Appendix A

GEMA Worksheet #3a Inventory of Assets

Jurisdiction: Ben Hill County
Hazard: Hurricanes/Tropical Storms

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

	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	$ in Community or State	$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	8,521	8,521	100.000%	$ 424,651,736	$ 424,651,736	100.000%	16,996	16,996	100.000%
Commercial	686	686	100.000%	$ 130,721,638	$ 130,721,638	100.000%	0	0	0%
Industrial	36	36	100.000%	$ 63,500,491	$ 63,500,491		0	0	0%
Agricultural	1,387	1,387	100.000%	$ 308,109,007	$ 308,109,007	100.000%	0	0	0%
Religious/ Non-profit	252	252	100.000%	$ 99,208,370	$ 99,208,370	100.000%	0	0	0%
Government	394	394	100.000%	$ 52,725,681	$ 52,725,681	100.000%	0	0	0%
Education	26	26	100.000%	$ 78,586,824	$ 78,586,824	100.000%	0	0	0%
Utilities	119	119		$ 1,067,841,013	$ 1,067,841,013		0	0	0%
Total	11,421	11,421		$ 2,225,344,760	$ 2,225,344,760		16,996	16,996	

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: Ben Hill County
Hazard: Tornadoes

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

	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	$ in Community or State	$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	8,521	8,521	100.000%	$ 424,651,736	$ 424,651,736	100.000%	16,996	16,996	100.000%
Commercial	686	686	100.000%	$ 130,721,638	$ 130,721,638	100.000%	0	0	0%
Industrial	36	36	100.000%	$ 63,500,491	$ 63,500,491		0	0	0%
Agricultural	1,387	1,387	100.000%	$ 308,109,007	$ 308,109,007	100.000%	0	0	0%
Religious/ Non-profit	252	252	100.000%	$ 99,208,370	$ 99,208,370	100.000%	0	0	0%
Government	394	394	100.000%	$ 52,725,681	$ 52,725,681	100.000%	0	0	0%
Education	26	26	100.000%	$ 78,586,824	$ 78,586,824	100.000%	0	0	0%
Utilities	119	119		$ 1,067,841,013	$ 1,067,841,013		0	0	0%
Total	11,421	11,421		$ 2,225,344,760	$ 2,225,344,760		16,996	16,996	

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: Ben Hill County
Hazard: Floods

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

	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	$ in Community or State	$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	8,521	229	2.687%	$ 424,651,736	$ 10,932,478	2.574%	16,996	457	2.687%
Commercial	686	52	7.580%	$ 130,721,638	$ 15,670,072	11.987%	0	0	0%
Industrial	36	1	2.778%	$ 63,500,491	$ -		0	0	0%
Agricultural	1,387	47	3.389%	$ 308,109,007	$ 17,360,131	5.634%	0	0	0%
Religious/ Non-profit	252	19	7.540%	$ 99,208,370	$ 12,631,630	12.732%	0	0	0%
Government	394	56	14.213%	$ 52,725,681	$ 7,156,661	13.573%	0	0	0%
Education	26	3	11.538%	$ 78,586,824	$ 2,995,392	3.812%	0	0	0%
Utilities	119	2	1.681%	$ 1,067,841,013	$ 338,430	0.032%	0	0	0%
Total	11,421	409		$ 2,225,344,760	$ 67,084,794		16,996	457	

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: Ben Hill County
Hazard: Lightning

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

	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	$ in Community or State	$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	8,521	8,521	100.000%	$ 424,651,736	$ 424,651,736	100.000%	16,996	16,996	100.000%
Commercial	686	686	100.000%	$ 130,721,638	$ 130,721,638	100.000%	0	0	0%
Industrial	36	36	100.000%	$ 63,500,491	$ 63,500,491		0	0	0%
Agricultural	1,387	1,387	100.000%	$ 308,109,007	$ 308,109,007	100.000%	0	0	0%
Religious/ Non-profit	252	252	100.000%	$ 99,208,370	$ 99,208,370	100.000%	0	0	0%
Government	394	394	100.000%	$ 52,725,681	$ 52,725,681	100.000%	0	0	0%
Education	26	26	100.000%	$ 78,586,824	$ 78,586,824	100.000%	0	0	0%
Utilities	119	119		$ 1,067,841,013	$ 1,067,841,013		0	0	0%
Total	11,421	11,421		$ 2,225,344,760	$ 2,225,344,760		16,996	16,996	

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: Ben Hill County
Hazard: Wildfires

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

	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	$ in Community or State	$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	8,521	8,521	100.000%	$ 424,651,736	$ 424,651,736	100.000%	16,996	16,996	100.000%
Commercial	686	686	100.000%	$ 130,721,638	$ 130,721,638	100.000%	0	0	0%
Industrial	36	36	100.000%	$ 63,500,491	$ 63,500,491		0	0	0%
Agricultural	1,387	1,387	100.000%	$ 308,109,007	$ 308,109,007	100.000%	0	0	0%
Religious/ Non-profit	252	252	100.000%	$ 99,208,370	$ 99,208,370	100.000%	0	0	0%
Government	394	394	100.000%	$ 52,725,681	$ 52,725,681	100.000%	0	0	0%
Education	26	26	100.000%	$ 78,586,824	$ 78,586,824	100.000%	0	0	0%
Utilities	119	119		$ 1,067,841,013	$ 1,067,841,013		0	0	0%
Total	11,421	11,421		$ 2,225,344,760	$ 2,225,344,760		16,996	16,996	

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: Ben Hill County
Hazard: Extreme Heat

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

	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	$ in Community or State	$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	8,521	8,521	100.000%	$ 424,651,736	$ 424,651,736	100.000%	16,996	16,996	100.000%
Commercial	686	686	100.000%	$ 130,721,638	$ 130,721,638	100.000%	0	0	0%
Industrial	36	36	100.000%	$ 63,500,491	$ 63,500,491		0	0	0%
Agricultural	1,387	1,387	100.000%	$ 308,109,007	$ 308,109,007	100.000%	0	0	0%
Religious/ Non-profit	252	252	100.000%	$ 99,208,370	$ 99,208,370	100.000%	0	0	0%
Government	394	394	100.000%	$ 52,725,681	$ 52,725,681	100.000%	0	0	0%
Education	26	26	100.000%	$ 78,586,824	$ 78,586,824	100.000%	0	0	0%
Utilities	119	119		$ 1,067,841,013	$ 1,067,841,013		0	0	0%
Total	11,421	11,421		$ 2,225,344,760	$ 2,225,344,760		16,996	16,996	

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: Ben Hill County
Hazard: Drought

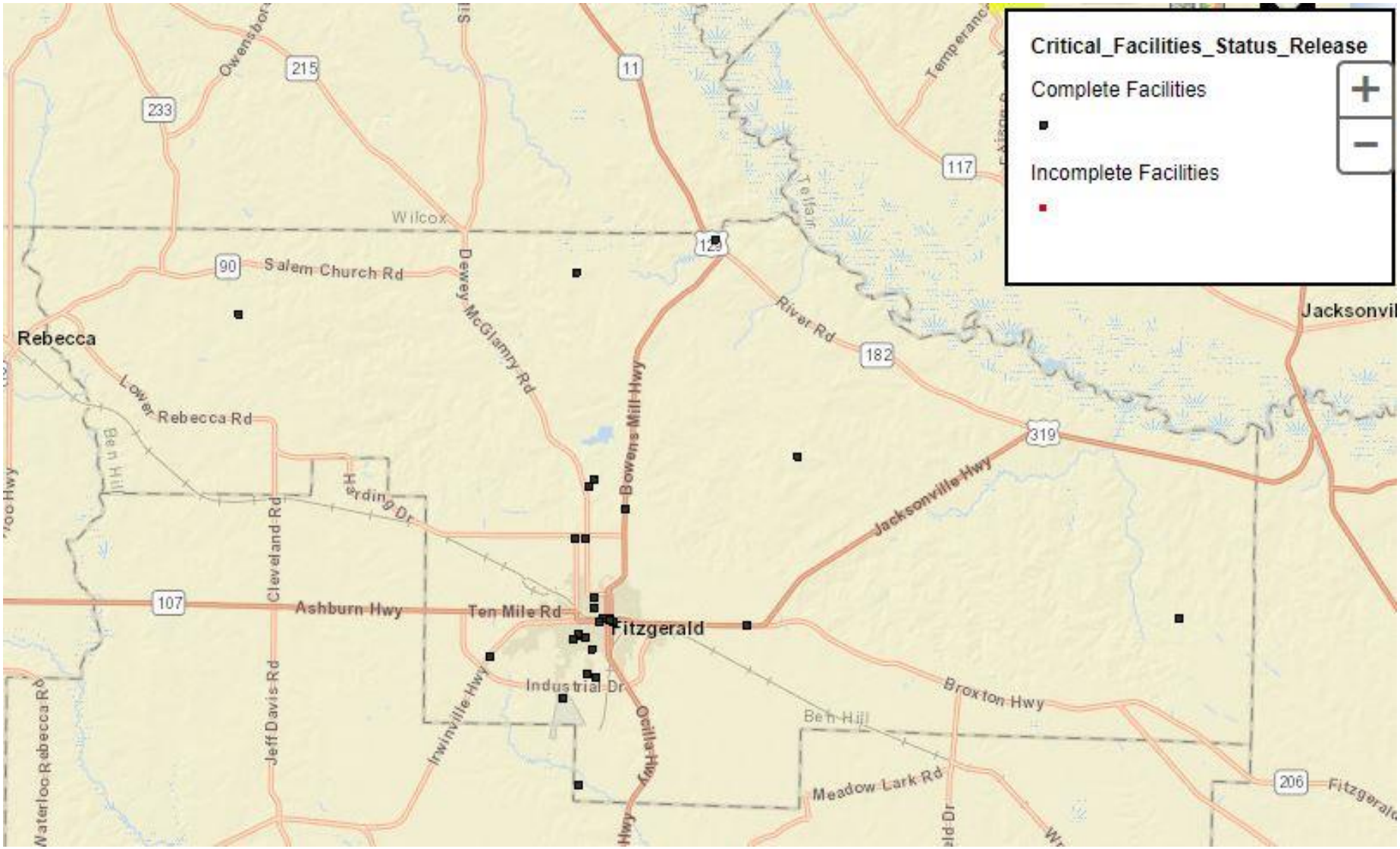
Task A. Determine the proportion of buildings, the value of buildings, and the population in your community or state that are located in hazard areas.

	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	$ in Community or State	$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	8,521	8,521	100.000%	$ 424,651,736	$ 424,651,736	100.000%	16,996	16,996	100.000%
Commercial	686	686	100.000%	$ 130,721,638	$ 130,721,638	100.000%	0	0	0%
Industrial	36	36	100.000%	$ 63,500,491	$ 63,500,491		0	0	0%
Agricultural	1,387	1,387	100.000%	$ 308,109,007	$ 308,109,007	100.000%	0	0	0%
Religious/ Non-profit	252	252	100.000%	$ 99,208,370	$ 99,208,370	100.000%	0	0	0%
Government	394	394	100.000%	$ 52,725,681	$ 52,725,681	100.000%	0	0	0%
Education	26	26	100.000%	$ 78,586,824	$ 78,586,824	100.000%	0	0	0%
Utilities	119	119		$ 1,067,841,013	$ 1,067,841,013		0	0	0%
Total	11,421	11,421		$ 2,225,344,760	$ 2,225,344,760		16,996	16,996	

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

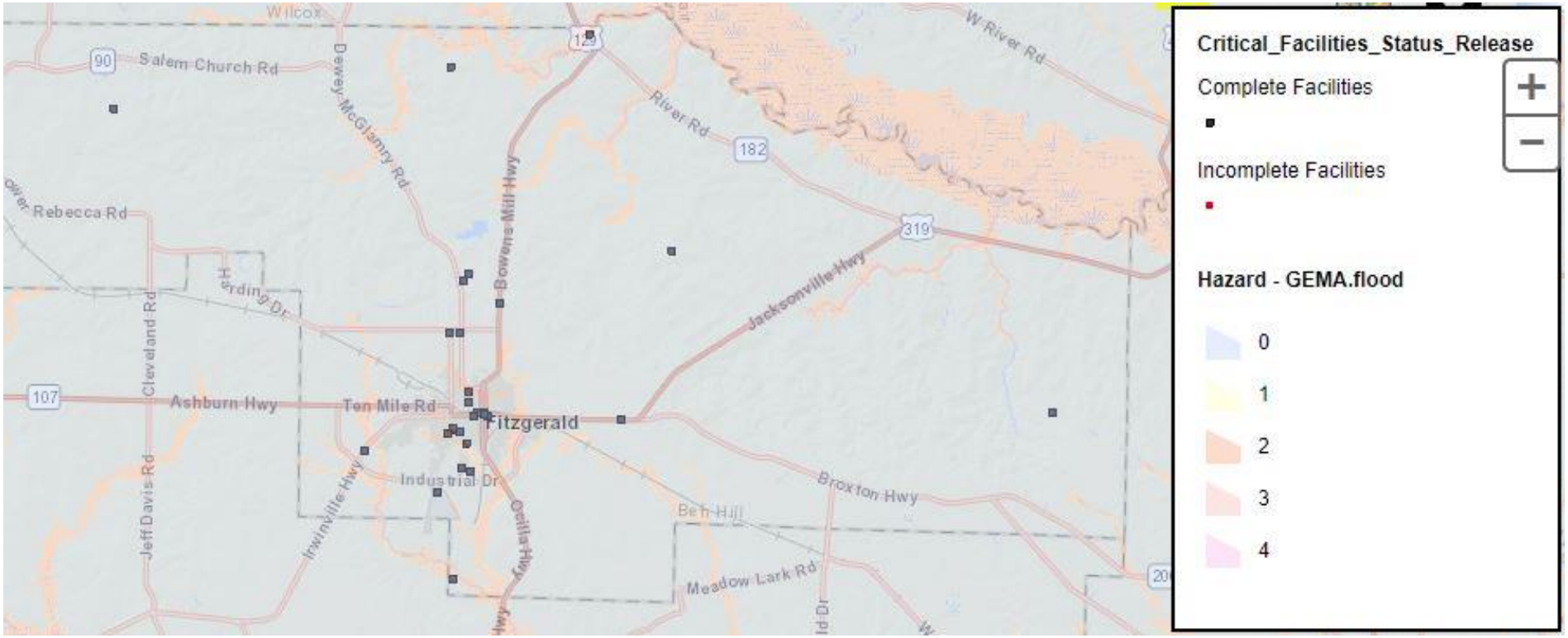
	Y	N
1. Do you know where the greatest damages may occur in your area?	Y	
2. Do you know whether your critical facilities will be operational after a hazard event?	Y	
3. Is there enough data to determine which assets are subject to the greatest potential damages?	Y	
4. Is there enough data to determine 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, Drought)



Critical Facilities and Wind Zones

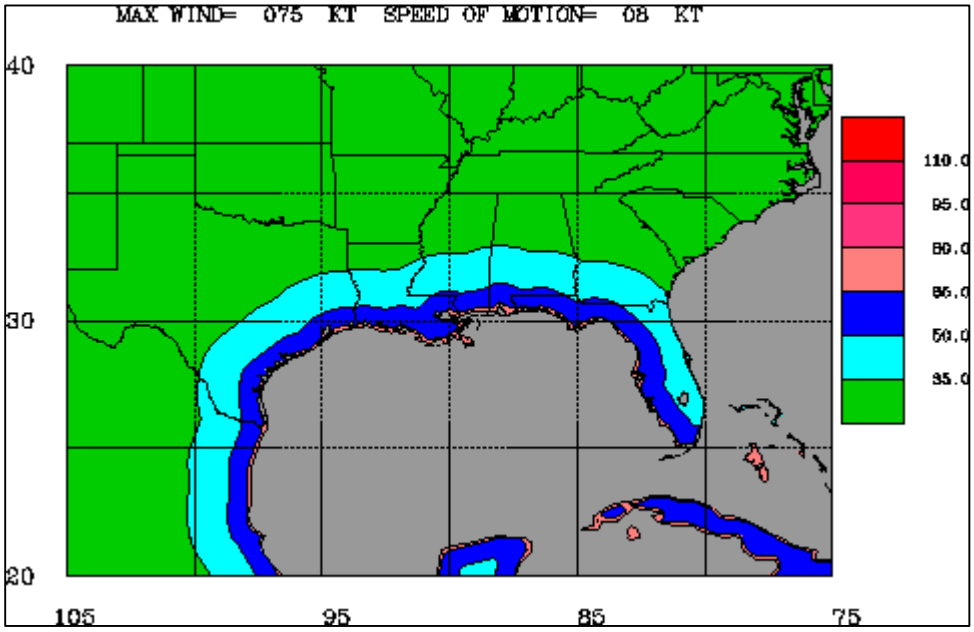
Critical Facilities and Flood Zones



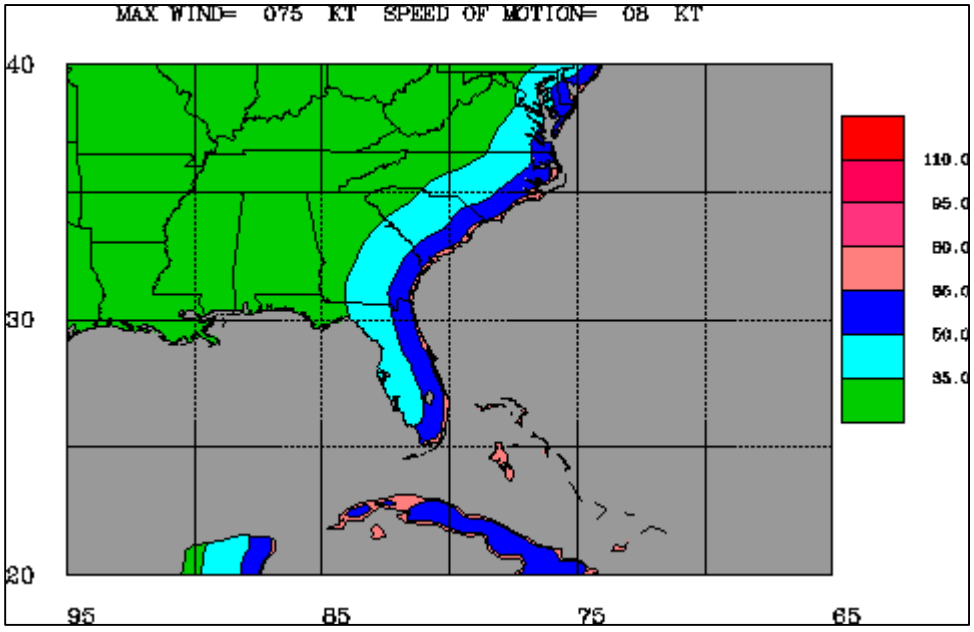
Examples of the Maximum Envelope of Wind
(Source: NOAA. http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/aboutmeow.shtml)

Mild case (Category 1, 8 knots forward motion)

Gulf Coast Region



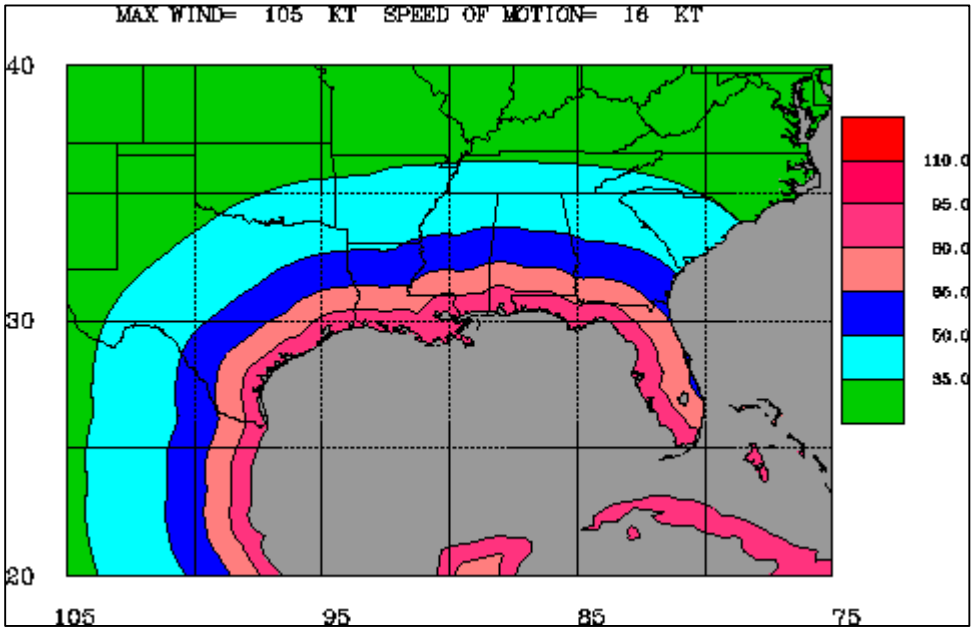
East Coast Region



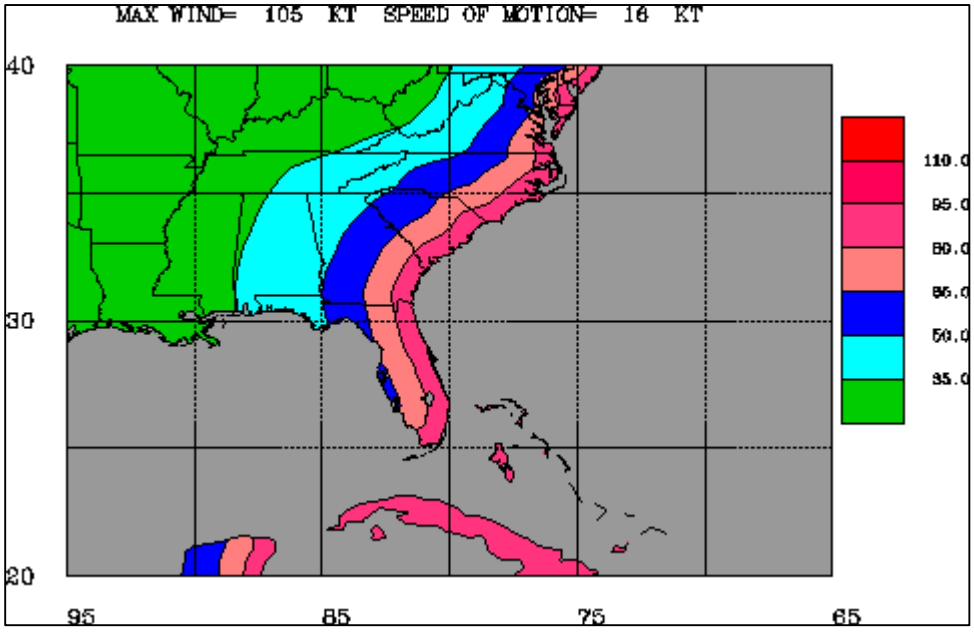
Examples of the Maximum Envelope of Wind
(Source: NOAA. http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/aboutmeow.shtml)

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

Gulf Coast Region



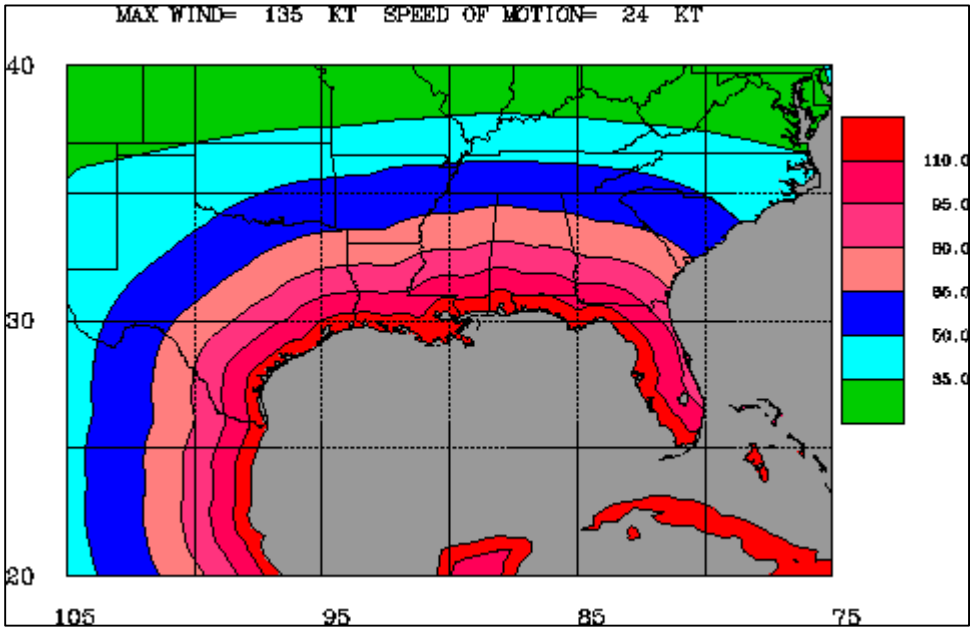
East Coast Region



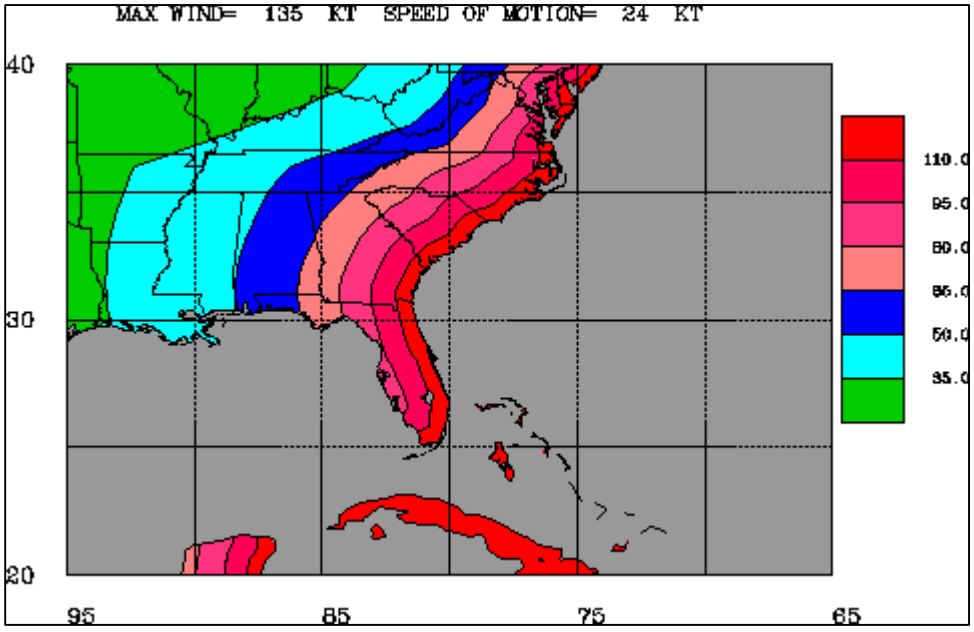
Examples of the Maximum Envelope of Wind
(Source: NOAA. http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/aboutmeow.shtml)

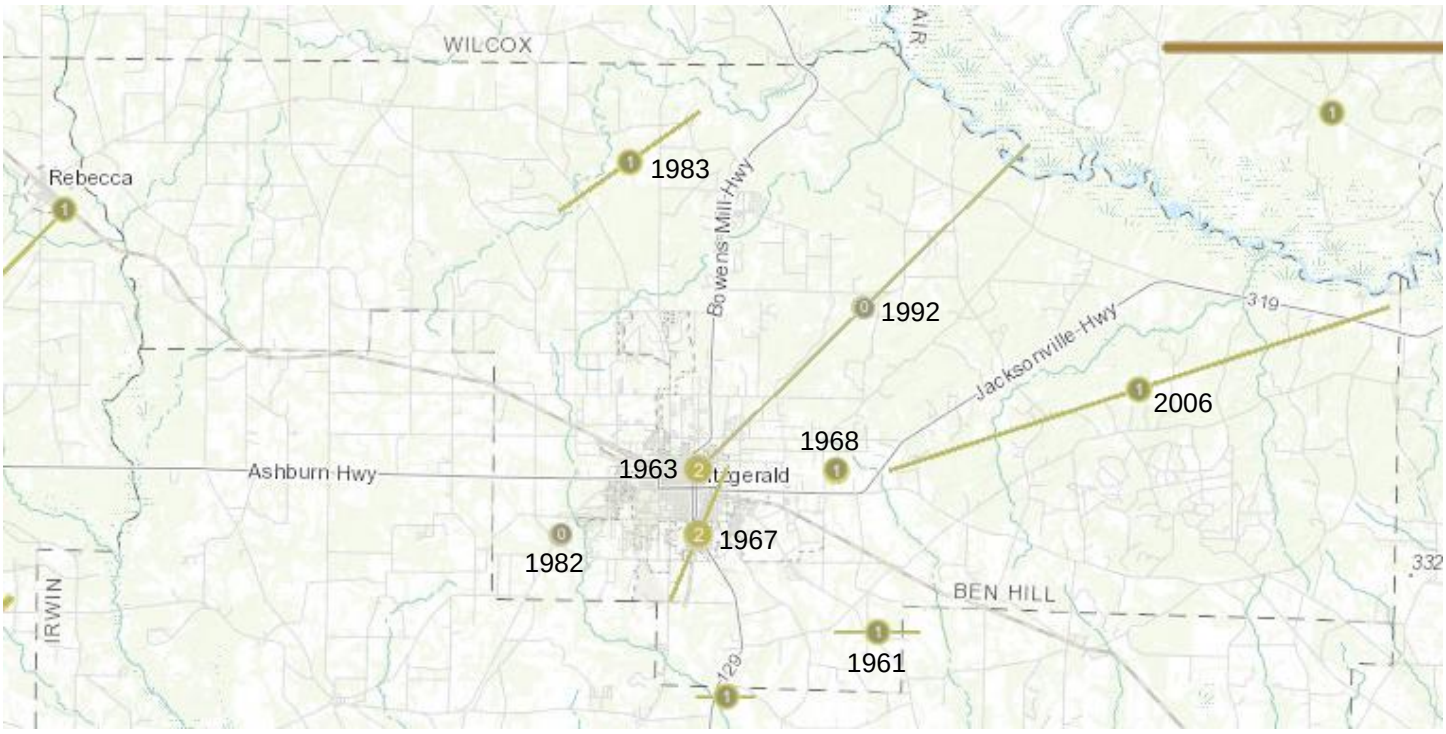
Worst case (Category 5, 24 knots forward motion)

Gulf Coast Region



East Coast Region





Legend

Tornado Tracks

EF5
- EF5 Tornado
- EF5 Tornado Track

EF4
- EF4 Tornado
- EF4 Tornado Track

EF3
- EF3 Tornado
- EF3 Tornado Track

EF2
- EF2 Tornado
- EF2 Tornado Track

EF1
- EF1 Tornado
- EF1 Tornado Track

EF0
- EF0 Tornado
- EF0 Tornado Track

Data source:
https://www.arcgis.com/home/webmap/viewer.html?useExisting=1&layers=ae96a522f2824552b20cdcf53a30d3c1

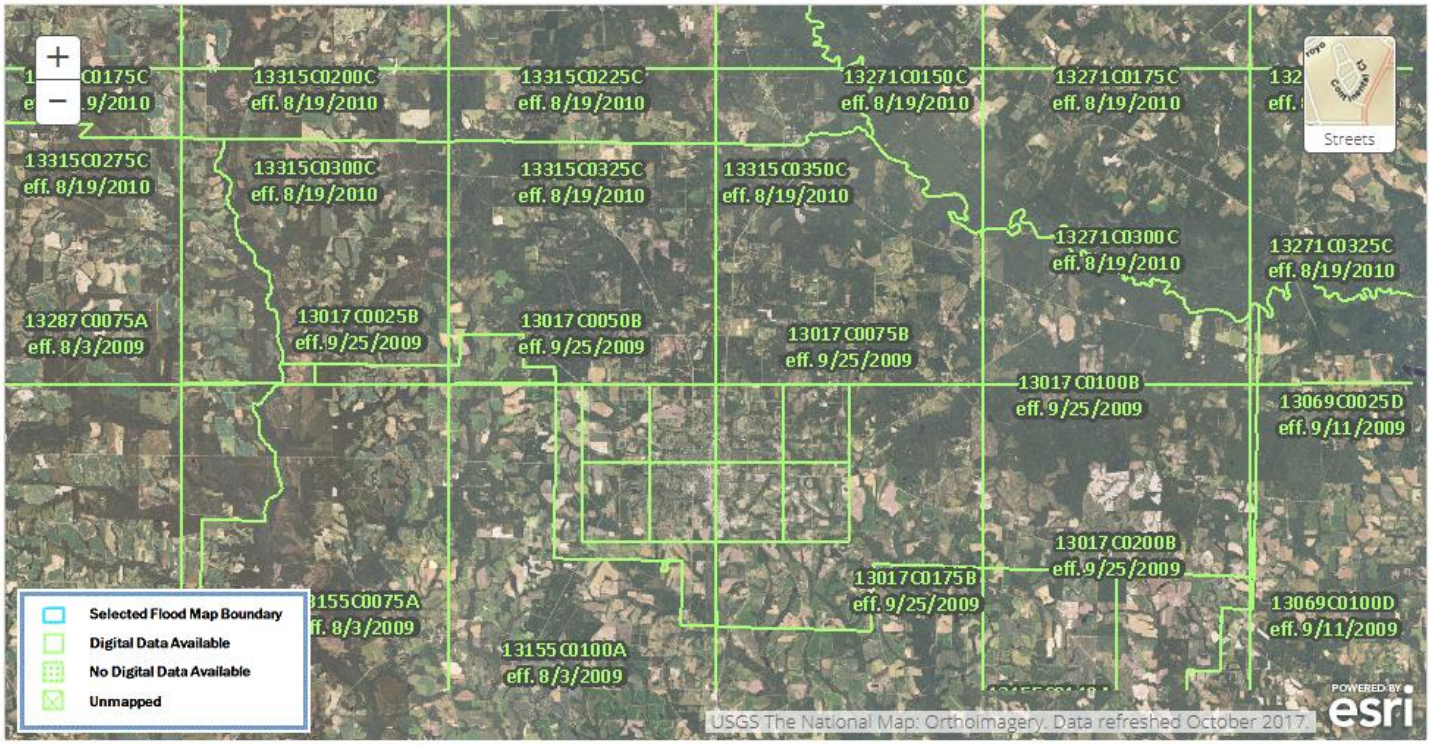
These map layers, derived from National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration data, portray tornadoes and available tracks from 1950 to 2014

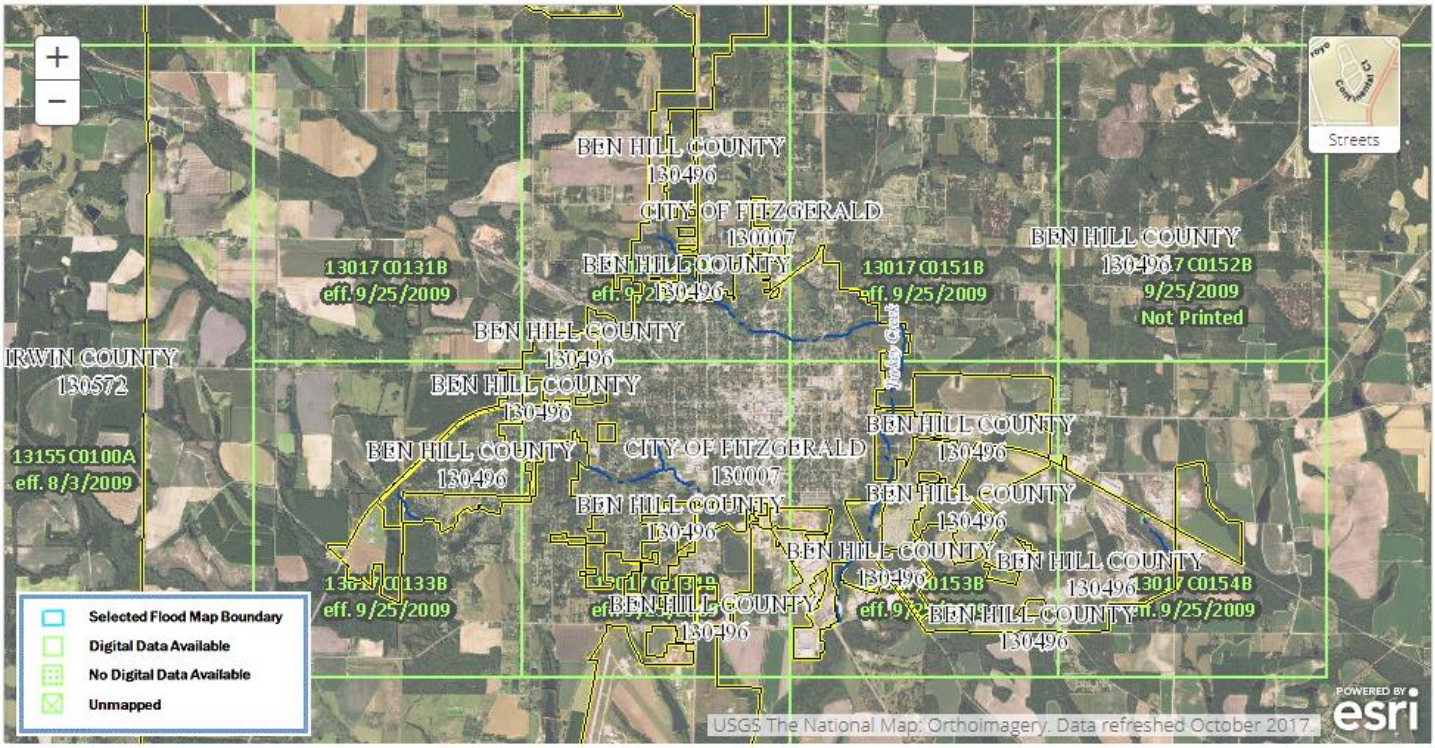
Map Image Layer
by Federal_User_Community

Last Modified: February 21, 2018

FEMA Flood Maps

Source: https://msc.fema.gov/portal/search

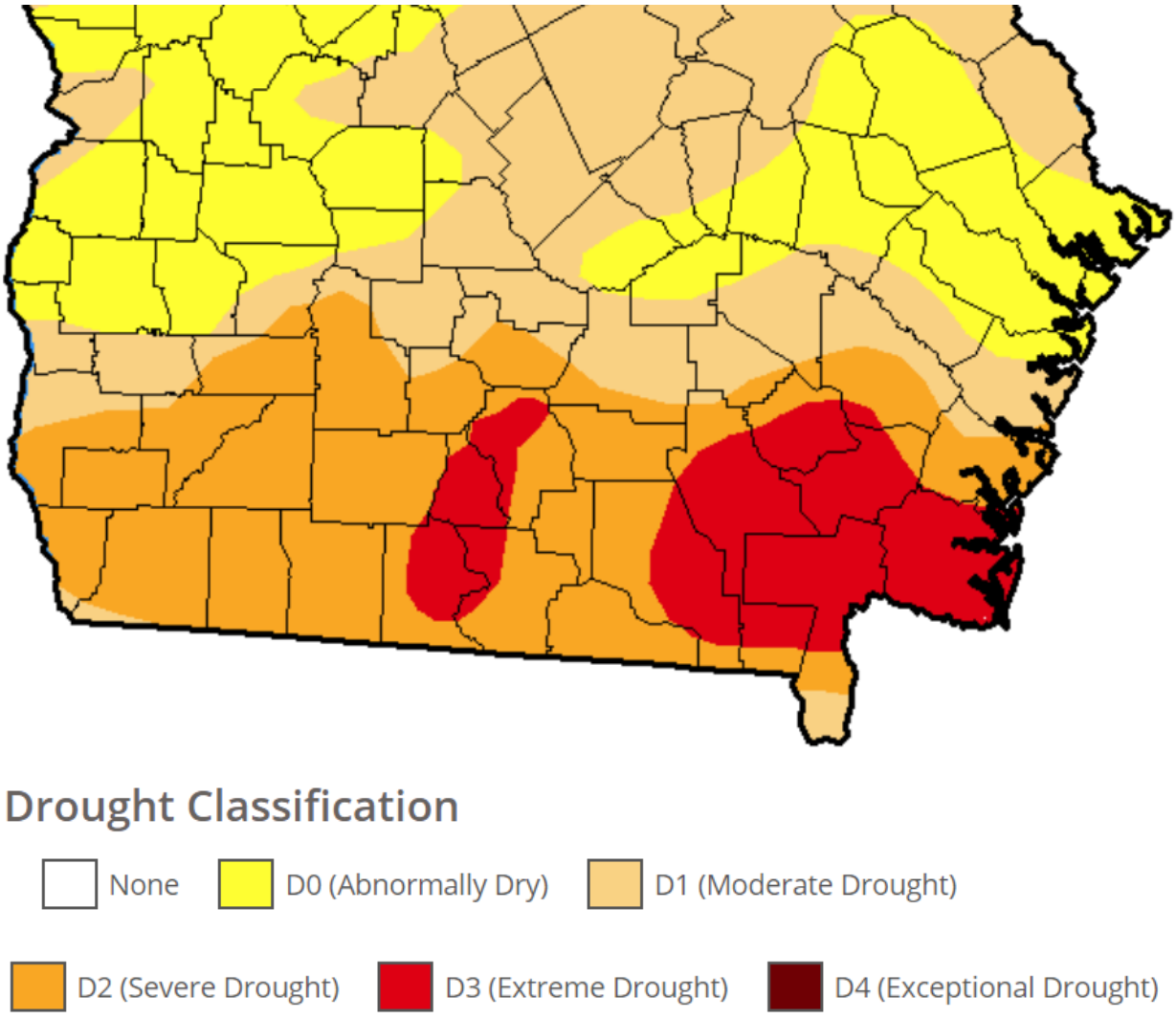




Drought

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

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



Appendix B

QuickFacts

Fitzgerald city, Georgia; Ben Hill County, Georgia; UNITED STATES

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

Table

All Topics	Fitzgerald city, Georgia	Ben Hill County, Georgia	UNITED STATES
Population estimates, July 1, 2017, (V2017)	**8,721**	**16,996**	**325,719,178**
PEOPLE			
Population			
Population estimates, July 1, 2017, (V2017)	**8,721**	**16,996**	**325,719,178**
Population estimates base, April 1, 2010, (V2017)	9,074	17,634	308,758,105
Population, percent change - April 1, 2010 (estimates base) to July 1, 2017, (V2017)	-3.9%	-3.6%	5.5%
Population, Census, April 1, 2010	9,053	17,634	308,745,538
Age and Sex			
Persons under 5 years, percent	⚠ 8.3%	⚠ 6.5%	⚠ 6.1%
Persons under 18 years, percent	⚠ 26.7%	⚠ 25.4%	⚠ 22.6%
Persons 65 years and over, percent	⚠ 17.7%	⚠ 16.8%	⚠ 15.6%
Female persons, percent	⚠ 54.6%	⚠ 52.4%	⚠ 50.8%
Race and Hispanic Origin			
White alone, percent (a)	⚠ 44.2%	⚠ 61.2%	⚠ 76.6%
Black or African American alone, percent (a)	⚠ 52.3%	⚠ 35.9%	⚠ 13.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone, percent (a)	⚠ 0.0%	⚠ 0.6%	⚠ 1.3%
Asian alone, percent (a)	⚠ 0.2%	⚠ 0.9%	⚠ 5.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, percent (a)	⚠ 0.0%	⚠ 0.1%	⚠ 0.2%
Two or More Races, percent	⚠ 1.2%	⚠ 1.4%	⚠ 2.7%
Hispanic or Latino, percent (b)	⚠ 2.8%	⚠ 6.2%	⚠ 18.1%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino, percent	⚠ 43.7%	⚠ 56.0%	⚠ 60.7%
Population Characteristics			
Veterans, 2012-2016	315	793	19,535,341
Foreign born persons, percent, 2012-2016	1.1%	2.4%	13.2%
Housing			
Housing units, July 1, 2017, (V2017)	X	7,947	137,403,460
Owner-occupied housing unit rate, 2012-2016	47.8%	61.0%	63.6%
Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2012-2016	$85,400	$81,100	$184,700
Median selected monthly owner costs -with a mortgage, 2012-2016	$881	$877	$1,491
Median selected monthly owner costs -without a mortgage, 2012-2016	$376	$376	$462
Median gross rent, 2012-2016	$586	$606	$949
Building permits, 2017	X	57	1,281,977
Families & Living Arrangements			
Households, 2012-2016	3,352	6,452	117,716,237
Persons per household, 2012-2016	2.59	2.65	2.64
Living in same house 1 year ago, percent of persons age 1 year+, 2012-2016	88.9%	91.1%	85.2%
Language other than English spoken at home, percent of persons age 5 years+, 2012-2016	2.5%	4.7%	21.1%
Education			
High school graduate or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2012-2016	82.6%	81.2%	87.0%
Bachelor's degree or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2012-2016	13.4%	10.6%	30.3%
Health			
With a disability, under age 65 years, percent, 2012-2016	14.8%	15.0%	8.6%
Persons without health insurance, under age 65 years, percent	⚠ 18.1%	⚠ 15.4%	⚠ 10.2%
Economy			
In civilian labor force, total, percent of population age 16 years+, 2012-2016	35.8%	45.6%	63.1%
In civilian labor force, female, percent of population age 16 years+, 2012-2016	35.5%	42.3%	58.3%

Total accommodation and food services sales, 2012 ($1,000) (c)	D	17,723	708,138,598
Total health care and social assistance receipts/revenue, 2012 ($1,000) (c)	47,121	49,899	2,040,441,203
Total manufacturers shipments, 2012 ($1,000) (c)	153,521	512,428	5,696,729,632
Total merchant wholesaler sales, 2012 ($1,000) (c)	46,202	D	5,208,023,478
Total retail sales, 2012 ($1,000) (c)	167,555	200,347	4,219,821,871
Total retail sales per capita, 2012 (c)	$18,518	$11,424	$13,443
Transportation			
Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16 years+, 2012-2016	16.3	16.9	26.1
Income & Poverty			
Median household income (in 2016 dollars), 2012-2016	$18,396	$29,510	$55,322
Per capita income in past 12 months (in 2016 dollars), 2012-2016	$12,653	$15,311	$29,829
Persons in poverty, percent	▲ 42.4%	▲ 26.4%	▲ 12.3%

BUSINESSES

Businesses			
Total employer establishments, 2016	X	313	7,757,807
Total employment, 2016	X	4,837	126,752,238
Total annual payroll, 2016 ($1,000)	X	158,138	6,435,142,055
Total employment, percent change, 2015-2016	X	-0.9%	2.1%
Total nonemployer establishments, 2016	X	1,053	24,813,048
All firms, 2012	944	1,475	27,626,360
Men-owned firms, 2012	553	888	14,844,597
Women-owned firms, 2012	300	458	9,878,397
Minority-owned firms, 2012	279	362	7,952,386
Nonminority-owned firms, 2012	621	1,064	18,987,918
Veteran-owned firms, 2012	251	268	2,521,682
Nonveteran-owned firms, 2012	629	1,137	24,070,685

GEOGRAPHY

Geography			
Population per square mile, 2010	1,022.0	70.5	87.4
Land area in square miles, 2010	8.86	250.12	3,531,905.43
FIPS Code	1329528	13017	00

Department of Revenue

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GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE Local Government Services Division County Digest Section	2017 TAX DIGEST CONSOLIDATED SUMMARY

County:BEN HILL County #:009 Tax District:BEN HILL COUNTY

Dist #: 00 Assessment %: 040 Tot Parcels:10667

RESIDENTIAL

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
R1	5,614		121,254,379
R3	5,730	2,869.2	16,041,868
R4	2,567	14,682.09	16,433,259
R5			
R6	15,956		10,182,373
R7			
R9			
RA	19		943,450
RB	217		689,854
RF			
RI			
RZ			

RESIDENTIAL TRANSITIONAL

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
T1			
T3			
T4			

HISTORIC

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
H1	17		420,245
H3	6	2.6	56,807

AGRICULTURAL

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
A1	295		7,201,415
A3			
A4	29	239.39	185,537
A5	375	31,633.27	15,594,834
A6	2,188		2,091,552
A7			
A9			
AA			
AB			
AF			
AI			
AZ			

PREFERENTIAL

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value

UTILITY

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
U1			
U2	19	0	18,073,746
U3			
U4	1	0	28,468
U5	1	0	98,768
U7			
U9			
UA			
UB			
UF			
UZ			

EXEMPT PROPERTY

Code	Count	40% Value
E0		
E1	685	13,491,459
E2	537	14,170,675
E3	8	172,646
E4	16	109,717
E5	41	4,026,742
E6	73	19,282,907
E7		
E8		
E9	73	3,364,672
TOTAL	1,433	54,618,818

HOMESTEAD AND PROPERTY EXEMPTIONS

Code	Count	M&O	Bond
S1	2,633	5,264,048	
SC	32	64,000	
S2	0	0	
S3	14	28,000	
S4	570	2,277,816	
S5	72	2,741,894	
SD	1	77,307	
SS	1	10,526	
SE	0	0	
SG	0	0	

P3			
P4			
P5			
P6			
P7			
P9			

CONSERVATION USE

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
V3			
V4	174	4,235.29	3,012,107
V5	497	67,267.94	38,561,116
V6			

BROWNFIELD PROPERTY

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
B1			
B3			
B4			
B5			
B6			

FOREST LAND CONSERVATION USE

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
J3			
J4	2	75.67	43,605
J5	82	30,739.09	12,876,506
J9			

FLPA FAIR MARKET ASSMT

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
F3			
F4	2	75.67	51,040
F5	82	30,740.09	11,170,670
F9			
Total	84	30,815.76	11,221,710

ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
W3			
W4			
W5			

COMMERCIAL

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
C1	1,421		31,067,460
C3	392	213.89	4,083,670
C4	235	1,165.14	5,522,966
C5			
C7			
C9			
CA			
CB			
CF	470		15,476,261
CI	379		9,117,420
CP	14		6,236,799
CZ	2		7,849

INDUSTRIAL

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
I1	187		22,060,468
I3			
I4	32	593.32	1,338,440
I5	3	163.58	337,448
S6			
S7			
S8			
S9			
SF	33	25,497,255	
SA	0	0	
SB	0	0	
SP	265	380,462	
SH	6	290,769	
ST	0	0	
SV	671	24,608,519	
SJ	84	6,773,520	
SW	0	0	
SX			
SN	0	0	

DO NOT USE CODES L1-L9 ON STATE SHEET

L1	2,628	10,379,111	
L2	0	0	
L3	14	55,520	
L4	568	4,295,695	
L5			
L6			
L7			
L8			
L9	32	123,627	
TOTAL	7,624	82,868,069	0

SUMMARY

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
Residential	30,103	17,551.29	165,545,183
Residential Transitional			
Historical	23	2.6	477,052
Agricultural	2,887	31,872.66	25,073,338
Preferential Conservation Use	671	71,503.23	41,573,223
Brownfield Property			
Forest Land Cons Use	84	30,814.76	12,920,111
Environmentally Sensitive			
Commercial	2,913	1,379.03	71,512,425
Industrial	294	756.9	65,155,818
Utility	21	0	18,200,982
Motor Vehicle	8,116		11,476,130
Mobile Home	1,287		5,120,133
Timber 100%	94	9,584	5,007,526
Heavy Equipment	0		0
Gross Digest	46,493	163,464.47	422,061,921
Exemptions Bond			
Net Bond Digest			422,061,921
Gross Digest	46,493	163,464.47	422,061,921
Exemptions-M&O			82,868,069
Net M&O Digest			339,193,852

I7		
I9		
IA		
IB		
IF	28	20,334,769
II	23	1,768,550
IP	19	19,260,456
IZ	2	55,687

TAX LEVIED

TYPE	ASSESSED VALUE	MILLAGE	TAX
M & O	339,193,852	.000	0.00
BOND	422,061,921	.000	0.00

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Department of Revenue

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GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE Local Government Services Division County Digest Section	2017 TAX DIGEST CONSOLIDATED SUMMARY

County:BEN HILL County #:009 Tax District:FITZGERALD

Dist #: 07 Assessment %: 040 Tot Parcels:4522

RESIDENTIAL

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
R1	2,824		55,602,745
R3	3,515	1,199.64	9,046,660
R4	122	508.18	1,238,878
R5			
R6	4,514		2,094,251
R7			
R9			
RA	10		818,600
RB	50		147,217
RF			
RI			
RZ			

RESIDENTIAL TRANSITIONAL

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
T1			
T3			
T4			

HISTORIC

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
H1	17		420,245
H3	6	2.6	56,807

AGRICULTURAL

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
A1			
A3			
A4			
A5	5	97.32	73,994
A6	1		1,200
A7			
A9			
AA			
AB			
AF			
AI			
AZ			

PREFERENTIAL

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value

UTILITY

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
U1			
U2	8	0	4,638,937
U3			
U4	1	0	28,468
U5			
U7			
U9			
UA			
UB			
UF			
UZ			

EXEMPT PROPERTY

Code	Count	40% Value
E0		
E1	550	9,512,288
E2	270	9,140,442
E3	5	80,645
E4	3	75,728
E5	24	427,871
E6	46	10,738,765
E7		
E8		
E9	69	3,304,708
TOTAL	967	33,280,447

HOMESTEAD AND PROPERTY EXEMPTIONS

Code	Count	M&O	Bond
S1			
SC			
S2			
S3			
S4			
S5	31	940,847	
SD	0	0	
SS	0	0	
SE	0	0	
SG	0	0	

P3			
P4			
P5			
P6			
P7			
P9			

CONSERVATION USE

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
V3			
V4	3	33.19	34,000
V5	1	46.6	22,480
V6			

BROWNFIELD PROPERTY

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
B1			
B3			
B4			
B5			
B6			

FOREST LAND CONSERVATION USE

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
J3			
J4			
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	925		25,034,889
C3	358	165.01	3,683,995
C4	89	296.94	2,569,859
C5			
C7			
C9			
CA			
CB			
CF	307		8,948,619
CI	253		7,362,389
CP	7		4,889,491
CZ	2		7,849

INDUSTRIAL

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
I1	70		12,383,910
I3			
I4	14	292.4	641,665
S6			
S7			
S8			
S9			
SF	0	0	
SA	0	0	
SB	0	0	
SP	121	178,643	
SH	6	290,769	
ST	0	0	
SV	4	36,475	
SJ	0	0	
SW	0	0	
SX			
SN	0	0	

DO NOT USE CODES L1-L9 ON STATE SHEET

L1			
L2			
L3			
L4			
L5			
L6			
L7			
L8			
L9			
TOTAL	162	1,446,734	0

SUMMARY

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
Residential	11,035	1,707.82	68,948,351
Residential Transitional			
Historical	23	2.6	477,052
Agricultural	6	97.32	75,194
Preferential Conservation Use	4	79.79	56,480
Brownfield Property			
Forest Land Cons Use			
Environmentally Sensitive			
Commercial	1,941	461.95	52,497,091
Industrial	98	345.61	17,395,896
Utility	9	0	4,667,405
Motor Vehicle	2,714		3,800,150
Mobile Home	255		773,407
Timber 100%	0	0	0
Heavy Equipment	0		0
Gross Digest	16,085	2,695.09	148,691,026
Exemptions Bond			
Net Bond Digest			148,691,026
Gross Digest	16,085	2,695.09	148,691,026
Exemptions-M&O			1,446,734
Net M&O Digest			147,244,292

I5	1	53.21	133,136		TAX LEVIED		
I7				TYPE	ASSESSED VALUE	MILLAGE	TAX
I9							
IA				M & O	147,244,292	10.000	1,472,442.92
IB				BOND	148,691,026	.000	0.00
IF	5		2,292,155				
II	4		61,549				
IP	4		1,883,481				
IZ							

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Appendix C

Ben Hill County 5-Year Community Work Program Update

PROJECTS	ESTIMATED COST	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	FUNDING SOURCE	GOAL	FY 16	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20
CULTURAL RESOURCES									
Complete renovation of Federal Building and integrate into Grand/Carnegie Complex	$400,000	County, City	Grants, general fund, SPLOST	2, 5	*	*	*	*	*
Develop a Master Resources Guide	$50,000	County, City, Development Authority of Ben Hill County, Convention & Visitor's Bureau, Family Connections	Grants, general fund	2, 4, 5	*	*			
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT									
Prepare and maintain an inventory of incentives, business programs, housing stock and available sites to accommodate new businesses and business expansions, and provide the list on the county website.	Staff time	Chamber of Commerce, Fitzgerald-Ben Hill Development Authority	City and County Joint Service Funds	2	*	*			
Develop a guidebook for development that describes the local development process and provides useful information to potential new businesses regarding zoning, site plan approval, permitting and potential incentives.	Staff time	Chamber of Commerce, Fitzgerald-Ben Hill Development Authority	City and County Joint Service Funds	2	*	*			
Approve and implement the Comprehensive Economic Development Plan through the coordinated efforts of all economic development organizations	Staff time	Fitzgerald-Ben Hill Development Authority, other economic development organizations	City and County Joint Service Funds	2	*	*	*	*	*
Develop a Senior/Retiree Marketing Strategy	Staff time	Convention & Visitor's Bureau	General fund	1, 2, 3, 6	*	*			
Develop a Comprehensive Tourism Master Plan to incorporate under the Comprehensive Economic Development Plan	Staff time	Convention & Visitor's Bureau	General fund	2, 4, 5	*	*			

PROJECTS	ESTIMATED COST	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	FUNDING SOURCE	GOAL	FY 16	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20
HOUSING									
Construct The Village at Ben Hill Phase 1	$9 million	County	Low Income Housing Tax Credit, private funding	1	*	*			
Construct The Village at Ben Hill Phase 2	$9 million	County	Low Income Housing Tax Credit, private funding	1			*	*	
LAND USE									
None listed									
COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES									
Repair and resurface 82.1 miles of roads	$8.2 million	County	General fund, LMIG, SPLOST (pending SPLOST approval)	7	*	*	*	*	*
Replace Bethlehem Church Road Bridge	$2 million	County	General fund, LMIG, SPLOST (pending SPLOST approval)	7		*			
Replace Tulip Road Bridge	$700,000	County	General fund, LMIG, SPLOST (pending SPLOST approval)	7			*		
Complete renovations to Monitor gym, auditorium, and classroom building at Recreation Services complex	$200,000	County, City	City, County, SPLOST (pending SPLOST approval)	6, 7	*	*			
Implement airport improvements as listed in 5-year CIP for 2016-2020	$4.66 million	Fitzgerald-Ben Hill County Airport Commission	Federal, State, and Local	2, 7	*	*	*	*	*

PROJECTS	ESTIMATED COST	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	FUNDING SOURCE	GOAL	FY 16	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20
Complete Peachtree Corridor Industrial Transportation Project	$8 million	County, City	General funds, grants, SPLOST (pending SPLOST approval), loans, contributions	2, 7	*	*	*	*	*
Develop Comprehensive Mobility Plan	$40,000	County, City	General fund	1, 2, 6, 7	*	*			
Complete façade maintenance on Grand Theater	$75,000	County, City	General fund, SPLOST (pending SPLOST approval)	5		*	*	*	*
Construct covers for existing outdoor performances spaces (downtown and Paulk Park)	$50,000	County, City	General fund, SPLOST (pending SPLOST approval)	6			*	*	
Complete Grand Theater ADA improvements, phase 2	$20,000	County, City	General fund, SPLOST (pending SPLOST approval)	5		*	*		
Construct a multi-use recreational facility, offices, gymnasium, and/or swimming pool	$1.5 million	County, City	General fund, SPLOST (pending SPLOST approval)	6			*	*	*
Construct Merrimac Rd. sidewalks from Merrimac Village Apts. to Central Ave	$250,000	County	General fund, SPLOST (pending SPLOST approval), GDOT	1, 7		*	*		
Construct Dewey McGlamry Road (SR90) sidewalks from Jack Allen Rd to Sultana Ave	$150,000	County	General fund, SPLOST (pending SPLOST approval), GDOT	1, 7		*	*		
Construct Benjamin H Hill Drive SE sidewalks and/or culvert extension & pedestrian bridge from SR90 to Walmart (with pedestrian signals)	$250,000	County	General fund, SPLOST (pending SPLOST approval), GDOT	1, 7			*	*	

PROJECTS	ESTIMATED COST	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	FUNDING SOURCE	GOAL	FY 16	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20
Construct Sultana Drive (SR90) sidewalks from Jefferson St. to Merrimac Dr.	$300,000	County	General fund, SPLOST (pending SPLOST approval), GDOT	1, 7			*	*	
Recruit 2 physicians per year to Dorminy Medical Center	$20,000	DMC	DMC	2, 7		*		*	
Renovate emergency room at Dorminy Medical Center	$300,000	DMC	DMC	2, 7		*			
Implement Hospital Cosmetic Upgrades at Dorminy Medical Center	$75,000	DMC	DMC	2, 7	*	*	*	*	
Replace front of Massee Building at Dorminy Medical Center	$50,000	DMC	DMC	2, 7	*				
Upgrade Medical Equipment and Computers at Dorminy Medical Center	$300,000	DMC	DMC	2, 7	*	*	*	*	*
Replace Hospital Elevator sat Dorminy Medical Center	$80,000	DMC	DMC	2, 7		*			
Replace 3 Chillers at Dorminy Medical Center	$600,000	DMC	DMC	2, 7	*		*		
INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION									
Research opportunities for inter-governmental agreements with surrounding counties to better facilitate emergency services	Staff time	County, City	General funds	8	*	*	*	*	*

Fitzgerald 5-Year Community Work Program Update

PROJECTS	ESTIMATED COST	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	FUNDING SOURCE	GOAL	FY 16	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20
CULTURAL RESOURCES									
Develop Downtown Master Plan	Staff time	City	General fund	1, 2, 5, 6, 8	*	*			
Re-evaluate existing tree ordinance and develop a replanting strategy	Staff time	City	General fund	2, 4, 6	*	*			
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT									
None listed									
HOUSING									
None listed									
LAND USE									
None listed									
COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES									
Complete Jaycee Stadium improvements	$900,000	City, Board of Education	SPLOST, ELOST	6	*	*	*	*	*
Renovate A, B & A Depot for preservation and flexible space.	$625,000	City	SPLOST, Federal funds	5		*	*	*	*
Resurface approximately 15 miles of city streets; associated transportation improvements; sidewalks, parking, and storm drainage right-of-way.	$1.5 million	City	General fund, SPLOST, LMIG	7	*	*	*	*	*
Review and implement improvements to ADA compliance plan by adding facilities annually.	$25,000	City	General fund	1, 7	*	*	*	*	*
INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION									
None listed									

GEORGIA FORESTRY COMMISSION

Community Wildfire Protection Plan

An Action Plan for Wildfire Mitigation and Conservation of Natural Resources

Ben Hill County, Georgia

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

DEC 2, 2011

Prepared by;
Mike Clark, Chief Ranger Ben Hill County
Will Fell CWPP Specialist
Georgia Forestry Commission
473 Bowens Mill Hwy
Fitzgerald, GA 31750

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:

Jason Miller
Director Ben Hill Co EMA
(229) 325-8301
jmiller@benhillcounty.com

Paula Jones
County Manager, Ben Hill Co
(229) 426-5100
pjones@benhillcounty.com

Brandon Fletcher
Asst. Chief Ben Hill VFD
(229) 325-7368
srmhs@windstream.net

Dameon Carver
Capt Fitzgerald FD
(229) 426-5030
ffd732@mediacom66.net

Tim Kegebein
Road Supt, Ben Hill Co
(229) 426-5170

Mike Clark
Chief Ranger Ben Hill County Forestry Unit
(229) 426-5259
rmosley@gfc.state.ga.us

PLAN CONTENTS

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 though 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 form 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 Ben Hill County. The plan includes prioritized recommendations for the appropriate types and methods of fuel reduction and structure ignitability reduction that will protect this community and its essential infrastructure. It also includes a plan for wildfire suppression. Specifically, the plan includes community-centered actions that will:

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

II. COMMUNITY COLLABORATION

The core team convened on May 16th, 2011 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:

Ben Hill County EMA
Ben Hill County Volunteer Fire Departments
Fitzgerald Fire Department
Ben Hill County Government
Georgia Forestry Commission

It was decided to conduct community assessments on the basis of the individual fire districts in the county. The chiefs of the various fire departments in the county assessed the selected areas and reconvened on July 28th, 2011 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

Ben Hill County covers 252 square miles of south central Georgia. Georgia's 146th county was carved from Irwin and Wilcox counties in 1906 and is named for Benjamin Hill, a U.S. senator who served as Troup County's state representative and senator in the mid-1800s.

The county seat is Fitzgerald, founded in 1895 by Philander H. Fitzgerald, a newspaperman from Indiana. The town's settlers opened a public school, which became the first school to provide textbooks free of charge. The courthouse was built in the first decade of the twentieth century and renovated during the 1950s. Still in use, the courthouse was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1980.

According to the 2010 U.S. census, the population is 17,634, a modest increase from the 2000 population of 17,484.

Although agriculture has always been important to the county, the high concentration of population in its county seat has resulted in a higher than average percentage of employment in the manufacturing sector. One of the largest employers in the area is Shaw Industries, and major agricultural crops are cotton, poultry, peanuts, timber, and tobacco.

Among the historic places listed on the National Register are the Ben Hill County Jail, the Charles W. Kimball House (also known as the C. W. Smith House), and the Dorminy-Massee House, all located in Fitzgerald. Also in Fitzgerald is the Blue and Gray Museum. The county boasts nine recreational parks and one river-access park to the Ocmulgee River. Annual spring events include the Wild Chicken Festival, the Ebony-in-Arts Festival, and the Colony City Chase.

Elizabeth B. Cooksey, Savannah, Courtesy New Georgia Encyclopedia

Existing Situation

Ben Hill County located in south central Georgia, despite its noted agricultural presence, is still over 60% forested. Perhaps with the exception of the large blocks of woodlands along the Ocmulgee River, 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.

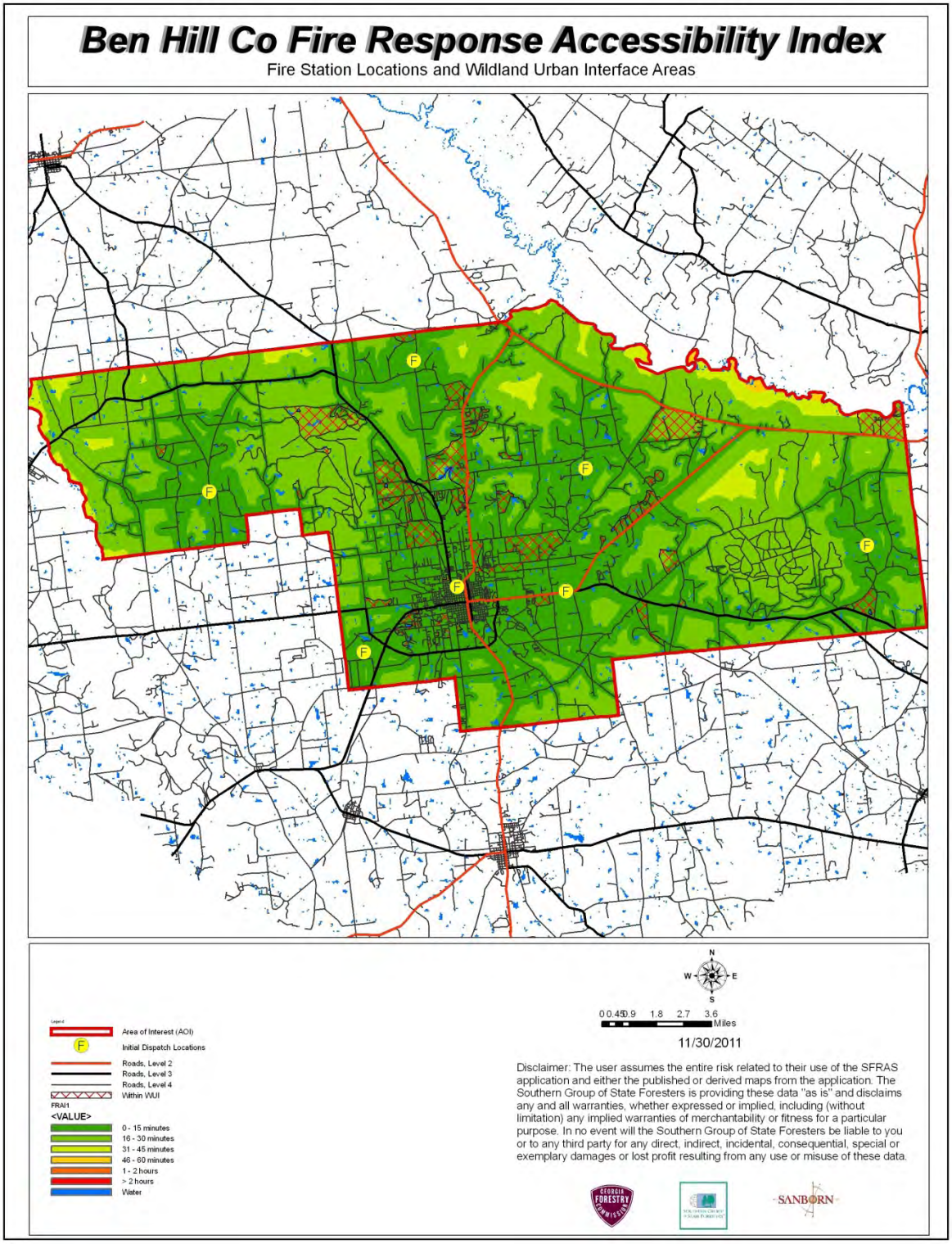
Ben Hill County is protected by six organized Volunteer fire departments in the unincorporated areas and a full time department in the city of Fitzgerald. The Georgia Forestry Commission maintains a county protection unit located on Hwy 129 three miles north of Fitzgerald near the center of the county to respond to wildfires throughout the county. Fitzgerald and the community of Queensland are serviced by pressurized water systems with hydrants available.

Over the past 54 years, Ben Hill County has averaged 58 reported wildland fires per year, burning an average of 208 acres per years. Using more recent figures over the past 20 years, the average acreage burned has decreased markedly to 107 acres per year while the number of fires remained about the same at 55 reported per year. The occurrence of these fires during this later period shows a pronounced increase during the months of January, February, and March in the number of the annual fires and a marked increase in the average acreage burned. The numbers of fires over the remainder of the year are fairly well distributed.

Over the past 20 years, the leading cause of these fires was debris burning causing 51% of the fires and 57% of the acres burned. Over the past eight years records show that over 36% of the debris fires originated from residential burning.

Georgia Forestry Commission Wildfire Records show that in the past eight years, three homes have been damaged by wildfire in Ben Hill County causing losses of $28,300, eleven outbuildings and barns valued at $29,300 and 78 other homes have been directly or indirectly threatened by these fires. Additionally ten vehicles, valued at $26,500 and seven other pieces of equipment, valued at $8,400 were lost to wildfire. This is a significant loss and threat to non timber property attributed to wildfires in Ben Hill 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 form 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 assessment conducted in 2011 by the Ben Hill County Fire Departments identified a number of hazards and risks to communities in the wildland urban interface. The risk assessment instrument used to evaluate wildfire hazards to Ben Hill County's WUI was the Hazard and Wildfire Risk Assessment Checklist. The instrument takes into consideration accessibility, vegetation (based on fuel models), roofing assembly, building construction, and availability of fire protection resources, placement of gas and electric utilities, and additional rating factors. The following factors contributed to the wildfire hazard's identified for Ben Hill County:

- Unpaved roads and private driveways
- Narrow driveways with narrow clearance and with overhanging trees
- Short or inadequate culverts leading to private drives
- Dead end roads lacking turnarounds
- 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 enforcement of addressing ordinance
- High occurrence of wildfires in the several locations

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.

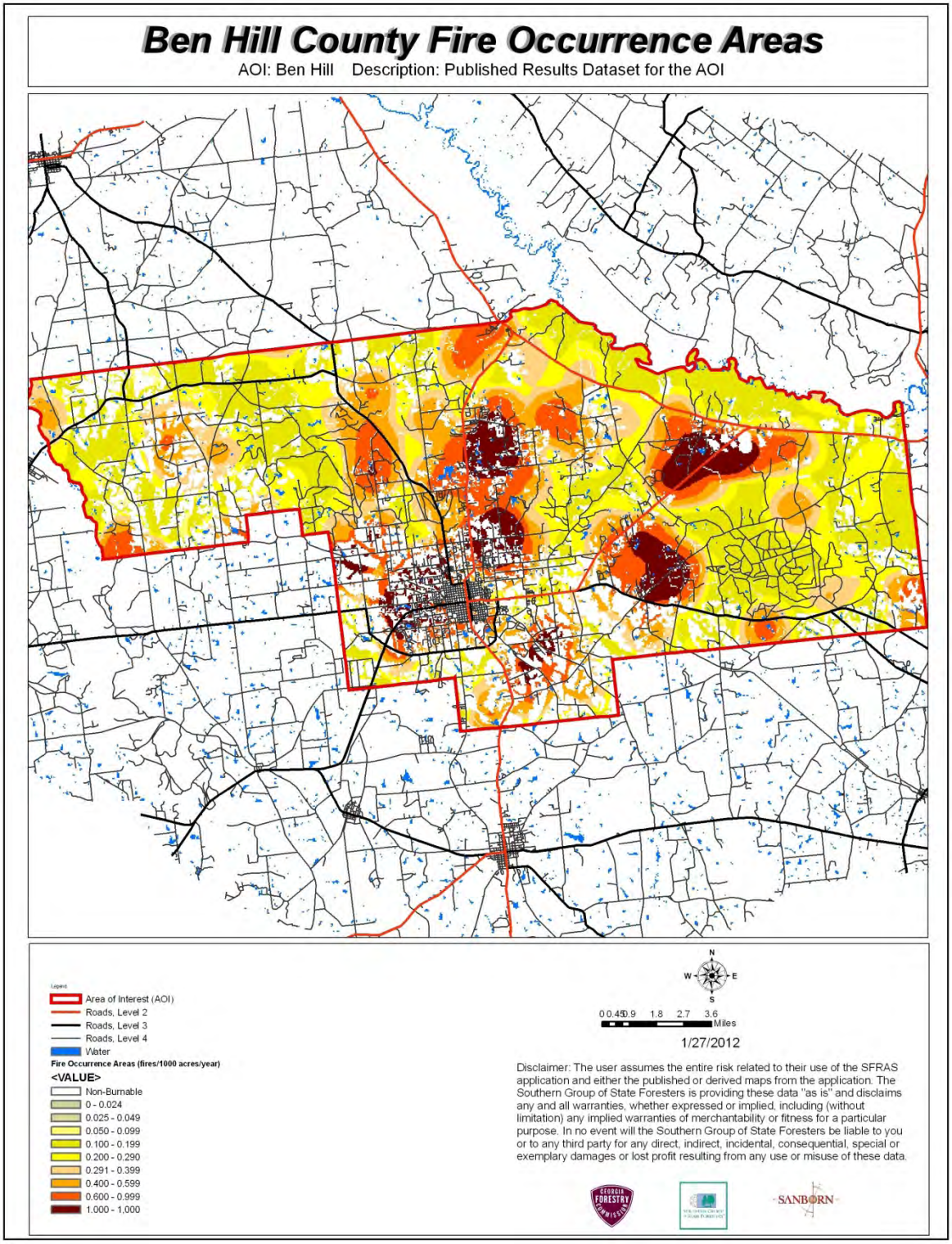
Fire Response Accessibility Index is a relative measure of how long it would take initial attack resources to drive from their station to various areas of the county. This index is derived from assigning average speeds to the various road classes in the county. For the purpose of this analysis the following 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.

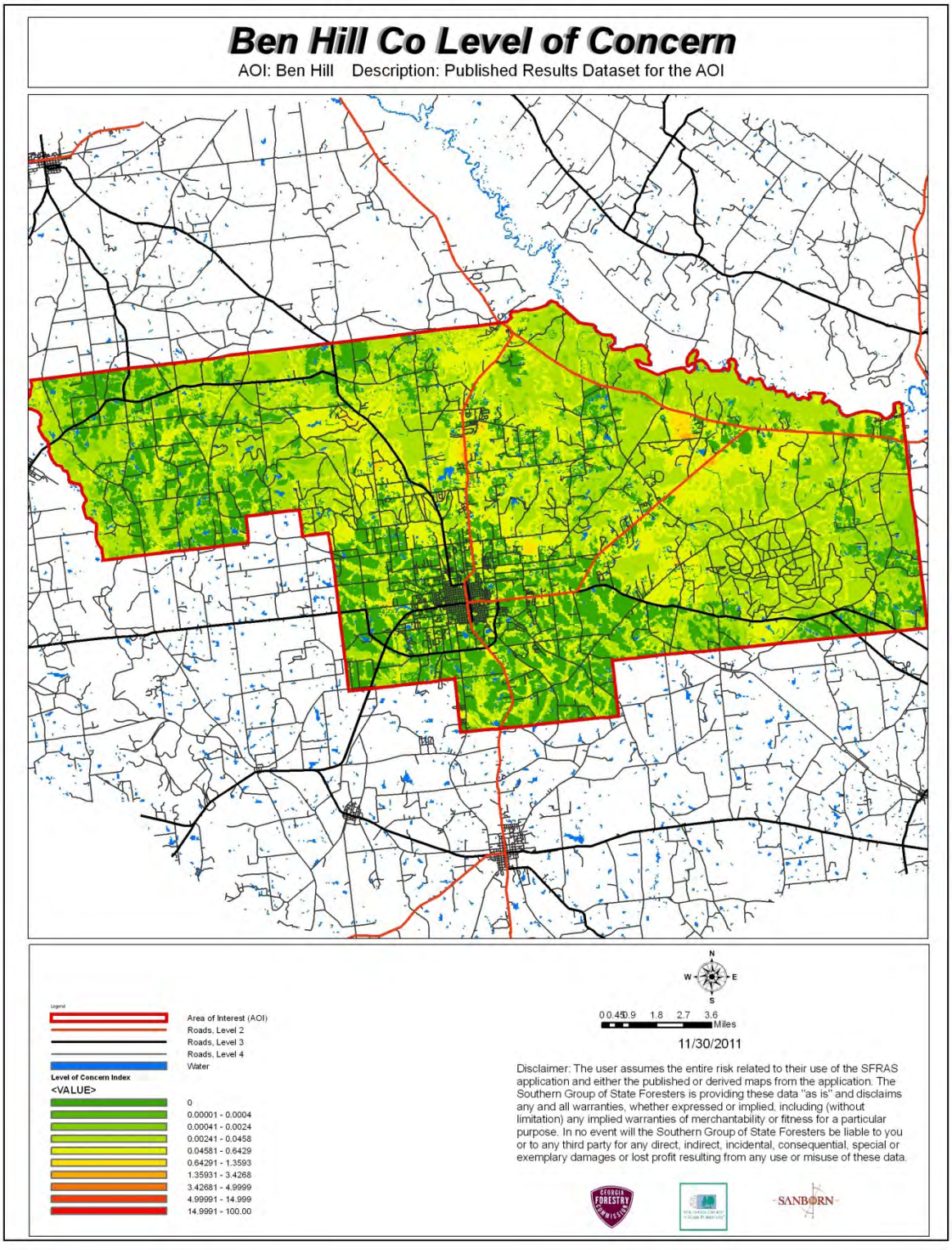
Fire Occurrence Areas maps use data from wildfire reports over the period from 1997-2002. The fire occurrence rates mapped are the probability of the number of fires occurring per 1000 acres per year base on this historic information.

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




Ben Hill Co Level of Concern
AOI: Ben Hill Description: Published Results Dataset for the AOI
Legend
Area of Interest (AOI)
Roads, Level 2
Roads, Level 3
Roads, Level 4
Water
Level of Concern Index
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0.00041 - 0.0024
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3.42681 - 4.9999
4.99991 - 14.999
14.9991 - 100.00
N
W
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S
0 0.45 0.9 1.8 2.7 3.6
Miles
11/30/2011
Disclaimer: The user assumes the entire risk related to their use of the SFRAS application and either the published or derived maps from the application. The Southern Group of State Foresters is providing these data "as is" and disclaims any and all warranties, whether expressed or implied, including (without limitation) any implied warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose. In no event will the Southern Group of State Foresters be liable to you or to any third party for any direct, indirect, incidental, consequential, special or exemplary damages or lost profit resulting from any use or misuse of these data.
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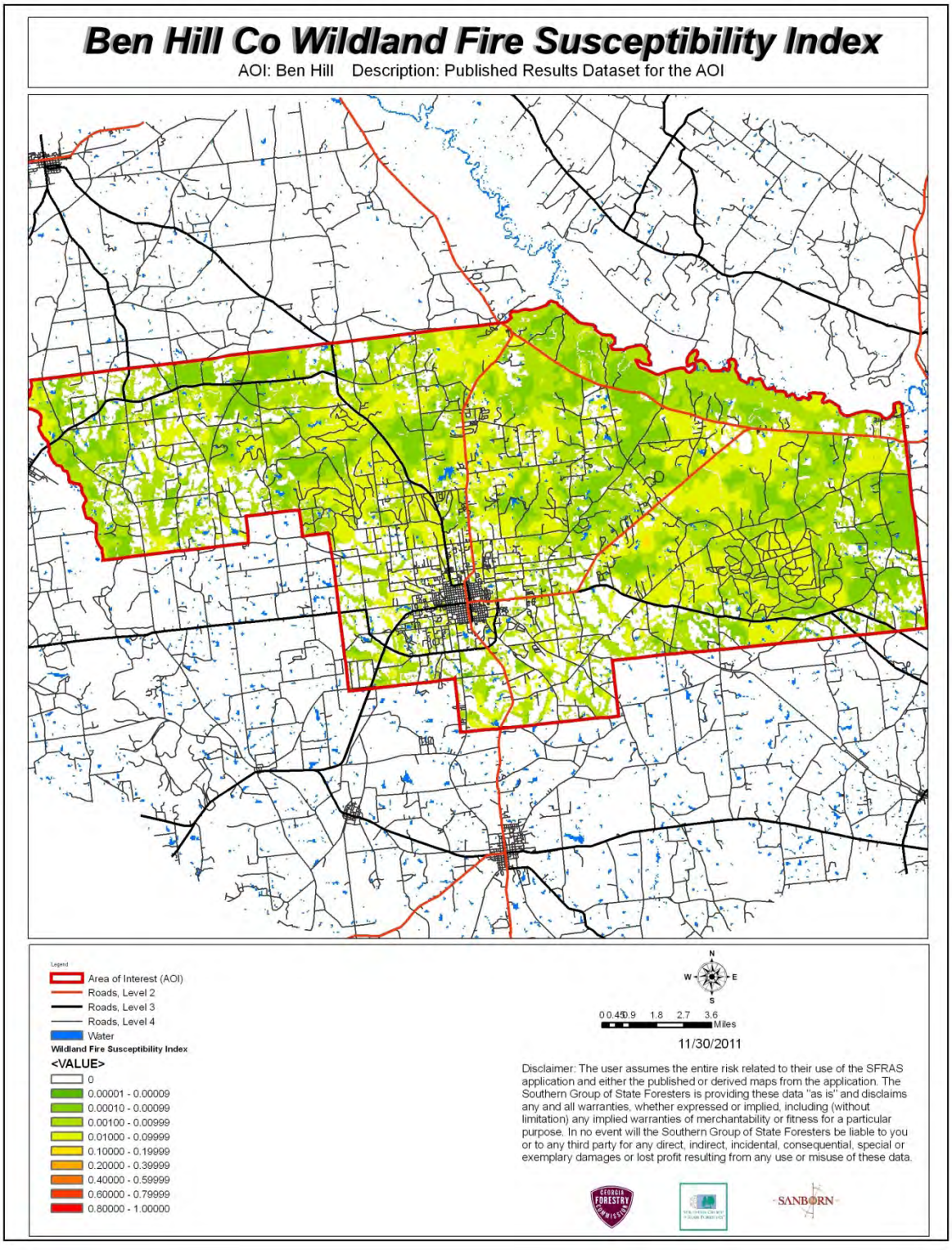
Ben Hill Co Wildland Fire Susceptibility Index
AOI: Ben Hill Description: Published Results Dataset for the AOI
Legend
Area of Interest (AOI)
Roads, Level 2
Roads, Level 3
Roads, Level 4
Water
Wildland Fire Susceptibility Index
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0.40000 - 0.59999
0.60000 - 0.79999
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0 0.45 0.9 1.8 2.7 3.6
Miles
11/30/2011
Disclaimer: The user assumes the entire risk related to their use of the SFRAS application and either the published or derived maps from the application. The Southern Group of State Foresters is providing these data "as is" and disclaims any and all warranties, whether expressed or implied, including (without limitation) any implied warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose. In no event will the Southern Group of State Foresters be liable to you or to any third party for any direct, indirect, incidental, consequential, special or exemplary damages or lost profit resulting from any use or misuse of these data.
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VII. PRIORITIZED MITIGATION RECOMMENDATIONS

Executive Summary

As South Georgia continues to see increased growth from other areas seeking less crowded and warmer climes, new development will occur more frequently on forest and wildland areas. Ben Hill 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 Ben Hill 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. Work with road department to improve standards for new culvert installation and replacement sufficient to allow access by fire fighting equipment.
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. Set minimum culvert size to allow safe access of emergency equipment to private drives. Review Subdivision and development ordinances for public safety concerns. Enforce uniform addressing ordinance.

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 mowing or prescribed burning in WUI areas.
2. 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 or drafting locations needed. Locate and pre-clear helicopter dip sites. Map location of dry hydrants.
2. Fire Stations	Equipment	Seek grants or other funding for Wildland hand tools and lightweight Wildland PPE Gear. Investigate need for fulltime position for the county fire department
3. Road Names	Road Signage	Timely replacement of missing road signs. “Dead End” or “No Outlet” Tags on Road Signs
4. 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 Ben Hill County Residents
Set up and conduct a workshop for homeowners that teach the principles of making homes and properties safe from wildfire. Topics for discussion include defensible space, landscaping, building construction, etc. Workshop will be scheduled for evenings or weekends when most homeowners are available and advertised through local media outlets. Target local schools, community groups and local senior centers. Distribute materials promoting firewise practices and planning through local community and governmental meetings.
2. Conduct "Firewise" Workshop for Community Leaders
Arrange for GFC Firewise program to work with local community leaders and governmental officials on the importance of "Firewise Planning" in developing ordinances and codes as the county as the need arises. Identify "Communities at Risk" within the county for possible firewise community recognition.
3. Spring Clean-up Event
Conduct clean-up event every spring involving the Georgia Forestry Commission, Ben Hill County and Fitzgerald Fire Departments and community residents. Set up information table with educational materials and refreshments. Initiate the event with a morning briefing by GFC Firewise coordinator and local fire officials detailing plans for the day and safety precautions. Activities to include the following: • Clean flammable vegetative material from roofs and gutters • Trim shrubs and vines to 30 feet away from structures • Trim overhanging limbs • Clean hazardous or flammable debris from adjacent properties Celebrate the work with a community cookout, with Community officials, GFC and Ben Hill County Fire Departments discussing and commending the work accomplished.
4. Informational Packets
Develop and distribute informational packets to be distributed by realtors and insurance agents. Included in the packets are the following: • Be Firewise Around Your Home • Firewise Guide to Landscape and Construction • Firewise Communities USA Bookmark

5. Wildfire Protection Display
Create and exhibit a display for the general public at the annual EMC meeting and other local events. Display can be independent or combined with the Georgia Forestry Commission display. Hold landowner or "town hall" meetings 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 Ben Hill 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	
Ben Hill County WUI Fire Council	Create this informal team or council comprised of concerned residents, officials from Fitzgerald and Ben Hill County Fire Departments and Georgia Forestry Commission along with the EMA Director for Ben Hill County. Meet periodically to review progress towards mitigation goals, appoint and delegate special activities, work with federal, state, and local officials to assess progress and develop future goals and action plans. Work with residents to implement projects and firewise activities.
Key Messages to focus on	1 Defensible Space and Firewise Landscaping 2 Debris Burning Safety 3 Firewise information for homeowners 4 Prescribed burning benefits
Communications objectives	1 Create public awareness for fire danger and defensible space issues 2 Identify most significant human cause fire issues 3 Enlist public support to help prevent these causes 4 Encourage people to employ fire prevention and defensible spaces in their communities.
Target Audiences	1 Homeowners 2 Forest Landowners and users 3 Civic Groups 4 School Groups
Methods	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, Fitzgerald and Ben Hill 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 Ben Hill 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 Ben Hill 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 Ben Hill 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

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Appendix D

BEN HILL COUNTY
HAZARD FREQUENCY TABLE

Hazard	Number of Events in Historic Record	Number of Years in Historic Record	Number of Events in Past 10 Years	Number of Events in Past 20 Years	Number of Events in Past 50 Years	Historic Recurrence Interval (years)	Historic Frequency % chance/ year	Past 10 Year Record Frequency Per Year	Past 20 Year Record Frequency Per Year	Past 50 Year Record Frequency Per Year
Hurricanes/Tropical Storms	6	68	2	6	6	11.33	8.82	0.2	0.3	0.12
Tornadoes	13	68	1	2	8	5.23	19.12	0.1	0.1	0.16
Floods	4	68	1	3	3	17.00	5.88	0.1	0.15	0.06
Lightning	1	68	1	1	1	68.00	1.47	0.1	0.05	0.02
Wildfires	3038	50	412	1049	3038	0.02	6076.00	41.2	52.45	60.76
Extreme Heat	33	22	32	33	33	0.67	150.00	3.2	1.65	0.66
Drought	30	68	29	30	30	2.27	44.12	2.9	1.5	0.6

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

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

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

GEMA Worksheet #1 Identify the Hazard Step 1

Date: What kinds of natural hazards can affect you?

Task A. List the hazards that may occur.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GEMA Worksheet #2 Profile Hazard Events Step 2

County: Date:

How Bad Can It Get?

Task A. Obtain or create a base map.

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

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

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

You can use existing maps from:

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

Title of Map	Scale	Date

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

Worksheet #4 Evaluate Alternative Mitigation Actions

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

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

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

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

Goal #1.1: Enhance the community's ability to issue an early warning of hurricanes in an effective, dependable, and rapid manner..

Objective 1: Enhance the ability of the Ben Hill County Emergency Management Agency to respond effectively and efficiently to emergency needs during and after a hurricane event.

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

Worksheet #4 Evaluate Alternative Mitigation Actions

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

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

Objective 1: **Protect life, health, and property of residents from the force of hurricanes.**

STAPLEE Criteria	S		T			A			P			L			E				E				
	(Social)		(Technical)			(Administrative)			(Political)			(Legal)			(Economic)				(Environmental)				
Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Action Step 2: Educate homeowners and builders on individual safe rooms.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Action Step 3: Encourage the American Red Cross to teach the Citizen's Disaster Course on a frequent basis.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Action Step 4: Encourage businesses to develop emergency plans.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Action Step 5: Increase public awareness of the Early Warning Communication/Notification System, NOAA weather radios, and available community safe shelters by publishing articles in the local newspaper, holding town hall meetings, and providing bulletins to local churches and the schools.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

STAPLEE Criteria	S		T			A			P			L			E				E				
	(Social)		(Technical)			(Administrative)			(Political)			(Legal)			(Economic)				(Environmental)				
Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Action Step 6: Install auxiliary, mobile, and/or fixed generators (including transfer switches) where needed, including all designated evacuation and emergency shelters, community water systems, and critical facilities.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Action Step 7: Trim tree lines around roads, homes, utilities and businesses.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Action Step 8: Seek funding to retrofit public buildings to reinforce windows, roofs and doors.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Action Step 9: Initiate an inspection program at critical facilities to identify construction weaknesses subject to high wind damage.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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 2.1: Enhance the community's ability to issue an early warning of tornadoes in an effective, dependable, and rapid manner.

Objective 1: Enhance the ability of the Ben Hill County Emergency Management Agency to respond effectively and efficiently to emergency needs during and after a tornado event.

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

Worksheet #4 Evaluate Alternative Mitigation Actions

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

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

Objective 1: Protect the life, health, and property of residents from the force of tornadoes.

STAPLEE Criteria	S		T			A			P			L			E				E				
	(Social)		(Technical)			(Administrative)			(Political)			(Legal)			(Economic)				(Environmental)				
Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Action Step 2: Educate homeowners and builders on individual safe rooms.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Action Step 4: Encourage the American Red Cross to teach the Citizen's Disaster Course on a frequent basis.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Action Step 5: Encourage businesses to develop emergency plans.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Action Step 6: Increase public awareness of the Early Warning Communication/Notification System, NOAA weather radios, and available community safe shelters by publishing articles in the local newspaper, holding town hall meetings, and providing bulletins to local churches and the schools.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

STAPLEE Criteria	S		T			A			P			L			E				E				
	(Social)		(Technical)			(Administrative)			(Political)			(Legal)			(Economic)				(Environmental)				
Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Action Step 7: Install auxiliary, mobile, and/or fixed generators (including transfer switches) where needed, including all designated evacuation and emergency shelters, community water systems, and critical facilities.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Action Step 8: Trim tree lines around roads, homes, utilities and businesses.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Action Step 9: Seek funding to retrofit public buildings to reinforce windows, roofs and doors.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Action Step 10: Initiate an inspection program at critical facilities to identify construction weaknesses subject to high wind damage.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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 3.1: Minimize flood damage in Ben Hill County

Objective 1: **Minimize losses to existing and future structures due to flooding caused by excessive rainfall.**

STAPLEE Criteria	S		T			A			P			L			E				E				
	(Social)		(Technical)			(Administrative)			(Political)			(Legal)			(Economic)				(Environmental)				
Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Action Step 1: Review data on storm events to determine where repetitive flooding occurs as a result of inadequate drainage infrastructure.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Action Step 2: Identify and pursue grant opportunities to upgrade deficient drainage systems.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Action Step 4: Continue membership in the NFIP by adopting updated ordinances and FIRM maps as updates become available.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Worksheet #4 Evaluate Alternative Mitigation Actions

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

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

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

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

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

Objective 1: Provide tools necessary for warning of lightning strikes.

STAPLEE Criteria	S		T			A			P			L			E				E				
	(Social)		(Technical)			(Administrative)			(Political)			(Legal)			(Economic)				(Environmental)				
Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Action Step 1: Provide every public outdoor recreation facility and every public school outdoor recreation facility with automatic warning device, if feasible.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Action Step 2: Make lightning warning system information available to entities having significant outdoor activities such as businesses, airports, etc.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Action Step 3: Educate public on the risks of lightning.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Action Step 4: Educate public on the risks of lightning. Ben Hill County public information officer, in coordination with Fitzgerald public information officer, will provide news media with press releases concerning lightning.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Appendix E

SOUTHERN GEORGIA REGIONAL COMMISSION
BEN HILL COUNTY & CITY OF FITZGERALD
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE – KICK OFF
DATE: JULY 9, 2018

Name	Organization	Title	Email
Lee Cone	BHSO	Sheriff	LCONE@benhillcounty.com
Randy Kendrick	BHSO	Colonel	rkendrick@benhillcounty.com
Sheldon Conger (Cynthia Lisa)	BHV-FD	Chief	S.conger@ENVIOT-LOG-NET
Theo Craddock	Georgia Forestry Commission	Chief Ranger	tcraddock@gfc.state.ga.us
Tracey Roberson	DMC ex Nurse manager	ex Nurseman	Troberson@dorminymedical.org
Ronald Jordan	Dorminy medical	Engineering Dir	R.Jordan@Dorminymedical.org
Holley Lee	DMC	PR/MKting	hlee@dorminymedical.org
Michael Dinkelman	Ben Hill Co	Manager	mdinkelman@benhillcounty.com
KATHY A YOUNG	CITY OF FITZGERALD	DEPUTY ADMIN	fitzcity@mchsi.com
William Smallwood	Fitzgerald PD	Chief	smallwood6@mchsi.com
Steve Taylor	Ben Hill Co.	Chairman	staylor@benhillcounty.com

→

Loretta Hylton	SGRC	Planner	
Neesa Williams	Chamber of Commerce	Executive Director	neesawilliams@gmail.com
Christine Naylor	Ben Hill Co Health Dept	County nurse manager	Chris.Naylor@DPH.ga.gov
Shelby Meyers	GEMA/HS		
Cam Jordan	City	County Admin	CamJordan@mchsi.com

Southern Georgia Regional Commission
Ben Hill County and the City of Fitzgerald
Hazard Mitigation Plan Update – Workshop
Date: July 26, 2018

Name	Organization	Title	Email
Rusty Seaver	FFD	Asst. Chief	bull739@hotmail.com
Sheldon Conger	Ben Hill VFD	Chief	S conger@Envior-Log.net
Steve Taylor	Ben Hill County	Chairman	
Jim Puckett	City of Fitzgerald	Mayor	mayorpuckett@mediacombb.net
Cam Jordan	" "	Depth Admin	CAMJORDAN@DMCHSI.com
ALLEN A. CONGER	BEN HILL VFD	FIREMAN	ACONGER@AC1966.COM
Brandon Fletcher	Ben Hill EMA	Dep Director	bfletcher@benhillcounty.com
Christine Naylor	Ben Hill Co Health Dept	County nurse manager	Chris.Naylor@DPH.ga.gov
Lisa Smith RN	Ben Hill Co. Health Dept	Staff RN	Tolisa.Smith@DPH.ga.gov
Neesa Williams	Chamber of Commerce	Ex. Director	neesawilliams@gmail.com
Ronald Jordan	Ben Hill Co Dorminy Medical	Engineering Director	mdnreeman@benhillcounty.com R.Jordan@Dorminymedical.org

Appendix F

Storm Events Database

Search Results for Ben Hill County, Georgia

Event Types: Hurricane (Typhoon), Tropical Storm

Ben Hill county contains the following zones:
'Ben Hill'

6 events were reported between 05/01/1950 and 09/30/2018 (24990 days)

Summary Info:

Number of County/Zone areas affected:	1
Number of Days with Event:	6
Number of Days with Event and Death:	0
Number of Days with Event and Death or Injury:	0
Number of Days with Event and Property Damage:	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	655.00K	0.00K
BEN HILL (ZONE)	BEN HILL (ZONE)	GA	09/03/1998	00:00	EST	Tropical Storm		0	0	25.00K	0.00K
BEN HILL (ZONE)	BEN HILL (ZONE)	GA	09/26/2004	18:00	EST	Tropical Storm		0	0	30.00K	0.00K
BEN HILL (ZONE)	BEN HILL (ZONE)	GA	07/09/2005	18:00	EST	Hurricane (typhoon)		0	0	100.00K	0.00K
BEN HILL (ZONE)	BEN HILL (ZONE)	GA	08/22/2008	12:00	EST-5	Tropical Storm		0	0	0.00K	0.00K

BEN HILL (ZONE)	BEN HILL (ZONE)	GA	09/02/2016	00:00	EST-5	Tropical Storm		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BEN HILL (ZONE)	BEN HILL (ZONE)	GA	09/10/2017	22:00	EST-5	Tropical Storm		0	0	500.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	655.00K	0.00K

Storm Events Database

Search Results for Ben Hill County, Georgia

Event Types: Funnel Cloud, Tornado

13 events were reported between 05/01/1950 and 09/30/2018 (24990 days)

Summary Info:

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

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

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

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

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
Totals:								0	2	1.653M	0.00K
BEN HILL CO.	BEN HILL CO.	GA	04/15/1961	07:30	CST	Tornado	F1	0	0	250.00K	0.00K
BEN HILL CO.	BEN HILL CO.	GA	06/14/1963	17:00	CST	Tornado	F2	0	2	250.00K	0.00K
BEN HILL CO.	BEN HILL CO.	GA	06/19/1967	14:45	CST	Tornado	F2	0	0	25.00K	0.00K
BEN HILL CO.	BEN HILL CO.	GA	05/28/1968	00:30	CST	Tornado	F1	0	0	25.00K	0.00K
BEN HILL CO.	BEN HILL CO.	GA	05/28/1968	00:30	CST	Tornado	F1	0	0	2.50K	0.00K
BEN HILL CO.	BEN HILL CO.	GA	01/15/1971	12:30	CST	Tornado	F1	0	0	25.00K	0.00K

BEN HILL CO.	BEN HILL CO.	GA	04/25/1982	14:10	CST	Tornado	F0	0	0	25.00K	0.00K
BEN HILL CO.	BEN HILL CO.	GA	12/05/1982	13:15	CST	Tornado	F1	0	0	25.00K	0.00K
BEN HILL CO.	BEN HILL CO.	GA	02/22/1983	14:45	CST	Tornado	F1	0	0	250.00K	0.00K
BEN HILL CO.	BEN HILL CO.	GA	05/16/1983	08:00	CST	Tornado	F1	0	0	250.00K	0.00K
BEN HILL CO.	BEN HILL CO.	GA	11/24/1992	11:15	EST	Tornado	F0	0	0	25.00K	0.00K
FITZGERALD	BEN HILL CO.	GA	12/25/2006	06:30	EST-5	Tornado	F1	0	0	300.00K	0.00K
FITZGERALD MUNICIPAL ARPT	BEN HILL CO.	GA	04/13/2009	11:40	EST-5	Tornado	EF1	0	0	200.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	2	1.653M	0.00K

Storm Events Database

Search Results for Ben Hill County, Georgia

Event Types: Flash Flood, Flood

Ben Hill county contains the following zones:
'Ben Hill'

4 events were reported between 05/01/1950 and 09/30/2018 (24990 days)

Summary Info:

Number of County/Zone areas affected:	2
Number of Days with Event:	4
Number of Days with Event and Death:	0
Number of Days with Event and Death or Injury:	0
Number of Days with Event and Property Damage:	3
Number of Days with Event and Crop Damage:	0
Number of Event Types reported:	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	340.00K	0.00K
BEN HILL (ZONE)	BEN HILL (ZONE)	GA	03/08/1998	12:00	EST	Flood		0	0	75.00K	0.00K
COUNTYWIDE	BEN HILL CO.	GA	03/30/2000	07:00	EST	Flash Flood		0	0	250.00K	0.00K
BEN HILL (ZONE)	BEN HILL (ZONE)	GA	06/16/2003	20:00	EST	Flood		0	0	15.00K	0.00K
QUEENSLAND	BEN HILL CO.	GA	02/13/2013	03:00	EST-5	Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K

Totals:								0	0	340.00K	0.00K

Storm Events Database

Search Results for Ben Hill County, Georgia

Event Types: Lightning

1 events were reported between 06/01/1950 and 09/30/2018 (24959 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:	1
Number of Days with Event and Property Damage:	1
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	1	5.00K	0.00K
WESTWOOD	BEN HILL CO.	GA	08/06/2015	09:45	EST-5	Lightning		0	1	5.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	1	5.00K	0.00K

Acreage Burned /Number of Fires For Ben Hill County For FY 1968-2018		
Year	Acreage Burned	Number of Fires
1968	234.59	41
1969	231.08	33
1970	173.55	26
1971	224.41	51
1972	196.58	55
1973	155.97	56
1974	198.28	78
1975	87.1	56
1976	344.21	137
1977	308.51	66
1978	323.8	98
1979	392.82	152
1980	125.89	60
1981	675.24	167
1982	341.89	59
1983	171.14	61
1984	119.29	75
1985	171.05	113
1986	148.74	73
1987	109.99	36
1988	258.83	56
1989	125.61	39
1990	79.53	34
1991	211.18	58
1992	214.26	50
1993	93.72	32
1994	53.93	41
1995	26.14	25
1996	281.64	88
1997	84.48	41
1998	73.65	32
1999	165.25	70
2000	287.63	111
2001	147.52	59
2002	239.52	73
2003	12.16	16
2004	185.61	58
2005	67.67	34
2006	207.71	91
2007	130.99	80
2008	106.6	45

Year	Acreage Burned	Number of Fires
2009	168.87	56
2010	35.04	35
2011	187.22	86
2012	127.5	44
2013	166.72	48
2014	70.39	23
2015	87.03	38
2016	66.58	21
2017	170.63	61

Storm Events Database

Search Results for Ben Hill County, Georgia

Event Types: Drought

Ben Hill county contains the following zones:
'Ben Hill'

30 events were reported between 06/01/1950 and 09/30/2018 (24959 days)

Summary Info:

Number of County/Zone areas affected:	1
Number of Days with Event:	30
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
BEN HILL (ZONE)	BEN HILL (ZONE)	GA	09/01/1997	00:00	EST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BEN HILL (ZONE)	BEN HILL (ZONE)	GA	11/23/2010	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BEN HILL (ZONE)	BEN HILL (ZONE)	GA	12/01/2010	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BEN HILL (ZONE)	BEN HILL (ZONE)	GA	01/01/2011	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K

BEN HILL (ZONE)	BEN HILL (ZONE)	GA	02/01/2011	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BEN HILL (ZONE)	BEN HILL (ZONE)	GA	03/01/2011	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BEN HILL (ZONE)	BEN HILL (ZONE)	GA	04/01/2011	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BEN HILL (ZONE)	BEN HILL (ZONE)	GA	05/01/2011	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BEN HILL (ZONE)	BEN HILL (ZONE)	GA	06/01/2011	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BEN HILL (ZONE)	BEN HILL (ZONE)	GA	07/01/2011	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BEN HILL (ZONE)	BEN HILL (ZONE)	GA	08/01/2011	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BEN HILL (ZONE)	BEN HILL (ZONE)	GA	09/01/2011	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BEN HILL (ZONE)	BEN HILL (ZONE)	GA	10/01/2011	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BEN HILL (ZONE)	BEN HILL (ZONE)	GA	11/01/2011	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BEN HILL (ZONE)	BEN HILL (ZONE)	GA	12/01/2011	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BEN HILL (ZONE)	BEN HILL (ZONE)	GA	01/01/2012	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BEN HILL (ZONE)	BEN HILL (ZONE)	GA	02/01/2012	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BEN HILL (ZONE)	BEN HILL (ZONE)	GA	03/01/2012	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BEN HILL (ZONE)	BEN HILL (ZONE)	GA	04/01/2012	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BEN HILL (ZONE)	BEN HILL (ZONE)	GA	05/01/2012	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BEN HILL (ZONE)	BEN HILL (ZONE)	GA	06/01/2012	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BEN HILL (ZONE)	BEN HILL (ZONE)	GA	07/01/2012	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BEN HILL (ZONE)	BEN HILL (ZONE)	GA	08/01/2012	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BEN HILL (ZONE)	BEN HILL (ZONE)	GA	11/20/2012	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BEN HILL (ZONE)	BEN HILL (ZONE)	GA	12/01/2012	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BEN HILL (ZONE)	BEN HILL (ZONE)	GA	01/01/2013	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BEN HILL (ZONE)	BEN HILL (ZONE)	GA	02/01/2013	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BEN HILL (ZONE)	BEN HILL (ZONE)	GA	11/22/2016	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BEN HILL (ZONE)	BEN HILL (ZONE)	GA	12/01/2016	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BEN HILL (ZONE)	BEN HILL (ZONE)	GA	02/01/2018	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	0.00K	0.00K

Ben Hill County City of Fitzgerald
Critical Facilities - 2018 Update

Name	Jurisdiction	Address	Facility Types	Risk	Occupancy	Building Value
Ben Hill County Elementary School	Fitzgerald city	327 Dewey Mcglamry Road	Education, K - 12	Economic Assets, Essential, High Potential Loss, Historic Consideration, Important, Special Consideration, Transportation, Vulnerable Population	Grade Schools and Admin. Offices	$ 32,478,900
Fitzgerald High	Fitzgerald city	601 W. Cypress	Education, K - 12	Essential, Transportation, Lifeline, High Potential Loss, Important, Vulnerable Population, Economic Assets, Special Consideration	Grade Schools and Admin. Offices	$ 59,010,300
Ben Hill County Federal Building	Fitzgerald city	124 W Central Ave	Education, Library	Important, Economic Assets, Historic Consideration	Food/Drugs/Chemicals	$ 2,437,200
Ben Hill County Health Department	Fitzgerald city	251 Appomattox Rd	Education, Library	Essential, High Potential Loss, Hazardous Materials, Important, Vulnerable Population, Economic Assets	Medical Office and Clinic	$ 1,663,200
EMS - Fitzgerald	Fitzgerald city	302 W. Altamaha	Education, Library	Essential, Transportation, Lifeline, High Potential Loss, Important, Economic Assets	Government - Emergency Response	$ 3,375,000
Library	Fitzgerald city	123 N Main St	Education, Library	Important	Entertainment & Recreation	$ 3,436,200
Bowen's Mill Christian Center	Ben Hill County	1721 Bowen's Mill Hwy.	Education, Private	High Potential Loss, Important, Vulnerable Population, Special Consideration, Historic Consideration	Grade Schools and Admin. Offices	$ 1,906,200
East Central Technical Institute	Ben Hill County	667 Perry House Road	Education, VoTech	Essential, Transportation, Lifeline, High Potential Loss, Important, Vulnerable Population, Economic Assets, Special Consideration	Colleges and Universities	$ 49,473,000
Ben Hill Volunteer Fire Department Station 01	Ben Hill County	582 Jacksonville Hwy	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters	Essential, Transportation, Lifeline, Hazardous Materials, Important	Government - Emergency Response	$ 228,000
Ben Hill Volunteer Fire Department Station 02	Ben Hill County	Whitewater Rd	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters	Essential, Transportation, Lifeline, Hazardous Materials, Important	Government - Emergency Response	$ 228,000
Ben Hill Volunteer Fire Department Station 04	Ben Hill County	Glenn Merritt Rd	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters	Essential, Transportation, Lifeline, Hazardous Materials, Important	Government - Emergency Response	$ 228,000
Ben Hill Volunteer Fire Department Station 05	Ben Hill County	Beth Church Rd	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters	Essential, Transportation, Lifeline, Hazardous Materials, Important	Government - Emergency Response	$ 228,000

Ben Hill County City of Fitzgerald
Critical Facilities - 2018 Update

Name	Jurisdiction	Address	Facility Types	Risk	Occupancy	Building Value
Ben Hill Volunteer Fire Department Station 06	Ben Hill County	Sweetpen Rd	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters	Essential, Transportation, Lifeline, Hazardous Materials, Important	Government - Emergency Response	$ 228,000
GA Forestry Commission	Ben Hill County	473 Bowens Mill Hwy	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters	Essential, Transportation, Lifeline, High Potential Loss, Important, Economic Assets	Government - Emergency Response	$ 1,297,200
Ben Hill Volunteer Fire Department Station 03	Fitzgerald city	715 Johnson St	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters	Essential, Transportation, Lifeline, Hazardous Materials, Important	Government - Emergency Response	$ 696,000
Fitzgerald Fire Department	Fitzgerald city	315 E Pine St	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters	Lifeline, Important	Government - Emergency Response	$ 1,200,000
City of Fitzgerald	Fitzgerald city	302 E Central Ave	Government, City Hall	Historic Consideration, Important, Special Consideration	Government - General Services	$ 3,438,000
National Guard Armory	Fitzgerald city	509 West Palm Street	Government, Police	Important	Government - Emergency Response	$ 7,089,123
Fitzgerald Tourism/Museum	Fitzgerald city	116 N Johnston St	Government Private	Essential, Important	Government - General Services	$ 900,000
Ben Hill County Courthouse	Fitzgerald city	401 E Central Ave	Law Enforcement, Court House	Essential, High Potential Loss, Important, Vulnerable Population, Economic Assets, Historic Consideration	Government - General Services	$ 3,756,900
Ben Hill County Commission Office	Fitzgerald city	402 E Pine St	Law Enforcement, Jails	Essential, Important, Vulnerable Population, Economic Assets, Historic Consideration	Government - General Services	$ 1,762,800
Fitzgerald Police Department	Fitzgerald city	255 Appamattox Rd Suite C	Law Enforcement, Police	Essential, Important	Government - General Services	$ 750,000
Ben Hill County Public Safety Complex	Fitzgerald city	255 Appomatox Rd.	Law Enforcement, Prisons	Essential, Transportation, Lifeline, High Potential Loss, Important, Vulnerable Population, Economic Assets, Special Consideration	Government - Emergency Response	$ 14,556,300
Ben Hill County Sheriff Office	Fitzgerald city	255-B Appomattox Rd	Law Enforcement, Prisons	Essential, Important, Vulnerable Population	Government - Emergency Response	$ 12,667,500

Ben Hill County City of Fitzgerald
Critical Facilities - 2018 Update

Name	Jurisdiction	Address	Facility Types	Risk	Occupancy	Building Value
E-911 Building	Fitzgerald city	255 - C Appomattox Road	Law Enforcement, Prisons	Essential, Lifeline, Important, Economic Assets	Government - Emergency Response	$ 1,618,200
Dorminy Medical Center	Fitzgerald city	200 Perry House Road	Medical, EMS	Essential, Transportation, Lifeline, High Potential Loss, Hazardous Materials, Important, Vulnerable Population, Economic Assets, Special Consideration	Hospital	$ 39,067,800
Arbor Baptist Church	Fitzgerald city	1137 Merrimac Drive	NGO, Non-Profit	Essential	Churches and Non-Profit Organizations	$ 2,165,329
Church of God	Fitzgerald city	601 S. Merrimac Drive	NGO, Non-Profit	Special Consideration	Churches and Non-Profit Organizations	$ 1,134,120
Crossview Baptist Church	Fitzgerald city	506 Irwinville Highway	NGO, Non-Profit	Essential	Churches and Non-Profit Organizations	$ 1,865,061
First Baptist Church	Fitzgerald city	402 S. Merrimac Dr	NGO, Non-Profit	Essential	Churches and Non-Profit Organizations	$ 3,831,739
Grand Theatr/Conference Center Main Street office	Fitzgerald city	115-121 S Main St	NGO, Police	Economic Assets, High Potential Loss, Historic Consideration, Important, Special Consideration, Vulnerable Population	Theaters	$ 8,701,800
Ben Hill County Middle School	Fitzgerald city	134 J. C. Hunter Drive	NGO, Water/Sewer	Economic Assets, Essential, High Potential Loss, Important, Lifeline, Special Consideration, Transportation, Vulnerable Population	Grade Schools and Admin. Offices	$ 24,987,300
Ben Hill County Primary School	Fitzgerald city	221 J. C. Hunter Drive	NGO, Water/Sewer	Economic Assets, Essential, High Potential Loss, Important, Lifeline, Special Consideration, Transportation, Vulnerable Population	Grade Schools and Admin. Offices	$ 19,911,000
Fitzgerald Municipal Airport	Fitzgerald city	125 Terminal Rd	NGO, Transportation	Lifeline, Important	Professional/Technical Services	$ 300,000