Appendix A.

Section I. GEMA Worksheet 3A

GEMA Worksheet #3a

Inventory of Assets

Jurisdiction: Cook County and the Cities of Adel, Cecil, Lenox, and Sparks

Hazard: Windstorms/Hailstorms/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.

	Ni	umber of Struct	ures		Value of Structures		1	Number of Peopl	le
Type of Structure	#in						# in		
(Occupancy	Community	# in Hazard	% in Hazard	\$ in Community or		% in Hazard	Community	# in Hazard	% in Hazard
Class)	of State	Area	Area	State	\$ in Hazard Area	Area	or State	Area	Area
Residential	7,508	7,508		873,679,000	873,679,000	100.000%	17,188	17,188	100%
Commercial	590	590	100.000%	294,825,000	294,825,000	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	189	189	100.000%	218,407,000	218,407,000	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	1	1	100.000%	250,000	250,000	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/Non-					•				
profit	69	69	100.000%	50,456,000	50,456,000	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	38	38	100.000%	21,601,000	21,601,000	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	48	48			115,151,000	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Utilities	68	68	100.000%	16,057,972	16,057,972	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	8,509	8,509	100.000%	1,590,426,972	1,590,426,972	100.000%	17,188	17,188	100%

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

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

Inventory of Assets

Jurisdiction: Cook 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.

Occupancy Classification	Total Buildings	Total Buildings Damaged	Вц	Total uilding Exposure	т	otal Losses to Buildings	Loss Ratio of Exposed to Damaged
				Unincorporated			
Commercial	97	7	\$	56,487,309	\$	45,292	0.08%
Government	4	1	\$	1,625,747	\$	35,229	2.17%
Industrial	47	4	\$	40,631,108	\$	548,165	1.35%
Religious	25	1	\$	21,279,418	\$	48,398	0.23%
Residential	3,971	203	\$	438,078,165	\$	3,482,883	0.80%
				County Total			
Total	8,268	364	\$	1,465,164,800	\$	5,876,137	

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

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

Inventory of Assets

Jurisdiction: Adel 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.

Occupancy Classification	Total Buildings	Total Buildings Damaged	Bui	Total ilding Exposure	al Losses to Buildings	Loss Ratio of Exposed to Damaged
				Adel		
Commercial	360	8	\$	194,595,334	\$ 196,134	0.10%
Industrial	106	2	\$	149,417,926	\$ 13,818	0.01%
Residential	2,147	12	\$	396,126,818	\$ 147,524	0.04%

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

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

Inventory of Assets

Jurisdiction: Cecil 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.

Occupancy Classification	Total Buildings	Total Buildings Damaged	Bui	Total ilding Exposure	То	tal Losses to Buildings	Loss Ratio of Exposed to Damaged
				Cecil			
Industrial	4	1	\$	5,510,283	\$	21,521	0.39%
Residential	163	12	Ś	17,827,689	Ś	188.242	1.06%

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

Inventory of Assets

Jurisdiction: Lenox 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.

Occupancy Classification	Total Buildings	Total Buildings Damaged	Bui	Total ilding Exposure	tal Losses to Buildings	Loss Ratio of Exposed to Damaged
				Lenox		
Commercial	51	1	\$	17,697,929	\$ 7,149	0.04%
Residential	401	11	\$	33,754,347	\$ 138,808	0.41%

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

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

Inventory of Assets

Jurisdiction: Sparks 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.

Occupancy Classification	Total Buildings	Total Buildings Damaged	Bui		al Losses to Buildings	Loss Ratio of Exposed to Damaged
				Sparks		
Commercial	68	8	\$	22,714,654	\$ 457,107	2.01%
Residential	824	93	\$	69,418,072	\$ 546,137	0.79%

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

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

Inventory of Assets

Jurisdiction: Cook County and the Cities of Adel, Cecil, Lenox, and Sparks

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.

	N	umber of Struct	tures		Value of Structures		1	Number of Peop	e
Type of Structure	#in						# in		
(Occupancy	Community	# in Hazard	% in Hazard	\$ in Community or		% in Hazard	Community	# in Hazard	% in Hazard
Class)	of State	Area	Area	State	\$ in Hazard Area	Area	or State	Area	Area
Residential	7,508		100.000%	873,679,000	873,679,000	100.000%	17,188	17,188	100%
Commercial	590	590	100.000%	294,825,000	294,825,000	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	189	189	100.000%	218,407,000	218,407,000	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	1	1	100.000%	250,000	250,000	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-					•				
profit	69	69	100.000%	50,456,000	50,456,000	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	38	38	100.000%		21,601,000	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	48	48	100.000%	115,151,000	115,151,000	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Utilities	68	68	100.000%	16,057,972	16,057,972	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	8,509	8,509	100.000%	1,590,426,972	1,590,426,972	100.000%	17,188	17,188	100%

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

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

GEMA Worksheet #3a Inventory of Assets

Jurisdiction: Cook County and the Cities of Adel, Cecil, Lenox, and Sparks

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.

	No	umber of Struct	ures		Value of Structures		1	lumber of Peop	e
Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	\$ in Community or State	Sin Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	7.508	7,508		873.679.000	873,679,000	100.000%	17.188	17.188	100%
Commercial	590	590	100.000%	294,825,000	294,825,000	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	189	189	100.000%	218,407,000	218,407,000	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	1	1	100.000%	250,000	250,000	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/Non-									
profit	69	69	100.000%	50,456,000	50,456,000	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	38	38	100.000%	21,601,000	21,601,000	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	48	48			115,151,000	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Utilities	68	68	100.000%	16,057,972	16,057,972	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	8,509	8,509	100.000%	1,590,426,972	1,590,426,972	100.000%	17,188	17,188	100%

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

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

Inventory of Assets

Jurisdiction: Cook County and the Cities of Adel, Cecil, Lenox, and Sparks

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.

	Ni	umber of Struct	tures		Value of Structures		N	lumber of Peopl	e
Type of Structure	#in						# in		
(Occupancy	Community	# in Hazard	% in Hazard	\$ in Community or		% in Hazard	Community	#in Hazard	% in Hazard
Class)	of State	Area	Area	State	\$ in Hazard Area	Area	or State	Area	Area
Residential	7,508				873,679,000	100.000%	17,188	17,188	
Commercial	590	590	100.000%	294,825,000	294,825,000	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	189	189	100.000%	218,407,000	218,407,000	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	1	1	100.000%	250,000	250,000	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-					•				
profit	69	69	100.000%	50,456,000	50,456,000	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	38	38	100.000%	21,601,000	21,601,000	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	48	48	100.000%		115,151,000	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Utilities	68	68	100.000%	16,057,972	16,057,972	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	8,509	8,509	100.000%	1,590,426,972	1,590,426,972	100.000%	17,188	17,188	100%

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

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

Inventory of Assets

Jurisdiction: Cook County and the Cities of Adel, Cecil, Lenox, and Sparks

Hazard: Severe Winter Weather

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.

	No	umber of Struct	tures		Value of Structures		1	lumber of Peopl	le
Type of Structure	#in						# in		
(Occupancy	Community	# in Hazard	% in Hazard	\$ in Community or		% in Hazard	Community	# in Hazard	% in Hazard
Class)	of State	Area	Area	State	\$ in Hazard Area	Area	or State	Area	Area
Residential	7,508			873,679,000	873,679,000	100.000%	17,188	17,188	100%
Commercial	590	590	100.000%	294,825,000	294,825,000	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	189	189	100.000%	218,407,000	218,407,000	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	1	1	100.000%	250,000	250,000	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-									
profit	69	69	100.000%	50,456,000	50,456,000	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	38	38	100.000%	21,601,000	21,601,000	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	48	48	100.000%	115,151,000	115,151,000	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Utilities	68	68	100.000%	16,057,972	16,057,972	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	8,509	8,509	100.000%	1,590,426,972	1,590,426,972	100.000%	17,188	17,188	100%

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

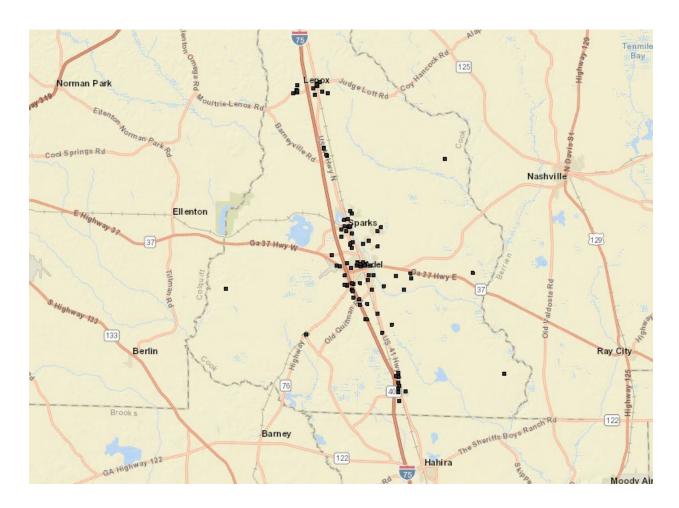
 $\mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{N}$

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

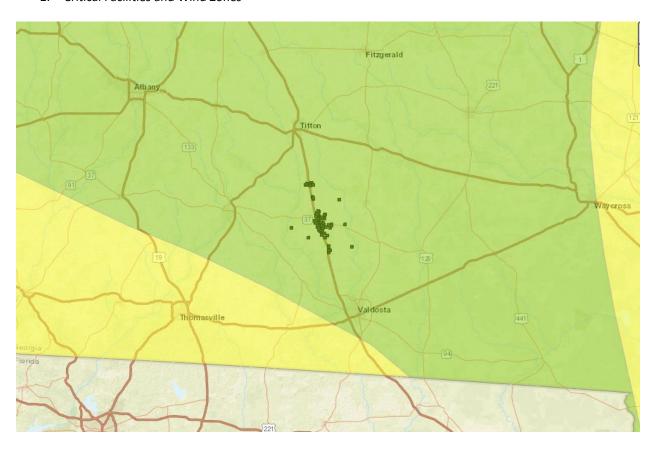
Appendix A.

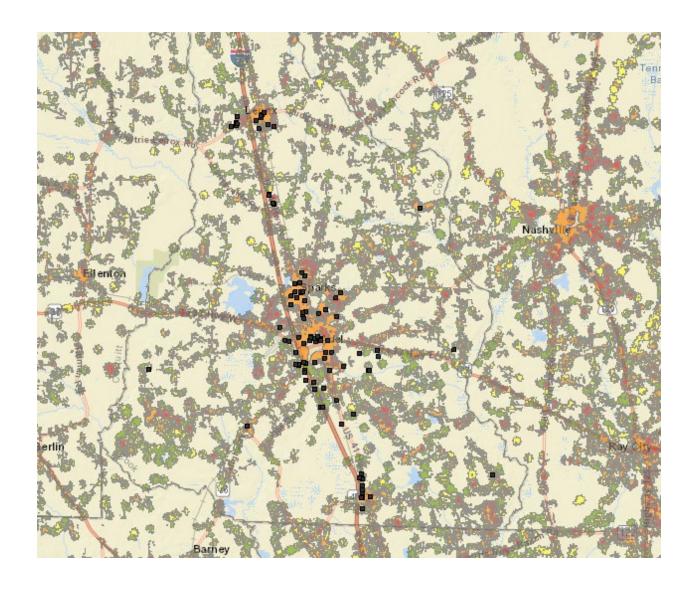
Section II GMIS Critical Facilities

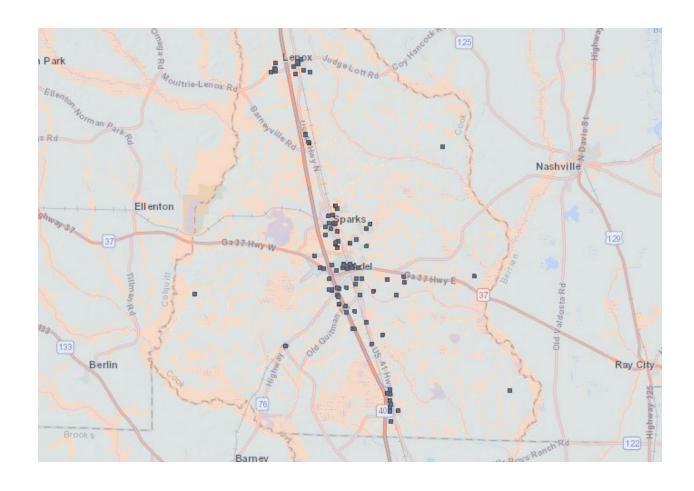
1. Critical Facilities and Hazard Potential for Hazards Affecting the Entire Community (Hurricanes/Tropical Storms, Tornadoes, Lightning, Extreme Heat, Drought, and Severe Winter Weather)



2. Critical Facilities and Wind Zones







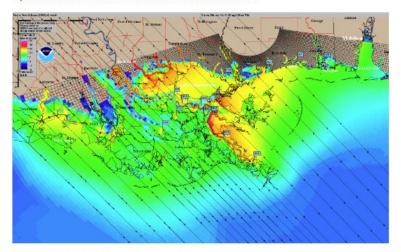
Appendix A.

Section III. Other Maps

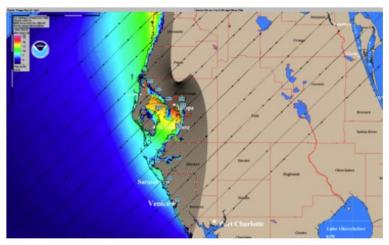


Storm Surge Maximum Envelope of Water (MEOW)

Example 1. MEOW for a Category 3 hurricane moving toward the northwest at 5 mph at mean tide across the New Orleans basin (ms4). Each parallel line represents a different track used in the creation of this MEOW.

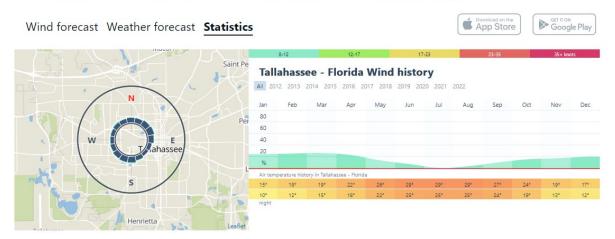


Example 2. MEOW for a Category 3 hurricane moving toward the northeast at 5 mph at mean tide across the Tampa Bay basin (tp3). Each parallel line represents a different track used in the creation of this MEOW.

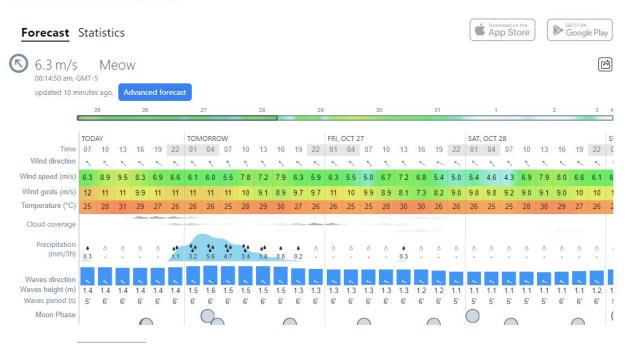


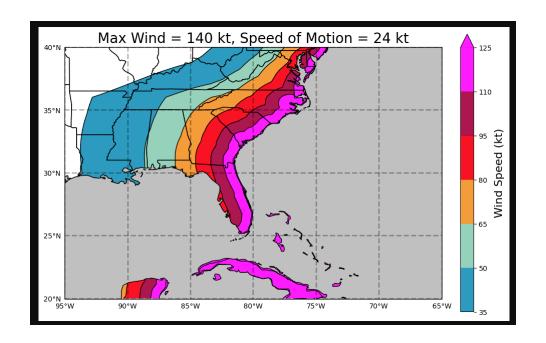
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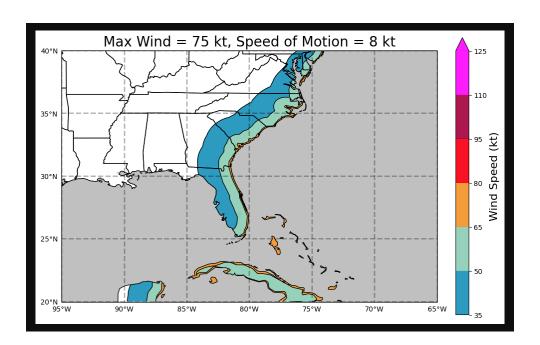
Tallahassee - Florida: weather statistics and wind history

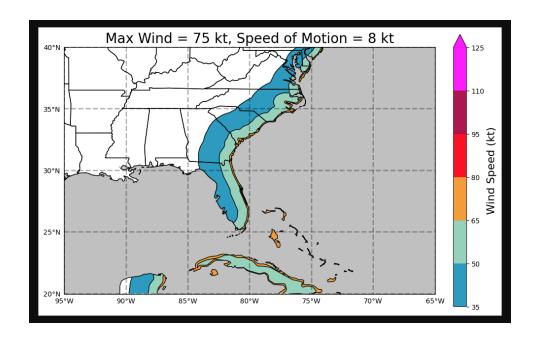


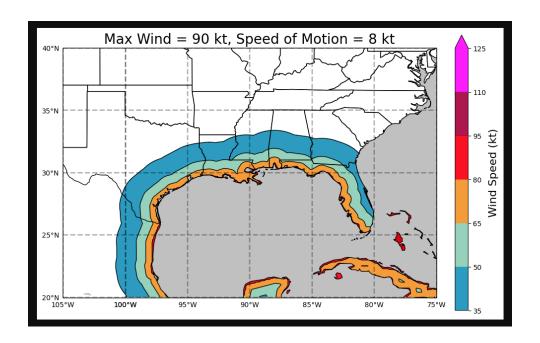
Meow Wind forecast

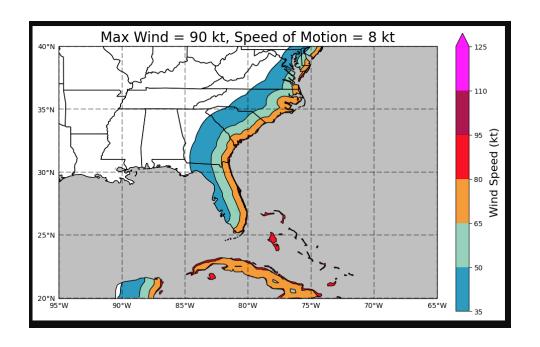


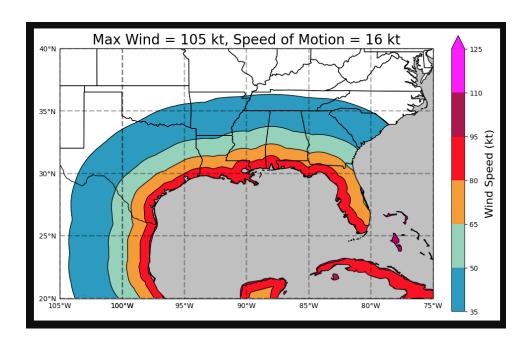


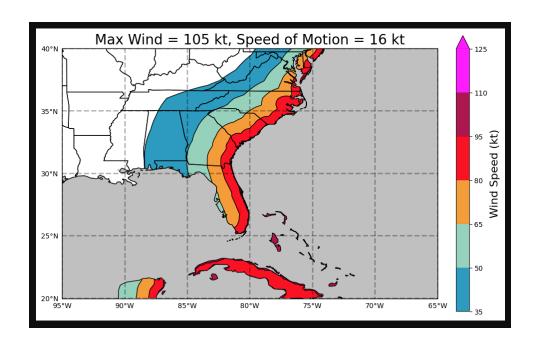


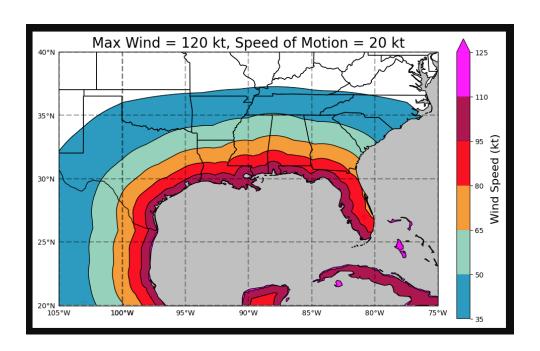


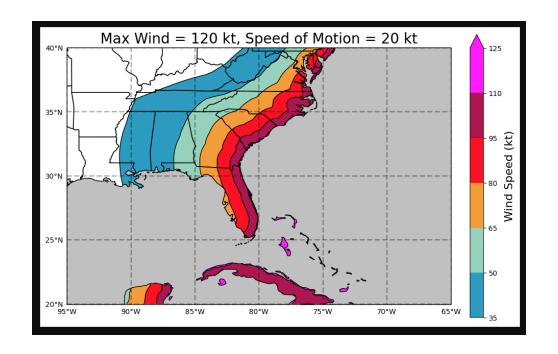


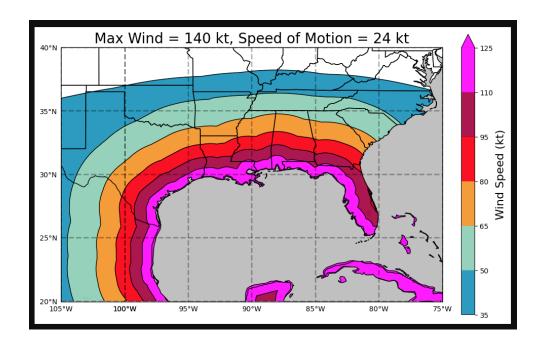


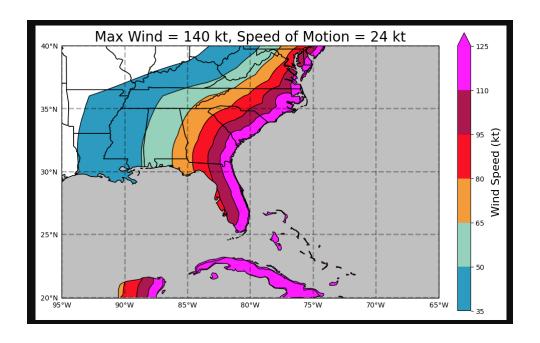












Tornado Tracking Map

FORECAST PAST WEATHER SAFETY INFORMATION **EDUCATION** NEWS SEARCH ABOUT

Local forecast by "City, St" or ZIP code

Location Help

News Headlines

- NOAA Officially Releases the US Winter Outlook 2023-2024
 Fall 2023 Spotter Classes Scheduled! Click here for more information

Cook County, GA Tornado Database Weather.gov > Tallahassee, FL > Cook County, GA Tornado Database

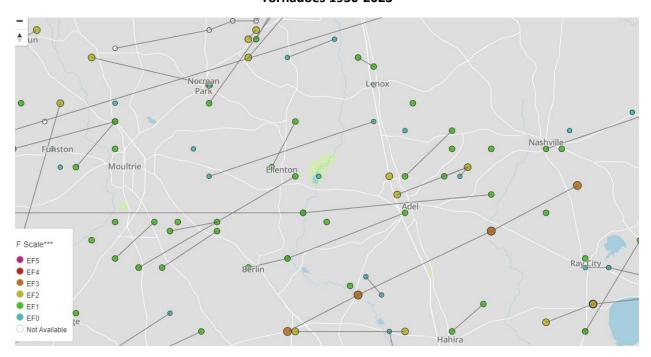
Tallahassee, FL

-- Return to Tornado Climatology Map

Cook County, GA

Date	Time (LST)	F/EF- Scale	Length (Miles)	Maximum Width (Yards)	Fatalities	Injuries	Property Damage	Source*
4/1/1948	1130 am	F2	12	200	0	0	\$50,000	G
Moved E from the	Little River to the	e New Riv	er, passing b	etween Lenox and	Adel. Twent	y homes we	re unroofed or damaged. Smaller bu	ildings were destroyed.
4/6/1963	600 pm	F2	4	300	0	0	n/a	G, SPC
Moved NE from N	IE Brooks County	to near A	del. Trees we	ere uprooted and s	everal barns	were destro	yed.	
6/22/1970	215 am	F2	0.3	33	0	0	\$25,000	SD, SPC
2/8/1971	640 am	F1	1	100	0	0	\$25,000	SD, SPC
6/27/1972	330 pm	F1	0.3	30	0	1	\$25,000	SD, SPC
4/25/1973	630 pm	F1	0.1	50	0	0	\$25,000	SD, SPC
4/5/1977	245 am	F1	5.4	333	0	0	\$25,000	SD, SPC
4/18/1978	1235 pm	F1	10	33	0	0	\$25,000	SD, SPC
3/30/1989	819 am	F1	0.2	30	0	0	\$25,000	SD, SPC
4/30/1991	415 pm	F0	0.1	20	0	0	\$2,500	SD, SPC
2/14/2000	230 am	F0	0	0	0	0	n/a	SD, SPC
			<u> </u>	e Cook County She				
8/23/2008	350 pm	EF1	1.4	75	0	0	\$25,000	SD, SPC
downed numerou	s trees and heavi	ily damage	d a barn nea	ar Sugar Hill Road.			hwest and passed over Interstate 75	
6/26/2016	1245 pm	EF0	0.01	10	0	0	\$5,000	SD
							ear Reed Bingham State Park . The t ree that fell on a house. The tornado	
1/22/2017	335 am	EF3	10.9	700	7	45	\$1,500,000	SD
homes into a pile thirds of a brick h	of rubble at the fa ome on Val Del R	ar end of ti load , colla	ne Sunshine. psing in two	Acres mobile home walls and removing	e park . Seve g most of the	en people los e second sto	County. Still at EF-3 strength, it sweys st their lives. The tornado then went ry. Another home built of concrete bloom inds were estimated near 140 mph.	on to destroy about two ocks was destroyed. A
5/24/2017	348 pm	EF0	1.12	568	0	0	\$5,000	SD
roughly 0.3 miles of Boone Road. V	wide. The tornad Vhile there were s	o then imp sporadic in	acted an irrig stances of tr	gation pivot along t	he south sid	e of Boone F	ved north-northeast across an open Road, before impacting several resid lage associated with this tornado wa	ences on the north side
*Sources	Johsnbury, VT.	ceanic and	Atmospheric	c Administration, 19			lysis of Events. Environmental Films ational Climatic Data Center, Ashevi	

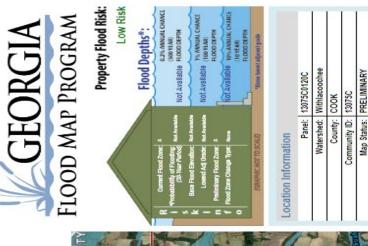
Tornadoes 1950-2023



FEMA Flood Map

Cook County, Georgia





Flood Deptits shown on this report are derived from FEMA ResMAP products and a rounded to the reserved ferrif of a foot. These deptits are calculated from HEC-RAS modeling and represent the best available back. Only areas and within a ResMAP authority and service will have this data available. Please check look if you areas is not currently available. For more information, please visit by EEMA Map Service Center at

Nature Doesn't Read Flood Maps

Marry people don't understand just how risky the floodplain can be. There is a greater than 28% channe that a non-elevated home in the SPHA will be flooded during a 30-year

The chance that a major fire will occur during the same period is less than 10%

Floodway increase 100-Year Flood Zone Decrease 100-Year Flood Zone Increase

1% Flood - Zone VE (HighRisk)

1% Flood - Floodway (High Risk)

- Flood Control Structures

- - - Coastal Transects FIRM Panel Index - Cross Sections

Legend with Flood Zone Designations

1% Flood - Zone AE (High Risk)

1% Flood - Zone A, AH, or AO (HighRisk)

0.2% Flood - X.Shaded (Moderate Risk)

Coastal Barrier Resource

FOR MORE INFORMATION VISIT, PLEASE VISIT:



Disclamer. This data in not to be used to determine any bases food elevations or food some Ossignations for NETP (National Frood insurance Program) purposes. For VIFT food insurance and requisition purposes, please refer to the published effective Fiffil (Frood Rate Insurance Nation Frood Some, Frood Some, Producing over a 30-year period based on center of dot location, not extent of structurals).

A Limit of Moderate Wave Action

ok County, Georgia





Nature Doesn't Read Flood Maps

Legend with Flood Zone Designations

Flood Control Structures

— Base Flood Elevations

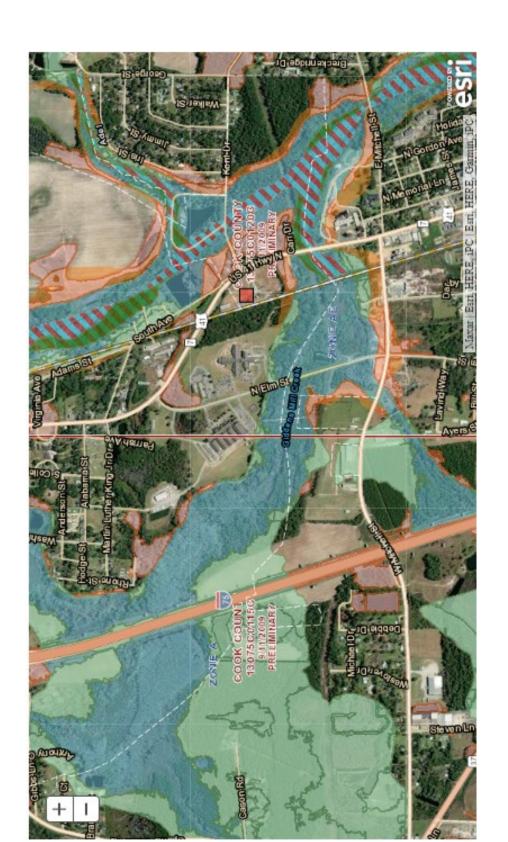
— Cross Sections

— Coastal Transects

FIRM Panel Index

FOR MORE INFORMATION VISIT, PLEASE VISIT:

as in not to be used to determine any base food some Designations for NFIP (Netional Flood Insurance Program) purposes. For NFIP flood insurance and requisition outlookes, please refer to the published effective FIRM (Flood Flate Insurance Net) for your area of spear period based on center of dot location, not extent of structure(s).





Property Flood Risk:

(10 YEAR) FLOOD DEPTH

Low Risk

Flood Depths*: 0.2% ANNUAL CHANCE (SOO YEAR) Not Available FLOOD DEPTH 1% ANNUAL CHANCE Not Available (100 YEAR) FLOOD DEPTH Not Available 10% ANNUAL CHANCE

Location Information		
Panel:	13075C0120C	
Watershed:	Withlacoochee	
County:	соок	
Community ID:	13075C	
Map Status:	PRELIMINARY	

* Flood Depths shown on this report are derived from FEMA RiskMAP products and are rounded to the nearest tenth of a foot. These depths are calculated from HEC-RAS modeling and represent the best available data. Only areas within a RiskMAP studied watershed will have this data available. Please check back if your area is not currently available. For more information, please visit the FEMA Map Service Center at https://msc.fema.gov/portal/resources/faq

Nature Doesn't Read Flood Maps

Many people don't understand just how risky the floodplain can be. There is a greater than 26% chance that a non-elevated home in the SFHA will be flooded during a 30-year mortgage period.

The chance that a major fire will occur during the same period is less than 10%!

FOR MORE INFORMATION VISIT, PLEASE VISIT:



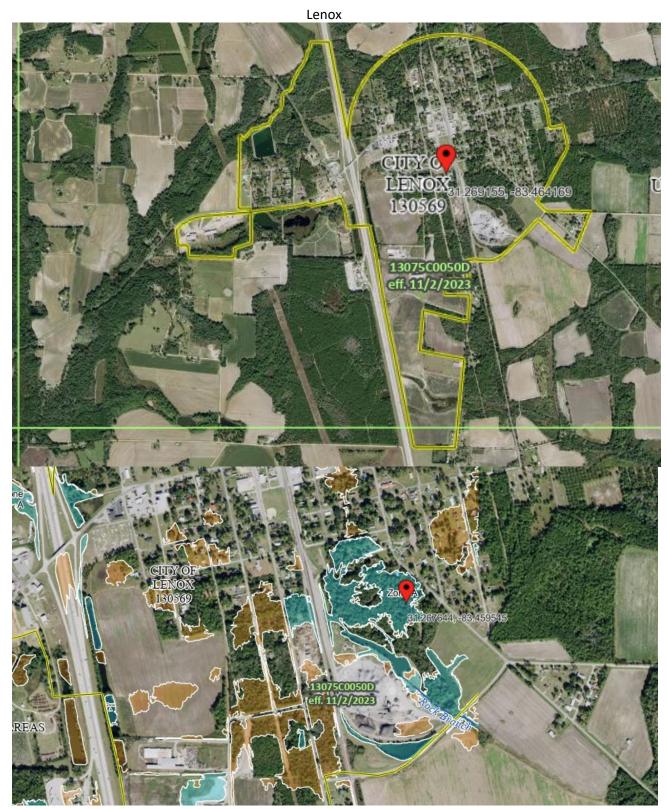
please refer to the published effective FIRM (Flood Rate Insurance Map) for your area of

Adel



Cecil

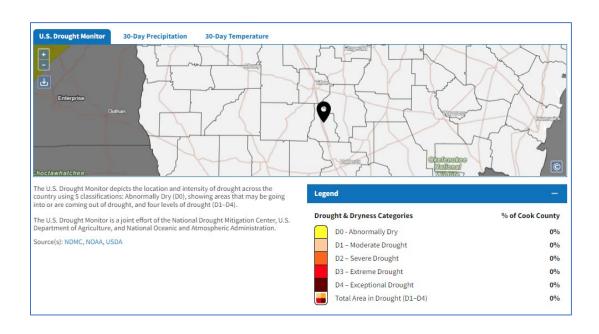


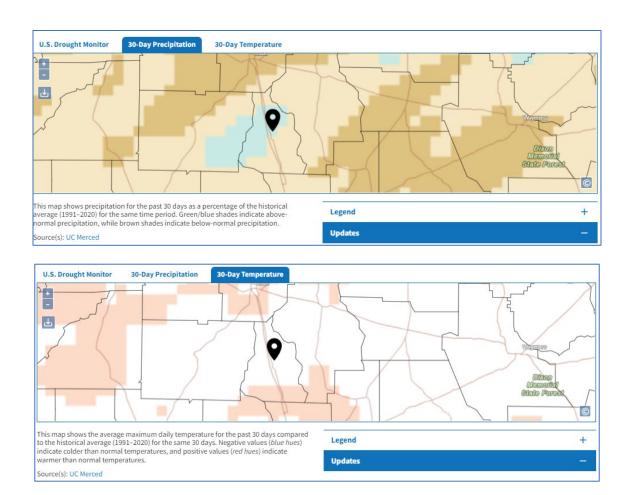


Sparks



Drought Monitor





Appendix B. Growth and Development Trends

Census Demographic Summary

All Topics	Q	Cook County, Georgia	
Population Estimates, July 1, 2022, (V2022)			Δ
♣ PEOPLE			
Population			
1 Population Estimates, July 1, 2022, (V2022)			Δ
1 Population estimates base, April 1, 2020, (V2022)			Δ
Population, percent change - April 1, 2020 (estimates base) to July 1, 2022, (V2022)			4
Population, Census, April 1, 2020			
1 Population, Census, April 1, 2010			
Age and Sex			
Persons under 5 years, percent			6
18 years, percent			<u> </u>
1 Persons 65 years and over, percent			<u>@</u>
1 Female persons, percent			<u>@</u>
Race and Hispanic Origin			
White alone, percent			æ
1 Black or African American alone, percent (a)			æ
American Indian and Alaska Native alone, percent (a)			6
Asian alone, percent (a)			-
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, percent (a)			4
1 Two or More Races, percent			-
1 Hispanic or Latino, percent (b)			4
① White alone, not Hispanic or Latino, percent			æ
Population Characteristics			
① Veterans, 2017-2021			

Housing	
1 Housing units, July 1, 2022, (V2022)	7
Owner-occupied housing unit rate, 2017-2021	64
Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2017-2021	\$109
Median selected monthly owner costs -with a mortgage, 2017-2021	\$1
Median selected monthly owner costs -without a mortgage, 2017-2021	
Median gross rent, 2017-2021	
Building permits, 2022	
Families & Living Arrangements	
1 Households, 2017-2021	6
Persons per household, 2017-2021	
① Living in same house 1 year ago, percent of persons age 1 year+, 2017-2021	9
① Language other than English spoken at home, percent of persons age 5 years+, 2017-2021	
Computer and Internet Use	
1 Households with a computer, percent, 2017-2021	8
1 Households with a broadband Internet subscription, percent, 2017-2021	7
Education	
High school graduate or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2017-2021	8
Bachelor's degree or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2017-2021	1
Health	
With a disability, under age 65 years, percent, 2017-2021	!
Persons without health insurance, under age 65 years, percent	△ 1
Economy	
1 In civilian labor force, total, percent of population age 16 years+, 2017-2021	5
1 In civilian labor force, female, percent of population age 16 years+, 2017-2021	5
1 Total accommodation and food services sales, 2017 (\$1,000) (c)	30
1 Total health care and social assistance receipts/revenue, 2017 (\$1,000) (c)	36
1 Total transportation and warehousing receipts/revenue, 2017 (\$1,000) (c)	
1 Total retail sales, 2017 (\$1,000) (c)	20
1 Total retail sales per capita, 2017 (c)	\$1
Transportation	
Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16 years+, 2017-2021	
Income & Poverty	
Median household income (in 2021 dollars), 2017-2021	\$45
1 Per capita income in past 12 months (in 2021 dollars), 2017-2021	\$22
Persons in poverty, percent	△ 2

BUSINESSES	
usinesses	
1 Total employer establishments, 2021	312
1 Total employment, 2021	3,584
1 Total annual payroll, 2021 (\$1,000)	127,080
1 Total employment, percent change, 2020-2021	5.7%
Total nonemployer establishments, 2020	1,227
All employer firms, Reference year 2017	313
Men-owned employer firms, Reference year 2017	233
Women-owned employer firms, Reference year 2017	S
Minority-owned employer firms, Reference year 2017	47
Nonminority-owned employer firms, Reference year 2017	S
Veteran-owned employer firms, Reference year 2017	23
Nonveteran-owned employer firms, Reference year 2017	S
⊕ GEOGRAPHY	
Geography	
Population per square mile, 2020	75.4
Population per square mile, 2010	75.8
🚯 Land area in square miles, 2020	228.45
🚯 Land area in square miles, 2010	227.16
fips Code	13075

Comprehensive Plan Short Term Work Program

Cook County Community Work Program: FY2021 - FY2025

							Responsible	Estimated	
Activity	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Goal	Party	Cost	Funding Source
Natural Resources									
Update and improve floodplain maps	x	x	x	x		1	Cook County, EMA, FEMA	\$50,000	FEMA, General Fund
Seek funding to develop and implement a countywide Master Drainage Plan	x	×	x	x		1	Cook County	Staff time	General Fund
Review and update storm water run-off, watershed plans, and effectiveness of present drainage ditching, culverts, storm water, and sanitation network.	х	x	x	x		1	Cook County	Staff time	General Fund
Review existing regulations to ensure adequacy in reducing the amount of future development in identified flood hazard areas.	x	x	x	x		1	Cook County	Staff time	General Fund
Review and amend the Adel, Lenox, Cecil, Sparks, and Cook County Building Codes as required due to mandatory changes in the National Flood Insurance Program.	х	x	x	x		1	Cook County, City of Adel, City of Cecil, Town of Lenox, Town of Sparks	Staff time	General Fund
Cap wells not in use and increase wellhead waterproofing.	x	×	x	x		1	Cook County	\$100,000	Grants, General Fund
Investigate methods to reduce Non-Point Source pollution, such as increasing grass growth along waterways.	х	x	x	x		1	Cook County	\$100,000	Grants, General Fund
Economic Development									
Purchase property for a new Industrial Park and provide infrastructure (roads, rail, water, sewer, gas, etc.) for development	x	x	x	x	x	3	Economic Development Commission	\$10,000,000	CDBG, Grants, EDC
Community Facilities &	Service	s							
Lower ISO rating for unincorporated areas of Cook County	x					6	Cook County	\$500,000	Grants, General Fund
Implement improved solid waste management services	x	×	x	x	×	6	Cook County	Staff time	Grants, General Fund

Activity	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Goal	Responsible Party	Estimated Cost	Funding Source
Plan and develop a new recreational complex and expand recreational services throughout the county	x					6	Cook County	\$500,000	Grants, SPLOST, General Fund
Acquire property and construct new courthouse			x	x	x	6	Cook County	\$2,000,000	Grants, General Fund
Expand Sheriff's office and jail, including new evidence room			x	x	x	6	Cook County	\$2,000,000	Grants, General Fund
Construct new fire station for the Evergreen area (west side of County)			x	x	x	6	Cook County	\$500,000	Grants, General Fund
Upgrade communication capabilities among first responders, law enforcement, and other critical personnel and departments	x	x	x	x		6	EMA, Police/Sherriff's Departments, Fire Departments	\$100,000	Grants, General Fund
Acquire and install weather alert sirens or equivalent early warning infrastructure	x	x	x	x		6	EMA	\$150,000	Grants, General Fund
Acquire all terrain vehicles for firefighting	x	x	x	x		6	EMA, GA Forestry Commission, County and Cities' Fire Departments	\$200,000	Grants, General Fund
Develop an ordinance to enforce burn permits at the local level	x	x	x	x		6	Cook County Code Enforcement	Staff time	General Fund
Acquire more fire tankers (2000 to 3000 gallons) for local fire departments	x	x	x	x		6	EMA, County and Cities' Fire Departments	\$500,000	Grants, SPLOST, General Fund
Transportation									
Extend airport runway by an additional 500 feet	x					7	Cook County, Airport Authority	\$2,000,000	Grants, Airport Authority, General Fund
Build new hangars at airport, and add fence around extended runway	x	x	x	x	x	7	Cook County, Airport Authority	\$2,000,000	Grants, Airport Authority, General Fund
Roads Regrade/resurface approximately 30 miles of roads as needed, including street paving, drainage, curb & gutter, and sidewalks as appropriate	x	x	x	x	x	7	Cook County	\$1,000,000	CDBG, SPLOST, Grants, General Fund
Resurface Daughtrey Rutland Rd.	x	x	x	x	x	7	Cook County	\$315,000	SPLOST, Grants, General Fund
Resurface South Ave. (County portion)						7	Cook County	\$25,000	SPLOST, Grants, General Fund

Activity	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Goal	Responsible Party	Estimated Cost	Funding Source
Resurface/pave roads that provide access to Reed Bingham State Park	x	×	x	x	x	7	Cook County	\$200,000	SPLOST, Grants, General Fund
Resurface Antioch Road	х					7	Cook County	\$1,949,300	T-SPLOST
Resurface Val-Del Road		X	X	X		7	Cook County	\$2,007,500	T-SPLOST
Pave Burnett Rd.	x	x	x	x	x	7	Cook County	\$50,000	SPLOST, Grants, General Fund
Pave Lydia and Green Streets	x	x	x	x	×	7	Cook County	\$100,000	SPLOST, Grants, General Fund
Pave Billy Browning and William Browning Roads	x	x	x	x	x	7	Cook County	\$100,000	SPLOST, Grants, General Fund
Pave Brushy Creek Church Rd.	х	x	x	x	x	7	Cook County	\$100,000	SPLOST, Grants, General Fund
Pave Loren Dr.	х	x	x	x	x	7	Cook County	\$100,000	SPLOST, Grants, General Fund
Pave Harrell Rd.	х	x	x	x	x	7	Cook County	\$100,000	SPLOST, Grants, General Fund
Pave Siska Lane, Hawk Lane, and Bobwhite Lane	х	x	x	x	x	7	Cook County	\$150,000	SPLOST, Grants, General Fund
Bridges									
Repair/rebuild Massee Post Rd. bridge over Brushy Creek	x	x	x	x	×	7	Cook County	\$100,000	SPLOST, Grants, General Fund
Repair/rebuild Massee Post Rd. bridge over New River	x	x	x	x	x	7	Cook County	\$150,000	SPLOST, Grants, General Fund
Repair/rebuild Brushy Creek Rd. bridge over Brushy Creek	x	x	х	х	x	7	Cook County	\$50,000	SPLOST, Grants, General Fund
Repair/rebuild Barneyville Rd. bridge over Brushy Creek	х	x	x	x	x	7	Cook County	\$25,000	SPLOST, Grants, General Fund
Repair/rebuild Barneyville Rd. bridge over New River	x	x	x	x	×	7	Cook County	\$25,000	SPLOST, Grants, General Fund
Repair/rebuild Futch Rd. bridge over Lindsey Branch	x	x	x	x	×	7	Cook County	\$25,000	SPLOST, Grants, General Fund
Repair/rebuild Old Coffee Rd. bridge over Withlacoochee River	x	x	x	x	x	7	Cook County	\$200,000	SPLOST, Grants, General Fund
Repair/rebuild Boyette Rd. bridge over Bear Creek	x	x	х	x	x	7	Cook County	\$100,000	SPLOST, Grants, General Fund
Repair/rebuild Hutchinson- Parrish Rd. bridge over Youngs Mill Creek	х	x	x	x	x	7	Cook County	\$50,000	SPLOST, Grants, General Fund
Repair/rebuild Rutland Bridge Rd. bridge over New River	х	x	x	x	х	7	Cook County	\$100,000	SPLOST, Grants, General Fund
Repair/rebuild Whiddon- Rowan Rd. bridge over Brushy Creek	х	x	x	x	x	7	Cook County	\$100,000	SPLOST, Grants, General Fund

Activity	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Goal	Responsible Party	Estimated Cost	Funding Source
Repair/rebuild Fellowship Rd. bridge over Hutchinson Mill Creek	x					7	Cook County, GDOT	\$50,000	State, SPLOST, Grants, General Fund
Repair/rebuild Register Rd. bridge over Youngs Mill Creek	x	x	x	x	x	7	Cook County	\$50,000	SPLOST, Grants, General Fund
Repair/rebuild Lott Bridge Rd. bridge over Little River	x	x	x	x	x	7	Cook County	\$50,000	SPLOST, Grants, General Fund

City of Adel Community Work Program: FY2021 - FY2025

							Responsible	Estimated	
Activity	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Goal	Party	Cost	Funding Source
Cultural Resources							,		
Renovate the old Sowega Building	x					1	City of Adel, Private Sector	\$1,000,000	Grants, Private Sector
Improve Downtown area with a central park and fountain, streetscaping, and additional parking	x	x	x			1	City of Adel	\$400,000	CDBG, Grants, General Fund
Pursue Main Street designation	x	x				1	City of Adel	Staff time	General Fund
Economic Development									
Provide infrastructure and incentives for development (such as a hotel and conference center) at Exits 37 and 39	x	x	x	x	x	3	City of Adel	\$500,000	CDBG, Grants, General Fund
Housing									
Rehabilitate and/or reconstruct existing public housing units	x	×	x	x	×	4	City of Adel	\$1,000,000	CHIP, CDBG, Grants, Private Sector
Construct new affordable housing units, including housing for seniors	x	x	x	x	x	4	City of Adel	\$1,000,000	CHIP, CDBG, Grants, Private Sector
Rehabilitate and/or reconstruct 10 homes of low-income residents	x	x	x	x	x	4	City of Adel	\$1,000,000	CHIP, CDBG, Grants
Rehabilitate 6 houses in the designated CHIP grant area	x	x	x	x	×	4	City of Adel	\$306,000	CHIP grant
Rehabilitate several homes and tear down dilapidated houses in CDBG grant target areas	x	x	x	x	x	4	City of Adel	\$750,000	CDBG grant
Land Use									
Perform corridor studies for Exit 37 and 39 gateway areas			x	x		5	City of Adel	\$100,000	General Fund
Create zoning overlay districts for Exit 37 and 39 gateway areas			x	x		5	City of Adel	Staff time	General Fund
Community Facilities & S	Service	S							
Upgrade the water & sewer systems in targeted neighborhoods	x	x	x	x	×	6	City of Adel	\$500,000	CDBG / Grants

							Responsible	Estimated	
Activity	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Goal	Party	Cost	Funding Source
Expand utility (gas, water, sewer, broadband) and/or transportation infrastructure to provide service to new and existing industry	x	x	x	x	x	6	City of Adel, Private Sector	\$500,000	CDBG, Grants, Private Sector, General Fund
Expand the Wastewater Treatment Facility		×	x			6	City of Adel	\$1,000,000	Federal, State, CDBG, SPLOST, Grants
Expand, build new, or relocate City Hall				x	×	6	City of Adel	\$1,000,000	Grants, General Fund
Construct new fire station	X	X	X	X		6	City of Adel	\$2,000,000	General Fund, Grants
Transportation									
Realign Cox Still Road		X				7	City of Adel	\$500,000	General Fund, Grants
Resurface and improve MJ Taylor Road; add curb and gutter; relocate road entrance depending on GDOT needs			x			7	City of Adel, Cook County, GDOT	\$1,000,000	Grants, GDOT, General Fund
Resurface Patterson Street from Massee Post Road to City limits	x					7	City of Adel	\$400,000	General Fund, Grants
Extend and pave Alabama Road, creating truck route and connecting through to Highway 76 and Old Quitman Road	x					7	City of Adel	\$3,312,000	T-SPLOST
Implement street paving, drainage, curb & gutter, sidewalks, utility improvements, and other infrastructure as needed	x	x	x	x	x	7	City of Adel	\$1,000,000	CDBG, General Fund, Grants
Tillman Road Bypass Phase 3 Improvements		x	x	х		7	City of Adel	\$4,900,000	T-SPLOST
Turn Lanes at New Recreation Facility on SR 37		×	x	x		7	City of Adel	\$500,000	T-SPLOST

City of Cecil Community Work Program: FY2021 - FY2025

Activity	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Goal	Responsible Party	Estimated Cost	Funding Source
Community Facilities &	Service	s							
Upgrade water meters		X	X				City of Cecil	\$50,000	General Fund, Grants
Purchase police uniforms	X				X		City of Cecil	\$3,000	General Fund, Grants
Purchase updated computers for police cars	x				x		City of Cecil	\$5,000	General Fund, Grants
Transportation									
Resurface 1 mile of City streets	x		x		x	7	City of Cecil	\$150,000	General Fund, Grants
Improve street paving and drainage to address flooding issues	x	x	x				City of Cecil	\$500,000	General Fund, Grants

Town of Lenox Community Work Program: FY2021 - FY2025

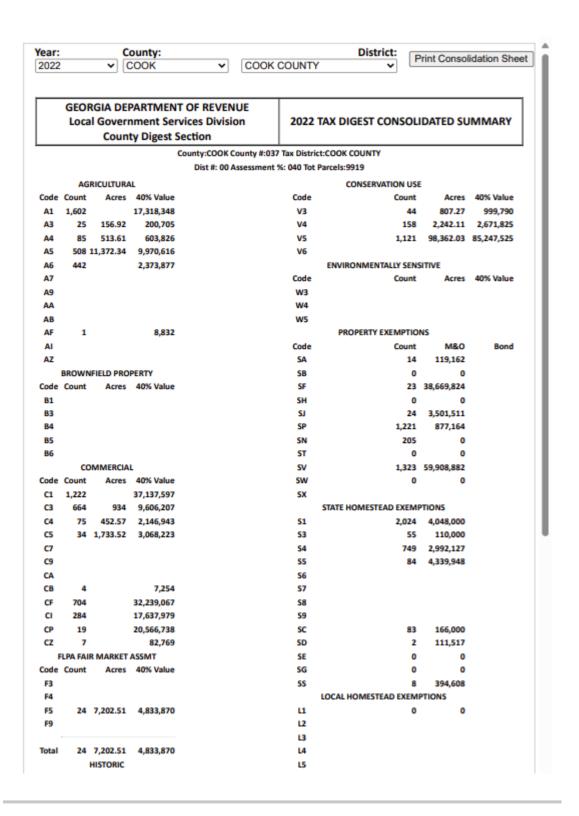
							Responsible	Estimated	
Activity	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Goal	Party	Cost	Funding Source
Cultural Resources			2020	2021	2020	oou.	. u.ty	0001	T unumg course
Implement additional	Т			Г					T
renovations to the historic									
Elementary School (Regional		x	x			2	Town of Lenox	\$500,000	Grants, General Fund
Educational Service Agency)									
building									
Economic Development									
Provide public infrastructure									
and incentives for the	x	×	x	x	x	3	Town of Lenox	\$200,000	CDBG, Grants,
development of approximately	_ ^	^	^	^	^	3	TOWIT OF LETIOX	9200,000	General Fund
10 vacant lots									
Provide public infrastructure									
and incentives for high-quality	×	×	x	x	x	3	Town of Lenox	\$200,000	CDBG, Grants,
development and industry,								4-00,000	General Fund
especially around the I-75 exit Conduct a marketing	_	_							
campaign to advertise and									
incentivize Downtown	x	X	x	x	X	3	Town of Lenox	Staff time	General Fund
development									
Land Use									
Revise zoning ordinance to	Т			Ι					
address non-conforming lots	x					5	Town of Lenox	\$5,000	General Fund
Community Facilities &	Service	S							
Update approximately 30 fire						_			GEMA, Georgia Rural
hydrants	X	×	X	X	X	6	Town of Lenox	\$100,000	Water Grants
Provide natural gas lines for						_		2100.000	CDBG, Grants,
city residents	x	×	x	x	X	6	Town of Lenox	\$100,000	SPLOST
Refurbish and repair all old	x	×	x	x	x	6	Town of Lenox	\$500,000	CDBG, Grants
water lines within the City	X	×	X	X	X	0	TOWN OF LENOX	\$500,000	CDBG, Grants
Continue expansion of the									
water and sewer systems to	x	×	x	x	x	6	Town of Lenox	\$500,000	CDBG, Grants
underserved neighborhoods						-		4000,000	0220, 0.0
and areas									
Construct a new Wastewater		×				6	Town of Lenox	\$6,000,000	USDA, Grants
Treatment Plant								4-,,	
Dredge oxidation pond and	x				X	6	Town of Lenox	\$20,000	General Fund
drainage ponds Construct an additional	+		-						Grants, SPLOST,
walking track or trail		x	x	x		6	Town of Lenox	\$50,000	Grants, SPLOST, General Fund
Purchase new fire truck.	+								
turnout gear, and Jaws of Life	x	l	x	l	X	6	Town of Lenox	\$1,000,000	Grants
Renovate approximately 3						_			CDBG, Grants.
Town government buildings		X	X	X	X	6	Town of Lenox	\$150,000	SPLOST

Activity	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Goal	Responsible Party	Estimated Cost	Funding Source
Utilize the EPA CUPP (College-Underserved Community Partnership Program) to have a broadband feasibility study done	x	x	x			6	Town of Lenox	Student volunteer time	Federal
Transportation									
Taylor Street Paving	X					7	Town of Lenox	\$276,900	T-SPLOST
E. Revels Street Paving	X					7	Town of Lenox	\$450,000	T-SPLOST
Resurface approximately 3 miles of streets as needed, including drainage and curb & gutter as appropriate		x	x	x	x	7	Town of Lenox, GDOT	\$1,000,000	State, Federal, CDBG, Grants, General Fund
Implement street paving, curb and gutter, sidewalks, and/or drainage improvements as appropriate to address flooding on Martin Luther King Jr St., Clements Ave., and other areas as needed	х	x	x	x	x	7	Town of Lenox	\$1,000,000	CDBG, Grants
Construct approximately 1 mile	x	x	x	x	x	7	Town of Lenox,	\$100,000	State, Federal, Grants, General Fund

Town of Sparks Community Work Program: FY2021 - FY2025

							Responsible	Estimated	
Activity	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Goal	Party	Cost	Funding Source
Economic Development									
Create and support a Downtown Development	x	×	×	×	×	3	Town of Sparks	\$25,000 per year	General Fund
Purchase and renovate vacant Downtown properties	x	×	x	x	×	3	Town of Sparks	\$500,000	Grants, General Fund
Housing									
Renovate approximately 10 homes	x	x	х	x	×	4	Town of Sparks	\$500,000	CHIP, CDBG, Grants
Renovate approximately 10 existing affordable housing units	x	x	x	x	x	4	Town of Sparks	\$500,000	CHIP, CDBG, Grants
Construct approximately 10 new affordable housing units	x	x	x	x	x	4	Town of Sparks	\$1,000,000	CDBG, Grants, Private Sector
Land Use								•	
Create an Urban Redevelopment Plan to facilitate the elimination of blight	x						Town of Sparks	\$5,000	General Fund
Community Facilities & S	Service	s							
Expand water service to underserved neighborhoods and areas	x	×	x	x	×	6	Town of Sparks	\$125,000	CDBG, Grants, General Fund
Update/upgrade water service lines	х	×	х	х	×	6	Town of Sparks	\$125,000	CDBG, Grants, General Fund
Update/upgrade all sewer systems and stormwater drainage systems to meet current regulatory requirements.	x	x	x	x	x	6	Town of Sparks	\$125,000	CDBG, Grants, General Fund
Conduct a complete Inflow and Infiltration Study	x	x	x	x	x	6	Town of Sparks	\$30,000	General Fund
Develop facilities for City Park, including playground, walking track, restrooms, water fountains, and power	x	x	x	x	x	6	Town of Sparks	\$300,000	Grants, General Fund
Purchase new fire truck and air pack system		x	x				Town of Sparks	\$500,000	Grants, General Fund
Transportation									
Lovett Street Sidewalks and Resurfacing	x					7	Town of Sparks	\$588,000	T-SPLOST
Elm Street Sidewalks and Resurfacing	x					7	Town of Sparks	\$715,000	T-SPLOST

Activity	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Goal	Responsible Party	Estimated Cost	Funding Source
Resurface or pave approximately 3 miles of roads, with drainage, curb & gutter, sidewalks, utility improvements, and other infrastructure as needed	x	×	x	x	x	7	Town of Sparks	\$1,000,000	CDBG, Grants, General Fund



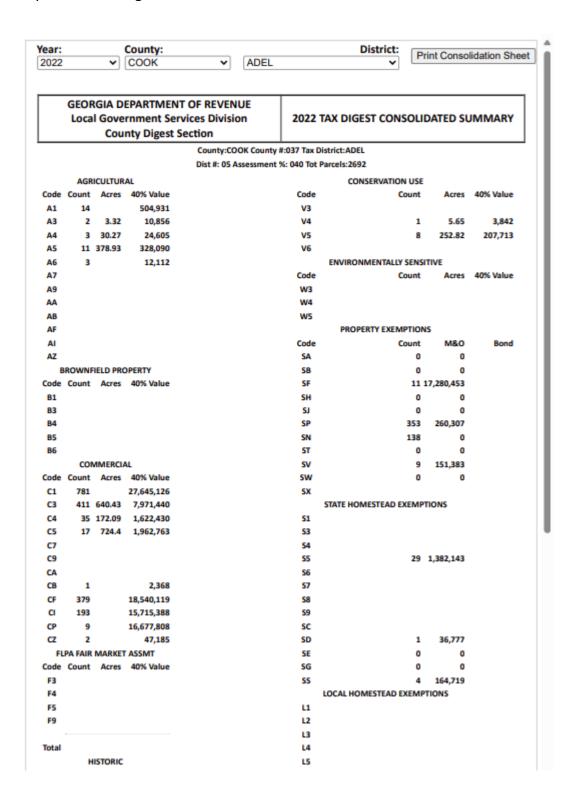
Code	Coun	t Acres	40% Value	L6				
H1				L7				
нз				L8				
		INDUSTRIAL		L9				
Code	Coun	Acres	40% Value		-			
11	59	9	5,081,856		TOTAL	5,815	115,238,743	0
13	19	179.96	448,950		EXE	MPT PROPERTY		
14	4	38.36	83,782	Code		Count	40% Value	
15	11	553.85	748,334	EO				
17				E1		461	35,593,090	
19				E2		313	9,749,120	
IA				E3		21	288,830	
IB				E4		27	862,561	

			LS		HISTORIC		
			L6	40% Value		Count	Code
			17				H1
			L8				нз
			L9		IDUSTRIAL	IN	
				40% Value	Acres	Count	Code
	115,238,743	5.815	TOTAL	5,081,856		59	11
		XEMPT PROPERTY		448,950	179.96	19	13
		Count	Code	83,782	38.36	4	14
		-	EO	748,334	553.85	11	15
	35,593,090	461	E1				17
	9,749,120	313	E2				19
	288,830	21	E3				IA
	862,561	27	E4				IB
	2,205,034	19	E5	20,697,626		9	IF
	15,520,090	79	E6	1,194,578		5	п
			E7	18,103,086		4	IP
			E8	83,349		1	ız
	15,297,050	2	E9	ATION USE	CONSERV	ST LAND	FORE
				40% Value	Acres	Count	Code
	79,515,775	922	TOTAL				13
	.,,	SUMMARY					14
40% Value	Acres	Count	Code	4,833,870	7,202.51	24	15
30,476,204	12.042.87	2,663	Agricultural	,,			19
,,	,-	-,	Brownfield Property	L	EFERENTIA	PRI	
122,492,777	3.120.09	3,013	Commercial	40% Value	Acres	Count	Code
,,	0,220.00	-,	Historical	10,769	6.41	1	Р3
46,441,561	772.17	112	Industrial	16,318	24.75	2	P4
4,833,870	7,202.51	24	Forest Land Cons Use	449,548	549.38	11	PS
476,639	580.54	14	Preferential				P6
,			Qualified Timberland				P7
202,111,694	13,080.53	19,647	Residential				P9
, ,	,		Residential Transitional	RLAND	ED TIMBER	QUALIFI	
28,857,261	0	56	Utility	40% Value	Acres	Count	Code
	101,411.41	1,323	Conservation Use				Q4
			Environmentally Sensitive				Q5
6,509,160		6,677	Motor Vehicle		ESIDENTIAL	RE	
8,748,763		1,681	Mobile Home	40% Value	Acres	Count	Code
584,254	1,102	22	Timber 100%	157,197,199		11,018	R1
320,240		4	Heavy Equipment	29,906,450	6,646.37	6,379	R3
540,771,559	139,312.12	35,236	Gross Digest	10,226,647	5,712	1,025	R4
			Exemptions Bond	963,360	722.16	49	R5
540,771,559	!		Net Bond Digest	128,165		68	R6
540,771,559	139,312.12	35,236	Gross Digest				R7
115,238,743			Exemptions-M&O				R9
425,532,816			Net M&O Digest	1,868,472		32	RA
		TAX LEVIED		1,802,569		1,071	RB
TAX	MILLAGE	ASSESSED VALUE	TYPE	18,782		4	RF
		425,532,816	M & O	50		1	RI
		540,771,559	BOND				RZ
				ITIONAL	IAL TRANS	SIDENT	RI

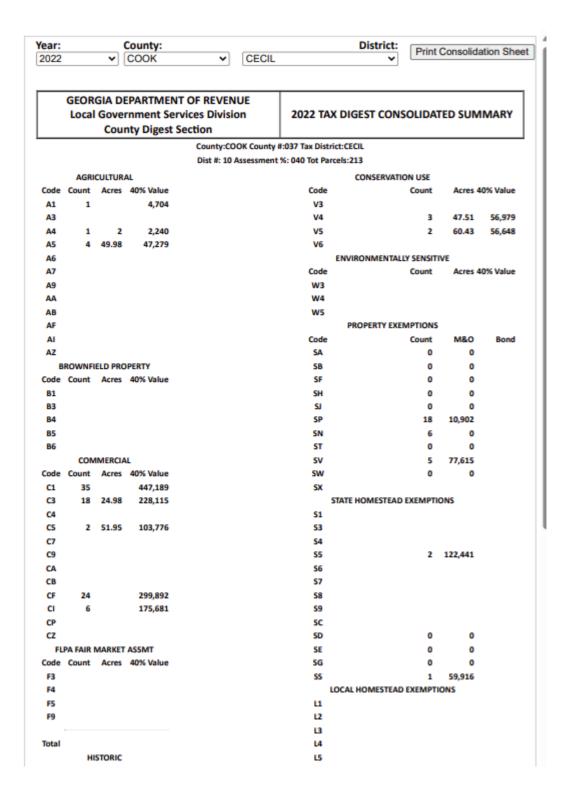
T1
T3
T4

UTILITY

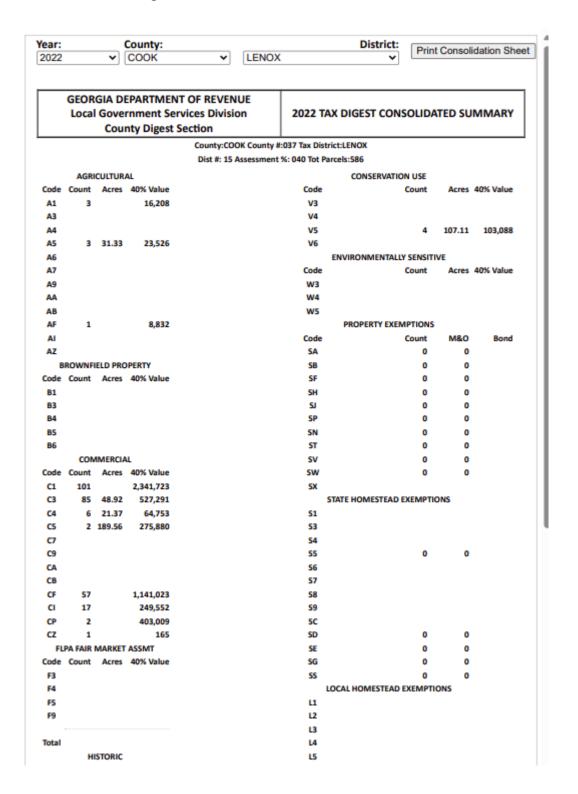
Code Count Acres 40% Value
U1
U2 42 0 28,803,155
U3
U4 13 0 35,586
U5 1 0 18,520
U7
U9
UA



	_	_						
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value	L6				
H1				L7				
Н3				L8				
	IN	IDUSTRIA	L	L9				
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value					
11	33		3,040,388		TOTAL	545	19,275,782	0
13	18	174.96	436,950		EXE	EMPT PROPERTY		
14	2	22.13	53,112	Code		Count	40% Value	
15	1	11.54	27,696	EO				
17				E1		232	27,281,141	
19				E2		120	4,006,180	
IA				E3		5	108,767	
IB				E4		6	285,568	

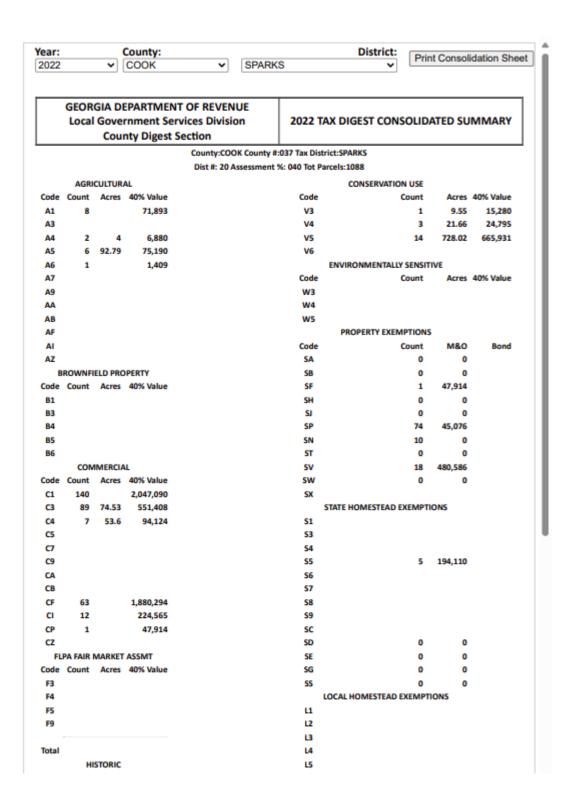


Code Count Acres 40% Value	L6		
H1	L7		
Н3	L8		
INDUSTRIAL	L9		
Code Count Acres 40% Value			
11	TOTAL	32 270,874	0
13	EXEMP	PROPERTY	
14	Code	Count 40% Value	
15	EO		
17	E1	13 109,058	
19	E2	11 140,258	
IA	E3		
IB	E4	2 3,801	



Code	Count	Acres	40% Value	L6			
H1				L7			
Н3				L8			
	IND	USTRIAL	L	L9			
Code	Count	Acres	40% Value				
11					TOTAL 0	0	0
13	1	5	12,000		EXEMPT PROPERTY		
14	1	0	1,456	Code	Count	40% Value	
14 15	1		1,456 80,688	Code E0	Count	40% Value	
						40% Value 1,103,645	
15				EO	51		
15 17				EO E1	51	1,103,645 1,230,120	
15 17 19				E0 E1 E2	51 53	1,103,645 1,230,120 38,629	

Town of Sparks Tax Digest



			L6	40% Value	Acres	Count	Code
			L7				H1
			L8				Н3
			L9		USTRIAL	IND	
				40% Value	Acres	Count	Code
(767,686	108	TOTAL	68,446		5	11
		T PROPERTY	EXEM				13
	40% Value	Count	Code	29,214	16.23	1	14
			EO	374,082	259.52	4	15
	1,066,699	44	E1				17
	801,502	30	E2				19
	100	1	E3				IA
	233,278	4	E4				IB

GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE Local Government Services Division County Digest Section

2022 TAX DIGEST CONSOLIDATED SUMMARY

County:COOK County #:037 Tax District:COUNTY UNINCORPORATED

Dist #: 25 Assessment %: 040 Tot Parcels:5340

			Dist #: 25 Assessment %: 040 lot Parcels:5340	
A	GRICULTURA	NL.	CONSERVATION USE	
Code Cour	t Acres	40% Value	Code Count A	cres 40% Value
A1 1,57	6	16,720,612	V3 43 79	7.72 984,510
A3 2	3 153.6	189,849	V4 151 2,16	7.29 2,586,20
A4 7	9 477.34	570,101	V5 1,093 97,213	3.65 84,214,14
A5 48	4 10,819.31	9,496,531	V6	
A6 43	8	2,360,356	ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE	
A7			Code Count A	cres 40% Valu
A9			W3	
AA			W4	
AB			W5	
AF			PROPERTY EXEMPTIONS	
AI			Code Count M	1&O Bon
AZ			SA 14 119,	,162
BROW	/NFIELD PRO	PERTY	SB 0	0
Code Cour	t Acres	40% Value	SF 9 20,938,	,448
B1			SH 0	0
B3			SJ 24 3,501,	,511
B4			SP 726 527,	,993
B5			SN 38	0
B6			ST 0	0
	COMMERCIA	L	SV 1,287 59,126,	,100
Code Cour	t Acres	40% Value	SW 0	0
C1 16	5	4,656,469	SX	
C3 6	1 145.14	327,953	STATE HOMESTEAD EXEMPTIONS	
C4 2	7 205.51	365,636	S1 1,309 2,618,	,000
C5 1	3 767.61	725,804	, , ,	,000
C7		-	S4 367 1,468,	,000
C9			S5 44 2,571,	
CA			\$6	
СВ	3	4,886	\$7	
CF 18	1	10,377,739	\$8	
CI 5		1,272,793	\$9	
CP	7	3,438,007	SC 53 106,	,000
cz	4	35,419		,740
FLPA F	AIR MARKET	ASSMT	SE 0	0
Code Cour		40% Value	SG 0	0
F3			SS 3 169.	.973
F4			LOCAL HOMESTEAD EXEMPTIONS	
	4 7,202.51	4.833.870	L1 0	0
F9	,	,,	12	-
			 13	
Total 2	4 7,202.51	4,833.870	14	
-	HISTORIC	,,	15	

Code Count	Acres	40% Value	L6			
H1			L7			
Н3			L8			
INI	DUSTRIA	L	L9			
Code Count	Acres	40% Value	-		-	
l1 21		1,973,022	TOTAL	3,903	91,277,736	0
13			EXI	EMPT PROPERTY		
14			Code	Count	40% Value	
15 5	235.55	265,868	EO			
17			E1	121	6,032,547	
19			E2	99	3,571,060	
IA			E3	13	141,334	
			E4	13	308,456	

Appendix C. Other Planning Documents

Community Wildfire Protection Plan



Community Wildfire Protection Plan An Action Plan for Wildfire Mitigation and Conservation of Natural Resources Cook County, Georgia



February 2018

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Cook County Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment Summary Report

Executive Summary

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

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

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

The plan will:

- · Enhance public safety
- · Improve community sustainability
- · Protect ecosystem health
- · Raise public awareness of wildfire hazards and wildfire risk
- · Educate landowners on how to reduce 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 engines and firefighters on the scene. It takes planning and commitment at the community level BEFORE the wildfire disaster occurs --- and that is what the Community Wildfire Protection Plan is all about.

Honorable Dwight Purvis, Chairman Cook County Board of County Commissioners Jody L. Meeler, Fire Coordinator Cook County Date Kenneth Lee Weaver Chief Ranger/Forester Technician Georgia Forestry Commission	SIGNATURE PAGE	
Jody L. Meeler, Fire Coordinator Date Cook County Kenneth Lee Weaver Date Chief Ranger/Forester Technician		
Kenneth Lee Weaver Date Chief Ranger/Forester Technician		Date
Chief Ranger/Forester Technician	Jody L. Meeler, Fire Coordinator Cook County	Date
		Date

II. OBJECTIVE OF THE CWPP

There are several great reasons to develop a Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP). First and foremost, a successful Community Wildfire Protection Plan provides a community with a set of objectives and actions specifically designed to address the threat of wildfire. These objectives and actions can help:

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

A Community Wildfire Protection Plan is a critical tool required to obtain hazard mitigation grants through the National Fire Plan, FEMA mitigation grants, and others. Under the Healthy Forest Restoration Act (HFRA) of 2003, communities that seek grants from the federal government for hazardous fuels reduction work are required to prepare a Community Wildfire Protection Plan.

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

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

OTHER STAKEHOLDERS

It is important that a collaborative approach be taken in the development of a successful Community Wildfire Protection Plan. This means allowing for the involvement of multiple interested parties in the Core CWPP Committee that develops the CWPP and providing the opportunity for other interested stakeholders in the community (county) to review and comment on the CWPP. Collaboration is a requirement of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act.

During development of the Cook County CWPP, opportunities for collaboration major stakeholders were invited to participate as members of the CWPP Core Committee.

III. HISTORY OF COOK COUNTY & WILDFIRE HISTORY



Cook County, forty miles north of the Florida border in south central Georgia, is the state's 155th county. The 229-square-mile county was created from Berrien County in 1918. One of only twenty-five Georgia counties that still have their original boundaries, it was named for Philip Cook, a general in the Seminole Wars and the Civil War (1861-65), a U.S. congressman from 1873 to 1882, and Georgia's secretary of state from 1890 through 1894.

Adel, the county seat, was incorporated in 1889, and the county courthouse was built there in 1939. Located at a railroad junction, Adel was first called "Puddleville" for the effect rain had on its then-unpaved streets.



The name was changed in 1873. According to one story, local residents saw the name "Philadelphia" either in a gazetteer or on a crocus sack, and needing a unique name for their town, they chose the central portion of the word.

The other incorporated cities in the county, Cecil, Lenox, and Sparks, were founded around the turn of the twentieth century as stops on the Georgia Southern railroad, Laconte, a community just south of Sparks on current

Cook County Courthouse Southern railroad, Laconte, a maps, was established in 1853 but is not incorporated.

Cook County Workforce Development Center, located between Adel and Sparks, is operated by Wiregrass Georgia Technical College and provides educational opportunities and employment training to area residents.

Recreational facilities in the county include half of Reed Bingham State Park, a 1,613-acre park surrounding a 375-acre lake. (The other half is located in neighboring Colquitt County.) In addition to water sports and fishing, the park features nature trails and is home to a variety of wildlife, most notably thousands of black vultures and turkey vultures that spend the winter there. Volunteers assist park personnel with an active gopher tortoise preservation project. The South Georgia



Motorsports Park, built in 2004 in Cecil, is a National Hot Rod Association sanctioned arena with a half-mile oval track and motocross track.

According to the 2010 U.S. census, the county population is 17,212, an increase from the 2000 population of 15,771.

Gene Patterson, a Pulitzer Prize—winning journalist and the former editor of the Atlanta Constitution, was born on a farm near Adel.

Black Vultures

Total area of Cook County is 233.2 square miles (149,248 acres), of which 229 square miles (146,560 acres) is land and 4.2 square miles (2,688 acres) is water. Forested area is 73,928 acres or 50.43 percent of the county land area.

WILDFIRE HISTORY

The Georgia Forestry Commission (GFC) is the state agency responsible for providing leadership, service, and education in the protection and conservation of Georgia's forest resources. Commission professionals provide a wide variety of services including fire detection, issuing burn permits, wildfire suppression and prevention services, emergency and incident command system expertise, rural fire department assistance, forest management assistance to landowners and communities, the marketing and utilization of forest resources and nature services, and growing and selling quality tree seedlings for planting. Forestry is a \$28.7 billion a year industry in the State of Georgia creating 128,000 jobs statewide. Forestry is a valuable part of the Cook County economy.

Vision: Healthy sustainable forests providing clean air, clean water and abundant products for future generations.

Mission: To provide leadership, service and education in protection and conservation of Georgia's forest resources.

Local GFC Office

The Georgia Forestry Commission office serving Cook County is located at: 260 M.J. Taylor Road, Adel, Georgia, 31620. Telephone Number is: 229-896-2925.

Personnel

Weaver Kenneth Lee	Chief Ranger, Forester Technician	Office: 229-896-2925	
Barnes, Gregg J.	Ranger	Office: 229-263-4611	Profile
Chafin, Brandon E	Ranger	Office: 229-896-2925	Profile
Rogers, Robert Clinton	Ranger	Office: 229-263-4611	Profile
Sirmans, James Walter	Ranger-District Reforestation Equipment Coordinator (Lead Worker)	Office: 229-896-2925	Profile

Wildland firefighting equipment

- 2 Tractor/Transports with John Deere 650G
- 1 Tractor/Transport with D5N
- 1 Type VII Engine

On a year-to-year basis, the leading cause (#1) of wildfires in Cook County is escaped debris fires (all types), followed by (#2) wildfires caused by machine use (example: combine in a wheatfield) and then (#3) children playing (#4) incendiary (arson). Other major causes include lightning, campfires, and other miscellaneous causes.

County = Cook	Cause	Fires	Acres	Fires 5 Yr Avg	Acres 5 Yr Avg
Campfire	Campfire	1	0.25	0.60	1.13
Children	Children	0	0.00	0.40	0.12
Debris: Ag Fields, Pastures, Orchards, Etc	Debris: Ag Fields, Pastures, Orchards, Etc	0	0.00	0.60	0.34
Debris: Construction Land Clearing	Debris: Construction Land Clearing	- 1	4.10	1.00	3.80
Debris: Escaped Prescribed Burn	Debris: Escaped Prescribed Burn	9	74.33	6.20	54.18
Debris: Household Garbage	Debris: Household Garbage	0	0.00	0.80	2.63
Debris: Other	Debris: Other	0	0.00	0.60	2.31
Debris: Residential, Leafpiles, Yard, Etc	Debris: Residential, Leafpiles, Yard, Etc	6	13.68	3.60	6.04
Debris: Site Prep - Forestry Related	Debris: Site Prep - Forestry Related	2	1.10	0.60	0.78
Incendiary	Incendiary	2	0.62	1.00	0.78
Lightning	Lightning	4	25.74	0.80	5.15
Machine Use	Machine Use	5	7.09	3.80	16.83
Miscellaneous: Power lines/Electric fences	Miscellaneous: Power lines/Electric fences	2	0.30	0.60	0.28
Miscellaneous: Spontaneous Heating/Combustion	Miscellaneous: Spontaneous Heating/Combustion	1	1.70	0.20	0.34
Miscellaneous: Structure/Vehicle Fires	Miscellaneous: Structure/Vehicle Fires	1	0.40	0.40	0.10
Miscellaneous: Woodstove Ashes	Miscellaneous: Woodstove Ashes	0	0.00	0.20	0.13
Undetermined	Undetermined	1	0.50	1.00	0.55
Totals for County: Cook Year: 2017		35	129.81	22.40	95.48

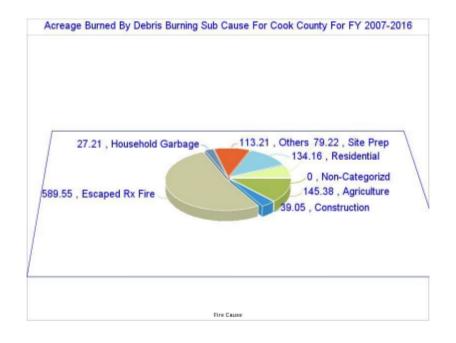
The table above indicates wildfire activity in Cook County during the fiscal year 2017 (July 1, 2016 thru June 30 2017). The table on the following page shows wildfire activity over the previous 10 fiscal years 2007-2016. The average number of fires and average size is compared to the statewide average size.

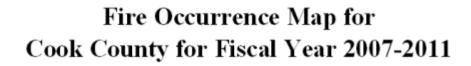
	Acreage Burned /Number of Fires For Cook County For FY 2007-2016								
Year	Acreage Burned	Number of Fires	Average Size	Statewide Average Size					
2007	316.45	63	5.02	18.64					
2008	97.18	35	2.78	4.56					
2009	140.25	58	2.42	3.90					
2010	51.04	26	1.96	3.93					
2011	332.04	74	4.49	17.56					
2012	128.09	52	2.46	5.08					
2013	56.97	29	1.96	4.53					
2014	60.57	17	3.56	5.02					
2015	44.62	18	2.48	4.42					
2016	185.45	13	14.27	6.29					

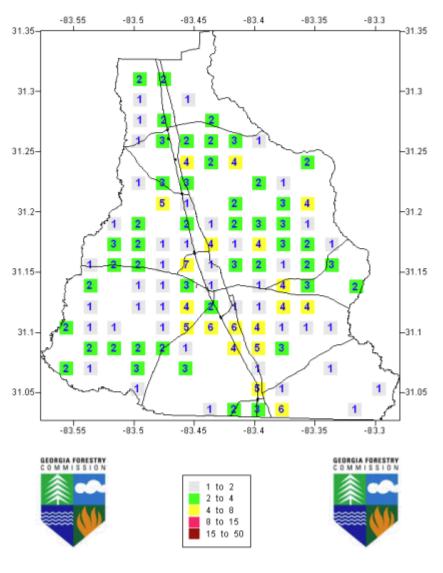
Acreage Burned /Number of Fires by Fire Cause For Cook County For FY 2007-2016						
Fire Cause	Acreage Burned	Number of Fires				
Campfire	33.47	8				
Children	8.94	13				
Debris Burning	1,127.78	236				
Incendiary	18.78	11				
Lightning	33.69	13				
MachineUse	155.28	80				
Miscellaneous	8.62	12				
Railroad	0.00	0				
Smoking	0.39	2				
Undetermined	2.24	4				
Total	1,389.19	379				

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

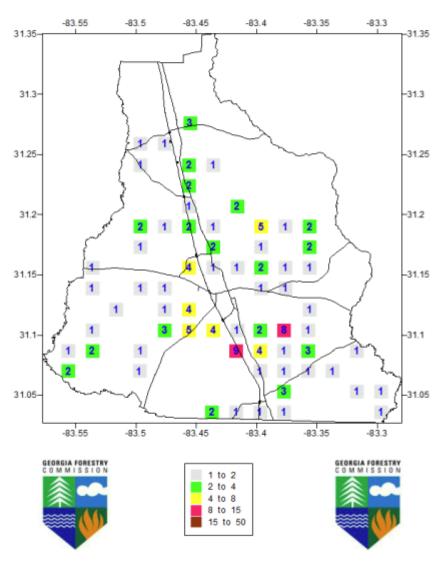
	rumber of the by cause for cook county for the 2010								
Year	Campfire	Children	Debris Burning	Incendiary	Lightning	Machine Use	Misc.	Railroad	Smoking
2007	1	3	37	2	5	10	1	2	2
2008	1	1	23	0	2	7	1	0	0
2009	1	2	37	1	0	15	2	0	0
2010	0	0	15	0	0	11	0	0	0
2011	3	2	48	3	5	10	3	0	0
2012	0	3	27	2	1	13	2	4	0
2013	1	0	18	3	0	5	2	0	0
2014	1	1	11	0	0	2	2	0	0
2015	0	1	10	0	0	5	2	0	0
2016	0	0	10	0	0	2	1	0	0

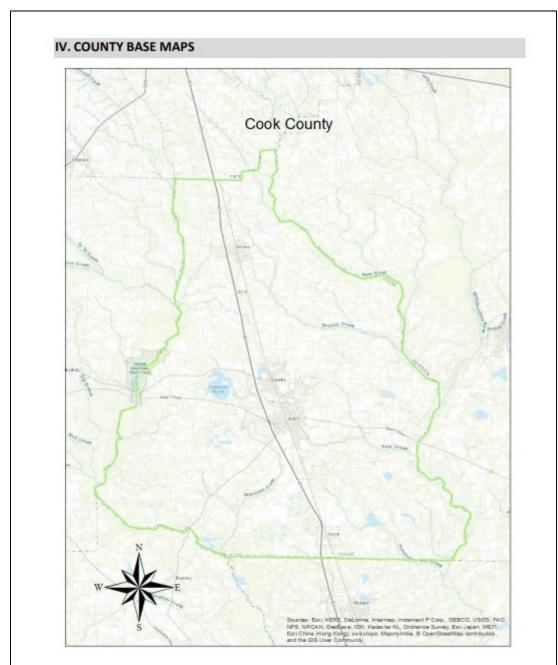


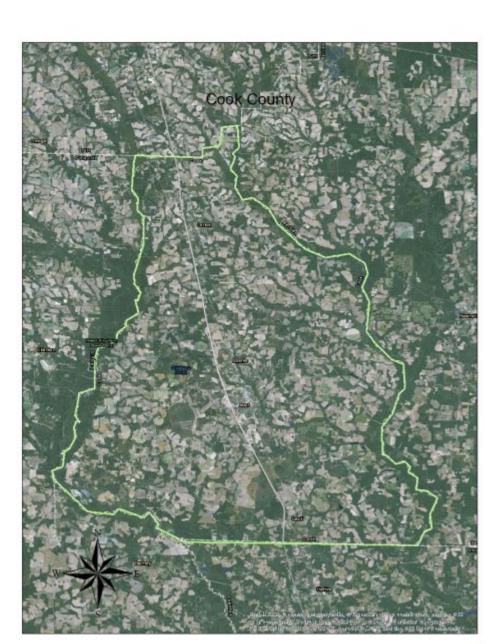


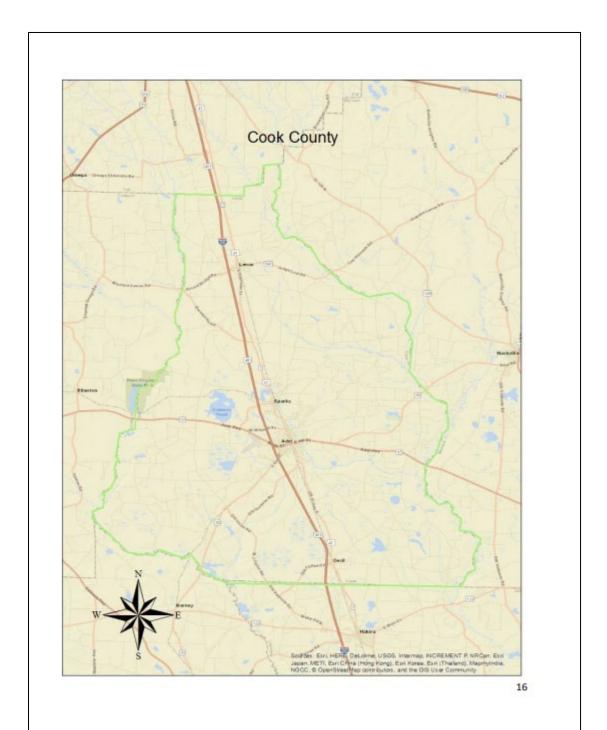












V. WHAT ARE "COMMUNITIES-AT-RISK"?

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

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

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

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

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

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

COOK COUNTY COMMUNITIES AT RISK

FIRE DEPT and Community	Score	Hazard Rating
1. LENOX Trailer Park / Old Union Road	45	Low Hazard
2. SE Wilkes Road	75	High Hazard
3. LENOX 605/603/1007 Kinardbridge Road	94	High Hazard
4. SE Smokey Wood Lane	95	High Hazard
5. SE Shady Grove/Roberts Road	97	High Hazard
6. LENOX 1150-1360 Kinardbridge Road	98	High Hazard
7. SE Giddens Road	98	High Hazard
8. LENOX Colonial Park Apartments	99	High Hazard
9. SE Gallie Lizzimore	100	Very High Hazard
10. SE Browning Road	101	Very High Hazard
11. CV Sunshine Acres Trailer Park	116	Very High Hazard
12. SPARKS Branch Trailer Park/Lauren Drive	118	Very High Hazard
13. CV Chaserville Mall	127	Extreme Hazard
14. PV Felts Trailer Park	129	Extreme Hazard
15. SPARKS Gay Avenue	129	Extreme Hazard
16. SPARKS Fox Run	131	Extreme Hazard
17. SPARKS Fox Run	131	Extreme Hazard
18. SPARKS MLK / Rhome Street	132	Extreme Hazard
19. SPARKS Gandy / Spires Lane	133	Extreme Hazard
20. CV Valdel Rd / Lydia Rd / Green St Trailer Park	133	Extreme Hazard
21. PV Stripling Lane	137	Extreme Hazard



COOK COUNTY COMMUNITIES AT RISK (Continued)

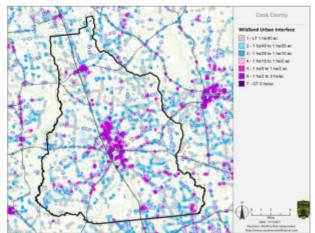
FIRE DEPT and Community	Score	Hazard Rating
22. PV Reed Bingham State Park	148	Extreme Hazard
23. SPARKS Wood Subdivision	142	Extreme Hazard
24. CV Tulp Lane	142	Extreme Hazard
25. CV County Line Road	146	Extreme Hazard
26. PV Harrell Lane	149	Extreme Hazard
27. PV Elk Lane / Guthrie Trailer Park	153	Extreme Hazard
28. PV Hempspring Circle	163	Extreme Hazard
29. SPARKS Willis Lane	164	Extreme Hazard
30. CV Gallie Lissimore / Hundley Goldbrick Circle	196	Extreme Hazard

These hazard ratings were completed by Cook County Volunteer Fire Department personnel and Georgia Forestry Commission Rangers during the months of May and June, 2011. The Georgia Forestry Commission Hazard and Wildfire Risk Assessment Scoresheet was used. This document evaluates communities (groups of homes) based upon six criteria: community access, surrounding vegetation, building construction, fire protection, utilities and additional rating factors. The cumulative wildfire hazard rating scores range from a low rating of 0 to 50 points to an extreme hazard rating with over 120 points. The cumulative wildfire hazard rating scores help establish priorities for mitigation activities in the CWPP Mitigation & Action Plan.

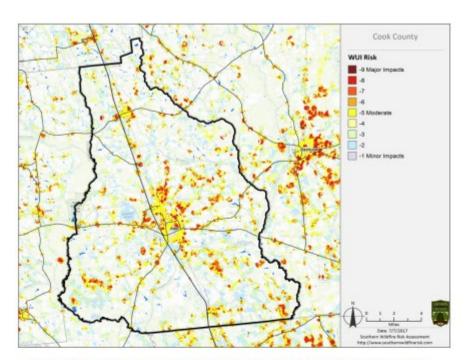
VI. SOUTHERN WILDFIRE RISK ASSESSMENT & RISK HAZARD MAPS

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

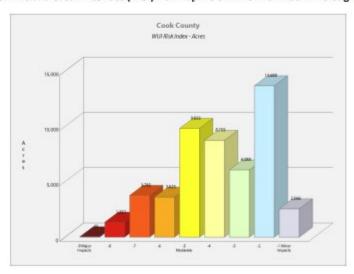
- · Identify areas that are most prone to wildfire
- Identify areas that may require additional tactical planning, specifically related to mitigation projects and Community Wildfire Protection Planning
- · Provide the information necessary to justify resource, budget and funding requests
- Allow agencies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

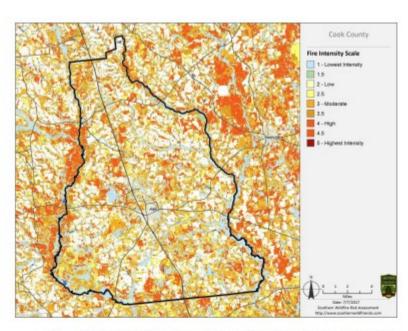


Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) map from the Cook County SWRA

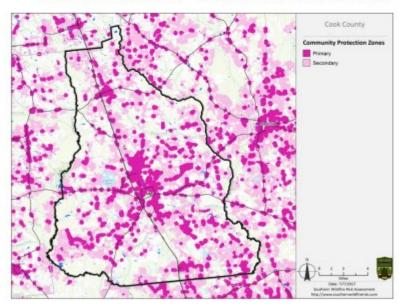


Above: Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk map Below: WUI Risk Index - Acres graph





Above: Fire Intensity Scale map Below: Community Protection Zones map



VII. MITIGATION & ACTION PLAN

PROTECTING EXISTING STRUCTURES

Critical Facilities

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

RECOMMENDATION:

Meet with owner/operators of Critical Facilities to evaluate any wildfire hazard and suggest
what owner/operators might do to mitigate any observed hazards and improve wildfire
protection.

Public Education Needs

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

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- · Initiate a community public education program for Cook County residents
- Make Firewise Communities brochures available to the public at central locations such as: Farm Services Agency, Chamber of Commerce and the County Courthouse.
- Encourage communities (neighborhoods) that qualify to apply for recognition as a Firewise Community/USA.

Reduction of Hazardous Fuels

Because over 50 percent of Cook County is forested, the accumulation of brush and other (mostly ground) vegetation can create conditions over extensive areas that could fuel a disastrous wildfire. Treatment of forested areas with prescribed fire can significantly reduce this hazard while improving pulpwood and sawtimber production and enhancing wildlife habitat. Prescribed burning, however, must be conducted by experienced personnel when weather conditions are conducive to a safe burn and when an authorization has been obtained from the local office of the Georgia Forestry Commission. Other ways to reduce wildland fuel (vegetation) include: Mechanical treatment, such as forest mastication; chemical treatment (herbicides); and livestock grazing.



Prescribed burning of woodlands is the best management practice to reduce hazardous fuel accumulation. The Georgia Forestry Commission can provide a prescribed burning plan, establish fire breaks, and can also provide equipment standby and assist with burning when personnel are available.

Pictured here is a GFC masticator mowing understory vegetation in a pine stand. This practice works well on some sites where prescribed burning may not be practical. This service is available from GFC for a hourly fee. Private contractors can also provide this service.



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

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

Smoke on the highway from prescribed burning or wildfires can create hazardous conditions on roadways when certain weather conditions exist. It is important that motorists be warned when visibility deteriorates due to smoke.

RECOMMENDATION: Promote prescribed burning in Cook County.

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

NEW DEVELOPMENT

Site Plan Review

Growth pressure is expected to increase new home starts in Cook County over the next 20 years. If farm and ranch land is conserved as a mainstay of the County's rural economy, new development will, by necessity, occur more frequently on forest and wildland areas. The County Planning and Zoning Board will have an opportunity to significantly influence the wildland fire safety of new developments. It is important that new development be planned and constructed to provide for public safety in the event of a wildland fire emergency.

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

Additionally the International Code Council created the International Wildland –Urban Interface Code (IWUIC) in 2012. This Code is endorsed by NFPA and the State of Georgia Legislature adopted the Code in 2014 for use in Georgia. Counties can adopt from this code as may be needed to reduce risk to communities and can be used to strengthen development and building codes.

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

RECOMMENDATION:

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

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

FIRE SERVICES CAPABILITY

Cook County has six Volunteer Fire Departments with 9 stations that are strategically located throughout the county. While the primary responsibility of these firefighters is structural protection, the firefighters regularly provide support to the Georgia Forestry Commission or find themselves the first units on the scene fighting brush fires (wildfires) that threaten homes and businesses.

VFD	# Engines	# Water Tenders	# Brush Trucks	# Firefighters
Cecil	1	0	1	3
Pine Valley	2	1 (2,000 gal.)	0	16
Sparks	2	0	1*	15
Chaserville/Massee	1	1 (1,500 gal.)	0	11
SE Cook	2	1 (2,000 gal.)	1	14
Lenox	2	2 (2,000 gal.)	1	11

Wildland Fire Training

All volunteer firefighters have completed the National Incident Management System (NIIMS) training courses, I-100, I-400, I-700 & I-800. None of the firefighters have completed NWCG (National Wildfire Coordinating Group) basic wildfire training courses (S-130: Standards for Survival and S-190: Basic Wildfire Behavior). Ready Set Go training is recommended for firefighters and the public.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Countywide there is no wildland personal protective equipment for use by volunteer firefighters when fighting brush fires and no fire shelters. Most engines are equipped with basic wildland fire hand tools (shovels, fire flaps and council rakes).

Hydrants

Pressurized hydrants exist in a number of developed areas of Cook County (Lenox, Sparks, Adel and Cecil). There are in addition an estimated 22 dry hydrants in unincorporated areas.

COOK COUNTY ACTION PLAN

Community/Area	Project	Agency	Funding	Priority	Community Recommendation
Countywide	Firefighter PPE & Tools	County	\$20,000 PPE	Н	Personal protective equipment & fire shelters
Countywide	Firefighter Training	County	\$15,000	Н	Standards for Survival & Wildland Fire Behavior (Courses: S-130 & S-190)
Countywide	3,000 Gallon Water Tenders	County	Two at \$225,000 each	н	Mobile water supply for W/UI areas
Countywide	Water Storage Tanks (2,500-3,000 gallon capacity)	County	\$25,000 (\$5,000 each)	н	5 water storage tanks to be located in strategic areas of the county
Countywide	Drafting Equipment "Turbo draft"	County	Six at \$2,500 each	Н	Enhanced water delivery
Countywide	Brush Trucks	County	\$90,000 each	н	Improve emergency access in remote areas and off-road firefighting capability.
Countywide	Wildland Fire Hose	County	\$3,000 (hose) and \$12,000 (nozzles)	М	1 % inch fire hose with nozzles and 15 nozzles
Countywide	Homeowner Education For Communities- at-Risk	GFC/County	-0-	М	Provide Firewise educational materials and interpretative display at local festivals

This table summarizes a recommended course of action for implementation of this Community Wildfire Protection Plan. Although some actions could be implemented at little or no added cost, the county (or assigned agency) will be able to implement most projects only if grant funding is available.

ASSESSMENT OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

To accurately assess progress and effectiveness of the action plan, Cook County would implement the following:

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



Pictured here is the logo of the National Firewise Communities program, sponsored by the National Fire protection Association. In Georgia there are 95 certified Firewise Communities in 2018. Towns and communities throughout Georgia participate. Contact the Georgia Forestry Commission for information on how to become a certified Firewise Community.

VIII. MITIGATION ASSISTANCE & GRANT FUNDING

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

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

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

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

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

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

IX. GLOSSARY

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

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

CWPP - The Community Wildfire Protection Plan.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

X. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Publications/Brochures/Websites:

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

Appended Documents:

Cook County Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment Summary Report (SWRA)
Cook County Wildfire Assessment scoresheets

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



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

1-800-GA-TREES GaTrees.org

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

An Equal Opportunity Employer and Service Provider

Cook County



Community Status Book Report



GEORGIA

Communities Participating in the National Flood Program

	Click here t	for not p	particip	pating
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CID	Community Name	County	Init FHBM Identified			Reg-Emer Date	Tribal	CRS Entry Date		% Disc Non SFHA
130501B	COOK COUNTY*	COOK COUNTY		04/03/96	11/02/23	04/03/96	No			

Adel



Community Status Book Report





GEORGIA

CID	Community Name	County		Init FIRM Identified			Tribal	CRS Entry Date	Curr Eff Date	% Disc SFHA	% Disc Non SFHA
130195#	ABBEVILLE, CITY OF	DODGE COUNTY/WILCOX COUNTY	02/17/78	09/20/96	08/19/10(M)	05/26/98	No				
130053E	ACWORTH, CITY OF	COBB COUNTY	04/05/74	02/15/78	10/05/18	02/15/78	No				
130235B	ADAIRSVILLE, CITY OF	BARTOW COUNTY	06/14/74	07/30/82	10/05/18(M)	07/30/82	No				
130060B	ADEL, CITY OF	COOK COUNTY	07/18/75	09/01/77	11/02/23	09/01/77	No				

Cecil



Community Status Book Report

Communities Participating in the National Flood Program



GEORGIA

			Click here for	not participation	ng							
CID	Community Name	County	Init FHBM Identified	Init FIRM Identified		Reg-Emer Date	Tribal	CRS Entry Date	Curr Eff Date		% Disc SFHA	% Disc Non SFHA
1302628	CAMDEN COUNTY*	CAMDEN COUNTY	04/02/76	06/01/84	12/21/17	06/01/84	No	05/01/13	05/01/17	6	20%	10%
130137#	CAMILLA, CITY OF	MITCHELL COUNTY	05/17/74	09/25/09	09/25/09	05/01/78	No					
130574#	CANDLER COUNTY*	CANDLER COUNTY		12/17/10	12/17/10	05/19/11	No					
130585#	CANON, CITY OF	FRANKLIN COUNTY		09/26/08	09/26/08(M)	12/04/15	No					
130039B	CANTON, CITY OF	CHEROKEE COUNTY	04/05/74	07/15/88	06/07/19	07/15/88	No					
130082#	CARNESVILLE, CITY OF	FRANKLIN COUNTY	05/24/74	09/04/85	09/26/08(M)	09/04/85	No					
130464C	CARROLL COUNTY*	CARROLL COUNTY	08/11/78	12/15/90	08/15/19	12/15/90	No					
130208#	CARROLLTON, CITY OF	CARROLL COUNTY	05/24/74	04/03/78	09/19/07	04/03/78	No					
130209B	CARTERSVILLE, CITY OF	BARTOW COUNTY	06/28/74	06/25/82	10/05/18	06/25/82	No	05/01/05	05/01/16	7	15%	05%
130028#	CATOOSA COUNTY*	CATOOSA COUNTY	06/03/77	09/28/79	09/11/09	09/28/79	No	05/01/13	05/01/19	9	0596	05%
130080#	CAVE SPRING, CITY OF	FLOYD COUNTY	06/14/74	05/01/85	09/25/09	05/01/85	No					
130568B	CECIL, CITY OF	COOK COUNTY		12/06/01	11/02/23(M)	12/06/01	No					



Community Status Book Report



GEORGIA

Communities Participating in the National Flood Program

				not participation	-							
CID	Community Name	County	Init FHBM Identified	Init FIRM Identified			Tribal	Date	Curr Eff Date		% Disc SFHA	% Disc No SFHA
130644#	JACKSONVILLE, TOWN OF	TELFAIR COUNTY		08/19/10	08/19/10(M)	04/20/11	No					
130516#	JAKIN, CITY OF	EARLY COUNTY		09/02/09	09/02/09(M)	09/03/09	No					
130519C	JASPER COUNTY*	JASPER COUNTY		05/06/96	10/13/22	05/06/96	No					
130375A	JASPER, CITY OF	PICKENS COUNTY	04/11/75	09/29/10	09/29/10(M)	09/29/10	No					
130113#	JEFF DAVIS COUNTY*	JEFF DAVIS COUNTY		09/06/96	08/19/10(M)	02/14/05	No					
130538#	JEFFERSON COUNTY*	JEFFERSON COUNTY		12/17/10	12/17/10(M)	12/17/10	No					
130112#	JEFFERSON, CITY OF	JACKSON COUNTY	06/28/74	06/04/87	12/17/10	06/04/87	No					
130508¥	JEFFERSONVILLE, CITY OF	TWIGGS COUNTY		12/17/10	12/17/10(M)	12/17/10	No					
130201C	JEKYLL ISLAND, STATE PARK AUTHORITY	GLYNN COUNTY	12/27/74	06/01/84	01/05/18	06/01/84	No	10/01/93	05/01/17	5	25%	10%
130118#	JENKINS COUNTY*	JENKINS COUNTY	02/03/78	09/29/89	08/05/10	09/29/89	No					
130525B	JENKINSBURG, CITY OF	BUTTS COUNTY		08/18/09	06/07/17(M)	08/18/09	No					
130188#	JESUP, CITY OF	WAYNE COUNTY	05/31/74	02/04/88	12/17/10	02/04/88	No					
130678#	JOHNS CREEK, CITY OF	FULTON COUNTY		06/18/10	09/18/13	08/18/09	No	10/01/13	10/01/19	7	1596	05%
	CITY OF JOHNS CREEK HAS ADOPTED FULTON COUNTY'S FIS AND ACCOMPANYING FIRM PANELS DATED 05/07/2001.											
130567#	JOHNSON COUNTY*	JOHNSON COUNTY		12/17/10	12/17/10(M)	12/17/10	No					
130434C	JONES COUNTY*	JONES COUNTY	05/27/77	09/01/90	10/13/22	09/01/90	No					
130055E	KENNESAW, CITY OF	COBB COUNTY	06/14/74	08/01/80	10/05/18	06/01/80	No					
130104#	KEYSVILLE, TOWN OF	JEFFERSON COUNTY/BURKE COUNTY		12/17/10	12/17/10(M)	12/17/10	No					
130238B	KINGSLAND, CITY OF	CAMDEN COUNTY	02/20/76	06/01/84	12/21/17	06/01/84	No					
130277B	KINGSTON, CITY OF	BARTOW COUNTY	04/18/75	09/29/89	10/05/18(M)	11/13/02	No					
130602#	KITE, TOWN OF	JOHNSON COUNTY		12/17/10	12/17/10(M)	09/06/13	No					
130182#	LAFAYETTE, CITY OF	WALKER COUNTY	05/17/74	02/15/78	09/05/07	02/15/78	No					
130177B	LAGRANGE, CITY OF	TROUP COUNTY	04/02/76	12/01/78	04/19/17	12/01/78	No					
130044A	LAKE CITY, CITY OF	CLAYTON COUNTY	05/31/74	09/04/86	06/07/17	09/04/86	No	05/01/12	04/01/23	8	1096	05%
135265#	LAKE PARK, CITY OF	LOWNDES COUNTY		09/26/08	(NSFHA)	11/02/10	No					
130120#	LAKELAND, CITY OF	LANIER COUNTY	03/29/74	12/16/88	12/17/10	12/16/88	No					
130556#	LAMAR COUNTY*	LAMAR COUNTY		09/25/09	09/25/09	09/25/09	No					
130555#	LANIER COUNTY*	LANIER COUNTY		12/17/10	12/17/10	12/17/10	No					
130462#	LAURENS COUNTY*	LAURENS COUNTY	02/17/78	04/01/10	12/17/10	04/01/10	No					
130586A	LAVONIA, CITY OF	FRANKLIN COUNTY		09/26/08	(NSFHA)	03/31/21	No					
130099#	LAWRENCEVILLE, CITY OF	GWINNETT COUNTY	06/28/74	05/15/80	09/29/06	05/15/80	No					
130035#	LEARY, CITY OF	CALHOUN COUNTY		09/02/09	09/02/09(M)	08/23/12	No					
130122#	LEE COUNTY*	LEE COUNTY	05/27/77	05/15/91	09/02/09	05/15/91	No					
1303489	LEESBURG, CITY OF	LEE COUNTY	04/18/75	06/17/86	09/02/09(M)	06/17/86	No					
	LENOX, CITY OF	COOK COUNTY		12/06/01	11/02/23(M)		No					

Sparks



Community Status Book Report



GEORGIA

Communities	Participating i	in the National	Flood Program

Click here for not participating

					-0						
CID	Community Name	County		Init FIRM Identified		Reg-Emer Date	Tribal	CRS Entry Date	Curr Eff Date	% Disc SFHA	% Disc Nor SFHA
130160#	SCREVEN COUNTY*	SCREVEN COUNTY		07/22/10	07/22/10(M)	07/22/10	No				
130617#	SCREVEN, CITY OF	WAYNE COUNTY		12/17/10	12/17/10(M)	03/28/14	No				
130387#	SEMINOLE COUNTY*	SEMINOLE COUNTY	05/14/76	09/01/86	09/25/09	09/01/86	No				
130301#	SENOIA, CITY OF	COWETA COUNTY	04/04/75	07/01/87	02/06/13	07/01/87	No				
130581#	SHARPSBURG, TOWN OF	COWETA COUNTY		05/16/06	(NSFHA)	06/26/06	No				
130382A	SHELLMAN, CITY OF	RANDOLPH COUNTY	06/11/76	09/17/10	09/17/10(M)	06/28/19	No				
130634#	SKY VALLEY, CITY OF	RABUN COUNTY		09/17/10	09/17/10	04/05/11	No				
130349#	SMITHVILLE, CITY OF	LEE COUNTY/SUMTER COUNTY	05/27/77	06/04/87	09/02/09(M)	06/04/87	No				
130057E	SMYRNA, CITY OF	COBB COUNTY	06/07/74	12/15/77	10/05/18	12/15/77	No				
130102#	SNELLVILLE, CITY OF	GWINNETT COUNTY	03/19/76	07/16/80	09/29/06	07/16/80	No				
130505C	SOCIAL CIRCLE, CITY OF	WALTON COUNTY		02/16/90	12/15/22(M)	03/31/10	No				
130657#	SOPERTON, CITY OF	TREUTLEN COUNTY		08/19/10	08/19/10(M)	04/20/11	No				
135177F	SOUTH FULTON, CITY OF	FULTON COUNTY		09/18/13	09/18/13	12/09/20	No				
	Use county maps										
130388B	SPALDING COUNTY*	SPALDING COUNTY	03/25/77	07/02/91	06/07/17	12/11/92	No				
130061B	SPARKS, TOWN OF	COOK COUNTY	02/14/75	11/16/77	11/02/23	11/16/77	No				

Appendix D. Worksheets Used in Planning Process

Hazard Frequency Table

	Number of			Number of				Past 10 Year		Past 50 Year
	Events in	Years in	Events in	Events in	Events in	Recurrence	Historic	Record	Record	Record
	Historic	Historic	Past 10	Past 20	Past 50		Frequency %		Frequency	Frequency
	Record	Record	Years	Years	Years	(years)	chance/year	Per Year	Per Year	Per Year
Hazard										
Windstorms/Hailstorms	126	73	51	81	44	0.58		5.1	4.05	
Tornadoes	17	73	7	14	17	4.29		0.7	0.7	
Hurricanes/Tropical Stor		72	6	11	11	6.55		0.6		
Floods	8	73	5	6	8	9.13		0.5		
Wildfires	3037	55	351	1078	2998			35.1	53.9	
Extreme Heat	48	73	25	32	48	1.52		2.5	1.6	0.96
Drought	28	73	10	19	28	2.61	38.36	1	0.95	0.56
Severe Winter Weather	2	50	2	2		25.00		0.2	0.1	0
Hazardous Materials Re	4	21	3	3	4	5.25	19.05	0.3	0.15	0.08
								0	0	0
								0	0	0
								0	0	0
								0	0	0
								0	0	0
								0	0	0
								0	0	0
								0	0	0
								0	0	0
								0	0	0
								0	0	0
								0	0	0

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

Realize that from a statistical standpoint, there are several variables to consider. 1) Accurate hazard history data and collection are crucial to an accurate recurrence interval and frequency. 2) Data collection and accu

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

GEMA Worksheet #1

GEMA Worksheet #1

Identify the Hazard

Step 1

Date: 1/25/23 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.
- 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.

Task Task Use this space to record information you find for each of the hazards you

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

	A	В	will be researching. Attach additi	onal pages as n	ecessary.	
Avalanche Costal Erosion Costal Storm Dam Failure Drought	_ 	<u></u>	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
Earthquake Expansive Soils Extreme Heat Flood Hailstorm	Х Х Х	X X X				
Hurricane Land Slide Severe Winter Storm Tornado Tsunami	$\frac{\mathbf{x}}{\mathbf{x}}$	$\frac{\mathbf{x}}{\mathbf{x}}$				
Volcano Wildfire Windstorm Hazard Material Radiological	X X X	X X X				
Other Lightning Other Other	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>				
Note: Bolded hazards in this How-to Guide.	are adá	lressed				

GEMA Worksheet #2 Profile Hazard Events Step 2

County: Cook Date: 10/25/23

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, (i.e. 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

Local Plan Template - March 2003

Replaces FEMA "How-To" Worksheet #2

1

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

WINDSTORMS/HAILSTORMS/LIGHTNING

	S	Т	A	Р	L	E	E
STAPLEE Criteria	(Social)	(Technica I)	AAdministrati ve	(Politica I)	(Legal)	(Economic)	(Environmental)
Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	Community Acceptand Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibil Long-term Solutid Secondary Impact	Staffing Funding Allocate Maintenance / Operation	Political Suppol Local Champid Public Suppol	State Authorit Existing Local Author Potential Legal Challeng	Benefit of Actio	Effect on Land / Wate Effect on Endangered Speci Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Site Consistent with Communi Environmental Goals Consistent With Federal Lay

Goal 1 Reduce the risks and vulnerability of citizens and critical facilities to damage resulting from windstorms/hailstorms/lightning.

Objective 1: Protect the lives, health, and property of residents from the force of windstorms/hailstorms/lightning.

Action Step 1: Educate homeowners and builders on individual safe rooms.		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		N/ A	N/ A	N/ A	N/ A
Action Step 2: Distribute programs on personal emergency preparedness, e.g., emergency survival kits.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+						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
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/Notific ation 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.				+		+	+	+										A	A	A	A	N/ A	N/ A
Action Step 6: Trim tree lines around roads, homes, utilities and businesses.		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		N/ A	+	N/ A

Action Step 7:	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Seek funding to																							
retrofit																							
government																							
buildings and																							
schools to																							
reinforce																							
windows, roofs																							
and doors.																		> T / A	N T / A	> T / A	N T / A	> T / A	> T / A
Action Step 8:		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Initiate an																							
inspection																							
program at																							
critical facilities to identify																							
construction																							
weaknesses																							
subject to high																							
wind damage.																							
Action Step 9:	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Review building																							
codes for proper	1																						
wind strength and																							
safety regulations																							
and for																							
consistency with																							
state and federal																							
regulations.																							

TORNADOES

	S	}		T			Α			Р			L			Ε				Е		
STAPLEE Criteria	(So		(Te al)	chr	nic	AAd ve	mini	strati	(P(oliti	ica	(Le	ega	I) (Ec	ono	mic)	(1	Envi	ronn	nenta	I)
Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	ommunity A	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibil	Long-term Solutid	Secondary Impact	Staffing	Funding Allocate	Maintenance / Operation	Political Suppo	Local Champio	Public Suppo	State Authorit	g Local /	Potent	Benefit of Actio	Contributes to Economic Go	Outside Funding Requir	Effect on Land / Wate	Effect on Endangered Speci	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Site	Consistent with Communi Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Lav

Goal 1: Reduce the risks and vulnerability of citizens and critical facilities to damage resulting from tornadoes.

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

Action Step 1: Educate homeowners and builders on individual safe rooms.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		- ''		N/ A	N/ A
Action Step 2: Distribute programs on personal emergency preparedness, e.g., emergency survival kits.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		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
Action Step 4: Encourage businesses to develop emergency plans	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+			N/ A		N/ A

							1	ı												1	ı	ı	
Action Step 5: Increase	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+			N/	N/		N/	N/
public awareness of the																		A	A	A	A	A	A
Early Warning																							
Communication/Notific																							
ation 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.																							
Action Step 6: Trim	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/	N/	+	+
tree lines around roads,		'	'	ľ	'	ļ '	ļ '	'	ľ			'	'	ļ '	ļ '	'	•	'	ļ'	A	A	ľ	'
homes, utilities and																					/ 1		
businesses.																							
businesses.																							
Action Step 7: Seek	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/	N/	N/	N/	N/	N/
funding to retrofit																		A	A	Α	A	A	A
government buildings																							
and schools to																							
reinforce windows,																							
roofs and doors.																							
Action Step 8: Initiate	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/	N/	N/	N/	N/	N/
an inspection program	•		·	·				ľ	Ů		ľ	ľ	ľ									A	A
at critical facilities to																			1 1	1	•	•	
identify construction																							
weaknesses subject to																							
high wind damage.																							
Action Step 9: Review	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		_	+	_	_	_	_	_		+	N/	NT/	NT/	N/
building codes for								_	_	T	_	_				_	_	'	1				A
																				A	A	A	A
proper wind strength																							
and safety regulations																							
and for consistency																							
with state and federal																							
regulations.																							
Action Step 10:	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				N/			N/
Purchase Weather																		A	A	A	A	A	A
Stem System (self-																							
contained with camera)																							
with real-time weather																							
data.																							
<u> </u>							•			•	•	•	•	•	•	•				•		•	

HURRICANES/TROPICAL STORMS

		S T (Socia (Technic A				Α			Р			L			Е				E		
STAPLEE Criteria	(So	cia (⁻ a	••	nic	AAd ve	mini	strati	(P I)	oliti	са	(Le	gal	l) (Eco	nor	nic)	(I	Envi	ronn	nental)
onsiderations → or .lternative Actions	Community Acc	t of Pc	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impact	Staffing	Funding Allocate	Maintenance / Operation	Political Suppo	Local Champio	Public Suppo		g Local	Potenti	Cost of Actio		Outside Funding Requir	Effect on Land / Wate	Effect on Endangered Speci	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Site	nt with nental (Consistent With Federal Lay

Goal 1: Reduce the risks and vulnerability of citizens and critical facilities to damage resulting from hurricanes.

Objective 1: Protect the lives, health, and property of residents from the force of hurricanes

	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/	N/	N/	N/	N/
Action Step 1: Educate																			A	A	A	A	A
homeowners and																							
builders on individual																							
safe rooms.																							
Action Step 2:	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/	N/	N/	N/	N/
Distribute programs on																			A	A	A	A	A
personal emergency																							
preparedness, e.g.,																							
emergency survival																							
kits.																							
Action Step 3:	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/	N/	N/	N/	N/	N/
Encourage the																		A	A	A	A	A	A
American Red Cross to																							
teach the Citizen's																							
Disaster Course on a																							
frequent basis.																							
	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/	N/	N/	N/	N/	N/
Action Step 4:																		A	A	A	A	A	A
Encourage businesses																							
to develop emergency																							
plans.																							

	ı	1		ı	ı	ı		1	1	1				1	1		1		L	L	L	L	
Action Step 5: Increase	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+			N/	N/		N/	N/
public awareness of the																		A	A	A	A	A	A
Early Warning																							
Communication/Notific																							
ation 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.																							
Action Step 6: Trim	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	_	+	N/	NI/	N/	N/
tree lines around roads,		'		['	'	[]	['	'	'	'	1.	1.	'	'	'	'	1	'			1 N /	A
· /																				A	A	A	A
homes, utilities and																							
businesses.																							
Action Step 7: Seek	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/	N/	N/	N/	N/	N/
funding to retrofit																		A	A	A	A	A	A
government buildings																							
and schools to																							
reinforce windows,																							
roofs and doors.																							
Action Step 8: Initiate	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/	N/	N/	N/	N/	N/
an inspection program																						A	Α
at critical facilities to																							
identify construction																							
weaknesses subject to																							
high wind damage.																							
Action Step 9: Review	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/	N/	N/	+
building codes for		ľ	·		'		ľ	ļ ·			ľ		ľ					ľ	ľ			A	ľ
proper wind strength																				1	4 1	1 λ	
and safety regulations																							
and for consistency																							
with state and federal																							
regulations.	-	 					ļ	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	-		_	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	_	ļ.,	N T /	N T /	N T /	X T /	NT/	NT/
Action Step 10:	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+						N/	N/
Acquire and install																		A	A	A	A	A	A
auxiliary, mobile,																							
and/or fixed generators																							
(including transfer																							
switches and soft start																							
sitte und soji sidit	l	l	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	l	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	l		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	<u> </u>		l		l	1	1		ш

systems) where needed, including all designated evacuation and emergency shelters, community water systems, and critical facilities.																					
Action Step 11: Upgrade communication capabilities among first responders, law enforcement, and other critical personnel and departments.		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/ A			N/ A	N/ A
Action Step 12: Acquire and install weather alert sirens or equivalent early warning infrastructure.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		N/ A		N/ A	N/ A
Action Step 13: Train and educate for the C.E.R.T. (Citizens Emergency Response) Program.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		N/ A		N/ A	N/ A

FLOODS

STAPLEE	S	T	Α	Р	L	E	E
Criteria	(Social)	(Technical)	AAdministrative	(Political)	(Legal)	(Economic)	(Environmental)

Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	Community Acceptand	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibil	Long-term Solutid	Secondary Impact	Staffing	Funding Allocate	Maintenance / Operatio	Political Suppo	Local Champio	Public Suppo	State Authorit	g Local A	Potential Legal Challeng	Benefit of Actio	Cost of Actio	Contributes to Economic Go	Outside Funding Requir	Effect on Land / Wate	Effect on Endangered Speci	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Site	onsistent with Con	ivironmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Lay
0 11 16 .		1					1 (. 1	11				• .		1 (.1.,.		7

Goal 1: Minimize losses to existing and future structures, especially community critical facilities, due to flooding caused by excessive rainfall.

Objective 1. Improve capacity of the Adel, Lenox, Cecil, Sparks, and Cook County existing drainage infrastructure to handle excessive rainfall.

J																							
Action Step 1:	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/	N/A	N/A	+	N/A
Conduct																			A				
storm-water																							
drainage																							
replacement,																							
repair &																							
cleaning, and																							
maintain																							
canals in																							
Coffee County																							
and the Cities																							
of Ambrose,																							
Broxton,																							
Douglas, and																							
Nicholls																							
Action Step 2:	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/	N/A	N/A	+	N/A
Determine, in																			A				
consultation																							
with engineers,																							
schedule for																							
phased																							
implementation																							
of the																							
countywide Master																							
Master																							
Drainage Plan.																							

Action Step 3: Seek funding for phased implementation of the countywide	!	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		N/ A	N/A	N/A	+	N/A
Master Drainage Plan. Action Step 4: Continue to review and update storm water run-off,		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		N/ A	N/A	N/A	+	N/A
watershed plans and effectiveness of present drainage ditches, culverts, storm water and sanitation																							
network. Action Step 5: Review existing regulations to ensure adequacy in reducing the amount of future development in identified flood	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	+	+
hazard areas. Action Step 6: Update and improve floodplain maps.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	+	+
Action Step 7: Distribute letters to all property owners in the county regarding potential flood hazards as required for	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		N/ A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

participation in the Community Rating System (CRS).																						
Action Step 8: Review all capital improvements plans to ensure that infrastructure improvements are not directed towards flood hazard areas.		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/ A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Action Step 9: Work with Georgia Department of Transportation to identify areas of frequent roadway flooding and develop mitigation strategies.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/ A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Action Step 10: Continue to enforce floodplain ordinances.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/ A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

1 (° C) 11	Ι.	Ι.	1.	1.	Ι.				. 1	. 1	. 1		Ι.		1.	1.	Ι.	h + /	h + /	A	3 7 / 4	N T / A
Action Step 11:+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/	N/A	A N/A	N/A	. N/A
Review and																		A				
amend the																						
Adel, Lenox,																						
Cecil, Sparks,																						
and Cook																						
County																						
Building Codes																						
as required due																						
to mandatory																						
changes in the																						
National Flood																						
Insurance																						
Program.																						
Objective 2: Protection	ct a	nd o	con.	serı	e flo	od-pr	one a	irea	s fo	or c	con	ımı	uni	ty g	gre	ens	spa	ice d	devel	орте	ent.	
	2+	+	+	+	+ +	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+ -	+	+	N/A	+	N/A
(formerly 14).	:																					
Monitor																						
comprehensive land	l																					
use plans to ensure																						
consistency with the																						
green space																						
program, including																						
mapping of lands to																						
be permanently																						
protected.																						
	4	+	+	+	+ +	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+ -	+ -	+	+	N/A	+	+
(formerly 15).					· ['		[1								•	1,171		Ĭ .
Monitor existing																						
subdivision	'																					
regulations to)																					
promote																						
conservation o	1																					
floodplains,	1																					
wetlands, and	,																					
groundwater																						
recharge areas.																						
recharge areas.										1												

Action Step 14- (formerly 16): Seek funding from private foundations, individuals, federal and state grants, and local communities to leverage green space grant	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	+
funds.																							
Objective 3: Ensi	ure	ри	blic	c he	eali	th a	nd s	afet	y a	uri	ng	anc	l fo	llov	ving	g flo	00a	l ev	ents			1	
Action Step 15 (formerly 17): Cap wells not in use and increase wellhead waterproofing.		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Action Step 16 (formerly 18): Investigate methods to reduce Non-Point Source pollution, such as increasing grass growth along waterways.		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

WILDFIRE

STAPLEE Criteria	Soc (Soc		(Te	T chni	ical)	AAdr	A ninist	trative	(Pc	Politic	cal)	(L	L ega	ıl)	(Ed	on		ic)		(Env	E ironn	nental)
Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	Community Acceptand	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibil	Long-term Solutid	Secondary Impact	Staffing	Funding Allocate	Maintenance / Operatio	Political Suppo	Local Champio	Public Suppo	State Authorit	Existing Local Author	Potential Legal Challeng	Benefit of Actio	Cost of Actio	Contributes to Economic Go.	Outside Funding Requir	Effect on Land / Wate	Effect on Endangered Speci	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Site	Consistent with Communi Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Lav

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

Objective 1 Minimize losses to existing and future structures, especially Critical Facilities, infrastructure, and woodlands due to wildfire.

Action Step 1:	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/	N/	N/	N/A	N/
Improve																			A	A	A		A
communicatio																							
n with Georgia																							
Environmental																							
Protection																							
Division																							
regarding																							
illegal burning																							
issues.																							

Action Step 2: Acquire all terrain vehicles.		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/ A	N/ A	N/ A	N/A	N/ A
Action Step 3: Seek state and federal grants to acquire better fire equipment		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/ A	N/ A	N/ A	N/A	N/ A
Action Step 4: Improve wildland fire training at the local fire department level.		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/ A	N/ A	N/ A	N/A	N/ A
Action Step 5: Improve public awareness of wildfire fighting techniques and the importance of fire buffers around the home by publishing articles in the local newspaper, holding town hall meetings, radio announcement s and providing bulletins to local churches and schools.		+	+	+		+	+	+					+					A	N/ A	A	N/A	A
Action Step 6: Support Georgia Forestry Public Outreach efforts.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/ A	N/ A	N/ A	N/A	N/ A

Actions Step 7: Enforce building, fire and safety	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/ A	N/ A	N/ A	N/A	N/ A
codes. Action Step 8: Develop an ordinance to enforce burn permits at the		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/ A	N/ A	N/ A	N/A	N/ A
local level. Action Step 9: Investigate methods to provide landowners an incentive to prescribe burn timberland thereby minimizing heavy fuel loads.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/ A	N/ A	N/ A	N/A	N/ A
Action Step 10: Create more fire breaks.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/ A	N/ A	N/ A	N/A	N/ A
Action Step 11: Build roads into areas that have no other access.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/ A	N/ A	N/ A	N/A	N/ A
Action Step 12: Educate the public and provide information on nighttime burning and smoke management. Objective 2: 1			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		+		+				N/ A	N/ A	N/ A	N/A	N/ A

Objective 2: Reduce threat of wildfire occurring during periods of drought.

Action Step 13 (formerly 14): Become a designated "Firewise Community."	!	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Action Step 14 (formerly 15): Install more dry hydrants.																							
Action Step 15 (formerly 16): Seek funding to acquire more fire tankers (2000 to 3000 gallons) for local fire departments.		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+						N/A	
Action Step 16 (formerly 17): Increase public awareness of wildfire dangers around the home and community, such as lighted matches, cigarettes, trash, and the process for obtaining burn permits by publishing articles in the local newspaper, holding town hall meetings, radio announcements and providing bulletins to local churches and schools.				+		+	+	+	+	+												N/A	
Action Step 17 (formerly 18): Construct a new fire station for the City of Adel.	,	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

EXTREME HEAT

STAPLEE	;	S		Т			Α			Р			L			E					E		
Criteria	(So	cial)	(Ted	chni	cal)	AAdı	mini	strativ) (P	oliti	cal)	(L	ega	ıl)	(E	con	om	ic)	(E	inv	iron	ment	al)
Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	Community Acceptand	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibil	Long-term Solutid	Secondary Impact	Staffing	Funding Allocate	Maintenance / Operatio	Political Suppo	Local Champio	Public Suppo	State Authorit	Existing Local Author	Potential Legal Challeng	Benefit of Actio	Cost of Actio	Contributes to Economic Go	Outside Funding Requir	Effect on Land / Wate	Effect on Endangered Speci	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Site	Consistent with Communi Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Lay
Goal 1: Preve	nt l	heat-	-rel	atec	l inj	iurie	s an	d dea	ths.														
Objective 1: F	roi	ride	pot	enti	al h	eat	stre.	ss vici	ims	wi	th e	me	rge	псу	, sh	elte	er						
determine nee	res, ing and		+ +	- +	+	+	+	+ +	+	+	+ -	H -	+ +	-	- +	- +	N	[/ A]	N/A	AN	/A]	N/A	N/A

DROUGHT

STAPLEE		3	<i>(</i> T	Т			Α		(5)	Р	. 1\		L					•	/-	_	. E		. 1\
Criteria	(50	ciai)	(1e	cnnı	cai)	AAar	ninisi	trative	(Po	ontic	aı)	(L	ega	11)	(E	con	om	IC)	(E	=nv	iron	ment	aı)
Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	Community Acceptand	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibil	Long-term Solutid	Secondary Impac	Staffing	Funding Allocate	Maintenance / Operation	Political Suppo	Local Champio	Public Suppo	State Authorit	Existing Local Author	Potential Legal Challeng	Benefit of Actio	Cost of Actio	Contributes to Economic Go.	Outside Funding Requir	Effect on Land / Wate	Effect on Endangered Speci	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Site	Consistent with Communi Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Lay

Goal 1: Reduce the economic impact of drought on the Cook County economy.

Objective 1: Minimize the economic impact of drought on agriculture.

Action Step 1: Promote more efficient use of surface irrigation.]	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Action Step 2: Promote construction of farm ponds for irrigation.		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Action Step 3: Identify funds to repair existing ponds.		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Action Step 4: Promote the drilling of 4-inch wells to recharge farm ponds.		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Action	Step 5.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Impleme	nt a	ı																						
support																								
_	FFA and	l																						
USDA.																								

Goal 2: Educate the citizenry about the effects of drought on public health and safety, economic activity, and environmental resources.

Objective 1: Manage available water resources.

Action Step 6: Heighten	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
public awareness on actions citizens can take to conserve water.																							
Action Step 7: Utilize the media for the distribution and publication of drought information.		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Action Step 8: Update community websites to provide drought related information that is readily accessible.	!	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Action Step 9: Target conservation alerts to individual households through an Early Warning Communication/Notification bulletin board.		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Action Step 10: Ensure the reasonable allocation of supply during drought events through a coordinated and cooperative inter-agency response.		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Action Step 11: Ensure the reasonable allocation of supply during drought events through a coordinated and cooperative inter-agency response.		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

SEVERE WINTER WEATHER

STAPLEE	S	T	Α	Р	L	E	E	
Criteria	(Social)	(Technical)	AAdministrative	(Political)	(Legal)	(Economic)	(Environmental)	

Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	Community Acceptand	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibil	Long-term Solutio	Secondary Impact	Staffing	Funding Allocate		Maintenance / Operatio	Political Suppo	Local Champio	Public Suppo	State Authorit	Existing Local Author	Potential Legal Challeng	Benefit of Actio	Cost of Actio	Contributes to Economic Go.	Outside Funding Requir	Effect on Land / Wate	Effect on Endangered Speci	Consistent with Communi Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Lav
Goal 1: Prev						_			d b	y se	evei	re v	vin	ter	sto	rms	sin	i C	ook	k Co	ount	v and	the
Cities of Adel																							
Objective 1: N							_		•	ture	e sti	uci	ture	2S, E	espe	есіс	ılly	Cr	itic	cal I	₹acil	ities,	and
Infrastructure			se1	ere	wii	nter	stoi	rms						_							,	1	1
Action Step			+ +	+	+	+	+	+	+	+ -	+ +	- +	+	+	+	+	+	N/L	ΑN	√A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	the																						
policy .	of																						
wrapping																							
exposed pip																							
with insulat																							
and install new insulat																							
layers at Criti Facilities	cai in																						
Cook County a																							
the Cities of A																							
Cecil, Lenox, a																							
Sparks.	iiii																						
Spui ius.					1												<u> </u>				1	1	

Action Step #2: + + + + + + + + + +	N/A IN/A
tamponaturas	
temperatures	
above 32 degrees	
to prevent	
freezing in	
government-	
owned occupied	
and unoccupied	
structures in	
Cook County and	
the Cities of Adel,	
Cecil, Lenox, and	
Sparks.	71. 771.
Action Step #3: + + + + + + + + + + + + +	N/A N/A
Disseminate	
information to	
the	
severe winter	
storms,	
construction	
being built to	
appropriate low-	
temperature	
ratings, and	
champion	
existing	
buildings being	
retrofitted in	
Cook County and	
the Cities of Adel,	
Cecil, Lenox, and	
<i>Sparks.</i>	

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RELEASE

STAPLEE	,	S		Т					Α				Р			L	•			E					E		
	(So	cial)	(Tec	hni	ical) A	Ad	miı	nist	rativ	/e (Ро	litic	al)	(Leç	gal))	(E	con	om	ic)	((En	/iror	nment	al)
Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	Community Acceptand	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibil	Long-term Solutid	Secondary Impac	Steller	5	Funding Allocate		Maintenance / Operation		Political Suppo	Local Champio	Public Suppo	State Authorit	Existing Local Author	Collection Control	regal	Benefit of Actio	Cost of Actio	Contributes to Economic Go.	Outside Funding Requir	Effect on Land / Wate	Effect on Endangered Speci	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Site	Consistent with Communi Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Lav
Goal 1: Prote							_		_									ty.									
Objective 1: N																										1	
Action Step 1 HazMat respons				<i>t</i> +	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	AN	J/A	+	N/A	N/A
Action Step 2: S to expand Haz to first respon police, sheriff, I	Mat nde	trai rs (ning	3	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	AN	I/A	+	N/A	N/A
Action Step 3 public aware procedures to hazardous ma event occurs by articles in newspaper, ho hall meeting announcements providing bulle churches and so	enes foll teri the ldin gs,	is low lal ublis lig to	and if a spile hing local town radio	t t t t	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	AN	J/A	+	N/A	N/A
Action Step 4: government of proper response for hazardous n events.	Tro ffic g pr	ain l ials oced	on ures	i S	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	AN	I/A	+	N/A	N/A

Action Step 5: Review and update Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for responding to a hazardous material spill event.		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	+	N/A	N/A
Action Step 6: Investigate, implement, and train first responders in methods to relocate residents if a hazmat event occurs.	4	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	+	N/A	N/A
Action Step 7: Provide workplace training on decontamination steps.		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	+	N/A	N/A
Action Step 8: Review annually all hazardous material transportation routes (relocate routes if necessary).		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	+	N/A	N/A

DISEASE OUTBREAK

STAPLEE		S		Т				/	4			ı)			L				E				Е		
Criteria	(So	cial)	(Tec	hni	cal)	A	Adr	nin	istr	ative) (P	oli	tica	al)	(L	.eg	al)	(E	ioo	om	nic)	(Env	iron	menta	al)
Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	Community Acceptand	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibil	Long-term Solutid	Secondary Impac	Staffind	7	Funding Allocate		Maintenance / Operatio	Political Suppo	ojame (O leao)	Focal Citatibid	Public Suppo	State Authorit	Existing Local Author	Potential Legal Challen	Benefit of Actio	Cost of Actio	Contributes to Economic Go	Outside Funding Requir	Effect on Land / Wat	Effect on Endangered Speci	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Site	Consistent with Communi Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Lay
Goal – Protec	et th	e po	pul	atic	n c	$ \int 0^{2} dt $	Coc	οk	Co	unty	fre	om	th	ie e	effe	ects	of	a	dise	ase	e ou	tbi	real	k		
Objective #1 - S			_			_				_	_				~~		_								o ever	nts.
Increase Immuneducation, prevolence pre-planning efformaticularly for homeless and location the community, and shots and other immunization communication communication	entic forts the w-in ne l hos	on ans, ncon	ne	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+					N/A	
Identify vulneral populations (how migrants, low in and identify congroups to work to reach and edit populations efferegarding healts	melancon nmu with ucat ectiv	ne, e inity i in o te tho ely sues.	orde. ese	r					+	+									+ +						N/A	
Develop plan to community loca obtain and distr Food, Ice, Tarp countermeasure	tion ibut s, m	is to te Wi tedic	ater,		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+ -	+ -	+ +	+	N /2	4 N	V/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Develop Local Emergency Planning Committee	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Approach large businesses about working with the EMA on developing public health emergency plans.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Appendix E.

Public Notices

which are a ind payable), bight be dissurvey and berty, any asjumbrances, restrictions, are of record by Deed first

kige and bekit, the party property is nant or tensity is more 947 Tillman 7878.

conducted ation that the d under the e and (2) to audit of the h the holder

TEMPT TO NY INFOR-WILL BE RPOSE.

Company, s attorney in

s Mann, P.C. nter Drive

SALE

GIA OK 1E UNDER

SECURITY

e of the powh that certain Alton Kincey v (collective "daid "that being hecorbed" in "Hat"." Book 192, Page 6B, in the Office of the Clerk of Cook County Supetior Court and being by reference incorporated herein.

Together with a 1996 26' x 80' Grand Manot, Vin Numbers: GAG-MT03167A and GAGMT103167B stuate thereon and being decignated as 4906 Brushy Creek Road Sparks, Ga. 31647, according to the precent system of numbering homes within Cook County, Georgia. (Cook County Tax Map 9035, Parcel 965).

Because of the default in the payment of the indebledness which the Security Deed was given to secure, which indebledness has matured without being paid in full, said Property will be sold as the Property of Borrowers to satisty the Indebledness together with the cost of said saie, including, without limitation, attorneys' fees, notice naving been given to Borrowers pursuant to the O.C.G.A. § 13111.

To the bect of the undersigned's knowledge and belief, the parties in possession of said Property are Borrowers or tenants claiming by, through, or under Borrowers.

The Property will be sold subject to all liens, zoning ordinances, encumbrances, easements, covenants, restrictions, and other matters of record to which the Security Deed is junior and inferior to in terms of priority. The Property will be sold subject to any and all unpaid taxes or assessments relating to the Property and all matters as would be disclosed by a current, accurate survey of the Prop erty. The Property will be sold on an "as-is, where-is" basis without recourse against Lender and with out representation and warranty of any kind or nature whatsoever with respect thereto. The Property will be sold subject to the right of redemption of any taxing authority. AND RECORDED IN PLAT FILE 94, PAGE 2, COOK COUN-TY PUBLIC RECORDS, WHICH PLAT IS INCORPORATED HEREIN AND MADE A PART OF THIS DESCRIPTION.

Sald property being known as: 3822 FUTCH RD HAHIRA, GA 31632

To the best of the undersigned's knowledge, the party or parties in possession of said proporty is/are VIRGINIA GILBERT AND DOYLE TATEM or tenantics.

The debt secured by said Security Deed has been and is hereby declared due and payable because of, among other possible events of default, failure to pay the indebtedness as provided for in the Note and said Security Deed. The debt remaining in default, this saie will be made for the purpose of paying the same and all expenses of calle, including attorney's fees (notice of intent to collect attorney's fees having been elven).

Said property will be sold sublect to the following: (1) any outstanding as valorem taxes (including taxes which are a lien, whether or not yet due and payable); (2) the right of redemption of any taxing authority; (3) any matters which might be disclosed by an accurate survey and inspection of the property; and (4) any assessments, liens, encumbrances, zoning ordinances, restrictions, coverants, and matters of record superior to the Security Deed trist set out above.

Said sale will be conducted subject to the following: (1) contimation that the sale is not prohibited under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code; and (2) final confirmation and audit of the status of the loan with the holder of the Security Deed.

The name, address, and telephone number of the individual notified to render in your demands to the undersigned according to law; and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment to the undersigned Executor(s) of the said Estate.

This 3rd day of August, 2023.
Frankle Eugene Cowan, Jr.
Executor of the
Estate of Sylvia Ann Cowan
clo Daniel J. Connell, III, Attorey
Bennett and Connell, III, C.
Bennett and Connell III.C.

P.O. Box 1170
Adel, Georgia 31620
Procate Judge Chase
Baughtray
Cook County, Georgia

Cook County, Georgia August 9th, 16th, 23td and 30th, 2023, 32 33 34 35

NOTICE TO DEBTORS AND CREDITORS

STATE OF GEORGIA COUNTY OF COOK IN RE: ESTATE OF BETTY G. LASSETER

All creditors of the estate of Betty G. Lasseter, deceased, late of Cook, County. You are hereby notified to render in your demands to the undersigned according to law; and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment to the undersigned Executor(s) of the said Es-

This 9th day of August, 2023.
Raymonda Sue Pullin
Executor of the
Estate of Betty G. Lasseter
cio Daniel J. Connell, III, Attor-

Bennett and Connell, LLC P.O. Box 1170 Adel, Georgia 31620 Probate Judge Chase Daughtrey

Cook County, Georgia August 16th, 23rd, 30th, and

BUSINESS TO BE CONDUCTED UNDER A TRADE

NAME

STATE OF GEORGIA COUNTY OF COOK The undersigned hereby certifies that he is conducting busiL. CHASE DAUGHTRE Judge, Probate Court Mrs. Gall White, Clerk o Cook County Courthous 212 North Hutchinson A Adel, Georgia 31620 229-866-3941 cookcountyprobatecourt 34, 35, 36, 37.

Cook County and the Cities of Ade Cecil, Lenox, and Sparks

Kiele-Off Public Hearing for the 2024 Hazard Mittigation | Update

Tuesday, September 12, 2023 10 AM Cook County 911 Center 3295 County Farm Rd Adol, Georgia

The Cook County Emergency Management Agency (EMA cooperation with the Southern Georgia Regional Commiss (SGRC), invites the public to attend a Public Hearing to dit for Cook County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation P and provide an opportunity for public comment. The plan update is being developed in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, which requires local governments have an approved Hazard Mitigation Plan addressing natur hazards as a condition of receiving future federal disaster assistance.

The SRGC staff and Cook County EMA will host a Public Hearing/Open House on September 12, 2023, at 10:00 AM the Cook County 911 Center located at 3295 County Farm Adel, Georgia.

Comments are being accepted by email at hydron@sgrc.us fax at 229-333-5312, or mail them to 1937 Carlton Adams Valdosta, GA 31601. The previous draft of the plan is avail on the SGRC website at www.sgrc.us.

For more information, please get in touch with Loretta Hyl at the Southern Georgia Regional Commission at (229)333-5277.

Sign-In Sheets

		COOK COUNTY 2023 HMP KICK- OFF		9/12/23
	Title	Name	Email	Initial
City of Adel	City Clerk and Assistant Manager	Rhonda Rowe	rrowe@cityofadelga.gov	
City of Adel	City Manager	Mark Barber	MBarber@cityofadelga.gov	
City of Adel	Electric Foreman	Jeff Baker		
City of Adel	Electrical superintendent	Rene B. Cowart		
City of Adel	Fire Chief	Jimmy Walker		
City of Adel	Major, Police Dept.	A. Rowe		
City of Adel	Mayor	Buddy Duke		
City of Adel	Natural Gas Superintendent	Denny Roberts		
City of Adel	Police	Raheam Perry		
City of Adel	Police Chief	C. Castleberry		
City of Adel	Police Officer	Thomas Morris		
City of Adel	Superintendent	Thomas Rice		
City of Cecil	City Clerk	Sherial Byron	sbyron@cecilga.gov	5B
City of Cecil	Police Chief	Calvin Troy		7
Cook County	Code Enforcement Officer	Jess Permenter	Building.zoning@cookcountyga.us	
Cook County	Commissioner	Debra Robinson		
Cook County	County Commissioner	Dwight E. Purvis		
Cook County	County Manager	Randy Lane	Randy.lane@cookcountyga.us	RWI
Cook County	EMA Director	Johnny West	Johnny.west@cookcountyga.us	nur
Cook County	Road Superintendent	Daniel Barber		
Cook County	Sheriff's Office Chief Investigator	Brent Exum		
Cook County	Sheriff's Secretary	A. Hanks		
Town of Lenox	City Clerk	Teresa Barber		
Town of Lenox	Mayor	Henry Baker		
Town of Lenox	Police Chief	Shane Daughtry	11	
Town of Lenox	Public Works Director	Chris Yawn	Chh	cy
Town of Sparks	City Clerk	Paula Royals		
Town of Sparks	Police Chief	Bob Myers		

Cook County Health Department	County Nurse Manager	Rebecca Allgood		
Cook County UGA Extension	Extension Coordinator	Tucker Price		
South Health District	Emergency Preparedness Director	Karen Craft		-
South Health District	EP Training Coordinator	Marsha DeFelice		
Southern Georgia Regional Commission	Planner	Loretta Hylton	lhylton@sgrc.us	

SGRC	Planner John Le	ne Weaver svetta tlyk	the hythones sgraus
Town of Sparks	City Council	Kenneth Suffon	Kl Sutten 58@ gmail.com
Cicil	moyen		

City Mein

City of Sparks Fix Chief Josh Merrit sparksfor 300@gmail.com
City of Sparks Counsil Fanley Castley Farrley Cas & GMail. Com

COOK COUNTY 9/W MIKE LINDSEY MIKECOOK COUNTYY'S @ GMAIL. COM

COOK COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION 2024 UPDATE WORKSHOP #1 CRITICAL FACILITIES & ACTION STEPS

ORGANIZATION	NAME	TITLE	EMAIL	INITIAL
C:		0: 0 1	0 11 11	
City of Adel	Rhonda Rowe	City Clerk	rrowe@cityofadelga.gov	RZ
City of Adel	Mark Barber	City Manager	mbarber@cityofadelga.gov	
City of Cecil	Sherial Byron	City Clerk	sbyron@cecilga.gov	2/2
City of Cecil	James Spencer, Sr	Mayor		4S&
Town of Lenox	Chris Yawn	Public Works	cityoflenox@gmail.com	/
City of Sparks	Kenneth Sutton	City Council	kcsutton58@gmaail.com	11 11
City of Sparks	Josh Merritt	Fire Chief	Sparksfd300@gmail.com	No the
City of Sparks	Fenley Castleberry	City Council	fenleycas@gmail.com	/
Cook County	Mike Lindsey	Public Works	mikecookcounty@gmail.com	
Cook County	Randy Lane	County	Randy.lane@cookcountyga.us	
		Manager		
Cook County	Johnny West	EMA Director	Johnny.west@cookcountyga.us	Mes
Cook County	Jess Permenter	Building	Building.zoning@cookcountyga.	
		Inspector	us	
SGRC	Loretta Hylton	Planner	lhytlon@sgrc.us	LH-
SGRC	Torrence Weaver	Planner	tweaver@sgrc.us	TW
City of ADEL	Audie Roue	Assi CHEF Police	rroweld a haboa com	ARC
Southure !!	Michael Moore	Saterofficer	Mi Last, moore Ctiffresion. Com	
DECS	Sky Robinson	00	allisansky, robinson Odlus.	
Cock 911	Lamer RAY	Direction	Iray. cook9/124ahou.com	10

ORGANIZATION	NAME	TITLE	EMAIL
The Rachel House	Son Penuel	Owner	Spenuel 426 @ gm
City of Adel	Marsha Miller Rhonde Lowe	Councilerman City Clerk	rainey miller o yal rrowe@ cityolade
- 7 0	•		,

COOK COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION 2024 UPDATE WORKSHOP #2

nitial	Jurisdiction	Title	Name	Email
	City of Adel	City Clerk	Rhonda Rowe	
	City of Adel	Assistant Five Chief	Audie Rowe	7
B	City of Cecil	City Clerk	Sherial Byron	Sherial @cecilgx.gov
8 m	City of Cecil	Mayor	James Spencer, Sr.	J
fm	City of Cecil	Councilwoman	Marsha Miller	
71.	City of Sparks	Fire Chief	Josh Merritt	
	City of Sparks	Councilman	Fenley Castleberry	
	Town of Lenox	Public Works Director	Chris Yawn	
	Cook County	County Manager	Randy Lane	
175	Cook County	EMA Director	Johnny West	
SA	Cook County	911 Director	Lamar Ray	Iray, cookgle gahoo.co
	Southwell Medical Center	Safety Officer	Michael Moore	May, cookalle gahou. co
	DFACS	Operations	Sky Robinson	,
	The Rachael House	Owner	Jon Penuel	-
Rs	Cook Commy Heart	Der name	Rebusan	for a hobecco. Augo ode of
				94-90

Cox	ok County and the Citie Hazard Mitigar 2 nd Public He	a Regional Commis s of Adel, Cecil, Len- tion Plan 2024 Upda saring and Adoption wary 5, 2024	ox, and Sparks te
2000	Crasnication	184	Ernal
athors of me	e Cook bellower	Compress	gadeine a quist les
Mar Rom	1 Con alm		reaselite who can
JEFF LANC		Commissioner	it 13876 makeyer art
Liden Beach	Cook la Canadisi	Camman	Can - Bouch Bysterian
RANGULAN	E COURTY MANNING		sondy last occidently of its
belle High	ming look a lamone	Commission	Mc1245 Gand, com
Dosiel Come	11 Cook Co Attorn	Market Company of Property Company	algorial attended and consult on
All speciel	at the Wall on	Ba don	or benti se May whoil
noth Breydon	ES4 Operation	Regional Manager	Scottebogodini@gonal.com
Green Passing	AND STREET	Commercial	gragging facget from the
4 When Paine	Conceivio Cargos	mander	allaheispaniphaco-
TREVE GO	age of Cook Carry	Chaig	tygeoracos@gmail.com
Tessing three!	Spather		pipouell. 21 (esmail com)

A RESOLUTION OF THE COOK COUNTY COMMISSION PURSUANT TO THE DISASTER MITIGATION ACT OF 2000 AUTHORIZING THE ADOPTION OF THE COOK COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, Cook County and the Cities of Adel, Cecil, Lennox, and Sparks are required to complete a Hazard Mitigation Plan by the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 and

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

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

NOW, THEREFORE LET IT BE RESOLVED THAT THE COOK COUNTY COMMISSION FORMALLY ADOPTS THIS UPDATED HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN.

RESOLVED THIS 5th DAY OF FEBRUARY 2024

Signed: Commission Chairman

Attest: County Clerk

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF ADEL

PURSUANT TO THE DISASTER MITIGATION ACT OF 2000 AUTHORIZING ADOPTION OF THE COOK COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, Cook County and the Cities of Adel, Cecil, Lennox, and Sparks are required to complete a Hazard Mitigation Plan by the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000; and

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

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

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

RESOLVED THIS 5TH DAY OF February, 2024

Signed: Mayor

Attest: City Clerk

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF CECIL

PURSUANT TO THE DISASTER MITIGATION ACT OF 2000 AUTHORIZING THE ADOPTION OF THE COOK COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, Cook County and the Cities of Adel, Cecil, Lenox, and Sparks are required to complete a Hazard Mitigation Plan by the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 and

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

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

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

RESOLVED THIS 5th DAY OF FEBRUARY, 2024

James m. Spencer Dr.

Auest: City Clerk

(Seal)

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF LENOX PURSUANT TO THE DISASTER MITIGATION ACT OF 2000 AUTHORIZING THE ADOPTION OF THE COOK COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, Cook County and the Cities of Adel, Cecil, Lenox, and Sparks are required to complete a Hazard Mitigation Plan by the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 and

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

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

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

RESOLVED THIS 16th DAY OF JANUARY, 2024

Henry P. Bakery .
Signed: Malyor

B

Attest: City Clerk

(Cool)

Sparks Resolution

Appendix F. Reports and Inventories

I. General Historic Reports

1. Windstorms/Hailstorms/Lightning

Storm Events Database

Search Results for Cook County, Georgia

Event Types: Thunderstorm Wind

84 events were reported between 07/01/1950 and 08/31/2023 (26725 days)

Summary Info:

1
66
0
2
38
0
1

Column Definitions:

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

Wind Magnitude Definitions:

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

Click on Location below to display details.

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag.	Dth	زملا	PrD	CrD
Totals:								0	2	1.105M	0.00K
COOK CO.	COOK CO.	GA	06/04/1962	15:00	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COOK CO.	COOK CO.	GA	06/12/1964	09:00	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COOK CO.	COOK CO.	GA	05/16/1975	12:30	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.008
COOK CO.	COOK CO.	GA	06/23/1977	16:00	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.008
COOK CO.	COOK CO.	GA	04/13/1979	17:30	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.008
COOK CO.	COOK CO.	GA	07/04/1979	18:00	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00
COOK CO.	COOK CO.	GA	08/22/1980	15:15	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00
COOK CO.	COOK CO.	GA	12/29/1983	01:30	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00
COOK CO.	COOK CO.	GA	07/02/1984	09:20	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.008
COOK CO.	COOK CO.	GA	08/01/1986	17:15	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.008
COOK CO.	COOK CO.	GA	06/03/1987	16:35	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00
COOK CO.	COOK CO.	GA	06/03/1987	17:28	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00
COOK CO.	COOK CO.	GA	03/03/1991	04:40	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00
COOK CO.	COOK CO.	GA	05/19/1991	13:30	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.008
Adel	COOK CO.	GA	03/23/1993	18:30	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	500.00K	0.008
Adel	COOK CO.	GA	06/24/1994	17:50	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.50K	0.008
Lenox	COOK CO.	GA	09/09/1994	15:45	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.50K	0.00
Countywide	COOK CO.	GA	11/11/1995	12:20	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	5.00K	0.00
ADEL	COOK CO.	GA	05/03/1997	13:00	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	30.00K	0.00
COUNTYWIDE	COOK CO.	GA	05/15/1997	15:50	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	0.00K	0.00
COUNTYWIDE	COOK CO.	GA	06/05/1998	19:30	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	5.00K	0.00
ADEL	COOK CO.	GA	06/25/1998	15:30	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	175.00K	0.00
COUNTYWIDE	соок со.	GA	12/24/2002	10:15	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	5.00K	0.00
COUNTYWIDE	COOK CO.	GA	03/17/2003	16:40	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	10.00K	0.008
COUNTYWIDE	COOK CO.	GA	05/18/2003	15:00	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00
ADEL	соок со.	GA	12/10/2004	03:00	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	65 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00

COUNTYWIDE	COOK CO.	GA	05/10/2006	19:30	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts.	EG	0	0	0.50K	0.00
LENOX	COOK CO.	GA	07/16/2006	18:55	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00
ADEL	COOK CO.	GA	06/12/2007	06:45	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	15.00K	0.0
WAGON WHEEL	COOK CO.	GA	01/07/2009	05:25	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.0
LENOX	соок со.	GA	06/18/2009	20:10	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts.	EG	0	0	150.00K	0.0
FLAT FORD	соок со.	GA	07/27/2009	13:25	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	25.00K	0.0
ADEL-COOK ARPT	соок со.	GA	04/05/2011	02:35	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts.	EG	0	0	20.00K	0.0
PINE VALLEY	соок со.	GA	04/05/2011	02:44	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	60 kts.	EG	0	1	20.00K	0.0
ADEL	соок со.	GA	06/06/2011	17:30	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	60 kts.	EG	0	1	30.00K	0.0
ADEL	соок со.	GA	02/18/2012	22:20	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	5.00K	0.0
ADEL-COOK ARPT	соок со.	GA	06/11/2012	15:29	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	3.00K	0.0
CECIL	соок со.	GA	07/01/2012	22:10	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	1.00K	0.0
LENOX	соок со.	GA	07/03/2012	19:30	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.75K	0.0
ADEL-COOK ARPT	соок со.	GA	07/03/2012	19:55	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.75K	0.0
ADEL	соок со.	GA	07/26/2012	16:30	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	1.00K	0.0
CECIL	COOK CO.	GA	12/17/2012	14:40	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.		0	0	2.00K	0.0
CECIL	COOK CO.	GA	06/21/2014	18:05	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.		0	0	1.00K	0.0
STAUNTON	COOK CO.	GA	04/25/2015	19:10	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.		0	0	3.00K	0.0
MASSEE	COOK CO.	GA	05/27/2015	16:20	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.		0	0	1.00K	0.0
LENOX	COOK CO.	GA	05/27/2015	16:24	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts.		0	0	1.00K	0.0
PINE VALLEY	COOK CO.	GA	06/12/2015	18:27	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.		0	0	0.00K	0.0
ADEL-COOK ARPT	COOK CO.	GA	06/12/2015	18:33	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.		0	0	0.00K	0.0
FLAT FORD	COOK CO.	GA	07/02/2015	15:10	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts.		0	0	0.00K	0.0
ADEL	COOK CO.	GA	07/05/2015	12:08	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.		0	0	0.00K	0.0
										+		-
ADEL-COOK ARPT	COOK CO.	GA	07/19/2015	19:20	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.		0	0	1.00K	0.0
ADEL ADEL	COOK CO.	GA	01/02/2017	-	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.		0	0	0.00K	0.0
ADEL STAURTON	COOK CO.	GA		16:20			65 kts.		0	0	50.00K	0.0
STAUNTON	COOK CO.	GA	07/13/2017	16:50	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.		0	0	1.00K	0.0
PINE VALLEY	COOK CO.	GA	04/15/2018	08:50	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.		0	0	0.00K	0.0
ADEL	COOK CO.	GA	04/15/2018	08:55	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.		0	0	0.00K	0.0
LENOX	COOK CO.	GA	06/02/2018	13:42	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.		0	0	0.00K	0.0
SPARKS	COOK CO.	GA	05/12/2019	13:22	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts.		0	0	3.00K	0.0
MASSEE	COOK CO.	GA	04/20/2020	02:20	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.		0	0	0.00K	0.0
LENOX	COOK CO.	GA	04/24/2021	09:51	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.		0	0	0.00K	0.0
ADEL	COOK CO.	GA	05/04/2021	22:25	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	2.00K	0.0
ADEL-COOK ARPT	COOK CO.	GA	05/04/2021	22:25	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	60 kts.	EG	0	0	5.00K	0.0
LENOX	COOK CO.	GA	05/04/2021	22:30	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.0
MASSEE	COOK CO.	GA	05/04/2021	22:37	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.0
CECIL	COOK CO.	GA	07/12/2021	15:56	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.0
MASSEE	COOK CO.	GA	07/12/2021	16:02	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.0
MASSEE	COOK CO.	GA	07/12/2021	16:04	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.0
BARNEYVILLE	COOK CO.	GA	07/23/2021	14:41	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.0
CECIL	COOK CO.	GA	07/28/2021	18:41	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.0
ADEL-COOK ARPT	COOK CO.	GA	07/28/2021	18:51	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.0
ADEL	COOK CO.	GA	12/30/2021	16:00	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.0
MASSEE	COOK CO.	GA	04/05/2022	16:38	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	2.00K	0.0
LENOX	COOK CO.	GA	05/06/2022	13:55	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts.	EG	0	0	10.00K	0.0
CECIL	COOK CO.	GA	06/24/2022	15:25	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	2.00K	0.0
MASSEE	COOK CO.	GA	06/24/2022	15:40	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.0
CECIL	соок со.	GA	07/23/2022	18:23	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	2.00K	0.0
ADEL	соок со.	GA	07/23/2022	18:35	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.0
ADEL	соок со.	GA	03/25/2023	12:45	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.		0	0	10.00K	0.0
ADEL-COOK ARPT	соок со.	GA	03/25/2023	12:53	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.		0	0	0.00K	0.0
FLAT FORD	соок со.	GA	03/25/2023	12:53	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.		0	0	0.00K	0.0
	соок со.	_	06/13/2023	16:18	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.		0	0	0.00K	0.0

STAUNTON	COOK CO.	GA	06/13/2023	16:27	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
CECIL	COOK CO.	GA	07/09/2023	15:29	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MASSEE	COOK CO.	GA	07/09/2023	15:37	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	2	1.105M	0.00K

Storm Events Database

Search Results for Cook County, Georgia

Event Types: Hail

15 events were reported between 07/01/1950 and 08/31/2023 (26725 days)

Summary Info:

1
12
0
0
1
0
1

Column Definitions:

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

Click on Location below to display details.

Select: All Hail	~							Sort	t By:	Date/Time	(Oldest)
Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	TZ.	Type	Mag	Dth	زما	PrD	CrD
Totals:								0	0	50.00K	0.00K
COOK CO.	COOK CO.	GA	05/29/1973	16:00	CST	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COOK CO.	COOK CO.	GA	05/16/1975	12:30	CST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COOK CO.	COOK CO.	GA	05/05/1979	15:15	CST	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LENOX	COOK CO.	GA	04/21/1997	16:55	EST	Hail	1.50 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
ADEL	COOK CO.	GA	05/03/1998	13:45	EST	Hail	2.75 in.	0	0	50.00K	0.00K
COUNTYWIDE	COOK CO.	GA	05/18/2003	15:00	EST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LACONTE	COOK CO.	GA	04/08/2006	15:32	EST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
WAGON WHEEL	COOK CO.	GA	02/18/2012	22:18	EST-5	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MASSEE	COOK CO.	GA	02/18/2012	22:19	EST-5	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SPARKS	COOK CO.	GA	03/23/2013	09:58	EST-5	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
ADEL	COOK CO.	GA	03/23/2013	10:03	EST-5	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
ADEL	COOK CO.	GA	03/23/2013	10:05	EST-5	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
ADEL	COOK CO.	GA	04/20/2015	10:50	EST-5	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LENOX	COOK CO.	GA	04/24/2021	09:45	EST-5	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
ADEL	COOK CO.	GA	06/14/2023	18:00	EST-5	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	50.00K	0.00K

Storm Events Database

Search Results for Cook County, Georgia

Event Types: Lightning

6 events were reported between 07/01/1950 and 08/31/2023 (26725 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:	6
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.

				$\overline{}$
Sort By	: Date/	Time ((Oldest)	~

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type.	Mag	Dth	loj	PrD	CrD
Totals:								0	0	122.92K	0.00K
ADEL	COOK CO.	GA	08/22/2008	14:00	EST-5	Lightning		0	0	15.00K	0.00K
ADEL	COOK CO.	GA	06/18/2009	20:25	EST-5	Lightning		0	0	50.00K	0.00K
ADEL	COOK CO.	GA	06/06/2011	17:45	EST-5	Lightning		0	0	10.00K	0.00K
LENOX	COOK CO.	GA	08/11/2015	16:27	EST-5	Lightning		0	0	37.92K	0.00K
PINE VALLEY	COOK CO.	GA	07/13/2017	17:00	EST-5	Lightning		0	0	5.00K	0.00K
ADEL	COOK CO.	GA	06/29/2022	17:00	EST-5	Lightning		0	0	5.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	122.92K	0.00K

2. Tornadoes

Storm Events Database

Search Results for Cook County, Georgia

Event Types: Tornado

17 events were reported between 07/01/1950 and 08/31/2023 (26725 days)

Summary Info:

Common with the common	
Number of County/Zone areas affected:	1
Number of Days with Event:	17
Number of Days with Event and Death:	1
Number of Days with Event and Death or Injury:	2
Number of Days with Event and Property Damage:	15
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.

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	زملا	PrD	CrD
Totals:								7	46	2.413M	0.00K
COOK CO.	COOK CO.	GA	06/22/1970	01:15	CST	Tornado	F2	0	0	25.00K	0.00K
COOK CO.	COOK CO.	GA	02/08/1971	05:40	CST	Tornado	F1	0	0	25.00K	0.00K
COOK CO.	COOK CO.	GA	06/27/1972	14:30	CST	Tornado	F1	0	1	25.00K	0.00K
COOK CO.	COOK CO.	GA	04/25/1973	17:30	CST	Tornado	F1	0	0	25.00K	0.00K
COOK CO.	COOK CO.	GA	04/05/1977	01:45	CST	Tornado	F1	0	0	25.00K	0.00K
COOK CO.	COOK CO.	GA	04/18/1978	11:35	CST	Tornado	F1	0	0	25.00K	0.00K
COOK CO.	COOK CO.	GA	03/30/1989	08:20	EST	Tornado	F1	0	0	25.00K	0.00K
COOK CO.	COOK CO.	GA	04/30/1991	16:15	EST	Tornado	F0	0	0	2.50K	0.00K
LENOX	COOK CO.	GA	02/14/2000	02:30	EST	Tornado	F0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
STAUNTON	COOK CO.	GA	08/23/2008	15:50	EST-5	Tornado	EF1	0	0	25.00K	0.00K
FLAT FORD	COOK CO.	GA	06/26/2016	12:45	EST-5	Tornado	EF0	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
GREGGS	COOK CO.	GA	01/22/2017	03:35	EST-5	Tornado	EF3	7	45	1.500M	0.00K
MASSEE	COOK CO.	GA	05/24/2017	15:48	EST-5	Tornado	EF0	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
PINE VALLEY	COOK CO.	GA	04/23/2020	11:53	EST-5	Tornado	EF1	0	0	100.00K	0.00K
GREGGS	COOK CO.	GA	09/16/2020	15:30	EST-5	Tornado	EF0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MASSEE	COOK CO.	GA	12/30/2021	16:03	EST-5	Tornado	EF1	0	0	100.00K	0.00K
SPARKS	COOK CO.	GA	01/22/2023	17:20	EST-5	Tornado	EF2	0	0	500.00K	0.00K
Totals:								7	46	2.413M	0.00K

Storm Events Database

Search Results for Cook County, Georgia

Event Types: Hurricane (Typhoon)

Cook county contains the following zones:

Cook

1 events were reported between 07/01/1950 and 08/31/2023 (26725 days)

Summary Info:

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

Sort By: Date/Time (Oldest)											
Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type.	Mag	Dth	إملا	PrD	CrD
Totals:								0	0	100.00K	0.00K
COOK (ZONE)	COOK (ZONE)	GA	07/09/2005	18:00	EST	Hurricane (typhoon)		0	0	100.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	100.00K	0.00K

Storm Events Database

Search Results for Cook County, Georgia

Event Types: Tropical Storm

Cook county contains the following zones:

Cook

8 events were reported between 07/01/1950 and 08/31/2023 (26725 days)

Summary Info:

Number of County/Zone areas affected:	1
Number of Days with Event:	8
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:	7
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.

								Sort	Ву:	Date/Time (Oldest) 🕶
Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	إما	PrD	CrD
Totals:								0	0	1.383M	0.00K
COOK (ZONE)	COOK (ZONE)	GA	09/05/2004	16:00	EST	Tropical Storm		0	0	100.00K	0.00K
COOK (ZONE)	COOK (ZONE)	GA	09/26/2004	18:00	EST	Tropical Storm		0	0	50.00K	0.00K
COOK (ZONE)	COOK (ZONE)	GA	06/12/2006	12:00	EST	Tropical Storm		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COOK (ZONE)	COOK (ZONE)	GA	08/22/2008	12:00	EST-5	Tropical Storm		0	0	30.00K	0.00K
COOK (ZONE)	COOK (ZONE)	GA	09/02/2016	00:00	EST-5	Tropical Storm		0	0	100.00K	0.00K
COOK (ZONE)	COOK (ZONE)	GA	09/10/2017	22:00	EST-5	Tropical Storm		0	0	1.000M	0.00K
COOK (ZONE)	COOK (ZONE)	GA	10/10/2018	07:00	EST-5	Tropical Storm		0	0	100.00K	0.00K
COOK (ZONE)	COOK (ZONE)	GA	11/10/2022	11:00	EST-5	Tropical Storm		0	0	3.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	1.383M	0.00K

4. Floods

Storm Events Database

Search Results for Cook County, Georgia

Event Types: Flood

Cook county contains the following zones:

Cook

2 events were reported between 07/01/1950 and 08/31/2023 (26725 days)

Summary Info:

Number of County/Zone areas affected:	
Number of County/Zone areas affected.	2
Number of Days with Event:	2
Number of Days with Event and Death:	0
Number of Days with Event and Death or Injury:	0
Number of Days with Event and Property Damage:	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.

Sort By: Date/Time (Oldest)											
Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	<u>Dth</u>	إملا	PrD	CrD
Totals:								0	0	300.00K	0.00K
COOK (ZONE)	COOK (ZONE)	GA	03/08/1998	12:00	EST	Flood		0	0	300.00K	0.00K
FLAT FORD	COOK CO.	GA	02/14/2013	10:00	EST-5	Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	300.00K	0.00K

Storm Events Database

Search Results for Cook County, Georgia

Event Types: Flash Flood, Flood

Cook county contains the following zones:

Cook

6 events were reported between 07/01/1950 and 08/31/2023 (26725 days)

Summary Info:

Number of County/Zone areas affected:	2	2
Number of Days with Event:	6	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:	-	2
Number of Days with Event and Crop Damage:	(0
Number of Event Types reported:		2

Column Definitions:

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

Click on Location below to display details.

Sort By: Date/Time (Oldest) ▼										
ag	Dth	lnj	PrD	CrD						
	0	0	305.00K	0.00K						
	_	_								

County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	TZ.	Type.	Mag	Dth	إملا	PrD	CrD
							0	0	305.00K	0.00K
COOK (ZONE)	GA	03/08/1998	12:00	EST	Flood		0	0	300.00K	0.00K
COOK CO.	GA	05/19/2004	16:30	EST	Flash Flood		0	0	5.00K	0.00K
COOK CO.	GA	02/14/2013	10:00	EST-5	Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COOK CO.	GA	12/24/2014	10:30	EST-5	Flash Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COOK CO.	GA	07/14/2015	17:15	EST-5	Flash Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COOK CO.	GA	07/05/2022	21:15	EST-5	Flash Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
							0	0	305.00K	0.00K
	COOK (ZONE) COOK CO. COOK CO. COOK CO. COOK CO.	COOK (ZONE) GA COOK CO. GA COOK CO. GA COOK CO. GA COOK CO. GA	COOK (ZONE) GA 03/08/1998 COOK CO. GA 05/19/2004 COOK CO. GA 02/14/2013 COOK CO. GA 12/24/2014 COOK CO. GA 07/14/2015	COOK (ZONE) GA 03/08/1998 12:00 COOK CO. GA 05/19/2004 16:30 COOK CO. GA 02/14/2013 10:00 COOK CO. GA 12/24/2014 10:30 COOK CO. GA 07/14/2015 17:15	COOK (ZONE) GA 03/08/1998 12:00 EST COOK CO. GA 05/19/2004 16:30 EST COOK CO. GA 02/14/2013 10:00 EST-5 COOK CO. GA 12/24/2014 10:30 EST-5 COOK CO. GA 07/14/2015 17:15 EST-5	COOK (ZONE) GA 03/08/1998 12:00 EST Flood COOK CO. GA 05/19/2004 16:30 EST Flash Flood COOK CO. GA 02/14/2013 10:00 EST-5 Flood COOK CO. GA 12/24/2014 10:30 EST-5 Flash Flood COOK CO. GA 07/14/2015 17:15 EST-5 Flash Flood	COOK (ZONE) GA 03/08/1998 12:00 EST Flood COOK CO. GA 05/19/2004 16:30 EST Flash Flood COOK CO. GA 02/14/2013 10:00 EST-5 Flood COOK CO. GA 12/24/2014 10:30 EST-5 Flash Flood COOK CO. GA 07/14/2015 17:15 EST-5 Flash Flood	COOK (ZONE) GA 03/08/1998 12:00 EST Flood 0 COOK CO. GA 05/19/2004 16:30 EST Flash Flood 0 COOK CO. GA 02/14/2013 10:00 EST-5 Flood 0 COOK CO. GA 12/24/2014 10:30 EST-5 Flash Flood 0 COOK CO. GA 07/14/2015 17:15 EST-5 Flash Flood 0 COOK CO. GA 07/05/2022 21:15 EST-5 Flash Flood 0	COOK (ZONE) GA 03/08/1998 12:00 EST Flood 0 0 COOK CO. GA 05/19/2004 16:30 EST Flood 0 0 COOK CO. GA 02/14/2013 10:00 EST-5 Flood 0 0 COOK CO. GA 12/24/2014 10:30 EST-5 Flash Flood 0 0 COOK CO. GA 07/14/2015 17:15 EST-5 Flash Flood 0 0 COOK CO. GA 07/05/2022 21:15 EST-5 Flash Flood 0 0	COOK (ZONE) GA 03/08/1998 12:00 EST Flood 0 0 300.00K COOK CO. GA 05/19/2004 16:30 EST Flash Flood 0 0 5.00K COOK CO. GA 02/14/2013 10:00 EST-5 Flood 0 0 0.00K COOK CO. GA 12/24/2014 10:30 EST-5 Flash Flood 0 0 0.00K COOK CO. GA 07/14/2015 17:15 EST-5 Flash Flood 0 0 0.00K COOK CO. GA 07/14/2015 17:15 EST-5 Flash Flood 0 0 0.00K COOK CO. GA 07/05/2022 21:15 EST-5 Flash Flood 0 0 0.00K

5. Wildfires – GFC data

YEAR	No.	Acres Burned
2018	16	41.77
2019	137	48.13
2020	3	2.47
2021	4	7.86
2022	13	33.20

6. Extreme Heat

Storm Events Database

Search Results for Cook County, Georgia

Event Types: Excessive Heat

Cook county contains the following zones:

Cook

0 events were reported between 07/01/1950 and 08/31/2023 (26725 days)

Summary Info:

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

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

Click on Location below to display details.

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

S	ort By:	Date/Tin	ne (Oldest)	~
lei	D	-D	CrD	

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

Storm Events Database

Search Results for Cook County, Georgia

Event Types: Heat

Cook county contains the following zones:

0 events were reported between 07/01/1950 and 08/31/2023 (26725 days)

Summary Info:

Non-to-al-Countries and Countries and Countr	
Number of County/Zone areas affected:	0
Number of Days with Event:	0
Number of Days with Event and Death:	0
Number of Days with Event and Death or Injury:	0
Number of Days with Event and Property Damage:	0
Number of Days with Event and Crop Damage:	0
Number of Event Types reported:	0

Column Definitions:

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

Click on Location below to display details.

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

Sort By:	Date/Time (Oldest)	~
----------	--------------------	---

									-	on by: Date/11	me (Oldest)
Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	إما	PrD	CrD
Totals:								0	0	0.00K	0.00K

7. Drought

Storm Events Database

Search Results for Cook County, Georgia

Event Types: Drought

Cook county contains the following zones:

Cook

28 events were reported between 07/01/1950 and 08/31/2023 (26725 days)

Summary Info:

Number of County/Zone areas affected:	1
Number of Days with Event:	28
Number of Days with Event and Death:	0
Number of Days with Event and Death or Injury:	0
Number of Days with Event and Property Damage:	0
Number of Days with Event and Crop Damage:	0
Number of Event Types reported:	1

Column Definitions:

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

Click on Location below to display details.

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

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	إملا	PrD	CrD
Totals:								0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COOK (ZONE)	COOK (ZONE)	GA	09/01/1997	00:00	EST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COOK (ZONE)	COOK (ZONE)	GA	11/01/2010	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COOK (ZONE)	COOK (ZONE)	GA	12/01/2010	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COOK (ZONE)	COOK (ZONE)	GA	01/01/2011	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COOK (ZONE)	COOK (ZONE)	GA	02/01/2011	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COOK (ZONE)	COOK (ZONE)	GA	05/10/2011	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COOK (ZONE)	COOK (ZONE)	GA	06/01/2011	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COOK (ZONE)	COOK (ZONE)	GA	07/01/2011	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COOK (ZONE)	COOK (ZONE)	GA	08/01/2011	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COOK (ZONE)	COOK (ZONE)	GA	09/01/2011	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COOK (ZONE)	COOK (ZONE)	GA	10/01/2011	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COOK (ZONE)	COOK (ZONE)	GA	11/01/2011	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COOK (ZONE)	COOK (ZONE)	GA	12/01/2011	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COOK (ZONE)	COOK (ZONE)	GA	01/01/2012	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COOK (ZONE)	COOK (ZONE)	GA	02/01/2012	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COOK (ZONE)	COOK (ZONE)	GA	03/01/2012	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COOK (ZONE)	COOK (ZONE)	GA	04/01/2012	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COOK (ZONE)	COOK (ZONE)	GA	05/01/2012	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COOK (ZONE)	COOK (ZONE)	GA	06/01/2012	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COOK (ZONE)	COOK (ZONE)	GA	01/01/2013	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COOK (ZONE)	COOK (ZONE)	GA	02/01/2013	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COOK (ZONE)	COOK (ZONE)	GA	08/26/2014	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COOK (ZONE)	COOK (ZONE)	GA	09/01/2014	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COOK (ZONE)	COOK (ZONE)	GA	11/22/2016	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COOK (ZONE)	COOK (ZONE)	GA	12/01/2016	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COOK (ZONE)	COOK (ZONE)	GA	01/09/2018	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K

Totals:							0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COOK (ZONE)	COOK (ZONE)	GA	11/01/2019	00:00	EST-5	Drought	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COOK (ZONE)	COOK (ZONE)	GA	10/08/2019	00:00	ES1-5	Drought	U	U	0.00K	0.00K

8. Severe Winter Weather

Storm Events Database

Search Results for Cook County, Georgia

Event Types: Winter Storm

Cook county contains the following zones:

Cook

1 events were reported between 07/01/1950 and 08/31/2023 (26725 days)

Summary Info:

1
1
0
0
0
0
1

Column Definitions:

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

Click on Location below to display details.

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

Sort By: Date/Time (Oldest) ▼

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	TZ.	Type	Mag	Dth	زملا	PrD	CrD
Totals:								0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COOK (ZONE)	COOK (ZONE)	GA	01/03/2018	03:00	EST-5	Winter Storm		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	0.00K	0.00K

Storm Events Database

Search Results for Cook County, Georgia

Event Types: Winter Weather

Cook county contains the following zones:

Cook

1 events were reported between 07/01/1950 and 08/31/2023 (26725 days)

Summary Info:

1
1
0
0
0
0
1

Column Definitions:

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

Click on Location below to display details.

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

Sort By: Date/Time (Oldest) ▼

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	إملا	PrD	CrD
Totals:								0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COOK (ZONE)	COOK (ZONE)	GA	01/28/2014	15:00	EST-5	Winter Weather		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	0.00K	0.00K

Storm Events Database

Search Results for Cook County, Georgia

Event Types: Frost/Freeze

Cook county contains the following zones:

Cook

1 events were reported between 07/01/1950 and 08/31/2023 (26725 days)

Summary Info:

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

Column Definitions:

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

Click on Location below to display details.

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

								Sort	Ву:	Date/Time	e (Oldest)
Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	lnį	PrD	CrD
Totals:								0	0	0.00K	7.850M
COOK (ZONE)	COOK (ZONE)	GA	03/16/2017	03:00	EST-5	Frost/freeze		0	0	0.00K	7.850M
Totals:								0	0	0.00K	7.850M

U.S. Department of Transportation Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Adr ninistration Office of Hazardous Material Safety Incident Detail Report Total Incidents: 808

Incident Number Date

E-2021110255 11/5/2021 427 Pike Creek Turf Circle GA FMCSA-HIGHWAY IN TRANSIT GREENWOOD MOTOR LINES, INC. ADEL

Hazardous Materials

Incident Report U.S Department of Transportation Research and Special Programs Administration

Form Approval OMB No. 3137-0039

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 2137-0039. The filling out of this information is mandatory and will take 96 minutes to complete.

INSTRUCTIONS

Submit this report to the Information Systems Manager, U.S. Department of Transportation, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, Office of Hazardous Materials Safety, DHM-63, Washington, D.C. 20590-0001. If space provided for any item is inadequate, use a separate sheet of paper, identifying the entry number being completed. Copies of this form and instructions can be obtained from the Office of Hazardous Materials Website at http://hazmat.dot.gov. If you have any questions, you can contact the Hazardous Materials Information Center at 1-800-HMR-4922 (1-800-467-4922) or online at http://inazmat.dot.gov. If you have any questions, you

E-2021110255 1. Incident Id:

2. This is to report: Α

PART I - REPORT TYPE

PART II - GENERAL INCIDENT INFORMATION

3. Date of Incident: 4. Time of Incident (use 24-hour time):

5. Enter National Response Center Report Number (If applicable): 6. If you submitted a report to another Federal DOT agency, enter the agency and report number:

7. Location of Incident:

City: ADEL County: COOK

State: GA
Zip Code: (if known): 31620
Street Address/Mile Marker/Yard Name/Airport/Body of Water/River Mile: 427 Pike Creek Turf Circle

8. Marte of Tourses

B. Mode of Transportation: Highway

9. Transportation Phase: In Transit

10. Carrier/Reporter:

Name: GREENWOOD MOTOR LINES, INC.

treet: 600 GILLIAM RD City: WILMINGTON State: State: OH Zip Code: 45177-9089

Federal DOT Id Number: 63391

Hazmat Registration Number:

11. Shipper/Offeror:

Name: Univar Solutions Street: 9733 Meador Rd City: Conroe TX

State: 77303

Waybill/Shipping Paper: Hazmat Registration Number:

12. Origin (if different from shipper address)

Street: City: State Zip Code:

13. Destination:

Street: 205 Northside Dr City: VALDOSTA State: GA Zip Code: 31602

14. Proper Shipping Name of Hazardous Material:

PAINT INCLUDING PAINT, LACQUER, ENAMEL, STAIN, SHELLAC SOLUTIONS, VARNISH, POLISH, LIQUID FILLER AND LIQUID LACQUER BASE

15. Technical/Trade Name:

16. Hazardous Class/Division: Flammable - Combustible Liquid

17. Identification Number: (E.g. UN2764, NA 2020) UN1263

Form DOT F 5800.1 (01-2004)

Reproduction of this form is permitted.

Page 1 of 4

II. Critical Facilities Inventory

Jurisdiction	Name ~	Haža	Value ~	Repla	Build	Content va	Cont	Fuñc	Facility type
Lenox town	Hwy 41 Pump Sta Fire Protection Bldg	0	202400	2017	0			0	Government, Water/Sewer
Lenox town	Hwy 41 Lift Station	3	385000	2022	0			0	Government, Water/Sewer
Lenox town	Brad St. Pump Station	0	356600	2022	0			0	Government, Water/Sewer
Lenox town	Brad Street Water Tower	0	683000	2022	0			0	Government, Water/Sewer
Lenox town	Brad Street Lift Station	0	135000	2022	0			0	Government, Water/Sewer
Lenox town	BASF Lift Station	0	152000	2022	0			0	Government, Water/Sewer
Lenox town	Ross Road Lift Station	0	131000	2022	0			0	Government, Water/Sewer
Lenox town	Industrial Drive Lift Station	3	145000	2022	0			0	Government, Water/Sewer
Lenox town	Public Works Garage	0	90417	2022	0			0	Government, Government Offices
Sparks town	Sparks city water well	0	100000	2017	0			0	Government, Water/Sewer

Jurisdiction	Name Y	На̀а	Value	Repl	Build	Content va	Cont	Fuñc	Facility type ~
Sparks town	Sparks city water well	0	150372	2017	0			0	Government, Water/Sewer
Lenox town	Highway 41 Water Tower	0	1530000	2022	0			0	Government, Water/Sewer
Lenox town	Highway 41 Pump Station	0	361000	2017	0			0	Government, Water/Sewer
Lenox town	Oxidation Pond	3	1833000	2022	0			0	Government, Water/Sewer
Lenox town	Broad Street Lift Station	0	167000	2022	0			0	Government, Water/Sewer
Lenox town	East Gray Water Tower	0	612000	2022	0			0	Government, Water/Sewer
Lenox town	East Gray Pump Station	0	289000	2022	0			0	Government, Water/Sewer
Lenox town	Broad Street Pump Station	0	300400	2017	0			0	Government, Water/Sewer
Sparks town	Sparks Sewer Lift Station	3	10000	2017	0			0	Government, Water/Sewer
Sparks town	Sparks Sewer Lift Station	0	100000	2017	0			0	Government, Water/Sewer

Jurisdiction	Name Y	Наха	Value	* Repla	Build	Content va	Cont	Fuñc	Facility type ~	Risk	~
Sparks town	Sparks Sewer Lift Station	0	100000	2016	0			0	Government, Water/Sewer		^
Sparks town	Sparks City Water Wells	0	500000	2017	0			0	Government, Water/Sewer		
Adel city	Cook Primary School	0	6782349	2022	0			0	Education, K - 12		
Adel city	Adel Water Well	0	500000	2022	0			0	Government, Water/Sewer		
Adel city	Adel Water Well	0	500000	2017	0			0	Government, Water/Sewer		
Adel city	Adel Fire Dept. Station #2	0	300000	2017	0			0	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters		
Adel city	Cook County Health Dept	0	1000000	2017	0			0	Government, Water/Sewer		
Adel city	Cook County 911 Building/EMA	0	4162556	2022	0			0	Government, Water/Sewer		
Adel city	Delle Beamguard Community Center	0	2294069	2022	0			0	Government, Water/Sewer		
Adel city	Adel Police Department	0	1994700	2012	0			0	Government, Police		

Jurisdiction	Name Y	Haža	Value ~	Repla	Build	Content va	Cont	Func	Facility type ~	Risk	~
Cook County	Cook High	0	10991227	2022	0			0	Education, K - 12		^
Adel city	Cook County Airport	0	4261593	2022	0			0	Government, Transportation	Transportation	
Adel city	Southwell Medical Center & Nursing Home/Clinic	0	792840	2022	0			0	Medical, City Hall	Vulnerable Population	
Sparks town	Town of Sparks City Hall	0	96000	2012	0			0	Government, City Hall		
Adel city	City of Adel Well	0	75000	2012	0			0	Government, Water/Sewer		
Cook County	Adel WPCP	0	43200	2012	0			0	Government, Water/Sewer		
Sparks town	Sparks WPCP	3	168000	2012	0			0	Government, Water/Sewer		
Cecil town	Cecil Fire Station	0	169960	2022	0			0	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters		
Cecil town	Cecil City Hall and Police Department	0	189280	2022	0			0	Government, Government Offices		
Sparks town	Sparks City Hall and Police Department	0	206000	2022	0			0	Government, Government Offices		

Jurisdiction	Name ~	Наха	Value	Repla	Build	Content va	Cont	Func	Facility type ~	Risk	~
Adel city	City of Adel Animal Control	0	45000	2022	0			0	Government, Government Offices		
Adel city	Adel City Hall	0	663202	2022	0			0	Government, City Hall		
Cook County	Cook County Courthouse	0	2374982	2022	0			0	Government, Court House		
Cook County	Cook County Jail and Sherriff's Office	0	7603800	2012	0			0	Law Enforcement, EMS		
Cook County	EMS Cook County	0	281499	2022	0			0	Government, EMS		
Cook County	Cook County Landfill	0	385636	2022	0			0	Government, Landfill		
Cook County	Cook County Road Department	0	773669	2022	0			0	Government, Government Offices		
Cook County	Cook County Administration Office	0	3997756	2022	0			0	Government, Government Offices		
Lenox town	Lenox Public Works Garage	0	199000	2022	0			0	Government, Government Offices		
Lenox town	Lenox Police Department	0	185500	2022	0			0	Law Enforcement, Police		

Jurisdiction	Name ~	Наха	Value ~	Repla	Build	Content va	Cont	Fuñc	Facility type ~	Risk	~
Lenox town	Lenox City Hall	0	531500	2022	0			0	Government, Government Offices		
Cook County	Lenox Volunteer Fire Station #2	0	66000	2022	0			0	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters		
Cook County	Lenox Volunteer Fire Station #1	0	190000	2022	0			0	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters		
Cook County	Cook County SE Cook Station #2	0	169059	2022	0			0	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters		
Cook County	Cook County SE Cook Station #1	0	169059	2022	0			0	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters		
Cook County	Cook County Fire Dept N Cook Station	0	169059	2022	0			0	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters		
Cook County	Pine Valley Fire Department #2	0	135334	2022	0			0	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters		
Cook County	Pine Valley Fire Department	0	975000	2012	0			0	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters		
Cecil town	Cook County Cecil Volunteer Fire Department	0	1224000	2012	0			0	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters		
Cook County	Chaserville- Massee Volunteer Fire Department	0	806700	2012	0			0	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters		

Jurisdiction	Name ~	Haza	Value	Repla	Build	Content va	Cont	Func	Facility type ~	Risk	~
Sparks town	Sparks Volunteer Fire Department	0	1440000	2012	0			0	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters		
Adel city	Adel Fire Department Station 01	0	663202	2022	0			0	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters		
Cook County	COOK CO- TAYLOR RD ADEL (Landfill)	0	43200	2012	0			0	Government, Landfill		
Sparks town	Cook County Middle School	0	6475127	2022	0			0	Education, K - 12		
Adel city	Cook Elementary School	0	5170161	2022	0			0	Education, K - 12		
Adel city	Lift Station 4	0	116000	2022	0			0	Government, Water/Sewer		
Adel city	Lift Station 14	0	119500	2022	0			0	Government, Water/Sewer		
Adel city	Lift Station 13	0	108000	2022	0			0	Government, Water/Sewer		
Adel city	Lift Station 9	0	125500	2022	0			0	Government, Water/Sewer		
Adel city	Lift Station 12	3	134500	2022	0			0	Government, Water/Sewer		

Jurisdiction	Name ~	Haža	Value ~	Repla	Build	Content va Con	t Func	Facility type ~	Risk
Adel city	Lift Station 15	0	122000	2022	0		0	Government, Water/Sewer	
Adel city	Lift Station 11	0	139500	2022	0		0	Government, Water/Sewer	
Adel city	Lift Station 10	0	115000	2022	0		0	Government, Water/Sewer	
Adel city	Lift Station 17	0	118000	2022	0		0	Government, Water/Sewer	
Adel city	Lift Station 6	0	197000	2022	0		0	Government, Water/Sewer	
Adel city	Lift Station 2	0	124000	2022	0		0	Government, Water/Sewer	
Adel city	Pump Station	0	27000	2022	0		0	Government, Water/Sewer	
Adel city	Lift Station 16	0	110000	2022	0		0	Government, Water/Sewer	
Adel city	Lift Station 19	0	149000	2022	0		0	Government, Water/Sewer	
Lenox town	Lenox Public Works	0	50417	2022	0		0	Government, Government Offices	

Jurisdiction	Name ~	Haža	Value	* Repla	Build	Content va	Cont	Fuñc	Facility type ~	Risk	
Lenox town	Cecil Public Works/Water Tower	0	115000	2022	0			0	Government Government Offices		A
Adel city	Adel Public Works	0	98191	2022	0			0	Government, Government Offices		
Sparks town	Sparks Sewer Lift Station	3	100000	2017	0			0	Government, Water/Sewer		
Sparks town	Sparks sewer lift station	0	100000	2017	0			0	Government, Water/Sewer		
Sparks town	Sparks Sewer Lift Station	4	100000	2017	0			0	Government, Water/Sewer		
Adel city	Lift Station 8	0	192000	2022	0			0	Government, Water/Sewer		
Adel city	Lift Station 18	3	428000	2022	0			0	Government, Water/Sewer		
Adel city	Lift Station 3	3	104000	2022	0			0	Government, Water/Sewer		
Adel city	Lift Station 1	0	126000	2022	0			0	Government, Water/Sewer		
Adel city	Lift Station 20	0	141000	2022	0			0	Government, Water/Sewer		w

Jurisdiction	Name *	Haža	Value	Repla	Build	Content va	Cont	Func	Facility type ~	Risk	~
Adel city	Lift Station 7	0	141000	2022	0			0	Government, Water/Sewer		
Adel city	Lift Station 24	0	90000	2022	0			0	Government, Water/Sewer		
Adel city	Lift Station 21	0	84000	2022	0			0	Government, Water/Sewer		
Adel city	Lift Station 5	0	144000	2022	0			0	Government, Water/Sewer		
Adel city	Lift Station AG Formulators	0	58000	2022	0			0	Government, Water/Sewer		
Adel city	Pump Station	0	583000	2022	0			0	Government, Water/Sewer		
Adel city	Well Station	0	130000	2022	0			0	Government, Water/Sewer		
Adel city	Lift Station 23	0	141000	2022	0			0	Government, Water/Sewer		
Adel city	Well Station 1	0	247000	2022	0			0	Government, Water/Sewer		
Adel city	Well Station 5	0	291000	2022	0			0	Government Water/Sewer		

Jurisdiction	Name ~	Haža	Value	* Repla	Build	Content va	Cont	Furic	Facility type ~	Risk	~
Adel city	1st Street Water Tower	0	660000	2022	0			0	Government, Water/Sewer		
Adel city	Well Station 6	0	260000	2022	0			0	Government, Water/Sewer		
Adel city	Industrial Park Water Tower	0	975000	2022	0			0	Government, Water/Sewer		
Adel city	Well Station 3	0	206000	2022	0			0	Government, Water/Sewer		
idel city	Well Station 4	0	160000	2022	0			0	Government, Water/Sewer		
parks town	Rachael House	0	113645	2022	0			0	NGO, NH	Vulnerable Population	
Secil town	Cecil Lift Station	0	125000	2022	0			0	Law Enforcement, Water/Sewer		
Cecil town	Cecil Lift Station	0	125000	2022	0			0	Law Enforcement, Water/Sewer		
Secil town	Cecil Lift Station	0	125000	2202	0			0	Law Enforcement, Water/Sewer		
Decil town	Cecil Lift Station	3	141000	2022	0			0	Law Enforcement, Water/Sewer		

Jurisdiction	Name Y	Наžа	Value ~	Repla	Build	Content va	Cont	Fuñc	Facility type ~	Risk	~
Cecil town	Cecil Pump House	0	350000	2022	0			0	Law Enforcement, Water/Sewer		A
Cecil town	Cecil Pump House	0	125000	2022	0			0	Law Enforcement, Water/Sewer		

Appendix G. HAZUS Report



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



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Introduction

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

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

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

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

Risk Assessment Process Overview

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

County Inventory Changes

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

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

The GBS records for Cook County were replaced with data derived from parcel and property assessment data obtained from Cook County. The county provided property assessment data was current as of October 2023 and the parcel data current as of October 2023. Records without improvements were deleted. The parcel boundaries were converted to parcel points located in the centroids of each parcel boundary; then, each parcel point was linked to an assessor record based upon matching parcel numbers. The parcel assessor match-rate for Cook County is 99.6%. The

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

Table 1: GBS Building Exposure Updates by Occupancy Class*

Occupancy Classification	Default Count	Updated Count	De	fault Exposure	Upo	dated Exposure
Agricultural	0	1	\$	-	\$	250,000
Commercial	639	590	\$	428,312,000	\$	294,825,000
Education	32	48	\$	73,700,000	\$	115,151,000
Government	37	38	\$	21,129,000	\$	21,601,000
Industrial	4	189	\$	2,045,000	\$	218,407,000
Religious	65	69	\$	49,097,000	\$	50,456,000
Residential	7456	7506	\$	873,679,000	\$	955,196,000
Total	8233	8441	\$	1,447,962,000	\$	1,655,886,000

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

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

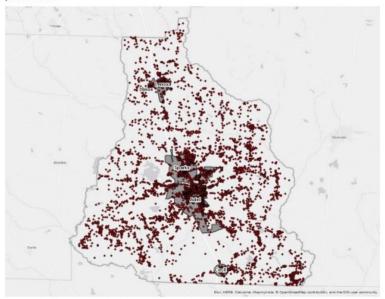


Figure 1: Cook County Overview

 $^{{}^1\}text{The UDF } inventory category in \text{ Hazus-MH} allows the user to enter site-specific data in place of GBS data.}\\$

Essential Facility Updates

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

Essential facilities include:

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

Table 2: Updated Essential Facilities

Classification	Updated Count	Updat	ed Exposure
	Cook Count	У	
EOC	1	\$	4,162,000
Care	1	\$	792,000
Fire	12	\$	6,306,000
Police	5	\$	10,177,000
School	4	\$	29,418,000
Total	23	\$	50,855,000

School	4	\$	29,418,000	Scho
Total	23	\$	50,855,000	Tota
Classification	Updated Count	Updat	ed Exposure	Clas
	Cecil			
EOC	0	\$		EOC
Care	0	\$		Care
Fire	1	\$	1,224,000	Fire
Police	1	S	189,000	Polic

Classification	Updated Count	Updat	ed Exposure
	Sparks		
EOC	0	\$	
Care	0	\$	-
Fire	1	\$	1,440,000
Police	1	\$	206,000
School	2	\$	11,645,000
Total	4	Ś	13,291,000

Classification	Updated Count	Ups	lated Exposure
	Adel		
EOC	1	\$	4,162,000
Care	0	\$	-
Fire	2	\$	963,000
Police	2	\$	9,597,000
School	1	\$	6,782,000
Total	6	s	21,504,000

Classification	Updated Count	Upda	ted Exposure
	Lenox		
EOC	0	\$	-
Care	0	\$	-
Fire	3	\$	425,000
Police	1	\$	185,000
School	0	\$	-
Total	4	Ś	610,000

Assumptions and Exceptions

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

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

The hazard models included in this risk assessment included:

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

Hurricane Risk Assessment

Hazard Definition

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



Figure 2: Continental United States Hurricane Strikes: 1950 to 2022³ Hurricane intensities are measured using the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale (Table 3). This scale is a 1 to 5 categorization based on the hurricane's intensity at the indicated time.

 $^{^2\,}National\,Hurricane\,Center\,(2011).\,"Glossary\,of\,NHC\,Terms."\,National\,O\,ceanic\,and\,Atmos\,pheric\,Administratio\,n.\,http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/aboutgloss.shtml#h.\,Retrieved\,2-23-2012.$

³ Source: NOAA National Climatic Data Center

Table 3: Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale

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

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

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Hurricane Center created the HURDAT database, which contains all of the tracks of tropical systems since the mid-1800s. This database was used to document the number of tropical systems that have affected Cook County by creating a 20-mile buffer around the county to include storms that didn't make direct landfall in Cook County but impacted the county. Since 1851, Cook County has had 62 tropical systems within 20 miles of its county borders (Table 4).

Table 4: Tropical Systems affecting Cook County

Vear Month Day Name Wind (Knots) Category	rable	4: Tropica	ı əys	tems affect	ing Cook Cot	irity						
1871 August 23 NOTNAMED 50 TS 1926 July 29 NOTNAMED 40 TS 1871 August 23 NOTNAMED 40 TS 1933 September 5 NOTNAMED 40 TS 1873 June 2 NOTNAMED 60 TS 1933 September 6 NOTNAMED 35 TS 1877 September 19 NOTNAMED 50 TS 1933 September 5 NOTNAMED 35 TS 1877 September 20 NOTNAMED 40 TS 1947 October 7 NOTNAMED 30 TD 1877 September 3 NOTNAMED 70 H1 1947 October 7 NOTNAMED 30 TD 1878 October 31 NOTNAMED 40 TS 1950 October 19 KING 35 TS 1885 August	Year	Month	Day	Name	Wind (Knots)	Category	Year	Month	Day	Name	Wind (Knots)	Category
1871 August 23 NOTNAMED 40 TS 1933 September 5 NOTNAMED 40 TS 1873 June 2 NOTNAMED 40 TS 1933 September 6 NOTNAMED 40 TS 1873 September 19 NOTNAMED 60 TS 1933 September 6 NOTNAMED 40 TS 1877 September 20 NOTNAMED 40 TS 1935 September 5 NOTNAMED 60 TS 1877 September 20 NOTNAMED 40 TS 1947 October 7 NOTNAMED 30 TD 1877 October 13 NOTNAMED 40 TS 1950 October 7 NOTNAMED 35 TS 1885 August 31 NOTNAMED 60 TS 1950 October 19 KING 35 TS 1886 June <td>1852</td> <td>October</td> <td>10</td> <td>NOTNAMED</td> <td>80</td> <td>H1</td> <td>1926</td> <td>July</td> <td>29</td> <td>NOTNAMED</td> <td>50</td> <td>TS</td>	1852	October	10	NOTNAMED	80	H1	1926	July	29	NOTNAMED	50	TS
1873 June 2 NOTNAMED 40 TS 1933 September 6 NOTNAMED 40 TS 1873 September 19 NOTNAMED 60 TS 1933 September 6 NOTNAMED 35 TS 1877 September 20 NOTNAMED 40 TS 1947 October 7 NOTNAMED 35 TS 1877 September 20 NOTNAMED 40 TS 1947 October 7 NOTNAMED 35 TS 1877 October 11 NOTNAMED 40 TS 1950 October 7 NOTNAMED 30 TD 1878 October 11 NOTNAMED 50 TS 1950 October 19 KING 35 TS 1885 August 31 NOTNAMED 40 TS 1950 October 19 KING 25 TD 1886 June	1871	August	23	NOTNAMED	50	TS	1926	July	29	NOTNAMED	40	TS
1873 September 19 NOTNAMED 60 TS 1933 September 6 NOTNAMED 35 TS 1877 September 20 NOTNAMED 50 TS 1935 September 5 NOTNAMED 60 TS 1877 September 20 NOTNAMED 40 TS 1947 October 7 NOTNAMED 35 TS 1877 October 3 NOTNAMED 70 H1 1947 October 7 NOTNAMED 30 TD 1878 October 11 NOTNAMED 40 TS 1950 October 19 KING 35 TS 1885 August 31 NOTNAMED 40 TS 1950 October 19 KING 35 TS 1886 June 21 NOTNAMED 40 TS 1950 October 19 KING 25 TD 1886 June 21 NOTNAMED 60 H1 1953 September 27 FLORENCE 60 E 1886 June 11 NOTNAMED 70 H1 1953 September 27 FLORENCE 60 E 1896 October 9 NOTNAMED 35 TS	1871	August	23	NOTNAMED	40	TS	1933	September	5	NOTNAMED	40	TS
1877 September 20 NOTNAMED 50 TS 1935 September 5 NOTNAMED 60 TS 1877 September 20 NOTNAMED 40 TS 1947 October 7 NOTNAMED 35 TS 1878 October 31 NOTNAMED 70 H1 1947 October 7 NOTNAMED 30 TD 1878 October 11 NOTNAMED 40 TS 1950 October 19 KING 35 TS 1885 August 31 NOTNAMED 40 TS 1950 October 19 KING 35 TS 1886 June 21 NOTNAMED 80 H1 1953 September 27 FLORENCE 60 E 1886 June 21 NOTNAMED 65 H1 1953 September 27 FLORENCE 50 E 1886 July 1 NOTNAMED 65 H1 1953 September 27 FLORENCE 50 E 1884 October 9 NOTNAMED 85 H2 1964 October 5 HILDA 35 TS 1902 June 15 NOTNAMED 45 TS	1873	June	2	NOTNAMED	40		1933	September	6		40	
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1878 October 11 NOTNAMED 40 TS 1950 July 7 EASY 35 TS 1885 August 31 NOTNAMED 50 TS 1950 October 19 KING 35 TS 1886 June 21 NOTNAMED 80 H1 1953 September 27 FLORENCE 60 E 1886 June 21 NOTNAMED 65 H1 1953 September 27 FLORENCE 50 E 1886 June 21 NOTNAMED 65 H1 1953 September 27 FLORENCE 50 E 1886 June 21 NOTNAMED 65 H1 1957 June 9 NOTNAMED 35 TS 1886 July 15 NOTNAMED 45 TS 1966 June 9 NOTNAMED 35 TS 1902 June 15 <	1877	September	20	NOTNAMED	40	TS	1947	October	7	NOTNAMED	35	TS
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1886 June 21 NOTNAMED 80 H1 1953 September 27 FLORENCE 60 E 1886 June 21 NOTNAMED 65 H1 1953 September 27 FLORENCE 50 E 1886 July 1 NOTNAMED 70 H1 1957 June 9 NOTNAMED 35 TS 1894 October 9 NOTNAMED 85 H2 1964 October 5 HILDA 35 E 1902 June 15 NOTNAMED 45 TS 1966 June 10 ALMA 60 TS 1907 June 29 NOTNAMED 40 TS 1986 June 10 ALMA 55 TS 1907 June 29 NOTNAMED 45 TS 1986 November 22 KATE 80 H1 1907 June 29 NOTNAMED	1885	August	31	NOTNAMED	50	TS	1950	October	19	KING	35	TS
1886 June 21 NOTNAMED 65 H1 1953 September 27 FLORENCE 50 E 1886 July 1 NOTNAMED 70 H1 1957 June 9 NOTNAMED 35 TS 1894 October 9 NOTNAMED 85 H2 1964 October 5 HILDA 35 E 1902 June 15 NOTNAMED 45 TS 1966 June 10 ALMA 60 TS 1907 June 29 NOTNAMED 40 TS 1985 November 22 KATE 80 H1 1907 June 29 NOTNAMED 45 TS 1985 November 22 KATE 65 H1 1907 September 29 NOTNAMED 40 TS 1986 August 13 CHARLEY 10 SD 1911 August 4 N	1885	August	31	NOTNAMED	40	TS	1950	October	19	KING	25	TD
1886 July 1 NOTNAMED 70 H1 1957 June 9 NOTNAMED 35 TS 1894 October 9 NOTNAMED 85 H2 1964 October 5 HILDA 35 E 1902 June 15 NOTNAMED 45 TS 1966 June 10 ALMA 60 TS 1902 June 15 NOTNAMED 40 TS 1966 June 10 ALMA 60 TS 1907 June 29 NOTNAMED 40 TS 1985 November 22 KATE 80 H1 1907 June 29 NOTNAMED 40 TS 1985 November 22 KATE 80 H1 1907 September 29 NOTNAMED 40 TS 1986 August 13 CHARLEY 10 SD 1911 August 4 NOTNAMED<	1886	June	21	NOTNAMED	80	H1	1953	September	27	FLORENCE	60	E
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1902 June 15 NOTNAMED 40 TS 1966 June 10 ALMA 55 TS 1907 June 29 NOTNAMED 50 TS 1985 November 22 KATE 80 H1 1907 June 29 NOTNAMED 45 TS 1985 November 22 KATE 65 H1 1907 September 29 NOTNAMED 40 TS 1986 August 13 CHARLEY 10 SD 1911 August 4 NOTNAMED 20 TD 1986 August 14 CHARLEY 10 SD 1911 August 5 NOTNAMED 20 TD 1987 August 16 NOTNAMED 15 TD 1912 July 15 NOTNAMED 40 TS 1987 August 16 NOTNAMED 10 TD 1912 July 16 NOTNAMED 40 TS 1987 August 16 NOTNAMED 10 TD 1912 July 16 NOTNAMED 40 TS 1990 October 12 MARCO 20 TD 1912 September 6 NOTNAMED 40 TS 1995 June 5 ALISON 45 TS 1914 September 17 NOTNAMED 40 TS 1995 August 26 JERRY 20 TD 1919 October 1 NOTNAMED 35 TS 1995 August 26 JERRY 20 TD 1919 October 1 NOTNAMED 35 TS 1995 August 26 JERRY 20 TD 1919 October 1 NOTNAMED 45 TS 1995 August 26 JERRY 20 TD 1919 October 1 NOTNAMED 45 TS 2004 September 3 EARL 45 TS 1924 September 29 NOTNAMED 55 TS 2005 October 6 TAMMY 35 TS	1894	October	9	NOTNAMED	85	H2	1964	October	5	HILDA	35	E
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1907 September 29 NOTNAMED 40 TS 1986 August 13 CHARLEY 10 SD 1911 August 4 NOTNAMED 20 TD 1986 August 14 CHARLEY 10 SD 1911 August 5 NOTNAMED 20 TD 1987 August 16 NOTNAMED 15 TD 1912 July 15 NOTNAMED 40 TS 1987 August 16 NOTNAMED 10 TD 1912 July 16 NOTNAMED 40 TS 1990 October 12 MARCO 20 TD 1912 September 17 NOTNAMED 40 TS 1995 June 5 ALLISON 45 TS 1914 September 17 NOTNAMED 40 TS 1995 August 26 JERRY 20 TD 1919 October 1 N	1907	June	29	NOTNAMED	50	TS	1985	November	22	KATE	80	H1
1911 August 4 NOTNAMED 20 TD 1986 August 14 CHARLEY 10 SD 1911 August 5 NOTNAMED 20 TD 1987 August 16 NOTNAMED 15 TD 1912 July 15 NOTNAMED 40 TS 1990 October 12 MARCO 20 TD 1912 July 16 NOTNAMED 40 TS 1990 October 12 MARCO 20 TD 1912 September 6 NOTNAMED 25 TD 1995 June 5 ALUSON 45 TS 1914 September 17 NOTNAMED 40 TS 1995 August 26 JERRY 25 TD 1919 October 1 NOTNAMED 35 TS 1995 August 26 JERRY 25 TD 1919 October 1	1907	June	29	NOTNAMED	45	TS	1985	November	22	KATE	65	H1
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1912 July 15 NOTNAMED 40 TS 1987 August 16 NOTNAMED 10 TD 1912 July 16 NOTNAMED 40 TS 1990 October 12 MARCO 20 TD 1912 September 6 NOTNAMED 25 TD 1995 June 5 ALLISON 45 TS 1914 September 17 NOTNAMED 40 TS 1995 August 26 JERRY 25 TD 1919 October 1 NOTNAMED 35 TS 1995 August 26 JERRY 20 TD 1919 October 1 NOTNAMED 35 TS 1995 August 26 JERRY 20 TD 1919 October 1 NOTNAMED 35 TS 1995 August 26 JERRY 20 TD 1924 September 16	1911	August	4	NOTNAMED	20	TD	1986	August	14	CHARLEY	10	SD
1912 July 16 NOTNAMED 40 TS 1990 October 12 MARCO 20 TD 1912 September 6 NOTNAMED 25 TD 1995 June 5 ALISON 45 TS 1914 September 17 NOTNAMED 40 TS 1995 August 26 JERRY 25 TD 1919 October 1 NOTNAMED 35 TS 1995 August 26 JERRY 20 TD 1919 October 1 NOTNAMED 30 TD 1998 September 3 EARL 45 TS 1924 September 16 NOTNAMED 45 TS 2004 September 27 JEANNE 40 TS 1924 September 29 NOTNAMED 55 TS 2005 October 6 TAMMY 35 TS	1911	August	5	NOTNAMED	20	TD	1987	August	16	NOTNAMED	15	TD
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1914 September 17 NOTNAMED 40 TS 1995 August 26 JERRY 25 TD 1919 October 1 NOTNAMED 35 TS 1995 August 26 JERRY 20 TD 1919 October 1 NOTNAMED 30 TD 1998 September 3 EARL 45 TS 1924 September 16 NOTNAMED 45 TS 2004 September 3 FEANNE 40 TS 1924 September 29 NOTNAMED 55 TS 2005 October 6 TAMMY 35 TS	1912	July	16	NOTNAMED	40	TS	1990	October	12	MARCO	20	TD
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1919 October 1 NOTNAMED 30 TD 1998 September 3 EARL 45 TS 1924 September 16 NOTNAMED 45 TS 2004 September 27 JEANNE 40 TS 1924 September 29 NOTNAMED 55 TS 2005 October 6 TAMMY 35 TS	1914	September	17	NOTNAMED	40	TS	1995	August	26	JERRY	25	TD
1924 September 16 NOTNAMED 45 TS 2004 September 27 JEANNE 40 TS 1924 September 29 NOTNAMED 55 TS 2005 October 6 TAMMY 35 TS	1919	October	1	NOTNAMED	35	TS	1995	August	26	JERRY	20	TD
1924 September 29 NOTNAMED 55 TS 2005 October 6 TAMMY 35 TS	1919	October	1	NOTNAMED	30	TD	1998	September	3	EARL	45	TS
	1924	September	16	NOTNAMED	45	TS	2004	September	27	JEANNE	40	TS
1924 September 30 NOTNAMED 55 E 2006 June 13 ALBERTO 35 TS	1924	September	29	NOTNAMED	55	TS	2005	October	6	TAMMY	35	TŞ
	1924	September	30	NOTNAMED	55	E	2006	June	13	ALBERTO	35	TS

Category Definitions:
TS – Tropical storm
TD – Tropical depression
CAT_1 – Category 1 (same format for 2, 3, 4 and 5)
E – Extra-tropical cyclone

Probabilistic Hurricane Scenario

The following probabilistic wind damage risk assessment modeled a Category 1 storm with maximum winds of 83 mph.

Wind Damage Assessment

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

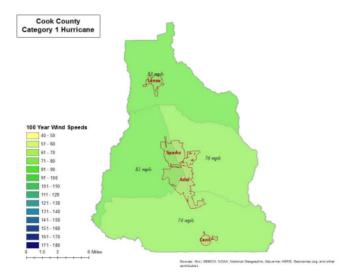


Figure 3: Wind Speeds by Storm Category

Wind-Related Building Damages

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

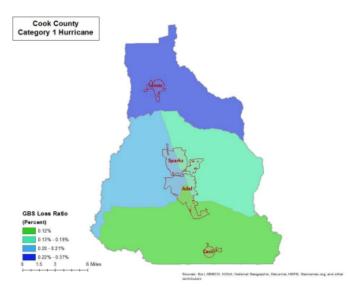


Figure 4: Hurricane Wind GBS Loss Ratios

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

Table 5: Hurricane Wind Building Damage

Storm	Number of	Building	Tot	al Economic	
Classification	Damaged Buildings	Damages		Loss	Loss Ratio
Category 1	106	\$ 3,256,280	\$	4,317,790	0.20%

Essential Facility Losses

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

There are 23 essential facilities in Cook County.

Classification	Number
EOC	1
Care	1
Fire	12
Police	5
School	4
Total	23

Table 6: Wind-Damaged Essential Facility Losses

	Facilities Moderately Damaged (>50%)		Facilities with expected loss (<1day)
Category 1	0	0	23

Shelter Requirements

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

Table 7: Displaced Households and People

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

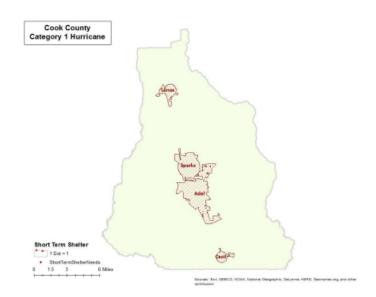


Figure 5: Hurricane Wind Shelter Requirements

Debris Generated from Hurricane Wind

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

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

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

Table 8: Wind-Related Debris Weight (Tons)

Storm	Brick, Wood,	Reinforced		Other	
Classification	and Other	Concrete/Steel	Tree Debris	Tree Debris	Total
Category 1	418		2,263	35,069	37,750

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

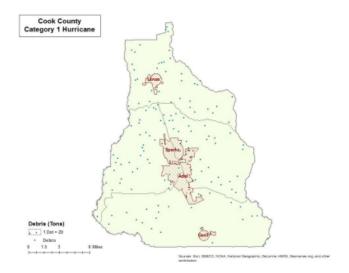


Figure 6: Wind-Related Debris Weight (Tons)

Flood Risk Assessment

Hazard Definition

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

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

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

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

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

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

Riverine 1% Flood Scenario

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

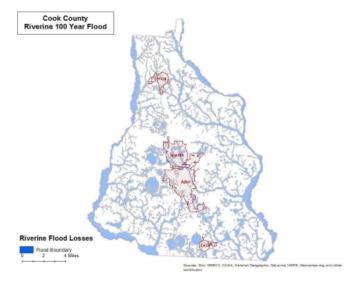


Figure 7: Riverine 1% Flood Inundation

Riverine 1% Flood Building Damages

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

Table 9: Cook County Riverine 1% Building Losses

		Total				
Occupancy		Buildings			tal Losses to	Loss Ratio of
Classification	Buildings	Damaged	Bu	ilding Exposure	Buildings	Exposed to Damaged
				Adel		
Commercial	360	8	\$	194,595,334	\$ 196,134	0.10%
Industrial	106	2	\$	149,417,926	\$ 13,818	0.01%
Residential	2,147	12	\$	396,126,818	\$ 147,524	0.04%
				Cecil		
Industrial	4	1	\$	5,510,283	\$ 21,521	0.39%
Residential	163	12	\$	17,827,689	\$ 188,242	1.06%
				Lenox		
Commercial	51	1	\$	17,697,929	\$ 7,149	0.04%
Residential	401	11	\$	33,754,347	\$ 138,808	0.41%
				Sparks		
Commercial	68	8	\$	22,714,654	\$ 457,107	2.01%
Residential	824	93	\$	69,418,072	\$ 546,137	0.79%
				Unincorporated		
Commercial	97	7	\$	56,487,309	\$ 45,292	0.08%
Government	4	1	\$	1,625,747	\$ 35,229	2.17%
Industrial	47	4	\$	40,631,108	\$ 548,165	1.35%
Religious	25	1	\$	21,279,418	\$ 48,398	0.23%
Residential	3,971	203	\$	438,078,165	\$ 3,482,883	0.80%
				County Total		
Total	8,268	364	\$	1,465,164,800	\$ 5,876,137	

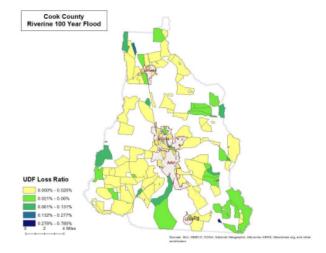


Figure 8: Potential UDF Loss Ratios from the 1% Riverine Flood

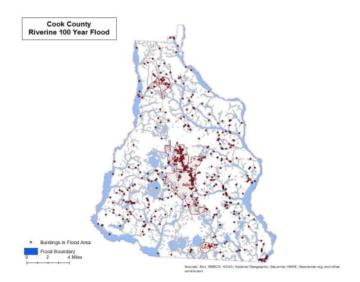


Figure 9: Damaged Buildings in 1% Riverine Flood

Riverine 1% Flood Essential Facility Losses

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

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

rable 10. Expecte	Table 10. Expected Damage to Essential Facilities in 176 Kiverine Flood				
Classification	Total	Moderate	Substantial	Loss of Use	
Fire Station	12	1	0	1	
Hospitals	1	0	0	0	
Police Stations	5	0	0	0	
Schools	4	0	0	0	
EOCs	1	0	0	0	

Riverine 1% Flood Shelter Requirements

Hazus-MH estimates that the number of households that are expected to be displaced from their homes due to riverine flooding and the associated potential evacuation. The model estimates 906 households might be displaced due to the flood. Displacement includes households evacuated within or very near to the inundated area. Displaced households represent 2,719 individuals, of which 1,211 may require short term publicly provided shelter. The results are mapped in Figure 10. These numbers may be overestimated for two reasons: elevated housing not taken into account and parcel centroids (not aligned exactly with actual structures).

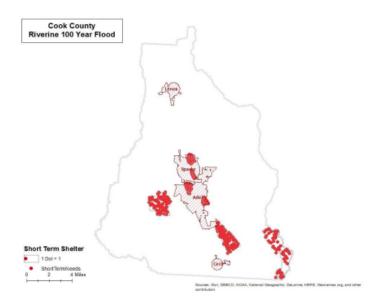


Figure 10: Estimated Flood Shelter Requirements in 1% Riverine Flood

Riverine 1% Flood Debris

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

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

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

The analysis estimates that an approximate total of 6,560 tons of debris might be generated: 1) Finishes - 2,876 tons; 2) Structural - 1,237 tons; and 3) Foundations- 2,448 tons. The results are mapped in Figure 11.

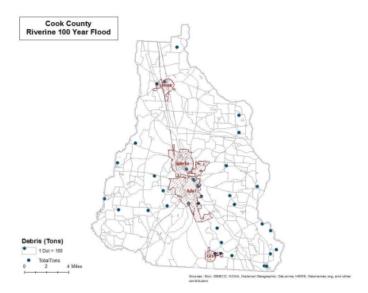


Figure 11: Flood Debris Weight (Tons) in 1% Riverine Flood

Tornado Risk Assessment

Hazard Definition

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

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

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

Table 11: Enhanced Fujita Tornado Rating

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

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

Hypothetical Tornado Scenario

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

Table 12: Tornado Path Widths and Damage Curves

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

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

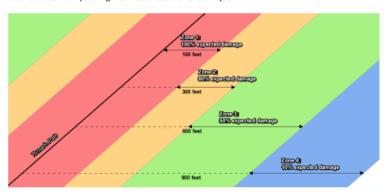


Figure 12: EF Scale Tornado Zones

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

Table 13: EF3 Tornado Zones and Damage Curves

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

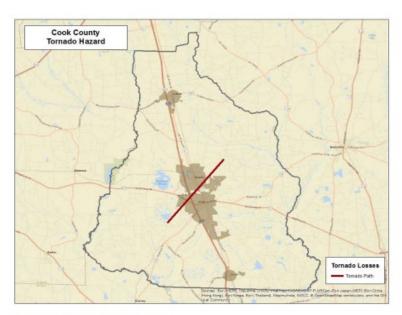


Figure 13: Hypothetical EF3 Tornado Path

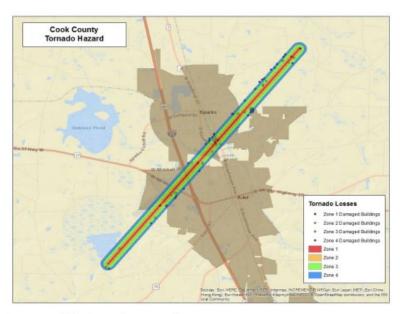


Figure 14: Modeled EF3 Tornado Damage Buffers

EF3 Tornado Building Damages

The analysis estimated that approximately 107 buildings could be damaged, with estimated building losses of approximately \$14.3 million. The building losses are an estimate of building replacement costs multiplied by the percentages of damage. The overlay was performed against parcels provided by Cook County that were joined with Assessor records showing estimated property replacement costs. The Assessor records often do not distinguish parcels by occupancy class if the parcels are not taxable and thus the number of buildings and replacement costs may be underestimated. The results of the analysis are depicted in Table 14.

Table 14: Estimated Building Losses by Occupancy Type

Occupancy Classification	Buildings Damaged	Building Losses		
Commerical	9	\$	10,510,263	
Educational	7	\$	1,478,037	
Industrial	10	\$	1,231,853	
Religious	1	\$	-	
Residential	80	\$	1,032,283	
Total	107	\$	14,252,436	

EF3 Tornado Essential Facility Damage

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

There were 2 essential facilities located in the tornado path according to the modeling, these 2 facilities would suffer minor damage should such a tornado strike occur.

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

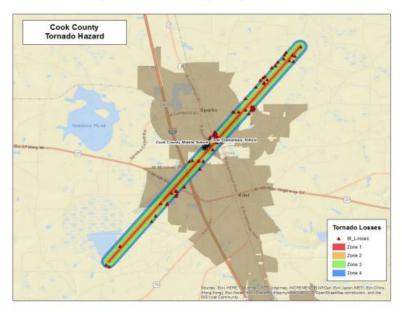


Figure 15: Modeled Essential Facility Damage in Cook County

Exceptions Report

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

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

Statewide Inventory Changes

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

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

Table 15: Essential Facility Updates

Occupancy	Default	Updated			
Classification	Replacement Cost	Default Count		Replacement Cost	Updated Count
Care	\$ 10,172,000	1	\$	792,000	1
EOC	\$ 880,000	1	\$	4,162,000	1
Fire	\$ 12,872,000	9	\$	6,306,000	12
Police	\$ 10,024,000	3	\$	10,177,000	5
School	\$ 135,976,000	4	\$	29,418,000	4

County Inventory Changes

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

General Building Stock Updates

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

The match between parcel records and assessor records was based upon a common Parcel ID. For this type of project, unless the hit rate is better than 85%, the records are not used to update the default aggregate inventory in Hazus-MH. The Parcel-Assessor hit rate for Cook County was 99.6%.

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

Table 16: Building Inventory Default Adjustment Rates

Type of Adjustment	Building Count	Percentage
Area Unknown	358	4%
Construction Unknown	3031	36%
Condition Unknown	84	1%
Foundation Unknown	1751	21%
Year Built Unknown	1337	16%

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

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

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

User Defined Facilities

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

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

Table 17. Building Count and Exposure for Co	unity and it	IVETTILE FIGURE AT EX
Feature	Counts	Exposure
Total buildings in the County	8,441	\$1,655,914,660
Total buildings inside the 1% Annual Chance		
Riverine Flood Area	689	\$92,931,290

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

Assumptions

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

Appendix H. Brochure

What are Natural Disasters?

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

Thunderstorms

Severe Winter Storms

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

- Dam Failures
- · Chemical/Hazardous Spills
- Pandemic Illnesses

For more information

Please contact:

Loretta Hylton at Southern Georgia Regional Commission at <u>lhyl-</u>

ton@sgrc.us

Or

Johnny West at The Cook County EMA Director's Office at (229) 896-1196.

Email: johnny.west@cookcountyga.us



Southern Georgia Regional Commission 1937 Carlton Adams Drive Valdosta, Georgia 31601

Cook County EMA 3295 County Form Road Adel, Georgia 31620 Phone: (229) 896-1196



Cook County PRE-HAZARD Mitigation



This could be You!

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

GET INVOLVED NOW!!!

What is Hazard Mitigation and Why is It Necessary?

Hazard mitigation is an ac-

tion that reduces or eliminates long-term risk to life and prop-



erty from hazards or disas-

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

What funding is Available with a Hazard Mitigation Plan?

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



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

Counties and Cities; Residents;

Business Owners; Health Department, DFACS, private Organizations: contiguous Counties, Cities and Long-term Care Facilities.



How can you Participate?

You can Participate by attending workshops in your community or contacting your local



EMA Director or Southern Georgia Regional Commissions' Planning Department staff Member.

Qué son los naturales ¿Desastres ?

- · Incendios
- Inundaciones
- Huracanes/Tormentas Tropicales
- Sequia
- Tornados
- Terremotos
- Calor extremo
- Granizo/Viento/Relámpagos/ Tormentas eléctricas
- Tormentas invernales severas

Algunas comunidades incluyen otros peligros en sus planes que pueden no considerarse como desastres naturales, tales como, pero no limitados a:

- Fallas de presas
- Derrames químicos/peligrosos
- · Enfermedades pandémicas

Para más información

favor, póngase en contacto con: Loretta Hylton en la Comisión Regional del Sur de Georgia en lhylton@sgrc.us

0

Johnny West en la Oficina del Director de la EMA at (229) 896-1196.

> Correo electrónico: johnny.west@cookcountyga.us



Comisión Regional del Sur de Georgia 1937 Unidad Carlton Adams

Valdosta, Georgia 31601 Phone: (229) 333-5277

EMA del Condado de Cook 3295 Camino de la granja del condado

> Adel, Georgia 31620 Phone: (229) 896-1196



Condado de Cook Peligro previo Mitigación



Este podría ser usted!

Averigüe cómo ayudar a su comunidad a ayudarlo mejor si esto le sucede a usted!

> INVOLÚCRATE AHORA!!!

Que es Hazard Mitigación y por qué es ¿Necesario?

- La mitigación de riesgos es una acción que reduce o elimina el riesgo a largo plazo para la vida y la propiedad de peligros o desastres.
- Es un proceso sostenible y continuo que puede ocurrir antes, durante y después de un desastre.
- La mitigación de riesgos tiene como objetivo romper el ciclo de daños por desastres, reconstrucción y daños repetidos.
- Soluciones a corto y largo plazo que pueden reducir el impacto de los desastres ahora y en el futuro.
- Es necesario un plan aprobado para ser elegible para recibir asistencia federal antes y después del desastre. El Plan de Mitigación de Riesgos debe actualizarse cada 5 años.

¿Qué fondos están disponibles con un Plan de Mitigación de Riesgos?

- Financiación de generadores
- Avisos de emergencia (señales, sirenas, etc.)
- Planes de evacuación
- Radios meteorológicas y otros dispositivos de comunicación necesarios para los socorristas.
- Refugios
- Materiales educativos



¿Quién necesita participar en el Desarrollo/ Actualización del Plan?

Condados y Ciudades; Residentes; Dueños de Negocios; Departamento de Salud, DFACS, organizaciones privadas: condados, ciudades y centros de atención a largo plazo contiguos.

¿Cómo puedes participar?

Puede participar asistiendo a talleres en su comunidad o comunicándose con su Director lo-

cal de EMA o con un miembro del personal del Departamento de Planificación de las Comisiones Regionales del Sur de Georgia

