Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan
Marion County, Georgia
City of Buena Vista
2006-2010
Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan
Marion County, Georgia
City of Buena Vista
2006-2010

August, 2006
Marion County Board of Commissioners

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Jerry Hays
Ronald Graham
Sandra Tyler
LaVonne Jernigan, County Clerk

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assisted by
Middle Flint Regional Development Center
228 West Lamar Street
Americus, Georgia  31709
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<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I - Tornado</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II - Windstorm (Thunderstorm Winds)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III - Severe Winter Storm</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV - Wildfire</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V  - Tropical Storm</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI - Drought</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII - Extreme Heat</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII - Flood</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technological Hazard</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I - Transportation Accident</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II - Animal Disease</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III - Hazardous Materials Release - fixed site</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV - Civil Disturbance</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Natural Hazard</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I - Tornado</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II - Windstorm (Thunderstorm Winds)</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III - Severe Winter Storm</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV - Wildfire</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V  - Tropical Storm</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI - Drought</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII - Extreme Heat</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII - Flood</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Section 1  Problem Statement and Purpose

In an average year, weather-related disasters in the United States cause approximately 500 deaths and approximately $14 billion in property damage.\(^1\) As the nation’s communities continue to expand, carrying with them physical development farther across the landscape, the number of lives and value of property in the path of natural hazards increases significantly. Consequently, the loss of life and property has seemingly increased annually, and survivors of these calamities turn to government for redress, increasing the financial burden placed on the nation’s taxpayers. In an effort to reduce such losses, communities are being prompted to identify how, where and why they are susceptible to disasters, and take measures to mitigate or eliminate exposure to them and the loss of life and property that so frequently occurs.

Preparation of this document is the response of Marion County, Georgia, and the City of Buena Vista, to the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, an amendment to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act. This law authorizes release of federal financial assistance to communities that have experienced a disaster of such severity as to warrant a presidential disaster declaration. Simply stated, the referenced amendment establishes an additional eligibility requirement; after November 1, 2004, to be eligible for federal financial disaster assistance a community must not only have been declared a disaster area by the president of the United States, but must have prepared and adopted a federally approved pre-disaster mitigation plan.

This plan is not intended as a comprehensive identification and assessment of all potential hazards; only those considered to pose the greatest threat to the community. It is recognized the community could be assailed by a disaster not specifically addressed herein. Furthermore, the community lacks the financial resources necessary to implement virtually any of the structural improvements identified. Neither does it specifically address the local impacts which may result from a disaster occurring elsewhere, such as the burden placed on the community to accommodate evacuees of distant communities.

Section II  Methodology, Participants, Process

The Marion County Board of Commissioners directed the County Emergency Management Director to oversee this planning effort. Residents of the community, most of whom had no previous experience in emergency response, preparedness or planning, served in task-oriented areas of greater personal interest or expertise. Subcommittee functions were as follows.

**Critical Facilities Subcommittee** – identified and compiled an exhaustive inventory of critical facilities and their characteristics; address, building size, contact information, etc.

---

\(^1\) National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Identifying/Profiling Hazards Subcommittee – identified and described the natural disasters most likely to occur in either jurisdiction.

Assessing Vulnerability/Estimating Potential Losses Subcommittee – reviewed hazard event profiles and critical facilities information to assess community vulnerability to specific hazards and the potential loss from each.

Mitigation Goals & Objectives Subcommittee – identified and developed mitigation goals, objectives, tasks and related action steps.

Working subcommittees convened on an as-needed basis rather than on a regular schedule, but follow-up meetings were typically scheduled one to two weeks apart. Subcommittees met in the same sequence as listed above, except that much of the work performed by the Critical Facilities and Identifying/Profiling Hazards Subcommittees occurred simultaneously. Work products of these two groups were, in turn, used by the subsequent subcommittees.

Committee members represented the following entities.

- Board of Commissioners
- Board of Education
- Buena Vista City Council
- Chamber of Commerce
- Citizens
- County Clerk
- County Water System
- Development Authority
- EMS
- EMA
- Extension Service (U. of GA.)
- Family and Children’s Services
- Fire Departments
- Georgia Forestry Commission
- Health Department
- Industry
- Natural Resources Conservation
- Police Department
- Public Works
- Real Estate
- Regional Development Center
- Tax Assessor

Non-profit participation was solicited, but limited staff resources prevented direct involvement. There are not any post-secondary educational institutions in the community. The Middle Flint Regional Development Center assisted the committees with data collection, research and analysis, facilitated all committee meetings and the advertised public meetings for plan review, and compiled the final written document.

Because of their responsibility for providing for the general public welfare and emergency response services, there was strong local government involvement in plan development.
Three existing planning documents were reviewed:

Marion County-City of Buena Vista Joint Comprehensive Plan 1995-2105
Marion County Emergency Operations Plan 2004
Middle Flint Regional Plan 2004

As is customary, the joint comprehensive and regional plans addressed community facilities; most, if not all, of which are identified in this document as critical facilities. With rare exception, existing plans do not address hazard mitigation. The emergency operations plan is, of course, the major exception to the general lack of reference to local mitigation, and portions of that plan were used in preparation of this document. The local joint comprehensive plan does not have an executive summary, and neither the county’s emergency operations plan nor regional plan have executive summaries of relevance to this document. The executive summary that does exist is inserted in Appendix C. The joint comprehensive plan is scheduled for update by October, 2006, and pre-disaster mitigation should be among the issues addressed.

Numerous other sources were used in plan preparation, including the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Office of Homeland Security-Georgia Emergency Management Agency, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Georgia Extension Service, Georgia Forestry Commission, Georgia Department of Transportation, Georgia Tornado Database, The Tornado Project, National Climatic Data Center, National Weather Service, Tri-County Journal, law enforcement and local interviews.

Two publicly advertised “hearings” were held during plan development. The first “hearing” was held Tuesday, August 9, 2005, to present the draft plan to the general public and invite public comment and input. The second hearing was held Wednesday, August 23, 2006, prior to formal adoption by the Marion County Board of Commissioners and the Buena Vista City Council. The only attendance at the “hearings” consisted of committee members active in plan preparation.

Section III Organization

A detailed analysis of natural hazards is presented in Chapter 2. The analysis consists of a description of the hazard and the damage potential, historical frequency and probability of future occurrence, an inventory of assets exposed to the hazard and an estimate of potential loss, land use patterns as they relate to each hazard, and any aspects of hazards which may be unique to any of the jurisdictions. A detailed analysis of technological hazards is presented in Chapter 3. The analysis consists of a description of the hazard and the damage potential, historical frequency and probability of future occurrence, an inventory of assets exposed to the hazard and an estimate of potential loss, land use patterns as they relate to each hazard, and any aspects of hazards which may be unique to any of the jurisdictions. Presented in Chapter 4 is an itemized list of
goals, objectives, tasks and action steps which are proposed for implementation to mitigate likely adverse impacts of specific natural hazard events. Presented in Chapter 5 is an itemized list of goals, objectives, tasks and action steps which are proposed for implementation to mitigate likely adverse impacts of specific technological, or man-made, hazard events. Chapter 6 describes how the plan will be implemented, monitored and maintained. Chapter 7 consists of a concluding statement, followed by appendices.

Section IV Hazard Risk Vulnerability (HRV) Summary

This plan identifies and assesses community exposure to certain natural and technological hazards (see below), and identifies how to reduce exposure to them. The assessment provides the factual basis for activities proposed to reduce losses, including a description of the type, location, and extent of natural and technological hazards deemed most likely to befall Marion County. Reference was made to the historical record to compile information on previous events and for use in estimating the probability of hazard recurrence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Natural Hazards</th>
<th>Technological Hazards</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tornado</td>
<td>Transportation Accident</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windstorm</td>
<td>Animal Disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe Winter Storm</td>
<td>Hazardous Materials Release</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildfire</td>
<td>Civil Disturbance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tropical Storm</td>
<td>Terrorism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drought</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extreme Heat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flooding</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vulnerability includes a summary of past events and their impacts. This is quantified by describing the types and numbers of existing and future buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities located in identified hazard prone/susceptible areas. Estimates of the potential dollar losses that could reasonably be expected to result from a specified hazard event are also presented.

Land uses and development trends were reviewed for the purpose of identifying mitigation options that can be considered in future land use decisions to reduce each jurisdiction’s specific risk.

Based on these assessments, a blueprint for reducing potential losses was developed, incorporating expansion and improvement on existing authorities, policies, programs and resources. The blueprint includes goals and objectives to reduce or avoid long-term vulnerabilities to hazards. Overall community goals include; (1) Protect the public health and safety, (2) Reduce, and to the extent possible eliminate, community exposure to hazards, (3) Reduce loss and damage to private property and public infrastructure resulting from hazards, (4) Maintain continuity of public and private sector operations during and after
hazard events, and (5) Respond promptly, appropriately and efficiently in the event of hazard. The end product is a prioritized action plan with specific steps to achieve stated goals. This, in turn, is supplemented with a maintenance process to monitor, evaluate, and update the mitigation plan over a five-year timeframe.

Section V  Multi-Jurisdictional Considerations

This document has been developed for unincorporated Marion County and the City of Buena Vista. The plan includes an identification and analysis of a comprehensive range of specific mitigation actions needed to reduce the adverse effects of specific hazards in each jurisdiction. With few exceptions, both jurisdictions are susceptible to the same natural and technological hazards. Where applicable; however, specific mitigation actions have been identified for each jurisdiction.

Section VI  Adoption, Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation

The Marion County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan was formally adopted (see following page) by the Marion County Board of Commissioners and the Buena Vista City Council after receiving notification from the Georgia Emergency Management Agency that the plan complied with applicable federal regulations.

Presented in Chapter 6 is a description of plan implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and update activities, public participation, and the process of incorporating mitigation into other planning and administrative functions of both jurisdictions. This section details the process that will ensure the Marion County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan becomes an integral part of local governance and life in the community.
ENACTING RESOLUTION
MARION COUNTY-CITY OF BUENA VISTA
PRE-DISASTER MITIGATION PLAN 2006-2010

WHEREAS; Marion County and the City of Buena Vista are both susceptible to loss of life and property as a result of numerous natural and technological hazard threats, and

WHEREAS; to be eligible for federal disaster assistance in the event of a presidential disaster declaration made after November 1, 2004, Marion County and the City of Buena Vista must have a pre-disaster mitigation plan compliant with provisions of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, and

WHEREAS; in 2004 the Board of Commissioners requested, and subsequently received from the Georgia Emergency Management Agency, a Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Planning Grant, designated project number 17PDMC03016197, to fund preparation of a pre-disaster mitigation plan compliant with provisions of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 and associated federal regulations, and

WHEREAS; the Marion County-City of Buena Vista Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan 2006-2010 has been prepared to satisfy pre-disaster mitigation planning requirements for the City of Buena Vista and unincorporated Marion County, and

WHEREAS; the Georgia Emergency Management Agency has notified the Marion County Board of Commissioners and Mayor and Council of the City of Buena Vista that the Marion County-City of Buena Vista Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan 2006-2010 satisfies federal pre-disaster mitigation planning requirements.

NOW, BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, that the Marion County Board of Commissioners and the Buena Vista City Council, each meeting in respective special session, adopt the Marion County-City of Buena Vista Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan 2006-2010.

Enacted in special session this 23rd day of August, 2006, by the…
BUENA VISTA CITY COUNCIL

___________________________                    __________________________
Mayor                                        City Clerk

Enacted in special session this 24th day of August, 2006, by the…
MARION COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

__________________________ __________________
Chairman County Clerk
Section VII  History of Local Mitigation Activities

Completed Mitigation Projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Where</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>Completed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Numerous roads and bridges in unincorporated</td>
<td>County Roads</td>
<td>$205,000</td>
<td>1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marion County</td>
<td>12, 25, 34, 96,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>102, 108, 114, 116,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>128, 133, 134, 135,</td>
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<td>136, 140, 141, 145,</td>
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<td></td>
<td>163, 164, 169</td>
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Section VIII  Community Data

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jurisdiction</th>
<th>2000 Population</th>
<th>2000 Per Capita Income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marion County</td>
<td>7,144</td>
<td>$14,044</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buena Vista</td>
<td>1,664</td>
<td>$11,406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>5,480</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2000 Educational Attainment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Educational Level</th>
<th>Marion County</th>
<th>Buena Vista</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt; 9th grade</td>
<td>528</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9th -12th grade (no diploma)</td>
<td>984</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>781</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HS grad/GED</td>
<td>1592</td>
<td>329</td>
<td>1263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>some college (no degree)</td>
<td>699</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>596</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate degree</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor’s degree</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate/Prof degree</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2000 Employment by Industry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Marion County</th>
<th>Buena Vista</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>27.0%</td>
<td>47.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale Trade</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail Trade</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation, warehousing, and utilities</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance, Insurance, &amp; Real Estate</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional, scientific, management, administrative, waste management services</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational, health and social services</td>
<td>15.2%</td>
<td>16.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Services</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Administration</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U. S. Census
Chapter 2 - Natural Hazard, Risk and Vulnerability (HRV) Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hierarchy</th>
<th>Hazard Type</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Tornado</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Windstorm (Thunderstorm Winds)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>Severe Winter Storm</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>Wildfire</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>Tropical Storm</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI</td>
<td>Drought</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII</td>
<td>Extreme Heat</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII</td>
<td>Flood</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I. Tornado

A. Hazard Identification

A tornado is a violently rotating column of air extending from a thunderstorm to the ground, usually spawned when the weather is warm, humid and unsettled; conditions common to the local area. Severe weather conditions, such as a thunderstorm or hurricane, can produce a tornado. Tremendous destruction can occur with the combined action of strong winds (some at speeds in excess of 250 mph) and the impact of wind-borne debris. Damage paths can be in excess of one mile wide and fifty miles long. Although the path may be erratic, storm movement is usually from southwest to northeast. Tornadoes most often occur between 3 and 8 p.m., but may occur at any time of day or night. The official tornado season lasts from March-August with a peak in March-May; but they can occur anywhere, any time of year. Advance planning and quick response are keys to surviving a tornado.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Wind Speed*</th>
<th>Damage Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F0</td>
<td>&lt;73 mph</td>
<td>Light; some damage to chimneys, tree branches broken, shallow-rooted trees pushed over, sign boards damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F1</td>
<td>73-112 mph</td>
<td>Moderate; peels surface off roofs, mobile homes pushed off foundations/overturned, moving autos blown off road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F2</td>
<td>113-157 mph</td>
<td>Considerable; roofs torn off frame houses, mobile homes demolished, boxcars overturned, large trees uprooted, light-object missiles generated, cars lifted off ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F3</td>
<td>158-206 mph</td>
<td>Severe; roofs and some walls torn off well-constructed houses, trains overturned, most forest trees uprooted, trees lifted and thrown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F4</td>
<td>207-260 mph</td>
<td>Devastating; well-constructed houses leveled, structure blown some distance from weak foundations, cars thrown as missiles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F5</td>
<td>261-318 mph</td>
<td>Incredible; strong frame houses lifted off foundations/swept away, auto sized missiles fly through the air in excess of 100 yards, trees debarked, incredible phenomena occur</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Wind speeds are estimates; have never been scientifically verified.
Source: National Climatic Data Center
B. Hazard Profile
All geographical areas of the county are susceptible to random tornadic activity. In addition to the small storms cited in the following table, other small storms have occurred in and near the community, and climatic conditions were conducive for others to occur as evidenced by the issuance of tornado warnings and watches. Information gleaned from available data bases revealed the following history of tornadic activity in the community.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Death/Injury</th>
<th>Magnitude</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>Damage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4/18/1953</td>
<td>0/2</td>
<td>F2</td>
<td>$250K</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4/30/1953</td>
<td>0/3</td>
<td>F2</td>
<td>$25K</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/5/1954</td>
<td>0/7</td>
<td>F2</td>
<td>$25K</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/13/1972</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>F1</td>
<td>$3K</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/24/1977</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>$250K</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
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<td>11/21/1997</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>F1</td>
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<td>$50K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3/08/2005</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* All events were in unincorporated Marion County, except for the 2005 event in Buena Vista

Source: National Climatic Data Center

Application of inflation to the property damage recorded 4/18/53 yields a current-day value in excess of $1.75 million; current-day values of the 1977 losses are approximately $800K. Adjusting all of these documented property losses for inflation, the Aggregate total amounts to approximately $3M. Based solely on the historic trend analysis of available data (Hazard Frequency Table, Appendix D, page 1), the community has a 15% chance of experiencing a tornado event any given year.

C. Community Exposure
The random, sudden, violent nature of tornadoes places all residents and all physical development throughout the community at risk. This, of course, includes all critical infrastructure; the 84 structures enumerated in Appendix A, pages 26-32. Aggregate value of the community’s “non-critical” facilities has been estimated for use here; documentation is presented on page A-13.

D. Estimate of Potential Losses
Potential Losses were estimated by use of the OHS/GEMA web-based planning tool. Data input for the Critical Facilities Worksheet included the replacement value and structure content value of each critical facility identified. Because all areas of the community are exposed to the threat posed by this hazard, critical facilities distributed throughout the county are at risk. Thus, any percentage
of total replacement and structure contents values is subject to loss. The combined, total, estimated structure replacement value ($100M) and total estimated contents value ($103M) is $203M. This information can be reviewed in detail in Appendix A, pages 26-32. Estimated value of the community’s “non-critical” facilities is $115M, exclusive of content value. For details, refer to pages A-13 and A-26. Population and other demographic data are presented in Appendix B, pages 1-13.

E. Land Use and Development Trends
Because tornado strikes are so random, neither land use nor development trends influence the risk of exposure to this hazard. Land use conversion is limited, and development is both sparse and limited. Building codes are enforced throughout the community.

F. Multi-Jurisdictional Differences
The assessment revealed no differences in the risk of a tornado occurring in either jurisdiction. Buena Vista has potentially greater exposure to damages because of concentration of development, and having only recently adopted building codes. Otherwise, pre-disaster mitigation measures relevant to tornadoes are applicable throughout the community. The maps that follow reveal the distribution of critical facilities, with a concentration, of course, in the community’s only incorporated area.
G. Hazard, Risk and Vulnerability Summary
The community’s greatest loss to natural hazard has been the result of tornado events (1953 and 1977). Tornadoes can strike anywhere in the community, at any time of day and any time of year with suddenness and great intensity as a result of weather conditions common to the area. The current state of technology cannot prevent such hazards from occurring. The community must prepare in advance, and be able to respond quickly and appropriately to such an event.
II. Windstorm (Thunderstorm Winds)

A. Hazard Identification
Thunderstorm winds are straight-line winds (as opposed to a tornado’s rotating column of air), generally of short duration and gusts in excess of 50 mph. This hazard poses the greatest threat in areas of softwood trees, a feature common in the community, areas with exposed improvements and infrastructure, and above ground (electrical) utilities. These winds can cause power outages, transportation and economic disruptions, significant property damage and pose a high risk of injuries and loss of life.

B. Hazard Profile
All four quadrants of the county have experienced damage from thunderstorm winds. Although there have not been any such hazards of disastrous proportions locally, historically, it is the most common natural hazard to befall the community. Examples of local damages include trees blown onto homes, commercial establishments and power lines, roofs torn from buildings, signs blown off businesses and damage to woodlands. The National Climatic Data Center has record (see below) of forty-one thunderstorm wind events. According to this source, record-keeping dates back to 1950, but all of the reported events occurred within the past thirty years. No local deaths or injuries have been documented. Cumulative damages documented to date total less than $100K. Extrapolating from the past half century of available data, the community has a 73% probability of experiencing thunderstorm winds any given year. However, all of the documented events have occurred (relatively consistently) in the past thirty years; suggesting a 137% probability of a similar event any given year (Hazard Frequency Table, Appendix D, page 1).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Damage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Property</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>3/21/1974</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marion</td>
<td>4/1/1981</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marion</td>
<td>5/3/1984</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marion</td>
<td>4/5/1985</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marion</td>
<td>2/28/1989</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marion</td>
<td>11/15/1989</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>2/10/1984</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marion</td>
<td>4/10/1984</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marion</td>
<td>4/10/1984</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marion</td>
<td>4/28/1984</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
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<td>4/29/1991</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>3/31/1993</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marion (Brantley)</td>
<td>6/29/1994</td>
<td>$5K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buena Vista</td>
<td>1/28/1995</td>
<td>$150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marion (Draneville)</td>
<td>6/24/1995</td>
<td>$750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>91 Georgia counties</em></td>
<td>10/5/1995</td>
<td>$75M</td>
</tr>
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<td>N/A</td>
<td>3/6/1996</td>
<td>$2K</td>
</tr>
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<td>6/13/1996</td>
<td>$41K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>3/30/1997</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buena Vista</td>
<td>5/3/1997</td>
<td>$4K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buena Vista</td>
<td>7/27/1997</td>
<td>$1K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buena Vista</td>
<td>11/21/1997</td>
<td>$2K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buena Vista</td>
<td>6/25/1998</td>
<td>$1K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buena Vista</td>
<td>8/12/1999</td>
<td>$1K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buena Vista</td>
<td>6/25/2000</td>
<td>$2K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marion (Tazewell)</td>
<td>8/9/2000</td>
<td>$28K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five Points</td>
<td>3/26/2002</td>
<td>$8K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buena Vista</td>
<td>2/22/2003</td>
<td>$1K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marion(Five Points)</td>
<td>3/19/2003</td>
<td>$25K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buena Vista</td>
<td>5/2/2003</td>
<td>$1K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>$14M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>54 Georgia counties</em></td>
<td>9/27/2004</td>
<td>$758K</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Includes Marion County
Source: National Climatic Data Center

C. Community Exposure
The random, sudden, violent nature of thunderstorm winds places all residents and all physical development throughout the community at risk. This, of course, includes all the community’s critical infrastructure; 84 structures enumerated in Appendix A, pages 26-32. Aggregate value of the community’s “non-critical” facilities has been estimated for use here; documentation is presented on page A-14.
D. Estimate of Potential Losses
Potential Losses were estimated by use of the OHS/GEMA web-based planning tool. Data input for the Critical Facilities Worksheet included the replacement value and structure content value of each critical facility identified. Because all areas of the community are exposed to the threat posed by this hazard, critical facilities distributed throughout the county are at risk. Thus, any percentage of the total replacement and structure contents value is subject to loss. The combined, total, estimated structure replacement value ($100M) and total estimated contents value ($103M) is $203M. This information can be reviewed in detail in Appendix A, pages 26-32. Estimated value of the community's "non-critical" facilities is $115M, exclusive of content value. For details, refer to pages A-14 and A-26. Population and other demographic data are presented in Appendix B, pages 1-13.

E. Land Use and Development Trends
Because windstorms are so random, neither land use nor development trends influence the risk of exposure to this hazard. Land use conversion in the community is limited, and development is both sparse and limited. As the result of recent (November, 2005) adoption by the City of Buena Vista, building codes are now enforced throughout the community.

F. Multi-Jurisdictional Differences
The assessment revealed no differences in the risk of thunderstorm winds occurring in either jurisdiction. Pre-disaster mitigation measures relevant to thunderstorm winds are applicable throughout the community. The maps that follow reveal the distribution of critical facilities, with a concentration, of course, in the community's only incorporated area.
Marion County

City of Buena Vista

Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan
G. Summary
Thunderstorm winds are the community’s most common natural hazard event, and have demonstrated the ability to strike anywhere at any time. The current state of technology cannot prevent such hazards from occurring. The community must prepare in advance, and be able to respond quickly and intelligently to such an event.
III. Severe Winter Storm (Snow and Ice)

A. Hazard Identification
A winter storm is a widespread weather pattern affecting a much larger area than any single community. These hazards take the form of freezing temperatures, ice formation and snow accumulation. Low temperatures burst unprotected water pipes, and formation of ice on roads causes slick, dangerous and hazardous driving conditions. The weight of ice formation on trees breaks limbs which in turn fall on and break suspended electric power lines disrupting service. Snow accumulation also creates unsafe driving conditions for the public unfamiliar with the potential hazards. Bridges are especially susceptible to freezing because of exposure to extreme temperatures from above and below the structure. Roads may have to be closed because of freezing conditions on bridges, which can in turn lead to school and business closures. Generally, these hazard events are threats primarily to residents. A poorly heated house in the winter can cause hypothermia in older residents, and the potential for this occurring is exacerbated during times of extreme cold. Although it is not unusual to experience some property damage, with the exception of electrical transmission lines, critical facilities are generally not at serious risk.

B. Hazard Profile
The community has experienced winter storm events of both snow and ice. Because these events have historically been of short duration, damage has seldom been significant. Extreme cold does not have to be of long duration to be harmful to crops. Local property damage would be much greater if severe weather lingered for longer periods of time. Seldom does the day-time high temperature immediately following extreme cold fail to reach a temperature above freezing, offering at least a brief reprieve from severe conditions. Three-to-four consecutive days of around-the-clock freezing temperatures would pose a significant hazard to the community, and could occur in virtually any winter season. A severe winter storm will pose the greatest threat to the very young, elderly, lower-income, and to those traveling because of the greater likelihood of traffic accidents which result from hazardous driving conditions. There have been more events than reported in the following table, e.g. 1972, but documentation could not be located. Review of information available suggests a 30% probability of the community experiencing a winter storm event any given year (Hazard Frequency Table, Appendix D, page1).
Severe Winter Weather Events

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Severe Winter Weather</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Property</td>
<td>Crop</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47 Georgia counties</td>
<td>2/03/1996</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97 Georgia counties</td>
<td>2/26/2002</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Georgia counties</td>
<td>1/23/2003</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Includes Marion County; no community-specific data available

Sources: National Climatic Data Center, Flint EMC

C. Community Exposure

Severe winter storm events of longer duration than the historic record documents could result in significant injury and property damage, and even death. Relative to the state, the community has disproportionately larger elderly (65+) and lower-income populations; two segments of the general population more prone to weather-related illness and injury. The elderly are generally less able to resist cold weather stress, and lower-income residents are more often inadequately housed. The more extreme the winter storm the greater the risk of house fires because of extra effort exerted to combat the cold. Although it is not unusual for some property to be damaged by severe winter storms, critical facilities are generally not seriously threatened. The greatest threat is to suspended electrical utility lines, an issue that must be addressed by electrical utilities.

D. Estimate of Potential Loss

Winter storms are primarily a threat to residents. The potential for crop loss is difficult to estimate without knowing which of a number of variables to apply. A reliable estimation of deaths and injuries is impossible to develop in absence of specifying event conditions; primarily, the range of temperature extreme and duration of the event. Nevertheless, the estimated cost of critical facility replacement ($100M) and content value ($103M) amounts to a total of $203M. (Appendix A, pages 26-32). Estimated value of the community’s “non-critical” facilities is $115M, exclusive of content value (Appendix A, page 15). Population and other demographic data are presented in Appendix B, pages 1-13.

E. Land Use and Development Trends

Local land use and development patterns do not influence community exposure to this hazard.

F. Multi-Jurisdictional Differences

Agricultural crop production, occurring, of course, in the unincorporated area, is susceptible to damage from severe winter storms. Poultry production is at some risk, but in this part of the
state is affected more adversely by extreme heat than severe winter storms. Damages to agriculture would have adverse impacts throughout the local economy. Buena Vista has a greater concentration of population, most significantly the elderly and lower-income, and consequently, the greater need for emergency shelters.
G. Summary
Among local conditions increasing the potential for loss in a significant winter storm event are disproportionately larger elderly and lower-income populations, complacency resulting from a history of events being relatively rare and of short duration. The general rarity of such events, their generally short duration and the brief period of intensive use of storm-related recovery equipment all serve to make it difficult for elected officials to justify purchase of such equipment operating in an environment of limited financial resources. Because winter storms are typically a widespread weather pattern, surrounding communities are likely to be affected by the same event. Transportation-related hazards during such events can complicate sharing of such equipment between jurisdictions. The best protection against future events is education and preparation.
IV. Wildfire

A. Hazard Identification
A wildfire is considered to be any fire, other than a controlled or prescribed burn, occurring on forest land which can affect residential and commercial properties, or a free-burning fire unaffected by fire suppression measures.

B. Hazard Profile
This hazard poses a widespread threat to the community. Marion is one of the Georgia’s more heavily forested counties; 80% of total land area is in forest compared to 66% of the state (Georgia Forestry Commission). Varying numbers of small fires occur every year; these are consolidated into annual totals in the following table. The annual totals average 260 acres over the period reported. All of these events occurred in the unincorporated area and were controlled before posing a serious threat to the community. Application of this data to the OHS/GEMA Hazard Frequency Table yields a 96% probability of the community experiencing a wildfire any given year (Hazard Frequency Table, Appendix D, page 1).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Acres</th>
</tr>
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<td>1957</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>534</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1958</td>
<td>111</td>
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<td>1959</td>
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<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>361</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Georgia Forestry Commission
C. Community Exposure
The community’s vast forested acreage places it at high risk of wildfire. A significant percentage of the forested acreage is young timber in need of controlled burns to manage forest undergrowth; a starter fuel for wildfires. One of these burns, or a naturally occurring wildfire in conjunction with dry/droughty conditions and high winds could easily result in destruction of vast acreages of valuable timberland inflicting a serious blow to the local economy and county tax base. The community’s critical infrastructure susceptible to this threat, 67 structures, is enumerated in Appendix A, pages 33-38. Aggregate value of the community’s “non-critical” facilities has been estimated for use here; documentation is presented on page A-16.

D. Estimate of Potential Loss
Potential losses of the 67 critical facilities most directly threatened by this hazard were estimated by use of the OHS/GEMA web-based planning tool. The combined, total, estimated structure replacement value ($80M) and total estimated contents value (also $81M) for critical facilities susceptible to wildfire hazard is $161M. For critical facilities located in the City of Buena Vista susceptible to wildfire hazard the combined, total, estimated structure replacement value ($10M) and total estimated contents value ($12.5M) is $22.5M. This information can be reviewed in detail in Appendix A, pages 33-38. Estimated value of the community’s non-critical infrastructure is $72M, exclusive of content value; for details, see Appendix A, page 16. Population and other demographic data are presented in Appendix B, pages 1-13.

E. Land Use and Development Trends
The most common land use in the community greatly influences the risk of wildfire. Widespread forest land has been characteristic of the community historically, and there is not any current development trend making a significant alteration in this feature. Implementation of the work plan identified herein will serve to reduce the potential for wildfires.

F. Multi-Jurisdictional Differences
The physical threat of wildfire is greatest in the unincorporated area, but the resulting economic impact of a large event would be felt communitywide. Mitigation in the unincorporated area is necessary to better manage the threat. The Georgia Forestry Commission is equipped to be the primary responder to such fires; local (rural) fire department response will be triggered when structures are affected. These departments will also serve as backup for Forestry Commission personnel.
G. Summary
Because a large percentage of the unincorporated area is forested, wildfire poses a significant economic threat to the community. Primary responding agency is the Georgia Forestry Commission, with backup support provided by local rural fire departments. The best protection against this threat is education of forest owners, increased use and maintenance of firebreaks, and careful attention to the best management practices for controlled burns.
V. Tropical Storm

A. Hazard Identification
A tropical storm is a cyclonic storm with wind speeds ranging up to 73 mph. The convection in tropical storms is usually more concentrated near the center with outer rainfall organizing into distinct bands. The distinction between a tropical storm and hurricane is that the latter has higher wind speeds. A tropical storm is a type of low-pressure system which generally forms in the tropics. Although those that make landfall are highly destructive, tropical cyclones are an important part of the atmospheric circulation system moving heat from the equatorial region toward the higher latitudes.

B. Hazard Profile
The source accessed referred to a fifty-year historic record, but the only events reported occurred within the most recent three years. Although other events are believed to have occurred, documentation could be found on only one (1994), and that is the only one with reported property damage; storm induced flooding destroying or damaging numerous roads and bridges in the unincorporated area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location*</th>
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<th>Type</th>
<th>Death/Injury</th>
<th>Damage</th>
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</thead>
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<td>55 counties</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>7/01/2003</td>
<td>Tropical Depression</td>
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</tr>
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</tr>
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<td>6/12/05</td>
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</tr>
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<tr>
<td>96 counties</td>
<td>7/10/05</td>
<td>Hurricane</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Includes Marion County-no community-specific data available
Sources: National Climatic Data Center, Local
That one storm resulted in a fifty-five county presidential declaration the day after the event. Extrapolation from the fifty-year historical record suggests a small probability of a tropical storm event any given year. Extrapolating from the most recent decade of activity, the probability increases to 75%. The latter projection may exaggerate the probabilities somewhat, but it is considered locally to be a more accurate representation in light of national weather forecast predictions of a 10- to 20-year cycle of increased hurricane/ tropical storm activity (Hazard Frequency Table, Appendix D, page 1).

C. Community Exposure
Because of proximity to the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, the community will always be susceptible to tropical storms. Furthermore, meteorologists have predicted a long-term cyclical increase in the weather patterns generating tropical storms. The entire community is exposed to this threat. This, of course, includes all the community’s critical infrastructure; the 84 structures enumerated in Appendix A, pages 26-32. Aggregate value of the community’s “non-critical” facilities has been estimated for use here; documentation in Appendix A. page 17.

D. Estimate of Potential Loss
Potential Losses were estimated by use of the OHS/GEMA web-based planning tool. Data input for the Critical Facilities Worksheet included the replacement value and structure content value of each critical facility identified. Because all areas of the community are exposed to the threat posed by this hazard, critical facilities distributed throughout the community are at risk. Thus, any percentage of the total replacement and structure content values is subject to loss. The combined, total, estimated structure replacement value ($100M) and total estimated contents value ($103M) is $203M. This information can be reviewed in detail in Appendix A, pages 26-32. Estimated value of the community’s “non-critical” facilities is $115M, exclusive of content value. For details, refer to page A-17. Population and other demographic data are presented in Appendix B, pages 1-13.

E. Land Use and Development Trends
Because such weather events are so random, neither land use nor development trends influence the risk of exposure to this hazard. Land use conversion in the community is limited, and development is both sparse and limited. Building codes are now enforced throughout the community.
F. Multi-Jurisdictional Differences
The assessment revealed no differences in the risk of a tropical storm occurring in either jurisdiction. Pre-disaster mitigation measures relevant to this hazard are applicable throughout the community. The graphics that follow reveal the distribution of critical facilities, with a concentration, of course, in the City of Buena Vista.
G. Summary
Tropical storms have been the second most costly natural hazard event in the community. Because of geographical location, Marion County will always be at risk of experiencing this hazard.
VI. Drought

A. Hazard Identification

A drought is a prolonged period without rain which progresses in stages. The first stage, meteorological drought, occurs when precipitation falls below normal levels and is usually expressed as a rainfall deficit, e.g., inches below normal. When meteorological drought occurs at a critical time of year it can result in water deficient topsoil, which may hinder germination and reduce crop yield. Stage two, agricultural drought, occurs when the amount of moisture in the soil no longer meets the needs of a particular crop. This type drought is usually measured in soil moisture levels and can be devastating to agricultural communities.

Hydrological drought is the third stage. This occurs when surface and subsurface (ground) water supplies fall below normal levels due to prolonged meteorological drought. Indicators include decreased stream flow rates, lake elevations and groundwater levels. Hydrological drought can be detrimental to the environment, upsetting the hydrologic cycle and impacting fish, wildlife and plant species. If this persists long enough, demand for water may exceed supply, leading to the fourth stage – socio-economic drought. This stage can take many months, or even years to develop, often with devastating social and economic consequences.

B. Hazard Profile

Drought is typically a widespread weather pattern affecting a much larger area than any single community. Critical facilities are not directly susceptible to adverse impacts of such an event. Generally, the population is not at risk from physical harm, except in the latter stages of a severe drought. The source accessed referred to a fifty-year historic record, but the only events documented occurred within the past half-decade. Other events are believed to have occurred earlier in this period, but supporting documentation could not be located. No deaths or injuries were documented in the data obtained. Crop damage data was aggregated on a multi-county basis, and county-specific data could not be located. Based on straight-line extrapolation, the community has a 110% chance of experiencing a drought in any given year. (Hazard Frequency Table, Appendix D, page 1).
### Drought Events

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location*</th>
<th>Declaration</th>
<th>Damage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29 Georgia counties</td>
<td>9/1/1997</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32 Georgia counties</td>
<td>5/1/1999</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 Georgia counties</td>
<td>8/1/1999</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37 Georgia counties</td>
<td>2/1/2000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38 Georgia counties</td>
<td>4/1/2000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 Georgia counties</td>
<td>5/1/2000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41 Georgia counties</td>
<td>6/1/2000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44 Georgia counties</td>
<td>7/1/2000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 Georgia counties</td>
<td>10/1/2000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67 Georgia counties</td>
<td>8/1/2002</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69 Georgia counties</td>
<td>3/1/2004</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*All include Marion County; no community-specific data available
Source: National Climatic Data Center

---

C. Community Exposure

The nature of drought is such that the entire community is affected, primarily economically. Generally, neither the population nor critical facilities (84 structures identified in Appendix A, pages 26-32) are at risk of physical harm, except in the latter stages of a severe drought; a fate the community has thus far been spared. Under such conditions available water resources may not be sufficient for human needs, or water pressure may not be sufficient to fight fire, the risk of which increases in heavily-forested areas (such as Marion County) during periods of drought. Aggregate value of the community’s “non-critical” facilities has been estimated for use here; documentation is presented in Appendix A, page 18.

D. Estimate of Potential Loss

Generally, neither the population nor critical facilities are at risk of physical harm, except in the latter stages of a severe drought. Drought typically does not increase the risk of damage to critical facilities, the majority of which are concentrated in the city and supplied by the deep water wells of the municipal system. These deep wells are generally not affected until the later or “critical” stages of drought. Crops are most directly affected by drought, and their loss can result in a significant economic burden on the local economy. In this sense, the local economy is at significant risk because of the relatively small percentage of farms in the county with irrigation systems. Nevertheless, potential property losses were estimated by use of the OHS/GEMA web-based planning tool. Data input for the Critical Facilities Worksheet included the replacement value and structure content value of each critical
facility identified. The combined, total, estimated structure replacement value ($100M) and total estimated contents value ($103M) for the 84 critical facilities identified is $203M. This information can be reviewed in detail in Appendix A, pages 26-32. Estimated value of the community’s “non-critical” facilities is $115M, exclusive of content value; for details, refer to page A-18. Population and other demographic data are presented in Appendix B, pages 1-13.

E. Land Use and Development Trends
Drought conditions typically affect areas much larger than the local community. Land use and development trends do not influence the risk posed by this hazard.

F. Multi-Jurisdictional Differences
The physical impact (agricultural crop loss) of drought would occur in the unincorporated area of the community, but the resulting economic impact would be felt communitywide. The greatest difference would be the need for additional water supplies/resources in the unincorporated area.
G. Summary
Drought does not have the sudden, violent impact characteristic of a storm. A significant reduction from normal rainfall levels will first be felt by the agricultural community, and because agriculture contributes to the local economy whatever affects agricultural production has a direct affect on the well-being of the community. Because conventional agriculture is so dependent on water, the community’s front-line of defense against the adverse economic impacts of drought rests with the farmer. With a percentage return on economic investment among the lowest of any economic sector, the farming community is already responding to high production costs by converting to moisture conservation practices, such as minimum-till and no-till production. This helps maximize the use of available water supplies.
VII. Extreme Heat

A. Hazard Identification
High temperatures sustained over an extended period of time may cause heat-related injuries or deaths, especially to infants and young children, the elderly, persons with disabilities, and migrant and/or seasonal farm workers and other outdoor laborers. The body of an adult is over half water, and for babies the percentage is over 75%. Normal daily water loss must be replaced by what we eat (food contains a lot of water) and drink, but the average adult does not consume enough water to maintain healthy hydration. In cold weather an adult should consume two pints of water daily, and in warm weather that increases to one gallon; eight times the cold weather consumption requirement. Hot weather tends to diminish appetite, reducing one source of water intake, and insufficient water consumption over a period of time leads to gradual dehydration. Vital organs like the kidneys, brain and heart can’t function without a certain minimum amount of water, and unless the deficit is corrected death can occur.

B. Hazard Profile
There is very little historical information that could be located concerning this hazard. Although the source accessed cited a fifty-year record, the only events documented are in the most recent decade. The recent worldwide trend in extreme weather patterns and reports of global warming, in conjunction with local demographics and general climate patterns which increase community exposure are, in the aggregate, interpreted as increasing the probability that the community will experience extreme heat events. Review of available (ten-year) data suggests a 20% probability of an extreme heat event in any given year (Hazard Frequency Table, Appendix D, page 1).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Incidents of Extreme Heat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Location</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94 Georgia counties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94 Georgia counties</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Includes Marion County; no community-specific data available

Source: National Climatic Data Center

C. Community Exposure
A larger proportion of the local population is more susceptible to heat stress than is true across the state. While the proportional size of the local infant and young children (<5 years of age) population is comparable to the state, local proportions of the
elderly, disabled, and migrant and/or seasonal farm workers and other outdoor laborers all exceed state levels. In addition, the community has lower educational attainment and income levels than the state average. These latter factors increase community exposure to injury and death because it is generally more difficult to get these segments of the population to follow heat-stress avoidance measures, and/or are less likely to get relief (via air conditioning) from extended periods of extreme heat. The community’s critical facilities infrastructure is not of the community’s “non-critical” facilities has been estimated for use here; documentation is presented in Appendix A, page 19.

D. Estimate of Potential Loss
Extreme heat is primarily a threat to residents, as critical facilities are not particularly susceptible. A reliable estimation of injuries and deaths is impossible to develop in absence of specifying event conditions, e.g., suddenness of onset, temperature extremes, humidity and duration of the event. Consequently, for present purposes no such estimate is developed. Potential property losses were; however, estimated by use of the OHS/GEMA web-based planning tool. Data input for the Critical Facilities Worksheet included the replacement value and structure content value of each critical facility identified. The combined, total, estimated structure replacement value ($100M) and total estimated contents value ($103M) for the 84 critical facilities is $203M. This information can be reviewed in detail in Appendix A, pages 26-32. Estimated value of the community’s “non-critical” facilities is $115M, exclusive of content value; for details, refer to page A-19. Population and other demographic data are presented in Appendix B, pages 1-13.

E. Land Use and Development Trends
The nature of this hazard is such that, as the table in Section B above indicates, vast areas of the state are likely to be affected by an extreme heat event. Local land use and development patterns do not influence community exposure to this hazard.

F. Multi-Jurisdictional Differences
While physical damage to the agricultural sector (crop and poultry) would be confined to the unincorporated area (none of the production facilities are identified as critical facilities), the economic impacts would be felt across the community. Residents throughout the community are susceptible. The graphics that follow reveal the distribution of critical facilities, with concentrations, of course, in the City of Buena Vista.
G. Summary
The degree of community exposure to an extreme heat event by virtue of demographics and socio-economic factors is sufficient to result in significant resident injury, even death, and significant adverse impact on the economy.
V. Flood

A. Hazard Identification
The overflow of rivers and streams onto normally dry lands due to severe storms or torrential rains is often a secondary impact of tropical storms or hurricanes. Among the most common factors affecting the extent of flooding are: topography, ground saturation, rainfall intensity and duration, soil type, drainage patterns, basin size, vegetative cover and development density/impervious surfaces. Flooding may occur slowly as the result of an extended rain or storm event, or as the result of a flash flood, sometimes causing dam failure.

B. Hazard Profile
The community's largest flood event resulted from Tropical Storm Alberto in 1994. Marion was one of fifty-five Georgia counties included in the July 7, 1994, presidential disaster declaration. Stormflows in the small, local streams were sufficient to damage, and in some instances destroy, drainage culverts and bridges on state and local highways. No documentation of private property damage could be found because there is very little development in areas most susceptible to flooding. Accompanying cost data for all other flood events had been previously aggregated for the affected counties, making it impossible to estimate local losses. Based on the recent (ten year) historical record presented below, there is a 50% probability of a flood event any given year. (Hazard Frequency Table-Appendix D, page 1).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Death /Injury</th>
<th>Magnitude</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>55 counties*</td>
<td>7/5/1994</td>
<td>0/0</td>
<td>Flash Flood</td>
<td>$205K¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103 counties*</td>
<td>10/4/1995</td>
<td>0/0</td>
<td>Flash Flood</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 counties*</td>
<td>3/8/1998</td>
<td>0/0</td>
<td>Flood</td>
<td>$500K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buena Vista</td>
<td>7/13/2003</td>
<td>0/0</td>
<td>Flash Flood</td>
<td>$10K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 counties*</td>
<td>3/27/2005</td>
<td>0/0</td>
<td>Flood</td>
<td>$25K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41 counties*</td>
<td>7/10/05</td>
<td>0/0</td>
<td>Flood</td>
<td>$665K</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Including Marion County
¹ local cost; all other cost data is aggregate cost for affected jurisdictions
Sources: National Climatic Data Center; local

C. Community Exposure
Review of hydrography reveals all surface water flowing through the community originates from local stream-heads. The topography is such that all surface water flows out-of-county; none originates elsewhere and flows through Marion. Hence, local exposure is
reduced by virtue of the fact there is not an “upstream” watershed discharging rainfall into the community. However; because of proximity to the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, the community will always be susceptible to the kind of tropical storms that caused the Flood of 1994. The community maintains drainage channels to accommodate flash floods. No floodplain mapping has been performed in the community, and neither jurisdiction participates in the National Flood Insurance Program. Although development downstream of the numerous dams in the county is nominal, dam “shadows” have a potential risk of flooding when impounded waters breach man-made or natural reservoirs.

D. Estimate of Potential Loss
Potential Losses were estimated by use of the OHS/GEMA web-based planning tool. Data input for the Critical Facilities Worksheet included the replacement value and structure content value of each critical facility identified. In absence of any floodplain mapping with which to identify which facilities may be most susceptible to flooding, for the present purpose of estimating potential loss, replacement costs of all critical and non-critical facilities in the community are totaled. The combined, total, estimated structure replacement value ($100M) and total estimated contents value ($103M) of critical facilities is $203M. This information can be reviewed in detail in Appendix A, pages 26-32. Estimated value of the community’s “non-critical” facilities is $115M, exclusive of content value; for details, refer to page A-20. Population and other demographic data are presented in Appendix B, pages 1-13.

E. Land Use and Development Trends
Located along the southern rim of the geologic Fall Line, the community is characterized by gentle rolling hills. Development is concentrated along ridges, generally removed from the occasional and short-lived rush of storm waters in the valleys. The community is experiencing development pressure from the west as the result of the expanded military mission of neighboring Fort Benning. Identification of dam “shadows” is important for the purpose of protecting future residential development from the potential for damage and loss.

F. Multi-Jurisdictional Differences
Neither jurisdiction has been mapped for floodplains. All surface water in the City of Buena Vista originates within the jurisdiction; no waterways flow through the city. The small size of the incorporated area (one-mile radius) serves to limit the accumulation of stormwater and the potential for flooding. The potential for flooding is greater in the county. Throughout the community, the greatest
current risk is to drainage culverts, bridges and road beds. Because of development pressures described above, the county has the potential for increased risk in unmapped dam “shadows”.

Marion County
G. Summary
Natural hydrography serves to reduce the potential for flood-related loss and damages. However; because of proximity to the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, the community will always be at risk of flooding from torrential rainfall caused by hurricane or tropical storm activity. Currently, the greatest threats are to transportation infrastructure; drainage culverts, bridges and roadbeds. Unless dam “shadows” are mapped, it is anticipated future development in the county will increase the potential for flood-related damage and destruction.
Chapter 3 - Technological Hazard, Risk and Vulnerability (HRV) Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Transportation Accident</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Animal Disease</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>Hazardous Materials Release - fixed site</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>Civil Disturbance</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>Terrorism</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I. Transportation Accident

A. Hazard Identification
An accident involving an airplane, train, bus or other vehicle is transportation-related. The risks of such disasters occurring are increasing because of higher traffic volumes, the tendency of the general public to travel at higher speeds, and the transport of increasing volumes of unidentified hazardous chemicals through the community. The community has 130 miles of state routes, 324 miles of local roads and streets and 18 miles of railroad (Georgia Department of Transportation).

B. Hazard Profile
Marion County is the home of, or proximate to, three generators of large volumes of traffic. The eldest of the traffic generators is Fort Benning military reservation, twenty miles west of Buena Vista. Army convoys and military personnel and their families with points-of-origin or destinations east of the base travel through the community. One of the state’s largest commercial landfills is just beyond the county’s northeast boundary. Household waste generated locally and in several jurisdictions further south is transported through the heart of the community to this disposal site. A nationally-known poultry producer has a facility located on the eastern corporate limits of Buena Vista. Hundreds of thousands of chickens grown by contract producers in scores of nearby poultry houses are transported through the community for processing and again for distribution. Because there is not a bypass around the city, a significant percentage of these large transport and refrigerated trucks travel through the center of Buena Vista. In addition, increasing volumes of hazardous chemicals are transported through the community. Because of its location in the geographical heart of the community along a major thoroughfare, the vast majority of these various traffic volumes are funneled through the City of Buena Vista. Rather than listing all recent traffic accidents, the following table is limited to traffic-related events which required response of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources Emergency Response Team.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transportation-Related Incidents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Event</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watford Logging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cargill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norfolk/Southern RR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pathco Steele Co.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Application of these seven incidents to the hazard frequency table yields a better than 50% chance of recurrence any given year (Hazard Frequency Table, Appendix D, page 1).

C. Community Exposure
Local traffic volumes will be increasing significantly in the very near future. Fort Benning is expanding as a result of military base closures elsewhere and reductions in the number of U.S. military personnel stationed overseas. The cumulative total of increased military personnel, their families and families seeking employment opportunities such growth and development generates is projected to reach 30,000 by 2012, some of whom will take up residence in Marion County. This larger volume of traffic increases risk to the community of a transportation related disaster. This has the potential of affecting all critical infrastructure; the 84 structures enumerated in Appendix A, pages 26-32. Aggregate value of the community’s “non-critical” facilities has been estimated for use here; documentation is presented on page A-21.

D. Estimate of Potential Loss
Potential Losses were estimated by use of the OHS/GEMA web-based planning tool. Data input for the Critical Facilities Worksheet included the replacement value and structure content value of each critical facility identified. Because all areas of the community are, theoretically, exposed to the threat posed by this hazard, all critical facilities are at risk, though presumably not all as the result of a single transportation accident. The combined total estimated structure replacement value ($100M) and total estimated contents value ($103M) of the community’s critical infrastructure is $203M. This information can be reviewed in detail in Appendix A, pages 26-32. Estimated value of the community’s “non-critical” facilities is $115M, exclusive of content value. For details, refer to page A-21. Population and other demographic data are presented in Appendix B, pages 1-13.

E. Land Use and Development Trends
The local poultry processing facility generates large volumes of industrial traffic through the City of Buena Vista. Operations of a local family-owned facility, which began in 1955, are now owned by a second nationally-known poultry producer/processor. Upon assuming ownership, both national companies expanded the size
and capacity of the facility on the original site, adjacent to a residential neighborhood with limited access. Current land uses and development trends are not believed to be significantly impacting the risk of transportation accidents. However, local residential development resulting from economic expansion out-of-county needs to be reviewed for potential transportation-related impacts.

F. Multi-Jurisdictional Differences

Major traffic routes merge in the City of Buena Vista, creating the community’s busiest intersection on the courthouse square. This intersection is inadequately sized/designed to safely accommodate the current volume of industrial truck traffic. With the anticipated increase in traffic described above, this site poses an increased risk of transportation-related disaster. Redesign or the alternative of a city bypass should be carefully studied for possible alleviation of this traffic burden. In the unincorporated area the greatest need seems to be enforcement of traffic laws.

Marion County
G. Summary
The community has a significant and increasing exposure to transportation-related disasters because of the scale of development occurring out-of-county.
II. Animal Disease

A  Hazard Identification
An animal disease is a pathological condition resulting from infection, for example, and usually characterized by identifiable symptoms. Some diseases can lead to death of the host and, if not controlled, large-scale contagious diseases can lead to the death of infinite numbers of the species. Disposal of large numbers of carcasses can create community health risks. Some animal diseases are transmissible to humans. If allowed to spread to sufficient scale, animal diseases can cause health and economic disasters. In some cases humans can contract animal disease through mere contact; in other cases through consumption of animal products. Determining risk can be difficult with some animal diseases due to late occurring symptoms which can take months or years to appear. Between 90%-100% of poultry can die from infection when highly pathogenic Avian Influenza H5 or H7 viruses cause outbreaks. Animal health officials carefully monitor avian influenza outbreaks in domestic birds. Control of a 2004 Avian Influenza outbreak in Maryland required the elimination of hundreds of thousands of birds. Exotic Newcastle Disease is so virulent many birds die without showing any clinical signs of the infection. A 100% death rate can occur in unvaccinated flocks.

B  Hazard Profile
To date, the community has been spared the loss resulting from outbreak of an animal disease. While the probability of a local outbreak is not known, large numbers of poultry in Marion and surrounding counties present significant risk.

C  Community Exposure
Although no local outbreaks have been documented, in 2003 there were reportedly 73 poultry houses with approximately 1.5 million chickens in Marion County. At that same time there were reportedly ±3.25 million chickens grown in six surrounding counties. Poultry houses are serviced by trucks traveling between poultry houses across county boundaries. The community’s entire poultry flock and much of the local economy is at risk. The critical infrastructure is identified in Appendix A, pages 26-32.

D  Estimate of Potential Loss
The community’s 73 poultry houses have not been included in the local inventory of critical facilities. Based on current average sales per flock, a 100% loss would amount to approximately $3M in annual gross sales to local producers. Critical facilities are not believed to be susceptible to an animal disease outbreak.
Nevertheless, the cost of critical facility replacement ($100M) and content value ($103M) are estimated to be $203M. This information can be reviewed in detail in Appendix A, pages 26-32. Estimated value of the community’s “non-critical” facilities is $115M, exclusive of content value; for details, refer to page A-22. Population and other demographic data are presented in Appendix B, pages 1-13.

E  Land Use and Development Trends
No land use or development trends could be identified which would impact the potential for animal disease outbreak(s).

F  Multi-Jurisdictional Differences
Poultry production is limited to unincorporated areas of the county, but the economic loss resulting from this type disaster would be felt communitywide. Although such a disaster is not expected to adversely impact the community’s critical facilities, their locations are; nevertheless, shown in the following graphics.

Marion County
Summary
Though not the only domesticated animal produced commercially in the community, poultry is by far the most common, is present in the millions in surrounding counties and is very susceptible to highly contagious avian diseases. A high level of management diligence is required to maintain success protecting the community from human contagion and economic loss which can result from poultry diseases.
III. Hazardous Materials Release - fixed site

A. Hazard Identification
Hazardous materials are toxic substances which, if misused or released with malice, can be harmful to the health and safety of people and property. Such materials have widespread use in industry, agriculture, medicine, research and consumer goods, are in solid, liquid and gaseous states, and are present in ever-increasing quantities and locations. These materials come in the form of explosives, flammable and combustible substances, poisons, and radioactive materials. Jurisdictions with facilities that produce, process, store and/or dispose of hazardous materials are more susceptible to disaster.

B. Hazard Profile
There are three sites in the community where commercial application of large quantities of hazardous chemicals in materials processing is performed. Consequently, large quantities of these materials are transported into the community and stored on-site. Two of these facilities are located within the city and are either adjacent to or proximate to residential neighborhoods; the third is in the unincorporated area where the hazardous chemicals handled are not an immediate threat to residences. Five other sites have such volumes of hazardous materials that material safety data sheets (MSDS) are filed with local fire departments. The quantities involved are not sufficient to warrant inclusion of all such sites in the accompanying data base, however. The following table depicts documented local incidents of hazardous materials release. Application of these events to the OHS/GEMA Hazard Frequency Table indicates a 38% chance of recurrence any given year (Appendix D, page 1).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Spills</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Event</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cargill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cargill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cargill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cargill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tyson</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Georgia Department of Natural Resources Emergency Response Team, Incident Reporting System

C. Community Exposure
Despite local industry adherence to stringent OSHA regulations, commercial utilization of hazardous chemicals poses a significant risk to the community. Proximity of such facilities to residential...
neighborhoods increases the risk of disaster. In addition, these facilities are among the largest employers in the community. Loss of their operations would have a significant, adverse impact on the local economy. The critical infrastructure is identified in Appendix A, pages 26-32.

D. Estimate of Potential Loss
Potential Losses were estimated by use of the OHS/GEMA web-based planning tool. Data input for the Critical Facilities Worksheet included the replacement value and structure contents value of each critical facility identified. The Loss Estimation Table automatically computed loss for each facility at 100% ($203M) of the combined total replacement ($100M) and contents values ($103M). This information can be reviewed in detail in Appendix A, pages 26-32. Estimated value of the community’s “non-critical” facilities is $115M, exclusive of content value; for details, refer to page A-23. Population and other demographic data are presented in Appendix B, pages 1-13.

E. Land Use and Development Trends
Hazardous chemicals are used in industrial processing by the largest employer in the community. Owned by a national company, the now vastly expanded facility was established by a local entrepreneur on the edge of a residential community decades prior to imposition of local land use controls. A wood-working facility on the city’s north side is proximate to two special populations, a nursing home (formerly the local hospital) and prisoners in the county jail. All these facilities were also constructed decades prior to the advent of local land use controls. It is worth noting these special populations are positively located with respect to prevailing westerly winds that could exacerbate impacts of a fire at the hazardous chemical handling facility. No current land use and development trends could be identified which will impact or be impacted by siting of hazardous chemical handling facilities. Land use controls are in place in the community to help limit/prevent the potential for such impacts in the future.

F. Multi-Jurisdictional Differences
Currently, the City of Buena Vista is most at risk of hazardous materials releases at fixed sites because of the juxtaposition of hazardous materials handling industry and population. Although the county provides water service in the unincorporated area, Buena Vista would seem to be at greatest risk from siting decisions in the future because of industry’s general need for municipal infrastructure. This could result in industrial siting in the unincorporated periphery of the city. Both jurisdictions should have
appropriate regulatory land use controls and communicate with each other prior to deciding land use issues.
G. Summary
The community has a significant hazardous materials threat. At this writing, no significant increase in this threat can be foreseen.
IV. Civil Disturbance

A. Hazard Identification
These events consist of disruption of the routine and peaceful activities of a community by residents and/or non-residents. Although the disruption may itself be either peaceful (sit-in) or violent (riot), it is the latter which is most likely to have disastrous consequences in the community. Participants utilize this method to draw attention to grievance(s) resulting from cultural, social and/or political issues, or to protest/avenge perceived miscarriages of justice. Such events usually arise from public crisis and may occur with or without warning. The nation-wide trend toward fan fanaticism has caused increasing numbers of disturbances during and after large athletic events throughout the nation.

B. Hazard Profile
The community has, to date, not experienced any such events. It is perceived locally to be an increasing threat because of the ease of communications world-wide and increasing cultural diversity, among other contributing reasons.

C. Community Exposure
At this writing the greatest exposure would appear to be the potential for disturbances at high school and local athletic events. Students from Marion and an adjoining county attend the local high school, and cultural diversity in enrollment is anticipated within the decade. The combination of heated competition, long-standing rivalries and general lack of local recreational choices tends to intensify the emotional significance of spectator events. The critical infrastructure is identified in Appendix A, pages 26-32.

D. Estimate of Potential Loss
Potential Losses were estimated by use of the OHS/GEMA web-based planning tool. Data input for the Critical Facilities Worksheet included the replacement value and structure contents value of each critical facility identified. The Loss Estimation Table automatically computed loss for each facility at 100%, or $203M of the combined total replacement ($100M) and contents values ($103M). This information can be reviewed in detail in Appendix A, pages 26-32. Estimated value of the community’s “non-critical” facilities is $115M, exclusive of content value; for details, refer to page A-24. Population and other demographic data are presented in Appendix B, pages 1-13.
E. Land Use and Development Trends -
Local land use and development patterns have not and are not expected to have any influence on the potential for civil disturbance.

F. Multi-Jurisdictional Differences
Both political jurisdictions are at risk of civil disturbance; Buena Vista has the larger concentration of residents, public facilities and critical facilities, while schools are located in the unincorporated area of the community. Locations of the community’s critical facilities are depicted on the following graphics.
G. Summary
Although the community has been spared the unpleasant experiences associated with a civil disturbance, residents feel the threat exists and is likely to increase as a result of increases in population and demographic diversity.
V. Terrorism

A. Hazard Identification
Terrorism is the use of violence to elicit fear and effect change, and is often based on a political agenda or national cause. Terrorists' methods and weapons are increasingly varied; taking innocent civilians hostage at gun point, plotting to assassinate prominent figures, detonation of bombs, utilization of chemical and/or biological agents in populated areas or against critical infrastructure, arson/incendiary attack or other armed attack, cyber-terrorism, agro-terrorism, radiological agents or nuclear bomb. Targets vary from the high profile to sites considered to have little or no security.

B. Hazard Profile
The community has, to date, been spared a direct terrorist attack. While the probability of a local incident is not known, technological advancements and improved accessibility expose the community to increased risk of terrorist attack.

C. Community Exposure
Marion County is one of many rural communities throughout the nation that could be considered a low risk for terrorist attack because of the small population base and infrastructure. However, the community is becoming more accessible, generally has less ability to recognize and track bioterrorist threats due to funding and training limitations, is proximate to one of the nation’s largest and increasingly important military bases (Fort Benning), and residents tend to be more trusting and less suspicious because of the small town setting. In addition, distribution of millions of grocer-freezer-ready chickens from a major poultry processor makes the community a potential target for acts of terrorism. The critical infrastructure is identified in Appendix A, pages 26-32.

D. Estimate of Potential Loss
It is not believed any one or a series of attacks would likely destroy the community’s entire critical facility infrastructure. Nevertheless; potential losses of the complete inventory were estimated by use of the OHS/GEMA web-based planning tool. Data input for the Critical Facilities Worksheet included the replacement value and structure content value of each critical facility identified. The combined total estimated structure replacement value ($100M) and total estimated contents value ($103M) of the community’s critical infrastructure is $203M. This information can be reviewed in detail in Appendix A, pages 26-32. Estimated value of the community’s “non-critical” facilities is $115M, exclusive of content value. For

E. Land Use and Development Trends
No local land use and/or development trends could be identified which would influence the risk of terrorist attack.

F. Multi-Jurisdictional Differences
Both jurisdictions are at risk of a terrorist attack. The greatest threat would appear to be the poultry industry. Poultry production is limited to the unincorporated area, while poultry processing occurs at a plant in the City of Buena Vista. The economic loss of either would have adverse economic ramifications across the community. Contamination of the food supply in either local poultry houses or the processing facility could strike fear across the country. The location of the local critical facility infrastructure is presented in the following graphics.
G. Summary
The overriding feature that makes the community an attractive terrorist target is conventional wisdom which suggests the community would not be an attractive target; hence, less secure. Marion County is the site of assets which, if attacked, could have adverse consequences far beyond the community.
## Chapter 4 – Natural Hazard Mitigation Goals and Objectives

Overall Community Mitigation Goals, Policies and Values

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<th>Hazard-Specific Mitigation Goals, Policies and Values</th>
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<td>VII Extreme Heat</td>
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<td>VIII Flood</td>
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Overall Community Mitigation Goals, Policies and Values

Five, general, pre-disaster mitigation goals have been established. Implementation of these non-structural measures will have positive impacts on mitigation irrespective of the type hazard which may befall the community in the future. Presentation here eliminates the need to duplicate them among the goals and objectives of the numerous hazards enumerated later. Nevertheless; a careful read of the rest of the document will reveal some are repeated among the goals and objectives listed with specific hazards.

Non-structural measures have the benefits of being less expensive to implement, do not require expensive maintenance and upkeep, and are more adaptable to specific needs than structural measures. These general goals and their related objectives, tasks and action steps are as follows:

**GOAL 1** Protect public health and safety

**GOAL 2** Reduce, and to the extent possible eliminate, community exposure to natural (and man-made) hazard events

**GOAL 3** Reduce losses and damage to private property and public infrastructure resulting from natural (and man-made) hazards

**GOAL 4** Maintain continuity of public and private sector operations during and after hazard events

**GOAL 5** Respond promptly, appropriately and efficiently in the event of natural (or man-made) hazards

**OBJECTIVE 1** Increase coordination between local emergency response agencies, and between public and private sectors in pre-disaster planning

**Task 1.1** Incorporate computer hardware/software and communication compatibility between local emergency response agencies, emergency service providers and other appropriate public agencies

**Action Step 1.1.1**
Designate Emergency Management Director to serve as clearinghouse to develop and maintain compatibility between electronic systems of essential agencies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Responsible Org:</th>
<th>Board of Commissioners</th>
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<td>Coordinating Org:</td>
<td>EMA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timeline:</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost:</td>
<td>Staff Time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding Source:</td>
<td>EMA Operating Budget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jurisdiction:</td>
<td>Marion-Buena Vista</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit:</td>
<td>All Residents-7,200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Task 1.2  Share information between emergency agencies concerning services, regulations, capabilities, personnel, equipment, needs, limitations, etc

Action Step 1.2.1
Determine the kinds of vehicles, equipment and materials needed to respond, restore services and clean up after hazards events, and replace/replenish as necessary. Upon completion of all inventories printed lists should be shared between emergency response agencies.

Responsible Org:  EMA
Coordinating Org:  EMS-Fire-Law Enforcement
Timeline:    '06 -'07
Cost:     Staff Time
Funding Source:   Local
Jurisdiction:  Marion-Buena Vista
Benefit:  All Residents-7,200

Action Step 1.2.2
Identify reserve personnel who can be called upon to assist/backup in time of emergency, compile essential contact information, capabilities and special skills

Responsible Org:  EMA
Coordinating Org:  EMS-Fire-Law Enforcement
Timeline:    '06 -'07
Cost:     Staff Time
Funding Source:   Local
Jurisdiction:  Marion-Buena Vista
Benefit:  All Residents-7,200

Action Step 1.2.3
Convene annual meeting of all emergency services directors, local government chief appointed officials, elected officials to share critical service delivery information

Responsible Org:  EMA
Timeline:    '06 -'10
Cost:     Staff Time
Funding Source:   Local
Jurisdiction:  Marion-Buena Vista
Benefit:  All Residents-7,200
Task 1.3  Incorporate pre-disaster mitigation of natural and man-made hazards into safety training programs of public and private entities

Action Step 1.3.1
Secure appropriate training programs for presentation to business, industry, government and institutions
Responsible Org: EMA
Coordinating Org: Employers
Timeline: ‘07
Cost: Staff Time
Funding Source: Local
Jurisdiction: Marion-Buena Vista
Benefit: All Residents-7,200

OBJECTIVE 2  Increase resident awareness of the community’s general exposure to disaster, greatest disaster threats and educate public how best to respond

Task 2.1  Develop the position of emergency preparedness training officer in the Middle Flint Regional E 911 Center to serve as the clearinghouse for information on information on hazards, hazard prevention, and response

Action Step 2.1.1
Make formal request to the Board of Commissioners that a request be made to the Middle Flint Regional E-911 Authority to create and fund such a position
Responsible Org: Board of Commissioners
Coordinating Org: EMA
Timeline: ‘06
Cost: Staff Time
Funding Source: Local
Jurisdiction: Marion-Buena Vista
Benefit: All Residents-7,200

Action Step 2.1.2
EMA Director develop and coordinate speakers bureau to present programs on pre-disaster mitigation to local civic and service organizations
Responsible Org: EMA
Coordinating Org: LEPC
Timeline: ‘06 -’07
Cost: Staff Time
Funding Source: Local
Action Step 2.1.3
Promote development of family disaster plans and supply kits
Responsible Org: EMA
Coordinating Org: LEPC
Timeline: ’06 -’07
Cost: Staff Time
Funding Source: Local
Jurisdiction: Marion-Buena Vista
Benefit: All Residents-7,200

OBJECTIVE 3 Inform local elected officials of the pre-mitigation value of an expanded program of code enforcement

Task 3.1 Inform local elected officials of the pre-mitigation value to the community of enforcement of a housing/environmental code

Action Step 3.1.1
Adopt and enforce housing/environmental codes
Responsible Org: Governing Bodies
Coordinating Org: RDC
Timeline: ’07 -’08
Cost: ±$1K
Funding Source: Local
Jurisdiction: Marion-Buena Vista
Benefit: All Residents-7,200

Task 3.2 Inform local elected officials of the benefits which would accrue from implementation of a well-developed post-disaster ordinance

Action Step 3.2.1
Adopt post-disaster recovery ordinance
Responsible Org: City Council
Coordinating Org: EMA
Timeline: ’07
Cost: Staff Time
Funding Source: Local
Jurisdiction: Marion-Buena Vista
Benefit: All Residents-7,200
Task 3.3  Secure funding to cover costs of digitizing hazardous areas and incorporating into current mapping

Action Step 3.3.1  
Map (digitize) hazardous areas (floodplains, dam shadows) and incorporate into land use planning to facilitate code enforcement  
Responsible Org: Board of Commissioners  
Coordinating Org: RDC  
Timeline: ’08  
Cost: $2K-$5K  
Funding Source: OHS/GEMA  
Jurisdiction: Marion  
Benefit: ±3,000

OBJECTIVE 4  Increase public and private sector and general public awareness of hazard mitigation

Task 4.1  Institute annual education/training for elected officials and media

Action Step 4.1.1  
Establish annual date for elected officials and local media to witness a mock disaster drill from the EOC  
Responsible Org: EMA  
Coordinating Org: LEPC  
Timeline: ’07  
Cost: Staff Time  
Funding Source: Local  
Jurisdiction: Marion-Buena Vista  
Benefit: All Residents-7,200

Task 4.2  Present education programs to the business community

Action Step 4.2.1  
EMA Director organize a speakers bureau to articulate the need for the general public to participate in local mitigation strategy  
Responsible Org: EMA  
Coordinating Org: LEPC  
Timeline: ’07  
Cost: Staff Time  
Funding Source: Local  
Jurisdiction: Marion-Buena Vista  
Benefit: All Residents-7,200
Task 4.3 Enhance public education programs through print, broadcast and electronic (internet) media

Action Step 4.3.1
Provide media with information of local mitigation efforts and emergency response preparedness
Responsible Org: EMA
Coordinating Org: Emergency Response Directors
Timeline: '06 -'10
Cost: Staff Time
Funding Source: Local
Jurisdiction: Marion-Buena Vista
Benefit: All Residents-7,200

Action Step 4.3.2
Post mitigation information on county web site
Responsible Org: EMA
Coordinating Org: County Administration
Timeline: '07
Cost: Staff Time
Funding Source: Local
Jurisdiction: Marion-Buena Vista
Benefit: All Residents-7,200

Action Step 4.3.3
Implement an annual Emergency Operations Center (EOC) “Open House”
Responsible Org: EMA
Coordinating Org: LEPC
Timeline: '07
Cost: Staff Time
Funding Source: Local
Jurisdiction: Marion- Buena Vista
Benefit: All Residents-7,200

Action Step 4.3.4
Encourage local media to cover (1) mock disaster drill used in annual elected official training/education, and (2) annual EOC “Open house”
Responsible Org: EMA
Coordinating Org: LEPC
Timeline: '08
Cost: Staff Time
Funding Source: Local
Jurisdiction: Marion-Buena Vista
Benefit: All Residents-7,200
OBJECTIVE 5   Institutionalize hazard mitigation

Task 5.1   Incorporate pre-disaster mitigation into all public permitting and planning activities

Action Step 5.1.1   
Incorporate mitigation “standards” check-off in permit issuance and planning functions
Responsible Org:   Marion-Buena Vista
Coordinating Org:   EMA
Timeline:    ’07
Cost:     Staff Time
Funding Source:   Local
Jurisdiction:  Marion-Buena Vista
Benefit:  All Residents-7,200

Task 5.2   Incorporate hazard mitigation into capital improvement budgeting of local jurisdictions

Action Step 5.2.1   
Utilize hazard mitigation education opportunities to inform chief administrative officers and elected officials of long-term benefits of incorporating hazard mitigation into capital budgeting process
Responsible Org:   EMA
Coordinating Org:   Marion-Buena Vista
Timeline:    ‘07
Cost:     Staff Time
Funding Source:   Local
Jurisdiction:  Marion-Buena Vista
Benefit:  All Residents-7,200

Task 5.3   Ensure full legal authority to respond appropriately in time of disaster

Action Step 5.3.1   
Develop and adopt curfew ordinances to be invoked, as needed
Responsible Org:   Marion-Buena Vista
Coordinating Org:   EMA
Timeline:    ’07
Cost:     Staff Time
Funding Source:   Local
Jurisdiction:  Marion-Buena Vista
Benefit:  All Residents-7,200
Task 5.4  Duplicate and safely store vital public sector records off-site

Action Step 5.4.1
Encourage local government and constitutional officers to adopt and implement a policy of; (1) duplicating existing, essential records, (2) duplicating essential records annually thereafter, and (3) designating a secure, off-site depository for duplicate copies of essential public records

Responsible Org: EMA
Coordinating Org: Government Officials
Timeline: ’06
Cost: Staff Time
Funding Source: Local
Jurisdiction: Marion-Buena Vista
Benefit: All Residents-7,200

Task 5.5  Convince the private sector of the importance of duplicating and safely storing vital records off-site

Action Step 5.5.1
Secure information from the Economic Development Administration the local development authority and EMA Director can use to educate the business community of the need to have duplicate copies of essential records securely stored off-site

Responsible Org: EMA
Coordinating Org: Development Authority
Timeline: ’07
Cost: Staff Time
Funding Source: Local
Jurisdiction: Marion-Buena Vista
Benefit: All Residents-7,200

OBJECTIVE 6  Improve the comprehensive mitigation strategy

Task 6.1  Monitor plan implementation annually

Action Step 6.1.1
Establish a fall/winter date for formal, annual review of mitigation strategy implementation

Responsible Org: EMA
Coordinating Org: Executive Committee
Timeline: ’06
Cost: Staff Time
Funding Source: Local  
Jurisdiction: Marion-Buena Vista  
Benefit: All Residents-7,200

Task 6.2 Perform post-disaster assessment of preparation for, and response to, hazard event

Action Step 6.2.1
As soon as reasonably practicable after a disaster event, perform a detailed, post-disaster assessment of preparations and response

Responsible Org: EMA  
Coordinating Org: Emergency Response Directors  
Timeline: As Needed  
Cost: Staff Time  
Funding Source: Local  
Jurisdiction: Marion-Buena Vista  
Benefit: All Residents-7,200

Task 6.3 Establish cross-county peer visitation/assessment within Middle Flint Regional E-911 service area

Action Step 6.3.1
Approach other counties in the Middle Flint Regional E-911 service area about establishing a program of annual cross-county peer review of mitigation and emergency preparedness

Responsible Org: EMA  
Coordinating Org: Neighboring EMA Directors  
Timeline: '06  
Cost: Staff Time  
Funding Source: Local  
Jurisdiction: Marion-Buena Vista  
Benefit: All Residents-7,200

Objective 7 Maintain as much “normality” of community life as possible during and immediately after disaster events

Task 7.1 Create and maintain community action groups

Action Step 7.1.1
EMA Director to initiate creation of Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)

Responsible Org: EMA  
Coordinating Org: Board of Commissioners  
Timeline: '06
**Action Step 7.1.2**

EMA Director to initiate creation of Community Emergency Response Team(s) (CERT)

- **Responsible Org:** EMA
- **Coordinating Org:** Board of Commissioners
- **Timeline:** '07
- **Cost:** Staff Time
- **Funding Source:** Local
- **Jurisdiction:** Marion-Buena Vista
- **Benefit:** All Residents-7,200

**Task 7.3** Prepare owners/managers of critical facilities (public and private) to be able to maintain delivery of essential services during and after disaster events

**Action Step 7.3.1**

Compile, distribute and explain literature which identifies actions necessary to achieve continuity of operations

- **Responsible Org:** EMA
- **Coordinating Org:** LEPC
- **Timeline:** '07
- **Cost:** Staff Time
- **Funding Source:** Local
- **Jurisdiction:** Marion-Buena Vista
- **Benefit:** All Residents-7,200

**Action Step 7.3.2**

Implement annual drills to test ability of critical facilities to maintain continuity of operations

- **Responsible Org:** EMA
- **Coordinating Org:** LEPC
- **Timeline:** '07
- **Cost:** Staff Time
- **Funding Source:** Local
- **Jurisdiction:** Marion-Buena Vista
- **Benefit:** All Residents-7,200

**Task 7.4** Obtain backup generators to power water system(s), sanitary sewer(s), and communications
Action Step 7.4.1
Identify source of funding and purchase three backup generators
Responsible Org: EMA
Coordinating Org: Buena Vista
Timeline: ’06 -’10
Cost: ±$45K for generators
Funding Source: OHS/GEMA
Jurisdiction: Buena Vista
Benefit: Buena Vista-1,600

Task 7.5 Keep mutual aid agreements current

Action Step 7.5.1
Update, and where necessary develop, mutual aid agreements for water systems, sanitary sewer systems and communications
Responsible Org: EMA
Coordinating Org: Marion-Buena Vista
Timeline: ’07
Cost: Staff Time
Funding Source: Local
Jurisdiction: Marion-Buena Vista
Benefit: All Residents-7,200

Task 7.6 Incorporate a reverse dial feature into the regional E-911 system

Action Step 7.6.1
Request the Middle Flint Regional E-911 Authority Board of Directors to incorporate a reverse dial feature into the E-911 system
Responsible Org: Board of Commissioners
Coordinating Org: EMA
Timeline: ’07
Cost: Staff Time
Funding Source: Local
Jurisdiction: Marion-Buena Vista
Benefit: All Residents-7,200
I. Tornado

A. Mitigation Goals - A tornado inflicted greater loss on the community than any other single event. In 1954, ten lives were lost and property damage exceeded $17 million (current value). The general public fails to fully appreciate the random, capricious and violent nature of a tornado, and how important it is that all parties be prepared at all times to respond appropriately. Although thunderstorm winds do not reach the wind speed of tornadoes, the former are historically the most common natural hazard threat to the community. There are many similarities in the damage caused by thunderstorm winds and tornadoes. Consequently, virtually all goals, objectives, tasks and action steps applicable to these two hazards are interchangeable.

B. Range of Mitigation Options

1. Structural v Non-structural – Identified goals address both options. Residents and developers undertaking new construction or renovation will be encouraged to consider making safe room additions to the structure. Because it is critical that emergency responders be able to respond to emergencies, the community will pursue an updated and “complete” equipment inventory. Non-structural options promote an expansion of code enforcement activities and extensive public education.

2. Existing Policies, Regulations, Ordinances and Land Use – Both local jurisdictions currently enforce building codes and zoning ordinances.

3. Community Values, Historic and Special Considerations – Project implementation will serve to protect a designated historic district in Buena Vista, and historic resources dispersed throughout the unincorporated county. No other special considerations were identified.

4. New Buildings and Infrastructure - With respect to the impacts of this effort on future development, goals and objectives incorporated herein supplement ongoing activities in both local jurisdictions. Continued enforcement of building codes will reduce impacts of any future occurrences of this hazard because new buildings and infrastructure will be better capable of withstanding tornadic winds. Implementation of overall community objective #5 (Institutionalize hazard mitigation) will serve to reduce susceptibility of future public-owned infrastructure because mitigation will be included in planning and capital expenditure decisions. The public education component will apprise the general public of the value of expending additional public funds, when necessary, to “harden”
public-owned critical facilities. Adoption and enforcement of housing/environmental codes will serve to protect future development by reducing the size of the debris field sensitive to tornadic winds. In light of the improved quality of construction achieved through building code enforcement in recent years, the proportion of structures which do not meet building code standards has been gradually reduced.

5. Existing Buildings and Infrastructure - With respect to the impacts of this effort on existing development, goals and objectives incorporated herein supplement ongoing activities in both local jurisdictions. Adoption and enforcement of housing/environmental codes will serve to protect existing development by reducing the scale of the debris field sensitive to tornadic winds. In light of the improved quality of construction achieved through building code enforcement in recent years, the proportion of structures which do not meet building code standards has been gradually reduced. This, in conjunction with the absence of loss of life and serious property damage in the past half century tends to negate the cost-effectiveness of retrofitting structures to meet construction codes as protection against tornadoes. Furthermore, confronted with limited financial resources, the community would not support this type expenditure as a matter of public policy.

C. Mitigation Strategy and Recommendations

Goal 1  Reduce the potential for loss of life and damage to property which commonly results from tornadoes

Objective 1.1  Reduce the risk of personal injury during tornado events

Task 1.1.1  Prompt proactive measures among the general public

Action Step 1.1.1.1  
Promote safe room construction when issuing building permits for new construction and renovations

Responsible Org: Marion-Buena Vista  
Coordinating Org: Code Departments  
Timeline: ‘06 -’10  
Cost: Staff Time  
Funding Source: Local  
Jurisdiction: Marion-Buena Vista  
Benefit: ±50 new units/yr
Action Step 1.1.1.2
Continue encouraging the general public to purchase weather radios
Responsible Org: EMA
Coordinating Org: LEPC
Timeline: '06 -'10
Cost: Staff Time
Funding Source: Local
Jurisdiction: Marion-Buena Vista
Benefit: All Residents-7,200

Action Step 1.1.1.3
Promote regular tornado drills at high occupancy locations; schools, daycare facilities, industries
Responsible Org: EMA
Coordinating Org: LEPC
Timeline: '06 -'10
Cost: Staff Time
Funding Source: Local
Jurisdiction: Marion-Buena Vista
Benefit: All Residents-7,200

Task 1.1.2 Create weather warning (siren) system

Action Step 1.1.2.1
Perform formal study of siren placement and acquire sirens with public address systems
Responsible Org: EMA
Coordinating Org: Bd of Commissioners
Timeline: '06 -'07
Cost: ±$1K for study
Funding Source: Local
Jurisdiction: Marion-Buena Vista
Benefit: Rural Residents-6,000

Action Step 1.1.2.2
Educate citizens about the importance of (1) monitoring weather information, (2) using weather radios in the home and workplace and (3) heeding public weather warnings
Responsible Org: EMA
Coordinating Org: LEPC
Timeline: '06 -'10
Objective 1.2 Reduce the risk of property damage during tornado events

Task 1.2.1 Determine "retro" needs of critical facilities for protection against tornadoes

Action Step 1.2.1.1
Survey critical facilities to identify deficiencies which need to be addressed to "harden" against the risk of damage from tornado event

Responsible Org: Marion-Buena Vista
Coordinating Org: EMA-LEPC
Timeline: '07 - '08
Cost: Staff Time
Funding Source: Local
Jurisdiction: Marion-Buena Vista
Benefit: All Residents-7,200

Task 1.2.2 Expand local code enforcement activity

Action Step 1.2.2.1
Adopt housing/environmental code to reduce size of the debris field (airborne missiles) during tornado event

Responsible Org: Marion-Buena Vista
Coordinating Org: EMA
Timeline: '07
Cost: Staff Time
Funding Source: Local
Jurisdiction: Marion-Buena Vista
Benefit: All Residents-7,200

Objective 1.3 Develop a citizenry well-educated about tornado safety

Task 1.3.1 Compile a comprehensive information database on tornado safety
Action Step 1.3.1.1
Present tornado safety programs at local civic and service clubs
Responsible Org: EMA
Coordinating Org: LEPC
Timeline:  '06 - '10
Cost: Staff Time
Funding Source: Local
Jurisdiction: Marion-Buena Vista
Benefit: All Residents - 7,200

Action Step 1.3.1.2
Provide media with “print ready” articles on tornado safety, and provide public service announcements to all local media
Responsible Org: EMA
Coordinating Org: LEPC
Timeline:  '06 - '10
Cost: Staff Time
Funding Source: Local
Jurisdiction: Marion-Buena Vista
Benefit: All Residents - 7,200

Goal 2    Enhance local government ability to respond promptly and efficiently to emergency needs both during and after tornado event

Objective 2.1    Maintain fortified emergency operations command center (EOC)

Task 2.1.1    Identify optimum location for EOC

Action Step 2.1.1.1
Determine equipment and communication needs, prepare plans for improvements and pursue funding for improvements
Responsible Org: EMA
Coordinating Org: LEPC
Timeline:  '06
Cost: Staff Time
Funding Source: Local
Jurisdiction: Marion-Buena Vista
Benefit: All Residents - 7,200
D. Special Multi-Jurisdictional Strategy – Code enforcement and public education activities are applicable communitywide. Safe room promotion as a public education activity will primarily benefit the ±50 units of new construction that occur each year. The weather warning siren/public address system is needed throughout the community. Maintenance of a fortified EOC has communitywide benefit.

E. Public Information and Awareness – Will be accomplished through broadcast of public service announcements, promotion of tornado drills and use of weather radios.
II. Windstorm (Thunderstorm Winds)

A. Mitigation Goals – Thunderstorm winds are by far the most common local natural hazard, and have made their presence known in all areas of the community. Although these storms do not reach the wind speed of tornadoes, there are many similarities in the damage caused by the two types of hazards. Consequently, virtually all goals, objectives, tasks and action steps are interchangeable.

B. Range of Mitigation Option

1. Structural v Non-structural – Structural improvements needed for thunderstorm winds are the responsibility of the property owner. The community will utilize non-structural options; enforcing and expanding building code compliance, expand public broadcast of weather warnings, and public education to supplement property owner’s structural options.

2. Existing Policies, Regulations, Ordinances and Land Use – Both local jurisdictions currently enforce building codes.

3. Community Values, Historic and Special Considerations - Project implementation will serve to protect a potential historic district in Buena Vista, and historic resources dispersed throughout the unincorporated county. No other special considerations were identified.

4. New Buildings and Infrastructure - With respect to the impacts of this effort on future development, goals and objectives incorporated herein supplement ongoing activities in both local jurisdictions. Continued enforcement of building codes will reduce impacts of any future occurrences of this hazard because new buildings and infrastructure will be better capable of withstanding thunderstorm winds. Implementation of overall community objective #5 (Institutionalize hazard mitigation) will serve to reduce susceptibility of future public-owned infrastructure because mitigation will be included in planning and capital expenditure decisions. The public education component will apprise the general public of the value of expending additional public funds, when necessary, to “harden” public-owned critical facilities. Adoption and enforcement of housing/environmental codes will serve to protect future development by reducing the size of the debris field sensitive to thunderstorm winds. In light of the improved quality of construction achieved through building code enforcement in recent years, the proportion of structures which do not meet building code standards has been gradually reduced.

5. Existing Buildings and Infrastructure - With respect to the impacts of this effort on existing development, adoption and
enforcement of housing/environmental codes will serve to protect existing development by reducing the size of the debris field sensitive to thunderstorm winds. In light of the improved quality of construction achieved through building code enforcement in recent years, the proportion of structures which do not meet building code standards has been gradually reduced. This, in conjunction with the absence of loss of life and serious property damage in the past half century tends to negate the cost-effectiveness of retrofitting structures to meet construction codes as protection against thunderstorm winds. Furthermore, confronted with limited financial resources, the community would not support this type expenditure as a matter of public policy.

C. Mitigation Strategy and Recommendations

Goal 1: Reduce the potential for loss of life and damage to property which commonly results from thunderstorm winds

Objective 1.1 Develop and maintain building stock capable of maintaining structural integrity when confronted with high winds

Task 1.1.1 Maintain code enforcement departments in all jurisdictions staffed adequately with properly trained personnel

Action Step 1.1.1.1
Take regular advantage of continuing education opportunities for code enforcement
Responsible Org: Codes Departments
Coordinating Org: Marion-Buena Vista
Timeline: ’06 -’10
Cost: Staff Time, (±1K travel)
Funding Source: Local
Jurisdiction: Marion-Buena Vista
Benefit: All Residents - 7,200

Task 1.1.2 Expand local code enforcement activity

Action Step 1.1.2.1
Adopt housing/environmental code to reduce size of the debris field (airborne missiles) during thunderstorm winds
Responsible Org: Marion-Buena Vista
Coordinating Org: EMA
Objective 1.2
Reduce the risk of property damage resulting from thunderstorm winds

Task 1.2.1
Determine “retro” needs of critical facilities for protection against thunderstorm winds

Action Step 1.2.1.1
Survey critical facilities to identify deficiencies which need to be addressed to “harden” against the risk of damage from thunderstorm winds

Responsible Org: Marion-Buena Vista
Coordinating Org: EMA-LEPC
Timeline: ’06 -’08
Cost: Staff Time
Funding Source: Local
Jurisdiction: Marion-Buena Vista
Benefit: All Residents - 7,200

D. Special Multi-Jurisdictional Strategy - Code enforcement, education and weather warnings are applicable countywide. Specific Action Steps related to education and weather warnings are enumerated in the section addressing tornadoes: Action steps 1.1.1.2 and 1.1.2.2.

E. Public Information and Awareness - Will be accomplished through broadcast of public service announcements, routine testing of sirens and use of weather radios.
III. Severe Winter Storm

A. Mitigation Goals – Residents are generally complacent about the potential for damage which can result from a winter storm, in part, because of the historically short duration of local events of severe winter weather. This component stresses to residents the consequences of not being prepared for longer-duration winter storms and the importance of considering long-term benefits of certain construction plans.

B. Range of Mitigation Options

1. Structural v Non-structural – This goal addresses non-structural measures. Nonstructural measures address education efforts and implementation of “best management practices” such as the common practice of winterizing emergency vehicles.

2. Existing Policies, Regulations, Ordinances and Land Use – There are state regulations governing the operating standards for emergency shelters. This plan proposes to increase the level of preparation and coordination between responsible entities and formalize local policy.

3. Community Values, Historic and Special Considerations – No specific concerns were identified.

4. New Buildings and Infrastructure - With respect to the impacts of this effort on future development, goals and objectives incorporated herein supplement ongoing activities in both local jurisdictions. Continued enforcement of building codes will reduce impacts of any future occurrences of this hazard because new buildings and infrastructure will be better able to withstand severe winter storms. Implementation of overall community objective #5 (Institutionalize hazard mitigation) will serve to reduce susceptibility of future public-owned infrastructure because mitigation will be included in planning and capital expenditure decisions. The public education component will apprise the general public of the value of expending additional public funds, when necessary, to “harden” public-owned critical facilities. In light of the improved quality of construction achieved through building code enforcement in recent years, the proportion of structures which do not meet building code standards has gradually reduced.

5. Existing Buildings and Infrastructure - With respect to the impacts of this effort on existing development, building code enforcement in recent years has gradually reduced the number of existing structures which do not meet building code standards. This, in conjunction with the absence of loss of life
and serious property damage in the historic record tends to negate the cost-effectiveness of retrofitting structures to meet construction codes as protection against severe winter storms. Furthermore, confronted with limited financial resources, the community would not support this type expenditure as a matter of public policy.

C. Mitigation Strategy and Recommendations

Goal 1 Minimize, and to the extent possible prevent, injuries and damages typically caused by accumulations of snow and ice

Objective 1.1 Implement mitigation measures to prevent injury to residents and damage to property

Task 1.1.1 Maintain strict adherence to applicable building codes

Action Step 1.1.1.1
During construction plan review ensure compliance with roof load limits, and discourage use of flat roofs
Responsible Org: Codes Departments
Coordinating Org: Marion-Buena Vista
Timeline: ’06 -’10
Cost: Staff Time
Funding Source: Local
Jurisdiction: Marion-Buena Vista
Benefit: ±50 new units/yr

Task 1.1.2 Determine "retro" needs of critical facilities for protection against severe winter storms

Action Step 1.1.2.1
Survey critical facilities to identify deficiencies which need to be addressed to "harden" against the risk of damage from severe winter storms
Responsible Org: Marion-Buena Vista
Coordinating Org: EMA-LEPC
Timeline: ’06 -’08
Cost: Staff Time
Funding Source: Local
Jurisdiction: Marion-Buena Vista
Benefit: All Residents-7,200
Task 1.1.3 Educate citizens about winter storm preparations and safety

Action Step 1.1.3.1
Compile a library of relevant critical information for distribution via civic program, print media and public service announcements

Responsible Org: EMA
Coordinating Org: LEPC
Timeline: ’06 -’10
Cost: Staff Time
Funding Source: Local
Jurisdiction: Marion-Buena Vista
Benefit: All Residents-7,200

Task 1.1.4 Provide emergency shelter(s) for residents lacking adequate housing or utilities to withstand cold-stress

Action Step 1.1.4.1
Identify emergency shelters which can be used to accommodate inadequately-housed residents during extended severe winter storms

Responsible Org: EMA
Coordinating Org: DFCS, Red Cross
Timeline: ’06
Cost: Staff Time
Funding Source: Local
Jurisdiction: Marion-Buena Vista
Benefit: ±1K

D. Special Multi-Jurisdictional Strategy – These action steps are applicable communitywide.

E. Public Information and Awareness – Information concerning these action steps will be included in the mitigation awareness activities, public service announcements, civic club presentations, etc., as an example of the importance of mitigation.
IV. Wildfire

A. Mitigation Goals – The community experiences several uncontrolled fire events every year. Fortunately, each of these individual events has been small in scale, as they collectively average less than three hundred acres annually. But, because the community is so heavily forested, and is also threatened by drought, a condition which can seriously exacerbate wildfire, pre-mitigation activities must be maintained.

B. Range of Mitigation Options

1. Structural v Non-structural – This goal addresses both structural and non-structural measures. Implementation of the structural measures (fire breaks) are so widespread, they are not easily described as “site-specific”. Nonstructural measures address education efforts and implementation of “best management practices”.

2. Existing Policies, Regulations, Ordinances and Land Use – The only existing policy, regulation or ordinance identified is state law requiring burn permits, issued by the Georgia Forestry Commission. Forestry comprises the overwhelming land use in the community.

3. Community Values, Historic and Special Considerations – The community has individual historic structures distributed throughout the unincorporated area, but no specific concerns were identified.

4. New Buildings and Infrastructure – The goal and objectives address protecting new buildings and infrastructure by enhancing the fire protection assets in the unincorporated area of the community.

5. Existing Buildings and Infrastructure - The goal and objectives address protecting existing buildings and infrastructure by enhancing the fire protection assets in the unincorporated area of the community.

C. Mitigation Strategy and Recommendations

Goal 1 Minimize, and to the extent possible prevent, property damage caused by wildfire

Objective 1.1 Increase the amount of forested acreage covered by “on-site” fire protection methods

Task 1.1.1 Educate forest owners of the fire prevention services offered (fire break construction) by the Georgia Forestry Commission
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action Step 1.1.1.1</th>
<th>Increase the linear distance of fire breaks installed using best management practices</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Responsible Org:</td>
<td>GFC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordinating Org:</td>
<td>Forestland Owners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timeline:</td>
<td>'06 -'10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost:</td>
<td>$70/hour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding Source:</td>
<td>Forestland Owners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jurisdiction:</td>
<td>Marion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit:</td>
<td>Rural Residents-6,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Objective 1.2 Identify and resolve wildfire threats at critical facility sites

Task 1.2.1 Inventory critical facility sites

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action Step 1.2.1.1</th>
<th>Secure adequate buffers between critical facilities and any surrounding threats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Responsible Org:</td>
<td>EMA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordinating Org:</td>
<td>LEPC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timeline:</td>
<td>'06 -'07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost:</td>
<td>Staff Time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding Source:</td>
<td>Local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jurisdiction:</td>
<td>Marion-Buena Vista</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit:</td>
<td>All Residents-7,200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Objective 1.3 Reduce the number of potential sources of wildfire

Task 1.3.1 Expand code enforcement activity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action Step 1.3.1.1</th>
<th>Condemn and remove vacant, abandoned, dilapidated structures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Responsible Org:</td>
<td>Planning &amp; Zoning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordinating Org:</td>
<td>Governing Bodies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timeline:</td>
<td>'07 -'10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost:</td>
<td>Staff Time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding Source:</td>
<td>Local</td>
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<td>Jurisdiction:</td>
<td>Marion-Buena Vista</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit:</td>
<td>All Residents-7,200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
D. Special Multi-Jurisdictional Strategy – Increased use of fire breaks is of primary benefit in the unincorporated area. Buffers to protect critical facilities from potential threats are needed in both jurisdictions. Vacant, abandoned and dilapidated structures are present and need to be removed from both jurisdictions.

E. Public Information and Awareness – Information concerning these action steps will be included in the mitigation awareness activities, public service announcements, civic club presentations, etc., as an example of the importance of mitigation.
V. Tropical Storm

A. Mitigation Goals – Tropical storms (TS) are either downgraded versions of hurricanes, or winds which never get strong enough (wind speed) to be classified as a hurricane. Tropical storms lose wind speed and destructive ability as they make their paths across land. However, if they should linger in any location (TS Alberto-1994) significant damage can occur. Because of proximity to both the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, Marion County will always be at risk of experiencing such events. Meteorologists are predicting a multi-year cycle of increased hurricane activity for the United States. These events expose the community to high winds and heavy rain, the latter sometimes sufficient to compromise the physical integrity of local dams.

B. Range of Mitigation Options

1. Structural v Non-structural – Structural improvements needed for tropical storm winds are the responsibility of the property owner. The community will utilize non-structural options; maintaining building code compliance, expand public broadcast of weather warnings, and public education to supplement property owner’s structural options.

2. Existing Policies, Regulations, Ordinances and Land Use – Both local jurisdictions currently enforce building codes.

3. Community Values, Historic and Special Considerations – Although individual historic properties are distributed throughout the community, no specific community concerns were identified.

4. New Buildings and Infrastructure - With respect to the impacts of this effort on new buildings and infrastructure, goals and objectives incorporated herein supplement ongoing activities in both local jurisdictions. Continued enforcement of building codes will reduce impacts of any future occurrences of this hazard because new development will be better able to withstand tropical storm-generated winds. Implementation of overall community objective #5 (Institutionalize hazard mitigation) will serve to reduce susceptibility of future public-owned infrastructure because mitigation will be included in planning and capital expenditure decisions. The public education component will apprise the general public of the value of expending additional public funds, when necessary, to “harden” public-owned critical facilities. In light of the improved quality of construction achieved through building code enforcement in recent years, the proportion of structures which do not meet building code standards has been gradually declining. Mitigation of the flooding component of this hazard
will be facilitated by development of the community’s first floodplain maps (digital) and mapping of dam “shadows”. The proposed mapping will facilitate identification of areas not safe for future development because of the potential risk of flooding.

5. Existing Buildings and Infrastructure - With respect to the impacts of this effort on existing development, adoption and enforcement of housing/environmental codes will serve to protect existing development by reducing the size of the debris field sensitive to tropical storm-generated winds (page 4-29, Action Step 1.1.1.1). In light of the improved quality of construction achieved through building code enforcement in recent years, the proportion of structures which do not meet building code standards has gradually reduced. This, in conjunction with the absence of loss of life and serious property damage in the past half century tends to negate the cost-effectiveness of retrofitting structures throughout the community to meet construction codes as protection against tropical storm winds. Furthermore, confronted with limited financial resources, the community would not support this type expenditure as a matter of public policy. Mitigation of the flooding component of this hazard will be facilitated by development of the community’s first floodplain maps (digital) and mapping of dam “shadows”. The proposed mapping will facilitate identification of any developments which may be located within areas susceptible to the risk of flood, or downstream of dams.

C. Mitigation Strategy and Recommendations

Goal 1: Reduce the potential for loss of life and damage to property which commonly results from tropical storm winds

Objective 1.1 Develop a building stock capable of maintaining structural integrity when confronted with high winds

Task 1.1.1 Expand local code enforcement activity

Action Step 1.1.1.1
Adopt housing/environmental code to reduce size of the debris field (airborne missiles) during tornado event

Responsible Org: Marion-Buena Vista
Coordinating Org: EMA
Timeline: '07
Cost: Staff Time
Funding Source: Local
Jurisdiction: Marion-Buena Vista
Benefit: All Residents-7,200

Task 1.1.2 Maintain code enforcement departments in both jurisdictions staffed adequately with properly trained personnel

Action Step 1.1.2.1
Take regular advantage of continuing education opportunities for code enforcement
Responsible Org: Codes Departments
Coordinating Org: EMA
Timeline: '07 - '10
Cost: Staff Time (±$1K travel)
Funding Source: Local

Jurisdiction: Marion-Buena Vista
Benefit: All Residents-7,200

Task 1.1.3 Determine "retro" needs of critical facilities for protection against tropical storm generated winds

Action Step 1.1.3.1
Survey critical facilities to identify deficiencies which need to be addressed to "harden" against the risk of damage from tropical storm winds
Responsible Org: Marion-Buena Vista
Coordinating Org: EMA-LEPC
Timeline: '06 - '08
Cost: Staff Time
Funding Source: Local

Jurisdiction: Marion-Buena Vista
Benefit: All Residents-7,200

Goal 2 Remove conflicts between development and areas that have a potential for flooding

Objective 2.1 Eliminate/reduce the exposure of existing and future development from the risk of floodwaters.

Task 2.1.1 Create digital floodplain maps
Action Step 2.1.1.1
Petition FEMA/GEMA to create digital floodplain maps with base flood elevations
Responsible Org: Bd. of Commissioners, Buena Vista City Council
Coordinating Org: Planning/Zoning
Timeline: '06-'07
Cost: Staff Time
Funding Source: Local (maps-state/federal)
Jurisdiction: Marion-Buena Vista
Benefit: 7,200 residents

Task 2.1.2 Map dam “shadows

Action Step 2.1.2.1
Secure funding for mapping project
Responsible Org: Marion County
Coordinating Org: Planning & Zoning
Timeline: '07-'08
Cost: $1,000
Funding Source: Local
Jurisdiction: Marion County
Benefit: ±1K residents

F. Special Multi-Jurisdictional Strategy – All identified activity is applicable community-wide.

G. Public Information and Awareness – Information concerning these action steps will be included in the mitigation awareness activities, public service announcements, civic club presentations, etc., as an example of the importance of mitigation.
VI. Drought

A. Mitigation Goals - The vitality of the local economy fluctuates with conditions in agriculture, and conditions in agriculture are driven by the timely and adequate availability of water. A shortage of this essential commodity at a critical time has a significant adverse impact on the economy. Previous activities have been essentially concerned with water conservation. While the current effort does address behavior modification, it is primarily concerned with supplementing the availability of water, and identifying what can be done to reduce the adverse impact on the economy in the event a drought does occur.

B. Range of Mitigation Options-

1. Structural v Non-structural – Previous efforts were primarily non-structural in nature, as they dealt with behavior. The current effort recognizes that need, but also strives to supplement the supply, and almost by definition entails structural options.

2. Existing Policies, Regulations, Ordinances and Land Use – The community enforces water restriction ordinances as needed, and the state issues permits for daily withdrawals of at least 100K gallons of water.

3. Community Values, Historic and Special Considerations - There were not any specific community values or other considerations identified.

4. New Buildings and Infrastructure – The singular condition of drought rarely affects physical infrastructure. However, the plan provides for improved fire-fighting capabilities in the event other conditions occur simultaneously so as to threaten critical facilities.

5. Existing Buildings and Infrastructure - The singular condition of drought rarely affects physical infrastructure. However, the plan provides for improved fire-fighting capabilities in the event other conditions occur simultaneously so as to threaten critical facilities.

C. Mitigation Strategy and Recommendations

Goal 1 Maintain economic stability during periods of drought

Objective 1.1 Maintain those essential services the agriculture industry needs so as to minimize drought-related losses

Task 1.1.1 Identify and develop alternative water supplies
Action Step 1.1.1.1
Increase activity within agriculture community to pursue additional irrigation, reservoir development, lowering of well intakes where appropriate, and low interest financing to enable such improvements
Responsible Org: NRCS
Coordinating Org: County Extension
Timeline: '07 - '10
Cost: Staff Time
Funding Source: NRCS; Co. Extension
Jurisdiction: Marion
Benefit: Rural Residents-6,000

Task 1.1.2 Develop Drought Contingency Plan

Action Step 1.1.2.1
Identify and pursue source(s) of funding for community Drought Contingency Plan
Responsible Org: EMA
Coordinating Org: Marion County
Timeline: '06 - '10
Cost: Staff Time
Funding Source: Local
Jurisdiction: Marion-Buena Vista
Benefit: All Residents - 7,200

Objective 1.2 Maintain fire fighting capabilities in time of drought

Task 1.2.1 Develop and maintain resources needed for rural fire fighting

Action Step 1.2.1.1
Maintain fire breaks
Responsible Org: GFC
Coordinating Org: Forest Owners
Timeline: '06 - '10
Cost: $70/hour
Funding Source: Forest Owners
Jurisdiction: Marion
Benefit: Rural Residents-6,000

Objective 1.3 Implement pre-mitigation activities which will be most protective of the local economy during time of drought
Task 1.3.1 Prepare economic study

Action Step 1.3.1.1
Identify a source of funding for economic study and prepare competitive application for funding

Responsible Org: EMA
Coordinating Org: RDC
Timeline: ’07 -’10
Cost: Staff Time
Funding Source: Local
Jurisdiction: Marion-Buena Vista
Benefit: All Residents-7,200

Task 1.3.2 Promote the use of low-flow plumbing fixtures

Action Step 1.3.2.1
Distribute literature describing the benefits of low-flow fixtures with the issuance of building permits

Responsible Org: Codes Departments
Coordinating Org: Marion-Buena Vista
Timeline: ’06 -’10
Cost: Staff Time
Funding Source: Local
Jurisdiction: Marion-Buena Vista
Benefit: All Residents-7,200

D. Special Multi-Jurisdictional Strategy – Although both jurisdictions are affected, primary emphasis of this goal is placed on the unincorporated area where agricultural production occurs. The economic study will be directed toward impacts on both jurisdictions.

E. Public Information and Awareness – Information concerning these activities will be included in the information programs presented at numerous venues, brochures released with building permits, public discussion of reservoir development, etc. Public participation will be solicited.
VII. Extreme Heat

A. Mitigation Goals – The community has already addressed, to some level, the needs identified for this particular hazard. However, a greater depth of planning is needed to facilitate prompt action in the event an extreme heat hazard occurs.

B. Range of Mitigation Options

1. Structural v Non-structural – No structural needs were identified. There are appropriate facilities in the community which can be used to provide relief to victims of this hazard without having to undertake the expense associated with construction or building modification. The needs can be addressed by education, advanced community preparation and taking efforts to ensure essential services are not terminated unmercifully.

2. Existing Policies, Regulations, Ordinances and Land Use – There are state regulations governing the operating standards for emergency shelters. This plan proposes to increase the level of preparation and coordination between responsible entities and formalize local policy.

3. Community Values, Historic and Special Considerations – No relevant values or considerations were identified.

4. New Buildings and Infrastructure – Because this hazard rarely impacts physical infrastructure (no impacts were identified herein), plan goals and objectives are directed toward the resident population.

5. Existing Buildings and Infrastructure - Because this hazard rarely impacts physical infrastructure (no impacts were identified herein), plan goals and objectives are directed toward the resident population.

C. Mitigation Strategy and Recommendations

Goal 1 Minimize, and to the extent possible prevent, heat-related injuries and deaths

Objective 1.1 Have emergency shelter(s) ready and available to meet the needs of potential heat-stress victims who are inadequately housed

Task 1.1.1 Designate a critical care emergency shelter, as needed, in each jurisdiction
Action Step 1.1.1.1
Convene representatives from appropriate organizations (local governments, Red Cross, health department, DFCS) to recommend emergency center site(s), identify managing entity, establish operating policies and procedures, and identify equipment and facility needs (fans, bedding, water, etc.) and sources

Responsible Org: EMA
Coordinating Org: as stated above
Timeline: ‘06
Cost: Staff Time
Funding Source: Local
Jurisdiction: Marion-Buena Vista
Benefit: ±1K residents

D. Special Multi-Jurisdictional Strategy – Project implementation will apply throughout the community. Identified shelter facilities will likely be limited to the city, however.

E. Public Information and Awareness – Information about this activity will be disseminated as part of the plan’s mitigation education efforts.
VIII. Flood

A. Mitigation Goals – Both jurisdictions need digital mapping to better identify areas of the community most susceptible to risk from this natural hazard.

B. Range of Mitigation Options

1. Structural v Non-structural – Implementation will address structural options. Availability of the referenced maps will facilitate/enable identification of those areas in the community most at risk to potential damage or loss from this natural hazard.

2. Existing Policies, Regulations, Ordinances and Land Use – Both jurisdictions enforce land use restrictions through their respective zoning ordinances, but in absence of floodplain maps, neither has an ordinance regulating development in floodplains.

3. Community Values, Historic and Special Considerations – No specific interactions between community values, historic and/or special considerations could be identified.

4. New Buildings and Infrastructure - The only flood-related goal provides for limiting the potential for conflicts between future development and flood-prone areas. Digital floodplain maps will facilitate identification of floodplains for the purpose of regulating development in such environmentally sensitive areas. With this information developers will be better able to determine the costs/benefits associated with building within a floodplain in compliance with the (proposed) local flood damage prevention ordinances, versus developing a property which is not located in a floodplain.

5. Existing Buildings and Infrastructure - The only flood-related goal provides for removing the potential for conflicts between future development and flood prone areas. Provision of requested digital floodplain mapping will facilitate delineation of floodplain boundaries making it possible to merge (overlay) geo-referenced development (existing critical and non-critical facilities) and geo-referenced floodplains to determine which existing development(s) may be in need of “floodproofing” and/or other possible flood protection measures.

C. Mitigation Strategy and Recommendations

Goal 1 Remove conflicts between development and Potential flood-prone areas

Objective 1.1 Limit/preclude the risk of flood-damage to future development
Task 1.1.1  Create floodplain maps

Action Step 1.1.1.1
Petition FEMA/GEMA to create digital floodplain maps with base flood elevations
Responsible Org:  Bd. of Commissioners, Buena Vista City Council
Coordinating Org:  Planning/Zoning
Timeline:  '06-'07
Cost:  Staff Time
Funding Source:  Local (maps-state/federal)
Jurisdiction:  Marion-Buena Vista
Benefit:  7,200 residents

Task 2.1.1  Map dam “shadows

Action Step 2.1.1.1
Secure funding for mapping project
Responsible Org:  Marion County
Coordinating Org:  Planning & Zoning
Timeline:  '07-'08
Cost:  $1,000
Funding Source:  Local
Jurisdiction:  Marion County
Benefit:  ±1K residents

Task 3.1.1  Regulate any development that may occur within a flood-prone area

Action Step 3.1.1.1
Adopt Floodplain Protection Ordinance
Responsible Org:  Bd. of Commissioners, Buena Vista City Council
Coordinating Org:  Planning & Zoning
Timeline:  '07-'08
Cost:  0
Funding Source:  N/A
Jurisdiction:  Marion-Buena Vista
Benefit:  7,200 residents

Action Step 3.1.1.2
Participate in the National Flood Insurance Program
Responsible Org:  Bd. of Commissioners, Buena Vista City Council
Coordinating Org:  Planning & Zoning
Objective 1.2  Protect wetlands from development to help reduce the potential for flooding

Task 1.2.1  Prepare wetland protection ordinance for local government review and adoption

Action Step 1.2.1.1
Adopt wetland protection ordinance
Responsible Org: Governing Bodies
Coordinating Org: Planning & Zoning
Timeline: '07-'08
Cost: $500
Funding Source: Local
Jurisdiction: Marion-Buena Vista
Benefit: ±1K residents

D. Special Multi-Jurisdictional Strategy – Both jurisdictions will adopt flood damage prevention ordinances for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.

E. Public Information and Awareness Strategy – In addition to general interest articles in the local newspaper, code enforcement and zoning officers will disseminate flood-related information to builders and residents.
Chapter 5 - Local Technological Hazard Mitigation Goals and Objectives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Transportation Accident</th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Animal Disease</td>
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Chapter 5 - Local Technological Hazard Mitigation Goals and Objectives

I. Transportation Accident

A. Mitigation Goals – Much of the mitigation technology and equipment employed in response to transportation accidents involving hazardous materials is cost prohibitive for small communities. Consequently, it is important that the community not only develop local capacity to the extent possible, but also coordinate capacity-building with other communities to share the associated expenses across a larger user base.

B. Range of Mitigation Options

1. Structural v Non-structural – Although structural and non-structural options are available, the former measures are primarily private sector options while the latter constitute the public sector’s primary option. The private sector is the primary source of hazardous materials incidents, and the public sector has limited regulatory control over how the private sector conducts business, with the primary exception of protecting the health and safety of workers. Consequently, most measures available to the public sector classify as non-structural.

2. Existing Policies, Regulations, Ordinances and Land Use – Very little in the way of existing policies, regulations, ordinances and land use could be identified which affects the transport of hazardous materials through the community. The community does, of course, have traffic laws which, when rigidly enforced, are a mitigation tool.

3. Community Values, Historic and Special Considerations – Maintaining a desirable quality of life is a primary concern of residents, and the threats posed by the presence of hazardous materials, and their passage through the community, compromise, and if serious enough, jeopardize, the quality of life.

4. New Buildings and Infrastructure – New buildings and other infrastructure will typically not be affected by transportation accidents. The goal and objectives are focused on training and preparing emergency responders to react appropriately at any of the infinite number of sites in the community where a transportation accident can occur. Additionally, the current effort includes identifying and providing a “safe” area in or on the periphery of Buena Vista for temporary (overnight) parking
of vehicles, as needed, transporting hazardous materials through the community.

5. Existing Buildings and Infrastructure – Buildings and other infrastructure are typically not affected by transportation accidents. The goal and objectives are focused on training and preparing emergency responders to react appropriately at any of the infinite number of sites in the community where a transportation accident can occur. Additionally, the current effort includes identifying and providing a “safe” area in or on the periphery of Buena Vista for temporary (overnight) parking of vehicles, as needed, transporting hazardous materials through the community.

C. Mitigation Strategy and Recommendations

Goal 1 Stay current with the risks, appropriate mitigation measures and legal authority associated with transportation-related hazardous materials accidents

Objective 1.1 Be current with the risks and appropriate mitigation measures associated with hazardous materials

Task 1.1.1 Secure and maintain active membership(s) in applicable emergency response training and education associations/organizations

Action Step 1.1.1.1
Establish line item in annual EMA budget for associational and organizational membership(s)
Responsible Org: Bd. of Commissioners
Coordinating Org: EMA
Timeline: '06 -'10
Cost: Staff Time
Funding Source: Local
Jurisdiction: Marion (Countywide EMA)
Benefit: All Residents-7,200

Objective 1.2 Obtain outside sources of funding to finance local capacity building and necessary equipment purchases
Task 1.2.1 Network with emergency response personnel/staff at local, state and federal levels

Action Step 1.2.1.1
Submit competitive applications to fund equipment/training needs when potential funding sources are identified
Responsible Org: EMA
Coordinating Org: LEPC
Timeline: ’06 -’10
Cost: Staff Time
Funding Source: Local
Jurisdiction: Marion-Buena Vista
Benefit: All Residents-7,200

Task 1.2.2 Designate one individual to, (1) serve as the local technological hazard resource contact, and (2) have responsibility for local and cooperative capacity building

Action Step 1.2.2.1
Formal designation of hazard resource contact by EMA Director
Responsible Org: EMA
Coordinating Org: LEPC
Timeline: ’06 -’10
Cost: Staff Time
Funding Source: Local
Jurisdiction: Marion-Buena Vista
Benefit: All Residents-7,200

Objective 1.3 Empower all emergency responders to, when and where appropriate, initiate mitigation actions unilaterally

Task 1.3.1 Obtain legal authority for all emergency responders to issue cease and desist orders and other appropriate directives

Action Step 1.3.1.1
Instruct legal counsel to investigate options and make recommendation
Responsible Org: Governing Bodies
Coordinating Org: EMA
Timeline: ’06 -’07
Objective 1.4  Protect the community from transportation-related hazardous materials incidents

Task 1.4.1  Analyze land uses for the purpose of identifying and designating a “secure” area for temporary (overnight) parking of vehicles transporting hazardous materials through the community

Action Step 1.4.1.1  Identify and designate a “secure” area for temporary (overnight) parking of vehicles transporting hazardous materials through the community

Responsible Org: Governing Bodies
Coordinating Org: EMA, LEPC
Timeline: ‘07
Cost: Staff Time
Funding Source: Local
Jurisdiction: Marion-Buena Vista
Benefit: All Residents-7,200

Task 1.4.2  Provide for safe traffic flow through the community

Action Step 1.4.2.1  Enhance traffic law enforcement

Responsible Org: Law Enforcement
Coordinating Org: Governing Bodies
Timeline: ‘06 - ‘10
Cost: Staff Time
Funding Source: Local
Jurisdiction: Marion-Buena Vista
Benefit: All Residents-7,200

Action Step 1.4.2.2  Pursue improved design of GA. 41/26 intersection and/or city bypass

Responsible Org: Governing Bodies
Coordinating Org: Governing Bodies
Timeline: ‘06 - ‘10
D. Special Multi-Jurisdictional Strategy –
Both local jurisdictions are affected similarly by this threat. The “secure” parking area is perhaps not as critical for the unincorporated area as it is for the cities.

E. Public Information and Awareness – News of this activity will be included in public service announcements and mitigation programs presented to local civic clubs as an example of mitigation activities and their importance to the well-being of the community.
II. Animal Disease

A. Mitigation Goals – Almost half of the community’s agricultural commodity value is generated by poultry and livestock, with the former comprising the overwhelming majority. Much larger flocks of poultry are housed in the adjoining counties. The focus of this element of the plan is on continuing education of producers.

B. Range of Mitigation Options
1. Structural v Non-structural – The potential source of animal disease is in the private sector. Because disease outbreak would be economically devastating to the producer, the private sector has already addressed structural options. The option remaining, primarily education, is non-structural.

2. Existing Policies, Regulations, Ordinances and Land Use – No existing public policies, regulations, ordinances or land use controls could be identified which affect the potential for animal disease. Local growers perform under contract with national poultry processors, and abide by stringent controls implemented by the large corporate partner. Because of the huge financial investment in the physical well-being of local poultry, and the production specifications written into local producers’ contracts, national processors are the major player in efforts to control the outbreak of animal diseases.

3. Community Values, Historic and Special Considerations – Maintaining a desirable quality of life is a major concern of residents. The potential for cross-species contamination threatens that quality of life. No other historic or special considerations could be identified.

4. New Buildings and Infrastructure – The goal and objectives are directed less toward buildings and other infrastructure (because of the associated expense of technical equipment) and more toward training and preparing emergency responders to react appropriately; possibly with colleagues from outside of the community.

5. Existing Buildings and Infrastructure – The goal and objectives are directed less toward buildings and other infrastructure (because of the associated expense of technical equipment) and more toward training and preparing emergency responders to react appropriately; possibly with colleagues from outside of the community.
C. Mitigation Strategy and Recommendations

Goal 1 Prevent the outbreak of animal diseases which could threaten the health and well-being of residents, and inflict economic hardship on the community

Objective 1.1 Facilitate the flow of relevant animal disease-related information to local poultry (and livestock) producers

Task 1.1.1 Enhance the existing agro-business-county extension structure

Action Step 1.1.1.1
Establish and maintain a County Agriculture Response Team (CART) to educate producers and other relevant parties of the potential for contagion, how to prevent any occurrences, and how to respond appropriately in the event of an outbreak
Responsible Org: Extension Service
Coordinating Org: EMA, LEPC
Timeline: ‘06
Cost: Staff Time
Funding Source: Local
Jurisdiction: Marion-Buena Vista
Benefit: All Residents-7,200

Action Step 1.1.1.2
Perform initial assessments of appropriate disposal sites for contaminated chickens
Responsible Org: Extension Service
Coordinating Org: EMA, LEPC
Timeline: ‘06
Cost: Staff Time
Funding Source: Local
Jurisdiction: Marion-Buena Vista
Benefit: All Residents-7,200

D. Special Multi-Jurisdictional Strategy – Outbreak of any such local disaster would originate in the unincorporated area of the community, where production sites are located. Consequently, primary responding agencies would be the Board of Commissioners supporting activities of EMA and health department. The city lacks authority to regulate or expend funds in the unincorporated area. Consequently, no formal municipal strategy is anticipated. Nevertheless, the city is identified as
an affected jurisdiction because adverse impacts from this type disaster would be felt communitywide. Scores of city residents would be adversely affected by job losses as a result of poultry contagion.

E. Public Information and Awareness – News of CART development and follow-up activity will be distributed by local print media.
III. Hazardous Materials Release – fixed site

A. Mitigation Goals – Much of the mitigation technology and equipment employed during technological incidents is portable and cost prohibitive for small communities. For these reasons it important that the community not only develop local capacity unilaterally, as appropriate, but coordinate capacity-building with other communities to share the associated expenses among a larger user base.

B. Range of Mitigation Options

1. Structural v Non-structural – Although structural and non-structural options are available, the former measures are primarily private sector options while the latter constitute the public sector’s primary option. The private sector is the primary source of hazardous materials incidents, and the public sector has limited regulatory control over how the private sector conducts its business, with the primary exception of protecting the health and safety of workers. The type and mobility of most measures available to the public sector classifies them as non-structural.

2. Existing Policies, Regulations, Ordinances and Land Use – Very little in the way of existing policies and regulations could be identified which affects hazardous materials handling by the private sector. Local entities are required to file Material Safety Data Sheets with the host jurisdiction informing local officials of the types of hazardous chemicals on site. The community does have traffic laws which, when rigidly enforced, are a mitigation tool.

3. Community Values, Historic and Special Considerations – Quality of life is a primary concern to residents, and the threats posed by hazardous materials compromise, and if serious enough jeopardize, local conditions.

4. New Buildings and Infrastructure – New buildings and other infrastructure will typically not be affected by hazardous materials releases. Where such incidents do occur, the residuals of hazardous materials can usually be completely mitigated through decontamination. The goal here is intended to supplement OSHA standards by emphasizing training of on-site personnel and preparing emergency responders to react timely and appropriately when such an incident occurs.

5. Existing Buildings and Infrastructure – Existing buildings and other infrastructure are typically not permanently affected by
hazardous materials releases. Where such incidents do occur, the residuals of hazardous materials can usually be completely mitigated through decontamination. The goal here is intended to supplement OSHA standards by emphasizing training of on-site personnel and preparing emergency responders to react timely and appropriately when such an incident occurs.

C. Mitigation Strategy and Recommendations

Goal # 1 Stay current with the risks and appropriate mitigative measures associated with technological hazards

Objective 1.1 Secure and maintain active memberships in applicable emergency, governmental and non-governmental associations

Task 1.1.1 Establish budget for associational memberships

Action Step 1.1.1.1
Incorporate membership costs into EMA budget
Responsible Org: Bd. of Commissioners
Coordinating Org: EMA
Timeline: Annual
Cost: Staff Time
Funding Source: Local
Jurisdiction: Marion-Buena Vista
Benefit: All Residents-7,200

Task 1.2.1 Designate one individual to, (1) serve as the local technological hazard resource contact, and (2) have responsibility for local and cooperative capacity building

Action Step 1.2.1.1
Formal designation by EMA Director
Responsible Org: EMA
Coordinating Org: LEPC
Timeline: 2006
Cost: Staff Time
Funding Source: Local
Jurisdiction: Marion-Buena Vista
Benefit: All Residents-7,200
Objective 2.1  Secure external sources of funding to help finance local capacity building

Task 2.1.1  Determine “probable” risks for use in identifying full range of needs for which external funding will be required to resolve.

Action Step 2.1.1.1
Submit competitive applications to fund equipment/training needs when potential funding sources become available
Responsible Org: EMA
Coordinating Org: LEPC
Timeline: As Needed
Cost: Staff Time
Funding Source: GEMA/FEMA/Local
Jurisdiction: Marion-Buena Vista
Benefit: All Residents-7,200

Objective 3.1  Empower all emergency responders to, when and where appropriate, initiate on-site mitigation actions-unilaterally

Task 3.1.1  Secure legal authority for emergency responders (fire and EMS personnel) to issue cease and desist orders and other appropriate directives

Action Step 3.1.1.1
Instruct legal counsel to investigate options and make recommendations
Responsible Org: Governing Bodies
Coordinating Org: EMA
Timeline: 2007
Cost: Staff Time
Funding Source: Local
Jurisdiction: Marion-Buena Vista
Benefit: All Residents-7,200

Objective 4.1  Protect the community from hazardous chemicals

Task 4.1.1  Establish physical separation and buffers between hazardous material handling sites and large or vulnerable populations
Action Step 4.1.1.1
Review local zoning ordinances and revise as appropriate

Responsible Org: Planning & Zoning.
Coordinating Org: EMA/Codes Enforcement

Timeline: 2006-2007
Cost: Staff Time
Funding Source: Local
Jurisdiction: Marion-Buena Vista
Benefit: All Residents-7,200

D. Special Multi-Jurisdictional Strategy – Action steps for this hazard are applicable communitywide.

E. Public Information and Awareness – News of this activity will be included in public service announcements and mitigation programs presented to local civic clubs as an example of mitigation activities and their importance to the well-being of the community.
IV. Civil Disturbance

A. Mitigation Goals – The focus of this plan element is to develop greater sensitivity among local officials and authorities who interact with, or have responsibility for, large, congregate numbers of people.

B. Range of Mitigation Options

1. Structural v Non-structural – The potential sources of civil disturbance are so varied that preparation and response structures must be very flexible, and hence, non-structural.

2. Existing Policies, Regulations, Ordinances and Land Use – There are local policies, regulations and ordinances in place which serve to maintain law and order from day-to-day. However, some of them may be somewhat insufficient in the event of unusual circumstances. Authorities should review crowd control measures considering gradual changes in demographics.

3. Community Values, Historic and Special Considerations – No specific community values, historic and/or special considerations could be identified which affect this threat. In general terms; however, the threat of civil disturbance affects the local quality of life.

4. New Buildings and Infrastructure – Because this hazard is “man-made” rather than naturally occurring, the goal and objectives are directed more toward controlling and maintaining the source of the hazard than any infrastructure housing it.

5. Existing Buildings and Infrastructure – Because this hazard is “man-made” rather than naturally occurring, the goal and objectives are directed more toward controlling and maintaining the source of the hazard than any infrastructure housing it.

C. Mitigation Strategy and Recommendations

Goal 1 Maintain peace, law and order in the community without restricting the right of orderly dissent

Objective 1.1 Maintain good communications among the diverse elements of the community

Task 1.1.1 Expand community outreach
Action Step 1.1.1.1
Initiate periodic town hall meetings to facilitate communications between local government, including law enforcement, and the citizens
Responsible Org: Governing Bodies
Coordinating Org: Elected Officials
Timeline: ’06 -’10
Cost: Staff Time
Funding Source: Local
Jurisdiction: Marion-Buena Vista
Benefit: All Residents-7,200

D. Special Multi-Jurisdictional Strategy – Of the two jurisdictions, Buena Vista is most susceptible to this hazard because of the concentration of residents, and being the site of, or proximity to, sites where residents and non-residents most often congregate, e.g. spectator events. The county and county seat governments should be most aggressive in establishing town hall meetings.

F. Public Information and Awareness – News of capacity-building will be included in civic club programs of EMA and distributed by local print media.
V. Terrorism

A. Mitigation Goals – The focus of this plan element is to develop greater awareness among local officials of world and state events, and possible linkage(s) to local facilities, demographics, cultures, sentiments, etc.

B. Range of Mitigation Options
1. Structural v Non-structural – At this stage of plan development, the community will dwell on non-structural options until a greater understanding of necessary and appropriate actions is achieved.

2. Existing Policies, Regulations, Ordinances and Land Use – Until recently, the threat of terrorism has seemed so improbable that it has not been considered a local threat. Consequently, there is no such infrastructure specifically designed to prevent an incident of terrorism.

3. Community Values, Historic and Special Considerations – No specific community values, historic and/or special considerations could be identified which affect this threat.

4. New Buildings and Infrastructure – Because this hazard is “man-made” rather than naturally occurring, the goal and objectives are directed more toward controlling and maintaining the source of the hazard than any infrastructure housing it.

5. Existing Buildings and Infrastructure – Because this hazard is “man-made” rather than naturally occurring, the goal and objectives are directed more toward controlling and maintaining the source of the hazard than any infrastructure housing it.

C. Mitigation Strategy and Recommendations

Goal 1 Develop and maintain local awareness of the level of community exposure to potential terrorist attack

Objective 1.1 Educate those in positions of authority of potential terrorist targets, probable method(s) of attack and means of prevention

Task 1.1.1 Identify local facilities, commodities, etc. most likely to be targets of terrorist attack
Action Step 1.1.1.1
EMA Director/LEPC develop list of such potential targets and appropriate pre-mitigation actions

Responsible Org: EMA
Coordinating Org: LEPC
Timeline: '06 -'07
Cost: Staff Time
Funding Source: Local
Jurisdiction: Marion-Buena Vista
Benefit: All Residents-7,200

Goal 2 Protect local resources from acts of terrorism

Objective 2.1 Develop list of possible terrorist targets

Task 2.1.1 Secure outside sources of funding to “harden” possible terrorist targets

Action Step 2.1.1.1
Seek OHS/GE MA and/or FEMA funding to address security/structural needs of identified facilities and commodities

Responsible Org: EMA
Coordinating Org: LEPC
Timeline: '06 -'10
Cost: Staff Time
Funding Source: Local
Jurisdiction: Marion-Buena Vista
Benefit: All Residents-7,200

Task 2.1.2 Enhance local response capabilities

Action Step 2.1.2.1
Increase level of hazard prevention training, response training and equipment support through the regional health district and local health department participation

Responsible Org: Health Department
Coordinating Org: EMA, LEPC
Timeline: '06 -'10
Cost: Staff Time
Funding Source: Local
Jurisdiction: Marion-Buena Vista
Benefit: All Residents-7,200
Action Step 2.1.2.2
Form County Agriculture Response Team (CART)
Responsible Org: County Extension Svc
Coordinating Org: EMA, LEPC
Timeline: ’06
Cost: Staff Time
Funding Source: Local
Jurisdiction: Marion-Buena Vista
Benefit: All Residents-7,200

D. Special Multi-Jurisdictional Strategy –
Both jurisdictions are presumed to be equally susceptible to an incident of terrorism and there are not any differences in the mitigation strategy.

E. Public Information and Awareness – News of this activity will be included in public service announcements and mitigation programs presented to local civic clubs as an example of mitigation activities and their importance to the well-being of the community.
Chapter 6 – Execution

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   A Administrative Actions 1
   B Authority and Responsibility 1
   C Prioritization 1
   D Incorporation into other Plans/Planning Measures 2

II Evaluation
   A Method 3
   B Responsibility 3
   C Timeframe 3
   D Reporting 4

III Multi-Jurisdictional Strategy and Considerations 4

IV Plan Update and Maintenance
   A Public Involvement 4
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I. Implementation

A. Administrative Actions
   The chief elected and/or appointed officials of Marion County and the City of Buena Vista and the EMA Director will serve as a pre-disaster mitigation executive committee. These officials are responsible for day-to-day administrative personnel and operations of their respective local governments, mitigation activities proposed herein, and their respective jurisdiction’s responsibilities for plan implementation. It is these individuals who will present and recommend to the governing body policy changes, ordinance adoption, or initiate revisions in administrative procedures necessary to accomplish goals of this mitigation plan. These individuals are responsible for ensuring that action steps specific to their jurisdiction are implemented. The EMA Director is responsible for coordinating and supporting plan activities, and generally overseeing implementation of the five-year plan.

B. Authority and Responsibility
   The responsibility and oversight for implementation of this plan is vested in the office of Emergency Management Director.

C. Prioritization
   1. Among the strongest findings gleaned from plan preparation is the lack of information and coordination between elected and appointed officials, and between emergency responders and private sector individuals/organizations with assigned emergency responsibilities. Because information is not only fundamental but essential to success in virtually any endeavor, priority in development of this plan has been placed on compiling and disseminating pertinent information, and coordinating the activities of partners in mitigation. Marion EMA will develop a library of mitigation materials and serve as a clearinghouse of information to be presented to the general public in numerous settings and forums, applied to local government activities and shared between local emergency response agencies. This activity is a non-structural mitigation measure; consisting of action steps less expensive to implement, with broader application irrespective of the type hazard, less expensive to maintain, and more adaptable for application to specific needs than structural measures. Since this is a non-structural measure and there is a wealth of information available on the subjects identified herein, the greatest expense associated with this activity is expected to consist of staff time. This plan
comprises the community’s first significant venture into mitigation activities.

More specifically, priorities were established as functions of time and cost. In large part because of the lack of funds needed to implement the plan unilaterally, actions which were deemed less costly and less time-consuming to implement were given higher priority. These activities also tended generally to impact the greatest proportion of the community. Those of greater expense and requiring more time for implementation were rated lower. As previously mentioned, the vast majority of actions identified will be incorporated into the daily activities of existing (or additional) staff.

2. Use of cost benefit – Of the action steps included in this plan, the overwhelming majority involve compilation and dissemination of disaster-related information. A major benefit of such non-structural measures is their cost effectiveness; they are generally inexpensive to implement and maintain, have broad applicability and have a lower cost per person. The balance of activity generally consists of initiating new mitigation activities. The “larger ticket” actions which generally have a lower public benefit level and require longer periods of time to implement appear later in the list of priorities.

3. Use of other calculations – No other calculations were utilized.

4. Use of other review structure – No other review structure was utilized.

D. Incorporation of Pre-Disaster Mitigation into other Plans/Planning Measures

Pursuant to Georgia law, local governments must prepare and adopt a comprehensive plan to maintain eligibility for state grants, loans and/or permits. Both jurisdictions are diligent in maintaining their “Qualified Local Government” status. Although the chief elected official of the jurisdiction is accountable for ensuring these plans are prepared in accordance with stringent state planning and procedural standards, and formally adopted, responsibility for ensuring this is accomplished is commonly deferred to the chief administrative official. The chief elected and/or appointed officials of the both jurisdictions and the EMA Director serve on the pre-
disaster mitigation plan executive committee. Annual review and
evaluation of this mitigation plan will serve to facilitate incorporation
of mitigation measures into daily management functions (budgeting,
permit issuance) of the local governments as well as the joint, local
comprehensive plan, scheduled to be updated no later than
October 2006. The Middle Flint Regional Development Center has
helped not only with preparation of this pre-disaster mitigation plan,
but has also assisted the community maintain compliance with
state-mandated comprehensive and other planning requirements.

II. Evaluation

A. Method
An evaluation handbook will be developed by the Middle Flint
Regional Development Center, using the goals, objectives, tasks
and action steps of Chapters 4 and 5 as the format. This document
will be used to record the name and contact information of the
individual assigned responsibility for overseeing implementation of
each action step included in the plan. These assignments will be
made at the “organizational” meeting held after formal plan
adoption. This handbook will be used by the executive committee
to maintain a current, written record of progress made with plan
implementation. The record of project information recorded during
the course of the year(s) will be useful for the end-of-year
evaluation (and five-year update).

B. Responsibility
The chief elected and/or appointed officials of both local
jurisdictions and the EMA Director will serve on the pre-disaster
mitigation plan executive committee. Annual meetings of the
executive committee will be used as the reporting mechanism.
Presentations to this committee by the various responsible parties
will not only update the EMA Director, but keep the executive
committee abreast of plan progress and any shortcomings in plan
implementation. This time will be used to adjust or supplement the
plan in the event of significant problems or difficulties, and will help
maintain responsibility and accountability among the participants.

C. Timeframe
Upon formal plan adoption the EMA Director will convene the
executive committee to organize and assign specific responsibilities
for plan implementation. The committee shall convene twice yearly
thereafter to assess progress, and where necessary develop plan
revisions or adjustments. The committee shall perform an annual
evaluation of progress in December. Based on the results of this
evaluation, appropriate steps will be taken to facilitate implementation during the subsequent year.

D. Reporting
Annual meetings of the executive committee will be used as the reporting mechanism. Presentations by the various responsible parties to this committee will not only update the EMA Director, but keep the executive committee abreast of plan progress and any shortcomings in plan implementation. This time will be used to adjust or supplement the plan in the event of significant problems or difficulties, and will help maintain responsibility and accountability among the participants. The chairman of the executive committee will make periodic reports to the Marion County Board of Commissioners and the Buena Vista City Council concerning implementation progress. As members of the executive committee, the chief elected/administrative officers of the two local governments may report progress made in plan implementation to their respective governing bodies.

III. Multi-Jurisdictional Strategy and Considerations
The chief elected and/or appointed officials will serve as members of the executive committee. These officials are responsible for the administrative personnel and day-to-day operations of their respective local governments, mitigation activities proposed in the plan, and their respective jurisdiction’s responsibilities for plan implementation. It is these individuals who will present and recommend to the governing body policy changes, ordinance adoption, or initiate revisions in administrative procedures necessary to accomplish goals of the mitigation plan. These individuals have responsibility for ensuring that action steps specific to their respective jurisdictions are implemented.

IV Plan update and maintenance

A. Public involvement
Many of the action steps identified in this plan require direct interaction with the general public. These occasions will be used not only to share critical information needed by the public, but to inform residents of local mitigation activities and to solicit public participation throughout the year. As an official creation of the county, meetings of the executive committee will be public. Consequently, all such meetings will be posted in advance of the meeting date, and the local print media will receive notification directly. The projected 2010/11 update of this document is expected to bear little resemblance to the current document. For that reason, and because it is an official plan of both local
jurisdictions, a publicly advertised hearing will be held near the beginning of the update process to inform the public and to solicit public participation. A second hearing will be held near the end of the update process for public comment.

B. Timeframe
It is not presently known what planning standards will apply at the time of the projected 2010/11 plan update. Consequently, it is difficult to accurately predict the specific timetable which will be needed. The comprehensive plans of the city and county must be prepared, go through regional and state reviews and adopted by October 31, 2006. Based on current assumptions of future mitigation planning standards, a committee structure and plan preparation process similar to that described in the introduction is proposed. The first of two publicly advertised hearings will be held near the beginning of the update process to inform the general public and solicit public participation. A second hearing will be held near the end of the update process for public comment prior to adoption by local governing bodies.

C. Reporting
The annual meetings of the executive committee will be used as the reporting mechanism. Presentations to this committee by the various responsible plan implementation participants will not only update the EMA Director, but keep the full executive committee abreast of plan progress and any shortcomings in plan implementation. This time will be used to adjust, maintain or supplement the plan in response to significant problems, difficulties and success. This reporting method will help maintain responsibility and accountability. The EMA Director will make annual reports to the Marion County Board of Commissioners and Buena Vista Mayor and City Council concerning implementation progress. The chief elected and/or chief administrative officers of both local governments serve on the executive committee. These individuals will also report progress made in plan implementation to their respective elected governing bodies.
Chapter 7 – Conclusion

I. Summary

Local government adoption of this mitigation plan completes the third of four important steps. Resources have been organized to address the issues associated with hazard mitigation. Residents have identified the natural hazards most likely to affect the community and assessed the level of risk associated with each hazard. Enumerated in this document are the numerous steps which must yet be taken to reduce community exposure to the natural hazards most likely to occur. The fourth step remains to be completed. It is believed that implementation of the action steps identified herein will make the community much safer in the event a disaster should occur. The community can utilize this first significant venture into pre-disaster mitigation to provide for the health, safety and general well-being of the resident population.

II. References

A. Publications: Tri-County Journal

B. Web Sites:
   http://www4.ncdc.noaa.gov/cgi-win/wwcgi.dll?wwEvent~storms
   morgan@westegg.com
   http://www.esri.com/hazards
   http://www.disastercenter.com/abrgoals.htm#Preparing%20for
   http://www.esri.com/hazards/makemap.html

C. Other:
   Georgia Department of Natural Resources-ERT, IRS
   Georgia Forestry Commission
   Georgia Tornado Database
   Middle Flint Regional Plan 2004
   National Climatic Data Base
   National Weather Service
   Newspaper articles
   Marion County-Buena Vista Joint Comprehensive
       Plan 1995-2015
   Marion County Emergency Operations Plan 2004
   Virginia Department of Health
   Interviews
Appendix A

GEMA Worksheet # 1

Identify the Hazard 1

GEMA Worksheet # 2

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Natural Hazard Identification and Description 4
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Civil Disturbance 24
Terrorism 25

OHS/GEMA Critical Facilities Reports

Drought, Extreme Heat, Flood, Tropical Storm, 26
Severe Winter Storm, Tornado, Thunderstorm Winds,
Animal Diseases, Civil Disturbance,
Hazardous Materials Release, Terrorism and
Transportation Accident

Wildfire 33
Date: 2/24/05; 3/10/05  
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 pose a *significant threat*.

**Task A**

- Avalanche
- Costal Erosion
- Costal Storm
- Dam Failure
- **Drought**
- Earthquake
- Expansive Soils
- **Extreme Heat**
- Flood
- Hailstorm
- Hurricane
- Land Slide
- **Severe Winter Storm**
- Tornado
- Tsunami
- Volcano
- **Wildfire**
- Windstorm
- Hazardous Material
- Radiological
- **Other – Animal Disease**
  - Bioterrorism
  - Chemical Spill
  - Civil Disturbance
  - Severe Thunderstorm
  - Technological Hazard
  - Terrorism
  - Transportation Accident

**Task B**

- Avalanche
- Costal Erosion
- Costal Storm
- Dam Failure
- **Drought**
- Earthquake
- Expansive Soils
- **Extreme Heat**
- Flood
- Hailstorm
- Hurricane/Tropical Storm
- Land Slide
- **Severe Winter Storm**
- Tornado
- Tsunami
- Volcano
- **Wildfire**
- Windstorm/Thunderstorm Wind
- Hazardous Material
- Radiological
- **Other – Animal Disease**
  - Civil Disturbance
  - Terrorism
  - Transportation Accident
GEMA Worksheet #2  Profile Hazard Events Step 2

County: MARION  Date: 2005
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? Roads, streets, land use, zoning, fire hydrants, community facilities and 7.5 U.S.G.S quadrangle

2) Have other local plans used maps or mapping technology where there is specific data that is also needed in my local plan? Not aware of any

3) What digital maps do we have? Refer to 1)

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? Refer to 1)

5) If we do have any GIS data, where is it located at, and who is our local expert? RDC GIS Director

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? No

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? No specific requests, always need better

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? Confident data is reliable

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title of Map</th>
<th>Scale</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>county road/city street</td>
<td>varying</td>
<td>current</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.5 minute quadrangle</td>
<td>1” : 24,000</td>
<td>74/77/87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church Hill, Preston, Parrott, Plains,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benevolence, Richland &amp; Bottsford</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOQQ</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Maps (aerial photography)</td>
<td>1” – 660”</td>
<td>1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ArcView and ArcGIS</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>current</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Task B. Obtain a hazard event profile.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>County Status</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Avalanche</td>
<td>NOT APPLICABLE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coastal Storm / Coastal Erosion</td>
<td>NOT APPLICABLE</td>
<td>1. Get a copy of your FIRM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Verify that the FIRM is up-to-date and complete.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. Determine the annual rate of coastal erosion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4. Find your design wind speed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dam Failure</td>
<td>NOT APPLICABLE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Locate your planning area on the map.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earthquake</td>
<td>NOT APPLICABLE</td>
<td>1. Get a copy of your FIRM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Verify the FIRM is up-to-date and complete.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expansive Soils</td>
<td>NOT APPLICABLE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extreme Heat</td>
<td>COUNTY WIDE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flood</td>
<td>COMMUNITY HAS NOT BEEN MAPPED</td>
<td>1. Get a copy of your FIRM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Verify the FIRM is up-to-date and complete.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1. Transfer the boundaries of your coastal storm hazard areas onto your base map.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Transfer the BFEs onto your base map.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. Record the erosion rates on your base map.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4. Record the design wind speed here and on your base map:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hailstorm</td>
<td>NOT APPLICABLE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hurricane/Tropical Storm</td>
<td>COUNTY WIDE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Subsidence</td>
<td>NOT APPLICABLE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landslide</td>
<td>NOT APPLICABLE</td>
<td>1. Map location of previous landslides.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Map the topography.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. Map the geology.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4. Identify the high-hazard areas on your map.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe Winter Storm</td>
<td>COUNTY WIDE</td>
<td>1. Record your design wind speed:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tornado</td>
<td>COUNTY WIDE</td>
<td>1. Find your design wind speed. 200 mph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsunami</td>
<td>NOT APPLICABLE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildfire</td>
<td>COUNTY WIDE</td>
<td>1. Map the fuel models located within the urban-wildland interface areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Map the topography.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. Determine your critical fire weather frequency.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4. Determine your fire hazard severity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thunderstorm Winds</td>
<td>COUNTY WIDE</td>
<td>1. Map the hazard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Task C. Record your hazard event profile information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>County Status</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Avalanche</td>
<td>NOT APPLICABLE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coastal Storm / Coastal Erosion</td>
<td>NOT APPLICABLE</td>
<td>1. Transfer the boundaries of your coastal storm hazard areas onto your base map.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Transfer the BFEs onto your base map.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. Record the erosion rates on your base map:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4. Record the design wind speed here and on your base map:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dam Failure</td>
<td>NOT APPLICABLE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drought</td>
<td>COUNTY WIDE</td>
<td>1. Record your PGA:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. If you have more than one PGA print, download or order your PGA map.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earthquake</td>
<td>NOT APPLICABLE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expansive Soils</td>
<td>NOT APPLICABLE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extreme Heat</td>
<td>COUNTY WIDE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flood</td>
<td>COMMUNITY HAS NOT BEEN MAPPED</td>
<td>1. Get a copy of your FIRM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Verify the FIRM is up-to-date and complete.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1. Transfer the boundaries from your firm onto your base map (floodway, 100-yr flood, 500-yr flood).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Transfer the BFEs onto your base map. N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hailstorm</td>
<td>NOT APPLICABLE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hurricane/Tropical Storm</td>
<td>COUNTY WIDE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Subsidence</td>
<td>NOT APPLICABLE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landslide</td>
<td>NOT APPLICABLE</td>
<td>1. Mark the areas susceptible to landslides onto your base map.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe Winter Storm</td>
<td>COUNTY WIDE</td>
<td>1. Record your design wind speed:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tornado</td>
<td>COUNTY WIDE</td>
<td>1. Find your design wind speed. 200 mph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsunami</td>
<td>NOT APPLICABLE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildfire</td>
<td>COUNTY WIDE</td>
<td>1. Draw the boundaries of your wildfire hazard areas onto your base map.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thunderstorm Winds</td>
<td>COUNTY WIDE</td>
<td>1. Record hazard event info on your base map.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Drought - A drought is a prolonged period without rain which progresses in stages. The first stage, meteorological drought, occurs when precipitation falls below normal levels and is usually expressed as a rainfall deficit, e.g., inches below normal. When meteorological drought occurs at a critical time of year, it can result in water deficient topsoil, which may hinder germination and reduce crop yield. This type of drought is usually measured in soil moisture levels and can be devastating to agricultural communities. Stage two, agricultural drought, occurs when the amount of moisture in the soil no longer meets the needs of a particular crop. The following table indicates the frequency of recent stage two conditions in the community.

|-------|-------|------|------|------|

*affected contiguous county(ies)

Hydrological drought is the third stage. This occurs when surface and subsurface (ground) water supplies fall below normal levels due to prolonged meteorological drought. Indicators include lower stream flow rates, lake elevations and groundwater levels. (Many of the recent drought years have been stage three.) Hydrological drought can be detrimental to the environment, upsetting the hydrologic cycle and impacting fish, wildlife and plant species. If this persists long enough, demand for water may exceed supply, leading to the fourth stage – socio-economic drought. This stage can take many months, or even years to develop, often with devastating social and economic consequences. Wildfires are more common in drought-affected areas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Droughts Including Marion</th>
<th>Declaration</th>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Crop</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29 Georgia counties</td>
<td>9/1/1997</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20.0M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32 Georgia counties</td>
<td>5/1/1999</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 Georgia counties</td>
<td>8/1/1999</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37 Georgia counties</td>
<td>2/1/2000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38 Georgia counties</td>
<td>4/1/2000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 Georgia counties</td>
<td>5/1/2000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41 Georgia counties</td>
<td>6/1/2000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>306.7M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Extreme Heat** – High temperatures sustained over an extended period of time may cause heat-related injuries or deaths, especially to infants and young children, elderly, persons with disabilities, migrant and/or seasonal farm workers and other outdoor laborers. Eight of the warmest ten years on record occurred in the last decade, and signs of global warming are becoming more prevalent. Heat waves can kill more people in a shorter time than almost any other climate event. Recent heat-related death reports include 730 people in Chicago’s 1995 heat wave, and 15,000 are estimated to have died from heat in France in 2003, along with thousands of farm animals. According to physicians who have studied global warming and its effects, the most severe health risks in Georgia include: (1) more incidents of heat-related disease, such as heat stroke, (2) more respiratory and cardiovascular disease, especially for those with asthma, (3) aggravated allergies, (4) more severe weather events-hurricanes, floods, and storms, (5) more reports of waterborne diseases that infect humans via contaminated water, fish, and shellfish, (6) more outbreaks of infectious disease spread by insects, and (7) interruptions in the food supply.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Incidents of Extreme Heat</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Damage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Property</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94 Georgia counties*</td>
<td>7/20/1999</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94 Georgia counties*</td>
<td>8/1/1999</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Including Marion County

**National Climatic Data Center**

**Death By Degrees, The Emerging Health Crisis of Climate Change in Georgia; Physicians for Social Responsibility**
**Flood** - Overflow of rivers and streams due to severe storms or torrential rains may be a secondary impact of a tropical storm or hurricane. Variables affecting the extent of flooding include: topography, ground saturation, previous rainfall, soil type, drainage, basin size, drainage patterns of streams and vegetative cover. Flooding may occur slowly or become a flash flood, such as in the case of a dam failure. As a result of flooding caused by Tropical Storm Alberto, fifty-four other Georgia counties were included in the July 7, 1994 Presidential Disaster Declaration.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Flood Events</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 counties*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103 counties*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 counties*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buena Vista</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 counties*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41 counties*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Including Marion County

Severe Winter Storm – A winter storm is a widespread weather pattern affecting a much larger area than any single community. Hence, when such an event occurs the entire community is affected. These hazards take the form of freezing temperatures, ice formation and snow accumulation. Low temperatures burst unprotected water pipes, formation of ice on roads causes slick, hazardous and dangerous driving conditions, while formation on trees breaks limbs which can fall on electric power lines disrupting service. Bridges are especially susceptible to freezing because of exposure to extreme temperatures from above and below the structure. Roads may have to be closed because of freezing conditions on bridges, which can in turn lead to business and school closures. Snow accumulation also creates unsafe driving conditions for the public unfamiliar with potential hazards.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Severe Winter Weather</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47 Georgia Counties*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97 Georgia Counties*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Georgia Counties*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Including Marion County
Windstorm/Thunderstorm Winds – Thunderstorm winds are generally short in duration involving straight-line winds (as opposed to a rotating column of air) and/or gusts in excess of 50 mph. This hazard tends to affect areas of softwood trees, a feature common in the community, areas with exposed improvements and infrastructure, and above ground utilities. These winds can cause power outages, transportation and economic disruptions, significant property damage and pose a high risk of injuries and loss of life.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Damage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Property</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marion</td>
<td>3/21/1974</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marion</td>
<td>4/1/1981</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marion</td>
<td>5/3/1984</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marion</td>
<td>4/5/1985</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marion</td>
<td>2/28/1989</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marion</td>
<td>11/15/1989</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marion</td>
<td>2/10/1990</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marion</td>
<td>4/10/1990</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marion</td>
<td>4/10/1990</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marion</td>
<td>4/28/1990</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marion</td>
<td>8/30/1990</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marion</td>
<td>3/29/1991</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marion</td>
<td>4/9/1991</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marion</td>
<td>4/28/1991</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marion</td>
<td>4/29/1991</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marion</td>
<td>4/29/1991</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marion</td>
<td>5/5/1991</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marion</td>
<td>1/13/1992</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marion</td>
<td>8/27/1992</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buena Vista</td>
<td>3/31/1993</td>
<td>$1K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buena Vista</td>
<td>3/31/1993</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brantley</td>
<td>6/29/1994</td>
<td>$5K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buena Vista</td>
<td>1/28/1995</td>
<td>$150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Draneville</td>
<td>6/24/1995</td>
<td>$750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91 Georgia Counties*</td>
<td>10/5/1995</td>
<td>$75M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>3/6/1996</td>
<td>$2K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>6/13/1996</td>
<td>$41K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>3/30/1997</td>
<td>0K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buena Vista</td>
<td>5/3/1997</td>
<td>$4K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buena Vista</td>
<td>7/27/1997</td>
<td>$1K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buena Vista</td>
<td>11/21/1997</td>
<td>$2K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buena Vista</td>
<td>6/25/1998</td>
<td>$1K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buena Vista</td>
<td>8/12/1999</td>
<td>$1K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buena Vista</td>
<td>6/25/2000</td>
<td>$2K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tazewell</td>
<td>8/9/2000</td>
<td>$28K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five Points</td>
<td>3/26/2002</td>
<td>$8K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buena Vista</td>
<td>2/22/2003</td>
<td>$1K</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Tornado** – A violently rotating column of air extending from a thunderstorm to the ground. Severe weather conditions, such as a thunderstorm or hurricane, can produce a tornado. Tremendous destruction can occur with the combined action of strong winds (speeds in excess of 250 mph) and the impact of wind-borne debris. Damage paths can be in excess of one mile wide and fifty miles long. Although the official tornado season lasts from March-August with a peak March-May, tornadoes can occur at any time of year. Between 1950 and 2004, inclusive, forty-four tornadoes occurred in the seven counties adjoining Marion.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local Tornado Events</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4/18/1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4/30/1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/5/1954</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/13/1972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/24/1977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/3/1984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/21/1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3/08/2005</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Hurricane/Tropical Storm** - A hurricane or tropical storm (depending on strength and location) is a type of low-pressure system which generally forms in the tropics. While some, particularly those that make landfall in populated areas, are highly destructive, they are an important part of the atmospheric circulation system, moving heat from the equatorial region toward the higher latitudes. By the time hurricanes travel inland as far as Marion County, they have typically lost so much wind speed they have down-graded to a rainfall-laden tropical storm, with maximum sustained surface wind speed ranging from 39 mph to 73 mph. The convection in tropical storms is usually more concentrated near the center with outer rainfall organizing into distinct bands.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tropical Storm Events</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Location</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Climatic Data Center</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Tornado Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia Disaster Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Newspaper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County wide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Climatic Data Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counties*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Including Marion County
**Wildfire** - Any fire other than a controlled burn or a prescribed burn occurring on forest land which can affect residential and commercial properties. A free-burning fire unaffected by fire suppression measures. Wildfires frequently need to be suppressed, but in some areas they are allowed to burn for ecological or economic reasons.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wildfire Events</th>
<th>Georgia Forestry Commission</th>
<th>County wide</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Year</strong></td>
<td><strong>Total Acres</strong></td>
<td><strong>Year</strong></td>
<td><strong>Total Acres</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1957</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>534</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1958</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>1982</td>
<td>382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>342</td>
<td>1983</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>321</td>
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<tr>
<td>1962</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>1986</td>
<td>945</td>
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<td>1988</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>659</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>361</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Technological and Man-Made Hazard Identification and Description from Task B** (Type of hazard, date of event, number of injuries, cost and types of damage, etc.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of Information</th>
<th>Map</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Available</td>
<td>Scale</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan
### Animal Disease

A pathological condition resulting from infection, for example, and usually characterized by identifiable symptoms. Some diseases can lead to the death of the host and, if not controlled, large-scale contagious diseases can lead to the death of infinite numbers of the species. Disposal of large numbers of carcasses can create community health risks. Some animal diseases are transmissible to humans. If allowed to spread to sufficient scale, animal diseases can cause health and economic disasters. In some cases humans can contract animal disease through mere contact; in other cases through consumption of animal products. Determining risk can be difficult with some animal diseases due to late occurring symptoms which can take months or years to appear. When highly pathogenic Avian Influenza H5 or H7 viruses cause outbreaks, between 90%-100% of poultry can die from infection. Animal health officials carefully monitor avian influenza outbreaks in domestic birds. Control of a 2004 Avian Influenza outbreak in Maryland required the elimination of hundreds of thousands of birds. Exotic Newcastle Disease is so virulent many birds die without showing any clinical signs of the infection. A 100% death rate can occur in unvaccinated flocks. A 1971 outbreak in southern California’s commercial poultry industry threatened the entire nation’s poultry and egg supply as nearly 12 million birds had to be destroyed to control the contagion. A 2002/2003 California outbreak required thirteen months labor of 7,000+ individuals and elimination of 3.5 million chickens in California, Nevada, Arizona and Texas to control. Although no outbreaks have occurred locally, in 2003 there were 73 poultry houses with 1.5 million chickens in Marion County. There were reportedly another 3.25 million chickens in six of Marion’s adjoining counties.

**Center for Disease Control and Prevention; U. S. Dept. of Agriculture; University of Georgia College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences-Georgia County Guide**

### Civil Disturbance

A public crisis may occur with or without warning resulting in adverse impacts on the population. The community is among the most culturally diverse in the state, with an increasing Hispanic presence among the two predominant races. Even more diversity is anticipated as troop presence increases at Fort Benning and the number of transient residents (military personnel and their families) in the community becomes greater. This diversity will be most heavily concentrated in the school system, where during the workweek the three schools are the second, third and fourth most heavily populated sites in the community. As the community gradually becomes more of a melting pot of culture and heritage, there is the likelihood it may inherit some of the less attractive traits of multi-culturalism. In 2002 alone, there were 7,600 hate crimes reported in the U.S. credited to differences in race, ethnicity/national origin, religion, sexual orientation or committed against people with disabilities. Between 1996 and 2004, inclusive, there were 28 school

**Infoplease.com Local knowledge**

**County wide N/A**
These and many other conditions can contribute to increased likelihood of civil disturbance.

**Hazardous Materials (fixed site)** - Hazardous materials are chemical substances, which if released or misused can pose threat to the environment or health. These chemicals are used in industry, agriculture, medicine, research, and consumer goods. Hazardous materials come in the form of explosives, flammable and combustible substances, poisons, and radioactive materials. These substances are most often released as a result of transportation accidents or because of chemical accidents in plants. Jurisdictions with facilities that produce, process, store and/or dispose of hazardous wastes are more susceptible to disaster. Hazardous materials are present in increasing volumes at increasing numbers of locations. There are five locations in the community which submit material safety data sheets (MSDS) to keep local emergency responders aware of the potential hazards; exclusive of the numerous farm, farm supply and gasoline pumping sites in the community. Hazardous materials are transported on Georgia’s numerous state and interstate highways. A hazardous materials accident is usually a localized event, and is usually managed by local law enforcement. It is possible that the communications infrastructure could be damaged, especially if there is explosion or fire. Because of the associated expense, OHS-GEMA is purchasing equipment to outfit 21 HazMat teams throughout the state. These teams agree to respond to incidents around the state where such equipment and expertise are not available. The nearest HazMat team will likely be established in Columbus; thirty miles away. No hazardous materials incidents have occurred in the community to date.

**Terrorism** - Terrorism is the use of violence or threats of violence to elicit fear and effect change. Often, a terrorist attack is based on a political agenda or national cause. Terrorists’ methods and weapons are increasingly varied; taking innocent civilians hostage, plots to assassinate prominent figures, detonate bombs or utilize chemical and/or biological agents in populated areas or against utility systems, arson/incendiary attack or other armed attack, cyber-terrorism, agri-terrorism, radiological agent or nuclear bomb. Targets vary from high profile to sites considered to have little or no security. No terrorist attacks on the community have been documented. However; no community is immune from such activities. Barnesville, Georgia, a community of 6,000 only fifty-five miles from the local county seat, was the location of nine suspected pipe bombs in 2002. After most of the downtown area was evacuated, the bombs were determined to be hoaxes.
**Transportation Accident** - A passenger accident involving an airplane, train, bus or other vehicle is transportation-related. The risk of disastrous accidents occurring is increasing because of the increasing volumes of local and transient traffic, traffic volume exceeding road design, the tendency of the public to travel at higher average speeds, and the transport of increasing volumes of hazardous chemicals by road. There are 455 miles of public roadway in the community; 130 miles of state route and 325 local roads and streets. Because of the absence of freight origination or destination points in or near the county, rail traffic through the community ceased in early 1995.

| DOT Safety Data | County wide | N/A |
GEMA Worksheet #3a    Inventory of Assets

Hazard: Tornado

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)</th>
<th># in Community</th>
<th># in Hazard Area</th>
<th>% in Hazard Area</th>
<th>$ in Community</th>
<th>$ in Hazard Area</th>
<th>% in Hazard Area</th>
<th># in Community</th>
<th># in Hazard Area</th>
<th>% in Hazard Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>2,600</td>
<td>2,600</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>127,854,900</td>
<td>127,854,900</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>7,200</td>
<td>7,200</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>394</td>
<td>394</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>12,687,800</td>
<td>12,687,800</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>12,457,500</td>
<td>12,457,500</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>1,750</td>
<td>1,750</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>28,151,200</td>
<td>28,151,200</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious/ Non-profit</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>6,750,000</td>
<td>6,750,000</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>8,500,000</td>
<td>8,500,000</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>8,000,000</td>
<td>8,000,000</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>1,700</td>
<td>1,700</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilities</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>21,000,000</td>
<td>21,000,000</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4,999</td>
<td>4,999</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>221,401,400</td>
<td>221,401,400</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>11,495</td>
<td>11,495</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

1. Do you know where the greatest damages may occur in your area?  
   Y  N

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?  
   Y

7. Is additional data needed to justify the expenditure of community or state funds for mitigation initiatives?  
   N
**GEMA Worksheet #3a   Inventory of Assets**

**Hazard: Windstorm (Thunderstorm Winds)**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)</th>
<th>Number of Structures</th>
<th>Value of Structures</th>
<th>Number of People</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># in Community</td>
<td># in Hazard Area</td>
<td>% in Hazard Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>2,600</td>
<td>2,600</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>394</td>
<td>394</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious/Non-profit</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilities</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>4,999</td>
<td>4,999</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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?  **Y**  
7. Is additional data needed to justify the expenditure of community or state funds for mitigation initiatives?  **N**
GEMA Worksheet #3a

Inventory of Assets

Hazard: Severe Winter Storm

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)</th>
<th># in Community</th>
<th># in Hazard Area</th>
<th>% in Hazard Area</th>
<th>$ in Community</th>
<th>$ in Hazard Area</th>
<th>% in Hazard Area</th>
<th># in Community</th>
<th># in Hazard Area</th>
<th>% in Hazard Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>2,600</td>
<td>2,600</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>127,854,900</td>
<td>127,854,900</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>7,200</td>
<td>7,200</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>394</td>
<td>394</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>12,687,800</td>
<td>12,687,800</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>12,457,500</td>
<td>12,457,500</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>1,750</td>
<td>1,750</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>25,151,200</td>
<td>25,151,200</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious/ Non-profit</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>6,750,000</td>
<td>6,750,000</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>8,500,000</td>
<td>8,500,000</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>6,000,000</td>
<td>6,000,000</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>1,700</td>
<td>1,700</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilities</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>21,000,000</td>
<td>21,000,000</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4,999</td>
<td>4,999</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>221,401,400</td>
<td>221,401,400</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>11,495</td>
<td>11,495</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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?  Y
7. Is additional data needed to justify the expenditure of community or state funds for mitigation initiatives?  N
GEMA Worksheet #3a    Inventory of Assets

Hazard: Wildfire

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)</th>
<th># in Community</th>
<th># in Hazard Area</th>
<th>% in Hazard Area</th>
<th>$ in Community</th>
<th>$ in Hazard Area</th>
<th>% in Hazard Area</th>
<th># in Community</th>
<th># in Hazard Area</th>
<th>% in Hazard Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>2,600</td>
<td>1,820</td>
<td>70.00%</td>
<td>127,854,900</td>
<td>89,498,430</td>
<td>70.00%</td>
<td>6,300</td>
<td>6,300</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>394</td>
<td>335</td>
<td>85.025%</td>
<td>12,687,800</td>
<td>1,010,000</td>
<td>7.960%</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>87.878%</td>
<td>12,457,500</td>
<td>11,947,196</td>
<td>93.878%</td>
<td>533</td>
<td>533</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>1,497</td>
<td>82.000%</td>
<td>26,151,200</td>
<td>18,435,540</td>
<td>70.000%</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious/ Non-profit</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>80.000%</td>
<td>6,750,000</td>
<td>5,400,000</td>
<td>80.000%</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>95.000%</td>
<td>6,500,000</td>
<td>873,000</td>
<td>10.271%</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>6,000,000</td>
<td>6,000,000</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilities</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>90.000%</td>
<td>21,000,000</td>
<td>18,900,000</td>
<td>90.000%</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4,999</td>
<td>3,604</td>
<td>72.094%</td>
<td>221,401,400</td>
<td>151,682,066</td>
<td>68.510%</td>
<td>11,270</td>
<td>8,383</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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? Y
7. Is additional data needed to justify the expenditure of community or state funds for mitigation initiatives? N
GEMA Worksheet #3a    Inventory of Assets

Hazard: Tropical Storm

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)</th>
<th># in Community</th>
<th># in Hazard Area</th>
<th>% in Hazard Area</th>
<th>$ in Community</th>
<th>$ in Hazard Area</th>
<th>% in Hazard Area</th>
<th># in Community</th>
<th># in Hazard Area</th>
<th>% in Hazard Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>2,600</td>
<td>2,600</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>127,854,900</td>
<td>127,854,900</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>7,200</td>
<td>7,200</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>394</td>
<td>394</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>12,687,800</td>
<td>12,687,800</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>12,497,500</td>
<td>12,497,500</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>1,750</td>
<td>1,750</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>26,151,200</td>
<td>26,151,200</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious/ Non-profit</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>6,750,000</td>
<td>6,750,000</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>8,500,000</td>
<td>8,500,000</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>6,000,000</td>
<td>6,000,000</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>1,700</td>
<td>1,700</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilities</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>21,000,000</td>
<td>21,000,000</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4,999</td>
<td>4,999</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>221,401,400</td>
<td>221,401,400</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>11,495</td>
<td>11,495</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

1. Do you know where the greatest damages may occur in your area?  Y  N
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?  Y
7. Is additional data needed to justify the expenditure of community or state funds for mitigation initiatives?  N
GEMA Worksheet #3a  Inventory of Assets

Hazard: Drought

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Structure (Occupy Class)</th>
<th># in Community</th>
<th># in Hazard Area</th>
<th>% in Hazard Area</th>
<th>$ in Community</th>
<th>$ in Hazard Area</th>
<th>% in Hazard Area</th>
<th># in Community</th>
<th># in Hazard Area</th>
<th>% in Hazard Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>2,600</td>
<td>2,600</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>127,854,900</td>
<td>127,854,900</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>7,200</td>
<td>7,200</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>394</td>
<td>394</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>12,687,800</td>
<td>12,687,800</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>12,497,500</td>
<td>12,497,500</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>1,750</td>
<td>1,750</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>26,151,200</td>
<td>26,151,200</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious/ Non-profit</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>6,750,000</td>
<td>6,750,000</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>8,500,000</td>
<td>8,500,000</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>6,000,000</td>
<td>6,000,000</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>1,700</td>
<td>1,700</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilities</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>21,000,000</td>
<td>21,000,000</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4,999</td>
<td>4,999</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>221,401,400</td>
<td>221,401,400</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>11,495</td>
<td>11,495</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

1. Do you know where the greatest damages may occur in your area?  
   - Y  
   - N

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?  
   - Y

7. Is additional data needed to justify the expenditure of community or state funds for mitigation initiatives?  
   - N
GEMA Worksheet #3a  Inventory of Assets

Hazard:  Extreme Heat

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)</th>
<th>Number of Structures</th>
<th>Value of Structures</th>
<th>Number of People</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># in Community</td>
<td># in Hazard Area</td>
<td>% in Hazard Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>2,600</td>
<td>2,600</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>394</td>
<td>394</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious/ Non-profit</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilities</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4,999</td>
<td>4,999</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

1. Do you know where the greatest damages may occur in your area?  Y  N
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? Y
7. Is additional data needed to justify the expenditure of community or state funds for mitigation initiatives? N
GEMA Worksheet #3a    Inventory of Assets

Hazard: Flood

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)</th>
<th># in Community</th>
<th># in Hazard Area</th>
<th>% in Hazard Area</th>
<th>$ in Community</th>
<th>$ in Hazard Area</th>
<th>% in Hazard Area</th>
<th># in Community</th>
<th># in Hazard Area</th>
<th>% in Hazard Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>2,600</td>
<td>2,600</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>127,854,900</td>
<td>127,854,900</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>7,200</td>
<td>7,200</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>394</td>
<td>394</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>12,687,800</td>
<td>12,687,800</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>12,457,500</td>
<td>12,457,500</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>1,750</td>
<td>1,750</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural</td>
<td>1,600</td>
<td>1,600</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>26,151,200</td>
<td>26,151,200</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious/Non-profit</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>6,750,000</td>
<td>6,750,000</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>6,500,000</td>
<td>6,500,000</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>6,000,000</td>
<td>6,000,000</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>1,700</td>
<td>1,700</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilities</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>21,000,000</td>
<td>21,000,000</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4,999</td>
<td>4,999</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>221,401,400</td>
<td>221,401,400</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>11,495</td>
<td>11,495</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

1. Do you know where the greatest damages may occur in your area?    Y  N
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? Y
7. Is additional data needed to justify the expenditure of community or state funds for mitigation initiatives? N
GEMA Worksheet #3a    Inventory of Assets

Hazard: Transportation Accident

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)</th>
<th>Number of Structures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># in Community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$ in Community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>2,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>394</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>1,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious/Non-profit</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilities</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4,999</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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? Y
7. Is additional data needed to justify the expenditure of community or state funds for mitigation initiatives? N
GEMA Worksheet #3a    Inventory of Assets

Hazard: Animal Disease

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)</th>
<th># in Community</th>
<th># in Hazard Area</th>
<th>% in Hazard Area</th>
<th>$ in Community</th>
<th>$ in Hazard Area</th>
<th>% in Hazard Area</th>
<th># in Community</th>
<th># in Hazard Area</th>
<th>% in Hazard Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>2,600</td>
<td>2,600</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>127,854,900</td>
<td>127,854,900</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>7,200</td>
<td>7,200</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>394</td>
<td>394</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>12,687,800</td>
<td>12,687,800</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>12,457,500</td>
<td>12,457,500</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>1,750</td>
<td>1,750</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>26,151,200</td>
<td>26,151,200</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious/ Non-profit</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>6,750,000</td>
<td>6,750,000</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>8,500,000</td>
<td>8,500,000</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
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<td>8,000,000</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>1,700</td>
<td>1,700</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilities</td>
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<td>21,000,000</td>
<td>21,000,000</td>
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<td>120</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4,999</td>
<td>4,999</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>221,401,400</td>
<td>221,401,400</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>11,495</td>
<td>11,495</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

1. Do you know where the greatest damages may occur in your area? Y N
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? Y
7. Is additional data needed to justify the expenditure of community or state funds for mitigation initiatives? N
Hazard: Hazardous Materials Release - fixed site

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)</th>
<th># in Community</th>
<th># in Hazard Area</th>
<th>% in Hazard Area</th>
<th>$ in Community</th>
<th>$ in Hazard Area</th>
<th>% in Hazard Area</th>
<th># in Community</th>
<th># in Hazard Area</th>
<th>% in Hazard Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Residential</td>
<td>2,600</td>
<td>2,600</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>127,854,900</td>
<td>127,854,900</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>7,200</td>
<td>7,200</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>394</td>
<td>394</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>12,687,800</td>
<td>12,687,800</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>12,457,500</td>
<td>12,457,500</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>1,750</td>
<td>1,750</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>26,151,200</td>
<td>26,151,200</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious/ Non-profit</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>6,750,000</td>
<td>6,750,000</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>8,500,000</td>
<td>8,500,000</td>
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<td>170</td>
<td>170</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>6,000,000</td>
<td>6,000,000</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>1,700</td>
<td>1,700</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilities</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>21,000,000</td>
<td>21,000,000</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>4,999</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>221,401,400</td>
<td>221,401,400</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>11,495</td>
<td>11,495</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

1. Do you know where the greatest damages may occur in your area?  Y  N  
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?  Y  
7. Is additional data needed to justify the expenditure of community or state funds for mitigation initiatives?  N
GEMA Worksheet #3a    Inventory of Assets

Hazard: Civil Disturbance

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)</th>
<th>Number of Structures</th>
<th>Value of Structures</th>
<th>Number of People</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># in Community</td>
<td># in Hazard Area</td>
<td>% in Hazard Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>2,600</td>
<td>2,600</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>394</td>
<td>394</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious/Non-profit</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>6</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilities</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4,999</td>
<td>4,999</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

1. Do you know where the greatest damages may occur in your area?  Y  N
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?  Y
7. Is additional data needed to justify the expenditure of community or state funds for mitigation initiatives?  N
### GEMA Worksheet #3a  Inventory of Assets

**Hazard: Terrorism**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)</th>
<th>Number of Structures</th>
<th>Value of Structures</th>
<th>Number of People</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># in Community</td>
<td># in Hazard Area</td>
<td>% in Hazard Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>2,600</td>
<td>2,600</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>394</td>
<td>394</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious/Non-profit</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
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<tr>
<td>Education</td>
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<tr>
<td>Utilities</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,999</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,999</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.00%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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? **Y**
7. Is additional data needed to justify the expenditure of community or state funds for mitigation initiatives? **N**
Reporting for Countywide Hazards
Natural: Drought, Extreme Heat, Flood, Hurricane/Tropical Storm, Tornado, Severe Winter Storm, Windstorm/Thunderstorm Winds
Technological: Animal Diseases, Civil Disturbance, Hazardous Materials Release, Terrorism, Transportation Accident
All Hazard Scores Greater than Zero

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Government Jurisdiction</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Name or Structure Description</th>
<th>Essential Facility</th>
<th>Transportation System</th>
<th>Lifeline System</th>
<th>High Potential Loss</th>
<th>Haz Mat Facility</th>
<th>Important Facility</th>
<th>Vulnerable Population</th>
<th>Economic Assets</th>
<th>Special Considerations</th>
<th>Historic Considerations</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Size of Bldg. (sq. ft.)</th>
<th>Replace Value ($)</th>
<th>Replace Value Year</th>
<th>Contents Value</th>
<th>Contents Value Year</th>
<th>Functional Value</th>
<th>Displace Cost ($ per day)</th>
<th>Occupancy</th>
<th>Hazard Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>Buena Vista City</td>
<td>Courthouse</td>
<td>Marion County Courthouse</td>
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<td>Transportation System</td>
<td>Lifeline System</td>
<td>High Protein Loss</td>
<td>Haz Mat Facility</td>
<td>Important Facility</td>
<td>Vulnerable Population</td>
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<td>Special Considerations</td>
<td>Historic Considerations</td>
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<td>Replace Value Year</td>
<td>Contents Value</td>
<td>Contents Value Year</td>
<td>Functional Value</td>
<td>Displace Cost ($per day)</td>
<td>Occupancy</td>
<td>Hazard Score</td>
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**Totals for: Marion**

- Size of Bldg. (sq. ft.): 3,107,570
- Replace Value ($): $99,870,654
- Contents Value: $103,160,239
- Functional Value: $0
- Displace Cost ($ per day): $0

- Pre-Disaster Mitigation
- Fiscal Year: 2003
- Report created: Oct 5, 2005
### Reporting for Wildfire Hazard Countywide
#### All Hazard Scores Greater than Zero

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<th>Replace Value ($)</th>
<th>Contents Value</th>
<th>Functional Value</th>
<th>Displace Cost ($ per day)</th>
<th>Occupancy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2,499,656²</td>
<td>$79,590,454</td>
<td>$80,555,339</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Pre-Disaster Mitigation
- Fiscal Year: 2003
- Report created: Oct. 5, 2005
- For more information call GEMA Pre-Disaster Mitigation at 1-800-TRY-GEMA
Between U S Census years 1990 and 2000, the population of Marion County increased 28%, from 5590 to 7144. Population increased in Buena Vista, the county seat and only incorporated city, by 13%, from 1472 to 1664. Notably, the vast majority of the county’s population (77%) resides in the unincorporated area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>% change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marion County</td>
<td>5590</td>
<td>7144</td>
<td>27.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buena Vista</td>
<td>1472</td>
<td>1664</td>
<td>13.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unincorporated</td>
<td>4118</td>
<td>5480</td>
<td>33.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U S Census data
## INDIVIDUAL COMMUNITY PROFILES - MULTIPLE YEARS

**Years:** 2004  
**Community:** Marion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONDITIONS / INDICATORS</th>
<th>2004</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>DEMOGRAPHIC</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>7,170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population growth rate</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of population over age 65</td>
<td>10.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of population under age 18</td>
<td>28.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent people of all ages in poverty</td>
<td>22.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ECONOMIC</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per capita income</td>
<td>$21,678</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment growth</td>
<td>-19.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment rate</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job Tax Credit tier</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total deposits per capita</td>
<td>$4,129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FISCAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net digest per capita</td>
<td>$9,458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millage rate</td>
<td>23.218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term debt per capita</td>
<td>$251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiscal capacity index</td>
<td>109.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiscal effort index</td>
<td>53.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EDUCATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adults with at least high school diploma</td>
<td>65.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adults with at least a bachelor's degree</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HEALTH</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physician rate per 10,000</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursing home beds per 100</td>
<td>9.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CIVIC PARTICIPATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homeownership rate</td>
<td>78.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Community Profiles**

**Marion County**

- **County Formed**: December 14, 1827
- **County Seat**: Buena Vista
- **Incorporated Cities**: Buena Vista
- **Total Area**: 367.1 square miles

**History**
- Marion County was created in 1827. Georgia's 72nd county was named for the Revolutionary War hero General Francis Marion. Known as the “Swamp Fox,” Marion campaigned successfully against the British in South Carolina.
- Fort Perry was built in Marion County by General John Floyd, on the old Alabama Road. It was named in honor of the hero of the Lake Erie Battle in 1812.

**Points of Interest**
- Two antebellum courthouses still stand in Marion County: the Old Courthouse in Tazewell, erected in 1848 at a cost of $1,637, and the present courthouse built in 1850 in Buena Vista. The very first courthouse was built in 1839 in Horry, but burned down in 1845.
- Another interesting tourist attraction is Pasquan, created by Eddie Owens Martin on his family farm. Martin painted and decorated virtually every square foot of every structure on the farm inside and out with images from Asian, African and Native American cultures.

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*Marion County Courthouse, Buena Vista*

*The Big Chief Grist Mill*
• According to the 2000 Census, in Marion County, 60.8% of the residents were white and 34.1% were black. Hispanics, who can be identified as either white or black in the Census data, made up 5.8% of the county’s population. Statewide, 65.1% of residents were white, 28.7% were black and 5.3% were Hispanic.

• In Marion County, 28.3% of the county’s residents were age 18 or younger, while 10.5% were age 65 or older. Statewide, 26.5% were age 18 or younger and 9.6% were age 65 or older.

• The 2000 Census reports 9.7% of Marion County’s households were headed by females with children under 18 years of age, compared with 9.0% statewide. Total households with children under 18 comprised 35.3% of all households in the county and 35.0% of those in the state.

• Between 1996 and 2000, Marion County school system reported an average high school dropout rate of 9.8%, for students in grades 9 to 12. Statewide, this rate is 6.8% for the same period of time.

• Marion County spent an average of $4,831 per student for public education each year between 1996 and 2000. This average expenditure per student was less than the statewide average of $5,285.

• Based on the 2000 graduating class for Marion County school system, 40.3% of the students were eligible for the HOPE Scholarship Program. The scholarship is available to eligible students to attend a post-secondary school in Georgia. Statewide, 57.9% of the graduating students were eligible for the HOPE scholarship.

• Between 1995 and 1998, the infant mortality rate (infant deaths per 1,000 live births) was 27.7 for the county. The statewide rate was 9.2 during the same period.

• In 2000, the number of physicians in the county per 1,000 population was 0.4, compared with the 1.9 state average. Marion County had no general hospitals in 1999. Statewide, there was an average of 3.1 beds per 1,000 population.

• The 1999 index crime rate (crimes per 1,000) for Marion County was 2.3. Statewide, in 1999, the rate was 3.4. Of the total index crimes reported, 26.5% were violent crimes, while 73.5% were property crimes.

• In 2000, 79.9% of the adult population in the county was registered to vote. Of those registered voters, 68.8% voted in the 2000 general election. Statewide, in 2000, 64.1% of eligible Georgians were registered to vote. Of those registered, 69.6% voted in the general election that year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marion County</td>
<td>5,297</td>
<td>5,590</td>
<td>7,144</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
<td>27.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buena Vista</td>
<td>1,544</td>
<td>1,472</td>
<td>1,664</td>
<td>-4.7%</td>
<td>13.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In the year 2000, the average weekly wage for all the employment sectors in the county was $338. This amount was less than the statewide average of $622.

In Marion County, services is the largest employment sector providing 17.4% of the jobs. The other predominant employment sectors are retail trade and government. Statewide, the service industry is the largest employment sector, contributing 25.6% of the state's jobs.

Between 1996 and 2000, Marion County's annual unemployment rate was higher than the state's rate, averaging 5.4% compared with the state's average of 4.2%. Nationally, the unemployment rate for the same period averaged 4.8%.

The county per capita personal income in 1999 was $16,481, as compared with $27,324 for Georgia and $28,546 for the United States.

Marion County's median household income in 1997 was $25,355. This amount was less than the state's median household income of $36,372 in that same year. Nationally, the median household income in 1999 was $37,005.

During 1997, 22.0% of the county's population lived below the poverty level, compared with Georgia's rate of 14.7% and the national rate of 13.3%. In addition, 32.1% of the children under the age of 18 lived below the poverty level in Marion County. Nationally, 19.9% of the population under the age of 18 years lived below the level of poverty.

Residents of Marion County received total government transfer payments amounting to $3,327 per capita in 1999, compared with $3,302 per capita statewide. Transfer payments include retirement and disability insurance benefit payments, medical benefits, unemployment insurance benefits, and veteran's benefits payments.

According to the Georgia Department of Revenue’s Net Property and Utility Digest, Marion County’s assessed property value amounted to $118.8 million in 1999, resulting in a per capita assessed property value of $17,704. At the state level, per capita assessed property value in 1999 equaled $24,462.
Marion County collected $2.3 million in total revenues in 1996. In 2000, the county received $4 million, an increase of 73.1%. Total revenue in 2000 equaled $558 per capita. The statewide revenue per capita for this same year was $679.

From 1996 to 2000, own source revenues for Marion County rose from $1.8 million to $2.3 million, an increase of 23.7%. Own source revenues include revenues from property taxes, excise and special use taxes, sales taxes, and service charges and fees. Per capita own source revenues amounted to $318 in 2000. This compares to a statewide per capita amount of $611.

The county collected an average of $129 per capita in property taxes during the past five years. This amount was less than the average of $200 per capita collected by similarly-sized counties. For the same period, the average per capita amount of county property tax collected in Georgia was $190. On average, property taxes accounted for 44.1% of the county’s own source revenue during the period of 1996 to 2000.

General operating expenditures for Marion County in 1996 equaled $1.6 million, or $257 per capita. In 2000, general operating expenditures rose by 30.0% to $2.1 million, which was $300 per capita. General operating expenditures per capita for similarly-sized counties was $396 in 2000. The statewide average was $404 per capita during the same period.

Historically, the top three expenditure categories for counties are public safety, administration, and health and human services. In 2000, Marion County spent $393,500 or 14.3% of total county spending on public safety which includes spending for law enforcement, fire services and jails. Spending for administration totaled $620,900, amounting to 22.5% of total expenditures. The county spent $494,800 or 17.9% of total spending on health and human services.

From 1996 to 2000, Marion County had an average of $790,767 in long-term debt outstanding each year, resulting in an average per capita debt burden of $116. This amount was less than the $121 per capita average held among similarly-sized counties with outstanding debt during the period.
Assessed Property Value
In Georgia property is required to be assessed at 40% of the fair market values unless otherwise specified by law. The Board of Tax Assessors assesses property at the county level.
Data source: GA Department of Revenue.

Average Expenditure per Student (public education)
Total general fund expenditures used to teach and support a student in a school system. This four-year average includes expenditures for instruction, media, pupil services, capital project, school food, and debt services.
Data source: GA Department of Education, Georgia Public Education Report Cards.

Average Weekly Wage
Total dollars paid (including bonuses, incentive pay, etc.) to all employees (both hourly and salaried) during the year divided by the average number of employees. This figure is then divided by 52 weeks to obtain a weekly estimate.
Data source: GA Department of Labor.

Dropout Rate
The number of students in grades 9-12, who dropped out of the school system during the school year. Calculated by dividing the number of dropouts by the full-time total enrollment. Students are reported as dropouts if they leave for one of the following reasons: Marriage, expelled, financial hardship/job, incarcerated/under jurisdiction of juvenile or criminal justice authority, low grades/school failure, military, adult education/postsecondary, pregnant/parent, removed for lack of attendance, serious illness/accident, and unknown.
Data source: GA Department of Education, Georgia Public Education Report Cards.

Index Crime Rate
The number of index crimes reported per 100,000 persons. Total index crimes include violent crimes (murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault) and property crimes (burglary, larceny, auto theft). The crime data is collected by Georgia law enforcement agencies and reported by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) in its annual Uniform Crime Report (UCR).
Data source: GA Crime Information Center, GA Bureau of Investigation.

Infant Mortality Rate
The total number of infant deaths occurring in a specific time period (usually one year) per 1,000 total live births during the same time period. Data are reported by place of residence, not place of death.
Data source: Division of Public Health, GA Department of Human Resources.

Job Tax Credit Tier (JTC)
Relative ranking of Georgia counties into tiers based on certain economic factors as required by the Georgia Job Tax Credit Law. The Job Tax Credit (JTC) program provides a tax credit on Georgia income taxes for eligible businesses that create new jobs in counties or “less-developed” census tract areas. Job creation requirements and the credit amount are determined by a county’s annual ranking based on a combination of economic indicators: unemployment rate, per capita income, poverty rate, and average manufacturing wage.
Data source: GA Department of Community Affairs.

Legal organ
A journal or newspaper that serves as the county’s official organ for reporting public notices and meetings. The judge of the probate court is required annually to notify the Secretary of State of this information.
Data source: GA Secretary of State.
Long-term debt outstanding
Amount of long-term debt outstanding at end of the fiscal year (includes lease purchase agreements).
Data source: GA Department of Community Affairs, Report of Local Finances.

Millage Rate
The tax rate expressed in mills for property. One mill produces $1.00 tax for every $1,000 worth of property value. The rates for each county is set annually by the board of county commissioners, or other governing authority of the taxing jurisdiction, and by the Board of Education. We calculated the millage rate by totaling the rates of the following taxing jurisdictions: State (.25 mills), county school and county unincorporated (except for Athens-Clarke and Columbus-Muscogee consolidated governments where the incorporated mill rate was used). Data is taken from the 2001 Georgia County Ad Valorem Tax Digest.
Data source: GA Department of Revenue.

Median Household Income
Median income is the amount which divides the income distribution into two equal groups, half having incomes above the median, half having incomes below the median. Income estimates are based on income before taxes and do not include non-cash benefits, such as food stamps. A household consists of all persons--related family members and all unrelated persons--who occupy a housing unit and have no other usual address.
Data source: Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Per Capita Personal Income
Total personal income (including wages, dividends, interest, rent, and government payments) divided by the total population.
Data source: Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Physician Rate (physician)
Total number of licensed physicians per 10,000 population. Information is from the State Composite Board of Medical Examiners.
Data source: Georgia Board of Physician Workforce, GA Department of Community Health.

Poverty
This is based on pre-tax money income only, excluding capital gains, and does not include the value of non-cash benefits, such as food stamps. Poverty thresholds are updated every year to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index.
Data source: Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Total area
The total size, in square units of all areas designated as land in the Census Bureau’s national geographic (TIGER®) database.
Data source: US Bureau of the Census.

Unemployment rate
Percentage of the civilian labor force that is unemployed.
Data source: GA Department of Labor.
**Population**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marion County</td>
<td>7,144</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>7,170</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>9,087</td>
<td>27.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Buena Vista</td>
<td>1,664</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marion Area</td>
<td>81,947</td>
<td>86,414</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td></td>
<td>93,970</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>8,186,453</td>
<td>8,684,715</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td></td>
<td>9,592,370</td>
<td>17.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>281,421,906</td>
<td>290,809,777</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td></td>
<td>314,571,000</td>
<td>11.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: "Rank" indicates relative population among Georgia's 159 counties.
Source: Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau; *Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

**Labor Force Activity - 2003**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2003 ANNUAL AVERAGES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Labor Force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marion</td>
<td>2,859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chattahoochee</td>
<td>2,307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schley</td>
<td>1,835</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stewart</td>
<td>2,456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sumter</td>
<td>14,579</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talbot</td>
<td>2,890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taylor</td>
<td>3,627</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Webster</td>
<td>1,191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marion Area</td>
<td>31,744</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Labor force includes residents of the county who are employed or seeking employment.
Source: Georgia Department of Labor; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**Employment Trends**

**Unemployment Trends**

MICHAEL L. THURMOND - COMMISSIONER, GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Equal Opportunity Employer/Program
Auxiliary Aids and Services Available upon Request to Individuals with Disabilities
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDUSTRY</th>
<th>NUMBER OF FIRMS</th>
<th>EMPLOYMENT</th>
<th>WKLY WAGE</th>
<th>NUMBER OF FIRMS</th>
<th>EMPLOYMENT</th>
<th>WKLY WAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NUMBER</td>
<td>PERCENT</td>
<td></td>
<td>NUMBER</td>
<td>PERCENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goods Producing</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>1,071</td>
<td>55.0</td>
<td>$ 417</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>6,709</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture, forestry, &amp; fishing</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>451</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>1,052</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>518</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>697</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>915</td>
<td>47.0</td>
<td>407</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>4,655</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food manufacturing</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beverage &amp; tobacco mfg</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textile mills</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textile product mills</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apparel manufacturing</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood product manufacturing</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>623</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper manufacturing</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing and related activities</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical manufacturing</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plastics &amp; rubber products mfg</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonmetallic mineral product mfg</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary metal manufacturing</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fabricated metal product mfg</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machinery manufacturing</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Computer &amp; electronic product mfg</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrical equipment/appliance</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation equipment</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>618</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture and related product mfg</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>633</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous mfg industries</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service Producing</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>387</td>
<td>19.9</td>
<td>318</td>
<td>925</td>
<td>9,654</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale trade</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail trade</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>2,269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation and warehousing</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>566</td>
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<tr>
<td>Utilities</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
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<td>Information</td>
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<td>*</td>
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<td>26</td>
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<td>551</td>
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<td>Real estate and rental leasing</td>
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<td>Professional, scientific/ttech</td>
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<td>Management: companies/enterprises</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Administrative and waste svcs</td>
<td>*</td>
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<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>37</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>Health care and social services</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>2,714</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arts, entertainment and recreation</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>947</td>
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<td>Accommodation and food services</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other services (except government)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>523</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unclassified - industry not assigned</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total - Private Sector</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>1,458</td>
<td>74.8</td>
<td>391</td>
<td>1,194</td>
<td>16,384</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total - Government</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>490</td>
<td>25.2</td>
<td>454</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>5,443</td>
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<tr>
<td>Federal government</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>760</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>338</td>
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<tr>
<td>State government</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>472</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>1,736</td>
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<tr>
<td>Local government</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>412</td>
<td>21.1</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>3,369</td>
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<tr>
<td>ALL INDUSTRIES</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>1,948</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>$ 407</td>
<td>1,418</td>
<td>21,826</td>
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<tr>
<td>ALL INDUSTRIES - GEORGIA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$ 704</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:  
*Denotes confidential data relating to individual employers and cannot be released.  
These data use the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) categories (as opposed to Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) categories).  
Average weekly wage is derived by dividing gross payroll dollars paid to all employees - both hourly and salaried - by the average number of employees who had earnings; average earnings are then divided by the number of weeks in a pay period to obtain weekly figures. Figures in other columns may not sum accurately due to rounding since all figures represent Annual Averages. Health services includes state and local government hospitals. Educational services includes state and local government institutions.  
Source: Georgia Department of Labor. These data represent jobs that are covered by unemployment insurance laws.
Top Employers - 2004

FIVE LARGEST EMPLOYERS

Marion County

- Baby's Dream Furniture
- CRHS Long Term and Home Care Inc
- Oakcrest Lumber Inc
- Tyson Farms Inc
- Unimin Corp

Note: Represents employment covered by unemployment insurance excluding public schools, railroads, the U.S. Postal service, and all government agencies, except correctional institutions, state and local hospitals, state colleges and universities. Data shown for second Quarter 2004. Employers are listed alphabetically by area, not by the number of employees.

Source: Georgia Department of Labor.

TEN LARGEST EMPLOYERS

Marion Area

- Tyson Farms Inc
- Container Marketing Glass Fashion
- Cooper Lighting
- Georgia Southwestern State University
- JPS Automotive Inc
- Magnolia Manor Inc
- Middle Flint Behavioral Healthcare
- South Georgia Technical Institute
- Sumter Regional Hospital Inc
- Wal-Mart Associates Inc

Source: See Industry Mix data on Page 2.

Commuting Patterns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTY WHERE EMPLOYED</th>
<th>NUMBER</th>
<th>PERCENT OF TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marion Co. GA</td>
<td>1,380</td>
<td>46.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muscogee Co. GA</td>
<td>793</td>
<td>26.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sumter Co. GA</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chattahoochee Co. GA</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talbot Co. GA</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schley Co. GA</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stewart Co. GA</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taylor Co. GA</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>7.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Residents:</td>
<td>2,972</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTY OF RESIDENCE</th>
<th>NUMBER</th>
<th>PERCENT OF TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marion Co. GA</td>
<td>1,380</td>
<td>63.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steward Co. GA</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sumter Co. GA</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muscogee Co. GA</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Webster Co. GA</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schley Co. GA</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chattahoochee Co. GA</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taylor Co. GA</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>7.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Residents:</td>
<td>2,167</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau - 2000 County-To-County Worker Flow Files.
**Public Schools**

**PRIVATE SCHOOLS**

**TOTAL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Public</th>
<th>Private</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marion</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chattahoochee</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schley</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stewart</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sumter</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talbot</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taylor</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Webster</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marion Area</td>
<td>462</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>532</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Public schools include city as well as county school systems. Some private school data were not reported.

Source: Office of Student Achievement; Georgia Independent School Association.

**Colleges and Universities**

**Marion Area**

**Sumter**

- Georgia Southwestern State University [www.gsw.edu](http://www.gsw.edu)
- South Georgia Technical College [www.sgcollege.org](http://www.sgcollege.org)

Note: The colleges and universities listed include public and private institutions that meet the Georgia Career Information Center's (GCIC) inclusion criteria.

Source: Georgia Career Information Center, Georgia State University.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marion Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PROGRAM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Business Technologies</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounting Assistant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application Software Specialist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Book Keeping Specialist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business And Office Technology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Office Assistant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Office Technology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certified Customer Service Specialist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer Applications Specialist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desktop Application Specialist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marketing Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office Accounting Specialist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail Department Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Word Processing Specialist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CIS Technologies</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comptia N+ Certification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer Information Systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardware Specialist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Installation/Support Technician</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microcomputer Specialist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Networking Specialist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health Technologies</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Assisting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Practical Nursing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Industrial Technologies</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aircraft Structural Technology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto Collision Repair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automotive Technology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic Autocad Operator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic Electronic Assembler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic Shielded Metal Arc Welding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certified Manufacturing Specialist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Truck Driving</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diesel Mechanics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drafting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronics Technology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas Metal Arc Welding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas Tungsten Arc Welding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy Equipment Dealer Service Technician</td>
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<tr>
<td>Industrial Electrical Technology</td>
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<tr>
<td>Industrial Maintenance Technology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial Wiring Technician</td>
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<tr>
<td>Machine Tool Technology</td>
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<tr>
<td>Residential Wiring Technician</td>
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<tr>
<td>Welding And Joining Technology</td>
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<tr>
<td>Welding Blueprint Reading</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Personal Service Technologies</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Child Development Associate I</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cosmetology</td>
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<tr>
<td>Culinary Arts</td>
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</table>

**Definitions:** All graduates except those listed as technical certificates are diploma and degree graduates. Diploma and degree programs are one to two years in length. Technical certificates are less than a year in length.

**Source:** Office of Technical Education; Georgia Department of Technical and Adult Education Program Enrollment Exits/Placement Analysis.
### Employment Profile

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employed persons, 16 years and older</th>
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<th>Marion Area</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NUMBER</td>
<td>PERCENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining</td>
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<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>6.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>274</td>
<td>9.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale trade</td>
<td>814</td>
<td>27.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Retail trade</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation and warehousing, and utilities</td>
<td>363</td>
<td>12.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Information</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational, health and social services</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services</td>
<td>458</td>
<td>15.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other services (except public administration)</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>3.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Public administration</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>120</td>
<td>4.0</td>
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</table>

Note: NAICS categories are used to identify employment. The data represents employment by place of residence.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau - 2000 Decennial Census.

### Active Applicants - Georgia Department of Labor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>PROF., TECH. and MANAGERIAL</th>
<th>CLERICAL and SALES</th>
<th>SERVICE</th>
<th>AGR., FORESTRY and FISHING</th>
<th>PROCESSING</th>
<th>MACHINE TRADES</th>
<th>BENCH-WORK</th>
<th>STRUC-TURAL WORK</th>
<th>MISC</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marion</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chattahoochee</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schley</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stewart</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sumter</td>
<td>1,564</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>344</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talbot</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>44</td>
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<td>Taylor</td>
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<td>37</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Webster</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Area</strong></td>
<td>2,617</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>462</td>
<td>502</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>269</td>
<td>495</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: For current applicant data available for a specific occupation, contact the nearest Georgia Department of Labor office. For information on various occupations, contact the Department's Economic Development and Employer Relations office at 404-232-3890.
Source: Georgia Department of Labor (active applicants as of May 5, 2005).

### Georgia Department of Labor Career Center Location(s)

120 W Church Street
Americus GA 31709-0748
Phone: (229) 931-2520  Fax: (229) 931-2433

For copies of Area Labor Profiles, please visit our website at: www.dol.state.ga.us or contact Workforce Information and Analysis, Georgia Department of Labor, 148 Andrew Young International Blvd NE, Atlanta GA 30303-1751. 404-232-3875 Phone; 404-232-3888 Fax.
Appendix C

Executive Summary

Regional Agenda Element of the Middle Flint Regional Plan
June 2004
REGIONAL AGENDA

Element of the

MIDDLE FLINT REGIONAL PLAN

June 2004
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This part of the Middle Flint Regional Plan represents a compilation of needs, goals, and objectives as determined from analysis of the Technical Staff Report, the first of two documents comprising the planning document. Implementation strategies have also been developed for use over the next five years as a means of addressing, and hopefully resolving, the needs identified in each of the planning elements.

In accordance with current state planning law, this document will be updated annually. Any changes in needs or goals or in development patterns which affect this planning document will be incorporated at the time of the annual updates.

DESCRIPTION OF THE REGION

The Middle Flint Regional Development Center serves an area located along the middle third of the Flint River in west central Georgia. Serving thirty-one member governments, eight counties and twenty-three cities and towns, dispersed over 2,702 square miles, the Region abuts the Albany, Columbus and Macon metropolitan statistical areas. The geographic center of the Region is one hundred fifty miles due south of Atlanta.

Located astride the geologic contact between the Piedmont and Coastal Plain physiographic provinces, over 90% of the Region is located in the larger Coastal Plain province. With a gentle downward slope away from the Piedmont, the elevation ranges from approximately 800' MSL in the northwest to approximately 300' MSL in the southeast.

There is a substantial amount of idle land in the northwest quadrant, near the provincial demarcation, primarily because of the sandy soil composition and rough topography. The majority of development has occurred in the southeast quadrant, attracted by the prevalence of prime soils. The only geographic barrier in the Region is the Flint River which flows south through the center of Macon County, and separates Sumter from Dooly and Crisp Counties.

The Region is accessed by Interstate 75, four other U.S. highways, thirty-one state routes, five airports and three railroads. Of the total surface area, 94% is in agricultural production, forest or is undeveloped/unused. Less than 2.5% of the area has been incorporated by municipal governments.
PLAN ELEMENTS

POPULATION

Middle Flint is part of Georgia’s large rural community which has been experiencing little or no population growth in recent decades. The Region’s resident population increased by 7% between 1970 and 1980, but was essentially unchanged by the time of the 1990 Census. The 2000 Census documented the Region’s largest decennial increase (11%) of the century. Population increase/maintenance was fueled primarily by natural increase with low levels of in-migration. There has been some shift in the municipal/rural population ratio as the cities collectively decreased from 54% to 49% of the Region total (1980-2000).

A low rate of population growth is projected with little change in distribution throughout the eight counties. Consequently, the pressure on the Region’s utility infrastructure will generally result more from the need to upgrade and replace aging systems than for service extensions needed to accommodate an increasing population. The Technical Staff Report identifies several factors which could significantly influence the accuracy of these projections, however.

The Region lags statewide performance in educational attainment. The 2000 Census documented that, relative to state totals, the Region is high in the proportion who do not have a high school diploma, and low in the proportion who have continued their formal education into college. Census data reveal the gap is narrowing between Regional and state attainment levels in grade school, but the Region is getting further behind the state in the proportion continuing their education into college.

Relative to one of the nation’s most dynamic state economies, the Region has experienced deterioration in per capita income. As Georgia experienced an unprecedented economic boom between 1980 and 2000, Middle Flint per capita income decreased from 73% to 72% of the statewide level. The national economy was not as robust as that of the state during this twenty-year period, and per capita income in the Region improved relative to the national per capita income by seven percentiles (to 68%). Three counties were above the Region average in 2000; Crisp (72% of state per capita), Schley (74% of state per capita) and Sumter (80%). Marion County recorded the lowest, equivalent to 59% of the state level; $5,300 below the Region’s high, Sumter County. Projections suggest a one percentile increase in regional per capita income relative to the state by 2020 (1996 constant $).
HOUSING

The Region recorded a 32% increase in the number of housing units between 1980 and 2000. The number of housing units increased by 12% as the Region recorded virtually no change in population during the 1980s. During the 90s population increased 11%; housing increased 18%.

Between 1980 and 2000, manufactured housing accounted for 79% of the increase in residential units, comprising at least half of the increase in all eight counties. The trend was so strong in five counties that the increase in manufactured housing was statistically greater than the number of dwellings added to the county’s total housing stock. During this twenty-year period manufactured housing increased from 12% to 28% of the Region’s housing supply. Statewide the relevant percentages were 8% and 12%. Because of the favorable tax treatment accorded this type housing, the Region is experiencing a gradual deterioration of the housing share of the local tax base. Although conventionally constructed/site-built, single-family housing continues to account for the largest proportion of housing, its share of the total has decreased from 76% to 60% (‘80-‘00). The need for new housing will continue to be satisfied, but based on recent trends it is apparent the housing of choice will be manufactured housing.

Approximately 38% of the Region’s housing supply is substandard, with very little difference in the substandard rates between incorporated and unincorporated areas. Significant improvements in housing conditions have been achieved by both public and private initiatives since 1980, but economic conditions are such that substandard housing is still a common problem. Anticipated development stimulated by recent authorization of federal housing assistance initiatives should facilitate additional headway in addressing substandard housing, but such activity must be coordinated with simultaneous enforcement of local housing and construction codes. Although housing assistance programs should be pursued, economic development is the best housing assistance program, and the only long-term solution to substandard housing.

PUBLIC FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The Region has an attractive transportation network. There are two main-line and one short-line railroads, five airports, and almost 4,500 miles of public roadway providing comprehensive coverage. Timely completions of current and pending widening improvements (four-laning) are needed to open the Region to additional economic development opportunities. Industrial truck traffic is contributing to hazardous and congested conditions in Americus, Buena Vista, Montezuma, Preston and Vienna. A disproportionately large number of households do not have a vehicle available for use by the occupants, partially justifying additional transit service in the Region.

The Region also has an attractive network of public water supply systems, all of which are tapped into an abundant underground water supply. All twenty-three cities and four
of the eight counties have public water systems. Two counties are investigating the feasibility of providing the service. As a result of recent and projected low population growth rates, the greatest need is for funding to maintain and improve existing systems.

There are approximately 2,000 vacant industrial park acres distributed among the Region’s fourteen industrial parks. Although these parks are not crisscrossed with water and sanitary sewer systems, these public services are proximate to vacant industrial sites. The most important missing ingredient is speculative industrial buildings.

The need for additional local recreational facilities is so pervasive that it is a regional problem requiring external funding to redress. In addition, lake development for recreation and flood control at sites already identified can address the need for additional recreational facilities while simultaneously having significant, positive economic impacts on the Region.

Across the Region planning and budgeting for and equipping county fire departments would be enhanced through the incorporation of rural fire departments into departments of county government. Such an organizational structure could also contribute to improvements in ISO fire ratings for owners of rural property. The response of fire and other emergency service personnel would be enhanced if local governments required and enforced prominent placement of addresses.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

By 1970 manufacturing had become the Region’s largest (22%) industrial employment sector, and is projected to maintain that position until 2020. A decrease in service sector employment and increases in the state and local government, and retail trade sectors after 1970 resulted in virtually identical employment levels in the three sectors in 1990 (16%-17%).

Earnings from manufacturing are higher (2000) than in the other three major employment sectors; approximately $1,000 per job higher than state and local government, $8,500 higher than the services sector, and $13,000 higher than retail trade. Manufacturing is projected to continue to be the highest paying major employment sector with earnings gaps over the other major employment sectors widening from current (2000) levels by 2020.

Increases in manufacturing employment should be a regional emphasis, with special attention paid to smaller enterprises to help spread the risk of widespread, adverse, impacts which often result from large industrial plant shut-downs. Greater diversification in the economy is also needed as protection from adverse cyclical fluctuations. A strong emphasis should also be directed to attracting and developing more high tech employers. The resident population should be accorded the prospects of brighter economic opportunities often offered by such employers, and attractive employment
options are needed to retain the Region’s higher (college) educated population. Expanded training of local and regional leaders is needed to facilitate this and further diversification of the economies.

With a number of attractive tourist attractions, some developed and some undeveloped, greater emphasis should also be devoted to tourism development throughout the Region, and a heightened level of cooperation and coordination developed between tourism associations.

NATURAL RESOURCES

The Region is blessed with and the resident population generally recognizes the great number of widely distributed natural resources. Interdependence of the population and many of these resources is often not fully understood, however. Furthermore, with growth and development occurring at low rates it is often easy to fail to recognize the gradual, incremental destruction of irreplaceable resources, some of which are seemingly infinite in scale. The value of these resources in the larger ecological setting should be more clearly understood.

HISTORIC RESOURCES

Most of the population growth that has occurred over the decades has resulted from natural increase; there has generally been little net in-migration of new residents. Familiarity with historical and architecturally rich buildings has blinded much of the population to the cultural and economic value of these resources. Although recognition of and appreciation for these resources has grown in recent years, much work is needed to educate the general population that these resources are an important base or foundation for, and not an impediment to, future development.

LAND USE

In general, the utility infrastructure for residential development does not exist in the rural areas. Rural water systems, for example, do not provide county-wide coverage. Marion and Schley Counties are developing rural water systems. However, both are among the Region’s least populated counties. Crisp has also developed a public water system on both sides of Lake Blackshear, an area already heavily developed. Unless residential development in the rural areas is not better planned it will continue to consume vast expanses of farmland, in many cases interfering with the aesthetic beauty of the Region, and pose increasing threats to other natural resources. In-fill development is also needed in vacated downtown areas to make more efficient use of land resources and to better utilize earlier public investments in utility infrastructure.
Appendix D

Hazard Frequency Table
## MARION COUNTY
### HAZARD FREQUENCY TABLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazard</th>
<th>Number of Events in Historic Record</th>
<th>Number of Years in Historic Record</th>
<th>Number of Events in Past 10 Years</th>
<th>Number of Events in Past 20 Years</th>
<th>Number of Events in Past 50 Years</th>
<th>Historic Recurrence Interval (years)</th>
<th>Historic Frequency % chance/year</th>
<th>Past 10 Year Record Frequency Per Year</th>
<th>Past 20 Year Record Frequency Per Year</th>
<th>Past 50 Year Record Frequency Per Year</th>
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<td>1.1</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>20.00</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>Flood</td>
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<td>55</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9.17</td>
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<td>3.33</td>
<td>30.00</td>
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<td>75.00</td>
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**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 accuracy 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.
Appendix E

Agenda, Minutes and Sign-In Sheets
Marion County
Pre-Disaster Hazard Mitigation
Local Kick-Off Meeting
Appendix E

Agenda, Minutes and Sign-In Sheets
Marion County
Pre-Disaster Hazard Mitigation
Local Kick-Off Meeting
MARION COUNTY PRE-DISASTER MITIGATION PLAN
KICK-OFF MEETING

10/05/04 – 7:00 p.m. Government Office Complex, Baker Street

AGENDA
PowerPoint Presentation explaining pre-disaster mitigation planning
Committee Assignments
Schedule next meeting

MINUTES
The consultant made a PowerPoint presentation explaining the purpose and
procedure for Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan preparation. At the close of the
presentation those in attendance were asked to volunteer for one of four working
committees for plan development. Follow-up meetings are to be scheduled by
the EMA Director after review of preliminary committee composition.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>E-Mail</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
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<tr>
<td>7 Charlene Williams</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>8 Samic H. Noll Jr.</td>
<td>Chief of Police</td>
<td>229-649-3873</td>
<td><a href="mailto:chief.of.police@lakemont.uz.net">chief.of.police@lakemont.uz.net</a></td>
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<td>Retired</td>
<td>229-649-7547</td>
<td>s tấ<a href="mailto:m@swega.net">m@swega.net</a></td>
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<td>11 Larry Adeles</td>
<td>Marion Co</td>
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Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan
MARION COUNTY PRE-DISASTER MITIGATION PLAN
SECOND KICK-OFF MEETING

1/31/05 – 7:00 p.m. Government Office Complex, Baker Street

AGENDA
Review PDM purpose and requirements
Committee Assignments

MINUTES
Because of difficulty convening the first meetings after the original Kick-off, another, similar meeting was held in an effort to stimulate more interest in plan development. An abbreviated version of the original PowerPoint presentation was viewed, after which more detail about committee involvement was given. Again, those present were asked to volunteer to serve on a committee of preference. Follow-up meetings of the Critical Facilities Committee and Identifying and Profiling Hazards Committee were scheduled for February 24. The Assessing Vulnerability and Estimating Potential Losses and Goals and Objectives Committees would meet later in plan development.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Organization</th>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Janice Daniel</td>
<td>Marion Co. Magistrate Ct.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Johnny Williams</td>
<td>Georgia Forestry Commission</td>
<td>229-649-3233</td>
<td>jwilliams99.us.state</td>
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<td>Amy Mckenney</td>
<td></td>
<td>229-649-2360</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dave Mckenney</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ricky Kellingworth</td>
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<td>229-649-8121</td>
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<tr>
<td>Billy Field</td>
<td>Buena Vista</td>
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<td>Larry Street</td>
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<td>Travis Welch</td>
<td>WATER DEPT.</td>
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<td>Ricky Singleton</td>
<td>Driver</td>
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<tr>
<td>Scott Sirotkin</td>
<td>GEMA</td>
<td>404.633.7028</td>
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<td>Jill Welch</td>
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<td>Harry Winters</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Sammie L. Hall</td>
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<td>Joanna Horne</td>
<td>Private</td>
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<td>Jerry Bourne</td>
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<td>Na</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paul Davis</td>
<td>BVVFD</td>
<td>229-649-5117</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel Whitt</td>
<td></td>
<td>229-649-5648</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darlene Williams</td>
<td>DFS</td>
<td>229-649-2311</td>
<td><a href="mailto:vista@scourge.net">vista@scourge.net</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joey S. Wells</td>
<td>Tezzeville VFD</td>
<td>229-649-7181</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laura J. Cook</td>
<td>Doyle VFD</td>
<td>229-649-7785</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MARION COUNTY PRE-DISASTER MITIGATION PLAN
CRITICAL FACILITIES

2/24/05 – 6:00 p.m. Government Office Complex

AGENDA
Review committee responsibilities
Review existing data bases
Assign collection responsibilities
Schedule next meeting

MINUTES
Committee members used a short list of community facilities included in a data base developed previously for other purposes as the foundation of a list of critical facilities. Many facilities were added, after which committee members volunteered to collect address and other information on each of the facilities. The next meeting was scheduled for March 10 at 6:00 p.m.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>E-Mail</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sammie C. Hall</td>
<td>Buena Vista Police Dep</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenneth Burns</td>
<td>Fire Dept</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwayne Jernigan</td>
<td>Co Comm. Marion Co.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anna Horne</td>
<td>Citizen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jerry L. Horne</td>
<td>EMA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</table>
MARION COUNTY PRE-DISASTER MITIGATION PLAN
CRITICAL FACILITIES

AGENDA
3/10/05 – 6:00 p.m. Government Office Complex
Review data collected
Schedule next meeting

MINUTES
Committee members reviewed the information collected since the previous meeting, and supplemented the list with a few additional facilities considered to be critical. With the list considered to be complete, it was decided the EMA Director would continue to work with the consultant in supplying any additional information which may be needed to fulfill the committee's responsibilities. Another meeting would be scheduled only if the EMA Director deemed it necessary.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>E-Mail</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Larry Street</td>
<td>Marion Co. Tax Assessor</td>
<td>(229) 449-5544</td>
<td>appraiser_marionco_carter.net</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jerry E. Horn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Horn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donna Jeguran</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sommie Hall</td>
<td>Bu.P.O.</td>
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MARION COUNTY PRE-DISASTER MITIGATION PLAN
IDENTIFYING AND PROFILING HAZARDS

2/24/05 – 7:00 p.m. Government Office Complex, Baker Street

AGENDA
Identify Hazards
Research Assignments
Schedule next meeting

MINUTES
The committee performed Tasks A and B on GEMA Worksheet #1. With the significant threats identified, members volunteered to research the local histories associated with each hazard. Members agreed to convene again March 10 at 7:15.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>E-Mail</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sammy Taylor</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>649-7330</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sammy@babybunny.com">sammy@babybunny.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Mckenney</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>649-2360</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mckenneydj@yahoom.com">mckenneydj@yahoom.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amy Mckenney</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>649-2360</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mckenneya@hotmail.com">mckenneya@hotmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roger Singard</td>
<td>Cooperative Extension Service</td>
<td>649-2625</td>
<td><a href="mailto:rsingard@uga.edu">rsingard@uga.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jill Welch</td>
<td>Danville Fire Dep.</td>
<td>649-7444</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jmwo623@yahoo.com">jmwo623@yahoo.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travis Welch</td>
<td>Marion Co. Water</td>
<td>649-7444</td>
<td><a href="mailto:marioncountywtr@upei.net">marioncountywtr@upei.net</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel Whitt</td>
<td>Buena Vista VFD.</td>
<td>649-5643</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mawkdav@yahoo.com">mawkdav@yahoo.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rudy Killingsworth</td>
<td>Marion Co. Tax Assessor</td>
<td>649-5504</td>
<td><a href="mailto:tamarion@alltel.net">tamarion@alltel.net</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MARION COUNTY PRE-DISASTER MITIGATION PLAN
IDENTIFYING AND PROFILING HAZARDS

3/10/05 - 7:15 p.m. Government Office Complex, Baker Street

AGENDA
Presentation of Records Research
Review Hazard Profiles
Schedule next meeting

MINUTES
The meeting began with a review of Task B from GEMA Worksheet #1. Two threats were added to the list and hurricane was deleted in favor of tropical storm. Information was presented and reviewed for tornadoes, thunderstorm winds, tropical storms, terrorism and animal diseases. The committee agreed to convene again March 24.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>E-Mail</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>David J. Mckenney</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>649-2360</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mckenneydj@ymail.com">mckenneydj@ymail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amy L. Mckenney</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>649-2360</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mckenneya@idatmail.com">mckenneya@idatmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sammy Taylor</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>649-1330</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sammy@da15drc.com">sammy@da15drc.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Daniel</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>649-7483</td>
<td><a href="mailto:danieljd@charter.net">danieljd@charter.net</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roger Bingham</td>
<td></td>
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</table>
MARION COUNTY PRE-DISASTER MITIGATION PLAN
IDENTIFYING AND PROFILING HAZARDS

3/24/05 - 7:15 p.m. Government Office Complex, Baker Street

AGENDA
Presentation of Records Research
Schedule next meeting

MINUTES
Hazard data for civil disturbance and extreme heat was presented and reviewed. The next meeting is to be scheduled at a later date.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>E-Mail</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amy McKinney</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>229-649-2360</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mckinneya@hotmail.com">mckinneya@hotmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jerry K. Horne</td>
<td>EMT</td>
<td>229-649-7656</td>
<td><a href="mailto:hornej1@AOL.com">hornej1@AOL.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sammy Taylor</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>229-649-2330</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sunny@barbados.com">sunny@barbados.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roger Singard</td>
<td>Ext. Service</td>
<td>229-641-2625</td>
<td><a href="mailto:rsingard@uga.edu">rsingard@uga.edu</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MARION COUNTY PRE-DISASTER MITIGATION PLAN
IDENTIFYING AND PROFILING HAZARDS

4/14/05 - 7:00 p.m. Government Office Complex, Baker Street

AGENDA
Review Hazard Identification and Descriptions

MINUTES
Committee members reviewed the Hazard Identification and Description text prepared as part of Task B of GEMA Worksheet #2. No subsequent meeting of the committee was deemed necessary.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Jerry Horne</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 Dave McKenney</td>
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<tr>
<td>3 Amy McKenney</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
MARION COUNTY PRE-DISASTER MITIGATION PLAN
ASSESSING VULNERABILITY AND ESTIMATING LOSSES

5/16/05 - 7:00 p.m. Government Office Complex

AGENDA
Responsibility
Committee Assignments

MINUTES
After presentations of the work products of the Critical Facilities and Identifying and Profiling Hazards Committees, an explanation of this committee's responsibilities was presented by the consultant. With the scope of work explained, committee members volunteered to collect the necessary information for each of the critical facilities. The date of a follow-up meeting was not scheduled.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>Email</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dave McKenney</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>649-2360</td>
<td><a href="mailto:McKenney.dje@yahoo.com">McKenney.dje@yahoo.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Amy McKenney</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>649-2360</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mckenneya@hotmail.com">mckenneya@hotmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sandra Tyler</td>
<td>County Commissioner</td>
<td>649-7750</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Harry D. Winters, Sr.</td>
<td>County Clerk</td>
<td>649-7603</td>
<td><a href="mailto:harry@georgia.brookhaven.com">harry@georgia.brookhaven.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Mulkey, Michael</td>
<td>City Council</td>
<td>729-4714</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mnmichael@suntec.com">mnmichael@suntec.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Joey S. Wells</td>
<td>Vol. Fire Dept</td>
<td>649-7181</td>
<td>js wells @ att.net</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Jerry L. Horne</td>
<td>EMA</td>
<td>649-7656</td>
<td>Hornejl @ att.net</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Alan Sloan</td>
<td>OHS - GEMA</td>
<td>276-2733</td>
<td><a href="mailto:asloan@geni.state.gov">asloan@geni.state.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Joann Horne</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>739-649-7656</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Anthony Murray</td>
<td>Bega Vista city Council</td>
<td>229-942-3351</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Anmurray-31@hotmail.com">Anmurray-31@hotmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan
MARION COUNTY PRE-DISASTER MITIGATION PLAN
GOALS AND STRATEGIES COMMITTEE

7/26/05 – 6:30 p.m. Government Office Complex, Baker Street

AGENDA
Familiarize committee members with responsibilities
Review work products of previous committees
Discuss appropriate mitigation goals, objectives
Schedule next meeting

MINUTES
After reviewing work preformed by other working committees, current committee members were briefed on their role in plan development. A PowerPoint presentation of draft sample goals and objectives was presented to facilitate discussion. These were approved, revised, amended, supplemented and deleted as deemed appropriate by committee members. At the end of the meeting it was agreed that with the decisions made not to reschedule another meeting unless the EMA Director deemed later that it was necessary. Any needed refinements to the goals and objectives decided upon would be made by the EMA Director before being presented at the public “hearing”.

Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>E-Mail</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Larry Street</td>
<td>Marion Co.</td>
<td>(229) 649-5504</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Lawrence.st...@co.com">Lawrence.st...@co.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renee M. Barrett</td>
<td>Marion Co. Health Dept</td>
<td>229-649-5664</td>
<td><a href="mailto:rmba...@ga.gov">rmba...@ga.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O. Holley</td>
<td>Health Dept</td>
<td>229-649-5664</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Holleyilo...@ga.gov">Holleyilo...@ga.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael McMahan</td>
<td>Buena Vista City Council</td>
<td>229-649-4714</td>
<td>mm...@sun...e.s.org</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jerry Hays</td>
<td>Commission Dist 3</td>
<td>229-649-3995</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Haga.jerry@gmail.com">Haga.jerry@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frank Russo</td>
<td>RMC COC</td>
<td>229-649-3691</td>
<td><a href="mailto:PRRuss...@GFB.org">PRRuss...@GFB.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Janet Baxley</td>
<td>BYM COC</td>
<td>229-649-3831</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jo Ann Horne</td>
<td></td>
<td>229-649-7656</td>
<td><a href="mailto:hornej@att.net">hornej@att.net</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jerry L. Horne</td>
<td>EMA</td>
<td>229-649-7656</td>
<td><a href="mailto:hornej@att.net">hornej@att.net</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Neal</td>
<td>Marion Co</td>
<td>229-649-5213</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christopher Jones</td>
<td>City of FBV</td>
<td>229-649-3023</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnny Williams</td>
<td>Forestry Dept</td>
<td>649-2289</td>
<td>J. <a href="mailto:Williams@state.co.us">Williams@state.co.us</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan
MARION COUNTY PRE-DISASTER MITIGATION PLAN
GOALS AND STRATEGIES COMMITTEE

8/09/05 – 3:30 p.m. Courtroom of the Marion County Courthouse

AGENDA
Review and comment on draft plan

MINUTES
A preliminary draft of the pre-disaster mitigation plan was presented for review and comment. A couple comments were noted for addition; otherwise committee members concurred with content of the draft.

This meeting also served as the first publicly advertised hearing for plan development. All in attendance were committee members.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address/Organization</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>Email</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Helen C.</td>
<td>P.O. Box 404</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biesmeyer</td>
<td>Buena Vista (A 3/8)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>belle m.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Barrett</td>
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<td>Jerry Horne</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Horne</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Janet Bailey</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Waters wins first at State 4-H Congress.
-- Page 14 --

Marion County, home of Anita Taylor; Schley County, home of Margaret Taylor; Webster County, home of Clayton Spann; Chattahoochee County, home of Norman Davis

Wednesday, July 27, 2005
14 Pages • Volume 10, Number 26

The Marion County Board of Commissioners and the City of Buena Vista will hold a public meeting to present a draft Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan prior to submission to the Georgia Emergency Management Agency, and receive public comment on plan contents. The meeting will be held in the courtroom of the Marion County courthouse, 100 N. Broad Street, Buena Vista, 3:30 p.m., Tuesday, August 9, 2005. The public is encouraged to attend.
Marion County High School's Marching Eagles tune up for 06

The Marion County High School Marching Eagles have been practicing every Tuesday and Thursday from 3 to 6 p.m. preparing for the 2006 season. The first football game is scheduled for August 25 (a scrimmage game with Schley County) so now is the time to introduce the 2006 Marching Eagles.

Individuals not included in the photo accompanying this article make up the silent support in the background helping the MCHS Eagles achieve goals that are set for the coming year. They are the members of the MCHS Booster Club, currently with 17 members.

Fundraisers will support the band's active schedule for the year. Some fundraising items that are in the planning stage are: Search for The Marion Idol, Peanut and Candy Sales, and a Car Wash, just to name a few. Also, the concession stand at the football games supports the band as well, so come support the Eagles at the football games and come hungry.

The MCHS Booster Club is getting into full gear preparing for the hungry crowd at the concession stand during the games (volunteers are needed to help, so please get your name on the list!).

If you would like more information or like to support the MCHS Band and Booster Club call or write: Marion County Booster Club, PO Box 786, Buena Vista, GA 31803; Pat Johnston, Booster Club president - 229-649-2811 or email mspat1962@yahoo.com; Rob Smith, band director - 229-649-7520 or email rsmith@marion.k12.ga.us.

The Booster Club meetings are held the second Thursday of the month at MCHS at 6:10 p.m. in the Band Room.

Buena Vista, Marion County prepare joint Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan for local area

The Marion County Board of Commissioners and the Mayor and Council of the City of Buena Vista have prepared a Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan in accordance with the federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, as amended. The Plan has been tentatively approved by the Georgia Emergency Management Agency and is being prepared for submission to the Federal Emergency Management Agency. A copy of the document is available for review at the offices of the Marion County Clerk of Commissioners (117 Baker Street) and Buena Vista City Clerk (156 Sixth Avenue).

The document will also be presented for public information and comment at a meeting in the council chambers of Buena Vista City Hall, 136 Sixth Avenue, at 5 p.m., Wednesday, August 23. The public is encouraged to attend.

CBOE: Chattahoochee School Board hosts monthly meeting

Continued from Page 1

At the high school September will be a very busy month. The high school is participating in volleyball, softball and football, all of which are varsity teams. Having varsity teams is a big deal for Chattahoochee County. August 24 is "Camp Spirit Night" to celebrate the new varsity teams. The Bar Chorus, and ROCT will all have a spirit night on a date to be announced.

August 24 is also when theComo will take practice tests. This year is the first time that the students will be taking the new SAT. The school is preparing for the changes in the scoring system.

There are currently 30 students enrolled in the school. Regarding the school athletic fields, the field has been upgraded. The baseball and football fields are ready. The lowest bid came from Grant Sports Grading and Irrigation. The field will be graded now in order to play on next year.

SunTrust Bank is able to finance the fields. Grant Sports Grading and Irrigation is recommended to get more money for their work. They will be qualified to do the work and have a good reputation.

MBOE: Marion School Board gets update from principal

gets updates from principal