

Baldwin County, Georgia

Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan

Adopted: March 2005

Updated: June 2012

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Stakeholders

The Baldwin County Board of Commissioners, in conjunction with the Baldwin County Emergency Management Agency, amended and updated the Baldwin County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan, through the planning processes described herein. This Pre-Disaster Mitigation planning process was completed in cooperation with Baldwin County's sole municipality: Milledgeville. Additionally, representatives from various community agencies, authorities and local businesses participated in the update of this important document. The Middle Georgia Regional Commission facilitated the planning process and documented all significant accomplishments and milestones.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

Chapter 1	Updates to Section
I. Purpose and need of the plan, authority.	Updated information related to the 2016 plan update
II. Participants in update process, local methodology, and brief description of plan update process.	Updated participants in update process. Updated methodology and described 2016 update process
III. Description of how each section of the 2012 updated plan was reviewed and analyzed and whether it was revised.	Described the updates to the following: critical facilities, hazard identification, profiles of hazard events, the vulnerability assessment, and the estimating losses section
IV. Organization of the plan	Updated information related to the 2016 plan update

- I. Pursuant to requirements stated in the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, counties across the nation were required to create a Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan to address the community’s vulnerability to hazards prior to a disaster event. In 2003, Baldwin County recognized the need to initiate work on such a plan in an expeditious manner to ensure that the county would have a plan in place by the deadline imposed in the legislation. In 2005, the county’s efforts culminated in the adoption of the Baldwin County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan. In 2012, Baldwin County amended and updated the Baldwin County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan. The intent of the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan is to help Baldwin County reduce risks from natural and technological hazards, and also to serve as a roadmap for decision makers as they commit time and resources to reduce the effects of potential hazards.

As required by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in 2016, Baldwin County initiated efforts to amend and update the Baldwin County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan. The local Emergency Management Agency once again requested the assistance of the Middle Georgia Regional Commission, a regional planning agency which facilitated the development of the initial Baldwin County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan. The plan update includes a detailed and comprehensive analysis and evaluation of critical community facilities, hazard events, losses, and current plans. From this analysis and evaluation, an updated prioritized list of goals, objectives, and strategies, designed to further ensure the safety of Baldwin County residents, was developed. The Baldwin County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan is intended to be a working document where hazard mitigation measures are continually monitored and implemented throughout the community.

- II. The process of updating the Baldwin County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan began with the selection of community representatives to serve on the Planning Committee. The various departments, organizations, and agencies which made up the 2012 updated Planning Committee were invited to participate in the plan update process via phone calls, emails, and letters; many of the 2012 updated Planning Committee members elected to serve once again on the Committee. Several new organizations and agencies were asked to participate in the plan update. It is important to note that all jurisdictions that participated in the

development of the updated 2012 Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan (i.e., Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville) also participated fully in the update of the plan.

The full Planning Committee acted as a steering agent for the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan update process, ultimately responsible for all new goals, objectives, and action items contained herein. The planning process consisted of facilitation of all meetings by the Middle Georgia Regional Commission. Below is a table summarizing the various meetings (agendas and sign-in sheets can be found in **Appendix E**).

Baldwin County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan Update Meeting Schedule		
Meeting	Topic	Meeting Date
1	Planning Committee Kickoff – Overview of Plan Process & Timeline	March 15, 2016
2	Review of Current Plan and Hazards	April 26, 2016
3	Development of Goals, Objectives, and Action Steps	May 17, 2016
4	Review of Goals, Objectives, and Action Steps	June 21, 2016
5	Critical Facilities	August 16, 2016

Revisions were made through this planning process to ensure that all components of the plan were as accurate and up-to-date as possible. Specific tasks undertaken in the update of the Baldwin County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan includes, but is not limited to the following:

- **Critical Facilities** – Reviewed critical facilities inventory contained in the 2012 Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan to ensure data is current and accurate; modified/updated as applicable. Collected and compiled a detailed inventory of all new, or previously unrecorded critical facilities, and the characteristics of those facilities, located within the county. A locally developed data collection form was utilized to record all relevant information. Data was entered into the Georgia Mitigation Information System (GMIS).
- **Identify/Profile Hazards** – Reviewed hazards data contained in the 2012 Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan to determine if information is still relevant and applicable. Researched various historical records, reviewed existing plans and reports, gathered pertinent data from a variety of websites, and conducted interviews with experts in the local community in order to identify any additional natural and technological hazards that might affect the county and its member city.
- **Vulnerability and Loss Analysis** – Conducted a detailed risk assessment for the county. Reviewed and analyzed hazard event profiles and critical facilities to determine potential losses from hazard events. Potential losses include life, building, infrastructure, and community assets. Reviewed vulnerability and loss data contained in the 2012 Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan; updated data as applicable.
- **Developed Mitigation Goals and Strategies** – Identified, analyzed and prioritized various mitigation goals, objectives, and action steps. Utilized the results of the countywide risk assessment to develop specific hazard mitigation goals, as well as a comprehensive strategy to address the mitigation priorities within the community. Reviewed goals and strategies contained in the 2012 Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan; updated as applicable.

As mentioned previously, numerous participants were involved in the update of this document. Representatives of the public and private sectors were given seats at the planning table. The list of Planning Committee participants and their titles are as follows:

Name	Title	Organization
Troy Reynolds	Fire Chief/EMA Director	Baldwin County Fire Rescue/EMA
Anthony Shinn	Lead Operator	Sinclair Water Authority
Joey Witcher	Plant Manager	Sinclair Water Authority
Michael Lumpkin	Captain	Baldwin County Sheriff's Office
Anna Lumpkin	Emergency Preparedness Specialist	Georgia College & State University
Joan Anderson	COC	Central State Hospital
Phillip Adams	Operations Chief	Baldwin County Fire Rescue
Wayne Johnson	EMA Tech	Baldwin County Fire Rescue/EMA
Bill McNair	Director	Baldwin County Recreation
Frank Baugh	Public Works Director	City of Milledgeville
Allen Martin	Assistant Superintendent	Baldwin County School System
Brione Burrows	Director	Central Georgia Technical College
Steve Somers	Deputy Chief	Baldwin County Fire Rescue
Rosario Carranza	Communication Supervisor	Milledgeville Police Department
Robert Cheeves	Major	Milledgeville Police Department
Eddie Walden	Captain	Milledgeville Fire Department
Colin Duke	Deputy Director	Baldwin County EMA/Public Health
Michael Hudson	Major of Investigations	Milledgeville Police Department
John Davis	Major-Patrol Division	Milledgeville Police Department
Bobby Joiner	Maintenance Supervisor	Baldwin County Water Department
Bruce W. Knighton	Maintenance/Facilities Director	Baldwin County School System
Ernest C. Smith	GIS Specialist	Baldwin County
Brian Wood	County Engineer	Baldwin County
Keith Green	Road Maintenance Supervisor	Baldwin County Public Works
Willie Wilkerson	Road Superintendent	Baldwin County Public Works
Tommy Blackwell	Firefighter	Baldwin County Fire Rescue
Deryl Nelson	Firefighter	Baldwin County Fire Rescue
James Davidson	Sewer Maintenance Supervisor	Baldwin County Water Department
Ricky Arp	General Manager	Baldwin County Water Department
Ralph McMullen	County Manager	Baldwin County
Dawn Hudson	Finance Director	Baldwin County
Jill Adams	Assistance Finance Director	Baldwin County
James Hodnett	Police Chief	Georgia Military College
Raymond Somers	Firefighter	Baldwin County Fire Rescue
Mandy Ptak	Director	Baldwin County 911
Phillip Taylor	Lieutenant	Milledgeville Police Department
Jeff Miller	Lieutenant	Milledgeville Fire Department

Through the planning process, with the individuals identified above participating, complete records were maintained for all meetings. This documentation includes agendas, sign-in sheets and labor documentation forms verifying the community's 15 percent in-kind local match. All records and data are maintained and retained by the Middle Georgia Regional Commission for a period no less than three years from the date of GEMA/FEMA approval, should either entity seek to audit for verification purposes. The plan update was distributed to neighboring counties for review by their local EMA Director and staff. A response was

received from Putnam County EMA with no edits to be made (email correspondence can be found in **Appendix E**).

The plan update was prepared by assembling the ideas, thoughts, and research of the Baldwin County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Planning Committee. The assembly of the plan document was completed by the Middle Georgia Regional Commission staff. The ideas, thoughts, and actions of the Committee were put together into one comprehensive document. A draft was presented to the full committee for its review and comment.

Two public hearings were conducted during the planning process to solicit public input and participation into the local plan update (*see Public Hearing Notices, Sign-in Sheets, and Agendas in Appendix E*). The first public hearing was held early in the planning, on Monday, May 17, 2016, affording the public an opportunity to comment on the plan update during the drafting stage. The public hearing was held during the regularly scheduled meeting of the Plan Update Committee and advertised in the *Union-Recorder*; however, no members of the community attended the hearing.

A second public hearing was held on Wednesday, May 17, 2017, near the conclusion of the planning process, when a draft of the plan update was made available for review and comment. Representatives from the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Planning Committee and the Middle Georgia Regional Commission were again on-hand to provide information and receive comments. The public hearing was advertised in the *Union-Recorder*; however, attendance included only those involved in the planning committee. Additional time was spent following the second public hearing prior to submission to FEMA for plan review to ensure all material was accurately addressed in the plan update.

- III.** The specific steps and processes taken to update this plan are explained and summarized in each chapter and section of this document. An update to the Hazard Risk and Vulnerability (HRV) assessment was accomplished by compiling and reviewing historical data on the location of specific hazards; the value of existing property and development in hazard locations; and analyzing the risk to life, property, and the environment that could potentially result from future hazard events. New development did play a major role in the manner in which hazardous situations are addressed throughout the plan update. Although, no new development occurred within major hazard prone areas like floodplains due to the building codes that are in place. As the PDMP was being updated so was the Building Code and Code Enforcement Policy. Measures were put in place to ensure new development would have minimal hinderance possible by future hazards. Efforts have been taken by the City of Milledgeville and Baldwin County to reduce the impact felt within the community to buildings as a result of hazardous events. Additionally, an updated Capabilities Assessment was conducted by the Baldwin County EMA Director, collaboratively with the Planning Committee, to determine areas of vulnerability, ability, and action. More specifically, the Baldwin County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Planning Committee accomplished the HRV assessment/update by conducting the following steps:

Inventory of Critical Facilities – Critical facilities are important to the community in that they provide essential products or services to the public that are necessary to preserve the welfare and quality of life in the county. Additionally, these facilities fulfill important public safety, emergency response, and/or disaster recovery functions. Baldwin County critical

facilities were reviewed, updated, mapped, and illustrated as found in *Appendix A*.

Hazard Identification – Maps and historical data sources were reviewed and analyzed in order to identify the geographic extent, intensity, and probability of occurrence for various hazard events. The Planning Committee verified that five of the six originally identified natural hazards and one technological hazard that typically affect Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville, as originally identified in the initial Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan, were still valid. One additional hazard, lightning, was added because of the severity of possible harm in Baldwin County.

Profiling Hazard Events – The causes and characteristics of each hazard were analyzed to determine how each has affected Baldwin County in the past, with emphasis on hazard events occurring since adoption of the original and updated plans. Analysis included examining what part of Baldwin County’s population and infrastructure (to include an examination of each individual jurisdiction) has been most vulnerable to each specific hazard. A profile of each natural hazard is provided in Chapter 2, with technological hazards portrayed in Chapter 3.

Vulnerability Assessment – This step was accomplished by comparing each previously identified hazard with the inventory of affected critical facilities and population exposed to each hazard. Updated and revised data and information was utilized in conducting the assessment. Additionally, as part of the update process, the presence of repetitive loss structures was addressed in assessing vulnerability, as well as an analysis of development trends and an attempt to assess each participating jurisdiction’s risks where they may vary from the risks facing the entire county.

Estimating losses – Utilizing the best available data (as updated), this step involved estimating damage and financial losses likely to be sustained within a given geographic area using a mathematical model. Describing vulnerability in terms of monetary losses provides the county with a common framework in which to measure the effects of hazards on critical facilities.

Additionally, during the plan update process, the Planning Committee considered the recommendations provided by FEMA as a result of its review of the 2012 updated Baldwin County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan. Specifically, the Planning Committee discussed possible future buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities when assessing vulnerability related to each of the identified hazard events. At the time of this plan update, no known facilities of critical significance are anticipated soon; however, it was agreed that all relevant mitigation practices and principles presented in this plan should be applied to any significant development, infrastructure expansion or critical facility that occurs over the five-year planning period. Any significant additions of community facilities/infrastructure will necessitate an immediate update of the plan.

FEMA recommendations from the 2012 updated plan also resulted in greater emphasis being placed on evaluating existing and future development and land-use trends for Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville, as well as extensive analysis related to identifying differences between the county and the city in terms of risks and vulnerabilities for each of the identified hazard events. Further discussion is found in Chapter 2.

- IV. As identified in the Table of Contents, the Baldwin County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan is organized as follows: **Chapter 1** introduces the planning process, as well as actions taken during the update of the plan. It includes the purpose and intent of the plan; the methodology used in developing and updating the plan; a list of those involved in the planning process; and a descriptive narrative of how each section of the plan was reviewed, analyzed and revised.

Chapter 2 profiles the various natural hazards that can occur within the community while **Chapter 3** addresses technological hazards. **Chapter 4** identifies specific community-based mitigation goals, objectives, and strategies for each of the identified natural hazards, with **Chapter 5** identifying goals, objectives, and strategies to mitigate any technological hazards that may occur within the community. **Chapter 6** provides for the assignment of various mitigation activities to certain individuals/organizations to ensure that the plan is implemented and carried out. Included is an evaluation and monitoring component as well as a process for future plan updates. **Chapter 7** concludes with a summary of the plan and identification of all references.

Additionally, the plan contains a series of appendices that incorporate various planning tools and supporting documentation. It should be noted that **Appendix E** fully documents the plan update process. This appendix is presented in chronological order showing the sequence of events and actions that occurred. The Planning Committee felt this would be helpful to community officials during future plan updates.

- V. Current research confirms that within Baldwin County, the most prevalent, significant, natural hazard events continue to be *thunderstorm winds* that routinely strike, especially during the spring and summer seasons. Additionally, *hazardous materials spills* are the most prevalent technological hazard and continue to occur at a high rate within Baldwin County. This was determined by reviewing 58 years of data, the time period for which data is available. Baldwin County has also identified and verified one additional natural hazard event, lightning, which could significantly impact the community in a negative manner.

Earthquakes, drought, extreme temperatures, hurricanes and tropical storms were considered and discussed, but Hazard, Risk and Vulnerability Analysis determined the frequency of occurrence and degree of impact (e.g. injuries, deaths, property damage) in Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville to be minimal or non-existent, and thus are not included in or, in the case of extreme temperatures, have been removed from the plan.

- VI. As set forth by the Baldwin County Service Delivery Strategy, resulting from Georgia House Bill 489, the Emergency Management Agency is the overall implementing agency for projects such as Pre-Disaster Mitigation. The City of Milledgeville has authorized Baldwin EMA to act on its behalf in a prudent manner. Documentation to this intent from the current, approved Service Delivery Strategy can be found in **Appendix C**. The city and the unincorporated county were included in the planning process. Participation from each jurisdiction was solicited and received and as a result, a truly multi-jurisdictional plan was created for Baldwin County with ideas and viewpoints of all entities included.

Disaster events also have the potential to severely impact certain vulnerable and/or special needs populations within the county. According to the 2010 Decennial Census, senior

citizens (65 years of age and over) living in the county constitute only 15.3 percent of the population; however, 26.4 percent of those 65 to 74 years of age and 65.9 percent of those over 75 are considered disabled to some degree. Pre-disaster mitigation planning for vulnerable and special needs populations should also take into consideration the presence of 12 licensed daycare facilities in Baldwin County, one general hospital, and four nursing homes.

- VII.** The Baldwin County Board of Commissioners and the Milledgeville City Council will formally adopt the updated plan upon its approval by GEMA and FEMA. Should any changes or alterations of the plan be required by either of these entities, Baldwin EMA is instructed to make such changes to ensure that Baldwin County has a compliant plan in place. The Baldwin EMA Director is also charged with bringing together a committee to periodically review and update the plan. At a minimum, at least one representative from Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville will be included on the committee. The committee will review the plan annually and update it accordingly. A full, comprehensive plan update (facilitated with an expanded planning committee) will be accomplished in five-year increments.
- VIII.** According to the U.S. Census Bureau's 2010 Census, the total population of Baldwin County is 45,795 residents. Of these, 18,971 live in the City of Milledgeville. These numbers reflect an increase in population in the unincorporated areas of the county and a slight increase in the city from the previous decennial census. This trend is expected to continue throughout the planning period. Observation of total population trends reveals that Baldwin County has and is expected to continue to experience significant growth in terms of increasing population.

Substantial population growth will continue to place increased demands on current infrastructure, require greater levels of community services, and stimulate further changes in land-use. As the population grows, new roads are built, homes constructed, businesses opened, and school systems expanded. All of these activities initiate land-use changes. The fact that much of this increased development is occurring in the areas immediately surrounding Lake Sinclair is having a determining and transformative effect on the character and nature of the historically rural landscape of the county. Concurrent with this development, a shift in demand related to the provision of critical services such as water, sewer, fire and police can be anticipated.

The economic base of Baldwin County can best be illustrated by evaluating the various sectors or industries that constitute the community's economy in terms of their relative importance and impact. According to the Georgia Department of Labor's 2015 Industry Mix, the service industry is the largest employment sector within Baldwin County, as over half (55.7%) of the County's jobs are service-oriented in nature. Out of the service sector, retail trade and healthcare and social assistance are the largest employers at 15.0 percent and 15.5 percent respectively. The second largest sector is government employment; comprising 32.1 percent of all jobs, with the vast majority of these (70.7%) concentrated in state government employment, due to the presence of major colleges and universities. Manufacturing industries make up the third largest employment sector at 9.7 percent. Projections from Woods & Poole Economics (2016) indicate that these same three economic sectors will continue to provide the bulk of employment in Baldwin County.

CHAPTER 2: NATURAL HAZARD, RISK AND VULNERABILITY SUMMARY

Chapter 2	Updates to Section
I. Flooding	Hazard history and frequency data related to flooding was updated; probability of future occurrences was adjusted accordingly; maps were created utilizing the Georgia Mitigation Information System (GMIS); repetitive loss properties were researched and analyzed as part of the risk assessment; vulnerability in terms of dollar values and/or percent of damage was updated; a new analysis of land-use, development trends and existing ordinances and regulations was accomplished; flooding susceptibility for each jurisdiction was re-examined via GMIS online tool.
II. Winter Storms	Hazard history and frequency data related to winter storms was updated; probability of future occurrences was adjusted accordingly; changes in land-use and development trends were examined for applicability; GMIS online tool was utilized for mapping and analysis.
III. TORNADOS	Hazard history and frequency data related to tornados was updated; probability of future occurrences was adjusted accordingly; changes in land-use and development trends were examined for applicability; GMIS online tool was utilized for mapping and analysis.
IV. Thunderstorm Winds	Hazard history and frequency data related to thunderstorm winds was updated; probability of future occurrences was adjusted accordingly; changes in land-use and development trends were examined for applicability; GMIS online tool was utilized for mapping and analysis.
V. Wildfires	Hazard history and frequency data related to wildfire was updated; probability of future occurrences was adjusted accordingly; changes in land-use and development trends were examined for applicability; GMIS online tool was utilized for mapping and analysis.
VI. Lightning	Hazard history and frequency data related to lightning was added; probability of future occurrences recorded; GMIS online tool was utilized for mapping and analysis.

During the plan update process, the Baldwin County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Planning Committee utilized the natural hazards identified in the 2012 updated plan as a baseline for discussion and analysis. The Planning Committee then reviewed, discussed and considered other natural hazards that could potentially affect Baldwin County. They added one natural hazard to the 2012 updated plan’s findings to include five natural hazards that pose a direct, measurable threat to the entire community (*see GEMA Worksheet #1 and Hazard Risk Analyses Supplement to the Baldwin County Joint Hazard Mitigation Plan– Appendix D*). **Appendix D** specifically Worksheet #1 Addendum does not address the jurisdiction in which the hazards were experienced. The various sources that were used to provide recorded information did not specify the boundaries in which the event occurred. Location information for the hazards is not available for all events. The location provided for some events does not specify the jurisdiction for which the event occurred within. The Planning Committee decided to remove Extreme Heat from the list of natural hazards because of the

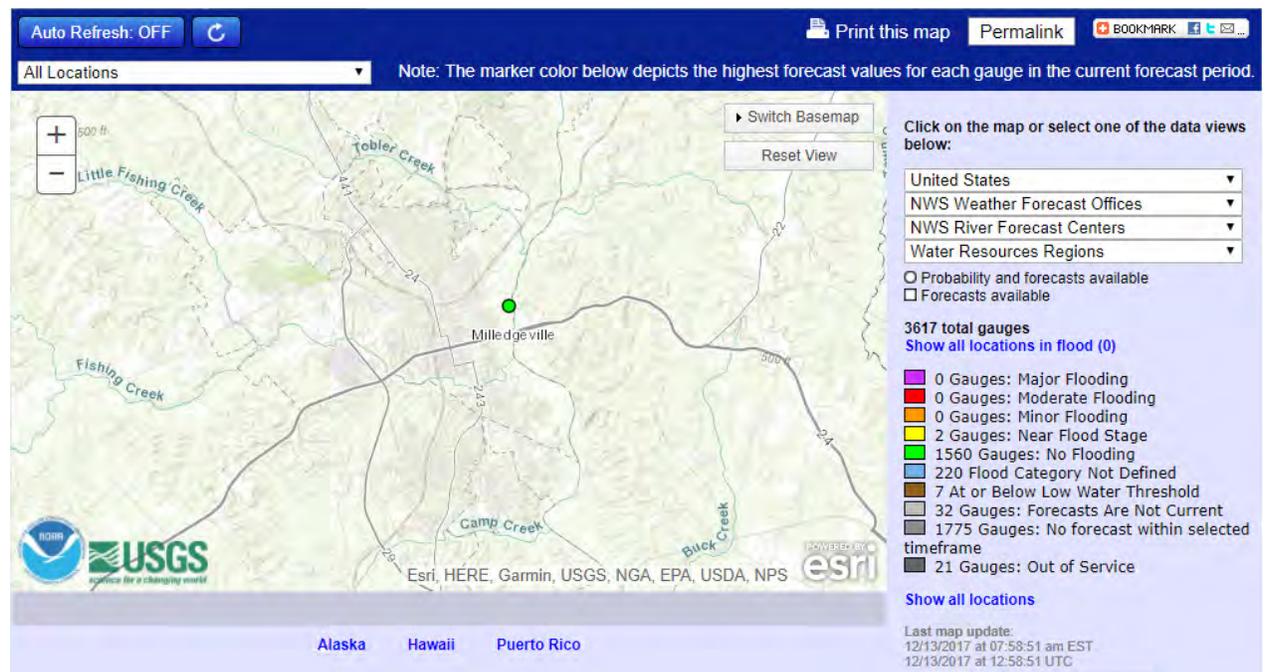
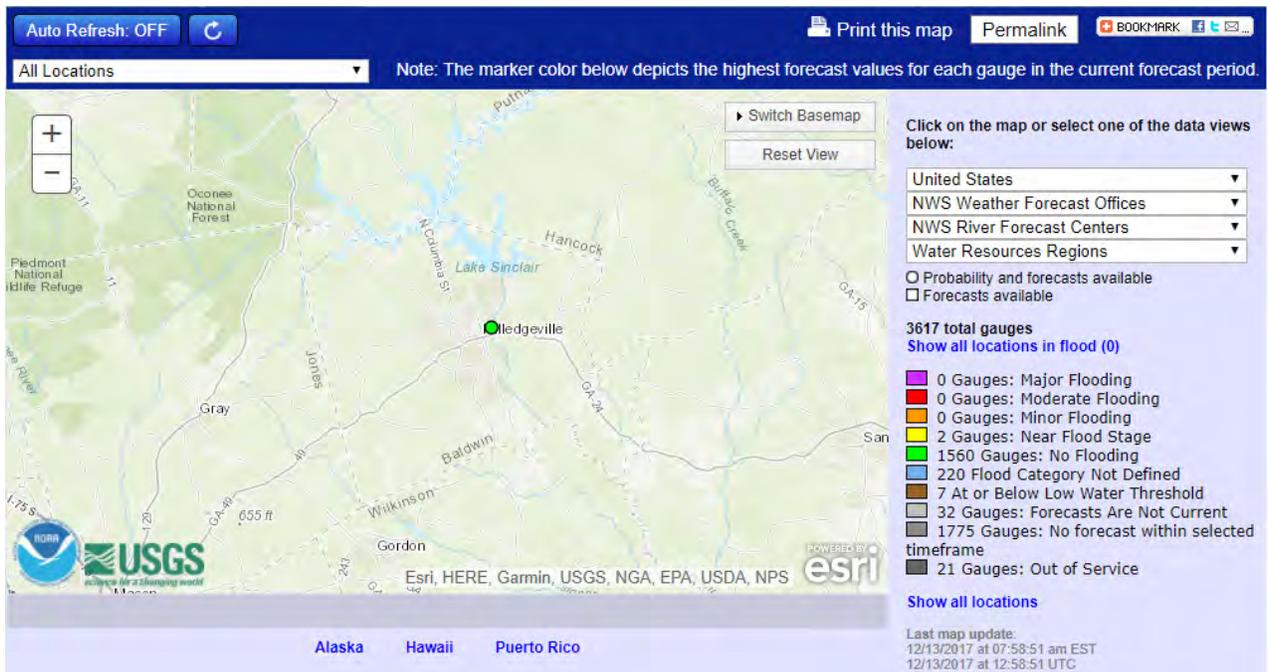
limited availability of recorded incidents to document the exposure. The Planning Committee reaffirmed that of these six, the entire County is exposed to five hazards relatively equally: flooding, **winter storms, tornados, thunderstorm winds, wildland fires, and lightning**. Flooding, on the other hand, is isolated to select areas of the County that are within the floodplain and/or hazard area. Each of these potential hazards is addressed individually, with data to support the Committee’s findings and recommendations. Additionally, each hazard is followed by a summary of changes resulting from the plan update.

After having identified the natural hazards that pose a significant threat to the community, the Planning Committee proceeded to “profile” each hazard event in order to help answer the question: How Bad Can it Get? This process consisted of examining hazard frequency data, assessing existing maps (i.e. road maps, topographic maps, aerial photography, etc.) and technology (e.g. Geographic Information System (GIS) and digital mapping) that may already exist at the local level, and inventorying assets and facilities exposed to each hazard event. GEMA Worksheet #2 (see *Appendix D*) and GEMA Worksheets #3a (see *Appendix A*) were helpful planning tools utilized by the Planning Committee during this process. Also, new and/or projected development, to include buildings and infrastructure, was researched, discussed, and given consideration.

A. Flooding (See *Appendix A* for hazard area map and related data.)

Within any given geography, many different variables must be considered when determining if an area is susceptible to flooding. Topography, ground saturation, soil permeability, rainfall intensity and duration, drainage, and vegetative cover, to only name a few, contribute to the determination of whether or not an area will flood. Large amounts of rainfall over a short amount of time can result in flash floods, which routinely do minimal damage. Should the soil become saturated or super-saturated, even a small amount of rainfall can cause flooding issues. As more and more land is being developed, the presence of impermeable surfaces, roads, driveways, and parking lots cause an increase in the likelihood of flooding within an area.

The Baldwin County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Planning Committee re-examined historical data from the 2012 updated plan as well as more recent data made available through the National Climatic Data Center (NCDC), for effects of flooding on the community. The area’s most susceptible to flooding include Lake Sinclair as illustrated in the Flood Hazard Area Map found in *Appendix A*, all other areas primarily spared from flooding. Unfortunately, available data is not suitable or sufficient to make a reliable determination regarding frequency of occurrence, or future probability of flooding, for each individual jurisdiction in Baldwin County.



According to the National Climatic Data Center in the past 10 years only one flash flood event has occurred in Baldwin County resulting in \$3,000 in damages and two flood events both in 2009, causing damages estimated at \$12,000. (see *Hazard Frequency Table in Appendix D*) The full historic data list detailing all recorded hazard events and severity and the Hazard Risk Analyses can be found in **Appendix D**. However, according to the National Weather Service, the historical high crest for the Oconee River at Milledgeville was 42.90 feet on 2/25/1961—this should be considered the greatest magnitude for mitigation planning purposes. The only gauge for recorded crest data is within the City Limits of Milledgeville, no recorded crest data is available for the jurisdiction of the county. Utilizing reliable data from the past 10 years, it can be inferred there is a 30% chance a flood event is likely to occur every year in Baldwin County. The probability of flooding to occur within

the City Limits of Milledgeville is not available based on the historical data not including location specification information. There are not varying levels of severity throughout the City Limits of Milledgeville and the jurisdiction of Baldwin County for the possibility of flooding to occur since the Oconee River and Lake Sinclair journey throughout both. All areas along the river or lake are susceptible to flooding more so than the downtown area including Georgia Military College and Georgia College and State University along with many historical and fundamental government buildings. Although, NCDC has not documented any flood events since the 2012 updated plan the Oconee River has surpassed flood levels most recently during the Christmas Holidays in 2015.

As accomplished during development of the 2012 updated plan, during the update process, assets (particularly critical facilities) were examined using risk-based analysis to determine the most vulnerable locations within the county (see GEMA Worksheet #3a and GMIS Critical Facility Inventory Reports in *Appendix A*). Baldwin County withstands the greatest risk during the course of a flood with 13.567% of its structures being within the flood area and account for at least \$115,749,353 in value for those structures. Flooding can affect 18% of the people within Baldwin County. The City of Milledgeville could experience slight lesser effects due to flooding because of only 11.577% of its structure being within a flood area and valuing \$57,805,714. Any flooding only stands to impact 13% of the people within the City of Milledgeville. Because not all facilities are located within a flood hazard area, some facilities can be assumed to be safe should flooding within the community occur.

Baldwin County and City of Milledgeville both participate in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)—a fact that has not changed since the previous plan was adopted. As part of the plan update process, the Planning Committee conducted research in order to determine if any repetitive loss structures exist within the county or its city. No repetitive loss properties were identified. A repetitive loss structure is defined as one of the following: (a) structures with four or more claims paid under the National Flood Insurance Program of at least \$1,000 per occurrence; (b) structures with two or more claims in 10 years with the cumulative damages exceeding the value of the property; or (c) structures with three or more claims with the cumulative damages exceeding the value of the property. A Severe Repetitive Loss Structure is either a structure with four or more claims of at least \$5,000 per occurrence, or a structure with two or more claims within 10 years with the cumulative damages of the claims exceeding the market value of the structure.

During the update of the Baldwin County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan, the Planning Committee felt it would be beneficial to examine land-use and development trends as they relate to mitigation planning for flood hazard events. An emphasis was placed on examining residential and commercial uses because of the high degree of vulnerability to life and property associated with these uses. Many areas of Baldwin County, particularly the areas around Lake Sinclair, have experienced rapid suburban development over the past 15 years. Although, no new development has occurred within the floodplain. Overall no major changes

Flood Categories (in feet)	
Major Flood Stage:	38
Moderate Flood Stage:	32
Flood Stage:	22
Action Stage:	20

Historic Crests	
(1)	42.90 ft on 02/25/1961
(2)	41.10 ft on 03/09/1998
(3)	40.20 ft on 10/02/1989
(4)	39.35 ft on 03/03/1971
(5)	38.70 ft on 08/16/1928
Show More Historic Crests	

(P): Preliminary values subject to further review.

Recent Crests	
(1)	31.62 ft on 04/02/2016
(2)	34.11 ft on 01/01/2016
(3)	32.72 ft on 12/24/2015
(4)	36.56 ft on 12/23/2015
(5)	31.17 ft on 12/29/2013
Show More Recent Crests	

(P): Preliminary values subject to further review.

Low Water Records	
(1)	3.50 ft on 08/17/1954
(2)	3.50 ft on 04/03/1955
(3)	4.10 ft on 05/25/1962
Show More Low Water Records	

have been completed to reduce the vulnerability throughout the community.

Land-use and development trends provide a basis for making decisions on the type of mitigation approaches to consider, and the locations where these approaches can be implemented. Specific goals, objectives and strategies related to flooding vulnerability resulting from land-use and development in Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville is found in Chapter 4.

Below are the Flood Insurance Study Stream Profiles for the waterways within Baldwin County showing the average predicted water depth during the statistical 1% annual chance flood. None of the waterways are entirely in Baldwin County or the City of Milledgeville. They all tend to maneuver throughout the county and city. The full data profile information can be found in **Appendix C**.

Camp Creek		Fishing Creek		Fishing Creek Tributaries		Oconee River	
Profile Section	Depth	Profile Section	Depth	Profile Section	Depth	Profile Section	Depth
01P	11.5	04P	34.5	14P	22.5	18P	40.5
02P	11.5	05P	23.5	15P	18	19P	45.5
03P	9.5	06P	19.5	16P	13	20P	47.5
		07P	16	17P	19		
		08P	13.5				
		09P	12.5				
		10P	13				
		11P	14				
		12P	12				
		13P	9				
Average depths	10.83		16.75		18.13		44.50

Tobler Creek with Tributaries		Tributaries OT, R and R1	
Profile Section	Depth	Profile Section	Depth
21P	37.5	27P	36
22P	26	28P	19.5
23P	19.5	29P	32
24P	11.5	30P	18
25P	8.5	31P	9
26P	13	32P	10
		33P	18
		34P	7
Average depths	19.33		18.69

B. Winter Storms (See **Appendix A** for hazard area map and related data.)

The Baldwin County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Planning Committee researched historical data from NCDC, local newspapers, and local knowledge to arrive at historical winter storm events during the update of the plan. In addition to snow, winter storms bring the threat of freezing rain and ice storms to Baldwin County. A heavy accumulation of ice, especially when accompanied by high winds, devastates trees and power lines. When ice forms on sidewalks, streets, roads, or highways, each becomes extremely hazardous to pedestrians and motorists in Baldwin County. The county and the city pose the same risks and vulnerabilities associated with winter storms. Data is simply not suitable or sufficient to make an accurate assessment regarding frequency of occurrence, or future probability for each individual jurisdiction within Baldwin County.

Research indicates that Baldwin County has experienced significant snow or ice twice since the updated plan adoption in 2012. Baldwin County, like much of Middle Georgia does not have equipment necessary to keep the community functional in the event of a massive winter storm. When these types of storms occur, the community is crippled in many cases. NCDC and local newspapers indicate eleven winter storm incidents in the past 58 years (see *Hazard Frequency Table* in **Appendix D**). There is a 20.69 percent chance of a winter storm occurring each year in Baldwin County, equating to one winter storm every ten years. Winter storms are not specific to the jurisdictions of the City of Milledgeville or Baldwin County. All areas of the community are susceptible to the same degree of experiencing winter storms. In recent years, the winter storms that have been experienced have impacted all age ranges and classifications of residents equally. The effect of down powerlines and difficulty to maintain heat within the homes severely impacted everyone throughout Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville. No economic class experienced the storms at a lesser rate than another.

Unlike most natural hazards that typically threaten both people and property, winter storms often expose primarily people to the greatest risk. GEMA Worksheet #3a in **Appendix A** depicts the total number of structures, the value of those structures and the population exposed to the winter storm hazard (encompasses the entire planning area; not available by individual jurisdiction). While damage to buildings resulting from winter storms is minimal, it is important to note that the numbers of people who either reside, work in, or visit these structures on a daily basis are vulnerable to the effects of winter storms. Similarly, the Critical Facility Inventory Report, obtained from the Georgia Mitigation Information System (see **Appendix A**), reflect data on the value of the community's critical facilities, content value, as well as occupancy estimates. In excess of 58,392 people from these critical facilities are potentially exposed to the hazards of winter storms.

In February 2014, the county was largely shut down due to approximately ½ inch of ice accumulation. Events like this one are fairly infrequent; therefore, it is impractical for Baldwin County to procure and maintain the necessary equipment to address such weather conditions. Additionally, land-use and development trends were analyzed, but were determined to be not applicable to mitigation planning due to the nature of winter storms (encompasses the entire planning area) and their infrequent occurrence.

C. TORNADOS (See **Appendix A** for hazard area map and related data.)

The previous update included an extensive discussion among Planning Committee members to address FEMA's recommendation (Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Review – January 2004) to more clearly define or identify differences between the county and the city in terms of risks and vulnerabilities; however, extensive statistical analysis is unable to identify any clear differences. While there are many more residences and commercial businesses located in unincorporated Baldwin County than there are in the City of Milledgeville, one could make the argument that Baldwin County is more vulnerable and at risk than the City of Milledgeville. However, Milledgeville's population is much greater in density than that of the county, suggesting greater risk and vulnerability to the city.

The many variables involved (i.e. unpredictable nature of tornados, degrees of severity, infrequency of occurrence, differences in population density, differences in land area, number of structures/infrastructure, location of facilities, etc.) makes it statistically impossible to infer any distinct statistical differences between the county and the city. This same consideration holds true for the other natural hazards (excluding flood) addressed in this plan; however, vulnerable critical facilities and infrastructure, as defined by their value and importance to the community, are discussed under each hazard, as well as depicted in the Critical Facility Inventory Reports found in **Appendix A**. For both Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville 100% of the structures and people stand to be impacted by tornados. The overall value of the properties within Baldwin County is \$931,419,548 and the City of Milledgeville's is \$368,580,518.

A tornado is a violently rotating column of air extending from a thunderstorm cloud to the ground. The most violent tornados are capable of tremendous destruction, in some cases extreme devastation, with wind speeds that can exceed 250 miles per hour. Damage paths can be of varying widths up to and exceeding one mile, with the length of the path up to 50 miles long. Tornados are the most unpredictable and destructive of all-weather phenomena that affect Baldwin County. Tornado season in Georgia typically runs from March through August; however, tornados can strike at any time of year if the deadly atmospheric conditions are present.

As no one can predict when or where a tornado might touch down, all of Baldwin County is vulnerable to the threat of a tornado. There are no significant differences between the county and the city in terms of the risks associated with tornados. Because of the infrequency in which tornados actually touch down, data is not sufficient to make a reliable determination regarding frequency of occurrence, or future probability of occurrence, for each individual jurisdiction within Baldwin County. Baldwin County has experienced one tornado within the last ten years, resulting in no injuries or deaths, and a total of \$75,000 in property damage. Although infrequent, the potential devastation associated with a tornado dictates appropriate mitigation measures.

Over the past 50 years with data ending in 2016, the touchdown of four tornados has been verified in Baldwin County (see *Hazard Frequency Table* in **Appendix D**). The full historic data list detailing all recorded hazard events and severity and the Hazard Risk Analyses can be found in **Appendix D**. Trend analysis shows that Baldwin County should be prepared for a tornado to touchdown every 10 years. This equates to a 6.9 percent chance of a tornado

touching down every year in the county, in the past ten years that has only been one recorded tornado event which occurred in 2010. Tornadoes are so unpredictable it is not possible to identify a certain area or jurisdiction is more susceptible than others. The degree of impact on the community is harder felt within the City Limits of Milledgeville due to the larger number of residents and buildings but it does not stand a greater risk of occurrence than within the jurisdiction of Baldwin County. All classes are susceptible to the same degree. (Note: This future probability is being calculated based on the frequency of previous occurrences.) The potential damage caused by a tornado event is extremely high. In 1964, an F3 tornado touched down causing \$2.5 million in property damage. Since the last update no events of tornado activity have been recorded by NCDC.

The Enhanced Fujita Scale is typically used to rate the intensity of a tornado by examining the damage caused by the tornado after it has passed over man-made structures. The scale ranges from EF0 to EF5 with an EF0 tornado having wind speeds of 65-85 mph and damage typically minor (e.g. damage to chimneys; tree branches broken; shallow-rooted trees pushed over; and damage to signs). The other end of the scale is represented by an EF5 tornado, with wind speeds greater than 200 mph and capable of lifting automobiles into the air and destroying buildings.

Recent historical data indicates that the highest magnitude tornado that Baldwin County has experienced since 1952 was an F3; however, an F4 tornado was recorded in neighboring Putnam County in 1992. Based on this historical area data, Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville can reasonably expect the greatest potential magnitude of a tornado in the area to be an F4. Therefore, Baldwin County should be prepared for well-constructed houses to be leveled, structures with weak foundations blown off some distance, cars thrown, and large missiles generated.

Since 1970, Baldwin County has more than doubled in population and become a popular vacation and seasonal destination. Because of this rapid growth and the population fluctuation, tornados continue to pose a substantial threat to Baldwin County, its citizens, and guests.

A specific geographic hazard area cannot be determined for tornados because such weather events are indiscriminate as to when or where they strike. Therefore, all critical facilities and infrastructure within Baldwin County should be considered equally susceptible to tornado damage. Utilizing a straight-lined method for estimating losses, it can be assumed that structures with the greatest replacement value could potentially sustain the most monetary damage.

Operating on the assumption that a facility would sustain 75 percent damage in the event of a tornado, some of the other facilities that have extremely high vulnerabilities include many of the area schools, particularly the high school, as well as the Baldwin County Courthouse, Baldwin County Sheriff's Department, Baldwin County Public Works, and area colleges. GEMA Worksheet #3a in Appendix A reflects totals for types of assets, their values, and local populations exposed to tornados. The GMIS generated Critical Facility Inventory Report found in **Appendix A** reflects this same data for the community's critical facilities.

During the update of this plan, the Planning Committee elected to follow the same

methodology as used during development of the 2012 updated plan. Utilizing structure replacement, content replacement, functional downtime, and displacement time, the same facilities indicated by straight-lined loss estimates were shown to be the most vulnerable to tornados.

All of Baldwin County has the same design wind speed as indicated by *FEMA How-to Guide #2: Understanding Your Risks* and the Georgia Mitigation Information System (GMIS). Additionally, the entire county has the potential to be affected by a tornado. As a result, any steps taken to lessen the effect of a tornado should be undertaken at a county-wide level to ensure that the most stringent regulations are in place for protecting vital facilities and infrastructure within the community. Baldwin County is located in wind zone III, which is associated with 200-mph wind speeds.

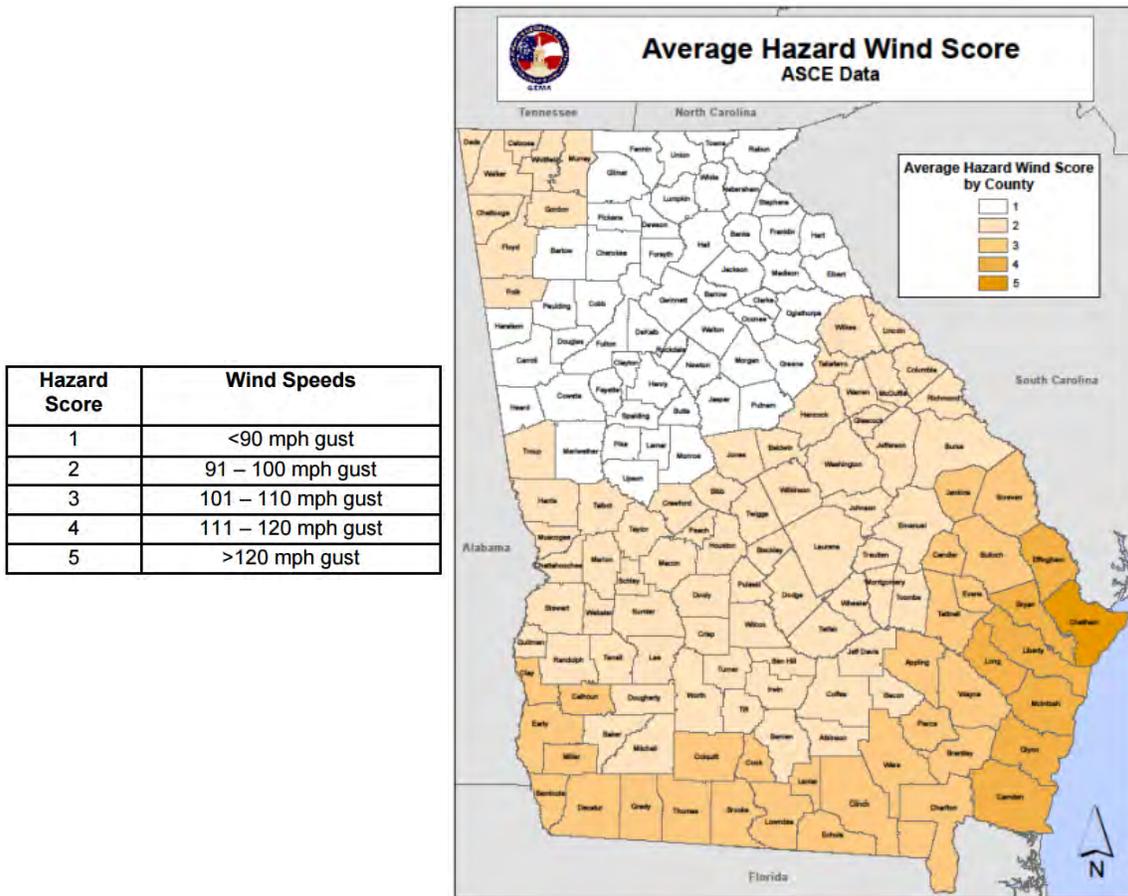
Land-use and development trends were examined and discussed but were determined to be not overly relevant to mitigation planning for tornados. This is due to a tornado's propensity to strike anywhere within the county and with varying degrees of severity. Developing around or away from a tornado is not feasible. Baldwin County currently has building codes, but the language in these codes does not mandate that structures be built to the design for wind speed of approximately 200 miles per hour; however, construction must adhere to the Georgia State Minimum Standard Codes. The minimum standards established by these codes provide reasonable protection to persons and property within structures that comply with the regulations for most natural hazards. Additionally, ordinances currently exist within Baldwin County to allow local officials to implement curfews to close off certain portions of the county in the event of a tornado.

Overall, Baldwin County has high exposure to potential damage from tornados. Should a tornado hit certain portions of the county that are highly concentrated with homes or critical facilities, significant damage could occur, depending on the strength and duration of the event. As has been evidenced by the number of events within the past 50 years (2 events), tornados have struck Baldwin County on average once every 14.5 years. As the location of tornados is indiscriminate, no one can predict what facilities, if any, will be damaged in such an event. Additionally, the Planning Committee determined that due to the indiscriminate nature of tornados, mitigation activities should be applicable to the entire planning area. Throughout the last 58 years there is no recorded information to conclude more tornados are occurring than in the past; therefore, no increase in vulnerability has resulted. Since the effects of tornados can be very scatter no definite changes have been completed to address areas of concern to increase or reduce the effects from the hazard to structures or people. Overall no major changes have been completed to reduce the vulnerability throughout the community. Any mitigation measures that can be taken by local officials to make the community safer in the event of tornado activity are encouraged, although no specific changes have been addressed since the last plan update to address mitigate the effects of tornados.

D. Thunderstorm Winds (See *Appendix A* for hazard area map and related data.)

The Baldwin County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Planning Committee again utilized NCDC data to research the historical impact of thunderstorm winds within the county during the update

process. Thunderstorm winds are generally short in duration involving straight- line winds and/or gusts in excess of 50 miles per hour. Thunderstorm winds tend to affect areas of the county with significant tree stands, areas with exposed property and infrastructure, and above-ground utilities. Thunderstorm winds can cause power outages, transportation and economic disruptions, significant property damage, and pose a high risk for injuries or loss of life. There are no significant differences between the county and the city in terms of risks and vulnerabilities associated with thunderstorm winds. Existing data is not suitable or sufficient to make a reliable determination regarding frequency of occurrence, or future probability of thunderstorm winds for each individual jurisdiction within Baldwin County.



Available data does, however, substantiate the fact that the most prevalent hazard events occurring in Baldwin County are thunderstorm winds. During spring and summer seasons, the county typically experiences countless thunderstorms, some packing significant winds. As a result of these winds, properties are damaged, whether from roofs blowing off, trees being downed or loose debris.

As illustrated in the wind hazard maps found in *Appendix A*, the county is split into two wind zones. The first includes the northern portion of the unincorporated county and the Milledgeville city limits (roughly bounded by Georgia Highway 22) and has a wind hazard score of 1. The southern wind zone includes the majority of the City of Milledgeville and the southern portion of the county and has a wind hazard score of 2; therefore, Baldwin County residents can typically expect 90 to 99 miles per hour winds during severe thunderstorm events as the greatest potential magnitude. The Wind Hazard Score is reflective of the 2000 International Building Code.

Since 1958, 75 thunderstorm and high wind events have been recorded in Baldwin County 7 of which have occurred since the last plan update in 2012 (see *Hazard Frequency Table* in *Appendix D*). The full historic data list detailing all recorded hazard events and severity can be found in **Appendix D**. On average, two thunderstorms each year produce winds strong enough to inflict significant damage to facilities within the county. As previously indicated, severe thunderstorm winds occur more frequently than any other natural hazard event within Baldwin County. When considering the probability of future occurrence, NCDC data indicates that Baldwin County has a 127.59 percent chance of at least one thunderstorm occurring each year. The data collected by NCDC does not address specific jurisdictions or areas of thunderstorm winds occurring more frequently than others. The impact from the thunderstorm winds would expect to be greater felt within the heavily wooded areas of the jurisdiction of Baldwin County but the closeness of trees to homes and businesses within the jurisdiction of the City of Milledgeville could affect more than just those within a residence or business. It is difficult to identify an area would greater susceptibility over another, ultimately all can be affected by thunderstorm winds. All classes are susceptible to the same degree.

In evaluating assets that are susceptible to thunderstorm winds, the Committee concurred with the findings documented in the 2012 updated plan that all critical facilities, as well as all public, private and commercial property, is susceptible to damage from thunderstorm winds including, but not limited to structural damage from fallen trees, downed power lines, damaged siding or windows from wind-borne missiles (see *Appendix A*, GEMA Worksheet #3a). Again, using straight-lined loss estimates (structure replacement, content replacement, functional downtime, and displacement time), some of the county's larger employers were the most likely to sustain costly damage from thunderstorm winds. For both Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville 100% of the structures and people stand to be impacted by thunderstorm winds. The overall value of the properties within Baldwin County is \$931,419,548 and the City of Milledgeville's is \$368,580,518.

Overall, thunderstorm winds pose one of the greatest threats to the livelihood of citizens in Baldwin County. As thunderstorms tend to "pop-up" anytime and anywhere, this hazard poses a serious threat to both lives and property and impacts the entire planning area. As with tornados, the Planning Committee determined that limiting land-use and development was not useful in preparation for thunderstorm winds, but because it is the most frequent hazard that affects Baldwin County, it is recommended that specific attention be given to ensure that structures within Baldwin County are built to appropriate code standards. Presently, local codes require that all mobile homes within the county be "tied-down" to prevent damage during strong thunderstorm winds. Additional mitigation measures of this type are encouraged. Statically, no additional thunderstorm winds have been recorded since the last update to incur changes to increase or decrease the effects of the winds. Since the area of greatest concern cannot be specifically identified. No changes have been instilled by Baldwin County or the City of Milledgeville to address the effects of thunderstorm winds.

E. Wildfires (See *Appendix A* for hazard area map and related data.)

Wildfires are uncontrolled fire spreading through vegetative fuels, exposing and possibly consuming structures. They often begin in small scale but can quickly escalate into

catastrophic events. These are routinely dependent upon fuels available, weather conditions, and wind speed and direction.

During the update of the Baldwin County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan, the Planning Committee concurred with the findings of the 2012 updated plan: when coupled with prolonged drought, wildfires pose a significant threat to all of Baldwin County. Baldwin County's agricultural and forestry lands make it highly vulnerable to uncontrolled wildfire. As a result, nearby structures (residences and businesses) and major facilities have the potential to incur significant damage, including, but not limited to catastrophic crop or structure loss.

Although NCDC reports no instances of wildfire activity in Baldwin County over the past 58 years, the Committee relied on its local knowledge to gauge the impact, or potential impact, of wildfires on the community. Data is also available through the Georgia Forestry Commission (GFC), but it reflects all reported fires and does not distinguish between wildfires and small brush fires. The data provided encompasses all of Baldwin County and does not distinguish between the City of Milledgeville and Baldwin County Jurisdiction. In FY 2016, the GFC reported 20 fires, affecting 24.06 acres, with the most destructive single fire affecting 16.64 acres and being caused by debris that escaped a prescribed burn. Over the past five years, the GFC reports an average of 31 fires affecting 84.69 acres per year. GFC only provided an average acreage effected per year instead of a breakdown of total acreage burned per year. The five-year average shows the most destructive single incidents caused by debris from residential fires affecting an average of 19 acres; however, campfire-caused fires are a close second affecting an average of 14.59 acres per fire. Based on this historical data, the greatest potential magnitude of likely wildfires is a single fire that would affect 15-20 acres. Baldwin County can reasonably expect about 25 fires of varying size every year. The potential of wildfires to occur within the City Limits of Milledgeville is not available based on the historical data provided by GFC not including location specification information for each jurisdiction. All classes are susceptible to the same degree. Baldwin County can reasonably expect about 25 fires of varying size every year. The consensus of the Committee was that while past fire events have been relatively minor and small-scale, each incident has the potential for developing into a wildfire and causing significant damage within the community. Predicting probability of occurrence is also difficult due to the nature of available data. No wildfire data is included in the Hazard Frequency Table since GFC provided all wildfire data in the FY 2016 report.

Wildfires can cause varying degrees of damage to critical facilities should one or more be located in the destructive path of a wildfire event. The Planning Committee elected to use the same methodology utilized during the development of the 2012 updated plan to determine the vulnerability of critical facilities to wildfire. Within Baldwin County, the wildfire hazard area has been determined to be the unincorporated portion of the county. Outside of the City of Milledgeville's corporate limits lie almost half of the critical facilities verified and identified by the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Planning Committee during the update of the plan.

Facility losses in the event that a massive wildfire consumed Baldwin County would be in excess of \$1 billion (see GEMA Worksheet #3a in Appendix A). Although, it is highly unlikely that all facilities would be negatively impacted, the potential does exist that wildfire could have catastrophic consequences for the community. Numerous opportunities exist for

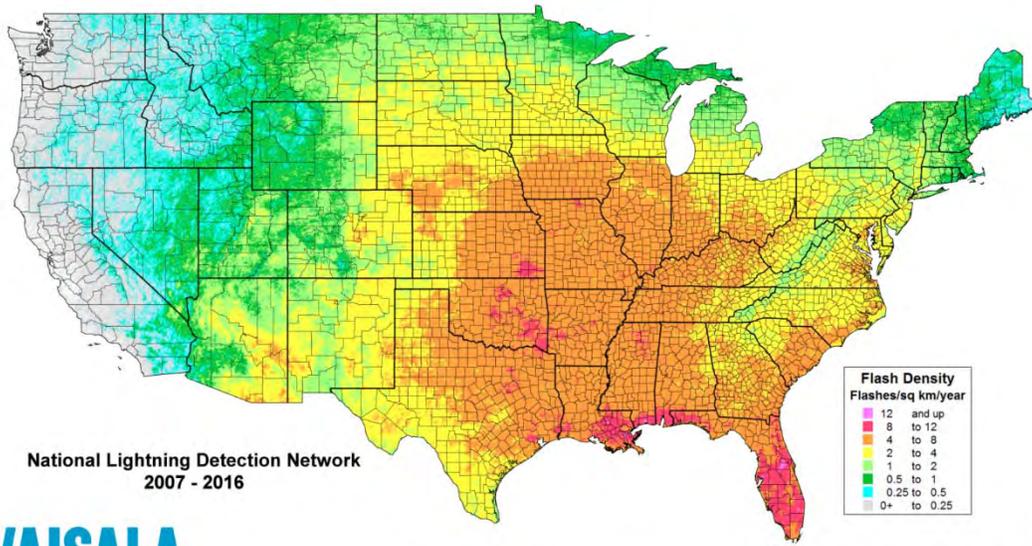
fires to get out of control and spread, causing considerable damage within the community.

During the update of the Baldwin County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan, the Planning Committee felt it would be beneficial to examine land-use and development trends as they relate to mitigation planning for wildfire events. An emphasis was placed on examining residential and commercial uses because of the high degree of vulnerability to life and property associated with these uses. Land-use and development trends provide a basis for making decisions on the type of mitigation approaches to consider, and the locations where these approaches can be implemented. Overall no major changes have been completed to reduce the vulnerability throughout the community. Specific goals, objectives and strategies related to wildfire vulnerability resulting from inappropriate land-use and development is addressed further in Chapter 4. Statistical information relating to the frequency and severity of wildfires is not readily available to infer an increase in vulnerability; therefore, no changes have been completed to increase or decrease the effects. The predominately wildfire prone areas include the many acres of agricultural based properties used for timber production or forestry although no formal changes or increase in vulnerability have resulted to require the minimization of the effects of wildfires in the area. Burn bans are constantly enforced as they always have been. Equipment and supplies needed to minimize the effects of wildfires are constantly being purchased by the use of local funding and grants as awarded.

F. Lightning (See *Appendix A* for hazard area map and related data.)

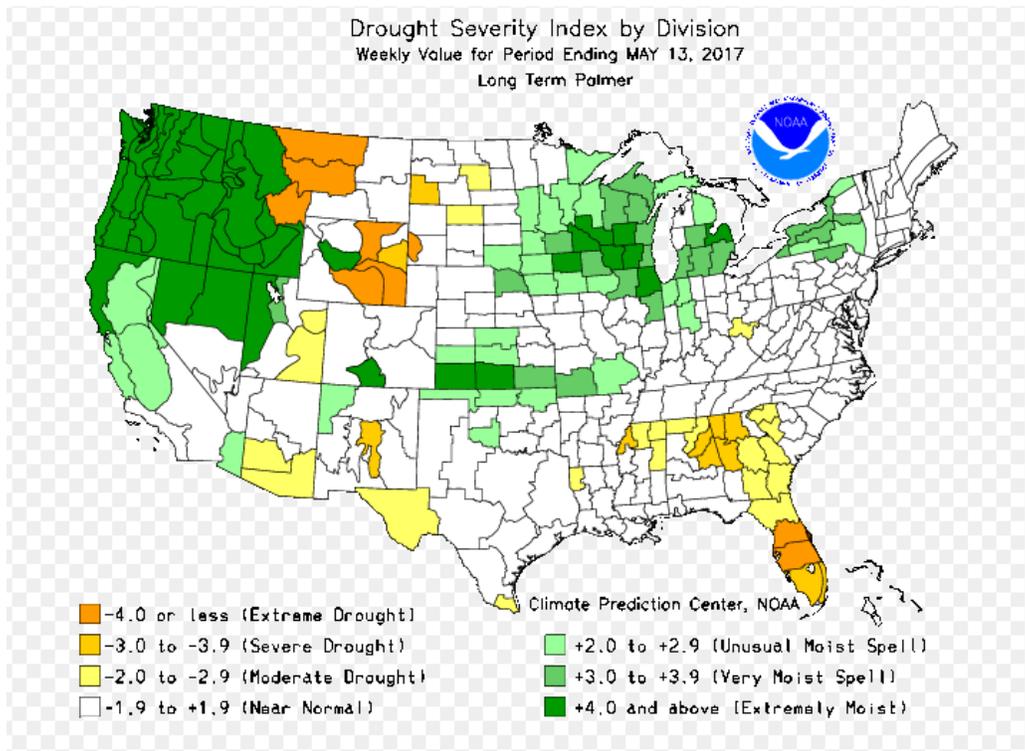
During the update of the Baldwin County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan, the Planning Committee research historical data from the NCDC and the Georgia Forestry Commission relating to lightning strikes in Baldwin County. By definition, all thunderstorms are accompanied by lightning. The electrical charge from lightning can potentially be as much as 100 million volts. Lightning strikes proceed from cloud-to-cloud, cloud-to-ground, or where high structures are involved, from ground-to-cloud. Lightning strikes in Baldwin County are most prevalent during summer months, coinciding with thunderstorm season.

Lightning associated with thunderstorms occurs frequently within the county, as do strikes on structures and facilities. As a result, property owners incur personal property damage. Lightning, as with many of the hazards identified in this plan, can strike anywhere and at any time. Flash density data shows that there are approximately two to eight flashes per square mile per year in Baldwin County, as seen on the map below.



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NCDC reported the only lightning event occurring this hazards history to have occurred in 2007 (see *Hazard Frequency Table* in **Appendix D**). The full historic data list detailing all recorded hazard events and severity can be found in **Appendix D**. Realizing that it is extremely difficult to have documentation of every lightning strike within the community, the committee recognized the need to rely on both local knowledge and historical data in evaluating the impact of lightning. Utilizing the best data available, however, it can be inferred that recorded lightning strikes can be expected to hit Baldwin County 1.72 times every year. One could also assume that lightning would damage either a structure or vegetation in approximately 25 percent of the recorded strikes. Lightning just like any other

hazard does not affect the jurisdiction of the City of Milledgeville more so than Baldwin County. The impact can be greater felt within the City of Milledgeville more so though due to the density and height of many homes and structures within the city. All classes are susceptible to the same degree.

Lightning can cause varying degrees of damage to a facility should it be hit. Most common damage is from lightning running in and destroying electrical equipment (contents of facilities) and starting fires in the structure that is hit. Additionally, during drought-like conditions, lightning strikes in dry, wooded areas can cause ignition of natural fuels, producing brush and wildfires.

GEMA Worksheet #3a and GMIS Critical Facility Inventory Reports found in Appendix A help to illustrate the potential monetary impact to the community from lightning strikes. Some of the high-cost critical facilities subject to lightning damage include the community's many schools and educational facilities, valued at over \$400 million.

Land-use and development trends were examined and discussed but were considered by the Planning Committee as not applicable to mitigation planning for lightning. As with tornados, lightning's propensity to strike anywhere within the county negates limiting land-use or development as a means of mitigation.

Despite the fact that documentation is only available to indicate very few lightning strikes within the county, this hazard causes more damage than one might imagine. The Pre-Disaster Mitigation Committee recognizes that this is a harmful event in the community and measures should be taken to lessen its effects over the entire planning area. For both Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville 100% of the structures and people stand to be impacted by tornados. The overall value of the properties within Baldwin County is \$931,419,548 and the City of Milledgeville's is \$368,580,518. Both jurisdictions have not experienced a drastic increase or decrease in lightning strikes to result in any changes to be put in place; therefore, no changes to the manner in which to increase or decrease the protect life and property have resulted.

CHAPTER 3: TECHNOLOGICAL HAZARD, RISK AND VULNERABILITY SUMMARY

Chapter 3	Updates to Section
<p>I. Hazardous Materials Spills</p>	<p>Hazard history and frequency data related to hazardous materials spills was updated; probability of future occurrences was adjusted accordingly; changes in land-use and development trends were examined for applicability; GMIS online tool was utilized for mapping and analysis.</p>

Within Baldwin County, one technological hazard is readily apparent within the community. Hazardous material spills occur rather frequently within the county, with the majority of incidents being fixed location spills, and considerably fewer are transportation-related. As there are state and federal highways running through the county, many trucks travel through the community and near the downtown areas on a daily basis. These trucks could possibly contain agents with the potential to cause significant damage to the Baldwin County community. Surprisingly, with the number of vehicles traveling through the county, there have been minimal transportation-related hazardous material spills reported to the Department of Natural Resources Environmental Protection Division (DNR-EPD) from Baldwin County since 1987.

A. Hazardous Materials Spills (See *Appendix A* for hazard area map and related data.)

During the update of the Baldwin County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan, the Planning Committee reviewed historical data from the Georgia Department of Natural Resources Environmental Protection Division in its research involving hazardous materials in the community. Hazardous materials are substances that are harmful to the health and safety of people and property. Facilities that produce, process, or store hazardous materials are at risk for spills, as well as facilities that treat or dispose of hazardous waste. Hazardous materials spills generally come from two sources. Transportation-related spills occur on or along roads and rail lines within a jurisdiction as hazardous substances are transported from one location to another. Fixed location spills occur anywhere within the county where the materials are stored, maintained, or handled.

Commercial businesses and private citizens are all potentially responsible for the spilling of hazardous materials within Baldwin County. With the diverse mixture of business and industrial sectors operating in Baldwin County, the types of hazardous materials that could spill in the community are many and varied. Residents and employees alike must be sure to take precaution when transporting or using hazardous materials to ensure the safety to their property, their neighbor’s property, and the well-being of everyone in the vicinity.

Within a 33-year period for which data is available, there were 46 hazardous material spills within the county (see *Hazard Frequency Table* in *Appendix D*). Interestingly, 33 were fixed releases and 13 of those were reportedly transportation-related. The hazardous material spills that have been documented indicate that Baldwin County has been fortunate to experience so few (nearly one per year) transportation-related hazardous

materials spills. However, data indicates that there is a 97.06 percent chance of a fixed-release hazardous material spill within Baldwin County over the course of any given year. This correlates to one hazardous material spill within the county every two years.

Data was obtained from the Right to Know Network database. While the data was analyzed to determine noteworthy differences between the county and the city in terms of the risks and vulnerabilities associated with hazardous material spills, no clear patterns emerged. Existing data is not suitable or sufficient to make a reliable determination regarding frequency of occurrence, or future probability of hazardous materials spills related to each individual jurisdiction within Baldwin County.

All critical facilities within the county are susceptible to experiencing downtime due to hazardous material spills. Persons occupying certain critical facilities may be forced to evacuate the premises should spills of certain substances occur in close proximity to the structure, thus creating downtime at the facility. Additionally, some of the facilities have potentially harmful substances stored onsite. Should these materials be spilled, the potential exists for damage to property, as well as evacuations due to the contaminants. There are no specific regulations that can prevent the spill of hazardous materials within county boundaries. However, mitigation measures can be taken to help ensure that vital natural resources and critical facilities are adequately protected in the event of a hazardous material spill.

There are no discernable differences in the susceptibility of Baldwin County facilities when compared to the City of Milledgeville in regard to hazardous material spills. Each jurisdiction's facilities, as well as private facilities, must maintain proper procedures and precautions for handling hazardous materials. Each must also maintain measures for action in the event of a spill either in the facility or nearby.

The potential extent of this hazard on the planning area is difficult to quantify. Each potential spill would be unique in its magnitude and severity. Past data and information does not allow for an accurate profile of this hazard event; however, the important thing to keep in mind is the potential catastrophic nature of this technological hazard and the need for the community to be prepared and vigilant. GEMA Worksheet 3a and the GMIS Critical Facility Inventory Reports located in Appendix A help to illustrate the sheer number of buildings, infrastructure and people exposed to this hazard on a daily basis (encompasses the entire planning area; not available by individual jurisdiction).

Land-use and development trends were examined for possible application related to hazardous materials spills and mitigation measures. With burgeoning residential and commercial development occurring in Baldwin County, best management practices should be followed in relation to minimizing the impact of hazardous materials spills on residences, businesses and environmentally-sensitive areas. Examples include: using infrastructure availability to steer certain types of development (those prone to hazardous material spills) away from areas of natural, cultural, historic and environmentally sensitive resources; using appropriate setbacks to minimize risks to citizens and businesses from transportation-related hazardous materials spills; developing general policies and protection measures for those industries/developments that use, store or transport hazardous materials.

CHAPTER 4: NATURAL HAZARD MITIGATION GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND ACTION STEPS

Chapter 4	Updates to Section
<p>I. Flooding</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removed Goal 1, Objective 1, Action Item 2: Utilize Milledgeville FD Fire Safety House in schools. • Added Goal 1, Objective 1, Action Item 2: Purchase a Fire Safety House for Baldwin County Fire Rescue for training children on severe weather. • Added Goal 1, Objective 2, Action Item 2: Post disaster awareness signage throughout the community. • Added Goal 1, Objective 3, Action Item 3: Recruit and prepare volunteers to provide assistance during disasters whether in the field or within a shelter. • Added Goal 1, Objective 3, Action Item 4: Ensure personnel are adequately trained for water rescue. • Removed Goal 2, Objective 2: Develop or review local ordinances relevant to hazard mitigation. • Added Goal 4, Objective 1, Action Item 1: Provide mobile generators for emergency shelters. • Added Goal 4, Objective 1, Action Item 2: Ensure all shelters have the needed supplies on-hand to immediately assist residents and visitors. • Added Goal 4, Objective 2, Action Item 3: Use the city/county website along with Facebook pages to notify the public of hazards in the area. • Added Goal 4, Objective 3: Acquire essential rescue supplies to ensure the vulnerable population are safe during flood situations. • Added Goal 4, Objective 3, Action Item 1: Ensure staff members are trained on how to respond to rescue situations. • Added Goal 4, Objective 3, Action Item 2: Purchase all necessary supplies and equipment, including a rescue boat. • Added Goal 4, Objective 3, Action Item 3: Purchase all necessary supplies and equipment for law enforcement to assist with rescue operations. • Added Goal 5, Objective 1 Action Item 5: Acquire a generator for the airport terminal and fuel pumps. • Added Goal 6, Objective 1, Action Item 3: Inspect structure biannually to ensure ability to withstand disasters. • Added Goal 6, Objective1 Action Item 4: Provide redundant water supply.
<p>II. Winter Storms</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removed Goal 1, Objective 1, Action Item 2: Utilize Milledgeville FD Fire Safety House in schools. • Added Goal 1, Objective 1, Action Item 2: Purchase a Fire

	<p>Safety House for Baldwin County Fire Rescue for training children on severe weather.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Added Goal 1, Objective 2, Action Item 3: Post disaster awareness signage throughout the community. • Added Goal 1, Objective 3, Action Item 2: Add qualified inter-agency members to Incident Management Team and increase awareness of team. • Added Goal 1, Objective 3, Action Item 3: Recruit and prepare volunteers to provide assistance during disasters whether in the field or within a shelter. • Added Goal 3, Objective 1, Action Item 4: Identify and maintain a list of high vulnerability areas of ice accumulation and snow. • Added Goal 3, Objective 2, Action Item 4: Create signage to identify shelter or “safe zones”. • Added Goal 4, Objective 1, Action Item 1: Provide mobile generators for emergency shelters. • Added Goal 4, Objective 1, Action Item 2: Ensure all shelters have the needed supplies on-hand to assist residents and visitors at a moment’s notice. • Added Goal 4, Objective 2, Action Item 3: Use the city/county website along with Facebook pages to notify the public of hazards in the area.
<p>III. Tornados</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removed Goal 1, Objective 1, Action Item 2: Utilize Milledgeville FD Fire Safety House in schools. • Added Goal 1, Objective 1, Action Item 2: Purchase a Fire Safety House for Baldwin County Fire Rescue for training children on severe weather. • Added Goal 1, Objective 2, Action Item 3: Post disaster awareness signage throughout the community. • Added Goal 1, Objective 3, Action Item 3: Recruit and prepare volunteers to provide assistance during disasters whether in the field or within a shelter. • Added Goal 3, Objective 2, Action Item 4: Create signage to identify shelter or “safe zones”. • Added Goal 3, Objective 3, Action Item 2: Use the city/county website along with Facebook pages to notify the public of hazards in the area • Added Goal 4, Objective 1, Action Item 1: Provide mobile generators for emergency shelters. • Added Goal 4, Objective 1, Action Item 2: Ensure all shelters have the needed supplies on-hand to assist residents and visitors at a moment’s notice. • Added Goal 4, Objective 1, Action Item 3: Distribute weather radios to all critical facilities and shelters.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Added Goal 4, Objective 2, Action Item 3: Provide for redundant water supply.
IV. Thunderstorm Winds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removed Goal 1, Objective 1, Action Item 2: Utilize Milledgeville FD Fire Safety House in schools. • Added Goal 1, Objective 1, Action Item 2: Purchase a Fire Safety House for Baldwin County Fire Rescue for training children on severe weather. • Added Goal 1, Objective 2, Action Item 3: Post disaster awareness signage throughout the community. • Added Goal 1, Objective 3, Action Item 2: Add qualified inter-agency members to Incident Management Team and increase awareness of team. • Added Goal 1, Objective 3, Action Item 3: Recruit and prepare volunteers to provide assistance during disasters whether in the field or within a shelter. • Added Goal 3, Objective 2, Action Item 2: Use the city/county website along with Facebook pages to notify the public of hazards in the area. • Removed Goal 5 and following Action Items: Reduce impacts from hazard events.
V. Wildfires	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removed Goal 1, Objective 1, Action Item 2: Utilize Milledgeville FD Fire Safety House in schools. • Added Goal 1, Objective 1, Action Item 2: Purchase a Fire Safety House for Baldwin County Fire Rescue for training children on severe weather. • Added Goal 1, Objective 1, Action Item 3: Purchase training equipment to improve fire safety education for children. • Added Goal 1, Objective 2, Action Item 2: Post disaster awareness signage throughout the community. • Added Goal 1, Objective 3, Action Item 2: Add qualified inter-agency members to Incident Management Team and increase awareness of team. • Added Goal 2, Objective 2, Action Item 2: Use the city/county website along with Facebook pages to notify the public of hazards in the area. • Added Goal 6, Objective 1, Action Item 3: Provide adequate fire hydrant coverage for all county residents. • Added Goal 6, Objective 1, Action Item 4: Provide for redundant water supply.
VI. Lightning	<p>All goals, objectives, and action items were added since this is a new hazard the planning committee addressed during plan development.</p>

This chapter identifies a series of community goals and objectives pertaining to each of the natural hazards identified in Chapter 2. As part of the update process, the Planning Committee performed a comprehensive review of the goals and objectives listed in the 2012 updated plan. The Committee also discussed overall community mitigation goals and values to ensure consistency with those identified for each natural hazard. Existing policies, regulations, ordinances and land-use were examined for applicability; new and/or projected development, to include buildings and infrastructure, was researched and given consideration.

The Planning Committee also revisited the STAPLEE Criteria (Social, Technical, Administrative, Political, Legal, Economic, and Environmental) in evaluating alternative mitigation actions (see GEMA Worksheet #4 in *Appendix D*). Finally, adjustments were made as necessary to those goals and objectives that were re-evaluated and determined to still be valid; new goals and objectives were added where applicable.

The Planning Committee also identified and validated several methods of public education and awareness regarding natural hazard mitigation. All public information efforts are aimed at keeping the citizens of Baldwin County fully engaged in the implementation and periodic maintenance of this mitigation plan. Many of these education and awareness tools are multi-hazard in nature and include the following: implementing a countywide crisis alert or notification system, distribution of informational brochures or pamphlets, public and private sector briefings, workshops and demonstrations, Public Service Announcements, etc.

The section that follows (as well as corresponding section in Chapter 5) serves as the Baldwin County Mitigation Action Plan. Each natural and technological hazard is described along with relevant goals and objectives. Specific action steps designed to achieve each objective are identified, along with the agency or department responsible for implementation. An estimated cost is provided, as well as various funding mechanisms, the affected jurisdiction(s), a projected timeline towards implementation, the priority of the action as determined by the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Planning Committee, and the status of the action or project. These details will be provided in Chapter 6.

- A. Flooding** – As previously stated (see Chapter 2, Section A), flooding has caused considerable, although infrequent damage within Baldwin County over the past half century; most notably during the flood of 1994. The update committee concurred with the 2012 updated planning document that the presence of Lakes Sinclair and Oconee on the borders of the county, along with the presence of several streams and creeks inside the county, necessitates mitigation goals and objectives, and ultimately action steps, be taken pertaining to flooding.

In previous flooding instances, as mentioned above, considerable damage was done to structures within the community. Mitigation measures identified by the Planning Committee are to lessen the effect of such damage in the future. The mitigation goals and objectives identified for flooding are also consistent with the overall community mitigation goal of making Baldwin County and its municipalities less vulnerable to the effects of natural hazards through development of a coordinated mitigation strategy. A part of this coordinated mitigation strategy is the current and continued participation of Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

The Baldwin County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Planning Committee considered a range of mitigation options related to flooding and identified both structural and non-structural mitigation measures to ensure that the community adequately tackles all relevant issues. This may result in alteration to current policies/practices, land-use applications and building codes, if deemed necessary. In regard to facilities that are subject to flooding, there are no historic or special considerations that pose extraordinary challenges for the community. Several of the mitigation goals, objectives, and action steps identified here are a part of the community's ongoing strategy for ensuring continued compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program.

Flooding Mitigation Strategy and Recommendations

Goal 1: Educate the public and public safety officials on hazards.

- Objective 1: Provide educational opportunities to school children.
 - Action Item 1: Implement American Red Cross's Master of Disaster curriculum into the school system.
 - Action Items 2: Purchase a Fire Safety House for Baldwin County Fire Rescue for training children on severe weather.
- Objective 2: Provide educational opportunities to the general public.
 - Action Item 1: Educate the public through GEMA/FEMA/Red Cross brochures.
 - Action Item 2: Post disaster awareness signage throughout the community.
- Objective 3: Train relevant personnel.
 - Action Item 1: Educate staff of relevant organizations on Incident Command.
 - Action Item 2: Add qualified inter-agency members to Incident Management Team and increase awareness of team.
 - Action Item 3: Recruit and prepare volunteers to provide assistance during disasters whether in the field or within a shelter.
 - Action Item 4: Ensure personnel are adequately trained for water rescue, i.e. Swift Water Rescue training and Dive Team establishment.

Goal 2: Establish necessary regulatory controls to address hazard events.

- Objective 1: Ensure that required records have adequate backup.
 - Action Item 1: Create a backup of essential records for Baldwin County.
 - Action Item 2: Create a backup of essential records for the City of Milledgeville.
- Objective 2: Develop and enact local agreements relevant to hazard mitigation.
 - Action Item 1: Develop agreements with hotels and restaurants for Georgia Power and Red Cross.

Goal 3: Ensure a proper response in the event of a hazard.

- Objective 1: Ensure coordination with other entities to ensure adequate response.

- Action Item 1: Update and complete essential community contact personnel list for Georgia Power.
- Action Item 2: Coordinate between Georgia Power and EMA to identify priority areas around emergency shelters.
- Action Item 3: Conduct intra-agency drills on an annual basis.
- Objective 2: Construct or establish emergency shelters.
 - Action Item 1: Establish National Guard Armory as an emergency shelter.
 - Action Item 2: Develop special needs shelter.
- Objective 3: Develop adequate Emergency Operations Center and back-up.
 - Action Item 1: Set up EM-Net in "City" dispatch office.
 - Action Item 2: Develop the Baldwin County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and make it more secure.
 - Action Item 3: Develop a backup EOC with data connections and space to serve Baldwin County.

Goal 4: Purchase necessary equipment and/or supplies.

- Objective 1: Obtain necessary equipment and/or supplies for emergency shelters.
 - Action Item 1: Provide mobile generators for emergency shelters to use.
 - Action Item 2: Ensure all shelters have the needed supplies on-hand to assist residents and visitors at a moment's notice.
- Objective 2: Utilize technology in the hazard mitigation process.
 - Action Item 1: Implement Phase II of E-911 system.
 - Action Item 2: Evaluate feasibility of implementing Reverse 911.
 - Action Item 3: Use the city/county website along with Facebook pages to notify the public of hazards in the area.
- Objective 3: Acquire essential rescue supplies to ensure the vulnerable populations are safe during flood situations.
 - Action Item 1: Ensure staff members are trained on how to respond to rescue situations.
 - Action Item 2: Purchase all needed supplies and equipment including a rescue boat.
 - Action Item 3: Purchase all needed supplies and equipment for law enforcement to fully support rescue operations.

Goal 5: Provide for power supplies to critical facilities.

- Objective 1: Obtain backup generators for critical facilities.
 - Action Item 1: Acquire generators for all schools and kitchens.
 - Action Item 2: Acquire generators for three dialysis centers.
 - Action Item 3: Acquire generator for City Water Treatment Plant.
 - Action Item 4: Wire critical facilities to accept portable generators capable of providing emergency power to facilities.
 - Action Item 5: Acquire a generator for the airport terminal and fuel pumps.

Goal 6: Reduce potential impacts from Hazard Events.

- Objective 1: Reduce impacts on critical facilities and infrastructure.
 - Action Item 1: Conduct engineering studies on roads and bridges that

- cross potential flood areas to determine need for structural improvements.
- Action Item 2: Coordinate protection strategies with owners of dams and levees within the county.
- Action Item 3: Inspect structures bi-annually to ensure ability to withstand disasters.
- Action Item 4: Provide for redundant water supply.
- Objective 2: Reduce long-term risk to existing structures.
- Action Item 1: Add or increase capacity of storm drainage infrastructure.
- Action Item 2: Modify or elevate existing structures in potential flood zones to reduce impacts.
- Action Item 3: Maintain participation in National Flood Insurance Program and enforce all floodplain management ordinances and regulations.

Those action steps that remain unchanged from the 2012 updated Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan were reviewed by the Planning Committee and found to be valid and still meaningful to the community. A review of the STAPLEE criteria substantiates this finding. Although not accomplished or implemented during the past planning period, due to budgetary and/or personnel limitations, they remain relevant.

- B. Winter Storms** – Within Baldwin County there is a legitimate concern over the threat of periodic winter storms (see Chapter 2, Section VI). Baldwin County does not receive the amounts of snow and ice that other areas of the country receive; however, this alone poses a problem in that the community does not have the equipment necessary to combat treacherous weather conditions. In the Middle Georgia region, the formation of ice on roads, tree limbs, and power lines is the cause of most damage. The Baldwin County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Planning Committee determined during the update of this plan that several steps could be undertaken to ensure that the effects of winter storms within the community are minimized.

A range of options were considered, and both structural and non-structural mitigation measures are identified in order to adequately address all issues related to winter storm conditions. Implementation of these measures may involve altering or modifying current policies and practices. Currently, there are no historic or special considerations that pose extraordinary challenges for the community related to the effects of winter storms. Also, the mitigation goals and objectives identified for winter storms are consistent with the overall community mitigation goal of creating a safe and livable environment for all Baldwin County citizens and for making Baldwin County and its municipality less vulnerable to the effects of natural hazards. Mitigation goals, objectives and action steps for winter storms, as determined by the Committee, are as follows:

Winter Storm Mitigation Strategy and Recommendations

Goal 1: Educate the public and public safety officials on hazards.

Objective 1: Provide educational opportunities to school children.

Action Item 1: Implement American Red Cross’s Master of Disaster

- curriculum into the school system.
- Action Item 2: Purchase a Fire Safety House for Baldwin County Fire Rescue for training children on severe weather.
- Objective 2: Provide educational opportunities to the general public.
 - Action Item 1: Educate the public through GEMA/FEMA/Red Cross brochures.
 - Action Item 2: Distribute 30 weather radios within the community.
 - Action Item 3: Post disaster awareness signage throughout the community.
- Objective 3: Train relevant personnel.
 - Action Item 1: Educate staff of relevant organizations on Incident Command.
 - Action Item 2: Add qualified inter-agency members to Incident Management Team and increase awareness of team.
 - Action Item 3: Recruit and prepare volunteers to provide assistance during disasters whether in the field or within a shelter.

Goal 2: Establish necessary regulatory controls to address hazard events.

- Objective 1: Ensure that required records have adequate backup.
 - Action Item 1: Create a backup of essential records for Baldwin County.
 - Action Item 2: Create a backup of essential records for the City of Milledgeville.

Goal 3: Ensure a proper response in the event of a hazard.

- Objective 1: Ensure coordination with other entities to ensure adequate response.
 - Action Item 1: Update and complete essential community contact personnel list for Georgia Power.
 - Action Item 2: Coordinate between Georgia Power and EMA to identify priority areas around emergency shelters.
 - Action Item 3: Conduct intra-agency drills on an annual basis.
 - Action Item 4: Identify and maintain a list of high vulnerability areas of ice accumulation and snow.
- Objective 2: Construct or establish emergency shelters.
 - Action Item 1: Establish National Guard Armory as an emergency shelter.
 - Action Item 2: Develop special needs shelter.
 - Action Item 3: Create signage to identify shelters or “safe zones”.

Goal 4: Purchase necessary equipment and/or supplies.

- Objective 1: Obtain necessary equipment and/or supplies for emergency shelters.
 - Action Item 1: Provide mobile generators for emergency shelters to use.
 - Action Item 2: Ensure all shelters have the needed supplies on-hand to assist residents and visitors at a moment’s notice.
- Objective 2: Utilize technology in the hazard mitigation process.
 - Action Item 1: Implement Phase II of E-911 system.
 - Action Item 2: Evaluate feasibility of implementing Reverse 911.

Action Item 3: Use city/county websites and Facebook pages to notify the public of hazards in the area.

Goal 5: Provide for power supply to critical facilities.

Objective 1: Obtain backup generators for critical facilities.

Action Item 1: Acquire generators for schools and kitchens.

Action Item 2: Acquire generators for three dialysis centers.

Action Item 3: Acquire generator for Centennial Center.

Action Item 4: Acquire generator for United Methodist Church.

Action Item 5: Acquire generator for Walter Williams.

Action Item 6: Acquire generator for City Water Treatment Plant.

Action Item 7: Wire critical facilities to accept portable generators capable of providing emergency power to facilities.

Those action steps that remain unchanged from the 2012 updated Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan were reviewed by the Planning Committee and found to be valid and still meaningful to the community. A review of the STAPLEE criteria substantiates this finding. Although not accomplished or implemented during the past planning period, due to budgetary and/or personnel limitations, they remain relevant.

C. Tornadoes – Should a tornado touch down in Baldwin County, significant property and crop damage could be incurred, in addition to the potential human toll (see Chapter 2, Section II). In 1992, an F4 tornado touched down and travelled 20 miles, killing 4, injuring 55, and causing \$25 million in property damage. In addition to this tornado, three more documented events, and countless tornado watches that, fortunately, never materialized provide a constant reminder of the potential for tornadic activity within Baldwin County. Mitigation measures identified by the Committee can be used by local officials to take appropriate actions whereby the community is potentially spared future losses.

The Baldwin County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Planning Committee considered a range of mitigation options related to tornadoes and identified both structural and non-structural mitigation goals, objectives and action steps. The goals and objectives identified here may result in the creation of new policies and procedures to administer implementation. Additionally, some existing policies, regulations or ordinances may need to be modified or amended.

The mitigation goals and objectives identified for tornadoes are consistent with the overall community mitigation goal of creating a safe and livable environment for all Baldwin County citizens. Mitigation goals, objectives and action steps for tornadoes, as determined by the Committee, are as follows:

Tornado Mitigation Strategy and Recommendations

Goal 1: Educate the public and public safety officials on hazards.

Objective 1: Provide educational opportunities to school children.

- Action Item 1: Implement American Red Cross’s Master of Disaster curriculum into school system.
- Action Item 2: Purchase a Fire Safety House for Baldwin County Fire Rescue for training children on severe weather.
- Objective 2: Provide educational opportunities to the general public.
 - Action Item 1: Educate the public through GEMA/FEMA/Red Cross brochures.
 - Action Item 2: Distribute FEMA brochures on safe rooms through local government offices.
 - Action Item 3: Post disaster awareness signage throughout the community.
- Objective 3: Train relevant personnel.
 - Action Item 1: Educate staff of relevant organizations on Incident Command.
 - Action Item 2: Distribute 30 weather radios within the community.
 - Action Item 3: Recruit and prepare volunteers to provide assistance during disasters whether in the field or within a shelter.

Goal 2: Establish necessary regulatory controls to address hazard events.

- Objective 1: Ensure that required records have adequate backup.
 - Action Item 1: Create a backup of essential records for Baldwin County.
 - Action Item 2: Create a backup of essential records for the City of Milledgeville.

Goal 3: Ensure a proper response in the event of a hazard.

- Objective 1: Ensure coordination with other entities to ensure adequate response.
 - Action Item 1: Update and complete essential community contact personnel list for Georgia Power.
 - Action Item 2: Coordinate between Georgia Power and EMA to identify priority areas around emergency shelters.
 - Action Item 3: Conduct intra-agency drills on an annual basis.
 - Action Item 4: Create signage to identify shelters or “safe zones”.
- Objective 2: Construct or establish emergency shelters.
 - Action Item 1: Establish National Guard Armory as an emergency shelter.
 - Action Item 2: Develop special needs shelter.
 - Action Item 3: Construct Community Safe Rooms.
- Objective 3: Notify county residents of impending disasters or other hazard events.
 - Action Item 1: Establish County-Wide Emergency Alert/Notification System.
 - Action Item 2: Use the city/county website along with Facebook pages to notify the public of hazards in the area.

Goal 4: Purchase necessary equipment and/or supplies.

- Objective 1: Obtain necessary equipment and/or supplies for emergency

shelters.

Action Item 1: Provide mobile generators for emergency shelters to use.

Action Item 2: Ensure all shelters have the needed supplies on-hand to assist residents and visitors at a moment's notice.

Action Item 3: Distribute weather radios to all critical facilities and shelters.

Objective 2: Utilize technology in the hazard mitigation process.

Action Item 1: Implement Phase II of E-911 system.

Action Item 2: Evaluate feasibility of implementing Reverse 911.

Action Item 3: Provide for redundant water supply.

Goal 5: Provide for power supplies to critical facilities.

Objective 1: Obtain backup generators for critical facilities.

Action Item 1: Acquire generators for schools and kitchens.

Action Item 2: Acquire generators for three dialysis centers.

Action Item 3: Acquire generator for Centennial Center.

Action Item 4: Acquire generator for United Methodist Church.

Action Item 5: Acquire generator for Walter Williams.

Action Item 6: Acquire generator for City Water Treatment Plant.

Action Item 7: Wire critical facilities to accept portable generators capable of providing emergency power to facilities.

Those action steps that remain unchanged from the 2012 updated Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan were reviewed by the Planning Committee and found to be valid and still meaningful to the community. A review of the STAPLEE criteria substantiates this finding. Although not accomplished or implemented during the past planning period, due to budgetary and/or personnel limitations, they remain relevant.

D. Thunderstorm Winds— Within Baldwin County, the most frequent hazard event that occurs is damage associated with heavy thunderstorm winds (see Chapter 2, Section IV). On average, one severe thunderstorm capable of causing significant structural and property damage strikes Baldwin County each year. Although heavy thunderstorm winds do not routinely affect critical facilities within the community, there is a real threat posed to these facilities as, primarily, roofs and windows could be damaged. During the update process, the Planning Committee agreed that mitigation measures could be undertaken to help minimize the effects of thunderstorm winds on the community.

The Baldwin County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Planning Committee considered a range of mitigation options related to thunderstorm winds and identified both structural and non-structural mitigation measures to ensure that the community adequately tackles all issues related to thunderstorm winds. These measures may necessitate modifications to current policies and the implementation of appropriate local ordinances. The mitigation goals and objectives identified for thunderstorm winds are consistent with the overall community mitigation goal of creating a safe and livable environment for all Baldwin County citizens. Mitigation goals, objectives and action steps for thunderstorm winds, as determined by the Committee, are as follows:

Thunderstorm Winds Mitigation Strategy and Recommendations

Goal 1: Educate the public and public safety officials on hazards.

Objective 1: Provide educational opportunities to school children.

Action Item 1: Implement American Red Cross's Master of Disaster curriculum into school system.

Action Item 2: Purchase a Fire Safety House for Baldwin County Fire Rescue for training children on severe weather.

Objective 2: Provide educational opportunities to the general public.

Action Item 1: Educate the public through GEMA/FEMA/Red Cross brochures.

Action Item 2: Post disaster awareness signage throughout the community.

Objective 3: Train relevant personnel.

Action Item 1: Educate staff of relevant organizations on Incident Command.

Action Item 2: Add qualified inter-agency members to Incident Management Team and increase awareness of team.

Action Item 3: Recruit and prepare volunteers to provide assistance during disasters whether in the field or within a shelter.

Goal 2: Establish necessary regulatory controls to address hazard events.

Objective 1: Ensure that required records have adequate backup.

Action Item 1: Create a backup of essential records for Baldwin County.

Action Item 2: Create a backup of essential records for the City of Milledgeville.

Goal 3: Ensure a proper response in the event of a hazard.

Objective 1: Ensure coordination with other entities to ensure adequate response.

Action Item 1: Update and complete essential community contact personnel list for Georgia Power.

Action Item 2: Coordinate between Georgia Power and EMA to identify priority areas around emergency shelters.

Action Item 3: Conduct intra-agency drills on an annual basis.

Objective 2: Notify county residents of impending disasters or other hazard events.

Action Item 1: Establish County-Wide Emergency Alert/Notification System.

Action Item 2: Use the city/county website along with Facebook pages to notify the public of hazards in the area.

Goal 4: Purchase necessary equipment and/or supplies.

Objective 1: Utilize technology in the hazard mitigation process.

Action Item 1: Implement Phase II of E-911 system.

Action Item 2: Evaluate feasibility of implementing Reverse 911.

Those action steps that remain unchanged from the 2012 updated Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan were reviewed by the Planning Committee and found to be valid and still meaningful to the community. A review of the STAPLEE criteria substantiates this finding. Although not accomplished or implemented during the past planning period, due to budgetary and/or personnel limitations, they remain relevant.

- E. Wildfires** – The Baldwin County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Planning Committee considered a range of mitigation options related to wildland fires and identified both structural and non-structural mitigation measures to ensure that the community adequately tackles all issues related to such events. These measures may necessitate modifications to current policies and the implementation of appropriate local ordinances. The mitigation goals and objectives identified for wildland fires are consistent with the overall community mitigation goal of creating a safe and livable environment for all Baldwin County citizens. Mitigation goals, objectives and action steps for wildland fires, as determined by the Committee, are as follows:

Wildfires Mitigation Strategy and Recommendations

Goal 1: Educate the public and public safety officials on hazards.

Objective 1: Provide educational opportunities to school children.

Action Item 1: Implement American Red Cross’s Master of Disaster curriculum into school system.

Action Item 2: Purchase a Fire Safety House for Baldwin County Fire Rescue for training children on severe weather.

Action Item 3: Purchase training equipment to improve fire safety education for children.

Objective 2: Provide educational opportunities to the general public.

Action Item 1: Educate the public through GEMA/FEMA/Red Cross brochures.

Action Item 2: Post disaster awareness signage throughout the community.

Objective 3: Train relevant personnel.

Action Item 1: Educate staff of relevant organizations on Incident Command.

Action Item 2: Add qualified inter-agency members to Incident Management Team and increase awareness of team.

Goal 2: Ensure a proper response in the event of a hazard.

Objective 1: Ensure that required records have adequate backup.

Action Item 1: Create a backup of essential records for Baldwin County.

Action Item 2: Create a backup of essential records for the City of Milledgeville.

Objective 2: Notify county residents of impending disasters or other hazard events.

Action Item 1: Establish County-Wide Emergency Alert/Notification System.

- Action Item 2: Use city/county websites and Facebook pages to notify the public of hazards in the area.
- Objective 3: Ensure coordination with other entities to ensure adequate response.
- Action Item 1: Develop and regularly update a Community Wildfire Protection Plan.

Goal 3: Purchase necessary equipment and/or supplies.

- Objective 1: Obtain necessary equipment and/or supplies for emergency shelters.
 - Action Item 1: Provide mobile generators for emergency shelters to use.
 - Action Item 2: Ensure all shelters have the needed supplies on-hand to assist residents and visitors at a moment's notice.
- Objective 2: Utilize technology in the hazard mitigation process.
 - Action Item 1: Implement Phase II of E-911 system.
 - Action Item 2: Evaluate feasibility of implementing Reverse 911.

Goal 4: Provide for power supplies to critical facilities.

- Objective 1: Obtain backup generators for critical facilities.
 - Action Item 1: Acquire generators for schools and kitchens.
 - Action Item 2: Acquire generators for three dialysis centers.
 - Action Item 3: Acquire generator for Centennial Center
 - Action Item 4: Acquire generator for United Methodist Church.
 - Action Item 5: Acquire generator for Walter Williams.
 - Action Item 6: Acquire generator for City Water Treatment Plant.
 - Action Item 7: Wire critical facilities to accept portable generators capable of providing emergency power to facilities.

Goal 5: Prevent Wildland Fires

- Objective 1: Ensure regulatory issues are adequate for agencies active in hazard mitigation.
 - Action Item 1: Encourage stronger enforcement of burn permits by Georgia Forestry Commission to educate the public on fire safety and inform the public of burn permit availability online.

Goal 6: Reduce Impacts from Hazard Events.

- Objective 1: Reduce risk to critical facilities and infrastructure.
 - Action Item 1: Coordinate vegetation management around critical facilities with property owners.
 - Action Item 2: Ensure defensible space around critical facilities and infrastructure in areas at higher risk to wildfires.
 - Action Item 3: Provide adequate fire hydrant coverage for all county residents.
 - Action Item 4: Provide for redundant water supply.

Those action steps that remain unchanged from the 2012 updated Pre-Disaster

Mitigation Plan were reviewed by the Planning Committee and found to be valid and still meaningful to the community. A review of the STAPLEE criteria substantiates this finding. Although not accomplished or implemented during the past planning period, due to budgetary and/or personnel limitations, they remain relevant.

- F. **Lightning** – The Baldwin County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Planning Committee considered a range of mitigation options related to lightning and identified both structural and non-structural mitigation measures to ensure that the community adequately tackles all issues related to such events. These measures may necessitate modifications to current policies and the implementation of appropriate local ordinances. The mitigation goals and objectives identified for lightning are consistent with the overall community mitigation goal of creating a safe and livable environment for all Baldwin County citizens. Mitigation goals, objectives and action steps for lightning, as determined by the Committee, are as follows:

Lightning Mitigation Strategy and Recommendations

Goal 1: Educate the public and public safety officials on hazards.

Objective 1: Provide educational opportunities to school children.

Action Item 1: Implement American Red Cross’s Master of Disaster curriculum into school system.

Action Item 2: Purchase a Fire Safety House for Baldwin County Fire Rescue for training children on severe weather.

Objective 2: Provide educational opportunities to the general public.

Action Item 1: Educate the public through GEMA/FEMA/Red Cross brochures.

Action Item 2: Post disaster awareness signage throughout the community.

Objective 3: Train relevant personnel.

Action Item 1: Educate staff of relevant organizations on Incident Command.

Action Item 2: Add qualified inter-agency members to Incident Management Team and increase awareness of team.

Action Item 3: Recruit and prepare volunteers to provide assistance during disasters whether in the field or within a shelter.

Goal 2: Establish necessary regulatory controls to address hazard events.

Objective 1: Ensure that required records have adequate backup.

Action Item 1: Create a backup of essential records for Baldwin County.

Action Item 2: Create a backup of essential records for the City of Milledgeville.

Goal 3: Ensure a proper response in the event of a hazard.

Objective 1: Ensure coordination with other entities to ensure adequate response.

Action Item 1: Update and complete essential community contact

- personnel list for Georgia Power.
- Action Item 2: Coordinate between Georgia Power and EMA to identify priority areas around emergency shelters.
- Action Item 3: Conduct intra-agency drills on an annual basis.
- Objective 2: Notify county residents of impending disasters or other hazard events.
- Action Item 1: Establish County-Wide Emergency Alert/Notification System.
- Action Item 2: Use the city/county website along with Facebook pages to notify the public of hazards in the area.

Goal 4: Purchase necessary equipment and/or supplies.

- Objective 1: Utilize technology in the hazard mitigation process.
- Action Item 1: Implement Phase II of E-911 system.
- Action Item 2: Evaluate feasibility of implementing Reverse 911.

CHAPTER 5: TECHNOLOGICAL HAZARD MITIGATION GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND ACTION STEPS

Chapter 5	Updates to Section
VII. Hazardous Materials Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removed Goal 1, Objective 1, Action Item 2: Utilize Milledgeville FD Fire Safety House in schools. • Added Goal 1, Objective 1, Action Item 2: Purchase a Fire Safety House for Baldwin County Fire Rescue for training children on severe weather. • Added Goal 1, Objective 2, Action Item 2: Post disaster awareness signage throughout the community. • Added Goal 4, Objective 1, Action Item 1: Provide mobile generators for emergency shelters. • Added Goal 4, Objective 1, Action Item 2: Ensure all shelters have the needed supplies on-hand to assist residents and visitors at a moment’s notice.

A. Hazardous Materials Spills – During the plan update process, the Baldwin County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Planning Committee validated and confirmed that hazardous materials spills constitute the most prevalent technological hazard potentially damaging to the community (see Chapter 3, Section I). There have been a considerable number of minor spills in recent history, but this does not limit the potential of a catastrophic spill within the community. The threat is exacerbated due to the fact that there are several industries within the community that utilize large quantities of hazardous materials. Hazardous chemicals are transported into and out of the county on a daily basis; therefore, measures must be undertaken to ensure that the roads and rails of Baldwin County are protected.

The Planning Committee also identified and validated several methods of public education and awareness regarding technological hazard mitigation. They include the following: implementing a countywide crisis alert or notification system, distribution of informational brochures or pamphlets, public and private sector briefings, workshops and demonstrations, Public Service Announcements, etc.

In regard to facilities that are subject to hazardous materials spills, there are no historic or special considerations that pose extraordinary challenges for the community. Mitigation goals and objectives identified for hazardous materials spills are consistent with the overall community mitigation goal of creating a safe and livable environment for all Baldwin County citizens and for making Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville less vulnerable to the effects of technological hazards. Mitigation goals, objectives and action steps for hazardous materials spills, as determined by the Committee, are as follows:

Hazardous Materials Spill Mitigation Strategy and Recommendations

Goal 1: Educate the public and public safety officials on hazards.

Objective 1: Provide educational opportunities to school children.

- Action Item 1: Implement American Red Cross's Master of Disaster curriculum into school system.
- Action Item 2: Purchase a Fire Safety House for Baldwin County Fire Rescue for training children on hazardous material spills.

Objective 2: Provide educational opportunities to the general public.

- Action Item 1: Educate the public through GEMA/FEMA/Red Cross brochures.
- Action Item 2: Post disaster awareness signage throughout the community.

Objective 3: Train relevant personnel.

- Action Item 1: Educate staff of relevant organizations on Incident Command.
- Action Item 2: Add qualified inter-agency members to Incident Management Team and increase awareness of team.

Goal 2: Establish necessary regulatory controls to address hazard events.

Objective 1: Ensure that required records have adequate backup.

- Action Item 1: Create a backup of essential records for Baldwin County.
- Action Item 2: Create a backup of essential records for the City of Milledgeville.

Objective 2: Develop and enact local agreements relevant to hazard mitigation.

- Action Item 1: Develop agreements with hotels and restaurants for Georgia Power and Red Cross.

Goal 3: Ensure a proper response in the event of a hazard.

Objective 1: Ensure coordination with other entities to ensure adequate response.

- Action Item 1: Update and complete essential community contact personnel list for Georgia Power.
- Action Item 2: Coordinate between Georgia Power and EMA to identify priority areas around emergency shelters.
- Action Item 3: Conduct intra-agency drills on an annual basis.

Objective 2: Construct or establish emergency shelters.

- Action Item 1: Establish National Guard Armory as an emergency shelter.
- Action Item 2: Develop special needs shelter.

Objective 3: Develop adequate Emergency Operations Center and back-up.

- Action Item 1: Set up EM-Net in dispatch office.
- Action Item 2: Develop the Baldwin County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and make it more secure.
- Action Item 3: Develop a backup EOC to serve Baldwin County.

Goal 4: Purchase necessary equipment and/or supplies

Objective 1: Obtain necessary equipment and/or supplies for emergency shelters.

- Action Item 1: Provide mobile generators for emergency shelters to use.
- Action Item 2: Ensure all shelters have the needed supplies on-hand to assist residents and visitors at a moment's notice.

Objective 2: Obtain necessary equipment and gear for addressing hazard events.

Action Item 1: Obtain additional equipment for hazardous material team.

Action Item 2: Obtain additional gear for Sheriff's Office for civil disturbances.

Action Item 3: Obtain additional gear for Police Department for civil disturbances.

Objective 3: Utilize technology in the hazard mitigation process.

Action Item 1: Implement Phase II of E-911 system.

Action Item 2: Evaluate feasibility of implementing Reverse 911.

Goal 5: Provide for power supplies to critical facilities.

Objective 1: Obtain backup generators for critical facilities.

Action Item 1: Acquire generators for school and kitchens.

Action Item 2: Acquire generators for three dialysis centers.

Action Item 3: Acquire generator for Centennial Center.

Action Item 4: Acquire generator for United Methodist Church.

Action Item 5: Acquire generator for Walter Williams.

Action Item 6: Acquire generator for City Water Treatment Plant.

Action Item 7: Wire critical facilities to accept portable generators capable of providing emergency power to facilities.

Those action steps that remain unchanged from the 2012 updated Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan were reviewed by the Planning Committee and found to be valid and still meaningful to the community. A review of the STAPLEE criteria substantiates this finding. Although not accomplished or implemented during the past planning period, due to budgetary and/or personnel limitations, they remain relevant.

CHAPTER 6: EXECUTING THE PLAN

- A. **Implementation / Action Plan:** The Baldwin County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan update process was overseen by the Baldwin EMA. Facilitation of the planning process was conducted by the Middle Georgia Regional Commission. The Baldwin County Board of Commissioners authorized submission of the plan update to both GEMA and FEMA for their respective approvals. Upon favorable responses from each of these agencies, the Board of Commissioners will reconvene and formally adopt this plan and direct its implementation.

As a result of this update process, the Baldwin EMA Director shall assume the responsibility of upkeep and maintenance of the plan. It shall be the responsibility of the Baldwin EMA Director to ensure that the plan is utilized as a guide for undertaking mitigation measures within the community. The Baldwin EMA Director shall also be authorized to reconvene the Planning Committee to periodically review and update the plan throughout the useful life of the plan, not to exceed five years.

Through this process, the Baldwin EMA Director shall identify mitigation projects that have been undertaken within the community. During subsequent updates to the plan, these projects shall be noted within the planning document to indicate their status (i.e. completed, underway, postponed, cancelled, etc.). Additionally, the Planning Committee shall continue to brainstorm, identify, and prioritize any additional mitigation projects that the community can/should undertake.

Each mitigation action item identified in this plan was prioritized by the members of the Baldwin County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan Update Committee. Priority categories consist of High, Medium and Low. High Priority Action Item corresponds with those that are in the most desperate need within the city or county to diminish the effects of hazardous events. For many of these measures are already in place or plans are being developed to address them. Medium Priority Action Items are those that hold a level of importance to the community but do not result in such a great effect as those within the High Priority category. The Low Priority Action Items are described as those which will further the understanding of the community of hazards and better prepare them but are not seen as essential at this time to support the functioning and welfare of the community since other avenues can be explored if need be.

The methodology involved a comprehensive review of the projects identified in the 2012 updated plan, a determination as to those projects still active and/or relevant to the community, and identification of new projects to be included in the plan update. Several criteria were set forth to assist Committee members in the prioritization of these projects. These criteria include perceived cost benefit of the action, availability of potential funding sources, overall feasibility, measurable milestones within the project, whether multiple objectives were addressed, and political support for the project. The responsible parties also coordinate with the jurisdiction in which the action item will occur. The prioritized project list is as follows:

High Priority Action Item	Medium Priority Action Item	Low Priority Action Item
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Action Item	Responsibility	Cost	Funding Source(s)	Status
Establish County-Wide Emergency Alert/Notification System.	Baldwin EMA, Baldwin County Administration, City of Milledgeville Administration	\$150,000	Local General Funds, Grants	Ongoing
Educate the public through GEMA/FEMA/Red Cross brochures.	City of Milledgeville Fire Department, Baldwin County Fire Rescue, BCBOE	Staff Time	Local General Funds	Ongoing
Educate staff of relevant organizations on Incident Command.	Baldwin County EMA	Staff Time	Local General Funds; Grants	Deferred due to lack of coordination of all organizations.
Create a backup of essential records for Baldwin County and City of Milledgeville.	All departments for Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville	Staff Time	Local General Funds	Ongoing
Update and complete essential community contact personnel list for Georgia Power.	Baldwin EMA	Staff Time	Local General Funds	Ongoing
Conduct intra-agency drills on an annual basis.	Baldwin EMA	Staff Time	Local General Fund	Ongoing
Establish National Guard Armory as an emergency shelter.	Baldwin EMA	\$3,000,000	Local General Funds; Grants	Deferred due to lack of funding
Set up EM-NET in "city" dispatch office.	Baldwin EMA, City of Milledgeville Administration, BCSO	\$50,000	Local General Funds, Grants	Deferred due to lack of funding
Develop the Baldwin County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and make it secure.	Baldwin EMA, Baldwin County Administration, BCFR	\$250,000	Local General Funds, Grants	Deferred due to lack of funding
Implement Phase II of E-911 system.	Baldwin EMA, Baldwin County Administration, City of Milledgeville Administration, BCSO	\$150,000	Local General Funds, Grants	Ongoing

Obtain additional equipment for hazardous material team.	Baldwin County Administration, City of Milledgeville Administration, BCFR, MFD	\$300,000	Local General Funds; Grants	Deferred due to lack of funding
Acquire generators for schools and kitchens.	Baldwin County Administration, City of Milledgeville Administration, Baldwin EMA, BCBOE	\$15,000/unit	Local General Funds; Grants	Deferred due to lack of funding
Acquire generators for three dialysis centers.	Baldwin County Administration, City of Milledgeville Administration, Baldwin EMA, Dialysis Centers	\$15,000/unit	Private Funds, Grants	Deferred due to lack of funding
Acquire a generator for the airport terminal and fuel pumps.	Baldwin County Airport, Baldwin County EMA, Baldwin County Administration	\$20,000	Private Funds, Grants	New
Purchase a Fire Safety House for Baldwin County Fire Rescue to use for training children.	Baldwin EMA, BCBOE	\$150,000	Local General Funds, Grants	New
Post disaster awareness signage throughout the community.	Baldwin EMA, City of Milledgeville Fire Department, Baldwin County	\$15,000	Local General Funds, Grants	New
Provide for redundant water supply.	Baldwin County	\$2,000,000	Grants, Enterprise Fund	New
Develop and regularly update a Community Wildlife Protection Plan.	Georgia Forestry Commission	Staff Time	Local General Funds	Ongoing
Construct community safe rooms.	City of Milledgeville Administration, Baldwin County Administration, Baldwin EMA	\$150,000	Local General Funds, Grants	Deferred due to lack of funding
Ensure defensible space around critical facilities and infrastructure.	City of Milledgeville Administration, Baldwin County Administration	Staff Time	Local General Funds	Ongoing
Conduct engineering studies on roads and bridges	City of Milledgeville Public Works,	Staff Time	Local General Funds	Ongoing

that cross potential flood areas to determine need for structural improvements.	Baldwin County Public Works			
Add or increase capacity of storm drainage infrastructure.	City of Milledgeville Public Works, Baldwin County Public Works	\$500,000	Local General Funds, Grants	Deferred due to lack of funding
Implement American Red Cross's Master of Disaster curriculum into school system.	City of Milledgeville Fire Department, Baldwin County Fire Rescue, BCBOE	Staff Time	Local General Funds	Ongoing
Distribute FEMA brochures on safe rooms through local government offices.	City of Milledgeville Fire Department, Baldwin County Fire Rescue, BCBOE	Staff Time	Local General Funds	Ongoing
Coordinate between GA Power and EMA to identify priority areas around shelters.	Baldwin EMA	Staff Time	Local General Fund	Ongoing
Develop special needs shelter.	Baldwin EMA	\$150,000	Local General Fund	Deferred due to lack of funding and available location
Develop a backup EOC to serve Baldwin County.	Baldwin EMA, Baldwin County Administration, City of Milledgeville Administration	\$150,000	Local General Funds; Grants	Deferred due to lack of funding
Obtain additional gear for Law Enforcement for civil disturbances.	Baldwin County Administration, City of Milledgeville Administration, BCSO, MPD	\$200,000	Local General Funds, Grants	Deferred due to lack of funding
Acquire generator for City Water Treatment Plant.	City of Milledgeville Administration, Baldwin EMA	\$200,000	Local General Fund, Grants	Deferred due to lack of funding
Wire critical facilities to accept portable generators to provide emergency power.	Baldwin County Administration, City of Milledgeville Administration, Baldwin EMA	\$200,000	Local General Funds; Grants; Private Funds	Deferred due to lack of funding
Acquire generator for United Methodist Church.	Baldwin County Administration, City of Milledgeville	\$50,000	Local General Funds; Grants	Deferred due to lack of funding

	Administration, Baldwin EMA			
Acquire generator for Walter Williams.	Baldwin County Administration, Baldwin EMA	\$50,000	Local General Funds; Grants	Deferred due to lack of funding
Acquire generator for Centennial Center.	Baldwin County Administration, Baldwin EMA	\$50,000	Local General Funds; Grants	Deferred due to lack of funding
Recruit and prepare volunteers to provide assistance during disasters whether in the field or within a shelter.	Baldwin EMA	Staff Time	Local General Funds	New
Ensure personnel are adequately trained to rescue situations.	Baldwin EMA	\$200,000	Local General Funds, Grants	New
Use city/county website and Facebooks pages to notify the public of hazards in the area.	Baldwin County Administration, City of Milledgeville Administration, Baldwin EMA	Staff Time	Local General Funds	New
Purchase all needed supplies and equipment for water rescue.	Baldwin County Fire Rescue, Baldwin EMA	\$300,000	Local General Fund, Grants	New
Purchase all needed supplies and equipment for law enforcement to fully support rescue operations.	BCSO, City of Milledgeville Police Department, Baldwin EMA	\$300,000	Local General Funds, Grants	New
Distribute weather radios to all critical facilities.	Baldwin County Fire Rescue, City of Milledgeville Fire Department, Baldwin EMA	\$5,000	Local General Funds, Grants	New
Distribute 30 weather radios within the community.	Baldwin EMA	\$25,000	Local General Funds, Grants	Ongoing
Add qualified inter-agency members to Incident Management Team and increase awareness of team.	Baldwin EMA	Staff Time	Local General Fund	Ongoing
Purchase training equipment to improve fire safety education for children.	Baldwin County Fire Rescue, City of Milledgeville Fire Department,	\$100,000	Local General Funds, Grants	New
Evaluate feasibility of implementing Reverse E-911.	Baldwin EMA	Staff Time	Local General Fund	Ongoing

Maintain participation in National Flood Insurance Program and enforce all floodplain management ordinances and regulations.	Baldwin County Building Inspections, City of Milledgeville Planning and Zoning, Baldwin EMA	Staff Time	Local General Funds	Ongoing
Modify or elevate existing structures in potential flood zones to reduce impacts.	Baldwin County Building Inspections, City of Milledgeville Planning and Zoning	\$10,000/unit	Local General Funds, Grants	Deferred due to lack of funding
Coordinate protection strategies with owners of dams and levees within the county.	Baldwin EMA	Staff Time	Local General Fund	Ongoing
Develop agreements with hotels and restaurants for GA Power and Red Cross.	Baldwin EMA	Staff Time	Local General Fund	Ongoing
Inspect structures bi-annually to ensure ability to withstand disasters.	Baldwin EMA	Staff Time	Local General Fund	New
Identify and maintain a list of high vulnerability areas for ice accumulation and snow.	Baldwin EMA	Staff Time	Local General Fund	New
Create signage to identify shelters or “safe zones”.	Baldwin County, City of Milledgeville, Baldwin EMA	\$5,000	Local General Funds, Grants	New
Provide adequate fire hydrant coverage for all county residents.	Baldwin County Administration, Baldwin EMA	\$500,000	Local General Funds, Grants	New
Provide mobile generators for emergency shelters to use.	Baldwin County Administration, City of Milledgeville Administration, Baldwin EMA	\$200,000	Local General Funds, Grants	New
Ensure all shelters have the needed supplies on-hand to assist residents and visitors at a moment’s notice.	Baldwin EMA	\$150,000	Local General Fund, Grants, Donations	New
Encourage stronger enforcement of burn permits by Georgia Forestry Commission to educate the public on fire safety and inform the public of burn permit availability online.	Baldwin County Fire Rescue, City of Milledgeville Fire Department, Baldwin EMA	Staff Time	Local General Funds	New

Coordinate vegetation management around critical facilities with property owners.	Baldwin County Building Inspections, City of Milledgeville Planning and Zoning, Baldwin EMA	Staff Time	Local General Funds	New
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Through the prioritization process, several projects emerged as being of greater priority than others. Some of the projects involved expending considerable amounts of funds to undertake the action. Other projects allowed the community to pursue completion of the project under grant funding. Still others required no significant financial commitment by the community. The only action item deleted from the 2012 updated plan is the use of the Milledgeville Fire Department Fire Safety house for training at the local schools. Baldwin County Fire Rescue would like to purchase their own fire safety house to use throughout the community with more up-to-date equipment. The remaining action items remained from the 2012 updated plan since they are still being carried out and needed in the community or funding is still being sought after to implement them.

The determination of the cost benefit of a project was based upon the anticipated cost in relation to the perceived benefit of the action taken (see Worksheet #4 in *Appendix D*). If there was a high price tag associated with a project, yet minimal numbers of people would benefit, the project was considered to have a low-cost benefit. Conversely, if minimal expenditures were required and the entire community would benefit, this received a favorable cost benefit rating. All projects were evaluated to determine the favorability of the benefit in relation to the cost associated with completing the project.

Additionally, Committee members utilized criteria referenced above (availability of potential funding sources, overall feasibility, measurable milestones within the project, whether multiple objectives were addressed, and political support for the project) in order to determine the final prioritization of the project. Through discussion and debate, the Committee collectively ranked its priorities, obtained consensus, and inserted the prioritized list of projects into the plan. Overall the priorities of Baldwin County have stayed the same since the 2012 updated plan. The proposed timeline to effectively implement or purchase supplies for all action items is throughout 2018-2023 to allow ample time for funding constraints. In order to fulfill or complete the action items identified additional funding is needed from the City of Milledgeville of Baldwin County. There is ample staff in place to complete installation or training, but supplies are in desperate need. The staff available throughout the city and county includes Baldwin County EMA staff, Baldwin County Fire Rescue, Milledgeville and Baldwin County Public Works, Baldwin County GIS, Milledgeville Planning and Zoning, Milledgeville Police Department, Milledgeville Water and Sewer, and Baldwin County Water and Sewer. There are many times that the city and county must work together to provide the best response and improvement possible for the community. Various plans and policies are in place to support the efforts of the updated Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan including Baldwin County Fire Rescue Five Year Strategic Plan, Baldwin County Code Enforcement Policy, Baldwin County

Inspection Checklist, Milledgeville Zoning Ordinance, and Milledgeville Building Inspections. All of these greatly impact the effectiveness and acceptance of the updated Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan within the community. The only intergovernmental agreement in place as it relates to the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan activities is the providing on Emergency Management Agency which entails the county provides the service for the city as well. Grant funds will be explored for the purchase of many of the items. Specialized funds like Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax (SPLOST) are not readily available at this time to support the purchases.

A comprehensive review on the part of the Plan Update Committee substantiated that the goals, objectives, strategies and action items identified in this Baldwin County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan update are consistent with other important community planning documents (see *Appendix B* and *C*). These included the review of the Baldwin County and City of Milledgeville Joint Comprehensive Plan, the Joint Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP), the Middle Georgia Regional Plan, the Baldwin County Emergency Operations Plan, the Middle Georgia Regionally Important Resources (RIR) Plan, Baldwin County's Flood Insurance Study, Hazard Risk Analyses for Baldwin County, and the Middle Georgia Economic Development District's Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDDS). All information contained within this plan coincides with all other county and regional plans. Although the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan has not been included within other plans due to the plans ability to stand within its own. It will be included in future planning documents. Additionally, over the previous five-year planning period, the Baldwin County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan was utilized by community planners and local officials during the update of these other planning mechanisms, and when appropriate, the plan's data, mitigation strategies and action steps were incorporated into these documents. A completed Flood Insurance Study for Baldwin County can be found in *Appendix C*.

The Baldwin County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan is recognized as the most comprehensive plan available for community hazard mitigation methods. It is reviewed and incorporated into the Baldwin County and City of Milledgeville Joint Comprehensive Plan and any other plans as elements are wished to be incorporated. The plan is not required to be incorporated into all plans, but it is reviewed for possible involvement. The Joint Comprehensive Plan from 2006 did not mention inclusion of the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan. Incorporation will be considered in the 2018 Joint Comprehensive Plan update. Since the Middle Georgia Regional Commission is responsible for much of the planning in Baldwin County the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan will be considered for integration in all planning efforts from this point on for the City of Milledgeville and Baldwin County. Planning committee members for the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan Update will be included in future planning efforts to ensure a wide range of knowledge is gathered for full inclusion.

In addition, relevant sections of this Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan update will be included in the next revision of the Baldwin County Emergency Operations Plan. Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville must update their joint comprehensive plan every five years and the update is scheduled to be completed in the following year, although Baldwin County's update was required within the first year following the change to the requirements. Baldwin County was only required at the time to submit an updated Short-Term Work Program. A full update will be completed in

2018. The current plan from 2006 is in place with an updated Short-Term Work Program from 2012. Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville are committed to ensuring all relevant mitigation strategies identified in this plan will be incorporated and integrated into existing plans, as well as all applicable future planning efforts.

- B. Evaluation/Monitoring/Updating:** As mentioned previously, the Baldwin EMA Director will be charged with ensuring that this plan is monitored and periodically updated in subsequent years. An analysis of the previously approved plan's method and schedule for monitoring, evaluating, and updating the plan has indicated a high degree of success and satisfaction among local officials and community stakeholders. The method of evaluation employed, as agreed upon by the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Planning Committee, will consist of utilizing a report of accomplishments to illustrate what actions/projects were undertaken, the completion date (or current status) of those actions/projects, the cost of the actions/projects, and whether the actions/projects were deemed to be successful. Pursuant to the requirements set forth in the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, the community is again required to update and evaluate the plan no more than five years after its adoption. At the discretion of the Baldwin County EMA Director, the committee that is designated to review and update the plan will convene in order to evaluate progress within the community. The Director is encouraged to maintain regular meetings, either quarterly, semi-annually, or annually to preserve continuity and consistency throughout the process.

No later than the conclusion of the five-year period following approval of the plan update, the Baldwin EMA Director shall submit a revised Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan to GEMA for its approval. It is important to note that the plan update process, as established by the Planning Committee, is subject to change, depending upon subsequent regulations and/or requirements set forth by GEMA and FEMA. The procedure to perform the next update will follow the same process as identified in Chapter 1.

- C. Plan Update and Maintenance/Public Involvement:** Because the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan is intended to help ensure a safe and livable environment for all Baldwin County citizens, it is imperative that citizen involvement be an integral part of the planning process. Since adoption of the 2012 updated Baldwin County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan in 2006, citizens have been kept involved and apprised of plan progress through such forums as regularly scheduled meetings of the Board of Commissioners.

This same level of public education and awareness and citizen involvement will continue over the next five years until the next required update of the Baldwin County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan. When specific issues dictate, public hearings will be conducted, and all other community planning efforts (Comprehensive Plan, Regional Plan, CEDS, etc.) will afford citizens the opportunity to participate in and comment on the need to incorporate hazard mitigation initiatives.

CHAPTER 7: CONCLUSION

After undertaking the first update to the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan, the community has obtained a great deal of information regarding disaster history, the presence of natural and technological hazards, and the impacts that these hazards present to the community. The update process began with the identification and verification of hazards that have occurred within Baldwin County over the past 50 years. This was followed with updating critical facilities data within the community. Assessments were then made to determine the vulnerability of the community to various hazards and determine its potential losses. After evaluation of the potential losses within the community, goals and strategies were developed to implement mitigation measures within the community. These goals and strategies were then prioritized and were used to formulate an action plan that the community can undertake to make the community a safer place to live and work.

Additionally, the plan update process included reconvening the Planning Committee and continued citizen involvement through two public hearings that were conducted in order to provide members of the community with the opportunity to comment and make suggestions about disaster mitigation, both present and future, within the community. It is hoped that this plan update will serve well the citizens of Baldwin County and as stated in the vision statement found at the beginning of this plan, will help to foster a countywide hazard mitigation mindset through local government leadership and community-based partnerships, leading the way to a safe and livable environment for all Baldwin County citizens.

Sources – Numerous sources were utilized to ensure that the most complete planning document could be assembled. In an effort to ensure that all data sources consulted are cited, references are listed in the following format: 1) publications, 2) web sites, 3) other sources.

Publications:

FEMA *How-to Guides* for Local Mitigation Planning

GEMA Local Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Guidance

2015 Woods & Poole Economics, Inc.

Web Sites:

FEMA (www.fema.gov)

GEMA (www.gema.state.ga.us)

Georgia Department of Education (www.doe.k12.ga.us)

Georgia Department of Labor (www.dol.state.ga.us)

Georgia Department of Natural Resources (www.gadnr.org)

Baldwin County, GA (<http://www.baldwincountyga.com>)

National Climatic Data Center (www.ncdc.noaa.gov)

Roadside Georgia: National Register of Historic Places (www.roadsidegeorgia.com)

Tornado History Project (www.tornadohistoryproject.com)

American Community Survey (www.factfinder.census.gov)

Right to Know Network (<http://www.rtknet.org/>)

Other Sources:

American Red Cross, Central Georgia Chapter

Baldwin County School District

Baldwin County Health Department

Baldwin County Tax Assessor

Georgia Forestry Commission

Georgia Mitigation Information System (GMIS)

US Geological Survey

National Lightning Detection Network

Appendix A

Hazard Identification, Risk Assessment, and Vulnerability

- Hazard Descriptions
- GEMA Worksheet #3a
- Hazard Area Maps
- Baldwin County Forestry Unit Annual Report:
2015-2016
- GMIS Critical Facility Inventory Reports

Description of Flood Hazard - According to *FEMA How-to Guide #2: Understanding Your Risks*, a flood is a natural event for rivers and streams. Excess water from snowmelt, rainfall, or storm surge accumulates and overflows onto the banks and adjacent floodplains. Floodplains are lowlands, adjacent to rivers, lakes, and oceans that are subject to recurring floods. Hundreds of floods occur each year within the United States, making it one of the most common hazards in all 50 states and U.S. Territories. Floods kill an average of 150 people a year nationwide. They can occur at any time of day or night. Floodplains in the U.S. are home to over nine million households. Most injuries and deaths occur when people are swept away by flood currents, and most property damage results from inundation by sediment-filled water (Understanding Your Risks, 2-12).

Within any given geography, many different variables must be considered when determining if an area is susceptible to flooding. Topography, ground saturation, soil permeability, rainfall intensity and duration, drainage, and vegetative cover, to only name a few, contribute to the determination of whether or not an area will flood. Large amounts of rainfall over a short amount of time can result in flash floods, which routinely do minimal damage. Should the soil be saturated or super-saturated, even a small amount of rainfall can cause flooding issues. As more and more land is being developed, the presence of impermeable surfaces, roads, driveways, and parking lots causes an increase in the likelihood of flooding within an area.

Description of Tornado Hazard - A tornado is a violently rotating column of air extending from a thunderstorm cloud to the ground. The most violent tornados are capable of tremendous destruction, in some cases extreme devastation, with wind speeds that can exceed 250 miles per hour. Damage paths can be of varying widths up to and exceeding one mile, with the length of the path up to fifty miles long. Tornado season in Georgia typically runs from March through August; however, tornados can strike at any time of year if the deadly atmospheric conditions are present. Thunderstorms and hurricanes spawn tornadoes when cold air overrides a layer of warm air, causing the warm air to rise rapidly. The winds produced from hurricanes, earthquake-induced fires, and wildfires have also been known to produce tornadoes (Understanding Your Risks, 2-20).

Tornadoes can topple buildings, roll mobile homes, uproot trees, hurl people and animals through the air for hundreds of yards, and fill the air with lethal wind-borne debris. Tornadoes do their destructive work through the combined action of their strong rotary winds and the impact of wind-borne debris. Tornadoes travel at an average speed of 30 miles per hour, but speeds ranging from 0 to 70 miles per hour have been reported. Most tornados move from the southwest to the northeast but the direction may be erratic and subject to sudden change.

Tornadoes are rated and categorized by damage pattern:

Category EF0 – Gale Tornado (65-85 mph) – Light Damage

Category EF1 – Moderate Tornado (86-110 mph) – Moderate Damage

Category EF2 – Significant Tornado (111-135 mph) – Considerable Damage

Category EF3 – Severe Tornado (136-165 mph) – Severe Damage

Category EF4 – Devastating Tornado (166-200 mph) – Devastating Damage
Category EF5 – Incredible Tornado (Over 200 mph) – Incredible Damage

Description of Wildfire Hazard – Wildfires are uncontrolled fire spreading through vegetative fuels, exposing, and possibly consuming structures. They often begin in small scale, but can quickly escalate into catastrophic events. They are routinely dependent upon fuels available, weather conditions, and topography of the area. Areas that have experience prolonged drought, or are excessively dry, are at risk of wildfires.

People start more than four out of every five wildfires, usually as a result of debris burns, arson, or carelessness. Lightning strikes are the next leading cause of wildfires. The type, and amount of fuel, as well as its burning qualities and level of moistures affect wildfire potential and behavior. Topography is important because it affects the movement of air (and thus the fire) over the ground surface. The slope and shape of terrain can change the rate of speed at which the fire travels. Weather affects the probability of wildfire and has a significant effect on its behavior. Additionally, temperature, humidity, and wind (both short and long term) affect the severity and duration of wildfires (Understanding Your Risks, 2-29)

Description of Lightning Hazard – By definition, all thunderstorms have lightning associated with them. Lightning occurs when the difference between the positive and negative charges (the electrical potential) becomes great enough to overcome the resistance of the insulating air and to force a conductive path for current to flow. Electrical potential can be as much as 100 million volts. Lightning strikes proceed from cloud to cloud, cloud to ground, or where high structures are involved, from ground to cloud. In Georgia, lightning strikes peak in July, with June and August being the next two months of highest occurrence.

Description of Thunderstorm Winds Hazard - Thunderstorm winds are generally short in duration involving straight-line winds and/or gusts in excess of 50 miles per hour. Thunderstorm winds tend to affect areas with significant tree stands, areas with exposed property and infrastructure, and above ground utilities. Thunderstorm winds can cause power outages, cause transportation and economic disruptions, significant property damage, and pose a high risk for injuries or loss of life. The National Weather Service defines a severe thunderstorm as one that produces winds greater than 57 miles per hour and/or hail $\frac{3}{4}$ inch or greater in diameter. These parameters are considered to be capable of inflicting damage on a community.

Description of Winter Storm Hazard – Winter storms bring the threat of freezing rain and ice storms. Freezing rain is rain occurring when surface temperatures are below freezing. The moisture falls in liquid form, but freezes upon impact, resulting in a coating of ice glaze on exposed objects. This occurrence is classified as an ice storm when a substantial glaze layer accumulates. Ice forming on exposed objects generally ranges from a thin glaze to coatings in excess of one inch thick. A heavy accumulation of ice, especially when accompanied by high winds, devastates trees and power lines. Sidewalks, streets, and highways become extremely hazardous to pedestrians and

motorists. Additionally, freezing temperatures and ice accumulations can result in severe crop losses.

Sleet is also associated with winter storms. Sleet is usually recognized as frozen rain drops, or ice pellets, which bounce when hitting the ground or other objects. Sleet does not typically stick to trees and overhead wires, but sleet in sufficient depth does cause hazardous driving conditions.

Description of Hazardous Material Spill Hazard - Hazardous materials are substances that are harmful to the health and safety of people and property. Facilities that produce, process, store, or ship hazardous materials are at risk for spills, as well as facilities that treat or dispose of hazardous waste. Hazardous material spills are generally classified as one of two types: transportation or fixed. Transportation spills occur on or along roads or railways as hazardous substances are transported from one location to another. Fixed location spills can occur at any facility where they are stored, maintained, or handled.

GEMA Worksheet #3a

Inventory of Assets

Jurisdiction: Baldwin County

Hazard: All Natural Hazards except Flooding

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

Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	\$ in Community or State	\$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	24,147	24,147	100.000%	791,614,009	791,614,009	100.000%	45,144	45,144	100%
Commercial	656	656	100.000%	66,831,661	66,831,661	100.000%	2,643	2,643	100%
Industrial	12	12	100.000%	11,013,730	11,013,730	100.000%	2,671	2,671	100%
Agricultural	1,296	1,296	100.000%	15,318,775	15,318,775	100.000%	19,196	19,196	100%
Religious/ Non-profit	247	247	100.000%	26,883,233	26,883,233	100.000%	600	600	100%
Government	151	151	100.000%	16,728,960	16,728,960	100.000%	3,000	3,000	100%
Education	13	13	100.000%	2,602,100	2,602,100	100.000%	6,000	6,000	100%
Utilities	263	263	100.000%	427,080	427,080	100.000%	1,000	1,000	100%
Total	26,785	26,785	100.000%	931,419,548	931,419,548	100.000%	80,254	80,254	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: Milledgeville

Hazard: All Natural Hazards except Flooding

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

Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	\$ in Community or State	\$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	4,996	4,996	100.000%	251,727,368	251,727,368	100.000%	18,971	18,971	100%
Commercial	900	900	100.000%	236,550	236,550	100.000%	600	600	100%
Industrial	23	23	100.000%	9,532,730	9,532,730	100.000%	600	600	100%
Agricultural	18	18	100.000%	111,000	111,000	100.000%	150	150	100%
Religious/ Non-profit	83	83	100.000%	8,837,870	8,837,870	100.000%	600	600	100%
Government	80	80	100.000%	43,153,870	43,153,870	100.000%	1,000	1,000	100%
Education	113	113	100.000%	54,881,130	54,881,130	100.000%	2,000	2,000	100%
Utilities	15	15	100.000%	100,000	100,000	100.000%	200	200	100%
Total	6,228	6,228	100.000%	368,580,518	368,580,518	100.000%	24,121	24,121	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
Jurisdiction: Baldwin County
Hazard: Flooding

Inventory of Assets

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

Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	\$ in Community or State	\$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	24,147	2,982	12.349%	791,614,099	97,759,276	12.349%	45,144	5,575	12%
Commercial	656	65	9.909%	66,831,661	6,622,040	9.909%	2,643	262	10%
Industrial	12	0	0.000%	11,013,730	0	0.000%	2,671	0	0%
Agricultural	1,296	349	26.929%	15,318,775	4,125,195	26.929%	19,196	5,169	27%
Religious/ Non-profit	247	16	6.478%	26,883,233	1,741,424	6.478%	600	39	6%
Government	151	38	25.166%	16,728,960	4,209,937	25.166%	3,000	755	25%
Education	13	5	38.462%	2,602,100	1,000,808	38.462%	6,000	2,308	38%
Utilities	263	179	68.061%	427,080	290,674	68.061%	1,000	681	68%
Total	26,785	3,634	13.567%	931,419,638	115,749,353	12.427%	80,254	14,788	18%

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
Jurisdiction: Milledgeville
Hazard: Flooding

Inventory of Assets

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

Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	\$ in Community or State	\$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	4,996	493	9.868%	251,727,368	24,840,191	9.868%	18,971	1,872	10%
Commercial	900	142	15.778%	236,550	37,322	15.778%	600	95	16%
Industrial	23	0	0.000%	9,532,730	0	0.000%	600	0	0%
Agricultural	18	10	55.556%	111,000	61,667	55.556%	150	83	56%
Religious/ Non-profit	83	11	13.253%	8,837,870	1,171,284	13.253%	600	80	13%
Government	80	38	47.500%	43,153,870	20,498,088	47.500%	1,000	475	48%
Education	113	23	20.354%	54,881,130	11,170,495	20.354%	2,000	407	20%
Utilities	15	4	26.667%	100,000	26,667	26.667%	200	53	27%
Total	6,228	721	11.577%	368,580,518	57,805,714	15.683%	24,121	3,065	13%

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: Baldwin County

Hazard: Hazardous Material Spills

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

Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	\$ in Community or State	\$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	24,147	24,147	100.000%	791,614,009	791,614,009	100.000%	45,144	45,144	100%
Commercial	656	656	100.000%	66,831,661	66,831,661	100.000%	2,643	2,643	100%
Industrial	12	12	100.000%	11,013,730	11,013,730	100.000%	2,671	2,671	100%
Agricultural	1,296	1,296	100.000%	15,318,775	15,318,775	100.000%	19,196	19,196	100%
Religious/ Non-profit	247	247	100.000%	26,883,233	26,883,233	100.000%	600	600	100%
Government	151	151	100.000%	16,728,960	16,728,960	100.000%	3,000	3,000	100%
Education	13	13	100.000%	2,602,100	2,602,100	100.000%	6,000	6,000	100%
Utilities	263	263	100.000%	427,080	427,080	100.000%	1,000	1,000	100%
Total	26,785	26,785	100.000%	931,419,548	931,419,548	100.000%	80,254	80,254	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: Milledgeville

Hazard: Hazardous Material Spills

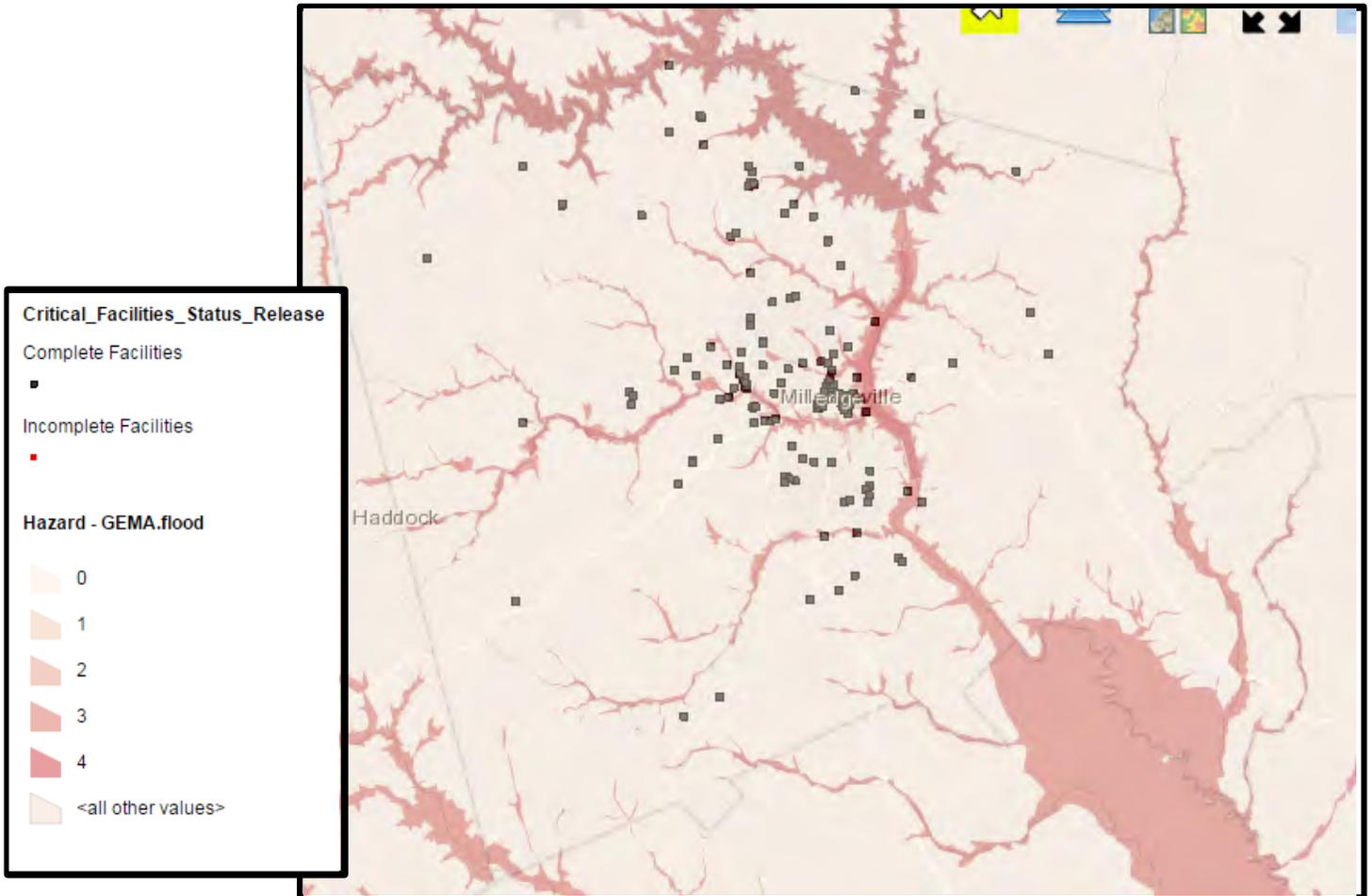
Task A. Determine the proportion of buildings, the value of buildings, and the population in your community or state that are located in hazard areas.

Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	\$ in Community or State	\$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	4,996	4,996	100.000%	251,727,368	251,727,368	100.000%	18,971	18,971	100%
Commercial	900	900	100.000%	236,550	236,550	100.000%	600	600	100%
Industrial	23	23	100.000%	9,532,730	9,532,730	100.000%	600	600	100%
Agricultural	18	18	100.000%	111,000	111,000	100.000%	150	150	100%
Religious/ Non- profit	83	83	100.000%	8,837,870	8,837,870	100.000%	600	600	100%
Government	80	80	100.000%	43,153,870	43,153,870	100.000%	1,000	1,000	100%
Education	113	113	100.000%	54,881,130	54,881,130	100.000%	2,000	2,000	100%
Utilities	15	15	100.000%	100,000	100,000	100.000%	200	200	100%
Total	6,228	6,228	100.000%	368,580,518	368,580,518	100.000%	24,121	24,121	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? | | ✓ |

Baldwin County Flood Hazard Map (with critical Facilities displayed)

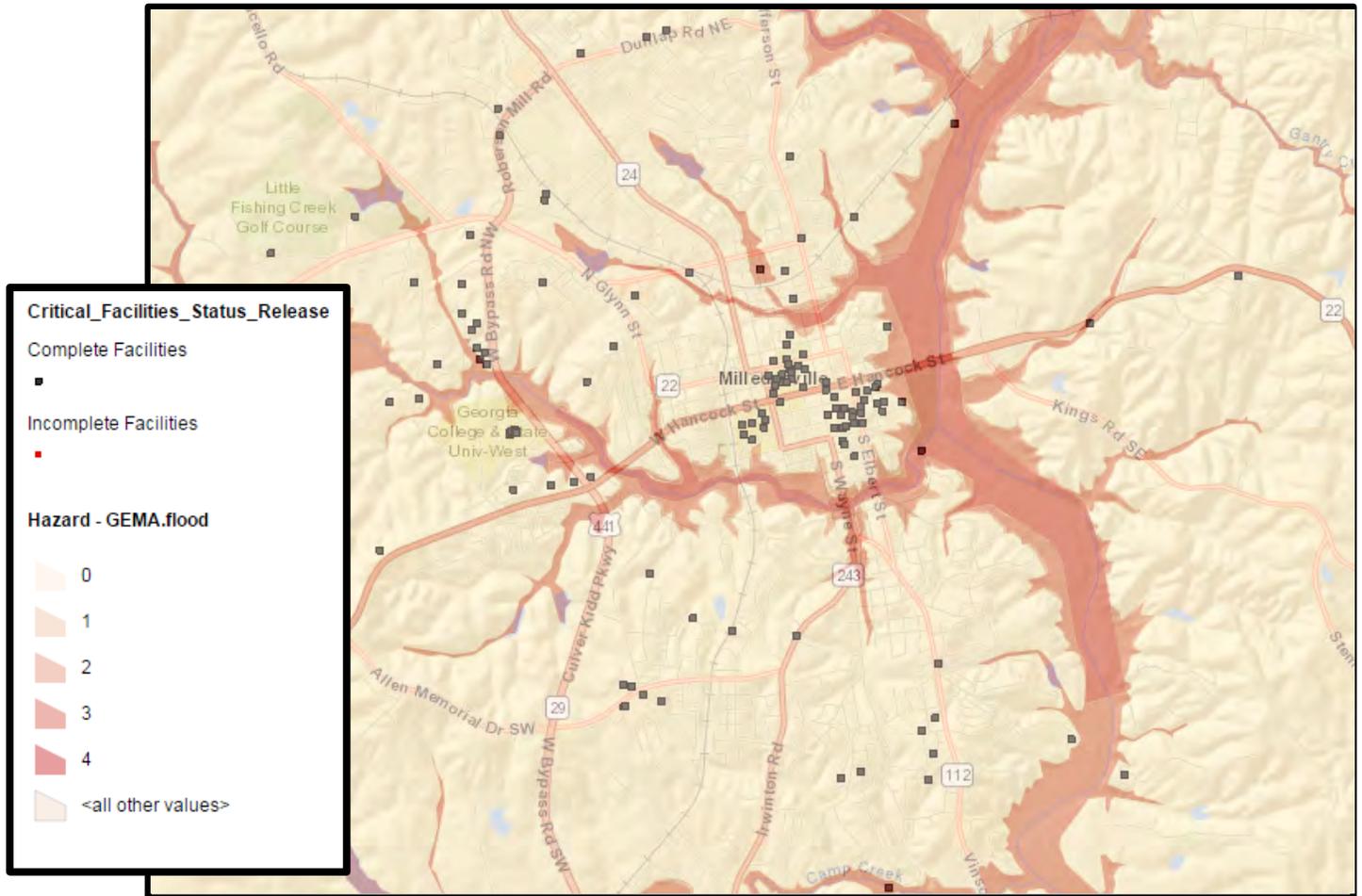


Flood Hazard Scores

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

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

Milledgeville Flood Hazard Map (with critical Facilities displayed)

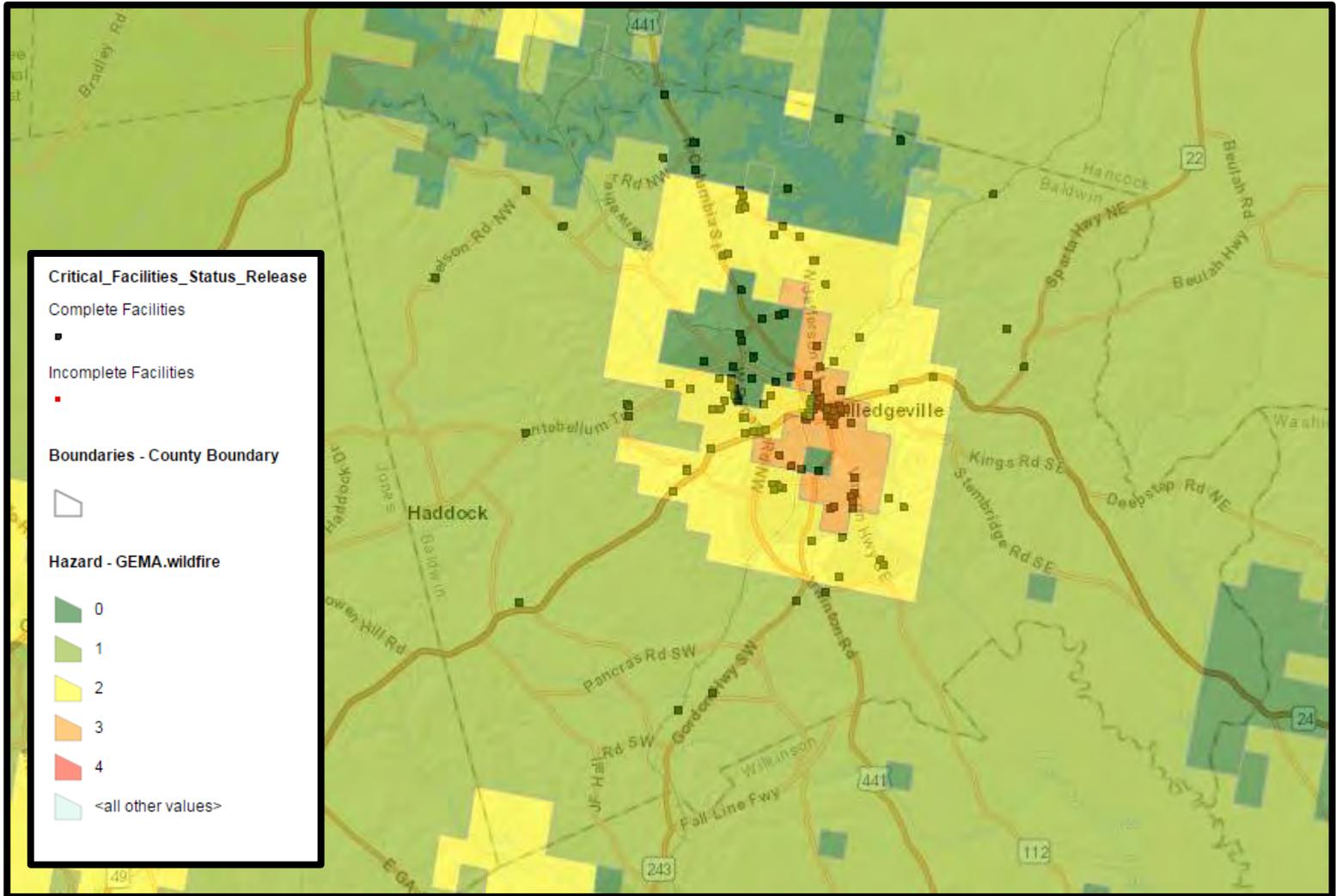


Flood Hazard Scores

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

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

Baldwin County Wildfire Hazard Map (with critical Facilities displayed)

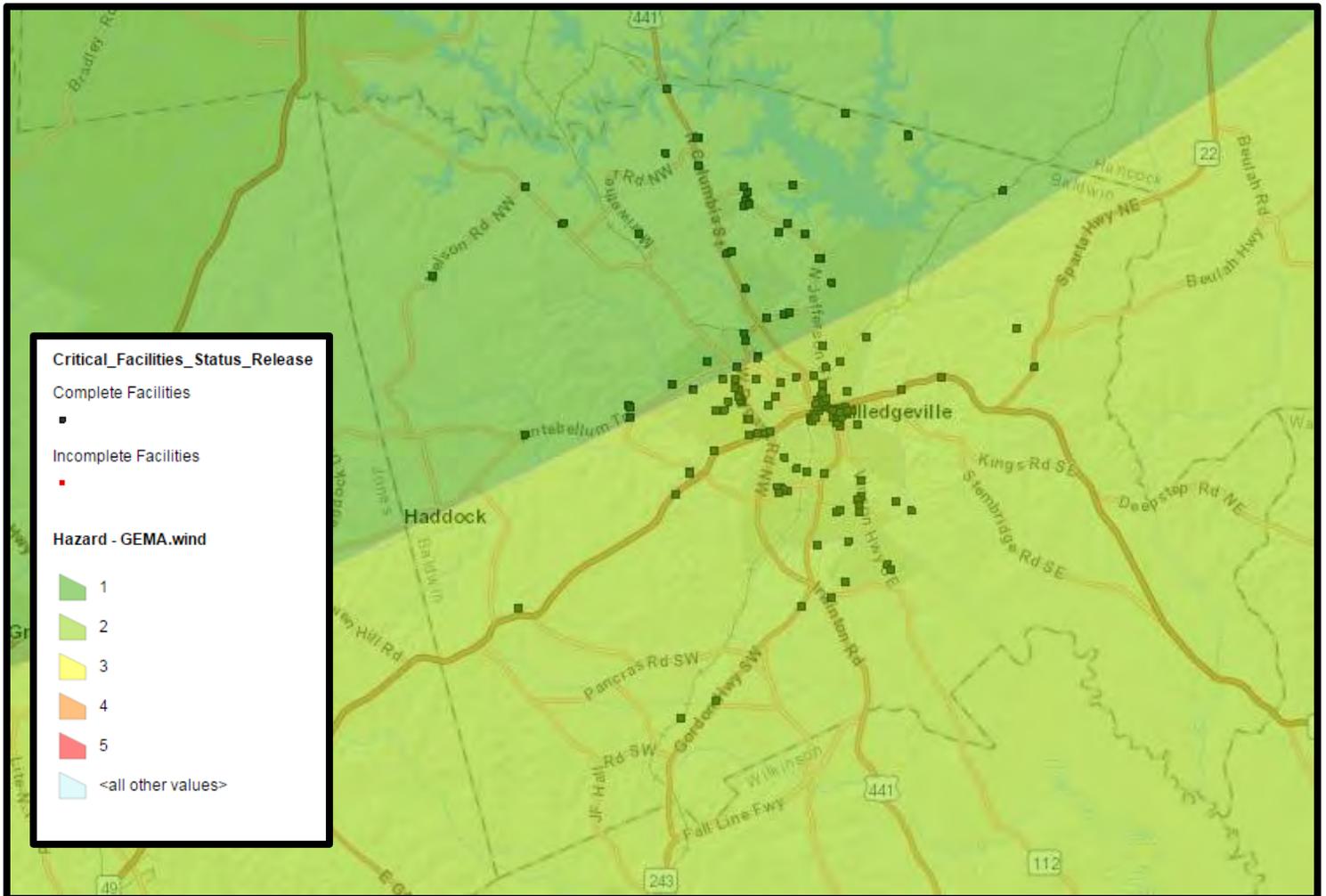


Wildfire Risk Scores

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

Score	Original Value	Description
4	5	High
3	4	Moderate
2	3	Low
1	2	Very Low
0	1	No Houses
	7	Agriculture
	8	Water
	9	City

Baldwin County Wind Hazard Map (with Critical Facilities displayed)



Wind Hazard Scores

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

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

To keep the Baldwin County Board of Commissioners Informed:

The Baldwin County Unit of the Georgia Forestry Commission would like to present our Annual Report of activities for the 2015-2016 Fiscal Year.

There are 165,400 total acres in Baldwin County with commercial forest accounting for 69.31 percent. Forestry and the production of forest products are one of the most important industries in Baldwin County. Our primary objective at the Baldwin County Forestry Unit is protecting and promoting this valuable resource.

Numerous businesses in Baldwin County engaged in the processing and manufacturing of forest products during part of this year.

We are excited about the various projects and community affairs that we are involved with and we would like to thank each of you for your interest and support.

The following is a breakdown of the personnel, equipment, and activities carried out by the Baldwin County Forestry Unit of the Georgia Forestry Commission.

UNIT PERSONNEL

Name	Title
Jason Butts	Chief Ranger
Danny Gore	Ranger III
Troy Helms	Ranger III

EQUIPMENT

One 2007 Ford F-250 Pick-up
One 2009 Ford 4WD Quick Response Unit (Type VI Engine)
One 2009 International 7600 Transport W/1998 John Deere 450G Crawler
One 1992 International S-1900 Transport W/ 1995 John Deere 450G Crawler
One 1994 International S-1900 Transport W/ 2004 Dressta TD-9 Crawler

FOREST PROTECTION

As you know, Georgia State Law requires that counties participating by agreement and desiring forest-fire protection from the Georgia Forestry Commission shall provide payment to the Forestry Commission of ten cents (\$.10) per acre of privately owned forest land. The acres of privately owned forest land are based on the most recent US Forest Service survey for Georgia.

There are 114,639 total acres of privately owned forestland in Baldwin County. The annual cost to the county was \$11,464.

Cause	Number of Fires	Acres Burned	Fires 5 Year Average	Acres Burned 5 Year Average
Campfire	1	1.30	1.20	14.59
Children	0	0.00	1.20	1.45
Debris: Ag Field, Pastures	0	0	1.00	2.48
Debris: Construction land Clearing	1	1.10	1.20	3.19
Debris: Escaped Prescribed Burn	9	16.64	6.80	10.84
Debris: House Garbage	0	0	0.40	0.94
Debris: Residential	2	.30	4.00	19.00
Debris: Site Prep	0	0	2.00	.79
Incendiary	0	0	.40	2.72
Lighting	0	0.00	1.80	11.95
Machine Use	0	0.00	2.00	1.94
Miscellaneous	0	0.00	2.40	5.25
Misc: Grinding/Welding	0	0.00	0.20	0.12
Misc: Power lines/Fence	1	.25	2.00	2.83
Misc: Structure/Vehicle	0	0	0.20	0.72
Debris: Other	0	0	.20	.21
Smoking	0	0	0.20	0.18
Undetermined	6	4.47	3.80	5.40
Totals	20	24.06	31.00	84.69

Baldwin County Average Wildfire Size	1.20
State Average Wildfire Size	4.49
Total acres Burned in Baldwin County	24.06

FIRE PREVENTION and EDUCATION

Fire is important management tool. Personnel at the Baldwin County Unit received request from landowners who intended to burn 731 acres of agriculture fields, 2976 acres of forestland, 294 acres of land clearing, and 5203 additional calls concerning landowners who intended to burn small piles of brush and debris. The Baldwin County Unit issued a total of 5,554 burning permits.

Along with permits issued, 248 miles of pre-suppression breaks were plowed or harrowed in Baldwin County, serving 26 landowners. Personnel at the Baldwin County Unit assisted 16 landowners with control burn assistance for a total of 1568 acres.

Fire Prevention is one of the most important and enjoyable jobs we have at the Baldwin County Unit. Promoting forestry and fire prevention allows us to meet the people in our school system.

Public awareness is a major factor in fire prevention. During the past year we gave presentations and demonstrations to various school groups and adult organizations. We hope to make local citizens, young and old, aware of the important role forestry plays in each of our lives.

The Georgia Forestry Commission also hopes to prevent fire by helping the landowners with their fire related activities. We try to assist landowners on a first come, first serve basis. When fire activity allows, unit personnel will assist landowners with standby or burning assistance for a minimal fee.

Baldwin County and the welfare of its citizens are important to us at the Baldwin County Forestry Unit and we will continue to do our part to keep damage and destruction from wildfire to a minimum. We appreciate the support and cooperation of the Baldwin County Board of Commissioners as we work together for the benefit of our community.

Last year, the Baldwin County Unit of the Georgia Forestry Commission was involved in:

ACTIVITY	NUMBER OF OPPORTUNITIES
Contest, Demonstrations, Displays, Talks, Exhibitions, Meetings, Parades Programs	28 Risk Assessments for landowners
Field Days and Films Shown	1

Letters	2 letters of Appreciation
Literature/Promotional Items Distributed	2000
News Articles	0
Presentations & Tree Plantings	9 Reforestation presentations
School Programs	2 Smokey Programs
TOTAL NUMBER OF ACTIVITIES	42

FOREST MANAGEMENT

The Management Forester for Baldwin County is Chris Howell. He and the Baldwin Unit personnel are continually meeting with and advising landowners in all areas of Forest Management specific to their property.

TYPE	Number of Cases Referred	Acres/Miles
General Forestry Advice Cases	35	4357.93ac
BMP Inspections	20	5.61miles
BMP Survey	0	0
Southern Pine Beetle (Cost Share)	6	479.20ac
EQIP (Cost Share)	0	0
Invasive Species Control.	1	25.5
Total Number of Cases Referred and Acres Involved	62	4862.63ac 5.61 miles

REFORESTATION

A total of 72,300 tree seedlings were ordered by landowners.

The Georgia Forestry Commission assigns quotas of tree seed and acorns to be gathered each fall by unit personnel for our Reforestation Department who in turn plant the seed in the Georgia Forestry Commission nurseries. The Baldwin Collected 118lbs of acorns in Fiscal Year 2016.

IMPROVEMENTS and NEW CONSTRUCTION

This year, personnel at the Baldwin Unit worked to improve the roads on Georgia Forestry Property in Baldwin County. They installed creek crossings and culvert pipes for better access to State property.

The Georgia Forestry Commission’s Rural Fire Defense Program continues to benefit the rural areas of Baldwin County.

STATION	EQUIPMENT	NUMBER of FIRES RESPONDED
North Baldwin	One Fire Knocker	9
Cooper	One Fire Knocker	7
East Baldwin		8
Total Acres		21.00
TOTALS		24 fires

OPERATING EXPENSES

Baldwin County funds the Georgia Forestry Commission \$11,600 a year for fire prevention.

During 2015 – 2016, \$34,423.78 was spent for the operations for the Baldwin Unit by the State of Georgia.

This concludes our 2015 -20156Fiscal Report. We look forward to serving the citizens of Baldwin County in 2016 -2017. If we can be of further assistance, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Jason Butts (Chief Ranger)
Georgia Forestry Commission
Baldwin County Unit

Facility Flood Hazard
All Hazard Scores

Jurisdiction	Name	Hazard		Replacement	
		Score	Value	Value Year	Facility type
Baldwin County	Baldwin County 911 Center	0	1048341	2016	Law Enforcement, Sheriff
Baldwin County	Baldwin County Law Enforcement Center	0	14692453	2016	Law Enforcement, Sheriff
Baldwin County	Central State Hospital-Allen Building	0	36405000	2016	Medical, Hospital
Baldwin County	Central State Hospital-Dental Clinic	0	720195	2016	Medical, Hospital
Baldwin County	Central State Hospital-Lawrence Building	0	2173000	2016	Medical, Hospital
Baldwin County	Central State Hospital-Payton B. Cook Building	0	37694900	2016	Medical, Hospital
Baldwin County	Central State Hospital-EWAC	0	1388125	2016	Medical, Hospital
Baldwin County	Central State Hospital-Culver Kidd Building	0	1467340	2016	Medical, Hospital
Baldwin County	Central State Hospital-Garage	0	112608	2016	Medical, Hospital
Milledgeville city	Milledgeville Central Maintenance Facility	0	1461449	2016	Government, Transportation
Milledgeville city	Milledgeville City Hall	0	634000	2016	Government, Government Offices
Baldwin County	Baldwin County Courthouse	0	3339800	2016	Government, Court House
Milledgeville city	Milledgeville Police Department	0	934688	2016	Law Enforcement, Police
Milledgeville city	Georgia Bureau of Investigation-Region 6	0	567000	2016	Law Enforcement, State Patrol
Milledgeville city	Georgia State Patrol-Post 33	0	906781	2016	Law Enforcement, State Patrol
Baldwin County	Baldwin County Fire Rescue Headquarters	0	1000000	2016	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters
Baldwin County	Baldwin County Fire Rescue Training Building	0	350000	2016	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters
Baldwin County	Baldwin County Fire Rescue-Station 2 (Central State Hospital)	0	400000	2016	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters
Baldwin County	Baldwin County Fire Rescue-Station 3 (Carr's Station)	0	400000	2016	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters
Baldwin County	Baldwin County Fire Rescue-Station 4 (Coopers Road)	0	400000	2016	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters
Baldwin County	Baldwin County Fire Recue-Station 5 (Lover's Lane)	0	400000	2016	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters
Baldwin County	Baldwin County Fire Rescue-Station 6 (Highway 212)	0	400000	2016	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters
Baldwin County	Baldwin County Fire Rescue-Station 7 (Airport Road)	0	400000	2016	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters
Baldwin County	Baldwin County Fire Rescue-Station 8 (Highway 22)	0	400000	2016	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters
Milledgeville city	Milledgeville Fire Station 1	0	702424	2016	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters
Milledgeville city	Milledgeville Fire Station 2	0	300000	2016	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters
Milledgeville city	Georgia Forestry Commission Office	0	134200	2016	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters
Milledgeville city	Eagle Ridge Elementary School	0	16331300	2016	Education, K - 12
Milledgeville city	Early Learning Center	0	8970600	2016	Education, K - 12
Milledgeville city	Baldwin County Board of Education	0	2989800	2016	Education, K - 12
Milledgeville city	Oak Hill Middle School	0	25690000	2016	Education, K - 12
Milledgeville city	Creekside Elementary School	0	10404400	2016	Education, K - 12
Milledgeville city	Baldwin County High School	0	35081000	2016	Education, K - 12
Milledgeville city	Blandy Hills Elementary School	0	12044934	2016	Education, K - 12
Milledgeville city	Baldwin County BOE Warehouse	0	1081000	2016	Education, Transportation
Milledgeville city	Baldwin County BOE M&O Office	0	855200	2016	Education, Transportation
Milledgeville city	Baldwin County High School Stadium	0	4972900	2016	Education, K - 12
Milledgeville city	Baldwin County BOE Refueling Station	0	112000	2016	Education, Transportation
Milledgeville city	Baldwin County BOE Bus Garage	0	1252700	2016	Education, Transportation
Milledgeville city	Midway Elementary School	0	10126600	2016	Education, K - 12
Milledgeville city	Central Georgia Technical College	0	1000000	2016	Education, VoTech
Milledgeville city	Milledgeville Intensive Treatment Unit (ITU)	0	3804806	2016	Government, Jails
Milledgeville city	GC&SU Health Sciences Building	0	3127000	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GC&SU Porter Hall	0	8958900	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GC&SU Arts & Sciences	0	28272830	2016	Education, University

Facility Flood Hazard
All Hazard Scores

Jurisdiction	Name	Hazard Score	Value	Replacement Value Year	Facility type
Milledgeville city	GC&SU Kilpatrick Hall	0	15053752	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GC&SU Foundation Hall	0	9338964	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GC&SU Hall House (Public Safety)	0	1461150	2016	Law Enforcement, Police
Milledgeville city	GC&SU Bell Hall	0	7449535	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GC&SU Centennial Center	0	24939520	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GC&SU Atkinson Hall	0	17936000	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GC&SU Terrell Hall	0	7352693	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GC&SU Maxwell Student Union	0	17789600	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GC&SU Sanford Hall	0	5472121	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GC&SU Herty Hall	0	18276750	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GC&SU Communications Tower	0	350000	2016	Education, Communications
Milledgeville city	GC&SU Parkhurst Hall	0	9079077	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GC&SU Wells Hall	0	5956616	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GC&SU Adams Hall	0	7271945	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GC&SU Lanier Hall	0	8084375	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GC&SU Ennis Hall	0	11871176	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GC&SU Parks Hall	0	11040525	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GC&SU Parks Memorial	0	3127000	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GC&SU Miller Court (Plant Operations)	0	5726800	2016	Education, Transportation
Milledgeville city	GC&SU Chappell Hall	0	16421242	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GC&SU West Campus Building 100	0	6407798	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GC&SU West Campus Building 200	0	5392369	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GC&SU West Campus Building 300	0	5382369	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GC&SU West Campus Building 400	0	7611113	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GC&SU West Campus Building 500	0	7460497	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GC&SU West Campus Building 600	0	7359913	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GC&SU Napier Hall	0	6835663	2016	Education, University
Baldwin County	JMA-High School	0	725000	2016	Education, Private
Baldwin County	JMA-Middle School	0	570000	2016	Education, Private
Baldwin County	JMA-Elementary School	0	607000	2016	Education, Private
Baldwin County	JMA-Gym	0	1800000	2016	Education, Private
Baldwin County	JMA-Field House	0	143000	2016	Education, Private
Baldwin County	Baldwin County Health Department	0	350000	2016	Medical, Clinics
Milledgeville city	Northside Baptist Church	0	1700000	2016	NGO, Non-Profit
Baldwin County	First United Methodist Church	0	2198300	2016	NGO, Non-Profit
Baldwin County	Northridge Christian Church	0	5371600	2016	NGO, Non-Profit
Milledgeville city	Learning Safari	0	811000	2016	Education, Day Care
Milledgeville city	Little Catepillars Development Center	0	992600	2016	Education, Day Care
Milledgeville city	It's All About Me	0	142600	2016	Education, Day Care
Milledgeville city	Small Wonders	0	411400	2016	Education, Day Care
Milledgeville city	Childcare Network	0	580000	2016	Education, Day Care
Milledgeville city	St. Stephen's Day School	0	697833	2016	Education, Day Care
Milledgeville city	Jarrett's Day Care Center	0	110800	2016	Education, Day Care
Milledgeville city	Children's Friend	0	199670	2016	Education, Day Care
Milledgeville city	Kiddie Land Learning Center	0	228500	2016	Education, Day Care

Facility Flood Hazard
All Hazard Scores

Jurisdiction	Name	Hazard		Replacement	
		Score	Value	Value Year	Facility type
Milledgeville city	Jungle of Joy Child Care	0	114000	2016	Education, Day Care
Milledgeville city	Miller Plaza Learning Center	0	169700	2016	Education, Education, Day Care, Day Care
Baldwin County	Robin's Nest Playschool	0	192960	2016	Education, Day Care
Milledgeville city	GMC Old Capitol Building	0	10461520	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GMC Miller Hall	0	8064000	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GMC Sibley Cone Library	0	3540680	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GMC Cordell Events Center	0	6482610	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GMC Wilder Hall	0	1045904	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GMC Jenkins Hall	0	2009590	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GMC Parham Hall	0	800000	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GMC Admission Building	0	392000	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GMC Patton Hall	0	109363	2016	Law Enforcement, Medical, Police, Fire Fighters
Milledgeville city	GMC Ruark Athletic Complex	0	4668578	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GMC Ray's Field House	0	106375	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GMC Ennis Building	0	1171650	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GMC Davenport Field	0	64400	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GMC Couch Field	0	144300	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GMC Peter Boylan Hall	0	1171650	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GMC James E. Baugh Barrak	0	7058961	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GMC Maintenance Shops Building	0	1839600	2016	Education, Transportation
Milledgeville city	GMC Jackson Hall	0	282300	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GMC Warehouse	2	1400000	2016	Education, Transportation
Milledgeville city	GMC BDC Pavillion	0	50000	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GMC Usery Hall	0	18396000	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GMC Kidd Health Welfare Center	0	16118000	2016	Education, University
Baldwin County	Sinclair Christian Academy	0	1218400	2016	Education, K - 12
Milledgeville city	Oconee Regional Medical Center	0	8978570	2016	Medical, Hospital
Milledgeville city	Chaplinwood Health and Rehabilitation	0	1492600	2016	Medical, NH
Milledgeville city	Green Acres Nursing Home	0	2132200	2016	Medical, NH
Baldwin County	Brantley's Assisted Living Community	0	1029000	2016	Medical, ALF
Milledgeville city	Georgia War Veteran's Home	0	56346700	2016	Medical, NH
Milledgeville city	Emergency Medical Services Building	0	148000	2016	Emergency Services, EMS
Milledgeville city	Mary Vinson Memorial Library	0	400000	2016	Education, Library
Baldwin County	Baldwin County Water Maintenance Building	0	250000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Baldwin County Water & Sewer Department	0	240200	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Baldwin County Senior Center	0	871700	2016	Government, Government Offices
Baldwin County	Baldwin County Animal Shelter	0	250000	2016	Government, Government Offices
Milledgeville city	Baldwin County DFCS	0	303600	2016	Government, Government Offices
Baldwin County	Baldwin County Airport	0	587900	2016	Government, Transportation
Milledgeville city	Georgia National Guard Armory	0	754800	2016	Government, EMA
Baldwin County	Water Tank-Coopers	0	575000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Water Tank-Scottsboro	0	950000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Water Tank- Seabrook Road	0	1050000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Water Spheroid-Black Springs Road	0	800000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Water Tank-Medlin Hill Road	0	685000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer

Facility Flood Hazard
All Hazard Scores

Jurisdiction	Name	Hazard		Replacement	
		Score	Value	Value	Year
Baldwin County	Water Spheroid-Hopewell	0	890000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Water Stand Pipe-Linggold Road	0	400000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Water Spheroid-441 North	0	1050000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Water Tank-Hwy 212	0	525000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Water Spheroid-Hwy 212	0	1350000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Ground Storage Tank-441 North	0	900000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Ground Storage Tank-Hopewell	0	900000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	North Baldwin Water Booster Pump Station #1	0	400000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Kenan Drive Booster Pump Station #10	0	640000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Nelson Road Water Booster Pump Station #4	0	365000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Hopewell Water Booster Pump Station	0	365000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Hwy 49 Water Booster Pump Station #7	0	275000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Horace Veal Water Booster Water Pump Station #6	0	100000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Gerald Harris Water Booster Water Pump Station	0	372404	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Hwy 22 Water Booster Water Pump Station	0	350000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Gum Cemetery Water Booster Water Pump Station #5	0	305000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Erin Shores Water Booster Water Pump Station #3	0	305000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Carter Place Lift Station	0	186000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Helen Circle Lift Station	0	186000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Fountain Motel Lift Station	0	389300	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Irby Street Lift Station	0	186000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Nancy Branch Lift Station	0	450000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	High Point Sub Lift Station	0	186000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Little River Park Lift Station	3	450000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Wastewater Treatment Plant-Highview Rd	0	10362872	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Hamm Water Plant #1	0	5485738	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Baugh Water Plant #2	3	6085193	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Water Tanks Industrial Park	0	1707939	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Water Tank Meadows	0	564068	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Water Tank Dunlap	0	182033	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Water Tank Jefferson St	0	550000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Water Tank Jefferson St (Ground)	0	232033	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Water Tank Washington St	0	637117	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Water Tank W. Charlton St	0	109138	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Fishing Creek Lift Station	3	600000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Camp Creek Lift Station	3	475000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Main Plant Lift Station	3	975000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Eagle Point Lift Station	0	180000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Villimar Lift Station	3	230000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Walter B. Williams Recreational Center	0	1497528	2016	Government, Government Offices
Baldwin County	Baldwin County Water & Sewer Warehouse	0	2500000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Little River Creek Golf Course	0	500000	2016	NGO, NGO, Private, Private
Milledgeville city	Milledgeville Post Office	0	500000	2016	Government, Government, Government Offices, Government Offices

Facility Wildfire Hazard
All Hazard Scores

Jurisdiction	Name	Hazard Score	Value	Replacement Value Year	Facility type
Baldwin County	Baldwin County 911 Center	1	1048341	2016	Law Enforcement, Sheriff
Baldwin County	Baldwin County Law Enforcement Center	1	14692453	2016	Law Enforcement, Sheriff
Baldwin County	Central State Hospital-Allen Building	3	36405000	2016	Medical, Hospital
Baldwin County	Central State Hospital-Dental Clinic	3	720195	2016	Medical, Hospital
Baldwin County	Central State Hospital-Lawrence Building	3	2173000	2016	Medical, Hospital
Baldwin County	Central State Hospital-Payton B. Cook Building	2	37694900	2016	Medical, Hospital
Baldwin County	Central State Hospital-EWAC	2	1388125	2016	Medical, Hospital
Baldwin County	Central State Hospital-Culver Kidd Building	2	1467340	2016	Medical, Hospital
Baldwin County	Central State Hospital-Garage	3	112608	2016	Medical, Hospital
Milledgeville city	Milledgeville Central Maintenance Facility	2	1461449	2016	Government, Transportation
Milledgeville city	Milledgeville City Hall	3	634000	2016	Government, Government Offices
Baldwin County	Baldwin County Courthouse	3	3339800	2016	Government, Court House
Milledgeville city	Milledgeville Police Department	3	934688	2016	Law Enforcement, Police
Milledgeville city	Georgia Bureau of Investigation-Region 6	2	567000	2016	Law Enforcement, State Patrol
Milledgeville city	Georgia State Patrol-Post 33	2	906781	2016	Law Enforcement, State Patrol
Baldwin County	Baldwin County Fire Rescue Headquarters	2	1000000	2016	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters
Baldwin County	Baldwin County Fire Rescue Training Building	2	350000	2016	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters
Baldwin County	Baldwin County Fire Rescue-Station 2 (Central State Hospital)	3	400000	2016	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters
Baldwin County	Baldwin County Fire Rescue-Station 3 (Carr's Station)	0	400000	2016	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters
Baldwin County	Baldwin County Fire Rescue-Station 4 (Coopers Road)	1	400000	2016	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters
Baldwin County	Baldwin County Fire Rescue-Station 5 (Lover's Lane)	1	400000	2016	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters
Baldwin County	Baldwin County Fire Rescue-Station 6 (Highway 212)	1	400000	2016	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters
Baldwin County	Baldwin County Fire Rescue-Station 7 (Airport Road)	2	400000	2016	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters
Baldwin County	Baldwin County Fire Rescue-Station 8 (Highway 22)	1	400000	2016	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters
Milledgeville city	Milledgeville Fire Station 1	2	702424	2016	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters
Milledgeville city	Milledgeville Fire Station 2	0	300000	2016	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters
Milledgeville city	Georgia Forestry Commission Office	2	134200	2016	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters
Milledgeville city	Eagle Ridge Elementary School	2	16331300	2016	Education, K - 12
Milledgeville city	Early Learning Center	2	8970600	2016	Education, K - 12
Milledgeville city	Baldwin County Board of Education	2	2989800	2016	Education, K - 12
Milledgeville city	Oak Hill Middle School	2	25690000	2016	Education, K - 12
Milledgeville city	Creekside Elementary School	2	10404400	2016	Education, K - 12
Milledgeville city	Baldwin County High School	2	35081000	2016	Education, K - 12
Milledgeville city	Blandy Hills Elementary School	2	12044934	2016	Education, K - 12
Milledgeville city	Baldwin County BOE Warehouse	0	1081000	2016	Education, Transportation
Milledgeville city	Baldwin County BOE M&O Office	0	855200	2016	Education, Transportation
Milledgeville city	Baldwin County High School Stadium	2	4972900	2016	Education, K - 12
Milledgeville city	Baldwin County BOE Refueling Station	0	112000	2016	Education, Transportation
Milledgeville city	Baldwin County BOE Bus Garage	0	1252700	2016	Education, Transportation
Milledgeville city	Midway Elementary School	1	10126600	2016	Education, K - 12
Milledgeville city	Central Georgia Technical College	0	1000000	2016	Education, VoTech
Milledgeville city	Milledgeville Intensive Treatment Unit (ITU)	0	3804806	2016	Government, Jails
Milledgeville city	GC&SU Health Sciences Building	3	3127000	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GC&SU Porter Hall	3	8958900	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GC&SU Arts & Sciences	2	28272830	2016	Education, University

Facility Wildfire Hazard
All Hazard Scores

Jurisdiction	Name	Hazard Score	Value	Replacement Value Year	Facility type
Milledgeville city	GC&SU Kilpatrick Hall	2	15053752	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GC&SU Foundation Hall	3	9338964	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GC&SU Hall House (Public Safety)	2	1461150	2016	Law Enforcement, Police
Milledgeville city	GC&SU Bell Hall	3	7449535	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GC&SU Centennial Center	3	24939520	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GC&SU Atkinson Hall	2	17936000	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GC&SU Terrell Hall	3	7352693	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GC&SU Maxwell Student Union	2	17789600	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GC&SU Sanford Hall	2	5472121	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GC&SU Herty Hall	3	18276750	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GC&SU Communications Tower	2	350000	2016	Education, Communications
Milledgeville city	GC&SU Parkhurst Hall	2	9079077	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GC&SU Wells Hall	2	5956616	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GC&SU Adams Hall	2	7271945	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GC&SU Lanier Hall	2	8084375	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GC&SU Ennis Hall	3	11871176	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GC&SU Parks Hall	2	11040525	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GC&SU Parks Memorial	3	3127000	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GC&SU Miller Court (Plant Operations)	3	5726800	2016	Education, Transportation
Milledgeville city	GC&SU Chappell Hall	2	16421242	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GC&SU West Campus Building 100	2	6407798	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GC&SU West Campus Building 200	2	5392369	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GC&SU West Campus Building 300	2	5382369	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GC&SU West Campus Building 400	2	7611113	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GC&SU West Campus Building 500	2	7460497	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GC&SU West Campus Building 600	2	7359913	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GC&SU Napier Hall	2	6835663	2016	Education, University
Baldwin County	JMA-High School	2	725000	2016	Education, Private
Baldwin County	JMA-Middle School	2	570000	2016	Education, Private
Baldwin County	JMA-Elementary School	2	607000	2016	Education, Private
Baldwin County	JMA-Gym	2	1800000	2016	Education, Private
Baldwin County	JMA-Field House	2	143000	2016	Education, Private
Baldwin County	Baldwin County Health Department	2	350000	2016	Medical, Clinics
Milledgeville city	Northside Baptist Church	3	1700000	2016	NGO, Non-Profit
Baldwin County	First United Methodist Church	2	2198300	2016	NGO, Non-Profit
Baldwin County	Northridge Christian Church	2	5371600	2016	NGO, Non-Profit
Milledgeville city	Learning Safari	2	811000	2016	Education, Day Care
Milledgeville city	Little Catepillars Development Center	0	992600	2016	Education, Day Care
Milledgeville city	It's All About Me	0	142600	2016	Education, Day Care
Milledgeville city	Small Wonders	2	411400	2016	Education, Day Care
Milledgeville city	Childcare Network	0	580000	2016	Education, Day Care
Milledgeville city	St. Stephen's Day School	3	697833	2016	Education, Day Care
Milledgeville city	Jarrett's Day Care Center	3	110800	2016	Education, Day Care
Milledgeville city	Children's Friend	3	199670	2016	Education, Day Care
Milledgeville city	Kiddie Land Learning Center	3	228500	2016	Education, Day Care

Facility Wildfire Hazard
All Hazard Scores

Jurisdiction	Name	Hazard Score	Value	Replacement Value Year	Facility type
Milledgeville city	Jungle of Joy Child Care	3	114000	2016	Education, Day Care
Milledgeville city	Miller Plaza Learning Center	0	169700	2016	Education, Education, Day Care, Day Care
Baldwin County	Robin's Nest Playschool	3	192960	2016	Education, Day Care
Milledgeville city	GMC Old Capitol Building	3	10461520	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GMC Miller Hall	3	8064000	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GMC Sibley Cone Library	3	3540680	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GMC Cordell Events Center	3	6482610	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GMC Wilder Hall	3	1045904	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GMC Jenkins Hall	3	2009590	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GMC Parham Hall	3	800000	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GMC Admission Building	3	392000	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GMC Patton Hall	3	109363	2016	Law Enforcement, Medical, Police, Fire Fighters
Milledgeville city	GMC Ruark Athletic Complex	3	4668578	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GMC Ray's Field House	3	106375	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GMC Ennis Building	3	1171650	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GMC Davenport Field	3	64400	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GMC Couch Field	3	144300	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GMC Peter Boylan Hall	3	1171650	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GMC James E. Baugh Barrak	3	7058961	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GMC Maintenance Shops Building	3	1839600	2016	Education, Transportation
Milledgeville city	GMC Jackson Hall	3	282300	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GMC Warehouse	3	1400000	2016	Education, Transportation
Milledgeville city	GMC BDC Pavillion	3	50000	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GMC Usery Hall	3	18396000	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GMC Kidd Health Welfare Center	3	16118000	2016	Education, University
Baldwin County	Sinclair Christian Academy	2	1218400	2016	Education, K - 12
Milledgeville city	Oconee Regional Medical Center	0	8978570	2016	Medical, Hospital
Milledgeville city	Chaplinwood Health and Rehabilitation	2	1492600	2016	Medical, NH
Milledgeville city	Green Acres Nursing Home	2	2132200	2016	Medical, NH
Baldwin County	Brantley's Assisted Living Community	2	1029000	2016	Medical, ALF
Milledgeville city	Georgia War Veteran's Home	3	56346700	2016	Medical, NH
Milledgeville city	Emergency Medical Services Building	0	148000	2016	Emergency Services, EMS
Milledgeville city	Mary Vinson Memorial Library	3	400000	2016	Education, Library
Baldwin County	Baldwin County Water Maintenance Building	2	250000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Baldwin County Water & Sewer Department	0	240200	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Baldwin County Senior Center	3	871700	2016	Government, Government Offices
Baldwin County	Baldwin County Animal Shelter	2	250000	2016	Government, Government Offices
Milledgeville city	Baldwin County DFCS	0	303600	2016	Government, Government Offices
Baldwin County	Baldwin County Airport	0	587900	2016	Government, Transportation
Milledgeville city	Georgia National Guard Armory	2	754800	2016	Government, EMA
Baldwin County	Water Tank-Coopers	1	575000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Water Tank-Scottsboro	1	950000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Water Tank- Seabrook Road	0	1050000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Water Spheroid-Black Springs Road	1	800000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Water Tank-Medlin Hill Road	2	685000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer

Facility Wildfire Hazard
All Hazard Scores

Jurisdiction	Name	Hazard Score	Value	Replacement Value Year	Facility type
Baldwin County	Water Spheroid-Hopewell	2	890000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Water Stand Pipe-Linggold Road	1	400000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Water Spheroid-441 North	0	1050000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Water Tank-Hwy 212	1	525000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Water Spheroid-Hwy 212	1	1350000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Ground Storage Tank-441 North	0	900000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Ground Storage Tank-Hopewell	2	900000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	North Baldwin Water Booster Pump Station #1	0	400000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Kenan Drive Booster Pump Station #10	1	640000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Nelson Road Water Booster Pump Station #4	1	365000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Hopewell Water Booster Pump Station	2	365000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Hwy 49 Water Booster Pump Station #7	2	275000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Horace Veal Water Booster Water Pump Station #6	1	100000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Gerald Harris Water Booster Water Pump Station	0	372404	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Hwy 22 Water Booster Water Pump Station	2	350000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Gum Cemetery Water Booster Water Pump Station #5	1	305000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Erin Shores Water Booster Water Pump Station #3	0	305000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Carter Place Lift Station	3	186000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Helen Circle Lift Station	3	186000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Fountain Motel Lift Station	2	389300	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Irby Street Lift Station	3	186000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Nancy Branch Lift Station	0	450000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	High Point Sub Lift Station	1	186000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Little River Park Lift Station	0	450000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Wastewater Treatment Plant-Highview Rd	2	10362872	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Hamm Water Plant #1	3	5485738	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Baugh Water Plant #2	2	6085193	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Water Tanks Industrial Park	2	1707939	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Water Tank Meadows	0	564068	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Water Tank Dunlap	0	182033	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Water Tank Jefferson St	2	550000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Water Tank Jefferson St (Ground)	2	232033	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Water Tank Washington St	3	637117	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Water Tank W. Charlton St	2	109138	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Fishing Creek Lift Station	3	600000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Camp Creek Lift Station	2	475000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Main Plant Lift Station	2	975000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Eagle Point Lift Station	2	180000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Villimar Lift Station	2	230000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Walter B. Williams Recreational Center	0	1497528	2016	Government, Government Offices
Baldwin County	Baldwin County Water & Sewer Warehouse	2	2500000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Little River Creek Golf Course	0	500000	2016	NGO, NGO, Private, Private
Milledgeville city	Milledgeville Post Office	0	500000	2016	Government, Government, Government Offices, Government Offices

Facility Wind Hazard
All Hazard Scores

Jurisdiction	Name	Hazard Score	Value	Replacement Value Year	Facility type
Baldwin County	Baldwin County 911 Center	1	1048341	2016	Law Enforcement, Sheriff
Baldwin County	Baldwin County Law Enforcement Center	1	14692453	2016	Law Enforcement, Sheriff
Baldwin County	Central State Hospital-Allen Building	2	36405000	2016	Medical, Hospital
Baldwin County	Central State Hospital-Dental Clinic	2	720195	2016	Medical, Hospital
Baldwin County	Central State Hospital-Lawrence Building	2	2173000	2016	Medical, Hospital
Baldwin County	Central State Hospital-Payton B. Cook Building	2	37694900	2016	Medical, Hospital
Baldwin County	Central State Hospital-EWAC	2	1388125	2016	Medical, Hospital
Baldwin County	Central State Hospital-Culver Kidd Building	2	1467340	2016	Medical, Hospital
Baldwin County	Central State Hospital-Garage	2	112608	2016	Medical, Hospital
Milledgeville city	Milledgeville Central Maintenance Facility	2	1461449	2016	Government, Transportation
Milledgeville city	Milledgeville City Hall	2	634000	2016	Government, Government Offices
Baldwin County	Baldwin County Courthouse	2	3339800	2016	Government, Court House
Milledgeville city	Milledgeville Police Department	2	934688	2016	Law Enforcement, Police
Milledgeville city	Georgia Bureau of Investigation-Region 6	1	567000	2016	Law Enforcement, State Patrol
Milledgeville city	Georgia State Patrol-Post 33	2	906781	2016	Law Enforcement, State Patrol
Baldwin County	Baldwin County Fire Rescue Headquarters	2	1000000	2016	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters
Baldwin County	Baldwin County Fire Rescue Training Building	2	350000	2016	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters
Baldwin County	Baldwin County Fire Rescue-Station 2 (Central State Hospital)	2	400000	2016	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters
Baldwin County	Baldwin County Fire Rescue-Station 3 (Carr's Station)	1	400000	2016	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters
Baldwin County	Baldwin County Fire Rescue-Station 4 (Coopers Road)	2	400000	2016	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters
Baldwin County	Baldwin County Fire Recue-Station 5 (Lover's Lane)	2	400000	2016	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters
Baldwin County	Baldwin County Fire Rescue-Station 6 (Highway 212)	1	400000	2016	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters
Baldwin County	Baldwin County Fire Rescue-Station 7 (Airport Road)	1	400000	2016	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters
Baldwin County	Baldwin County Fire Rescue-Station 8 (Highway 22)	1	400000	2016	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters
Milledgeville city	Milledgeville Fire Station 1	2	702424	2016	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters
Milledgeville city	Milledgeville Fire Station 2	1	300000	2016	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters
Milledgeville city	Georgia Forestry Commission Office	2	134200	2016	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters
Milledgeville city	Eagle Ridge Elementary School	2	16331300	2016	Education, K - 12
Milledgeville city	Early Learning Center	2	8970600	2016	Education, K - 12
Milledgeville city	Baldwin County Board of Education	2	2989800	2016	Education, K - 12
Milledgeville city	Oak Hill Middle School	2	25690000	2016	Education, K - 12
Milledgeville city	Creekside Elementary School	2	10404400	2016	Education, K - 12
Milledgeville city	Baldwin County High School	2	35081000	2016	Education, K - 12
Milledgeville city	Blandy Hills Elementary School	2	12044934	2016	Education, K - 12
Milledgeville city	Baldwin County BOE Warehouse	2	1081000	2016	Education, Transportation
Milledgeville city	Baldwin County BOE M&O Office	2	855200	2016	Education, Transportation
Milledgeville city	Baldwin County High School Stadium	2	4972900	2016	Education, K - 12
Milledgeville city	Baldwin County BOE Refueling Station	2	112000	2016	Education, Transportation
Milledgeville city	Baldwin County BOE Bus Garage	2	1252700	2016	Education, Transportation
Milledgeville city	Midway Elementary School	2	10126600	2016	Education, K - 12
Milledgeville city	Central Georgia Technical College	1	1000000	2016	Education, VoTech
Milledgeville city	Milledgeville Intensive Treatment Unit (ITU)	2	3804806	2016	Government, Jails
Milledgeville city	GC&SU Health Sciences Building	2	3127000	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GC&SU Porter Hall	2	8958900	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GC&SU Arts & Sciences	2	28272830	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GC&SU Kilpatrick Hall	2	15053752	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GC&SU Foundation Hall	2	9338964	2016	Education, University

Facility Wind Hazard
All Hazard Scores

Jurisdiction	Name	Hazard Score	Value	Replacement Value Year	Facility type
Milledgeville city	GC&SU Hall House (Public Safety)	2	1461150	2016	Law Enforcement, Police
Milledgeville city	GC&SU Bell Hall	2	7449535	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GC&SU Centennial Center	2	24939520	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GC&SU Atkinson Hall	2	17936000	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GC&SU Terrell Hall	2	7352693	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GC&SU Maxwell Student Union	2	17789600	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GC&SU Sanford Hall	2	5472121	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GC&SU Herty Hall	2	18276750	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GC&SU Communications Tower	2	350000	2016	Education, Communications
Milledgeville city	GC&SU Parkhurst Hall	2	9079077	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GC&SU Wells Hall	2	5956616	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GC&SU Adams Hall	2	7271945	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GC&SU Lanier Hall	2	8084375	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GC&SU Ennis Hall	2	11871176	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GC&SU Parks Hall	2	11040525	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GC&SU Parks Memorial	2	3127000	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GC&SU Miller Court (Plant Operations)	2	5726800	2016	Education, Transportation
Milledgeville city	GC&SU Chappell Hall	2	16421242	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GC&SU West Campus Building 100	2	6407798	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GC&SU West Campus Building 200	2	5392369	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GC&SU West Campus Building 300	2	5382369	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GC&SU West Campus Building 400	2	7611113	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GC&SU West Campus Building 500	2	7460497	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GC&SU West Campus Building 600	2	7359913	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GC&SU Napier Hall	2	6835663	2016	Education, University
Baldwin County	JMA-High School	1	725000	2016	Education, Private
Baldwin County	JMA-Middle School	1	570000	2016	Education, Private
Baldwin County	JMA-Elementary School	1	607000	2016	Education, Private
Baldwin County	JMA-Gym	1	1800000	2016	Education, Private
Baldwin County	JMA-Field House	1	143000	2016	Education, Private
Baldwin County	Baldwin County Health Department	2	350000	2016	Medical, Clinics
Milledgeville city	Northside Baptist Church	2	1700000	2016	NGO, Non-Profit
Baldwin County	First United Methodist Church	1	2198300	2016	NGO, Non-Profit
Baldwin County	Northridge Christian Church	1	5371600	2016	NGO, Non-Profit
Milledgeville city	Learning Safari	1	811000	2016	Education, Day Care
Milledgeville city	Little Catepillars Development Center	1	992600	2016	Education, Day Care
Milledgeville city	It's All About Me	1	142600	2016	Education, Day Care
Milledgeville city	Small Wonders	2	411400	2016	Education, Day Care
Milledgeville city	Childcare Network	1	580000	2016	Education, Day Care
Milledgeville city	St. Stephen's Day School	2	697833	2016	Education, Day Care
Milledgeville city	Jarrett's Day Care Center	2	110800	2016	Education, Day Care
Milledgeville city	Children's Friend	2	199670	2016	Education, Day Care
Milledgeville city	Kiddie Land Learning Center	2	228500	2016	Education, Day Care
Milledgeville city	Jungle of Joy Child Care	2	114000	2016	Education, Day Care
Milledgeville city	Miller Plaza Learning Center	0	169700	2016	Education, Education, Day Care, Day Care
Baldwin County	Robin's Nest Playschool	2	192960	2016	Education, Day Care
Milledgeville city	GMC Old Capitol Building	2	10461520	2016	Education, University

Facility Wind Hazard
All Hazard Scores

Jurisdiction	Name	Hazard Score	Value	Replacement Value Year	Facility type
Milledgeville city	GMC Miller Hall	2	8064000	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GMC Sibley Cone Library	2	3540680	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GMC Cordell Events Center	2	6482610	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GMC Wilder Hall	2	1045904	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GMC Jenkins Hall	2	2009590	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GMC Parham Hall	2	800000	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GMC Admission Building	2	392000	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GMC Patton Hall	2	109363	2016	Law Enforcement, Medical, Police, Fire Fighters
Milledgeville city	GMC Ruark Athletic Complex	2	4668578	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GMC Ray's Field House	2	106375	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GMC Ennis Building	2	1171650	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GMC Davenport Field	2	64400	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GMC Couch Field	2	144300	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GMC Peter Boylan Hall	2	1171650	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GMC James E. Baugh Barrak	2	7058961	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GMC Maintenance Shops Building	2	1839600	2016	Education, Transportation
Milledgeville city	GMC Jackson Hall	2	282300	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GMC Warehouse	2	1400000	2016	Education, Transportation
Milledgeville city	GMC BDC Pavillion	2	50000	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GMC Usery Hall	2	18396000	2016	Education, University
Milledgeville city	GMC Kidd Health Welfare Center	2	16118000	2016	Education, University
Baldwin County	Sinclair Christian Academy	1	1218400	2016	Education, K - 12
Milledgeville city	Oconee Regional Medical Center	2	8978570	2016	Medical, Hospital
Milledgeville city	Chaplinwood Health and Rehabilitation	2	1492600	2016	Medical, NH
Milledgeville city	Green Acres Nursing Home	2	2132200	2016	Medical, NH
Baldwin County	Brantley's Assisted Living Community	1	1029000	2016	Medical, ALF
Milledgeville city	Georgia War Veteran's Home	2	56346700	2016	Medical, NH
Milledgeville city	Emergency Medical Services Building	2	148000	2016	Emergency Services, EMS
Milledgeville city	Mary Vinson Memorial Library	2	400000	2016	Education, Library
Baldwin County	Baldwin County Water Maintenance Building	2	250000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Baldwin County Water & Sewer Department	1	240200	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Baldwin County Senior Center	2	871700	2016	Government, Government Offices
Baldwin County	Baldwin County Animal Shelter	1	250000	2016	Government, Government Offices
Milledgeville city	Baldwin County DFCS	1	303600	2016	Government, Government Offices
Baldwin County	Baldwin County Airport	1	587900	2016	Government, Transportation
Milledgeville city	Georgia National Guard Armory	2	754800	2016	Government, EMA
Baldwin County	Water Tank-Coopers	2	575000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Water Tank-Scottsboro	2	950000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Water Tank- Seabrook Road	1	1050000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Water Spheroid-Black Springs Road	2	800000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Water Tank-Medlin Hill Road	2	685000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Water Spheroid-Hopewell	2	890000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Water Stand Pipe-Linggold Road	2	400000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Water Spheroid-441 North	1	1050000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Water Tank-Hwy 212	1	525000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Water Spheroid-Hwy 212	1	1350000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Ground Storage Tank-441 North	1	900000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer

Facility Wind Hazard
All Hazard Scores

Jurisdiction	Name	Hazard Score	Value	Replacement Value Year	Facility type
Baldwin County	Ground Storage Tank-Hopewell	2	900000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	North Baldwin Water Booster Pump Station #1	1	400000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Kenan Drive Booster Pump Station #10	1	640000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Nelson Road Water Booster Pump Station #4	1	365000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Hopewell Water Booster Pump Station	2	365000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Hwy 49 Water Booster Pump Station #7	2	275000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Horace Veal Water Booster Water Pump Station #6	1	100000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Gerald Harris Water Booster Water Pump Station	2	372404	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Hwy 22 Water Booster Water Pump Station	2	350000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Gum Cemetery Water Booster Water Pump Station #5	1	305000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Erin Shores Water Booster Water Pump Station #3	1	305000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Carter Place Lift Station	2	186000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Helen Circle Lift Station	2	186000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Fountain Motel Lift Station	2	389300	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Irby Street Lift Station	2	186000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Nancy Branch Lift Station	1	450000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	High Point Sub Lift Station	1	186000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Little River Park Lift Station	1	450000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Wastewater Treatment Plant-Highview Rd	2	10362872	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Hamm Water Plant #1	2	5485738	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Baugh Water Plant #2	2	6085193	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Water Tanks Industrial Park	1	1707939	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Water Tank Meadows	1	564068	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Water Tank Dunlap	1	182033	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Water Tank Jefferson St	1	550000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Water Tank Jefferson St (Ground)	1	232033	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Water Tank Washington St	2	637117	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Water Tank W. Charlton St	2	109138	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Fishing Creek Lift Station	2	600000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Camp Creek Lift Station	2	475000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Main Plant Lift Station	2	975000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Eagle Point Lift Station	1	180000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Villimar Lift Station	1	230000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Walter B. Williams Recreational Center	1	1497528	2016	Government, Government Offices
Baldwin County	Baldwin County Water & Sewer Warehouse	2	2500000	2016	Government, Water/Sewer
Baldwin County	Little River Creek Golf Course	0	500000	2016	NGO, NGO, Private, Private
Milledgeville city	Milledgeville Post Office	0	500000	2016	Government, Government, Government Offices, Government Offices

Appendix B

Growth & Development Trends / Community Information

- Baldwin County Comprehensive Plan Introduction
- Baldwin County Demographic Profile
- Baldwin County Labor Profile

2006 Joint Comprehensive Plan Update for Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville



Community Assessment

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COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT

Identification of Potential Issues and Opportunities

The following is a preliminary list of issues and opportunities created by the citizens of Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville in conjunction with Middle Georgia Regional Development Center Staff. The intent of this list is to direct focus to those items that will be addressed in the remainder of this plan. This list will also be used as a guide for educating the citizens of Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville about their community and soliciting their input about the community's future.

Population

Issues

- Population increases have occurred due to the presence of secondary educational institutions and recreational opportunities of Lake Sinclair. These population increases could lead to pressures on water and sewer services, public safety services, the Baldwin County school system, and land use. This population is comprised of part time residents that do not contribute to the tax base in the same manner as the full time residents of Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville.
- The observed trend of smaller household size may lead to an increase in housing units in Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville. Additional housing units could lead to increased sprawl development, which in turn could lead to pressures on water and sewer services, public safety services, and land use for Baldwin County, the City of Milledgeville, and the Middle Georgia region.
- Current and future increases in the elderly and student segments of the population will most likely lead to a greater demand of services that these populations require.
- Baldwin County High School has historically seen higher drop out rates than the State of Georgia. This limits the available workforce within the community, therefore limiting the attractiveness of the community to industry and businesses.
- Baldwin County High School students' standardized test scores have historically been lower than the State average. This could potentially make the community less attractive to perspective residents with school age children or to a population that will be having school age children in the future. This also can make the community less attractive to perspective businesses and industry as a low level of education can correlate to a less skilled workforce.

- Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville have limited success in retaining those sectors of the population that have earned advanced degrees. A low population of residents that have earned advanced degrees could limit the ability of Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville to attract industries and businesses that require a higher level of skills and training.
- Per capita income in Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville are lower than both State and the national averages. This indicates that Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville are not recruiting industries and businesses that provide jobs paying comparable wages to that of the State of Georgia and the rest of the nation.

Opportunities

- Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville have the opportunity to begin planning for the provision of services that are geared toward the increasing special populations. These populations include senior citizens, students, and tourists.
- Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville have the opportunity to explore programs to retain educated population. These programs could be an extension of those already in place between the institutes of higher education currently present in the area and the Baldwin County School System or new programs to take advantage of previously untapped resources could be examined.
- Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville have the opportunity to explore ways to recruit higher paying employment opportunities that will provide quality jobs for the community and assist in the retention of residents that have obtained advanced degrees.

Economic Development

Issues

- Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville lack an updated long-range transportation plan. Projects that have been completed since the last plan was completed need to be evaluated and identification and planning for additional transportation issues needs to begin.
- In both Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville inadequate infrastructure exists along Highway 49. These inadequacies prevent substantial residential, commercial, and industrial development from occurring in these areas. If this type of development is desired in this section of Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville, adequate infrastructure needs to be provided.

- Residents of Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville receive separate services from the City and County such as water and sewer. This division of services leads to conflicts in service delivery creating problems for the governments and residents.
- Baldwin County currently does not have a zoning ordinance in place. Although there are development regulations in place, certain businesses and industries find areas that have consistent county and municipal zoning more attractive for location.
- Literacy rates for residents of Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville are low, creating a shallow pool of trained workers. The lack of trained and qualified workers makes the area unattractive to perspective businesses and industries.
- Many of the building facades in downtown Milledgeville need improvement. Improving the structure and appearance of the downtown area will encourage more businesses to locate in the area.
- The existing storm sewerage infrastructure is inadequate in downtown Milledgeville. Inadequate infrastructure inhibits new development and business location in the downtown area as well as creating an undesirable environment for existing businesses. Existing businesses that are unhappy with their current situation will search for alternate locations that provide a more hospitable environment, most likely outside of the central business district.
- The streets of downtown Milledgeville are congested by the amount of large truck traffic on a daily basis. This is due to the fact that the only truck route across the Oconee River is along Highway 22, which happens to run straight through the heart of downtown Milledgeville. This large amount of truck traffic causes traffic problems that can be a deterrent to visitors and potential businesses that would prefer a less congested area.
- Highway 22W is still only 2 lanes in some areas between the City of Milledgeville and the Jones County Line. Creating 4 lanes on this road between the two areas would ease the flow of traffic and enable greater access to the Milledgeville-Baldwin County Industrial Park on Highway 22.
- Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville have difficulty retaining educated youth. Students that are residents of Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville that remain in the area to obtain advanced degrees and those students that move to the area for the sole purpose of obtaining an advanced degree often must leave the area because there are not enough employment opportunities for them to pursue that would utilize their skills. The lack of a highly skilled workforce is therefore a detriment to the acquisition of businesses and industries that employ workers with these skills.

Opportunities

- The community has the opportunity to continue the development of downtown Milledgeville that has already begun. Because there has been successful business recruitment in the past and projects such as the streetscape are improving the aesthetics of downtown Milledgeville, the momentum is present to continue the progress. Continued development of the downtown area would only serve to make the area more attractive to prospective businesses.
- Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville have the opportunity to begin planning for development along the proposed Highway 112 Scenic Byway corridor. This designation will be beneficial to the community in terms of tourism and economic development. If the community decides now what type of development they would like to have in the area, haphazard and undesired development can be avoided, therefore maximizing the benefits this designation can bring.
- The community has the opportunity to develop a zoning ordinance for Baldwin County that is compatible with the City of Milledgeville's current Ordinance. The development of compatible ordinances would aid in the future annexations, economic development projects, and promote County and City cooperation.
- The community has the opportunity to guide development in the proposed Fall Line Freeway area in order to most effectively utilize the new road system. This process has already begun with the formation of the Fall Line Regional Development Authority. This same approach can be applied to other projects in the area as well.
- Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville have the opportunity to research the feasibility of a joint City & County water and sewer authority. The subject has been approached at different times and now that infrastructure is expanding throughout Baldwin County and other growth is occurring in the area, the possibility of consolidation is once again being considered. A joint authority between the County and City would eliminate service conflicts and possibly conserve resources, inevitably making the area more attractive to business and industry.
- Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville have the opportunity to develop signage throughout the community for specific attractions and locations. Improved signage not only in the downtown area, but also for lesser-publicized attractions in other areas of Baldwin County would enhance tourism and possibly encourage visitors to spend more time and money in the area.
- The community has the opportunity to research new ways improve educational programs and infrastructure to increase literacy, graduation rates, test scores, etc. There are currently some programs in place that are either underutilized or not as effective as they could be. By improving education, Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville will be more attractive to business and industry, not only by having a

local workforce but also by having a desirable education system for employees to place their children in.

- The community has the opportunity to encourage business location in downtown Milledgeville. With the streetscape improvements that are underway the area is more attractive to perspective businesses than ever.
- The community has the opportunity to link programs at Central Georgia Technical College with local business expansions and development. There is already an certain degree of cooperation between all of the educational institutions and this could benefit the local businesses and industries by having a locally available trained workforce.
- The community has the opportunity to recruit industries that will ensure retention of younger educated population. The Milledgeville-Baldwin County Industrial Park has adequate space for industry location and has plans for expansion; also plans are currently underway for a Fall Line Freeway Industrial Park as a joint venture between Baldwin and Wilkinson Counties. With a large pool of workers with advanced degrees to choose from, industries should find Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville as an attractive location.

Housing

Issues

- A large percentage of mobile homes and single-family detached dwellings are present in Baldwin County. This indicates that there is a lack of diverse housing in the unincorporated areas of Baldwin County. This could mean that there is a lack of affordable housing such as apartments, town homes, and other high-density housing. A large percentage of mobile homes could indicate a burden on the tax base as well as the possibility of having an increased number of substandard housing in the future due to the fact that mobile homes tend to deteriorate and depreciate faster than stick-built housing.
- A substantial increase in severely cost burdened households has occurred over the past twenty years in Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville. An increase in cost burdened households indicates that housing prices are inflated to the point where it is no longer a viable option for those earning a certain income to live in the area. This group of people usually includes those working in public service such as teacher, policemen, and hospital workers. These workers are forced to move to adjacent communities and commute to their jobs. This could lead to those people finding employment in areas where they can afford to purchase a home and face a shorter commute, thereby decreasing Baldwin County's and the City of Milledgeville's workforce. An increase in severely cost burdened households could also indicate that

Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville is not attracting competitive wage paying employers.

- A severe increase in price of rental units has occurred since 1985 in the City of Milledgeville. This dramatic increase in rent leads to more cost burdened households and leads to the situations discussed previously. Another problem with rent increasing at such substantial rates is that more owners of single-family housing will be pressured into converting their property into rental units in order to make an increased profit. The most obvious factor driving these price increases is the strong student presence in the City of Milledgeville. When more than one person is willing to occupy a residence, the amount of rent per capita decreases, therefore making the option more appealing to the student population.
- A substantial increase in the number of mobile homes has occurred since 1985 in Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville. Mobile homes tend to create a burden on the tax base because they are taxed as personal property instead of real property as stick-built homes are. This has been an affordable housing option in the past, but now the price of mobile homes has increased to such an extent that they are no longer a viable affordable housing option for residents of Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville. Mobile homes are also associated with a social stigma that causes citizens to feel the need to eliminate them from the community. Their presence may also make a community less desirable to live in.
- A significant increase in housing with 20-49 units has occurred since 1985 in the City of Milledgeville. This increase has most likely been due to the continued growth of the institutes of higher education in the City of Milledgeville. With a shortage in parking and the desire to keep traffic congestion to a minimum, more student housing has appeared as close to the campuses as possible. This in turn creates an inflated rental market and drives those individuals who cannot afford to rent these units farther into the unincorporated areas of Baldwin County or into adjacent communities.
- A decrease has been seen in the number of housing units built before 1939 that remain in existence in Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville. This decrease could be an indication that the housing stock is deteriorating and the older units are being replaced with new ones. This could also be an indication that historic residential properties are either being lost before they are eligible for the historic registry or are overlooked for historic classification and are lost as a result of deterioration.
- An increase in the number of single-family housing used as rental property and multifamily housing in downtown Milledgeville has been occurring since 1985. As previously stated, an increase in student population has created a demand for rental property in the vicinity of the school campuses. The conversion of single-family housing into multi-family housing creates a different neighborhood than what the zoning of the area intends. This not only creates an unaffordable housing situation by

driving up rent prices, but it creates conflict between owners of the single-family housing and the educational institutions.

Opportunities

- Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville have the opportunity to begin planning for the provision of housing for special needs populations. These special populations mostly encompass the elderly and the majority of the workforce, those who are struggling with affordable housing. As these populations increase and their housing needs are not met, they will seek residence in other communities.
- Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville have the opportunity to continue the preservation and protection of the many historic housing resources present in the community. These resources not only provide housing for residents, they preserve the community's history and can provide economic development opportunities through tourism as they currently do now with the historic homes tour offered through the Milledgeville-Baldwin County Convention and Visitors' Bureau.
- Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville have the opportunity to redevelop poverty census tracts to provide additional affordable housing. These census tracts can become part of opportunity zones that are eligible for grant money that can fund revitalization efforts.
- Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville have the opportunity to research regional examples of successful redevelopment projects related to housing in a downtown area, student housing, and elderly housing. These regional examples could prove very helpful in gaining ideas about what type of projects could work in the area.

Natural and Cultural Resources

Issues

- The water quality of the James E. Baugh and Lamar Hamm Intakes must be protected. These intakes are the major water sources for both Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville. Unchecked development and lax environmental regulations could lead to contamination of the water supply and the natural environment.
- Existing ground water sources (e.g. springs throughout Baldwin County) must be protected and conserved. These resources are not widely used for the general water supply but they are used for agricultural and other purposes at various times. This source of water is a reserve supply and does affect the quality of surface waters in the long run.

- Existing wetlands throughout Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville must be protected and preserved. These wetlands protect water quality and provide habitat for various forms of plant and animal life.
- Development must be limited on steep slopes along Stembridge and Kings Roads, and along Monticello Road. Unchecked development along steep slopes can lead to pollution of streams and rivers through sedimentation and runoff. This type of pollution affects water quality and habit.
- Poor soil types exist throughout Baldwin County for septic tank use. A high incidence of septic tank use in areas that contain non-percolating soils or soils with poor percolation have higher incidences of septic tank failure. Septic tank failure cannot only be costly to the homeowner but can result in environmental contamination. Areas with a high percentage of poor soils for septic tank use would highly benefit from the availability of public sewer service.
- Existing County and City ordinances must continue to be enforced to prevent further soil erosion. As previously stated soil erosion can lead to environmental contamination and habitat loss.
- Development in flood prone areas should be limited. Any development within a flood plain is prone to the effects of flooding. In most cases this is in the form of structure or property loss. Any development that is considered for the flood plain should be in the form of parks or other recreation areas to minimize the potential for loss when a flood event does occur.
- Plant and animal habitats must be conserved and protected in Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville to preserve the integrity of the natural environment. When restrictions are placed on development near or on plant and animal habitats water and air quality are protected. Growth can be concentrated in areas as infill or cluster development.
- The following impaired water bodies are present in Baldwin County: Big Cedar Creek, Tobler Creek, Town Creek, and Lake Sinclair. The presence of impaired water bodies indicates that regulations are either not being enforced or not followed at all. This neglect has serious ramifications on water and air quality for the community and can lead to financial penalties for the offenders.
- Historic structures and sites must be preserved throughout Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville. These structures and sites are part of the community's history and should be preserved in order to educate future generations about the past. These structures and sites can also be utilized for tourism opportunities and draw visitors to the area.
- Large amounts of land are owned by timber industries in Baldwin County. This can present a problem if the proper practices are not followed in relation to erosion and

sedimentation control. Stream and river pollution can resort in water supply contamination or habitat loss. This can also be an issue in relation to the economy of the region. If a large number of jobs in the area are dependent on this industry, the loss of the industry could have devastating consequences on the workforce. The large amount of land in timber industry hands is beneficial for the protection of wildlife due to the fact that the Bald Eagle's habitat, an endangered species, is mainly included in these timber holdings. A looming issue is that if this industry were to go out of business, this land could be sold for development that would destroy the habitat.

Opportunities

- Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville have the opportunity to continue the preservation and protection of Georgia Military College as a cultural resource. The Georgia Military College campus is located on the site of the Old Capitol building, the Georgia seat of government during the early 1800's. The campus also currently houses a regional museum dedicated to this portion of Milledgeville's history. Preserving this part of history is not only beneficial to tourism, but it also helps draw people to attend Georgia Military College and live in the area.
- Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville have the opportunity to preserve and protect the Fletcher Shoals area as a natural and cultural resource. This area is not only vital to the area's ecosystem, but it serves as a reminder of the region's history. If the area could be utilized intelligently, it could be incorporated into an ecotourism scenario.
- Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville have the opportunity to continue the redevelopment of the cultural resources in downtown Milledgeville. This redevelopment will not only benefit the tourist industry, but it will make the area a more desirable place to live and locate businesses and industry.
- Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville have the opportunity to begin the development of natural and cultural resources along the Highway 112 Scenic Byway. Because the application for scenic byway designation for this highway is in the final stages, planning can begin for the types of development that will maximize the benefits of this designation.
- Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville have the opportunity to continue the development of the Oconee River Greenway. Now that phase 1 is well underway, the County and City can help support the development of any future phases. The greenway will not only provide recreation opportunities for residents, but it will also make the area more attractive to tourists and anyone looking to relocate to the area.
- Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville have the opportunity to pursue the further development of ecotourism opportunities in the area. Ecotourism increases the variety of visitors to the area and also helps diversify the economy, ensuring that the demise of one sector, such as manufacturing, would not make recovery as difficult.

Community Facilities and Services

Issues

- Baldwin County has a significant amount of infrastructure located in the unincorporated areas. The majority of funds available for repair are available to State or National highways. This lack of funds mainly affects the roads and bridges maintained by the County. These roads and bridges will be in states of repair more frequently if they are located in areas where they are the main routes of travel. If these are the main routes of travel for some areas, then having these roads and bridges in continuous states of disrepair can be detrimental to the public's safety.
- There is a need for local transit service in Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville. Currently the only forms of public transportation are the 5311 services and the Georgia College & State University shuttle. These programs are very limited in scope and are not widely available to the general public. A countywide public transportation system would alleviate downtown parking problems and traffic congestion along all roadways.
- At its current location, the Baldwin County Airport has limited room for expansion. Because airport services can be a lucrative industry-recruiting tool, limited air capabilities near industrial sites can hurt these efforts.
- Because the 5311 program received a large portion of its budget from State funds, the ever-increasing gas prices could limit service in Baldwin County. Users are already charged about \$1 for each trip, this price could increase to pay for gas and could the service could become unaffordable for some of the users, leaving them without a reliable transportation service.
- In those areas currently not serviced by public sewer there is the possibility of water supply contaminated due to septic tank failure. As development increases in areas that do not have access to public sewer, so will the number of individual septic systems, which in turn can lead to saturation of the soil and eventual contamination of the water supply for drinking or irrigation.
- The Rapidly developing areas of Baldwin County are not receiving services such as water and sewer. It is easier to plan for infrastructure in areas that are slated for development than it is to place infrastructure in areas that are already developed.
- The service delivery strategy between Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville requires updating. The service delivery strategy between municipalities is used to plan for future services. If this document is outdated, this could lead to duplication of services or confusion over service areas, resulting in poor service for the customers and increased costs for the providers.

- Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville do not have effective websites for the distribution of government information. Limited government information is available through the Chamber and Industrial Authority websites, but the County and City should have a separate website that provides thorough information to residents and those who are considering moving to the area. With today's technology, more and more people are choosing to receive their information electronically alone and feel inconvenienced if they have to pursue other options. Having both County and City information available on-line would enable residents to stay informed of government happenings and allow visitors to gain a better idea of what the area is like.

Opportunities

- Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville have the opportunity to work together and with the institutes of higher education in the area to improve educational programs and facilities. Improvements in programs and facilities could lead to an improvement in test scores, graduation rates, and literacy rates. This would provide a better trained workforce and aid in the recruitment of industry and make the area more attractive to individuals who are considering re-locating to Baldwin County.
- Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville have the opportunity to continue their existing cooperation between themselves and with the Sinclair Water Authority.
- Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville have the opportunity to plan for infrastructure placement in those areas that are slated for future development. This planning would eliminate the need for the placement of infrastructure after the development as already taken place. It would also allow the County and City to identify areas where they would like to see less intense development and steer infrastructure placement away from those areas.
- Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville have been used as a test case in the Middle Georgia Regional Bike & Pedestrian Facilities Plan. This is an opportunity to provide infrastructure for alternative transportation programs that will reduce traffic congestion, alleviate some parking problems, and help people lead healthier lifestyles. These measures would also make the area more attractive to tourists and future residents.
- Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville have the opportunity to utilize the existing wireless technology at Georgia Military College and Georgia College & State University to provide an expanded service area. This would enable businesses in downtown Milledgeville to attract more customers by providing wireless Internet connections. This would especially be beneficial to students from the nearby colleges and university. This would make the downtown more attractive to businesses that would like to offer wireless Internet service as well. More businesses and customers would ensure that downtown Milledgeville remains an active area of the City.

- Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville have the opportunity to improve existing programs and the appearance of existing recreation facilities and parks to better meet the needs of the community. If residents have attractive recreational areas that offer them the programs and equipment they desire, then members of the community will want to spend more time in the area instead of having to drive to another community to find what they are looking for. These improvements could lead to a more active community and make the area more attractive to perspective residents.
- Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville have the opportunity to produce compatible websites that can be interconnected with private websites to ensure more efficient distribution of community information. If community information is more easily accessible, residents will be more willing to participate in community activities, travelers will be more willing to plan a stop in the area, and those looking to relocate will be more open to moving to the area.

Intergovernmental Coordination

Issues

- A substantial amount of State owned land is present within the borders of Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville. Along with the educational institutions, the State of Georgia also owns land that contains the Central State Hospital Campus, the Veteran's Cemetery, and Bartram Forest. Neither Baldwin County nor the City of Milledgeville can collect taxes from these properties or have any influence on the use of this land. The County and/or the City must also provide services to these properties such as water and sewer. This situation can cause a strained relationship between all parties if a suitable agreement cannot be established. The County and City also run into problems with these properties when trying to plan for future growth due to the fact that they have no control over these properties.
- Islands of land that has not been unincorporated into the City of Milledgeville remain in Baldwin County. This situation not only causes problems in relation to tax rates and services, but the State of Georgia also considers these islands to be illegal. The City of Milledgeville is currently in the process of trying to annex these islands, but the process is slow and if there is sufficient opposition, annexation of these properties could take years to complete. The process of rectifying the situation could put a strain on the relationship between the County and the City, making any joint effort more difficult to achieve.
- Disagreements between Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville exist in regards to the joint service delivery strategy. These disagreements could not only affect services to both communities, but if the service delivery strategy is not revised and adopted by February 28, 2007, both communities could loose their Qualified

Local Government Status. Loosing this Status makes a community ineligible for certain types of State funding.

Opportunities

- The City of Milledgeville has begun to facilitate annexation procedures for the unincorporated islands in Baldwin County. This is a positive step in relieving the situation and shows that both communities are making efforts to correct the problem. By annexing these properties, it is possible that the problems that exist in the service delivery strategy can be resolved more easily.
- Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville have the opportunity to form an intergovernmental agreement with the Sinclair Water Authority. This alliance could lead to better service for all customers and take the pressure of Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville to be the only suppliers to County residents. This could also enhance Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville's relationship with Putnam County and the City of Gray, leading to cooperation in other projects as well.
- Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville have the opportunity to continue cooperating with Wilkinson County in the development of the Fall Line Freeway Industrial Park. This industrial park will be beneficial to both counties and could lead to further cooperation in other projects in the future.

Transportation System

Issues

- Currently the only major truck road crossing the Oconee River is Hancock Street/Highway 22. Large truck traffic in downtown Milledgeville exists due to lack of second major highway bridge across the Oconee River. This truck traffic causes many different problems such as traffic congestion and damage to the road surface. If an additional bridge crossing for the Oconee River were to be constructed, the larger truck traffic would have an alternate route, freeing up the downtown streets for residents and tourists.
- The existing road structure in some areas of Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville is inadequate to accommodate current development patterns. This inadequacy is the result of intense development occurring in areas that were intended for less dense development. Residential neighborhoods adjacent to the City limits are most affected by this where narrow streets were built for small neighborhoods and now they are being used for cut-through traffic. The population of the City of Milledgeville has also exceeded the capacity of the road structure in these areas due to the presence of the educational facilities in the area.
- An additional Highway 441 by-pass is being proposed for Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville. The main issue with the proposed by-pass is the location.

Several different routes have been considered and many of these routes will encroach or completely eliminate existing neighborhoods.

- Emergency vehicles have no easily accessible alternate routes when railroad crossings are engaged. Traffic can be tied up in several places within Milledgeville when train traffic is moving through the City. The train track span all of the roadways leaving no alternate routes for emergency vehicles. The public is endangered due to the increased response time either to the emergency site, or to the hospital after the response has been made.

Opportunities

- Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville have the opportunity to support a location of the additional Highway 441 by-pass that will minimize impact on existing residential development. This will benefit those residents that might otherwise be relocated, and it could benefit the DOT by reducing the amount of right-of-way they might have to acquire for the project.
- Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville have the opportunity to support the construction of an additional bridge that crosses the Oconee River. If the County and City begin working with the DOT in the early planning stages, they might have more influence on the location and timing of the project.

Analysis of Existing Development Patterns

Existing Land Use

Residential

Residential development is fairly evenly dispersed throughout the unincorporated areas of Baldwin County. The southeastern corner of Baldwin County is the only area where residential development is sparse. The majority of this residential development is single-family housing. Multifamily housing is present in areas where public water and sewer is available or where private septic systems have been placed. Both site built and mobile/manufactured housing is present in Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville. Subdivision regulations exist for both the incorporated and unincorporated areas of Baldwin County.

Residential development in the City of Milledgeville is divided into single family and multifamily residential zoning districts. Within these categories, different districts exist to allow for differing densities of development. Because the City provides both water and sewer service, multifamily housing is more prevalent in Milledgeville. Several historic residential properties are located in the historic district of downtown Milledgeville. Most of these properties are single family but a number of homes have been converted into multifamily housing and are used as



ARIZON NEW MEXICO

OKLAHOMA

ARKANSAS

TENNESSEE

NORTH CAROLINA

SOUTH CAROLINA

B21001

SEX BY AGE BY VETERAN STATUS FOR THE CIVILIAN POPULATION 18 YEARS AND OVER

Universe: Civilian population 18 years and over

2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

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	Baldwin County, Georgia	
	Estimate	Margin of Error
Total:	36,771	+/-77
Veteran	2,911	+/-369
Nonveteran	33,860	+/-365
Male:	18,255	+/-127
Veteran	2,673	+/-351
Nonveteran	15,582	+/-352
18 to 34 years:	6,957	+/-109
Veteran	140	+/-73
Nonveteran	6,817	+/-122
35 to 54 years:	5,612	+/-94
Veteran	549	+/-192
Nonveteran	5,063	+/-212
55 to 64 years:	2,853	+/-55
Veteran	521	+/-133
Nonveteran	2,332	+/-139
65 to 74 years:	1,772	+/-39
Veteran	766	+/-159
Nonveteran	1,006	+/-155
75 years and over:	1,061	+/-17
Veteran	697	+/-122
Nonveteran	364	+/-124
Female:	18,516	+/-107
Veteran	238	+/-107
Nonveteran	18,278	+/-156
18 to 34 years:	7,317	+/-119
Veteran	18	+/-34
Nonveteran	7,299	+/-126
35 to 54 years:	5,159	+/-112
Veteran	168	+/-92
Nonveteran	4,991	+/-158
55 to 64 years:	2,758	+/-76
Veteran	30	+/-27
Nonveteran	2,728	+/-79

	Baldwin County, Georgia	
	Estimate	Margin of Error
65 to 74 years:	1,884	+/-22
Veteran	22	+/-26
Nonveteran	1,862	+/-34
75 years and over:	1,398	+/-25
Veteran	0	+/-27
Nonveteran	1,398	+/-25

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Estimates of urban and rural population, housing units, and characteristics reflect boundaries of urban areas defined based on Census 2010 data. As a result, data for urban and rural areas from the ACS do not necessarily reflect the results of ongoing urbanization.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

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S1810

DISABILITY CHARACTERISTICS

2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

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Subject	Baldwin County, Georgia				
	Total		With a disability		Percent with a disability
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate
Total civilian noninstitutionalized population	43,526	+/-389	5,636	+/-493	12.9%
SEX					
Male	20,765	+/-322	2,738	+/-335	13.2%
Female	22,761	+/-167	2,898	+/-351	12.7%
RACE AND HISPANIC OR LATINO ORIGIN					
White alone	24,012	+/-283	3,294	+/-383	13.7%
Black or African American alone	17,751	+/-322	2,206	+/-390	12.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	102	+/-36	19	+/-27	18.6%
Asian alone	700	+/-114	8	+/-13	1.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	39	+/-64	0	+/-27	0.0%
Some other race alone	462	+/-133	63	+/-86	13.6%
Two or more races	460	+/-213	46	+/-32	10.0%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	23,605	+/-230	3,256	+/-379	13.8%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	885	+/-52	101	+/-89	11.4%
AGE					
Under 5 years	2,394	+/-61	3	+/-9	0.1%
5 to 17 years	6,464	+/-87	304	+/-128	4.7%
18 to 34 years	13,569	+/-200	494	+/-145	3.6%
35 to 64 years	15,487	+/-284	2,504	+/-321	16.2%
65 to 74 years	3,470	+/-104	919	+/-187	26.5%
75 years and over	2,142	+/-148	1,412	+/-189	65.9%
DISABILITY TYPE BY DETAILED AGE					
With a hearing difficulty	(X)	(X)	1,185	+/-224	2.7%
Population under 18 years	8,858	+/-61	11	+/-18	0.1%
Population under 5 years	2,394	+/-61	0	+/-27	0.0%
Population 5 to 17 years	6,464	+/-87	11	+/-18	0.2%
Population 18 to 64 years	29,056	+/-301	285	+/-112	1.0%

Subject	Baldwin County, Georgia				
	Total		With a disability		Percent with a disability
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate
Population 18 to 34 years	13,569	+/-200	52	+/-43	0.4%
Population 35 to 64 years	15,487	+/-284	233	+/-106	1.5%
Population 65 years and over	5,612	+/-199	889	+/-195	15.8%
Population 65 to 74 years	3,470	+/-104	276	+/-104	8.0%
Population 75 years and over	2,142	+/-148	613	+/-150	28.6%
With a vision difficulty	(X)	(X)	1,368	+/-253	3.1%
Population under 18 years	8,858	+/-61	38	+/-32	0.4%
Population under 5 years	2,394	+/-61	3	+/-9	0.1%
Population 5 to 17 years	6,464	+/-87	35	+/-32	0.5%
Population 18 to 64 years	29,056	+/-301	795	+/-188	2.7%
Population 18 to 34 years	13,569	+/-200	208	+/-96	1.5%
Population 35 to 64 years	15,487	+/-284	587	+/-160	3.8%
Population 65 years and over	5,612	+/-199	535	+/-166	9.5%
Population 65 to 74 years	3,470	+/-104	327	+/-136	9.4%
Population 75 years and over	2,142	+/-148	208	+/-99	9.7%
With a cognitive difficulty	(X)	(X)	2,098	+/-373	5.1%
Population under 18 years	6,464	+/-87	236	+/-120	3.7%
Population 18 to 64 years	29,056	+/-301	1,333	+/-268	4.6%
Population 18 to 34 years	13,569	+/-200	263	+/-111	1.9%
Population 35 to 64 years	15,487	+/-284	1,070	+/-254	6.9%
Population 65 years and over	5,612	+/-199	529	+/-168	9.4%
Population 65 to 74 years	3,470	+/-104	235	+/-114	6.8%
Population 75 years and over	2,142	+/-148	294	+/-117	13.7%
With an ambulatory difficulty	(X)	(X)	3,361	+/-382	8.2%
Population under 18 years	6,464	+/-87	68	+/-58	1.1%
Population 18 to 64 years	29,056	+/-301	1,696	+/-247	5.8%
Population 18 to 34 years	13,569	+/-200	104	+/-65	0.8%
Population 35 to 64 years	15,487	+/-284	1,592	+/-239	10.3%
Population 65 years and over	5,612	+/-199	1,597	+/-252	28.5%
Population 65 to 74 years	3,470	+/-104	621	+/-176	17.9%
Population 75 years and over	2,142	+/-148	976	+/-161	45.6%
With a self-care difficulty	(X)	(X)	1,244	+/-294	3.0%
Population under 18 years	6,464	+/-87	33	+/-30	0.5%
Population 18 to 64 years	29,056	+/-301	647	+/-197	2.2%
Population 18 to 34 years	13,569	+/-200	54	+/-54	0.4%
Population 35 to 64 years	15,487	+/-284	593	+/-190	3.8%
Population 65 years and over	5,612	+/-199	564	+/-155	10.0%
Population 65 to 74 years	3,470	+/-104	157	+/-93	4.5%
Population 75 years and over	2,142	+/-148	407	+/-106	19.0%
With an independent living difficulty	(X)	(X)	2,282	+/-418	6.6%
Population 18 to 64 years	29,056	+/-301	1,304	+/-293	4.5%
Population 18 to 34 years	13,569	+/-200	198	+/-80	1.5%
Population 35 to 64 years	15,487	+/-284	1,106	+/-268	7.1%
Population 65 years and over	5,612	+/-199	978	+/-225	17.4%
Population 65 to 74 years	3,470	+/-104	279	+/-134	8.0%
Population 75 years and over	2,142	+/-148	699	+/-142	32.6%

Subject	Baldwin County, Georgia
	Percent with a disability
	Margin of Error
Total civilian noninstitutionalized population	+/-1.1
SEX	
Male	+/-1.6
Female	+/-1.5
RACE AND HISPANIC OR LATINO ORIGIN	
White alone	+/-1.5
Black or African American alone	+/-2.2
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	+/-30.9
Asian alone	+/-1.9
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	+/-51.0
Some other race alone	+/-18.3
Two or more races	+/-7.0
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	+/-1.6
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	+/-10.2
AGE	
Under 5 years	+/-0.4
5 to 17 years	+/-2.0
18 to 34 years	+/-1.1
35 to 64 years	+/-2.1
65 to 74 years	+/-5.2
75 years and over	+/-7.5
DISABILITY TYPE BY DETAILED AGE	
With a hearing difficulty	+/-0.5
Population under 18 years	+/-0.2
Population under 5 years	+/-1.6
Population 5 to 17 years	+/-0.3
Population 18 to 64 years	+/-0.4
Population 18 to 34 years	+/-0.3
Population 35 to 64 years	+/-0.7
Population 65 years and over	+/-3.2
Population 65 to 74 years	+/-3.0
Population 75 years and over	+/-6.3
With a vision difficulty	+/-0.6
Population under 18 years	+/-0.4
Population under 5 years	+/-0.4
Population 5 to 17 years	+/-0.5
Population 18 to 64 years	+/-0.7
Population 18 to 34 years	+/-0.7
Population 35 to 64 years	+/-1.0
Population 65 years and over	+/-3.0
Population 65 to 74 years	+/-3.9
Population 75 years and over	+/-4.6
With a cognitive difficulty	+/-0.9
Population under 18 years	+/-1.9
Population 18 to 64 years	+/-0.9
Population 18 to 34 years	+/-0.8
Population 35 to 64 years	+/-1.6
Population 65 years and over	+/-2.9
Population 65 to 74 years	+/-3.3
Population 75 years and over	+/-5.4
With an ambulatory difficulty	+/-0.9
Population under 18 years	+/-0.9
Population 18 to 64 years	+/-0.8

Subject	Baldwin County, Georgia
	Percent with a disability
	Margin of Error
Population 18 to 34 years	+/-0.5
Population 35 to 64 years	+/-1.5
Population 65 years and over	+/-4.3
Population 65 to 74 years	+/-5.0
Population 75 years and over	+/-7.0
With a self-care difficulty	+/-0.7
Population under 18 years	+/-0.5
Population 18 to 64 years	+/-0.7
Population 18 to 34 years	+/-0.4
Population 35 to 64 years	+/-1.2
Population 65 years and over	+/-2.8
Population 65 to 74 years	+/-2.7
Population 75 years and over	+/-5.0
With an independent living difficulty	+/-1.2
Population 18 to 64 years	+/-1.0
Population 18 to 34 years	+/-0.6
Population 35 to 64 years	+/-1.7
Population 65 years and over	+/-3.9
Population 65 to 74 years	+/-3.8
Population 75 years and over	+/-6.7

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The Census Bureau introduced a new set of disability questions in the 2008 ACS questionnaire. Accordingly, comparisons of disability data from 2008 or later with data from prior years are not recommended. For more information on these questions and their evaluation in the 2006 ACS Content Test, see the Evaluation Report Covering Disability.

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B02001

RACE

Universe: Total population

2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

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	Baldwin County, Georgia	
	Estimate	Margin of Error
Total:	45,795	*****
White alone	24,998	+/-133
Black or African American alone	18,998	+/-185
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	116	+/-39
Asian alone	700	+/-114
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	39	+/-64
Some other race alone	482	+/-131
Two or more races:	462	+/-213
Two races including Some other race	131	+/-107
Two races excluding Some other race, and three or more races	331	+/-184

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B03002

HISPANIC OR LATINO ORIGIN BY RACE

Universe: Total population

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	Baldwin County, Georgia	
	Estimate	Margin of Error
Total:	45,795	*****
Not Hispanic or Latino:	44,823	*****
White alone	24,524	+/-35
Black or African American alone	18,988	+/-185
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	116	+/-39
Asian alone	700	+/-114
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	39	+/-64
Some other race alone	7	+/-11
Two or more races:	449	+/-215
Two races including Some other race	118	+/-109
Two races excluding Some other race, and three or more races	331	+/-184
Hispanic or Latino:	972	*****
White alone	474	+/-131
Black or African American alone	10	+/-20
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0	+/-27
Asian alone	0	+/-27
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	+/-27
Some other race alone	475	+/-130
Two or more races:	13	+/-21
Two races including Some other race	13	+/-21
Two races excluding Some other race, and three or more races	0	+/-27

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5. An '****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.
6. An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.
7. An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.
8. An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.



Georgia

Area Labor Profile

Baldwin

County



Updated: Dec 2016

Labor Force Activity - 2015

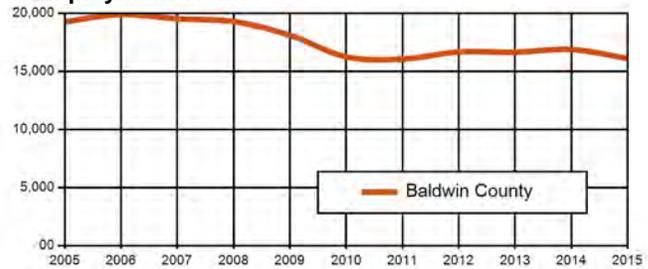
2015 ANNUAL AVERAGES

	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Rate
Baldwin	17,454	16,099	1,355	7.8%
Hancock	2,423	2,180	243	10.0%
Jones	13,666	12,936	730	5.3%
Putnam	7,701	7,087	614	8.0%
Washington	7,268	6,770	498	6.9%
Wilkinson	3,582	3,316	266	7.4%
Baldwin Area	52,094	48,388	3,706	7.1%
Georgia	4,770,873	4,490,931	279,942	5.9%
United States	157,129,917	148,833,417	8,296,333	5.3%

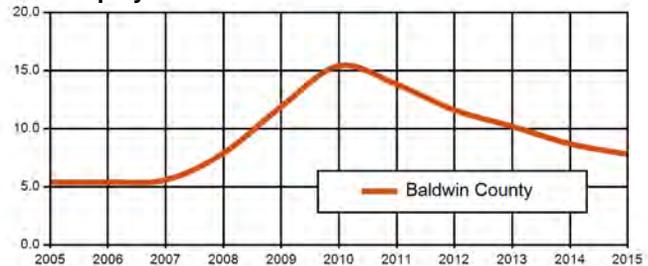
Note: This series reflects the latest information available. Labor Force includes residents of the county who are employed or actively seeking employment.

Source: Georgia Department of Labor; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

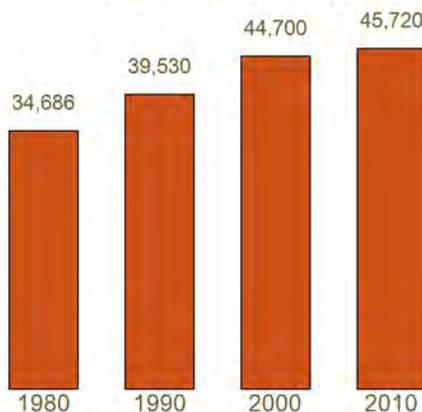
Employment Trends



Unemployment Rate Trends



Population Estimates



Population

	2010 Census	2015 Rank	2015 Estimate	% Change 2000-2015	2025 Projected*	% Change 2010-2025
Baldwin	45,720	94	45,459	-0.6	48,359	5.8
City of Milledgeville	17,715					
Baldwin Area	135,786		133,828	-1.4	138,710	2.2
Georgia	9,687,653		10,214,860	5.4	11,538,707	19.1
United States	308,745,538		321,418,820	4.1	349,439,199	13.2

Source: Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, *Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

MARK BUTLER - COMMISSIONER, GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Equal Opportunity Employer/Program
Auxillary Aids and Services Available upon Request to Individuals with Disabilities

Workforce Statistics & Economic Research; E-mail: Workforce_Info@gdol.ga.gov Phone: (404) 232-3875

Industry Mix - 2nd Quarter of 2016

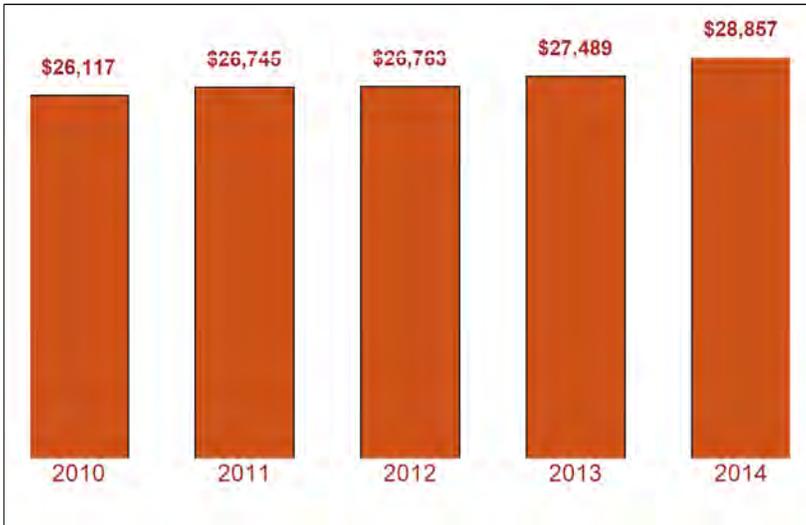
INDUSTRY	Baldwin				Baldwin Area			
	NUMBER OF FIRMS	EMPLOYMENT		WEEKLY WAGE	NUMBER OF FIRMS	EMPLOYMENT		WEEKLY WAGE
		NUMBER	PERCENT			NUMBER	PERCENT	
Goods-Producing	96	1,852	12.0	947	405	6,994	18.9	968
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	4	*	*	*	45	566	1.5	666
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	0	0	0.0	0	17	1,419	3.8	1,409
Construction	65	349	2.3	863	250	1,855	5.0	768
Manufacturing	27	1,494	9.7	967	93	3,154	8.5	941
Food	5	27	0.2	324	10	75	0.2	477
Textile Mills	1	*	*	*	1	*	*	*
Wood Product	2	*	*	*	15	442	1.2	748
Paper	2	*	*	*	4	31	0.1	588
Printing and Related Support Activities	3	18	0.1	351	9	39	0.1	409
Chemical	2	*	*	*	6	148	0.4	1,185
Plastics and Rubber Products	1	*	*	*	3	420	1.1	703
Nonmetallic Mineral Product	2	*	*	*	12	763	2.1	1,129
Fabricated Metal Product	2	*	*	*	9	211	0.6	701
Machinery	1	*	*	*	7	26	0.1	1,113
Transportation Equipment	2	*	*	*	3	*	*	*
Furniture and Related Product	2	*	*	*	7	29	0.1	759
Miscellaneous	2	*	*	*	5	5	0.0	583
Beverage and Tobacco Product	0	0	0.0	0	1	*	*	*
Textile Product Mills	0	0	0.0	0	1	*	*	*
Service-Providing	715	8,609	55.7	506	1,824	19,059	51.4	539
Utilities	3	*	*	*	16	257	0.7	1,432
Wholesale Trade	22	134	0.9	891	78	370	1.0	998
Retail Trade	179	2,324	15.0	477	418	4,501	12.1	453
Transportation and Warehousing	13	31	0.2	1,053	72	1,405	3.8	743
Information	6	108	0.7	615	18	*	*	*
Finance and Insurance	48	301	1.9	808	120	775	2.1	866
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	32	109	0.7	461	73	182	0.5	491
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	58	174	1.1	630	148	492	1.3	786
Management of Companies and Enterprises	1	*	*	*	9	*	*	*
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	43	649	4.2	465	113	1,468	4.0	402
Educational Services	6	98	0.6	493	12	248	0.7	536
Health Care and Social Assistance	123	2,398	15.5	660	262	4,765	12.9	607
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	14	122	0.8	480	30	211	0.6	377
Accommodation and Food Services	99	1,804	11.7	228	191	3,118	8.4	242
Other Services (except Public Administration)	68	311	2.0	462	194	641	1.7	450
Unclassified - industry not assigned	22	24	0.2	543	70	78	0.2	631
Total - Private Sector	833	10,485	67.9	584	2,229	26,053	70.3	654
Total - Government	70	4,960	32.1	717	221	11,003	29.7	660
Federal Government	6	69	0.4	1,016	38	253	0.7	904
State Government	49	3,505	22.7	736	106	5,268	14.2	690
Local Government	15	1,386	9.0	654	77	5,482	14.8	621
ALL INDUSTRIES	903	15,445	100.0	626	2,450	37,057	100.0	656
ALL INDUSTRIES - Georgia					298,099	4,257,675		930

Note: *Denotes confidential data relating to individual employers and cannot be released. These data use the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) categories. Average weekly wage is derived by dividing gross payroll dollars paid to all employees - both hourly and salaried - by the average number of employees who had earnings; average earnings are then divided by the number of weeks in a reporting period to obtain weekly figures. Figures in other columns may not sum accurately due to rounding. All figures are 2nd Quarter of 2016.

Source: Georgia Department of Labor. These data represent jobs that are covered by unemployment insurance laws.

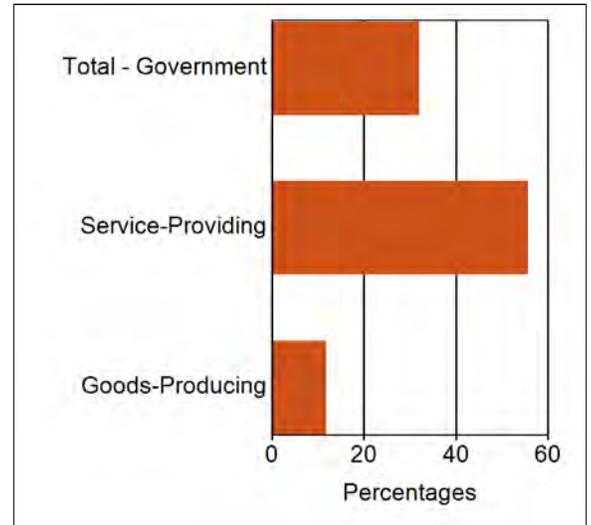
Baldwin Per Capita Income

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis



Baldwin Industry Mix 2016

Source: See Industry Mix data on Page 2.



Top Ten Largest Employers - 2015*

Baldwin

A.W. Holdings, LLC
 Georgia College & State University
 Georgia Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Disabilities
 Georgia Department of Corrections
 Georgia Military College
 Mohawk Carpet Distribution LP
 Oconee Regional Medical Center, Inc.
 Triumph Aerostructures, LLC
 Vernay Manufacturing, Inc.
 Walmart

*Note: Represents employment covered by unemployment insurance excluding all government agencies except correctional institutions, state and local hospitals, state colleges and universities. Data shown for the Third Quarter of 2015. Employers are listed alphabetically by area, not by the number of employees.

Source: Georgia Department of Labor

Baldwin Area

	<u>COUNTY</u>
BASF Corporation	Wilkinson
Georgia College & State University	Baldwin
Georgia Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Disabilities	Baldwin
Georgia Department of Corrections	Baldwin
Georgia Military College	Baldwin
Oconee Fall Line Technical College	Washington
Oconee Regional Medical Center, Inc.	Baldwin
SGD Manufacturing, Inc.	Hancock
Triumph Aerostructures, LLC	Baldwin
Walmart	Baldwin

Commuting Patterns

EMPLOYED RESIDENTS OF

Baldwin

COUNTY WHERE EMPLOYED	NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL
Baldwin, GA	13,881	79.3
Putnam, GA	796	4.5
Bibb, GA	665	3.8
Wilkinson, GA	459	2.6
Washington, GA	266	1.5
Jones, GA	221	1.3
Greene, GA	155	0.9
Hancock, GA	113	0.6
Other	943	5.4
Total Residents:	17,499	100.0

PERSONS WORKING IN

Baldwin

COUNTY OF RESIDENCE	NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL
Baldwin, GA	13,881	74.4
Putnam, GA	1,047	5.6
Hancock, GA	912	4.9
Jones, GA	811	4.3
Wilkinson, GA	652	3.5
Washington, GA	291	1.6
Bibb, GA	217	1.2
Houston, GA	115	0.6
Other	731	3.9
Total Residents:	18,657	100.0

Note: Other category represents employment from U.S. counties only.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau - 2010 County-To-County Worker Flow Files.

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Education of the Labor Force

Baldwin Area

	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY AGE					
	PERCENT OF TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65+
Elementary	7.4%	4.6%	3.6%	4.4%	6.5%	18.4%
Some High School	14.3%	18.8%	13.9%	10.8%	13.0%	16.6%
High School Grad/GED	37.5%	30.4%	38.8%	41.1%	39.9%	33.9%
Some College	21.5%	38.8%	22.8%	20.1%	18.0%	13.6%
College Grad 2 Yr	5.4%	4.3%	7.0%	7.3%	5.2%	3.4%
College Grad 4 Yr	8.9%	3.1%	10.7%	11.6%	10.0%	7.5%
Post Graduate Studies	5.1%	0.1%	3.3%	4.7%	7.5%	6.6%
Totals	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: Totals are based on the portion of the labor force between ages 18 - 65+. The "Some College" category represents workers with less than two years of college and no degree.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau - 2010 Decennial Census.

High School Graduates - 2015

	PUBLIC SCHOOLS	PRIVATE SCHOOLS*	TOTAL
Baldwin	275	--	275
Hancock	60	--	60
Jones	319	--	319
Putnam	121	--	121
Washington	215	--	215
Wilkinson	92	--	92
Baldwin Area	1,082	--	1,082



Note: Public schools include city as well as county schools systems.

* Private schools data is not available for 2015 from Georgia Independent School Association.

Source: The Governor's Office of Student Achievement of Georgia.

Colleges and Universities

Baldwin Area

Jones

Jones County Center (Satellite campus of Central Georgia Technical College)	www.centralgatech.edu
---	--

Putnam

Putnam County Center (Satellite campus of Central Georgia Technical College)	www.centralgatech.edu
--	--

Baldwin

Georgia College & State University	www.gcsu.edu
------------------------------------	--

Georgia Military College	www.gmc.cc.ga.us/
--------------------------	--

Hancock

Hancock County Center (Satellite campus of Oconee Fall Line Technical College)	www.oftc.edu
--	--

Washington

Oconee Fall Line Technical College	www.oftc.edu
------------------------------------	--

Transportation Center (Satellite campus of Oconee Fall Line Technical College)	www.oftc.edu
--	--

Note: The colleges and universities listed include public and private institutions. This list is updated periodically as information becomes available.

Source: Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

Technical College Graduates - 2015*

PROGRAMS	TOTAL GRADUATES			PERCENT CHANGE	
	2013	2014	2015	2013-2014	2014-2015
Accounting Technology/Technician and Bookkeeping°	46	54	99	17.4	83.3
Administrative Assistant and Secretarial Science, General	41	44	58	7.3	31.8
Allied Health and Medical Assisting Services, Other°	36	12	19	-66.7	58.3
Automobile/Automotive Mechanics Technology/Technician°	3	16	17	433.3	6.3
Business Administration and Management, General	4	2	11	-50.0	450.0
Business Administration, Management and Operations, Other	5	2	1	-60.0	-50.0
Carpentry/Carpenter°	16	8	25	-50.0	212.5
Child Care Provider/Assistant°	56	58	120	3.6	106.9
Computer Installation and Repair Technology/Technician°	1	10	53	900.0	430.0
Cosmetology/Cosmetologist, General°	32	32	48	0.0	50.0
Criminal Justice/Safety Studies°	33	35	90	6.1	157.1
Data Processing and Data Processing Technology/Technician°	27	16	72	-40.7	350.0
Diesel Mechanics Technology/Technician°	6	7	17	16.7	142.9
Early Childhood Education and Teaching°	50	29	80	-42.0	175.9
Electrical/Electronics Equipment Installation and Repair, General	13	3	22	-76.9	633.3
Electrician°	1	2	3	100.0	50.0
Emergency Medical Technology/Technician (EMT Paramedic)°	44	51	73	15.9	43.1
General Office Occupations and Clerical Services°	8	8	13	0.0	62.5
Heating, Air Conditioning, Ventilation and Refrigeration Maintenance Technology°	49	63	67	28.6	6.3
Heavy Equipment Maintenance Technology/Technician°	3	1	12	-66.7	1100.0
Industrial Mechanics and Maintenance Technology°	16	14	27	-12.5	92.9
Licensed Practical/Vocational Nurse Training	39	18	63	-53.8	250.0
Machine Shop Technology/Assistant°	2	7	15	250.0	114.3
Medical/Clinical Assistant	36	17	63	-52.8	270.6
Medical/Health Management and Clinical Assistant/Specialist	8	14	17	75.0	21.4
Medium/Heavy Vehicle and Truck Technology/Technician°	13	12	25	-7.7	108.3
Network and System Administration/Administrator°	6	5	48	-16.7	860.0
Nursing Assistant/Aide and Patient Care Assistant/Aide°	34	27	47	-20.6	74.1
Pharmacy Technician/Assistant	14	13	30	-7.1	130.8
Radiologic Technology/Science - Radiographer	7	13	9	85.7	-30.8
Respiratory Care Therapy/Therapist	7	10	4	42.9	-60.0
Truck and Bus Driver/Commercial Vehicle Operator and Instructor°	58	121	239	108.6	97.5
Welding Technology/Welder°	90	111	184	23.3	65.8

Definition: All graduates except those listed as technical certificates(°) are diploma and degree graduates. Diploma and degree programs are one to two years in length. Technical certificates are less than a year in length. Duplication may occur due to graduates with multiple awards.

Source: Technical College System of Georgia

*Data shown represents Annual 2013, 2014, and 2015.

Note: Please visit TCSG website for any college configuration changes.

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Active Applicants - Georgia Department of Labor

	TOTAL	Mgt.	Bus. and Finance	Comp. and Arch. Math	Arch. and Eng.	Life and Soc. Svcs.	Comm. and Svcs	Legal	Ed. and Training	Arts and Design	Health Prac.	Health Support
Baldwin	697	80	23	45	47	22	13	3	124	26	115	199
Hancock	67	2	3	0	2	0	4	5	2	1	9	39
Jones	135	20	0	17	14	2	0	0	15	8	38	21
Putnam	119	14	41	5	23	1	0	0	1	2	13	19
Washington	160	6	28	25	10	0	0	0	21	8	39	23
Wilkinson	108	2	4	0	9	0	0	3	14	1	30	45
Subtotal Area	1,286	124	99	92	105	25	17	11	177	46	244	346

Active Applicants - Georgia Department of Labor (cont.)

	TOTAL	Protect. Svcs.	Food Prep.	Ground Cleaning	Personal Care	Sales	Office Support	Farm. and Forestry	Cons- truction	Installation Main.	Prod.	Trans. and Moving
Baldwin	4,939	128	222	74	109	555	679	44	177	348	964	1,639
Hancock	768	52	2	20	35	84	80	0	13	8	208	266
Jones	1,388	18	23	12	39	116	521	6	72	65	248	268
Putnam	1,282	4	16	13	25	121	371	9	53	61	251	358
Washington	1,039	27	33	20	80	68	283	10	61	48	149	260
Wilkinson	1,135	0	40	7	8	108	222	2	156	33	307	252
Subtotal Area	10,551	229	336	146	296	1,052	2,156	71	532	563	2,127	3,043

Note: For current applicant data available for a specific occupation, contact the nearest Georgia Department of Labor Career Center.

Source: Georgia Department of Labor (active applicants as of October 2016).

Georgia Department of Labor Location(s)

Career Center(s)

156 Roberson Mill Road
Milledgeville GA 31061

Phone: (478) 445 - 5465 **Fax:** (478) 445 - 2040

For copies of Area Labor Profiles, please visit our website at: <http://dol.georgia.gov> or contact Workforce Statistics & Economic Research, Georgia Department of Labor, 148 Andrew Young International Blvd N.E. Atlanta, GA. 30303-1751. Phone: 404-232-3875; Fax: 404-232-3888 or Email us at workforce_info@gdol.ga.gov

Appendix C

Relevant Community Planning Documents

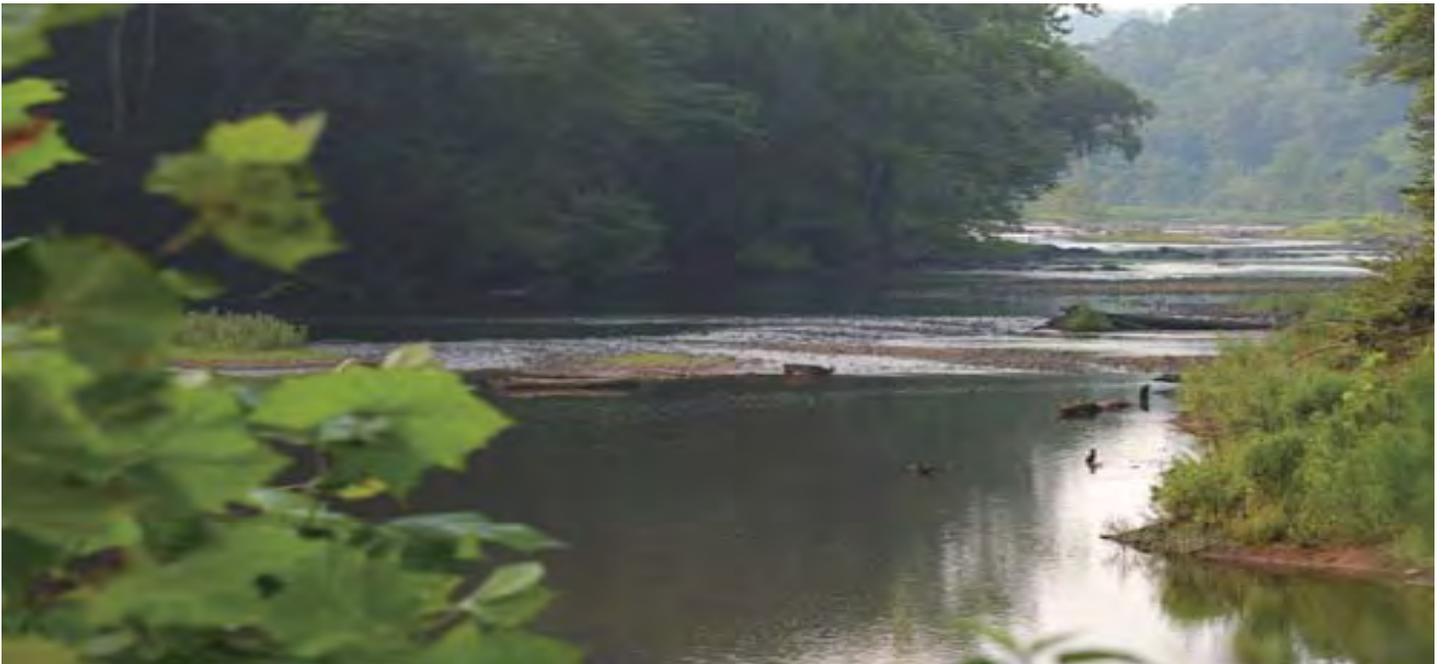
- Middle Georgia Regionally Important Resources Plan Introduction
- Baldwin County Solid Waste and Management Plan Background
- Middle Georgia Regional Plan Executive Summary
- Baldwin County/City of Milledgeville Summary of Service Delivery Arrangements for Emergency Management
- Baldwin County FEMA Flood Insurance Study
- Flood Insurance Study Stream Profiles

Regionally Important Resources Plan

MIDDLE GEORGIA



Middle Georgia
Regional Commission
January 2010



**REGIONALLY IMPORTANT RESOURCES PLAN
MIDDLE GEORGIA
JANUARY 2010**

Prepared by:



**175 Emery Highway, Suite C
Macon, Georgia 31217
Phone: (478) 751-6160
Fax: (478) 751-6517
Website: www.middlegeorgiarc.org**

Ralph Nix, Executive Director

Regional Commission Staff Who Assisted with the Project

**Robert J. Rychel, Manager of Planning Programs
Kristina A. Harpst, AICP, Regional / Historic Preservation Planner
Amy Saxton, Information Technology Specialist
Sandi Glore, Office Manager**

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INTRODUCTION

Purpose

This plan is intended to serve as a guide for the protection and management of the many important natural, cultural, and historic resources found throughout the Middle Georgia region. These resources, hereinafter referred to as Regionally Important Resources (RIR), are those determined to be of value to the region and thus the state, and to be vulnerable to the effects of uncontrolled or incompatible development. Additionally, the plan hopes to lay a foundation for improved local, regional and state level coordination in protecting and managing these important resources.

The plan has been prepared in accordance with the rules and procedures established by the Georgia Department of Community Affairs (effective July 1, 2009) for the identification of RIRs, the development of a plan for protection and management of the RIRs, and for review of activities potentially impacting the RIRs.

Overview

The plan contains three (3) categories of RIRs: Cultural and Historic Resources, Parks and Forestry Resources, and Water Resources. Each individual resource is identified by category and reflects “snapshot” data, a description of the resource’s value to the region, and an explanation of its susceptibility to the impacts of new development. Each category concludes with appropriate development practices recommended for developers when designing new developments to be located near RIRs, and general policies and protection measures recommended for use by local governments in making decisions that affect RIRs.

Another important component of the plan is a Regionally Important Resources Map, which depicts the area’s important resources, and includes a Green Infrastructure Network overlay illustrating important linkages connecting the RIRs.



Attaway Waste Services

Commercial, Industrial & Residential Waste Collection

131 Britt Waters Road NW
Milledgeville, GA 31061

478.453.4435
478.452.2177 Fax
attawaywaste@alltel.net

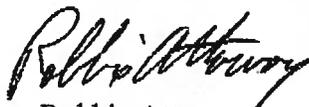
January 23, 2009

Baldwin County Board of Commissioners
121 North Wilkinson Street
Milledgeville, Ga.31061

Dear Commissioners:

This letter is to advise the Baldwin County Board of Commissioners that Advanced Disposal Services, doing business as Attaway Waste Services is qualified to haul the disposal for Baldwin County during the term of the contract and the hauling is guaranteed based on the capacity available at Wolf Creek Landfill. Please advise if further information is required. We appreciate your business.

Sincerely,


Robbie Attaway



FEB 2 '09 PM 2:20

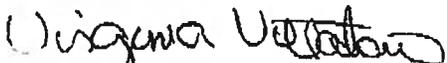
January 23, 2009

**Baldwin County
121 North Wilkinson St
Milledgeville GA. 31061**

This letter serves as a disposal capacity assurance for waste generated by Baldwin County from 2009 to 2019. The Georgia EPD permit number for this facility is 143-008D (SL). This assurance is based upon the facility's remaining capacity of 10,380,219 cy.

We thank Baldwin County for this business partnership and look forward to providing environmentally sound waste disposal options for the foreseeable future.

Sincerely,


**Virginia Villatoro, GM
Wolf Creek Landfill**

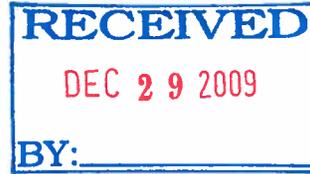


Middle Georgia Regional Commission

175 Emery Highway, Suite C • Macon, Georgia 31217 • (478) 751-6160 • FAX (478) 751-6517 • www.middlegeorgiarc.org

Tom McMichael, Chairman

Ralph Nix, Executive Director



December 22, 2009

Mr. Kenny Dove
Georgia Department of Community Affairs
Office of Environmental Management
60 Executive Park South, NE
Atlanta, GA 30329-2231

Dear Kenny:

Please find enclosed all required documents related to the update and re-adoption of the Joint Baldwin County/City of Milledgeville Solid Waste Management Plan.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at (478) 751-6160.

Sincerely,

Robert J. Rychel
Robert J. Rychel
Manager of Planning Programs

kwj

Enclosures

- Original 2005-2014 SWMP adopted / approved 1/9/2007
- Re-adoption due date 2/28/2008 (2008-2018)
- Needed for re-adopt / minor plan amendment
- ✓ CAL through new planning period
- ✓ re-adoption resolutions
- NO Certification that no Δ to S core planning elements
but amendments were made as noted below

NOTES

- p 7: The updated curbside pickup for Baldwin County does not Δ the waste collection capabilities for the planning area: no major amendment has been made to the plan
- pp11-13: Baldwin Co Landfill Closed and planning jurisdictions need capacity assistance in excess of the annual tonnage for the planning period from another landfill.

**A RESOLUTION OF BALDWIN COUNTY ADOPTING
THE AMENDED JOINT SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR
BALDWIN COUNTY AND THE CITY OF MILLEDGEVILLE**

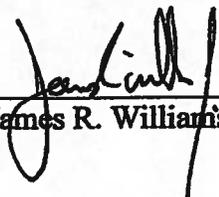
WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of Georgia has required that all communities in the State prepare and adopt solid waste management plans in compliance with prescribed standards; and

WHEREAS, Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville have amended the joint Solid Waste Management Plan, which satisfies all applicable standards of the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act of 1990; and

WHEREAS, the Georgia Department of Community Affairs has determined that the joint Solid Waste Management Plan complies with the Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures for Solid Waste Management of the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act of 1990.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Commissioners meeting in formal session that Chairman James Williams, Jr. is hereby authorized to sign this resolution adopting the amended joint Solid Waste Management Plan for Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville in compliance with the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act of 1990.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 17 day of November, 2009.



James R. Williams, Jr., Chairman

ATTEST:



Cynthia Cunningham, County Clerk

RESOLUTION R-0912-042

To Adopt the Amended Joint Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan for the City of Milledgeville and Baldwin County and to Authorize Mayor Richard A. Bentley to Sign Said Plan

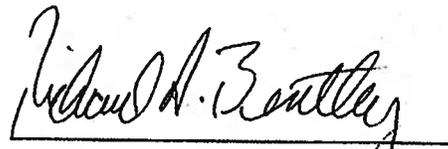
WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of Georgia has required that all communities in the State prepare and adopt solid waste management plans in compliance with prescribed standard; and

WHEREAS, Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville have amended the joint Solid Waste Management Plan, which satisfies all applicable standards of the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act of 1990; and

WHEREAS, the Georgia Department of Community Affairs has determines that the joint Solid Waste Management Plan complies with the Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures for Solid Waste Management of the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act of 1990.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Milledgeville that the amended joint Solid Waste Management Plan for Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville is hereby adopted in compliance with the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act of 1990 and that Mayor Richard A. Bentley is authorized to sign the plan on behalf of the City of Milledgeville.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 8th day of December, 2009.


Richard A. Bentley, Mayor

ATTEST:


Bo Danuser, Acting Clerk



ARCADIS

Infrastructure, environment, buildings

RECEIVED
DEC 29 2009
BY:

Imagine the result

**Baldwin County and
City of Milledgeville**

*Amended and readopted to
cover planning period 2005-2018
-KEV*

Solid Waste Management Plan

Union Hill Church Road Municipal
Solid Waste Landfill

November 2009

ARCADIS


Jon A. Sparkman, PE
Project Manager

Solid Waste Management Plan

Union Hill Church Road Municipal
Solid Waste Landfill

Prepared for:
Baldwin County and City of Milledgeville

Prepared by:
ARCADIS
1210 Premier Drive
Suite 200
Chattanooga
Tennessee 37421
Tel 423.756.7193
Fax 423.756.7197

Our Ref.:
CT052843

Date
September 2005
Revised August 2006
Revised November 2009

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Background

As with most cities and counties in Georgia, the earliest accounts of solid waste management within Baldwin County are of unregulated open dumps. There is little information available to identify the location of any of these dumps. Prior to the opening of the current landfill, Baldwin County used contract services to provide waste disposal.

In response to enactment of the Solid Waste Management Act of 1972, the County sited and constructed Phase 1 of the current Baldwin County landfill, also known as the Union Hill Church Road Municipal Solid Waste Landfill. Operated as a trench fill landfill, Phase 1 accepted waste from the County and the City of Milledgeville. The City carried out its own waste collection operation. Phase 1 was closed and Phase 2 was opened in 1982. Phase 2 was also designed as a trench fill operation. Phase 2 was closed in 1996, and Phase 3 was opened. Phase 3 is a Subtitle D facility with a bottom liner system and leachate collection system.

The Solid Waste Management Plan is an update to the original plan prepared in October 1993 for Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville. Each element of the plan has been revisited and made current with existing facilities and plans. In addition to the elements of the plan prescribed by the Department of Community Affairs, a Disaster Debris Management Plan has also been included as part of the overall solid waste management plan update for 2005. The intent of the Disaster Debris Management Plan is to provide general guidance and identify the overall implementation of dealing with disaster debris. It lends itself well to a stand-alone plan and for this reason has been included as such in Appendix A.

Waste Generation and Characterization

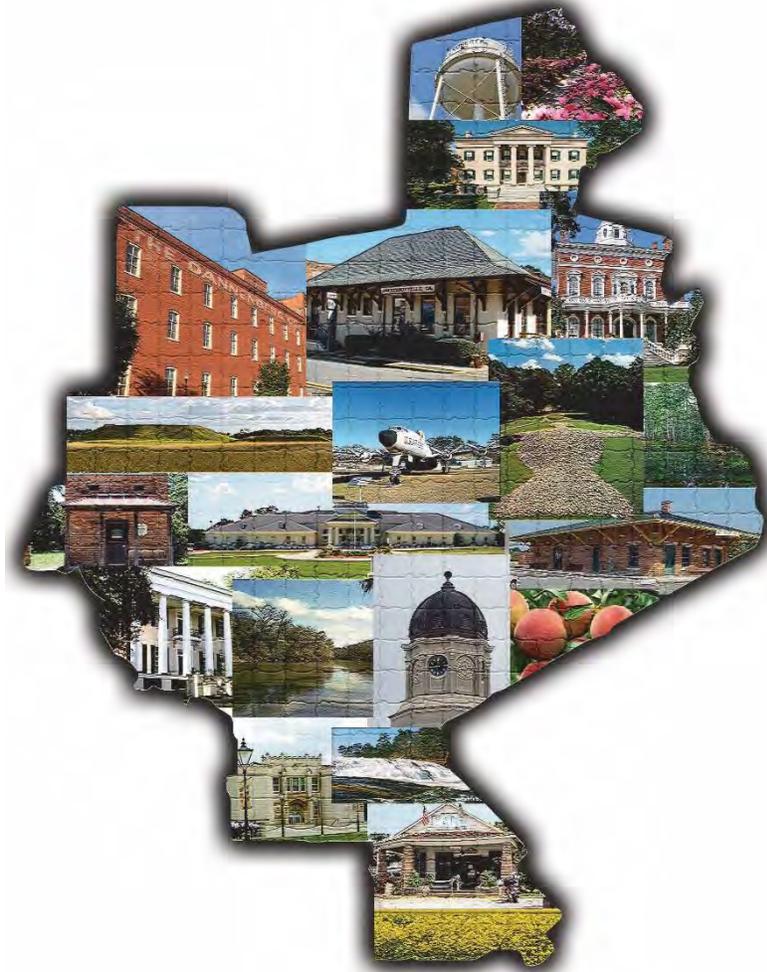
The 1993 Solid Waste Management Plan identified an average county-wide waste stream of 100 tons per day disposed in the landfill for a population of 40,162. The resultant per capita waste stream was calculated as 5.0 pounds per person per day for calendar year 1993. According to available information, 28,350 tons of waste originating in Baldwin County was disposed in the landfill during the time period July 1996 to June 1997. This volume is equivalent to 78 tons per day and, for a projected 1996 population of 41,427, a per capita waste rate of 3.74 pounds per person per day.

In 2004, a total of 25,687 tons of waste was disposed at the Baldwin County landfill. According to Sinclair Disposal Service, the City of Milledgeville's contract garbage collector, residential and commercial waste generated within the city of Milledgeville

2016-2036

Plan for . . .

A THRIVING MIDDLE GEORGIA



REGIONAL ASSESSMENT

 Middle Georgia Regional Commission

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Each of the Middle Georgia region's 11 counties and 20 cities have resources, challenges and opportunities that cross their individual borders. In order for these communities to achieve individual success, they must not only identify their assets and weaknesses, but also must understand the concerns of their neighbors. Once communities recognize their common, diverse, and complimentary characteristics, leaders can utilize partnerships to foster and harness regional solutions. The purpose of the regional planning effort is to create a common tool that describes the state of the region and outlines a roadmap for a regional progress that **includes all of Middle Georgia's communities. The ultimate goal of this process is a thriving Middle Georgia** that flourishes in every category, from the economy to education and local infrastructure.

With this in mind, and in accordance with the Standards and Procedures of Regional Planning established by the Georgia Department of Community Affairs, the Middle Georgia Regional Commission is responsible for updating the Middle Georgia Regional Plan every five years. This plan serves as an assessment of the region today and a strategy for the region over the next 20 years. As with previous iterations of the regional plan, this document is comprised of three primary parts:

- Stakeholder Involvement Program: This portion of the plan outlines the process whereby Regional Commission staff will engage interested community partners in the development of the Regional Agenda.
- Regional Assessment: This is a comprehensive inventory and evaluation of existing resources, trends, and conditions found in the region. This section also highlights the major issues and opportunities on which the Regional Agenda will be based.
- **Regional Agenda: A guide to the region's success that includes specific action items and barometers** for region-wide success.

The Regional Assessment is comprised of four main sections, each helping to display the substance of the current condition of the region. These sections include the recognition of issues and opportunities found throughout the region, data analyzing regional characteristics, current development patterns, and the **region's success in achieving Quality Community Objectives.**

The collection of data pertaining to the region is a vital part of the assessment and is the basis for **understanding the region's issues and opportunities.** For example, we know that the population of Middle Georgia is growing, while also becoming more diverse and continuing to advance in age. This last point will be a specific challenge for Middle Georgia, as age-friendly government services will demand a greater allocation of local resources and a continued review of policies. It is also known that Middle Georgia faces persistently high unemployment and poverty rates, particularly when compared with the nation at-large. The regional economy is also challenged by its overreliance on Robins Air Force Base, as well as on the service sector in general. This connects to the regional challenges of poverty, as many employees are not skilled enough to perform more complex jobs that could provide a better quality of life. These challenges present opportunities to simultaneously invest in job training and economic diversification, so that skilled workers can be retained in the region, and so that companies that require a more skilled workforce will also be more **likely to locate in Middle Georgia. Similarly, an opportunity is present to enhance the region's** housing stock, so as to support the workforce with shelter that is both affordable and high quality.

The region also needs to consider its possible investments in the natural environment and how service provision can be made more efficient by working together, as well as by working within the context of the **region's natural environment. Middle Georgia is uniquely situated with many natural resources, as well as**

a large variety of cultural resources that developed early on as a result of the region's strategic location along the Fall Line. While the region has been fortunate enough to experience growth in past years, growth and the natural environment, both assets for the region, sometimes find themselves at odds with each other. An example of this is the sprawling growth and development that has been seen throughout parts of Middle Georgia, particularly outside of the traditional urban centers. This has led to the loss of valuable greenspace, difficulties in affordable service provision, and congestion within the transportation system, as growth outpaces the capacity of existing road infrastructure. However, coming out of this are the opportunities to not only **invest in the region's transportation infrastructure, but also the chance to improve regional growth patterns** by encouraging mixed-use infill development within portions of the region that have already seen development occur. Likewise, the region can examine economic development opportunities that take advantage of existing natural and cultural resources, while working to preserve them. Finally, as these challenges persist, the opportunity also exists for partnerships across jurisdictions that will increase the **efficiency of services and help to conserve the region's assets.**

As mentioned above, the region has several opportunities to modify and advance its existing land-use within the region. For this, it is important to note that there are a number of areas where additional growth and development is expected over the **20-year planning period. These particularly include some of the region's** major transportation corridors like Interstate 75 and Highway 129. In addition to these areas, there are a number of additional locations throughout the region where special attention needs to be paid over the upcoming years to respond to environmental and quality of life concerns. These include, not only areas of rapid development, but also areas where natural or cultural resources could be impacted by existing development within an area. Likewise, there are a number of areas in the region that are in need of redevelopment, or are characterized by significant disinvestment. While redevelopment can mean many things it certainly will require special care and attention from local governments to ensure that improvement occurs. These areas are specifically differentiated from others due to the broad impacts from these areas that can be felt beyond county borders.

In order to measure the condition of the Middle Georgia region, the regional assessment outlines its success **in the concepts of the Department of Community Affairs' Quality Community Objectives. These objectives consist of 15 categories designed to evaluate the region's** ability to develop in a way that maximizes its potential and preserves its character and resources. Some of the measures include, growth preparedness, preservation of natural and cultural resources, and educational opportunities, among others. Across Middle Georgia, there are examples of communities achieving positive results in the categories. There is, however, much progress needed in order for the majority of Middle Georgia to be considered a thriving place that is prepared to grow.

The factors described here and in the following pages of the Regional Assessment were identified by staff from the Middle Georgia Regional Commission with the assistance of regional stakeholders at a meeting on September 3, 2015. Much of the contents of this assessment are in their preliminary form, and may be revised in the Regional Agenda. However, what this document does contain is the latest, most accurate data available about the current state of Middle Georgia as well as a general overview of important concepts for regional policymakers to be aware of when planning for the future of their communities. For this reason, the Middle Georgia Regional Commission encourages the distribution of this document for public consumption, as well as continued engagement of all interested parties in the regional planning process.



**SERVICE DELIVERY STRATEGY UPDATE
CERTIFICATIONS**

Instructions:

This two page form must, at a minimum, be signed by an authorized representative of the following governments: 1) the county; 2) the city serving as the county seat; 3) all cities having a 2000 population of over 9,000 residing within the county; and 4) no less than 50% of all other cities with a 2000 population of between 500 and 9,000 residing within the county. Cities with a 2000 population below 500 and local authorities providing services under the strategy are not required to sign this form, but are encouraged to do so.

UPDATED SERVICE DELIVERY STRATEGY FOR Baldwin COUNTY

We, the undersigned authorized representatives of the jurisdictions listed below, certify that:

1. We have reviewed our existing Service Delivery Strategy and have determined that:
(Check only one box for question #1)

- A. Our Strategy continues to accurately reflect our preferred arrangements for providing local services throughout our county and no changes in our Strategy are needed at this time; or
- B. Our Strategy has been revised to reflect our preferred arrangements for providing local services.

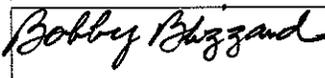
If Option A is selected, only this form, signed by the appropriate local government representatives must be provided to DCA.

If Option B is selected, this form, signed by the appropriate local government representatives, must be submitted to DCA along with:

- an updated "Summary of Service Arrangements" form (page 2) for each local service that has been revised/updated;
 - any supporting local agreements pertaining to each of these services that has been revised/updated; and
 - an updated service area map depicting the agreed upon service area for each provider if there is more than one service provider for each service that has been revised/updated within the county, and if the agreed upon service areas do not coincide with local political boundaries.
2. Each of our governing bodies (County Commission and City Councils) that are a party to this strategy have adopted resolutions agreeing to the Service Delivery arrangements identified in our strategy and have executed agreements for implementation of our service delivery strategy (O.C.G.A. 36-70-21);
3. Our service delivery strategy continues to promote the delivery of local government services in the most efficient, effective, and responsive manner for all residents, individuals and property owners throughout the county (O.C.G.A. 36-70-24(1));
4. Our service delivery strategy continues to provide that water or sewer fees charged to customers located outside the geographic boundaries of a service provider are reasonable and are not arbitrarily higher than the fees charged to customers located within the geographic boundaries of the service provider (O.C.G.A. 36-70-24 (2));
5. Our service delivery strategy continues to ensure that the cost of any services the county government provides (including those jointly funded by the county and one or more municipalities) primarily for the benefit of the unincorporated area of the county are borne by the unincorporated area residents, individuals, and property owners who receive such service (O.C.G.A. 36-70-24 (3));

6. Our Service Delivery Strategy continues to ensure that the officially adopted County and City land use plans of all local governments located in the County are compatible and nonconflicting (O.C.G.A. 36-70-24 (4)(A));
7. Our Service Delivery Strategy continues to ensure that the provision of extraterritorial water and sewer services by any jurisdiction is consistent with all County and City land use plans and ordinances (O.C.G.A. 36-70-24 (4)(B)); and
8. Our Service Delivery Strategy continues to contain an agreed upon process between the county government and each city located in the county to resolve land use classification disputes when the county objects to the proposed land use of an area to be annexed into a city within the county (O.C.G.A. 36-70-24 (4)(C))' and;
9. DCA has been provided a copy of this certification and copies of all forms, maps and supporting agreements needed to accurately depict our agreed upon strategy (O.C.G.A. 36-70-27).

'If the County does not have an Annexation/Land Use dispute resolution process with each of its cities, list the cities where no agreed upon process exists:

SIGNATURE:	NAME: (Please print or type)	TITLE:	JURISDICTION:	DATE:
	Bobby Blizzard	Chairman	Baldwin County	11/25/08
	 Richard Bentley	Mayor	City of Milledgeville	11-18-08



**SERVICE DELIVERY STRATEGY
SUMMARY OF SERVICE DELIVERY ARRANGEMENTS PAGE 2**

Instructions:

Make copies of this form and complete one for each service listed on page 1, Section III. Use exactly the same service names listed on page 1. Answer each question below, attaching additional pages as necessary. If the contact person for this service (listed at the bottom of the page) changes, this should be reported to the Department of Community Affairs.

County: Baldwin

Service: Emergency Management Agency

1. Check the box that best describes the agreed upon delivery arrangement for this service:

Service will be provided countywide (i.e., including all cities and unincorporated areas) by a single service provider. (If this box is checked, identify the government, authority or organization providing the service.): Baldwin County

Service will be provided only in the unincorporated portion of the county by a single service provider. (If this box is checked, identify the government, authority or organization providing the service.): _____

One or more cities will provide this service only within their incorporated boundaries, and the service will not be provided in unincorporated areas. (If this box is checked, identify the government(s), authority or organization providing the service): _____

One or more cities will provide this service only within their incorporated boundaries, and the county will provide the service in unincorporated areas. (If this box is checked, identify the government(s), authority or organization providing the service.): _____

Other (If this box is checked, **attach a legible map delineating the service area of each service provider**, and identify the government, authority, or other organization that will provide service within each service area.): _____

2. In developing the strategy, were overlapping service areas, unnecessary competition and/or duplication of this service identified?

Yes No

If these conditions will continue under the strategy, **attach an explanation for continuing the arrangement** (i.e., overlapping but higher levels of service (See O.C.G.A. 36-70-24(1)), overriding benefits of the duplication, or reasons that overlapping service areas or competition cannot be eliminated).

If these conditions will be eliminated under the strategy, **attach an implementation schedule** listing each step or action that will be taken to eliminate them, the responsible party and the agreed upon deadline for completing it.

3. List each government or authority that will help to pay for this service and indicate how the service will be funded (e.g., enterprise funds, user fees, general funds, special service district revenues, hotel/motel taxes, franchise taxes, impact fees, bonded indebtedness, etc.).

<i>Local Government or Authority:</i>	<i>Funding Method:</i>
Baldwin County	General Funds, State Grants

4. How will the strategy change the previous arrangements for providing and/or funding this service within the county?

This strategy does not alter the method of delivery for this service. Emergency Management activities will continue to be funded by Baldwin County through general fund revenues and state grants. The EMA will continue to be charged with developing mitigation activities that either prevent the occurrence of an emergency or reduce its vulnerability. The attached Service Delivery Strategy document contains additional information related to the provision of this service.

5. List any formal service delivery agreements or intergovernmental contracts that will be used to implement the strategy for this service:

<i>Agreement Name:</i>	<i>Contracting Parties:</i>	<i>Effective and Ending Dates:</i>
Animal Control/Allied Arts/EMA Exchange	Baldwin County, City of Milledgeville	1986 - N/A

6. What other mechanisms (if any) will be used to implement the strategy for this service (e.g., ordinances, resolutions, local acts of the General Assembly, rate or fee changes, etc.), and when will they take effect?

The county and cities have elected to use resolutions adopted by each governing body to amend the existing Service Delivery Strategy. Service provision will be carried out as outlined and authorized by the governing bodies upon passage to the adoption resolution. Additionally, any agreements outlined above will govern the delivery of this service.

7. Person completing form: Laura M. Mathis, Director of Public Administration
 Phone number: 478-751-6160 Date completed: 02/28/2008

8. Is this the person who should be contacted by state agencies when evaluating whether proposed local government projects are consistent with the service delivery strategy? Yes No

If not, provide designated contact person(s) and phone number(s) below:
Joan Minton, County Manager, 478-445-4791

FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY



BALDWIN COUNTY, GEORGIA AND INCORPORATED AREAS



COMMUNITY NAME
BALDWIN COUNTY
(UNINCORPORATED AREAS)
MILLEDGEVILLE, CITY OF

COMMUNITY NUMBER
130005
130006

EFFECTIVE:

DECEMBER 17, 2010



Federal Emergency Management Agency

FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY NUMBER
13009CV000A

NOTICE TO
FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY USERS

Communities participating in the National Flood Insurance Program have established repositories of flood hazard data for floodplain management and flood insurance purposes. This Flood Insurance Study (FIS) report may not contain all data available within the Community Map Repository. Please contact the Community Map Repository for any additional data.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) may revise and republish part or all of this FIS report at any time. In addition, FEMA may revise part of this FIS report by the Letter of Map Revision process, which does not involve republication or redistribution of the FIS report. Therefore, users should consult with community officials and check the Community Map Repository to obtain the most current FIS report components.

Selected Flood Insurance Rate Map panels for this community contain information that was previously shown separately on the corresponding Flood Boundary and Floodway Map panels (e.g., floodways, cross sections). In addition, former flood hazard zone designations have been changed as follows:

<u>Old Zone(s)</u>	<u>New Zone</u>
A1 through A30	AE
B	X
C	X

Initial Countywide FIS Effective Date: December 17, 2010

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Fishing Creek	Panels 04P – 13P
Fishing Creek Tributary 1	Panel 14P
Fishing Creek Tributary 2	Panels 15P – 16P
Fishing Creek Tributary 3	Panel 17P
Oconee River	Panels 18P – 20P
Tobler Creek	Panels 21P – 25P
Tobler Creek Tributary 1	Panel 26P
Tributary OT	Panel 27P-28P
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Tributary R1	Panels 33P – 34P

Exhibit 2 - Flood Insurance Rate Map Index
Flood Insurance Rate Map

FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY
BALDWIN COUNTY, GEORGIA AND INCORPORATED AREAS

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of Study

This FIS revises and updates information on the existence and severity of flood hazards in the geographic area of Baldwin County, including the City of Milledgeville and the unincorporated areas of Baldwin County (referred to collectively herein as Baldwin County), and aids in the administration of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 and the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973. This study has developed flood-risk data for various areas of the community that will be used to establish actuarial flood insurance rates and to assist the community in its efforts to promote sound floodplain management. Minimum floodplain management requirements for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) are set forth in the Code of Federal Regulations at 44 CFR, 60.3.

In some States or communities, floodplain management criteria or regulations may exist that are more restrictive or comprehensive than the minimum Federal requirements. In such cases, the more restrictive criteria take precedence and the State (or other jurisdictional agency) will be able to explain them.

The Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map (DFIRM) and FIS report for this countywide study have been produced in digital format. Flood hazard information was converted to meet the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) DFIRM database specifications and Geographic Information System (GIS) format requirements. The flood hazard information was created and is provided in a digital format so that it can be incorporated into a local GIS and be accessed more easily by the community.

1.2 Authority and Acknowledgments

The sources of authority for this FIS are the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 and the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973.

Precountywide Analyses

Information on the authority and acknowledgements for each jurisdiction included in this countywide FIS, as compiled from their previously printed FIS reports, is shown below:

Baldwin County (Unincorporated Areas):	the hydrologic and hydraulic analyses for the January 3, 1990, FIS for Fishing and Camp Creeks were performed by W.L. Jorden & Company, Inc., for FEMA, under Contract No. EMA-86-C-0115 (FEMA, 1990). The work was
---	---

completed in September 1987. The hydrologic and hydraulic analyses for all other streams were taken from the City of Milledgeville, Georgia (FEMA, 1979).

Milledgeville, City of:

the hydrologic and hydraulic analyses for the February 1979, FIS report were performed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Savannah District, for the Federal Insurance Administration, Interagency Agreement No. IAA-H-7-76, Project Order No. 6. The work was completed in October 1977.

Revised Analyses

The hydrologic and hydraulic analyses for this study were performed by Dewberry & Davis LLC, for FEMA, under Contract No. EMA-2008-CA-5870. This work was completed in June 2009.

Base map information shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) was derived from Baldwin County aerial imagery produced at a scale of 1:200, by Kucera dated February 14, 2006. The projection used in the preparation of this map is Georgia State Plane East FIPS Zone 1001 (feet), and the horizontal datum used is North American Datum 1983, GRS80 spheroid.

1.3 Coordination

An initial meeting is held with representatives from FEMA, the community, and the study contractor to explain the nature and purpose of a FIS, and to identify the streams to be studied or restudied. A final meeting is held with representatives from FEMA, the community, and the study contractor to review the results of the study.

The initial and final meeting dates for previous FIS reports for Baldwin County and its communities are listed in the following table:

<u>Community</u>	<u>FIS Date</u>	<u>Initial Meeting</u>	<u>Final Meeting</u>
Baldwin County (Unincorporated Areas)	January 3, 1990	January 23, 1986	January 31, 1989
Milledgeville, City of	February 1979	January 25, 1975	January 16, 1978

The initial meeting for this countywide revision was held on July 29, 2008, and attended by representatives of FEMA, the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Baldwin County, the City of Milledgeville, and the study contractor.

The results of the study were reviewed at the final meeting held on October 19, 2009, and attended by representatives of Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Baldwin County, the City of Milledgeville, FEMA, and the study contractor. All problems raised at that meeting have been addressed.

2.0 AREA STUDIED

2.1 Scope of Study

This FIS covers the geographic area of Baldwin County, Georgia, including the incorporated communities listed in Section 1.1. The areas studied by detailed methods were selected with priority given to all known flood hazards and areas of projected development or proposed construction through July 2008.

For this countywide FIS, the FIS reports and FIRMs were converted to countywide format, and the flooding information for the entire county, including both incorporated and unincorporated areas, is shown. Also, the vertical datum was converted from the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 (NGVD 29) to the North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD 88). In addition, the Transverse Mercator projection, State Plane coordinates, previously referenced to the North American Datum of 1927, are now referenced to the North American Datum of 1983.

The following streams are studied by detailed methods in this FIS report:

Camp Creek	Tobler Creek
Fishing Creek	Tobler Creek Tributary 1
Fishing Creek Tributary 1	Tributary OT
Fishing Creek Tributary 2	Tributary R
Fishing Creek Tributary 3	Tributary R1
Oconee River	

The detailed studied streams were in previous FIS reports prepared for the City of Milledgeville and the unincorporated areas of Baldwin County. Their hydrologic and hydraulic analyses remain valid; however, their floodplain delineations have been revised on the current FIRM. The limits of detailed study are indicated on the Flood Profiles (Exhibit 1) and on the FIRM (Exhibit 2).

Approximate analyses were used to study those areas having low development potential or minimal flood hazards. The scope and methods of study were proposed to and agreed upon by FEMA and Baldwin County.

No Letters of Map Revision (LOMRs) were recorded for this countywide study.

2.2 Community Description

Baldwin County, encompassing approximately 259 square miles, is located in central Georgia, approximately 83 miles southeast of the City of Atlanta. The county is bordered on the north by Putnam and Hancock Counties; on the south by Wilkinson County; on the east by Washington County; and on the west by Jones County. Major transportation routes that serve Baldwin County include U.S. Route 441 and State Highways 22, 24, 29, 49, 112, 212, and 243.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, in 2008 the population estimate for Baldwin County was 46,716 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2009).

Baldwin County's mild climate consists of mild winters and warm summers. The average annual rainfall is 53 inches (National Weather Service, 2009).

Most of the county is in the Southern Piedmont land resource area, and approximately one-third of the county extends into the sand hills of the upper coastal plains.

Baldwin County is drained by the Oconee River and its tributaries. The Oconee River eventually merges with the Ocmulgee River to form the Altamaha River before entering the Atlantic Ocean. Approximately 15,330 acres of land located about 4 miles north of the City of Milledgeville have been inundated to form Lake Sinclair on the Oconee River. Lake Sinclair is the source of water for generating electricity at Sinclair Dam and provides pumped storage for Wallace Dam. Sinclair Dam is controlled and managed from the Wallace Dam plant. The crest elevation for Sinclair Dam is 340 feet NAVD 88.

2.3 Principal Flood Problems

The primary sources of flood problems in Baldwin County are the Oconee River and its tributaries.

The principal flood problems of the City of Milledgeville are confined generally to the floodplains of the Oconee River and its tributaries. When the Oconee River rises to flood stage, not only do its floodplains become inundated, but backwater from the Oconee River also floods its tributaries in their lower reaches. At bankfull stage, the reading on the Oconee River gauge at Milledgeville is 16 feet. A record flood stage of 42.4 feet NAVD 88 occurred on February 25, 1961 and was associated with a peak discharge of 122,000 cubic feet per second (cfs) (USGS, "Magnitude and Frequency of Floods in the United States").

In the past, the City of Milledgeville has been subject to some very intense storms. For example, during the January 16-20, 1925 storm, over 8 inches of rainfall fell in a 12-hour period (USGS, "Magnitude and Frequency of Floods in the United States"). Major storms have occurred during all seasons of the year. The storms which have produced the most intense rainfall have been caused from hurricanes or tropical storm activities, although they have not produced as high a gauge reading as the general storm of February 25, 1961. From the above discussion, it is quite

evident that the floodplains of the Milledgeville study area have flood hazard potentials.

2.4 Flood Protection Measures

Wallace Dam and Sinclair Dam offer no significant protection to the area from the 1-percent-annual-chance flood. No other major structural flood protection measures exist or are planned for Baldwin County.

3.0 ENGINEERING METHODS

For the flooding sources studied in the county, standard hydrologic and hydraulic study methods were used to determine the flood hazard data required for this study. Flood events of a magnitude that are expected to be equaled or exceeded once on the average during any 10-, 50-, 100-, or 500-year period (recurrence interval) have been selected as having special significance for floodplain management and for flood insurance rates. These events, commonly termed the 10-, 50-, 100-, and 500-year floods, have a 10-, 2-, 1-, and 0.2-percent chance, respectively, of being equaled or exceeded during any year. Although the recurrence interval represents the long-term, average period between floods of a specific magnitude, rare floods could occur at short intervals or even within the same year. The risk of experiencing a rare flood increases when periods greater than 1 year are considered. For example, the risk of having a flood that equals or exceeds the 1-percent-annual-chance (100-year) flood in any 50-year period is approximately 40 percent (4 in 10); for any 90-year period, the risk increases to approximately 60 percent (6 in 10). The analyses reported herein reflect flooding potentials based on conditions existing in the community at the time of completion of this study. Maps will be amended periodically to reflect future changes.

3.1 Hydrologic Analyses

Hydrologic analyses were carried out to establish peak discharge-frequency relationships for each flooding source studied by detailed methods affecting the community.

Precountywide Analyses

Gauge records for a 72-year period were available at the Milledgeville gauge from which discharge-frequency relationships were developed for the Oconee River. It was determined from a split-record discharge-frequency relationship analysis that the run-of-the-river Lake Sinclair Project has no significant effect on the discharge-frequency relationship at Milledgeville.

The discharge-frequency relationships for the Oconee River were computed using "Regional Frequency Computations" (USACE, 1972) and the methods recommended in the U.S. Water Resources Council Bulletin No. 17 (U.S. Water Resources Council, 1976).

The discharge-frequency relationships for all other streams in the unincorporated areas of Baldwin County were developed using the regional frequency equations and methodologies developed for non-urbanized basins (U.S. Department of the Interior, 1979). Peak flows for urbanized areas were developed using the modified Sauer equations (U.S. Department of the Interior, 1979).

The discharge frequency relationships in the City of Milledgeville for Fishing Creek and its tributaries, Tributary R, Tributary R1, Tobler Creek, and Tributary OT were computed using the Sauer Method of modifying regional rural condition frequency equations to reflect urbanization (U.S. Department of the Interior, 1974). The 0.2-percent-annual-chance discharges were computed by extending the frequency curves.

Peak discharge-drainage area relationships for each flooding source studied in detail are shown in Table 1, "Summary of Discharges."

TABLE 1 - SUMMARY OF DISCHARGES

<u>FLOODING SOURCE AND LOCATION</u>	<u>DRAINAGE AREA (sq. miles)</u>	<u>PEAK DISCHARGES (cubic feet per second)</u>			
		<u>10-PERCENT ANNUAL CHANCE</u>	<u>2-PERCENT ANNUAL CHANCE</u>	<u>1-PERCENT ANNUAL CHANCE</u>	<u>0.2-PERCENT ANNUAL CHANCE</u>
CAMP CREEK					
Just downstream of Vinson Highway	32.21	2,734	4,282	4,927	6,664
Approximately 5,700 feet downstream of U.S. Route 441	30.29	2,691	4,221	4,855	6,573
Approximately 550 feet downstream of U.S. Route 441	28.53	2,579	4,046	4,657	6,308
Approximately 1,125 feet upstream of U.S. Route 441	27.45	2,508	3,936	4,533	6,141
Approximately 13,725 feet downstream of Pancras Road	25.98	2,393	3,756	4,329	5,866
Approximately 10,850 feet downstream of Pancras Road	22.35	2,092	3,284	3,793	5,145
FISHING CREEK					
At mouth	67.10	5,726	8,845	10,039	15,067
At cross section E/approximately 72 feet upstream of South Jefferson Street	66.60	5,700	8,807	9,997	15,007
Just downstream of the confluence of Fishing Creek Tributary 2 at cross section J	65.90	5,665	8,753	9,937	14,910

TABLE 1 - SUMMARY OF DISCHARGES

<u>FLOODING SOURCE AND LOCATION</u>	<u>DRAINAGE AREA (sq. miles)</u>	<u>PEAK DISCHARGES (cfs)</u>			
		<u>10-PERCENT ANNUAL CHANCE</u>	<u>2-PERCENT ANNUAL CHANCE</u>	<u>1-PERCENT ANNUAL CHANCE</u>	<u>0.2-PERCENT ANNUAL CHANCE</u>
FISHING CREEK (continued)					
Upstream of the confluence of Fishing Creek Tributary 2	65.60	5,650	8,730	9,911	14,874
At GA Route 49	63.00	5,516	8,527	9,684	14,511
Approximately 5,750 feet downstream of Blandy Road	61.76	5,080	7,946	9,041	12,178
Approximately 3,200 feet downstream of Blandy Road	59.35	4,962	7,764	8,838	11,909
Approximately 7,500 feet downstream of Horace Veal Road	47.33	4,342	6,810	7,769	10,492
Approximately 2,300 feet upstream of Horace Veal Road	43.34	4,122	6,470	7,388	9,987
Approximately 2,375 feet upstream of Horace Veal Road	39.93	3,927	6,170	7,051	9,539
Approximately 6,850 feet upstream of Watson Road	22.68	2,813	4,444	5,107	6,949
FISHING CREEK TRIBUTARY 1					
At mouth	1.02	482	774	915	1,220
FISHING CREEK TRIBUTARY 2					
At mouth	0.32	243	398	470	604
FISHING CREEK TRIBUTARY 3					
At mouth	0.23	200	329	391	495
OCONEE RIVER					
At River Mile 136.1/approximately 2.5 miles downstream of GA State Routes 22, 24, and 49	2,950	76,187	124,200	144,443	200,000
TOBLER CREEK					
Just downstream of Farley Ferry Road	3.67	960	1,545	1,803	2,531
At station 61+00	2.79	815	1,320	1,545	2,145

TABLE 1 - SUMMARY OF DISCHARGES

FLOODING SOURCE AND LOCATION	DRAINAGE AREA (sq. miles)	PEAK DISCHARGES (cfs)			
		10-PERCENT ANNUAL CHANCE	2-PERCENT ANNUAL CHANCE	1-PERCENT ANNUAL CHANCE	0.2-PERCENT ANNUAL CHANCE
TOBLER CREEK TRIBUTARY 1 At mouth	1.09	470	765	905	1,222
TRIBUTARY OT At mouth	0.25	195	325	390	505
TRIBUTARY R At mouth	3.04	1,009	1,577	1,834	2,491
Downstream of the confluence of Tributary R1	2.82	963	1,505	1,756	2,376
TRIBUTARY R1 At mouth	0.28	246	394	463	600

Revised Analyses

There are no new hydrologic analyses for the detailed studied streams in Baldwin County.

Discharges for approximate studies were developed using regression equations for rural areas in Georgia contained in the USGS report and available USGS gage record data (where applicable) (Stamey and Hess, 1993). Drainage areas were developed from USGS 10-meter Digital Elevation Models (DEMs) (USGS, 2009).

3.2 Hydraulic Analyses

Analyses of the hydraulic characteristics of flooding from the sources studied were carried out to provide estimates of the elevations of floods of the selected recurrence intervals. Users should be aware that flood elevations shown on the FIRM represent rounded whole-foot elevations and may not exactly reflect the elevations shown on the Flood Profiles or in the Floodway Data Table in the FIS report. Flood elevations shown on the FIRM are primarily intended for flood insurance rating purposes. For construction and/or floodplain management purposes, users are cautioned to use the flood elevation data presented in this FIS report in conjunction with the data shown on the FIRM.

Precountywide Analyses

Cross-section data for all streams studied in detail were obtained by field survey. Additional cross sections were synthesized on the basis of field-surveyed cross

sections and topographic maps (USGS, 1972). All bridges and culverts were surveyed to obtain elevation and structural geometry.

In the unincorporated areas of Baldwin County roughness coefficients (Manning's "n") were estimated by field inspection. The channels for Fishing Creek and Camp Creek were narrow and covered by overhanging trees and vegetation along the banks. The highest channel "n" values were for a segment of Fishing Creek blocked with tree limbs and other obstructions. The "n" value chosen for the overbanks were generally covered with thick vegetation. The HEC-2 step-backwater computer program was used to compute the water-surface elevations for the 10-, 2-, 1-, 0.2-percent-annual-chance floods (USACE, 1984).

In the City of Milledgeville roughness factors (Manning's "n") for the computations were assigned on the basis of field inspection of the channel and floodplain of all streams studied in detail.

The channel and overbank "n" values for the streams studied by detailed methods are shown below in the tabulation, "Summary of Roughness Coefficients."

<u>Stream</u>	<u>Channel "n"</u>	<u>Overbank "n"</u>
Camp Creek	0.05 – 0.08	0.12 – 0.17
Fishing Creek	0.04 – 0.08	0.08 – 0.17
Fishing Creek Tributary 1	0.04 – 0.055	0.08 – 0.11
Fishing Creek Tributary 2	0.04 – 0.055	0.08 – 0.11
Fishing Creek Tributary 3	0.04 – 0.055	0.08 – 0.11
Oconee River	0.04 – 0.055	0.08 – 0.11
Tobler Creek	0.04 – 0.055	0.08 – 0.11
Tobler Creek Tributary 1	0.04 – 0.055	0.08 – 0.11
Tributary OT	0.04 – 0.055	0.08 – 0.11
Tributary R	0.04 – 0.055	0.08 – 0.11
Tributary R1	0.04 – 0.055	0.08 – 0.11

In the unincorporated areas of Baldwin County, starting water-surface elevations for the Oconee River were determined by the slope-area method. Starting water-surface elevations for Tobler Creek, Tobler Creek Tributary 1, and Tributary R were based on water-surface elevations of the Oconee River. The starting water-surface elevation for Fishing Creek was taken from the FIS for the City of Milledgeville (FEMA, 1979). The HEC-2 slope-area method was used to obtain the starting water surface elevation for Camp Creek.

In the City of Milledgeville, water-surface elevations of floods of selected recurrence intervals for studied streams were computed utilizing the Hydrologic Engineering Center's computer program HEC-2, Water-Surface Profiles, Version updated January 1976 (USACE, 1959, 1973, and undated). Cross sections for the backwater analyses were field surveyed at selected intervals to model conveyance

of the valley and just upstream or just downstream of bridges and culverts in order to compute the significant backwater effects of such structures.

Revised Analyses

There are no new hydraulic analyses for the detailed studied streams in Baldwin County.

The profile baselines depicted on the FIRM represent the hydraulic modeling baselines that match the flood profiles on this FIS report. As a result of improved topographic data, the profile baseline, in some cases, may deviate significantly from the channel centerline or appear outside the Special Flood Hazard Area.

For the streams studied by approximate methods, cross-section data was obtained from the USGS 10-meter DEMs (USGS, 2009). Hydraulically significant roads were modeled as bridges, with opening data approximated from available inventory data or approximated from the imagery. Top of road elevations were estimated from the best available topography. The studied streams were modeled using HEC-RAS version 4.0 (Hydrologic Engineering Center, 2008).

Floodplains were delineated using the computer 1-percent annual chance water-surface elevations and the USGS 10-meter DEMs (USGS, 2009).

The hydraulic analyses for this study were based on unobstructed flow. The flood elevations shown on the Flood Profiles (Exhibit 1) are thus considered valid only if hydraulic structures remain unobstructed, operate properly, and do not fail.

Qualifying bench marks within a given jurisdiction that are cataloged by the National Geodetic Survey (NGS) and entered into the National Spatial Reference System (NSRS) as First or Second Order Vertical and have a vertical stability classification of A, B, or C are shown and labeled on the FIRM with their 6-character NSRS Permanent Identifier.

Bench marks cataloged by the NGS and entered into the NSRS vary widely in vertical stability classification. NSRS vertical stability classifications are as follows:

- Stability A: Monuments of the most reliable nature, expected to hold position/elevation well (e.g., mounted in bedrock)
- Stability B: Monuments which generally hold their position/elevation well (e.g., concrete bridge abutment)
- Stability C: Monuments which may be affected by surface ground movements (e.g., concrete monument below frost line)
- Stability D: Mark of questionable or unknown vertical stability (e.g., concrete monument above frost line, or steel witness post)

In addition to NSRS bench marks, the FIRM may also show vertical control monuments established by a local jurisdiction; these monuments will be shown on the FIRM with the appropriate designations. Local monuments will only be placed on the FIRM if the community has requested that they be included, and if the monuments meet the aforementioned NSRS inclusion criteria.

To obtain current elevation, description, and/or location information for bench marks shown on the FIRM for this jurisdiction, please contact the Information Services Branch of the NGS at (301) 713-3242, or visit their Web site at <http://www.ngs.noaa.gov>.

It is important to note that temporary vertical monuments are often established during the preparation of a flood hazard analysis for the purpose of establishing local vertical control. Although these monuments are not shown on the FIRM, they may be found in the Technical Support Data Notebook associated with this FIS and FIRM. Interested individuals may contact FEMA to access this data.

3.3 Vertical Datum

All FIS reports and FIRMs are referenced to a specific vertical datum. The vertical datum provides a starting point against which flood, ground, and structure elevations can be referenced and compared. Until recently, the standard vertical datum in use for newly created or revised FIS reports and FIRMs was NGVD 29. With the finalization of NAVD 88, many FIS reports and FIRMs are being prepared using NAVD 88 as the referenced vertical datum.

All flood elevations shown in this FIS report and on the FIRM are referenced to NAVD 88. Structure and ground elevations in the community must, therefore, be referenced to NAVD 88. It is important to note that adjacent communities may be referenced to NGVD 29. This may result in differences in Base Flood Elevations (BFEs) across the corporate limits between the communities.

Prior version of the FIS report and FIRM were referenced to NGVD 29. When a datum conversion is effected for an FIS report and FIRM, the Flood Profiles, BFEs reflect the new datum values. To compare structure and ground elevations to BFEs shown in the FIS report and on the FIRM, the structure and ground elevations must be referenced to the new datum values.

As noted above, the elevations shown in the FIS report and on the FIRM for Baldwin County are referenced to NAVD 88. Ground, structure, and flood elevations may be compared and/or referenced to NGVD 29 by applying a standard conversion factor to the NAVD 88 values. The conversion factor to NGVD 29 is 0.51. The BFEs shown on the FIRM represent whole-foot rounded values. For example, a BFE of 102.4 will appear as 102 on the FIRM and 102.6 will appear as 103. Therefore users that wish to convert the elevations in this FIS to NGVD 29 should apply the stated conversion factor to elevations shown on the Flood Profiles and supporting data tables in the FIS report, which are shown at a minimum to the nearest 0.1 foot.

$$\text{NAVD } 88 + 0.51 = \text{NGVD } 29$$

For additional information regarding conversion between NGVD 29 and NAVD 88, visit the National Geodetic Survey website at <http://www.ngs.noaa.gov>, or contact the National Geodetic Survey at the following address:

NGS Information Services
NOAA, N/NGS12
National Geodetic Survey
SSMC-3, #9202
1315 East-West Highway
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282
(301) 713-3242

4.0 FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT APPLICATIONS

The NFIP encourages State and local governments to adopt sound floodplain management programs. To assist in this endeavor, each FIS provides 1-percent-annual-chance floodplain data, which may include a combination of the following: 10-, 2-, 1-, and 0.2-percent-annual-chance flood elevations; delineations of the 1- and 0.2-percent-annual-chance floodplains; and 1-percent-annual-chance floodway. This information is presented on the FIRM and in many components of the FIS, including Flood Profiles, Floodway Data tables, and Summary of Stillwater Elevation tables. Users should reference the data presented in the FIS as well as additional information that may be available at the local community map repository before making flood elevation and/or floodplain boundary determinations.

4.1 Floodplain Boundaries

To provide a national standard without regional discrimination, the 1-percent-annual-chance flood has been adopted by FEMA as the base flood for floodplain management purposes. The 0.2-percent-annual-chance flood is employed to indicate additional areas of flood risk in the community.

For the streams studied by detailed and approximate methods the boundaries were delineated using the USGS 10-meter DEMs (USGS, 2009).

The 1- and 0.2-percent-annual-chance floodplain boundaries are shown on the FIRM (Exhibit 2). On this map, the 1-percent-annual-chance floodplain boundary corresponds to the boundary of the areas of special flood hazards (Zones A and AE), and the 0.2-percent-annual-chance floodplain boundary corresponds to the boundary of areas of moderate flood hazards. In cases where the 1- and 0.2-percent-annual-chance floodplain boundaries are close together, only the 1-percent-annual-chance floodplain boundary has been shown. Small areas within the floodplain boundaries may lie above the flood elevations but cannot be shown due to limitations of the map scale and/or lack of detailed topographic data.

For the streams studied by approximate methods, only the 1-percent-annual-chance floodplain boundary is shown on the FIRM (Exhibit 2).

4.2 Floodways

Encroachment on floodplains, such as structures and fill, reduces flood-carrying capacity, increases flood heights and velocities, and increases flood hazards in areas beyond the encroachment itself. One aspect of floodplain management involves balancing the economic gain from floodplain development against the resulting increase in flood hazard. For purposes of the NFIP, a floodway is used as a tool to assist local communities in this aspect of floodplain management. Under this concept, the area of the 1-percent-annual-chance floodplain is divided into a floodway and a floodway fringe. The floodway is the channel of a stream, plus any adjacent floodplain areas, that must be kept free of encroachment so that the 1-percent-annual-chance flood can be carried without substantial increases in flood heights. Minimum Federal standards limit such increases to 1 foot, provided that hazardous velocities are not produced. The floodways in this study are presented to local agencies as minimum standards that can be adopted directly or that can be used as a basis for additional floodway studies.

The floodways presented in this FIS report and on the FIRM were computed for certain stream segments on the basis of equal-conveyance reduction from each side of the floodplain (USACE, 1974). Floodway widths were computed at cross sections. Between cross sections, the floodway boundaries were interpolated. The results of the floodway computations have been tabulated for selected cross sections (Table 2). In cases where the floodway and 1-percent-annual-chance floodplain boundaries are either close together or collinear, only the floodway boundary has been shown.

No floodways were computed for Camp Creek and a portion of Fishing Creek.

FLOODING SOURCE		FLOODWAY			BASE FLOOD WATER-SURFACE ELEVATION (FEET NAVD)			
CROSS SECTION	DISTANCE ¹	WIDTH (FEET)	SECTION AREA (SQUARE FEET)	MEAN VELOCITY (FEET PER SECOND)	REGULATORY	WITHOUT FLOODWAY	WITH FLOODWAY	INCREASE
Fishing Creek								
A	2,150	649	15,765	0.63	273.9	273.9	274.8	0.9
B	3,550	559	12,400	0.80	273.9	273.9	274.9	1.0
C	3,729	485	8,861	1.13	273.9	273.9	274.9	1.0
D	4,054	393	8,039	1.24	273.9	273.9	274.9	1.0
E	4,222	338	6,748	1.48	274.0	274.0	274.9	0.9
F	5,104	528	6,134	1.63	274.1	274.1	275.0	0.9
G	5,284	194	3,948	2.53	274.2	274.2	275.1	0.9
H	6,205	512	10,620	0.94	274.4	274.4	275.3	0.9
I	8,205	258	5,010	2.00	274.5	274.5	275.4	0.9
J	9,580	364	5,198	1.91	274.7	274.7	275.6	0.9
K	11,510	576	7,335	1.35	274.9	274.9	275.9	1.0
L	12,720	394	6,449	1.90	275.0	275.0	276.0	1.0
M	13,075	350	4,516	2.14	275.0	275.0	276.0	1.0
N	14,375	512	6,093	1.59	275.4	275.4	276.4	1.0
O	15,900	272	3,066	3.16	275.7	275.7	276.7	1.0
P	29,155	853	7,499	1.0	296.0	296.0	296.9	0.9
Q	32,787	250	1,642	4.7	297.6	297.6	298.3	0.7
R	36,684	159	1,885	4.1	305.2	305.2	306.1	0.9
S	37,334	600	5,382	1.4	306.4	306.4	307.2	0.8
T	38,992	414	2,801	2.6	308.4	308.4	309.1	0.7
U	41,835	850	5,838	1.3	312.1	312.1	312.7	0.6
V	43,722	1,100	5,183	1.4	313.7	313.7	314.5	0.8
W	44,638	294	1,301	5.7	314.8	314.8	315.8	1.0
X	49,124	118	1,687	4.4	327.5	327.5	328.3	0.8
Y	51,497	680	6,363	1.1	329.5	329.5	330.2	0.7
Z	53,065	1,070	8,216	0.9	330.1	330.1	332.8	0.7

¹Feet above confluence with Oconee River

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

**BALDWIN COUNTY, GA
AND INCORPORATED AREAS**

FLOODWAY DATA

FISHING CREEK

TABLE 2

FLOODING SOURCE		FLOODWAY			BASE FLOOD WATER-SURFACE ELEVATION (FEET NAVD)			
CROSS SECTION	DISTANCE	WIDTH (FEET)	SECTION AREA (SQUARE FEET)	MEAN VELOCITY (FEET PER SECOND)	REGULATORY	WITHOUT FLOODWAY	WITH FLOODWAY	INCREASE
Fishing Creek (continued) AA AB AC	55,980 ¹	555	3,031	1.7	331.6	331.6	332.5	0.9
	59,109 ¹	580	3,273	1.6	337.0	337.0	337.7	0.7
	60,944 ¹	350	2,417	2.1	340.2	340.2	341.1	0.9
Fishing Creek Tributary 1	200 ²	88	184	5.0	274.0	274.0	275.0	1.0
	380 ²	50	262	3.5	274.0	274.0	275.0	1.0
	875 ²	127	687	1.3	274.0	274.0	275.0	1.0
	1,330 ²	84	211	4.3	274.0	274.0	275.0	1.0
	1,800 ²	50	283	3.2	274.0	274.0	274.9	0.9
	2,260 ²	87	134	6.8	274.0	274.0	274.9	0.9
	2,500 ²	78	153	6.0	274.0	274.0	274.3	0.3
Fishing Creek Tributary 2	1,000 ²	587	6,720	0.07	274.8	274.8	275.8	1.0
	2,200 ²	50	58	8.10	274.8	274.8	274.8	0.0
	2,419 ²	106	489	0.09	287.1	287.1	287.1	0.0
	3,049 ²	50	81	5.81	287.1	287.1	287.1	0.0
	3,214 ²	50	85	5.53	292.5	292.5	292.5	0.0
	3,544 ²	50	58	8.10	294.5	294.5	294.5	0.0
	3,742 ²	50	426	1.10	306.7	306.7	306.7	0.0
Fishing Creek Tributary 3	1,000 ²	50	44	8.88	275.2	275.2	275.2	0.0
	1,200 ²	50	1,247	0.30	288.4	288.4	288.4	0.0
	1,800 ²	50	107	3.70	292.0	292.0	292.4	0.4

¹ Feet above confluence with Oconee River

² Feet above confluence with Fishing Creek

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

**BALDWIN COUNTY, GA
AND INCORPORATED AREAS**

TABLE 2

FLOODWAY DATA

FISHING CREEK – FISHING CREEK TRIBUTARY 1 – FISHING CREEK TRIBUTARY 2 – FISHING CREEK TRIBUTARY 3

FLOODING SOURCE		FLOODWAY				BASE FLOOD WATER-SURFACE ELEVATION (FEET NAVD)			
CROSS SECTION	DISTANCE	WIDTH (FEET)	SECTION AREA (SQUARE FEET)	MEAN VELOCITY (FEET PER SECOND)	REGULATORY	WITHOUT FLOODWAY	WITH FLOODWAY	INCREASE	
Oconee River	718,608 ¹	1,400	29,579	4.88	266.4	266.4	267.4	1.0	
	723,096 ¹	1,343	31,072	4.64	270.1	270.1	271.1	1.0	
	727,056 ¹	1,774	44,207	3.26	272.7	272.7	273.7	1.0	
	731,702 ¹	1,729	43,761	3.30	274.7	274.7	275.7	1.0	
	731,861 ¹	1,322	27,382	5.27	274.7	274.7	275.7	1.0	
	737,827 ¹	1,159	32,352	4.46	278.8	278.8	279.8	1.0	
	744,163 ¹	1,358	40,388	3.57	280.1	280.1	281.1	1.0	
	744,322 ¹	1,248	31,969	4.51	280.4	280.4	281.3	0.9	
	749,285 ¹	1,426	39,272	3.67	282.8	282.8	283.8	1.0	
	Tobler Creek	2,400 ²	835	22,861	1.07	279.4	279.4	280.4	1.0
2,560 ²		827	21,014	0.08	279.4	279.4	280.4	1.0	
3,000 ²		718	15,451	0.11	279.4	279.4	280.4	1.0	
3,163 ²		593	9,775	0.18	279.4	279.4	280.4	1.0	
4,200 ²		939	19,536	0.09	279.4	279.4	280.4	1.0	
6,100 ²		810	12,080	0.12	279.4	279.4	280.4	1.0	
8,100 ²		536	6,426	0.24	279.5	279.5	280.4	0.9	
10,000 ²		50	208	7.42	279.5	279.5	279.9	0.4	
11,000 ²		55	410	2.20	285.0	285.0	285.3	0.3	
11,167 ²		50	152	5.95	285.0	285.0	285.3	0.3	
Tobler Creek Tributary 1	1,400 ³	102	386	1.27	279.5	279.5	280.4	0.9	
	1,588 ³	116	1,000	0.48	288.9	288.9	288.9	0.0	

¹ Feet above mouth

² Feet above confluence with Oconee River

³ Feet above confluence with Tobler Creek

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

**BALDWIN COUNTY, GA
AND INCORPORATED AREAS**

TABLE 2

FLOODWAY DATA

OCONEE RIVER – TOBLER CREEK – TOBLER CREEK TRIBUTARY 1

FLOODING SOURCE		FLOODWAY			BASE FLOOD WATER-SURFACE ELEVATION (FEET NAVD)			
CROSS SECTION	DISTANCE ¹	WIDTH (FEET)	SECTION AREA (SQUARE FEET)	MEAN VELOCITY (FEET PER SECOND)	REGULATORY	WITHOUT FLOODWAY	WITH FLOODWAY	INCREASE
Tributary OT								
A	2,200	50	156	2.50	273.7	273.7	274.7	1.0
B	2,675	50	224	1.74	278.9	278.9	278.9	0.0
Tributary R								
A	3,550	134	2,068	0.7	275.8	275.8	276.7	0.9
B	4,950	434	5,923	0.3	275.9	275.9	276.8	0.9
C	5,250	345	3,981	0.4	275.9	275.9	276.8	0.9
D	5,600	567	4,431	0.3	275.9	275.9	276.8	0.9
E	5,798	430	2,114	0.7	275.9	275.9	276.8	0.9
F	6,308	275	1,674	0.9	276.0	276.0	276.9	0.9
G	6,558	170	1,061	1.4	276.1	276.1	276.9	0.8
H	6,871	87	476	2.3	276.4	276.4	277.2	0.8
I	7,037	50	178	6.0	279.1	279.1	279.1	0.0
J	7,527	50	672	1.6	279.4	279.4	279.4	0.0
K	7,702	183	667	1.6	281.0	281.0	281.1	0.1
L	8,289	86	141	7.6	283.4	283.4	283.4	0.0
M	8,481	50	164	6.5	287.4	287.4	287.4	0.0
N	8,831	40	108	9.9	291.2	291.2	291.2	0.0
O	9,023	50	109	9.8	296.1	296.1	296.1	0.0

¹ Feet above confluence with Oconee River

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

**BALDWIN COUNTY, GA
AND INCORPORATED AREAS**

TABLE 2

FLOODWAY DATA

TRIBUTARY OT – TRIBUTARY R

FLOODING SOURCE		FLOODWAY				BASE FLOOD WATER-SURFACE ELEVATION (FEET NAVD)			
CROSS SECTION	DISTANCE ¹	WIDTH (FEET)	SECTION AREA (SQUARE FEET)	MEAN VELOCITY (FEET PER SECOND)	REGULATORY	WITHOUT FLOODWAY	WITH FLOODWAY	INCREASE	
Tributary R1									
A	750	447	5,768	0.25	276.0	276.0	277.0	1.0	
B	915	286	2,121	0.70	276.0	276.0	277.0	1.0	
C	1,580	130	827	1.81	276.0	276.0	277.0	1.0	
D	1,735	50	225	6.65	277.5	277.5	277.5	0.0	
E	1,882	254	1,457	1.02	279.9	279.9	280.9	1.0	
F	1,960	55	352	4.25	279.9	279.9	280.9	1.0	
G	2,150	440	14,555	0.10	287.3	287.3	288.3	1.0	
H	3,125	50	2,626	0.57	292.6	292.6	293.6	1.0	
I	3,303	50	786	1.90	299.7	299.7	300.7	1.0	
J	4,000	118	326	4.59	311.0	311.0	312.0	1.0	
K	4,124	149	471	3.17	319.3	319.3	320.3	1.0	
L	4,275	81	332	4.50	319.3	319.3	320.3	1.0	
M	4,455	81	334	4.48	325.3	325.3	325.3	0.0	

¹Feet above confluence with Tributary R

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

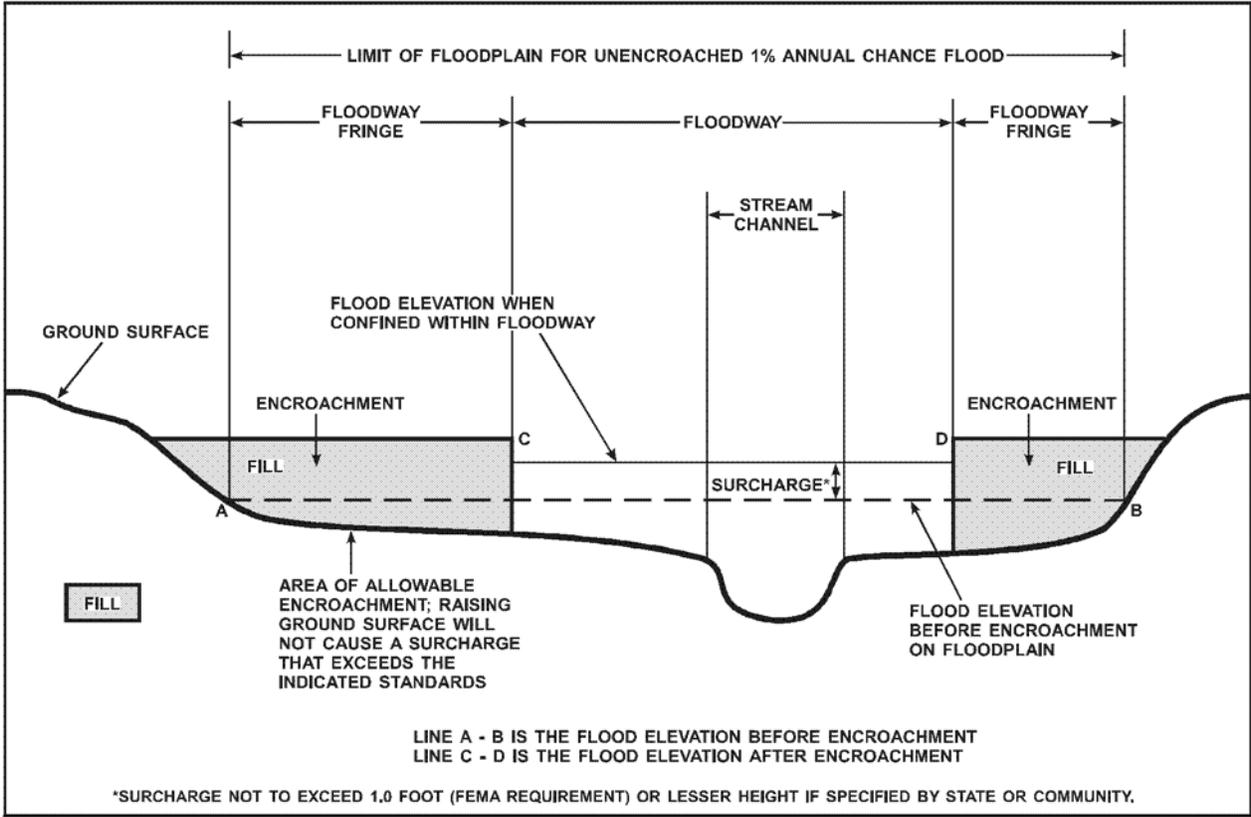
**BALDWIN COUNTY, GA
AND INCORPORATED AREAS**

TABLE 2

FLOODWAY DATA

TRIBUTARY R1

The area between the floodway and 1-percent-annual-chance floodplain boundaries is termed the floodway fringe. The floodway fringe encompasses the portion of the floodplain that could be completely obstructed without increasing the water surface elevation of the 1-percent-annual-chance flood more than 1 foot at any point. Typical relationships between the floodway and the floodway fringe and their significance to floodplain development are shown in Figure 1.



FLOODWAY SCHEMATIC

Figure 1

5.0 INSURANCE APPLICATIONS

For flood insurance rating purposes, flood insurance zone designations are assigned to a community based on the results of the engineering analyses. These zones are as follows:

Zone A

Zone A is the flood insurance risk zone that corresponds to the 1-percent-annual-chance floodplains that are determined in the FIS by approximate methods. Because detailed hydraulic analyses are not performed for such areas, no BFEs or base flood depths are shown within this zone.

Zone AE

Zone AE is the flood insurance risk zone that corresponds to the 1-percent-annual-chance floodplains that are determined in the FIS by detailed methods. In most instances, whole-foot BFEs derived from the detailed hydraulic analyses are shown at selected intervals within this zone.

Zone X

Zone X is the flood insurance risk zone that corresponds to areas outside the 0.2-percent-annual-chance floodplain, areas within the 0.2-percent-annual-chance floodplain, areas of 1-percent-annual-chance flooding where average depths are less than 1 foot, areas of 1-percent-annual-chance flooding where the contributing drainage area is less than 1 square mile, and areas protected from the 1-percent-annual-chance flood by levees. No BFEs or base flood depths are shown within this zone.

6.0 FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP

The FIRM is designed for flood insurance and floodplain management applications.

For flood insurance applications, the map designates flood insurance risk zones as described in Section 5.0 and, in the 1-percent-annual-chance floodplains that were studied by detailed methods, shows selected whole-foot BFEs or average depths. Insurance agents use the zones and BFEs in conjunction with information on structures and their contents to assign premium rates for flood insurance policies.

For floodplain management applications, the map shows by tints, screens, and symbols, the 1- and 0.2-percent-annual-chance floodplains, floodways, and the locations of selected cross sections used in the hydraulic analyses and floodway computations.

The countywide FIRM presents flooding information for the entire geographic area of Baldwin County. Previously, FIRMs were prepared for each incorporated community and the unincorporated areas of the County identified as flood-prone. This countywide FIRM also includes flood-hazard information that was presented separately on Flood Boundary and Floodway Maps, where applicable. Historical data relating to the maps prepared for each community are presented in Table 3, "Community Map History".

COMMUNITY NAME	INITIAL IDENTIFICATION	FLOOD HAZARD BOUNDARY MAP REVISIONS DATE	FIRM EFFECTIVE DATE	FIRM REVISIONS DATE
Baldwin County (Unincorporated Areas)	May 27, 1977	None	January 3, 1990	
Milledgeville, City of	May 31, 1974	April 30, 1976	August 1, 1979	

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

**BALDWIN COUNTY, GA
AND INCORPORATED AREAS**

COMMUNITY MAP HISTORY

TABLE 3

7.0 OTHER STUDIES

Information pertaining to flood hazards for each jurisdiction within Baldwin County has been compiled into this FIS. Therefore, this FIS supersedes all previously printed FIS reports, FHBMs, FBFMs, and FIRMs for all of the incorporated and unincorporated jurisdictions within Baldwin County and should be considered authoritative for purposes of the NFIP.

8.0 LOCATION OF DATA

Information concerning the pertinent data used in the preparation of this study can be obtained by contacting FEMA, Federal Insurance and Mitigation Division, Koger Center – Rutgers Building, 3003 Chamblee Tucker Road, Atlanta, Georgia 30341.

9.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

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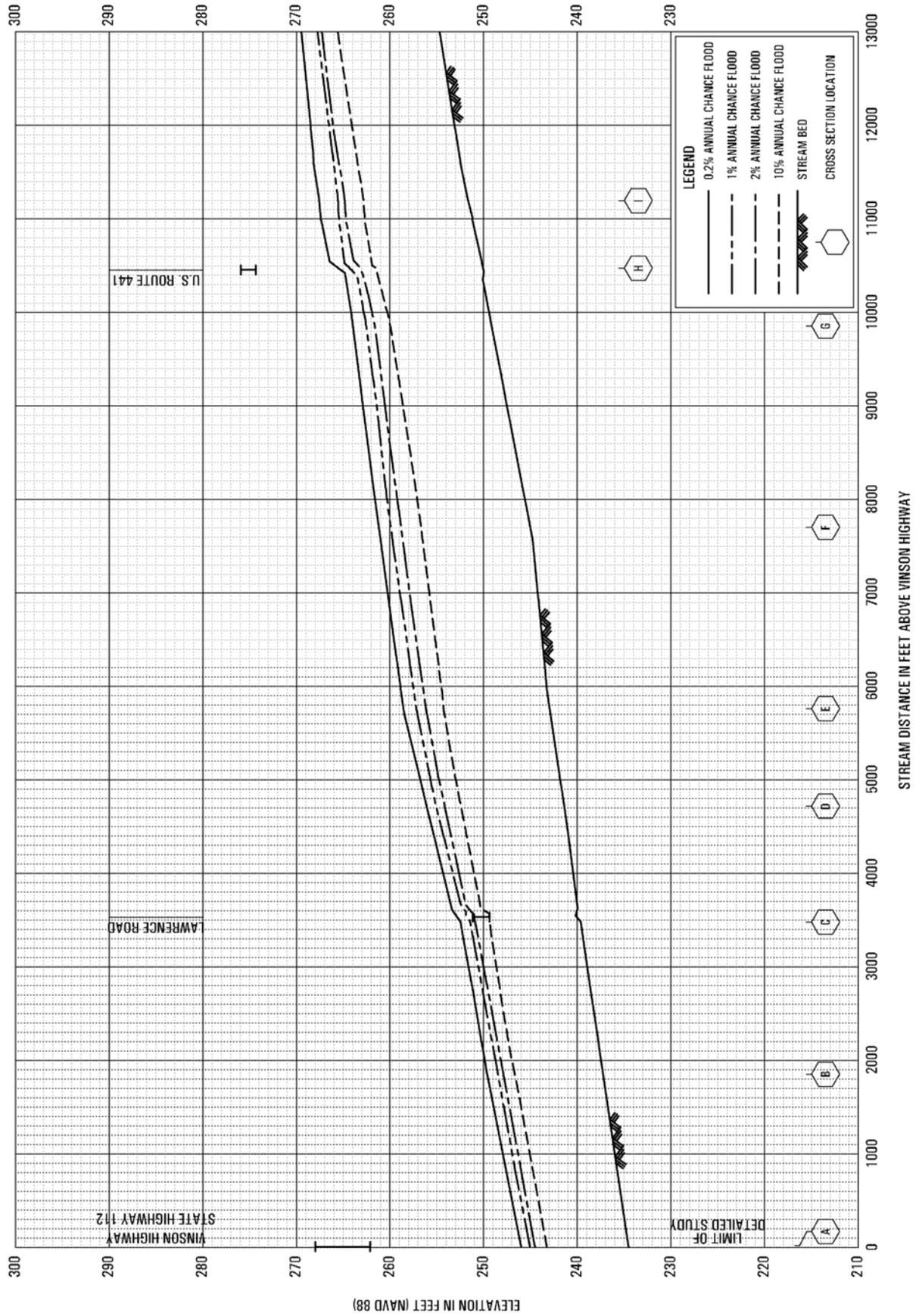
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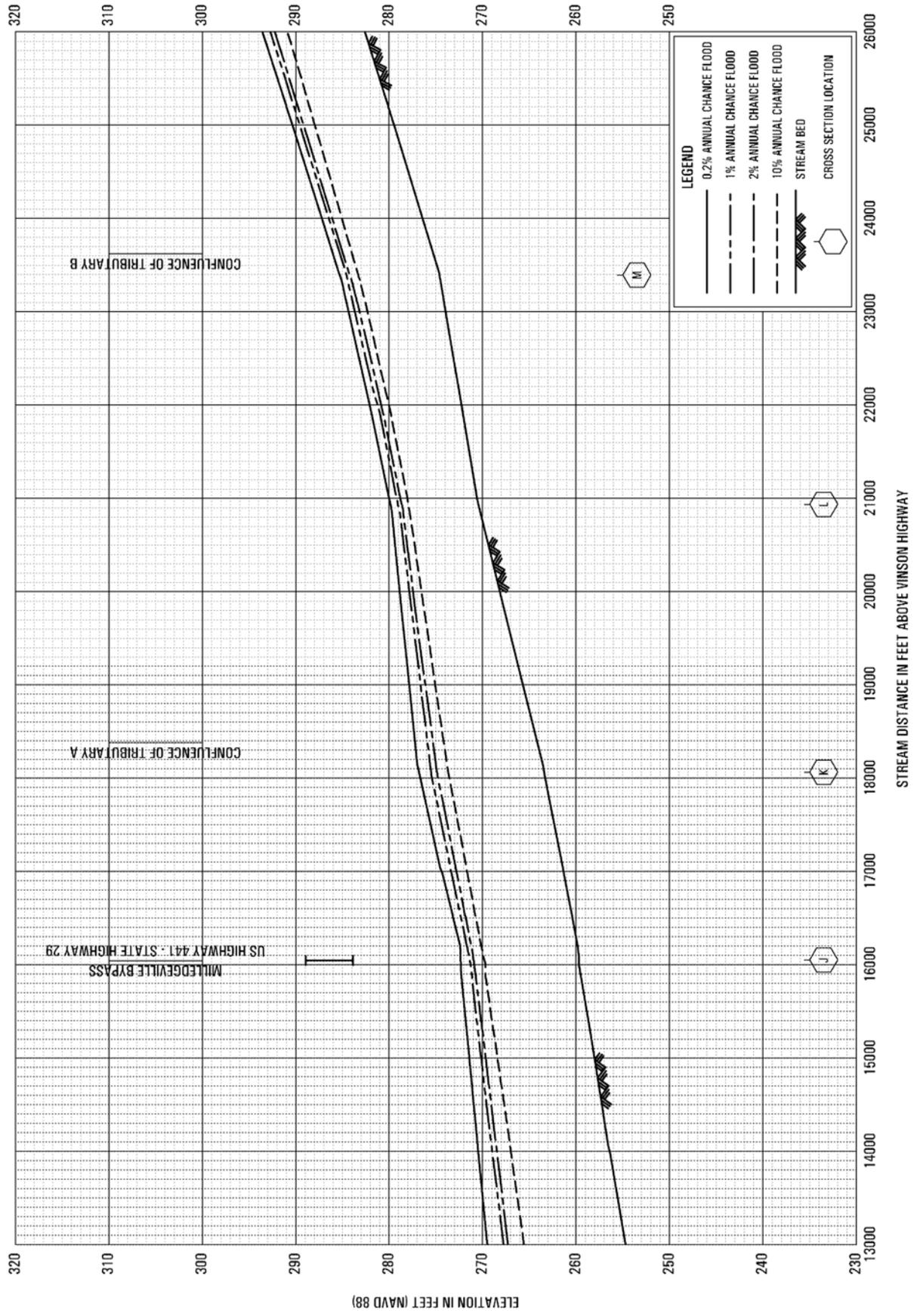
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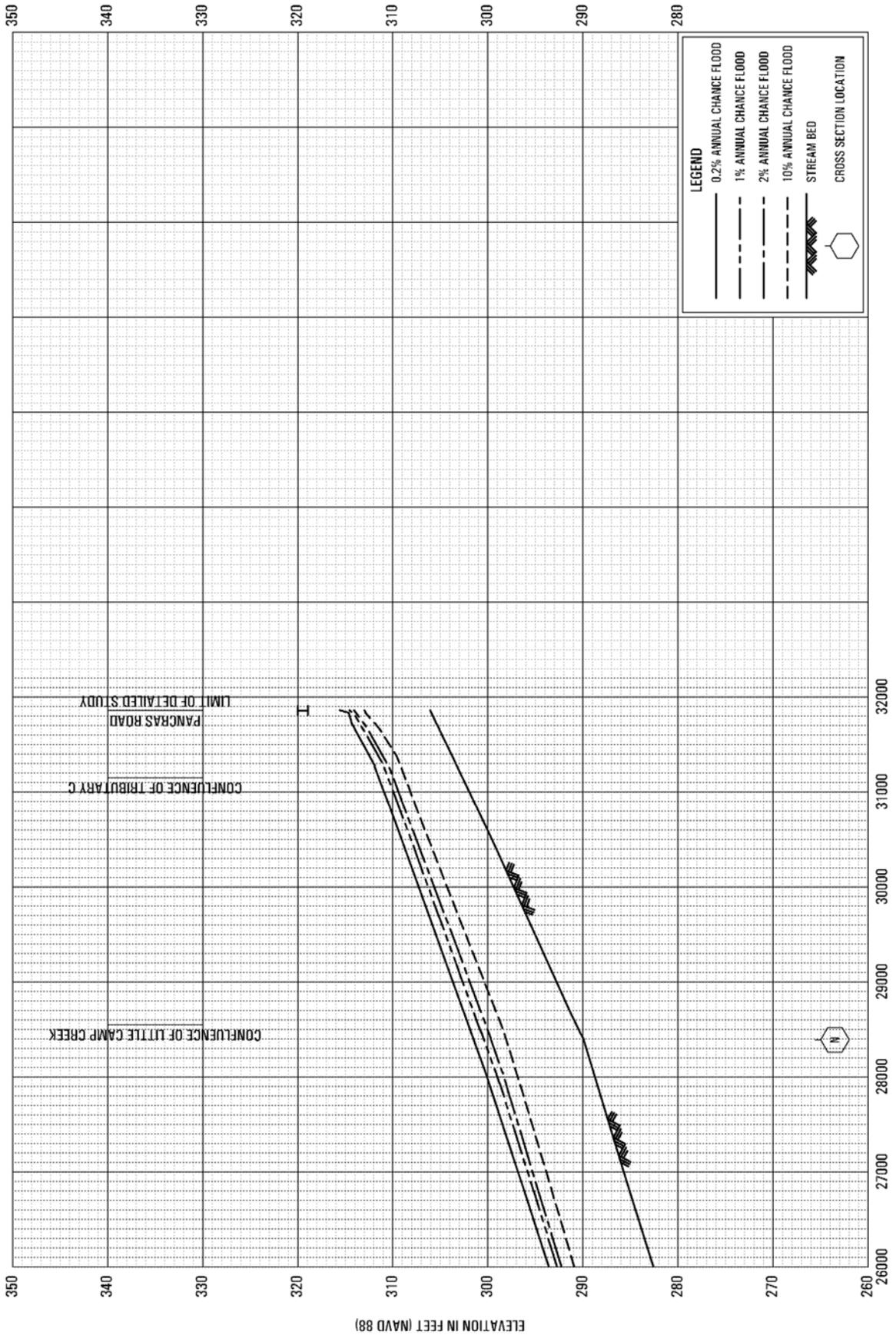
FLOOD PROFILES

CAMP CREEK



FLOOD PROFILES
CAMP CREEK



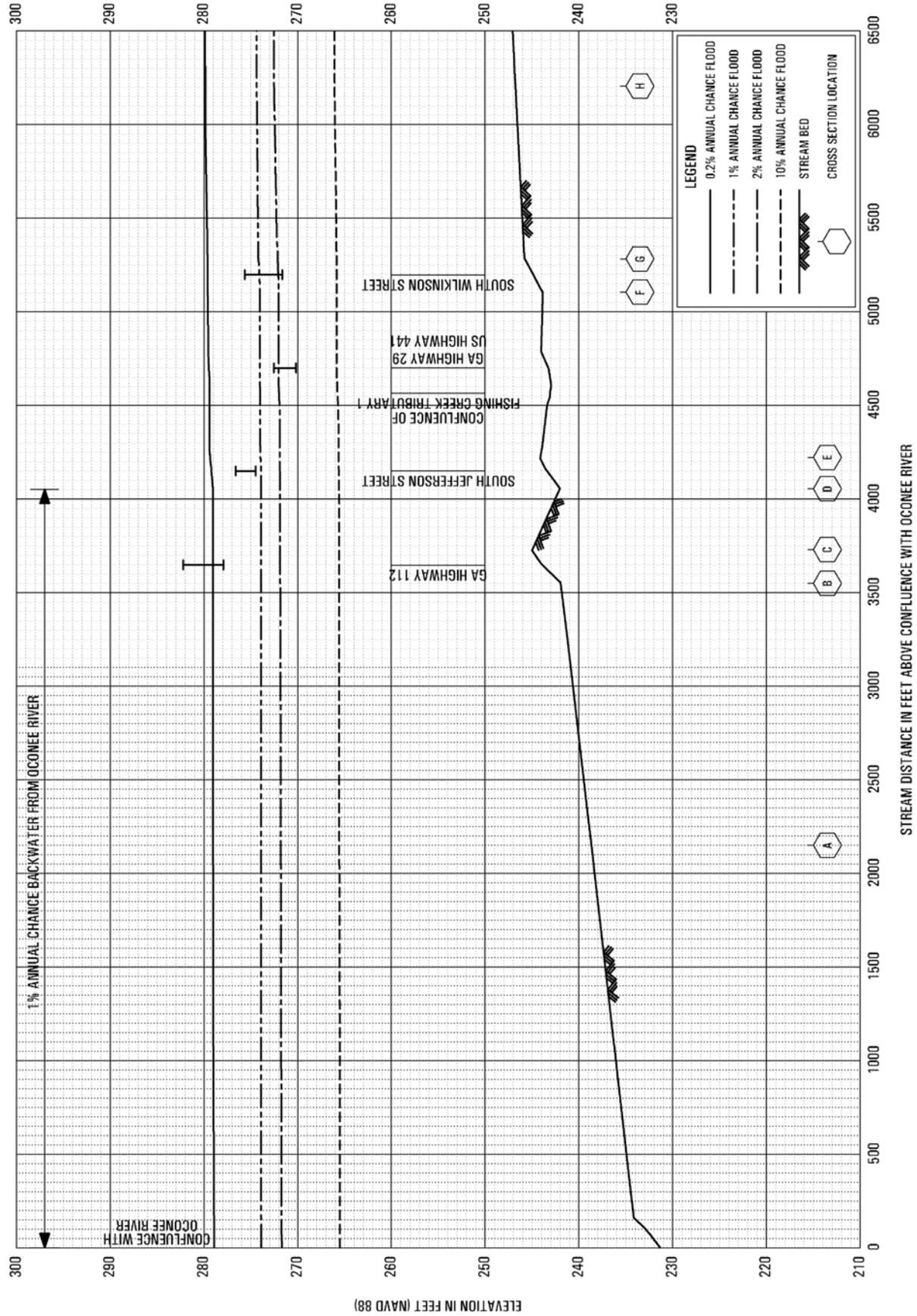


STREAM DISTANCE IN FEET ABOVE VINSON HIGHWAY

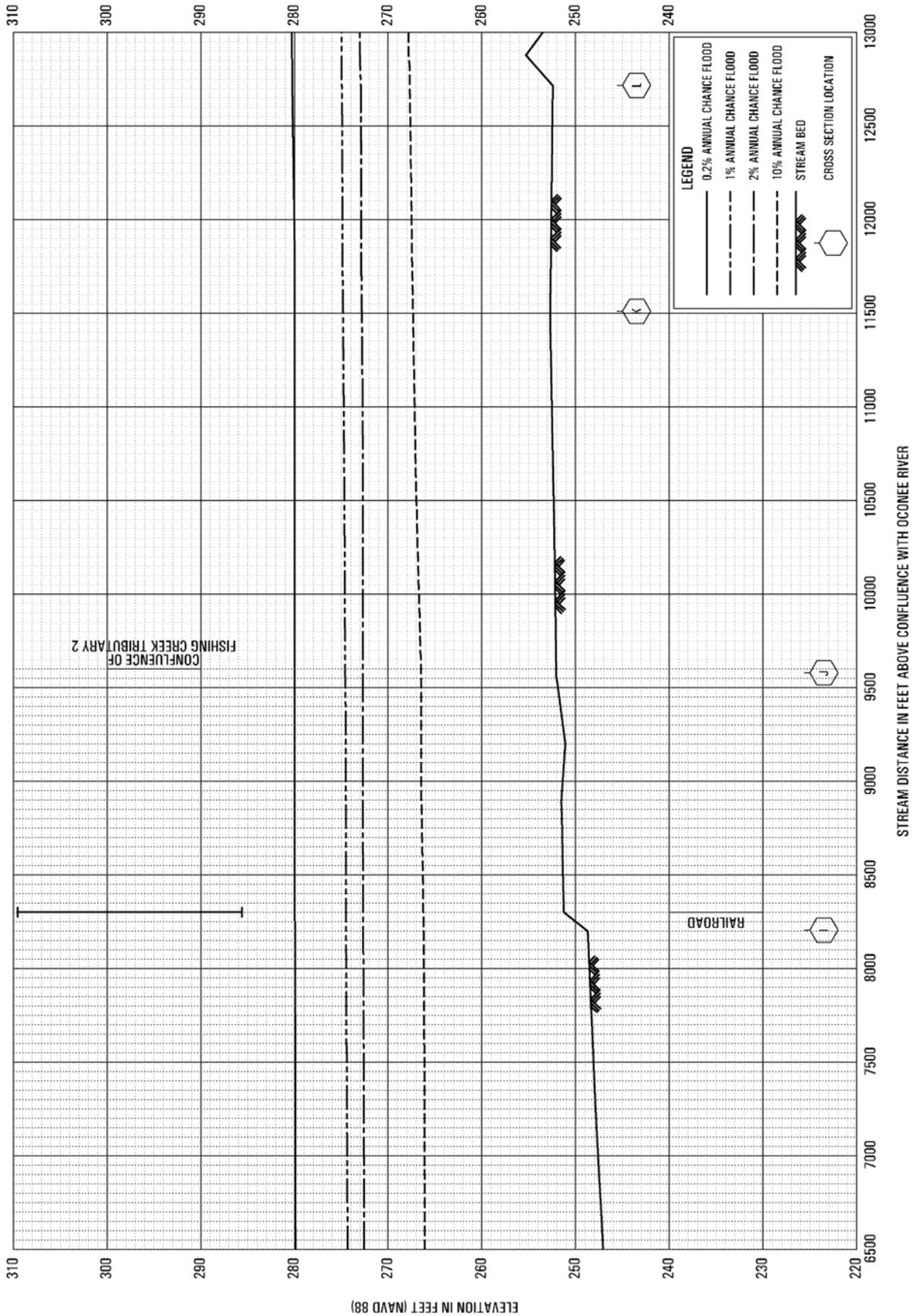
ELEVATION IN FEET (NAVD 88)

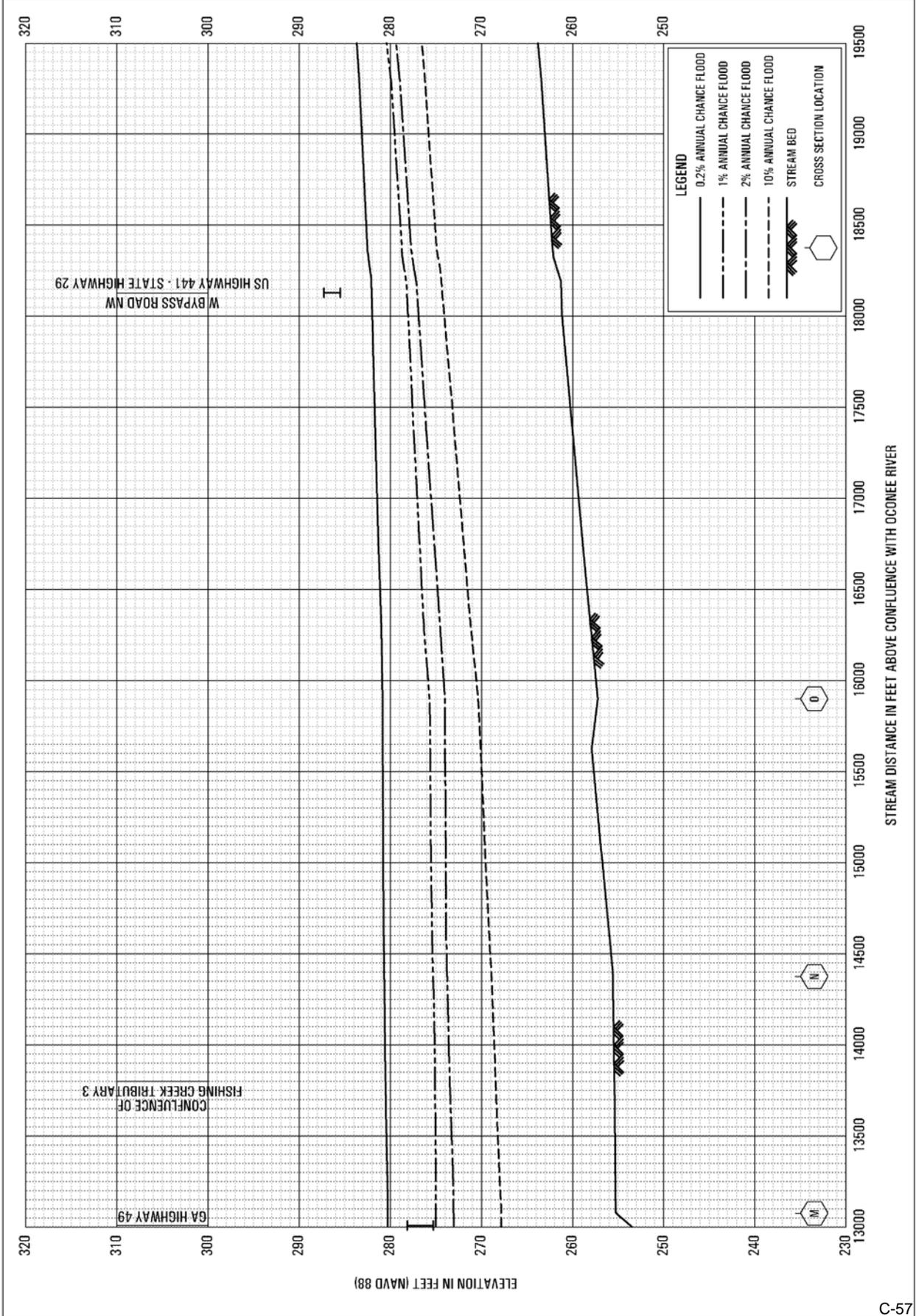
FLOOD PROFILES

FISHING CREEK

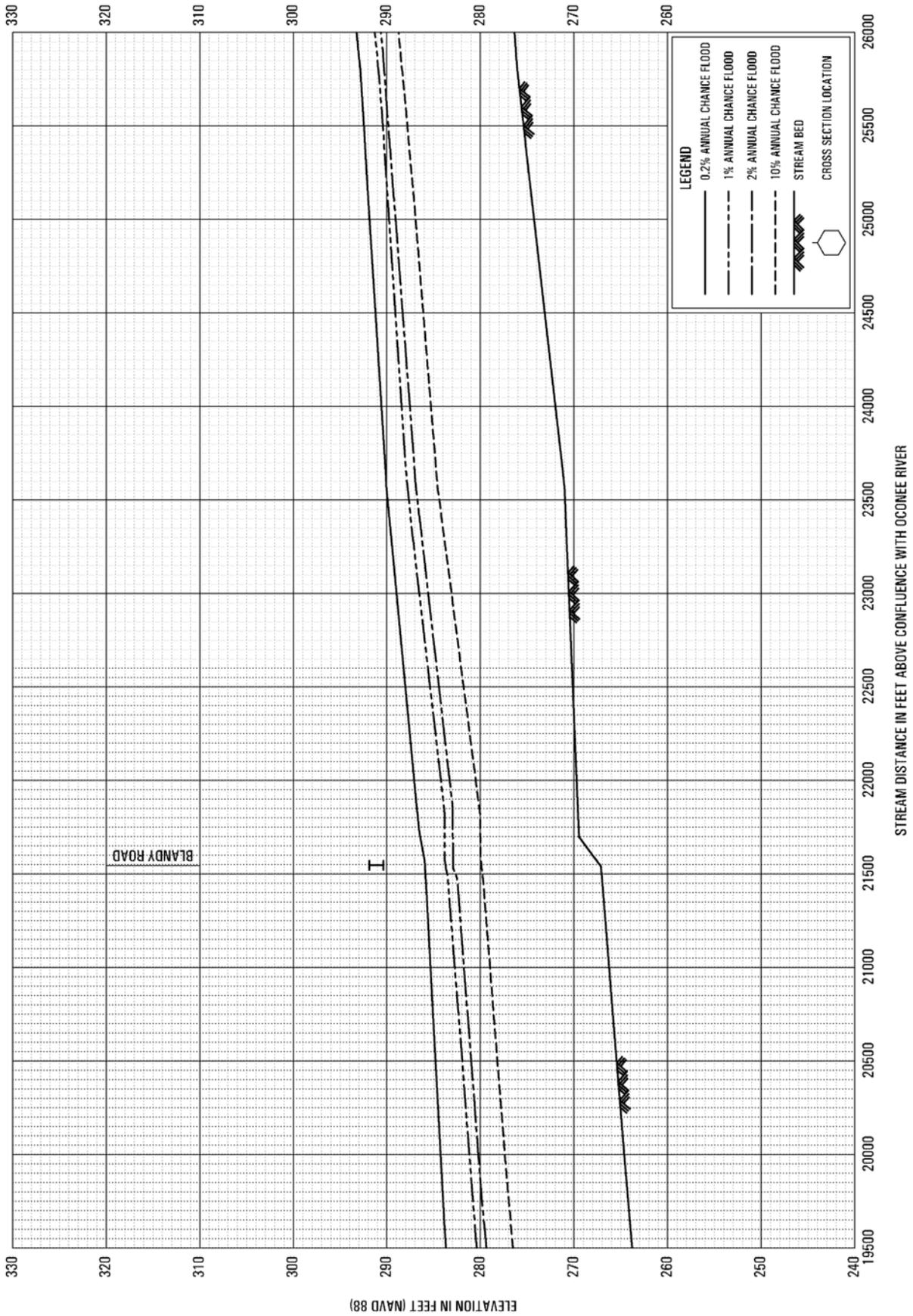


FLOOD PROFILES
FISHING CREEK



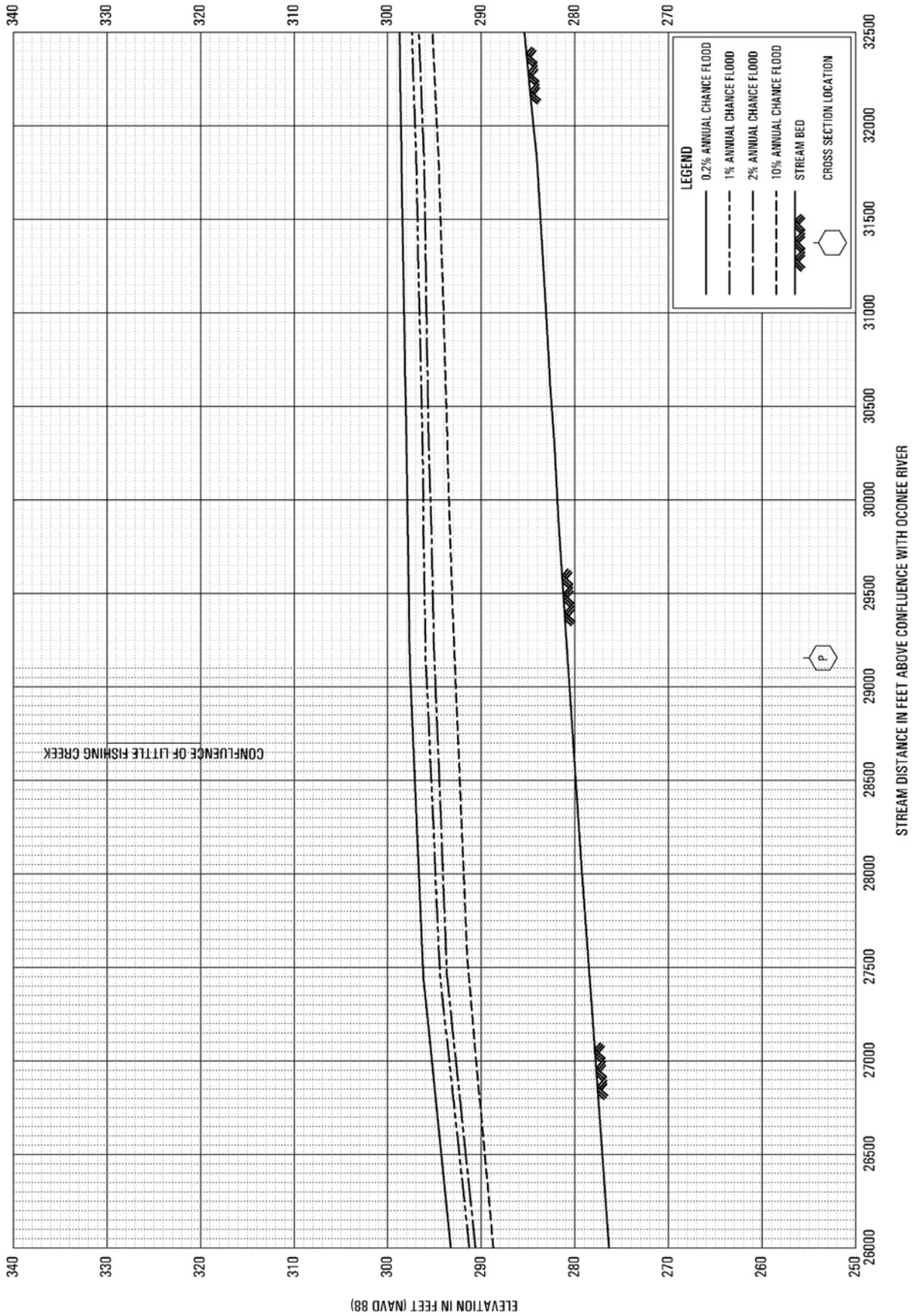


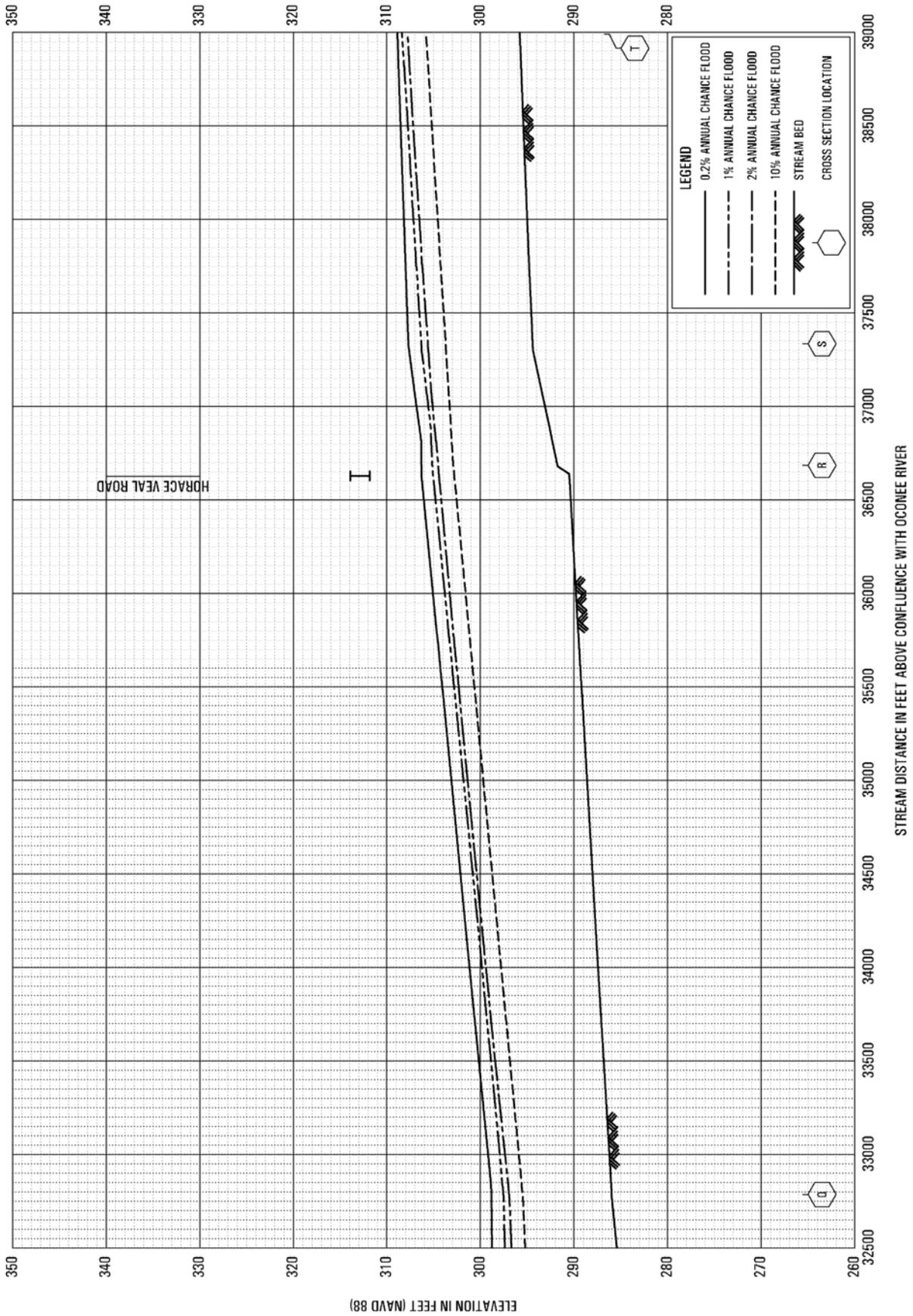
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FISHING CREEK

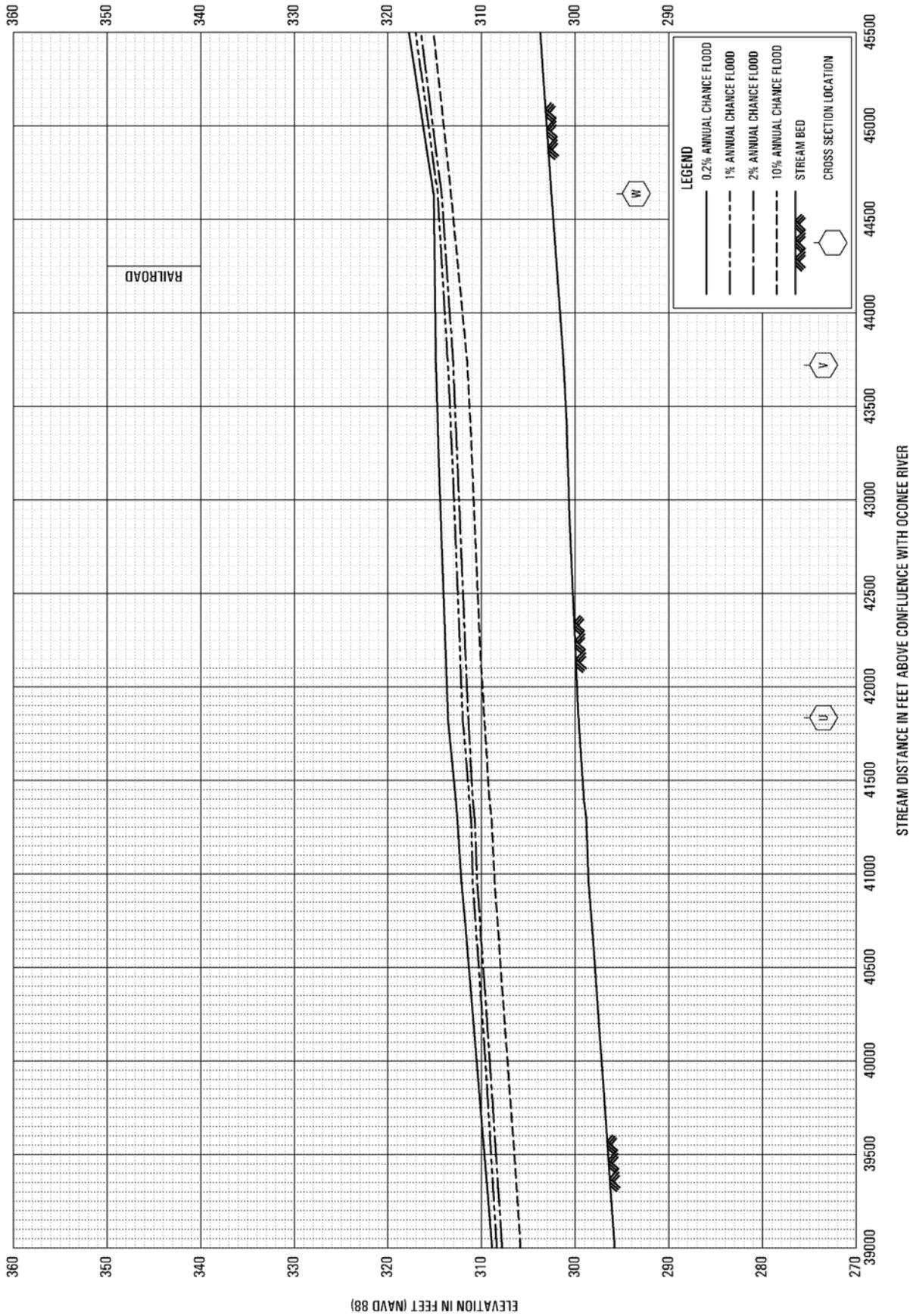


STREAM DISTANCE IN FEET ABOVE CONFLUENCE WITH OCONEE RIVER

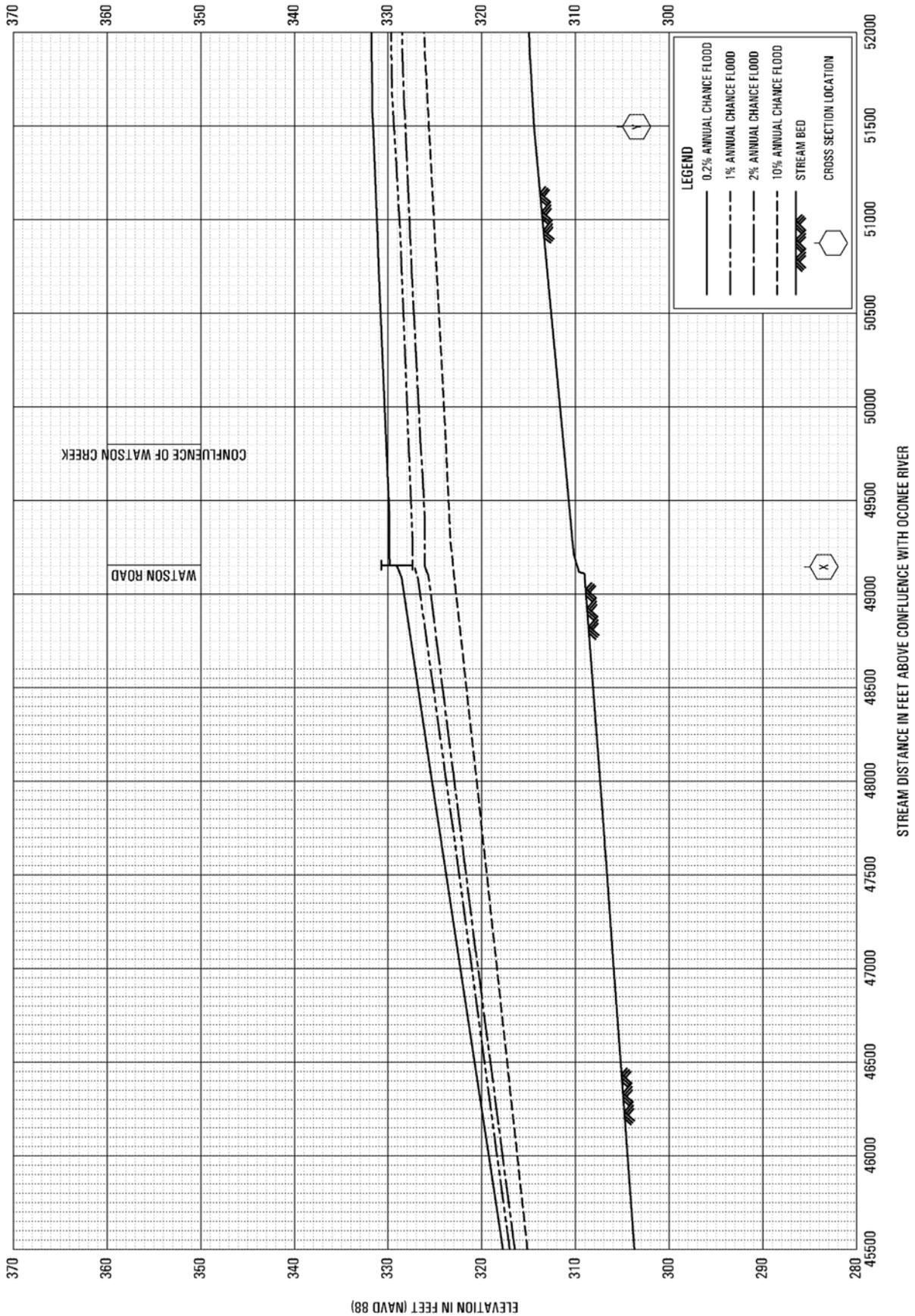
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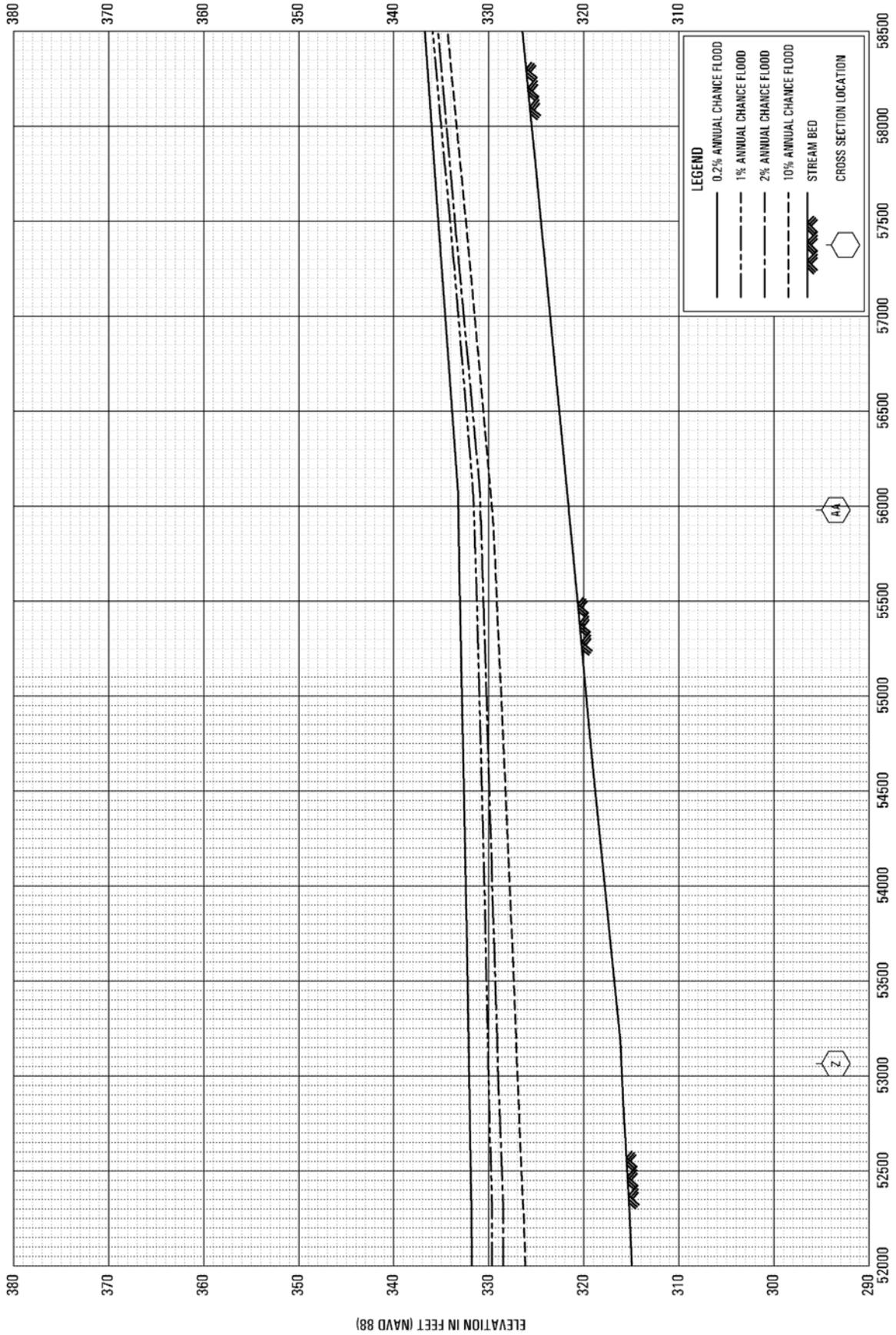






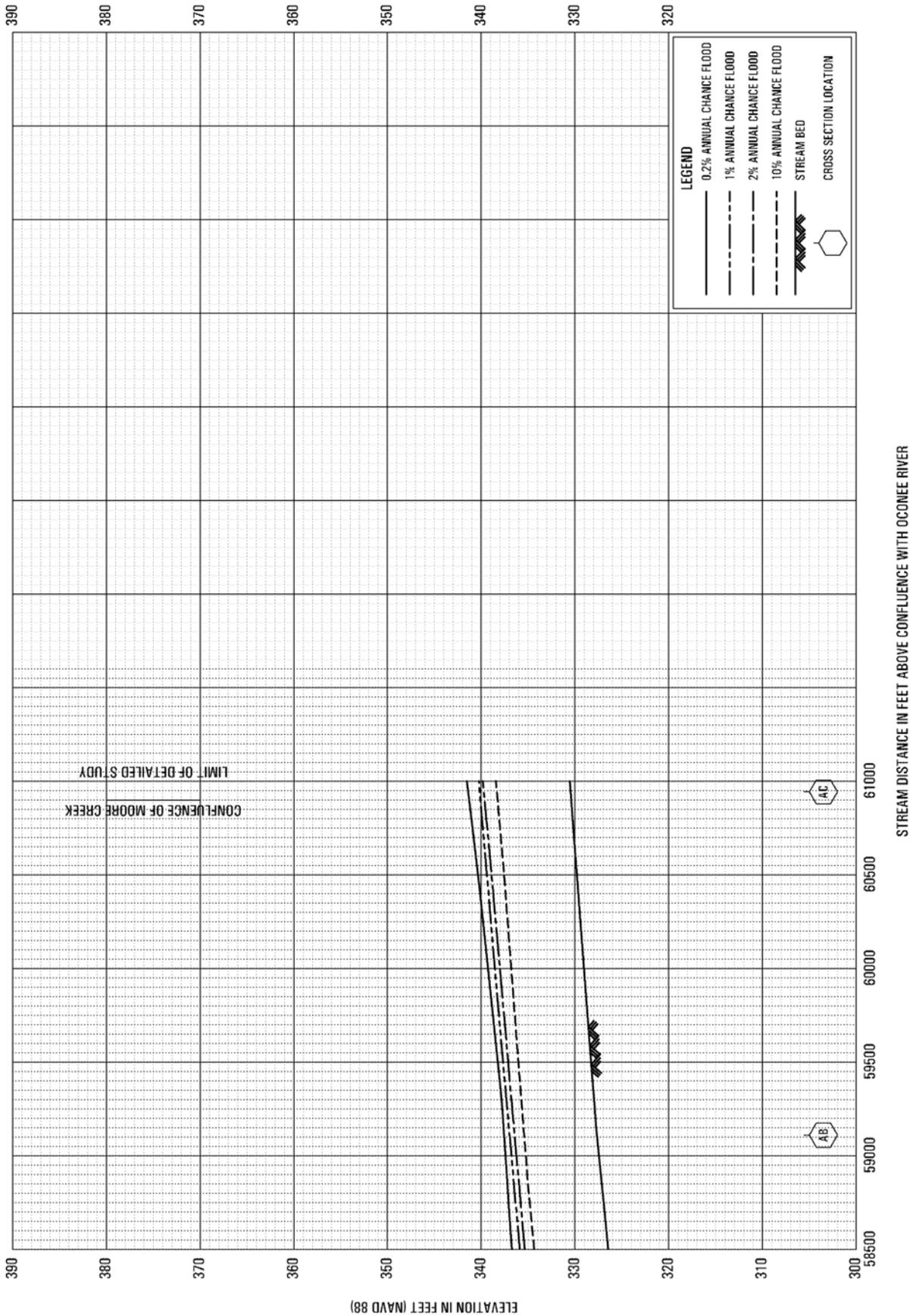
FLOOD PROFILES
FISHING CREEK





STREAM DISTANCE IN FEET ABOVE CONFLUENCE WITH OCONEE RIVER

ELEVATION IN FEET (NAVD 88)

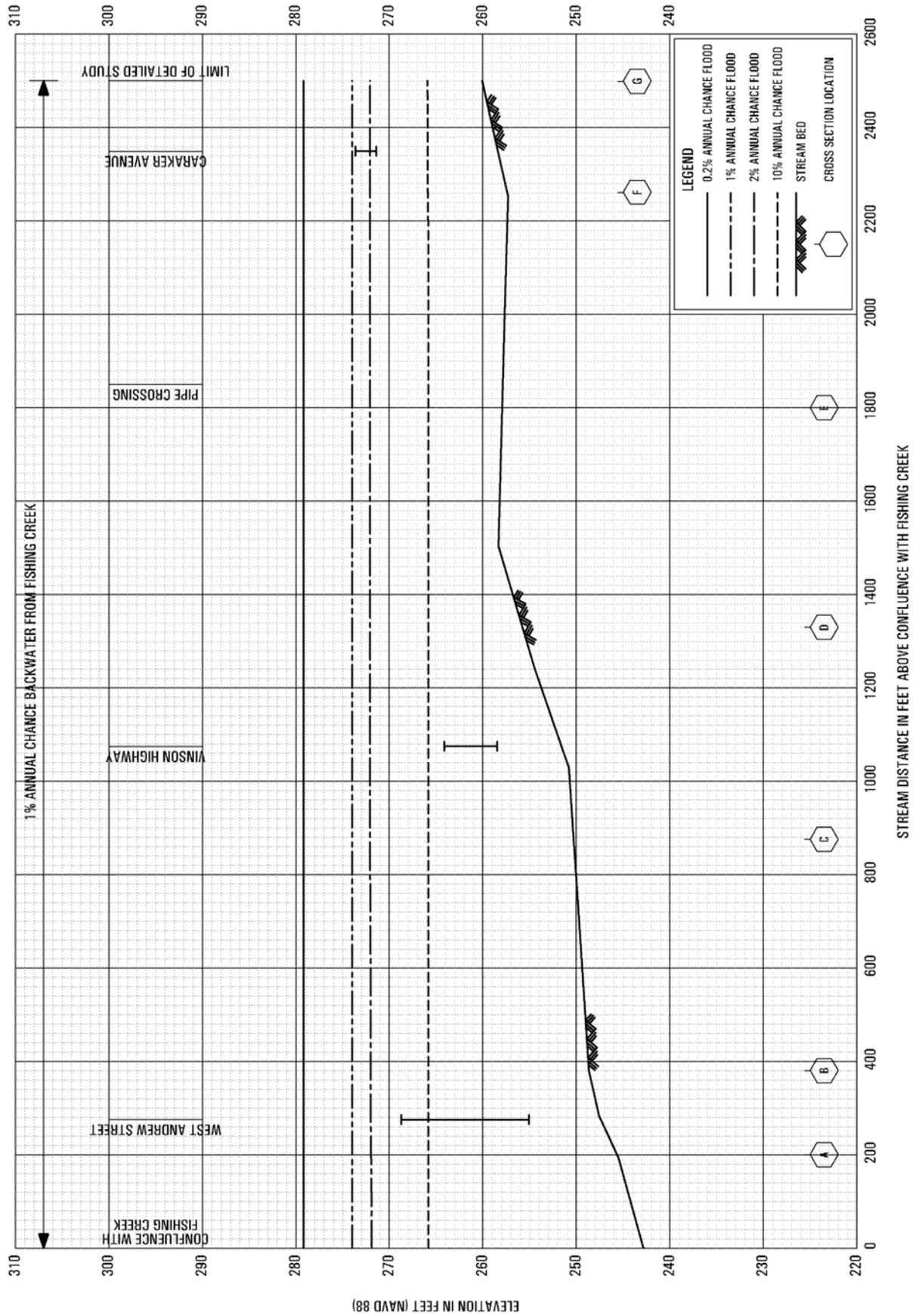


STREAM DISTANCE IN FEET ABOVE CONFLUENCE WITH OCONEE RIVER

ELEVATION IN FEET (NAVD 88)

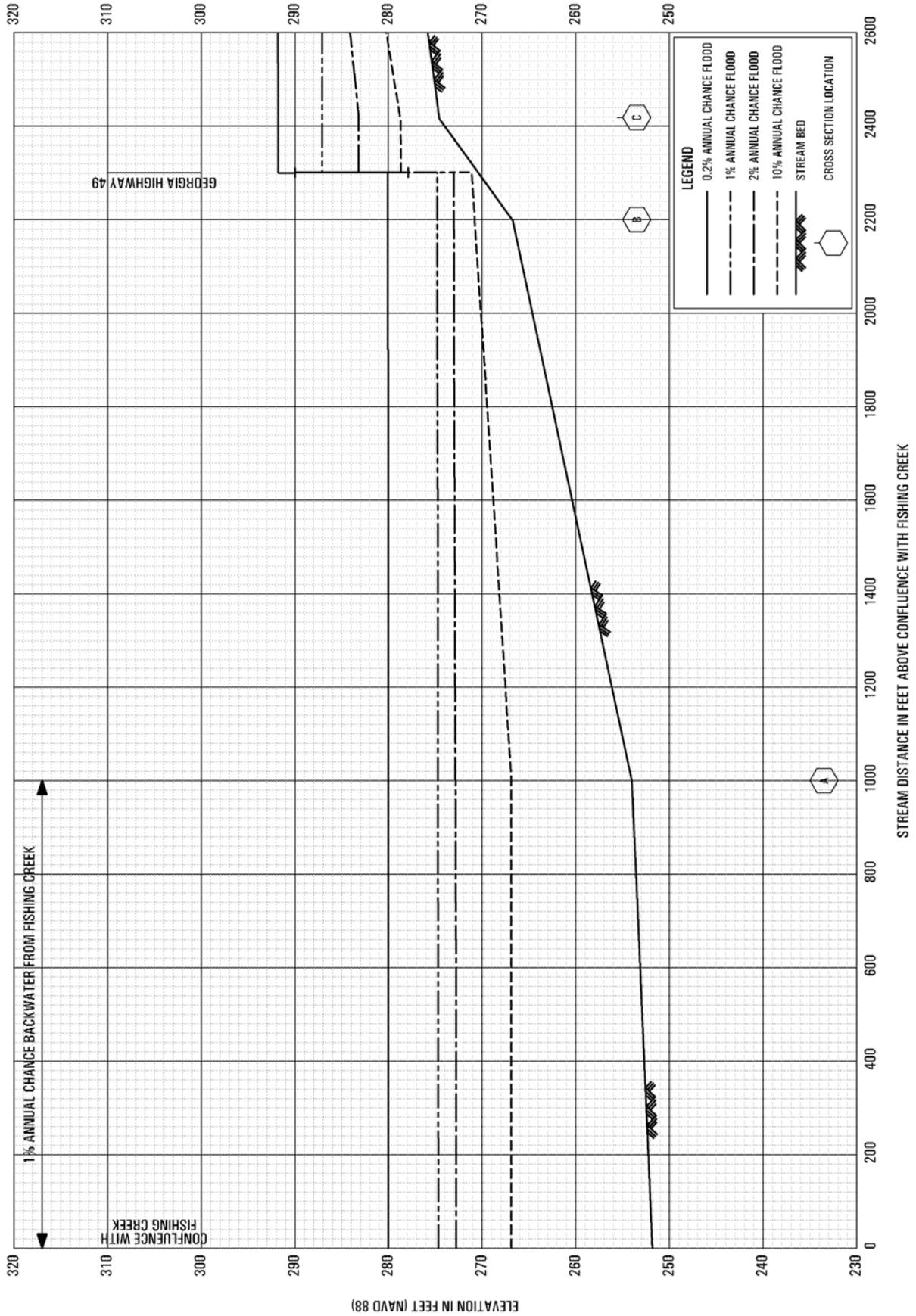
FLOOD PROFILES

FISHING CREEK TRIBUTARY 1

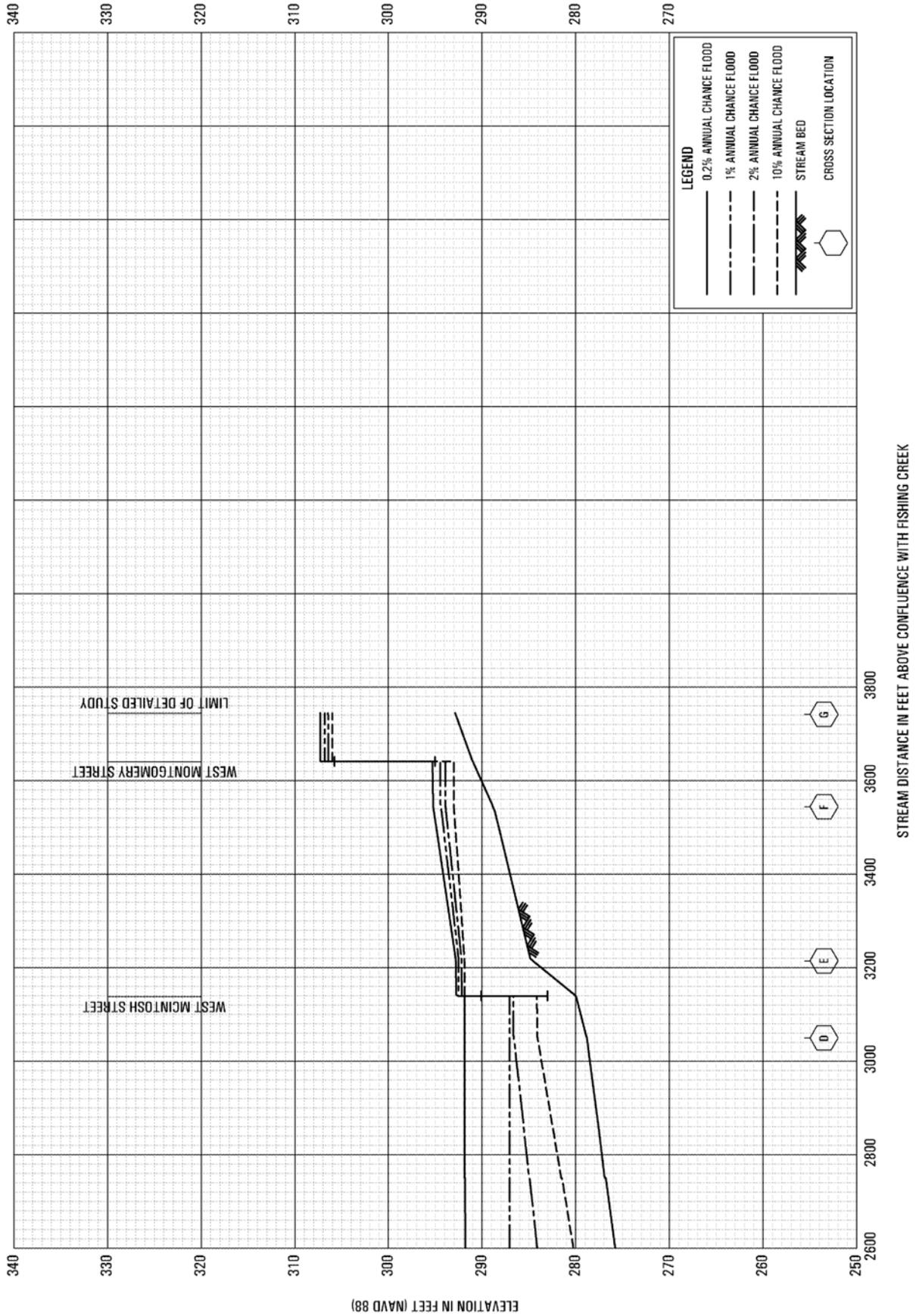


FLOOD PROFILES

FISHING CREEK TRIBUTARY 2



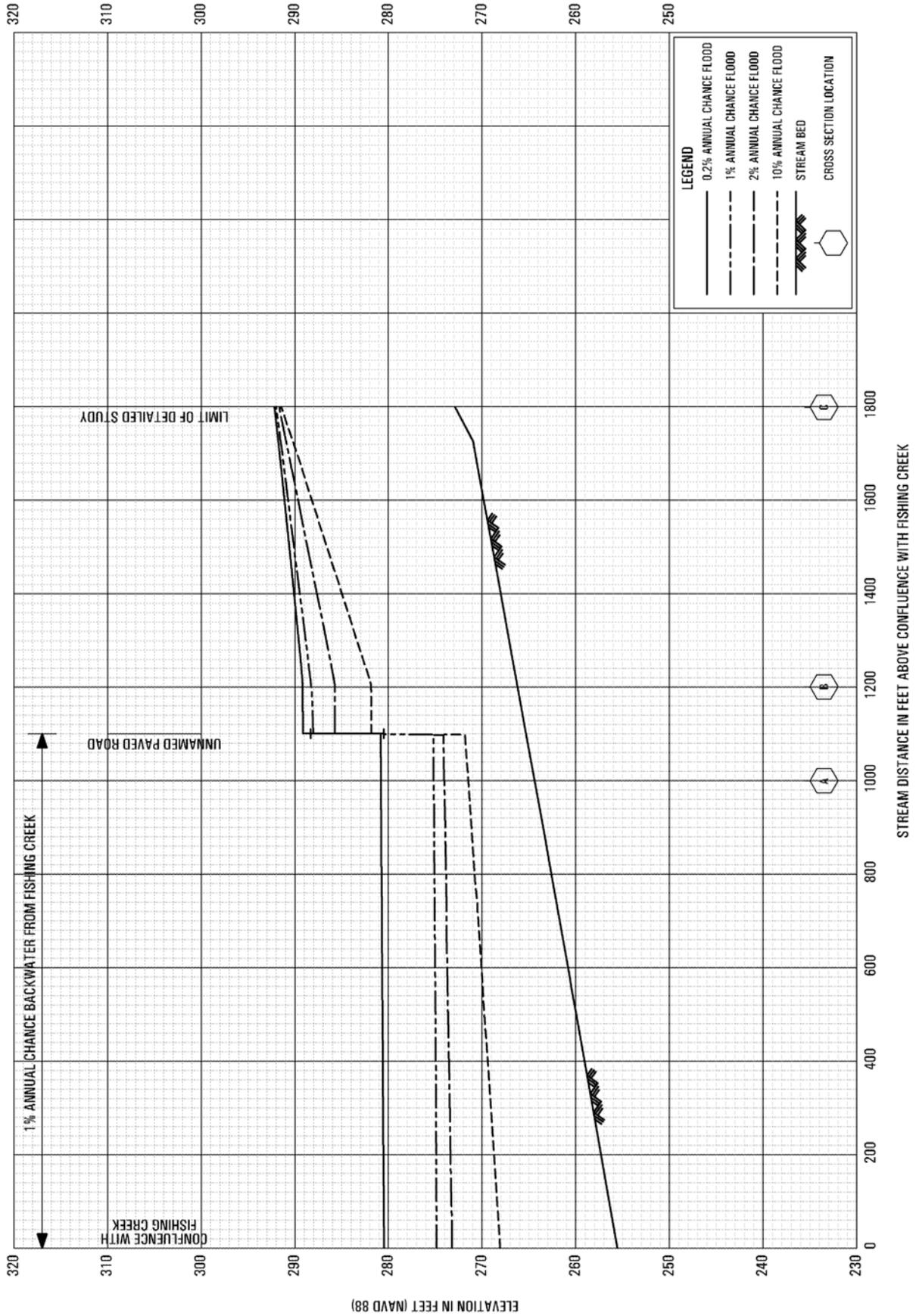
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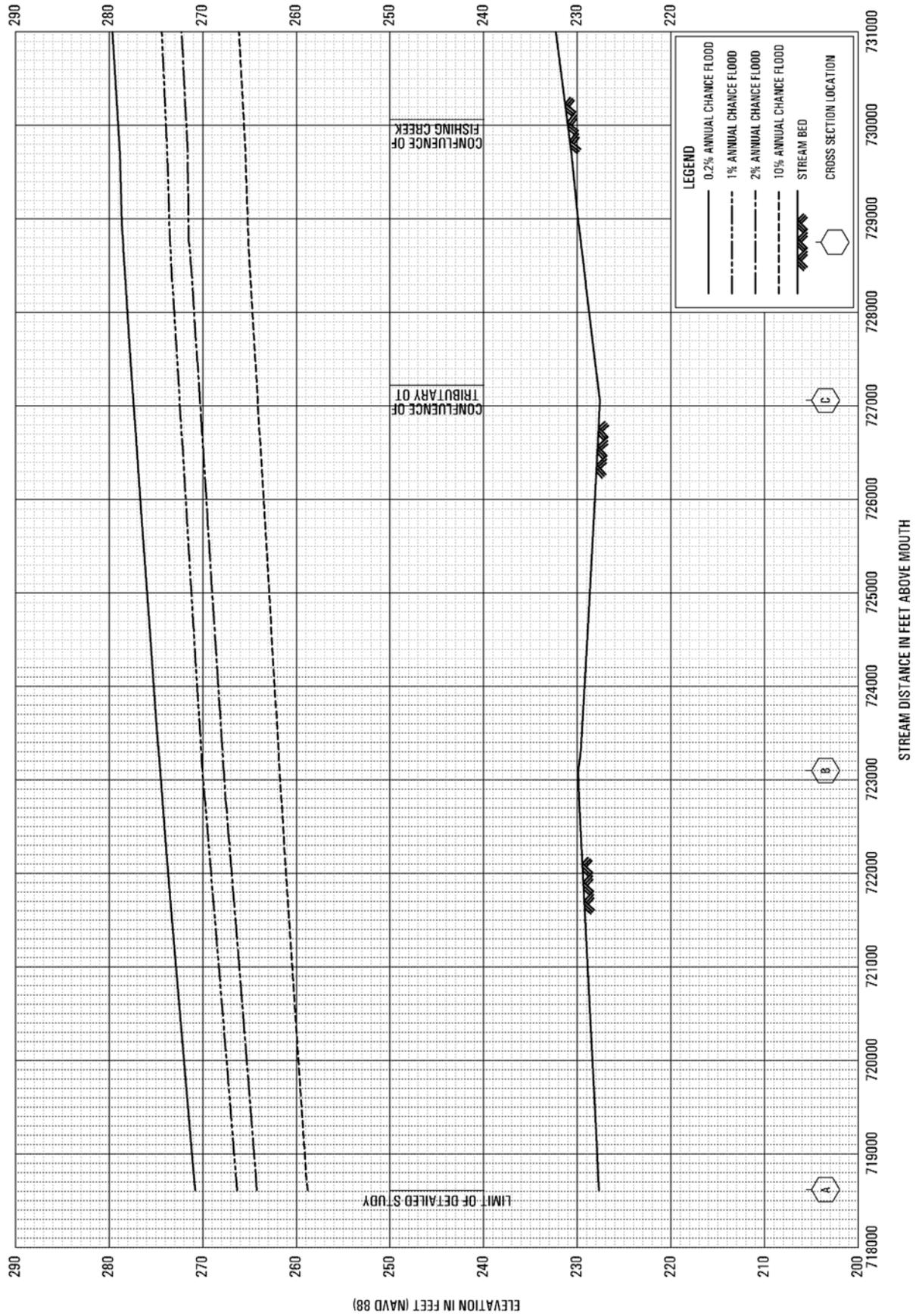


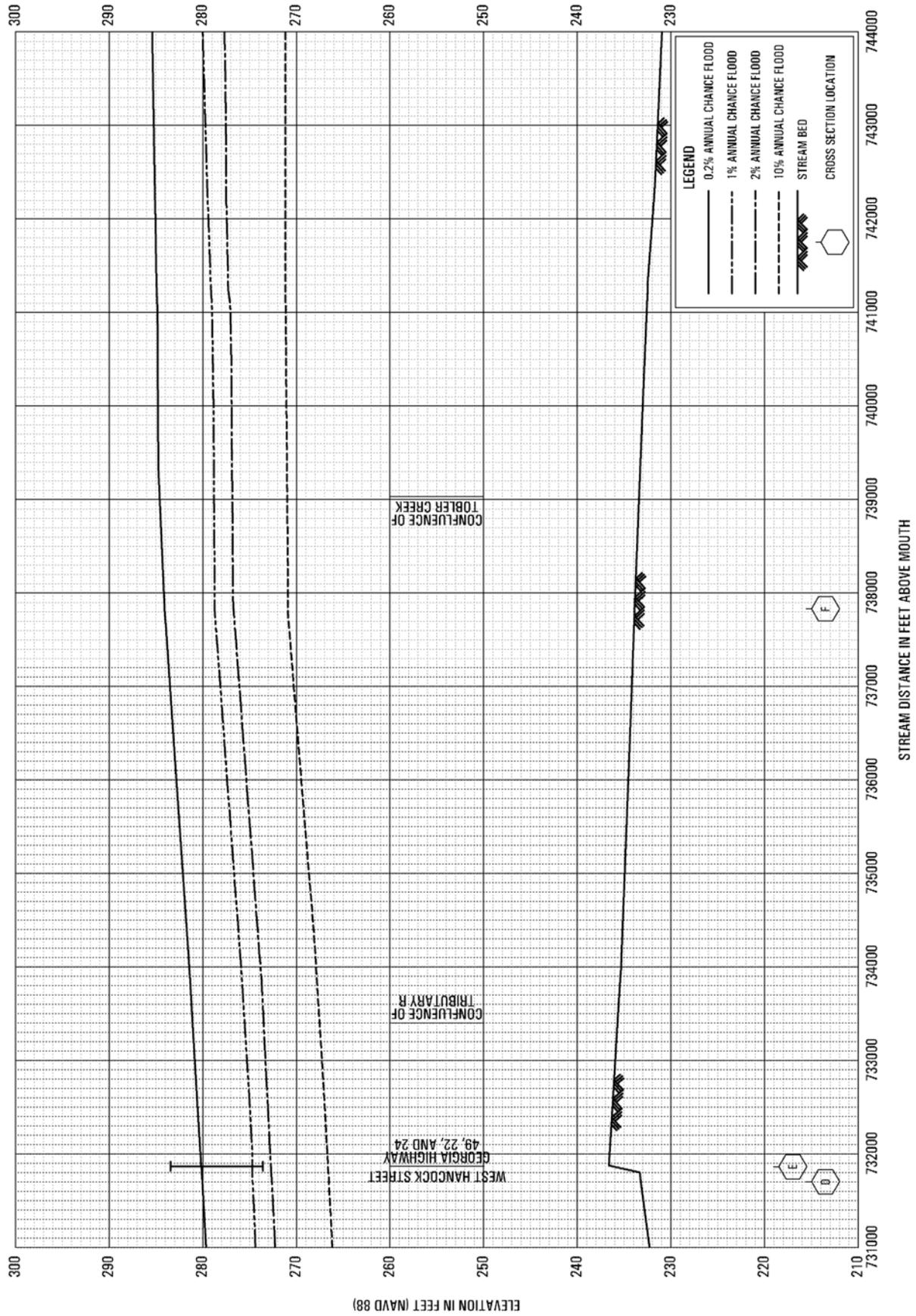
STREAM DISTANCE IN FEET ABOVE CONFLUENCE WITH FISHING CREEK

ELEVATION IN FEET (NAVD 88)

FLOOD PROFILES

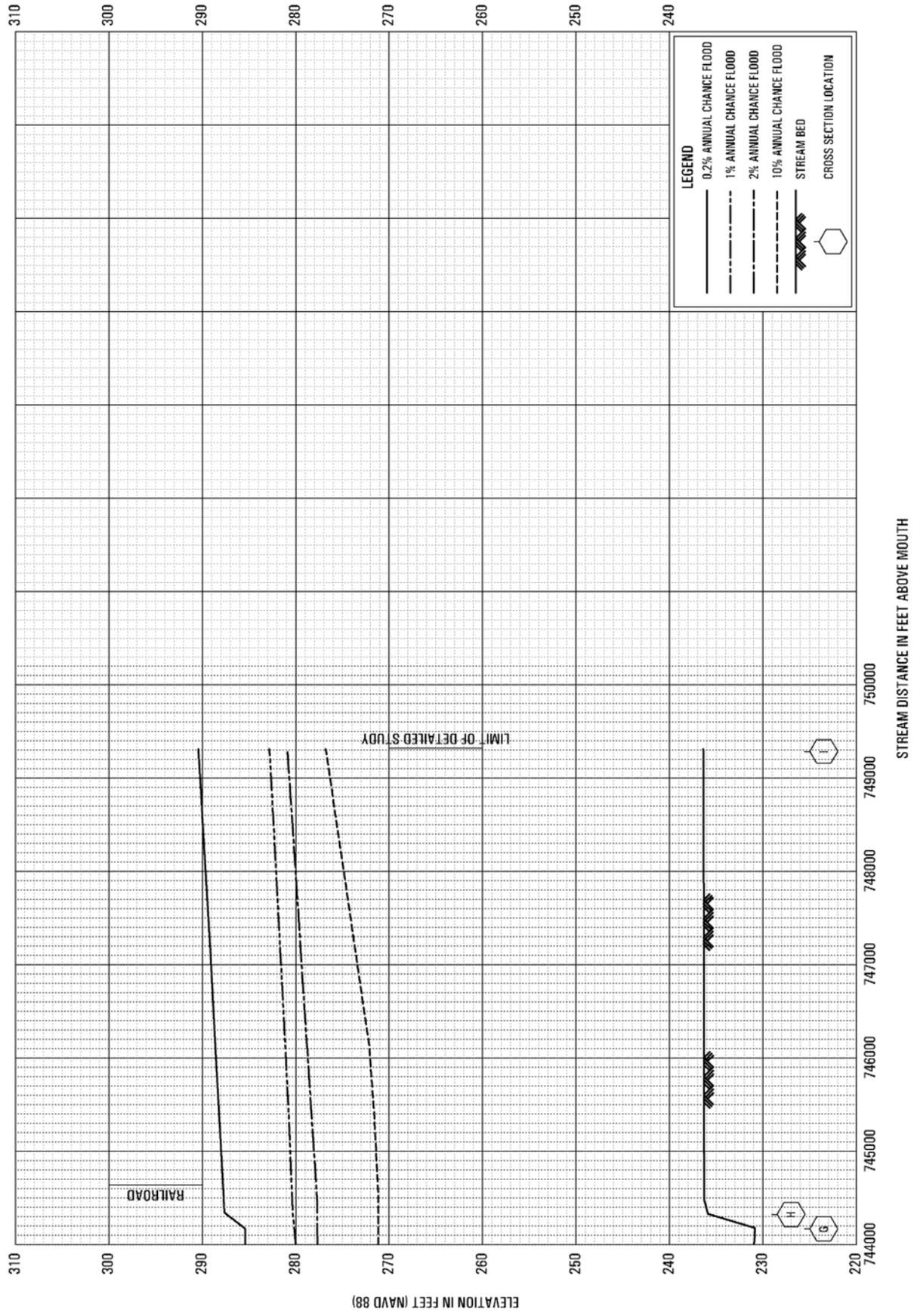


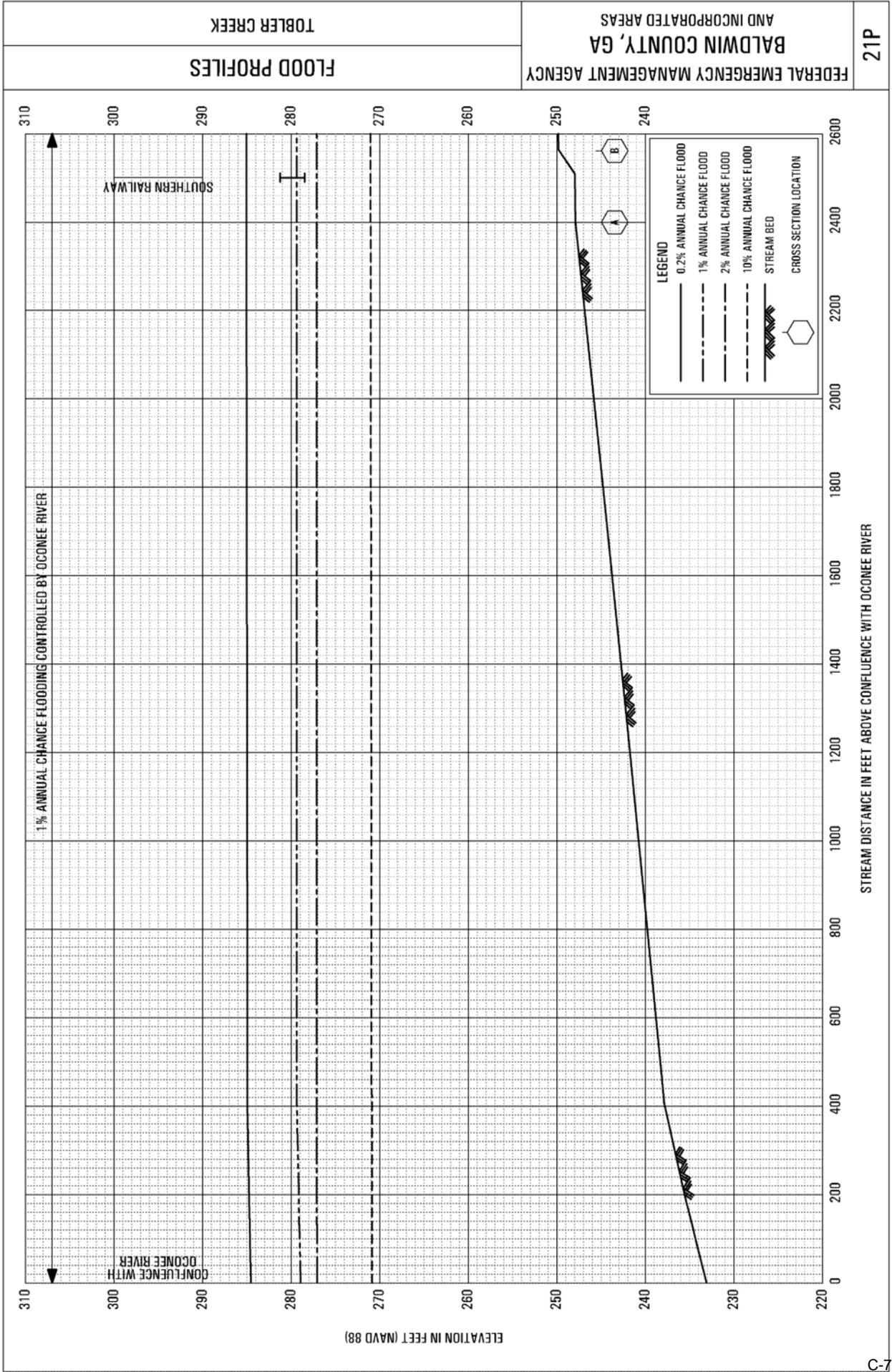




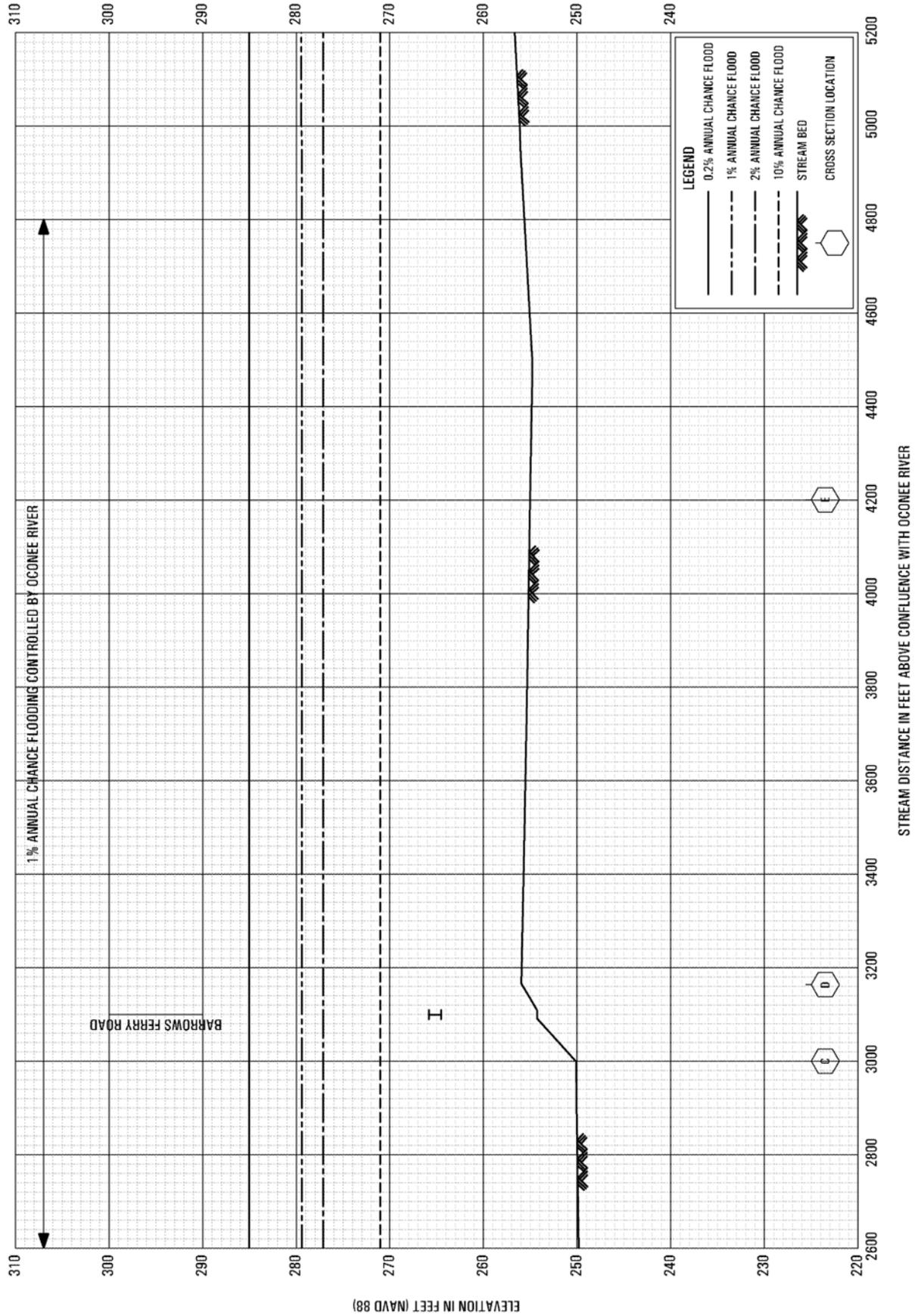
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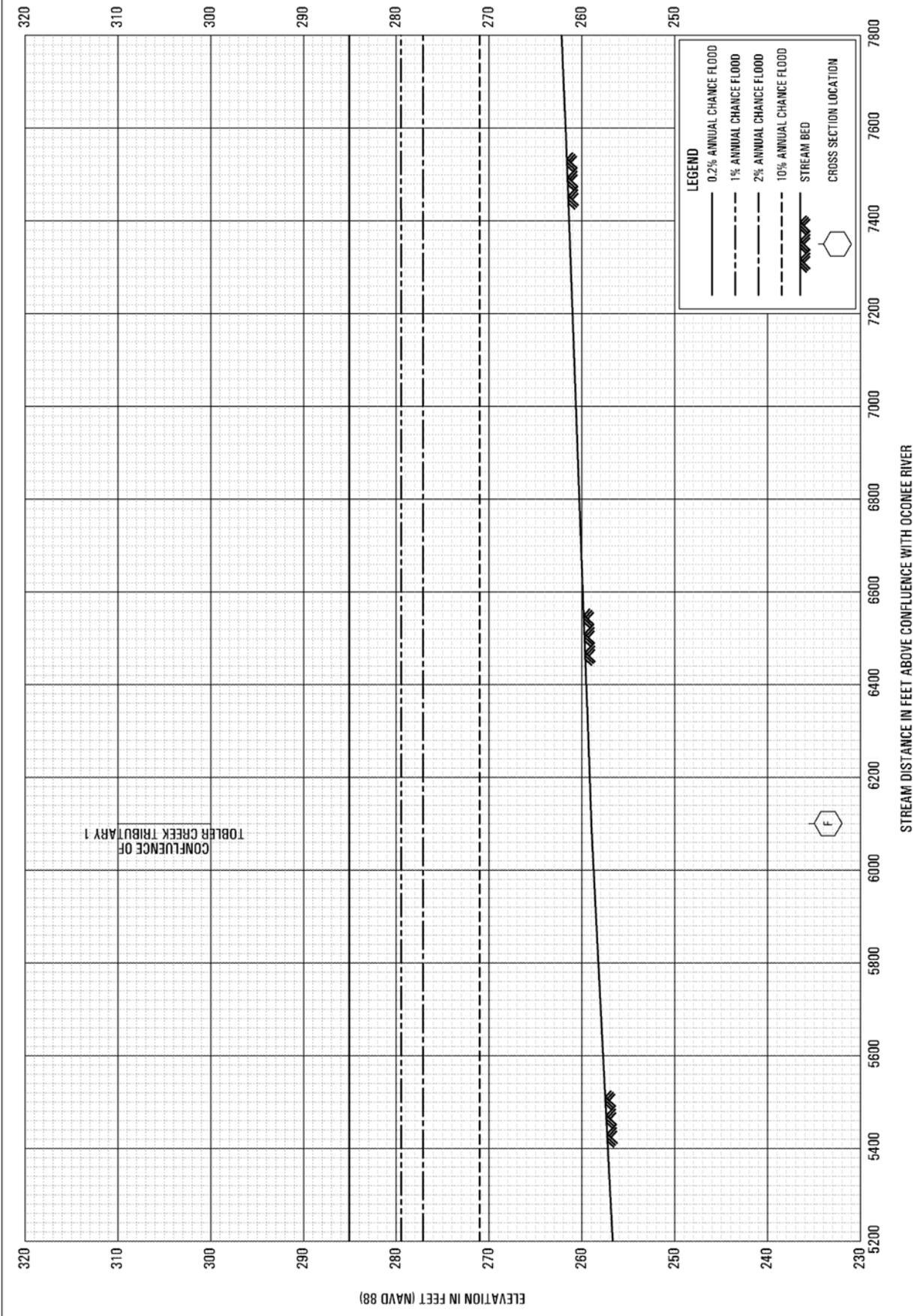
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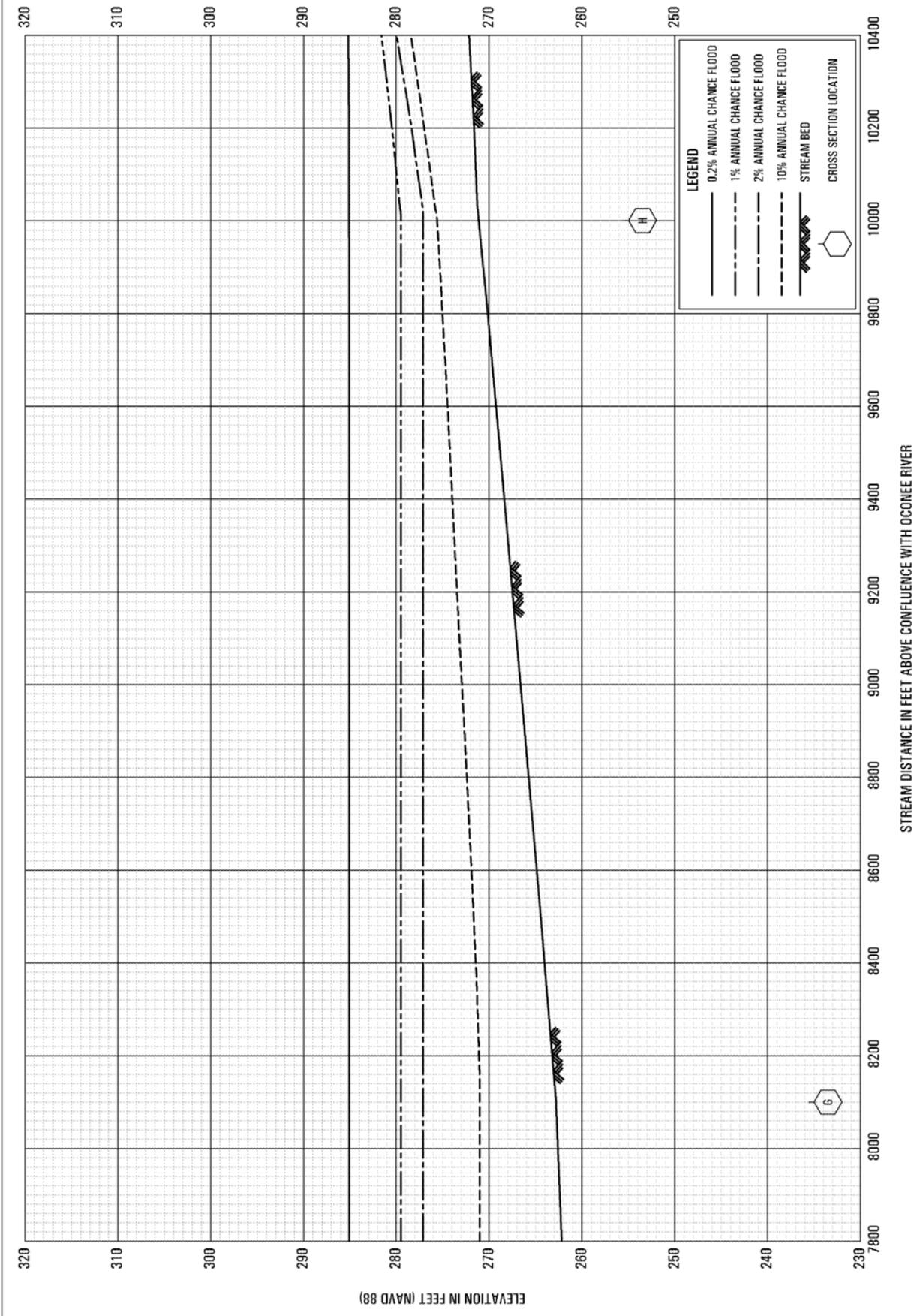


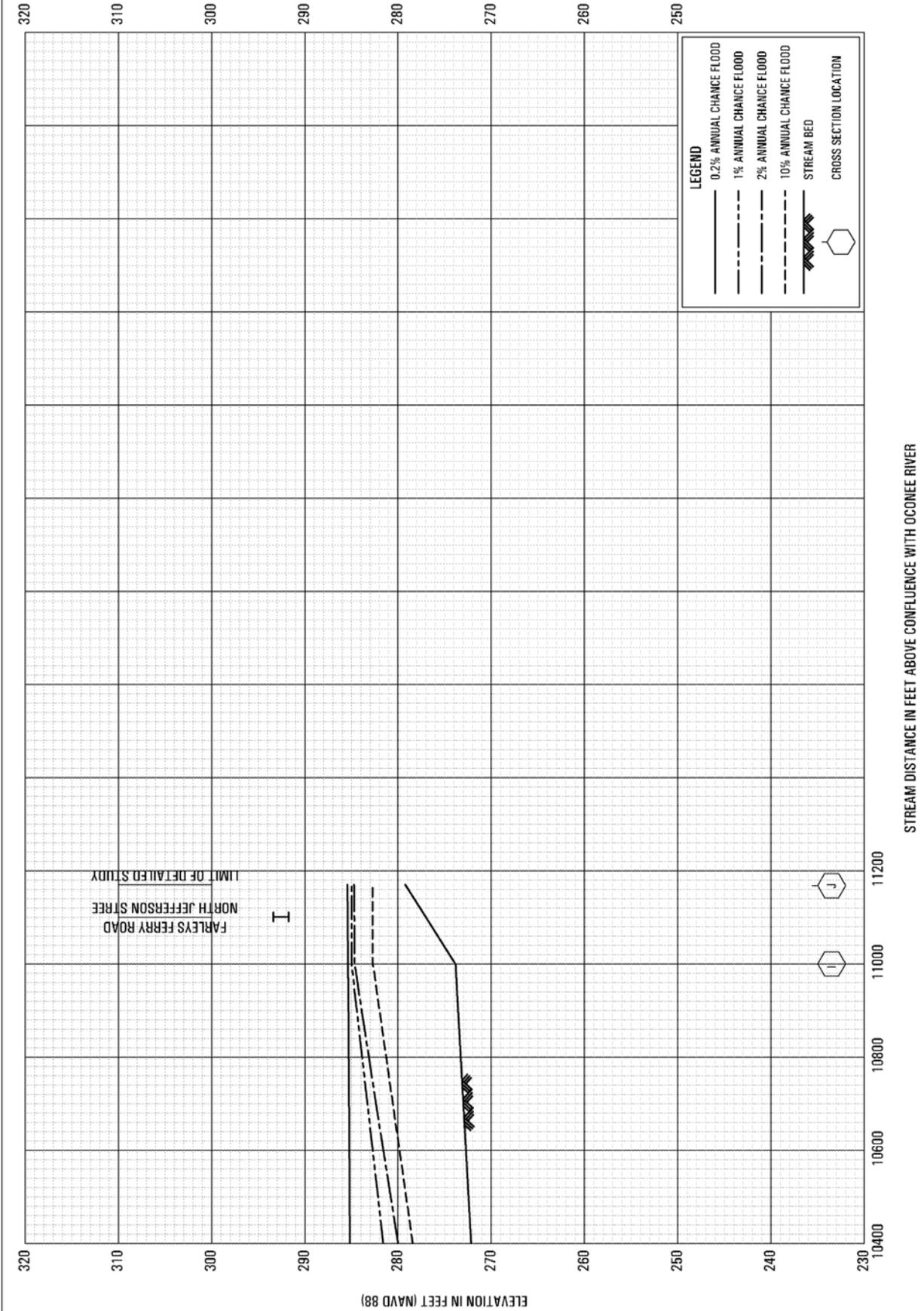


FLOOD PROFILES
TOBLER CREEK

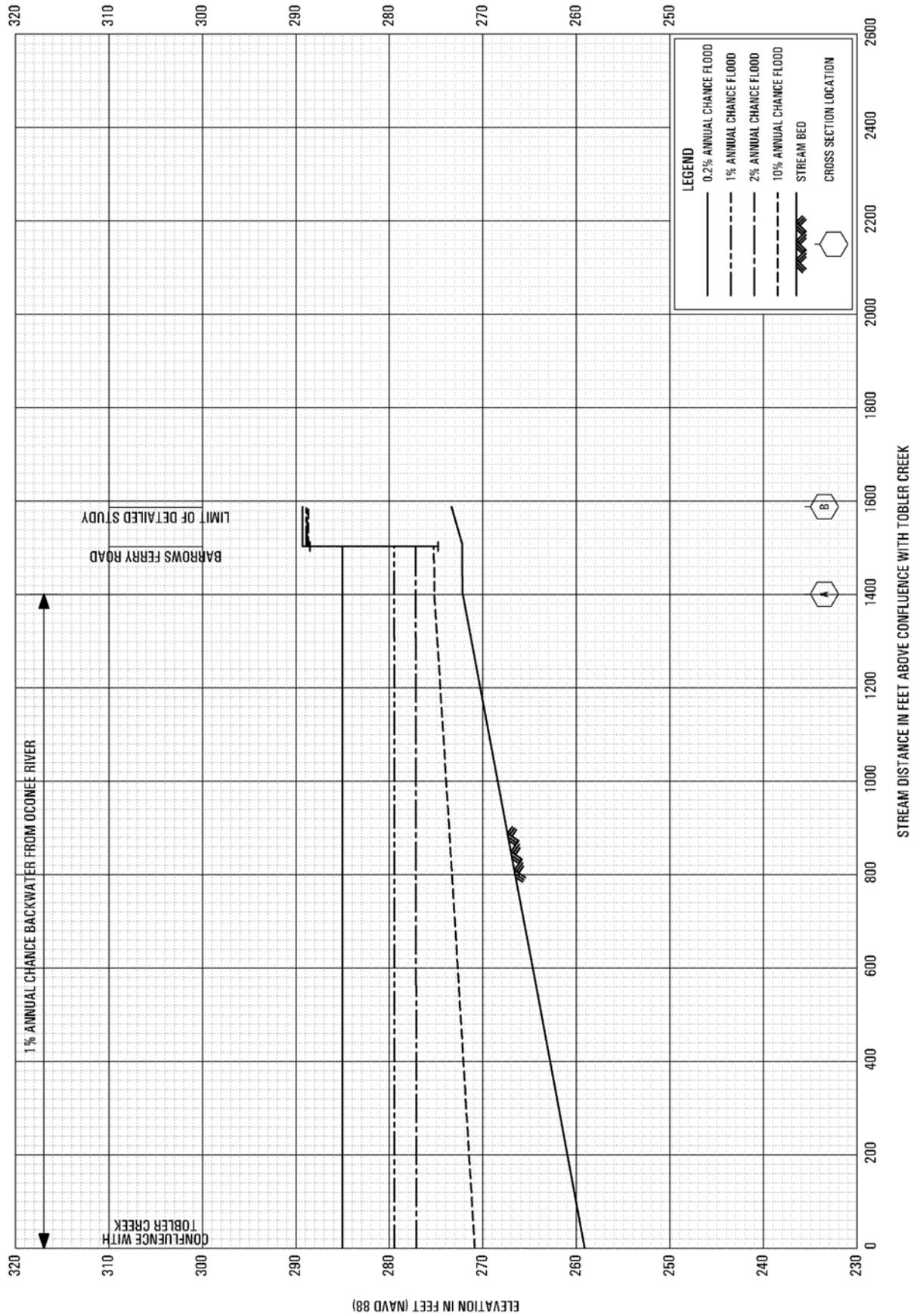


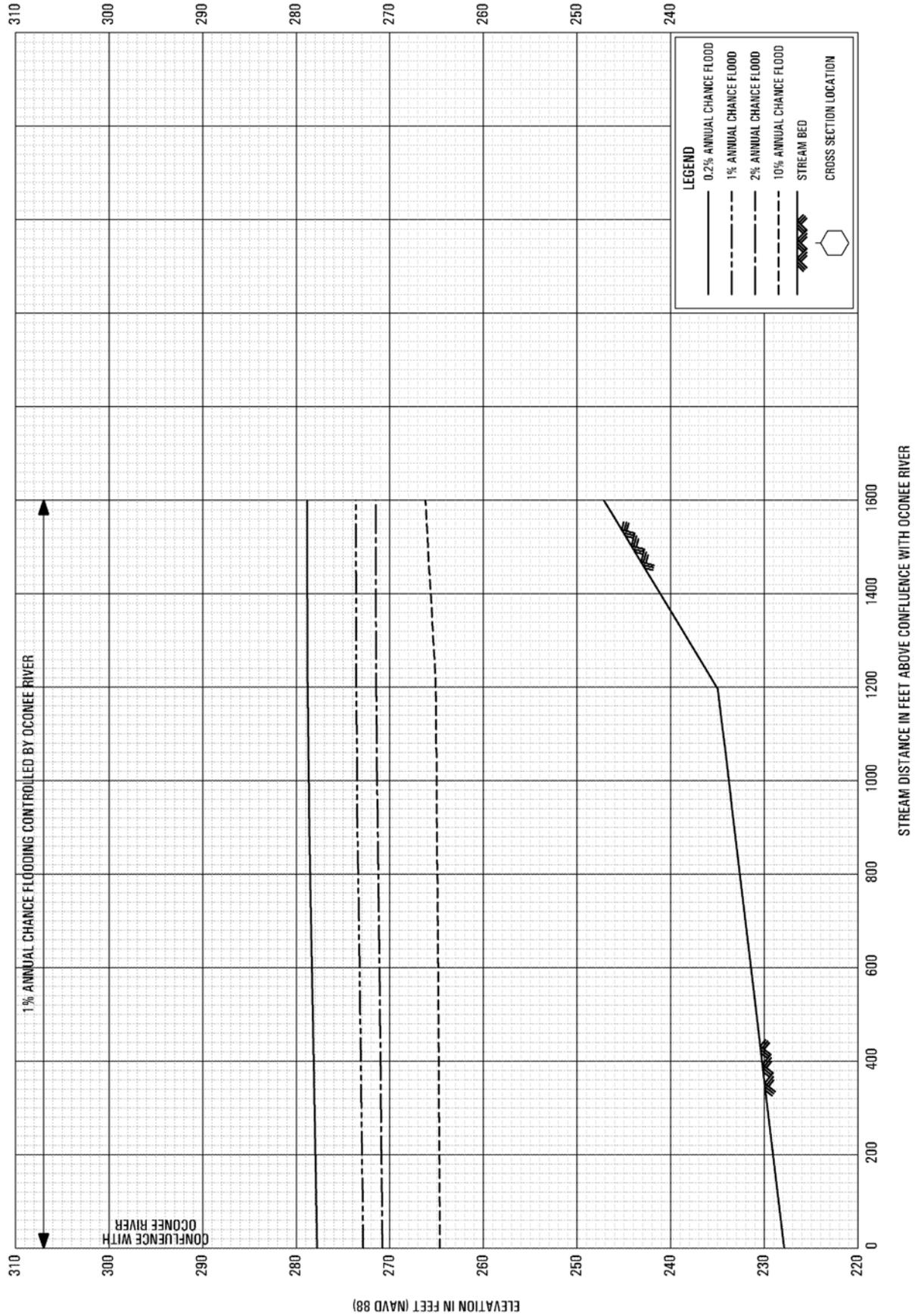


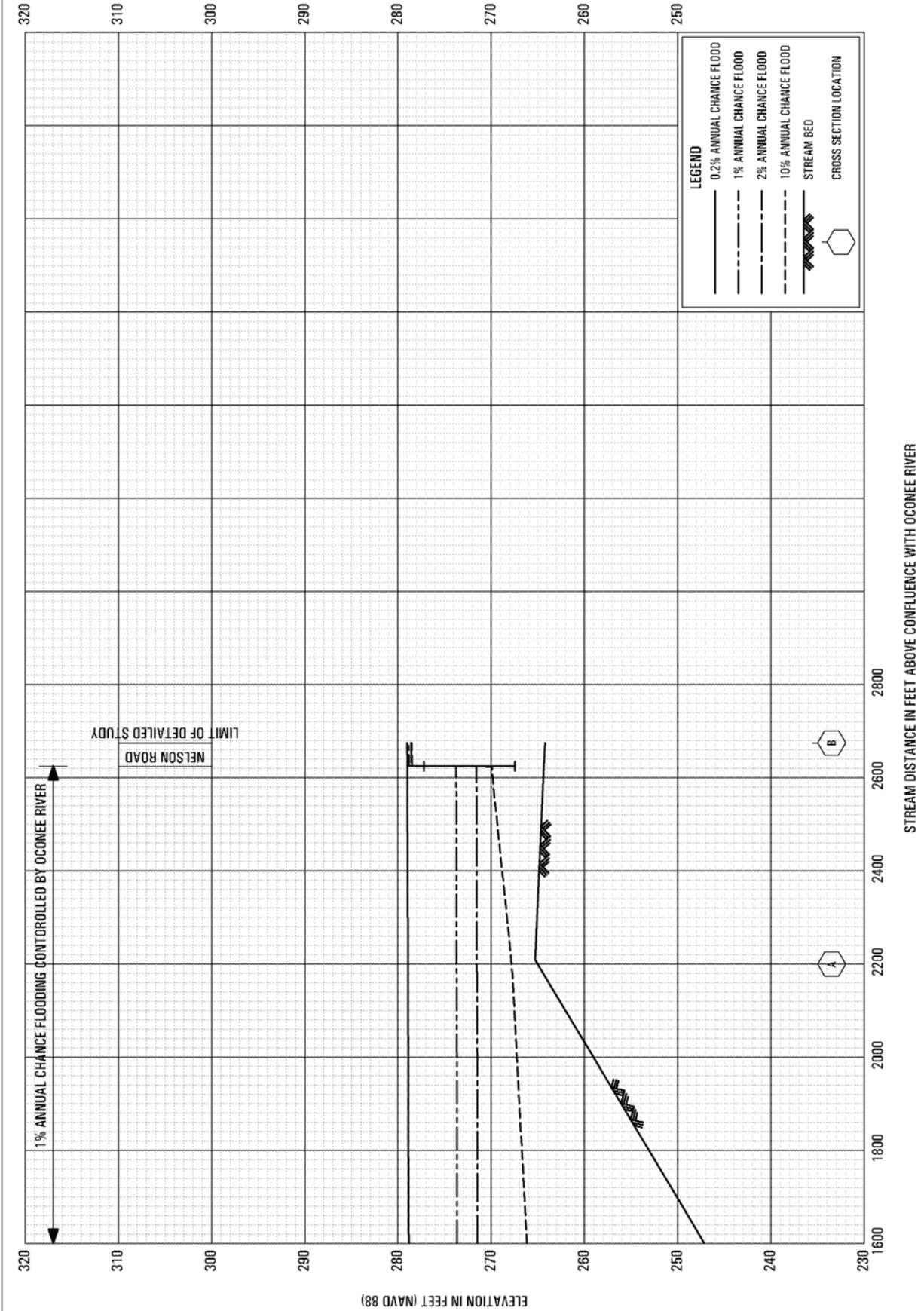




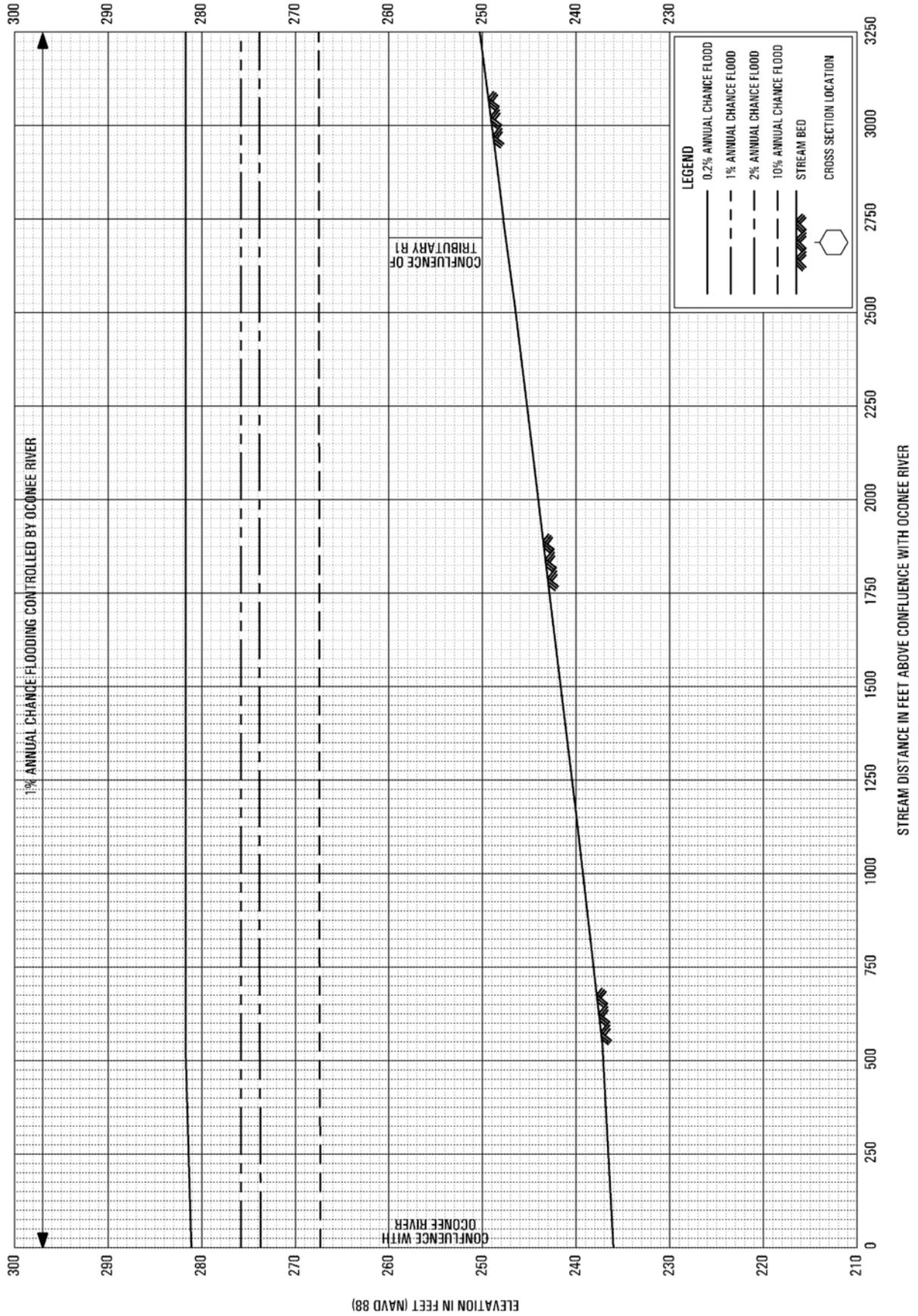
FLOOD PROFILES





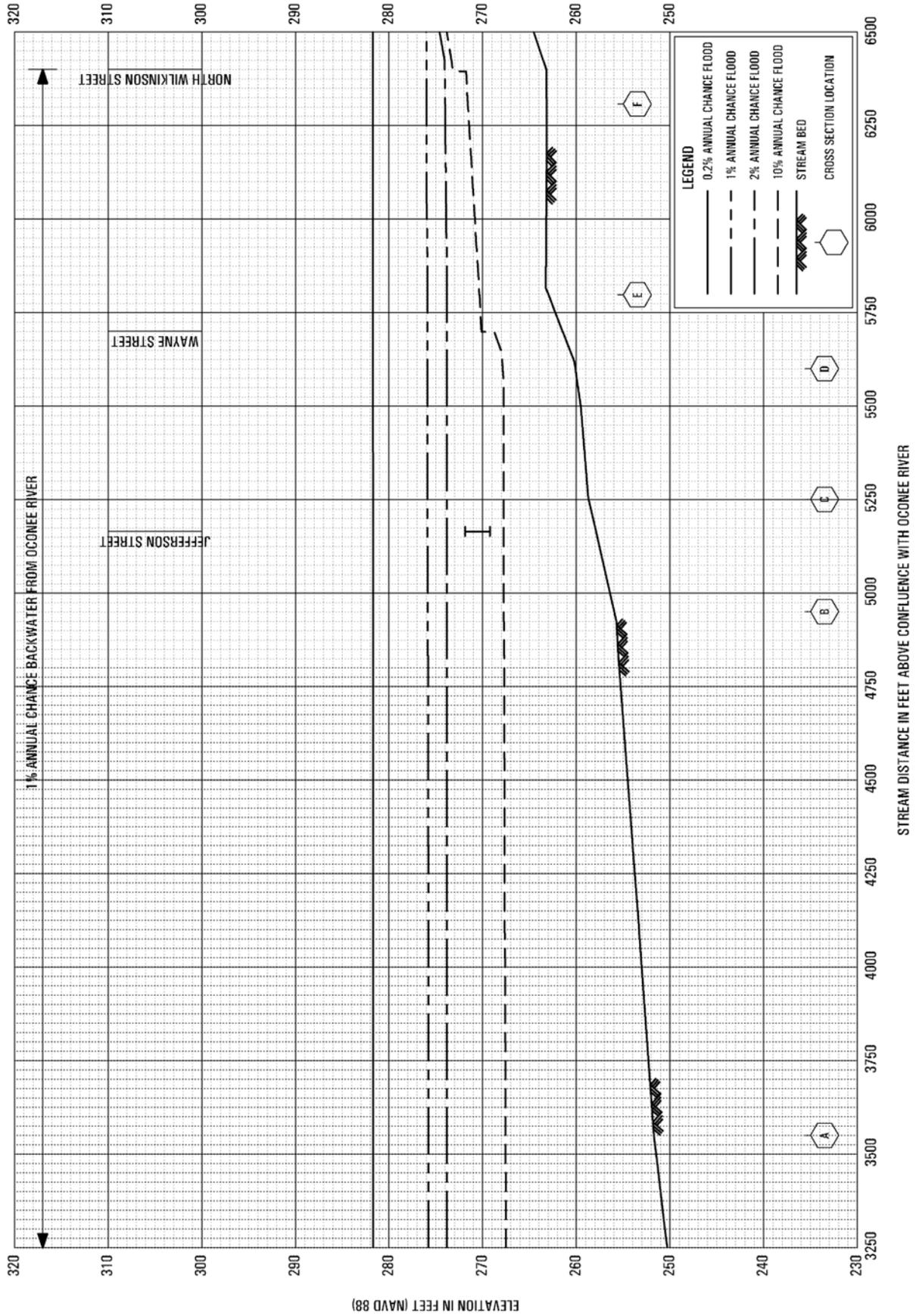


FLOOD PROFILES
TRIBUTARY R

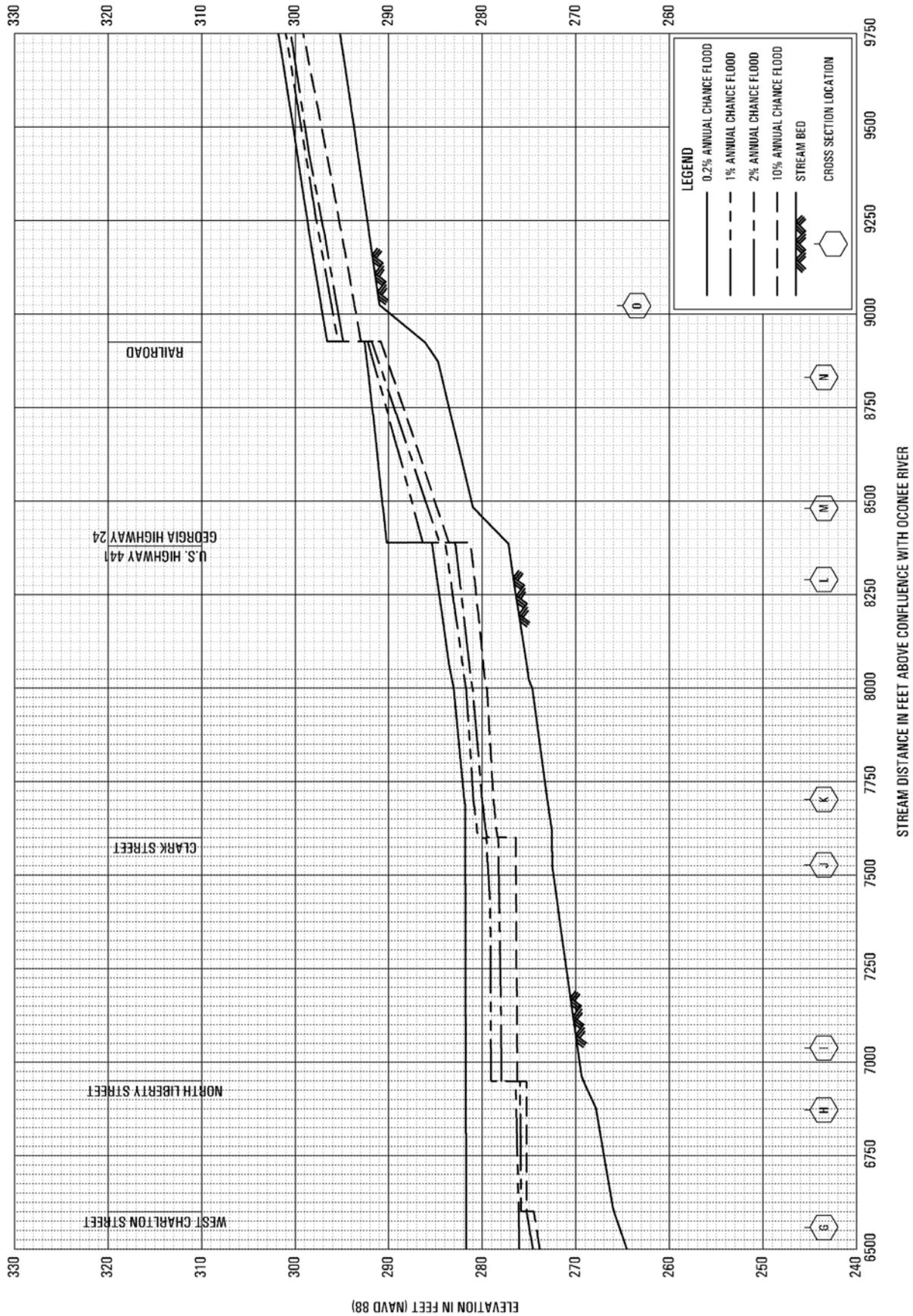


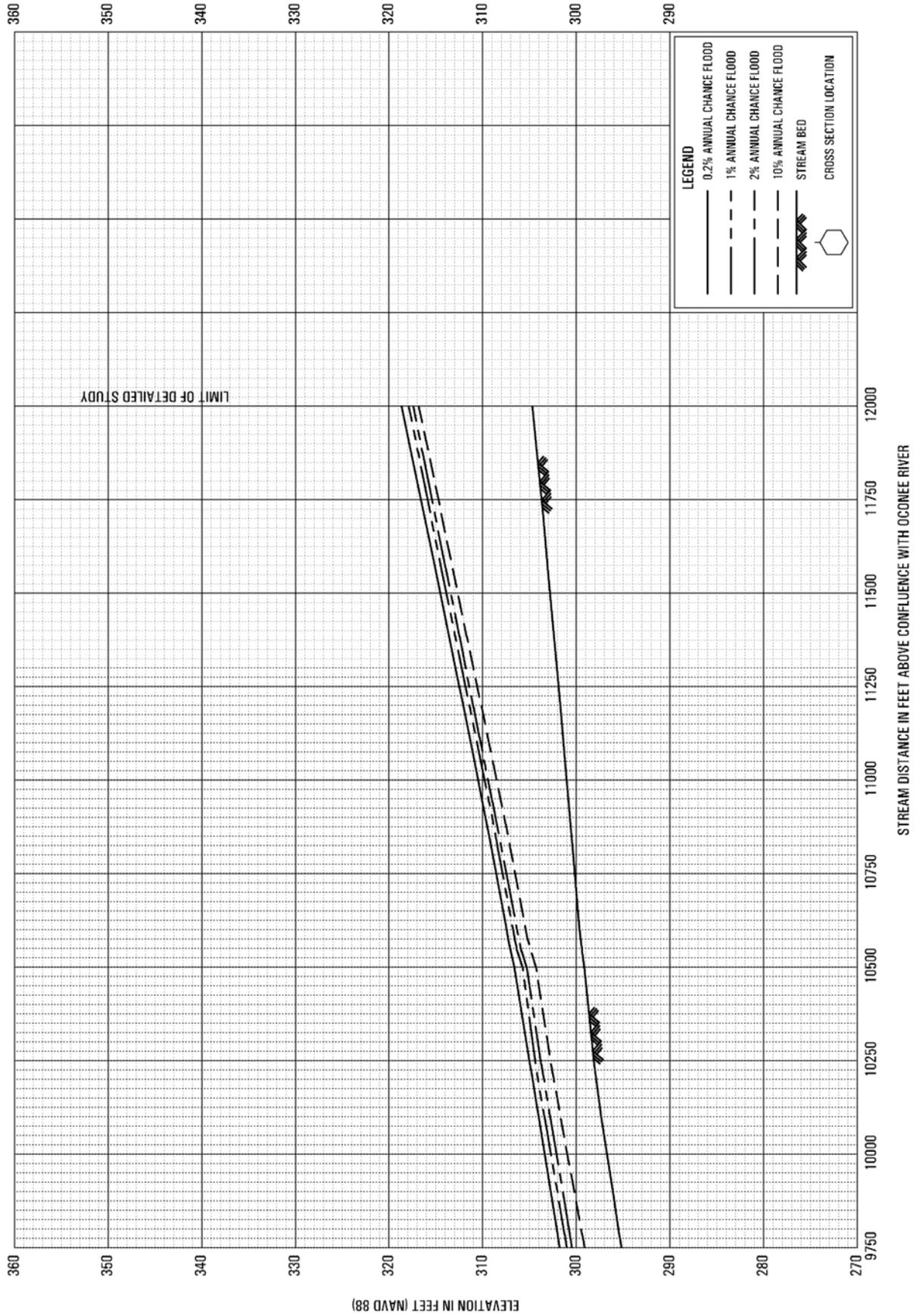
FLOOD PROFILES

TRIBUTARY R



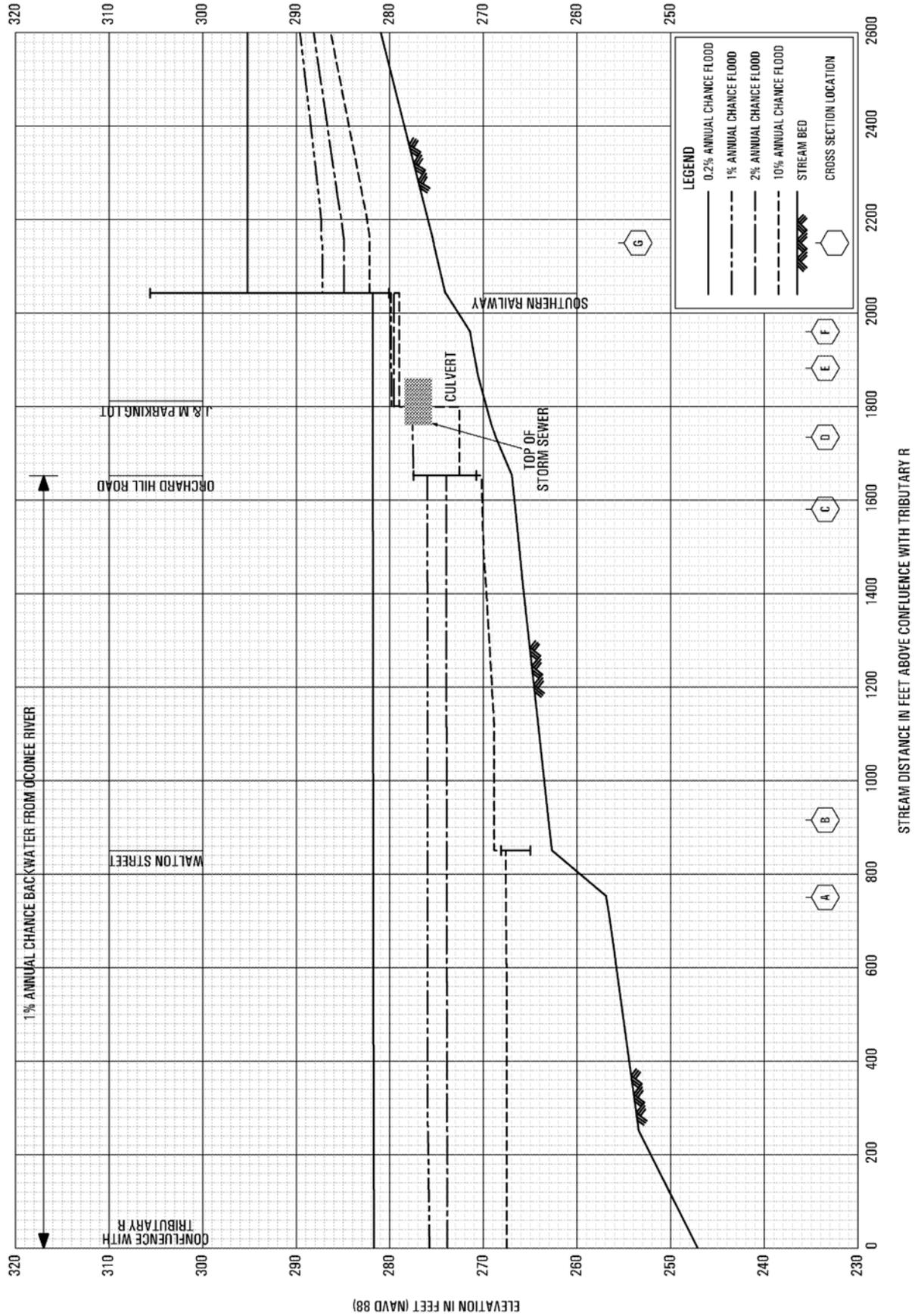
FLOOD PROFILES
TRIBUTARY R

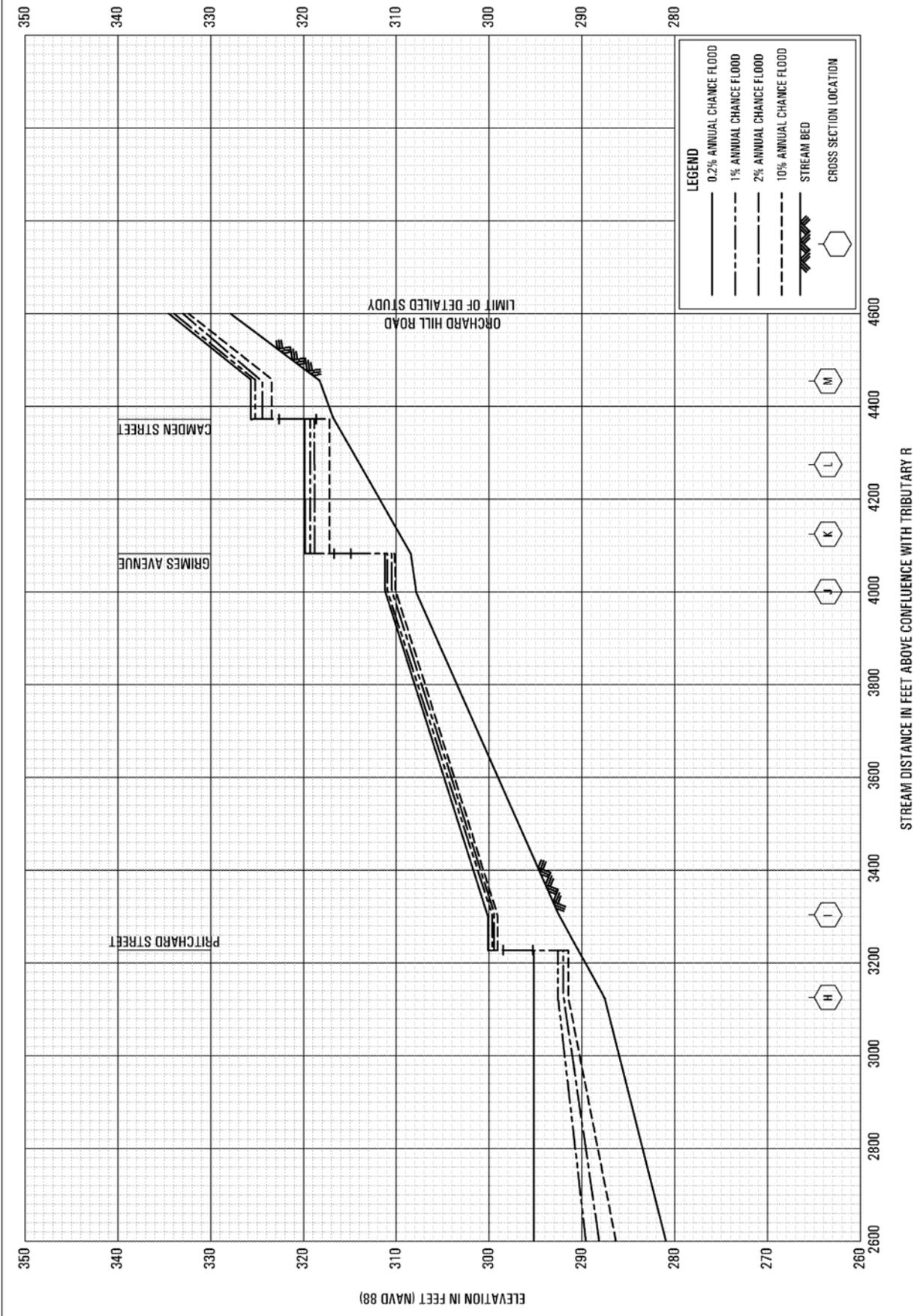




FLOOD PROFILES

TRIBUTARY R 1





Camp Creek		Fishing Creek		Fishing Creek Tributaries		Oconee River	
01P	11.5	04P	34.5	14P	22.5	18P	40.5
02P	11.5	05P	23.5	15P	18	19P	45.5
03P	9.5	06P	19.5	16P	13	20P	47.5
		07P	16	17P	19		
		08P	13.5				
		09P	12.5				
		10P	13				
		11P	14				
		12P	12				
		13P	9				
Average depths	10.83		16.75		18.13		44.50

Flood Insurance Study Stream Profiles

Camp Creek				
Profile Section	Elevation Points	1% Flood	Stream Bed	Depth
01P	Beginning point	245	235	10
	Ending Point	268	255	13
Average				11.5
02P	Beginning point	268	255	13
	Ending Point	293	283	10
Average				11.5
03P	Beginning point	293	283	10
	Ending Point	315	306	9
Average				9.5
	Beginning point			0
	Ending Point			0
Average				0
	Beginning point			0
	Ending Point			0
Average				0
	Beginning point			0
	Ending Point			0
Average				0
	Beginning point			0
	Ending Point			0
Average				0
	Beginning point			0
	Ending Point			0
Average				0
	Beginning point			0
	Ending Point			0
Average				0

Fishing Creek				
Profile Sections	Elevation Points	1% Flood	Stream Bed	Depth
04P	Beginning point	273	231	42
	Ending Point	275	248	27
Average				34.5
05P	Beginning point	273	248	25
	Ending Point	275	253	22
Average				23.5
06P	Beginning point	275	253	22
	Ending Point	281	264	17
Average				19.5
07P	Beginning point	281	264	17
	Ending Point	292	277	15
Average				16
08P	Beginning point	292	277	15
	Ending Point	297	285	12
Average				13.5
09P	Beginning point	297	285	12
	Ending Point	308	295	13
Average				12.5
10P	Beginning point	308	296	12
	Ending Point	317	303	14
Average				13
11P	Beginning point	317	304	13
	Ending Point	330	315	15
Average				14
12P	Beginning point	330	315	15
	Ending Point	335	326	9
Average				12
13P	Beginning point	335	327	8
	Ending Point	340	330	10

Fishing Creek Tributaries				
Profile Sections	Elevation Points	1% Flood	Stream Bed	Depth
14P	Beginning point	274	243	31
	Ending Point	274	260	14
Average				22.5
15P	Beginning point	275	252	23
	Ending Point	288	275	13
Average				18
16P	Beginning point	288	277	11
	Ending Point	307	292	15
Average				13
17P	Beginning point	274	256	18
	Ending Point	292	272	20
Average				19
	Beginning point			0
	Ending Point			0
Average				0
	Beginning point			0
	Ending Point			0
Average				0
	Beginning point			0
	Ending Point			0
Average				0
	Beginning point			0
	Ending Point			0
Average				0
	Beginning point			0
	Ending Point			0
Average				0
	Beginning point			0
	Ending Point			0
Average				0

Oconee River				
Profile Sections	Elevation Points	1% Flood	Stream Bed	Depth
18P	Beginning point	267	228	
	Ending Point	274	232	
Average				
19P	Beginning point	274	232	
	Ending Point	280	231	
Average				
20P	Beginning point	280	231	
	Ending Point	283	237	
Average				
	Beginning point			
	Ending Point			
Average				
	Beginning point			
	Ending Point			
Average				
	Beginning point			
	Ending Point			
Average				
	Beginning point			
	Ending Point			
Average				
	Beginning point			
	Ending Point			
Average				

Tobler Creek with Tributaries		Tributaries OT, R and R1	
21P	37.5	27P	36
22P	26	28P	19.5
23P	19.5	29P	32
24P	11.5	30P	18
25P	8.5	31P	9
26P	13	32P	10
		33P	18
		34P	7
Average depths	19.33		18.69

Flood Insurance Study Stream Profiles

Tobler Creek with Tributaries				
Profile Section	Elevation Points	1% Flood	Stream Bed	Depth
21P	Beginning point	279	233	46
	Ending Point	279	250	29
Average				37.5
22P	Beginning point	279	250	29
	Ending Point	279	256	23
Average				26
23P	Beginning point	279	256	23
	Ending Point	279	263	16
Average				19.5
24P	Beginning point	279	263	16
	Ending Point	279	272	7
Average				11.5
25P	Beginning point	282	272	10
	Ending Point	285	278	7
Average				8.5
26P	Beginning point	279	259	20
	Ending Point	279	273	6
Average				13
	Beginning point			0
	Ending Point			0
Average				0
	Beginning point			0
	Ending Point			0
Average				0

Tributaries OT, R and R1				
Profile Sections	Elevation Points	1% Flood	Stream Bed	Depth
27P	Beginning point	273	228	45
	Ending Point	274	247	27
Average				36
28P	Beginning point	273	248	25
	Ending Point	278	264	14
Average				19.5
29P	Beginning point	275	236	39
	Ending Point	275	250	25
Average				32
30P	Beginning point	275	250	25
	Ending Point	275	264	11
Average				18
31P	Beginning point	275	265	10
	Ending Point	302	294	8
Average				9
32P	Beginning point	300	294	6
	Ending Point	318	304	14
Average				10
33P	Beginning point	275	248	27
	Ending Point	290	281	9
Average				18
34P	Beginning point	289	281	8
	Ending Point	334	328	6
Average				7

Appendix D

Planning Process Worksheets

- GEMA Worksheet #1 : Identify the Hazards
- GEMA Worksheet #2 : Profile Hazard Events
- GEMA Worksheet #4 : Evaluate Alternative Mitigation Actions
- Hazard Frequency Table

GEMA Worksheet #1 Addendum

Date	Hazard or Event Description (type of hazard, number of deaths, number of injuries and cost and types of damages)	Location	Source of Information	Map Available for this Hazard?	Scale of Map
2/3/1996	Cold/Wind Chill, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
6/1/1997	Cold/Wind Chill, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
5/18/2002	Cold/Wind Chill, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
1/29/2002	Dense Fog, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
1/30/2002	Dense Fog, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
9/1/1997	Drought, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
5/1/1999	Drought, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NEWSPAPER	NO	N/A
8/1/1999	Drought, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NEWSPAPER	NO	N/A
2/1/2000	Drought, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
4/1/2000	Drought, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
5/1/2000	Drought, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
6/1/2000	Drought, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$3,400,000 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
7/1/2000	Drought, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
10/1/2000	Drought, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
10/1/2001	Drought, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
11/1/2001	Drought, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
12/1/2001	Drought, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
4/1/2002	Drought, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
8/1/2002	Drought, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
1/1/2003	Drought, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
3/1/2004	Drought, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
5/1/2007	Drought, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
9/1/2007	Drought, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$344,000,000 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
10/1/2007	Drought, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
11/1/2007	Drought, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
12/1/2007	Drought, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
9/1/2011	Drought, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
9/3/2002	Excessive Heat, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A

Date	Hazard or Event Description (type of hazard, number of deaths, number of injuries and cost and types of damages)	Location	Source of Information	Map Available for this Hazard?	Scale of Map
8/1/2007	Excessive Heat, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
6/29/2012	Excessive Heat, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
7/1/2012	Excessive Heat, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
4/9/2000	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
6/7/2000	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
10/8/2000	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
12/1/2000	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
9/26/2001	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
10/27/2001	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
2/26/2002	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
3/1/2002	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
1/11/2003	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
1/23/2003	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
7/3/2013	Flash Flood, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$3,000 property damage, \$0 crop damage	SCOTTSBORO	NCDC	NO	N/A
12/24/1997	Flood, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$15,000 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
2/4/1998	Flood, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$20,000 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
3/8/1998	Flood, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$5,000 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
9/21/2000	Flood, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage	COUNTYWIDE	NCDC	NO	N/A
6/13/2001	Flood, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$22,000 property damage, \$0 crop damage	COUNTYWIDE	NCDC	NO	N/A
9/27/2004	Flood, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
4/2/2009	Flood, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$2,000 property damage, \$0 crop damage	BROWNS CROSSING	NCDC	NO	N/A
9/17/2009	Flood, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$10,000 property damage, \$0 crop damage	BROWNS CROSSING	NCDC	NO	N/A
12/16/2005	Freezing Fog, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
4/7/2007	Frost/Freeze, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$155,000,000 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
4/23/1983	Hail, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
4/23/1983	Hail, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
6/17/1988	Hail, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
4/4/1989	Hail, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
5/5/1989	Hail, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A

Date	Hazard or Event Description (type of hazard, number of deaths, number of injuries and cost and types of damages)	Location	Source of Information	Map Available for this Hazard?	Scale of Map
2/12/1993	Hail, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage	MILLEDGEVILLE	NCDC	NO	N/A
3/31/1993	Hail, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage	MILLEDGEVILLE	NCDC	NO	N/A
6/22/1994	Hail, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage	MILLEDGEVILLE	NCDC	NO	N/A
3/17/1996	Hail, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage	MILLEDGEVILLE	NCDC	NO	N/A
6/14/1996	Hail, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage	MILLEDGEVILLE	NCDC	NO	N/A
4/21/1997	Hail, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage	MILLEDGEVILLE	NCDC	NO	N/A
4/22/1997	Hail, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage	MILLEDGEVILLE	NCDC	NO	N/A
4/21/1998	Hail, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage	MILLEDGEVILLE	NCDC	NO	N/A
4/21/1998	Hail, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage	MILLEDGEVILLE	NCDC	NO	N/A
4/22/1998	Hail, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage	MILLEDGEVILLE	NCDC	NO	N/A
6/4/1999	Hail, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage	MILLEDGEVILLE	NCDC	NO	N/A
6/4/1999	Hail, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage	MILLEDGEVILLE	NCDC	NO	N/A
6/29/1999	Hail, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage	MILLEDGEVILLE	NCDC	NO	N/A
6/30/1999	Hail, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage	MILLEDGEVILLE	NCDC	NO	N/A
7/11/2000	Hail, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage	MILLEDGEVILLE	NCDC	NO	N/A
7/30/2000	Hail, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage	MILLEDGEVILLE	NCDC	NO	N/A
3/19/2003	Hail, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage	HARDWICK	NCDC	NO	N/A
5/2/2003	Hail, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage	STEVENS POTTERY	NCDC	NO	N/A
8/16/2003	Hail, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage	MILLEDGEVILLE	NCDC	NO	N/A
4/8/2004	Hail, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage	HARDWICK	NCDC	NO	N/A
5/20/2004	Hail, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage	BROWNS CROSSING	NCDC	NO	N/A
7/6/2004	Hail, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage	MILLEDGEVILLE	NCDC	NO	N/A
3/31/2005	Hail, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage	MILLEDGEVILLE	NCDC	NO	N/A
5/10/2005	Hail, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage	MILLEDGEVILLE	NCDC	NO	N/A
5/20/2005	Hail, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage	MILLEDGEVILLE	NCDC	NO	N/A
12/28/2005	Hail, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage	SCOTTSBORO	NCDC	NO	N/A
1/2/2006	Hail, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage	BROWNS CROSSING	NCDC	NO	N/A
1/2/2006	Hail, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage	MILLEDGEVILLE	NCDC	NO	N/A
3/15/2008	Hail, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$300,000 property damage, \$0 crop damage	BROWNS CROSSING	NCDC	NO	N/A

Date	Hazard or Event Description (type of hazard, number of deaths, number of injuries and cost and types of damages)	Location	Source of Information	Map Available for this Hazard?	Scale of Map
5/20/2008	Hail, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$1,200,000 property damage, \$0 crop damage	MILLEDGEVILLE	NCDC	NO	N/A
5/24/2008	Hail, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage	MILLEDGEVILLE	NCDC	NO	N/A
6/15/2008	Hail, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage	MILLEDGEVILLE	NCDC	NO	N/A
6/26/2008	Hail, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage	MILLEDGEVILLE	NCDC	NO	N/A
4/10/2009	Hail, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage	BROWNS CROSSING	NCDC	NO	N/A
5/26/2011	Hail, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage	BROWNS CROSSING	NCDC	NO	N/A
7/1/2012	Hail, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage	CARLING	NCDC	NO	N/A
6/5/2014	Hail, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage	THE COLONY	NCDC	NO	N/A
1/22/1987	Hazardous Spill, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		RTKN	NO	N/A
7/1/1988	Hazardous Spill, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		RTKN	NO	N/A
3/5/1990	Hazardous Spill, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		RTKN	NO	N/A
7/1/1990	Hazardous Spill, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		RTKN	NO	N/A
7/27/1990	Hazardous Spill, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		RTKN	NO	N/A
12/14/1992	Hazardous Spill, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		RTKN	NO	N/A
3/25/1993	Hazardous Spill, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		RTKN	NO	N/A
8/24/1993	Hazardous Spill, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		RTKN	NO	N/A
12/13/1993	Hazardous Spill, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		RTKN	NO	N/A
1/8/1994	Hazardous Spill, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage	MILLEDGEVILLE	RTKN	NO	N/A
5/2/1994	Hazardous Spill, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage	MILLEDGEVILLE AIRPORT	RTKN	NO	N/A
1/2/1997	Hazardous Spill, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		RTKN	NO	N/A
2/4/1998	Hazardous Spill, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		RTKN	NO	N/A
11/16/1999	Hazardous Spill, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		RTKN	NO	N/A
11/29/1999	Hazardous Spill, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		RTKN	NO	N/A
4/28/2000	Hazardous Spill, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		RTKN	NO	N/A
5/21/2000	Hazardous Spill, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		RTKN	NO	N/A
7/9/2000	Hazardous Spill, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		RTKN	NO	N/A
12/8/2001	Hazardous Spill, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		RTKN	NO	N/A
10/29/2002	Hazardous Spill, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		RTKN	NO	N/A
1/23/2003	Hazardous Spill, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		RTKN	NO	N/A

Date	Hazard or Event Description (type of hazard, number of deaths, number of injuries and cost and types of damages)	Location	Source of Information	Map Available for this Hazard?	Scale of Map
12/18/2003	Hazardous Spill, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage	MILLEDGEVILLE	RTKN	NO	N/A
9/9/2005	Hazardous Spill, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage	MILLEDGEVILLE	RTKN	NO	N/A
3/9/2006	Hazardous Spill, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		RTKN	NO	N/A
10/29/2007	Hazardous Spill, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		RTKN	NO	N/A
11/30/2007	Hazardous Spill, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		RTKN	NO	N/A
2/17/2009	Hazardous Spill, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		RTKN	NO	N/A
3/21/2009	Hazardous Spill, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		RTKN	NO	N/A
7/30/2009	Hazardous Spill, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		RTKN	NO	N/A
11/4/2009	Hazardous Spill, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		RTKN	NO	N/A
4/27/2010	Hazardous Spill, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		RTKN	NO	N/A
8/19/2010	Hazardous Spill, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		RTKN	NO	N/A
2/28/2011	Hazardous Spill, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		RTKN	NO	N/A
6/27/2011	Hazardous Spill, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		RTKN	NO	N/A
10/11/2011	Hazardous Spill, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		RTKN	NO	N/A
1/17/2013	Hazardous Spill, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		RTKN	NO	N/A
2/12/2013	Hazardous Spill, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		RTKN	NO	N/A
3/11/2013	Hazardous Spill, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		RTKN	NO	N/A
7/7/2013	Hazardous Spill, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		RTKN	NO	N/A
10/26/2013	Hazardous Spill, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		RTKN	NO	N/A
11/12/2013	Hazardous Spill, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		RTKN	NO	N/A
7/23/2014	Hazardous Spill, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		RTKN	NO	N/A
6/22/2015	Hazardous Spill, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		RTKN	NO	N/A
7/1/2015	Hazardous Spill, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		RTKN	NO	N/A
11/22/2016	Hazardous Spill, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		RTKN	NO	N/A
11/28/2016	Hazardous Spill, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		RTKN	NO	N/A
7/20/1999	Heat, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NEWSPAPER	NO	N/A
8/1/1999	Heat, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
11/1/2001	Heat, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
12/1/2001	Heat, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A

Date	Hazard or Event Description (type of hazard, number of deaths, number of injuries and cost and types of damages)	Location	Source of Information	Map Available for this Hazard?	Scale of Map
1/24/2002	Heat, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
3/15/2002	Heat, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
4/16/2002	Heat, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage	MILLEDGEVILLE	NCDC	NO	N/A
3/1/2001	Heavy Rain, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage	MILLEDGEVILLE	NCDC	NO	N/A
10/6/2002	Heavy Rain, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage	MILLEDGEVILLE	NCDC	NO	N/A
7/9/2005	Heavy Rain, 0 deaths, 2 injuries, \$25,000 property damage, \$0 crop damage	MILLEDGEVILLE	NEWSPAPER	NO	N/A
9/21/2009	Heavy Rain, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$1,000 property damage, \$0 crop damage	MILLEDGEVILLE	NCDC	NO	N/A
1/2/2002	Heavy Snow, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage	MILLEDGEVILLE	NCDC	NO	N/A
2/12/2010	Heavy Snow, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage	MILLEDGEVILLE	NCDC	NO	N/A
9/22/2000	High Wind, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$25,000 property damage, \$0 crop damage	MILLEDGEVILLE	NEWSPAPER	NO	N/A
3/20/2001	High Wind, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$200,000 property damage, \$0 crop damage	MILLEDGEVILLE	NCDC	NO	N/A
4/3/2001	High Wind, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$30,000 property damage, \$0 crop damage	MILLEDGEVILLE	NEWSPAPER	NO	N/A
9/7/2004	High Wind, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$1,000,000 property damage, \$0 crop damage	MILLEDGEVILLE	NCDC	NO	N/A
7/10/2005	Hurricane (Typhoon), 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage	MILLEDGEVILLE	NCDC	NO	N/A
8/29/2005	Hurricane (Typhoon), 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage	MILLEDGEVILLE	NCDC	NO	N/A
1/25/2004	Ice Storm, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$10,000 property damage, \$0 crop damage	MILLEDGEVILLE	NCDC	NO	N/A
2/12/2014	Ice Storm, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage	MILLEDGEVILLE	NCDC	NO	N/A
6/29/2007	Lightning, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$150,000 property damage, \$0 crop damage	MILLEDGEVILLE	NCDC	NO	N/A
9/26/2002	Strong Wind, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$2,000 property damage, \$0 crop damage	MILLEDGEVILLE	NEWSPAPER	NO	N/A
2/25/2004	Strong Wind, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$500 property damage, \$0 crop damage	MILLEDGEVILLE	NCDC	NO	N/A
9/27/2004	Strong Wind, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$10,000 property damage, \$0 crop damage	MILLEDGEVILLE	NCDC	NO	N/A
4/16/2007	Strong Wind, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$5,000 property damage, \$0 crop damage	MILLEDGEVILLE	NEWSPAPER	NO	N/A
10/24/2008	Strong Wind, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$3,000 property damage, \$0 crop damage	MILLEDGEVILLE	NCDC	NO	N/A
12/2/2009	Strong Wind, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$1,000 property damage, \$0 crop damage	MILLEDGEVILLE	NCDC	NO	N/A
12/2/2009	Strong Wind, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$5,000 property damage, \$0 crop damage	COUNTYWIDE	NCDC	NO	N/A
7/8/1958	Thunderstorm Wind, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage	MILLEDGEVILLE	NCDC	NO	N/A
7/8/1958	Thunderstorm Wind, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage	COUNTYWIDE	NCDC	NO	N/A
5/27/1963	Thunderstorm Wind, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage	MILLEDGEVILLE	NCDC	NO	N/A
12/25/1964	Thunderstorm Wind, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage	MILLEDGEVILLE	NCDC	NO	N/A

Date	Hazard or Event Description (type of hazard, number of deaths, number of injuries and cost and types of damages)	Location	Source of Information	Map Available for this Hazard?	Scale of Map
3/21/1974	Thunderstorm Wind, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage	MILLEDGEVILLE	NCDC	NO	N/A
6/29/1977	Thunderstorm Wind, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage	HARDWICK	NCDC	NO	N/A
7/31/1977	Thunderstorm Wind, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage	MILLEDGEVILLE	NCDC	NO	N/A
8/14/1980	Thunderstorm Wind, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage	MILLEDGEVILLE	NCDC	NO	N/A
3/18/1981	Thunderstorm Wind, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage	MILLEDGEVILLE	NCDC	NO	N/A
7/25/1984	Thunderstorm Wind, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage	HARDWICK	NCDC	NO	N/A
4/5/1985	Thunderstorm Wind, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage	MILLEDGEVILLE	NCDC	NO	N/A
7/19/1986	Thunderstorm Wind, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage	MILLEDGEVILLE	NCDC	NO	N/A
7/29/1987	Thunderstorm Wind, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage	MILLEDGEVILLE	NCDC	NO	N/A
4/23/1988	Thunderstorm Wind, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage	SINCLAIR LAKE	NCDC	NO	N/A
6/25/1988	Thunderstorm Wind, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage	BROWNS CROSSING	NCDC	NO	N/A
4/4/1989	Thunderstorm Wind, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage	MILLEDGEVILLE	NCDC	NO	N/A
2/10/1990	Thunderstorm Wind, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage	BROWNS CROSSING	NCDC	NO	N/A
7/10/1990	Thunderstorm Wind, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage	MILLEDGEVILLE	NCDC	NO	N/A
3/29/1991	Thunderstorm Wind, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage	MILLEDGEVILLE	NCDC	NO	N/A
4/9/1991	Thunderstorm Wind, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage	SCOTTSBORO	NCDC	NO	N/A
5/4/1991	Thunderstorm Wind, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage	MILLEDGEVILLE	NCDC	NO	N/A
5/5/1991	Thunderstorm Wind, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage	UNDERWOOD	NCDC	NO	N/A
7/3/1992	Thunderstorm Wind, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage	MILLEDGEVILLE	NCDC	NO	N/A
2/12/1993	Thunderstorm Wind, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$5,000 property damage, \$0 crop damage	MONTPELIER	NCDC	NO	N/A
3/22/1993	Thunderstorm Wind, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage	BROWNS CROSSING	NCDC	NO	N/A
8/3/1993	Thunderstorm Wind, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$5,000 property damage, \$0 crop damage	COOPERS	NCDC	NO	N/A
6/22/1994	Thunderstorm Wind, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$5,000 property damage, \$0 crop damage	COOPERS	NCDC	NO	N/A
6/24/1994	Thunderstorm Wind, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$50,000 property damage, \$0 crop damage	MILLEDGEVILLE AIRPORT	NCDC	NO	N/A
12/4/1994	Thunderstorm Wind, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$5,000 property damage, \$0 crop damage	SINCLAIR LAKE	NCDC	NO	N/A
12/4/1994	Thunderstorm Wind, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$500 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
1/6/1995	Thunderstorm Wind, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$50 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
5/15/1995	Thunderstorm Wind, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$200,000 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
6/21/1995	Thunderstorm Wind, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$500 property damage, \$0 crop damage	BROWNS CROSSING	NCDC	NO	N/A

Date	Hazard or Event Description (type of hazard, number of deaths, number of injuries and cost and types of damages)	Location	Source of Information	Map Available for this Hazard?	Scale of Map
9/21/1996	Thunderstorm Wind, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
4/22/1997	Thunderstorm Wind, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$35,000 property damage, \$12,000 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
6/25/1997	Thunderstorm Wind, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$2,000 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
7/27/1997	Thunderstorm Wind, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$2,000 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
8/18/1997	Thunderstorm Wind, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$5,000 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
10/25/1997	Thunderstorm Wind, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$10,000 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
7/20/1998	Thunderstorm Wind, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$2,000 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
8/19/1998	Thunderstorm Wind, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$1,000 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
8/17/1999	Thunderstorm Wind, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$1,000 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
3/11/2000	Thunderstorm Wind, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$200 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
6/21/2000	Thunderstorm Wind, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$3,000 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
7/30/2000	Thunderstorm Wind, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$10,000 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
1/19/2001	Thunderstorm Wind, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$5,000 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
7/3/2001	Thunderstorm Wind, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$1,000 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NEWSPAPER	NO	N/A
7/2/2002	Thunderstorm Wind, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$3,000 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
5/2/2003	Thunderstorm Wind, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$3,000 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
8/16/2003	Thunderstorm Wind, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$5,000 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
4/22/2005	Thunderstorm Wind, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$2,000 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
5/20/2005	Thunderstorm Wind, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$2,000 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
8/4/2005	Thunderstorm Wind, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$5,000 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NEWSPAPER	NO	N/A
8/19/2005	Thunderstorm Wind, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$500 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
1/2/2006	Thunderstorm Wind, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$2,000 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
7/22/2006	Thunderstorm Wind, 0 deaths, 1 injuries, \$115,000 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
8/5/2006	Thunderstorm Wind, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$5,000 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
3/1/2007	Thunderstorm Wind, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$2,000 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
7/11/2007	Thunderstorm Wind, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$5,000 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NEWSPAPER	NO	N/A
2/6/2008	Thunderstorm Wind, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$1,000 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
2/17/2008	Thunderstorm Wind, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$5,000 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
3/15/2008	Thunderstorm Wind, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$250,000 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A

Date	Hazard or Event Description (type of hazard, number of deaths, number of injuries and cost and types of damages)	Location	Source of Information	Map Available for this Hazard?	Scale of Map
5/11/2008	Thunderstorm Wind, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$7,000 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
5/20/2008	Thunderstorm Wind, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$250,000 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
5/24/2008	Thunderstorm Wind, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$5,000 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
5/28/2008	Thunderstorm Wind, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$1,000 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
6/22/2009	Thunderstorm Wind, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$4,000 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
7/26/2010	Thunderstorm Wind, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$1,000 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
6/28/2013	Thunderstorm Wind, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$2,500 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
7/17/2013	Thunderstorm Wind, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$2,500 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
6/18/2015	Thunderstorm Wind, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$10,000 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
6/24/2015	Thunderstorm Wind, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$3,000 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
8/6/2015	Thunderstorm Wind, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$9,000 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
6/17/2016	Thunderstorm Wind, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$4,000 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NEWSPAPER	NO	N/A
8/13/2016	Thunderstorm Wind, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$2,000 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
2/24/1961	Tornado, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$25,000 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
12/25/1964	Tornado, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$2,500,000 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
7/23/1967	Tornado, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$2,500 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
5/3/2010	Tornado, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$75,000 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
6/11/2001	Tropical Storm, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NEWSPAPER	NO	N/A
9/14/2002	Tropical Storm, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
7/1/2003	Tropical Storm, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
9/6/2004	Tropical Storm, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
9/16/2004	Tropical Storm, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
9/26/2004	Tropical Storm, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
6/12/2005	Tropical Storm, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
7/6/2005	Tropical Storm, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
10/5/2005	Tropical Storm, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
8/21/2008	Tropical Storm, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$1,890,000 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
11/10/2009	Tropical Storm, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
9/4/2011	Tropical Storm, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A

Date	Hazard or Event Description (type of hazard, number of deaths, number of injuries and cost and types of damages)	Location	Source of Information	Map Available for this Hazard?	Scale of Map
1/28/2005	Winter Storm, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$250,000 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
1/10/2011	Winter Storm, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
1/28/2014	Winter Storm, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
12/25/2010	Winter Weather, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
2/10/2011	Winter Weather, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
1/22/2016	Winter Weather, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A
1/22/2016	Winter Weather, 0 deaths, 0 injuries, \$0 property damage, \$0 crop damage		NCDC	NO	N/A

GEMA Worksheet #2

Profile Hazard Events Step 2

County: **Baldwin**

Date: **April 2017**

How Bad Can It Get?

Task A. Obtain or create a base map.

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

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

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

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

You can use existing maps from:

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

Title of Map	Scale	Date
GDOT Highway & Transportation Map	1" : ¼ Mile	2013
USGS Topographic Map	1: 24,000	2014
Georgia Flood Map	Interactive/ varies	2017
FEMA Flood Data FIRM Map	1 : 2000	2010
Georgia Mitigation Information System	Interactive/ varies	2017

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. <u>X</u> 2. Verify that the FIRM is up-to-date and complete. <u>X</u> 3. Determine the annual rate of coastal erosion. <u>X</u> 4. Find your design wind speed. <u>90 mph</u>	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: <u>N/A</u> 4. Record the design wind speed here and on your base map: <u>90 mph</u>
Dam Failure	
Drought	
Earthquake 1. Go to the cvv Website. 2. Locate your planning area on the map. 3. Determine your PGA.	1. Record your PGA: <u>0.6</u> 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. <u>X</u> 2. Verify the FIRM is up-to-date and complete. <u>X</u>	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. <u>N/A</u> 2. Map the topography. <u>N/A</u> 3. Map the geology. <u>N/A</u> 4. Identify the high-hazard areas on your map. <u>N/A</u>	1. Mark the areas susceptible to landslides onto your base map.
Severe Winter Storm	
Tornado 1. Find your design wind speed. <u>110 mph</u>	1. Record your design wind speed: <u>110 mph</u> 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. <u>X</u> 2. Map the topography. <u>X</u> 3. Determine your critical fire weather frequency. <u>X</u> 4. Determine your fire hazard severity. <u>X</u>	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 Floods

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

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

Goal: Educate the public and public safety officials on hazards.
Objective: Provide educational opportunities to school children.

STAPLEE Criteria Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A (Administrative)			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)				E (Environmental)				
	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Implement American Red Cross's Master of Disaster curriculum into the school system.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Purchase a Fire Safety House for Baldwin County Fire Rescue for training children on severe weather.	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+

Alternative Actions	Comments
Implement American Red Cross's Master of Disaster curriculum into the school system.	Low cost high benefit initiative. This would help to ensure students are still learning about the dangers of flooding and how to address the situation.
Purchase a Fire Safety House for Baldwin County Fire Rescue for training children on severe weather.	The cost associated with the purchase of a new fire safety house is great but the long-term benefit is greater. Having a training unit will ensure more children are able to learn what to do quickly.

Worksheet #4 Evaluate Alternative Mitigation Actions Floods

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

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

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

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

Goal: Educate the public and public safety officials on hazards.
Objective: Provide educational opportunities for the general public.

STAPLEE Criteria Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A (Administrative)			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)				E (Environmental)				
	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Educate the public through GEMA/FEMA/ American Red Cross brochures.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Post disaster awareness signage throughout the community.	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Alternative Actions	Comments
Educate the public through GEMA/FEMA/American Red Cross brochures.	The cost associated with the purchase of the brochures is very minimal, most are available at no cost to the Department. These brochures provide valuable information at the hands of the public.
Post disaster awareness Signage throughout the community.	With such a drastic increase in seasonal population Baldwin County would be able to reach more residents and visitors with the posting of the signage. The benefit will greatly outweigh the cost.

Worksheet #4 Evaluate Alternative Mitigation Actions Floods

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

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

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

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

Goal: Educate the public and public safety officials on hazards.

Objective: Train relevant personnel.

STAPLEE Criteria Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A (Administrative)			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)				E (Environmental)				
	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Educate staff of relevant organizations on Incident Command.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Add qualified inter-agency members to Incident Management Team and increase awareness of the team.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Recruit and prepare volunteers to provides assistance during disasters whether in the field or within a shelter.	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Ensure personnel are adequately trained for water rescue. (Swift Water Rescue Training and Dive Team establishment.	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+

Alternative Actions	Comments
Educate staff of relevant organizations on Incident Command.	The cost associated with training additional staff on Incident Command is less than the benefit of having the additional personnel trained for any situation.
Add qualified inter-agency members to provide assistance to Incident Management Team and increase awareness of the team.	The cost of adding additional members to the Incident Management Team is very minimal since majority of the added members will already be employed by local departments whether fire, EMS, police, etc.
Recruit and prepare volunteers to provide assistance during disasters whether in the field or within a shelter.	The cost associated with adding volunteers is strictly the time spent training each individual. The overall benefit of being able to have the assistance of volunteers is tremendous when needing to open shelters or searching for missing individuals.
Ensure personnel are adequately trained for water rescue. (Swift Water Rescue Training and Dive Team establishment.	With Baldwin County also being home to Lake Sinclair there are numerous situations for water rescuing being needed. The cost associated with water rescuing including gear and supplies have a great cost associated along with the dive training itself. Overall the benefit of the team will not only serve Baldwin County but it will be a resource for other counties, State of Georgia, and anyone needing water rescue assistance.

Worksheet #4 Evaluate Alternative Mitigation Actions Floods

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

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

Goal: Establish necessary regulatory controls to address hazards.

Objective: Ensure the required records have adequate backup.

STAPLEE Criteria Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A (Administrative)			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)				E (Environmental)				
	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Create a backup of essential records for Baldwin County.	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Create a backup of essential records for the City of Milledgeville.	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Alternative Actions	Comments
Create a backup of essential records for Baldwin County.	The cost associated with backing up files like tax data and incident records can be very expensive but these records are fundamental to the efficiency of Baldwin County.
Create a backup of essential records for The City of Milledgeville.	The cost associated with backing up files like tax data and incident records can be very expensive but these records are fundamental to the efficiency of the City of Milledgeville.

Worksheet #4 Evaluate Alternative Mitigation Actions Floods

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

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Goal: Establish necessary regulatory controls to address hazards.
Objective: Develop and enact local agreements relevant to hazard mitigation.

STAPLEE Criteria Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A (Administrative)			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)				E (Environmental)				
	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Develop agreements with hotels and restaurants for Georgia Power and American Red Cross.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Alternative Actions	Comments
Develop agreements with hotels and restaurants for Georgia Power and American Red Cross	During the course of severe weather numerous Georgia Power and American Red Cross employees and volunteers will come to the area to assist residents and visitors with any need they may have. The cost associated with developing agreements with hotels and restaurants for discounted rates are very minimal normally only requiring staff time. The benefit far outweighs the cost.

Worksheet #4 Evaluate Alternative Mitigation Actions Floods

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

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

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

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

Goal: Ensure a proper response in the event of a hazard.

Objective: Ensure coordination with other entities to ensure adequate response.

STAPLEE Criteria → for Alternative Actions ↓	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A (Administrative)			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)				E (Environmental)				
	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Update and complete essential community contact personnel list for Georgia Power.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Coordinate between Georgia Power and EMA to identify priority areas around emergency shelters.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Conduct intra-agency drills on an annual basis.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Alternative Actions	Comments
Update and complete essential community contact personnel list for Georgia Power.	Even though Georgia Power's presence in Baldwin County has diminished greatly there is still a need to remain in contact with key personnel to ensure disaster situations are addressed in a timely manner. The only cost associated with maintaining the list is staff time but the benefit will outweigh the time spent making sure the right contact information is maintained.
Coordinate between Georgia Power and EMA to identify priority areas around emergency shelters.	The partnership to maintain an up-to-date file of emergency shelters and the lines providing power to the facilities are greatly needed. Georgia Power personnel use very little time working with EMA to ensure all shelter sites are identified for quick response.
Conduct intra-agency drills on an annual basis.	When a disaster situation should arise all personnel and volunteers must be fully trained. Performing at least one drill per year can be cost in gathering the staff together and equipment costs but it is not too great of an expense to take on.

Worksheet #4 Evaluate Alternative Mitigation Actions Floods

1. Fill in the goal and its corresponding objective. Use a separate worksheet for each objective. The considerations under each criterion are suggested ones to use; you can revise these to reflect your own considerations (see Table 2-1).
2. Fill in the alternative actions that address the specific objectives the planning team identified in Worksheet #1.
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Goal: Ensure a proper response in the event of a hazard.

Objective: Construct or establish emergency shelters.

STAPLEE Criteria Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A (Administrative)			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)			E (Environmental)					
	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Establish National Guard Armory as an emergency shelter.	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Develop special needs shelter.	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Create signage to identify shelter or "safe zones".	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Alternative Actions	Comments
Establish National Guard Armory as an emergency shelter.	The National Guard Armory is in need of numerous repairs to serve as a shelter. The space would greatly serve the community as a shelter facility but a large amount of money will need to be spent to get the building up to par as a shelter.
Develop special needs shelter.	Baldwin County does have a growing special needs population especially with Central State Hospital reducing the number of patients seen. There is a need to identify a facility in the county to better serve those with developmental disorders.
Create signage to identify shelters or “safe zones”.	With such a large influx of seasonal residents and college students identifying safe areas or shelter location are needed throughout the community to familiarize everyone with where to go during a disaster.

Worksheet #4 Evaluate Alternative Mitigation Actions Floods

1. Fill in the goal and its corresponding objective. Use a separate worksheet for each objective. The considerations under each criterion are suggested ones to use; you can revise these to reflect your own considerations (see Table 2-1).
2. Fill in the alternative actions that address the specific objectives the planning team identified in Worksheet #1.
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Goal: Ensure a proper response in the event of a hazard.
Objective: Develop adequate Emergency Operation Center and backup.

STAPLEE Criteria Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A (Administrative)			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)			E (Environmental)					
	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Set up EM-Net in "city" dispatch office.	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Develop the Baldwin County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and make it more secure.	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Develop a backup EOC with data connections and space to serve Baldwin County.	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Alternative Actions	Comments
Set up EM-Net in “city” dispatch office.	EM-Net is a costly system but having the capability to improve communication with emergency personnel are fundamental to the response times during disasters.
Develop the Baldwin County Emergency Operations Center and make it more secure.	The currently is not a sufficient area to function as an Emergency Operation Center. A space needs to be designate along with being furnished will all of the needed equipment and locked to prevent the use of the supplies until ultimately needed.
Develop a backup EOC to serve Baldwin County.	Having a stationary location to serve as an Emergency Operations Center is great but there are also a number of instances when a mobile unit is needed such as search and rescue operations during flood instances. Funds have not been designated for the purchase of a mobile unit and the equipment/supplies needed.

Worksheet #4 Evaluate Alternative Mitigation Actions Floods

1. Fill in the goal and its corresponding objective. Use a separate worksheet for each objective. The considerations under each criterion are suggested ones to use; you can revise these to reflect your own considerations (see Table 2-1).
2. Fill in the alternative actions that address the specific objectives the planning team identified in Worksheet #1.
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Goal: Purchase necessary equipment and/or supplies.

Objective: Obtain necessary equipment and/or supplies for emergency shelters.

STAPLEE Criteria Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A (Administrative)			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)			E (Environmental)					
	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Provide mobile generators for emergency shelter use.	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Ensure all shelters have the needed supplies on hand to assist residents and visitors at a moment notice.	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Alternative Actions	Comments
Provide mobile generators for emergency shelter use.	Many of the facilities identified as emergency shelters do not have the means to also provide generators to ensure the facility can meet the needs of those in need. The cost is great but minimal when considering the possibility of another shelter.
Ensure all shelter have the needed supplies on hand to assist residents and visitors at a moment notice.	Emergency shelters will be able to receive needed supplies from the American Red Cross to operate but ensuring all facilities have blankets, pillows, etc. on hand for use can be provided easily by the community. The costs associated are very low.

Worksheet #4 Evaluate Alternative Mitigation Actions Floods

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Goal: Purchase necessary equipment and/or supplies.
Objective: Utilize technology in the hazard mitigation process.

STAPLEE Criteria Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A (Administrative)			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)				E (Environmental)				
	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Implement Phase II of the E-911 system.	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Evaluate the feasibility of implementing Reverse 911.	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Use the city/county websites along with the Facebook pages to notify the public of hazards in the area.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Alternative Actions	Comments
Implement Phase II of E-911 system.	The E-911 system is fundamental to the efficiency of the public safety responders. The cost associated with the equipment is large but not impossible to support.
Evaluate feasibility of Implementing Reverse 911.	With such a large amount of permanent and seasonal residents a notification system is greatly needed. Whether its Reverse 911 or another system people need to be aware of disasters on the way.
Use the city/county websites along with the Facebook pages to notify the public of hazards in the area.	Websites and Facebook pages are already maintained by the city and county. The cost associated with posting a news alert on a website or Facebook are very minimal resulting in a reaching a larger number of people.

Worksheet #4 Evaluate Alternative Mitigation Actions Floods

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

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Goal: Purchase necessary equipment and/or supplies.

Objective: Acquire essential rescue supplies to ensure the vulnerable population are safe during flood situations.

STAPLEE Criteria Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A (Administrative)			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)				E (Environmental)				
	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Ensure staff members are trained on how to respond to rescue situations.	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Purchase all needed supplies and equipment including a rescue boat.	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Purchase all needed supplies and equipment for law enforcement to fully support rescuing operations.	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Alternative Actions	Comments
Ensure staff members are trained on how to respond to rescue situations.	The cost associated with training an individual for rescue situations is costly. Many of the firefighters are already dedicated to completing the required training. Once an instructor is brought in the cost associated with each additional trainee will reduce.
Purchase all needed supplies and equipment including a rescue boat.	In order for the trained staff members to perform effectively diving supplies and a rescue boat are needed. All supplies and equipment needed for rescue response are costly; therefore, Baldwin County would have to rely on grant funding to make the aspiration a reality.
Purchase all needed supplies and equipment for law enforcement to fully support rescue operations.	Supplies and equipment like an all-terrain vehicle will greatly allow law enforcement personnel to further assist with rescue operations. Funds are not available at this time to fulfill the purchase.

Worksheet #4 Evaluate Alternative Mitigation Actions Floods

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2. Fill in the alternative actions that address the specific objectives the planning team identified in Worksheet #1.
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Goal: Provide power supplies to critical facilities.
Objective: Obtain backup generators for critical facilities.

STAFFEE Criteria Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	(Social)		(Technical)			(Administrative)			(Political)			(Legal)			(Economic)				(Environmental)				
	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding /Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Acquire generators for all schools and kitchens.	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
Acquire generators for three dialysis centers.	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
Acquire generator for City Water Treatment Plant.	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
Wire critical facilities to accept portable generators capable of providing emergency power to facilities.	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
Acquire a generator for the airport terminal and fuel pumps.	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+

Alternative Actions	Comments
Acquire generators for all schools and kitchens.	Situations can arise when a school must be used as a shelter and generators are needed to heat and cool the facility and the allow for the proper preparation of food.
Acquire generators for three dialysis centers.	Dialysis patients continue to need treatment regardless of the disaster situation. Three dialysis centers are located throughout Baldwin County needing backup generators to continue operation. The cost associated with transporting all dialysis patients to facilities in Macon in a disaster situation far exceeds the cost associated with providing generators.
Acquire generator for City Water Treatment Plant.	Even in times of despair the basic need of water is essential. Providing a generator for the Water Treatment Plant will ensure potable water will not to be transported in during a disaster.
Wire critical facilities to accept portable generators capable of providing emergency power to facilities.	With so many older buildings the wiring is not efficient to accept a portable generator in a time of need. Re-wiring is extremely cost but could allow for additional facilities to assist others.
Acquire a generator for the airport terminal and fuel pumps.	Baldwin County gained an air ambulance service in 2017 which is located at the Baldwin County Airport. A generator is necessary to ensure the helicopter is able to transport patients at any given time and guarantee fuel is available at all times.

Worksheet #4 Evaluate Alternative Mitigation Actions Floods

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Goal: Reduce potential impact from hazard events.
Objective: Reduce impact on critical facilities and infrastructure.

STAPLEE Criteria Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A (Administrative)			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)				E (Environmental)				
	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Conduct engineering studies on roads and bridges that cross potential flood areas to determine need for structural improvements.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Coordinate protection strategies with owners of dams and levees within the county.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Inspect structures bi-annually to ensure their ability to withstand disasters.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Alternative Actions	Comments
Conduct engineering studies on roads and bridges that cross potential flood areas to determine need for structural improvements.	Baldwin County and the City of Milledgeville have engineers on staff that regularly evaluate the road and bridges throughout the community. A further evaluation would be needed to ensure their fully ability to withstand flooding. No additional cost should be associated with the performance of this action other than providing the inspection to EMA for closer observation during flood situations.
Coordinate protection strategies with owners of dams and levees within the county.	Since many of the dams and levees are privately owned very little cost will be acquired by the county other than time and communication to ensure all parties are fully prepared.
Inspect structures bi-annually to ensure their ability to withstand disasters.	In-house inspections of facilities are performed regularly but documentation of the inspections are not on-file with EMA or relayed for future reference. If a facility would like to operate as a shelter or continue operation during a disaster as a basic response function full inspections must be completed. Additional cost will not be incurred as a result of this function.

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Goal: Reduce potential impact from hazard events.

Objective: Reduce long-term risk to existing structures.

STAPLEE Criteria Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A (Administrative)			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)				E (Environmental)				
	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Add or increase capacity of storm drainage infrastructure.	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Modify or elevate existing structures in potential flood zones to reduce impact.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Maintain participation in National Flood Insurance Program.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Alternative Actions	Comments
Add or increase capacity of storm drainage infrastructure.	Many facilities have been adapted with greater capacity storm drainage. The cost associated with reducing the collection of water on a building is less costly than resolving the leak later.
Modify or elevate existing structures in potential flood zones to reduce impacts.	Planning and zoning regulations are constantly being evaluated for the flood zones. Actions to reduce the impact of flooding on existing structures include the placement of fundamental equipment on risers and ensuring all doorways are secured to minimize the potential for leaks. The costs associated with this activity are minimal.
Maintain participation in National Flood Insurance Program.	The benefit ultimately outweighs the cost for the citizens of Baldwin County. Less participation would not occur.

Worksheet #4 Evaluate Alternative Mitigation Actions Hazardous Material Spills

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

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

Goal: Educate the public and public safety officials on hazards.

Objective: Provide educational opportunities to school children.

STAPLEE Criteria Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A (Administrative)			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)			E (Environmental)					
	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Implement American Red Cross's Master of Disaster curriculum into the school system.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Purchase a Fire Safety House for Baldwin County Fire Rescue for training children on hazardous material spills.	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+

Alternative Actions	Comments
Implement American Red Cross's Master of Disaster curriculum into the school system.	Low cost high benefit initiative. This would help to ensure students are still learning about the dangers of thunderstorm winds and how to address the situation.
Purchase a Fire Safety House for Baldwin County Fire Rescue for training children on hazardous material spills.	The cost associated with the purchase of a new fire safety house is great but the long-term benefit is greater. Having a training unit will ensure more children are able to learn what to do quickly.

Worksheet #4 Evaluate Alternative Mitigation Actions Hazardous Material Spills

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

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

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

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Goal: Educate the public and public safety officials on hazards.

Objective: Provide educational opportunities for the general public.

STAPLEE Criteria Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A (Administrative)			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)				E (Environmental)				
	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Educate the public through GEMA/FEMA/ Amercian Red Cross brochures.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Post disaster awareness signage throughout the community.	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Alternative Actions	Comments
Educate the public through GEMA/FEMA/American Red Cross brochures.	The cost associated with the purchase of the brochures is very minimal, most are available at no cost to the Department. These brochures provide valuable information at the hands of the public.
Post disaster awareness Signage throughout the community.	With such a drastic increase in seasonal population Baldwin County would be able to reach more residents and visitors with the posting of the signage. The benefit will greatly outweigh the cost.

Worksheet #4 Evaluate Alternative Mitigation Actions Hazardous Material Spills

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

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

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

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Goal: Educate the public and public safety officials on hazards.

Objective: Train relevant personnel.

STAPLEE Criteria Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A (Administrative)			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)				E (Environmental)				
	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Educate staff of relevant organizations on Incident Command.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Add qualified inter-agency members to Incident Management Team and increase awareness of the team.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Alternative Actions	Comments
Educate staff of relevant organizations on Incident Command.	The cost associated with training additional staff on Incident Command is less than the benefit of having the additional personnel trained for any situation.
Add qualified inter-agency members to provide assistance to Incident Management Team and increase awareness of the team.	The cost of adding additional members to the Incident Management Team is very minimal since majority of the added members will already be employed by local departments whether fire, EMS, police, etc.

Worksheet #4 Evaluate Alternative Mitigation Actions Hazardous Material Spills

1. Fill in the goal and its corresponding objective. Use a separate worksheet for each objective. The considerations under each criterion are suggested ones to use; you can revise these to reflect your own considerations (see Table 2-1).
2. Fill in the alternative actions that address the specific objectives the planning team identified in Worksheet #1.
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Goal: Ensure a proper response in the event of a hazard.

Objective: Ensure the required records have adequate backup.

STAPLEE Criteria Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A (Administrative)			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)			E (Environmental)					
	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Create a backup of essential records for Baldwin County.	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Create a backup of essential records for the City of Milledgeville.	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Alternative Actions	Comments
Create a backup of essential records for Baldwin County.	The cost associated with backing up files like tax data and incident records can be very expensive but these records are fundamental to the efficiency of Baldwin County.
Create a backup of essential records for the City of Milledgeville.	The cost associated with backing up files like tax data and incident records can be very expensive but these records are fundamental to the efficiency of the City of Milledgeville.

Worksheet #4 Evaluate Alternative Mitigation Actions Hazardous Material Spills

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

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

Goal: Establish necessary regulatory controls to address hazards.

Objective: Develop and enact local agreements relevant to hazard mitigation.

STAPLEE Criteria Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A (Administrative)			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)				E (Environmental)				
	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Develop agreements with hotels and restaurants for Georgia Power and American Red Cross.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Alternative Actions	Comments
Develop agreements with hotels and restaurants for Georgia Power and American Red Cross	During the course of severe weather numerous Georgia Power and American Red Cross employees and volunteers will come to the area to assist residents and visitors with any need they may have. The cost associated with developing agreements with hotels and restaurants for discounted rates are very minimal normally only requiring staff time. The benefit far outweighs the cost.

Worksheet #4 Evaluate Alternative Mitigation Actions Hazardous Material Spills

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

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

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

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Goal: Ensure a proper response in the event of a hazard.

Objective: Ensure coordination with other entities to ensure adequate response.

STAPLEE Criteria → for Alternative Actions ↓	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A (Administrative)			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)				E (Environmental)				
	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Update and complete essential community contact personnel list for Georgia Power.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Coordinate between Georgia Power and EMA to identify priority areas around emergency shelters.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Conduct intra-agency drills on an annual basis.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Alternative Actions	Comments
Update and complete essential community contact personnel list for Georgia Power.	Even though Georgia Power's presence in Baldwin County has diminished greatly there is still a need to remain in contact with key personnel to ensure disaster situations are addressed in a timely manner. The only cost associated with maintaining the list is staff time but the benefit will outweigh the time spent making sure the right contact information is maintained.
Coordinate between Georgia Power and EMA to identify priority areas around emergency shelters.	The partnership to maintain an up-to-date file of emergency shelters and the lines providing power to the facilities are greatly needed. Georgia Power personnel use very little time working with EMA to ensure all shelter sites are identified for quick response.
Conduct intra-agency drills on an annual basis.	When a disaster situation should arise all personnel and volunteers must be fully trained. Performing at least one drill per year can be cost in gathering the staff together and equipment costs but it is not too great of an expense to take on.

Worksheet #4 Evaluate Alternative Mitigation Actions Hazardous Material Spills

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

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

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Goal: Ensure a proper response in the event of a hazard.

Objective: Construct or establish emergency shelters.

STAPLEE Criteria Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A (Administrative)			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)				E (Environmental)				
	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Establish National Guard Armory as an emergency shelter.	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Develop special needs shelter.	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Create signage to identify shelter or "safe zones".	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Alternative Actions	Comments
Establish National Guard Armory as an emergency shelter.	The National Guard Armory is in need of numerous repairs to serve as a shelter. The space would greatly serve the community as a shelter facility but a large amount of money will need to be spent to get the building up to par as a shelter.
Develop special needs shelter.	Baldwin County does have a growing special needs population especially with Central State Hospital reducing the number of patients seen. There is a need to identify a facility in the county to better serve those with developmental disorders.
Create signage to identify shelters or “safe zones”.	With such a large influx of seasonal residents and college students identifying safe areas or shelter location are needed throughout the community to familiarize everyone with where to go during a disaster.

Worksheet #4 Evaluate Alternative Mitigation Actions Hazardous Material Spills

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

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Goal: Ensure a proper response in the event of a hazard.

Objective: Develop adequate Emergency Operation Center and backup.

STAPLEE Criteria Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A (Administrative)			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)			E (Environmental)					
	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Set up EM-Net in "city" dispatch office.	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Develop the Baldwin County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and make it more secure.	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Develop a backup EOC with data connections and space to serve Baldwin County.	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Alternative Actions	Comments
Set up EM-Net in “city” dispatch office.	EM-Net is a costly system but having the capability to improve communication with emergency personnel are fundamental to the response times during disasters.
Develop the Baldwin County Emergency Operations Center and make it more secure.	The currently is not a sufficient area to function as an Emergency Operation Center. A space needs to be designate along with being furnished will all of the needed equipment and locked to prevent the use of the supplies until ultimately needed.
Develop a backup EOC to serve Baldwin County.	Having a stationary location to serve as an Emergency Operations Center is great but there are also a number of instances when a mobile unit is needed such as emergency response to hazardous material spills. Funds have not been designated for the purchase of a mobile unit and the equipment/supplies needed.

Worksheet #4 Evaluate Alternative Mitigation Actions Hazardous Material Spills

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Goal: Purchase necessary equipment and/or supplies.

Objective: Obtain necessary equipment and/or supplies for emergency shelters.

STAPLEE Criteria Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A (Administrative)			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)			E (Environmental)					
	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Provide mobile generators for emergency shelter use.	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Ensure all shelters have the needed supplies on hand to assist residents and visitors at a moment notice.	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Alternative Actions	Comments
Provide mobile generators for emergency shelter use.	Many of the facilities identified as emergency shelters do not have the means to also provide generators to ensure the facility can meet the needs of those in need. The cost is great but minimal when considering the possibility of another shelter.
Ensure all shelter have the needed supplies on hand to assist residents and visitors at a moment notice.	Emergency shelters will be able to receive needed supplies from the American Red Cross to operate but ensuring all facilities have blankets, pillows, etc. on hand for use can be provided easily by the community. The costs associated are very low.

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Goal: Purchase necessary equipment and/or supplies.

Objective: Obtain necessary equipment and gear for addressing hazard events.

STAPLEE Criteria Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A (Administrative)			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)			E (Environmental)					
	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Obtain additional equipment for hazardous material team.	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Obtain additional equipment for Sheriff's Office for civil disturbances.	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Obtain additional gear for Police Department for civil disturbances.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Alternative Actions	Comments
Obtain additional equipment for hazardous material team.	Items such as additional gear and PPE are needed for the hazardous material team. These items can be very costly and expire if not used within a certain period of time.
Obtain additional gear for Sheriff's Office for civil disturbances.	Items like riot gear and an all-terrain vehicle are needed to further the response effectiveness for civil disturbances. Funding has not been fully designated for the costly supplies.
Obtain additional gear for Police Department for civil disturbances.	Items like riot gear and an all-terrain vehicle are needed to further the response effectiveness for civil disturbances. Funding has not been fully designated for the costly supplies.

Worksheet #4 Evaluate Alternative Mitigation Actions Hazardous Material Spills

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

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Goal: Purchase necessary equipment and/or supplies.

Objective: Utilize technology in the hazard mitigation process.

STAPLEE Criteria Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A (Administrative)			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)				E (Environmental)				
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Implement Phase II of the E-911 system.	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Evaluate the feasibility of implementing Reverse 911.	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Use the city/county websites along with the Facebook pages to notify the public of hazards in the area.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Alternative Actions	Comments
Implement Phase II of E-911 system.	The E-911 system is fundamental to the efficiency of the public safety responders. The cost associated with the equipment is large but not impossible to support.
Evaluate feasibility of Implementing Reverse 911.	With such a large amount of permanent and seasonal residents a notification system is greatly needed. Whether its Reverse 911 or another system people need to be aware of disasters on the way.
Use the city/county websites along with the Facebook pages to notify the public of hazards in the area.	Websites and Facebook pages are already maintained by the city and county. The cost associated with posting a news alert on a website or Facebook are very minimal resulting in a reaching a larger number of people.

Worksheet #4 Evaluate Alternative Mitigation Actions Hazardous Material Spills

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

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

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

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

Goal: Provide power supplies to critical facilities.

Objective: Obtain backup generators for critical facilities.

STAPLEE Criteria Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A (Administrative)			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)			E (Environmental)					
	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Acquire generators for all schools and kitchens.	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
Acquire generators for three dialysis centers.	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
Acquire generator for City Water Treatment Plant.	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
Acquire generator for Centennial Center.	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
Acquire generator for United Methodist Church.	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
Acquire generator for Walter Williams.	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
Wire critical facilities to accept portable generators capable of providing emergency power to facilities.	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+

Alternative Actions	Comments
Acquire generators for all schools and kitchens.	Situations can arise when a school must be used as a shelter generators are needed to heat and cool the facility and the allow for the proper preparation of food.
Acquire generators for three dialysis centers.	Dialysis patients continue to need treatment regardless of the disaster situation. Three dialysis centers are located throughout Baldwin County needing backup generators to continue operation. The cost associated with transporting all dialysis patients to facilities in Macon in a disaster situation far exceeds the cost associated with providing generators.
Acquire generator for City Water Treatment Plant.	Even in times of despair the basic need of water is essential. Providing a generator for the Water Treatment Plant will ensure potable water will not to be transported in during a disaster.
Acquire generator for Centennial Center.	Since Centennial Center can act as a shelter during a disaster situation all needs must be met within a short amount of time. Purchasing a generator can be costly but having the capability to meet the communities' needs are greater.
Acquire a generator For Walter Williams.	It is fundamental to have a generator at Walter Williams since showers are available on site for those in need. Purchasing a generator can be costly but having the capability to meet the communities' needs are greater.
Wire critical facilities to accept portable generators capable of providing emergency power to facilities.	With so many older buildings the wiring is not efficient to accept a portable generator in a time of need. Re-wiring is extremely cost but could allow for additional facilities to assist others.

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

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

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

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

Goal: Educate the public and public safety officials on hazards.
Objective: Provide educational opportunities to school children.

STAPLEE Criteria Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A (Administrative)			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)				E (Environmental)				
	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Implement American Red Cross's Master of Disaster curriculum into the school system.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Purchase a Fire Safety House for Baldwin County Fire Rescue for training children on severe weather.	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+

Alternative Actions	Comments
Implement American Red Cross's Master of Disaster curriculum into the school system.	Low cost high benefit initiative. This would help to ensure students are still learning about the dangers of thunderstorm winds and how to address the situation.
Purchase a Fire Safety House for Baldwin County Fire Rescue for training children on severe weather.	The cost associated with the purchase of a new fire safety house is great but the long-term benefit is greater. Having a training unit will ensure more children are able to learn what to do quickly.

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

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

Goal: Educate the public and public safety officials on hazards.

Objective: Provide educational opportunities for the general public.

STAPLEE Criteria Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A (Administrative)			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)				E (Environmental)				
	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Educate the public through GEMA/FEMA/ Amercian Red Cross brochures.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Post disaster awareness signage throughout the community.	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Alternative Actions	Comments
Educate the public through GEMA/FEMA/American Red Cross brochures.	The cost associated with the purchase of the brochures is very minimal, most are available at no cost to the Department. These brochures provide valuable information at the hands of the public.
Post disaster awareness Signage throughout the community.	With such a drastic increase in seasonal population Baldwin County would be able to reach more residents and visitors with the posting of the signage. The benefit will greatly outweigh the cost.

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

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

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

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

Goal: Educate the public and public safety officials on hazards.

Objective: Train relevant personnel.

STAPLEE Criteria Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A (Administrative)			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)				E (Environmental)				
	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Educate staff of relevant organizations on Incident Command.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Add qualified inter-agency members to Incident Management Team and increase awareness of the team.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Alternative Actions	Comments
Educate staff of relevant organizations on Incident Command.	The cost associated with training additional staff on Incident Command is less than the benefit of having the additional personnel trained for any situation.
Add qualified inter-agency members to provide assistance to Incident Management Team and increase awareness of the team.	The cost of adding additional members to the Incident Management Team is very minimal since majority of the added members will already be employed by local departments whether fire, EMS, police, etc.

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

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

Goal: Establish necessary regulatory controls to address hazards.

Objective: Protect critical facilities and the general public from the effects of lightning.

STAPLEE Criteria Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A (Administrative)			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)				E (Environmental)				
	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Perform periodic inspections of all county critical facilities for proper grounding.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Perform periodic inspections of other key critical facilities for proper grounding. i.e. Georgia College and State University, Georgia Military College, Central State Hospital, etc.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Alternative Actions	Comments
Perform periodic inspections of all county critical facilities for proper grounding.	To perform periodic inspections only staff time is needed. Once problems are encountered additional funding will need to be allocated to solve the problem.
Perform periodic inspection of other key critical facilities for proper grounding. i.e. Georgia College and State University, Georgia Military College, Central State Hospital, etc.	To perform periodic inspections only staff time is needed. Once problems are encountered additional funding will need to be allocated to solve the problem.

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

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

Goal: Educate the public and public safety officials on hazards.

Objective: Provide educational opportunities to school children.

STAPLEE Criteria Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A (Administrative)			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)				E (Environmental)				
	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Implement American Red Cross's Master of Disaster curriculum into the school system.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Purchase a Fire Safety House for Baldwin County Fire Rescue for training children on severe weather.	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+

Alternative Actions	Comments
Implement American Red Cross's Master of Disaster curriculum into the school system.	Low cost high benefit initiative. This would help to ensure students are still learning about the dangers of thunderstorm winds and how to address the situation.
Purchase a Fire Safety House for Baldwin County Fire Rescue for training children on severe weather.	The cost associated with the purchase of a new fire safety house is great but the long-term benefit is greater. Having a training unit will ensure more children are able to learn what to do quickly.

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

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

Goal: Educate the public and public safety officials on hazards.

Objective: Provide educational opportunities for the general public.

STAPLEE Criteria Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A (Administrative)			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)				E (Environmental)				
	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Educate the public through GEMA/FEMA/ Amercian Red Cross brochures.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Post disaster awareness signage throughout the community.	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Alternative Actions	Comments
Educate the public through GEMA/FEMA/American Red Cross brochures.	The cost associated with the purchase of the brochures is very minimal, most are available at no cost to the Department. These brochures provide valuable information at the hands of the public.
Post disaster awareness Signage throughout the community.	With such a drastic increase in seasonal population Baldwin County would be able to reach more residents and visitors with the posting of the signage. The benefit will greatly outweigh the cost.

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

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

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

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

Goal: Educate the public and public safety officials on hazards.

Objective: Train relevant personnel.

STAPLEE Criteria Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A (Administrative)			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)				E (Environmental)				
	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Educate staff of relevant organizations on Incident Command.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Add qualified inter-agency members to Incident Management Team and increase awareness of the team.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Recruit and prepare volunteers to provides assistance during disasters whether in the field or within a shelter.	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Alternative Actions	Comments
Educate staff of relevant organizations on Incident Command.	The cost associated with training additional staff on Incident Command is less than the benefit of having the additional personnel trained for any situation.
Add qualified inter-agency members to provide assistance to Incident Management Team and increase awareness of the team.	The cost of adding additional members to the Incident Management Team is very minimal since majority of the added members will already be employed by local departments whether fire, EMS, police, etc.
Recruit and prepare volunteers to provide assistance during disasters whether in the field or within a shelter.	The cost associated with adding volunteers is strictly the time spent training each individual. The overall benefit of being able to have the assistance of volunteers is tremendous when needing to open shelters or searching for missing individuals.

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

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

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

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

Goal: Establish necessary regulatory controls to address hazards.

Objective: Ensure the required records have adequate backup.

STAPLEE Criteria Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A (Administrative)			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)				E (Environmental)				
	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Create a backup of essential records for Baldwin County.	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Create a backup of essential records for the City of Milledgeville.	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Alternative Actions	Comments
Create a backup of essential records for Baldwin County.	The cost associated with backing up files like tax data and incident records can be very expensive but these records are fundamental to the efficiency of Baldwin County.
Create a backup of essential records for the City of Milledgeville.	The cost associated with backing up files like tax data and incident records can be very expensive but these records are fundamental to the efficiency of the City of Milledgeville.

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

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

Goal: Ensure a proper response in the event of a hazard.

Objective: Ensure coordination with other entities to ensure adequate response.

STAPLEE Criteria → for Alternative Actions ↓	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A (Administrative)			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)				E (Environmental)				
	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Update and complete essential community contact personnel list for Georgia Power.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Coordinate between Georgia Power and EMA to identify priority areas around emergency shelters.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Conduct intra-agency drills on an annual basis.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Alternative Actions	Comments
Update and complete essential community contact personnel list for Georgia Power.	Even though Georgia Power's presence in Baldwin County has diminished greatly there is still a need to remain in contact with key personnel to ensure disaster situations are addressed in a timely manner. The only cost associated with maintaining the list is staff time but the benefit will outweigh the time spent making sure the right contact information is maintained.
Coordinate between Georgia Power and EMA to identify priority areas around emergency shelters.	The partnership to maintain an up-to-date file of emergency shelters and the lines providing power to the facilities are greatly needed. Georgia Power personnel use very little time working with EMA to ensure all shelter sites are identified for quick response.
Conduct intra-agency drills on an annual basis.	When a disaster situation should arise all personnel and volunteers must be fully trained. Performing at least one drill per year can be cost in gathering the staff together and equipment costs but it is not too great of an expense to take on.

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

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

Goal: Ensure a proper response in the event of a hazard.

Objective: Notify County residents of impending disasters or other hazard events.

STAPLEE Criteria → for Alternative Actions ↓	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A (Administrative)			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)			E (Environmental)					
	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Establish County-wide Emergency Alert/Notification System.	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Use the city/county websites and Facebook pages to notify the public of hazards in the area.	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Alternative Actions	Comments
Establish County-Wide Emergency Alert/ Notification System.	County-Wide Alert Systems are becoming readily available as technology advances. The ability to reach numerous people at a moment's notice or secluding areas that are in the identified route of a tornado or should be on alert. The systems do present their own technology concerns and costs. Responsible parties for the equipment must also be identified before the implementation.
Use the city/county websites and Facebook pages to notify the public of hazards in the area.	Statistics have shown people are more readily to get their information from websites and social media pages before watching the news. Very little cost is incurred by notifying the public of weather that is on the way through social media and websites. The only cost associated is the staff time to update the website or social media page.

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

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

Goal: Purchase necessary equipment and/or supplies.

Objective: Utilize technology in the hazard mitigation process.

STAPLEE Criteria Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A (Administrative)			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)				E (Environmental)				
	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Implement Phase II of the E-911 system.	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Evaluate the feasibility of implementing Reverse 911.	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Alternative Actions	Comments
Implement Phase II of E-911 system.	The E-911 system is fundamental to the efficiency of the public safety responders. The cost associated with the equipment is large but not impossible to support.
Evaluate feasibility of Implementing Reverse 911.	With such a large amount of permanent and seasonal residents a notification system is greatly needed. Whether its Reverse 911 or another system people need to be aware of disasters on the way.

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

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

Goal: Reduce impacts from hazards events.

Objective: Reduce impacts on existing critical facilities and infrastructure.

STAPLEE Criteria Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A (Administrative)			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)			E (Environmental)					
	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Coordinate with property owners to manage trees near critical facilities and infrastructure.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
Retrofit existing structures to protect them from wind damage.	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+

Alternative Actions	Comments
Coordinate with property owners to manage trees near critical facilities and infrastructure.	Annual evaluations of critical facilities will include reviewing the grounds for trees too close to the structure or infrastructure. The cost associated with the evaluation is simply staff time. The facility will incur the cost of tree removal and trimming.
Retrofit existing structures to protect them from wind damage.	Major costs can occur from retrofitting facilities which have not been considered in the budget thus far; therefore, the changes have been postponed.

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2. Fill in the alternative actions that address the specific objectives the planning team identified in Worksheet #1.
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Goal: Educate the public and public safety officials on hazards.

Objective: Provide educational opportunities to school children.

STAPLEE Criteria → for Alternative Actions ↓	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A (Administrative)			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)				E (Environmental)				
	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Implement American Red Cross's Master of Disaster curriculum into the school system.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Purchase a Fire Safety House for Baldwin County Fire Rescue for training children on severe weather.	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+

Alternative Actions	Comments
Implement American Red Cross's Master of Disaster curriculum into the school system.	Low cost high benefit initiative. This would help to ensure students are still learning about the dangers of tornados and how to address the situation.
Purchase a Fire Safety House for Baldwin County Fire Rescue for training children on severe weather.	The cost associated with the purchase of a new fire safety house is great but the long-term benefit is greater. Having a training unit will ensure more children are able to learn what to do quickly.

1. Fill in the goal and its corresponding objective. Use a separate worksheet for each objective. The considerations under each criterion are suggested ones to use; you can revise these to reflect your own considerations (see Table 2-1).
2. Fill in the alternative actions that address the specific objectives the planning team identified in Worksheet #1.
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Goal: Educate the public and public safety officials on hazards.

Objective: Provide educational opportunities for the general public.

STAPLEE Criteria Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A (Administrative)			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)				E (Environmental)				
	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Educate the public through GEMA/FEMA/ Amercian Red Cross brochures.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Distribute FEMA brochures on safe rooms through local government offices.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Post disaster awareness signage throughout the community.	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Distribute 30 weather radios within the community.	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Alternative Actions	Comments
Educate the public through GEMA/FEMA/American Red Cross brochures.	The cost associated with the purchase of the brochures is very minimal, most are available at no cost to the Department. These brochures provide valuable information at the hands of the public.
Distribute FEMA brochures on safe rooms through local government offices.	To increase awareness of designating a safe place at home or at work FEMA brochures will be distributed with pertinent information. The cost associated with the placement and ordering of the brochures is very minimal.
Post disaster awareness Signage throughout the community.	With such a drastic increase in seasonal population Baldwin County would be able to reach more residents and visitors with the posting of the signage. The benefit will greatly outweigh the cost.
Distribute 30 weather radios within the community.	Weather radios enable residents and employees to be aware of disasters on the way even if they are not watching the local news or monitoring news websites. The alert allows for quick notification. Distributing weather radios are a great way to educate the public on how to respond to any disaster situation. The cost of purchasing and programming the radios are minimal. Funds are only allocated for the radios when the county sees fit. Additional funding to support the purchase of more radios would be beneficial.

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

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

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

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Goal: Educate the public and public safety officials on hazards.

Objective: Train relevant personnel.

STAPLEE Criteria Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A (Administrative)			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)				E (Environmental)				
	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Educate staff of relevant organizations on Incident Command.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Add qualified inter-agency members to Incident Management Team and increase awareness of the team.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Recruit and prepared volunteers to provides assistance during disasters whether in the field or within a shelter.	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Alternative Actions	Comments
Educate staff of relevant organizations on Incident Command.	The cost associated with training additional staff on Incident Command is less than the benefit of having the additional personnel trained for any situation.
Add qualified inter-agency members to provide assistance to Incident Management Team and increase awareness of the team.	The cost of adding additional members to the Incident Management Team is very minimal since majority of the added members will already be employed by local departments whether fire, EMS, police, etc.
Recruit and prepare volunteers to provide assistance during disasters whether in the field or within a shelter.	The cost associated with adding volunteers is strictly the time spent training each individual. The overall benefit of being able to have the assistance of volunteers is tremendous when needing to open shelters or searching for missing individuals.

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

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Goal: Establish necessary regulatory controls to address hazards.

Objective: Ensure the required records have adequate backup.

STAPLEE Criteria Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A (Administrative)			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)				E (Environmental)				
	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Create a backup of essential records for Baldwin County.	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Create a backup of essential records for the City of Milledgeville.	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Alternative Actions	Comments
Create a backup of essential records for Baldwin County.	The cost associated with backing up files like tax data and incident records can be very expensive but these records are fundamental to the efficiency of Baldwin County.
Create a backup of essential records for the City of Milledgeville.	The cost associated with backing up files like tax data and incident records can be very expensive but these records are fundamental to the efficiency of the City of Milledgeville.

1. Fill in the goal and its corresponding objective. Use a separate worksheet for each objective. The considerations under each criterion are suggested ones to use; you can revise these to reflect your own considerations (see Table 2-1).
2. Fill in the alternative actions that address the specific objectives the planning team identified in Worksheet #1.
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Goal: Ensure a proper response in the event of a hazard.

Objective: Ensure coordination with other entities to ensure adequate response.

STAPLEE Criteria → for Alternative Actions ↓	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A (Administrative)			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)				E (Environmental)				
	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Update and complete essential community contact personnel list for Georgia Power.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Coordinate between Georgia Power and EMA to identify priority areas around emergency shelters.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Conduct intra-agency drills on an annual basis.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Alternative Actions	Comments
Update and complete essential community contact personnel list for Georgia Power.	Even though Georgia Power's presence in Baldwin County has diminished greatly there is still a need to remain in contact with key personnel to ensure disaster situations are addressed in a timely manner. The only cost associated with maintaining the list is staff time but the benefit will outweigh the time spent making sure the right contact information is maintained.
Coordinate between Georgia Power and EMA to identify priority areas around emergency shelters.	The partnership to maintain an up-to-date file of emergency shelters and the lines providing power to the facilities are greatly needed. Georgia Power personnel use very little time working with EMA to ensure all shelter sites are identified for quick response.
Conduct intra-agency drills on an annual basis.	When a disaster situation should arise all personnel and volunteers must be fully trained. Performing at least one drill per year can be cost in gathering the staff together and equipment costs but it is not too great of an expense to take on.

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2. Fill in the alternative actions that address the specific objectives the planning team identified in Worksheet #1.
3. **Scoring:** For each consideration, indicate a plus (+) for favorable, and a negative (-) for less favorable.

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Goal: Ensure a proper response in the event of a hazard.

Objective: Construct or establish emergency shelters.

STAPLEE Criteria Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A (Administrative)			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)			E (Environmental)					
	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Establish National Guard Armory as an emergency shelter.	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Develop special needs shelter.	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Create signage to identify shelter or "safe zones".	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Alternative Actions	Comments
Establish National Guard Armory as an emergency shelter.	The National Guard Armory is in need of numerous repairs to serve as a shelter. The space would greatly serve the community as a shelter facility but a large amount of money will need to be spent to get the building up to par as a shelter.
Develop special needs shelter.	Baldwin County does have a growing special needs population especially with Central State Hospital reducing the number of patients seen. There is a need to identify a facility in the county to better serve those with developmental disorders.
Create signage to identify shelters or “safe zones”.	With such a large influx of seasonal residents and college students identifying safe areas or shelter location are needed throughout the community to familiarize everyone with where to go during a disaster.

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

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Goal: Ensure a proper response in the event of a hazard.

Objective: Notify County residents of impending disasters or other hazard events.

STAPLEE Criteria → for Alternative Actions ↓	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A (Administrative)			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)			E (Environmental)					
	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Establish County-wide Emergency Alert/Notification System.	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Use the city/county websites and Facebook pages to notify the public of hazards in the area.	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Alternative Actions	Comments
Establish County-Wide Emergency Alert/ Notification System.	County-Wide Alert Systems are becoming readily available as technology advances. The ability to reach numerous people at a moment's notice or secluding areas that are in the identified route of a tornado or should be on alert. The systems do present their own technology concerns and costs. Responsible parties for the equipment must also be identified before the implementation.
Use the city/county websites and Facebook pages to notify the public of hazards in the area.	Statistics have shown people are more readily to get their information from websites and social media pages before watching the news. Very little cost is incurred by notifying the public of weather that is on the way through social media and websites. The only cost associated is the staff time to update the website or social media page.

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Goal: Purchase necessary equipment and/or supplies.

Objective: Obtain necessary equipment and/or supplies for emergency shelters.

STAPLEE Criteria → for Alternative Actions ↓	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A (Administrative)			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)				E (Environmental)				
	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Provide mobile generators for emergency shelter use.	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Ensure all shelters have the needed supplies on hand to assist residents and visitors at a moment notice.	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Distribute weather radios to all critical facilities and shelters.	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Alternative Actions	Comments
Provide mobile generators for emergency shelter use.	Many of the facilities identified as emergency shelters do not have the means to also provide generators to ensure the facility can meet the needs of those in need. The cost is great but minimal when considering the possibility of another shelter.
Ensure all shelter have the needed supplies on hand to assist residents and visitors at a moment notice.	Emergency shelters will be able to receive needed supplies from the American Red Cross to operate but ensuring all facilities have blankets, pillows, etc. on hand for use can be provided easily by the community. The costs associated are very low.
Distribute weather radios to all critical facilities and shelters.	All critical facilities and shelters must be aware of the hazards on the way to full prepare their staff and space for any possible evacuees. Weather radios are minimal in cost and are fundamental to safety.

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Goal: Purchase necessary equipment and/or supplies.

Objective: Utilize technology in the hazard mitigation process.

STAPLEE Criteria Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A (Administrative)			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)				E (Environmental)				
	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Implement Phase II of the E-911 system.	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Evaluate the feasibility of implementing Reverse 911.	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Alternative Actions	Comments
Implement Phase II of E-911 system.	The E-911 system is fundamental to the efficiency of the public safety responders. The cost associated with the equipment is large but not impossible to support.
Evaluate feasibility of Implementing Reverse 911.	With such a large amount of permanent and seasonal residents a notification system is greatly needed. Whether its Reverse 911 or another system people need to be aware of disasters on the way.

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

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

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Goal: Provide power supplies to critical facilities.

Objective: Obtain backup generators for critical facilities.

STAPLEE Criteria Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A (Administrative)			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)			E (Environmental)					
	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Acquire generators for all schools and kitchens.	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
Acquire generators for three dialysis centers.	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
Acquire generator for City Water Treatment Plant.	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
Acquire generator for Centennial Center.	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
Acquire generator for United Methodist Church.	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
Acquire generator for Walter Williams.	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
Wire critical facilities to accept portable generators capable of providing emergency power to facilities.	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+

Alternative Actions	Comments
Acquire generators for all schools and kitchens.	Situations can arise when a school must be used as a shelter generators are needed to heat and cool the facility and the allow for the proper preparation of food.
Acquire generators for three dialysis centers.	Dialysis patients continue to need treatment regardless of the disaster situation. Three dialysis centers are located throughout Baldwin County needing backup generators to continue operation. The cost associated with transporting all dialysis patients to facilities in Macon in a disaster situation far exceeds the cost associated with providing generators.
Acquire generator for City Water Treatment Plant.	Even in times of despair the basic need of water is essential. Providing a generator for the Water Treatment Plant will ensure potable water will not to be transported in during a disaster.
Acquire generator for Centennial Center.	Since Centennial Center can act as a shelter during a disaster situation all needs must be met within a short amount of time. Purchasing a generator can be costly but having the capability to meet the communities' needs are greater.
Acquire a generator For Walter Williams.	It is fundamental to have a generator at Walter Williams since showers are available on site for those in need. Purchasing a generator can be costly but having the capability to meet the communities' needs are greater.
Wire critical facilities to accept portable generators capable of providing emergency power to facilities.	With so many older buildings the wiring is not efficient to accept a portable generator in a time of need. Re-wiring is extremely cost but could allow for additional facilities to assist others.

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

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Goal: Educate the public and public safety officials on hazards.

Objective: Provide educational opportunities to school children.

STAPLEE Criteria Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A (Administrative)			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)				E (Environmental)				
	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Implement American Red Cross's Master of Disaster curriculum into the school system.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Purchase a Fire Safety House for Baldwin County Fire Rescue for training children on severe weather.	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+
Purchase training equipment to improve fire safety education for	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+

Alternative Actions	Comments
Implement American Red Cross's Master of Disaster curriculum into the school system.	Low cost high benefit initiative. This would help to ensure students are still learning about the dangers of thunderstorm winds and how to address the situation.
Purchase a Fire Safety House for Baldwin County Fire Rescue for training children on severe weather.	The cost associated with the purchase of a new fire safety house is great but the long-term benefit is greater. Having a training unit will ensure more children are able to learn what to do quickly.
Purchase training equipment to improve fire safety education for children.	Numerous supplies and materials are needed to improve fire education for the children of Baldwin County. Those supplies and materials can be costly but there are many grants available to further the funds dedicated by the county.

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

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

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

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

Goal: Educate the public and public safety officials on hazards.

Objective: Provide educational opportunities for the general public.

STAPLEE Criteria Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A (Administrative)			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)				E (Environmental)				
	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Educate the public through GEMA/FEMA/ Amercian Red Cross brochures.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Post disaster awareness signage throughout the community.	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Alternative Actions	Comments
Educate the public through GEMA/FEMA/American Red Cross brochures.	The cost associated with the purchase of the brochures is very minimal, most are available at no cost to the Department. These brochures provide valuable information at the hands of the public.
Post disaster awareness Signage throughout the community.	With such a drastic increase in seasonal population Baldwin County would be able to reach more residents and visitors with the posting of the signage. The benefit will greatly outweigh the cost.

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

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

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

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Goal: Educate the public and public safety officials on hazards.

Objective: Train relevant personnel.

STAPLEE Criteria Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A (Administrative)			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)				E (Environmental)				
	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Educate staff of relevant organizations on Incident Command.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Add qualified inter-agency members to Incident Management Team and increase awareness of the team.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Alternative Actions	Comments
Educate staff of relevant organizations on Incident Command.	The cost associated with training additional staff on Incident Command is less than the benefit of having the additional personnel trained for any situation.
Add qualified inter-agency members to provide assistance to Incident Management Team and increase awareness of the team.	The cost of adding additional members to the Incident Management Team is very minimal since majority of the added members will already be employed by local departments whether fire, EMS, police, etc.

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

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

Goal: Ensure a proper response in the event of a hazard.

Objective: Ensure the required records have adequate backup.

STAPLEE Criteria Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A (Administrative)			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)				E (Environmental)				
	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Create a backup of essential records for Baldwin County.	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Create a backup of essential records for the City of Milledgeville.	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Alternative Actions	Comments
Create a backup of essential records for Baldwin County.	The cost associated with backing up files like tax data and incident records can be very expensive but these records are fundamental to the efficiency of Baldwin County.
Create a backup of essential records for the City of Milledgeville.	The cost associated with backing up files like tax data and incident records can be very expensive but these records are fundamental to the efficiency of the City of Milledgeville.

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

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

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

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

Goal: Ensure a proper response in the event of a hazard.

Objective: Notify County residents of impending disasters or other hazard events.

STAPLEE Criteria → for Alternative Actions ↓	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A (Administrative)			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)			E (Environmental)					
	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Establish County-wide Emergency Alert/Notification System.	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Use the city/county websites and Facebook pages to notify the public of hazards in the area.	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Alternative Actions	Comments
Establish County-Wide Emergency Alert/ Notification System.	County-Wide Alert Systems are becoming readily available as technology advances. The ability to reach numerous people at a moment's notice or secluding areas that are in the identified route of a tornado or should be on alert. The systems do present their own technology concerns and costs. Responsible parties for the equipment must also be identified before the implementation.
Use the city/county websites and Facebook pages to notify the public of hazards in the area.	Statistics have shown people are more readily to get their information from websites and social media pages before watching the news. Very little cost is incurred by notifying the public of weather that is on the way through social media and websites. The only cost associated is the staff time to update the website or social media page.

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

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Goal: Ensure a proper response in the event of a hazard.

Objective: Ensure coordination with other entities to ensure adequate response.

STAPLEE Criteria Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A (Administrative)			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)				E (Environmental)				
	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Develop and regularly update a Community Wildfire Protection Plan.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Alternative Actions	Comments
Develop and regularly update a Community Wildfire Protection Plan.	The development and updating of a Community Wildfire Protection Plan includes mainly staff time. Staff time is available to assist with the development and implementation.

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

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

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

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

Goal: Purchase necessary equipment and/or supplies.

Objective: Obtain necessary equipment and/or supplies for emergency shelters.

STAPLEE Criteria Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A (Administrative)			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)			E (Environmental)					
	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Provide mobile generators for emergency shelter use.	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Ensure all shelters have the needed supplies on hand to assist residents and visitors at a moment notice.	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Alternative Actions	Comments
Provide mobile generators for emergency shelter use.	Many of the facilities identified as emergency shelters do not have the means to also provide generators to ensure the facility can meet the needs of those in need. The cost is great but minimal when considering the possibility of another shelter.
Ensure all shelter have the needed supplies on hand to assist residents and visitors at a moment notice.	Emergency shelters will be able to receive needed supplies from the American Red Cross to operate but ensuring all facilities have blankets, pillows, etc. on hand for use can be provided easily by the community. The costs associated are very low.

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

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Goal: Purchase necessary equipment and/or supplies.

Objective: Utilize technology in the hazard mitigation process.

STAPLEE Criteria Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A (Administrative)			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)				E (Environmental)				
	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Implement Phase II of the E-911 system.	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Evaluate the feasibility of implementing Reverse 911.	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Alternative Actions	Comments
Implement Phase II of E-911 system.	The E-911 system is fundamental to the efficiency of the public safety responders. The cost associated with the equipment is large but not impossible to support.
Evaluate feasibility of Implementing Reverse 911.	With such a large amount of permanent and seasonal residents a notification system is greatly needed. Whether its Reverse 911 or another system people need to be aware of disasters on the way.

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

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

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Goal: Provide power supplies to critical facilities.

Objective: Obtain backup generators for critical facilities.

STAPLEE Criteria Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A (Administrative)			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)			E (Environmental)					
	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Acquire generators for all schools and kitchens.	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
Acquire generators for three dialysis centers.	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
Acquire generator for City Water Treatment Plant.	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
Acquire generator for Centennial Center.	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
Acquire generator for United Methodist Church.	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
Acquire generator for Walter Williams.	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
Wire critical facilities to accept portable generators capable of providing emergency power to facilities.	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+

Alternative Actions	Comments
Acquire generators for all schools and kitchens.	Situations can arise when a school must be used as a shelter generators are needed to heat and cool the facility and the allow for the proper preparation of food.
Acquire generators for three dialysis centers.	Dialysis patients continue to need treatment regardless of the disaster situation. Three dialysis centers are located throughout Baldwin County needing backup generators to continue operation. The cost associated with transporting all dialysis patients to facilities in Macon in a disaster situation far exceeds the cost associated with providing generators.
Acquire generator for City Water Treatment Plant.	Even in times of despair the basic need of water is essential. Providing a generator for the Water Treatment Plant will ensure potable water will not to be transported in during a disaster.
Acquire generator for Centennial Center.	Since Centennial Center can act as a shelter during a disaster situation all needs must be met within a short amount of time. Purchasing a generator can be costly but having the capability to meet the communities' needs are greater.
Acquire a generator For Walter Williams.	It is fundamental to have a generator at Walter Williams since showers are available on site for those in need. Purchasing a generator can be costly but having the capability to meet the communities' needs are greater.
Wire critical facilities to accept portable generators capable of providing emergency power to facilities.	With so many older buildings the wiring is not efficient to accept a portable generator in a time of need. Re-wiring is extremely cost but could allow for additional facilities to assist others.

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

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

Goal: Prevent wildfires.

Objective: Ensure regulatory issues are adequate for agencies active in hazard mitigation.

STAPLEE Criteria Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A (Administrative)			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)			E (Environmental)				
	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals
Encourage stronger enforcement of burn permits by Georgia Forestry Commission to educate the public on fire safety and inform the public of burn permit availability online.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+

Alternative Actions	Comments
Encourage stronger enforcement of burn permits by Georgia Forestry Commission to educate the public on fire safety and inform the public of burn permit availability online.	Only staff time is needed for the encouragement. No additional funds are necessary.

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

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

Goal: Reduce impacts from hazard events.

Objective: Reduce risk to critical facilities and infrastructure.

STAPLEE Criteria Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A (Administrative)			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)			E (Environmental)					
	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Coordinate vegetation management around critical facilities with property owners.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Ensure defensible space around critical facilities and infrastructure in areas at higher risk to wildfires.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Provide adequate fire hydrant coverage for all county residents.	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+

Alternative Actions	Comments
Coordinate vegetation management around critical facilities with property owners.	Vegetation control will be the responsibility of the property owner but the Baldwin County Fire Rescue will identify the areas of greater concern. Only staff time will be required.
Ensure defensible space around critical facilities and infrastructure in areas at higher risk to wildfires.	Baldwin County Fire Rescue will be responsible for identifying and notifying the responsible party to perform control of the vulnerable areas. Staff time is only required. No additional costs are expected.
Provide adequate fire hydrant coverage for all county residents.	Fire hydrant coverage is very costly and requires the use of outside sources to install them. Funds have not been allocated at this time for the placement but once grant funding is available county funds will be designated.

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

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

Goal: Educate the public and public safety officials on hazards.

Objective: Provide educational opportunities to school children.

STAPLEE Criteria Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A (Administrative)			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)				E (Environmental)				
	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Implement American Red Cross's Master of Disaster curriculum into the school system.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Purchase a Fire Safety House for Baldwin County Fire Rescue for training children on severe weather.	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+

Alternative Actions	Comments
Implement American Red Cross's Master of Disaster curriculum into the school system.	Low cost high benefit initiative. This would help to ensure students are still learning about the dangers of winter storms and how to address the situation.
Purchase a Fire Safety House for Baldwin County Fire Rescue for training children on severe weather.	The cost associated with the purchase of a new fire safety house is great but the long-term benefit is greater. Having a training unit will ensure more children are able to learn what to do quickly.

Worksheet #4 Evaluate Alternative Mitigation Actions Winter Storms

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

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

Goal: Educate the public and public safety officials on hazards.

Objective: Provide educational opportunities for the general public.

STAPLEE Criteria Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A (Administrative)			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)			E (Environmental)					
	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Educate the public through GEMA/FEMA/ Amercian Red Cross brochures.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Post disaster awareness signage throughout the community.	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Distribute 30 weather radios within the community.	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Alternative Actions	Comments
Educate the public through GEMA/FEMA/American Red Cross brochures.	The cost associated with the purchase of the brochures is very minimal, most are available at no cost to the Department. These brochures provide valuable information at the hands of the public.
Post disaster awareness Signage throughout the community.	With such a drastic increase in seasonal population Baldwin County would be able to reach more residents and visitors with the posting of the signage. The benefit will greatly outweigh the cost.
Distribute 30 weather radios within the community.	Weather radios enable residents and employees to be aware of disasters on the way even if they are not watching the local news or monitoring news websites. The alert allows for quick notification. Distributing weather radios are a great way to educate the public on how to respond to any disaster situation. The cost of purchasing and programming the radios are minimal. Funds are only allocated for the radios when the county sees fit. Additional funding to support the purchase of more radios would be beneficial.

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

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

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

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

Goal: Educate the public and public safety officials on hazards.

Objective: Train relevant personnel.

STAPLEE Criteria Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A (Administrative)			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)				E (Environmental)				
	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Educate staff of relevant organizations on Incident Command.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Add qualified inter-agency members to Incident Management Team and increase awareness of the team.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Recruit and prepare volunteers to provides assistance during disasters whether in the field or within a shelter.	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Alternative Actions	Comments
Educate staff of relevant organizations on Incident Command.	The cost associated with training additional staff on Incident Command is less than the benefit of having the additional personnel trained for any situation.
Add qualified inter-agency members to provide assistance to Incident Management Team and increase awareness of the team.	The cost of adding additional members to the Incident Management Team is very minimal since majority of the added members will already be employed by local departments whether fire, EMS, police, etc.
Recruit and prepare volunteers to provide assistance during disasters whether in the field or within a shelter.	The cost associated with adding volunteers is strictly the time spent training each individual. The overall benefit of being able to have the assistance of volunteers is tremendous when needing to open shelters or searching for missing individuals.

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

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

Goal: Establish necessary regulatory controls to address hazards.

Objective: Ensure the required records have adequate backup.

STAPLEE Criteria Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A (Administrative)			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)				E (Environmental)				
	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Create a backup of essential records for Baldwin County.	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Create a backup of essential records for the City of Milledgeville.	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Alternative Actions	Comments
Create a backup of essential records for Baldwin County.	The cost associated with backing up files like tax data and incident records can be very expensive but these records are fundamental to the efficiency of Baldwin County.
Create a backup of essential records for The City of Milledgeville.	The cost associated with backing up files like tax data and incident records can be very expensive but these records are fundamental to the efficiency of the City of Milledgeville.

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

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

Goal: Ensure a proper response in the event of a hazard.

Objective: Ensure coordination with other entities to ensure adequate response.

STAPLEE Criteria → for Alternative Actions ↓	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A (Administrative)			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)			E (Environmental)					
	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Update and complete essential community contact personnel list for Georgia Power.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Coordinate between Georgia Power and EMA to identify priority areas around emergency shelters.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Conduct intra-agency drills on an annual basis.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Identify and maintain a list of high vulnerability areas for ice accumulation and snow.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Alternative Actions	Comments
Update and complete essential community contact personnel list for Georgia Power.	Even though Georgia Power's presence in Baldwin County has diminished greatly there is still a need to remain in contact with key personnel to ensure disaster situations are addressed in a timely manner. The only cost associated with maintaining the list is staff time but the benefit will outweigh the time spent making sure the right contact information is maintained.
Coordinate between Georgia Power and EMA to identify priority areas around emergency shelters.	The partnership to maintain an up-to-date file of emergency shelters and the lines providing power to the facilities are greatly needed. Georgia Power personnel use very little time working with EMA to ensure all shelter sites are identified for quick response.
Conduct intra-agency drills on an annual basis.	When a disaster situation should arise all personnel and volunteers must be fully trained. Performing at least one drill per year can be cost in gathering the staff together and equipment costs but it is not too great of an expense to take on.
Identify and maintain a list of high vulnerability areas for ice accumulation and snow.	Certain areas surrounding Lake Sinclair and heavily shaded areas have a greater risk of ice accumulation. These areas should be documented for greater observation and evacuation if needed. The only cost associated with this task is additional staff time but this can be completed as part of a regular shift of firefighters.

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

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

Goal: Ensure a proper response in the event of a hazard.

Objective: Construct or establish emergency shelters.

STAPLEE Criteria Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A (Administrative)			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)			E (Environmental)					
	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Establish National Guard Armory as an emergency shelter.	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Develop special needs shelter.	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Create signage to identify shelter or "safe zones".	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Alternative Actions	Comments
Establish National Guard Armory as an emergency shelter.	The National Guard Armory is in need of numerous repairs to serve as a shelter. The space would greatly serve the community as a shelter facility but a large amount of money will need to be spent to get the building up to par as a shelter.
Develop special needs shelter.	Baldwin County does have a growing special needs population especially with Central State Hospital reducing the number of patients seen. There is a need to identify a facility in the county to better serve those with developmental disorders.
Create signage to identify shelters or “safe zones”.	With such a large influx of seasonal residents and college students identifying safe areas or shelter location are needed throughout the community to familiarize everyone with where to go during a disaster.

Worksheet #4 Evaluate Alternative Mitigation Actions Winter Storms

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

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

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

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

Goal: Purchase necessary equipment and/or supplies.

Objective: Obtain necessary equipment and/or supplies for emergency shelters.

STAPLEE Criteria Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A (Administrative)			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)			E (Environmental)					
	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Provide mobile generators for emergency shelter use.	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Ensure all shelters have the needed supplies on hand to assist residents and visitors at a moment notice.	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Alternative Actions	Comments
Provide mobile generators for emergency shelter use.	Many of the facilities identified as emergency shelters do not have the means to also provide generators to ensure the facility can meet the needs of those in need. The cost is great but minimal when considering the possibility of another shelter.
Ensure all shelter have the needed supplies on hand to assist residents and visitors at a moment notice.	Emergency shelters will be able to receive needed supplies from the American Red Cross to operate but ensuring all facilities have blankets, pillows, etc. on hand for use can be provided easily by the community. The costs associated are very low.

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

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

Goal: Purchase necessary equipment and/or supplies.

Objective: Utilize technology in the hazard mitigation process.

STAPLEE Criteria Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A (Administrative)			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)				E (Environmental)				
	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Implement Phase II of the E-911 system.	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Evaluate the feasibility of implementing Reverse 911.	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Use the city/county websites along with the Facebook pages to notify the public of hazards in the area.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Alternative Actions	Comments
Implement Phase II of E-911 system.	The E-911 system is fundamental to the efficiency of the public safety responders. The cost associated with the equipment is large but not impossible to support.
Evaluate feasibility of Implementing Reverse 911.	With such a large amount of permanent and seasonal residents a notification system is greatly needed. Whether its Reverse 911 or another system people need to be aware of disasters on the way.
Use the city/county websites along with the Facebook pages to notify the public of hazards in the area.	Websites and Facebook pages are already maintained by the city and county. The cost associated with posting a news alert on a website or Facebook are very minimal resulting in a reaching a larger number of people.

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

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

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

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

Goal: Provide power supplies to critical facilities.

Objective: Obtain backup generators for critical facilities.

STAPLEE Criteria Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A (Administrative)			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)			E (Environmental)					
	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
Acquire generators for all schools and kitchens.	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
Acquire generators for three dialysis centers.	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
Acquire generator for City Water Treatment Plant.	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
Acquire generator for Centennial Center.	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
Acquire generator for United Methodist Church.	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
Acquire generator for Walter Williams.	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
Wire critical facilities to accept portable generators capable of providing emergency power to facilities.	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+

Alternative Actions	Comments
Acquire generators for all schools and kitchens.	Situations can arise when a school must be used as a shelter generators are needed to heat and cool the facility and the allow for the proper preparation of food.
Acquire generators for three dialysis centers.	Dialysis patients continue to need treatment regardless of the disaster situation. Three dialysis centers are located throughout Baldwin County needing backup generators to continue operation. The cost associated with transporting all dialysis patients to facilities in Macon in a disaster situation far exceeds the cost associated with providing generators.
Acquire generator for City Water Treatment Plant.	Even in times of despair the basic need of water is essential. Providing a generator for the Water Treatment Plant will ensure potable water will not to be transported in during a disaster.
Acquire generator for Centennial Center.	Since Centennial Center can act as a shelter during a disaster situation all needs must be met within a short amount of time. Purchasing a generator can be costly but having the capability to meet the communities' needs are greater.
Acquire a generator For Walter Williams.	It is fundamental to have a generator at Walter Williams since showers are available on site for those in need. Purchasing a generator can be costly but having the capability to meet the communities' needs are greater.
Wire critical facilities to accept portable generators capable of providing emergency power to facilities.	With so many older buildings the wiring is not efficient to accept a portable generator in a time of need. Re-wiring is extremely cost but could allow for additional facilities to assist others.

BALDWIN 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 Surge - Cat 1	2	58	0	2	2	29.00	3.45	0	0.1	0.04
Hurricane Surge - Cat 2	0	58	0	0	0	#DIV/0!	0.00	0	0	0
Hurricane Surge - Cat 3	0	58	0	0	0	#DIV/0!	0.00	0	0	0
Hurricane Surge - Cat 4	0	58	0	0	0	#DIV/0!	0.00	0	0	0
Hurricane Surge - Cat 5	0	58	0	0	0	#DIV/0!	0.00	0	0	0
Hurricane Wind	0	58	0	0	0	#DIV/0!	0.00	0	0	0
Floods	9	58	3	9	9	6.44	15.52	0.3	0.45	0.18
Wildfire	0	58	0	0	0	#DIV/0!	0.00	0	0	0
Earthquake	0	58	0	0	0	#DIV/0!	0.00	0	0	0
Tornado	4	58	1	1	2	14.50	6.90	0.1	0.05	0.04
Thunderstorm Wind	74	58	20	41	70	0.78	127.59	2	2.05	1.4
Hail	41	58	11	34	41	1.41	70.69	1.1	1.7	0.82
Drought	21	58	6	21	21	2.76	36.21	0.6	1.05	0.42
Extreme Heat	4	58	3	4	4	14.50	6.90	0.3	0.2	0.08
Snow & Ice	12	58	9	12	12	4.83	20.69	0.9	0.6	0.24
Landslide	0	58	0	0	0	#DIV/0!	0.00	0	0	0
Dam Failure	0	58	0	0	0	#DIV/0!	0.00	0	0	0
Lightning	1	58	1	1	1	58.00	1.72	0.1	0.05	0.02
HazMat Release (fixed)	33	34	15	24	33	1.03	97.06	1.5	1.2	0.66
HazMat Release (trans)	13	34	8	11	13	2.62	38.24	0.8	0.55	0.26
Radiological Release	0	0	0	0	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0	0	0

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

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

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

Appendix E

Planning Documentation

- Start-up Meeting Sign-In Sheet & Agenda
- Meeting 2 Sign-In Sheet & Agenda
- Meeting 3 Sign-In Sheet & Agenda
- Meeting 4 Sign-In Sheet & Agenda
- Meeting 5 Sign-In Sheet & Agenda
- First Public Hearing Notice, Sign-In Sheet, Agenda
- Second Public Hearing Notice, Sign-In Sheet, Agenda
- Comments from Neighboring EMA Directors

**BALDWIN COUNTY
PRE-DISASTER MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE**

**KICK-OFF MEETING AGENDA
March 15, 2016, 11:00 a.m. | BCFD Headquarters**

Name	Phone Number	Email	Agency/Title
✓ Anthony Shinn	706-485-8993	A.Shinn@sinclairwaterauthority.com	Sinclair Water
✓ Joey Witcher	678-544-6864	J.Witcher@SinclairWaterAuthority.com	SWA
✓ Michael Lumpkin	478-445-1929	mlumpkin@baldwinsheriff.com	Captain
✓ Anna Lumpkin	478-445-2058	anna.lumpkin@gsu.edu	Emergency Prep Specialist Georgia College
✓ Joan Anderson	cell 478-363-9139 office 478-445-5478	Joan.Anderson1@dphhd.ga.gov	Central State Hospital
✓ Phillip Adams	478-363-5916	p.adams@baldwincofirerescue.com	BCFR
✓ Wayne Johnson	478- 4234 -0949	wjohnson@baldwincofirerescue.com	BCFR
✓ Bill McNair	478-445-0785	bmcnair@baldwincountyga.com	BCRD / Dir of
✓ Troy Reynolds	478-445-4421	treyreynolds@baldwincofirerescue.com	BEMA / BCFR
✓ FRANK BAUGH	478-444-4037	fbaugh@milledgevillega.us	Milledgeville Public Works
✓ Allen Martin	478-457-2916	allen.martin@baldwin.k12.ga.us	Baldwin County Schools
✓ Briane Burrows	478-757-6636	bburrows@centralgastech.edu	CGTC

**BALDWIN COUNTY
PRE-DISASTER MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE**

**KICK-OFF MEETING AGENDA
March 15, 2016, 11:00 a.m. | BCFD Headquarters**

Welcome & Introduction

GEMA Presentation - Laura Radford

Roles & Responsibilities of The Planning Committee

- In-Kind Contribution

PROJECT BUDGET	
Federal Share	\$ 24,000
State Share	\$ 3,200
Local Share	\$ 4,800
<i>Total Approved Cost</i>	<i>\$ 32,000</i>

- Committee Structure
- Required Components
 - o Critical Facilities
 - o Identifying/Profiling Hazards
 - o Assessing Vulnerability/Estimating Potential Losses
 - o Developing Mitigation Goals/Strategy
 - o Public Participation
- Required Timelines
 - o Updated Plan must be completed by June 15, 2017
- Questions

Schedule Next Meeting

Adjourn

**BALDWIN COUNTY
PRE-DISASTER MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE**

**COMMITTEE MEETING 2 AGENDA
April 26, 2016, 11:00 a.m. | BCFD Headquarters**

Name	Phone Number	Email	Agency/Title
✓ Steve Somers	478-445-4421	ssomers@baldwincofireRescue.com	BCFR
✓ Troy Reynolds	478-445-4421	treyreynolds@baldwincofireRescue.com	BCFR
✓ Joan Anderson	478-363-9139	joan.anderson1@dbhhd.ga.gov	CST
✓ Rosario Carranza	478-607-9565	rcarranza@milledgevillepd.com	MPD
✓ Robert Cheever	478 414 4063	rcheever@milledgevillepd.com	MPP
✓ FRANK BAUGH	478-414-4037	fbaugh@milledgevillega.us	City Public Works
✓ Eddie Walden	478-414-4030	Ewalden@milledgevillega.us	MFD
✓ Wayne Johnson	478-445-4421	wjohnson@baldwincofireRescue.com	BCFR
✓ Colin Duke	478 445-1590	colin.duke@dph.ga.gov	EMA/Public Health
✓ Michael Hudson	478-414-4075	mHUDSON@milledgevillepd.com	MPD
✓ John Davis	478-414-4064	jdavis@milledgevillepd.com	MPD
✓ Phillip Adams	478-363-5916	padams@baldwincofireRescue.com	BCFR
✓ Anna Lumpkin	478-445-2058	anna.lumpkin@gcsu.edu	GC
✓ Michael Lumpkin	478-445-1929	mlumpkin@baldwin ^{sheriff} county.com	KCSO
✓ Anthony Shinn	706-485-8993	ashinn@sincbarwaterauthority.com	SWD
✓ Allen Martin	478-457-2916	allen.martin@baldwin.k12.ga.us	BCSD

**BALDWIN COUNTY
PRE-DISASTER MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE**

**COMMITTEE MEETING 2 AGENDA
April 26, 2016, 11:00 a.m. | BCFD Headquarters**

Welcome

Review of the Current Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan

Hazards in Current Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan

Potential Hazard Updates

Future Meetings

- A. Critical Facilities
- B. Assessing Vulnerability/Estimating Potential Losses
- C. Developing Mitigation Goals/Strategy

Schedule Next Meeting

Adjourn

**BALDWIN COUNTY
PRE-DISASTER MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE**

**PUBLIC HEARING/COMMITTEE MEETING 3
May 17, 2016, 11:00 a.m. | BCFD Headquarters**

Name	Phone Number	Email	Agency/Title
✓ Wayne Johnson	478-445-4421	wjohnson@baldwincofirerescue.com	Baldwin EMA
✓ John Davis	478-414-4064	jdavis@milledgevillepd.com	Milledgeville PD
✓ Robert Cheever	478-414-4063	rcheever@milledgevillepd.com	Milledgeville P.D.
✓ Rosari Carranza	478-414-4002	rcarranza@milledgevillepd.com	M.P.D
✓ Colin Dulce	478-445-1590	colin.dulce@dphusa.com	BC EMA
✓ Phillip Adams	478-363-5916	padams@baldwincofirerescue.com	BCFR
✓ Steve Somers	478-445-4421	ssomers@baldwincofirerescue.com	BCFR
✓ Michael Lumpkin	478-445-1929	mlumpkin@baldwinsheriff.com	BCSC
✓ Bobby Joiner	478-251-5376	ministerkjoiner@yahoo.com	Water Dept Maintenance Supervisor
✓ BRUCE W. KNIGHTON	478-288-3294	brace.knighton@baldwin.k12.ga.us	BALDWIN CO. SCHOOLS
✓ Allen Martin	478-288-3500	allen.martin@baldwin.k12.ga.us	Baldwin Co Schools
✓ ERNIE SMITH	478-445-2154	esmith@baldwincountyga.com	Baldwin BOC
✓ Brian Wood	478-445-4791	bwood@baldwincountyga.com	Baldwin County
✓ Joan Anderson	478-363-9139	joananderson1@dbhdd.ga.gov	Central State Hospital
✓ Troy Reynolds	478-445-4421	treyreynolds@baldwincofirerescue.com	Baldwin

**BALDWIN COUNTY
PRE-DISASTER MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE**

**PUBLIC HEARING/COMMITTEE MEETING 3 AGENDA
May 17, 2016, 11:00 a.m. | BCFD Headquarters**

Welcome

Review of the Current Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan

Potential Hazard Updates

Develop Mitigation Goals, Objectives, and Action Steps

Future Meetings

- A. Critical Facilities
- B. Assessing Vulnerability/Estimating Potential Losses

Schedule Next Meeting

Adjourn

**BALDWIN COUNTY
PRE-DISASTER MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE**

**COMMITTEE MEETING 4 AGENDA
June 21, 2016, 11:00 a.m. | BCFD Headquarters**

Name	Phone Number	Email	Agency/Title
Michael Lumpkin	478-445-1525	mlumpkin@baldwincountyga.com	BCSO
JAMES HODNETT	478 288 0966	JHODNETT@GMC,EDU	G-MC, P.D.
Anna Lumpkin	478 445-2058	anna.lumpkin@gcsu.edu	CSU
Juey Witcher	678 544 6864	j.witcher @j.witcher@industrialwater.com	SWA
Rosario Carranza	478-414-4002	rcarranza@milledgevillega.com	Milledgeville PD
Robert Cheever	478-414-4063	rcheever@milledgevillepd.com	Milledgeville PD
Allan Martin	478-288-3500	allan.martin@baldwin.k12.ga.us	
Colin Duke	478 445-1590	colin.duke@dph.ga.gov	
Jill Adams	478-445-4791	jadams@baldwincountyga.com	BCO/ Asst Fin Dir.
Dawn Hudson	478-445-4791	dHUDSON@baldwincountyga.com	BCO/ Finance Director
Ricky Arp	478 - 251 - 5283		BC/WATER
James Davidson	478 - 251 - 5371		BC/WATER
FRANK BAUGH	478 - 414 - 4087	fbaugh@milledgevillega.us	Milledgeville Public Works
John Davis	478 - 414 - 4064	jdavis@milledgevillepd.com	Milledgeville P.D.
Ralph McMiller	478-445-4791	rmemiller@baldwincountyga.com	- Baldwin Co.
Jean Anderson	478 - 363 - 9139	jean.anderson1@dbhd.ga.gov	CSTH

**BALDWIN COUNTY
PRE-DISASTER MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE**

**COMMITTEE MEETING 4 AGENDA
June 21, 2016, 11:00 a.m. | BCFD Headquarters**

Welcome

Review/Develop Mitigation Goals, Objectives, and Action Steps

Future Meetings

- A. Critical Facilities
- B. Assessing Vulnerability/Estimating Potential Losses

Schedule Next Meeting

Adjourn

**BALDWIN COUNTY
PRE-DISASTER MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE**

**COMMITTEE MEETING 5 AGENDA
August 16, 2016, 11:00 a.m. | BCFD Headquarters**

Name	Phone Number	Email	Agency/Title
Jeff Miller	478-414-4030	JMiller@milledgevillega.us	milledgeville Fire
Eddie Walden	478 414 4030	Ewalden@milledgevillega.us	Fire
John Davis	478-414-4064	JDavis@milledgevillepd.com	Milledgeville PD
JAMES HODNETT	478 445 2740	JHODNETT@GMC.EDU	
ROSAN O'CONNOR	478-414-4002	roconnor@milledgevillega.us	Milledgeville PD
Robert Cheever	478-414-4063	rcheever@milledgevillepd.com	Milledgeville PD / Fire
Allen Martin	478-288-3500	allen.martin@baldwin.k12.ga.us	Baldwin County Schools
BRUCE KNIGHTON	478-288-3294	bruce.knighton@baldwin.k12.ga.us	BCSD
Phil Taylor	478-414-4108	ptaylor@milledgevillega.us	MPD
Mandy Ptak	478-445-4891	mptak@baldwinsheriff.com	911
Bill McNair	478-445-0785	bmcnair@windstream.net	Recreation
Joan Anderson	478-445-5478	joan.anderson1@dohd.ga.gov	CSH
Joey Witche	678 544 6864	jdwitche@gmail.com	SWA
Michael Lumpkin	478-445-1929	mlumpkin@baldwinsheriff.com	Capt.
Wayne Johnson	478-445-4421	wjohnson@baldwincofirerescue.com	EMA
Colin Duke	478 445-1590	colin.duke@dph.ga.gov	Enviro/Public Health

**BALDWIN COUNTY
PRE-DISASTER MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE**

**COMMITTEE MEETING 5 AGENDA
August 16, 2016, 11:00 a.m. | BCFD Headquarters**

Welcome

Critical Facilities

- What classifies as a critical facility?
- Information needed to provide the most accurate update
- Classification categories

Action Items

Hazard, Risk, and Vulnerability Assessment

Questions/Comments

Adjourn

Contact:

Kimberly Lowe (klowe@mg-rc.org)

Sam Perren (sperren@mg-rc.org)

478-751-6160

NEW JOBS!

215 Drivers

DRIVERS NEEDED: Pay increases just administered. Needing flatbed OTR, chip drivers and log drivers. CDL required. Full benefit package available. Call 706-473-0244 for requirements and information.

235 Medical

Grady Health

Apartment community in Milledgeville, GA is seeking a qualified maintenance person with experience in construction or residential property maintenance. Ability to prioritize duties and finish tasks required. This is a part-time position, 24 hours per week. Must pass drug test and criminal background check and have your own transportation and tools. If interested, send resume to: Email: hirenow@jesholdings.com Or stop by to apply in person: 251 S Ivan St Milledgeville, GA 31001

Rock Eagle 4-H Center Seeking Lifeguards for the Summer. Patrolon, Georgia

Rock Eagle 4-H Center is in need of Lifeguards for the months of May through August. Opportunities are available for week-day and weekend hours. These opportunities are a great match for individuals wanting to

Public Hearing Notice
A public hearing will be held for the Baldwin County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan Update, Tuesday, May 17, 2016, 11:00 a.m. at the Baldwin County Fire Department Headquarters, 312 Allen Memorial Drive, Milledgeville, Georgia.
The purpose of this hearing is to inform citizens of the planning process and to obtain citizen input into the development of the plan update. Representatives from the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Planning Committee and the Middle Georgia Regional Commission will be on hand to provide information and receive comments. Questions and comments concerning the Baldwin County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan Update should be directed to Kimberly Lowe with the Middle Georgia Regional Commission at (478)751-6160.

AUTOMOTIVE MECHANIC NEEDED

TWO (2) PART-TIME TRACTOR-TRAILER DRIVER POSITIONS AVAILABLE AT GEORGIA CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES FOOD DISTRIBUTION UNIT MILLEDGEVILLE, GEORGIA REQUIRES CLASS A COMMERCIAL DRIVERS LICENSE. MUST HAVE CLEAN MVR AND PASS BACKGROUND CHECK. TWO YEARS EXPERIENCE DRIVING TRACTOR TRAILER PREFERRED. FOR MORE INFORMATION OR TO APPLY, CONTACT CLINT WALKER @ 404-291-6913 OR EMAIL clint.walker@gci-ga.com

MAINTENANCE POSITION AVAILABLE AT GEORGIA CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES FOOD DISTRIBUTION UNIT MILLEDGEVILLE, GEORGIA

WWW.UNIONRECORDER.COM VISIT

**BALDWIN COUNTY
PRE-DISASTER MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE**

**PUBLIC HEARING/COMMITTEE MEETING 3
May 17, 2016, 11:00 a.m. | BCFD Headquarters**

Name	Phone Number	Email	Agency/Title
✓ Wayne Johnson	478-445-4421	wjohnson@baldwincofirerescue.com	Baldwin EMA
✓ John Davis	478-414-4064	jdavis@milledgevillepd.com	Milledgeville PD
✓ Robert Cheever	478-414-4063	rcheever@milledgevillepd.com	Milledgeville P.D.
✓ Rosari Carranza	478-414-4002	rcarranza@milledgevillepd.com	M.P.D
✓ Colin Dulce	478-445-1590	colin.dulce@ephusa.com	BC EMA
✓ Phillip Adams	478-363-5916	padams@baldwincofirerescue.com	BCFR
✓ Steve Somers	478-445-4421	ssomers@baldwincofirerescue.com	BCFR
✓ Michael Lumpkin	478-445-1929	mlumpkin@baldwinsheriff.com	BCSC
✓ Bobby Joiner	478-251-5376	ministerkjoiner@yahoo.com	Water Dept Maintenance Supervisor
✓ BRUCE W. KNIGHTON	478-288-3294	brace.knighton@baldwin.k12.ga.us	BALDWIN CO. SCHOOLS
✓ Allen Martin	478-288-3500	allen.martin@baldwin.k12.ga.us	Baldwin Co Schools
✓ ERNIE SMITH	478-445-2154	esmith@baldwincountyga.com	Baldwin BOC
✓ Brian Wood	478-445-4791	bwood@baldwincountyga.com	Baldwin County
✓ Joan Anderson	478-363-9139	joananderson1@dbhdd.ga.gov	Central State Hospital
✓ Troy Reynolds	478-445-4421	treyreynolds@baldwincofirerescue.com	Baldwin

**BALDWIN COUNTY
PRE-DISASTER MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE**

**Public 1 Hearing Agenda
MAY 17, 2016 | 11:00 A.M. | BCFD HEADQUARTERS**

Welcome & Introduction

Background

- **Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000**
- **Plan developed, approved and adopted**
- **Plan Components**

The Update Process

- **Grant awarded to Putnam County**
- **Planning Committee**
- **Roles and responsibilities**
- **Update requirements**
- **Timelines**

Engaging the Public

- **Participation and input encouraged**

Discussion

Adjourn

Steven Somers
278 Forest Valley Dr
Gordon, GA 31031
Executor of the Estate of
Eileen Martin
5/12, 5/19, 5/26, 6/2
00198833 |

Public Hearing Notice
A public hearing will be held for the
**Baldwin County Pre-Disaster
Mitigation Plan Update on
Wednesday, May 17, 2017, 10:00
a.m. at the Baldwin County Fire
Department Headquarters,
312 Allen Memorial Drive,
Milledgeville, Georgia.**
The purpose of this hearing is to
obtain citizen input on the plan update.
Representatives from the Pre-Disaster
Mitigation Planning Committee and the
Middle Georgia Regional Commission
will be on hand to provide information
and receive comments. Questions and
comments concerning the Baldwin
County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan
Update should be directed to Kimberly
Lowe with the
Middle Georgia Regional Commission
at (478)751-6160

4/28, 5/12, 5/26
00198467 |



the Estate of Ossie Lee
Hightower, within six
months of being qualified
as personal representa-
tive
on May 2, 2017.
Tamiko Hightower Dean
2064 Vinson Highway,
SE
Milledgeville, Georgia
31061
5/5, 5/12, 5/19, 5/26
00198767 |

www.unionrecorder.com

BY PUBLICATION
Plaintiff having moved the
Court for an order direct-
ing service to be made
upon defendant **Gary
Warner** in the
above-styled action by
publication of summons,
and it appearing to the
Court from the verified
Complaint and Affidavit in
support of such motion
that defendant is a non-
resident and that the ac-
tion is an act in which a
defendant may be served
by publication pursuant to
O.C.G.A. 9-10-71, it is
ORDERED, that service
upon be made by publi-
cation as provided by
law.
This 17th day of
February, 2017.
William A Prior Jr.
Judge Superior Courts
Ocmulgee Judicial Circuit
Presented by
Cherry Warner
Plaintiff pro se
Filed in office this 17th
day of Feb, 2017
Chelsea L Williams
Deputy Clerk Superior
Court
Baldwin County, Georgia
5/12, 5/19, 5/26, 6/2
00196441 |

Sex Offender Notice
Moving to Baldwin County.



**Sex
Offender**

ROBERT COOK
148 NORTH MAIN STREET
MILLEDGEVILLE, GA 31061

For additional information regarding the Sex Offender
Registry see the Georgia Bureau of Investigation
website: <http://state.sor.gbi.ga.gov>

5/12/17 Legal Advertisement 029000198804

NOTICE OF SALE
On May 24 @ 10:00 am
Laila Adams - D40
Richard Hieber - E33
Kimberli Lango - W3
AAA Mini Storage
120 Log Cabin Drive
Milledgeville, GA 31061
Household furnishings,
misc. items.
Items will be sold or oth-
erwise disposed of at the
address above Wednes-
day May 24, 2017 @
10:00 am @ 120 Log
Cabin Road, Milledge-
ville, GA to satisfy owner
liens in accordance with
the statute, section
10-4-21 to 2-4-15. Terms
of sale to be cash. No
checks accepted. All
goods sold "AS IS" condi-
tion. Tax must be paid or
resale numbers furn-
ished. Buyers must pro-
vide own locks if needed.
Seller reserves the right
to overbid. All items or
spaces may not be avail-
able on the sale date.
5/12, 5/19
00198951 |

must be tendered with
your pleadings. Contact
probate court personnel
at the address/phone
number below for the re-
quired filing fees. If any
objections are filed, a
hearing will be heard at a
later date. If no objections
are filed, the petition may
be granted without a
hearing.
Hon. Todd A. Blackwell,
Judge
By: Debra T. Epps
CLERK, Probate Court of
Baldwin County
121 N. Wilkinson Street,
Suite 109
Milledgeville, GA 31061
(478)445-4807
5/12, 5/19, 5/26, 6/2
00198960 |

tion was filed in Baldwin
County Superior Court
seeking to require the in-
terested parties to inter-
plead and settle between
themselves the rights to
the excess funds. The
Tax Commissioner has
deposited excess funds
in the amount of
\$1,141.74 in the registry
of the Baldwin County
Superior Court pursuant
to an order dated April
21, 2017.
Pursuant to a Rule Nisi
dated April 19, 2017, a
hearing shall be held on
the 16th day of June,
2017, at 9:00 a.m. in
Court Room 2 of the
Baldwin County Court-
house, 121 North Wilkin-
son Street, Milledgeville,
Georgia, wherein all inter-
ested parties may appear
before this Court for the
purpose of laying claim to
the excess funds held by
this Court.
PREPARED BY:
Ian M. McMullen
Waddell & Associates,
LLC
138 S. Wilkinson Street
Milledgeville, GA 31061
State Bar No. 301049
5/5, 5/12
00198594 |

6B - The Union-Recorder

business is to transport
cargo from state to
state and that the names
and addresses of the per-
sons, firms or partnership
owning and carrying on
said trade or business
are
**JANERIO JAMAR
BONNER**
125 LINGOLD RD NW
MILLEDGEVILLE, GA
31061
Janerio Bonner
Owner Operator
GA 055028042
Subscribed and sworn to
before me this 25th day
of April 2017
Blair Register
Notary Public
Baldwin County
expires May 2020
Filed in the office, this 25
day of April, 2017
Barbara Boyer
Deputy Clerk Superior
Court, Baldwin County,
GA
5/5, 5/12
00198706 |

At creditors of this estate
of DOROTHY F. SMITH,
late of Baldwin County,
Georgia, deceased, are
hereby notified to render
property will be sold sub-
ject to (a) any out-stand-
ing ad valorem taxes (in-
cluding taxes which are a
lien, but not yet due and
payable), (b) any matters
debited to said estate are
which might be disclosed
by an accurate survey
and inspection of the
property, and (c) all mat-
ters of record superior to
the Deed to Secure Debt
first set out above, includ-
ing, but not limited to, as-
sessments, liens, encum-
brances, zoning ordi-
nances, easements, re-
strictions, covenants, etc.

IS THE SAME THAT
WAS CONVEYED BY
BOOK 2, PAGES 280-
283 IN THE CLERKS
OFFICE, BALDWIN
COUNTY SUPERIOR
COURT AND IS INCOR-
PORATED HEREIN BY
REFERENCE TO AID IN
BOOK 80 AT PAGES
118-119 IN THE OFFICE
OF THE CLERK OF THE
SUPERIOR COURT OF
BALDWIN COUNTY,
GEORGIA, SAID DEED
HAVING A PLAT MADE
FROM A SURVEY BY
CALVIN W. RICE, RE-
VISED JANUARY 2,
1968, ENTITLED "PLAT
OF SURVEY FOR BALD-
WIN COUNTY BOARD
OF COMMISSIONERS"
ATTACHED THERETO
INDEBTEDNESS AS AND
default, failure to pay the
other possible events of
due because of, among
and is hereby declared,
The Security Deed has been
107
GA 31061 APN # 045A
Commonly known as:
117 W MONTGEO CT
AND RESERVATIONS
CONTAINED IN AGREE-
MENT WITH GEORGIA
POWER COMPANY RE-
CORDED IN DEED
BOOK 54, PAGE
605-608 AND DEED
BOOK 70, PAGES
536-553.
PARCEL NUMBER(S):
086B-071

ESTD PARTIES:
The indebtedness se-
cured by the Security
Deed has been and is
filed on or before June
5, 2017.
possible events of de-
fault for, among other
things, the CDBG program relat-
ing to Section 3 of the
HUD Act of 1968.
Plans and Contract Docu-
ments, Plans and Con-
tract Documents are on
file for review at the Bald-
win County Board of
Commissioners and the
Secure Debt first set out
above, including but not
limited to, assessments,
liens, encumbrances,
zoning ordinances, cove-
nants, restrictions, cove-
nants, etc.
The sale will be from
New Street, Macon,
Georgia 31201.

mission
Chambers,
Suite 319, Baldwin
County Courthouse.
The purpose of this con-
ference is to review the
Deed and its amend-
ments, including taxes
which are a lien, but not
yet due and payable, (b)
any matters which might
be disclosed by an accu-
rate survey and inspec-
tion of the property, and
Contract Documents are on
file for review at the Bald-
win County Board of
Commissioners and the
Secure Debt first set out
above, including but not
limited to, assessments,
liens, encumbrances,
zoning ordinances, cove-
nants, restrictions, cove-
nants, etc.
The sale will be from
New Street, Macon,
Georgia 31201.

**BALDWIN COUNTY
PRE-DISASTER MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE**

**PUBLIC HEARING 2 SIGN-IN SHEET
May 17, 2017, 10:00 a.m. | BCFD Headquarters**

Name	Phone Number	Email	Agency/Title
✓ Steve Somers	478-251-3166	ssomers@baldwincofirerescue.com	BCFR
✓ Wayne Johnson	478-445-3906	wjohnson@baldwincofirerescue.com	BCFR Baldwin EMA
✓ Phillip Adams	478-363-5916	p.adams@baldwincofirerescue.com	BCFR
✓ John Davis	478-288-0812	j.davis@milledgevillepd.com	MPD
✓ Michael Lumpkin	478-214-2276	mlumpkin@baldwinsheriff.com	BCSO
✓ Troy Reynolds	478-251-6606	treyreynolds@baldwincofirerescue.com	BCFR/EMA
✓ Anna Lumpkin	478-451-9095	anna.lumpkin@gcsu.edu	GC
✓ Colin Duke	478-445-1590	colin.duke@dph.ga.gov	BC EMA
✓ Ralph McMillan	478-445-4741	rmmcmullen@baldwincountyga.gov	Baldwin Co. / Manager

**BALDWIN COUNTY
PRE-DISASTER MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE**

**Public Hearing 2 Agenda
MAY 17, 2017 | 10:00 A.M. | BCFD HEADQUARTERS**

Welcome & Introduction

Background

- **Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000**
- **Plan developed, approved and adopted**
- **Plan Components**

The Update Process

- **Planning Committee Involvement**
- **Roles and responsibilities**
- **Update requirements**

Engaging the Public

- **Begin review process**

Discussion

Adjourn

Kimberly Lowe

From: Teresa Slade <teresaslade@PutnamCountySheriff.org>
Sent: Monday, May 22, 2017 1:21 PM
To: Kimberly Lowe
Subject: RE: Baldwin County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan Review

Looks good to me

Teresa

Teresa M. Slade
Executive Assistant/911 Director/Dep. EMA Director
Putnam County Sheriff's Office
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"The purpose of life is not to be happy. It is to be useful, to be honorable, to be compassionate, to have it make some difference that you have lived and lived well." Ralph Waldo Emerson

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From: Kimberly Lowe [mailto:klowe@mg-rc.org]
Sent: Monday, May 22, 2017 9:06 AM
To: don.graham@jonescountyga.org; Gary Brown; mchapple@hancockcountyga.gov; teresaslade@putnamcountysheriff.org; firechief@sandersville.net
Subject: Baldwin County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan Review

Good Morning,

The planning committee of Baldwin County has completed the update to the Baldwin County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan. As part of the update process the plan is being distributed to surrounding counties for review. The link below provides easy access to the files within the plan update. If you could review the plan and provide any comments we would greatly appreciate it. Thank you for your help!

https://middlegeorgiarc-my.sharepoint.com/personal/klowe_mg-rc_org/_layouts/15/guestaccess.aspx?folderid=1e241a53bc4ba457f83c178ff7297aa62&authkey=AT82MT33F8WxvsQPjAAcmzM

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