**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

**CHAPTER 1 - Introduction**
1.1. Purpose of the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan, Authority and Statement of Problem 1-1  
1.II. Methodology, Planning Process and Participants 1-3  
1.III. Organization of the Plan 1-5  
1.IV. Hazard, Risk and Vulnerability Summary, Local Mitigation Goals and Objectives 1-5  
1.V. Multi-Jurisdictional Special Considerations 1-7  
1.VI. Adoption, Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation of the Plan 1-7  
1.VII. Copy of Enacting Resolution for Plan Adoption 1-8  
1.VIII. Past and Current Hazard Mitigation Projects 1-10  
1.IX. Community Data 1-11

**CHAPTER 2 – Local Natural Hazard Risk and Vulnerability Survey**
2.I. Tornado 2-3  
2.I.A. Identify Tornadoes 2-3  
2.I.B. Tornado Event Profile, Frequency of Occurrence, Probability 2-4  
2.I.C. Inventory of Assets Exposed to Tornadoes 2-9  
2.I.D. Estimate of Potential Losses to Tornadoes 2-10  
2.I.E. Land Use and Development Trends Related to Tornadoes 2-10  
2.I.F. Multi-Jurisdictional Tornado Differences 2-11  
2.I.G. General Overall HRV Summary of Tornadoes 2-12  
2.II. Lightning 2-12  
2.II.A. Identify Lightning 2-12  
2.II.B. Lightning Event Profile, Frequency of Occurrence, Probability 2-13  
2.II.C. Inventory of Assets Exposed to Lightning 2-15  
2.II.D. Estimate of Potential Losses to Lightning 2-15  
2.II.E. Land Use and Development Trends Related to Lightning 2-16  
2.II.F. Multi-Jurisdictional Lighting Differences 2-16  
2.II.G. General Overall HRV Summary of Lightning 2-16  
2.III. Thunderstorms, High Winds and Hail 2-17  
2.III.A. Identify Thunderstorms, High Winds and Hail 2-17  
2.III.B. Thunderstorms, High Winds and Hail Event Profile, Frequency of Occurrence, Probability 2-17  
2.III.C. Inventory of Assets Exposed to Thunderstorms, High Winds and Hail 2-19  
2.III.D. Estimate of Potential Losses to Thunderstorms, High Winds and Hail 2-21  
2.III.E. Land Use and Development Trends Related to Thunderstorms, High Winds and Hail 2-21  
2.III.F. Multi-Jurisdictional Thunderstorms, High Winds and Hail Differences 2-21  
2.III.G. General Overall HRV Summary of Thunderstorms,
High Winds and Hail

2.V.

Wildfires

2.V.A.

Identify Wildfires

2.V.B.

Wildfires Event Profile, Frequency of Occurrence, Probability

2.V.C.

Inventory of Assets Exposed to Wildfires

2.V.D.

Estimate of Potential Losses to Wildfires

2.V.E.

Land Use and Development Trends Related to Wildfires

2.V.F.

Multi-Jurisdictional Wildfires

2.V.G.

General Overall HRV Summary of Wildfires

2.V

Tropical Storms and Hurricanes

2.V.A.

Identify Tropical Storms and Hurricanes

2.V.B.

Tropical Storms and Hurricanes Event Profile, Frequency of Occurrence, Probability

2.V.C.

Inventory of Assets Exposed to Tropical Storms and Hurricanes

2.V.D.

Estimate of Potential Losses to Tropical Storms and Hurricanes

2.V.E.

Land Use and Development Trends Related to Tropical Storms and Hurricanes

2.V.F.

Multi-Jurisdictional Tropical Storms and Hurricanes Differences

2.V.G.

General Overall HRV Summary of Tropical Storms and Hurricanes

2.VI.

Drought

2.VI.A.

Identify Drought

2.VI.B.

Drought Event Profile, Frequency of Occurrence, Probability

2.VI.C.

Inventory of Assets Exposed to Drought

2.VI.D.

Estimate of Potential Losses to Drought

2.VI.E.

Land Use and Development Trends Related to Drought

2.VI.F.

Multi-Jurisdictional Drought Differences

2.VI.G.

General Overall HRV Summary of Drought

2.VII.

Flood

2.VII.A.

Identify Floods

2.VII.B.

Flood Event Profile, Frequency of Occurrence, Probability

2.VII.C.

Inventory of Assets Exposed to Flood

2.VII.D.

Estimate of Potential Losses to Flood

2.VII.E.

Land Use and Development Trends Related to Flood

2.VII.F.

Multi-Jurisdictional Flood Differences

2.VII.G.

General Overall HRV Summary of Flood

2.VIII.

Winter Storms

2.VIII.A.

Identify Winter Storms

2.VIII.B.

Winter Storms Event Profile, Frequency of Occurrence, Probability

2.VIII.C.

Inventory of Assets Exposed to Winter Storms

2.VIII.D.

Estimate of Potential Losses to Winter Storms

2.VIII.E.

Land Use and Development Trends Related to Winter Storms

2.VIII.F.

Multi-Jurisdictional Winter Storms Differences

2.VIII.G.

General Overall HRV Summary of Winter Storms

2.IX.

Earthquakes
2.IX.A. Identify Earthquakes 2-53
2.IX.B. Earthquakes Profile, Frequency of Occurrence, Probability 2-54
2.IX.C. Inventory of Assets Exposed to Earthquakes 2-55
2.IX.D. Estimate of Potential Losses to Earthquakes 2-57
2.IX.E. Land Use and Development Trends Related to Earthquakes 2-57
2.IX.F. Multi-Jurisdictional Earthquake Differences 2-57
2.IX.G. General Overall HRV Summary of Earthquakes 2-57

CHAPTER 3 – Local Technological Hazard, Risk and Vulnerability Summary

3.I. Power Outages 3-2
3.I.A. Identify Power Outages 3-2
3.I.B. Power Outages Profile, Frequency of Occurrence, Probability 3-2
3.I.C. Inventory of Assets Exposed to Power Outages 3-4
3.I.D. Estimate of Potential Losses to Power Outages 3-5
3.I.E. Land Use and Development Trends Related to Power Outages 3-5
3.I.F. Multi-Jurisdictional Power Outages Differences 3-5
3.I.G. General Overall HRV Summary of Power Outages 3-5
3.II. Railroad Accidents 3-6
3.II.A. Identify Railroad Accidents 3-6
3.II.B. Railroad Accidents Profile, Frequency of Occurrence, Probability 3-6
3.II.C. Inventory of Assets Exposed to Railroad Accidents 3-10
3.II.D. Estimate of Potential Losses to Railroad Accidents 3-11
3.II.E. Land Use and Development Trends Related to Railroad Accidents 3-11
3.II.F. Multi-Jurisdictional Railroad Accidents Differences 3-11
3.II.G. General Overall HRV Summary of Railroad Accidents 3-11
3.III. Chemical Spills 3-11
3.III.A. Identify Chemical Spills 3-11
3.III.B. Chemical Spills Profile, Frequency of Occurrence, Probability 3-12
3.III.C. Inventory of Assets Exposed to Chemical Spills 3-16
3.III.D. Estimate of Potential Losses to Chemical Spills 3-19
3.III.E. Land Use and Development Trends Related to Chemical Spills 3-19
3.III.F. Multi-Jurisdictional Chemical Spills Differences 3-20
3.III.G. General Overall HRV Summary of Chemical Spills 3-20
3.IV. Plane Crashes 3-21
3.IV.A. Identify Plane Crashes 3-21
3.IV.B. Plane Crashes Profile, Frequency of Occurrence, Probability 3-21
3.IV.C. Inventory of Assets Exposed to Plane Crashes 3-21
3.IV.D. Estimate of Potential Losses to Plane Crashes 3-23
3.IV.E. Land Use and Development Trends Related to Plane Crashes 3-23
3.IV.F. Multi-Jurisdictional Plane Crashes Differences 3-23
3.IV.G. General Overall HRV Summary of Plane Crashes 3-24
3.V. Nuclear Fallout 3-24
3.V.A. Identify Nuclear Fallout 3-24
3.V.B. Nuclear Fallout Profile, Frequency of Occurrence, Probability 3-24
3.V.C. Inventory of Assets Exposed to Nuclear Fallout 3-26
3.V.D. Estimate of Potential Losses to Nuclear Fallout 3-27
3.V.E. Land Use and Development Trends Related to Nuclear Fallout 3-27
3.V.F. Multi-Jurisdictional Nuclear Fallout Differences 3-27
3.V.G. General Overall HRV Summary of Nuclear Fallout 3-28

CHAPTER 4 – Local Natural Hazard Mitigation Goals and Objectives

General Mitigation Goals 4-3
4.I. Tornado 4-8
4.I.A. Community Mitigation Goals 4-8
4.I.B. Identification and Analysis of Range of Mitigation Options 4-8
4.I.C. Mitigation Strategy and Recommendations 4-9
4.I.D. Special Multi-Jurisdictional Strategy 4-12
4.I.E. Public Information and Awareness Strategy 4-13
4.II. Lightning 4-13
4.II.A. Community Mitigation Goals 4-13
4.II.B. Identification and Analysis of Range of Mitigation Options 4-13
4.II.C. Mitigation Strategy and Recommendations 4-14
4.II.D. Special Multi-Jurisdictional Strategy 4-17
4.II.E. Public Information and Awareness Strategy 4-17
4.III. Thunderstorms, High Winds and Hail 4-18
4.III.A. Community Mitigation Goals 4-18
4.III.B. Identification and Analysis of Range of Mitigation Options 4-18
4.III.C. Mitigation Strategy and Recommendations 4-19
4.III.D. Special Multi-Jurisdictional Strategy 4-20
4.III.E. Public Information and Awareness Strategy 4-20
4.IV. Wildfires 4-21
4.IV.A. Community Mitigation Goals 4-21
4.IV.B. Identification and Analysis of Range of Mitigation Options 4-21
4.IV.C. Mitigation Strategy and Recommendations 4-22
4.IV.D. Special Multi-Jurisdictional Strategy 4-25
4.IV.E. Public Information and Awareness Strategy 4-25
4.V. Tropical Storms and Hurricanes 4-25
4.V.A. Community Mitigation Goals 4-25
4.V.B. Identification and Analysis of Range of Mitigation Options 4-26
4.V.C. Mitigation Strategy and Recommendations 4-27
4.V.D. Special Multi-Jurisdictional Strategy 4-27
4.V.E. Public Information and Awareness Strategy 4-27
4.VI. Drought 4-27
4.VI.A. Community Mitigation Goals 4-27
4.VI.B. Identification and Analysis of Range of Mitigation Options 4-28
4.VI.C. Mitigation Strategy and Recommendations 4-29
4.VI.D. Special Multi-Jurisdictional Strategy 4-29
4.VI.E. Public Information and Awareness Strategy 4-30
4.VII. Flood 4-30
4.VII.A. Community Mitigation Goals 4-30
4.VII.B. Identification and Analysis of Range of Mitigation Options 4-30
4.VII.C. Mitigation Strategy and Recommendations 4-31
4.VII.D. Special Multi-Jurisdictional Strategy 4-33
4.VII.E. Public Information and Awareness Strategy 4-34
4.VIII. Winter Storms 4-34
4.VIII.A. Community Mitigation Goals 4-34
4.VIII.B. Identification and Analysis of Range of Mitigation Options 4-34
4.VIII.C. Mitigation Strategy and Recommendations 4-35
4.VIII.D. Special Multi-Jurisdictional Strategy 4-37
4.VIII.E. Public Information and Awareness Strategy 4-37
4.IX. Earthquakes 4-38
4.IX.A. Community Mitigation Goals 4-38
4.IX.B. Identification and Analysis of Range of Mitigation Options 4-38
4.IX.C. Mitigation Strategy and Recommendations 4-39
4.IX.D. Special Multi-Jurisdictional Strategy 4-40
4.IX.E. Public Information and Awareness Strategy 4-40

CHAPTER 5 – Local Technological Hazard Mitigations Goals and Objectives

5.I. Power Outages 5-2
5.I.A. Community Mitigation Goals 5-2
5.I.B. Identification and Analysis of Range of Mitigation Options 5-2
5.I.C. Mitigation Strategy and Recommendations 5-3
5.I.D. Special Multi-Jurisdictional Strategy 5-4
5.I.E. Public Information and Awareness Strategy 5-4
5.II. Railroad Accidents 5-4
5.II.A. Community Mitigation Goals 5-4
5.II.B. Identification and Analysis of Range of Mitigation Options 5-4
5.II.C. Mitigation Strategy and Recommendations 5-5
5.II.D. Special Multi-Jurisdictional Strategy 5-6
5.II.E. Public Information and Awareness Strategy 5-6
5.III. Chemical Spills 5-6
5.III.A. Community Mitigation Goals 5-6
5.III.B. Identification and Analysis of Range of Mitigation Options 5-7
5.III.C. Mitigation Strategy and Recommendations 5-8
5.III.D. Special Multi-Jurisdictional Strategy 5-12
5.III.E. Public Information and Awareness Strategy 5-12
5.IV. Plane Crashes 5-12
5.IV.A. Community Mitigation Goals 5-12
5.IV.B. Identification and Analysis of Range of Mitigation Options 5-12
5.IV.C. Mitigation Strategy and Recommendations 5-13
5.IV.D. Special Multi-Jurisdictional Strategy 5-14
5.IV.E. Public Information and Awareness Strategy 5-14
5.V. Nuclear Fallout 5-14
5.V.A. Community Mitigation Goals 5-14
5.V.B. Identification and Analysis of Range of Mitigation Options 5-15
5.V.C. Mitigation Strategy and Recommendations 5-16
5.V.D. Special Multi-Jurisdictional Strategy 5-17
CHAPTER 6 – Execution of the Plan

6.I. Implementation Action Plan 6-1
6.I.A. Administrative Actions 6-1
6.I.B. Authority and Responsibility 6-2
6.I.C. Prioritization: Methodology, and Use of Cost Benefits 6-2
6.I.D. Incorporation of Local PDM Plan into Other Plans/Planning Measures 6-3
6.II. Evaluation, Monitoring, Updating 6-4
6.II.A. Method 6-4
6.II.B. Responsibility 6-4
6.II.C. Timeframe 6-4
6.II.D. Reporting 6-5
6.III. Multi-Jurisdictional Strategy and Consideration 6-5
6.IV. Plan Update and Maintenance 6-5
6.IV.A. Public Involvement 6-5
6.IV.B. Timeframe 6-6
6.IV.C. Reporting 6-6

CHAPTER 7 – Conclusion Summary

7.I. Conclusion Summary 7-1
7.II. References 7-1
7.II.A. Publications 7-1
7.II.B. Websites 7-2
7.II.C. Other 7-2
7.III. Additional Sources of Information 7-3

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A – Hazard Identification, Risk Assessment and Vulnerability

Natural Hazards
A.I. Tornado A-3
A.I.A. Description A-3
A.I.B. Data A-3
A.I.C. Map A-4
A.II. Lightning A-4
A.II.A. Description A-4
A.II.B. Data A-4
A.II.C. Map A-4
A.III. Thunderstorms, High Winds and Hail A-5
A.III.A. Description A-5
A.III.B. Data A-5
A.III.C. Map A-6
A.IV. Wildfires A-6
A.IV.A. Description A-6
A.IV.B. Data A-6
A.IV.C. Map A-7
A.V. Tropical Storms and Hurricanes A-9
A.V.A. Description A-9
A.V.B. Data A-9
A.V.C. Map A-10
A.VI. Drought A-10
A.VI.A. Description A-10
A.VI.B. Data A-10
A.VI.C. Map A-11
A.VII. Flood A-11
A.VII.A. Description A-11
A.VII.B. Data A-11
A.VII.C. Map A-11
A.VIII. Winter Storms A-11
A.VIII.A. Description A-11
A.VIII.B. Data A-12
A.VIII.C. Map A-12
A.IX. Earthquakes A-12
A.IX.A. Description A-12
A.IX.B. Data A-12
A.IX.C. Map A-13

Technological Hazards
A.I. Power Outages A-14
A.I.A. Description A-14
A.I.B. Data A-14
A.I.C. Map A-14
A.II. Railroad Accidents A-14
A.II.A. Description A-14
A.II.B. Data A-14
A.II.C. Map A-15
A.III. Chemical Spills A-15
A.III.A. Description A-15
A.III.B. Data A-15
A.III.C. Map A-16
A.IV. Plane Crashes A-16
A.IV.A. Description A-16
A.IV.B. Data A-17
A.IV.C. Map A-17
A.V. Nuclear Fallout A-17
A.V.A. Description A-17
A.V.B. Data A-17
A.V.C. Map A-17
APPENDIX B: Growth and Development Trends/Community Information

B.I. Randolph County Joint Partial Comprehensive Plan Update B-2
B.II. Quality Community Objectives from Randolph County Joint Partial Comprehensive Plan Update B-3
B.III. Community Information from Randolph County Joint Partial Comprehensive Plan Update B-26
B.IV. Community Information B-42

APPENDIX C: Other Planning Documents

C.I. Randolph County Local Emergency Operations Plan C-1
C.II. Randolph County School Safety Plan C-73
C.III. Community Wildfire Protection Plan for Randolph County C-89

APPENDIX D: Worksheets Used in Planning Process

D.I. OHS/GEMA Local Worksheets D-1
GEMA Worksheet # 1, Identify the Hazard, Step 1 D-2
Natural Disasters in Randolph County D-4
GEMA Worksheet #2, Profile Hazard Events, Step 2 D-7
GEMA Worksheet #3a, Inventory of Assets D-11
GEMA Worksheet # 3a, Inventory of Assets-Floods D-12
GEMA Worksheet #3a, Inventory of Assets-Railroads D-13
GEMA Worksheet #3b, Inventory of Assets: printouts from D-37
GEMA Worksheet #4, Evaluate Alternate Mitigation Actions
DII. Other Local Worksheet D-42
Prioritization by Local Organization D-42

APPENDIX E: Copies of Required Planning Documentation

E.I. Public Notices E-1
E.II. Committee Agendas, Minutes and Sign-In Sheets E-2

APPENDIX F: GLOSSARY OF TERMS F-1

LIST OF MAPS

Map1: Tornado Activity in the United States Annually 2-6
Map 2: Wind Zones in the United States 2-7
Map 3: Wind Hazard Scores in Randolph County 2-8
Map 4: Wind Hazard Scores in the City of Cuthbert 2-8
Map 5: Wind Hazard Scores in City of Shellman 2-8
Map 6: Cloud-to-Ground Lightning Incidence in the U.S. 2-15
Map 7: Randolph County Wind Hazard Map 2-19
Map 8: Cuthbert Wind Hazard Map 2-20
Map 9: Shellman Wind Hazard Map 2-20
Map 10: Randolph County Fire Occurrences 2-24
Map 11: Randolph County Wildland Fire Susceptibility Index 2-25
Map 12: Wildfire Risk Hazard in Randolph County 2-26
Map 13: Wildfire Risk Hazard in Cuthbert 2-26
Map 14: Wildfire Risk Hazard in Shellman 2-26
Map 15: Continental United States Hurricane Strikes 1950-2011 2-32
Map 16: SLOSH Hazard Scores in Randolph County 2-34
Map 17: SLOSH Hazard Scores in Cuthbert 2-35
Map 18: SLOSH Hazard Scores in Shellman 2-35
Map 19: Drought Conditions Across Georgia December, 2012 2-39
Map 20: Randolph County Flood Hazard Map 2-44
Map 21: Cuthbert Flood Hazard Map 2-44
Map 22: Shellman Flood Hazard Map 2-44
Map 23: City of Cuthbert Transportation Map 2-52
Map 24: City of Shellman Transportation Map 2-52
Map 25: Randolph County Transportation Map 2-52
Map 26: Seismic Hazard for the State of Georgia 2-55
Map 27: Seismic Map of Randolph County 2-56
Map 28: Seismic Map of Cuthbert 2-56
Map 29: Seismic Map of Shellman 2-56
Map 30: Base Map of Randolph County 3-3
Map 31: Base Map of Cuthbert 3-3
Map 32: Base Map of Shellman 3-4
Map 33: Transportation Map of Randolph County 3-7
Map 34: Transportation Map of Cuthbert 3-8
Map 35: Transportation Map of Shellman 3-8
Map 36: One mile buffer around railroads in Randolph County 3-9
Map 37: One mile buffer around railroads in Cuthbert 3-9
Map 38: One mile buffer around railroads in Shellman 3-10
Map 39: Basic Transportation Routes in Randolph County 3-13
Map 40: Basic Transportation Routes in Cuthbert 3-14
Map 41: Basic Transportation Routes in Shellman 3-14
Map 42: One mile buffer around transportation routes and railroads in Randolph County 3-15
Map 43: One mile buffer around transportation routes and railroads in Cuthbert 3-15
Map 44: One mile buffer around transportation routes and railroads in Shellman 3-15
Map 45: One mile buffer around Randolph County 3-17
Map 46: One mile buffer around Cuthbert 3-18
Map 47: One mile buffer around Shellman 3-18
Map 48: Base Map of Randolph County 3-22
Map 49: Base Map of Cuthbert 3-22
Map 50: Base Map of Shellman 3-23
Map 51: Farley Nuclear Plant Ingestion Exposure Pathway for Georgia 3-25
Map 52: Fire Occurrence Map for Randolph County for Fiscal Year 2000-2004 A-8
LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Structures in Unincorporated Randolph County 1-13
Table 2: Structures in the City of Cuthbert 1-13
Table 3: Structures in the City of Shellman 1-13
Table 4: Structures Countywide 1-14
Table 5: The Fujita Scale for Tornadoes 2-4
Table 6: Randolph County Tornado Events, 1950-2011 2-5
Table 7: Randolph County Types of Housing, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010 2-11
Table 8: Randolph County Lightning Events, 1956-2011 2-14
Table 9: Types of Thunderstorms 2-17
Table 10: Thunderstorms, High Winds and Hail, 1956-2011 2-18
Table 11: Acres Burned in Randolph County, 2008-2013 2-24
Table 12: Cause of Wildfires in Randolph County, 2000-2005 2-25
Table 13: Fire Danger Risk Table 2-27
Table 14: Saffir Simpson Scale for hurricanes 2-31
Table 15: Hurricanes in Georgia, 1851-2012 2-31
Table 16: Tropical Storm and Hurricane Activity in Randolph County 2-33
Table 17: Drought Events in Georgia, 1950-2012 2-39
Table 18: Randolph County Flood Events, 1955-2012 2-43
Table 19: Winter Storm Terms 2-48
Table 20: Winter Storm Events in Randolph County, 1956-2012 2-49
Table 21: Railroad Accidents in Randolph County, 1956-2012 3-7
Table 22: Chemical Spills in Randolph County, 1990-2012 3-12
CHAPTER 1 – Introduction

1.1. Purpose of the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan, Authority, and Statement of Problem

The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1988 authorizes the release of federal financial assistance to communities that have experienced a disaster and have been declared a disaster area by the president of the United States. With the amended Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA), commonly known as the 2000 Stafford Act amendments, starting November 1, 2004, it is not enough for local governments to receive a presidential disaster declaration; they must have prepared and adopted a federally approved pre-disaster mitigation plan in order to be eligible for federal financial disaster assistance. Therefore, counties across the nation are required to create a Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan to address the community’s vulnerability to hazards prior to a disaster event. Randolph County, the City of Cuthbert and the City of Shellman completed their plan in 2014.

The mitigation planning regulation at §201.6(d) (3) states:

A local jurisdiction must review and revise its plan to reflect changes in development, progress in local mitigation efforts, and changes in priorities, and resubmit it for approval within five (5) years in order to continue to be eligible for mitigation project grant funding.

Thus, as a requirement of the regulations above, local Mitigation Plans must be updated and resubmitted to FEMA for approval every five (5) years in order to continue eligibility for FEMA hazard mitigation assistance programs. Plan updates must demonstrate that progress has been made in the past 5 years for Local Mitigation Plans to fulfill commitments outlined in the previously approved plan. This involves a comprehensive review and update of each section of the Local Mitigation Plan and a discussion of the results of evaluation and monitoring activities detailed in the Plan Maintenance section of the previously approved plan. Plan updates may validate the information in the previously approved plan, or may involve a major plan rewrite. A plan update is NOT an annex to the previously approved plan; it stands on its own as a complete and current plan.

The purpose of the amendment is to try to reduce the financial burden placed on the taxpayers of the United States, which has increased through the years, when communities have turned to the federal government for help after having experienced a disastrous event. Communities now have to identify where and why they are susceptible to natural and technological hazards, and to illustrate which measures are being taken to mitigate, reduce or eliminate the exposure to these natural and technological disasters.

Randolph County, Cuthbert, Shellman have experienced severe weather conditions in the past, including tornadoes, lightning, thunderstorms, tropical storms, wildfires, winter storms, and drought. Every American may be impacted by potentially dangerous weather. Approximately 90 percent of all presidential disaster declarations are weather related. Until 2005, severe weather resulted in approximately 500 deaths per year in the
United States and approximately $14 billion in damage. After the devastation of Hurricane Katrina and Wilma, these costs will rise. Randolph County is not immune to technological hazards such as power outages, railroad accidents, chemical spills, plane crashes and nuclear fallout. Preparedness and education are the keys to saving lives and property.

Randolph County has included mitigation efforts in its planning process. The Local Emergency Operations Plan (LEOP) was developed “to ensure prior mitigation and preparedness, appropriate response, and timely recovery from natural or man-made hazards affecting this jurisdiction.” For an Executive Summary of the LEOP, please refer to Appendix C.

The Randolph County Board of Education currently is preparing a School Safety Plan for the Randolph County School System. The Pre-Disaster Mitigation Committee has reviewed the plan for the Board of Education.

This Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan represents Randolph County and the Cities of Cuthbert and Shellman’s efforts to profile in detail the natural and technological hazards in their jurisdiction and to estimate their frequency. With this assessment, hazards and mitigation efforts can be prioritized, and risks from natural and technological hazards reduced. Emergency responders and departments will find information and guidance in this document. While this plan update tries to address most known potential hazards, it does not pretend to cover all possible natural and technological risks. The original 2007 plan has been the first large scale effort to fully understand the potential impact of disasters affecting the community, including analysis and evaluation of hazard events, exposure of critical facilities to hazards, potential losses, and an assessment of current plans and mitigation efforts. This update continues those efforts to prioritize the list of goals and strategies that can be implemented to ensure the safety of all Randolph County residents.

Overview of updates to Chapter 1: Introduction to the Planning Process

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter 1 Section</th>
<th>Updates to Section</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. Purpose and need of the plan, authority &amp; statement of problem</td>
<td>• Removed reference to the City of Coleman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Local methodology, brief description of plan update process, Participants in update process</td>
<td>• Removed reference to the City of Coleman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Removed reference to the City of Coleman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. Description of how each section of the original plan was reviewed and analyzed and whether it was revised</td>
<td>• Removed reference to the City of Coleman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV. Organization of the plan</td>
<td>• Removed reference to the City of Coleman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. Local Hazard, Risk, and Vulnerability (HRV) summary, local mitigation goals and objectives</td>
<td>• Removed reference to the City of Coleman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Updated demographics with 2010 Census information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI. Multi-Jurisdictional special considerations (HRV, goals, special needs)</td>
<td>• Removed reference to the City of Coleman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII. Adoption, implementation, monitoring</td>
<td>• Removed reference to the City of Coleman.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.II. Methodology, Planning Process, and Participants

The Randolph County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Committee was appointed by the Randolph County Board of Commissioners to develop this Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan in conjunction with the Randolph County Emergency Management Agency. Additionally, representatives from various community agencies were invited and also participated in the planning process, such as the Randolph County Fire and Rescue Squad, the Shellman Volunteer Fire Department, Andrew College, the Southwest Georgia Regional Medical Center, the Randolph County Board of Education, and the Randolph County Sheriff. For a copy of the Mailing List, please refer to Appendix E, page 210. The River Valley Regional Commission (RVRC) assisted with the data. Representatives of the public and private sector were active in the planning process.

The full committee met at least monthly from August 2011 to November 2012. Due to its size, the full committee was not divided into subcommittees. The Executive Committee consisted of the chief appointed officials of the city, the county, and the Director of the Emergency Management Agency who are responsible for the mission and vision, review the input from the main participants, and are responsible for the implementation of the plan. Private sector individuals who are affected by natural disasters and hazardous mitigation were on the committee. It also profiled the hazards, identified critical facilities and their exposure to hazards, and developed mitigation strategies.

Participants and their titles are listed below.

Max. J. Pittman, Jr., Randolph County EMA Director
Steve Whatley, Mayor, City of Cuthbert
Paul Langford, Mayor, City of Shellman
Gary Yochum, Sheriff, Randolph County
Greg Fairbanks, Cuthbert, Fire Chief
Donna Yelverton, Randolph County Health Department
Ellette Jackson, Randolph County EMS
Jimmy Bradley, Randolph County Board of Commissioners
Steve Jackson, Cuthbert Public Works
Karan Pittman, Andrew College, Director of Library Services
Ben Plowden, E-911 Coordinator and County Manager
Lee Wright, Georgia Forestry Commission
Andy Moore – Randolph County
Dean Wiley, Georgia Forestry Commission
Bill Brown, Andrew College Police/Randolph County Sheriff’s Office
Joe Fulgham, Shellman Volunteer Fire Department
Jamie Sauls, Randolph County EMS
Jay Stripling, Randolph County Fire & Rescue
Lamar White, Randolph County Board of Commissioners
Jessie Castleberry, Randolph County Sheriff’s Office

Sign in sheets and labor documentation sheets were kept in order to verify that the community met the 25% local match from planning dollars awarded by GEMA. Copies of the sign in sheets, meeting agendas and minutes can be found in Appendix E. Due to the personal salary information, this data is not included in this document, but is being maintained on file by the Randolph County EMA Director for no less than three years from the date of approval, for audit purposes.

Existing planning documents reviewed during the process:

- The Randolph County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan 2007
- The Randolph County and the Cities of Cuthbert and Shellman Joint Partial Comprehensive Plan Update 2009
- The Randolph County Emergency Operations Plan 2006
- The Randolph County School Safety Plan 2012
- Community Wildfire Protection Plan for Randolph County 2010
- Georgia Hazard Mitigation Strategy Update 2014

Randolph County does not have a Flood Insurance Study or a Flood Mitigation Assistance Plan. As a result, information from these documents was not included in the Hazard Mitigation Planning process.

Other sources used included the National Climatic Data Center (NCDC), the Georgia Department of Natural Resources (DNR), the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the Georgia Department of Transportation (DOT), U.S. Census data, Georgia Department of Community Affairs (DCA), Georgia Forestry Commission (GFC), United States Geological Services (USGS), the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the Office of Homeland Security – Georgia Emergency Management Agency (GEMA) and others. This document was created by taking the research, data, ideas and thoughts of the Randolph County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Planning Committee and putting them together into one overall document.

Public Hearings were an important part of the plan creation, held in an effort to attain public participation and input to the local plan. The first public hearing took place on June 4, 2013, at the Randolph County Board of Commissioner’s Office. A second public hearing took place at the end of the planning process on May 14, 2014, at the Randolph County Board of Commissioner’s Office. At the public hearings, the public was able to
give input to the ranking of disasters, to suggest mitigation efforts, to assess current efforts, to review copies of the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan draft and to make comments. Copies of the Public Hearing notices and minutes can be found in Appendix E.

On April 25, 2014, a Notice of Plan Submittal and Opportunity to Comment were sent to neighboring counties to receive their feedback. Those comments were incorporated into the document. Copies of the Notice and a list of recipients can be found in Appendix E.

A draft was presented to the full committee for its review and comment on June 4, 2013, including to members of the Randolph County Board of Commissioners and the Mayors of Cuthbert, Shellman. Authorization was given to submit this plan to GEMA and FEMA for their review and approval, respectively.

1.III. Organization of the Plan

In Chapter 2, nine natural hazards are analyzed in detail, including a description of the hazard, the damage potential, the frequency of occurrence in the past, and the probability for future events. The description is followed by an inventory of assets exposed to the hazard, and an estimate of potential losses that could be expected. Also land use and development trends are being identified in their relation to the hazard, and multi-jurisdictional differences are identified. Five technological hazards are addressed in Chapter 3 in the same manner as the natural hazards in Chapter 2. The following two chapters, 4 and 5, present the local mitigation goals and objectives for all natural and technological hazards, respectively. These chapters list mitigation options, existing policies, and community values, and identify mitigation strategies, including tasks and action steps and recommendations to mitigate adverse impacts of hazard events. The execution of the plan is outlined in Chapter 6, addressing the implementation, evaluation, update and maintenance of the plan, followed by supporting documentation in the appendices.

1.IV. Hazard, Risk and Vulnerability Summary, Local Mitigation Goals and Objectives

Nine natural hazards and five technological hazards are identified within this plan and evaluated as to their potential impact on Randolph County, Cuthbert and Shellman. The purpose of this hazard, risk and vulnerability assessment is to understand how vulnerable Randolph County and the other jurisdictions are to each hazard and how the exposure to and damage from the hazard can be reduced. By identifying the nature of each hazard, past events, the frequency of occurrence, and the estimated probability of a future event occurring, a profile is developed for each hazard. The most threatening natural hazards in Randolph County, as identified by the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Committee, are tornadoes; lightning; thunderstorms, high winds and hail; tropical storms and hurricanes and wildfires. Although less likely to occur, drought, flood, winter storms and even earthquakes have been analyzed. Five technological hazards have been identified by the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Committee with the most threatening being power outages,
railroad accidents and chemical spills, both in stationary and transportation accidents. Not as likely, but still a possible threat, are plane crashes and nuclear fallout.

The next step is to identify the critical facilities in the county and its municipalities. These facilities ranged from buildings to infrastructure, and assess if they are in hazard prone or susceptible areas. Should these facilities ever be damaged, potential losses can be expected. Facilities are considered critical to the community because their functions and services are important to the health and welfare of the population. Included are facilities for public safety, for shelter, for emergency response and for disaster recovery functions.

In order to assess and reduce the risk of exposing facilities to hazards, land use and development trends in Randolph County are reviewed. Mitigation options surface during this assessment and can be considered in future land use decisions. In case the situation in the Cities of Cuthbert and Shellman and the County differs, these multi-jurisdictional differences have been included in the plan as well. By summarizing the frequency and probability of hazards, and the potential losses that could result, the importance of mitigation measures has been shown and has led to a more detailed study and investigation of mitigation measures.

Randolph County’s overall mitigation goals are as follows:

Mitigation Goal #1 Protect the safety, health and well-being of all citizens in the county
Mitigation Goal #2 Educate the community about natural and technological hazards
Mitigation Goal #3 Eliminate or reduce citizen expose to hazardous events
Mitigation Goal #4 Train all appropriate responders to handle and to respond promptly and efficiently to hazardous events
Mitigation Goal #5 Lower loss and damage to public infrastructure and private property from hazardous events

Objective #1 Increase planning and coordination between multi-jurisdictional public agencies and private sectors in pre-disaster planning.
Objective #2 Increase awareness, both in the public and private sectors, regarding hazard mitigation
Objective #3 Review Pre-Disaster Hazardous Mitigation Plan with multi-jurisdictional entities and the private sectors to address ways to continue to protect citizens more efficiently and to improve protection
Objective #4 Educate all responders on appropriate hazard event response
Objective #5 Continue to improve the overall county comprehensive mitigation strategy.
I.V. Multi-Jurisdictional Special Considerations

This Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan has been developed for the Cities of Cuthbert, Shellman and Randolph County. With a few exceptions that are noted, all three jurisdictions are exposed to the same hazards. Where applicable, specific mitigation actions needed to reduce the impacts of certain hazards have been identified for each jurisdiction. The mitigation goals are similar for all jurisdictions. There are not many differences or special needs in relation to race. The number of senior citizens 65 years old and older comprises 17.8% of the population in Randolph County and its municipalities. This is significantly higher than the State average of 10.7%. The larger concentration of persons age 65 years and older is in the central to southwestern section of the county, including the City of Cuthbert.

I.VI. Adoption, Implementation, Monitoring, and Evaluation of the Plan

Since the completion of this document, GEMA and FEMA have been able to review the plan to ascertain that it complies with federal regulations. A second public hearing was held in May 14, 2014 prior to the official GEMA/FEMA review. After the official GEMA review, the Randolph County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan will then be formally adopted by the Randolph County Board of Commissioners and the Cuthbert and Shellman City Councils, and subsequently submitted to FEMA.

A system for the implementation, evaluations, updating and maintenance of the plan is set out in Chapter 6 of this plan. Once the plan is implemented, it will be evaluated frequently by the Randolph County EMA Director and an assigned committee and updated as necessary. This will ensure that Randolph County, Cuthbert and Shellman have a compliant mitigation plan in place at all times.
I.VII. Copy of Enacting Resolution for Plan Adoption

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, In accordance with federal regulations promulgated pursuant to the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, local governments must have prepared and adopted a pre-disaster mitigation plan, in order to be eligible for federal disaster assistance in the event of a presidential disaster declaration made after November 1, 2003; and

WHEREAS, The Randolph County Board of Commissioners requested, and received in 2004 a pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program Planning Grant award from the Office of Homeland Security – Georgia Emergency Management Agency, to fund preparation of a pre-disaster mitigation plan in accordance with federal regulations promulgated pursuant to the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000; and

WHEREAS, The Randolph County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan has been prepared as a multi-jurisdictional document to satisfy pre-disaster mitigation planning requirements for the Randolph County Board of Commissioners, the City of Shellman and the City of Cuthbert; and

WHEREAS, The Office of Homeland Security-Georgia Emergency Management Agency has officially notified the Randolph County Board of Commissioners that the Randolph County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan satisfies applicable federal Pre-disaster mitigation planning requirements.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Randolph County Board of Commissioners, the Mayor and City Council of the City of Cuthbert and the Mayor and City County Council of the City of Shellman each meeting in regular session, to hereby approve and adopt the Randolph County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan 2006.

RESOLVED, in regular session this _____day of ____________2014, by the
RANDOLPH COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

By:______________________ By:___________________________
Chair of the Board of Commissioners County Clerk

RESOLVED, in regular session this _____day of ____________2014, by the
SHELLMAN CITY COUNCIL

By:______________________ By:___________________________
Mayor City Clerk

RESOLVED, in regular session this _____day of ____________2014, by the
CUTHBERT CITY COUNCIL

By:______________________    By:__________________________
Mayor                        City Clerk
I.VIII. Past and Current Hazard Mitigation Projects

There has been one mitigation project in Randolph County, totaling $10,211.00 with a total approved Federal share of $7,658.00. To date, the Federal funds in the amount of $7,658.00 have been paid. No balance is remaining. The project was to upgrade communications systems in the Randolph County’s Sheriff’s office with new base station and mobile radios. The approval date was August 1, 1998 with the closeout date being September 30, 2001.

The Randolph County EMA office had the EM net Early Warning and Communication System installed in 2005 in Cuthbert. This early warning system will help to warn residents of upcoming weather and to prepare the area for the hazards. The cost of the subscription is approximately $500.00 per year.

Fifty NOAA Weather Alert Radios were distributed by the Randolph County EMA Office to government agencies, businesses and private sector areas in an effort to provide warning systems for residents throughout the county. The weather radios will allow the citizens who have them to notify others of impending weather conditions. These radios were purchased with funds from GEMA. Each radio costs approximately $45.00, so the total given amounted to $2,250.00.

Randolph County has mapped and addressed roads for the Enhanced 911(E911) system in Randolph County. Randolph County joined Clay, Quitman and Stewart Counties in the project. Randolph County received monies through a One Georgia Grant for a total of $250,000.00 for this project.

On November 17, 1992, Randolph County was named a Disaster Area by the President in terms of excessive rainfall, drought, extreme heat, disease and insect infestation. Both physical and production losses were covered.

Randolph County was named again as a Disaster Area by the President in terms of drought in August 1993. Both physical and production losses were covered.

In July of 1994, Tropical Storm Alberto caused major flooding and road damage in Randolph County. Randolph County was one of the counties declared a Disaster Area by the President. As a result, several roads were closed for over a year. FEMA monies were received to rebuild these roads. One of the homes in Cuthbert, the Muse House, received FEMA monies for roof repair.

In October 1995, Randolph County was declared a Disaster Area by the President because of the effects of Hurricane Opal. Both physical and production losses were covered.

In January 1996, Randolph County was declared a Disaster Area by the President for freezing conditions. Physical and production losses were covered.
From February through December 1997, Randolph County was declared a Disaster Area by the President for drought, excessive rains, high winds and other severe weather conditions. Both physical and production losses were covered.

In February 1998, Randolph County was declared a Disaster Area by the President for severe storms and flooding. Physical and production costs were covered.

By October 1998, Randolph County also had a severe drought Disaster Area declaration by the President. Both physical and production costs were covered.

In 1999, Randolph County received a Presidential Disaster Area designation by the President for drought. Physical and production costs were covered.

A statewide Presidential Disaster Area declaration was made by in 2000 for excessive heat and drought. Physical and production costs were covered.

In 2002, Randolph County again received a Presidential Disaster Area declaration for drought. Physical and production costs were covered.

In 2004, Randolph County was declared a Disaster Area by the president for high winds and continuing excessive rains due to Hurricane Frances and its accompanying thunderstorms and tornados. Less than a month later, Randolph County was again declared a Presidential Disaster Area due to Hurricane Ivan.

In 2004, Randolph County received a FEMA grant for $123,000.00 to purchase a fire truck for the Randolph County Fire and Rescue. This fire truck is used throughout the county, in Cuthbert and Shellman and also for grass fires. In 2006, they received 7 more.

In 2007, Thinkpads were installed in patrol cars and AVL was installed in the ambulances.

In the late 1990s, Phillips Pond Dam in Randolph County, on the line with Quitman County, failed, and caused flooding both in Randolph and Quitman Counties along Pataula Creek. Roads had to be rebuilt. FEMA payments were received for this project. Randolph County, Cuthbert and Shellman have primarily received monies for restoration, not as much mitigation.

Randolph County: Randolph County received a CDBG (Community Development Block Grant) for $477,344.00 in 2003 for the Benevolence Road Paving Project. Paving these roads helped to mitigate flooding, and the effects of thunderstorms, and tropical storms.

I.IX. Community Data

Randolph County was created by an Act of the Legislature on December 20, 1828, from Original Lee County. It was 75th in order of counties organized in Georgia. Randolph County was named for John Randolph, an American statesman of Virginia and a member
of Congress for thirty years. Cuthbert, designated the county seat on December 26, 1831, was named for John Alfred Cuthbert of Baldwin County, Georgia, an editor, jurist and an United States Representative. Shellman was settled as early as 1827, and incorporated by the Legislature as Shellman, in honor of W.F. Shellman who contributed generously to the academic institute in the town, on October 6, 1885. The spelling was corrected on July 30, 1908. Coleman was incorporated on October 23, 1889. The City gave up its charter January 1, 2007.

Randolph County is approximately 55 miles south of Columbus, 45 miles northwest of Albany and 30 miles east of the Walter F. George Reservoir and the Chattahoochee River. The County is bordered, starting from the north and traveling east, south and west, by the following counties: Stewart, Webster, Terrell, Calhoun, Clay, and Quitman. The City of Cuthbert, the county seat, is located in the center of the county with U.S. Highways 82 and 27 intersecting it. Shellman is located in the east central section of the county with Georgia Highway 41 running through it. Geographically, Randolph County lies in the upper half of the Georgia Coastal Plain. The topography is well suited to agriculture and commercial forestry. Elevations range from 275 to 551 feet above sea level.

According to the 2010 Census, in Randolph County, 7,719 residents comprised a racial makeup as follows: white, 38.1%; African-American, 60.9%; Hispanic, 1.7%. In Cuthbert, with a total population of 3,873, the racial makeup was 19.55% white; 78.78% African-American, and 1.68% Hispanic. Shellman, with a total population of 1,083 was comprised of 31.49% white, 68.05% African-American, and .09% Hispanic. Statewide, 63.2% of residents were white; 31% were African-American, and 9.1% were Hispanic.

In Randolph County in 2010, 22% of the population was 18 or under while 18.2% was 65 or older. Statewide, 25.4% was 18 or under and 11% was 65 or older. The population density was 18 people per square mile as compared to the statewide average of 168.4.

In 2010, the median income for a household in Randolph County was $29,071 with the per capita income at $19,523. The statewide average is $49,736 for median household income, and $25,383 as per capita income. Twenty-four point two percent of the population was below the poverty line in Randolph County as compared to a statewide figure of 16.5%.

Between 1996 and 2000, Randolph County’s annual unemployment rate was higher than the state’s rate, averaging 9.9 percent compared to the state’s average of 4.2 percent. Nationally, the unemployment rate for the same period averaged 4.8 percent. In 2012, Randolph County’s annual unemployment totaled 13.7%, compared to the state average of 9% and the national average of 8.1%. The top five employers in Randolph County in 2012 were the Randolph County Board of Education, Southwest Georgia Regional Medical Center, Georgia Feed Products, Andrew College and Evergreen Timber.
Table 1: Structures in Unincorporated Randolph County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Structure</th>
<th>Number of Structures</th>
<th>Value of Structures ($ Millions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>1,521</td>
<td>$14,705,777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-Billed MHU's</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>$2,057,252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>$2,563,913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>$1,307,882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural</td>
<td>772</td>
<td>$11,445,831</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilities</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>$9,339,395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious/Non-profit</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,663</td>
<td>$41,420,050</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Randolph County Tax Assessor 2012

Table 2: Structures in the City of Cuthbert

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Structure</th>
<th>Number of Structures</th>
<th>Value of Structures ($ Millions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>1,447</td>
<td>$15,474,167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-Billed MHU's</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>$1,249,683</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>$5,343,935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilities</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>$3,101,901</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious/Non-profit</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,843</td>
<td>$25,169,686</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Randolph County Tax Assessor 2012

Table 3: Structures in the City of Shellman

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Structure</th>
<th>Number of Structures</th>
<th>Value of Structures ($ Millions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>526</td>
<td>$6,196,573</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-Billed MHU's</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>$781,522</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>$1,332,151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>$43,398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilities</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>$1,238,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious/Non-profit</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>708</td>
<td>$9,591,644</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Randolph County Tax Assessor 2012
Table 4: Structures Countywide

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Structure</th>
<th>Number of Structures</th>
<th>Value of Structures ($ Millions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>2,663</td>
<td>$ 41,420,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Cuthbert</td>
<td>1,843</td>
<td>$ 25,169,686</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Shellman</td>
<td>708</td>
<td>$ 9,591,644</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5,214</td>
<td>$ 76,181,380</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Randolph County Tax Assessor 2012
CHAPTER 2- Local Natural Hazard, Risk and Vulnerability Summary

Overview of updates to Chapter 2: Local Natural Hazard, Risk and Vulnerability Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter 2 Section</th>
<th>Updates to Section</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I.  Natural Hazard A - Tornados</td>
<td>• Removed reference to the City of Coleman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Updated population figures using Census 2010.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Updated the List of Hazard Events.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Updated Critical Facilities Inventory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Updated all maps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Updated Hazard Frequency Table data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Updated data regarding residential structures in each government jurisdiction using Census 2010 figures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Each jurisdiction has adopted the International Building Code and either has a code enforcement program.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II.  Natural Hazard B - Lightning</td>
<td>• Removed reference to the City of Coleman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Updated population figures using Census 2010.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Updated the List of Hazard Events.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Updated Critical Facilities Inventory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Updated all maps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Updated Hazard Frequency Table data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Updated data regarding residential structures in each government jurisdiction using Census 2010 figures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Each jurisdiction has adopted the International Building Code and either has a code enforcement program.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The County EMA Director and Jurisdictional building codes recommend whole-house surge protection rather than lightning rods.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Updated the ISO ratings for each jurisdiction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. Natural Hazard C – Thunderstorms, High Winds and Hail</td>
<td>• Removed reference to the City of Coleman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Updated population figures using Census 2010.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Updated the List of Hazard Events.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Updated Critical Facilities Inventory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Updated all maps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Updated Hazard Frequency Table data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Updated data regarding residential structures in each government jurisdiction using Census 2010 figures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Each jurisdiction has adopted the International Building Code and either has a code enforcement program.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV.  Natural Hazard D - Wildfires</td>
<td>• Removed reference to the City of Coleman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Updated population figures using Census 2010.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Updated the List of Hazard Events.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Updated Critical Facilities Inventory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section</td>
<td>Updates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| V. Natural Hazard E – Tropical Storms and Hurricanes | • Updated all maps.  
• Updated Hazard Frequency Table data.  
• Updated data regarding residential structures in each government jurisdiction using Census 2010 figures.  
• Each jurisdiction has adopted the International Building Code and either has a code enforcement program.  
• Updated data regarding land usage in Randolph County, acreage for timber and row crops and monetary values for each.  
• Updated the ISO ratings for each jurisdiction.  
• Updated information regarding usage of dry hydrants and farm ponds to fight fires in rural areas.  
• Updated the number of certified fire fighters in the county and the number of fire stations. |
| VI. Natural Hazard F - Drought | • Removed reference to the City of Coleman.  
• Updated population figures using Census 2010.  
• Updated the List of Hazard Events.  
• Updated Critical Facilities Inventory.  
• Updated all maps.  
• Updated Hazard Frequency Table data.  
• Updated data regarding residential structures in each government jurisdiction using Census 2010 figures.  
• Each jurisdiction has adopted the International Building Code and either has a code enforcement program.  
• The County implemented a Code Red system to notify residents of severe weather occurrences. |
| VII. Natural Hazard G - Floods | • Removed reference to the City of Coleman.  
• Updated population figures using Census 2010.  
• Updated the List of Hazard Events.  
• Updated Critical Facilities Inventory.  
• Updated data regarding land usage in Randolph County, acreage for timber and row crops and monetary values for each. |
2. I. Tornado

2.1A. Identify Tornadoes
The definition of a tornado is a violent destructive whirling wind, accompanied by a funnel shaped cloud. Tornadoes will occur most often in association with tropical thunderstorms during the spring and summer in the mid latitudes of the Northern Hemisphere, where the weather is
warm and humid. This whirling wind is normally accompanied by a small diameter, funnel shaped cloud column of violently rotating air. This funnel shaped cloud column developed within a convective cloud. The funnel shaped cloud column is in contact with the ground and moves in a narrow path over the ground. Tornados can generate some of the strongest winds known. Wind speeds may exceed 250 miles per hour. Tremendous destruction is caused through the wind and through the destruction made by debris that became wind borne. As a rule, tornados move from southwest to northeast. The path of destruction of a tornado can range from one mile wide to fifty miles long. Although the tornado season in Georgia is generally considered to be from March through August, tornados can strike at any time of the year given the right atmospheric conditions. Another reason for tornados in this part of Georgia is spin off from hurricanes.

The Fujita Scale (known as the F-Scale) is the international instrument used to identify categorize the intensity of the winds and the levels of damage.

Table 5: The Enhanced Fujita Scale for Tornadoes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FUJITA SCALE</th>
<th>DERIVED EF SCALE</th>
<th>OPERATIONAL EF SCALE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F Number</td>
<td>Fastest 1/4-mile (mph)</td>
<td>3 Second Gust (mph)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>40-72</td>
<td>45-78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>73-112</td>
<td>79-117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>113-157</td>
<td>118-161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>158-207</td>
<td>162-209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>208-260</td>
<td>210-261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>261-318</td>
<td>262-317</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: [http://www.spc.noaa.govfaq/tornado/ef-scale.html](http://www.spc.noaa.govfaq/tornado/ef-scale.html)

Considering the possible damage from wind, tornados take their rightful place as the most violent storms.

2.I.B. Tornado Event Profile, Frequency of Occurrence, Probability

Although Georgia is not located in what is known as “Tornado Alley”, an area in the southern Great Plains, the state does experience tornados. At least six tornados have been classified in Category F2-F5, strong to violent, since 1950 in Georgia. At least eight tornados have touched down since 1956 in Randolph County. There have been no reported deaths in Randolph County.
### Table 6: Randolph County Tornado Events January 1,1950 – April 30,2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location or County</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Mag</th>
<th>Dth</th>
<th>Inj</th>
<th>PrD</th>
<th>CrD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 RANDOLPH</td>
<td>2/3/1956</td>
<td>1530</td>
<td>Tornado</td>
<td>F0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0K</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 RANDOLPH</td>
<td>4/8/1957</td>
<td>1730</td>
<td>Tornado</td>
<td>F2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>25K</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 RANDOLPH</td>
<td>1/20/1963</td>
<td>1615</td>
<td>Tornado</td>
<td>F1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2.5M</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 RANDOLPH</td>
<td>4/23/1971</td>
<td>1455</td>
<td>Tornado</td>
<td>F3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>250K</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 RANDOLPH</td>
<td>3/17/1980</td>
<td>1450</td>
<td>Tornado</td>
<td>F1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>25K</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Cuthbert</td>
<td>9/29/1998</td>
<td>1300</td>
<td>Tornado</td>
<td>F1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>500K</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Carnegie</td>
<td>5/2/2004</td>
<td>1033</td>
<td>Tornado</td>
<td>F1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100K</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Benevolence</td>
<td>3/26/2011</td>
<td>1822</td>
<td>Tornado</td>
<td>F1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>65K</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTALS:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3.465M</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Although not listed separately in the National Climatic Data Center (NCDC) database, the residents of Cuthbert, Shellman and Randolph County remember some of the tornado spin offs from the recent tropical storms.

Tornados occur when atmospheric conditions are right. This can be any time in the day or night and at any time of the year. Although Randolph County is not in the center of known tornado activity, residents are always aware of the possibility of one occurring. The potential damage caused by a tornado, both in terms of lives and property, is extremely high. Few predictions are made as to where a tornado will hit, since tornados tend to be erratic, changing direction quickly.

Tornados need to be considered a major threat, both in terms of lives and property, to the residents of Randolph County. Of the eight recorded tornadoes in Randolph County, one was categorized as an EF2 and another EF3. The majority of tornadoes in Randolph are categorized as EF0 or EF1. An EF0 tornado typically leaves superficial damage to structures and vegetation. Well-built structures remain unscathed, but may suffer minor damage to roofs, chimneys and windows. An EF1 tornado causes significantly more damage with well-built structures suffering major harm and mobile homes being pushed off their foundations or flipped. Resulting fatalities are also more commonly seen with an EF1 tornado; however, even the weakest tornado can kill.

FEMA has created a map that displays Tornado Activity in the United States annually. This map is based on NOAA and Storm Prediction Center Statistics. According to this map, Randolph County is located in the zone where approximately 44 tornadoes have occurred per year from 1991-2010.
The American Society of Civil Engineers has developed a Wind Zones Map of the United States. The majority of Georgia is located in Wind Zone III, meaning that extreme wind speeds can be expected to be up to 200 mph.
Map 2: Wind Zones in the United States

The Information Technology Outreach Service (ITOS) at the University of Georgia in Athens created an online mapping tool for GEMA with the purpose of providing special data for Pre-Disaster Hazard Mitigation. These maps were used extensively in the process of the development and completion of the Pre-Disaster Hazard Mitigation Plan. The following maps for Cuthbert, Shellman, and Randolph County, depicts these jurisdictions as scoring 2 on a scale from 1 to 5, which stands for wind speeds of up to 90 to 99 mph.
Map 3: Wind Hazard Scores in Randolph County

Source: OHS-GEMA by ITOS

Map 4: Wind Hazard Scores in the City of Cuthbert

Source: OHS-GEMA by ITOS

Map 5: Wind Hazard Scores in the City of Shellman

Source: OHS-GEMA by ITOS
The future occurrence of a tornado in Randolph, Cuthbert and Shellman is a threat. The Hazard Frequency Table, Appendix A, shows that a tornado has touched down eight times in the last fifty-seven years. The table indicates there is a 14 percent chance of a tornado event in any given year. Mitigation measures must be in place to ensure the safety of all citizens in the county.

2.I.C. Inventory of Assets Exposed to Tornados
The combined threat of incredibly strong winds and the devastation caused by structure destruction and wind borne debris are the biggest destroyers during a tornado. All areas in the county are at risk during a tornado because of the unpredictable and random nature of the winds and tornados. It cannot be predicted as to which facilities will be damaged in Randolph County. All critical and non-critical facilities are at risk. Among the critical facilities endangered would be all emergency facilities, government buildings, shelters, schools, fire stations, water supply and hospital. In the GEMA Critical Facility Inventory Map by ITOS, 45 critical facilities are mapped for Randolph County. Please refer also to the GEMA map by ITOS, depicting all of Cuthbert, Shellman, and Randolph County as scoring 2 on a scale from 1 to 5, which stands for wind speeds of only 90 to 99 mph.

Private homes stand a risk of being damaged by high winds. In Randolph County, the majority of homes are single-family homes. The older homes are more vulnerable to natural hazards than newer homes built under Building Codes. In Randolph County, 609 homes were built before 1939. Of the 4,094 housing units in Randolph County in 2010, 685 were manufactured homes, which is a percentage of 16.7%. Manufactured homes are more susceptible to wind damage than wood frame homes.

In Cuthbert, the majority of homes are single-family units. The older homes are more vulnerable to natural hazards than newer homes built under Building Codes. In Cuthbert, 315 homes were built before 1939. Of the 1,893 housing units in Cuthbert in 2010, 369 were manufactured homes, which is a percentage of 19.5%. Manufactured homes are more susceptible to wind damage than wood frame homes.

In Shellman, the majority of homes are single-family units. The older homes are more vulnerable to natural hazards than newer homes built under Building Codes. In Shellman, 184 homes were built before 1939. Of the 716 housing units in Shellman in 2010, 88 were manufactured homes, which is a percentage of 12.3%. Manufactured homes are more susceptible to wind damage than wood frame homes.

Forty-five (45) critical facilities have been identified in the GEMA Critical Facilities Map by ITOS. These facilities total $27,519,551. See Appendix D, OHS-GEMA Critical Facilities Reports. The rest of the non-critical facilities in Randolph County, Cuthbert, Shellman total $76,181,380. For a complete listing of all structures in the city and county, please refer to GEMA worksheet #3a in Appendix D.

Since the total population of Randolph County is not increasing, not a lot of future development is expected, but local indicators show that Randolph County may be developing in two unexpected ways. Several industries have indicated an interest in locating in Randolph County.
As a spin off from the hunting industry, many retirees are now buying property and settling in Randolph County.

Randolph County and the Cities of Cuthbert and Shellman have adopted the International Building Code. Randolph County has a Code Enforcement Officer on staff. Both Cuthbert and Shellman contract with the County for Code Enforcement services on a case by case basis. As a result, all future development will be better protected and able to withstand high winds.

Due to insurance requirements, manufactured homes have to be tied down to resist wind speeds up to 90 miles per hour. The building codes in Cuthbert and Shellman require structures to be built to the design wind speed required by the Southern Building Code. Tornados may produce winds much stronger than these, so no structures are completely safe.

2.I.D. Estimate of Potential Losses to Tornados
The most recorded damage done by a tornado in Randolph County occurred in 1963 with an approximate damage of $2.5 million dollars. In 1998, a tornado hit which caused $500,000.00 worth of damage. In 1971, a tornado caused $250,000.00 worth of damage, and in 2004, one caused $100,000.00 worth of damage. These are not the only tornados that have touched down or caused damage in Randolph County, but they have caused the greatest losses.

All 45 critical facilities identified in the GEMA Critical Facility Inventory Map by ITOS have a replacement value of almost $27,519,551 and the non-critical facilities have a replacement value of $76,181,380. For a complete listing of replacement values of critical facilities, please refer to the GEMA worksheet #3b on Wind Hazard Scores in Appendix D.

Structures with the greatest replacement values will sustain the most monetary damage. The Randolph Clay High School has a replacement value of $5,965,739. The Randolph County Elementary School has a replacement value of $1,223,686. Andrew College has replacement value of $1,383,686. The value of the Southwest Georgia Regional Medical Center is $1,324,336. Fire stations run $12,910 to $32,967 in terms of value. Water systems values range from $5,780 to $110,992.

2.I.E. Land Use and Development Trends Related to Tornados
Since a tornado is unpredictable and may strike anywhere in the county at any time, no local land use or development trends apply to this hazard.

Randolph County and the Cities of Cuthbert and Shellman have adopted the International Building Code. Randolph County has a Code Enforcement Officer on staff. Both Cuthbert and Shellman contract with the County for Code Enforcement services on a case by case basis. As a result, all future development will be better protected and able to withstand high winds.

Cuthbert currently has a severe weather warning siren system that alerts people in the city limits and the immediate area as to severe weather warnings, as well as tornado watches and warnings. This weather system allows for people to prepare for an event.
FEMA recommends tornado shelters for homeowners in high-risk areas such as Cuthbert, Shellman and Randolph County. Four buildings are currently designated as shelters in Randolph County: Randolph-Clay High School, Andrew College Parker Building, Randolph County Senior Citizens Center and the Randolph County Alternative School Gymnasium. A risk factor in Randolph County is that the greatest increase in housing units has been the number of manufactured homes in the area.

Table 7: Randolph County Types of Housing, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>1980</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single Units (detached)</td>
<td>2981</td>
<td>2392</td>
<td>2323</td>
<td>3045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single Units (attached)</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Double Units</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-9 Units</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 to 19 Units</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 to 49 Units</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 or more Units</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile Home or Trailer</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>556</td>
<td>801</td>
<td>748</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Other</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL Housing Units</strong></td>
<td>3546</td>
<td>3225</td>
<td>3402</td>
<td>4014</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Census 2010

The deterioration of older structures, substandard housing and those in need of minor repair is expected to continue. The City of Cuthbert began a plan in 2005 to condemn older structures in great need of repair. This has resulted in a clean-up inside the city limits of some of the more dilapidated housing units. These structures are not only a damaging influence by their appearance, but these structures are at the highest risk of being damaged during a tornado, thunderstorm or tropical storms.

The schools have hazardous event programs. The Randolph County Board of Education has recently completed and submitted to GEMA for approval, a county-wide school safety plan. Randolph Southern School in Shellman has hazardous event drills. Andrew College maintains a hazardous event manual. Faculty and staff are briefed annually as to proper evacuation in case of hazardous events. In 2004, a mock tornado with injuries was reenacted on the Andrew College campus with the cooperation of county and City of Cuthbert law enforcement and fire, as well as the Southwest Georgia Regional Medical Center.

2.I.F. Multi-Jurisdictional Tornado Differences

No jurisdictional differences in risk exist between Cuthbert, Shellman and Randolph County regarding tornados. Due to the unpredictable nature of tornados, the risk is the same in all three jurisdictions, and the mitigation measures are the same.

GEMA assisted the Randolph County EMA Department in distributing over fifty weather alert radios throughout the county in governmental and private sector facilities. The residents who have the EMA distributed weather radios and the residents who have private weather alert radios will be up to date on severe weather watches and tornado watches and warnings in the county.
These people can alert other residents in the surrounding neighborhood. These weather alert radios are useful in case telephone lines, both ground and tower, are down.

Cuthbert has a severe weather warning siren system that alerts people in the city and the immediate area as to severe weather, as well as tornado watches and warnings.

GEMA paid for the software and arranged the installation of the EM Net, a severe weather warning paging system at the Randolph County EMA building. This system is designed to serve emergency personnel in responding. The early warning system allows emergency personnel to be prepared for the possibility of tornado activity.

Both the weather alert radios and the EM Net may be used for tornados; thunderstorms, high winds and hail; tropical storms and hurricanes; floods and winter storms. The EM Net also covers terrorism and other disaster events.

2.I.G. General Overall HRV Summary of Tornados
Tornados have caused great damage and losses to property in Randolph County, the smallest estimate being $3.5 million. Cuthbert, Shellman and Randolph County are all in a high-risk area. Tornados may touch down anywhere in the county at any time. Cuthbert, Shellman and Randolph County must be prepared in advance for tornados. The best chance for residents to survive is to plan in advance and to respond quickly and efficiently to a tornado watch or warning.

After adoption of the Randolph County Pre-Disaster Hazard Mitigation Plan was adopted in 2007, the county and both municipalities worked diligently to decrease vulnerability to this hazard. Randolph County and the Cities of Cuthbert and Shellman have adopted the International Building Code. Randolph County employs a Code Enforcement Officer and both Cuthbert and Shellman contract with the County for code enforcement services on a case by case basis. In addition to updating the development regulations, Randolph County has also implemented E911 and the Code Red system to improve the county’s ability to warn citizens of local emergencies. Currently, Cuthbert is the only jurisdiction in Randolph County with a severe weather warning system; however, the County hopes to add other population centers in the future. Andrew College also provides weather information to staff, faculty and students via the internet.

2.II. Lightning

2.II.A. Identify Lightning
Lightning originates around 15,000 to 25,000 feet above sea level when raindrops are carried upward until some of them convert to ice. For reasons that are not widely agreed upon, a cloud-to-ground lightning flash originates in this mixed water and ice region. The charge then moves downward in 50-yard sections called step leaders. It keeps moving toward the ground in these steps and produces a channel along which a charge is deposited. Eventually, it encounters something on the ground that is a good connection. The circuit is completed at that time, and the charge is lowered from cloud to ground.
The flow of charge (current) produces a luminosity that is very much brighter than the part that came down. This entire event usually takes less than half a second.

According to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, lightning is the most constant and widespread threat to people and property during the thunderstorm season. Thunderstorms (See 2.III) are most prevalent in the spring and summer seasons. Lightning is not uncommon.

Lightning comes from a parent cumulonimbus cloud. These thunderstorm clouds are formed wherever there is enough upward motion, instability in the vertical, and moisture to produce a deep cloud that reaches up to levels somewhat colder than freezing.

These conditions are most often met in summer. In general, the US mainland has a decreasing amount of lightning toward the northwest. Over the entire year, the highest frequency of cloud-to-ground lightning is in Florida between Tampa and Orlando. This is due to the presence, on many days during the year, of large moisture content in the atmosphere at low levels (below 5,000 feet), as well as high surface temperatures that produce strong sea breezes along the Florida coasts. There are also high frequencies along the Gulf of Mexico coast westward to Texas; the Atlantic coast in the southeast US; and inland from the Gulf. Regions along the Pacific west coast have the least cloud-to-ground lightning.

According to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Georgia ranks 9th in the nation with the largest number of injuries and deaths from lightning during the years 1959 to 1994 with a total of 410.

Cloud-to-ground lightning can kill or injure people by direct or indirect means. The lightning current can branch off to a person from a tree, fence, pole, or other tall object. Additionally, the current from a flash can be conducted through the ground to a person after the flash strikes a nearby tree, antenna, or other tall object. The current from a flash may also travel through power or telephone lines, or plumbing pipes to a person who is in contact with an electric appliance, telephone, or plumbing fixture. In the southeast, 26.2 percent of all lightning casualties occur in an open field, ballparks, playgrounds or similar areas.

Similarly, objects can be directly struck resulting in an explosion, burn, or total destruction. The damage may be indirect when the current passes through or near an object. Sometimes, current may enter a building and transfer through wires or plumbing damaging everything in its path. In urban areas, a lightning flash may strike a pole or tree and the current then travels to nearby houses and other structures and enter them through wiring or plumbing.

2.II.B. Lightning Event Profile, Frequency of Occurrence, Probability

Lightning strikes are more frequent during thunderstorm season, in the spring and summer, but may occur any time during the year.

Twelve (12) lightning strikes have been recorded since 1956. One of these resulted in a death.
In 1998, lightning caused a fire at a peanut warehouse in Shellman causing $100,000.00 worth of damage with crop damage totaling 3 million. Over 4000 tons of peanuts were destroyed. Not all lightning strikes have been recorded for Randolph County. Andrew College has had several lightning strikes that caused significant damage (approximately $20,000.00 each time) to the telecommunications. These figures have not yet been analyzed.

Table 8: Randolph County Lightning Events, 1956 – 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Damage</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>13 August 1957</td>
<td>Afternoon</td>
<td>$300</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>12 August 1962</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert</td>
<td>11 February 1963</td>
<td>0900 EST</td>
<td>$600</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>28 March 1968</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert</td>
<td>28 June 1969</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>8 September 1969</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>August 1996</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shellman</td>
<td>30 May 1998</td>
<td>1700 EST</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>3 June 2011</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>10 June 2011</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>9 July 2011</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>9 July 2011</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: National Climatic Data Center, Local Sources (2012)

According to the Georgia Forestry Commission records, 1998-2006, lightning caused 2 fires in 2000 covering 5.25 acres; 1 fire in 2001 on .08 acre and 1 fire in 2002 on .05 acre.

It should be noted that the GEMA Mapping Tool by ITOS has no spatial designation for lightning, therefore no maps are shown. However, according to the Vaisala National Lightning Detection Network, Randolph County averages approximately 18-21 lightning strikes per square mile per year.
Lightning strikes will continue in Randolph County, Shellman and Cuthbert. As the county upgrades its technological infrastructure, the potential damage may be more costly than in the past. The Hazard Frequency Table in Appendix A lists lightning events. Twelve events have occurred in the past fifty-six years. The table indicates there is a 21% chance of a lightning strike event in any given year. The table indicates a sixteen percent chance of future lightning events each year.

2.II.C. **Inventory of Assets Exposed to Lightning**
Due to the unpredictable nature of lightning, the whole county is vulnerable to a strike. Lightning tends to strike the highest object in the area. The use of individual or whole-home surge protectors and power strips would greatly alleviate the impact of lightning strikes. Communications towers are at risk during a lightning strike. No monetary value has been assigned to the telecommunication towers in Randolph County, Cuthbert and Shellman; however, the damage would be great and replacement value high.

2.II.D. **Estimate of Potential Losses to Lightning**
All 45 critical facilities identified in the GEMA Critical Facility Inventory Map by ITOS have a replacement value of $27,519,551. For a complete listing of replacement values of critical facilities, please refer to the GEMA worksheet # 3b in Appendix D. The non-critical structures in the county and Cities of Cuthbert and Shellman have a value of $76,181,380. See Appendix D, OHS-GEMA Worksheet # 3a. Any structure can be hit. Lightning strikes can cause different
degrees of damage to buildings. A lightning strike may not only destroy the building, but also destroy the contents and the electrical equipment and start fires.

The Fire Insurance Rating (ISO) is 7 in the cities of Cuthbert and Shellman, 8 in the Coleman and Benevolence areas of the county, while the rest of Randolph County is 9. This is the official rating that looks at the capacity of the local fire department to respond if fire engulfs a structure.

Possible damages to the critical facilities of the county could be power outages and loss of telecommunications. The loss of computer and telecommunications facilities total has not been calculated.

2.II.E. Land Use and Development Trends Related to Lightning
Lightning is a random occurrence. The entire County and the Cities of Cuthbert and Shellman are all at risk from lightning strikes. The fact that Cuthbert, Shellman and Randolph County all require buildings to conform to the International Building Code will alleviate the impact of lightning strikes on future development. Also, local officials encourage the use of individual or whole-home surge protectors and power strips in all buildings. This helps safeguard existing construction. No ongoing development is currently planned that will be unusually vulnerable to lightning strikes.

2.II.F. Multi-Jurisdictional Lightning Differences
There is no difference in the risk of a lightning strike throughout Randolph County and the cities of Cuthbert and Shellman. The location of telecommunications towers may put some places in the county at more risk, but open fields are also a hazard. Lightning is a county-wide risk. The mitigation strategies apply to all jurisdictions.

2.II.G General Overall HRV Summary of Lightning
For Randolph County, Cuthbert and Shellman, lightning is an ever present threat. To be able to limit damage from lightning, mitigation efforts must concentrate on education and preparedness.

After adoption of the Randolph County Pre-Disaster Hazard Mitigation Plan was adopted in 2007, the county and both municipalities worked diligently to decrease vulnerability to this hazard. Randolph County and the Cities of Cuthbert and Shellman have adopted the International Building Code. Randolph County employs a Code Enforcement Officer and both Cuthbert and Shellman contract with the County for code enforcement services on a case by case basis. In addition to updating the development regulations, Randolph County has also implemented E911 and the Code Red system to improve the county’s ability to warn citizens of local emergencies. Currently, Cuthbert is the only jurisdiction in Randolph County with a severe weather warning system; however, the County hopes to add other population centers in the future. Andrew College also provides weather information to staff, faculty and students via the internet.
2.III. Thunderstorms, High Winds and Hail

2.III.A. Identify Thunderstorms, High Winds and Hail
Thunderstorms occur most frequently in the spring and summer seasons. They tend to form where there is an abundance of moisture at lower and middle levels of the atmosphere. A force is needed that can lift warm air, such as a warm or a cold front, rapidly. Thunderstorms can develop as isolated, cluster or line storms. See Table for the definitions of types of thunderstorms.

Table 9: Types of Thunderstorms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Single Cell Storms</th>
<th>Typically last 20-30 minutes. Pulse storms can produce severe weather elements such as downbursts, hail, some heavy rainfall and occasionally weak tornadoes.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Multicell Cluster Storms</td>
<td>A group of cells moving as a single unit, with each cell in a different stage of the thunderstorm life cycle. Multi-cell storms can produce moderate size hail, flash floods and weak tornadoes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multicell Line Storms</td>
<td>Multi-cell line storms consist of a line of storms with a continuous, well developed gust front at the leading edge of the line. Also known as squall lines, these storms can produce small to moderate size hail, occasional flash floods and weak tornadoes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supercells</td>
<td>Defined as a thunderstorm with a rotating updraft, these storms can produce strong downbursts, large hail, occasional flash floods and weak to violent tornadoes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*SOURCE: OHS-GEMA Website*

Straight line winds are traditionally associated with thunderstorms. Thunderstorms do not have rotating air columns, like tornados. The winds are normally over quite quickly, although they can occur in gusts of over fifty miles per hour.

Hail is precipitation that has become frozen within the atmosphere and fallen to the earth’s surface as spherical ice. The size varies from the size of a pea to a baseball. Hail is usually associated with thunderstorms and can cause extensive property damage. Hail causes damage to roofs, vehicles and trees.

Thunderstorms usually contain lightning, which is discussed in 2.II. The rain from the thunderstorms may cause flash flooding (See 2.VII). Thunderstorms may also lead to tornados (See 2.I).

2.III.B. Thunderstorms, High Winds and Hail Event Profile, Frequency of Occurrence, Probability
Thunderstorms, high winds and hail are common natural hazards. The spring and summer seasons usually see the most thunderstorms, but high winds may develop at any time. All parts of Randolph County, Cuthbert and Shellman have experience thunderstorms, high winds and hail. The following list of thunderstorms, high winds and hail have been reported to the National
Climactic Data Center and have been gathered by research. It must be remembered that many storms, high winds and hail have occurred in Randolph County that have not been reported.

Table 10: Thunderstorms, High Winds and Hail, 1956-2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Damage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>21 April 1958</td>
<td>Hail</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert</td>
<td>8 March 1961</td>
<td>High winds</td>
<td>$ 500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>19 April 1965</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>$ 50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>4 July 1965</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert</td>
<td>5 July 1965</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>11 May 1974</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert</td>
<td>23 February 1975</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>22 August 1975</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>70 acres of corn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>19 June 1980</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>3 May 1984</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>5 April 1985</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>14 July 1987</td>
<td>Hail</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>15 July 1988</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>21 February 1989</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>30 March 1989</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>16 November 1989</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>22 November 1989</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>16 February 1990</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>8 July 1990</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>4 June 1991</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>30 March 1992</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>12 November 1992</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>26 March 1993</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>$ 5000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>4 July 1994</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>$ 500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>19 July 1994</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>$ 500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>15 May 1995</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>18 July 1995</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>$ 50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>1 December 1996</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>5 July 1997</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>$ 800.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>25 October 1997</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>$ 25,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>3 May 1998</td>
<td>Hail</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>19 January 2002</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>$ 2000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>30 April 2002</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>$ 3000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert</td>
<td>1 March 2007</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>$250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph</td>
<td>22 April 2006</td>
<td>Hail</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert</td>
<td>1 March 2007</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Springvale</td>
<td>17 February 2008</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shellman</td>
<td>28 March 2009</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert</td>
<td>1 February 2011</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert</td>
<td>4 April 2011</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph</td>
<td>10 June 2011</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert</td>
<td>5 September 2011</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benevolence</td>
<td>21 January 2012</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wades</td>
<td>21 January 2012</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert</td>
<td>6 May 2012</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coles</td>
<td>6 May 2012</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert-Randolph</td>
<td>6 May 2012</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Cuthbert | 24 July 2012 | Tstm. Winds | $3,000
Shellman | 25 July 2012 | Tstm. Winds | $5,000

Source: National Climatic Data Center, Local Sources 2012

Twice over the years, high winds have damaged the Randolph County Courthouse steeple. Several power outages have occurred during thunderstorms, usually due to downed trees over power lines. In 1993, the tree limbs caused several power outages between Benevolence and the county line. In 1997, the severe thunderstorms downed several trees along Georgia Highway 41 near Brooksville. In 2008, straight line winds damaged three mobile homes and downed numerous trees across the northern portion of the county near Springvale causing $50,000 worth of damage. According to local sources, the typical hail size seen in Randolph County is marble size, about ½ inch in diameter. While hail the size of a penny (3/4 inch) or larger is considered severe, even small hail can be damaging. Randolph County is an agricultural area and damage to crops is a real concern. Even very small hail can destroy crops depending on the crop maturity, wind speed or speed of the hail stones, and persistence.

According to the Hazard Frequency Table in Appendix A, the historic recurrence interval for a major thunderstorm over a fifty year period is 0.86. The historic frequency states that there is about a 87 percent chance of thunderstorms or high winds in a given year in Randolph County, Cuthbert and Shellman.

According to the Hazard Frequency Table in Appendix A, the historic recurrence interval for hail is 0.06. The historic frequency states that there is about a 7 % chance of hail in a given year in Randolph County, Cuthbert, Shellman. It must be remembered that not all hail events have recorded.

2.III.C. Inventory of Assets Exposed to Thunderstorms, High Winds and Hail
The worst of the damage from thunderstorms is the high winds accompanying them or the flooding from the heavy rain to the above ground utilities and exposed infrastructure of Randolph County, Cuthbert and Shellman. See Maps 9, 10 and 11 which show that Randolph County, Cuthbert and Shellman all score 2 on a scale from 1 to 5 on the GEMA Wind Hazard Score map by ITOS.

Map 7: Randolph County Wind Hazard Map
Communications towers, traffic signals and other exposed devices can suffer damage during a thunderstorm, high winds or hail.

The entire county is at risk due to the random nature of thunderstorms, high winds and hail. In the GEMA Critical Facilities Inventory Map by ITOS, 45 critical facilities are listed for Randolph County with a total of $27,519,551. See the GEMA Critical Facilities Reports in Appendix D. The critical facilities all fall within the 2 wind hazard score, which means wind speeds of only 90 to 99 mph. The critical facilities would include all government and emergency buildings, shelters, schools, fire stations, water supply, hospitals and power.

Hail may also cause damage in Randolph County, Cuthbert, and Shellman. It can do great damage to roofs, cars, buildings and crops. Farmers in the county would be affected by hail.
because the crops can be severely damaged. In 2003, farmers in Randolph County had a total income of cotton at 7.4 million and peanuts at 8.3 million.

While the hunting and fishing industry has spawned new businesses and several retirees have moved to Randolph County, the total population in Randolph County is not increasing. In fact, Randolph County had a population decrease of < 1% from 2000 to 2010. As a result, there should not be much in the way of future development.

Future development, of residential homes and potential businesses, will be better protected. Manufactured housing units must be tied down to resist wind speeds up to 90 miles per hour in order to get financing and insurance. Also, newly constructed buildings in Cuthbert, Shellman and Randolph County will be required to conform to the International Building Code.

2.III.D Estimate of Potential Losses to Thunderstorms, High Winds and Hail
The high wind speeds in thunderstorms can damage trees, which in turn can damage utilities and homes. Above ground utilities are at risk, as are communications towers. Results of these winds can include major property damage, telecommunications failures, transportation disruptions, power outages, injuries and deaths.

In the past fifty years, even with incomplete data, a total of $ 1.5K worth of damage was listed due to thunderstorms, high winds and hail.

The GEMA Critical Facilities Inventory lists 45 critical facilities with a replacement value of $27,519,551. See Appendix D, GEMA Critical Facilities Reports. For a complete listing of replacement values of critical facilities, please refer to the GEMA worksheet #3b on Wind Hazard Scores in Appendix D.

The non-critical structures in Randolph County, Cuthbert and Shellman have a value of $76,181,380. See Appendix D, GEMA worksheet # 3a. Any one of them may be affected by thunderstorms, high winds and hail.

2.III.E Land Use and Development Trends Related to Thunderstorms, High Winds and Hail
Land use and development trends are not applicable due to the random nature of thunderstorms, high winds and hail.

The enforcement of Southern Building Code standards in Cuthbert and Shellman will help future structures. Randolph County is currently working on a building code ordinance.

Of the 45 critical facilities identified in the GEMA Critical Facilities Inventory Map by ITOS, fifteen (15) are in Randolph County, twenty-two (22) are in Cuthbert, and eight (8) are in Shellman. All of the critical facilities are located within the same wind hazard score of 2.

2.III.F Multi-Jurisdictional Thunderstorms, High Winds and Hail Differences
No jurisdictional differences in risk exist between Cuthbert, Shellman, and Randolph County regarding thunderstorms, high winds and hail. Due to the unpredictable nature of thunderstorms,
high winds and hail, the risk is the same in all three jurisdictions, and the mitigation measures are the same.

Randolph County, Cuthbert and Shellman all had scores of 2 on a scale from 1 to 5, which stands for wind speeds of 90 to 99 mph. See the maps in 2.III.C.

Cuthbert has a severe weather warning and watch siren system that alerts the residents of the city to severe weather watches and warnings, as well as tornado watches and warnings. The County has implemented a Code Red system that can be used to notify citizens of severe weather events.

GEMA assisted the Randolph County EMA Department in distributing over fifty weather alert radios throughout the county in governmental and private sector facilities. The residents who have the EMA distributed weather radios and the residents who have private weather alert radios will be up to date on severe weather watches and thunderstorm, high winds and hail watches and warnings in the county. These people can alert other residents in the surrounding neighborhood. These weather alert radios are useful in case telephone lines, both ground and tower, are down. GEMA paid for the software and arranged the installation of the EM Net, a severe weather warning paging system at the Randolph County EMA building. This system is designed to serve emergency personnel in responding. The early warning system allows emergency personnel to be prepared for the possibility of thunderstorms, high winds and hail.

Both the weather alert radios and the EM Net may be used for tornados; thunderstorms, high winds and hail; tropical storms and hurricanes; floods and winter storms. The EM Net also covers terrorism and other disaster events.

2.III.G. General Overall HRV Summary of Thunderstorms, High Winds and Hail

Randolph County, Cuthbert and Shellman may be affected by thunderstorms, high winds and hail at any time during the year. To be able to limit the damage from thunderstorms, high winds and hail, mitigation strategies must be developed and implemented to educate the residents and provide preparedness in advance.

After adoption of the Randolph County Pre-Disaster Hazard Mitigation Plan was adopted in 2007, the county and both municipalities worked diligently to decrease vulnerability to this hazard. Randolph County and the Cities of Cuthbert and Shellman have adopted the International Building Code. Randolph County employs a Code Enforcement Officer and both Cuthbert and Shellman contract with the County for code enforcement services on a case by case basis. In addition to updating the development regulations, Randolph County has also implemented E911 and the Code Red system to improve the county’s ability to warn citizens of local emergencies. Currently, Cuthbert is the only jurisdiction in Randolph County with a severe weather warning system; however, the County hopes to add other population centers in the future. Andrew College also provides weather information to staff, faculty and students via the internet.
2.IV. Wildfires

2.IV.A. Identify Wildfires

Wildfires are one of the most widespread natural disasters. Wildfires are particularly destructive in rural or wilderness areas. There are three classes of wildfires: surface, ground and crown fires. The most common type of fire, a surface fire, burns slowly along the ground of a forest, killing or damaging the trees. A ground fire is often started by lightning (See 2.II) and burns on or below the forest ground. Crown fires spread rapidly, usually by wind, and move quickly by jumping along the tops of trees. The potential for danger for fire fighters is great with all three, but particularly with crown fires. A fire fighter never knows where the fire will start next.

Wildfires are usually the result of dry, possibly drought, conditions combined with human carelessness or lightning. They often spread uncontained through the natural habitat. Although wildfires are often associated with high air temperatures and dry conditions, they do not exclusively occur within this context.

For a scorched and burned land surface to return to pre-fire conditions may take several decades. Another lasting effect of wildfires is the destruction of the ground cover, which may lead to erosion problems.

2.IV.B Wildfires Event Profile, Frequency of Occurrence, Probability

Georgia has several “danger zones,” including all wooded, brush and grassy areas in the state. However, normally the observed fire danger is low to moderate. According to the available records, no Forest Fire Presidential Disaster Declaration has ever been made for Randolph County.

Over the past fifty years, Randolph County has averaged 30 reported wildland fires per year. The occurrence of these fires shows a slight peak in the months of February and March. These fires have burned an average of 170 acres annually. The monthly acreage burned corresponds fairly well with the number of fires. Using more recent data, the average annual number of fires over the past 20 years has decreased slightly to 27 burning with an average loss of 127 acres. This reduction in numbers and average size from 5.6 acres per fire to 4.7 acres per fire is perhaps the result of better response and equipment from both the Georgia Forestry Commission and the increased presence of rural fire departments. Despite this welcome trend in fire behavior, more homes are being built outside of traditional communities into the wildland urban interface.

During the years 2000-2009, 48% of wildland fires in Randolph County were primarily caused by debris burning. In the past six years, only one home was damaged by wildfire in Randolph County resulting in estimated losses of $25,000 along with two outbuildings valued at $5,000. According to reports during this period 103 homes have been directly or indirectly threatened by these fires. Additionally two pieces of mechanized equipment valued at $21,500 were lost. This is a substantial loss of non-timber property attributed to wildfires in Randolph County. The statistics below may be found on the Georgia Forestry Commission website.
Table 11: Acres Burned in Randolph County, 2008-2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Acres Burned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>152.06 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>78.12 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>34.78 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>354.86 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>67.83 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>264.14 acres</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Local Information

Map 10: Randolph County Fire Occurrences,

Source: Randolph County Community Wildfire Protection Plan 2010
Table 12: Cause of Wildfires in Randolph County, 2000-2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause of Wildfire</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Campfires</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debris Burning</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incendiary</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lightning</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machine Use</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misc.</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railroad</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Georgia Forestry Commission*

Map 11: Randolph County Wildland Fire Susceptibility Index

*Source: Randolph County Community Wildfire Protection Plan 2010*
The GEMA map by ITOS, seen in Maps 12, 13, and 14 below, shows that the area north of Cuthbert is classed as a 2, which means a low to moderate risk. The area on the eastern side of the county, around Shellman particularly, is classed as 0, so the risk is minimal. Much of this land in this area is agricultural, so the risk of wildfires is not as great. The rest of the county, particularly the western side, including part of Cuthbert, is classed as 1, which means that the wildfire danger is quite low.

Map 12: Wildfire Risk Hazard in Randolph County

Source: OHS-GEMA by ITOS

Map 13: Wildfire Risk Hazard in Cuthbert

Source: OHS-GEMA by ITOS

Map 14: Wildfire Risk Hazard in Shellman

Source: OHS-GEMA by ITOS

A Fire Occurrence map for Randolph County for the fiscal years 2000 to 2004, created by the Georgia Forestry Commission, shows that there have been 88 fire occurrences in the past 5
years. Please refer to Appendix A. According to this map, there have been 63 fires of 1 to 2 acres, 21 fires of 2 to 4 acres and 4 fires of 4 to 8 acres. None of the fires occurring between 2000 and 2004 covered an area larger than 8 acres.

In previous years, the railroad proved to be the number one cause of wildfires. Since the railroad does not run as heavy a schedule as several years ago, it is no longer as big of a threat. Debris burning is now the main cause of wildfires. People burn debris, and the fire or sparks get out and cannot be controlled.

People may request burn permits from the local Forestry Commission or online at the Georgia Forestry Commission. Fire danger ranges from 1 to 5. If the fire danger for a given day is 4 to 5, people need to be extremely careful. Burn permits will not be issued for those days.

Table 13: Fire Danger Risk Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Low Fire Danger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Moderate Fire Danger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>High Fire Danger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Very High Fire Danger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Extremely High Fire Danger</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Georgia Forestry Commission Website

According to the Hazard Frequency Table in Appendix A, the historic recurrence interval of wildfires is approximately 7.13, and the historic frequency states that there is a 14.04% chance that a wildfire will occur in Randolph County in a given year.

2.IV.C. Inventory of Assets Exposed to Wildfires

According to the Wildfire Risk Layer in the GEMA Critical Facilities Inventory map by ITOS, seen in Maps 12, 13 and 14 above, most areas in Randolph County scored 1 on a scale from 1 to 4, meaning that the wildfire danger is low. Some areas in the eastern side of the county scored 0 which means that the wildfire danger is minimal. The darker patch above Cuthbert scores a 2 which means that the wildfire danger is low to moderate, but the overall danger is still quite low. The wildfire danger is low for both critical and non-critical structures in the city and county. Timber and forest land are impacted more by wildfires than critical facilities. Randolph County had approximately 185,700 acres of land in forestry use (2011) and 62,180 acres in harvested cropland (2010). These uses comprise 85% of Randolph County’s total land area. The forest products and crops from this land were valued at $50,745,000 in 2010. The majority of the timberland is under either non-industrial private ownership or owned by the forest industry. The agricultural use is primarily corn, cotton, peanuts, sorghum, soybeans and winter wheat. Approximately 177 farms were in Randolph County in 2007, totaling 90,027 acres.

In the City of Cuthbert, some non-critical structures are exposed to wildfires.

In the GEMA Critical Facilities Inventory Map by ITOS, 45 critical facilities are mapped for Randolph County. See Appendix D, GEMA Critical Facilities Reports. Among the critical facilities would be all government and emergency buildings, shelters, schools, fire stations, and the water supply of the city.
Randolph County had a population decrease of < 1% from 2000 to 2010 and predictions indicate that the trend will continue. Since the total population of Randolph County is decreasing, not much future development is expected. If this is the case, the sprawl of new residential development into wooded areas should be minimal, although there are some local indicators that many of the people who have hunted here for years are beginning to retire in the area.

Future development will be better protected, since all newly constructed buildings Randolph County, Cuthbert and Shellman must conform to the International Building Code. All newly built structures are required to have smoke detectors installed in order to receive insurance.

2.IV.D. Estimate of Potential Losses to Wildfires
Only one of the critical facilities identified in the GEMA map by ITOS is in the 2 wildfire hazard zone, even though the area is low to moderate in terms of wildfires. Since the risk of wildfires in Randolph County is low, the non-critical structures are not in much danger of damage by wildfire. Although losses from previous wildfires are not known, it is relatively true that private citizens experience losses due to wildfires in their forest lands and agricultural lands.

All 45 critical facilities identified in the GEMA Critical Facilities Inventory Map by ITOS have a replacement value of $ 27,519,551. The non-critical facilities total $ 76,181,380. For a complete listing of replacement values of critical structure, please refer to the OHS-GEMA worksheet # 3b on Wildfire Hazard Scores in Appendix D. See Appendix D, OHS-GEMA Worksheet # 3A.

2.IV.E. Land Use and Development Trends Related to Wildfires
As residential areas expand into relatively untouched forests, people living in these rural areas may be threatened by forest fires. Protecting structures from forest fires poses special problems and can stretch the firefighting resources of an area to the limit.

The county had ten dry hydrants installed by October 2006. The Randolph County Board of Commissioners also has agreements with local farmers to pump water from their ponds when fighting nearby fires. These dry hydrants combined with the use of local farm ponds greatly increase the county’s fire-fighting resources. The Georgia Forestry Commission moved into its new office south of Shellman at the beginning of the summer of 2006. Trucks are located at this facility which can be dispatched when wildfires are sighted.

The Georgia Forestry Commission (GFC) developed a fire weather system; an enhanced version of the forecast segment of the Forestry Weather Interpretation System (FWIS). With this system, three day, five period forecasts are generated twice per day (6:00 am and 12:30 pm EST) for each district or district component. In addition to the text weather forecasts, maps and graphs of selected observed or forecast weather and fire related variables are produced. Current and forecast fire danger rating information for GFC and co-operators weather station network is generated. This information may be viewed on the GFC website. The National Fire Danger Rating System (NFDRS) was developed by the United States Forest Service for predicting fire occurrence and behavior based on fuels, topography, man-caused fire risk factors and current weather conditions. Although the National Fire Danger Rating System indices should not be
directly applied to any particular site, they do supply the practitioner with a set of indices that
can be used to compare recent history and adjacent fire management areas. Fire danger rating
relates only to the potential of the initiating fire, and the ratings are relative, not absolute.

To accomplish this, the GFC operates a network of nineteen automated weather stations
throughout the state of Georgia. The stations record current weather conditions each hour.
Weather data from stations maintained by cooperating agencies, including the U.S. Forest
Service, the U.S. Park Service, the Department of Defense and the University of Georgia, are
collected as well.

Currently, no land development plans are in place which will increase the danger of citizens to
wildfires.

2.IV.F. Multi-Jurisdictional Wildfires Differences
The Georgia Forestry Commission Fire Occurrence map for Randolph County from 2000-2004,
inserted in Appendix A, shows that of the 88 wildfires during that time frame, only two affected
Cuthbert and four affected Shellman. None of the fires affecting the cities were larger than 4
acres. Although the entire county is at risk from wildfires, the county faces the most risk due to
the open fields and the wooded areas, as well as the remoteness of some of the areas. Data
regarding fire occurrences between 2004 and 2012 was not available.

The Wildfire Risk Layer in the GEMA map by ITOS is based on the USDA Forest Service,
RMRS Fire Sciences Laboratory “Wildland Fire Risk to Flammable Structures, V 1.0” map.
Although this data is not intended for use at a detail greater than statewide analysis, it has been
included as the best available data on wildfire risk.

Most areas in Randolph County scored 1 on a scale from 1 to 4, meaning that the wildfire danger
is low. Some areas in the eastern side of the county scored 0 which means that the wildfire
danger is minimal. The darker patch above Cuthbert scores a 2 which means that the wildfire
danger is low to moderate, but the overall danger is still quite low. The wildfire danger is low
for both critical and non-critical structures in the city and county.

Randolph County operates the Randolph County Fire and Rescue Squad for the county.
Presently, the county bears the costs for the Randolph County Fire and Rescue Squad and the
emergency medical services. Cuthbert Fire Department is funded by the City of Cuthbert. The
Shellman Volunteer Fire Department is funded by the City of Shellman. There are 75 certified
fire fighters in the county and nine fire stations, one of which is located in the Randolph County
EMA Building. The Randolph County Fire and Rescue Squad assists with fires in Shellman and
Cuthbert. The Randolph County EMS operates out of its own building at 34 Taylor Street in
Cuthbert.

The Cities of Cuthbert and Shellman have public water systems. Residents of the former city of
Coleman still have a public water facility operated by an Authority. People in the county have
private wells. Ten dry hydrants have been installed by the county in 2006. The Fire
Insurance Rating (ISO) is 7 in the cities of Cuthbert and Shellman, 8 in the Coleman and
Benevolence areas of the county, while the rest of Randolph County is 9. The Randolph County
Fire and Rescue Squad also has mutual aid agreements with Stewart, Webster, Terrell, Calhoun, Clay and Quitman Counties.

Randolph County stands to be the most affected by wildfires. Cuthbert and Shellman may be affected if a wildfire is out of control, but areas in the county will suffer the greatest damage.

2.IV.G. General Overall HRV Summary of Wildfires
Wildfires are usually the result of dry, possibly drought, conditions combined with human carelessness or lightning. They often spread uncontained through the natural habitat.

According to the Wildfire Risk Layer in the GEMA map, the wildfire danger in Randolph County is low. Only the area north of Cuthbert has a higher wildfire score of 2, but it still represents a very low danger level.

Public awareness is a key in wildfire mitigation. People need to be aware of burning ordinances during the dry season. People also need to be aware of the fact that human carelessness often causes the wildfire.

After adoption of the Randolph County Pre-Disaster Hazard Mitigation Plan was adopted in 2007, the county and both municipalities worked diligently to decrease vulnerability to this hazard. Randolph County has implemented E911 and the Code Red system to improve the county’s ability to warn citizens of local emergencies. Additionally, the County installed ten dry hydrants throughout the county in 2006 and has agreements with local farmers for the use of their water ponds in the case of nearby fires. The Fire Insurance Rating (ISO) is 7 in the cities of Cuthbert and Shellman, 8 in the Coleman and Benevolence areas of the county, while the rest of Randolph County is 9.

2.V. Tropical Storms and Hurricanes

2.V.A. Identify Tropical Storms and Hurricanes
Tropical storms and hurricanes begin as tropical depressions over warm oceanic water, then develop into tropical cyclones. A tropical cyclone life span can last from a few hours to close to three weeks. Most tropical cyclones last approximately five to ten days. If the winds are under or up to 39 mph, it is a tropical depression. If winds speeds are between 39 to 73 mph, it is considered a tropical storm. Any storm with over 74 mph wind speed is called a hurricane. As a rule, hurricanes occur in the western Atlantic Ocean when warm, humid conditions are prevailing. Hurricanes are usually accompanied by excessive rain, thunder and lightning. When hurricanes make landfall, they typically slow down. Unfortunately, at that time, another danger often appears – tornados (See 2.1).

A storm surge, which is an abnormal rise in water levels in a coastal area, usually occurs with tropical storms. Cuthbert, Shellman and Randolph County do not have to worry about storm surges.
Table 14: Saffir Simpson Scale for Hurricanes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Wind Speed</th>
<th>Expected Damage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One</td>
<td>74-95 mph</td>
<td>No real damage to building structures; primarily damage to trees, shrubbery, unanchored manufactured homes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two</td>
<td>96-110 mph</td>
<td>Some roofing material, door, window damage; considerable damage to vegetation, manufactured homes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three</td>
<td>111-130 mph</td>
<td>Some structural damage to small residences and utility buildings; manufactured homes destroyed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four</td>
<td>131-155 mph</td>
<td>Some complete roof structure failure on small residences; more extensive curtainwall failures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five</td>
<td>155 mph up</td>
<td>Complete roof failure on many residences and industrial buildings; some complete building failures with small utility buildings blown over or away.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source OHS-GEMA Website:

2.V.B. Tropical Storms and Hurricanes Event Profile, Frequency of Occurrence, Probability
Hurricane season typically runs from June 1 to November 30, but 2005 proved to be a different type of year. Twenty-three (23) hurricanes have hit Georgia from 1851 to 2012, indicating a historical occurrence of a hurricane every seven (7) years impacting the state.

Table 15: Hurricanes in Georgia, 1851-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Saffir-Simpson Category</th>
<th>Date of closest approach</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Saffir-Simpson Category</th>
<th>Date of closest approach</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unnamed</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>August 24</td>
<td>1851</td>
<td>Unnamed</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>October 9</td>
<td>1894</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unnamed</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>October 10</td>
<td>1852</td>
<td>Unnamed</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>September 29</td>
<td>1896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unnamed</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>October 21</td>
<td>1853</td>
<td>Unnamed</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>August 31</td>
<td>1898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unnamed</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>September 8</td>
<td>1854</td>
<td>Unnamed</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>October 2</td>
<td>1898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unnamed</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>August 31</td>
<td>1856</td>
<td>Unnamed</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>August 28</td>
<td>1911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unnamed</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>October 3</td>
<td>1877</td>
<td>Unnamed</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>September 18</td>
<td>1928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unnamed</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>September 11</td>
<td>1878</td>
<td>&quot;Labor Day&quot;</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>September 5</td>
<td>1935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unnamed</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>August 28</td>
<td>1881</td>
<td>Unnamed</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>August 11</td>
<td>1940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unnamed</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>August 25</td>
<td>1885</td>
<td>Unnamed</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>October 15</td>
<td>1947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unnamed</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>June 21</td>
<td>1886</td>
<td>David</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>September 4</td>
<td>1979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unnamed</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>June 30</td>
<td>1886</td>
<td>Kate</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>November 22</td>
<td>1985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unnamed</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>August 28</td>
<td>1893</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In the past decade, tropical storm and hurricane activity has seemed to intensify in Randolph County. During the 1970’s and the 1980’s, the area was relatively inactive. However, the 1990’s brought increased tropical activities.
Table 16: Tropical Storm and Hurricane Activity in Randolph County January 1, 1950 – April 30, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location or County</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Mag</th>
<th>Dth</th>
<th>Inj</th>
<th>PrD</th>
<th>CrD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Randolph</td>
<td>07/1994</td>
<td></td>
<td>Tropical Storm Alberto</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>50K</td>
<td>50K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Southwest And South C</td>
<td>10/4/1995</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Hurricane Opal</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 GAZ120&gt;122 - 124&gt;129 - 142&gt;148 - 155&gt;160</td>
<td>9/5/2004</td>
<td>4:00 PM</td>
<td>Tropical Storm Frances</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2.2M</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 GAZ120&gt;123 - 125 - 129 - 142&gt;146 - 155&gt;161</td>
<td>9/15/2004</td>
<td>12:00 PM</td>
<td>Tropical Storm Ivan</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2.0M</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 GAZ120&gt;131 - 142&gt;148 - 155&gt;161</td>
<td>7/9/2005</td>
<td>6:00 PM</td>
<td>Hurricane/typhoon Ivan</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7.7M</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 GAZ120&gt;131 - 142&gt;148 - 155</td>
<td>8/22/2008</td>
<td>12:00 PM</td>
<td>Tropical Storm</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>60K</td>
<td>0K</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTALS:** 0 0 11.950M 0

Source: National Climatic Data Center, Local Sources (2013)

In July of 1994, Tropical Storm Alberto brought torrential rain, high winds and major flooding to Georgia. Randolph County was affected by Tropical Storm Alberto. It was one of the fifty-five counties to receive a presidential disaster declaration. TS Alberto was the costliest disaster in Georgia’s history. In 1994, Tropical Storm Alberto (http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/HAW2/english/history.shtml#alberto) came ashore along the Florida panhandle on July 4th and stalled over western Georgia producing catastrophic flooding. Alberto produced damages exceeding $750 million and over 30 deaths. In Randolph County, it caused a total of approximately one hundred thousand dollars in property and crop damage.

Hurricane Opal in October 1995 caused damage in Randolph County, particularly power line damage. The greatest dangers with Hurricane Opal were the tornados that spun off the storm. When Tropical Storm Frances hit in September 2004, Randolph County was affected. Schools and businesses closed in Randolph County. According to the National Climatic Data Center,

"...Maximum sustained winds reached 38 knots at Albany with a peak wind gust of 59 knots...Rainfall totals ranged from two inches at Newton to nearly seven inches at Tifton...numerous reports of washed out roads, downed trees and power line...Most of the damage occurred in Grady and Thomas counties with 140 homes damaged, five mobile homes destroyed and numerous vehicles damaged. An estimated 30,000..."
customers were without power. Several counties in southwest Georgia suffered crop yield losses, on the order of 25 to 50 percent.

Hurricane Ivan came through later in September 2004. Many people were without power due to fallen trees and power lines. Tornados were spawned from the outer band rains. Schools and businesses closed the first day. According to the National Climactic Data Center,

...The maximum sustained wind recorded was 29 knots at Albany...Rainfall totals varied from .75 inches at Tifton ad Valdosta to 6.5 inches at Blakely. Minor flooding was reported in Early County. Minor rises were observed on the Kinchafounee and Muckalee Creeks. An estimated 20,000 customers were without power...Intense outer rain bands from Ivan spawned several tornados in southwest Georgia on September 15th. The hardest hit areas were Early and Miller Counties....

Randolph County’s proximity to the Gulf Coast raises its chance of being directly affected by a tropical storm or hurricane during the June through November season. While the probability of an intense hurricane of category 3 to 5 directly affecting Randolph County during the hurricane season is not high, aspects such as flooding and tornado spin offs from outer rain bands is major.

The winds from hurricanes and tropical storms have the potential to damage areas throughout Randolph County. Randolph County experiences typical peak winds of 73 – 83 mph. Winds of these speeds can cause well-constructed frame houses to have roof damage, loss of shingles, and damage to vinyl siding and gutters. Large tree branches will snap and shallowly rooted trees may be toppled. Extensive damage to power lines and poles can also result from these wind speeds, causing power outages that could last from a few hours to several days. All of the hazards are county wide. Power outages caused by downed tree limbs can occur wherever there are trees. However, taller buildings are particularly susceptible to wind damage. Twice over the years, high winds have damaged the Randolph County Courthouse steeple. Buildings of two stories in Randolph County include institutional, commercial, and residential structures. These are primarily located in Cuthbert.

Maps 15, 16 and 17 depict no SLOSH (Sea, Lake, Overland Surge from Hurricanes) inundation areas for Randolph County, Cuthbert and Shellman.

Map 16 : SLOSH Hazard Scores in Randolph County

Source: OHS-GEMA by ITOS
According to the Hazard Frequency Table in Appendix A, the historic recurrence interval for a tropical storm or hurricane is every 4.7 years. The historic frequency occurrence states that there is 21% chance that a tropical storm or hurricane and the accompanying winds will hit Randolph County in a given year.

2.V.C. Inventory of Assets Exposed to Tropical Storms and Hurricanes
Randolph County, Cuthbert and Shellman may all be damaged by tropical storms and hurricanes since they are unpredictable by nature. Above ground utilities and exposed infrastructure may be affected by the high winds of tropical storms and hurricanes. All residents and all facilities are at risk of damage.

In the GEMA Critical Facilities Inventory Map by ITOS, 45 critical facilities have been mapped for Randolph County, Cuthbert and Shellman. See Appendix D, GEMA Critical Facilities reports. Critical facilities that could be affected would be the Randolph County Court House, Andrew College, Cuthbert and Shellman City Hall, the Randolph County EMA Office, all fire stations, schools and emergency shelters as well as the hospital and nursing homes. The water supply in the cities – Cuthbert and Shellman could be affected.
Flooding through excessive rainfall could particularly affect the area south of Shellman on the east side of Highway 41 and all the areas along the creeks and streams. The bridges and roads could be affected. Please refer to the maps in 2.V.B. to see that no SLOSH (Sea, Lake, Overland Surge from Hurricanes) inundation is shown for Randolph County, Cuthbert and Shellman.

Since the total population of Randolph County is not forecast to increase, not a lot of future development is expected. On a local level, several industries have indicated an interest in locating in Randolph County. These industries would need to work with the Randolph County Development Authority to assure adequate building standards. Randolph County had a –0.9% population loss from 2000 to 2010.

Randolph County and the Cities of Cuthbert and Shellman have adopted the International Building Code. Randolph County has a Code Enforcement Officer on staff. Both Cuthbert and Shellman contract with the County for Code Enforcement services on a case by case basis.

Manufactured housing, in order to meet insurance requirements of lenders, must be tied down to resist wind speeds up to 90 miles per hour.

2.V.D. Estimate of Potential Losses to Tropical Storms and Hurricanes
Numbers for Randolph County alone are not known for the Tropical Storms Frances and Ivan. Overall statewide damage totaled 4.19 million, according to the National Climatic Data Center.

The 45 critical facilities documented in the GEMA Critical Facility Inventory Map have a replacement value of approximately $27,519,551 while the non-critical facilities have a value of $76,181,380. See Appendix D, OHS-GEMA Critical Facilities reports. For a complete listing of the replacement values of critical and non-critical facilities, see the GEMA worksheet # 3b on Wind Hazard Scores in Appendix D.

The potential losses to tropical storms and hurricanes may also include infrastructure interruption, major property damage, transportation disturbances and possible injuries and deaths. In addition, the accompanying heavy rain may cause flooding and water damage in low-lying areas, as well as to roads and bridges.

2.V.E. Land Use and Development Trends Related to Tropical Storms and Hurricanes
Randolph County, Cuthbert and Shellman are all at risk to tropical storms and hurricanes due to their unpredictable nature. Randolph County and the Cities of Cuthbert and Shellman have adopted the International Building Code. Randolph County has a Code Enforcement Officer on staff. Both Cuthbert and Shellman contract with the County for Code Enforcement services on a case by case basis. These codes will help to protect new development from the threat of tropical storms and hurricanes. Currently, no land use development trends are in place or in the planning process that would increase the risk of damage from tropical storms and hurricanes.

Cuthbert has a tornado warning siren system. Residents are notified for severe weather watches and warnings, as well as tornado watches and warnings. The County has implemented a Code Red system that can be used to notify citizens of severe weather events.
The schools have a School Safety Policy that is system wide. The schools also have a hazardous event program. Fire drills are held under the supervision of the Cuthbert Fire Department and the Randolph County EMA. Tornado drills are executed. Andrew College has a disaster plan to follow. An adequate warning system to get the word to all residential students regarding potential dangers from tropical storms and hurricanes has been instituted.

2.V.F Multi-Jurisdictional Tropical Storms and Hurricanes Differences
No jurisdictional differences in risk exist between Cuthbert, Shellman and Randolph County regarding tropical storms and hurricanes except regarding the possibility of flooding in Shellman and in low lying areas in Randolph County. Due to the unpredictable nature of tropical storms and hurricanes, the risk is the same in all three jurisdictions, and the mitigation measures are the same.

The Sea, Lake and Overland Surges from Hurricanes (SLOSH) show no inundation areas in Cuthbert, Shellman or Randolph County.

GEMA assisted the Randolph County EMA Department in distributing over fifty weather alert radios throughout the county in governmental and private sector facilities. The residents who have the EMA distributed weather radios and the residents who have private weather alert radios will be up to date on severe weather watches and tropical storm and hurricane watches and warnings in the county. These people can alert other residents in the surrounding neighborhood. These weather alert radios are useful in case telephone lines, both ground and tower, are down.

GEMA paid for the software and arranged the installation of the EM Net, a severe weather warning paging system at the Randolph County EMA building. This system is designed to serve emergency personnel in responding. The early warning system allows emergency personnel to be prepared for the possibility of tropical storm and hurricane activity. The County has also implemented a Code Red system that can be used to notify citizens of severe weather events.

Cuthbert has a severe weather and tornado warning siren system. This also allows residents to be notified of severe weather watches and warnings, as well as tornado watches and warnings.

Both the weather alert radios and the EM Net may be used for tornados; thunderstorms, high winds and hail; tropical storms and hurricanes; floods and winter storms. The EM Net also covers terrorism and other disaster events.

2.V.G. General Overall HRV Summary of Tropical Storms and Hurricanes
Tropical storms and hurricanes are an ever present, if not steady, threat to Randolph County, Cuthbert and Shellman. Due to the geographical location, close to both the Atlantic and the Gulf Coasts, the area will always be vulnerable to torrential rainfalls from tropical systems, and the possibility of tornado spin offs from rain bands. To be able to limit the damage of these tropical systems, mitigation must be developed and implemented in the areas of education and preparedness.

After adoption of the Randolph County Pre-Disaster Hazard Mitigation Plan was adopted in 2007, the county and both municipalities worked diligently to decrease vulnerability to this
hazard. Randolph County and the Cities of Cuthbert and Shellman have adopted the International Building Code. Randolph County employs a Code Enforcement Officer and both Cuthbert and Shellman contract with the County for code enforcement services on a case by case basis. In addition to updating the development regulations, Randolph County has also implemented E911 and the Code Red system to improve the county’s ability to warn citizens of local emergencies. Currently, Cuthbert is the only jurisdiction in Randolph County with a severe weather warning system; however, the County hopes to add other population centers in the future. Andrew College also provides weather information to staff, faculty and students via the internet.

2.VI. Drought

2.VI.A. Identify Drought
Drought occurs almost everywhere, but it may vary from region to region. Drought is a recurrent feature of natural climate. Defining “drought” is difficult with different regional needs bringing varying meanings. In the broadest sense, drought originates from a deficiency of precipitation over an extended period of time, resulting in a water shortage for some activity, group or environmental sector. When the period of low precipitation is prolonged and when it happens during the planting and/or growing season in agricultural areas, extensive damage to crops or growth prevention may result. The imbalance is caused when the evaporation and transpiration of soils and plants is greater than the precipitation. Lack or insufficient rain for an extended period leads to water shortages, crop damage, stream flow reduction and depletion of groundwater and soil moisture. Drought can have a severe economic impact on a community and its population, especially when the community has an active agricultural sector. In Georgia, drought affects municipal and industrial water supplies, stream water quality, recreation, navigation, agricultural and forest resources. Since drought conditions make natural vegetation drier and more fire prone, drought may be considered a key factor in wildfires.

2.VI.B. Drought Event Profile, Frequency of Occurrence, Probability

A short-term drought is identified as lasting one to three months. An intermediate drought lasts four to six months; and a drought occurring over six months is considered long term. In the State of Georgia, seven drought events were reported to the National Climatic Data Center between 1950 and 2012, affecting between 81 and 98 counties at a single time. Randolph County was named a Disaster Area by the President in 1992, 1993, 1997, 1999 and 2003 for drought. Currently, the entire state is in an extended drought, which it has been in since 2010 (see map below). Agricultural enterprises have experienced losses. At this time, no good local public record has been kept regarding drought events in Randolph County, so it is difficult to determine how to predict drought conditions.
Table 17: Drought events in Georgia 1950-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Drought events</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1950-57</td>
<td>One of the more severe regional droughts of the century, statewide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968-1971</td>
<td>Severity of drought extremely variable; not considered a major drought in Georgia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980-82</td>
<td>Low flow recurrence intervals of main stem of Flint River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985-89</td>
<td>Regional drought mostly in northern and central Georgia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early 1990s</td>
<td>Dry spell around 1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998-2001</td>
<td>No recurrence intervals calculated for those droughts; 1998 was the worst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-2013</td>
<td>Extended severe drought conditions (D2-D4) prevail across the State, including southwest portion.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: USGS, Georgia State Climatologist, National Climatic Data Center 2013

According to the USGS information listed above, recurrence intervals for droughts in Randolph County are approximated at every seven to ten years. The drought periods tend to range from one to three years at a time.

The Palmer Drought Index identifies droughts by intensity (D0 – D4). D0 classifies an area that is going into drought with short-term dryness slowing planting and growth of crops or pastures. A D0 classification could also mean an area is coming out of drought with some lingering water deficits. D1 classification indicates a moderate drought with some damage to crops and streams and developing water shortages. D2 indicates a severe drought with crop losses expected and common water shortages. While Randolph County has experienced all levels of drought categorized by the Palmer Index, it is typical for Randolph County to reach the D3 and D4 levels, extreme or exceptional drought. Impacts at these drought levels are major crop losses and widespread water shortages with low water levels in reservoirs and streams.

Map 19: Map showing drought conditions across Georgia in December 2012.

Source: USGS 2012
2.VI.C. Inventory of Assets Exposed to Drought
Agricultural lands in Randolph County stand to be the most affected by drought. The critical and non-critical facilities, as well as the majority of the residents in the jurisdictions, do not tend to be in physical risk for a drought. For a complete listing of all critical facilities in Randolph County, Cuthbert and Shellman, please refer to the GEMA worksheet #3b in Appendix D. Please note that concerning droughts, there is no spatial depiction available in the GEMA mapping tool by ITOS.

In the GEMA Critical Facilities Map by ITOS, 45 critical facilities are mapped for Randolph County. See Appendix D, OHS-GEMA Critical Facilities report. It is not expected that any of them would be damaged through drought conditions.

In 2007, there was a total of 177 farms or 90,027 acres of farmland in Randolph County. In 2010, the primary crops were corn, cotton, peanuts, sorghum, soybeans and winter wheat. This farmland in Randolph County stands to be the most endangered by drought conditions. The average farm size in acres in 2007 was 509. Randolph County has a great deal of agricultural mixtures on single tracts of land. It is not unusual in the county to find pastures located in the middle timber. Land is often subdivided for timber and the harvesting crops, and this is a trend that will continue. Since the total population of Randolph County is not predicted to increase, not a lot of future development is expected. Randolph County had a growth rate of -0.9 percent from 2000 to 2010. According to local sources, several industries have expressed an interest in relocating in Randolph County. The need for water resources will have to be carefully monitored by the Randolph Industrial Authority and the Randolph County Board of Commissioners. The hunting industry has spawned many retirees moving to Randolph County. Everyone who lives in the county has to have a private well.

Randolph County and the Cities of Cuthbert and Shellman have adopted the International Building Code. Randolph County has a Code Enforcement Officer on staff. Both Cuthbert and Shellman contract with the County for Code Enforcement services on a case by case basis. Builders and residents should be encouraged to insulate new buildings, especially around air conditioners and ducts, to prevent waste of water for cooling purposes.

2.VI.D. Estimate of Potential Losses to Drought
Neither the critical or non-critical facilities are at great risk from experiencing damage from drought. The greatest danger is the occurrence of fires as a result of dry weather. In terms of wildfires, agricultural structures stand to be affected, especially if they are storage facilities for agricultural products or livestock.

All 45 critical facilities identified in the GEMA Critical Facilities Inventory Map by ITOS have a replacement value of $27,519,551. For a complete listing of replacement values of critical facilities, please refer to the GEMA worksheets #3b on Any County-wide Hazard in Appendix D.

The population is normally not directly at risk from drought. In the latter stages of a severe drought, drinking water could drop to critically low levels. Currently, no deaths should be expected due to droughts, since both water and food can be transported into any of the affected
areas. The loss of crops in the agricultural sector can impose a severe economic burden on the local farmers. Crop damage cannot be accurately quantified since different crops require different amounts of rain. Temperatures are different during the droughts and will also affect the crops. The duration and severity of the drought will have a major effect on the crops. The peanut farmers are the ones most likely to be affected by water shortages due to drought conditions.

Potential losses would occur from the exposure of crops planted in Randolph County. Farmers would need to be compensated for the loss. According to the 2013 Georgia County Guide, farm earnings in Randolph County added up to net farm income of $29,694,000 in 2010.

Trends indicate that agriculture is not growing as an economic sector, so the impact on the community during drought will be less in the future rather than more.

2.VI.E. Land Use and Development Trends Related to Drought
Since 1964, the number of farms in Randolph County has shrunk from 371 to 177. Indicators show that agriculture is shrinking as an industry, so the risk of damage from this natural hazard is declining although some farmers are now planting timber that may pose a different type of problem, especially in terms of wildfires. Farmland irrigation is a good means of preparedness and mitigation. All residents in the county are still on private wells. Cuthbert, Shellman and residents of the former City of Coleman have public water systems. Currently, no land development is underway or in the planning stages that will increase the risk of drought.

2.VI.F. Multi-Jurisdictional Drought Differences
Everyone in Cuthbert, Shellman and Randolph County would be affected in some way by drought. The farmers in Randolph County would be affected more severely, especially in terms of property and income loss. The risk and the mitigation measures for drought would be applicable throughout the county.

The GEMA mapping tool by ITOS has no spatial depiction concerning drought. The threat of drought is greater for the agricultural areas of the county.

The Cities of Cuthbert and Shellman, and residents of the former City of Coleman all have public water systems. The public water system in the City of Cuthbert can store 1,000,000 gallons of water. Shellman’s public water system has the capacity to store 250,000 gallons of water, and Coleman may store 100,000 gallons of water. All households within each of the cities are covered by the respective city water system. Residents in the county generally use private wells, except within the former boundaries of City of Coleman. Those residents also have access to a public water system. Some of the county residents may be endangered if their private wells run dry.

Ten dry hydrants have been installed in the county. The County also has agreements with local farmers for the use of their water ponds in the case of nearby fires.
An agricultural drought would greatly affect Randolph County, more than Cuthbert and Shellman. In 2007, 177 farms were in Randolph County, totaling 90,027 acres. Of this acreage, 41,383 were harvested cropland.

2.VI.G. General Overall HRV Summary of Drought
A drought presents a long, slow moving natural hazard on lands. Drought begins with a meteorological drought – reduced rainfall, which can turn into an agricultural drought – loss of crops. Drought then develops into a hydrological drought, where the surface and ground water supplies fall below normal levels. Drought may take years to develop. Agricultural land stands in the greatest position to lose to drought in Randolph County.

Droughts affect municipal water supplies, stream and river water quality, recreation, navigation, agricultural and forest resources. The peanut farmers will be most affected by water shortages due to drought.

In 2007, there was a total of 177 farms or 90,027 acres of farmland in Randolph County. Peanuts were the largest harvested crop. This farmland in Randolph County stands to be the most endangered by drought conditions. The average farm size in acres in 2007 was 509. Randolph County has a great deal of agricultural mixtures on single tracts of land.

After adoption of the Randolph County Pre-Disaster Hazard Mitigation Plan was adopted in 2007, the county and both municipalities worked diligently to decrease vulnerability to this hazard. Randolph County joined the Middle Chattahoochee River Water Council. Randolph County participated in the development of and adopted the recommendations of the Middle Chattahoochee River Regional Water Plan regarding ways to save water and lessen the effects of drought.

2.VII. Flood

2.VII.A. Identify Floods
According to FEMA, flood hazards are described as the most prevalent hazard in the United States. Annually, in the United States, one hundred people lose their lives and over 2 billion dollars worth of damage occurs. Floods are the rising of bodies of water, such as rivers, streams and lakes, overflowing their banks onto land that is normally dry. Severe tropical storms, hurricanes and thunderstorms may be related to flooding. Floods can be slow in coming, the results of an extended rain or storm. Floods may also be fast rising, such as a flash flood. Flash floods are prevalent when a lot of rain falls in a short period of time. As a rule, floods develop over several days.

To determine vulnerability to flood, different factors must be taken into account. These include normal precipitation, topography, height, drainage patterns of streams and creeks, ground saturation, soil permeability, drainage, vegetation cover and manmade factors. As more impenetrable surfaces are installed, parking lots, roads, roofs, etc, the amount of surface water flowing into the streams and creeks increases the risk of these streams flooding.
2.VII.B. Flood Event Profile, Frequency of Occurrence, Probability

With floods being one of the most common and widespread of all natural disasters, Randolph County, Cuthbert and Shellman have experienced certain degrees of flooding. All the areas around the creeks and streams are potential flood plains. However, Shellman is the only jurisdiction with an area that constantly floods.

Table 18: Randolph County Flood Events, 1955-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Property Damage</th>
<th>Crop Damage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>4 July 1994</td>
<td>TS Alberto</td>
<td>$ 50,000</td>
<td>$ 50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>14 Feb 1998</td>
<td>Storms and Flooding</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>11 Aug 2004</td>
<td>Flash Flood</td>
<td>$ 25,000</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>April 2005</td>
<td>Flooding</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert</td>
<td>August 2007</td>
<td>Flash Flood</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTALS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>75,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>50,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: National Climatic Data Center, Local Sources (2012)

In July of 1994, Georgia experienced extremely heavy rain and subsequent flooding due to the stalling of Tropical Storm Alberto. Much of the state was declared a disaster area in a presidential declaration. Tornados (See 2.I) occurred from Tropical Storm Alberto. Although the storm was declared on July 7, 1994, the flood did not hit Randolph County until several days later. Fifty percent of all Randolph County roads were closed for several days, with fifteen percent of the roads being closed for up to two weeks. Major bridge damage occurred. Many residents suffered from a power outage.

In February 1998, Randolph County was declared a Disaster Area by the President for severe storms and flooding. During the August 2004 flash flood, radar estimates from four to six inches of rain fell during a two-hour period in the upper drainages of the Pachitla and Ichawaynochaway Creeks. Two to three feet of water covered Lower Shellman Road by Pachitla Creek. The road, which had not been open long form the 1994 flood, had to have blocked access.

Torrential rains with the subsequent flooding led to 12 counties in March of 2005 being declared as having a State of Emergency. The March flood of this year caused damage to roads and washed away several bridges.

Most flooding is the result of creek overflow, but there are also some storm drainage and ditch problems in the county. The City of Cuthbert has two main areas with drainage problems. One area is on Webster Street in the northeast section of Cuthbert, and the other is at the intersection of Hamilton and Andrew Streets. The City of Shellman has a small area south of the railroad on the east side of Highway 41 that is prone to flooding.

According to the GEMA mapping tool by ITOS, Randolph County has a flood hazard score of 0 for 6 critical facilities and 1 for 31 critical facilities. This means that floods are undetermined, but a possibility. It is not possible to use this layer for a legal flood determination.
Map 20: Randolph County Flood Hazard Map

Source: OHS-GEMA by ITOS

Map 21: Cuthbert Flood Hazard Map

Source: OHS-GEMA by ITOS

Map 22: Shellman Flood Hazard Map

Source: OHS-GEMA by ITOS
Randolph County, the City of Cuthbert and the City of Shellman have all been mapped by FEMA to determine flood risk. Only Randolph County participates in the National Flood Insurance program. According to the GEMA Map by ITOS, most of Shellman lies north and west of the flood zones.

Based on those areas of the county where flooding events have been documented, flood elevation in north-east Randolph County vary from 295’ to 360’ MSL, in the north-west from 262’ to 328’ MSL, in the south-east from 229’ to 328’ MSL, and in the south-west from 229’ to 393’ MSL.

The Road Hazard Improvement Project GIS map for Randolph County shows the areas that have been affected by flooding in the past. This tool may be used to predict future possible flooding. It is also a tool to use to begin correcting problems with roads and bridges within the county.

According to the Hazard Frequency Table in Appendix A, the historic recurrence interval for a flood event is every 3.8 years. The historic frequency states that there is about a 26 percent chance that a flood event will occur in Randolph County in any given year.

Based on those areas of the county where flooding events have been documented, flood elevations in north-east Randolph County vary from 295’ to 360’ MSL, in the north-west from 262’ to 328’ MSL, in the south-east from 229’ to 328’ MSL, and in the south-west from 229’ to 393’ MSL.

2.VII.C. Inventory of Assets Exposed to Flood
Flood costs and damages can add up over the years. Crop losses may be significant; private wells in the county may be contaminated. Buildings and vehicles may flood. Septic tanks may be damaged.

The critical facilities in the county are not located in the floodplains, according to the Randolph County EMA Director. The land along the creeks and streams are flood hazard areas. These areas have been mapped for Randolph County. This mapping will allow Randolph County to make transportation improvements and renovations as needed.

In the GEMA Critical Facilities Inventory Map by ITOS, 45 critical facilities are mapped for Randolph County. For 6 of these facilities, the flood hazard score is 0. This means that the affected area is either undesignated or outside the flood zone area. For 31 of these facilities, the flood hazard score is 1, meaning that flooding is undetermined. The 31 facilities with the flood hazard score of 1 are all located in the Shellman. They included Shellman City Hall, the Randolph County Fire and Rescue- Shellman, Shellman Volunteer Fire Department, Shellman Police Department, Randolph Southern School and the Shellman Water Works.

Critical structures primarily affected by flooding are roads and bridges. Some private homes and businesses may be affected. Randolph County has a total of 512 miles of roads. Federal highways 27 and 82 run through Randolph County. The two intersect twice in Cuthbert, once on the bypass and once on the Square. Georgia Highway 41 travels north and south in the east section of the county, going right through Shellman by the designated floodplain area. Georgia
Highway 266 travels southwest through Coleman. Georgia Highway 216 travels southeast from Cuthbert to Edison.

For a complete listing of all non-critical structures endangered of flooding in the County, Cuthbert and Shellman, please refer to the GEMA worksheet # 3a in Appendix D.

Since the overall population of Randolph County did not show an increase in 2000, not a lot of future development is expected. On the local level, several industries have indicated an interest in relocating to Randolph County. Retirees who have hunted here for years are also coming to Randolph County.

Randolph County was mapped by FEMA, effective September 17, 2010. There are no NFIP Repetitive Loss Structures in Randolph County, Cuthbert or Shellman.

Efforts are in place to maintain ditches along the roads in Randolph County. New roads and bridges are built with bigger culverts and appropriate storm drainage systems. A concerted effort has been instigated by the county to improve the drainage capacity of the ditches. The City of Cuthbert has two areas affected by drainage issues: Webster Street and the intersection of Hamilton and Andrew Streets. The City of Cuthbert is aware of these areas. Signage is posted when drainage problems occur. The City of Shellman is aware of its problem area. No structures are located near this area nor are any streets affected.

2.VII.D. Estimate of Potential Losses to Flood
According the National Climatic Data Center, floods have caused at least $ 75,000.00 in property damage and $ 50,000.00 in crop damage in Randolph County.

Randolph County, the City of Cuthbert and the City of Shellman have all been mapped by FEMA to determine flood risk. Only Randolph County participates in the National Flood Insurance program. All 45 critical facilities and non-critical facilities identified in the GEMA Critical Facilities Inventory Map by ITO have a replacement value of 153.9 million dollars. Only 31 of them are located in a flood hazard score of 1 area. Please refer to the maps in 2.VII.B, depicting the Flood Hazard scores for Randolph County, Cuthbert and Shellman. For a complete listing of replacement values of critical facilities, please refer to the GEMA worksheet # 3b on Flood Hazard Scores in Appendix D. The non-critical structures in the county are valued at $ 76,181,380. None of these structures are located in the area below Shellman that has been known to flood. No structures are located on this property, nor are any structures located in the flood areas in Cuthbert or Randolph County.

2.VII.E. Land Use and Development Trends Related to Flood
No building is allowed in the area south of Shellman that has the potential to flood. Since Randolph County now has a map that shows the floodplains, development will occur in areas that are not flood hazardous areas. Currently, no land development plans are in place that will expose any area to this hazard.
2.VII.F. Multi-Jurisdictional Flood Differences
Shellman stands at the highest risk for flood since the flood plain is located south of the city. Randolph County also has a higher risk for flooding because of the creeks and streams. The adjoining land for every creek and stream represents a possible flood plain.

Randolph County does not have a formal drainage system, but efforts have been made to improve the ditch drainages along the sides of the roads. Piping and culverts help to control water. Cuthbert has two storm drainage problems, one of them located on Webster near some county offices and the other at the intersection of Hamilton and Andrew Streets. Shellman has a drainage problem within the city limits south of the railroad on the east side of Highway 41.

Randolph County and Cuthbert critical facilities all scored 1, meaning that floods are undetermined, but possible, on the Flood Hazard Score map prepared by ITOS. Six critical facilities in Shellman scored 0.

Randolph County has wetlands. The wetlands help to assure both water quality and recreation. They also offer the benefit of flood protection to the county and city. The identified wetlands in Randolph County must be preserved.

The Emergency Management Agency of Randolph County has an evacuation and rescue plan in place. Mitigation efforts must be practiced by all four jurisdictions.

2.VII.G. General Overall HRV Summary of Flood
Randolph County, Cuthbert and Shellman have all experienced flooding in the past. Considerable property and crop damage has occurred. Flood events are expected to occur in the future. In the county, most of the flooding is the result of creek and stream overflow. In the cities, improper storm drainage often causes flooding. Although the county does not have a formal drainage system, Cuthbert and Shellman do. Shellman lies north of a floodplain. Six of the critical facilities with a Flood Hazard Score of 1 were located in Shellman.

Randolph County has mapped the roads and topography of the county for future study and development. This will aid in determining flood areas. Randolph County, Cuthbert and Shellman often experience flooding after heavy thunderstorms, tropical storms and hurricanes or unexpected rains. The area will always be in danger of tropical storm and hurricane rainfall, due to its proximity to the Gulf and Atlantic coasts. In order to reduce future risk of property damage, as well as injury or death, mitigation strategies need to be developed for Randolph County, Cuthbert, Shellman.

After adoption of the Randolph County Pre-Disaster Hazard Mitigation Plan was adopted in 2007, the county and both municipalities worked diligently to decrease vulnerability to this hazard. Randolph County and the Cities of Cuthbert and Shellman have adopted the International Building Code. Randolph County employs a Code Enforcement Officer and both Cuthbert and Shellman contract with the County for code enforcement services on a case by case basis. In addition to updating the development regulations, Randolph County has also implemented E911 and the Code Red system to improve the county’s ability to warn citizens of local emergencies. Currently, Cuthbert is the only jurisdiction in Randolph County with a severe
weather warning system; however, the County hopes to add other population centers in the future. Andrew College also provides weather information to staff, faculty and students via the internet.

2.VIII. Winter Storms

2.VIII.A. Identify Winter Storms
Winter storms occur when there is a freezing rain or ice storm as the temperature falls below freezing. If high winds accompany the freezing rain, ice storms are more likely to occur. Winter storms can severely damage an area by disrupting the transportation and public utility services, damaging property and posing risks to people and livestock. As a rule, winter storms are often accompanied by freezing temperatures, snow accumulation and ice formation. With freezing temperatures, power lines may be damaged and power discontinued. Tree limbs that get too heavy with ice accumulation may fall on the lines, people or damage structures. Ice storms may result in any amount from a thin glaze to a heavy coat. Icy roads, bridges and sidewalks make dangerous driving conditions, especially considering the fact that the majority of the population is not accustomed to driving on ice. Winter storms can bring great economic losses to communities.

Table 19: Winter Storm Terms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wind Chill</td>
<td>Calculation of the cold when the effects of temperature and wind speed are combined.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter Storm Watches</td>
<td>A winter storm watch indicates that severe winter weather may affect your area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter Storm Warning</td>
<td>A winter storm warning indicates that severe winter weather conditions are definitely coming to the area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blizzard Warnings</td>
<td>Large amounts of falling or blowing snow and sustained winds of at least 35 miles per hour are expected for several hours.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frostbite</td>
<td>Severe reaction to cold exposure that can permanently damage victims.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypothermia</td>
<td>Condition brought on when the body temperature drops to less than 90 degrees Fahrenheit. Symptoms include uncontrollable shivering, slow speech, memory lapses, frequent stumbling, drowsiness and exhaustion.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: FEMA website

Hypothermia is a danger during winter storms, especially with the elderly population, the poor, and the very young. Poorly heated homes, as well as the occurrence of a power failure pose problems. Since the roads may be too icy for travel, residents may have fear for their lives and health. Emergency responders may have difficulty getting to those who need help. Preparing for winter storm conditions and responding to these conditions quickly and efficiently will help to reduce the dangers caused by winter storms.
2.VIII.B. Winter Storms Event Profile, Frequency of Occurrence, Probability

Winter storms are problematic for Randolph County and should be considered as natural hazards.

The average annual temperature in Randolph County is about 65° Fahrenheit, and monthly averages in winter are near 50° in December and January, with mid-winter temperatures being 38° to 60° Fahrenheit. The period when freezing can be expected averages almost 90 days in length and usually extends from around mid-November to late March. Average annual snowfall in Randolph County is .01 inches with the average number of days with 1 inch or more of snow being 0 days.

As a rule, ice storms have a more devastating impact than snowstorms. Ice storms bring down power lines and tree limbs and power outages are common. Rural residents may be without power for up to a week, while people in Cuthbert and Shellman may go 24 hours without power. Randolph County has experienced snow or ice accumulation every two to five years. Although no official records have been kept of these events, potential damage to infrastructure and to power may be great. Schools and businesses may be closed.

Five events of ice and snow are recorded for Randolph County. Times of extreme cold have occurred, but these are not recorded in the NCDC database, nor could local sources provide the information. Winter storms are a county-wide hazard and have the potential to affect every citizen. In January 1996, new record low temperatures were recorded across the west central part of Georgia. In February 1996, record low temperatures were again set in the area. At this time, Randolph County was named a Disaster Area by the President.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>26 February 1961</td>
<td>Ice Storm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>March 1971</td>
<td>Snow and Ice Storm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>30 January 1977</td>
<td>Snow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>20—21 January 1983</td>
<td>Snow and Ice Storm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>10 January 2011</td>
<td>Ice Storm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: National Climatic Data Center, Local Sources (2012)

Luckily for this area, southwest Georgia usually does not experience severe winter storms or extreme low temperatures for long. This short duration helps to reduce the risk of damage in the county. Crops would be greatly affected by winter storms.

According to the Hazard Frequency Table in Appendix A, the historic recurrence interval for winter storms is every 10.4 years, and the historic frequency states that there is an 9.6 percent chance that a winter storm with snow or ice will hit Randolph County in a given year.

2.VIII.C. Inventory of Assets Exposed to Winter Storms

Since a winter storm is a widespread weather pattern, it will most likely affect the entire county, including Cuthbert and Shellman. Roads and bridges would be greatly affected by an ice, snow or winter storm. Bridges are even more affected than roads due to their exposure to extreme
temperatures from above and below. Power outages should also be expected during a winter storm. Please note that there is no spatial depiction available in the GEMA mapping tool by ITOS concerning winter storms. Please refer to Maps 24, 25, and 26 in Section 2.VIII.F for transportation lines.

Randolph County has a total of 512 miles of roads - 17% state highway; 83% county roads. Approximately 36% of these roads are unpaved. The two main federal highways in Randolph County are U.S. Highway 82 and U.S. Highway 27. They both intersect twice in Cuthbert, once on the bypass and once on the Square. State Highway 41 travels north to south through Shellman and State Highway 266 travels southwest through Coleman. State Highway 216 travels southeast from Cuthbert to Edison.

When driving conditions are unsafe, schools and businesses may close, which will lead to economic losses. Another economic loss of a winter storm would be the farmers. Crops would be damaged by the cold. Even short events or extremely cold temperatures can cause considerable damage and harm to crops.

Critical facilities and private property will be damaged when downed trees and power lines fall into or onto the structures. In the GEMA Critical Facilities Inventory Map by ITOS, 45 critical facilities are mapped for Randolph County. Among the critical facilities would potentially be all government and emergency buildings, shelters, schools, fire stations, hospitals and the water supply.

2.VIII.D. Estimate of Potential Losses to Winter Storms
Critical facilities and non-critical structures are normally not damaged severely during winter storms, although some property damage can be expected. Most of the damage of winter storms will be economic, due to road closings, as well as business and school closings. Crop failures would have to be expected due to winter storms.

According to the 2013 Georgia County Guide, 177 farms in Randolph County cover 90,027 acres. Peanuts are the largest harvested crop. Agricultural structures themselves would probably not be affected by a winter storm, but the agricultural product contents or livestock may well be affected.

All 45 critical facilities identified in the GEMA Critical Facilities Inventory Map by ITOS have a replacement value of $27,519,55a. For a complete listing of replacement values of critical facilities, please refer to the GEMA worksheet #3b on Any County Wide Hazard in Appendix D. The value of the non-critical structures in Randolph County, Cuthbert and Shellman total $76,181,380. See OHS-GEMA Worksheet 3A in Appendix D.

Residents in Randolph County, Cuthbert and Shellman would be the most affected in their daily lives and businesses. Lives may be endangered when traveling on slick streets. If a home is poorly heated, lives may also be at risk. Infants and older residents are susceptible to hypothermia during times of extreme cold. This is also true for poorer residents who do not have the ability to heat their residences thoroughly. The segment of residents over the age of 65 years in Randolph County is larger than the state average. The percentage of people living below the
poverty level is also above the state average with 24.2 percent in Randolph County in 2011, compared to the state average of 16.5 percent.

Another danger from winter storms is when residents try to heat their homes with alternative, possibly dangerous methods. A heat source can easily ignite combustible materials resulting in structure fires. Preparing for cold weather conditions and responding to them effectively can reduce the dangers caused by winter storms.

2.VIII.E. Land Use and Development Trends Related to Winter Storms
A winter storm is a widespread weather pattern. When it strikes, in all probability, the entire county, including Cuthbert and Shellman will be affected. Since winter storms are not a frequent occurrence in South Georgia, Randolph County does not have much equipment to face a massive winter storm and keep the community functional. Winter storms can potentially cripple Randolph County, Cuthbert and Shellman. Currently, no land is being developed or planned that will be adversely affected by winter storms.

A great economic loss could be caused by crop damage. Farmers in the county would experience the most damage. The percentage of land use for farming has been declining steadily in Randolph County over the last decade. The risk of crop damage is getting smaller.

The schools have hazardous event programs and winter storms are included in the system wide School Safety Plan. In the case of bad weather due to a winter storm, the public schools stay closed by the call of the Superintendent; the private school by the call of the Headmaster, and Andrew College by the call of the Dean of the College.

2.VIII.F. Multi-Jurisdictional Winter Storms Differences
Transportation systems are greatly affected by winter storms. The Cities of Cuthbert and Shellman, as well as Randolph County could suffer from snow and ice on the roads. The potential for loss across these roadways, especially in bridge areas, is great. The potential for loss on the railroad is also great. In the county, crops would be highly affected by freezes and ice. Due to the unpredictable nature of winter storms, the entire county and all jurisdictions are at risk and all the mitigation measures apply.

The GEMA mapping tool by ITOS has no spatial depiction for winter storms. The threat, as mentioned in the first paragraph, is mainly to the transportation systems. See the Transportation Maps 24, 25, and 26 below to view the major roads and railroads through Cuthbert, Shellman and Randolph County.
Several streets in Cuthbert and Shellman as well as many of the roads in the County, need paving and storm drainage improvements. This will lessen the risk of water accumulation, which will lessen the risk of ice. Randolph County currently has mapped all of the roads in the county in an effort to identify the ones at highest risk and to begin repairing and renovation.

In 2011, the population of persons 65 years old and over totaled 18.2 percent. The greatest concentration of older population is in the central and southwest portion of the county, with Cuthbert and the former City of Coleman in the mix. Randolph County is above the statewide average of 11 percent of population 65 years old and over.
In terms of poverty, in 2011, 24.2 percent of the population in Randolph was below the poverty level. These facts put older and/or poorer residents of the city at more risk of hypothermia than the residents in the county. The older and poorer residents of Cuthbert, Shellman, and Randolph County are at higher risk of hypothermia.

2.VIII.G. General Overall HRV Summary of Winter Storms
A winter storm is a widespread weather pattern, and when one strikes, more than likely, all of Randolph County, including Cuthbert and Shellman will be affected. Roads and bridges will be affected by an ice or winter storm. Critical facilities, non-critical structures and private property can only be damaged when downed trees and power lines fall into or onto the structures. Bridges are even more affected than roads due to their exposure to extreme temperatures from above and below. Power outages should also be expected.

Randolph County has a total of 512 miles of road. The main thoroughfares in Randolph County are U.S. Highways 82 and 27 that intersect in two places in the City of Cuthbert, once on the bypass and once in the downtown area. Georgia Highway 41 travels north and south through Shellman. Georgia Highway 266 travels southwest from Cuthbert to Coleman. Georgia Highway 216 travels southeast from Cuthbert to Edison.

Another economic loss would affect farmers, whose crops were damaged by the cold. Even short events or extremely cold temperatures can considerably harm the crops.

In southwest Georgia, winter storms have historically been of short duration. This reduces the risk of severe damage. Also, normally the temperatures will rise above freezing during the day, to give relief from the cold. Property damage can be assumed to be minimal. Danger to the lives of older and lower income residents, as well as to the lives of people traveling on the roads is of more concern. Education and preparation are the keys to meeting these dangers.

After adoption of the Randolph County Pre-Disaster Hazard Mitigation Plan was adopted in 2007, the county and both municipalities worked diligently to decrease vulnerability to this hazard. Randolph County implemented E911 and the Code Red system to improve the county’s ability to warn citizens of local emergencies. Currently, Cuthbert is the only jurisdiction in Randolph County with a severe weather warning system; however, the County hopes to add other population centers in the future. Andrew College also provides weather information to staff, faculty and students via the internet.

2.IX Earthquakes

2.IX.A. Identify Earthquakes
In Webster’s, an earthquake is defined as “a shaking of the earth, caused by the sudden movement of rock masses or by changes beneath the earth’s surface”. A sudden, violent shaking or movement of the earth’s surface caused by the abrupt displacement of rock masses, usually within the upper 10 to 20 miles of the earth’s surface is considered an earthquake. Shaking and vibration of the ground are the most far-reaching effects and cause the most damage to people,
buildings, and other structures. In Georgia, shaking is the most common phenomenon. Surface faulting, ground failures, landslides and tectonic uplifts are other causes of earthquake damage.

Consequences of an earthquake may include fire, hazardous materials release, and/or dam failure. Mitigation and preparedness may encompass a vulnerability assessment to determine potential damage to critical facilities, loss of utilities and medical needs. During response and recovery, urban search and rescue, debris removal, restoration of utilities and lifeline repairs, condemnation, and demolition of buildings must take place before community rebuilding.

Although earthquakes occur less frequently in the eastern United States than in California, historical records indicate that earthquakes and their associated seismic hazards exist in Georgia. Major damages have not taken place in this region since the last great earthquake over 100 years ago, (Charleston, South Carolina, 1886) that killed 60 people and devastated the city of Charleston.

While large earthquakes are less frequent, some seismologists argue that earthquakes in the eastern United States cause more damage than similar size earthquakes in the western United States. The greater population density in the eastern United States also increases the damage potential. Calculations of seismic hazard indicate that large distant earthquakes are likely to cause as much damage in Georgia, as earthquakes of any size with epicenters within the state.

The 1886 Charleston, South Carolina, earthquake and the New Madrid earthquakes (1811-1812) have caused as much damage in Georgia as all the earthquakes occurring within the state’s borders combined. In many hazard models, these distant earthquakes provide the greatest threat.

Earthquakes in the Coastal Plain are too sparsely distributed to define a pattern of potential occurrence. Randolph County has an extremely low risk of an earthquake, but it must be considered.

2.IX.B. Earthquakes Event Profile, Frequency of Occurrence, Probability

Although seismic vibrations from low magnitude earthquakes have not been felt in Randolph County, earthquakes are included as a natural hazard because of the potential damage they may cause. Randolph County has never recorded an earthquake, nor has the county reported any seismic vibrations. As can be seen from the GEMA maps 27, 28 and 29 by ITOS, the seismic danger in Randolph County is none to minimal. No jurisdiction is at great risk.
Map 26: Seismic Hazard for the State of Georgia

Source: National Atlas,
2.IX.C. Inventory of Assets Exposed to Earthquakes

By default, losses will be greater in areas with a higher concentration of population, such as Cuthbert and Shellman. Randolph County does not have as many structures as the cities. Transportation routes may be greatly affected by a hurricane, especially bridges. Gas lines and power lines stand to be disrupted by an earthquake.

Randolph County and the Cities of Cuthbert and Shellman have adopted the International Building Code. Randolph County has a Code Enforcement Officer on staff. Both Cuthbert and
Shellman contract with the County for Code Enforcement services on a case by case basis. Depending on the magnitude and size of the earthquake, structural damage, as well as damage to the infrastructure, is a possibility.

An earthquake has the capability of affecting any and all areas of Randolph County.

2.IX.D. Estimate of Potential Losses to Earthquakes
Randolph County has 45 critical facilities listed totaling $27,519,551. The other non-critical structures in the county total $76,181,380. See GEMA Worksheet # 31 in Appendix D. For a complete listing of the replacement values of critical facilities listed on the GEMA Critical Facilities Mapping Tool by ITOS, see Appendix D. The infrastructure may suffer if an earthquake occurs. Power lines and gas lines may be disrupted. Telecommunications towers may topple. Bridges may collapse and have to be rebuilt. Randolph County has 512 miles of roads, 36% of which are unpaved, and many of them would be affected in the event of an earthquake.

2.IX.E. Land Use and Development Trends Related to Earthquakes
Earthquakes are a low priority natural hazard in Randolph County. Structures in the county may not be as affected as the structures in the cities. Randolph County and the Cities of Cuthbert and Shellman have adopted the International Building Code. Randolph County has a Code Enforcement Officer on staff. Both Cuthbert and Shellman contract with the County for Code Enforcement services on a case by case basis. No land development is being considered that would be adversely affected by an earthquake.

2.IX.F. Multi-Jurisdictional Earthquake Differences
The more populated areas of Cuthbert and Shellman may suffer more injuries or deaths during an earthquake, as well as more damage to structures. In the county, land formations may become problematic. Roads and transportation avenues, as well as public utilities, may be affected. Even though the probability of an earthquake is low, all areas of the county would be affected, and the mitigation measures would apply to all jurisdictions. The best defense for an earthquake is education and preparedness.

2.IX.G. General Overall HRV Summary of Earthquakes
Cuthbert and Shellman stand to suffer the most losses and injuries from an earthquake. The infrastructure may also be disrupted, including telecommunications. Randolph County has 512 miles of roads, of which 36% are unpaved, which may be affected by an earthquake. Bridges are also at great risk for an earthquake. Power outages are to be expected in an earthquake. Preparedness and education are the keys.

After adoption of the Randolph County Pre-Disaster Hazard Mitigation Plan was adopted in 2007, the county and both municipalities worked diligently to decrease vulnerability to this hazard. Randolph County and the Cities of Cuthbert and Shellman have adopted the International Building Code. Randolph County employs a Code Enforcement Officer and both Cuthbert and Shellman contract with the County for code enforcement services on a case by case basis. In addition to updating the development regulations, Randolph County has also implemented E911 and the Code Red system to improve the county’s ability to warn citizens of
local emergencies. Currently, Cuthbert is the only jurisdiction in Randolph County with a severe weather warning system; however, the County hopes to add other population centers in the future. Andrew College also provides weather information to staff, faculty and students via the internet.
CHAPTER 3- Local Technological Hazard, Risk and Vulnerability Summary

Overview of updates to Chapter 3: Local Technological Hazard, Risk and Vulnerability Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter 1 Section</th>
<th>Updates to Section</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| I. Technological Hazard A – Power Outages | • Removed reference to the City of Coleman.  
• Updated population figures using Census 2010.  
• Updated the List of Hazard Events.  
• Updated Critical Facilities Inventory.  
• Updated all maps.  
• Updated Hazard Frequency Table data.  
• Updated data regarding residential structures in each government jurisdiction using Census 2010 figures.  
• Each jurisdiction has adopted the International Building Code and either has a code enforcement program. |
| II. Technological Hazard B – Railroad Accidents | • Removed reference to the City of Coleman.  
• Updated population figures using Census 2010.  
• Updated the List of Hazard Events.  
• Updated Critical Facilities Inventory.  
• Updated all maps.  
• Updated Hazard Frequency Table data.  
• Updated data regarding residential structures in each government jurisdiction using Census 2010 figures.  
• Each jurisdiction has adopted the International Building Code and either has a code enforcement program.  
• The County EMA Director and Jurisdictional building codes recommend whole-house surge protection rather than lightning rods. |
| III. Technological Hazard C – Chemical Spills | • Removed reference to the City of Coleman.  
• Updated population figures using Census 2010.  
• Updated the List of Hazard Events.  
• Updated Critical Facilities Inventory.  
• Updated all maps.  
• Updated Hazard Frequency Table data.  
• Updated data regarding residential structures in each government jurisdiction using Census 2010 figures.  
• Each jurisdiction has adopted the International Building Code and either has a code enforcement program. |
| IV. Technological Hazard D – Airplane Crashes | • Removed reference to the City of Coleman.  
• Updated population figures using Census 2010.  
• Updated the List of Hazard Events.  
• Updated Critical Facilities Inventory.  
• Updated all maps. |
**3.1. Power Outages**

3.1.A. Identify Power Outages

Power outages may also be referred to as “rolling blackouts”. These are times when the power is down, due to a natural, technological or human error event. The duration of a power outage should not be long – several hours are the most frequent. In cases of natural disaster, power may be off for several days. Homeowners often face difficulties during a power outage, especially during a winter storm or severe weather. The elderly and the poor face greater dangers in that no heat during a winter storm could lead to hypothermia. Schools often have to shut down during a power outage. The loss to businesses is not determined, but economic losses result from power outages.

3.1.B. Power Outage Event Profile, Frequency of Occurrence, Probability

No records have been kept regarding power outages. Power outages may be caused by many events. Natural hazards such as tornados, lightning, thunderstorms, high winds and hail, tropical storms and hurricanes, floods, winter storms and earthquakes may cause power outages. Technological causes such as transformer problems or downed lines are also causes. Human error may also cause a power outage.

The probability of a power outage occurring in a given year in Randolph County, Cuthbert or Shellman is high. No formal records have been kept, but the power does go off, especially during times of severe weather, whether in the summer months or in the winter. This is a county-wide hazard that can affect all citizens in the county.
No maps exist on the GEMA mapping tool by ITOS to depict power outages, but the base map of the county points out the higher population areas that will be the most affected by a power outage. The maps below have the city limits for Cuthbert and Shellman outlined.

**Map 30: Base Map of Randolph County**

![Map 30: Base Map of Randolph County](image)

*Source: OHS-GEMA by ITOS*

**Map 31: Base Map of Cuthbert**

![Map 31: Base Map of Cuthbert](image)

*Source: OHS-GEMA by ITOS*
Events beyond natural disasters, such as trees falling or accidents on the highway, may also cause power outages that spread quite a distance. Power outages of a long duration may affect the water systems of Cuthbert and Shellman if the back-up generators are not able to operate. Communication may also be affected either by downed power lines or damaged towers.

3.1.C. Inventory of Assets Exposed to Power Outages

Randolph County structures will not be heavily affected by power outages, except in economic terms. A power outage of more than a day can cause great economic distress to Georgia Feed Products and other industry in the county.

Economic losses could be great in Cuthbert and Shellman as business offices and schools may have to close due to the power outage. Information may be lost on computers. Telecommunications may be down. Often time lost during a power outage can cause an organization or business many dollars.

The traffic light on the bypass intersection of Highway 82 and Highway 27 on the east side of Cuthbert would be down in a power outage. Law enforcement would have to be present to direct traffic in this event.

The Southwest Georgia Medical Center has a backup generator for power outages. These generators work for the hospital and the nursing home. The Willows, a home for assisted living residents, and the Joe-Anne Burgin Nursing would also be affected.

All critical and non-critical facilities may be at risk. Among the critical facilities endangered would be all the emergency facilities, government buildings, shelters, schools, fire stations, water supply and hospital. In the OHS-GEMA Critical Facility Inventory Map by ITOS, 45 critical facilities are mapped for Randolph County. Please refer to Appendix D. These facilities total $
26,519,551. The rest of the non-critical facilities in Randolph County, Cuthbert and Shellman total $76,181,380. For a complete listing of all non-critical structures in the city and county, please refer to OHS-GEMA worksheet #3a in Appendix D. See the SLOSH Hazard Sheet for Wind Hazard to assess the damage to critical facilities.

3.1.D. Estimate of Potential Losses to Power Outages

In terms of losses, the economic aspect of businesses closing and schools closing could be large. Businesses could lose valuable capital, and businesses that require freezers and temperature control may be at higher risk.

People who are dependent on machines to maintain life, and whose lives would be threatened by a power outage, need to notify the correct emergency officials as quickly as possible so backup generators can be obtained and delivered. Elderly people, particularly in the winter months, may be susceptible to power outages, and the young may be as well. In Randolph County in 2010, 18.2% of the population was 65 or older. This was higher than the statewide numbers of 11% of the population being 65 or older. People who live below the poverty level may also be more at risk during the winter months. In 2010, the median income for a household in Randolph County was $29,071 with the per capita income at $19,523 with 24.2% of the population being below the poverty line.

3.1.E. Land Use and Development Trends Related to Power Outages

Power outages may occur any time in Randolph County, Cuthbert, or Shellman. No land use or development trends can be put in place to prepare for a power outage. The laying of power lines below the ground may be encouraged by the county and city governments. This may help the risk of power outages, especially in the case of natural hazards, such as tornados, lightning, thunderstorms, high winds and hail, tropical storms and hurricanes, floods, winter storms and earthquakes. No existing land development plans are in place that will be adversely affected by this hazard.

3.1.F. General Multi-Jurisdictional Power Outage Differences

No differences exist in terms of susceptibility to power outages throughout the county. The less populated areas, by default, are the ones that will in all probability have to wait the longest in a power outage. Populated areas will be restored more quickly. The three power sources in Randolph County, Georgia Power, Cobb EMC and Sumter Electric, all have mapping grids for restoring power. In terms of potential human losses, the medical facilities have backup generators for power failures. People who are dependent on machines to maintain life, and whose lives would be threatened by a power outage, need to notify the correct emergency officials as quickly as possible so backup generators can be obtained and delivered.

3.1.G. General Overall HRV Summary of Power Outages

Power outages that last more than several hours may greatly disrupt the business and economic life of Randolph County, Cuthbert and Shellman. The traffic light at the intersection of Highway
82 and Highway 27 poses a great risk in times of power outages. Law enforcement must be present to direct traffic when the light is not working.

Elderly people, young people and people living below the poverty may be at greater risk if a power outage occurs in the winter.

Education and preparedness regarding procedures to follow in cases of power outages are the best mitigation measures for power outages.

After adoption of the Randolph County Pre-Disaster Hazard Mitigation Plan was adopted in 2007, the county and both municipalities worked diligently to decrease vulnerability to this hazard. Randolph County and the Cities of Cuthbert and Shellman have adopted the International Building Code. Randolph County employs a Code Enforcement Officer and both Cuthbert and Shellman contract with the County for code enforcement services on a case by case basis. In addition to updating the development regulations, Randolph County has also implemented E911 and the Code Red system to improve the county’s ability to warn citizens of local emergencies.

3.II. Railroad Accidents

3.II.A. Identify Railroad Accidents

Railroad accidents occur from several sources, including human error, natural and technological events. Railroad accidents may involve only the rail itself, or other vehicles, such as cars and trucks may be involved. Due to the decreased rail traffic in recent years, the likelihood of a railroad accident is lessened, but must be considered, especially in light of chemical and hazardous materials spills.

3.II.B. Railroad Accidents Event Profile, Frequency of Occurrence, Probability

Randolph County has had four recorded train wrecks since 1970. Three of these accidents resulted in no injuries or deaths, but in February 2003, a rail worker was killed during the accident. The cause of the derailment was a natural event in 2003. The other three train wrecks involved cars off the tracks and loss of materials. The economic loss of a rail accident must be measured in terms of the railroad and the local economy. If a rail accident occurs in Cuthbert or Shellman, or on U.S. Highway 27, then the potential for economic loss will be greater than if the accident occurs in the county. There is an eight percent chance of railroad accident in a given year.
Table 21: Railroad Accidents in Randolph County, 1956-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>Injuries</th>
<th>Damage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>1970</td>
<td>Train wreck</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>Train wreck</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>Feb. 2003</td>
<td>Derailment</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>August 2005</td>
<td>Derailment</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Local Data (2012)

The GEMA mapping tool by ITOS shows the location of the railroad lines in the county. These lines may be viewed below. It must be considered that although the north to south railroad tracks are still in place on the roads, currently no trains run north to south. The only trains that run through Randolph run east to west or west to east. With no known scale or other scientific statistic, there is no way to identify the potential extent of this hazard, other than by potential damages or losses.

Map 33: Transportation Map of Randolph County
Map 34: Transportation Map of Cuthbert

According to the Hazard Frequency Table in Appendix A, the historic recurrence interval for railroad accidents is 12.5 year, and the percentage is 8 percent per year.
Map 36: One mile buffer around railroads in Randolph County

Map 37: One mile buffer around railroads in Cuthbert
3.II.C. Inventory of Assets Exposed to Railroad Accidents

Cuthbert and Shellman stand at the greatest risk of railroad accidents. Cuthbert has two train changes daily, both of them lasting twenty minutes or longer. The railroad crosses Blakely Street in Cuthbert, which is also Business U.S. Highway 27. The railroad also runs through a highly populated residential area. In Cuthbert, the local fire department is located right next to the railroad on Blakely Street. A fertilizer company, Southern States, is also located right next to the railroad on the Blakely Street. In Shellman, the railroad crosses State Highway 41. The local fire department and police station are located next to the railroad. The area through which the railroad runs in Shellman is not as highly populated as in Cuthbert.

The railroad leading east to west through Cuthbert, Shellman and Randolph County is another potential source of chemical and hazardous materials spills. The Georgia Southwestern Railroad Company, based in Albany, Georgia, is a shortline freight operator. It runs from Columbus southeast to Cusseta, Buena Vista to Americus, and then southwest through Shellman and Cuthbert, all the way to Eufaula, Alabama, crossing through Quitman County. Chemicals, agricultural products, forest products and industrial products are being moved through Cuthbert, Shellman and Randolph County. This shortline operator connects with other shortline operators based out of Dothan.

Forty-five critical facilities have been identified on the GEMA Critical Facilities Map by ITOS. These facilities total $27,519,551. See Appendix D, GEMA Critical Facilities report. The rest of the non-critical facilities in Randolph County, Cuthbert, and Shellman total $76,181,380. For a complete listing of all non-critical structures in the city and county, please refer to OHS-GEMA worksheet #3a in Appendix D.
3.II.D. Estimate of Potential Losses to Railroad Accidents

Railroad accidents occurring in the city limits of Cuthbert and Shellman will cause the greatest damage to property and possibly to residents. In the county, few structures are located on the railroad line.

3.II.E. Land Use and Development Trends Related to Railroad Accidents

People need to be encouraged not to build too close to a railroad. Although the railroad has easements, people often build right next to the easement. A buffer between the railroad and the structure needs to be encouraged. In terms of rail use, the trend seems to be less rather than more. The potential for railroad accidents may be lessened in future years. No land development is being considered that would be adversely affected by a railroad accident.

3.II.F. General Multi-Jurisdictional Railroad Accident Differences

Cuthbert faces the most potential losses from a railroad accident because of population. The railroad changes cars over US Highway 27 daily on the south part of Cuthbert. If an accident occurs, many people would be affected. Shellman also has great potential loss in terms of population and railroad accidents. Randolph County itself does not have a lot of population on the railroad tracks, but the potential of a chemical or hazardous material spill is great in that area (See Chemical Spills 3.III).

3.II.G. General Overall HRV Summary of Railroad Accidents

The trend seems to be that railroads will be used less in the future rather than more. People need to be educated not to build close to railroad tracks. Vehicles need to be aware of train tracks and the laws governing them. Randolph County has had two train derailments since 2000, so the possibility of a railroad accident is real in the area. Information regarding proper procedures to follow in case of an accident needs to be in the hands of emergency responders and the general public.

After adoption of the Randolph County Pre-Disaster Hazard Mitigation Plan was adopted in 2007, the county and both municipalities worked diligently to decrease vulnerability to this hazard. Randolph County has also implemented E911 and the Code Red system to improve the county’s ability to warn citizens of local emergencies.

3.III. Chemical Spills

3.III.A. Identify Chemical Spills

Chemical spills comprise chemical substances that can pose a threat to the health of the residents or the environment, if released, especially in the case of an accident, or misused. Persons who come into contact with chemical spills, which may also be classified as hazardous materials, may suffer serious injury, long lasting health effects, and in some cases, death. Chemical spills
usually originate in sources such as agriculture, industry, medicine and research, and consumer goods. In the United States, it is estimated that approximately 4.5 million facilities manufacture, use, or store hazardous materials, which may become chemical spills, in varying quantities. This is true for large industrial plants, as well as smaller local industries, such as dry cleaners, gardening and hardware supply stores, garages and even homes, where hazardous chemicals are often stored and used regularly, especially in the case of agricultural chemicals.

Hazardous materials may come in any form – solid, liquid or gas – and as explosives, flammable and combustible substances, poisons, and as radioactive materials. The most frequent cause of chemical spills is a result of transportation accidents (in transit) on highways, railroads, waterways and pipelines or because of chemical accidents in plants (fixed source).

Information regarding hazardous materials is available for communities through the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act. This information emphasizes the importance of the awareness and safety procedures for this hazard.

3.III.B. Chemical Spills Event Profile, Frequency of Occurrence, Probability

Chemical spills and hazardous materials may be accidentally released in two specific situations. One is from a fixed location, such as a place where the materials are produced, processed or stored. The other form of release is in-transit, which occurs when the materials are being transported.

The 2002 Randolph County Local Emergency Operations Plan lists no operations within Randolph County under Hazardous Materials Facilities.

**Table 22: Chemical Spills in Randolph County, 1990-2012**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Waterway Impacted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14 April 1992</td>
<td>3116 Dean Ridge</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Hazardous Material</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 Aug 1994</td>
<td>US 275 @ Rail</td>
<td>Cuthbert</td>
<td>Transformer Oil</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 Mar 1995</td>
<td>S.R. 50 at County Line</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Petroleum Contaminated Soil</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Apr 1996</td>
<td>Rt. 1 at US 82</td>
<td>Cuthbert</td>
<td>Unknown Odor</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 August 1996</td>
<td>Blakely Street</td>
<td>Cuthbert</td>
<td>Diesel Fuel</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 March 1997</td>
<td>Hwy 82 East</td>
<td>Cuthbert</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Chicken Waste</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 Oct 1997</td>
<td>Hwy 82 EB</td>
<td>Cuthbert</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Diesel Fuel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 Jan 1999</td>
<td>Hwy 441 N at Milepost 19</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Chicken guts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 June 2000</td>
<td>US 27 MM 1</td>
<td>Cuthbert</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Diesel Fuel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 March 2008</td>
<td></td>
<td>Shellman</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 April 2008</td>
<td></td>
<td>Shellman</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 April 2008</td>
<td></td>
<td>Shellman</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Local Data (2012)*
In-transit chemical spills and hazardous materials accidents are more likely to happen in Randolph County. Many chemicals and hazardous materials are transported on US Highway 82 and US Highway 27. The railroad going through Randolph County, and specifically in Cuthbert), poses a vulnerable in-transit hazardous materials possibility.

The GEMA mapping tool by ITOS presents basic transportation routes for Randolph County, Cuthbert, and Shellman.

Map 39: Basic Transportation Routes in Randolph County

Map 40: Basic Transportation Routes in Cuthbert
Map 41: Basic Transportation Routes in Shellman

Map 42: One mile buffer around transportation routes and railroads in Randolph County
Every chemical or hazardous materials spill has to be reported to the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and to the National Response Center (NRC) by the responsible party. According to the Hazard Frequency Table in Appendix A, the historic recurrence interval for chemical spills is 1.78 years, and the historic frequency states that there is a 56% chance that a chemical spill will occur Randolph County in a given year.

Due to the varied causes of this hazard, types of chemicals involved and impacts, any reasonable extent would be difficult, if not impossible, to determine.
3.III.C. Inventory of Assets Exposed to Chemical Spills

US Highway 82 and US Highway 27 serve as a lifeline for Cuthbert, Shellman, and Randolph County, but although they advance the economic potential of the jurisdictions, they also post as hazards upon which unknown volumes of hazardous materials are transported throughout the day everyday. The main thoroughfares in Randolph County and the City of Cuthbert are US Highway 82 and US Highway 27. The two federal highways intersect in Cuthbert in two different places. One intersection is on the bypass where a traffic light is used to help control the traffic. This intersection has proven to be deadly in the past with nine people being killed. The two federal highways also intersect in downtown Cuthbert on what is locally known as “The Square”. This intersection could pose a dangerous situation is a chemical spill or hazardous materials incident occurred there. The population concentration would be much higher. US Highway 82 runs east and west on the northern edge of Shellman and Georgia Highway 41 runs north and south through Shellman. Georgia Highway 266 runs north to southwest through Coleman. Georgia Highway 216 runs southeast from Cuthbert to Edison. Many of the bridges in Randolph County have recently been repaired. The roads have been mapped and studied as to usage and are presently on a GIS mapping tool.

According to the Georgia Traffic Flow Map of 2003 by the Department of Transportation (DOT), which measures the annual average 24 hour traffic or all types of motor vehicles, the busiest road in Randolph County is U.S. Highway 82 going through Cuthbert with an estimated traffic count of 3000 vehicles daily. The remainder of US Highway 27 in Randolph County has a traffic count of 1500 vehicles daily.

The railroad leading east to west through Cuthbert, Shellman and Randolph County is another potential source of chemical and hazardous materials spills. The Georgia Southwestern Railroad Company, based in Albany, Georgia, is a shortline freight operator. It runs from Columbus southeast to Cusseta, Buena Vista to Americus, and then southwest through Shellman and Cuthbert, all the way to Eufaula, Alabama, crossing through Quitman County. Chemicals, agricultural products, forest products and industrial products are being moved through Cuthbert, Shellman and Randolph County. This shortline operator connects with other shortline operators based out of Dothan. See 3.II for official data on accident history.

Randolph County maintains an airport to the south of Cuthbert just off US Highway 27. The airport is primarily used for recreation and small businesses, not transportation purposes. Crop dusters are frequently noted in the skies.

In the GEMA Critical Facility Inventory Map by ITOS, 45 critical facilities are mapped for Cuthbert, Shellman, and Randolph County. Assuming an accident happens at the intersection of The Square in Cuthbert, US Highways 82 and 27, the immediate critical facilities affected would include the Cuthbert City Hall and Police Department, the Randolph County Courthouse, the Randolph County Sheriff’s Office and Jail, and the Randolph County Library. On Highway 41 in Shellman, the Shellman City Hall, the Shellman Water Works and the Shellman Volunteer Fire Department would potentially be affected. On Highway 266, the Coleman City Hall, the Coleman Fire Department and possibly Randolph-Clay High School could be affected. Only non-critical facilities are located on State Highway 216.
Some critical facilities are located near the railroad tracks in Cuthbert and Shellman. The Waste Water Pond in Cuthbert could be affected, as could one of the Water Systems. In Shellman, the City Hall, the Water Works and the Volunteer Fire Department could be affected. According to the Randolph County EMA Director, if a chemical spill occurs at the railroad in Cuthbert, potentially all of Cuthbert would have to be evacuated, which would involve at least 3,731 residents. If a hazardous spill occurs at the railroad in Shellman, the entire city of 1,166 residents would need to be evacuated. If a buffer of about one mile is placed around all major thoroughfares in the cities of Cuthbert, Shellman and Randolph County, some or all critical facilities except for a few in the county could potentially be affected by a chemical spill or hazardous material release. See Maps 40, 41 and 42. In terms of non-critical structures, it is not known how many are located along or close to the major thoroughfares.

Map 45: One mile Buffer around Randolph County

*Source: OHS-GEMA by ITOS*
Some chemical or hazardous material spills may occur at home, so the potential to affect all critical and non-critical structures in the county is apparent. For a complete listing of all critical facilities structures in the city of Cuthbert, Shellman, and Randolph County, please refer to GEMA worksheet # 3a in Appendix D. For chemical and hazard materials spills, there is no spatial depiction available in the GEMA mapping tool by ITOS.

Future development in terms of private homes and industry will be better protected against chemical and hazard material spills because all newly constructed buildings, both residential and commercial in Cuthbert and Shellman, must conform to the Building Code according to the Southern Building Code Standard. The new building code currently under consideration by the
Randolph County Board of Commissioners will also assist in protecting homes and businesses. Any commercial buildings storing chemicals or hazardous materials have to conform to the appropriate Fire Codes and the appropriate Environmental Protection Division (EPD) codes.

The DOT center in Cuthbert, along with the Randolph County Public Road Department and the Cuthbert and Shellman Public Works Departments, work together to provide traffic services to the communities so that goods may be safely transported through the area.

3.III.D. Estimate of Potential Losses to Chemical Spills

In the GEMA Critical Facility Inventory Map by ITOS, 45 critical facilities are mapped for Cuthbert, Shellman, and Randolph County. These facilities total $27,519,551. See Appendix D, OHS-GEMA Critical Facilities report. The rest of the non-critical facilities in Randolph County, Cuthbert, and Shellman total $76,181,380. For a complete listing of all non-critical structures in the city and county, please refer to OHS-GEMA worksheet #3a in Appendix D.

Assuming an accident happens at the intersection of The Square in Cuthbert, US Highways 82 and 27, the immediate critical facilities affected would include the Cuthbert City Hall and Police Department, the Randolph County Courthouse, the Randolph County Sheriff’s Office and Jail, and the Randolph County Library. On Highway 41 in Shellman, the Shellman City Hall, the Shellman Water Works and the Shellman Volunteer Fire Department would potentially be affected. On Highway 266, the Coleman City Hall, the Coleman Fire Department and possibly Randolph-Clay High School could be affected. Only non-critical facilities are located on State Highway 216.

Some critical facilities are located near the railroad tracks in Cuthbert and Shellman. The Waste Water Pond in Cuthbert could be affected, as could one of the Water Systems. In Shellman, the City Hall, the Water Works and the Volunteer Fire Department could be affected. According to the Randolph County EMA Director, if a chemical spill occurs at the railroad in Cuthbert, potentially all of Cuthbert would have to be evacuated, which would involve at least 3,731 residents. If a hazardous spill occurs at the railroad in Shellman, the entire city of 1,083 residents would need to be evacuated.

3.III.E. Land Use and Development Trends Related to Chemical Spills

Cuthbert, Shellman, and Randolph County have a total of 512 miles of roads. Thirty-six percent of the county and city roads are unpaved. The county is currently mapping roads and beginning to develop a system of road maintenance and paving that addresses the more densely populated areas on a priority level as well as to develop adequate and safe road standards. Some bridges in the county need repair. All bridges and roads should be maintained according to the Department of Transportation standards. All roads in Cuthbert, Shellman, and Randolph County have been properly identified and mapped. No land development planning for existing or ongoing development is occurring that will be affected by this hazard.

Although the county has no formal drainage system, Cuthbert and Shellman do have drainage ditches. In the county, open ditches, with some piping at road crossings and driveways are used
to control access water. Improper drainage leads to flooded streets, which creates the danger of vehicles hydroplaning while on the roads. In several areas with the Cities of Cuthbert and Shellman, some drainage problems occur.

The land along the railroad needs to be maintained. As a rule, the railroad is responsible for inspecting the land. Several years ago, a beaver dam broke and washed out a railroad resulting in a derailment and a fatality. Natural hazards need to be monitored so that technological hazards may be avoided.

3.III.F. General Multi-Jurisdictional Chemical Spills Differences

The potential for loss due to chemical or hazard materials spills exists county wide along all the roads and railroads. The City of Cuthbert is particularly at danger because of the intersection in two places of two federal highways, as well as the railroad changing in the middle of town. The City of Shellman is also at risk with the railroad. The GEMA mapping tool by ITOS has no spatial depiction concerning chemical or hazard materials spills. The threat applies mainly along the major transportation roadways and railways as depicted in the Transportation Map 51, Map 52, Map 53 and Map 54.

3.III.G. General Overall HRV Summary of Chemical Spills

The intersection at two places of two federal highways as well as the volume of traffic traveling through the county, place Cuthbert, Shellman, and Randolph County at significant risk of chemical or hazardous material spills or transportation accidents. The potential for loss exists county wide along roads and railroads.

The two major transportation routes that travel through Randolph County enhance the economic viability of the area, but these routes, along with the state highways and railroads, also serve as roads along which unknown volumes of chemicals and hazardous materials are transported daily. Approximately 87 miles are state highways in Randolph County; 379 are county roads. The main federal highways, US 82 and 27, intersect twice in Cuthbert. US 82 runs east to west on the north side of Shellman. Georgia Highway 41 travels north to south through Shellman. Georgia Highway 266 travels southwest from Cuthbert through Coleman. Georgia Highway 216 travels southeast from Cuthbert to Edison. The railroad travels east to west through Shellman and Cuthbert. It crosses Highway 41 in Shellman and US Highways 27 and 82 in Cuthbert.

Due to several tragic accidents at the bypass intersection of US Highways 27 and 82, a traffic light has been placed which makes the area safer.

After adoption of the Randolph County Pre-Disaster Hazard Mitigation Plan was adopted in 2007, the county and both municipalities worked diligently to decrease vulnerability to this hazard. Randolph County has also implemented E911 and the Code Red system to improve the county’s ability to warn citizens of local emergencies.
3.IV. **Plane Crashes**

3.IV.A. **Identify Plane Crashes**

Plane crashes occur when an airplane, jet, commercial, military or private, experiences difficulty, either natural or technological, loses altitude and falls to the ground. Plane crashes occur for many reasons. Human error is one of the most frequent. Another common cause of plane crashes is severe weather. Often, especially in the case of private flights, the pilot does not realize the weather he or she is facing. Severe weather can down an airplane quite effectively and make it difficult to locate the site of the crash or survivors.

3.IV.B. **Plane Crashes Event Profile, Frequency of Occurrence, Probability**

No records have been kept of plane crashes in Randolph County. Although the probability of one occurring is not high, it is a possibility, due to the location of the airport south of Cuthbert in Randolph County. The proximity to Ft. Benning also places the area at risk. Some commercial flights go over Randolph County, but the likelihood of an accident from a jet is less than the likelihood of an accident from a private flight.

Due to the varied causes of this hazard, types of planes involved and location of potential impacts, any reasonable extent would be difficult, if not impossible, to determine.

3.IV.C. **Inventory of Assets Exposed to Plane Crashes**

A plane crash has the potential to occur anywhere in the county. If the plane crashes in Cuthbert or Shellman, the number of critical facilities assets exposed to the crash will be much greater than if the crash occurs in the county. The number of residents who could be hurt is also greater in Cuthbert, or Shellman than in the county.

Although the GEMA mapping tool has not depiction for plane crashes, Cuthbert and Shellman stand to lose the most in terms of population and critical facilities in terms of a plane crash. See the base maps 46, 47, and 48 that depict the locations of critical facilities.
Map 48: Base Map of Randolph County

Map 49: Base Map of Cuthbert
The Randolph County Airport is located about five miles south of Cuthbert on U.S. Highway 27. The area around the airport is not highly populated.

3.IV.D. Estimate of Potential Losses to Plane Crashes

Depending on the location of the plane crash, Randolph County may experience severe losses in life, injuries or economic terms. If the plane crashes in Cuthbert or Shellman, the population of those cities may be affected. If the plane is carrying chemical or hazardous materials, the possibility of an evacuation is also a necessity. If the plane crashes in Randolph County, the chance of it hitting a critical facility is not high, but the economic losses to farmers or timber foresters could be great.

In the GEMA Critical Facility Inventory Map by ITOS, 45 critical facilities are mapped for Cuthbert, Shellman, and Randolph County. These facilities total $27,519,551. See Appendix D, GEMA Critical Facilities report. The rest of the non-critical facilities in Randolph County, Cuthbert, and Shellman total $76,181,380. For a complete listing of all non-critical structures in the city and county, please refer to OHS-GEMA worksheet #3a in Appendix D.

3.IV.E. Land Use and Development Trends Related to Plane Crashes

Since a plane crash cannot be predicted, any land use or development trend may not apply. Those people who live near an airstrip should be encouraged to have the proper lighting to warn aircraft of potential structures.

3.IV.F. General Multi-Jurisdictional Plane Crash Differences

The potential of loss of life will be greater if a plane crash occurs in Cuthbert or Shellman. The Randolph County Airport is currently located five miles south of Cuthbert on US Highway 27.
A plane crash in the county may not cause any loss of life, but may have great damage potential if chemicals or hazardous materials are contained in it. (See Chemical Spills 3.III) Randolph County has jet planes flying above it, so the possibility of a jet plane crashing with many passengers on board is not unfounded. Ft. Benning military planes often practice in the vicinity, and the possibility of a crash from one of the planes must be considered.

3.IV.G. General Overall HRV Summary of Plane Crashes

The likelihood of a plane crash in Randolph County, Cuthbert, or Shellman is not high, but it must be considered. Cuthbert and Shellman potentially have the most loss to face in terms of lives, injuries and critical facilities. Randolph County losses will not be as great.

After adoption of the Randolph County Pre-Disaster Hazard Mitigation Plan was adopted in 2007, the county and both municipalities worked diligently to decrease vulnerability to this hazard. Randolph County has also implemented E911 and the Code Red system to improve the county’s ability to warn citizens of local emergencies.

3.V. Nuclear Fallout

3.V.A. Identify Nuclear Fallout

Nuclear plants provide energy. The nuclear fission generates heat. As long as the fission is used in a contained environment, water is converted to steam through the heat generated by the fission. The steam powers generators and produces electricity. Nuclear power plants all run on this basic concept and design. Most states in the United States have nuclear power plants. Almost 3 million American citizens live within a 10 mile radius of a nuclear power plant. Although all safeguards are maintained to keep this energy source safe, accidents, although unlikely, are possible. If radioactive material is released from a plant into the surrounding environment, a plume will affect the area around the plant. The greatest danger to the citizens living near the plant is the exposure to radiation.

3.V.B. Nuclear Fallout Event Profile, Frequency of Occurrence, Probability

The nearest power plant to Randolph County is the Joseph M. Farley Nuclear Plant in Columbia, Alabama, east of Dothan. The plant is located in southeastern Alabama on the Chattahoochee River. The location of the plant in relation to Randolph may be seen in Map 60 in below. Alabama Power owns the electric utility generating station, and Southern Nuclear Operating Company controls the daily operations of the plant. Farley is one of three nuclear facilities in the Southern electric system. The construction of the plant was begun in 1970 with actual operations beginning in 1977. In terms of layout, the containment building, which houses the reactor, the reactor coolant system and other nuclear-related components, is constructed of reinforced concrete and carbon steel, in order to safeguard the environment and the residents from radiological contamination. Two “emergency planning zones” are defined around the plant in exiting emergency response plans in case of a nuclear power plant accident. The two “planning zones” are as follows:
1. Plume Emergency Planning Zone; 10 mile radius; people could be harmed by direct radiation exposure.
2. Ingestion Planning Zone; 50 mile radius; radioactive materials could contaminate water supplies, food crops and livestock.

The Cities of Cuthbert and Shellman, and most of Randolph County, except for the extreme northeastern section lie within the 50 mile Ingestion Planning Zone. See Map 51.

**Map 51: Farley Nuclear Plant Ingestion Exposure Pathway for Georgia**

In Georgia, Early County holds meetings every two years for the Georgia counties within the nuclear Emergency Planning Zones. Representatives from Randolph County may attend these meetings. Early County holds training exercises every few years for Georgia EMA Directors of
surrounding counties to address the danger of a nuclear accident. The Randolph County EMA Director has been to several of these training exercises.

Cuthbert, Shellman, and Randolph County usually have normal weather conditions that are known by the northwest winds, rather than southeast winds. Southeast winds would mean that the area to the northeast of the plant would be in greater danger of exposure to a radioactive plume than areas northwest of the plant. Since Randolph County is northeast of the plant with northwest winds, it will have less exposure. The impact would be greatly lessened and felt primarily by the agriculture and timber industries.

According to the Randolph County EMA Director and the GEMA Nuclear Planning Specialist, there have been no significant previous accidents at the Farley plant since the start of the operations in 1977. These accidents would have affected Cuthbert, Shellman, and Randolph County. As such, the historic recurrence interval of a nuclear power plant fallout accident is not established on the Hazard Frequency Table in Appendix A. Since there is no recorded history of this hazardous event, the statistical probability of future recurrence or percentage of occurrence within a given year is not determined.

3.V.C. Inventory of Assets Exposed to Nuclear Fallout
If a nuclear power plant accident occurs, the major effect of radiation is the exposure to the body as well as the inhalation and ingestion of radioactive materials.

The greatest potential danger connected with an accident at any nuclear power plant is the exposure of the environment to radiation through the release of radioactive materials. The affected area will be determined by the following factors:

1. Amount of radioactive material released
2. Weather conditions (wind direction, speed, humidity, rain, snow)

Some weather conditions drive the radioactive material to the ground quicker than others. The quicker the deposition, the greater the release of radionuclides. The longer the radioactive material does not touch the ground, the less potential danger will occur.

In actuality, Cuthbert, Shellman, and Randolph County residents would not have as their greatest danger direct exposure to radioactivity. The greatest danger would be the contamination of livestock, food crops and timber crops. In most cases, the crops would have to be condemned, and the farmers compensated. An evacuation is not likely, although an evacuation route is mapped, and shelters are provided. No spatial depiction is available in the GEMA mapping tool by ITOS. For a complete listing of critical facilities in the cities and county, please refer to GEMA worksheet # 3b in Appendix D. In the GEMA Critical Facility Inventory Map by ITOS, 45 critical facilities are mapped for Cuthbert, Shellman, and Randolph County. These facilities total $ 27,519,551. In all probability, none of them would be damaged through the release of radioactive materials from a nuclear power plant accident and fallout. See Appendix D, GEMA Critical Facilities report. The rest of the non-critical facilities in Randolph County, Cuthbert, and Shellman total $ 76,181,380. For a complete listing of all non-critical structures in the city and county, please refer to OHS-GEMA worksheet #3a in Appendix D.
The total population of Randolph County is not increasing, but some future development is expected. Several industries are negotiating to come to Randolph County, and the hunting industry has spawned many retirees to relocate in this area. According to the Georgia County Guide from 2013, Randolph County had a –0.9 population loss from 2000 to 2010. The agricultural sector, the one most affected by the release of radioactive material, is not expected to grow much in the next few years.

Future development in terms of private homes and industry will be better protected against nuclear fallout because all newly constructed buildings, both residential and commercial in Cuthbert and Shellman, must conform to the Building Code according to the Southern Building Code Standard. The new building code currently under consideration by the Randolph County Board of Commissioners will also assist in protecting homes and businesses. Any commercial buildings have to conform to the appropriate Fire Codes and the appropriate Environmental Protection Division (EPD) codes.

3.V.D. Estimate of Potential Losses to Nuclear Fallout

Crop exposure to radioactive materials would be the greatest potential loss in terms of nuclear fallout in Randolph County. Farmers would need to be compensated for the loss of the crops. According to the Georgia County Guide 2007 Census, farm earnings in Randolph County added up to 7.2 million.

The agricultural structures themselves would in all probability not be affected, but the contents would be. The total loss would be great if the structures are storage facilities for agricultural products or farm animals.

Potential losses occurring from the exposure of farm crops planted in Randolph County would be great. Farmers would need to be compensated for the losses. The 45 critical facilities identified in the GEMA Critical Facility Inventory Map by ITOS have a replacement value of $27,519,551 while the non-critical facilities have a replacement value of $76,181,380. For a complete listing of replacement values of critical facilities, please refer to the GEMA worksheet # 3b on Any County-wide Hazard in Appendix D.

3.V.E. Land Use and Development Trends Related to Nuclear Fallout

Farley Nuclear Power Plant in southern Alabama is expected to continue. As petroleum costs rise, the dependence on nuclear power will rise. In Randolph County, farming has declined in the past few years. If the decline continues, a possible nuclear power plant accident potential loss would be lessened. If the farmers decide to try new tactics and new agricultural practices in the future, then the losses from a nuclear power plant accident and fallout would be greater.

3.V.F. General Multi-Jurisdictional Nuclear Fallout Differences

Cuthbert, Shellman, and Randolph County may all be affected by released radiation and nuclear fallout from a nuclear power plant accident. The Cities and the County need to partner in
preparation for this possible hazard. Please refer to Map 60, printed earlier in this section. No spatial depiction is available for nuclear power plant accidents or fallout from the GEMA mapping tool by ITOS. The nuclear power plant accident or fallout will mainly affect agricultural parts of the county.

3.V.G. General Overall HRV Summary of Nuclear Fallout

Cuthbert, Shellman, and Randolph County all are within the 50 mile Ingestion Planning Zone outlined by the Farley Nuclear Power plant. Should a release of material occur at the Farley Nuclear Power Plant in Columbia, Alabama, there is a slight chance of radioactive fallout in Cuthbert, Shellman, and Randolph County. Randolph County is fortunate that most normal weather conditions feature northwest winds. Randolph County, which is northeast of the plant is not in as great of danger as other areas due to the northwest winds. This weather factor lessens the impact on Cuthbert, Shellman, and Randolph County. The farmers would be the ones most affected, because the crops may be condemned and the storage facilities contaminated.

After adoption of the Randolph County Pre-Disaster Hazard Mitigation Plan was adopted in 2007, the county and both municipalities worked diligently to decrease vulnerability to this hazard. Randolph County has also implemented E911 and the Code Red system to improve the county’s ability to warn citizens of local emergencies.
### CHAPTER 4 – Local Natural Hazard Mitigation Goals and Objectives

Overview of updates to Chapter 4: Local Natural Hazard Mitigation Goals and Objectives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter 4 Section</th>
<th>Updates to Section</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Overall Goals** | • Removed reference to the City of Coleman.  
• Updated Critical Facilities Inventory.  
• Updated population figures using Census 2010.  
• Each jurisdiction has adopted the International Building Code and either has a code enforcement program. |
| **I. Natural Hazard A – Tornadoes** | • Removed reference to the City of Coleman.  
• Updated Critical Facilities Inventory.  
• Updated population figures using Census 2010.  
• Each jurisdiction has adopted the International Building Code and either has a code enforcement program.  
• The County’s implementation of the Code Red system has improved their ability to notify residents of severe weather occurrences.  
• Remove Action Step #3 of Task #1.  
• Added Objective #1, Task #1 and Action Step #1 to Mitigation Goal #3. |
| **II. Natural Hazard B – Lightning** | • Removed reference to the City of Coleman.  
• Updated Critical Facilities Inventory.  
• Updated population figures using Census 2010.  
• Each jurisdiction has adopted the International Building Code and either has a code enforcement program.  
• The County EMA Director and Jurisdictional building codes recommend whole-house surge protection rather than lightning rods.  
• Added Task #3 to Objective #2. |
| **III. Natural Hazard C – Thunderstorms, High Winds and Hail** | • Removed reference to the City of Coleman.  
• Updated Critical Facilities Inventory.  
• Updated population figures using Census 2010.  
• Each jurisdiction has adopted the International Building Code and either has a code enforcement program. |
| **IV. Natural Hazard D – Wildfires** | • Removed reference to the City of Coleman.  
• Updated Critical Facilities Inventory.  
• Updated population figures using Census 2010.  
• Each jurisdiction has adopted the International Building Code and either has a code enforcement program. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **V. Natural Hazard E – Tropical Storms and Hurricanes** | - Updated data regarding land usage in Randolph County, acreage for timber and row crops and monetary values for each.  
- Updated information regarding usage of dry hydrants and farm ponds to fight fires in rural areas.  
- Updated the ISO ratings for each jurisdiction.  
- Add Task #4 to Objective #1. |
| **VI. Natural Hazard F - Drought** | - Updated Critical Facilities Inventory.  
- Updated population figures using Census 2010.  
- Each jurisdiction has adopted the International Building Code and either has a code enforcement program.  
- The County’s implementation of the Code Red system has improved their ability to notify residents of severe weather occurrences. |
| **VII. Natural Hazard G - Floods** | - Updated Critical Facilities Inventory.  
- Updated population figures using Census 2010.  
- Each jurisdiction has adopted the International Building Code and either has a code enforcement program. |
| **VIII. Natural Hazard H – Winter Storms** | - Updated Critical Facilities Inventory.  
- Updated population figures using Census 2010.  
- Each jurisdiction has adopted the International Building Code and either has a code enforcement program.  
- Objective #4 now states “Obtain and maintain generators for at risk populations.” |
| **IX. Natural Hazard I - Earthquakes** | - Updated Critical Facilities Inventory.  
- Updated population figures using Census 2010. |
• Each jurisdiction has adopted the International Building Code and either has a code enforcement program.

There have been no changes in the overall priorities of Randolph County, Cuthbert or Shellman as they relate to mitigation since completion of the 2007 Randolph County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan.

**General Mitigation Goals**

Five general mitigation goals were established by the committee for Randolph County, the City of Cuthbert and the City of Shellman. Striving toward these goals has positive impacts on mitigation for all hazards. The overall goals are as follows:

Mitigation Goal # 1 – Protect the safety, health and well-being of all citizens in the county.

Mitigation Goal # 2 – Educate the community about natural and technological hazards.

Mitigation Goal # 3 – Eliminate or reduce citizen exposure to hazardous events.

Mitigation Goal # 4 – Train all appropriate responders to handle and to respond to hazardous events.

Mitigation Goal # 5 – Lower loss and damage to public infrastructure and private property from hazardous events.

Objective # 1 – Increase planning and coordination between multi-jurisdictional public agencies and private sectors in pre-disaster planning.

**Task 1** – Disseminate information between all multi-jurisdictional agencies regarding services, personnel, equipment, needs, limitations and regulations.

**Action Step 1** – Identify all vehicles and equipment available to respond to hazardous events.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category:</th>
<th>Emergency Services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Responsible Org:</td>
<td>All city and county law, fire, medical, public works and utilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordinating Org:</td>
<td>Randolph County EMA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jurisdiction:</td>
<td>Cuthbert, Shellman and County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timeline:</td>
<td>Annually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status:</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costs:</td>
<td>Nominal; $ 500.00 for staff time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding Source:</td>
<td>Dept. Operating Budgets.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Action Step 2 – Hold an annual meeting of all emergency services directors (EMA, EMS, Fire, Law), local government officials, both elected and appointed, to share information.

Category: Emergency Services
Responsible Orgs: Emergency Services Agencies (local, State), cities and county government, Georgia State Patrol
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: Annually
Status: Ongoing
Costs: Nominal, $ 250. for staff time
Funding Source: Dept. Operating Budgets.

By implementing Objective # 1, the overall emergency response and resources will better serve the 7,719 residents of Randolph County, which includes the citizens in Cuthbert and Shellman, in the event of a disaster. The 45 critical facilities and the non-critical structures worth approximately $ 27,519,551 will also be better protected from a disaster.

Objective # 2 – Increase awareness, both in the public and private sectors, regarding hazard mitigation.

Task 1– Provide public education about hazard mitigation through print and other media.

Action Step 1–Provide information about local training, mitigation efforts and emergency response preparedness of multi-jurisdictional agencies.

Category: Public Education, Awareness
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA
Coordinating Orgs: Randolph County EMA
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: Monthly
Status: Ongoing
Costs: Nominal, $ 250 staff time
Funding Source: Dept. Budget

Action Step 2 – Coordinate a “When Disaster Strikes Day” to display all the multi-jurisdictional equipment, resources and personnel to the general public.

Category: Public Education, Awareness
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA
Coordinating Orgs: All emergency services agencies in the multi-jurisdictional area, including private medical services
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: Every 2 Years
Status: Ongoing
In the event of a disaster, Task 1 would help inform and educate citizens of the cities and county regarding disaster preparedness and possible rescue scenarios. The 7,719 residents of the county would benefit and possibly escape critical injury, as well as the probability of better protecting the 45 critical facilities worth $27,519,551 and the non-critical facilities worth approximately $76,181,380.

Task 2 – Coordinate hazard mitigation with schools.

Action Step 1 – Monitor fire drills, tornado drills and disaster drills.
Category: Public Education, Awareness
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA, Randolph County Fire and Rescue
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: Annually
Status: Ongoing
Costs: Nominal, $500 staff time
Funding Source: Dept. Operating Budget

This Task 2 will assist in keeping teaching and students at Randolph-Clay High School, Randolph County Elementary School, Faith Mennonite School and Andrew College informed and prepared. It would help prevent deaths among the 2,500 students and faculty, as well as property damage to buildings worth approximately $10,157,764.

Task 3 – Disseminate information to the medical and business community regarding hazard mitigation and disaster preparedness.

Action Step 1 – Advise businesses such as Georgia Feed, Peerless, Southwest Georgia Regional Medical Center, A.G. Daniels and others about fire plans and resources for their businesses.
Category: Public Education, Awareness
Responsible Orgs: Randolph County EMA, Randolph County Fire and Rescue, Cuthbert Fire Dept., Shellman Fire Dept.
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: Annually
Status: Ongoing
Costs: Nominal, $250 staff time
Funding Source: Dept. Operating Budget

By implementing Task 3, the business and medical communities would be informed and prepared. The approximately 300 employees affected would be safer, and the buildings, not valued, would be better protected.
Objective # 3 – Review Hazardous Mitigation Plan with multi-jurisdictional entities and the private sectors to address ways to continue to protect citizens more efficiently and to improve protection.

Task 1 – Monitor plan as required by GEMA.

Action Step 1  Establish a formal review of mitigation strategy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Prevention</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Responsible Org</td>
<td>County, Pre-Disaster Mitigation Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordinating Org</td>
<td>Randolph County EMA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jurisdiction</td>
<td>Cuthbert, Shellman and County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timeline</td>
<td>2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status</td>
<td>Due 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costs</td>
<td>Nominal, $ 400 staff time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding Source</td>
<td>Dept. Operating Budget</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Task 2 – Assess preparation for and response to hazardous events after every occurrence.

Action Step 1– Gather all involved local government personnel and Randolph County Fire and Rescue Squad personnel who responded for a debriefing regarding the hazardous situation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Emergency Services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Responsible Org</td>
<td>Randolph County EMA, local government emergency services agencies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordinating Org</td>
<td>Randolph County EMA, local government emergency services agencies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jurisdiction</td>
<td>Cuthbert, Shellman and County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timeline</td>
<td>Annually on a case-by-case basis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costs</td>
<td>Nominal, $ 300 staff time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding Source</td>
<td>Dept. Operating Budget</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The benefits of implementing Task 1 and Task 2 through the Action Steps will be to improve the Hazardous Mitigation Planning process, as well as to improve the local government emergency services agencies and Randolph County Fire and Rescue volunteers’ ability to respond effectively and appropriately. The death and injury rate to the 7,719 citizens of Randolph County would be lessened, as well possible damage to the 45 critical facilities worth $27,519,551 and non-critical facilities worth $76,181,380.

Objective # 4 – Educate all responders on appropriate hazard event response.

Task 1 – Conduct cross training between public agencies for pre-disaster planning.

Action Step 1 – Conduct training sessions with all emergency personnel for response to hazardous events.
Category: Emergency Services  
Responsible Orgs: Cuthbert, Shellman and County  
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA  
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County  
Timeline: Monthly  
Status: Ongoing  
Costs: $1000  
Funding Source: Dept. Budgets, GEMA

Action Step 2 – Enhance cross training capabilities with the purchase of a Power Point projector for classes.

Category: Emergency Services  
Responsible Orgs: Randolph County EMA  
Coordinating Orgs: Randolph County EMA  
Jurisdiction: All  
Timeline:  
Status: Deferred due to lack of funding, Currently use personal equipment projector  
Costs: $3400  
Funding Source: GEMA

The benefits of Action Steps 1 and 2 would better prepare all local government emergency responders and all Randolph County Fire and Rescue volunteers to respond more quickly and efficiently to hazardous events. The 7,719 citizens of Randolph County would be safer regarding death and injury, and overall damage to the 45 critical facilities worth $27,519,551 and non-critical facilities worth $76,181,380 would be lessened.

Objective #5 – Continue to improve the overall county comprehensive mitigation strategy.

Task 1– Review the comprehensive mitigation plan every two years.

Action Step 1– Establish a formal review of the mitigation strategy.

Category: Prevention  
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA, County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Committee  
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA  
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County  
Timeline: 2014  
Status: Completed, Due again in 2014  
Costs: Nominal, $500 staff time  
Funding Source: Dept. Operating Budget

Action Step 2 – Request GEMA and Region 7 EMS to perform a post disaster assessment of preparations and response.

Category: Emergency Services  
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA
Coordinating Org: Regional All Hazards Council, Region 7 EMS Council
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: Twice a year
Status: Ongoing
Costs: Staff time $3000
Funding Source: GEMA, Region 7 EMS

This overall Objective 5 will help to minimize the effects of future disasters, to learn from previous disaster events, and to plan for disasters. This will assist in preventing future deaths among the 7,719 residents of the Cities of Cuthbert, Shellman and Randolph County due to disasters, as well as prevent future damage to the 45 critical facilities and damage to non-critical structures worth approximately $76,181,380.

4.1 Tornado

4.1.A. Community Mitigation Goals

Losses of property from tornadoes have occurred for over fifty years in Randolph County. Since Randolph County lies in a high-risk area, and since tornadoes are known for touching down anywhere, the county, Cuthbert, Shellman must be prepared in advance for a tornado. The best chance for tornado survival is to plan in advance and to respond quickly to either a tornado watch or warning. Cuthbert is currently the only entity in Randolph County with a severe weather warning system. Implementation of E911 and the Code Red system have improved the county’s ability to warn citizens of local emergencies. Officially, tornado season begins in March and continues through August, but tornados may strike anytime in a year. Fifty NOAA weather band radios provided by GEMA were distributed to government agencies, schools, hospitals and rural businesses by the Randolph County EMA in 2000. Andrew College provides weather information to all citizens via the internet. Privately purchased weather band radios, warning systems and improved structures are mitigating activities. Preparedness areas include public awareness training and search and rescue training. Shelters are integral to response. Responders must be prepared to respond correctly at all times such time is such a critical factor in a tornado disaster. The general public does not understand the small window of time that responders have to do their best job. Since tornados and thunderstorms, high winds and hail cause similar damage and loss of property, the goals, objectives, tasks and action steps of these natural hazards are the same.

4.1.B. Identification and Analysis of Range of Mitigation Options

1. Structural and non-structural mitigation.
   The identified goals address structural and non-structural options. Randolph County, as well as Cuthbert and Shellman responders, including the Randolph County Fire and Rescue volunteers, will be certain that personnel, vehicles and equipment are maintained and protected. Education and early warning of citizens are non-structural options.
2. Existing policies, regulations and land use.

Randolph County and the Cities of Cuthbert and Shellman have adopted the International Building Code. Randolph County has a Code Enforcement Officer on staff. Both Cuthbert and Shellman contract with the County for Code Enforcement services on a case by case basis.

3. Community values, historic and special considerations.
The county and Cuthbert, Shellman value their residential, historic and commercial assets and are committed to protecting them against disasters.

Cuthbert, Shellman and Randolph County enforce building codes according to the International Building Code. Manufactured housing units are not safe during severe weather, so residents must be encouraged to take shelter in a well-constructed building or a designated emergency shelter. The Emergency Operations Center currently maintains the backup generator and the telephone systems for the county and cities. Designated shelters and areas for evacuation are available to the citizens in the entire county.

The proposed mitigation strategies and building standards will reduce the impact and damage of tornados on existing structures.

5. Existing buildings and infrastructure.
Older and historic homes, which are prevalent in Cuthbert and Shellman, manufactured homes, steel buildings and vehicles are not safe or secure during a tornado. Analysis does not indicate any other options the local governments can do to reduce the impact of tornados on existing buildings and infrastructure. Early warnings will save lives. As part of the public awareness strategy, citizens are advised to leave vehicles, manufactured homes and substandard residential and commercial buildings to take shelter in a well-built building with a strong foundation or an emergency shelter. The proposed mitigation strategies and building standards will not reduce the impact and damage of tornados on existing structure, but the early warnings and safety features may save the lives of the citizens in the building.

4.1.C. Tornado – Mitigation Strategy and Recommendations

Mitigation Goal # 1– Reduce the potential for loss of life and property damage.

Objective # 1– Reduce the potential for personal injury and loss of life by educating citizens on tornado safety issues.

Task # 1– Obtain and disseminate informational material on tornado safety.

Action Step 1– Distribute tornado safety information in the form of flyers, brochures or public safety announcements through print and media, including the local newspapers, radio station and Albany News Channel 10.
Category: Public Education/Awareness  
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA  
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA  
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County  
Timeline: Twice a year  
Status: Ongoing  
Costs: $ 750 staff time, printing  
Funding Source: Dept. Operating Budget

Action Step 2 – Encourage the general public to purchase weather radios.
Category: Public Education/Awareness  
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA  
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA  
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County  
Timeline: Twice a year  
Status: Ongoing  
Costs: Nominal, Staff time $ 100  
Funding Source: Private citizens or businesses

Action Step 3 – Publicize information about weather sirens in Cuthbert.
Category: Public Education/Awareness  
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA  
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA  
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, County  
Timeline: Annually  
Status: Ongoing  
Costs: Nominal, $ 100 staff time  
Funding Source: Dept. Operating Budget

In the event of a tornado (or other severe weather), Action Steps 1 to 4 would help to have prepared and better informed citizens in Cuthbert, Shellman and Randolph County. These steps would help to prevent damage to 45 critical facilities worth $ 27,519,551 and non-critical facilities worth approximately $ 76,181,380.

Action Step 4 – Promote regular tornado drills at high occupancy locations, such as the schools, the college, the medical facilities, the Courthouse and local businesses.
Category: Public Education/Awareness  
Responsible Org: Randolph County Board of Education  
Coordinating Org: Randolph County Board of Education  
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County  
Timeline: Twice a year  
Status: Ongoing  
Costs: Nominal, $ 300 staff time  
Funding Source: Dept. Operational Budget
In the event of a tornado, Action Step 5 would help by having informed and prepared citizens in high occupancy areas. Deaths among, as well as injury to, the 7,719 persons in Cuthbert, Shellman and Randolph County would be lessened.

Task 2 – Provide accurate, complete and timely weather warning coverage to all residents in the county.

Action Step 1– Encourage the County and Shellman to explore grant options for the purchase of weather warning sirens.

Category: Emergency Services
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA and Shellman
Jurisdiction: Shellman and County
Timeline: 2013
Status: Deferred until 2014 due to lack of matching funds
Costs: $25,000 per siren
Funding Sources: GEMA, FEMA, NOAA, USDA, Shellman and Randolph County

In the event of a tornado (or severe weather), Task 2 would help keep informed and prepared citizens and to prevent death among the 7,719 residents of the Cities of Cuthbert, Shellman and Randolph County, as well as prevent damage to the 45 critical facilities worth $27,519,551 and to non-critical facilities worth approximately $76,181,380.

Mitigation Goal #2 – Prepare emergency personnel and local governments to respond effectively to needs before and after a tornado.

Objective # 1–Cross train local government emergency personnel, including the Randolph County Fire and Rescue volunteers, to respond appropriately to tornado and severe weather events.

Task 1– Provide training classes for emergency personnel.

Action Step 1– Cross train personnel for disasters.
Category: Emergency Services
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA, Randolph County, Cuthbert and Shellman
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: Annually
Status: Ongoing
Costs: $1000 plus printing
Funding Sources: GEMA, FEMA, Region 7 EMS

Action Step 2 – Research funding for the installation of mobile radio upgrades for all local government emergency responders and the Randolph County Fire and Rescue volunteers.
Category: Emergency Services
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and Randolph County
Timeline: 2013
Status: Deferred until 2014 due to lack of matching funds
Costs: $10,000
Funding Sources: GEMA, FEMA, USDA, DCA

In the event of a tornado (or other severe weather), Action Steps 1 and 2 will help to improve and to coordinate the emergency response and resources available, as well as prevent injury or deaths to the 7,719 citizens of the cities of Cuthbert, Shellman and Randolph County, as well as prevent damage to the 45 critical facilities worth approximately $27,519,551 and damage to the non-critical facilities worth approximately $76,181,380.

Mitigation Goal #3 – Lower loss and damage to public infrastructure and private property from hazardous events. See Mitigation Goal #1 in Thunderstorms, High Winds and Hail (4.III). In the event of a tornado (or other severe weather), Mitigation Goal #1, Action Steps #1 and #2 in 4.III will help to prevent loss and damage to public infrastructure and private property, as well as prevent damage to the 45 critical facilities worth approximately $27,519,551 and damage to non-critical facilities worth approximately $76,181,380.

Objective #1 – Reduce the potential for personal injury and loss of life by providing early notice to citizens of severe weather occurrences.

Task #1 – Obtain severe weather early notification system.

Action Step 1 – Purchase weather sirens for every community and fire station.

Category: Emergency Services
Responsible Org: Randolph County
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: 2015
Status: New
Costs: $100,000
Funding Source: GEMA, FEMA, USDA, DCA

4.1.D. Special Multi-Jurisdictional Strategy

No differences exist between the cities of Cuthbert, Shellman and Randolph County regarding tornado hazard. The risk is the same in all three jurisdictions, and most of the mitigation measures for tornados apply to all fur. Shellman needs weather sirens next, then the county needs sirens for the most populated areas. The public information distribution, the tornado drills
and the encouragement of the purchase of private radios are measures the Randolph County EMA is taking for all residents in Cuthbert, Shellman and Randolph County.

By improving mobile communications between local government responders and the Randolph County Fire and Rescue volunteers, earlier weather warnings will be given to the citizens of the county. Andrew College provides weather access via the internet that is available to all citizens in the three jurisdictions.

4.1.E. Public Information and Awareness Strategy

The installation of fifty NOAA weather radios throughout Cuthbert, Shellman and Randolph County has raised public awareness of preparation. The weather sirens in Cuthbert enhance this awareness, as will the addition of sirens in other jurisdictions. Promoting tornado drills, disseminating information and purchasing upgraded mobile communications equipment will raise public awareness and knowledge.

4.II Lightning

4.II.A. Community Mitigation Goals

For Randolph County, Cuthbert and Shellman, lightning is an ever present, life-threatening hazard. Due to the threat of thunderstorms, lightning will always be a problem in all three jurisdictions.

To be able to limit property loss, damage and lives from lightning, mitigation needs to be developed in the area of educating the public and preparing the local government and Randolph County Fire and Rescue volunteer responders. Mitigation must be prepared in advance.

4.II.B. Identification and Analysis of Range of Mitigation Options

1. Structural and non-structural mitigation
The goals identified cover both structural and non-structural options. Home and business owners are responsible for structural improvement of existing buildings, including the installation of lightning rods. High structures, particularly ones dating from the 1880’s to the 1930’s, need the protection. Towers, particularly cellular towers, need protection.

Non-structural options include the education of the population against the dangers of lightning. Precaution measures to avoid being struck outside by lightning and to avoid being struck inside need to be disseminated to the general public. The avoidance of touching metal objects, of standing in water, of being under a tall tree need to be explained. Appropriate power surge protection needs to be encouraged.
2. Existing policies, regulations, ordinances and land use
Randolph County and the Cities of Cuthbert and Shellman have adopted the International Building Code. Randolph County has a Code Enforcement Officer on staff. Both Cuthbert and Shellman contract with the County for Code Enforcement services on a case by case basis.

3. Community values, historic, and special consideration
The community values both private and public property. Andrew College and the Randolph County Courthouse, both built within ten years of each other, are two critical facilities particularly vulnerable to lightning strikes.

4. New buildings and infrastructure
Randolph County and the Cities of Cuthbert and Shellman have adopted the International Building Code. Randolph County has a Code Enforcement Officer on staff. Both Cuthbert and Shellman contract with the County for Code Enforcement services on a case by case basis.

5. Existing buildings and infrastructure
The lightning associated with thunderstorms, high winds and hail, as well as with tropical storms and hurricanes, causes much property and personal damage. Residents in older structures, both residential and commercial, are encouraged to bring their buildings up to standard and to use surge protectors. The goals and objectives help to reduce the impact of lightning on existing buildings and infrastructure in the sense that the information disseminated to the public will have information on proper ways to handle and be prepared for lightning strikes. Citizens need also be encouraged not handle electrical appliances, talk on the telephone or stand in or near water when lightning is striking. Citizens need to be encouraged to stay in a vehicle during a lightning storm. If pulling over, the person needs to avoid parking under or near trees.

4.II.C. Lightning – Mitigation Strategy and Recommendation
See Tornado (4.1)

Mitigation Goal#1 – Disseminate information to the community regarding lightning safety.

Objective # 1 – Encourage citizens, both through schools and private businesses, to be conscious of safety measures in event of lightning.

Task # 1– Provide information to local businesses as to proper safety procedures during a lightning storm.

Action Step # 1– Coordinate lightning safety material distribution with local businesses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category:</th>
<th>Public Education/Awareness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Responsible Org:</td>
<td>Randolph County EMA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordinating Org:</td>
<td>Randolph County EMA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jurisdiction:</td>
<td>Cuthbert, Shellman and County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timeline:</td>
<td>Annually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status:</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Task # 2 – Disseminate information into the schools to encourage students and teachers proper safety measures in the event of a lightning storm.

Action Step 1– Provide information to the school to distribute to teachers and students.

Category: Public Education/Awareness
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA, Randolph County BOE, Andrew College, Faith Mennonite School
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: Annually
Status: Ongoing
Costs: Nominal, $100 staff time, printing
Funding Source: Dept. Operating Budgets, Schools

By undertaking Objective # 1, Tasks 1 and 2, the possibility of limiting the loss of life to the 7,719 residents of Randolph County will be minimized. The chances of lessening the damage to the 45 critical facilities worth $27,519,551 and the non-critical facilities worth approximately $76,181,380 will also be lessened. Providing this information to the businesses and schools will make the people in these areas, totaling close to 500 employees and 2,500 faculty and students, more aware and better informed of lightning danger. The students will take the information home to their parents, so the information will reach yet more citizens in the three jurisdictions.

Objective #2  Encourage structural improvements to minimize lightning damage.

Task 1– Distribute information through print and media encouraging the use of surge protectors.

Action Step # 1– Promote the installation of lightning rods and surge protectors to new businesses and residents, as well as to businesses and residents who are remodeling.

Category: Prevention
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA, Cuthbert, Shellman Fire Departments
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: Annually
Status: Ongoing
Costs: Nominal, $300 staff time
Funding Source: Department Operating Budget

Action Step 2 – Insure that critical facilities and equipment are protected by grounding.
By encouraging business and residential owners to install whole-home surge protectors at start of building or as a renovation feature through Action Step 1 and by insuring the safety of critical facilities and equipment in Action Step 2, the lives of the 7,719 residents in the county, as well as the non-critical facilities and the 45 critical facilities worth $27,519,551, will be safer and better protected.

Objective #2  Maintain backup generators and Emergency Operations Center Equipment.

Task 1– Insure that the local governments’ generators are in working order and insure that the generators at the medical facilities are maintained.

Action Step 1– Maintain the local governments’ generators by setting up a calendar to check the equipment.

Task 2 – Protect the medical services of the jurisdictions by insuring that backup systems are in good working order.

Action Step 1 – Promote regular maintenance on backup equipment with the local medical services.
Funding Source: Departmental Operating Budget, Southwest Georgia Regional

Task 3 – Protect the emergency services of the jurisdictions by insuring that backup systems are in good working order.

Action Step 1 – Purchase generators for use by emergency services personnel.
Category: Prevention
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: 2015
Status: New
Costs: Funding Source: Departmental Operating Budget

By implementing Action Steps 1 and 2 for Tasks 1 and 2, the damages due to lightning strikes could be minimized for the 7,719 residents of Cuthbert, Shellman and Randolph County and damage to the 45 critical facilities worth approximately $27,519,551 and non-critical facilities worth approximately $76,181,380. See Mitigation Goal #1 in Thunderstorms, High Winds and Hail (4.III).

In the event of a thunderstorms, high winds and hail (or other severe weather), Mitigation Goal #1, Action Steps # 1 and # 2 in 4.III, which concern the adoption of a building code by the county, will help to prevent loss and damage to public infrastructure and private property, as well as prevent damage to the 45 critical facilities worth approximately $27,519,551 and damage to non-critical facilities worth approximately $76,181,380.

4.II.D Special Multi-Jurisdictional Strategy

No differences exist between the cities of Cuthbert, Shellman and Randolph County regarding lightning hazard. The risk is the same in all three jurisdictions. Most of the mitigation measures for lightning apply to all three. Public information distribution, encouragement of structural improvements, such as lightning rods and advice on procedures when hit by lightning are measures the Randolph County EMA is taking for all residents in Cuthbert, Shellman and Randolph County. By upgrading mobile communication for local government responders and Randolph County fire and Rescue Squad volunteers, response to lightning strikes will be quicker and more efficient.

4.II.E. Public Information and Awareness Strategy

Conveying public announcements to the residents of all three jurisdictions concerning lightning safety measures will enhance public information and awareness. Suggesting that people stay in their vehicles, but not under trees, and that people stay away from metal, such as fences, golf clubs, towers, during a lightning storm will keep the citizens informed. Encouraging the use of power surge protectors will enhance business and homeowner safety. Stressing that people
should stay out from under trees, away from open fields and away from water will also increase public information and awareness of lightning.

4.III Thunderstorms, High Winds and Hail

4.III.A. Community Mitigation Goals

For Cuthbert, Shellman and Randolph County, thunderstorms, high winds and hail pose a common natural hazard. To be able to limit damage from thunderstorms, high winds and hail, mitigation must be prepared in advance. Cuthbert is currently the only jurisdiction in Randolph County with a severe weather warning system. Fifty NOAA weather band radios provided by GEMA were distributed to government agencies, schools, hospitals and rural businesses by the Randolph County EMA in 2000. Also, the implementation of E911 and the Code Red system have improved the county’s ability to warn citizens of local emergencies. Andrew College provides weather information to all citizens via the internet.

The damage from high winds in a thunderstorm can be similar to tornado, as well as tropical storms and hurricane, winds. The goals, objectives, tasks and action steps are similar. The mitigation efforts may be used for tornados (See 4.I), lightning (See 4.II), tropical storms and hurricanes (See 4.5) and winter storms (See 4.8).

4.III.B. Identification and Analysis of Range of Mitigation Options

1. Structural and non-structural mitigation
   The goals identified cover both structural and non-structural options. Local residents and businesses are responsible for structural improvement. Non-structural options include the dissemination of information regarding enhancement of property’s options in case of thunderstorms, high winds and hail. Public education of the dangers of thunderstorms, high winds and hail is vital.

2. Existing policies, regulations, ordinances and land use
   Randolph County and the Cities of Cuthbert and Shellman have adopted the International Building Code. Randolph County has a Code Enforcement Officer on staff. Both Cuthbert and Shellman contract with the County for Code Enforcement services on a case by case basis.

3. Community values, historic, and special considerations
   Cuthbert, Shellman and Randolph County value their private, historic and public property and facilities.

4. New buildings and infrastructure
   Randolph County and the Cities of Cuthbert and Shellman have adopted the International Building Code. Randolph County has a Code Enforcement Officer on staff. Both Cuthbert and Shellman contract with the County for Code Enforcement services on a case by case basis.
5. Existing buildings and infrastructure
Existing buildings suffer damage from winds. Hail damage is usually to personal property, such as metal buildings, cars and structures. Residents in older buildings are encouraged to bring their buildings, both residential and commercial, up to date with building codes for better protection. The analysis did not reveal other options the local governments can do to reduce the impact of thunderstorms in existing buildings and infrastructure. Life saving measures can be accomplished through early warning. The goals directly addressing the encouragement of passing a county wide building code will help to reduce the impact on existing buildings and infrastructures in the sense of tie-downs for mobile homes and renovation of buildings for future purposes.

4.III.C. Thunderstorms, High Winds and Hail – Mitigation Strategy and Recommendation

See Tornado (4.I) and Lightning (4.II)

Mitigation Goal # 1– Reduce the potential for loss of life and damage to property by encouraging residents to maintain structural integrity with their homes and businesses.

Objective #1– Encourage a county wide building code ordinance.

Task 1– Work with county officials to develop a building code that will provide structural integrity in the case of tornados, thunderstorms, lightning, high winds and hail.

Action Step 1– Explore structural options for county building code.
    Status: Completed in 2007 and updated in 2012

Action Step 2 – Explore an ordinance requiring manufactured home tie-downs in the county.
    Status: Completed in 2007

By taking Action Steps 1 and 2, Randolph County will be in a position to better protect the lives of its 7,719 residents and to minimize the damage to 45 critical facilities and non-critical facilities worth approximately $ 103 million.

Action Step 3 – Begin a study to determine the vulnerabilities of the critical facilities in Randolph County, Cuthbert and Shellman and to decide on strategies to deal with the vulnerabilities.
    Status: Completed

By taking Action Step 3, Randolph County will be in a position to minimize the damage to 45 critical facilities worth approximately $ 27,519,551 and non-critical facilities worth approximately $ 76,181,380.

Objective # 2 – Educate citizens to monitor weather information and warnings and to use weather radios, both publicly provided and privately purchased.
Task 1– Encourage residents to purchase weather radios and to monitor weather.

Action Step 1– Distribute information about weather radios, their importance and use, through print and media.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category:</th>
<th>Public Education/Awareness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Responsible Org:</td>
<td>Randolph County EMA, Albany News Channel 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordinating Org:</td>
<td>Randolph County EMA, Albany News Channel 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jurisdiction:</td>
<td>Cuthbert, Shellman and County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timeline:</td>
<td>Twice a year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status:</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costs:</td>
<td>Nominal, $ 300 staff time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding Source:</td>
<td>Departmental operating budget</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By taking Action Step 1, the 7,719 residents of Cuthbert, Shellman and Randolph County will be better protected in the case of thunderstorms, high winds or hail. The weather warnings will also decrease the amount of property damage to the 45 critical facilities worth $ 27,519,551 and the $ 76,181,380 worth of non-critical facilities.

4.III.D. Special Multi-Jurisdictional Strategy

No differences exist between the cities of Cuthbert, Shellman and Randolph County regarding thunderstorms, high winds and hail damage. The risk is the same for all three jurisdictions, and most of the mitigation strategies apply to all three. The City of Shellman needs severe weather warning sirens next, then the populated areas of the county. The public information distribution, the tornado drills and the encouragement of the private purchase of weather radios are measures the Randolph County EMA is taking for all residents in Cuthbert, Shellman and Randolph County.

By upgrading the mobile communications of the local government responders and the Randolph County Fire and Rescue Squad volunteers, earlier weather warnings may be given to the citizens of the three jurisdictions.

4.III.E. Public Information and Awareness Strategy

General public announcements and information will make residents aware of the dangers of thunderstorms, high winds and hail. Measures such as securing outside equipment and furniture in the case of high winds need to be disseminated. This information will enhance public awareness and reduce the risk of lives lost and property damage to both critical and non-critical facilities.
4.IV Wildfires

4.IV.A. Community Mitigation Goals

Timber and forestland, as well as cropland, are the most vulnerable to wildfires. Without proper mitigation, wildfires may spread uncontrolled. Public awareness is a way to mitigate wildfires, since dry conditions and public carelessness or lightning is usually the reason for the wildfires. Preparedness measures include coordination of the emergency agencies with the local Forestry Unit. The issuance of burn permits, or a complete ban of burning, is a mitigating activity.

4.IV.B. Identification and Analysis of Range of Mitigation Options

1. Structural and non-structural mitigation
Wildfire mitigation is basically non-structural, as it includes raising public awareness among landowners and citizens.

2. Existing policies, regulations, ordinances and land use
Randolph County and the Cities of Cuthbert and Shellman each have a zoning ordinance in place and all have been mapped. All jurisdictions have adopted building codes and have code enforcement. The County participates in the National Flood Insurance Program. The Cities do not participate in the National Flood Insurance Program.

3. Community values, historic and special considerations.
Randolph County had approximately 185,700 acres of land in forestry use (2011) and 62,180 acres in harvested cropland (2010). These uses comprise 85% of Randolph County’s total land area. The forest products and crops from this land were valued at $50,745,000 in 2010. The majority of the timberland is under either non-industrial private ownership or owned by the forest industry. The agricultural use is primarily corn, cotton, peanuts, sorghum, soybeans and winter wheat. Approximately 177 farms were in Randolph County in 2007, totaling 90,027 acres.

4. New buildings and infrastructure
Cuthbert, Shellman and Randolph County have building codes according to the International Building Code.

New homes near timber or forestlands, as well as cropland, need to use fire-resistant materials. Safety zones for homes could be created by the installation of stone walls or swimming pools. All newly built structures are required to have smoke detectors, and most insurance companies require smoke detectors in manufactured homes. Private property owners, particularly of timber or forestland, need to be encouraged to maintain firebreaks.

The goals and objectives will help to reduce the impact of this hazard on new buildings and infrastructure due to increased fire protection equipment and accessibility.
5. Existing buildings and infrastructure

The Randolph County Fire and Rescue Squad plans to purchase more effective firefighting equipment through the USDA. This will greatly improve the level of firefighting ability. Ten dry hydrants were installed throughout the county. The Randolph County Board of Commissioners has agreements with local farmers to pump water from their ponds when fighting nearby fires. The Forestry Unit is kept upgraded by the State of Georgia.

The goals and objectives will help to reduce the impact of this hazard on existing buildings and infrastructure due to increased fire protection equipment and accessibility.

Public awareness regarding burning issues will help to decrease the possibility of wildfires. Home and landowners need to be aware that the removal of dead trees and shrubs will assist in keeping the area safe.

Residents also need to be aware that all windows and doors should be shut during a fire to avoid draft. Flammable materials, such as drapes and cloths, should be removed. If the wildfire gets too close to a home, residents are advised to shut off gas valves.

4.IV.C. Wildfires – Mitigation Strategy and Recommendation

Mitigation Goal # 1– Improve the fire-fighting capabilities in Randolph County.

Objective 1– Enhance the fire-fighting equipment and capability of the Randolph County Fire and Rescue volunteers.

Task 1– Explore funding sources to support new fire trucks and equipment needs.

Action Step 1– Research options, through government sources, to buy new fire-fighting trucks and equipment.

Category: Emergency Services
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA, Randolph County Fire and Rescue
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA, Randolph County Fire and Rescue, County Board of Commissioners
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: Annually
Status: Ongoing
Costs: $ 150,000
Funding Source: USDA, DCA, GEMA, FEMA, Georgia Forestry Commission

Task 2 – Train Randolph County Fire and Rescue volunteers regarding wildfires.

Action Step 1 – Provide classes for Randolph County Fire and Rescue volunteers to train for wildfires.

Category: Emergency Services
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA, Randolph County Fire and Rescue
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: Annually
Status: Ongoing
Costs: $ 250 plus printing
Funding Source: GEMA, Georgia Forestry Commission, local

Task 3 – Increase safety of citizens by using a combination of pumping stations and dry hydrants in the county.

Action Step 1 – Coordinate efforts to maintain dry hydrants in the county and identify sites for pumping stations.
Category: Emergency Services
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA, Randolph County Fire and Rescue, Randolph County Board of Commissioners
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA, Randolph County Fire and Rescue, Randolph County Board of Commissioners
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: 2014
Status: Ongoing
Costs: Funding Source: USDA, FEMA, GEMA, DCA

Task 4 – Increase safety of citizens by maintaining access to water sources in the county.

Action Step 1 – Locate and maintain access to farm ponds in rural areas for pumping stations.
Category: Emergency Services
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA, Randolph County Fire and Rescue, Randolph County Board of Commissioners
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA, Randolph County Fire and Rescue, Randolph County Board of Commissioners
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: Annually
Status: New
Costs: $1,500
Funding Source: USDA, FEMA, GEMA, DCA

Benefits from Tasks 1 through 3 would be to increase the firefighting capabilities of the emergency responders and reduce deaths or injury to the 7,719 residents of Randolph County, as well as to prevent potential damage and loss to the 45 critical facilities and non-critical facilities worth approximately $ 103 million. Not listed here would be the value of the crops and the timber and forest land lost.
Mitigation Goal # 2 – Increase public awareness of the danger of wildfires and the prevention of wildfires.

Objective 1– Disseminate information to the public regarding wildfire prevention and safety.

Task 1– Coordinate public relations efforts between Georgia Forestry and the Randolph County Fire and Rescue.

Action Step 1– Publicize materials on wildfire prevention and safety, including burn bans, through print and the media.
Category: Prevention
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA, Randolph County Fire and Rescue, Georgia Forestry Commission
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA, Randolph County Fire and Rescue, Georgia Forestry
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: Annually
Status: Ongoing
Costs: Nominal, $ 500 staff time
Funding Source: Departmental Operating Budget

Action Step 2 – Conduct “How to Have a Firewise Home” workshop for residents.
Category: Prevention
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA, Randolph County Fire and Rescue, Georgia Forestry Commission
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA, Randolph County Fire and Rescue, Georgia Forestry
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: Annually
Status: Ongoing
Costs: Nominal, $ 500 staff time
Funding Source: Georgia Forestry Commission

Action Step 3 – Conduct “Firewise” workshop for community leaders.
Category: Prevention
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA, Randolph County Fire and Rescue, Georgia Forestry Commission
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA, Randolph County Fire and Rescue, Georgia Forestry
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
By implementing Action Steps 1 – 3, potential damage and loss to the 45 critical facilities worth $27,519,551 and non-critical facilities worth approximately $76,181,380 will be lessened. Also, deaths or injury to the 7,719 residents of Randolph County may be prevented.

See Mitigation Step # 1 under 4.III (Thunderstorms, High Winds and Hail).

4.IV.D. Special Multi-Jurisdictional Strategy

Randolph County has the most risk regarding wildfires. Cuthbert and Shellman are relatively protected from wildfires, unless the fire is completely out of control. The installation of dry hydrants will benefit all the jurisdictions. The Fire Insurance Rating (ISO) is 7 in the cities of Cuthbert and Shellman, 8 in the Coleman and Benevolence areas of the county, while the rest of Randolph County is 9.

4.IV.E. Public Information and Awareness Strategy

Public awareness of preventive measures, such as burn bans and debris clearing, will lessen the chance of wildfires. All residents need to be aware of the dangers of wildfires.

4.V Tropical Storms and Hurricanes

4.V.A. Community Mitigation Goals

For Cuthbert, Shellman and Randolph, tropical storms and hurricanes pose constant threats. Due to the fact that Randolph County is located close to the Gulf and the Atlantic coast, the three jurisdictions will always be vulnerable to rainfall from tropical storms. The normal storm season extends from June until November, but the past few years have produced some unusual weather patterns.

Mitigation in the form of advance notice must be developed. This will assist in limiting damage from high winds and flooding rains. Mitigation activities include the identification of floodplains to help save lives and minimize property damage. This will lessen the impact of such storms. Mitigation in the form of preparedness to develop and to disseminate a plan to evacuate and to shelter people from the storm will assist in saving lives and property.

The damage from the winds of tropical storms and hurricane is similar to tornados (See 4.1), as well as thunderstorms, high winds and hail (See 4.2). The goals, objectives and action steps have been modified for some of the steps. Many of the mitigation efforts for tropical storms and hurricanes will also be the same as mitigation efforts for flood (See 4.VII).
4.V.B. Identification and Analysis of Range of Mitigation Options

Many of the measures mentioned in Tornado (4.1) and Thunderstorms, High Winds and Hail (4.2) are applicable to Tropical Storms and Hurricanes.

1. Structural and non-structural mitigation
The identified goals address structural and non-structural options. Randolph County, as well as Cuthbert and Shellman responders, including the Randolph County Fire and Rescue volunteers, should be certain that personnel, vehicles and equipment are maintained and protected. Education and early warning of citizens are non-structural options.

2. Existing policies, regulations and land use
Randolph County and the Cities of Cuthbert and Shellman have adopted the International Building Code. Randolph County has a Code Enforcement Officer on staff. Both Cuthbert and Shellman contract with the County for Code Enforcement services on a case by case basis.

3. Community values, historic and special considerations
The County, Cuthbert and Shellman value their residential, historic and commercial assets and are committed to protecting them against disasters.

4. New buildings and infrastructure
Randolph County and the Cities of Cuthbert and Shellman have adopted the International Building Code. Randolph County has a Code Enforcement Officer on staff. Both Cuthbert and Shellman contract with the County for Code Enforcement services on a case by case basis.

Manufactured housing units are not safe during severe weather, so residents must be encouraged to take shelter in a well-constructed building or a designated emergency shelter. The Emergency Operations Center currently maintains the backup generator and the telephone systems for the county and cities. Designated shelters and areas for evacuation are available to the citizens in the entire county.

The proposed mitigation strategies and building standards will reduce the impact and damage of tornados on existing structures.

5. Existing buildings and infrastructure
Cuthbert, Shellman and Randolph County encourage residents in older buildings, both commercial and residential, to bring their buildings up to a safe standard as in the Building Code standards. The analysis did not reveal any other means of reducing the impact of Tropical Storms and Hurricanes to existing structures, both commercial and residential. Early warning systems can be life-saving. Currently, Cuthbert is the only jurisdiction with an early warning weather system. Before a Tropical Storm or Hurricane, loose objects in the yard or around the house should be secured. Manufactured homes need to be tied down to concrete foundations.

Owners of outside recreational or commercial equipment should be advised to secure their equipment to limit personal property damage.
All citizens should be aware of evacuation routes at homes and businesses. Shelters need to be publicized.

4.V.C. Tropical Storms and Hurricanes – Mitigation Strategy and Recommendation

Most of the mitigation activities in Tornado (See 4.I), Lightning (See 4.2), Thunderstorms, High Winds and Hail (See 4.3) and Flood (See 4.7) apply to Tropical Storms and Hurricanes.

4.V.D. Special Multi-Jurisdictional Strategy

No differences exist between the cities of Cuthbert, Shellman and Randolph County regarding tropical storms and hurricanes hazards. The risk is the same in all three jurisdictions, and most of the mitigation measures for tropical storms and hurricanes apply to all three. Shellman needs weather sirens next, then the county needs sirens for the most populated areas. The public information distribution, the evacuation route drills and the encouragement of the purchase of private radios are measures the Randolph County EMA is taking for all residents in Cuthbert, Shellman and Randolph County.

By improving mobile communications between local government emergency responders and the Randolph County Fire and Rescue volunteers, earlier weather warnings may be given to the citizens of the three areas. Implementation of E911 and the Code Red system have improved the county’s ability to warn citizens of local emergencies. Andrew College provides weather access via the internet that is available to all citizens in the three jurisdictions.

4.V.E. Public Information and Awareness Strategy

Residents need to be informed of tropical storm and hurricane activities and threats. Encouraging the purchase and use of private weather band radios will assist in protecting the health and safety. Education as to needed supplies and routes of evacuation will help to preserve lives.

4.VI. Drought

4.VI.A. Community Mitigation Goals

Drought represents a long, slow process of natural hazards. Reduced rainfall usually begins a drought that greatly impacts the agricultural community of Randolph County. After a period of time, the surface drought goes underground, and ground water supplies become endangered. The process develops over months and years. Farmers are affected the most by drought.

Drought affects the city jurisdictions when water becomes a scarce commodity. Proper farmland irrigation is a method of mitigation and preparedness. Limitations of water usage are also mitigating activities. Randolph County is a member of the Middle Chattahoochee River Council. The County and the Middle Chattahoochee River Council place great importance on educating the public on ways to save water and help lessen the effects of drought.
4.VI.B. Identification and Analysis of Range of Mitigation Options

1. Structural and non-structural mitigation
Promotion of the awareness of the water supply, to the commercial sector and to the private sector, will help protect water resources. Emergency water supplies represent structural mitigation.

2. Existing policies, regulations, ordinances and land use
Randolph County adopted the water use policies recommended by the State of Georgia in 2011. The cities of Cuthbert and Shellman enact water ordinances when water supply is limited. The county of Randolph operates under the Georgia Forestry Commission recommendations regarding drought, as well as the State of Georgia regulations. In 1999, 71 percent of Randolph County land was in agricultural use with timber being the largest crop and peanuts the second. The farmland of Randolph County is the most endangered with drought. Drought presents a severe economic burden to the agricultural community that impacts the rest of the community. Drought also affects the forest and timber industries in that it increases the dangers of poor growth and wildfires.

3. Community values, historic and special considerations
The three jurisdictions value the agricultural sector and its impact on the economic well-being of the county. Although Randolph County is not as agricultural as in the past, much of the economy depends on agriculture. Randolph County has experienced drought conditions in the past. The agricultural community knows that effective mitigation measures are needed to maintain economic well-being.

4. New buildings and infrastructure
Randolph County and the Cities of Cuthbert and Shellman have adopted the International Building Code. Randolph County has a Code Enforcement Officer on staff. Both Cuthbert and Shellman contract with the County for Code Enforcement services on a case by case basis. Cuthbert and Shellman have water supplies and the county operates the water system in the former City of Coleman. Private residents use wells. The goals and objectives address the issue of this hazard on new buildings and infrastructure through the coordination and conservation of water resources.

5. Existing buildings and infrastructure
Buildings and infrastructure are not threatened from drought conditions, except for possible water systems. Private residents and commercial businesses are encouraged to conserve water when necessary and to install the proper pipes, new water-efficient fixtures and monitoring devices for best water practices.

When a drought is declared, water use may be lessened by repair of pipes and faucets, reusing water, and checking air conditioning filters to ensure maximum potential with minimum power. Outdoor awnings can reduce heat, as can planting trees in a yard. The Randolph County Farm Service Agency will assist agricultural producers with information and suggestions for drought.
The goals and objectives address the issue of this hazard on existing buildings and infrastructure through the coordination and conservation of water resources.

4.VI.C. Drought – Mitigation Strategy and Recommendation

Mitigation Goal # 1 – Maintain adequate water supply during drought.

Objective 1– Coordinate with public and private agencies to insure supplies of water during a drought.

Task 1– Educate the citizens of Cuthbert, Shellman and Randolph County regarding the effects of drought on economic activity, environmental resources and public health and safety.

Action Step 1– Disseminate information through print and the media to heighten public awareness of drought conditions and safety.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category:</th>
<th>Public Education/Awareness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Responsible Org:</td>
<td>Randolph County EMA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordinating Org:</td>
<td>Randolph County EMA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jurisdiction:</td>
<td>Cuthbert, Shellman and County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timeline:</td>
<td>Annually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status:</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costs:</td>
<td>Nominal, $ 300 staff time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding Source:</td>
<td>Department Operating Budget</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Action Step 2 – Encourage the three jurisdictions to enact ordinances to preserve water during times of drought.

Status: Completed

The benefits of Action Steps 1 and 2 will help to keep citizens informed and aware of drought conditions and possible mitigating actions. Fires are the greatest danger during times of drought. The critical and non-critical facilities are not at particular risk. The agricultural structures in Randolph County would probably not be affected unless in the event of a fire. Conservation of water resources and proper application of irrigation will assist in lessening drought effects on the agricultural industry.

See Mitigation Goal # 1 in Section 4.III (Thunderstorms, High Winds and Hail) for action steps regarding the county adopting building codes.

4.VI.D. Special Multi-Jurisdictional Strategy

Randolph County has the greatest risk from drought, but the effects in Cuthbert and Shellman will have no differences. Mitigation measures for drought will generally apply to all jurisdictions, especially in the aware of public awareness and education. Cuthbert and Shellman have city water systems. The Cuthbert City Water System covers the households within in the city limits and some outside the city limits. It has the capacity to store 1,000,000 gallons of...
water. The Shellman City Water System covers the households in the city limits and stores 250,000 gallons of water. The former Coleman City Water System, now operated by Randolph County, covers the households in the city limits and stores 100,000 gallons of water. Residents in the county rely on individual wells. These residents stand to be in danger if the groundwater level drops too low from drought conditions. An agricultural drought would greatly affect Randolph County.

The three jurisdictions need to enforce the statewide on burning and water conservation.

4.VI.E. Public Information and Awareness Strategy

Educational information given out through the print and media will advise and inform citizens regarding water conservation and drought dangers. Information given through the Randolph County Agricultural Extension Service will assist the agricultural industry.

4.VII. Flood

4.VII.A. Community Mitigation Goals

Floods are widespread and regularly occurring natural hazards. Although Randolph County has experienced flooding in the past, specifically in 1994 and 2005, Shellman is at greater risk for flood than the cities of Cuthbert and Randolph County. Randolph County is in the path of various tropical storms and hurricanes, but Randolph County is at higher point than many of the surrounding jurisdictions. Flooding does not present as great a risk to life as it does to property damage, particularly homes, roads and bridges. Diminishing damage from flooding is a mitigation goal that needs to be addressed.

Since flooding occurs due to excessive rainfall, severe thunderstorms, and tropical storms and hurricanes, the goals, objectives, tasks and action steps in Tornadoes (4.I), Lightning (4.II), Thunderstorms, High Winds and Hail (4.III) and Tropical Storms and Hurricanes (4.V) also apply.

4.VII.B. Identification and Analysis of Range of Mitigation Options

1. Structural and non-structural mitigation
Structural mitigation includes identifying problem areas, especially bridges and roads. The storm drainage systems of all jurisdictions need to be kept free of debris to reduce flooding risk. Storm drainpipes have been placed under roads and this will assist with flooding. Ditches along roads have been cleared and are being kept debris free. Non-structural mitigation measures, such as increasing public awareness of the dangers of flooded rivers and roads, will provide more opportunities for citizens to understand flooding.
2. Existing policies, regulations, ordinances and land use
Randolph County and the Cities of Cuthbert and Shellman have adopted the International
Building Code. Randolph County has a Code Enforcement Officer on staff. Both Cuthbert and
Shellman contract with the County for Code Enforcement services on a case by case basis.

3. Community values, historic and special conditions.
The existing floodplain in the county is located in Shellman. There is almost no development on
this floodplain.

4. New buildings and infrastructure
Randolph County and the Cities of Cuthbert and Shellman have adopted the International
Building Code. Randolph County has a Code Enforcement Officer on staff. Both Cuthbert and
Shellman contract with the County for Code Enforcement services on a case by case basis.

New roads and bridges are built with appropriate storm drainage systems and culverts. Existing
roads and bridges have been documented as needing assessment and maintenance. The county is
mapped.

The goal directly addressing the issue of not building in the flood plain will assist in reducing the
impact of this hazard on new buildings and infrastructure.

5. Existing buildings and infrastructure
The proposed mitigation goals will assist in reducing the effects of flooding on existing roads,
bridges, buildings and infrastructure by regulating the flow of storm waters. Much flooding in
the county is a result of creek overflow from heavy thunderstorms or tropical storms and
hurricanes. Flooding in Cuthbert and Shellman, while usually resulting from heavy
thunderstorms or tropical storms and hurricanes, occur from improper storm water drainage. The
Cities of Cuthbert and Shellman have worked to decrease damage from storm water drainage.
Better warnings are also provided in areas that still flood. The county is mapped, E911
addressed and flood base elevations have been determined throughout the county. This will
assist in reducing flood hazard. Existing structures in flood prone areas can be protected against
flooding by stockpiling emergency building materials in homes, businesses and the Shellman
Government agencies. Residents in flood areas are advised, as part of the public storm
information, to cut off electricity, water and propane gas services. Fuse boxes should be
elevated. Residents in vehicles are advised to turn around and go another route when a road is
flooded. The county puts up warnings when roads flood in the county. Stalled cars should be
abandoned.

The goals and objectives regarding the monitoring of flooded roads may help to reduce the
impact of this hazard on existing buildings and infrastructure.

4.VII.C. Flood-Mitigation Strategy and Recommendation

Mitigation Goal # 1– Reduce flooding damage to private and public property.

Objective 1– Protect private and public property from flooding.
Task 1– Encourage citizens not to build in the floodplain.

Action Step 1– Disseminate information stating the inadvisability of building in a flood plain.

Category: Prevention
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA, Shellman, local agencies
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA, Shellman, local agencies
Jurisdiction: Shellman, County
Timeline: Annually
Status: Ongoing
Costs: Nominal, $ 250 staff time
Funding Source: Local

Benefits of Objective 1 include the decreased possibility of personal or property damage to private residents or business owners from building in a floodplain.

Objective 2 – Increase safety of public roads and bridges from flooding.

Task 1– Maintain local roads and bridges.

Action Step 1– Continue to monitor roads that present possible flood hazard conditions and correct when possible.

Category: Prevention
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA, Randolph County Road Dept.
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA, Randolph County Road Dept.
Jurisdiction: Randolph County
Timeline: Annually
Status: Ongoing
Costs: Nominal, $ 500 staff time
Funding Source: Local

Action Step 2 – Work with the jurisdictions of Randolph County, Cuthbert and Shellman to identify and to search funding in an effort to minimize the drainage and ditch problems.

Category: Property Protection
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA, Randolph County, Cuthbert, Shellman, All Road and Public Works Departments
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA
Jurisdiction: Randolph County, Cuthbert, Shellman
Timeline: Annually
Status: Ongoing
Costs: Nominal, $ 250 staff time
Funding Source: Local, Departmental Budgets

Action Step 3 – Begin FEMA mapping to encourage participation in the NFIP and to adopt a floodplain protection ordinance.
Status: Completed in 2010

Action Step 4 – The Cities of Shellman and Cuthbert will adopt model flood plain ordinances and maps and apply to DNR to participate in the NFIP program.
Category: Property Protection, Prevention
Responsible Org: City of Shellman, City of Cuthbert, Randolph County EMA
Coordinating Org: City of Shellman, City of Cuthbert
Jurisdiction: City of Shellman, City of Cuthbert
Timeline: Annually
Status: Ongoing
Costs: Nominal, $ 250 staff time
Funding Source: Local

Action Step 5 – Randolph County will continue to enforce the floodplain ordinance.
Category: Property Protection, Prevention
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA, Randolph County BOC
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA, Randolph County BOC
Jurisdiction: Randolph County
Timeline: Annually
Status: Ongoing
Costs: Nominal, $ 250 staff time
Funding Source: Local

Benefits of Objective 2 include increased safety and less likelihood of death or injury to the 7,719 citizens of Cuthbert, Shellman and Randolph County, as well as decreased likelihood of property damage to $ 103 million worth of 45 critical facilities and non-critical facilities. The benefits to the City of Shellman for participation in the NFIP include the ability of the citizens of Shellman to obtain flood insurance.

4.VII.D. Special Multi-Jurisdictional Strategy

Shellman is the only jurisdiction in the county with a floodplain. Most of the county flooding is the result of creek overflow and some flooding in small isolated depressions with no outlets due to heavy thunderstorms or tropical storms and hurricanes. The county is working to improve culverts and storm drainage. Local governments in Cuthbert and Shellman have all addressed storm drainage problems and appropriate warnings.
4.VII.E. Public Information and Awareness Strategy

The awareness of potential flooding is heightened in the community by constant monitoring of roads and the floodplain.

4.VIII. Winter Storms

4.VIII.A. Community Mitigation Goals

Cuthbert, Shellman and Randolph County, located in southwest Georgia, do not have many winter storms or storm and ice problems. This is hazardous in itself, as people, including emergency responders, are not used to driving in winter storm conditions and residents are not used to surviving in winter storm temperatures. Fallen tree limbs and downed power lines cause much damage. Mitigation of winter storms can be accomplished by encouraging protective construction techniques, such as installation of power and telephone lines underground.

Planning for large scale power outages with freezing temperatures is also a mitigation strategy. Emergency transportation and delivery of generators and necessities to homebound citizens are mitigation preparation items. Emergency response includes clearing icy roads, clearing debris, repairing power lines and transporting stranded residents and motorists to safety.

Mitigation can include community awareness and public education. Utility companies may be requested to reduce shut out during severe cold weather to prevent death and injuries. Response and recovery of individuals in extreme cold requires an adequate distribution of resources and shelter.

The following mitigation efforts will help residents understand that certain actions may improve chances of survival and minimize damage.

4.VIII.B. Identification and Analysis of Range of Mitigation Options

1. Structural and non-structural mitigation
   The Community Awareness Goal addresses structural and non-structural measures. To reduce power outages, as well as to decrease the likelihood of damage to structures, mitigation prevention efforts are necessary. Community awareness of winter storms represents a non-structural mitigation.

2. Existing policies, regulations, ordinances and land use
   Randolph County and the Cities of Cuthbert and Shellman have adopted the International Building Code. Randolph County has a Code Enforcement Officer on staff. Both Cuthbert and Shellman contract with the County for Code Enforcement services on a case by case basis.

3. Community values, historic and special considerations
   The communities value their property and structures.
4. New buildings and infrastructure
Randolph County and the Cities of Cuthbert and Shellman have adopted the International Building Code. Randolph County has a Code Enforcement Officer on staff. Both Cuthbert and Shellman contract with the County for Code Enforcement services on a case by case basis. Existing owners of residential and commercial properties are encouraged to upgrade their buildings to meet code standards. As a rule, buildings and homes are not affected by winter storms unless damaged by falling limbs.

Although the goals and objectives do not reduce the impact of this hazard on new buildings and infrastructure, they do work to reduce the impact on the people in the buildings.

5. Existing buildings and infrastructure
As long as roofs are strong, homes and buildings can usually withstand winter storms unless damaged by falling limbs or debris. Mitigation efforts to encourage citizens to build roofs that can withstand loads of snow are one option to increase safety and decrease property damage. The threat of debris and tree limbs falling on buildings can be countered by meeting with the power companies and local agencies, as well as encouraging private citizens, to keep their trees pruned.

Highways and streets pose a danger during winter storms. Salt or sand distribution on ice is a mitigation strategy.

Citizens need to be encouraged to keep warm clothing and supplies and to listen to the weather radios to monitor winter storms.

Although the goals and objectives do not reduce the impact of this hazard on existing buildings and infrastructure, they do work to reduce the impact on the people in the buildings.

4.VIII.C. Winter Storms – Mitigation Strategy and Recommendation

Mitigation Goal 1– Minimize the dangers of power outages to residents.

Objective 1– Implement discussion between power companies regarding power outage timelines.

Task 1– Identify a possible timeline for the recovery of power.

Action Step 1– Plan a meeting between the local governments’ public works departments, Georgia Power, Cobb EMC and Sumter Electric. Status: Completed

The benefits of Objective 1 will be felt by all 7,719 residents of Cuthbert, Shellman and Randolph County in that a possible timeline for restoration of power will guide residents in the scope of supplies needed to survive during a power outage.

Mitigation Goal 2 – Minimize and prevent dangers and damages of winter storms.
Objective 1– Disseminate strategies to protect residents.

Task 1– Distribute information about winter storm safety.
Action Step 1 Promote winter storm safety through print and media.

Category: Public Education/Awareness
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: Annually
Status: Ongoing
Costs: Nominal, $ 300 staff time plus printing
Funding Source: Department Operating Budget

Objective 2 – Maintain emergency vehicles so that winter storms do not damage the equipment.

Task 1– Reduce exposure to and damage from winter storms to emergency vehicles.

Action Step 1– Map out a timeline to check and to winterize emergency vehicles.
Category: Prevention
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA, County and local government agencies
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA, County and local government agencies
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and Randolph County
Timeline: Annually
Status: Ongoing
Costs: Nominal, $ 300 staff time, $ 500 vehicle maintenance
Funding Source: Department Operating Budget, Local

Objective 3 – Train emergency personnel to respond effectively during winter storms.

Task 1– Meet with emergency personnel to discuss potential winter storm weather and procedures.

Action Step 1– Discuss response steps, needs and actions with emergency personnel in all local government agencies and with the Randolph County Fire and Rescue volunteers.

Category: Prevention
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA, local government emergency agencies
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and Randolph County
Timeline: Annually
Status: Ongoing
Costs: Nominal, $ 250 staff time
Funding Source: Department Operating Budget, Local
Objective 4 – Obtain and maintain enough generators to supply power to high risk populations.

Task 1 – Discuss potential areas of need for generators with all three jurisdictions in an effort to enhance emergency preparedness.

Action Step 1– Meet with representatives from all three jurisdictions to discuss generator needs for high risk populations.

Category: Preparedness
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA, local Government agency officials
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: Annually
Status: Ongoing
Costs: Nominal, $ 250 staff time; $ 25,000.00 for generators
Funding Source: Departmental Operating Budgets, GEMA, FEMA, private sources

Benefits of Objectives 1 to 4 with the Action Steps will help to reduce loss of life and to minimize likelihood of injury to the 7,719 residents of Cuthbert, Shellman and Randolph County, as well as to reduce the potential for damage to $ 103 million worth of 45 critical facilities and non-critical facilities.

See Mitigation Goal # 1 in Section 4.III (Thunderstorms, High Winds and Hail) for action steps regarding the county adopting building codes and studying critical facilities.

4.VIII.D. Special Multi-Jurisdictional Strategy

No differences exist between the cities of Cuthbert, Shellman and Randolph County regarding winter storm hazards. The risk is the same in all three jurisdictions, and most of the mitigation measures for winter storms apply to all three. Transportation problems would occur in each jurisdiction. Crops in Randolph County stand to be affected by the freeze. The necessity to keep the roads free of ice affects all jurisdictions.

4.VIII.E. Public Information and Awareness Strategy

The information released through print and media regarding winter storms will raise public awareness of the danger of winter storms. By meeting with emergency personnel, both local government and volunteer, awareness of the dangers of winter storms will be heightened throughout the three jurisdictions.
4.IX Earthquakes

4.IX.A. Community Mitigation Goals

Cuthbert, Shellman and Randolph do not stand in much danger of an earthquake, but residents need to be aware that the area is located on a fault line. Since the likelihood of an earthquake is so small, emergency responders and residents will not know how to act unless they are informed of the proper safety procedures to follow. By encouraging proper building analysis, residents stand a better chance of surviving an earthquake. Information is the key. People need to know to turn off gas and waterlines in the event of an earthquake. They also need to be informed of the aftershock probability. Residents need to be aware of area shelters.

4.IX.B. Identification and Analysis of Range of Mitigation Options

1. Structural and non-structural mitigation.
The identified goals address structural and non-structural options. Randolph County, as well as Cuthbert and Shellman responders, including the Randolph County Fire and Rescue volunteers, should be certain that personnel, vehicles and equipment are maintained and protected. Education and early warning of citizens are non-structural options.

2. Existing policies, regulations and land use.
Randolph County and the Cities of Cuthbert and Shellman have adopted the International Building Code. Randolph County has a Code Enforcement Officer on staff. Both Cuthbert and Shellman contract with the County for Code Enforcement services on a case by case basis.

3. Community values, historic and special considerations
The county and Cuthbert and Shellman value their residential, historic and commercial assets and are committed to protecting them against disasters.

Randolph County and the Cities of Cuthbert and Shellman have adopted the International Building Code. Randolph County has a Code Enforcement Officer on staff. Both Cuthbert and Shellman contract with the County for Code Enforcement services on a case by case basis.

Manufactured housing units are not safe during an earthquake, so residents must be encouraged to take shelter in a well-constructed building or a designated shelter. The Emergency Operations Center maintains the backup generator and the telephone systems for the county and cities. Designated shelters and areas for evacuation are available to the citizens in the entire county.

The proposed mitigation strategies and building standards will reduce the impact and damage of earthquakes on existing structures.

5. Existing buildings and infrastructure.
Older and historic homes, which are prevalent in Cuthbert and Shellman, manufactured homes, steel buildings and vehicles are not safe or secure during an earthquake. The local governments encourage residents, both in private and commercial older buildings to bring them up to a safe...
standard. Analysis does not indicate any other options the local governments can do to reduce the impact of tornados on existing buildings and infrastructure. Early warnings will save lives. As part of the public awareness strategy, citizens are advised to leave vehicles, manufactured homes and substandard residential and commercial buildings to take shelter in a well-built building with a strong foundation or an emergency shelter. The goals and objectives do not reduce the impact of this hazard on existing buildings and infrastructure, only in the sense if the building code is adopted and used for renovations. By discussing basic safety levels, the impact of this hazard on the people in the buildings may be reduced.

4.IX.C. Earthquakes – Mitigation Strategy and Recommendation

Mitigation Goal # 1– Protect the safety of the citizens.

Objective 1– Provide public information regarding emergency measures during an earthquake.

Task 1– Educate the public about procedures to follow during earthquakes.

Action Step 1– Disseminate information to print and local media regarding actions to take in the event of an earthquake.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category:</th>
<th>Preparedness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Responsible Org:</td>
<td>Randolph County EMA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordinating Org:</td>
<td>Randolph County EMA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jurisdiction:</td>
<td>Cuthbert, Shellman and County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timeline:</td>
<td>Annually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status:</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costs:</td>
<td>Nominal, $ 150 staff time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding Source:</td>
<td>Departmental Operating Budget</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Objective 2 – Protect and reduce the damage to the buildings and infrastructure in the three jurisdictions.

Task 1 – Encourage the enforcement of building codes.

Action Step 1– Meet with representatives from the three jurisdictions to discuss basic levels of safety during an earthquake.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category:</th>
<th>Preparedness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Responsible Org:</td>
<td>Randolph County EMA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordinating Org:</td>
<td>Randolph County EMA, officials from Cuthbert, Shellman and County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jurisdiction:</td>
<td>Cuthbert, Shellman and County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timeline:</td>
<td>Annually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status:</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costs:</td>
<td>Nominal, $ 150 staff time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding Source:</td>
<td>Departmental Operating Budget</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Task 2 – Encourage the cities to study the critical facilities and infrastructure for vulnerabilities and to address these vulnerabilities.

Action Step1 – Meet with representatives from the jurisdictions in an effort to survey the critical facilities and infrastructure, including gas lines, roads, etc. and to come up with a plan to address the vulnerabilities.

Status: Completed

The benefits of Objectives 1 and 2 will help to protect the lives of the 7,719 residents of Cuthbert, Shellman and Randolph County as well as to protect and limit damage to the 45 critical facilities worth $27,519,551 and the non-critical facilities worth approximately $76,181,380.

4.IX.D. Special Multi-Jurisdictional Strategy
No differences exist between the cities of Cuthbert, Shellman and Randolph County regarding earthquakes. The risk is the same in all three jurisdictions, and most of the mitigation measures for earthquakes apply to all three.

4.IX.E. Public Information and Awareness Strategy

Heightened public information and awareness is necessary in the case of an earthquake. Citizens need to know to turn off all gas and water lines immediately after an earthquake.

Citizens need to be aware to get off the road if traveling in a vehicle, but not to get under power lines, bridges or overpasses. Citizens also need to be informed about aftershocks.
There have been no changes in the overall priorities of Randolph County, Cuthbert or Shellman as they relate to mitigation since completion of the 2007 Randolph County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan.
5.1. Power Outages

5.1.A. Community Mitigation Goals

Cuthbert, Shellman and Randolph County are all affected by power outages. Some of this has been covered in Tornadoes (See 4.1), Thunderstorms, High Winds and Hail (See 4.3) and Winter Storms (See 4.8).

The most important mitigation goal in the case of a power outage is to ensure that the residents of the county know the proper procedure of what to do and what not to do. Preventive measures such as trimming trees off power lines and encouraging residents to keep dead trees pruned are mitigation efforts.

Another mitigation goal is to ensure that enough backup power in the form of generators is available for citizens during a prolonged power outage.

5.1.B. Identification and Analysis of Range of Mitigation Options

1. Structural and non-structural mitigation.
   Cuthbert and Shellman enforce Building Codes according to Southern Building Code standards. Randolph County is currently working on a building code. Non-structural mitigation includes protective strategies in term of supplies and power cutoff in times of power outages.

2. Existing policies, regulations, ordinances and land use.
   Georgia Power, Cobb EMC and Sumter EMC all serve Randolph County. The Randolph County Fire and Rescue Squad assists all emergency responders during a power outage. Arrangements are made to handle traffic at the intersection of US Highway 82 and US Highway 27 bypass.

3. Community values, historic, and special considerations.
   The Southwest Georgia Regional Medical Center currently has a backup system in case of power failure, as does the Joe-Anne Burgin Nursing Home. Generators are available for use for the Emergency Operations Center. The Randolph County Fire and Rescue Squad maintains several generators for residents of the city and county who need power for reasons such as medical.

   Cuthbert and Shellman enforce Building Codes according to Southern Building Code standards. Randolph County is currently working on a building code. The goals and objectives listed here will not directly reduce the impact of this hazard on new buildings and infrastructure, only in the sense of better safety knowledge for residents when a power outage occurs.

5. Existing buildings and infrastructure.
   In the mitigation strategy, one of the main goals is facilitating cooperation between the three power suppliers and the emergency responders. Making sure that the Southwest Regional Medical Center and the Joe-Anne Burgin Nursing Home maintain power is a necessity. By working with all the agencies, the inconvenience and possible dangers posed by a power outage will be mitigated. Citizens need to know proper procedure to follow in the case of a power
outage. The goals and objectives do not reduce the impact of this hazard on existing buildings and infrastructures except to encourage inter-agency cooperation in getting the power working as quickly as possible and to minimize the impact on the citizenry.

5.1.C. Power Outages – Mitigation Strategy and Recommendation

Mitigation Goal #1– Protect the lives of the residents in case of a power outage.

Objective 1– Disseminate information via print or media regarding public safety announcements.

Task 1– Inform the public of steps to take in times of power outages, procedures to follow and contacts.

Action Step 1– Publish information regarding safety strategies in times of a power outage.

Category: Protection
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA, all local government emergency responders
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: 2006
Status: Completed
Costs: Nominal, $ 300 plus staff time
Funding Source: Local

Objective 2 – Coordinate activities during a power outage with all local service electric power suppliers.

Task 1– Meet with local electricity power suppliers regarding protocol and communications strategy.

Action Step 1– Prepare a strategy for local electricity power suppliers and emergency responders to follow.

Category: Protection
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA, Sumter Electric, Cobb EMC, Georgia Power
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: 2006
Status: Deferred to 2014 due to staff changes
Costs: Nominal, $ 200 staff time
Funding Source: Departmental Operating Budget

In the event of a power outage, Objectives 1 and 2 would help assure effective emergency knowledge and response, and prevent injury or death among the 7,719 residents of Cuthbert, Shellman and Randolph County, as well as prevent damage to the 45 critical facilities worth $27,519,551 and damage to non-critical structures worth approximately $76,181,380.
5.1.D. Special Multi-Jurisdictional Strategy

Cuthbert, Shellman and Randolph County are all vulnerable to power outages. All emergency responders and power suppliers need to be aware of critical areas, such as the hospital and nursing home.

5.1.E. Public Information and Awareness Strategy

Disseminating information through print and media will enhance public information and awareness.

5.II. Railroad Accidents

5.II.A. Community Mitigation Goals

Railroads accidents are not likely to happen in Randolph County, but citizens must be protected if they do happen, particularly if chemical spills or hazardous materials are involved (See 5.3). Cuthbert and Shellman are most at risk for railroad accidents in terms of population. Cuthbert in particular is at risk because the train changes daily on the tracks. The cargo may contain dangerous or hazardous materials. (See 5.3).

The most important goal in mitigation of railroad accidents is to secure the site and to get the injured to safety. The National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) handles the railroad accidents. First responders need to know how to get people to safety and to protect citizens in case of the release of chemicals or hazardous materials (See 5.3).

Outlining responsibilities and developing operational plans are critical as a coordinated approach to response.

5.II.B. Identification and Analysis of Range of Mitigation Options

1. Structural and non-structural mitigation.
Structural measures may be taken be buildings close to a railroad accident. Records or inventory may need to be secured.

2. Existing policies, regulations, ordinances and land use.
The Randolph County Fire and Rescue Squad and the local government emergency responders are to respond to a railroad accident, provide assistant to the injured and secure the area for NTSB arrival. All spectators and news media are to be kept from the scene until the arrival of the NTSB.
3. Community values, historic and special consideration. Railroads go through Cuthbert and Shellman. The communities are aware of the risk of railroad accidents. The county also is aware of the measures involved in an accident.

4. New buildings and infrastructure. Cuthbert, Shellman and Randolph County have all adopted the International Building Code. The goals and objectives do not directly reduce the impact of this hazard on new buildings and infrastructure, but they do increase the safety of the citizens of the county.

5. Existing buildings and infrastructure. Buildings near the scene of a railroad accident may need to be evacuated. If important storage is in the buildings, the contents may need to be removed. The building owner is responsible for the removal of the contents.

In the event of a railroad accident, residents need to know proper procedure, such as not approaching the accident. In extreme cases of a railroad accident, evacuation may be necessary. The goals and objectives do not directly reduce the impact of this hazard on existing buildings and infrastructure, but they do increase the safety of the citizens of the county.

5.II.C. Railroad Accidents – Mitigation Strategy and Recommendation

Mitigation Goal #1– Provide proper procedures and response training to emergency workers for a railroad accident.

Objective 1– Train emergency responders in the proper procedures for railroad accidents.

Task 1– Provide training opportunities to all emergency workers.

Action Step 1– Hold a training session for railroad accident procedure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category:</th>
<th>Emergency Services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Responsible Org:</td>
<td>Randolph County EMA, all local government emergency responders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordinating Org:</td>
<td>Randolph County EMA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jurisdiction:</td>
<td>Cuthbert, Shellman and County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timeline:</td>
<td>2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status:</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costs:</td>
<td>Nominal, $ 300 staff time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding Source:</td>
<td>Local</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the event of a railroad accident, Objective 1 will help assure effective emergency knowledge and to prevent injury or deaths among the 7,719 residents of Cuthbert, Shellman and Randolph County, as well as to prevent damage to the 45 critical facilities worth $ 27,519,551 and the non-critical facilities worth approximately $ 76,181,380.
Mitigation Goal # 2 – Educate the public regarding public safety and proper procedure in the case of a railroad accident.

Objective 1 – Disseminate information to the general public regarding railroad accidents and procedures.

Task 1 – Promote public safety through announcements via print and other media.

Action Step 1 – Publish information regarding safety measures during railroad accidents.

Category: Public Awareness
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA, all local government emergency responders
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: Annually
Status: Ongoing
Costs: Nominal, $150 staff time
Funding Source: Departmental Operating Budget

In the event of a railroad accident, Objective 1 will help assure effective emergency knowledge and to prevent injury or deaths among the 7,719 residents of Cuthbert, Shellman and Randolph County, as well as to prevent damage to the 37 critical facilities worth approximately 38.4 million and the non-critical facilities worth approximately 115.5 million dollars.

5.II.D. Special Multi-Jurisdictional Strategy

Cuthbert and Shellman are at the greatest risk for railroad accidents in terms of population. The Randolph County Fire and Rescue Squad, the Cuthbert Fire Department and the Shellman Volunteer Fire Department all respond to the needs of the injured. The Randolph County EMA Agency is responsible for containment and securing the accident until the arrival of the NTSB.

5.II.E. Public Information and Awareness Strategy

Although risks from railroad accidents are low, citizens need to be aware of proper procedure to follow in case of an accident. In the case of a railroad accident involving hazardous materials, citizens need to be aware of proper procedure and protection techniques.

5.III. Chemical Spills

5.III.A. Community Mitigation Goals

Although there are no industries in Randolph County that use large quantities of hazardous materials, Georgia Feed transports chicken renderings. Agricultural industries, such as Southern States, often transport fertilizer and farm chemicals. Farmers themselves often transport
chemicals from one field to another. The fact that two major United States highways, U.S. 27 and U.S. 82 intersect in Cuthbert, places the entire county in significant risk of transportation accidents and hazardous materials releases.

The single most important mitigation goal in the case of a chemical or hazardous materials spill on the highway is the identification, control and containment of the substances. This requires first responders to have a sound knowledge of hazardous and chemical materials’ volatility and properties.

Mitigation activities for transportation accidents involving different modes of transportation, including railroad (See 5.2) may be accomplished by properly maintaining roads, railroad tracks and traffic control devices. Inspection of vehicles to eliminate safety deficiencies and routing traffic through the safest highways are also mitigation strategies.

Mitigation activities in the case of an accident include having responsibilities for first responders outlined and developing operational plans.

5.III.B. Identification and Analysis of Range of Mitigation Options

1. Structural and non-structural mitigation.
The private sector may take structural measures by securing their handled materials. The public sector primarily has non-structural option.

2. Existing policies, regulations, ordinances and land use.
The Randolph County Fire and Rescue Squad and the Cuthbert Fire Department are first responders in the case of a chemical spill or hazardous material release. They are responsible for the containment of the hazard. As a rule, the clean-up is performed by the company that caused the pollution or contractors of the insurance companies.

Local traffic laws and their enforcement mitigate in-transit releases due to transportation accidents. The railroad is responsible for upkeep of the tracks (See 5.2.)

The hospital has a containment facility to clean up one person at a time. Each of the fire stations in the county has a shower for clean-up of first responders.

3. Community values, historic, and special considerations.
The City of Cuthbert is aware of its location as a major federal highway intersection. Community emergency workers are aware of the significant risk of a chemical spill or hazardous material release through accidents. The opening of the bypass around Cuthbert for Highway 27 has reduced the possibility of accidents. When Highway 82 becomes a four lane through to Alabama, this will also reduce the danger of accidents within the city limits. These accidents or releases may happen in any part of the county. These accidents or releases need to be avoided at all possible costs, and, if they do occur, they must be handled promptly and effectively.
4. New buildings and infrastructure. Cuthbert, Shellman and Randolph County have all adopted the International Building Code. All industries that look to come to Randolph County meet with the Development Authority to insure that all federal standards and guidelines are met. The goals and objectives will not reduce the impact of this hazard on new buildings and infrastructure except in the sense of improving the safety of the citizens and residents of the buildings.

5. Existing buildings and infrastructure. In the mitigation strategy, it is important that the commercial vehicles that travel through the county know that there is a secure parking area for temporary overnight parking. This will reduce the danger of accidents due to tired drivers. This will also keep roads from stopping in inappropriate places.

In the event of a chemical spill or hazardous material accident, citizens need to be informed to stay indoors or in their vehicles. They need to know to seal their home so that contaminants will not enter. Wet towels and duct tape should be used to seal gaps under doorways and windows; fireplace chimneys should be closed; and ventilation systems turned off. At times, evacuation may be necessary. The location of the shelters needs to be publicized. The goals and objectives will not reduce the impact of this hazard on existing buildings and infrastructure except in the sense of improving the safety of the citizens and residents of the buildings.

5.III.C. Chemical Spills – Mitigation Strategy and Recommendation

Mitigation Goal #1– Insure that emergency responders are trained and stay current with the risks, properties and appropriate mitigation measures associated with hazardous materials.

Objective 1– Join and maintain active membership in emergency, governmental and non-governmental associations as appropriate.

Task 1– Establish budget for memberships in appropriate associations.

Action Step 1– Incorporate costs for membership in appropriate associations in the EMA budget.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category:</th>
<th>Prevention</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Responsible Org:</td>
<td>Randolph County EMA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordinating Org:</td>
<td>Randolph County EMA, City and county local governments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jurisdiction:</td>
<td>Cuthbert, Shellman-and County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timeline:</td>
<td>Annually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status:</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costs:</td>
<td>$ 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding Source:</td>
<td>Local governments</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Task 2 – Designate an individual to serve as the chemical spill and hazardous material contact person.

Action Step 1– Designation by EMA Director of an individual to serve as the chemical spill and hazardous material contact person.

Category: Emergency Services
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA, Randolph County Fire and Rescue, local emergency responders
Coordinating Org: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: Annually
Status: Ongoing
Costs: Unknown
Funding Source: Local

In the event of a chemical spill or hazardous material release, Tasks 1 and 2 would help assure effective emergency knowledge and response, and prevent injury or deaths among the 7,719 residents of Cuthbert, Shellman and Randolph County, as well as prevent damage to the 45 critical facilities worth $27,519,551 and non-critical structures worth approximately $76,181,380.

Mitigation Goal #2 – Prepare to respond appropriately to any foreseeable chemical spill or hazardous material release.

Objective 1– Participate in the GEMA All Hazards Council and other associations as appropriate.

Task 1– Maintain position on All Hazards Council.

Action Step 1– Network with emergency personnel staff on All Hazards Council.

Category: Emergency Services
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: Twice a year
Status: Ongoing
Costs: Nominal, $100 staff time
Funding Source: Local government
Objective 2 – Secure external funding sources to help finance local chemical or hazardous material cleanup spaces.

Task 1 – Contact emergency personnel staff at state and federal level.

Action Step 1 – Submit competitive applications to fund equipment and training when potential funding sources are identified.

Category: Emergency Services
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: Annually
Status: Ongoing
Costs: Nominal, $300 staff time
Funding Source: Department Operating Budgets

Task 2 – Contact appropriate private sector agencies, particularly the medical services field.

Category: Emergency Services
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: Annually
Status: Ongoing
Costs: Nominal, $300 staff time
Funding Source: Department Operating Budgets

The benefits of Objective 1 and 2 would help to assure effective emergency knowledge and response, and prevent injury or deaths among the 7,719 residents of Cuthbert, Shellman and Randolph County, as well as to prevent damage to the 45 critical facilities worth $27,519,551 and damage to non-critical structures worth approximately $76,181,380.

Objective 3 – Provide training to emergency responders in appropriate response techniques.

Task 1 – Participate in All Hazards Council educational programs and training exercises.

Action Step 1 – Provide opportunities for emergency responders to participate in educational programs and training exercises.

Category: Emergency Services
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: Annually
Status: Ongoing
Costs: Nominal, $500 travel and fees
Funding Source: Departmental Operating Budgets, Local
The benefit of Objective 3 would help to assure effective emergency knowledge and response for emergency workers and to prevent injury or deaths among the 7,719 residents of Cuthbert, Shellman and Randolph County, as well as to prevent damage to the 45 critical facilities and damage to non-critical facilities worth $76,181,380.

Mitigation Goal # 3 – Prepare the residents of the four jurisdictions on proper procedure during a chemical spill or hazardous material release.

Objective 1– Protect the lives of citizens in the event of a chemical spill or hazardous materials release.

Task 1– Issue public safety announcements in the event of a chemical spill or hazardous materials release.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action Step 1– Inform the public of the location, extent, dangers and proper procedures to follow in the event of a spill or release.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Category: Protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA, all local emergency responders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timeline: Annually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status: Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costs: Nominal, $300 for staff time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding Source: Departmental budgets</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Action Step 2 – Inform occupants of schools and critical facilities of the proper emergency procedures to follow when a chemical spill occurs.

| Category: Protection |
| Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA |
| Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA, all local emergency responders |
| Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County |
| Timeline: 1 school per year |
| Status: Ongoing |
| Costs: Nominal, $300 for staff time |
| Funding Source: Departmental budgets |

In the event of a chemical spill or hazardous material release, Objective 1 would help ensure informed and prepared citizens, and to prevent injury or deaths among the 7,719 residents of Cuthbert, Shellman and Randolph County, as well as to prevent damage to the 45 critical facilities and damage to non-critical structures worth approximately $76,181,380.
5.III.D. Special Multi-Jurisdictional Strategy

Cuthbert is the most vulnerable to chemical spills or hazardous material release from vehicular accidents due to the intersection of two federal highways in two places. The County operates the Randolph County Fire and Rescue that serves the county and all four cities. The Cuthbert Fire Department is prepared to handle chemical spills or hazardous materials release within of Cuthbert, and the Shellman Volunteer Fire Department is prepared to handle spills or releases in Shellman. All the mitigation strategies mentioned in 5.3 are the joint effort of these three departments and the Randolph County Emergency Management Agencies. These strategies will benefit all four jurisdictions.

5.III.E. Public Information and Awareness Strategy

Disseminating public service announcements regarding proper procedure in the case of chemical spills or hazardous materials releases as well as information regarding shelters will enhance public information and awareness.

5.IV. Plane Crashes

5.IV.A. Community Mitigation Goals

Plane crashes are not likely to happen in Randolph County, but citizens must be protected if they do happen, particularly if chemical spills or hazardous materials are involved (See 5.3). Cuthbert and Shellman are at most risk for plane crashes in terms of population. Any place in Randolph County is a potential area for a plane crash. The most important goal in mitigation of plane crashes is to secure the site and to get the injured to safety. The Federal Aviation Agency (FAA) handles the plane crashes. Ft. Benning will handle the crash in the case of a military crash. First responders need to know how to get people to safety and to protect citizens in case of the release of chemicals or hazardous materials (See 5.3). Outlining responsibilities and developing operational plans are critical as a coordinated approach to response.

5.IV.B. Identification and Analysis of Range of Mitigation Options

1. Structural and non-structural mitigation.
Structural measures may be taken by securing the contents of buildings in times of a plane crash. Non-structural measures include knowing the proper procedure to follow in the case of a plane crash.

2. Existing policies, regulations, ordinances and land use.
The Randolph County Fire and Rescue Squad and the local government emergency responders are to respond to a plane crash, provide assistant to the injured and secure the area for FAA or Ft. Benning arrival. All spectators and news media are to be kept from the scene until the arrival of the FAA or Ft. Benning.
3. Community values, historic and special consideration. Randolph County is under an airline path. The county is also near Ft. Benning, and often training is done in the area. The community is aware of the dangers of a plane crash. Appropriate measures are to be taken to protect life and property.

4. New buildings and infrastructure
Cuthbert, Shellman and Randolph County have all adopted the International Building Code. The goals and objectives do not reduce the impact of this hazard on new buildings and infrastructure except in the sense of improving the citizens’ and residents’ knowledge of what to do if a plane crash occurs.

5. Existing buildings and infrastructure.
Buildings near the scene of a plane may need to be evacuated. If important storage is in the buildings, the contents may need to be removed. The building owner is responsible for the removal of the contents.

In the event of a plane crash, residents need to know proper procedure, such as not approaching the accident. In extreme cases of a plane, evacuation may be necessary. The goals and objectives do not reduce the impact of this hazard on existing buildings and infrastructure except in the sense of improving the citizens’ and residents’ knowledge of what to do if a plane crash occurs.

5.IV.C. Plane Crashes – Mitigation Strategy and Recommendation

Mitigation Goal # 1– Provide proper procedures and response training to emergency workers for a plane crash.

Objective 1– Train emergency responders in the proper procedures for plane crashes.

Task 1– Provide training opportunities to all emergency workers.

Action Step 1– Hold a training session for plane crash procedure.
Category: Emergency Services
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA, all local government emergency responders
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: Annually
Status: Ongoing
Costs: Nominal, $ 300 staff time
Funding Source: Local

In the event of a plane crash, Objective 1 will help assure effective emergency knowledge and to prevent injury or deaths among the 7,719 residents of Cuthbert, Shellman and Randolph County, as well as to prevent damage to the 37 critical facilities worth approximately 38.4 million the non-critical facilities worth approximately 115.5 million dollars.
Mitigation Goal # 2 – Educate the public regarding public safety and proper procedure in the case of a plane crash.

Objective 1–Disseminate information to the general public regarding plane crash safety and procedures.

Task 1– Promote public safety through announcements via print and other media.

Action Step 1– Publish information regarding safety measures during plane crashes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category:</th>
<th>Public Awareness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Responsible Org:</td>
<td>Randolph County EMA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordinating Org:</td>
<td>Randolph County EMA, all local government emergency responders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jurisdiction:</td>
<td>Cuthbert, Shellman and County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timeline:</td>
<td>Annually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status:</td>
<td>Deferred until 2015 due to lack of funds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costs:</td>
<td>Nominal, $ 150 staff time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding Source:</td>
<td>Departmental Operating Budget</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the event of a plane crash, Objective 1 will help assure effective emergency knowledge and to prevent injury or deaths among the 7,719 residents of Cuthbert, Shellman and Randolph County, as well as to prevent damage to the 45 critical facilities worth $ 27,519,551 and the non-critical facilities worth approximately $ 76,181,380.

5.IV.D. Special Multi-Jurisdictional Strategy

No jurisdictional differences exist in the case of a plane crash except in terms of population. Cuthbert and Shellman would have a higher concentration of population to be harmed than areas in the county. All agencies, the Randolph County EMA, the Randolph County Fire and Rescue Squad and all local government responders would need to work together in the case of a plane crash, both in securing the area for the FAA and getting aid to the ones who need help.

5.IV.E. Public Information and Awareness Strategy

Although the risk of a plane crash is relatively low, residents need to know whom to inform and what to do in case of an accident.

5.V. Nuclear Fallout

5.V.A. Community Mitigation Goals

Residents within the 10 mile Plume Emergency Planning Zone are regularly supplied with emergency material information in the case of nuclear fallout, residents within the 50 mile Ingestion Planning Zone do not receive much information.
The residents of Randolph County need some basic information, either through brochures, articles or other media, regarding radiation, evacuation, shelter, special arrangements for the handicapped and a contact for more information.

The best way to respond to a nuclear power plant accident is a quick response. This can be accomplished through an Alert and Notification system, such as sirens, radios or a combination to notify the public to tune their radios or televisions to an Emergency Alert System (ESA) station.

5.V.B. Identification and Analysis of Range of Mitigation Options

1. Structural and non-structural mitigation.
The threat of nuclear fallout in Randolph County is low, so no structural measures are being taken. Shelters are available for emergencies. Non-structural mitigation includes public education and awareness strategies.

2. Existing policies, regulations, ordinances and land use.
The Randolph County Emergency Management Agency and other emergency responder representatives currently attend information meetings and training sessions in Early County.

3. Community values, historic and special considerations.
Cuthbert, Shellman and Randolph County are committed to keeping its residents, crops, and businesses safe from radiological exposures.

Cuthbert, Shellman and Randolph County all have adopted the International Building Code. In the event of nuclear power plant accidents, residents may be advised to take shelter in any well-built building or to go to a local shelter. The goals and objectives do not reduce the impact of this hazard on new buildings and infrastructure except in the sense of improving the awareness for the safety of the citizens in case of nuclear fallout.

5. Existing buildings and infrastructure.
Existing buildings and infrastructure should not be harmed by a nuclear material release at the Farley plant, since Randolph County is almost fifty miles away. Depending on the extent of the fallout, residents may be advised to stay indoors and close all windows, doors, chimneys, vents and air or heating systems. If evacuation is necessary, all doors and windows should be shut upon leaving to keep the inside of the existing building uncontaminated. The goals and objectives do not reduce the impact of this hazard on existing buildings and infrastructure except in the sense of improving the awareness for the safety of the citizens in case of nuclear fallout.
5.V.C. Nuclear Fallout – Mitigation Strategy and Recommendation

Mitigation Goal #1 – Continue to leave preparedness strategies for a possible nuclear power plant accident or fallout.

Objective # 1– Continue working relationship with Early County regarding training and information.

   Task 1– Attend the called meetings in Early County regarding preparedness and response to nuclear power plant accidents or fallout.

   Action Step 1– Attend the information meetings and training sessions.
   - Category: Preparedness, Training
   - Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA
   - Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA
   - Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
   - Timeline: Annually
   - Status: Ongoing
   - Costs: Nominal, $ 200 staff time and travel
   - Funding Source: Departmental Operating Budget

In the event of a nuclear power plant accident or nuclear fallout, this Action Step 1 would provide quick and informed emergency response and help to prevent injury or deaths among the 7,719 residents of Cuthbert, Shellman and Randolph County, as well as reduce the damage resulting the exposure of crops and livestock to radiation. Randolph County had approximately 185,700 acres of land in forestry use (2011) and 62,180 acres in harvested cropland (2010). These uses comprise 85% of Randolph County’s total land area. The forest products and crops from this land were valued at $50,745,000 in 2010.

Mitigation Goal #2 – Continue to keep citizens informed as to proper procedures for nuclear power plant accidents or fallout.

Objective # 1– Disseminate information via print or media regarding nuclear fallout and proper procedure.

   Task 1– Publish information from the meetings in Early County as well as information from GEMA regarding proper procedure to follow in the case of nuclear fallout or power plant accident.

   Action Step 1– Provide information to citizens through the print or other media regarding procedures in case of nuclear fallout or power plant accidents.
   - Category: Public Awareness
   - Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA
   - Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA
   - Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
   - Timeline: Annually
In the event of a nuclear power plant accident or nuclear fallout, this Action Step 1 would help have informed and prepared citizens which will help to prevent injury or death to the 7,719 residents of Cuthbert, Shellman and Randolph County, as well as reducing the damage resulting from the exposure of crops and livestock to radiation. Randolph County had approximately 185,700 acres of land in forestry use (2011) and 62,180 acres in harvested cropland (2010). These uses comprise 85% of Randolph County’s total land area. The forest products and crops from this land were valued at $50,745,000 in 2010.

5.V.D. Special Multi-Jurisdictional Strategy

Cuthbert, Shellman and Randolph County could all be affected by released radiation from a nuclear power plant accident. The mitigation strategies enumerated here are a joint effort of the county and the cities. The Randolph County EMA Director works closely with the Early County EMA Director on the issue of preparedness for a possible nuclear power plant accident and fallout. Early County is the county closest to Farley nuclear plant so it serves as a staging point for training and dissemination of information.

5.V.E. Public Information and Awareness Strategy

Although the risk of a nuclear power plant accident or fallout is relatively low in Randolph County, residents need to be aware of the possible threat of the release of radioactive material through public information materials.
CHAPTER 6 – Execution of the Plan

Overview of updates to Chapter 6: Execution of the Plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter 6 Section</th>
<th>Updates to Section</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I.  Implementation Action Plan</td>
<td>• Removed reference to the City of Coleman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Updated the process through which Administrative Actions are made.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Updated how pre-disaster goals and objectives are included in other local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>government planning and policy documents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Evaluation, Monitoring, Updating</td>
<td>• Removed reference to the City of Coleman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Updated method, responsibility, timeframe and reporting of plan evaluation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. Multi-Jurisdictional Strategy and</td>
<td>• Removed reference to the City of Coleman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Considerations</td>
<td>• Updated responsible parties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV. Plan Update and Maintenance</td>
<td>• Removed reference to the City of Coleman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Updated public involvement procedures, timeframe for process and method of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>reporting on plan implementation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.1. Implementation Action Plan

6.1.A. Administrative Actions

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 bodies policy changes, ordinance adoptions 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. The Emergency Management Agency (EMA) coordinates disaster planning, develops Standard Operating Procedures, and coordinates all local and state resources involved in conducting disaster operations. The EMA maintains emergency notification rosters for 24 hours emergency notification as well as other data to coordinate prompt and effective response.
6.I.B. Authority and Responsibility

The EMA Director and the EMA office have the authority and responsibility for implementation of the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan. The EMA Director will inform the appropriate officials concerning their roles and responsibilities in this plan and in emergency management. The following have been designated as Responsible Organizations:

Local Government Agencies:
- Randolph County, Cuthbert and Shellman Officials
- Randolph County Fire and Rescue Squad
- Randolph County Emergency Management Agency
- Fire Departments – Randolph County, Cuthbert, Shellman
- Law Enforcement – Randolph County, Cuthbert, Shellman
- Georgia State Patrol
- Pre-Disaster Mitigation Committee
- Public Health
- Public Works and Utilities – Randolph County, Cuthbert, Shellman
- Randolph County Board of Education
- Randolph County Road Department

Other Agencies:
- American Red Cross
- FEMA
- GEMA
- Southwest Georgia Regional Medical Center
- Georgia Forestry Commission

For a list of mitigation activities prioritized by responsible organization, please refer to Appendix D, page 153.

6.I.C. Prioritization: Methodology, and Use of Cost Benefit

The contents of this plan must be known and understood by those responsible for its implementation, if this plan is to be effective. The Pre-Disaster Hazardous Mitigation Committee was charged with the prioritization of the alternative mitigation actions based on the perceived cost benefit, community benefit and/or support for the mitigation actions. The potential that the mitigation action will receive the necessary funding was also a factor in the prioritization. See the GEMA worksheet #4 Evaluate Alternative Mitigation Actions in Appendix D, page 149.

1. Methodology
The review by the committee is the methodology used to prioritize the mitigation measures. Every department identified as a responsible organization for an action step must review the action steps. The action steps which are not difficult to implement, which have broad acceptance and appeal, and which are low cost mitigation steps with local funding available, will be implemented first. The second step will be to implement the action steps where funding is not a certainty.
2. Use of Cost Benefit
The EMA Director will have to meet with county and city officials regarding the costs and the benefits of some of the purchases in the action steps. When funding sources such as grants are found, a review of the proposed purchases will be implemented. This review by the county and the city officials will evaluate the costs and the perceived benefits of the listed purchases. The purchases will be prioritized accordingly after the review. In the end, prioritizations of purchases will be based on the costs, on the available funding and on the benefits of the purchases and the subsequent end result of the projects.

3. Use of Other Calculations
Every department that has been identified as a responsible organization for an action step will have to review the action steps. The action steps implemented first will be the ones that are not difficult to implement and which with availability of local funding are of relatively low cost. When funding is not available for action steps, the process is addressed in the Second Step, Use of Cost Benefit.

4. Use of Other Review Structure.
Although no other review structures are currently in place, they will be formulated and used if the need arises.

6.I.D. Incorporation of Local PDM Plan 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. All three 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 all three 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. The current joint comprehensive plan for Randolph County, Cuthbert and Shellman was adopted in 2009. Specifically, elements of the 2007 pre-disaster hazard mitigation plan were included in the sections of the comprehensive plan referencing ongoing environmental protection efforts by the County. The Randolph County Comprehensive Plan is scheduled to be updated no later than October 2017. Elements of the current pre-disaster hazard mitigation plan will be incorporated into this document as well. Other planning documents that will incorporate elements of the pre-disaster hazard mitigation plan include the Local Emergency Operations Plan (LEOP), the Randolph County Board of Education Emergency Plan and the Andrew College Emergency Preparedness Plan 2014.

The River Valley Regional Commission has helped not only with preparation of this pre-disaster mitigation plan, but also assists these communities to maintain compliance with state-mandated
comprehensive and other planning requirements. As a result, regional staff and the local pre-disaster mitigation committee will insure that future planning documents such as the comprehensive plan, LEOP and other ordinances/development regulations will be reviewed and considered will be considered when these documents are reviewed and updated.

6.II. Evaluation, Monitoring, Updating

6.II.A. Method

An evaluation handbook will be developed using the goals, objectives, tasks and action steps of Chapters 4 and 5 as the format. Evaluation criteria included in the handbook will include:

- Is the risk assessment still appropriate, or has the nature or magnitude of the hazard and/or the vulnerability of the county changed over time?
- Are current resources appropriate for implementing this plan?
- Have members of the public been adequately involved in the process? Are their comments being heard?
- Do the goals and objectives continue to address expected conditions in Randolph County?
- Have outcomes been adequate?
- Have lead agencies participated as originally proposed?
- What problems have occurred in the implementation process?

The evaluation handbook 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).

6.II.B. Responsibility

The chief elected and/or appointed officials of all 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.

6.II.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.

6.II.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 Randolph County Board of Commissioners, the Cuthbert City Council and the Shellman City Council concerning implementation progress. As members of the executive committee, the chief elected/administrative officers of the local governments may report progress made in plan implementation to their respective governing bodies.

6.III. Multi-Jurisdictional Strategy and Consideration

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 bodies policy changes, ordinance adoptions 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.

6.IV. Plan Update and Maintenance

6.IV.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 XXXX 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 all local jurisdiction sin Randolph County, 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. After adoption, copies will be available at the Randolph County Emergency
Management Agency, the Randolph County Board of Commissioner’s Office, the Cuthbert City Hall and the Shellman City Hall for continued review and comments.

6.IV.B. Timeframe

An evaluation and update of the pre-disaster hazard mitigation plan shall be conducted at least every five years. It is not presently known what planning standards will apply at the time of the projected 2018 plan update. Consequently, it is difficult to accurately predict the specific timetable which will be needed. The comprehensive plans of the cities and county must be prepared, go through regional and state reviews and adopted by October 31, 2017. 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 two publicly advertised hearings will be held during the update process to inform and solicit participation from the general public and surrounding jurisdictions. Adoption by the local governing bodies will occur prior to the 5-year update timeframe.

6.IV.C. 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 Randolph County Board of Commissioners, the Cuthbert City Council and the Shellman City Council concerning implementation progress. As members of the executive committee, the chief elected/administrative officers of the local governments may report progress made in plan implementation to their respective governing bodies.
CHAPTER 7 – CONCLUSION

7.I. Conclusion Summary
The Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan process has assisted elected and appointed officials in Cuthbert, Shellman and Randolph County to gain a better understanding of the way natural and technological hazards affect our area, and it has also offered an opportunity for these people to come to the table, to discuss local resources and to decide how to best work together. The assessment of the community’s vulnerability regarding critical and non-critical facilities heightened the awareness of the worth and importance of the Randolph County structures. The study of the disaster history prompted everyone involved to evaluate what threatens this area. The strategies developed to mitigate the damaging effects of hazards brought out great ideas and forward thinking strategies. The Pre-Disaster Hazardous Mitigation Committee, formally approved by the Randolph County Board of Commissioners, held many meetings as well as the two public hearings. Residents in the community had the opportunity to make comments about hazards and to make suggestions regarding the public’s perception of hazardous mitigation. As many people as possible were included in the planning process.

The local adoption of this mitigation completes another important step. The next task at hand is the implementation by all four jurisdictions of the action steps identified. An action plan evolved out of the prioritization of the goals and strategies. Cuthbert, Shellman and Randolph County now have the tools and the resources needed to become proactive communities in response to hazards, both natural and technological, rather than reactive.

Cuthbert, Shellman and Randolph County may now use the past successes in emergency preparedness, management and mitigation, and continue to improve the health, safety and well-being of the residents in order to make these cities and Randolph County a safer, more productive place to live and work.

7.II. References

7.II.A. Publications
FEMA Pre-Disaster Mitigation How-to Guides (FEMA)
GEMA Supplements to FEMA Pre-Disaster Mitigation How-to Guides (GEMA)
The Cuthbert Southern Tribune
The Cuthbert Times and News Records

7.II.B. Websites
- Department of Motor Vehicle Safety (DMVS).  
  http://www.dmvs.ga.gov/reports/index.asp
- Drought in Georgia. http://www.droughtingeorgia.org
- National Climatic Data Center.  
  http://www4.ncdc.noaa.gov/cgi-win/wwcgi.dll?wwevent~storms
- National Weather Service Tropical Prediction Center – National Hurricane Center.  
  http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/aboutsshs.shtml
  http://www.gema.state.ga.us/
- United States Census. www.census.gov
- Et al.

7.II.C. Other
Randolph County Joint Partial Comprehensive Plan Update 2009
Randolph County Local Emergency Operations Plan 2002
Randolph County School Safety Plan 2012
Community Wildfire Protection Plan for Randolph County 2010
Federal Emergency Management Agency FEMA
Georgia Department of Natural Resources GDNR
Georgia Department of Transportation GDOT
Georgia Emergency Management Agency GEMA
National Climatic Data Center NCDC

7.III. Additional Sources of Information
Interviews with local individuals
### APPENDICES

### APPENDIX A – HAZARD IDENTIFICATION, RISK ASSESSMENT AND VULNERABILITY

**Hazard Frequency Table Randolph County**

**Natural Hazards**
- A.I. Tornado A-3
- A.II. Lightning A-4
- A.III. Thunderstorms, High Winds and Hail A-4
- A.IV. Wildfires A-6
- A.V. Tropical Storms and Hurricanes A-9
- A.VI. Drought A-10
- A.VII. Flood A-11
- A.VIII. Winter Storms A-11
- A.IX. Earthquakes A-12

**Technological Hazards**
- A.I. Power Outages A-14
- A.II. Railroad Accidents A-14
- A.III. Chemical Spills A-15
- A.IV. Plane Crashes A-16
- A.V. Nuclear Fallout A-17
<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>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>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Natural Hazards</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dam Failure</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>#DIV/0!</td>
<td>#DIV/0!</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drought</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9.06</td>
<td>11.11</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extreme Heat</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>#DIV/0!</td>
<td>#DIV/0!</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flood</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3.80</td>
<td>26.32</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>#VALUE!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hailstorm</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>13.76</td>
<td>72.77</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hurricane/Tropical Storm</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2.56</td>
<td>35.29</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>#VALUE!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lightning</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4.67</td>
<td>21.43</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe Winter Storm</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10.40</td>
<td>9.62</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tornado</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7.13</td>
<td>14.04</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildfire</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>#DIV/0!</td>
<td>#DIV/0!</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windstorm (Thunderstorm Winds)</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>1.12</td>
<td>89.09</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.45</td>
<td>1.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Technological Hazards        |                                     |                                    |                                   |                                  |                                  |                                     |                              |                                      |                                      |                                      |
| Animal Disease               | 0                                   | 0                                 | 0                                 | 0                                | 0                                | #DIV/0!                             | #DIV/0!                      | 0                                    | 0                                    | 0                                    |
| Civil Disturbance            | 0                                   | 0                                 | 0                                 | 0                                | 0                                | #DIV/0!                             | #DIV/0!                      | 0                                    | 0                                    | 0                                    |
| Groundwater Contamination    | 0                                   | 0                                 | 0                                 | 0                                | 0                                | #DIV/0!                             | #DIV/0!                      | 0                                    | 0                                    | 0                                    |
| Hazards Mats. Release        | 0                                   | 0                                 | 0                                 | 0                                | 0                                | #DIV/0!                             | #DIV/0!                      | 0                                    | 0                                    | 0                                    |
| Terrorism                    | 0                                   | 0                                 | 0                                 | 0                                | 0                                | #DIV/0!                             | #DIV/0!                      | 0                                    | 0                                    | 0                                    |
| Transportation Accident      | 4                                   | 35                                | 2                                 | 2                                | 4                                | 8.75                                | 11.43                       | 0.2                                  | 0.1                                  | 0                                    |

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 overtime, it may be possible to see if certain types of hazard events are increasing in the past 10-20 years.

Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan
Natural Hazards

A.I. Tornado
A.I.A. Description

The definition of a tornado is a violent destructive whirling wind, accompanied by a funnel shaped cloud. Tornadoes will occur most often in association with tropical thunderstorms during the spring and summer in the mid latitudes of the Northern Hemisphere, where the weather is warm and humid. This whirling wind is normally accompanied by a small diameter, funnel shaped cloud column of violently rotating air. This funnel shaped cloud column developed within a convective cloud. The funnel shaped cloud column is in contact with the ground. The funnel shaped cloud column moves in a narrow path over the ground. Tornados can generate some of the strongest winds known. Wind speeds may exceed 250 miles per hour. Tremendous destruction is caused through the wind and through the destruction made by debris that became wind borne. As a rule, tornados move from southwest to northeast. The path of destruction of a tornado can range from one mile wide to fifty miles long. Although the tornado season in Georgia is generally considered to be from March through August, tornados can strike at any time of the year. The right atmospheric conditions will spawn tornados. Another reason for tornados in this part of Georgia is spin off from hurricanes.

A.I.B. Data

Table 19: Randolph County Tornado Events January 1,1950 - April 30, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location or County</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Mag</th>
<th>Dth</th>
<th>Inj</th>
<th>PrD</th>
<th>CrD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 RANDOLPH</td>
<td>2/3/1956</td>
<td>1530</td>
<td>Tornado</td>
<td>F0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0K</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 RANDOLPH</td>
<td>4/8/1957</td>
<td>1730</td>
<td>Tornado</td>
<td>F2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25K</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 RANDOLPH</td>
<td>1/20/1963</td>
<td>1615</td>
<td>Tornado</td>
<td>F1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2.5M</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 RANDOLPH</td>
<td>4/23/1971</td>
<td>1455</td>
<td>Tornado</td>
<td>F3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>250K</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 RANDOLPH</td>
<td>3/17/1980</td>
<td>1450</td>
<td>Tornado</td>
<td>F1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>25K</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Cuthbert</td>
<td>9/29/1998</td>
<td>1300</td>
<td>Tornado</td>
<td>F1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>500K</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Carnegie</td>
<td>5/2/2004</td>
<td>1033</td>
<td>Tornado</td>
<td>F1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>100K</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Benevolence</td>
<td>3/26/2011</td>
<td>1822</td>
<td>Tornado</td>
<td>F1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>65K</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TOTALS: 0 8 3.465M 0


Please refer also to the OHS-GEMA Critical Facilities Inventory Report in Appendix D, Pages 93 to 148.
A.I.C. Map

Please refer to Chapter 2.1.B for the OHS-GEMA map by ITOS for the Wind Hazard Scores.

A.II. Lightning

A.II.A. Description
Lightning originates around 15,000 to 25,000 feet above sea level when raindrops are carried upward until some of them convert to ice. For reasons that are not widely agreed upon, a cloud-to-ground lightning flash originates in this mixed water and ice region. The charge then moves downward in 50-yard sections called step leaders. It keeps moving toward the ground in these steps and produces a channel along which charge is deposited. Eventually, it encounters something on the ground that is a good connection. The circuit is complete at that time, and the charge is lowered from cloud to ground.

The flow of charge (current) produces a luminosity that is very much brighter than the part that came down. This entire event usually takes less than half a second.

According to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, lightning is the most constant and widespread threat to people and property during the thunderstorm season. Thunderstorms (See 2.III) are most prevalent in the spring and summer seasons. Lightning is not uncommon.

A.II.B. Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Damage</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>13 August 1957</td>
<td>Afternoon</td>
<td>$ 300</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>12 August 1962</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert</td>
<td>11 February 1963</td>
<td>0900 EST</td>
<td>$ 600</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>28 March 1968</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert</td>
<td>28 June 1969</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>8 September 1969</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>August 1996</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shellman</td>
<td>30 May 1998</td>
<td>1700 EST</td>
<td>$ 100,000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>3 June 2011</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>10 June 2011</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>9 July 2011</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>9 July 2011</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: National Climatic Data Center, Local Sources (2012)

Please refer also to the OHS-GEMA Critical Facilities Inventory Report in Appendix, D, Pages 93 to 148.

A.II.C. Map

Please refer to Chapter 2.II.B for the OHS-GEMA base map by ITOS.
A.III. Thunderstorms, High Winds and Hail

A.III.A. Description
Thunderstorms occur most frequently in the spring and summer seasons. They tend to form where there is an abundance of moisture at lower and middle levels of the atmosphere. A force is needed that can lift warm air, such as a warm or a cold front, rapidly. Thunderstorms can develop as isolated, cluster or line storms. Straight line winds are traditionally associated with thunderstorms. Thunderstorms do not have rotating air columns, like tornados. The winds are normally over quite quickly, although they can occur in gusts of over fifty miles per hour.

A.III.B. Data
Table 21: Thunderstorms, High Winds and Hail, 1956-2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Damage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>21 April 1958</td>
<td>Hail</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert</td>
<td>8 March 1961</td>
<td>High winds</td>
<td>$ 500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>19 April 1965</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>$ 50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>4 July 1965</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert</td>
<td>5 July 1965</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>11 May 1974</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert</td>
<td>23 February 1975</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>22 August 1975</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>70 acres of corn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>19 June 1980</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>3 May 1984</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>5 April 1985</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>14 July 1987</td>
<td>Hail</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>15 July 1988</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>21 February 1989</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>30 March 1989</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>16 November 1989</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>22 November 1989</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>16 February 1990</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>8 July 1990</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>4 June 1991</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>30 Mar 1992</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>2 November 1992</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>26 March 1993</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>$ 5000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>4 July 1994</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>$ 500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>19 July 1994</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>$ 500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>15 May 1995</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>18 July 1995</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>$ 50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>1 December 1996</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>5 July 1997</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>$ 800.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>25 October 1997</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>$ 25,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>3 May 1998</td>
<td>Hail</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>19 January 2002</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>$ 2000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>30 April 2002</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>$ 3000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert</td>
<td>1 March 2007</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>$ 250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph</td>
<td>22 April 2006</td>
<td>Hail</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert</td>
<td>1 March 2007</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Springvale</td>
<td>17 February 2008</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Damage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shellman</td>
<td>28 March 2009</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert</td>
<td>1 February 2011</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert</td>
<td>4 April 2011</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph</td>
<td>10 June 2011</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert</td>
<td>5 September 2011</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benevolence</td>
<td>21 January 2012</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wades</td>
<td>21 January 2012</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert</td>
<td>6 May 2012</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coleman</td>
<td>6 May 2012</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert-Randolph</td>
<td>6 May 2012</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert</td>
<td>24 July 2012</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>$3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shellman</td>
<td>25 July 2012</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: National Climatic Data Center, Local Sources 2012

Please refer also to the OHS-GEMA Critical Facilities Inventory Report in Appendix D, Pages 93 to 148.

A.III.C. Map
Please refer to the OHS-GEMA map by ITOS in Chapter 2.III.B for Wind Hazard Scores.

A.IV. Wildfires

A.IV.A. Description
Wildfires are one of the most widespread natural disasters. Wildfires are particularly destructive in rural or wilderness areas. Usually a wildfire may be identified by the dense smoke all around it.

There are three classes of wildfires: surface, ground and crown fires. The most common type of fire, a surface fire, burns slowly along the ground of a forest, killing or damaging the trees. A ground fire is often started by lightning (See 2.II) and burns on or below the forest ground. Crown fires spread rapidly, usually by wind, and move quickly by jumping along the tops of trees. The potential for danger for fire fighters is great with all three, but particularly with crown fires. A fire fighter never knows where the fire will start next.

Wildfires are usually the result of dry, possibly drought, conditions combined with human carelessness or lightning. They often spread uncontained through the natural habitat. Although wildfires are often associated with high air temperatures and dry conditions, they do not exclusively occur within this context.

A.IV.B. Data
According to the Georgia Forestry Commission, the main cause of wildfires in Randolph County for the past six years has been debris burning, followed by machine use and the railroad.
Table 22: Cause of Wildfires in Randolph County, 2000-2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause of Wildfire</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Campfires</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debris Burning</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incendiary</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lightning</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machine Use</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misc.</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railroad</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Georgia Forestry Commission

Please refer also to the OHS-GEMA Critical Facilities Inventory Report in Appendix D, Pages 93 to 148.

A.IV.C. Map

Please refer to the OHS-GEMA map by ITOS in Chapter 2.IV.B for the Wildfire Risk Hazard Maps.

A Fire Occurrence map for Randolph County for the fiscal years 2000 to 2004, created by the Georgia Forestry Commission, shows that there have been 88 fire occurrences in the past five years. According to this map, there have been 63 fires of 1 to 2 acres, 21 fires of 2 to 4 acres and 4 fires of 4 to 8 acres. None of the fires occurring between 2000 to 2004 covered an area larger than 8 acres.
In previous years, the railroad proved to be the number one cause of wildfires. Since the railroad does not run as heavy a schedule as several years ago, it is no longer as big of a threat. Debris burning is now the main cause of wildfires. People burn debris, and the fire or sparks get out and cannot be controlled.
A.V. Tropical Storms and Hurricanes

A.V.A. Description
Thunderstorms occur most frequently in the spring and summer seasons. They tend to form where there is an abundance of moisture at lower and middle levels of the atmosphere. A force is needed that can lift warm air, such as a warm or a cold front, rapidly. Thunderstorms can develop as isolated, cluster or line storms. Straight line winds are traditionally associated with thunderstorms. Thunderstorms do not have rotating air columns, like tornados. The winds are normally over quite quickly, although they can occur in gusts of over fifty miles per hour.

A.V.B. Data
In the past decade, tropical storm and hurricane activity has seemed to intensify in Randolph County. During the 1970’s and the 1980’s, the area was relatively inactive. The 1990’s brought increased tropical activities.

Table 23: Tropical Storm and Hurricane Activity in Randolph County January 1, 1950 – April 30, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location or County</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Mag</th>
<th>Dth</th>
<th>Inj</th>
<th>PrD</th>
<th>CrD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Randolph</td>
<td>07/1994</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Tropical Storm Alberto</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>50K</td>
<td>50K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>southwest And South C</td>
<td>10/4/1995</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Hurricane Opal</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z120&gt;122 - 124&gt;129 - 142&gt;148 - 155&gt;160</td>
<td>9/5/2004</td>
<td>4:00 PM</td>
<td>Tropical Storm Frances</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2.2M</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z120&gt;123 - 125 - 129 - 142&gt;146 - 155&gt;161</td>
<td>9/15/2004</td>
<td>12:00 PM</td>
<td>Tropical Storm</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2.0M</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z120&gt;131 - 142&gt;148 - 155&gt;161</td>
<td>7/9/2005</td>
<td>6:00 PM</td>
<td>Hurricane/typhoon Ivan</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7.7M</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z120&gt;131 - 142&gt;148 - 155</td>
<td>8/22/2008</td>
<td>12:00 PM</td>
<td>Tropical Storm</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>60K</td>
<td>0K</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TOTALS: 0 0 1.950M 0

Source: National Climatic Data Center, Local Sources (2013)

Please refer also to the OHS-GEMA Critical Facilities Inventory Report in Appendix, D, Pages 93 to 148.
A.V.C. Map
Please refer to the OHS-GEMA map by ITOS in Chapter 2.V.B. for Sea, Lake and Overland Surges (SLOSH) Hazard Scores.

A.VI. Drought

A.VI.A. Description
Drought occurs almost everywhere, but it may vary from region to region. Drought is a recurrent feature of natural climate. The definition of drought is difficult. Different needs in regions bring on different definitions of drought. In the broadest sense, drought originates from a deficiency of precipitation over an extended period of time, resulting in a water shortage for some activity, group or environmental sector. When the period of low precipitation is prolonged and when it happens during the planting and/or growing season in agricultural areas, extensive damage to crops or growth prevention may result. The imbalance is caused when the evaporation and transpiration of soils and plants is greater than the precipitation. Lack or insufficient rain for an extended period leads to water shortages, crop damage, stream flow reduction and depletion of groundwater and soil moisture. Drought can have a severe economic impact on a community and its population, especially when the community has an active agricultural sector. In Georgia, drought affects municipal and industrial water supplies, stream water quality, recreation, navigation, agricultural and forest resources. Since drought conditions make natural vegetation drier and more fire prone, drought may be considered a key factor in wildfires.

A.VI.B. Data
A short term drought is identified as lasting one to three months. An intermediate drought lasts four to six months, and a drought occurring over six months is considered long term. In the State of Georgia, fifty-eight drought events were reported to the National Climatic Data Center between 1997 and 2004, affecting between 81 and 98 counties at a single time. Randolph County was named a Disaster Area by the President in 1992, 1993, 1997, 1999 and 2003 for drought. Agricultural enterprises have experienced losses. At this time, no good local public record has been kept regarding drought events in Randolph County, so it is difficult to determine how to predict drought conditions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Drought events</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1950-57</td>
<td>One of the more severe regional droughts of the century, statewide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968-1971</td>
<td>Severity of drought extremely variable; not considered a major drought in Georgia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980-82</td>
<td>Low flow recurrence intervals of main stem of Flint River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985-89</td>
<td>Regional drought mostly in northern and central Georgia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early 1990s</td>
<td>Dry spell around 1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998-2001</td>
<td>No recurrence intervals calculated for those droughts; 1998 was the worst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-2013</td>
<td>Severe drought conditions (D2-D4) prevail across the State, including southwest portion.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: USGS, Georgia State Climatologist, National Climatic Data Center 2013
Please refer also to the OHS-GEMA Critical Facilities Inventory Report in Appendix, D, Pages 93 to 148.

A.VI.C. Map
Please refer to the OHS-GEMA map by ITOS in Chapter 2.VI.F for Base Maps.

A.VII. Flood

A.VII.A. Description
According to FEMA, flood hazards are described as the most prevalent hazard in the United States. Annually, in the United States, one hundred people lose their lives and over 2 billion dollars worth of damage occurs. Floods are the rising of bodies of water, such as rivers, streams and lakes, overflowing their banks onto land that is normally dry. Severe tropical storms, hurricanes and thunderstorms may be related to flooding. Floods can be slow in coming, the results of an extended rain or storm. Floods may also be fast rising, such as a flash flood. Flash floods are prevalent when a lot of rain falls in a short period of time. As a rule, floods develop over several days.

A.VII.B. Data

Table 25: Randolph County Flood Events, 1955-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Property Damage</th>
<th>Crop Damage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>4 July 1994</td>
<td>TS Alberto</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>14 Feb 1998</td>
<td>Storms and Flooding</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>11 Aug 2004</td>
<td>Flash Flood</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>April 2005</td>
<td>Flooding</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert</td>
<td>August 2007</td>
<td>Flash Flood</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTALS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>75,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>50,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: National Climatic Data Center, Local Sources (2012)

Please refer also to the OHS-GEMA Critical Facilities Inventory Report in Appendix D, Pages 93 to 148.

A.VII.C. Map
Please refer to the OHS-GEMA map by ITOS in Chapter 2.VII.B. for Flood Hazard Scores maps.

A.VIII. Winter Storms

A.VIII.A. Description
Winter storms occur when there is a freezing rain or ice storm as the temperature falls below freezing. If high winds accompany the freezing rain, ice storms are more likely to occur. Winter storms can severely damage an area by disrupting the transportation and public utility services, damaging property and posing risks to people and livestock. As a rule, winter storms are often accompanied by freezing temperatures, snow accumulation and ice formation. With freezing
temperatures, power lines may be damaged and power discontinued. Tree limbs which get too heavy with the ice accumulation may fall on the lines or people or damage structures. Ice storms may bring a thin glaze of ice to a heavy coat. Icy roads, bridges and sidewalks make dangerous driving conditions, especially considered the fact that the majority of the population is not accustomed to driving on ice. Winter storms can bring great economic losses to communities.

A.VIII.B. Data
Table 26: Winter Storm Events in Randolph County, 1956-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>26 February 1961</td>
<td>Ice Storm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>March 1971</td>
<td>Snow and Ice Storm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>30 January 1977</td>
<td>Snow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>20—21 January 1983</td>
<td>Snow and Ice Storm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>10 January 2011</td>
<td>Ice Storm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: National Climatic Data Center, Local Sources (2012)

Please refer also to the OHS-GEMA Critical Facilities Inventory Report in Appendix D, Pages 93 to 148.

A.VIII.C. Map
Please refer to the OHS-GEMA map by ITOS in Chapter 2.VIII.F. for Transportation Maps.

A.IX. Earthquakes
A.IX.A. Description
In Webster’s, an earthquake is defined as “a shaking of the earth, caused by the sudden movement of rock masses or by changes beneath the earth’s surface”. A sudden, violent shaking or movement of the earth’s surface caused by the abrupt displacement of rock masses, usually within the upper 10 to 20 miles of the earth’s surface is considered an earthquake. Shaking and vibration of the ground are the most far-reaching effects and cause the most damage to people, buildings, and other structures. In Georgia, shaking is the most common phenomenon. Surface faulting, ground failures, landslides and tectonic uplifts are other causes of earthquake damage. Consequences of an earthquake may include fire, hazardous materials release, and/or dam failure. Mitigation and preparedness may encompass a vulnerability assessment to determine potential damage to critical facilities, loss of utilities and medical needs. During response and recovery, urban search and rescue, debris removal, restoration of utilities and lifeline repairs, condemnation, and demolition of buildings must take place before community rebuilding.

A.IX.B. Data
Although seismic vibrations from low magnitude earthquakes have not been felt in Randolph County, earthquakes are included as a natural hazard because of the potential damage they may cause. Randolph County has never recorded an earthquake, nor has the county reported any seismic vibrations.

Please refer also to the OHS-GEMA Critical Facilities Inventory Report in Appendix D, Pages 93 to 148.
A.IX.C. Map
Please refer to the OHS-GEMA map by ITOS in Chapter 2.IX.B. for Seismic Maps.
Technological Hazards

A.I. Power Outages

A.I.A. Description
Power outages may also be referred to as “rolling blackouts”. These are times when the power is down, due to a natural, technological or human error event. The duration of a power outage should not be long – several hours is the most frequent. In cases of natural disaster, power may be off for several days. Homeowners often face difficulties during a power outage, especially during a winter storm or severe weather. The elderly and the poor face greater dangers in that no heat during a winter storm could lead to hypothermia. Schools often have to shut down during a power outage. The loss to businesses is not determined, but economic losses result from power outages.

A.I.B. Data
No records have been kept regarding power outages. Power outages may be caused by many events. Natural hazards such as tornados, lightning, thunderstorms, high winds and hail, tropical storms and hurricanes, floods, winter storms and earthquakes may cause power outages. Technological causes such as transformer problems or downed lines are also causes. Human error may also cause a power outage. The probability of a power outage occurring in a given year in Randolph County, Cuthbert, Shellman or Coleman is high. No formal records have been kept, but the power does go off, especially during times of severe weather, whether in the summer months or in the winter.

Please refer also to the OHS-GEMA Critical Facilities Inventory Report in Appendix D, Pages 93 to 148.

A.I.C. Map
Please refer to the OHS-GEMA map by ITOS in Chapter 3.I.B. for Base Maps.

A.II. Railroad Accidents

A.II.A. Description
Railroad accidents occur from several sources, including human error, natural and technological events. Railroad accidents may involve only the rail itself, or other vehicles, such as cars and trucks may be involved. Due to the decreased rail traffic in recent years, the likelihood of a railroad accident is lessened, but must be considered, especially in light of chemical and hazardous materials spills.

A.II.B. Data
Railroad accidents occur from several sources, including human error, natural and technological events. Railroad accidents may involve only the rail itself, or other vehicles, such as cars and trucks may be involved. Due to the decreased rail traffic in recent years, the likelihood of a
A railroad accident is lessened, but must be considered, especially in light of chemical and hazardous materials spills.

Randolph County has had four recorded train wrecks since 1970. Three of these accidents resulted in no injuries or deaths, but in February 2003, a rail worker was killed during the accident. The cause of the derailment was a natural event in 2003. The other three train wrecks involved cars off the tracks and loss of materials. The economic loss of a rail accident must be measured in terms of the railroad and the local economy. If a rail accident occurs in Cuthbert or Shellman, or on U.S. Highway 27, then the potential for economic loss will be greater than if the accident occurs in the county.

Table 27: Railroad Accidents in Randolph County, 1956-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>Injuries</th>
<th>Damage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>1970</td>
<td>Train wreck</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>Train wreck</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>Feb. 2003</td>
<td>Derailment</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>August 2005</td>
<td>Derailment</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Local Data (2012)

Please refer also to the OHS-GEMA Critical Facilities Inventory Report in Appendix D, Pages 93 to 148.

A.II.C. Map
Please refer to the OHS-GEMA map by ITOS in Chapter 3.II.B. for Transportation Maps.

A.III. Chemical Spills

A.III.A. Description
Chemical spills comprise chemical substances which can pose a threat to the health of the residents or the environment, if released, especially in the case of an accident, or misused. Persons who come into contact with chemical spills, which may also be classified as hazardous materials, may suffer serious injury, long lasting health effects, and in some cases, death. Chemical spills usually originate in sources such as agriculture, industry, medicine and research, and consumer goods. In the United States, it is estimated that approximately 4.5 million facilities manufacture, use, or store hazardous materials, which may become chemical spills, in varying quantities. This is true for large industrial plants, as well as smaller local industries, such as dry cleaners, gardening and hardware supply stores, garages and even homes, where hazardous chemicals are often stored and used regularly, especially in the case of agricultural chemicals.

Hazardous materials may come in any form – solid, liquid or gas – and as explosives, flammable and combustible substances, poisons, and as radioactive materials. The most frequent cause of chemical spills is a result of transportation accidents (in transit) on highways, railroads, waterways and pipelines or because of chemical accidents in plants (fixed source).
A.III.B. Data
The 2002 Randolph County Local Emergency Operations Plan lists no operations within Randolph County under Hazardous Materials Facilities.
In-transit chemical spills and hazardous materials accidents are more likely to happen in Randolph County. Many chemicals and hazardous materials are transported on US Highway 82 and US Highway 27. The railroad going through Randolph County, and specifically in Cuthbert), poses a vulnerable in-transit hazardous materials possibility

Please refer also to the OHS-GEMA Critical Facilities Inventory Report in Appendix D, Pages 93 to 148.

Table 28: Chemical Spills in Randolph County 1990 - 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Waterway Impacted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14 April 1992</td>
<td>3116 Dean Ridge</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>Hazardous Material</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 Aug 1994</td>
<td>US 275 @ Rail</td>
<td>Cuthbert</td>
<td></td>
<td>Transformer Oil</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 Mar 1995</td>
<td>S.R. 50 at County Line</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Petroleum Contaminated Soil</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Apr 1996</td>
<td>Rt. 1 at US 82</td>
<td>Cuthbert</td>
<td>Unknown Odor</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 August 1996</td>
<td>Blakely Street</td>
<td>Cuthbert</td>
<td></td>
<td>Diesel Fuel</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 March 1997</td>
<td>Hwy 82 East</td>
<td>Cuthbert</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Chicken Waste</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 Oct 1997</td>
<td>Hwy 82 EB</td>
<td>Cuthbert</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Diesel Fuel</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 Jan 1999</td>
<td>Hwy 441 N at Milepost 19</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Chicken guts</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 June 2000</td>
<td>US 27 MM 1</td>
<td>Cuthbert</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Diesel Fuel</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 March 2008</td>
<td>Shellman</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 April 2008</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 April 2008</td>
<td>Shellman</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Local Data (2012)

A.III.C. Map
Please refer to the OHS-GEMA map by ITOS in Chapter 3.III.B. for Transportation Route Maps and 3.III.C. for One Mile Buffer Zone Maps.

A.IV. Plane Crashes

A.IV.A. Description
Plane crashes occur when an airplane, jet, commercial, military or private, experiences difficulty, either natural or technological, loses altitude and falls to the ground. Plane crashes occur for many reasons. Human error is one of the most frequent. Another common cause of plane crashes is severe weather. Often, especially in the case of private flights, the pilot does not
realize the weather he or she is facing. Severe weather can down an airplane quite effectively and make it difficult to locate the site of the crash or survivors.

A.IV.B. Data
No records have been kept of plane crashes in Randolph County. Although the probability of one occurring is not high, it is a possibility, due to the location of the airport south of Cuthbert in Randolph County. The proximity to Ft. Benning also places the area at risk. Some commercial flights go over Randolph County, but the likelihood of an accident from a jet is less than the likelihood of an accident from a private flight.

Please refer also to the OHS-GEMA Critical Facilities Inventory Report in Appendix D, Pages 93 to 148.

A.IV.C. Map
Please refer to the OHS-GEMA map by ITOS in Chapter 3.IV.C. for Base Maps.

A.V. Nuclear Fallout

A.V.A. Description
Nuclear plants provide energy. The nuclear fission generates heat. As long as the fission is used in a contained environment, water is converted to steam through the heat generated by the fission. The steam powers generators and produces electricity. Nuclear power plants all run on this basic concept and design. Most states in the United States have nuclear power plants. Almost 3 million American citizens live within a 10 mile radius of a nuclear power plant. Although all safeguards are maintained to keep this energy source safe, accidents, although unlikely, are possible. If radioactive material is released from a plant into the surrounding environment, a plume will affect the area around the plant. The greatest danger to the citizens living near the plant is the exposure to radiation.

A.V.B. Data
Two “emergency planning zones” are defined around the plant in exiting emergency response plans in case of a nuclear power plant accident. The two “planning zones” are as follows:
1. Plume Emergency Planning Zone; 10 mile radius; people could be harmed by direct radiation exposure.
2. Ingestion Planning Zone; 50 mile radius; radioactive materials could contaminate water supplies, food crops and livestock.

The Cities of Cuthbert, Shellman and Coleman and most of Randolph County, except for the extreme northeastern section lie within the 50 mile Ingestion Planning Zone.
Please refer also to the OHS-GEMA Critical Facilities Inventory Report in Appendix D, Pages 93 to 148.

A.V.C. Map
Please refer to the OHS-GEMA Ingestion Planning Zone Map in 3.V.B. to see the Fallout Area.
APPENDIX B – GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT TRENDS/COMMUNITY INFORMATION

B.I.  Randolph County Joint Partial Comprehensive Plan Update  B-2
B.II. Quality Community Objectives from Randolph County Joint Partial Comprehensive Plan Update  B-3
B.III. Community Information from Randolph County Joint Partial Comprehensive Plan Update  B-26
B.IV. Community Information  B-42
B.I. Randolph County Joint Partial Comprehensive Plan Update Introduction

The Partial Plan Update of the Comprehensive Plan is intended to be a policy guide in the interim period between comprehensive plans. This document should generate local pride and enthusiasm, engage interest in the implementation of the comprehensive plan, and become a handbook to guide daily decision making for the local government officials and community leaders.

The Community Assessment portion of the Partial Plan Update includes a list of potential issues and opportunities upon which the community may want to take action. The Assessment is an analysis of data and information including existing development patterns, areas where development is likely to occur, significant natural and cultural resources, opportunities for in fill, areas of disinvestment, as well as maps of existing land use and areas requiring special attention. All of the planning documents included in the Assessment should be considered in the evaluation of community policies and activities.
B.II. Quality Community Objectives

The first step of the Partial Plan update is to validate and evaluate Randolph County and its municipalities’ current policies, activities and development patterns for consistency with the Quality Community Objectives. The following is the Quality Community Objectives Local Assessment. This includes a list of potential issues and opportunities the communities may want to act upon; an analysis of existing development patterns including a map of the recommended character areas to be considered in the development of the community’s vision; an evaluation of current policies, activities, and development patterns for consistency with the Quality Community Objectives. Finally, this Community Assessment also includes an analysis of data and information relating to potential issues and opportunities prevalent to these communities.

Randolph County:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Development Patterns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Traditional Neighborhoods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traditional neighborhood development patterns should be encouraged, including use of more human scale development, compact development, mixing of uses within easy walking distance of one another, and facilitating pedestrian activity.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. If we have a zoning code, it does not separate commercial, residential and retail uses in every district.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Our community has ordinances in place that allow neo-traditional development “By right” so that developers do not have to go through a long variance process.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. We have a street tree ordinance that requires new development to plant shade-bearing trees appropriate to our climate.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Our community has an organized tree-planting campaign in public areas that will make walking more comfortable in summer.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. We have a program to keep our public areas (commercial, retail districts, parks) clean and safe.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Our community maintains its sidewalks and vegetation well so that walking is an option some would choose.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>Very limited area of sidewalks in unincorporated area of Randolph County.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. In some areas, several errands can be made on foot, if so desired.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8. Some of our children can and do walk to school safely. X
9. Some of our children can and do bike to school safely. X However, the High School is too far out to be reached by walking or biking.
10. Schools are located in or near neighborhoods in our community. X

**Infill Development**

Communities should maximize the use of existing infrastructure and minimize the conversion of undeveloped land at the urban periphery by encouraging development or redevelopment of sites closer to the downtown or traditional urban core of the community.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Our community has an inventory of vacant sites and buildings that are available for redevelopment and/or infill development.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Our community is actively working to promote Brownfield redevelopment.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Our community is actively working to promote greyfield redevelopment.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. We have areas of our community that are planned for nodal development (compacted near intersections rather than spread along a major road.)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Our community allows small lot development (5000 SF or less) for some uses. X</td>
<td></td>
<td>Allows small lot development of 5000 sq. ft. or less.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sense of Place**

Traditional downtown areas should be maintained as the focal point of the community or, for newer areas where this is not possible, the development of activity centers that serve as community focal points should be encouraged. These community focal points should be attractive, mixed-use, pedestrian-friendly places where people choose to gather for shopping, dining, socializing, and entertainment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. If someone dropped from the sky into our community, he or she would know immediately where she was, based on our distinct characteristics.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. We have delineated the areas of our community that are important to our history and heritage and have taken steps to protect those areas.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. We have ordinances to regulate the aesthetics of development in our highly visible areas.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. We have ordinances to regulate the size and type of signage in our community.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. We offer a development guidebook that illustrates the type of new development we want in our community.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Transportation Alternatives
Alternatives to transportation by automobile, including mass transit, bicycle routes, and pedestrian facilities, should be made available in each community. Greater use of alternate transportation should be encouraged.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. We have public transportation in our community.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rural Transit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. We require that new development connects with existing development through a street network, not a single entry/exit.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. We have a good network of sidewalks to allow people to walk to a variety of destinations.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. We have a sidewalk ordinance in our community that requires all new development to provide user-friendly sidewalks.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. We require that newly built sidewalks connect to existing sidewalks wherever possible.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. We have a plan for bicycle routes through our community.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>Regional Bike Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. We allow commercial and retail development to share parking areas wherever possible.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Regional Identity
Each region should promote and preserve a regional “identity,” or regional sense of place, defined in terms of traditional architecture, common economic linkages that bind the region together, or other shared characteristics.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Our community is characteristic of the region in terms of architectural styles and heritage.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Our community is connected to the surrounding region for economic livelihood through businesses that process local agricultural products.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Our community encourages businesses that create products that draw on our regional heritage (mountain, agricultural, metropolitan and coastal).</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Our community participates in the Georgia Department of Economic Development’s regional tourism partnership</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Our community promotes tourism opportunities based on the unique characteristics of our region.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. Our community contributes to the region, and draws from the region, as a source of local culture, commerce, entertainment, education.

**Resource Conservation**

**Heritage Conservation**
The traditional character of the community should be maintained through preserving and revitalizing historic areas of the community, encouraging new development that is compatible with the traditional features of the community, and protecting other scenic or natural features that are important to defining the community’s character.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. We have designated historic districts in our community.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. We have an active historic preservation commission.</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. We want new development to complement our historic development, and we have ordinances in place to ensure that happening.</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Open Space Preservation**

New development should be designed to minimize the amount of land consumed, and open space should be set aside from development for use as public parks or as greenbelts/wildlife corridors. Compact development ordinances are one way of encouraging this type of open space preservation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Our community has a greenspace plan</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Our community is actively preserving greenspace – either through direct purchase, or by encouraging set-asides in new development.</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. We have a local land conservation program, or, we work with state or national land conservation programs to preserve environmentally important areas in our community.</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. We have a conservation subdivision ordinance for residential development that is widely used and protects open space in perpetuity.</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Environmental Protection**

Environmentally sensitive areas should be protected from negative impacts of development, particularly when they are important for maintaining traditional character or quality of life of the community or region. Whenever possible, the natural terrain, drainage, and vegetation of an area should be preserved.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Our community has a comprehensive natural resources inventory.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. We use this resource inventory to steer development away from environmentally sensitive areas.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. We have identified our defining natural resources and have taken steps to protect them.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Our community has passed the necessary Part V Environmental Ordnances, and we enforce them.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>At this point, it is not necessary for Randolph county to participate in passing environmental ordinances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Our community has and actively enforces a tree preservation ordinance.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Our community has a tree-replanting ordinance for new development.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. We are using storm water best management practices for all new development</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. We have land use measures that will protect the natural resources in our community (steep slope regulations, floodplain or marsh protection, etc.)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Social and Economic Development**

**Growth Preparedness**

Each community should identify and put in place the pre-requisites for the type of growth it seeks to achieve. These might include infrastructure (roads, water, sewer) to support new growth, appropriate training of the workforce, ordinances and regulations to manage growth as desired, or leadership capable of responding to growth opportunities and managing new growth when it occurs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. We have population projections for the next 20 years that we refer to when making infrastructure decisions.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Our local governments, the local school board, and other decision making entities use the same population projections.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Our elected officials understand the land-development process in our community.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. We have reviewed our development regulations and/or zoning code recently and believe that our ordinances will help us achieve our QCO goals.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>This process is underway.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. We have a Capital Improvements Program that supports current and future growth.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. We have designated areas of our community where we would like to see growth. These areas are based on the natural resources inventory of our community.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7. We have clearly understandable guidelines for new development. X
8. We have a citizen-education to allow all interested parties to learn about development processes in our community. X
9. We have procedures in place that make it easy for the public to stay informed about land use issues, zoning decisions, and proposed new development. X
10. We have a public-awareness element in our comprehensive planning process. X

### Appropriate Businesses

The businesses and industries encouraged to develop or expand in a community should be suitable for the community in terms of job skills required, long-term sustainability, linkages to other economic activities in the region, impact on the resources of the area, and future prospects for expansion and creation of higher-skill job opportunities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Our economic development organization has considered our community’s strengths, assets, and weaknesses and has created a business development strategy based on them.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Our economic development organization has considered the types of businesses already in our community, and has a plan to recruit business/industry that will be compatible.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. We recruit firms that provide or create sustainable products.</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. We have a diverse jobs base, so that one employer leaving would not cripple us.</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Employment Options

A range of job types should be provided in each community to meet the diverse needs of the local workforce.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Our economic development program has an entrepreneur support program.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>Designated entrepreneur friendly community in 2008, working on support program.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Our community has jobs for skilled labor.</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Our community has jobs for unskilled labor.</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Our community has professional and managerial jobs.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Housing Choices
A range of housing size, cost, and density should be provided in each community to make it possible for all who work in the community to also live in the community (thereby reducing commuting distances), to promote a mixture of income and age groups in each community, and to provide a range of housing choice to meet market needs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Our community allows accessory units like garage apartments or mother-in-law units</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. People who work in our community can afford to live here, too.</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Our community has enough housing for each income level (low, moderate, and above-average incomes)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>However much of the housing stock is in need of repair, especially in the older, more distressed neighborhoods.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. We encourage new residential development to follow the pattern of our original town, continuing the existing street design and recommending smaller setbacks.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. We have options available for loft living, downtown living, or “neo-traditional” development</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. We have vacant and developable land available for multifamily housing</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. We allow multifamily housing to be developed in our community</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. We support community development corporations building housing for lower-income households</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. We have housing programs that focus on households with special needs</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. We allow small houses built on small lots (less than 5,000 square feet) in appropriate area</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Educational Opportunities
Educational and training opportunities should be readily available in each community – to permit community residents to improve their job skills, adapt to technological advances, or to pursue entrepreneurial ambitions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Our community provides work-force training options for our citizens.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>Limited assistance is available so a stronger push for programs is needed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Our work-force training programs provide citizens with skills for jobs that are available in our community.</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Our community has higher education opportunities, or is close to a community that does.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Our community has job opportunities for college graduates, so that our children may live and work here if they choose.</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Governmental Relations

**Regional Solutions**
Regional solutions to needs shared by more than one local jurisdiction are preferable to separate local approaches, particularly where this will result in greater efficiency and less cost to the taxpayer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. We participate in regional economic development organizations.</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. We participate in regional environmental organizations and initiatives, especially regarding water quality and quantity issues.</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. We work with other local governments to provide or share appropriate services, such as public transit, libraries, special education, tourism, parks and recreation, emergency response, E-911, homeland security, etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Our community thinks regionally, especially in terms of issues like land use, transportation and housing, understanding that these go beyond local government borders.</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Regional Cooperation**
Regional cooperation should be encouraged in setting priorities, identifying shared needs, and finding collaborative solutions, particularly where it is critical to success of a venture, such as protection of shared natural resources or development of a transportation network.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. We plan jointly with our cities and county for comprehensive planning purposes.</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. We are satisfied with our Service Delivery Strategy.</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. We initiate contact with other local governments and institutions in our region in order to find solutions to common problems, or to craft region wide strategies.</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. We meet regularly with neighboring jurisdictions to maintain contact, build connections, and discuss issues of regional concern.</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The City of Cuthbert

**Development Patterns**

**Traditional Neighborhoods:**

Traditional neighborhood development patterns should be encouraged, including use of more human scale development, compact development, mixing of uses within easy walking distance of one another, and facilitating pedestrian activity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. If we have a zoning code, it does not separate commercial, residential and retail uses in every district.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Our community has ordinances in place that allow neo-traditional development “By right” so that developers do not have to go through a long variance process.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>Zoning ordinance allows for new construction to match the setbacks of existing development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. We have a street tree ordinance that requires new development to plant shade-bearing trees appropriate to our climate.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Our community has an organized tree-planting campaign in public areas that will make walking more comfortable in summer.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. We have a program to keep our public areas (commercial, retail districts, parks) clean and safe.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>County and City Works Departments maintain these areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Our community maintains its sidewalks and vegetation well so that walking is an option someone would choose.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>County and City Works Departments maintain these areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. In some areas, several errands can be made on foot, if so desired.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Some of our children can and do walk to school safely.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Some of our children can and do bike to school safely.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Schools are located in or near neighborhoods in our community.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Communities should maximize the use of existing infrastructure and minimize the conversion of undeveloped land at the urban periphery by encouraging development or redevelopment of sites closer to the downtown or traditional urban core of the community.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Our community has an inventory of vacant sites and buildings that are available for redevelopment and/or infill development.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Our community is actively working to promote Brownfield redevelopment. | X |
3. Our community is actively working to promote greyfield redevelopment. | X |
4. We have areas of our community that are planned for nodal development (compacted near intersections rather than spread along a major road.) | X |
5. Our community allows small lot development (5000 SF or less) for some uses. | X | Allows small lot development for 5000 sq. ft. or less.

**Sense of Place**

Traditional downtown areas should be maintained as the focal point of the community or, for newer areas where this is not possible, the development of activity centers that serve as community focal points should be encouraged. These community focal points should be attractive, mixed-use, pedestrian-friendly places where people choose to gather for shopping, dining, socializing, and entertainment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. If someone dropped from the sky into our community, he or she would know immediately where she was, based on our distinct characteristics.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. We have delineated the areas of our community that are important to our history and heritage and have taken steps to protect those areas.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. We have ordinances to regulate the aesthetics of development in our highly visible areas.</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. We have ordinances to regulate the size and type of signage in our community.</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. We offer a development guidebook that illustrates the type of new development we want in our community.</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. If applicable, our community has a plan to protect designated farmland</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Transportation Alternatives**

Alternatives to transportation by automobile, including mass transit, bicycle routes, and pedestrian facilities, should be made available in each community. Greater use of alternate transportation should be encouraged.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. We have public transportation in our community.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Rural Transit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. We require that new development connects with existing development through a street network, not a single entrance.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. We have a good network of sidewalks to allow people to walk to a variety of destinations.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Some places within the city have sidewalks, others do not. This is something the city is looking into.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. We have a sidewalk ordinance in our community that requires all new development to provide user-friendly sidewalks. X

3. We require that newly built sidewalks connect to existing sidewalks whenever possible. X

6. We have a plan for bicycle routes through our community. X Do have a regional bike plan.

7. We allow commercial and retail development to share parking areas wherever possible. X

### Regional Identity

Each region should promote and preserve a regional “identity,” or regional sense of place, defined in terms of traditional architecture, common economic linkages that bind the region together, or other shared characteristics.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Our community is characteristic of the region in terms of architectural styles and heritage.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Our community is connected to the surrounding region for economic livelihood through businesses that process local agricultural products.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Our community encourages businesses that create products that draw on our regional heritage (mountain, agricultural, metropolitan and coastal).</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Our community participates in the Georgia Department of Economic Development’s regional tourism partnership.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Our community promotes tourism opportunities based on the unique characteristics of our region.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Our community contributes to the region, and draws from the region, as a source of local culture, commerce, entertainment, education.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Resource Conservation

**Heritage Preservation**

The traditional character of the community should be maintained through preserving and revitalizing historic areas of the community, encouraging new development that is compatible with the traditional features of the community, and protecting other scenic or natural features that are important to defining the community’s character.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. We have designated historic districts in our community.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. We have an active historic preservation commission.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. We want new development to complement our historic development, and we have ordinances in place to ensure that happening

Open Space Preservation
New development should be designed to minimize the amount of land consumed, and open space should be set aside from development for use as public parks or as greenbelts/wildlife corridors. Compact development ordinances are one way of encouraging this type of open space preservation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Our community has a greenspace plan.</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Our community is actively preserving greenspace — either through direct purchase, or by encouraging set-asides in new development</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. We have a local land conservation program, or, we work with state or national land conservation programs to preserve environmentally important areas in our community.</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. We have a conservation subdivision ordinance for residential development that is widely used and protects open space in perpetuity.</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Environmental Protection
Environmentally sensitive areas should be protected from negative impacts of development, particularly when they are important for maintaining traditional character or quality of life of the community or region. Whenever possible, the natural terrain, drainage, and vegetation of an area should be preserved.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Our community has a comprehensive natural resources inventory.</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. We use this resource inventory to steer development away from environmentally sensitive areas.</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. We have identified our defining natural resources and have taken steps to protect them.</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Our community has passed the necessary Part V Environmental Ordinances, and we enforce them.</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Our community has and actively enforces a tree preservation ordinance.</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Our community has a tree-replanting ordinance for new development.</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. We are using storm water best management practices for all new development.</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8. We have land use measures that will protect the natural resources in our community (steep slope regulations, floodplain or marsh protection, etc.) | X |

Social and Economic Development

Growth Preparedness

Each community should identify and put in place the pre-requisites for the type of growth it seeks to achieve. These might include infrastructure (roads, water, and sewer) to support new growth, appropriate training of the workforce, ordinances and regulations to manage growth as desired, or leadership capable of responding to growth opportunities and managing new growth when it occurs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. We have population projections for the next 20 years that we refer to when making infrastructure decisions.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Our local governments, the local school board, and other decision-making entities use the same population projections.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Our elected officials understand the land-development process in our community.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. We have reviewed our development regulations and/or zoning codes recently and believe that our ordinances will help us achieve our QCO goals.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>This process is underway.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. We have a Capital Improvements Program that supports current and future growth.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. We have designated areas of our community where we would like to see growth. These areas are based on the natural resources inventory of our community.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. We have clearly understandable guidelines for new development.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. We have a citizen-education to allow all interested parties to learn about development processes in our community.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. We have procedures in place that make it easy for the public to stay informed about land use issues, zoning decisions, and proposed new development.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. We have a public-awareness element in our comprehensive planning process.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Appropriate Businesses

The businesses and industries encouraged to develop or expand in a community should be suitable for the community in terms of job skills required, long-term sustainability, linkages to other economic activities in the region, impact on the resources of the area, and future prospects for expansion and creation of higher-skill job opportunities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Our economic development organization has considered our community’s strengths, assets, and weaknesses and has created a business development strategy based on them</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Our economic development organization has considered the types of businesses already in our community, and has a plan to recruit business industry that will be compatible.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. We recruit firms that provide or create sustainable products.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. We have a diverse jobs base, so that one employer leaving would not cripple us.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Employment Options

A range of job types should be provided in each community to meet the diverse needs of the local workforce.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Our economic development program has an entrepreneur support program.</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Designated entrepreneur friendly community in 2008, working on support program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Our community has jobs for skilled labor.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>Limited in capacity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Our community has jobs for unskilled labor.</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Our community has professional and managerial jobs.</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Limited in capacity.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Housing Choices

A range of housing size, cost, and density should be provided in each community to make it possible for all who work in the community to also live in the community (thereby reducing commuting distances), to promote a mixture of income and age groups in each community, and to provide a range of housing choice to meet market needs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Our community allows accessory units like garage apartments or mother-in-law units</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. People who work in our community can afford to live here, too.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Our community has enough housing for each income level (low, moderate, and above-average incomes).</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>Although housing is available, in many of the distressed neighborhoods, the housing stock is lacking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. We encourage new residential development to follow the pattern of our original town, continuing the existing street design and recommending smaller setbacks</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. We have options available for loft living, downtown living, or “neo-traditional” development | X |
6. We have vacant and developable land available for multifamily housing. | X |
7. We allow multifamily housing to be developed in our community. | X |
8. We support community development corporations building housing for lower-income households. | X |
9. We have housing programs that focus on households with special needs. | X |
10. We allow small houses built on small lots (less than 3,000 square feet) in appropriate areas. | X |

**Educational Opportunities**

Educational and training opportunities should be readily available in each community—to permit community residents to improve their job skills, adapt to technological advances, or to pursue entrepreneurial ambitions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Our community provides work-force training options for our citizens.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>Limited in capacity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Our workforce training programs provide citizens with skills for jobs that are available in our community.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Our community has higher education opportunities, or is close to a community that does.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Our community has job opportunities for college graduates, so that our children may live and work here if they choose</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Governmental Relations**

Regional Solutions

Regional solutions to needs shared by more than one local jurisdiction are preferable to separate local approaches, particularly where this will result in greater efficiency and less cost to the taxpayer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. We participate in regional economic development organizations.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. We participate in regional environmental organizations and initiatives, especially regarding water quality and quantity issues.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. We work with other local governments to provide or share appropriate services, such as public transit, libraries, special education, tourism, parks and recreation, emergency response, E-911, homeland security, etc.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Our community thinks regionally, especially in terms of issues like land use, transportation and housing, understanding that these go beyond local government borders. X

Regional Cooperation
Regional cooperation should be encouraged in setting priorities, identifying shared needs, and finding collaborative solutions, particularly where it is critical to success of a venture, such as protection of shared natural resources or development of a transportation network.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. We plan jointly with our cities and county for comprehensive planning purposes.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. We are satisfied with our Service Delivery Strategy.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. We initiate contact with other local governments and institutions in our region in order to find solutions to common problems, or to craft region wide strategies.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. We meet regularly with neighboring jurisdictions to maintain contact, build connections, and discuss issues of regional concern.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The City of Shellman

### Development Patterns

#### Traditional Neighborhoods

Traditional neighborhood development patterns should be encouraged, including use of more human scale development, compact development, mixing of uses within easy walking distance of one another, and facilitating pedestrian activity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. If we have a zoning code, it does not separate commercial, residential and retail uses in every district.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Our community has ordinances in place that allow non-traditional development “By right” so that developers do not have to go through a long variance process.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>Zoning ordinance allows for new construction to match the setbacks of existing development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. We have a street tree ordinance that requires new development to plant shade-bearing trees appropriate to our climate.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Our community has an organized tree-planting campaign in public areas that will make walking more comfortable in summer.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. We have a program to keep our public areas (commercial, retail districts, parks) clean and safe.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Our community maintains its sidewalks and vegetation well so that walking is an option some would choose.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. In some areas, several errands can be made on foot, if so desired.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Some of our children can and do walk to school safely.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Some of our children can and do bike to school safely.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Schools are located in or near neighborhoods in our community.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Infill Development

Communities should maximize the use of existing infrastructure and minimize the conversion of undeveloped land at the urban periphery by encouraging development or redevelopment of sites closer to the downtown or traditional urban core of the community.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Our community has an inventory of vacant sites and buildings that are available for redevelopment and/or infill development.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Our community is actively working to promote brownfield redevelopment.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Our community is actively working to promote greyfield redevelopment.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. We have areas of our community that are planned for nodal development (compacted near intersections rather than spread along a major road.)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Our community allows small lot development (5000 SF or less) for some uses.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Sense of Place
Traditional downtown areas should be maintained as the focal point of the community or, for newer areas where this is not possible, the development of activity centers that serve as community focal points should be encouraged. These community focal points should be attractive, mixed-use, pedestrian-friendly places where people choose to gather for shopping, dining, socializing, and entertainment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. If someone dropped from the sky into our community, he or she would know immediately where she was, based on our distinct characteristics.</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. We have delineated the areas of our community that are important to our history and heritage and have taken steps to protect those areas.</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. We have ordinances to regulate the aesthetics of development in our highly visible areas.</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. We have ordinances to regulate the size and type of signage in our community.</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Needs to be updated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. We offer a development guidebook that illustrates the type of new development we want in our community.</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. If applicable, our community has a plan to protect designated farmland.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Transportation Alternatives
Alternatives to transportation by automobile, including mass transit, bicycle routes, and pedestrian facilities, should be made available in each community. Greater use of alternate transportation should be encouraged.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. We have public transportation in our community.</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Regional Transit system under development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. We require that new development connects with existing development through a street network, not a single entry/exit.</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. We have a good network of sidewalks to allow people to walk to a variety of destinations.</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. We have a sidewalk ordinance in our community that requires all new development to provide user-friendly sidewalks.</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. We require that newly built sidewalks connect to existing sidewalks wherever possible.</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. We have a plan for bicycle routes through our community.</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Regional bike plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. We allow commercial and retail development to share parking areas wherever possible.</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Regional Identity

Each region should promote and preserve a regional “identity,” or regional sense of place, defined in terms of traditional architecture, common economic linkages that bind the region together, or other shared characteristics.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Our community is characteristic of the region in terms of architectural styles and heritage.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Our community is connected to the surrounding region for economic livelihood through businesses that process local agricultural products.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Our community encourages businesses that create products that draw on our regional heritage (mountain, agricultural, metropolitan, coastal).</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Our community participates in the Georgia Department of Economic Development’s regional tourism partnership.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Our community promotes tourism opportunities based on the unique characteristics of our region.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Our community contributes to the region, and draws from the region, as a source of local culture, commerce, entertainment, education.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Resource Conservation

#### Heritage Preservation

The traditional character of the community should be maintained through preserving and revitalizing historic areas of the community, encouraging new development that is compatible with the traditional features of the community, and protecting other scenic or natural features that are important to defining the community’s character.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. We have designated historic districts in our community.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. We have an active historic preservation commission.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>Historic Preservation is the responsibility of the planning and zoning commission.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. We want new development to complement our historic development, and we have ordinances in place to ensure that happening.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Open Space Preservation

New development should be designed to minimize the amount of land consumed, and open space should be set aside from development for use as public parks or as greenbelts/wildlife corridors. Compact development ordinances are one way of encouraging this type of open space preservation.
### Environmental Protection

Environmentally sensitive areas should be protected from negative impacts of development, particularly when they are important for maintaining traditional character or quality of life of the community or region. Whenever possible, the natural terrain, drainage, and vegetation of an area should be preserved.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Our community has a comprehensive natural resources inventory.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. We use this resource inventory to steer development away from environmentally sensitive areas.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. We have identified our defining natural resources and have taken steps to protect them.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Our community has passed the necessary Part V Environmental Ordinances, and we enforce them.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Our community has and actively enforces a tree preservation ordinance.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Our community has a tree-replanting ordinance for new development.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. We are using storm water best management practices for all new development.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. We have land use measures that will protect the natural resources in our community (steep slope regulations, floodplain or marsh protection, etc.)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Social and Economic Development

#### Growth Preparedness

Each community should identify and put in place the pre-requisites for the type of growth it seeks to achieve. These might include infrastructure (roads, water, and sewer) to support new growth, appropriate training of the workforce, ordinances and regulations to manage growth as desired, or leadership capable of responding to growth opportunities and managing new growth when it occurs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. We have population projections for the next 20 years that we refer to when making infrastructure decisions.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Our local government, the local school board, and other decision-making entities use the same population projections.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Our elected officials understand the land-development process in our community.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. We have reviewed our development regulations and/or zoning code recently and believe that our ordinances will help us achieve our QCO goals.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. We have a Capital Improvements Program that supports current and future growth.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. We have designated areas of our community where we would like to see growth. These areas are based on the natural resources inventory of our community.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. We have clearly understandable guidelines for new development.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. We have a citizen-education program to allow all interested parties to learn about development processes in our community.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. We have procedures in place that make it easy for the public to stay informed about land use issues, zoning decisions, and proposed new developments.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. We have a public-awareness element in our comprehensive planning process.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Appropriate Businesses

The businesses and industries encouraged to develop or expand in a community should be suitable for the community in terms of job skills required, long-term sustainability, linkages to other economic activities in the region, impact on the resources of the area, and future prospects for expansion and creation of higher-skill job opportunities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Our economic development organization has considered our community’s strengths, assets, and weaknesses and has created a business development strategy based on them.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Our economic development organization has considered the types of businesses already in our community, and has a plan to recruit business that will be compatible.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. We recruit firms that provide or create sustainable products.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. We have a diverse jobs base, so that one employer leaving would not cripple us.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Employment Options

A range of job types should be provided in each community to meet the diverse needs of the local workforce.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Our economic development program has an entrepreneur support program.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Our community has jobs for skilled labor.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>Limited in capacity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Our community has jobs for unskilled labor.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>Limited in capacity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Our community has professional and managerial jobs.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Housing Choices

A range of housing size, cost, and density should be provided in each community to make it possible for all who work in the community to also live in the community (thereby reducing commuting distances), to promote a mixture of income and age groups in each community, and to provide a range of housing choice to meet market needs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Our community allows accessory units like garage apartments or mother-in-law units.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. People who work in our community can afford to live here, too.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Our community has enough housing for each income level (low, moderate, and above-average incomes)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>Problem is quality housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. We encourage new residential development to follow the pattern of our original town, continuing the existing street design and recommending smaller setbacks.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. We have options available for loft living, downtown living, or &quot;neo-traditional&quot; development.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. We have vacant and developable land available for multifamily housing.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. We allow multifamily housing to be developed in our community.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. We support community development corporations building housing for lower-income households.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. We have housing programs that focus on households with special needs.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. We allow small houses built on small lots (less than 5,000 square feet) in appropriate areas.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Educational Opportunities

Educational and training opportunities should be readily available in each community – to permit community residents to improve their job skills, adapt to technological advances, or to pursue entrepreneurial ambitions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Our community provides work-force training options for our citizens.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>Limited in capacity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Our workforce training programs provide citizens with skills for jobs that are available in our community.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>Through Randolph County, Albany Tech, Randolph-Clay High School, etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Our community has higher education opportunities, or is close to a community that does.  
   |   X   |

4. Our community has job opportunities for college graduates, so that our children may live and work here if they choose.  
   |   X   |

### Governmental Relations

**Regional Solutions**

Regional solutions to needs shared by more than one local jurisdiction are preferable to separate local approaches, particularly where this will result in greater efficiency and less cost to the taxpayer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. We participate in regional economic development organizations.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. We participate in regional environmental organizations and initiatives, especially regarding water quality and quantity issues.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. We work with other local governments to provide or share appropriate services, such as public transit, libraries, special education, tourism, parks and recreation, emergency response, E-911, homeland security, etc.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Our community thinks regionally, especially in terms of issues like land use, transportation and housing, understanding that these go beyond local government borders.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Regional Cooperation

Regional cooperation should be encouraged in setting priorities, identifying shared needs, and finding collaborative solutions, particularly where it is critical to success of a venture, such as protection of shared natural resources or development of a transportation network.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. We plan jointly with our cities and county for comprehensive planning purposes.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. We are satisfied with our Service Delivery Strategy</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. We maintain contact with other local governments and institutions in our region in order to find solutions to common problems, or to craft region wide strategies.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. We meet regularly with neighboring jurisdictions to maintain contact, build connections, and discuss issues of regional concern.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B.III. Randolph County Joint Partial Comprehensive Plan Update

Population
The projected population for Randolph County and the Cities of Cuthbert and Shellman over the next twenty plus years is expected to continue to decline. However, the current trends of migration to southern rural counties could cause an increase in the population or stabilize it. It is believed that as the State of Georgia’s Metropolitan areas continue to grow many residents will choose to relocate to smaller communities to escape the hustle of the larger cities and to capitalize on much lower land prices. In addition, natural disasters such as hurricanes and tornados are causing a shift in the nation’s population, as citizens are relocating from areas and states with greater risk of severe and life threatening weather. Also, the 65-and-over age group that has comprised, on average, 16% of the total population county-wide as well as within the Cities of Cuthbert and Shellman is expected to remain a vital part of the community and continue to increase in numbers.

Figure 1: Randolph County Total Population 1980-2000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Randolph</td>
<td>9,599</td>
<td>8,023</td>
<td>7,791</td>
<td>-16.42%</td>
<td>-2.89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert</td>
<td>4,340</td>
<td>3,730</td>
<td>3,731</td>
<td>32.44%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shellman</td>
<td>1,254</td>
<td>1,162</td>
<td>1,166</td>
<td>51.51%</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coleman</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>-18.54%</td>
<td>8.75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State of Georgia</td>
<td>5,486,900</td>
<td>6,478,149</td>
<td>8,186,453</td>
<td>18.06%</td>
<td>26.37%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Figure 2: Randolph County Total Population Projections 2005-2030

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2025</th>
<th>2030</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>7,339</td>
<td>6,887</td>
<td>6,435</td>
<td>5,983</td>
<td>5,531</td>
<td>5,079</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert</td>
<td>3,579</td>
<td>3,427</td>
<td>3,274</td>
<td>3,122</td>
<td>2,970</td>
<td>2,818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shellman</td>
<td>1,144</td>
<td>1,122</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td>1,078</td>
<td>1,056</td>
<td>1,034</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coleman</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Lower Chattahoochee RDC Staff 2008

Issues
- Providing infrastructure for changing population (water, sewer, schools, transportation, etc.).
- Providing additional classrooms and school facilities for a changing population.
- Paying for growth.
- Integrating new comers with old timers.
- Increasing property values and potentially increasing taxes.

Opportunities
- Diversifying the population.
- Expanding tax base from new residential, commercial and industrial growth.
- Expanding local job opportunities.
- Expanding community investment.
Economic Development

Randolph County and its municipalities have a multitude of needs including workforce development, entrepreneurial assistance, and coordinated tourism marketing. There are a limited number of businesses in the county. The majority are retail-type establishments with limited employment opportunities. There are very few industrial-type businesses. The majority of the population in the work force is employed in the service producing sector, followed by employment in government and finally being employed in the good producing sector. Tourism has an excellent possibility for becoming a money generator as well as horticultural nurseries and agribusinesses.

Randolph County Total Employed Civilian Population 1990–2000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>3,141</td>
<td>2,930</td>
<td>-6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State of Georgia</td>
<td>3,093,276</td>
<td>3,859,756</td>
<td>19.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>115,681,202</td>
<td>129,721,512</td>
<td>11.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Randolph County Employment by Industry Projections 2005–2030

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Employed Civilian Population</td>
<td>3,331</td>
<td>2,830</td>
<td>2,701</td>
<td>2,511</td>
<td>2,371</td>
<td>2,211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting &amp; Mining</td>
<td>533</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>247</td>
<td>277</td>
<td>213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>830</td>
<td>807</td>
<td>783</td>
<td>640</td>
<td>466</td>
<td>436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale Trade</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail Trade</td>
<td>453</td>
<td>426</td>
<td>394</td>
<td>313</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation, Warehouse, and Utilities</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance, Insurance, &amp; Real Estate</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional, Scientific, Management,</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative, and Waste Management Services</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational, Health and Social Services</td>
<td>453</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>530</td>
<td>583</td>
<td>636</td>
<td>672</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation and Food Services</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Services</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Administration</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>182</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census
Issues

- Means of tracking growth or reduction in businesses and proposed changes in businesses.
- Uneven levels of development need of redevelopment (Cuthbert and Shellman Downtown/ Surrounding Neighborhoods).
- Lack of local incentives to attract industry.
- Growth limited due to infrastructure (water, sewer, natural gas).
- Transportation for job opportunities.
- Diversify job base.
- No citizen-education program to allow interested parties to learn about the development process.

Opportunities

- Implementation of a Business Recruitment and Retention Program and entrepreneur support program.
- Seek assistance from the Georgia Department of Economic Development (GDEcD) in developing surveys to assess the current situation in the county with existing businesses.
- Community Economic Development Programs use tools such as downtown revitalization and low interest rate loans to attract new businesses and rehabilitate existing buildings in the downtown area of Cuthbert and Shellman.
- Adequate public facilities (water, sewer, natural gas) are necessary for commercial, industrial and residential growth.
- Increase of local job opportunities which will require less access to transportation.
- Implementation of a rural public transit system.
- Work with Albany Tech on job training and adult education programs.
- Continued development of local education system.
- Industrial and commercial development.
Housing

Housing stock in Randolph County consists of a mixture of traditional single family stick-built homes, multi-family units and manufactured and mobile home units. Higher density housing such as apartments is found in Cuthbert and Shellman where water and sewer is available. The 2000 housing inventory consisted of 3,402 housing units. The total housing stock consisted of 71% single family units, 6% multi-family units and manufactured or mobile home units which make up 23% of total housing units. A small number of the County’s housing units (27%) are rental units. In comparison 30% of total units in Georgia were used as rental units in 2000. Housing cost in Randolph County have been relatively low when compared to the region and the state, with a median housing value of $48,000 in 2000 as compared to the state’s median 2000 value of $111,200. From a cost burden standpoint only 14% of Randolph County home owners are cost burdened. Renters appear to pay more of their incomes on housing with only 21% paying less than 30% of their income on rent. In the region 52.9% of renters pay less than 30% of their income of housing cost while 56% of renters in the State of Georgia pay less than 30% of their income on rent. Randolph County is projected to lose only a small amount of housing within the next twenty five years, only 180 units.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Randolph County Number of Household Units by Type 1980-2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1980</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Housing Units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single Family Units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-Family Units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile Home/Trailer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Other Units</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, (SF3), Lower Chattahoochee Staff.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Randolph County Occupancy Status 1990-2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1990</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Housing Units Built</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing Units Vacant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owner Occupied</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renter Occupied</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, SF 3
Randolph County Projected Number Housing Units 1980-2030

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL Housing Units</td>
<td>3,540</td>
<td>3,386</td>
<td>3,222</td>
<td>3,134</td>
<td>3,300</td>
<td>3,330</td>
<td>3,284</td>
<td>3,228</td>
<td>3,222</td>
<td>3,180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single Units (attached)</td>
<td>2,981</td>
<td>2,087</td>
<td>2,352</td>
<td>2,358</td>
<td>2,323</td>
<td>2,159</td>
<td>1,994</td>
<td>1,830</td>
<td>1,501</td>
<td>1,335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single Units (detached)</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Double Units</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 to 5 Units</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 to 15 Units</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 to 40 Units</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 or more Units</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile Home or Trailer</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>406</td>
<td>556</td>
<td>679</td>
<td>801</td>
<td>934</td>
<td>1,072</td>
<td>1,207</td>
<td>1,342</td>
<td>1,477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Other</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Issues

- Availability of affordable and adequate housing.
- Increase of mobile home units in the last twenty (20) years.
- Presence of dilapidated and abandoned structures; aesthetically challenged real estate.
- Balancing housing cost with housing quality.

Opportunities

- Construction of additional affordable and adequate housing.
- Diversify housing mix from predominantly single family site built and manufactured housing units to quality multi-family and single-family attached (town house, condominiums).
- Create housing communities rather than housing developments, retrofit existing housing areas.
- Increase home ownership opportunities.
- Allow accessory units like garage apartments or mother-in-law units.
- Create ordinances that have options available for loft living, downtown living and neo-traditional development.
Natural and Cultural Resources

Randolph County should expand appropriate infrastructures to meet development needs and minimize the affects on sensitive areas. Randolph County, Cuthbert, and Shellman should develop educational programs to promote conservation and protection of important resources for all segments of society. The County and its municipalities should also strengthen and improve existing regulations regarding development in sensitive areas.

Issues
- No Greenspace Plan/not actively working to preserve greenspace.
- Management planning for significant community resources is needed.
- There is no on-going and active education about resource conservation and protection for the public, local elected officials, developers, economic developers, etc.
- Make development entities aware of community resources.
- Make sure the public has adequate access to regulatory guidelines concerning natural and cultural community resources.
- Historic resource conditions are endangered and/or declining.
- The community has abandoned and potentially contaminated brownfield/greyfield properties.
- There are potential water pollution problems.
- There are erosion, sedimentation, storm water runoff problems.
- No plan to protect designated farm land (unincorporated Randolph County).
- Develop a Conservation Subdivision ordinance.
- No Historic Preservation Commission.

Opportunities
- Actively educate the public, local elected officials, developers, and economic developers about resource conservation and protection.
- Improve, enhance, and promote Randolph County, Cuthbert, and Shellman’s natural and cultural resources.
- Guide new development away from important resources to conserve resources and minimize waste.
- Strengthen and enforce resource protection regulations.
- Set aside environmentally sensitive areas of the community, such as stream banks, floodplains, or steep hillsides from development.
- Continue to enforce best management practices as part of the development process.
- Adopt appropriate site design guidelines for developing on sensitive areas (e.g. steep slopes, wetlands).
- Develop a local bike/pedestrian plan to compliment the Regional Bike Plan. Link local trail systems with state designated bike routes and existing trails in neighboring communities.
- Develop programs that encourage brownfield/greyfield redevelopment.
- Adopt and enforce a tree preservation ordinance and tree replanting.
- No organized tree planning campaign in public areas that make walking more comfortable in summer.
Transportation
Randolph County can easily be considered a gateway through Southwest Georgia as U.S. Highway 27 and U.S. Highway 82 offers travelers accessibility to the area. Challenges ahead include widening U.S Highway 82, paving existing dirt roads, and considering a regional transportation plan.

Issues
- The increased maintenance cost associated with development along dirt roads.
- Maintaining existing paved county roads and dirt roads.
- Cost of widening US Highway 82.
- No sidewalk ordinance in our community that requires all new development to provide user-friendly sidewalks.

Opportunities
- Regional Transportation Facility to serve Stewart, Randolph, Clay, and Quitman Counties.

Land Use
Maximizing land development opportunities while protecting natural resources are the key to Randolph County, the City of Cuthbert and the City of Shellman’s success. Key challenges to officials include protecting natural resources while encouraging development and establishing commercial and industrial uses as a large percentage of the land use mix. Agricultural use, mostly associated with timber production, dominates the county’s existing land use. Second to agricultural use is the residential use of land in the county. While single-family detached housing is the predominant residential use, manufactured housing is the second most frequently used residential type. Commercial uses, which make up less than one percent of total land use, are predominantly located in the Town Center and along State Routes along with industrial uses which are scattered in and around the county.

Issues
- No ordinance to regulate aethetes of development in highly visible areas.
- No plan for Nodal Development.
- Excessive number of dilapidated structures both site built and mobile homes.
- Determine if any brownfields exist and connect developers to the federal and state incentives for cleaning up brownfield sites.
- Aid to deteriorating areas in an effort to create opportunities for reinvestment and redevelopment in deteriorating areas.
- Land use mix is heavily favored towards agricultural use and residential use. There is a need to diversify land use base.
- Identify and promote infill development opportunities.

Opportunities
- Reserve land for industrial and commercial growth. Include adequate space for the growth of employment-related uses, within the Future Land Use Plan/Development Maps.
• Work with developers, land owners, and conservation groups to preserve open space around the county and in the cities.
• Encourage traditional neighborhood development. Traditional neighborhoods should be required when developing adjacent to or within a historic district.
• Develop a guidebook that illustrates the type of new development we want in our community.
• Protect natural resources within developments. Promote the use of the conservation subdivision ordinance. Adopt a stream buffer ordinance and create an incentive to create greenway connections.
• The County is a blank canvas, which can allow for very desirable development pattern.

Analysis of Existing Development Patterns
An analysis of existing development patterns provides an understanding of how land is used at a specific point in time. An existing land use map is the first step in gaining an understanding of not only what land uses exist and where they are but how they interact. The purpose of this section is to map and review existing land use in Randolph County, the City of Cutbert and the City of Shellman; look at areas in need of attention, areas in need of protection and areas with development opportunities. The last task is the creation of a character area map which groups areas of similar land use characteristics or land use traits.

The following table presents the definitions of each of the land use categories.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Existing Land Use</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>Single-family residential uses, multi-family residential uses (apartments and duplexes), and manufactured and mobile home units (all normally located on no less than a one-quarter of an acre lots).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture/Forestry</td>
<td>Land used for agricultural purposes such as farming and/or livestock production and timber production.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>Commercial uses including office use; retail, restaurants, convenience store, car dealerships, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>Land dedicated to industrial uses (includes both light and heavy industrial uses).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parks/Recreation/Conservation</td>
<td>State, Federal and local parks, active and passive recreation activities, and protected land; includes land preserved in land trust.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public/Institutional</td>
<td>Community facilities excluding utilities, government (schools, public safety facilities, courthouse, jail, health facilities, churches, and libraries).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation/Communication/Utilities</td>
<td>Land used transportation, communication or utility facilities (cell towers, power stations, water tower, and water treatment facilities).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undeveloped/Vacant</td>
<td>Land where no apparent active uses exist; property with dilapidated or abandoned structures or overgrown vacant lots.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following table illustrates the acreage and percent of county total land dedicated to existing land uses. Acreage totals does not include roads.

Existing Land Use: Randolph County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Existing Land Use</th>
<th>Parcels</th>
<th>Acreage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>3,087</td>
<td>5,510.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture/Forestry</td>
<td>2,401</td>
<td>259,015.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation/Communication/Utilities</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5,443.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parks/Recreation/Conservation</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>850.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undeveloped/Vacant</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public/Institutional</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>793.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>953.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>2,120.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5,938</td>
<td>275,587.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Randolph County, Georgia
## Existing Land Use Table: City of Cuthbert

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Existing Land Use</th>
<th>Parcels</th>
<th>Acreage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>1,211</td>
<td>566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture/Forestry</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation/Communication/Utilities</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parks/Recreation/Conservation</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undeveloped/Vacant</td>
<td>431</td>
<td>322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public/Institutional</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,844</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,862</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Cuthbert, Georgia**

Legend:
- Agricultural Land
- Commercial
- Industrial
- Parks
- Religious
- Public
- Residential
- Transportation/Communication/Utilities
- Undeveloped/ Vacant
- Water/Utilities
## Existing Land Use Table: City of Shellman

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Existing Land Use</th>
<th>Parcels</th>
<th>Acreage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>369</td>
<td>317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture/Forestry</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>1,022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation/Communication/Utilities</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parks/Recreation/Conservation</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undeveloped/Vacant</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public/Institutional</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>629</td>
<td>2,375</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Areas Requiring Special Attention

Areas Where Development is Likely to Occur

Significant Natural Resources

The natural environment places certain opportunities and constraints on the way land is used. Soil conditions, slopes, flood frequency and wetlands all affect where development can safely and feasibly occur.

The City of Cuthbert is located in what may be seen as an opportune area for development. Although it may appear to be flanked by heavily sloped areas, many of the individual parcels are open, within the 0 to 20 percent range for slope and very few spots are actually affected by either wetland protected areas or open water. The city is poised to be positively impacted by future development. Although some parcels are limited to the types of development that are suitable to the land features, it stands as being a highly sought after area. The City of Cuthbert is in the process of identifying several key areas for a redevelopment strategy, in hopes of attracting better housing, better shopping districts, and more jobs.

The City of Shellman is probably the best suited for any future development, not being affected by parcels being protected wetland areas, open water, or 20 percent very steep slope and terrain. Many efforts should be tackled head on for the City of Shellman to try to attract as much redevelopment as can be sought after. Although the City of Shellman is a small area, and is perhaps mostly residential or agricultural in nature, efforts can be made to attract viable business and job opportunities, as well as attract redevelopment to key elements of the area.

The County of Randolph is perhaps the most hindered piece of the puzzle, having most of the area on the west side of the county either within the 20 percent very steep slope distinction or having pieces of parcels being designated as protected wetlands. This may seem like a dismal picture, only limiting the redevelopment areas to the eastern side of the county. However, this can and may be deceiving for within the slope designation of 20 percent steep slope, there are various areas that would be ideal places for redevelopment, for they have the potential to serve multi family housing areas, as well as large scale redevelopment and attracting industries that can use the open area as well as the slope restrictions to their best fit.

Areas with Significant In-fill Development Opportunities

In-fill opportunities exist in and around the cities of Cuthbert, Shellman and the unincorporated communities of Randolph County such as Benevolence and Coleman. The availability of water and sewer in Cuthbert and Shellman make in-fill opportunities more likely in those two cities. Not only is infill development more likely in Shellman and Cuthbert, but higher density development is likely due to the availability of water and sewer. The unincorporated area of Coleman has a water system, which will allow in-fill development on smaller size lots. Benevolence does not have public water, but there are opportunities to in-fill on existing larger lots. The Board of Commissioners and the Randolph
County, Cuthbert and Shellman elected officials need to identify key vacant lots in all of these communities that could be used as public park/open space for neighboring residents.

**Brownfields**

In general terms, Brownfields are abandoned or underused industrial or commercial properties where redevelopment is complicated by actual or perceived environmental contamination. There is no requirement on size, location, age or past use for Brownfields. Some examples of Brownfields include abandoned gas stations and unused former manufacturing plant.

Some issues involving Brownfields are the potential to cause harm to the population and the environment, reduction in employment opportunities and tax revenue, increase illegal dumping and graphite and reduction in the property value for the surrounding area. Redeveloping Brownfields can restore property to productive use, increase property values, improve public health and the environment, utilize existing public infrastructure, and increase job opportunities and local tax revenues.

Potential Brownfields in Randolph County, Cuthbert, and Shellman consist of a few old unused gas stations located mostly in the area formerly known as the City of Coleman and a few junk yards located throughout the county.

**Areas of Disinvestment, Needing Redevelopment, or Improvements to Aesthetics or Attractiveness**

All communities have areas of disinvestment or areas in need of improvement; Randolph County and its jurisdictions are no different. As they grow, market forces will take care of (improve) most of the areas in need of improvement. However, in some cases a public/private partnership will be needed to make improvements happen. Due to the fact that the county and the two cities are showing a decline in population, a strong push is being made in order to accommodate public/private partnerships to fix the problems they are facing with the decline of residential and commercial districts. The City of Cuthbert is currently exploring the option offered by the Department of Community Affairs for a redevelopment strategy to turn this phenomenon around.

Areas of concern include the downtown areas of Randolph County, and the cities of Shellman and Cuthbert. Older residential areas in and around town have many vacant structures in need of demolishing or repair. Many of these areas are in predominantly low to moderate income neighborhoods where money issues lead to the disrepair of homes. Many of these areas have problems with drainage and sewer, as well as street disrepair. The three communities are taking steps to remedy these problems by applying for various funding opportunities. Some other areas of concern within these three communities are abandoned or failing strip mall areas, where shops have been abandoned and either the strip mall has become obsolete or only one or two shops remain open. These areas have a tendency to attract crime and unwanted attention from those wanting to commit crimes. The City of Cuthbert is currently reviewing their downtown areas and various adjoining properties for a redevelopment plan to re-develop these run down areas and provide opportunities to better housing and bringing in the commercial element.
Areas Requiring Special Attention

Randolph County
Areas Requiring Special Attention

The City of Cuthbert
Areas Requiring Special Attention

The City of Shellman
B.IV. Community Information

Randolph County was created by an Act of the Legislature on December 20, 1828, from Original Lee County. It was 75th in order of counties organized in Georgia. Randolph County was named for John Randolph, an American statesman of Virginia and a member of Congress for thirty years. Cuthbert, designated the county seat on December 26, 1831, was named for John Alfred Cuthbert of Baldwin County, Georgia, an editor, jurist and an United States Representative. Shellman was settled as early as 1827, and incorporated by the Legislature as Shellman, in honor of W.F. Shellman who contributed generously to the academic institute in the town, on October 6, 1885. The spelling was corrected on July 30, 1908. Coleman was incorporated on October 23, 1889. The City gave up its charter January 1, 2007.

Randolph County is approximately 55 miles south of Columbus, 45 miles northwest of Albany and 30 miles east of the Walter F. George Reservoir and the Chattahoochee River. The County is bordered, starting from the north and traveling east, south and west, by the following counties: Stewart, Webster, Terrell, Calhoun, Clay, and Quitman. The City of Cuthbert, the county seat, is located in the center of the county with U.S. Highways 82 and 27 intersecting it. Shellman is located in the east central section of the county with Georgia Highway 41 running through it. Geographically, Randolph County lies in the upper half of the Georgia Coastal Plain. The topography is well suited to agriculture and commercial forestry. Elevations range from 275 to 551 feet above sea level.

According to the 2010 Census, in Randolph County, 7,719 residents comprised a racial makeup as follows: white, 38.1 %; African-American, 60.9 %; Hispanic, 1.7 %. In Cuthbert, with a total population of 3,873, the racial makeup was 19.55 % white; 78.78 % African-American, and 1.68 % Hispanic. Shellman, with a total population of 1,083 was comprised of31.49 % white, 68.05 % African-American, and .09 % Hispanic. Statewide, 63.2 % of residents were white; 31 % were African-American, and 9.1 % were Hispanic.

In Randolph County in 2010, 22 % of the population was 18 or under while 18.2 % was 65 or older. Statewide, 25.4 % was 18 or under and 11 % was 65 or older. The population density was 18 people per square mile as compared to the statewide average of 168.4.

In 2010, the median income for a household in Randolph County was $ 29,071 with the per capita income at $ 19,523. The statewide average is $ 49,736 for median household income, and $ 25,383 as per capita income. Twenty-four point two percent of the population was below the poverty line in Randolph County as compared to a statewide figure of 16.5 %.

Between 1996 and 2000, Randolph County’s annual unemployment rate was higher than the state’s rate, averaging 9.9 percent compared to the state’s average of 4.2 percent. Nationally, the unemployment rate for the same period averaged 4.8 percent. In
2012, Randolph County’s annual unemployment totaled 13.7%, compared to the state average of 9% and the national average of 8.1%. The top five employers in Randolph County in 2012 were the Randolph County Board of Education, Southwest Georgia Regional Medical Center, Georgia Feed Products, Andrew College and Evergreen Timber.

The retail sales per capita in Randolph County in 2007 totaled $6,087 as compared to a statewide average of $12,326.
APPENDIX C – Other Planning Documents

C.I. Randolph County Local Emergency Operations Plan                  C-2
C.II. Randolph County School Safety Plan                              C-74
C.III. Community Wildfire Protection Plan for Randolph County       C-90
RANDOLPH COUNTY, GEORGIA
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

EFFECTIVE DATE:
February 2002

THIS PLAN SUPERSEDES THE RANDOLPH COUNTY EMERGENCY
OPERATIONS PLAN DATED SEPTEMBER 5, 1996

Randolph County Emergency Management Agency
Max J. Pittman, Director

LOCAL GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION
FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
Revision 7/7/2000
SECTION 1 – DEFINITION

“Emergency Management means the preparation for the carrying out of all emergency functions other than functions for which military forces are primarily responsible to prevent, minimize, and repair injury and damage resulting from emergencies, energy emergencies, disasters, or the imminent threat thereof, of manmade or natural origin”….”These functions include, without limitation, fire fighting services; police services (public safety); medical and health services; rescue; engineering; warning services; communications; defense from radiological, chemical, and other special weapons; evacuation of persons from stricken areas; emergency welfare services; emergency transportation; [nuclear power] plant protection; temporary restoration of public service utility services; and other functions related to civilian protection, together with all other activities necessary or incidental to the preparation for and carrying out of the foregoing functions.” (Georgia Emergency Management Act of 1981, As Amended December 1992, Chapter 3, Article 1, 38-3-3.)

SECTION II – LOCAL ORGANIZATION FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

“In cases where a county has an organization for emergency management, such organization shall include participation by each city within the county unless the governing authority of any particular city elects to implement its own organization for emergency management. Any two or more of the above-mentioned political subdivisions may, with the approval of the director, contract with each other so as to form one emergency management organization for the entire area included in the bounds of the contracting political subdivisions. The executive officer or governing body of the political subdivision is authorized to nominate a local director to the director of emergency management who shall have the authority to make the appointment.” Upon appointment, the local emergency management agency director shall have direct responsibility for the organization, administration, and operations of the local organization for emergency management, subject to the direction and control of the executive officer or governing body and shall serve at the pleasure of such executive officer or governing body. The local director shall:

- Maintain an emergency management office in a building owned or leased by the political subdivision and the director or designee shall be available or on call at all times beyond working hours.

- Develop, in conjunction with public and private agencies/organizations that have responsibility for designated emergency support functions, plans for responding to and recovering from disasters [and/or emergencies]

- Respond to emergency scenes, command posts and operation centers

- Coordinate emergency response of public and private agencies and organizations

- Attend training and meetings convened by the appointing authority or the (state emergency management) director
Develop or cause to be developed, in collaboration with other public and private agencies with the state, mutual aid arrangements, consistent with state plans and programs, for reciprocal emergency management aid and assistance in case of emergency or disaster too great to be dealt with unassisted.

Enter into mutual aid agreements, subject to approval of the Governor, with emergency management agencies or organizations in other states for reciprocal emergency management aid and assistance in case of emergency or disaster too great to be dealt with unassisted (Chapter 3, Article 3, 38-3-27 and 38-3-29).

SECTION III – LOCAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT POWERS
Each political subdivision shall have the emergency management power and authority to: appropriate and expend funds; execute contracts; obtain and distribute equipment, materials and supplies; provide for the health and safety of persons and property, including emergency assistance to victims; direct and coordinate development of local emergency management plans and programs in accordance with federal and state policies and plans; appoint, employ, remove or provide, with or without compensation, chiefs of services, warning personnel, rescue teams, auxiliary fire and police personnel, and other emergency management workers; establish a primary and one or more secondary control centers to serve as command posts; and acquire, temporarily or permanently, by purchase, lease or otherwise [identify] sites required for installation of temporary housing units and prepare or equip such sites. (Chapter 3, Article 2, 38-3-27.)

SECTION IV – LOCAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE
A county or municipality shall be entitled to receive [federal disaster] funds if the local emergency management organization has met all state and federal requirements to receive such funds. Qualifications include: legal establishment of an emergency management organization by local ordinance or resolution; a legally appointed local director who has been endorsed and appointed by the Georgia Emergency Management Director; an approved emergency and disaster plan with all applicable annexes [Emergency Support Function]; and an approved fiscal year program and other necessary compliance documents. (Chapter 3, Article 2, 38-3-27.)

SECTION V – IMMUNITY OF STATE AND POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS
“Neither the state nor any political subdivision of the state, nor the agents or representatives of the state or any political subdivision thereof, shall be liable for personal injury or property damage sustained by any person appointed or acting as a volunteer emergency management worker or member of any agency engaged in emergency management activity.” Immunity does not apply in cases of willful misconduct, gross negligence or bad faith. (Chapter 3, Article 2, 38-3-35)

SECTION VI – LOCAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY PLAN
The Randolph County Emergency Management Agency has developed, in partnership with local government and community agencies/organizations which have primary responsibility for emergency support functions, an approved emergency management plan. A copy of this plan and/or major revisions are being submitted to the Georgia
Emergency Management Agency by the local Emergency Management Agency Director, in coordination with the undersigned local government officials or legally appointed successors. It is understood that the Georgia Emergency Management Agency will review this plan for compliance with all federal and state requirements.

As authorized local government officials, we understand and agree to the requirements of the Georgia Emergency Management Act of 1981, as amended, as stated in this resolution.

Sam Peavy, Jr.  2-6-02 (Signature on file)  
Chair, County Commissioners

Willie Martin 2-12-02 (Signature on file)  
Mayor, City of Cuthbert

Paul Langford 3-10-02 (Signature on file)  
Mayor, City of Shellman

Florece Sheffield  3-14-02 (Signature on file)  
Mayor, City of Coleman

All applicable elected local government officials to include the Chairperson of the County Commission, Mayor(s) of Municipalities, and/or Chief Executive Officer for the jurisdiction(s) should sign this resolution.
## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Local Plan Distribution
List.............................................................................................................................................i
Record of Major
Revisions........................................................................................................................................
....ii
Preface........................................................................................................................................iii
Basic
Plan................................................................................................................................................
.............................................1

### Emergency Support Functions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>ESF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transportation Services</td>
<td>I-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication and Warning</td>
<td>II – 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Works and Engineering Services</td>
<td>III – 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire Services</td>
<td>IV – 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information and Planning</td>
<td>V – 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mass Care and Shelter Services</td>
<td>VI – 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resource Support</td>
<td>VII – 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health and Medical Services</td>
<td>VIII – 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Search and Rescue Services</td>
<td>IX – 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazardous Materials</td>
<td>X – 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>XI – 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Services</td>
<td>XII – 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terrorism</td>
<td>XIII – 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal and Animal Industry</td>
<td>XIV – 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law Enforcement Services</td>
<td>XV – 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evacuation</td>
<td>XVI – 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Information</td>
<td>XVII – 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGENCIES/ORGANIZATIONS</td>
<td># of COPIES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOCAL GOVERNMENTS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia Emergency Management Agency</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statewide Planning &amp; Hurricane Preparedness (Area Coordinator and Planner)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County Commission/Municipality</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consolidated Government</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Red Cross – Local Chapter</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Mental Health Board</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County Health Department</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County Department of Family and Children Services</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Public Works (e.g., Transportation, Road Dept)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Medical Services</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire Department (s)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law Enforcement Agencies (e.g. Sheriff, City Police)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Board of Education</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Coroner</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Forestry Commission</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utility Companies, County and/or City</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDICES

Hazard Profile A – 1
Direction and Coordination B-1
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year/Change Number</th>
<th>Page Number</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

ii
PREFACE

This comprehensive local emergency operations plan is developed to ensure prior mitigation and preparedness, appropriate response, and timely recovery from natural or man-made hazards which may affect this jurisdiction. The plan is organized based on the jurisdictional authority of the local government for emergency management and contains specific emergency support functions that must be provided during emergencies. Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) are the responsibility of the lead community agency or organization for each emergency support function in coordination with other assisting agencies and organizations.

The plan consists of three sections:

1. Basic Plan – outlines the legal basis, situations and assumptions, responsibilities, concept of operations, direction and coordination of local emergency operations;
2. Emergency Support Functions – states specific services and assistance to be provided, describes the lead agency’s responsibility and/or authority, includes assisting agencies and organizations responsibilities, and indicates the direction and coordination of each function;
3. Appendices
   - Hazard Profile – describes natural or man-made situations most likely to affect this emergency management jurisdiction; and
   - Other Appendices – identify components that are specific to this emergency management jurisdiction (e.g., contacts and resource capabilities)
BASIC PLAN

A. INTRODUCTION

This plan establishes a framework for emergency management planning and response to: prevent emergency situations; reduce vulnerability during disasters; establish capabilities to protect residents from effects of crisis; respond effectively and efficiently to actual emergencies; and provide for rapid recovery from any emergency or disaster which affects the local jurisdiction.

B. PURPOSE

To prevent or minimize injury to people and damage to property resulting from emergencies or disasters of natural or man-made origin.

C. SITUATIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS

1. Situations – this jurisdiction has identified hazards which have the potential to disrupt day-to-day activities and/or cause extensive property damage, personal injury, and/or casualties (Priority for emergency management planning is based on the Hazard Profile contained in Appendix A.)

2. Assumptions – local government assumes responsibility for emergency management operations and commits all available resources to save lives, minimize personal injury and property damage. Assistance from other jurisdictions, the state and/or federal government may be available, under certain circumstances, when emergency or disaster response and recovery operations exceed local government capabilities.

D. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

E. Phases of Emergency Management

1. Mitigation activities may prevent the occurrence of an emergency, reduce the community’s vulnerability and/or minimize the adverse impact of disasters or emergencies. A preventable measure, for instance, is to enforce local building codes to minimize such situations.

2. Preparedness activities exist prior to an emergency to support and enhance disaster response. Planning, training, exercises, community awareness, and education are among such activities.

3. Response activities address the immediate and short-term effects of an emergency or disaster. This helps to reduce casualties, damage and speed recovery. Response activities include direction and coordination, warning, evacuation and other similar operations.

4. Recovery activities involve restoring the community to a normal state. Short term recovery includes damage assessment and the
return of vital functions to minimum operating standards, such as utilities and emergency services. Long term recovery activities may continue for years, when rebuilding and relocating due to damaged property.

F. Local Government Responsibilities
1. Local government is responsible for all emergency management activities in order to protect life and property from the effects of emergency situations. When operating under such conditions, the Emergency Management Agency (EMA) will utilize all available resources from within the jurisdiction, including voluntary and private assets, before requesting other assistance. After the emergency exceeds the local government’s capacity to respond, assistance will be requested from other jurisdictions and the Georgia Emergency Management Agency (GEMA). Upon a Presidential declaration, assistance as requested by the state, will be provided through federal Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) and/or other resources.

2. Consistent with the state’s commitment to comprehensive emergency management, this plan addresses major emergency situations which may develop in the jurisdiction other than those for which the military is primarily responsible. It outlines activities that address mitigations, preparedness, response, and recovery. The plan emphasizes the capacity of the EMA to respond and accomplish short term recovery.

3. The EMA director, in coordination with local government, will implement interagency coordination for emergency operations.

4. The public information designee, in coordination with local government and EMA director, will release all emergency information.

5. If an agency requests functional support from another agency or organization, assigned personnel and resources will be coordinated by the agency with responsibility for the ESF.

6. Local government officials and the EMA director, in conjunction with the agency that has functional support responsibilities, will develop Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) for effective emergency response.

7. All agencies will inform the EMA director of assigned personnel to work in the EOC.

G. Continuity of Government
1. Succession of Authority is the line of succession for the local government (Refer to Appendix B, Direction and Coordination)

2. Preservation of Records address the protection of essential records (e.g., vital statistics, deeds, corporation papers, operational plans, resource data, personnel and payroll records, inventory lists, laws, charters and financial documents) by the appropriate agency following an emergency or disaster.
H. Direction and Coordination

1. The person responsible for emergency management within a county will be the Chairperson of the County Commission. For a municipality, the Mayor will have this responsibility. Within a consolidated government, the Chief Executive Officer will be the responsible party. The designated official provides direction and coordination to the EMA director.

2. The Emergency Operations Center (EOC) may be staffed by representatives from agencies and organizations with emergency support functions. The EMA Director provides direction and coordination for the EOC. Emergency operations will usually be conducted within the primary EOC, or alternate EOC, if required. Either full or partial activation may be required based on the severity of the emergency situation. However, if the situation warrants, the EMA director may request that the agency or organization with the ESF responsibility report to the site of the emergency. (Appendix B, Direction and Coordination, contains the primary and alternate EOC locations and accompanying activation, communications and warning, resource management and response.)

3. The combined communications systems of the EMA, Sheriff’s Office, police or fire department(s) and/or emergency communications center will be utilized to ensure contact with appropriate agencies and organizations.

4. Upon Declaration of a State of Emergency by the Governor, state resources may be obtained through GEMA at the State Operations Center (SOC) at 1-800-TRY-GEMA (1-800-879-4362).

5. Federal assistance may be requested by the Governor if a disaster occurs and the situation exceeds the capability of the state to respond. Upon a Presidential Declaration, federal disaster assistance is available.

I. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

J. Support Functions

Most agencies and organizations within local government and the community have emergency functions to perform, in addition to their other duties. Each agency and/or organization with ESF responsibilities, in conjunction with support agencies and organizations, will develop and maintain Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). These procedures provide for direction and coordination of ESF responsibilities.

K. Emergency operations

Organization responsibilities are included in each ESF. In the event that a MOW becomes necessary, coordination will be handled through the Chairperson of the
County Commission, Mayor of the municipality, Chief Executive Officer of the consolidated government, EMA director, and/or the agency or organization’s designee with ESF responsibilities. (An Organizational Chart may be included in Appendix B-2. This is a local planning option.

L. Responsibilities

1. The EMA director, under the direction of local government, is responsible for the following:

   Assist and advise all agencies and/or organizations in development and coordination of ESFs to ensure necessary planning;

   Brief and train EOC personnel and volunteers as well as conduct periodic exercises to evaluate support function responsibilities;

   Manage the EOC and/or alternate facilities for operational readiness;

   Coordinate with other emergency management agencies, GEMA and other emergency response organizations;

   Maintain a list of all agency contacts including telephone, fax and pager numbers (Refer to Appendix C-2, Local Government and Agency/Organization Contact List);

   Obtain copies of SOPs for all ESFs;

   Update, maintain and distribute the plan and all major revisions to agencies and organizations contained on the distribution list;

   Advise local government officials and agencies with ESF responsibilities on the nature, magnitude and effects of an emergency; and

   Coordinate with public information officials to provide emergency information for the public.

2. Agencies and organizations with primary ESF responsibilities will:

   Develop and maintain the ESF and SOP, in conjunction with the EMA director and other supporting agencies.

   Designate agency and organization personnel with emergency authority to work on planning, mitigation, preparedness and
response issues and commit resources. (Staff assignments should include personnel who are trained to work in the EOC.)

4. Maintain an internal emergency management personnel list with telephone, fax and pager numbers;

Provide for procurement and management of resources for emergency operations and maintain a list of such resources;

Participate in training and exercises to evaluate and enhance ESF capabilities;

Negotiate and prepare MOUs that impact the specific ESF, in conjunction with the EMA director; and

Establish procedures for keeping records, including personnel, travel, operations and maintenance expenditures and receipts.

M. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

N. Services and Resources

An emergency or disaster may place great demands on services and resources. Priority will be based on essential needs, such as food, water, and medical assistance. Other services and resources will be acquired after establishing the need.

O. Commitment of Services and Resources

1. Local government will commit services and resources in order to save lives and protect property. Response agencies will first utilize services and resources available through their agency or organization. Additional needs may be met from other local governments, agencies and/or organizations through mutual aid or MOUs. After these sources have been exhausted, additional resources will be requested from GEMA. (A service and resource directory will be developed, maintained and updated by the EMA director. This list will be available in the EOC.)

2. Detailed records of expenditures are required by all agencies and organizations responding to a disaster for possible reimbursement, such as through an authorized federal declaration.
P. PLANNING AND OPERATIONS

A. Local Involvement

The EMA director will coordinate the efforts of agencies and organizations responsible for plan development of ESFs and major revisions. The plan will be reviewed annually and major revisions completed, as necessary. An updated plan shall be submitted to GEMA every four years.

B. State and Local Involvement

It is necessary for emergency management planning and operations to be coordinated as well as services and resources being shared across jurisdictional boundaries. Consequently, the state may be able to assist in the local planning process (e.g., radiological, hurricane planning). The type and level of assistance will be coordinated by the EMA director. Agencies and organizations with ESF responsibilities will be involved in such planning. This assistance should be interpreted as supporting agencies with ESF responsibilities and enhancing emergency capabilities.
I. INTRODUCTION

The emergency support function of transportation services involves direction and coordination, operations and follow through during an emergency or disaster.

II. PURPOSE

The purpose is to provide transportation service support including evacuation routing and road, highway and bridge repair or clearance.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) will be developed and maintained by the agency or organization that has primary responsibility for the ESF, in cooperation with the EMA. This function will be coordinated with and involve other support agencies and organizations.

The emergency transportation function is the primary responsibility of the Randolph County School System and secondary support for this function is the responsibility of the Randolph County Road Department and includes, but is not limited to, the following:

A. Mitigation/Preparedness

   Plan and coordinate with support agencies and organizations;

   Maintain a current inventory of transportation resources;

   Establish policies, procedures, plans and programs to effectively address transportation needs;

   Recruit, designate and maintain a list of emergency personnel; and

   Participate in drills and exercises to evaluate transportation capabilities.

B. Response/Recovery

   Staff the EOC when notified by the EMA director;

   Establish and maintain a working relationship with support agencies, transportation industries, and private transportation providers;
Provide transportation resources, equipment and vehicles, upon request;

Channel transportation information for public release through the EOC and continue providing information and support upon re-entry; and

Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during recovery.
COMMUNICATIONS AND WARNING
EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) – II

I. INTRODUCTION

The emergency support function of communications and warning involves direction and coordination, operations and follow through during an emergency or disaster.

II. PURPOSE

The purpose is to provide communications and warning for the affected area and coordinate with other support agencies and organizations during a potential or imminent emergency or disaster situation.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) will be developed and maintained by the agency or organization that has primary responsibility for this ESF, in cooperation with the EMA. This function will be coordinated with and involve other support agencies and organizations.

The emergency communications and warning function is the primary responsibility of Sheriff’s Department and secondary support for this function is the responsibility of the Cuthbert Police Department and includes, but is not limited to, the following:

A. Mitigation/Preparedness

Establish methods of communications and warning for probable situations including type of emergency, projected time, area to be affected, anticipate severity, forthcoming warnings and actions necessary. (Appendix D-1 contains Communications and Warning Responsibilities.) Increased readiness actions are referred to as Operating Conditions (OPCONs) (Refer to Appendix D-2, Operating Conditions.) A method of warning must be available for the public, including people with visual and hearing impairments and/or non-English speaking (refer to Appendix D-3, Alert Notification Chart);

Ensure that primary and alternate communication systems are operational;

Recruit, train and designate communications and warning operators for the EOC;

Establish warning systems for critical facilities;
Provide communication systems for the affected emergency of disaster area; 
Develop maintenance and protection arrangements for disabled communications equipment; and 

Participate in drills and exercises to evaluate local communications and warning response capability.

B. Response/Recovery

Verify information with proper officials.

Establish communication capability between and among EOC, agencies and organizations with ESF responsibilities, other jurisdictions, and SOC;

Coordinate communications with response operations, shelters, lodging, and food facilities;

Provide a system for designated officials to communicate with the public including people with special needs, such as hearing impairments and non-English speaking;

Warn critical facilities;

Continue coordinated communications to achieve rapid recovery and contact with the SOC; and

Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during recovery.
I. INTRODUCTION

The emergency support function for public works and engineering services involves direction, coordination, operations and follow through during an emergency or disaster.

II. PURPOSE

The purpose is to provide public works and engineering services including technical assistance, inspection, evaluation, repair and maintenance of utility services, debris removal, restoration of roads and bridges through coordination with appropriate agencies and/or the private sector.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) will be developed and maintained by the agency and organization that has primary responsibility for this ESF, in cooperation with the EMA. This function will be coordinated with and involve other support agencies and organizations.

The emergency public works and engineering function is the primary responsibility of Randolph County Road Department and secondary support for this function is the responsibility of Cuthbert Road Department or Shellman Road Department and includes, but is not limited to, the following:

A. Mitigation/Preparedness

Establish liaison with support agencies, organizations and the private sector to ensure responsiveness;

Develop and maintain an inventory of equipment, supplies and suppliers required to sustain emergency operations;

Prioritize service restoration for emergencies;

Recruit, train and designate public works and engineering personnel to serve in the EOC; and

Participate in drills and exercises to evaluate public works and engineering response capability.

III-1
B. Response/recovery

Alert emergency personnel of the situation and obtain necessary resources;

Establish response operations and support personnel working in the EOC;

Maintain coordination and support among applicable agencies and organizations and the private sector;

Channel all pertinent emergency information through the EOC;

Assist in evaluating losses, recommending measures for conservation of resources, and responding to needs on a priority basis;

Conduct restoration and maintenance operations until completion of repair services; and

Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during recovery.
I. INTRODUCTION

The emergency support function of fire services involves direction and coordination, operations and follow through during an emergency or disaster.

II. PURPOSE

The purpose is to provide fire service support including personnel, equipment and supplies to detect and suppress rural and urban fires.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) will be developed and maintained by the agency or organization that has primary responsibility for this ESF, in cooperation with the EMA. This function will be coordinated with and involve other support agencies and organizations.

The emergency fire service function is the primary responsibility of Randolph County Fire Department and secondary support for this function is the responsibility of the Cuthbert Fire Department or Shellman Fire Department and includes, but is not limited to, the following:

A. Mitigation/Preparedness

Keep abreast of fire and weather forecasting information and maintain a state of readiness;

Implement efficient and effective MOUs among local fire agencies;

Establish reliable communications and incident command systems between support agencies, for an emergency site and EOC;

Recruit, train and designate fire service personnel to serve in the EOC; and

Participate in drills and exercises to evaluate fire service response capability;

IV-1
B. Response/Recovery

Maintain a list of current fire service agencies and resource capabilities (refer to Appendix E, Fire Service Contact and Resource List);

Coordinate fire services support among and between EOC, functional support agencies, organizations and SOC;

Obtain, maintain and provide fire situation and damage assessment information;

Channel fire services information for public release through the EOC;

Conduct fire fighting operations;

Provide technical assistance and advice in the event of fires that involve hazardous materials;

Continue fire service operations through re-entry; and

Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during recovery.
I. INTRODUCTION

The emergency support function of information and planning involves the overall direction and coordination, operations and follow through during an emergency or disaster.

II. PURPOSE

The purpose of information and planning is to coordinate overall Emergency Operations Center (EOP) response within the jurisdiction of local resources by collection, analysis and dissemination of information and development of plans.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) will be developed and maintained by the agency or organization that has primary functional responsibility for the ESF, in cooperation with the EMA. This function will be coordinated with and involve other support agencies and organizations.

The emergency information and planning function is the primary responsibility of Emergency Management Agency and secondary support for this function is the responsibility of Randolph County Board of Commissioners and includes, but is not limited to, the following:

A. Mitigation/Preparedness

Identify hazards and capacities for response in the jurisdiction;

Develop and maintain the Emergency Operations Plan (EOP), in conjunction with agencies and organizations with primary ESF responsibilities;

Distribute the EOP and accompanying major revisions;

Coordinate and secure SOPs from agencies and organizations with primary responsibilities for ESFs;

Review the Georgia Emergency Operations Plan (GEOP);

Maintain the EOC, if applicable, and secure an alternate location for emergencies (refer to Direction and Coordination, Appendix B);
Coordinate communication resources with other agencies and organizations (e.g. Sheriff’s Office, communications center) to establish a hazard warning system;

Identify resources and equipment to support agencies and organizations with ESF responsibilities (e.g., mobile command posts, critical facilities); and

Conduct drills and exercises to evaluate information and planning capability.

B. Response/Recovery

Activate and obtain resources for the EOC;

Notify appropriate agencies and organizations with ESF responsibilities, regarding EOC activation and necessary response;

Coordinate hazard warning and communication with appropriate local, state and volunteer agencies and organizations;

Provide information on plans for evacuation during potential threats or imminent situations, under the direction of local government and in coordination with other agencies and organizations;

Coordinate needs and damage assessment of affected areas for dissemination to appropriate agencies and organizations;

Prepare timely situation reports for local authorities, EOC, SOC and other appropriate personnel;

Secure and disseminate necessary information in support of other ESFs;

Establish closing date for EOC; and

Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during recovery.
EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) – VI

I. INTRODUCTION

The emergency functional support of mass care and shelter involves direction and coordination, operations and follow through during an emergency or disaster.

II. PURPOSE

The purpose is to provide mass care and shelter services through coordinated efforts involving sheltering, feeding and first aid in time of emergency or disaster.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) will be developed and maintained by the agency or organization that has primary responsibility for this ESF, in cooperation with the EMA. This function will be coordinated with and involve other support agencies and organizations.

The emergency mass care and shelter functions is the primary responsibility of the Randolph County Department of Family and Children Services in partnership with the American Red Cross Albany/Dougherty County Chapter and includes, but is not limited to, the following:

A. Mitigation/Preparedness

Coordinate MOUs with appropriate agencies and organizations for the provision of services to or on behalf of affected individuals and families;

Maintain, through the County Department of Family and Children Services, in coordination with the EMA, American Red Cross, County Public Health Department and Rehabilitation Services Office, an updated list of shelters with all relevant information (e.g., location, capacity, health inspection status, accessibility level, pet space, contact persons telephone and pager numbers); (A 1997 County Emergency Shelter List is contained in Apendix F. After computerization of this information, an individual county shelter list may be maintained on the EMA database rather than being listed in the Appendix);

Request that the American Red Cross assume responsibility for securing shelter and feeding agreements, train shelter workers, provide shelter management, prepare first aid kits media releases of shelter locations, operate shelters and maintain shelter records;
Coordinate with the American Red Cross and EMA to establish a communication system between the EOC and shelters;

Prepare for evacuation and care of protective service recipients during an emergency or disaster; and

Participate in drills and exercises to evaluate mass care and shelter response capability.

B. Response/Recovery

Support opening and operating American Red Cross shelter(s), at the request of the EMA;

Assist with staffing of American Red Cross shelters, in coordination with County Public Health and Community Mental Health, as requested upon opening;

Provide staffing support for American Red Cross Service Centers and local Disaster Application Centers (DACs), upon request;

Ensure evacuation and care of protective service recipients and arranging for re-entry; and

Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during recovery.
I. INTRODUCTION

The emergency support function of resource support involves direction and coordination, operations, and follow through during an emergency or disaster.

II. PURPOSE

The purpose is to provide resource support through coordinated efforts including provision of supplies, equipment, office space, telecommunications, personnel and logistical assistance.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) will be developed and maintained by the agency or organization that has primary responsibility for this ESF, in cooperation with the EMA. This function will be coordinated with and involve other support agencies and organizations.

The emergency resource support function is the primary responsibility of Emergency Management Agency and secondary support for this function is the responsibility of the Randolph County Board of Commissioners and includes, but is not limited to, the following:

A. Mitigation/Preparedness

Coordinate with all applicable agencies and organizations to prepare for an emergency or disaster;

Identify available and needed resources and/or personnel that may be necessary;

Develop and maintain a Resource Directory (e.g., sheriff’s office, police department, emergency medical services, utility companies, motels/hotels and hospitals for use in the EOC by agencies with ESF responsibilities. Resource information could be included on the EMA database rather than being maintained and updated manually.)

Establish uniform procedures and train personnel on procurement and documenting expenditures, such as supplies and equipment;

Develop MOUs with other jurisdictions and agencies for provision of necessary resources.
Goods and/or services, personnel and staging area(s) required during a disaster; and

Participate in drills and exercises to evaluate resource support response capability.

B. Response/Recovery

Alert resource support agencies regarding a potential emergency or disaster;

Coordinate with law enforcement for the protection of resources and personnel;

Implement resource inventory, record keeping and control system to include storage, donated goods, maintenance and replacement of resources;

Request logistical assistance from supporting agencies and mutual aid partners;

Assess damages and determine community needs;

Support state and/or federal Disaster Application Centers (DACs);

Document and request additional needed resources, personnel and staging area support necessary to accomplish re-entry; and

Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during recovery.
I. INTRODUCTION

The emergency support function of health and medical services involves direction and coordination, operations and follow through during an emergency or disaster.

II. PURPOSE

The purpose is to provide health and medical services including emergency medical services; disease, epidemic and vector control; immunizations; food, water and environmental hazard surveillance; debris removal; solid waste disposal; health and safety inspections; dental assistance; crisis counseling; and public information.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) will be developed and maintained by the agency or organization that has primary functional responsibility for this ESF, in cooperation with the EMA. This function will be coordinated with and involve other support agencies and organizations.

The emergency health and medical function is the primary responsibility of the Randolph County Health Department and secondary support for this function is the responsibility of the Southwest Georgia Regional Medical Center or Randolph County EMS and includes, but is not limited to, the following:

A. Mitigation/Preparedness

Coordinate MOUs with all appropriate agencies and organizations for the provision of services to or on behalf of affected individuals and families;

Plan for the continuity of health and medical services, in conjunction with the EMA, American Red Cross, Community Mental Health agency and Rehabilitation Services office;

Establish a directory of health and medical resources (Refer to Appendix G-1, Health and Medical Resource List);

Work with the American Red Cross on the identification of volunteers and provision of training;
Maintain a coordinated approach with state public health; and

Participate in drills and exercises to evaluate health and medical services response capability.

B. Response/Recovery

Assist the EMA with health and medical resources, services and personnel upon notification of an emergency or disaster;

Support the American Red Cross with health and medical services during shelter operations, as requested upon opening;

Secure, in conjunction with the EMA, American Red Cross, other agencies and organizations, and the private sector, mental health, rehabilitation assistance and other services, when necessary;

Assist EMA, American Red Cross, other community agencies and organizations; and the private sector with issues affecting people who have special needs;

Provide information support to emergency medical services;

Coordinate with the medical examiner and coroner, who has responsibility for deceased identification and mortuary services, upon request (refer to Appendix G-2, Deceased Identification and Disposition);

Channel all relevant health and medical information for public release through the EMA and state public health;

Continue service assistance throughout re-entry and until all health and medical issues are resolved; and

Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during recovery.
I. INTRODUCTION

The emergency support function of search and rescue services involves direction and coordination, operations and follow through during an emergency or disaster.

II. PURPOSE

The purpose is to provide search and rescue services including location of individuals reported missing or in jeopardy, extrication of persons trapped, provision of medical assistance and retrieval or return of persons and property.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) will be developed and maintained by the agency or organization that has primary functional responsibility for this ESF, in cooperation with the EMA. This function will be coordinated with and involve other support agencies and organizations.

The emergency search and rescue function is the primary responsibility of Randolph County Fire and Rescue and secondary support for this function is the responsibility of the Cuthbert Fire Department and includes, but is not limited to, the following:

A. Mitigation/Preparedness

   Establish and maintain uniform search and rescue procedures;
   
   Recruit, train and certify search and rescue personnel;
   
   Develop an inventory of resources, equipment and personnel;
   
   Enter MOUs for additional assistance and/or logistical support;
   
   Conduct and/or support community education programs on survival;
   
   Establish a record keeping system; and
   
   Participate in drills and exercises to evaluate search and rescue response capability;

B. Response/Recovery
Respond to requests by the EMA;

Monitor response efforts;

Channel emergency search and rescue information to the EMA – EOC;

Support requests from other community agencies and/or jurisdictions; and

Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during recovery.
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS (ESF) – X

I. INTRODUCTION

The emergency support function of hazardous materials involves direction and coordination, operations and follow through during an emergency or disaster.

II. PURPOSE

The purpose is to provide hazardous materials assistance at fixed facilities and during transport including assessment, protection, response, containment, warning, evacuation and cleanup.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) will be developed and maintained by the agency or organization that has primary functional responsibility for this ESF, in cooperation with the EMA. This function will be coordinated with and involve other support agencies and organizations.

The emergency hazardous materials function is the primary responsibility of the Randolph County Fire Rescue and secondary support for this function is the responsibility of the Cuthbert Fire Department and includes, but is not limited to, the following:

A. Mitigation/Preparedness

Prepare a facility profile and inventory of potential hazardous materials (Refer to Appendix H-1, Hazardous Materials Facility profile);

Identify potential contacts and resources in order to conduct a community vulnerability analysis to determine potential hazardous material threats and on-site inspections (refer to Appendix H-2, Hazardous Materials Contact and Resource List);

Plan for response to hazardous material incidents and coordinate with the EMA and other first responders;

Develop procedures for identification, communications, warning, public information, evacuation, control and clean up of hazardous materials (refer to Appendix H-3, Hazardous Materials Tactics and Notification Procedures);

Obtain training for response personnel available through GEMA, Georgia Fire
Academy, manufacturers and shippers of hazardous materials; and

Participate in drills and exercises to evaluate mass care and shelter response capability.

B. Response/Recovery

Verify incident information and notify the EMA and other applicable agencies (refer to Appendix H-4, Hazardous Materials Response Actions);

Establish a command post at a safe distance near the scene or staff the EOC, if the situation becomes excessive;

Provide further information on the situation to the EMA and convey warnings for dissemination to the public;

Request assistance for emergency health and medical, as well as mass care, if the situation warrants;

Ensure availability of expertise and equipment to manage the incident;

Utilize proper procedures for containment and clean up to prevent additional dangers;

Support response teams, owner, shipper, state and/or federal environmental personnel during clean up;

Establish area security and prohibit all unauthorized personnel from entering the containment area;

Terminate clean up operations after dangerous situation subsides; and

Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during recovery.
FOOD
EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) – XI

I. INTRODUCTION

The emergency support function of food involves direction and coordination, operations and follow through during an emergency or disaster.

II. PURPOSE

The purpose is to provide food services including food preparation for congregate shelters, food stamps, food products/supplies, potable water and distribution.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) will be developed and maintained by the agency or organization that has primary functional responsibility for this ESF, in cooperation with the EMA. This function will be coordinated with and involve other support agencies and organizations.

The emergency food function is the primary responsibility of Randolph County School System and secondary support for this function is the responsibility of the Randolph County DFACS and includes, but is not limited to, the following:

A. Mitigation/Preparedness

Identify agencies and organizations with food preparation and distribution capabilities and coordinate MOUs with appropriate entities;

Maintain procedures and responsibilities for food service, issuance and distribution, in coordination with the EMA, American Red Cross, Georgia Baptist Convention, Salvation Army, County Department of Family and Children Services, County Health Department, U.S. Department of Agriculture and/or other agencies;

Establish a system for county implementation of Expedited and/or Emergency Food Stamps;

Develop a system for mobile and on site feeding of emergency workers and shelter residents; and

Participate in tests and exercises to evaluate food distribution and service response capability.

XI – 1
B. Response/Recovery

Work with the EMA to determine food and water needs;

Begin plan implementation as expeditiously as possible;

Coordinate community resources and personnel to assist with food and water services and/or distribution;

Establish sites for food and water service, distribution and issuance;

Implement the Expedited and/or Emergency Food Stamp Programs at the request of local government, in coordination with the EMA director;

Monitor food and/or water for contamination and issuance of health related public service announcements, as necessary;

Continue the provision of food and/or water throughout re-entry and recovery; and

Maintain records, expenditures and document resources utilized during recovery.
I. INTRODUCTION

The emergency support function of energy services involves direction and coordination, operations and follow through during an emergency or disaster.

II. PURPOSE

The purpose is to provide energy services including damage assessment, repair and restoration.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) will be developed and maintained by the agency or organization that has primary functional responsibility for this ESF, in cooperation with the EMA. This function will be coordinated with and involve other support agencies and organizations.

The emergency energy function is the primary responsibility of Emergency Management Agency and secondary support for this function is the responsibility of the Georgia Power Company and Pataula EMC and includes, but is not limited to, the following:

A. Mitigation/Preparedness

   Establish liaison support to ensure responsiveness, in conjunction with the EMA and the private sector;

   Identify additional resources and assistance teams;

   Develop emergency response support plans;

   Prepare damage assessment, repair and restoration procedures and reporting mechanisms;

   Recommend actions to conserve energy and conservation guidance;

   Participate in drills and exercises to evaluate energy response capability;

B. Response/Recovery

   Determine critical energy supply needs of priority populations (e.g., infants,
elderly and other people with special needs);

Gather, assess and share information on energy system damage, as well as estimate repair and restoration time;

Activate assistance teams and obtain necessary resources to assist in recovery;

Serve as the focal point for the EMA and EOC in order to protect the health and safety of affected persons;

Work with the EMA to provide public service announcements on energy conservation, mitigation impacts and restoration forecasts;

Coordinate with other affected areas to maximize resources and information exchange;

Conduct repair and maintenance operations until restoration of all services; and

Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during recovery.
I. INTRODUCTION

The emergency support function of terrorism assistance involves, direction and coordination, operations and follow through during an emergency or disaster.

II. PURPOSE

The purpose is to provide assistance for prevention and response of a terrorist attack, international incident, and/or militant or domestic act of violence through specialized services for detection, defusion of nuclear, biological/chemical agents or other explosives, security, decontamination, health/medical services, mass care and shelter, deceased identification and disposition.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) will be developed and maintained by the agency or organization that has primary functional responsibility for this ESF, in cooperation with the EMA. This function will be coordinated with and involve other support agencies and organizations.

The emergency terrorism function is the primary responsibility of Randolph County Sheriff’s Department and secondary support for this function is the responsibility of the Emergency Management Agency and includes, but is not limited to, the following:

A. Mitigation/Preparedness

Train on the identification of and preparedness for an unusual threat or incident;

Maintain a working knowledge of facilities, companies and businesses with chemical agents that could produce potentially dangerous explosives;

Identify specialized medical supplies and equipment;

Develop a proactive approach through MOWs with other agencies and organizations for specially trained personnel and resources;

Establish an incident command system for response;

Prepare for an adequate communications system and public information response;
Plan for a post management and care system; and

Participate in drills and exercises to evaluate terrorism response capability.

B. Response/Recovery

Respond immediately to “calls for action” by the EMA – EOC;

Mobilize specially trained personnel and ensure necessary identification, supplies, protective gear and equipment;

Secure the perimeter around the incident;

Implement the incident command and communications systems;

Coordinate the dissemination of public information through the EOC;

Support federal and/or state response teams, upon arrival at the incident site;
I. INTRODUCTION

The emergency support function of animal and animal industry involves direction and coordination, operations and follow through during an emergency or disaster.

II. PURPOSE

The purpose is to provide animal and animal industry services including shelter for companion pets and disposition of abandoned, diseased, disabled or dead animals for protection of the public from disease or injury during an emergency or disaster.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) will be developed and maintained by the agency or organization that has primary functional responsibility for this ESF, in cooperation with the EMA. This function will be coordinated with and involve other support agencies and organizations.

The emergency animal and animal industry function is the primary responsibility of Emergency Management Agency and secondary support for this function is the responsibility of the Albany Humane Society and includes, but is not limited to, the following:

A. Mitigation/Preparedness

Coordinate with and involve other support agencies and organizations designated to assist;

Develop MOUs with professional associations, volunteer organizations and the private sector;

Prepare, in conjunction with GEMA, Public Service Announcements (PSAs) to increase public awareness regarding pet options and animal directives; and

Participate in drills and exercises to evaluate animal and animal industry response capability.
B. Response/Recovery

Support the EMA-EOC with all available resources;

Coordinate local emergency response with regional and state systems;

Request additional personnel and equipment for triage and shelter facilities, when necessary;

Manage and direct evacuation of animals from risk areas and provide technical assistance to prevent animal injury and disease dissemination;

Obtain additional supplies, equipment, personnel and technical assistance from support agencies and the private sector;

Provide representation at Disaster Application Centers (DACs), when necessary;

Continue to augment services to effect rapid recovery and re-entry; and

Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during recovery.
I. INTRODUCTION

The emergency support function of law enforcement services involves direction and coordination, operations and follow through during an emergency or disaster.

II. PURPOSE

The purpose is to provide law enforcement services including crowd and traffic control, public safety and area security.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) will be developed and maintained by the agency or organization that has primary functional responsibility for this ESF, in cooperation with the EMA. This function will be coordinated with and involve other support agencies and organizations.

The emergency law enforcement function is the primary responsibility of Randolph County Sheriff’s Department and secondary support for this function is the responsibility of the Cuthbert Police Department/Shellman Police Department and includes, but is not limited to, the following:

A. Mitigation/Preparedness

   Analyze hazard needs and determine public safety requirements;
   
   Identify agencies and organizations capable of providing resources and support (refer to Appendix I, Law Enforcement Services Contact and Resource List);
   
   Coordinate with the EMA on critical facilities that require special security;
   
   Establish a chain of command and succession of authority for law enforcement and other first responders;
   
   Develop MOUs with adjacent and support law enforcement agencies; and
   
   Participate in drills and exercises to evaluate law enforcement response capability;
B. Response/Recovery

Provide personnel for the EOC in time of emergency or disaster;

Coordinate dissemination of information through the EOC;

Assist with evacuation, traffic control and security in restricted areas, as well as provide for communications;

Maintain adequate law enforcement communication and warning signals to support EMA-EOC;

Control exit and entry into the emergency or disaster area;

Report transportation blockages to the EMA-EOC;

Arrange for security at critical facilities (e.g., shelters, Disaster Application Centers);

Request additional support through MOUs and/or EOC;

Assist in the return of evacuees; and

Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during recovery.
I. INTRODUCTION

The emergency support function of evacuation involves direction and coordination, operations and follow through during an emergency or disaster.

II. PURPOSE

The purpose is to ensure the safe and orderly evacuation of people threatened by a hazard in the jurisdictional area.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) will be developed and maintained by the agency or organization that has primary functional responsibility for this ESF, in cooperation with the EMA. This function will be coordinated with and involve other support agencies and organizations.

The emergency evacuation support function is the primary responsibility of Randolph County Board of Commissioners and secondary support for this function is the responsibility of the Sheriff’s Department and includes, but is not limited to, the following:

A. Mitigation/Preparedness

Coordinate with applicable agencies to establish evacuation procedures;

Develop a system to move people in an orderly manner (e.g., pre-planned routes, and flood plain considerations);

Identify available and necessary resources and personnel needed for evacuation;

Coordinate dissemination of route and evacuation information with appropriate agencies and organizations;

Identify a staging area for personnel and equipment; and

Participate in drills and exercise to evaluate local evacuation response capability.
B. Response/Recovery

Recommend to local government officials evacuation options for the public;

Alert support agencies and other jurisdictions regarding potential emergency or disaster;

Coordinate with law enforcement for security of the evacuated area, limiting egress and ingress of the area;

Implement the traffic plan prepared by designated agency;

Request logistical assistance from supporting agencies and MOUs partners, as necessary;

Coordinate with other jurisdictions to ensure opening of shelters to house evacuees;

Request additional personnel, resources and support necessary to accomplish re-entry; and

Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during recovery.
I. INTRODUCTION

The emergency support function of public information involves direction and coordination, operations and follow through during an emergency or disaster.

II. PURPOSE

The purpose is to provide public information through pre-planning, collecting and disseminating facts and updates about a potential or actual emergency or disaster to the public.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) will be developed and maintained by the agency or organization that has primary responsibility for this ESF, in cooperation with the EMA. This function will be coordinated with and involve support agencies and organizations.

The public information function is the primary responsibility of the Randolph County Sheriff’s Department and secondary support for this function is the responsibility of the Emergency Management Agency/Board of Commissioners and includes, but it is not limited to, the following:

A. Mitigation/Preparedness

Designate an individual to serve as a public information officer or coordinator;

Assist agencies and organizations with ESF responsibilities in development of uniform procedures for media releases (refer to Appendix J-1, Public Information Procedures);

Maintain a media directory (refer to Appendix J-2, Media Contact and Resource List);

Support disaster public awareness initiatives through dissemination of information, news articles, PSAs and presentation of audio-visual materials;

Establish communication resources to provide people with sensory disabilities (e.g. visual and hearing impaired) and non-English speaking persons with emergency management information regarding emergencies or disasters;
Develop protocols for agencies and organizations with functional support responsibilities (e.g. American Red Cross – opening of shelters, Department of Transportation – evacuation routing) inform the media about emergency and/or disaster plans; and

Participation in drills and exercises to evaluate public information capability.

B. Response/Recovery

Define public notification timeframe regarding an emergency or disaster and disseminate information to the media;

Maintain a system to ensure accurate dissemination of emergency information such as location, type of hazard, extent of damage, casualties, shelters open, evacuation routes and other protective actions;

Provide a designated area for media briefings and/or press conferences and conduct briefings in a timely manner;

Provide updates (e.g., response to inquiries about missing relatives, restricted areas of access and re-entry) regarding the emergency or disaster;

Establish media responsibilities and appropriate spokespersons from local government, agencies and organizations with ESF responsibilities;

Continue provision of public safety and other necessary assistance information throughout the recovery phase;

Provide advanced media releases to the GEMA – SOC;

Coordinate with other jurisdictions that share the same media markets;

Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during recovery.
HAZARD PROFILE
APPENDIX A

Prioritize hazards, include, and describe additional hazards which are applicable to the designated area and rank each hazard. One is the most likely hazard to occur and the highest number is the least likely hazard to affect the community. If a hazard is not likely to occur in the community, do not rank. For example, dam failure may be an 8 reflecting that it is considered a hazard that could occur, but would not be considered a major potential hazard. Upon ranking, plans for training and exercises should be reflective of the most likely community hazards.

TYPE OF HAZARD
RANKING

Civil Disturbance
9
A public crisis may occur with or without warning resulting in adverse impacts on the population. Civil disturbances may require law enforcement agencies to maintain intelligence on areas prone to uprisings in order to mitigate the hazard. Crowd control, riot, gang and security training may be considered preparedness. Traffic control, security and emergency medical assistance may be necessary to respond. Recovery includes the process of returning to normal, while continuing operations necessary to protect people and property.

Dam Failure
14
The potential failure of a dam may result in people living downstream and being in imminent danger of flooding. Weathering, mechanical changes and chemical agents can impact a dam. Reservoir sedimentation can significantly reduce flood control capability. Protective construction techniques of dams may assist in mitigating such a hazard. Planning and training to ensure adequate warning communication, identification of evacuation routes and movement to high ground is considered preparedness. Coordinate reaction by community agencies to evacuate, shelter and rescue injured persons is part of response and recovery. (Copies of Emergency Action Plans for Dam Development with notification procedures and inundation maps for High Hazards [Category 1] should be maintained by the EMA. A list of Category/Dams may be obtained from the Georgia Department of Natural Resources – Safe Dams Program.)

Drought
13
A drought is a prolonged period without rain, particularly during the planting and growing season in agricultural areas. It can range from two weeks to six months or more and affects water availability and quality. In Georgia, droughts affect municipal and industrial water supplies, stream water quality, recreation at reservoirs, hydropower

A – 1
generation, navigation, agricultural and forest resources. Farmland irrigation is a means of mitigation and preparedness. Additional sources of water may be identified to assist with individual and family consumption during time of response and recovery.

Earthquake

A sudden, violent shaking or movement of the earth’s surface caused by the abrupt displacement of rock masses, usually within the upper 10 to 20 miles of the earth’s surface is considered an earthquake. Shaking and vibration of the ground are the most far reaching effects and cause the most damage to people, buildings, and other structures. In Georgia, shaking is the most common phenomenon. Surface faulting, ground failures, landslides and tectonic uplifts are other causes of earthquake damage. Consequences of an earthquake may include fire, hazardous materials release and/or dam failure. Mitigation and preparedness may encompass a vulnerability assessment to determine potential damage to critical facilities, loss of utilities and medical needs. During response and recovery, urban search and rescue, debris removal, restoration of utilities and lifeline repairs, condemnation and demolition of buildings must take place before community rebuilding.

Fire

A fire that burns in a community is primarily considered urban in nature. This type of hazard will affect people living in the structure or nearby in the neighborhood. Mitigation of urban fires may include enforcement of building codes, such as fire resistant materials for construction or renovation, smoke detectors, fire walls in multi unit dwellings and sprinkler systems. Response is the responsibility of the fire services and assistance to victims by community organizations. The period of recovery may vary in scope depending on the devastation of the fire. Wildfires impact time and forest land. These fires are generally the result of dry conditions combined with lightning or carelessness and spread unconstrained through the environment. Public awareness helps to mitigate such fires. Preparedness may include banning outdoor burning during the dry season. Local fire departments may be required to respond along with forestry services. Recovery may include debris removal and replanting of trees.

Flood

Overflow of rivers and streams due to severe storms or torrential rains may result as a secondary effect to a tropical storm or hurricane. Different variables impact flooding; topography, ground saturation, previous rainfall, soil types, drainage, basin size, drainage patterns of streams and vegetative cover. Georgia’s red clay contributes to the problem in the piedmont area of the state. Flooding may occur slowly or become a flash flood, such as in the case of a dam failure. Mitigation of this hazard includes mapping floodplain areas. Preparedness is the process of identifying warning systems, evacuation routes and shelters outside the floodplain. Response and recovery may encompass evacuation, search and rescue, sheltering, food, clothing, health and medical services,
damage assessment, debris removal, dam repair and temporary housing.

Hazardous Materials

A major source of hazardous material accidents are spills along roadways, railways, pipelines, rivers and port areas. Hazardous materials are substances which are harmful to the health and safety of people and property. Jurisdictions with facilities that produce, process or store hazardous materials are at risk, as are facilities that treat, store or dispose of hazardous wastes. Mitigation of this hazard may be accomplished by adherence to federal, state and manufacture safety standards. Proper packing, storage and handling will assist in elimination of hazardous materials incidents. Preparation of specialized equipment and training of personnel may be considered preparedness. Response may include a coordinated reaction to fires, injuries, environmental impacts, nuclear, biological and chemical incidents. The rescue of injured or endangered persons, prevention of container failure, neutralization of the hazard, extinguishing an ignited material and protection of exposure are considered responses. Salvage of materials, debris removal and returning evacuees are a part of recovery.

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, and migrant and/or seasonal farm workers. Mitigation may include initiating community awareness and public education, working with the media to develop warning systems and requesting that utility companies reduce shut off during a severe heat wave to prevent injury, illness or death. Preparedness involves identification of resources, such as fans, water and ice. Response and recovery include the protection of people from a severe heat index through the distribution of resources and care of individuals.

Hurricane

A tropical cyclone above 74 miles per hour is considered a hurricane and poses threats such as storm surge, high winds and rainfall. A cyclone that develops over tropical waters, generally far removed from land areas and usually moves westward under the influence of easterly winds. Over the Atlantic, Caribbean and Gulf of Mexico, a storm may move westward until it strikes, moving under the influence of westerly winds of middle latitude and recurring northeastward. Most storms in Georgia approach from the southeast or southwest. Secondary effects, such as tornadoes and flooding, can result from a hurricane and greatly impact inland communities. The period of vulnerability extends from June through November. Mitigation includes activities to lessen the damage from such storms, including identification of floodplains for preservation of lives and property. The development of a plan to evacuate and shelter people ahead of the storm is a component of preparedness. Response and recovery involves assisting with damage assessment, debris removal, securing the perimeter, search and rescue, and
providing health related services along with re-entry into the community. (Refer to the Hurricane Plan for the State of Georgia prepared by the Georgia Emergency Management Agency.)

Radiological Incidents/Nuclear Power Plant Accident

12

The ingestion exposure pathway is within a 50 mile Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) of the Nuclear Power Plant. The EPZ defines the area for which emergency plans are specifically needed to outline and describe actions necessary to protect the health and safety of the population, in case of a facility accident. Radioactive materials are produced in the operation of nuclear reactors. Transportation of radiological materials and substances is critical to ensure the safety and protection of the local population. In order to mitigate or eliminate the effects of such an accident, protective measures are necessary. Planning, training and coordination of local, state, federal and utility responsibilities are described in existing plans and SOPs. (These plans include the 10 mile EPZ as a part of the State Base Radiological Emergency Preparedness Plan (REP) and the 50 mile Ingestion Pathway EPZ as well as transportation of radioactive materials.) Response may include monitoring for contaminated water, food, livestock, and environment monitoring and/or decontamination of people living in the area. Duration may range from hours to months. The recovery phase ensures that the environment and community are safe to resume normal living. In Georgia, three commercial nuclear power plants affect the state. Six Georgia counties contain a 10 mile EPZ which surrounds these plants.

Terrorism

11

Often, a terrorist attack is based on a political agenda or national cause. Terrorism is the use of violence to elicit fear and effect change. Terrorists take innocent civilians hostage at gun point, plot to assassinate prominent figures, detonate bombs or utilize chemical and/or biological agents in populated areas. Through intelligence, surveillance and sharing of terrorist activities, law enforcement agencies can mitigate such plans. Specialized training in the areas of surveillance, disaster medicine, bomb disposal, decontamination, stress management and grief assistance are included preparedness. Response must be immediate, coordinated and comprehensive at all levels, to include bomb and explosive ordinance disposal, intelligence, security, aviation, transit, traffic, emergency medical and mental health services. The process of recovery may take an extended period of time for the healing of people affected and the recovery of the community.

Tornado

2

Violent whirling wind accompanied by a funnel shaped cloud is classified as a tornado. Severe weather conditions, such as a thunderstorm or hurricane, can produce a tornado. The extension may be up to 50 miles and move at speeds of 10 to 50 miles per hour.
Through combined action of strong rotary winds and the impact of wind born debris, destruction occurs. The official tornado season begins in March and continues through August, but may occur throughout the year. Weather band radios, tie downs for mobile homes and warning systems are mitigating activities. Search and rescue damage assessment and public information training are preparedness areas. Safe shelter in place is a key to response as well as assistance to persons injured, fires and looting. After the tornado strikes, search and rescue, sheltering, provision of food and clothing to victims and damage assessment are essential. Recovery may require total support to clear debris, repair utilities, rebuild and return to a life of normalcy.

Transportation Accident

A passenger accident involving an airplane, train, bus or other vehicle is transportation related. Mitigation is accomplished by proper maintenance of roads, railroad tracks, traffic control devices, training of operators, inspection of vehicles to eliminate safety deficiencies and by careful routing on the safest highways. In such an accident, outlining responsibilities and developing operational plans are encompassed in preparedness. A coordinated approach is critical to response. The recovery phase includes debris removal, repairs to transportation facilities and vehicles, and determination of the cause of the accident to prevent reoccurrence. In the case of an airline accident on non-military property, the Aviation Disaster Family Assistance Act of 1996 places primary responsibility for identification and recovery of fatalities with the National Transportation Safety Board and coordination for family assistance with the American Red Cross. A cargo accident involving chemicals or radiological materials may also be considered as transportation related.

Tropical Storm

A well organized counterclockwise circulation of clouds and winds below 74 miles per hour constitutes a tropical storm. Severe flooding often accompanies a tropical storm. Mitigation includes identification of critical facilities and mapping of floodplains to protect people and property. Identification of shelters and other critical facilities outside the floodplain in order to move people to protective areas is considered preparation. Response is the evacuation and protection of people and property from the path of a severe storm. Re-entry into the affected disaster area may include water testing, dam repair, housing relocation and business reconstruction as a part of the recovery process.

Winter Storm

A freezing rain or ice storm occurs when the surface temperature falls below freezing. High winds accompanied by freezing rain are more likely to become an ice storm. Liquid that falls and freezes on impact results in a coat of ice glazed on exposed objects. An ice storm may range from a thin glaze to a heavy coating. A heavy accumulation of ice, especially when accompanied by high winds, devastates trees and power lines. Streets
and highways become extremely hazardous to motorists and pedestrians, trees fall and power outages occur. Mitigation of winter storm damage is best accomplished by using protective construction techniques, such as installation of power lines underground. Plans for large scale power outages, emergency transportation and delivery of necessities for homebound persons are among preparations required for this hazard. Response and recovery includes deicing roads, cleaning debris, repairing power lines and transporting stranded victims out of harm’s way. Usually this hazard is short term in nature.
Emergency Operations Center
The Emergency Operations Center (EOC) location, telephone and fax numbers are stated below:

Randolph County Emergency Management Agency
Mathew Street
Cuthbert, Georgia  39840
229-732-3423

The alternate Emergency Operations Center (EOC) location, telephone and fax numbers are stated below (if applicable):

Randolph County Sheriff Office
Peachtree Street
Cuthbert, Georgia  39840
229-732-2525
229-732-5740 (FAX)

The response command system should be established before an emergency occurs. Once the response begins, the organizational structure and succession of authority should be clearly defined. Open lines of communications should be established among and between response agencies and organizations. Agreement on a command system helps to ensure that responders understand designated responsibilities and are ready to implement upon emergency notification. Basically, there are two types of direction and coordination systems: centralized and on scene command.

Centralized command refers to the EOC as a centralized management center to facilitate coordination of policies and overall direction for response to large scale emergency situations. In some situations, the EMA office will serve as an EOC.

An on scene command system vests the responsibility for direction and coordination of all response with a designated individual at the emergency site.

Direction and coordination includes, but is not limited to, the following responsibilities:

Establish protocols and a chain of command for emergency response;

Establish lines of communication with other jurisdictions, state agencies and federal agencies involved in the disaster response;

Identify fiscal authorities for commitment to a response; and

Assure transition of responsibilities between responders, other jurisdictions and agencies.
See EMA Database.
COMMUNICATION

Effective communications are essential to the success of emergency operations. Local law enforcement (e.g., police departments, Sheriff’s Office), communication center, and/or other designated agency will coordinate emergency communications. These agencies and organizations should have communication capabilities with other jurisdictions. GEMA may be of assistance with radio or telephone warnings and updates to other agencies and organizations.

WARNING

Efficient warning procedures are critical to emergency operations. The Sheriff’s Office, communication center and/or other designated agency should have warning capability, in most situations, to city, county or consolidated governments. Warning messages should be disseminated on a 24 hour basis. Warnings can be received by the Sheriff’s Office via radio or commercial telephone. The appropriate agency/organization should be notified as stated on the attached Appendix D-3, Local Alert Notification Chart.

Warning the public about an emergency or disaster situation includes various means of communications, such as: local radio and television, Emergency Alert System (EAS); weather band radios; sirens mounted on emergency vehicles and “alert” signals. An “alert” is usually three to five minutes of steady sound. In some situations, either a siren, whistle or other device may be an indication to “turn on” the radio or television for further information and instructions. Upon activation of a warning system, the local EMA director or authorized personnel may instruct law enforcement, fire services or other designated agency to sound warning systems over vehicle sirens or activate the broadcast system available through radio and television. Communications and warning procedures should be developed by the EMA for the applicable jurisdiction.
OPERATING CONDITIONS CHECKLIST
APPENDIX D-2

Introduction

The possibility of a state emergency or federal disaster occurring with little warning requires that local government and community agencies take automatic, predetermined actions under varying conditions. However, with advance warning, an established system of preparedness will assist with response actions. These actions are designated as Operating Conditions (OPCONs).

Purpose

An OPCON is the level of emergency or disaster that may occur. Different numbers indicate the OPCON level with “one” being the most severe.

Concept of Operations

OPCON 5 – the readiness state is normal day to day operations and includes training and exercises

Maintain or revise plans, SOPs and MOUs
Monitor weather or other disturbances and events that cause a threat.

OPCON 4 – the possibility of an emergency or disaster situation developing requires plan review, readiness and monitoring the situation.

Review local EOPs including specific appendices and SOPs
Monitor development of threat or other incidents
Notify local government and appropriate agencies and organizations with ESF functions
Begin preparation for on site response and check mobile command posts

OPCON 3 – an alert, such as a watch or warning, is issued to indicate development of a threat requiring notification to appropriate agencies or EOC activation.

Activate appropriate ESFs and implement accompanying SOPs.

D – 2
Notify local government, appropriate agencies and organizations with ESF functions and activate EOC

Participate in briefings with local government, appropriate agencies (e.g. National Weather Service, Coast Guard) and notify GEMA on the situation

Coordinate issuance of warning systems communication

Issue public advisories about proactive actions, evacuation and sheltering

Participate in conference calls with other local and state agencies

OPCON 2 – an emergency or disaster is imminent or occurring requiring notification to appropriate agencies or organizations with ESF responsibilities and activation of the EOC or alternative location.

Consult local officials, appropriate agencies or organizations with ESF responsibilities and GEMA regarding local decisions on protective actions and evacuation.

Mobilize appropriate agencies and organizations and other resources and prepare to respond

Continue issuance of public advisories and other emergency or disaster information through local government and media

Request additional assistance through mutual aid, MOUs and/or GEMA, as necessary.

OPCON 1 – the most severe emergency or disaster is imminent or occurring requiring immediate response by appropriate agencies or organizations with ESF responsibilities and potential activation for the EOC or alternative location.

Respond immediately

Continue public advisory updates regarding protective actions

Determine preliminary damage assessment, additional assistance required, and report to GEMA

Prepare for re-entry and continue assistance until completion of recovery.
See EMA Database.
See EMA database.
See EMA database.
Deceased identification and disposition of disaster victims resides with the local coroner. This may include documentation and coordination responsibilities in certification, local of bodies at the scene, selection of a temporary morgue facility, authorization for removal of bodies, determination of final disposition, minimization of potential trauma to families and survivors and provisions to safeguard community health. Further, this emergency responsibility may require:

Designation of a communication center for dissemination of information (in the case of an airplane crash, the National Transportation Safety Board assumes this responsibility);

Location of additional agencies, organizations and/or individuals capable of proving assistance with identification and disposition of bodies (support provided through a request from the EOC to the SOC will be tasked to the Georgia Bureau of Investigations (GBI));

Coordination for release of information will be assumed by the County Public Health Department representative, in coordination with the EMA director, American Red Cross designee, medical examiner, coroner and other appropriate agency representatives;

Identification of agencies, organizations and individuals capable of providing support services for grief assistance and support to victims’ families (coordination responsibility for this component normally resides with Mental Health; however, in the case of an airplane crash, coordination responsibility resides with the American Red Cross);

Arrangements for final disposition of bodies; and

Documentation of required death certificates, expenditure records and a final fatality assessment provided to the EMA – EOC.
See EMA database.
See EMA database.
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS TACTICS AND NOTIFICATION RESPONSES
APPENDIX H – 3

TACTICS

Specific tactics outlined are based on the Student Performance Manual, Handling hazardous Material, Transportation Emergencies, U.S. Department of Transportation;

- Rescue and evacuate trapped or injured persons from the exposed area;
- Cool containers, place barriers between source and object for injury prevention;
- Stop the leak; apply diluting spray or neutralizing agent; construct dams, dikes or channels; remove ignition sources and start controlled ignition;
- Use recommended extinguishing agent, remove fuel supply and oxygen source, and let substance burn;
- Locate personnel and vehicles in proper position, protect nearest unburned materials, use tactical withdrawal and exposure-resistant barriers and finally,
- Implement additional emergency plans, control traffic and crowds, treat injured and use the media effectively.

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES

Incident information will be provided as follows:

- Contact person, address and telephone, pager and fax numbers;
- Location and type of incident (e.g., ground, water, air);
- Quantity, substance or chemical and physical form involved;
- Time of incident;
- Anticipated health and/or medical risks and recommended actions;
- Actions taken by first responders (e.g., fire, EMS, law enforcement); and
- Status of situation including casualties (contact Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (CHEMTREC) for technical assistance.
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE ACTIONS
APPENDIX H – 4

SAFETY
When approaching a scene that may involve hazardous materials, move toward the incident from an upwind and uphill direction, avoid inhaling fumes, smoke and vapors; and touching the substance. Keep unauthorized persons at a safe distance.

RESPONSE ACTIONS

Proper procedures and safety precautions are essential in containing hazardous materials, for instance:

- Contact the Fire Department or designated 24 hour communication enters and request EMA notification;
- Notify the carrier or manufacturer of the incident and request assistance;
- Use respiratory protective equipment;
- Perform lifesaving or first aid, if required, and keep unauthorized persons from site;
- Request all persons to remain at the site, unless transported to a hospital, and obtain names, addresses and telephone numbers;
- Prohibit eating, drinking and smoking at the incident;
- Survey the scene, determine conditions, notify the Fire Department, and/or law enforcement agency;
- Inform Emergency Medical Services and hospital (s) regarding type of hazard;
- Follow US Department of Transportation Emergency Guidelines;
- Treat area as toxic and likely to explode, if chemical cannot be identified;
- Determine if evacuation of the community is necessary; and
- Ensure notification of type and form of materials (e.g., CHEM-CARD, bill, placards, labels) to GEMA and appropriate state agencies.

H – 4
See EMA database.
The pre-planning, collecting, processing and dissemination of information about a potential or actual emergency is addressed through public information. Building good will and public confidence is essential to emergency preparedness. This may be accomplished, in part, through maintaining a current media roster as contained in Appendix I-2, Media Contact List and Resources and providing the media with appropriate emergency management information.

The EMA will develop methods to provide people with sensory disabilities (e.g., blindness, deafness) and/or non-English speaking with emergency information. This issue should also be considered when developing community awareness materials.

One area of particular concern is educating the public regarding the difference in watches versus warnings. Often, these terms are confusing to the public.

Coordinating and assisting agencies and organizations with ESF responsibilities in the development of uniform policies for new releases and establishing protocols to keep the media informed is extremely important. Evacuation, shelter opening, outreach, donated goods and public safety are issues where the media may be of assistance.

Defining a time frame to warn the public about a potential or imminent threat of an emergency is another important factor. The media should be cognizant of dissemination timeframes for different types of disasters (e.g., hurricanes, tropical storms).

A coordinated arrangement among agencies and organizations with ESF responsibilities regarding the exchange of emergency or disaster information is another consideration. The provision of timely updates including a method to respond to inquiries (e.g., missing relatives, restricted areas of access and re-entry) must be shared with all responders, as well as the media. Continuing the provision of public safety and other necessary information is necessary through the recovery phase. The media may be a valuable partner in this process.
See EMA database.
C.II  Randolph County School Safety Plan
SECTION II

SCHOOL DEMOGRAPHICS

RANDOLPH COUNTY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

A. NAME AND LOCATION
   Name of School: Randolph County Elementary School
   Address: 214 Highland Avenue
   City, State, Zip: Cuthbert, GA 39840
   Telephone Number: (229) 732-3794
   Fax Number: (229) 732-6027
   Email Address: sheila.brown@sowegak12.org

   After Hours Contacts:
   Principal – Sheila Brown (229) 995-5697 or (229) 376-4679
   Assistant Principal – Robbin Temples (229) 732-5549 or (229) 310-5967

   Directions to the School: From Main Town’s Square, take Hwy 82 West past Andrew
   College, and turn right onto Highland Avenue. The school is located one block North on
   right.

B. ADMINISTRATORS’ NAME AND POSITIONS
   Superintendent: Marvin Howard
   Principal: Sheila Brown
   Assistant Principal: Robbin Temples
   School Counselor: Elizabeth Knighton

C. SIZE AND TYPE
   # of Floors: Main Building – 1 floor
   # of Exits: 21

D. NUMBER OF STUDENTS/STAFF
   Students:
   Kindergarten: 107
   First Grade: 68
   Second Grade: 56
   Third Grade: 56
   Fourth Grade: 61
   Fifth Grade: 71
   Total # of Students: 419
Staff:
Administrators: 2
Clerical: 4
Teachers: 31
Lunchroom: 8
Custodians: 4
Other Staff (Nurse): 1
Paraprofessionals: 11

Total # of Staff: 61
Total Number of Individuals: 480

F. NUMBER OF ROOMS
Interior Classrooms: 35
Portable Classrooms 0
Misc. Rooms (offices, gym lunchroom) 44
Total # of Rooms 79

G. SHELTER INFORMATION
Is this school a designated shelter? No
Is this school an approved American Red Cross shelter? No
Does this school have special needs capability? Yes
Does this school shelter pets if needed or requested? No
What is the shelter capacity at this school? None

H. LIST OF HAZARDOUS MATERIAL
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Chemical</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline</td>
<td>2 gallons</td>
<td>Storage room under bus shelter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I. MAPS
1. Campus/Surrounding Areas
2. Fire Exit Routes and Evacuation Assembly Areas
3. Communication Equipment Locations
4. Emergency Equipment Locations
5. Medical Equipment Locations
6. Hazardous Materials Locations
SECTION III
SCHOOL DEMOGRAPHICS
RANDOLPH COUNTY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

In the continued pursuit to ensure the highest safety possible for students and staff, a Safety Committee has been established for each respective school. Committee members work together to review and evaluate the safety concerns affecting the school environment. Members hold their positions on an annual school-year basis and have a minimum of four (4) meetings per school year.

A. SAFETY COMMITTEE MEMBERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sheila Brown</td>
<td>Principal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbin Temples</td>
<td>Assistant Principal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Julianne Slappey</td>
<td>School Nurse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karen Ragan</td>
<td>Teacher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Becky McPherson</td>
<td>Teacher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kathy Thornton</td>
<td>Teacher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eunice Dotson</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenesha McGraw/Sheila Lindsey</td>
<td>Food Service</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. MEETING DATES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Meeting Date</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Meeting</td>
<td>November</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Meeting</td>
<td>December</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Meeting</td>
<td>January</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth Meeting</td>
<td>March</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. EMPLOYEES TRAINED IN CPR/FIRST AID

Is the Principal familiar with first-aid techniques? No
Other Members: Julianne Slappey, Jennifer Mathews, Betty Lingo

D. LOCATION OF FIRST AID KITS

Nurse’s Station: D-Wing (D4)
Camera Room: A113
All teacher classrooms

E. LOCATION OF EMERGENCY TO GO KITS

Nurse’s Station
SECTION II

SCHOOL DEMOGRAPHICS

RANDOLPH-CLAY MIDDLE/HIGH SCHOOL

A. NAME AND LOCATION
   Name of School: Randolph-Clay Middle/High School
   Address: 3451 GA Hwy 266
   City, State, Zip: Cuthbert, GA 39840
   Telephone Number: (229) 732-2101
   Fax Number: (229) 732-5633
   Email Address: randolph.clay@sowegak12.org

   After Hours Contacts:

   Directions to the School: From Cuthbert: take US Hwy 82 W to GA Hwy 266; On GA Hwy 266, travel approximately 5 miles, school is on the right

B. ADMINISTRATORS' NAME AND POSITIONS
   Superintendent: Marvin Howard
   Assistant Superintendent:
   Principal, High School: Ronald Gadson
   Assistant Principal High School: Tomesia Foster; Oglesby Jackson
   Principal, Middle School: Ronald Gadson
   Others:

C. SIZE AND TYPE
   Size: 166,838 Square Footage
   # of Floors: 1
   # of Exits: 48
   Type: Brick

D. NUMBER OF STUDENTS/STAFF
   Students:
   6th Grade: 79
   7th Grade: 82
   8th Grade: 81
   9th Grade: 102
   10th Grade: 87
   11th Grade: 63
   12th Grade: 44
   Total # of Students: 538
Staff:  Administrative:  2  
        Clerical:  6  
        Teachers:  35  
        Lunchroom:  8  
        Maintenance:  6  
        Other Staff:  20  
        Total # of Staff:  77  

Total Number of Individuals  615  

F. NUMBER OF ROOMS  
Interior Classrooms:  59  
Portable Classrooms:  1  
Misc. Rooms (offices, gym, lunchroom): 105  
Total # of Rooms:  165  

G. SHELTER INFORMATION  
Is this school a designated shelter? Yes  
Is this school an approved American Red Cross shelter? Yes  
Does this school have special needs capability? Yes  
What is the shelter capacity at this school? 3000  

H. LIST OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Chemical</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Foamy Q&amp;A</td>
<td>12/32 oz. Bottles</td>
<td>D-Wing Storage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Step Weed Killer</td>
<td>25 gal.</td>
<td>D-Wing Storage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neutra Dis</td>
<td>35 gal.</td>
<td>D-Wing Storage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMQ</td>
<td>8 gal.</td>
<td>D-Wing Storage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wax B Gone</td>
<td>48/18 oz. Spray Cans</td>
<td>D-Wing Storage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graffiti Paint Remover</td>
<td>56/30 ct. Towelettes</td>
<td>D-Wing Storage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paint</td>
<td>60 gal.</td>
<td>D-Wing Storage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sealer/Glue/Finisher</td>
<td>45 gal.</td>
<td>D-Wing Storage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline</td>
<td>1 gal.</td>
<td>Ag Shop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diesel</td>
<td>1 gal.</td>
<td>Ag Shop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mineral Spirits</td>
<td>1 gal.</td>
<td>Ag Shop</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Pesticide/Herbicide      | 6 pints           | Greenhouse       
|                          |                   | (2-4D, Orthene, Round-up, Atrazine, Malathion, Diazza) |
| Mineral Spirits          | 30 gal.           | Transportation Shop |

I. MAPS  
1. Campus/Surrounding Areas  
2. Fire Exit Routes and Evacuation Assembly Areas  
3. Communication Equipment Locations  
4. Emergency Equipment Locations  
5. Medical Equipment Locations  
6. Hazardous Materials Locations
SECTION III
SCHOOL DEMOGRAPHICS
RANDOLPH-CLAY MIDDLE/HIGH SCHOOL

In the continued pursuit to ensure the highest safety possible for students and staff, a Safety Committee has been established for each respective school. Committee members work together to review and evaluate the safety concerns affecting the school environment. Members hold their positions on an annual school-year basis and have a minimum of four (4) meetings per school year.

A. SAFETY COMMITTEE MEMBERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ronald Gadson</td>
<td>Principal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomecia Foster</td>
<td>Assistant Principal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oglesby Jackson</td>
<td>Assistant Principal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeanette Burks</td>
<td>High School Counselor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Knighton</td>
<td>Middle School Counselor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tammy Merritt</td>
<td>Technology Coordinator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lyn Adkinson</td>
<td>High School Secretary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eddie Sullivan</td>
<td>School Resource Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kim Seymour-Coleman</td>
<td>Maintenance/Custodial Supervisor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jennifer Acree</td>
<td>Teacher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timothy Morrow</td>
<td>Teacher</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. MEETING DATES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Meeting</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Meeting</td>
<td>August 20, 2012</td>
<td>3:45 PM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Meeting</td>
<td>October 15, 2012</td>
<td>3:45 PM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Meeting</td>
<td>January 14, 2013</td>
<td>3:45 PM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth Meeting</td>
<td>March 18, 2013</td>
<td>3:45 PM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. EMPLOYEES TRAINED IN CPR-FIRST AID
Is the Principal familiar with first-aid techniques?
Other Members: Jennifer Acree, Daniel McFafter

D. LOCATION OF FIRST AID KITS
All classrooms, nurses' office, high school office, middle school office

E. LOCATION OF MEDIA TO GO KITS
High school office, middle school office

F. LOCATION OF EMERGENCY TO GO KITS
High school office, middle school office, all classrooms
SECTION IV
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT TEAM
AND CRISIS MANAGEMENT

RANDOLPH COUNTY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

A. EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT TEAM MEMBERS
1. System Coordinator: Marvin Howard
2. School Coordinator: Sheila Brown (229) 995-5697 or (229) 376-4679
3. Other Members: Robbin Temples (229) 732-5549 or (229) 310-5967

B. CHAIN OF COMMAND
1. System Level: Superintendent: Marvin Howard
2. Principal – Ronald Gadson (229)869-0301
3. I Level: Principal: Sheila Brown (229) 995-5697 or (229) 376-4679
   Assistant Principal: Robbin Temples (229) 732-5549 or (229) 310-5967

C. DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION
1. Location of School’s News Media Area: Media Center
2. Designated News Media Spokesperson: Sheila Brown
3. Means of Communication:
   a. Primary Means: Telephone
   b. Alternate Means: Two-way Radio

D. IDENTIFICATION OF INJURED AND DECEASED
The following individuals will be responsible for identifying injuries and fatalities. They
will be assisted by other teachers as needed. These people will form the triage team,
which will identify, classify and group the injured people according to the need for
attention (injured or deceased).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Knighton</td>
<td>School Counselor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eunice Dotson</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lori Wilson</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

E. IDENTIFICATION OF BADGES
All persons assisting with the on-site emergency will be required to wear identification
badges. Karen Johnson will be responsible for issuing ID badges.
F. **DATES DRILLS CONDUCTED**
   Monthly – See Drill Schedule in Appendix

G. **DATES PLAN EVALUATED**
   Annually. Projected review timeline is July/August of each school year.
SECTION IV
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT TEAM
AND CRISIS MANAGEMENT

RANDOLPH-CLAY MIDDLE/HIGH SCHOOL

A. EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT TEAM MEMBER
1. System Coordinator: Dianne Watkins
2. School Coordinator: Ronald Gadson
3. Other Members: Tomecia Foster, Oglesby Jackson, Lyn Adkinson, Kim Seymore-Coleman

B. CHAIN OF COMMAND
1. System Level: Superintendent: Dianne Watkins
   2. School Level: Principal: Ronald Gadson
      Assistant Principal: Tomecia Foster
      Assistant Principal: Oglesby Jackson

C. DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION
1. Location of System’s News Media Area: Board of Education Board Room
2. Designated News Media Spokesperson: Dianne Watkins
3. Means of Communication:
   a. Primary Means: Telephone
   b. Alternate Means: Two-Way Radio

D. IDENTIFICATION OF INJURED AND DECEASED
The following individuals will be responsible for identifying injuries and fatalities. They will be assisted by other teachers, as needed. These people will form the triage team, which will identify, classify and group the injured people according to the need for attention (injured or deceased).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ronald Gadson</td>
<td>Principal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
E. IDENTIFICATION OF BADGES
   All persons assisting with the on-site emergency will be required to wear identification
   badges. Lyn Adkinson will be responsible for issuing ID badges.

F. DATES DRILLS CONDUCTED
   Fall, Winter and/or Spring. Projected date is August 16, 2012

G. DATES PLAN EVALUATED
   Annually. Projected review timeline is September/October of each school year.
SECTION V
RELOCATION SITES/STAGING AREAS

RANDOLPH COUNTY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

NOTE: Because of safety concerns in relocating occupants and/or setting up staging areas, the following information should be held in strict confidence and be provided only to authorized personnel.

A. EMERGENCY RELOCATION SITES

Primary Site
J.B. Smith Complex

Secondary Site
Randolph-Clay Gymnasium

Individuals responsible for the Emergency Relocation Sites:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Individual's Name</th>
<th>Responsible For</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sheila Brown</td>
<td>Coordination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robin Temple</td>
<td>Assist w/Coordination</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. INCIDENT COMMAND CENTER

Sheila Brown will serve as the incident commander and will be in charge of coordinating the response operations among all of the responding agencies. The public assistance agencies listed below represent a unified command structure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary Site</th>
<th>Secondary Site</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Room A-7 Main Building</td>
<td>Room 110 Main Building</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency/Person in Charge</th>
<th>Agency Name</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gregory Fairbanks</td>
<td>Fire Department</td>
<td>(229) 732-2424</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gary Vochum</td>
<td>Sheriff's Department</td>
<td>(229) 732-2525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tammye Atkinson</td>
<td>Ambulance</td>
<td>(229) 732-2266/2181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bobby Wiggins</td>
<td>Police Department</td>
<td>(229) 732-2323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max Pittman</td>
<td>Randolph Co. EMA</td>
<td>(229) 732-3423</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Derrick Frazier</td>
<td>SWGA Medical Center</td>
<td>(229) 732-2181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rebecca Watkins</td>
<td>DFACS</td>
<td>(229) 732-3742</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crisis Hotline</td>
<td>New Horizons</td>
<td>(800) 241-3659</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sonny Davis</td>
<td>Ft. Gaines Police Dep.</td>
<td>(229) 768-2631</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roger Shivers</td>
<td>Clay Co. Sheriff &amp; Fire</td>
<td>(229) 768-2505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Ghiathi</td>
<td>Randolph Medical Assoc.</td>
<td>(229) 732-3721</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Ozumba</td>
<td>Randolph Medical Assoc.</td>
<td>(229) 732-3721</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Sanders</td>
<td>Randolph Medical Assoc.</td>
<td>(229) 732-3721</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Name and Telephone Numbers of Professional Counselors:
Elizabeth Knighton      (229) 732-5081
                          (229) 732-3794

C. FAMILY REUNIFICATION STAGING AREA
In the event of emergency, all concerned parents, guardians, relatives and loved ones will be directed to the Family Reunification Area.

Primary Site             Secondary Site
RCES Gymnasium           J.B. Smith Campus Gym

Individuals responsible for the Family Reunification Staging Area:

Individual’s Name        Responsible For
Elizabeth Knighton       will be responsible for letters to notify parents or post-crisis intervention and will be responsible for releasing students to parents and non-parent adults.
Lori Wilson              will compile a roster of students absent from school at the time of the crisis.
Eunice Dotson and Megan Starling will handle telephones.
Coach Thomas             will report to hospital to coordinate information from hospital to school and central office.

D. MEDIA STAGING AREA
All media will be required to report to and remain in the Media Staging Area. They will not be permitted into other areas and/or to roam freely through the facility.

Primary Site             Secondary Site
Media Center              Kids Count – A9

Individuals responsible for the Media Staging Area:

Individual’s Name        Responsible For
Sheila Brown             will serve as the new media spokesperson, coordinate with central office a community forum on emergency and identify follow-up activity, and update parents & public.
Karen Johnson            will print identification badges for school and emergency personnel.
Eunice Dotson            will keep central office informed.

E. PUBLIC SAFETY STAGING AREA

Primary Site             Secondary Site
Media Center             Teacher Center
Individual’s responsible for the Public Safety Staging Area:

Individual’s Name: Becky McPherson, Megan Starling, Lori Wilson, Sandi Henson, Sheila Gilbert, and Cleone Gilbert, Sheila Lindsey and Nicholas Tolbert, Robbin Temples and Coach Thomas, Telicia Rogers, Robbin Temples and Megan Starling

F. BUS EVACUATION STAGING AREA

Primary Site: Secondary Site: North end of Gymnasium

Individuals responsible for the Bus Evacuation Staging Area:

Individual’s Name: Becky McPherson and Robbin Temples

G. MISCELLANEOUS STAGING AREAS

School reception area for parents and public: Lunchroom
SECTION V
RELOCATION SITES/STAGING AREAS

RANDOLPH-CLAY MIDDLE/HIGH SCHOOL

NOTE: Because of safety concerns in relocating occupants and/or setting up staging areas, the following information should be held in strict confidence and be provided only to authorized personnel.

A. EMERGENCY RELOCATION SITES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary Site</th>
<th>Secondary Site</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gymnasium/Athletic Practice Fields</td>
<td>Lower Baseball Field Area</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Individuals responsible for the Emergency Relocation Sites:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Individual's Name</th>
<th>Responsible For</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ronald Gadson</td>
<td>Coordination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomecia Foster</td>
<td>Assist w/Coordination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oglesby Jackson</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. INCIDENT COMMAND CENTER

Ronald Gadson will serve as the incident commander and will be in charge of coordinating the response operations among all of the responding agencies. The public assistance agencies listed below represent a unified command structure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary Site</th>
<th>Secondary Site</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High School Office</td>
<td>Gymnasium</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency/Person in Charge</th>
<th>Agency Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Max Pittman</td>
<td>Randolph Co. EMA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gary Yochum</td>
<td>Randolph Co. Sheriff's Dept.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. FAMILY REUNIFICATION STAGING AREA

In the event of emergency, all concerned parents, guardians, relatives and loved ones will be directed to the Family Reunification Area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary Site</th>
<th>Secondary Site</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Football Stadium</td>
<td>Baseball Field</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Individuals responsible for the Family Reunification Staging Area:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Individual's Name</th>
<th>Responsible For</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lyn Adkinson</td>
<td>Staff/Student Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeanette Barks</td>
<td>Assist with Student/Family ID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Knighton</td>
<td>Assist with Staff Information ID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shakeythia Cooper</td>
<td>Assist with Student/Family ID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheryl Gadson</td>
<td>Student Attendance/Information</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

D. MEDIA STAGING AREA
All media will be required to report to and remain in the Media Staging Area. They will not be permitted into other areas and/or to roam freely through the facility.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary Site</th>
<th>Secondary Site</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Theater</td>
<td>Tech/Career Courtyard</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Individuals responsible for the Media Staging Area:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Individual's Name</th>
<th>Responsible For</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ronald Gadson</td>
<td>Media Information</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

E. PUBLIC SAFETY STAGING AREA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary Site</th>
<th>Secondary Site</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Teacher Parking Lot</td>
<td>Auxiliary Entrance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Individuals responsible for the Public Safety Staging Area:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Individual's Name</th>
<th>Responsible For</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eddie Sullivan</td>
<td>Directing Responders</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

F. BUS EVACUATION STAGING AREA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary Site</th>
<th>Secondary Site</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Student Parking Lot</td>
<td>Auxiliary Baseball Complex Road</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Individuals responsible for the Bus Evacuation Staging Area:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Individual's Name</th>
<th>Responsible For</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oglesby Jackson</td>
<td>Coordinate/Load Buses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timothy Morrow</td>
<td>Assist with Loading Buses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eddie Sullivan</td>
<td>Directing Traffic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

G. MISCELLANEOUS STAGING AREAS
(i.e., helipads, rehab, etc.)
C.III. Community Wildfire Protection Plan for Randolph County, Georgia

Community Wildfire Protection Plan
An Action Plan for Wildfire Mitigation and Conservation of Natural Resources
Randolph County, Georgia

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

OCT 18, 2010
Prepared by:
Jon Lee Wright, Chief Ranger Randolph County
Will Fell CWPP Specialist
Georgia Forestry Commission
2538 Calhoun St
Shellman, GA 39886

The following report is a collaborative effort among various entities; the representatives listed below comprise the core decision-making team responsible for this report and mutually agree on the plan’s contents:

Jimmy P Bradley
Chair Randolph County Commission
(229) 732-6214

Paul Langford
Mayor Shellman GA
(229) 679-5306
shellmandrugco@windstream.net

Ben Plowden
Randolph Co Manager/Code Enforcement
(229) 732-5212
ben@rcco.com

Max Pittman
Director Randolph County EMA/Fire Rescue
(229) 310-3588
maxpittman@hotmail.com

Carlton Cooper
Chief Cathbert Fire Department
(229) 732-6454
carltoncooper@yahoo.com

Joe Fulghum
Chief Shellman Fire Department
(229) 679-5157

Jon Lee Wright
Chief Ranger Randolph County Forestry Unit
(229) 679-5472
jwright@gfc.state.ga.us
PLAN CONTENTS

I. Objectives .................................................................................................................. 4

II. Community Collaboration .......................................................................................... 4

III. Community Background and Existing Situation ...................................................... 5

IV. Community Base Map ............................................................................................... 8

V. Community Wildfire Risk Assessment ..................................................................... 9

VI. Community Hazards Map .......................................................................................... 11

VII. Prioritized Mitigation Recommendations .................................................................. 14

VIII. Action Plan ............................................................................................................. 19

IX. Appended Documents .............................................................................................. 23

Randolph County Wildfire Pre-suppression Plan

I. OBJECTIVES

The mission of the following report is to set clear priorities for the implementation of wildfire mitigation in Randolph County. The plan includes prioritized recommendations for the appropriate types and methods of fuel reduction and structure ignitability reduction that will protect this community and its essential infrastructure. It also includes a plan for wildfire suppression. Specifically, the plan includes community-centered actions that will:

- Educate citizens on wildfire, its risks, and ways to protect lives and properties,
- Support fire rescue and suppression entities,
- Focus on collaborative decision-making and citizen participation,
- Develop and implement effective mitigation strategies, and
- Develop and implement effective community ordinances and codes.

II. COMMUNITY COLLABORATION

The core team convened on May 12th, 2009 to assess risks and develop the Community Wildfire Protection Plan. The group is comprised of representatives from local government, local fire authorities, and the state agency responsible for forest management. Below are the groups included in the task force:

Randolph County Government
  County Fire Rescue
  Emergency Management
  Board of County Commissioners
City of Cuthbert
  Cuthbert Fire Department,
City of Shellman
  Shellman Fire Department
Georgia Forestry Commission

It was decided to conduct community assessments on the basis of the individual fire districts in the county. The chiefs of the ten fire departments in the county assessed their districts and reconvened on Oct 21st, 2009 for the purpose of completing the following:

- Risk Assessment: Assessed wildfire hazard risks and prioritized mitigation actions.
- Fuels Reduction: Identified strategies for coordinating fuels treatment projects.
- Structure Ignitability: Identified strategies for reducing the ignitability of structures within the Wildland interface.
- Emergency Management: Forged relationships among local government and fire districts and developed/refined a pre-suppression plan.
- Education and Outreach: Developed strategies for increasing citizen awareness and action and to conduct homeowner and community leader workshops.
III. COMMUNITY BACKGROUND AND EXISTING SITUATION

Background

Randolph County, in southwest Georgia, was created from Lee County by an act of the state legislature on December 20, 1828. Georgia's seventy-fifth county was named for Virginia congressman John Randolph (1773-1833) of Roanoke, one of the more controversial statesmen of the early federal period. The land lottery of 1827 had opened the southwest Georgia lands to settlers, who continued to have troubles with the Native Americans until the Creek Indian War of 1836, part of which was fought on Randolph County soil.

 Lumpkin served as the county seat until 1830, when it became the county seat for Stewart County, which was formed from Randolph. Cuthbert was named Randolph's county seat by an act of the legislature in 1831.

Agriculture became the mainstay of the region. By 1850 the population of Randolph County totaled 12,868. During this decade two colleges, Baptist Female College (1852) and the United Methodist-affiliated Andrew Female College (1854), later as Andrew College, were established.

By 1859 the railroad had come to Randolph County, opening the doors for better transportation and quicker trade.

Some minor skirmishes occurred in Randolph County during the Civil War (1861-65), but the region was spared much military action. Many refugees came to the area for protection. Both of the colleges were used as hospitals during the war years.

After the Civil War, Randolph County continued its educational reputation when Howard Normal School, established by the American Missionary Association, opened its doors to area African Americans in 1867. Richard R. Wright became the first black headmaster in 1876. During his four-year tenure, he organized the Georgia State Teacher's Association and edited the Weekly Journal of Progress. Fletcher Hamilton Henderson Sr. became the headmaster in 1880 and remained until 1942.

Henderson's son, bandleader Fletcher Henderson, was one of Cuthbert's most famous citizens. He received his education at Howard Normal School and eventually went to New York, where he signed with W. C. Handy's music firm. The band Fletcher Henderson and His Orchestra served as the principal model for the Big Band style. The Fletcher Henderson Jazz Festival, held every April in Cuthbert, celebrates this innovative bandleader and his legacy.

In the twentieth century Randolph County has been the home of two Georgia Supreme Court justices, Charles William Worrell and Jesse Groover Bowles Jr., as well as one U.S. congressman, Bryant T. Castellow. The county also produced two internationally known athletes—Roosevelt Grier, known as one of the "Foursome Foursome" of the Los Angeles Rams football team in the 1960s, and Larry Holmes, who has held the World Boxing Council heavyweight title.

U.S. Highways 82 and 27 traverse Cuthbert, which is one of the few municipalities in the country with a water tower in the middle of a federal highway (U.S. 82). The Cuthbert Historic District boasts architectural styles spanning most of the county's history.
Randolph County, encompassing 429 square miles, has seen a decline in population since 1980, with 7,791 people (38.9 percent white, 59.5 percent black, and 1.2 percent Hispanic) according to the 2000 U.S. census. It is still a rural county, and the 2003 Farm Gate Value report shows that Randolph is the number-one wheat grower in the state, as well as the number-one sorghum grower. Peanuts, cotton, soybeans, and corn are also important crops for Randolph.

(Courtesy Karan B Pittman New Georgia Encyclopedia)
Existing Situation

Randolph County located in the heart of Southwestern Georgia, despite its well known agricultural presence, is still 66% forested. With the exception of the large block of woodlands in the western part of the county, there are homes and communities scattered throughout the county. The risks and hazards from the wildland urban interface are fairly general and substantial throughout the county even on the edges of the two major population centers of Cuthbert and Shellman.

Randolph County is protected by organized fire departments within the cities of Cuthbert and Shellman and seven widely spaced fire departments in the unincorporated areas, Carnegie, Coleman, Springvale, Trinity-Patchita, Benevolence, Ft Bridge and 4th District. The Georgia Forestry Commission maintains a county protection unit located about one mile south of Shellman on Hwy 41 to respond to wildfires throughout the county. The cities of Cuthbert and Shellman and the adjacent areas of the county are serviced by a pressurized water system with well placed hydrants throughout.

Over the past fifty years, Randolph County has averaged 30 reported wildland fires per year. The occurrence of these fires shows a slight peak in the months of February and March. These fires have burned an average of 170 acres annually. The monthly acreage burned fairly well corresponds with the number of fires. Using more recent data, the average annual number of fires over the past 20 years has decreased slightly to 27 burning with an average loss of 127 acres. This reduction in numbers and average size from 5.6 acres per fire 4.7 acres per fire is perhaps the result of better response and equipment from both the Georgia Forestry Commission and the increased presence of rural fire departments. Despite this welcome trend in fire behavior, more homes are being built outside of traditional communities into the wildland urban interface.

The leading causes of these fires, was debris burning causing 48% of the fires and 46% of the acres burned. Over the past six years records show that 31% of the debris fires originated from residential escapes.

Georgia Forestry Commission Wildfire Records show that in the past six years, only one home was damaged by wildfire in Randolph County resulting in estimated losses of $25,000 along with two outbuildings valued at $5,000. According to reports during this period 103 homes have been directly or indirectly threatened by these fires. Additionally two pieces of mechanized equipment valued at $21,500 were lost. This is a substantial loss of non timber property attributed to wildfires in Randolph County.
IV. Community Base Map

Randolph Co Fire Response Accessibility Index
AOI: Randolph Co Description: Published Results Outlined for the AOI

Legend:
- Green: Low Risk
- Yellow: Moderate Risk
- Red: High Risk

10/02/2010

Disclaimer: The user assumes all risks, liabilities, losses, or costs, including any injury or damage to property or any injury, loss, damage, expense, or other liability arising from any use of this map. The user agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the publisher, the U.S. Forest Service, and their respective employees from any and all claims, actions, or causes of action, whether expressed or implied, including but not limited to negligence and/or any other form of liability, arising out of the use of this map.

Page 8
V. COMMUNITY WILDFIRE RISK ASSESSMENT

The Wildland-Urban Interface

There are many definitions of the Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI), however from a fire management perspective it is commonly defined as an area where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels. As fire is dependent on a certain set of conditions, the National Wildfire Coordinating Group has defined the wildland-urban interface as a set of conditions that exists in or near areas of wildland fuels, regardless of ownership. This set of conditions includes type of vegetation, building construction, accessibility, lot size, topography and other factors such as weather and humidity. When these conditions are present in certain combinations, they make some communities more vulnerable to wildfire damage than others. This “set of conditions” method is perhaps the best way to define wildland-urban interface areas when planning for wildfire prevention, mitigation, and protection activities.

There are three major categories of wildland-urban interface. Depending on the set of conditions present, any of these areas may be at risk from wildfire. A wildfire risk assessment can determine the level of risk.

1. “Boundary” wildland-urban interface is characterized by areas of development where homes, especially new subdivisions, press against public and private wildlands, such as private or commercial forest land or public forests or parks. This is the classic type of wildland-urban interface, with a clearly defined boundary between the suburban fringe and the rural countryside.

2. “Intermix” wildland-urban interface areas are places where improved property and/or structures are scattered and interspersed in wildland areas. These may be isolated rural homes or an area that is just beginning to go through the transition from rural to urban land use.

3. “Island” wildland-urban interface, also called occluded interface, are areas of wildland within predominately urban or suburban areas. As cities or subdivisions grow, islands of undeveloped land may remain, creating remnant forests. Sometimes these remnants exist as parks, or as land that cannot be developed due to site limitations, such as wetlands.

(courtesy Fire Ecology and Wildfire Mitigation in Florida 2004)
WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN: AN ACTION PLAN FOR WILDFIRE MITIGATION

The wildland fire risk assessments conducted in 2009 by the Randolph County Fire Departments returned an average score of 84, placing Randolph County in the "high" hazard range. The risk assessment instrument used to evaluate wildfire hazards to Randolph County's WUI was the Hazard and Wildfire Risk Assessment Checklist. The instrument takes into consideration accessibility, vegetation (based on fuel models), roofing assembly, building construction, and availability of fire protection resources, placement of gas and electric utilities, and additional rating factors. The following factors contributed to the wildfire hazard score for Randolph County:

- Dead end roads with inadequate turn arounds
- Narrow roads without drivable shoulders
- Narrow inaccessible private drives
- Minimal defensible space around structures
- Homes with wooden siding and roofs with heavy accumulations of vegetative debris
- No pressurized or non-pressurized water systems available
- Above ground utilities
- Large, adjacent areas of forest or wildlands
- Undeveloped lots comprising half the total lots in many rural communities.
- High occurrence of wildfires in the several locations
- Lack of homeowner or community organizations

Summary of Randolph County Assessment Ratings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fire District</th>
<th>Access</th>
<th>Surrounding Vegetation</th>
<th>Bldg Construction</th>
<th>Fire Protection</th>
<th>Utilities</th>
<th>Additional Factors</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Hazard Rating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sherman</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coleman</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carnegie</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th District</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fountain</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridge</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benevolence</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trinity-</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patchettla</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Springvale</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Page 10
VI. COMMUNITY HAZARDS MAPS

Randolph Co Level of Concern
Wildland Urban Interface Area

[Map Image]

[Legend]

Page 11
VII. PRIORITIZED MITIGATION RECOMMENDATIONS

Executive Summary
As Southwest Georgia continues to see increased growth from other areas seeking less crowded and warmer climes, new development will occur more frequently on forest and wildland areas. Randolph County will have an opportunity to significantly influence the wildland fire safety of new developments. It is important that new development be planned and constructed to provide for public safety in the event of a wildland fire emergency.

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

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

The following recommendations were developed by the Randolph County CWPP Core team as a result of surveying and assessing fuels and structures and by conducting meetings and interviews with county and city officials. A priority order was determined based on which mitigation projects would best reduce the hazard of wildfire in the assessment area.
### Proposed Community Hazard and Structural Ignitability Reduction Priorities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment Area</th>
<th>Treatment Types</th>
<th>Treatment Method(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. All Structures</td>
<td>Create minimum of 30-feet of defensible space**</td>
<td>Trim shrubs and vines to 30 feet from structures, trim overhanging limbs, replace flammable plants near homes with less flammable varieties, remove vegetation around chimneys.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Applicable Structures</td>
<td>Reduce structural ignitability**</td>
<td>Clean flammable vegetative material from roofs and gutters, store firewood appropriately, install skirting around raised structures, store water hoses for ready access, and replace pine straw and mulch around plantings with less flammable landscaping materials.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Community Clean-up Day</td>
<td>Cutting, mowing, pruning**</td>
<td>Cut, prune, and mow vegetation in shared community spaces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Driveway Access</td>
<td>Private ROW</td>
<td>Maintain adequate clearance to allow emergency vehicle access.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Road Access</td>
<td>Identify needed road improvements</td>
<td>As roads are upgraded, widen to minimum standards with at least 50 foot diameter cul de sacs or turn arounds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Codes and Ordinances</td>
<td>Examine existing codes and ordinances.</td>
<td>Amend and enforce existing building codes as they relate to skirting, propane tank locations, public nuisances (trash/debris on property), Property address marking standards and other relevant concerns. Review Subdivision and development ordinances for public safety concerns. Enforce uniform addressing ordinance.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Proposed Community Wildland Fuel Reduction Priorities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment Area</th>
<th>Treatment Types</th>
<th>Treatment Method(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Adjacent WUI Lands</td>
<td>Reduce hazardous fuels</td>
<td>Encourage prescribed burning for private landowners and industrial timberlands particularly adjacent to residential areas. Seek grant for prescribed burning in WUI areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Railroad Corridors</td>
<td>Reduce hazardous fuels</td>
<td>Encourage railroads to better maintain their ROW eliminating brush and grass through herbicide and mowing. Maintain firebreaks along ROW adjacent to residential areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Existing Fire Lines</td>
<td>Reduce hazardous fuels</td>
<td>Clean and re-harrow existing lines.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Proposed Improved Community Wildland Fire Response Priorities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Water Sources</td>
<td>Dry Hydrants</td>
<td>Inspect, maintain and improve access to existing dry hydrants. Add signage along road to mark the hydrants. Locate additional dry hydrants as needed. Create maps of dry hydrants &amp; Drafting locations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Water Sources</td>
<td>Drafting equipment</td>
<td>Investigate need for additional drafting pumps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Road Names</td>
<td>Road Signage</td>
<td>&quot;Dead End&quot; or &quot;No Outlet&quot; Tags on Road Signs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Actions to be taken by homeowners and community stakeholders**
**Proposed Education and Outreach Priorities**

1. **Conduct “How to Have a Firewise Home” Workshop for Randolph County Residents**

   Set up and conduct a workshop for homeowners that teach the principles of making homes and properties safe from wildfire. Topics for discussion include defensible space, landscaping, building construction, etc. Workshop will be scheduled for evenings or weekends when most homeowners are available and advertised through local media outlets. Distribute materials promoting firewise practices and planning through local community and governmental meetings.

2. **Conduct “Firewise” Workshop for Community Leaders**

   Arrange for GFC Firewise program to work with local community leaders and governmental officials on the importance of “Firewise Planning” in developing ordinances and codes as the county as the need arises. Identify “Communities at Risk” within the county for possible firewise community recognition.

3. **Spring Clean-up Event**

   Conduct clean-up event every spring involving the Georgia Forestry Commission, Randolph County Fire Departments and community residents. Set up information table with educational materials and refreshments. Initiate the event with a morning briefing by GFC Firewise coordinator and local fire officials detailing plans for the day and safety precautions. Activities to include the following:
   - Clean flammable vegetative material from roofs and gutters
   - Trim shrubs and vines to 30 feet away from structures
   - Trim overhanging limbs
   - Clean hazardous or flammable debris from adjacent properties

   Celebrate the work with a community cookout, with Community officials, GFC and Randolph County Fire Departments discussing and commending the work accomplished.

4. **Informational Packets**

   Develop and distribute informational packets to be distributed by realtors, building permit office and insurance agents. Included in the packets are the following:
   - Be Firewise Around Your Home
   - Firewise Guide to Landscape and Construction
   - Firewise Communities USA Bookmarks
5. Wildfire Protection Display

Create and exhibit a display for the general public at the Halloween Fall Festival and other local events. Display can be independent or combined with the Georgia Forestry Commission display. Hold Open House at individual Fire Stations to promote Community Firewise Safety and develop community support and understanding of local fire departments and current issues.

6. Press

Invite the local news media to community “Firewise” functions for news coverage and regularly submit press releases documenting wildfire risk improvements in Randolph County.
### VIII. ACTION PLAN

**Roles and Responsibilities**

The following roles and responsibilities have been developed to implement the action plan:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Responsibility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hazardous Fuels and Structural Ignitability Reduction</strong></td>
<td>Create this informal team or council comprised of residents, GFC officials, Randolph County Fire department officials, a representative from the city and county government and the EMA Director for Randolph County. Meet periodically to review progress towards mitigation goals, appoint and delegate special activities, work with federal, state, and local officials to assess progress and develop future goals and action plans. Work with residents to implement projects and firewise activities.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Key Messages to focus on** | 1. Defensible Space and Firewise Landscaping  
2. Debris Burning Safety  
3. Firewise information for homeowners  
4. Prescribed burning benefits |
| **Communications objectives** | 1. Create public awareness for fire danger and defensible space issues  
2. Identify most significant human cause fire issues  
3. Enlist public support to help prevent these causes  
4. Encourage people to employ fire prevention and defensible spaces in their communities. |
| **Target Audiences** | 1. Homeowners  
2. Forest Landowners and users  
3. Civic Groups  
4. School Groups  
5. Hunt Clubs |
| **Methods** | 1. News Releases  
2. Radio and TV PSAs  
3. Personal Contacts  
4. Key messages and prevention tips  
5. Visuals such as signs, brochures and posters |
### Spring Clean-up Day

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event Coordinator</th>
<th>Coordinate day’s events and schedule, catering for cookout, guest attendance, and moderate activities the day of the day of the event.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Event Treasurer</td>
<td>Collect funds from residents to cover food, equipment rentals, and supplies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publicity Coordinator</td>
<td>Advertise event through neighborhood newsletter, letters to officials, and public service announcements (PSAs) for local media outlets. Publicize post-event through local paper and radio PSAs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work Supervisor</td>
<td>Develop volunteer labor force of community residents; develop labor/advisory force from Georgia Forestry Commission, Randolph County Fire Departments, and Emergency Management Agency. Procure needed equipment and supplies. In cooperation with local city and county officials, develop safety protocol. Supervise work and monitor activities for safety the day of the event.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Funding Needs

The following funding is needed to implement the action plan:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Estimated Cost</th>
<th>Potential Funding Source(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Create a minimum of 30 feet of defensible space around structures</td>
<td>Varies</td>
<td>Residents will supply labor and fund required work on their own properties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Reduce structural ignitability by clearing flammable vegetation from roofs and gutters; appropriately storing firewood, installing skirting around raised structures, storing water hoses for ready access, replacing pine needles and mulch around plantings with less flammable material.</td>
<td>Varies</td>
<td>Residents will supply labor and fund required work on their own properties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Amend codes and ordinances to provide better driveway access, increased visibility of house numbers, properly stored firewood, minimum defensible space brush clearance, required Class A roofing materials and skirting around raised structures, planned maintenance of community lots.</td>
<td>No Cost</td>
<td>To be adopted by city and county government.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Spring Cleanup Day</td>
<td>Varies</td>
<td>Community Business Donations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Fuel Reduction Activities</td>
<td>$35 / acre</td>
<td>FEMA &amp; USFS Grants</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES:
As funding is questionable in these times of tight government budgets and economic uncertainty, unconventional means should be identified whereby the need for funding can be reduced or eliminated.
Publications / Brochures –
- FIREWISE materials are available for cost of shipping only at www.firewise.org.
- Another source of mitigation information can be found at www.nfpa.org.
- Access to reduced cost or free of charge copy services should be sought whereby publications can be reproduced.
- Free of charge public meeting areas should be identified where communities could gather to be educated regarding prevention and firewise principles.

Mitigation –
- Community Protection Grant:
  - USFS sponsored prescribed burn program. Communities with at risk properties that lie within 3 miles of the USFS border may apply with the GFC to have their forest land prescribed burned free of charge.
- FEMA Mitigation Policy MRR-2-08-01: through GEMA – Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) and Pre Disaster Mitigation (PDM)
  - To provide technical and financial assistance to local governments to assist in the implementation of long term cost effective hazard mitigation measures.
  - This policy addresses wildfire mitigation for the purpose of reducing the threat to all-risk structures through creating defensible space, structural protection through the application of ignition resistant construction, and limited hazardous fuels reduction to protect life and property.
  - With a complete and registered plan (addendum to the State plan) counties can apply for pre-mitigation funding. They will also be eligible for HMGP if the county is declared under a wildfire disaster.
- GFC – Plowing and burning assistance can be provided through the Georgia Forestry Commission as a low cost option for mitigation efforts.
- Individual Homeowners –
  - In most cases of structural protection ultimately falls on the responsibility of the community and the homeowner. They will bear the cost; yet they will reap the benefit from properly implemented mitigation efforts.
  - GEMA Grant - PDM [See above]

Ultimately it is our goal to help the communities by identifying the communities threatened with a high risk to wildfire and educate those communities on methods to implement on reducing those risks.
Assessment Strategy

To accurately assess progress and effectiveness for the action plan, the Randolph County WUI Fire Council will implement the following:

- Annual wildfire risk assessment will be conducted to re-assess wildfire hazards and prioritize needed actions.
- Mitigation efforts that are recurring (such as mowing, burning, and clearing defensible space) will be incorporated into an annual renewal of the original action plan.
- Mitigation efforts that could not be funded in the requested year will be incorporated into the annual renewal of the original action plan.
- Continuing educational and outreach programs will be conducted and assessed for effectiveness. Workshops will be evaluated based on attendance and post surveys that are distributed by mail 1 month and 6 months following workshop date.
- The Randolph County WUI Council will publish an annual report detailing mitigation projects initiated and completed, progress for ongoing actions, funds received, funds spent, and in-kind services utilized. The report will include a "state of the community" section that critically evaluates mitigation progress and identifies areas for improvement. Recommendations will be incorporated into the annual renewal of the action plan.
- An annual survey will be distributed to residents soliciting information on individual mitigation efforts on their own property (e.g., defensible space). Responses will be tallied and reviewed at the next Randolph County WUI Council meeting. Needed actions will be discussed and delegated.

This plan should become a working document that is shared by local, state, and federal agencies that will use it to accomplish common goals. An agreed-upon schedule for meeting to review accomplishments, solve problems, and plan for the future should extend beyond the scope of this plan. Without this follow up, this plan will have limited value.
The Georgia Forestry Commission provides leadership, service, and education in the protection and conservation of Georgia's forest resources. An Equal Opportunity Employer and Service Provider.
APPENDIX D – Worksheets Used in Planning Process

D.I. OHS-GEMA/Local Worksheets

GEMA Worksheet # 1, Identify the Hazard, Step 1  D-2
Natural Disasters in Randolph County  D-4
GEMA Worksheet #2, Profile Hazard Evens, Step 2  D-7
GEMA Worksheet #3a, Inventory of Assets  D-11
GEMA Worksheet # 3a, Inventory of Assets-Floods  D-12
GEMA Worksheet #3a, Inventory of Assets-Railroads  D-13
GEMA Worksheet #3b, Inventory of Assets:  printouts from  D-15
GEMA Worksheet #4, Evaluate Alternate Mitigation Actions  D-37

D.II. Other Local Worksheet

Prioritization by Local Organization  D-42
GEMA Worksheet #1 Identify the Hazard Step 1

Date: January 31, 2006 What kinds of natural hazards can affect you?

Task A. List the hazards that may occur.

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

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazard or Event</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Source of Information</th>
<th>Map Available for this Hazard?</th>
<th>Scale of Map</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Avalanche</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coastal Erosion</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coastal Storm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dam Failure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earthquake</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expansive Soils</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extreme Heat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flood</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hailstorm</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hurricane</strong></td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Slide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe Winter Storm</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tornado</strong></td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsunami</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volcano</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wildfire</strong></td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windstorm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazard Material</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radiological</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Thunderstorm</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other__Lightning</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other__Nuclear Fallout</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other__Railroad Accid</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Plane Crash</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** **Bolded hazards are addressed in this How-to Guide.**
### NATURAL DISASTERS IN RANDOLPH COUNTY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location or County</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Mag</th>
<th>Dth</th>
<th>Inj</th>
<th>PrD</th>
<th>CrD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 RANDOLPH</td>
<td>2/3/1956</td>
<td>1530</td>
<td>Tornado</td>
<td>F0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0K</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 RANDOLPH</td>
<td>4/8/1957</td>
<td>1730</td>
<td>Tornado</td>
<td>F2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25K</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 RANDOLPH</td>
<td>1/20/1963</td>
<td>1615</td>
<td>Tornado</td>
<td>F1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2.5M</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 RANDOLPH</td>
<td>4/23/1971</td>
<td>1455</td>
<td>Tornado</td>
<td>F3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>250K</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 RANDOLPH</td>
<td>3/17/1980</td>
<td>1450</td>
<td>Tornado</td>
<td>F1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>25K</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Cuthbert</td>
<td>9/29/1998</td>
<td>1300</td>
<td>Tornado</td>
<td>F1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>500K</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Carnegie</td>
<td>5/2/2004</td>
<td>1033</td>
<td>Tornado</td>
<td>F1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>100K</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Benevolence</td>
<td>3/26/2011</td>
<td>1822</td>
<td>Tornado</td>
<td>F1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>65K</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTALS:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Damage</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>13 August 1957</td>
<td>Afternoon</td>
<td>$ 300</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>12 August 1962</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert</td>
<td>11 February 1963</td>
<td>0900 EST</td>
<td>$ 600</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>28 March 1968</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert</td>
<td>28 June 1969</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>8 September 1969</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>August 1996</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shellman</td>
<td>30 May 1998</td>
<td>1700 EST</td>
<td>$ 100,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>3 June 2011</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>10 June 2011</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>9 July 2011</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>9 July 2011</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: National Climatic Data Center, Local Sources (2012)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Damage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>21 April 1958</td>
<td>Hail</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert</td>
<td>8 March 1961</td>
<td>High winds</td>
<td>$ 500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>19 April 1965</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>$ 50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>4 July 1965</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert</td>
<td>5 July 1965</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>11 May 1974</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert</td>
<td>23 February 1975</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>22 August 1975</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>70 acres of corn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>19 June 1980</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>3 May 1984</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>5 April 1985</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>14 July 1987</td>
<td>Hail</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>15 July 1988</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>21 February 1989</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>30 March 1989</td>
<td>Tstm. Winds</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Mag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph</td>
<td>07/1994</td>
<td>Tropical Storm Alberto</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southwest And South C</td>
<td>10/4/1995</td>
<td>Hurricane Opal</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GAZ120&gt;122 - 124&gt;129 - 142&gt;148 - 155&gt;160</td>
<td>9/5/2004</td>
<td>Tropical Storm Frances</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: National Climatic Data Center, Local Sources 2012
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Property Damage</th>
<th>Crop Damage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>4 July 1994</td>
<td>TS Alberto</td>
<td>$ 50,000</td>
<td>$ 50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>14 Feb 1998</td>
<td>Storms and Flooding</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>11 Aug 2004</td>
<td>Flash Flood</td>
<td>$ 25,000</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>April 2005</td>
<td>Flooding</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert</td>
<td>August 2007</td>
<td>Flash Flood</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTALS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>75,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>50,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: National Climatic Data Center, Local Sources (2012)
How Bad Can It Get?

Task A. Obtain or create a base map.

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

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

Please answer the above questions on a separate sheet of paper and attach to this worksheet.

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

You can use existing maps from:

- Road Maps
- USGS topographic maps or Digital Orthophoto Quarter Quads (DOQQ)
- Topographic and/or planimetric maps from other agencies
- Aerial topographic and/or planimetric maps

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title of Map</th>
<th>Scale</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OHS-Gema Critical Facilities Inventory Map by ITOS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• Field Surveys
• GIS software
• CADD software
• Digitized paper map
### Task B. Obtain a hazard event profile.

#### Drought

2. Locate your planning area on the map.
3. Determine your PGA.

#### Earthquake

1. Record your PGA: ________________
2. If you have more than one PGA print, download or order your PGA map.

#### Flood

1. Get a copy of your FIRM. ____________
2. Verify the FIRM is up-to-date and complete. ____________

#### Hailstorm

#### Hurricane

#### Severe Winter Storm

#### Tornado

1. Find your design wind speed. __________________

1. Record your design wind speed: ________
2. If you have more than one design wind speed, print, download or copy your design wind speed zones, copy the boundary of your design wind speed zones on your base map, then record the design wind speed zones on your base map.

#### Wildfire

1. Map the fuel models located within the urban-wildland interface areas. ________________
2. Map the topography. _____________________
3. Determine your critical fire weather frequency. _____________________
4. Determine your fire hazard severity. ________

1. Draw the boundaries of your wildfire hazard areas onto your base map.

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

### Other:
- Nuclear Power Plant Incident
- Railroad Accidents
- Plane Crashes

### Answers to questions on Page 10

1. Maps available included the OHS-GEMA Critical Facilities Inventory Map by ITOS; road maps, USGS topographic maps; topographic maps from other agencies; aerial topographic and/or planimetric maps; GIS software.
2. Parcel level data is available.
3. OHS-GEMA mapping by ITOS
4. Yes.
5. The Lower Chattahoochee Rural Development Center (LCRDC)
7. None. Mapping needs were identified with this study.
8. The data is an accurate as it can be at this moment.
GEMA Worksheet #3a  Inventory of Assets


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

### Randolph County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)</th>
<th># in Randolph County</th>
<th>% in Hazard Area</th>
<th># in Randolph County</th>
<th>Value of Structures</th>
<th>$ in Randolph County</th>
<th>% in Hazard Area</th>
<th># in Randolph County</th>
<th># in Hazard Area</th>
<th>% in Hazard Area</th>
<th># in Randolph County</th>
<th>Value of Structures</th>
<th>$ in Hazard Area</th>
<th>% in Hazard Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>3,402</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>18,145,000</td>
<td>18,145,000</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>3,400,000</td>
<td>3,400,000</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>8,200,000</td>
<td>8,200,000</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>3,100,000</td>
<td>3,100,000</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious/Non-profit</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>685,000</td>
<td>685,000</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>125,000</td>
<td>125,000</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>9,500,000</td>
<td>9,500,000</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilities</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,603</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.000%</strong></td>
<td><strong>43,215,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>43,215,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.000%</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,791</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,791</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
<td><strong>?</strong></td>
<td><strong>?</strong></td>
<td><strong>?</strong></td>
<td><strong>?</strong></td>
<td><strong>?</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### City of Cuthbert

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Structure (Occupancy Class)</th>
<th># in City of Cuthbert</th>
<th>% in Hazard Area</th>
<th># in City of Cuthbert</th>
<th>Value of Structures</th>
<th>$ in Hazard Area</th>
<th>% in Hazard Area</th>
<th># in City of Cuthbert</th>
<th># in Hazard Area</th>
<th>% in Hazard Area</th>
<th># in City of Cuthbert</th>
<th>Value of Structures</th>
<th>$ in Hazard Area</th>
<th>% in Hazard Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>1,532</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>10,050,000</td>
<td>10,050,000</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>10,600,000</td>
<td>10,600,000</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>2,100,000</td>
<td>2,100,000</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>900,000</td>
<td>900,000</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious/Non-profit</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>1,100,000</td>
<td>1,100,000</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>2,100,000</td>
<td>2,100,000</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>22,250,000</td>
<td>22,250,000</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilities</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>375,000</td>
<td>375,000</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,654</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.000%</strong></td>
<td><strong>49,475,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>49,475,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.000%</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,731</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,731</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
<td><strong>?</strong></td>
<td><strong>?</strong></td>
<td><strong>?</strong></td>
<td><strong>?</strong></td>
<td><strong>?</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### City of Shellman

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)</th>
<th># in City of Shellman</th>
<th>% in Hazard Area</th>
<th># in City of Shellman</th>
<th>Value of Structures</th>
<th>$ in Hazard Area</th>
<th>% in Hazard Area</th>
<th># in City of Shellman</th>
<th># in Hazard Area</th>
<th>% in Hazard Area</th>
<th># in City of Shellman</th>
<th>Value of Structures</th>
<th>$ in Hazard Area</th>
<th>% in Hazard Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>465</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>18,850,000</td>
<td>18,850,000</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>2,130,000</td>
<td>2,130,000</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>85,000</td>
<td>85,000</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious/Non-profit</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>85,000</td>
<td>85,000</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilities</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>505</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.000%</strong></td>
<td><strong>22,825,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>22,825,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.000%</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,166</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,166</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
<td><strong>?</strong></td>
<td><strong>?</strong></td>
<td><strong>?</strong></td>
<td><strong>?</strong></td>
<td><strong>?</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hazard: Flood

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

**Randolph County**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)</th>
<th># in Randolph County</th>
<th># in Hazard Area</th>
<th>% in Hazard Area</th>
<th># in Randolph County</th>
<th>$ in Hazard Area</th>
<th>% in Hazard Area</th>
<th># in Randolph County</th>
<th>$ in Hazard Area</th>
<th>% in Hazard Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>3,402</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.000%</td>
<td>18,145,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.000%</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.000%</td>
<td>3,400,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.000%</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.000%</td>
<td>8,200,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.000%</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.000%</td>
<td>3,100,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.000%</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious/ Non-profit</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.000%</td>
<td>685,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.000%</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.000%</td>
<td>125,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.000%</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.000%</td>
<td>9,500,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.000%</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilities</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.000%</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.000%</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,603</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.000%</strong></td>
<td><strong>43,215,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.000%</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,791</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,791</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**City of Cuthbert**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)</th>
<th># in City of Cuthbert</th>
<th># in Hazard Area</th>
<th>% in Hazard Area</th>
<th># in City of Cuthbert</th>
<th>$ in Hazard Area</th>
<th>% in Hazard Area</th>
<th># in City of Cuthbert</th>
<th>$ in Hazard Area</th>
<th>% in Hazard Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>1,532</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.000%</td>
<td>10,050,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.000%</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.000%</td>
<td>10,600,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.000%</td>
<td>2,100,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.000%</td>
<td>900,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.000%</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious/ Non-profit</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.000%</td>
<td>1,100,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.000%</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.000%</td>
<td>2,100,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.000%</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.000%</td>
<td>22,250,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.000%</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilities</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.000%</td>
<td>375,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.000%</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,654</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.000%</strong></td>
<td><strong>49,475,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.000%</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,731</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,731</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**City of Shellman**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)</th>
<th># in City of Shellman</th>
<th># in Hazard Area</th>
<th>% in Hazard Area</th>
<th># in City of Shellman</th>
<th>$ in Hazard Area</th>
<th>% in Hazard Area</th>
<th># in City of Shellman</th>
<th>$ in Hazard Area</th>
<th>% in Hazard Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>465</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.000%</td>
<td>18,850,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.000%</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.000%</td>
<td>2,130,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.000%</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.000%</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.000%</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.000%</td>
<td>1,100,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.000%</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious/ Non-profit</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.000%</td>
<td>85,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.000%</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.000%</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.000%</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.000%</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.000%</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilities</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.000%</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.000%</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>505</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.000%</strong></td>
<td><strong>22,825,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.000%</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,166</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,166</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hazard: Railroad Accident

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

## Randolph County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)</th>
<th># in Randolph County</th>
<th># in Hazard Area</th>
<th>% in Hazard Area</th>
<th># in Randolph County</th>
<th>$ in Hazard Area</th>
<th>% in Hazard Area</th>
<th># in Randolph County</th>
<th>$ in Hazard Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>3,402</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>2.939%</td>
<td>18,145,000</td>
<td>533,363</td>
<td>2.939%</td>
<td>18,145,000</td>
<td>533,363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8.333%</td>
<td>3,400,000</td>
<td>283,333</td>
<td>8.333%</td>
<td>3,400,000</td>
<td>283,333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.000%</td>
<td>8,200,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.000%</td>
<td>8,200,000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>37.500%</td>
<td>3,100,000</td>
<td>1,162,500</td>
<td>37.500%</td>
<td>3,100,000</td>
<td>1,162,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious/Non-profit</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>11.905%</td>
<td>685,000</td>
<td>81,548</td>
<td>11.905%</td>
<td>685,000</td>
<td>81,548</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.000%</td>
<td>125,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.000%</td>
<td>125,000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.000%</td>
<td>9,500,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.000%</td>
<td>9,500,000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilities</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.000%</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.000%</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3,603</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>3.136%</td>
<td>43,215,000</td>
<td>2,060,744</td>
<td>4.769%</td>
<td>7,791</td>
<td>7,791</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## City of Cuthbert

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)</th>
<th># in City of Cuthbert</th>
<th># in Hazard Area</th>
<th>% in Hazard Area</th>
<th># in City of Cuthbert</th>
<th>$ in Hazard Area</th>
<th>% in Hazard Area</th>
<th># in City of Cuthbert</th>
<th>$ in Hazard Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>1,532</td>
<td>1,532</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>10,050,000</td>
<td>10,050,000</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>10,050,000</td>
<td>10,050,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>10,600,000</td>
<td>10,600,000</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>10,600,000</td>
<td>10,600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>2,100,000</td>
<td>2,100,000</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>2,100,000</td>
<td>2,100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>900,000</td>
<td>900,000</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>900,000</td>
<td>900,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious/Non-profit</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>1,100,000</td>
<td>1,100,000</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>1,100,000</td>
<td>1,100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>2,100,000</td>
<td>2,100,000</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>2,100,000</td>
<td>2,100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>22,250,000</td>
<td>22,250,000</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>22,250,000</td>
<td>22,250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilities</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>375,000</td>
<td>375,000</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>375,000</td>
<td>375,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,654</td>
<td>1,654</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>49,475,000</td>
<td>49,475,000</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>3,731</td>
<td>3,731</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## City of Shellman

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)</th>
<th># in City of Shellman</th>
<th># in Hazard Area</th>
<th>% in Hazard Area</th>
<th># in City of Shellman</th>
<th>$ in Hazard Area</th>
<th>% in Hazard Area</th>
<th># in City of Shellman</th>
<th>$ in Hazard Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>465</td>
<td>465</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>18,850,000</td>
<td>18,850,000</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>18,850,000</td>
<td>18,850,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>2,130,000</td>
<td>2,130,000</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>2,130,000</td>
<td>2,130,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>1,100,000</td>
<td>1,100,000</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>1,100,000</td>
<td>1,100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious/Non-profit</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>85,000</td>
<td>85,000</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>85,000</td>
<td>85,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilities</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>505</td>
<td>505</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>22,825,000</td>
<td>22,825,000</td>
<td>100.000%</td>
<td>1,166</td>
<td>1,166</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? Yes

2. Do you know whether your critical facilities will be operational after a hazard event? Yes

3. Is there enough data to determine which assets are subject to the greatest potential damages? Yes

4. Is there enough data to determine whether significant elements of the community are vulnerable to potential hazards? Yes

5. Is there enough data to determine whether certain areas of historic, environmental, political, or cultural significance are vulnerable to potential hazards? Yes

6. Is there concern about a particular hazard because of its severity, repetitiveness, or likelihood of occurrence? No

7. Is additional data needed to justify the expenditure of community or state funds for mitigation initiatives? No
### Reporting for Flood Hazard Countywide
#### Grouped by Hazard Score

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Government Jurisdiction</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Name or Structure Description</th>
<th>Exceptional Facilities</th>
<th>Federal Flood Insurance</th>
<th>Flood Potential</th>
<th>Flood Risk</th>
<th>Important Facility</th>
<th>Vulnerable Population</th>
<th>Economic Value</th>
<th>Water Damage</th>
<th>Structural Damage</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Size of Risk (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>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Private School</td>
<td>Faith Mennonite School</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>340</td>
<td>$128,965</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>County Jail</td>
<td>Randolph County Jail</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert city</td>
<td>Hospital, Emergency Entrance</td>
<td>Cuthbert Regional Medical Center</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>41469</td>
<td>$1,324,336</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert city</td>
<td>Hospital Admissions Entrance</td>
<td>Joe-Anne Burdin Nursing Home</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>25234</td>
<td>$93,414</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert city</td>
<td>Private Two-Year College</td>
<td>Andrew College - Old Main</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>19025</td>
<td>$917,002</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>$508,420</td>
<td>2,005</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Courthouse</td>
<td>Randolph County Courthouse</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>17654</td>
<td>$1,146,597</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Randolph County Health Department</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5800</td>
<td>$269,517</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert city</td>
<td>City Hall</td>
<td>Cuthbert City Hall, Cuthbert Police Department, Cuthbert City Jail</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2756</td>
<td>$219,834</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
<td>2,013</td>
<td>$45,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Fire Station</td>
<td>Randolph County Fire Department Benevolence Station</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>960</td>
<td>$22,197</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert city</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>The Willows</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>32058</td>
<td>$1,062,169</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Fire Station</td>
<td>Randolph County EMA Fire and Rescue</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2992</td>
<td>$30,236</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Fire Station</td>
<td>Randolph County Fire Department Carnegie Station</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1080</td>
<td>$32,662</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Randolph County Agricultural Center</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7150</td>
<td>$453,284</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Fire Station</td>
<td>Randolph County Fire Department Spillway Station</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1360</td>
<td>$32,967</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert city</td>
<td>Water System</td>
<td>Cuthbert #2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>$20,765</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert city</td>
<td>Water System</td>
<td>Cuthbert #3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>750</td>
<td>$15,780</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Water System</td>
<td>City of Coleman</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>720</td>
<td>$6,856</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert city</td>
<td>Water System</td>
<td>City of Cuthbert</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4556</td>
<td>$8,400</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Elementary School</td>
<td>Randolph County Elementary School</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>82855</td>
<td>$1,223,086</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shellman city</td>
<td>Water Treatment Plant</td>
<td>Shellman WPCP</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3400</td>
<td>$43,081</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Airport</td>
<td>Cuthbert-Randolph Airport</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5824</td>
<td>$47,306</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

D-15
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>X</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Hazard Score</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert city</td>
<td>Wastewater Treatment Plant</td>
<td>Cuthbert Pond</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>$231,061</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert city</td>
<td>Wastewater Treatment Plant</td>
<td>Cuthbert NPWP</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>$21,669</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph</td>
<td>Sheriff's Office</td>
<td>Randolph County Sheriff's Office and Jail</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>$261,605</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert city</td>
<td>Private Two-Year College</td>
<td>Andrew College - Parker Building</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>$407,684</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert city</td>
<td>Library</td>
<td>Cuthbert/Kendall County Library</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>$192,425</td>
<td>2,005</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert city</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Southwell-Georgia Chamber of Commerce</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>$140,994</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert city</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Randolph-Clay Learning Center</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>$1,000,000</td>
<td>2,005</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph</td>
<td>High School, Public</td>
<td>Randolph-Clay High School</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>$1,000,000</td>
<td>2,013</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph</td>
<td>Fire Station</td>
<td>Randolph County Fire Station</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>$12,910</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Randolph County Senior Citizens Center</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>$280,429</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert city</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Phaseo Physical Therapy Building</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>$460,197</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph</td>
<td>Emergency Services</td>
<td>Randolph County EMS</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>$61,266</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert city</td>
<td>Emergency Services</td>
<td>Randolph Medical Associates</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>$572,095</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph</td>
<td>Fire Station</td>
<td>Trinity Fire Station</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>$31,045</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph</td>
<td>Fire Station</td>
<td>4th District Fire Station</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>$71,217</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph</td>
<td>County Jail</td>
<td>Randolph County Jail</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>$4,800,000</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Randolph County Government Center</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>$1,148,597</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total for Randolph County, Hazard Score = 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$25,818,699</td>
<td>$2,020,845</td>
<td>$11,045,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shellite</td>
<td>Private School</td>
<td>Randolph High School</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>$1,455,740</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shellite</td>
<td>Emergency Services</td>
<td>Randolph Medical Associates</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>$53,899</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shellite</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Shellite Railroad Depot/Civic Center</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>$214,499</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shellite</td>
<td>Police Station</td>
<td>Shellite Police Department</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>$42,948</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shellite</td>
<td>Water System</td>
<td>City of Shellite</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>$110,992</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shellite</td>
<td>Fire Station</td>
<td>Shellite Volunteer Fire Department</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>$254,231</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph</td>
<td>Fire Station</td>
<td>Randolph County Fire Department/ Fountain Bridge</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shellite</td>
<td>City Hall</td>
<td>Shellite City Hall</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>$151,907</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Hazard Score = 0</td>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>66,858</td>
<td>$2,349,234</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Totals</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>673,562</td>
<td>$28,177,933</td>
<td>$2,020,845</td>
<td>$11,045,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Pre-Disaster Mitigation
- Fiscal Year: 2009
- Report created: Jun 27, 2013
- For more information call GEMA Pre-Disaster Mitigation at 1-800-TRY-GEMA
# Reporting for Landslide Hazard Countywide

## Grouped by Hazard Score

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Government Jurisdiction</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Name or Structure Description</th>
<th>Current Uses</th>
<th>Transmission System</th>
<th>Living System</th>
<th>High Proliferation</th>
<th>High Potential</th>
<th>Geologic</th>
<th>Right of Way</th>
<th>Urbanized Population</th>
<th>Economic</th>
<th>Economic</th>
<th>Contents</th>
<th>Contents</th>
<th>Functional</th>
<th>Displace Cost</th>
<th>Occupancy</th>
<th>Hazard Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shellman City</td>
<td>Private School</td>
<td>Randolph Southern</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$1,455,748</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Private School</td>
<td>Faith Mennonite School</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$138,905</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Jail</td>
<td>Randolph County Jail</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert City</td>
<td>Hospital,</td>
<td>Southwest Georgia Regional</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$1,324,336</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Emergency</td>
<td>Medical Center</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Entrance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Joe-Anne Bargin</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$934,314</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nursing home</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert City</td>
<td>Private School</td>
<td>Andrew College - Old Man</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$976,002</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Courthouse</td>
<td>Randolph County Courthouse</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$1,148,397</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Randolph County Health</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$269,517</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Department</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shellman City</td>
<td>City Hall</td>
<td>Shellman City Hall</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$151,967</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert City</td>
<td>City Hall</td>
<td>Cuthbert City Hall</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$219,431</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cuthbert City Hall</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cuthbert Police Department</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cuthbert City Jail</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Fire Station</td>
<td>Randolph County Fire Department</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$22,197</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Benevolence Station</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shellman City</td>
<td>Fire Station</td>
<td>Shelman Volunteer Fire</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$254,251</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Department</td>
<td>Department</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Fire Station</td>
<td>Randolph County Fire</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$25,000</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Department</td>
<td>Fountain Bridge</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert City</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>The Willows</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$1,082,169</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Fire Station</td>
<td>Randolph County EMA</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$30,230</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fire and Rescue</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Fire Station</td>
<td>Randolph County Fire</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$32,662</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Carnegie Station</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Randolph County Agricultural</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$453,264</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Center</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Fire Station</td>
<td>Randolph County Fire</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$32,967</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Springdale Station</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert City</td>
<td>Water System</td>
<td>Cuthbert #2</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$20,765</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert City</td>
<td>Water System</td>
<td>City of Cuthbert</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$110,992</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert City</td>
<td>Water System</td>
<td>Cuthbert #3</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$5,780</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Facility</td>
<td>Cities</td>
<td>Status</td>
<td>Cap.</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Notes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Water System</td>
<td>City of Coleman</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>720</td>
<td>$6,856</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Culbrett city</td>
<td>Water System</td>
<td>City of Culbrett</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>4556</td>
<td>$5,400</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Elementary School</td>
<td>Randolph County Elementary</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>82855</td>
<td>$1,223,686</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shellman city</td>
<td>Wastewater Treatment Plant</td>
<td>Shellman WPCP</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>3400</td>
<td>$43,081</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Airport</td>
<td>Culbrett Airport</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>5824</td>
<td>$47,556</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Culbrett city</td>
<td>Wastewater Treatment Plant</td>
<td>Culbrett Pond</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>5688</td>
<td>$31,061</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Culbrett city</td>
<td>Wastewater Treatment Plant</td>
<td>Culbrett WPCP</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2725</td>
<td>$31,689</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Sheriff's Office</td>
<td>Randolph County Sheriff's Office and Jail</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>6173</td>
<td>$262,405</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>39</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shellman city</td>
<td>Police Station</td>
<td>Shellman Police Department</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>3006</td>
<td>$42,948</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Culbrett city</td>
<td>Private Two-Year College</td>
<td>Andrew College - Parker Building</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>24475</td>
<td>$407,584</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Culbrett city</td>
<td>Library</td>
<td>Culbrett/Randolph County Library</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>5724</td>
<td>$404,522</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>$1,924,425, 2,005</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Culbrett city</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Southwest Georgia Chamber of Commerce</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1380</td>
<td>$140,994</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Culbrett city</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Randolph-Clay Learning Center</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>45000</td>
<td>$3,000,000</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>$300,000, 2,003, $2,000,000</td>
<td>125</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>High School, Public</td>
<td>Randolph-Clay High</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>182456</td>
<td>$5,965,739</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>$1,000,000, 2,013, $9,000,000, 3,000, 1,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Fire Station</td>
<td>Randolph County Fire Department Coleman Station</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1600</td>
<td>$12,910</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Randolph County Senior Citizens Center</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>6236</td>
<td>$380,428</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Culbrett city</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Phoenix Physical Therapy Building</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>6290</td>
<td>$460,257</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Emergency Services</td>
<td>Randolph County EMS</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1510</td>
<td>$51,286</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Emergency Services</td>
<td>USDA Natural Resources</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Emergency Services</td>
<td>Randolph Medical Associates</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>9720</td>
<td>$572,095</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Emergency Services</td>
<td>Randolph Medical Associates</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>3400</td>
<td>$93,699</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shellman city</td>
<td>Emergency Services</td>
<td>Shellman Railroad Depot/Civic Center</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>3952</td>
<td>$214,489</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Fire Station</td>
<td>Trinity Fire Station</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1080</td>
<td>$31,045</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Fire Station</td>
<td>4th District Fire Station</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1280</td>
<td>$77,337</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>County Jail</td>
<td>Randolph County Jail</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>28000</td>
<td>$4,800,000</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Randolph County Government Center</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>17654</td>
<td>$1,140,597</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Totals for Randolph County, Hazard Score = 0

| Total | $673,562 | $28,177,033 | $2,030,845 | $11,045,000 | $3,000 | 1,819 |
| Grand Totals | 673,562 | $28,177,933 | $2,026,845 | $11,045,000 | $3,000 | 1,818 |

- Pre-Disaster Mitigation
- Fiscal Year: 2009
- Report created: Jun 27, 2013
- For more information call GEMA Pre-Disaster Mitigation at 1-800-TRY-GEMA
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Government Jurisdiction</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Name or Structure Description</th>
<th>Essential Facilities</th>
<th>Critical Infrastructure</th>
<th>Loss Prevention</th>
<th>Historical Liabilities</th>
<th>HAZUS Potential Loss</th>
<th>Replacement Cost</th>
<th>Contents Value</th>
<th>Contents Gain</th>
<th>Functional Value</th>
<th>Displacement Cost</th>
<th>Occupancy</th>
<th>Hazard Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shellman city</td>
<td>Private School</td>
<td>Randolph Southern</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>36434</td>
<td>$1,455,748</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Private School</td>
<td>Faith Mennonite School</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3240</td>
<td>$128,505</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>County Jail</td>
<td>Randolph County Jail</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert city</td>
<td>Hospital, Emergency Entrance</td>
<td>Southwest Georgia Regional Medical Center</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>41249</td>
<td>$1,324,130</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert city</td>
<td>Hospital, Admissions Entrance</td>
<td>Joe-Anne Burgess Nursing Home</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>25234</td>
<td>$934,514</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert city</td>
<td>Private Two-Year College</td>
<td>Androw College - Old Main</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>19025</td>
<td>$976,002</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>$508,420</td>
<td>2,005</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Courthouse</td>
<td>Randolph County Courthouse</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>17654</td>
<td>$1,148,597</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Randolph County Health Department</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shellman city</td>
<td>City Hall</td>
<td>Shellman City Hall</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>2558</td>
<td>$151,907</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert city</td>
<td>City Hall</td>
<td>Cuthbert City Hall, Cuthbert Police Department, Cuthbert County Jail</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>3764</td>
<td>$216,434</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
<td>2,013</td>
<td>$45,000</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Fire Station</td>
<td>Randolph County Fire Department Berneville Station</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>900</td>
<td>$221,197</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shellman city</td>
<td>Fire Station</td>
<td>Shellman Volunteer Fire Department</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>5016</td>
<td>$254,251</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Fire Station</td>
<td>Randolph County Fire Department Fountain Bridge</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert city</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>The Willows</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>32058</td>
<td>$1,601,169</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Fire Station</td>
<td>Randolph County EMA Fire and Rescue</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>3002</td>
<td>$30,330</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Fire Station</td>
<td>Randolph County Fire Department Carnegie Station</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>1080</td>
<td>$32,662</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Randolph County Agricultural Center</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7150</td>
<td>$653,284</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Fire Station</td>
<td>Randolph County Fire Department Springdale Station</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>1360</td>
<td>$32,967</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert city</td>
<td>Water System</td>
<td>Cuthbert #2</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>$20,745</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shellman city</td>
<td>Water System</td>
<td>City of Shellman</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>9500</td>
<td>$118,992</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert city</td>
<td>Water System</td>
<td>Cuthbert #3</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>750</td>
<td>$15,780</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>Facility Type</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2013 Total</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Hazard Score</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph</td>
<td>Water System</td>
<td>City of Coleman</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>$6,896</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert</td>
<td>Water System</td>
<td>City of Cuthbert</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>$8,400</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph</td>
<td>Elementary School</td>
<td>Randolph County Elementary School</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>$1,223,606</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shippman</td>
<td>Wastewater Treatment Plant</td>
<td>Shippman WPCP</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>$43,981</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph</td>
<td>Airport</td>
<td>Cuthbert-Randolph Airport</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>$47,568</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert</td>
<td>Wastewater Treatment Plant</td>
<td>Cuthbert WPCP</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>$21,861</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph</td>
<td>Sheriff's Office</td>
<td>Randolph County Sheriff Office and Jail</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>$252,405</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shippman</td>
<td>Police Station</td>
<td>Shippman Police Department</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>$42,248</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert</td>
<td>Private Two-Year College</td>
<td>Andrew College</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>$244,75</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert</td>
<td>Library</td>
<td>Cuthbert/Randolph County Library</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>$484,522</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Southwest Georgia Chamber of Commerce</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>$140,694</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Randolph-Clay Learning Center</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>$3,000,000</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph</td>
<td>High School, Public</td>
<td>Randolph Clay High School</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>$5,955,739</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph</td>
<td>Fire Station</td>
<td>Randolph County Fire Department</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>$11,910</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Randolph County Senior Citizens Center</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>$280,428</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Pharma Physical Therapy Building</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>$460,267</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph</td>
<td>Emergency Services</td>
<td>Randolph County EMS</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>$61,386</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert</td>
<td>Emergency Services</td>
<td>Randolph Medical Associates</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>$572,094</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shippman</td>
<td>Emergency Services</td>
<td>Randolph Medical Associates</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>$93,899</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shippman</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Sheriff Railroad Depot/Civic Center</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>$214,489</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph</td>
<td>Fire Station</td>
<td>Trinity Fire Station</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>$31,945</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph</td>
<td>Fire Station</td>
<td>4th District Fire Station</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>$27,237</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph</td>
<td>County Jail</td>
<td>Randolph County Jail</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>$4,000,000</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Randolph County Government Center</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>$1,148,597</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Totals for Randolph County, Hazard Score = 1

$1,425,230,2013 | $2,020,445,2013 | $11,045,000,2013 | $3,000,000,2013 | 1,813
### Grand Totals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Transaction</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre-Disaster Mitigation</td>
<td>$2,177,823</td>
<td>$2,020,040</td>
<td>$11,045,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Pre-Disaster Mitigation
- Fiscal Year: 2019
- Report received: Jun 27, 2013
- For more information call GEMA Pre-Disaster Mitigation at 1-800-TRY-GEMA

D-23
### Reporting for Sloss Hazard Countywide

#### Grouped by Hazard Score

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Government Jurisdiction</th>
<th>Type of Facility</th>
<th>Name or Structure Description</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Size of Building (sq-ft)</th>
<th>Replace Value ($)</th>
<th>Replace Year</th>
<th>Contents Value ($)</th>
<th>Contents Year</th>
<th>Functional Value ($)</th>
<th>Displace Cost ($ per day)</th>
<th>Occupancy</th>
<th>Hazard Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shelton city</td>
<td>Private School</td>
<td>Randolph Southern</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>38434</td>
<td>$1,455,748</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>450</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Private School</td>
<td>Faith Mennonite School</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>3240</td>
<td>$120,905</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>County Jail</td>
<td>Randolph County Jail</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert city</td>
<td>Hospital, Emergency Entrance</td>
<td>Southwest Georgia Regional Medical Center</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>41469</td>
<td>$1,324,336</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert city</td>
<td>Hospital, Admission Entrance</td>
<td>Jesse-Ann Burgin Nursing Home</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>25234</td>
<td>$254,314</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert city</td>
<td>Private Two-Year College</td>
<td>Andrew College - Old Main</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>19025</td>
<td>$976,002</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>$506,420</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>$2,065</td>
<td></td>
<td>35</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Courthouse</td>
<td>Randolph County Courthouse</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>17654</td>
<td>$1,140,597</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Randolph County Health Department</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>5800</td>
<td>$260,517</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelton city</td>
<td>City Hall</td>
<td>Shelton City Hall</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>3568</td>
<td>$151,907</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert city</td>
<td>City Hall</td>
<td>Cuthbert City Hall, Cuthbert Police Department, Cuthbert City Jail</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1796</td>
<td>$219,414</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>$45,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Fire Station</td>
<td>Randolph County Fire Department Benevolence Station</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>$22,127</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelton city</td>
<td>Fire Station</td>
<td>Shelton Volunteer Fire Department</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>5016</td>
<td>$254,251</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Fire Station</td>
<td>Randolph County Fire Department Fountain Bridge</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert city</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>The Willow</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>32059</td>
<td>$1,060,169</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Fire Station</td>
<td>Randolph County EMA Fire and Rescue</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2992</td>
<td>$30,030</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Fire Station</td>
<td>Randolph County Fire Department Carnegie Station</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1050</td>
<td>$32,052</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Randolph County Agricultural Center</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>$453,284</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Fire Station</td>
<td>Randolph County Fire Department Spring Valley Station</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1350</td>
<td>$32,957</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert city</td>
<td>Water System</td>
<td>Cathedrals #2</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>$26,705</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelton city</td>
<td>Water System</td>
<td>City of Shelton</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>9500</td>
<td>$110,992</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert city</td>
<td>Water System</td>
<td>Cuthbert #3</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>$5,780</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>System</td>
<td>City</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph</td>
<td>Water System</td>
<td>Coleman</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>720</td>
<td>68,565</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cutbert</td>
<td>Water System</td>
<td>Cutofft</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>4356</td>
<td>8,400</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph</td>
<td>Elementary School</td>
<td>Randolph</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>92855</td>
<td>1,223,046</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shellman</td>
<td>Wastewater Treatment</td>
<td>Shellman WPC</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>3400</td>
<td>43,081</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph</td>
<td>Airport</td>
<td>Cutofft Airport</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>5624</td>
<td>47,556</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cutofft</td>
<td>Wastewater Treatment</td>
<td>Cutofft Pond</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>5680</td>
<td>21,061</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cutofft</td>
<td>Wastewater Treatment</td>
<td>Cutofft WPC</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2725</td>
<td>31,689</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph</td>
<td>Sheriff's Office</td>
<td>Randolph County Sheriff's Office and Jail</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>6173</td>
<td>266,405</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shellman</td>
<td>Police Station</td>
<td>Shellman Police Department</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>42,948</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cutofft</td>
<td>Private Two-Year College</td>
<td>Andrew College - Parker Building</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>25479</td>
<td>407,684</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cutofft</td>
<td>Library</td>
<td>Cutofft/Randolph County Library</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>5704</td>
<td>484,522</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>192,245</td>
<td>2,005</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cutofft</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Southwest Georgia Chamber of Commerce</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1380</td>
<td>140,964</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cutofft</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Randolph-Clay Learning Center</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>45000</td>
<td>3,600,000</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>2,003</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph</td>
<td>High School, Public</td>
<td>Randolph-Clay High</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>182456</td>
<td>5,965,739</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>2,013</td>
<td>9,000,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph</td>
<td>Fire Station</td>
<td>Randolph County Fire Department Coleman Station</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1600</td>
<td>12,910</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Randolph County Senior Citizens Center</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>6235</td>
<td>389,423</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cutofft</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Robins Physical Therapy Building</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>6200</td>
<td>460,257</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph</td>
<td>Emergency Services</td>
<td>Randolph County EMS</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1510</td>
<td>64,286</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cutofft</td>
<td>Emergency Services</td>
<td>Randolph Medical Associates</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>9720</td>
<td>572,065</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shellman</td>
<td>Emergency Services</td>
<td>Randolph Medical Associates</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>3400</td>
<td>93,699</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cutofft</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Shellman Railroad Depot/Civil Center</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>3952</td>
<td>214,469</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph</td>
<td>Fire Station</td>
<td>Trinity Fire Station</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1060</td>
<td>31,045</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph</td>
<td>Fire Station</td>
<td>4th District Fire Station</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1880</td>
<td>37,257</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph</td>
<td>County Jail</td>
<td>Randolph County Jail</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>28000</td>
<td>4,800,000</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Randolph County Government Center</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>17654</td>
<td>1,148,597</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Totals for Randolph County, Hazard Score = N/A**

| Total | $38,177,933 | $2,030,645 | $11,845,000 | $3,000 | 1,818 | N/A |

D-25
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>673,562</th>
<th>$28,177,933</th>
<th>$2,020,845</th>
<th>$11,045,000</th>
<th>$3,000</th>
<th>1,818</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

- Pre-Disaster Mitigation
- Fiscal Year: 2009
- Report created: Jun 27, 2013
- For more information call GEMA Pre-Disaster Mitigation at 1-800-TRY-GEMA
### Reporting for Railroad Hazard by Jurisdiction

**Grouped by Hazard Score**

**NOTE:** Only completed facilities will be reported

<p>| Government Jurisdiction | Type          | Name or Structure Description                                      | Essential Facility | Transportation System | Life Line System | High Potential Loss | Haz Mat Facility | Impacted Facility | Vulnerable Population | Special Economic Considerations | Historic Considerations | Other | Size of Bldg. (sq. ft.) | Replace Value ($) | Replace Value Year | Contents Value | Contents Value Year | Functional Value | Displace Cost ($/per day) | Occupancy | Hazard Score | Displace Cost ($/per day) |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| Cuthbert city           | City Hall     | Cuthbert City Hall, Cuthbert Police Department, Cuthbert City Jail  | X                  | X                     | X                |                     |                   |                |                         |                          |                        |       | 2,500                  | $81,599                  | 2005                   | $20,000                 | 2005                  | $45,000                  | 15                     | No value                 |                        |
| Cuthbert city           | Courthouse    | Randolph County Courthouse                                           |                     |                       |                   |                     |                   |                |                         |                          |                        |       | 14,400                 | $1,101,940                | 2005                   |                         |                           |                         |                         |                        |                        |                        |
| Cuthbert city           | Fire Station  | Randolph County EMA Fire and Rescue                                 | X                  |                       | X                |                     |                   |                |                         |                          |                        |       | 2,400                  | $45,000                  | 2005                   |                         |                           |                         |                         |                        |                        | No value                |
| Cuthbert city           | Hospital, Admissions Entrance | Joe-Anne Burgin Nursing Home                                      |                     |                       | X                | X                  |                   |                |                         |                          |                        |       | 9,720                  | $591,702                  | 2005                   |                         |                           |                         |                         |                        |                        | No value                |
| Cuthbert city           | Hospital, Emergency Entrance | Southwest Georgia Regional Medical Center                    | X                  |                       | X                |                     |                   |                |                         |                          |                        |       | 35,540                 | $1,129,620                | 2005                   |                         |                           |                         |                         |                        |                        | No value                |
| Cuthbert city           | Library       | Cuthbert/Randolph County Library                                    |                     |                       |                   |                     |                   |                |                         |                          |                        |       | 5,062                  | $436,963                  | 2005                   | $192,425                | 2005                  |                         |                           |                         | No value                |                        |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cuthbert city</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>X</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2003</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert city</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Phoebe Physical Therapy Building</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>6,200</td>
<td>$460,257</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>No value</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert city</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Randolph County Health Department</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>6,236</td>
<td>$478,990</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>No value</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert city</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Southwest Georgia Chamber of Commerce</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1,380</td>
<td>$140,994</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>No value</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert city</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>The Willows</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>9,300</td>
<td>$299,670</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>No value</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert city</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Randolph-Clay Learning Center</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>45,000</td>
<td>$3,000,000</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>$300,000</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>$2,000,000</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>No value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert city</td>
<td>Primary School</td>
<td>Randolph County Elementary School</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>113,000</td>
<td>$8,000,000</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>No value</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert city</td>
<td>Private Two-Year College</td>
<td>Andrew College - Old Main</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>$8,558,750</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>$508,420</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>No value</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert city</td>
<td>Private Two-Year College</td>
<td>Andrew College - Parker Building</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>27,096</td>
<td>$3,572,000</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>No value</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert city</td>
<td>Sheriffs Office</td>
<td>Randolph County Sheriff's Office and Jail</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>6,173</td>
<td>$262,405</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>No value</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert city</td>
<td>Wastewater Treatment Plant</td>
<td>Cuthbert WPCP</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2,652</td>
<td>$11,413</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>No value</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert city</td>
<td>Water</td>
<td>City of Cuthbert</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>4,556</td>
<td>$8,400</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>No value</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System</td>
<td>Water System</td>
<td>Cuthbert #2</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>$20,765</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>No value</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert city</td>
<td>Water System</td>
<td>Cuthbert #3</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>$5,780</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>No value</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals for: Cuthbert city, Hazard Score = No Value</td>
<td>342,965</td>
<td>$28,206,248</td>
<td>$1,020,845</td>
<td>$2,045,000</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>318</td>
<td>No value</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County Fire Station</td>
<td>Randolph County Fire Department Benevolence Station</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>$18,000</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>No value</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County Fire Station</td>
<td>Randolph County Fire Department Carnegie Station</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1,080</td>
<td>$28,875</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>No value</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County Other</td>
<td>Randolph County Agricultural Center</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>6,250</td>
<td>$56,330</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>No value</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County Other</td>
<td>Randolph County Senior Citizens Center</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2,400</td>
<td>$90,000</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>No value</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals for: Randolph County, Hazard Score = No Value</td>
<td>10,630</td>
<td>$193,205</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>No value</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shellman city City Hall</td>
<td>Shellman City Hall</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2,356</td>
<td>$151,907</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>No value</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shellman city Fire Station</td>
<td>Randolph County EMA Fire and Rescue</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>No value</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shellman city Fire Station</td>
<td>Shellman Volunteer Fire Department</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>3,400</td>
<td>$43,081</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>No value</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shellman city Police Station</td>
<td>Shellman Police Department</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>$42,948</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>No value</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Property Type</td>
<td>Building</td>
<td>Functional Value</td>
<td>Contents Value</td>
<td>Replace Value</td>
<td>Displace Cost ($) per Day</td>
<td>Occupancy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shellman city</td>
<td>Private School</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>$187,650</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>450</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shellman city</td>
<td>Wastewater Treatment</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>$43,081</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No value</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shellman city</td>
<td>Water System</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>$81,557</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No value</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals for Shellman city</strong></td>
<td><strong>Hazard Score = No Value</strong></td>
<td>32,964</td>
<td>$575,224</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>450</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Grand Totals:**

- Pre-Disaster Mitigation
- Fiscal Year: 2003
- Report created: Dec 6, 2006
- For more information call GEMA Pre-Disaster Mitigation at 1-800-TRY-GEMA
### Reporting for Wildfire Hazard Countywide

#### Grouped by Hazard Score

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Government Jurisdiction</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Name or Structure Description</th>
<th>Firelighting Facility</th>
<th>Transmission System</th>
<th>Water Supply System</th>
<th>High Potential Loss</th>
<th>Incidental Loss</th>
<th>Occupancy Considerations</th>
<th>Hazard Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>County Jail</td>
<td>Randolph County Jail</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert city</td>
<td>Hospital/Emergency Entrance</td>
<td>Southwest Georgia Regional Medical Center</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>41469</td>
<td>$1,324,336</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert city</td>
<td>Hospital/Admissions Entrance</td>
<td>Joe Anne Burris Nursing Home</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>25324</td>
<td>$934,314</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert city</td>
<td>Private Two-Year College</td>
<td>Andrew College - Old Main</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>19025</td>
<td>$276,000</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Courthouse</td>
<td>Randolph County Courthouse</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>17654</td>
<td>$1,148,597</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Randolph County Health Department</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>5900</td>
<td>$292,617</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert city</td>
<td>City Hall</td>
<td>Cuthbert City Hall, Cuthbert Police Department, Cuthbert City Jail</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2756</td>
<td>$219,434</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Fire Station</td>
<td>Randolph County BMA Fire and Rescue</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2992</td>
<td>$30,230</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert city</td>
<td>Water System</td>
<td>Cuthbert #2</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>$20,765</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Elementary School</td>
<td>Randolph County Elementary School</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>4200</td>
<td>$8,493</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Sheriff's Office</td>
<td>Randolph County Sheriff's Office and Jail</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>6173</td>
<td>$252,405</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Randolph County Senior Citizens Center</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>6236</td>
<td>$280,426</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert city</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Shawnee Physical Therapy Building</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>6200</td>
<td>$460,357</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Emergency Services</td>
<td>Randolph County EMS</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>1518</td>
<td>$61,386</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert city</td>
<td>Emergency Services</td>
<td>Randolph Medical Associates</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>9720</td>
<td>$572,095</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert city</td>
<td>Private Two-Year College</td>
<td>Andrew College - Parner Building</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>24474</td>
<td>$467,084</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert city</td>
<td>Library</td>
<td>Cuthbert/Kendolph County Library</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>3704</td>
<td>$484,322</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Southwest Georgia Chamber of Commerce</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>1300</td>
<td>$140,954</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total for Randolph County, Hazard Score = 2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Building</th>
<th>Contents</th>
<th>Functional</th>
<th>Replacement</th>
<th>Occupancy</th>
<th>Hazard Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County, Hazard Score = 2</td>
<td>264,730</td>
<td>$8,924,052</td>
<td>$720,545</td>
<td>$45,060</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Value 1</td>
<td>Value 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert city</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Randolph-Cay Learning Center</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>$3,000,000</td>
<td>$1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>High School, Public</td>
<td>Randolph-Cay High</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>$5,945,739</td>
<td>$1,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Fire Station</td>
<td>Randolph County Fire Department Coleman Station</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1600</td>
<td>$12,910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Jail</td>
<td>Randolph County Jail</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>20000</td>
<td>$4,900,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Randolph County Government Center</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1765</td>
<td>$1,148,597</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert city</td>
<td>Water System</td>
<td>Cuthbert #3</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>750</td>
<td>$5,760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Water System</td>
<td>City of Coleman</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>720</td>
<td>$5,856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shellman city</td>
<td>Wastewater Plant</td>
<td>Shellman WPCP</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>3400</td>
<td>$43,081</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Airport</td>
<td>Cuthbert - Randolph Airport</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>5824</td>
<td>$47,558</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Wastewater Plant</td>
<td>Cuthbert Pond</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>6648</td>
<td>$21,061</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert city</td>
<td>Wastewater Plant</td>
<td>Cuthbert WPCP</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>2725</td>
<td>$31,689</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert city</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>The Willows</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>3295</td>
<td>$1,062,169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Fire Station</td>
<td>Randolph County Fire Department Springdale Station</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>1390</td>
<td>$32,907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Fire Station</td>
<td>Randolph County Fire Department Cambridge Station</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>1080</td>
<td>$32,662</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals for Randolph County</td>
<td>Hazard Score</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>128,315</td>
<td>$16,231,079</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Randolph County Agricultural Center</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>7150</td>
<td>$463,284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shellman city</td>
<td>Private School</td>
<td>Randolph Southern</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>38434</td>
<td>$1,455,748</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Private School</td>
<td>Faith Memont</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>3240</td>
<td>$128,905</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shellman city</td>
<td>Water System</td>
<td>City of Shellman</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>9500</td>
<td>$110,992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Fire Station</td>
<td>Randolph County Fire Department Benevolence Station</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>600</td>
<td>$22,107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shellman city</td>
<td>Fire Station</td>
<td>Shellman Volunteer Fire Department</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>5016</td>
<td>$254,251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Fire Station</td>
<td>Randolph County Fire Department Fountain Bridge</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shellman city</td>
<td>City Hall</td>
<td>Shellman City Hall</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>2356</td>
<td>$151,907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shellman city</td>
<td>Police Department</td>
<td>Shellman Police Department</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>$42,948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shellman city</td>
<td>Emergency Services</td>
<td>Randolph Medical Associates</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>3400</td>
<td>$90,099</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shellman city</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Shellman Railroad Depot/Civic Center</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>3952</td>
<td>$214,490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Fire Station</td>
<td>Trinity Fire Station</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1080</td>
<td>$31,045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Fire Station</td>
<td>4th District Fire</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1280</td>
<td>$37,237</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

D-32
### Totals for Randolph County, Hazard Score = 0

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Station</th>
<th>80,508</th>
<th>$3,021,902</th>
<th>$0</th>
<th>$0</th>
<th>$0</th>
<th>450</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Grand Totals

|                | 673,562 | $28,177,933 | $2,028,845 | $11,045,000 | $3,000 | 1,818 |

- Pre-Disaster Mitigation
- Fiscal Year: 2009
- Report created: Jun 27, 2013
- For more information call GEMA Pre-Disaster Mitigation at 1-800-TRY-GEMA
<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>High Potential Loss</th>
<th>Important Facility</th>
<th>Economic Asset</th>
<th>Cultural Asset</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 ($)</th>
<th>Displacement Cost ($ per day)</th>
<th>Occupancy Rate</th>
<th>Hazard Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chestatec city</td>
<td>Private School</td>
<td>Randolph Southern</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>38434</td>
<td>1,455,748</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Private School</td>
<td>Faith Manor Home School</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>3240</td>
<td>126,905</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>County Jail</td>
<td>Randolph County Jail</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert city</td>
<td>Hospital, Emergency Entrance</td>
<td>Southwest Georgia Regional Medical Center</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>41449</td>
<td>1,324,336</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert city</td>
<td>Hospital, Admissions Entrance</td>
<td>Joe-Ann Burgin Nursing Home</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>25234</td>
<td>934,714</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert city</td>
<td>Private School</td>
<td>Andrew College - Old Main</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>19025</td>
<td>976,002</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>508,420</td>
<td>2,005</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Courthouse</td>
<td>Randolph County Courthouse</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>17654</td>
<td>1,146,527</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Randolph County Health Department</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>5800</td>
<td>269,517</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sherman County</td>
<td>City Hall</td>
<td>Sherman City Hall</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>2556</td>
<td>151,907</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert city</td>
<td>City Hall</td>
<td>Cuthbert City Hall</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2796</td>
<td>219,434</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>2,013</td>
<td>450,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Fire Station</td>
<td>Randolph County Fire Department</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>900</td>
<td>22,197</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sherman County</td>
<td>Fire Station</td>
<td>Sherman Volunteer Fire Department</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>5016</td>
<td>254,251</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Fire Station</td>
<td>Randolph County Fire Department</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert city</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>The Willows</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>32058</td>
<td>1,082,150</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Fire Station</td>
<td>Randolph County EMA Fire and Rescue</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2992</td>
<td>30,230</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Fire Station</td>
<td>Randolph County Fire Department</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>1080</td>
<td>32,662</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Randolph County Agricultural Center</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>7150</td>
<td>453,284</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Fire Station</td>
<td>Randolph County Fire Department</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>1360</td>
<td>32,967</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert city</td>
<td>Water System</td>
<td>Cuthbert #2</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>20,765</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sherman County</td>
<td>Water System</td>
<td>City of Sherman</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>9500</td>
<td>118,992</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuthbert city</td>
<td>Water System</td>
<td>Cuthbert #3</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>750</td>
<td>5,780</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subdivision</td>
<td>Building Name</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Value</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Hazard Score</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Water System</td>
<td>City of Coleman</td>
<td></td>
<td>$6,056</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cutler city</td>
<td>Water System</td>
<td>City of Cutler</td>
<td></td>
<td>$8,460</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Elementary School</td>
<td>Randolph County Elementary School</td>
<td></td>
<td>$1,213,666</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shellman city</td>
<td>Wastewater Treatment Plant</td>
<td>Shellman WPCP</td>
<td></td>
<td>$43,081</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph County</td>
<td>Airport</td>
<td>Cutler-Randolph Airport</td>
<td></td>
<td>$47,568</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cutler city</td>
<td>Wastewater Treatment Plant</td>
<td>Cutler Pond</td>
<td></td>
<td>$21,061</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolpgh County</td>
<td>Public Safety Office</td>
<td>Randolph County Sheriff’s Office and Jail</td>
<td></td>
<td>$262,405</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>39</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shellman city</td>
<td>Police Station</td>
<td>Shellman Police Department</td>
<td></td>
<td>$42,948</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cutler city</td>
<td>Private College</td>
<td>Andrew College - Parker Building</td>
<td></td>
<td>$407,684</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolpgh County</td>
<td>Library</td>
<td>Cutler-Randolph County Library</td>
<td></td>
<td>$192,435, 2,005</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolpgh County</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Southwest Georgia Chamber of Commerce</td>
<td></td>
<td>$140,994</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolpgh County</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Randolph-Clay Learning Center</td>
<td></td>
<td>$3,000,000</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>225</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolpgh County</td>
<td>High School, Public</td>
<td>Randolph-Clay High</td>
<td></td>
<td>$5,960,719</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolpgh County</td>
<td>Fire Station</td>
<td>Randolph County Fire Department Coleman Station</td>
<td></td>
<td>$12,910</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolpgh County</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Randolph County Senior Citizens Center</td>
<td></td>
<td>$380,428</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolpgh County</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Phoebe Physical Therapy Building</td>
<td></td>
<td>$460,257</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolpgh County</td>
<td>Emergency Services</td>
<td>Randolph County EMS</td>
<td></td>
<td>$61,206</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolpgh County</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolpgh County</td>
<td>Emergency Services</td>
<td>Randolph Medical Associates</td>
<td></td>
<td>$573,045</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolpgh County</td>
<td>Emergency Services</td>
<td>Randolph Medical Associates</td>
<td></td>
<td>$34,000</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolpgh County</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Shellman Railroad Depot/Civic Center</td>
<td></td>
<td>$214,489</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolpgh County</td>
<td>Fire Station</td>
<td>Trinity Fire Stations</td>
<td></td>
<td>$31,045</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolpgh County</td>
<td>Fire Station</td>
<td>4th District Fire Station</td>
<td></td>
<td>$37,237</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolpgh County</td>
<td>Jail</td>
<td>Randolph County Jail</td>
<td></td>
<td>$4,800,000</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolpgh County</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Randolph County Government Center</td>
<td></td>
<td>$1,148,597</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals for Randolph County, Hazard Score</strong></td>
<td>673,562</td>
<td>$28,179,913</td>
<td>2,030,845</td>
<td>$11,345,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>1,818</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

D-35
<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Totals</strong></td>
<td>673,562</td>
<td>128,177,933</td>
<td>2,020,845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$11,045,000</td>
<td>$3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,181</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Pre-Disaster Mitigation
- Fiscal Year: 2009
- Report created: Jun 27, 2013
- For more information call GEMA Pre-Disaster Mitigation at 1-800-TRY-GEMA
## Worksheet #4  Evaluate Alternative Mitigation Actions

**Goal #2** - Educate the community about natural and technological hazards

**Objective #2** - Increase awareness, both in the public & private sectors, regarding hazard mitigation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STAPLE Criteria</th>
<th>S (Social)</th>
<th>T (Technical)</th>
<th>A (Administrative)</th>
<th>P (Political)</th>
<th>L (Legal)</th>
<th>E (Economic)</th>
<th>E (Environmental)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Provide public education about hazard mit. through print &amp; other media</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+/N/A</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+/N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordinate hazard mit. with schools</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disseminate information to the medical &amp; business comm. regarding hazard mit. &amp; disaster preparedness</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Worksheet #4  Evaluate Alternative Mitigation Actions

Goal. #1 Protect the safety, health and well-being of all citizens in the county.

Objective #1 Increase planning and coordination between multi-jurisdictional public agencies and private-sector in pre-disaster planning

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STAPLEE Criteria</th>
<th>S (Social)</th>
<th>T (Technical)</th>
<th>A (Administrative)</th>
<th>P (Political)</th>
<th>L (Legal)</th>
<th>E (Economic)</th>
<th>E (Environmental)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Disseminate information @ all multi-jurisdictional public agencies regarding services, personnel, equipment, needs limitations &amp; regulations</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

D-38
## Worksheet #4  Evaluate Alternative Mitigation Actions

**Goal**

- #3 - Review Hazardous Mit. Plan with multi-jurisdictional entities & the private sector to address ways to continue to protect citizens more efficiently & to improve protection.

**Objective**

- #3 - Review Hazardous Mit. Plan with multi-jurisdictional entities & the private sector to address ways to continue to protect citizens more efficiently & to improve protection.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STAPLEE Criteria</th>
<th>S (Social)</th>
<th>T (Technical)</th>
<th>A (Administrative)</th>
<th>P (Political)</th>
<th>L (Legal)</th>
<th>E (Economic)</th>
<th>E (Environmental)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monitor plan every two years</td>
<td>+ + + N/A + + + N/A + N/A + N/A + + + N/A N/A N/A + + +</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assess preparation for &amp; response to hazardous events after occurrence</td>
<td>+ + + N/A + + + N/A + N/A + N/A + + + N/A N/A N/A + + +</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Worksheet #4  Evaluate Alternative Mitigation Actions**

**Goal:** #4 - Train all appropriate responders to handle & respond to hazardous events.

**Objective:** #4 - Educate all responders on appropriate hazard event response.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STAPLEE Criteria</th>
<th>S (Social)</th>
<th>T (Technical)</th>
<th>A (Administrative)</th>
<th>P (Political)</th>
<th>L (Legal)</th>
<th>E (Economic)</th>
<th>E (Environmental)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Considerations for Alternative Actions</td>
<td>Community Acceptance</td>
<td>Effect on Segment Planning</td>
<td>Technical Feasibility</td>
<td>Long-term Solution Feasibility</td>
<td>Secondary Impacts</td>
<td>Stalling</td>
<td>Funding Availability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conduct cross training between public agencies for pre-disaster planning</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Worksheet #4  Evaluate Alternative Mitigation Actions

Goal: 
#5 = Lower loss & damage to public infrastructure & private property from hazardous events.

Objectives: Continue to improve the overall county comprehensive mitigation strategy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STAPLEE Criteria</th>
<th>S (Social)</th>
<th>T (Technical)</th>
<th>A (Administrative)</th>
<th>P (Political)</th>
<th>L (Legal)</th>
<th>E (Economic)</th>
<th>E (Environmental)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Considerations ? for Alternative Actions ?</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Review the comprehensive mitigation strategy.
Other Local Worksheet

Prioritized by Local Organization

County and Cities Law Enforcement
Action Step 1 – Identify all vehicles and equipment available to respond to hazard events.

Category: Emergency Services
Responsible Org: All city and county law, fire, medical, public works and utilities
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman, County
Timeline: Annually
Costs: Nominal; $ 500.00 for staff time
Funding Source: Dept. Operating Budgets.

Action Step 2 – Gather all involved local government personnel and Randolph County Fire and Rescue Squad personnel who responded for a debriefing regarding the hazardous situation.

Category: Emergency Services
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA, local government emergency services agencies
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA, local government emergency services agencies
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman, County
Timeline: Ongoing
Costs: Nominal, $ 300 staff time
Funding Source: Dept. Operating Budgets

Action Step 3 – Insure that critical facilities and equipment are protected by grounding.

Category: Prevention
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA, City and county emergency and public agencies
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: Every 2 Years
Costs: Nominal, $ 1000 staff time
Funding Source: Departmental Operating Budgets

Action Step 4 – Maintain the local governments’ generators by setting up a calendar to check the equipment.

Category: Prevention
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA, local government agencies
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA, local government agencies
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and Randolph County
Timeline: Annually
Costs: Nominal, $ 250 staff time
Funding Source: Dept. Operating Budget
Action Step 5– Publish information regarding safety strategies in times of a power outage.
Category: Protection
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA, all local government emergency responders
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: 2006
Costs: Nominal, $ 300 plus staff time
Funding Source: Local

Action Step 6– Hold a training session for railroad accident procedure.
Category: Emergency Services
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA, all local government emergency responders
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: 2014
Costs: Nominal, $ 300 staff time
Funding Source: Local

Action Step 7– Publish information regarding safety measures during railroad accidents.
Category: Public Awareness
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA, all local government emergency responders
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: Annually
Costs: Nominal, $ 150 staff time
Funding Source: Departmental Operating Budget

Action Step 8– Designation by EMA Director of an individual to serve as the chemical spill and hazardous material contact person.
Category: Emergency Services
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA, Randolph County Fire and Rescue, local emergency responders
Coordinating Org: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: Annually
Costs: Unknown
Funding Source: Local

Action Step 9– Inform the public of the location, extent, dangers and proper procedures to follow in the event of a spill or release.
Category: Protection
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA, all local emergency responders
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jurisdiction:</th>
<th>Cuthbert, Shellman and County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Timeline:</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costs:</td>
<td>Nominal, $300 for staff time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding Source:</td>
<td>Departmental budgets</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Action Step 10** – Inform occupants of schools and critical facilities of the proper emergency procedures to follow when a chemical spill occurs.

- **Category:** Protection
- **Responsible Org:** Randolph County EMA
- **Coordinating Org:** Randolph County EMA, all local emergency responders
- **Jurisdiction:** Cuthbert, Shellman and County
- **Timeline:** 1 school per year
- **Costs:** Nominal, $300 for staff time
- **Funding Source:** Departmental budgets

**Action Step 11** – Hold a training session for plane crash procedure.

- **Category:** Emergency Services
- **Responsible Org:** Randolph County EMA, all local government emergency responders
- **Coordinating Org:** Randolph County EMA
- **Jurisdiction:** Cuthbert, Shellman and County
- **Timeline:** Annually
- **Costs:** Nominal, $300 staff time
- **Funding Source:** Local

**Action Step 12** – Publish information regarding safety measures during plane crashes.

- **Category:** Public Awareness
- **Responsible Org:** Randolph County EMA
- **Coordinating Org:** Randolph County EMA, all local government emergency responders
- **Jurisdiction:** Cuthbert, Shellman and County
- **Timeline:** 2015
- **Costs:** Nominal, $150 staff time
- **Funding Source:** Departmental Operating Budget
**County and Cities Fire Department**

Action Step 1 – Identify all vehicles and equipment available to respond to hazard events.

- **Category:** Emergency Services
- **Responsible Org:** All city and county law, fire, medical, public works and utilities
- **Coordinating Org:** Randolph County EMA
- **Jurisdiction:** Cuthbert, Shellman and County
- **Timeline:** Annually
- **Costs:** Nominal; $500.00 for staff time
- **Funding Source:** Dept. Operating Budgets.

Action Step 2 – Monitor fire drills, tornado drills and disaster drills.

- **Category:** Public Education, Awareness
- **Responsible Org:** Randolph County EMA, Randolph County Fire and Rescue
- **Coordinating Org:** Randolph County EMA
- **Jurisdiction:** Cuthbert, Shellman and County
- **Timeline:** Annually
- **Costs:** Nominal, $500 staff time
- **Funding Source:** Dept. Operating Budget

Action Step 3 – Advise businesses such as Georgia Feed, Peerless, Southwest Georgia Regional Medical Center, A.G. Daniels and others about fire plans and resources for their businesses.

- **Category:** Public Education, Awareness
- **Responsible Orgs:** Randolph County EMA, Randolph County Fire and Rescue, Cuthbert Fire Dept., Shellman Fire Dept.
- **Coordinating Org:** Randolph County EMA
- **Jurisdiction:** Cuthbert, Shellman and County
- **Timeline:** Annually
- **Costs:** Nominal, $250 staff time
- **Funding Source:** Dept. Operating Budget

Action Step 4 – Gather all involved local government personnel and Randolph County Fire and Rescue Squad personnel who responded for a debriefing regarding the hazardous situation.

- **Category:** Emergency Services
- **Responsible Org:** Randolph County EMA, local government emergency services agencies
- **Coordinating Org:** Randolph County EMA, local government emergency services agencies
- **Jurisdiction:** Cuthbert, Shellman and County
- **Timeline:** Ongoing
- **Costs:** Nominal, $300 staff time
- **Funding Source:** Dept. Operating Budgets

Action Step 5 – Promote the installation of surge protectors to new businesses and residents, as well as to businesses and residents who are remodeling.

- **Category:** Prevention
- **Responsible Org:** Randolph County EMA, Cuthbert, Shellman Fire Departments
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA  
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County  
Timeline: Annually, Case by Case basis  
Costs: Nominal, $ 300 staff time  
Funding Source: Department Operating Budget

Action Step 6 – Insure that critical facilities and equipment are protected by grounding.  
Category: Prevention  
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA, City and county emergency and public agencies  
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA  
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County  
Timeline: Every 2 Years  
Costs: Nominal, $ 1000 staff time  
Funding Source: Departmental Operating Budget

Action Step 7– Maintain the local governments’ generators by setting up a calendar to check the equipment.  
Category: Prevention  
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA, local government agencies  
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA, local government agencies  
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and Randolph County  
Timeline: Annually  
Costs: Nominal, $ 250 staff time  
Funding Source: Dept. Operating Budget

Action Step 8– Research options, through government sources, to buy new fire-fighting trucks and equipment.  
Category: Emergency Services  
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA, Randolph County Fire and Rescue  
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA, Randolph County Fire and Rescue, County Board of Commissioners  
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County  
Timeline: Ongoing  
Costs: $ 150,000  
Funding Source: USDA, DCA, GEMA, FEMA, Georgia Forestry Commission

Action Step 9 – Provide classes for Randolph County Fire and Rescue volunteers to train for wildfires.  
Category: Emergency Services  
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA, Randolph County Fire and Rescue  
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA  
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County  
Timeline: Ongoing  
Costs: $ 250 plus printing  
Funding Source: GEMA, Georgia Forestry Commission, local
Action Step 10 – Coordinate efforts to install and maintain dry hydrants in the county and identify sites for pumping stations.

Category: Emergency Services
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA, Randolph County Fire and Rescue, Randolph County Board of Commissioners
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA, Randolph County Fire and Rescue, Randolph County Board of Commissioners
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: 2014
Costs: Nominal, $ 300 staff time
Funding Source: USDA, FEMA, GEMA, DCA

Action Step 11 – Publicize materials on wildfire prevention and safety, including burn bans, through print and the media.

Category: Prevention
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA, Randolph County Fire and Rescue, Georgia Forestry Commission
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA, Randolph County Fire and Rescue, Georgia Forestry
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: Annually
Costs: Nominal, $ 500 staff time
Funding Source: Departmental Operating Budget

Action Step 12 – Publish information regarding safety strategies in times of a power outage.

Category: Protection
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA, all local government emergency responders
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: 2006
Costs: Nominal, $ 300 plus staff time
Funding Source: Local

Action Step 13 – Hold a training session for railroad accident procedure.

Category: Emergency Services
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA, all local government emergency responders
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: 2014
Costs: Nominal, $ 300 staff time
Funding Source: Local
Action Step 1 – Publish information regarding safety measures during railroad accidents.
Category: Public Awareness
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA, all local government emergency responders
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: Annually
Costs: Nominal, $150 staff time
Funding Source: Departmental Operating Budget

Action Step 2 – Designation by EMA Director of an individual to serve as the chemical spill and hazardous material contact person.
Category: Emergency Services
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA, Randolph County Fire and Rescue, local emergency responders
Coordinating Org: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: Annually
Costs: Unknown
Funding Source: Local

Action Step 3 – Inform the public of the location, extent, dangers and proper procedures to follow in the event of a spill or release.
Category: Protection
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA, all local emergency responders
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: Ongoing
Costs: Nominal, $300 for staff time
Funding Source: Departmental budgets

Action Step 5 – Inform occupants of schools and critical facilities of the proper emergency procedures to follow when a chemical spill occurs.
Category: Protection
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA, all local emergency responders
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: 1 school per year
Costs: Nominal, $ 300 for staff time
Funding Source: Departmental budgets
Action Step 18 – Hold a training session for plane crash procedure.
Category: Emergency Services
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA, all local government emergency responders
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: Annually
Costs: Nominal, $300 staff time
Funding Source: Local

Action Step 19 – Publish information regarding safety measures during plane crashes.
Category: Public Awareness
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA, all local government emergency responders
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: 2015
Costs: Nominal, $150 staff time
Funding Source: Departmental Operating Budget

Action Step 20 – Locate and maintain access to farm ponds in rural areas for pumping stations.
Category: Emergency Services
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA, Randolph County Fire and Rescue, Randolph County Board of Commissioners
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA, Randolph County Fire and Rescue, Randolph County Board of Commissioners
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: Annually
Costs: $1,500
Funding Source: USDA, FEMA, GEMA, DCA
County Emergency Medical Services

Action Step 1 – Identify all vehicles and equipment available to respond to hazard events.
Category: Emergency Services
Responsible Org: All city and county law, fire, medical, public works and utilities
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: Annually
Costs: Nominal; $ 500.00 for staff time
Funding Source: Dept. Operating Budgets.

Action Step 2 – Hold an annual meeting of all emergency services directors (EMA, EMS, Fire, Law), local government officials, both elected and appointed, to share information.
Category: Emergency Services
Responsible Orgs: Emergency Services Agencies (local, State), cities and county government, Georgia State Patrol
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: Annually
Costs: Nominal, $ 250. for staff time
Funding Source: Dept. Operating Budgets.

Action Step 3 – Monitor fire drills, tornado drills and disaster drills.
Category: Public Education, Awareness
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA, Randolph County Fire and Rescue
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: Annually
Costs: Nominal, $ 500 staff time
Funding Source: Dept. Operating Budget

Action Step 4 – Gather all involved local government personnel and Randolph County Fire and Rescue Squad personnel who responded for a debriefing regarding the hazardous situation.
Category: Emergency Services
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA, local government emergency services agencies
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA, local government emergency services agencies
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: On-going
Costs: Nominal, $ 300 staff time
Funding Source: Dept. Operating Budgets
Action Step 5 – Insure that critical facilities and equipment are protected by grounding.
  Category: Prevention
  Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA, City and county emergency and public agencies
  Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA
  Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
  Timeline: Every 2 Years
  Costs: Nominal, $1000 staff time
  Funding Source: Departmental Operating Budgets

Action Step 6 – Maintain the local governments’ generators by setting up a calendar to check the equipment.
  Category: Prevention
  Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA, local government agencies
  Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA, local government agencies
  Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and Randolph County
  Timeline: Annually
  Costs: Nominal, $250 staff time
  Funding Source: Dept. Operating Budget

Action Step 7 – Publish information regarding safety strategies in times of a power outage.
  Category: Protection
  Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA
  Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA, all local government emergency responders
  Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
  Timeline: 2006
  Costs: Nominal, $300 plus staff time
  Funding Source: Local

Action Step 8 – Hold a training session for railroad accident procedure.
  Category: Emergency Services
  Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA, all local government emergency responders
  Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA
  Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
  Timeline: 2014
  Costs: Nominal, $300 staff time
  Funding Source: Local
Action Step 9 – Publish information regarding safety measures during railroad accidents.
Category: Public Awareness
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA, all local government emergency responders
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: Annually
Costs: Nominal, $150 staff time
Funding Source: Departmental Operating Budget

Action Step 10 – Designation by EMA Director of an individual to serve as the chemical spill and hazardous material contact person.
Category: Emergency Services
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA, Randolph County Fire and Rescue, local emergency responders
Coordinating Org: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: Annually
Costs: Unknown
Funding Source: Local

Action Step 11 – Inform the public of the location, extent, dangers and proper procedures to follow in the event of a spill or release.
Category: Protection
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA, all local emergency responders
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: Ongoing
Costs: Nominal, $300 for staff time
Funding Source: Departmental budgets

Action Step 12 – Inform occupants of schools and critical facilities of the proper emergency procedures to follow when a chemical spill occurs.
Category: Protection
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA, all local emergency responders
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: 1 school per year
Costs: Nominal, $300 for staff time
Funding Source: Departmental budgets

Action Step 13 – Hold a training session for plane crash procedure.
Category: Emergency Services
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA, all local government emergency responders
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA
Action Step 14 – Publish information regarding safety measures during plane crashes.

Category: Public Awareness
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA, all local government emergency responders

Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: 2015
Costs: Nominal, $150 staff time
Funding Source: Departmental Operating Budget
County and Cities Public Works and Utilities

Action Step 1 – Identify all vehicles and equipment available to respond to hazard events.

Category: Emergency Services
Responsible Org: All city and county law, fire, medical, public works and utilities
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: Annually
Costs: Nominal; $ 500.00 for staff time
Funding Source: Dept. Operating Budgets.

Action Step 2 – Maintain the local governments’ generators by setting up a calendar to check the equipment.

Category: Prevention
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA, local government agencies
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA, local government agencies
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and Randolph County
Timeline: Annually
Costs: Nominal, $ 250 staff time
Funding Source: Dept. Operating Budget

Action Step 3 – Plan a meeting between the local government public works departments, Georgia Power, Cobb EMC and Sumter Electric.

Category: Prevention
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA, Cuthbert, Shellman and County Public Works
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: 2012
Costs: Nominal, $ 300 staff time
Funding Source: Local, Department Operating Budgets
Randolph County EMA
Coordination Meetings

Action Step 1 – Hold an annual meeting of all emergency services directors (EMA, EMS, Fire, Law), local government officials, both elected and appointed, to share information.

Category: Emergency Services
Responsible Orgs: Emergency Services Agencies (local, State), cities and county government, Georgia State Patrol
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: Annually
Costs: Nominal, $ 250. for staff time
Funding Source: Dept. Operating Budgets.

Action Step 2 – Gather all involved local government personnel and Randolph County Fire and Rescue Squad personnel who responded for a debriefing regarding the hazardous situation.

Category: Emergency Services
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA, local government emergency services agencies
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA, local government emergency services agencies
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: Ongoing
Costs: Nominal, $ 300 staff time
Funding Source: Dept. Operating Budgets

Action Step 3 – Establish a formal review of the mitigation strategy.

Category: Prevention
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA, County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Committee
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: 2014
Costs: Nominal, $ 500 staff time
Funding Source: Dept. Operating Budget

Action Step 4 – Plan a meeting between the local governments’ public works departments, Georgia Power, Cobb EMC and Sumter Electric.

Category: Prevention
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA, Cuthbert, Shellman and County Public Works
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: 2012
Costs: Nominal, $ 300 staff time
Funding Source: Local, Department Operating Budgets
Action Step 5 – Discuss response steps, needs and actions with emergency personnel in all local government agencies and with the Randolph County Fire and Rescue volunteers.

Category: Prevention
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA, local government emergency agencies
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and Randolph County
Timeline: Annually
Costs: Nominal, $250 staff time
Funding Source: Department Operating Budget, Local

Action Step 6 – Meet with representatives from all four jurisdictions to discuss generator needs for high risk populations.

Category: Preparedness
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA, local Government agency officials
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: Annually
Costs: Nominal, $250 staff time; $25,000.00 for generators
Funding Source: Department Operating Budgets, GEMA, FEMA, private sources

Action Step 7 – Prepare a strategy for local electricity power suppliers and emergency responders to follow.

Category: Protection
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA, Sumter Electric, Cobb EMC, Georgia Power
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: 2013
Costs: Nominal, $200 staff time
Funding Source: Departmental Operating Budget

Action Step 8 – Designation by EMA Director of an individual to serve as the chemical spill and hazardous material contact person.

Category: Emergency Services
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA, Randolph County Fire and Rescue, local emergency responders
Coordinating Org: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: Annually
Costs: Unknown
Funding Source: Local

Action Step 9 – Network with emergency personnel staff on All Hazards Council.

Category: Emergency Services
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: Twice a year
Costs: Nominal, $ 100 staff time
Funding Source: Local government

**Emergency Services**
Action Step 10 – Enhance cross training capabilities with the purchase of a Power Point projector for classes.
Category: Emergency Services
Responsible Orgs: Randolph County EMA
Coordinating Orgs: Randolph County EMA
Jurisdiction: All
Timeline: Modified, use personal equipment projector
Costs: $ 3400
Funding Source: GEMA

Action Step 11 – Request GEMA and Region 7 EMS to perform a post disaster assessment of preparations and response.
Category: Emergency Services
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA
Coordinating Org: Regional All Hazards Council, Region 7 EMS Council
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: Twice a year
Costs: Staff time $ 3000
Funding Source: GEMA, Region 7 EMS

**Training**
Action Step 12– Provide information about local training, mitigation efforts and emergency response preparedness of multi-jurisdictional agencies.
Category: Public Education, Awareness
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA
Coordinating Orgs: Randolph County EMA
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: Monthly
Costs: Nominal, $ 250 staff time
Funding Source: Dept. Budget

Action Step 13 – Conduct training sessions with all emergency personnel for response to hazardous events.
Category: Emergency Services
Responsible Orgs: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: Monthly
Costs: $ 1000
Funding Source: Dept. Budgets, GEMA
Action Step 14 – Cross train personnel for disasters.
Category: Emergency Services
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA, Randolph County, Cuthbert and Shellman
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: Annually
Costs: $ 1000 plus printing
Funding Sources: GEMA, FEMA, Region 7 EMS

Action Step 15 – Provide classes for Randolph County Fire and Rescue volunteers to train for wildfires.
Category: Emergency Services
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA, Randolph County Fire and Rescue
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: Ongoing
Costs: $ 250 plus printing
Funding Source: GEMA, Georgia Forestry Commission, local

Action Step 16 – Hold a training session for railroad accident procedure.
Category: Emergency Services
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA, all local government emergency responders
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: 2014
Costs: Nominal, $ 300 staff time
Funding Source: Local

Action Step 17 – Submit competitive applications to fund equipment and training when potential funding sources are identified.
Category: Emergency Services
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: As needed
Costs: Nominal, $ 300 staff time
Funding Source: Department Operating Budgets

Action Step 18 – Provide opportunities for emergency responders to participate in educational programs and training exercises.
Category: Emergency Services
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: Annually
Costs: Nominal, $ 500 travel and fees
Funding Source: Departmental Operating Budgets, Local

Action Step 19 – Hold a training session for plane crash procedure.
Category: Emergency Services
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA, all local government emergency responders
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: Annually
Costs: Nominal, $ 300 staff time
Funding Source: Local

Action Step 20 – Attend the information meetings and training sessions.
Category: Preparedness, Training
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: When called
Costs: Nominal, $ 200 staff time and travel
Funding Source: Departmental Operating Budget

Action Step 21 – Locate and maintain access to farm ponds in rural areas for pumping stations.
Category: Emergency Services
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA, Randolph County Fire and Rescue, Randolph County Board of Commissioners
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA, Randolph County Fire and Rescue, Randolph County Board of Commissioners
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: Annually
Costs: $1,500
Funding Source: USDA, FEMA, GEMA, DCA

Public Awareness
Action Step 22 – Coordinate a “When Disaster Strikes Day” to display all the multi-jurisdictional equipment, resources and personnel to the general public.
Category: Public Education, Awareness
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA
Coordinating Orgs: All emergency services agencies in the multi-jurisdictional area, including private medical services
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman, County and State
Timeline: Every 2 Years
Costs: $ 750 staff time
Funding Source: Dept. Budget
Action Step 23 – Monitor fire drills, tornado drills and disaster drills.
Category: Public Education, Awareness
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA, Randolph County Fire and Rescue
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: Annually
Costs: Nominal, $ 500 staff time
Funding Source: Dept. Operating Budget

Action Step 24 – Advise businesses such as Georgia Feed, Peerless, Southwest Georgia Regional Medical Center, A.G. Daniels and others about fire plans and resources for their businesses.
Category: Public Education, Awareness
Responsible Orgs: Randolph County EMA, Randolph County Fire and Rescue, Cuthbert Fire Dept., Shellman Fire Dept.
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: Annually
Costs: Nominal, $ 250 staff time
Funding Source: Dept. Operating Budget

Action Step 25– Distribute tornado safety information in the form of flyers, brochures or public safety announcements through print and media, including the local newspapers, radio station and cable station Albany News Channel 10.
Category: Public Education/Awareness
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: Twice a year
Costs: $ 750 staff time, printing
Funding Source: Dept. Operating Budget

Action Step 26 – Encourage the general public to purchase weather radios.
Category: Public Education/Awareness
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: Twice a year
Costs: Nominal, Staff time $ 100
Funding Source: Private citizens or businesses

Action Step 27 – Publicize information about weather sirens in Cuthbert.
Category: Public Education/Awareness
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, County
Timeline: Annually
Costs: Nominal, $ 100 staff time
Funding Source: Dept. Operating Budget

Action Step 28– Coordinate lightning safety material distribution with local businesses.
Category: Public Education/Awareness
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: Annually
Costs: Nominal, $ 100 staff time
Funding Source: Dept. Operating Budgets

Action Step 29– Provide information to the school to distribute to teachers and students.
Category: Public Education/Awareness
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA, Randolph County BOE, Randolph Southern Parents, Inc., Andrew College, Faith Mennonite School
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: Annually
Costs: Nominal, $ 100 staff time, printing
Funding Source: Dept. Operating Budgets, Schools

Action Step 30– Promote the installation of surge protectors to new businesses and residents, as well as to businesses and residents who are remodeling.
Category: Prevention
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA, Cuthbert, Shellman Fire Departments
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: Annually, Case by Case basis
Costs: Nominal, $ 300 staff time
Funding Source: Department Operating Budget

Action Step 31 – Distribute information about weather radios, their importance and use, through print and media.
Category: Public Education/Awareness
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA, Albany News Channel 10
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA, Albany News Channel 10
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: Twice a year
Costs: Nominal, $ 300 staff time
Funding Source: Departmental operating budget

Action Step 32 – Publicize materials on wildfire prevention and safety, including burn bans, through print and the media.
Category: Prevention
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA, Randolph County Fire and Rescue, Georgia Forestry Commission
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA, Randolph County Fire and Rescue, Georgia Forestry
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: Annually
Costs: Nominal, $ 500 staff time
Funding Source: Departmental Operating Budget

Action Step 33 – Disseminate information through print and the media to heighten public awareness of drought conditions and safety.
Category: Public Education/Awareness
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: Annually
Costs: Nominal, $ 300 staff time
Funding Source: Department Operating Budget

Action Step 34 – Encourage the three jurisdictions to enact ordinances to preserve water during times of drought.
Category: Prevention
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: County adopted the GA State Water Plan in 2011
Costs: Nominal, $ 200 staff time
Funding Source: Departmental Operating Budget

Action Step 35 – Disseminate information stating the inadvisability of building in a flood plain.
Category: Prevention
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA, Shellman, local agencies
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA, Shellman, local agencies
Jurisdiction: Shellman and County
Timeline: County has zoning and adopted a flood plain ordinance in 2012
Costs: Nominal, $ 250 staff time
Funding Source: Local

Action Step 36 – Continue to monitor roads that present possible flood hazard conditions and correct when possible.
Category: Prevention
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA, Randolph County Road Dept.
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA, Randolph County Road Dept.
Jurisdiction: Randolph County
Timeline: Ongoing
Costs: Nominal, $ 500 staff time
Funding Source: Local

Action Step 37 – Encourage participation in the NFIP by local governments.
Category: Property Protection, Prevention
Responsible Org: City of Shellman, City of Cuthbert, Randolph County EMA
Coordinating Org: City of Shellman, City of Cuthbert
Jurisdiction: City of Shellman, City of Cuthbert
Timeline: 2008
Costs: Nominal, $250 staff time
Funding Source: Local

Action Step 38 – Promote winter storm safety through print and media.
Category: Public Education/Awareness
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: Annually
Costs: Nominal, $300 staff time plus printing
Funding Source: Department Operating Budget

Action Step 39 – Disseminate information to print and local media regarding actions to take in the event of an earthquake.
Category: Preparedness
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: Annually
Costs: Nominal, $150 staff time
Funding Source: Departmental Operating Budget

Action Step 40 – Meet with representatives from the three jurisdictions to discuss basic levels of safety during an earthquake.
Category: Preparedness
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA, officials from Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: Annually
Costs: Nominal, $150 staff time
Funding Source: Departmental Operating Budget

Action Step 41 – Publish information regarding safety strategies in times of a power outage.
Category: Protection
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA, all local government emergency responders
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County  
Timeline: 2006  
Costs: Nominal, $300 plus staff time  
Funding Source: Local

Action Step 42– Publish information regarding safety measures during railroad accidents.  
Category: Public Awareness  
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA  
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA, all local government emergency responders  
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County  
Timeline: Annually  
Costs: Nominal, $150 staff time  
Funding Source: Departmental Operating Budget

Action Step 43– Inform the public of the location, extent, dangers and proper procedures to follow in the event of a spill or release.  
Category: Protection  
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA  
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA, all local emergency responders  
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County  
Timeline: Ongoing  
Costs: Nominal, $300 for staff time  
Funding Source: Departmental budgets

Action Step 44 – Inform occupants of schools and critical facilities of the proper emergency procedures to follow when a chemical spill occurs.  
Category: Protection  
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA  
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA, all local emergency responders  
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County  
Timeline: 1 school per year  
Costs: Nominal, $300 for staff time  
Funding Source: Departmental budgets

Action Step 45 – Publish information regarding safety measures during plane crashes.  
Category: Public Awareness  
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA  
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA, all local government emergency responders  
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County  
Timeline: 2015  
Costs: Nominal, $150 staff time  
Funding Source: Departmental Operating Budget
Action Step 46 – Provide information to citizens through the print or other media regarding procedures in case of nuclear fallout or power plant accidents.

- **Category:** Public Awareness
- **Responsible Org:** Randolph County EMA
- **Coordinating Org:** Randolph County EMA
- **Jurisdiction:** Cuthbert, Shellman and County
- **Timeline:** Annually
- **Costs:** Nominal, $250 staff time plus printing
- **Funding Source:** Departmental Operating Budget

### Purchases

**Action Step 47 – Encourage the County and Shellman to explore grant options for the purchase of weather warning sirens.**

- **Category:** Emergency Services
- **Responsible Org:** Randolph County EMA and Shellman
- **Jurisdiction:** Shellman and County
- **Timeline:** Modified to 2013
- **Costs:** $25,000 per siren
- **Funding Sources:** GEMA, FEMA, NOAA, USDA, Shellman and Randolph County

**Action Step 48 – Purchase generators for use by emergency services personnel.**

- **Category:** Prevention
- **Responsible Org:** Randolph County EMA
- **Coordinating Org:** Randolph County EMA
- **Jurisdiction:** Cuthbert, Shellman and County
- **Timeline:** 2015
- **Costs:**
- **Funding Source:** Departmental Operating Budget

**Action Step 49 – Incorporate costs for membership in appropriate associations in the EMA budget.**

- **Category:** Prevention
- **Responsible Org:** Randolph County EMA
- **Coordinating Org:** Randolph County EMA, City and county local governments
- **Jurisdiction:** Cuthbert, Shellman and County
- **Timeline:** Annually
- **Costs:** $500
- **Funding Source:** Local governments

**Action Step 50 – Purchase weather sirens for every community and fire station.**

- **Category:** Emergency Services
- **Responsible Org:** Randolph County
- **Coordinating Org:** Randolph County EMA
- **Jurisdiction:** Cuthbert, Shellman and County
- **Timeline:** 2015
- **Costs:** $100,000
Funding Source: GEMA, FEMA, USDA, DCA

**Equipment**

Action Step 51 – Identify all vehicles and equipment available to respond to hazard events.

- **Category:** Emergency Services
- **Responsible Org:** All city and county law, fire, medical, public works and utilities
- **Coordinating Org:** Randolph County EMA
- **Jurisdiction:** Cuthbert, Shellman and County
- **Timeline:** Annually
- **Costs:** Nominal; $500.00 for staff time
- **Funding Source:** Dept. Operating Budgets.

Action Step 52 – Research funding for the installation of mobile radio upgrades for all local government emergency responders and the Randolph County Fire and Rescue volunteers.

- **Category:** Emergency Services
- **Responsible Org:** Randolph County EMA
- **Coordinating Org:** Randolph County EMA
- **Jurisdiction:** Cuthbert, Shellman and County
- **Timeline:** Modified to 2013
- **Costs:** $10,000
- **Funding Sources:** GEMA, FEMA, USDA, DCA

Action Step 53 – Insure that critical facilities and equipment are protected by grounding.

- **Category:** Prevention
- **Responsible Org:** Randolph County EMA, City and county emergency and public agencies
- **Coordinating Org:** Randolph County EMA
- **Jurisdiction:** Cuthbert, Shellman and County
- **Timeline:** Every 2 Years
- **Costs:** Nominal, $1000 staff time
- **Funding Source:** Departmental Operating Budgets

Action Step 54 – Maintain the local governments’ generators by setting up a calendar to check the equipment.

- **Category:** Prevention
- **Responsible Org:** Randolph County EMA, local government agencies
- **Coordinating Org:** Randolph County EMA, local government agencies
- **Jurisdiction:** Cuthbert, Shellman and County
- **Timeline:** Annually
- **Costs:** Nominal, $250 staff time
- **Funding Source:** Dept. Operating Budget
Action Step 55 – Promote regular maintenance on backup equipment with the local medical services.

Category: Prevention
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA, Southwest Georgia Regional
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA, Southwest Georgia Regional
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: Every 2 Years
Costs: Nominal, $ 250 staff time
Funding Source: Departmental Operating Budget, Southwest Georgia Regional

Action Step 56 – Research options, through government sources, to buy new fire-fighting trucks and equipment.

Category: Emergency Services
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA, Randolph County Fire and Rescue
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA, Randolph County Fire and Rescue, Randolph County Board of Commissioners
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: Ongoing
Costs: $ 150,000
Funding Source: USDA, DCA, GEMA, FEMA, Georgia Forestry Commission

Action Step 57 – Coordinate efforts to maintain dry hydrants in the county and identify sites for pumping stations.

Category: Emergency Services
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA, Randolph County Fire and Rescue, Randolph County Board of Commissioners
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA, Randolph County Fire and Rescue, Randolph County Board of Commissioners
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: 2014
Costs: 
Funding Source: USDA, FEMA, GEMA, DCA

Action Step 58 – Work with the jurisdictions of Randolph County, Cuthbert and Shellman to identify and to search funding in an effort to minimize the drainage and ditch problems.

Category: Property Protection
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA, Randolph County, Cuthbert, Shellman, All Road and Public Works Departments
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA
Jurisdiction: Randolph County, Cuthbert, Shellman
Timeline: Ongoing
Costs: Nominal, $ 250 staff time
Funding Source: Local, Departmental Budgets
Action Step 59– Map out a timeline to check and to winterize emergency vehicles.

Category: Prevention
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA, County and local government agencies
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA, County and local government agencies
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: Annually
Costs: Nominal, $ 300 staff time, $ 500 vehicle maintenance
Funding Source: Department Operating Budget, Local
County and City Officials
Action Step 1 – Hold an annual meeting of all emergency services directors (EMA, EMS, Fire, Law), local government officials, both elected and appointed, to share information.
  Category: Emergency Services
  Responsible Orgs: Emergency Services Agencies (local, State), cities and county government, Georgia State Patrol
  Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA
  Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
  Timeline: Annually
  Costs: Nominal, $ 250. for staff time
  Funding Source: Dept. Operating Budgets.

Action Step 2 – Establish a formal review of mitigation strategy.
  Category: Prevention
  Responsible Org: County, Pre-Disaster Mitigation Committee
  Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA
  Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
  Timeline: 2014
  Costs: Nominal, $ 400 staff time
  Funding Source: Dept. Operating Budget

Action Step 3 – Conduct training sessions with all emergency personnel for response to hazardous events.
  Category: Emergency Services
  Responsible Orgs: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
  Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA
  Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
  Timeline: Monthly
  Costs: $ 1000
  Funding Source: Dept. Budgets, GEMA

Action Step 4 – Encourage the County and Shellman to explore grant options for the purchase of weather warning sirens.
  Category: Emergency Services
  Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA and Shellman
  Jurisdiction: Shellman and County
  Timeline: Modified to 2013
  Costs: $ 25,000 per siren
  Funding Sources: GEMA, FEMA, NOAA, USDA, Shellman and Randolph County

Action Step 5 – Cross train personnel for disasters.
  Category: Emergency Services
  Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA, Randolph County, Cuthbert and Shellman
  Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA
  Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
  Timeline: Annually
Costs: $1000 plus printing
Funding Sources: GEMA, FEMA, Region 7 EMS

Action Step 6 – Insure that critical facilities and equipment are protected by grounding.
Category: Prevention
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA, City and county emergency and public agencies
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: Every 2 Years
Costs: Nominal, $1000 staff time
Funding Source: Departmental Operating Budgets

Action Step 7 – Maintain the local governments’ generators by setting up a calendar to check the equipment.
Category: Prevention
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA, local government agencies
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA, local government agencies
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: Annually
Costs: Nominal, $250 staff time
Funding Source: Dept. Operating Budget

Action Step 8 – Coordinate efforts to maintain dry hydrants in the county and identify sites for pumping stations.
Category: Emergency Services
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA, Randolph County Fire and Rescue, Randolph County Board of Commissioners
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA, Randolph County Fire and Rescue, Randolph County Board of Commissioners
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: 2014
Costs: 
Funding Source: USDA, FEMA, GEMA, DCA

Action Step 9 – Disseminate information stating the inadvisability of building in a flood plain.
Category: Prevention
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA, Shellman, local agencies
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA, Shellman, local agencies
Jurisdiction: Shellman, County
Timeline: County has zoning and adopted a flood plain ordinance in 2012
Costs: Nominal, $250 staff time
Funding Source: Local

Action Step 10 – Work with the jurisdictions of Randolph County, Cuthbert and Shellman to identify and to search funding in an effort to minimize the drainage and ditch problems.
Category: Property Protection
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA, Randolph County, Cuthbert, Shellman, All Road and Public Works Departments
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA
Jurisdiction: Randolph County, Cuthbert, Shellman
Timeline: Ongoing
Costs: Nominal, $250 staff time
Funding Source: Local, Departmental Budgets

Action Step 11 – The Cities of Shellman and Cuthbert will adopt model flood plain ordinances and maps and apply to DNR to participate in the NFIP program.
Category: Property Protection, Prevention
Responsible Org: City of Shellman, City of Cuthbert, Randolph County EMA
Coordinating Org: City of Shellman, City of Cuthbert
Jurisdiction: City of Shellman, City of Cuthbert
Timeline: Annually
Status: Ongoing
Costs: Nominal, $250 staff time
Funding Source: Local

Action Step 12 – Randolph County will continue to enforce the floodplain ordinance.
Category: Property Protection, Prevention
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA, Randolph County BOC
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA, Randolph County BOC
Jurisdiction: Randolph County
Timeline: Annually
Status: Ongoing
Costs: Nominal, $250 staff time
Funding Source: Local

Action Step 13 – Map out a timeline to check and to winterize emergency vehicles.
Category: Prevention
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA, County and local government agencies
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA, County and local government agencies
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: Annually
Costs: Nominal, $300 staff time, $500 vehicle maintenance
Funding Source: Department Operating Budget, Local

Action Step 14 – Discuss response steps, needs and actions with emergency personnel in all local government agencies and with the Randolph County Fire and Rescue volunteers.
Category: Prevention
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA, local government emergency agencies
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: Annually
Costs: Nominal, $ 250 staff time  
Funding Source: Department Operating Budget, Local

Action Step 15 – Meet with representatives from all four three jurisdictions to discuss generator needs for high risk populations.
Category: Preparedness  
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA  
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA, local Government agency officials  
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County  
Timeline: Annually  
Costs: Nominal, $ 250 staff time; $ 25,000.00 for generators  
Funding Source: Departmental Operating Budgets, GEMA, FEMA, private sources

Action Step 16 – Meet with representatives from the four three jurisdictions to discuss basic levels of safety during an earthquake.
Category: Preparedness  
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA  
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA, officials from Cuthbert, Shellman and County  
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County  
Timeline: Annually  
Costs: Nominal, $ 150 staff time  
Funding Source: Departmental Operating Budget

Action Step 17 – Incorporate costs for membership in appropriate associations in the EMA budget.
Category: Prevention  
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA  
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA, City and county local governments  
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County  
Timeline: Annually  
Costs: $ 500  
Funding Source: Local governments

Action Step 18 – Purchase weather sirens for every community and fire station.
Category: Emergency Services  
Responsible Org: Randolph County  
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA  
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County  
Timeline: 2015  
Costs: $ 100,000  
Funding Source: GEMA, FEMA, USDA, DCA

Action Step 19 – Locate and maintain access to farm ponds in rural areas for pumping stations.
Category: Emergency Services
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA, Randolph County Fire and Rescue, Randolph County Board of Commissioners
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA, Randolph County Fire and Rescue, Randolph County Board of Commissioners
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: Annually
Costs: $1,500
Funding Source: USDA, FEMA, GEMA, DCA
Randolph County Board of Education

Action Step 1 – Promote regular tornado drills at high occupancy locations, such as the schools, the college, the medical facilities, the Courthouse and local businesses.

Category: Public Education/Awareness
Responsible Org: Randolph County Board of Education
Coordinating Org: Randolph County Board of Education
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: Twice a year
Costs: Nominal, $ 300 staff time
Funding Source: Dept. Operational Budget

Action Step 2 – Provide information to the school to distribute to teachers and students.

Category: Public Education/Awareness
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA, Randolph County BOE, Andrew College, Faith Mennonite School
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: Annually
Costs: Nominal, $ 100 staff time, printing
Funding Source: Dept. Operating Budgets, Schools
Faith Mennonite School
Action Step 1 – Promote regular tornado drills at high occupancy locations, such as the schools, the college, the medical facilities, the Courthouse and local businesses.
Category: Public Education/Awareness
Responsible Org: Randolph County Board of Education
Coordinating Org: Randolph County Board of Education
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: Twice a year
Costs: Nominal, $ 300 staff time
Funding Source: Dept. Operational Budget

Action Step 2– Provide information to the school to distribute to teachers and students.
Category: Public Education/Awareness
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA, Randolph County BOE, Andrew College, Faith Mennonite School
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: Annually
Costs: Nominal, $ 100 staff time, printing
Funding Source: Dept. Operating Budgets, Schools
**Andrew College**

Action Step 1 – Promote regular tornado drills at high occupancy locations, such as the schools, the college, the medical facilities, the Courthouse and local businesses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Public Education/Awareness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Responsible Org</td>
<td>Randolph County Board of Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordinating Org</td>
<td>Randolph County Board of Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jurisdiction</td>
<td>Cuthbert and County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timeline</td>
<td>Twice a year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costs</td>
<td>Nominal, $ 300 staff time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding Source</td>
<td>Dept. Operational Budget</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Action Step 2– Provide information to the school to distribute to teachers and students.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Public Education/Awareness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Responsible Org</td>
<td>Randolph County EMA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordinating Org</td>
<td>Randolph County EMA, Randolph County BOE, Andrew College, Faith Mennonite School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jurisdiction</td>
<td>Cuthbert and County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timeline</td>
<td>Annually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costs</td>
<td>Nominal, $ 100 staff time, printing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding Source</td>
<td>Dept. Operating Budget, Schools</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Pre-Disaster Mitigation Committee**
Action Step 1  Establish a formal review of mitigation strategy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category:</th>
<th>Prevention</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Responsible Org:</td>
<td>County, Pre-Disaster Mitigation Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordinating Org:</td>
<td>Randolph County EMA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jurisdiction:</td>
<td>Cuthbert, Shellman and County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timeline:</td>
<td>2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costs:</td>
<td>Nominal, $ 400 staff time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding Source:</td>
<td>Dept. Operating Budget</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Regional All Hazards Council

Action Step 1 – Hold an annual meeting of all emergency services directors (EMA, EMS, Fire, Law), local government officials, both elected and appointed, to share information.

Category: Emergency Services
Responsible Orgs: Emergency Services Agencies (local, State), cities and county government, Georgia State Patrol
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: Annually
Costs: Nominal, $ 250. for staff time
Funding Source: Dept. Operating Budgets.

Action Step 2 – Request GEMA and Region 7 EMS to perform a post disaster assessment of preparations and response.

Category: Emergency Services
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA
Coordinating Org: Regional All Hazards Council, Region 7 EMS Council
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: Twice a year
Costs: Staff time $ 3000
Funding Source: GEMA, Region 7 EMS
Region 7 EMS

Action Step 1 – Identify all vehicles and equipment available to respond to hazard events.

Category: Emergency Services
Responsible Org: All city and county law, fire, medical, public works and utilities
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: Annually
Costs: Nominal; $ 500.00 for staff time
Funding Source: Dept. Operating Budgets.

Action Step 2 – Hold an annual meeting of all emergency services directors (EMA, EMS, Fire, Law), local government officials, both elected and appointed, to share information.

Category: Emergency Services
Responsible Orgs: Emergency Services Agencies (local, State), cities and county government, Georgia State Patrol
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: Annually
Costs: Nominal, $ 250. for staff time
Funding Source: Dept. Operating Budgets.

Action Step 3 – Request GEMA and Region 7 EMS to perform a post disaster assessment of preparations and response.

Category: Emergency Services
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA
Coordinating Org: Regional All Hazards Council, Region 7 EMS Council
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: Twice a year
Costs: Staff time $ 3000
Funding Source: GEMA, Region 7 EMS
Southwest Georgia Regional Medical Center

Action Step 1 – Identify all vehicles and equipment available to respond to hazard events.

Category: Emergency Services
Responsible Org: All city and county law, fire, medical, public works and utilities
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: Annually
Costs: Nominal; $ 500.00 for staff time
Funding Source: Dept. Operating Budgets.

Action Step 2 – Promote regular maintenance on backup equipment with the local medical services.

Category: Prevention
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA, Southwest Georgia Regional
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA, Southwest Georgia Regional
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: Every 2 Years
Costs: Nominal, $ 250 staff time
Funding Source: Departmental Operating Budget, Southwest Georgia Regional
Georgia Forestry Commission
Action Step 1– Publicize materials on wildfire prevention and safety, including burn bans, through print and the media.

Category: Prevention
Responsible Org: Randolph County EMA, Randolph County Fire and Rescue, Georgia Forestry Commission
Coordinating Org: Randolph County EMA, Randolph County Fire and Rescue, Georgia Forestry Commission
Jurisdiction: Cuthbert, Shellman and County
Timeline: Annually
Costs: Nominal, $ 500 staff time
Funding Source: Departmental Operating Budget
**Georgia State Patrol**

Action Step 1 – Hold an annual meeting of all emergency services directors (EMA, EMS, Fire, Law), local government officials, both elected and appointed, to share information.

- **Category:** Emergency Services
- **Responsible Orgs:** Emergency Services Agencies (local, State), cities and county government, Georgia State Patrol
- **Coordinating Org:** Randolph County EMA
- **Jurisdiction:** Cuthbert, Shellman and County
- **Timeline:** Annually
- **Costs:** Nominal, $250. for staff time
- **Funding Source:** Dept. Operating Budgets.
**Randolph County Road Department**

Action Step 1 – Identify all vehicles and equipment available to respond to hazard events.

- **Category:** Emergency Services
- **Responsible Org:** All city and county law, fire, medical, public works and utilities
- **Coordinating Org:** Randolph County EMA
- **Jurisdiction:** Cuthbert, Shellman and County
- **Timeline:** Annually
- **Costs:** Nominal; $ 500.00 for staff time
- **Funding Source:** Dept. Operating Budgets.

Action Step 2 – Continue to monitor roads that present possible flood hazard conditions and correct when possible.

- **Category:** Prevention
- **Responsible Org:** Randolph County EMA, Randolph County Road Dept.
- **Coordinating Org:** Randolph County EMA, Randolph County Road Dept.
- **Jurisdiction:** Randolph County
- **Timeline:** Ongoing
- **Costs:** Nominal, $ 500 staff time
- **Funding Source:** Local

Action Step 3 – Work with the jurisdictions of Randolph County, Cuthbert and Shellman to identify and to search funding in an effort to minimize the drainage and ditch problems.

- **Category:** Property Protection
- **Responsible Org:** Randolph County EMA, Randolph County, Cuthbert, Shellman, All Road and Public Works Departments
- **Coordinating Org:** Randolph County EMA
- **Jurisdiction:** Randolph County, Cuthbert, Shellman
- **Timeline:** Ongoing
- **Costs:** Nominal, $ 250 staff time
- **Funding Source:** Local, Departmental Budgets
**Local Electricity Suppliers (Georgia Power, Cobb EMC, Sumter Electric)**

Action Step 1 – Identify all vehicles and equipment available to respond to hazard events.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category:</th>
<th>Emergency Services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Responsible Org:</td>
<td>All city and county law, fire, medical, public works and utilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordinating Org:</td>
<td>Randolph County EMA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jurisdiction:</td>
<td>Cuthbert, Shellman and County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timeline:</td>
<td>Annually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costs:</td>
<td>Nominal; $ 500.00 for staff time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding Source:</td>
<td>Dept. Operating Budgets.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Action Step 2 – Prepare a strategy for local electricity power suppliers and emergency responders to follow.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category:</th>
<th>Protection</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Responsible Org:</td>
<td>Randolph County EMA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordinating Org:</td>
<td>Randolph County EMA, Sumter Electric, Cobb EMC, Georgia Power</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jurisdiction:</td>
<td>Cuthbert, Shellman and County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timeline:</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costs:</td>
<td>Nominal, $ 200 staff time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding Source:</td>
<td>Departmental Operating Budget</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX E – COPIES OF REQUIRED PLANNING DOCUMENTATION

E.I. Public Notices

E.II. Meeting Agendas, Sign-In Sheets and Minutes
E.II Committee Agendas, Minutes and Sign-In Sheets
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>Email</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ben Powell</td>
<td>CEAC Randolph County Commission</td>
<td>334-591-2408</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ben.powell@rcc.ny.gov">ben.powell@rcc.ny.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dean Wiltsie</td>
<td>CEAC Randolph County Commission</td>
<td>334-591-2408</td>
<td><a href="mailto:dean.wiltsie@rcc.ny.gov">dean.wiltsie@rcc.ny.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill Brown</td>
<td>Randolph County Commission</td>
<td>334-591-2408</td>
<td><a href="mailto:bill.brown@rcc.ny.gov">bill.brown@rcc.ny.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donna S. Yelverton</td>
<td>Randolph County Health Dept.</td>
<td>334-591-2408</td>
<td><a href="mailto:d.yelverton@dhe.state.gov">d.yelverton@dhe.state.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audry P. Bradley</td>
<td>Randolph Co.</td>
<td>334-591-2408</td>
<td><a href="mailto:audry.p.brady@rcc.ny.gov">audry.p.brady@rcc.ny.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jocie Leigh</td>
<td>Sherriff Dept.</td>
<td>334-591-2408</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jocie.leigh@dhe.state.gov">jocie.leigh@dhe.state.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Lee Wright</td>
<td>BLM</td>
<td>334-591-2408</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jrwright@rcc.ny.gov">jrwright@rcc.ny.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Everett H. Jackson</td>
<td>Randolph County Commission</td>
<td>334-591-2408</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ejackson@dhe.state.gov">ejackson@dhe.state.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gregory Fairbanks</td>
<td>City of Cullman Fire Dept.</td>
<td>334-591-2408</td>
<td><a href="mailto:gfairbanks@rcc.ny.gov">gfairbanks@rcc.ny.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>Phone</td>
<td>Email</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gary Yocom</td>
<td>Randolph Co. S.O.</td>
<td>725-732-2525</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tara Pittman</td>
<td>Private Citizen</td>
<td>725-732-5799</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max Pittman</td>
<td>R.C. EHA</td>
<td>279-310-3155</td>
<td><a href="mailto:maxpittman@hotmail.com">maxpittman@hotmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Call to Order

Old Business

New Business
  Planning Process
  Review Chapter 1

Announcements

Adjournment
MINUTES OF THE AUGUST 8, 2011 MEETING OF THE PRE-DISASTER HAZARD MITIGATION COMMITTEE HELD AT THE RANDOLPH COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

The meeting was called to order.

There was no old business.

Tina Rust with River Valley Regional Commission discussed the process for developing the Pre-Disaster Hazard Mitigation plan. She and the committee members went through Chapter 1 of the document and made changes and additions.

The committee members set the date for the next meeting.

The meeting was adjourned.
8/8/2011  Randolph Co. Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Dean Wiley  dwiley@epc.state.co.us

Mrs. Pittman  mspittman@irtmail.net

Lee Wright  jwright@gfe.state.co.us

Audrey Moore  armoore.777@gmail.com

Allison Alcone  aalcone@rivervalleycc.org

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

* Ellette (Elliot) H. Jackson  ehjackson@srme.net
Pre-Disaster Hazardous Mitigation Meeting
December 16, 2011
Randolph County EMA Office
AGENDA

Call to Order

Minutes of Last Meeting

Old Business

New Business
  Review Chapter 2
  Update List of Natural Hazards
  Update Critical Facilities

Announcement

Adjournment
The meeting was called to order.

Allison Slocum with River Valley Regional Commission asked if there were any additional changes to Chapter 1.

Ms. Slocum took the committee members through Chapter 2 of the document. The Committee members updated the List of Natural Hazard Events and made other changes and additions to Chapter 2. The Committee members divided up the list of Critical Facilities. Ms. Slocum provided them with data collection forms for the new Critical Facilities.

The committee members set the date for the next meeting.

The meeting was adjourned.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>SIGNATURE</th>
<th>CALL SIGN &amp; STATION ASSIGNMENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ben Plumley Jr.</td>
<td>Ben Plumley</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gregory Fairbanks</td>
<td>Gregory Fairbanks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max Talman</td>
<td>Max Talman</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lanze Souls</td>
<td>lanze Souls</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gary Vachon</td>
<td>Gary Vachon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Pre-Disaster Hazardous Mitigation Meeting
January 26, 2012
Randolph County EMA Office
AGENDA

Welcome

Minutes of Last Meeting

Old Business

New Business
   Review Chapter 3
   Update List of Technological Disasters
   Update Critical Facilities List

Announcements

Adjournment
MINUTES OF THE JANUARY 26, 2012 MEETING OF THE PRE-DISASTER HAZARD MITIGATION COMMITTEE HELD AT THE RANDOLPH COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

The meeting was called to order.

Allison Slocum with River Valley Regional Commission asked if there were any additional changes to Chapter 2.

Ms. Slocum took the committee members through Chapter 3 of the document. The Committee members updated the List of Technological Hazard Events and made other changes and additions to Chapter 3. The Committee members gave updates on their Critical Facilities data collection.

The committee members set the date for the next meeting.

The meeting was adjourned.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Phone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Allison Allen</td>
<td>(906) 256-2210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Jay Stipling</td>
<td>(229) 310-3275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Andrea Moore</td>
<td>863-701-4331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Ben Johnson</td>
<td>229-232-5812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>889-310-3688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Dave Lowder</td>
<td>229-232-2525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Greg Fairbairn</td>
<td>889-732-6134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Jamie Stahl</td>
<td>229-214-0022</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Pre-Disaster Hazardous Mitigation Meeting
February 20, 2012
Southwest Georgia Regional Medical Center
AGENDA

Call to Order

Minutes of Last Meeting

Old Business

New Business
  Review Chapter 4
  Update Goals and Objectives
  Update Critical Facilities

Announcements

Adjournment
MINUTES OF THE FEBRUARY 20, 2012 MEETING OF THE PRE-DISASTER HAZARD MITIGATION COMMITTEE HELD AT THE RANDOLPH COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

The meeting was called to order.

Allison Slocum with River Valley Regional Commission asked if there were any additional changes to Chapter 3.

Ms. Slocum took the committee members through Chapter 4 of the document. The Committee members updated the Goals and Objectives and Action Steps for Natural Hazard Mitigation. The Committee members gave updates on their Critical Facilities data collection.

The committee members set the date for the next meeting.

The meeting was adjourned.
2/20/2012 - Randolph Co Pre-Diorama

1. Trudy Brown
2. Jerri Brown
3. Frank Rogers
4. Dave Smith
5. Jimmy Bradley
6. Joe
Pre-Disaster Hazardous Mitigation Meeting
April 23, 2012
Andrew College Dining Hall
AGENDA

Call to Order

Minutes of Last Meeting

Old Business

New Business
  Review Chapters 5, 6 and 7
  Update Goals and Objectives
  Update Critical Facilities

Announcements

Adjournment
MINUTES OF THE APRIL 23, 2012 MEETING OF THE PRE-DISASTER HAZARD MITIGATION COMMITTEE HELD AT THE RANDOLPH COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

The meeting was called to order.

Allison Slocum with River Valley Regional Commission asked if there were any additional changes to Chapter 4.

Ms. Slocum took the committee members through Chapters 5, 6 and 7 of the document. The Committee members updated the Goals and Objectives and Action Steps for Technological Hazard Mitigation. The Committee members gave updates on their Critical Facilities data collection.

The committee members set the date for the next meeting.

The meeting was adjourned.
4/23/2012     Randolph Co Pre-Disaster Meeting

Allison Alcom
Mark McFarland
Gregory Faugarts
Danny Bades

Ben Flawn

Jeniny P. Bradley
Pre-Disaster Hazardous Mitigation Meeting
April 30, 2013
Randolph County EMA Office
AGENDA

Call to Order

Minutes of Last Meeting

Old Business

New Business
  Review Draft Document
  Review Critical Facilities List

Announcements

Adjournment

Public Hearing
The meeting was called to order.

Allison Slocum with the River Valley Regional Commission presented the committee members with a draft of the Pre-Disaster Hazard Mitigation Plan for Randolph County. She asked the committee members to review the document and the list of Critical Facilities. Ms. Slocum also asked committee members to help her get copies of the county’s LEOP, the School Board’s Emergency Plan document and the Georgia Forestry Commission’s Community Wildfire Protection Plan.

The meeting was adjourned.
RANDOLPH COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
CALLED MEETING MAY 21, 2013

AGENDA

CALL TO ORDER

INVOCATION

I. ADOPTION OF 2014 BUDGET
II. WATER AUTHORITY ISSUES-JOHN HALL
III. SIGNAGE AT OLD TRACTOR BUILDING USED FOR SCHOOL BUS STOP
IV. OTHER (Health Insurance Proposal)
V. ADJOURN
RANDOLPH COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

June 4, 2013

AGENDA

CALL TO ORDER

INVOCATION

I. APPROVAL OF AGENDA
II. HAZARDOUS MITIGATION PLAN (1:00 P.M.)
III. REQUEST FROM H.T. McCLENDON TO BORE UNDER ROAD
IV. BID OPENING FOR LMIG & TIA PROJECTS (2:00 P.M.)
V. OTHER
VI. ADJOURN
### E.III. Committee Members and Addresses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Email</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ben Plowden, Jr.</td>
<td>Code Enforcement</td>
<td><a href="mailto:benrcco@yahoo.com">benrcco@yahoo.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dean Wiley</td>
<td>GA Forestry Comm</td>
<td><a href="mailto:dwiley@gfc.state.ga.us">dwiley@gfc.state.ga.us</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill Brown</td>
<td>Andrew College</td>
<td><a href="mailto:wildbill2010@hotmail.com">wildbill2010@hotmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Randolph Co Sheriff’s Off</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donna Yelberton</td>
<td>Randolph Co Health Dept</td>
<td><a href="mailto:dsyselverton@dhr.state.ga.us">dsyselverton@dhr.state.ga.us</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jimmy Bradley</td>
<td>Randolph Co BOC</td>
<td>(229) 732-6440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joe Fulghham</td>
<td>Shellman VFD</td>
<td>(229) 310-1359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jon Lee Wright</td>
<td>GA Forestry Comm</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jwright@gfc.state.ga.us">jwright@gfc.state.ga.us</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ellette H. Jackson</td>
<td>Randolph Co EMS</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ehjackson@sgrmc.net">ehjackson@sgrmc.net</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gregory Fairbanks</td>
<td>Cuthbert Fire Dept</td>
<td>Fairbanks,<a href="mailto:Gregory@yahoo.com">Gregory@yahoo.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. Gary Yochum</td>
<td>Randolph Co Sheriff</td>
<td>(229) 732-2525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karan Pittman</td>
<td>Private Citizen</td>
<td>(229) 732-5944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max Pittman</td>
<td>Randolph Co EMA</td>
<td><a href="mailto:maxpittman@hotmail.com">maxpittman@hotmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew Moore</td>
<td>Randolph Co EMS</td>
<td><a href="mailto:armoore777@gmail.com">armoore777@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamie Sauls</td>
<td>Randolph Co EMS</td>
<td>(229) 214-0022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jay Stripling</td>
<td>Randolph Co Fire &amp; Rescue</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jaystripling@randolphpgasheriff.org">jaystripling@randolphpgasheriff.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lamar White</td>
<td>Randolph Co BOC</td>
<td><a href="mailto:lamarwhiterccc@gmail.com">lamarwhiterccc@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jessie Castleberry</td>
<td>Randolph Co Sheriff’s Off</td>
<td>(229) 310-2800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix F – Glossary of Terms

**Acquisition:** Local governments can acquire lands in high hazard areas through conservation easements, purchase of development rights, or outright purchase of property.

**Asset:** Any manmade or natural feature that has value, including, but not limited to people; buildings; infrastructure like bridges, roads, and sewer and water systems; lifelines like electricity and communication resources; or environmental, cultural, or recreational features like parks, dunes, wetlands, or landmarks.

**Base Flood Elevation (BFE):** Elevation of the base flood in relation to a specified datum, such as the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929. The Base Flood Elevation is used as the standard for the National Flood Insurance Program.

**Base Flood:** Flood that has a 1 percent probability of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. Also known as the 100-year flood.

**Base Floodplain:** The floodplain that would be inundated by a one percent chance (100-year) flood.

**Basement:** Any floor level below grade.

**Building Code:** The regulations adopted by a local governing body setting forth standards for the construction, addition, modification, and repair of buildings and other structures for the purpose of protecting the health, safety, and general welfare of the public.

**Building:** A structure that is walled and roofed, principally above ground and permanently affixed to a site. The term includes a manufactured home on a permanent foundation on which the wheels and axles carry no weight.

**Community Rating System (CRS):** A National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) that provides incentives for NFIP communities to complete activities that reduce flood hazard risk. When the community completes specified activities, the insurance premiums of policyholders in these communities are reduced.

**Community:** Community means any State or area or political subdivision thereof, or any Indian tribe or authorized tribal organization or Alaska Native village or authorized native organization, which has the authority to adopt and enforce floodplain management regulations for the areas within its jurisdiction.

**Computer-Aided Design and Drafting (CADD):** A computerized system enabling quick and accurate electronic 2-D and 3-D drawings, topographic mapping, site plans, and profile/cross-section drawings.

**Consequences:** The damages, injuries, and loss of life, property, environment, and business that can be quantified by some unit of measure, often in economic or financial terms.

**Contour:** A line of equal ground elevation on a topographic (contour) map.

**Critical Facility:** Facilities that are critical to the health and welfare of the population and that are especially important during and following hazard events. Critical facilities include shelters, police and fire stations, schools, childcare centers, senior citizen centers, hospitals, disability centers, vehicle and equipment storage facilities, emergency operations centers, and city hall. The term also includes buildings or locations that, if damaged, would create secondary disasters, such as hazardous materials facilities,
vulnerable facilities, day care centers, nursing homes, and housing likely to contain occupants who are not very mobile. Other critical city infrastructure such as telephone exchanges and water treatment plants are referred to as lifelines. See Lifelines.

Debris: The scattered remains of assets broken or destroyed in a hazard event. Debris caused by a wind or water hazard event can cause additional damage to other assets.

Declaration: The President’s decision that a major disaster qualifies for federal assistance under the Stafford Act.

Designated Floodway: The channel of a stream and that portion of the adjoining floodplain designated by a regulatory agency to be kept free of further development to provide for unobstructed passage of flood flows.

Development: Any man-made change to real estate.

Disaster Mitigation Act Of 2000 (DMA 2000): DMA 2000 (public Law 106-390) is the latest legislation to improve the planning process. It was signed into law on October 10, 2000. This new legislation reinforces the importance of mitigation planning and emphasizes planning for disasters before they occur.

Duration: How long a hazard event lasts.

Earthquake: A sudden motion or trembling that is caused by a release of strain accumulated within or along the edge of earth’s tectonic plates.

Elevation: The placement of a structure above flood level to minimize or prevent flood damages.

Emergency Operations Center (EOC): A facility that houses communications equipment that is used to coordinate the response to a disaster or emergency.

Emergency Operations Plan (EOP): Sets forth actions to be taken by State or local governments for response to emergencies or major disasters.

Emergency Response Plan: A document that contains information on the actions that may be taken by a governmental jurisdiction to protect people and property before, during, and after a disaster.

Emergency: Any hurricane, tornado, storm, flood, high water, wind driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, drought, fire, explosion, or other catastrophe in any part of the United States which requires federal emergency assistance to supplement State and local efforts to save lives and protect property, public health and safety, or to avert or lessen the threat of a disaster. Defined in Title V of Public Law 93-288, Section 102(1).

Extent: The size of an area affected by a hazard or hazard event.

Fault: A fracture in the continuity of a rock formation caused by a shifting or dislodging of the earth’s crust, in which adjacent surfaces are differentially displaced parallel to the plane of fracture.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA): The independent agency created in 1978 to provide a single point of accountability for all Federal activities related to disaster mitigation and emergency preparedness, response and recovery.

FIPS: Stands for Federal Information Processing Standards. Under the Information Technology Management Reform Act (Public Law 104-106), the Secretary of Commerce approves standards and guidelines that are developed by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) for Federal computer systems. These standards and guidelines are issued by NIST as Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) for use government-wide. NIST develops FIPS when there are compelling Federal
government requirements such as for security and interoperability and there are no acceptable industry standards or solutions.

**Fire Potential Index (FPI):** Developed by United States Geological Survey (USGS) and United States Forest Service (USFS) to assess and map fire hazard potential over broad areas. Based on such geographic information, national policy makers and on-the-ground fire managers established priorities for prevention activities in the defined area to reduce the risk of managed and wildfire ignition and spread. Prediction of fire hazard shortens the time between fire ignition and initial attack by enabling fire managers to pre-allocate and stage suppression forces to high fire risk areas.

**Flash Flood:** A flood event occurring with little or no warning where water levels rise at an extremely fast rate.

**Flood:** A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from (1) the overflow of inland or tidal waters, (2) the unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source, or (3) mudflows or the sudden collapse of shoreline land.

**Flood Disaster Assistance:** Flood disaster assistance includes development of comprehensive preparedness and recovery plans, program capabilities, and organization of Federal agencies and of State and local governments to mitigate the adverse effects of disastrous floods. It may include maximum hazard reduction, avoidance, and mitigation measures, as well policies, procedures, and eligibility criteria for Federal grant or loan assistance to State and local governments, private organizations, or individuals as the result of the major disaster.

**Flood Elevation:** Elevation of the water surface above an established datum, e.g. National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929, North American Vertical Datum of 1988, or Mean Sea Level.

**Flood Hazard Area:** The area shown to be inundated by a flood of a given magnitude on a map.

**Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM):** Map of a community, prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, which shows both the special flood hazard areas and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.

**Flood Insurance Study (FIS):** A study that provides an examination, evaluation, and determination of flood hazards and, if appropriate, corresponding water surface elevations in a community or communities.

**Flood Mitigation Assistance Program (FMA):** A planning and project implementation grant program funded by the National Flood Insurance Program. Provides pre-disaster grants to State and local governments for both planning and implementation of mitigation strategies. Grant funds are made available from NFIP insurance premiums, and therefore are only available to communities participating in the NFIP.

**Flood of Record:** The highest known flood level for the area, as recorded in historical documents.

**Floodplain:** Any land area, including watercourse, susceptible to partial or complete inundation by water from any source.

**Floodproofing:** Protective measures added to or incorporated in a building to prevent or minimize flood damage. Dry floodproofing measures are designed to keep water from entering a building. Wet floodproofing measures minimize damage to a structure and its contents from water that is allowed into a building.
**Floodway:** The stream channel and that portion of the adjacent floodplain which must remain open to permit conveyance of the base flood. Floodwaters are generally the swiftest and deepest in the floodway. The floodway should remain clear of buildings and impediments to the flow of water.

**Frequency:** A measure of how often events of a particular magnitude are expected to occur. Frequency describes how often a hazard of a specific magnitude, duration, and/or extent typically occurs, on average. Statistically, a hazard with a 100-year recurrence interval is expected to occur once every 100 years on average, and would have a 1 percent chance (its probability) of happening in any given year. The reliability of this information varies depending on the kind of hazard being considered.

**Fujita Scale of Tornado Intensity:** Rates tornadoes with numeric values from F0 to F5 based on tornado wind speed and damage sustained. An F0 indicates minimal damage such as broken tree limbs or signs, while an F5 indicates severe damage sustained.

**Functional Downtime:** The average time (in days) during which a function (business or service) is unable to provide its services due to a hazard event.

**Geographic Area Impacted:** The physical area in which the effects of the hazard are experienced.

**Geographic Information System (GIS):** A computer software application that relates physical features on the earth to a database to be used for mapping and analysis.

**Georgia Water Resources Board (GWRB):** The State agency responsible for administration of the National Flood Insurance Program, and the dam safety program.

**Ground Motion:** The vibration or shaking of the ground during an earthquake. When a fault ruptures, seismic waves radiate, causing the ground to vibrate. The severity of the vibration increases with the amount of energy released and decreases with distance from the causative fault or epicenter, but soft soils can further amplify ground motions.

**Hazard Event:** A specific occurrence of a particular type of hazard.

**Hazard Identification:** The process of defining and describing a hazard, including its physical characteristics, magnitude and severity, probability and frequency, causative factors, and locations or areas affected.

**Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP):** Authorized under Section 404 of the Stafford Act; a FEMA disaster assistance grant program that funds mitigation projects in conformance with post-disaster mitigation plans required under Section 409 of the Stafford Act. The program is available only after a Presidential disaster declaration.

**Hazard Mitigation Plan:** The plan resulting from a systematic evaluation of the nature and extent of vulnerability to the effects of natural hazards present in society that includes the actions needed to minimize future vulnerability to hazards. Section 409 of the Stafford Act requires the identification and evaluation of mitigation opportunities, and that all repairs are made to applicable codes and standards, as condition for receiving Federal disaster assistance. Enacted to encourage identification and mitigation of hazards at all levels of government.

**Hazard Mitigation:** Sustained actions taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to human life and property from natural and technological hazards and their effects. Note that this emphasis on long-term risk distinguishes mitigation from actions geared primarily to emergency preparedness and short-term recovery.

**Hazard Profile:** A description of the physical characteristics of hazards and a determination of various descriptors including magnitude, duration, frequency,
probability, and extent. In most cases, a community can most easily use these descriptors when they are recorded and displayed as maps.

**Hazard:** A source of potential danger or adverse condition. An event or physical condition that has the potential to cause fatalities, injuries, property and infrastructure damage, agriculture loss, damage to the environment, interruption of business, or other types of harm or loss. Hazards, as defined in this study, will include naturally occurring events such as floods, dam failures, levee failures, tornadoes, high winds, hailstorms, lightning, winter storms, extreme heat, drought, expansive soils, urban fires, wildfires that strike populated areas, and earthquakes. A natural event is a hazard when it has the potential to harm people or property. For purposes of this study, hazardous materials events are also included.

**HAZUS (Hazards U.S.):** A GIS-based nationally standardized earthquake loss estimation tool developed by FEMA.

**Hydrology:** The science of dealing with the waters of the earth. A flood discharge is developed by a hydrologic study.

**Infrastructure:** The public services of a community that have a direct impact on the quality of life. Infrastructure includes communication technology such as phone lines or Internet access, vital services such as public water supplies and sewer treatment facilities, and includes an area’s transportation system such as airports, heliports; highways, bridges, tunnels, roadbeds, overpasses, railways, bridges, rail yards, depots, and waterways, canals, locks, and regional dams.

**Insurance Service Office, Inc. (ISO):** An insurance organization that administers several programs that rate a community’s hazard mitigation activities.

**Intensity:** A measure of the effects of a hazard event at a particular place.

**Lifelines:** Transportation and utility systems that are essential to the function of a region and to the well being of its inhabitants. Transportation systems include highways, air, rail, and waterways, ports, and harbors. Utility systems include electric power, gas and liquid fuels, telecommunications, water, and wastewater.

**Liquefaction:** The phenomenon that occurs when ground shaking causes loose soils to lose strength and act like viscous fluid. Liquefaction causes two types of ground failure: lateral spread and loss of bearing strength.

**Lowest Floor:** Under the NFIP, the lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement) of a structure.

**Magnitude:** A measure of the strength of a hazard event. The magnitude (also referred to as severity) of a given hazard event is usually determined using technical measures specific to the hazard.

**Mitigation Plan:** A systematic evaluation of the nature and extent of vulnerability to the effects of natural hazards typically present in the state and includes a description of actions to minimize future vulnerability to hazards.

**Mitigation:** Sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property from natural and technological hazards and their effects. Note that this emphasis on long-term risk distinguishes mitigation from actions geared primarily to emergency preparedness and short-term recovery (Burby, 1998).

**National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP):** A federal program created by Congress in 1968 that provides the availability of flood insurance to communities in exchange for the adoption and enforcement of a minimum floodplain management ordinance specified in
44 CFR §60.3. The ordinance regulates new and substantially damaged or improved development in identified flood hazard areas.

**National Weather Service (NWS):** Prepares and issues flood, severe weather, and coastal storm warnings and can provide technical assistance to Federal and state entities in preparing weather and flood warning plans.

**One Hundred (100)-Year Flood:** The flood elevation that has a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. It is also known as the base flood.

**Permeability:** The property of soil or rock that allows water to pass through it.

**Planning for Post-Disaster Reconstruction:** The process of planning (preferably prior to an actual disaster) those steps the community will take to implement long-term reconstruction with one of the primary goals being to reduce or minimize its vulnerability to future disasters. These measures can include a wide variety of land-use planning tools, such as acquisition, design review, zoning, and subdivision review procedures. It can also involve coordination with other types of plans and agencies but is distinct from planning for emergency operations, such as restoration of utility services and basic infrastructure.

**Planning:** The act or process of making or carrying out plans; the establishment of goals, policies and procedures for a social or economic unit.

**Preparedness:** Activities to ensure that people are ready for a disaster and respond to it effectively. Preparedness requires figuring out what will be done if essential services break down, developing a plan for contingencies, and practicing the plan.

**Probability:** A statistical measure of the likelihood that a hazard event will occur.

**Project Impact:** A program that encourages business, government agencies and the public to work together to build disaster-resistant communities.

**Reconstruction:** The long-term process of rebuilding the community’s destroyed or damaged buildings, public facilities, or other structures.

**Recovery:** The process of restoring normal public or utility services following a disaster, perhaps starting during but extending beyond the emergency period to that point when the vast majority of such services, including electricity, water, communications, and public transportation have resumed normal operations. Recovery activities necessary to rebuild after a disaster include rebuilding homes, businesses and public facilities, clearing debris, repairing roads and bridges, and restoring water, sewer and other essential services. Short-term recovery does not include the reconstruction of the built environment, although reconstruction may commence during this period.

**Recurrence Interval:** The time between hazard events of similar size in a given location. It is based on the probability that the given event will be equaled or exceeded in any given year.

**Regulatory Power:** Local jurisdictions have the authority to regulate certain activities in their jurisdiction. With respect to mitigation planning, the focus is on such things as regulating land use development and construction through zoning, subdivision regulations, design standards, and floodplain regulations.

**Relocation:** The moving of a structure from a flood area to a new location, normally to one where there is no threat of flooding.

**Replacement Value:** The cost of rebuilding a structure. This is usually expressed in terms of cost per square foot, and reflects the present-day cost of labor and materials to construct a building of a particular size, type and quality.
**Response:** The actions taken during an event to address immediate life and safety needs and minimize further damage to properties.

**Retrofitting:** Modifications to a building or other structure to reduce its susceptibility to damage by a hazard.

**Richter Scale:** A numerical scale of earthquake magnitude devised by seismologist C.F. Richter in 1935.

**Risk Assessment:** A process or method for evaluating risk associated with a specific hazard and defined in terms of probability and frequency of occurrence, magnitude and severity, exposure and consequences. Also defined as: The process of measuring the potential loss of life, personal property, housing, public facilities, equipment, and infrastructure; lost jobs, business earnings, and lost revenues, as well as indirect losses caused by interruption of business and production; and the public cost of planning, preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery. (Burby, 1998).

**Risk:** The estimated impact that a hazard would have on people, services, facilities, and structures in a community; the likelihood of a hazard event resulting in an adverse condition that causes injury or damage. Risk is often expressed in relative terms such as a high, moderate or low likelihood of sustaining damage above a particular threshold due to a specific type of hazard event. It also can be expressed in terms of potential monetary losses associated with the intensity of the hazard.

**Runoff:** That portion of precipitation that is not intercepted by vegetation, absorbed by land surface, or evaporated, and thus flows overland into a depression, stream, lake, or ocean (runoff, called immediate subsurface runoff, also takes place in the upper layers of soil).

**Scale:** A proportion used in determining a dimensional relationship; the ratio of the distance between two points on a map and the actual distance between the two points on the earth’s surface.

**Seismicity:** Describes the likelihood of an area being subject to earthquakes.

**Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA):** An area within a floodplain having a 1 percent or greater chance of flood occurrence in any given year (100-year floodplain); represented on Flood Insurance Rate Maps by darkly shaded areas with zone designations that include the letter A or V.

**Stafford Act:** The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, PL 100-107 was signed into law November 23, 1988 and amended the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, PL 93-288. The Stafford Act is the statutory authority for most Federal disaster response activities, especially as they pertain to FEMA and its programs.

**Stormwater Management:** Efforts to reduce the impact of stormwater or snowmelt runoff on flooding and water quality.

**Stream:** A body of water flowing in a natural surface channel. Flow may be continuous or only during wet periods. Streams that flow only during wet periods are termed intermittent streams.

**Structure:** Something constructed. (see also Building)

**Substantial Damage:** Damage of any origin sustained by a structure in a Special Flood Hazard Area whereby the cost of restoring the structure to its before-damaged condition would equal or exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage.
**Surface Faulting:** The differential movement of two sides of a fracture. In other words, the location where the ground breaks apart. The length, width, and displacement of the ground characterize surface faults.

**Tectonic Plate:** Rigid, thin segments of the earth’s lithosphere that may be assumed to move horizontally and adjoin other plates. It is the friction between plate boundaries that cause seismic activity.

**Topographic:** Characterizes maps that show natural features and indicate the physical shape of the land using contour lines. These maps may also include man-made features.

**Tornado:** A violently rotating column of air extending from a thunderstorm to the ground.

**Variance:** Variance means a grant of relief by a community from the terms of a floodplain management regulation.

**Vulnerability Assessment:** The extent of injury and damage that may result from a hazard event of a given intensity in a given area. The vulnerability assessment should address impacts of hazard events on the existing and future built environment.

**Vulnerability:** Describes how exposed or susceptible to damage an asset is. Vulnerability depends on an asset’s construction, contents, and the economic value of its functions. Like indirect damages, the vulnerability of one element of the community is often related to the vulnerability of another. For example, many businesses depend on uninterrupted electrical power. If an electric substation is flooded, it will affect not only the substation itself, but a number of businesses as well. Often, indirect effects can be much more widespread and damaging than direct ones.

**Water Table:** The uppermost zone of water saturation in the ground.

**Watercourse:** A natural or artificial channel in which a flow of water occurs either continually or intermittently.

**Watershed:** An area that drains to a single point. In a natural basin, this is the area contributing flow to a given place or stream.

**Wetlands:** Areas that are inundated or saturated at a frequency and for a duration sufficient to support a prevalence of vegetative or aquatic life requiring saturated or seasonally saturated soil conditions for growth and reproduction.

**Wildfire:** An uncontrolled fire spreading through vegetative fuels, exposing and possibly consuming structures.

**Zone:** A geographical area shown on a Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) that reflects the severity or type of flooding in the area.

**Zoning Ordinance:** An ordinance under the State or local government’s police power that divides an area into districts and, within each district, regulates the use of land and buildings, height and bulk of buildings or other structures, and the density of population.