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GEMA Worksheet #3a Inventory of Assets

Jurisdiction: Lanier County
Hazard: Hurricane/Tropical Storms

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

	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	$ in Community or State	$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	8,701	8,701	100.000%	252,654,898	252,654,898	100.000%	12,752	12,752	100%
Commercial	475	475	100.000%	21,508,528	21,508,528	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	24	24	100.000%	1,642,280	1,642,280	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	1,586	1,586	100.000%	29,853,004	29,853,004	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-profit	83	83	100.000%	12,301,151	12,301,151	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	72	72	100.000%	10,787,828	10,787,828	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	28	28	100.000%	9,513,238	9,513,238	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Utilities	16	16	100.000%	511,100	511,100	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	10,985	10,985	100.000%	338,772,027	338,772,027	100.000%	12,752	12,752	100%

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?

GEMA Worksheet #3a Inventory of Assets

Jurisdiction: Lanier County
Hazard: Tornadoes

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

	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	$ in Community or State	$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	8,701	8,701	100.000%	252,654,898	252,654,898	100.000%	12,752	12,752	100%
Commercial	475	475	100.000%	21,508,528	21,508,528	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	24	24	100.000%	1,642,280	1,642,280	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	1,586	1,586	100.000%	29,853,004	29,853,004	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-profit	83	83	100.000%	12,301,151	12,301,151	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	72	72	100.000%	10,787,828	10,787,828	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	28	28	100.000%	9,513,238	9,513,238	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Utilities	16	16	100.000%	511,100	511,100	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	10,985	10,985	100.000%	338,772,027	338,772,027	100.000%	12,752	12,752	100%

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?

GEMA Worksheet #3a Inventory of Assets

Jurisdiction: Lanier County
Hazard: Floods

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

	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	$ in Community or State	$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	8,701	783	8.999%	252,654,898	22,736,327	8.999%	12,752	1,146	9%
Commercial	475	12	2.526%	21,508,528	543,373	2.526%	0	0	3%
Industrial	24	1	4.167%	1,642,280	68,428	4.167%	0	0	4%
Agricultural	1,586	314	19.798%	29,853,004	5,910,368	19.798%	0	0	20%
Religious/ Non-profit	83	3	3.614%	12,301,151	444,620	3.614%	0	0	4%
Government	72	27	37.500%	10,787,828	4,045,436	37.500%	0	0	38%
Education	28	7	25.000%	9,513,238	2,378,310	25.000%	0	0	25%
Utilities	16	4	25.000%	511,100	127,775	25.000%	0	0	25%
Total	10,985	1,151	10.478%	338,772,027	36,254,637	10.702%	12,752	1,146	9%

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?

GEMA Worksheet #3a Inventory of Assets

Jurisdiction: Lanier County
Hazard: Windstorm/Hail/Lightning

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

	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	$ in Community or State	$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	8,701	8,701	100.000%	252,654,898	252,654,898	100.000%	12,752	12,752	100%
Commercial	475	475	100.000%	21,508,528	21,508,528	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	24	24	100.000%	1,642,280	1,642,280	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	1,586	1,586	100.000%	29,853,004	29,853,004	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-profit	83	83	100.000%	12,301,151	12,301,151	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	72	72	100.000%	10,787,828	10,787,828	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	28	28	100.000%	9,513,238	9,513,238	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Utilities	16	16	100.000%	511,100	511,100	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	10,985	10,985	100.000%	338,772,027	338,772,027	100.000%	12,752	12,752	100%

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?

GEMA Worksheet #3a Inventory of Assets

Jurisdiction: Lanier County
Hazard: Extreme Heat

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

	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	$ in Community or State	$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	8,701	8,701	100.000%	252,654,898	252,654,898	100.000%	12,752	12,752	100%
Commercial	475	475	100.000%	21,508,528	21,508,528	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	24	24	100.000%	1,642,280	1,642,280	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	1,586	1,586	100.000%	29,853,004	29,853,004	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-profit	83	83	100.000%	12,301,151	12,301,151	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	72	72	100.000%	10,787,828	10,787,828	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	28	28	100.000%	9,513,238	9,513,238	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Utilities	16	16	100.000%	511,100	511,100	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	10,985	10,985	100.000%	338,772,027	338,772,027	100.000%	12,752	12,752	100%

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?

GEMA Worksheet #3a Inventory of Assets

Jurisdiction: Lanier County
Hazard: Wildfires

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

	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	$ in Community or State	$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	8,701	8,701	100.000%	252,654,898	252,654,898	100.000%	12,752	12,752	100%
Commercial	475	475	100.000%	21,508,528	21,508,528	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	24	24	100.000%	1,642,280	1,642,280	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	1,586	1,586	100.000%	29,853,004	29,853,004	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-profit	83	83	100.000%	12,301,151	12,301,151	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	72	72	100.000%	10,787,828	10,787,828	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	28	28	100.000%	9,513,238	9,513,238	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Utilities	16	16	100.000%	511,100	511,100	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	10,985	10,985	100.000%	338,772,027	338,772,027	100.000%	12,752	12,752	100%

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?

GEMA Worksheet #3a Inventory of Assets

Jurisdiction: Lanier County
Hazard: Drought

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

	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	$ in Community or State	$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	8,701	8,701	100.000%	252,654,898	252,654,898	100.000%	12,752	12,752	100%
Commercial	475	475	100.000%	21,508,528	21,508,528	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	24	24	100.000%	1,642,280	1,642,280	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	1,586	1,586	100.000%	29,853,004	29,853,004	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-profit	83	83	100.000%	12,301,151	12,301,151	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	72	72	100.000%	10,787,828	10,787,828	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	28	28	100.000%	9,513,238	9,513,238	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Utilities	16	16	100.000%	511,100	511,100	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	10,985	10,985	100.000%	338,772,027	338,772,027	100.000%	12,752	12,752	100%

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?

GEMA Worksheet #3a Inventory of Assets

Jurisdiction: Lanier County
Hazard: Sinkholes

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

	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	$ in Community or State	$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	8,701	8,701	100.000%	252,654,898	252,654,898	100.000%	12,752	12,752	100%
Commercial	475	475	100.000%	21,508,528	21,508,528	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	24	24	100.000%	1,642,280	1,642,280	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	1,586	1,586	100.000%	29,853,004	29,853,004	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-profit	83	83	100.000%	12,301,151	12,301,151	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	72	72	100.000%	10,787,828	10,787,828	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	28	28	100.000%	9,513,238	9,513,238	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Utilities	16	16	100.000%	511,100	511,100	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	10,985	10,985	100.000%	338,772,027	338,772,027	100.000%	12,752	12,752	100%

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?

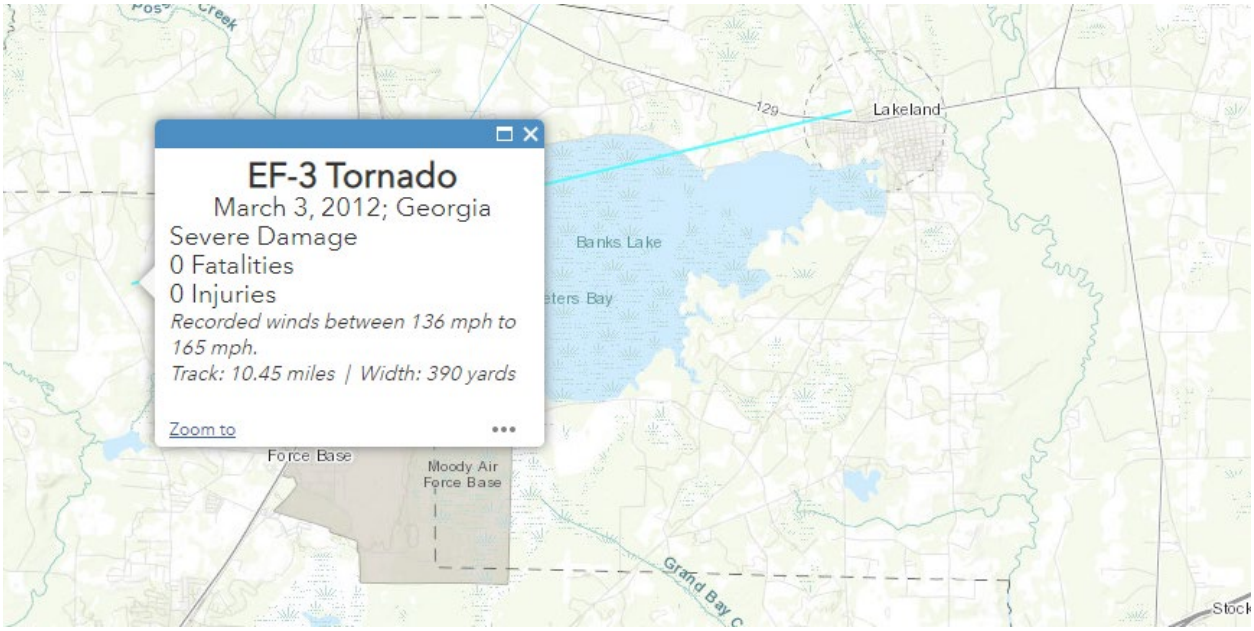
4. Is there enough data to determine whether significant elements of the community are vulnerable to potential hazards?

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?

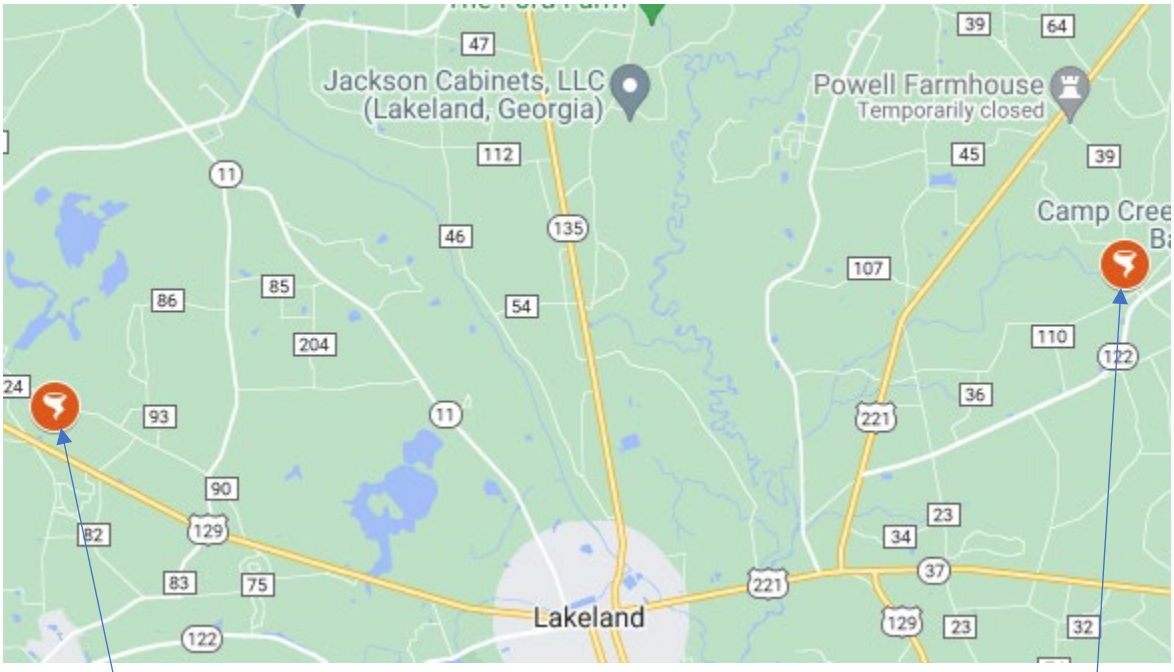
Tornado Tracking Map
Lanier County, Georgia



Appendix A. Section III – Tornado Track Map

Lanier County, GA

Date	Time (LST)	F/EF-Scale	Length (Miles)	Maximum Width (Yards)	Fatalities	Injuries	Property Damage	Source*
2/4/1959	400 pm	F2	7	100	0	0	n/a	G
Moved NE from 2m W of Moody Air Force Base into NW Lanier County. There was damage to homes and barns, 2m N of the base. Some homes were unroofed.								
4/23/1971	830 pm	F1	1	50	0	0	$25,000	SD
4/25/1982	500 pm	F2	1	400	0	5	$2,500,000	G, SD, SPC
Five trailers, three houses, and a convenience store were destroyed at Stockton. Several other buildings were damaged. One woman in a trailer received a broken neck and a broken arm.								
10/28/1995	130 am	F1	0.2	30	0	0	$10,000	SD, SPC
A tornado touched down in Teeterville causing minor damage to a church, destroying a chicken house, knocking down many large trees one of which totaled a car. (Length and width estimated.)								
12/5/2005	245 pm	F0	0.2	30	0	0	n/a	SD, SPC
A tornado was sighted crossing U.S. Highway 84 by the Lanier County Fire/Rescue. No damage was reported.								
3/3/2012	100 pm	EF3	6.32	390	0	0	$500,000	SD, SPC

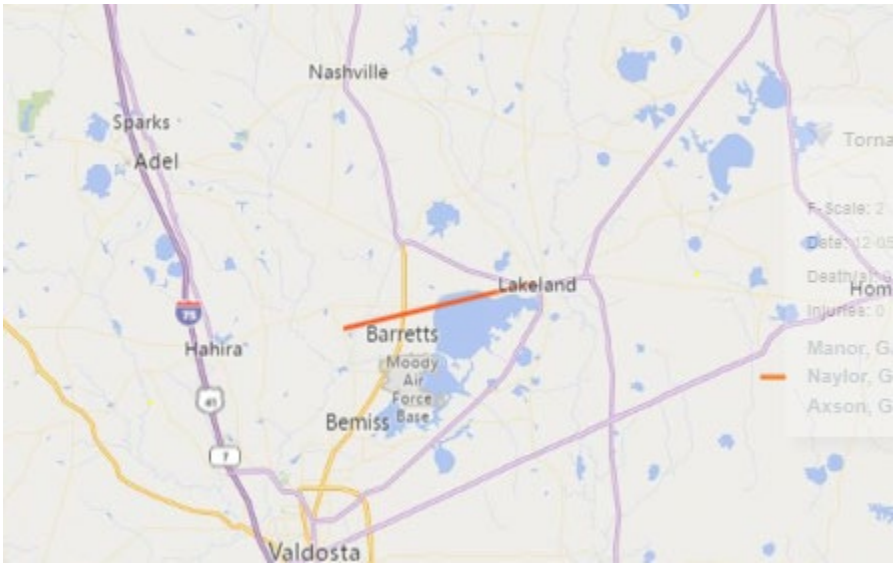


name
4-8-20

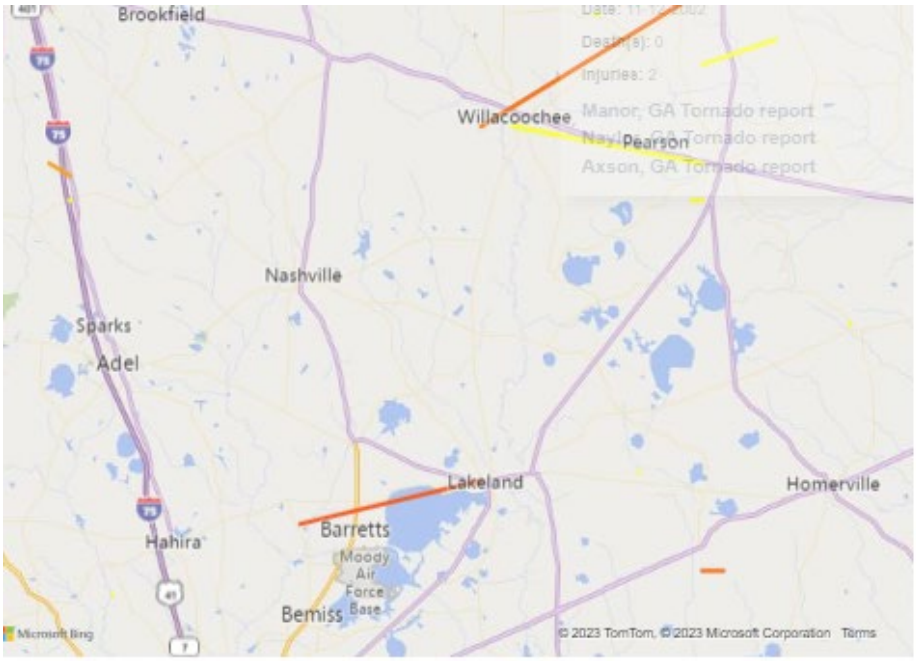
description
LANIER COUNTY
-- Scale EF0
-- Length 2.66 Miles
-- Width 300 Yards
Time 7:25 p.m.
Deaths/Injuries 0/0
Property Damage N/A

name
4-23-20

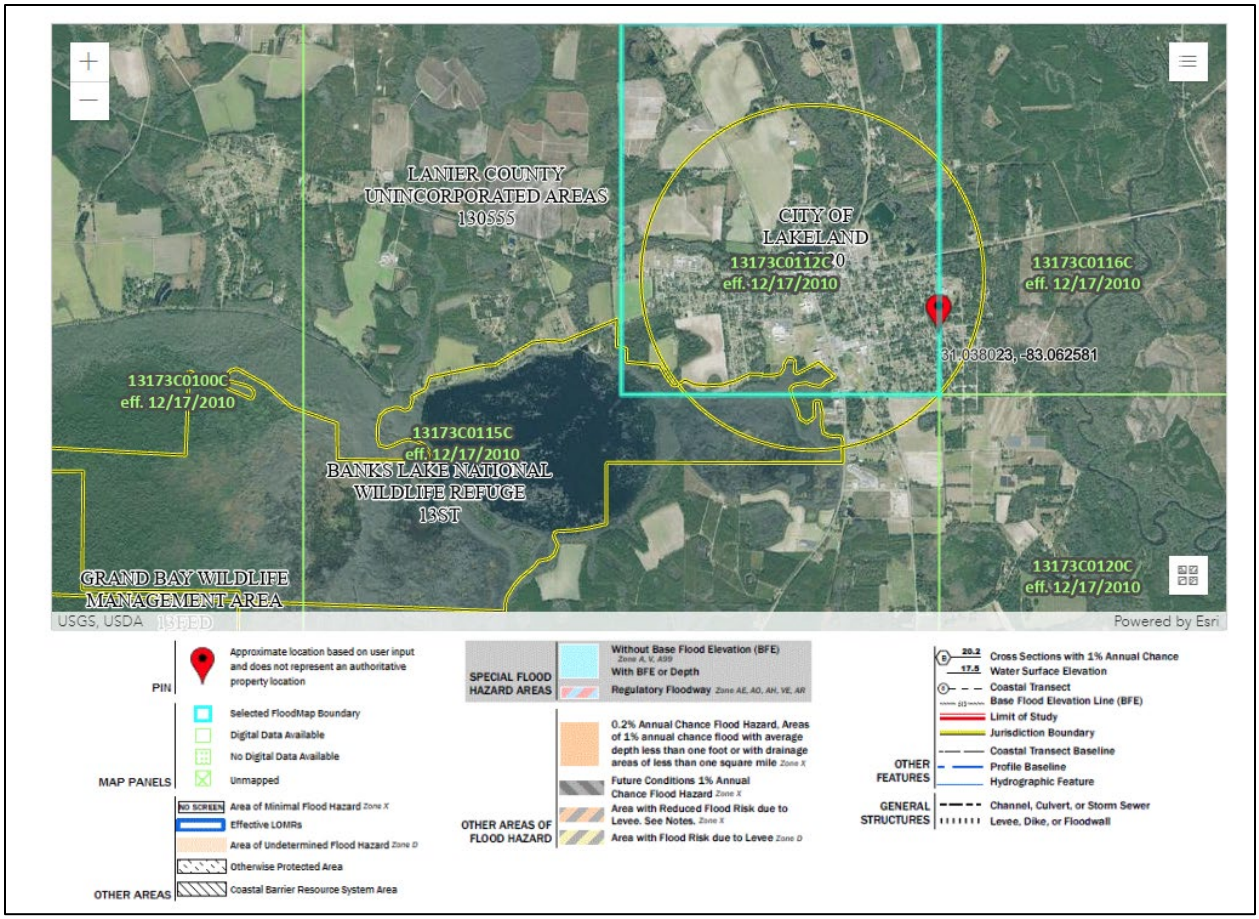
description
LANIER COUNTY
-- Scale EF0
-- Length 0.79 Miles
-- Width 25 Yards
Time 12:28 p.m.
Deaths/Injuries 0/0
Property Damage N/A



DATE	CITIES AFFECTED
12/29/2014	Pinetta, FL Naylor, GA Barney, GA
12/23/2014	Pinetta, FL Naylor, GA Barney, GA
03/03/2012	Pinetta, FL Naylor, GA Barney, GA
08/23/2008	Chula, GA Barney, GA Doerun, GA
03/02/2007	Pinetta, FL Naylor, GA Barney, GA
12/05/2005	Manor, GA Naylor, GA Axson, GA
09/26/2004	Manor, GA

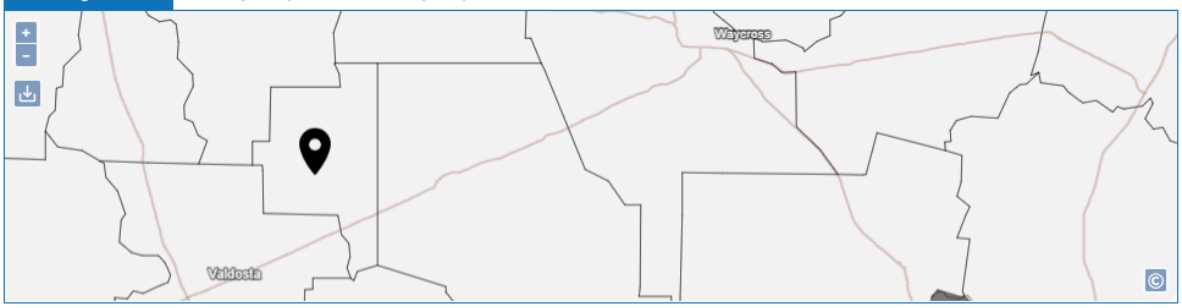


DATE	CITIES AFFECTED
12/29/2014	Pinetta, FL Naylor, GA Barney, GA
12/23/2014	Pinetta, FL Naylor, GA Barney, GA
03/03/2012	Pinetta, FL Naylor, GA Barney, GA
08/23/2008	Chula, GA Barney, GA Doerun, GA
03/02/2007	Pinetta, FL Naylor, GA Barney, GA
12/05/2005	Manor, GA Naylor, GA Axson, GA
09/26/2004	Manor, GA


LANIER COUNTY
UNINCORPORATED AREAS
130555
CITY OF
LAKELAND
13173C0112C
eff. 12/17/2010
13173C0116C
eff. 12/17/2010
31.038023, -83.062581
13173C0100C
eff. 12/17/2010
13173C0115C
eff. 12/17/2010
BANKS LAKE NATIONAL
WILDLIFE REFUGE
13ST
GRAND BAY WILDLIFE
MANAGEMENT AREA
13173C0120C
eff. 12/17/2010
USGS, USDA
Powered by Esri
PIN
Approximate location based on user input and does not represent an authoritative property location
MAP PANELS
Selected FloodMap Boundary
Digital Data Available
No Digital Data Available
Unmapped
OTHER AREAS
NO SCREEN
Area of Minimal Flood Hazard Zone X
Effective LOMRs
Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard Zone D
Otherwise Protected Area
Coastal Barrier Resource System Area
SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS
Without Base Flood Elevation (BFE) Zone A, V, A99
With BFE or Depth
Regulatory Floodway Zone AE, AO, AH, VE, AR
OTHER AREAS OF FLOOD HAZARD
0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard, Areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depth less than one foot or with drainage areas of less than one square mile Zone X
Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard Zone X
Area with Reduced Flood Risk due to Levee. See Notes. Zone X
Area with Flood Risk due to Levee Zone D
OTHER FEATURES
20.2
17.5
Cross Sections with 1% Annual Chance
Water Surface Elevation
Coastal Transect
Base Flood Elevation Line (BFE)
Limit of Study
Jurisdiction Boundary
Coastal Transect Baseline
Profile Baseline
Hydrographic Feature
GENERAL STRUCTURES
Channel, Culvert, or Storm Sewer
Levee, Dike, or Floodwall

Current Conditions for Lanier County

U.S. Drought Monitor | 30-Day Precipitation | 30-Day Temperature



The U.S. Drought Monitor depicts the location and intensity of drought across the country using 5 classifications: Abnormally Dry (D0), showing areas that may be going into or are coming out of drought, and four levels of drought (D1–D4).

The U.S. Drought Monitor is a joint effort of the National Drought Mitigation Center, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Source(s): NDMC, NOAA, USDA

Legend –

Drought & Dryness Categories	% of Lanier County
D0 - Abnormally Dry	0%
D1 – Moderate Drought	0%
D2 – Severe Drought	0%
D3 – Extreme Drought	0%
D4 – Exceptional Drought	0%
Total Area in Drought (D1–D4)	0%

Updates +

VIEW MORE NATIONAL DROUGHT MAPS | LEARN MORE

DATA VALID: 08/08/23

Section III Other Maps

Examples of the Maximum Envelope of Wind

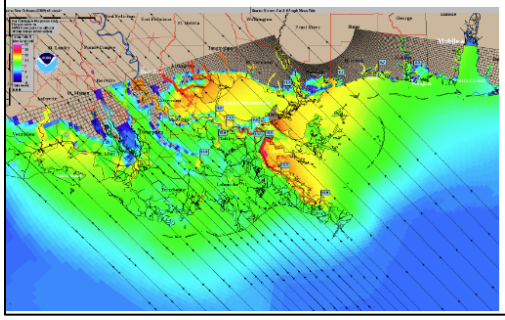
Gulf Coast Region

Strength	Forward Motion (knots)				
Category 1	8	12	16	20	24
Category 2	8	12	16	20	24
Category 3	8	12	16	20	24
Category 4	8	12	16	20	24
Category 5	8	12	16	20	24

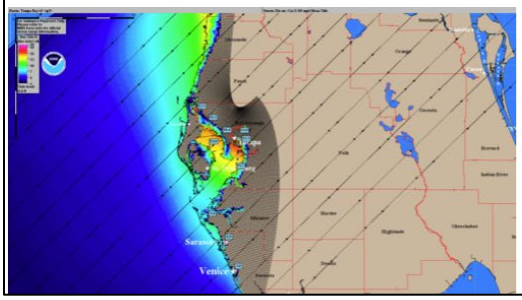
East Coast Region

Strength	Forward Motion (knots)				
Category 1	8	12	16	20	24
Category 2	8	12	16	20	24
Category 3	8	12	16	20	24
Category 4	8	12	16	20	24
Category 5	8	12	16	20	24

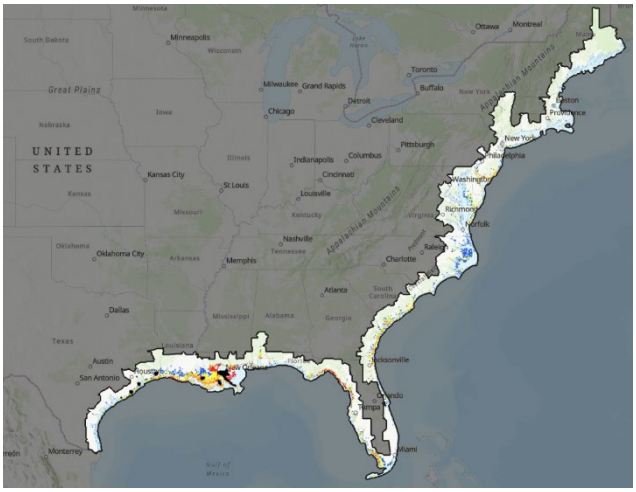
Example 1. MEOW for a Category 3 hurricane moving toward the northwest at 5 mph at mean tide across the New Orleans basin (ms4). Each parallel line represents a different track used in the creation of this MEOW.



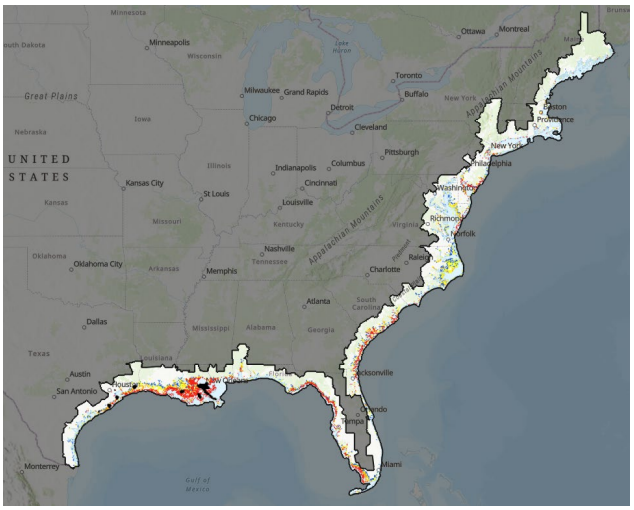
Example 2. MEOW for a Category 3 hurricane moving toward the northeast at 5 mph at mean tide across the Tampa Bay basin (tp3). Each parallel line represents a different track used in the creation of this MEOW.



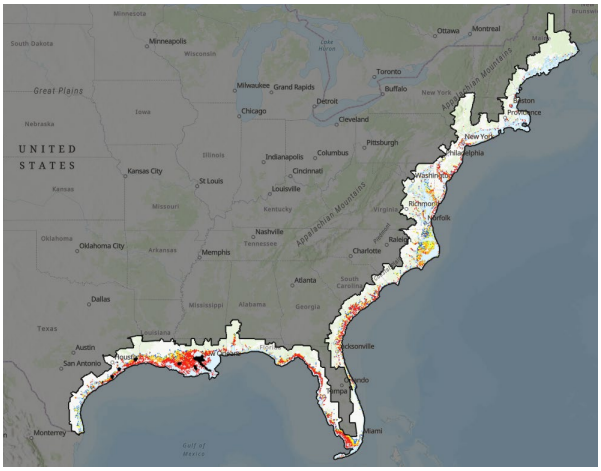
Category 1



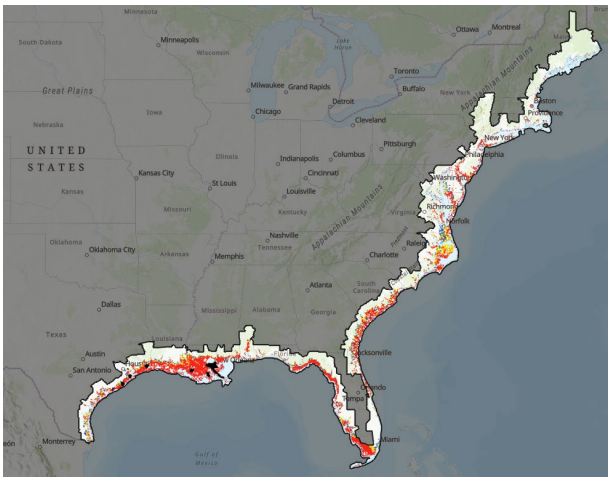
Category 2



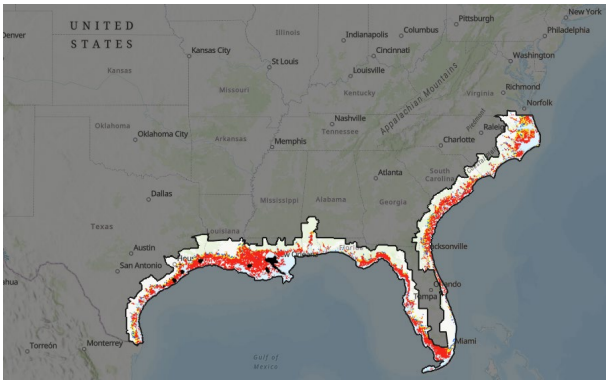
Category 3



Category 4



Category 5



APPENDIX

ACS DEMOGRAPHIC AND HOUSING ESTIMATES

United States® Census Bureau

Note: This is a modified view of the original table produced by the U.S. Census Bureau. This download or printed version may have missing information from the original table.

	Lanier County, Georgia	
	Total population	
Label	Estimate	Margin of Error
▼ SEX AND AGE		
▼ Total population	9,874	*****
Male	4,782	±176
Female	5,092	±176
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	93.9	±6.8
Under 5 years	604	±85
5 to 9 years	558	±243
10 to 14 years	746	±167
15 to 19 years	643	±103
20 to 24 years	664	±217
25 to 34 years	1,424	±211
35 to 44 years	1,492	±161
45 to 54 years	1,129	±208
55 to 59 years	756	±176
60 to 64 years	543	±153
65 to 74 years	761	±59
75 to 84 years	356	±91
85 years and over	198	±88
Median age (years)	36.8	±2.8
Under 18 years	2,321	±190
16 years and over	7,884	±212
18 years and over	7,553	±190
21 years and over	7,098	±207
62 years and over	1,585	±147
65 years and over	1,315	±80
▼ 18 years and over	7,553	±190
Male	3,668	±132

ACS DEMOGRAPHIC AND HOUSING ESTIMATES

United States Census Bureau

Note: This is a modified view of the original table produced by the U.S. Census Bureau. This download or printed version may have missing information from the original table.

Lakeland city, Georgia

Label	Estimate	Margin of Error
▼ SEX AND AGE		
▼ Total population	2,840	±11
Male	1,628	±189
Female	1,212	±189
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	134.3	±35.4
Under 5 years	183	±83
5 to 9 years	63	±44
10 to 14 years	181	±122
15 to 19 years	308	±111
20 to 24 years	257	±135
25 to 34 years	325	±150
35 to 44 years	393	±126
45 to 54 years	365	±147
55 to 59 years	225	±116
60 to 64 years	136	±100
65 to 74 years	280	±137
75 to 84 years	76	±55
85 years and over	48	±55
Median age (years)	41.1	±7.8
Under 18 years	591	±122
16 years and over	2,413	±115
18 years and over	2,249	±123
21 years and over	2,068	±164
62 years and over	480	±174
65 years and over	404	±157
▼ 18 years and over	2,249	±123
Male	1,250	±152
Female	999	±147

APPENDIX B – COMPREHENSIVE PLAN COMMUNITY WORK PROGRAM

Lanier County 5-Year Community Work Program Update

(2022 - 2026)

PROJECTS	ESTIMATED COST	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	FUNDING SOURCE	GOAL	FY 22	FY 23	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26
CULTURAL RESOURCES									
Conduct a county-wide historic resources Inventory	Staff Time	Lanier County	General Fund Findit/GTC	1	x	x			
NATURAL RESOURCES									
Develop a campground site at Banks Lake	Staff Time	Lanier County SGRC	General Funds GOSP Grant	2, 5, 6	x	x	x		
Advertise and promote local natural resources	Staff Time	Lanier County City of Lakeland	General Fund	2, 3	x	x	x	x	x
Continue construction of new boat ramp at Hwy 37 and Alapaha River	$100,000	City of Lakeland Lanier County	General Funds Grants	2, 3, 4, 5, 7	x	x			
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT									
Seek funding to acquire additional industrial parkland and service with infrastructure, including industrial parkland near Stockton or Hwy 125	Staff time	Lanier County/City of Lakeland	General Funds/DCA/ED	3	x	x	x	x	x

Consider designating and adopting an Opportunity Zone or Enterprise Zone	$8,000	Lanier County City of Lakeland, SGRC	General Funds	3	x	x	x		
HOUSING									
Continue to enforce codes to help with blighted structures	Staff time	Lanier County City of Lakeland	General Funds	4	x	x	x	x	x
COMMUNITY FACILITIES & SERVICES									
Construct 1-mile multi-use trail at new Parks & Recreation facility	$150,000	Lanier County	General Fund/Grants	6		x	x	x	
Construct a new Parks & Recreation facility and continue to build school ballfields	$5 Million	Lanier County	General Fund/Grants	6	x	x	x		
Continue construction of the 2 EMA Command Centers	$1 Million	Lanier County	General Fund/CDBG,FEMA/GEMA	6	x	x	x		
Complete renovations of the Threatte Center	$500,000	Lanier County	General Fund/Grants	6	x	x	x		
Construct a new courthouse or courthouse annex, or expand and renovate the existing courthouse with updated wiring, plumbing, and other needed updates	$5 Million	Lanier County	General Fund/Grants	6				x	x
Hire 4 full-time firefighters	$200,000	Lanier County	General Fund/Grants	6					x
Continue construction of new Health Department building	$908,033	Lanier County	General Fund/Grants	6	x	x	x		
Partner with surrounding counties to increase the ISO rating and to offer better services	Staff Time	City of Lakeland Lanier County EMA/Fire Dept.	General Funds	6, 7	x	x	x	x	x
Construct a new Election Offices Building	$500,000	Lanier County	General Funds	6	x				
Pave parking lot at old recreation fields	$20,000	Lanier County City of Lakeland	General Funds	6, 7	x				

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION									
Continue coordination of services with the city	Staff Time	Lanier County City of Lakeland	General Funds	7	x	x	x	x	x
Seek funding to adequately support City and County public services (health dept., recreation, library, and the 911 center	Staff Time	Lanier County City of Lakeland EMA	General Funds Grants SPLOST	7	x	x	x		
Develop "My Gov" Code Red Program	Staff Time	Lanier County	General Fund	7	x	x	x		
BROADBAND									
Establish broadband coverage for the county (including hot spots) and participate in Regional efforts in cooperation with GBDI	$500,000	Lanier County City of Lakeland	General Funds, SPLOST, Grants	3, 8	x	x	x	x	x
Research ways to enhance the communication network for the county	Staff Time	Lanier County	General Fund Funds, SPLOST, Grants	3, 8	x	x	x	x	x
TRANSPORTATION									
Resurface 15 miles of roads, including Teeterville Rd. and Empire Church Rd.	$1 Million	Lanier County	General Fund/GDOT	9	x	x	x	x	x
Widen and resurface River Rd	$3.25 Million	Lanier County	General Fund/GDOT	9	x	x			
Widen and resurface Boyette Rd	$1.70 million	Lanier County	General Fund/GDOT	9	X	x			
Resurface Giddens Rd/Royal Road	$770,000	Lanier County	General Fund/GDOT	9	x	x			
Pave 1 mile of Smith Dairy Road	$220,000	Lanier County	General Fund/GDOT	9	x	x			
Construct two passing lanes on US-221 from Lakeland south to Lowndes County line	$2.5 Million	Lanier County	GDOT	9		x			

Continue paving approximately 125 miles of dirt roads within the county on an annual basis	$6 Million	Lanier County	General Fund/GDOT/TSPLOST	9	x	x	x	x	x
Resurfacing and leveling of 135lbs/SY of asphalt plant mix for 20 feet wide and 3.0 miles of surface on Ivey Road/CR56.	$348,938	Lanier County	General Fund/GDOT/TSPLOST	9	x	x			
Resurfacing and leveling of asphalt plant mix for 20 feet wide and 1.80 miles of roadway on Baskin Road/CR80	$214,338	Lanier County	General Fund/GDOT/TSPLOST	9	x	x			
Resurfacing and leveling of asphalt plant mix for 20 feet wide and 2.40 miles of roadway on Burnt Church Road/CR 324	$373,043	Lanier County	General Fund/GDOT/TSPLOST	9	x		x		
Resurface Valdosta Hwy to Hwy 135	$57,000	Lanier County	LMIG		x	x			

City of Lakeland 5-Year Community Work Program Update

(2022- 2026)

PROJECTS	ESTIMATED COST	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	FUNDING SOURCE	GOAL	FY 22	FY 23	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26
CULTURAL RESOURCES									
Public-Private partnership for a local trolley service for tours	$20,000	City of Lakeland Tourism Dept.	General Funds	1, 2	x	x	x		
Survey buildings For placement on the local or national historic registry	Staff Time	City of Lakeland	General Fund Findit/GTC	1	x	x	x		
NATURAL RESOURCES									
Rebuild bridge on Robert Simpson Nature Trail	$4,000	City of Lakeland	General Fund	1, 2	x	x	x		

Construct Phase II of Robert Simpson Mountain Bike Trail	$42,000	City of Lakeland	DNR, Grants	1, 2	x	x	x		
Maintain the Robert Simpson Mountain Bike Trail	Staff Time	City of Lakeland	General Funds	1, 2	x	x	x	x	x
Annual clean-up of the Lake Irma area to allow for pedestrian activities	Staff Time	City of Lakeland River Keepers	General Funds	1, 2	x	x	x	x	x
Rebuild boardwalk at Lake Irma	Staff Time	City of Lakeland	General Funds	1, 2	x	x	x	x	
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT									
Research ways to become a Main Street	Staff Time	City of Lakeland Tourism Department	General Funds, Grants	3	x	x	x		
Survey dilapidated downtown buildings and design a plan for upkeep of these buildings	Staff Time	City of Lakeland SGRC	General Fund	1, 3		x	x		
Research funding to fill vacant downtown buildings	Staff Time	City of Lakeland Development Authority	General Fund, GDOT	3		x	x	x	
Coordinate with SGRC to apply for Age-Friendly Community Status	Staff Time $7,000	City of Lakeland, Chamber of Commerce	General Funds	3		x	x		
Promote the Local Farmer's Market	Staff Time	City of Lakeland, Chamber of Commerce		3	x	x	x	x	x
HOUSING									

Continue to enforce building codes to address blighted housing, including mobile homes	Staff Time	City of Lakeland	General Fund	4	x	x	x	x	x
Research grant funding to help with low-income housing	Staff Time	City of Lakeland	General Fund CHIP CDGB	4	x	x	x	x	x
LAND USE									
Revise the Land Development Codes to integrate pedestrian/ bicycle considerations and requirements for proposed subdivisions, and other developments	Staff Time $500	City of Lakeland Lanier County SGRC GDOT	General Fund GDOT	5		x	x		
Revise development ordinances to include requirements of the Georgia Streetscapes and Pedestrian Design Guide	Staff Time $500	City of Lakeland Lanier County GDOT	General Fund GDOT	5		x	x		
Revise development ordinances to include requirements of Georgia Manual on Regulations for Driveway and Encroachment Control	Staff Time $500	City of Lakeland Lanier County GDOT	General Funds GDOT	5		x	x		

Revise development ordinance to include requirements of the National Association of City Transportation Officials (NACTO) Guides for improved bicycle and pedestrian safety design	Staff Time $500	City of Lakeland Lanier County GDOT	General Fund GDOT	5		x	x		
COMMUNITY FACILITIES & SERVICES									
Resurface approximately 10 miles of streets, including Washington Street and North Pine Street	$750,000	City of Lakeland	SPLOST LMIG	6, 9	x	x	x	x	x
Install a water filtration system and rehabilitate oxidation plant	$42,000	City of Lakeland	Grants CDBG	6		x	x		
Continue to rehabilitate sewers west of Oak Street and at Hospital Drive and Pine Street	Staff Time	City of Lakeland	USDA Loan CDBG	6	x	x	x		
Rehabilitate sewer lines at E. Main St., E Grove St., N. 6th St., Highsmith, Franklin Ave., Berrien Ave., W. Bostick Ave., S. Penland St, Temple St., and Center Street	$1 million	City of Lakeland	General Fund CDBG	6	x	x	x		

Conduct rehabilitation and maintenance of all sewer lift station	$750,000	City of Lakeland	USDA, CDBG, DCA Grants Loans	6	x	x			
Purchase new residential curbside garbage cans for residences citywide	$715,000	City of Lakeland	Deep South Solid Waste	6	x				
Continue to purchase police cars, safety equipment, cameras for inside police cars, and upgraded radar detectors for police	$150,000	City of Lakeland	General Fund, Grants	6	x	x	x	x	x
Upgrade Intox machine	$25,000	City of Lakeland	General Fund, Grants	6		x			
Purchase radios for police cars as needed	$6,000	City of Lakeland	General Fund, Grants		x	x	x	x	x
Purchase handheld radios for police officers as needed	$4,000	City of Lakeland	General Fund, Grants	6	x	x	x	x	x
Upgrade computers and software in City Hall and Police Department	$50,000	City of Lakeland	General Fund Grants	6	x	x	x	x	x
Purchase new equipment, including playground equipment, for children's park	$20,000	City of Lakeland	General fund, Grants SPLOST	6	x	x			

Install ADA facilities at locations that are still not fully accessible	$20,000	City of Lakeland	SPLOST	6	x	x	x		
Bring all playground equipment up to ADA Regulations	$20,000	City of Lakeland	SPLOST Grants	6	x	x	x		
Continue to upgrade sewer system on West Howell Dr., East Howell Dr., Browning Ave., West Main St., Pine Breeze, and Chadwick Lane	$850,000	City of Lakeland SGRC	General Fund Grants CDBG	3, 8	x	x	x		
Research acquiring property on the east side of Lakeland to develop a park	$100,000	City of Lakeland	General Fund Grants		x	x			
INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION									
Continue coordination of services with the the county	Staff time	City of Lakeland Lanier County	General Funds	7	x	x	x	x	x
BROADBAND									
Research ways to enhance the communication network for the city	Staff time	City of Lakeland	General Fund	3, 8	x	x	x	x	x

Develop a public-private partnership that would offer more consistent, reliable, and equitable broadband services	Staff Time	City of Lakeland Lanier County	General Funds SPLOST Grants	3, 7, 8	x	x	x	x	x
TRANSPORTATION									
Install reflective stop signs throughout the city	$4,000	City of Lakeland	General Funds GDOT SPLOST TSPLOST	9	x	x	x		
Coordinate with GDOT to conduct a traffic study for installation of additional traffic lights	Staff Time	City of Lakeland	General Funds GDOT	9	x	x	x		
Install sidewalks on South Valdosta Rd to John A Darsey Street	$250,000	City of Lakeland	General Funds GDOT SPLOST TSPLOST	9		x	x	x	x
Install sidewalks on South Oak Street (west side) to Burnt Church Rd (new Parks and Recreation Facilities)	$250,000	City of Lakeland	General Funds GDOT SPLOST TSPLOST	6, 9	x	x	x	x	
Install new sidewalk on West Main Street	$250,000	City of Lakeland	General Funds/ GDOT SPLOST TSPLOST	9	x	x			
Install sidewalks on East and West Howell and West Patten	$250,000	City of Lakeland	General Funds GDOT SPLOST TSPLOST	9	x	x	x		

Continue repairs of approximately 500 feet of sidewalk and install handicap accessibility sidewalk on West Main St.	$250,000	City of Lakeland	General Funds GDOT SPLOST TSPLOST	9	x	x	x	x	
Work with GDOT to develop a Safe Route to School Plan for those walking to and from school	Staff Time	City of Lakeland SGRC	General Fund Grant	9		x	x		
Adopt a Complete Streets Policy for bicycle and pedestrian safety methods	Staff Time $500	City of Lakeland GDOT SGRC	General Fund GDOT SGRC	3, 9		x	x		
Coordinate with SGRC to apply for Walk-Friendly Community Status	Staff Time $500	City of Lakeland GDOT SGRC	General Fund GDOT SGRC	3, 9		x	x		
Coordinate with SGRC to apply for Bicycle-Friendly Community Status	Staff Time $5000	City of Lakeland GDOT SGRC	General Fund GDOT SGRC	3, 9			x	x	
Complete a bike ability analysis of all roadways that include a timeline to resurface/pave roads, adding bike lanes	Staff Time	City of Lakeland County GDOT SGRC	General Fund GDOT SGRC	9			x	x	
Complete a sidewalk gap analysis and develop a plan to fund sidewalk construction to fill gaps	Staff Time	City of Lakeland County GDOT SGRC	General Fund GDOT SGRC	9			x	x	

Coordinate with GDOT and SGRC to complete Road Safety Audits along key corridors/intersections as needs, based on crash data analysis and other metrics	Staff Time	City of Lakeland County GDOT SGRC	General Fund GDOT SGRC	9			x	x	x
Administer the Georgia Pedestrian Safety Attitudes and Behaviors Survey to the general public and transportation practitioners. Analyze results to determine target audiences, messages, and training needs for pedestrian safety.	Staff Time	City of Lakeland County GDOT SGRC	General Fund GDOT SGRC	3, 9		x	x		
Coordinate with SGRC to distribute "See and Be Seen" safety materials	Staff Time	City of Lakeland County SGRC GDOT	General Fund GDOT SGRC	9	x	x	x	x	x

Year: 2022 | County: LANIER | District: LANIER COUNTY | Print Consolidation Sheet

GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
Local Government Services Division
County Digest Section

2022 TAX DIGEST CONSOLIDATED SUMMARY

County:LANIER County #:086 Tax District:LANIER COUNTY
Dist #: 00 Assessment %: 040 Tot Parcels:5310

AGRICULTURAL

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
A1	604		9,285,766
A3	7	30.66	40,160
A4	250	2,159.52	2,328,484
A5	270	18,724.32	11,355,898
A6	925		1,758,003
A7			
A9			
AA			
AB			
AF	4		814,776
AI			
AZ			

BROWNFIELD PROPERTY

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
B1			
B3			
B4			
B5			
B6			

COMMERCIAL

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
C1	460		8,404,422
C3	147	73.97	894,635
C4	31	108.48	215,641
C5	2	55.7	57,080
C7			
C9	5	0	20,712
CA	1		9,400
CB			
CF	197		4,174,924
CI	54		2,602,030
CP			
CZ			

FLPA FAIR MARKET ASSMT

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
F3			
F4	3	56.54	47,120
F5	45	25,183.07	11,172,680
F9			
Total	48	25,239.61	11,219,800

HISTORIC

CONSERVATION USE

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
V3	5	84.54	84,000
V4	170	3,156.77	2,893,512
V5	460	56,071.43	34,289,565
V6			

ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
W3			
W4			
W5			

PROPERTY EXEMPTIONS

Code	Count	M&O	Bond
SA	9	204,303	
SB	0	0	
SF	0	0	
SH	0	0	
SJ	48	6,852,818	
SP	342	274,606	
SN	29	0	
ST	0	0	
SV	635	23,338,065	
SW	0	0	
SX			

STATE HOMESTEAD EXEMPTIONS

S1	1,064	2,128,000	
S3	40	80,000	
S4	287	1,145,890	
S5	73	3,925,432	
S6			
S7			
S8			
S9			
SC	0	0	
SD	0	0	
SE	0	0	
SG	1	59,600	
SS	0	0	

LOCAL HOMESTEAD EXEMPTIONS

L1			
L2			
L3			
L4			
L5			

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
H1			
H3			

INDUSTRIAL

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
I1	24		656,912
I3	2	6.13	37,800
I4	3	8.28	26,800
I5			
I7			
I9			
IA			
IB			

L6			
L7			
L8			
L9			
	TOTAL	2,528 38,008,714	0

EXEMPT PROPERTY

Code	Count	40% Value
E0		
E1	137	9,114,243
E2	130	5,005,221
E3	13	118,400
E4	10	73,120

Year: 2022 | County: LANIER | District: LAKELAND | Print Consolidation Sheet

GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
Local Government Services Division
County Digest Section

2022 TAX DIGEST CONSOLIDATED SUMMARY

County:LANIER County #:086 Tax District:LAKELAND

Dist #: 05 Assessment %: 040 Tot Parcels:1302

AGRICULTURAL

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
A1	5		40,412
A3			
A4	4	26.1	32,320
A5	4	92.67	52,160
A6	18		104,200
A7			
A9			
AA			
AB			
AF			
AI			
AZ			

BROWNFIELD PROPERTY

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
B1			
B3			
B4			
B5			
B6			

COMMERCIAL

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
C1	295		6,437,586
C3	139	66.83	864,675
C4	4	10.73	44,080
C5			
C7			
C9	3	0	20,360
CA			
CB			
CF	112		1,790,931
CI	40		1,197,123
CP			
CZ			

FLPA FAIR MARKET ASSMT

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
F3			
F4			
F5			
F9			
Total			

HISTORIC

CONSERVATION USE

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
V3			
V4	2	33	37,280
V5	4	638.37	477,120
V6			

ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
W3			
W4			
W5			

PROPERTY EXEMPTIONS

Code	Count	M&O	Bond
SA	1	6,820	
SB	0	0	
SF	0	0	
SH	0	0	
SJ	0	0	
SP	81	67,271	
SN			
ST	0	0	
SV	6	333,261	
SW	0	0	
SX			

STATE HOMESTEAD EXEMPTIONS

S1			
S3			
S4			
S5	10	324,488	
S6			
S7			
S8			
S9			
SC			
SD	0	0	
SE	0	0	
SG	0	0	
SS	0	0	

LOCAL HOMESTEAD EXEMPTIONS

L1			
L2			
L3			
L4			
L5			

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
H1			
H3			

INDUSTRIAL

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
I1	19		594,960
I3	2	6.13	37,800
I4			
I5			
I7			
I9			
IA			
IB			

L6			
L7			
L8			
L9			
	TOTAL	98	731,840	0

EXEMPT PROPERTY

Code	Count	40% Value
E0		
E1	81	4,062,598
E2	68	2,147,012
E3	12	116,320
E4	5	53,880

Year: 2022 | County: LANIER | District: COUNTY UNINCORPORATED | Print Consolidation Sheet

GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
Local Government Services Division
County Digest Section

2022 TAX DIGEST CONSOLIDATED SUMMARY

County:LANIER County #:086 Tax District:COUNTY UNINCORPORATED

Dist #: 10 Assessment %: 040 Tot Parcels:4008

AGRICULTURAL

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
A1	599		9,245,354
A3	7	30.66	40,160
A4	246	2,133.42	2,296,164
A5	266	18,631.65	11,303,738
A6	907		1,653,803
A7			
A9			
AA			
AB			
AF	4		814,776
AI			
AZ			

BROWNFIELD PROPERTY

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
B1			
B3			
B4			
B5			
B6			

COMMERCIAL

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
C1	165		1,966,836
C3	8	7.14	29,960
C4	27	97.75	171,561
C5	2	55.7	57,080
C7			
C9	2	0	352
CA	1		9,400
CB			
CF	85		2,383,993
CI	14		1,404,907
CP			
CZ			

FLPA FAIR MARKET ASSMT

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
F3			
F4	3	56.54	47,120
F5	45	25,183.07	11,172,680
F9			
Total	48	25,239.61	11,219,800

HISTORIC

CONSERVATION USE

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
V3	5	84.54	84,000
V4	168	3,123.77	2,856,232
V5	456	55,433.06	33,812,445
V6			

ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
W3			
W4			
W5			

PROPERTY EXEMPTIONS

Code	Count	M&O	Bond
SA	8	197,483	
SB	0	0	
SF	0	0	
SH	0	0	
SJ	48	6,852,818	
SP	261	207,335	
SN			
ST	0	0	
SV	629	23,004,804	
SW	0	0	
SX			

STATE HOMESTEAD EXEMPTIONS

S1	884	1,768,000	
S3	31	62,000	
S4	210	838,586	
S5	63	3,600,944	
S6			
S7			
S8			
S9			
SC	0	0	
SD	0	0	
SE	0	0	
SG	1	59,600	
SS	0	0	

LOCAL HOMESTEAD EXEMPTIONS

L1			
L2			
L3			
L4			
L5			

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
H1			
H3			

INDUSTRIAL

Code	Count	Acres	40% Value
I1	5		61,952
I3			
I4	3	8.28	26,800
I5			
I7			
I9			
IA			
IB			

L6	
L7	
L8	
L9	

TOTAL	2,135	36,591,570	0

EXEMPT PROPERTY

Code	Count	40% Value
E0		
E1	56	5,051,645
E2	62	2,858,209
E3	1	2,080
E4	5	19,240

GEORGIA FORESTRY COMMISSION

Community Wildfire Protection Plan

An Action Plan for Wildfire Mitigation and Conservation of Natural Resources

Lanier County, Georgia

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

AUGUST 2019

Prepared by;
Jason Squires, Chief Ranger, Lanier/Echols County
Will Fell, CWPP Specialist (Initial plan 2012)
Beryl Budd, Wildfire Prevention Specialist (Revised plan 2018)

Georgia Forestry Commission
160 Brantley St.
Lakeland, GA. 31635

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

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PLAN CONTENTS

PREFACE

Preface

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

This Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) includes a locally assessed evaluation of the wildland urban interface areas of the county, looking at the critical issues regarding access to these areas, risk to properties from general issues such as building characteristics and "fire wise" practices and response from local firefighting resources. It further incorporates a locally devised action plan to mitigate these risks and hazards though planning, education and other avenues that may become available to address the increasing threat of wildland fire. The CWPP does not obligate the county financially in any way, but instead lays a foundation for improved emergency response if and when grant funding is available to the county.

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

This plan will:

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

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

I. OBJECTIVES

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

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

II. COMMUNITY COLLABORATION

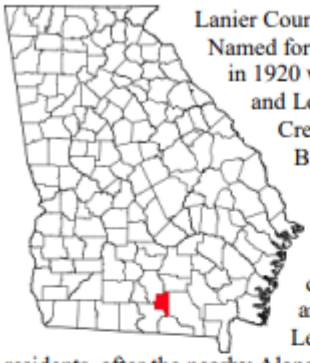
The core team convened on September 26th, 2011 to assess risks and develop the Community Wildfire Protection Plan. The group is comprised of representatives from local government, local fire authorities, and the state agency responsible for forest management. Below are the groups included in the task force:

Lanier County Board of Commissioners
Lanier County EMA
Lanier County Volunteer Fire Departments
US Fish and Wildlife Service
Georgia Forestry Commission

It was decided to conduct community assessments on the basis individual fire districts in the county. The chiefs of the fire departments in the county assessed their districts and reconvened on April 24th, 2012 for the purpose of completing the following:

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

III. COMMUNITY & WILDFIRE HISTORY



Lanier County, in southern Georgia, is the state's 157th county. Named for the Georgia poet Sidney Lanier, the county was created in 1920 with land taken from Berrien, Clinch, and Lowndes counties. Its 187 square miles were formerly held by Creek Indians. The county is home to several lakes, including Banks Lake, Grand Bay Lake, and Lake Irma.

In the first part of the nineteenth century, settler Joshua Lee built a dam on his land across Banks Lake's drainage creek to power a gristmill. Lee's mill, a three-story building, became the center of trade along the stagecoach route between Thomasville and Waycross. As other mills and businesses grew up around Lee's mill, a village developed that was named Alapaha by residents, after the nearby Alapaha River. In 1832 the community took the name Milltown because of the number of mills nearby. When the town incorporated as a city in 1925, its name was changed to Lakeland, reflecting its proximity to several lakes. Today Lakeland is the county seat for Lanier County. The first courthouse, built in 1921, was replaced in 1973 by the current courthouse.

The community of Stockton, incorporated from 1876, when it was still in Clinch County, was originally called Registerville. It took its present name from a railroad official who oversaw the grading of the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad through the town.

The county's economy has remained rural in nature, but the educational, health, and social service sector was the largest employment category in 2006. Factors contributing to this economy include the presence of Moody Air Force Base (shared by Lanier and Lowndes counties), the several lakes and nature reserve, the hospital, and a large state correctional facility.

Notable residents of Lanier County include E. D. Rivers, who served as governor of Georgia from 1937 to 1941.

The Banks Lake National Wildlife Refuge, established in 1985, hosts approximately 20,000 visitors annually. It provides hiking, fishing, and boating opportunities on more than 4,000 acres of water, marsh, and swamp. The Robert Simpson III Nature Trail, dedicated in August 2001, is located within the Lakeland city limits on 75 acres of pine and hardwood forests.

Bank's Lake

Historic sites include Governor Rivers' house, which was moved from its original spot on Banks Lake to West Main Street in Lakeland in the early 1980s; Union Baptist Church, located near Georgia Highway 135; and Fender Cemetery, located east of Lakeland at the junction of U.S. 221 and Georgia 37 on land that once belonged to David Fender. The site of the cemetery, in which many of the area's first settlers are buried, was chosen so that mourners would not have to ferry their dead across the river for burial. Also, the "Murals of Milltown," which depict community life in the 1920s, grace the exteriors of buildings in downtown Lakeland.

According to the 2010 census, the population of Lanier County is 10,078, an increase from the 2000 population of 7,241.

Wildfire History

Lanier County located deep in south central Georgia, is still 88% forested, despite an agricultural presence scattered throughout the county. Perhaps with the exception of the large blocks of woodlands in the areas around Grand Bay and along the Alapaha River, there are homes and communities scattered throughout the county. The risks and hazards from the wildland urban interface are fairly general and substantial throughout the county even on the edges of the established communities.

Lanier County is protected by organized fire departments within the cities of Lakeland and Stockton (two stations), along with five volunteer departments in the unincorporated areas, Mud Creek, Teterville, Naylor, Eastside, and Westside. The county is in the process of locating a new station 4.5 miles south of Lakeland. The Georgia Forestry Commission maintains a county protection unit located one mile north of Lakeland on Hwy 133 to respond to wildfires throughout the county. The city of Lakeland is serviced by pressurized water systems with hydrants available.

Over the past 44 years, Lanier County has averaged 53 reported wildland fires per year, burning an average of 214 acres per years. Using more recent figures over the past 10 years, this number has decreased with an average of 21 fires per year burning on average 101 acres annually. The occurrence of these fires during this later period shows a pronounced peak during the months of January, February, March and April accounting for 48% of the annual fires and 79% of the average acreage burned. There is a significant decrease in the acres burned during the remainder of the year.

Over the past 10 years, FY2008 – FY2017, the leading causes of these fires, was debris burning causing 65% of the fires and 65% of the acres burned. The 2nd leading cause was machine use causing 10% of the fires and 6% of the acreage burned. Incendiary (arson) was the cause of 4% of these fires and 22% of the acreage burned. Over the past ten years records show that over 69% of the debris fires originated from escaped site prep and prescribed burns.

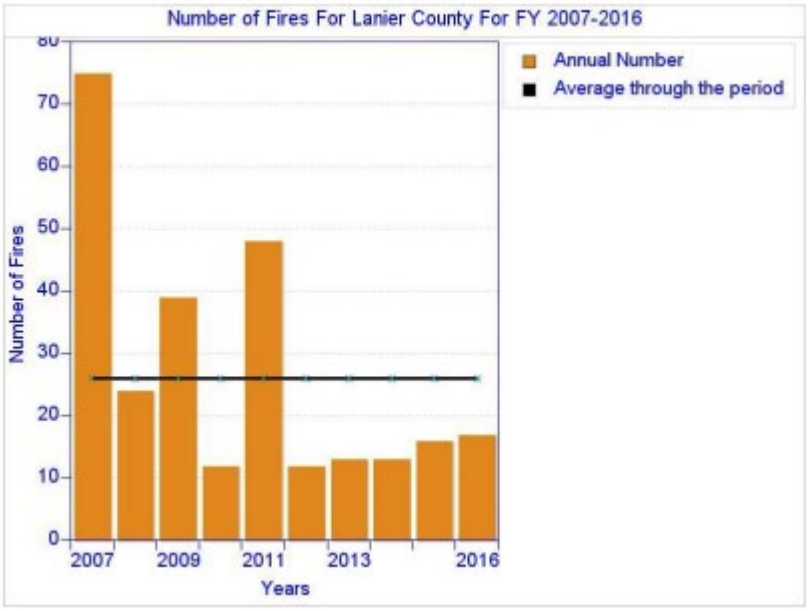
Georgia Forestry Commission Wildfire Records show that in the past ten years, FY2008-FY2017) 19 homes have been damaged by wildfire in Lanier County resulting in estimated loss of $532,000. Additionally 25 outbuildings were damaged for $107,500 loss. According to reports during this period 128 homes have been directly or indirectly threatened by these fires. Additionally 22 vehicles valued at $84,828 and 6 other pieces of mechanized equipment valued at $83,450 were lost. There was also a total of $25,370 in crop damage. This is a significant loss of non- timber property attributed to wildfires in Lanier County.

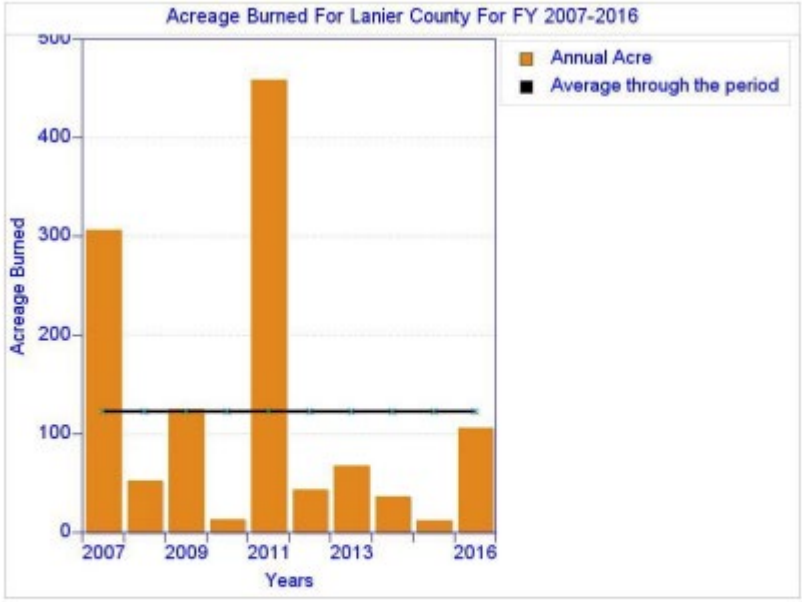
The table below is wildfire data from the last complete fiscal year 2018, July 1, 2017 thru June 30, 2018.

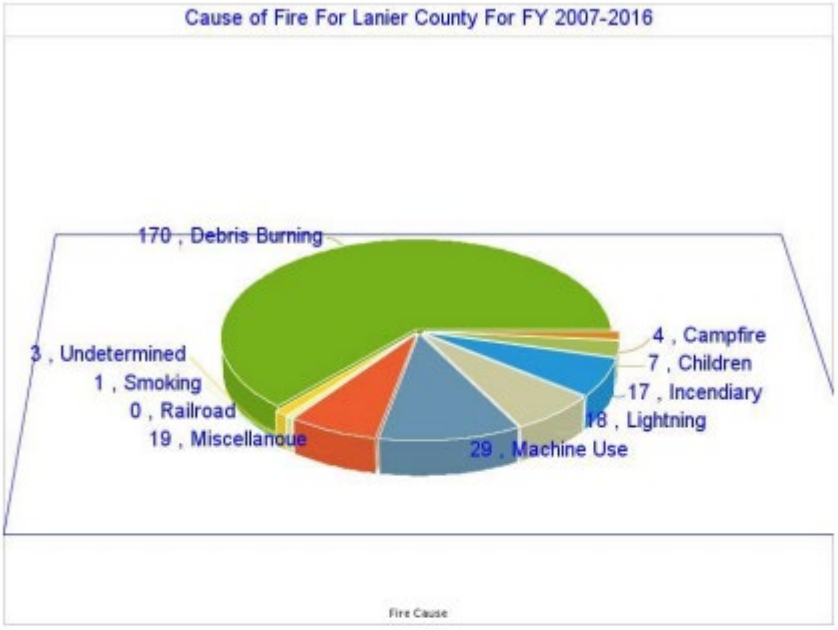
County = Lanier	Cause	Fires		Acres	Fires 5 Yr Avg	Acres 5 Yr Avg
Campfire	Campfire	1		0.15	1.00	1.91
Children	Children	0		0.00	0.20	0.20
Debris: Ag Fields, Pastures, Orchards, Etc	Debris: Ag Fields, Pastures, Orchards, Etc	0		0.00	1.40	13.31
Debris: Construction Land Clearing	Debris: Construction Land Clearing	2		23.02	0.40	4.60
Debris: Escaped Prescribed Burn	Debris: Escaped Prescribed Burn	3		81.10	4.60	38.24
Debris: Household Garbage	Debris: Household Garbage	0		0.00	0.20	0.10
Debris: Other	Debris: Other	0		0.00	0.20	0.60
Debris: Residential, Leafpiles, Yard, Etc	Debris: Residential, Leafpiles, Yard, Etc	1		1.30	2.00	4.20
Debris: Site Prep - Forestry Related	Debris: Site Prep - Forestry Related	1		0.10	1.20	1.04
Incendiary	Incendiary	1		72.00	0.60	15.10
Lightning	Lightning	0		0.00	0.60	1.10
Machine Use	Machine Use	0		0.00	1.00	3.25
Miscellaneous: Fireworks/Explosives	Miscellaneous: Fireworks/Explosives	1		0.10	0.20	0.02
Miscellaneous: Other	Miscellaneous: Other	0		0.00	0.20	0.00
Miscellaneous: Power lines/Electric fences	Miscellaneous: Power lines/Electric fences	0		0.00	0.40	0.08
Miscellaneous: Structure/Vehicle Fires	Miscellaneous: Structure/Vehicle Fires	0		0.00	0.20	0.00
Miscellaneous: Woodstove Ashes	Miscellaneous: Woodstove Ashes	0		0.00	0.20	0.04
Undetermined	Undetermined	1		0.01	1.00	0.64
Totals for County: Lanier Year: 2018		11		177.78	15.60	84.42

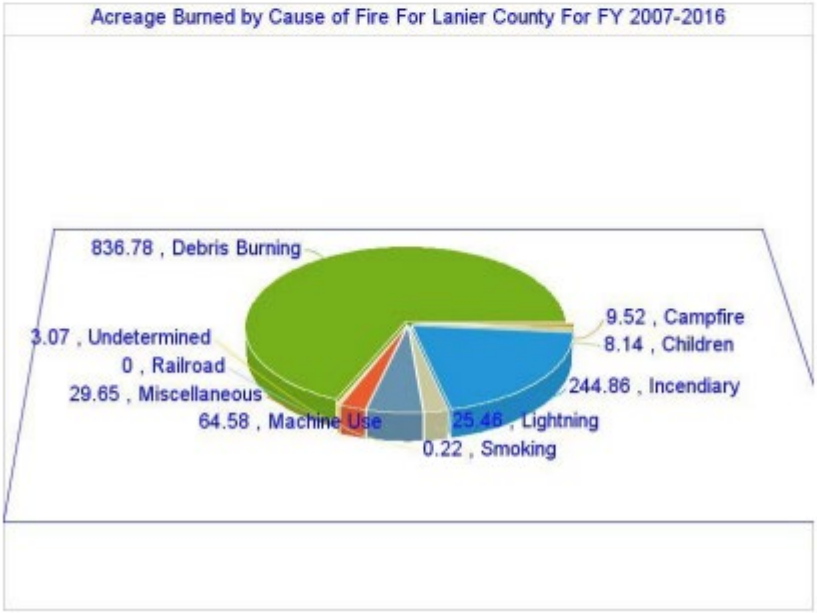
Acreage Burned /Number of Fires For Lanier County For FY 2007-2016				
Year	**Acreage Burned**	**Number of Fires**	**Average Size**	**Statewide Average Size**
2008	53.39	24	2.22	4.56
2009	125.86	39	3.23	3.90
2010	14.01	12	1.17	3.93
2011	459.80	48	9.58	17.56
2012	44.62	12	3.72	5.08
2013	68.73	13	5.28	4.53
2014	37.36	13	2.87	5.02
2015	13.28	16	.83	4.42
2016	106.45	17	6.26	6.29
2017	75.91	14	5.42	11.60

Acreage Burned /Number of Fires by Fire Cause For Lanier County For FY 2008-2017		
Fire Cause	**Acreage Burned**	**Number of Fires**
Campfire	9.60	5
Children	1.42	4
Debris Burning	661.96	139
Incendiary	222.95	9
Lightning	25.72	17
MachineUse	58.59	21
Miscellaneous	27.32	16
Railroad	0.00	0
Smoking	0.00	0
Undetermined	3.17	4
Total	**1,010.73**	**215**

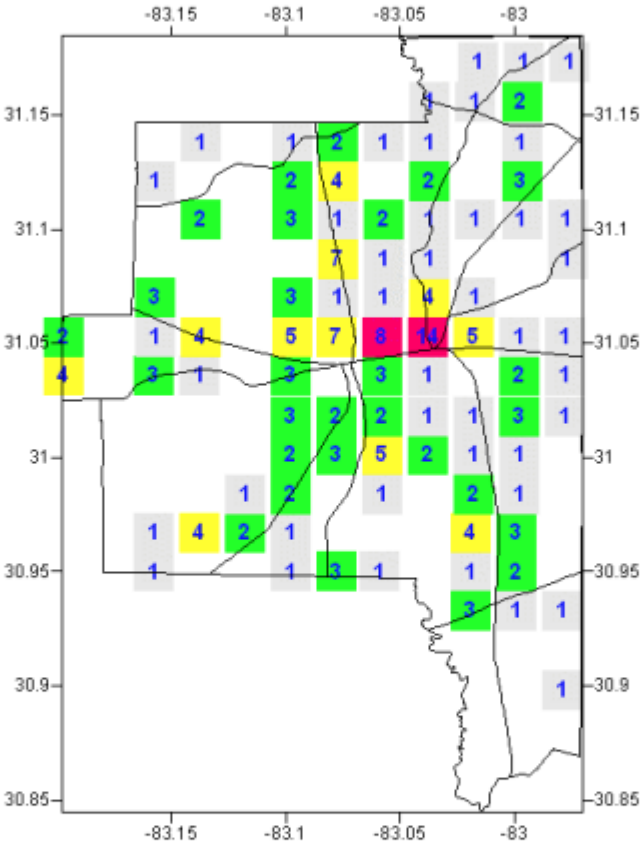

Number of Fires For Lanier County For FY 2007-2016
Annual Number
Average through the period
Number of Fires
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
2007
2009
2011
2013
2016
Years


Acreage Burned For Lanier County For FY 2007-2016
Annual Acre
Average through the period
Acreage Burned
0
100
200
300
400
500
2007
2009
2011
2013
2016
Years


Cause of Fire For Lanier County For FY 2007-2016
170 , Debris Burning
4 , Campfire
7 , Children
17 , Incendiary
18 , Lightning
29 , Machine Use
19 , Miscellanoue
0 , Railroad
1 , Smoking
3 , Undetermined
Fire Cause


Acreage Burned by Cause of Fire For Lanier County For FY 2007-2016
836.78 , Debris Burning
9.52 , Campfire
8.14 , Children
244.86 , Incendiary
25.46 , Lightning
0.22 , Smoking
64.58 , Machine Use
29.65 , Miscellaneous
0 , Railroad
3.07 , Undetermined

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



GEORGIA FORESTRY COMMISSION

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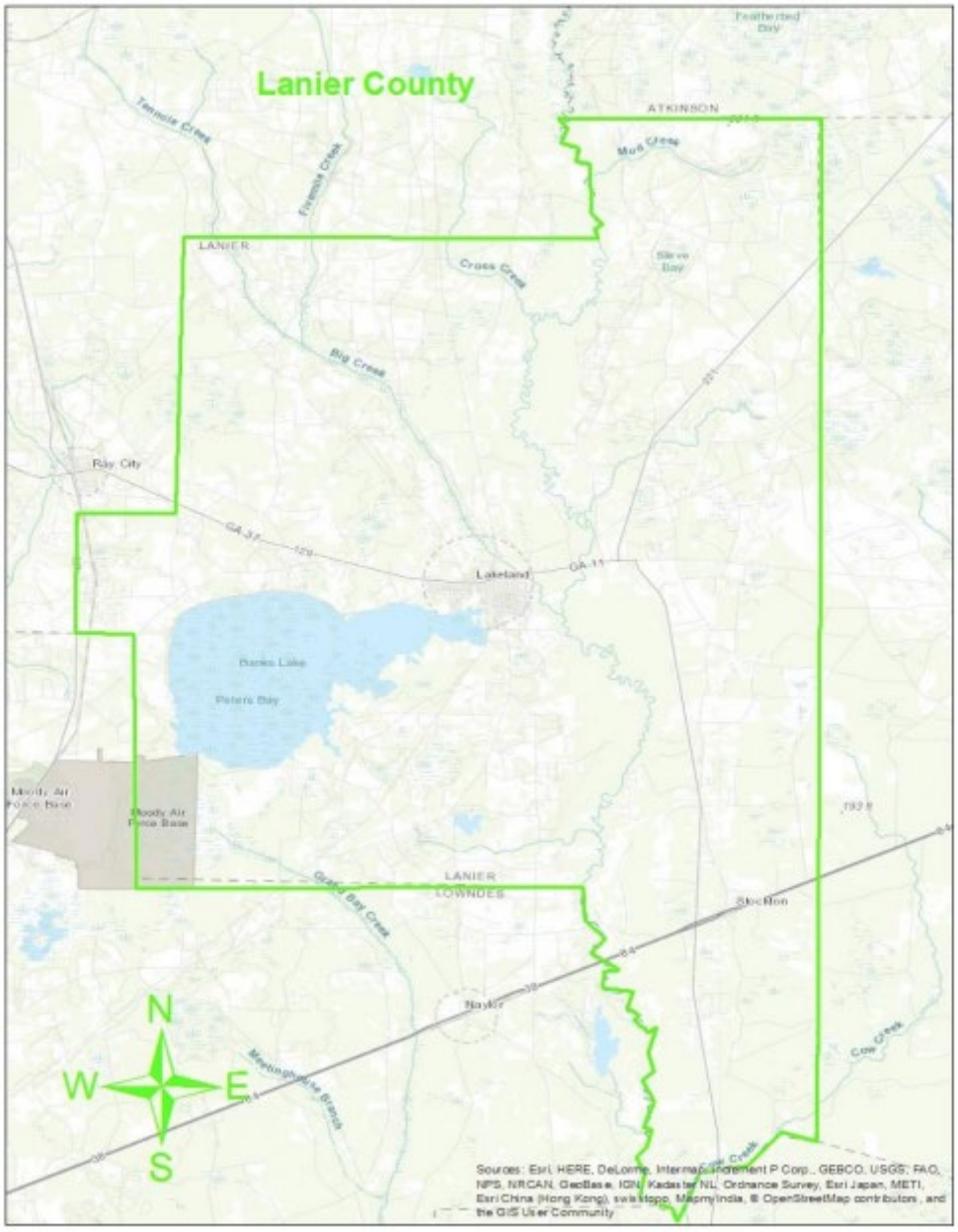
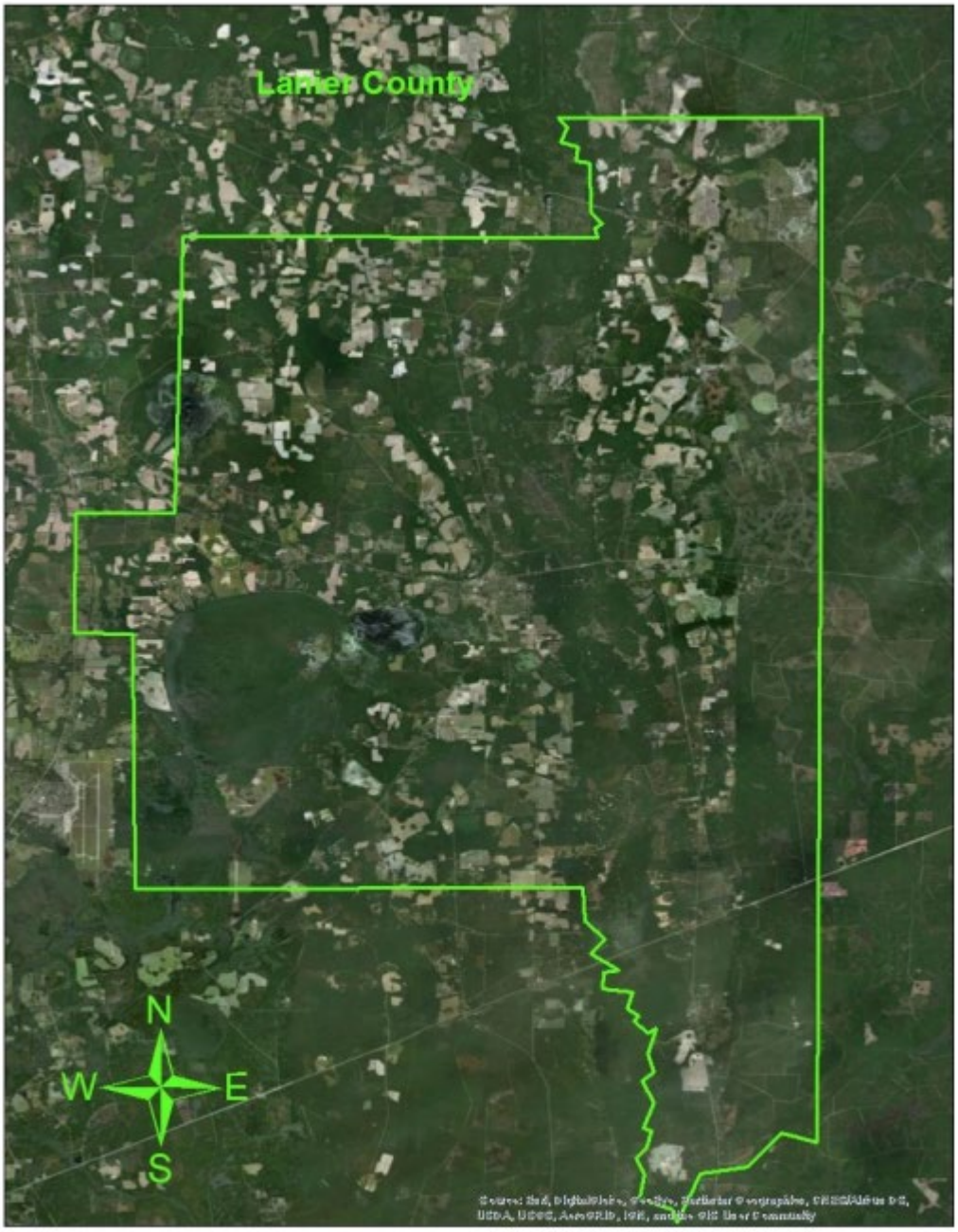
15 to 50

GEORGIA FORESTRY COMMISSION

IV. COMMUNITY BASEMAP

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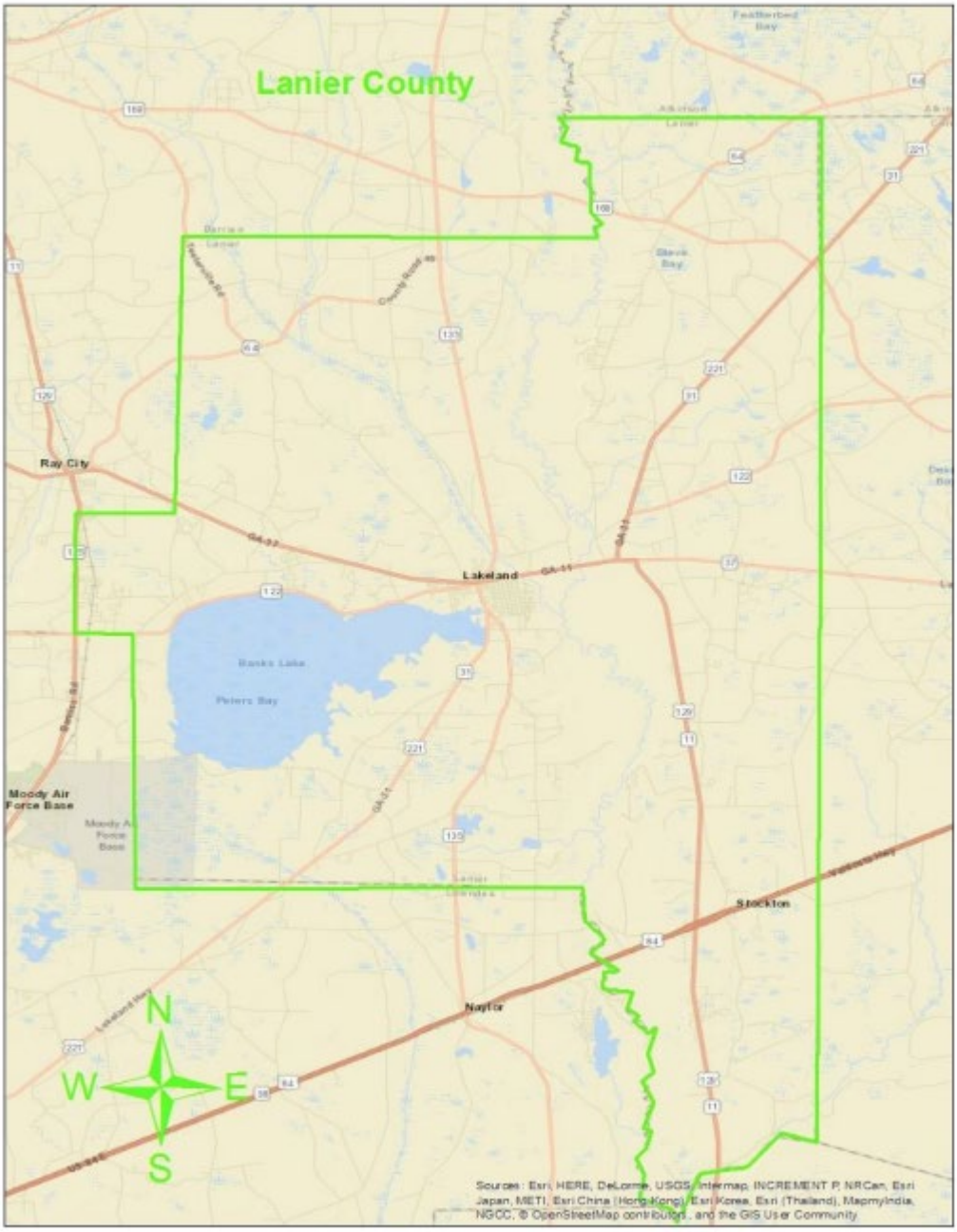
Lanier County
Ray City
Lakeland
Moody Air Force Base
Stockton
Naylor
N
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Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), MapmyIndia, NGCC, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

V. COMMUNITY WILDFIRE RISK ASSESSMENT

The Wildland-Urban Interface

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

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

1. **"Boundary" wildland-urban interface** is characterized by areas of development where homes, especially new subdivisions, press against public and private wildlands, such as private or commercial forest land or public forests or parks. This is the classic type of wildland-urban interface, with a clearly defined boundary between the suburban fringe and the rural countryside.

2. **"Intermix" wildland-urban interface** areas are places where improved property and/or structures are scattered and interspersed in wildland areas. These may be isolated rural homes or an area that is just beginning to go through the transition from rural to urban land use.

3. **"Island" wildland-urban interface**, also called occluded interface, are areas of wildland within predominately urban or suburban areas. As cities or subdivisions grow, islands of undeveloped land may remain, creating remnant forests. Sometimes these remnants exist as parks, or as land that cannot be developed due to site limitations, such as wetlands.

Wildland Urban Interface Hazards

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

Hazardous Materials

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

Illicit Activities

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

Propane Tanks

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

Utility Lines

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

Septic Tanks and Fields

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

New Construction Materials

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

Pets and Livestock

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

Evacuation Occurring

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

Limited Access

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

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

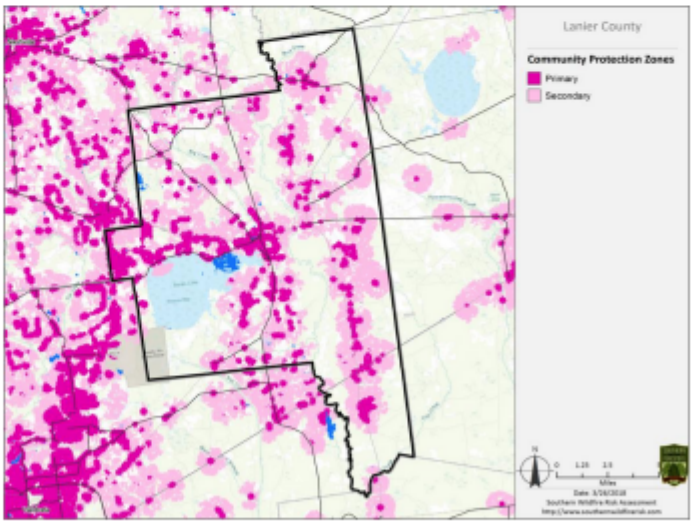
In discussions with local, state and federal fire officials familiar with wildland urban interface issues in Lanier County the following factors contributed to the hazards and risks identified for Lanier County:

- Unpaved roads and private driveways.
- Narrow unpaved roads without drivable shoulders.
- Dead end roads without "turnarounds".
- Minimal defensible space around structures.
- Unmarked septic tanks in yards.
- Lack of pressurized water systems available.
- Large, adjacent areas of forest or wildlands.
- Heavy fuel buildup in adjacent wildlands.
- Undeveloped lots comprising half the total lots in many rural communities.
- High occurrence of wildfires in the several locations.
- Lack of homeowner or community organizations.

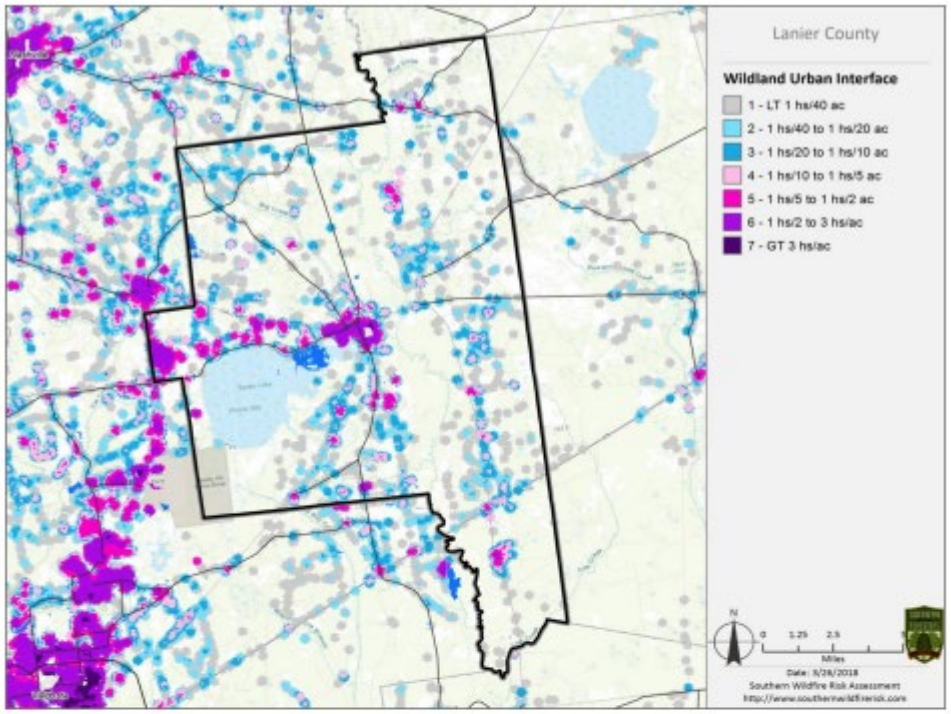
VI. SOUTHERN WILDFIRE RISK ASSESSMENT & RISK HAZARD MAPS

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 Lanier County. The SouthWRAP (SWRA) products included in this report are designed to provide the information needed to support the following key priorities:

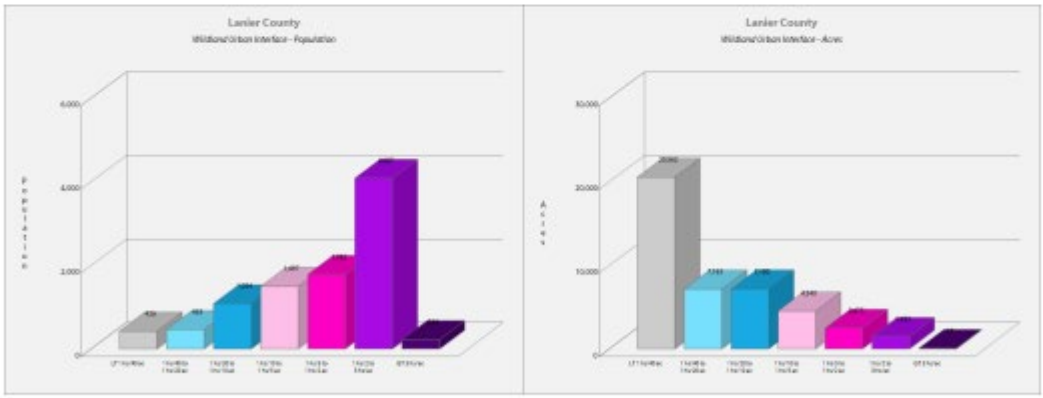
- Identify areas that are most prone to wildfire.
- Identify areas that may require additional tactical planning, specifically related to mitigation projects and Community Wildfire Protection Planning.
- Provide the information necessary to justify resource, budget and funding requests.
- Allow agencies 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.

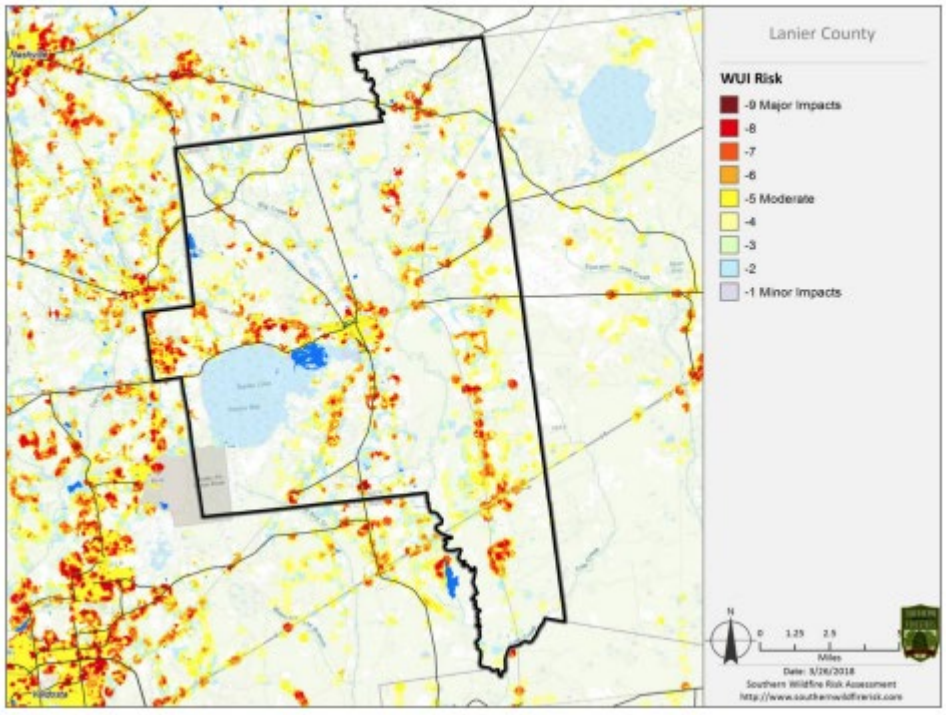


Community Protection Zones map from the Lanier County SWRA

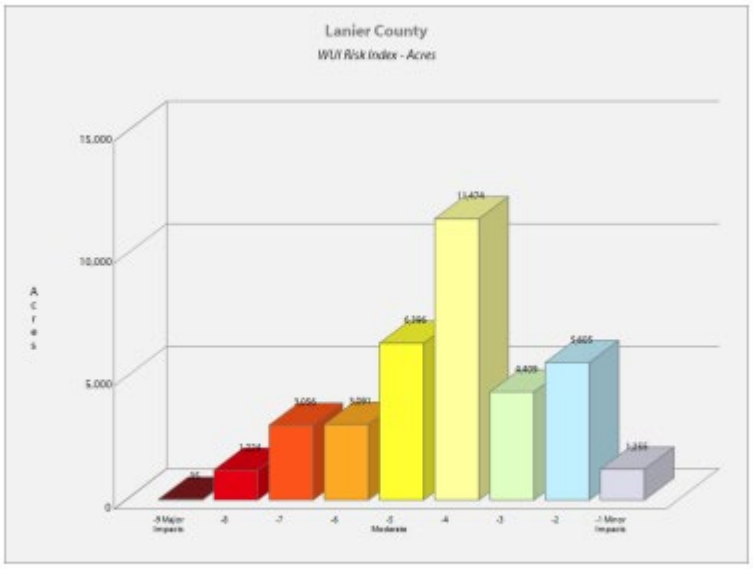


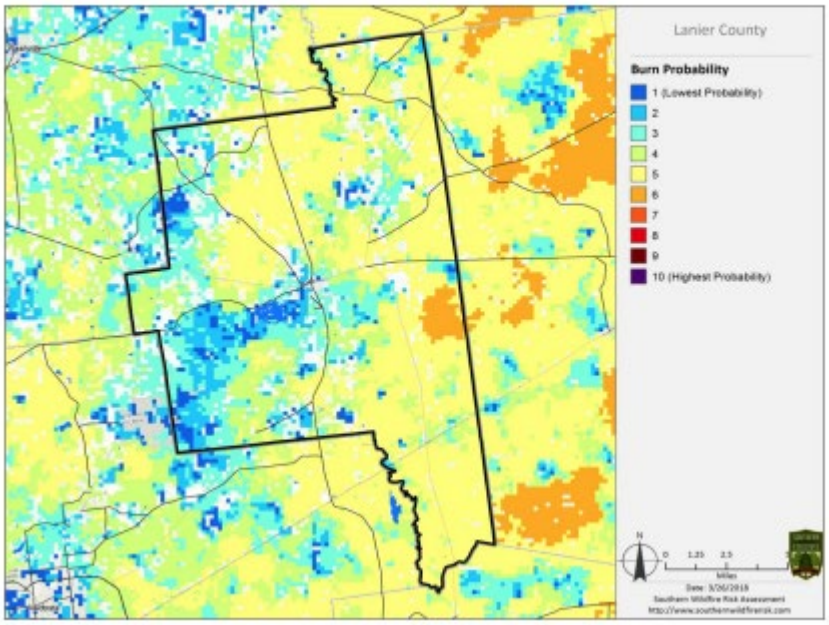
Above: Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) map **Below: WUI Population (left) WUI Acres (right)**



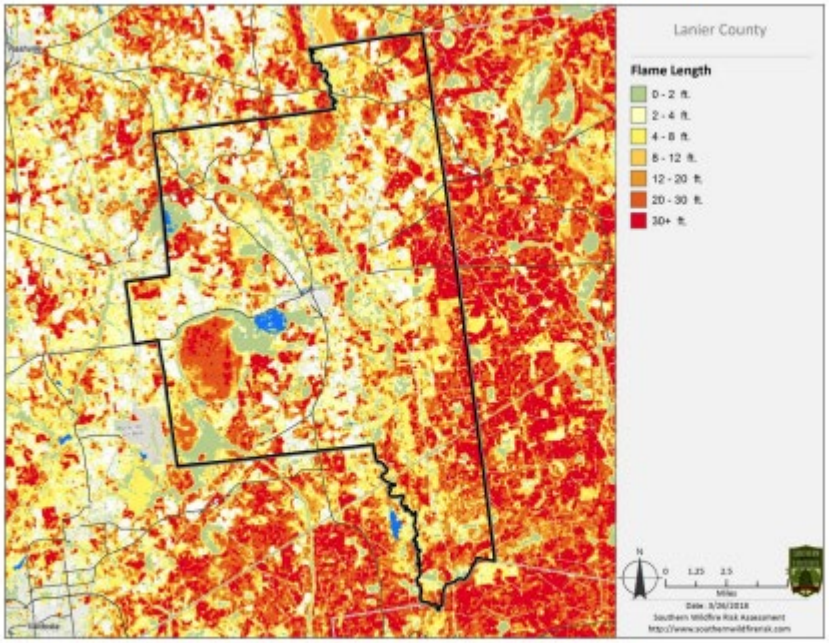


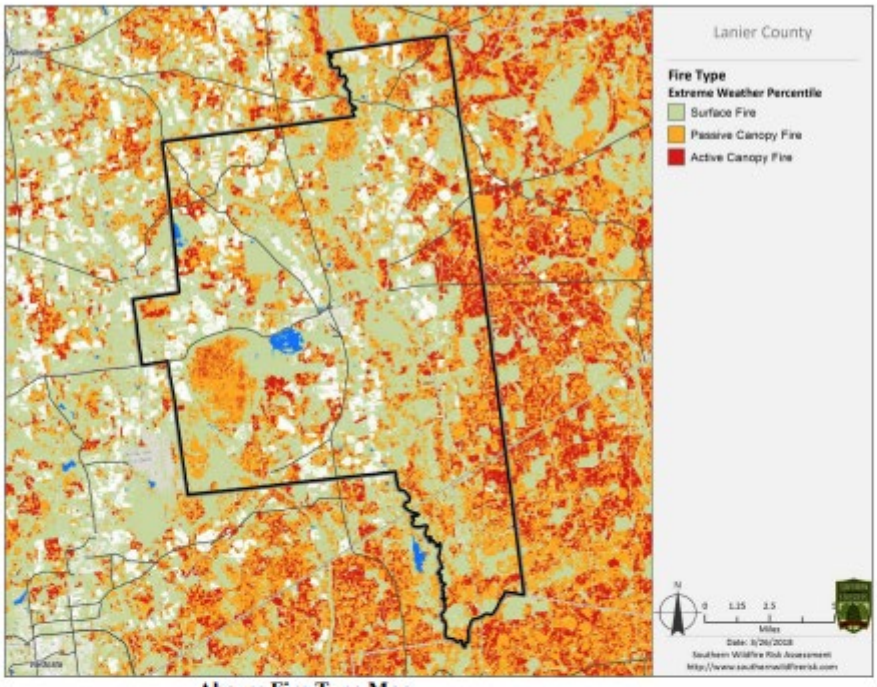
Above: Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk map **Below: WUI Risk Acres**





Above: Burn Probability map Below: Flame Length map





Above: Fire Type Map

Surface Fire
A fire that spreads through surface fuel without consuming any overlying canopy fuel. Surface fuels include grass, timber litter, shrub/brush, slash and other dead or live vegetation within about 6 feet of the ground.

Passive Canopy Fire
A type of crown fire in which the crowns of individual trees or small groups of trees burn, but solid flaming in the canopy cannot be maintained except for short periods (Scott & Reinhardt, 2001).

Active Canopy Fire
A crown fire in which the entire fuel complex (canopy) is involved in flame, but the crowning phase remains dependent on heat released from surface fuel for continued spread (Scott & Reinhardt, 2001).

VII. PRIORITIZED MITIGATION RECOMMENDATIONS

Executive Summary

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

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

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

In 2012 the International Code Council developed the International Wildland Urban Interface Code (IWUIC). This code was adopted by the Georgia Legislature in 2014 for Counties to use when developing building and zoning codes in the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) to help reduce risk and minimize structure loss.

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

Proposed Community Hazard and Structural Ignitability Reduction Priorities

Primary Protection for Community and Its Essential Infrastructure		
Treatment Area	Treatment Types	Treatment Method(s)
1. All Structures	Create minimum of 30-feet of defensible space**	Trim shrubs and vines to 30 feet from structures, trim overhanging limbs, replace flammable plants near homes with less flammable varieties, remove vegetation around chimneys.
2. Applicable Structures	Reduce structural ignitability**	Clean flammable vegetative material from roofs and gutters, store firewood appropriately, install skirting around raised structures, store water hoses for ready access, and replace pine straw and mulch around plantings with less flammable landscaping materials.
3. Community Hazards	Underground power service	Work with GA Power and EMC's to encourage new underground service to rural homes.
4. Driveway Access	Right of Way Clearance	Maintain vertical and horizontal clearance for emergency equipment. See that adequate lengths of culverts are installed to allow emergency vehicle access.
5. Road Access	Identify needed road improvements	As roads are upgraded, widen to minimum standards with at least 50 foot diameter cul de sacs or turn arounds.
6. Codes and Ordinances	Examine existing codes and ordinances. Utilize the International Wildland Urban Interface Code IWUIC	Amend and enforce existing building codes as they relate to skirting, propane tank locations, public nuisances (trash/debris on property), Property address marking standards and other relevant concerns Review the need for subdivision and development ordinances for public safety concerns.
7. Law Enforcement	Traffic control	Work with local law enforcement to better control non-essential traffic during fire emergencies.

Proposed Community Wildland Fuel Reduction Priorities		
Treatment Area	Treatment Types	Treatment Method(s)
1. Adjacent WUI Lands	Reduce hazardous fuels	Encourage prescribed burning for private landowners and industrial timberlands particularly adjacent to residential areas. Seek grant for mowing or prescribed burning in WUI areas, particularly small landowners where expense of prescribed burning is an issue.
2. Railroad Corridors	Reduce hazardous fuels	Encourage railroads to better maintain their ROW eliminating brush and grass through herbicide and mowing. Maintain firebreaks along ROW adjacent to residential areas.
3. Existing Fire Lines	Reduce hazardous fuels	Clean and re-harrow existing lines.
Proposed Improved Community Wildland Fire Response Priorities		
1. Water Sources	Dry Hydrants	Inspect, maintain and improve access to existing dry hydrants. Add signage along road to mark the hydrants. Locate additional drafting sites as needed.
2. Fire Detection	Air patrol hampered by bombing range restrictions.	Maintain fire tower detection.
3. Road Names	Road Signage	Improved Road Signage at Crossroads. "Dead End" or "No Outlet" Tags on Road Signs
4. Personnel	Training	Obtain Wildland Fire Suppression training for Fire Personnel. Ready Set Go Training
**Actions to be taken by homeowners and community stakeholders		

Proposed Education and Outreach Priorities

1. Conduct "How to Have a Firewise Home" Workshop for Lanier County Residents
Set up and conduct a workshop for homeowners that teach the principles of making homes and properties safe from wildfire. Topics for discussion include defensible space, landscaping, building construction, etc. Workshop will be scheduled for evenings or weekends when most homeowners are available and advertised through local media outlets. Target local schools, community groups and local senior centers. Distribute materials promoting firewise practices and planning through local community and governmental meetings.
2. Conduct "Firewise" Workshop for Community Leaders
Arrange for GFC Firewise program to work with local community leaders and governmental officials on the importance of "Firewise Planning" in developing ordinances and codes as the county as the need arises. Identify "Communities at Risk" within the county for possible firewise community recognition.
3. Spring Clean-up Event (National Wildfire Preparedness Day – 1st Saturday in May annually)
Conduct clean-up event every spring involving the Georgia Forestry Commission, Lanier County Fire Departments and community residents. Set up information table with educational materials and refreshments. Initiate the event with a morning briefing by GFC Firewise coordinator and local fire officials detailing plans for the day and safety precautions. Activities to include the following: • Clean flammable vegetative material from roofs and gutters • Trim shrubs and vines to 30 feet away from structures • Trim overhanging limbs • Clean hazardous or flammable debris from adjacent properties Celebrate the work with a community cookout, with Community officials, GFC and Lanier County Fire Departments discussing and commending the work accomplished.
4. Informational Packets
Develop and distribute informational packets to be distributed by realtors and insurance agents. Included in the packets are the following: • Be Firewise Around Your Home • Firewise Guide to Landscape and Construction • Firewise Communities USA brochures • Ready Set Go materials • Fire Adapted Community information

5. Wildfire Protection Display
Create and exhibit a display for the general public at local events such as the Outdoor Fest in the spring or the Flat Landers Fall Frolic. Display can be independent or combined with the Georgia Forestry Commission display. Hold Open House at individual Fire Stations to promote Community Firewise Safety and develop community support and understanding of local fire departments and current issues.
6. Media
Invite the local news media to community "Firewise" functions for news coverage and regularly submit press releases documenting wildfire risk improvements in Lanier County. Utilize Radio, Cable TV, and Social Media to reach new and diverse audiences.

Left: The Georgia Forestry Commission can assist with developing a prescribed burning plan, installation of firebreaks, and can provide equipment standby and burning assistance when personnel are available. Private forestry contractors can also provide this service.

Forestry mowers and brush cutters, such as pictured on right, can be very effective in reducing understory fuels in areas where prescribed fire is not practical. Private contractors can provide this service.

VIII. ACTION PLAN

Roles and Responsibilities

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

Role	Responsibility
Hazardous Fuels and Structural Ignitability Reduction	
Lanier County WUI Fire Council	Create this informal team or council comprised of residents, GFC officials, Lanier County Fire Department officials, a representative from the US Fish and Wildlife Service along with EMA Director for Lanier County. Meet periodically to review progress towards mitigation goals, appoint and delegate special activities, work with federal, state, and local officials to assess progress and develop future goals and action plans. Work with residents to implement projects and firewise activities.
Key Messages to focus on	1 Defensible Space and Firewise Landscaping 2 Debris Burning Safety 3 Firewise information for homeowners 4 Prescribed burning benefits
Communications objectives	1 Create public awareness for fire danger and defensible space issues 2 Identify most significant human cause fire issues 3 Enlist public support to help prevent these causes 4 Encourage people to employ fire prevention and defensible spaces in their communities.
Target Audiences	1 Homeowners 2 Forest Landowners and users 3 Civic Groups 4 School Groups
Methods	1 News Releases 2 Radio and TV PSA's for area stations and cable access channels 3 Personal Contacts & Social Media 4 Key messages and prevention tips 5 Visuals such as signs, brochures and posters

Spring Clean-up Day (National Wildfire Preparedness Day – 1st Saturday in May annually)	
Event Coordinator	Coordinate day's events and schedule, catering for cookout, guest attendance, and moderate activities the day of the day of the event.
Event Treasurer	Collect funds from residents to cover food, equipment rentals, and supplies.
Publicity Coordinator	Advertise event through neighborhood newsletter, letters to officials, and public service announcements (PSAs) for local media outlets. Publicize post-event through local paper and radio PSAs.
Work Supervisor	Develop volunteer labor force of community residents; develop labor/advisory force from Georgia Forestry Commission, Lanier County Fire Departments and Emergency Management Agency. Procure needed equipment and supplies. In cooperation with local city and county officials, develop safety protocol. Supervise work and monitor activities for safety the day of the event.

Funding Needs

The following funding is needed to implement the action plan:

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

Assessment Strategy

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

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

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

IX. MITIGATION ASSISTANCE & GRANT FUNDING

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

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

1. To provide technical and financial assistance to local governments to assist in the implementation of long term, cost effective hazard mitigation accomplishments.

2. This policy addresses wildfire mitigation for the purpose of reducing the threat to all-risk structures through creating defensible space, structural protection through the application of ignition resistant construction and limited hazardous fuel reduction to protect life and property.

3. With a completed registered plan (addendum to the State Plan) counties can apply for pre-mitigation funding. They will also be eligible for HMGP funding if the county is declared under a wildfire disaster.

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

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

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.

X. GLOSSARY

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

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

CWPP – *The Community Wildfire Protection Plan.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Home Ignition Zone (Structure Ignition Zone) - *Treatment area for wildfire protection. The "zone" includes the structure(s) and their immediate surroundings from 0-200 ft.*
Mitigation – An a*ction that moderates the severity of a fire hazard or risk.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

XI. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Publications/Brochures/Websites:

- FIREWISE materials can be ordered at 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 www.wildlandfirersg.org
- National Wildfire Preparedness Day www.wildfireprepday.org

Appended Documents:

Lanier County Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment Summary Report (SWRA)

Lanier 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

Georgia Forestry Commission
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Dry Branch, GA 31020

1-800-GA-TREES
GaTrees.org

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

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LANIER COUNTY
HAZARD FREQUENCY TABLE

Hazard	Number of Events in Historic Record	Number of Years in Historic Record	Number of Events in Past 10 Years	Number of Events in Past 20 Years	Number of Events in Past 50 Years	Historic Recurrence Interval (years)	Historic Frequency % chance/year	Past 10 Year Record Frequency Per Year	Past 20 Year Record Frequency Per Year	Past 50 Year Record Frequency Per Year
Hurricane/Tropical Storm	9	72	3	8	9	8.00	12.50	0.3	0.4	0.18
Tornadoes	7	72	3	4	6	10.29	9.72	0.3	0.2	0.12
Floods	0	72	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
Hail	21	72	7	11	20	3.43	29.17	0.7	0.55	0.4
Lightning	2	72	2	2	2	36.00	2.78	0.2	0.1	0.04
Wind	115	72	80	110	103	0.63	159.72	8	5.5	2.06
Extreme Heat	77	17	70	77	77	0.22	452.94	3.1	1.6	0.64
Wildfires	2556	54	132	392	2452	0.02	4733.33	13.2	19.6	49.04
Drought	26	22	11	25	26	0.85	118.18	1.1	1.25	0.52
Sinkholes	2	4	0	2	2	2.00	50.00	0	0.1	0.04
Severe Winter Storms	3	72	3	3	3	24.00	4.17	0.3	0.15	0.06
Dam	2	10	0	0	0	0.00	20.00	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 accuarcy has been much better in the past 10-20 years (NCDC weather records). 3) It is important to include all significant recorded hazard events which will include periodic updates to this table.

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

GEMA Worksheet #1 Identify the Hazard Step 1

Date: 10/27/23 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.*
5. *Next to the hazard list below, put a check mark in the Task A boxes beside all hazards that may occur in your community or state.*

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

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

	Task A	**Task B**
Avalanche	___	___
Costal Erosion	**___**	**___**
Costal Storm	___	___
Dam Failure	**X**	**X**
Drought	X	X
Earthquake	**___**	**___**
Expansive Soils	___	___
Extreme Heat	X	X
Flood	**X**	**X**
Hailstorm	X	X
Hurricane	**X**	**X**
Land Slide	___	___
Severe Winter Storm	X	X
Tornado	**X**	**X**
Tsunami	**___**	**___**
Volcano	___	___
Wildfire	**X**	**X**
Windstorm	X	X
Hazard Material	X	X
Radiological	___	___
Other_____	___	___
Other_____	___	___
Other_____	___	___

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

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

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

GEMHSA Worksheet #2 Profile Hazard Events Step 2

County: Lanier Date: 10/27/23

How Bad Can It Get?

Task A. Obtain or create a base map.

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

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

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

You can use existing maps from:

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

Title of Map	Scale	Date

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

Worksheet #4 Evaluate Alternative Mitigation Actions

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

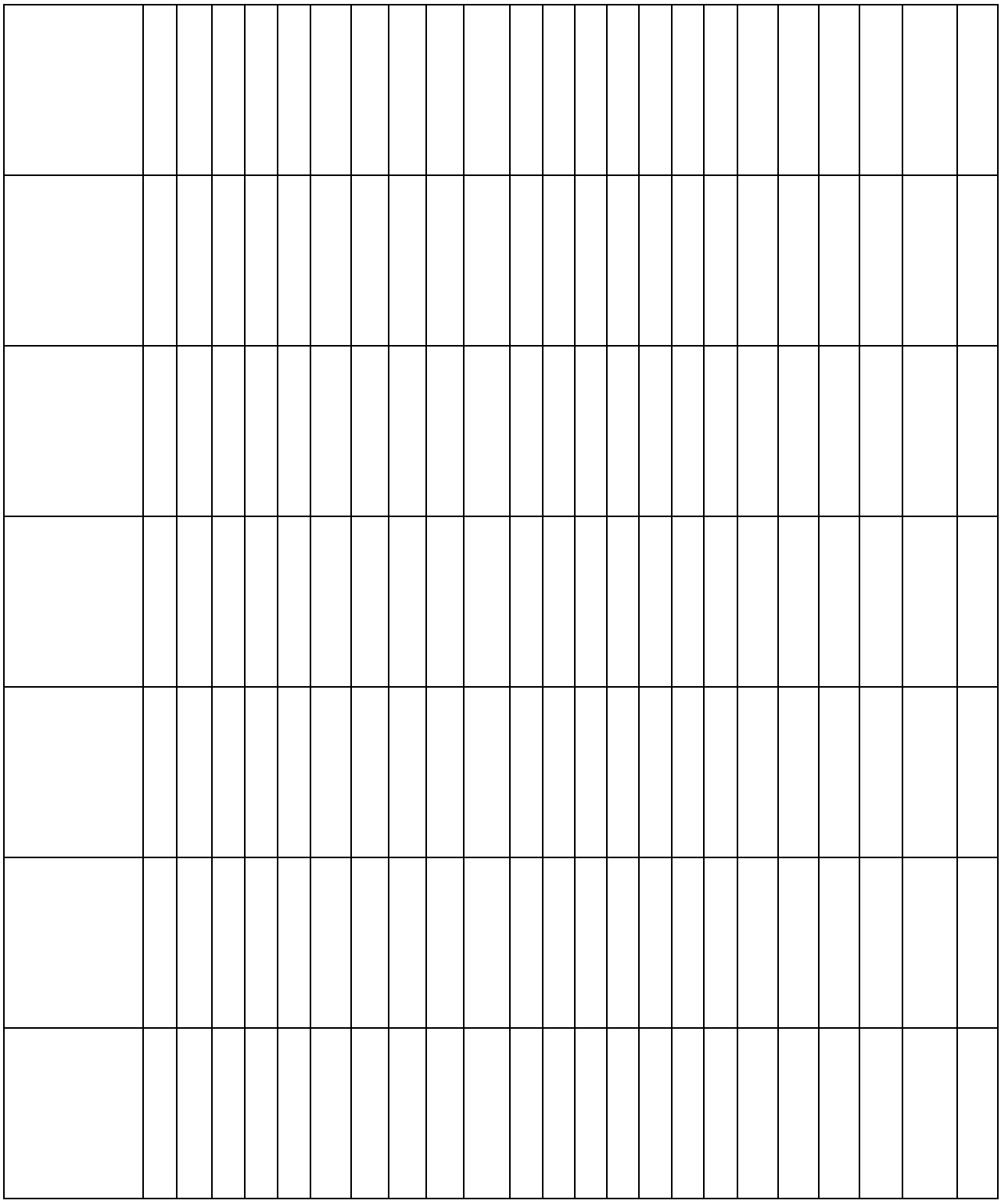
2. Fill in the alternative actions that address the specific objectives the planning team identified in Worksheet #1.

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

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

HURRICANES/TROPICAL STORMS

STAPLEE Criteria	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A Administrative			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)				E (Environmental)				
Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	Community Acceptand	Effect on Segment of Populati	Technical Feasibil	Long-term Soluti	Secondary Impac	Staffin	Funding Allocat	Maintenance / Operatio	Political Suppo	Local Champi	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 Spec	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Site	Consistent with Communi Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal La
	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A



TORNADOES

STAPLEE Criteria	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A Administrativ			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)				E (Environmental)				
Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	Community Acceptanc	Effect on Segment of Populati	Technical Feasibil	Long-term Solutio	Secondary Impact	Staffing	Funding Allocat	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 La
Goal 2: Minimize damage caused by tornadoes.																							
Objective 1: Protect life, health and property of residents from tornadoes.																							
Action Step 1: Educate homeowners and builders on individual safe rooms.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+					
Action Step 2: Distribute programs on personal emergency preparedness, e.g. emergency survival kits.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+					
Action Step 3: Contract with the American Red Cross to teach the Citizen's Disaster Course on a frequent basis.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+					

Action Step 4: Encourage businesses to develop emergency plans.	+	+	+																			
Action Step 5: Increase public awareness of the NOAA weather radios, and available community safe shelters by publishing articles in the local newspaper, social media, holding town hall meetings, and providing bulletins to local churches and schools.																						
Action Step 6: Trim tree lines around roads, homes, utilities and businesses.																						
Action Step 7: Increase awareness of the Code Red system through social media, notices sent home with children through the schools, notices in property tax bills or utility bills, newspapers,																						

tables at events/festivals, community gatherings, and robo-calls.																						
Action Step 8 (formerly 9): Continue to maintain partnership with local amateur radio operators in order to ensure redundancy in case of communication system failure.																						
Action Step 9 (formerly 10): Install redundant communication radio network (e.g., CB) for the tri-county 911 system.																						
Action Step 10 (formerly 11): Conduct information outreach to inform the public of what weather and warning apps, websites, and data resources are most appropriate and accurate to use.																						
Objective 2: Minimize damage from tornadoes to institutional/public buildings in Lanier County.																						

Action Step 1: Assess all public buildings, particularly public schools, for wind resistance .																						
*Action Step 2: Initiate an inspection program at critical facilities to identify construction weaknesses subject to high wind damage***.**																						
Action Step 3: Retrofit any public structures that are deemed insufficient to resist high wind damage.																						
Action Step 4: Install auxiliary portable and fixed generators (including transfer switches) for all critical facilities, shelters, water systems, and wherever else they are needed.																						
Action Step 5: Provide NOAA weather radios (or comparable devices) to all households in																						

Lanier County and the City of Lakeland.																						

FLOODS

STAPLEE Criteria	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A Administrative			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)				E (Environmental)				
Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	Community Acceptand	Effect on Segment of Populati	Technical Feasibil	Long-term Solutio	Secondary Impact	Staffing	Funding Allocat	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 / Wat	Effect on Endangered Spec	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Site	Consistent with Communi Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal La
Goal 3: Minimize flood damage in Lanier County and the City of Lakeland.																							
Objective 1. Improve capacity of the Adel, Lenox, Cecil, Sparks, and Cook County existing drainage infrastructure to handle excessive rainfall.																							
Action Step 1: Continue to identify areas in Lakeland and Lanier County that experience repetitive localized flooding.			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	N/A
Action Step 2: Review data on storm events to determine where repetitive localized flooding occurs as a			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	N/A

result of inadequate drainage infrastructure.																						
Action Step 3: Identify and pursue grant opportunities to upgrade deficient drainage systems.			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	N/A
Action Step 4: Implement infrastructure improvements for flood mitigation, including a box culvert on Old Stockton Road, upgraded 30" sewer lines on Tyler Road, additional sewer lines on Cross Creek Road, and new sewer lines on Baskins Rd, Unity Church Rd, Old Stockton, Avery, Allen, and Felts plus other improvements as needed.			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	N/A
Objective 2: Protect and preserve flood-prone areas for green space use, such as community parks and recreation areas.																						

Action Step 1: Monitor comprehensive land use plans to ensure mapping of lands to be permanently protected.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Action Step 2: Monitor existing subdivision regulations to promote conservation of floodplains, wetlands, and groundwater recharge areas.																								
Action Step 3: Seek funding from private foundations, individuals, federal and state grants, and local communities to leverage available green space grant funds. .																								
Action Step 4: Educate public and private organizations on methods for preserving parks and recreation areas, such as grants, community cleanup events, conservation easements, and encouraging landowners to dedicate their land to the public.																								

Action Step 5: Partner with Suwannee Riverkeepers to clean out 17 miles of the Alapaha River. This includes trash and dead trees/limbs across the river.																						
Objective 3: Establish correct boundaries for flood-prone areas along the major rivers in Lanier County.																						
Action Step 1: Petition the National Weather Service, US Geological Survey, or other agencies to place and maintain river gauges at identified locations along the Alapaha River in Lanier County.																						
Action Step 2: Continue membership in the NFIP by adopting updated ordinances and FIRM maps as updates are available and continue to enforce floodplain regulations in the County.																						

HAILSTORM/LIGHTNING/WINDSTORM

STAPLEE Criteria	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A (Administrative)			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)				E (Environmental)				
Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	Community Acceptand	Effect on Segment of Populati	Technical Feasibil	Long-term Solutid	Secondary Impact	Staffing	Funding Allocat	Maintenance / Operatio	Political Suppo	Local Champid	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 Spec	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Site	Consistent with Communi Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal La
Goal 4: Protect Citizens of Lanier County from the threat of lightning strikes, wind, and hail.																							
Objective 1: Provide tools necessary for warning of lightning strikes, wind, and hail.																							
Action Step 1: Provide every public outdoor recreation facility and every public-school outdoor recreation facility with an automatic warning device, if feasible.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Action Step 2: Make lightning warning system information available to other entities having significant outdoor activities, such as golf courses, businesses, airport, etc.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Action Step 4: Provide news media with press releases concerning lightning, wind, and hail.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

EXTREME HEAT

STAPLEE Criteria	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A Administrative			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)				E (Environmental)				
Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	Community Acceptand	Effect on Segment of Populati	Technical Feasibil	Long-term Soluti	Secondary Impac	Staffing	Funding Allocat	Maintenance / Operatio	Political Suppo	Local Champi	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 / Wat	Effect on Endangered Spec	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Site	Consistent with Commun Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal La
Goal 1: Prevent heat-related injuries and deaths.																							
Objective 1: Provide potential heat-stress victims with emergency shelter																							

Action Step 1: Identify County facilities for "comfort station" locations.																							
Action Step 1: Identify County facilities for "comfort station" locations.																							

WILDFIRES

STAPLEE Criteria	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A Administrative			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)				E (Environmental)				
Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	Community Acceptand	Effect on Segment of Populati	Technical Feasibil	Long-term Solutio	Secondary Impact	Staffing	Funding Allocat	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 Spec	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Site	Consistent with Communi Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal La

Goal 6. Prevent damage resulting from wildfires in Lanier County, reduce the threat of wildfires, and protect the life and property of residents.																							
Objective 1: Minimize the threat of wildfires to persons and properties in Lanier County.																							
Action Step 1: Request the Greater Lanier County Planning Commission to consider the use of Urban/Wildland Interface in the development of its comprehensive plan.																							
Action Step 2: Implement "1-2-3" (formerly known as Firewise) program in Lanier County and the City of Lakeland.																							
Action Step 3: Hold a regular Community Clean-up Day to cut, prune, and mow vegetation in shared community spaces.																							

Action Step 4: Allow adequate emergency vehicle access by making sure that vertical and horizontal driveway/right-of-way clearance is provided, and adequate lengths of culverts are installed.																						
Action Step 5: Identify road improvements needed; as roads are upgraded, widen to minimum standards with at least 60-foot diameter cul-de-sacs or turn-arounds.																						
Action Step 6: Encourage prescribed burning for private landowners and industrial timberlands particularly adjacent to residential areas.																						
Action Step 7: Seek grant for mowing or prescribed burning in Wildland-Urban Interface areas																						
Action Step 8: Clean/ re-harrow existing fire lines																						

Action Step 9: Inspect, maintain and improve access to existing dry hydrants. Add signage along																						
Action Step 10: Locate additional dry hydrants or drafting locations as needed																						
Action Step 11: Locate and pre–clear helicopter dip sites																						
Action Step 12: Map locations of dry hydrants																						
Action Step 13: Seek grants or other funding for Wildland hand tools and lightweight Wildland PPE gear																						
Action Step 14: Investigate need for fulltime position for the county fire department																						
Action Step 15: Ensure timely replacement of missing road signs; install "Dead End" or "No Outlet" Tags on Road Signs.																						

Action Step 16: Obtain Wildland Fire Suppression training for Fire Personnel.																							
Action Step 17: Purchase 5 new fire trucks/brush trucks																							

DROUGHT

STAPLEE Criteria	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A Administrative			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)				E (Environmental)				
Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	Community Acceptand	Effect on Segment of Populati	Technical Feasibil	Long-term Soluti	Secondary Impac	Staffing	Funding Allocat	Maintenance / Operatio	Political Suppo	Local Champi	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 Spec	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Site	Consistent with Commun Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal La
Goal 7: Protect Lanier County from the effects of drought conditions.																							
Objective 1: Ensure adequate drinking water supply is available during drought conditions.																							
Action Step 1: Develop a tiered plan from the comprehensive study of underground water supplies serving the public and domestic water system to provide temporary water supplies for domestic consumption as needed.																							
Action Step 2: Investigate effects of deep agricultural well drilling on local aquifer(s).																							

SINKHOLES

STAPLEE Criteria	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A Administrative			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)				E (Environmental)				
Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	Community Acceptand	Effect on Segment of Populati	Technical Feasibil	Long-term Solutio	Secondary Impact	Staffing	Funding Allocati	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 La
Goal 8. Protect Lanier County and the City of Lakeland from the threat of Sinkholes.																							
Objective 1. Minimize losses of life, property, and infrastructure from Sinkholes.																							
Action Step 1: Conduct ground study of areas identified as being at risk for potential sinkhole formation.																							
Action Step 2: Include sinkhole study information in planning phase of new developments which may be affected by potential sinkhole formation.																							

SEVERE WINTER STORM

STAPLEE Criteria	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A (Administrative)			P (Political)			L (Legal)		E (Economic)				E (Environmental)				
Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	Community Acceptand	Effect on Segment of Populati	Technical Feasibil	Long-term Solutio	Secondary Impact	Staffing	Funding Allocat	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 Spec	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Site	Consistent with Commun Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal La
Goal 9: Prevent or reduce damage caused by Severe Winter Storms in Lanier County and the City of Lakeland.																							
Objective 1: Minimize losses to existing and future structures, especially Critical Facilities and Infrastructure, due to Severe Winter Storms.																							
Action Step 1: Wrap exposed piping with insulation and install new insulation layers at critical facilities in Lanier County and the City of Lakeland.																							
Action Step 2: Disseminate information to the public concerning Severe Winter Storms, champion new construction being built to appropriate low temperature ratings and existing buildings being retrofitted Lanier County and the City of Lakeland.																							

Action Step 3: Continue to work with the faith-based community, the American Red Cross, and other community institutions to make "comfort station" locations and/or shelters (including animal shelter facilities) available in case of extreme cold and winter storm events.																								

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RELEASE

STAPLEE Criteria	**S (Social)**		**T (Technical)**			**A Administrative**			**P (Political)**			**L (Legal)**			**E (Economic)**				**E (Environmental)**				
Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	Community Acceptand	Effect on Segment of Populatio	Technical Feasibil	Long-term Solutio	Secondary Impac	Staffing	Funding Allocat	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 La
Goal 9: Prevent or reduce damage caused by Severe Winter Storms in Lanier County and the City of Lakeland.																							
Objective 1.1: Enhance the ability of the Lanier County Emergency Management Agency to coordinate effectively and efficiently the emergency response during and after a hazardous materials release.																							
Action Step 1: Continue to train Hazmat responders.																							
Action Step 2: Maintain HazMat response training.																							

Action Step 3: Seek funding to expand HazMat training to first responders (fire, police, sheriff, EMS), including training applicable to drug lab explosions.																						
Action Step 4: Increase public awareness and procedures to follow if a hazardous material spill event occurs by publishing articles in the local newspaper, holding town hall meetings, radio announcements and providing bulletins to local churches and schools.																						
Action Step 5: Train local government officials on proper response procedures for hazardous material spill events.																						
Action Step 6: Review and update Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for responding to a hazardous material spill event.																						
Action Step 7: Provide workplace training on decontamination steps.																						
Action Step 8: Review annually all hazardous material transportation routes (relocate routes if necessary).																						

PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY

STAPLEE Criteria	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A Administrative			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)				E (Environmental)				
Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	Community Acceptand	Effect on Segment of Populati	Technical Feasibil	Long-term Soluti	Secondary Impac	Staffing	Funding Allocat	Maintenance / Operatio	Political Suppo	Local Champid	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 Spec	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Site	Consistent with Commun Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal La
Goal 1: Protect the population of Lanier County and the City of Lakeland from the effects of a disease outbreak.																							
Objective 1: Secure external sources of funding and training to help prepare for and respond to events.																							
Action Step 1: Increase Immunization education, prevention and pre-planning efforts, particularly for the homeless and low-income individuals in the community, and host flu shot and other immunization clinics.																							
Action Step 2: Identify vulnerable populations (homeless, migrants, low income, etc.) and identify community groups to work with in order to reach and educate these populations																							

effectively regarding health issues.																						
Action Step 3: Develop plan to identify community locations to obtain and distribute Water, Food, Ice, Tarps, medical countermeasures, etc.																						
Action Step 4: Develop Local Emergency Planning Committee.																						
Action Step 5: Approach large businesses about working with the EMA on developing public health emergency plans.																						
Action Step 6: Acquire or construct/install a unit/facility/equipment for the cold storage of bodies in the event of a mass casualty.																						

CBRNE

STAPLEE Criteria	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A Administrative			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)				E (Environmental)				
Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	Community Acceptand	Effect on Segment of Populati	Technical Feasibil	Long-term Solutid	Secondary Impact	Staffing	Funding Allocatd	Maintenance / Operatio	Political Suppo	Local Champid	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 Spec	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Site	Consistent with Commun Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal La
Goal 1: Protect the health and safety of residents of Lanier County and the City of Lakeland from CBRNE events.																							
Objective 1. Enhance the ability of the Lanier County Emergency Management Agency to coordinate effectively and efficiently the emergency response during and after a CBRNE event.																							

Action Step 1: Implement the "Community Emergency Response Team" (CERT) Program.																							
Action Step 2: Encourage businesses to develop emergency plans.																							
Action Step 3: Increase public awareness of the Early Warning Communication/Notification System, NOAA weather radios, and available community safe shelters by publishing articles in the local newspaper, holding town hall meetings, and providing bulletins to local churches and the schools.																							

Action Step 4: Train local government officials on proper response procedures for CBRNE events.																							
Action Step 5: Investigate, implement and train in methods to relocate residents if event occurs.																							
Action Step 6: Review and update Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for responding to a CBRNE event.																							

ACTIVE SHOOTER

STAPLEE Criteria	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A Administrative			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)				E (Environmental)				
Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	Community Acceptand	Effect on Segment of Populati	Technical Feasibil	Long-term Solutid	Secondary Impact	Staffing	Funding Allocatd	Maintenance / Operatio	Political Suppo	Local Champid	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 Spec	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Site	Consistent with Communi Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal La
Goal 1: Protect residents of Lanier County from shootings and gun-related injury and death.																							
Objective 1.1: Enhance the ability of the Lanier County Emergency Management Agency to coordinate effectively and efficiently the emergency response during and after an Active Shooter event.																							

Action Step 1: Ensure that all law enforcement officials have Active Shooter training.																							
Action Step 2: Ensure that all public schools in the community have an adequately trained resource officer on hand.																							
Action Step 3: Conduct a public outreach campaign to increase awareness of how to respond in an active shooter situation.																							

APPENDIX E
Required Planning Documents

Specialist- Free Estimates - Residential or Commercial - Repairs & Storm Damage – No Job Too Big or Small - Locally owned & operated - Call Tim Howell at 912-520-1492. (pd).

CAREGIVER - Caregiver needs employment to care for your loved ones. References available. Call 229-494-9051

Organic composted pony manure for sale. $10 per front loader bucket. In time for your winter gardens or prep your garden for spring. Purchase helps out local nonprofit Personal Ponies on River Rd. You won't find this quality anywhere else in the area. For more information, call 678-773-6826.

Scott Duggan's Small Engine Repair – 229-507-0126, Service/Repair/Maintenance of RTV, UTV's, Lawn Mowers, Chain saws, weedeaters, and gas golf carts. NO MOTORCYCLES OR ELECTRIC of experience with baby sitting children. She would like to sit with Brazilian children because she's from Brazil, but would still watch any children. Myself I'm a retired school bus driver from Berrien County. Call 1-229-507-5426. Pd. 3-22-29

HELP WANTED

TEACHING/MANAGEMENT ASSISTANT NEEDED – Contact Lucy Yao at lucy.yao@orientallight.academy or call 678-781-0707. Pd. 3-1-22.

IMMEDIATE NEED FOR WELDER/FITTER - QUALITY INDUSTRIES OF AMERICA
Requires experience in welding and fitting of structural steel. Must have own transportation and be willing to travel. Worksites are located in Northeast Florida and Southeast Georgia. Call 386-755-0220, ext 0220.

LAND FOR SALE

104.64 acres, Land Lot 551, 12th Land District, Clinch County. Tract has excellent timber & blueberry growth potential. Plantable area has been harvested. Tract has merchantable pine, hardwood & cypress timber. Excellent access, located on Spooner Road, South of Argyle. For further info, call Nancy Gibson at 828-777-4351.

FOR SALE – 37" TV, 2 battery powered weedeaters with chargers, new wheelchair (needs slight repairs), skillsaw (new in box 7 ¼". Call 817-629-9577.

FOR SALE – Case 990 tractor, $4500. Pictures available. Also – 1965, 1966 F-Series Ford Truck, all original, make offer. 478-230-9860

FOR SALE – push lawnmower – $110. Call 229-507-5141 for details. ufn

FOR SALE: Old 5 Gallon metal gas & oil cans. 5 new rolls of bobwire. Call 478-230-9860. ufn

DONKEYS FOR SALE. Standard size. Jacks and Jennys of all ages. Call (229) 305-4669.

FOR SALE – Rocky Snake Boots. Call 229-237-3664. ufn.

FOR SALE – Turkey shoot targets are available at The Berrien Press office.

berglass boat and trailer. Also, with Minnkota trolling motor. For more info, call: 912-599-0830. Pd. 3-8-4-26.

AKC HAVANESE puppies. Beautiful, rare breed. Intelligent and loving. Championship bloodline. 2 males, 2 females. Shot, dewormed. Ready now. $1950. Pictures available. Call Barbara 229-646-4975. 3-15-4-5.

FREE

FREE TO GOOD HOME – German Shepherd/Chow mix, neutered, microchipped, approximately 7 y/o; gentle, loves everyone. Husband passed away, dog needs new home. 553 North South Road. Call 686-7964.

FOR RENT

HOUSE TO RENT: 188 McNeal, Pearson Ga; $600 a month; $600 deposit and $600 for last month's rent.$1800 to move in. Call 214-668-4402. Pd. 3-29.

Lanier County and the City of Lakeland

Kick-Off Public Hearing for the 2024 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Tuesday, April 18, 2023
2 PM
Lanier County Annex Suite B
162 West Thigpen Ave.
Lakeland, Georgia

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

The SRGC staff and Lanier County EMA will host a Public Hearing/Open House on April 18, 2023, at 2:00 PM at the Lanier County Annex Suite B located at 162 West Thigpen Ave, Suite B, Lakeland, GA

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

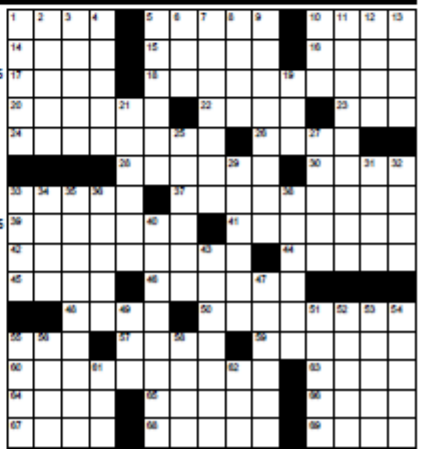
If you would like more information, please contact Loretta Hylton at the Southern Georgia Regional Commission at (229)333-5277.

Georgia STATEWIDE CLASSIFIEDS

The Weekly Crossword

by Margie E. Burke

ACROSS
1 PBS science series
5 Theater features
10 Not "er"
14 Surrounded by
15 High-class tie
16 Trawler's trail
17 Edible root
18 Works on an anagram
20 Home in the Alps
22 Word before freeze or fry
23 Is no longer
24 Musical minim
26 Clairvoyant
28 "CSI" concerns
30 Cheerful tune
33 Frat letter
37 Sound amplifying device
39 Bicontinental landmass



ll products and performing all labor necessary

ey at the City of Lakeland, 229-482-3100.

any or all bids, to waive informalities, and to re-

FOR SALE – Craftsman Rid-

PUBLIC HEARING
JOINT LANIER COUNTY AND CITY OF LAKELAND
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE
JANUARY 8, 2024 – 9:00 AM

The Lanier County Emergency Management Agency (EMA), in cooperation with the Southern Georgia Regional Commission (SGRC), invites the public to attend a Joint Public Hearing for a final review of the Lanier County and the City of Lakeland Hazard Mitigation Plan Update and provide an opportunity for public comment.

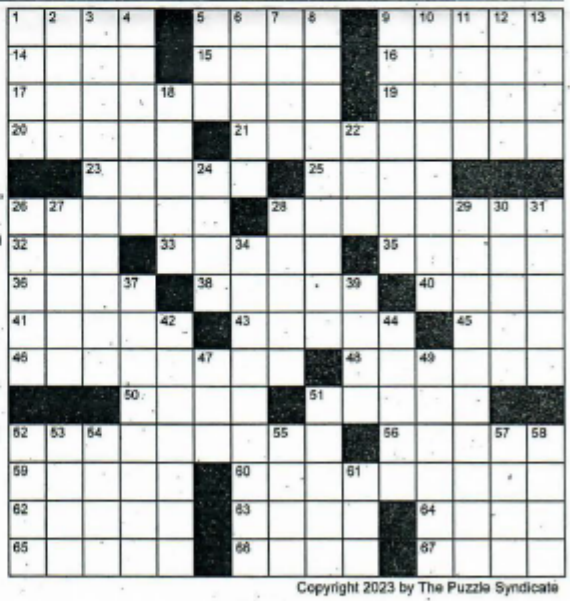
The plan update has been developed in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, which requires local governments to have an approved Hazard Mitigation Plan addressing natural hazards as a condition of receiving future federal disaster assistance.

The SGRC staff will host a Public Hearing on Monday, January 8, 2024, at 9:00 AM along with the Lanier County Board of Commissioners, in the meeting room of the Lanier County Annex at 162 W. Thigpen Avenue Lakeland, GA 31635. Comments are being accepted by email at lhylton@sgrc.us, by fax at 229-333-5312, or by mailing them to Lanier County HMP, c/o Loretta Hylton, 1937 Carlton Adams Drive, Valdosta, GA 31601

The draft of the plan is available on the SGRC website, www.sgrc.us. For more information, please call Loretta Hylton, the Senior Planner, at 229-333-5277.

The Weekly Crossword

by Margie E. Burke



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ACROSS

1 Souvlaki meat
5 Cornfield cries
9 Stationed
14 Malarial fever
15 Mishmash
16 Eat away
17 Rack and pinion, e.g.
19 Theater platform
20 "No questions ___"
21 Fonda played one in "Ulee's Gold"
23 Diameter halves
25 Seating section
26 Rolling in dough
28 Defenseless
32 Type
33 Blue jeans' material
35 Sheik's bevy
36 Trim to fit, maybe
38 Hole-boring tool
40 Tennis score
41 Romance, e.g.
43 Exodus leader
45 Harmless cyst
46 Give rise to
48 High as a kite
50 Celestial body
51 Arthur Murray moves
52 Enjoy the moment! (Latin)

DOWN

3 Exposing scandal
4 Use the guillotine on
5 Arroz ___ pollo
6 Form of defense
7 "Early to bed..." quote ending
8 Now and then
9 Beg
10 Kind of highway
11 Bath cake
34 Data-sorting method
37 Ignore a "Keep Out" sign
39 Half of R & R
42 Diplomatic agreement
44 Back of a boat
47 June honoree
49 Met productions
51 Silvery fish
52 Milk dispensers?
53 Advil target
54 Tack room item
55 Singer Fitzgerald
57 Learning style
58 Doomsayer's sign
61 Sailor's affirmative

Answers to Previous Crossword:

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

WHEREAS, Lanier County and the City of Lakeland 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, Lanier 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 LAKELAND FORMALLY ADOPTS THIS UPDATED HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN.

RESOLVED THIS 8TH DAY OF JANUARY, 2024

William P. Grassy

Signed: Mayor

(Seal)

Dione Westbrook

Attest: City Clerk

Appendix F. Reports and Inventories

I. General Historic Reports

Storm Events Database

Search Results for Lanier County, Georgia

Event Types: Hurricane (Typhoon)

Lanier county contains the following zones:
Lanier

1 events were reported between 01/01/1950 and 11/22/2022 (26624 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.*
Available Event Types have changed over time. Please refer to the Database Details for more information.

Sort By: Date/Time (Oldest)

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
Totals:								0	0	100.00K	0.00K
LANIER (ZONE)	LANIER (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 Lanier County, Georgia

Event Types: Tropical Storm

Lanier county contains the following zones:
Lanier

10 events were reported between 01/01/1950 and 11/22/2022 (26624 days)

Summary Info:

Number of County/Zone areas affected:	1
Number of Days with Event:	10
Number of Days with Event and Death:	0
Number of Days with Event and Death or Injury:	0
Number of Days with Event and Property Damage:	8
Number of Days with Event and Crop Damage:	0
Number of Event Types reported:	1

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

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

Sort By: Date/Time (Oldest)

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
Totals:								0	0	1.768M	0.00K
LANIER (ZONE)	LANIER (ZONE)	GA	09/03/1998	00:00	EST	Tropical Storm		0	0	75.00K	0.00K
LANIER (ZONE)	LANIER (ZONE)	GA	09/15/2004	12:00	EST	Tropical Storm		0	0	15.00K	0.00K
LANIER (ZONE)	LANIER (ZONE)	GA	09/26/2004	18:00	EST	Tropical Storm		0	0	50.00K	0.00K
LANIER (ZONE)	LANIER (ZONE)	GA	06/12/2006	12:00	EST	Tropical Storm		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LANIER (ZONE)	LANIER (ZONE)	GA	08/22/2008	12:00	EST-5	Tropical Storm		0	0	25.00K	0.00K
LANIER (ZONE)	LANIER (ZONE)	GA	09/02/2016	00:00	EST-5	Tropical Storm		0	0	500.00K	0.00K
LANIER (ZONE)	LANIER (ZONE)	GA	09/10/2017	22:00	EST-5	Tropical Storm		0	0	1.000M	0.00K
LANIER (ZONE)	LANIER (ZONE)	GA	10/10/2018	07:00	EST-5	Tropical Storm		0	0	100.00K	0.00K
LANIER (ZONE)	LANIER (ZONE)	GA	07/07/2021	11:00	EST-5	Tropical Storm		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LANIER (ZONE)	LANIER (ZONE)	GA	11/10/2022	11:00	EST-5	Tropical Storm		0	0	3.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	1.768M	0.00K

Storm Events Database

Search Results for Lanier County, Georgia

Event Types: Tornado

7 events were reported between 01/01/1950 and 11/22/2022 (26624 days)

Summary Info:

Number of County/Zone areas affected:	1
Number of Days with Event:	7
Number of Days with Event and Death:	0
Number of Days with Event and Death or Injury:	1
Number of Days with Event and Property Damage:	5
Number of Days with Event and Crop Damage:	0
Number of Event Types reported:	1

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

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

Select: All Tornadoes

Sort By: Date/Time (Oldest)

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
Totals:								0	5	3.085M	0.00K
LANIER CO.	LANIER CO.	GA	04/23/1971	19:30	CST	Tornado	F1	0	0	25.00K	0.00K
LANIER CO.	LANIER CO.	GA	04/25/1982	16:00	CST	Tornado	F2	0	5	2.500M	0.00K
Teeterville	LANIER CO.	GA	10/28/1995	01:30	EST	Tornado	F1	0	0	10.00K	0.00K
STOCKTON	LANIER CO.	GA	12/05/2005	14:45	EST	Tornado	F0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TEETERVILLE	LANIER CO.	GA	03/03/2012	13:00	EST-5	Tornado	EF3	0	0	500.00K	0.00K
TEETERVILLE	LANIER CO.	GA	04/08/2020	19:25	EST-5	Tornado	EF0	0	0	50.00K	0.00K
COURTHOUSE	LANIER CO.	GA	04/23/2020	12:28	EST-5	Tornado	EF0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	5	3.085M	0.00K

Storm Events Database

Search Results for Lanier County, Georgia

Event Types: Flood

Lanier county contains the following zones:
Lanier

0 events were reported between 01/01/1950 and 11/22/2022 (26624 days)

Summary Info:

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

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

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

Sort By: Date/Time (Oldest)

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

Storm Events Database

Search Results for Lanier County, Georgia

Event Types: Flash Flood

2 events were reported between 01/01/1950 and 11/22/2022 (26624 days)

Summary Info:

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:	0
Number of Days with Event and Crop Damage:	0
Number of Event Types reported:	1

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

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

Sort By: Date/Time (Oldest)

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
Totals:								0	0	0.00K	0.00K
HABERSHAM (ZONE)	HABERSHAM (ZONE)	GA	12/01/1996	11:20	EST	Flash Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TEETERVILLE	LANIER CO.	GA	06/29/2022	17:30	EST-5	Flash Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	0.00K	0.00K

Storm Events Database

Search Results for Lanier County, Georgia

Event Types: Strong Wind

Lanier county contains the following zones:
Lanier

1 events were reported between 01/01/1950 and 11/22/2022 (26624 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

Wind Magnitude Definitions:
Measured Gust:'MG', Estimated Gust:'EG', Measured Sustained:'MS', Estimated Sustained:'ES'

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

Select: All Wind Speeds

Sort By: Date/Time (Oldest)

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
Totals:								0	0	15.00K	0.00K
LANIER (ZONE)	LANIER (ZONE)	GA	12/11/2008	08:40	EST-5	Strong Wind	45 kts. EG	0	0	15.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	15.00K	0.00K

Storm Events Database

Search Results for Lanier County, Georgia

Event Types: Thunderstorm Wind

104 events were reported between 01/01/1950 and 11/22/2022 (26624 days)

Summary Info:

Number of County/Zone areas affected:	1
Number of Days with Event:	67
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:	40
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

Wind Magnitude Definitions:
Measured Gust:'MG', Estimated Gust:'EG', Measured Sustained:'MS', Estimated Sustained:'ES'

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

Select: All Wind Speeds

Sort By: Date/Time (Oldest)

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
Totals:								0	0	645.00K	0.00K
LANIER CO.	LANIER CO.	GA	06/14/1959	13:09	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	65 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LANIER CO.	LANIER CO.	GA	04/15/1961	10:30	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	60 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LANIER CO.	LANIER CO.	GA	06/07/1963	12:23	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LANIER CO.	LANIER CO.	GA	06/27/1972	14:38	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	53 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LANIER CO.	LANIER CO.	GA	07/02/1973	18:00	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LANIER CO.	LANIER CO.	GA	04/18/1978	13:42	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LANIER CO.	LANIER CO.	GA	12/29/1983	02:30	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LANIER CO.	LANIER CO.	GA	02/06/1986	08:20	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LANIER CO.	LANIER CO.	GA	03/30/1989	09:00	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LANIER CO.	LANIER CO.	GA	04/19/1991	16:10	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LAKELAND	LANIER CO.	GA	05/28/1996	10:20	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	10.00K	0.00K
COUNTYWIDE	LANIER CO.	GA	06/05/1998	19:45	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	5.00K	0.00K
STOCKTON	LANIER CO.	GA	04/24/2000	12:50	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	10.00K	0.00K
STOCKTON	LANIER CO.	GA	01/19/2002	20:10	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	2.00K	0.00K
COUNTYWIDE	LANIER CO.	GA	12/24/2002	10:30	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	10.00K	0.00K
LAKELAND	LANIER CO.	GA	03/13/2003	09:30	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
SOUTHWEST PORTION	LANIER CO.	GA	05/02/2003	23:35	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
COUNTYWIDE	LANIER CO.	GA	04/08/2006	17:30	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts. EG	0	0	5.00K	0.00K

COUNTYWIDE	LANIER CO.	GA	05/10/2006	19:34	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts. EG	0	0	0.50K	0.00K
LAKELAND	LANIER CO.	GA	05/28/2006	16:10	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts. EG	0	0	0.50K	0.00K
LAKELAND	LANIER CO.	GA	05/28/2006	16:30	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
LAKELAND	LANIER CO.	GA	08/04/2006	17:25	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	65 kts. EG	0	0	100.00K	0.00K
LAKELAND	LANIER CO.	GA	06/12/2007	07:45	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
LAKELAND	LANIER CO.	GA	06/25/2008	15:45	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
TEETERVILLE	LANIER CO.	GA	06/28/2009	14:15	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COURTHOUSE	LANIER CO.	GA	10/16/2009	04:25	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LAKELAND	LANIER CO.	GA	05/08/2010	17:10	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LAKELAND	LANIER CO.	GA	05/08/2010	17:15	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LAKELAND	LANIER CO.	GA	07/28/2010	15:45	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts. EG	0	0	12.50K	0.00K
LAKELAND	LANIER CO.	GA	04/05/2011	03:20	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	10.00K	0.00K
LAKELAND	LANIER CO.	GA	06/23/2011	16:20	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	3.00K	0.00K
STOCKTON	LANIER CO.	GA	09/05/2011	15:41	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	4.00K	0.00K
TEETERVILLE	LANIER CO.	GA	11/16/2011	19:43	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	60 kts. EG	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
TEETERVILLE	LANIER CO.	GA	11/16/2011	19:51	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
LAKELAND	LANIER CO.	GA	06/11/2012	16:05	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts. EG	0	0	4.00K	0.00K
LAKELAND	LANIER CO.	GA	12/17/2012	15:03	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
LAKELAND	LANIER CO.	GA	01/30/2013	20:11	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
LAKELAND	LANIER CO.	GA	08/21/2013	13:35	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	3.00K	0.00K
COURTHOUSE	LANIER CO.	GA	01/11/2014	14:40	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.50K	0.00K
LAKELAND	LANIER CO.	GA	02/21/2014	09:40	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts. EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
TEETERVILLE	LANIER CO.	GA	03/16/2014	13:35	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
LAKELAND	LANIER CO.	GA	06/22/2014	14:25	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts. EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
LAKELAND	LANIER CO.	GA	07/09/2014	17:35	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
LAKELAND	LANIER CO.	GA	06/03/2015	18:42	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COURTHOUSE	LANIER CO.	GA	06/12/2015	19:04	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts. EG	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
COURTHOUSE	LANIER CO.	GA	06/12/2015	19:06	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COURTHOUSE	LANIER CO.	GA	06/12/2015	19:08	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
STOCKTON	LANIER CO.	GA	06/17/2015	14:29	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TEETERVILLE	LANIER CO.	GA	07/02/2015	15:49	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TEETERVILLE	LANIER CO.	GA	07/14/2015	16:15	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TEETERVILLE	LANIER CO.	GA	07/22/2015	17:14	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TEETERVILLE	LANIER CO.	GA	08/23/2015	14:23	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COURTHOUSE	LANIER CO.	GA	08/23/2015	14:28	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LAKELAND	LANIER CO.	GA	08/23/2015	14:30	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
COURTHOUSE	LANIER CO.	GA	04/01/2016	16:03	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TEETERVILLE	LANIER CO.	GA	04/01/2016	16:07	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	65 kts. EG	0	0	50.00K	0.00K
STOCKTON	LANIER CO.	GA	04/01/2016	16:15	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LAKELAND	LANIER CO.	GA	05/03/2016	17:17	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	65 kts. EG	0	0	100.00K	0.00K
LAKELAND	LANIER CO.	GA	05/03/2016	17:18	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	65 kts. EG	0	0	10.00K	0.00K
LAKELAND	LANIER CO.	GA	05/03/2016	17:18	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	65 kts. EG	0	0	50.00K	0.00K

LAKELAND	LANIER CO.	GA	05/03/2016	17:18	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	65 kts. EG	0	0	50.00K	0.00K
LAKELAND	LANIER CO.	GA	07/19/2016	17:05	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
STOCKTON	LANIER CO.	GA	08/14/2016	18:20	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COURTHOUSE	LANIER CO.	GA	08/14/2016	18:40	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LAKELAND	LANIER CO.	GA	01/22/2017	08:40	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TEETERVILLE	LANIER CO.	GA	05/20/2017	19:14	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
LAKELAND	LANIER CO.	GA	06/02/2018	14:20	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LAKELAND	LANIER CO.	GA	06/02/2018	14:24	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
STOCKTON	LANIER CO.	GA	06/02/2018	14:30	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	70 kts. EG	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
GREENWOOD	LANIER CO.	GA	06/02/2018	14:30	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COURTHOUSE	LANIER CO.	GA	07/22/2018	19:20	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
LAKELAND	LANIER CO.	GA	04/19/2019	09:00	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	3.00K	0.00K
STOCKTON	LANIER CO.	GA	06/24/2019	19:00	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
LAKELAND	LANIER CO.	GA	02/06/2020	18:59	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
TEETERVILLE	LANIER CO.	GA	04/08/2020	19:25	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	65 kts. EG	0	0	10.00K	0.00K
TEETERVILLE	LANIER CO.	GA	04/08/2020	19:25	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	25.00K	0.00K
TEETERVILLE	LANIER CO.	GA	04/08/2020	19:27	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LAKELAND	LANIER CO.	GA	04/08/2020	19:29	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts. EG	0	0	25.00K	0.00K
LAKELAND	LANIER CO.	GA	04/08/2020	19:30	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
LAKELAND	LANIER CO.	GA	04/08/2020	19:30	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	65 kts. EG	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
LAKELAND	LANIER CO.	GA	04/08/2020	19:30	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	25.00K	0.00K
LAKELAND	LANIER CO.	GA	04/08/2020	19:32	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LAKELAND	LANIER CO.	GA	04/08/2020	19:32	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	65 kts. EG	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
LAKELAND	LANIER CO.	GA	04/08/2020	19:33	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LAKELAND	LANIER CO.	GA	04/08/2020	19:33	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	3.00K	0.00K
LAKELAND	LANIER CO.	GA	04/08/2020	19:35	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	70 kts. EG	0	0	50.00K	0.00K
LAKELAND	LANIER CO.	GA	04/13/2020	07:01	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LAKELAND	LANIER CO.	GA	04/13/2020	07:03	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
STOCKTON	LANIER CO.	GA	04/13/2020	07:10	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TEETERVILLE	LANIER CO.	GA	04/23/2020	12:15	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TEETERVILLE	LANIER CO.	GA	04/23/2020	12:22	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LAKELAND	LANIER CO.	GA	04/23/2020	12:24	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COURTHOUSE	LANIER CO.	GA	04/23/2020	12:25	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TEETERVILLE	LANIER CO.	GA	04/23/2020	12:25	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LAKELAND	LANIER CO.	GA	04/23/2020	12:26	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
LAKELAND	LANIER CO.	GA	04/23/2020	12:26	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COURTHOUSE	LANIER CO.	GA	04/23/2020	12:30	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COURTHOUSE	LANIER CO.	GA	06/24/2020	15:15	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LAKELAND	LANIER CO.	GA	05/04/2021	23:00	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LAKELAND	LANIER CO.	GA	04/05/2022	17:12	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
COURTHOUSE	LANIER CO.	GA	05/20/2022	16:18	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GREENWOOD	LANIER CO.	GA	05/20/2022	16:27	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TEETERVILLE	LANIER CO.	GA	06/24/2022	15:45	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TEETERVILLE	LANIER CO.	GA	08/10/2022	15:14	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	645.00K	0.00K

Storm Events Database

Search Results for Lanier County, Georgia

Event Types: Hail

21 events were reported between 09/01/1950 and 09/30/2023 (26693 days)

Summary Info:

Number of County/Zone areas affected:	1
Number of Days with Event:	18
Number of Days with Event and Death:	0
Number of Days with Event and Death or Injury:	0
Number of Days with Event and Property Damage:	0
Number of Days with Event and Crop Damage:	0
Number of Event Types reported:	1

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

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

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

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag.	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
Totals:								0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LANIER CO.	LANIER CO.	GA	04/15/1961	10:30	CST	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LANIER CO.	LANIER CO.	GA	06/05/1969	14:51	CST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LANIER CO.	LANIER CO.	GA	04/22/1971	14:15	CST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LANIER CO.	LANIER CO.	GA	04/30/1971	06:55	CST	Hail	2.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LANIER CO.	LANIER CO.	GA	04/30/1971	14:20	CST	Hail	1.50 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LANIER CO.	LANIER CO.	GA	04/24/1972	14:33	CST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LANIER CO.	LANIER CO.	GA	07/02/1973	18:00	CST	Hail	1.50 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LAKELAND	LANIER CO.	GA	05/03/1998	14:20	EST	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LAKELAND	LANIER CO.	GA	05/13/1999	17:07	EST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LAKELAND	LANIER CO.	GA	05/28/2006	16:30	EST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LAKELAND	LANIER CO.	GA	07/28/2006	19:10	EST	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LAKELAND	LANIER CO.	GA	08/04/2006	17:16	EST	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LAKELAND	LANIER CO.	GA	08/04/2006	17:16	EST	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LAKELAND	LANIER CO.	GA	08/28/2007	15:20	EST-5	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LAKELAND	LANIER CO.	GA	08/07/2009	15:14	EST-5	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TEETERVILLE	LANIER CO.	GA	05/06/2012	14:55	EST-5	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COURTHOUSE	LANIER CO.	GA	04/05/2017	19:27	EST-5	Hail	1.50 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LAKELAND	LANIER CO.	GA	04/05/2017	19:27	EST-5	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LAKELAND	LANIER CO.	GA	04/22/2018	20:35	EST-5	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LAKELAND	LANIER CO.	GA	07/22/2018	19:12	EST-5	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
STOCKTON	LANIER CO.	GA	04/19/2020	17:46	EST-5	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	0.00K	0.00K

Storm Events Database

Search Results for Lanier County, Georgia

Event Types: Lightning

2 events were reported between 09/01/1950 and 09/30/2023 (26693 days)

Summary Info:

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

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

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

Sort By: Date/Time (Oldest)

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
Totals:								0	0	10.00K	0.00K
LAKELAND	LANIER CO.	GA	07/21/2002	17:00	EST	Lightning		0	0	5.00K	0.00K
LAKELAND	LANIER CO.	GA	06/24/2022	15:45	EST-5	Lightning		0	0	5.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	10.00K	0.00K

Storm Events Database

Search Results for Lanier County, Georgia

Event Types: Heat

Lanier county contains the following zones:
Lanier

0 events were reported between 01/01/1950 and 11/22/2022 (26624 days)

Summary Info:

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

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

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

Sort By: Date/Time (Oldest)

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

Storm Events Database

Search Results for Lanier County, Georgia

Event Types: Excessive Heat

Lanier county contains the following zones:
Lanier

0 events were reported between 01/01/1950 and 11/22/2022 (26624 days)

Summary Info:

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

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

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

Sort By: Date/Time (Oldest)

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

Storm Events Database

Search Results for Lanier County, Georgia

Event Types: Wildfire

Lanier county contains the following zones:
Lanier

0 events were reported between 01/01/1950 and 11/22/2022 (26624 days)

Summary Info:

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

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

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

Sort By: Date/Time (Oldest)

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

Storm Events Database

Search Results for Lanier County, Georgia

Event Types: Drought

Lanier county contains the following zones:
Lanier

26 events were reported between 01/01/1950 and 11/22/2022 (26624 days)

Summary Info:

Number of County/Zone areas affected:	1
Number of Days with Event:	26
Number of Days with Event and Death:	0
Number of Days with Event and Death or Injury:	0
Number of Days with Event and Property Damage:	0
Number of Days with Event and Crop Damage:	0
Number of Event Types reported:	1

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

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

Sort By: Date/Time (Oldest)

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
Totals:								0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LANIER (ZONE)	LANIER (ZONE)	GA	09/01/1997	00:00	EST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LANIER (ZONE)	LANIER (ZONE)	GA	11/01/2010	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LANIER (ZONE)	LANIER (ZONE)	GA	12/01/2010	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LANIER (ZONE)	LANIER (ZONE)	GA	01/01/2011	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LANIER (ZONE)	LANIER (ZONE)	GA	02/01/2011	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LANIER (ZONE)	LANIER (ZONE)	GA	03/01/2011	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LANIER (ZONE)	LANIER (ZONE)	GA	04/01/2011	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LANIER (ZONE)	LANIER (ZONE)	GA	05/01/2011	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LANIER (ZONE)	LANIER (ZONE)	GA	06/01/2011	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LANIER (ZONE)	LANIER (ZONE)	GA	07/01/2011	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LANIER (ZONE)	LANIER (ZONE)	GA	08/01/2011	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LANIER (ZONE)	LANIER (ZONE)	GA	09/01/2011	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LANIER (ZONE)	LANIER (ZONE)	GA	10/01/2011	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LANIER (ZONE)	LANIER (ZONE)	GA	11/01/2011	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LANIER (ZONE)	LANIER (ZONE)	GA	12/01/2011	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LANIER (ZONE)	LANIER (ZONE)	GA	01/01/2012	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LANIER (ZONE)	LANIER (ZONE)	GA	02/01/2012	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LANIER (ZONE)	LANIER (ZONE)	GA	03/01/2012	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LANIER (ZONE)	LANIER (ZONE)	GA	04/01/2012	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LANIER (ZONE)	LANIER (ZONE)	GA	05/01/2012	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LANIER (ZONE)	LANIER (ZONE)	GA	06/01/2012	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LANIER (ZONE)	LANIER (ZONE)	GA	01/01/2013	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LANIER (ZONE)	LANIER (ZONE)	GA	02/01/2013	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LANIER (ZONE)	LANIER (ZONE)	GA	11/29/2016	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LANIER (ZONE)	LANIER (ZONE)	GA	10/08/2019	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LANIER (ZONE)	LANIER (ZONE)	GA	11/01/2019	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K

Totals:								0	0	0.00K	0.00K

Storm Events Database

Search Results for Lanier County, Georgia

Event Types: Winter Storm

Lanier county contains the following zones:
Lanier

2 events were reported between 01/01/1950 and 11/22/2022 (26624 days)

Summary Info:

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

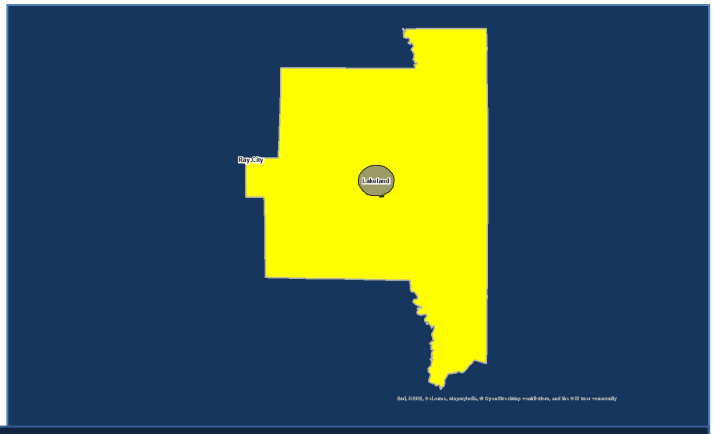
Column Definitions:
'Mag': Magnitude, 'Dth': Deaths, 'Inj': Injuries, 'PrD': Property Damage, 'CrD': Crop Damage

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

Sort By: Date/Time (Oldest)

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
Totals:								0	0	50.00K	0.00K
LANIER (ZONE)	LANIER (ZONE)	GA	01/28/2014	16:00	EST-5	Winter Storm		0	0	50.00K	0.00K
LANIER (ZONE)	LANIER (ZONE)	GA	01/03/2018	03:00	EST-5	Winter Storm		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	50.00K	0.00K

APPENDIX G
HAZUS
REPORT



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

SOUTHERN GEORGIA REGIONAL COMMISSION

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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 Lanier County.

Risk Assessment Process Overview

Hazus-MH Version 2.2 SP1 was used to perform the analyses for Lanier 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. Lanier County provided building inventory information from the county's property tax assessment system. This section describes the changes made to the default Hazus-MH inventory and the modeling parameters used for each scenario.

County Inventory Changes

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

General Building Stock Updates

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

The GBS records for Lanier County were replaced with data derived from parcel and property assessment data obtained from Lanier County. The county provided property assessment data was current as of November 2023 and the parcel data was current as of November 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 Lanier County is 98.1%. The generated building inventory represents the approximate locations (within a parcel) of structures. The building inventory was aggregated by census block. Both the tract and block tables were updated. Table 1 shows the results of the changes to the GBS tables by occupancy class.

Table 1: GBS Building Exposure Updates by Occupancy Class*

Occupancy Classification	Default Count	Updated Count	Default Exposure	Updated Exposure
Agricultural	0	0	$ -	$ -
Commercial	174	170	$ 118,443,000	$ 114,317,000
Education	8	9	$ 8,481,000	$ 5,850,000
Government	16	17	$ 9,784,000	$ 6,931,000
Industrial	51	75	$ 18,933,000	$ 32,395,000
Religious	50	53	$ 24,552,000	$ 30,848,000
Residential	2651	4151	$ 355,955,000	$ 434,466,000
Total	**2950**	**4475**	**$ 536,148,000**	**$ 624,807,000**

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

For Lanier 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.

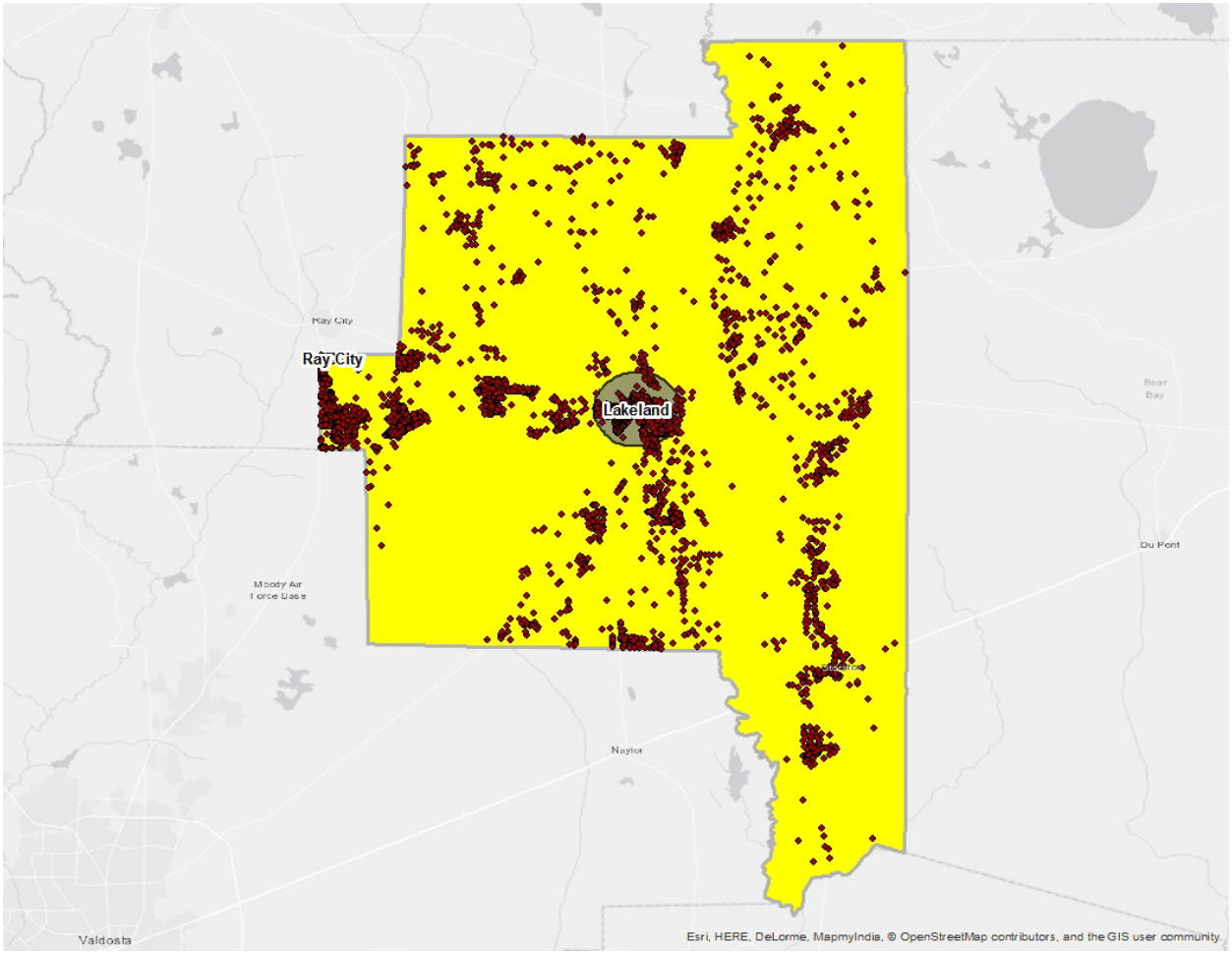

Figure 1: Lanier County Overview

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

Essential Facility Updates

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

Essential facilities include:

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

Table 2: Updated Essential Facilities

Classification	Updated Count	Updated Exposure
Lanier County		
EOC	1	$ 346,000
Care	2	$ 16,418,000
Fire	7	$ 6,908,000
Police	2	$ 6,484,000
School	3	$ 26,166,000
Total	**15**	**$ 56,322,000**

Classification	Updated Count	Updated Exposure
Lakeland		
EOC	1	$ 346,000
Care	2	$ 16,418,000
Fire	1	$ 237,000
Police	2	$ 6,484,000
School	3	$ 26,166,000
Total	**9**	**$ 49,651,000**

Classification	Updated Count	Updated Exposure
Ray City		
EOC	0	$ -
Care	0	$ -
Fire	0	$ -
Police	0	$ -
School	0	$ -
Total	**0**	**$ -**

Assumptions and Exceptions

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

- The Lanier 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 Lanier County, parcel centroids were used.
- The essential facilities extracted from the GMIS were only used in the portion of the analysis designated as essential facility damage. They were not used in the update of the General Building Stock or the User Defined Facility inventory.

The hazard models included in this risk assessment included:

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

Hurricane Risk Assessment

Hazard Definition

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

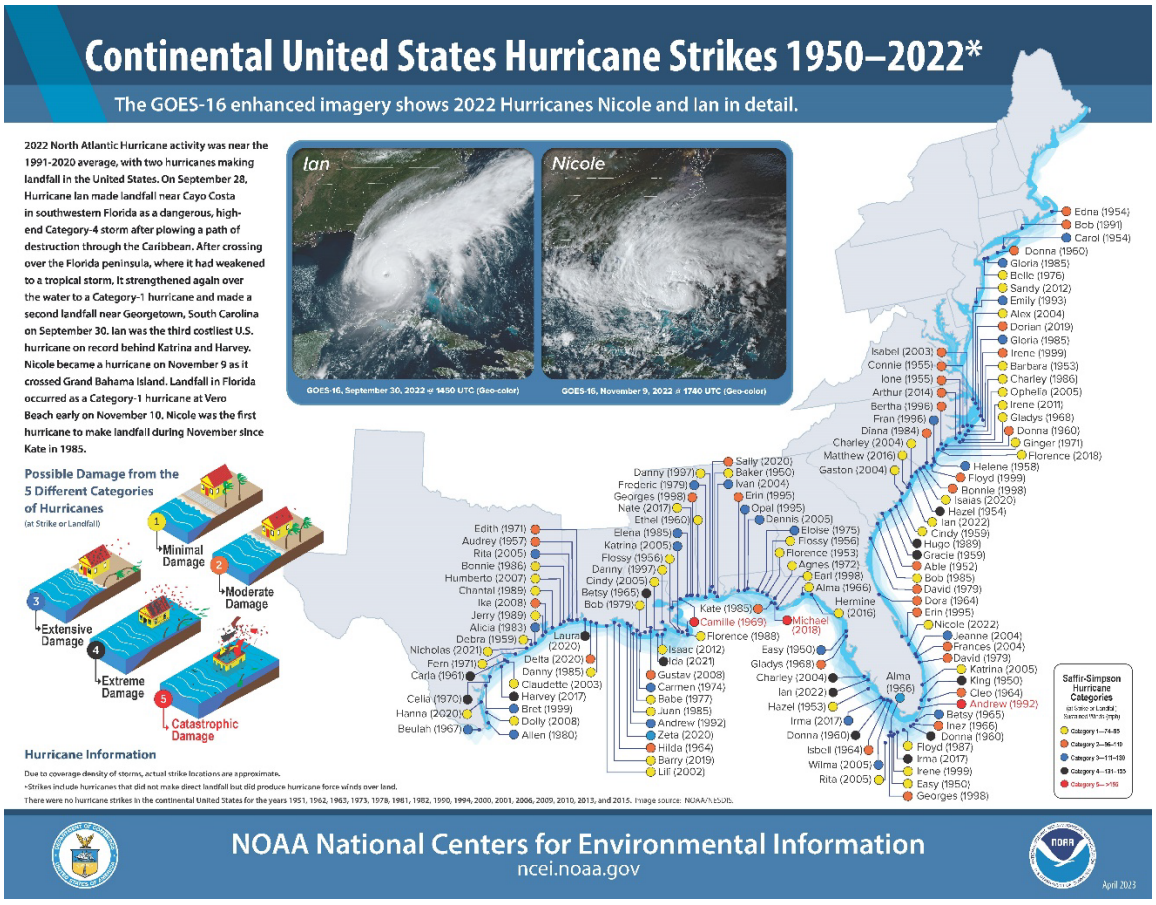

Figure 2: Continental United States Hurricane Strikes: 1950 to 2022[3]

Hurricane intensities are measured using the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale (Table 3). This scale is a 1 to 5 categorization based on the hurricane's intensity at the indicated time.

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

[3] Source: NOAA National Climatic Data Center

Table 3: Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale

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

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

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Hurricane Center created the HURDAT database, which contains all of the tracks of tropical systems since the mid-1800s. This database was used to document the number of tropical systems that have affected Lanier County by creating a 20-mile buffer around the county to include storms that didn't make direct landfall in Lanier County but impacted the county. Since 1851, Lanier County has had 56 tropical systems within 20 miles of its county borders (Table 4).

Table 4: Tropical Systems affecting Lanier County

Year	Month	Day	Name	Wind (Knots)	Category
1852	October	10	NOTNAMED	80	H1
1868	October	4	NOTNAMED	50	TS
1871	August	23	NOTNAMED	50	TS
1871	October	5	NOTNAMED	50	TS
1871	October	6	NOTNAMED	40	TS
1873	June	2	NOTNAMED	40	TS
1873	September	19	NOTNAMED	60	TS
1877	September	20	NOTNAMED	40	TS
1878	October	11	NOTNAMED	40	TS
1885	August	31	NOTNAMED	50	TS
1885	August	31	NOTNAMED	40	TS
1885	September	21	NOTNAMED	50	TS
1886	July	1	NOTNAMED	70	H1
1902	June	15	NOTNAMED	45	TS
1902	June	15	NOTNAMED	40	TS
1907	June	29	NOTNAMED	45	TS
1907	September	29	NOTNAMED	40	TS
1911	August	5	NOTNAMED	20	TD
1912	July	15	NOTNAMED	40	TS
1912	July	16	NOTNAMED	40	TS
1912	September	6	NOTNAMED	25	TD
1914	September	17	NOTNAMED	40	TS
1916	October	4	NOTNAMED	50	TS
1919	October	1	NOTNAMED	35	TS
1924	September	16	NOTNAMED	45	TS
1924	September	16	NOTNAMED	40	TS
1924	September	29	NOTNAMED	55	TS
1924	September	30	NOTNAMED	55	E
1926	July	29	NOTNAMED	50	TS
1926	July	29	NOTNAMED	40	TS
1933	September	6	NOTNAMED	40	TS
1935	September	5	NOTNAMED	60	TS
1947	October	7	NOTNAMED	40	TS
1947	October	7	NOTNAMED	35	TS
1947	October	7	NOTNAMED	30	TD
1947	October	8	NOTNAMED	25	TD
1949	August	28	NOTNAMED	50	TS
1950	September	7	EASY	40	TS
1950	September	7	EASY	35	TS
1950	October	19	KING	35	TS
1953	September	27	FLORENCE	50	E
1957	June	9	NOTNAMED	35	TS
1964	October	5	HILDA	35	E
1966	June	10	ALMA	60	TS
1966	June	10	ALMA	55	TS
1987	August	16	NOTNAMED	15	TD
1987	August	16	NOTNAMED	10	TD
1987	August	17	NOTNAMED	10	TD
1990	October	12	MARCO	30	TD
1990	October	12	MARCO	20	TD
1995	June	5	ALLISON	45	TS
2004	August	12	BONNIE	30	TD
2005	October	6	TAMMY	45	TS
2005	October	6	TAMMY	35	TS
2006	June	13	ALBERTO	35	TS
2006	June	14	ALBERTO	35	TS

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

Probabilistic Hurricane Scenario

The following probabilistic wind damage risk assessment modeled a Category 1 storm with maximum winds of 79 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.

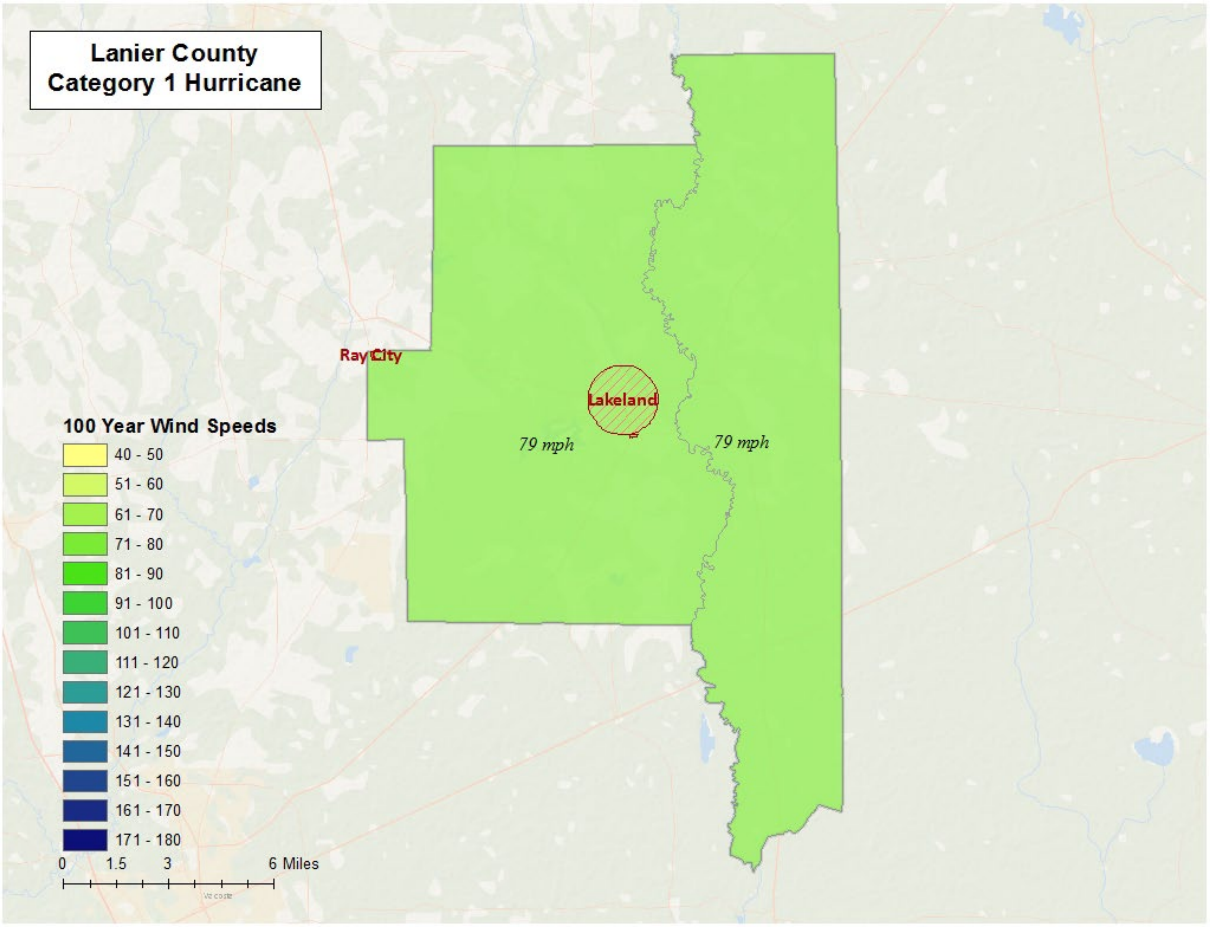

Figure 3: Wind Speeds by Storm Category

Wind-Related Building Damages

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

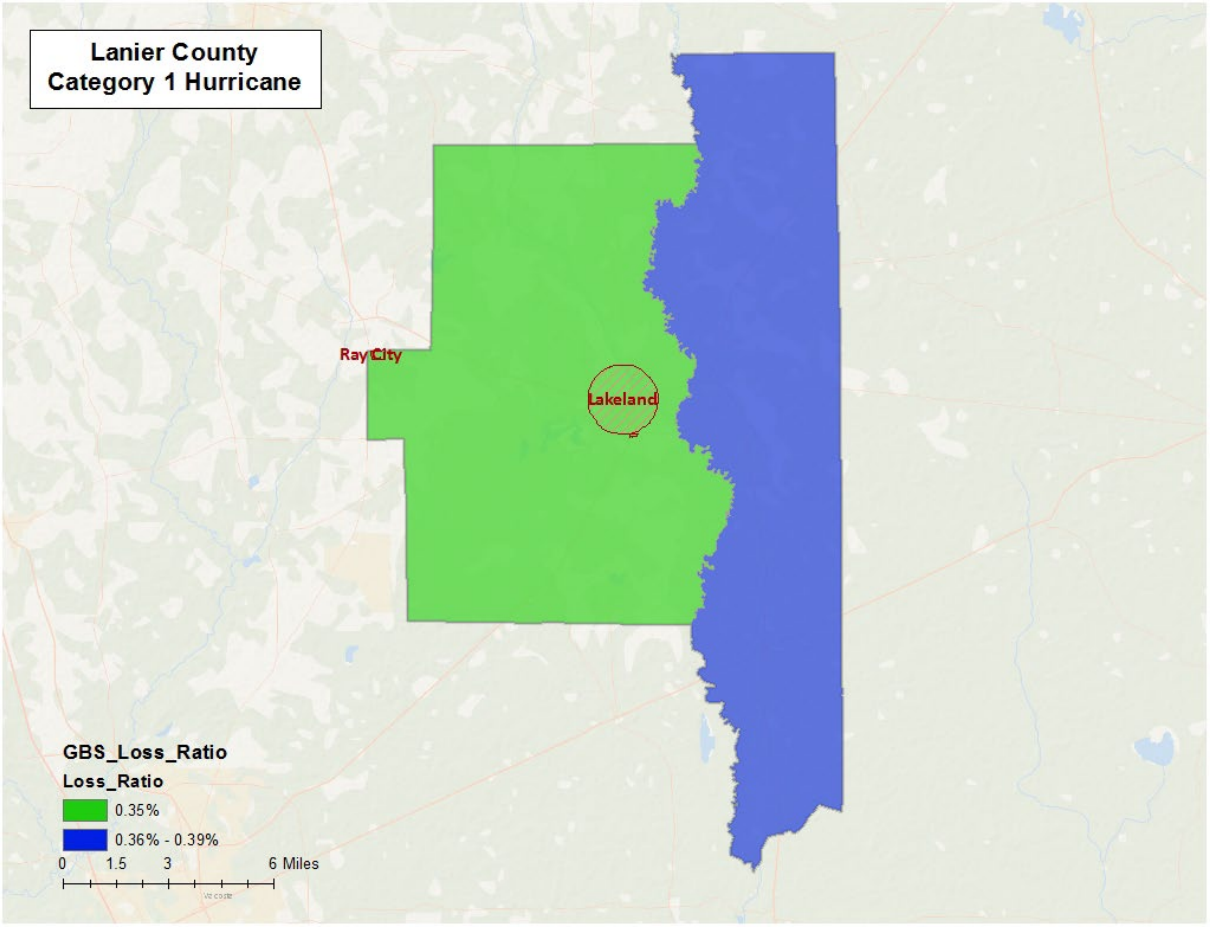

Figure 4: Hurricane Wind GBS Loss Ratios

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

Table 5: Hurricane Wind Building Damage

Storm Classification	Number of Damaged Buildings	Building Damages	Total Economic Loss	Loss Ratio
Category 1	48	$ 2,242,480	$ 362,507	0.36%

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 15 essential facilities in Lanier County.

Classification	Number
EOC	1
Care	2
Fire	7
Police	2
School	3
Total	**15**

Table 6: Wind-Damaged Essential Facility Losses

Storm Classification	Facilities Moderately Damaged (>50%)	Facilities Completely Damaged (>50%)	Facilities with expected loss (<1day)
Category 1	0	0	15

Shelter Requirements

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

Table 7: Displaced Households and People

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

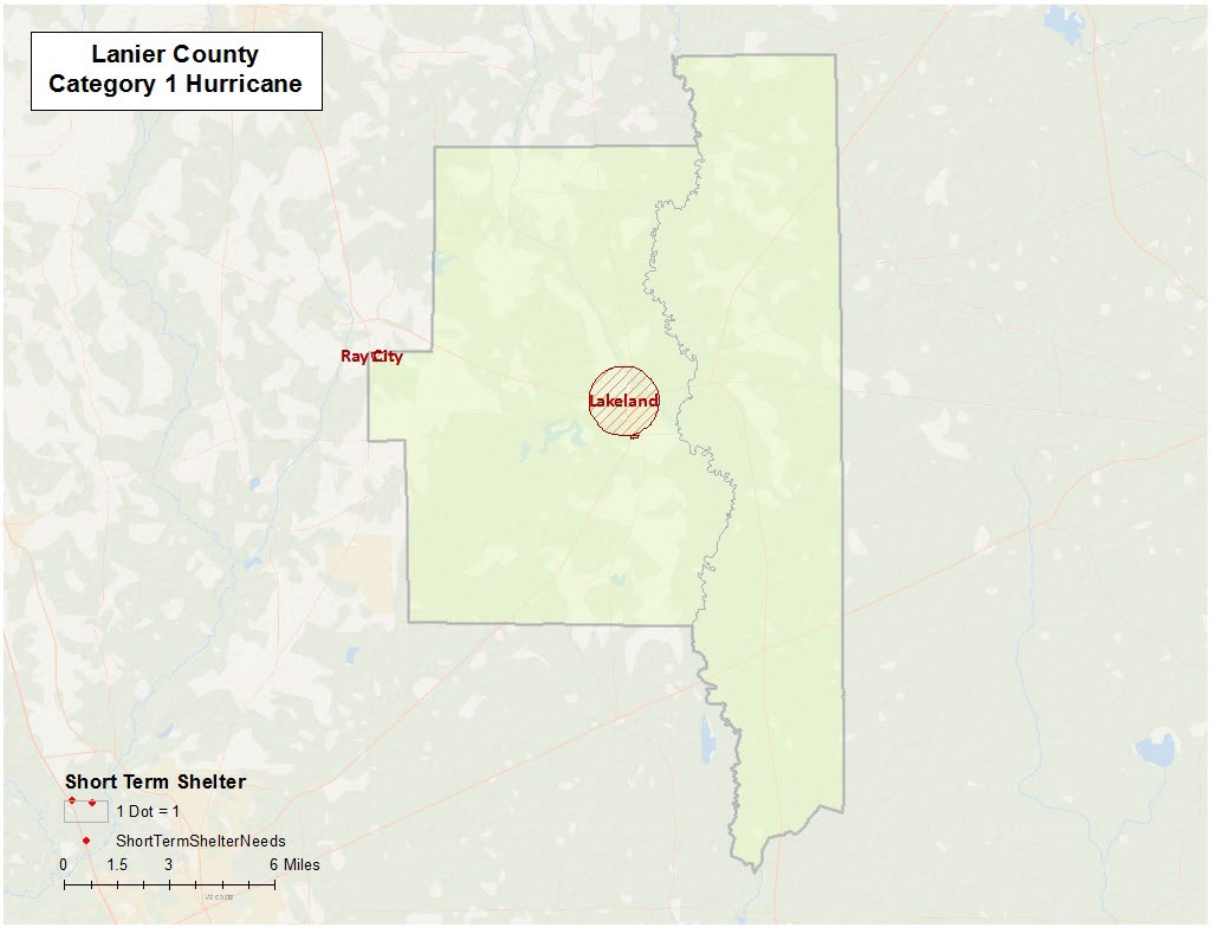

Figure 5: Hurricane Wind Shelter Requirements

Debris Generated from Hurricane Wind

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

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

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

Table 8: Wind-Related Debris Weight (Tons)

Storm Classification	Brick, Wood, and Other	Reinforced Concrete/Steel	Tree Debris	Other Tree Debris	Total
Category 1	179	-	1,663	30,289	32,131

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.

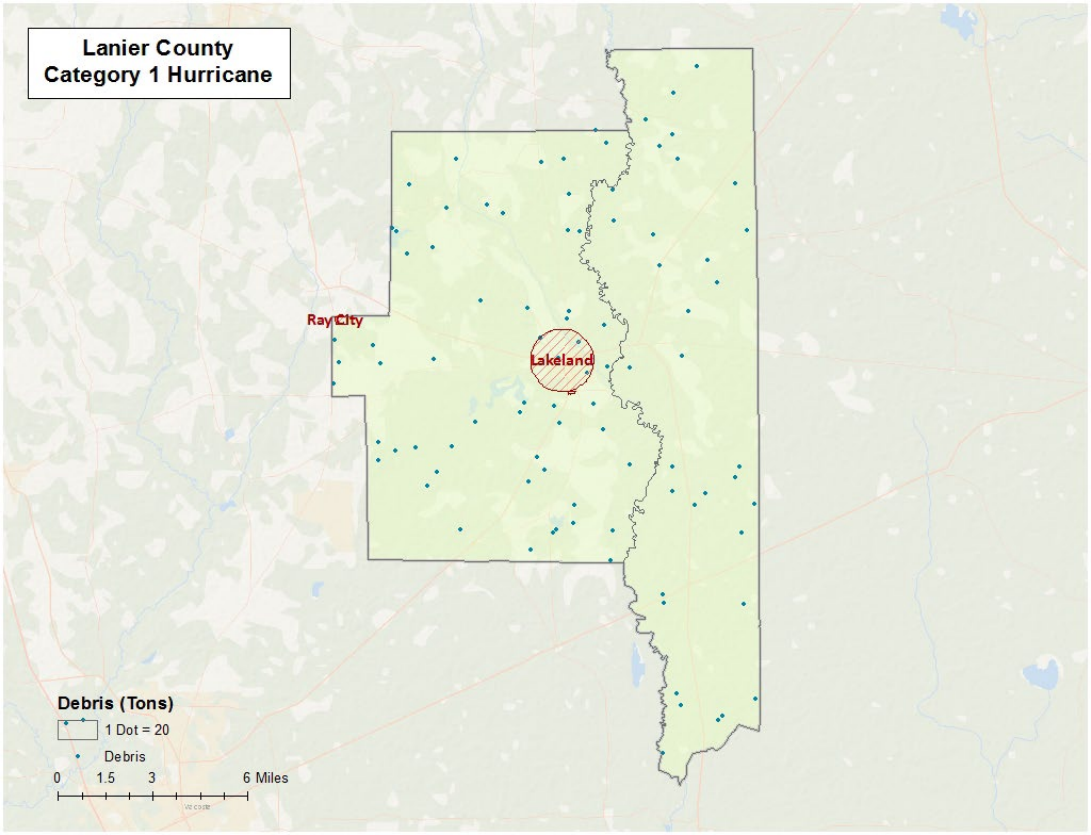

Figure 6: Wind-Related Debris Weight (Tons)

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 Lanier 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.

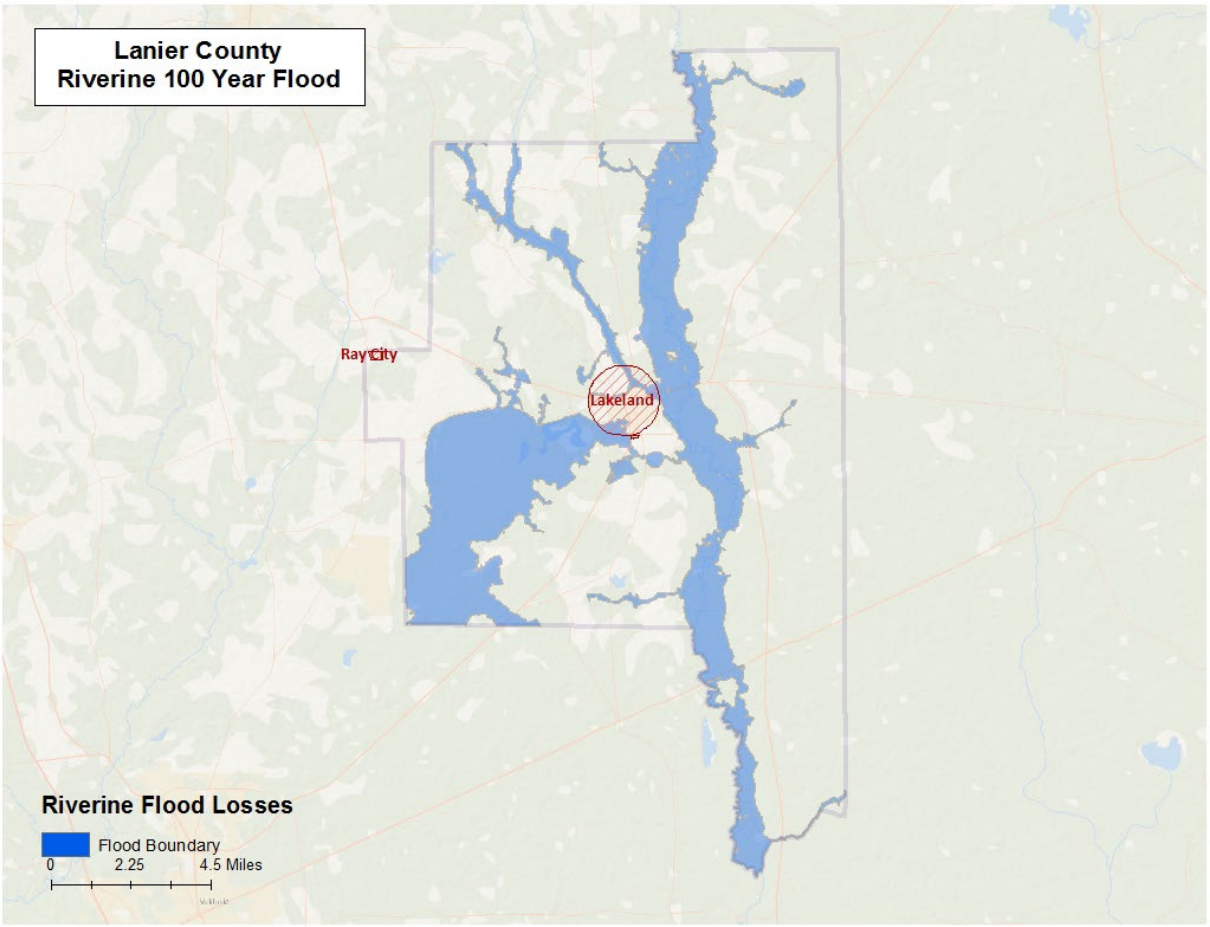

Figure 7: Riverine 1% Flood Inundation

Riverine 1% Flood Building Damages

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

Occupancy Classification	Total Buildings	Total Buildings Damaged	Total Building Exposure	Total Losses to Buildings	Loss Ratio of Exposed to Damaged
Lakeland					
Residential	1,058	4	$ 122,016,408	$ 49,394	0.04%
Unincorporated					
Commercial	44	1	$ 35,831,588	$ 570	0.00%
Residential	2,997	65	$ 304,543,240	$ 1,262,140	0.41%
County Total					
Total	4,099	70	462,391,236	1,312,104	

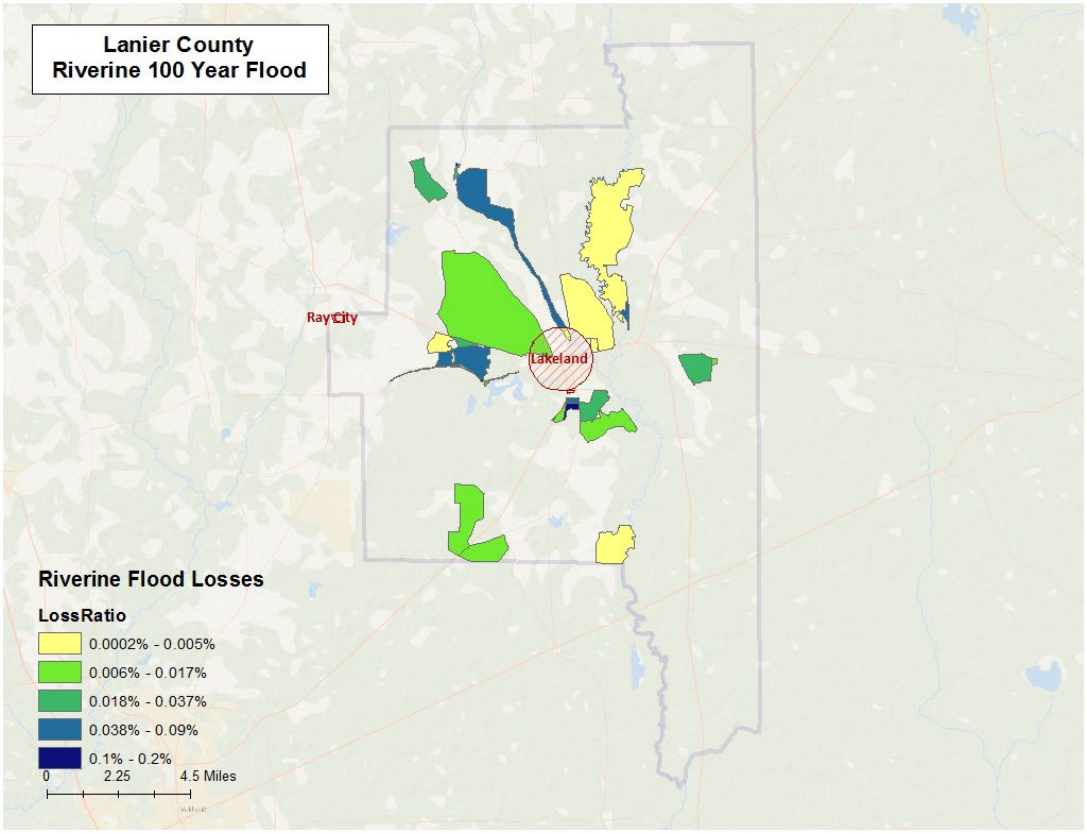

Figure 8: Potential UDF Loss Ratios from the 1% Riverine Flood

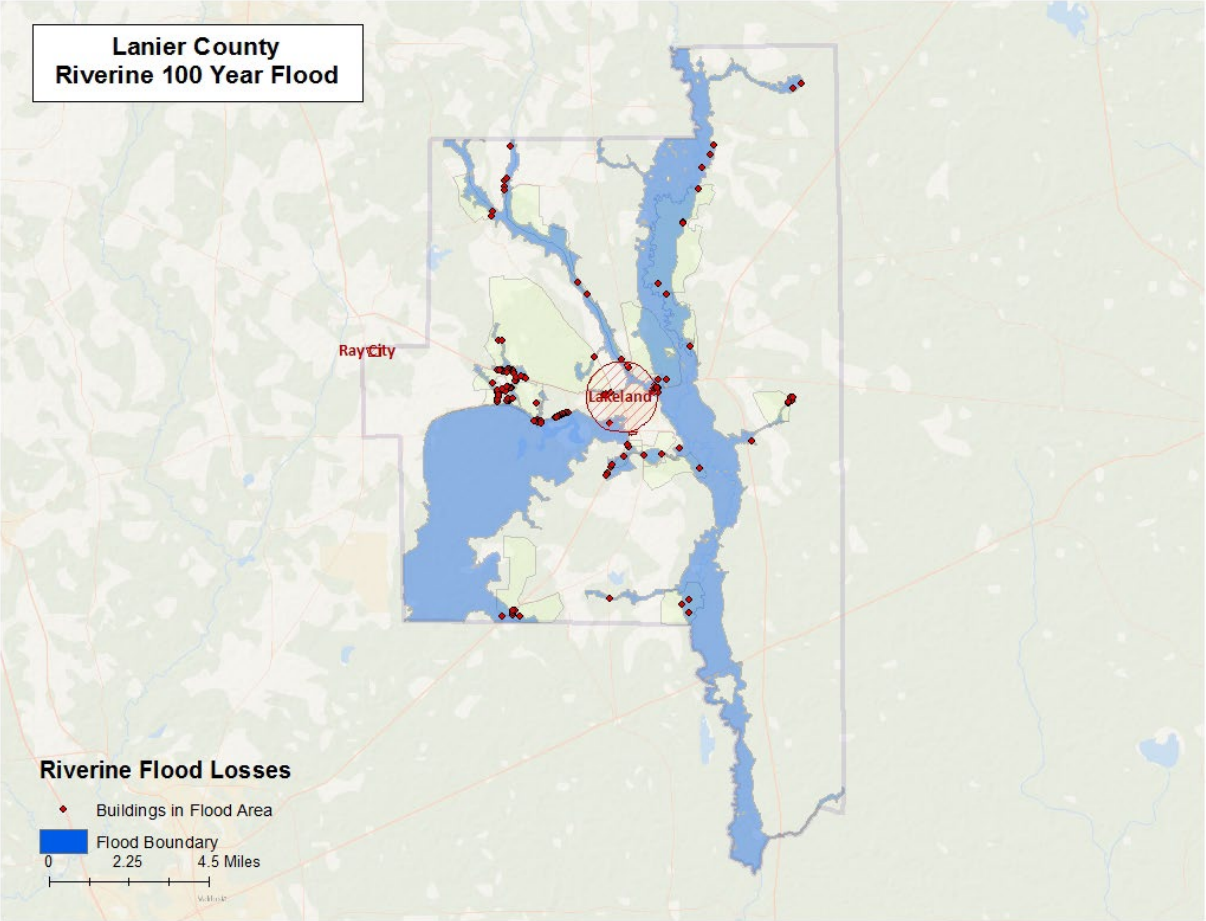

Figure 9: Damaged Buildings in 1% Riverine Flood

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 there are 0 Essential Facilities subject to damage in the Lanier County riverine 1% probability floodplain.

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

Classification	Total	Moderate	Substantial	Loss of Use
Fire Station	7	0	0	0
Hospitals	2	0	0	0
Police Stations	2	0	0	0
Schools	3	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 218 households might be displaced due to the flood. Displacement includes households evacuated within or very near to the inundated area. Displaced households represent 655 individuals, of which 310 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).

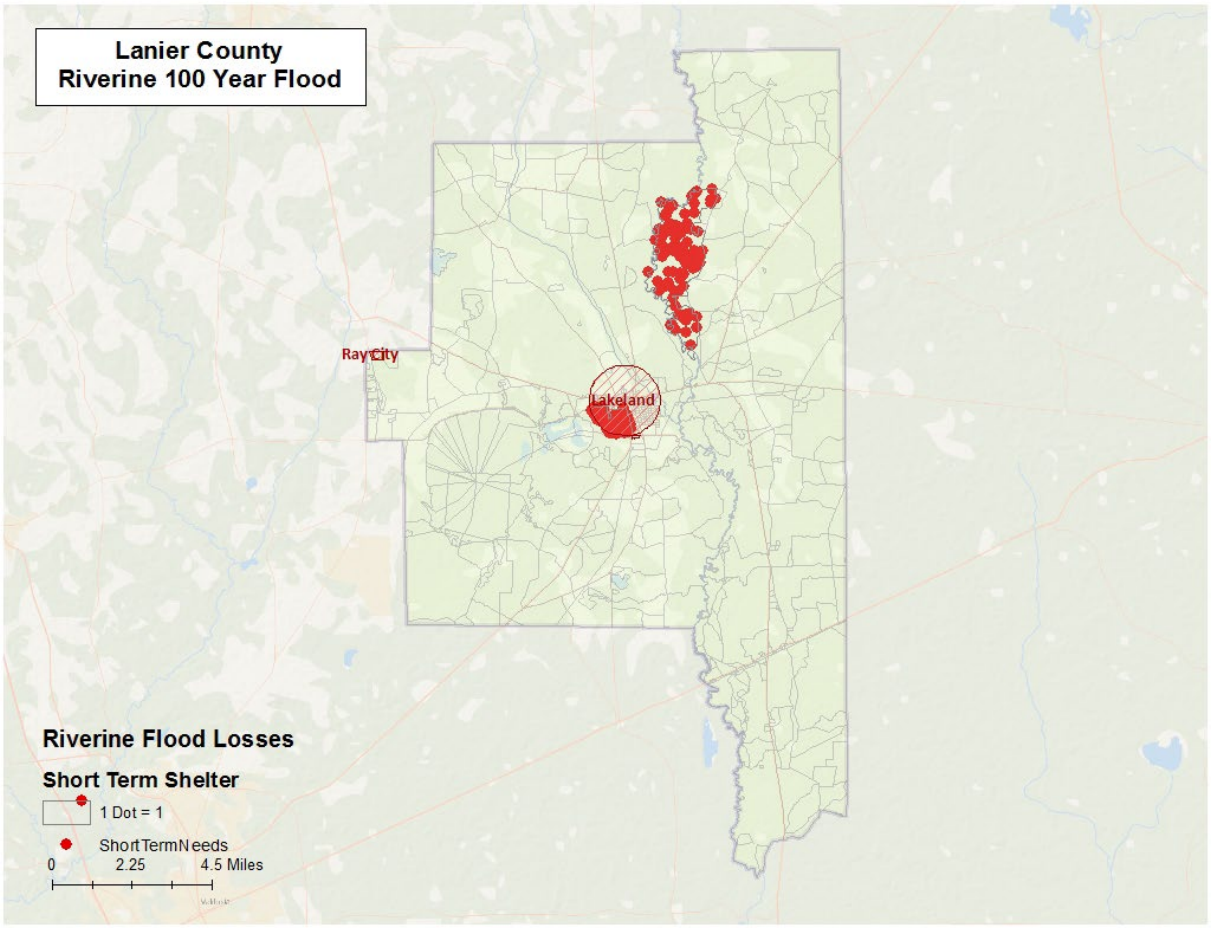

Figure 10: Estimated Flood Shelter Requirements in 1% Riverine Flood

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 1,030 tons of debris might be generated: 1) Finishes – 469 tons; 2) Structural - 169 tons; and 3) Foundations- 393 tons. The results are mapped in Figure 11.

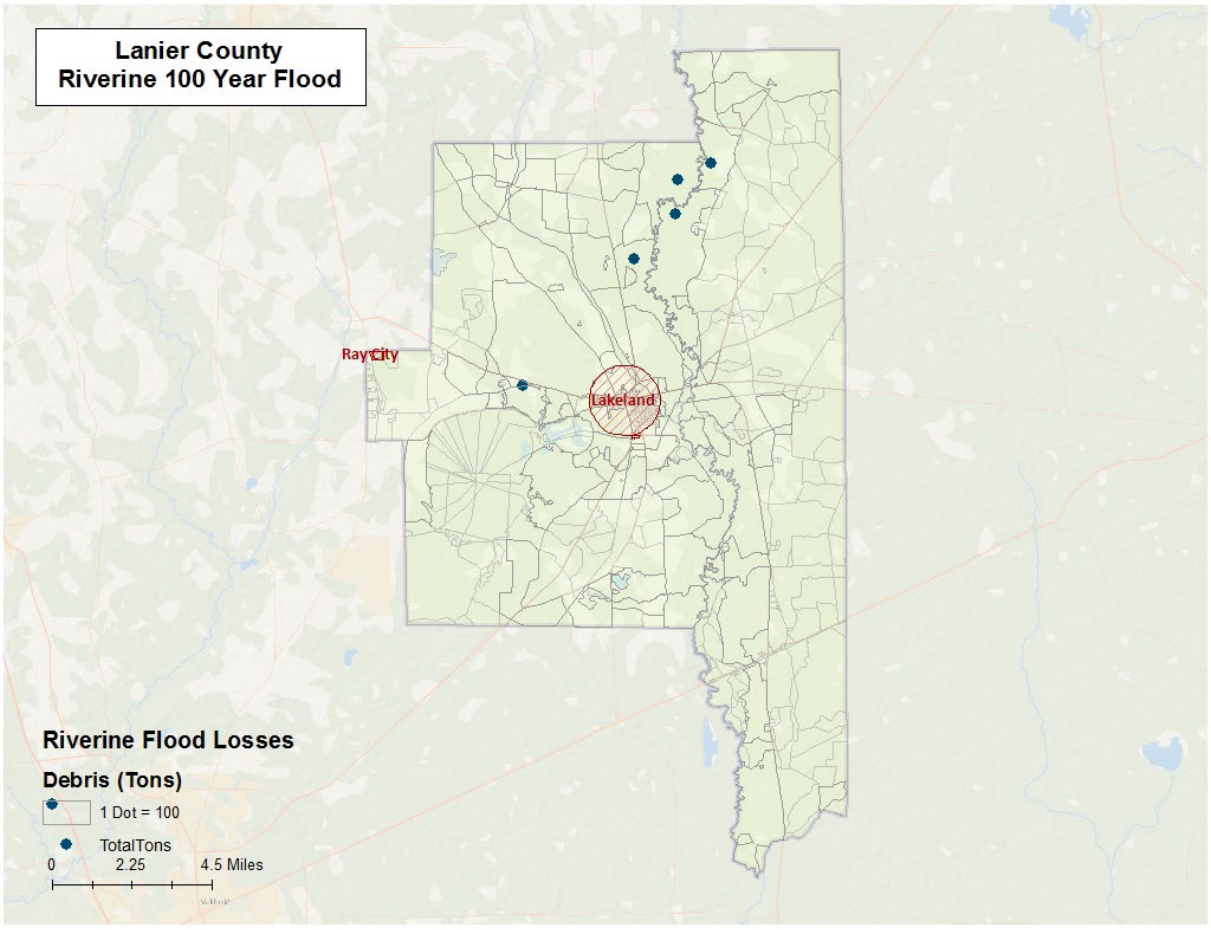

Figure 11: Flood Debris Weight (Tons) in 1% Riverine Flood

Tornado Risk Assessment

Hazard Definition

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

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

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

Table 11: Enhanced Fujita Tornado Rating

Fujita Number	Estimated Wind Speed	Path Width	Path Length	Description of Destruction
EF0 *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 Lakeland. The selected widths were modeled after a re-creation of the Fujita-Scale guidelines based on conceptual wind speeds, path widths, and path lengths. There is no guarantee that every tornado will fit exactly into one of these categories. Table 12 depicts tornado path widths and expected damage.

Table 12: Tornado Path Widths and Damage Curves

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

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

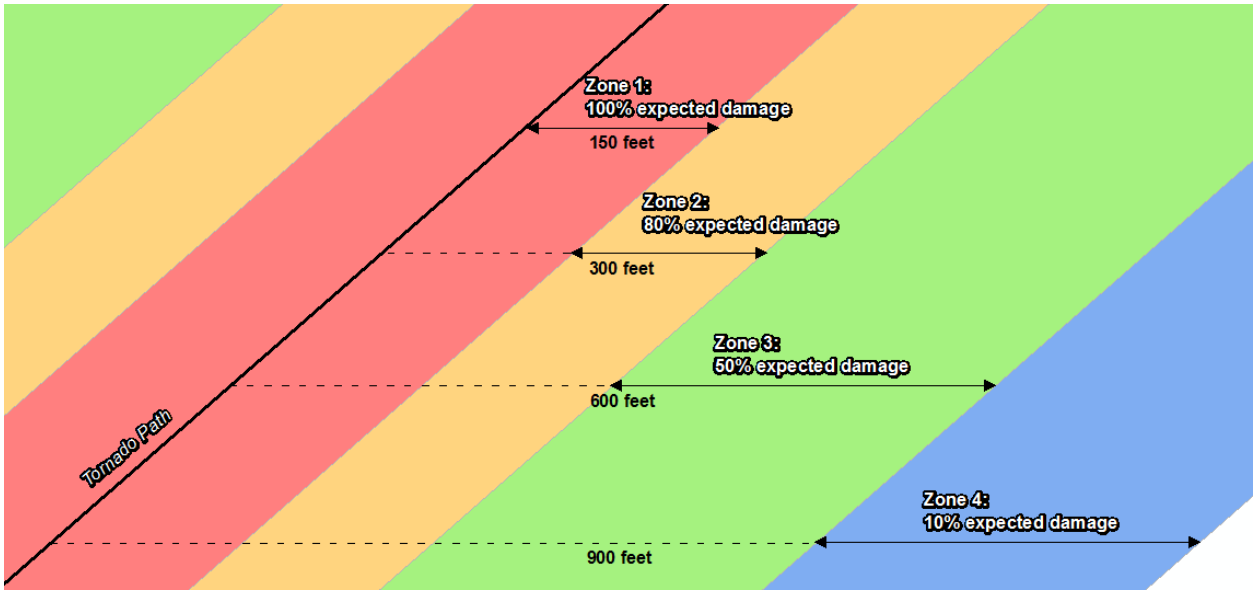

Figure 12: EF Scale Tornado Zones

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

Table 13: EF3 Tornado Zones and Damage Curves

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

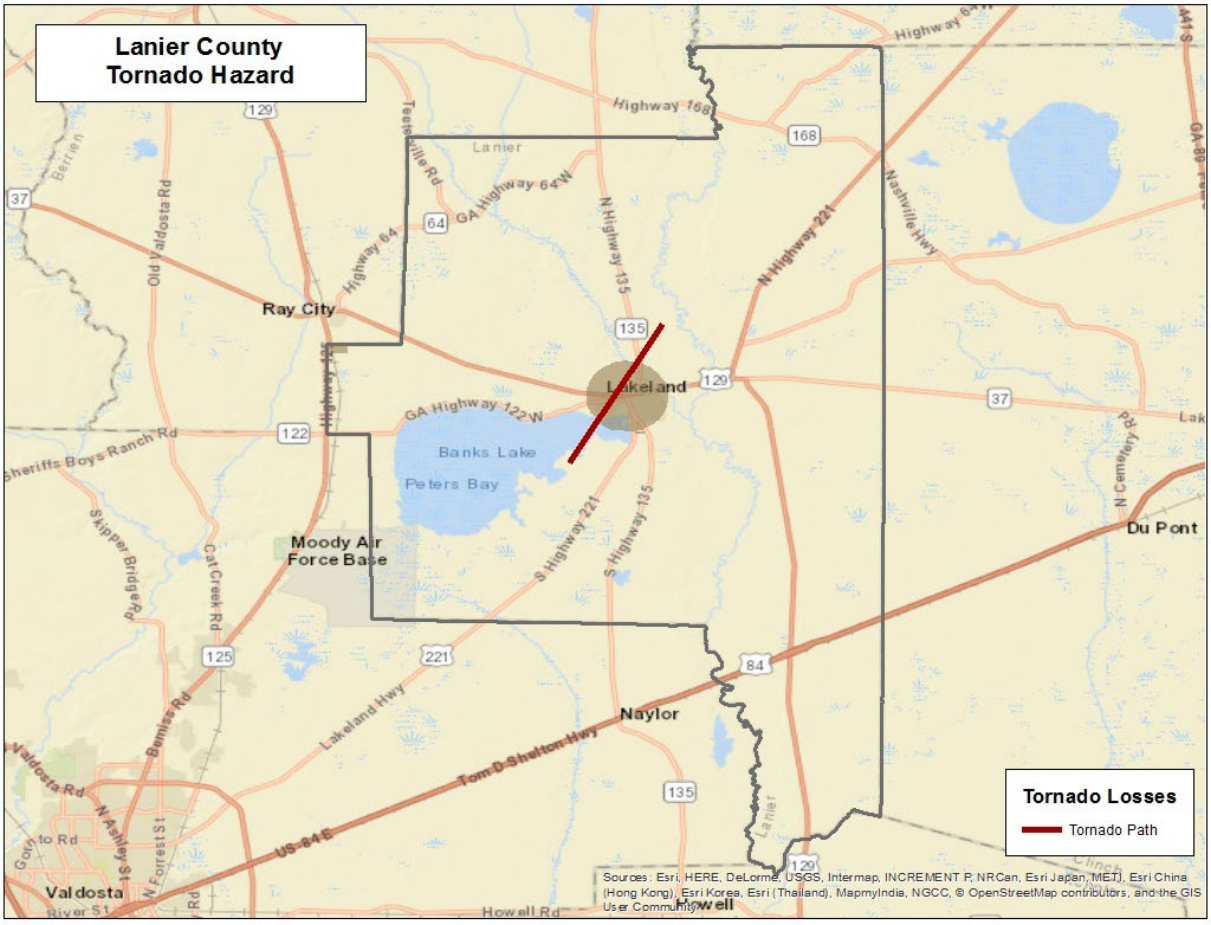

Figure 13: Hypothetical EF3 Tornado Path

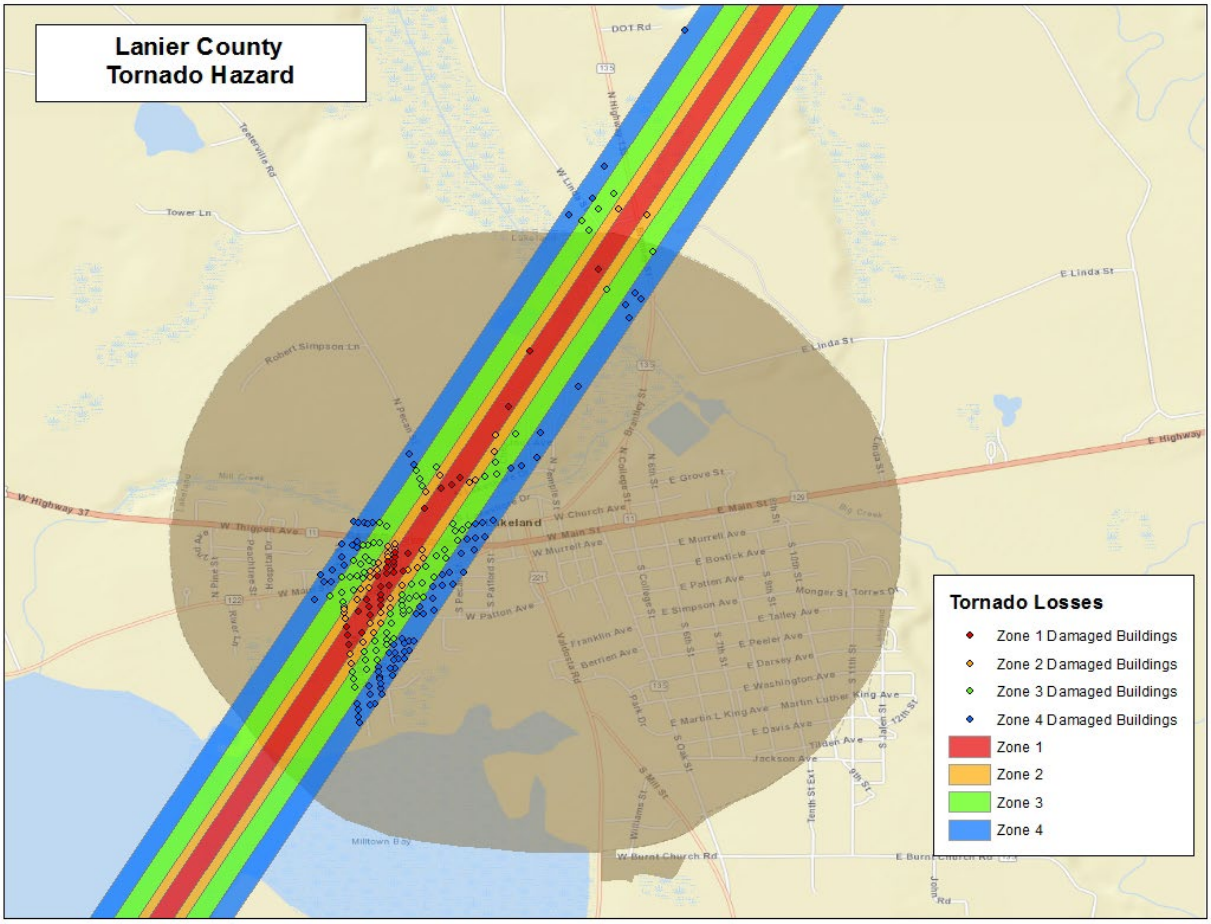

Figure 14: Modeled EF3 Tornado Damage Buffers

EF3 Tornado Building Damages

The analysis estimated that approximately 245 buildings could be damaged, with estimated building losses of approximately $16.9 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 Lanier 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	7	$	87,959
Governmental	1	$	60,163
Industrial	2	$	13,964
Religious	2	$	-
Residential	233	$	16,697,711
Total	245	$	16,859,798

EF3 Tornado Essential Facility Damage

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

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

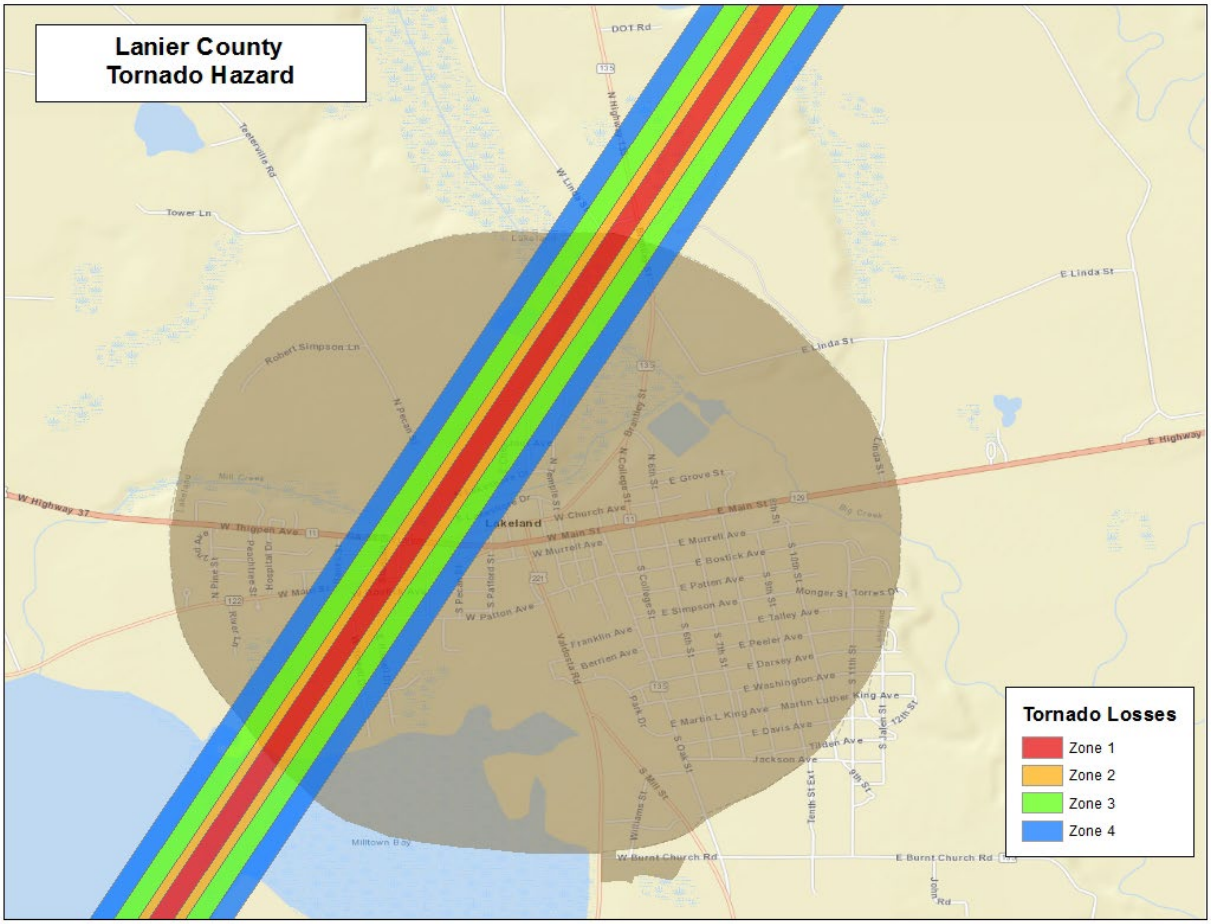

Figure 15: Modeled Essential Facility Damage in Lanier County

Exceptions Report

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

Statewide facility data were supplied by GEMA through the GMIS in November 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 Lanier County.

Table 15: Essential Facility Updates

Occupancy Classification	Default Replacement Cost	Default Count	Updated Replacement Cost	Updated Count
Care	$ 10,706,000	2	$ 16,418,000	2
EOC	$ 880,000	1	$ 346,000	1
Fire	$ 20,845,000	7	$ 6,908,000	7
Police	$ 6,484,000	2	$ 6,484,000	2
School	$ 26,166,000	3	$ 26,166,000	3

County Inventory Changes

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

General Building Stock Updates

The parcel boundaries and assessor records were obtained from Lanier 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 Lanier County was 98.1%.

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

Table 16: Building Inventory Default Adjustment Rates

Type of Adjustment	Building Count	Percentage
Area Unknown	219	5%
Construction Unknown	333	7%
Condition Unknown	181	4%
Foundation Unknown	536	12%
Year Built Unknown	515	12%

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 Lanier County are sorted by General Occupancy in Table 1 at the beginning of this report. If replacements cost or building value were not present for a given record in the Assessor data, replacement costs were calculated from the Building Area (sqft) multiplied by the Hazus-MH RS Means ($/sqft) values for each Occupancy Class.

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

User Defined Facilities

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

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

Feature	Counts	Exposure
Total buildings in the County	4,475	$624,825,322
Total buildings inside the 1% Annual Chance Riverine Flood Area	162	$17,057,785

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