Appendix A Hazard Identification, Risk, and Vulnerability (HRV)



February 28, 2024

Brooks County, Georgia

Summary

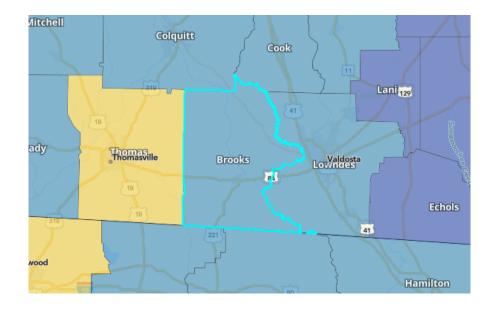


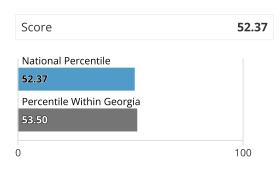
While reviewing this report, keep in mind that low risk is driven by lower loss due to natural hazards, lower social vulnerability, and higher community resilience.

For more information about the National Risk Index, its data, and how to interpret the information it provides, please review the **About the National Risk Index** and **How to Take Action** sections at the end of this report. Or, visit the National Risk Index website at **hazards.fema.gov/nri/learn-more** to access supporting documentation and links.

Risk Index

The Risk Index rating is **Relatively Low** for **Brooks County, GA** when compared to the rest of the U.S.





52% of U.S. counties have a lower Risk Index53% of counties in Georgia have a lower Risk Index

Risk Index Legend					
Very High Relatively High Relatively Moderate Relatively Low					
No Rating Not Applicable Insufficient Data					

Hazard Type Risk Index

Hazard type Risk Index scores are calculated using data for only a single hazard type, and reflect a community's Expected Annual Loss value, community risk factors, and the adjustment factor used to calculate the risk value.

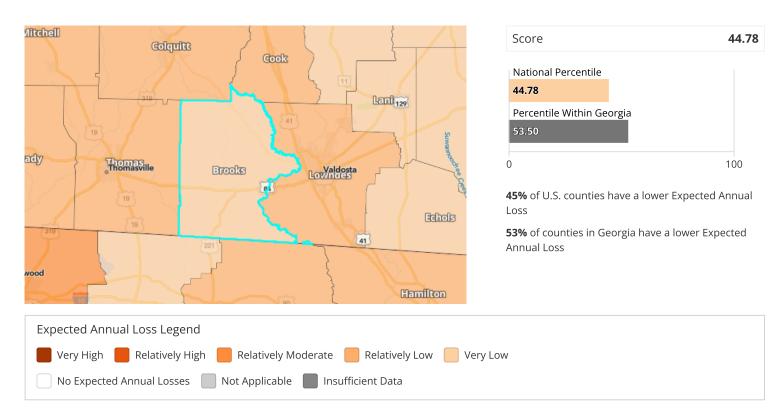
Hazard Type	Risk Index Rating	Risk Index Score	National Percentile
Avalanche	Not Applicable		
Coastal Flooding	Not Applicable		
Cold Wave	No Rating	0	0 100
Drought	Relatively Low	62.1	0 100
Earthquake	Very Low	34.6	0 100
Hail	Very Low	31.3	0 100
Heat Wave	Relatively Low	38.4	0 100
Hurricane	Relatively Low	80.4	0 100
Ice Storm	Very Low	1.2	0 100
Landslide	Relatively Low	70.4	0 100
Lightning	Relatively Moderate	74.2	0 100
Riverine Flooding	Relatively Low	46	0 100
Strong Wind	Relatively Low	24.1	0 100
Tornado	Relatively Low	53	0 100
Tsunami	Not Applicable		
Volcanic Activity	Not Applicable		
Wildfire	Very Low	51.8	0 100
Winter Weather	Very Low	19.4	0 100

Risk Factor Breakdown

Hazard Type	EAL Value	Social Vulnerability	Community Resilience	CRF	Risk Value	Risk Index Score
Hurricane	\$3,030,081	Very High	Very Low	1.42	\$4,270,911	80.4
Tornado	\$913,430	Very High	Very Low	1.42	\$1,304,961	53
Riverine Flooding	\$267,427	Very High	Very Low	1.42	\$383,367	46
Lightning	\$173,277	Very High	Very Low	1.42	\$247,503	74.2
Strong Wind	\$99,178	Very High	Very Low	1.42	\$141,269	24.1
Drought	\$57,570	Very High	Very Low	1.42	\$78,349	62.1
Earthquake	\$38,892	Very High	Very Low	1.42	\$56,988	34.6
Wildfire	\$32,095	Very High	Very Low	1.42	\$45,572	51.8
Hail	\$31,058	Very High	Very Low	1.42	\$44,921	31.3
Heat Wave	\$29,934	Very High	Very Low	1.42	\$42,631	38.4
Landslide	\$21,900	Very High	Very Low	1.42	\$34,080	70.4
Winter Weather	\$10,745	Very High	Very Low	1.42	\$15,453	19.4
Ice Storm	\$263	Very High	Very Low	1.42	\$378	1.2
Cold Wave	\$0	Very High	Very Low	1.42	\$0	0
Avalanche		Very High	Very Low	1.42		
Coastal Flooding		Very High	Very Low	1.42		
Tsunami		Very High	Very Low	1.42		
Volcanic Activity		Very High	Very Low	1.42		

Expected Annual Loss

In Brooks County, GA, expected loss each year due to natural hazards is Very Low when compared to the rest of the U.S.



Composite Expected Annual Loss \$4,705,850				
Composite Expected Annu	al Loss Rate National Percentile		61.1	
Building EAL	\$2,280,462.86	Population EAL	0.10 fatalities	
Building EAL Rate	\$1 per \$1.36K of building value	Population EAL Rate	1 per 166.82K people	
Agriculture EAL	\$1,292,170.06	Population Equivalence EAL	\$1,133,217.48	
Agriculture EAL Rate	\$1 per \$105.53 of agriculture value			

Expected Annual Loss for Hazard Types

Expected Annual Loss scores for hazard types are calculated using data for only a single hazard type, and reflect a community's relative expected annual loss for only that hazard type.

14 of 18 hazard types contribute to the expected annual loss for Brooks County, GA.

Hazard Type	Expected Annual Loss Rating	EAL Value	Score
Hurricane	Relatively Low	\$3,030,081	76.4
Tornado	Relatively Low	\$913,430	48.8

Hazard Type	Expected Annual Loss Rating	EAL Value Score	
Riverine Flooding	Relatively Low	\$267,428 41.9	
Lightning	Relatively Moderate	erate \$173,277	
Strong Wind	Relatively Low	\$99,178	23.8
Drought	Relatively Low	\$57,570	61.0
Earthquake	Very Low	\$38,892	31.6
Wildfire	Very Low	\$32,095	47.3
Hail	Very Low	\$31,058	29.4
Heat Wave	Relatively Low	\$29,934	37.5
Landslide	Relatively Low	\$21,900	36.5
Winter Weather	Relatively Low	\$10,745 20.0	
Ice Storm	Very Low	\$263	1.0
Cold Wave	No Expected Annual Losses	\$0	0.0
Avalanche	Not Applicable		
Coastal Flooding	Not Applicable		
Tsunami	Not Applicable		
Volcanic Activity	Not Applicable		

Expected Annual Loss Values

Hazard Type	Total	Building Value	Population Equivalence	Population	Agriculture Value
Avalanche					
Coastal Flooding					
Cold Wave	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.00	\$0
Drought	\$57,570	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$57,570
Earthquake	\$38,892	\$31,680	\$7,212	0.00	n/a
Hail	\$31,058	\$20,180	\$9,848	0.00	\$1,030
Heat Wave	\$29,934	\$209	\$29,623	0.00	\$101
Hurricane	\$3,030,081	\$1,774,261	\$46,790	0.00	\$1,209,030
Ice Storm	\$263	\$146	\$117	0.00	n/a
Landslide	\$21,900	\$4,500	\$17,400	0.00	n/a
Lightning	\$173,277	\$11,743	\$161,534	0.01	n/a
Riverine Flooding	\$267,427	\$245,596	\$11,031	0.00	\$10,800

Hazard Type	Total	Building Value	Population Equivalence	Population	Agriculture Value
Strong Wind	\$99,178	\$28,724	\$59,859	0.01	\$10,595
Tornado	\$913,430	\$125,299	\$785,230	0.07	\$2,901
Tsunami		a a			
Volcanic Activity					
Wildfire	\$32,095	\$31,922	\$136	0.00	\$37
Winter Weather	\$10,745	\$6,204	\$4,437	0.00	\$104

Exposure Values

Hazard Type	Total	Building Value	Population Equivalence	Population	Agriculture Value
Avalanche					
Coastal Flooding					
Cold Wave	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.00	\$0
Drought	\$69,801,029	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$69,801,029
Earthquake	\$192,200,597,000	\$3,108,997,000	\$189,091,600,000	16,301.00	n/a
Hail	\$192,290,617,182	\$3,109,059,263	\$189,045,200,000	16,297.00	\$136,357,919
Heat Wave	\$192,290,612,339	\$3,109,054,420	\$189,045,200,000	16,297.00	\$136,357,919
Hurricane	\$192,281,480,874	\$3,108,946,119	\$189,036,176,836	16,296.22	\$136,357,919
Ice Storm	\$192,154,259,263	\$3,109,059,263	\$189,045,200,000	16,297.00	n/a
Landslide	\$13,970,333,810	\$236,970,714	\$13,733,363,096	1,183.91	n/a
Lightning	\$192,154,259,263	\$3,109,059,263	\$189,045,200,000	16,297.00	n/a
Riverine Flooding	\$2,562,197,988	\$46,851,588	\$2,511,587,568	216.52	\$3,758,832
Strong Wind	\$192,290,617,182	\$3,109,059,263	\$189,045,200,000	16,297.00	\$136,357,919
Tornado	\$192,290,617,182	\$3,109,059,263	\$189,045,200,000	16,297.00	\$136,357,919
Tsunami					
Volcanic Activity					
Wildfire	\$33,760,111,088	\$500,761,462	\$33,242,485,313	2,865.73	\$16,864,313
Winter Weather	\$192,290,612,339	\$3,109,054,420	\$189,045,200,000	16,297.00	\$136,357,919

Annualized Frequency Values

Hazard Type	Annualized Frequency	Events on Record	Period of Record
Avalanche			

Hazard Type	Annualized Frequency	Events on Record	Period of Record
Coastal Flooding			
Cold Wave	0 events per year	0	2005-2021 (16 years)
Drought	24.3 events per year	602	2000-2021 (22 years)
Earthquake	0.027% chance per year	n/a	2021 dataset
Hail	1.5 events per year	51	1986-2021 (34 years)
Heat Wave	0.1 events per year	2	2005-2021 (16 years)
Hurricane	0.2 events per year	37	East 1851-2021 (171 years) / West 1949-2021 (73 years)
Ice Storm	0 events per year	0	1946-2014 (67 years)
Landslide	0 events per year	0	2010-2021 (12 years)
Lightning	79.1 events per year	1,742	1991-2012 (22 years)
Riverine Flooding	0.4 events per year	9	1996-2019 (24 years)
Strong Wind	1.5 events per year	51	1986-2021 (34 years)
Tornado	0.3 events per year	10	1950-2021 (72 years)
Tsunami			
Volcanic Activity			
Wildfire	0.014% chance per year	n/a	2021 dataset
Winter Weather	0.2 events per year	3	2005-2021 (16 years)

Historic Loss Ratios

Hazard Type	Overall Rating
Avalanche	
Coastal Flooding	
Cold Wave	No Rating
Drought	Very Low
Earthquake	Relatively Low
Hail	Relatively Low
Heat Wave	Relatively Low
Hurricane	Relatively High
Ice Storm	Very Low
Landslide	Relatively Moderate
Lightning	Relatively Moderate

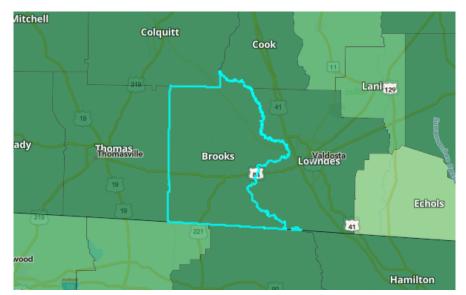
Hazard TypeOverall RatingRiverine FloodingRelatively ModerateStrong WindRelatively LowTornadoRelatively ModerateTsunamiVolcanic ActivityWildfireRelatively LowWinter WeatherRelatively Low		
Strong WindRelatively LowTornadoRelatively ModerateTsunamiVolcanic ActivityWildfireRelatively Low	Hazard Type	Overall Rating
Tornado Relatively Moderate Tsunami Volcanic Activity Wildfire Relatively Low	Riverine Flooding	Relatively Moderate
Tsunami Volcanic Activity Wildfire Relatively Low	Strong Wind	Relatively Low
Volcanic Activity Wildfire Relatively Low	Tornado	Relatively Moderate
Wildfire Relatively Low	Tsunami	
	Volcanic Activity	
Winter Weather Relatively Moderate	Wildfire	Relatively Low
	Winter Weather	Relatively Moderate

Expected Annual Loss Rate

Hazard Type	Building EAL Rate (per building value)	Population EAL Rate (per population)	Agriculture EAL Rate (per agriculture value)
Avalanche			
Coastal Flooding			
Cold Wave			
Drought			\$1 per \$2.37K
Earthquake	\$1 per \$98.14K	1 per 26.21M	
Hail	\$1 per \$154.07K	1 per 19.20M	\$1 per \$132.36K
Heat Wave	\$1 per \$14.85M	1 per 6.38M	\$1 per \$1.34M
Hurricane	\$1 per \$1.75K	1 per 4.04M	\$1 per \$112.78
ce Storm	\$1 per \$21.31M	1 per 1.61B	
_andslide	\$1 per \$690.90K	1 per 10.86M	
ightning	\$1 per \$264.75K	1 per 1.17M	
Riverine Flooding	\$1 per \$12.66K	1 per 17.14M	\$1 per \$12.63K
Strong Wind	\$1 per \$108.24K	1 per 3.16M	\$1 per \$12.87K
Tornado	\$1 per \$24.81K	1 per 240.75K	\$1 per \$47.00K
rsunami			
olcanic Activity			
Vildfire	\$1 per \$97.40K	1 per 1.39B	\$1 per \$3.67M
Vinter Weather	\$1 per \$501.17K	1 per 42.60M	\$1 per \$1.31M

Social Vulnerability

Social groups in Brooks County, GA have a Very High susceptibility to the adverse impacts of natural hazards when compared to the rest of the U.S.



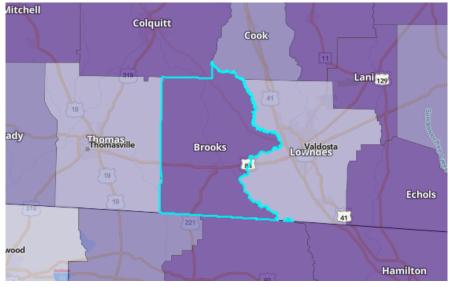


90% of U.S. counties have a lower Social Vulnerability **70%** of counties in Georgia have a lower Social Vulnerability



Community Resilience

Communities in **Brooks County, GA** have a **Very Low** ability to prepare for anticipated natural hazards, adapt to changing conditions, and withstand and recover rapidly from disruptions when compared to the rest of the U.S.





82% of U.S. counties have a higher Community Resilience

70% of counties in Georgia have a higher Community Resilience



About the National Risk Index

The National Risk Index is a dataset and online tool to help illustrate the United States communities most at risk for 18 natural hazards: Avalanche, Coastal Flooding, Cold Wave, Drought, Earthquake, Hail, Heat Wave, Hurricane, Ice Storm, Landslide, Lightning, Riverine Flooding, Strong Wind, Tornado, Tsunami, Volcanic Activity, Wildfire, and Winter Weather.

The National Risk Index leverages available source data for Expected Annual Loss due to these 18 hazard types, Social Vulnerability, and Community Resilience to develop a baseline relative risk measurement for each United States county and Census tract. These measurements are calculated using average past conditions, but they cannot be used to predict future outcomes for a community. The National Risk Index is intended to fill gaps in available data and analyses to better inform federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial decision makers as they develop risk reduction strategies.

Explore the National Risk Index Map at hazards.fema.gov/nri/map.

Visit the National Risk Index website at hazards.fema.gov/nri/learn-more to access supporting documentation and links.

Calculating the Risk Index

Risk Index scores are calculated using an equation that combines scores for Expected Annual Loss due to natural hazards, Social Vulnerability and Community Resilience:

Risk Index = Expected Annual Loss × Social Vulnerability ÷ Community Resilience

Risk Index scores are presented as a composite score for all 18 hazard types, as well as individual scores for each hazard type.

For more information, visit hazards.fema.gov/nri/determining-risk.

Calculating Expected Annual Loss

Expected Annual Loss scores are calculated using an equation that combines values for exposure, annualized frequency, and historic loss ratios for 18 hazard types:

Expected Annual Loss = Exposure × Annualized Frequency × Historic Loss Ratio

Expected Annual Loss scores are presented as a composite score for all 18 hazard types, as well as individual scores for each hazard type.

For more information, visit hazards.fema.gov/nri/expected-annual-loss.

Calculating Social Vulnerability

Social Vulnerability is measured using the Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) published by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

For more information, visit hazards.fema.gov/nri/social-vulnerability.

Calculating Community Resilience

Community Resilience is measured at the County level using the Baseline Resilience Indicators for Communities (HVRI BRIC) published by the University of South Carolina's Hazards and Vulnerability Research Institute (HVRI).

For more information, visit hazards.fema.gov/nri/community-resilience.

How to Take Action

There are many ways to reduce natural hazard risk through mitigation. Communities with high National Risk Index scores can take action to reduce risk by decreasing Expected Annual Loss due to natural hazards, decreasing Social Vulnerability, and increasing Community Resilience.

For information about how to take action and reduce your risk, visit hazards.fema.gov/nri/take-action.

Disclaimer

The National Risk Index (the Risk Index or the Index) and its associated data are meant for planning purposes only. This tool was created for broad nationwide comparisons and is not a substitute for localized risk assessment analysis. Nationwide datasets used as inputs for the National Risk Index are, in many cases, not as accurate as available local data. Users with access to local data for each National Risk Index risk factor should consider substituting

the Risk Index data with local data to recalculate a more accurate risk index. If you decide to download the National Risk Index data and substitute it with local data, you assume responsibility for the accuracy of the data and any resulting data index. Please visit the **Contact Us** page if you would like to discuss this process further.

The methodology used by the National Risk Index has been reviewed by subject matter experts in the fields of natural hazard risk research, risk analysis, mitigation planning, and emergency management. The processing methods used to create the National Risk Index have produced results similar to those from other natural hazard risk analyses conducted on a smaller scale. The breadth and combination of geographic information systems (GIS) and data processing techniques leveraged by the National Risk Index enable it to incorporate multiple hazard types and risk factors, manage its nationwide scope, and capture what might have been missed using other methods.

The National Risk Index does not consider the intricate economic and physical interdependencies that exist across geographic regions. Keep in mind that hazard impacts in surrounding counties or Census tracts can cause indirect losses in your community regardless of your community's risk profile.

Nationwide data available for some risk factors are rudimentary at this time. The National Risk Index will be continuously updated as new data become available and improved methodologies are identified.

The National Risk Index Contact Us page is available at hazards.fema.gov/nri/contact-us.

Appendix A1 – GEMA Worksheet 3a

Inventory of Assets

Jurisdiction: Brooks County and the cities of Barwick, Morven, Pavo, and Quitman

Hazard: 1. Hurricane

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.

	Nu	umber of Struct	ures		Value of Structures			Number of People			
Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	\$ in Community or State	\$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area		
Residential	7,442	7,442	100.000%	989,733,000	989,733,000	100.000%	16,253	16,253	100%		
Commercial	333	333	100.000%	115,785,000	115,785,000	100.000%	16,253	16,253	100%		
Industrial	155	155	100.000%	204,808,000	204,808,000	100.000%	16,253	16,253	100%		
Agricultural	0	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	16,253	16,253	100%		
Religious/ Non-											
profit	182	182	100.000%	119,012,000	119,012,000	100.000%	16,253	16,253	100%		
Government	36	36	100.000%	33,716,000	33,716,000	100.000%	16,253	16,253	100%		
Education	29	29	100.000%	115,785,000	115,785,000	100.000%	16,253	16,253	100%		
Utilities	0	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!		
Total	8,177	8,177	100.000%	1,578,839,000	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	113,771	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!		

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

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

Inventory of Assets

Jurisdiction: Brooks County and the cities of Barwick, Morven, Pavo, and Quitman

Hazard: 1a. Tropical Storms

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

	Nι	umber of Struct	ures		Value of Structures		Number of Peop		le	
Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	\$ in Community or State	\$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	
Residential	7,442	7,442	100.000%	989,733,000	989,733,000	100.000%	16,253	16,253	100%	
Commercial	333	333	100.000%	115,785,000	115,785,000	100.000%	16,253	16,253	100%	
Industrial	155	155	100.000%	204,808,000	204,808,000	100.000%	16,253	16,253	100%	
Agricultural	0	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	16,253	16,253	100%	
Religious/ Non-										
profit	182	182	100.000%	119,012,000	119,012,000	100.000%	16,253	16,253	100%	
Government	36	36	100.000%	33,716,000	33,716,000	100.000%	16,253	16,253	100%	
Education	29	29	100.000%	115,785,000	115,785,000	100.000%	16,253	16,253	100%	
Utilities	0	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	
Total	8,177	8,177	100.000%	1,578,839,000	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	113,771	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	

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

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

Inventory of Assets

Jurisdiction: Brooks County and the cities of Barwick, Morven, Pavo, and Quitman

Hazard: 1b. Hail

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

	Number of Structures				Number of People				
Type of Structure	# in						# in	·	
(Occupancy	Community	# in Hazard	% in Hazard	\$ in Community or		% in Hazard	Community	# in Hazard	% in Hazard
Class)	of State	Area	Area	State	\$ in Hazard Area	Area	or State	Area	Area
Residential	7,442	7,442	100.000%	989,733,000	989,733,000	100.000%	16,253	16,253	100%
Commercial	333	333	100.000%	115,785,000	115,785,000	100.000%	16,253	16,253	100%
Industrial	155	155	100.000%	204,808,000	204,808,000	100.000%	16,253	16,253	100%
Agricultural	0	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	16,253	16,253	100%
Religious/ Non-									
profit	182	182	100.000%	119,012,000	119,012,000	100.000%	16,253	16,253	100%
Government	36	36	100.000%	33,716,000	33,716,000	100.000%	16,253	16,253	100%
Education	29	29	100.000%	115,785,000	115,785,000	100.000%	16,253	16,253	100%
Utilities	0	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Total	8,177	8,177	100.000%	1,578,839,000	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	113,771	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!

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

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

Inventory of Assets

Jurisdiction: Brooks County and the cities of Barwick, Morven, Pavo, and Quitman

Hazard: 2. Tornadoes

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

	Nu	umber of Struct	ures		Value of Structures		Number of People		
Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	\$ in Community or State	\$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	7,442	7,442	100.000%	989,733,000	989,733,000	100.000%	16,253	16,253	100%
Commercial	333	333	100.000%	115,785,000	115,785,000	100.000%	16,253	16,253	100%
Industrial	155	155	100.000%	204,808,000	204,808,000	100.000%	16,253	16,253	100%
Agricultural	0	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	16,253	16,253	100%
Religious/ Non-									
profit	182	182	100.000%	119,012,000	119,012,000	100.000%	16,253	16,253	100%
Government	36	36	100.000%	33,716,000	33,716,000	100.000%	16,253	16,253	100%
Education	29	29	100.000%	115,785,000	115,785,000	100.000%	16,253	16,253	100%
Utilities	0	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Total	8,177	8,177	100.000%	1,578,839,000	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	113,771	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!

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

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

Inventory of Assets

Jurisdiction: Brooks County and the cities of Barwick, Morven, Pavo, and Quitman

Hazard: 3. Wildfires

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

	Nu	umber of Struct	ures		Value of Structures			Number of People			
Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	\$ in Community or State	\$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area		
Residential	7,442	7,442	100.000%	989,733,000	989,733,000	100.000%	16,253	16,253	100%		
Commercial	333	333	100.000%	115,785,000	115,785,000	100.000%	16,253	16,253	100%		
Industrial	155	155	100.000%	204,808,000	204,808,000	100.000%	16,253	16,253	100%		
Agricultural	0	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	16,253	16,253	100%		
Religious/ Non-											
profit	182	182	100.000%	119,012,000	119,012,000	100.000%	16,253	16,253	100%		
Government	36	36	100.000%	33,716,000	33,716,000	100.000%	16,253	16,253	100%		
Education	29	29	100.000%	115,785,000	115,785,000	100.000%	16,253	16,253	100%		
Utilities	0	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!		
Total	8,177	8,177	100.000%	1,578,839,000	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	113,771	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!		

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

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

Inventory of Assets

Jurisdiction: Brooks County and the cities of Barwick, Morven, Pavo, and Quitman

Hazard: 4. Lightning

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

	Nu	umber of Struct	ures	Value of Structures			Number of People		
Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	\$ in Community or State	\$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	7,442	7,442	100.000%	989,733,000	989,733,000	100.000%	16,253	16,253	100%
Commercial	333	333	100.000%	115,785,000	115,785,000	100.000%	16,253	16,253	100%
Industrial	155	155	100.000%	204,808,000	204,808,000	100.000%	16,253	16,253	100%
Agricultural	0	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	16,253	16,253	100%
Religious/ Non-									
profit	182	182	100.000%	119,012,000	119,012,000	100.000%	16,253	16,253	100%
Government	36	36	100.000%	33,716,000	33,716,000	100.000%	16,253	16,253	100%
Education	29	29	100.000%	115,785,000	115,785,000	100.000%	16,253	16,253	100%
Utilities	0	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Total	8,177	8,177	100.000%	1,578,839,000	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	113,771	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!

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

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

Inventory of Assets

Jurisdiction: Brooks County and the cities of Barwick, Morven, Pavo, and Quitman

Hazard: 5. Floods

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

	Nu	umber of Struct	ures	Value of Structures			Number of People		
Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	\$ in Community or State	\$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	7,442	7,442	100.000%	989,733,000	989,733,000	100.000%	16,253	16,253	100%
Commercial	333	333	100.000%	115,785,000	115,785,000	100.000%	16,253	16,253	100%
Industrial	155	155	100.000%	204,808,000	204,808,000	100.000%	16,253	16,253	100%
Agricultural	0	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	16,253	16,253	100%
Religious/ Non-									
profit	182	182	100.000%	119,012,000	119,012,000	100.000%	16,253	16,253	100%
Government	36	36	100.000%	33,716,000	33,716,000	100.000%	16,253	16,253	100%
Education	29	29	100.000%	115,785,000	115,785,000	100.000%	16,253	16,253	100%
Utilities	0	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Total	8,177	8,177	100.000%	1,578,839,000	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	113,771	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!

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

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

Inventory of Assets

Jurisdiction: Brooks County and the cities of Barwick, Morven, Pavo, and Quitman

Hazard: 6. Excessive Heat

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

	Nu	umber of Struct	ures	Value of Structures			Number of People		
Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	\$ in Community or State	\$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	7,442	7,442	100.000%	989,733,000	989,733,000	100.000%	16,253	16,253	100%
Commercial	333	333	100.000%	115,785,000	115,785,000	100.000%	16,253	16,253	100%
Industrial	155	155	100.000%	204,808,000	204,808,000	100.000%	16,253	16,253	100%
Agricultural	0	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	16,253	16,253	100%
Religious/ Non-									
profit	182	182	100.000%	119,012,000	119,012,000	100.000%	16,253	16,253	100%
Government	36	36	100.000%	33,716,000	33,716,000	100.000%	16,253	16,253	100%
Education	29	29	100.000%	115,785,000	115,785,000	100.000%	16,253	16,253	100%
Utilities	0	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Total	8,177	8,177	100.000%	1,578,839,000	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	113,771	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!

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

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

Inventory of Assets

Jurisdiction: Brooks County and the cities of Barwick, Morven, Pavo, and Quitman

Hazard: 6a. Frost/Freeze

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.

	Nu	umber of Struct	ures	Value of Structures			Number of People		
Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	\$ in Community or State	\$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	7,442	7,442	100.000%	989,733,000	989,733,000	100.000%	16,253	16,253	100%
Commercial	333	333	100.000%	115,785,000	115,785,000	100.000%	16,253	16,253	100%
Industrial	155	155	100.000%	204,808,000	204,808,000	100.000%	16,253	16,253	100%
Agricultural	0	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	16,253	16,253	100%
Religious/ Non-									
profit	182	182	100.000%	119,012,000	119,012,000	100.000%	16,253	16,253	100%
Government	36	36	100.000%	33,716,000	33,716,000	100.000%	16,253	16,253	100%
Education	29	29	100.000%	115,785,000	115,785,000	100.000%	16,253	16,253	100%
Utilities	0	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Total	8,177	8,177	100.000%	1,578,839,000	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	113,771	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!

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

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

Inventory of Assets

Jurisdiction: Brooks County and the cities of Barwick, Morven, Pavo, and Quitman

Hazard: 7. Drought

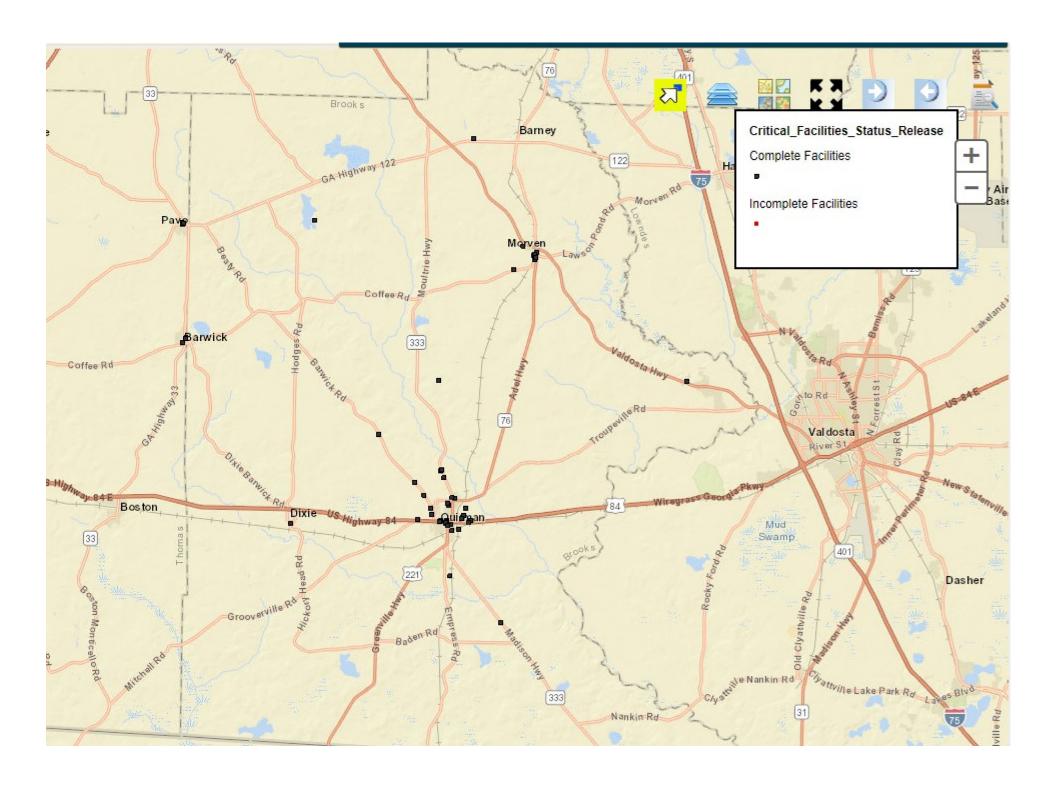
Task A. Determine the proportion of buildings, the value of buildings, and the population in your community or state that are located in hazard areas.

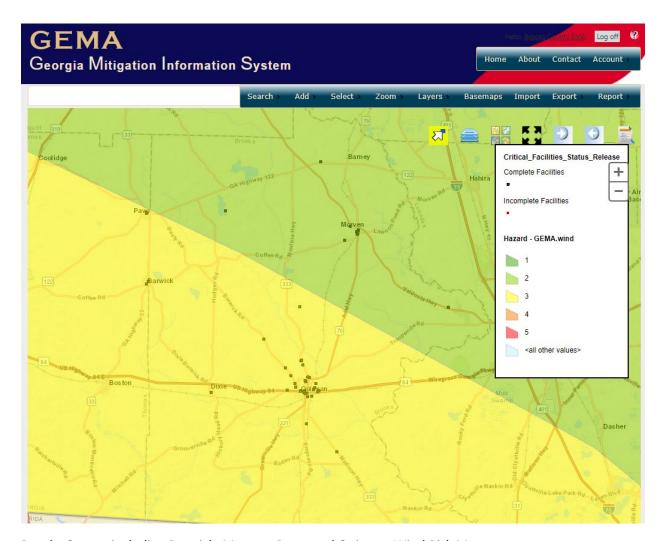
	Nu	umber of Struct	ures	Value of Structures			Number of People		
Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	\$ in Community or State	\$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	7,442	7,442	100.000%	989,733,000	989,733,000	100.000%	16,253	16,253	100%
Commercial	333	333	100.000%	115,785,000	115,785,000	100.000%	16,253	16,253	100%
Industrial	155	155	100.000%	204,808,000	204,808,000	100.000%	16,253	16,253	100%
Agricultural	0	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	16,253	16,253	100%
Religious/ Non-									
profit	182	182	100.000%	119,012,000	119,012,000	100.000%	16,253	16,253	100%
Government	36	36	100.000%	33,716,000	33,716,000	100.000%	16,253	16,253	100%
Education	29	29	100.000%	115,785,000	115,785,000	100.000%	16,253	16,253	100%
Utilities	0	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Total	8,177	8,177	100.000%	1,578,839,000	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	113,771	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!

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

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

Appendix A2 – GMIS Critical Facilities Maps

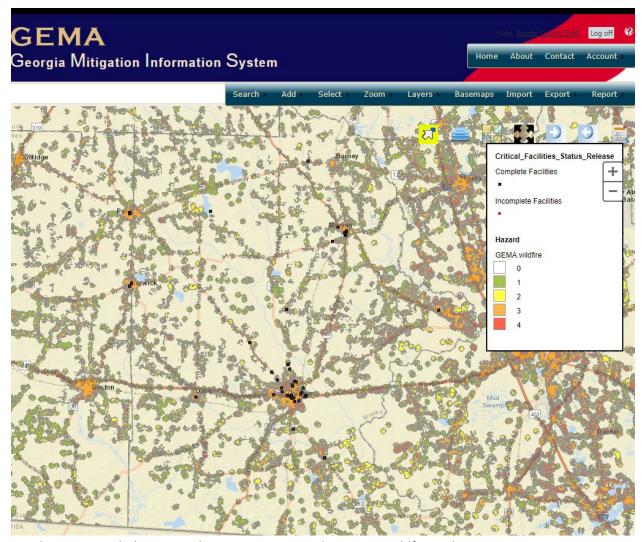




Brooks County including Barwick, Morven, Pavo, and Quitman Wind Risk Map

The Wind Hazard Scores are based on the 2000 International Building Code, figure 1609 contours showing 3 second gust wind speeds with a 50-year return interval. The Northwest portion of the state scored an additional point for the 250-mph community tornado shelter design zone according to FEMA publications.

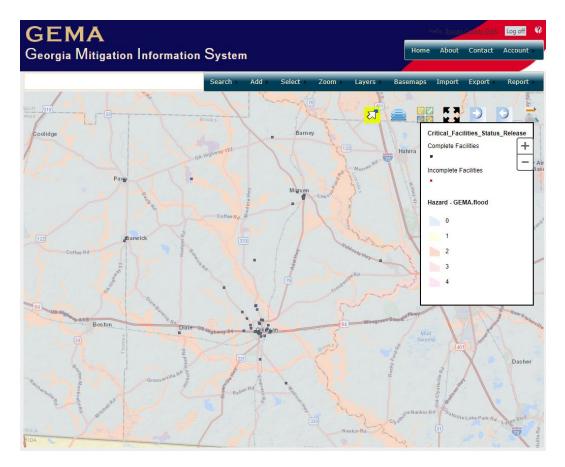
Score	Original Value	Description
5	> 120 mph	3 second gust greater than 120 mph
4	110 to 119 mph	
3	100 to 109 mph	
		This score is also given to an area with Zone IV of the "Design Wind
	90 to 99 mph (or	Speed Map for Community Shelters," representing an area exposed to
2	ZONE IV) `	250 mph winds. This area is the Northwestern corner of the state.
1	< 90 mph	



Brooks County including Barwick, Morven, Pavo, and Quitman Wildfire Risk Map

The Wildfire Risk Layer was based on the USDA Forest Service, RMRS Fire Sciences Laboratory "Wildland Fire Risk to Flammable Structures, V 1.0" map. Although this data was not intended for use at a detail greater than state-wide analysis, it has been included as the best available data on wildfire risk. The scores are based on the risk value from the original layer. The horizontal positional accuracy is unknown for this layer.

Score	Original Value	Description
4	5	High
3	4	Moderate
2	3	Low
1	2	Very Low
	1	No Houses
	7	Agriculture
	8	Water
	9	City

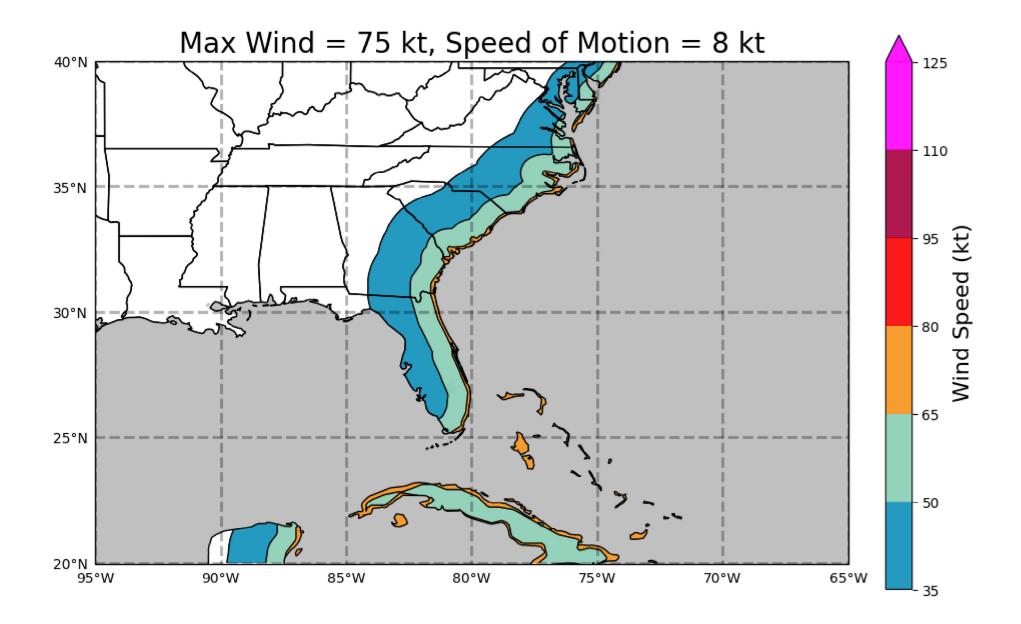


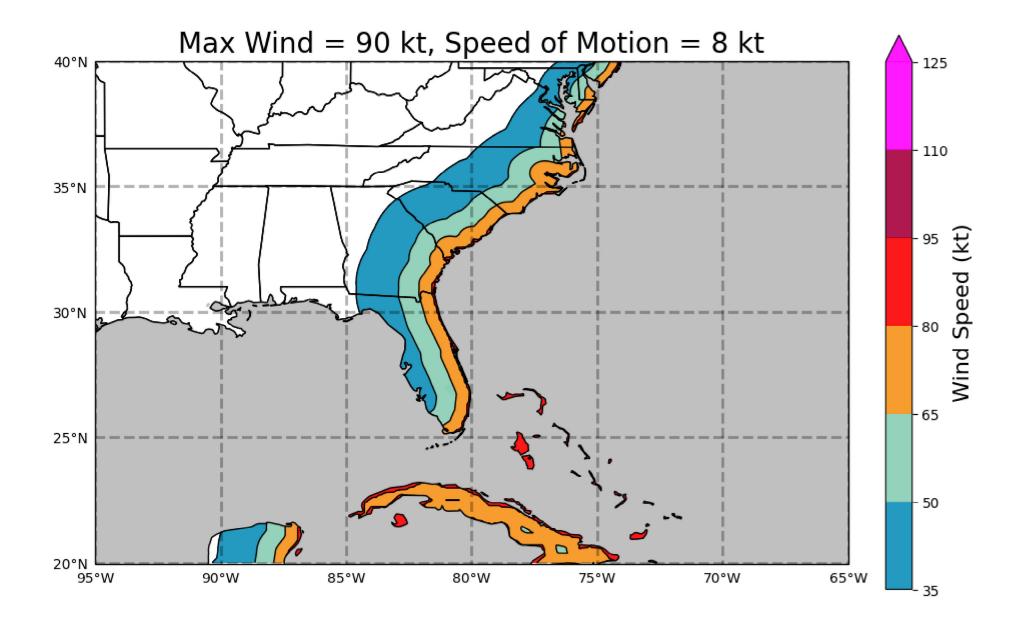
Brooks County including Barwick, Morven, Pavo, and Quitman Flood Risk Map

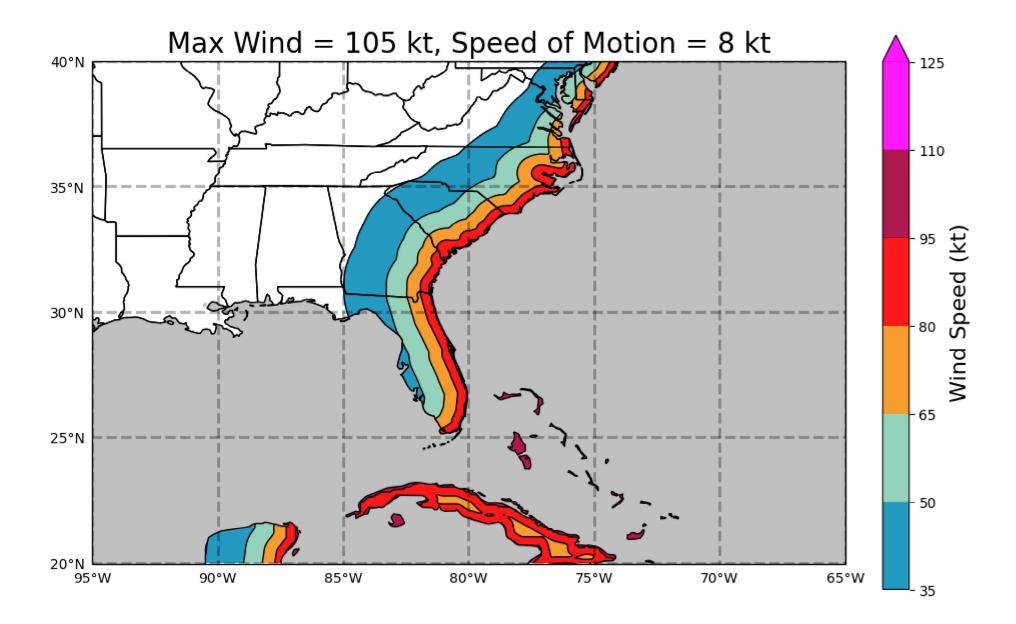
The flood hazard scores are derived from the FEMA Q3 "Zone" values. The Q3 layer is derived from the FEMA paper flood insurance rate maps. Although the resolution is 1:24,000, which has an allowable error of 40 feet, FEMA recommends using 250 feet as the potential error. This layer cannot be used for a legal flood determination.

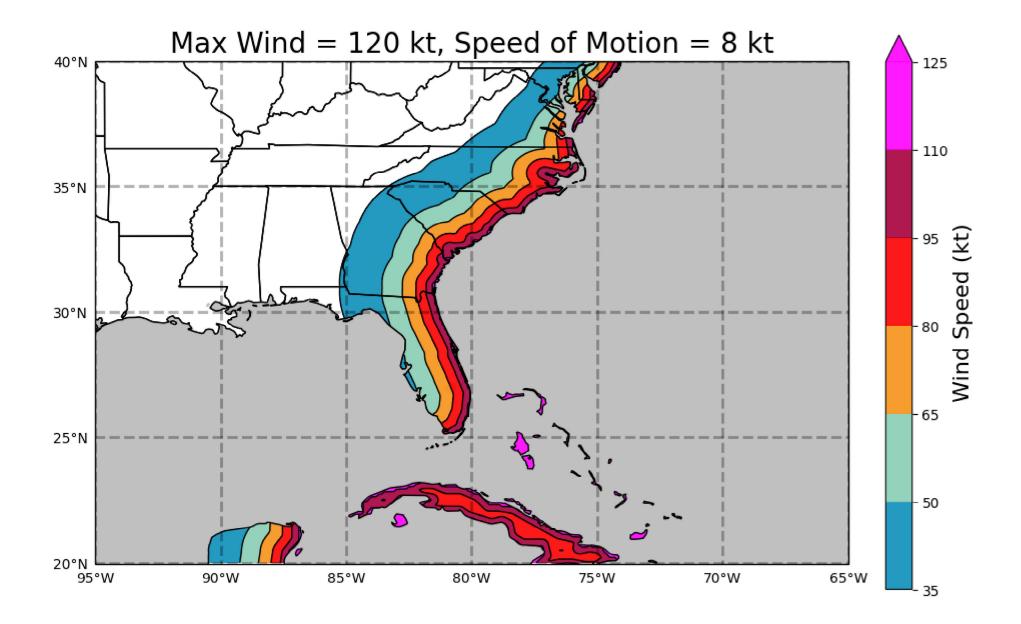
Score	Original Value	Description
4	Floodway	Floodway (within zone AE)
	V	1% with Velocity no Base Flood Elevation (BFE)
	VE	1% with Velocity BFE
3	Α	1% Annual Chance no BFE
	A99	1% Federal flood protection system
	AE	1% has BFE
	AH	1% Ponding has BFE
	AO	1% Sheet Flow has depths
	AR	1% Federal flood protection system
2	X500	0.2% Annual Chance
1	ANI	Area not included in survey
	D	Undetermined but possible
0	UNDES	Undesignated
	Χ	Outside Flood Zones

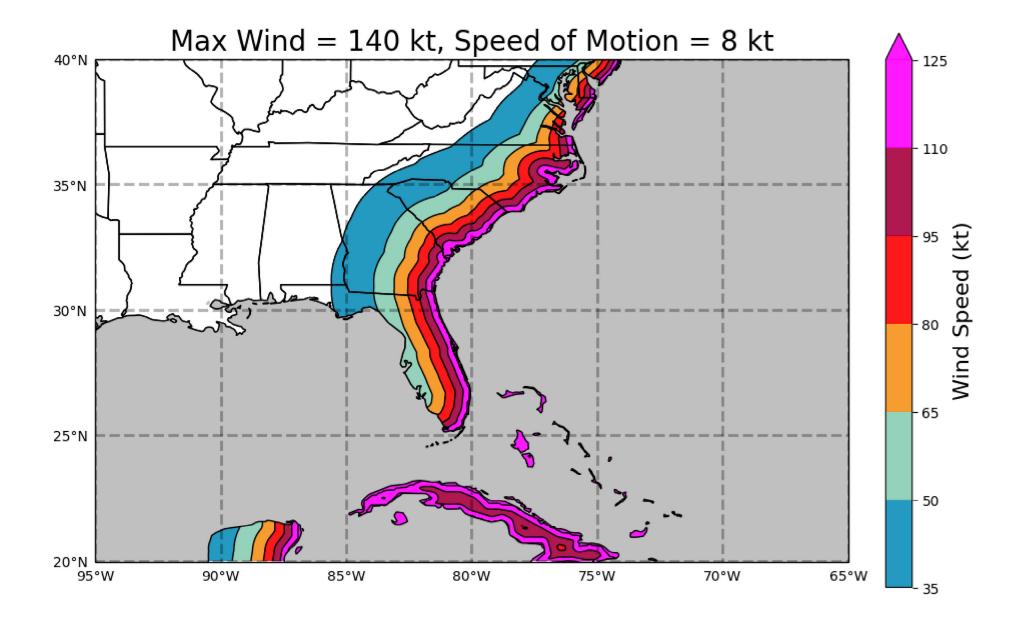
Appendix A3 – Other Maps

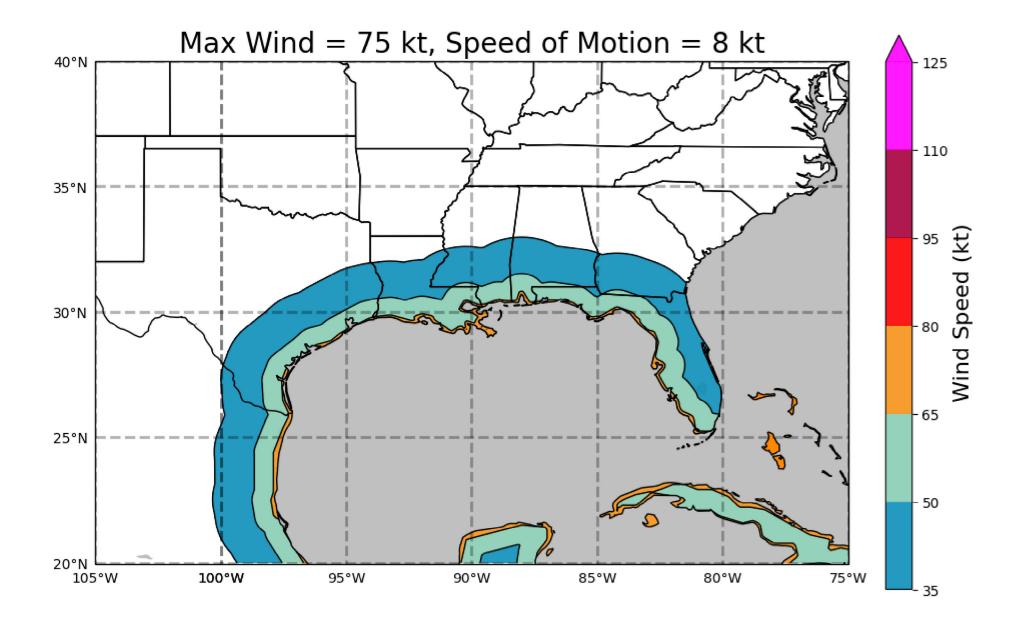


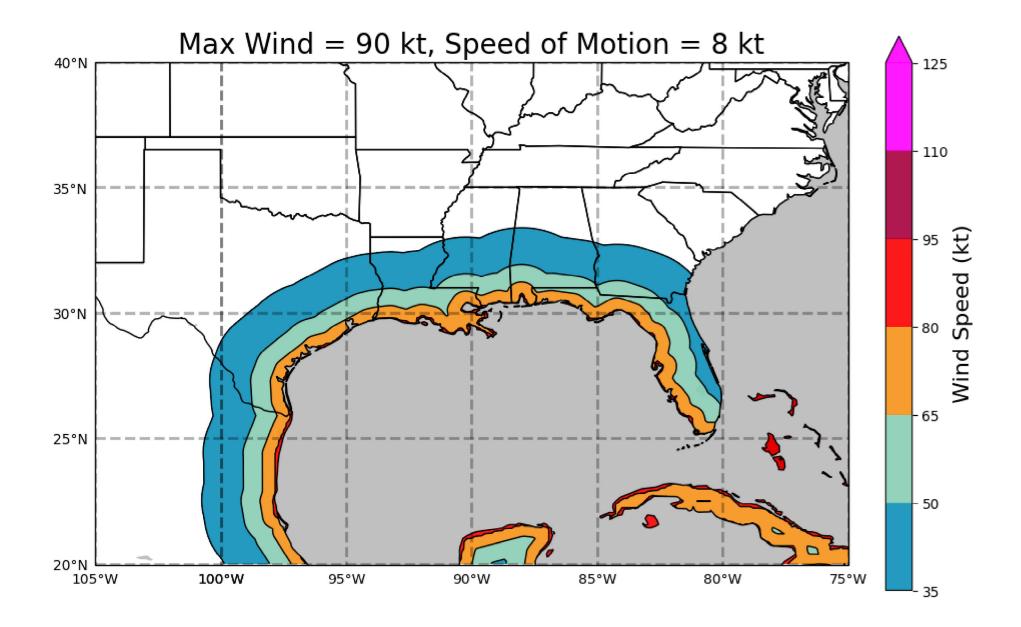


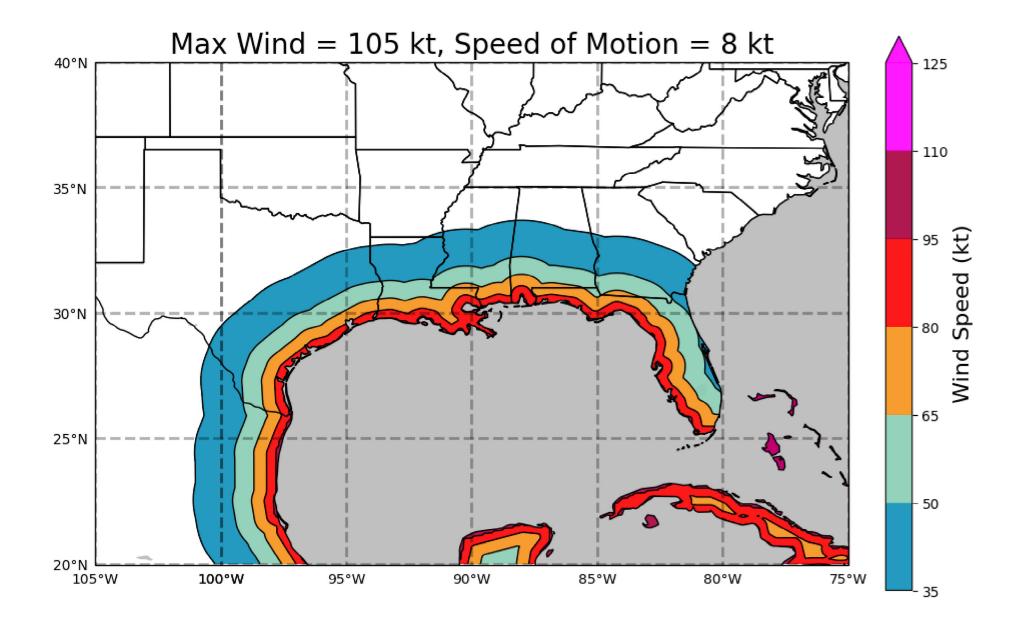


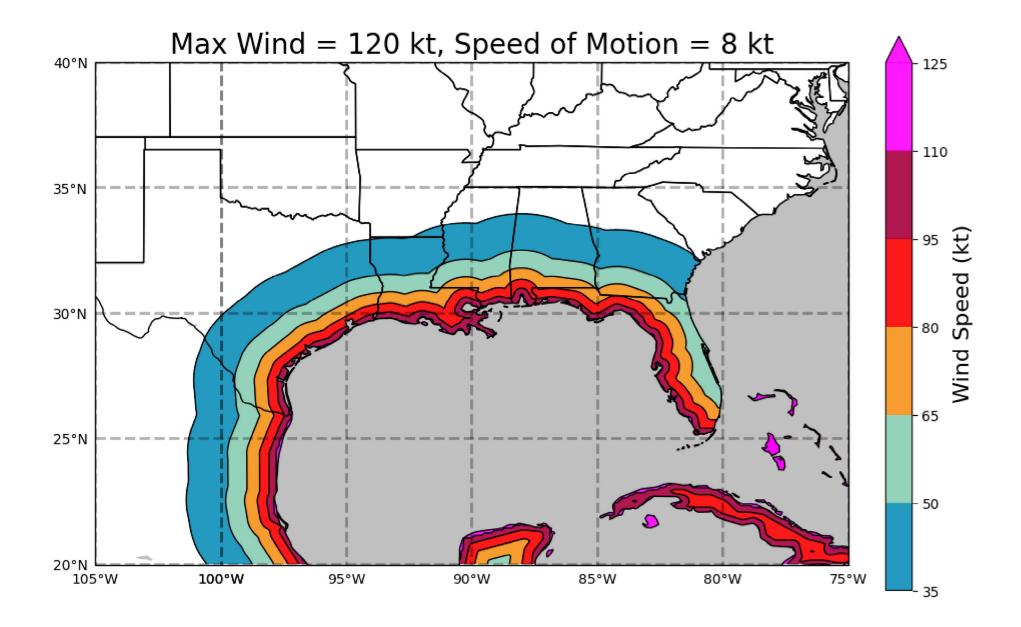


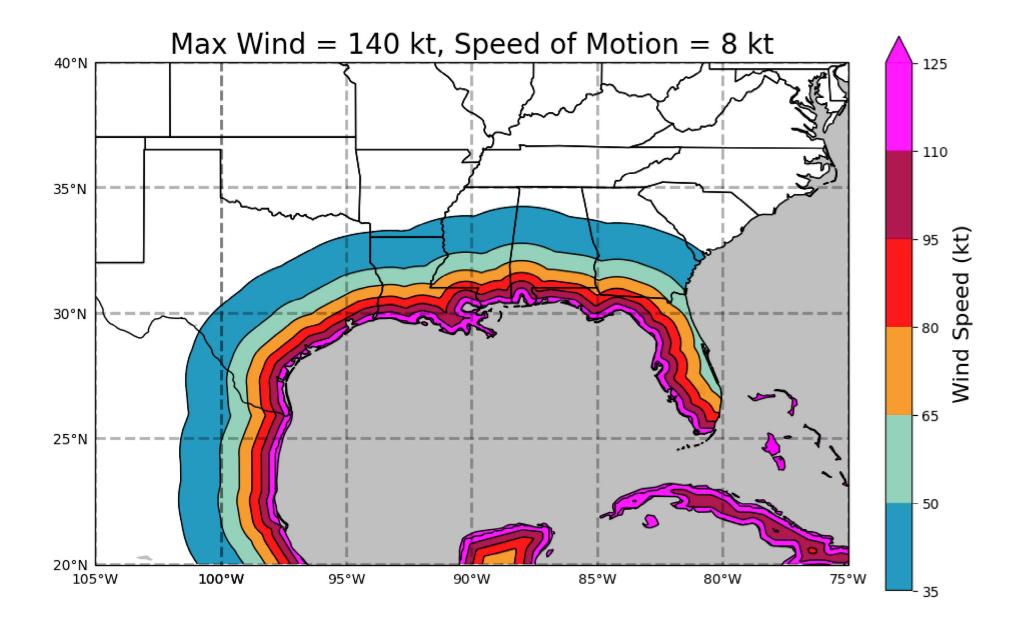


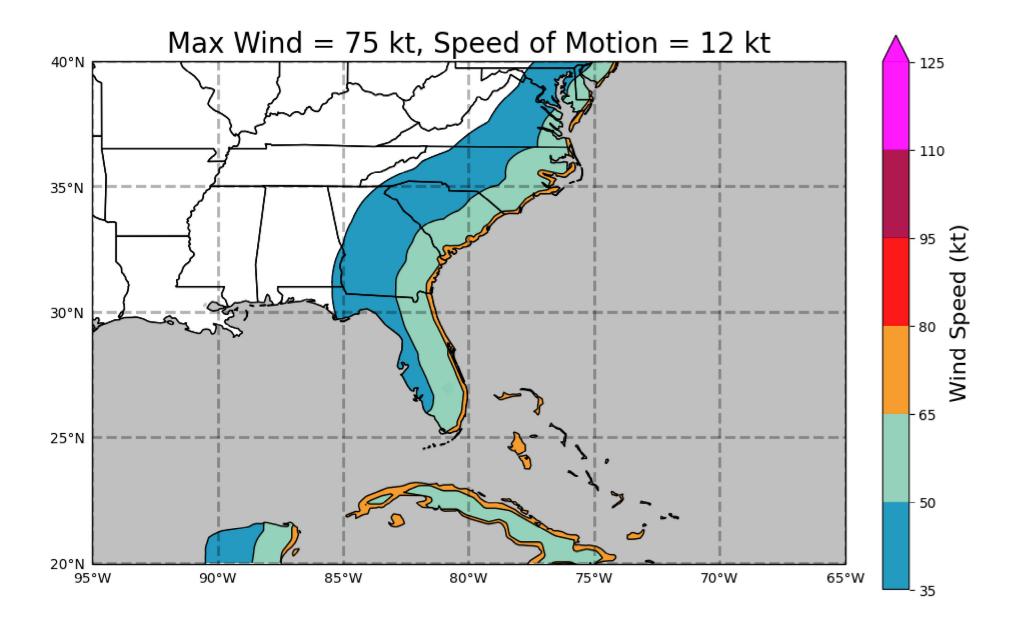


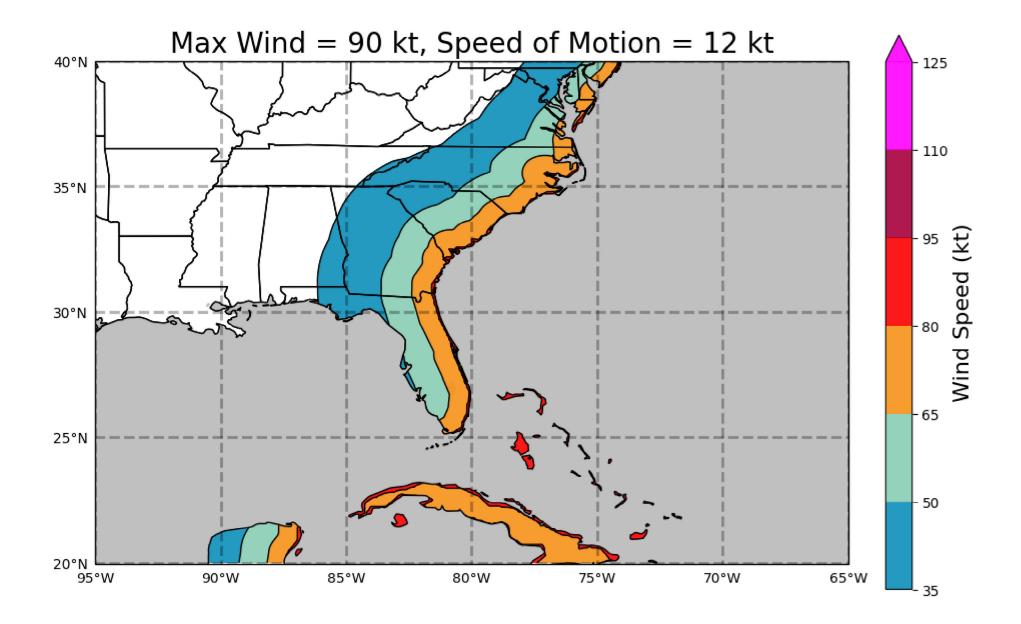


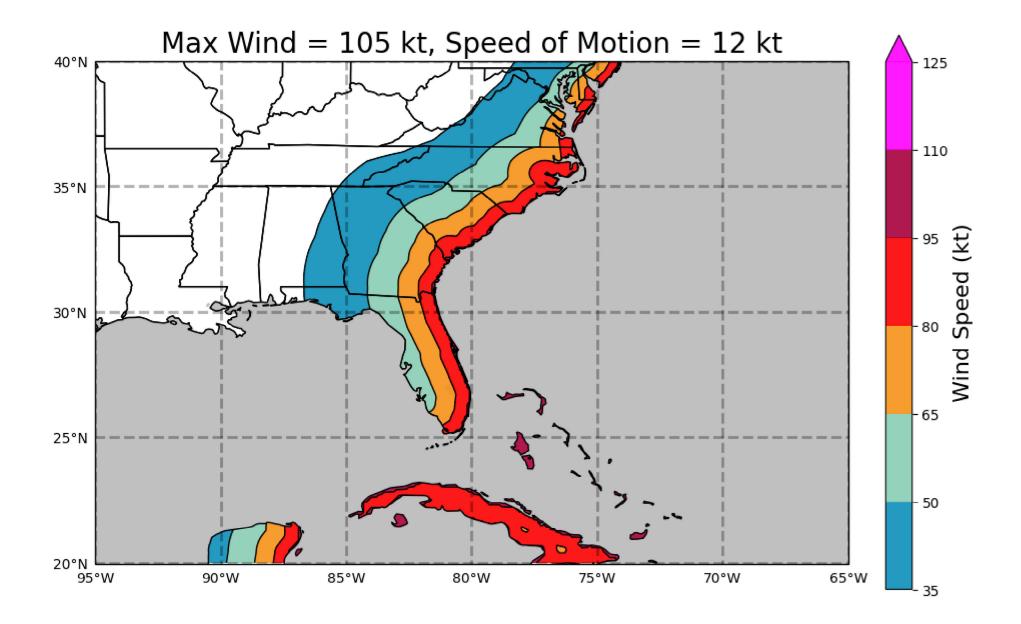


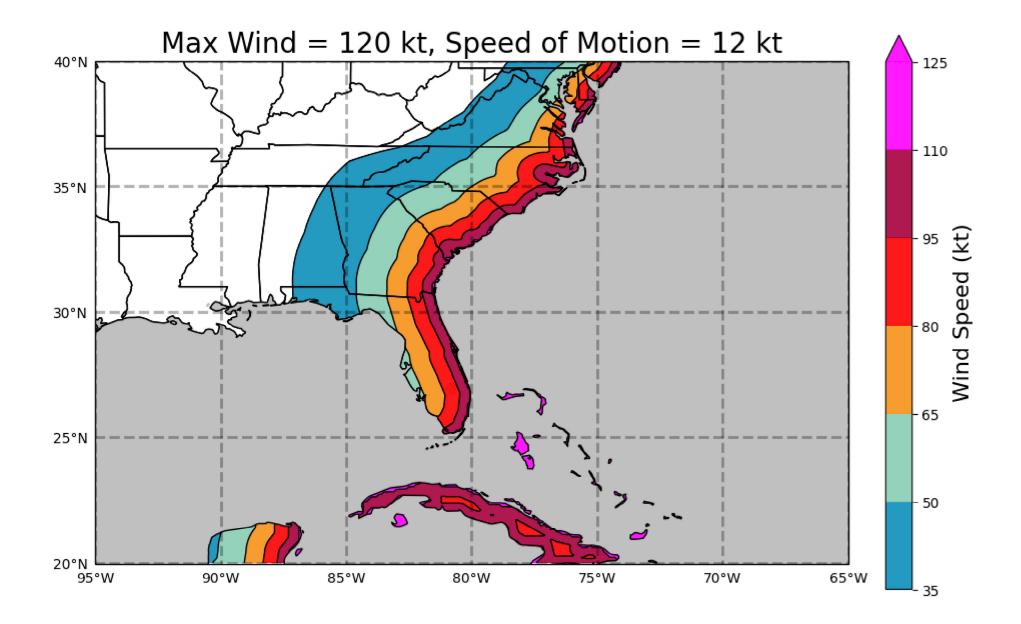


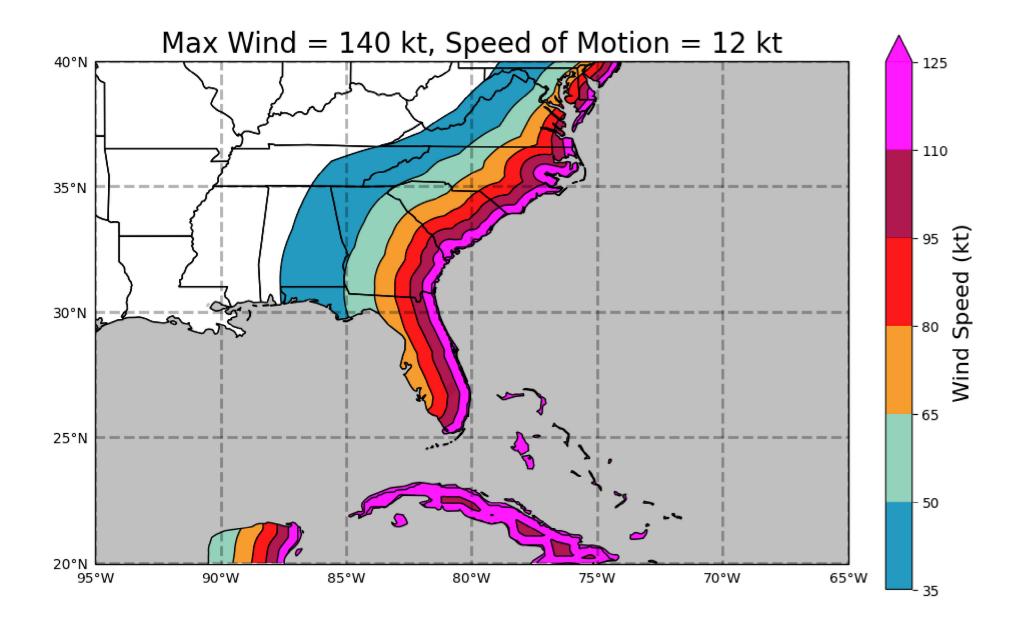


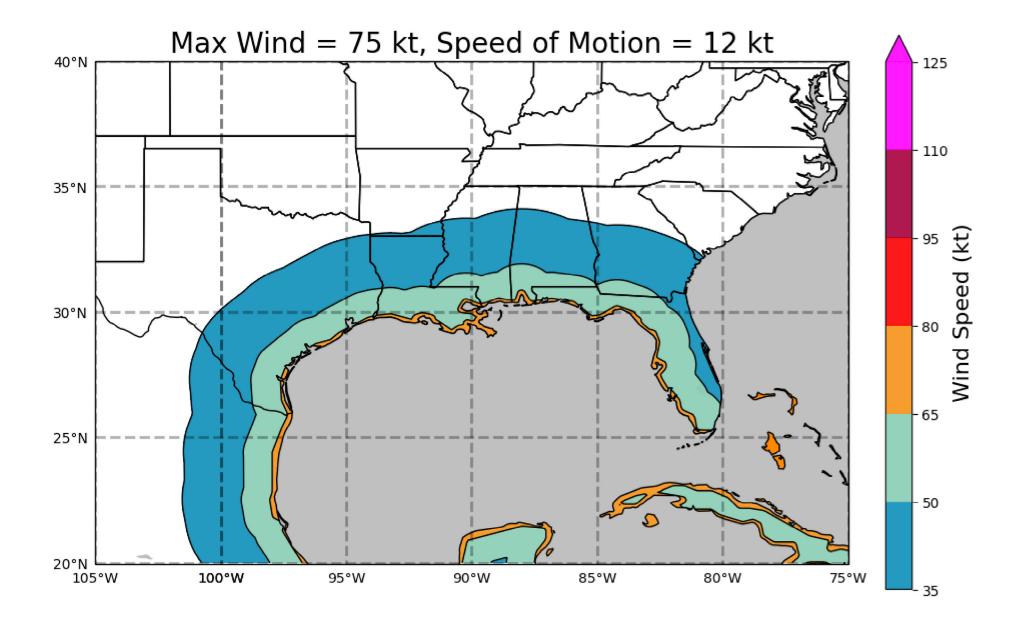


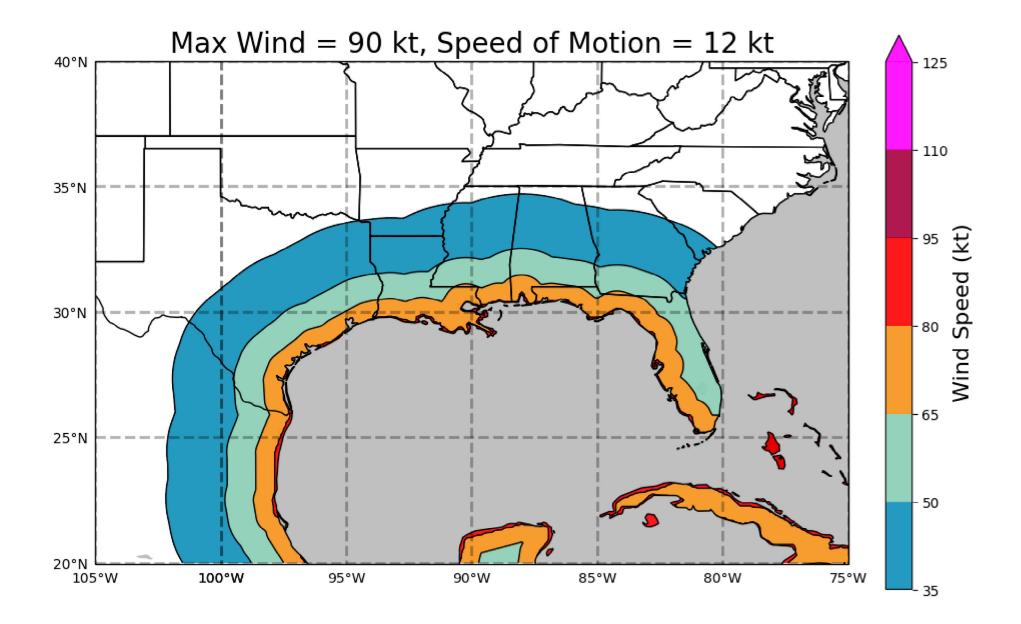


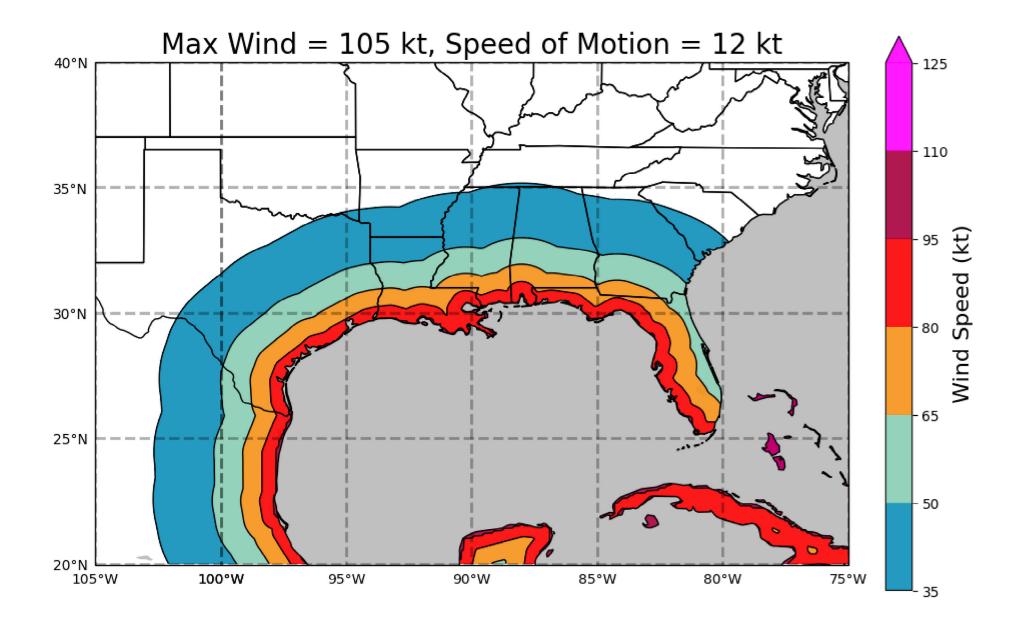


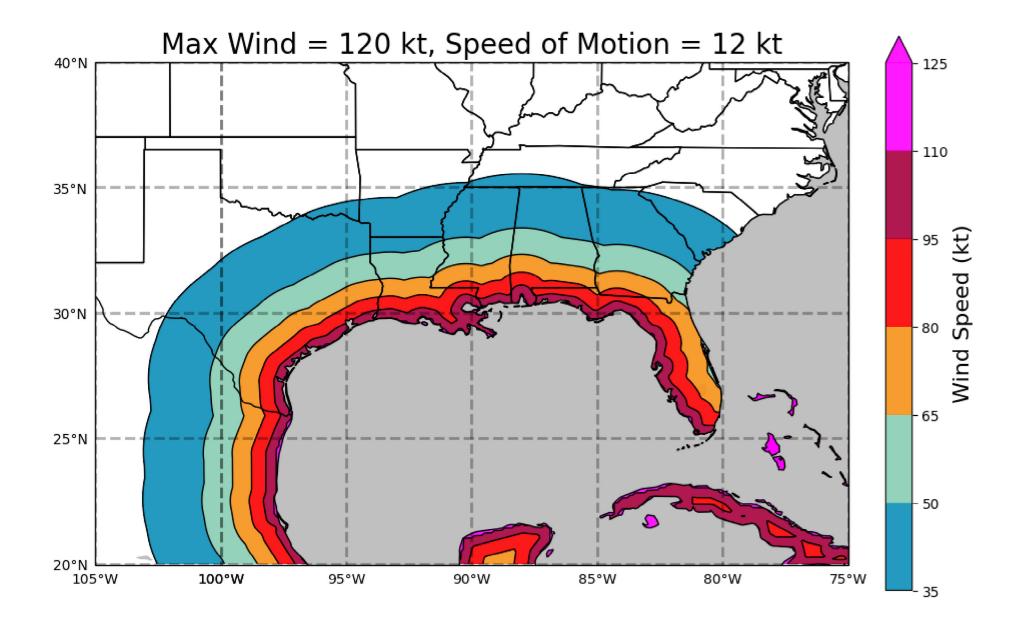


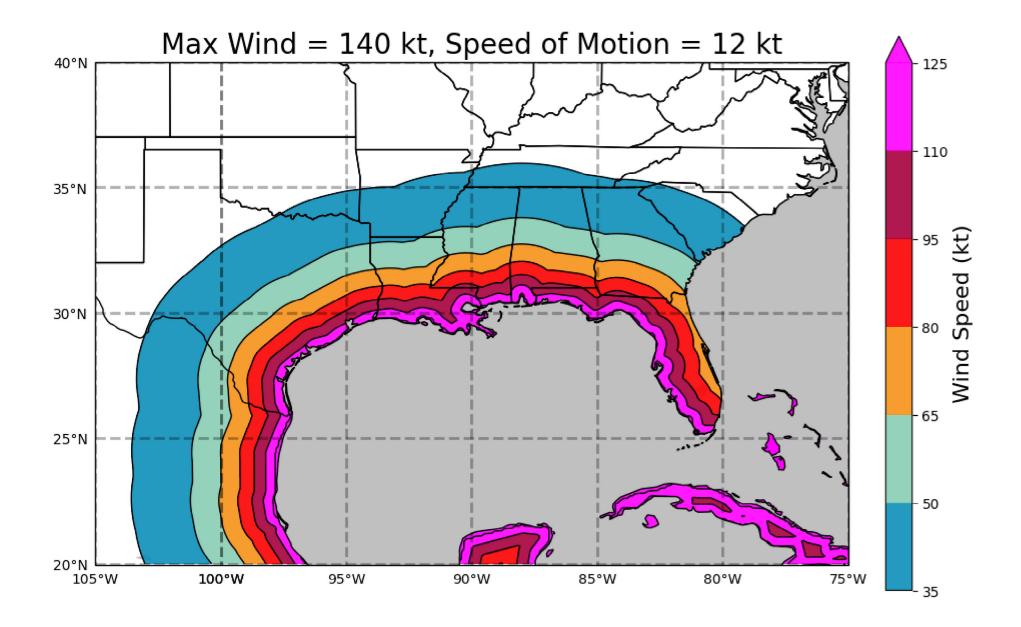


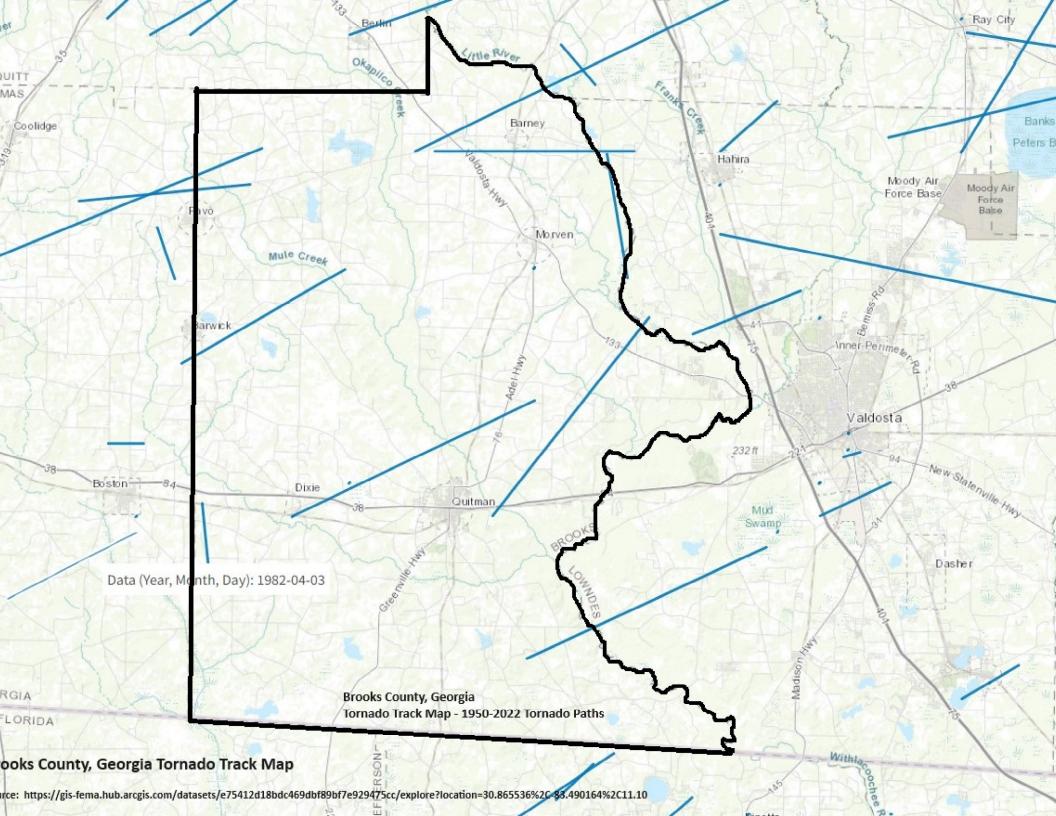






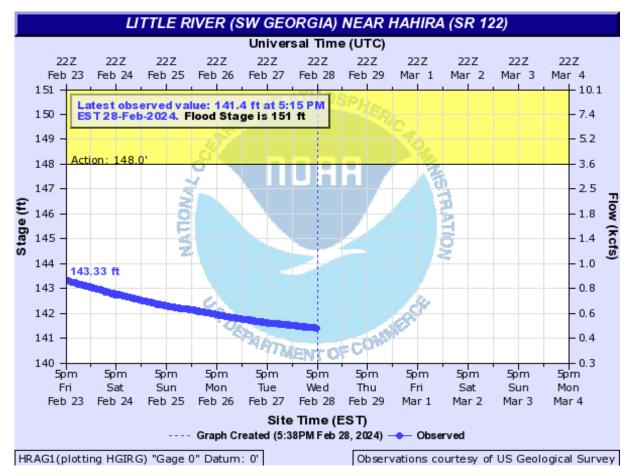






National Weather Service Advanced Hydrologic Prediction Service

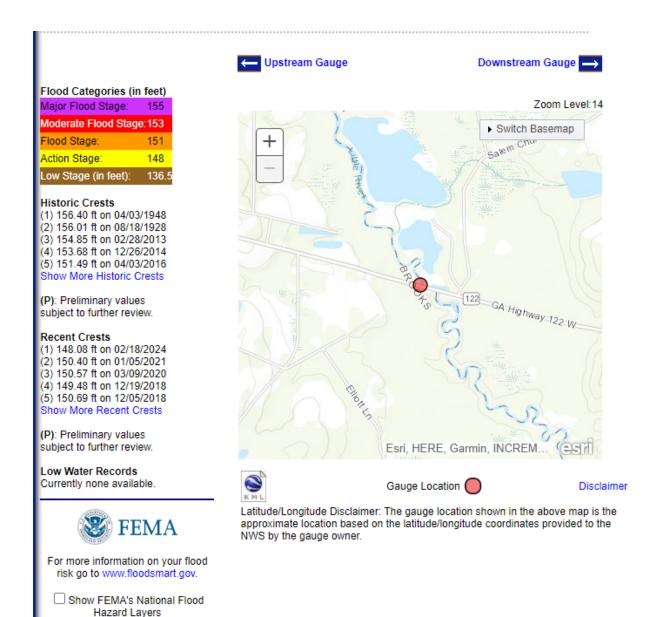
water.weather.gov/ahps/



Observations courtesy of US Geological Survey.

NOTE: River forecasts for this location take into account past precipitation and the precipitation amounts expected approximately 48 hours into the future from the forecast issuance time.

Forecasts for the Little River (SW Georgia) near Hahira (SR 122) are issued as needed during times of high water, but are not routinely available.



Flood Impacts & Photos

If you notice any errors in the below information, please contact our Webmaster

158 In Lowndes County, numerous homes flooded on Little River Road, Shiloh Road, and Kendricks Circle. Sewer lift station at Valdosta State Prison floods.

- 155 In Lowndes County, water intrudes into homes on Little River Road, Shiloh Rd, and Kendricks Circle. Water begins to approach homes on Cowart Circle and Bird Hall Road.
- 153 Water reaches bridge structure of Morven Road. In Lowndes County, water intrudes into yards of homes on Little River Road and Kendricks Circle.
- 152 In Lowndes County, Little River Road floods. Water reaches bottom of Franks Creek Bridge. The parking area at Highway 133 boat ramp flooded.
- 151 Wells Road in Lowndes County floods just north of highway 122.
- 149 Highway 133 boat ramp floods.

Photos

- (1) downstream view below bridge
- (2) View upstream

About This Location

Collapse

Latitude: 31.000833° N, Longitude: 83.458333° W, Horizontal Datum: NAD83/WGS84

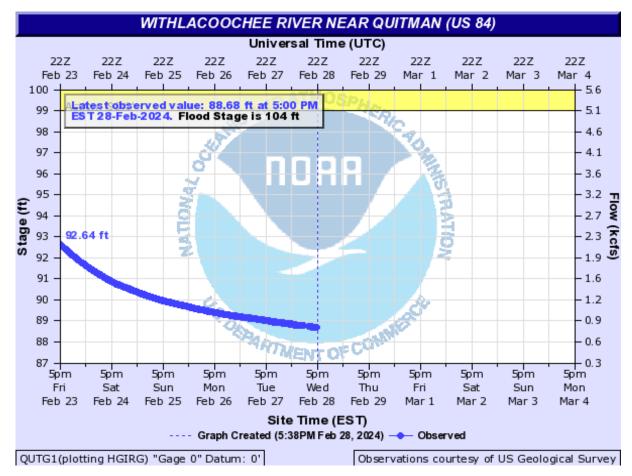
River Stage Reference Frame	Gauge Height	Flood Stage	Uses
NWS stage	132.8 ft	151 ft	Interpreting hydrographs and NWS watch, warnings, and forecasts, and inundation maps
Vertical Datum	Elevation (gauge height = 132.8)	Elevation (gauge height = flood stage)	Elevation information source
NAVD88	132.8	151	Survey grade GPS equipment, FEMA flood plain maps, newer USGS topographic maps
NGVD 29	Not Available	Not Available	Older USGS topographic maps, NGVD29 benchmarks
MSL	Not Available	Not Available	Older USGS topographic maps, MSL benchmarks
Other	0.00	18	Old gage zero flood stage

Current/Historical Observations:

. U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Data and Site Info for Hahira (SR 122)

National Weather Service Advanced Hydrologic Prediction Service

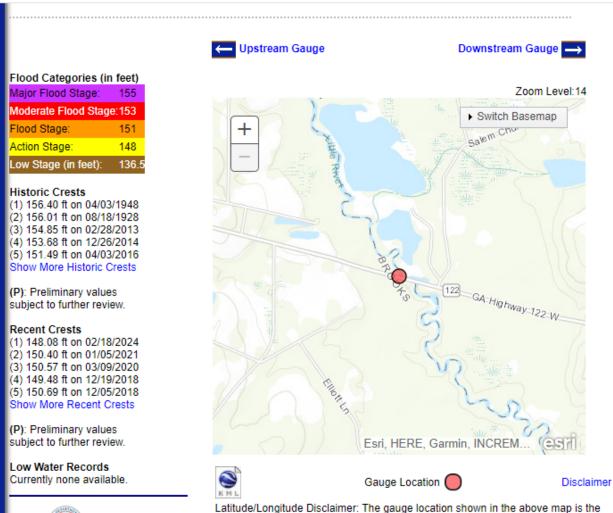
water.weather.gov/ahps/



Observations courtesy of US Geological Survey.

NOTE: River forecasts for this location take into account past precipitation and the precipitation amounts expected approximately 48 hours into the future from the forecast issuance time.

Forecasts for the Withlacoochee River near Quitman (US 84) are issued as needed during times of high water, but are not routinely available.



FEMA

For more information on your flood risk go to www.floodsmart.gov.

Show FEMA's National Flood
Hazard Layers

Latitude/Longitude Disclaimer: The gauge location shown in the above map is the approximate location based on the latitude/longitude coordinates provided to the NWS by the gauge owner.

Flood Impacts & Photos

If you notice any errors in the below information, please contact our Webmaster

- 158 In Lowndes County, numerous homes flooded on Little River Road, Shiloh Road, and Kendricks Circle. Sewer lift station at Valdosta State Prison floods.
- 155 In Lowndes County, water intrudes into homes on Little River Road, Shiloh Rd, and Kendricks Circle. Water begins to approach homes on Cowart Circle and Bird Hall Road.
- 153 Water reaches bridge structure of Morven Road. In Lowndes County, water intrudes into yards of homes on Little River Road and Kendricks Circle.
- 152 In Lowndes County, Little River Road floods. Water reaches bottom of Franks Creek Bridge. The parking area at Highway 133 boat ramp flooded.
- 151 Wells Road in Lowndes County floods just north of highway 122.
- 149 Highway 133 boat ramp floods.

Photos

- (1) downstream view below bridge
- (2) View upstream

About This Location

Collapse

Latitude: 31.000833° N, Longitude: 83.458333° W, Horizontal Datum: NAD83/WGS84

River Stage Reference Frame	Gauge Height	Flood Stage	Uses
NWS stage	132.8 ft	151 ft	Interpreting hydrographs and NWS watch, warnings, and forecasts, and inundation maps
Vertical Datum	Elevation (gauge height = 132.8)	Elevation (gauge height = flood stage)	Elevation information source
NAVD88	132.8	151	Survey grade GPS equipment, FEMA flood plain maps, newer USGS topographic maps
NGVD 29	Not Available	Not Available	Older USGS topographic maps, NGVD29 benchmarks
MSL	Not Available	Not Available	Older USGS topographic maps, MSL benchmarks
Other	0.00	18	Old gage zero flood stage

Current/Historical Observations:

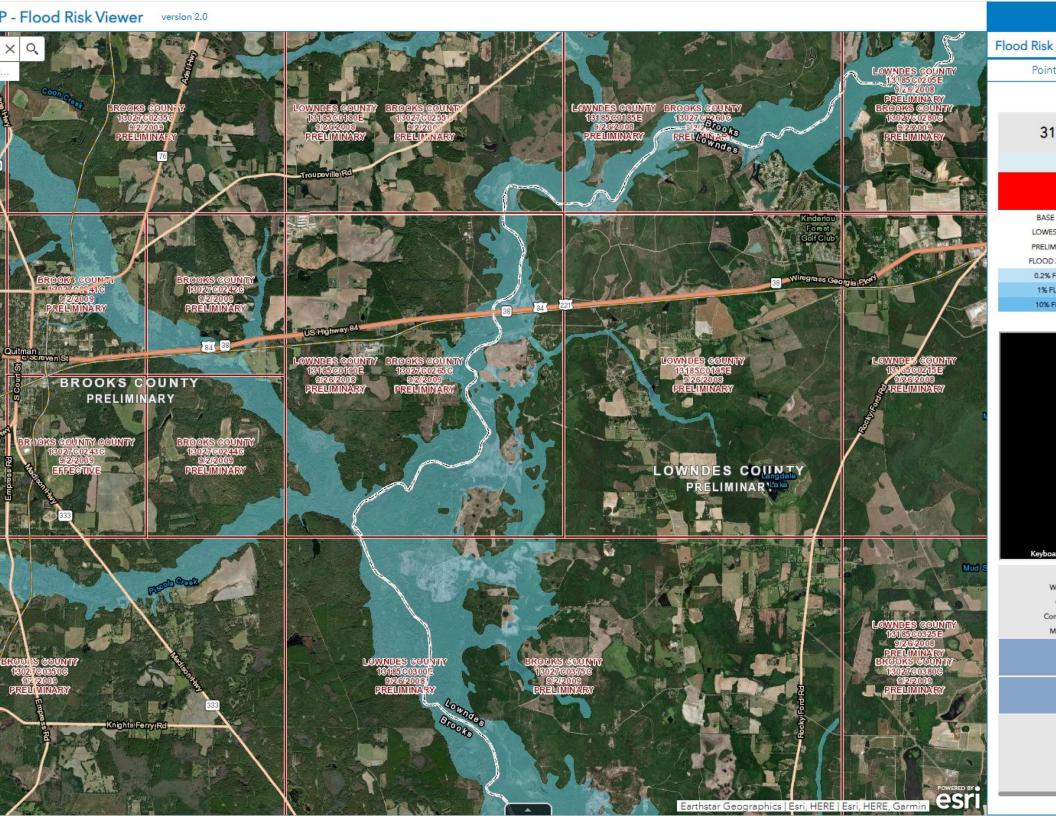
. U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Data and Site Info for Hahira (SR 122)

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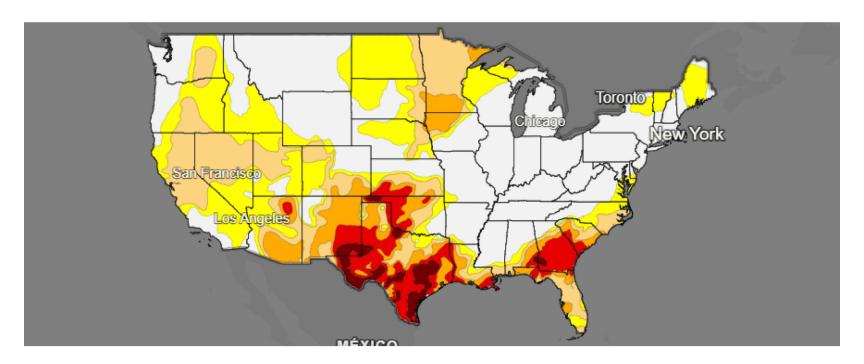
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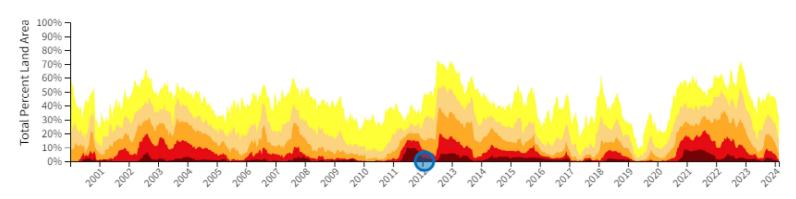
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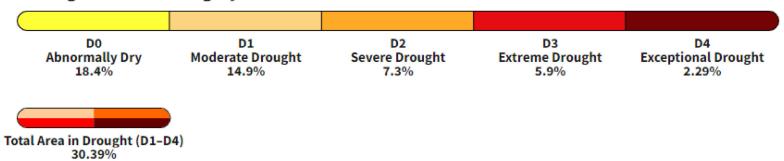
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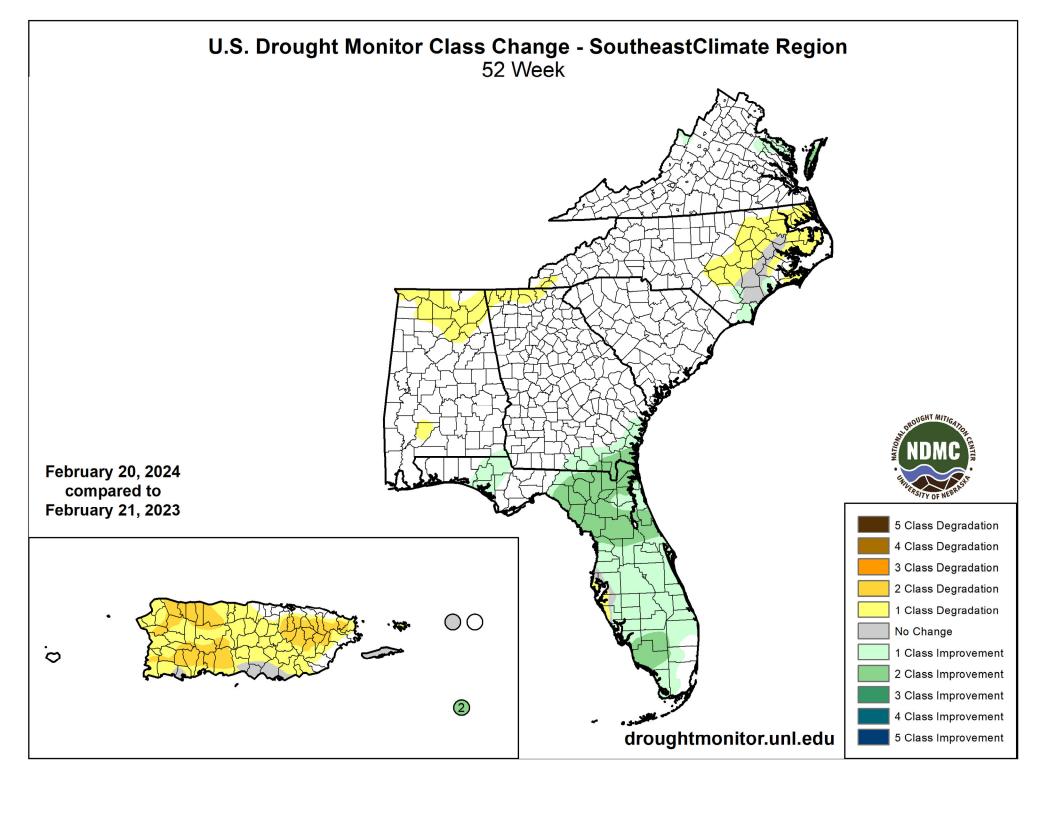




Map Valid: Jan 24, 2012

U.S. Drought Monitor Category





Appendix B Growth and Development Trends



QuickFacts

Brooks County, Georgia; United States

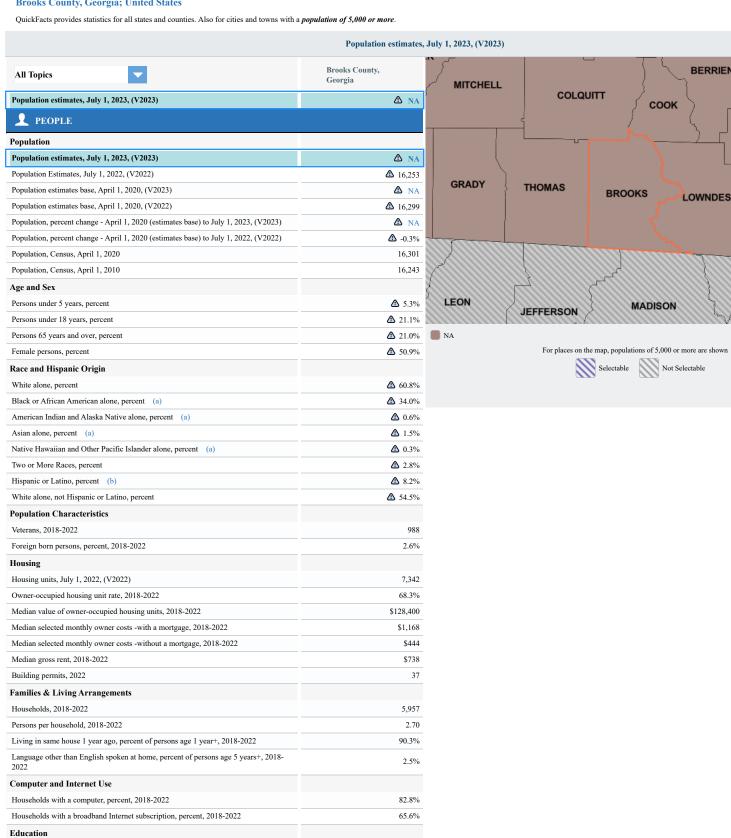
High school graduate or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2018-2022

Bachelor's degree or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2018-2022

With a disability, under age 65 years, percent, 2018-2022

Persons without health insurance, under age 65 years, percent

Health



82.5%

14.7%

13.2% **△** 17.3% BERRIEN

LANIER

HAMII

Economy	
In civilian labor force, total, percent of population age 16 years+, 2018-2022	53.1%
In civilian labor force, female, percent of population age 16 years+, 2018-2022	50.9%
Total accommodation and food services sales, 2017 (\$1,000) (c)	7,673
Total health care and social assistance receipts/revenue, 2017 (\$1,000) (c)	39,878
Total transportation and warehousing receipts/revenue, 2017 (\$1,000) (c)	D
Total retail sales, 2017 (\$1,000) (c)	93,406
Total retail sales per capita, 2017 (c)	\$5,972
Transportation	
Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16 years+, 2018-2022	23.3
Income & Poverty	
Median household income (in 2022 dollars), 2018-2022	\$42,263
Per capita income in past 12 months (in 2022 dollars), 2018-2022	\$28,004
Persons in poverty, percent	▲ 25.5%
₩ BUSINESSES	
Businesses	
Total employer establishments, 2021	216
Total employment, 2021	1,986
Total annual payroll, 2021 (\$1,000)	76,193
Total employment, percent change, 2020-2021	-3.0%
Total nonemployer establishments, 2020	1,034
All employer firms, Reference year 2017	S
Men-owned employer firms, Reference year 2017	S
Women-owned employer firms, Reference year 2017	S
Minority-owned employer firms, Reference year 2017	S
Nonminority-owned employer firms, Reference year 2017	S
Veteran-owned employer firms, Reference year 2017	S
Nonveteran-owned employer firms, Reference year 2017	S
⊕ GEOGRAPHY	
Geography	
Population per square mile, 2020	33.1
Population per square mile, 2010	32.9
Land area in square miles, 2020	493.18
Land area in square miles, 2010	493.05
FIPS Code	13027

Value Notes

⚠ Methodology differences may exist between data sources, and so estimates from different sources are not comparable.

Some estimates presented here come from sample data, and thus have sampling errors that may render some apparent differences between geographies statistically indistinguishable. Click the Quick Info (1) icon to the left of each row in TAI learn about sampling error.

The vintage year (e.g., V2023) refers to the final year of the series (2020 thru 2023). Different vintage years of estimates are not comparable.

In Vintage 2022, as a result of the formal request from the state, Connecticut transitioned from eight counties to nine planning regions. For more details, please see the Vintage 2022 release notes available here: Release Notes.

Users should exercise caution when comparing 2018-2022 ACS 5-year estimates to other ACS estimates. For more information, please visit the 2022 5-year ACS Comparison Guidance page.

Fact Notes

- (a) Includes persons reporting only one race
- (c) Economic Census Puerto Rico data are not comparable to U.S. Economic Census data
- (b) Hispanics may be of any race, so also are included in applicable race categories

Value Flags

- Either no or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest or upper interval of an open ende
- F Fewer than 25 firms
- D Suppressed to avoid disclosure of confidential information
- N Data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.
- FN Footnote on this item in place of data
- X Not applicable
- S Suppressed; does not meet publication standards
- NA Not available
- Z Value greater than zero but less than half unit of measure shown

QuickFacts data are derived from: Population Estimates, American Community Survey, Census of Population and Housing, Current Population Survey, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, Stat Housing Unit Estimates, County Business Patterns, Nonemployer Statistics, Economic Census, Survey of Business Owners, Building Permits.

10. Community Work Program

10.a Brooks County 5-Year Community Work Program Update FY2023-2027

PROJECTS	ESTIMATED COST	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	FUNDING SOURCE	GOAL	FY 23	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26	FY 27
CULTURAL RESOURCES									
Develop, update, publicize and maintain a Historic Resources Inventory	\$50,000 plus Staff Time	County and Brooks Historic Preservation Commission	Grants	1&2			х	х	
ECONOMIC DEVELOPM	ENT								
Develop and maintain a Joint Strategic Economic Development Plan	Staff Time	Brooks County Development Authority, Brooks County, Cities of Barwick, Morven, Pavo and Quitman	General Fund	2	X	X	X	X	X
Provide needed infrastructure to support new and expanding industries to foster job creation and private investment.	\$1,000,000	Brooks County, Brooks County Development Authority, Cities of Barwick, Morven, Pavo and Quitman	Grants	2	X	x	x	X	X
Develop, market and brand the annual Skillet Festival (October)	\$5,000 Annually	Brooks County/ Volunteers and Staff	General Fund/ Donations/Vendor Fees	2	х	х	х	х	х
Develop, market, brand and facilitate the annual Brooks County Independence Celebration	\$3,000 Annually	Brooks County/ City of Quitman/ Volunteers and Staff	General Fund/ City of Quitman/ Chamber of Commerce/ Donations & Sponsorships	2	x	х	х	х	х
Develop, market, brand and facilitate the annual Brooks County Tree Lighting Event (December)	\$3,000 Annually	Brooks County, Staff and Volunteers	General Funds, Donations and Vendor Fees	2	х	x	x	x	x

PROJECTS	ESTIMATED COST	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	FUNDING SOURCE	GOAL	FY 23	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26	FY 27
Construct a Rail Spur in the Industrial Park	4,000,000	Brooks County Development Authority	Grants and Development Authority General Fund	2	х	х	х		
HOUSING									
Partner with SGRC to identify substandard homes and map them and maintain the map	\$1,500 plus staff time	Brooks County/SGRC	General Funds	3	Х				
LAND USE									
Explore Troupville Incorporation with Town Hall Meeting	Staff Time	Brooks County	General Funds	4	Х				
NATURAL RESOURCES									
Purchase property to construct county- owned Public Boat Ramp	\$100,000	Brooks County	General Fund/grants	1		Х	Х		
COMMUNITY FACILITIES	S & SERVICES								
Develop a City-County Park and Walking Trail	\$18,000	Brooks County	Grants/ Loans	5	Х	Х	Х		
Develop a Parks and Recreation Master Plan and maintain and update as necessary	\$25,000 plus Staff Time	Brooks County	General Funds/Grants	5	Х	Х	X	X	
Design, construct and maintain a non-motorized trail system in populated areas in the county footprint (bike and pedestrian)	\$50,000 Staff Time	Brooks County (Administrator and Road Department)	General Fund/Grants	5					Х
Design, construct and maintain a splash pad in a populated county district with city crossover	\$50,000	Brooks County (Administrator and Road Department)	General Fund/Grants	5					Х
Design, construct and maintain play parks for public use and reservation by fee/scheduling located throughout populated areas in the county	\$100,000 each park	Brooks County (Administrator and Road Department)	General Fund/Grants	5					X

PROJECTS	ESTIMATED COST	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	FUNDING SOURCE	GOAL	FY 23	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26	FY 27
Maintain/support ongoing Parks and Recreation Plan	\$25,000	Brooks County (Administrator and Staff)	General Fund/Grants	5	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х
Increase County-Wide Fire Services to include FT paid staff/coverage 24/7	\$200,000	Brooks County (Administrator and Fire Department Chief)	General Funds	5	Х				
Purchase Two Fire Engines	\$350,000	Brooks County (Administrator and Fire Department Chief)	Grants/Loans	5	X				
Design and construct a Brooks County Administrative Complex/Campus. Services to include: Administration, Tax Commissioner, Tax Assessor, Elections, EOC/911 Dispatch, Health Department and Economic Development	\$4,000,000	Brooks County (Administrator and Fire Department Chief)	General Fund/ACCG Lending Program Loans, Grant/Loan Funding	5		x	x		
INTERGOVERNMENTAL	COORDINATION	J	<u></u>						
Farmer's Market	\$10,000	County	General Funds	5	х				
TRANSPORTATION									
Annual LMIG road paving projects	\$3,500,000	County	Grants	8	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х
Resurface Roads as listed on the County's Project List using TSPLOST Funds	\$3,500,000 over a five- year period	Brooks County (Administrator and Road Department)	TSPLOST Funding	8	X	X	X	X	X
EDUCATION, HEALTHCARE & PUBLIC SAFETY									

PROJECTS	ESTIMATED COST	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	FUNDING SOURCE	GOAL	FY 23	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26	FY 27
Indigent Care Subsidy to Brooks County Hospital	\$10,000 Annually	Brooks County (County Administrator)	General Funds	7	х	х	х	х	х
BROADBAND									
Provide adequate high-speed broadband access for local industries, commercial businesses, residences and community facilities	\$1 - \$10 million	County, City, Public Private Partnership	General Funds, SPLOST, Grants, Private Funding	9	Х	Х	X	Х	Х
Adopt a Broadband Ordinance	Staff Time	County	General Funds	9	х				
Apply for Broadband- Ready Certification	Staff Time	County	General Funds	9	х				

10.b City of Barwick 5-Year Community Work Program Update FY2023-2027

PROJECTS	ESTIMATED COST	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	FUNDING SOURCE	GOAL	F Y 2	F Y 2	F Y 2	F Y 2	F Y 2
					3	4	5	6	7
CULTURAL RESOURCES	<u> </u>		+	1	1				
Designate a Historic Preservation Committee to help identify historic district and properties and develop a historic preservation ordinance	Staff Time/Volun teers	City of Barwick	General Funds	1	х				
Adopt a Historic Preservation Ordinance and Guidelines	Staff Time	City of Barwick	General Funds	1		х			
Designate a Historic District	Staff Time	City of Barwick	General Funds	1			Х		
Create a monument to the Watermelon Capital of the World along the center of E. Main Street	\$100,000	City of Barwick	General Funds/Grants	1			х	х	
Create a monument with the incorporation of Barwick on a plaque and a city clock along the center of E. Main Street	\$100,000	City of Barwick	General Funds/Grants	1				х	х
HOUSING	_				-	-	-	-	
Neighborhood Revitalization of Substandard and Dilapidated Housing	\$1,000,000	City of Barwick	Grants (CDBG)	3		х			
CHIP Grant Application	\$400,000	City of Barwick	Grants (CHIP)	3		Χ			
LAND USE									
Develop & adopt land development regulations	staff time	City of Barwick	General Funds	4	Х	Х	Х		
COMMUNITY FACILITIES & SERV	/ICES								
Develop Internet Hub in old Voter Building	\$50,000	City of Barwick	General Funds/Grants	5	Х	Х			
Construct Public Restroom in Central Park	\$150,000	City of Barwick	General Funds/Grants	5			Х		
Develop a landscape plan for the major rights-of-way in the city	Staff Time	City of Barwick	General Funds	5	Х				
INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORD	INATION								
Explore Public Safety (Police) Options	\$3,000	City of Barwick	General Funds	6	Х				

PROJECTS	ESTIMATED COST	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	FUNDING SOURCE	GOAL	F Y 2 3	F Y 2 4	F Y 2 5	F Y 2 6	F Y 2 7
Develop Zoning and Permitting in City Limits	\$10,000	City of Barwick	General Funds	6		Х			
TRANSPORTATION									
Develop a sidewalk plan and Install sidewalks & walking paths throughout the city including Low-income Neighborhoods	\$20,000 for the plan	City of Barwick	CDBG, GDOT	8	х	х	х		
Install speed lowering devices at strategic location in the city	\$15,000	City of Barwick	GDOT, grants	8				Х	
Bikeability Analysis	\$10,000	City of Barwick	Grants	8		Х			
Sidewalk Gap Analysis	\$5,000	City of Barwick	Grants	8		Х			
BROADBAND									
Provide adequate high-speed broadband access for local industries, commercial businesses, residences and community facilities	\$1 - \$10 million	City, County, Public Private Partnership	General Funds, SPLOST, Grants, Private Funding	9	х	х	х	x	х
Adopt a Broadband Ordinance	Staff Time	City	General Funds	9	Х		_		
Apply for Broadband-Ready Certification	Staff Time	City	General Funds	9	Х				

10.c City of Morven 5-Year Community Work Program Update FY2023-2027

PROJECTS	ESTIMATED COST	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	FUNDING SOURCE	GOAL	FY 23	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26	FY 27
CULTURAL RESOURCES									
Rehabilitate Old Jail roof and interior for Historic Site for visitors	\$5,000	City of Morven	Brooks Dev. Auth. & General Funds	1&2		х			
Place Old Jail on National Register of Historic Places	\$200	City of Morven	General Fund	1 & 2		Х			
Place City Hall on National Register of Historic Places	\$200	City of Morven	General Fund	1&2	х				
Establish Community History Museum in City Hall	\$1,000	City of Morven	Grant/General Funds	1&2		х	x		
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT									
Develop a plan for a City- Owned RV Park with full hook-ups	\$1,000	City of Morven	General Funds	2		х			
HOUSING				-		-			
CDBG Housing Rehabilitation	\$1,000,000	City of Morven	CDBG Grant	3	Х		X		Х
LAND USE			-		_	-			
Adopt a Zoning Ordinance	\$10,000	City of Morven	General Funds	4	Х				
Create a Map of Annexed ROW	\$100	SGRC	General Funds	4	Х				
COMMUNITY FACILITIES &	SERVICES								
Construction of a new Water Tower	\$1,000,000	City of Morven	CDBG Grant/Loans	5 & 2					Х
Rehabilitate City Hall (Roof & Floors)	\$45,000	City of Morven	Grants/General Fund/USDA Loan	5		Х	Х		
Fence Perimeter of Hoyte Miller Jr. Memorial Recreation Complex	\$25,000	City of Morven	General Fund/Grants	5			X		
Refurbish Restroom Facilities and add field lighting to Hoyte Miller Jr. Memorial Recreation Complex	\$10,000	City of Morven	Grants	5		Х			

PROJECTS	ESTIMATED COST	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	FUNDING SOURCE	GOAL	FY 23	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26	FY 27
Mother's Park Improvements (Electrical & grills, etc.)	\$6,000	City of Morven	General Fund	5			Х		
New Soccer Field Complex with Restrooms and Fencing	\$15,000	City of Morven	Grants	5			Х		
TRANSPORTATION									
Repave Hitch Street	\$65,000	City of Morven	LMIG/SPLOST	8	Х				
Reconstruct Park Street Bridge at Mother's Park	\$2,000,000	GDOT	GDOT	8	х				
EDUCATION, HEALTHCARE & PUBLIC SAFETY									
Purchase New Police Interceptor	\$60,000	City of Morven	General Fund/USDA Grant/Loan	7	х				
Purchase New Police Interceptor	\$60,000	City of Morven	General Fund/USDA Grant/Loan	7			х		
Purchase New Police Interceptor	\$60,000	City of Morven	General Fund/USDA Grant Loan	7					х
BROADBAND									
Provide adequate high- speed broadband access for local industries, commercial businesses, residences and community facilities	\$1 - \$10 million	City, County, Public Private Partnership	General Funds, SPLOST, Grants, Private Funding	9	х	х	X	X	x
Adopt a Broadband Ordinance	Staff Time	City	General Funds	9	Х				
Apply for Broadband- Ready Certification	Staff Time	City	General Funds	9	х				

10.d City of Pavo 5-Year Community Work Program Update FY2023-2027

PROJECTS	ESTIMATED	RESPONSIBLE	FUNDING	GOAL	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY
PROJECTS	COST	PARTY	SOURCE	GOAL	23	24	25	26	27
CULTURAL RESOURCES									
Designate the old Pavo Gym/school building as historic property	Staff Time	City of Pavo	General Fund	1	Х	Х			
Develop a historic resource inventory	Staff Time	City of Pavo	General Fund	1	Х	Х			
Designate Local Historic District	\$2,000	City of Pavo	General Fund	1	Х	Х			
Pavo Market Day Festival	\$5,000	City of Pavo/Civic Club	General Fund/Grants	1 & 2	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х
Purchase new Seasonal Decor	\$1,200	City of Pavo	General Fund/Grants	1	Х				
Purchase lot by Library for Parking	\$25,000	City of Pavo	General Funds	1	Х	Х			
Develop a Museum for the City	\$150,000	City of Pavo/Civic Club	General Fund/Grants	1	Х	Х	х		
Paint a colorful Peacock on the new Water Tower	\$30,000	City of Pavo	General Fund/Grants	1 & 2		Х	Х		
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT									
Develop a promotion campaign to attract business in coordination with the local Chambers of Commerce	Staff Time	City of Pavo	General Fund	2	Х	X			
Establish a Downtown Development Authority	Staff Time	City of Pavo	General Fund	2	Х	Х			
HOUSING			.	<u> </u>					
Identify Homes and Parcels for revitalization and infill (including Substandard and Dilapidated Homes and Parcels)	Staff Time	City of Pavo	General Fund	3	X	X			
CDBG Housing Rehabilitation of Substandard and Dilapidated Homes	\$1,000,000	City of Pavo	CDBG Grants	3	Х	Х			
COMMUNITY FACILITIES	& SERVICES	<u> </u>	'		-	_			

PROJECTS	ESTIMATED COST	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	FUNDING SOURCE	GOAL	FY 23	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26	FY 27
Develop and operate a	\$2,000 plus	City of Pavo	General Funds	5	X	X	X	X	X
Senior Citizens Activity	staff		General Fanas						^
Program	time/volunteers								
Develop and operate a	\$1,500 plus staff	City of Pavo	General Funds	5	Χ	Χ	Х	Х	Х
Youth Activity Program	time/volunteers								
Construct	\$10,000 plus	City of Pavo	General	4	Х	Х			
improvements to the	Staff Time		Funds/Grants						
local Parks		City of David							
Issue an RFI to design a plan for improvements	Staff Time	City of Pavo	General Funds	5	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х
to the Water System									
Apply for CDBG for	Staff Time	City of Pavo	General Funds	5	Х	Х	Х	Х	Χ
Water System									
Improvements	Chaff Time	_			V				
Construct Water System Improvements	Staff Time	City of Pavo	DCA, EDA, Grants	5	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х
Sever System	\$1,500	City of Pavo	General Fund	2 &5	Х	Х			
Feasibility Study	φ = //3 3 3	City of Favo	General Fund	2 03		^			
Develop a City-wide	TBD	City of Pavo	Grants/Loans	2 & 5	Х	Х	Х	Х	Χ
Sewer System									
TRANSPORTATION									
Repave 2-3 Streets									
annually as needed in two-block sections	TBD	City of Pavo	SPLOST	8	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х
Sidewalk Repair	\$4,000	City of Pavo	SPLOST/Grants	8 & 5	Х	Х	Х	Х	
EDUCATION,		,	,						
HEALTHCARE & PUBLIC									
SAFETY									
CPR Training Classes for	\$3,000	City of Pavo/Civic		7	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х
the Public BROADBAND		Club	Fund/Grants						
-									
Provide adequate high- speed broadband									
access for local		City, County,	General Funds,						
industries, commercial	\$1 - \$10 million	Public Private	SPLOST, Grants,	9	Х	Х	Х	Х	Χ
businesses, residences and community		Partnership	Private Funding						
facilities									
Adopt a Broadband	Staff Time	City	General Funds	9	Х				
Ordinance	Stan mile	City	General Fullus	3	_^				
Apply for Broadband-	Staff Time	City	General Funds	9	Х				
Ready Certification		,		<u> </u>					

10.e City of Quitman 5-Year Community Work Program Update FY2023-2027

PROJECTS	ESTIMATED COST	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	FUNDING SOURCE	GOAL	FY 23	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26	FY 27
CULTURAL RESOURCES									
Rehabilitating the three City Cemeteries ongoing	\$40,000	City of Quitman	General Fund/Grants	1	Х	Х	Х		
Designate the Local Historic District	\$2,000	City of Quitman	General Fund	1, 2 & 4	Х	Х			
Replace/repair lights on buildings Downtown	\$5,000	City of Quitman	General Fund	1 & 2	Х				
Landscape medians on Screven Street and other downtown streets in need	\$3,000	City of Quitman	General Fund	1	X	Х			
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	_				_	_			
Market the Industrial Park	\$2,500	City, Chamber, Brooks Development Authority	City, Chamber, Industrial Auth.	2 & 5	Х	Х			
Provide needed infrastructure to support new and expanding industries to foster job creation and private investment.	\$1,000,000	City of Quitman	Grants	2			Х	Х	Х
HOUSING				•				-	
Neighborhood Revitalization	\$1,000,000	City of Quitman	Grants (CDBG)	3 & 5	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х
Neighborhood Revitalization	\$400,000	City of Quitman	Grants (CHIP)	3 & 5	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х
Apply for PlanFirst Designation	\$,1,000	City of Quitman	General Fund / Staff time	3 & 5		Х			
NATURAL RESOURCES									
Apply for the "Tree City" Designation	Staff Time	City of Quitman	General Fund	1 & 2	х	Х	Х	Х	Х
Apply for Keep Georgia Beautiful	\$2,000	City of Quitman	Grant	1 & 2	х	Х	х	х	х
COMMUNITY FACILITIES	& SERVICES								
Develop the property behind the Textile Mill into a Park	\$75,000	City of Quitman	General Fund /Grants/loans	5		Х	Х		

PROJECTS	ESTIMATED COST	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	FUNDING SOURCE	GOAL	FY 23	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26	FY 27
Rehabilitation of Walker Street School into a community center with meeting spaces, a municipal auditorium and local art center	\$500,000	City of Quitman	DCA, One Georgia Grants/USDA Loan	5		Х	Х	Х	
Dig a new City Well	\$500,000	City of Quitman	General Fund /Grants	5				Х	
Build a new Fire Station East of RR Tracks on East Screven	\$500,000	City of Quitman	General Fund /FEMA	5					Х
Water Infrastructure improvements citywide – replace aging and undersized water lines	\$200,000 yr.	City of Quitman	General Fund/Grants	5 & 2	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х
Rehabilitate City Hall Annex at 220 E. Screven St.	\$300,000	City of Quitman	LOST	5		Х			
Construct new Police Department	\$1,700,000	City of Quitman	General Fund	5 & 7			Х	Х	
Construct new Public Works Building	\$2,300,000	City of Quitman	General Fund	5	Х	Х			
INTERGOVERNMENTAL C	COORDINATION	J.							
Lower ISO rating with the construction of a new fire department on the east side of town	\$300,000	City of Quitman	City Funds/FEMA	6 & 2	Х	х	Х		
TRANSPORTATION									
Repair the citywide sidewalk network	\$100,000	City of Quitman	General Fund /GDOT	8 & 5		Х	Х	Х	
Street Re-paving citywide	\$500,000	City of Quitman	General Fund /Grants	8 & 5	х	Х	Х	Х	Х
Clean Storm Drains Citywide and repair as necessary	\$500,000	City of Quitman	SPLOST	5		х	х		
Purchase news Street Sweeper	\$325,000	City of Quitman	General Fund/USDA Grant/Loan	5		Х			
EDUCATION, HEALTHCARE & PUBLIC SAFETY									
Purchase three new Police Cars annually	\$90,000	City of Quitman	General Fund/USDA Grant/Loan	7 & 5	х	Х	Х	Х	Х

PROJECTS	ESTIMATED COST	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	FUNDING SOURCE	GOAL	FY 23	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26	FY 27
Purchase one new Fire Truck	\$750,000	City of Quitman	General Fund/USDA Grant/Loan	5		X			
BROADBAND									
Provide adequate high- speed broadband access for local industries, commercial businesses, residences and community facilities	\$1 - \$10 million	City, County, Public Private Partnership	General Funds, SPLOST, Grants, Private Funding	9	X	X	X	X	x
Adopt a Broadband Ordinance	Staff Time	City	General Funds	9	х				
Apply for Broadband- Ready Certification	Staff Time	City	General Funds	9	х				

2023 TAX DIGEST CONSOLIDATED SUMMARY

County:BROOKS County #:014 Tax District:BARWICK

Dist #: 05 Assessment %: 040 Tot Parcels:111

	AGRIC	CULTURA	AL	CONSERVATION USE			
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value	Code Count A	cres 40)% Value	
A1	1		600	V3 0	0	0	
A3	0	0	0	V4 3 2	9.23	44,960	
A4	2	7	16,320	V5 3	68.5	102,520	
A5	0	0	0	V6 0		0	
A6	0		0	ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE			
A7	0	0	0	Code Count A	cres 40)% Value	
A9	0	0	0	W3 0	0	0	
AA	0		0	W4	0	0	
AB	0		0	W5 0	0	0	
AF	0		0	PROPERTY EXEMPTIONS			
ΑI	0		0	Code Count M	& O	Bond	
AZ	0		0	SA 0	0	0	
BR	ROWNFIE	LD PRO	PERTY	SB 0	0	0	
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value	SF 0	0	0	
B1	0		0	SH 0	0	0	
В3	0	0	0	SJ 0	0	0	
B4	0	0	0	SP 11 12	,452	12,452	
B5	0	0	0	SN 0	0	0	
B6	0		0	ST 0	0	0	
	COM	MERCIA	L	SV 6 114.	,944	114,944	
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value	SW 0	0	0	
C1	37		316,762	SX 0	0	0	
C3	18	4.63	41,654	STATE HOMESTEAD EXEMPTIONS	STATE HOMESTEAD EXEMPTIONS		
C4	1	3.3	11,880	S1 15 30	,000	30,000	
C5	0	0	0	S3 0	0	0	
C7	0	0	0	S4 6 24	,000	60,000	
C9	0	0	0	S5 0	0	0	
CA	0		0	S6 0	0	0	
CB	0		0	S7 0	0	0	
CF	10		56,572	S8 0	0	0	
CI	2		263,799	S9 0	0	0	
CP	0		0	SC 2 4	,000	4,000	
\mathbf{CZ}	0		0	SD 0	0	0	
FLI	PA FAIR N	MARKET	ASSMT	SE 0	0	0	
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value	SG 0	0	0	
F3	0	0	0	SS 0	0	0	
F4	0	0	0	LOCAL HOMESTEAD EXEMPTIONS	5		
F5	0	0	0	L1 0	0	0	
F9	0	0	0	L2 0	0	0	
				L3 0	0	0	
Total	0	0	0	L4 0	0	0	
	HIS	STORIC		L5 0	0	0	
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value	L6 0	0	0	
H1	0		0	L7 0	0	0	
Н3	0	0	0	L8 0	0	0	
	INDU	USTRIAL		L9 0	0	0	

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value	_			
I1	0		0	TOTAL	40	185,396	221,396
13	0	0	0		EMPT PROPERTY		
I4	0	0	0	Code		40% Value	
15	0	0	0	E0	0	0	
17	0	0	0	E1	6	88,800	
19	0	0	0	E2	5	237,640	
IA	0		0	E3	0	0	
IB	0		0	E4	0	0	
IF	0		0	E5	0	0	
II	0		0	E6	0	0	
IP	0		0	E7	0	0	
IZ	0		0	E8	0	0	
FORES	Γ LAND (CONSER	VATION USE	E9	0	0	
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value				
J3	0	0	0	TOTAL	11	326,440	
J4	0	0	0		SUMMARY		
J5	0	0	0	Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
J9	0	0	0	Agricultural	3	7	16,920
	PREFI	ERENTIA	AL	Brownfield Property	0	0	0
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value	Commercial	68	7.93	690,667
P3	0	0	0	Historical	0	0	0
P4	0	0	0	Industrial	0	0	0
P5	0	0	0	Forest Land Cons Use	0	0	0
P6	0		0	Preferential	0	0	0
P7	0	0	0	Qualified Timberland			
P9	0	0	0	Residential	282	87.79	2,452,264
QU	JALIFIEL	TIMBE	RLAND	Residential Transitional	0	0	0
Code	Count		40% Value	Utility	4	0	187,383
Q4				Conservation Use	6	97.73	147,480
Q5				Environmentally Sensitive	0	0	0
	RESI	DENTIA	L	Motor Vehicle	51		47,620
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value	Mobile Home	11		86,377
R1	196		1,995,686	Timber 100%	0	0	0
R3	70	56.19	334,368	Heavy Equipment	0		0
R4	11	31.6	115,480	Gross Digest	425	200.45	3,628,711
R5	0	0	0	Exemptions Bond			221,396
R6	0		0	Net Bond Digest			3,407,315
R7	0	0	0	Gross Digest	425	200.45	3,628,711
R9	0	0	0	Exemptions-M&O			185,396
RA	0		0	Net M&O Digest			3,443,315
RB	5		6,730		TAX LEVIED		
RF	0		0		ASSESSED VALUE	MILLAGE	TAX
RI	0		0	М & О	3,443,315	10.306	35,486.80
RZ	0		0	BOND	3,407,315		,
		LTRANS	SITIONAL		2,111,212		
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value				
T1	0	110103	40 / 0 Value				
T3	0	0	0				
T4	0	0	0				
17		ΓILITY	V				
	U						

Code

U1

Count Acres

0

40% Value

0

U2	3	0	185,607
U3	1	0	1,776
U4	0	0	0
U5	0	0	0
U7	0	0	0
U9	0	0	0
UA	0		0
UB	0		0
UF	0		0
UZ	0		0

2023 TAX DIGEST CONSOLIDATED SUMMARY

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

Dist #: 00	Assessment (%: 040 Tot	Parcels:9668

	AGRICULTURAL			CONSERVATION USE			
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value	Code Count	Acres	40% Value	
A1	5,203		65,118,306	V3 0	0	0	
A3	0	0	0	V4 309	2,774.94	4,976,462	
A4	222	790.94	1,592,116	V5 1,606	174,422.99	263,095,850	
A5	980	18,975.88	28,660,692	V6 879		4,561,225	
A6	921		4,304,154	ENVIRONMENTALLY SENS	SITIVE		
A7	0	0	0	Code Count	Acres	40% Value	
A9	0	0	0	W3 0	0	0	
AA	5		403,040	W4 0	0	0	
AB	30		78,728	W5 0	0	0	
AF	2		911	PROPERTY EXEMPTIO	NS		
AI	2		412	Code Count	M&O	Bond	
ΑZ	0		0	SA 14	1,025,583	0	
В	ROWNE	TIELD PROI	PERTY	SB 0	0	0	
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value	SF 5	6,177,831	0	
B 1	0		0	SH 0	0	0	
В3	0	0	0	SJ 182	81,253,031	0	
B4	0	0	0	SP 885		0	
B5	0	0	0	SN 159		0	
В6	0		0	ST 0	0	0	
	CO	MMERCIAI	L	SV 1,914	212,475,707	0	
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value	SW 0	0	0	
C1	1,035		22,345,921	SX 0	0	0	
C3	332	167.63	3,087,144	STATE HOMESTEAD EXEMI	PTIONS		
C4	67	336.71	2,240,683	S1 1,906		0	
C5	10	502.15	1,883,720	S3 16		0	
C7	0	0	0	S4 710		0	
C9	0	0	0	S5 65	4,195,241	0	
CA	2		67,920	S6 0	0	0	
СВ	10		11,013	S7 0	0	0	
CF	464		10,933,331	S8 0	0	0	
CI	149		7,627,388	S9 0	0	0	
CP	3		4,331,231	SC 172	344,000	0	
CZ	0		0	SD 40		0	
	PA FAII	R MARKET	ASSMT	SE 4	248,664	0	
	Count	Acres	40% Value	SG 0		0	
F3	0	0	0	SS 4	185,541	0	
F4	6	48.07	47,320	LOCAL HOMESTEAD EXEM			
F5	176	91,722.96	97,320,480	L1 0		0	
F9	0	0	0	L2 0	0	0	
				L3 0	0	0	
Total	182	91,771.03	97,367,800	L4 0	0	0	
		HISTORIC		L5 0	0	0	
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value	L6 0	0	0	
Н1	0		0	L7 0	0	0	
Н3	0	0	0	L8 0	0	0	
-		DUSTRIAL	•	L9 0	0	0	
	,				v	J	

				400/ 77 7		a .	C 1
0	315,850,779	6.076	TOTAL	40% Value	Acres	Count 114	Code I1
U		6,676 KEMPT PROPERTY		7,346,251 6,000	1	114	I3
	40% Value		Code	568,564	114.67	17	13 I4
		27	E0	3,584,578	3,293.6	11	I5
	105,128,979		E1	0	3,293.0	0	13 17
		417	E2	0	0	0	17 19
		90	E3	0	U	0	IA
	400,744	68	E4	0		0	IA IB
	1,214,136	12	E5	39,394,346		11	IF
		81	E6			6	II
	5,208,005	1	E7	1,038,500		2	II IP
	1,479,391	1	E8	1,882,240 0		0	IZ
	1,479,391	0	E9	VATION USE	CONCED		
			Е7	40% Value		Count	
	146,836,524	1 172	TOTAL		Acres	Count	Code J3
	140,050,524	SUMMARY	TOTAL	40.680	0 48.07		J3 J4
40% Value	Acres	Count	Code	49,680		176	
100,158,359		7,365	Agricultural	102,215,960	91,722.96	176	J5
0		7,503	Brownfield Property	0		0 DDF	J9
52,528,351		2,072	Commercial	40% Value	CFERENTIA A		Cada
0		0	Historical		Acres	Count	Code
		162	Industrial	0 57.240	0 25.72	0	P3
102,265,640		182	Forest Land Cons Use	57,240	35.73	4	P4
4,258,300	2,431.62	34	Preferential	3,921,920	2,395.89	10	P5
4,230,300	2,431.02	34	Qualified Timberland	279,140	0	20	P6
231,279,179	13 575 56	22,531	Residential	0	0	0	P7
231,279,179	13,373.30	22,331	Residential Transitional	0	0	0	P9
51,087,577		38	Utility		ED TIMBE		_
	177,197.93		Conservation Use	40% Value	Acres	Count	
0	0	0	Environmentally Sensitive				Q4
6,740,260	v	6,525	Motor Vehicle	r	CIDENTIAI	DE	Q5
14,261,848		1,666	Mobile Home		SIDENTIAL	Count	Code
6,700,664		100	Timber 100%	40% Value	Acres	15,147	
0,700,004	14,557	0	Heavy Equipment	183,278,371 15,352,730	2 052 62		R1
	323,497.72		Gross Digest		2,053.62	3,424	R3
0	323,471.12	13,107	Exemptions Bond	30,968,936	11,521.04	3,142	R4
895,734,194			Net Bond Digest	3,080	0.9	1	R5
, ,	323,497.72	43 469	Gross Digest	0	0	0	R6 R7
315,850,779		13,107	Exemptions-M&O	0	0	0	
579,883,415			Net M&O Digest		0		R9
317,003,413	•	TAX LEVIED	Net Mato Digest	59,100		4 811	RA RB
TAX	MILLAGE	ASSESSED VALUE	ТҮРЕ	1,615,423			
IAA	WILLAGE	579,883,415	M & O	320		1	RF
		895,734,194	BOND	1,219		1	RI DZ
		073,734,174	ВОПЬ	O ITIONAI	IAI TDANG	0 SIDENTI	RZ
					IAL TRANS		
				40% Value	Acres	Count	Code
				0	•	0	T1
				0	0	0	T3
				0	0 11TH 1TV	0	T4
				400/ Val	UTILITY		Code
				40% Value	Acres	Count	Code

U1

15,536

U2	31	0	51,066,113
U3	3	0	5,736
U4	1	0	192
U5	0	0	0
U7	0	0	0
U9	0	0	0
UA	0		0
UB	0		0
UF	0		0
UZ	0		0

2023 TAX DIGEST CONSOLIDATED SUMMARY

County:BROOKS County #:014 Tax District:MORVEN

Dist #: 10 Assessment %: 040 Tot Parcels:318

	AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION USE					
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value	Code Count	Acres	40% Value
A1	11		48,800	V3 0	0	0
A3	0	0	0	V4 8	47.24	81,548
A4	2	2	3,360	V5 12	490.15	1,014,680
A5	4	185.04	328,640	V6 11		34,324
A6	0		0	ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITI	IVE	
A7	0	0	0	Code Count	Acres 4	40% Value
A9	0	0	0	W3 0	0	0
AA	0		0	W4 0	0	0
AB	0		0	W5 0	0	0
AF	0		0	PROPERTY EXEMPTIONS		
ΑI	0		0	Code Count	M&O	Bond
AZ	0		0	SA 0	0	0
BF	ROWNFII	ELD PRO	PERTY	SB 0	0	0
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value	SF 0	0	0
B1	0		0	SH 0	0	0
В3	0	0	0	SJ 0	0	0
B4	0	0	0	SP 29	28,534	0
B5	0	0	0	SN 0	0	0
B6	0		0	ST 0	0	0
	COM	MERCIA	L	SV 20	878,249	0
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value	SW 0	0	0
C1	71		857,598	SX 0	0	0
C3	29	14.49	123,390	STATE HOMESTEAD EXEMPTI	ONS	
C4	5	15.42	53,600	S1 0	0	0
C5	0	0	0	S3 0	0	0
C7	0	0	0	S4 0	0	0
C9	0	0	0	S5 1	57,560	0
CA	0		0	86 0	0	0
CB	1		3,495	S7 0	0	0
CF	31		166,383	S8 0	0	0
CI	11		134,260	S9 0	0	0
CP	0		0	SC 0	0	0
\mathbf{CZ}	0		0	SD 0	0	0
FL	PA FAIR I	MARKET	ASSMT	SE 0	0	0
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value	SG 0	0	0
F3	0	0	0	SS 0	0	0
F4	0	0	0	LOCAL HOMESTEAD EXEMPTI	ONS	
F5	0	0	0	L1 0	0	0
F9	0	0	0	L2 0	0	0
,				L3 0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	L4 0	0	0
		STORIC		L5 0	0	0
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value	L6 0	0	0
H1	0		0	L7 0	0	0
Н3	0	0	0	L8 0	0	0
	IND	USTRIAL	,	L9 0	0	0

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value			
I1	0	•	0	TOTAL 50	964,343	0
I3	0	0	0	EXEMPT PROPERTY Code Count	40% Value	
I4	0	0	0			
I5	0	0	0	E0 0 E1 37	564,176	
I7	0	0	0	E1 57 E2 22		
I9	0	0	0			
IA	0		0			
IB	0		0	E4 0		
IF	0		0	E5 0	0	
II	0		0	E6 0	0	
IP	0		0	E7 0	0	
IZ	0	CONCERN	0	E8 0	0	
			VATION USE	E9 0	0	
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value	TOTAL	1 157 (02	
J3	0	0	0	TOTAL 61	1,157,692	
J4	0	0	0	SUMMARY	A	400/ \$7-1
J5	0	0	0	Code Count		40% Value
J9	0	0	0	Agricultural 17		380,800
		ERENTIA		Brownfield Property 0		0
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value	Commercial 148		1,338,726
Р3	0	0	0	Historical 0		0
P4	0	0	0	Industrial 0		0
P5	0	0	0	Forest Land Cons Use 0	0	0
P6	0		0	Preferential 0	0	0
P7	0	0	0	Qualified Timberland		
P9	0	0	0	Residential 733		
QU		D TIMBEI		Residential Transitional 0		0
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value	Utility 4		492,531
Q4				Conservation Use 31		1,130,552
Q5				Environmentally Sensitive 0		0
		DENTIAI		Motor Vehicle 126		94,130
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value	Mobile Home 73		414,055
R1	455		3,908,736	Timber 100% 0	0	0
R3	205	107.63	632,052	Heavy Equipment 0		0
R4	51	149.48	433,894	Gross Digest 1,132	1,011.45	8,853,091
R5	0	0	0	Exemptions Bond		0
R6	0		0	Net Bond Digest		8,853,091
R7	0	0	0	Gross Digest 1,132	1,011.45	
R9	0	0	0	Exemptions-M&O		964,343
RA	0		0	Net M&O Digest		7,888,748
RB	22		27,615	TAX LEVIED		
RF	0		0	TYPE ASSESSED VALUE		TAX
RI	0		0	M & O 7,888,748	10.148	80,055.01
RZ	0		0	BOND 8,853,091		
RES	IDENTIA	L TRANS	ITIONAL			
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value			
T1	0		0			
T3	0	0	0			
T4	0	0	0			
	U	ΓΙLΙΤΥ				
Codo	Count	1 0200	400/ Volue			

Code

U1

Count

0

Acres

40% Value

0

U2	4	0	492,531
U3	0	0	0
U4	0	0	0
U5	0	0	0
U7	0	0	0
U9	0	0	0
UA	0		0
UB	0		0
UF	0		0
$\mathbf{U}\mathbf{Z}$	0		0

2023 TAX DIGEST CONSOLIDATED SUMMARY

County:BROOKS County #:014 Tax District:PAVO
Dist #: 15 Assessment %: 040 Tot Parcels:170

Cada		CULTURA	AL.	CONSERVATION USE			
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value	Code Count Acres	40% Value		
A1	15		177,104	V3 0 0	0		
A3	0	0	0	V4 5 24.54	31,160		
A4	2	1.32	3,360	V5 4 230.31	367,160		
A5	3	70.79	127,760	V6 2	2,320		
A6	0		0	ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE			
A 7	0	0	0	Code Count Acres	40% Value		
A9	0	0	0	W3 0 0	0		
AA	0		0	W4 0 0	0		
AB	0		0	W5 0 0	0		
AF	0		0	PROPERTY EXEMPTIONS			
ΑI	0		0	Code Count M&O	Bond		
AZ	0		0	SA 0 0	0		
	ROWNFIE	LD PROI	PERTY	SB 0 0	0		
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value	SF 0 0	0		
B1	0		0	SH 0 0	0		
В3	0	0	0	SJ 0 0	0		
B4	0	0	0	SP 18 18,424	18,424		
B5	0	0	0	SN 0 0	0		
B6	0	v	0	ST 0 0	0		
В		MERCIAI	v	SV 9 312,570	312,570		
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value	SW 0 0	0		
C1	22	Acres	227,320	SX 0 0	0		
C3	9	7.18	51,400	STATE HOMESTEAD EXEMPTIONS	U		
C4	2	9.52	37,040	S1ATE HOMESTEAD EXEMPTIONS S1 27 54,000	54,000		
C5	0			S3 1 2,000	10,000		
C7	0	0	0		183,113		
C9	0	0	0	S4 19 76,000 S5 2 101,296			
		U	0		101,296		
CA	0		0	S6 0 0	0		
CB	0		0	S7 0 0	0		
CF	8		67,469	S8 0 0	0		
CI	3		46,098	S9 0 0	2 000		
CP	0		0	SC 1 2,000	2,000		
CZ	0 D4 E4 ID 1	# A DIZE	0	SD 1 43,292	43,292		
	PA FAIR N			SE 0 0	0		
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value		0		
F3	0	0	0	SS 0 0 0	0		
F4	0	0	0	LOCAL HOMESTEAD EXEMPTIONS			
F5	0	0	0	L1 0 0	0		
F9	0	0	0	L2 0 0	0		
 -				L3 0 0	0		
Total	0	0	0	L4 0 0	0		
		STORIC		L5 0 0	0		
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value	L6 0 0	0		
H1	0		0	L7 0 0	0		
Н3	0	0	0	L8 0 0	0		
	TAILL	JSTRIAL		L9 0 0	0		

			-	40% Value	Acres	Count	Code	
724,695	609,582	78	TOTAL	0		0	I1	
		EMPT PROPERTY	EXI	0	0	0	13	
	40% Value	Count 4	Code	0	0	0	I4	
	0	0	E0	0	0	0	I5	
	0	0	E1	0	0	0	I7	
	193,360	6	E2	0	0	0	19	
	30,680	2	E3	0		0	IA	
	0	0	E4	0		0	IB	
	0	0	E5	0		0	IF	
	0	0	E6	0		0	II	
	0	0	E7	0		0	IP	
	0	0	E8	0		0	IZ	
	0	0	E9	VATION USE	CONSERV	Γ LAND (FORES	
			-	40% Value	Acres	Count	Code	
	224,040	8	TOTAL	0	0	0	J3	
		SUMMARY		0	0	0	J4	
40% Value		Count	Code	0	0	0	J5	
308,224	72.11	20	Agricultural	0	0	0	J9	
0	0	0	Brownfield Property	L	ERENTIA	PREFI		
429,327	16.7	44	Commercial	40% Value	Acres	Count	Code	
0	0	0	Historical	0	0	0	Р3	
0	0	0	Industrial	0	0	0	P4	
0	0	0	Forest Land Cons Use	0	0	0	P5	
0	0	0	Preferential	0		0	P6	
			Qualified Timberland	0	0	0	P7	
2,841,101	167.02	453	Residential	0	0	0	P9	
0	0	0	Residential Transitional	RLAND	D TIMBEI	JALIFIEI	QU	
129,448	0	3	Utility	40% Value	Acres	Count	Code	
400,640	254.85	11	Conservation Use				Q4	
0	0	0	Environmentally Sensitive				Q5	
96,400		60	Motor Vehicle	L	DENTIAI	RESI		
245,799		41	Mobile Home	40% Value	Acres	Count	Code	
0	0	0	Timber 100%	2,042,154		289	R1	
0		0	Heavy Equipment	437,120	57.88	105	R3	
4,450,939	510.68	632	Gross Digest	318,440	109.14	39	R4	
724,695			Exemptions Bond	0	0	0	R5	
3,726,244			Net Bond Digest	0		0	R6	
4,450,939	510.68	632	Gross Digest	0	0	0	R7	
609,582			Exemptions-M&O	0	0	0	R9	
3,841,357			Net M&O Digest	0		0	RA	
		TAX LEVIED		43,387		20	RB	
TAX	MILLAGE	ASSESSED VALUE N	TYPE	0		0	RF	
47,632.83	12.400	3,841,357	M & O	0		0	RI	
0.00	.000	3,726,244	BOND	0		0	RZ	
				ITIONAL	L TRANS	DENTIA		
				40% Value	Acres	Count	Code	
				0		0	T1	
				0	0	0	Т3	
				0	0	0	T4	

UTILITY

Acres

40% Value

0

Count

0

Code

U1

U2	2	0	126,448
U3	1	0	3,000
U4	0	0	0
U5	0	0	0
U7	0	0	0
U9	0	0	0
UA	0		0
UB	0		0
UF	0		0
$\mathbf{U}\mathbf{Z}$	0		0

2023 TAX DIGEST CONSOLIDATED SUMMARY

County:BROOKS County #:014 Tax District:QUITMAN

Dist #: 20 Assessment %: 040 Tot Parcels:2119

	AGRICULTURAL			CONSERVATION USE	CONSERVATION USE		
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value	Code Count	Acres 4	0% Value	
A1	12		173,480	V3 0	0	0	
A3	0	0	0	V4 4	8.47	13,800	
A4	1	3.42	12,160	V5 4	141.82	217,880	
A5	10	194.33	246,000	V6 0		0	
A6	0		0	ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSIT	IVE		
A7	0	0	0	Code Count	Acres 4	0% Value	
A9	0	0	0	W3 0	0	0	
AA	0		0	W4 0	0	0	
AB	0		0	W5 0	0	0	
AF	0		0	PROPERTY EXEMPTIONS			
ΑI	0		0	Code Count	M&O	Bond	
AZ	0		0	SA 1	61,080	0	
BF	ROWNFII	ELD PRO	PERTY	SB 0	0	0	
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value	SF 2	221,934	0	
B 1	0		0	SH 0	0	0	
В3	0	0	0	SJ 0	0	0	
B4	0	0	0	SP 177	165,572	0	
B5	0	0	0	SN 0	0	0	
B6	0		0	ST 0	0	0	
	COM	MERCIA	L	SV 8	180,430	0	
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value	SW 0	0	0	
C 1	581		12,572,241	SX 0	0	0	
C3	214	98.48	2,398,116	STATE HOMESTEAD EXEMPT	STATE HOMESTEAD EXEMPTIONS		
C4	19	91.85	648,640	S1 0	0	0	
C5	1	16.48	54,880	S3 0	0	0	
C7	0	0	0	S4 0	0	0	
C9	0	0	0	S5 11	492,608	0	
CA	0		0	S6 0	0	0	
CB	2		681	S7 0	0	0	
CF	210		5,323,559	S8 0	0	0	
CI	87		5,198,834	S9 0	0	0	
CP	1		85,530	SC 0	0	0	
\mathbf{CZ}	0		0	SD 3	122,972	0	
FLI	PA FAIR I	MARKET	ASSMT	SE 1	16,668	0	
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value	SG 0	0	0	
F3	0	0	0	SS 1	109,986	0	
F4	0	0	0	LOCAL HOMESTEAD EXEMPT	IONS		
F5	0	0	0	L1 0	0	0	
F9	0	0	0	L2 0	0	0	
-				L3 0	0	0	
Total	0	0	0	L4 0	0	0	
	HIS	STORIC		L5 0	0	0	
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value	L6 0	0	0	
H1	0		0	L7 0	0	0	
Н3	0	0	0	L8 0	0	0	
	IND	USTRIAL	ı	L9 0	0	0	

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value				
I 1	39		1,371,491	TOTAL	204	1,371,250	0
I3	1	1	6,000	EXEM	MPT PROPERTY		
I4	12	68.43	435,844	Code	Count	40% Value	
15	3	160.46	659,760	E0	26	5,616,080	
I7	0	0	0	E1	316	14,642,826	
19	0	0	0	E2	137	5,419,748	
IA	0		0	E3	12	280,800	
IB	0		0	E4	3	115,160	
IF	4		2,841,035	E5	12	1,214,136	
II	2		7,472	E6	46	10,966,960	
IP	1		172,044	E7	0	0	
IZ	0		0	E8	0	0	
FORES'	T LAND	CONSERV	VATION USE	E9	0	0	
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value				
J3	0	0	0	TOTAL	552	38,255,710	
J4	0	0	0	\$	SUMMARY		
J5	0	0	0	Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
J9	0	0	0	Agricultural	23	197.75	431,640
	PREF	ERENTIA	L	Brownfield Property	0	0	0
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value	Commercial	1,115	206.81	26,282,481
P3	0	0	0	Historical	0	0	0
P4	0	0	0	Industrial	62	229.89	5,493,646
P5	1	160.25	244,320	Forest Land Cons Use	0	0	0
P6	0		0	Preferential	1	160.25	244,320
P7	0	0	0	Qualified Timberland			
P9	0	0	0	Residential	4,635	847.21	48,665,512
QU	JALIFIE	D TIMBE	RLAND	Residential Transitional	0	0	0
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value	Utility	8	0	1,147,192
Q4				Conservation Use	8	150.29	231,680
Q5				Environmentally Sensitive	0	0	0
	RESI	IDENTIA	L	Motor Vehicle	759		730,430
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value	Mobile Home	99		862,797
R1	2,700		43,270,607	Timber 100%	0	0	0
R3	1,783	663.68	4,707,019	Heavy Equipment	0		0
R4	55	183.53	462,840	Gross Digest	6,710	1,792.2	84,089,698
R5	0	0	0	Exemptions Bond			0
R6	0		0	Net Bond Digest			84,089,698
R7	0	0	0	Gross Digest	6,710	1,792.2	84,089,698
R9	0	0	0	Exemptions-M&O			1,371,250
RA	0		0	Net M&O Digest			82,718,448
RB	96		223,827	T	AX LEVIED		
RF	0		0	TYPE AS	SSESSED VALUE	MILLAGE	TAX
RI	1		1,219	M & O	82,718,448	5.480	453,297.10
RZ	0		0	BOND	84,089,698	.000	0.00
	IDENTIA	L TRANS	ITIONAL				
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value				
T1	0		0				
Т3	0	0	0				
T4	0	0	0				
	-		v				

UTILITY

Acres

Count

1

Code

U1

40% Value

648

U2	7	0	1,146,544
U3	0	0	0
U4	0	0	0
U5	0	0	0
U7	0	0	0
U9	0	0	0
UA	0		0
UB	0		0
UF	0		0
$\mathbf{U}\mathbf{Z}$	0		0

Appendix C Other Planning Documents



Community Wildfire Protection Plan An Action Plan for Wildfire Mitigation and Conservation of Natural Resources

BROOKS COUNTY



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Brooks County Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment Summary (SWRA)

Executive Summary

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

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

The plan will:

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

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

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

SIGNATURE PAGE

	Date
Honorable James Maxwell, Chairman Procks Co. Board of County Commissioners	
Brooks Co. Board of County Commissioners	
	Date
Mike Smith	
Brooks County EMA Director	
	Date
Kenneth Lee Weaver	<u> </u>
Chief Ranger/ Forest Tech Brooks/Cook Unit	
Georgia Forestry Commission	

J. WILDLAND/URBAN INTERFACE FIRE DISASTERS

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

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

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

CWPP CORE COMMITTEE

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

CWPP Core Committee/Fire Chiefs

Tommy Kerr Station #1 Pineview VFD
Wesley Lyles Station # 4 East Brooks VFD
Steven Smith Station #5 Morven VFD
Ralph Manning Station # 7 Tallokas VFD
James Bracher Station #8 Dixie VFD
Kenny Humphres Station #9 Sand Hill VFD

Jordan Smith (County Fire Chief) Station #10 Jackson Rd VFD David Crosby Station # 11 Central VFD Tom Eggers Station # 12 Barney VFD

Georgia Forestry Commission Representatives

Chief Ranger/Forester Technician, Kenneth Lee Weaver CWPP Program Specialist, Jim Harrell (Initial Plan 2010) Wildfire Prevention Specialist, Beryl Budd (Revised Plan 2018)

Meeting Dates

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

The CWPP Core Committee contributed to the CWPP development by:

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

II. OBJECTIVE OF THE CWPP

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

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

There are three generally accepted types of interface areas:

- 1. "Boundary" wildland/urban interface areas are characterized by development where groups of homes, subdivisions or other structures create a distinct and easily identified border with public or private wildlands, forests or parks.
- 2. "Intermix" wildland/urban interface areas are places where parcels of improved property and/or structures are scattered and interspersed within wildlands, forests or parks. Frequently, this is a subdivision that is not yet "built-out" with many undeveloped lots interspersed among occupied homes.
- 3. "Island" wildland/urban interface (also called "occluded interface") are typically very small pockets of wildland or natural areas surrounded by development or even situated within an incorporated area. A park or greenspace within a city is an example of an island interface area.

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

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

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

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

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

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



Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) is described as the area where structures and other human improvements meet and intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels.

III. COMMUNITY & WILDFIRE HISTORY

Located just west of Valdosta in southwest Georgia, on the Florida border, Brooks is a county of moss-laden oaks and a long and honored history.



In 1818 U.S. President Andrew Jackson made a treaty with the Spanish and the Native Americans and claimed the land that is now Brooks County for the United States. Settlers later came down the Coffee Road from middle Georgia in their covered wagons, ox-drawn carts, and buggies. These early settlers had three things uppermost in their minds: religion, education, and agriculture. Roads were projected to run from the courthouse to each part of the county.

Brooks County Courthouse



Founded on December 11, 1858, Brooks County was created from portions of Lowndes and Thomas counties. The 494-square-mile county was named for Preston S. Brooks of South Carolina, an extremely popular young legislator known for his intensely southern sentiments and his zealous defense of southern rights. In 1853 Brooks was elected to Congress as a States' Rights Democrat and served until his death four years

later, at the age of thirty-eight. A year later the Georgia legislature showed their appreciation of him by naming a county for him.

The largest town in Brooks County, Quitman, was named the county seat.

The first courthouse, a small, temporary building, opened in 1859. A permanent edifice was begun in the same year, but the Civil War (1861-65) delayed its construction. That courthouse, completed in 1864, is still in use today, although it has undergone



remodeling and modernizing. Quitman is known as the Camellia City because of the plants grown there, and also because Betty Sheffield, developer of the well-known camellia variety of the same name, was a longtime resident. Other small towns in the county include Barney (famous for its peaches), Barwick, Morven, and Pavo.

According to the 2010 U.S. census, the population of Brooks County is 16,243, a decrease from the 2000 population of 16,450.

Betty Sheffield Camellia

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

WILDFIRE HISTORY

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

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

Local GFC Office

The Georgia Forestry Commission office serving Brooks County is located at: 18110 Adel Hwy Barney, GA 31625 Phone #- 229-775-4948

Personnel

Kenneth Lee Weaver, Chief Ranger Gregg Barnes, Ranger Brandon Chafin, Ranger Jody Carl Meeler, Ranger Robert Clinton Rogers, Ranger James Walter Sirmans, Ranger

Wildland firefighting equipment

- 5- Tractor/Transports 2- CAT D-6 N's, 1- CAT D-5 N, 2- John Deere 650 G's
- 2- Type 7 Engines
- 1- Type 6 Engine

On a year-to-year basis, the leading cause of wildfires in Brooks County is escaped debris fires (all types), followed by wildfires caused by machine use (example: harvesting combine). Incendiary (arson) and lightning are other major causes of wildfires.

Cause	Fires	Acres	Fires 5 Yr Avg	Acres 5 Yr Avg
Campfire	2	8.30	1.00	2.39
Debris: Ag Fields, Pastures, Orchards, Etc	1	0.21	1.60	5.03
Debris: Construction Land Clearing	2	3.44	0.60	0.69
Debris: Escaped Prescribed Burn	6	61.79	4.00	24.64
Debris: Household Garbage	0	0.00	0.20	0.01
Debris: Residential, Leafpiles, Yard, Etc	6	71.00	4.40	24.35
Debris: Site Prep - Forestry Related	3	34.00	1.20	8.88
Incendiary	4	16.83	1.80	5.02
<u>Lightning</u>	0	0.00	0.60	1.40
Machine Use	4	8.72	2.60	6.65
Miscellaneous: Firearms/Ammunition	1	4.35	0.40	1.29
Miscellaneous: Other	0	0.00	1.60	9.65
Miscellaneous: Power lines/Electric fences	0	0.00	0.80	2.08
Miscellaneous: Structure/Vehicle Fires	1	5.05	0.60	1.05
Miscellaneous: Woodstove Ashes	1	0.95	0.80	2.57
Railroad Page 1	0	0.00	0.60	2.09
<u>Smoking</u>	0	0.00	0.20	0.02
<u>Undetermined</u>	4	29.19	1.40	7.13
Totals for County: Brooks Year: 2017	35	243.83	24.40	104.96

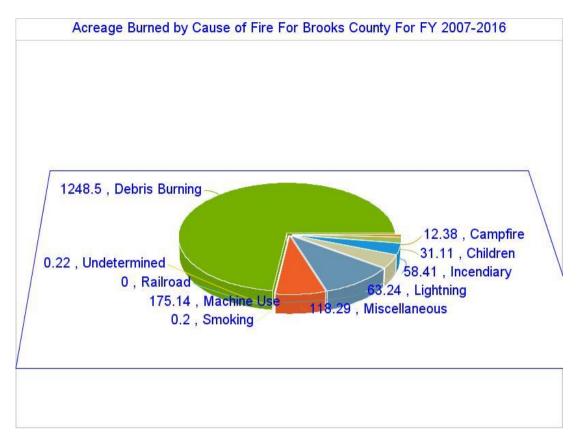
The table above indicates wildfire activity in Brooks County during the last complete fiscal year, 2017 (July 1, 2016 thru June 30, 2017).

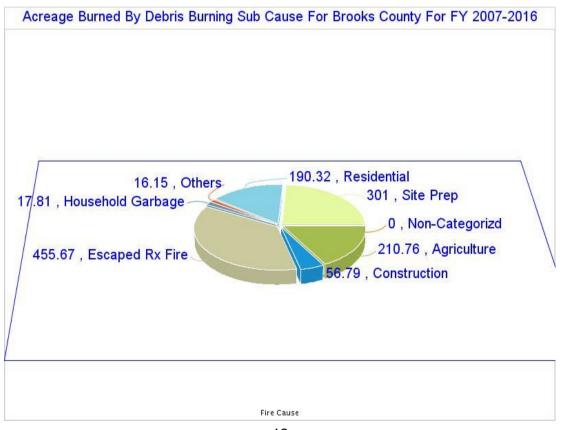
The following pages, 11-14, contain wildfire data over the last 10 years (FY2007-FY2016), covering number of fires, acreage burned, causes, and fire occurrence maps. The average size fire is also compared to the statewide average.

	Acreage Burned /Number of Fires For Brooks County FY 2007-2016										
Year	Acreage Burned	Number of Fires	Average Size	Statewide Average Size							
2007	408.67	75	5.45	18.64							
2008	106.98	36	2.97	4.56							
2009	182.38	48	3.80	3.90							
2010	88.45	21	4.21	3.93							
2011	468.91	102	4.60	17.56							
2012	177.20	33	5.36	5.08							
2013	179.22	53	3.38	4.53							
2014	29.34	11	2.67	5.02							
2015	37.79	16	2.36	4.42							
2016	40.72	13	3.13	6.29							

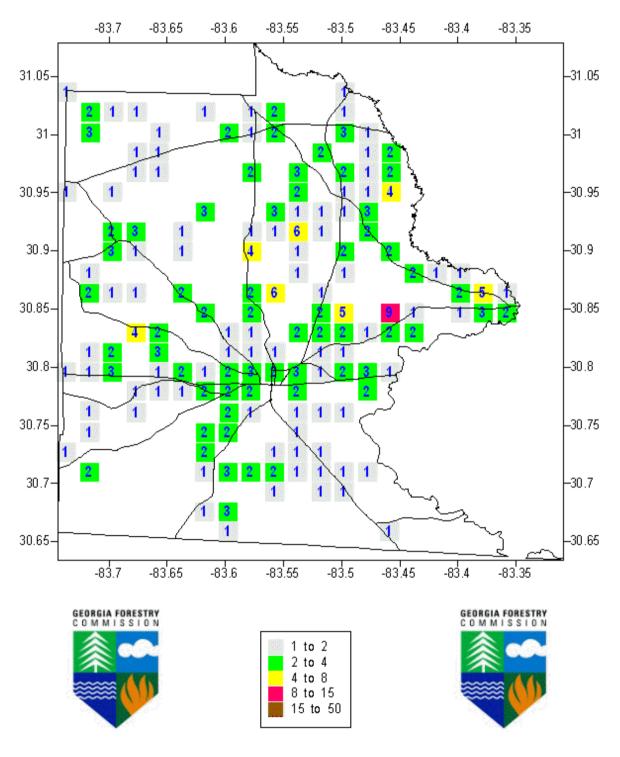
Number of Fires by Cause for Brooks County for FY 2007 to 2016

Year	Campfire	Children	Debris Burning	Incendiary	Lightning	Machine Use	Miscellaneous	Railroad	Smoking
2007	0	2	51	7	1	11	2	1	0
2008	0	1	23	0	3	8	1	0	0
2009	0	1	36	2	0	8	1	0	0
2010	1	2	13	0	0	5	0	0	0
2011	3	2	58	4	6	24	4	0	1
2012	0	0	24	0	3	6	0	0	0
2013	0	2	26	0	2	8	14	1	0
2014	1	0	5	0	0	2	1	1	1
2015	1	0	6	1	2	1	5	0	0
2016	0	0	7	4	1	0	0	1	0

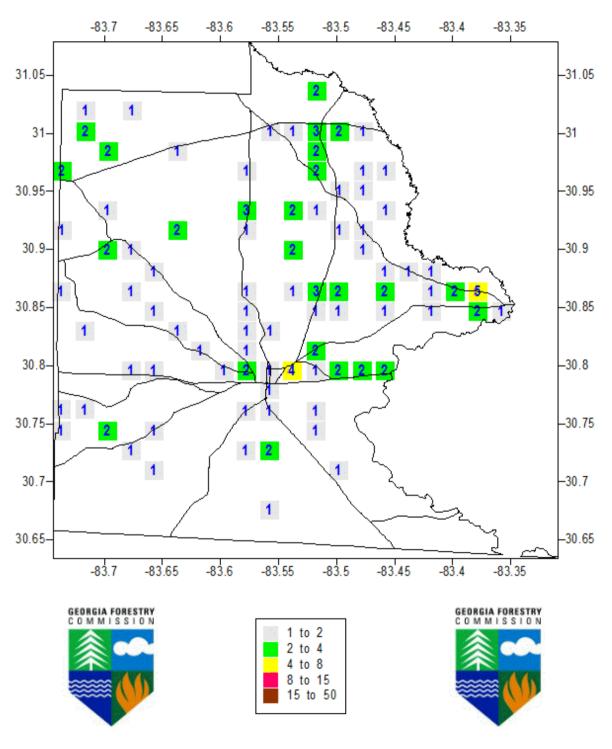




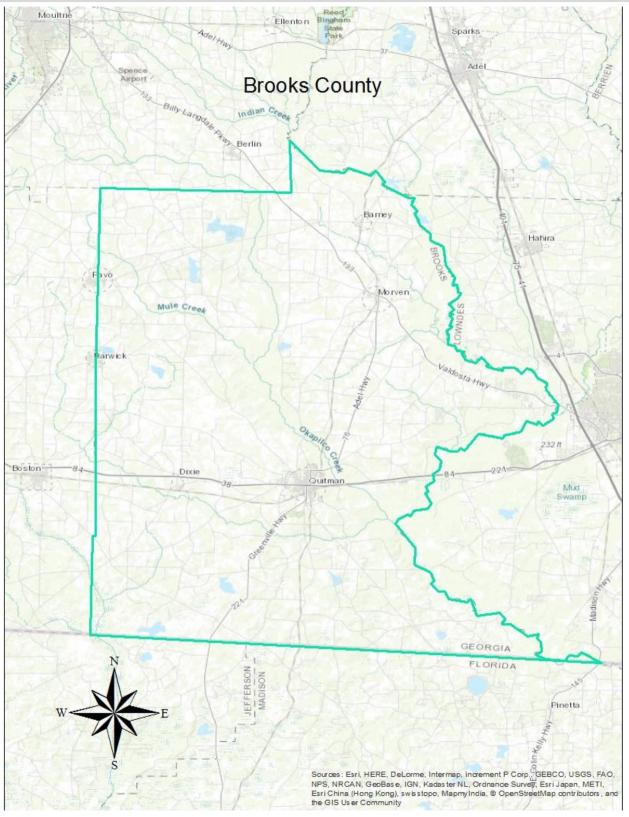
Fire Occurrence Map for Brooks County for Fiscal Year 2007-2011



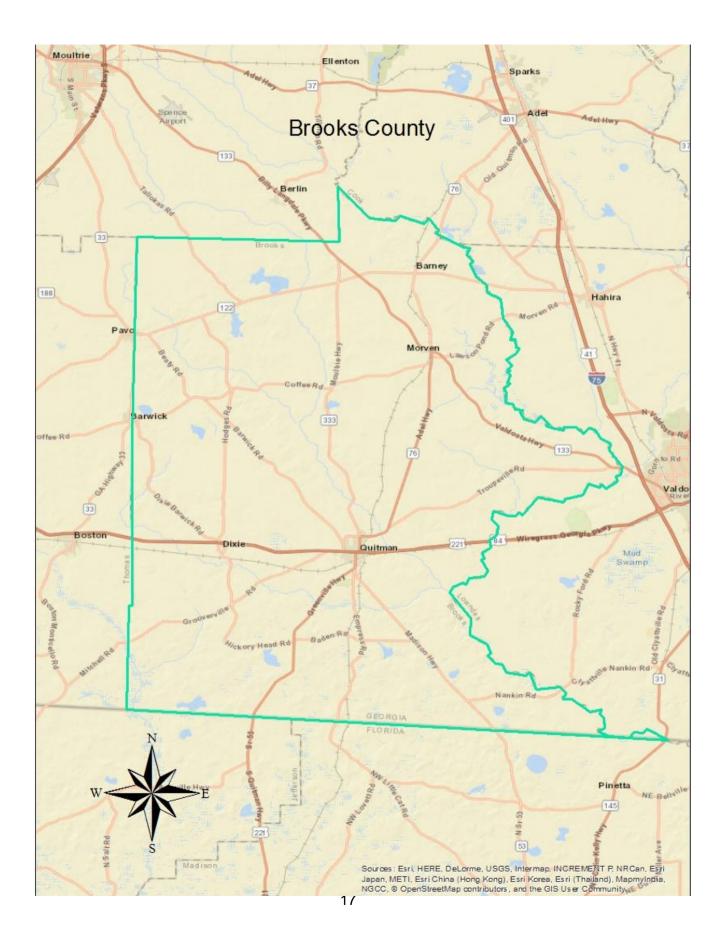
Fire Occurrence Map for Brooks County for Fiscal Year 2012-2016



IV. COUNTY BASE MAPS







V. COMMUNITY RISK

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

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

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

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

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

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

HAZARD RATINGS FOR BROOKS COUNTY COMMUNITIES AT RISK

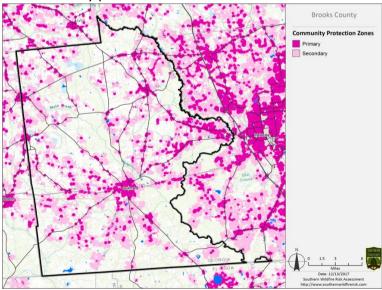
Community	Score	Hazard Rating
Pavo	49	Low
Barwick	36	Low
Peachtree Acres	66	Moderate
Redwood Lakes	73	Moderate
Dixie	100	Very High
Augusta Drive	113	Very High
Deer Creek	90	High
Fawn Heights	114	Very High
Heritage Drive & Hwy 133	136	Extreme
Noble Oak	137	Extreme
Shady Acres 1	98	High
Shady Acres 2	94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

These hazard ratings were completed by Levy Rentz, Chief Ranger for Brooks County, Ronald Bryant, Ranger II and personnel of the volunteer fire departments from September to December, 2010. The Georgia Forestry Commission's Hazard and Wildfire Risk Assessment Scoresheet was used. This document evaluates communities (groups of homes) based upon six criteria: Community Access, Surrounding Vegetation, Building Construction, Fire Protection, Utilities and Additional Rating Factors. The quantitative wildfire hazard ratings range from a low hazard rating of O to 5O points to an extreme hazard rating with over 120 points.

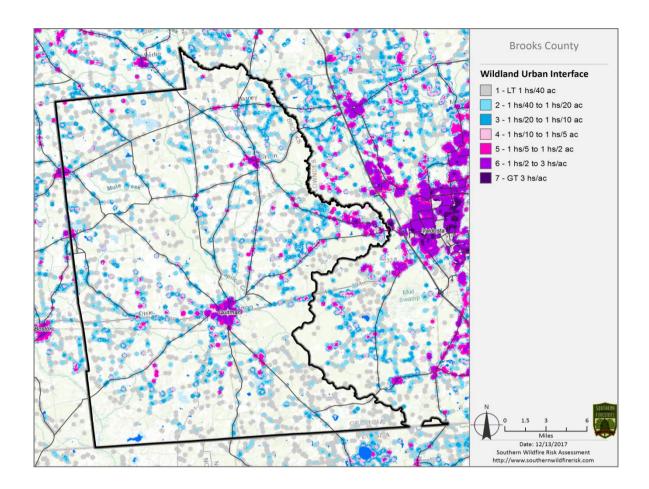
VI. SOUTHERN WILDFIRE RISK ASSESSMENT & RISK HAZARD MAPS

The Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment tool, developed by the Southern Group of State Foresters, was released to the public in July 2014. This tool allows users of the Professional Viewer application of the Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment (SWRA) web Portal (SouthWRAP) to define a specific project area and summarize wildfire related information for this area. A detailed risk summary report is generated using a set of predefined map products developed by the Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment project which have been summarized explicitly for the user defined project area. A risk assessment summary was generated for Brooks County. The SouthWRAP (SWRA) products included in this report are designed to provide the information needed to support the following key priorities:

- Identify areas that are most prone to wildfire.
- Identify areas that may require additional tactical planning, specifically related to mitigation projects and Community Wildfire Protection Planning.
- Provide the information necessary to justify resource, budget and funding requests.
- Allow agencies to work together to better define priorities and improve emergency response, particularly across jurisdictional boundaries.
- Define wildland communities and identify the risk to those communities.
- Increase communication and outreach with local residents and the public to create awareness and address community priorities and needs.
- Plan for response and suppression resource needs.
- Plan and prioritize hazardous fuel treatment programs.
- Increase communication and outreach with local residents and the public to create awareness and address community priorities and needs.

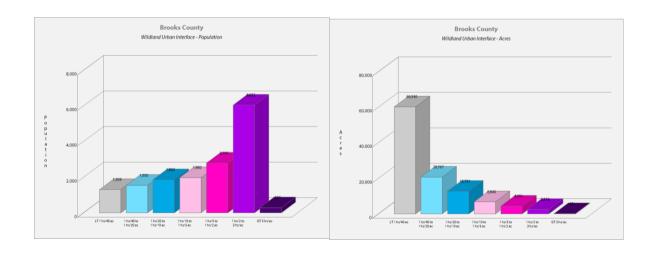


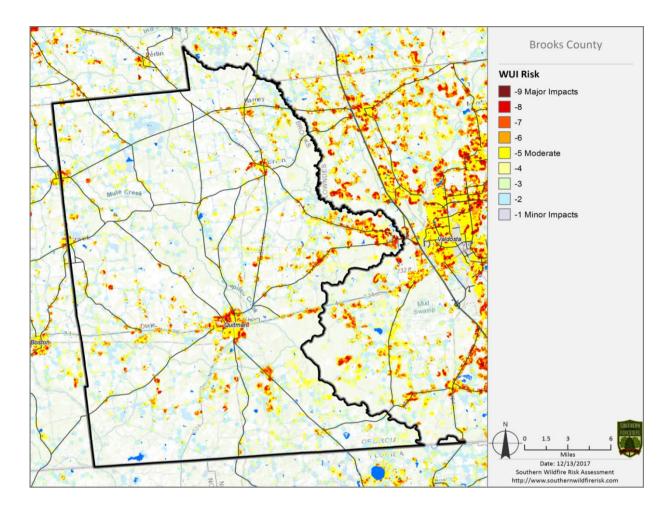
Community Protection Zones map from the Brooks County SWRA



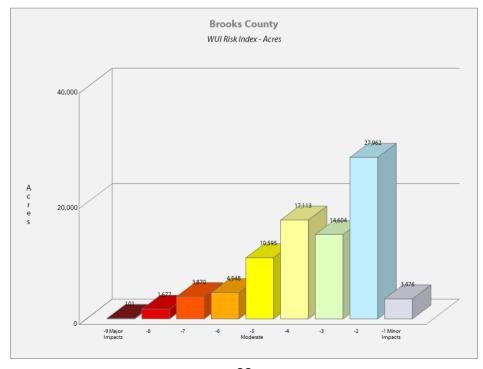
Above: Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) map

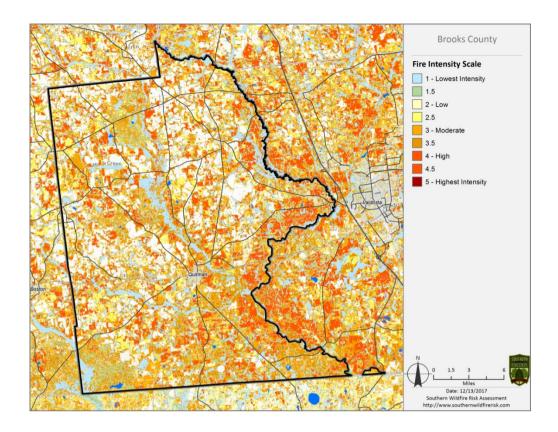
Below: WUI Population (left) WUI Acres (right)



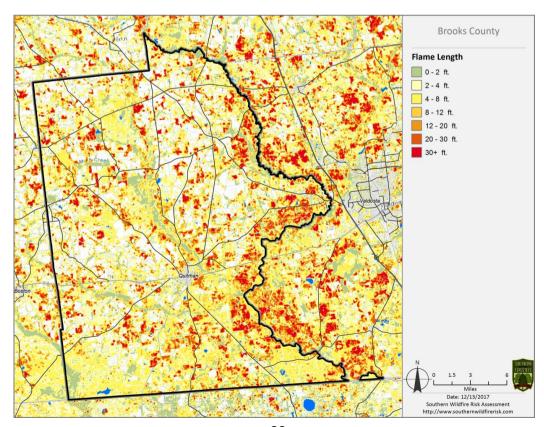


Above: Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) map Below: WUI Risk Index - Acres





Above: Fire intensity Scale map Below: Flame Length map



VII. MITIGATION PLAN

PROTECTING EXISTING STRUCTURES

Critical Facilities

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

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

Public Education Needs

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

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

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

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

Reduction of Hazardous Fuels

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

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

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

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

RECOMMENDATION: Promote prescribed burning in Brooks County.

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



Prescribed burning is a best management practice to reduce hazardous fuel buildup.

The Georgia Forestry Commission can assist by developing a prescribed burning plan, installation of firebreaks, and can provide equipment standby and burning assistance when personnel are

NEW DEVELOPMENT IN THE COUNTY

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

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

When new multi-unit subdivisions are built in rural areas (sometimes referred to as the Wildland/Urban Interface), a number of public safety challenges may be created for the local fire services: (1) the water supply in the immediate areas may be inadequate for fire suppression; (2) if the Development is in an outlying area, there may be a longer response time for emergency services; (3) in a wildfire emergency, the access road(s) may need to simultaneously support evacuation of residents and the arrival of emergency vehicles; and (4) when wildland fire disasters strike, many structures may be involved simultaneously, quickly exceeding the capability of even the best equipped fire departments. In 2012 the International Code council developed the International Wildland Urban Interface Code (IWUIC). This code was adopted by the Georgia Legislature in 2014 for counties to use to strengthen building and zoning codes in the WUI to help reduce lose from wildfire.

RECOMMENDATION:

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

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

FIRE SERVICES CAPABILITY

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

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

Wildland Fire Training

Most of the County's volunteer firefighters have completed the Incident Management Training Courses, 1-100 & 1-700, however, very few to none of the firefighters have had the NWCG basic wildfire training courses (S-130: Standards for Survival and S-190: Basic Wildfire Behavior). Ready Set Go training is effective for firefighters and homeowners.

Personal Protective Equipment and Hand Tools

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

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

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

Water

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

VIII. ACTION PLAN

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

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

ASSESSMENT OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

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

- An annual wildfire risk assessment (of "communities-at-risk") will be conducted to reassess wildfire hazards and prioritize needed actions.
- Mitigation efforts that are recurring (such as mowing, burning or clearing of defensible space) w II be incorporated into a renewal of the original CWPP action plan.
- Mlitigation efforts that could not be funded in the requested year will be incorporated into the annual renewal of the original CWPP action plan.
- Continuing education and outreach programs will be conducted and assessed for effectiveness.
 - Workshops will be evaluated based upon attendance and post surveys that are distributed by mail following the workshops.
- CWPP Core Committee will continue a year-to-year focus on the wildland/urban interface challenges in the County. The Committee will annually update the Brooks County
 Community Wildfire Protection Plan, summarizing mitigation projects initiated and completed, progress on ongoing actions, funds received, funds expended and in-kind services utilized.
 - Recommendations will be incorporated into the Brooks County CWPP Action Plan

IX. MITIGATION ASSISTANCE & GRANT FUNDING

Community Protection Grant: US Forest Service sponsored prescribed fire program. Communities with "at-risk" properties that lie within ten miles of a National Forest, National Park Service or Bureau of Land Management tracts may apply with the Georgia Forestry Commission to have their land prescribe burned free-of-charge. Forest mastication, where it is practical with Georgia Forestry Commission equipment, is also available under this grant program.

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

- 1. To provide technical and financial assistance to local governments to assist in the implementation of long term, cost effective hazard mitigation accomplishments.
- 2. This policy addresses wildfire mitigation for the purpose of reducing the threat to all-risk structures through creating defensible space, structural protection through the application of ignition resistant construction and limited hazardous fuel reduction to protect life and property.
- 3. With a completed registered plan (addendum to the State Plan) counties can apply for pre-mitigation funding. They will also be eligible for HMGP funding if the county is declared under a wildfire disaster.

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

The Georgia Forestry Commission Firewise Community Mitigation Assistance Grants – Nationally recognized Firewise Communities can receive up to \$5000 grants to help address potential wildfire risk reduction projects. Grant submission can be made through local Georgia Forestry Commission offices or your Regional Wildfire Prevention Specialist.

<u>The International Association of Fire Chiefs (IAFC)</u> and <u>American International Group, Inc. (AIG)</u> offer grants to assist local fire departments in establishing or enhancing their community fuels mitigation programs while educating members of the community about community wildfire readiness and encouraging personal action.

X. GLOSSARY

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

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

CWPP - The Community Wildfire Protection Plan.

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

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

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

Fire Adapted Community – A community fully prepared for its wildfire risk by taking actions to address safety, homes, neighborhoods, businesses and infrastructure, forest, parks, open spaces, and other community assets.

Firewise Program – A national initiative with a purpose to reduce structural losses from wildland fires.

Firewise Community/USA – A national recognition program for communities that take action to protect themselves from wildland fire. To qualify a community must have a wildfire risk assessment by the Georgia Forestry Commission, develop a mitigation action plan, have an annual firewise mitigation/education event, have dedicated firewise leadership, and complete the certification application.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

National Wildfire Preparedness Day – Started in 2014 by the National Fire Protection Association as a day for communities to work together to prepare for the approaching wildfire season. It is held annually on the first Saturday in May.

Prescribed Burning (prescribed fire) —The use of planned fire that is deliberately set under specific fuel and weather condition to accomplish a variety of management objectives and is under control until it burns out or is extinguished.

Ready, Set, Go - A program fire services use to help homeowners understand wildfire preparedness, awareness, and planning procedures for evacuation.

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

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

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

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

XI. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Publications/Brochures/Websites:

- FIREWISE materials can be ordered at <u>www.firewise.org</u>
- Georgia Forestry Commission <u>www.georgiafirewise.org</u>
- Examples of successful wildfire mitigation programs can be viewed at the website for National Database of State and Local wildfire Hazard Mitigation Programs sponsored by the U.S. Forest Service and the Southern Group of State Foresters www.wildfireprograms.com
- Information about a variety of interface issues (including wildfire) can be found at the USFS website for Interface South: www.interfacesouth.org
- Information on codes and standards for emergency services including wildfire can be found at www.nfpa.org
- Information on FEMA Assistance to Firefighters Grants (AFG) can be found at www.firegrantsupport.com
- Information on National Fire Plan grants can be found at http://www.federalgrantswire.com/national-fire-plan--rural-fire-assistance.html
- Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment website SouthWRAP_ www.SouthernWildfireRisk.com
- Fire Adapted Communities <u>www.fireadapted.org</u>
- Ready, Set, Go www.wildlandfirersg.org
- National Wildfire Preparedness Day www.wildfireprepday.org

Appended Documents:

Brooks County Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment Summary Report (SWRA) Brooks County Wildfire assessment scoresheets

All files that make up this plan are available in an electronic format from the Georgia Forestry Commission.



Georgia Forestry Commission 5645 Riggins Mill Rd. Dry Branch, GA 31020

1-800-GA-TREES GaTrees.org

The Georgia Forestry Commission provides leadership, service, and education in the protection and conservation of Georgia's forest resources.

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Appendix D Worksheets Used In Planning Process

COUNTY: BROOKS

HAZARD FREQUENCY TABLE

	Number of	Historic		Past 10 Year	Past 20 Year	Past 50 Year				
	Events in	Years in	Events in	Events in	Events in	Recurrence	Historic	Record	Record	Record
	Historic	Historic	Past 10	Past 20	Past 50	Interval	Frequency %	Frequency	Frequency	Frequency
	Record	Record	Years	Years	Years	(years)	chance/year	Per Year	Per Year	Per Year
Hazard			2013	2003	1973					
Hurricane/Tropical Storm	13			12	13	5.62	17.81%	0.6	0.6	0.26
Floods	15	73	8	11	15	4.87	20.55%	0.8	0.55	0.3
Hail	19	73	5	8	14	3.84	26.03%	0.5	0.4	0.28
Tornado	15	73	6	7	13	4.87	20.55%	0.6	0.35	0.26
Lightning	1	73	0	0	1	73.00	1.37%	0	0	0.02
Drought	29	73	10	28	29	2.52	39.73%	1	1.4	0.58
Extreme Heat/Excessive Heat	39	73	5	34	39	1.87	53.42%	0.5	1.7	0.78
Frost/Freeze	1	73	1	1	1	73.00	1.37%	0.1	0.05	0.02
Wildfires	3830	50	219	1604	3830	0.01	7660.00%	21.9	80.2	76.6
Winter Storm	2	73	2	2	2	36.50	2.74%	0.2	0.1	0.04
Hazard	5	73	0	0	5	14.60	6.85%	0	0	0.1
	·									
	·									

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

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

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

Date:

What kinds of natural hazards can affect you?

Task A. List the hazards that may occur.

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

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

- 1. Go to hazard Websites.
- 2. Locate your community or state on the Wesbite 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 Task Use this space to record information you find for each of the hazards you will be researching. Attach additional pages as necessary.

Avalanche						
Costal Erosion			Hazard or Event Description	Source of	Map	Scale of
Costal Storm	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>	(Type of hazard, date of event,	Information	Available	Map
Dam Failure			number of injuries, cost and		for this	_
Drought	<u>X</u>	_X_	types of damage, etc.)		Hazard?	
Earthquake						
Expansive Soils						
Extreme Heat	_X	X X X XX				
Flood	_X	_X				
Hailstorm	_X	_X_				
Hurricane	_X_	X_				
Land Slide						
Severe Winter Storm	$_{\mathbf{X}}$	_X_ _X				
Tornado	_X	_X				
Tsunami						
Volcano						
Wildfire	_X	_X				
Windstorm						
Hazard Material						
Radiological						
Other						
Other						
Other						
Note: Bolded hazards	are add	dressed				
in this How-to Guide.						
					1	1

GEMA Worksheet #2

Profile Hazard Events Step 2

County:	Date:
---------	-------

How Bad Can It Get?

Task A. Obtain or create a base map.

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

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

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

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

Title of Map	Scale	Date

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

- 1. Fill in the goal and its corresponding objective. Use a separate worksheet for each objective. The considerations under each criterion are suggested ones to use; you can revise these to reflect your own considerations (see Table 2-1).
- 2. Fill in the alternative actions that address the specific objectives the planning team identified in Worksheet #1.
- 3. **Scoring:** For each consideration, indicate a plus (+) for favorable, and a negative (-) for less favorable.

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

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

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

STAPLEE Criteria	,	S T (Social) (Technical)					Α			Р		L			E				E				
STAPELE CITIENTA	(So	cial)	(Ted	chnic	al)	(Adn	ninist	rative)	(P	olitic	al)		(Lega	ıl)		(Eco	nomi	c)		(Er	nviron	mental)	
Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Action Step 1: Become a designed "StormReady Community."	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(-)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	N/A	N/A	N/A	(+)
Action Step 2: Implement the "Community Emergency Response Team" (CERT) Program	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(-)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	N/A	N/A	N/A	(+)

Alternative	Comments
Actions	

- 1. Fill in the goal and its corresponding objective. Use a separate worksheet for each objective. The considerations under each criterion are suggested ones to use; you can revise these to reflect your own considerations (see Table 2-1).
- 2. Fill in the alternative actions that address the specific objectives the planning team identified in Worksheet #1.
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Goal 1.2: Reduce the risks and vulnerability of citizens and critical facilities to damage resulting from hurricanes.

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

STAPLEE Criteria	,	T (Technical)				<i>(</i> 4 1	A	4. \	-	Р			L "		E (Economic)				E (Environmental)					
0 11 "	(So		(Tec			(Adn	ninisti	rative)	(P	olitic	al)		(Lega	ıl)		(Eco	nomic	c)		(Er	iviron	mental)		
Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws	
Action Step 3: Ensure % of city leaders of Brooks, Barwick, Morvien, Pavo & Quitman receive required NIMS training, including hospital, nursing homes, & first responders.	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(-)	(+)				N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	(+)	
Action Step 4: Distribute programs on personal emergency preparedness, i.e., emergency survival kits to websites, brochures & social media	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(-)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	(+)	
Action Step 5: Encourage the American Red Cross to teach Citizen's Disaster Course on a frequent basis	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(-)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	(+)	

STAPLEE Criteria		S		Т			Α			Р			L				E				E	
		cial)	(Tec			(Adn	ninisti	ative)	(P	olitic	al)		(Lega	ıl)	(Eco	nomi	c)		(Er	vironi	mental)
Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals
Action Step 6:	0 4	Ш		1	U)	0)	ш	2 0	ш	1	4	0)	E A	H O	ш		ОШ	O H	ш >	шшо	E /	
Encourage businesses to																						
develop emergency plans	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(-)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Action Step 7: Increase public awareness of the Early Warning Communication/No tification System, NOAA weather radio, and available community safe shelters by publishing articles on websites, social media, in the local newspaper, holding town hall meetings,																						
and providing bulletins to local churches and the schools.	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(-)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Action Step 8: Install auxiliary, mobile, and/or fixed generators (including transfer switches and soft start systems) where needed, including all designated evacuation and emergency shelters, community water systems, and critical facilities	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(-)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Action Step 9: Trim tree lines around roads, homes, ulitities and businesses	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(-)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Action Step 10: Seek funding to retrofit public buildings to reinforce windows, roofs & doors	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(-)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

STAPLEE Criteria	,	S T (Social) (Technical)					Α			Р			L				E		E				
	(So	cial)	(Ted	hnic	al)	(Adn	ninisti	rative)	(P	olitic	al)		(Lega	ıl)		(Eco	nomic	<u> </u>		(Er	viron	mental)	
Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Action Step 11: Inititate an inspection program at critical facilities to identify construction weakenesses subject to high wind damage.	<u>(</u> +)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(-)	(+)	(+)	(+)	<u>(+)</u>		N/A	N/A	N/A	(+)
Action Step 12: Review builiding codes for proper wind strength and safety regulations and for consistency with state and federal regulations	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(-)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	(+)
Action Step 13: Construct a weatherSTEM station in Brooks County, Barwick, Morven, Pavo & Quitman	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(-)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	(+)

- 1. Fill in the goal and its corresponding objective. Use a separate worksheet for each objective. The considerations under each criterion are suggested ones to use; you can revise these to reflect your own considerations (see Table 2-1).
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Goal 2.1: Enhance the ability of the Brooks County Emergency Management Agency to respond effectively and efficiently to emergency needs during and after a tornado event.

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

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

Alternative	Comments
Actions	

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

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

STAPLEE Criteria		S		Т			Α			Р			L				E				E		
	(So	cial)		hnic		(Adn	ninist	rative)	(P	olitic	al)		(Lega	l)		(Eco	nomi	c)		(Er		mental)	
Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Action Step 4: Distribute program materials on personal emergency preparedness, e.g., emergency survival kits.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Action Step 5: Encourage the American Red Cross to teach the Citizen's Disaster Course on a frequent basis	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Action Step 6: Encourage businesses to develop emergency plans.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Action Step 7: Increase public awareness of the Early Warning Communication/ Notification System, NOAA weather radios, and available community safe shelters by publishing articles in the local newspaper, websites & social media, holding town hall meetings, and providing bulletins to local churches and the schools	+	+	+	+	+	+	<u>+</u>	+	+	+	+	+	+	<u>+</u>	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Action Step 8: Install auxiliary, mobile and/ or fixed generatiors (including transfer switches) where needed, including all designated evacuation and emergency shelters, community water systems, and critical facilities	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Action Step 9: Trim tree lines around roads, homes, utilities & businesses.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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STAPLEE Criteria	(So	cial)	(Ted	hnic	al)	(Adn	ninistı	rative)	(P	olitic	al)		(Lega	ıl)		(Eco	nomi	c)		(Er	nviron	mental)	
Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Action Step 10: Seek funding to retrofit public buildings to reinforce windows, roofs and doors	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		N/A		N/A	N/A
Action Step 11: Initiate an inspection program at critical facilities to identify construction weakness	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Action Step 12: Review building codes for proper wind strength and safety regulations and for the consistency with state and federal regulations	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Alternative	Comments
Actions	

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Goal 3.1: Prevent damage resulting from wildfires, reduce the threat of wildfires, and protect the life and property of residents from wildfires in Brooks County and the Cities of Barwick, Morven, Pavo, and Ouitman.

Objective 3.1.1: Minimize the threat of wildfires to persons and properties in the community.

STAPLEE Criteria	;	S		Т			Α			Р			L				Е				E		
	(So	cial)	(Tec	hnic	al)	(Adr	ninisti	ative)	(P	olitic	al)		(Lega	ıl)		(Eco	nomi	:)		(Er	viron	mental)	
Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Action Step 1: Identify Specific mitigation projects for funding assistance		(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Action Step 2: Update the Community Wildfire Protection Plan	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Action Step 3: Purchase 2 Tanker Pumpers	(+)	(+)	(+)											(+)			(+)	(+)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Action Step 4: Purchase 2 Fire Engines	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Action Step 5: Construct a new fire station for the City of Quitman	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)		(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)		(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

STAPLEE Criteria		S		Т			Α			Р			L				E				E		
STAPLEE CITIETIA	(So	cial)	(Ted	hnic	al)	(Adn	ninistr	ative)	(P	olitic	al)		(Lega	ıl)		(Eco	nomi	c)		(Er	viron	mental)	
Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Action Step 6: Lower ISO rating for the City of Quitman by inventorying & evaluation water system piping to determine sizes and conditions of the existing system and determine which pipes needs to be replaces for highter water flow to meet the requirement of the ISO rating system	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

STAPLEE Criteria	,	S		T			A			P			L				E				E		
STAPELE CITIETIA	(So	cial)	(Tec	chnic	al)	(Adn	ninistr	ative)	(Po	olitic	al)		(Lega	ıl)		(Eco	nomi	c)		(Er	vironi	mental)	
Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Action Step 7: Expand dry hydrant capabilities by installing fire department connections on 25 deep pit wells, along with three 10,000 gallons storage tanks at the existing firestations.	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Action Step 8: Replace Antiquated water and sewer lines and equipment prone to failure in Brooks County and the cities of Barwick, Morven, Pavo &		(+)	(+)	(+)						(+)				(+)		(+)		(+)	N/A		N/A		N/A

Alternative	Comments
Actions	

- 1. Fill in the goal and its corresponding objective. Use a separate worksheet for each objective. The considerations under each criterion are suggested ones to use; you can revise these to reflect your own considerations (see Table 2-1).
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Goal 4.1: Protect Citizens of Brooks County from the threat of lightning strikes.

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

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STAPLEE Criteria	(So	cial)	(Tec	hnic	al)	(Adn	ninisti	rative)	(P	olitic	al)		(Lega	ıl)		(Eco	nomi	c)		(Er	viron	mental)	
Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Action Step 1: Educate public on the risks of lightning through social media posts	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(-)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	(+)
Action Step 2: Make lightning warning system information available to other entities having significant outdoor activities such as golf courses, businesses, airports, etc through weatherSTEM		(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	<u>(+)</u>	(-)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	(+)
Action Step 3: Essential & critical facilities with critical electronics should install a lightning protection system	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(-)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	(+)

- 1. Fill in the goal and its corresponding objective. Use a separate worksheet for each objective. The considerations under each criterion are suggested ones to use; you can revise these to reflect your own considerations (see Table 2-1).
- 2. Fill in the alternative actions that address the specific objectives the planning team identified in Worksheet #1.
- 3. **Scoring:** For each consideration, indicate a plus (+) for favorable, and a negative (-) for less favorable.

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

Goal 5.1: Minimize flood damage in Brooks County and the Cities of Barwick, Morven, Pavo, and Quitman.

Objective 5.1.1: Minimize losses to existing and future structures, especially community critical facilities, due to localized flooding caused by excessive rainfall, and river flooding.

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

STAPLEE Criteria	,	S		Т			Α			Р			L				E				E		
STAPLEE Criteria	(So	cial)	(Ted	hnic	al)	(Adr	ninist	rative)	(P	olitic	al)		(Lega	ıl)		(Eco	nomi	c)		(Er	viron	mental)	
Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Action Step 4: Utilize GIS data to determine possible locations for flood containment areas	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)			(+)	(+)	(+)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	(+)
Action Step 5: Monitor comprehensive land use plans to ensure mapping of lands to be permanently protected.	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(-)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	(+)
Action Step: 6: Monitor existing subdivision regulations to promote conservation of floodplains, wetlands and groundwater recharge areas.	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(-)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	(+)

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	Community Acceptance	Effect on Seg of Population	Technical Feasibility) O	Sec	Staffing	Ë	Maintenance Operations	Polit	-0C	qn	stati	Existing Local Authority	Potential L Challenge	3en	Sos	lo Si	Outside F Required	Effect Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZ / Waste Sites	Consistent Community Environmer	Goals Consistent Wi Federal Laws
Action Step 7: Seek	O 4	шо	ΗШ		0)	0)	ш	20	ш		ц	0)	Ш	ПО	Ш	U	ОШ	0 12	ш >	шшо	Ш \	ООШ	
funding from private																							
foundations,																							
individuals, federal																							
and state grants,																							
and local																							
communities to																							
leverage available																							
green space grant																							
	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(-)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	(+)
Action Step 8:	(·)	(' /	(·)	(· /	(·)	(·)	(· /	(·)	(·)	(·)	(· /	(·)	(·)	()	(· /	(·)	(· /	(· /	14// (14// (14// (14// ((· /
Repair storm drain																							
covers/grate when																							
-	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(-)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	(+)
Action Step 9:	(·)	(·)	(·)	(')	(.)	(')	(·)	(·)	(,)	(.)	(')	(·)	(')	(-)	(')	(·)	(·)	(·)	IN//	IN//	11//	IN//A	(')
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complaince with																							
NFIP through																							
review, adoption																							
and updates to																							
flood protection																							
ordinances and																							
maps, and work																							
towards database																							
to record depth of																							
flooding in order to																							
determine extent																							
and possible																							
damage	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(-)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	(+)
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- 1. Fill in the goal and its corresponding objective. Use a separate worksheet for each objective. The considerations under each criterion are suggested ones to use; you can revise these to reflect your own considerations (see Table 2-1).
- 2. Fill in the alternative actions that address the specific objectives the planning team identified in Worksheet #1.
- 3. **Scoring:** For each consideration, indicate a plus (+) for favorable, and a negative (-) for less favorable.

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

Goal 6.1: Ensure the citizens of Brooks County are warned of conditions of extreme heat.

Objective 6.1.1: Employ methodology for determining "Heat Stress" days in Brooks County and forecasting the danger.

STAPLEE Criteria		S	-	T .		, <u>,</u>	A		(5)	P			L			-	Ε.	,		-	. E		
0	(So	cial)	(Ted	hnic		(Adr	ninist	rative)	(P	olitic	al)		(Lega	al) I		(Eco	nomi	C)		(Er		mental)	
Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Action Step 1: Identify and designate emergency shelters, in consultation with appropriate organziations (Senior Citizen Centers, hospitals, churches, health department, etc. and promote their use during extreme heat events	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(-)		(+)		(+)			N/A	N/A	(+)
Action Step 2: Educate the community of heat risks, via brochures, announcements, etc. Action Step 3: Annex behind the agricultural building will have free water distribution for local pick up in times		(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(-)	(+)	(+)	<u>(</u> +)	(+)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	(+)
designated for extreme heat.	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(-)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	(+)

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- 1. Fill in the goal and its corresponding objective. Use a separate worksheet for each objective. The considerations under each criterion are suggested ones to use; you can revise these to reflect your own considerations (see Table 2-1).
- 2. Fill in the alternative actions that address the specific objectives the planning team identified in Worksheet #1.
- 3. **Scoring:** For each consideration, indicate a plus (+) for favorable, and a negative (-) for less favorable.

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

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

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

		S		Т			Α			Р			L				E				E		
STAPLEE Criteria	(Social)		(Technical)		(Administrative)		(Political)		(Legal)			(Eco	– nomi	:)	(Environmental)								
Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	Community Acceptance	gment	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	_			Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Action Step 1: Develop a comprehensive study that will allow community leaders to understand when public and domestic underground water systems' water levels are threatened			(+)	(+)	(+)		(+)		(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)		(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	(+)
Action Step 2: Apply for a mitigation grant to finance a study of underground water levels, weather conditions, and usage that will forecast threats to public and domestic	(+)		(+)		(+)		(+)	(+)	(+)										N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	(+)
Action Step 3: After the development of th comprehensive study of underground water supplies serving the public and domestic water systems, develop tiered plan to provide temporary water supplies for domestic consumption on an as needed basis.		(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(-)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	(+)

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Alternative Actions	Comments
	1

Appendix E Copies of Required Planning Documentation

The 5 W's of Serving Others: Why

In our study, we have noticed three of the five "w's": "Who, "What," and "When." In this article, we want to spend time on the "why" of service. We have already discussed that we are to serve to be Christ-like and to glorify God, but we want to take a deeper dive into the purpose and hopefully be encouraged to serve even more.

First, we are to serve because it honors God. Jesus said, "If anyone serves Me, let him follow Me; and where I am, there My servant will be also. If anyone serves Me, him My Father will honor" (John 12:26). Jesus stated that a true servant of the Lord will also follow Him. Consider the language of John 10: "I am the good shepherd; and I know My sheep, and am known by My own. As the Father knows Me, even so I know the Father; and I lay down My life for

the sheep. And other sheep I have which are not of this fold: them also I must bring, and they will hear My voice; and there will be one flock and one shepherd" (John 10:14-16). This concept of "following Jesus" is what it means to be a disciple. It is to learn at the feet of the Master and walk in His steps (cf. 1 Pet. 2:21). The word "if" implies that not all people who say they want to live for Jesus actually will. In fact, only few are willing to pay the price and do what is necessary (Matt. 7:13-14; Luke 9:23). Service is to God and honors Him; however, the amazing blessing associated with this is that God will honor the one who serves!

Second, we are to serve to reflect the light and love of Christ. In the Judgment Scene painted in Matthew's account of the Gospel (Matt. 25:31-46), there are specific ways in which one serves others, but notice what

Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Public Hearing To include Brooks County, and the cities of Quitman, Barwick, Morven, and Pavo, and all unincorporated areas of the county for a Multi-jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan Update. The Brooks County Emergency Agency in cooperation with Southern Georgia Regional Commission (SGRC), invites the public to attend a Public Hearing to discuss the Brooks County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan and provide an opportunity for public comment. The plan update is being developed in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, which requires local governments to have an approved Hazard Mitigation Plan addressing natural hazards as a condition of receiving future federal disaster assistance. The SGRC staff will host a Public Hearing/Open House on October 18, 2023 at 10:00 AM at the Brooks County Emergency Management Agency located at 702 Barwick Road, Quitman, Georgia 31643. Comments are being accepted by email at jhorton@sgrc.us, by fax at 229-333-5312, or by mailing them to Brooks HMP, 1937 Carlton Adams Drive, Valdosta, GA 31601. The previous draft of the Plan is available on the SGRC website at, www.sgrc.us. If you would like more information, please contact James Horton at the

Southern Georgia Regional Commission, (229) 333-5277.

The Weekly Crossword

ACRUSS

6 Poor, as

days

15 Last year's

senior

16 Fast feline

conflict

one

Gods state

29 Nuts and

33 File folder

feature

34 Wheel shaft

35 Mathis song

bird

clocks

there

Here to

44 Sculler's need

45 Janet Jackson

hit of 1986

colonist, e.g.

50 "Boston Legal"

actor James

52 Lip affliction

46 Plymouth

"Chances

37 Seven, on some

38 Stick here and

42 1953 film, "From

excuses go

Spiritual Questions with Scriptural Answers by Drew Suttles

Minister, Quitman Church of Christ

Jesus says: "Then the King will say to those on His right hand, 'Come, you blessed of My Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world: for I was hungry and you gave Me food; I was thirsty and you gave Me drink; I was a stranger and you took Me in; I was naked and you clothed Me; I was sick and you visited Me; I was in prison and you came to Me.' "Then the righteous will answer Him, saying, 'Lord, when did we see You hungry and feed You, or thirsty and give You drink? When did we see You a stranger and take You in, or naked and clothe You? Or when did we see You sick, or in prison, and come to You?' And the King will answer and say to them, 'Assuredly, I say to you, inasmuch as vou did it to one of the least of these My brethren, you did it to Me.' "Then He will also say to those on the left hand, 'Depart from Me, you cursed, into the everlasting fire prepared for the devil and his angels: for I was hungry and you gave Me no food; I was thirsty and you gave Me no drink; I was a stranger and you did not take Me in, naked and you did not clothe Me, sick and in prison and you did not visit Me.' "Then they also will answer Him, saying, 'Lord, when did we see You hungry or thirsty or a stranger or naked or sick or in prison, and did not

minister to You?' Then

by Margie E. Burke

He will answer them,

saying, 'Assuredly, I say to you, inasmuch as you did not do it to one of the least of these, you did not do it to Me." When we serve and help others, we are actually serving Christ. Whenever we fail to serve and help others, we are rejecting Christ. We reflect His light and love when we help the

helpless, encourage the broken hearted, pray for those in pain, and look for opportunities

to help them! Third and finally, we are to serve because of our influence. As followers of Jesus, Christians are the salt and the light: "You are the salt of the earth; but if the salt loses its flavor, how shall it be seasoned? It is then good for nothing but to be thrown out and trampled underfoot by men. "You are the light of the world. A city that is set on a hill cannot be hidden. Nor do they light a lamp and put it under a basket, but on a lampstand, and it gives light to all who are in the house. Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works and glorify your Father in heaven" (Matt. 5:13-16). The good works that we do and the way in which we serve others brings glory to God. We are simply doing what Jesus did as He helped those in need. No, we cannot perform miracles and heal the blind or tell the lame to walk, but we can lend a helping hand, offer our talents, and help ease their burdens. We can impact others for good by serving them not

return. If we can remember the three reasons discussed (serving others honors God, reflects the light and love of Christ, and allows us to have a positive influence on others) then we can truly serve and make a difference in the world around us. Being selfless, humble, and truly wanting what is best for someone else is what Jesus perfectly modeled. May we strive to model His behavior as we remember our "why."

expecting anything in

1 Come to pass 10 Clothing closure **14** Yours, in old 17 Buttermilk, to Dale Evans **18** Now and then 20 Step up, as a 22 Gerbil or gopher 23 Library patrons 24 Flamingo, for 25 Caesar's 700 **26** Garden of the 60 61 berries, e.g.

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61 Staff symbols

DOWN

- **36** Extinct flightless
 - 3 Roughly, date-
 - 4 Strip a horse?

 - 7 Succulent plant

 - **9** Oz's

 - 13 Yesteryear
 - 19 Big deals
- **53** Fit to live in
- 55 Dressed to the
- 56 Civil rights org.
- **57** Herbal brews
- 58 Pole vault, e.g.
- **59** Regard 60 Whirling water

- 1 Catchall category
- 2 Selected
- wise
- 5 Keep in office
- 6 Wears well
- 8 It's the word,
- sometimes
- 10 Itsy-bitsy thing
- 11 Part of a fraction
- 12 Mane anagram
- 21 Rainbow shape 24 Serenader,
- maybe 26 Feldman of "Stand by Me"
- 27 Belonging to father 28 Orchestral reed

- 29 "___ you heard?"
- 30 Way out 31 Able to be transferred
- **32** Like some acids **36** Contemptuous
- 38 Atlas feature
- 39 Fertilizer
- 40 Motown music
- 41 Cowboy's pal

- 46 Verse in olden days 47 Vocal qualities

43 Curies' find

- 48 " we all?"
- 49 High homes
- 50 Caviar fish
- **51** Set the
- **52** Outfitted
- **54** Garden plot

Answers to Previous Crossword

	Answers to Previous Crossword:														
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The Isaacs to perform here November 12

The Quitman/Brooks County Museum and Cultural Center is hosting the award winning music group-The Isaacs on Sunday, November 12, at the Brooks County Performing Arts Center located at 1801 Moultrie Highway in Quitman. The group, based out of Hendersonville, Tennessee, is planning on bringing genres of music including bluegrass, rhythm and blues, and folk to Quitman. Many sponsorship levels are available. Adult tickets are \$30 and students 18 and under tickets are \$20. Contact the museum at 229-263-6000 for tickets.

Men & Women Day at Beulah MBC

Beulah Missionary Baptist Church will observe Men & Women Day on the 3rd Sunday in October at 3pm. Evangelist Teresa Goins will be the guest messenger.



PUBLIC NOTICE CITY OF BARWICK GENERAL ELECTION

Pursuant to O.C.G.A. § 21-2-285(j), there being no opposed candidates for Post 2, Post 3, and Post 5 for positions on the City Council of the City of Barwick, Thomas County and Brooks County, Georgia, the General Election scheduled for November 7, 2023, is canceled. The Election Superintendent shall certify such unopposed candidates as elected to the office qualified. This notice is given pursuant to O.C.G.A. § 21-2-285(j).

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ATTENTION **PASTORS**

If your small 25, 50, 100 member church is struggling to pay your mortgage, light bill, and other bills, our church can help you. If you have only 25 members, your lil church can earn an easy \$2,500 per month. 50 members can earn your lil church a whopping \$5,000 a month.

Call 229-352-0425

THE WORD FOR THE WEEK

From Pastor Hadley

Deuteronomy 8:2-3 King James Version

² And thou shalt remember all the way which the Lord thy God led thee these forty years in the wilderness, to humble thee, and to prove thee, to know what was in thine heart, whether thou wouldest keep his commandments, or no.

³ And he humbled thee, and suffered thee to hunger, and fed thee with manna, which thou knewest not, neither did thy fathers know; that he might make thee know that man doth not live by bread only, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of the Lord doth man live.

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The Citizens National Bank of Quitman 100 E. Stevens St. · 229-263-7575 www.cnbquitman.com

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Quitman • 263-4149

263-4061

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Date: November 1, 2023

Name			Date. Noven	iber 1, 2023	
	•	Organi	ization	<u>Title</u>	Email
	A. Montesas	Brooks	B. O. C.	Inspector	prontesano p brooks county go
Anita	thll	City of	Morven	Mayor	mayor @city of morven. com
- Case	y Cope	Brooks Co.		Chiefoffolia	Carry. Cope @ Drooks. Kizga. US
Pasting	11	Brooks Em		Director	I hampton c briois county. gov
Floyd	^	Oritman 7			Freugs @ guitmanga, gov
Ricky	Weck	Brooks Cau			rweeks@brookscountygs.go
Slagnon	Wolfer 1	Grooks Ca	How like Post		shannon wallene deh. gr. gov
Bobby H	faucock 1	City of A		2 1	hancock bobby 13@ gmail. com
	Stydell			Interior-	Islydellogurtmanga.gov.
Meg +	III	City of F		Asst.	mhester@cityofbarwick.c
		* 5.			

Date: November 1, 2023

Name	Organization Organization	Title	<u>Email</u>
June Furney	Archbold Brooks	Administrator	jfurney@, archbold.org
Sanay Gates	City of Morren	City Clerk	cityfmorver owindstream.net
Lynwood Yates	city of Morren	Blice Chief	chiefyates mpd@windstram.v.
Them Daisbon	Brooks County Boc	Zoning Code Eng	stridsonabrastscountyga.
PATRICIA WILLIAMS	Brooks County BOC	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	poiliams obrooks county ga.g.
Jack Wright	City of alotun	Dir.	1 211-622 1212 2 (2)
Lauren Robinson	SouthHealth Dismit 8-1	EP Director	Lauten, tobinson@ dph.ga.gov
Jam Hota	South 6A. Rog Com	Planning Dic.	Sportono sgrc. 45
5557			
7			

Date: November 29, 2023

Name	<u>Organization</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Email</u>
Lee Weaver	Georgia Foresty Commission	Chief Ranger	kweaver@gfc.State.ga.us
Jason Monterano	Brook County Boc	Inspector	j montes and @ brooks downty ga.gov
Patricia Williams		Clerk	pwilliams a browkseountyga.gov
F	Λ - Λ	CIERK Byle Mange	Istyde e gatoragazo.
Meq Hester	City of Barwick	Asst. City Clerk	mhester acity of barwick org
Floyd Demps	Quituran Fire Dept	five thief	Fdemps & Quitnanga gov
Richy Weeks	/		rweeks@brooks county gar.co
LaTey & Sampton	Brooks County Fine Brooks Co. Gma	Director	Thampton@brooks Countyge.gov.
Casey Cope			casey cope @brooks. KIZ. ger. US
June Furney	Archbold Brooks	7	jfurney@archbold.org

Date: November 29, 2023

Name	<u>Organization</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Email</u>
Kimberly Redding	Archbold Brooks	RN/EM	Kredding@archbuld.org
James Horton	Southern SA. R.C.	Planing Director	Kredding@archbuld.org
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City of Barwick

P.O. Box 146 2090 Cedar Street Barwick, GA 31720

Incorporated 1903

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

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

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

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

NOW THEREFORE LET IT BE RESOLVED THAT THE BARWICK CITY COUNCIL FORMALLY ADOPTS THIS UPDATED HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN.

RESOLVED THIS 16th DAY OF April, 2024

Signed I.J. McCann, Mayor of Barwick

Attest: Concetta Friedel, Barwick City Clerk

CITY OF MORVEN P.O. BOX 250 MORVEN, GA 31638 cityofmorven@windstream.net



Anita Hill, Mayor Sandy Yates. City Clerk

COUNCILMEMBERS
Octavia Miller Danny Johnson
Billy Smith Allen Nelson
Ann Guess

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

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

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

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

NOW THEREFORE LET IT BE RESOLVED THAT THE MORVEN CITY COUNCIL FORMALLY ADOPTS THIS UPDATED HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN.

RESOLVED THIS 16th DAY OF April, 2024

Signed: Anita Hill, Mayor of Morven

Attest: Sandy Yates, Morven City Clerk

City of Pavo

1010 E. Harris Street Phone 229-859-2110 P. O. Box 157 Fax 229-859-2319 Pavo, GA. 31778 pavocity@windstream.net

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

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

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

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

NOW THEREFORE LET IT BE RESOLVED THAT THE PAVO CITY COUNCIL FORMALLY ADOPTS THIS UPDATED HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN.

RESOLVED THIS 15th DAY OF April, 2024

Signed: Bobby Hancock, Mayor of Pavo

ttest: Marry Collins, Pavo City Clerk

342-24 A RESOLUTION OF THE QUITMAN CITY COUNCIL PURSUANT TO THE DISASTER MITIGATION ACT OF 2000

AUTHORIZING ADOPTION OF THE BROOKS COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

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

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

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

NOW THEREFORE LET IT BE RESOLVED THAT THE QUITMAN CITY COUNCIL FORMALLY ADOPTS THIS UPDATED HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN.

RESOLVED THIS 2nd DAY OF April 2024

Signed: Zinda McDaniel, Mayor of Quitman

Attest: Linda Morrison, Administrative Assistant

(City Seal)

Appendix F Reports and Inventories

NCEI > Storm Events Database (Select State) > (Select Date/County/Event)

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Search Results for Brooks County, Georgia

Event Types: Hurricane (Typhoon)

Brooks county contains the following zones:

Brooks

2 events were reported between 01/01/1950 and 10/31/2023 (26967 days)

Summary Info:

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

Column Definitions:

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

Click on Location below to display details.

Available Event Types have changed over time. Please refer to the <u>Database Details</u> for more information.

Sort By: Date/Time (Oldest) ▼

<u>Location</u>	County/Zone	<u>St.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>T.Z.</u>	<u> Type</u>	Mag	<u>Dth</u>	<u>lnj</u>	<u>PrD</u>	<u>CrD</u>
Totals:								0	0	5.150M	0.00K
BROOKS (ZONE)	BROOKS (ZONE)	GA	07/09/2005	18:00	EST	Hurricane (typhoon)		0	0	150.00K	0.00K
BROOKS (ZONE)	BROOKS (ZONE)	GA	08/30/2023	10:00	EST-5	Hurricane		0	0	5.000M	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	5.150M	0.00K







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Search Results for Brooks County, Georgia

Event Types: Tropical Storm

Brooks county contains the following zones:

11 events were reported between 01/01/1950 and 10/31/2023 (26967 days)

Summary Info:

vanimary in v	
Number of County/Zone areas affected:	1
Number of Days with Event:	11
Number of Days with Event and Death:	0
Number of Days with Event and Death or Injury:	0
Number of Days with Event and Property Damage:	8
Number of Days with Event and Crop Damage:	0
Number of Event Types reported:	1

Column Definitions:

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

Click on Location below to display details.

Available Event Types have changed over time. Please refer to the <u>Database Details</u> for more information.

							5	Sort E	By: [Date/Time (0	Oldest) 🕶
<u>Location</u>	County/Zone	<u>St.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>I.Z.</u>	<u>Туре</u>	<u>Mag</u>	<u>Dth</u>	<u>lnj</u>	<u>PrD</u>	<u>CrD</u>
Totals:								0	0	1.743M	0.00K
BROOKS (ZONE)	BROOKS (ZONE)	GA	09/03/1998	00:00	EST	Tropical Storm		0	0	30.00K	0.00K
BROOKS (ZONE)	BROOKS (ZONE)	GA	09/05/2004	16:00	EST	Tropical Storm		0	0	100.00K	0.00K
BROOKS (ZONE)	BROOKS (ZONE)	GA	09/15/2004	12:00	EST	Tropical Storm		0	0	15.00K	0.00K
BROOKS (ZONE)	BROOKS (ZONE)	GA	09/26/2004	18:00	EST	Tropical Storm		0	0	75.00K	0.00K
BROOKS (ZONE)	BROOKS (ZONE)	GA	06/12/2006	12:00	EST	Tropical Storm		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROOKS (ZONE)	BROOKS (ZONE)	GA	08/22/2008	12:00	EST-5	Tropical Storm		0	0	20.00K	0.00K
BROOKS (ZONE)	BROOKS (ZONE)	GA	09/02/2016	00:00	EST-5	Tropical Storm		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROOKS (ZONE)	BROOKS (ZONE)	GA	09/10/2017	22:00	EST-5	Tropical Storm		0	0	1.000M	0.00K
BROOKS (ZONE)	BROOKS (ZONE)	GA	10/10/2018	07:00	EST-5	Tropical Storm		0	0	500.00K	0.00K
BROOKS (ZONE)	BROOKS (ZONE)	GA	07/07/2021	11:00	EST-5	Tropical Storm		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROOKS (ZONE)	BROOKS (ZONE)	GA	11/10/2022	11:00	EST-5	Tropical Storm		0	0	3.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	1.743M	0.00K



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Search Results for Brooks County, Georgia

Event Types: Hail

19 events were reported between 01/01/1950 and 10/31/2023 (26967 days)

Summary Info:

cummary mic.	
Number of County/Zone areas affected:	1
Number of Days with Event:	17
Number of Days with Event and Death:	0
Number of Days with Event and Death or Injury:	0
Number of Days with Event and Property Damage:	0
Number of Days with Event and Crop Damage:	0
Number of Event Types reported:	1

Column Definitions:

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

Click on Location below to display details.

Available Event Types have changed over time. Please refer to the <u>Database Details</u> for more information.

Select: All Hail ~ Sort By: Date/Time (Oldest) 🗸

<u>Location</u>	<u>County/Zone</u>	<u>St.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	I.Z.	<u>Туре</u>	Mag	<u>Dth</u>	<u>lnj</u>	<u>PrD</u>	<u>CrD</u>
Totals:								0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROOKS CO.	BROOKS CO.	GA	06/06/1957	16:00	CST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROOKS CO.	BROOKS CO.	GA	05/25/1980	12:15	CST	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROOKS CO.	BROOKS CO.	GA	04/20/1991	18:00	CST	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROOKS CO.	BROOKS CO.	GA	01/28/1995	14:01	EST	Hail	2.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Grooverville	BROOKS CO.	GA	03/18/1995	16:45	EST	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
QUITMAN	BROOKS CO.	GA	03/30/1997	12:45	EST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
QUITMAN	BROOKS CO.	GA	06/02/1997	14:20	EST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
<u>PAVO</u>	BROOKS CO.	GA	02/28/1998	01:02	EST	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MORVEN	BROOKS CO.	GA	05/07/1998	05:35	EST	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NORTHEAST PORTION	BROOKS CO.	GA	03/11/2000	19:40	EST	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PAVO	BROOKS CO.	GA	10/21/2002	15:19	EST	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
QUITMAN	BROOKS CO.	GA	06/16/2009	18:52	EST-5	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GROOVERVILLE	BROOKS CO.	GA	05/08/2010	17:20	EST-5	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
<u>PAVO</u>	BROOKS CO.	GA	05/08/2010	17:20	EST-5	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
QUITMAN	BROOKS CO.	GA	02/24/2013	19:15	EST-5	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
<u>EMPRESS</u>	BROOKS CO.	GA	05/03/2016	15:50	EST-5	Hail	1.25 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DIXIE	BROOKS CO.	GA	03/26/2019	22:21	EST-5	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SAND HILL	BROOKS CO.	GA	03/26/2019	22:35	EST-5	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
<u>EMPRESS</u>	BROOKS CO.	GA	04/24/2021	13:08	EST-5	Hail	2.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	0.00K	0.00K





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Search Results for Brooks County, Georgia

Event Types: Tornado

15 events were reported between 01/01/1950 and 12/31/2023 (27028 days)

Summary Info:

Number of County/Zone areas affected:	1
Number of Days with Event:	12
Number of Days with Event and Death:	1
Number of Days with Event and Death or Injury:	2
Number of Days with Event and Property Damage:	11
Number of Days with Event and Crop Damage:	0
Number of Event Types reported:	1

Column Definitions:

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

Click on Location below to display details.

Available Event Types have changed over time. Please refer to the <u>Database Details</u> for more information.

Select: All Tornadoes

<u>Location</u>	County/Zone	St.	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	T.Z.	<u>Туре</u>	Mag	<u>Dth</u>	<u>lnj</u>	<u>PrD</u>	<u>CrD</u>
Totals:								2	2	1.212M	0.00K
BROOKS CO.	BROOKS CO.	GA	03/26/1963	17:10	CST	Tornado	F2	0	0	25.00K	0.00K
BROOKS CO.	BROOKS CO.	GA	04/06/1963	17:30	CST	Tornado	F2	0	0	25.00K	0.00K
BROOKS CO.	BROOKS CO.	GA	02/08/1971	06:00	CST	Tornado	F1	0	2	25.00K	0.00K
BROOKS CO.	BROOKS CO.	GA	04/29/1971	15:30	CST	Tornado	F2	0	0	25.00K	0.00K
BROOKS CO.	BROOKS CO.	GA	04/13/1979	11:00	CST	Tornado	F1	0	0	250.00K	0.00K
BROOKS CO.	BROOKS CO.	GA	05/25/1980	11:30	CST	Tornado	F1	0	0	2.50K	0.00K
BROOKS CO.	BROOKS CO.	GA	07/04/1985	15:30	CST	Tornado	F1	0	0	250.00K	0.00K
Morven	BROOKS CO.	GA	11/11/1995	12:20	EST	Tornado	F1	0	0	75.00K	0.00K
PAVO	BROOKS CO.	GA	03/15/2001	08:12	EST	Tornado	F0	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
PAVO	BROOKS CO.	GA	01/22/2017	03:15	EST-5	Tornado	EF1	0	0	20.00K	0.00K
SAND HILL	BROOKS CO.	GA	01/22/2017	03:29	EST-5	Tornado	EF3	2	0	500.00K	0.00K
GROOVERVILLE	BROOKS CO.	GA	09/16/2020	15:40	EST-5	Tornado	EF0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MORVEN	BROOKS CO.	GA	09/16/2020	15:46	EST-5	Tornado	EF0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NANKIN	BROOKS CO.	GA	04/06/2022	18:14	EST-5	Tornado	EF0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
<u>OAKLAWN</u>	BROOKS CO.	GA	04/06/2022	20:14	EST-5	Tornado	EF1	0	0	10.00K	0.00K
Totals:								2	2	1.212M	0.00K









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Search Results for Brooks County, Georgia

Event Types: Wildfire

Brooks county contains the following zones:

0 events were reported between 01/01/1950 and 10/31/2023 (26967 days)

Summary Info:

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

Column Definitions:

'Mag': Magnitude, 'Dth': Deaths, 'Inji: Injuries, 'PrD': Property Damage, 'CrD': Crop Damage

Click on Location below to display details.

Available Event Types have changed over time. Please refer to the <u>Database Details</u> for more information.

Sort By: Date/Time (Oldest) ▼

<u>Location</u>	County/Zone	<u>St.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>I.Z.</u>	<u>Туре</u>	<u>Mag</u>	<u>Dth</u>	<u>lnj</u>	<u>PrD</u>	<u>CrD</u>
Totals:								0	0	0.00K	0.00K







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Search Results for Brooks County, Georgia

Event Types: Lightning

1 events were reported between 01/01/1950 and 10/31/2023 (26967 days)

Summary Info:

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

Column Definitions:

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

Click on Location below to display details.

Available Event Types have changed over time. Please refer to the <u>Database Details</u> for more information.

Sort By: Date/Time (Oldest) ▼

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







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Search Results for Brooks County, Georgia

Event Types: Flood

Brooks county contains the following zones:

6 events were reported between 01/01/1950 and 10/31/2023 (26967 days)

Summary Info:

Number of County/Zone areas affected:	2
Number of Days with Event:	6
Number of Days with Event and Death:	0
Number of Days with Event and Death or Injury:	0
Number of Days with Event and Property Damage:	3
Number of Days with Event and Crop Damage:	0
Number of Event Types reported:	1

Column Definitions:

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

Click on Location below to display details.

Available Event Types have changed over time. Please refer to the <u>Database Details</u> for more information.

Sort By: Date/Time (Oldest) ▼

<u>Location</u>	County/Zone	St.	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>I.Z.</u>	<u>Туре</u>	<u>Mag</u>	<u>Dth</u>	<u>lnj</u>	<u>PrD</u>	<u>CrD</u>
Totals:								0	0	230.00K	0.00K
BROOKS (ZONE)	BROOKS (ZONE)	GA	03/08/1998	12:00	EST	Flood		0	0	150.00K	0.00K
BROOKS (ZONE)	BROOKS (ZONE)	GA	04/24/2000	12:00	EST	Flood		0	0	75.00K	0.00K
BLUE SPGS	BROOKS CO.	GA	02/24/2008	11:00	EST-5	Flood		0	0	5.00K	0.00K
<u>EMPRESS</u>	BROOKS CO.	GA	09/04/2022	14:00	EST-5	Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
QUITMAN-BROOKS ARPT	BROOKS CO.	GA	05/17/2023	13:45	EST-5	Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
<u>EMPRESS</u>	BROOKS CO.	GA	05/22/2023	15:24	EST-5	Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	230.00K	0.00K



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Search Results for Brooks County, Georgia

Event Types: Excessive Heat

Brooks county contains the following zones:

Brooks

5 events were reported between 01/01/1950 and 10/31/2023 (26967 days)

Summary Info:

outline, y mo.	
Number of County/Zone areas affected:	1
Number of Days with Event:	5
Number of Days with Event and Death:	0
Number of Days with Event and Death or Injury:	0
Number of Days with Event and Property Damage:	0
Number of Days with Event and Crop Damage:	0
Number of Event Types reported:	1

Column Definitions:

'Mag': Magnitude, 'Dth': Deaths, 'Inji: Injuries, 'PrD': Property Damage, 'CrD': Crop Damage

Click on Location below to display details.

Available Event Types have changed over time. Please refer to the <u>Database Details</u> for more information.

Sort By: Date/Time (Oldest) 🗸

<u>Location</u>	County/Zone	<u>St.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>T.Z.</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Mag</u>	<u>Dth</u>	<u>lnj</u>	<u>PrD</u>	<u>CrD</u>
Totals:								0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROOKS (ZONE)	BROOKS (ZONE)	GA	08/07/2023	10:00	EST-5	Excessive Heat		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROOKS (ZONE)	BROOKS (ZONE)	GA	08/08/2023	10:00	EST-5	Excessive Heat		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROOKS (ZONE)	BROOKS (ZONE)	GA	08/12/2023	10:00	EST-5	Excessive Heat		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROOKS (ZONE)	BROOKS (ZONE)	GA	08/13/2023	10:00	EST-5	Excessive Heat		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROOKS (ZONE)	BROOKS (ZONE)	GA	08/14/2023	10:00	EST-5	Excessive Heat		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	0.00K	0.00K







NCEI > Storm Events Database (Select State) > (Select Date/County/Event)

Storm Events Database

Data Access

Search

Bulk Data Download (CSV) Storm Data Publication

Documentation

Database Details

Version History

Storm Data FAQ

NOAA's NWS Documentation

Tornado EF Scale

External Resources

NOAA's SPC Reports

NOAA's SPC WCM Page

NOAA's NWS Damage

Assessment Toolkit

NOAA's Tsunami Database

ESRI/FEMA Civil Air Patrol Images

SHELDUS USDA Cause of Loss Data

Data Export: (current results)

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Storm Events Database

Search Results for Brooks County, Georgia

Event Types: Frost/Freeze

Brooks county contains the following zones:

Brooks

1 events were reported between 01/01/1950 and 10/31/2023 (26967 days)

Summary Info:

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

Column Definitions:

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

Click on Location below to display details.

Available Event Types have changed over time. Please refer to the <u>Database Details</u> for more information.

Sort By: Date/Time (Oldest) 🗸

<u>Location</u>	County/Zone	<u>St.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>T.Z.</u>	<u>Туре</u>	Mag	<u>Dth</u>	<u>lnj</u>	<u>PrD</u>	<u>CrD</u>
Totals:								0	0	0.00K	7.850M
BROOKS (ZONE)	BROOKS (ZONE)	GA	03/16/2017	03:00	EST-5	Frost/freeze		0	0	0.00K	7.850M
Totals:								0	0	0.00K	7.850M







NCEI > Storm Events Database (Select State) > (Select Date/County/Event)

Storm Events Database

Data Access

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External Resources

NOAA's SPC Reports NOAA's SPC WCM Page NOAA's NWS Damage Assessment Toolkit NOAA's Tsunami Database ESRI/FEMA Civil Air Patrol Images SHELDUS USDA Cause of Loss Data

Data Export: (current results)



CSV Download / Documentation

Storm Events Database

Search Results for Brooks County, Georgia

Event Types: Drought

Brooks county contains the following zones:

29 events were reported between 01/01/1950 and 10/31/2023 (26967 days)

Summary Info:

Number of County/Zone areas affected:	1
Number of Days with Event:	29
Number of Days with Event and Death:	0
Number of Days with Event and Death or Injury:	0
Number of Days with Event and Property Damage:	0
Number of Days with Event and Crop Damage:	0
Number of Event Types reported:	1

Column Definitions:

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

Click on Location below to display details.

Available Event Types have changed over time. Please refer to the <u>Database Details</u> for more information.

Sort By: Date/Time (Oldest) ▼

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	<u>Inj</u>	PrD	CrD
	County/Zone	31.	Date	IIIIe	1.2.	TAbe	may				
Totals:								0	-	0.00K	0.00K
BROOKS (ZONE)	BROOKS (ZONE)	GA	09/01/1997	00:00	EST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROOKS (ZONE)	BROOKS (ZONE)	GA	11/01/2010	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROOKS (ZONE)	BROOKS (ZONE)	GA	12/01/2010	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROOKS (ZONE)	BROOKS (ZONE)	GA	01/01/2011	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROOKS (ZONE)	BROOKS (ZONE)	GA	02/01/2011	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROOKS (ZONE)	BROOKS (ZONE)	GA	05/10/2011	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROOKS (ZONE)	BROOKS (ZONE)	GA	06/01/2011	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROOKS (ZONE)	BROOKS (ZONE)	GA	07/01/2011	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROOKS (ZONE)	BROOKS (ZONE)	GA	08/01/2011	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROOKS (ZONE)	BROOKS (ZONE)	GA	09/01/2011	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROOKS (ZONE)	BROOKS (ZONE)	GA	10/01/2011	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROOKS (ZONE)	BROOKS (ZONE)	GA	11/01/2011	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROOKS (ZONE)	BROOKS (ZONE)	GA	12/01/2011	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROOKS (ZONE)	BROOKS (ZONE)	GA	01/01/2012	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROOKS (ZONE)	BROOKS (ZONE)	GA	02/01/2012	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROOKS (ZONE)	BROOKS (ZONE)	GA	03/01/2012	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROOKS (ZONE)	BROOKS (ZONE)	GA	04/01/2012	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROOKS (ZONE)	BROOKS (ZONE)	GA	05/01/2012	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROOKS (ZONE)	BROOKS (ZONE)	GA	06/01/2012	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROOKS (ZONE)	BROOKS (ZONE)	GA	01/01/2013	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROOKS (ZONE)	BROOKS (ZONE)	GA	02/01/2013	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROOKS (ZONE)	BROOKS (ZONE)	GA	08/26/2014	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROOKS (ZONE)	BROOKS (ZONE)	GA	09/01/2014	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROOKS (ZONE)	BROOKS (ZONE)	GA	11/22/2016	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROOKS (ZONE)	BROOKS (ZONE)	GA	12/01/2016	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROOKS (ZONE)	BROOKS (ZONE)	GA	01/09/2018	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROOKS (ZONE)	BROOKS (ZONE)	GA	10/08/2019	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROOKS (ZONE)	BROOKS (ZONE)	GA	12/01/2022	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROOKS (ZONE)	BROOKS (ZONE)	GA	01/01/2023	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Totals:						_		0	0	0.00K	0.00K



BROOKS COUNTY CRITICAL FACILITIES

	Name	Leaden attention	0.11	Facility Towns	D'al			B. H.B Males
Id	Name	Jurisdiction	Address	Facility Types	Risk	Occupancy	Area	Building Value
		Barwick	2036 E Main		Essential, Important, Historic	Government - General		
3400	Barwick City Hall	town	St	Government, Private	Consideration	Services	1500	450000.00
	Brooks Co Fire Dept							
	HQ & Central Area	Brooks	203 S	Emergency Services, Fire				
28598	Volunteer FD	County	Madison St	Fighters	Essential, Important	> 50 units		121300.00
	Brooks County							
	Admin (Board of	Brooks	610 S	Government, Government				
28605	Commissioners)	County	Highland St	Offices	Essential, Important	> 50 units		685710.00
	Brooks County EMA	Brooks	702 Barwick	Government, Government				
28601	Headquarters	County	Rd	Offices	Essential, Important	> 50 units		213600.00
	Brooks County		500 E					
	Health	Brooks	Courtland	Medical, Government				
28599	Department	County	Avenue	Offices		> 50 units		577470.00
					1			
	Brooks County High	Brooks	1801 Moultrie		Essential, High Potential	Grade Schools and		
3528	School	County	Rd	Education, K - 12	Loss, Important	Admin. Offices	133984	40195200.00
	Brooks County	Brooks	Rr 2, Box		Essential, High Potential	Grade Schools and		
1340	Middle School	County	2978	NGO, Water/Sewer	Loss, Important	Admin. Offices	83258	24977400.00
			4045					
	Brooks County	Brooks	404 Barwick			Government - General		
9850	Public Library	County	Rd	Education, Library	Important	Services	14403	4320900.00
	Brooks County	Brooks	1 West		Essential, Important, Historic	Government - General		
3379	Sheriff's Office	County	Screven St	Law Enforcement, Sheriff	Consideration	Services	6500	1950000.00
3373	Brooks County	County	12211 GA-122		Consideration	SCI VICCS	0300	1550000.00
	Volunteer Fire Dept.	Brooks	Barney GA	Emergency Services, Fire				
28639	- Barney	County	31625	FighterS	Lifeline	> 50 units		84900.00
	Dixie Area	County	01010			. 55 05		0.1300.00
	Volunteer Fire	Brooks	County Road	Emergency Services, Fire		Government -		
3343	Department	County	305	Fighters	Essential, Important	Emergency Response	2000	600000.00
	East Brooks							
	Volunteer Fire	Brooks		Emergency Services, Fire		Government -		
3345	Department	County	GA Hwy 94	Fighters	Essential, Important	Emergency Response	4800	1440000.00
	Georgia National	,	10000		, , ,	0 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -		
	Gas Pumping	Brooks	Tallokas Rd @		Hazardous Materials, High			
28606	Station	County	Old Pavo Rd	NGO, Private	Potential Loss	> 50 units		4975796.00

BROOKS COUNTY CRITICAL FACILITIES

Id	Name	Jurisdiction	Address	Facility Types	Risk	Occupancy	Area	Building Value
	North Brooks	Brooks			Essential, High Potential	Grade Schools and		
1341	Elementary School	County	Rr 2, Box 667	NGO, Water/Sewer	Loss, Important	Admin. Offices	57430	17229000.00
	0 "				5			
1339	Quitman Elementary School	Brooks County	Rr 2, Box 2980	NGO, Water/Sewer	Essential, High Potential Loss, Important	Grade Schools and Admin. Offices	80183	24054900.00
1339	Quitman	County	2980	NGO, Water/Sewer	Loss, Important	Aumin. Onices	80183	24034300.00
	Wastewater	Brooks	800 N		Essential, Important,			
28600	Treatment Plant	County	Highland Rd	Government, Water/Sewer	Lifeline	> 50 units		465570.00
	Quitman-Brooks	Brooks	2199 Barwick	Government,				
28602	County Airport	County	Rd	Transportation	Important	> 50 units		1729800.00
	Sand Hill Area	,		·	·			
	Volunteer Fire	Brooks	8080 Tallokas	Emergency Services, Fire				
28597	Department	County	Rd	Fighters	Essential, Important	> 50 units		215600.00
	South Brooks Fire	Brooks		Emergency Services, Fire		Government -		
3344	Department	County	Ga Hwy 33	Fighters	Essential, Important	Emergency Response	3468	1040400.00
		,	,	0	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	2 62 27 22		
	South Georgia EMS	Brooks	510 N Walker		Essential, Important,			
28603		County	St	Emergency Services, EMS	Lifeline	> 50 units		211400.00
	South Georgia EMS	Brooks			Essential, Important,			
28604	Station 2	County	355 Park St	Emergency Services, EMS	Lifeline	> 50 units		57300.00
	Tallokas Area	,						
	Volunteer Fire	Brooks	4225 Barwick	Emergency Services, Fire				
28596	Department	County	Rd	Fighters	Essential, Important	> 50 units		561300.00
		Morven			Essential, Important, Historic	Government - General		
3401	Morven City Hall	city	178 2nd St	Government, Private	Consideration	Services	10000	3000000.00
0.01	intervent etty man	,	170 2 00		GONORGIA GION	00.11000	10000	000000000
	Morven Police	Morven			Essential, Important, Historic	Government - General		
3275	Department	city	Hwy 76	Law Enforcement, Police	Consideration	Services	8960	2688000.00
	Morven-North	. .						
2202	Brooks Volunteer	Morven	Davids Ct	Emergency Services, Fire	Faceutial Incorporate at	Government -	2040	012000 00
3293	Fire Department	city	Park St	Fighters	Essential, Important	Emergency Response	3040	912000.00
	Brooks County	Quitman		Law Enforcement, Court	Essential, Important, Historic	Government - General		
3384	Courthouse	city	Screven St	House	Consideration	Services	13204	3961200.00

BROOKS COUNTY CRITICAL FACILITIES

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

Appendix G HAZUS Report



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



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Introduction

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

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

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

In 2023, the Georgia Department of Emergency Management partnered with The Southern Georgia Regional Commission (SGRC) to develop a detailed risk assessment focused on defining hurricane, riverine flood and tornado impacts for Georgia. This assessment identifies the characteristics and potential consequences of the disaster, how much of the community could be affected by the disaster, and the impact on community assets. In the following years, the Georgia Association of Regional Commissions (GARC) are utilizing this workflow to define impacts in other counties in Georgia. This document provides the results for Brooks County.

Risk Assessment Process Overview

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

County Inventory Changes

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

General Building Stock Updates

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

The GBS records for Brooks County were replaced with data derived from parcel and property assessment data obtained from Brooks County. The county provided property assessment data was current as of December 2023 and the parcel data current as of December 2023. Records without improvements were deleted. The parcel boundaries were converted to parcel points located in the centroids of each parcel boundary; then, each parcel point was linked to an assessor record based upon matching parcel numbers. The parcel assessor match-rate for Brooks County is 99.7%. The

generated building inventory represents the approximate locations (within a parcel) of structures. The building inventory was aggregated by census block. Both the tract and block tables were updated. Table 1 shows the results of the changes to the GBS tables by occupancy class.

Table 1: GBS Building Exposure Updates by Occupancy Class*

Occupancy Classification	Default Count	Updated Count	De	fault Exposure	Up	dated Exposure
Agricultural	0	0	\$	-	\$	-
Commercial	393	333	\$	213,628,000	\$	188,792,000
Education	16	29	\$	94,470,000	\$	115,785,000
Government	25	36	\$	18,708,000	\$	33,716,000
Industrial	133	155	\$	176,892,000	\$	204,808,000
Religious	181	182	\$	113,186,000	\$	119,012,000
Residential	4762	7442	\$	836,853,000	\$	989,733,000
Total	5510	8177	\$	1,453,737,000	\$	1,651,846,000

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

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

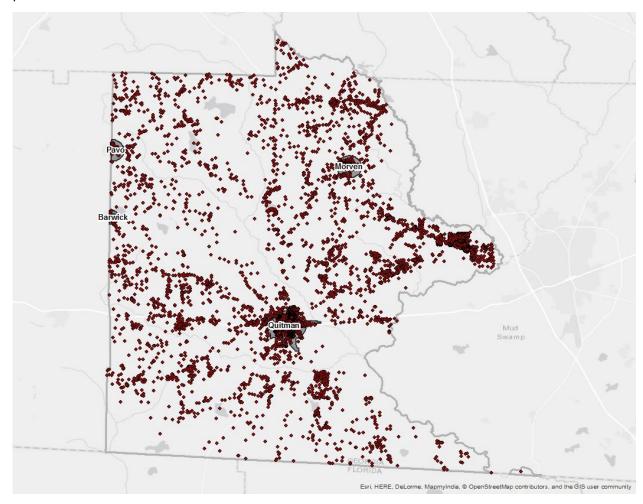


Figure 1: Brooks County Overview

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

Essential Facility Updates

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

Essential facilities include:

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

Table 2: Updated Essential Facilities

Table 2: Opaatea Esseritiar racinties			
Classification	Updated Count	Upda	ted Exposure
	Brooks Coun	ity	
EOC	1	\$	237,000
Care	1	\$	2,531,000
Fire	10	\$	1,608,000
Police	3	\$	998,000
School	4	\$	30,972,000
Total	19	\$	36,346,000

Classification	Updated Count	Upda	ited Exposure
	Barwick		
EOC	0	\$	-
Care	0	\$	-
Fire	1	\$	47,000
Police	0	\$	-
School	0	\$	-
Total	1	\$	47,000

Classification	tion Updated Count		ted Exposure
	Morven		
EOC	0	\$	-
Care	0	\$	-
Fire	1	\$	81,000
Police	1	\$	578,000
School	0	\$	-
Total	2	\$	659,000

Classification	Updated Count	Upda	ted Exposure
	Pavo		
EOC	0	\$	-
Care	0	\$	-
Fire	0	\$	-
Police	0	\$	-
School	0	\$	-
Total	0	\$	-

Classification	Updated Count	Upda	ated Exposure	
Quitman				
EOC	1	\$	237,000	
Care	1	\$	2,531,000	
Fire	1	\$	230,000	
Police	2	\$	420,000	
School	1	\$	4,220,000	
Total	6	\$	7,638,000	

Assumptions and Exceptions

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

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

The hazard models included in this risk assessment included:

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

Hurricane Risk Assessment

Hazard Definition

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



Figure 2: Continental United States Hurricane Strikes: 1950 to 2022^3 Hurricane intensities are measured using the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale (Table 3). This scale is a 1 to 5 categorization based on the hurricane's intensity at the indicated time.

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

³ Source: NOAA National Climatic Data Center

Table 3: Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale

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

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

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

Table 4: Tropical Systems affecting Brooks County

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1911 August 5 NOTNAMED 20 TD 1995 August 25 JERRY 25 TD 1912 July 16 NOTNAMED 40 TS 1995 August 25 JERRY 25 TD 1914 September 17 NOTNAMED 40 TS 1995 August 26 JERRY 25 TD 1914 September 17 NOTNAMED 35 TS 1995 August 26 JERRY 20 TD 1924 September 16 NOTNAMED 50 TS 1998 September 30 GEORGES 25 TD	1907	September	29	NOTNAMED	40	TS	1995	June	5	ALLISON	60	TS
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1914 September 17 NOTNAMED 35 TS 1995 August 26 JERRY 20 TD 1924 September 16 NOTNAMED 50 TS 1998 September 30 GEORGES 25 TD	1912	July	16	NOTNAMED	40	TS	1995	August	25	JERRY	25	TD
1924 September 16 NOTNAMED 50 TS 1998 September 30 GEORGES 25 TD	1914	September	17	NOTNAMED	40	TS	1995	August	26	JERRY	25	TD
·	1914	September	17	NOTNAMED	35	TS	1995	August	26	JERRY	20	TD
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T354 Selfening to MOTIMAINED 43 13 SONA ANRASE TS DOMINE 30 ID	1924	September	16	NOTNAMED	45	TS	2004	August	12	BONNIE	30	TD
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1926 July 29 NOTNAMED 50 TS 2004 September 27 JEANNE 35 TS	1926	July	29	NOTNAMED	50	TS	2004	September	27	JEANNE	35	TS
2006 June 13 ALBERTO 35 TS							2006	June	13	ALBERTO	35	TS

Category Definitions:

 $\mathsf{TS} - \mathsf{Tropical}\,\mathsf{storm}$

TD – Tropical depression

CAT_1 - Category 1 (same format for 2, 3, 4 and 5)

E – Extra-tropical cyclone

Probabilistic Hurricane Scenario

The following probabilistic wind damage risk assessment modeled a Category 1 storm with maximum winds of 81 mph.

Wind Damage Assessment

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

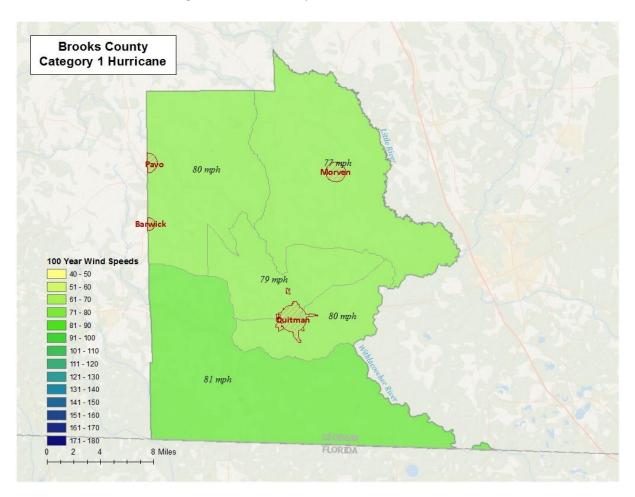


Figure 3: Wind Speeds by Storm Category

Wind-Related Building Damages

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

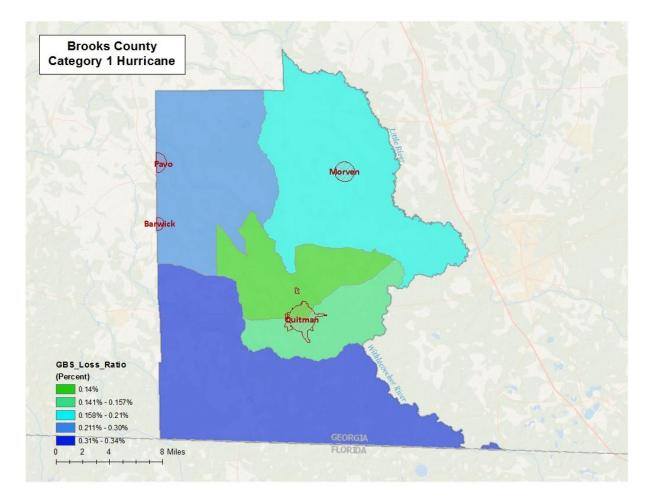


Figure 4: Hurricane Wind GBS Loss Ratios

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

Table 5: Hurricane Wind Building Damage

Storm	Number of	Building	Tota	l Economic	
Classification	Damaged Buildings	Damages		Loss	Loss Ratio
Category 1	101	\$ 3,215,450	\$	4,581,330	0.19%

Essential Facility Losses

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

There are 19 ess Brooks County.	ential facilities in
Classification	Number
EOC	1
Care	1
Fire	10
Police	3
School	4
Total	19

Table 6: Wind-Damaged Essential Facility Losses

Storm Classification	Facilities Moderately Damaged (>50%)	Facilities Completely Damaged (>50%)	Facilities with expected loss (<1day)
Classification	Damagea (>30/0)	Dumagea (>30/0)	expected 1035 (*1ddy)
Category 1	0	0	19

Shelter Requirements

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

Table 7: Displaced Households and People

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

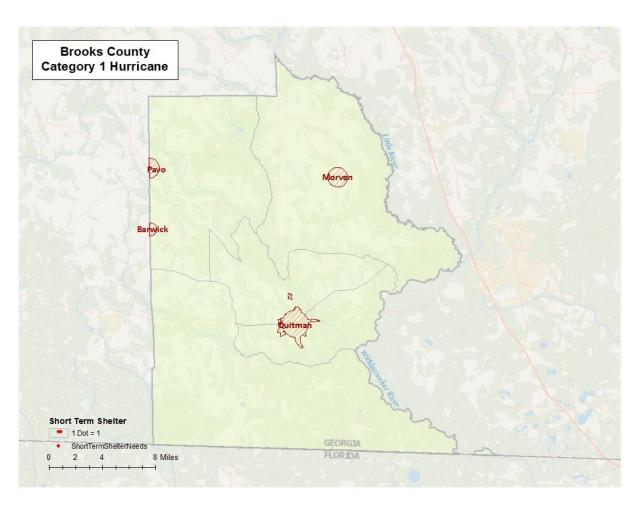


Figure 5: Hurricane Wind Shelter Requirements

Debris Generated from Hurricane Wind

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

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

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

Table 8: Wind-Related Debris Weight (Tons)

Storm	Brick, Wood,	Reinforced	Other		
Classification	and Other	Concrete/Steel	Tree Debris	Tree Debris	Total
Category 1	366	-	2,090	66,905	69,361

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

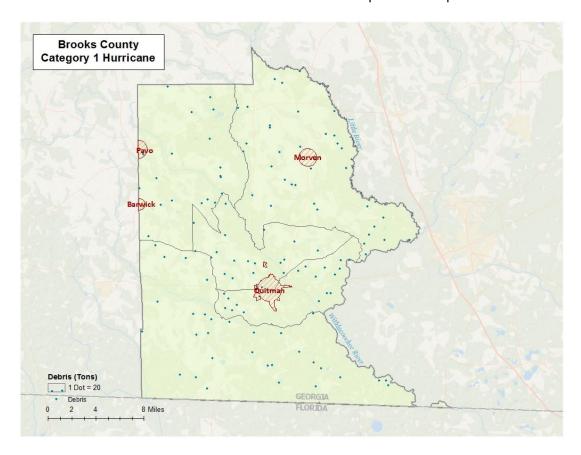


Figure 6: Wind-Related Debris Weight (Tons)

Flood Risk Assessment

Hazard Definition

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

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

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

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

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

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

Riverine 1% Flood Scenario

Riverine losses were determined from the 1% flood boundaries downloaded from the FEMA Flood Map Service Center in December 2023. The flood boundaries were overlaid with the USGS 10 meter DEM using the Hazus-MH Enhanced Quick Look tool to generate riverine depth grids. The riverine flood depth grid was then imported into Hazus-MH to calculate the riverine flood loss estimates. Figure 7 illustrates the riverine inundation boundary associated with the 1% annual chance. Please note that the riverine flooding may not take into account elevated housing or raised Base Flood Elevation.

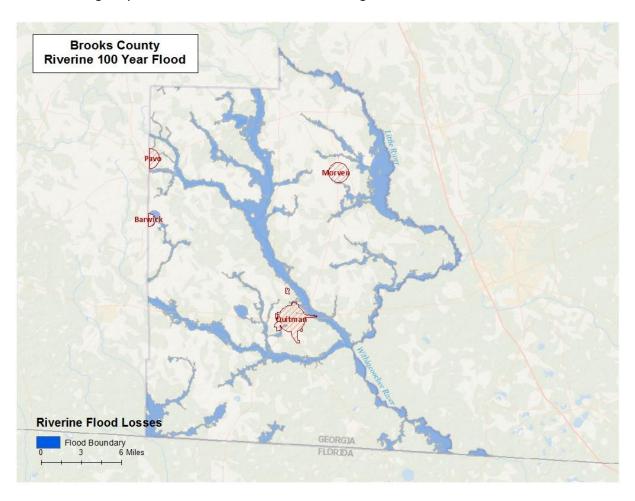


Figure 7: Riverine 1% Flood Inundation

Riverine 1% Flood Building Damages

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

Table 9: Brooks	County	Riverine	1%	Ruilding	LOSSES
Table 9. DIOUKS	Country	riverine	T 70	Dullullig	LUSSES

	•	Total	J				
Occupancy	Total	Buildings		Total	То	tal Losses to	Loss Ratio of
Classification	Buildings	Damaged	Bui	lding Exposure		Buildings	Exposed to Damaged
				Quitman			
Residential	1,606	6	\$	343,208,800	\$	182,734	0.05%
	Unincorporated						
Religious	112	1	\$	62,660,101	\$	41,138	0.07%
Industrial	47	1	\$	103,850,427	\$	54,799	0.05%
Residential	5,309	89	\$	586,417,027	\$	2,447,596	0.42%
	County Total						
Total	7,074	97	\$	1,096,136,355	\$	2,726,267	

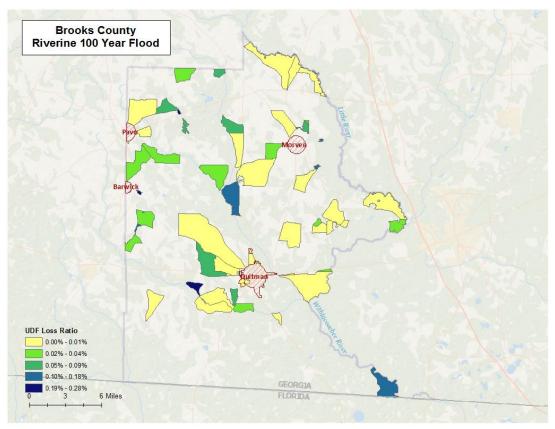


Figure 8: Potential UDF Loss Ratios from the 1% Riverine Flood

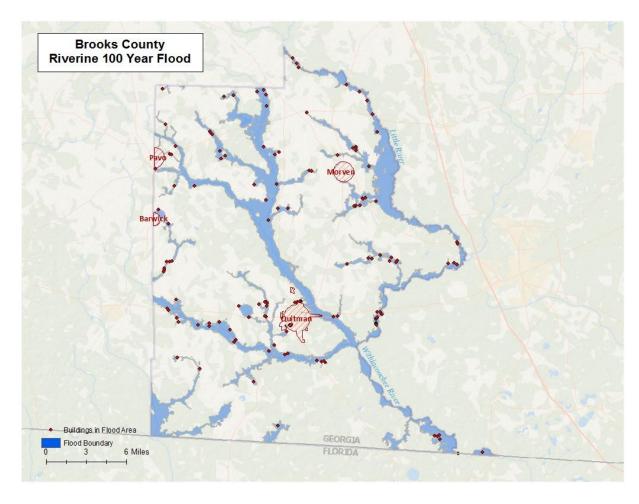


Figure 9: Damaged Buildings in 1% Riverine Flood

Riverine 1% Flood Essential Facility Losses

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

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

Classification	Total	Moderate	Substantial	Loss of Use
Fire Station	10	0	0	0
Hospitals	1	0	0	0
Police Stations	3	0	0	0
Schools	4	0	0	0
EOCs	1	0	0	0

Riverine 1% Flood Shelter Requirements

Hazus-MH estimates that the number of households that are expected to be displaced from their homes due to riverine flooding and the associated potential evacuation. The model estimates 451 households might be displaced due to the flood. Displacement includes households evacuated within or very near to the inundated area. Displaced households represent 1,354 individuals, of which 678 may require short term publicly provided shelter. The results are mapped in Figure 10. These numbers may be overestimated for two reasons: elevated housing not taken into account and parcel centroids (not aligned exactly with actual structures).

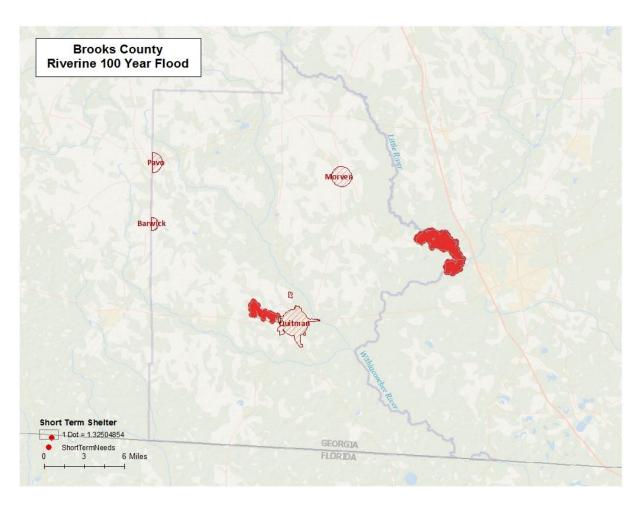


Figure 10: Estimated Flood Shelter Requirements in 1% Riverine Flood

Riverine 1% Flood Debris

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

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

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

The analysis estimates that an approximate total of 3,565 tons of debris might be generated: 1) Finishes - 1,319 tons; 2) Structural - 787 tons; and 3) Foundations - 1,459 tons. The results are mapped in Figure 11.

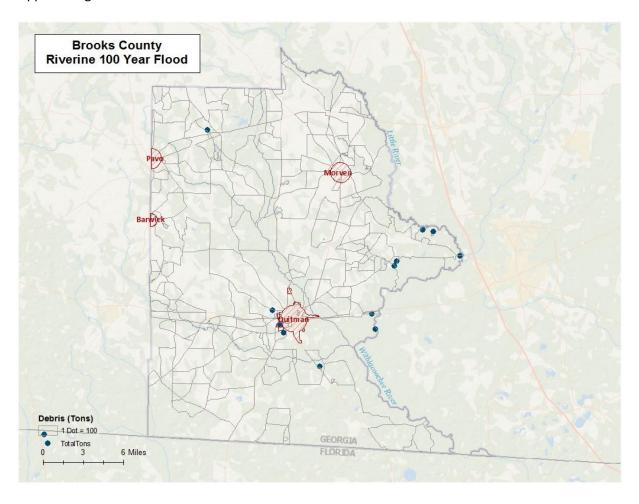


Figure 11: Flood Debris Weight (Tons) in 1% Riverine Flood

Tornado Risk Assessment

Hazard Definition

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

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

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

Table 11: Enhanced Fujita Tornado Rating

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

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

Hypothetical Tornado Scenario

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

Table 12: Tornado Path \	Widths and	Damage Curves
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Enhanced Fujita		Maximum Expected
Scale	Path Width (feet)	Damage
EF5	2,400	100%
EF4	1,800	100%
EF3	1,200	80%
EF2	600	50%
EF1	300	10%

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

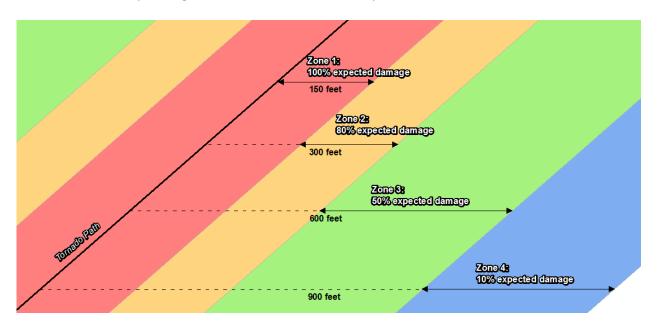


Figure 12: EF Scale Tornado Zones

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

Table 13: EF3 Tornado Zones and Damage Curves

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

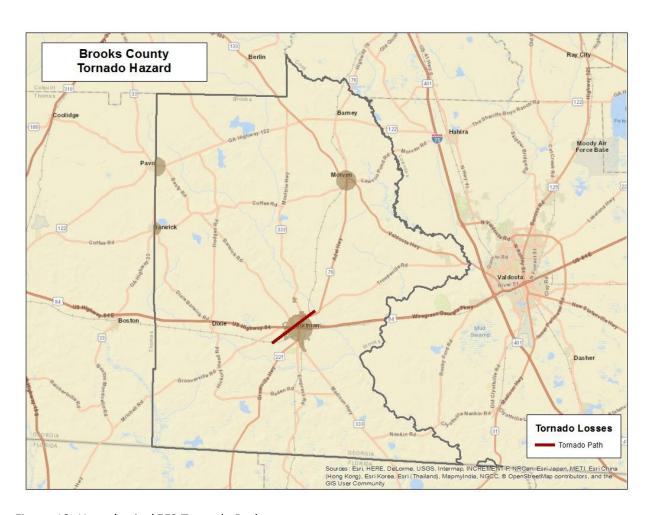


Figure 13: Hypothetical EF3 Tornado Path

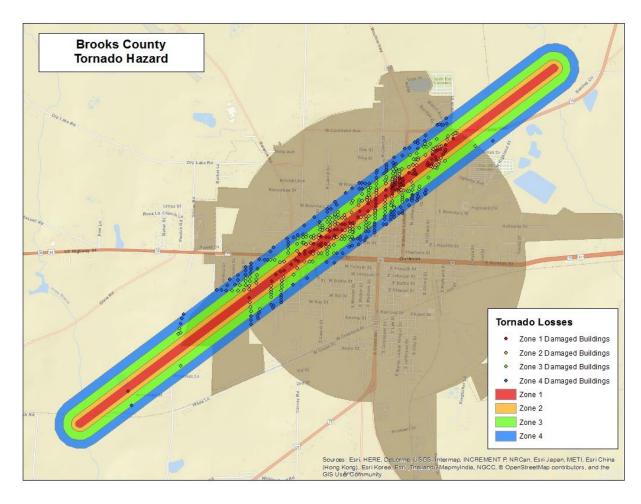


Figure 14: Modeled EF3 Tornado Damage Buffers

EF3 Tornado Building Damages

The analysis estimated that approximately 508 buildings could be damaged, with estimated building losses of approximately \$27.2 million. The building losses are an estimate of building replacement costs multiplied by the percentages of damage. The overlay was performed against parcels provided by Brooks County that were joined with Assessor records showing estimated property replacement costs. The Assessor records often do not distinguish parcels by occupancy class if the parcels are not taxable and thus the number of buildings and replacement costs may be underestimated. The results of the analysis are depicted in Table 14.

Table 14: Estimated Building Losses by Occupancy Type

Occupancy	Buildings	Building
Classification	Damaged	Losses
Commerical	46	\$ 7,916,158
Educational	3	\$ 261,666
Religious	12	\$ 1,746,844
Industrial	11	\$ 1,956,480
Residential	436	\$ 15,309,881
Total	508	\$ 27,191,029

25

EF3 Tornado Essential Facility Damage

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

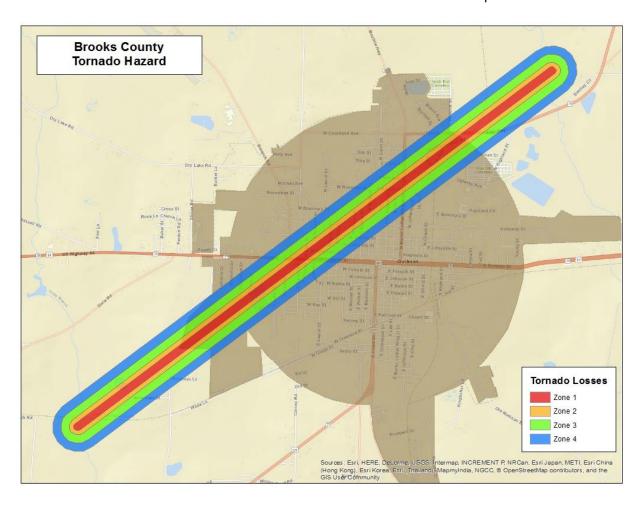


Figure 15: Modeled Essential Facility Damage in Brooks County

Exceptions Report

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

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

Statewide Inventory Changes

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

Statewide facility data were supplied by GEMA through the GMIS in December 2023. The Regional Commission updated the essential facilities in 2023. The updated data was used for this analysis. Table 15 summarizes the difference between the original Hazus-MH default data and the updated data for Brooks County.

Table 15: Essential Facility Updates

Occupancy	Default		Updated		
Classification	Replacement Cost	Default Count		Replacement Cost	Updated Count
Care	\$ 6,625,000	1	\$	2,531,000	1
EOC	\$ 213,000	1	\$	237,000	1
Fire	\$ 5,930,000	5	\$	1,608,000	10
Police	\$ 11,741,000	2	\$	998,000	3
School	\$ 106,455,000	4	\$	30,972,000	4

County Inventory Changes

The GBS records for Brooks County were replaced with data derived from parcel and property assessment data obtained from Brooks County. The county provided property assessment data was current as of December 2023 and the parcel data current as of December 2023.

General Building Stock Updates

The parcel boundaries and assessor records were obtained from Brooks County. Records without improvements were deleted. The parcel boundaries were converted to parcel points located in the centroids of each parcel boundary unless there were building footprints. Each parcel point was linked to an assessor record based upon matching parcel numbers. The generated Building Inventory represents the approximate locations (within a parcel) of building exposure. The Building Inventory was aggregated by Census Block and imported into Hazus-MH using the Hazus-MH Comprehensive Data Management System (CDMS). Both the 2010 Census Tract and Census Block tables were updated.

The match between parcel records and assessor records was based upon a common Parcel ID. For this type of project, unless the hit rate is better than 85%, the records are not used to update the default aggregate inventory in Hazus-MH. The Parcel-Assessor hit rate for Brooks County was 99.7%.

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

Table 16: Building Inventory Default Adjustment Rates

Type of Adjustment	Building Count	Percentage
Area Unknown	156	2%
Construction Unknown	745	9%
Condition Unknown	147	2%
Foundation Unknown	765	9%
Year Built Unknown	364	4%

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

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

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

User Defined Facilities

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

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

Feature	Counts	Exposure
Total buildings in the County	8,177	\$1,651,887,046
Total buildings inside the 1% Annual Chance		
Riverine Flood Area	174	\$19,833,255

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

Assumptions

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

Appendix H Tri-fold Brochure for Underserved

What are Natural Disasters?

- Wildfires
- Floods
- Hurricanes/Tropical Storms
- Drought
- Tornadoes
- Sinkholes
- Earthquakes
- Extreme Heat
- Hail/Wind/Lightning/
 Thunderstorms
- Severe Winter Storms

Some communities include other hazards in their plans that may not be considered as natural disaster, such as, but not limited to:

- Dam Failures
- Chemical/Hazardous Spills
- Pandemic Illnesses

For more information

Please contact:

James Horton at Southern Georgia Regional Commission at

jhorton@sgrc.us Cell: (229) 333-5277

Or

LaToya Hampton at the Brooks County EMA Office at (229) 263-4262



Southern Georgia Regional Commission 1937 Carlton Adams Drive Valdosta, Georgia 31601 Phone: (229) 333-5277

Brooks County EMA 702 Barwick Road Quitman, Georgia 31643 Phone: (229) 263-4262



Brooks County PRE-HAZARD Mitigation



This could be You!

Find out how to help your community help you better if this happens to You!

GET INVOLVED NOW!!!

What is Hazard Mitigation and Why is It Necessary?

- Hazard mitigation is an action that reduces or eliminates long-term risk to life and property from hazards or disasters.
- It is a sustainable and ongoing process that can occur before, during, and after a disaster.
- Hazard mitigation aims to break the cycle of disaster damage, reconstruction, and repeated damage.
- Short and long-term solutions that can reduce the impact of disasters now and in the future.
- An approved plan is necessary to be eligible for federal pre-and-post disaster assistance. The Hazard Mitigation Plan <u>must</u> be updated every 5 years.

What funding is Available with a Hazard Mitigation Plan?

- Funding for generators
- Emergency Notices (signs, sirens, etc.)
- Evacuations Plans
- Weather radios and other communication devices needed for first responders.
- Shelters
- · Education materials



Who needs to participate in the Development/ Update of the Plan?

Counties and Cities; Residents;

Business Owners; Health Department,
DFACS, private
Organizations:
contiguous
Counties, Cities



and Long-term Care Facilities.

How can you Participate?

You can Participate by attending workshops in your community or

contacting your local EMA Director or Southern Georgia Regional Commissions' Planning



Department staff Member.