APPENDIX D

WORKSHEETS
USED IN
PLANNING PROCESS

GEMA Worksheet #3a   Inventory of Assets
Jurisdiction: Jenkins County All Jurisdictions
Hazard: Flood

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 or 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	11,248	102	0.907%	149,534,720.00	1,356,023	0.907%	8,340	214	3%
Commercial	726	8	1.102%	77,770,032.50	856,970	1.102%	8,340	8	0%
Industrial	56	0	0.000%	56,787,430.00	0	0.000%	799	0	0%
Agricultural/Forestry	4754	159	3.345%	341,574,552.50	11,424,138	3.345%	164	63	38%
Religious/Non-profit	188	2	1.064%	1,160,997.50	12,351	1.064%	8,340	85	1%
Government	186	6	3.226%	9,061,790.00	292,316	3.226%	190	15	8%
Education	5	0	0.000%	39,860.00	0	0.000%	1,648	0	0%
Utilities	23	4	17.391%	68,328,300.00	11,883,183	17.391%	27	0	0%
Total	17,186	281	1.635%	704,257,682.50	25,824,981	3.667%	8,340	385	

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

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

GEMA Worksheet #3a   Inventory of Assets
Jurisdiction: Unincorporated Jenkins County
Hazard: Flood

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 or 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	7,602	35	0.460%	100,463,842.50	462,541	0.460%	5,220	76	1%
Commercial	185	0	0.000%	49,109,522.50	0	0.000%	5,220	0	0%
Industrial	31	0	0.000%	56,346,167.50	0	0.000%	547	0	0%
Agricultural/Forestry	4725	158	3.344%	340,626,970.00	11,390,278	3.344%	156	59	38%
Religious/Non-profit	108	0	0.000%	431,267.50	0	0.000%	5,220	0	0%
Government	69	0	0.000%	4,575,637.50	0	0.000%	10	0	0%
Education	0	0	0.000%	0.00	0	0.000%	0	0	0%
Utilities	17	1	5.882%	61,845,525.00	3,637,972	5.882%	5	0	0%
Total	12,737	194	1.523%	613,398,932.50	15,490,791	1.523%	5,220	135	

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

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

GEMA Worksheet #3a **Inventory of Assets**
Jurisdiction: Millen
Hazard: Flood

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 or 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	3,646	67	1.838%	49,070,877.50	901,741	1.838%	3,120	138	4%
Commercial	541	8	1.479%	28,660,510.00	423,815	1.479%	3,120	8	0%
Industrial	25	0	0.000%	441,262.50	0	0.000%	252	0	0%
Agricultural/Forestry	29	1	3.448%	947,582.50	32,675	3.448%	8	4	50%
Religious/Non-profit	80	2	2.500%	729,730.00	18,243	2.500%	3,120	85	3%
Government	117	6	5.128%	4,486,152.50	230,059	5.128%	180	15	8%
Education	5	0	0.000%	39,860.00	0	0.000%	1,648	0	0%
Utilities	6	3	50.000%	6,482,775.00	3,241,388	50.000%	22	0	0%
Total	4,449	87	1.955%	90,858,750	4,847,921	5.336%	3,120	250	

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

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

GEMA Worksheet #3a   Inventory of Assets
Jurisdiction: Jenkins County All Jurisdictions
Hazard: Dam Failure, Drought, Wildfire, Tornados, Tropical Storms, Thunderstorm Winds, Lightning, Hail, Winter Storm

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 or 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	11,248	11,248	100.00%	149,534,720.00	149,534,720.00	100.00%	8,340	8,340	100%
Commercial	726	726	100.00%	77,770,032.50	77,770,032.50	100.00%	8,340	8,340	100%
Industrial	56	56	100.00%	56,787,430.00	56,787,430.00	100.00%	799	799	100%
Agricultural/Forestry	4754	4754	100.00%	341,574,552.50	341,574,552.50	100.00%	164	164	100%
Religious/Non-profit	188	188	100.00%	1,160,997.50	1,160,997.50	100.00%	8,340	8,340	100%
Government	186	186	100.00%	9,061,790.00	9,061,790.00	100.00%	190	190	100%
Education	5	5	100.00%	39,860.00	39,860.00	100.00%	1,648	1,648	100%
Utilities	23	23	100.00%	68,328,300.00	68,328,300.00	100.00%	27	27	100%
Total	17,186	17,186	100.00%	704,257,682.50	704,257,682.50	100.00%	8,340	8,340	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?	Y	
2. Do you know whether your critical facilities will be operational after a hazard event?	Y	
3. Is there enough data to determine which assets are subject to the greatest potential damages?	Y	
4. Is there enough data to determine whether significant elements of the community are vulnerable to potential hazards?	Y	
5. Is there enough data to determine whether certain areas of historic, environmental, political, or cultural significance are vulnerable to potential hazards?	Y	
6. Is there concern about a particular hazard because of its severity, repetitiveness, or likelihood of occurrence?	Y	
7. Is additional data needed to justify the expenditure of community or state funds for mitigation initiatives?		N

GEMA Worksheet #3a   Inventory of Assets

Jurisdiction: Unincorporated Jenkins County
Hazard: Dam Failure, Drought, Wildfire, Tornados, Tropical Storms, Thunderstorm Winds, Lightning, Hail, Winter Storm

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 or 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	7,602	7,602	100.00%	100,463,842.50	100,463,842.50	100.00%	5,220	5,220	100%
Commercial	185	185	100.00%	49,109,522.50	49,109,522.50	100.00%	5,220	5,220	100%
Industrial	31	31	100.00%	56,346,167.50	56,346,167.50	100.00%	547	547	100%
Agricultural/Forestry	4725	4725	100.00%	340,626,970.00	340,626,970.00	100.00%	156	156	100%
Religious/Non-profit	108	108	100.00%	431,267.50	431,267.50	100.00%	5,220	5,220	100%
Government	69	69	100.00%	4,575,637.50	4,575,637.50	100.00%	10	10	100%
Education	0	0	100.00%	0.00	0.00	100.00%	0	0	100%
Utilities	17	17	100.00%	61,845,525.00	61,845,525.00	100.00%	5	5	100%
Total	12,737	12,737	100.00%	613,398,932.50	613,398,932.50	100.00%	5,220	5,220	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?	Y	
2. Do you know whether your critical facilities will be operational after a hazard event?	Y	
3. Is there enough data to determine which assets are subject to the greatest potential damages?	Y	
4. Is there enough data to determine whether significant elements of the community are vulnerable to potential hazards?	Y	
5. Is there enough data to determine whether certain areas of historic, environmental, political, or cultural significance are vulnerable to potential hazards?	Y	
6. Is there concern about a particular hazard because of its severity, repetitiveness, or likelihood of occurrence?	Y	
7. Is additional data needed to justify the expenditure of community or state funds for mitigation initiatives?		N

GEMA Worksheet #3a — Inventory of Assets

Jurisdiction: Millen
Hazard: Dam Failure, Drought, Wildfire, Tornados, Tropical Storms, Thunderstorm Winds, Lightning, Hail, Winter Storm

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 or 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	3,646	3,646	100.00%	49,070,877.50	49,070,877.50	100.00%	3,120	3,120	100%
Commercial	541	541	100.00%	28,660,510.00	28,660,510.00	100.00%	3,120	3,120	100%
Industrial	25	25	100.00%	441,262.50	441,262.50	100.00%	252	252	100%
Agricultural/Forestry	29	29	100.00%	947,582.50	947,582.50	100.00%	8	8	100%
Religious/Non-profit	80	80	100.00%	729,730.00	729,730.00	100.00%	3,120	3,120	100%
Government	117	117	100.00%	4,486,152.50	4,486,152.50	100.00%	180	180	100%
Education	5	5	100.00%	39,860.00	39,860.00	100.00%	1,648	1,648	100%
Utilities	6	6	100.00%	6,482,775.00	6,482,775.00	100.00%	22	22	100%
Total	4,449	4,449	100.00%	90,858,750	90,858,750	100.00%	3,120	3,120	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?	Y	
2. Do you know whether your critical facilities will be operational after a hazard event?	Y	
3. Is there enough data to determine which assets are subject to the greatest potential damages?	Y	
4. Is there enough data to determine whether significant elements of the community are vulnerable to potential hazards?	Y	
5. Is there enough data to determine whether certain areas of historic, environmental, political, or cultural significance are vulnerable to potential hazards?	Y	
6. Is there concern about a particular hazard because of its severity, repetitiveness, or likelihood of occurrence?	Y	
7. Is additional data needed to justify the expenditure of community or state funds for mitigation initiatives?		N

JENKINS COUNTY-WIDE INCLUDES ALL JURISDICTIONS
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	20 year 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						#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.00	0	0	0
Hurricane Surge - Cat 2						#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.00	0	0	0
Hurricane Surge - Cat 3						#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.00	0	0	0
Hurricane Surge - Cat 4						#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.00	0	0	0
Hurricane Surge - Cat 5						#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.00	0	0	0
Hurricane Wind						#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.00	0	0	0
Floods	14	85	2	5	13	6.07	16.47	25.00	0.2	0.25	0.26
Wildfire	3594	61	248	807	2697	0.02	5891.80	4035.00	24.8	40.35	53.94
Earthquake						#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.00	0	0	0
Tornado	15	69	0	6	14	4.60	21.74	30.00	0	0.3	0.28
Thunderstorm Wind	122	69	33	81	116	0.57	176.81	405.00	3.3	4.05	2.32
Hail	38	69	8	15	22	1.82	55.07	75.00	0.8	0.75	0.44
Drought	32	69	6	31	32	2.16	46.38	155.00	0.6	1.55	0.64
Extreme Heat						#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.00	0	0	0
Snow & Ice	34	129	5	10	21	3.79	26.36	50.00	0.5	0.5	0.42
Lightning	98	69	14	40	81	0.70	142.03	200.00	1.4	2	1.62
Dam Failure	2	90	0	0	1	45.00	2.22	0.00	0	0	0.02
Tropical Storm	11	69	3	6	7	6.27	15.94	30.00	0.3	0.3	0.14
HazMat Release (fixed)						#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.00	0	0	0
HazMat Release (trans)						#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.00	0	0	0
Radiological Release						#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.00	0	0	0

NOTE: The historic frequency of a hazard event over a given period of time determines the historic recurrence interval.

For example: If there have been 20 HazMat Releases in the County in the past 5 years,

statistically you could expect that there will be 4 releases a year.

Realize that from a statistical standpoint, there are several variables to consider. 1) Accurate hazard history data

and collection are crucial to an accurate recurrence interval and frequency. 2) Data collection and accuarcy has been much

better in the past 10-20 years (NCDC weather records). 3) It is important to include all significant recorded hazard events

which will include periodic updates to this table.

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

JENKINS COUNTY UNINCORPORATED AREAS
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	20 year 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						#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.00	0	0	0
Hurricane Surge - Cat 2						#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.00	0	0	0
Hurricane Surge - Cat 3						#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.00	0	0	0
Hurricane Surge - Cat 4						#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.00	0	0	0
Hurricane Surge - Cat 5						#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.00	0	0	0
Hurricane Wind						#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.00	0	0	0
Floods	12	90	1	3	11	7.50	13.33	15.00	0.1	0.15	0.22
Wildfire	3594	61	248	807	2697	0.02	5891.80	4035.00	24.8	40.35	53.94
Earthquake		69				#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.00	0	0	0
Tornado	12	69	1	4	12	5.75	17.39	20.00	0.1	0.2	0.24
Thunderstorm Wind	83	69	24	54	77	0.83	120.29	270.00	2.4	2.7	1.54
Hail	27	69	5	7	12	0.19	540.00	35.00	0.7	0.35	0.24
Drought	32	69	6	31	32	2.16	46.38	155.00	0.6	1.55	0.64
Extreme Heat						#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.00	0	0	0
Snow & Ice	34	129	5	10	21	3.79	26.36	50.00	0.5	0.5	0.42
Lightning	97	69	13	40	80	0.71	140.58	200.00	1.3	2	1.6
Landslide						#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.00	0	0	0
Dam Failure	2	90	0	0	1	45.00	2.22	0.00	0	0	0.02
Tropical Storm	11	69	3	6	7	6.27	15.94	30.00	0.3	0.3	0.14
HazMat Release (fixed)						#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.00	0	0	0
HazMat Release (trans)						#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.00	0	0	0
Radiological Release						#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.00	0	0	0

NOTE: The historic frequency of a hazard event over a given period of time determines the historic recurrence interval.

For example: If there have been 20 HazMat Releases in the County in the past 5 years, statistically you could expect that there will be 4 releases a year.

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

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

MILLEN
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	20 year Historic Frequency % chance/ year	Past 10 Year Frequency Record Per Year	Past 20 Year Frequency Record Per Year	Past 50 Year Frequency Record Per Year
Hurricane Surge - Cat 1						#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.00	0	0	0
Hurricane Surge - Cat 2						#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.00	0	0	0
Hurricane Surge - Cat 3						#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.00	0	0	0
Hurricane Surge - Cat 4						#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.00	0	0	0
Hurricane Surge - Cat 5						#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.00	0	0	0
Hurricane Wind						#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.00	0	0	0
Floods	12	90	1	3	11	7.50	13.33	15.00	0.1	0.15	0.22
Wildfire						#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.00	0	0	0
Earthquake						#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.00	0	0	0
Tornado	10	69	0	1	9	6.90	14.49	5.00	0	0.05	0.18
Thunderstorm Wind	79	69	10	37	67	0.87	114.49	185.00	1	1.85	1.34
Hail	30	69	3	9	15	0.10	43.48	45.00	0.9	0.45	0.3
Drought	32	69	6	31	32	2.16	46.38	155.00	0.6	1.55	0.64
Extreme Heat			7	7	14	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	35.00	0.7	0.35	0.28
Snow & Ice	34	129	5	10	21	3.79	26.36	50.00	0.5	0.5	0.42
Lightning	17	69	1	1	6	4.06	24.64	5.00	0.1	0.05	0.12
Landslide						#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.00	0	0	0
Dam Failure						#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.00	0	0	0
Tropical Storm	11	69	3	6	7	6.27	15.94	30.00	0.3	0.3	0.14
HazMat Release (fixed)						#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.00	0	0	0
HazMat Release (trans)						#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.00	0	0	0
Radiological Release						#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.00	0	0	0

NOTE: The historic frequency of a hazard event over a given period of time determines the historic recurrence interval.

For example: If there have been 20 HazMat Releases in the County in the past 5 years,

statistically you could expect that there will be 4 releases a year.

Realize that from a statistical standpoint, there are several variables to consider. 1) Accurate hazard history data

and collection are crucial to an accurate recurrence interval and frequency. 2) Data collection and accuarcy has been much

better in the past 10-20 years (NCDC weather records). 3) It is important to include all significant recorded hazard events

which will include periodic updates to this table.

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

Date: What kinds of natural hazards can affect you?

Task A. List the hazards that may occur.	Task B. Focus on the most prevalent hazard in your community or state.
1. Research newspapers and other historical records *2. Review existing plans and reports.* *3. Talk to the experts in your community, state, or region.* *4. Gather information on Internet Websites.* *5. Next to the hazard list below, put a check mark in the Task A boxes beside all hazards that may occur in your community or state.*	*1. Go to hazard Websites.* *2. Locate your community or state on the Wesbite map.* *3. Determine whether you are in a high-risk area. Get more localized information if necessary.* *4. Next to the hazard list below, put a check mark in the Task B boxes beside all hazards that post a significant threat.*

	Task A	Task B
Avalanche	___	___
Costal Erosion	___	___
Costal Storm	___	___
Dam Failure	_X__	_X
Drought	_X_	_X_
Earthquake	_X__	_
Expansive Soils	___	___
Extreme Heat	_X__	_
Flood	_X__	_X
Hailstorm	_X__	_X_
Hurricane	___	___
Land Slide	___	___
Severe Winter Storm	_x__	X
Tornado	_X__	X___
Tsunami	___	___
Volcano	___	___
Wildfire	_X__	X_
Windstorm	__X_	X_
Hazard Material	___	___
Radiological	___	___
Other_____	___	___
Other_____	___	___
Other_____	___	___

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

Hazard or Event Description (Type of hazard, date of event, number of injuries, cost and types of damage, etc.)	Source of Information	Map Available for this Hazard?	Scale of Map
See each section of plan and Appendix A for complete list	See Sources on page 98 of plan	Maps for all hazards are behind Appendix A	

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

STAPLEE Criteria

Considerations → for Alternative Actions	(Social) S		(Technical) T			(Administrative) A			(Political) P			(Legal) L			(Economic) E				(Environmental) E					Comments
	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	
Increase Participation Level in the NFIP and CRS	+	+	+	+		-	-	+	-	-	-				+	-	+		+			+	+	The CRS program is too costly for most rurla jurisidications to participate. Will be removed from ncip.
Continue to assess stormwater runoff and Construct as needed, more storm water retention facilities, storm drain improvements and channel improvements to protect existing and new developments.	+	+	+	+			-	+	+	+	+				+	-		+						Funding needs to be allocated is quite costly but long term benefit
Clear run-off and water retention ditches.	+	+	+		+	+		-	+		+				+	+			+					This is on going and completed by roaad departments
Seek funding for communication towers and voice repeater systems.			+	+	+		-	-	+	+					+	+		+				+	+	Can use wireless provider towers. If providers leave the jurisdictions will still be in the same place where they started.
Evaluate existing water systems upgrade as needed	+	+	+			+	-	+	-		+		+		+	-	+	+	+			+	+	
Investigate methods to reduce non-point source pollution.															+	-								
Enact a program to educate the residents about water conservation issues															+									
Increase public awareness of watering restrictions and bans.	-	-				+					-	+			+									
Develop a public awareness campaign to promote water-saving campaigns (i.e. low-flow water saving devices)								+			-	+			+									
Continue training of all firefighters to include wildland fire training.	+	+	+			+	+		+	+	+				+									
Seek funding for needed firefighting equipment							-		+	+	+				+			+						
Replace or install more fire hydrants as needed.	+	+		+			-	+	+	+	+				+	+		+						
Seek funding for more fire fighting vehicles for local fire departments.	+	+	+			+	+	+	+	+	+				+									
Implement the Firewise Community Initiative where appropriate																								
Improve public awareness of wildfire techniques and awareness of wildfire dangers.						-									+									

STAPLEE Criteria

Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↴

Alternative Action	Community Acceptance (S)	Effect on Segment of Population (S)	Technical Feasibility (T)	Long-term Solution (T)	Secondary Impacts (T)	Staffing (A)	Funding Allocated (A)	Maintenance / Operations (A)	Political Support (P)	Local Champion (P)	Public Support (P)	State Authority (L)	Existing Local Authority (L)	Potential Legal Challenge (L)	Benefit of Action (E-Econ)	Cost of Action (E-Econ)	Contributes to Economic Goals (E-Econ)	Outside Funding Required (E-Econ)	Effect on Land / Water (E-Env)	Effect on Endangered Species (E-Env)	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites (E-Env)	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals (E-Env)	Consistent With Federal Laws (E-Env)	Comments
Equip all county and city recreation parks with adequate early severe weather warning and lightning detection devices.																								
Inspects public buildings and critical facilities and retrofit to reinforce windows, doors, and roofs as needed																								
Enforce building codes for all new buildings and critical facilities.																								
Install lightning rods in high value critical facilities.																								
Review current Emergency Response Plan and update when needed.																								
Review current evacuation plans paying particular attention to vulnerable populations and update as needed																								
Develop a public awareness program about the installation of lightning grounding systems on critical infrastructure, residential and business properties.						-									+									
Install generators on critical facilities where needed.	+	+		+	+		-	+	+	+	+				+	-		+	+			+	+	
Seek funding to ensure all current and future emergency shelters have back-up generators.	+	+		+	+		-	+	+	+	+				+	-		+						
Educate the public on shelter locations and evacuation routes						-																		
Develop public education and awareness programs regarding severe weather events to include home safety measures, purchase of weather radio and personal safety measures before, during and after an event.						-																		
Implement a winter storm education program to include winterization of home and/or business and what to do before, during and after						-																		
Create a data base to record hazard event information.						-																		

STAPLEE Criteria	(Social)		(Technical)			(Administrative)			(Political)			(Legal)			(Economic)				(Environmental)					
Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws	Comments
Conduct dam breach analysis to identify assets and population at risk in the event of a dam breach.																								
Draft ordinance prohibiting development in dam breach zone.																								
Inventory existing road equipment and purchase needed equipment to maintain roads before, during and after a hazard event																								
Develop coordinated management strategies for deicing, snow plowing, and clearing roads of fallen trees and debris.	+	+		+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+				+	-		+						
Promote the construction of safe rooms in shelter areas and in public buildings.																								
Update 911 equipment as needed.																								
Request that all new education facilities be designed to serve as public shelters for emergency purposes.	+	+		+	+		-	+	+	+	+				+	-		+				+	+	NO educaztion facilites will be used as emergency shelters. To avoid children missing school when evacuees come from other areas.
Promote and participate in the following American Red Cross Programs																								
• Disaster Resistant Neighborhoods Program																								
• Business and Industry Preparedness Seminar																								
• Community Disaster Education Preparedness presentations																								
Continue update of EMA website and Facebook page with information pertaining to Emergency Preparedness/ Weather Events and Education	+	+				+	+		+	+	+				+									Could use twitter but would not reach as many people
Implement GIS technology on fire and emergency management vehicles so data can be readily available in the field so more accurate, timely assessments for future mitigation planning activities																								This is an affect way to distribute information
Seek fund for new communications radios and equipment.				+	+		-	+	+						+	-	+	+						

GEMA Worksheet #2   Profile Hazard Events Step 2

County: Date:

How Bad Can It Get?

Task A. Obtain or create a base map.

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

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

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

You can use existing maps from:

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

Title of Map	Scale	Date

Facility Name

Location

Location
Method:

[ ] Geocode   [ ] GPS
[ ] GPS-closed [ ] GPS - dnr
[ ] Manual add

Longitude   Latitude

Address 1:

Address 2:
(PO BOX)

City: Zip:

Jurisdiction:

Daytime
Occupancy: Night
                     Occupancy:

Building Value

Number of
Stories: Functional
                     Use Value:

Year
Constructed: Displacement
                     Cost Per Day:

Area Sq Ft: Contents
                     Value:

Bldg Value: Contents
                     Value Year:

Valuation   Contents
Year: Description:

Building Valuation Type:

[ ] 0 = Unknown   [ ] 1 = Market Value   [ ] 2 = Assessed Value   [ ] 3 = Replacement Value   [ ] 99 = Other

*Mark any or all that apply. See back of page for details.

▣ Essential Facility   ▣ Economic Asset
▣ Transportation Facility   ▣ Special Consideration
▣ Lifeline System   ▣ Historical Consideration
▣ High Potential Loss   ▣ Other Facility
▣ HazMat Facility
▣ Important Facility   Other Details:
▣ Vulnerable Population

*Choose Only One Facility Type

Facility Type:

[ ] Pre-kindergarten   [ ] Airport
[ ] Kindergarten   [ ] City Hall
[ ] Primary School   [ ] City Jail
[ ] Elementary School   [ ] County Jail
[ ] Middle School   [ ] County Correctional Institution
[ ] Middle/High School   [ ] Courthouse
[ ] High School, Public   [ ] Federal Penitentiary
[ ] Private School   [ ] Fire Station
[ ] Other School   [ ] Wastewater Treatment Plant
                                [ ] Water System
[ ] Alternative Division   [ ] C and D Construction and Demolition Landfill
[ ] Alternative School   [ ] L (Dry Trash) Landfill
                                [ ] MSWL (Municipal Solid Waste Landfill)
[ ] Private Two-Year College   [ ] SL (Sanitary Waste) Landfill
[ ] Public Two-Year College   [ ] Recycling Center
                                [ ] Transfer Station
[ ] Private Four-Year College   [ ] Hospital, Admissions Entrance
[ ] Public Four-Year College   [ ] Hospital, Emergency Entrance
[ ] Private University   [ ] Library
[ ] Public University   [ ] Marshals Office
[ ] Public Vocational Technical School [ ] Police Station
[ ] Psychoeducational   [ ] Sheriffs Office
[ ] Adult Edu. Center   [ ] Emergency Services
                                [ ] State Prison
                                [ ] Other

Occupancy Code:

Building Type Code:

[ ] C1 = Concrete Moment Frame
[ ] C2 = Concrete Shear Walls
[ ] C3 = Concrete Frame with Unreinforced Masonry Infill Walls
[ ] MH = Manufactured Housings
[ ] O = Other Building Type
[ ] P1 = Precast Concrete Tilt-Up Walls
[ ] P2 = Precast Concrete Frames with Cast-in-Place Concrete Shear Walls
[ ] RM1 = Reinforced Masonry Bearing Walls with Wood or Metal Deck Diaphragms
[ ] RM2 = Reinforced Masonry Bearing Walls with Precast Concrete Diaphragms
[ ] S1 = Steel Moment Frame
[ ] S2 = Steel Braced Frame
[ ] S3 = Steel Light Frame
[ ] S4 = Steel Frame with Cast-in-Place Concrete Shear Walls
[ ] S5 = Steel Frame with Unreinforced Masonry Infill Walls
[ ] URM = Unreinforced Masonry Bearing Walls
[ ] UNK = Unknown Building Type

Definitions:

Essential Facility
An essential facility is a critical facility that is essential to the health and welfare of the population. The potential consequences of losing functions or services from this type of facility are higher than any other type of structures. Interruption or loss of function from these types of facilities would jeopardize human life and public safety. Essential facilities include: hospitals and other medical facilities, police and fire stations, emergency operations centers, evacuation shelters and schools, and other structures that house first responder equipment or personnel.

Transportation Systems
Transportation infrastructure or facilities. Examples include:
Airways: airports, heliports,
Highways: bridges, tunnels, roadbeds, overpasses, transfer stations.
Railways: tracks, tunnels, bridges, rail yards, depots, switching stations.
Waterways: canals, locks, ports, ferries, dry-docks, piers.

Lifeline System
Corridors of flow for equipment, supplies and services.
Transportation systems can also be Lifeline Systems. The best physical example of a lifeline would be a bridge and right-of-way that could include utilities and communication. Examples include: potable water, wastewater, oil, natural gas, electric power, and communication.

High Potential Loss Facility
Facilities that would have a high human loss associated with their damage or failure. Examples include: nuclear power plants, dams and military installations.

Hazardous Materials Facility
Facilities that produce or house industrial/hazardous materials, such as corrosives, explosives, flammable materials, radioactive materials, and toxins. Check to see if your county has a Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) and an existing Hazardous Material listing.

Important Facility
These types of facilities are vital for overall day to day community functions, and ensure full recovery in the wake of a hazard or disaster event. Examples include: government buildings and functions, major employers in the area, bank and financial institutions, non-nuclear power generators, certain commercial establishments such as grocery stores, hardware stores and gas stations, technical schools, colleges, and universities.

Vulnerable Population
Is there a vulnerable human population that occupies the structure that would need special assistance, medical care or other actions before, during or after a hazard event or disaster? Examples include: elderly people, jail populations, people with mental, physical or mobility problems, and non-English speaking populations.

[ ] AGR1 = Agriculture Facilities and Offices
[ ] COM1 = Retail Trade
[ ] COM2 = Wholesale Trade
[ ] COM3 = Personal and Repair Services
[ ] COM4 = Professional/Technical Services
[ ] COM5 = Banks
[ ] COM6 = Hospital
[ ] COM7 = Medical Office and Clinic
[ ] COM8 = Entertainment _Recreation
[ ] COM9 = Theaters
[ ] COM10 = Parking Garages
[ ] EDU1 = Grade Schools and Admin. Offices
[ ] EDU2 = Colleges and Universities
[ ] GOV1 = Government - General Services
[ ] GOV2 = Government - Emergency Response
[ ] UNK = Unknown

[ ] IND1 = Heavy Industrial
[ ] IND2 = Light Industrial
[ ] IND3 = Food/Drugs/Chemicals
[ ] IND4 = Metals/Minerals Processing
[ ] IND5 = High Technology
[ ] IND6 = Construction Facilities and Offices
[ ] REL1 = Churches and Non-Profit Organizations
[ ] RES1 = Single Family Dwellings
[ ] RES2 = Manufactured Housing
[ ] RES3A = Duplex
[ ] RES3B = 3 to 4 Units
[ ] RES3C = 5 to 9 Units
[ ] RES3D = 10 to 19 Units
[ ] RES3E = 20 to 49 Units
[ ] RES3F = > 50 Units
[ ] RES4 = Temporary Lodging
[ ] RES5 = Institutional Dormitories
[ ] RES6 = Nursing Homes

Economic Assets
Larger economic assets that are vital to the prosperity of the community. Examples include major employers and financial centers in your community or area that impact the local or regional economy if significantly disrupted.

Special Considerations
High-density areas (residential or commercial development), if damaged or impacted in a hazard event or disaster, could result in high death tolls or injury rates. Examples include: larger factories or industries, large vertical apartment or housing complexes.

Historic Considerations
Historic, cultural or natural resources, including structures and areas that are identified and protected under state or federal law. Examples include: state parks, federal parks, museums and historic districts.

Other Facilities
Any other significant locally identified facility that does not fit into another category of those listed above.

Comments:

EXHIBIT "H"

Date: _____

XYZ County PDM Progress Payment Request

Instructions: All requests for progress payments must be supported by documentation supporting actual expenditures. Itemize each expenditure below to the fullest detail possible, including a reference to specific sites or elements of work. Attach documentation that supports this progress payment request, such as copies of bills of sale, invoices, receipts, and canceled checks evidencing payment. Do not send originals. As project administrative costs are calculated on a sliding scale, do not include this in your request for payment. Attach a continuation sheet if necessary.

AGREEMENT NUMBER_____   FEMA Project Number_____

SUBGRANTEE NAME: XYZ County_____   (FIPs code) ID. Number:_____

Site Reference or Element of Work	Approved Amount	Previous Payment	Current Request	Description of Documentation Attached in Support of this Payment Request

(from continuation sheet attached) **SUBTOTAL**	
TOTAL	
Less Subgrantee Share (25%) or 15% if State match is applicable)	
Less State Share if applicable (10%)	
NET AMOUNT REQUESTED	

Under penalty of perjury, I certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the data above are correct and that all outlays were made in accordance with the grant conditions or other agreement, comply with procurement regulations contained within the 44 CFR, Part 13, and that payment is due and has not been previously requested. I am familiar with Section 317 of Public Law 93-288, as amended by the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act. I understand that any part of this payment request that is not supported by cost documents and/or expended within the scope of the approved project will be refunded to the State of Georgia within 30 days of receiving the deobligation notice.

_____
Signature of Subgrantee's Authorized Representative (and printed name)

Georgia Emergency Management Agency
Labor Expense Summary

1. APPLICANT	2. Disaster Number	3. Period Covering	Page	Of

4. Purpose/Work Performed		5. Program	

STAFF		DATES AND HOURS WORKED								COSTS		
		DATE								TOTAL HOURS	HOURLY RATE	TOTAL COSTS
NAME	TITLE	Hours								0	$ -	$ -
NAME	TITLE	Hours								0	$ -	$ -
NAME	TITLE	Hours								0	$ -	$ -
NAME	TITLE	Hours								0	$ -	$ -
NAME	TITLE	Hours								0	$ -	$ -
NAME	TITLE	Hours								0	$ -	$ -
NAME	TITLE	Hours								0	$ -	$ -
NAME	TITLE	Hours								0	$ -	$ -
NAME	TITLE	Hours								0	$ -	$ -
NAME	TITLE	Hours								0	$ -	$ -
NAME	TITLE	Hours								0	$ -	$ -
NAME	TITLE	Hours								0	$ -	$ -
NAME	TITLE	Hours								0	$ -	$ -
									Total Cost for Labor Time		$ -	

I CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE INFORMATION WAS OBTAINED FROM PAYROLL RECORDS, INVOICES OR OTHER DOCUMENTS THAT ARE AVAILABLE FOR AUDIT.

I CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE COSTS ARE NOT BEING USED FOR LOCAL MATCH FOR ANOTHER FEDERAL GRANT.

Signature	TITLE	DATE

JENKINS COUNTY
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE

Documentation of Labor Match

NAME (Please Print): _____

ORGANIZATION: _____

DATE(S):   _____

EVENT: __Hazard Mitigation Plan Update_____

HOURLY SALARY: _____

BENEFITS PER HOUR: _____

HOURS CONTRIBUTED (Include travel time): _____

TOTAL LABOR MATCH:_____

(Hourly Salary + Benefits Per Hour) X Hours Contributed = Total Labor Match

SIGNATURE: _____
(FORM IS NOT VALID WITHOUT SIGNATURE)

"I authorize GEMA/HS to use the value identified for federal costs sharing matching purposes and do not otherwise believe that I am currently paid with federal funds or that my salary is being used to satisfy any other federal costs sharing obligation."

For use by Committee Members (e.g. EMA Director, County Engineer ...)