

Appendix A

GEMA Worksheet #3a**Inventory of Assets**

Jurisdiction: Coffee County and the Cities of Ambrose, Broxton, Douglas, and Nicholls
Hazard: Thunderstorm/Wind

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.

Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
	# 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	14,714	14,714	100.000%	\$ 899,585,146	\$ 899,585,146	100.000%	43,012	43,012	100.000%
Commercial	1,178	1,178	100.000%	\$ 308,955,073	\$ 308,955,073	100.000%	0	0	0%
Industrial	67	67	100.000%	\$ 50,681,705	\$ 50,681,705	100.000%	0	0	0%
Agricultural	2,994	2,994	100.000%	\$ 650,924,825	\$ 650,924,825	100.000%	0	0	0%
Religious/ Non-profit	630	630	100.000%	\$ 126,068,863	\$ 126,068,863	100.000%	0	0	0%
Government	62	62	100.000%	\$ 29,943,618	\$ 29,943,618	100.000%	0	0	0%
Education	52	52	100.000%	\$ 80,088,573	\$ 80,088,573	100.000%	0	0	0%
Utilities	1	1		\$ 6,591	\$ 6,591		0	0	0%
Total	19,698	19,698		\$ 2,146,254,394	\$ 2,146,254,394		43,012	43,012	

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

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

GEMA Worksheet #3a**Inventory of Assets**

Jurisdiction: Coffee County and the Cities of Ambrose, Broxton, Douglas, and Nicholls
Hazard: Tornadoes

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

Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
	# 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	14,714	14,714	100.000%	\$ 899,585,146	\$ 899,585,146	100.000%	43,012	43,012	100.000%
Commercial	1,178	1,178	100.000%	\$ 308,955,073	\$ 308,955,073	100.000%	0	0	0%
Industrial	67	67	100.000%	\$ 50,681,705	\$ 50,681,705	100.000%	0	0	0%
Agricultural	2,994	2,994	100.000%	\$ 650,924,825	\$ 650,924,825	100.000%	0	0	0%
Religious/ Non-profit	630	630	100.000%	\$ 126,068,863	\$ 126,068,863	100.000%	0	0	0%
Government	62	62	100.000%	\$ 29,943,618	\$ 29,943,618	100.000%	0	0	0%
Education	52	52	100.000%	\$ 80,088,573	\$ 80,088,573	100.000%	0	0	0%
Utilities	1	1		\$ 6,591	\$ 6,591		0	0	0%
Total	19,698	19,698		\$ 2,146,254,394	\$ 2,146,254,394		43,012	43,012	

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

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

GEMA Worksheet #3a**Inventory of Assets**

Jurisdiction: Coffee County and the Cities of Ambrose, Broxton, Douglas, and Nicholls
Hazard: Drought

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

Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
	# 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	14,714	14,714	100.000%	\$ 899,585,146	\$ 899,585,146	100.000%	43,012	43,012	100.000%
Commercial	1,178	1,178	100.000%	\$ 308,955,073	\$ 308,955,073	100.000%	0	0	0%
Industrial	67	67	100.000%	\$ 50,681,705	\$ 50,681,705	100.000%	0	0	0%
Agricultural	2,994	2,994	100.000%	\$ 650,924,825	\$ 650,924,825	100.000%	0	0	0%
Religious/ Non-profit	630	630	100.000%	\$ 126,068,863	\$ 126,068,863	100.000%	0	0	0%
Government	62	62	100.000%	\$ 29,943,618	\$ 29,943,618	100.000%	0	0	0%
Education	52	52	100.000%	\$ 80,088,573	\$ 80,088,573	100.000%	0	0	0%
Utilities	1	1		\$ 6,591	\$ 6,591		0	0	0%
Total	19,698	19,698		\$ 2,146,254,394	\$ 2,146,254,394		43,012	43,012	

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

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

GEMA Worksheet #3a**Inventory of Assets**

Jurisdiction: Coffee County and the Cities of Ambrose, Broxton, Douglas, and Nicholls
Hazard: Floods

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

Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
	# 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	14,714	1,561	10.609%	\$ 899,585,146	\$ 119,539,954	13.288%	43,012	4,563	10.609%
Commercial	1,178	179	15.195%	\$ 308,955,073	\$ 64,431,237	20.855%	0	0	0%
Industrial	67	15	22.388%	\$ 50,681,705	\$ 7,819,939	15.430%	0	0	0%
Agricultural	2,994	1,344	44.890%	\$ 650,924,825	\$ 351,708,386	54.032%	0	0	0%
Religious/ Non-profit	630	103	16.349%	\$ 126,068,863	\$ 20,476,496	16.242%	0	0	0%
Government	62	12	19.355%	\$ 29,943,618	\$ 7,851,914	26.222%	0	0	0%
Education	52	8	15.385%	\$ 80,088,573	\$ 29,855,687	37.278%	0	0	0%
Utilities	1	0		\$ 6,591	\$ -		0	0	0%
Total	19,698	3,222		\$ 2,146,254,394	\$ 601,683,613		43,012	4,563	

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

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

GEMA Worksheet #3a**Inventory of Assets**

Jurisdiction: Coffee County and the Cities of Ambrose, Broxton, Douglas, and Nicholls
Hazard: 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.

Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
	# 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	14,714	14,714	100.000%	\$ 899,585,146	\$ 899,585,146	100.000%	43,012	43,012	100.000%
Commercial	1,178	1,178	100.000%	\$ 308,955,073	\$ 308,955,073	100.000%	0	0	0%
Industrial	67	67	100.000%	\$ 50,681,705	\$ 50,681,705	100.000%	0	0	0%
Agricultural	2,994	2,994	100.000%	\$ 650,924,825	\$ 650,924,825	100.000%	0	0	0%
Religious/ Non-profit	630	630	100.000%	\$ 126,068,863	\$ 126,068,863	100.000%	0	0	0%
Government	62	62	100.000%	\$ 29,943,618	\$ 29,943,618	100.000%	0	0	0%
Education	52	52	100.000%	\$ 80,088,573	\$ 80,088,573	100.000%	0	0	0%
Utilities	1	1		\$ 6,591	\$ 6,591		0	0	0%
Total	19,698	19,698		\$ 2,146,254,394	\$ 2,146,254,394		43,012	43,012	

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

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

GEMA Worksheet #3a**Inventory of Assets**

Jurisdiction: Coffee County and the Cities of Ambrose, Broxton, Douglas, and Nicholls
Hazard: Wildfires

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

Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
	# 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	14,714	14,714	100.000%	\$ 899,585,146	\$ 899,585,146	100.000%	43,012	43,012	100.000%
Commercial	1,178	1,178	100.000%	\$ 308,955,073	\$ 308,955,073	100.000%	0	0	0%
Industrial	67	67	100.000%	\$ 50,681,705	\$ 50,681,705	100.000%	0	0	0%
Agricultural	2,994	2,994	100.000%	\$ 650,924,825	\$ 650,924,825	100.000%	0	0	0%
Religious/ Non-profit	630	630	100.000%	\$ 126,068,863	\$ 126,068,863	100.000%	0	0	0%
Government	62	62	100.000%	\$ 29,943,618	\$ 29,943,618	100.000%	0	0	0%
Education	52	52	100.000%	\$ 80,088,573	\$ 80,088,573	100.000%	0	0	0%
Utilities	1	1		\$ 6,591	\$ 6,591		0	0	0%
Total	19,698	19,698		\$ 2,146,254,394	\$ 2,146,254,394		43,012	43,012	

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

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

GEMA Worksheet #3a**Inventory of Assets****Jurisdiction: Coffee County and the Cities of Ambrose, Broxton, Douglas, and Nicholls****Hazard: Hurricanes/Tropical Storms****Task A. Determine the proportion of buildings, the value of buildings, and the population in your community or state that are located in hazard areas.**

Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
	# 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	14,714	14,714	100.000%	\$ 899,585,146	\$ 899,585,146	100.000%	43,012	43,012	100.000%
Commercial	1,178	1,178	100.000%	\$ 308,955,073	\$ 308,955,073	100.000%	0	0	0%
Industrial	67	67	100.000%	\$ 50,681,705	\$ 50,681,705	100.000%	0	0	0%
Agricultural	2,994	2,994	100.000%	\$ 650,924,825	\$ 650,924,825	100.000%	0	0	0%
Religious/ Non-profit	630	630	100.000%	\$ 126,068,863	\$ 126,068,863	100.000%	0	0	0%
Government	62	62	100.000%	\$ 29,943,618	\$ 29,943,618	100.000%	0	0	0%
Education	52	52	100.000%	\$ 80,088,573	\$ 80,088,573	100.000%	0	0	0%
Utilities	1	1		\$ 6,591	\$ 6,591		0	0	0%
Total	19,698	19,698		\$ 2,146,254,394	\$ 2,146,254,394		43,012	43,012	

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

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

GEMA Worksheet #3a**Inventory of Assets**

Jurisdiction: Coffee County and the Cities of Ambrose, Broxton, Douglas, and Nicholls
Hazard: Severe Winter Storms

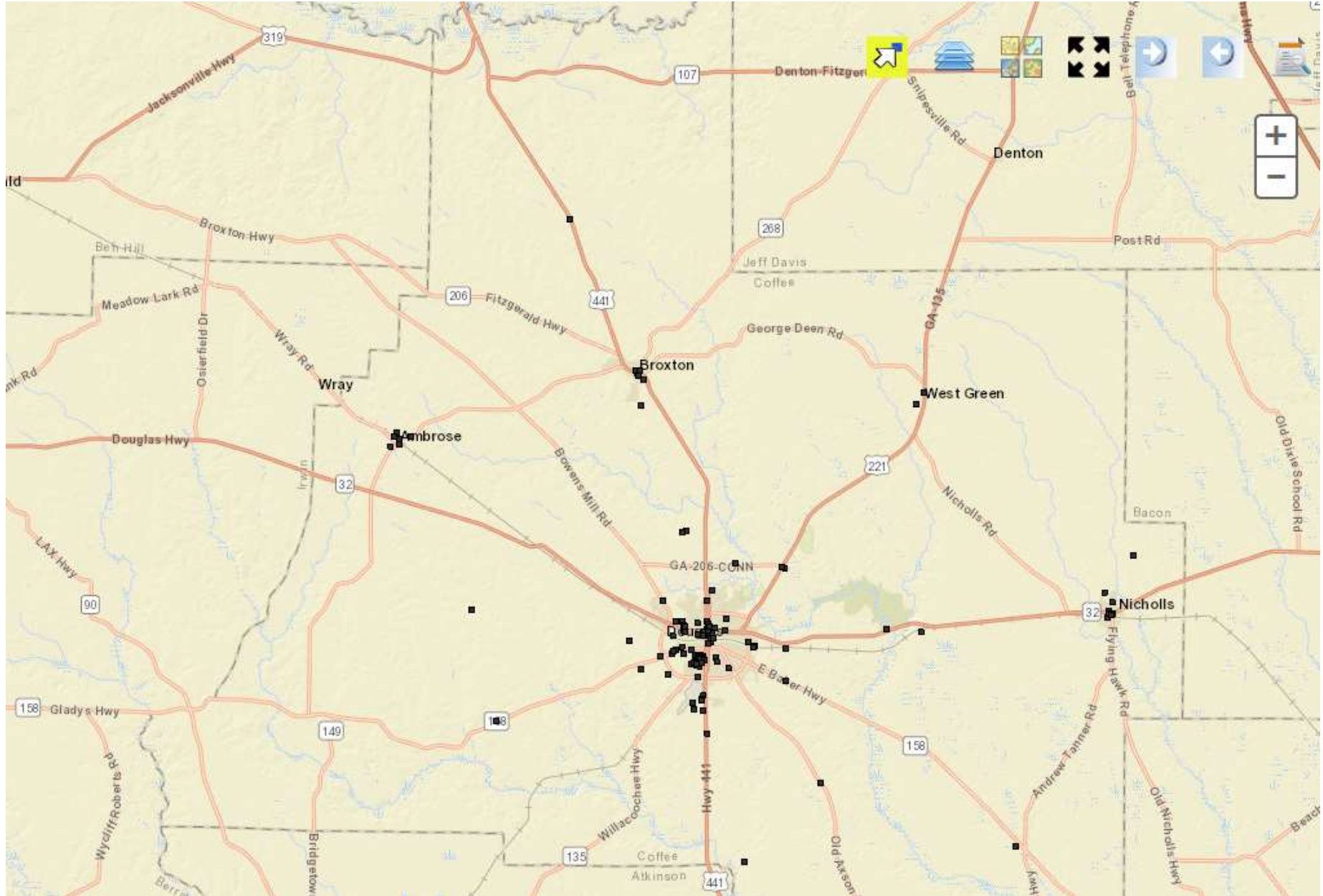
Task A. Determine the proportion of buildings, the value of buildings, and the population in your community or state that are located in hazard areas.

Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
	# 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	14,714	14,714	100.000%	\$ 899,585,146	\$ 899,585,146	100.000%	43,012	43,012	100.000%
Commercial	1,178	1,178	100.000%	\$ 308,955,073	\$ 308,955,073	100.000%	0	0	0%
Industrial	67	67	100.000%	\$ 50,681,705	\$ 50,681,705	100.000%	0	0	0%
Agricultural	2,994	2,994	100.000%	\$ 650,924,825	\$ 650,924,825	100.000%	0	0	0%
Religious/ Non-profit	630	630	100.000%	\$ 126,068,863	\$ 126,068,863	100.000%	0	0	0%
Government	62	62	100.000%	\$ 29,943,618	\$ 29,943,618	100.000%	0	0	0%
Education	52	52	100.000%	\$ 80,088,573	\$ 80,088,573	100.000%	0	0	0%
Utilities	1	1		\$ 6,591	\$ 6,591		0	0	0%
Total	19,698	19,698		\$ 2,146,254,394	\$ 2,146,254,394		43,012	43,012	

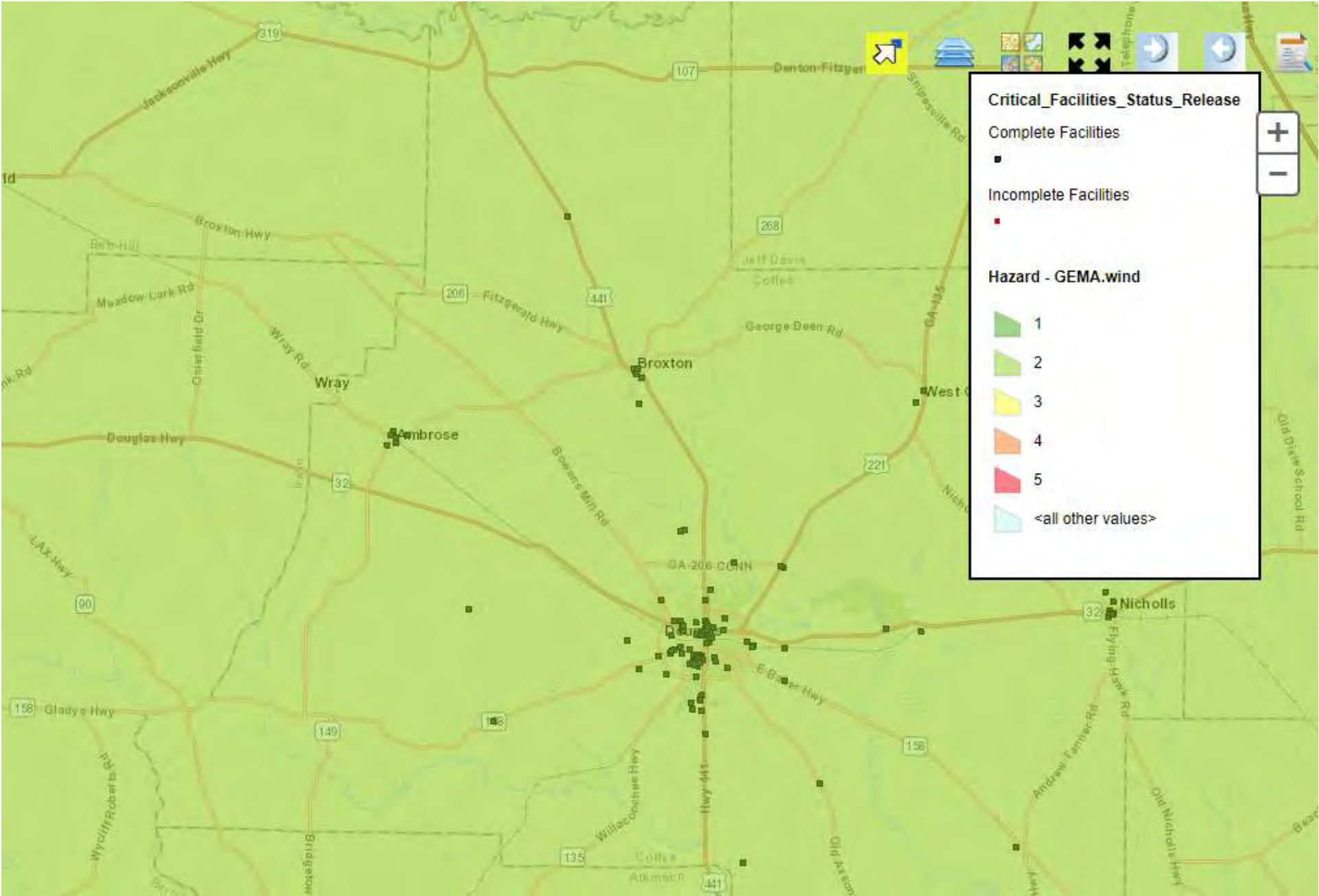
Task B. Determine whether (and where) you want to collect additional inventory data.

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

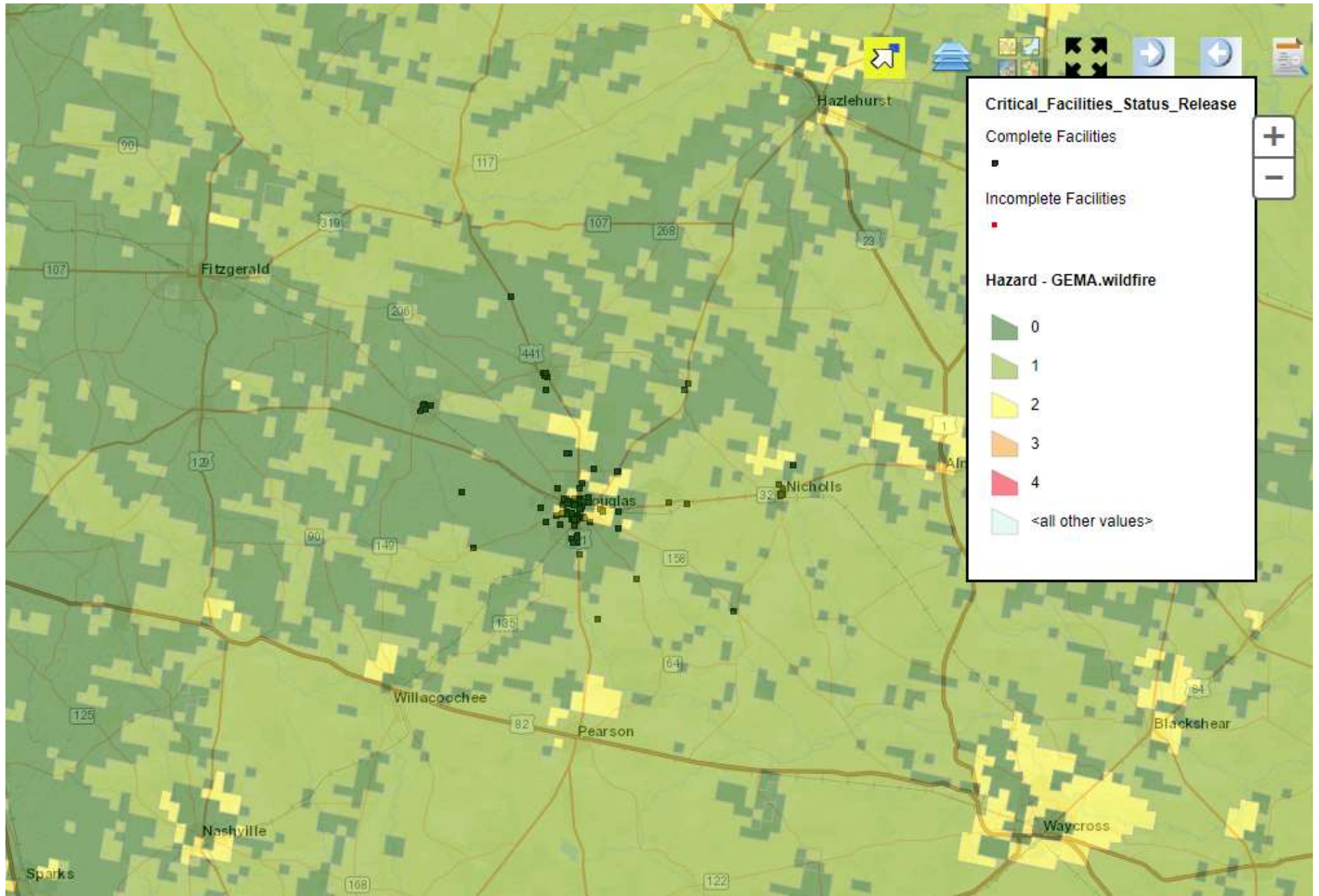
Critical Facilities and Hazard Potential for Hazards Affecting the Entire Community (Hurricanes/Tropical Storms, Tornadoes, Lightning, Extreme Heat, and Drought)



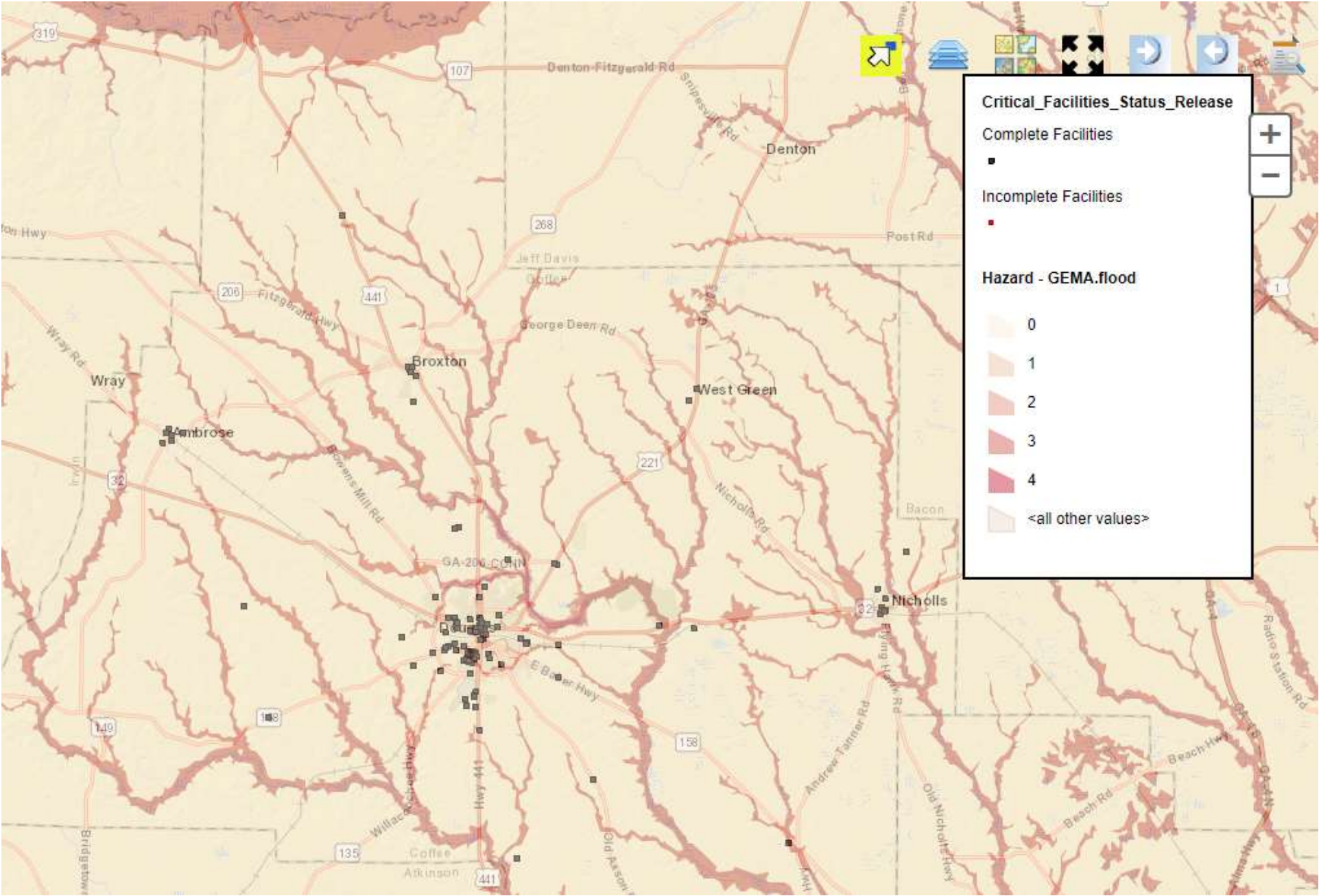
Critical Facilities and Wind Zones



Critical Facilities and Wildfire Hazard Areas (GMIS data)



Critical Facilities and Flood Zones

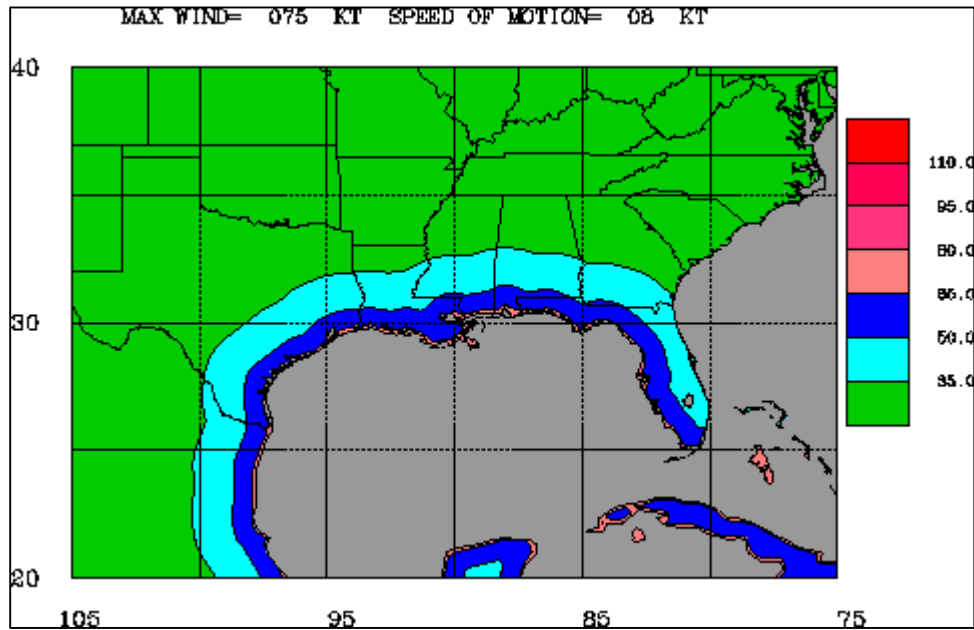


Examples of the Maximum Envelope of Wind

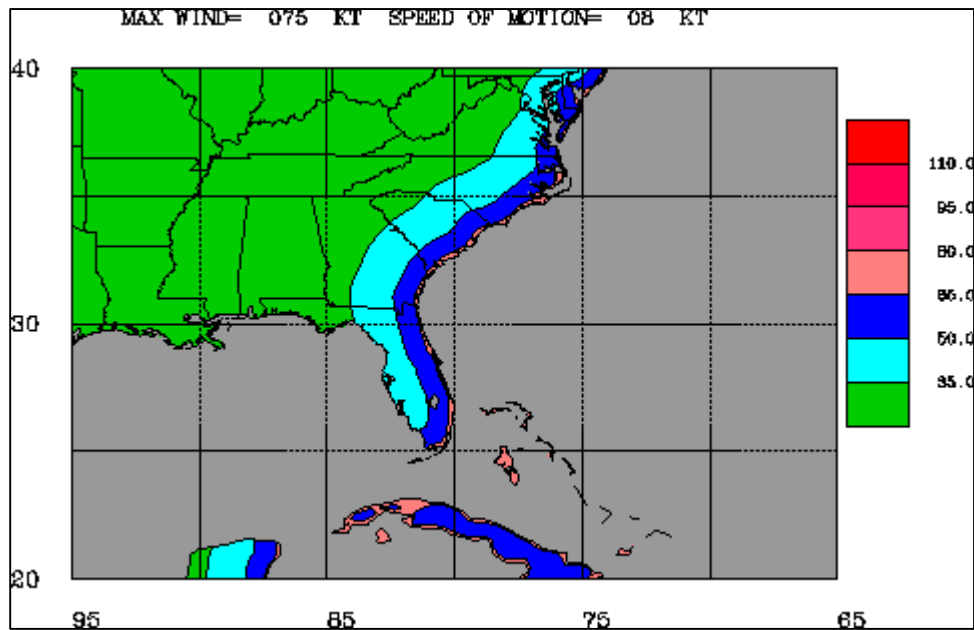
(Source: NOAA. <http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/aboutmeow.shtml>)

Mild case (Category 1, 8 knots forward motion)

Gulf Coast Region



East Coast Region

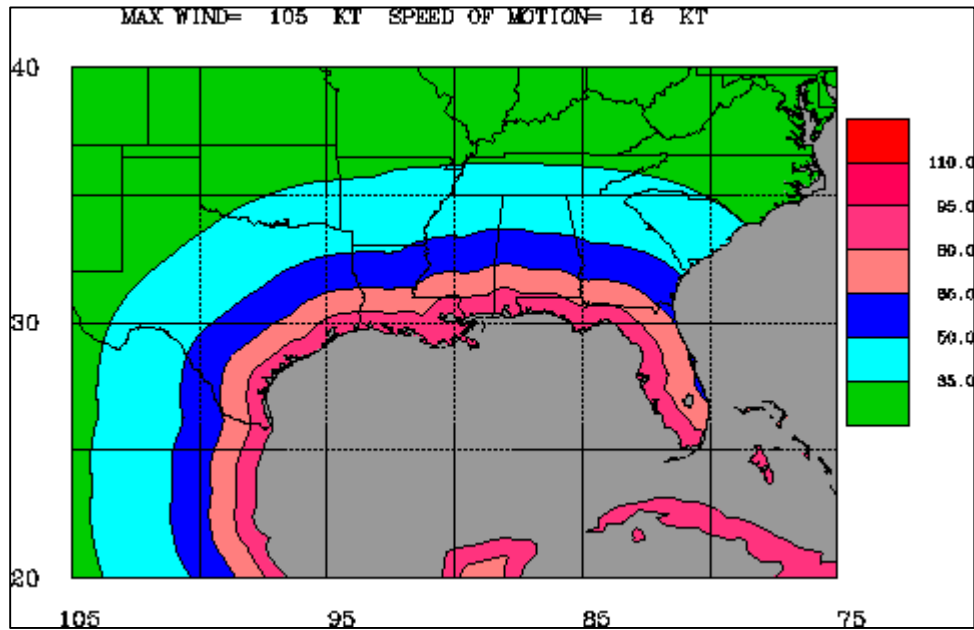


Examples of the Maximum Envelope of Wind

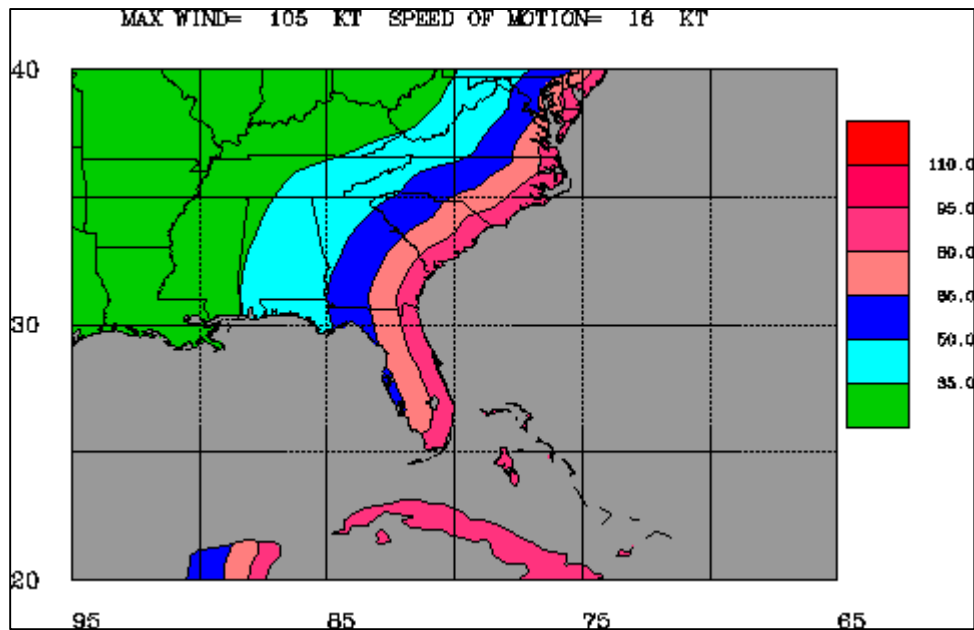
(Source: NOAA. <http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/aboutmeow.shtml>)

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

Gulf Coast Region



East Coast Region

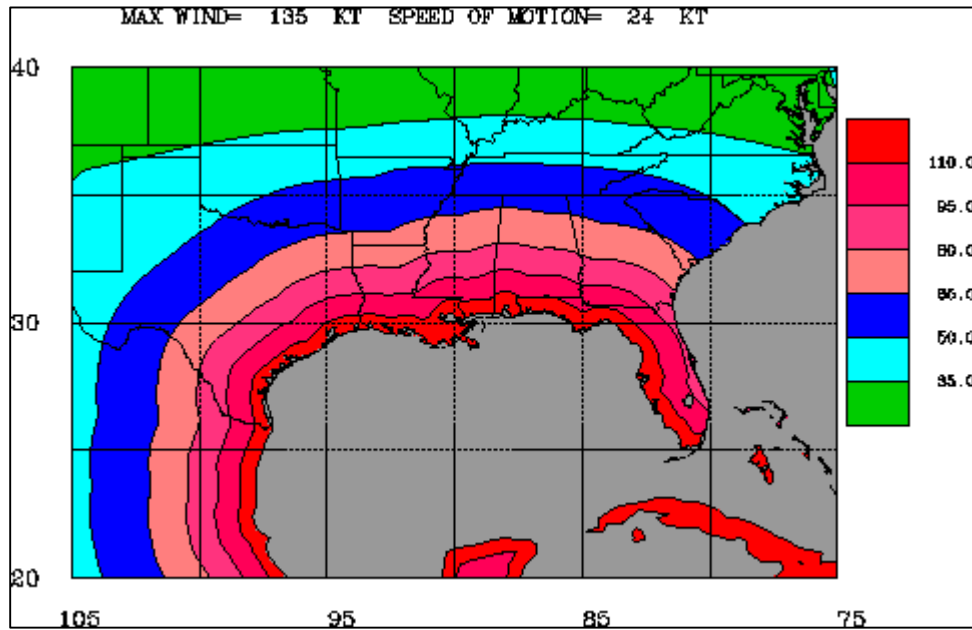


Examples of the Maximum Envelope of Wind

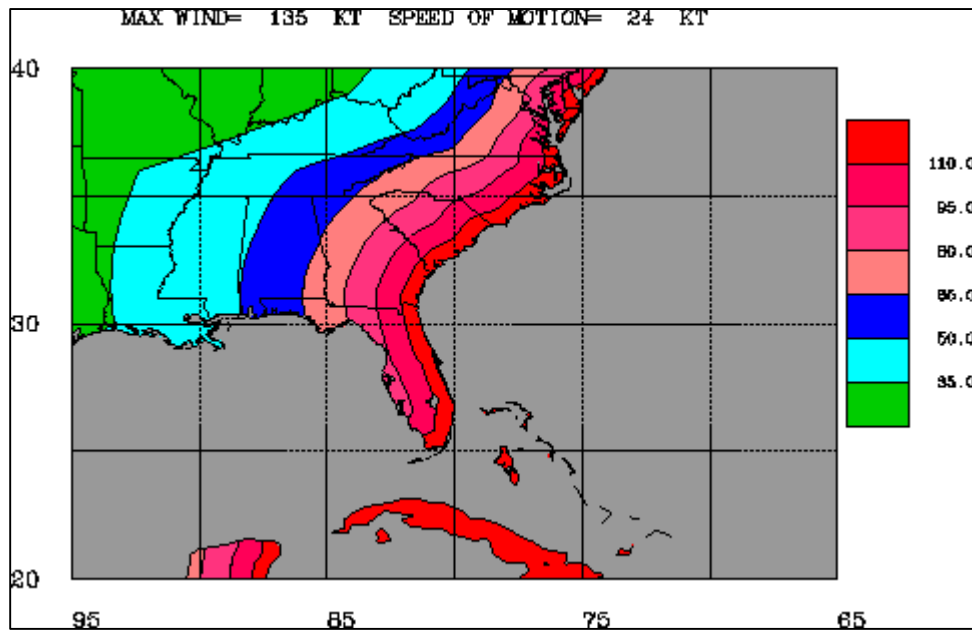
(Source: NOAA. <http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/aboutmeow.shtml>)

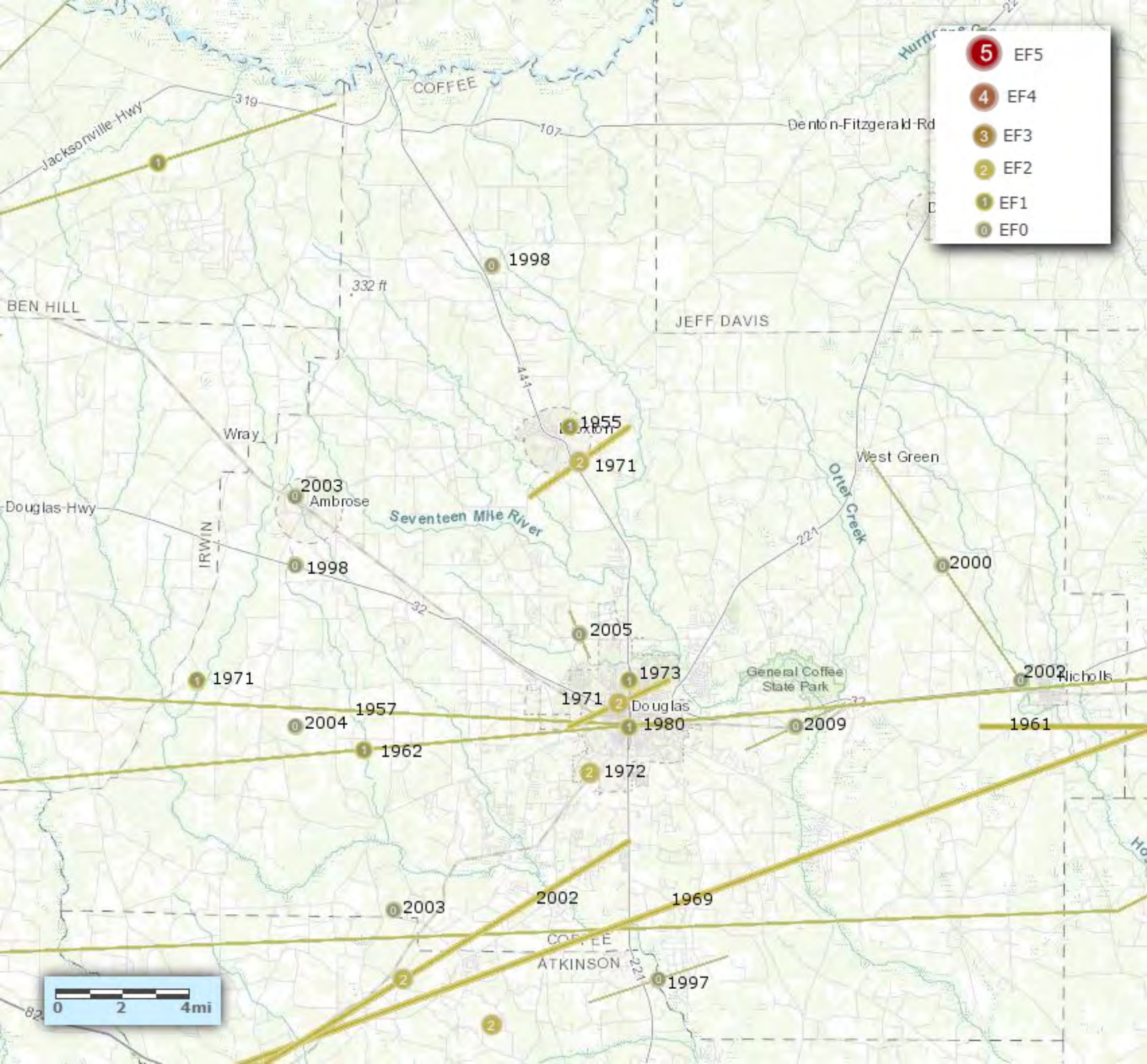
Worst case (Category 5, 24 knots forward motion)

Gulf Coast Region



East Coast Region



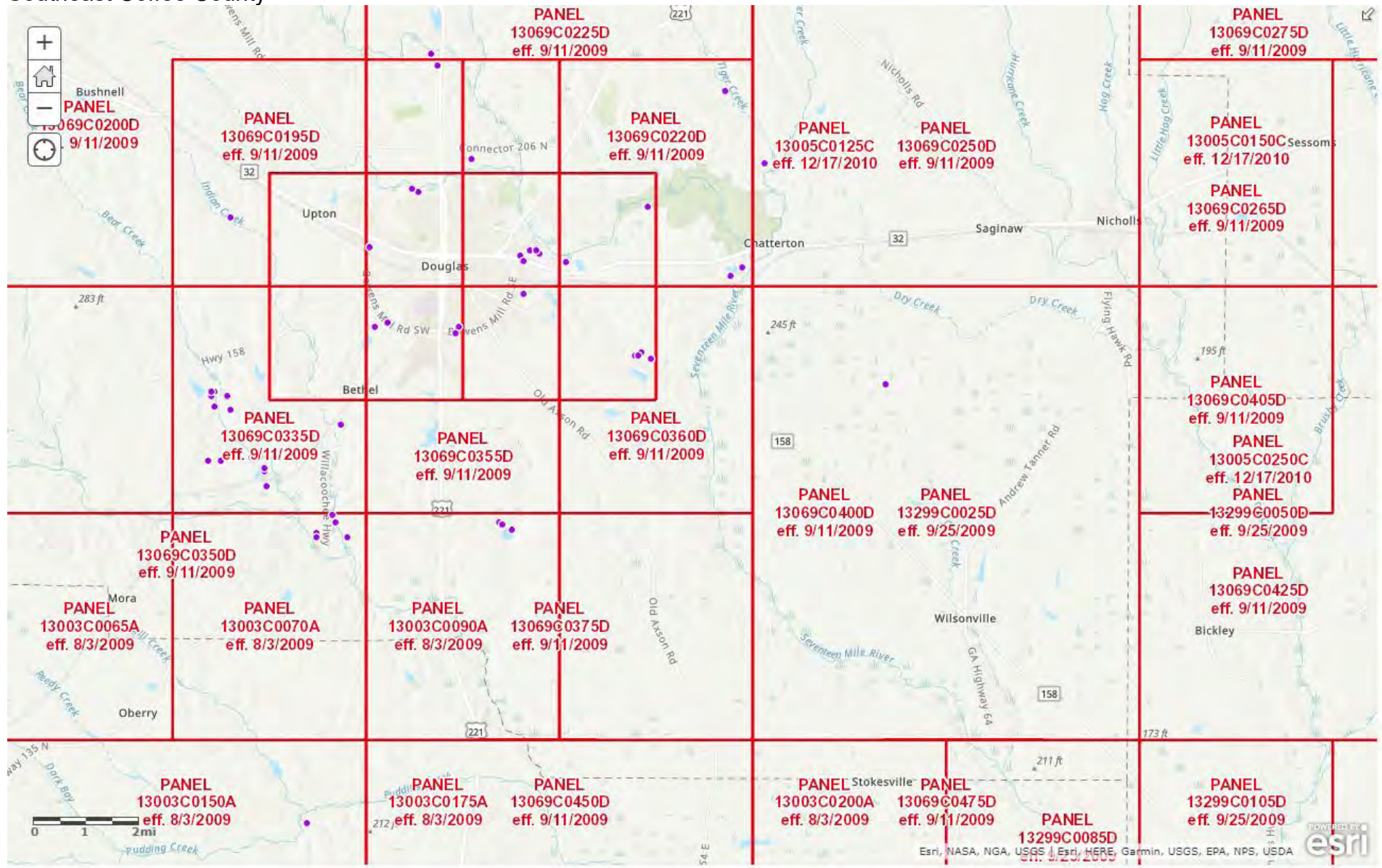


FEMA Flood Maps

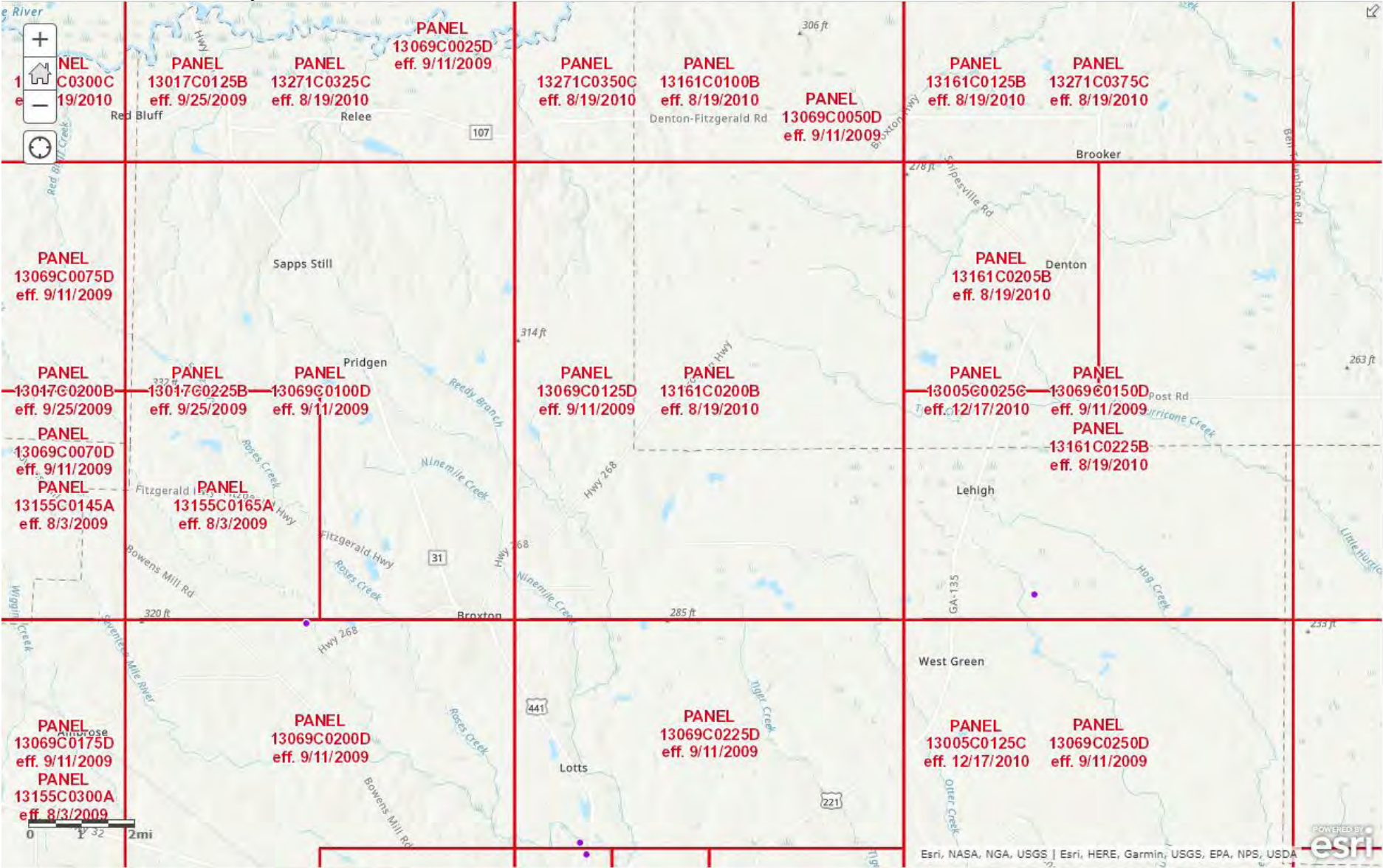
Source: ArcGIS Online (FEMA data)

<https://fema.maps.arcgis.com/home/webmap/viewer.html?webmap=cbe088e7c8704464aa0fc34eb99e7f30>

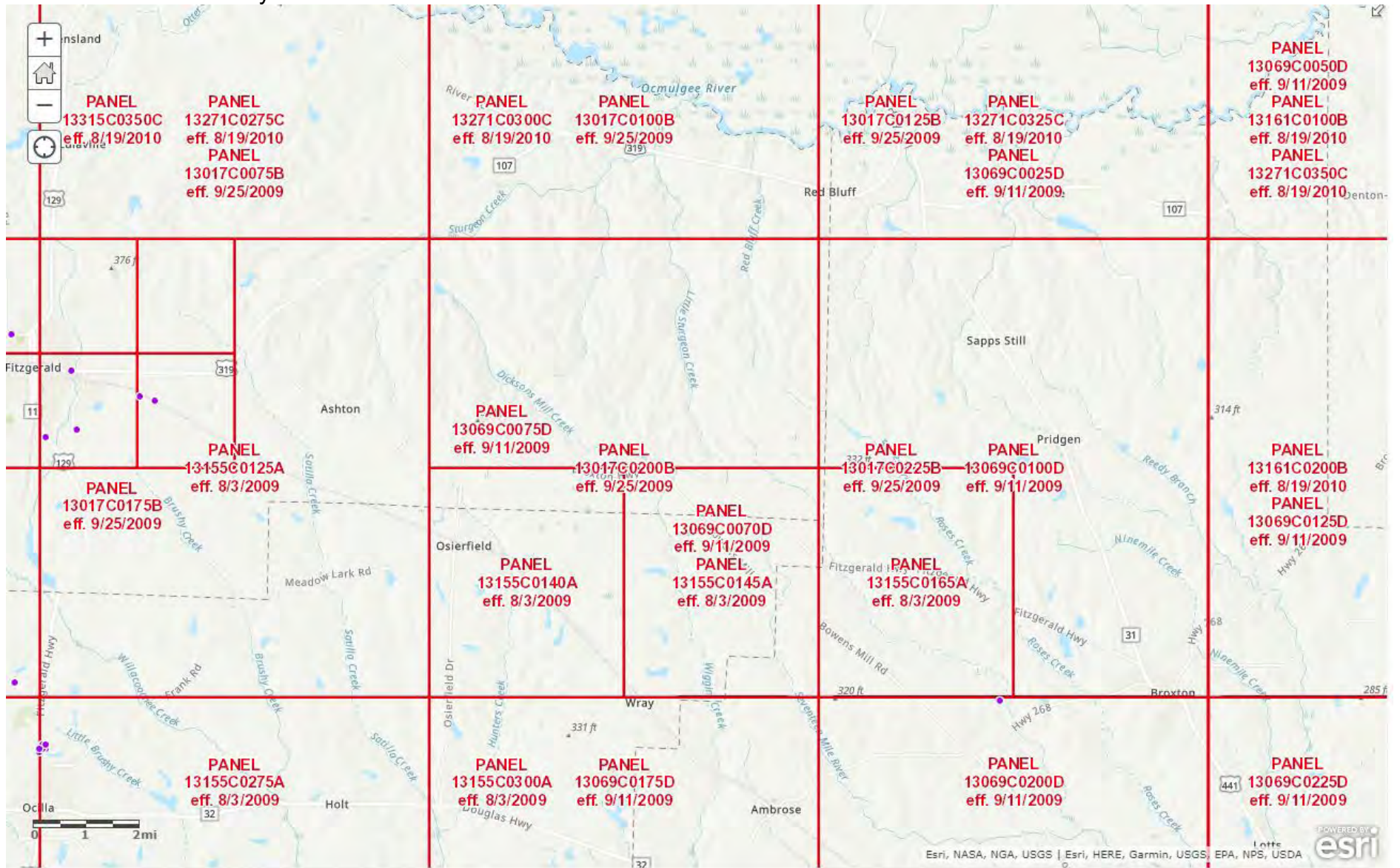
Southeast Coffee County



Northeast Coffee County

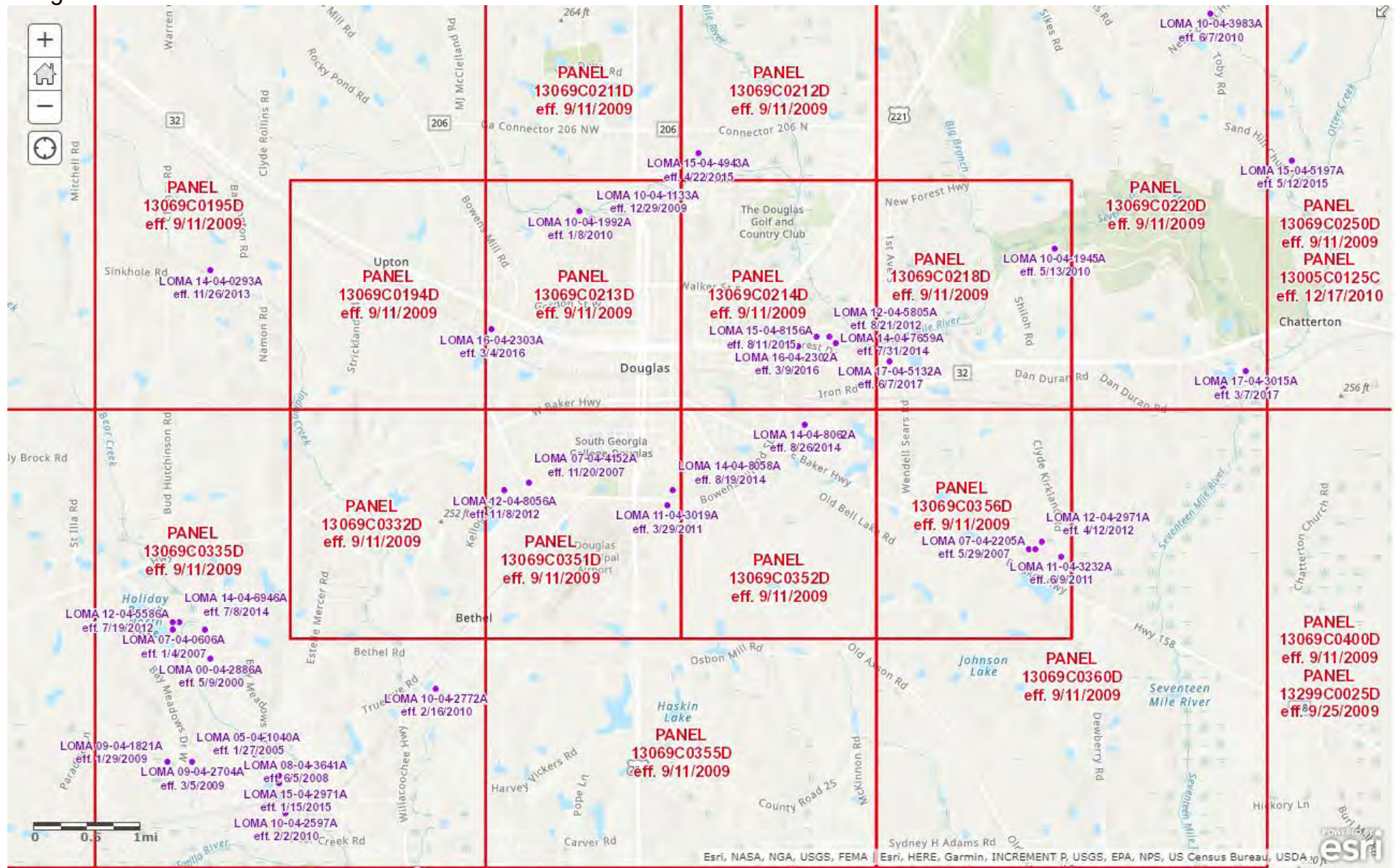


Northwest Coffee County



[illegible]

Douglas Area

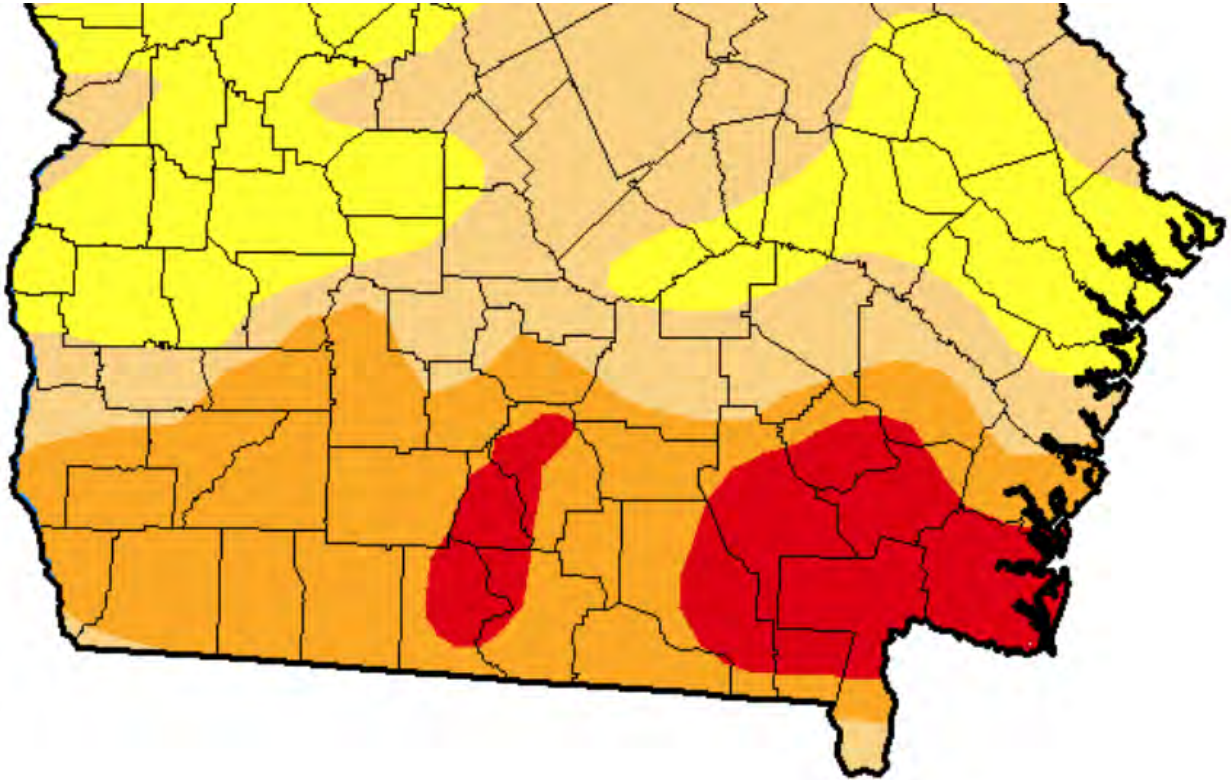


Drought

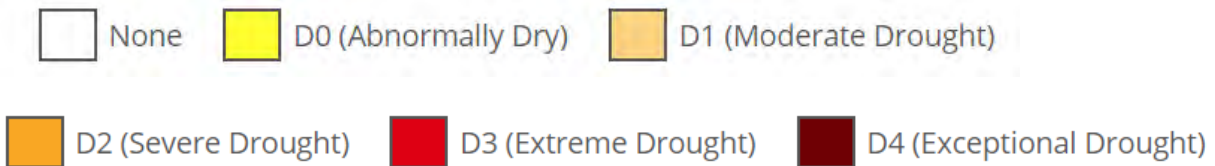
The example map below, from the week of May 16, 2017, shows moderate to extreme drought conditions throughout southern Georgia.

Source: U.S. Drought Monitor

(<http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/Maps/ComparisonSlider.aspx>)



Drought Classification



Appendix B



QuickFacts

selected: Coffee County , Georgia

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

Table

All Topics	Coffee County , Georgia
Population estimates, July 1, 2016, (V2016)	43,012
PEOPLE	
Population	
Population estimates, July 1, 2016, (V2016)	43,012
Population estimates base, April 1, 2010, (V2016)	42,356
Population, percent change - April 1, 2010 (estimates base) to July 1, 2016, (V2016)	1.5%
Population, Census, April 1, 2010	42,356
Age and Sex	
Persons under 5 years, percent, July 1, 2016, (V2016)	6.8%
Persons under 5 years, percent, April 1, 2010	7.3%
Persons under 18 years, percent, July 1, 2016, (V2016)	24.6%
Persons under 18 years, percent, April 1, 2010	26.2%
Persons 65 years and over, percent, July 1, 2016, (V2016)	12.9%
Persons 65 years and over, percent, April 1, 2010	11.1%
Female persons, percent, July 1, 2016, (V2016)	48.8%
Female persons, percent, April 1, 2010	49.3%
Race and Hispanic Origin	
White alone, percent, July 1, 2016, (V2016) (a)	68.9%
Black or African American alone, percent, July 1, 2016, (V2016) (a)	28.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone, percent, July 1, 2016, (V2016) (a)	0.5%
Asian alone, percent, July 1, 2016, (V2016) (a)	1.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, percent, July 1, 2016, (V2016) (a)	0.1%
Two or More Races, percent, July 1, 2016, (V2016)	1.3%
Hispanic or Latino, percent, July 1, 2016, (V2016) (b)	11.6%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino, percent, July 1, 2016, (V2016)	58.3%
Population Characteristics	
Veterans, 2011-2015	2,128
Foreign born persons, percent, 2011-2015	5.4%
Housing	
Housing units, July 1, 2016, (V2016)	16,844
Housing units, April 1, 2010	17,061
Owner-occupied housing unit rate, 2011-2015	66.7%
Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2011-2015	\$83,400
Median selected monthly owner costs -with a mortgage, 2011-2015	\$998
Median selected monthly owner costs -without a mortgage, 2011-2015	\$314
Median gross rent, 2011-2015	\$545
Building permits, 2016	64
Families & Living Arrangements	
Households, 2011-2015	14,321
Persons per household, 2011-2015	2.73
Living in same house 1 year ago, percent of persons age 1 year+, 2011-2015	90.3%
Language other than English spoken at home, percent of persons age 5 years+, 2011-2015	9.7%
Education	
High school graduate or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2011-2015	77.4%
Bachelor's degree or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2011-2015	13.7%
Health	
With a disability, under age 65 years, percent, 2011-2015	12.2%
Persons without health insurance, under age 65 years, percent	20.3%
Economy	
In civilian labor force, total, percent of population age 16 years+, 2011-2015	50.1%

In civilian labor force, female, percent of population age 16 years+, 2011-2015	48.8%
Total accommodation and food services sales, 2012 (\$1,000) (c)	54,669
Total health care and social assistance receipts/revenue, 2012 (\$1,000) (c)	210,220
Total manufacturers shipments, 2012 (\$1,000) (c)	670,414
Total merchant wholesaler sales, 2012 (\$1,000) (c)	487,900
Total retail sales, 2012 (\$1,000) (c)	487,511
Total retail sales per capita, 2012 (c)	\$11,293
Transportation	
Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16 years+, 2011-2015	19.7
Income & Poverty	
Median household income (in 2015 dollars), 2011-2015	\$33,965
Per capita income in past 12 months (in 2015 dollars), 2011-2015	\$17,540
Persons in poverty, percent	▲ 22.6%



BUSINESSES

Businesses

Total employer establishments, 2015	831
Total employment, 2015	12,744
Total annual payroll, 2015 (\$1,000)	415,841
Total employment, percent change, 2014-2015	3.9%
Total nonemployer establishments, 2015	2,987
All firms, 2012	3,684
Men-owned firms, 2012	1,913
Women-owned firms, 2012	1,499
Minority-owned firms, 2012	845
Nonminority-owned firms, 2012	2,732
Veteran-owned firms, 2012	226
Nonveteran-owned firms, 2012	3,279




GEOGRAPHY

Geography

Population per square mile, 2010	73.7
Land area in square miles, 2010	575.10
FIPS Code	13069

Value Notes

 This geographic level of poverty and health estimates is not comparable to other geographic levels of these estimates

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 left of each row in TABLE view to learn about sampling error.

The vintage year (e.g., V2016) refers to the final year of the series (2010 thru 2016). Different vintage years of estimates are not comparable.

Fact Notes

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

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 interval of an open ended distribution.
- D Suppressed to avoid disclosure of confidential information
- F Fewer than 25 firms
- FN Footnote on this item in place of data
- NA Not available
- S Suppressed; does not meet publication standards
- X Not applicable
- 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 Poverty Estimates, State and County Housing Unit Estimates, County Business Patterns, Nonemployer Statistics, Economic Census, Survey of Business Owners, Building Permits.





QuickFacts

selected: Douglas city , Georgia

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

Table

All Topics	Douglas city , Georgia
Population estimates, July 1, 2016, (V2016)	11,727
 PEOPLE	
Population	
Population estimates, July 1, 2016, (V2016)	11,727
Population estimates base, April 1, 2010, (V2016)	11,590
Population, percent change - April 1, 2010 (estimates base) to July 1, 2016, (V2016)	1.2%
Population, Census, April 1, 2010	11,589
Age and Sex	
Persons under 5 years, percent, July 1, 2016, (V2016)	X
Persons under 5 years, percent, April 1, 2010	7.8%
Persons under 18 years, percent, July 1, 2016, (V2016)	X
Persons under 18 years, percent, April 1, 2010	26.9%
Persons 65 years and over, percent, July 1, 2016, (V2016)	X
Persons 65 years and over, percent, April 1, 2010	13.4%
Female persons, percent, July 1, 2016, (V2016)	X
Female persons, percent, April 1, 2010	54.2%
Race and Hispanic Origin	
White alone, percent, July 1, 2016, (V2016) (a)	X
Black or African American alone, percent, July 1, 2016, (V2016) (a)	X
American Indian and Alaska Native alone, percent, July 1, 2016, (V2016) (a)	X
Asian alone, percent, July 1, 2016, (V2016) (a)	X
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, percent, July 1, 2016, (V2016) (a)	X
Two or More Races, percent, July 1, 2016, (V2016)	X
Hispanic or Latino, percent, July 1, 2016, (V2016) (b)	X
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino, percent, July 1, 2016, (V2016)	X
Population Characteristics	
Veterans, 2011-2015	409
Foreign born persons, percent, 2011-2015	2.9%
Housing	
Housing units, July 1, 2016, (V2016)	X
Housing units, April 1, 2010	4,868
Owner-occupied housing unit rate, 2011-2015	47.5%
Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2011-2015	\$96,100
Median selected monthly owner costs -with a mortgage, 2011-2015	\$1,038
Median selected monthly owner costs -without a mortgage, 2011-2015	\$364
Median gross rent, 2011-2015	\$570
Building permits, 2016	X
Families & Living Arrangements	
Households, 2011-2015	4,061
Persons per household, 2011-2015	2.75
Living in same house 1 year ago, percent of persons age 1 year+, 2011-2015	90.8%
Language other than English spoken at home, percent of persons age 5 years+, 2011-2015	6.0%
Education	
High school graduate or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2011-2015	78.0%
Bachelor's degree or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2011-2015	16.9%
Health	
With a disability, under age 65 years, percent, 2011-2015	14.8%
Persons without health insurance, under age 65 years, percent	 27.1%
Economy	
In civilian labor force, total, percent of population age 16 years+, 2011-2015	47.9%

In civilian labor force, female, percent of population age 16 years+, 2011-2015	46.7%
Total accommodation and food services sales, 2012 (\$1,000) (c)	52,288
Total health care and social assistance receipts/revenue, 2012 (\$1,000) (c)	208,196
Total manufacturers shipments, 2012 (\$1,000) (c)	D
Total merchant wholesaler sales, 2012 (\$1,000) (c)	442,437
Total retail sales, 2012 (\$1,000) (c)	409,227
Total retail sales per capita, 2012 (c)	\$34,581
Transportation	
Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16 years+, 2011-2015	15.8
Income & Poverty	
Median household income (in 2015 dollars), 2011-2015	\$31,465
Per capita income in past 12 months (in 2015 dollars), 2011-2015	\$17,819
Persons in poverty, percent	▲ 25.8%



BUSINESSES

Businesses

Total employer establishments, 2015	X
Total employment, 2015	X
Total annual payroll, 2015 (\$1,000)	X
Total employment, percent change, 2014-2015	X
Total nonemployer establishments, 2015	X
All firms, 2012	1,624
Men-owned firms, 2012	875
Women-owned firms, 2012	619
Minority-owned firms, 2012	493
Nonminority-owned firms, 2012	1,034
Veteran-owned firms, 2012	119
Nonveteran-owned firms, 2012	1,362



GEOGRAPHY

Geography

Population per square mile, 2010	865.5
Land area in square miles, 2010	13.39
FIPS Code	1323872

Value Notes

⚠ This geographic level of poverty and health estimates is not comparable to other geographic levels of these estimates

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 left of each row in TABLE view to learn about sampling error.

The vintage year (e.g., V2016) refers to the final year of the series (2010 thru 2016). Different vintage years of estimates are not comparable.

Fact Notes

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

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 interval of an open ended distribution.
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Local Government Services Division
County Digest Section

2016 TAX DIGEST CONSOLIDATED SUMMARY

County:COFFEE County #:034 Tax District:COFFEE COUNTY

Dist #: 00 Assessment %: 040 Tot Parcels:19880

RESIDENTIAL				UTILITY			
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value	Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
R1	34,167		270,207,719	U1			
R3	6,592	2,620.57	29,982,873	U2	40	0	37,877,151
R4	8,094	30,366.99	55,504,296	U3			
R5	62	2,492.52	2,213,547	U4	1	1.01	2,636
R6	11		7,058	U5			
R7				U7			
R9	1	0	5,635	U9			
RA	26		1,856,886	UA			
RB	544		1,456,888	UB			
RF	3		5,153	UF			
RI	1		400	UZ			
RZ							
RESIDENTIAL TRANSITIONAL				EXEMPT PROPERTY			
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value	Code	Count	40% Value	
T1				E0			
T3				E1	360	35,712,729	
T4				E2	566	13,866,309	
HISTORIC				E3	338	13,296,959	
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value	E4	35	315,354	
H1				E5	13	864,134	
H3				E6	79	28,068,804	
AGRICULTURAL				E7	1	4,848	
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value	E8	1	398,660	
A1	6,161		31,691,288	E9	83	44,494,666	
A3							
A4	123	1,015.69	969,051	TOTAL	1,476	137,022,463	
A5	759	33,537.62	23,535,715	HOMESTEAD AND PROPERTY EXEMPTIONS			
A6	2,418		7,827,689	Code	Count	M&O	Bond
A7				S1	5,452	10,898,892	
A9	103	0	54,155	SC	134	268,000	
AA				S2	0	0	
AB				S3	13	26,000	
AF	2		449,713	S4	635	2,536,462	
AI	2		38,227	S5	92	3,320,781	
AZ				SD	0	0	
PREFERENTIAL				SS	0	0	
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value	SE	0	0	
				SG	0	0	

P3			
P4	13	168.66	175,006
P5	35	7,059.31	3,971,188
P6	59		405,648
P7			
P9			

CONSERVATION USE

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
V3			
V4	303	4,916.3	5,073,072
V5	2,122	259,093.04	178,746,887
V6			

BROWNFIELD PROPERTY

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
B1			
B3			
B4			
B5			
B6			

FOREST LAND CONSERVATION USE

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
J3			
J4	1	15	16,146
J5	33	18,852.45	9,610,596
J9			

FLPA FAIR MARKET ASSMT

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
F3			
F4	1	15	20,275
F5	33	18,852.45	12,755,834
F9			

Total	34	18,867.45	12,776,109
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ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
W3			
W4			
W5			

COMMERCIAL

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
C1	2,962		86,612,943
C3	747	209.78	15,512,014
C4	429	2,137.04	19,870,846
C5	12	668.38	678,399
C7			
C9			
CA	4		767,169
CB	4		8,102
CF	1,787		47,469,226
CI	1,449		34,783,438
CP	13		10,722,906
CZ	2		9,304

INDUSTRIAL

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
I1	441		20,735,204
I3	10	13.01	191,478
I4	53	531.88	2,318,842
I5	5	287.95	439,003

S6

S7

S8

S9

SF 43 55,923,778

SA 48 1,123,869

SB 0 0

SP 1,190 1,570,701

SH 0 0

ST 0 0

SV 2,425 131,767,908

SJ 34 6,919,091

SW 0 0

SX

SN 808 0

DO NOT USE CODES L1-L9 ON STATE SHEET

L1

L2

L3

L4

L5

L6

L7

L8

L9

TOTAL	10,874	214,355,482	0
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SUMMARY

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
Residential	49,501	35,480.08	361,240,455
Residential Transitional			
Historical			
Agricultural	9,568	34,553.31	64,565,838
Preferential	107	7,227.97	4,551,842
Conservation Use	2,425	264,009.34	183,819,959
Brownfield Property			
Forest Land Cons Use	34	18,867.45	9,626,742
Environmentally Sensitive			
Commercial	7,409	3,015.2	216,434,347
Industrial	618	832.84	86,644,983
Utility	41	1.01	37,879,787
Motor Vehicle	23,197		41,195,400
Mobile Home	4,555		18,087,525
Timber 100%	274	26,493	11,026,848
Heavy Equipment	3		319,672
Gross Digest	97,732	390,480.2	1,035,393,398
Exemptions Bond			
Net Bond Digest			1,035,393,398
Gross Digest	97,732	390,480.2	1,035,393,398
Exemptions-M&O			214,355,482
Net M&O Digest			821,037,916

			TAX LEVIED			
			TYPE	ASSESSED VALUE	MILLAGE	TAX
I7						
I9						
IA						
IB			M & O	821,037,916	.000	0.00
IF	33	10,633,077	BOND	1,035,393,398	.000	0.00
II	46	7,126,507				
IP	30	45,200,872				
IZ						

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2016 TAX DIGEST CONSOLIDATED
SUMMARY

County:COFFEE County #:034 Tax District:AMBROSE

Dist #: 05 Assessment %: 040 Tot Parcels:2666

RESIDENTIAL				UTILITY			
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value	Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
R1	213		1,028,525	U1			
R3	76	5.86	94,347	U2	5	0	1,204,146
R4	30	120.53	180,360	U3			
R5	1	0	1,105	U4			
R6				U5			
R7				U7			
R9				U9			
RA				UA			
RB	8		22,666	UB			
RF				UF			
RI				UZ			
RZ							
RESIDENTIAL TRANSITIONAL				EXEMPT PROPERTY			
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value	Code	Count	40% Value	
T1				E0			
T3				E1	11	166,212	
T4				E2	8	113,529	
				E3	11	55,251	
				E4			
				E5			
				E6	2	294,432	
				E7			
				E8			
				E9	1	14,994	
				TOTAL	33	644,418	
HISTORIC				HOMESTEAD AND PROPERTY EXEMPTIONS			
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value	Code	Count	M&O	Bond
H1				S1			
H3				SC			
				S2			
				S3			
				S4			
				S5	0	0	
				SD	0	0	
				SS	0	0	
AGRICULTURAL							
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value				
A1	58		201,089				
A3							
A4							
A5	5	107.59	102,762				
A6	12		9,758				
A7							
A9							
AA							
AB							
AF							

AI				SE	0	0
AZ				SG	0	0
PREFERENTIAL				S6		
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value	S7		
P3				S8		
P4				S9		
P5				SF	2	809,932
P6				SA	0	0
P7				SB	0	0
P9				SP	15	27,157
CONSERVATION USE				SH	0	0
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value	ST	0	0
V3				SV	14	791,663
V4	2	40	35,691	SJ	0	0
V5	12	1,480.98	1,094,265	SW	0	0
V6				SX		
BROWNFIELD PROPERTY				SN	10	0
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value	DO NOT USE CODES L1-L9 ON STATE SHEET		
B1				L1		
B3				L2		
B4				L3		
B5				L4		
B6				L5		
FOREST LAND CONSERVATION USE				L6		
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value	L7		
J3				L8		
J4				L9		
J5						
J9						
FLPA FAIR MARKET ASSMT						
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value			
F3						
F4						
F5						
F9						
Total						
ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE						
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value			
W3						
W4						
W5						
COMMERCIAL						
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value			
C1	34		191,972			
C3	25	0.33	33,668			
C4	4	6.34	13,682			
C5						
C7						
C9						
CA						

DO NOT USE CODES L1-L9 ON STATE SHEET

TOTAL 41 1,628,752 0

SUMMARY

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
Residential	328	126.39	1,327,003
Residential			
Transitional			
Historical			
Agricultural	75	107.59	313,609
Preferential			
Conservation Use	14	1,520.98	1,129,956
Brownfield Property			
Forest Land Cons Use			
Environmentally Sensitive			
Commercial	102	6.67	2,313,003
Industrial	23	1.88	576,891
Utility	5	0	1,204,146
Motor Vehicle	222		376,500
Mobile Home	40		147,572
Timber 100%	0	0	0
Heavy Equipment	0		0
Gross Digest	809	1,763.51	7,388,680
Exemptions Bond			
Net Bond Digest			7,388,680
Gross Digest	809	1,763.51	7,388,680

CB				Exemptions-			1,628,752
CF	23		623,476	M&O			
CI	15		687,137	Net M&O Digest			5,759,928
CP	1		763,068	TAX LEVIED			
CZ				TYPE	ASSESSED VALUE	MILLAGE	TAX
INDUSTRIAL							
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value	M & O	5,759,928	.000	0.00
				BOND	7,388,680	.000	0.00
I1	17		81,465				
I3	1	0	3,561				
I4	1	1.88	1,504				
I5							
I7							
I9							
IA							
IB							
IF	1		104,450				
II	2		339,047				
IP	1		46,864				
IZ							

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2016 TAX DIGEST CONSOLIDATED SUMMARY

County:COFFEE County #:034 Tax District:BROXTON

Dist #: 10 Assessment %: 040 Tot Parcels:564

RESIDENTIAL				UTILITY			
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value	Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
R1	975		4,789,949	U1			
R3	350	76.54	516,193	U2	4	0	709,032
R4	136	299.61	560,990	U3			
R5				U4			
R6				U5			
R7				U7			
R9				U9			
RA				UA			
RB	5		8,392	UB			
RF	1		494	UF			
RI				UZ			
RZ							
RESIDENTIAL TRANSITIONAL				EXEMPT PROPERTY			
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value	Code	Count	40% Value	
T1				E0			
T3				E1	20	373,947	
T4				E2	23	309,184	
				E3	20	78,421	
				E4			
HISTORIC				E5			
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value	E6	9	1,039,030	
H1				E7			
H3				E8			
				E9	2	202,722	
AGRICULTURAL				TOTAL	74	2,003,304	
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value	HOMESTEAD AND PROPERTY EXEMPTIONS			
A1	66		176,574	Code	Count	M&O	Bond
A3				S1			
A4	1	8.89	12,004	SC			
A5	9	180.32	196,744	S2			
A6	12		10,490	S3			
A7				S4			
A9				S5	2	35,200	
AA				SD	0	0	
AB				SS	0	0	
AF				SE	0	0	

AI				SG	0	0	
AZ				S6			
PREFERENTIAL				S7			
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value	S8			
P3				S9			
P4				SF	2	895,605	
P5				SA	0	0	
P6				SB	0	0	
P7				SP	24	31,662	
P9				SH	0	0	
CONSERVATION USE				ST	0	0	
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value	SV	17	601,043	
V3				SJ	0	0	
V4	3	54.5	54,410	SW	0	0	
V5	14	888.41	789,194	SX			
V6				SN	24	0	
BROWNFIELD PROPERTY				DO NOT USE CODES L1-L9 ON STATE SHEET			
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value	L1			
B1				L2			
B3				L3			
B4				L4			
B5				L5			
B6				L6			
FOREST LAND CONSERVATION USE				L7			
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value	L8			
J3				L9			
J4				TOTAL	69	1,563,510	0
J5				SUMMARY			
J9				Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
FLPA FAIR MARKET ASSMT				Residential	1,467	376.15	5,876,018
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value	Residential Transitional			
F3				Historical			
F4				Agricultural	88	189.21	395,812
F5				Preferential			
F9				Conservation Use	17	942.91	843,604
Total				Brownfield Property			
ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE				Forest Land Cons Use			
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value	Environmentally Sensitive			
W3				Commercial	266	17.3	3,488,887
W4				Industrial	2	0	7,633
W5				Utility	4	0	709,032
COMMERCIAL				Motor Vehicle	472		656,340
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value	Mobile Home	101		289,428
C1	117		1,350,705	Timber 100%	0	0	0
C3	41	10.43	98,407	Heavy Equipment	0		0
C4	7	6.87	32,055	Gross Digest	2,417	1,525.57	12,266,754
C5				Exemptions Bond			
C7				Net Bond Digest			12,266,754
C9				Gross Digest	2,417	1,525.57	12,266,754
				Exemptions-M&O			1,563,510

CA			Net M&O Digest		10,703,244
CB			TAX LEVIED		
CF	55	578,307	TYPE	ASSESSED VALUE	MILLAGE TAX
CI	44	533,808			
CP	2	895,605	M & O	10,703,244	7.366 78,840.10
CZ			BOND	12,266,754	.000 0.00

INDUSTRIAL

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
I1	1		3,175
I3	1	0	4,458
I4			
I5			
I7			
I9			
IA			
IB			
IF			
II			
IP			
IZ			



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GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
Local Government Services Division
County Digest Section

2016 TAX DIGEST CONSOLIDATED
SUMMARY

County:COFFEE County #:034 Tax District:DOUGLAS

Dist #: 15 Assessment %: 040 Tot Parcels:4818

RESIDENTIAL				UTILITY			
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value	Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
R1	5,869		82,450,842	U1			
R3	3,343	655.17	13,673,035	U2	10	0	3,057,158
R4	397	921.64	4,450,945	U3			
R5	13	92.87	314,829	U4			
R6				U5			
R7				U7			
R9				U9			
RA	18		1,727,054	UA			
RB	74		241,455	UB			
RF	2		4,659	UF			
RI	1		400	UZ			
RZ				EXEMPT PROPERTY			
RESIDENTIAL TRANSITIONAL				Code	Count	40% Value	
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value	E0			
T1				E1	214	27,710,899	
T3				E2	202	6,769,885	
T4				E3	223	9,488,321	
HISTORIC				E4	8	179,395	
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value	E5	13	864,134	
H1				E6	38	16,295,802	
H3				E7			
AGRICULTURAL				E8			
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value	E9	54	39,594,597	
A1	8		15,942				
A3				TOTAL	752	100,903,033	
A4	4	34.5	46,955	HOMESTEAD AND PROPERTY EXEMPTIONS			
A5	6	294.04	217,627	Code	Count	M&O	Bond
A6	2		2,100	S1			
A7				SC			
A9				S2	0	0	
AA				S3			
AB				S4			
AF				S5	21	676,000	
AI				SD	0	0	
AZ				SS	0	0	
PREFERENTIAL				SE	0	0	
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value	SG	0	0	

P3				S6				
P4				S7				
P5				S8				
P6				S9				
P7				SF	27	48,052,528		
P9				SA	0	0		
CONSERVATION USE				SB	0	0		
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value	SP	435	568,812		
V3				SH	0	0		
V4	3	76.78	145,858	ST	0	0		
V5	2	68.96	63,991	SV	5	183,200		
V6				SJ	0	0		
BROWNFIELD PROPERTY				SW	0	0		
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value	SX				
B1				SN		0		
B3				DO NOT USE CODES L1-L9 ON STATE SHEET				
B4				L1				
B5				L2				
B6				L3				
FOREST LAND CONSERVATION USE				L4				
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value	L5				
J3				L6				
J4				L7				
J5				L8				
J9				L9				
FLPA FAIR MARKET ASSMT				TOTAL	488	49,480,540		0
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value	SUMMARY				
F3				Code	Count	Acres	40% Value	
F4				Residential	9,717	1,669.68	102,863,219	
F5				Residential				
F9				Transitional				
Total				Historical				
ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE				Agricultural	20	328.54	282,624	
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value	Preferential				
W3				Conservation	5	145.74	209,849	
W4				Use				
W5				Brownfield				
COMMERCIAL				Property				
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value	Forest Land				
C1	2,077		55,534,024	Cons Use				
C3	591	174.86	15,088,815	Environmentally				
C4	238	1,071.76	16,199,029	Sensitive				
C5	3	67.02	160,558	Commercial	4,829	1,313.64	160,250,346	
C7				Industrial	410	381.67	71,439,575	
C9				Utility	10	0	3,057,158	
CA	2		607,050	Motor Vehicle	4,791		9,586,980	
CB				Mobile Home	241		1,012,629	
CF	1,054		32,667,852	Timber 100%	0	0	0	
CI	857		31,098,170	Heavy	0		0	
CP	7		8,894,848	Equipment				
CZ				Gross Digest	20,023	3,839.27	348,702,380	
INDUSTRIAL				Exemptions				
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value	Bond				
I1	288		15,587,525	Net Bond Digest			348,702,380	
I3	7	11.08	175,739	Gross Digest	20,023	3,839.27	348,702,380	
I4	41	324.42	1,934,219	Exemptions-			49,480,540	
				M&O				
				Net M&O Digest			299,221,840	

I5	1	46.17	248,280	TAX LEVIED			
I7				TYPE	ASSESSED VALUE	MILLAGE	TAX
I9							
IA				M & O	299,221,840	8.461	2,531,715.99
IB				BOND	348,702,380	.000	0.00
IF	23		9,232,266				
II	30		5,103,866				
IP	20		39,157,680				
IZ							

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GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
Local Government Services Division
County Digest Section

2016 TAX DIGEST CONSOLIDATED
SUMMARY

County:COFFEE County #:034 Tax District:NICHOLLS

Dist #: 20 Assessment %: 040 Tot Parcels:621

RESIDENTIAL				UTILITY			
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value	Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
R1	744		3,215,897	U1			
R3	471	42.76	533,636	U2	4	0	1,038,038
R4	75	150.78	190,456	U3			
R5	3	64.55	39,522	U4			
R6				U5			
R7				U7			
R9				U9			
RA				UA			
RB	11		35,582	UB			
RF				UF			
RI				UZ			
RZ							
RESIDENTIAL TRANSITIONAL				EXEMPT PROPERTY			
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value	Code	Count	40% Value	
T1				E0			
T3				E1	16	298,323	
T4				E2	30	323,593	
HISTORIC				E3	14	31,663	
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value	E4	4	10,099	
H1				E5			
H3				E6	11	1,237,245	
AGRICULTURAL				E7			
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value	E8			
A1	12		46,914	E9			
A3							
A4	2	11	6,512	TOTAL	75	1,900,923	
A5	2	135.43	90,236	HOMESTEAD AND PROPERTY EXEMPTIONS			
A6	2		900	Code	Count	M&O	Bond
A7				S1			
A9				SC			
AA				S2			
AB				S3			
AF				S4			
AI				S5	5	92,948	
AZ				SD	0	0	
PREFERENTIAL				SS	0	0	
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value	SE	0	0	

P3					SG	0	0	
P4					S6			
P5					S7			
P6					S8			
P7					S9			
P9					SF	0	0	
CONSERVATION USE					SA	0	0	
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value		SB	0	0	
V3					SP	34	54,684	
V4	1	16.06	8,785		SH	0	0	
V5	5	319.89	218,721		ST	0	0	
V6					SV	6	173,585	
BROWNFIELD PROPERTY					SJ	0	0	
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value		SW	0	0	
B1					SX			
B3					SN	26	0	
B4					DO NOT USE CODES L1-L9 ON STATE SHEET			
B5					L1			
B6					L2			
FOREST LAND CONSERVATION USE					L3			
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value		L4			
J3					L5			
J4					L6			
J5					L7			
J9					L8			
FLPA FAIR MARKET ASSMT					L9			
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value		TOTAL	71	321,217	0
F3					SUMMARY			
F4					Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
F5					Residential	1,304	258.09	4,015,093
F9					Residential			
Total					Transitional			
ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE					Historical			
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value		Agricultural	18	146.43	144,562
W3					Preferential			
W4					Conservation			
W5					Use	6	335.95	227,506
COMMERCIAL					Brownfield			
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value		Property			
C1	100		23,057,749		Forest Land			
C3	46	7.23	93,050		Cons Use			
C4	5	8.48	27,664		Environmentally			
C5	1	96.45	76,388		Sensitive			
C7					Commercial	266	112.16	24,188,126
C9					Industrial			
CA					Utility	4	0	1,038,038
CB					Motor Vehicle	314		465,860
CF	63		531,847		Mobile Home	92		294,175
CI	51		401,428		Timber 100%	0	0	0
CP					Heavy			
CZ					Equipment	0		0
INDUSTRIAL					Gross Digest	2,004	852.63	30,373,360
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value		Exemptions			
I1					Bond			
I3					Net Bond Digest			30,373,360
					Gross Digest	2,004	852.63	30,373,360
					Exemptions-			321,217
					M&O			

I4	Net M&O Digest			30,052,143
I5	TAX LEVIED			
I7				
I9	TYPE	ASSESSED VALUE	MILLAGE	TAX
IA	M & O	30,052,143	6.849	205,827.13
IB	BOND	30,373,360	.000	0.00
IF				
II				
IP				
IZ				

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Appendix C

Coffee County Community Work Program Update (2019 - 2023)

PROJECTS	ESTIMATED COST	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	FUNDINGSOURCE	GOAL	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	FY 23
LAND USE									
Continue Enforcement of Codes	Staff Time	Coffee County	General Fund	1c, 1d	x	x	x	x	x
TRANSPORTATION									
Development and implement a 6-Year Capital Improvement Plan for roads and other infrastructure	\$6,200,000	Coffee County	General Funds/SPLOST/GDOT/ TSPLOST (if passed)	2a, 2b, 2c	x	x	x	x	x
Widen SR 32 @ CR 296 to west city limits of Douglas	\$9,300,000	Coffee County	GDOT/Coffee County Road Dept./City of Douglas	2a, 2b, 2c	x	x			
Pave streets in Oak Park, Phase II	\$1,410,000	Coffee County	SPLOST, CDBG	2a, 2b, 2c	x	x			
Pave streets in Oak Park, Phase III	\$1,750,000	Coffee County	SPLOST, CDBG	2a, 2b, 2c		x	x	x	
Pave streets/roads and implement drainage improvements	\$500,000	Coffee County	CDBG	2a, 2b, 2c	x	x	x	x	x
Improve shoulder, complete and pave Bud Hutchinson/Chaney Road	\$3,000,000	Coffee County	LMIG/SPLOST/General Funds	2a, 2b, 2c	x	x	x	x	x
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT									
Continue development of infrastructure for Coffee County/Douglas Industrial Park	\$250,000	County/Industrial Authority	SPLOST/One Georgia	3a, 3c	x	x	x	x	x
Continue financial support of Douglas/Coffee County Industrial Authority	\$400,000	Coffee County	Set millage rate	3a, 3c	x	x	x	x	x

PROJECTS	ESTIMATED COST	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	FUNDINGSOURCE	GOAL	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	FY 23
HOUSING									
Continue implementation of Oak Park Redevelopment Plan, including neighborhood revitalization	\$1,500,000	Coffee County	CDBG/General Funds	4a	x	x	x		
COMMUNITY FACILITIES & SERVICES									
Renovate Health Department	\$498,925	Coffee County	CDBG	6a, 6b	x	x	x	x	x
Renovate Farm Services (Ag) Building	\$300,000	Coffee County	General Funds/SPLOST	6a, 6b	x	x	x	x	x
Renovate Courthouse	\$3,500,000	Coffee County	General Funds	6a, 6b	x				
Purchase 30 Sheriff's Vehicles	\$1,200,000	Coffee County	SPLOST, Grants	6a, 6b	x	x	x	x	x
Purchase 2 Fire Trucks	\$500,000	Coffee County	SPLOST, Grants	6a, 6b	x				x
Implement technology Improvements, to include replacing computer software & hardware	\$950,000	Coffee County	SPLOST, Grants	6a, 6b	x	x	x		
Purchase Public Safety Software	\$300,000	Coffee County, City of Douglas, 911	SPLOST, Grants	6a, 6b	x	x			
Implement Fire ISO Rating Contract	\$28,000	Coffee County	General Funds /Insurance Premium Tax Fund	6a, 6b	x				
Continue to update fire equipment	\$400,000	Coffee County	Fire Grants/SPLOST	6a, 6b	x	x	x	x	x
Install Electronic Water Meters	\$140,000	Coffee County	SPLOST	6a, 6b	x				
INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION									
Create new recreation complex at Old Fairground Property (Phase 1)	\$3,000,000	Coffee County, City of Douglas, Board of Education	SPLOST	7a, 6a, 6b	x	x	x	x	x

City of Ambrose Community Work Program Update (2019 - 2023)

PROJECTS	ESTIMATED COST	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	FUNDING SOURCE	GOAL	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	FY 23
TRANSPORTATION									
Implement Downtown streetscape improvements	\$500,000	City of Ambrose	General Fund, GDOT, Grants	2a, 2b, 2c	x	x	x	x	x
Implement streetscape improvements continuing to the school	\$200,000	City of Ambrose	General Fund, GDOT, Grants	2a, 2b, 2c	x	x	x	x	x
Repave and mark City parking	\$900 per space	City of Ambrose	General Fund	2a, 2b, 2c	x	x	x		
Lobby GDOT and legislators for LMIG funding	Staff time	City of Ambrose/GDOT	General Fund	2a, 2b, 2c	x	x	x	x	x
HOUSING									
Increase quality rental housing stock through elimination of blighted property and by working to adopt and enforce City Code that will require rental property to be maintained by landlords	Staff time	City of Ambrose/Private entities	General Fund	4a	x	x	x	x	x
Establish need for CHIP program	Staff time	City of Ambrose	General Fund	4a	x	x	x	x	x
Utilize CHIP program to renovate homes	\$200,000	City of Ambrose	Grants	4a	x	x	x	x	x
COMMUNITY FACILITIES & SERVICES									
Purchase one backhoe for public utility department	\$55,000	City of Ambrose	SPLOST/ General Fund	6a, 6b	x	x	x	x	x
Conduct water system upgrades, including refurbishing water tank	\$400,000	City of Ambrose	SPLOST, CDBG	6a, 6b	x	x	x	x	x
Complete feasibility study to redevelop the old elementary school as City Hall/ Community Service Center	\$50,000	City of Ambrose	General Fund	6a, 6b	x	x	x	x	
Implement park improvements, to include resurfacing the walking trail and installing playground equipment	\$50,000	City of Ambrose	SPLOST	6a, 6b	x	x	x	x	x

PROJECTS	ESTIMATED COST	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	FUNDING SOURCE	GOAL	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	FY 23
Purchase Fire Department Equipment	\$10,000	City of Ambrose	SPLOST, Grants	6a, 6b	x	x	x	x	x

City of Broxton Community Work Program Update (2019 - 2023)

PROJECTS	ESTIMATED COST	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	FUNDING SOURCE	GOAL	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	FY 23	LONG TERM
LAND USE										
Adopt design standards for property owners along US 441	\$20,000	City of Broxton	General Fund and DCA Grant	1b	x	x				
TRANSPORTATION										
Implement shoulder improvements to US 441	\$500,000	City of Broxton	GDOT	2a, 2b, 2c		x	x	x		
Lobby GDOT and legislators for LMIG funding	Staff time	City of Broxton	General Fund	2a, 2b, 2c	x	x	x	x	x	
Implement streetscape enhancements in downtown	\$600,000	City of Broxton	GDOT TE	2a, 2b, 2c	x	x	x	x		
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT										
Create a targeted business plan	\$25,000	City of Broxton	Private funds	3b, 3c	x	x				
Conduct a study for potential of industrial site in city	\$25,000	City of Broxton	General fund	3a	x	x				
HOUSING										
Eliminate blighted areas throughout the city through an agreement with the County to use their Code Enforcement Officer for identifying and enforcing condemnation of dilapidated properties	Staff time	City of Broxton	General Fund	4a	x	x				
COMMUNITY FACILITIES & SERVICES										
Repair and replace aging infrastructure, such as water and sewer lines	\$500,000	City of Broxton	CDBG grants/SPLOST	6a, 6b	x	x	x	x	x	x

City of Douglas Community Work Program Update (2019 - 2023)

PROJECTS	ESTIMATED COST	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	FUNDING SOURCE	GOAL	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	FY 23
CULTURAL RESOURCES									
Update Historic Preservation Guidelines	Staff time	City of Douglas /HPC	General Funds	5b		x			
Implement façade improvements to historic buildings	\$500,000	DDA/City of Douglas	Private Developers/DDA loan funds	5a, 5b	x	x	x	x	x
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT									
Complete Infrastructure of Satilla Industrial Park	\$3.8 Million	EDA	SPLOST/EDA	3a, 3c, 3d	x	x	x	x	
Encourage Retail/Commercial Development along 441/US 31 South, along SR 135 and other areas of city	Staff time	City of Douglas /Private Developers	Private Developers	3a, 3b, 3c, 3d	x	x	x	x	x
Implement Downtown Streetscape Repairs, per the Downtown Master Plan	\$80,000	City of Douglas, DDA	SPLOST/ General Funds	3b	x	x	x	x	x
HOUSING									
Implement housing rehabilitation for low- and middle-income families	\$612,000	City of Douglas	CDBG, CHIP, General Funds	4a	x	x	x	x	
Facilitate development of Downtown Condos, Townhouses, Loft Apartments, and Mixed Use, per the Downtown Master Plan	Staff time	DDA, City of Douglas, Developers/ Property & Business Owners	Private/GMA/DCA	4a				x	
LAND USE									
Facilitate infill development in Residential, commercial, and industrial Areas	Staff time	City of Douglas	Private	1a	x	x	x	x	x
Enforce Property Maintenance and Building Codes	Staff time	City of Douglas	General Funds	1b, 1d	x	x	x	x	x

PROJECTS	ESTIMATED COST	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	FUNDING SOURCE	GOAL	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	FY 23
TRANSPORTATION									
Create Sidewalk Master Plan	\$15,000	City of Douglas	General Funds	2a,b,c	x	x	x	x	x
Implement Sidewalk Master Plan to Create Connectivity	\$5,000,000	City of Douglas	LMIG/SPLOST/City	2a,b,c	x	x	x	x	x
Relieve School Related Traffic Congestion	Staff time	City of Douglas /BOE/DOT	City/DOT	2a,b,c	x	x	x	x	x
Upgrade street signs to meet GDOT sign reflectivity standards	\$100,000	City of Douglas	General Funds	2a,b,c	x	x	x	x	x
Extend Greenway Trail to SR 206	\$125,000	City of Douglas	SPLOST	2a,b,c	x				
Extend Greenway Trail from SR 206 to High School	\$150,000	City of Douglas	SPLOST	2a,b,c				x	x
Widen SR 135 from US 441 to SR 32	\$2,900,000	City of Douglas	GDOT	2a,b,c	x				
Resurface and pave streets per priority list	\$200,000/mile (resurfacing) \$700,000/mile (new paving)	City of Douglas	SPLOST, LMIG, GDOT, Grants, General Fund	2a,b,c	x	x	x	x	x
Implement LMIG Matching & Parking Lot Improvements (including Downtown lots)	\$425,000	City of Douglas	SPLOST/Gen Funds	2a,b,c	x	x	x	x	x
LMIG Matching Cemetery Paving	\$250,000	City of Douglas	SPLOST/Gen Funds	2a,b,c				x	
COMMUNITY FACILITIES & SERVICES									
Construct the final Gateway Sign on the South Entrance of town	\$35,000	City of Douglas	City/SPLOST	6a, 6b	x	x			
Install Digital Signs for Gateway Signs	\$100,000	City of Douglas	General Funds	6a, 6b	x	x	x	x	x
City Hall Renovation/Expansion	\$2.1 Mill	City of Douglas	Grants, General Fund	6a, 6b	x				
Construct Cemetery Columbarium in Section R	\$10,000	City of Douglas	City	6a, 6b	x	x			
Construct Public Works Facility	\$1,000,000	City of Douglas	Grants, General Fund	6a, 6b			x	x	x

PROJECTS	ESTIMATED COST	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	FUNDING SOURCE	GOAL	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	FY 23
Construct Purchasing Facility	\$1,000,000	City of Douglas	Grants, General Fund	6a, 6b			x	x	x
Install Electric Reconductor lines on Madison from the Methodist Church to the City limits 441 North	\$360,000	City of Douglas	Rate Monies	6a, 6b	x				
Provide Spanish translation services for city services such as courts and police to adequately and effectively communicate with the growing Hispanic population	Staff time	City of Douglas	State and federal funds, grants, general funds	6a, 6b	x	x	x	x	x
WWII Airbase Buildings Renovation	\$165,000	City of Douglas	SPLOST/Grants	6a, 6b	x	x	x	x	x
Water & Sewer									
Construct Water/Wastewater Facility	\$1,000,000	City of Douglas	Grants, General Fund	6a, 6b			x	x	x
Create and implement Storm Drainage Master Plan	\$400,000	City of Douglas	SPLOST	6a, 6b	x	x	x		
Extend water, wastewater, and sewer lines, per master plan, including unincorporated areas where feasible	\$1,000,000	City of Douglas	SPLOST, Grants, General Fund	6a, 6b	x	x	x	x	x
Implement CDBG Project for Daughtry, Cherry, Bryan St., and Phillips Sts.	\$585,042	City of Douglas	\$460,597/CDBG \$120,403/City \$4,042/CD FUN	6a, 6b	x	x			
Install Bo Jo Ella Lift Station backup pump system	\$150,000	City of Douglas	Rate Monies	6a, 6b	x				
Install Water/Sewer lines and paving to Satilla Industrial Park	\$1,000,000	City of Douglas	Grants, General Fund	6a, 6b	x	x	x	x	x
Rehab Water/Wastewater mains and Sewer Lift Stations	\$225,000	City of Douglas Water and Wastewater Dept.	SPLOST	6a, 6b	x	x	x	x	x

PROJECTS	ESTIMATED COST	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	FUNDING SOURCE	GOAL	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	FY 23
Rehab/replace water, wastewater, and sewer lines and mains, per Master Plan	\$5,000,000	City of Douglas	SPLOST/Rate Monies/Grants	6a, 6b	x	x	x	x	x
Replace Water/Sewer Infrastructure under roadways before paving	\$2,000,000	City of Douglas	SPLOST/Rate Monies	6a, 6b	x	x	x	x	x
Wastewater Treatment Plant Back Lift Station Replacement	\$1,200,000	City of Douglas	SPLOST	6a, 6b	x				
Natural Gas									
Construct lateral natural gas line to connect to new supply line being built between Mobile, AL and Savannah, GA	\$3,100,00	City Natural Gas Dept.	Enterprise funds	6a, 6b	Long-term (2024 or later)				
Extend Natural Gas Lines to serve agricultural customers and unincorporated areas	\$60,000 per mile	City of Douglas	Rate Monies, Enterprise funds	6a, 6b	x	x	x	x	x
Install Natural Gas Infrastructure to Satilla Industrial Park	\$100,000	City of Douglas	Rate Monies	6a, 6b	x	x			
Airport									
Complete stage 2 of Airport Industrial Park	\$1,523,000	City & DCCEDA	SPLOST, One GA, EDA,DCCEDA	6a, 6b	Long-term (2024 or after)				
Construct Corporate Area Access Road Phase I	\$120,000	City of Douglas	FAA/GDOT/SPLOST	6a, 6b				x	
Construct north corporate hangar area at Airport; implement taxiway improvements Phase I	\$330,000	City of Douglas	FAA/SPLOST	6a, 6b	x	x			
Corporate Area Access Road at Airport, Phase I & Corporate Taxiway Improvements Design	\$50,000	City of Douglas	FAA/SPLOST	6a, 6b			x		

PROJECTS	ESTIMATED COST	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	FUNDING SOURCE	GOAL	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	FY 23
Corporate Area Sitework at Airport Including Utilities Design/ Construction	\$340,000	City of Douglas	GDOT/City	6a, 6b				x	
Enclose Open Air T-Hangars at Airport	\$80,000	City of Douglas	SPLOST	6a, 6b		x			
Implement taxiway improvements at Airport, Phase II	\$383,000	City of Douglas	FAA/SPLOST	6a, 6b			x	x	
Implement taxiway improvements at Airport, Phase III	\$448,000	City of Douglas	FAA/SPLOST	6a, 6b					x
Install Security Fencing at Airport	\$180,000	City of Douglas	GDOT/City	6a, 6b			x		
Terminal Area North Apron Expansion at Airport	\$350,000	City of Douglas	FAA/GDOT/SPLOST	6a, 6b					x
Fire Department									
Purchase Engine Truck for Fire Dept.	\$450,000	City of Douglas	SPLOST	6a, 6b					x
Purchase Ladder Truck for Fire Dept.	\$700,000	City of Douglas	SPLOST	6a, 6b		x			
Reduce fire ISO rating from 3 to 2	\$200,000	Douglas Fire Dept.	City funds	6a, 6b	x	x			
Police Department									
Increase drug prevention HEAT Program	Staff time	Douglas Police Department, Coffee County Sheriff Department	Gov's Office of Highway Safety Grant	6a, 6b	x				
Purchase 16 Police Vehicles w/Equipment	\$800,000	City of Douglas	Grants, General Fund	6a, 6b	x	x		x	x
Purchase E-ticket printers for police	\$8,000	Douglas Police Department	Drug funds	6a, 6b	x				

PROJECTS	ESTIMATED COST	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	FUNDING SOURCE	GOAL	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	FY 23
<i>Parks & Recreation</i>									
Apply for Arts Grant for Martin Center	Staff time	City of Douglas	Georgia Council for the Arts	6a, 6b	x	x	x		
Caboose & Deck Restoration	\$100,000	City of Douglas /Private	City/Grant/Private Donations	6a, 6b	x	x	x		
Construct Event Facility	\$2.4 Mill	City of Douglas	General Funds	6a, 6b			x	x	x
Establish Dog Park	\$100,000	City of Douglas	General Funds/grants	6a, 6b	x	x			
Implement Madison Avenue Park Development, per Downtown Master Plan	\$350,000	City of Douglas /DDA	General Funds/Private	6a, 6b	x	x	x	x	x
Make Improvements to Parks per Parks Master Plan	\$1,000,000	City of Douglas	SPLOST, State and federal funds, grants	6a, 6b	x	x	x	x	x
Martin Center Sound, Lighting & Equipment Upgrades	\$150,000	City of Douglas /Private	City/Grant/Private Donations	6a, 6b		x	x	x	
Miracle Field Construction	\$648,736	City of Douglas	SPLOST/DNR/Private	6a, 6b	x				
North Madison Park parking improvements & playground equipment at Alunza	\$60,000/playground \$950 per parking space	City of Douglas	SPLOST, State and federal funds, grants	6a, 6b	x	x	x		
Playground Structures for Parks	\$50,000	City of Douglas	SPLOST	6a, 6b		x			
Rehab the Davis Wade Swimming Pool, to include a New Pool House, Splash Pad, and Paving	\$500,000	City of Douglas	SPLOST	6a, 6b		x			
INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION									
Implement E911 Upgrade	\$280,000	City/County	SPLOST	7c	x				

City of Nicholls Community Work Program Update (2019 - 2023)

PROJECTS	ESTIMATED COST	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	FUNDING SOURCE	GOAL	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	FY 23
LAND USE									
Develop nuisance abatement for rehabilitation	Staff Time	City of Nicholls /DCA	General Fund	1b, 1d	x	x	x	x	x
Develop local zoning ordinance, including nuisance abatement for rehabilitation	\$20,000	City of Nicholls	General Fund	1b, 1d	x	x	x	x	x
Develop public input procedures for code violations	Staff time	City of Nicholls	General Fund	1b, 1d	x	x	x	x	
COMMUNITY FACILITIES & SERVICES									
Develop a public outreach campaign for services and programs	Staff time	City of Nicholls	General Fund	6a, 6b	x	x	x	x	x
Develop a community assessment of code enforcement issues	\$5,000/ Staff time	City of Nicholls	General Fund	6a, 6b	x	x	x	x	x
Addition to Community Center	\$150,000	City of Nicholls	SPLOST	6a, 6b	x	x	x	x	x
Renovations to City Hall	\$250,000	City of Nicholls	SPLOST	6a, 6b	x	x	x	x	x
Upgrades to Treatment Plant and replace Lift Station pumps	\$500,000-\$750,000	City of Nicholls	CDBG/SPLOST	6a, 6b	x	x	x	x	x
Water tank improvements	\$200,000	City of Nicholls	SPLOST	6a, 6b	x	x	x	x	x
Purchase public safety equipment; police cars and fire fighter equipment	\$200,000	City of Nicholls	SPLOST	6a, 6b	x	x	x	x	x
City park improvements/City Youth Park	\$250,000	City of Nicholls	SPLOST	6a, 6b	x	x	x	x	x
Construct combination basketball court and walking trails	\$150,000	City of Nicholls	SPLOST	6a, 6b	x	x	x	x	X
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT									
Identify appropriate locations for new industrial sites	\$500,000	City of Nicholls	General Fund	3a	x	x	x	x	x

PROJECTS	ESTIMATED COST	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	FUNDING SOURCE	GOAL	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	FY 23
TRANSPORTATION									
Annual sidewalk repair	\$100,000/year	City of Nicholls	General Fund/SPLOST	2a, 2b, 2c	x	x	x	x	x
Resurface roads listed by priority on LMIG list submitted to GDOT for funding	\$500,000	City of Nicholls	SPLOST	2a, 2b, 2c	x	x	x	x	x
Widen SR 32	\$9.3 million	GDOT	GDOT	2a, 2b, 2c	Long-term (2024 or later)				
Enhance SR 32 streetscaping in downtown Nicholls	\$200,000	GDOT, City of Nicholls, Grants	GDOT	2a, 2b, 2c	Long-term (2024 or later)				



Community Wildfire Protection Plan

An Action Plan for Wildfire Mitigation and Conservation of Natural Resources

Coffee County, Georgia

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

+



JAN 28, 2013

Prepared by;
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Douglas GA 31535

The following report is a collaborative effort among various entities; the representatives listed below comprise the core decision-making team responsible for this report and mutually agree on the plan's contents:

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Coffee County Wildfire Pre-suppression Plan

NFPA 1141 Standard for Fire Protection Infrastructure for Land Development in Suburban and Rural Areas.

Preface

The extreme weather conditions that are conducive to wildfire disasters (usually a combination of extended drought, low relative humidity and high winds) can occur in this area of Georgia as infrequently as every 10-15 years. This is not a regular event, but as the number of homes that have been built in or adjacent to forested or wildland areas increases, it 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 (CWPP) includes a locally assessed evaluation of the wildland urban interface areas of the county, looking at the critical issues regarding access to these areas, risk to properties from general issues such as building characteristics and “fire wise” practices and response from local fire fighting resources. It further incorporates a locally devised action plan to mitigate these risks and hazards through planning, education and other avenues that may become available to address the increasing threat of wildland fire. 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 is provided at no cost to the county and can be very important for county applications for hazard mitigation grant funds through the National Fire Plan, FEMA mitigation grants and Homeland Security. 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.

This plan will:

- Enhance public safety
- Raise public awareness of wildfire hazards and risks
- Educate homeowners on how to reduce home ignitability
- Build and improve collaboration at multiple levels

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 equipment and firefighters on the scene. It takes planning and commitment at the local level before the wildfire disaster occurs and that is what the Community Wildfire Protection Plan is all about.

I. OBJECTIVES

The mission of the following report is to set clear priorities for the implementation of wildfire mitigation in Coffee County. The plan includes prioritized recommendations for the appropriate types and methods of fuel reduction and structure ignitability reduction that will protect this community and its essential infrastructure. It also includes a plan for wildfire suppression. Specifically, the plan includes community-centered actions that will:

- Educate citizens on wildfire, its risks, and ways to protect lives and properties,
- Support fire rescue and suppression entities,
- Focus on collaborative decision-making and citizen participation,
- Develop and implement effective mitigation strategies, and
- Develop and implement effective community ordinances and codes.

II. COMMUNITY COLLABORATION

The core team convened on Feb 15th, 2010 to assess risks and develop the Community Wildfire Protection Plan. The group is comprised of representatives from local government, local fire authorities, and the state agency responsible for forest management. Below are the groups included in the task force:

Coffee County Government

Coffee County Fire/Rescue Department

Emergency Management

Board of County Commissioners

City of Douglas

Douglas Fire Department,

Georgia Forestry Commission

It was decided to conduct community assessments on the basis selected communities in the county. The chiefs of the fire departments in the county assessed their districts and reconvened on Dec 20th, 2012 for the purpose of completing the following:

Risk Assessment	Assessed wildfire hazard risks and prioritized mitigation actions.
Fuels Reduction	Identified strategies for coordinating fuels treatment projects.
Structure Ignitability	Identified strategies for reducing the ignitability of structures within the Wildland interface.
Emergency Management	Forged relationships among local government and fire districts and developed/refined a pre-suppression plan.
Education and Outreach	Developed strategies for increasing citizen awareness and action and to conduct homeowner and community leader workshops.

III. COMMUNITY BACKGROUND AND EXISTING SITUATION

Background

Coffee County, located in Georgia's Lower Coastal Plain, was created from sections of Clinch, Irwin, Telfair, and Ware counties on February 9, 1854. The county is named in honor of John E. Coffee, an influential Telfair County planter and politician who served in both houses of the Georgia state legislature, as well as in the U.S. Congress. Coffee was also a prominent frontiersman, renowned for his service in the region's Indian wars.

Coffee County is in the wiregrass region of south central Georgia, so called because of the predominance of wiregrass, which grows among the Georgia pines, especially in the Lower Coastal Plain. During the early nineteenth century, the area attracted many whites to the region, because of its abundance of game, rivers, woods, and general wildlife. Only the most adventurous pioneers actually settled there, however.

Before white immigration, Creek Indians were the original inhabitants of Coffee County. By 1827 local wars between the early settlers and the Indians, and various treaties resulting in the forced removal of the Creeks, led to their demise in the region. The Indian heritage of the area lives on only in the names of many of the lakes, creeks, streams, and rivers, including the Oconee River, Ocmulgee River, and the Okefenokee Swamp, which retain their original Indian names.

The Indian removal, along with the development of roads, was an impetus for the rapid migration of larger family units to the area. Their arrival brought an era of social change and economic prosperity for whites. Churches, schools, and new roads were built, and farmland was fenced and cultivated into thriving plantations that grew cotton, among other crops. With the advent of tobacco cultivation, slave labor was introduced into the society, though only on a small scale.

Coffee County is still mostly rural. Most of the residents in and around the county's larger towns—Broxton, Ambrose, and Nicholls—are involved in agriculture. The tobacco market is still one of the strongest in the state. As a result of rapid growth in the manufacturing sector, the level of employment in the county is close to the state average and even surpasses employment levels in most other developing counties.

In 1858 Douglas was established as the county seat. It was named after U.S. senator Stephen Arnold Douglas of Illinois, who became popular because of his rivalry with Abraham Lincoln for the U.S. presidency. Douglas is home to South Georgia College, the oldest two-year institution under the University System of Georgia and the host to one of the largest Elderhostel programs in Georgia. Two National Register Districts are found in Douglas: the downtown historic district and Gaskin Avenue, a historic residential district. Both sites feature impressive turn-of-the-century architecture. Other prominent places of historical interest in Douglas include Heritage Station Museum, Douglas City Cemetery, and Martin Centre, a restored 1950s movie theater.

Located five miles east of Douglas is the General Coffee State Park, which showcases the county's pioneer heritage and natural environment. One of the main features of this 1,511-acre park is Meeks Cabin (ca. 1830), a log structure that is one of the oldest buildings in south

Georgia. The park also maintains an environmental reserve that houses various endangered species of animal and plant life. Endangered flora may also be found at Broxton Rocks Preserve, a unique sandstone outcrop that extends nearly four miles. The preserve is home to more than 500 species of plants native to the area, including rare and endangered species.

According to the 2010 U.S. census, the county's population is 42,356, an increase from the 2000 population of 37,413.

(Courtesy Jennifer Simon, *New Georgia Encyclopedia*)

Existing Situation

Coffee County located in south central Georgia, despite its' large agricultural presence, is still over 56% forested. Perhaps with the exception of the large blocks of woodlands adjacent the Ocmulgee River in northern Coffee County, there are homes and communities scattered throughout the county. The risks and hazards from the wildland urban interface are fairly general and substantial throughout the county even on the edges of the incorporated cities.

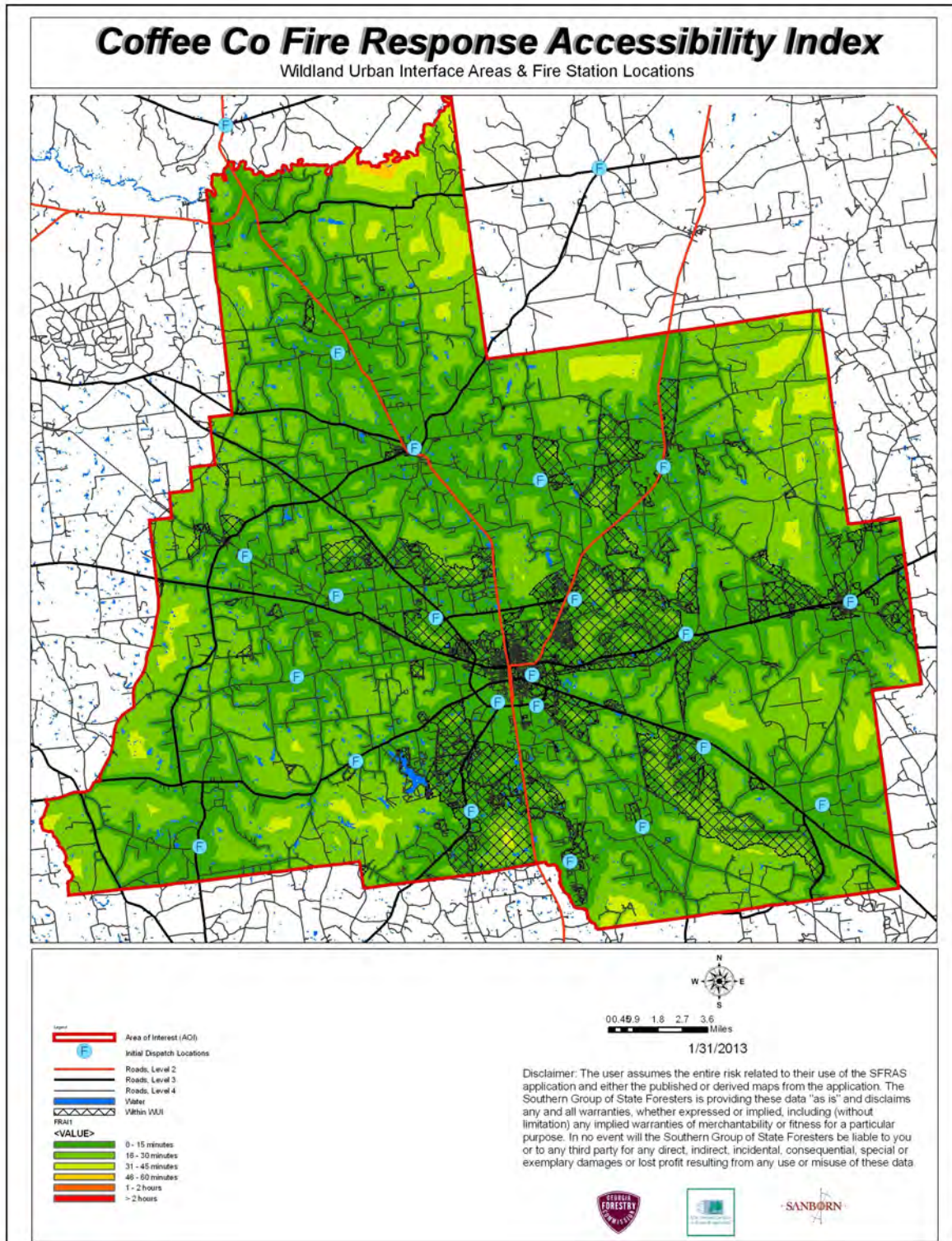
Coffee County is protected by organized fire departments within the cities of Douglas, along with 20 well spaced volunteer fire departments under the jurisdiction of the Coffee County Fire and Rescue.. The Georgia Forestry Commission maintains a county protection unit located just southeast of Douglas on Hwy 158 to respond to wildfires throughout the county. The cities of Douglas, Broxton, Nichols and some adjacent areas of the county are serviced by pressurized water systems with hydrants available.

Over the past fifty six years, Coffee County has averaged 94 reported wildland fires per year, burning an average of 470 acres per years. Using more recent figures over the past 20 years, this number has declined somewhat to an average of 72 fires per year burning 332 acres annually. The occurrence of these fires during this period shows a pronounced peak during the months of January, February, March and April accounting for 46% of the annual fires and 63% of the average acreage burned. There is a significant decrease during the remainder of the year, particularly during the summer months.

Over the past 20 years, the leading causes of these fires, was debris burning causing 50% of the fires and 62% of the acres burned. Over the past six years records show that over 36% of the debris fires originated from residential burning.

Georgia Forestry Commission Wildfire Records show that in the past nine years, 55 homes have been lost or damaged by wildfire in Coffee County resulting in estimated losses of \$2,059,000 along with 15 outbuildings valued at \$287,700. According to reports during this period several hundred homes have been directly or indirectly threatened by these fires. Additionally 34 vehicles valued at \$234,500 and 13 other pieces of mechanized equipment valued at \$244,000 were lost. This is a substantial loss of non timber property attributed to wildfires in Coffee County.

IV. COMMUNITY BASE MAP



V. COMMUNITY WILDFIRE RISK ASSESSMENT

The Wildland-Urban Interface

There are many definitions of the Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI), however from a fire management perspective it is commonly defined as an area where structures and other human development meet or intermingles with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels. As fire is dependent on a certain set of conditions, the National Wildfire Coordinating Group has defined the wildland-urban interface as a set of conditions that exists in or near areas of wildland fuels, regardless of ownership. This set of conditions includes type of vegetation, building construction, accessibility, lot size, topography and other factors such as weather and humidity. When these conditions are present in certain combinations, they make some communities more vulnerable to wildfire damage than others. This “set of conditions” method is perhaps the best way to define wildland-urban interface areas when planning for wildfire prevention, mitigation, and protection activities.

There are three major categories of wildland-urban interface. Depending on the set of conditions present, any of these areas may be at risk from wildfire. A wildfire risk assessment can determine the level of risk.

1. **“Boundary” wildland-urban interface** is characterized by areas of development where homes, especially new subdivisions, press against public and private wildlands, such as private or commercial forest land or public forests or parks. This is the classic type of wildland-urban interface, with a clearly defined boundary between the suburban fringe and the rural countryside.
2. **“Intermix” wildland-urban interface** areas are places where improved property and/or structures are scattered and interspersed in wildland areas. These may be isolated rural homes or an area that is just beginning to go through the transition from rural to urban land use.
3. **“Island” wildland-urban interface**, also called occluded interface, are areas of wildland within predominately urban or suburban areas. As cities or subdivisions grow, islands of undeveloped land may remain, creating remnant forests. Sometimes these remnants exist as parks, or as land that cannot be developed due to site limitations, such as wetlands.
(courtesy *Fire Ecology and Wildfire Mitigation in Florida* 2004)

Wildland Urban Interface Hazards

Firefighters in the wildland urban interface may encounter hazards other than the fire itself, such as hazardous materials, utility lines and poor access.

Hazardous Materials

- Common chemicals used around the home may be a direct hazard to firefighters from a flammability, explosion potential and/or vapors or off gassing. Such chemicals include paint, varnish and other flammable liquids, fertilizer, pesticides, cleansers, aerosol cans, fireworks, batteries and ammunition. In addition, some common household products such as plastics may give off very toxic fumes when they burn. Stay out of smoke from burning structures and any unknown sources such as trash piles.

Illicit Activities

- Marijuana plantations or drug production labs may be found in the wildland urban interface areas. Extremely hazardous materials such as propane tanks and flammable/toxic chemicals may be encountered.

Propane Tanks

- Both large (household size) and small (gas grill size) liquefied propane gas (LPG) tanks can present hazards to firefighters, including explosion. See the “LPG Tank Hazards” discussion for details

Utility Lines

- Utility Lines may be located above and below ground and may be cut or damaged by tools or equipment. Don’t spray water on utility lines or boxes.

Septic Tanks and Fields

- Below ground structures may not be readily apparent and may not support the weight of engines or other equipment.

New Construction Materials

- Many new construction materials have comparatively low melting points and may “off-gas” extremely hazardous vapors. Plastic decking materials that resemble wood are becoming more common and may begin softening and losing structural strength at 180 degrees F, though they normally do not sustain combustion once direct flame is removed. However if the continue to burn they exhibit the characteristics of flammable liquids.

Pets and Livestock

- Pets and livestock may be left when residents evacuate and will likely be highly stressed making them more inclined to bite and kick. Firefighters should not put themselves at risk to rescue pets or livestock.

Evacuation Occurring

- Firefighters may be taking structural protect actions while evacuations of residents are occurring. Be very cautious of people driving erratically. Distraught residents may refuse to leave their property and firefighters may need to disengage from fighting fire to contact law enforcement officers for assistance. In most jurisdictions firefighters do not have the authority to force evacuations. Firefighters should not put themselves at risk trying to protect someone who will not evacuate!

Limited Access

- Narrow one-lane roads with no turn around room, inadequate or poorly maintained bridges and culverts are frequently found in wildland urban interface areas. Access should be sized up and an evacuation plan for all emergency personnel should be developed.

The wildland fire risk assessments were conducted in 2012 by the Coffee County Fire Departments. The risk assessment instrument used was the Hazard and Wildfire Risk Assessment Checklist which was developed looking at six areas of concern;

- (1) Community Access looks at the number of entrances to the community, road width and condition, dead end roads, turn around areas along with road signs and address visibility.
- (2) Surrounding Vegetation looks at the wildland fuels adjacent to and its closeness to structures.
- (3) Building Construction looks at the flammability of roofing and siding materials and skirting or underpinning of structures.
- (4) Fire Protection looks at the distance from staffed departments and the availability of supplemental water sources from pressurized hydrants, dry hydrants and drafting places.
- (5) Utilities looks at hazards to fire suppression equipment, both engines and forestry plow units from electrical service lines, propane tanks and unmarked septic tanks.
- (6) Additional Factors consider large adjacent areas of wildlands, canal or ditch presence, closeness of structures, presence of undeveloped unmaintained lots, wildfire history in the area and the availability of homeowner associations to remediate issues.

The following factors contributed to the wildfire hazard score for Coffee County:

- Narrow roads without drivable shoulders
- Inadequate driveway access
- Minimal defensible space around structures
- Homes with wooden siding
- Unmarked septic tanks in yards
- Lack of pressurized or non-pressurized water systems available
- Large, adjacent areas of forest or wildlands
- Heavy fuel buildup in adjacent wildlands
- Lack of prescribed burning in many areas of the county
- Undeveloped lots comprising half the total lots in many rural communities.
- High occurrence of wildfires in the several locations
- Lack of homeowner or community organizations

Summary of Coffee County Assessments

Area/Community	Community Access	Surrounding Vegetation	Bldg Construction	Fire Protection	Utilities	Add. Factors	Score	Hazard Rating
Landfield	9	35	15	30	4	35	128	Extreme
Remington Dr	18	20	10	27	4	15	94	High
Mallard Point	0	5	0	20	3	15	43	Low
Bobcat Trail	12	5	5	11	3	1	37	Low
Tiffany Lane	18	20	0	21	4	17	80	High
Albert Circle	19	20	10	23	4	19	95	High
Peach Tree Est	18	20	15	30	4	23	110	Very High
Red McKinnon	23	15	10	20	6	25	99	High
Bear Creek	19	20	20	23	6	15	103	Very High
River Bend	16	20	10	23	4	31	104	Very High
Hickory Hills	18	35	5	20	4	36	118	Very High
Satilla River Hills	13	20	25	23	5	36	122	Extreme
Broadfield Circle	15	15	10	20	6	17	83	High
Sapp	3	10	5	23	4	13	58	Moderate
Green Tree	15	20	0	20	4	25	84	High

Southern Fire Risk Assessment System Maps.

The attached maps were generated from a computerized Geographical Information System (GIS) program developed by the Sanborn Company under contract from the Southern Group of State Foresters to model the various risks to life and property within the southeastern US. The program is known as the Southern Fire Risk Assessment System (SFRAS). It utilizes multiple layers of data developed cooperatively from the various states and the US Forest Service under the Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment (SWRA)

Wildland Urban Interface maps are developed using data from the SILVIS Lab at the University of Wisconsin at Madison. WUI is composed of both interface and intermix communities. In both interface and intermix communities, housing must meet or exceed a minimum density of one structure per 40 acres. Intermix communities are places where housing and vegetation intermingle. In intermix, wildland vegetation is continuous, more than 50 percent vegetation, in areas with more than one house per 40 acres. Interface communities are areas with housing in the vicinity of continuous vegetation. Interface areas have more than one house per 40 acres, have less than 50 percent vegetation, and are within 1.5 miles of an area (made up of one or more contiguous Census blocks) over 1,325 acres that is more than 75 percent vegetated. The minimum size limit ensures that areas surrounding small urban parks are not classified as interface WUI.

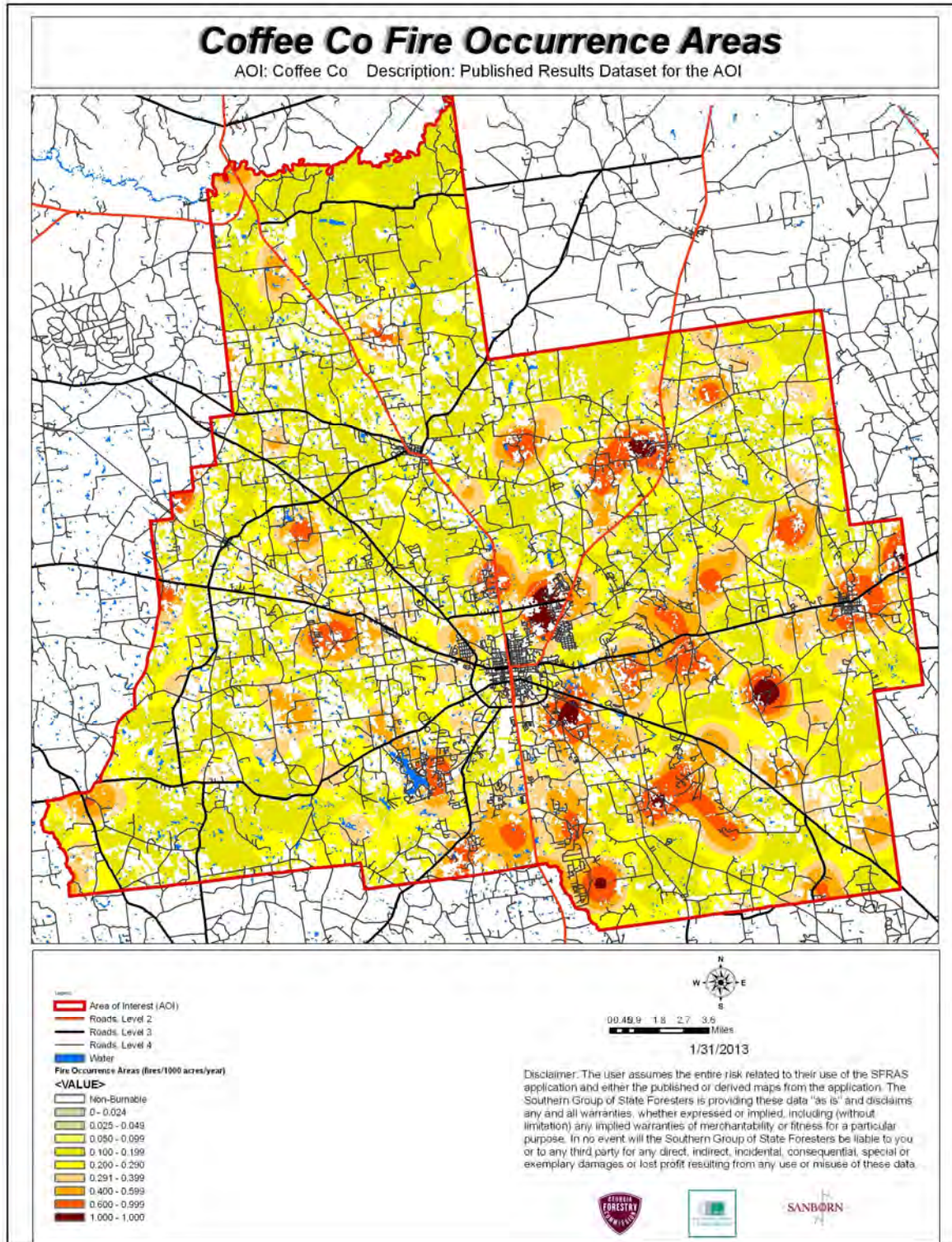
Fire Response Accessibility Index is a relative measure of how long it would take initial attack resources to drive from their station to various areas of the county. This index is derived from assigning average speeds to the various road classes in the county. For the purpose of this analysis the following speeds were assigned: 55 mph for level 1 roads, primarily interstates and four lane open highways, 50 mph for level 2 roads, primarily state and federal highways, 40 mph for level 3 roads, primarily paved two lanes collector roads and 25 mph for level 4 roads, mainly city streets and rural roads, paved and unpaved. For areas away from roads a travel speed of 3 mph is assigned as it is assumed travel will be by foot or extremely slow moving equipment.

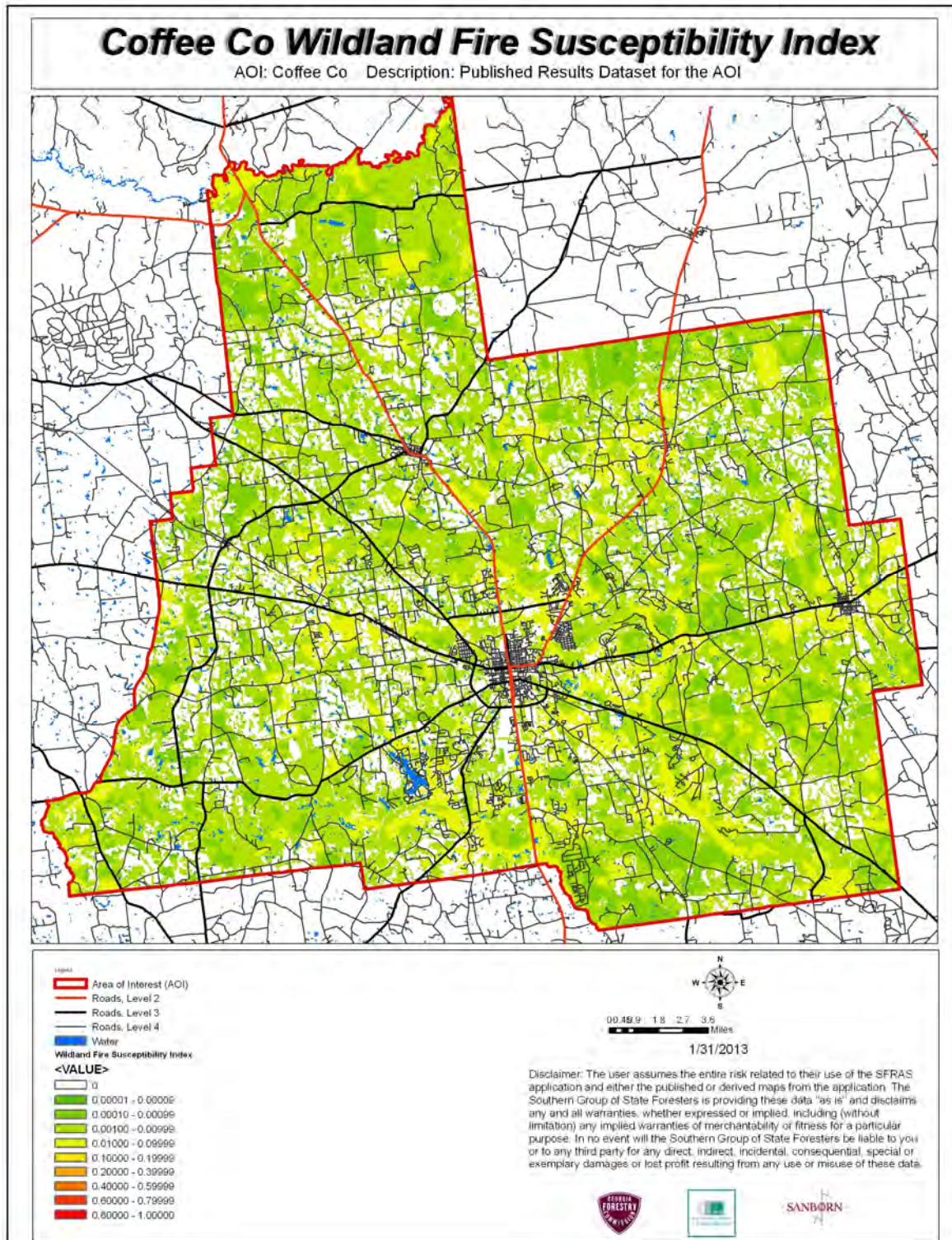
Fire Occurrence Areas maps use data from wildfire reports over the period from 1997-2002. The fire occurrence rates mapped are the probability of the number of fires occurring per 1000 acres per year based on this historic information.

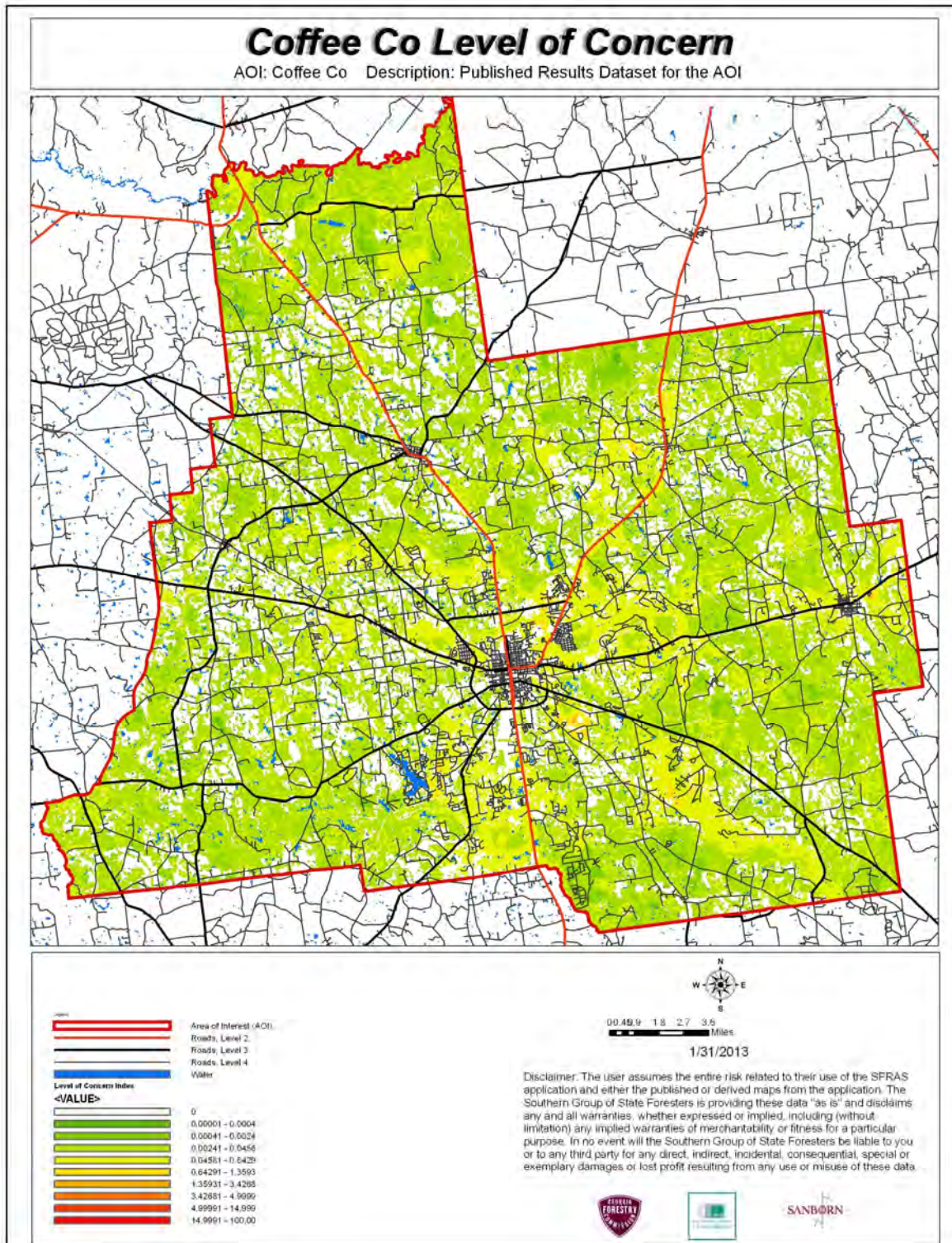
Wildland Fire Susceptibility maps show an index value between 0 and 1 and are developed by a mathematical calculation process for determining the probability of an acre burning and the expected final fire size. Many layers of data are used in developing this calculation including historic fire data, wildland fuels and rate of spread, canopy attributes (closure, height and density), weather influences, topography, soils and fire suppression effectiveness.

Level of Concern maps are a complex calculation using the Wildland Fire Susceptibility Index (previously described) and the Fire Effects Index which is calculated using data layers of transportation and infrastructure, urban interface and timber values along with suppression difficulty ratings. This provides an output categorizing the expected levels of concern from low to high.

VI. COMMUNITY HAZARDS MAPS







VII. PRIORITIZED MITIGATION RECOMMENDATIONS

Executive Summary

As South Georgia continues to see increased growth from other areas seeking less crowded and warmer climates, new development will occur more frequently on forest and wildland areas. Coffee County will have an opportunity to significantly influence the wildland fire safety of new developments. It is important that new development be planned and constructed to provide for public safety in the event of a wildland fire emergency.

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

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

The following recommendations were developed by the Coffee County CWPP Core team as a result of surveying and assessing fuels and structures and by conducting meetings and interviews with county and city officials. A priority order was determined based on which mitigation projects would best reduce the hazard of wildfire in the assessment area.

Proposed Community Hazard and Structural Ignitability Reduction Priorities

Primary Protection for Community and Its Essential Infrastructure		
Treatment Area	Treatment Types	Treatment Method(s)
1. All Structures	Create minimum of 30-feet of defensible space**	Trim shrubs and vines to 30 feet from structures, trim overhanging limbs, replace flammable plants near homes with less flammable varieties, remove vegetation around chimneys.
2. Applicable Structures	Reduce structural ignitability**	Clean flammable vegetative material from roofs and gutters, store firewood appropriately, install skirting around raised structures, store water hoses for ready access, and replace pine straw and mulch around plantings with less flammable landscaping materials.
3. Community Clean-up Day	Cutting, mowing, pruning**	Cut, prune, and mow vegetation in shared community spaces.
4. Driveway Access	Right of Way Clearance	Maintain vertical and horizontal clearance for emergency equipment. See that adequate lengths of culverts are installed to allow emergency vehicle access.
5. Road Access	Identify needed road improvements	As roads are upgraded, widen to minimum standards with at least 50 foot diameter cul de sacs or turn arounds.
6. Codes and Ordinances	Examine existing codes and ordinances.	Amend and enforce existing building codes as they relate to skirting, propane tank locations, public nuisances (trash/debris on property), Property address marking standards and other relevant concerns Review Subdivision and development ordinances for public safety concerns. Enforce uniform addressing ordinance.
7. Burn Permits	Education and Enforcement	Greater Burn Permit enforcement and education from the Georgia Forestry Commission.

Proposed Community Wildland Fuel Reduction Priorities		
Treatment Area	Treatment Types	Treatment Method(s)
1. Adjacent WUI Lands	Reduce hazardous fuels	Encourage prescribed burning for private landowners and industrial timberlands particularly adjacent to residential areas. Seek grant for prescribed burning in WUI areas. Seek grant for WUI mitigation team.
2. Railroad Corridors	Reduce hazardous fuels	Encourage railroads to better maintain their ROW eliminating brush and grass through herbicide and mowing. Maintain firebreaks along ROW adjacent to residential areas.
3. Existing Fire Lines	Reduce hazardous fuels	Clean and re-harrow existing lines.
Proposed Improved Community Wildland Fire Response Priorities		
1. Water Sources	Dry Hydrants	Inspect, maintain and improve access to existing dry hydrants. Add signage along road to mark the hydrants. Locate additional dry hydrants as needed. Locate and pre-clear helicopter dip sites
2. Fire Stations	Equipment	Wildland hand tools. Lightweight Wildland PPE Gear.
3. Mapping	GIS	Up to date mapping of roads and water sources.
4. Road Names	Road Signage	Improved Road Signage at Crossroads. “Dead End” or “No Outlet” Tags on Road Signs
5. Personnel	Training	Obtain Wildland Fire Suppression training for Fire Personnel.
**Actions to be taken by homeowners and community stakeholders		

Proposed Education and Outreach Priorities

1. Conduct “How to Have a Firewise Home” Workshop for Coffee County Residents
<p>Set up and conduct a workshop for homeowners that teach the principles of making homes and properties safe from wildfire. Topics for discussion include defensible space, landscaping, building construction, etc. Workshop will be scheduled for evenings or weekends when most homeowners are available and advertised through local media outlets. Target local schools, community groups and local senior centers.</p> <p>Distribute materials promoting firewise practices and planning through local community and governmental meetings.</p>
2. Conduct “Firewise” Workshop for Community Leaders
<p>Arrange for GFC Firewise program to work with local community leaders and governmental officials on the importance of “Firewise Planning” in developing ordinances and codes as the county as the need arises. Identify “Communities at Risk” within the county for possible firewise community recognition.</p>
3. Spring Clean-up Event
<p>Consider conducting an annual clean-up event in a selected high risk community involving the Georgia Forestry Commission, Coffee County Fire Departments and community residents. Set up information table with educational materials and refreshments. Initiate the event with a morning briefing by GFC Firewise coordinator and local fire officials detailing plans for the day and safety precautions. Activities to include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean flammable vegetative material from roofs and gutters • Trim shrubs and vines to 30 feet away from structures • Trim overhanging limbs • Clean hazardous or flammable debris from adjacent properties <p>Celebrate the work with a community cookout, with Community officials, GFC and Coffee County Fire Departments discussing and commending the work accomplished.</p>
4. Informational Packets
<p>Develop and distribute informational packets to be distributed by realtors and insurance agents. Included in the packets are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be Firewise Around Your Home • Firewise Guide to Landscape and Construction • Firewise Communities USA Bookmarks

5. Wildfire Protection Display

Create and exhibit a display for the general public at community festivals and other local events. Display can be independent or combined with the Georgia Forestry Commission display.

Hold Open House at individual Fire Stations to promote Community Firewise Safety and develop community support and understanding of local fire departments and current issues.

6. Press

Invite the local news media to community “Firewise” functions for news coverage and regularly submit press releases documenting wildfire risk improvements in Coffee County.

VIII. ACTION PLAN

Roles and Responsibilities

The following roles and responsibilities have been developed to implement the action plan:

Role	Responsibility
Hazardous Fuels and Structural Ignitability Reduction	
Coffee County WUI Fire Council	Create this informal team or council comprised of residents, GFC officials, Coffee County and Douglas Fire Department officials, a representative from the city and county governments along with the EMA Director for Coffee County. Meet periodically to review progress towards mitigation goals, appoint and delegate special activities, work with state, and local officials to assess progress and develop future goals and action plans. Work with residents to implement projects and firewise activities.
Key Messages to focus on	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Defensible Space and Firewise Landscaping 2 Debris Burning Safety 3 Firewise information for homeowners 4 Prescribed burning benefits
Communications objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Create public awareness for fire danger and defensible space issues 2 Identify most significant human cause fire issues 3 Enlist public support to help prevent these causes 4 Encourage people to employ fire prevention and defensible spaces in their communities.
Target Audiences	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Homeowners 2 Forest Landowners and users 3 Civic Groups 4 School Groups
Methods	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 News Releases 2 Radio and TV PSA's for area stations and cable access channels 3 Personal Contacts 4 Key messages and prevention tips 5 Visuals such as signs, brochures and posters

Spring Clean-up Day	
Event Coordinator	Coordinate day's events and schedule, catering for cookout, guest attendance, and moderate activities the day of the day of the event.
Event Treasurer	Collect funds from residents to cover food, equipment rentals, and supplies.
Publicity Coordinator	Advertise event through neighborhood newsletter, letters to officials, and public service announcements (PSAs) for local media outlets. Publicize post-event through local paper and radio PSAs.
Work Supervisor	Develop volunteer labor force of community residents; develop labor/advisory force from Georgia Forestry Commission, Coffee County Fire Departments and Emergency Management Agency. Procure needed equipment and supplies. In cooperation with local city and county officials, develop safety protocol. Supervise work and monitor activities for safety the day of the event.

Funding Needs

The following funding is needed to implement the action plan:

Project	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Source(s)
1. Create a minimum of 30 feet of defensible space around structures	Varies	Residents will supply labor and fund required work on their own properties.
2. Reduce structural ignitability by cleaning flammable vegetation from roofs and gutters; appropriately storing firewood, installing skirting around raised structures, storing water hoses for ready access, replacing pine needles and mulch around plantings with less flammable material.	Varies	Residents will supply labor and fund required work on their own properties.
3. Amend codes and ordinances to provide better driveway access, increased visibility of house numbers, properly stored firewood, minimum defensible space brush clearance, required Class A roofing materials and skirting around raised structures, planned maintenance of community lots.	No Cost	To be adopted by city and county governments.
4. Spring Cleanup Day	Varies	Community Business Donations.
5. Fuel Reduction Activities	\$35/acre	FEMA & USFS Grants

POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES:

As funding is questionable in these times of tight government budgets and economic uncertainty, unconventional means should be identified whereby the need for funding can be reduced or eliminated.

Publications / Brochures –

- FIREWISE materials are available for cost of shipping only at www.firewise.org.
- Another source of mitigation information can be found at www.nfpa.org.
- Access to reduced cost or free of charge copy services should be sought whereby publications can be reproduced.
- Free of charge public meeting areas should be identified where communities could gather to be educated regarding prevention and firewise principles.

Mitigation –

- Community Protection Grant:
 - USFS sponsored prescribed burn program. Communities with at risk properties that lie within 3 miles of the USFS border may apply with the GFC to have their forest land prescribed burned free of charge.
- FEMA Mitigation Policy MRR-2-08-01: through GEMA - Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) and Pre Disaster Mitigation (PDM)
 - To provide technical and financial assistance to local governments to assist in the implementation of long term cost effective hazard mitigation measures.
 - This policy addresses wildfire mitigation for the purpose of reducing the threat to all-risk structures through creating defensible space, structural protection through the application of ignition resistant construction, and limited hazardous fuels reduction to protect life and property.
 - With a complete and registered plan (addendum to the State plan) counties can apply for pre-mitigation funding. They will also be eligible for HMGP if the county is declared under a wildfire disaster.
- GFC - Plowing and burning assistance can be provided through the Georgia Forestry Commission as a low cost option for mitigation efforts.
- Individual Homeowners –
 - In most cases of structural protection ultimately falls on the responsibility of the community and the homeowner. They will bear the cost; yet they will reap the benefit from properly implemented mitigation efforts.
 - GEMA Grant - PDM (See above)

Ultimately it is our goal to help the communities by identifying the communities threatened with a high risk to wildfire and educate those communities on methods to implement on reducing those risks.

Assessment Strategy

To accurately assess progress and effectiveness for the action plan, the Coffee County WUI Fire Council will implement the following:

- Annual wildfire risk assessment will be conducted to re-assess wildfire hazards and prioritize needed actions.
- Mitigation efforts that are recurring (such as mowing, burning, and clearing of defensible space) will be incorporated into an annual renewal of the original action plan.
- Mitigation efforts that could not be funded in the requested year will be incorporated into the annual renewal of the original action plan.
- Continuing educational and outreach programs will be conducted and assessed for effectiveness. Workshops will be evaluated based on attendance and post surveys that are distributed by mail 1 month and 6 months following workshop date.
- The Coffee County WUI Council will publish an annual report detailing mitigation projects initiated and completed, progress for ongoing actions, funds received, funds spent, and in-kind services utilized. The report will include a “state of the community” section that critically evaluates mitigation progress and identifies areas for improvement. Recommendations will be incorporated into the annual renewal of the action plan.
- An annual survey will be distributed to residents soliciting information on individual mitigation efforts on their own property (e.g., defensible space). Responses will be tallied and reviewed at the next Coffee County WUI Council meeting. Needed actions will be discussed and delegated.

This plan should become a working document that is shared by local, state, and federal agencies that will use it to accomplish common goals. An agreed-upon schedule for meeting to review accomplishments, solve problems, and plan for the future should extend beyond the scope of this plan. Without this follow up this plan will have limited value

GEORGIA FORESTRY
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Appendix D

COFFEE COUNTY
HAZARD FREQUENCY TABLE

Hazard	Number of Events in Historic Record	Number of Years in Historic Record	Number of Events in Past 10 Years	Number of Events in Past 20 Years	Number of Events in Past 50 Years	Historic Recurrence Interval (years)	Historic Frequency % chance/ year	Past 10 Year Record Frequency Per Year	Past 20 Year Record Frequency Per Year	Past 50 Year Record Frequency Per Year
Thunderstorms and Wind	196	68	108	157	195	0.35	288.24	10.8	7.85	3.9
Tornadoes	22	68	4	12	20	3.09	32.35	0.4	0.6	0.4
Drought	393	18	203	393	393	0.05	2183.33	20.3	19.65	7.86
Floods	11	68	4	11	11	6.18	16.18	0.4	0.55	0.22
Hail	48	68	16	42	48	1.42	70.59	1.6	2.1	0.96
Wildfires	4610	50	734	1593	4610	0.01	9220.00	73.4	79.65	92.2
Hurricanes/Tropical Storms	4	68	2	4	4	17.00	5.88	0.2	0.2	0.08
Severe Winter Storms	3	68	3	3	3	22.67	4.41	0.3	0.15	0.06

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

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

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

Date:

What kinds of natural hazards can affect you?

Task A. List the hazards that may occur.

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

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

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

**Task
A****Task
B**

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

Avalanche	___	___
Coastal Erosion	___	___
Coastal Storm	___	___
Dam Failure	___	___
Drought	<u> X </u>	<u> X </u>
Earthquake	___	___
Expansive Soils	___	___
Extreme Heat	___	___
Flood	<u> X </u>	<u> X </u>
Hailstorm	<u> X </u>	<u> X </u>
Hurricane	<u> X </u>	<u> X </u>
Land Slide	___	___
Severe Winter Storm	<u> X </u>	<u> X </u>
Tornado	<u> X </u>	<u> X </u>
Tsunami	___	___
Volcano	___	___
Wildfire	<u> X </u>	<u> X </u>
Windstorm	___	___
Hazard Material	___	___
Radiological	___	___
Other: Thunderstorm/Wind	X	X
Other _____	___	___
Other _____	___	___

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

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

GEMA Worksheet #2

Profile Hazard Events Step 2

County:

Date:

How Bad Can It Get?

Task A. Obtain or create a base map.

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

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

Please answer the above questions on a separate sheet of paper and attach to this worksheet.

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

You can use existing maps from:

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

Title of Map	Scale	Date

Task B. Obtain a hazard event profile.	Task C. Record your hazard event profile information.
Avalanche	
Coastal Storm / Coastal Erosion <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. _____ 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transfer the boundaries of your coastal storm hazard areas onto your base map. 2. Transfer the BFEs onto your base map. 3. Record the erosion rates on your base map: _____ 4. Record the design wind speed here and on your base map: _____
Dam Failure	
Drought	
Earthquake <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Go to the http://geohazards.cr.usgs.gov Website. 2. Locate your planning area on the map. 3. Determine your PGA. _____ 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Record your PGA: _____ 2. If you have more than one PGA print, download or order your PGA map.
Expansive Soils	
Extreme Heat	
Flood <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Get a copy of your FIRM. _____ 2. Verify the FIRM is up-to-date and complete. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transfer the boundaries from your firm onto your base map (floodway, 100-yr flood, 500-yr flood). 2. Transfer the BFEs onto your base map.
Hailstorm	
Hurricane	
Land Subsidence	
Landslide <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Map location of previous landslides. _____ 2. Map the topography. _____ 3. Map the geology. _____ 4. Identify thee high-hazard areas on your map. _____ 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mark the areas susceptible to landslides onto your base map.
Severe Winter Storm	
Tornado <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Find your design wind speed. _____ 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Record your design wind speed: _____ 2. If you have more than one design wind speed, print, download or copy your design wind speed zones, copy the boundary of your design wind speed zones on your base map, then record the design wind speed zones on your base map.
Tsunami	
Wildfire <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Map the fuel models located within the urban-wildland interface areas. _____ 2. Map the topography. _____ 3. Determine your critical fire weather frequency. _____ 4. Determine your fire hazard severity. _____ 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Draw the boundaries of your wildfire hazard areas onto your base map.
Other <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Map the hazard. _____ 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Record hazard event info on your base map.

Worksheet #4 Evaluate Alternative Mitigation Actions

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

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

Goal #1: Prevent or reduce damage caused by Thunderstorms and Wind in Coffee County and the Cities of Ambrose, Broxton, Douglas and Nicholls.

Objective #1.1: Minimize losses to existing and future structures, especially Critical Facilities and Infrastructure, due to Thunderstorms and Winds.

STAPLEE Criteria	S		T			A			P			L			E				E				
	(Social)		(Technical)			(Administrative)			(Political)			(Legal)			(Economic)				(Environmental)				
Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Activity #1.1.1. Increase public awareness of weather radios, shelters, emergency procedures and the use of a local radio station as the emergency broadcast system station in Coffee County and the Cities of Ambrose, Broxton, Douglas and Nicholls through public safety announcements, publications and other means.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Activity #1.1.2. Disseminate information to the public concerning wind ratings and champion new construction being built to those minimum wind standards and champion the wind retrofitting of Critical Facilities and existing buildings in Coffee County and the Cities of Ambrose, Broxton, Douglas and Nicholls.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Worksheet #4 Evaluate Alternative Mitigation Actions

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

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

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

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

Goal #2: Prevent or reduce damage caused by Tornadoes in Coffee County and the Cities of Ambrose, Broxton, Douglas and Nicholls.

Objective #2.1: Minimize losses to existing and future structures, especially Critical Facilities and Infrastructure, due to Tornadoes.

STAPLEE Criteria	S		T			A			P			L			E				E				
	(Social)		(Technical)			(Administrative)			(Political)			(Legal)			(Economic)				(Environmental)				
Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Activity #2.1.1. Use building inspection program to inspect for adequate tie-downs on manufactured housing in Coffee County and the Cities of Ambrose, Broxton, Douglas and Nicholls	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Activity #2.1.2. Plan for pre-disaster mitigation in Tornado & other hazard seasons by preparing public service announcements, brochures and solicit business participation in distributing information in Coffee County and in the Cities of Ambrose, Broxton, Douglas and Nicholls.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Activity #2.1.3. Promote safe shelter rooms in areas of Coffee County, the Cities of Ambrose, Broxton, Douglas and Nicholls where Tornadoes and other disasters frequent.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Activity #2.1.4. Secure funding for a hazardous weather alert system (horn) in the Cities of Ambrose, Broxton, Douglas and Nicholls and in populated areas of Coffee County and reverse call back	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Worksheet #4 Evaluate Alternative Mitigation Actions

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

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

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

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

Goal #3: Prevent or reduce damage caused by Drought in Coffee County and the Cities of Ambrose, Broxton, Douglas and Nicholls.

Objective #3.1: Minimize losses to existing and future structures, especially Critical Facilities and Infrastructure, due to Drought.

STAPLEE Criteria	S		T			A			P			L			E				E				
	(Social)		(Technical)			(Administrative)			(Political)			(Legal)			(Economic)				(Environmental)				
Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Activity #3.1.1. Make residents aware (through service announcements) of the Immediate Threat and Danger Program that provides wells to low-moderate income individuals affected by Drought in Coffee County and the Cities of Ambrose, Broxton, Douglas and Nicholls	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Activity #3.1.3. Replace antiquated water & sewer lines and equipment prone to failure in Coffee County and the Cities of Ambrose, Broxton, Douglas and Nicholls through CDBG grant funds and other funds when available.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Activity #3.1.6. Adopt Groundwater Recharge Protection District Ordinance in Coffee County and the Cities of Ambrose, Broxton, Douglas and Nicholls	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Worksheet #4 Evaluate Alternative Mitigation Actions

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

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

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

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

Goal #4: Prevent or reduce damage caused by Floods in Coffee County and the Cities of Ambrose, Broxton, Douglas and Nicholls.

Objective #4.1: Minimize losses to existing and future structures, especially Critical Facilities and Infrastructure, due to Floods.

STAPLEE Criteria Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A (Administrative)			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)				E (Environmental)				
	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
Activity #4.1.1. Conduct storm-water drainage replacement, repair & cleaning and maintain canals in Coffee County and the Cities of Ambrose, Broxton, Douglas and Nicholls	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Activity #4.1.2. Plan flood and drainage projects in Coffee County in high risk areas and in areas lacking curb & gutter.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

STAPLEE Criteria	S		T			A			P			L			E				E				
	(Social)		(Technical)			(Administrative)			(Political)			(Legal)			(Economic)				(Environmental)				
Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Activity #4.1.3. Plan flood and drainage projects in the City of Ambrose in high risk areas and in areas lacking curb & gutter.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Activity #4.1.4. Plan flood and drainage projects in the City of Broxton in high risk areas and in areas lacking curb & gutter.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Activity #4.1.5. Plan flood and drainage projects in the City of Douglas in high risk areas and in areas lacking curb & gutter.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Activity #4.1.6. Plan flood and drainage projects in the City of Nicholls in high risk areas and in areas lacking curb & gutter.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Activity #4.1.7. The City of Ambrose should join the National Flood Insurance Program as soon as possible.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Activity #4.1.8. The City of Broxton should join the National Flood Insurance Program as soon as possible.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Activity #4.1.9. The City of Nicholls should join the National Flood Insurance Program as soon as possible.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

STAPLEE Criteria	S		T			A			P			L			E				E				
	(Social)		(Technical)			(Administrative)			(Political)			(Legal)			(Economic)				(Environmental)				
Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Activity #4.1.10. Work with FEMA to update local FIRM maps in Coffee County and the Cities of Ambrose, Broxton, Douglas and Nicholls	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Activity #4.1.12. Work to alleviate evacuation & emergency access problems in various subdivisions and in other areas in Coffee County and the Cities of Ambrose, Broxton, Douglas and Nicholls	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Activity #4.1.14. Work to preserve wetland areas in Coffee County and the Cities of Ambrose, Broxton, Douglas and Nicholls to assure that excess water can be captured.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	+	N/A
Activity #4.1.15. After flood events, or other hazard events in Coffee County and the Cities of Ambrose, Broxton, Douglas and Nicholls, attempt to perform analysis on properties affected to determine if events have occurred in the past and attempt to mitigate or purchase, if necessary.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

STAPLEE Criteria	S		T			A			P			L			E			E					
	(Social)		(Technical)			(Administrative)			(Political)			(Legal)			(Economic)			(Environmental)					
Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Activity#4.1.17. Work with the Bay Meadows Lake Owner’s Association and the residents of the Bay Meadows subdivision to identify opportunities for dam management and flood prevention training.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Activity#4.1.18. Establish and maintain a clear point of contact and communication between The Coffee County EMA and the Bay Meadow’s Owner’s Association to share information regarding flooding events, dam performance and management techniques.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Worksheet #4 Evaluate Alternative Mitigation Actions

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

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

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

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Goal #5: Prevent or reduce damage caused by Hail in Coffee County and the Cities of Ambrose, Broxton, Douglas and Nicholls.

Objective #5.1: Minimize losses to existing and future structures, especially Critical Facilities and Infrastructure, due to Hail in Coffee County and the Cities of Ambrose, Broxton, Douglas and Nicholls.

STAPLEE Criteria	S		T			A			P			L		E			E						
	(Social)		(Technical)			(Administrative)			(Political)			(Legal)		(Economic)			(Environmental)						
Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Activity #5.1.1. Install storm windows on new and existing Critical Facilities and promote their installation on new and existing private buildings; Encourage public to include hail damage under insurance coverage and store equipment & vehicles under shelters	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Worksheet #4 Evaluate Alternative Mitigation Actions

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

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

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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: Prevent or reduce damage caused by Wildfire in Coffee County and the Cities of Ambrose, Broxton, Douglas and Nicholls.

Objective #6.1: Minimize losses to existing and future structures, especially Critical Facilities and Infrastructure, and woodlands due to wildfire.

STAPLEE Criteria Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A (Administrative)			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)				E (Environmental)				
	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
Activity #6.1.1. Provide additional first responder training, air units, air unit chargers, Class A Pumper & Fire Knocker trucks and other equipment to all Coffee County Volunteer Fire Departments for Wildfire use	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Activity #6.1.2. Provide additional first responder training, air units, air unit chargers, Class A Pumper & Fire Knocker trucks and other equipment to the City of Douglas Fire Departments for Wildfire use	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

STAPLEE Criteria	S		T			A			P			L			E				E				
	(Social)		(Technical)			(Administrative)			(Political)			(Legal)			(Economic)				(Environmental)				
Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Activity #6.1.3. Partner with the Georgia Forestry Service and other fire service personnel to train all Coffee County and City of Douglas Fire Departments on Wildfire strategy and tactics.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Activity #6.1.4. Support & enforce GA Forestry Commission burn ordinances and bans and promote hazardous fuel reduction by prescribed burning, mechanical or chemical treatment carried out and promoted by the GA Forestry in Coffee County and the Cities of Ambrose, Broxton, Douglas and Nicholls	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Activity #6.1.7. Continue to train and equip a Hazardous Materials Team to deal with agricultural chemicals during wildfire events	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

STAPLEE Criteria	S		T			A			P			L			E				E				
	(Social)		(Technical)			(Administrative)			(Political)			(Legal)			(Economic)				(Environmental)				
Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Activity #6.1.8. In Coffee County and the Cities of Ambrose, Broxton, Douglas and Nicholls, replace the four inch (4") (and smaller) water lines with six inch (6") water lines and hydrants, replace old lines and extend lines to all areas of the cities.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Activity #6.1.9. Continue to encourage agencies and private property owners to trim tree lines and create fire buffers/breaks around Critical Facilities, new and existing homes, businesses and utilities in Coffee County and the Cities of Ambrose Broxton, Douglas and Nicholls.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Activity #6.1.11. Continue to work with developers and homeowners to pre-plan each building site and/or subdivision to help in pre-disaster mitigation of wildfire	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

STAPLEE Criteria	S		T			A			P			L			E				E				
	(Social)		(Technical)			(Administrative)			(Political)			(Legal)			(Economic)				(Environmental)				
Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Activity #6.1.8. In Coffee County and the Cities of Ambrose, Broxton, Douglas and Nicholls, replace the four inch (4") (and smaller) water lines with six inch (6") water lines and hydrants, replace old lines and extend lines to all areas of the cities.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Activity #6.1.9. Continue to encourage agencies and private property owners to trim tree lines and create fire buffers/breaks around Critical Facilities, new and existing homes, businesses and utilities in Coffee County and the Cities of Ambrose Broxton, Douglas and Nicholls.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Activity #6.1.11. Continue to work with developers and homeowners to pre-plan each building site and/or subdivision to help in pre-disaster mitigation of wildfire	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

STAPLEE Criteria	S		T			A			P			L			E				E				
	(Social)		(Technical)			(Administrative)			(Political)			(Legal)			(Economic)				(Environmental)				
Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Activity #6.1.12. Working with the Georgia Forestry Commission and others, conduct a survey and assessment of areas and communities in County and the Cities of Ambrose, Broxton, Douglas and Nicholls that are at risk of Wildfire, assess the level of threats, evaluate resources and tactics and recommend improvements.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Activity #6.1.17. Renovate Building & Repair Pump Motor with Well in City of Ambrose	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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Goal #6: Prevent or reduce damage caused by Wildfire in Coffee County and the Cities of Ambrose, Broxton, Douglas and Nicholls.

Objective #6.2: Obtain a FireWise Community Status by educating The Coffee County and the Cities of Ambrose, Broxton, Douglas and Nicholls Fire Department personnel and the public on the hazards of Wildfire and the pre-disaster mitigation thereof.

STAPLEE Criteria	S		T			A			P			L		E				E					
	(Social)		(Technical)			(Administrative)			(Political)			(Legal)		(Economic)				(Environmental)					
Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Activity #6.2.1. Continue to maintain good public relations between the citizens of County and the Cities of Ambrose, Broxton, Douglas and Nicholls and The Coffee County/City Fire Departments and plan to increase levels of awareness and resources during peak hazard conditions through the use of education sessions, community meetings, etc.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

STAPLEE Criteria	S		T			A			P			L			E				E				
	(Social)		(Technical)			(Administrative)			(Political)			(Legal)			(Economic)				(Environmental)				
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Activity #6.2.3. Partner with the Georgia Forestry Commission to provide education to Coffee County and the Cities of Ambrose, Broxton, Douglas and Nicholls communities and citizens on the pre- disaster mitigation of wildfire and use & develop grade school based programs to educate children.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Activity #6.2.4. Plan RFD meetings in Coffee County and the Cities of Ambrose, Broxton, Douglas and Nicholls and hold joint mock fire drills for all fire departments.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Activity #6.2.5. Encourage tree trimming and non- combustible buffer zones around buildings and homes, and seek FireWise Community status.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Worksheet #4 Evaluate Alternative Mitigation Actions

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Goal #7: Prevent or reduce damage caused by Hurricanes/Tropical Storms in Coffee County and the Cities of Ambrose, Broxton, Douglas and Nicholls.

Objective #7.1: Minimize losses to existing and future structures, especially Critical Facilities and Infrastructure, and the public, due to Hurricanes/Tropical Storms.

STAPLEE Criteria	S		T			A			P			L			E				E				
	(Social)		(Technical)			(Administrative)			(Political)			(Legal)			(Economic)				(Environmental)				
Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Activity #7.1.1. If possible, design new educational facilities to the level that they could be used as public shelters for emergency purposes and test current shelters and educational facilities for safety and effectiveness in Coffee County and the Cities of Ambrose, Broxton, Douglas and Nicholls	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Activity #7.1.2. Work with GDOT to improve unsafe roads in Coffee County and the Cities of Ambrose, Broxton, Douglas and Nicholls that already are, or could be, evacuation routes.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Activity #7.1.3. Develop a Comprehensive Transportation Plan in Coffee County and the Cities of Ambrose, Broxton, Douglas and Nicholls	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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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: Prevent or reduce damage caused by Hurricanes/Tropical Storms in Coffee County and the Cities of Ambrose, Broxton, Douglas and Nicholls.

Objective #7.2: Advise the public of health & safety precautions and procedures necessary during Hurricanes/Tropical Storms and other events and on pre-disaster mitigation, in general, in Coffee County, and the Cities of Ambrose, Broxton, Douglas and Nicholls.

STAPLEE Criteria	S		T			A		P			L		E			E							
	(Social)		(Technical)			(Administrative)		(Political)			(Legal)		(Economic)			(Environmental)							
Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Activity #7.2.1. Acquire and distribute literature from state agencies regarding pre-disaster mitigation, disaster health & safety issues in Coffee County and the Cities of Ambrose, Broxton, Douglas and Nicholls.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Worksheet #4 Evaluate Alternative Mitigation Actions

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

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

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

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

Goal #7: Prevent or reduce damage caused by Hurricanes/Tropical Storms in Coffee County and the Cities of Ambrose, Broxton, Douglas and Nicholls.

Objective #7.3: Ensure reliable electrical power and communications efficiency at Critical Facilities and among agencies during Hurricanes/Tropical Storms and other events in Coffee County and the Cities of Ambrose, Broxton, Douglas and Nicholls.

STAPLEE Criteria	S		T			A			P			L		E				E					
	(Social)		(Technical)			(Administrative)			(Political)			(Legal)		(Economic)				(Environmental)					
Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Activity #7.3.1. Purchase portable and fixed generators (including transfer switches) and trailers for use at Critical Facilities and other places where they are needed. Pre-wire Critical Facilities & gas pumps for generator use in Coffee County and the Cities of Ambrose, Broxton, Douglas and Nicholls.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Activity #7.3.2. Continue to update communications equipment (radios, pagers, batteries and chargers) that have multi-channel capabilities and store them at certain Critical Facilities in Coffee County and the Cities of Ambrose, Broxton, Douglas and Nicholls	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Worksheet #4 Evaluate Alternative Mitigation Actions

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

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

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

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

Goal #8: Prevent or reduce damage caused by Severe Winter Storms in Coffee County and the Cities of Ambrose, Broxton, Douglas and Nicholls.

Objective #8.1: Minimize losses to existing and future structures, especially Critical Facilities and Infrastructure, due to Severe Winter Storms.

STAPLEE Criteria	S		T			A			P			L			E				E				
	(Social)		(Technical)			(Administrative)			(Political)			(Legal)			(Economic)				(Environmental)				
Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Activity #8.1.1. Continue the policy of wrapping exposed piping with insulation and installing new insulation layers at critical facilities in Coffee County and the Cities of Ambrose, Broxton, Douglas and Nicholls	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Activity #8.1.3. Disseminate information to the public concerning Severe Winter Storms, champion new construction being built to appropriate low temperature ratings and existing buildings being retrofitted in Coffee County and the Cities of Ambrose, Broxton, Douglas and Nicholls	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Appendix E

ger is.

Be careful near damaged buildings

- Do not return to your home until you are told it is safe to do so.

- Return during daylight hours, when it is easier to avoid hazards, particularly if the electricity is off.

- Do not enter your home if you are unsure of structural integrity.

- Leave immediately if you hear shifting or unusual noises.

- If you smell gas or suspect a leak, notify emergency authorities or the gas company immediately and leave the area.

Stay away from power lines

- Stay clear of fallen power lines - be particularly careful of power lines that may be hidden in fallen trees and branches.

- Watch out for power lines dangling overhead.

- Report downed power lines to emergency authorities or the power company immediately.

outside, more than 20 feet away from your home, doors and windows.

- Install battery-operated or battery backup CO detectors near every sleeping area in your home.

- Identify and throw away food that may not be safe to eat

- When in doubt, throw it out.

- Throw away food that has an unusual odor, color or texture.

- Throw away perishable foods (including meat, poultry, fish, eggs and leftovers) in your refrigerator when the power has been off for four hours or more.

- Thawed food that contains ice crystals can be refrozen or cooked. Freezers, if left unopened and full, will keep food safe for 48 hours (24 hours if half full).

- Throw away canned foods that are bulging, opened or damaged.

Check water quality

- Listen and follow all drinking water advisories and

call 911 or your local public health department to report them.

Prevent mold

- Protect yourself by wearing gloves, masks and goggles.

- Remove and discard items that cannot be washed and disinfected (such as mattresses, carpeting, carpet padding, rugs, upholstered furniture, cosmetics, stuffed animals, baby toys, pillows, foam-rubber items, books, wall coverings and paper products) within 24-48 hours.

- Remove and discard drywall and insulation that has been contaminated with sewage or floodwaters within 24-48 hours.

- Ventilate by opening all doors and windows.

- Thoroughly clean all hard surfaces (such as flooring, concrete, molding, wood and metal furniture, countertops, appliances, sinks and other plumbing fixtures) with hot water and laundry or dish detergent.

Coffee County Emergency Management Agency Invites Everyone To Attend Kick-Off Meeting On Thursday, September 21

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

We would welcome any input from our citizens and local business owners. Some of those who will be part of the planning group will be: Planning specialist from GEMHSA (Georgia Emergency Management and Homeland Security Agency), Board of County Commissioners, Cities of Ambrose, Broxton, Douglas, and Nicholls, Fire/EMS, Sheriff's Department, Police Departments, Health Department, Code Enforcement, Public Works, Forestry, School Board, Colleges, Southern Georgia Regional Commission, and hopefully... you.

The meeting will be for 1 hour on Thursday, September 21, 2017, at 10:00 a.m. at the EMA office, 941 Mahogany Road, Douglas Ga., 31533. If you have any questions, contact the EMA at (912) 389-1705.

Anel Sherry ✓

The Douglas Enterprise 9/13/17

Southern Georgia Regional Commission
Coffee County and the Cities of Ambrose, Broxton, Douglas, and Nicholls
Hazard Mitigation Plan Update – Kickoff
Date: September 21, 2017

<u>Name</u>	<u>Organization</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Email</u>
Shelby Meyers	GEMA/HS	Haz. Mit. Planner	
Steve Carver	Coffee Co EMA	Director	instructor601@yahoo.com
Ariel Godwin	SGRC	Planner	agodwin@sgrc.us
Jeremy Spikes	Coffee E911	Dispatcher	jeremy.spikes06@gmail.com
Deirdre Fletcher	Coffee Co E-911	Supervisor	deirdrefletcher3@gmail.com
Nicole Grantham-Gomez	Coffee E-911	Dispatcher	ndgomez1987@yahoo.com
Charetha Killiebrew	Coffee 911	Dispatcher	ckilliebrew@yahoo.com
Senja McCulloch	SGSC Police	Police Chief	Senja.McCulloch@sgsc.edu
Casey Wright	Douglas Fire Dept.	Asst. Chief	cwright@cityofdouglas.com
Presika Clements	Coffee Regional Medical Center EMS	Captain	presika.clements@coffee-regional.org
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Bryson Lott	Douglas Fire Dept.	Captain	blott@cityofdouglas.com
Bradley Adams	Coffee Fire/EMA	LT. - Deputy Dir.	bradley607@gmail.com
Isaac Garcia	Broxton Police Dept.	Chief	CCSO_45@hotmail.com
Jonie Merritt	Nicholls Police Department	Chief	jmerrittnpd@outlook.com
Margaret Hampton	Broxton	City Clerk	broxtoncityclerk@windstream.net
Darquitta M. Riley	City of Broxton	Mayer	darquittariley@windstream.net

Ariel Godwin

From: Ariel Godwin
Sent: Monday, September 25, 2017 9:43 AM
To: 'ajdovers@gmail.com'; 'alisha.cross@coffeeregional.org'; 'bradley607@gmail.com'; 'broxtoncityclerk@windstream.net'; 'casey.stewart@dph.ga.gov'; 'cdavis@cityofdouglas.com'; 'charleshdeen@gmail.com'; 'coffeeco911@windstream.net'; 'cwoods@gsp.net'; 'cwright@cityofdouglas.com'; 'diane.adams@gema.ga.gov'; 'doylewooten@coffeecountygov.com'; 'gcasteloes@cityofdouglas.com'; 'hmilhollin@cityofdouglas.com'; 'instructor601@yahoo.com'; 'jimmy@americantruckparts.com'; 'johnnywaynejowers@gmail.com'; 'jsmith@gfc.state.ga.us'; 'kenfloyd@coffeecountygov.com'; 'lwilson@cityofdouglas.com'; 'mary.vickers@coffee.k12.ga.us'; 'Morris.Leis@coffee.k12.ga.us'; 'nichollsclerk@atc.cc'; 'paulkoscar@yahoo.com'; 'sherry.thomas@coffeeregional.org'; 'Sonja.McCulloch@sgsc.edu'; 'timothy.allmond@wiregrass.edu'; 'tjacobs@cityofdouglas.com'; 'wvickers@coffeecountygov.com'; 'jeremyspikes06@gmail.com'; 'deirdrefletcher3@gmail.com'; 'ndgomez1987@yahoo.com'; 'ckilliebrew@yahoo.com'; 'presika.clements@coffeeregional.org'; 'Blott@cityofdouglas.com'; 'bradley607@gmail.com'; 'ccso_45@hotmail.com'; 'jmerrittnpd@outlook.com'; 'darquittariley@windstream.net'
Cc: Sherry Davidson; Julia Shewchuk
Subject: Coffee County Hazard Mitigation - First Workshop Oct 4

Good morning,

The first workshop for the Coffee County and Cities of Ambrose, Broxton, Douglas, and Nicholls Hazard Mitigation Plan Update will be:

Wednesday, October 4, 2017

10:00 a.m.

EMA Office, 941 Mahogany Rd., Douglas GA 31533

We will review the Critical Facilities list and mission and vision statements, as well as the prioritization of hazards. Please forward this message to anyone who might be interested.

Thanks,

Ariel Godwin, AICP

Senior Planner



327 W Savannah Ave

Valdosta, GA 31601

229-333-5277 ext. 125

Fax 229-333-5312

agodwin@sgrc.us

**Southern Georgia Regional Commission
Coffee County and the Cities of Ambrose, Broxton, Douglas, and Nicholls
Hazard Mitigation Plan Update – Kickoff
Date: November 1, 2017**

[illegible]

Southern Georgia Regional Commission
Coffee County and the Cities of Ambrose, Broxton, Douglas, and Nicholls
Hazard Mitigation Plan Update – Meeting
Date: Dec. 6, 2017

<u>Name</u>	<u>Organization</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Email</u>
Bryson Lott	Douglas Fire Dept	Captain / T.O.	blott@cityofdouglas.com
SCOTT WIGGINS	DOUGLAS FIRE DEPT	CAPTAIN	SWIGGINS@CITYOFDOUGLAS.COM
Kelley Luke Merritt	Coffee Fire Dept	Firefighter	luke.merritt1990@icloud.com
Michael Batten	Coffee Fire Dept	Firefighter	michael.Batten.Dish@gmail.com
Steve Carver	Coffee Fire Dept	Chief	
Raymond Johns	Coffee Fire Dept	LT	
Diane Adams	GEMA Area 8 FC	FC	diane.adams@gema.ga.gov
Gary Casteloes	Douglas Police	Chief	gcasteloes@cityofdouglas.com
Larry Wilson	Douglas Fire Dept	Chief	lwilson@cityofdouglas.com
Brannen Pruette	Douglas P.D.	Deputy Chief	BPruette@cityofdouglas.com
Ariel Godwin	SGRC	planner	agodwin@sgre.us
JOE WHITE	Coffee County Sheriff's Dept	Chief / Deputy	joe.white@coffecountyga.gov

Southern Georgia Regional Commission
Coffee County and the Cities of Ambrose, Broxton, Douglas, and Nicholls
Hazard Mitigation Plan Update – Meeting
Date: January 31, 2018

<u>Name</u>	<u>Organization</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Email</u>
Ariel Godwin	SGRC	Planner	agodwin@sgrc.us
Andy Smith	CRMC - EMS	Director	andy.smith@coffee-regional.org
Steve Carver	Coffee Co	Fire Chief / EM Director	
Jerry Minix II	Coffee Co.	Firefighter	
Brantly Anderson	Douglas Fire	Insp.	BAnderson1122@gmail.com
Joe White	COFFEE S.D.	C/Deputy	JOE WHITE@COFFEE COUNTY GOV. COM
Bradley Adams	Coffee Fire	LT.	bradley607@gmail.com
Andrew Waldron	Coffee Fire	Fire Fighter	andrewwaldron6@gmail.com
Darquitta M. Riley	City of Broxton	Mayor	Darquitta Riley@windscream.net

Appendix F

Storm Events Database

Search Results for Coffee County, Georgia

Event Types: **Strong Wind**, **Thunderstorm Wind**

Coffee county contains the following zones:
'Coffee'

196 events were reported between 08/01/1950 and 12/31/2017 (24625 days)

Summary Info:

Number of County/Zone areas affected:	1
Number of Days with Event:	153
Number of Days with Event and Death:	0
Number of Days with Event and Death or Injury:	2
Number of Days with Event and Property Damage:	52
Number of Days with Event and Crop Damage:	2
Number of Event Types reported:	1

Column Definitions:

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

Wind Magnitude Definitions:

Measured Gust:'MG', Estimated Gust:'EG', Measured Sustained:'MS', Estimated Sustained:'ES'

Click on **Location** below to display details.
Available Event Types have changed over time. Please refer to the [Database Details](#) for more information.

Select:

All Wind Speeds

Sort By:

Date/Time (Oldest)

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
Totals:								0	7	406.80K	3.20K
COFFEE CO.	COFFEE CO.	GA	05/16/1962	20:00	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COFFEE CO.	COFFEE CO.	GA	05/27/1968	16:30	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COFFEE CO.	COFFEE CO.	GA	07/13/1969	14:00	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COFFEE CO.	COFFEE CO.	GA	05/28/1970	15:45	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COFFEE CO.	COFFEE CO.	GA	08/23/1971	12:30	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COFFEE CO.	COFFEE CO.	GA	05/29/1973	09:53	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COFFEE CO.	COFFEE CO.	GA	07/02/1973	17:00	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COFFEE CO.	COFFEE CO.	GA	01/25/1975	10:30	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COFFEE CO.	COFFEE CO.	GA	07/05/1975	15:30	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COFFEE CO.	COFFEE CO.	GA	06/22/1977	15:00	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COFFEE CO.	COFFEE CO.	GA	06/23/1977	15:00	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COFFEE CO.	COFFEE CO.	GA	01/25/1978	17:40	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COFFEE CO.	COFFEE CO.	GA	05/05/1979	14:25	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COFFEE CO.	COFFEE CO.	GA	04/04/1980	08:20	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COFFEE CO.	COFFEE CO.	GA	07/04/1982	19:30	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COFFEE CO.	COFFEE CO.	GA	05/03/1984	13:30	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COFFEE CO.	COFFEE CO.	GA	05/05/1984	18:45	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COFFEE CO.	COFFEE CO.	GA	07/21/1986	15:25	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COFFEE CO.	COFFEE CO.	GA	05/23/1989	13:15	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COFFEE CO.	COFFEE CO.	GA	06/08/1989	19:45	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COFFEE CO.	COFFEE CO.	GA	06/16/1989	12:10	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COFFEE CO.	COFFEE CO.	GA	03/03/1991	02:30	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COFFEE CO.	COFFEE CO.	GA	03/29/1991	17:00	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COFFEE CO.	COFFEE CO.	GA	03/29/1991	17:15	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Douglas	COFFEE CO.	GA	10/30/1993	05:30	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	5.00K	0.00K

Douglas	COFFEE CO.	GA	06/11/1994	14:00	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
COFFEE CO.	COFFEE CO.	GA	11/07/1995	17:00	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	10.00K	0.00K
DOUGLAS	COFFEE CO.	GA	02/15/1996	18:00	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	60 kts.	0	0	2.50K	0.00K
AMBROSE	COFFEE CO.	GA	03/06/1996	14:45	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	60 kts.	0	0	0.50K	0.20K
DOUGLAS	COFFEE CO.	GA	03/06/1996	15:20	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	60 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.50K
DOUGLAS	COFFEE CO.	GA	05/28/1996	07:45	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	60 kts.	0	0	8.00K	2.50K
AMBROSE	COFFEE CO.	GA	07/31/1996	18:15	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	60 kts.	0	0	0.50K	0.00K
DOUGLAS	COFFEE CO.	GA	11/08/1996	08:40	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	60 kts.	0	0	2.50K	0.00K
DOUGLAS	COFFEE CO.	GA	03/25/1997	16:45	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	60 kts.	0	0	0.05K	0.00K
AMBROSE	COFFEE CO.	GA	04/23/1997	11:21	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	1.50K	0.00K
DOUGLAS	COFFEE CO.	GA	05/03/1997	13:58	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	0.60K	0.00K
NICHOLLS	COFFEE CO.	GA	05/27/1997	13:10	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	0.50K	0.00K
DOUGLAS	COFFEE CO.	GA	06/01/1997	16:30	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	0.50K	0.00K
DOUGLAS	COFFEE CO.	GA	10/26/1997	15:15	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	2.50K	0.00K
DOUGLAS	COFFEE CO.	GA	02/28/1998	02:11	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	1.50K	0.00K
DOUGLAS	COFFEE CO.	GA	04/09/1998	04:30	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	2.50K	0.00K
NICHOLLS	COFFEE CO.	GA	05/08/1998	13:32	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	3.00K	0.00K
DOUGLAS	COFFEE CO.	GA	06/05/1998	19:38	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	2.50K	0.00K
WEST GREEN	COFFEE CO.	GA	06/27/1998	16:00	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	5.00K	0.00K
DOUGLAS	COFFEE CO.	GA	07/28/1998	18:00	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	6	250.00K	0.00K
DOUGLAS	COFFEE CO.	GA	01/02/1999	21:45	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	1.50K	0.00K
DOUGLAS	COFFEE CO.	GA	05/22/1999	15:40	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	1.00K	0.00K
BROXTON	COFFEE CO.	GA	08/14/1999	14:30	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	2.50K	0.00K
DOUGLAS	COFFEE CO.	GA	08/24/1999	20:00	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	1.50K	0.00K
DOUGLAS	COFFEE CO.	GA	02/14/2000	01:45	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	1.50K	0.00K
DOUGLAS	COFFEE CO.	GA	03/30/2000	07:15	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	0.50K	0.00K
DOUGLAS	COFFEE CO.	GA	06/23/2000	17:45	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	3.50K	0.00K
BROXTON	COFFEE CO.	GA	08/18/2000	18:55	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	2.50K	0.00K
DOUGLAS	COFFEE CO.	GA	05/29/2001	17:33	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	2.50K	0.00K
DOUGLAS	COFFEE CO.	GA	06/27/2001	18:00	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	2.50K	0.00K
DOUGLAS	COFFEE CO.	GA	06/30/2001	16:18	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	4.00K	0.00K
BROXTON	COFFEE CO.	GA	05/13/2002	21:09	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	0.10K	0.00K
COUNTYWIDE	COFFEE CO.	GA	05/30/2002	21:10	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	1.00K	0.00K
DOUGLAS	COFFEE CO.	GA	06/30/2002	19:00	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	2.00K	0.00K
DOUGLAS	COFFEE CO.	GA	07/01/2002	19:00	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DOUGLAS	COFFEE CO.	GA	10/21/2002	15:28	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DOUGLAS	COFFEE CO.	GA	10/21/2002	15:35	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	2.00K	0.00K
DOUGLAS	COFFEE CO.	GA	11/05/2002	23:00	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
AMBROSE	COFFEE CO.	GA	11/05/2002	23:15	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	2.00K	0.00K
BROXTON	COFFEE CO.	GA	12/20/2002	15:00	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	5.00K	0.00K
DOUGLAS	COFFEE CO.	GA	02/22/2003	11:00	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	10.00K	0.00K
DOUGLAS	COFFEE CO.	GA	03/19/2003	18:00	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	60 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DOUGLAS	COFFEE CO.	GA	03/20/2003	14:15	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	60 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DOUGLAS	COFFEE CO.	GA	05/02/2003	23:00	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PRIDGEN	COFFEE CO.	GA	05/11/2003	18:45	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	60 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROXTON	COFFEE CO.	GA	07/23/2003	13:00	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PRIDGEN	COFFEE CO.	GA	07/07/2004	14:15	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PRIDGEN	COFFEE CO.	GA	07/07/2004	14:15	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts. EG	0	1	0.00K	0.00K
PRIDGEN	COFFEE CO.	GA	07/15/2004	15:40	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
WEST GREEN	COFFEE CO.	GA	07/15/2004	15:40	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROXTON	COFFEE CO.	GA	07/15/2004	16:30	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DOUGLAS	COFFEE CO.	GA	04/30/2005	11:30	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
AMBROSE	COFFEE CO.	GA	01/02/2006	06:30	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
WEST GREEN	COFFEE CO.	GA	05/10/2006	19:30	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	60 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
AMBROSE	COFFEE CO.	GA	05/10/2006	19:30	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROXTON	COFFEE CO.	GA	05/25/2006	18:45	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DOUGLAS	COFFEE CO.	GA	06/28/2006	16:35	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROXTON	COFFEE CO.	GA	07/01/2007	15:06	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K

PRIDGEN	COFFEE CO.	GA	07/20/2007	16:48	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DOUGLAS	COFFEE CO.	GA	08/11/2007	17:00	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DOUGLAS	COFFEE CO.	GA	08/14/2007	00:30	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DOUGLAS	COFFEE CO.	GA	08/23/2007	00:32	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LOTTIS	COFFEE CO.	GA	12/30/2007	16:00	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
DOUGLAS	COFFEE CO.	GA	02/06/2008	19:15	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DOUGLAS	COFFEE CO.	GA	02/18/2008	00:15	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DOUGLAS	COFFEE CO.	GA	02/22/2008	14:30	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DOUGLAS	COFFEE CO.	GA	02/26/2008	13:15	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	60 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
AMBROSE	COFFEE CO.	GA	05/11/2008	07:15	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PRIDGEN	COFFEE CO.	GA	05/11/2008	08:15	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
AMBROSE	COFFEE CO.	GA	05/11/2008	09:05	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
AMBROSE	COFFEE CO.	GA	05/11/2008	09:05	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROXTON	COFFEE CO.	GA	05/11/2008	09:10	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PRIDGEN	COFFEE CO.	GA	06/01/2008	20:42	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROXTON	COFFEE CO.	GA	06/22/2008	13:33	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NICHOLLS	COFFEE CO.	GA	07/21/2008	20:40	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DOUGLAS MUNI ARPT	COFFEE CO.	GA	07/22/2008	17:20	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DOUGLAS	COFFEE CO.	GA	12/11/2008	09:15	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DOUGLAS	COFFEE CO.	GA	02/28/2009	15:58	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROXTON	COFFEE CO.	GA	03/28/2009	13:30	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DOUGLAS MUNI ARPT	COFFEE CO.	GA	03/31/2009	17:10	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NICHOLLS	COFFEE CO.	GA	04/13/2009	13:48	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DOUGLAS MUNI ARPT	COFFEE CO.	GA	05/05/2009	14:52	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BUSHNELL	COFFEE CO.	GA	05/05/2009	14:56	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DOUGLAS MUNI ARPT	COFFEE CO.	GA	05/29/2009	18:20	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NICHOLLS	COFFEE CO.	GA	05/29/2009	18:36	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROXTON	COFFEE CO.	GA	06/28/2009	13:00	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SAGINAW	COFFEE CO.	GA	12/09/2009	13:20	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
AMBROSE	COFFEE CO.	GA	04/08/2010	18:45	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
AMBROSE	COFFEE CO.	GA	05/30/2010	18:00	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	43 kts. EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
LAX	COFFEE CO.	GA	06/13/2010	16:35	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
HUFFER	COFFEE CO.	GA	06/15/2010	20:45	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
HUFFER	COFFEE CO.	GA	06/25/2010	14:30	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NICHOLLS	COFFEE CO.	GA	07/14/2010	15:13	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NICHOLLS	COFFEE CO.	GA	07/31/2010	16:35	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts. EG	0	0	10.00K	0.00K
BROXTON	COFFEE CO.	GA	04/05/2011	02:30	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
WEST GREEN	COFFEE CO.	GA	06/06/2011	17:45	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
UPTON	COFFEE CO.	GA	06/17/2011	15:15	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MORA	COFFEE CO.	GA	08/11/2011	17:05	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DOUGLAS	COFFEE CO.	GA	08/21/2011	15:05	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LOTTIS	COFFEE CO.	GA	08/22/2011	13:55	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
AMBROSE	COFFEE CO.	GA	11/16/2011	19:50	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NICHOLLS	COFFEE CO.	GA	01/21/2012	20:10	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROXTON	COFFEE CO.	GA	03/03/2012	10:00	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
WEST GREEN	COFFEE CO.	GA	03/03/2012	10:06	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LEHIGH	COFFEE CO.	GA	03/16/2012	16:15	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	3.00K	0.00K
LEHIGH	COFFEE CO.	GA	07/01/2012	20:45	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
RELEE	COFFEE CO.	GA	07/01/2012	20:52	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
WEST GREEN	COFFEE CO.	GA	07/03/2012	19:25	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
AMBROSE	COFFEE CO.	GA	07/17/2012	13:25	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NICHOLLS	COFFEE CO.	GA	07/17/2012	13:30	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BUSHNELL	COFFEE CO.	GA	07/26/2012	17:20	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	45 kts. EG	0	0	8.00K	0.00K
CHATTERTON	COFFEE CO.	GA	07/30/2012	21:05	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
HUFFER	COFFEE CO.	GA	07/30/2012	21:30	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
HUFFER	COFFEE CO.	GA	07/30/2012	21:35	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
HUFFER	COFFEE CO.	GA	08/16/2012	17:25	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K

DOUGLAS	COFFEE CO.	GA	08/29/2012	15:25	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NICHOLLS	COFFEE CO.	GA	08/29/2012	15:40	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	45 kts. EG	0	0	0.50K	0.00K
NICHOLLS	COFFEE CO.	GA	08/29/2012	15:42	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	45 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
AMBROSE	COFFEE CO.	GA	12/17/2012	14:15	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	45 kts. EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
RELEE	COFFEE CO.	GA	12/17/2012	14:28	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BUSHNELL	COFFEE CO.	GA	01/30/2013	20:00	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROXTON	COFFEE CO.	GA	01/30/2013	20:10	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DOUGLAS	COFFEE CO.	GA	02/12/2013	23:30	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LEHIGH	COFFEE CO.	GA	03/18/2013	21:20	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DOUGLAS	COFFEE CO.	GA	05/21/2013	18:15	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NICHOLLS	COFFEE CO.	GA	06/28/2013	14:00	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MORA	COFFEE CO.	GA	07/12/2013	16:07	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DOUGLAS	COFFEE CO.	GA	08/15/2013	15:15	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DOUGLAS	COFFEE CO.	GA	08/15/2013	15:25	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DOUGLAS	COFFEE CO.	GA	08/17/2013	18:28	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DOUGLAS	COFFEE CO.	GA	02/21/2014	09:10	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
AMBROSE	COFFEE CO.	GA	04/07/2014	13:35	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DOUGLAS MUNI ARPT	COFFEE CO.	GA	11/23/2014	18:20	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	39 kts. EG	0	0	0.20K	0.00K
UPTON	COFFEE CO.	GA	04/19/2015	13:12	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROXTON	COFFEE CO.	GA	04/19/2015	13:12	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NICHOLLS	COFFEE CO.	GA	05/19/2015	16:20	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	45 kts. EG	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
NICHOLLS	COFFEE CO.	GA	05/19/2015	16:40	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
DOUGLAS MUNI ARPT	COFFEE CO.	GA	06/17/2015	16:06	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DOUGLAS	COFFEE CO.	GA	06/17/2015	16:06	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DOUGLAS	COFFEE CO.	GA	06/17/2015	16:06	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DOUGLAS	COFFEE CO.	GA	07/02/2015	16:18	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROXTON	COFFEE CO.	GA	07/15/2015	16:00	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	45 kts. EG	0	0	0.50K	0.00K
CHATTERTON	COFFEE CO.	GA	07/19/2015	18:35	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROXTON	COFFEE CO.	GA	07/23/2015	17:01	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
HUFFER	COFFEE CO.	GA	07/23/2015	17:13	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROXTON	COFFEE CO.	GA	08/01/2015	19:12	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	28 kts. MG	0	0	0.50K	0.00K
DOUGLAS	COFFEE CO.	GA	08/01/2015	19:36	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	28 kts. MG	0	0	0.25K	0.00K
PRIDGEN	COFFEE CO.	GA	05/03/2016	17:10	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
AMBROSE	COFFEE CO.	GA	06/17/2016	19:00	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROXTON	COFFEE CO.	GA	06/17/2016	19:00	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DOUGLAS	COFFEE CO.	GA	06/17/2016	19:17	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
AMBROSE	COFFEE CO.	GA	06/17/2016	20:45	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PRIDGEN	COFFEE CO.	GA	07/12/2016	19:35	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROXTON	COFFEE CO.	GA	07/19/2016	15:35	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DOUGLAS	COFFEE CO.	GA	07/19/2016	15:40	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
UPTON	COFFEE CO.	GA	07/19/2016	15:55	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DOUGLAS MUNI ARPT	COFFEE CO.	GA	07/19/2016	16:15	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
CHATTERTON	COFFEE CO.	GA	01/22/2017	04:35	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DOUGLAS MUNI ARPT	COFFEE CO.	GA	01/22/2017	16:45	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DOUGLAS MUNI ARPT	COFFEE CO.	GA	01/22/2017	16:45	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DOUGLAS	COFFEE CO.	GA	01/22/2017	16:45	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NICHOLLS	COFFEE CO.	GA	02/07/2017	20:25	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
CHATTERTON	COFFEE CO.	GA	04/03/2017	14:30	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	40 kts. EG	0	0	0.10K	0.00K
DOUGLAS	COFFEE CO.	GA	04/05/2017	17:53	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DOUGLAS	COFFEE CO.	GA	07/08/2017	15:45	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	45 kts. EG	0	0	15.00K	0.00K
BROXTON	COFFEE CO.	GA	08/25/2017	19:30	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROXTON	COFFEE CO.	GA	08/25/2017	19:30	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
UPTON	COFFEE CO.	GA	08/30/2017	16:42	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MORA	COFFEE CO.	GA	08/30/2017	16:44	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
WEST GREEN	COFFEE CO.	GA	08/30/2017	16:50	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DOUGLAS MUNI ARPT	COFFEE CO.	GA	08/30/2017	17:07	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	45 kts. EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	7	406.80K	3.20K

Storm Events Database

Search Results for Coffee County, Georgia

Event Types: **Tornado**

22 events were reported between 08/01/1950 and 12/31/2017 (24625 days)

Summary Info:

Number of County/Zone areas affected:	1
Number of Days with Event:	22
Number of Days with Event and Death:	0
Number of Days with Event and Death or Injury:	5
Number of Days with Event and Property Damage:	16
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 [Database Details](#) for more information.

Select:

Sort By:

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
Totals:								0	34	6.207M	50.00K
COFFEE CO.	COFFEE CO.	GA	04/02/1955	16:20	CST	Tornado	F1	0	1	250.00K	0.00K
COFFEE CO.	COFFEE CO.	GA	04/12/1961	06:55	CST	Tornado	F2	0	0	25.00K	0.00K
COFFEE CO.	COFFEE CO.	GA	04/18/1969	09:35	CST	Tornado	F2	0	28	2.500M	0.00K
COFFEE CO.	COFFEE CO.	GA	01/05/1971	12:03	CST	Tornado	F2	0	1	25.00K	0.00K
COFFEE CO.	COFFEE CO.	GA	02/08/1971	07:05	CST	Tornado	F1	0	2	25.00K	0.00K
COFFEE CO.	COFFEE CO.	GA	05/12/1971	16:00	CST	Tornado	F2	0	0	25.00K	0.00K
COFFEE CO.	COFFEE CO.	GA	06/19/1972	14:00	CST	Tornado	F2	0	0	250.00K	0.00K
COFFEE CO.	COFFEE CO.	GA	12/30/1973	12:00	CST	Tornado	F1	0	0	2.50K	0.00K
COFFEE CO.	COFFEE CO.	GA	04/04/1980	08:20	CST	Tornado	F1	0	0	2.500M	0.00K
DOUGLAS	COFFEE CO.	GA	10/25/1997	18:15	EST	Tornado	F0	0	0	1.50K	0.00K
PRIDGEN	COFFEE CO.	GA	02/03/1998	18:00	EST	Tornado	F0	0	0	3.00K	0.00K
AMBROSE	COFFEE CO.	GA	03/08/1998	10:19	EST	Tornado	F0	0	0	30.00K	0.00K
WEST GREEN	COFFEE CO.	GA	09/22/2000	10:15	EST	Tornado	F0	0	0	45.00K	0.00K
DOUGLAS	COFFEE CO.	GA	11/12/2002	07:45	EST	Tornado	F2	0	2	500.00K	50.00K
NICHOLLS	COFFEE CO.	GA	12/24/2002	10:15	EST	Tornado	F0	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
AMBROSE	COFFEE CO.	GA	07/01/2003	13:50	EST	Tornado	F0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
AMBROSE	COFFEE CO.	GA	09/16/2004	10:35	EST	Tornado	F0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DOUGLAS	COFFEE CO.	GA	03/22/2005	14:30	EST	Tornado	F0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DOUGLAS	COFFEE CO.	GA	12/02/2009	14:15	EST-5	Tornado	EF0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
UPTON	COFFEE CO.	GA	04/19/2015	13:01	EST-5	Tornado	EF0	0	0	20.00K	0.00K
MORA	COFFEE CO.	GA	01/22/2017	04:47	EST-5	Tornado	EF1	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
WEST GREEN	COFFEE CO.	GA	05/04/2017	13:04	EST-5	Tornado	EF1	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	34	6.207M	50.00K

Storm Events Database

Search Results for Coffee County, Georgia

Event Types: **Drought**

Coffee county contains the following zones:
'Coffee'

0 events were reported between 08/01/1950 and 12/31/2017 (24625 days)

Summary Info:

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

Column Definitions:

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

Click on **Location** below to display details.
Available Event Types have changed over time. Please refer to the [Database Details](#) for more information.

Sort By:

Date/Time (Oldest) ▼

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

DROUGHT DATA - COFFEE COUNTY

Source: US Drought Monitor

Row Labels	Sum of CountD4	Sum of CountD3-D4	Sum of CountD2-D4	Sum of CountD1-D4	Sum of CountD0-D4
2000	4	12	40	47	52
2001	0	0	4	32	37
2002	0	8	34	49	53
2003	0	0	0	0	9
2004	0	0	4	8	17
2005	0	0	0	0	2
2006	0	0	0	18	33
2007	0	14	23	36	46
2008	0	0	9	32	43
2009	0	0	0	7	9
2010	0	0	14	16	21
2011	6	35	52	52	52
2012	14	23	33	38	41
2013	0	0	8	8	22
2014	0	0	6	17	26
2015	0	0	0	13	35
2016	0	0	3	6	16
2017	0	0	5	14	20
Grand Total	24	92	235	393	534

Storm Events Database

Search Results for Coffee County, Georgia

Event Types: **Flash Flood**, **Flood**

Coffee county contains the following zones:
'Coffee'

11 events were reported between 08/01/1950 and 12/31/2017 (24625 days)

Summary Info:

Number of County/Zone areas affected:	2
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:	4
Number of Days with Event and Crop Damage:	0
Number of Event Types reported:	2

Column Definitions:

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

Click on **Location** below to display details.
Available Event Types have changed over time. Please refer to the [Database Details](#) for more information.

Sort By: Date/Time (Oldest) ▼

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
Totals:								0	0	1.540M	0.00K
COFFEE (ZONE)	COFFEE (ZONE)	GA	03/01/1998	00:01	EST	Flood		0	0	1.500M	0.00K
COUNTYWIDE	COFFEE CO.	GA	03/08/1998	22:00	EST	Flash Flood		0	0	20.00K	0.00K
COUNTYWIDE	COFFEE CO.	GA	09/29/1998	23:00	EST	Flash Flood		0	0	15.00K	0.00K
COUNTYWIDE	COFFEE CO.	GA	03/30/2000	13:00	EST	Flash Flood		0	0	5.00K	0.00K
DOUGLAS	COFFEE CO.	GA	11/05/2002	23:00	EST	Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COUNTYWIDE	COFFEE CO.	GA	03/07/2003	10:15	EST	Flash Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
AMBROSE	COFFEE CO.	GA	08/03/2003	20:00	EST	Flash Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
UPTON	COFFEE CO.	GA	03/28/2009	17:32	EST-5	Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DOUGLAS	COFFEE CO.	GA	04/02/2009	09:35	EST-5	Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MORA	COFFEE CO.	GA	04/03/2009	08:30	EST-5	Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
HUFFER	COFFEE CO.	GA	04/02/2016	08:20	EST-5	Flash Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	1.540M	0.00K

Storm Events Database

Search Results for Coffee County, Georgia

Event Types: **Hail**

48 events were reported between 08/01/1950 and 12/31/2017 (24625 days)

Summary Info:

Number of County/Zone areas affected:	1
Number of Days with Event:	33
Number of Days with Event and Death:	0
Number of Days with Event and Death or Injury:	0
Number of Days with Event and Property Damage:	0
Number of Days with Event and Crop Damage:	0
Number of Event Types reported:	1

Column Definitions:

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

Click on **Location** below to display details.

Available Event Types have changed over time. Please refer to the [Database Details](#) for more information.

Select:

Sort By:

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	I.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
Totals:								0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COFFEE CO.	COFFEE CO.	GA	03/10/1980	03:15	CST	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COFFEE CO.	COFFEE CO.	GA	04/04/1980	08:20	CST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Douglas	COFFEE CO.	GA	06/11/1994	14:00	EST	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DOUGLAS	COFFEE CO.	GA	05/07/1996	17:25	EST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NICHOLLS	COFFEE CO.	GA	03/25/1997	16:40	EST	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DOUGLAS	COFFEE CO.	GA	06/01/1997	16:30	EST	Hail	2.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MORA	COFFEE CO.	GA	05/08/1998	14:10	EST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DOUGLAS	COFFEE CO.	GA	03/30/2000	05:45	EST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DOUGLAS	COFFEE CO.	GA	08/09/2000	17:26	EST	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DOUGLAS	COFFEE CO.	GA	08/09/2000	18:00	EST	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
CHATTERTON	COFFEE CO.	GA	07/06/2002	20:00	EST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NICHOLLS	COFFEE CO.	GA	07/06/2002	20:00	EST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DOUGLAS	COFFEE CO.	GA	03/19/2003	18:00	EST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DOUGLAS	COFFEE CO.	GA	03/20/2003	12:50	EST	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DOUGLAS	COFFEE CO.	GA	03/20/2003	13:00	EST	Hail	2.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NICHOLLS	COFFEE CO.	GA	03/20/2003	13:15	EST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NICHOLLS	COFFEE CO.	GA	03/20/2003	14:10	EST	Hail	1.25 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DOUGLAS	COFFEE CO.	GA	03/20/2003	14:15	EST	Hail	1.25 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DOUGLAS MUNI ARPT	COFFEE CO.	GA	03/20/2003	14:30	EST	Hail	2.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NICHOLLS	COFFEE CO.	GA	03/20/2003	14:30	EST	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NICHOLLS	COFFEE CO.	GA	05/11/2003	19:05	EST	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NICHOLLS	COFFEE CO.	GA	07/15/2004	13:00	EST	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NICHOLLS	COFFEE CO.	GA	07/15/2004	13:21	EST	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NICHOLLS	COFFEE CO.	GA	07/15/2004	16:30	EST	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DOUGLAS	COFFEE CO.	GA	03/22/2005	14:35	EST	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DOUGLAS	COFFEE CO.	GA	03/25/2005	05:35	EST	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DOUGLAS	COFFEE CO.	GA	03/25/2005	06:05	EST	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DOUGLAS	COFFEE CO.	GA	03/25/2005	07:05	EST	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DOUGLAS	COFFEE CO.	GA	03/25/2005	08:00	EST	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROXTON	COFFEE CO.	GA	04/08/2006	15:30	EST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K

WEST GREEN	COFFEE CO.	GA	04/22/2006	17:40	EST	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DOUGLAS	COFFEE CO.	GA	05/05/2007	22:24	EST-5	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DOUGLAS MUNI ARPT	COFFEE CO.	GA	05/11/2008	13:56	EST-5	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DOUGLAS	COFFEE CO.	GA	05/11/2008	14:00	EST-5	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DOUGLAS MUNI ARPT	COFFEE CO.	GA	05/24/2008	18:25	EST-5	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DOUGLAS	COFFEE CO.	GA	01/21/2012	20:15	EST-5	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PRIDGEN	COFFEE CO.	GA	03/16/2012	17:10	EST-5	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PRIDGEN	COFFEE CO.	GA	03/16/2012	17:10	EST-5	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DOUGLAS	COFFEE CO.	GA	05/14/2012	12:50	EST-5	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DOUGLAS MUNI ARPT	COFFEE CO.	GA	05/22/2012	18:45	EST-5	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DOUGLAS MUNI ARPT	COFFEE CO.	GA	06/10/2012	16:07	EST-5	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PRIDGEN	COFFEE CO.	GA	07/03/2012	18:55	EST-5	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NICHOLLS	COFFEE CO.	GA	07/17/2012	13:30	EST-5	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DOUGLAS MUNI ARPT	COFFEE CO.	GA	03/23/2013	10:45	EST-5	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DOUGLAS	COFFEE CO.	GA	08/17/2013	18:28	EST-5	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MORA	COFFEE CO.	GA	02/09/2015	19:20	EST-5	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
CHATTERTON	COFFEE CO.	GA	05/19/2015	16:45	EST-5	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PRIDGEN	COFFEE CO.	GA	05/03/2016	17:02	EST-5	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	0.00K	0.00K

Acreage Burned for Coffee County for CY 1967 to 2017

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
1967	3.55	35.2	50.87	38.45	16.69	5.45	0	1.12	7.54	141	91.68	5.03	396.6
1968	82.06	142	471	34.7	38.72	79.44	2.19	31.02	52.56	42.46	6.66	15.49	998.3
1969	16.81	18	22.72	10.62	4.78	0.67	39.71	0	0	0	3.1	2.78	119.2
1970	12.03	127.4	94.48	5.91	17.21	3.39	64.25	0	0	4.95	12.36	143.7	485.7
1971	102.7	144.3	27.26	77.92	28.74	28.28	17.83	0	0.5	0.2	0	3.13	430.8
1972	4.24	36.41	34.57	10.98	13.4	7.04	27.6	2.6	32.07	71.32	2.8	13.16	256.2
1973	6.58	61.82	19.72	2.66	15.87	0	0.44	26.93	9.08	44.98	49.1	18.76	255.9
1974	8.25	17.05	225.5	63.21	37.62	16.89	0	0	0.13	33.93	26.29	19.82	448.7
1975	9.52	7.57	45.49	14.62	3.53	6.49	1.11	2.22	0	0.74	8.04	13.27	112.6
1976	46.35	118.9	104.8	27.5	0.19	13.57	0.56	4.07	12.61	0	18.96	5.4	353
1977	2.54	151.6	36.11	21.07	74.96	110.5	478.2	1.86	0	1.62	0.39	0	878.8
1978	9.12	11.54	43.89	92	21.89	52.09	35.45	24.4	20.41	15.61	68.14	1.04	395.6
1979	1.77	9.17	147.6	47	2.41	15.3	3.81	10.79	1.05	28.29	5.9	0	273.1
1980	17.8	145.2	24.34	0	2.32	144.6	91.47	124	17.04	32.1	24.19	97.14	720.3
1981	286.2	261.7	565.1	44.56	42.06	19.9	20.1	14.17	24.38	38.09	19.03	26.2	1,361
1982	29.84	67.14	31.56	2.84	3.35	4.86	0	0	12.01	0.26	6.17	2.96	161
1983	2.2	8.75	20.22	3.96	2.24	28.82	38.9	19.33	0.5	9.13	7.96	32.9	174.9
1984	24.32	51.51	70.3	29.55	11.65	9.14	6.54	11.82	21.73	34.63	2.87	9.62	283.7
1985	64.32	356.5	171.1	91.55	35.08	20.89	24.23	4.61	0.76	5.38	2.38	10.52	787.3
1986	5.7	13.39	9.62	29.59	169.1	40.43	176.2	26.57	1.51	4.79	0	0	476.9
1987	0	8.76	40.66	17.33	9.01	30.78	62.3	146.3	24.24	128	295.4	140.2	903
1988	82.65	138.1	43.72	2,084	21.04	19.87	25.47	0.7	0.26	13.03	4.39	56.13	2,489
1989	58.27	77.02	109.9	38.98	8.39	6.41	0.12	0	0	4.77	3.15	7.86	314.9
1990	13.56	7.35	24.23	13.98	2.48	5.2	84.98	35.77	77.41	14.35	15.31	1.39	296
1991	0	55.51	52.3	1.42	4.23	0.06	0	0	1.1	31.41	195.5	30.67	372.2
1992	8.09	67.37	129	40.58	28.07	1.49	104.7	0.14	0.09	0	0	75.87	455.3
1993	5.64	17.23	9.22	5.86	6.1	16.24	1.36	0	31.01	5.64	6.69	7.78	112.8
1994	18.11	4.71	30.01	3.15	5.35	2.11	0.05	0.1	2.63	1.22	0.1	0	67.54
1995	10.57	35.72	12.78	10.39	37.18	31.5	31.87	5.43	13.87	12.98	36.61	17.94	256.8
1996	59.34	127.1	44.55	46.77	3.78	11.53	5.95	3.05	4.76	15.06	3.67	1.96	327.5
1997	5.41	0.6	16.89	35.6	54.21	4	33.26	5.7	13.55	6.13	1.2	0	176.6
1998	1.23	0	5.84	0.43	0.85	17.52	4.66	62.53	9.67	0.6	1.24	72.87	177.4
1999	10.89	58.46	118.7	28.35	29.35	3.83	0.6	7.18	12.53	11.33	4.9	131.7	417.8
2000	79.23	81.67	51.3	2.17	79.56	6.98	143	0.46	0	0	1.18	8.7	454.3
2001	11.91	6.63	0.49	4.67	11.24	3.4	2.08	3.74	5.02	13.5	23.99	27.78	114.5
2002	28.25	118.9	49.15	336	3.69	54.2	12.22	4.3	0.9	1.3	0	9.46	618.3
2003	9.49	6.56	0.6	0.3	5.21	0	0	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.4	2.7	27.26
2004	25.38	4.63	37.6	5.39	15.85	0.94	3.4	4.12	3.22	0	0	8.62	109.2
2005	84.42	44.69	47.84	13.67	21.06	1.18	0.43	0.84	13.26	151	23.47	1.72	403.6
2006	6.64	6.38	46.35	83.47	38	18.31	48.21	53.42	129.1	130.4	26.27	19.86	606.5
2007	1.62	107.4	22.15	15.04	123	16.22	9.22	16.4	47.64	0.6	3.76	3.32	366.3
2008	0.24	0.92	9.4	0.68	38.02	68.99	0.01	3.1	0.61	4.3	5.06	0.56	131.9
2009	18	54.74	149.5	0.2	4.7	3.95	5	0.33	0	0.01	2.65	1.5	240.6
2010	44.2	39.81	36.86	46.42	2.4	31.51	0.07	0.1	3.3	18.95	12.34	14.7	250.7

2011	32.75	65.39	1,605	12.3	5.79	20.08	7.5	24.7	11.05	8.15	11	43.5	1,847
2012	104.1	105.9	11.76	107.3	20.9	9.8	3.25	4.7	1.35	5.94	13.1	10.89	399
2013	204.6	14.07	26.91	26.9	0.01	5.1	0.01	0	0.5	16.26	21.1	11.04	326.5
2014	7.43	9.91	10.55	0.1	2.35	13.59	88.38	26.45	1.15	4.57	55.28	10.45	230.2
2015	9.71	7.51	24.9	10.85	4.9	17.7	0	1.3	0	1.61	5	1.36	84.84
2016	0.01	14.51	70.02	6.86	0.65	34.8	31.88	0.71	9.01	8.91	25.52	1.71	204.6
2017	23.41	66.55	115.7	33.2	13.8	5.75	0.15	5	3.5	0	0	0	267.1

Number of Fires for Coffee County for CY 1967 to 2017

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
1967	3	6	18	16	3	5	0	1	6	8	25	9	100
1968	6	18	41	14	14	6	2	9	3	3	4	5	125
1969	9	7	9	3	4	3	3	0	0	0	2	2	42
1970	7	36	16	4	6	5	9	0	0	5	11	41	140
1971	27	32	23	23	8	11	2	0	1	1	0	1	129
1972	1	10	12	7	5	10	5	5	14	26	5	10	110
1973	5	17	10	3	5	0	2	3	2	21	17	7	92
1974	6	9	23	3	14	5	0	0	1	18	13	6	98
1975	4	8	7	12	2	3	1	2	0	2	2	8	51
1976	22	34	12	7	2	3	4	4	3	0	3	1	95
1977	3	34	7	7	20	14	11	2	0	1	1	0	100
1978	6	5	15	20	6	12	6	6	5	11	22	7	121
1979	1	2	23	9	2	1	4	7	1	5	1	0	56
1980	4	9	5	0	1	15	10	25	12	9	4	20	114
1981	41	33	29	11	15	16	7	1	14	14	11	11	203
1982	12	15	11	3	4	6	0	0	3	2	2	6	64
1983	1	4	16	6	2	10	11	7	1	6	2	6	72
1984	9	17	14	5	3	6	4	2	3	20	1	4	88
1985	19	44	26	28	10	13	3	2	1	5	1	5	157
1986	3	5	10	15	15	12	18	6	2	6	0	0	92
1987	0	2	11	13	7	18	16	10	6	36	42	18	179
1988	11	19	16	12	8	10	13	1	1	5	4	15	115
1989	20	23	16	17	4	4	2	0	0	2	2	3	93
1990	6	4	9	5	6	3	12	11	19	10	9	3	97
1991	0	19	10	2	2	1	0	0	3	13	29	14	93
1992	3	11	23	10	8	2	4	1	2	0	0	7	71
1993	3	6	5	5	3	8	4	0	4	4	3	3	48
1994	6	2	8	5	3	2	1	1	4	3	2	0	37
1995	3	9	5	4	5	1	9	4	3	7	24	12	86
1996	19	18	11	6	4	5	3	1	6	5	2	2	82
1997	2	12	9	12	3	1	9	5	6	6	2	0	67
1998	2	0	2	3	1	23	3	3	5	1	3	13	59
1999	5	11	24	10	17	7	1	12	7	5	3	13	115
2000	7	22	14	3	11	8	7	3	0	0	1	3	79
2001	6	8	1	2	7	1	2	1	2	8	13	9	60
2002	7	23	22	10	5	6	7	6	2	1	0	7	96
2003	8	10	1	1	7	0	0	1	6	1	3	5	43

2004	12	4	13	10	3	2	4	2	2	0	0	3	55
2005	12	13	7	5	3	2	1	5	10	12	12	1	83
2006	7	4	21	17	16	15	20	19	16	13	11	7	166
2007	3	22	13	12	20	15	4	2	3	1	4	4	103
2008	1	1	5	3	4	6	1	3	3	6	4	1	38
2009	2	24	9	1	2	4	2	3	0	1	2	1	51
2010	5	6	13	7	1	8	1	1	5	12	11	5	75
2011	7	21	17	6	4	8	1	10	5	4	7	7	97
2012	20	12	5	16	7	2	11	3	4	12	5	3	100
2013	29	5	12	10	1	1	1	0	2	8	10	9	88
2014	5	6	4	1	2	4	13	7	3	7	11	4	67
2015	8	4	4	3	2	2	0	2	0	3	1	4	33
2016	1	12	11	5	4	3	11	3	4	10	21	5	90
2017	9	10	29	18	13	3	1	4	8	0	0	0	95

Storm Events Database

Search Results for Coffee County, Georgia

Event Types: **Wildfire**

Coffee county contains the following zones:
'Coffee'

1 events were reported between 08/01/1950 and 12/31/2017 (24625 days)

Summary Info:

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:	0
Number of Event Types reported:	1

Column Definitions:

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

Click on **Location** below to display details.
Available Event Types have changed over time. Please refer to the [Database Details](#) for more information.

Sort By:

Date/Time (Oldest) ▼

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
Totals:								0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COFFEE (ZONE)	COFFEE (ZONE)	GA	03/24/2011	15:27	EST-5	Wildfire		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	0.00K	0.00K

Storm Events Database

Search Results for Coffee County, Georgia

Event Types: Hurricane (Typhoon), Tropical Storm

Coffee county contains the following zones:
'Coffee'

3 events were reported between 08/01/1950 and 12/31/2017 (24625 days)

Summary Info:

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

Column Definitions:

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

Click on **Location** below to display details.
Available Event Types have changed over time. Please refer to the [Database Details](#) for more information.

Sort By:

Date/Time (Oldest) ▼

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
Totals:								0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COFFEE (ZONE)	COFFEE (ZONE)	GA	09/05/2004	00:01	EST	Tropical Storm		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COFFEE (ZONE)	COFFEE (ZONE)	GA	09/25/2004	12:00	EST	Tropical Storm		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COFFEE (ZONE)	COFFEE (ZONE)	GA	09/01/2016	07:00	EST-5	Tropical Storm		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	0.00K	0.00K

Storm Events Database

Search Results for Coffee County, Georgia

Event Types: [Blizzard](#), [Cold/Wind Chill](#), [Extreme Cold/Wind Chill](#), [Freezing Fog](#), [Frost/Freeze](#), [Heavy Snow](#), [Ice Storm](#), [Lake-Effect Snow](#), [Sleet](#), [Winter Storm](#), [Winter Weather](#)

Coffee county contains the following zones:
'Coffee'

3 events were reported between 08/01/1950 and 12/31/2017 (24625 days)

Summary Info:

Number of County/Zone areas affected:	1
Number of Days with Event:	3
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:	3

Column Definitions:

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

Click on **Location** below to display details.
Available Event Types have changed over time. Please refer to the [Database Details](#) for more information.

Sort By:

Date/Time (Oldest) ▼

<u>Location</u>	<u>County/Zone</u>	<u>St.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>I.Z.</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Mag</u>	<u>Dth</u>	<u>Inj</u>	<u>PrD</u>	<u>CrD</u>
Totals:								0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COFFEE (ZONE)	COFFEE (ZONE)	GA	02/12/2010	18:07	EST-5	Winter Storm		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COFFEE (ZONE)	COFFEE (ZONE)	GA	01/01/2011	03:30	EST-5	Sleet		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COFFEE (ZONE)	COFFEE (ZONE)	GA	01/29/2014	07:57	EST-5	Ice Storm		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	0.00K	0.00K

COFFEE COUNTY CRITICAL FACILITIES

2017 UPDATE

Id	Name	Jurisdiction	Address	Facility Types	Facility Types (2)	Risk	Occupancy	Building Value	Contents Value
3636	Ambrose City Hall	Ambrose city	196 East Elm Street	Government	Government Offices	Essential	Government - Emergency Response	\$ 225,000	
3654	Ambrose Public Library	Ambrose city	1070 Cypress Avenue	Education	Library	Important, Historic Consideration	Government - General Services	\$ 240,000	
15505	City of Ambrose Water Line System	Ambrose city	1249 Cypress Avenue	Government	Water/Sewer	Essential, Lifeline	Government - General Services	\$ 2,500,000	
3688	City of Ambrose Water System #1	Ambrose city	1249 Cypress Ave	Government	Water/Sewer	Essential, Lifeline	Government - General Services	\$ 1,000,000	
15560	City of Ambrose Well System #2	Ambrose city	17 Wellhouse Road	Government	Water/Sewer	Essential, Lifeline	Government - General Services	\$ 1,000,000	
1197	Coffee BOE: Ambrose Elementary Schl & Head Start	Ambrose city	3753 Vickers Crossing Rd.	Education	K - 12	Essential, Vulnerable Population	Grade Schools and Admin. Offices	\$ 24,893,100	\$ 1,184,800
3602	Coffee County F D- Ambrose	Ambrose city	95 Jowers Crossing	Emergency Services	Fire Fighters	Essential	Government - Emergency Response	\$ 300,000	
15553	USPO Ambrose Post Office	Ambrose city	17 Pine Street	Government	Government Offices	Important	Government - General Services	\$ 225,000	
3637	Broxton City Hall	Broxton city	105 East Lott Street	Government	Government Offices	Essential	Government - Emergency Response	\$ 750,000	
3550	Broxton Police Department	Broxton city	100 Church Street	Law Enforcement	Police	Essential	Government - Emergency Response	\$ 300,000	
3653	Broxton Public Library	Broxton city	Corner Church and West Streets	Education	Library	Important, Historic Consideration	Government - General Services	\$ 600,000	
3674	Broxton Wastewater Treatment Plant	Broxton city	P.O. Box 755	Government	Water/Sewer	Lifeline	Government - General Services	\$ 1,000,000	
15506	City of Broxton Sewer Line System	Broxton city	P.O. Box 755	Government	Water/Sewer	Lifeline	Government - General Services	\$ 10,000,000	
15507	City of Broxton Water Line System	Broxton city	Lott Street	Government	Water/Sewer	Essential, Lifeline	Government - General Services	\$ 10,000,000	

COFFEE COUNTY CRITICAL FACILITIES

2017 UPDATE

Id	Name	Jurisdiction	Address	Facility Types	Facility Types (2)	Risk	Occupancy	Building Value	Contents Value
3687	City of Broxton Water System	Broxton city	Lott St	Government	Water/Sewer	Essential, Lifeline	Government - General Services	\$ 1,000,000	
1193	Coffee County BOE-Broxton Elementary School	Broxton city	102 Little Ave.	Education	K - 12	Essential, Vulnerable Population	Grade Schools and Admin. Offices	\$ 20,786,100	\$ 1,184,100
3598	Coffee County FD-Broxton	Broxton city	100 Church Street	Emergency Services	Fire Fighters	Essential	Government - Emergency	\$ 300,000	
15555	USPO-Broxton Post Office	Broxton city	205 Ocmulgee Street	Government	Government Offices	Important	Government - General Services	\$ 225,000	
3717	Citizens Christian Academy	Coffee County	Baker Hwy	Education	Private	Important, Vulnerable Population	Grade Schools and Admin. Offices	\$ 4,500,000	
28683	Coffee County Ag Building	Coffee County	159 Trojan Way	Education	K - 12	High Potential Loss	> 50 units	\$ 500,000	
3715	Coffee County BOE-Coffee High School	Coffee County	159 Trojan Way	Education	K - 12	Essential, Vulnerable Population	Grade Schools and Admin. Offices	\$ 80,377,500	\$ 4,172,300
1194	Coffee County BOE-Indian Creek Elementary	Coffee County	2033 Highway 158	Education	K - 12	Important, Vulnerable Population	Grade Schools and Admin. Offices	\$ 24,956,100	\$ 2,010,000
1192	Coffee County BOE-Satilla Elementary School	Coffee County	5325 Old Axson Rd.	Medical	Hospital	Essential, Vulnerable Population	Government - General Services	\$ 17,738,100	\$ 1,427,900
1198	Coffee County BOE-West Green Elementary School	Coffee County	106 School Circle Rd. West Green	Education	K - 12	Essential, Vulnerable Population	Grade Schools and Admin. Offices	\$ 10,548,300	
15552	Coffee County FD- Main Station #6	Coffee County	941 Mahogany Road	Emergency Services	Fire Fighters	Essential	Government - Emergency	\$ 3,000,000	
3605	Coffee County FD-Baker Highway	Coffee County	Baker Hwy	Emergency Services	Fire Fighters	Essential	Government - Emergency	\$ 300,000	
3604	Coffee County FD-Chatterton	Coffee County	Chatterton	Emergency Services	Fire Fighters	Essential	Government - Emergency Response	\$ 300,000	
3600	Coffee County FD-Green Acres	Coffee County	Green Acres Station	Emergency Services	Fire Fighters	Essential	Government - Emergency Response	\$ 300,000	
3601	Coffee County FD-Pridgen Station	Coffee County	Rt 1, Box 264	Emergency Services	Fire Fighters	Essential	Government - Emergency	\$ 300,000	

COFFEE COUNTY CRITICAL FACILITIES

2017 UPDATE

Id	Name	Jurisdiction	Address	Facility Types	Facility Types (2)	Risk	Occupancy	Building Value	Contents Value
3603	Coffee County FD-Sinkhole	Coffee County	Sinkhole Rd	Emergency Services	Fire Fighters	Essential	Government - Emergency	\$ 300,000	
15525	Coffee County FD-West Green	Coffee County	School Circle Road	Emergency Services	Fire Fighters	Essential	Government - Emergency	\$ 300,000	
15526	Coffee County FD-Wilsonville	Coffee County		Emergency Services	Fire Fighters	Essential	Government - Emergency	\$ 300,000	
21494	Coffee Middle School	Coffee County	901 Connector 206 NE	Education	K - 12	Essential, Vulnerable Population	Grade Schools and Admin. Offices	\$ 5,000,000	
3718	Covenant Christian Learning Center	Coffee County	Hwy 441	Education	Private	Important, Vulnerable Population	Grade Schools and Admin. Offices	\$ 4,500,000	
15558	USPO-West Green	Coffee County	9978 U.S. Highway #221 North	Government	Government Offices	Important	Government - General Services	\$ 225,000	
14781	Alumni House	Douglas city	100 W College Park Dr	Education	Jr Colleges	Historic Consideration, Important	Colleges and Universities	\$ 474,480	\$ 17,000
14800	Art Barn	Douglas city	100 W College Park Dr	Education	Jr Colleges	Historic Consideration, Important	Colleges and Universities	\$ 560,160	\$ 12,000
14791	Auto Shop	Douglas city	100 W College Park Dr	Education	Jr Colleges	Historic Consideration	Colleges and Universities	\$ 372,000	\$ 20,000
15513	Carter Veterinary Clinic	Douglas city	147 Southeast Bowen's Mill Road	Medical	Clinics	Essential, Vulnerable Population	Medical Office and Clinic	\$ 750,000	
3675	City of Douglas (Southeast) WPCP	Douglas city	Hunter St	Government	Water/Sewer	Lifeline	Government - General Services	\$ 15,000,000	
15528	City of Douglas Central Square Complex	Douglas city	200 A & B South Madison Avenue	Government	Government Offices	Essential, Special Consideration, Vulnerable Population	Government - General Services	\$ 9,000,000	
15529	City of Douglas Sewer Line System	Douglas city	Hunter Street	Government	Water/Sewer	Lifeline	Government - General Services	\$ 40,000,000	
15530	City of Douglas Water Line System	Douglas city		Government	Water/Sewer	Essential, Lifeline	Government - General Services	\$ 40,000,000	

COFFEE COUNTY CRITICAL FACILITIES

2017 UPDATE

Id	Name	Jurisdiction	Address	Facility Types	Facility Types (2)	Risk	Occupancy	Building Value	Contents Value
3690	City of Douglas Water System	Douglas city		Government	Water/Sewer	Essential, Lifeline	Government - General Services	\$ 10,000,000	
14797	Clower Hall	Douglas city	100 W College Park Dr	Education	Jr Colleges	Historic Consideration, Important	Colleges and Universities	\$ 2,740,800	\$ 26,000
15515	Coffee BOE-Head Start	Douglas city	937 Thrash Circle	Education	K - 12	Important, Vulnerable Population	Grade Schools and Admin. Offices	\$ 1,800,000	
1196	Coffee County BOE-Eastside Elementary School	Douglas city	603 North McDonald Ave.	Education	K - 12	Essential, Vulnerable Population	Grade Schools and Admin. Offices	\$ 18,408,900	\$ 1,313,846
3714	Coffee County BOE-Fresh Start	Douglas city	159 Trojan Way	Education	K - 12	Vulnerable Population	Grade Schools and Admin. Offices	\$ 2,250,300	
103	Coffee County BOE-GW Carver Freshman Campus	Douglas city	1020 South Gaskin Avenue	Education	K - 12	Essential, Vulnerable Population	Grade Schools and Admin. Offices	\$ 25,193,700	\$ 2,594,771
15520	Coffee County BOE-Head Start Douglas	Douglas city	511 Pine Street	Education	K - 12	Important, Vulnerable Population	Grade Schools and Admin. Offices	\$ 1,800,000	
15521	Coffee County BOE-Maintenance	Douglas city		Education	K - 12	Important, Transportation	Grade Schools and Admin. Offices	\$ 4,320,000	\$ 309,900
1195	Coffee County BOE-Westside Elementary School	Douglas city	311 Westside Dr.	Education	K - 12	Essential, Vulnerable Population	Grade Schools and Admin. Offices	\$ 19,070,700	\$ 914,546
3631	Coffee County Courthouse	Douglas city	101 S Peterson Ave	Law Enforcement	Court House	Essential	Government - Emergency Response	\$ 30,000,000	
15517	Coffee County EMS Main Station	Douglas city	523 Bowen's Mill Road	Emergency Services	EMS	Essential, Lifeline, Transportation	Government - Emergency Response	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 257,500
15518	Coffee County FD-911 Center	Douglas city	202 West Bryan Street	Emergency Services	Communications	Essential	Government - Emergency Response	\$ 2,100,000	
22173	Coffee County Jail/Sheriff's Office	Douglas city	825 Thompson Dr	Law Enforcement	Jails		> 50 units	\$ 247,400	

COFFEE COUNTY CRITICAL FACILITIES

2017 UPDATE

Id	Name	Jurisdiction	Address	Facility Types	Facility Types (2)	Risk	Occupancy	Building Value	Contents Value
15523	Coffee County Public Health	Douglas city	111 West Baker Street	Government	Government Offices	Essential	Government - Emergency Response	\$ 1,800,000	
28637	Coffee County Road Department	Douglas city	2554 US-221	Government	Transportation	Essential	> 50 units	\$ 258,150	
28684	Coffee Regional Medical Center Walk-In Clinic	Douglas city	205 Shirley Ave	Medical	Clinics	Lifeline	> 50 units	\$ 110,000	
3660	Coffee Regional Medical Center	Douglas city	1101 Ocilla Road	Emergency Services	Hospital	Essential, High Potential Loss, Lifeline, Vulnerable Population	Government - Emergency Response	\$ 52,500,000	\$ 16,918,853
14780	Collins Hall	Douglas city	100 W College Park Dr	Education	Jr Colleges	Historic Consideration, Important	Colleges and Universities	\$ 7,089,000	\$ 174,000
28685	CSX Rail Lines	Douglas city	Railroad St.	NGO	Transportation	Economic Assets, Hazardous Materials, Transportation	> 50 units	\$ 10,000,000	
14776	Davis Hall	Douglas city	100 W College Park Dr	Education	Jr Colleges	Historic Consideration, Important	Colleges and Universities	\$ 3,861,600	\$ 66,000
28682	DaVita Dialysis Clinic	Douglas city	190 Westside Dr Ste A	Medical	Clinics	Essential, Special Consideration	> 50 units	\$ 767,655	
14785	Dining Hall	Douglas city	100 W College Park Dr	Education	Jr Colleges	Essential, Historic Consideration	Colleges and Universities	\$ 5,329,500	\$ 300,000
28687	Douglas Animal Shelter	Douglas city	620 Iron Rd	Government	Government Offices	Vulnerable Population	> 50 units	\$ 1,403,930	
3638	Douglas City Hall	Douglas city	224 E Bryan St	Government	Government Offices	Essential	Government - Emergency Response	\$ 3,750,000	
3607	Douglas FD-Station #2	Douglas city	306 E. Cherry Street	Emergency Services	Fire Fighters	Essential, Lifeline, Important	Government - Emergency Response	\$ 824,400	
3608	Douglas FD-Station #1	Douglas city	110 E Gordon	Emergency Services	Fire Fighters	Essential	Government - Emergency Response	\$ 2,110,800	

**COFFEE COUNTY CRITICAL FACILITIES
2017 UPDATE**

Id	Name	Jurisdiction	Address	Facility Types	Facility Types (2)	Risk	Occupancy	Building Value	Contents Value
3606	Douglas FD-Station #3	Douglas city	1333 Bowens Mill Rd SW	Emergency Services	Fire Fighters	Essential	Government - Emergency Response	\$ 1,958,700	
1201	Douglas Mulch Yard	Douglas city	1057 Wendell Sears Rd.	NGO	Private		Government - General Services	\$ 1,000,000	
3704	Douglas Municipal Airport	Douglas city	150 Airport Circle	Government	Transportation	Essential, Transportation	Government - Emergency Response	\$ 15,000,000	
3628	Douglas Police Department	Douglas city	225 W Bryan St	Law Enforcement	Police	Essential, Important	Government - Emergency Response	\$ 13,500,000	
3652	Douglas-Coffee County Public Library	Douglas city	201 South Coffee Avenue	Education	Library	Important, Historic Consideration	Government - General Services	\$ 6,060,000	
14786	Engram Hall	Douglas city	100 W College Park Dr	Education	Jr Colleges	Important	Colleges and Universities	\$ 10,647,600	\$ 788,000
15531	First Baptist Church	Douglas city	124 North Gaskin Avenue	NGO	Private	Important	Churches and Non-Profit Organizations	\$ 3,750,000	
15532	First United Methodist Church	Douglas city	311 North Madison Avenue	NGO	Private	Important	Churches and Non-Profit Organizations	\$ 3,750,000	
14788	Floyd Hall	Douglas city	100 W College Park Dr	Education	Jr Colleges	Historic Consideration, Important	Colleges and Universities	\$ 17,965,200	\$ 80,000
15535	Georgia GA DHR Training Center	Douglas city	Airport Area	Government	Government Offices	Essential, Vulnerable Population	Government - Emergency Response	\$ 1,800,000	
15533	Georgia Bureau of Investigation GBI GA	Douglas city	351 Thomas Frier Sr. Drive	Law Enforcement	Police	Essential	Government - Emergency Response	\$ 3,000,000	
15536	Georgia GA DHR DFACS	Douglas city	1300 West Baker Highway	Government	Government Offices	Essential	Government - Emergency Response	\$ 1,800,000	

COFFEE COUNTY CRITICAL FACILITIES

2017 UPDATE

Id	Name	Jurisdiction	Address	Facility Types	Facility Types (2)	Risk	Occupancy	Building Value	Contents Value
15537	Georgia GA DHR Satilla Mental Health	Douglas city	1005 South Shirley Avenue	Medical	Clinics	Essential	Government - Emergency Response	\$ 1,800,000	
15538	Georgia GA DJJ Juvenile Justice	Douglas city	212 East Bryan Street	Law Enforcement	Police	Essential, Vulnerable Population	Government - Emergency Response	\$ 1,800,000	
15540	Georgia GA DNR General Coffee State Park	Douglas city	Highway #32 East	Government	Government Offices	Historic Consideration, Important, Vulnerable Population	Government - General Services	\$ 9,000,000	
15541	Georgia GA DOC Probation Office	Douglas city	108 North Madison Avenue	Law Enforcement	Police	Essential, Vulnerable Population	Government - Emergency Response	\$ 1,800,000	
15542	Georgia GA DOL Labor	Douglas city	70 Lockwood Drive	Government	Government Offices	Important	Government - General Services	\$ 1,800,000	
15545	Georgia GA DOP Parole	Douglas city	14 Airport Circle	Law Enforcement	Police	Essential, Vulnerable Population	Government - Emergency	\$ 732,200	
15543	Georgia GA DOR Revenue	Douglas city	111 North Coffee Avenue	Government	Government Offices	Important	Government - General Services	\$ 750,000	
15544	Georgia GA DOT Transportation	Douglas city	1835 South Peterson Avenue	Government	Government Offices	Essential, Transportation	Government - Emergency Response	\$ 1,800,000	
15548	Georgia GA FC Forestry Commission	Douglas city	2764 East Baker Highway	Government	Government Offices	Essential	Government - Emergency Response	\$ 3,000,000	
15547	Georgia GA GSP State Patrol	Douglas city	350 Thomas Frier Sr. Road	Law Enforcement	Police	Essential	Government - Emergency Response	\$ 3,000,000	
15549	Georgia GA National Guard	Douglas city	1010 West Ward Street	Government	Government Offices	Essential	Government - Emergency Response	\$ 9,000,000	
15546	Georgia GA Poultry Diagnostic Laboratory	Douglas city	Thomas Frier Sr. Road	Government	Government Offices	Important	Food/Drugs/Chemicals	\$ 1,800,000	
15550	Georgia UGA Cooperative Extension	Douglas city	709 East Ward Street	Education	Government Offices	Important	Government - General Services	\$ 750,000	
14801	Golf Shack	Douglas city	100 W College Park Dr	Education	Jr Colleges	Economic Assets	Colleges and Universities	\$ 86,640	\$ 50,000

COFFEE COUNTY CRITICAL FACILITIES

2017 UPDATE

Id	Name	Jurisdiction	Address	Facility Types	Facility Types (2)	Risk	Occupancy	Building Value	Contents Value
14802	HPER Field House	Douglas city	100 W College Park Dr	Education	Jr Colleges	Important	Colleges and Universities	\$ 141,000	
14784	Library	Douglas city	100 W College Park Dr	Education	Library	Historic Consideration, Important	Colleges and Universities	\$ 9,593,100	\$ 3,165,182
15551	Lindsey & Wills Animal Hospital Veterinary	Douglas city	1330 West Baker Highway	Medical	Clinics	Essential, Vulnerable Population	Medical Office and Clinic	\$ 750,000	
28634	Magnolia House Personal Care	Douglas city	221 s college ave	NGO	ALF	Vulnerable Population	> 50 units	\$ 133,017	
14778	Nursing Building	Douglas city	100 W College Park Dr	Education	Jr Colleges	Historic Consideration, Important	Colleges and Universities	\$ 2,917,200	\$ 300,000
14773	Peterson Hall	Douglas city	100 W College Park Dr	Education	Jr Colleges	Historic Consideration, Important	Colleges and Universities	\$ 10,393,200	\$ 280,000
14790	Physical Plant Shops	Douglas city	100 W College Park Dr	Education	Jr Colleges	Historic Consideration, Important	Colleges and Universities	\$ 676,478	\$ 180,000
28636	Pilgrim's Pride Feed Mill	Douglas city	113 Mcneil Dr	NGO	Private	Economic Assets	Light Industrial	\$ 3,108,521	
14772	Powell Hall	Douglas city	100 W College Park Dr	Education	Jr Colleges	Historic Consideration, Important	Colleges and Universities	\$ 3,487,200	\$ 325,475
14789	Richey Hall	Douglas city	100 W College Park Dr	Education	Jr Colleges	Historic Consideration, Important	Colleges and Universities	\$ 8,621,400	\$ 166,800
28631	Shady Acres Convalescent Center	Douglas city	1310 W Gordon St	Medical	Clinics	Vulnerable Population	> 50 units	\$ 2,670,350	
14798	Shannon Hall	Douglas city	100 W College Park Dr	Education	Jr Colleges	Essential, Historic Consideration	Colleges and Universities	\$ 11,784,900	\$ 18,000
28632	Southern Senior Living	Douglas city	215 E Sellers St	NGO	ALF	Vulnerable Population	> 50 units	\$ 202,219	

**COFFEE COUNTY CRITICAL FACILITIES
2017 UPDATE**

Id	Name	Jurisdiction	Address	Facility Types	Facility Types (2)	Risk	Occupancy	Building Value	Contents Value
14799	Stadium	Douglas city	100 W College Park Dr	Education	Jr Colleges	Important	Colleges and Universities	\$ 2,479,500	\$ 85,000
14777	Stubbs Hall	Douglas city	100 W College Park Dr	Education	Jr Colleges	Historic Consideration, Important	Colleges and Universities	\$ 10,949,700	\$ 820,000
14787	Tanner Hall	Douglas city	100 W College Park Dr	Education	Jr Colleges	Historic Consideration, Important	Colleges and Universities	\$ 350,000	\$ 30,000
14782	Thrash Hall	Douglas city	100 W College Park Dr	Education	Jr Colleges	Essential, Historic Consideration	Colleges and Universities	\$ 2,568,600	\$ 120,000
20384	Tiger Village I	Douglas city	100 W College Park Dr	Education	Jr Colleges	Essential		\$ 23,229,600	\$ 5,000,000
20382	Tiger Village II	Douglas city	100 W College Park Dr	Education	Jr Colleges	Essential		\$ 27,577,200	\$ 500,000
28633	Trayce Manor Assisted Living	Douglas city	410 E Sellers St	NGO	ALF	Vulnerable Population	> 50 units	\$ 19,537	
15556	USPO-Douglas Post Office	Douglas city	600 South Madison Avenue	Government	Government Offices	Important	Government - General Services	\$ 3,750,000	
14796	Wellness Center	Douglas city	100 W College Park Dr	Education	Clinics	Important	Colleges and Universities	\$ 13,023,900	\$ 305,000
28686	Wiregrass Georgia Technical College - Douglas	Douglas city	706 W Baker Hwy	Education	Jr Colleges	High Potential Loss	> 50 units	\$ 339,000	
15511	City of Nicholls Sewer Line System	Nicholls city	670 Peachtree Road	Government	Water/Sewer	Lifeline	Government - General Services	\$ 6,000,000	
15510	City of Nicholls Wastewater Treatment Plant	Nicholls city	670 Peachtree Road	Government	Water/Sewer	Lifeline	Government - General Services	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 30,000
15508	City of Nicholls Water Line System	Nicholls city	402 Meeks Street	Government	Water/Sewer	Essential, Lifeline	Government - General Services	\$ 6,000,000	

COFFEE COUNTY CRITICAL FACILITIES

2017 UPDATE

Id	Name	Jurisdiction	Address	Facility Types	Facility Types (2)	Risk	Occupancy	Building Value	Contents Value
3686	City of Nicholls Water System #1	Nicholls city	402 Meeks Street	Government	Water/Sewer	Essential, Lifeline	Government - General Services	\$ 1,000,000	
15512	City of Nicholls Water System #2	Nicholls city	803 Pine Street	Government	Water/Sewer	Essential, Lifeline	Government - General Services	\$ 1,000,000	
15514	Coffee Correctional Facility	Nicholls city	1153 North Liberty Street	Law Enforcement	Penitentiary	Essential, Vulnerable Population	Government - Emergency Response	\$ 60,000,000	
15516	Coffee County BOE-Head Start Nicholls	Nicholls city	309 South Main Street	Education	K - 12	Important, Vulnerable Population	Grade Schools and Admin. Offices	\$ 1,800,000	
1191	Coffee County BOE-Nicholls Elementary School	Nicholls city	704 Van Street Highway	Medical	Hospital	Essential, Vulnerable Population	Grade Schools and Admin. Offices	\$ 20,121,000	\$ 1,391,200
3639	Nicholls City Hall	Nicholls city	707 Van Street Highway	Government	Government Offices	Essential	Government - Emergency Response	\$ 7,200,000	
3599	Nicholls Fire Dept and Ambulance Station	Nicholls city	1001 North Ave	Emergency Services	Fire Fighters	Essential, Lifeline	Government - Emergency	\$ 300,000	
3552	Nicholls Police Department	Nicholls city	110 North Liberty Street	Law Enforcement	Police	Essential	Government - Emergency	\$ 225,000	
3651	Nicholls Public Library	Nicholls city	108 North Liberty Street	Education	Library	Important, Historic Consideration	Government - General Services	\$ 120,000	
15557	USPO-Nicholls Post Office	Nicholls city	103 North Liberty Street	Government	Government Offices	Important	Government - General Services	\$ 225,000	

Appendix G



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

Risk Assessment Process Overview

Hazus-MH Version 2.2 SP1 was used to perform the analyses for Coffee 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. Coffee 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 Coffee County were replaced with data derived from parcel and property assessment data obtained from Coffee County. The county provided property assessment data was current as of June 2018 and the parcel data current as of June 2018. Records without improvements were deleted. The parcel boundaries were converted to parcel points located in the centroids of each parcel boundary; then, each parcel point was linked to an assessor record based upon matching parcel numbers. The parcel assessor match-rate for Coffee County is 99.1%. The

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

Table 1: GBS Building Exposure Updates by Occupancy Class*

Occupancy Classification	Default Count	Updated Count	Default Exposure	Updated Exposure
Agricultural	112	0	\$ 39,663,000	\$ -
Commercial	911	860	\$ 527,400,000	\$ 464,233,000
Education	28	11	\$ 34,338,000	\$ 8,297,000
Government	20	95	\$ 9,090,000	\$ 122,897,000
Industrial	221	328	\$ 183,132,000	\$ 569,216,000
Religious	118	215	\$ 64,028,000	\$ 109,084,000
Residential	16,149	14,041	\$ 2,303,128,000	\$ 1,792,198,000
Total	17,559	15,550	\$3,160,779,000	\$ 3,065,925,000

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

For Coffee 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.

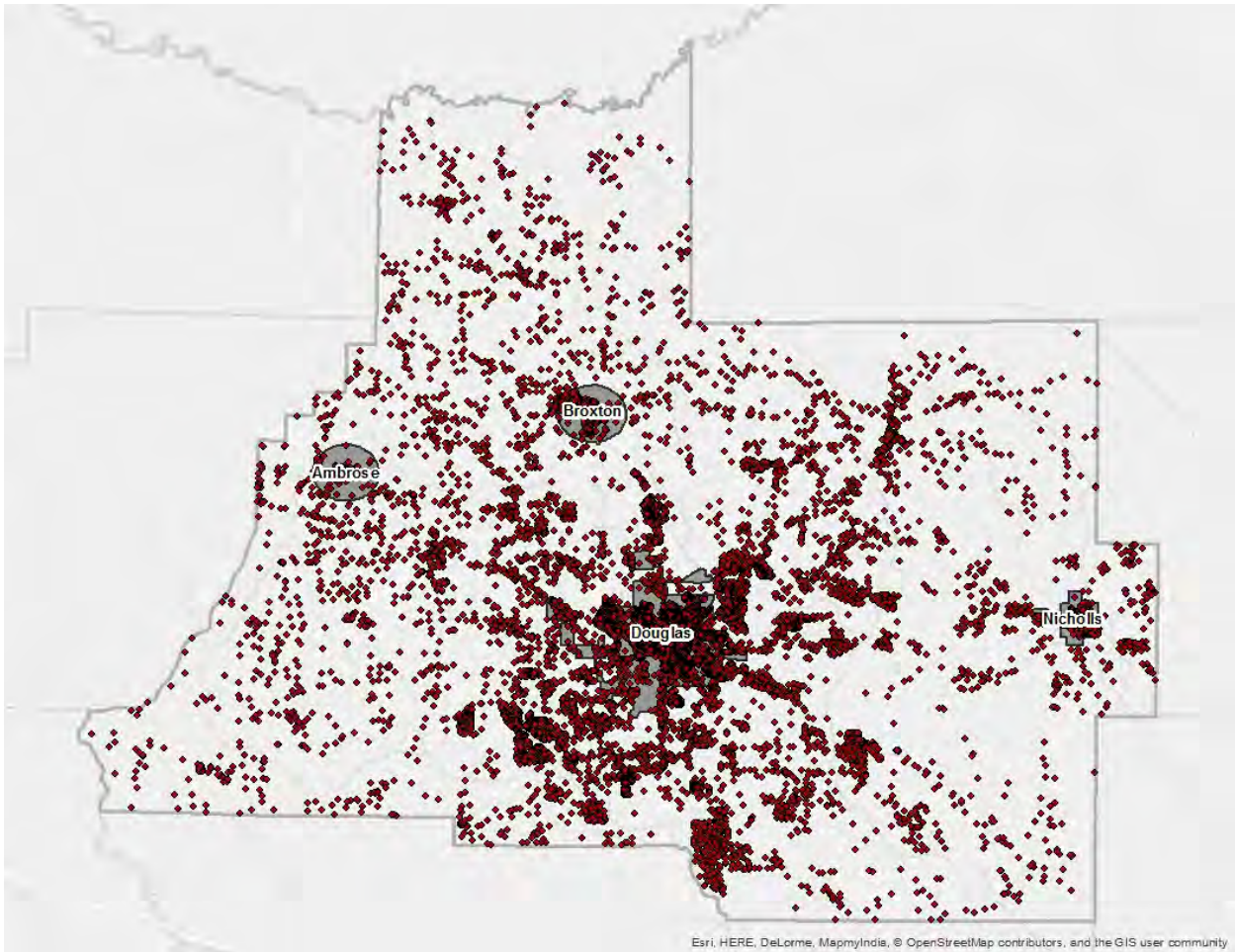


Figure 1: Coffee County Overview

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

Essential Facility Updates

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

Essential facilities include:

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

Table 2: Updated Essential Facilities

Classification	Updated Count	Updated Exposure
Coffee County		
EOC	1	\$ 880,000
Care	1	\$ 52,500,000
Fire	15	\$ 13,892,000
Police	4	\$ 47,025,000
School	44	\$ 466,346,000
Total	65	\$ 580,643,000

Classification	Updated Count	Updated Exposure
Broxton		
EOC	0	\$ -
Care	0	\$ -
Fire	1	\$ 300,000
Police	1	\$ 300,000
School	1	\$ 20,786,000
Total	3	\$ 21,386,000

Classification	Updated Count	Updated Exposure
Nicholls		
EOC	0	\$ -
Care	0	\$ -
Fire	1	\$ 300,000
Police	1	\$ 225,000
School	2	\$ 21,921,000
Total	4	\$ 22,446,000

Classification	Updated Count	Updated Exposure
Ambrose		
EOC	0	\$ -
Care	0	\$ -
Fire	1	\$ 300,000
Police	0	\$ -
School	2	\$ 27,454,000
Total	3	\$ 27,754,000

Classification	Updated Count	Updated Exposure
Douglas		
EOC	1	\$ 880,000
Care	1	\$ 52,500,000
Fire	3	\$ 4,892,000
Police	1	\$ 13,500,000
School	34	\$ 304,135,000
Total	40	\$ 375,907,000

Assumptions and Exceptions

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

- The Coffee 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 Coffee 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.

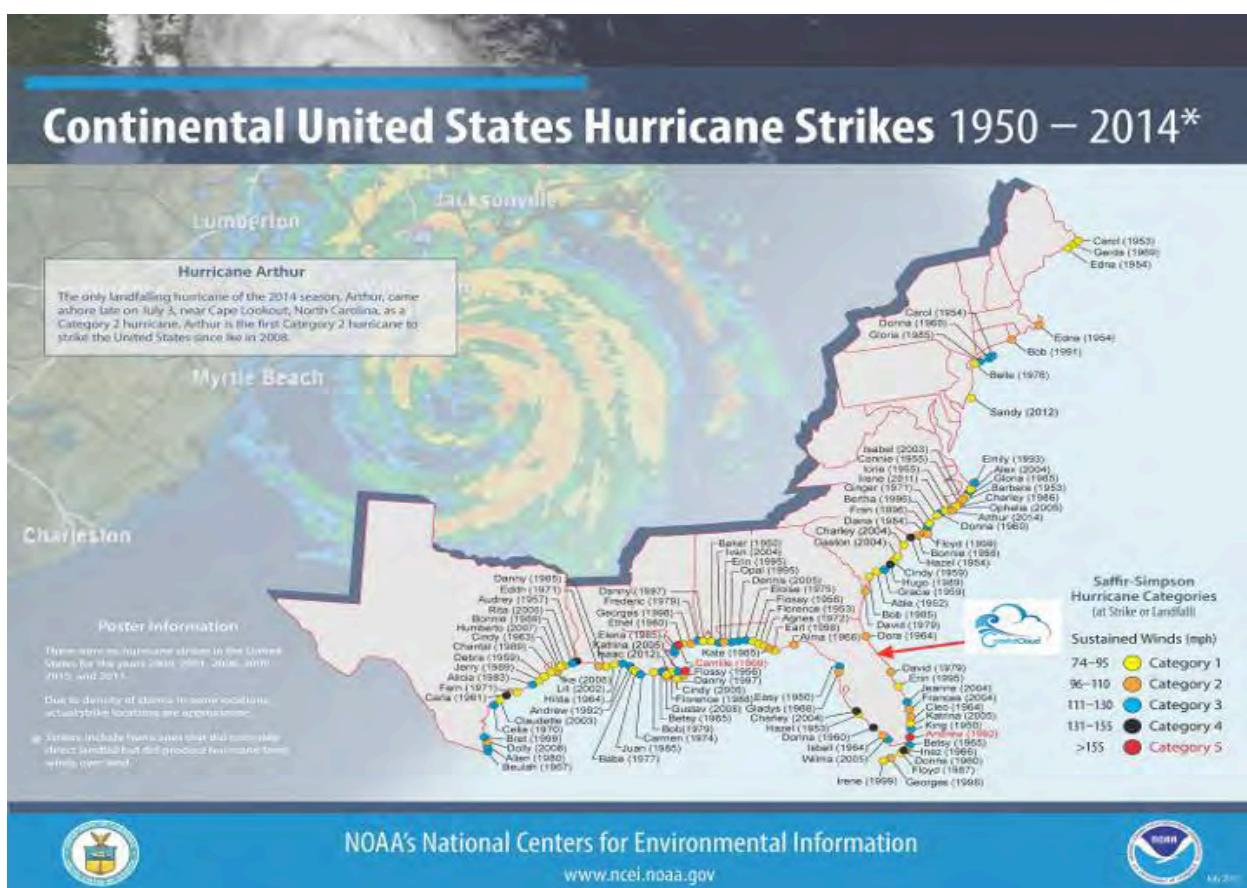


Figure 2: Continental United States Hurricane Strikes: 1950 to 2014³

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 Coffee County by creating a 20-mile buffer around the county to include storms that didn’t make direct landfall in Coffee County but impacted the county. Since 1851, Coffee County has had 70 tropical systems within 20 miles of its county borders (Table 4).

Table 4: Tropical Systems affecting Coffee County

Year	Month	Day	Name	Wind (Knots)	Category	Year	Month	Day	Name	Wind (Knots)	Category
1852	October	10	NOTNAMED	80	H1	1919	October	1	NOTNAMED	35	TS
1852	October	10	NOTNAMED	60	TS	1923	June	27	NOTNAMED	30	TD
1860	August	13	NOTNAMED	40	TS	1924	September	16	NOTNAMED	40	TS
1860	August	13	NOTNAMED	40	TS	1924	September	30	NOTNAMED	55	E
1871	August	23	NOTNAMED	60	TS	1933	September	6	NOTNAMED	40	TS
1871	August	23	NOTNAMED	50	TS	1933	September	6	NOTNAMED	35	TS
1871	October	6	NOTNAMED	40	TS	1935	September	5	NOTNAMED	60	TS
1871	October	6	NOTNAMED	40	TS	1935	September	5	NOTNAMED	60	TS
1873	June	2	NOTNAMED	40	TS	1947	October	8	NOTNAMED	25	TD
1873	September	19	NOTNAMED	60	TS	1947	October	15	NOTNAMED	65	H1
1877	September	20	NOTNAMED	40	TS	1949	August	28	NOTNAMED	50	TS
1877	October	3	NOTNAMED	70	H1	1949	August	28	NOTNAMED	45	TS
1877	October	3	NOTNAMED	50	TS	1950	September	7	EASY	40	TS
1881	August	28	NOTNAMED	70	H1	1950	September	7	EASY	35	TS
1881	August	28	NOTNAMED	50	TS	1953	September	27	FLORENCE	50	E
1885	October	12	NOTNAMED	50	TS	1956	September	25	FLOSSY	40	TS
1885	October	12	NOTNAMED	50	TS	1956	September	25	FLOSSY	35	E
1886	July	1	NOTNAMED	70	H1	1957	June	9	NOTNAMED	35	TS
1886	July	1	NOTNAMED	55	TS	1964	September	12	DORA	35	TS
1894	October	9	NOTNAMED	85	H2	1966	June	10	ALMA	55	TS
1894	October	9	NOTNAMED	70	H1	1985	November	22	KATE	65	H1
1898	October	2	NOTNAMED	90	H2	1986	August	14	CHARLEY	10	SD
1898	October	3	NOTNAMED	65	H1	1986	August	14	CHARLEY	10	SD
1902	June	15	NOTNAMED	40	TS	1987	August	16	NOTNAMED	10	TD
1904	November	3	NOTNAMED	30	TD	1987	August	17	NOTNAMED	10	TD
1907	June	29	NOTNAMED	45	TS	1990	October	12	MARCO	20	TD
1907	September	29	NOTNAMED	40	TS	1990	October	12	MARCO	20	E
1911	August	5	NOTNAMED	20	TD	1995	June	5	ALLISON	45	TS
1911	August	5	NOTNAMED	20	TD	1995	June	6	ALLISON	30	TD
1912	July	15	NOTNAMED	40	TS	1998	September	3	EARL	45	TS
1912	July	16	NOTNAMED	40	TS	2004	August	12	BONNIE	30	TD
1912	September	6	NOTNAMED	30	TD	2005	October	6	TAMMY	45	TS
1912	September	6	NOTNAMED	25	TD	2005	October	6	TAMMY	35	TS
1916	October	4	NOTNAMED	50	TS	2006	June	13	ALBERTO	35	TS
1917	September	30	NOTNAMED	35	TS	2006	June	14	ALBERTO	35	TS

Category Definitions:

TS – Tropical storm

TD – Tropical depression

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

E – Extra-tropical cyclone

Probabilistic Hurricane Scenario

The following probabilistic wind damage risk assessment modeled a Category 1 storm with maximum winds of 80 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.

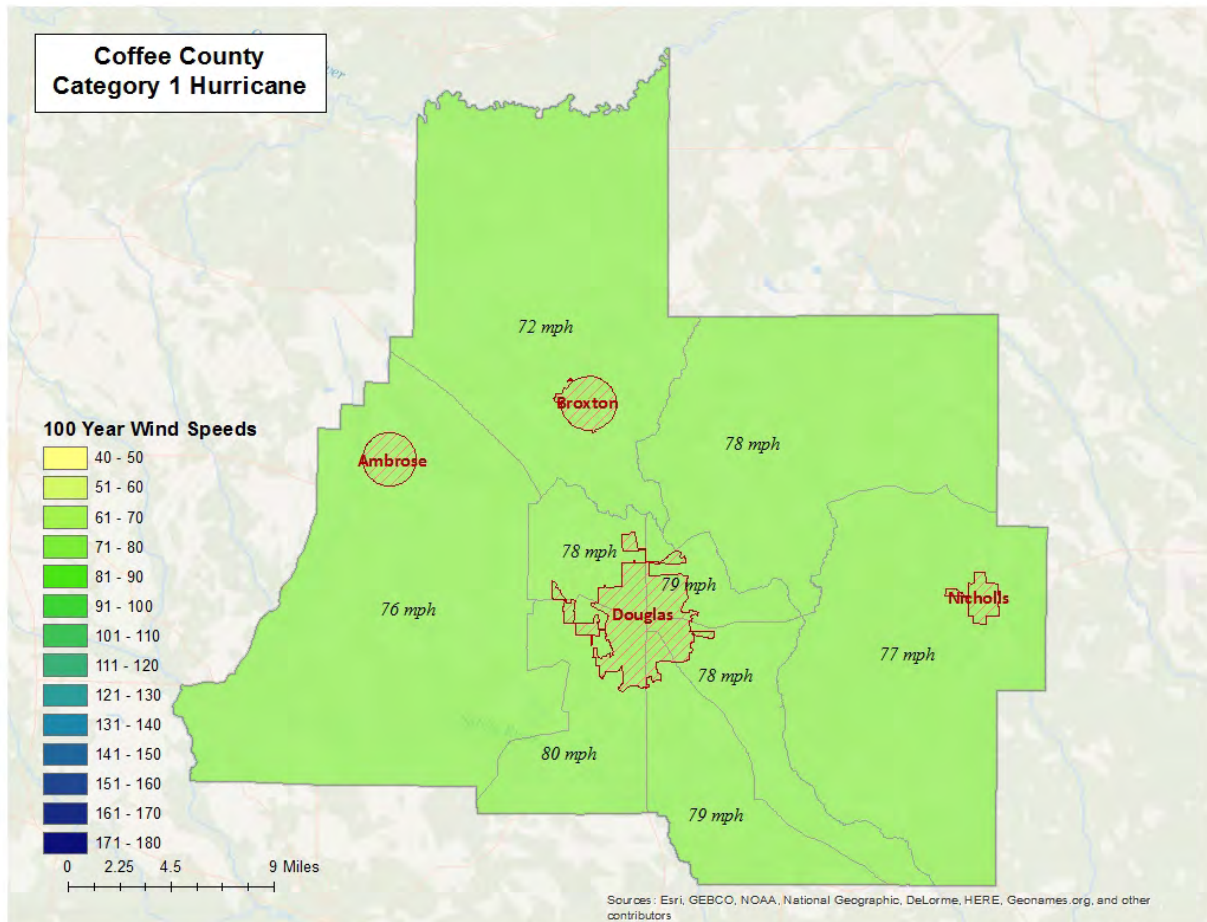


Figure 3: Wind Speeds by Storm Category

Wind-Related Building Damages

Buildings in Coffee 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 Coffee County for the Category 1 (100 Year Event) storm. The loss ratio expresses building losses as a percentage of total building replacement cost in the county. Figure 4 illustrates the building loss ratios of the modeled Category 1 storm.

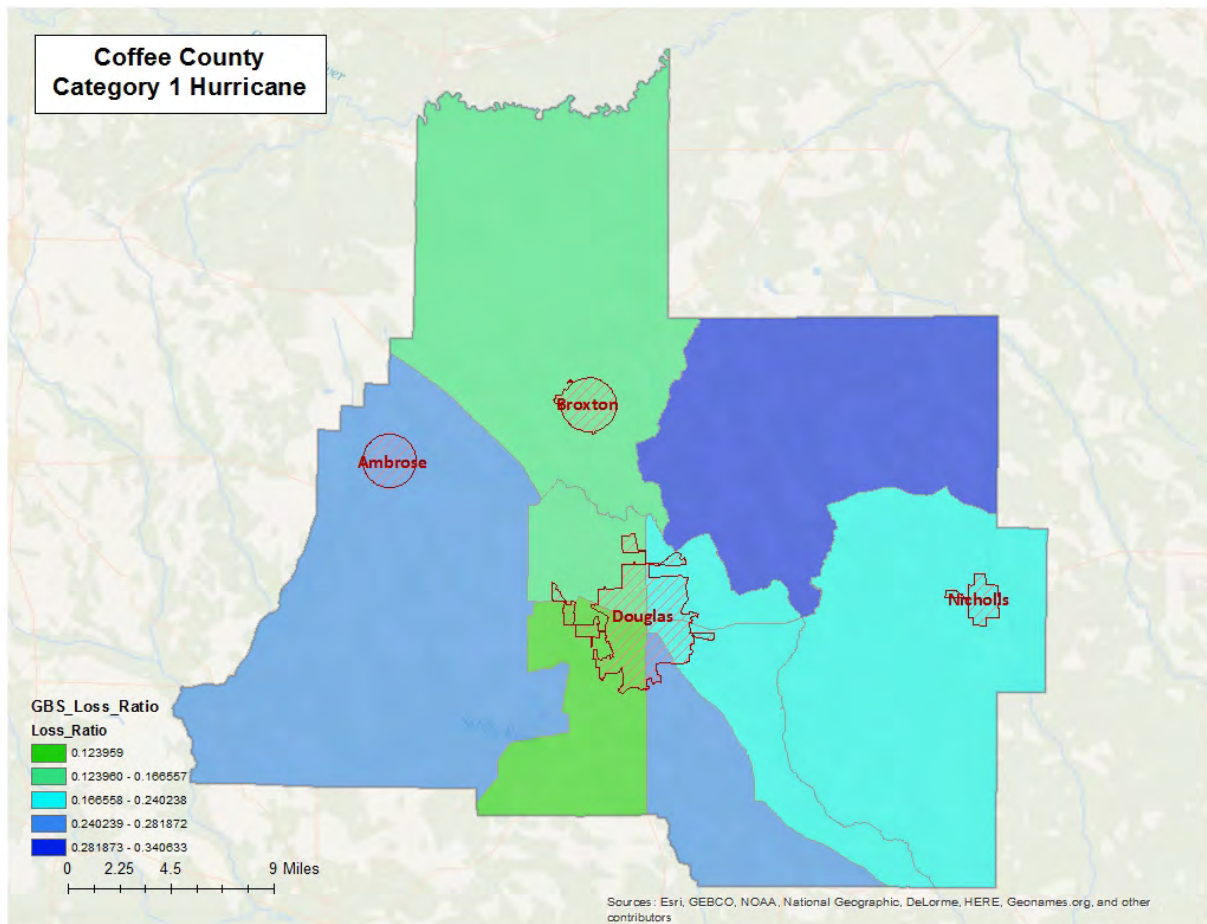


Figure 4: Hurricane Wind GBS Loss Ratios

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

Table 5: Hurricane Wind Building Damage

Storm Classification	Number of Damaged Buildings	Building Damages	Total Economic Loss	Loss Ratio
Category 1	139	\$ 6,217,310	\$ 8,823,860	0.2

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 65 essential facilities in Coffee County.

Classification	Number
EOC	1
Care	1
Fire	15
Police	4
School	44
Total	65

Table 6: Wind-Damaged Essential Facility Losses

Storm Classification	Facilities Moderately Damaged (>50%)	Facilities Completely Damaged (>50%)	Facilities with expected loss (<1day)
Category 1	0	0	65

Shelter Requirements

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

Table 7: Displaced Households and People

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

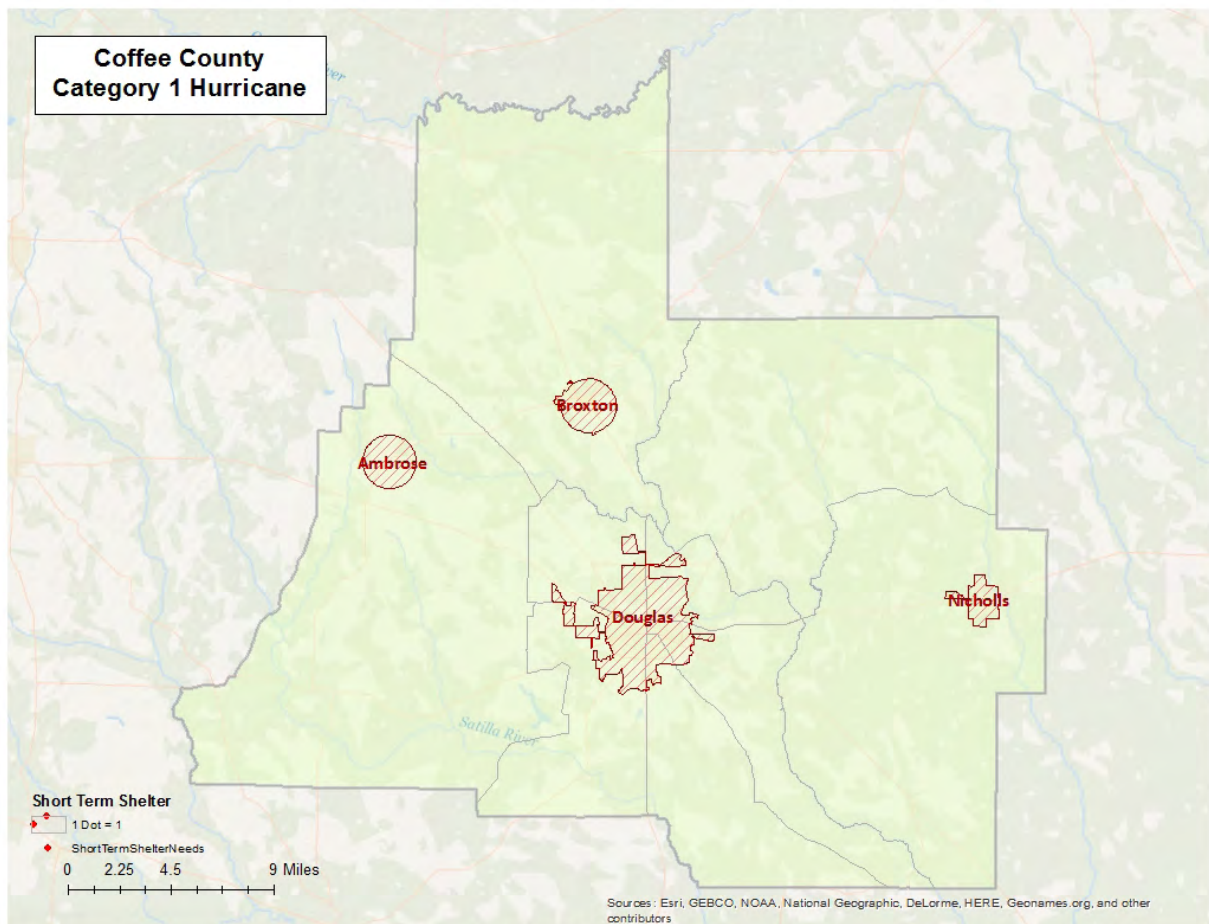


Figure 5: Hurricane Wind Shelter Requirements

Debris Generated from Hurricane Wind

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

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

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

Table 8: Wind-Related Debris Weight (Tons)

Storm Classification	Brick, Wood, and Other	Reinforced Concrete/Steel	Tree Debris	Other Tree Debris	Total
Category 1	603	-	4,440	67,102	72,145

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.

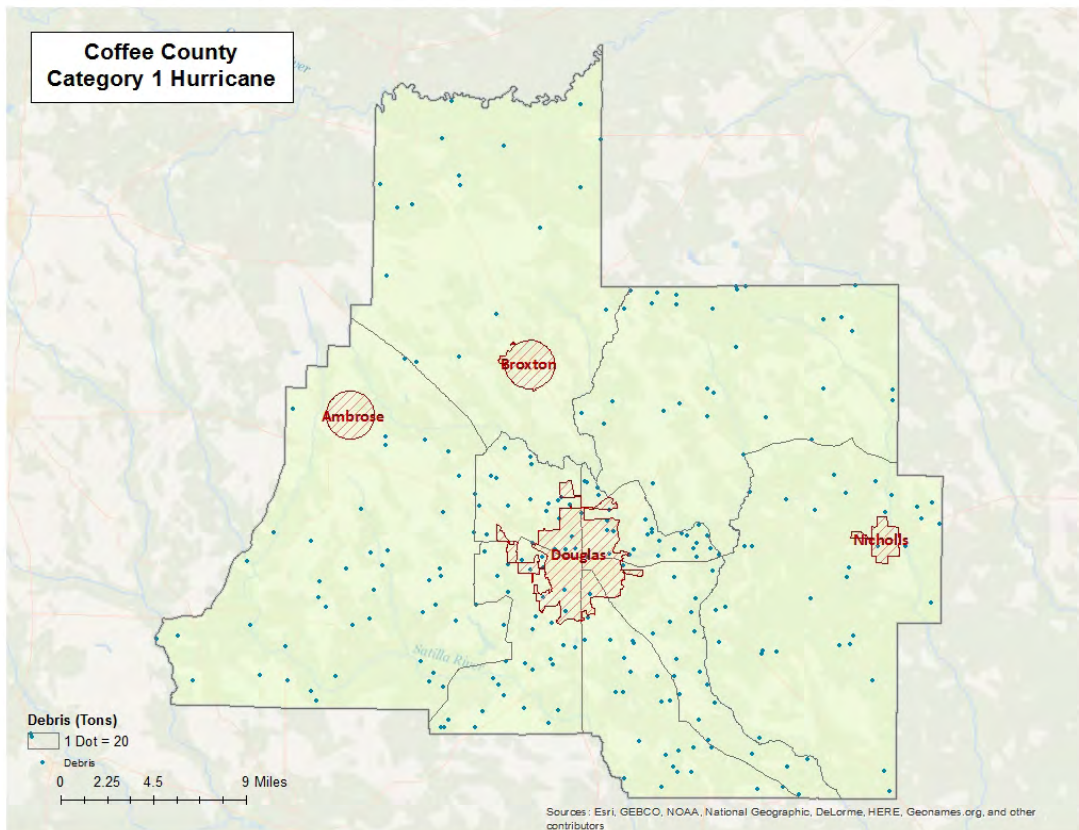


Figure 6: Wind-Related Debris Weight (Tons)

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

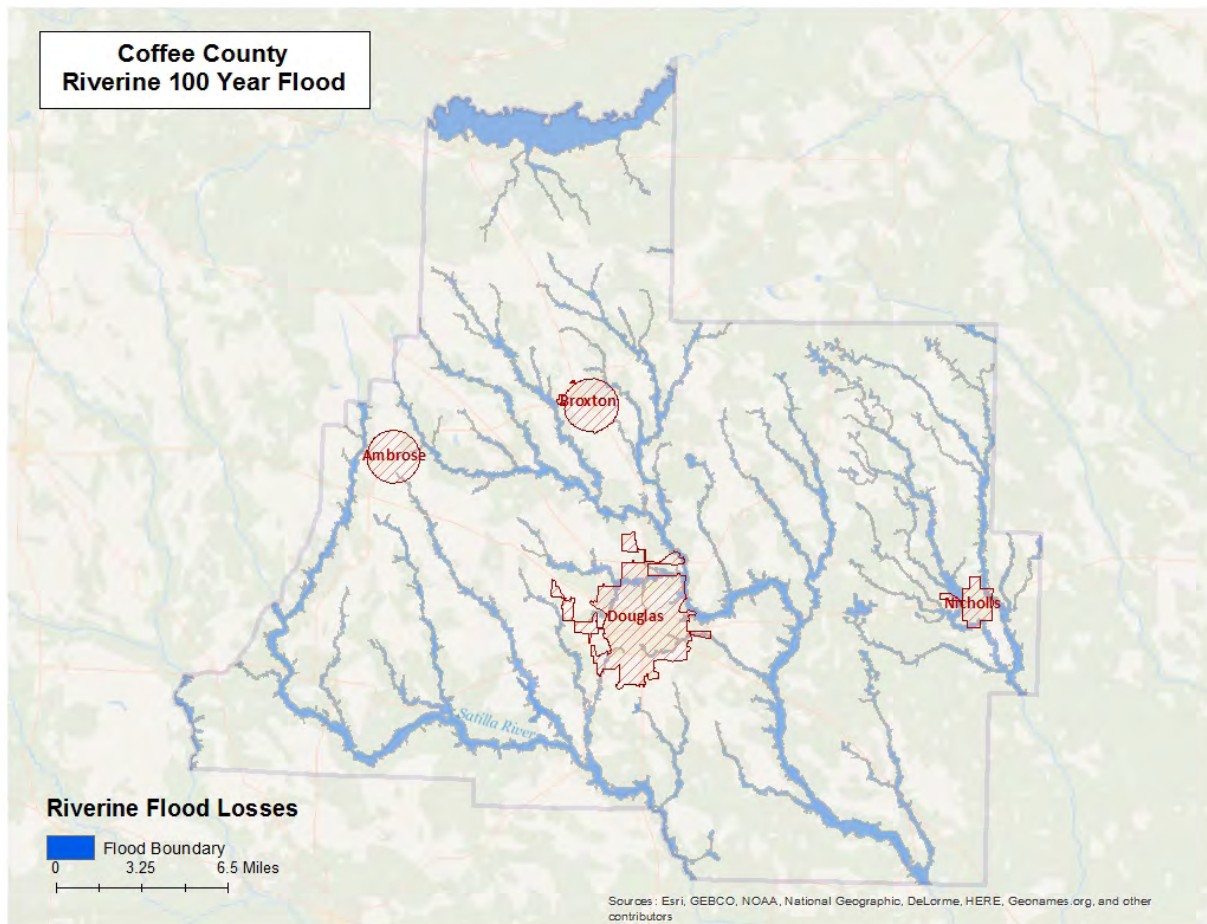


Figure 7: Riverine 1% Flood Inundation

Riverine 1% Flood Building Damages

Buildings in Coffee 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 Coffee 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: Coffee County Riverine 1% Building Losses

Occupancy Classification	Total Buildings	Total Buildings Damaged	Total Building Exposure	Total Losses to Buildings	Loss Ratio of Exposed to Damaged
Douglas					
Residential	3,678	45	\$ 625,825,825	\$ 1,693,955	0.27%
Industrial	225	7	\$ 439,601,103	\$ 652,283	0.15%
Commercial	624	14	\$ 386,397,909	\$ 823,660	0.21%
Nicholls					
Residential	365	9	\$ 31,251,369	\$ 166,646	0.53%
Unincorporated					
Religious	111	2	\$ 52,278,688	\$ 100,639	0.19%
Commercial	137	5	\$ 48,630,179	\$ 137,351	0.28%
Residential	9,454	299	\$ 1,079,468,398	\$ 9,195,479	0.85%
County Total					
Total	14,594	381	\$ 2,663,453,471	\$ 12,770,013	

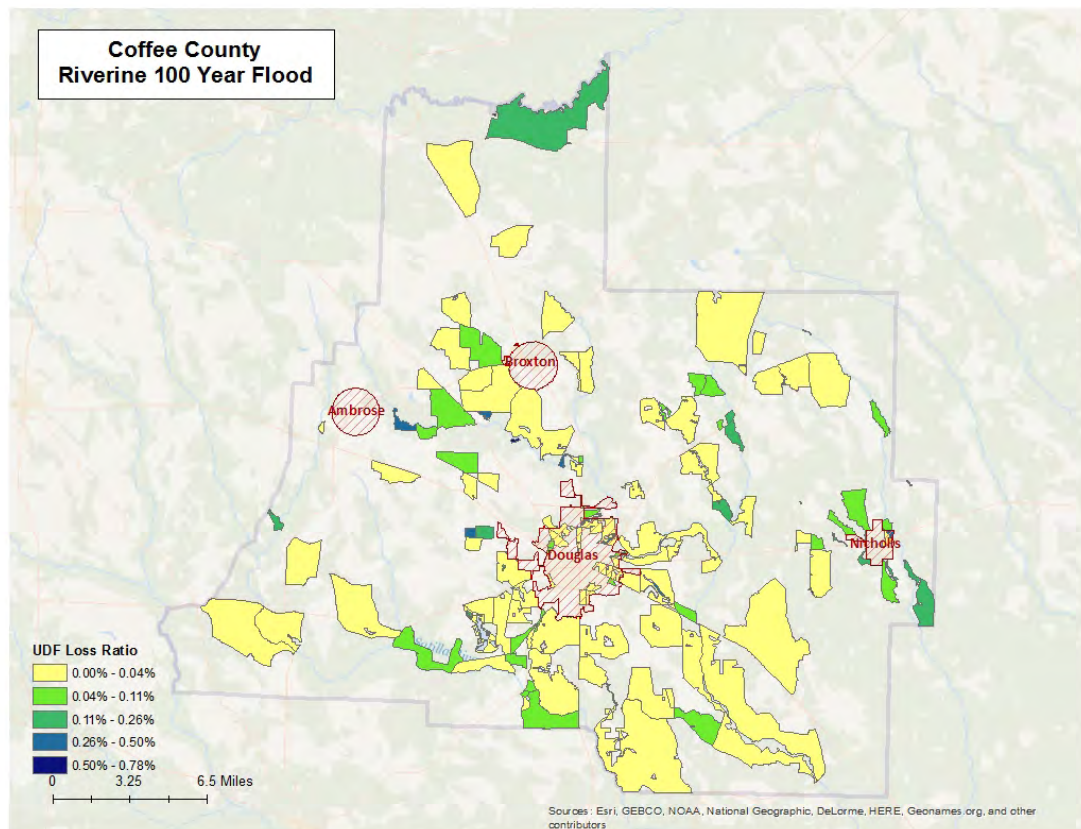


Figure 8: Potential UDF Loss Ratios from the 1% Riverine Flood

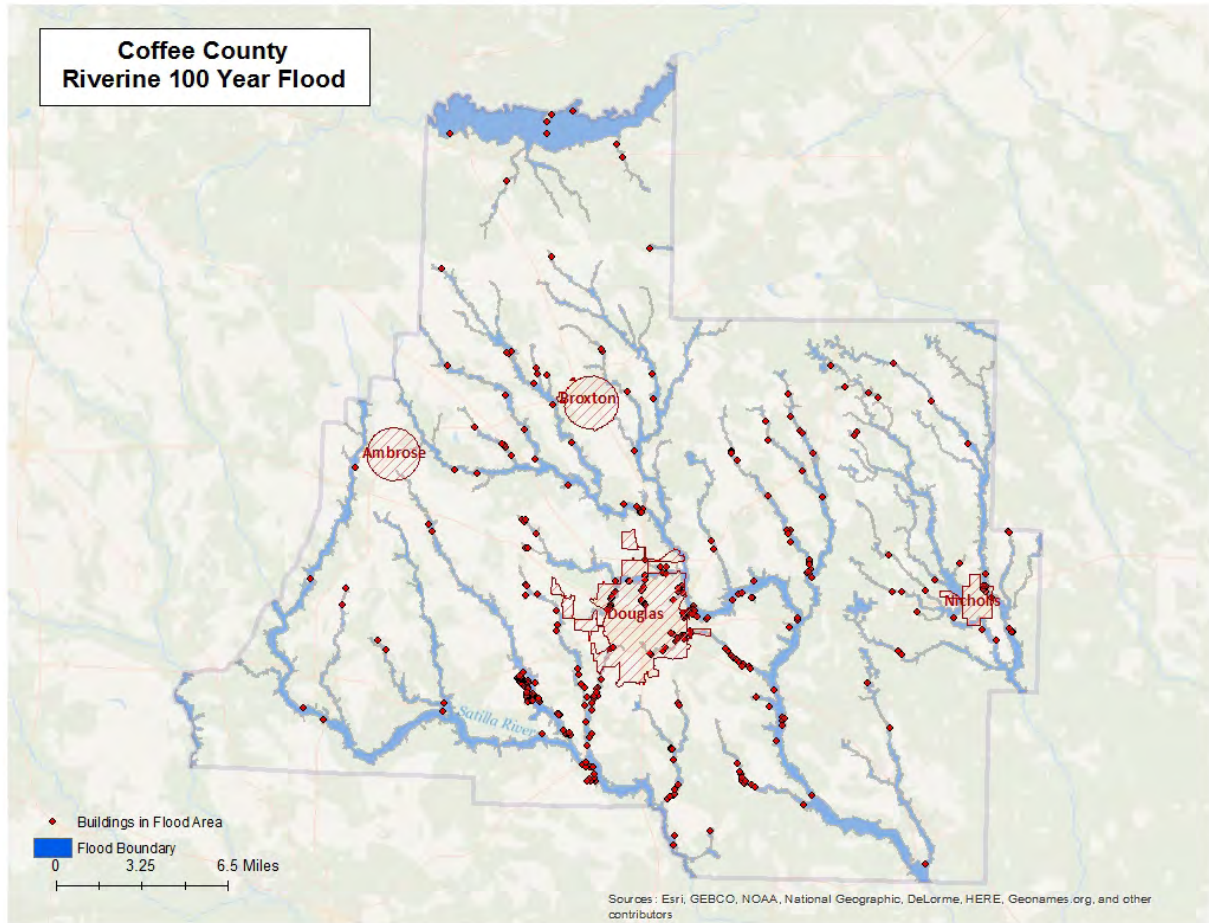


Figure 9: Damaged Buildings in 1% Riverine Flood

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 2 Essential Facilities subject to damage in the Coffee 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	15	0	0	0
Hospitals	1	0	0	0
Police Stations	4	0	0	0
Schools	44	1	0	1
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 811 households might be displaced due to the flood. Displacement includes households evacuated within or very near to the inundated area. Displaced households represent 2,432 individuals, of which 1,146 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).

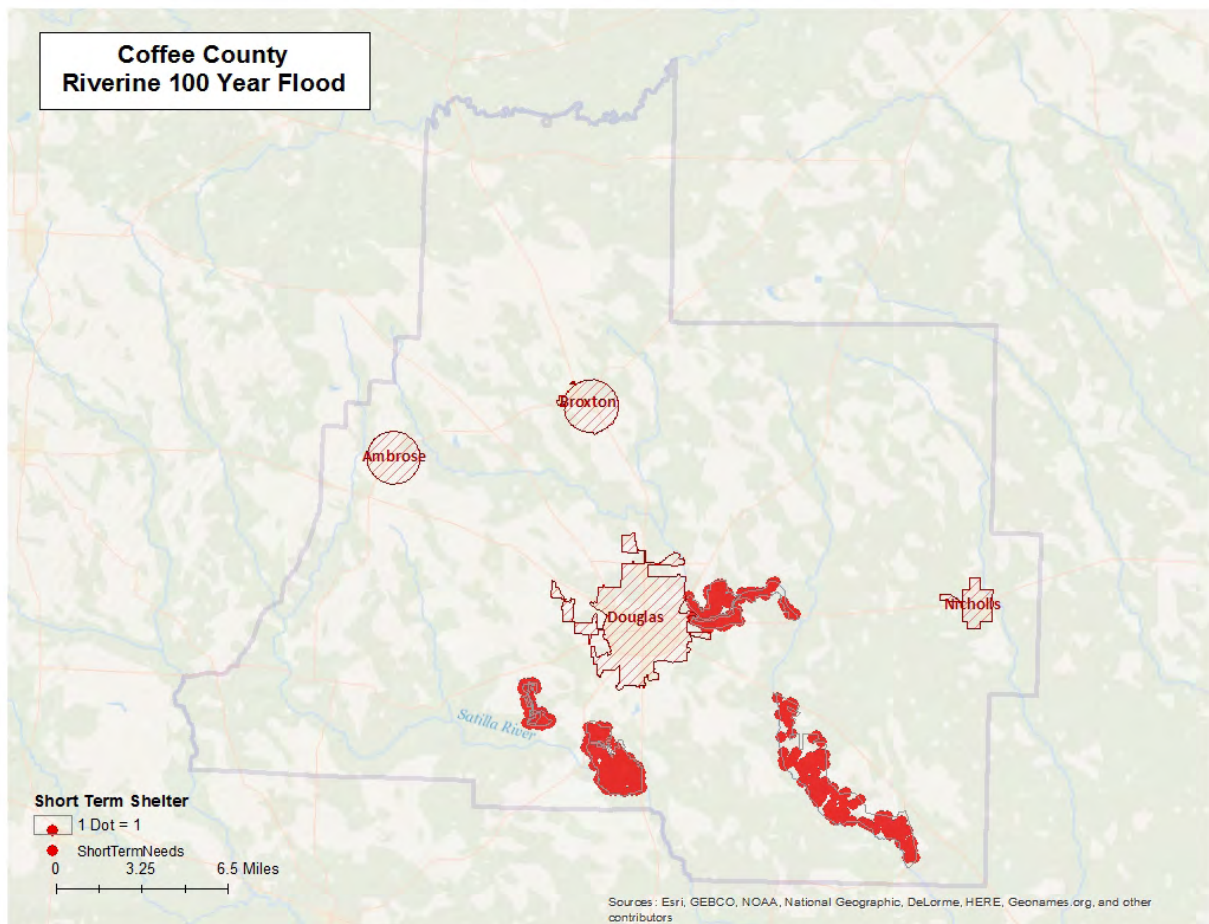


Figure 10: Estimated Flood Shelter Requirements in 1% Riverine Flood

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 5,819 tons of debris might be generated: 1) Finishes – 2,505 tons; 2) Structural – 1,202 tons; and 3) Foundations – 2,112 tons. The results are mapped in Figure 11.

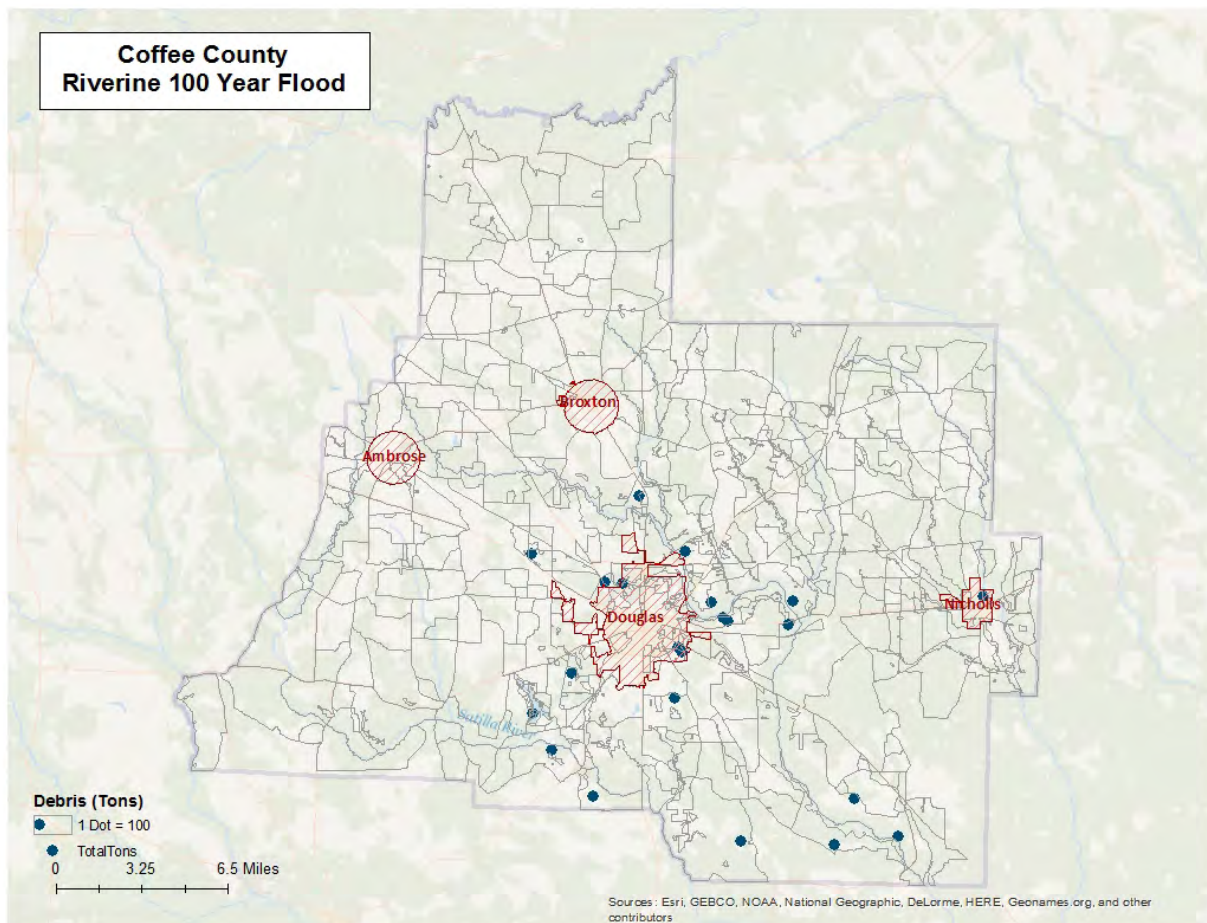


Figure 11: Flood Debris Weight (Tons) in 1% Riverine Flood

Tornado Risk Assessment

Hazard Definition

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

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

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

Table 11: Enhanced Fujita Tornado Rating

Fujita Number	Estimated Wind Speed	Path Width	Path Length	Description of Destruction
EF0 <i>Gale</i>	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 <i>Moderate</i>	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 <i>Significant</i>	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 <i>Severe</i>	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 <i>Devastating</i>	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 <i>Uncredible</i>	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 tornadoes (southeast to northwest). The tornado path was placed to travel through Douglas. The selected widths were modeled after a re-creation of the Fujita-Scale guidelines based on conceptual wind speeds, path widths, and path lengths. There is no guarantee that every tornado will fit exactly into one of these categories. Table 12 depicts tornado path widths and expected damage.

Table 12: Tornado Path Widths and Damage Curves

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

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

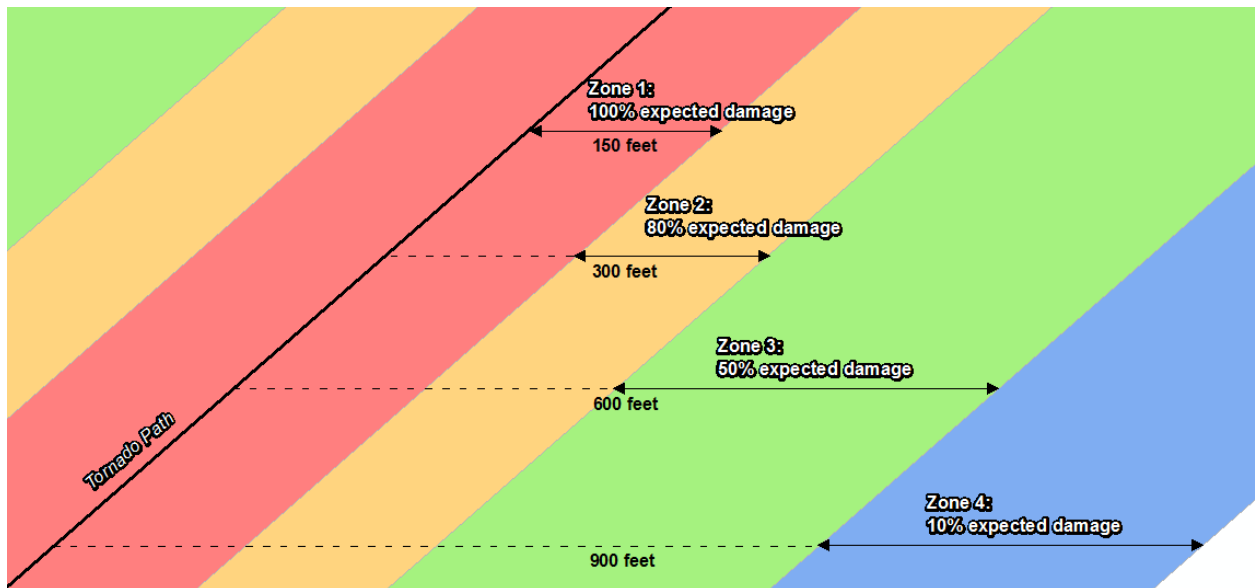


Figure 12: EF Scale Tornado Zones

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

Table 13: EF3 Tornado Zones and Damage Curves

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

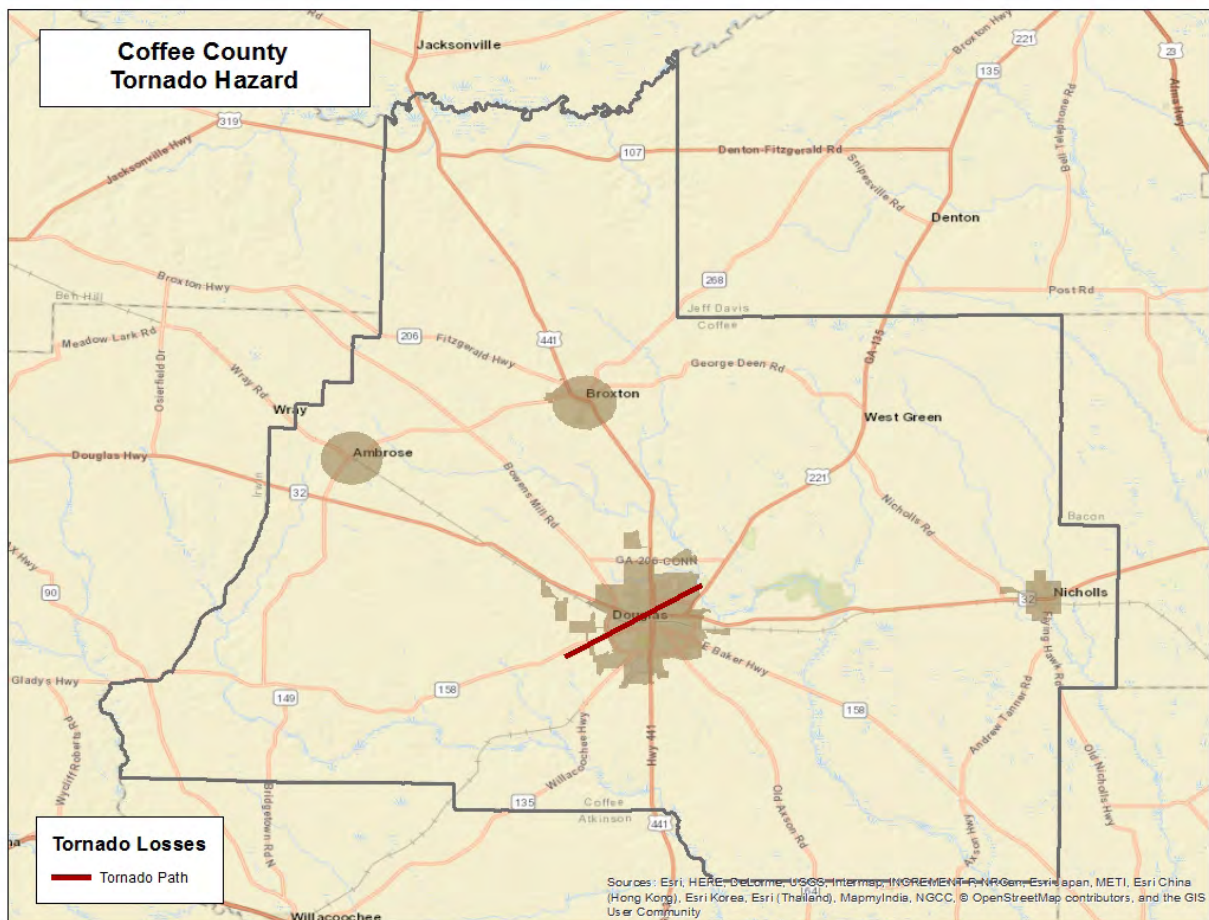


Figure 13: Hypothetical EF3 Tornado Path

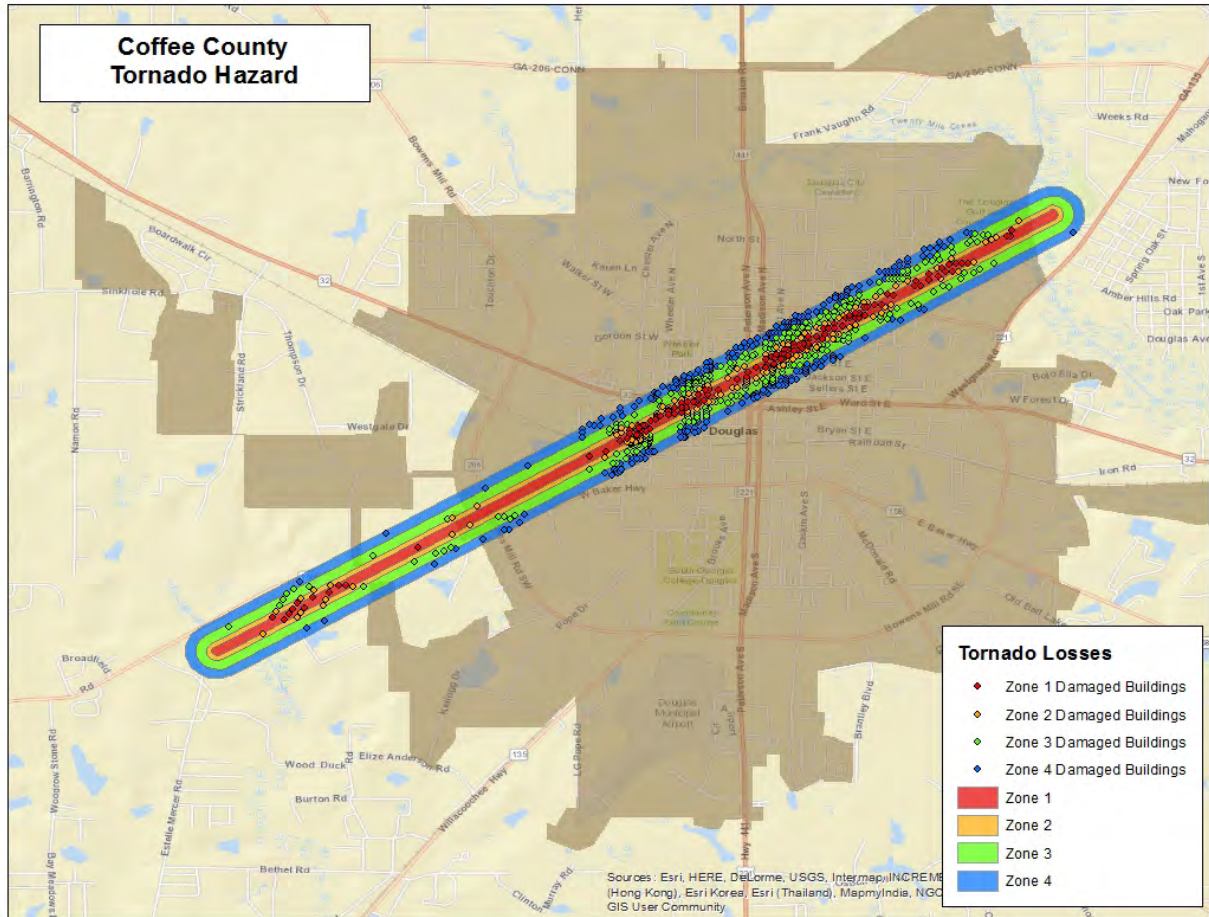


Figure 14: Modeled EF3 Tornado Damage Buffers

EF3 Tornado Building Damages

The analysis estimated that approximately 745 buildings could be damaged, with estimated building losses of approximately \$48.7 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 Coffee County that were joined with Assessor records showing estimated property replacement costs. The Assessor records often do not distinguish parcels by occupancy class if the parcels are not taxable and thus the number of buildings and replacement costs may be underestimated. The results of the analysis are depicted in Table 14.

Table 14: Estimated Building Losses by Occupancy Type

Occupancy Classification	Buildings Damaged	Building Losses
Commerical	108	\$ 11,493,868
Educational	1	\$ 27,869
Governmental	7	\$ 44,078
Industrial	27	\$ 6,662,282
Religious	11	\$ 4,451,203
Residential	591	\$ 26,096,448
Total	745	\$ 48,775,748

EF3 Tornado Essential Facility Damage

There were 3 essential facilities located in the tornado path according to the modeling, these 3 facilities would suffer moderate to major damage should such a tornado strike occur.

The location of the damaged Essential Facilities is mapped in Figure 15.

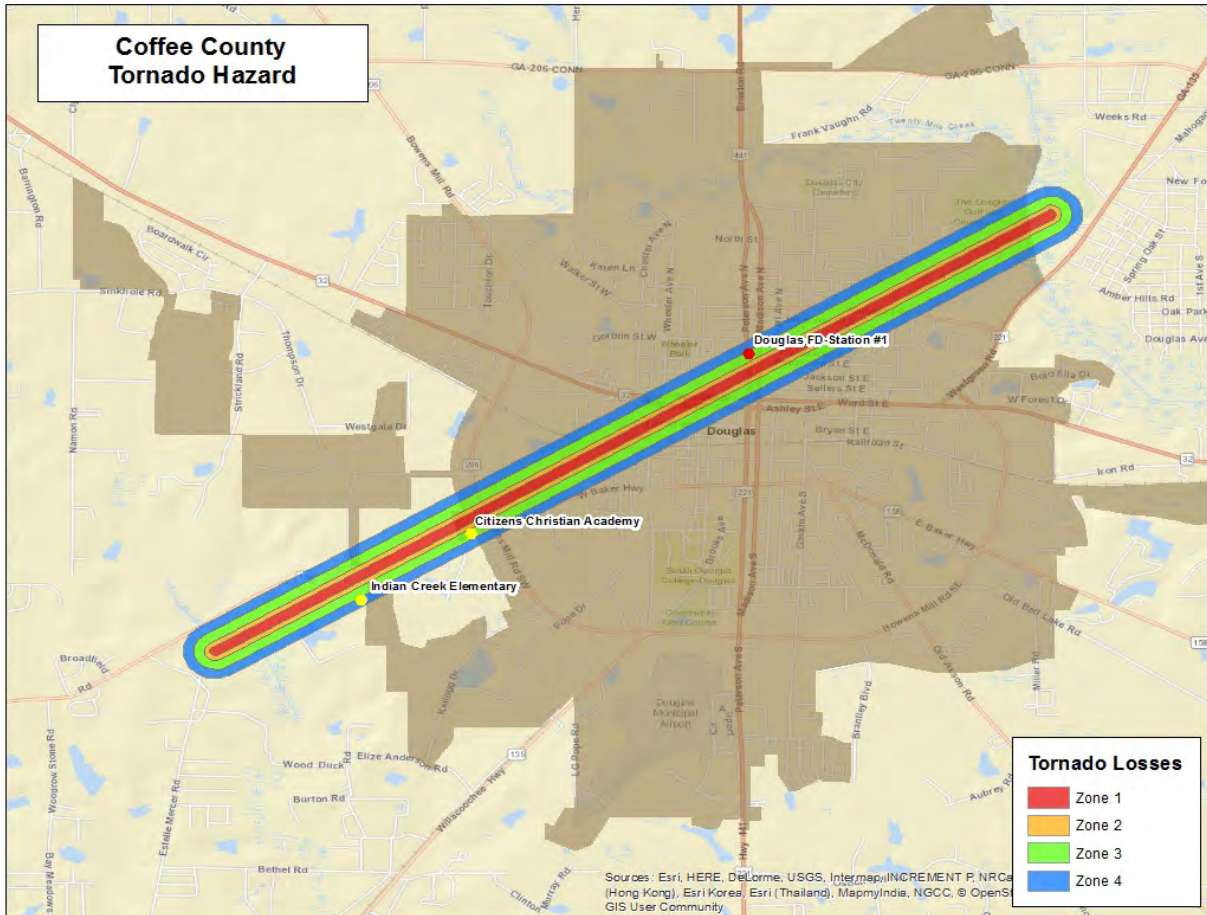


Figure 15: Modeled Essential Facility Damage in Coffee County

Exceptions Report

Hazus Version 2.2 SP1 was used to perform the loss estimates for Coffee 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 Coffee County.

Statewide facility data were supplied by GEMA through the GMIS in June 2018. The Regional Commission updated the essential facilities in 2016. 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 Coffee County.

Table 15: Essential Facility Updates

Occupancy Classification	Default		Updated	
	Replacement Cost	Default Count	Replacement Cost	Updated Count
Care	\$ 1,500,000	2	\$ 52,500,000	1
EOC	\$ 880,000	1	\$ 880,000	1
Fire	\$ 77,732,000	19	\$ 13,892,000	15
Police	\$ 164,197,000	19	\$ 47,025,000	4
School	\$ 400,052,000	42	\$ 466,346,000	44

County Inventory Changes

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

General Building Stock Updates

The parcel boundaries and assessor records were obtained from Coffee 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 Coffee County was 99.1%.

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 Coffee County records.

Table 16: Building Inventory Default Adjustment Rates

Type of Adjustment	Building Count	Percentage
Area Unknown	1275	8%
Construction Unknown	4908	32%
Condition Unknown	875	6%
Foundation Unknown	3035	20%
Year Built Unknown	3020	19%

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 Coffee 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	15,550	\$3,065,990,856
Total buildings inside the 1% Annual Chance Riverine Flood Area	426	\$67,432,110

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