

**A Resolution of the City of Crawfordville for the Adoption of
The
Taliaferro County Joint Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan 2025**

Resolution # 2026-063

Whereas, the Crawfordville City Council recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property within Crawfordville; and

Whereas, the City of Crawfordville along with Taliaferro County has prepared a multi-hazard mitigation plan, hereby known as the Taliaferro County Joint Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan 2025 in accordance with federal laws; and

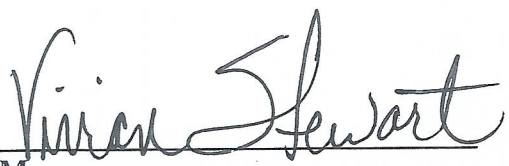
Whereas, the Taliaferro County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan 2025 identifies mitigation goals and actions to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property in Taliaferro County from the impacts of future hazards and disasters; and

Whereas, adoption by the Crawfordville City Council demonstrates its commitment to hazard mitigation and achieving the goals outlined in the Taliaferro County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan 2025.

Now therefore, be it resolved by the Crawfordville City Council that the Taliaferro County Joint Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan 2025 is hereby adopted and that a copy of this resolution shall be submitted to the Central Savannah River Area Regional Commission.

While content related to the plan may require revisions to meet the approval requirements of GEMA and FEMA, changes occurring after adoption will not require the City of Crawfordville to re-adopt any further iterations of the plan. Subsequent plan updates following the five-year approval period for this plan will require separate adoption resolutions.

Adopted this 2nd day of June 2026.



Mayor

ATTEST:



Clerk



**A Resolution of Taliaferro County for the Adoption of
The
Taliaferro County Joint Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan 2025**

Resolution # 2026-12

Whereas, the Taliaferro County Board of Commissioners recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property within Taliaferro County; and

Whereas, Taliaferro County has prepared a multi-hazard mitigation plan, hereby known as the Taliaferro County Joint Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan 2025 in accordance with federal laws; and

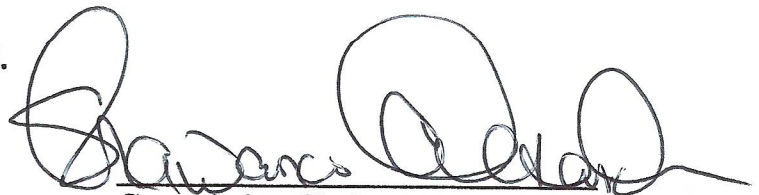
Whereas, the Taliaferro County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan 2025 identifies mitigation goals and actions to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property in Taliaferro County from the impacts of future hazards and disasters; and

Whereas, adoption by the Taliaferro County Board of Commissioners demonstrates its commitment to hazard mitigation and achieving the goals outlined in the Taliaferro County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan 2025.

Now therefore, be it resolved by the Taliaferro County Board of Commissioners that the Taliaferro County Joint Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan 2025 is hereby adopted and that a copy of this resolution shall be submitted to the Central Savannah River Area Regional Commission.

While content related to the plan may require revisions to meet the approval requirements of GEMA and FEMA, changes occurring after adoption will not require Taliaferro County to re-adopt any further iterations of the plan. Subsequent plan updates following the five-year approval period for this plan will require separate adoption resolutions.

Adopted this 3rd day of June 2026.


Commission Chairman

ATTEST:


County Clerk

**A Resolution of the City of Sharon for the Adoption of
The
Taliaferro County Joint Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan 2025**

Resolution # 2026

Whereas, the Sharon City Council recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property within Sharon; and

Whereas, the City of Sharon along with Taliaferro County has prepared a multi-hazard mitigation plan, hereby known as the Taliaferro County Joint Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan 2025 in accordance with federal laws; and

Whereas, the Taliaferro County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan 2025 identifies mitigation goals and actions to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property in Taliaferro County from the impacts of future hazards and disasters; and

Whereas, adoption by the Sharon City Council demonstrates its commitment to hazard mitigation and achieving the goals outlined in the Taliaferro County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan 2025.

Now therefore, be it resolved by the **Sharon City Council** that the Taliaferro County Joint Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan 2025 is hereby adopted and that a copy of this resolution shall be submitted to the Central Savannah River Area Regional Commission.

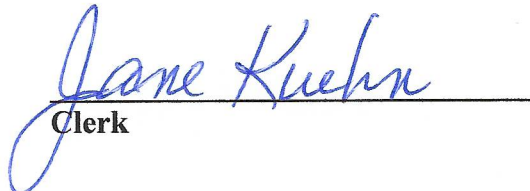
While content related to the plan may require revisions to meet the approval requirements of GEMA and FEMA, changes occurring after adoption will not require the City of Sharon to re-adopt any further iterations of the plan. Subsequent plan updates following the five-year approval period for this plan will require separate adoption resolutions.

Adopted this 9 day of June 2026.



Mayor

ATTEST:



Clerk

Taliaferro County, Georgia Multi-Hazard Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan Update Plan Approval:



Prepared For:
Taliaferro County Board of Commissioners
P.O. Box 114
113 Monument Street
Crawfordville, GA 30631
(706) 456-2494
FAX (706) 456-2904

Prepared By:
Central Savannah River Area
Regional Commission
3626 Walton Way Extension Suite 1
Augusta, Georgia 30909
(706) 210-2000
FAX (706) 210-2006

CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTION TO THE PLANNING PROCESS

Table 1.1 provides a brief description of each section in this chapter and a summary of the changes made.

Table 1.1

Chapter I Section	Updates to Section
I. Purpose and need of the plan, authority & statement of problem	Updated text of this section
II. Local methodology, Plan update process, and Participants	Updated the participants, planning process and how data was collected
III. Original Plan Review and revision	All sections of the original plan were analyzed and revised.
IV. Organization of the plan	The plan is organized by GEMA local planning Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Template and includes a timeline.
V. Local Hazard, Risk, and Vulnerability (HRV) summary, local mitigation goals and objectives	Added new information to summary, new purpose for plan.
VI. Multi-Jurisdictional special considerations	Reviewed and updated information regarding multijurisdictional concerns
VII. Adoption, implementation, monitoring and evaluation	This was evaluated and remains the same. Additional text was added to clearly delineate the task of implementation and monitoring. Plan was adopted after GEMA and FEMA reviewed and approved the update.
VIII. Community Data	Updated demographic and added additional information by jurisdiction.

SECTION I. PURPOSE AND NEED OF THE PLAN, AUTHORITY AND STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

The Taliaferro County 2025 Update is the review and improvement to our Multi-Hazard Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan approved on January 12, 2010, reapproved on May 15, 2015 and again in 2020. The update is written to comply with Section 409 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act Title 44 CFR as amended by Section 102 of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000. The act gives state and local governments the framework to evaluate and mitigate all hazards as a condition of receiving federal disaster funds. The act provides federal assistance to state and local emergency management and other disaster response organizations in an effort to reduce damage from disasters. The plan has involved multiple community partners including elected officials, city and county personnel, fire, emergency management, law enforcement, and public works. The ultimate goal of this plan is to identify natural hazards and develop strategies to lessen the impact on our community.

The update covers all of Taliaferro County to include the cities of Crawfordville and Sharon. The plan will identify all-natural disasters that could threaten the lives and properties of our

community. The scope of the update includes both short and long-term mitigation strategies, implementation policies and possible sources of project funding. It also identifies mitigation strategies implemented since the 2020 update.

The plan also contains the following information on:

- The vision of mitigation in our community;
- The profile of Taliaferro County, its geography, history, physical features and other community indicators;
- The planning process and the involvement of all municipal, state and federal governments, the public, industry and other community players;
- Taliaferro County's past and predicted exposure to natural hazards and the potential risks that include the impacts on critical infrastructure with anticipated losses was documented;
- An overview of Taliaferro County's capabilities to implement hazard mitigation goals and objectives, and policies that will effectively mitigate risks to our community;
- Procedures for maintaining an effective, long range hazard mitigation plan and strategy to implement;
- An assessment of Taliaferro County's current policies, goals and regulations that pertain to hazard mitigation;
- Documentation of the planning process;
- Updated hazard events that occurred since 2020;
- Updated critical facilities added since 2020;
- Documented current mitigation strategies implemented since 2020; and
- Examined and updated mitigation strategy goals, objectives and action steps.

The update is the product of the combined efforts of Taliaferro County, Crawfordville, and Sharon. Realizing that identifying the community's risks and working collectively toward the prevention of disasters in the community is in the county's best interest, the Taliaferro County Emergency Management Agency (EMA) took the lead role in the update. Under the agency's leadership, there has been an endorsement and a commitment by Taliaferro County, Crawfordville, and Sharon.

Continued mitigation planning is imperative to lessen the impacts of disasters in Taliaferro County, Crawfordville, and Sharon. This plan serves as an excellent method to organize and document current and ongoing mitigation strategies; however, the implementation of the plan and its components is vital to achieve a community that is resistant to the impact of a disaster. The objective is plan implementation which will result in a reduction of the loss of life and property, while allowing the county to prosper with minimal disruption of services to the community.

SECTION II. LOCAL METHODOLOGY, PLAN UPDATE PROCESS AND PARTICIPANTS

The Taliaferro County Board of Commissioners (BOC) contracted with the Central Savannah River Area Regional Commission (RC) to assist in the plan update. The RC has assisted eleven counties in the completion and update of their Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plans. The RC is currently assisting six counties with their second update. The RC was tasked to review the current plan and identify new information to be incorporated into the update. The RC in conjunction with the EMA Director, supervised the project, organized the data, set meeting dates, documented in-kind services, and worked with GEMA to complete the update.

EMA Director David Foot assembled the Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee. Table 1.2 identifies the 2019 members.

Table 1.2

Name	Agency/Title	Jurisdiction
David Foot	EMA Director	Taliaferro County
Vicki Swann	Tax Commissioner	Taliaferro County
Kenya Smith	Health Department, County Nurse Manager	Taliaferro County
Jane Kuehn	City Clerk	City of Sharon
Annie McLendon	Transit Director	Taliaferro County
Ruby Randolph	Board of Commissioners, County Clerk	Taliaferro County
Allen Fort	Board of Education Superintendent	Taliaferro County
Mary Eubanks	Family Connection	Taliaferro County
Andrew Foot	Taliaferro County Fire Dept. Fire Fighter	Taliaferro County
Erin McLeroy	Taliaferro County Fire Dept. Fire Fighter	Taliaferro County
Krystal Spencer	Tax Assessor Appraisal Assistant	Taliaferro County
Vicki Swann	Tax Commissioner	Taliaferro County
Debra Barnes	Senior Center Director	Taliaferro County
Mary Eubanks	Family Connection Executive Director	Taliaferro County
Jackie Butts	County Development Authority, Chairman	Taliaferro County
Krystal Spencer	Taliaferro County Tax Assessor	Taliaferro County
Renee Brown	Mayor	City of Sharon

The committee was responsible for the organization, data collection and information needed for the revision of the plan. It was the responsibility of the committee to include all pertinent departments within their respective governments and to request information as needed. The following agencies/departments/organizations provided specific information and support for the original plan and provided any new information for the update:

- Taliaferro County School District was responsible for providing structural replacement and content values for all schools as well as square footage and occupancy limits.
- Taliaferro County Sheriff's Office provided staff support to the PDM planning effort.
- Taliaferro County Health Department identified vulnerable populations. They also provided replacement value estimates for their properties.
- The Fire Department provided staff support to the PDM planning effort and assisted with identifying occupancy limits for some of the critical structures and replacement value estimates.
- Officials from the County, Crawfordville and Sharon provided information relative to their jurisdiction and provided replacement value estimates for their critical facilities.
- Georgia Forestry Commission provided data on wildfire events and assisted with the formulation of mitigation measures.
- Taliaferro County Tax Assessor's Office provided most of the aggregate values for the critical structures. The valuations had to be converted to full values since they are figured at 40 percent of actual value. This information, combined with demographic data, is compiled on GEMA Worksheet #3a in Appendix A for all jurisdictions.
- The RC's Geographical Information System (GIS) Department produced several of the maps. Maps are located in Appendix A and C.

Several resources were consulted to facilitate the update. Data was collected from numerous sources, including the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI), Spatial Hazard Events and Losses Database for the United States (SHELDUS™), National Weather Service, US Geological Survey (USGS), Southeast Regional Climate Center (SERCC), US Census Bureau, Georgia Department of Natural Resources (DNR), Georgia Forestry Commission (GFC), Georgia Tornado History Project Database, Georgia Department of Community Affairs (DCA), US Department of Agriculture (USDA), local and regional newspaper articles, as well as personal interviews. Table 1.3 provides a list of existing planning documents used during the update.

Table 1.3

Record of Review		
Existing planning mechanisms	Reviewed (Yes/No)	Method of use in Hazard Mitigation Plan
Taliaferro County Joint 2015-2025 Comprehensive Plan	Yes	Development trends, capability assessment, mitigation strategies
Local Emergency Operations Plan	Yes	Identifying hazards; Assessing vulnerabilities; Capability assessment
Georgia Emergency Operations Plan	Yes	Identifying hazards; Assessing vulnerabilities;
Flood Damage Protection Ordinance	Yes	Mitigation strategies, capability assessment
Building and Zoning Codes and Ordinances	Yes	Development trends; Future growth, capability assessment, mitigation strategies
Mutual Aid Agreements	Yes	Assessing vulnerabilities, determine assets added to disaster relief and response.
State Hazard Mitigation Plan	Yes	Risk assessment, review of recommended strategies
Land Use Maps	Yes	Assessing vulnerabilities; Development trends; Future growth
Critical Facilities Maps	Yes	Locations
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	Yes	Mitigation strategies, risk assessment
Flood Insurance Study	Yes	Review for historical Data and Information
The Taliaferro County Assets Index	Yes	Reviewed for assets data, tax information
CSRA Regional Plan 2040	Yes	Development trends; Future growth, regional concerns and data

The committee held four meetings over a 4-month period to guide the development of the plan. Individual jurisdictions and/or agencies were contacted, as information was needed. The committee was responsible for developing the mission statement, as well as the goals, objectives, and action steps identified in the plan. The committee researched previous hazard information in the areas of flooding, wildfires, tornados, winter storms, hurricanes, high winds, dam failure, lightning, hail, and drought. However, some hazards were eliminated due to their low level of risk. Committee members collected critical facilities information based on their area of expertise or jurisdiction. The RC was responsible for assessing vulnerability and estimating potential losses from the information collected. Potential losses include people, structures/properties, infrastructure, and other important community assets.

Table 1.4 provides the dates and synopsis of committee meetings. All meetings were open to the public and meeting notices posted at all governmental offices. Of the four meetings, two were

advertised with local fliers and one was advertised in *The Advocate-Democrat*, the County’s legal organ. This is the most efficient means to disseminate information to residents and organizations located in the county. In order to meet the requirement to afford an opportunity for neighboring communities, local and regional agencies, businesses, academia and other private and non-profit interests to be involved in the planning process, invitations were extended by email. Invitations were extended to the following counties: Burke, Columbia, Glascock, Hancock, Jefferson, Jenkins, Lincoln, McDuffie, Richmond, Washington, Warren, and Wilkes including all municipalities located within the counties. It is noted that no public comments or feedback was provided by the public. Copies of correspondence, emails and advertisements are in Appendix E.

Table 1.4

Meeting Date	Purpose of Meeting
August 8, 2024	Advertisements posted in key locations for public meeting on August 14, 2024.
August 14, 2024	Kickoff meeting with a presentation about the purpose and need of the plan, a presentation of what the county EMA does, and review of critical facilities.
September 17, 2024	Reviewed plan, mitigation strategies and HASUZ information as well as a severe winter weather scenario with area senior citizens.
November 12, 2024	Discussed strategies and mitigation accomplishments.
To Be Added after FEMA Approval	Advertisement ran in <i>The Advocate-Democrat</i> Advertising for public review and the final meeting date will be added after FEMA approval
To Be Added after FEMA Approval	After GEMA submitted the plan to FEMA and FEMA Approved Pending Adoption (APA), the public was invited to review the final plan prior to adoption during (will be added after APA) time frame. The meeting was held after the aforementioned review period to ensure that the public was afforded the opportunity provide input.

SECTION III. ORIGINAL PLAN REVIEW AND REVISION

The Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 requires an update to the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan every five years. The EMA Director was responsible to meet this requirement. The committee, with the assistance of the RC, was involved in the planning process to ensure thorough data collection. All members of the committee were responsible for the evaluation of 2020 plan. During the review process, the committee noted mitigation accomplishments, updated and prioritized mitigation projects, added additional hazard information, developed new goals and objectives, solicited input from the public and made any needed or required revisions. The evaluation included analyzing any changes in the needs and/or capabilities of Taliaferro County as well as the Cities of Crawfordville and Sharon.

SECTION IV. ORGANIZATION OF THE PLAN

The estimated time to complete the plan update was approximately 4 months. Plan completion is identified by adoption of resolution by all jurisdictions. The update contains a Hazard, Risk, and Vulnerability (HRV) Assessment describing the natural hazards typically occurring within the county, as well as a review of all mitigation goals, objectives, and related courses of action. In addition, plan implementation and maintenance are reviewed, which includes methods to provide opportunities for public involvement.

The hazards included in this plan are considered to have the highest probability of occurrence, vulnerability, potential loss/damages, and highest frequency of occurrence. The plan also identifies and prioritizes hazard mitigation opportunities in each vulnerable area based on the input from the committee members, relevant government agencies, local businesses, and Taliaferro County citizens.

SECTION V. LOCAL HAZARD RISK AND VULNERABILITY, SUMMARY LOCAL MITIGATION PLANNING GOALS OBJECTIVES

The committee, early in the update process, established a set of goals and objectives to ensure the effectiveness of this plan. These goals and objectives established the paradigm for the planning process and proved very successful by the many accomplishments since 2020. These goals and objectives are as follow:

- To actively involve and gain support from the cities of Crawfordville and Sharon and Taliaferro County for the reduction of disasters in our community.
- Prioritize identified mitigation projects.
- Seek and implement any grant funding for the reduction of disasters in Taliaferro County and cities of Crawfordville and Sharon.
- Monitor, evaluate, and update the progress of the plan as needed.
- To form partnerships among local, state, and federal agencies to make Taliaferro County more resistant to the effects of disasters.
- Strengthen our communities against the impacts of disasters through the development of new mitigation strategies and strict enforcement of current regulations that have proven effective.
- Reduce and where possible eliminate repetitive damage, loss of life and property from disasters.
- Bring greater awareness throughout the community about potential hazards and the need for community preparedness.
- To further enhance common mitigation projects and goals between Taliaferro County and cities of Crawfordville and Sharon.

An HRV assessment was accomplished by compiling and reviewing historical data on the location of specific hazards, the value of existing structures/properties in hazard locations, and analyzing the risk to life, property and the environment that could potentially result from future hazard events. The committee accomplished the HRV goals and objectives by completing the following steps:

Inventory of Critical Facilities: Critical facilities are crucial for providing essential services necessary for preserving the safety and quality of life of its residents. In addition, these facilities fulfill important public safety, emergency response, and/or disaster recovery functions. All critical facilities were added to the Georgia Mitigation Information System (GMIS). Critical facilities for Taliaferro County and Cities of Crawfordville and Sharon were identified, updated, mapped, and illustrated in Appendix A.

Hazard Identification: Maps and historical data sources were studied and reviewed to identify the geographic extent, intensity, and probability of occurrence for various hazard events. The 2014 committee identified six major hazards that have the potential to affect Taliaferro County: flooding, dam failure, drought, wildfire, severe weather (tornados, tropical storms, thunderstorms and lightning) and winter storms. The update committee reviewed current hazard data and added hail to the already identified hazard. Appendix A provides an updated comprehensive table for each hazard event.

Profiling Hazard Events: The committee analyzed the causes and characteristics of each hazard, and its effect on Taliaferro County in the past to determine what segment of the population and infrastructure has historically been vulnerable to each specific hazard. A discussion of each hazard's updated profile is in Chapter 2.

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. An updated Worksheet #3a is provided in Appendix D.

Estimating Losses: Using the best available data, tax digest data, parcel maps and GMIS reports and maps for critical facilities allowed the committee to estimate damages and financial losses that might occur in a geographic area. Describing vulnerability in terms of dollar losses provides the county with a common framework in which to measure the effects of hazards on critical facilities. All information in this section has been updated (*Appendix A and Appendix D*).

Mitigation Goals and Objectives: After ensuring that all interested persons had been given ample opportunity to contribute to strategy development, mitigation action steps were next given priority status by committee members. To evaluate priorities, committee members used as a guide a planning tool prepared by FEMA known as STAPLEE (Social, Technical, Administrative, Political, Legal, Economic, and Environmental) criteria. Each mitigation strategy step was evaluated using STAPLEE criteria as the guiding principle to identify those steps best for Taliaferro County. Steps were ranked as high priority, medium priority, or low priority. Past occurrences of disasters and historical trend data aided committee members in assigning priorities. A copy of the STAPLEE is located in Appendix D.

SECTION VI. MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

Taliaferro County and Cities of Crawfordville and Sharon provided active participants in the planning process and have identified mitigation goals, objectives and action items specific to their jurisdiction. The governing bodies for the county and all municipalities have formally adopted the Taliaferro County Multi-Hazard Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan.

The municipalities were notified in April 2024 of the requirement concerning the update plan. Representatives from all jurisdictions have worked collectively over the past months to gather data that included researching old records, newspaper articles, databases, historical data, past and present flood plain data, and technical information for the plan. Collected data was forwarded to the RC for review and plan development. The committee held subsequent meetings in an effort to ensure that all information was correct and that all agencies and organizations input was included.

The EMA Director led activities for mitigation planning countywide. The committee goals are to work in partnership with municipal partners toward a common mitigation strategy that significantly reduces vulnerability of natural disasters. Most natural threats overlap jurisdictions and are all susceptible to their affects. Taliaferro County and the Cities of Crawfordville and Sharon share the same desire for protecting and reducing risk through the mitigation projects. Specific risks and areas were identified through working relationships and data collection from all areas of the county and are identified in this plan.

SECTION VII. ADOPTION, IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Adoption Date

Jurisdiction	Adoption Date
Taliaferro County	<i>To Be Added after FEMA Approval</i>
City of Crawfordville	<i>To Be Added after FEMA Approval</i>
City of Sharon	<i>To Be Added after FEMA Approval</i>

The plan was submitted to GEMA for review and then to FEMA for approval. Their respective governing bodies have formally adopted the 2025 update after GEMA and FEMA approval. The plan is intended to be implemented into policy and to enhance state and federal recommendations for the mitigation of natural hazards in the following ways:

- Substantially reduce the risk of life, injuries, and hardship from the destruction of natural disasters.
- Create awareness to the public about the need for individual preparedness and about building safer, disaster resistant communities.
- Develop strategies for long term community sustainability during community disasters.
- Develop governmental and business continuity plans that will continue essential private sector and governmental activities during disasters.

FEMA publishes many guidance documents for local governments for mitigating natural disasters. The plan fully recognizes, adopts, incorporates, and endorses the following principals.

- Develop a strategic mitigation plan for Taliaferro County.
- Enforce current building codes.
- Develop incentives to promote mitigation.
- Incorporate mitigation of natural hazards into land use plans.
- Promote awareness of mitigation opportunities throughout Taliaferro County community on a continual basis.
- Identify potential funding sources for mitigation projects.

The private sector is often an overlooked segment of the community during disasters. It is vital that this sector of a community is included in mitigation efforts that are consistent with state and federal recommendations as such:

- Develop mitigation incentives with insurance agencies and lending institutions.
- Encourage the creation of a business continuity plan for the continuance of commerce during disasters.
- Partner with businesses in effort to communicate with customers about the community hazards and possible solutions.

Individual citizens must be made aware of the hazards they face. Additionally, they must be educated in how to protect themselves from natural hazards. They must be shown mitigation is an important part of reducing loss of life and property in their community. Their support is critical to the success of any mitigation effort. The Taliaferro County Plan supports the following FEMA recommendations regarding individual citizens:

- Become educated on the hazards that your community and you may face.
- Become part of the process by supporting and encouraging mitigation programs that reduce vulnerability to disasters.
- That individual responsibility for safeguarding you and your family prior to a disaster is essential.

Chapter IV. Plan Integration and Maintenance details the formal process that will ensure that the plan remains an active and relevant document. The plan maintenance process includes monitoring and evaluating the plan annually and producing a revision every five years. Additionally, Taliaferro County will develop steps to ensure public participation throughout the plan maintenance process. Finally, this section describes how Taliaferro County will incorporate the mitigation strategies identified in this plan into other relevant planning documents such as the Taliaferro County Joint Comprehensive Plan, Short-Term Work program (STWP) and Local Emergency Operations Plan (LEOP).

SECTION VIII. COMMUNITY DATA

Political Boundaries - Taliaferro County



Taliaferro County



*GA Department of Community Affairs
Region 7*



Georgia

History: Taliaferro County was formed on December 24, 1825 by taking portions of five other counties: Wilkes, Greene, Taliaferro, Oglethorpe, and Warren Counties. The county is most famous for being the birthplace and home of Alexander H. Stephens, who served as a senator from Georgia in the antebellum south, the Vice President of the Confederate States of America, and the governor of Georgia until his death. A state park near his home in Crawfordville, Georgia bears his name.

Government: Taliaferro County operates under a commission-based system of government in which three commissioners are elected to four-year terms. Other county officials are the County Attorney, Clerk of Superior Court, Probate Judge, Coroner, Magistrate Judge, Sheriff, and Tax Commissioner.

The City of Crawfordville operates a Mayor and City Council-based system of government with five elected council members. Other officials charged with presiding over activities within the City are the Clerk, Attorney, and Public Works Director.

The City of Sharon operates a Mayor and City Council-based system of government with five elected council members. Other officials charged with presiding over activities within the City are the Clerk and Attorney..

Demographics: Presently, Taliaferro County has a population of 1,717 persons.

Category	Taliaferro County	Crawfordville	Sharon
Population	1559	1,016	416
Number of Households	643	466	177
Average Household Size	2.54	2.48	2.70
Race - White	38.87%	35.09%	48.52%
Race - Black	53.43%	57.23%	43.74%
Race - Hispanic	4.43%	4.91%	3.19%
Race - Other	3.27%	2.77%	4.56%
Median HH Income	\$45,881	\$46,295	\$40,536

Source: US Census 2020 Decennial Census and 2022 American Community Survey

Economy: In the year 2022, the average weekly wage for employment sectors was \$882, compared to the statewide average of \$1,435. The July 2024 unemployment rate was 5.3 percent. In 2022, the labor force in Taliaferro County totaled 587. Of the total work force, 31.3 percent were employed in the service providing sector, followed by 4.6 percent in the goods producing sector and 68.8 percent in the government sector.

The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) is the standard used by Federal statistical agencies in classifying business establishments for the purpose of collecting, analyzing, and publishing statistical data related to the U.S. business economy. The table below provides a list of jobs, number of establishments and jobs along with average weekly wages per job for 2021 in Taliaferro County.

Annual Industry Distribution of Jobs and Average Wage in 2018 (NAICS)	Establishments	Jobs	Annual Average Wage Per Job
Total Covered Employment and Wages	29	218	\$707
Total Private Sector	21	68	\$758
Total Government	8	150	\$684
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting	2	*	*
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	0	0	\$0
Construction	0	0	\$0
Manufacturing	1	*	*
Wholesale trade	1	*	*
Retail trade	7	53	\$488
Transportation, warehousing	0	0	\$0
Utilities	0	0	\$0
Information	0	0	\$0
Finance and Insurance	1	*	*
Real Estate, rental, leasing	0	0	\$0
Professional, Scientific, Technical services	0	0	\$0
Mgmt. of companies, enterprises	0	0	\$0
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	1	*	*
Educational services	0	0	\$0
Health care, social assistance	1	*	*
Arts, entertainment, recreation	0	0	\$0
Accommodation and food services	0	0	0
Other services, except public administration	2	*	*
Unclassified-Industry not assigned	5	2	\$432

Source: Georgia Department of Labor * Industry group does not meet criteria for disclosure

Climate: According to the National Weather Service, Taliaferro County gets 53 inches of rain per year. Snowfall is 0.38 inches. The number of days with any measurable precipitation is 101. On average, there are 218 sunny days per year. The July high is around 91 degrees. The January low is 33. Our comfort index, which is based on humidity during the hot months, is a 31 out of 100, where higher is more comfortable.

Physical Features: Taliaferro County encompasses an area of roughly 194 square miles and Crawfordville is the county seat. The Ogeechee and Little Rivers as well as several creeks are located throughout Taliaferro County. Taliaferro County lies within the Southern Piedmont Land Resource Area. These soils are classified “as steep to gently rolling thin, well-drained red soils with sandy loam surface layers over sandy clay to clay subsoils. In some areas, a red clay subsoil is exposed caused by agricultural erosion. Small grains and pastures are better adapted where topsoil is gone. Soybeans and forages are grown where topsoil remains. Fair

to good suitability for building foundations; fair to poor suitability for septic tanks”. (Georgia Atlas, p. 36)

Although crop farming is no longer viable in Taliaferro County, forestry and cattle farming are profitable industries. Because of the lack of development in the County and Cities, this industry will not be threatened in the future.

Transportation

Vehicle Traffic: Interstate 20 and GA highways 12, 22, 44, 47, and U.S. 278 all intersect a portion of the county and are the primary arterials in Taliaferro County. Most of the roadway network is rural, with only a handful of urban roads in Crawfordville.

Mileage by Route and Road System Report 445 for 2017			
	Total Road Mileage	Lane Mileage	Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT)
State Route	133	305	234,000
County Road	331	662	82,000
City Street	27	53	9,000
Total	490	1,020	326,000

Source: Georgia Department of Transportation, Office of Transportation Data, “445 Series Reports 2023.”

Public Transportation: In addition to coordinated transportation through the Georgia Department of Human Resources, Taliaferro County Transit (TCT) provides transportation for senior citizens. There are two buses available and all transportation is done on appointment only.

Rail Traffic: CSX provides local rail service at Crawfordville. CSX and Norfolk Southern provide piggyback service at Atlanta (85 miles).

Air Service: The nearest local airport is 15 miles away in Green County while the nearest commercial air service is in Augusta, 50 miles away. Atlanta-Hartsfield International Airport, located in Atlanta approximately 105 miles from Crawfordville, provides major commercial airline service.

Utilities

Electricity: Residential electrical service is provided by two companies: Georgia Power and Rayle EMC.

Natural gas: Natural Gas Services is provided by Atlanta Natural Gas and Tri-City Gas to the Cities of Crawfordville and Sharon.

Water: Public water supply is provided by the City of Crawfordville. The City operates two wells. Sharon has a water system that provides fire protection and water to city hall. Citizens of Sharon are on private wells. Residents of the unincorporated areas are on private wells also.

Sewer: Public sewer service is provided in Crawfordville. It operates a 100,000 gallons per day sewage plant. The City currently processes approximately 33,000 gallons of residential sewage per day. The unincorporated areas of the County and the City of Sharon are on septic tanks.

Solid Waste: Taliaferro County residents deposit their household waste into collection boxes at sixteen (16) sites within the County. Taliaferro County collects the solid waste from these sites and hauls it to the Wilkes County transfer station. It is subsequently transferred to the Oak Grove Landfill in Winder, Georgia with whom Wilkes County has an agreement. The county seat of Crawfordville contracts with a private collection company to provide curbside collection to its residents.

Communications: Taliaferro County's communication services is provided by Wilkes Telephone and they also provide cable television and internet service. Local print media consists of *The Augusta Chronicle* and *The Advocate-Democrat*. Taliaferro County is served by 13 AM radio stations and 16 FM radio stations. 7 television stations in metro Augusta television stations broadcast in Taliaferro County. They are WJBF, WAGT, WRDW, WAAU, WBPI, WCES, and WFXG.

Fire and Emergency Services

Response: Enhanced 911 Service (E-911) is available 24-hours a day throughout the county and is operated and coordinated by the Sheriff's Department.

Emergency Medical Services: EMS service is provided by Wilkes County.

Fire and Rescue: Fire protection is provided by the Taliaferro County Vol. Fire Department with stations in Crawfordville, Sharon and Margaret Grove. The Georgia Forestry Commission maintains a county protection unit located on Hwy 17 two miles north of Washington about 20 miles northeast of the county to respond to wildfires throughout the county. The incorporated City of Crawfordville and Sharon are serviced by pressurized water systems with hydrants available.

Law Enforcement: The Taliaferro County Sheriff's Office provides service to the County as well as the Cities of Crawfordville and Sharon. They have 10 full-time officers and 14 vehicles: 11 patrol cars and three trucks.

CHAPTER II. NATURAL HAZARD, RISK AND VULNERABILITY (HRV)

The committee identified all-natural hazards that could potentially affect Taliaferro County and all incorporated jurisdictions utilizing FEMA Worksheet #1 (Appendix D). Task A of Worksheet #1 instructed committee members to research newspapers and other historical records, existing community plans and reports, as well as internet websites to determine which hazards might occur. Task B then narrowed the list to only hazards most likely to impact the county by reviewing hazard websites to determine if Taliaferro County is located in a high-risk area.

As a result of the planning process, the committee determined that five natural hazards pose a direct, measurable threat: flooding, drought, wildfire, severe weather (to include tornados, tropical storms, thunderstorm winds, lightning and hail), and winter storms. The committee profiled each of these hazards using FEMA worksheet #2 and #3a. Of the five hazards mentioned, the entire County is exposed to four: severe weather, winter storms, wildfire and drought. Flooding is isolated to select areas within the floodplain. Each of these potential hazards is addressed with relevant supporting data.

Table 2.1

Chapter II. Section	Updates to Section
I. Flood	Updated events, critical facilities to GMIS, tax information. Recalculated hazard frequency data. Added information from Hazus-MH analyses.
II. Drought	Updated events, critical facilities to GMIS, tax information Recalculated hazard frequency data.
III. Wildfire	Updated events, critical facilities to GMIS, tax information Recalculated hazard frequency data.
IV. Severe Weather	Updated events, critical facilities to GMIS, tax information Recalculated hazard frequency data. Added information from Hazus-MH analyses.
V. Winter Storms	Updated events, critical facilities to GMIS, tax information Recalculated hazard frequency data.

SECTION I. FLOODING

- A. Hazard Identification:** Flood plains are relatively flat lands that border streams and rivers that are normally dry but are covered with water during floods. The susceptibility of a stream to flooding is dependent upon several different variables. Among these are topography, ground saturation, rainfall intensity and duration, soil types, drainage, drainage patterns of streams, and vegetative cover. A large amount of rainfall over a short time period can result in flash flood conditions. A small amount of rain can also result in floods where the soil is saturated from a previous wet period or if rain is concentrated in an area of impermeable surfaces such as large parking lots, paved roadways, etc. Topography and ground cover are contributing factors for floods where water runoff is greater in areas with steep slopes and little or no vegetation. The severity of a flood is usually measured in terms of depth of flooding.

Flooding occurs when the volume of water exceeds the ability of a water body (stream, river, or lake) to contain it within its normal banks. Floodplains serve three major purposes: Natural water storage and conveyance, water quality maintenance, and groundwater recharge. These three purposes are greatly inhibited when floodplains are misused or abused through improper and unsuitable land development. For example, if floodplains are filled to construct a building, valuable water storage and recharge areas are lost. This causes unnecessary flooding in previously dry areas and can damage buildings and other structures. The following table provides information about each jurisdiction participation level.

Taliaferro County and Crawfordville will continue to comply with NFIP requirements and intend to remain in compliance by enforcing flood plain ordinances that prohibit or severely limit development in floodplains. The City of Sharon does not participate since there are no designated flood plains within the City limits. If the City of Sharon decides to adopt the ordinance and participate after this plan is approved, the plan will be amended to reflect. Table 2.2 provides information about each jurisdiction's participation level.

Table 2.2

Community Name	Init FHBM Identified	Init. FIRM Identified	Curr. Eff. Map Date	Reg-Emer Date	Sanction Date
Taliaferro County	N/A	6/18/10	6/18/10(M)	6/18/10	
City of Crawfordville	N/A	6/18/10	6/18/10(M)	6/18/10	
City of Sharon	N/A				

Source: FEMA Community Status Book

The County Development Authority, in conjunction with the County Emergency Management Director, serve as the designees that ensure enforcement of the National Flood Insurance Program requirements for unincorporated Taliaferro County and the City of Crawfordville. Both entities review any permit applications or zoning complaints for these respective jurisdictions. Permits are not approved until signed off as compliant with all building codes and NFIP requirements. As the agencies that implement the addressed commitments and requirements of the NFIP, they also administer and oversee the process of substantial improvement (SI)/substantial damage (SD) regulations post disaster. Assessment of damages after a disaster helps in community resiliency and future mitigation strategies. Implementing existing guidelines and local regulations such as

building codes, zoning ordinances, and disaster management plans continue to help these communities recover from natural disasters. These SI/SD regulations are administered by:

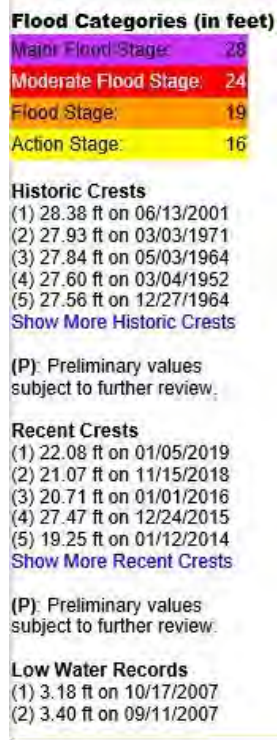
- Performing damage assessments after each hazard event; informing property owners of how to apply for permits for repairs and determining if the damage that has occurred qualifies as substantial damage.
- Reviewing permit applications for buildings located within the special flood hazard area to determine if the work being requested constitutes SI or SD repairs, and ensuring all requirements are addressed.
- Reviewing cost estimates of the proposed work to ensure they are reasonable using current market value of the structure and its characteristics, while excluding land value. Using the market value to determine if the proposed improvements meet SI requirements or using market value prior to the damage to determine if repairs meet SD requirements.
- Conduct field inspections during construction to ensure it complies with issued permits and work with owners to correct any violations found.
- Retain all FIRMs and maintain all SFHA permits. Both accessible by the public.
- Coordinate with property owners and insurance adjusters on all NFIP flood insurance claims and Increased Cost of Compliance (ICC) coverage.

Assessment of substantial damage after a disaster helps in resilience and mitigation strategies. Implementing existing guidelines and local regulations such as building codes, zoning ordinances, and disaster management plans has helped recover from natural disasters' aftermath.

Documentation and Reporting: Prepare detailed documentation of the damage assessment, cost estimation, and calculations. This documentation will be essential for official determinations, insurance claims, or assistance applications.

Taliaferro County and the cities have utilized various funds, including local and CDBG funding, to mitigate potential flood damage. This includes improvements to drainage systems and storm sewer systems. Historical records and recommendations from the engineering service are reviewed and used to mitigate potential issues before they arise. Maintenance of the City storm drainage system is included in the regular schedule for Public Works. This includes removing brush and debris that could impede water flow in these systems.

- B. Hazard Profile:** Severe flooding within the county is a relatively infrequent event. The county has 33 rivers/streams and 3 reservoirs. Taliaferro County lies within the Southern Piedmont Land Resource Area. These soils are classified as steep to gently rolling thin well-drained red soils with sandy loam surface layers over sandy clay to clay sub-soils. The graphic below, provided by



NOAA NWS Advance Hydrologic Prediction Service for river gauge at Little River near Washington, shows the highest historic crest at 28.38 feet in 2001.



The committee examined historical data from the NCEI, USGS, SHELDUSTM, past newspaper articles and conducted interviews on the effects of past flooding events. In the last 69 years 10 events were recorded, where eight occurred countywide and two in the unincorporated area of the County. Table 2.3 is a result of information gathered from interviews, newspaper articles, and NCEI and SHELDUSTM databases.

Table 2.3

Details	Begin Date	Type	PrD	Cr D
	8/17/1994	Flooding	\$14,285	0.00
County EMA Director reported that several roads were flooded. A car was even washed off the road. Damage was caused to culverts, and erosion weakened some road surfaces requiring repair. Unofficial reports of 10 inches of rain	6/12/2001	Flash Flood	\$125,000	0.00
WAGA Television, FOX 5 of Atlanta, reported that several roads were under water in the county.	6/12/2001	Urban/ Small Stream Flood	0.00	0.00
	6/13/2001	Flooding	\$25,000	0.00

Details	Begin Date	Type	PrD	Cr D
The Taliaferro county 911 center reported that a number of roads were flooded across the county. Several roads had up to one foot of water flowing across the road. In addition, several creeks were well out of their banks.	7/13/2003	Flash Flood	0.00	0.00
Taliaferro County Sheriff reported that flooding was occurring throughout the county. Minor flooding was reported on several state roads and one county road was closed.	9/27/2004	Flood	0.00	0.00
The Taliaferro County Sheriff's Department observed a flash flood along a stream that flows into Lick Creek, approximately 1.7 miles northeast of Crawfordville. The stream washed out a portion of Old Sandy Road, a dirt and rock road. Severe erosion occurred around the drainage culvert pipe.	9/10/2008	Flash Flood	\$2,500	0.00
DR-4259 GA – Flooding due to severe storms 12.22.15 – 12.30.15	12/30/2015	Flash Flood	\$90,000	0.00
Emergency Manager reported Silas Mercer Road was damaged due to flowing water from flash flooding. Radar estimates indicate that 3 to 4 inches, and possibly locally higher amounts, were observed in this area.	11/15/2018	Flash Flood	0.00	0.00
Flash flooding as of heavy rains	01/04/2019	Flash Flood	\$20,000	.00

Source: EMA Director, NCEI and SHELATUS™



01/04/2019 event Source EMA Director

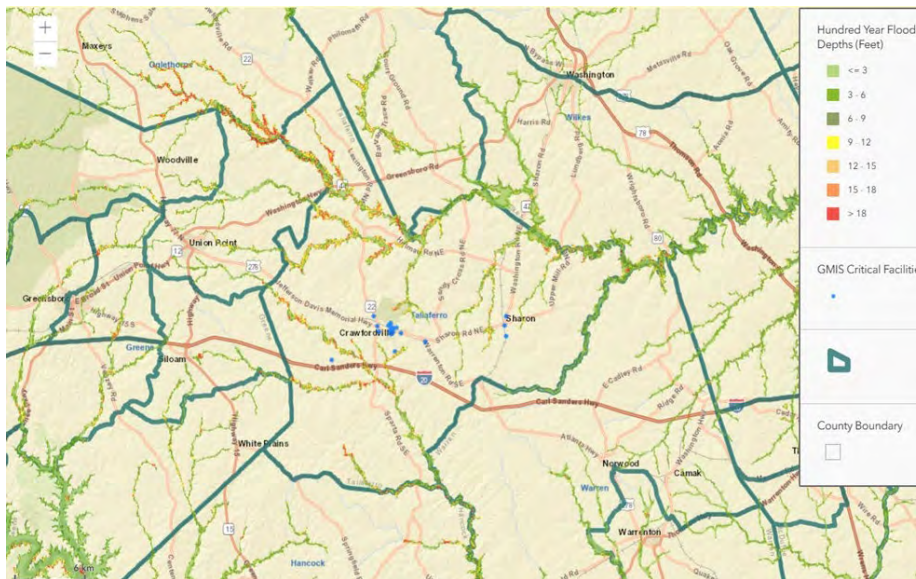


12/30/2015 event Source EMA Director

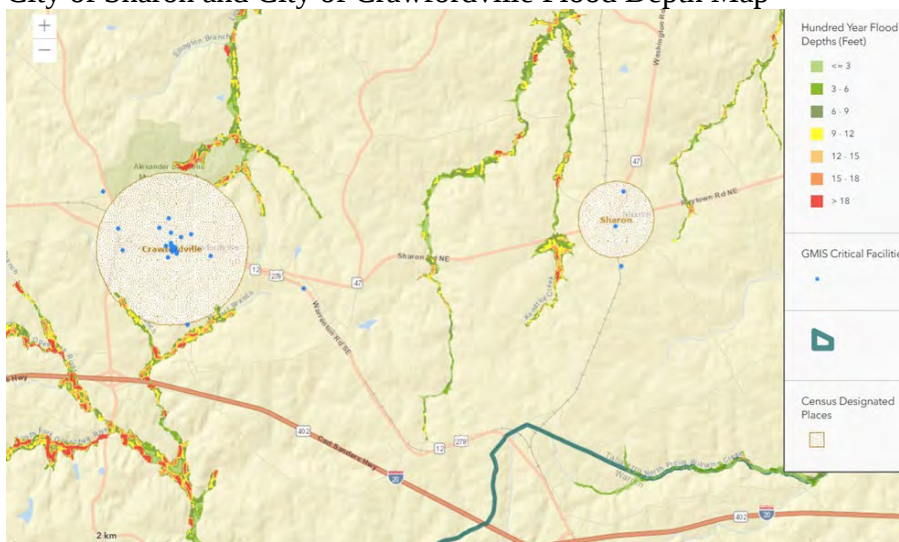
Most flood events resulted in flash flooding which washed out several roads. Data pinpointing the depth of flood waters and exact locations of all washed out roads and bridges is limited. While severe flooding within the county is a very infrequent event, there is a potential for flooding. Flash flooding is the most prominent flooding event. There are no NFIP mitigated properties and no properties have encountered repetitive flooding. The GMIS flood hazard map assigns a flood zone rating of zero for the unincorporated parts of the County, Crawfordville and Sharon where there are no identified or

undesigned flood hazards. FEMA flood maps, updated in 2010, show flood zones along known water ways. There are no NFIP Repetitive Loss structures or NFIP Severe Repetitive Loss structures. According to the GMIS hundred-year flood depth maps on the next page, Taliaferro County can expect up to three feet of water during a flood and the city of Sharon and Crawfordville can expect up to a foot of water.

Taliaferro County Flood Depth Map



City of Sharon and City of Crawfordville Flood Depth Map



The magnitude of a major flood event could have approximately 15 percent of the county experiencing some damage from flooding. Based on a 20-year hazard cycle the chance of an annual flooding event occurring is:

- 45 percent for all of Taliaferro County;
- 45 percent for unincorporated areas of Taliaferro County; and

- 35 percent for the Cities of Crawfordville and Sharon (See Appendix A, Section I and Appendix D).

C. Assets Exposed to Hazard and Estimates of Potential Loss: For determination of assets exposed to risk this plan used maps created from FEMA data and available parcel data. Based on FIRM, tax digests, parcel maps and FEMA Worksheet #3a for inventory of assets, the following assets are at risk during a flood event:

- Sharon has no identified flood plains, therefore, there are no structures or people in danger during a flood event;
- Crawfordville has 4 structures/properties valued at approximately \$111,551 with a population of zero; and
- Unincorporated Taliaferro County has 229 structures/properties valued at approximately \$11 million with an estimated population of 142.

All 233 structures/properties have been identified by federal flood plain maps and/or parcel maps. Not all structures that have been identified will experience damage from floods. Further studies, including professional surveys, would have to be conducted to determine exactly which structures are at consistent risk from flooding. The extent of each flood varies according to the amount of rainfall in a given area. If a complete loss of the 233 structures/properties located within flood zones would result in approximately \$11 million in damages assuming 100% loss, a 75% loss would represent approximately \$8.25 million, a 50% loss would represent approximately \$5.5 million, and a 25% loss would represent approximately \$2.75 million.

The GMIS has 28 facilities have a hazard score of zero with a value of over \$34 million. Table 2.4 shows the breakdown of critical facilities by jurisdiction, flood hazard score, replacement value, content value, and daily occupancy.

Table 2.4

Jurisdiction	Hazard Score	# of Critical Facilities	Replacement Value \$	Content Value \$	Occupancy	
					Day	Night
Taliaferro County	0	15	26,817,300	4,690,000	393	6
Crawfordville	0	10	7,660,000	600,000	5	0
Sharon	0	3	215,000	260,000	0	0
TOTAL		28	34,692,300	5,550,000	398	6

Source: Georgia Mitigation Information System

The GMIS has no repetitive flooding NFIP property and no NFIP mitigated properties. There is no estimate for future structures since future development will be limited and regulated in areas where floodplains exist. (See Appendix A, Section I and Appendix D).

FEMA Hazus-MH Version 2.2 SP1 was used to analyze a probabilistic risk assessment of a 1% annual chance riverine flood event (100-Year Flood) for Taliaferro County. A copy of the complete report can be found in Appendix C. Land area covered by floodwaters of the base flood is identified as a Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA). The County's flood risk assessment analyzed at risk structures in the SFHA. The results of the Riverine 1% Flood Scenario revealed that

buildings are vulnerable to flooding from events equivalent to the 1% riverine flood. The economic and social impacts from a flood of this magnitude can be significant. The Hazus analysis generated information to building loss, essential facility loss, food and shelter requirements and debris because of the Riverine 1% Flood Scenario. The results of this scenario are as follows:

Table 2.5

Occupancy	Total Buildings in the Jurisdiction	Total Buildings Damaged in the Jurisdiction	Total Building Exposure in the Jurisdiction	Total Losses to Buildings in the Jurisdiction	Loss Ratio of Exposed Buildings to Damaged Buildings in the Jurisdiction
Unincorporated					
Residential	859	10	\$55,253,176	\$282,799	0.51%
Industrial	7	1	\$4,805,600	\$2,406	0.05%
		County Total			
	866	11	\$60,058,776	\$285,205	

- **Essential Facility Losses:** The analysis identified no essential facilities being subject to damage.
- **Flood Shelter Requirements:** The scenario estimates 17 households are subject to displacement. Displaced households represent 51 individuals, of which 1 may require short-term publicly provided shelter.
- **Flood Debris:** Hazus-MH estimates that an approximate total of 723 tons of debris might be generated by the flood. The model breaks debris into three general categories:
 - Finishes (dry wall, insulation, etc.) – 236 tons generated;
 - Structural (wood, brick, etc.) – 199 tons generated; and
 - Foundations (concrete slab, concrete block, rebar, etc.) – 289 tons generated.

It is noted that the difference between the FEMA Hazus-MH results and the FEMA worksheet #3a is because Hazus-MH is only looking at buildings. The FEMA flood maps and parcel maps include all parcels whether a building is on it or not. The community is rural, and agriculture is an important industry. All parcels are included in our analysis just not structures.

- C. Land Use and Development Trends:** The Taliaferro County Comprehensive Plan 2015-2025 presents future development scenarios for the County. The County has experienced very little growth over the past decade and future forecasts project relatively slow growth patterns. An analysis of the existing and future land use maps of Taliaferro County along with the cities of Crawfordville and Sharon, establishes no land use within the county has either increased or decreased more than two percent. There are currently no major changes expected to occur within the county or its two municipalities. Four goals were established for land use in Taliaferro County:
- Develop orderly and compatible land uses;
 - Minimize negative impacts associated with new development on environmentally sensitive areas;
 - Coordinate and new development with public facilities; and

- Redevelop the downtown commercial and residential areas.

The vulnerability in terms of future buildings, infrastructure and critical facilities located in the identified hazard areas is not known at this time since no planned or approved future development exist. Thus, it is impossible to determine vulnerability in terms of future buildings, infrastructure and critical facilities within the County.

D. Multi-Jurisdictional Concerns: Taliaferro County and Crawfordville will continue to participate in the NFIP. The City of Sharon does not participate as there are no designated flood plains within the City limits. If the City of Sharon decides to adopt the ordinance and participate after this plan is approved, the plan will be amended to reflect. During a large-scale flood event, many portions of the County could potentially be impacted by flooding. However, the areas that are most prone to flooding have historically been those areas located within the 100-year floodplain. Since flooding has the potential to affect all of the County, any mitigation steps taken related to flooding should be undertaken on a countywide basis to include Crawfordville and Sharon.

E. Hazard Summary: Severe flooding within Taliaferro County is a relatively infrequent event. The county has 31 rivers/streams and 3 reservoirs. There have been 10 flooding events reported. These events resulted in roads washing out, culvert damage and minimal property damage. The hazard frequency table calculates a 45% chance of an annual flooding event. Hazard frequency tables can be found in Appendix D for all jurisdictions.

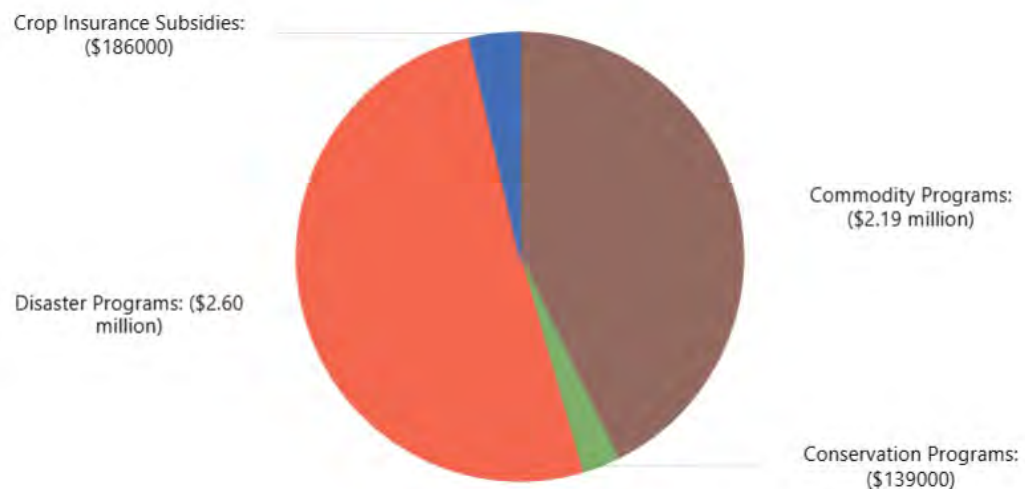
Based on tax data, parcel and flood maps all or a portion of 233 known structures/properties valued at approximately \$11 million and a population of 142 located in known floodplains. The committee identified specific mitigation goals, objectives and action items related to flooding, which can be found in Chapter III, Section I.

SECTION II. DROUGHT

- A. Hazard Identification:** The committee reviewed historical data from the Palmer Drought Index, NCEI, DNR, and USDA in researching drought conditions in Taliaferro County. Drought conditions are identified by a prolonged period of moisture deficiency. Climatologists and hydrologists use five indicators of drought: rainfall, soil moisture, stream flows, lake levels and groundwater level. Drought conditions affect the cultivation of crops as well as water availability and water quality. Drought is also a key factor in wildfire development. Wildfire will be addressed in a separate HRV.
- B. Hazard Profile:** Drought is not spatially defined and has the potential to affect the entire planning area equally. Of the approximate 124,800 acres in the county, 120,466 (96.5%) are dedicated to agricultural and forestry uses. According to the USDA 2017 Census of Agriculture, Taliaferro County has 17,965 acres of agricultural land and 4,581 heads of cattle and 1,149,648 chickens. Agricultural losses due to drought have been the primary losses. No critical facilities have sustained any damage or functional downtime due to dry weather conditions. According to the most recent data, the last county-wide drought event began in October 2024 and remained through December 2024.

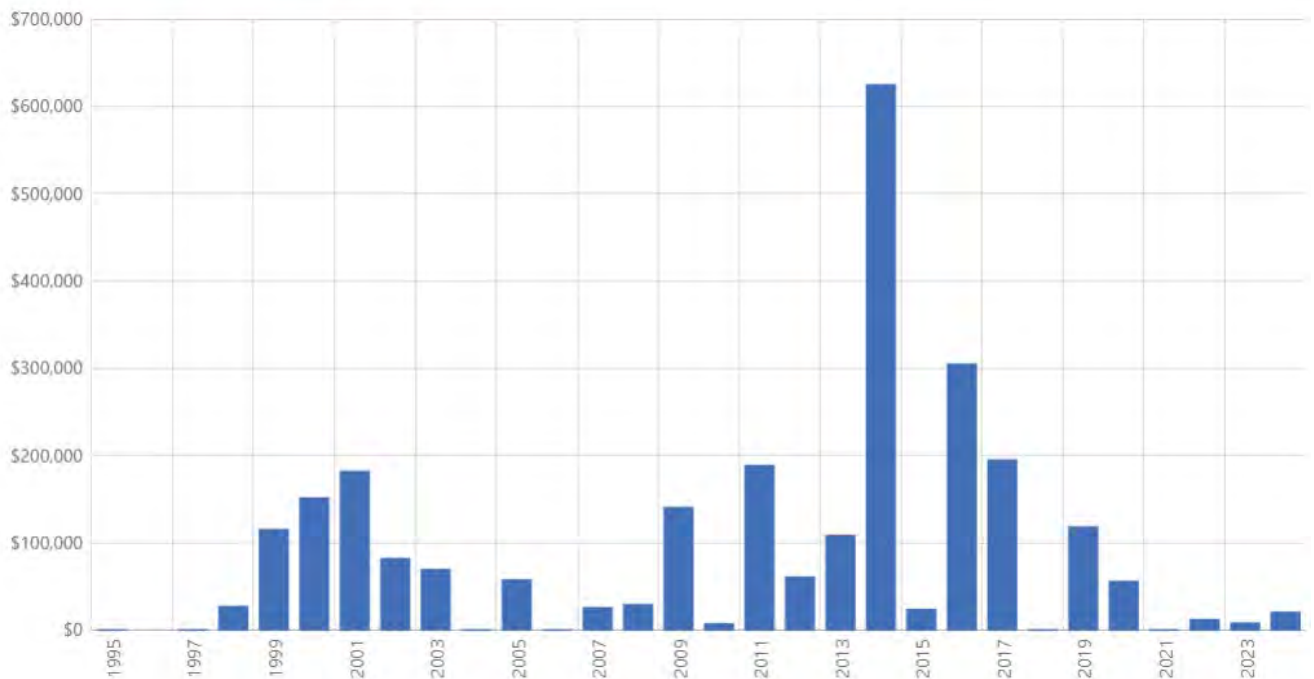
There have been 15 drought events in the county in the last 5 years with reported crop losses of approximately \$346,610. According to the EWG Farm Subsidies Database, from 1995-2024, farmers received \$5 million in subsidies of which \$2.60 million was for disaster assistance. The pie chart below depicts amounts and type of assistance. The graph provides annual information on disaster assistance.

Taliaferro County, Georgia Farm Subsidy Breakdown, 1995-2024



Source: <https://farm.ewg.org>

Disaster payments in Taliaferro County, Georgia totaled \$2.6 million from 1995-2024.



Source: <https://farm.ewg.org>

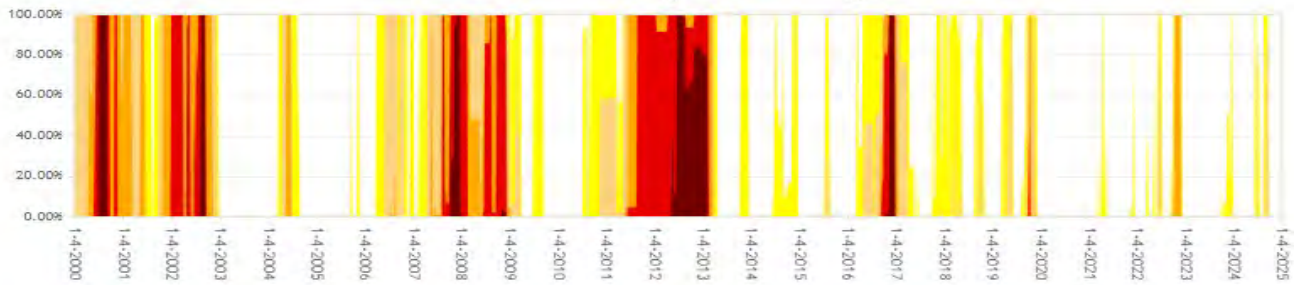
The Palmer Index is most effective in determining long-term drought, a matter of several months, and is not as good with short-term forecasts (a matter of weeks). The Palmer Index uses a zero abnormally dry, and drought is shown in terms of minus numbers; for example, minus two is severe drought, minus three is extreme drought, and minus four is exceptional drought.

NCEI data for surrounding counties and a review of The Palmer Index reveals there have been 15 drought events. One of the longest running droughts in recent history began in April 2011 and ended in January 2013. The County was in a moderate drought ran September 2019 to December 2019.

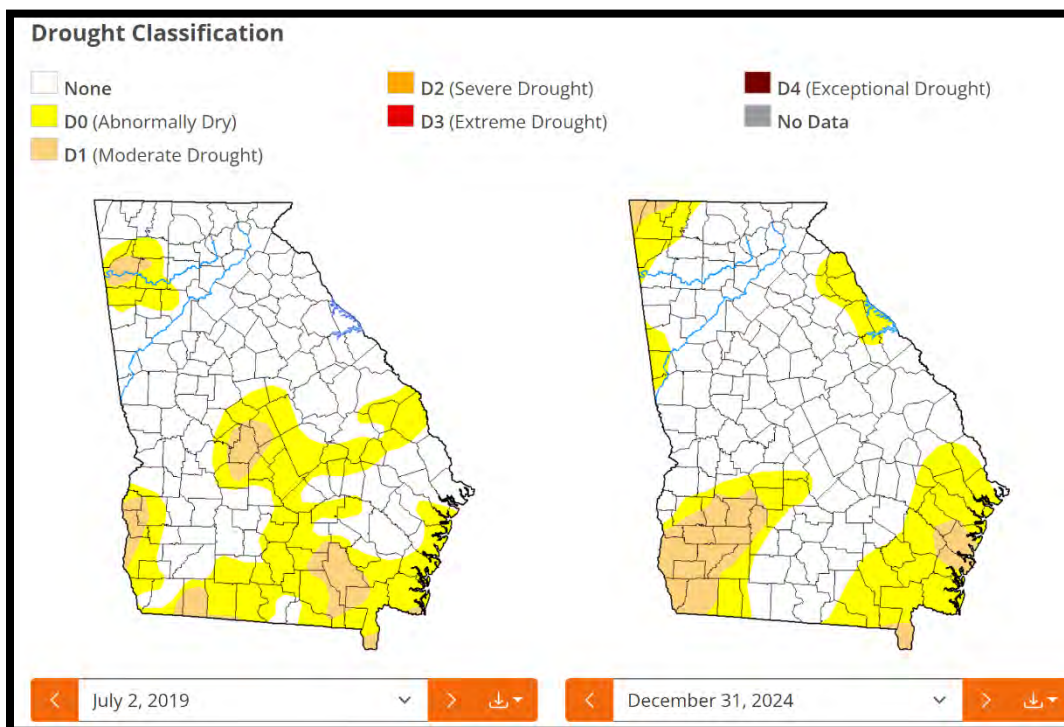
Data from <https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/Data/DataDownload/ComprehensiveStatistics.aspx> reveals that from July 2019 to December 2024 the county experienced the following drought conditions:

- 79 weeks where all or a portion of the county has experienced of D0 - Abnormally Dry;
- 30 weeks where all or a portion of the county has experienced of D1 - Moderate Drought;
- 11 weeks where all or a portion of the county has experienced levels of D2 - Severe Drought;
- 1 week where all or a portion of the county has experienced levels of D3 - Extreme Drought; and
- 0 weeks where all or a portion of the county has experienced levels of D4 - Exceptional Drought. (US Drought Monitor Tables can be found in Appendix A.)

The drought monitor graph below demonstrates the drought extent from January 2000 to January 2025



The map below shows drought conditions for July 2019 and December 2024.



<https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/Maps/>

Historical data is only for the county as a whole. A severe, prolonged drought would mainly affect the 96.5% of the county that makes up the timber and agriculture business. This could result in loss of crops, livestock and create the conditions for a major wildfire event. This would also have an impact on Crawfordville as water restrictions would be enforced. Based on a 20-year hazard cycle history there is a 145% chance of an annual drought event. The chance for an annual drought event is the same for the county as well as all jurisdictions (See Appendix A, Section III, and Appendix D.)

- C. Assets Exposed to Hazard and Estimate of Potential Losses:** Drought conditions typically pose little or no threat to structures; however, fires can occur as a result of dry weather. The greatest threat to assets in the county is to forestry and agricultural properties and livestock. No damage to critical facilities is anticipated as a result of drought conditions. Crop damage cannot be accurately

quantified due to several unknown variables: duration of the drought, temperatures during the drought, severity of the drought, different crops require different amounts of rainfall, and different growing seasons. Based on FEMA Worksheet #3a the potential loss in agricultural and forestry properties for each jurisdiction is:

- Crawfordville has 107 agricultural properties valued at approximately \$2.9 million with estimated population of 15;
- Sharon has 74 agricultural/forestry properties valued at \$1,482,680 with an estimated population of 10;
- Unincorporated Taliaferro County has 2,476 agricultural/forestry properties valued at approximately \$154.8 million with an estimated population of 50.

There is a total of 2,657 agricultural/forestry properties in all of Taliaferro County valued at more than \$159 million with a population of 74 that are at the greatest risk due to a drought event (*Appendix A and Appendix D*).

D. Land Use and Development Trends: Taliaferro County currently has no land use or development trends related to drought conditions. When drought conditions do occur, Crawfordville follows the restrictions set forth by the Georgia DNR Drought Management Plan and the Statewide Outdoor Water Use Schedule.

The Georgia Water Stewardship Act went into effect statewide on June 2, 2010. It allows daily outdoor watering for purposes of planting, growing, managing, or maintaining ground cover, trees, shrubs, or other plants only between the hours of 4 p.m. and 10 a.m. by anyone whose water is supplied by a water system permitted by the Environmental Protection Division. The following outdoor water uses also are allowed daily at any time of the day by anyone:

- Commercial Agriculture
- Alternative sources of water (grey water, rain water, condensate, etc.)
- Irrigation of food gardens
- Irrigation of newly installed or reseeded turf for the first 30 days
- Drip irrigation or soaker hoses
- Hand watering with a shut off nozzle
- Water from a private well
- Irrigation of plants for sale
- Irrigation of athletic fields, golf courses or public recreational turf
- Hydroseeding

Outdoor water-use for any purposes other than watering of plants, such as power washing or washing cars, is still restricted to the current odd/even watering schedule.

- Odd-numbered addresses can water on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays.
- Even-numbered and unnumbered addresses are allowed to water on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Limited growth or new development is expected in the County. The vulnerability in terms of future buildings, infrastructure and critical facilities located in the identified hazard areas is not known since there is no planned or approved future development. Thus, it is impossible to determine vulnerability in terms of future buildings, infrastructure and critical facilities. Land use tables are in Appendix B.

E. Multi-Jurisdictional Concerns: Agricultural losses associated with drought are more likely to occur in the rural, less concentrated areas of the county. Although Crawfordville and Sharon are less likely to experience drought related losses, they should not be excluded from mitigation considerations. Drought creates a deficiency in water supply that affects water availability and water quality. Droughts can and have severely affected private wells, municipal and industrial water supplies, agriculture, stream water quality, recreation at major reservoirs hydropower generation, navigation, and forest resources

F. Hazard Summary: Drought is not spatially defined and equally affects the entire planning area. Droughts do not have the immediate effects of other natural hazards, but sustained drought can cause severe economic stress to not only the agricultural interests in Taliaferro County, but to the entire State of Georgia. The potential negative effects of sustained drought are numerous.

Historical data is available only for the county as a whole. Based on a 20-year cycle hazard history along with available data there is a 145% chance of an annual drought event in Taliaferro County. In addition to an increased threat of wildfires, drought can affect municipal and industrial water supplies, stream-water quality, water recreation facilities, hydropower generation, as well as agricultural and forest resources.

In summary, there is a total of 2,657 agricultural/forestry properties in all of Taliaferro County valued at more than \$159 million that are at the greatest risk due to a drought event and include 4,581 heads of cattle and 1,149,648 chickens. There is a population of 1,717 and approximately 6,091 structures/properties in the county with a value just slightly more than \$224 million which could be affected if wildfires break out as a result of drought conditions. Drought mitigation goals and objectives are in Chapter III, Section III.

SECTION III. WILDFIRE

- A. Hazard Identification:** A wildfire is any uncontrolled fire occurring on undeveloped land that needs fire suppression. The potential for wildfire is influenced by three factors: the presence of fuel, the area's topography and air mass. There are three different classes of wildland fires. A surface fire is the most common type and burns along the floor of a forest, moving slowly and killing or damaging trees. A ground fire is usually started by lightning and burns on or below the forest floor. Crown fires spread rapidly by wind and move quickly by jumping along the tops of trees. Wildfires are usually signaled by dense smoke that fills the area for miles around. Wildfires by lightning have a very strong probability of occurring during drought conditions. Drought conditions make natural fuels (grass, brush, trees, dead vegetation) more fire-prone.
- B. Hazard Profile:** Taliaferro County is comprised 124,800 acres in the county, 120,466 (96.5%) are dedicated to agricultural and forestry uses. Given the right weather conditions and variables, wildfire, due to natural causes, creates a potential threat to the lives of residents and property in the planning area. The NCEI has never reported a significant wildfire event in Taliaferro County.

The committee reviewed historical data from the Georgia Forestry Commission, which is not found in the NCEI database, to research wildfire events. The GFC provides wildfire data on man-made and natural wildfire occurrences for the county as a whole and not for individual jurisdictions. This plan will address only natural disasters. According to Georgia Forestry data, from 1957 to 2018, there have been 900 fire events burning a total of 4,608 acres for an average extent of 5.12 acres. Of these 900 fire events 44 were a result of lightning strikes which burned 834 acres. Based on best available data, the 44 wildfire events as a result of lightning occurred in the unincorporated areas of the county. Based on a 20-year hazard cycle there is a 160 percent chance of an annual wildfire due to a lightning strike or statistically the county can expect 1.6 wildfires as a result of lightning annually. The drier the condition the more susceptible the county is to wildfire. Fire Intensity Maps and GMIS Wildfire Maps for each jurisdiction can be found in Appendix A.

- C. Assets Exposed to Hazard and Estimate of Potential Losses:** While wildfires are more likely to occur in the county outside of the incorporated areas. The committee concluded that wildfires present a threat to all existing buildings, infrastructure and critical facilities since wildfires can spread throughout the county and into the urban areas. Damages as a result of a wildfire event are more likely to occur in areas of the county where forestry and woodland are prevalent. Wildfire does have the potential to spread into the incorporated areas and cause extensive damage to existing structures/properties. FEMA Worksheet #3a located in Appendix D shows the number and types of buildings found in Taliaferro County, as well as the value of these structures/properties and the population. The following assets by jurisdiction could potentially be exposed to wildfire hazard:

Table 2.6

Jurisdiction	Number of Structure/Properties	Value	Population
Taliaferro County (Unincorporated)	4,507	\$194,569,240	1,043
Crawfordville	1,249	\$25,575,878	534
Sharon	335	\$4,212,048	140

Jurisdiction	Number of Structure/Properties	Value	Population
TOTAL FOR COUNTY	6,091	\$224,357,166.	1,717

Source: Taliaferro County Tax Assessor

The following table reveals all critical facilities in the county by jurisdiction, number of facilities, hazard score, replacement value, and daily occupancy exposed to wildfire hazard. A complete breakdown of each jurisdiction by hazard can be found in Appendix A.

Table 2.7

Jurisdiction	Hazard Score	# of Critical Facilities	Replacement Value \$	Content Value \$	Occupancy	
					Day	Night
Taliaferro County	3	13	\$26,302,300	\$4,190,000	393	6
Taliaferro County	1	1	\$95,000	\$250,000	0	0
Taliaferro County	0	1	\$420,000	\$250,000	0	0
Crawfordville	4	1	\$60,000	\$0.00	0	0
Crawfordville	3	6	\$2,820,000	\$600,000	5	0
Crawfordville	2	2	\$1,080,000	\$0.00	0	0
Crawfordville	0	1	\$3,700,000	\$0.00	0	0
Sharon	3	2	\$120,000	\$10,000	0	0
Sharon	0	1	\$95,000	\$250,000	0	0
TOTAL		28	\$34,692,300.	\$5,550,000.	398	6

The GMIS has one critical facility with a hazard score of four (high), 21 with a hazard score of three (moderate), two with a hazard score of two (low) and one with a hazard score of one (very low probability). The remaining three critical facilities have a hazard score of zero. The 28 critical facilities with a wildfire hazard score greater than zero have an estimated potential loss of more than \$34 million. According to FEMA Worksheet #3a there are 6,091 structures/properties with a population of 1,717 with a value of slightly more than \$224 million worth of assets countywide. If a wildfire started, it is not likely that all of these structures/properties would be affected (See Appendix A and Appendix D).

- D. Land Use and Development Trends:** Taliaferro County currently has no land use or development trends related to wildfire conditions. Land use codes do provide for fire protection to any proposed major and minor developments connected to the public water supply system, and minimum fire flows shall be computed based on standards promulgated by the Taliaferro County Fire Department. For those proposed developments that will not have immediate access to the public water supply system, such standards and computations should be based on the National Fire Protection Association *Standards on Water Supply for Suburban and Rural Fire Fighting*.
- E. Multi-Jurisdictional Concerns:** The majority of Taliaferro County is timber, forest or agricultural land. Wildfire does have the potential to spread to urban areas thus affecting the entire county. As a result, any mitigation steps taken related to wildfire should be undertaken on a countywide basis and include all incorporated jurisdictions.

F. Hazard Summary: Taliaferro County is comprised of 124,800 acres in the county, 120,466 (96.5%) are dedicated to agricultural and forestry uses. Given the right weather conditions and variables, wildfire due to natural causes creates a potential threat to the lives and property of residents in the planning area. According to Georgia Forestry data, from 1957 to 2018, there have been 900 fire events burning a total of 4,608 acres for an average extent of 5.12 acres. Of these 900 fire events 44 were a result of lightning strikes which burned 834 acres. Based on best available data, the 44 wildfire events as a result of lightning occurred in the unincorporated areas of the county. Based on a 20-year hazard cycle there is a 160 percent chance of an annual wildfire due to a lightning strike or statistically the county can expect 1.6 wildfires as a result of lightning annually..

The GMIS has one critical facility with a hazard score of four (high), 21 with a hazard score of three (moderate), two with a hazard score of two (low) and one with a hazard score of one (very low probability). The remaining three critical facilities have a hazard score of zero. The 28 critical facilities with a wildfire hazard score greater than zero have an estimated potential loss of more than \$34 million. According to FEMA Worksheet #3a there are 6,091 structures/properties with a population of 1,717 with a value of slightly more than \$224 million worth of assets countywide. Mitigation Goals and Objectives concerning wildfires are in Chapter III, Section IV.

SECTION IV. SEVERE WEATHER, INCLUDING TORNADOS, TROPICAL STORMS THUNDERSTORM WINDS, LIGHTNING, AND HAIL

A. Hazard Identification: The committee reviewed historical data from the NCEI, SHELDUS™, newspapers and citizen interviews in researching the past effects of severe weather in Taliaferro County. The month of February marks the beginning of the severe weather season in the South, which can last until the month of August. Five types of severe weather were identified by the mitigation team: (1) tornados, (2) tropical storms, (3) thunderstorm winds, (4) lightning and (5) hail.

A tornado is a violent windstorm characterized by a twisting, funnel-shaped cloud. It is spawned by a thunderstorm or the result of a hurricane and is produced when cool air overrides a layer of warm air, forcing the warm air to rise rapidly. Tornados are among the most unpredictable and destructive weather phenomena and can strike at any time of the year if the essential conditions are present. The damage from a tornado is a result of the high wind velocity and wind-blown debris. The positions of the subtropical and polar jet streams often are conducive to the formation of storms in the Gulf region. The table below shows the original Fujita Scale and the Enhanced Fujita Scale (in use since 2007) to rate the intensity of a tornado by examining the damage caused by the tornado after it has passed over a man-made structure.

Table 2.8

FUJITA SCALE			DERIVED EF SCALE		OPERATIONAL EF SCALE	
F Number	Fastest 1/4-mile (mph)	3 Second Gust (mph)	EF Number	3 Second Gust (mph)	EF Number	3 Second Gust (mph)
0	40-72	45-78	0	65-85	0	65-85
1	73-112	79-117	1	86-109	1	86-110
2	113-157	118-161	2	110-137	2	111-135
3	158-207	162-209	3	138-167	3	136-165
4	208-260	210-261	4	168-199	4	166-200
5	261-318	262-317	5	200-234	5	Over 200

Source: NOAA

The second type of severe weather is tropical storms. Tropical Storms are an organized system of strong thunderstorms with a defined surface circulation and maximum sustained winds of 39–73 MPH (34–63 knots). In this area they generally occur as a result of a hurricane or tropical system that has come inland.

The third severe weather event, thunderstorm winds, can cause death and injury, power outages, property damage, and can disrupt telephone service, severely affect radio communications and surface/air transportation which may seriously impair the emergency management capabilities of the affected jurisdictions.

Thunderstorm winds are winds that arise from convection (with or without lightning), with speeds of at least 50 knots (58 mph), or winds of any speed producing a fatality, injury, or damage. Severe thunderstorms develop powerful updrafts and downdrafts. An updraft of warm, moist air helps to fuel a towering cumulonimbus cloud reaching tens of thousands of feet into the atmosphere. A downdraft of relatively cool, dense air develops as precipitation begins to fall through the cloud.

Winds in the downdraft can reach in excess of 100 miles per hour. When the downdraft reaches the ground, it spreads out forming a gust front: the strong wind that kicks up just before the storm hits. As the thunderstorm moves through the area, the full force of the downdraft in a severe thunderstorm can be felt as horizontal, straight-line winds with speeds well over 50 miles per hour. Straight-line winds are often responsible for most of the damage associated with a severe thunderstorm. Damaging straight-line winds occur over a range of scales. At one extreme, a severe single-cell thunderstorm may cause localized damage from a microburst, a severe downdraft extending not more than about two miles across. In contrast, a powerful thunderstorm complex that develops as a squall line can produce damaging winds that carve a path as much as 100 miles wide and 500 miles long.

The fourth severe weather event is lightning. Lightning results from the buildup and discharge of electrical energy between positively and negatively charged areas. Rising and descending air within a thunderstorm separates these positive and negative charges. Water and ice particles also affect charge distribution. A cloud-to-ground lightning strike begins as an invisible channel of electrically charged air moving from the cloud toward the ground. When one channel nears an object on the ground, a powerful surge of electricity from the ground moves upward to the clouds and produces the visible lightning strike. Lightning often strikes outside of heavy rain and may occur as far as 10 miles away from any rainfall.

The final severe weather event is hail. Hailstones are created when strong rising currents of air called updrafts carry water droplets high into the upper reaches of thunderstorms where they freeze. These frozen water droplets fall back toward the earth in downdrafts. In their descent, these frozen droplets bump into and coalesce with unfrozen water droplets and are then carried back up high within the storm where they refreeze into larger frozen drops. This cycle may repeat itself several times until the frozen water droplets become so large and heavy that the updraft can no longer support their weight. Eventually, the frozen water droplets fall back to earth as hailstones.

Hail can also be a destructive aspect of severe thunderstorms. Hail causes more monetary loss than any other type of thunderstorm-spawned severe weather in the United States, annually producing about one billion dollars in crop damage. Storms that produce hailstones only the size of a dime can produce dents in the tops of vehicles, damage roofs, break windows and cause significant injury or even death.

- B. Hazard Profile:** Tornadoes, tropical storms, thunderstorm winds, lightning and hail can affect the entire county given the right conditions. Since the exact time and location of a severe weather event is not always predictable, all of Taliaferro County is vulnerable to the threats of severe weather.

Based on historical data there has never been a recorded tornado event by the NCEI or SHELDTUS™. Research through the newspapers and interviews of citizens show that over the last 72 years, there have been 4 incidents of tornado touchdown. No injuries were reported and a total of \$12,000 in damages was reported. Using a 20-year hazard cycle, there is a less than one percent chance of an annual tornado event. ***Data is not available for the incorporated areas of the County.*** The table below provides the best available information as to location, date, and magnitude as it relates to the Fujita scale and reported damages.

Table 2.9

Location	Details	Date	Mag	PrD
TALIAFERRO		2/13/1942	Unknown	
TALIAFERRO	Homes and farm buildings blown down	5/7/1948	Unknown	
TALIAFERRO		5/21/1948	Unknown	
TALIAFERRO	Trees fell on homes	11/23/1992	Unknown	\$12,000

Source: *The Advocate Democrat*

There have been 18 tropical storms reported by the NCEI and SHELDUSTM with reported property and crop damages of approximately \$50,000. Damages as a result of the storms were due to power outages, downed trees and flash flooding. The tropical storms affected the entire planning area. Using a 20-year hazard cycle, there is a 90 percent chance of an annual tropical storm event for county as a whole.

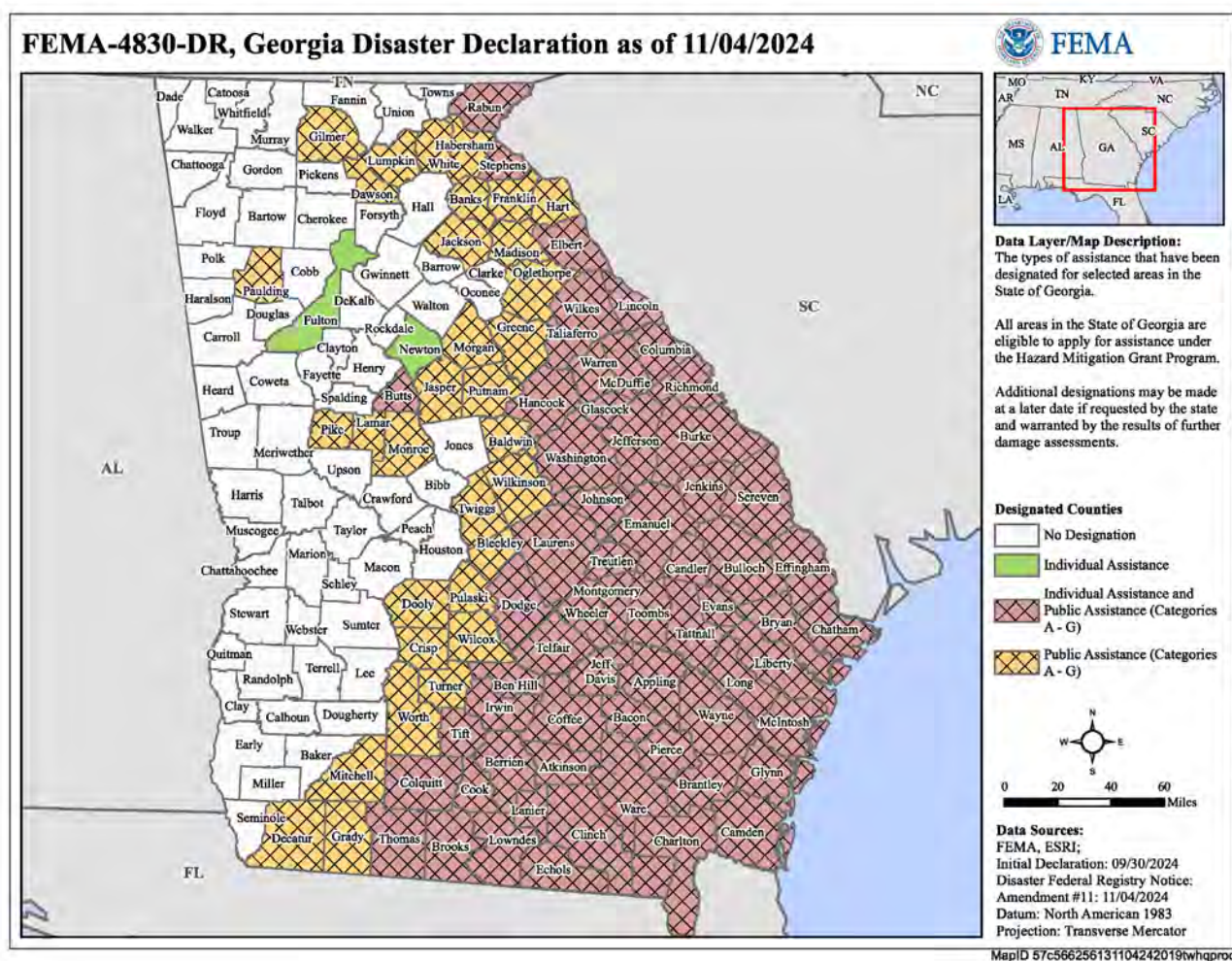
Table 2.10

Date	PrD	CrD	REMARKS
8/30/1964	1136	113	Hurricane Cleo
6/20/1972	0	314.	HURRICANE AGNES
6/11/2001	0.00	0.00	The remnants of Tropical Storm Allison, which originated in the Gulf of Mexico near the Texas coast during the first few days of June, brought heavy rain and flooding to many counties in central and east central Georgia.
9/14/2002	0.00	0.00	Tropical Storm Hanna moved inland near Mobile, Alabama around 5 pm EDT Saturday, September 14, 2002. Despite the heavy rainfall, flooding problems were minimal, since north and central Georgia had been in a 4-year drought.
7/1/2003	0.00	0.00	Tropical Depression Bill, which was earlier Tropical Storm Bill, tracked across north and central Georgia during the day bringing heavy rain, flooding, wind damage, and even an isolated tornado to the region.
9/6/2004	0.00	0.00	Hurricane Frances, at one point a category four hurricane (on the Saffir-Simpson scale) with sustained winds of 145 mph. The storm weakened to a Tropical Storm. Dozens to hundreds of trees were blown down, also bringing down dozens to hundreds of power lines.
9/16/2004	0.00	0.00	Hurricane Ivan, a classic long-lived Cape Verde hurricane and at three times within its life cycle a category five hurricane, developed from a tropical wave which moved off the African coast on August 31st. The system became a tropical depression on September 2nd, and tropical storm on September 3rd, and a hurricane early on September 5th. Later that same day, it became a major hurricane.
9/26/2004	0.00	0.00	Hurricane Jeanne was the third major southeast U.S. land falling hurricane to affect Georgia within a three week period, following just 10 days after Hurricane Ivan, which followed just 10 days after Hurricane Frances. Jeanne caused the least damage to north and central Georgia counties of the three tropical systems to affect the state during the month of September. Many homes that were in the stages of cleanup from Ivan, were severely impacted once again with major flooding.
6/12/2005	0.00	0.00	Tropical Storm Arlene, which formed on June 8th near the northeast coast of Honduras, became a tropical storm. Damage to Georgia from the storm was minimal.

Date	PrD	CrD	REMARKS
7/6/2005	0.00	0.00	Tropical Storm Cindy
7/10/2005	0.00	0.00	Hurricane Dennis, which began as a tropical depression near the southern Windward Islands on July 4th quickly gained strength as it tracked west-northwest across the Caribbean. Numerous thunderstorms, some with very heavy rain tracked east to west across central and north Georgia. Rainfall amounts of two to four inches were reported on the south and west side of Atlanta.
8/29/2005	0.00	0.00	Hurricane Katrina, a horrific category 4 hurricane with winds of 140 mph made landfall just east of New Orleans around 8 am August 29th, continued north-northeast as a hurricane across eastern Mississippi during the day on the 29th, then moved into western and middle Tennessee by early morning on August 30th. While this storm will be most remembered for the extensive devastation that was done to southeast Louisiana, particularly New Orleans, and eastward along the Mississippi Gulf Coast, Katrina was a very large and powerful storm with far reaching effects to the east.
10/5/2005	0.00	0.00	Tropical storm Tammy developed just east of the central Florida coast on the 5th of October as the result of a complex interaction between an upper-level low and a tropical wave. The rain that fell as a result of Tammy followed a period of nearly 40 days during which most of the region had received less than 0.10 inches of rain. Wind associated with this system across north and central Georgia was for the most part 15 mph or less.
8/21/2008	0.00	0.00	Tropical Storm Fay will be remembered from the catastrophic rainfall that it brought.
11/10/2009	0.00	0.00	Damages from Hurricane Ida to Georgia were confined to minor flooding, mostly adjacent to rivers, creeks, and streams. Some locations experienced flooding subsequently for several days.
9/4/2011	0.00	0.00	The remnants of Tropical Storm Lee impact north and central Georgia.
9/11/2017	\$50,000	0.00	as a result of Hurricane Irma
10/11/2018	0.00	0.00	As a result of Hurricane Michael
10/29/2020	0.00	0.00	Tropical Storm Zeta, wind damage and power outages
9/27/2024	0.00	0.00	Hurricane Helene, category 4 hurricane rainfall totals up to 14 inches, wind gusts 50-100 mph. Flash flooding, millions of trees downed, widespread power outages. Numerous structures were destroyed or damaged.

Source: NCEI and SHELATUSTM

Since the last update, declared disaster, Hurricane Helene in September 2024 brought more than five inches of rain and wind gusts of nearly 50 mph, leading to numerous reports of downed trees, power outages, and some damage to homes and businesses.



Thunderstorms are much more prevalent and during the spring and summer months there are numerous storms that often carry strong winds. There have been 62 events recorded in the last 69 years with slightly more than \$278,000 in property and crop damage reported. Table 2.11 breaks down thunderstorm events by jurisdiction.

Table 2.11

Location	# of Events	County-Wide Events*	Total # of events per jurisdiction
Taliaferro County (Unincorporated)	5	51	56
Crawfordville	4	51	55
Sharon	2	51	53
TOTAL FOR COUNTY	11	51	62

* It is assumed that all 51 county-wide events reported occurred in each jurisdiction. Source: NCEI and SHELATUS™

Using a 20-year hazard cycle, there is an annual chance for a thunderstorm event producing high winds as:

- 55% for the unincorporated areas of the county;

- 60% for Crawfordville;
- 55% for Sharon; and
- 85% for the entire County.

The fourth weather event is lightning. During the spring and summer months the county experiences numerous storms that can often produce lightning. There have been 12 reported lightning events in the past 69 years with more than \$52,000 in reported damages. There have been 44 lightning strikes recorded in the same time frame that resulted in wildfires. When these datasets are combined there has been 56 lightning strikes recorded. Based on a 20-year hazard cycle there is a 80 percent chance that a lightning strike will occur.

The fifth weather event is hail. In the last 69 years there have been 25 hail events reported to the NCEI and SHEL DUS™ databases with more than \$14,000 in property and crop damages and two injuries reported. Using a 20-year hazard cycle, there is an annual chance for a hail event at:

- 20% for the unincorporated areas of the county;
- 20% for Crawfordville;
- 10% for Sharon; and
- 50% for the entire County.

A complete list of all severe weather events is in Appendix A and hazard frequency tables for individual jurisdictions are in Appendix D.

- C. Assets Exposed to Hazard and Estimate of Potential Losses:** In evaluating assets exposed to the natural hazard, the committee determined that all critical facilities, as well as all public, private and commercial property, are susceptible to tornados, tropical storms, thunderstorm winds, lightning and hail events. The GMIS has the entire county with a wind hazard score of two, where wind speed is between 90 to 99 mph. Table 2.12 provides data from FEMA Worksheet #3a that estimates the potential loss for each jurisdiction.

Table 2.12

Jurisdiction	Number of Structure/Properties	Value	Population
Taliaferro County (Unincorporated)	4,507	\$194,569,240	1,043
Crawfordville	1,249	\$25,575,878	534
Sharon	335	\$4,212,048	140
TOTAL FOR COUNTY	6,091	\$224,357,166.	1,717

Source: Taliaferro County Tax Assessor

All 28 critical facilities have a wind hazard score of which has associated wind speeds of less than 90 mph. Table 2.13 shows the number of critical facilities by jurisdictions, hazard score, replacement value, content value and occupancy.

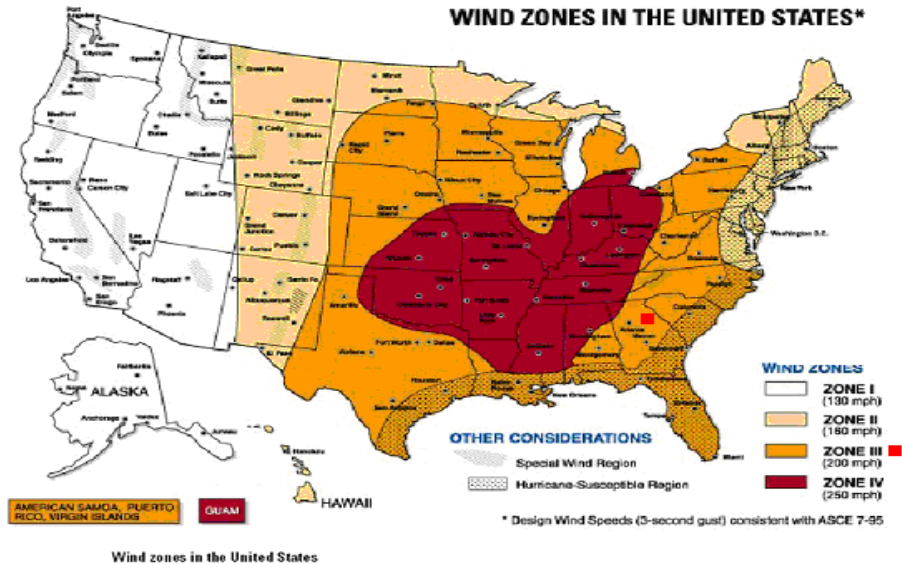
Table 2.13

Jurisdiction	Hazard Score	# of Critical Facilities	Replacement Value \$	Content Value \$	Occupancy	
					Day	Night

Taliaferro County	1	15	\$26,817,300	\$4,690,000	393	6
Crawfordville	1	10	\$7,660,000	\$600,000	5	0
Sharon	1	3	\$215,000	\$260,000	0	0
TOTAL		8	\$34,692,300	\$5,550,000	398	6

GMIS critical facility reports and maps, along with FEMA Worksheet #3a are in Appendix D for all jurisdictions.

- D. Land Use & Development Trends:** Taliaferro County is located in FEMA wind zone III, which is associated with 200-mph wind speeds. Currently, the county has no land use or development trends related to thunderstorm winds, tropical storm, tornados or lightning events. Information on current land use can be found in Appendix B.
- E. Multi-Jurisdictional Concerns –** All of Taliaferro County has the same design wind speed of 200 mph as determined by the American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) as evidenced by the map and table below.



		WIND ZONE			
		I	II	III	IV
NUMBER OF TORNADOES PER 1,000 SQUARE MILES	<1	LOW RISK	LOW RISK ★	LOW RISK ★	MODERATE RISK
	1 - 5	LOW RISK	MODERATE RISK ★	HIGH RISK	HIGH RISK
	6 - 10	LOW RISK	MODERATE RISK ★	HIGH RISK	HIGH RISK
	11 - 15	HIGH RISK	HIGH RISK	HIGH RISK	HIGH RISK
	>15	HIGH RISK	HIGH RISK	HIGH RISK	HIGH RISK

LOW RISK	MODERATE RISK	HIGH RISK
Need for high-wind shelter is a matter of homeowner preference	Shelter should be considered for protection from high winds	Shelter is preferred method of protection from high winds

★ Shelter is preferred method of protection from high winds if house is in hurricane-susceptible region

The entire county has the potential to be affected by tornados, tropical storms, thunderstorm winds, lightning and hail. As a result, any mitigation steps taken related for these five severe weather events should be considered on a county-wide basis to include all jurisdictions.

- F. Hazard Summary:** Overall, severe weather in the form of thunderstorm winds poses one of the greatest threats to Taliaferro County in terms of property damage, injuries, and loss of life. Therefore, the committee recommends that mitigation measures identified in this plan should be aggressively pursued. Tornados do not touch down as frequently; however, the unpredictability and the potential for excessive damage caused by tornados makes it imperative that mitigation measures identified in this plan receive full consideration.

Table 2.14

Weather Event	#	Fatalities	Injuries	Approximate Property/Crop Damage
Tornados	4	0	0	\$12,000
Tropical Storms	18	0	0	\$51,564
Thunderstorm Winds	62	0	0	\$278,320
Lightning	56	0	0	\$52,768
Hail	25	0	0	\$14,022

The GMIS has the entire county with a wind hazard score of one, where wind speed are less than 90 mph. All 28 critical facilities have a replacement cost of more than \$34 million. To summarize, there are approximately 6,091 structures/properties in the county totaling slightly more than \$224 million with a population of 1,717. A breakdown of information for individual jurisdictions can be found in Appendix A and Appendix D. Specific mitigation actions for each severe weather event are identified in Chapter III, Section V.

SECTION V. WINTER STORMS

- A. Hazard Identification:** Southeastern snow or ice storms often form when an area of low pressure moves eastward across the northern Gulf of Mexico. To produce a significant winter storm in the south, not only must temperatures be cold enough, but there must also be enough moisture in the atmosphere to produce adequate precipitation. A major winter storm can last for several days and be accompanied by high winds, ice and freezing rain, heavy snowfall, and cold temperatures. These conditions can make driving conditions very dangerous, as well as bring down trees and power lines.
- B. Hazard Profile:** Winter storms are not spatially defined and affect the entire planning equally. The committee researched historical data from the NCEI, SHELDUSTM, and SERCC, as well as information from past newspaper articles relating to winter storms in Taliaferro County. There have been 43 winter storm events recorded in the county over the last 69 years with an more than \$693,000 in reported damages.

The ice storm on February 11-13, 2014, had freezing rain and sleet with accumulations of up to 1½ inches of ice across the area. Approximately 60 percent of local residents were without power at the height of the storm as ice accumulated on electric lines and falling trees and limbs brought them down. Some residents were without power for up to six days.

Although winter storms are infrequent in the south, they have the potential to cause excessive damage to a community and disrupt the lives of residents. Based on a 20-year hazard cycle there is a 100 percent chance of an annual winter storm event for the entire county.

- C. Assets Exposed to Hazard and Estimate of Potential Losses:** In evaluating assets that may potentially be impacted by the effects of winter storms, the committee determined that all critical facilities, as well as all public, private and commercial property, are susceptible. Table 2.15 shows assets by jurisdiction that could be at potential risk of damage from a winter storm event.

Table 2.15

Jurisdiction	Number of Structure/Properties	Value	Population
Taliaferro County (Unincorporated)	4,507	\$194,569,240	1,043
Crawfordville	1,249	\$25,575,878	534
Sharon	335	\$4,212,048	140
TOTAL FOR COUNTY	6,091	\$224,357,166.	1,717

Source: Taliaferro County Tax Assessor

The GMIS does not provide a report for winter storm damage but there is slightly more than \$224 million worth of assets with potential loss to winter storm hazards countywide. Table 2.16 shows the number of critical facilities by jurisdiction, replacement value, content value and occupancy (See Appendix A, Section VI and Appendix D).

Table 2.16

Jurisdiction	# of Critical Facilities	Replacement Value \$	Content Value \$	Occupancy	
				Day	Night
Taliaferro County	15	26,817,300	4,690,000	393	6
Crawfordville	10	7,660,000	600,000	5	0
Sharon	3	215,000	260,000	0	0
TOTAL	28	34,692,300	5,550,000	398	6

Source: Georgia Mitigation Information System

- D. Land Use & Development Trends:** Taliaferro County currently has no land use or development trends related to winter storms. Projected changes in land use based on the county's multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan has minimal or no change to land use within the incorporated jurisdictions. The greatest change in land use and future development has a decrease in forest land that will be converted to residential. Since it is impossible to determine where future residents will move in the unincorporated areas of the county, vulnerability in terms of future buildings, infrastructure and critical facilities is not known at this time. It can be surmised that this will bring an increase in population and homes. Land use tables and projections can be found in Appendix B.
- E. Multi-Jurisdictional Concerns:** Taliaferro County currently has no land use or development trends related to winter storms. All of the county can potentially be negatively impacted by winter storms. As a result, any mitigation steps taken related to winter storms should be undertaken on a countywide basis and include all incorporated jurisdictions.
- F. Hazard Summary:** There have been 43 winter storm events recorded in the county over the last 69 years with more than \$693,000 in reported damages. There is a 100 percent chance of an annual winter storm event. Winter storms can be more accurately predicted than most other natural hazards, making it possible to give advance warning to communities. The National Weather Service issues winter storm warnings and advisories as these storms make their way south. Given the infrequency of these types of storms, southern communities are still not properly equipped to sustain the damage and destruction caused by severe winter storms. To summarize, there are approximately 6,091 structures/properties in the county totaling slightly more than \$224 million with a population of 1,717. The committee recognized the dangers posed by winter storms and identified specific mitigation actions in Chapter III, Section VI.

CHAPTER III. MITIGATION STRATEGIES

Table 3.1 provides a brief description of each section in this chapter and a summary of the changes that have been made.

Chapter III. Section	Updates to Section
I. Flooding	Completed action steps were removed. All text was reviewed and edited as needed. Goals, Objective, and Actions Steps were updated.
III. Drought	Completed action steps were removed. All text was reviewed and edited as needed. Goals, Objective, and Actions Steps were updated.
IV. Wildfire	Completed action steps were removed. All text was reviewed and edited as needed. Goals, Objective, and Actions Steps were updated.
V. Severe Weather	Completed action steps were removed. All text was reviewed and edited as needed. Goals, Objective, and Actions Steps were updated.
VI. Winter	Completed action steps were removed. All text was reviewed and edited as needed. Goals, Objective, and Actions Steps were updated.
VII. All Hazards	Category added to take goals that apply to all Hazards to reduce redundancy.

SECTION I. INTRODUCTION TO MITIGATION STRATEGY

This chapter addresses the mitigation strategy requirements of 44 CFR Section 201.6 (c)(3): “A mitigation strategy that provides the jurisdiction’s blueprint for reducing the potential losses identified in the risk assessment, based on existing authorities, policies, programs and resources, and its ability to expand on and improve these existing tools. This section shall include:

- i) A description of mitigation goals to reduce or avoid long-term vulnerabilities to the identified hazards.
- ii) A section that identifies and analyzes a comprehensive range of specific mitigation actions and projects being considered to reduce the effects of each hazard, with particular emphasis on new and existing buildings and infrastructure. All plans approved by FEMA after October 1, 2008, must also address the jurisdiction’s participation in the NFIP, and continued compliance with NFIP requirements, as appropriate.
- iii) An action plan describing how the actions identified in paragraph (c)(3)(ii) of this section will be prioritized, implemented, and administered by the local jurisdiction. Prioritization shall include a special emphasis on the extent to which benefits are maximized according to a cost benefit review of the proposed projects and their associated costs.
- iv) For multi-jurisdictional plans there must be identifiable action items specific to the jurisdiction requesting FEMA approval or credit of the plan.”

A. Priority Changes from Previously Approved Plan

There have been no significant priority changes from the previous plan. The goal of Taliaferro County, Crawfordville and Sharon is to protect the safety, health and well-

being of all county citizens, and to protect public and private property and to lessen the overall effects of a hazard event.

There has been limited new development since the previous plan and no increase in population that would affect the overall vulnerability of the community from identified hazards. This has been no new adoption of development or building regulations to increase or decrease the overall vulnerability to hazard events.

B. Capability Assessment

The County identified current capabilities for implementing hazard mitigation activities. The capability assessment identifies administrative, technical, legal and fiscal capabilities. This includes a summary of departments and their responsibilities associated with hazard mitigation as well as codes, ordinances, and plans already in place that contain mitigation activities or programmatic structure. The second part of the assessment examined the fiscal capabilities applicable to providing financial resources to implement identified mitigation action items. Taliaferro County has an annual budget of around \$3.9 million, Crawfordville is approximately \$650,000 and Sharon's budget is \$50,000. It should be noted that mitigation action steps with high dollar amounts cannot be completed without grant funds and careful budget planning by all jurisdictions.

While not all technical and administrative skills are found in-house, all jurisdictions have access to multiple staff through the RC and can contract out with private firms or any professional services needed. The three tables below identify administrative, technical, legal and fiscal capabilities of each jurisdiction.

Table 3. 2 Legal and Regulatory Capability (Y/N)

Regulatory Tools (ordinances, codes, plans)	Taliaferro County	Crawfordville	Sharon	Does State Prohibit
Building code	N	N	N	N
Zoning ordinance	Y	Y	N	N
Subdivision ordinance or regulations	Y	N	N	N
Special purpose ordinances (floodplain management, storm water management, soil erosion)	Y	Y	N	N
Growth management ordinances (also called "smart growth" or anti-sprawl programs)	N	N	N	N
Site plan review requirements	N	N	N	N
General or comprehensive plan	Y	Y	Y	N
A capital improvements plan	N	N	N	N
An economic development plan	N	N	N	N
An emergency response plan	Y	Y	Y	N
A post-disaster recovery plan	N	N	N	N
A post-disaster recovery ordinance	N	N	N	N
Real estate disclosure requirements	N	N	N	N

Table 3. 3 Fiscal Capability

Financial Resources	Taliaferro County	Crawfordville	Sharon	Accessible or Eligible to Use (Yes/No)
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	Y	Y	Y	Y
Capital improvements project funding	N	N	N	Y
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Y	Y	Y	Y – Vote required
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	N	Y	N	Y
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers for new developments/homes	N	N	N	N
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Y	Y	Y	Y
Incur debt through special tax and revenue bonds	Y	Y	Y	Y – Vote required
Withhold spending in hazard-prone areas	N	N	N	N
Other Grants	Y	Y	Y	N

Table 3.4 Administrative and Technical Capacity

Staff/Personnel Resources	Taliaferro County	Crawfordville	Sharon	Dept./Agency and Position
Planner(s) or engineer(s) with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Y	Y	Y	CSRA RC/Contract as Needed
Engineer(s) or professional(s) trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	N	N	N	Contract as Needed
Planners or Engineer(s) with an understanding of natural and/or manmade hazards	Y	Y	Y	CSRA RC Staff
Floodplain manager	N	N	N	
Surveyors	N	N	N	Contracted as needed
Staff with education or expertise to assess the community's vulnerability to hazards	Y	Y	Y	Public Safety/EMA/ Sheriff
Personnel skilled in GIS and/or HAZUS	Y	Y	Y	CSRA RC/Contract as Needed
Emergency manager	Y	Y	Y	EMA
Grant writers	Y	Y	Y	CSRA RC/Contract as Needed

C. Community Mitigation Goals

Collectively, the jurisdictions reviewed the hazard profiles and the loss estimates information in Section II and used it as a basis for developing mitigation goals, objectives and action steps. Mitigation goals are preventive measures to lessen the effect of and losses due to hazard events and are typically long-range visions adapted toward jurisdictional policy. Mitigation objectives are strategies to attain identified goals. Goals and objectives are formulated by reviewing hazard historical data, existing local plans, policy documents, regulations, and public input. Each jurisdiction developed objectives and actions unique to specific vulnerabilities or concerns within its boundaries.

Mitigation actions were developed as the means to carrying out the objectives and attain goals. All action steps should be compatible with the plans, policies, and regulations of each jurisdiction. The jurisdictions must also have the legal, administrative, fiscal, and technical capacities to perform each action.

The capabilities assessment above aided in forming realistic mitigation actions. This capabilities assessment can then incorporate results of the STAPLEE worksheet to identified obstacles that may hinder the completion actions. Each jurisdiction identified, and prioritized actions steps along with an implementation schedule, funding source, and coordinating individual or agency.

Based on the capability's assessment, the STAPLEE and six categories listed above the county and all jurisdictions identified the following goals:

- Goal 1: Protect the safety, health and well-being of all county citizens;
- Goal 2: Protect public infrastructure and private property;
- Goal 3: Educate the community about natural hazards;
- Goal 4: Manage development to minimize loss;
- Goal 5: Natural Resources Protection; and
- Goal 6: Structural modifications to reduce the impacts of hazard events.

D. Identification & Analysis of Range of Mitigation Actions

The framework used to guide jurisdictions in identifying mitigation measures was developed by FEMA and is captured by the following six categories:

- **Prevention:** Government administrative or regulatory actions or processes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built. These actions also include public activities that reduce hazard losses. Examples include building and construction code revisions; zoning regulation changes; and computer hazard modeling.
- **Property Protection:** Actions that involve the medications of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard, or removal from the hazard area. Examples include roadway elevations, improving wind and impact resistance, and flood proofing.
- **Public Education and Awareness:** Action to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about the hazards and potential ways to mitigate them.

- Examples include programs that target repetitive loss properties and vulnerable populations.
- **Natural Resources Protection:** Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses also preserve or restore the function of natural systems. Examples include projects to create open space, green space, and stream restoration.
 - **Structural Projects:** Actions that involve the construction of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard. Examples include projects that control floodwater, reconstruction of dams, and construction of regional retention areas.
 - **Emergency Services:** Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a disaster event or hazard event. Examples include enhancements that provide advanced warning and redundant communications.

i. **Structural and Non-Structural**

Mitigation relates to concrete actions which are put into practice to reduce the risk of destruction and casualties. Mitigation is generally split into two main types of activities: structural and non-structural. Structural mitigation refers to any physical construction to reduce or avoid possible impacts of hazards, which include engineering measures and construction of hazard-resistant and protective structures and infrastructure. Non-structural mitigation refers to policies, awareness, knowledge development, public commitment, and methods and operating practices, including participatory mechanisms and the provision of information, which can reduce risk with related impacts. Structural and non-structural actions are identified in Table 3.7.

ii. **Existing Polices, Regulations, Ordinances, and Land Use**

The *Joint Taliaferro County Comprehensive Plan 2015-2025* have been adopted by resolution by the Taliaferro County Board of Commissioners as well as Crawfordville's and Sharon's City Councils. The planning process examines the current and future trends and assess the strengths and opportunities available to achieve their community vision. This document drives the decision-making process for the County and the Cities of Crawfordville and Sharon. The Comprehensive Plan also examines existing land use and projects future land use.

Building codes and regulations are standards and guidelines that establish minimum requirements for building design, construction, and maintenance. These standards, at minimum, were established and mandatory codes as adopted by the Georgia Department of Community Affairs. The International Building Code, 2018 edition, with Georgia Amendments in 2020 and 2022, served as the minimum standard codes for construction and safety. Taliaferro County, the Cities of Crawfordville and Sharon have adopted the 2018 International Building Code and each of the subsequent amendments.

These codes address structural requirements, Fire and Life Safety, Electrical and Plumbing Systems, Energy Efficiency, Accessibility, Zoning and Land Use, Permitting and Inspections. These codes address structural requirements; Fire and Life

Safety; Electrical and Plumbing Systems; Energy Efficiency; Accessibility; Zoning and Land Use; Permitting and Inspections.

iii. Community Values, Historic & Special Considerations

Historical-Cultural

There were 305 historic buildings recorded with 107 in Crawfordville, 44 in Sharon, and 154 in the county. A copy this survey is on file at HPD and at the CSRA RC with maps. This survey is useful as it recorded 70 percent of the extant buildings at that time.

The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) is the nation's official list of historic buildings, structures, sites, objects and districts worthy of preservation. Buildings 50 years or older that are relatively intact in location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and association are generally eligible for listing. Taliaferro County has seven NRHP listings:

- Colonsay Plantation located in Raytown, the oldest community in Taliaferro County, developed around a plantation granted in 1784 to Marmaduke Mendenhall and his sister Hannah, both Quakers. The Mendenhalls named the property Colonsay Plantation, after an island near Scotland. Colonsay Plantation passed through several owners and is still privately owned. It was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1974.
- Alexander H. Stephens Memorial State Park and Liberty Hall, home of A.H. Stephens, circa 1875, are designated a National Historic Landmark. This quiet site combines the recreational fun of a state park with the educational resources of a historic site. Named after the vice president of the Confederacy and governor of Georgia, A.H. Stephens State Historic Park features a Confederate museum with one of the finest collections of Civil War artifacts in Georgia, including uniforms and documents. Stephens' home, Liberty Hall, is renovated to its 1875 style, fully furnished and open for tours.
- Taliaferro County Courthouse, built 1902, is designed in the High Victorian style. Added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1980, it is the county's second courthouse.



- Built in 1875 by W. J. Norton, the Chapman-Steed Home house was first occupied by William Robert Gunn, who served in the Georgia Volunteer Infantry. Built in the classic Georgian style, the simple lines of the two-story wood clapboard home captured her attention and her imagination. Located at 198 Broad St., the most prominent features of the house are its first- and second-story verandas



- The Roman Catholic “Church of the Purification” built in 1883 is listed as a Place in Peril by the Georgia Trust for Historic Preservation. The oldest history of the Archdiocese of Atlanta is written on the flyleaf of the 1844 sacramental register of the Purification Church by Bishop John England. Catholics began settling in the Locust Grove area of Georgia around 1790 and were originally part of the mission territory of the Diocese of Baltimore. John England (1786-1842) was the first Bishop of Charleston from 1820-1842 and visited Purification Church several times. The original register has been restored and is housed in the Office of Archives and Records.



1883
1822-

- The Locust Grove Cemetery established in 1790, 1.4 miles southeast of Sharon is the oldest Roman Catholic cemetery in Georgia.
- Crawfordville Historic District, centered on downtown, including all building types. Crawfordville has been the downtown setting for 12 movies coordinated by the Georgia Department of Economic Development. Most recently released were “Sweet Home Alabama” in 2002 considered a blockbuster with Reese Witherspoon and “Get Low” in 2010 with Robert Duvall.



Recreation

The Deerlick Astronomy Village is a group of amateur and professional astronomers living in a planned community near Sharon. The purpose of this community is to take advantage of star gazing in some of the darkest skies in Georgia and away from city lights. They maintain an 11-acre site for visitors to camp and have a website giving information about events. The Village is a Fire-Wise Community.

The Sharon-Raytown Garden Club is one of the oldest garden clubs in Georgia. It sponsors an annual wild game supper in September each year held in the Sharon-Raytown Community Clubhouse.

A. H. Stephens Park is best known for its equestrian facilities, Confederate museum and lakeside group camp. Horseback riders can explore 12 miles of trails and stay overnight in their own campground. Overnight guests can choose from lakeside cottages or a modern campground, while large groups can enjoy privacy in the park's group camp or pioneer campground.

Visitors can enjoy geocaching, fishing and boating, while also learning about a key officer in the American Civil War. Named after the vice president of the Confederacy and governor of Georgia, A.H. Stephens State Park features a Confederate museum with one of the finest collections of Civil War artifacts in Georgia. Stephens' home, Liberty Hall, is renovated to its 1875 style, fully furnished and open for tours.

iv. **Prioritization of Actions:**

Those Mitigation Actions given high priority are in two groups: life safety-related actions that can be accomplished relatively quickly and changes to protect critical facilities on which other emergency management systems are dependent, for example communications focal points. Those actions likely to require extended time frames to accomplish received medium priority status.

The committee used the STAPLEE worksheet to select and prioritize the most appropriate mitigation alternatives. This methodology requires that seven categories be considered when reviewing potential actions. This process helped ensure that the most equitable and feasible actions would be undertaken based on each jurisdiction's capability. Table 3.6 provides information regarding the review and selection criteria for alternatives.

Table 3.6

STAPLEE REVIEW AND SELECTION CRITERIA FOR ALTERNATIVES

- Is the proposed action acceptable by the community?
- Is the action compatible with current and future community values?
- Are equity concerns involved that would result in unjust treatment of any segment of the population?
- Will the proposed action cause social disruption?

TECHNICAL

- Will the proposed action achieve the stated objective and further mitigation goals?
- Will the proposed action create more problems than it solves?
- Does the proposed action resolve the problem completely or partially?
- It is the most useful action in light of other community values?

ADMINISTRATIVE

- Does the community have the capability to implement proposed action?
- Is there someone to lead or coordinate the proposed action?
- Is there sufficient funding, staff and technical support to implement the proposed action step?
- Are there ongoing administrative needs that are required?

POLITICAL

- Is the proposed action politically acceptable?
- Have political leaders participated in the planning process?

- Who are the stakeholders for this proposed action?
- Have all stakeholders been afforded an opportunity to participate in the planning process?
- Is there public support to implement and maintain the action?

LEGAL

- Does the community have the authority to implement the proposed action?
- Is there a clear legal basis for the proposed action?
- Are there legal side effects? (i.e. could the action be construed as a taking)
- IS the proposed action allowed in the general plan?
- Will the community be liable for action or lack thereof?
- Will the proposed action be challenged??

ECONOMIC

- What is the cost-benefit of the proposed action (do the benefits exceed the cost)?
- Have initial, maintenance and administrative costs been taken into account??
- Has funding been secured for the proposed action? If not have funding sources been identified?
- Will the proposed action affect the fiscal capabilities and/ or budget of the jurisdiction?
- Will the proposed action place a tax burden on the community?
- Does the proposed action contribute to other community goals? (capital improvements, economic development)

ENVIRONMENTAL

- Will the proposed action have a positive or negative effect on the environment?
- Does the proposed action require environmental regulatory approvals?
- Does the proposed action meet local and state regulations?
- Does the proposed action impact a threatened or endangered species?

E. Introduction to Action Plan

The next two sections of Chapter III., Section II. Natural Hazards and Section III. Mitigation Actions comprise the strategies that Taliaferro County together with Crawfordville and Sharon have identified to reduce the effects of natural hazards. Mitigation actions given high priority are in two groups: (1) life safety-related actions that can be accomplished relatively quickly and (2) changes to protect critical facilities on which other emergency management systems are dependent, for example communications focal points. Those actions likely to require extended time frames to accomplish received medium priority status.

SECTION II. NATURAL HAZARDS

A. Flooding Action Plan

The committee determined that due to the presence of flood plains in the county efforts to reduce the level of exposure to flooding should be considered. In previous flooding instances, damage has been sustained primarily to roads, bridges and natural resources. Specific mitigation measures identified by the committee are designed to lessen the effects of such damage to new and existing structures in the future.

Objective A1. Improve the effectiveness of existing flood insurance programs.

Objective A2. Evaluate and improve the present drainage infrastructure.

Objective A3. Warn citizens when the potential for flooding exist.

- Objective A4.** Lessen the impact to existing buildings, critical facilities and infrastructure as a result of flooding.
- Objective A5.** Limit future development in flood prone areas.
- Objective A6.** Reduce the threat of water contamination caused by flooding.

B. Drought Action Plan

As indicated in Chapter II, Section III, drought conditions can cause costly damage to the crops. However, from a danger or hazard perspective, the greatest threat posed by drought conditions is from potential wildfires. As 96.5% of the county is made up of forest and woodlands, the possibility for wildfires is distinct and poses a significant threat. In general, wildfires are the result of dry conditions combined with lightning or carelessness. The committee determined that mitigation goals were necessary to prevent crop damage, as well as damage to new and existing structures.

- Objective C1.** Ensure that there is an adequate water supply during periods of drought.
- Objective C2.** Educate citizens on water conservation issues.

C. Wildfire Action Plan

As indicated in Chapter II, Section IV, wildfires have the potential to cause costly damage in Taliaferro County. From a danger or hazard perspective, the greatest threat posed by wildfire is the damage to forest, woodlands and agriculture property. The possibility for wildfires is distinct and poses a significant threat to the county. Forest fires are generally the result of dry conditions combined with lightning or carelessness. The committee determined that mitigation goals were necessary to prevent damage to undeveloped areas of the county as well as damage to new and existing structures caused by wildfires.

- Objective D1.** Ensure that adequate fire protection is available.
- Objective D2.** Reduce threat of wildfire occurrence.
- Objective D3.** Increase public awareness of wildfire dangers.

D. Severe Weather (Tornados, Tropical Storms, Thunderstorm Winds, Lightning, Hail)

As with many Georgia communities, if a tornado or tropical storm were to strike Taliaferro County, significant damage to both property and agricultural crops could result. In addition, the potential for injuries and loss of life is substantial due to the unpredictability and violent nature of these storms. The committee recognizes the important role advance planning plays in the mitigation process. There is great benefit in identifying appropriate steps that can be taken to help minimize losses to new and existing structures in Taliaferro County as a result of a severe weather event. As indicated in Chapter II, Section V, of all of the natural hazards profiled in this plan, tornados have the potential to inflict the greatest amount of damage while thunderstorm winds are the most frequently occurring natural hazard in the county and have the greatest chance of affecting the county each year. The committee has identified several courses of action that both local officials and citizens can use in their mitigation efforts against the effects of tornados, tropical storms, thunderstorm winds, lightning and hail to both new and existing structures.

- Objective E1.** Minimize damage to property from severe weather events.
- Objective E2.** Minimize damage to public buildings and critical facilities to ensure continual operations of vital services.
- Objective E3.** Protect vulnerable populations from the effects of severe weather events.

- Objective E4.** Educate the public including citizens and business owners on disaster preparedness and safety.

E. Winter Storms Action Plan

Within Taliaferro County, and the southeast region in general, there is great concern over the threat of winter storms. Although this area does not typically receive the amounts of snow and ice that other regions do, nor do they experience winter storms as frequently as other regions, Taliaferro County and other southeastern communities must be prepared for the damage caused by winter storms. The fact that winter storms hit Taliaferro County infrequently results in other problems, such as lack of equipment and supplies to combat treacherous winter storm conditions. In Taliaferro County, the formation of ice on roads and bridges, tree limbs, and power lines is the cause of most damage. In Chapter II, Section VI additional winter storm hazards are addressed, as well as information related to potential losses for the county. The Committee has determined that several steps could be undertaken to minimize the effects of winter storms to protect the health and safety of citizens, as well as damage to new and existing structures.

- Objective F1.** Educate the public on preparedness and safety issues for winter storm events.

- Objective F2.** Prevent property damage as a result of a winter storm event.

- Objective F3.** Minimize power outages during winter storms.

F. All Hazard Action Steps

The purpose of this section is to allow the committee to recommend mitigation measures within this plan that transcend individual hazards. Certain common mitigation measures are needed regardless of the specific hazard event. Rather than list these multiple times within each different hazard category, the committee decided to list these “all-hazards” mitigation measures within a separate section of the plan. The goal with these mitigation measures is again to minimize the loss of life and property, and to prevent disruption of services to the public to the greatest extent possible.

- Objective H1.** Ensure communication capabilities exist between all Emergency Service Personnel and Agencies.

- Objective H2.** Ensure the ability to travel for county residents, organizations, and providers of essential services such as Law Enforcement Personnel, hospitals and utilities after a hazard event.

- Objective H3.** Protect critical facilities from the effects due to power outages as a result of all hazards to ensure a continuation of all vital services.

- Objective H4.** Provide adequate notification to citizens of Taliaferro County pertaining to hazard event.

- Objective H5.** Guarantee all evacuation plans are up to date and adequate to meet the needs of the citizens of Taliaferro County.

- Objective H6.** Guarantee that all Emergency Response Plans are up to date and adequate to meet the needs of citizens of Taliaferro County.

- Objective H7.** Ensure all emergency shelters are ready to meet the needs of the population of Taliaferro County, Crawfordville, and Sharon.

- Objective H8.** Provide the citizens of Taliaferro County educational information on Emergency Preparedness.
- Objective H9.** Provide the citizens of Taliaferro County with accurate and timely information pertaining to Emergency Preparedness.
- Objective H10.** Collect accurate and complete data pertaining to hazard events within Taliaferro County and all jurisdictions.

SECTION III. MITIGATION ACTIONS

Action #	Mitigation Action and Description	Jurisdiction	Implement Agency	Hazards Addressed	Objective Supported	Goal	Structural /Non-Structural	Estimated Project Cost	Possible Funding Source(s)	Timeframe	Status	Priority
1.	Continue to assess stormwater runoff.	Taliaferro County/ Crawfordville / Sharon	Road Depts.	Flood	A5, B2	2, 6	Non-Structural	Staff time	General Funds	Continual	Ongoing Done as part of public works job	High
2.	Construct as needed, more storm water retention facilities, storm drain improvements and channel improvements to protect existing and new developments.	Taliaferro County/ Crawfordville / Sharon	BOC/City Councils/ Public Works	Flood/ Drought	A3,	2, 6	Structural	\$2,000,000	General Funds CDBG, FEMA	Continual	Ongoing As funding becomes available	High
3.	Clear run-off and water retention ditches.	Taliaferro County/ Crawfordville / Sharon	Road Depts. /Public Works	Flood	A5	2, 1	Structural	Staff Time	General Funds	Continual	Ongoing Ditches are cleared by Road Dept. as part of their work load.	High
4.	Seek funding for communication towers and voice repeater systems.	Taliaferro County/ Crawfordville / Sharon	BOC/City Councils/ EMA	All hazards	F1, F9	1	Structural	\$750,000	General Fund, FEMA, CJCC, JAG, USDA, DOJ	Continual	Ongoing As funding becomes available	High
5.	Evaluate existing water system upgrade as needed	Crawfordville	Public Works	Flood/ Drought/ Wildfire	A7, B1, C1	1, 2, 6	Structural	\$1,500,000	General Fund, CDBG, USDA, EPA, DNR	Continual	Ongoing As funding becomes available	High
6.	Investigate methods to reduce non-point source pollution.	Taliaferro County/ Crawfordville / Sharon	BOC/City Councils/ Public Works	Flood	A1	1, 2, 5	Non-Structural	Staff Time	USDA, EPA, DNR	Ongoing	No projects have been identified	Low

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Action #	Mitigation Action and Description	Jurisdiction	Implement Agency	Hazards Addressed	Objective Supported	Goal	Structural /Non-Structural	Estimated Project Cost	Possible Funding Source(s)	Timeframe	Status	Priority
7.	Enact a program to educate the residents about water conservation issues	Taliaferro County/ Crawfordville / Sharon	BOC/City Councils/ Public Works	Drought	B1, B2	1, 3	Non-Structural	\$2,000	USDA, EPA, DNR, General Funds	Continual	Stalled due to staff time	High
8.	Increase public awareness of watering restrictions and bans.	Taliaferro County/ Crawfordville / Sharon	Crawfordville Public Works	Drought	B1, B2	1, 3	Non-Structural	Staff Time	General Funds	Continual	This is done during state declared droughts	High
9.	Develop a public awareness campaign to promote water-saving campaigns (i.e. low-flow water saving devices)	Taliaferro County/ Crawfordville / Sharon	EMA/Public Works	Drought	B1, B2	1, 3	Non-Structural	Staff Time	General Funds	Continual	Stalled due to staff time	High
10.	Continue training of all firefighters to include wildland fire training.	Taliaferro County/ Crawfordville / Sharon	EMA/Fire Dept.	Wildfire	C1	1, 2	Non-Structural	\$15,000	General Funds, FEMA	Continual	Ongoing	High
11.	Seek funding for needed firefighting equipment	Taliaferro County/ Crawfordville / Sharon	BOC/City Council/ EMA/Fire Dept.	Wildfire	C1	1, 2	Non-Structural	\$500,000	General Funds, FEMA	Continual	Ongoing As funding becomes available	High
12.	Inventory and replace or install more fire hydrants as needed.	Taliaferro County/ Crawfordville / Sharon	Crawfordville/ Public Works/Fire Dept.	Wildfire	C1	1, 2	Structural	\$50,000	General Funds, FEMA	Continual	Ongoing As funding becomes available	High
13.	Seek funding fire engines, wildland brush truck, and tankers for local fire departments.	Taliaferro County/ Crawfordville / Sharon	BOC/City Councils/ EMA/Fire Dept.	Wildfire	C1	1, 2	Non-Structural	\$1,750,000	General Funds, FEMA	Continual	Ongoing As funding becomes available	High
14.	Implement the Firewise Community Initiative where appropriate	Taliaferro County/ Crawfordville / Sharon	EMA	Wildfire	C2, C3	1, 2, 3	Non-Structural	\$25,000	General Funds, GFC	3 years	Stalled as no communities have been identified to participate	Low

2025 Multi-Hazard Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan Update

Action #	Mitigation Action and Description	Jurisdiction	Implement Agency	Hazards Addressed	Objective Supported	Goal	Structural /Non-Structural	Estimated Project Cost	Possible Funding Source(s)	Timeframe	Status	Priority
15.	Improve public awareness of wildfire techniques and awareness of wildfire dangers.	Taliaferro County/ Crawfordville / Sharon	EMA/Fire Dept.	Wildfire	C2, C3	1, 2, 3	Non-Structural	\$25,000.00	General Funds	Continual	Ongoing Info will be added to website and Facebook page as appropriate	High
16.	Adopt Building Codes	Taliaferro County/ Crawfordville / Sharon	BOC/City Councils	Flood, Severe Weather, Winter Storm	A5, A6, D1, D2, E2, E3	1, 2, 4, 6	Structural/ Non-Structural	Staff Time	General Fund	3 years	Ongoing	Medium
17.	Adopt Zoning Regulations	Taliaferro County/ Crawfordville / Sharon	BOC/City Councils	Flood, Severe Weather, Winter Storm	A5, A6, D1, D2, E2, E3	1, 2, 4, 6	Structural/ Non-Structural	Staff Time	General Fund	3 years	Ongoing Zoning is in place	Medium
18.	Equip all county and city recreation parks with adequate early severe weather warning and lightning detection devices.	Taliaferro County Crawfordville / Sharon	Recreation Dept.	Severe Weather	D1, D2, D3	1, 2, 6	Structural	\$50,000	General Funds, FEMA	2 years	Ongoing As funding becomes available	High
19.	Inspects public buildings and critical facilities and retrofit to reinforce windows, doors, and roofs as needed	Taliaferro County/ Crawfordville / Sharon	EMA/Public Works	Severe Weather, Winter Storms	D1, D2, D3, E2, E3	1, 2, 6	Structural	\$100,000	General Funds, FEMA	Continual	Ongoing As funding becomes available and projects are identified	Medium
20.	Enforce building codes for all new buildings and critical facilities.	Taliaferro County/ Crawfordville / Sharon	County Clerk/EMA	Flood, Severe Weather, Winter Storm	A5, A6, D1, D2, E2, E3	1, 2, 6	Structural/ Non-Structural	Staff Time	General Funds, FEMA	1 year and Continual	Ongoing Stalled due to no code enforcement staff will	High
21.	Install lightning rods in high value critical facilities.	Taliaferro County/ Crawfordville / Sharon	BOC/City Councils/ EMA/	Severe Weather, Lightning	D1, D2, D3	1, 2, 6	Structural	\$100,000	General Funds, FEMA	2 years	Ongoing As funding becomes available	Low
22.	Review current Emergency Response Plan and update when needed.	Taliaferro County	EMA	All hazards	F6, F8	1, 2, 3	Non-Structural	Staff Time	General Funds	continual	Ongoing	High

2025 Multi-Hazard Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan Update

Action #	Mitigation Action and Description	Jurisdiction	Implement Agency	Hazards Addressed	Objective Supported	Goal	Structural /Non-Structural	Estimated Project Cost	Possible Funding Source(s)	Timeframe	Status	Priority
23.	Review current evacuation plans paying particular attention to vulnerable populations and update as needed.	Taliaferro County	EMA/	Flood, Wildfire, Severe Weather, Winter Storm	F5, F8	1, 2, 3	Non-Structural	Staff Time	General Funds	2 years	Ongoing	High
24.	Develop a public awareness program about the installation of lightning grounding systems on critical infrastructure, residential and business properties.	Taliaferro County/ Crawfordville / Sharon	EMA/Public Works	Severe Weather, Lightning	D4	1, 2, 3	Non-Structural	Staff Time	General Funds	2 years	Stalled due to lack of staff	Medium
25.	Inventory all critical facilities and assess generator needs. Install generators where needed.	Taliaferro County/ Crawfordville / Sharon	BOC/City Councils/ EMA/Public Works	All hazards	F3	1, 2, 3, 6	Structural/ Non-Structural	\$200,000	General Funds, FEMA	continual	Ongoing As funding becomes available	High
26.	Seek funding to ensure all current and future emergency shelters have back-up generators.	Taliaferro County/ Crawfordville / Sharon	EMA	All hazards	F7	1, 2, 3, 6	Structural/ Non-Structural	\$50,000	General Funds, FEMA	continual	Ongoing As funding becomes available	High
27.	Educate the public on shelter locations and evacuation routes	Taliaferro County/ Crawfordville / Sharon	EMA/ Sheriff	Flood, Wildfire, Severe Weather, Winter Storm	F8, F9	3	Non-Structural	Staff Time	General Funds	continual	Information is posted on Facebook and EMA website as needed	High
28.	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.	Taliaferro County/ Crawfordville / Sharon	EMA/ Sheriff	Flood, Wildfire, Severe Weather, Winter Storm	F8, F9	3	Non-Structural	\$10,000	General Funds, FEMA	Continual	Information is posted on Facebook and EMA website as needed	High

2025 Multi-Hazard Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan Update

Action #	Mitigation Action and Description	Jurisdiction	Implement Agency	Hazards Addressed	Objective Supported	Goal	Structural /Non-Structural	Estimated Project Cost	Possible Funding Source(s)	Timeframe	Status	Priority
29.	Implement a winter storm education program to include winterization of home and/or business and what to do before, during and after.	Taliaferro County/ Crawfordville / Sharon	EMA	Winter Storm	E1	3	Non-Structural	\$25,000	General Funds	Continual	Information is posted on Facebook and EMA website as needed	High
30.	Create a data base to record hazard event information.	Taliaferro County/ Crawfordville / Sharon	BOC/City Councils/ EMA/Fire Dept./ Sheriff	All hazards	F10	1, 2, 3,	Non-Structural	Staff Time	General Funds	2 years	Stalled due to lack of staff	Medium
31.	Inventory existing road equipment and purchase needed equipment to maintain roads before, during and after a hazard event.	Taliaferro County/ Crawfordville / Sharon	BOC/City Councils/ Public Works/ Road Dept.	Flood, Severe Weather, Winter Storm	F2	1, 2	Non-Structural	\$150,000	General Funds, FEMA	2 years	Ongoing As funding becomes available	Medium
32.	Develop coordinated management strategies for deicing, snow plowing, and clearing roads of fallen trees and debris	Taliaferro County/ Crawfordville / Sharon	BOC/City Councils/ Public Works/ Road Dept.	Flood, Severe Weather, Winter Storm	F2	1, 2	Non-Structural	Staff Time	General Funds	2 years	Stalled due to staff time	Medium
33.	Promote the construction of safe rooms in shelter areas and in public buildings.	Taliaferro County/ Crawfordville / Sharon	EMA	Flood, Wildfire, Severe Weather, Winter Storm	F3	1, 2, 6	Structural	\$100,000	General Funds, FEMA	4 years	Ongoing As funding becomes available	Medium
34.	Update 911 equipment as needed.	Taliaferro County/ Crawfordville / Sharon	EMA/Sheriff	All hazards	F1, F3	1, 2, 6	Structural	\$250,000	General Funds, FEMA	Continual	Ongoing	High

2025 Multi-Hazard Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan Update

Action #	Mitigation Action and Description	Jurisdiction	Implement Agency	Hazards Addressed	Objective Supported	Goal	Structural /Non-Structural	Estimated Project Cost	Possible Funding Source(s)	Timeframe	Status	Priority
35.	Promote and participate in the following American Red Cross Programs • Disaster Resistant Neighborhoods Program • Business and Industry Preparedness Seminar • Community Disaster Education Preparedness presentations	Taliaferro County/ Crawfordville / Sharon	EMA	All hazards	F4, F8, F9	1, 2, 3	Non-Structural	\$10,000	General Funds, FEMA	2 year	Ongoing As funding becomes available	Medium
36.	Create an EMA website and Facebook Page with information pertaining to Emergency Preparedness.	Taliaferro County	EMA	All hazards	F4, F5, F6, F7, F8, F9.	1, 2, 3	Non-Structural	Staff Time	General Funds	1 year and Continual	New	High
37.	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.	Taliaferro County/ Crawfordville / Sharon	EMA/Fire Dept./ Sheriff	Flood, Wildfire, Severe Weather, Winter Storm	F9, F10	1, 2, 6	Non-Structural	\$50,000	General Funds, FEMA	1 year and Continual	Ongoing As funding becomes available	Medium
38.	Pave Roads in county that are unpassable due to flooding	Taliaferro County/	BOC/ Road Dept.	Flood, Severe Weather,	A7, D2,		Structural	\$1,500,000	General Funds T-SPLOST FEMA, DOT	Continual	Ongoing As funding becomes available	Medium
39.	Provide NOAA weather radios to elderly and handicap populations (moved to all hazards).	Taliaferro County/ Crawfordville / Sharon	EMA/Fire Dept./ Sheriff	Flood, Wildfire, Severe Weather, Winter Storm	G4, G8, G9	1, 2, 3	Non-Structural	\$30,000	General Funds, FEMA	Continual	Ongoing As funding becomes available	Medium

Action #	Mitigation Action and Description	Jurisdiction	Implement Agency	Hazards Addressed	Objective Supported	Goal	Structural /Non-Structural	Estimated Project Cost	Possible Funding Source(s)	Timeframe	Status	Priority
40.	Develop database of vulnerable special needs individuals who may need assistance or evacuation during emergencies	Taliaferro County	EMA/Public Health	All Hazards	G4, G8, G9	1,3	Non-Structural	Staff Time	General Funds	Continual	Ongoing	High
41.	Contract with neighboring county to establish EMS ambulance sub station in county	Taliaferro County	EMA/Public Health	All Hazards	F1, F3	1,4,6	Structural	\$700,000	General Funds	Continual	Ongoing	High

- A. New Buildings and Infrastructure:** All objectives and action steps are applicable to new buildings and infrastructure.
- B. Existing Buildings and Infrastructure:** All objectives and action steps are applicable to existing buildings and infrastructure except adopt building codes. Enforcing building codes on existing buildings is not always feasible. Buildings maybe retrofitted but cannot always be brought up to stricter regulations.
- C. Special Multi-Jurisdictional Strategy and Considerations:** During a natural hazard it is imperative that all emergency personal can communicate with each other throughout the entire planning area. The County and its jurisdictions have numerous dead spots throughout the area due to topography and lack of adequate communication equipment. The County and its emergency personnel are dependent on the private sector for towers to use for signals. If these towers are ever removed the County will be without any adequate means to transmit signals. The County and all jurisdictions are aware of the need to develop communication capabilities that will serve their County.

Another concern is the lack of available data for the county and individual jurisdictions on hazard events. A database needs to be created and maintained that provides information on flooding events that occur. This database should include information such as location (road names, neighborhoods, GPS coordinates, etc.), damages reported, power outages, road closures, county and city personal that are dispatched to the area, etc.

- D. Completed and Deleted Action Steps and Unchanged or and Continual Actions Steps from Original Plan**

Table 3.8

COMPLETED AND DELETED ACTION STEPS/ UNCHANGED AND/OR CONTINUAL ACTION STEPS

Action #	Completed and Deleted Action Steps Unchanged and/or Continual Action Steps	Hazards	Status	Comments / Accomplishments
1.	Investigate greater participation Level in the CRS	Flood	Deleted	The cost of participation in the CRS is too costly for this small county
2.	Participate in the NFIP	Flood	Deleted	Crawfordville and Taliaferro County participate. Sharon has no flood hazards.
3.	Continue to assess stormwater runoff.	Flood	Continual/ Unchanged	
4.	Construct as needed, more storm water retention facilities, storm drain improvements and channel improvements to protect existing and new developments.	Flood/ Drought	Continual/ Unchanged	Completed Storm Water Improvements at Sandy Cross Rd, Center Hill Rd, Bethany Church Rd and Atkinson RD for \$102,000
5.	Clear run-off and water retention ditches.	Flood	Continual/ Unchanged	Ongoing by Road Department

Action #	Completed and Deleted Action Steps Unchanged and/or Continual Action Steps	Hazards	Status	Comments / Accomplishments
6.	Seek funding for communication towers and voice repeater systems.	All hazards	Continual/ Unchanged	
7.	Adopt ordinances to limit and control building and development in known flood prone areas.	Flood	Completed	Crawfordville and Taliaferro County participate. Sharon has no flood hazards.
8.	Promote the preservation of areas in and around watercourses.	Flood	Deleted	Development is limited due to flood ordinances.
9.	Add greenspace to known flood prone areas.	Flood	Deleted	
10.	Evaluate existing water system upgrade as needed	Drought/ Wildfire	Continual/ Unchanged	Study grants applies for to determine water expansion feasibility.
11.	Investigate methods to reduce non-point source pollution.	Flood	Continual/ Unchanged	
12.	Promote increased surface water usage and surface artesian flow for irrigation.	Drought	Deleted	
13.	Enact a program to educate the residents about water conservation issues	Drought	Continual/ Unchanged	
14.	Increase public awareness of watering restrictions and bans.	Drought	Continual	GA EPD water restrictions are posted and advertised as required by law.
15.	Develop a public awareness campaign to promote water-saving campaigns (i.e. low-flow water saving devices)	Drought	Continual/ Unchanged	
16.	Continue training of all firefighters to include wildland fire training.	Wildfire	Continual/ Unchanged	All volunteer firefighters have completed annual fire training requirements
17.	Seek funding for needed firefighting equipment	Wildfire	Continual/ Unchanged	Expanded equipment through grants
18.	Inventory and replace or install more fire hydrants as needed.	Wildfire	Continual/	
19.	Seek funding fire engines and tankers for local fire departments.	Wildfire	Continual/ Unchanged	Acquired used engine, ordering new engine in 2025
20.	Enforce defensible space (30-ft minimum setbacks) between buildings and flammable brush and forestland where possible.	Wildfire	Completed	This is followed to the greatest extent possible
21.	Continue following GFC service of construction and maintenance of firebreaks around forests and structures, along abandoned roadbeds.	Wildfire	Completed	This is followed to the greatest extent possible
22.	Strictly follow GFC's guidelines for control burns and permits.	Wildfire	Completed	This is strictly enforced

Action #	Completed and Deleted Action Steps Unchanged and/or Continual Action Steps	Hazards	Status	Comments / Accomplishments
23.	Implement the Firewise Community Initiative where appropriate	Wildfire	Continual/Unchanged	
24.	Improve public awareness of wildfire techniques and awareness of wildfire dangers.	Wildfire	Continual/Unchanged	
25.	Adopt Building Codes	Flood, Severe Weather, Winter Storm	Continual/Unchanged	Will be addressed as part of the 2020 Comprehensive Plan update.
26.	Adopt Zoning Regulations	Flood, Severe Weather, Winter Storm	Continual/Unchanged	Zoning regulations adopted
27.	To the greatest extent possible, identify all owners of inadequately installed manufactured homes offer a financial incentive to retrofit them with an appropriate level of anchoring and support.	Severe Weather	Deleted	No funding exists for this activity.
28.	Equip all county and city recreation parks with adequate early severe weather warning and lightning detection devices.	Severe Weather	Continual/Unchanged	
29.	Inspects public buildings and critical facilities and retrofit to reinforce windows, doors, and roofs as needed	Severe Weather, Winter Storms	Continual/Unchanged	
30.	Enforce building codes for all new buildings and critical facilities.	Flood, Severe Weather, Winter Storm	Continual/Unchanged	
31.	Inspect all county and municipal critical facilities for proper grounding.	Flood, Severe Weather, Winter Storm	Completed	
32.	Install lightning rods in high value critical facilities.	Severe Weather, Lightning	Continual/Unchanged	
33.	Install surge protectors on critical facilities' electronic equipment in essential county and city facilities.	Severe Weather, Lightning, Winter Storm	Completed	

Action #	Completed and Deleted Action Steps Unchanged and/or Continual Action Steps	Hazards	Status	Comments / Accomplishments
34.	Review current Emergency Response Plan and update when needed.	All hazards	Continual/ Unchanged	
35.	Review current evacuation plans paying particular attention to vulnerable populations and update as needed.	Flood, Wildfire, Severe Weather, Winter Storm	Continual/ Unchanged	
36.	Provide boat owners with safety tie down procedures with boat registration.	Severe Weather, Winter Storm	Deleted	
37.	Develop a public awareness program about the installation of lightning grounding systems on critical infrastructure, residential and business properties.	Severe Weather, Lightning	Continual/ Unchanged	
38.	Inventory all critical facilities and assess generator needs. Install generators where needed.	All hazards	Continual/ Unchanged	Purchased to small generators for \$1,838. Installed a generator at AH Stephens Park \$15,000.
39.	Seek funding to ensure all current and future emergency shelters have back-up generators.	All hazards	Continual/ Unchanged	
40.	Educate the public on shelter locations and evacuation routes	Flood, Wildfire, Severe Weather, Winter Storm	Continual/ Unchanged	Accomplished through Facebook with educational information
41.	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.	Flood, Wildfire, Severe Weather, Winter Storm	Continual/ Unchanged	Accomplished through Facebook with educational information
42.	Implement a winter storm education program to include winterization of home and/or business and what to do before, during and after.			Accomplished through Facebook with educational information
43.	Review current codes to comply with and enforce the State building code with criteria for design snow load for buildings and structures.	Winter Storm	Deleted	
44.	Create a data base to record hazard event information.	All hazards	Continual/ Unchanged	

Action #	Completed and Deleted Action Steps Unchanged and/or Continual Action Steps	Hazards	Status	Comments / Accomplishments
45.	Inventory existing road equipment and purchase needed equipment to maintain roads before, during and after a hazard event.	Winter Storm, Severe Weather, Flood, Wildfire,	Continual/ Unchanged	Purchased ATV Hauler trailer for remote response
46.	Develop coordinated management strategies for deicing, snow plowing, and clearing roads of fallen trees and debris	Flood, Severe Weather, Winter Storm	Continual/ Unchanged	
47.	Promote the construction of safe rooms in shelter areas and in public buildings.	Flood, Wildfire, Severe Weather, Winter Storm	Continual/ Unchanged	
48.	Update 911 equipment as needed.	All hazards	Continual/ Unchanged	Improvements pending
49.	Request that all new education facilities be designed to serve as public shelters for emergency purposes.	All hazards	Continual/ Unchanged	
50.	Promote and participate in the following American Red Cross Programs • Disaster Resistant Neighborhoods Program • Business and Industry Preparedness Seminar • Community Disaster Education Preparedness presentations	All hazards	Continual/ Unchanged	
51.	Create an EMA website and Facebook Page with information pertaining to Emergency Preparedness.	All hazards	Continual/ Unchanged	Have Facebook page
52.	Work with local cable and radio providers to enhance and broadcast public education on Emergency Preparedness.	All hazards	Completed	The county and city have a good relationship with media
53.	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.	Flood, Wildfire, Severe Weather, Winter Storm	Continual/ Unchanged	

Action #	Completed and Deleted Action Steps Unchanged and/or Continual Action Steps	Hazards	Status	Comments / Accomplishments
54.	Purchase a portable sewer transfer pumping unit	Flood, Severe Weather, Winter Storm	Deleted	Working on grant for generator
55.	Herman Nelson Warming System AIR HEATER w/TRAILER	Winter Storm	Deleted	Not cost effective.
56.	Pave Roads in county that are unpassable due to flooding	Flood	Continual	
57.	Provide NOAA weather radios to elderly and handicap populations (moved to all hazards).	Flood, Wildfire, Severe Weather, Winter Storm	Continual	Promote weather alerts on cell phone code red
58.	Review existing comprehensive, development and land use plans to address flood prone areas.	Flood	In Progress	The Comprehensive plan is currently being updated. Set for completion in February 2020
59.	Preform procurement to contract with debris removal firm to have contract in place before hazards to ensure firm can move in immediately.	Winter Storm, Severe Weather, Flood, Wildfire,	Deleted	
60.	Run HAZUS scenarios once the software is updated and compatible to RC ArcGIS 10.2 update estimated losses.	Flood/ Severe Weather	Completed	A copy can be found in Appendix C
61.	Purchase needed Shelter Supplies.	Winter Storm, Severe Weather, Flood, Wildfire,	Continual	Purchased \$2,063 Bunk House shelter cart
62.	Purchase Emergency Management Trailer	All Hazards	Completed	Purchased and EMA trailer for \$4,412

CHAPTER IV. PLAN INTEGRATION AND MAINTENANCE

Table 4.1 provides a brief description of each section in this chapter and a summary of the changes that have been made.

Table 4.1

Chapter I. Section	Updates to Section
I. Implementation Action Plan	General text edits based on current conditions and schedules; elaborated on how HMP is incorporated into other plans.
II. Evaluation, Monitoring, Updating Note whether the original method and schedule worked	Text edits based on previous experiences and future public involvement.
III. Plan update and maintenance	Regulated update and maintenance schedule and public involvement

SECTION I. Implementation Action Plan

A. Administrative Actions: Taliaferro County Emergency Management Agency was responsible for overseeing the original planning process and the plan update. Facilitation of the planning process was conducted by the Central Savannah River Area Regional Commission. The Taliaferro County Board of Commissioners has authorized the submission of this plan to both GEMA and FEMA for their respective approvals. The Taliaferro County Board of Commissioners and the City Councils of Crawfordville and Sharon have formally adopted this plan after approval from GEMA and FEMA.

B. Authority and Responsibility: Upkeep and maintenance of the plan shall be the responsibility of the EMA Director, as determined during the planning process. It shall be the responsibility of the EMA Director to ensure that this plan is utilized as a guide for initiating the identified mitigation measures within the community. The Taliaferro County Board of Commissioners and the Mayors of all incorporated jurisdictions will be responsible for assigning appropriate staff members to implement the action steps identified in this plan for their jurisdictions. The EMA Director, or his designee, shall be authorized to call the committee to review and update this plan periodically (at least annually) throughout the useful life of the plan, not to exceed five years.

During the plan update process, the EMA Director and committee members shall identify projects that have been successfully undertaken in initiating mitigation measures within the community. These projects shall be noted within the planning document to indicate their completion. Additionally, the committee called together by the EMA Director shall discuss and identify any additional mitigation projects that are necessary in the community.

C. Prioritization: The mitigation goals, objectives and related action items were initially compiled from the input of the committee, as well as from others in the community. The committee prioritized the mitigation actions based on what would be perceived as most

beneficial to the community, and the action steps have been listed in this plan as the committee prioritized them. Several criteria were established to assist committee members in the prioritization of these suggested mitigation actions. Criteria included perceived cost benefit or cost effectiveness, availability of potential funding sources, overall feasibility, measurable milestones, multiple objectives, and both public and political support for the proposed actions.

1. **Methodology for prioritization:** To assist with the prioritization of mitigation actions, the STAPLEE worksheet and criteria recommended by FEMA was used. STAPLEE is a tool used to assess the costs and benefits and overall feasibility of mitigation actions. STAPLEE stands for the following:
 - i. **Social:** Will the action be acceptable to the community? Could it have an unfair effect on a particular segment of the population?
 - ii. **Technical:** Is the action technically feasible? Are there secondary impacts? Does it offer a long-term solution?
 - iii. **Administrative:** Are there adequate staffing, funding and maintenance capabilities to implement the project?
 - iv. **Political:** Will there be adequate political and public support for the project?
 - v. **Legal:** Does your jurisdiction have the legal authority to implement the action?
 - vi. **Economic:** Is the action cost-beneficial? Is there funding available: Will the action contribute to the local economy?
 - vii. **Environmental:** Will there be negative environmental consequences from the action? Does it comply with environmental regulations? Is it consistent with community environmental goals?

The committee was asked to review the STAPLEE score sheet and list of mitigation actions and assign a High, Medium or Low score to each item to help determine the item's priority. Each action item was discussed, and a consensus reached by the group on the importance of each item.

2. **Use of cost benefit refer to Worksheet #4:** Through the STAPLEE prioritization process, several projects emerged as being a greater priority than others. Some of the projects involved expending considerable amounts of funds to initiate the required actions. Other projects allowed the community to pursue completion of the project using potential grant funding. Still others required no significant financial commitment by the community.

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. A proposed action with a high price tag, but minimal benefit to the community, 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 proposed mitigation actions were evaluated to determine the favorability of the benefit in relation to the cost associated with completing the project. Determining the economic feasibility of mitigating hazards can provide decision makers with an understanding of the potential benefits and costs of an activity, as well as a basis upon which to compare alternative projects.

3. **Use of other calculations:** Estimation of potential damages and costs in the event of a natural hazard achieves two ends: (1) it enables the identification of critical economic targets for mitigation measures and (2) to enhance the ability to prioritize post-disaster response in aiding the community to recover.
4. **Use of other review structure:** All goals were discussed in detail to determine what was considered a priority for the EMA personnel.

D. Incorporation of Local PDM Plan into other plans/planning measures: The jurisdictions completed the update to their Joint Comprehensive plan and STWP in 2020. The 2020 plan was reviewed to determine if any of the mitigation activities need to be added to the above-mentioned documents. The County along with Crawfordville and Sharon worked jointly to produce these planning documents.

The STWP will be updated in 2025 and the Joint Comprehensive Plan is due for an partial update in 2025. The RC facilitates the planning process for both documents and updates both plans. The County takes the lead and all jurisdictions must participate to complete the comp plan and STWP. This Plan will be reviewed by the County along with all six jurisdictions. The requirements of this Hazard Mitigation Plan will be taken into consideration and will be incorporated into Comprehensive Plans, Five-Year Short-Term Work Program, Local Emergency Operations Plans, and all other such Plans as appropriate. This hazard plan will be reviewed and incorporated into the 2025 Joint Comprehensive plan and STWP update. In addition, relevant sections will be included in the revision of the LEOP which is currently being updated.

Once this plan is approved, it will be used by the consultants and planning committees responsible for the update process for the Joint Comprehensive Plan, Short-Term Work Programs, and all other plans that could incorporate the requirements of this plan. To facilitate inclusion of this plan, Taliaferro County will provide a copy of this plan to the persons and/or committees responsible for writing and updating plans.

SECTION II. EVALUATION, MONITORING AND UPDATING

- A. Method:** The Plan is intended to be a ‘living’ document that informs stakeholders about hazard mitigation projects and plans undertaken by the county and their jurisdictions. In accordance with the requirements set forth in the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, Taliaferro County is required to review the PDM Plan annually and revise the plan every five years. The revision process will be consistent with the FEMA planning requirements as stipulated in the 44 CFR 201.6.
- B. Criteria to be used to monitor and evaluate the plan annually or after any natural disaster event.**
- a. Each hazard will be reviewed. Any new information pertaining to new and/or previous events will be added to the plan.
 - b. Any new critical facilities will be added to the plan.
 - c. Critical facilities information will be updated as needed.

- d. All mitigation goals, objectives and action steps will be reviewed for relevance and completion status. All mitigation goals, objectives and action steps that have been completed or are no longer relevant will be documented.
- e. New mitigation activities will be added if necessary.
- f. Public participation will be monitored and documented.

C. Responsibility: At the direction of the EMA Director, the committee shall be reconvened for the revision process which will include a schedule, timeline, and a list of the agencies or organizations participating in the plan revision. Taliaferro County and all incorporated jurisdictions have designated the following participants of the committee to guide plan maintenance and update activities to ensure that the information in the plan is current. The update committee will also be responsible for disseminating information to stakeholders within their respective jurisdictions.

Table 4.2

Jurisdiction	Hazard Mitigation Update Committee	Review
	Point-of-Contact	Schedule
Taliaferro County	Emergency Management Director	Annually
Crawfordville	City Clerk	Annually
Sharon	City Clerk	Annually

D. Timeframe: The committee has set the first Thursday of every June for the annual review of the plan update and within two months after any natural disaster event. A public notice will be submitted to the legal organ of each jurisdiction and the notice will be published at all government and community buildings.

SECTION III. PLAN UPDATE AND MAINTENANCE

- A. Public involvement:** Taliaferro County is committed to having active public participation during reviews and updates of the PDM Plan. Public participation will follow the guidelines set forth in 44 CFR 201.6. Future public involvement of the community will be more stringent. The original method was not as successful as anticipated in ensuring community involvement. With this in mind, two weeks before the annual April review meeting, a notice will be published in the legal organ of Taliaferro County. Flyers will be placed at all government and community gathering places to ensure that citizens of the county are made aware of the annual review process. The new EMA website will also provide ongoing information about the plan and its implementation.
- B. Timeframe --** At the direction of the EMA Director, the committee will convene in order to accomplish the revisions the first Thursday of every October. The EMA Director will ensure the revised plan is presented to the Taliaferro County Board of Commissioners and its jurisdictions for formal adoption. In addition, all holders of the County plan will be notified of affected changes. No later than the conclusion of the five-year period following initial approval of the update plan, the EMA Director shall submit the update PDM Plan to the Georgia Emergency Management Agency and the Federal Emergency Management Agency for their review and coordination.

CHAPTER V. Conclusion

SECTION I. Summary

Through the update process of this plan, Taliaferro County has developed a more thorough hazard history, an inventory of critical facilities, and an updated contact list for emergency contacts at critical facilities. Natural hazards have been identified countywide. Goals, objectives and mitigation actions have been compiled and prioritized that would reduce the risk of lives and property as a result of the identified hazards. The committee has been able to work together effectively and efficiently to produce this document and establish a greater awareness of our risks and our mitigation strategies.

As a result of the update PDM planning process, Taliaferro County officials have obtained more complete and accurate information and knowledge regarding the County's disaster history, the presence of natural hazards, and the likelihood of each of these hazards occurring within the County, and the potential impacts and challenges these hazards present to the community.

All meetings were open to the public and advertised in *The Advocate-Democrat*, providing Taliaferro County citizens with the opportunity to comment on and offer suggestions concerning disaster mitigation actions within the community.

The committee found that it is difficult to predict the geographic threat, and therefore the resulting impact of some natural disasters as compared to others. Tornados and related severe weather strike randomly, usually affecting a small, localized area. On the other hand, natural disasters such as winter ice storms and drought can blanket the entire county, affecting all businesses, public facilities, and residents.

Recognizing this challenge, the committee identified both general and specific measures to aid in the mitigation of several natural hazards most likely to impact Taliaferro County. These measures include, but are not limited to, the protection of critical facilities and infrastructure, progressive governmental policies, and the proactive use of codes and regulations. It is worth noting that local government policies can often be the single most important and cost-efficient component of PDM.

The mission of the Taliaferro County Pre-Disaster Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee is to *"Make the citizens, businesses, communities and local governments of Taliaferro County less vulnerable to the effects of natural hazards through the effective administration of hazard mitigation grant programs, hazard risk assessments, wise floodplain management and a coordinated approach to mitigation policy through state, regional and local planning activities."*

The committee feels that this plan, when implemented, will help to make all of Taliaferro County a safer place to live and work for all of its citizens.

SECTION II – REFERENCES

Numerous sources were utilized to ensure 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 Pre-Disaster Mitigation *How-to Guides* #1, 2, 3, 7 (FEMA)
 GEMA Supplements to FEMA Pre-Disaster Mitigation How-to Guides (GEMA)
The Advocate-Democrat
The Augusta Chronicle
 Summary of Floods in the United States During 1990 and 1991
<http://pubs.er.usgs.gov/publication/wsp2474>
 FLOODS IN GEORGIA. FREQUENCY AND MAGNITUDE. By. R. W. Carter.
<Http://pubs.usgs.gov/circ/1951/0100/report.pdf>
 Georgia Archives University System of Georgia
<http://cdm.sos.state.ga.us:2011/cdm/search/searchterm/FLOOD/mode/all/order/subject/ad/desc>

Web Sites:

FEMA www.fema.gov
 GEMA www.gema.state.ga.us
 Georgia Department of Community Affairs <http://www.dca.state.ga.us/>
 Georgia Forestry Commission <http://weather.gfc.state.ga.us>
 NOAA NCEI www.ncdc.noaa.gov
 SHELDUS™ | Spatial Hazard Events and Losses Database for the United States
<https://sheldus.asu.edu/SHELDUS>
 National Inventory of Dams <http://crunch.tec.army.mil/nid/webpages/nid.cfm>
<http://www.placenames.com>
 New Georgia Encyclopedia <http://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/nge/Home.jsp>
 Georgia Archives University System of Georgia
<http://cdm.sos.state.ga.us:2011/cdm/search/searchterm/FLOOD/mode/all/order/subject/ad/desc>
 United States Census Bureau <http://www.census.gov/>
 United States Drought Monitor
<https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/Data/DataDownload/WeeksInDrought.aspx>
 USDA, NASS, 2017 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE
http://www.nass.usda.gov/Census_of_Agriculture/index.asp
<http://www.sercc.com/> The Southeast Regional Climate Center (SERCC)
<http://www.tornadohistoryproject.com/tornado/Georgia> Tornado History Project

Other Sources:

American Red Cross
 CSRA Regional Commission
 Georgia Department of Natural Resources
 Georgia Forestry Commission
 Taliaferro County, Crawfordville and Sharon
 Taliaferro County Board of Education
 Taliaferro County Tax Assessor

APPENDICES

Appendix A – Hazard Identification, Risk Assessment and Vulnerability (HRV)

- I. Hazard A - Flood
 - a. Description
 - b. Data – GEMA Critical Facility Inventory Report
 - c. Maps
- II. Hazard B- Drought
 - a. Description
 - b. Data– GEMA Critical Facility Inventory Report
 - c. Maps
- III. Hazard C - Wildfire
 - a. Description
 - b. Data– GEMA Critical Facility Inventory Report
 - c. Maps
- IV. Hazard D – Severe Weather, Including Tornados, Tropical Storms, and Thunder Storms
 - a. Description
 - b. Data– GEMA Critical Facility Inventory Report
 - c. Maps
- V. Hazard E – Winter Storm
 - a. Description
 - b. Data– GEMA Critical Facility Inventory Report
 - c. Maps
- VI. All Hazards --
 - a. Description
 - b. Data– GEMA Critical Facility Inventory Report
 - c. Maps

Appendix B –Growth and Development Trends Community Information

- I. Local Comp Plan Executive Summary
- II. Statistics/tables from Local Comp Plan
- III. Community Information

Appendix C –Planning documents

- I. Executive Summary Local Emergency Operations
- II. Executive Summary GEMA State Emergency Operations
- III. Hazard Risk Analysis
- IV. Flood Insurance Study
- V. Community Wildfire Protection Plan
- VI. Timber Impact Assessment GFC
- VII. Executive Summary CSRA Regional Commission Regional Plan

Appendix D – Worksheets used in planning process

- I. Completed GEMA/local worksheets
- II. Blank GEMA/local worksheets
- III. Other misc. worksheets or planning process documents

Appendix E – Copies of Required Planning Documentation

- I. Public notice
- II. Meeting Agendas / Meeting Minutes
- III. Sign-in sheets
- IV. Local proclamations (copy of all resolution)
- V. GEMA/FEMA correspondence

APPENDIX A

HAZARD IDENTIFICATION, RISK ASSESSMENT AND VULNERABILITY

FLOOD

Flood plains are relatively flat lands that border streams and rivers that are normally dry, but are covered with water during floods. The severity of a flood is usually measured in terms of depth of flooding. Flooding occurs when the volume of water exceeds the ability of a water body (stream, river, or lake) to contain it within its normal banks. Floodplains serve three major purposes: Natural water storage and conveyance, water quality maintenance, and groundwater recharge. These three purposes are greatly inhibited when floodplains are misused or abused through improper and unsuitable land development. For example, if floodplains are filled in order to construct a building, then valuable water storage areas and recharge areas are lost. This causes unnecessary flooding in previously dry areas and can damage buildings or other structures.

The susceptibility of a stream to flooding is dependent upon several different variables. Among these are topography, ground saturation, rainfall intensity and duration, soil types, drainage, drainage patterns of streams, and vegetative cover. A large amount of rainfall over a short time period can result in flash flood conditions. A small amount of rain can also result in floods in locations where the soil is saturated from a previous wet period or if the rain is concentrated in an area of impermeable surfaces such as large parking lots, paved roadways, etc. Topography and ground cover are contributing factors for floods in that water runoff is greater in areas with steep slopes and little or no vegetation.

There have been 10 flooding events reported. These events resulted roads washing out, culvert damage and minimal property damage. The hazard frequency table calculates a 45% chance of an annual flooding event. Based on tax data, parcel and flood maps all or a portion of 233 known structures/properties valued at approximately \$11 million and a population of 142 located in known floodplains.

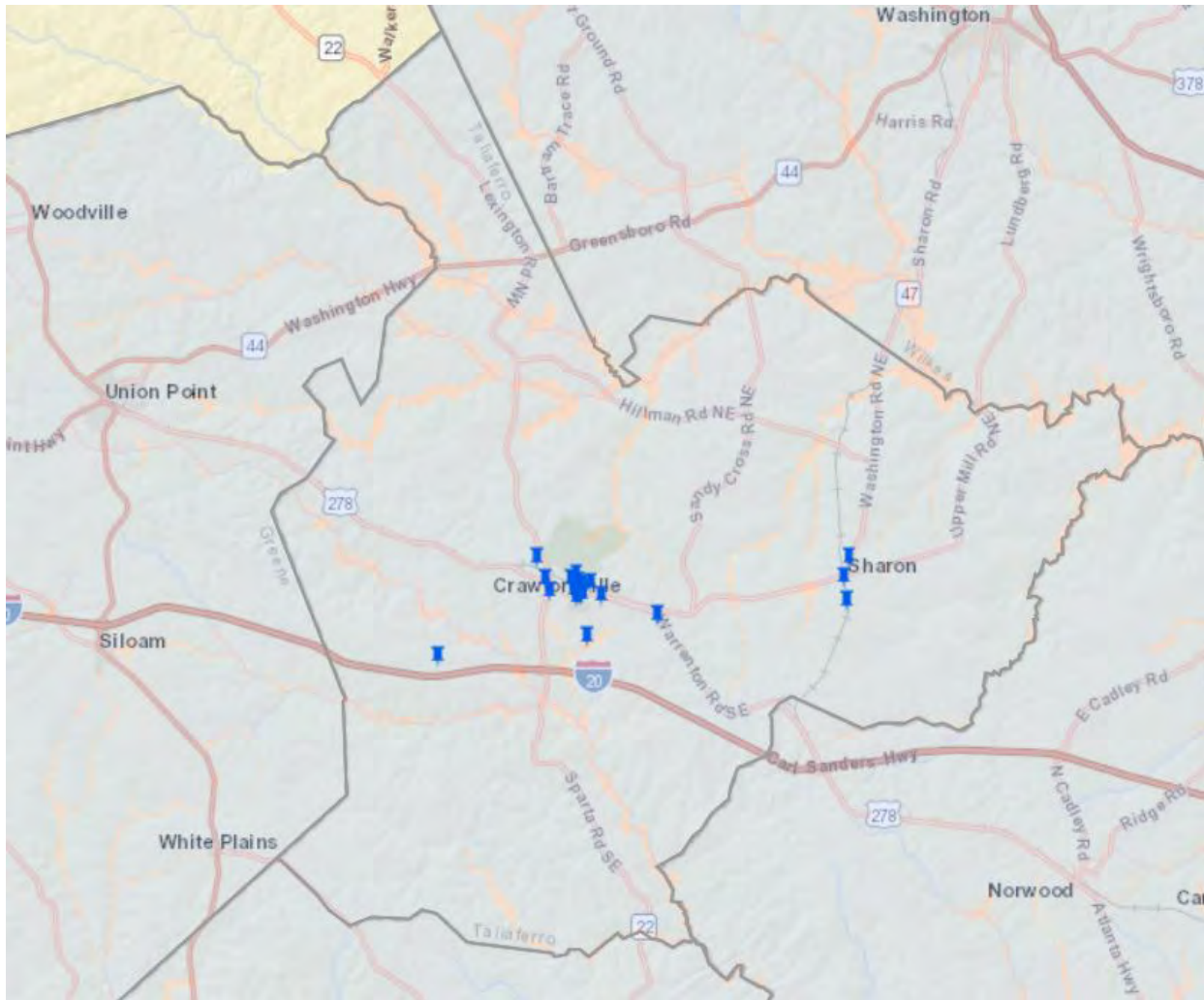
Date	Event Type	NAME	INJURIES	FATALITIES	Mag	PrP	CrD	REMARKS
8/17/1994	Flooding	Taliaferro	0	0		\$14,285	\$0	FLOOD
6/12/2001	Flash Flood	COUNTYWIDE	0	0		\$125,000	\$0	The Taliaferro County Emergency Management Director reported that several roads were flooded. A car was even washed off the road. Damage was caused to culverts and erosion weakened some road surfaces requiring repair. Unofficial reports of 10 inches of rain were received from Crawfordville.
6/12/2001	Urban/Sml Stream Flood	COUNTYWIDE	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	WAGA Television, FOX 5 of Atlanta, reported that several roads were under water in the county.
6/13/2001	Flooding	Taliaferro	0	0		\$25,000	\$0	
7/13/2003	Flash Flood	COUNTYWIDE	0	0		\$0	\$0	The Taliaferro county 911 center reported that a number of roads were flooded across the county. Several roads had up to one foot of water flowing across the road. In addition, several creeks were well out of their banks.
9/27/2004	Flood	TALIAFERRO	0	0		\$0	\$0	The Taliaferro County Sheriff reported that flooding was occurring throughout the county. Minor flooding was reported on several state roads and one county road was closed.
9/10/2008	Flash Flood	EDGEWOOD CROSSROADS	0	0		\$2,500	\$0	EVENT NARRATIVE: The Taliaferro County Sheriff's Department observed a flash flood along a stream that flows into Lick Creek, approximately 1.7 miles northeast of Crawfordville. The stream washed out a portion of Old Sandy Road, a dirt and rock road. Severe erosion occurred around the drainage culvert pipe.
11/15/2018	Flash Flood	HILLMAN	0	0		\$0	\$0	Emergency Manager reported Silas Mercer Road was damaged due to flowing water from flash flooding. Radar estimates indicate that 3 to 4 inches, and possibly locally higher amounts, were observed in this area.
12/30/2015		COUNTYWIDE				\$90,000	\$0	DR-4259 GA – Flooding due to severe storms
1/4/2019		COUNTYWIDE				\$20,000	\$0	12.22.15 – 12.30.15

Jurisdiction	Name	Flood Hazard Score	Value	Replacement Value Year	Building size	Content value	Content value year	Functional Use value	Facility type	Risk	Daytime Occupancy	Nighttime Occupancy
Crawfordville city	City of Crawfordville Well #4	0	800000	2018	150			0	Government, Government, Water/Sewer, Water/Sewer	Economic Assets, Essential		
Crawfordville city	City of Crawfordville Waste Water Treatment Plant	0	3700000	2018	40000			0	Government, Government, Water/Sewer, Water/Sewer	Economic Assets, Essential		
Crawfordville city	City of Crawfordville Well #1	0	800000	2018	150			0	Government, Government, Water/Sewer, Water/Sewer	Economic Assets, Essential		
Crawfordville city	City of Crawfordville Well #2	0	800000	2018	150			0	Government, Government, Water/Sewer, Water/Sewer	Economic Assets, Essential		
Crawfordville city	Crawfordville City Hall	0	300000	2018	2500	600000	2018	0	Government, Government, City Hall, City Hall	Essential	5	
Crawfordville city	Crawfordville Lift Station #1	0	60000	2018				0	Government, Water/Sewer	Essential		
Crawfordville city	Crawfordville Lift Station #2	0	60000	2018				0	Government, Water/Sewer	Essential		
Crawfordville city	Crawfordville Lift Station #3	0	60000	2018				0	Government, Water/Sewer	Essential		
Crawfordville city	Crawfordville Lift Station #4	0	60000	2018				0	Government, Water/Sewer	Essential		
Crawfordville city	Crawfordville Water Storage Tank/Water Tower	0	1020000	2018	100			0	Government, Government, Water/Sewer, Water/Sewer	Economic Assets, Essential, Important		
Sharon city	Sharon City Hall	0	40000	2018	400	10000		0	Government, Government, Private, Private	Essential		
Sharon city	Sharon Fire Department	0	95000	2018	1250	250000	2018	0	Emergency Services, Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Economic Assets, Essential, Important		
Sharon city	Sharon Wellhouse	0	80000	2018	100			0	Government, Government, Water/Sewer, Water/Sewer	Economic Assets, Essential		

Jurisdiction	Name	Flood Hazard Score	Value	Replacement Value Year	Building size	Content value	Content value year	Functional Use value	Facility type	Risk	Daytime Occupancy	Nighttime Occupancy
Taliaferro County	County Health System	0	120000	2018		150000		0	Medical, Medical Offices	Essential	35	
Taliaferro County	Courthouse Annex	0	730000	2018	3500	50000	2018	0	Law Enforcement, Law Enforcement, Court House, Court House	Important	25	
Taliaferro County	DFCS Health Dept Community Services	0	420000	2018	4420	100000	2018	0	Government, Government, Water/Sewer, Water/Sewer	Economic Assets, Essential	7	
Taliaferro County	Family Connection/Athen s Tech Literacy Center	0	750000	2018	2200	750000	2018	0	Government, Government, Water/Sewer, Water/Sewer	Important	20	
Taliaferro County	Margaret Grove Fire Department	0	95000	2018	720	250000	2018	0	Emergency Services, Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Economic Assets, Essential		
Taliaferro County	Taliaferro BOC Annex	0	500000	2018	1500	20000	2018	0	Government, Government, Water/Sewer, Water/Sewer	Economic Assets, Historic Consideration	1	
Taliaferro County	Taliaferro Co Human Development Center	0	800000	2018	3960			0	Emergency Services, Emergency Services, Government Offices, Government Offices	Economic Assets, Essential		
Taliaferro County	Taliaferro Co/Crawfordville Fire Station	0	182300	2018	1860	500000	2018	0	Government, Government, Water/Sewer, Water/Sewer	Economic Assets, Essential		
Taliaferro County	Taliaferro County Road Dept Shop	0	420000	2018	3060	250000	2018	0	Emergency Services, Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Economic Assets, Essential		
Taliaferro County	Taliaferro County Courthouse	0	5200000	2018	20000	800000	2018	0	Law Enforcement, Law Enforcement, Court House, Court House	Essential	17	
Taliaferro County	Taliaferro County Gymnasium	0	700000	2018	9000	8000	2018	0	Emergency Services, Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Economic Assets		

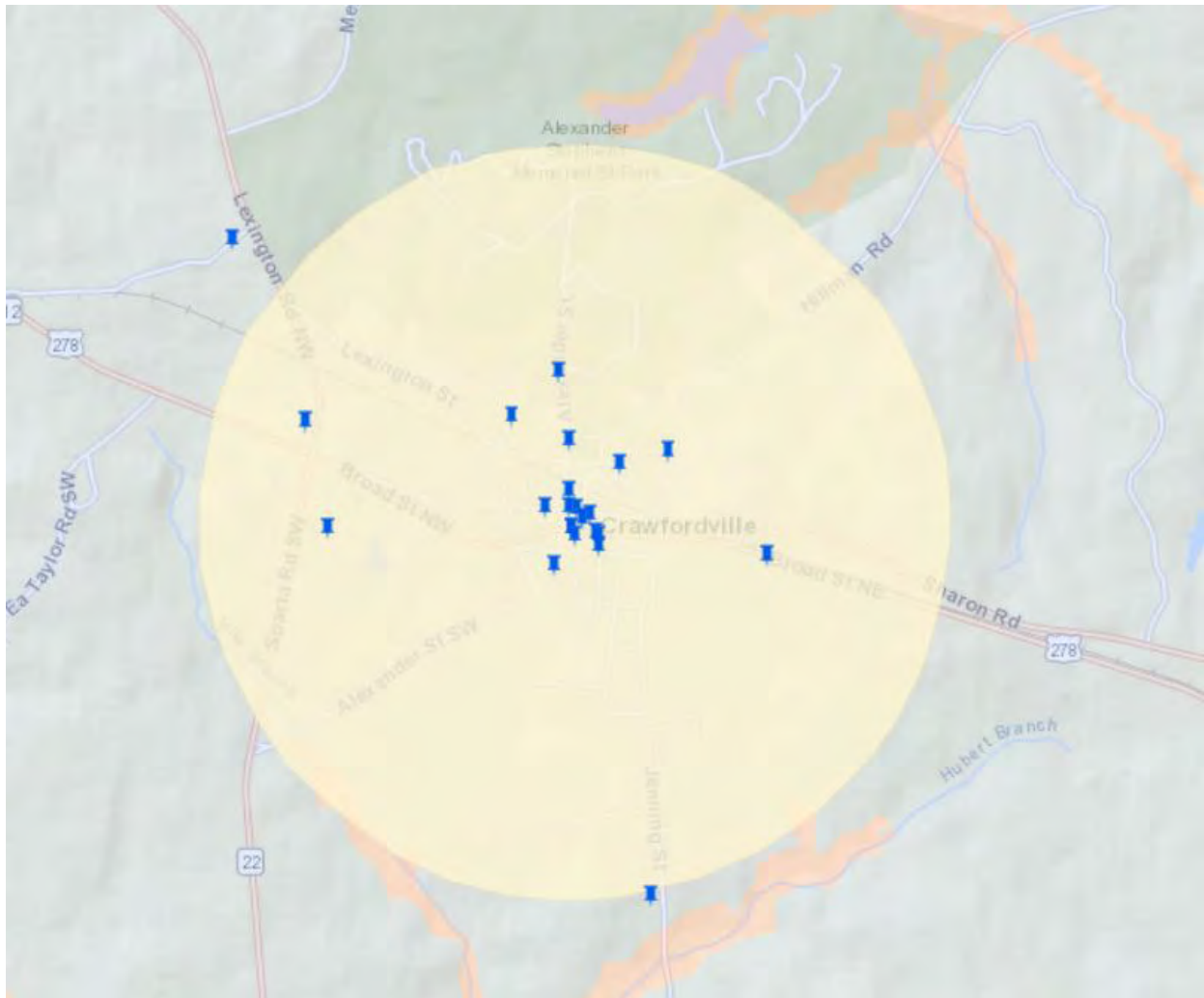
Jurisdiction	Name	Flood Hazard Score	Value	Replacement Value Year	Building size	Content value	Content value year	Functional Use value	Facility type	Risk	Daytime Occupancy	Nighttime Occupancy
Taliaferro County	Taliaferro County Library	0	400000	2018	2066	300000	2018	0	Government, Government, Library, Library	Economic Assets, Essential, Historic Consideration	15	
Taliaferro County	Taliaferro County School	0	15000000	2018	32000	1000000	2018	3000000	Government, Government, Water/Sewer, Water/Sewer	Economic Assets, Essential	235	
Taliaferro County	Taliaferro County Senior Center	0	1100000	2018	6400	12000	2018	0	Government, Government, Water/Sewer, Water/Sewer	Economic Assets, Essential	20	
Taliaferro County	Taliaferro County Sheriff's Office	0	400000	2018	2000	500000	2018	0	Law Enforcement, Law Enforcement, Sheriff, Sheriff	Economic Assets, Essential	18	6
			34692300		137486	5550000		3000000			398	6

Taliaferro County Flood Plains Georgia Mitigation Information System



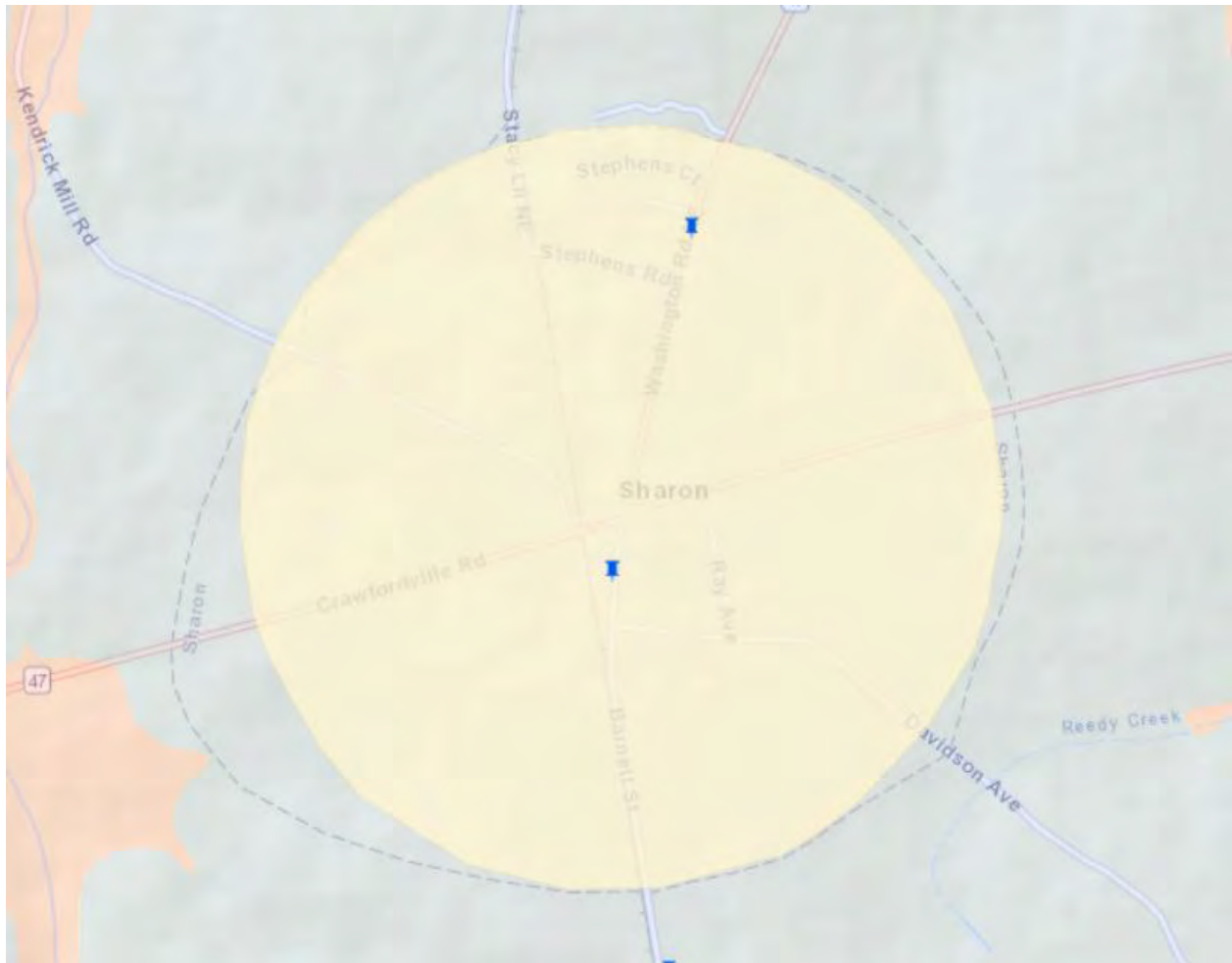
Score	Original Value	Description
4	Floodway	Floodway (within zone AE)
	V	1% with Velocity no Base Flood Elevation (BFE)
	VE	1% with Velocity BFE
3	A	1% Annual Chance no BFE
	A99	1% Federal flood protection system
	AE	1% has BFE
	AH	1% Ponding has BFE
	AO	1% Sheet Flow has depths
	AR	1% Federal flood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

Crawfordville Flood Plains Georgia Mitigation Information System



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

Sharon Flood Plains Georgia Mitigation Information System



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

Drought

Drought conditions are identified by a prolonged period of moisture deficiency. Climatologists and hydrologists use five indicators of drought: rainfall, soil moisture, stream flows, lake levels and groundwater level. Drought conditions affect the cultivation of crops as well as water availability and water quality. Drought is also a key factor in wildfire development. Wildfire will be addressed in a separate HRV.

Based on a 20-year cycle hazard history along with available data there is a 145% chance of an annual drought event in Taliaferro County. In addition to an increased threat of wildfires, drought can affect municipal and industrial water supplies, stream-water quality, water recreation facilities, hydropower generation, as well as agricultural and forest resources.

In summary, there is a total of 2,657 agricultural/forestry properties in all of Taliaferro County valued at more than \$159 million that are at the greatest risk due to a drought event and include 4,581 heads of cattle and 1,149,648 chickens. There is a population of 1,717 and approximately 6,091 structures/properties in the county with a value just slightly more than \$224 million which could be affected if wildfires break out as a result of drought conditions.

Date	Event Type	PrP	CrD	REMARKS
7/31/1986	Drought	\$0	\$315,000	Heat, Drought
9/1/1997	Drought	\$0	\$0	The dry spell that existed the last 10 days of August continued through the first three weeks of September, especially over the south half of the state. Little or no rain fell in the south while one storm system produced scattered thunderstorms in the north half of the state on the 10th. University of Georgia agricultural experts estimated crop losses statewide at \$66.5 million.
5/1/1999	Drought	\$0	\$0	Below normal rainfall continued through May. According to the University of Georgia, this was the driest February through May period since the drought of 1925. Most of Georgia was classified as being in a severe drought and on the cusp of an extreme drought. Rainfall deficits at cooperative observer sites in much of north and central Georgia averaged 1.5 to 2 inches below normal each month February through May. Year-to-date rainfall deficits for the year through May were 7.68 inches at Atlanta; 8.20 inches at Macon; and 8.28 inches at Athens. This followed a dry 1998 summer when farmers state-wide lost \$700 million in revenue due to drought. Below normal fall and winter rainfall amounts failed to replenish soil moisture. The dry pattern was due to the cool Pacific Ocean water temperatures of a La Nina event. Although most of Georgia's crops were not in a fragile state yet, without significant rainfall soon, 1999 could be an even worse year than 1998 was for farmers.
8/1/1999	Drought	\$0	\$0	Dry conditions in the later part of July continued through most of August in north and central Georgia. Rainfall deficits were generally between 1.5 and 2.5 inches for the month. Only spotty areas received heavy rain from isolated thunderstorms, which caused their monthly totals to approach normal amounts. There were no figures available to determine what impact the drought had on the agricultural economy of the state. However, according to a newspaper quote attributed to the State Climatologist at the University of Georgia, this was the among the driest Augusts on record. By using the Palmer Drought Severity Index, this places the month in the moderate to severe drought category. Rainfall amounts for the year through August were 6 to 8 inches below normal over much of
2/1/2000	Drought	\$0	\$0	Rainfall amounts for the month of February were well below normal for most of north and central Georgia. The driest area was across the central portion of the state from Columbus through Macon into the Louisville, Greensboro and Watkinsville areas. Most cooperative observer sites in this area reported less than an inch of rain. The airport at Macon recorded only .37 inches, while Columbus recorded 1.20 inches of rainfall for the month. This was the driest February ever recorded at both locations. Other spotty areas with less than an inch of rain for the month were in the east and south Atlanta metro area, and also in Gilmer county. Most of the rest of north and central Georgia received less than 2 inches of rain for the month, which was less than half the normal.
4/1/2000	Drought	\$0	\$0	Although rainfall amounts in March slowed the deficit across north and central Georgia, April saw a return to the below normal rainfall pattern that had persisted for the better part of 2 years. The Center for Climate Prediction and the U.S. Agriculture Department both indicated a severe drought for nearly all of Georgia except the extreme northern portion. Rainfall amounts in April averaged less than an inch in central Georgia, less than 2 inches in west central Georgia and between 1.7 and 2.6 inches for much of north Georgia except the northwestern counties. Overall rainfall amounts for the past year are on the order of 12 to 15 inches below normal. Long-term precipitation anomalies since May 1998 show Georgia experiencing the 2nd driest such period statewide with over 20.5 inches below
5/1/2000	Drought	\$0	\$0	The dry conditions, that had persisted for most of a 2 year period, continued through May over north and central Georgia. Rainfall amounts in central Georgia were only about 25 percent of normal, while 50 to 75 percent of normal amounts fell across the north. In Macon, the airport recorded only .30 inch of rain for the entire month, establishing this May as the driest May on record. The previous driest May was in 1936 when only .32 inch of rain fell. In Columbus, only .78 inch of rain was recorded for the month. Across north Georgia, rainfall amounts were around 2 inches, which was still between 2.5 and 3 inches below normal. Rainfall deficits for the year through May for most of north and central Georgia were between 7 and 10 inches. The Center for Climate Prediction and the U.S. Department of Agriculture classified most of central Georgia as being in an extreme drought for May. They classified most of the north as being in a severe drought, except for the northernmost counties which were placed in first stage drought conditions. In Georgia, corn and soybean crops were rated 43 percent poor to very poor, while cotton was rated at 37 percent poor to very poor. Dollar amounts were not available at this stage of the drought, but crops across the state would be in serious trouble without some relief from the dry conditions.

Date	Event Type	PrP	CrD	REMARKS
6/1/2000	Drought	\$0	\$31,610	Extremely dry conditions continued across north and central Georgia through the month of June. These same dry conditions had persisted for most of the last 2 years. All rainfall was from spotty convective activity, with no widespread general rains occurring during the month. Most of the convection was concentrated across the southeast parts of WFO Peachtree City's County Warning Area. The west central and north central portions received only 25 to 50 percent of normal rainfall with northwest and east central portions faring slightly better with 50 to 75 percent of normal. At the major airports in north and central Georgia, Atlanta reported 1.11 inches, Athens 1.98 inches, Macon 2.86 inches, and Columbus only 0.51 inches of rain for the month of June. These amounts were 2.45 inches, 1.95 inches, 0.72 inches, and 3.56 inches below normal, respectively. Yearly rainfall totals for most cooperative observer stations in north and central Georgia were between 10 and 15 inches below normal. The 2 year deficit exceeded 20 inches across much of the same area. The center for Climate Prediction and the U.S. Department of Agriculture classified most of central Georgia in an exceptional drought and most of north Georgia in an extreme drought state. The northern most counties were upgraded from a first stage drought to a severe drought status. Water supplies continued to dwindle in most areas. Streamflows were at or below the lowest 10th percentile of the historical distribution for June at 90 percent of Georgia's observing sites. Twenty-nine percent of Georgia's cotton crop was rated in a poor to very poor condition. University of Georgia cumulative crop damage estimates for the whole state were placed at \$689 million dollars, plus another \$50 million dollars in increased irrigation costs, for a total estimate of \$739 million in losses statewide. Of that total, over \$309 million was estimated for the counties in the Peachtree City CWA. Of those counties, Sumter county suffered the most with over \$20 million, and Dooly county had almost \$16.5 million in losses.
6/30/2000	Drought	\$0	\$0	DROUGHT
7/1/2000	Drought	\$0	\$0	Drought conditions continued during July over most of WFO Peachtree City's County Warning Area. Rainfall amounts were higher in July than in June. However climatological normals also increased during July, so there was still a substantial shortfall from the monthly normal precipitation. Total rainfall for the month was generally in the 2 to 3 inch range, however spotty areas received between 4 and 6 inches, while other areas received an inch or less for the month. The net effect was too little, too late for farmers across North and Central Georgia. As of the end of July, the U.S. Department of Agriculture placed all of the CWA in the range of severe to exceptional drought. The area with the largest departure from normal precipitation during July was a swath from west central Georgia across the state, generally along and south of a line from Atlanta to Athens, and north of a line from Columbus to Macon to Augusta. No new crop damage or loss estimates were available, but the previous estimates in June seem to represent the entire 2000 growing season. That estimate placed the total for Peachtree City's county warning area at \$306.7 million. An increase in precipitation toward the latter part of the month, and forecasts for the continued weakening of La Nina. brought hope that drought conditions that had lasted for over 2 years were beginning to ease. The latest 90 day forecasts called for near normal precipitation over the southeastern U.S.
10/1/2000	Drought	\$0	\$0	After a couple of months of relief from the prolonged dry conditions of the past 2 to 3 years, very dry conditions returned to north and central Georgia during October. A strong cold front moved through the state on the 6'th, preceded by a line of thunderstorms. For most locations, this represented the only rain day during the month. Following the cold front, an unseasonably large and cold dome of high pressure settled over the state. A stagnant pattern in the upper-levels of the atmosphere set up thereafter which allowed the strong surface high to remain over the area for an extended period of time, essentially blocking off any significant Gulf moisture for the remainder of the month. By the end of the month, many locations were nearing records for the longest consecutive number of days

Date	Event Type	PrP	CrD	REMARKS
10/1/2001	Drought	\$0	\$0	A very dry weather pattern, which actually began in mid-August, continued into October. The synoptic pattern was dominated by northwest flow aloft and a series of large Canadian high pressure systems which brought repeated spells of cool, dry weather to Georgia during the month. October was the driest month of the year at all reporting stations and the driest month observed at most locations since October 2000, near the all time record driest for Macon. Less than 1 inch of rainfall was recorded at all of the major airport reporting locations in north and central Georgia with 0.87 inches at Atlanta, 0.82 inches at Columbus, 0.42 inches at Athens, and 0.12 inches at Macon. Normal rainfall values for the month of October are 3.05 inches for Atlanta, 2.22 inches for Columbus, 3.28 inches for Athens, and 2.18 inches for Macon. While all stations have in the past had at least one October with no measurable rainfall, 2001 ranked as the 2nd driest October at Macon since 1931 and the 11th driest at Athens since 1931. What little rain that fell, in all cases less than 1 inch, occurred along and ahead of three fairly strong cold fronts, one passing through the state the 5th and 6th, another on the 13th and 14th, and a third on the 25th. In most cases, rainfall amounts were less than 0.10 inch on these days. Long consecutive stretches of days with no measurable rain were observed, especially during the latter half of the month. Athens and Macon both recorded 17 consecutive days (15th - 31st) with no measurable rainfall. The abnormally dry October, combined with below normal rainfall at most locations in September and October, brought rainfall deficits in excess of 5.00 inches for the year at many locations. By October 31st, the rainfall deficit for Atlanta had exceeded 7.00 inches and in Columbus had exceeded 8.00 inches. This is the 4th consecutive year that rainfall amounts were well below normal for the year at the end of October. However, overall deficits averaged 6 to 8 inches less than at this same time in 2000.
11/1/2001	Drought	\$0	\$0	Very dry conditions, which actually began during the late summer, continued and intensified during November. Many reporting stations in North and Central Georgia received less than 1 inch of rain during November for the second consecutive month. Rainfall during the month was confined to only two principal events, one on the 23rd and a second on the 25th, with most of this rainfall confined to the northwest corner and an area along and south of a line from Columbus to Macon. The area from Atlanta to Athens remained particularly dry during the month. Atlanta recorded its eighth driest November since 1930 with only 0.93 inch of rain falling during the month. This brought the 2-month total for October and November for Atlanta to only 1.8 inches, creating a deficit of 5.11 inches for the 61-day period and an annual deficit in excess of 10 inches for the year. There were 28 consecutive days in Atlanta between October 26th and November 22nd on which no measurable rain fell. Athens was even drier during the month, recording only 0.65 of an inch of rain, with a 2-month total of only 1.07 inch. This value represents a deficit of 5.87 inches for the 60-day period (October and November) and an annual deficit around 8.0 inches.
12/1/2001	Drought	\$0	\$0	Very dry weather continued throughout December across all of north and central Georgia. December marked the 5th consecutive month of below normal rainfall for many locations, and the third consecutive month of much below normal rainfall for most of north and central Georgia. Significant rain fell on only 4 days at most locations across north and central Georgia, with daily amounts on these days averaging 0.50 inch or less. Monthly rainfall amounts for December were generally less than 2 inches. Specifically, rainfall amounts at the major reporting sites included 2.22 inches at Atlanta, 1.81 inches at Columbus, 1.58 inches at Macon, and 1.48 inches for Athens. October through December rainfall ranked among some of the lowest in history. Three month totals included 4.63 inches at Columbus, 4.18 inches at Macon, 4.02 inches at Atlanta, and 2.55 inches for Athens. The 3-month total of 2.55 inches recorded in Athens was the lowest amount of rainfall ever observed during these three months since 1931. For Atlanta, Macon, and Columbus, the October through December period ranked as the 2nd, 5th, and 3rd driest since 1931. Annual rainfall amounts for 2001 were below normal at many stations for the 4th consecutive year. Annual deficits averaged between 10 and 15 inches.
4/1/2002	Drought	\$0	\$0	A summerlike weather pattern dominated north Georgia much of the month, resulting in several days of above normal temperatures and a lack of organized precipitation producing systems. Most major weather systems were shunted to the northwest of Georgia during the month, resulting in below normal rainfall at most reporting stations. The rainfall deficits were most noticeable across the northern part of the state with Atlanta recording only 1.83 inches of rain during the month, 1.79 inches below normal, and Athens recording only 1.65 inches of rain during the month, which was 1.70 inches below normal. These rainfall deficits continued to add to the overall rainfall deficit which had been prevalent across north and central Georgia since mid-summer 1998.

Date	Event Type	PrP	CrD	REMARKS
8/1/2002	Drought	\$0	\$0	Very dry conditions persisted across much of north and central Georgia during the month. Rainfall totals of less than one inch were observed at several reporting stations. Athens received only 0.14 inch of rain during the month making it the 2nd driest August on record. Atlanta was close with only 0.77 inch of rain, marking it as the 3rd driest August on record. Other locations in north and central Georgia receiving less than one inch of rain for the month included Fairmont with 0.01 inch, Byron with 0.09 inch, Mareitta with 0.26 inch, Peachtree City with 0.35 inch, Atlanta Bolton with 0.51 inch, Experiment (Griffin) with 0.53 inch, Woodbury with 0.59 inch, Gainesville with 0.63 inch, Mullberry Grove with 0.69 inch, Franklin with 0.70 inch, Douglasville with 0.73 inch, Barnesville with 0.79 inch, Mableton with 0.83 inch, Resaca with 0.94 inch, and Fulton County Airport with 0.98 inch. These rainfall amounts average between two and three inches below normal for the month of August. The minimal rainfall amounts simply aggravate the long term drought conditions that had persisted across north and central Georgia since 1998. Annual rainfall deficits were in excess of 10 inches at many locations. The June through August period was ranked for the state as a whole as the driest June through August period in history. Despite these facts, however, as typical for summer in the southeast, some locations received copious amounts of rainfall from isolated thunderstorms, especially in the extreme southeast portion of Middle Georgia and the northwest corner of the state. Lyons received an impressive 9.81 inches of rain during the month, while Cartersville recorded 5.09 inches and Summerville with 6.50 inches. There were several other locations, mainly in the far north part of the state, with rainfall in excess of four inches. Much of this rainfall at these locations was received during a single thunderstorm.
1/1/2003	Drought	\$0	\$0	A large Polar vortex, anchored over the Hudson Bay region of Canada and the northeastern United States, dominated the eastern United States nearly the entire month. As a result, a cold, dry northwest flow prevailed into the southeastern United States throughout the month. Gulf moisture was virtually shut off from weather systems as disturbances moved down into the area from the Northern Plains and Ohio Valley. This pattern resulted in very little precipitation during the first 28 days of the month. During the last three days of the month, a stronger southern jet stream brought rain back into the area. Many locations in north and central Georgia were having their driest January in history prior to the 29th, when 1.00 to 2.00 inches of rain fell across much of the area. For the first 28 days of the month, many areas had not even received 0.50 inch of rain or liquid equivalent of snow. Nonetheless, the lack of rain during the first 28 days left most areas with a substantial rainfall deficit for the month, including Macon with a deficit of 3.55 inches, Atlanta with a deficit of 3.03 inches, Athens with a deficit of 2.95 inches, and Columbus with a deficit of 2.66 inches. January is normally a rainy month for north and central Georgia with normal rainfall amounts in the 4.00 to 5.00 inch range.
3/1/2004	Drought	\$0	\$0	North and Central Georgia endured one of the driest March's on record. With only near to slightly below normal rainfall during January and February, by the end of March, most of the area was classified in a mild drought. Most areas of the state only received around one inch of rain during the entire month. Climatologically, March is the wettest month of the year across most of the area. Columbus recorded their driest March ever since records began in the late 1800s with only 0.56 inch of rain. This is 5.19 inches below normal for the month. The other major reporting sites all reported similar stories. Atlanta received only 1.04 inches of rain, which is 4.34 inches below normal for the month and the third driest March since records began in the late 1800s. Athens recorded only 1.05 inches of rain, which is 3.94 inches below normal for the month and the second driest March on record. For Macon, only 0.43 inches of rain fell during the month, also marking it as the second driest March on record and leaving that site 4.47 inches below normal for the month. In addition, with the exception of Macon, the January through March 2004 period ranked as being in the top driest 10 for this period since records began.
5/1/2007	Drought	\$0	\$0	Drought conditions continued to worsen across the entire state during May. Rainfall deficits across many counties of north and central Georgia continued to grow as well as the number of counties classified in severe and extreme drought conditions. By the end of May 2007, 74 Georgia counties were classified as being in extreme drought, 79 in severe drought, and six in moderate drought. Counties within the Peachtree City, Georgia forecast area classified as being in extreme drought include Bartow, Carroll, Catoosa, Chattooga, Cherokee, Clayton, Cobb, Coweta, Dade, DeKalb, Douglas, Fannin, Fayette, Floyd, Fulton, Gilmer, Gordon, Haralson, Harris, Heard, Meriwether, Murray, Paulding, Pickens, Polk, Towns, Troup, Union, Walker and Whitfield. Drought conditions in all remaining counties within the Peachtree City, Georgia forecast area were classified as severe. Rainfall deficits as of May 31, 2007 for some of the major north and central Georgia cities were:

Date	Event Type	PrP	CrD	REMARKS
9/1/2007	Drought	\$0	\$0	Drought conditions continued to worsen through the summer months across north and central Georgia. Many areas of the state were nearing historical drought conditions by the end of the summer. By the end of September, rainfall deficits of 15 to 20 inches across north and west Georgia were common, with many of these areas only having received 30 to 40 percent of normal rainfall. Many lakes were nearing all time record low levels and above ground water supplies were being significantly impacted in many of the larger cities, especially Atlanta
10/1/2007	Drought	\$0	\$0	Drought conditions persisted and actually worsened during September and October. October, climatologically the driest month of the year anyway, fell even short of normal values at most locations in north and central Georgia. Rainfall deficits of 15 to 20 inches were common in the north and rainfall deficits of 6 to 12 inches were common in central areas. Most areas of the state had only received 30 to 40 percent of normal annual rainfall by the end of October. Many lakes and rivers across north and central Georgia were nearing all time record low levels and above ground water supplies were being significantly impacted in many of the larger cities, especially Atlanta. A number of stream gage locations on creeks and river in north and central Georgia had established new record low water levels during October, including the major river basins of the Coosa, Chattahoochee, upper Oconee, upper Ocmulgee and Flint. Significant water conservation measures were being implemented in many cities across north and central Georgia.
11/1/2007	Drought	\$0	\$0	Drought conditions continued to worsen across north and central Georgia during November. Rainfall deficits continued to grow, with many locations across the north and central part of the state reporting rainfall deficits of 15 to 20 inches. With the exception of the Columbus area and the far northern part of the state, most of north and central Georgia received only about 50 percent of their normal rainfall during the month. Many lake and river levels across north and central Georgia continued near all time record low levels. Above ground water supplies were severely taxed. Lake Lanier in northeast Georgia, the main water source for metropolitan Atlanta reached a new record low level of 1052.63 feet on November 20th. This was the lowest reading recorded since December 24th of 1981, when a level of 1052.66 feet was observed. Lake Allatoona in northwest Georgia and West Point Lake in west central Georgia were also nearing record levels, but fell several feet short of record values. Significant water restrictions remained in place across many counties in north Georgia. Only a minor recovery from the record low stream gage levels recorded on creeks and rivers in north and central Georgia during October was noted, mainly as a result of reduced evaporation rates attending the late fall period.
12/1/2007	Drought	\$0	\$0	Note, the impact of the drought on crops and the estimated monetary damage was included with the September 2007 Storm Data. Additional crop losses after September should be minimal in comparison as October marks the end of the growing season.
9/1/2011	Drought	\$0	\$0	Taliaferro County declared Primary Natural Disaster Area from summer months of excessive heat and drought, which essentially began April 15, 2011. Crop loss was deemed at the 30 percent or greater level.
7/12/2012	Drought	\$0	\$0	County declared Primary Natural Disaster Area from summer months of excessive heat and drought.
9/1/2016	Drought	\$0	\$0	The D2 Severe to D3 Extreme drought conditions persisted over most of north and portions of central Georgia through September, with D4 Exceptional drought developing over far northwest Georgia by month's end. Although Tropical Storm Hermine provided a reprieve over portions of south and eastern Georgia, the remainder of the state continued to suffer from below normal precipitation (generally receiving only 5 to 50 percent of normal monthly rainfall). The rainfall deficit worsened, with 9 to nearly 13 inch departures from normal over north Georgia. In general, areas north and west of a line from Americus, to Sparta, to Homer were in D2 Severe drought or higher, except in the greater Columbus area which remained in the D0-D1 categories. The D4 Exceptional drought was mainly along and north of a LaFayette to Dalton line. The drought continued to persist through the end of the year, spreading to include most of Georgia, and peaking in November.
10/1/2016	Drought	\$0	\$0	The drought conditions continued to worsen over Georgia through October, with all of north and a majority of central Georgia in D2 Severe to D4 Exceptional drought conditions. By the end of October the Exceptional drought spread to include 33 counties. North and central Georgia received 25 percent or less of the normal precipitation for the month, with many locations observing no rain for the entire period. The area was so dry, in fact, that Atlanta began a record-breaking 43 days of no measurable rainfall in mid-October. The previous record was in 1884. The rainfall deficit for the previous six months worsened to 11 to 14 inches below normal across north and central Georgia. The D2 Severe to D4 Extreme drought conditions encompassed an area north and west of a line from Cordele, to Sandersville, to Warrenton. The drought continued to persist through the end of the year, spreading to include most of Georgia, and

Date	Event Type	PrP	CrD	REMARKS
11/1/2016	Drought	\$0	\$0	The D4 Exceptional drought conditions rapidly worsened over Georgia through the month of November. By the end of the month, all but two counties in north and central Georgia were in the D2 Severe to D4 Exceptional drought area. The drought conditions were greatly impacted by well below rainfall for the month, particularly across southern and eastern portions of the state. These areas only received 25 percent or less of the normal November rainfall. The area was so dry, in fact, that Atlanta ended the record-breaking 43 days of no measurable rainfall on November 29. The previous record was in 1884. Rome broke the record with 61 days of no measurable rainfall on November 28 (previously set in 1897). The rainfall deficit for the previous 6 months worsened to 13 to 16 inches below normal across north and central Georgia. The D2 Severe to D4 Extreme drought conditions encompassed an area north and west of a line from McRae, to Swainsboro, to Augusta. Although the drought conditions were at the peak at the end of November, the drought persisted through the end of the year and into 2017.
12/1/2016	Drought	\$0	\$0	The D4 Exceptional drought conditions improved slightly over Georgia through the month of December as a more active atmospheric pattern set up over the region. The most significant improvement occurred over the southern Atlanta metropolitan area, with some portions of Coweta, Fayette, Clayton, and Henry counties improving from the D4 Exceptional to D2 Severe drought level. Far north Georgia counties along the Tennessee border also improved from D4 Exceptional to D3 Extreme drought. Elsewhere across north and central Georgia, the drought persisted through the month with little to no improvement. At the end of the year, annual normal rainfall departures were generally 9 to 15 inches across north Georgia, and 1 to 6 inches across central Georgia. Lake levels were heavily impacted by the drought with Lake Lanier and Carters Lake nearly 10 feet below seasonal pool levels. Although the drought conditions peaked in November, the long term drought persisted into 2017.
1/1/2017	Drought	\$0	\$0	Through the month of January, a more active pattern provided above normal rainfall to the majority of the state, and improving drought conditions across the state enough to remove the D4 Exceptional drought category entirely. By the end of the month, the remaining D3 Extreme drought area stretched a small area from Ellijay, to Blairsville, to Helen in the NE Georgia mountains. The D2 Severe drought area retreated northward, only including areas north of a line from Franklin, to Acworth, to Athens, to Elberton. Even with the January rainfall, the long term drought remained a concern into the late winter months, with 365 day normal rainfall departures of 9 to 20 inches across north Georgia. Many of the large Georgia lakes remained below seasonal levels, including Lake Lanier, ending the month nearly 10
12/1/2017	Drought	\$0	\$0	Below average rain fall for two months
10/15/2019	Drought	\$0	\$0	The majority of the state observed a peak in drought conditions in the month of October, with a welcomed wet weather pattern in the latter half of the month contributing to improvement.
11/1/2019	Drought	\$0	\$0	Most of north and central Georgia ended November with below normal rainfall, with rainfall 25 to 90 percent of normal.
			\$346,610	

Week	None	D0	D1	D2	D3	D4		
12/31/2024	99.63	0.37	0	0	0	0		
12/24/2024	100	0	0	0	0	0		
12/17/2024	100	0	0	0	0	0		
12/10/2024	0	100	0	0	0	0		
12/3/2024	0	100	0	0	0	0		
11/26/2024	0	100	0	0	0	0		
11/19/2024	0	100	0	0	0	0		
11/12/2024	0	100	0	0	0	0		
11/5/2024	0	100	0	0	0	0		
10/29/2024	0	100	0	0	0	0		
10/22/2024	100	0	0	0	0	0		
10/15/2024	100	0	0	0	0	0		
10/8/2024	100	0	0	0	0	0		
10/1/2024	100	0	0	0	0	0		
9/24/2024	0	100	96.54	0	0	0		
9/17/2024	0	100	80.81	0	0	0		
9/10/2024	0	100	80.93	0	0	0		
9/3/2024	0	100	0	0	0	0		
8/27/2024	0	100	0	0	0	0		
8/20/2024	100	0	0	0	0	0		
8/13/2024	100	0	0	0	0	0		
8/6/2024	100	0	0	0	0	0		
7/30/2024	100	0	0	0	0	0		
7/23/2024	95.62	4.38	0	0	0	0		
7/16/2024	25.34	74.66	0	0	0	0		
7/9/2024	25.34	74.66	0	0	0	0		
7/2/2024	0	100	7.53	0	0	0		
6/25/2024	0	100	0	0	0	0		
6/18/2024	100	0	0	0	0	0		
6/11/2024	100	0	0	0	0	0		
6/4/2024	100	0	0	0	0	0		
5/28/2024	100	0	0	0	0	0		
5/21/2024	100	0	0	0	0	0		
5/14/2024	100	0	0	0	0	0		
5/7/2024	100	0	0	0	0	0		
4/30/2024	100	0	0	0	0	0		
4/23/2024	100	0	0	0	0	0		
4/16/2024	100	0	0	0	0	0		
4/9/2024	100	0	0	0	0	0		
4/2/2024	100	0	0	0	0	0		
3/26/2024	100	0	0	0	0	0		
3/19/2024	100	0	0	0	0	0		
3/12/2024	100	0	0	0	0	0		

Week	None	D0	D1	D2	D3	D4		
3/5/2024	100	0	0	0	0	0		
2/27/2024	100	0	0	0	0	0		
2/20/2024	100	0	0	0	0	0		
2/13/2024	100	0	0	0	0	0		
2/6/2024	100	0	0	0	0	0		
1/30/2024	100	0	0	0	0	0		
1/23/2024	100	0	0	0	0	0		
1/16/2024	100	0	0	0	0	0		
1/9/2024	100	0	0	0	0	0		
1/2/2024	0	100	0	0	0	0		
12/26/2023	0	100	6.46	0	0	0		
12/19/2023	79.9	20.1	4.71	0	0	0		
12/12/2023	84.09	15.91	0	0	0	0		
12/5/2023	48.95	51.05	0	0	0	0		
11/28/2023	48.95	51.05	0	0	0	0		
11/21/2023	48.95	51.05	0	0	0	0		
11/14/2023	93.06	6.94	0	0	0	0		
11/7/2023	93.06	6.94	0	0	0	0		
10/31/2023	93.74	6.26	0	0	0	0		
10/24/2023	100	0	0	0	0	0		
10/17/2023	100	0	0	0	0	0		
10/10/2023	84.49	15.51	0	0	0	0		
10/3/2023	100	0	0	0	0	0		
9/26/2023	100	0	0	0	0	0		
9/19/2023	100	0	0	0	0	0		
9/12/2023	100	0	0	0	0	0		
9/5/2023	100	0	0	0	0	0		
8/29/2023	100	0	0	0	0	0		
8/22/2023	100	0	0	0	0	0		
8/15/2023	100	0	0	0	0	0		
8/8/2023	100	0	0	0	0	0		
8/1/2023	100	0	0	0	0	0		
7/25/2023	100	0	0	0	0	0		
7/18/2023	100	0	0	0	0	0		
7/11/2023	100	0	0	0	0	0		
7/4/2023	100	0	0	0	0	0		
6/27/2023	100	0	0	0	0	0		
6/20/2023	100	0	0	0	0	0		
6/13/2023	100	0	0	0	0	0		
6/6/2023	100	0	0	0	0	0		
5/30/2023	100	0	0	0	0	0		
5/23/2023	100	0	0	0	0	0		
5/16/2023	100	0	0	0	0	0		

Week	None	D0	D1	D2	D3	D4		
5/9/2023	100	0	0	0	0	0		
5/2/2023	100	0	0	0	0	0		
4/25/2023	100	0	0	0	0	0		
4/18/2023	100	0	0	0	0	0		
4/11/2023	100	0	0	0	0	0		
4/4/2023	100	0	0	0	0	0		
3/28/2023	100	0	0	0	0	0		
3/21/2023	100	0	0	0	0	0		
3/14/2023	100	0	0	0	0	0		
3/7/2023	100	0	0	0	0	0		
2/28/2023	100	0	0	0	0	0		
2/21/2023	100	0	0	0	0	0		
2/14/2023	100	0	0	0	0	0		
2/7/2023	100	0	0	0	0	0		
1/31/2023	100	0	0	0	0	0		
1/24/2023	100	0	0	0	0	0		
1/17/2023	100	0	0	0	0	0		
1/10/2023	100	0	0	0	0	0		
1/3/2023	100	0	0	0	0	0		
12/27/2022	100	0	0	0	0	0		
12/20/2022	100	0	0	0	0	0		
12/13/2022	0	100	0	0	0	0		
12/6/2022	0	100	100	0	0	0		
11/29/2022	0	100	100	100	0	0		
11/22/2022	0	100	100	100	0	0		
11/15/2022	0	100	100	100	0	0		
11/8/2022	0	100	100	100	0	0		
11/1/2022	0	100	100	100	0	0		
10/25/2022	0	100	100	100	0	0		
10/18/2022	0	100	100	10.6	0	0		
10/11/2022	0	100	23.21	0	0	0		
10/4/2022	76.79	23.21	0	0	0	0		
9/27/2022	75.16	24.84	0	0	0	0		
9/20/2022	100	0	0	0	0	0		
9/13/2022	100	0	0	0	0	0		
9/6/2022	100	0	0	0	0	0		
8/30/2022	100	0	0	0	0	0		
8/23/2022	100	0	0	0	0	0		
8/16/2022	100	0	0	0	0	0		
8/9/2022	100	0	0	0	0	0		
8/2/2022	100	0	0	0	0	0		
7/26/2022	100	0	0	0	0	0		
7/19/2022	79.1	20.9	0	0	0	0		

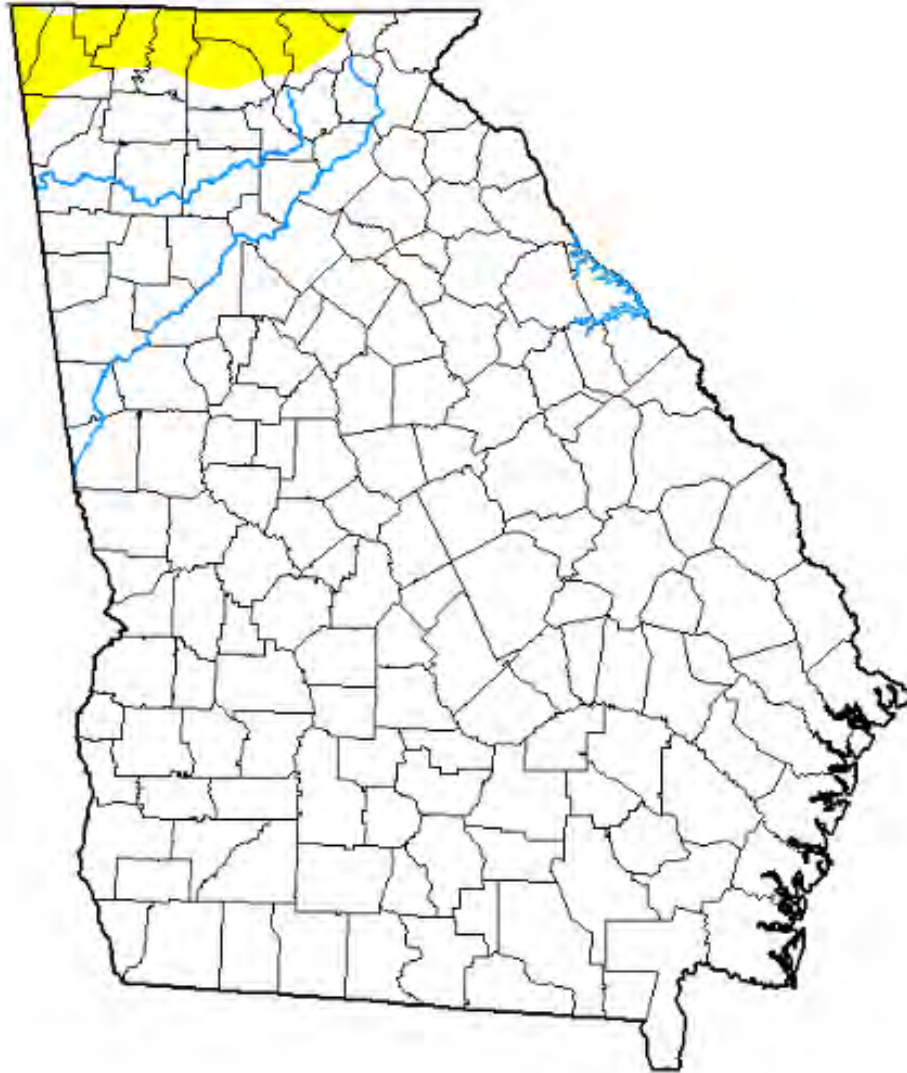
Week	None	D0	D1	D2	D3	D4		
7/12/2022	4.61	95.39	0	0	0	0		
7/5/2022	0	100	46.09	0	0	0		
6/28/2022	0	100	100	0	0	0		
6/21/2022	0	100	79.92	0	0	0		
6/14/2022	20.08	79.92	0	0	0	0		
6/7/2022	100	0	0	0	0	0		
5/31/2022	100	0	0	0	0	0		
5/24/2022	100	0	0	0	0	0		
5/17/2022	27.82	72.18	0	0	0	0		
5/10/2022	100	0	0	0	0	0		
5/3/2022	100	0	0	0	0	0		
4/26/2022	100	0	0	0	0	0		
4/19/2022	100	0	0	0	0	0		
4/12/2022	100	0	0	0	0	0		
4/5/2022	62.09	37.91	0	0	0	0		
3/29/2022	62.09	37.91	0	0	0	0		
3/22/2022	100	0	0	0	0	0		
3/15/2022	100	0	0	0	0	0		
3/8/2022	100	0	0	0	0	0		
3/1/2022	100	0	0	0	0	0		
2/22/2022	100	0	0	0	0	0		
2/15/2022	100	0	0	0	0	0		
2/8/2022	100	0	0	0	0	0		
2/1/2022	100	0	0	0	0	0		
1/25/2022	100	0	0	0	0	0		
1/18/2022	100	0	0	0	0	0		
1/11/2022	100	0	0	0	0	0		
1/4/2022	100	0	0	0	0	0		
12/28/2021	100	0	0	0	0	0		
12/21/2021	100	0	0	0	0	0		
12/14/2021	0	100	0	0	0	0		
12/7/2021	98.83	1.17	0	0	0	0		
11/30/2021	94.95	5.05	0	0	0	0		
11/23/2021	94.95	5.05	0	0	0	0		
11/16/2021	100	0	0	0	0	0		
11/9/2021	100	0	0	0	0	0		
11/2/2021	100	0	0	0	0	0		
10/26/2021	100	0	0	0	0	0		
10/19/2021	100	0	0	0	0	0		
10/12/2021	100	0	0	0	0	0		
10/5/2021	100	0	0	0	0	0		
9/28/2021	100	0	0	0	0	0		
9/21/2021	100	0	0	0	0	0		

Week	None	D0	D1	D2	D3	D4		
9/14/2021	100	0	0	0	0	0		
9/7/2021	100	0	0	0	0	0		
8/31/2021	100	0	0	0	0	0		
8/24/2021	100	0	0	0	0	0		
8/17/2021	100	0	0	0	0	0		
8/10/2021	100	0	0	0	0	0		
8/3/2021	100	0	0	0	0	0		
7/27/2021	100	0	0	0	0	0		
7/20/2021	100	0	0	0	0	0		
7/13/2021	100	0	0	0	0	0		
7/6/2021	100	0	0	0	0	0		
6/29/2021	100	0	0	0	0	0		
6/22/2021	100	0	0	0	0	0		
6/15/2021	100	0	0	0	0	0		
6/8/2021	100	0	0	0	0	0		
6/1/2021	55.19	44.81	0	0	0	0		
5/25/2021	100	0	0	0	0	0		
5/18/2021	100	0	0	0	0	0		
5/11/2021	100	0	0	0	0	0		
5/4/2021	66.38	33.62	0	0	0	0		
4/27/2021	0	100	0	0	0	0		
4/20/2021	0	100	0	0	0	0		
4/13/2021	98.61	1.39	0	0	0	0		
4/6/2021	98.61	1.39	0	0	0	0		
3/30/2021	100	0	0	0	0	0		
3/23/2021	65.05	34.95	0	0	0	0		
3/16/2021	100	0	0	0	0	0		
3/9/2021	100	0	0	0	0	0		
3/2/2021	100	0	0	0	0	0		
2/23/2021	100	0	0	0	0	0		
2/16/2021	100	0	0	0	0	0		
2/9/2021	100	0	0	0	0	0		
2/2/2021	100	0	0	0	0	0		
1/26/2021	100	0	0	0	0	0		
1/19/2021	100	0	0	0	0	0		
1/12/2021	100	0	0	0	0	0		
1/5/2021	100	0	0	0	0	0		
12/29/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0		
12/22/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0		
12/15/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0		
12/8/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0		
12/1/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0		
11/24/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0		

Week	None	D0	D1	D2	D3	D4		
11/17/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0		
11/10/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0		
11/3/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0		
10/27/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0		
10/20/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0		
10/13/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0		
10/6/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0		
9/29/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0		
9/22/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0		
9/15/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0		
9/8/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0		
9/1/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0		
8/25/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0		
8/18/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0		
8/11/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0		
8/4/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0		
7/28/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0		
7/21/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0		
7/14/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0		
7/7/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0		
6/30/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0		
6/23/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0		
6/16/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0		
6/9/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0		
6/2/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0		
5/26/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0		
5/19/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0		
5/12/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0		
5/5/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0		
4/28/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0		
4/21/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0		
4/14/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0		
4/7/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0		
3/31/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0		
3/24/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0		
3/17/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0		
3/10/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0		
3/3/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0		
2/25/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0		
2/18/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0		
2/11/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0		
2/4/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0		
1/28/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0		

Week	None	D0	D1	D2	D3	D4		
1/21/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0		
1/14/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0		
1/7/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0		
12/31/2019	100	0	0	0	0	0		
12/24/2019	100	0	0	0	0	0		
12/17/2019	93.9	6.1	0	0	0	0		
12/10/2019	0	100	6.17	0	0	0		
12/3/2019	1.12	98.88	6.17	0	0	0		
11/26/2019	0	100	50.53	2.82	0	0		
11/19/2019	0	100	50.53	0	0	0		
11/12/2019	0	100	100	0	0	0		
11/5/2019	0	100	100	0	0	0		
10/29/2019	0	100	100	100	0	0		
10/22/2019	0	100	100	100	0	0		
10/15/2019	0	100	100	100	49.37	0		
10/8/2019	0	100	100	0	0	0		
10/1/2019	0	100	61.23	0	0	0		
9/24/2019	0	100	33.84	0	0	0		
9/17/2019	56.9	43.1	0	0	0	0		
9/10/2019	59.53	40.47	0	0	0	0		
9/3/2019	82.85	17.15	0	0	0	0		
8/27/2019	82.85	17.15	0	0	0	0		
8/20/2019	97.01	2.99	0	0	0	0		
8/13/2019	100	0	0	0	0	0		
8/6/2019	100	0	0	0	0	0		
7/30/2019	100	0	0	0	0	0		
7/23/2019	100	0	0	0	0	0		
7/16/2019	100	0	0	0	0	0		
7/9/2019	100	0	0	0	0	0		
7/2/2019	100	0	0	0	0	0		

U.S. Drought Monitor Georgia



February 20, 2024

(Released Thursday, Feb. 22, 2024)

Valid 7 a.m. EST

Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	96.50	3.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Last Week 02-13-2024	96.46	3.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3 Months Ago 11-21-2023	36.08	63.92	48.47	24.74	9.71	2.15
Start of Calendar Year 01-02-2024	46.66	53.34	28.92	11.91	0.07	0.00
Start of Water Year 09-26-2023	78.43	21.57	4.17	0.00	0.00	0.00
One Year Ago 02-21-2023	90.41	9.59	3.07	0.00	0.00	0.00

Intensity

None	D2 Severe Drought
D0 Abnormally Dry	D3 Extreme Drought
D1 Moderate Drought	D4 Exceptional Drought

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. For more information on the Drought Monitor, go to <https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/About.aspx>

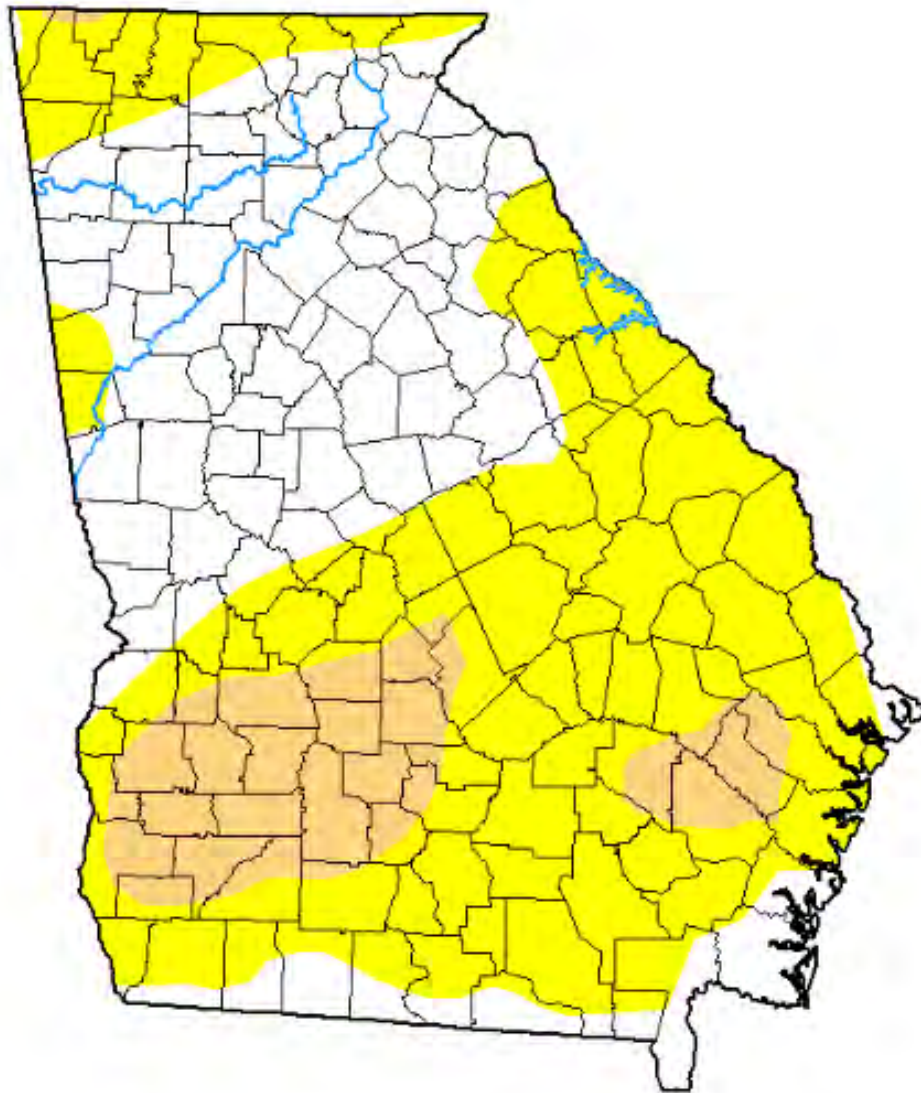
Author:

Richard Heim
NCEI/NOAA



droughtmonitor.unl.edu

U.S. Drought Monitor Georgia



February 25, 2025
(Released Thursday, Feb. 27, 2025)
Valid 7 a.m. EST

Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	37.95	62.05	12.82	0.00	0.00	0.00
Last Week 02-18-2025	27.69	72.31	14.98	0.00	0.00	0.00
3 Months Ago 11-26-2024	36.47	63.53	10.93	0.00	0.00	0.00
Start of Calendar Year 01-07-2025	56.32	43.68	11.40	0.00	0.00	0.00
Start of Water Year 10-01-2024	98.35	1.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
One Year Ago 02-27-2024	96.40	3.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Intensity:

None	D2 Severe Drought
D0 Abnormally Dry	D3 Extreme Drought
D1 Moderate Drought	D4 Exceptional Drought

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. For more information on the Drought Monitor, go to <https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/About.aspx>

Author:

Brian Fuchs
National Drought Mitigation Center



droughtmonitor.unl.edu

Wildfire

A wildfire is any uncontrolled fire occurring on undeveloped land that needs fire suppression. The potential for wildfire is influenced by three factors: the presence of fuel, the area's topography and air mass. There are three different classes of wildland fires. A surface fire is the most common type and burns along the floor of a forest, moving slowly and killing or damaging trees. A ground fire is usually started by lightning and burns on or below the forest floor. Crown fires spread rapidly by wind and move quickly by jumping along the tops of trees. Wildfires are usually signaled by dense smoke that fills the area for miles around. Wildfires by lightning have a very strong probability of occurring during drought conditions. Drought conditions make natural fuels (grass, brush, trees, dead vegetation) more fire-prone.

Taliaferro County is comprised 124,800 acres in the county, 120,466 (96.5%) are dedicated to agricultural and forestry uses. Given the right weather conditions and variables, wildfire due to natural causes creates a potential threat to the lives and property of residents in the planning area. According to Georgia Forestry data, from 1957 to 2018, there have been 900 fire events burning a total of 4,608 acres for an average extent of 5.12 acres. Of these 900 fire events 44 were a result of lightning strikes which burned 834 acres. Based on best available data, the 44 wildfire events as a result of lightning occurred in the unincorporated areas of the county. Based on a 20-year hazard cycle there is a 160 percent chance of an annual wildfire due to a lightning strike or statistically the county can expect 1.6 wildfires as a result of lightning annually..

The GMIS has one critical facility with a hazard score of four (high), 21 with a hazard score of three (moderate), two with a hazard score of two (low) and one with a hazard score of one (very low probability). The remaining three critical facilities have a hazard score of zero. The 46 critical facilities with a wildfire hazard score greater than zero have an estimated potential loss of more than \$30.4 million. According to FEMA Worksheet #3a there are 6,091 structures/properties with a population of 1,717 with a value of slightly more than \$224 million worth of assets countywide..

Taliaferro

CY	TOTAL	LIGHT	MACHI	CAMP	SMOKE	DEBRI	ARSON	RAIL	CHILD	MISC	D-RES	D-AG
1957	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1958	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1959	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1960	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1961	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1962	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1963	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1964	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1965	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1966	551.91	0	0	0	57	7.36	0	487.55	0	0		
1967	41.11	0	0	0	0.85	1.5	0	38.76	0	0		
1968	196.09	1.42	0.92	0	19.52	21.1	0	153.13	0	0		
1969	75.59	0	6.49	0	24.54	21.82	1.02	21.72	0	0		
1970	47.53	0	0.59	0	27.17	9.74	0	10.03	0	0		
1971	63.22	0	0	0	18.72	34.28	1.67	8.55	0	0		
1972	106.84	0	0	0	16.46	10.32	14.27	65.79	0	0		
1973	22.01	0	2.73	0	1.5	6.15	0	11.63	0	0		
1974	51	0	1.01	0	6.77	2.9	0	40.32	0	0		
1975	38.36	0	3.36	1.77	17.61	0	0	15.42	0.15	0.05		
1976	66.45	0	0.15	0	2.88	5.1	13.28	0	1.12	43.92		
1977	150.42	27.26	2.12	0	5.06	32.5	57	0	2.6	23.88		
1978	88.11	0	0.1	0	2.33	0.95	51.48	0	0	33.25		
1979	32.77	0	0.39	0	0.86	13.4	0.75	0	0	17.37		
1980	128.27	0.24	1.92	0	4.88	9.35	107.27	0	0	4.61		
1981	168.19	90.05	0	0.36	1.08	26.8	46.12	0	0	3.78		
1982	21.42	0	0	0	6.27	14.12	1.03	0	0	0		
1983	10.85	1.9	0	0	1.61	5.57	0	1.58	0	0.19		
1984	21.32	0	1.38	0	7.54	5.89	4.98	0.33	0	1.2		
1985	71.55	0	0.09	0	5.93	45.42	13.68	2.48	0	3.95		
1986	372.75	71.76	19.47	0	6.03	268.56	5.37	0	0	1.56		
1987	58.99	1.39	3.94	0	15.76	14.53	10.02	0	0	13.35		
1988	90.66	16.63	12.18	0	4.73	20.07	36.07	0	0	0.98		
1989	13.17	0	0.8	0	0.34	11.6	0	0	0	0.43		
1990	23.22	12.1	0.97	0	0.3	6.18	0.82	2.76	0	0.09		
1991	72.51	0	1.57	0	9.77	59.03	0	0	0	2.14		
1992	15.79	0	0.01	0	9.19	4.29	0	2.07	0.23	0		
1993	76.53	34.33	10.51	0	0.05	24.41	0.08	0	0	7.15		
1994	8	0	0.02	0	0	5.61	0.28	0	1.76	0.33		
1995	49.97	0	0.44	0	0	38.88	0	10.63	0	0.02		
1996	58.47	45	0.83	0	0.02	9.86	0.97	0	0	1.79		
1997	9.36	0.1	0	0	0	3.19	2.17	0.09	0	3.81		
1998	29.32	0	11.84	0	0.7	16.45	0	0.33	0	0		
1999	34.53	0	0	0	5.12	0	21.17	0	0	8.24		

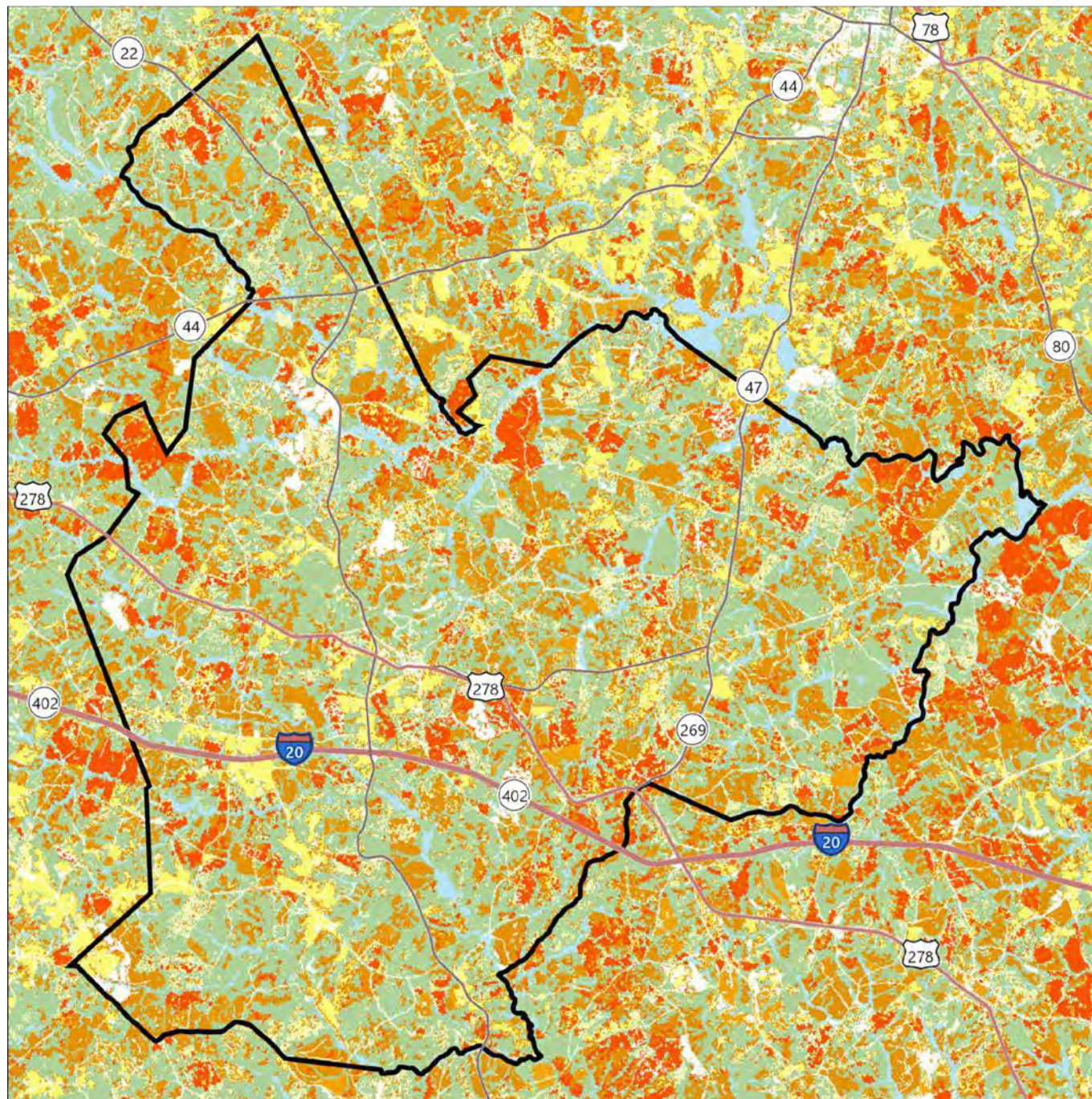
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Jurisdiction	Name	Wildfire Hazard Score	Value	Replacement Value Year	Building size	Content value	Content value year	Functional Use value	Facility type	Risk	Daytime Occupancy	Nighttime Occupancy
Crawfordville city	Crawfordville Lift Station #3	4	60000	2018				0	Government, Water/Sewer	Essential		
Crawfordville city	City of Crawfordville Well #4	3	800000	2018	150			0	Government, Government, Water/Sewer, Water/Sewer	Economic Assets, Essential		
Crawfordville city	City of Crawfordville Well #1	3	800000	2018	150			0	Government, Government, Water/Sewer, Water/Sewer	Economic Assets, Essential		
Crawfordville city	City of Crawfordville Well #2	3	800000	2018	150			0	Government, Government, Water/Sewer, Water/Sewer	Economic Assets, Essential		
Crawfordville city	Crawfordville City Hall	3	300000	2018	2500	600000	2018	0	Government, Government, City Hall, City Hall	Essential	5	
Crawfordville city	Crawfordville Lift Station #1	3	60000	2018				0	Government, Water/Sewer	Essential		
Crawfordville city	Crawfordville Lift Station #4	3	60000	2018				0	Government, Water/Sewer	Essential		
Sharon city	Sharon City Hall	3	40000	2018	400	10000		0	Government, Government, Private, Private	Essential		
Sharon city	Sharon Wellhouse	3	80000	2018	100			0	Government, Government, Water/Sewer, Water/Sewer	Economic Assets, Essential		
Taliaferro County	County Health System	3	120000	2018		150000		0	Medical, Medical Offices	Essential	35	
Taliaferro County	Courthouse Annex	3	730000	2018	3500	50000	2018	0	Law Enforcement, Law Enforcement, Court House, Court House	Important	25	

Jurisdiction	Name	Wildfire Hazard Score	Value	Replacement Value Year	Building size	Content value	Content value year	Functional Use value	Facility type	Risk	Daytime Occupancy	Nighttime Occupancy
Taliaferro County	DFCS Health Dept Community Services	3	420000	2018	4420	100000	2018	0	Government, Government, Water/Sewer, Water/Sewer	Economic Assets, Essential	7	
Taliaferro County	Family Connection/At hens Tech Literacy Center	3	750000	2018	2200	750000	2018	0	Government, Government, Water/Sewer, Water/Sewer	Important	20	
Taliaferro County	Taliaferro BOC Annex	3	500000	2018	1500	20000	2018	0	Government, Government, Water/Sewer, Water/Sewer	Economic Assets, Historic Consideration	1	
Taliaferro County	Taliaferro Co Human Development Center	3	800000	2018	3960			0	Emergency Services, Emergency Services, Government Offices, Government Offices	Economic Assets, Essential		
Taliaferro County	Taliaferro Co/Crawfordville Fire Station	3	182300	2018	1860	500000	2018	0	Government, Government, Water/Sewer, Water/Sewer	Economic Assets, Essential		
Taliaferro County	Taliaferro County Courthouse	3	5200000	2018	20000	800000	2018	0	Law Enforcement, Law Enforcement, Court House, Court House	Essential	17	
Taliaferro County	Taliaferro County Gymnasium	3	700000	2018	9000	8000	2018	0	Emergency Services, Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Economic Assets		

Jurisdiction	Name	Wildfire Hazard Score	Value	Replacement Value Year	Building size	Content value	Content value year	Functional Use value	Facility type	Risk	Daytime Occupancy	Nighttime Occupancy
Taliaferro County	Taliaferro County Library	3	400000	2018	2066	300000	2018	0	Government, Government, Library, Library	Economic Assets, Essential, Historic Consideration	15	
Taliaferro County	Taliaferro County School	3	15000000	2018	32000	1000000	2018	3000000	Government, Government, Water/Sewer, Water/Sewer	Economic Assets, Essential	235	
Taliaferro County	Taliaferro County Senior Center	3	1100000	2018	6400	12000	2018	0	Government, Government, Water/Sewer, Water/Sewer	Economic Assets, Essential	20	
Taliaferro County	Taliaferro County Sheriff's Office	3	400000	2018	2000	500000	2018	0	Law Enforcement, Law Enforcement, Sheriff, Sheriff	Economic Assets, Essential	18	6
Crawfordville city	Crawfordville Lift Station #2	2	60000	2018				0	Government, Water/Sewer	Essential		
Crawfordville city	Crawfordville Water Storage Tank/Water Tower	2	1020000	2018	100			0	Government, Government, Water/Sewer, Water/Sewer	Economic Assets, Essential, Important		
Taliaferro County	Margaret Grove Fire Department	1	95000	2018	720	250000	2018	0	Emergency Services, Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Economic Assets, Essential		
Crawfordville city	City of Crawfordville Waste Water Treatment Plant	0	3700000	2018	40000			0	Government, Government, Water/Sewer, Water/Sewer	Economic Assets, Essential		
Sharon city	Sharon Fire Department	0	95000	2018	1250	250000	2018	0	Emergency Services, Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Economic Assets, Essential, Important		

Jurisdiction	Name	Wildfire Hazard Score	Value	Replacement Value Year	Building size	Content value	Content value year	Functional Use value	Facility type	Risk	Daytime Occupancy	Nighttime Occupancy
Taliaferro County	Taliaferro County Road Dept Shop	0	420000	2018	3060	250000	2018	0	Emergency Services, Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Economic Assets, Essential		
			34692300		137486	5550000		3000000			398	6



Taliaferro County

Fire Intensity Scale

D 1 - Lowest Intensity

□ 1.5

D 2-Low

D 2.5

D 3 - Moderate

3.5

4-High

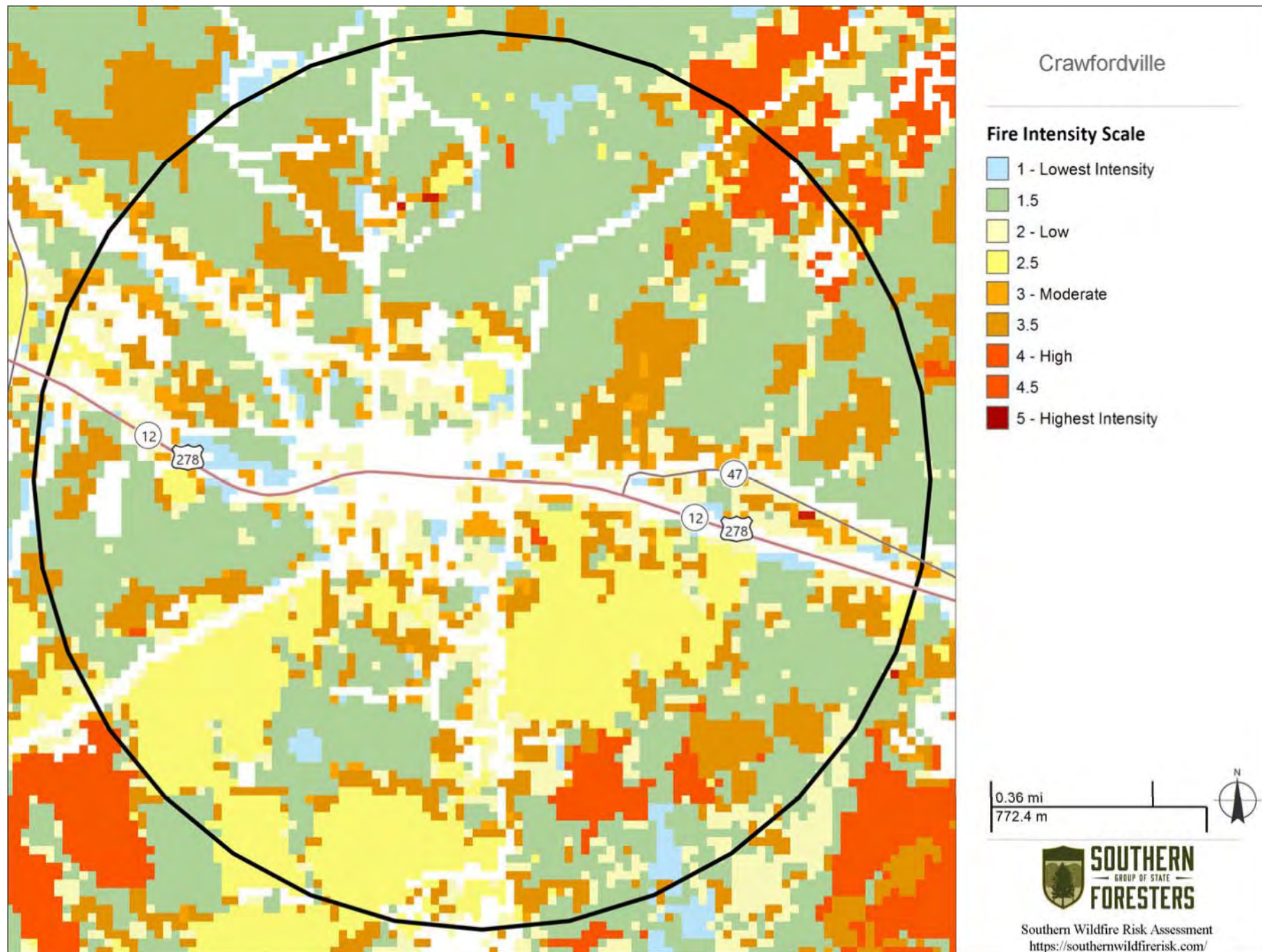
4.5

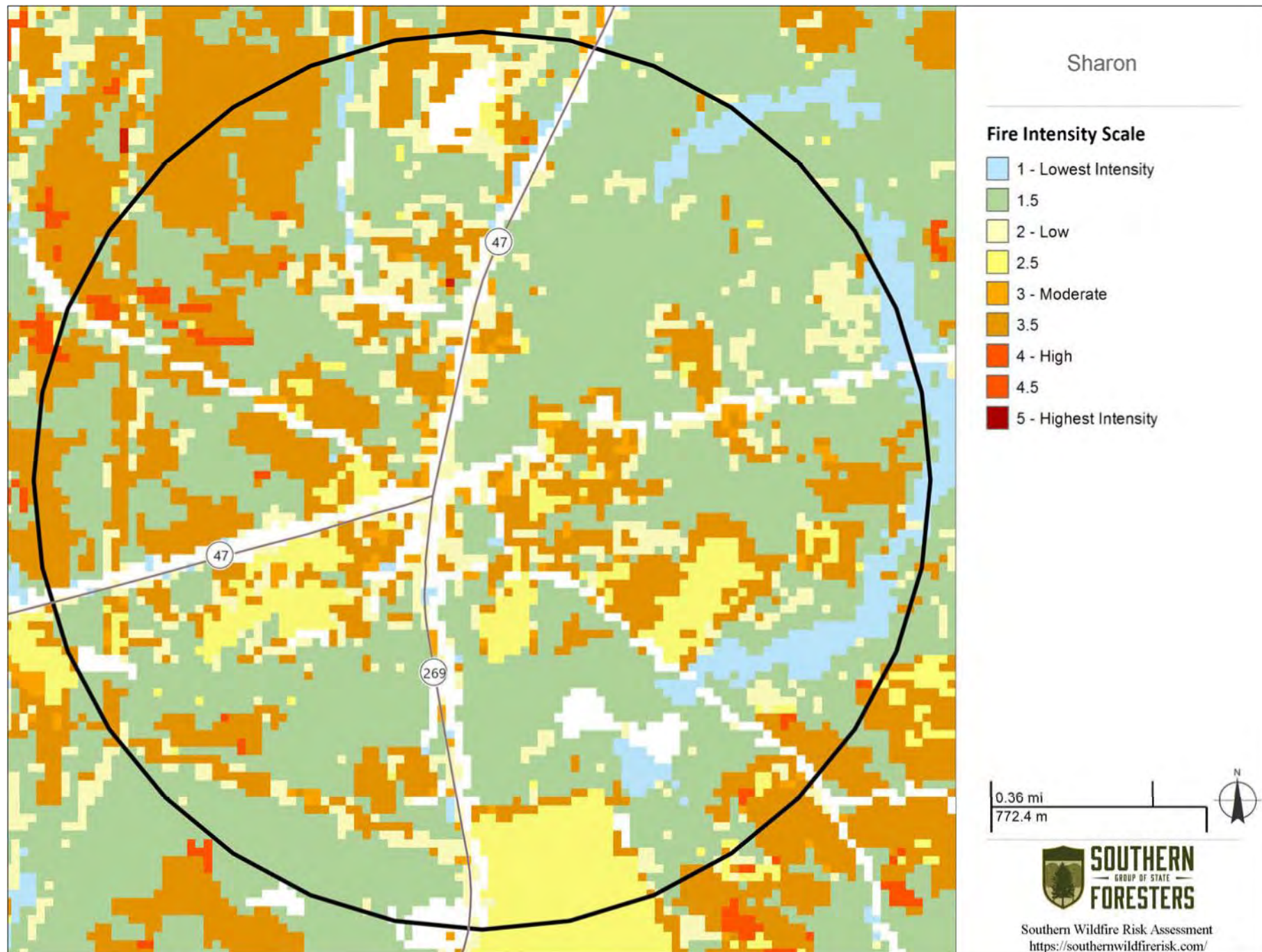
5 - Highest Intensity

464.9m
441 mi

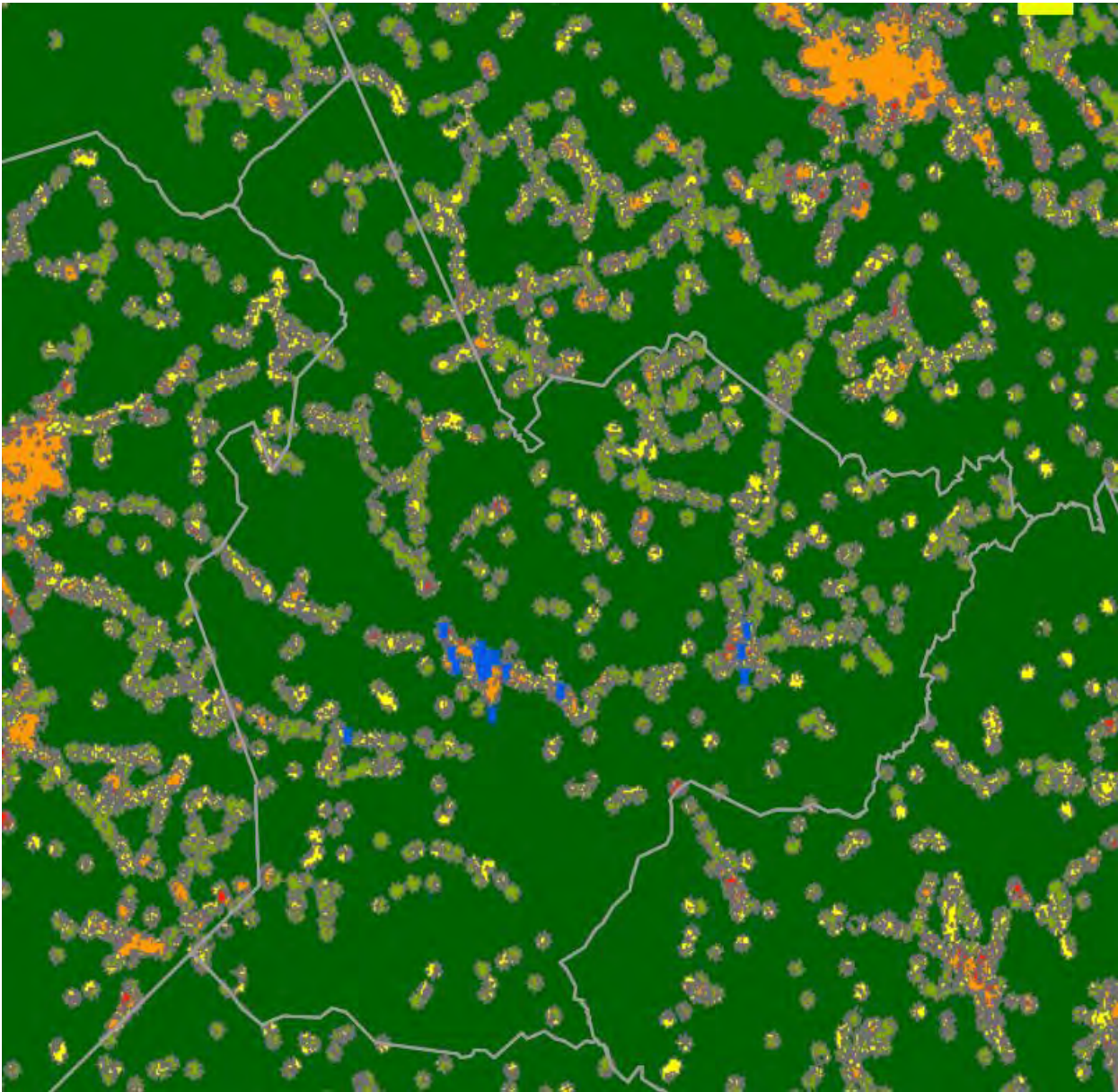


Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment
<https://5-Out/mmwildfirerisk.com>



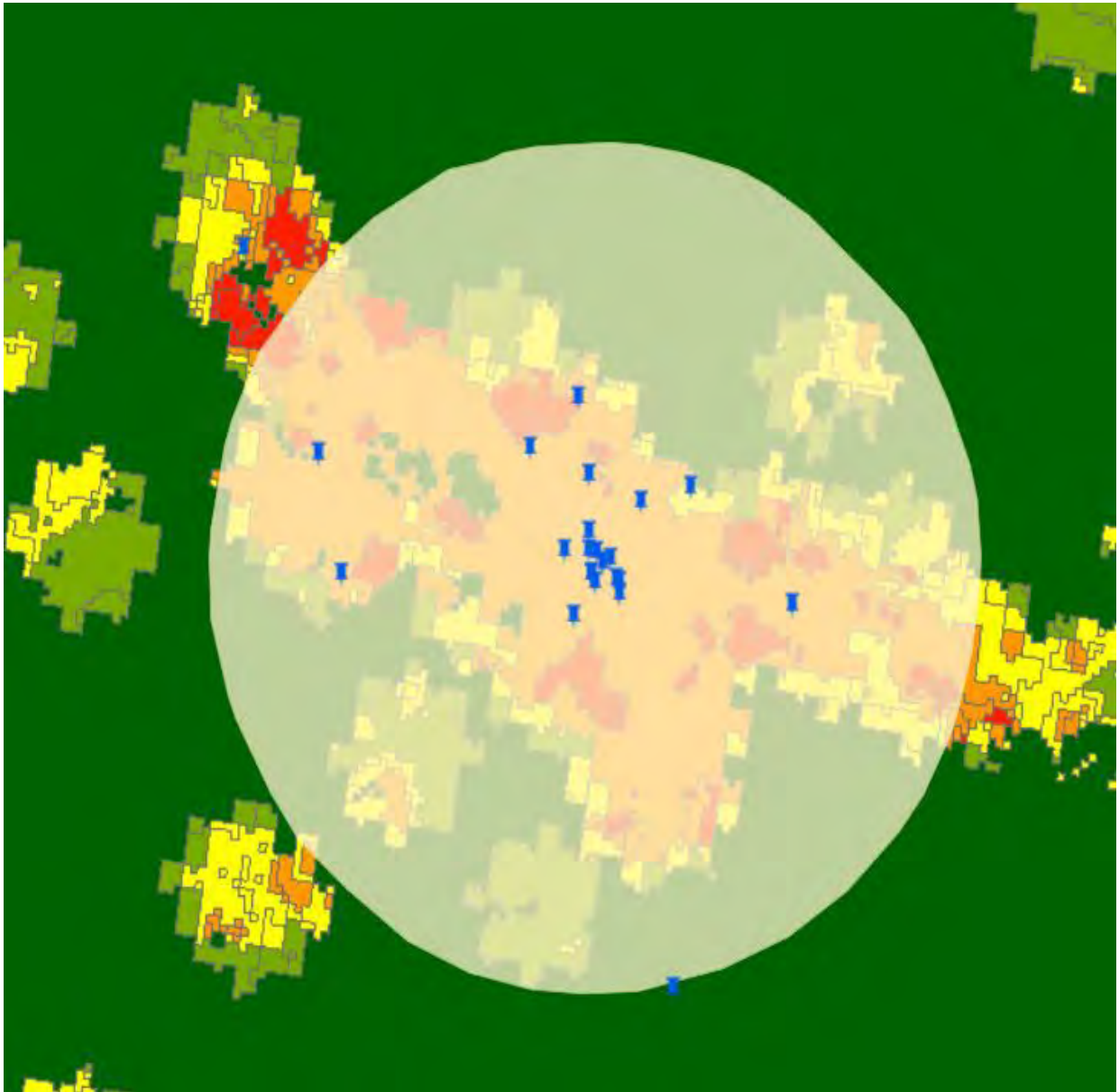


TALIAFERRO COUNTY GMIS WILDFIRE RISK MAP



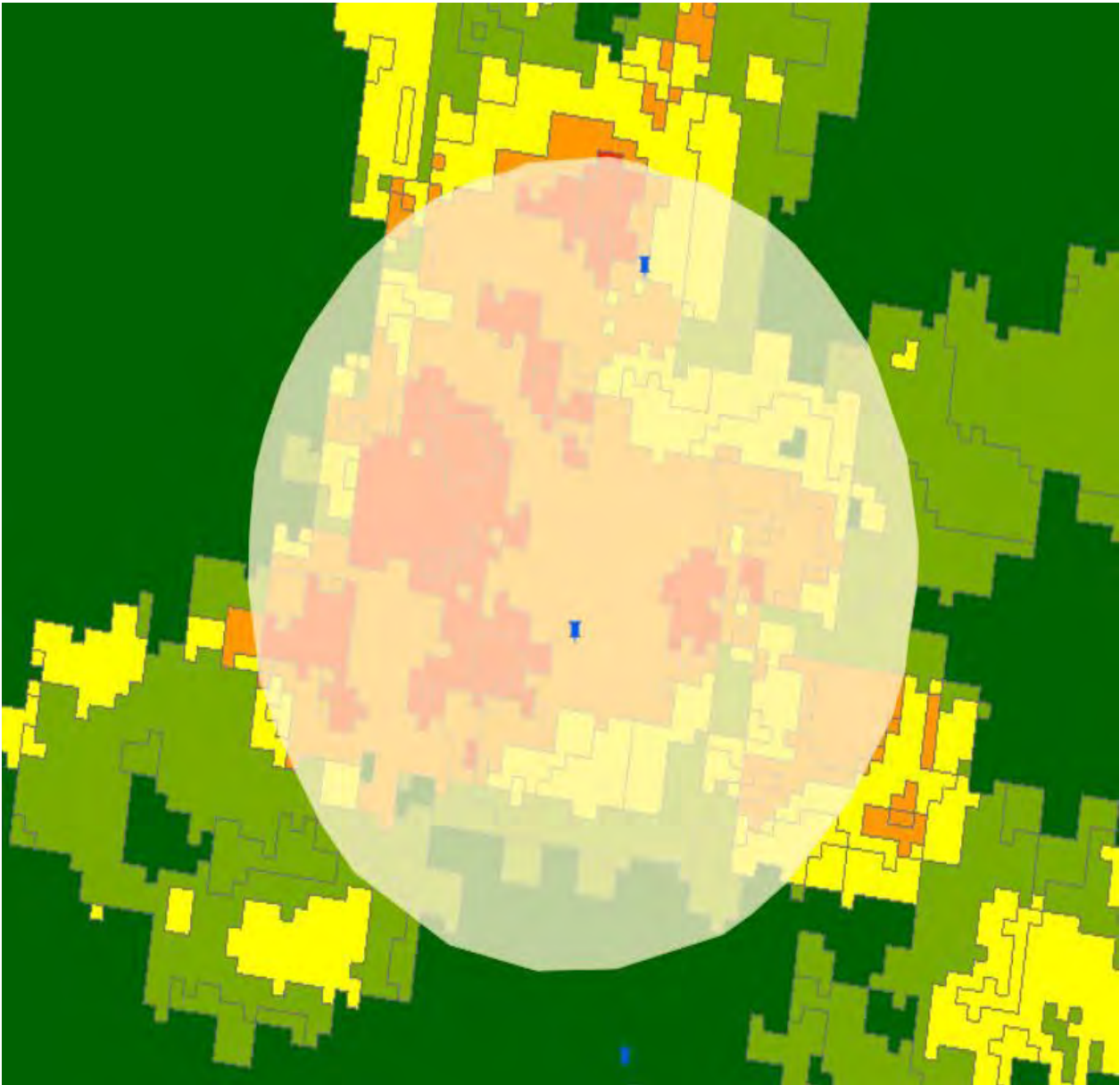
Score	Description
4	High
3	Moderate
2	Low
1	Very Low
0	No Houses
	Agriculture
	Water
	City

CRAWFORDVILLE GMIS WILDFIRE RISK MAP

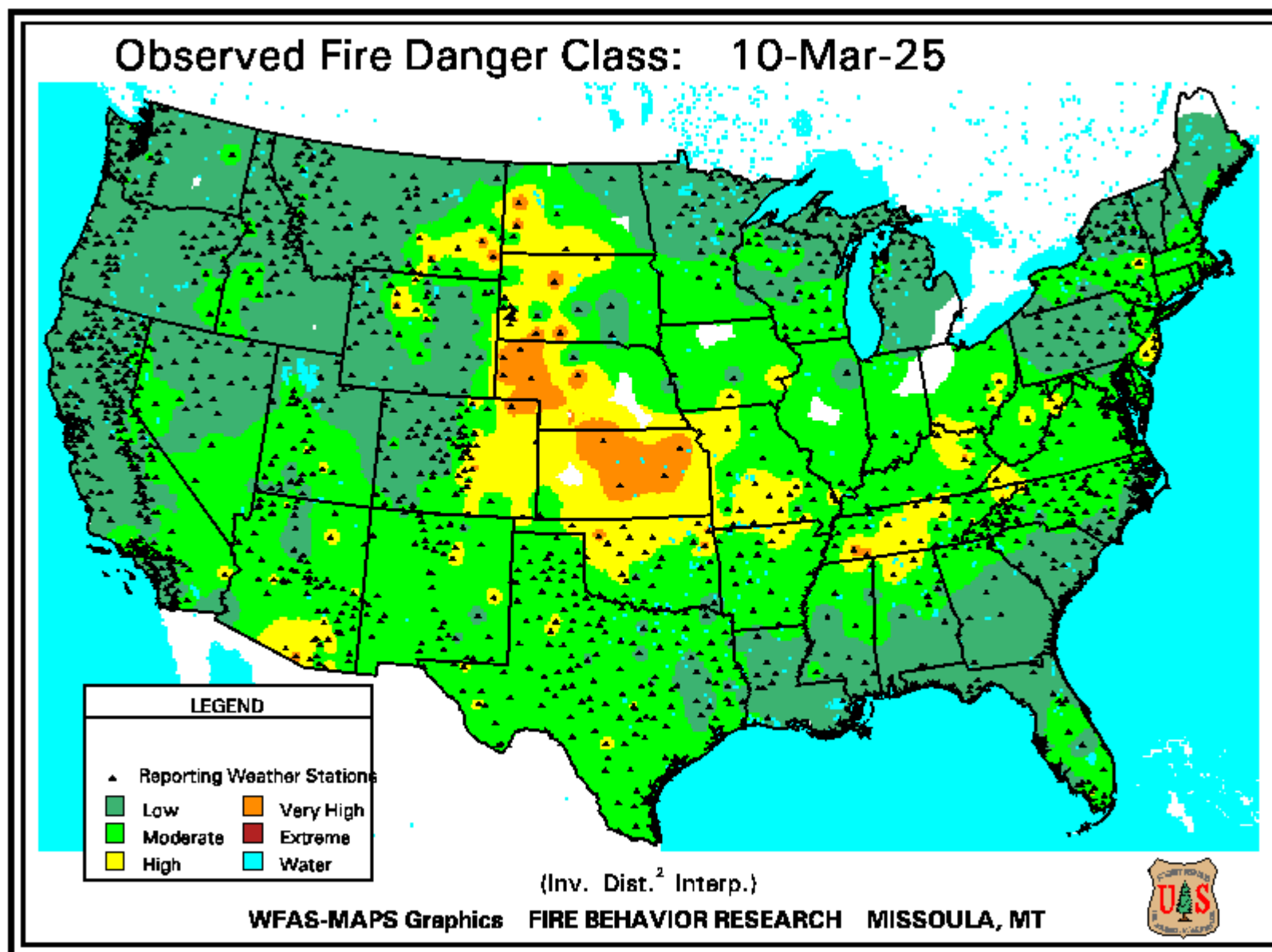


Score	Description
4	High
3	Moderate
2	Low
1	Very Low
0	No Houses
	Agriculture
	Water
	City

SHARON GMIS WILDFIRE RISK MAP



Score	Description
4	High
3	Moderate
2	Low
1	Very Low
0	No Houses
	Agriculture
	Water
	City



Severe Weather

The Jenkins County Pre-Disaster Hazard Mitigation Committee reviewed historical data from the county's own weather database, the National Climatic Data Center, newspapers and citizen interviews in researching the past effects of severe weather in Jenkins County. The month of February marks the beginning of the severe weather season in the South, which can last until the month of August. Five types of severe weather were identified by the mitigation team: (1) tornados, (2) tropical storms, (3) thunderstorm winds, (4) lightning, and (5) hail.

A tornado is a violent windstorm characterized by a twisting, funnel-shaped cloud. It is spawned by a thunderstorm or the result of a hurricane and is produced when cool air overrides a layer of warm air, forcing the warm air to rise rapidly. The damage from a tornado is a result of the high wind velocity and wind-blown debris. Tornados are among the most unpredictable and destructive of weather phenomena and can strike at any time of the year if the essential conditions are present. The positions of the subtropical and polar jet streams often are conducive to the formation of storms in the Gulf region.

The second type of severe weather is tropical storms. Tropical Storms are an organized system of strong thunderstorms with a defined surface circulation and maximum sustained winds of 39–73 MPH (34–63 knots). In this area they generally occur as a result of a hurricane or tropical system that has come inland.

The third severe weather event, thunderstorm winds, can cause death and injury, power outages, property damage, and can disrupt telephone service, severely affect radio communications and surface/air transportation which may seriously impair the emergency management capabilities of the affected jurisdictions.

Thunderstorm winds are winds that arise from convection (with or without lightning), with speeds of at least 50 knots (58 mph), or winds of any speed producing a fatality, injury, or damage. Severe thunderstorms develop powerful updrafts and downdrafts. An updraft of warm, moist air helps to fuel a towering cumulonimbus cloud reaching tens of thousands of feet into the atmosphere. A downdraft of relatively cool, dense air develops as precipitation begins to fall through the cloud. Winds in the downdraft can reach in excess of 100 miles per hour. When the downdraft reaches the ground it spreads out forming a gust front: the strong wind that kicks up just before the storm hits. As the thunderstorm moves through the area, the full force of the downdraft in a severe thunderstorm can be felt as horizontal, straight-line winds with speeds well over 50 miles per hour. Straight-line winds are often responsible for most of the damage associated with a severe thunderstorm. Damaging straight-line winds occur over a range of scales. At one extreme, a severe single-cell thunderstorm may cause localized damage from a microburst, a severe downdraft extending not more than about two miles across. In contrast, a powerful thunderstorm complex that develops as a squall line can produce damaging winds that carve a path as much as 100 miles wide and 500 miles long.

The fourth severe weather event is lightning. Lightning results from the buildup and discharge of electrical energy between positively and negatively charged areas. Rising and descending air within a thunderstorm separates these positive and negative charges. Water and ice particles also

affect charge distribution. A cloud-to-ground lightning strike begins as an invisible channel of electrically charged air moving from the cloud toward the ground. When one channel nears an object on the ground, a powerful surge of electricity from the ground moves upward to the clouds and produces the visible lightning strike. Lightning often strikes outside of heavy rain and may occur as far as 10 miles away from any rainfall.

The final severe weather event is hail. Hailstones are created when strong rising currents of air called updrafts carry water droplets high into the upper reaches of thunderstorms where they freeze. These frozen water droplets fall back toward the earth in downdrafts. In their descent, these frozen droplets bump into and coalesce with unfrozen water droplets and are then carried back up high within the storm where they refreeze into larger frozen drops. This cycle may repeat itself several times until the frozen water droplets become so large and heavy that the updraft can no longer support their weight. Eventually, the frozen water droplets fall back to earth as hailstones.

Hail can also be a destructive aspect of severe thunderstorms. Hail causes more monetary loss than any other type of thunderstorm-spawned severe weather in the United States, annually producing about one billion dollars in crop damage. Storms that produce hailstones only the size of a dime can produce dents in the tops of vehicles, damage roofs, break windows and cause significant injury or even death.

Weather Event	#	Fatalities	Injuries	Approximate Property/Crop Damage
Tornados	4	0	0	\$12,000
Tropical Storms	18	0	0	\$51,564
Thunderstorm Winds	62	0	0	\$278,320
Lightning	56	0	0	\$52,768
Hail	25	0	0	\$14,022

There are approximately 6,091 structures/properties in the county totaling slightly more than \$224 million with a population of 1,717.

Location	Details	Date	Mag	Reported Damage
TALIAFERRO		2/13/1942	Unknown	
TALIAFERRO	Homes and farm buildings blown down	5/7/1948	Unknown	
TALIAFERRO		5/21/1948	Unknown	
TALIAFERRO	Trees fell on homes	11/23/1992	Unknown	12,000

Date	Event Type	INJURIES	FATALITIES	Mag	PrP	CrD	REMARKS
8/30/1964	Hurricane/Tropical Storm	0	0		1136.36	113.64	Hurricane Cleo
6/20/1972	Hurricane/Tropical Storm	0	0		0	314.46	HURRICANE AGNES
6/11/2001	Tropical Storm	0	0		0	0	The remnants of Tropical Storm Allison, which originated in the Gulf of Mexico near the Texas coast during the first few days of June, brought heavy rain and flooding to many counties in central and east central Georgia.
9/14/2002	Tropical Storm	0	0		0	0	Tropical Storm Hanna moved inland near Mobile, Alabama around 5 pm EDT Saturday, September 14, 2002. Despite the heavy rainfall, flooding problems were minimal, since north and central Georgia had been in a 4-year drought.
7/1/2003	Tropical Storm	0	0		0	0	Tropical Depression Bill, which was earlier Tropical Storm Bill, tracked across north and central Georgia during the day bringing heavy rain, flooding, wind damage, and even an isolated tornado to the region.
9/6/2004	Tropical Storm	0	0		0	0	Hurricane Frances, at one point a category four hurricane (on the Saffir-Simpson scale) with sustained winds of 145 mph. The storm weakened to a Tropical Storm. Dozens to hundreds of trees were blown down, also bringing down dozens to hundreds of power lines.
9/16/2004	Tropical Storm	0	0		0	0	Hurricane Ivan, a classic long-lived Cape Verde hurricane and at three times within its life cycle a category five hurricane, developed from a tropical wave which moved off the African coast on August 31st. The system became a tropical depression on September 2nd, and tropical storm on September 3rd, and a hurricane early on September 5th. Later that same day, it became a major hurricane.
9/26/2004	Tropical Storm	0	0		0	0	Hurricane Jeanne was the third major southeast U.S. land falling hurricane to affect Georgia within a three week period, following just 10 days after Hurricane Ivan, which followed just 10 days after Hurricane Frances. Jeanne caused the least damage to north and central Georgia counties of the three tropical systems to affect the state during the month of September. Many homes that were in the stages of cleanup from Ivan, were severely impacted once again with major flooding. Overall damages from flooding and high winds were estimated at \$5,000,000.
6/12/2005	Tropical Storm	0	0		0	0	Tropical Storm Arlene, which formed on June 8th near the northeast coast of Honduras, became a tropical storm. Damage to Georgia from the storm was minimal.

Date	Event Type	INJURIES	FATALITIES	Mag	PrP	CrD	REMARKS
7/6/2005	Tropical Storm	0	0		0	0	Estimated damages to North and Central Georgia in association with Tropical Storm Cindy were approximately \$76,000,000. The majority of this was the result of tornado damage, but over \$500,000 was flash flood or flood related. As noted above, there was also one flash flood-related death and one flash flood-related injury as a result of Tropical Storm Cindy.
7/10/2005	Hurricane (Typhoon)	0	0		0	0	Hurricane Dennis, which began as a tropical depression near the southern Windward Islands on July 4th quickly gained strength as it tracked west-northwest across the Caribbean. Numerous thunderstorms, some with very heavy rain tracked east to west across central and north Georgia. Rainfall amounts of two to four inches were reported on the south and west side of Atlanta.
8/29/2005	Hurricane (Typhoon)	0	0		0	0	Hurricane Katrina, a horrific category 4 hurricane with winds of 140 mph made landfall just east of New Orleans around 8 am August 29th, continued north-northeast as a hurricane across eastern Mississippi during the day on the 29th, then moved into western and middle Tennessee by early morning on August 30th. While this storm will be most remembered for the extensive devastation that was done to southeast Louisiana, particularly New Orleans, and eastward along the Mississippi Gulf Coast, Katrina was a very large and powerful storm with far reaching effects to the east. Overall damage associated with Katrina in north and central Georgia was approximately \$14,000,000.
10/5/2005	Tropical Storm	0	0		0	0	Tropical storm Tammy developed just east of the central Florida coast on the 5th of October as the result of a complex interaction between an upper-level low and a tropical wave. . Two-day rainfall totals of three to five inches were common across east Georgia, mostly east of a line from Athens to Dublin. Areas immediately west of this line received generally one to two inches of rain, while the western most counties of Georgia against the Alabama border received less than one inch of rain in association with tropical storm Tammy. No tornadoes occurred and no wind damage or flooding was reported in north or central Georgia in association with Tammy. The rain that fell as a result of Tammy followed a period of nearly 40 days during which most of the region had received less than 0.10 inch of rain. Wind associated with this system across north and central Georgia was for the most part 15 mph or less.

Date	Event Type	INJURIES	FATALITIES	Mag	PrP	CrD	REMARKS
8/21/2008	Tropical Storm	0	0		0	0	Tropical Storm Fay will be remembered from the catastrophic rainfall that it brought.
11/10/2009	Tropical Storm	0	0		0	0	Hurricane Ida moved inland near Mobile, Alabama early on the 10th and then tracked east-northeast across southern Alabama, southern Georgia, and the Florida Panhandle before emerging off the east coast as a strong low pressure system. Twelve to 18-hour rainfall totals of 4-5 inches across north Georgia aggravated totally saturated soils from an on of the wettest September and October periods on record to result in widespread creek, stream, and river flooding. The generally light to moderate intensity of the rainfall and its persistence over a long period of time resulted in limited flash flooding. Damages from Hurricane Ida to Georgia were confined to minor flooding, mostly adjacent to rivers, creeks, and streams. Some locations experienced flooding subsequently for several days.
9/4/2011	Tropical Storm	0	0		0	0	The remnants of Tropical Storm Lee impact north and central Georgia.
9/11/2017	Tropical Storm	0	0		50000	0	News media reported numerous trees and power lines blown down across the county. No injuries were reported.
10/11/2018	Tropical Storm	0	0		0	0	A National Weather Service survey consisting of an analysis of measured wind data, along with reports from Emergency Managers and various other local, state and federal officials, found that tropical storm conditions occurred in the county. There were numerous reports of trees and power lines blown down. Wind speeds were estimated between 30 and 40 mph.
					51136.36	428.1	51564.46

Date	Event Type	NAME	INJURIES	FATALITIES	Mag	PrD	CrD	REMARKS
2/10/1960	Thunderstorm Wind	Taliaferro	0	0		31.45	0	WIND, RAIN, HAIL
3/30/1960	Thunderstorm Wind	Taliaferro	0	0		31.45	0	WIND, HAIL, RAIN
5/25/1961	Thunderstorm Wind	Taliaferro	0	0		7.69	76.92	Hail, wind and rain
7/17/1962	Thunderstorm Wind	Taliaferro	0	0		31.45	31.45	Wind, hail, rain, and lightning
7/24/1962	Thunderstorm Wind	Taliaferro	0	0		51.02	5.1	Wind, hail, and rain
5/27/1963	Thunderstorm Wind	Taliaferro	0	0		66.67	6.67	Rain, wind, hail and electrical
4/8/1964	Thunderstorm Wind	Taliaferro	0	0		5263.16	526.32	Heavy Rains
5/3/1964	Thunderstorm Wind	Taliaferro	0	0		3144.65	3144.65	RAINS
4/12/1965	Thunderstorm Wind	Taliaferro	0	0		45.05	45.05	Hail and rain
9/30/1965	Thunderstorm Wind	Taliaferro	0	0		314.47	3.14	RAIN AND WIND
2/13/1966	Thunderstorm Wind	Taliaferro	0	0		3144.65	314.47	WIND AND RAIN
3/5/1966	Thunderstorm Wind	Taliaferro	0	0		3144.65	314.47	RAIN AND WIND
6/5/1967	Thunderstorm Wind	Taliaferro	0	0		3333.33	3333.33	RAINS
7/9/1967	Thunderstorm Wind	Taliaferro	0	0		31.45	314.47	Wind, rain, hail, and lightning
7/22/1967	Thunderstorm Wind	Taliaferro	0	0		420.17	0	Wind, rain, and lightning
8/25/1967	Thunderstorm Wind	Taliaferro	0	0		33333	50000	RAIN
1/20/1969	Thunderstorm Wind	Taliaferro	0	0		1190.45	119.05	Heavy Rain
3/22/1970	Thunderstorm Wind	Taliaferro	0	0		314.47	0	HEAVY RAINS, WIND AND LIGHTNING
3/4/1971	Thunderstorm Wind	Taliaferro	0	0		3144.65	31.45	HEAVY RAINS
4/23/1971	Thunderstorm Wind	Taliaferro	0	0		314.47	314.47	WIND, RAIN, HAIL, AND LIGHTNING
6/14/1971	Thunderstorm Wind	Taliaferro	0	0		314.47	0	SEVERE THUNDERSTORM
6/15/1971	Thunderstorm Wind	Taliaferro	0	0		208.33	0	Thunderstorms
6/9/1972	Thunderstorm Wind	Taliaferro	0	0		81.97	0	Thunderstorms
6/28/1972	Thunderstorm Wind	Taliaferro	0	0		314.46	0	THUNDERSTORMS
2/2/1973	Thunderstorm Wind	Taliaferro	0	0		3144.65	0	HEAVY RAINS
3/21/1974	Thunderstorm Wind	Taliaferro	0	0		31446.54	0	THUNDERSTORM & WIND
5/16/1975	Thunderstorm Wind	Taliaferro	0	0		1041.67	104.17	Thunderstorms
6/6/1977	Thunderstorm Wind	Taliaferro	0	0		6666.67	66.67	Severe thunderstorms
12/28/1983	Thunderstorm Wind	Taliaferro	0	0		125	0	Wind
5/2/1984	Thunderstorm Wind	Taliaferro	0	0		166.67	0	Wind
5/3/1984	Thunderstorm Wind	Taliaferro	0	0		0	0	
4/5/1985	Thunderstorm Wind	Taliaferro	0	0		0	0	
6/7/1985	Thunderstorm Wind	Taliaferro	0	0		0	0	
6/30/1988	Thunderstorm Wind	Taliaferro	0	0		0	0	
4/4/1989	Thunderstorm Wind	Taliaferro	0	0		0	0	
6/19/1989	Thunderstorm Wind	Taliaferro	0	0		0	0	
11/15/1989	Thunderstorm Wind	Taliaferro	0	0		0	0	
2/10/1990	Thunderstorm Wind	Taliaferro	0	0		0	0	
7/5/1992	Thunderstorm Wind	Taliaferro	0	0		0	0	
11/22/1992	Thunderstorm Wind	Taliaferro	0	0		5000	50000	Thunderstorm Winds
11/22/1992	Thunderstorm Wind	Taliaferro	0	0		0	0	
7/27/1997	Thunderstorm Wind	Taliaferro	0	0		2000	0	THUNDERSTORM WIND
7/27/1997	Thunderstorm Wind	LYNEVILLE	0	0		2000	0	Thunderstorm winds knocked down or twisted off several trees.
8/17/1997	Thunderstorm Wind	Taliaferro	0	0		100	0	THUNDERSTORM WIND
8/17/1997	Thunderstorm Wind	LYNEVILLE	0	0		100	0	Georgia State Patrol reported two trees were blown down..
5/6/1999	Thunderstorm Wind	Taliaferro	0	0		1500	0	TSTM WIND

Date	Event Type	NAME	INJURIES	FATALITIES	Mag	PrD	CrD	REMARKS
5/6/1999	Thunderstorm Wind	RAYTOWN	0	0	50 kts. EG	1500	0	The Taliaferro county 911 reported dime size hail and trees blown down by thunderstorm winds. One tree fell on a house.
2/25/2004	Strong Wind	Taliaferro	0	0	39 kts. EG	1000	0	An area of strong winds, with gusts estimated between 40 and 50 mph, accompanied the leading edge of an area of showers as they moved across north and a large portion of central Georgia during the late evening hours of the 25th and the early morning hours of the 26th, generally between 10 pm EST on the 25th and 2 am EST on the 26th. A number of trees and power lines were blown down across the region. In addition, a large pine tree was blown onto a home in Roswell in North Fulton county causing substantial damage to the roof and a small carport was blown over west of Gray in Jones county near the Bibb county line. An estimated 61,000 residents, mainly in north Georgia, lost power during the event. Much of the night was required to restore power to these homes, complicated considerably by the snow and sleet which was falling in the area at the time. Some residents across north Georgia did not have their power restored until the afternoon of the 26th. The precipitation with these showers fell mainly as snow north of Interstate 20, sleet to about 50 miles south of Interstate 20, and rain elsewhere.
9/6/2004	Strong Wind	Taliaferro	0	0	30 kts. ES	25000	0	The Georgia Emergency Management Agency reported that several trees and power lines were down. As much as 80 percent of the county was left without power. (Estimated Damage: \$25,000)
9/27/2004	Strong Wind	TALIAFERRO	0	0	35 kts. EG	2000	0	The Advocate Democrat of Crawfordville reported that a few trees were blown down. One large pecan tree was down at a private residence in Crawfordville. (Estimated Damage: \$2,000)
11/24/2004	Thunderstorm Wind	Taliaferro	0	0		250	0	THUNDERSTORM WIND
11/24/2004	Thunderstorm Wind	CRAWFORDVILLE	0	0	39 kts. EG	250	0	The Taliaferro County 911 Center reported that one tree was blown down.
6/25/2010	Thunderstorm Wind	Taliaferro	0	0		3000	0	
6/25/2010	Thunderstorm Wind	CRAWFORDVILLE	0	0	43 kts. EG	3000	0	EPISODE NARRATIVE: Although high pressure aloft continued across the southern U.S., an upper trough was moving through the northeast U.S. A weak trough extended from the main low pressure area in the northeast into the southeast U.S. With very warm, moist, unstable air remaining in place across the region, scattered to numerous thunderstorms develop during the afternoon and evening once again. Several of the storms became strong and produced non-severe wind gusts and hail. Isolated storms reached severe limits. EVENT NARRATIVE: The Taliaferro County 911 Center reported that three trees and two power lines were down near Crawfordville. Doppler radar data suggests that this occurred in the far southern part of the county from six to eight miles southwest of Crawfordville near the Hancock county line.
2/24/2012	Thunderstorm Wind	Taliaferro	0	0		3000	0	NCDC_Thunderstorm Wind
2/24/2012	Thunderstorm Wind	ROBINSON	0	0	50 kts. EG	3000	0	EPISODE NARRATIVE: A mid-level low pressure system moved across the Upper Mississippi Valley toward the Great Lakes on Friday, February 24. An associated surface low that tracked up the Ohio Valley pushed a cold front through the Lower Mississippi Valley and into the Deep South. Along and ahead of this front, several strong to severe thunderstorms developed in west central Georgia on Friday morning. Scattered reports of large hail and wind damage were received as these storms moved across northern portions of central Georgia. EVENT NARRATIVE: The Taliaferro County 911 Center reported that a few trees and a few power lines were blown down near U.S. Highway 278.
7/1/2012	Thunderstorm Wind	Taliaferro	0	0		1500	0	NCDC_Thunderstorm Wind

Date	Event Type	NAME	INJURIES	FATALITIES	Mag	PrD	CrD	REMARKS
7/1/2012	Thunderstorm Wind	CRAWFORDVILLE	0	0	50 kts. EG	1500	0	EPISODE NARRATIVE: In addition to the extreme heat that was just beginning to let up on the 1st, a surface trough remained in place across central Georgia, providing a focus for numerous showers and thunderstorms to develop. A shortwave pushed across the Southern Appalachians during the late afternoon and early evening hours as well. Thunderstorms became widespread, especially across central Georgia, by mid-afternoon. Many of these became severe, with multiple reports of large hail and downed trees. EVENT NARRATIVE: The Taliaferro County 911 Center reported that several trees were downed, mainly in the eastern part of the county. Two trees were down on Interstate 20, blocking the lane at mile marker
7/6/2016	Thunderstorm Wind	CRAWFORDVILLE	0	0	50	3000	0	The Georgia Department of Transportation reported trees blown down onto the roadway along Highway 22 near Carters Ford Road and along I-20 near mile marker 152.
7/21/2016	Thunderstorm Wind	SHARON	0	0	50	2000	0	The Taliaferro County 911 center reported trees blown down along Highway 47 between Crawfordville and Washington.
4/3/2017	Thunderstorm Wind	CARTERS GROVE	0	0	50	6000	0	The Taliaferro County Emergency Manager reported several trees blown down near the intersection of Highways 22 and 44.
7/7/2017	Thunderstorm Wind	SHARON	0	0	50	2000	0	The Taliaferro County 911 center reported trees blown down near a trailer park on Highway 47 at Stephan Road in Sharon.
						169568.78	108751.85	278320.63

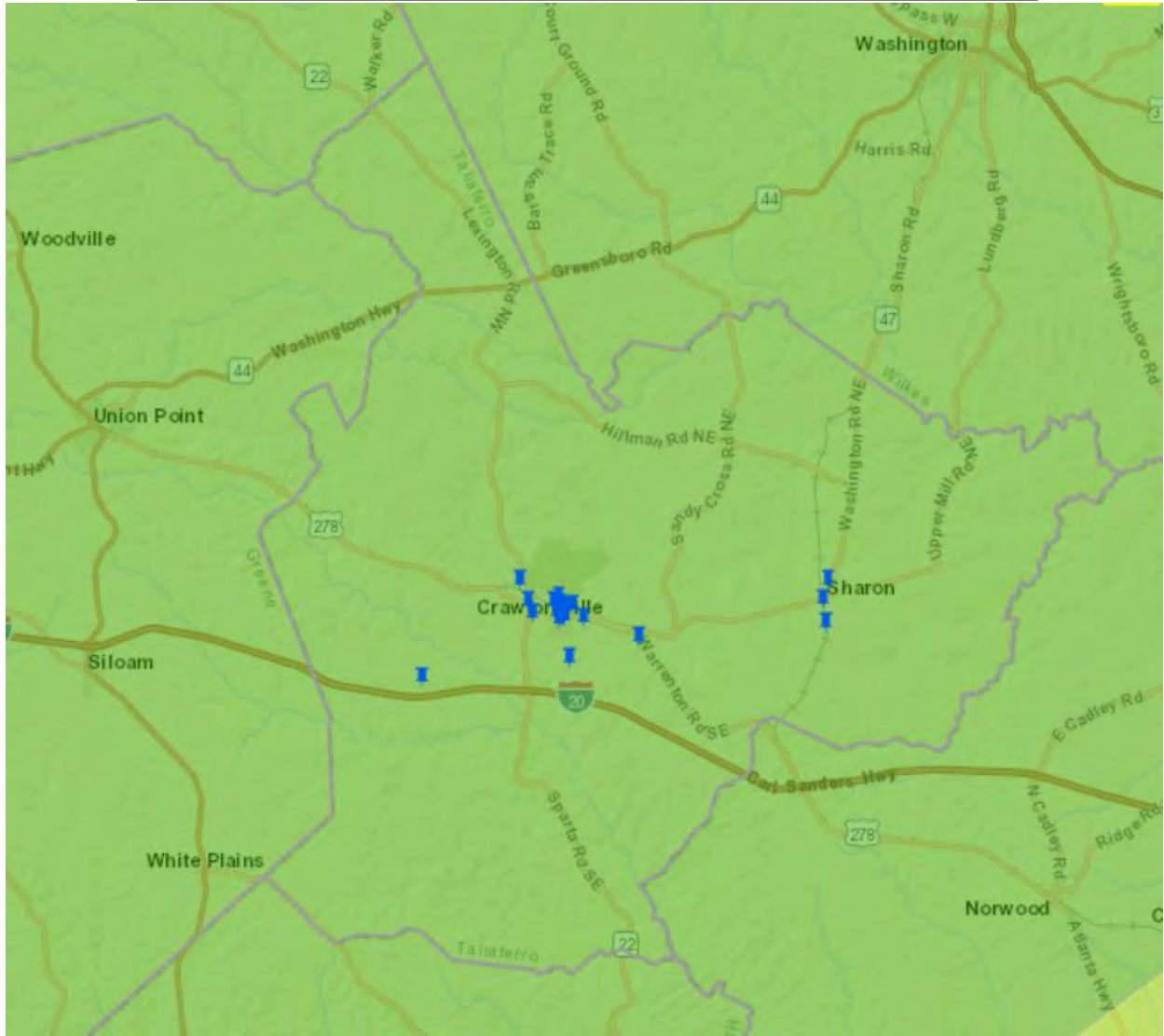
Jurisdiction	Name	Wind Hazard Score	Value	Replacement Value Year	Building size	Content value	Content value year	Functional Use value	Facility type	Risk	Daytime Occupancy	Nighttime Occupancy
Crawfordville city	City of Crawfordville Well #4	1	800000	2018	150			0	Government, Government, Water/Sewer, Water/Sewer	Economic Assets, Essential		
Crawfordville city	City of Crawfordville Waste Water Treatment Plant	1	3700000	2018	40000			0	Government, Government, Water/Sewer, Water/Sewer	Economic Assets, Essential		
Crawfordville city	City of Crawfordville Well #1	1	800000	2018	150			0	Government, Government, Water/Sewer, Water/Sewer	Economic Assets, Essential		
Crawfordville city	City of Crawfordville Well #2	1	800000	2018	150			0	Government, Government, Water/Sewer, Water/Sewer	Economic Assets, Essential		
Crawfordville city	Crawfordville City Hall	1	300000	2018	2500	600000	2018	0	Government, Government, City Hall, City Hall	Essential	5	
Crawfordville city	Crawfordville Lift Station #1	1	60000	2018				0	Government, Water/Sewer	Essential		
Crawfordville city	Crawfordville Lift Station #2	1	60000	2018				0	Government, Water/Sewer	Essential		
Crawfordville city	Crawfordville Lift Station #3	1	60000	2018				0	Government, Water/Sewer	Essential		
Crawfordville city	Crawfordville Lift Station #4	1	60000	2018				0	Government, Water/Sewer	Essential		
Crawfordville city	Crawfordville Water Storage Tank/Water Tower	1	1020000	2018	100			0	Government, Government, Water/Sewer, Water/Sewer	Economic Assets, Essential, Important		

Jurisdiction	Name	Wind Hazard Score	Value	Replacement Value Year	Building size	Content value	Content value year	Functional Use value	Facility type	Risk	Daytime Occupancy	Nighttime Occupancy
Sharon city	Sharon City Hall	1	40000	2018	400	10000		0	Government, Government, Private, Private	Essential		
Sharon city	Sharon Fire Department	1	95000	2018	1250	250000	2018	0	Emergency Services, Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Economic Assets, Essential, Important		
Sharon city	Sharon Wellhouse	1	80000	2018	100			0	Government, Government, Water/Sewer, Water/Sewer	Economic Assets, Essential		
Taliaferro County	County Health System	1	120000	2018		150000		0	Medical, Medical Offices	Essential	35	
Taliaferro County	Courthouse Annex	1	730000	2018	3500	50000	2018	0	Law Enforcement, Law Enforcement, Court House, Court House	Important	25	
Taliaferro County	DFCS Health Dept Community Services	1	420000	2018	4420	100000	2018	0	Government, Government, Water/Sewer, Water/Sewer	Economic Assets, Essential	7	
Taliaferro County	Family Connection/At hens Tech Literacy Center	1	750000	2018	2200	750000	2018	0	Government, Government, Water/Sewer, Water/Sewer	Important	20	

Jurisdiction	Name	Wind Hazard Score	Value	Replacement Value Year	Building size	Content value	Content value year	Functional Use value	Facility type	Risk	Daytime Occupancy	Nighttime Occupancy
Taliaferro County	Margaret Grove Fire Department	1	95000	2018	720	250000	2018	0	Emergency Services, Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Economic Assets, Essential		
Taliaferro County	Taliaferro BOC Annex	1	500000	2018	1500	20000	2018	0	Government, Government, Water/Sewer, Water/Sewer	Economic Assets, Historic Consideration	1	
Taliaferro County	Taliaferro Co Human Development Center	1	800000	2018	3960			0	Emergency Services, Emergency Services, Government Offices, Government Offices	Economic Assets, Essential		
Taliaferro County	Taliaferro Co/ Crawfordville Fire Station	1	182300	2018	1860	500000	2018	0	Government, Government, Water/Sewer, Water/Sewer	Economic Assets, Essential		
Taliaferro County	Taliaferro County Road Dept Shop	1	420000	2018	3060	250000	2018	0	Emergency Services, Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Economic Assets, Essential		
Taliaferro County	Taliaferro County Courthouse	1	5200000	2018	20000	800000	2018	0	Law Enforcement, Law Enforcement, Court House, Court House	Essential	17	

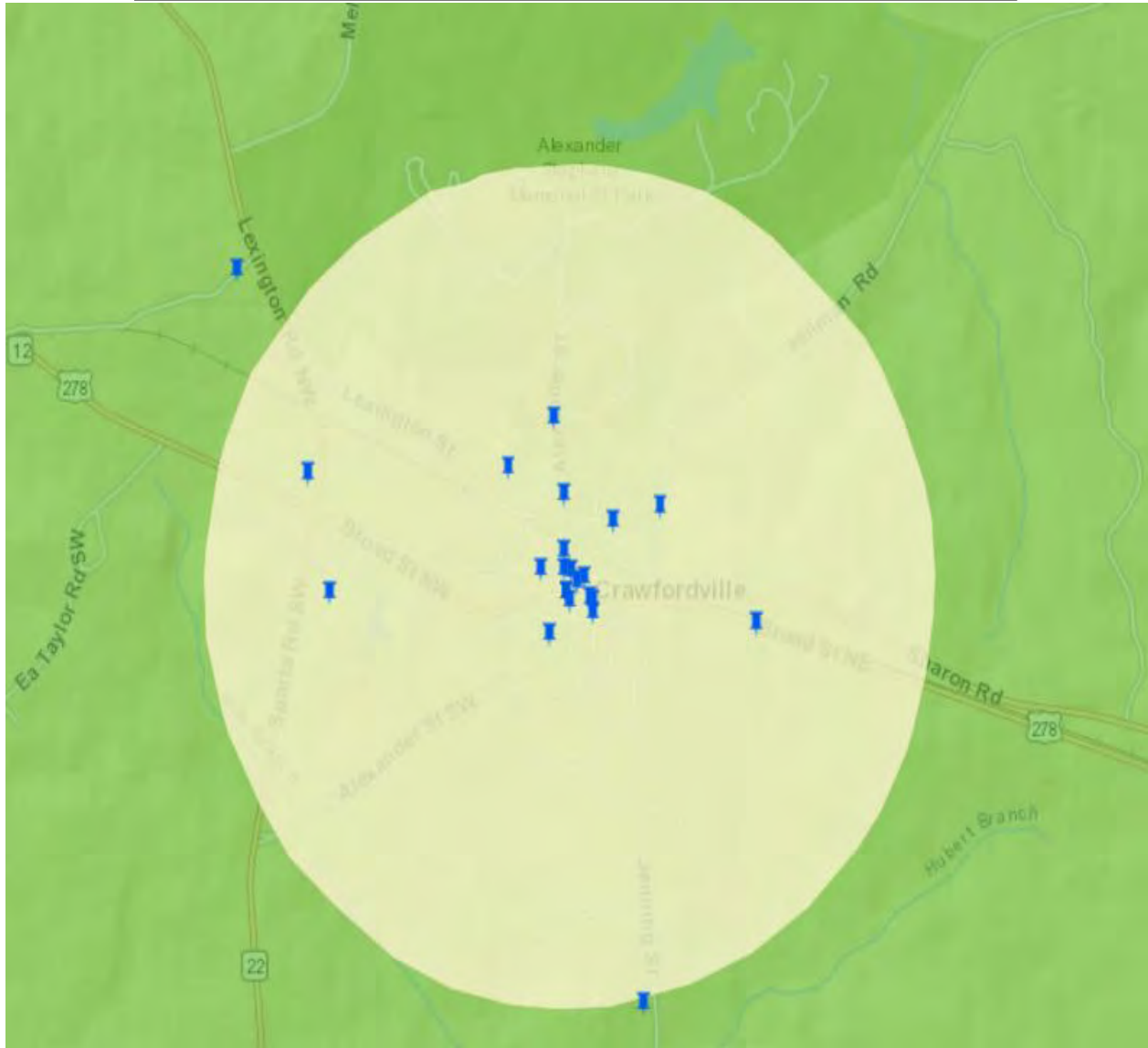
Jurisdiction	Name	Wind Hazard Score	Value	Replacement Value Year	Building size	Content value	Content value year	Functional Use value	Facility type	Risk	Daytime Occupancy	Nighttime Occupancy
Taliaferro County	Taliaferro County Gymnasium	1	700000	2018	9000	8000	2018	0	Emergency Services, Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Economic Assets		
Taliaferro County	Taliaferro County Library	1	400000	2018	2066	300000	2018	0	Government, Government, Library, Library	Economic Assets, Essential, Historic Consideration	15	
Taliaferro County	Taliaferro County School	1	15000000	2018	32000	1000000	2018	3000000	Government, Government, Water/Sewer, Water/Sewer	Economic Assets, Essential	235	
Taliaferro County	Taliaferro County Senior Center	1	1100000	2018	6400	12000	2018	0	Government, Government, Water/Sewer, Water/Sewer	Economic Assets, Essential	20	
Taliaferro County	Taliaferro County Sheriff's Office	1	400000	2018	2000	500000	2018	0	Law Enforcement, Law Enforcement, Sheriff, Sheriff	Economic Assets, Essential	18	6
			34692300		137486	5550000		3000000			398	6

TALIAFERRO COUNTY GMIS WIND MAP



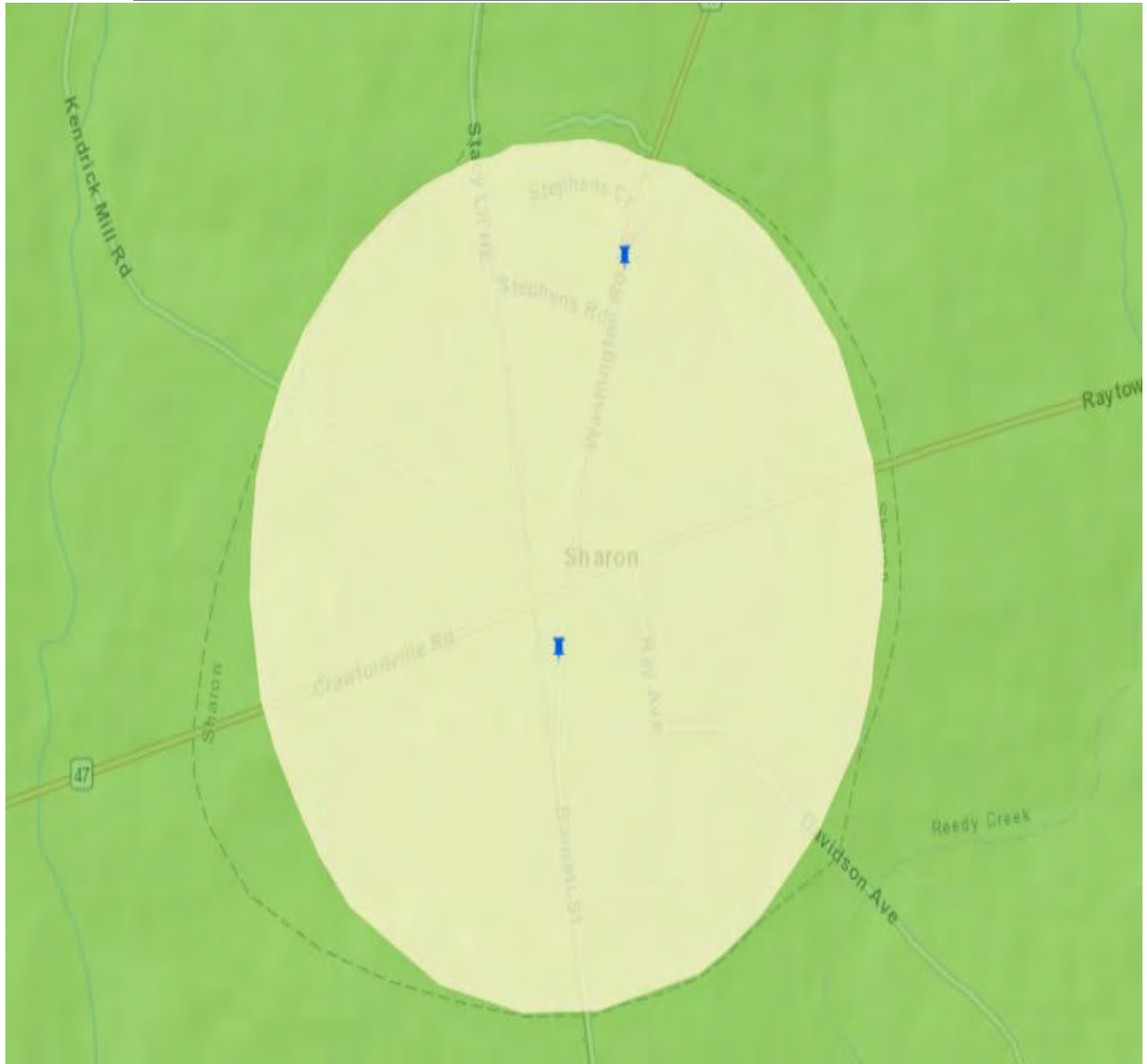
Score	Original Value	Description
5	> 120 mph	3 second gust greater than 120 mph
4	110 to 119 mph	
3	100 to 109 mph	
2	90 to 99 mph (or ZONE IV)	This score is also given to an area with Zone IV of the "Design Wind Speed Map for Community Shelters," representing an area exposed to 250 mph winds. This area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

CRAWFORDVILLE GMIS WIND MAP



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	

SHARON GMIS WIND MAP



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	

Date	Event Type	NAME	INJURIES	FATALITIES	Mag	PrD	CrD	REMARKS
2/10/1960	Hail	Taliaferro	0	0		31.45	0	WIND, RAIN, HAIL
3/30/1960	Hail	Taliaferro	0	0		31.45	0	WIND, HAIL, RAIN
5/26/1960	Hail	Taliaferro	0	0		31.45	31.45	WIND, HAIL, ELECTRICAL
5/25/1961	Hail	Taliaferro	0	0		7.69	76.92	Hail, wind and rain
5/16/1962	Hail	Taliaferro	0	0		43.1	43.1	WIND, HAIL, ELECTRICAL
5/28/1962	Hail	Taliaferro	0	0		111.11	11.11	WIND AND HAIL
7/17/1962	Hail	Taliaferro	0	0		31.45	31.45	Wind, hail, rain, and lightning
7/24/1962	Hail	Taliaferro	0	0		51.02	5.1	Wind, hail, and rain
5/27/1963	Hail	Taliaferro	0	0		66.67	6.67	Rain, wind, hail and electrical
4/12/1965	Hail	Taliaferro	0	0		45.05	45.05	Hail and rain
11/22/1965	Hail	Taliaferro	0	0		31.45	0	electrical, wind and hail
7/9/1967	Hail	Taliaferro	0	0		31.45	314.47	Wind, rain, hail, and lightning
6/2/1968	Hail	Taliaferro	0	0		314.47	0	Wind, hail, and lightning
4/23/1971	Hail	Taliaferro	0	0		314.47	314.47	WIND, RAIN, HAIL, AND LIGHTNING
3/29/1972	Hail	Taliaferro	0	0	175	0	0	
5/6/1999	Hail	RAYTOWN	0	0	0.75 in.	0	0	
5/6/1999	Hail	RAYTOWN	0	0	0.75 in.	0	0	
5/10/2002	Hail	SHARON	0	0	1.75 in.	0	0	The Sharon Post Office observed golf ball size hail.
5/2/2003	Hail	CRAWFORDVILLE	0	0	0.75 in.	0	0	The Taliaferro county 911 center reported penny-sized hail.
8/16/2003	Hail	CRAWFORDVILLE	0	0	0.75 in.	0	0	The Taliaferro county 911 center reported penny-sized hail.
2/21/2005	Hail	SHARON	0	0	0.75 in.	0	0	The public reported penny-sized hail.
6/11/2007	Hail	CRAWFORDVILLE	0	0	1.75 in.	2000	0	Hail (1.75)
5/20/2008	Hail	ROBINSON	0	0	1.75 in.	8000	0	The Taliaferro County 911 Center relayed reports of golf ball-sized hail from the western part of the county.
3/28/2010	Hail	LYNEVILLE	0	0	1.75 in.	2000	0	The public observed golf ball-sized hail in the far northern part of the county between Lyneville and Carters Grove.
6/1/2016	Hail	CRAWFORDVILLE	0	0	1	0	0	A Taliaferro County Sheriff's Deputy reported quarter-sized hail along I-20 near Crawfordville.
						13142	879.79	

Winter Storm

Southeastern snow or ice storms often form when an area of low pressure moves eastward across the northern Gulf of Mexico. To produce a significant winter storm in the south, not only must temperatures be cold enough, but there must also be enough moisture in the atmosphere to produce adequate precipitation. A major winter storm can last for several days and be accompanied by high winds, ice and freezing rain, heavy snowfall, and cold temperatures. These conditions can make driving conditions very dangerous, as well as bring down trees and power lines.

There have been 43 winter storm events recorded in the county over the last 69 years with more than \$693,000 in reported damages. There is a 100 percent chance of an annual winter storm event. Winter storms can be more accurately predicted than most other natural hazards, making it possible to give advance warning to communities. The National Weather Service issues winter storm warnings and advisories as these storms make their way south. Given the infrequency of these types of storms, southern communities are still not properly equipped to sustain the damage and destruction caused by severe winter storms. To summarize, there are approximately 6,091 structures/properties in the county totaling slightly more than \$224 million with a population of 1,717.

Date	Event Type	INJURIES	FATALITIES	Mag	PrP	CrD	REMARKS
3/2/1960	Winter Weather	0	0		69444.44	0	GLAZE, SLEET, SNOW
1/26/1961	Winter Weather	0	0		314.46	0	GLAZE AND SLEET
12/13/1962	Winter Weather	0	0		314.47	3.14	Cold wave
1/25/1963	Winter Weather	0	0		31.45	31.45	Cold wave
12/31/1963	Winter Weather	0	0		31446.54	0	SNOW AND ICE STORM
1/13/1964	Winter Weather	0	0		3.14	0	Snow and sleet
3/31/1964	Winter Weather	0	0		31.45	3144.65	Cold wave
1/16/1965	Winter Weather	0	0		87.72	0	Snow
2/25/1965	Winter Weather	0	0		314.47	0	WIND AND COLD
1/25/1966	Winter Weather	0	0		87.72	0	Snow and Ice
1/31/1966	Winter Weather	0	0		314.47	314.47	SNOW AND COLDWAVE
2/9/1968	Winter Weather	0	0		87.72	0	Snow
1/10/1970	Winter Weather	0	0		314.46	0	COLD WAVE
2/10/1973	Winter Weather	0	0		40000	0	SNOWSTORM
1/31/1977	Winter Weather	0	0		31446.54	0	Extreme Cold
2/18/1979	Winter Weather	0	0		5208.33	520.83	snow and sleet
2/6/1980	Winter Weather	0	0		549.45	0	Snow
1/21/1983	Winter Weather	0	0		5208.33	0	Winter Storm
2/26/1993	Winter Weather	0	0		87.72	0	Ice storm
3/13/1993	Winter Weather	0	0		50000	13000	Blizzard (M32P)(M71P)(F74O)(M48O)(M68O)
3/13/1993	Winter Weather	0	0		8771.93	877.19	Heavy snow
1/15/1994	Winter Weather	0	0		515.46	0	FREEZE
1/17/1994	Winter Weather	0	0		1000	0	FREEZE
1/22/2000	Ice Storm	0	0		98000	0	Power lines snapped, and trees and limbs fell onto power lines breaking them. Trees and debris blocked roads in many areas. As many as 500,000 customers lost power across north Georgia. About 3,000 Georgia power workers worked around the clock to restore power, but 50,000 to 75,000 customers were still without electricity Tuesday morning. A few areas did not regain electric power until Wednesday. Luckily the storm occurred on the weekend, but some school systems still were closed Monday. The governor of Georgia declared a state of emergency for 39 counties. A Federal Disaster Declaration covered 34 Georgia counties. Georgia Emergency Management estimated 48 million dollars in damage. The devastation from the storm was compared to Hurricane Opal in 1995 and the

Date	Event Type	INJURIES	FATALITIES	Mag	PrP	CrD	REMARKS
1/23/2000	Winter Weather	0	0		10000	0	ICE STORM
1/28/2000	Ice Storm	0	0		32790	0	A series of short waves in the upper air pattern produced periods of mostly light to occasionally moderate precipitation over the north half of Georgia from Friday morning to Sunday afternoon. Patchy light snow began in west central and northwest Georgia around daybreak on the 28th. There was a light dusting on the ground by mid morning from Troup to Carroll county, east to Fayette county. Due to the dry layer of air aloft, much of the precipitation evaporated before reaching the ground, so eastward progression of the area of snow was slow. By evening, a mixture of light snow, sleet and freezing rain became more widespread over west central and northwest Georgia. Although the precipitation remained light and temperatures hovered in the low to mid 30s, ice began to accumulate on roads, bridges and overpasses. Overall, the event generally produced 1/4 to 1/2 inch of ice accumulation, with isolated areas getting 1/2 to 1 inch of ice. The main problems seemed to be traffic accidents due to icy roads and bridges. There were scattered areas of trees and power lines down, but damage from this storm was nowhere as much as that from the storm the previous weekend.
1/30/2000	Winter Weather	0	0		33333.33	0	ICE STORM
1/2/2002	Heavy Snow	0	0		0	0	a strong upper-level system rotated through the southeastern United States early on the 3rd bringing a burst of heavy snow to north and central Georgia. Snowfall amounts of three to five inches occurred in a period of approximately six to eight hours. Total snowfall amounts for the two-day storm ranged from four to six inches in a large approximately 100 mile wide area centered along a line from La Grange, to Atlanta, to Athens, to Homer. Some areas between Carrollton and Newnan and between Lithersville and Thomaston received from six to eight inches of snow as well as did a few spots in the northeast between Gainesville and Homer. For the southern portions of central Georgia, snowfall amounts were generally two inches or less, while the northwest and far north central portions of the state received only trace amounts of snow during the entire storm.

Date	Event Type	INJURIES	FATALITIES	Mag	PrP	CrD	REMARKS
12/4/2002	Ice Storm	0	0		0	0	A wedge of cold air from the northeast and a strong upper-level disturbance with ample Gulf moisture combined to bring the north central, northeast, and east central portions of Georgia a minor ice storm. The area affected by the ice was generally northeast of a line from Blue Ridge, to Atlanta, to Athens, to Washington. Warm ground temperatures and surface temperatures of only 31 to 32 across the ice storm area prevented any major problems from occurring. Thus, ice accumulations were minimal with accumulations generally around 1/4 inch. Problems caused by the ice were minimal as well, with just a scattering of power outages caused by small tree limbs falling on power lines. The warm ground temperatures kept ice from forming on roads and bridges for the most part, although isolated patches of ice formed on bridges and overpasses in some northeastern counties.
12/5/2002	Winter Weather	0	0		2777.78	0	
1/25/2004	Ice Storm	0	0		100000	0	The east central portion of the state was especially hard hit, where hundreds of trees and power lines fell from the weight of the ice. The worst icing occurred in an area bounded by Homer, Athens, Watkinsville, Greensboro, Crawfordville, and Washington, especially across Oglethorpe, Wilkes, Taliaferro, and Warren counties. Approximately 23,000 electric customers were left without power for up to two days in this area. Some residents in the Wilkes, Taliaferro, and Warren county areas were quoted as saying it was the worst ice storm they had seen in many years. A fireman was injured when a large ice laden oak tree limb fell from 60 feet above as he responded to a potential house fire. Although the fireman was wearing protective gear, he suffered a fracture to his right scapula. In the Atlanta area, however, ice accumulations were generally 1/8 inch or less, and little to no significant problems were reported.
1/27/2004	Winter Weather	0.03	0		28030.3	0	

Date	Event Type	INJURIES	FATALITIES	Mag	PrP	CrD	REMARKS
2/26/2004	Winter Storm	0	0		0	0	The convective nature of the activity led to significant variations in snow and sleet amounts across the state, with several counties in North Georgia reporting three inches or more of snow during the 6-hour period between approximately 3 am EST and 9 am EST. Most of the snow fell north of a line from Carrollton, to Atlanta, to Madison, to Washington, with a mixture of snow and sleet as far south as Franklin, Peachtree City, Griffin, Monticello, Eatonton, and Crawfordville. Sleet showers were reported as far south as Macon. Snowfall north of Interstate 20 averaged 1-2 inches, while the snow/sleet mixture south of I-20 averaged less than 1 inch. Bartow county in northwest Georgia received the most with up to five inches of snow in some locations, with Towns and Barrow counties in northeast Georgia receiving the next most with four inches.
1/28/2005	Winter Storm	0	0		50000	0	In the southern areas, however, the ice accumulations were generally confined to trees, power lines, and other exposed objects with little or no accumulation of ice on the ground. Extensive damage to trees and power lines were reported throughout the area, especially in North Central, Northeast, and Central Georgia. Damage estimates were in the millions. Numerous vehicle accidents were also reported on the slick ice and sleet covered roads, especially in the Atlanta Metropolitan area. The summary below provides ice and sleet accumulations by county for this event as well as damage information received for that county. The ice and sleet accumulations were largely provided by the county 911 centers or respective Emergency Management Directors. The damage information was provided by the local county/city newspaper. Taliaferro: 1/4 inch of glaze ice, 1/2 inch of glaze ice.
1/30/2005	Winter Weather	0	0		75000	0	Winter Storm
3/1/2009	Winter Weather	0	0		0	0	northeast and parts of east central Georgia where a deformation zone developed on the back side of the departing upper low during the early evening. Snowfall from Lawrenceville, to Athens, to Danielsville averaged six to seven inches. The water content of the snow was high, which resulted in extensive downed trees, power lines, and telephone cables in areas that saw three or more inches of snow. Widespread power outages to thousands of people were observed in the Clarke, Morgan, Oconee, Jackson, and Madison county areas of northeast Georgia. Many residents in this part of the state were left without power for two to three days.

Date	Event Type	INJURIES	FATALITIES	Mag	PrP	CrD	REMARKS
2/12/2010	Heavy Snow	0	0		0	0	A full latitude trough was moving through the eastern United States. An associated area of surface low pressure was moving from the central into the eastern Gulf of Mexico. An Arctic air mass lingered across the eastern U.S. Very cold air aloft and the cold Arctic surface air mass combined with the overrunning Gulf moisture and upper dynamics to produce the most widespread snow observed across north and central Georgia in several years. All 96 counties within the Peachtree City, Georgia forecast area observed measurable snow, indeed a rarity at any time. Average snowfall across most of north and central Georgia was in the two to three inch range. Snowfall amounts ranged from less than one inch in Telfair county, to one inch in Dade county, to three to four inches in the Atlanta metropolitan area
12/25/2010	Heavy Snow	0	0		0	0	The Taliaferro County 911 Center reported average snowfall of 3.5 inches across the county, with a range of 3.0 to 4.0 inches.
1/10/2011	Heavy Snow	0	0		0	0	The Taliaferro County 911 Center reported snowfall ranging from 2.0 inches in the south to 3.0 inches in the north part of the county.
2/10/2011	Winter Weather	0	0		0	0	The Taliaferro County 911 Center reported 0.5 inch of snowfall across most of the county.
1/28/2014	Winter Storm	0	0		0	0	A significant winter storm impacted north and central Georgia on the 28th. Snow and sleet began Tuesday evening, accumulating to widespread amounts of 1 to 3 inches of snow.
2/12/2014	Ice Storm	0	0		0	0	A significant winter storm impacted north and portions of central Georgia on Tuesday the 11th and Wednesday the 12th. For areas south of the Atlanta Metropolitan area and into central Georgia, the event began Wednesday morning the 12th. Rain mixed with and changed over to freezing rain through the morning hours, resulting in catastrophic ice accretions of a half to one inch of ice, with localized higher amounts, especially along the Interstate 20 corridor. Thousands of trees were downed and widespread power outages were reported, with some customers without power for days. The event ended as a round of light snow Wednesday evening.
1/17/2018	Winter Weather	0	0		0	0	The Taliaferro County Emergency reported a half of an inch of snow accumulation in Crawfordville.

Name	Jurisdiction	FacilityTypes	Risk	Occupancy	Area	BuildingV alue	Valuation Type	Valuation Year	Contents Value	Contents ValueYear	Functional Value	Daytime Occupancy	Nighttime Occupancy
City of Crawfordville Well #4	Crawfordville city	Government, Government, Water/Sewer, Water/Sewer	Economic Assets, Essential	Government - General Services	150	800000	Replacement Value	2018			0		
City of Crawfordville Waste Water Treatment Plant	Crawfordville city	Government, Government, Water/Sewer, Water/Sewer	Economic Assets, Essential	Government - General Services	40000	3700000	Replacement Value	2018			0		
City of Crawfordville Well #1	Crawfordville city	Government, Government, Water/Sewer, Water/Sewer	Economic Assets, Essential	Government - General Services	150	800000	Replacement Value	2018			0		
City of Crawfordville Well #2	Crawfordville city	Government, Government, Water/Sewer, Water/Sewer	Economic Assets, Essential	Light Industrial	150	800000	Replacement Value	2018			0		
County Health System	Taliaferro County	Medical, Medical Offices	Essential	Medical Office and Clinic		120000	Replacement Value	2018	150000		0	35	
Courthouse Annex	Taliaferro County	Law Enforcement, Law Enforcement, Court House, Court House	Important	Government - General Services	3500	730000	Replacement Value	2018	50000	2018	0	25	
Crawfordville City Hall	Crawfordville city	Government, Government, City Hall, City Hall	Essential	Government - General Services	2500	300000	Replacement Value	2018	600000	2018	0	5	
Crawfordville Lift Station #1	Crawfordville city	Government, Water/Sewer	Essential	Government - General Services		60000	Replacement Value	2018			0		
Crawfordville Lift Station #2	Crawfordville city	Government, Water/Sewer	Essential	Government - General Services		60000	Replacement Value	2018			0		
Crawfordville Lift Station #3	Crawfordville city	Government, Water/Sewer	Essential	Government - General Services		60000	Replacement Value	2018			0		
Crawfordville Lift Station #4	Crawfordville city	Government, Water/Sewer	Essential	Government - General Services		60000	Replacement Value	2018			0		
Crawfordville Water Storage Tank/Water Tower	Crawfordville city	Government, Government, Water/Sewer, Water/Sewer	Economic Assets, Essential, Important	Heavy Industrial	100	1020000	Replacement Value	2018			0		

Name	Jurisdiction	FacilityTypes	Risk	Occupancy	Area	BuildingV alue	Valuation Type	Valuation Year	Contents Value	Contents ValueYear	Functional Value	Daytime Occupancy	Nighttime Occupancy
DFCS Health Dept Community Services	Taliaferro County	Government, Government, Water/Sewer, Water/Sewer	Economic Assets, Essential	Professional/ Technical Services	4420	420000	Replacement Value	2018	100000	2018	0	7	
Family Connection/At hens Tech Literacy Center	Taliaferro County	Government, Government, Water/Sewer, Water/Sewer	Important	Government - General Services	2200	750000	Replacement Value	2018	750000	2018	0	20	
Margaret Grove Fire Department	Taliaferro County	Emergency Services, Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Economic Assets, Essential	Government - Emergency Response	720	95000	Replacement Value	2018	250000	2018	0		
Sharon City Hall	Sharon city	Government, Government, Private, Private	Essential	Government - General Services	400	40000	Replacement Value	2018	10000		0		
Sharon Fire Department	Sharon city	Emergency Services, Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Economic Assets, Essential, Important	Government - Emergency Response	1250	95000	Replacement Value	2018	250000	2018	0		
Sharon Wellhouse	Sharon city	Government, Government, Water/Sewer, Water/Sewer	Economic Assets, Essential	Light Industrial	100	80000	Replacement Value	2018			0		
Taliaferro BOC Annex	Taliaferro County	Government, Government, Water/Sewer, Water/Sewer	Economic Assets, Historic Consideration	Government - General Services	1500	500000	Replacement Value	2018	20000	2018	0	1	
Taliaferro Co Human Development Center	Taliaferro County	Emergency Services, Emergency Services, Government Offices, Government Offices	Economic Assets, Essential	Government - General Services	3960	800000	Replacement Value	2018			0		

Name	Jurisdiction	FacilityTypes	Risk	Occupancy	Area	BuildingV alue	Valuation Type	Valuation Year	Contents Value	Contents ValueYear	Functional Value	Daytime Occupancy	Nighttime Occupancy
Taliaferro Co/Crawfordvil le Fire Station	Taliaferro County	Government, Government, Water/Sewer, Water/Sewer	Economic Assets, Essential	Government - Emergency Response	1860	182300	Replacement Value	2018	500000	2018	0		
Taliaferro County Road Dept Shop	Taliaferro County	Emergency Services, Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Economic Assets, Essential	Light Industrial	3060	420000	Replacement Value	2018	250000	2018	0		
Taliaferro County Courthouse	Taliaferro County	Law Enforcement, Law Enforcement, Court House, Court House	Essential	Government - General Services	20000	5200000	Replacement Value	2018	800000	2018	0	17	
Taliaferro County Gymnasium	Taliaferro County	Emergency Services, Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Economic Assets	Entertainment & Recreation	9000	700000	Replacement Value	2018	8000	2018	0		
Taliaferro County Library	Taliaferro County	Government, Government, Library, Library	Economic Assets, Essential, Historic Consideration	Professional/ Technical Services	2066	400000	Replacement Value	2018	300000	2018	0	15	
Taliaferro County School	Taliaferro County	Government, Government, Water/Sewer, Water/Sewer	Economic Assets, Essential	Grade Schools and Admin. Offices	32000	15000000	Replacement Value	2018	1000000	2018	3000000	235	
Taliaferro County Senior Center	Taliaferro County	Government, Government, Water/Sewer, Water/Sewer	Economic Assets, Essential	Entertainment & Recreation	6400	1100000	Replacement Value	2018	12000	2018	0	20	
Taliaferro County Sheriff's Office	Taliaferro County	Law Enforcement, Law Enforcement, Sheriff, Sheriff	Economic Assets, Essential	Government - Emergency Response	2000	400000	Replacement Value	2018	500000	2018	0	18	6
					137486	34692300			5550000		3000000	398	6

APPENDIX A .1

HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

2020-2025

Storm Events Database

Search Results for Taliaferro County, Georgia

Event Types: [Flood](#)

Taliaferro county contains the following zones:

[Taliaferro](#)

0 events were reported between 01/01/2020 and 12/31/2025 (2192 days)

Summary Info:

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

Week	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4	DSCI		D0
12/31/2024	99.63	0.37	0	0	0	0	0	#of droughts	15
12/24/2024	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	Weeks in drought	79
12/17/2024	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
12/10/2024	0	100	0	0	0	0	100		
12/3/2024	0	100	0	0	0	0	100		
11/26/2024	0	100	0	0	0	0	100		
11/19/2024	0	100	0	0	0	0	100		
11/12/2024	0	100	0	0	0	0	100		
11/5/2024	0	100	0	0	0	0	100		
10/29/2024	0	100	0	0	0	0	100		
10/22/2024	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
10/15/2024	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
10/8/2024	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
10/1/2024	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
9/24/2024	0	100	96.54	0	0	0	197		
9/17/2024	0	100	80.81	0	0	0	181		
9/10/2024	0	100	80.93	0	0	0	181		
9/3/2024	0	100	0	0	0	0	100		
8/27/2024	0	100	0	0	0	0	100		
8/20/2024	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
8/13/2024	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
8/6/2024	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
7/30/2024	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
7/23/2024	95.62	4.38	0	0	0	0	4		
7/16/2024	25.34	74.66	0	0	0	0	75		
7/9/2024	25.34	74.66	0	0	0	0	75		
7/2/2024	0	100	7.53	0	0	0	108		
6/25/2024	0	100	0	0	0	0	100		
6/18/2024	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
6/11/2024	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
6/4/2024	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
5/28/2024	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
5/21/2024	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
5/14/2024	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
5/7/2024	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
4/30/2024	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
4/23/2024	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
4/16/2024	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
4/9/2024	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
4/2/2024	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
3/26/2024	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		

3/19/2024	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
3/12/2024	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
3/5/2024	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2/27/2024	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2/20/2024	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2/13/2024	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2/6/2024	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1/30/2024	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1/23/2024	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1/16/2024	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1/9/2024	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1/2/2024	0	100	0	0	0	0	100		
12/26/2023	0	100	6.46	0	0	0	106		
12/19/2023	79.9	20.1	4.71	0	0	0	25		
12/12/2023	84.09	15.91	0	0	0	0	16		
12/5/2023	48.95	51.05	0	0	0	0	51		
11/28/2023	48.95	51.05	0	0	0	0	51		
11/21/2023	48.95	51.05	0	0	0	0	51		
11/14/2023	93.06	6.94	0	0	0	0	7		
11/7/2023	93.06	6.94	0	0	0	0	7		
10/31/2023	93.74	6.26	0	0	0	0	6		
10/24/2023	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
10/17/2023	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
10/10/2023	84.49	15.51	0	0	0	0	16		
10/3/2023	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
9/26/2023	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
9/19/2023	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
9/12/2023	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
9/5/2023	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
8/29/2023	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
8/22/2023	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
8/15/2023	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
8/8/2023	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
8/1/2023	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
7/25/2023	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
7/18/2023	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
7/11/2023	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
7/4/2023	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
6/27/2023	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
6/20/2023	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
6/13/2023	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
6/6/2023	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		

5/30/2023	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
5/23/2023	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
5/16/2023	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
5/9/2023	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
5/2/2023	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
4/25/2023	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
4/18/2023	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
4/11/2023	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
4/4/2023	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
3/28/2023	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
3/21/2023	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
3/14/2023	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
3/7/2023	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2/28/2023	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2/21/2023	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2/14/2023	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2/7/2023	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1/31/2023	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1/24/2023	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1/17/2023	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1/10/2023	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1/3/2023	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
12/27/2022	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
12/20/2022	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
12/13/2022	0	100	0	0	0	0	100		
12/6/2022	0	100	100	0	0	0	200		
11/29/2022	0	100	100	100	0	0	300		
11/22/2022	0	100	100	100	0	0	300		
11/15/2022	0	100	100	100	0	0	300		
11/8/2022	0	100	100	100	0	0	300		
11/1/2022	0	100	100	100	0	0	300		
10/25/2022	0	100	100	100	0	0	300		
10/18/2022	0	100	100	10.6	0	0	211		
10/11/2022	0	100	23.21	0	0	0	123		
10/4/2022	76.79	23.21	0	0	0	0	23		
9/27/2022	75.16	24.84	0	0	0	0	25		
9/20/2022	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
9/13/2022	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
9/6/2022	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
8/30/2022	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
8/23/2022	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
8/16/2022	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		

8/9/2022	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
8/2/2022	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
7/26/2022	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
7/19/2022	79.1	20.9	0	0	0	0	21		
7/12/2022	4.61	95.39	0	0	0	0	95		
7/5/2022	0	100	46.09	0	0	0	146		
6/28/2022	0	100	100	0	0	0	200		
6/21/2022	0	100	79.92	0	0	0	180		
6/14/2022	20.08	79.92	0	0	0	0	80		
6/7/2022	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
5/31/2022	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
5/24/2022	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
5/17/2022	27.82	72.18	0	0	0	0	72		
5/10/2022	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
5/3/2022	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
4/26/2022	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
4/19/2022	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
4/12/2022	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
4/5/2022	62.09	37.91	0	0	0	0	38		
3/29/2022	62.09	37.91	0	0	0	0	38		
3/22/2022	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
3/15/2022	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
3/8/2022	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
3/1/2022	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2/22/2022	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2/15/2022	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2/8/2022	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2/1/2022	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1/25/2022	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1/18/2022	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1/11/2022	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1/4/2022	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
12/28/2021	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
12/21/2021	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
12/14/2021	0	100	0	0	0	0	100		
12/7/2021	98.83	1.17	0	0	0	0	1		
11/30/2021	94.95	5.05	0	0	0	0	5		
11/23/2021	94.95	5.05	0	0	0	0	5		
11/16/2021	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
11/9/2021	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
11/2/2021	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
10/26/2021	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		

10/19/2021	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
10/12/2021	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
10/5/2021	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
9/28/2021	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
9/21/2021	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
9/14/2021	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
9/7/2021	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
8/31/2021	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
8/24/2021	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
8/17/2021	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
8/10/2021	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
8/3/2021	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
7/27/2021	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
7/20/2021	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
7/13/2021	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
7/6/2021	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
6/29/2021	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
6/22/2021	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
6/15/2021	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
6/8/2021	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
6/1/2021	55.19	44.81	0	0	0	0	45		
5/25/2021	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
5/18/2021	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
5/11/2021	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
5/4/2021	66.38	33.62	0	0	0	0	34		
4/27/2021	0	100	0	0	0	0	100		
4/20/2021	0	100	0	0	0	0	100		
4/13/2021	98.61	1.39	0	0	0	0	1		
4/6/2021	98.61	1.39	0	0	0	0	1		
3/30/2021	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
3/23/2021	65.05	34.95	0	0	0	0	35		
3/16/2021	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
3/9/2021	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
3/2/2021	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2/23/2021	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2/16/2021	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2/9/2021	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2/2/2021	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1/26/2021	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1/19/2021	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1/12/2021	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1/5/2021	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		

12/29/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
12/22/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
12/15/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
12/8/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
12/1/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
11/24/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
11/17/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
11/10/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
11/3/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
10/27/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
10/20/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
10/13/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
10/6/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
9/29/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
9/22/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
9/15/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
9/8/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
9/1/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
8/25/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
8/18/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
8/11/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
8/4/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
7/28/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
7/21/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
7/14/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
7/7/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
6/30/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
6/23/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
6/16/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
6/9/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
6/2/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
5/26/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
5/19/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
5/12/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
5/5/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
4/28/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
4/21/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
4/14/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
4/7/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
3/31/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
3/24/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
3/17/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		

3/10/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
3/3/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2/25/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2/18/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2/11/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2/4/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1/28/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1/21/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1/14/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1/7/2020	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		

12/31/2019	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
12/24/2019	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
12/17/2019	93.9	6.1	0	0	0	0	6
12/10/2019	0	100	6.17	0	0	0	106
12/3/2019	1.12	98.88	6.17	0	0	0	105
11/26/2019	0	100	50.53	2.82	0	0	153
11/19/2019	0	100	50.53	0	0	0	151
11/12/2019	0	100	100	0	0	0	200
11/5/2019	0	100	100	0	0	0	200
10/29/2019	0	100	100	100	0	0	300
10/22/2019	0	100	100	100	0	0	300
10/15/2019	0	100	100	100	49.37	0	349
10/8/2019	0	100	100	0	0	0	200
10/1/2019	0	100	61.23	0	0	0	161
9/24/2019	0	100	33.84	0	0	0	134
9/17/2019	56.9	43.1	0	0	0	0	43
9/10/2019	59.53	40.47	0	0	0	0	40
9/3/2019	82.85	17.15	0	0	0	0	17
8/27/2019	82.85	17.15	0	0	0	0	17
8/20/2019	97.01	2.99	0	0	0	0	3
8/13/2019	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
8/6/2019	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
7/30/2019	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
7/23/2019	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
7/16/2019	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
7/9/2019	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
7/2/2019	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
		15	6	3	1	0	
		79	30	11	1	0	

[illegible]



County

- ☐ Pulaski
- ☐ Putnam
- ☐ Quitman
- ☐ Rabun
- ☐ Randolph
- ☐ Richmond
- ☐ Rockdale
- ☐ Schley
- ☐ Screven
- ☐ Seminole
- ☐ Spalding
- ☐ Stephens
- ☐ Stewart
- ☐ Sumter
- ☐ Talbot
- ☒ Taliaferro
- ☐ Tattnall
- ☐ Taylor
- ☐ Telfair
- ☐ Terrell
- ☐ Thomas
- ☐ Tift
- ☐ Toombs

JulianYear

2020 2025



Georgia Forestry Commission Fire Data Summary

5/19/2026
4:04:56 AM

Refreshed At

Annual, Fire by Cause, one or multiple Counties, Number of Wildfires

Year	Debris: Ag Fields, Pastures, Orchards, Etc	Debris: Household Garbage	Debris: Residential, Leafpiles, Yard, Etc	Debris: Site Prep - Forestry Related	Lightning	Machine Use	Miscellaneous: Power lines/Electric fences	Miscellaneous: Structure/Vehicle Fires	Smoking	Total
2025		1							1	2
2024	1					1	1	1		4
2023					1	1				2
2022			1	1		1				3
2021			1	3						4
Total	1	1	2	4	1	3	1	1	1	15



County

- ☐ Randolph
- ☐ Richmond
- ☐ Rockdale
- ☐ Schley
- ☐ Screven
- ☐ Seminole
- ☐ Spalding
- ☐ Stephens
- ☐ Stewart
- ☐ Sumter
- ☐ Talbot
- ☒ Taliaferro
- ☐ Tattnall
- ☐ Taylor
- ☐ Telfair
- ☐ Terrell
- ☐ Thomas
- ☐ Tift
- ☐ Toombs
- ☐ Towns
- ☐ Treutlen
- ☐ Troup

Julian Year

2020 2025



Georgia Forestry Commission

Fire Data Summary

Annual, Fire by Cause, one or multiple Counties,
Wildfire Acres

5/19/2026

4:04:56 AM

Refreshed At



Year	Debris: Ag Fields, Pastures, Orchards, Etc	Debris: Household Garbage	Debris: Residential, Leafpiles, Yard, Etc	Debris: Site Prep - Forestry Related	Lightning	Machine Use	Miscellaneous: Power lines/Electric fences	Miscellaneous: Structure/Vehicle Fires	Smoking	Total
2021			16.60	14.35						30.95
2022			0.25	5.70		0.53				6.48
2023					11.70	0.10				11.80
2024	3.59					13.10	29.32	0.10		46.11
2025		5.82							1.26	7.08
Total	3.59	5.82	16.85	20.05	11.70	13.73	29.32	0.10	1.26	102.42

Storm Events Database

Search Results for Taliaferro County, Georgia

Event Types: [Hail](#), [Lightning](#), [Thunderstorm Wind](#)

14 events were reported between 01/01/2020 and 12/31/2025 (2192 days)

Summary Info:

Number of County/Zone areas affected:	1
Number of Days with Event:	8
Number of Days with Event and Death:	0
Number of Days with Event and Death or Injury:	0
Number of Days with Event and Property Damage:	7
Number of Days with Event and Crop Damage:	0
Number of Event Types reported:	1

NOAA Taliaferro County 1.1.2020 -12.31.25 Thunderstorm Wind, Lightning, and Hail

EVENT_ID	CZ_NAME_1	BEGIN_LOC	BEGIN_DATE	BEGIN_TIME	EVENT_TYPE	MAGNITUDE	DEATHS_D	INJURIES_I	DAMAGE_P	DAMAGE_C	STATE_ABB	END_DATE	END_TIME	BEGIN_LAT	BEGIN_LON	END_LAT	END_LON	EVENT_NARRATIVE	EPISODE_NARRATIVE
898830	TALIAFERRO	CRAWFORD	5/24/2020	2100	Thunderstorm Wind	50	0	0	12000	0	GA	5/24/2020	2115	33.5252	-82.8823	33.5252	-82.8823	The Taliaferro County Emergency Manager reported numerous trees blown down along I-20 near mile marker 150.	A moderately unstable airmass and strong afternoon heating resulted in scattered strong to severe thunderstorms across north and central Georgia during the afternoon and evening hours.
916409	TALIAFERRO	SHARON	8/6/2020	2003	Thunderstorm Wind	45	0	0	1000	0	GA	8/6/2020	2013	33.5051	-82.8317	33.5051	-82.8317	The Taliaferro County 911 center reported a tree blown down on I-20 eastbound near mile marker 152.5.	A deep, persistent upper trough over the eastern U.S. finally began to weaken over the region, however ample moisture and strong daytime heating resulted in moderate instability and scattered strong to severe thunderstorms each afternoon and evening.
1042880	TALIAFERRO	EDGEWOOD	6/14/2022	1045	Thunderstorm Wind	52	0	0	0	0	GA	6/14/2022	1047	33.5979	-82.8658	33.5979	-82.8658	Multiple trees down or snapped near and along Saggus Rd.	A multi-day severe weather event unfolded mid June as multiple disturbances surrounding the outer periphery of a mid level high pushed through an abnormally moist environment and highly unstable environment over the forecast area. These storms produced numerous reports of trees & powerlines down, quarter to golf ball size hail, structural damage, and isolated instances of flash flooding.

1042900	TALIAFERRO	EDGEWOOD	6/14/2022	2242	Thunderstorm Wind	52	0	0	0	0	GA	6/14/2022	2244	33.6	-82.87	33.6	-82.87	Multiple trees down or snapped near and along Saggus Rd.	A multi-day severe weather event unfolded mid June as multiple disturbances surrounding the outer periphery of a mid level high pushed through an abnormally moist unstable environment over the forecast area. These storms produced numerous reports of trees & powerlines down, quarter to golf ball size hail, structural damage, and isolated instances of flash flooding.
1118738	TALIAFERRO	CRAWFORD	7/15/2023	1736	Thunderstorm Wind	52	0	0	1000	0	GA	7/15/2023	1738	33.45	-82.87	33.45	-82.87	Tree down across Highway 22 near the Hancock county line.	A few strong to marginally severe afternoon and evening thunderstorms developed along I-20, east of Atlanta. Storms caused localized wind damage.
1118739	TALIAFERRO	SHARON	7/15/2023	1741	Thunderstorm Wind	52	0	0	1000	0	GA	7/15/2023	1743	33.5	-82.83	33.5	-82.83	Tree down across I20 near the Warren County Line.	A few strong to marginally severe afternoon and evening thunderstorms developed along I-20, east of Atlanta. Storms caused localized wind damage.

1118889	TALIAFERRO SPRINGFIELD	7/20/2023	1825	Thunderstorm Wind	52	0	0	5000	0	GA	7/20/2023	1827	33.63	-82.95	33.63	-82.95	Multiple trees were downed in the Springfield Community.	A large squall-line (Mesoscale Convective System) moved across mainly North and East-Central GA during the afternoon and early evening hours of July 20th. Conditions were very favorable for damaging winds along and ahead of well-developed cold pool, with high instability and elevated Downdraft-CAPE. Widespread damage occurred from far north Georgia to east-central GA (Warren County), with very intense winds (80-90+mph) estimated from damage across parts of Cherokee and Forsyth counties. A couple of brief embedded weak tornadoes occurred in Cherokee County from this system.
1118891	TALIAFERRO HILLMAN	7/20/2023	1830	Thunderstorm Wind	52	0	0	1000	0	GA	7/20/2023	1832	33.6249	-82.8084	33.6249	-82.8084	Multiple trees were blown down along Silas Mercer Road.	A large squall-line (Mesoscale Convective System) moved across mainly North and East-Central GA during the afternoon and early evening hours of July 20th. Conditions were very favorable for damaging winds along and ahead of well-developed cold pool, with high instability and elevated Downdraft-CAPE. Widespread damage occurred from far north Georgia to east-central GA (Warren County), with very intense winds (80-90+mph) estimated from damage across parts of Cherokee and Forsyth counties. A couple of brief embedded weak tornadoes occurred in Cherokee County from this system.

1118893	TALIAFERRO RAYTOWN	7/20/2023	1836	Thunderstorm Wind	52	0	0	5000	0	GA	7/20/2023	1838	33.6	-82.74	33.6	-82.74	Multiple trees were downed along upper Mill Road.	A large squall-line (Mesoscale Convective System) moved across mainly North and East- Central GA during the afternoon and early evening hours of July 20th. Conditions were very favorable for damaging winds along and ahead of well-developed cold pool, with high instability and elevated Downdraft-CAPE. Widespread damage occurred from far north Georgia to east- central GA (Warren County), with very intense winds (80- 90+mph) estimated from damage across parts of Cherokee and Forsyth counties. A couple of brief embedded weak tornadoes occurred in Cherokee County from this system.
1118892	TALIAFERRO SHARON	7/20/2023	1837	Thunderstorm Wind	52	0	0	5000	0	GA	7/20/2023	1839	33.56	-82.79	33.56	-82.79	Multiple trees downed in the town of Sharon with widespread power outages.	A large squall-line (Mesoscale Convective System) moved across mainly North and East- Central GA during the afternoon and early evening hours of July 20th. Conditions were very favorable for damaging winds along and ahead of well-developed cold pool, with high instability and elevated Downdraft-CAPE. Widespread damage occurred from far north Georgia to east- central GA (Warren County), with very intense winds (80- 90+mph) estimated from damage across parts of Cherokee and Forsyth counties. A couple of brief embedded weak tornadoes occurred in Cherokee County from this system.

1138587	TALIAFERRO LYNEVILLE	8/15/2023	1634	Thunderstorm Wind	56	0	0	6000	0 GA	8/15/2023	1636	33.6127	-82.9209	33.6127	-82.9209	Public report of 5 to 6 trees down with power lines down at SR 22 E and Springfield Road.	A scattered line of thunderstorms moved into a moderately unstable airmass south of I20. Several storms became strong with damaging winds. A few reports of particularly large hail were also noted in East Central GA.
1204522	TALIAFERRO CRAWFORDVILLE	7/17/2024	1735	Thunderstorm Wind	43	0	0	2000	0 GA	7/17/2024	1737	33.56	-82.9	33.56	-82.9	Trees were reported down in AH Stephens State Park as well as in Crawfordville with some trees across roads in the area.	A weak trough moving across central GA was able to produce a line of thunderstorms across central GA. Two storms within the line were able to become strong with several trees down.
1276396	TALIAFERRO CRAWFORDVILLE	6/17/2025	1806	Thunderstorm Wind	52	0	0	3000	0 GA	6/17/2025	1808	33.53	-82.91	33.53	-82.91	Several trees down along Interstate 20 and State Route 22.	Widespread afternoon thunderstorms developed with a passing shortwave. CAPE and DCAPE values were strong enough for storms to sporadically become strong with gusty to damaging winds. The most concentrated damage occurred in the Gainesville area.
1276395	TALIAFERRO CRAWFORDVILLE	6/17/2025	1810	Thunderstorm Wind	52	0	0	5000	0 GA	6/17/2025	1812	33.56	-82.9	33.56	-82.9	Multiple trees down around A. H. Stephens State Park.	Widespread afternoon thunderstorms developed with a passing shortwave. CAPE and DCAPE values were strong enough for storms to sporadically become strong with gusty to damaging winds. The most concentrated damage occurred in the Gainesville area.

NOAA Taliaferro County 1.1.2020 - 12.31.25 Tropical Storm

EVENT_ID	CZ_NAME_STR	BEGIN_DATE	BEGIN_TIME	EVENT_TYPE	DEATHS_DIRECT	INJURIES_DIRECT	DAMAGE_PROPERTY_NUM	DAMAGE_CROPS_NUM	STATE_ABBR	EPISODE_ID	CZ_FIPS	INJURIES_NDIRECT	DEATHS_NDIRECT	END_DATE	END_TIME	EVENT_NARRATIVE	EPISODE_NARRATIVE
924121	TALIAFERRO (ZONE)	10/29/2020	100	Tropical Storm	0	0	0	0	GA	152629	51	0	0	10/29/2020	800	Winds gusted between 35 and 45 mph for several hours.	During the late evening of October 28th through the morning of October 29th, Tropical Storm Zeta swept rapidly across north Georgia producing widespread wind damage and isolated flooding across north and portions of central Georgia. Around 1.5 million customers lost electricity for some period of time, some for several days.
1219018	TALIAFERRO (ZONE)	9/27/2024	300	Tropical Storm	0	0	0	0	GA	195141	51	0	0	9/27/2024	500	According to an NWS storm survey, many trees were down from the wind. Many roads were cleared by October 3, 2024, nearly a week after Helene. Minimal structural damage was observed. Widespread power outages were down to around 20% as of October 3, 2024.	Hurricane Helene made landfall as a Category 4 hurricane in the Big Bend region of Florida at 11 PM EDT. Helene moved quickly inland bringing wind gusts between 50 and 100 mph to portions of east and central Georgia. Widespread rainfall totals between 6 and 14 inches were observed in association with Helene across north and central Georgia. The highest rainfall amounts were primarily observed in portions of east-central Georgia and in the Atlanta Metropolitan area. Due to the prolonged heavy rain, numerous instances of flash flooding and river flooding were reported. The combination of strong winds and heavy rain also downed millions of trees with widespread power outages and numerous structures damaged or destroyed, mostly from falling trees. Ahead of Hurricane Helene, there were several showers/storms in the rainbands that had low-level rotation. One of these storms spawned a short-lived tornado occurred in Wheeler County during the evening of the 26th.

Storm Events Database

Search Results for Taliaferro County, Georgia

Event Types: **Tornado**

0 events were reported between 01/01/2020 and 12/31/2025 (2192 days)

Summary Info:

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

Storm Events Database

Search Results for Taliaferro County, Georgia

Event Types: [Winter Storm](#)

Taliaferro county contains the following zones:

[Taliaferro](#)

0 events were reported between 01/01/2020 and 12/31/2025 (2192 days)

Summary Info:

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

APPENDIX B

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT TRENDS COMMUNITY INFORMATION



VISUALIZING THE FUTURE



TALIAFERRO COUNTY JOINT
COMPREHENSIVE PLAN 2015-2025



VISUALIZING THE FUTURE

TALIAFERRO COUNTY JOINT COMPREHENSIVE PLAN 2015-2025

Prepared For:

The Chairman and County Board of Commissioners
Taliaferro County
P.O. Box 114
Crawfordville, Georgia 30631

The Mayor and City Council
Crawfordville, Georgia
P.O. Box 8
Crawfordville, Georgia 30631

The Mayor and City Council
Sharon, Georgia
P.O. Box 427
Sharon, Georgia 30664

The Chairman of the Taliaferro County Board of Commissioners, Taliaferro County Commissioners, Mayors and Council members of the City of Crawfordville and the City of Sharon recognize the efforts and input of multiple individuals who contributed to the creation of this comprehensive plan document which provides vital information for decision making over the course of the next decade. This blueprint, for future area development, is the culmination of multiple meetings in which area leaders come together to discuss the future of Taliaferro County and its contained jurisdictions.

County and municipal staff exhibited an unwavering commitment towards the development of this comprehensive plan as they have dedicated numerous hours assisting CSRA Planning Staff with gathering data, providing insight and their valuable time, as well as generating sound ideas to include in this plan



PREFACE 1



INTRODUCTION

Taliaferro County, the City of Crawfordville, and the City of Sharon jointly have prepared a new comprehensive plan document. *Visualizing the Future: Taliaferro County Joint Comprehensive Plan 2015-2025* serves as a guide to collective growth and development decisions over the next ten (10) to twenty (20) years. This comprehensive plan also provides the three (3) jurisdictions a general “statement of intent” regarding the policies which will be observed, actions that will be taken, promotion of locally generated and preferred goals related to multiple topics.





PREFACE



Taliaferro County Courthouse



A.H. Stephens State Park

THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN PROCESS

Multiple factors play a role in determining whether a city or county can continue to remain a viable places for residents to work, live and enjoy the amenities each jurisdiction has to offer. Regardless of the final outcome, change is guaranteed and negative consequences may be faced by communities that fail to recognize and act upon this fact. Communities that have the ability to anticipate and accommodate change are more likely to thrive. Community stabilization and quality growth begin with a consistent and local vision and plan of implementation which can ignite economic opportunity and social cohesiveness.

Officials of Taliaferro County, and the cities of Crawfordville and Sharon recognize the need for a coordinated and comprehensive planning process to address multiple community needs and opportunities, not least of which will address concerns of population reduction, housing conditions, and economic stagnation. This document consolidates those identified issues and locally agreed upon solutions.

The Taliaferro Joint Comprehensive Plan is the official guiding document for the future of Taliaferro County and its contained jurisdictions. This plan serves to:

- *Lay out a desired future*
- *Guide how that future is to be achieved*
- *Formulate a coordinated long-term planning program*

This document also serves to address issues regarding transportation, economic development, cultural and natural resources, and land use in a coordinated manner including a guide discussing how:

- *Land will be developed*
- *Housing will be made available*
- *Industries will be attracted to the area*
- *Recreational facilities improved*
- *Public services and facilities will be provided*

In conjunction with the county's service delivery strategy, the comprehensive plan document is a powerful resource for elected and appointed officials as they deliberate development issues and convey policies to their respective citizenry.

TALIAFERRO COUNTY IN CONTEXT

Taliaferro County has a rich array of historic properties and cultural resources that rival any in the state. The County contains Locust Grove Cemetery and the City of Sharon as the cradle of Catholicity in the state, the Georgia state park and historic house of notable Georgian A. H. Stephens, the Taliaferro County Courthouse, the city of Crawfordville whose buildings are used for movie settings, and the vital Deerlick Astronomy Village of citizens who watch “The Dark Sky.” As well, historic residences date to the late 18th century.

Taliaferro County was established in 1825 and named for Revolutionary War hero Colonel Benjamin Taliaferro. Crawfordville was incorporated in 1826 and the town was named for William Harris Crawford, a prominent statesman who ran for U.S. President in 1824. Crawfordville was laid out on a 50 acre tract, and is an example of the “Washington” town plan based on nearby Wilkes County’s city of Washington plan laid out in 1783.

Taliaferro County has many significant historical resources, of unusual type, and of high quality. The most important landmark in Taliaferro County is the courthouse, and it magnificently sits in the center of the county seat town. The first courthouse was built in 1828, and the present one was constructed in 1902 designed by Augusta architect Lewis F. Goodrich at a cost of \$15,000. The main tower clock chime could be heard for 5-6 miles around. Although the courthouse has undergone several renovations, it is impressive for its grand appearance and the fact that it is still intact.

Crawfordville’s most famous citizen was Alexander H. Stephens who completed law studies at Franklin College (UGA) and was admitted to the Georgia bar in 1834 at age 22. Living in Crawfordville, he began a distinguished career in law, politics, and statesmanship. He was elected six consecutive terms to the U.S. House of Representatives serving from 1843 – 1859, again from 1873 – 1882, then elected governor of Georgia in 1882 and served until his death in 1883.

Although elected vice-president of the Confederacy, he frequently disagreed with policies and had little voice in the conduct of the war. Stephens built Liberty Hall as a new home to look like his former home in 1875. The railroad came to Crawfordville in 1843. The first depot was constructed in 1889. The present depot was built in 1902, and is in dire need of preservation.



Map of Area Prior to Taliaferro County



William H. Crawford

PREFACE



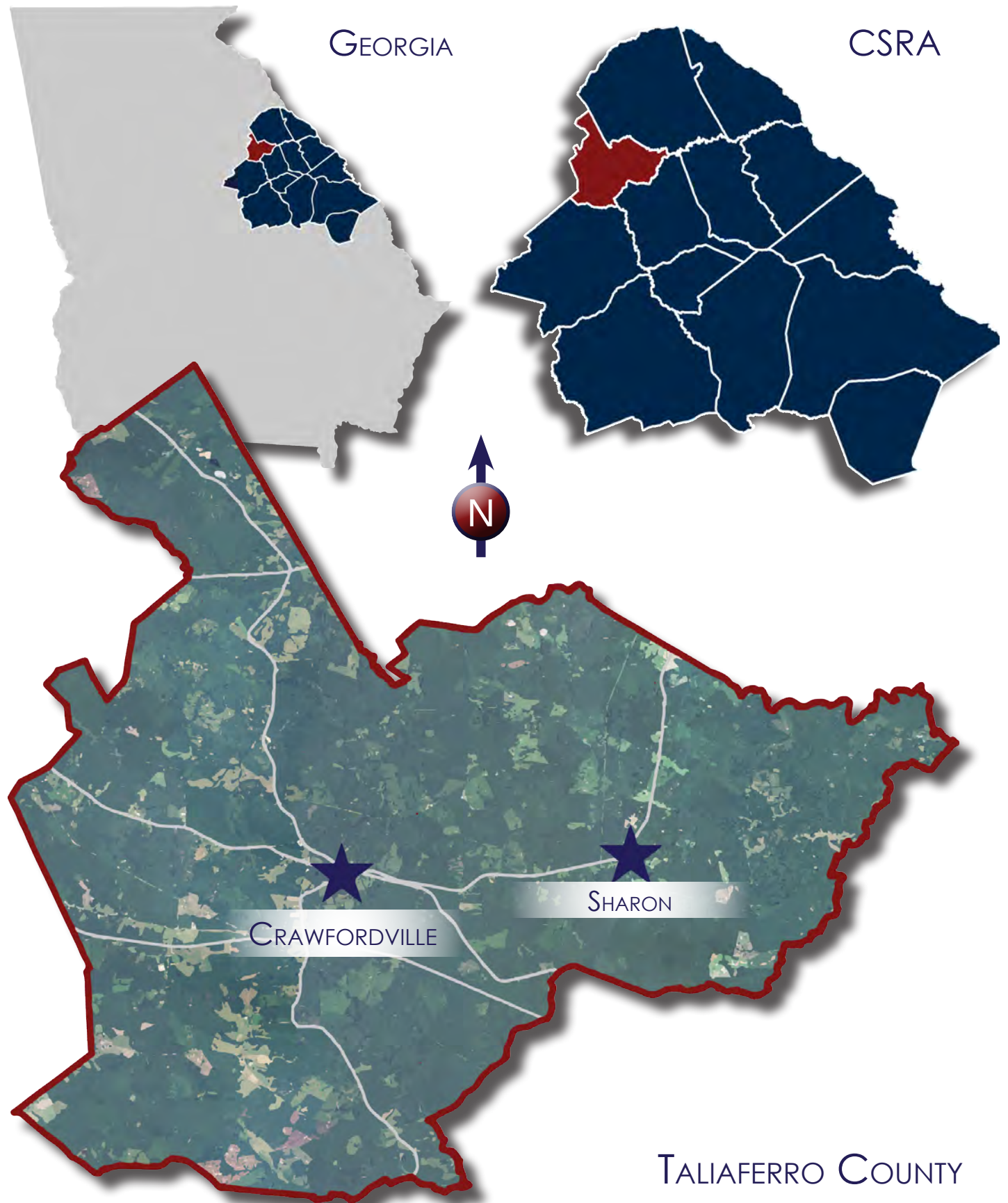
Crawfordville's greatest period of prosperity was from the 1880s-1920s when the boll weevil ruined cotton production. The first newspaper was established in 1877, then the Advocate Democrat was formed in 1893. Brick sidewalks were installed in 1881 and gas street lamps in 1884. In 1882, the newspaper records eight prosperous businesses, and in 1901 the local economy was summarized as "Crawfordville on a Boom" with hammer and saw heard, piles of brick and mortar seen, and brick stores in the course of erection.

At the end of the 1920s, Taliaferro County experienced the agricultural disaster of the boll weevil traveling statewide and putting cotton production to a halt. This meant impoverished farmers from low prices, and few recovered before the general depression of the 1930s. Taliaferro's population dropped from 8,841 residents in 1920 to 6,278 in 1940. Fortunately, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camp was established in Crawfordville on the grounds of the A.H. Stephens Memorial State Park that began an economic recovery which put young men back to work terracing and grading roads. With WWII the end of the depression came nationwide as a construction boom sparked the economy.

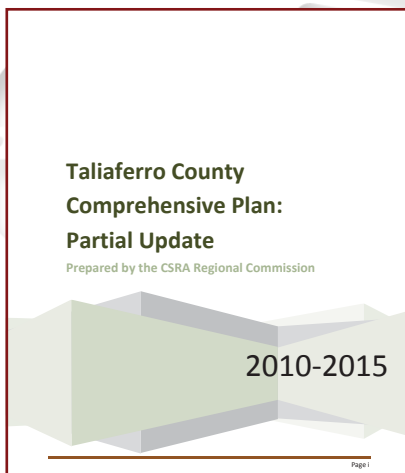
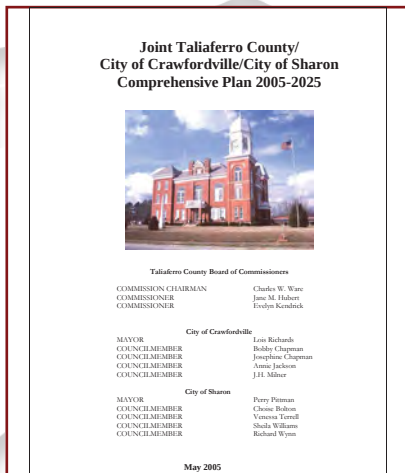
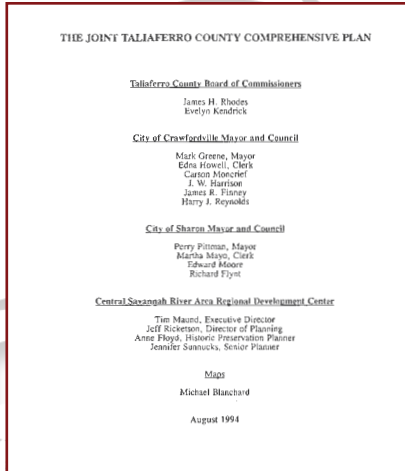


The Springfield School, an African-American resource, was built in the 1930s. It is constructed in an L-shape of logs. An historic structures report was developed by UGA graduate historic preservation students in the 1990s to assess the building and promote its preservation.

Since WWII, the people of Taliaferro County have struggled to regain the prosperity they once knew. Taliaferro has remained a small rural county with a population seeking to maintain their historic and cultural character and preserve their building stock.



PREFACE



RECENT PLANNING INITIATIVES

A comprehensive plan is a dynamic document which should be altered as community conditions change. Updates of these documents are required to ensure community needs are met. Prior versions of the Taliaferro Comprehensive Plan have diminished in relevance as implementation recommendations have been completed or, due to the passage of time, have been found to be no longer a community priority. This allows the new plan to address relative community changes since the prior plan was adopted.

The Joint Taliaferro County, City of Crawfordville, City of Sharon Comprehensive Plan 2005 - 2025 was completed by the Central Savannah River Area Regional Development Center and adopted in May 2005. The format of the document was consistent with the standards established by the Georgia Department of Community Affairs (DCA) prior to 2005. This document outlined county and municipal conditions of significance to each community and created goals with regards to economic development, natural and cultural resources, land uses, housing, and community facilities. The comprehensive plan was to be used by community leaders to make coordinated decisions regarding public expenditures and land uses.

The *Taliaferro County Comprehensive Plan: Partial Update 2010-2015* was produced in 2010 by the Central Savannah River Area Regional Commission (formally the Central Savannah River Area Regional Development Center). This document was prepared in response to changes to Georgia DCA requirements which now included a *Quality Community Objectives Assessment and Analysis of Areas Requiring Special Needs* in conjunction with identifying new issues and opportunities and an updated plan implementation program.

These two documents served as the initial reference point for the Visualizing the Future - Taliaferro County Comprehensive Plan which will supersede all prior plans once adopted by each individual community.

Figure 1.1: List of Components and Location within Visualizing the Future



JOINT COMPREHENSIVE PLAN STRUCTURE

The Central Savannah Area Regional Commission has been selected once again as the planning coordinator for the new comprehensive plans for Taliaferro County, the City of Crawfordville, and the City of Sharon. This document has been prepared to meet and exceed the minimum requirements of the Georgia Department of Community Affairs's 2014 Minimum Standards and Procedures for Local Comprehensive Planning which were made effective in 2014.

This document includes the following state-required components:

- A list of "*Community Goals*,"
- A list of "*Needs and Opportunities*,"
- A Community Work Program detailing intended plan implementation strategies,
- A Community Involvement overview,
- An Economic Development element,
- A Land Use element (and Action Plan),

The following additional topic-related sections are required for this plan. They include

- Housing element
- Community facilities
- Cultural and Natural Resources

All state-required comprehensive planning components, and additional elective elements listed are present throughout the plan's three (3) sections, Preface, Community Profile, and Community Agenda. Figure 1.1 illustrates the location of each required element in relation to the structure of the document.

PREFACE



SERVICE DELIVERY STRATEGY

The Georgia “Service Delivery Strategy Act” (O.C.G.A 36-70) was adopted in 1970 by the Georgia Assembly to require all Georgia counties and incorporated municipalities to adopt a joint “service delivery strategy” document. The purpose of this Act and the service delivery strategy document is to provide local governments the opportunity to examine public services, identify overlap or gaps in provided services, and develop a better approach to allocating delivery and funding of these services among local governments and other authorities within each county.

The service delivery strategy is an action plan supported by appropriate ordinances and intergovernmental agreements, for providing local government services and resolving land use conflicts within a county.

The Taliaferro joint service delivery strategy document has been reviewed and updated in cooperation with government officials from Taliaferro County, the City of Crawfordville, and the City of Sharon during the comprehensive planning effort. Figure 1.2 illustrates the components and criteria addressed by the joint service delivery strategy.

Figure 1.2: Georgia Department of Community Affairs Requirements for Service Delivery Strategy Documents

An identification of all services provided in the county by all cities, counties, and authorities.

An assignment of which local government will be responsible for providing which services in what area of the county.

An Identification of intergovernmental contracts, ordinances, resolution, etc., to be used in implementing the Strategy, including existing contracts.

Should provide for the elimination of duplication of services and or explanation for its existence.

A process must be agreed upon for resolving land use classification disputes between a county and city over property to be annexed.

A description of how all services will be funded

Jurisdictions charging water and sewer rate differentials to customers outside their boundaries must be able to justify such differential

Services provided primarily for unincorporated areas must be funded by revenues derived exclusively from unincorporated areas.

Conflicts in land use plans within a county, between the county and its cities must be eliminated.

THE PLANNING PROCESS OVERVIEW

The process of creating a comprehensive plan should reflect the shared vision, goals, and objectives of each community participating in the process. Taliaferro County, in cooperation with the municipalities of Crawfordville and Sharon, have assisted in the creation of the prior comprehensive plan and comprehensive plan update. Representatives from each of these jurisdictions have chosen to participate in this process once again.

The Georgia Department of Community Affairs requires a set of procedures for the planning process of a comprehensive plan to ensure that the public has an opportunity to provide input in the creation and review of the comprehensive plan.

Consistent public input is necessary for the development and completion of this comprehensive plan document. In conjunction with a public hearing, a stakeholder committee was created to consult with the plan preparer at different points during the creation of the plan. This committee was comprised of municipal and county leaders with the primary purpose of assuring that CSRA-RC planners reflect the aforementioned shared vision, goals, and objectives of each community.

An initial stakeholder meeting was held on August 26, 2014. CSRA Planning Department Staff presented preliminary data about area population, housing, economic development, and land use. Staff also began a dialogue with committee members to gain their perspective of the data and their community. Planning staff also met with stakeholders on the following dates:

- September 9, 2014
- October 21, 2014

A Public Open House was also held in order members of the community to come and learn about recommendations in the comprehensive plan. The open house was held on November 12, 2014.



ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DATA



Figure 1.9 : Number of Employed and Unemployed Residents in Taliaferro County

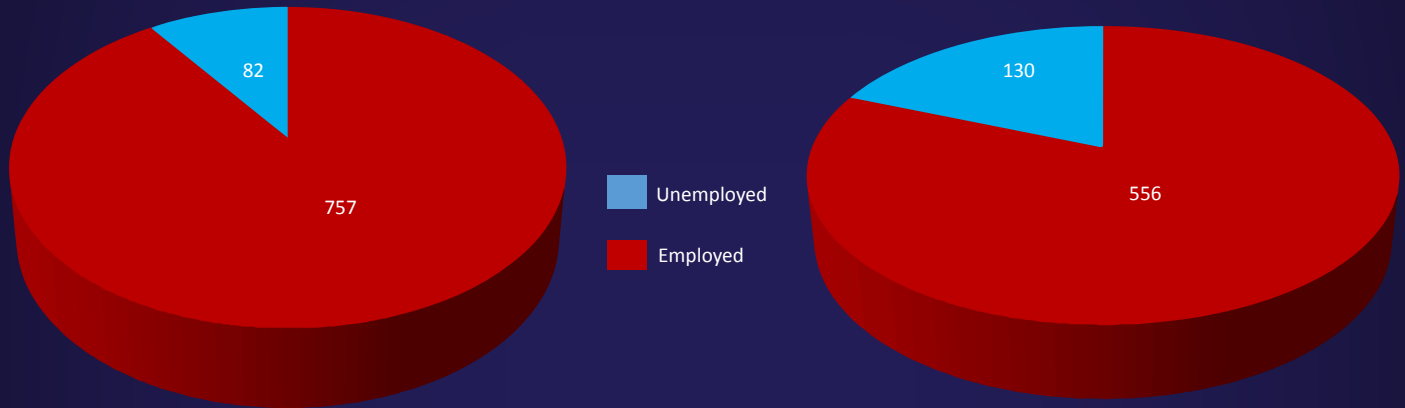
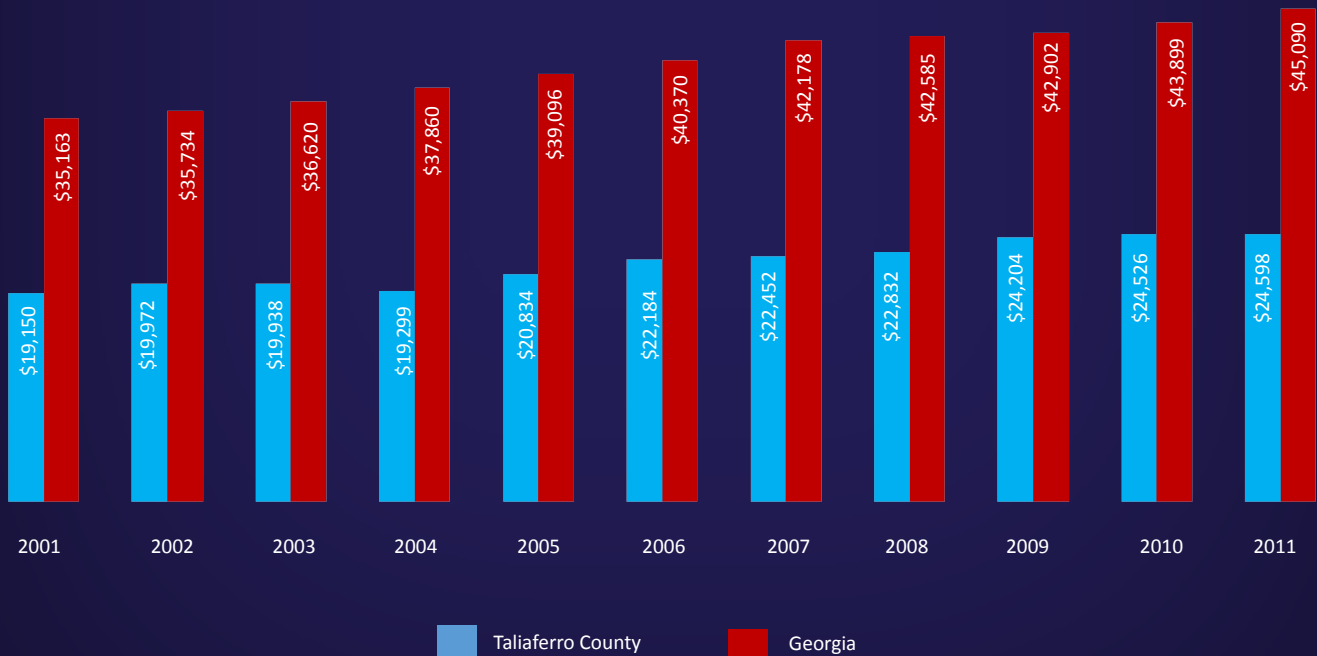


Figure 1.10 : Average Annual Income for Residents of Taliaferro County and the State of Georgia



HOUSING DATA



Figure 1.5: Number of Occupied Housing Units in Taliaferro County and Contained Municipalities

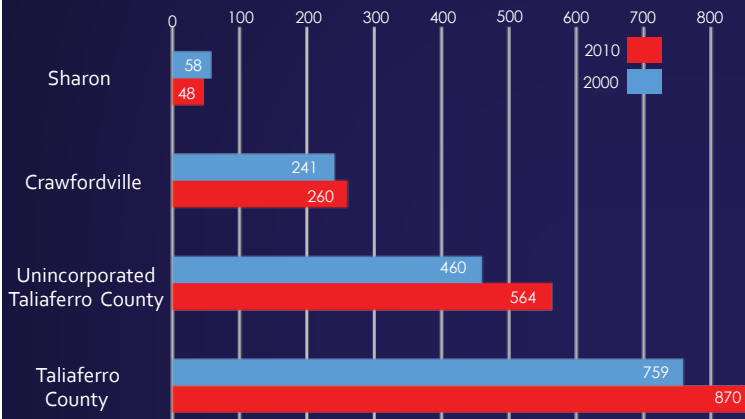


Figure 1.6: Number of Vacant Housing Units in Taliaferro County and Contained Municipalities

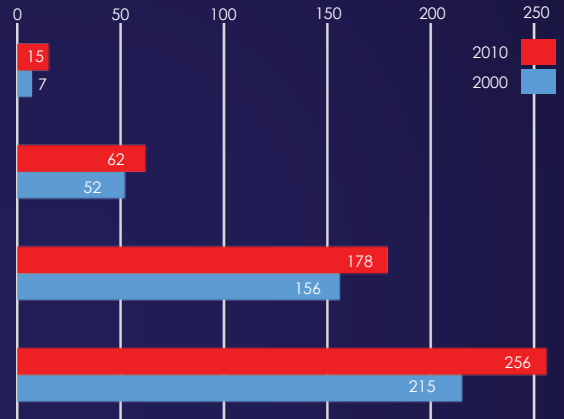


Figure 1.7: Housing by Age and Location

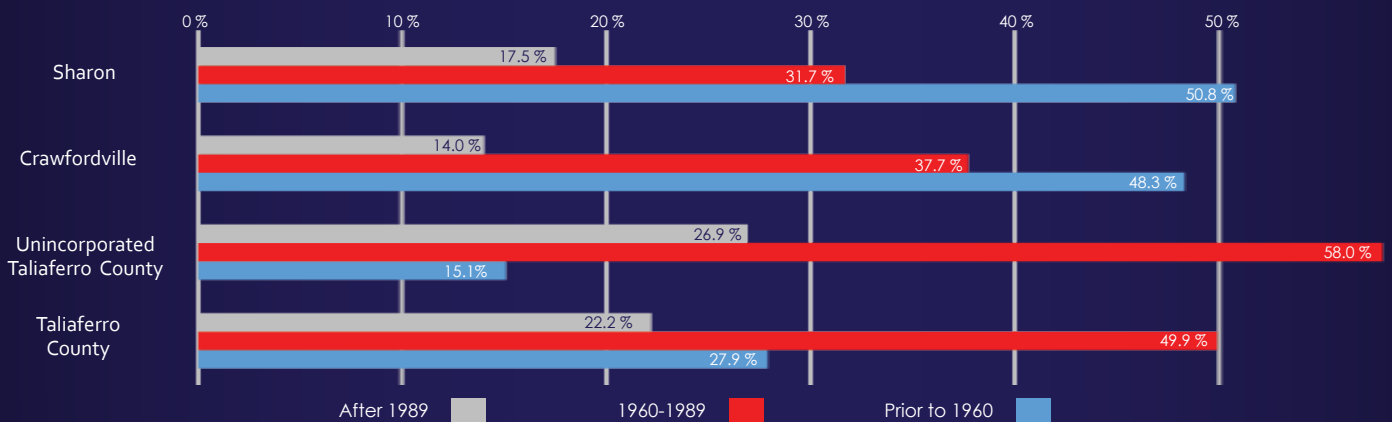


Figure 1.8: Cost of Housing - 2000 & 2008

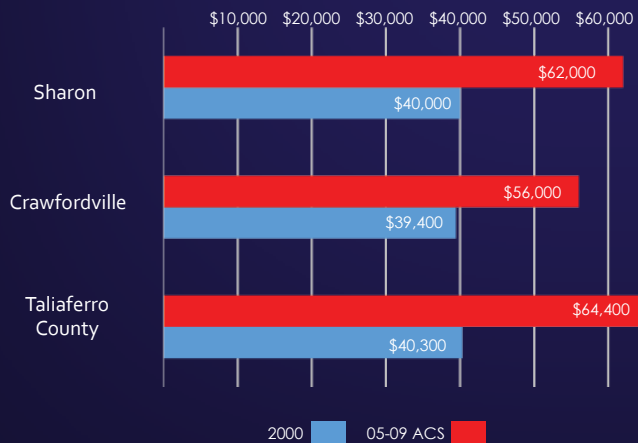
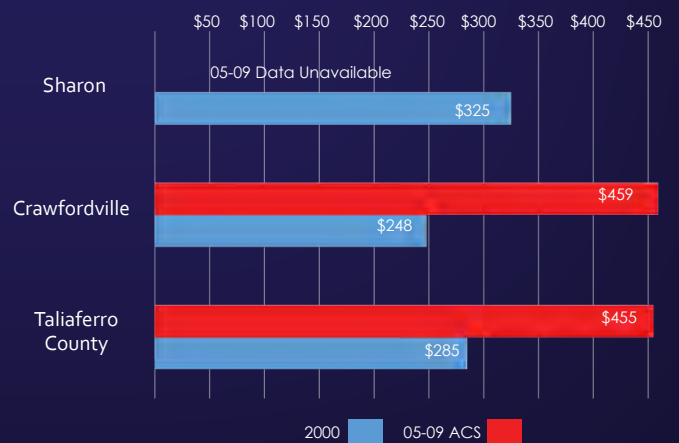


Figure 1.9: Cost of Rent - 2000 & 2008



GENERAL DEMOGRAPHIC DATA



Figure 1.1:
Population Data for Taliaferro County
& Contained Jurisdictions 2000-2010

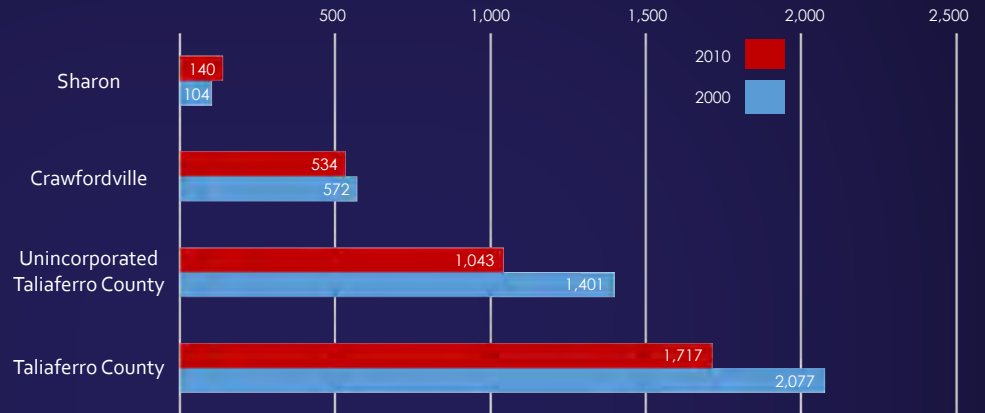


Figure 1.2: 2000 Racial Composition of Taliaferro County

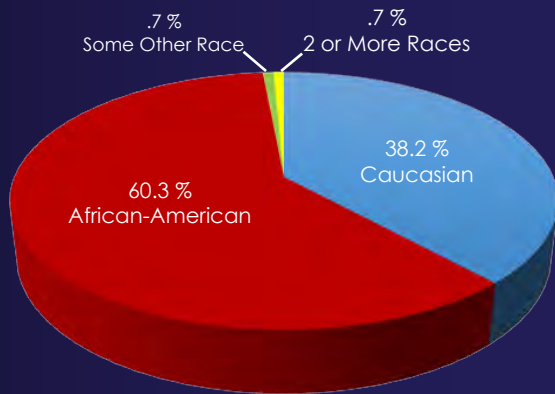


Figure 1.3: 2010 Racial Composition of Taliaferro County

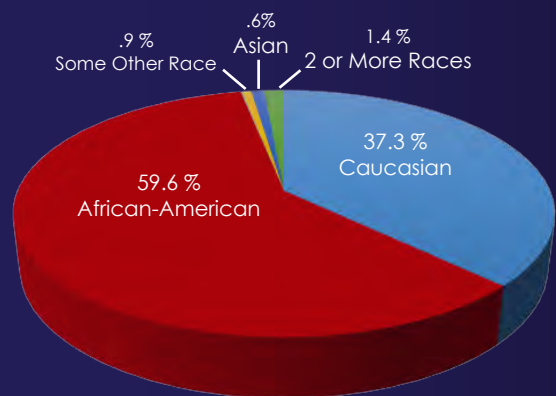
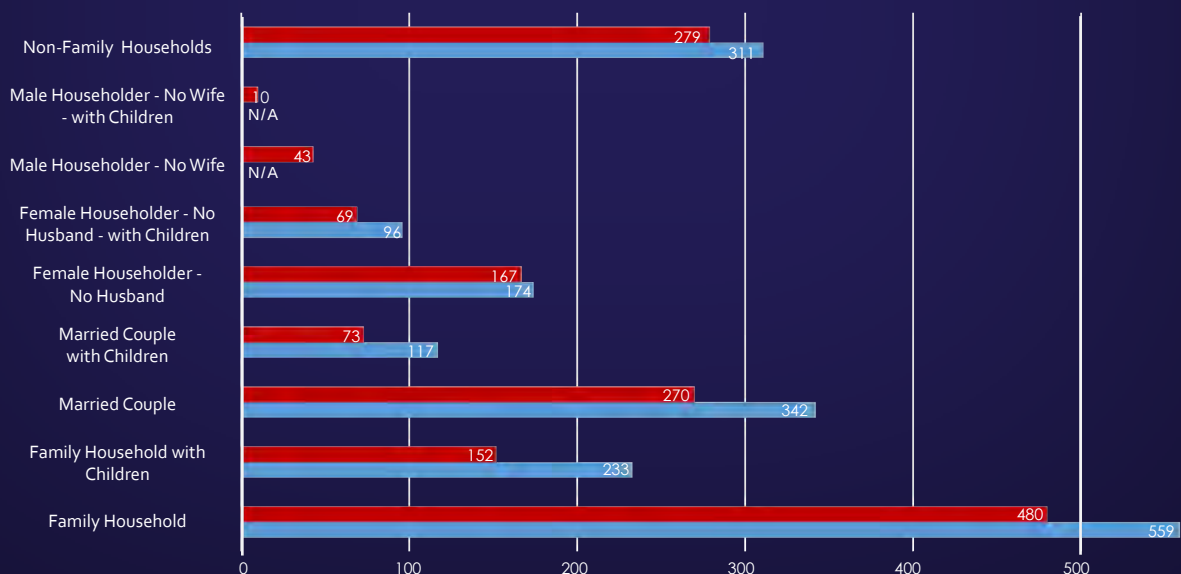
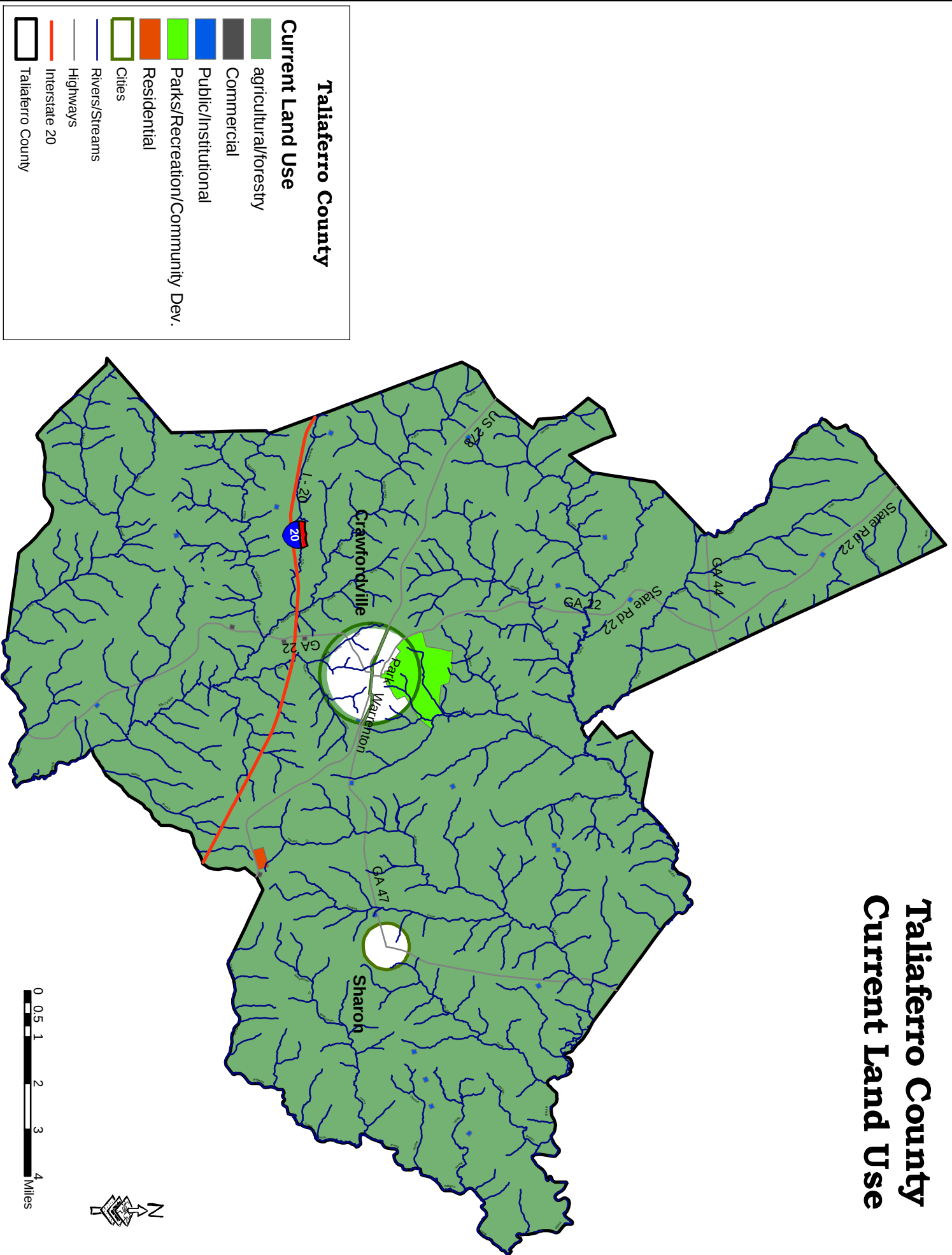
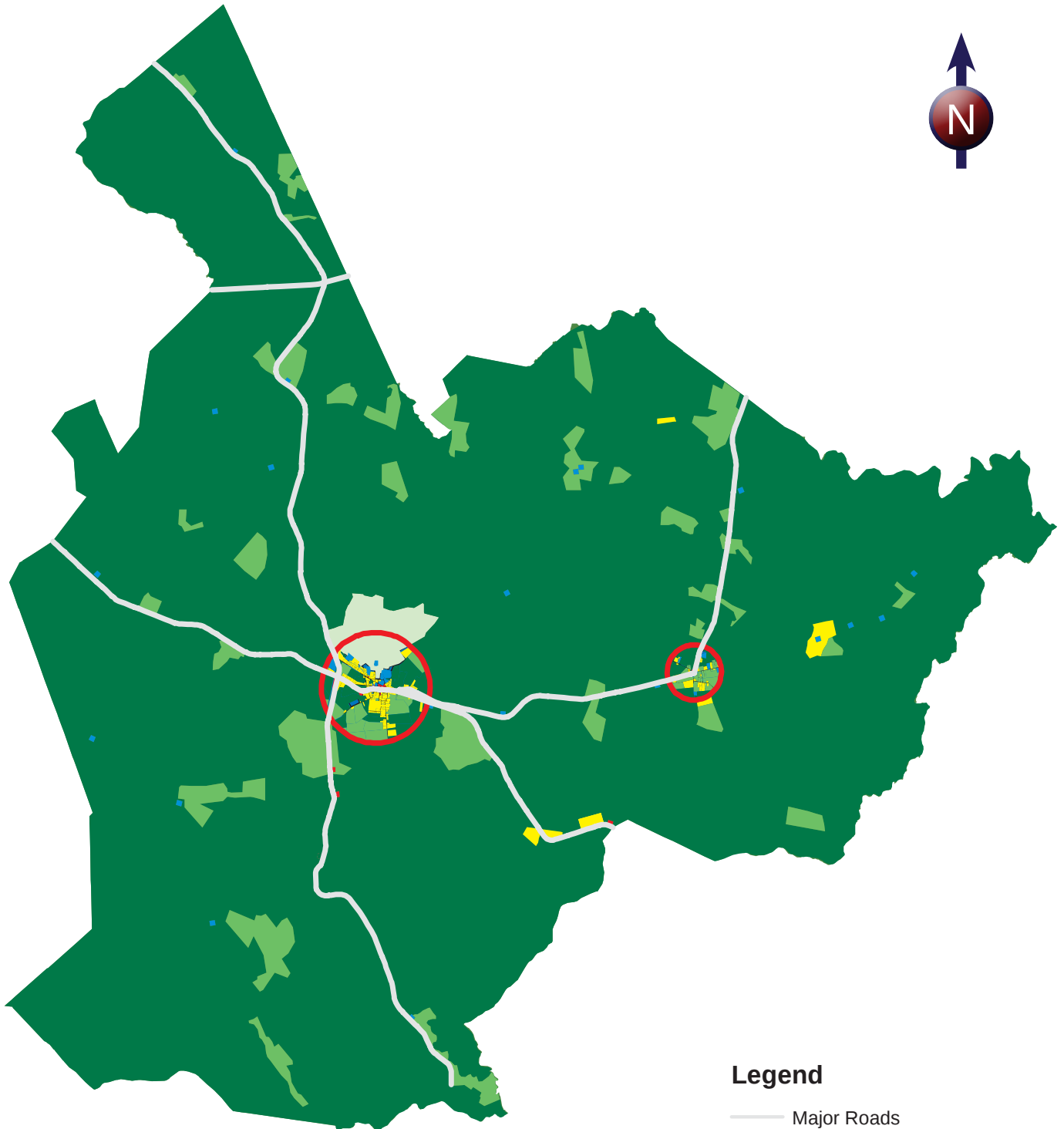


Figure 1.4: Types of Households in Taliaferro County



Taliaferro County Current Land Use





Legend

-  Major Roads
-  Agriculture
-  Commercial
-  Forestry
-  Public/Institutional
-  Residential
-  Park/Recreation/Conservation





Area Labor Profile

Taliaferro

County



Updated: Feb 2025

Labor Force Activity

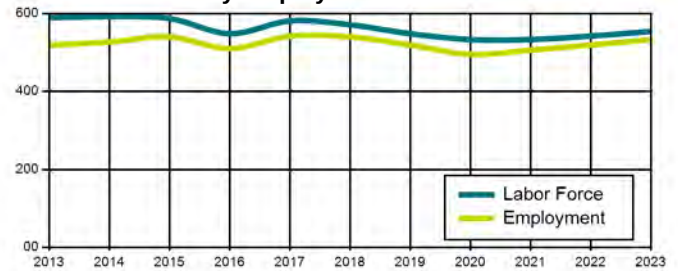
December 2024

	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Rate
Taliaferro	577	553	24	4.2%
Greene	7,857	7,583	274	3.5%
Hancock	2,589	2,438	151	5.8%
Oglethorpe	7,375	7,171	204	2.8%
Warren	2,884	2,777	107	3.7%
Wilkes	3,941	3,799	142	3.6%
Taliaferro Area	25,223	24,321	902	3.6%
Georgia	5,376,670	5,193,719	182,951	3.4%
United States	167,746,000	161,294,000	6,452,000	3.8%

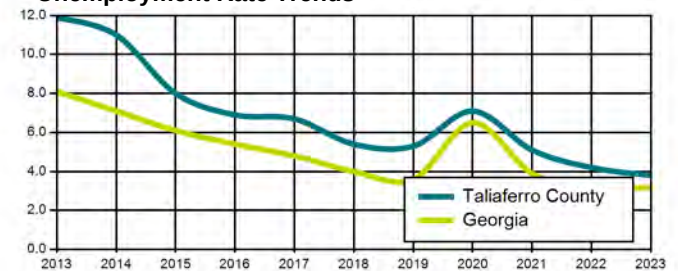
Note: This series reflects the latest information available. Labor Force includes residents of the county who are employed or actively seeking employment.

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

Taliaferro County Employment Trends



Unemployment Rate Trends

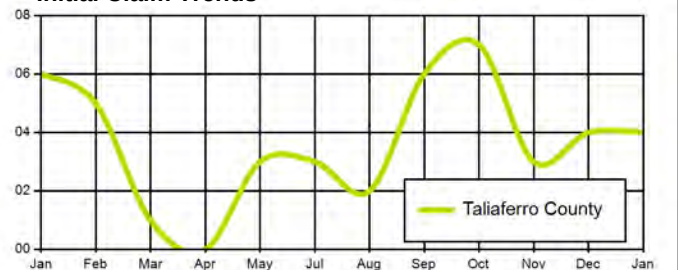


Initial Claims Activity

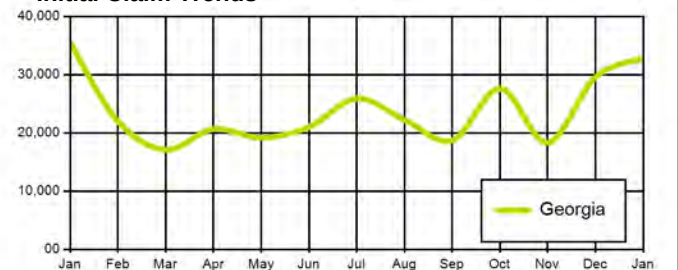
	January 2025	December 2024	November 2024	Total
Taliaferro	4	4	3	11
Greene	59	41	46	146
Hancock	28	36	21	85
Oglethorpe	22	35	38	95
Warren	37	75	20	132
Wilkes	26	47	17	90
Taliaferro Area	176	238	145	559

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

Initial Claim Trends



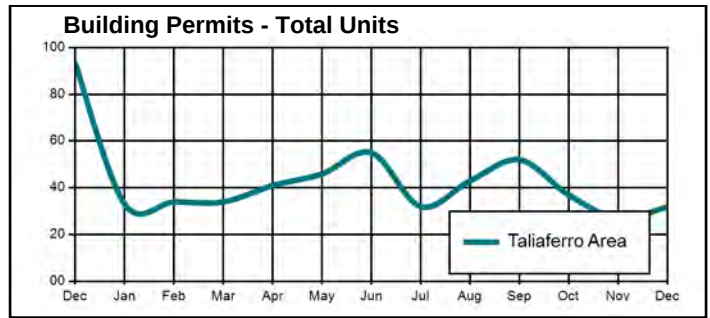
Initial Claim Trends



Building Permit Construction Activity

	Taliaferro Area			
	December 2024	November 2024	October 2024	Total
Totals	32	27	37	96
Family residential	32	27	37	96
Multi family resident	0	0	0	0

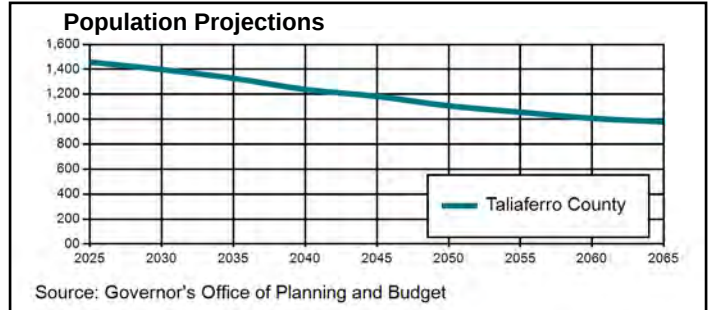
Source: U.S. Census Bureau.



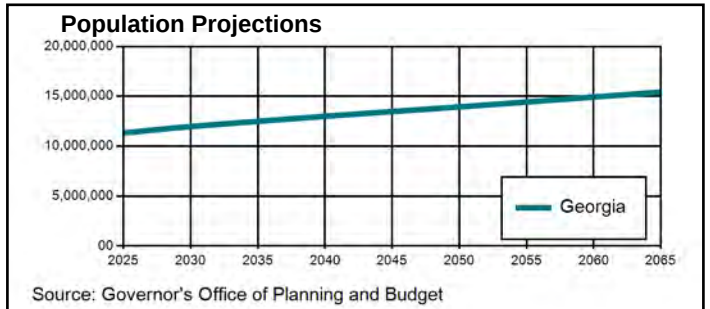
Population Activity

	Annual 2023	Annual 2022	Difference
Taliaferro	1,609	1,600	9
Greene	20,722	20,139	583
Hancock	8,676	8,387	289
Oglethorpe	15,754	15,469	285
Warren	5,106	5,155	-49
Wilkes	9,518	9,599	-81
Taliaferro Area	61,385	60,349	1,036
Georgia	11,029,227	10,912,876	116,351
United States	334,914,895	333,287,557	1,627,338

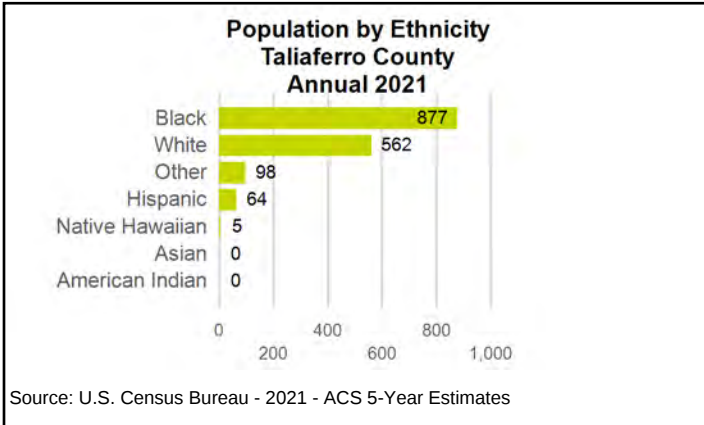
Source: Georgia Department of Labor; U.S. Census Bureau.



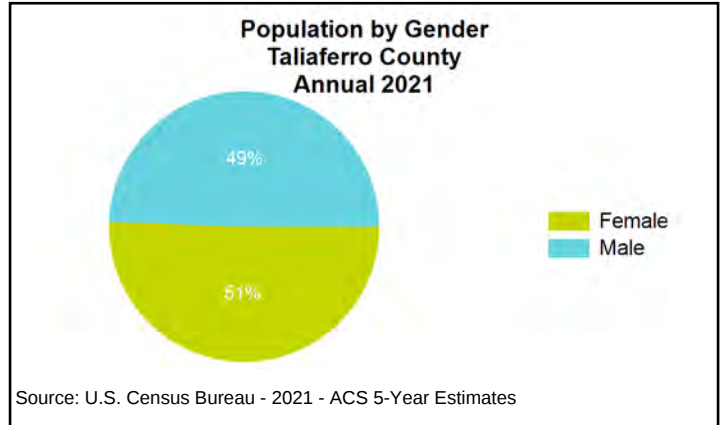
Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget



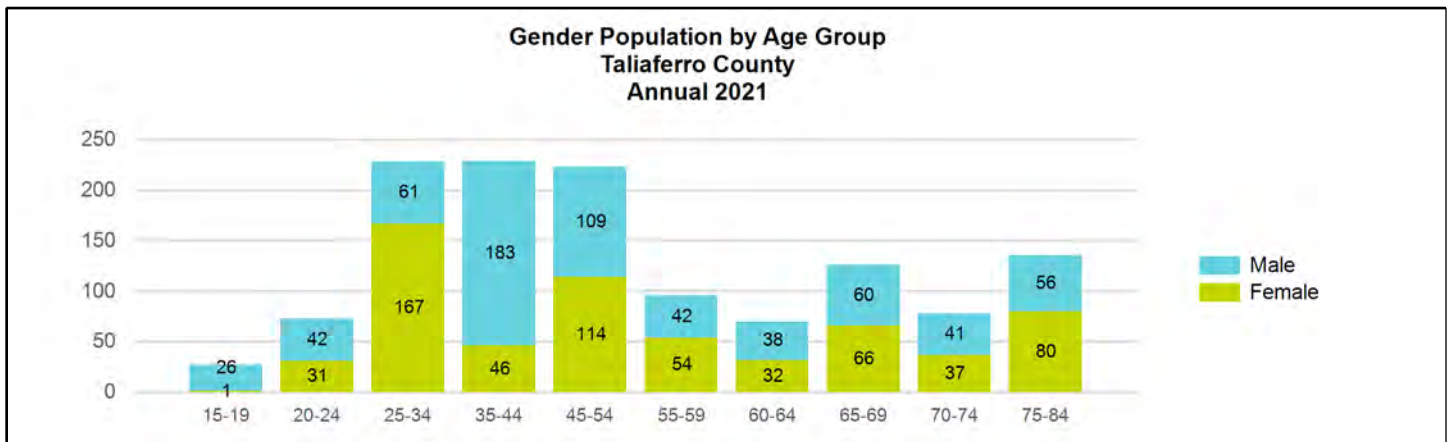
Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget



Source: U.S. Census Bureau - 2021 - ACS 5-Year Estimates



Source: U.S. Census Bureau - 2021 - ACS 5-Year Estimates



Industry Mix - 3rd Quarter of 2024

INDUSTRY	Taliaferro				Taliaferro Area			
	NUMBER	EMPLOYMENT		WEEKLY	NUMBER	EMPLOYMENT		WEEKLY
	OF FIRMS	NUMBER	PERCENT	WAGE	OF FIRMS	NUMBER	PERCENT	WAGE
Goods-Producing	2	*	*	*	277	4,977	32.6	1,114
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1	*	*	*	51	474	3.1	971
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	0	0	0.0	0	18	314	2.1	1,389
Construction	0	0	0.0	0	140	2,138	14.0	1,041
Manufacturing	1	*	*	*	68	2,051	13.4	1,181
Wood Product	1	*	*	*	13	585	3.8	1,143
Food	0	0	0.0	0	1	*	*	*
Primary Metal	0	0	0.0	0	1	*	*	*
Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component	0	0	0.0	0	2	*	*	*
Furniture and Related Product	0	0	0.0	0	3	*	*	*
Transportation Equipment	0	0	0.0	0	3	*	*	*
Miscellaneous	0	0	0.0	0	3	4	0.0	311
Computer and Electronic Product	0	0	0.0	0	3	6	0.0	1,676
Beverage and Tobacco Product	0	0	0.0	0	3	16	0.1	266
Textile Product Mills	0	0	0.0	0	3	28	0.2	553
Nonmetallic Mineral Product	0	0	0.0	0	4	*	*	*
Paper	0	0	0.0	0	4	*	*	*
Printing and Related Support Activities	0	0	0.0	0	4	50	0.3	722
Chemical	0	0	0.0	0	4	118	0.8	1,279
Plastics and Rubber Products	0	0	0.0	0	4	183	1.2	1,380
Machinery	0	0	0.0	0	5	45	0.3	1,650
Fabricated Metal Product	0	0	0.0	0	8	302	2.0	1,026
Service-Providing	12	53	25.5	555	875	6,906	45.3	873
Utilities	0	0	0.0	0	6	82	0.5	1,549
Wholesale Trade	1	*	*	*	41	307	2.0	1,121
Retail Trade	5	47	22.6	520	198	1,523	10.0	689
Transportation and Warehousing	1	*	*	*	48	313	2.1	1,106
Information	0	0	0.0	0	18	105	0.7	1,008
Finance and Insurance	1	*	*	*	64	413	2.7	1,442
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	0	0	0.0	0	44	88	0.6	1,093
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	0	0	0.0	0	108	373	2.4	1,546
Management of Companies and Enterprises	0	0	0.0	0	3	0	0.0	0
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	1	*	*	*	68	451	3.0	878
Educational Services	0	0	0.0	0	12	171	1.1	655
Health Care and Social Assistance	1	*	*	*	106	1,306	8.6	887
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	0	0	0.0	0	15	124	0.8	664
Accommodation and Food Services	0	0	0.0	0	86	1,458	9.6	612
Other Services (except Public Administration)	2	*	*	*	58	192	1.3	765
Unclassified - industry not assigned	3	2	1.0	432	76	29	0.2	966
Total - Private Sector	17	63	30.3	599	1,228	11,912	78.1	974
Total - Government	8	146	70.2	686	125	3,347	21.9	817
Federal Government	2	2	1.0	1,160	21	122	0.8	1,171
State Government	3	16	7.7	632	45	317	2.1	906
Local Government	3	128	61.5	685	59	2,908	19.1	793
ALL INDUSTRIES	25	208	100.0	662	1,353	15,256	100.0	940
ALL INDUSTRIES - Georgia					393,974	4,851,678		1,304

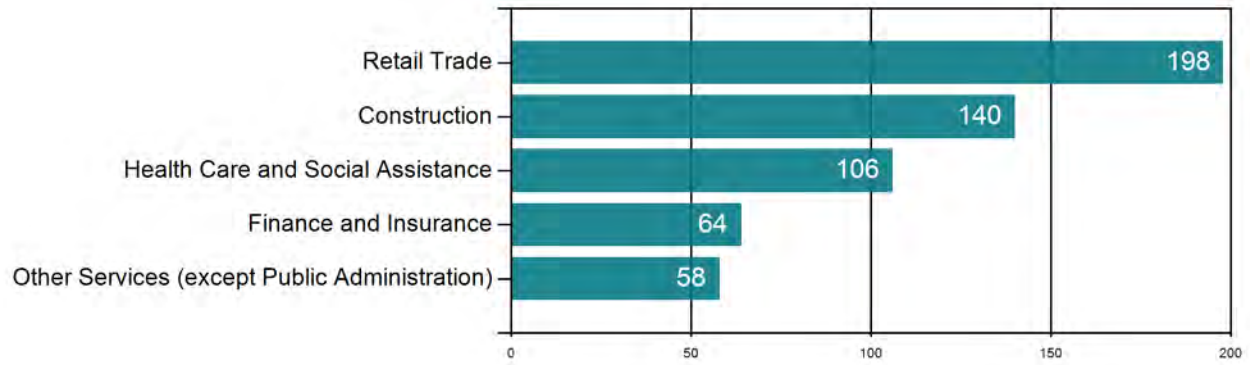
Note: *Denotes confidential data relating to individual employers and cannot be released. These data use the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) categories. Average weekly wage is derived by dividing gross payroll dollars paid to all employees - both hourly and salaried - by the average 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 3rd Quarter of 2024.

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

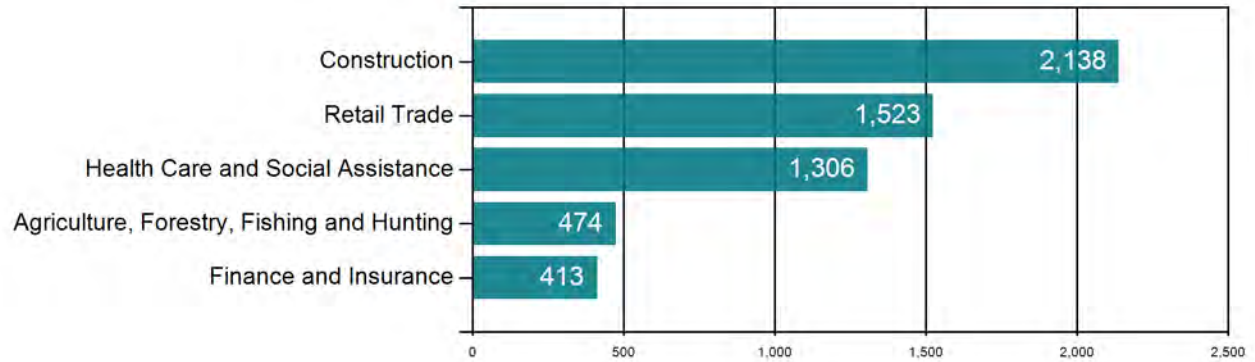
Top Industries - 3rd Quarter of 2024

Taliaferro Area

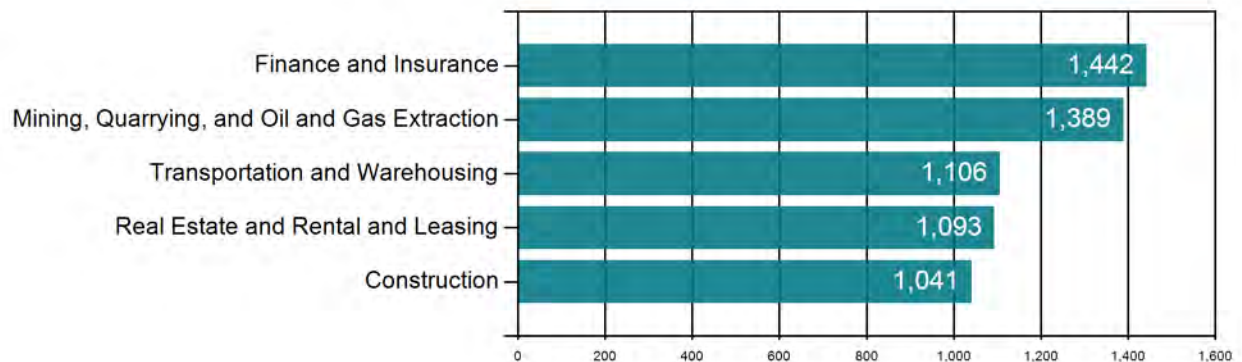
Top Industries by Firms



Top Industries by Employment



Top Industries by Weekly Wages



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

Technical College Certificate Graduates - 2023

PROGRAMS	TOTAL GRADUATES			PERCENT CHANGE	
	2021	2022	2023	2021-2022	2022-2023
Truck and Bus Driver/Commercial Vehicle Operator and Instructor	156	153	256	-1.9	67.3
Welding Technology/Welder	277	281	228	1.4	-18.9
Cosmetology/Cosmetologist, General	98	134	150	36.7	11.9
Automobile/Automotive Mechanics Technology/Technician	90	143	119	58.9	-16.8
Child Care Provider/Assistant	131	91	114	-30.5	25.3
Computer Installation and Repair Technology/Technician	177	113	109	-36.2	-3.5
Accounting Technology/Technician and Bookkeeping	146	130	93	-11.0	-28.5
Autobody/Collision and Repair Technology/Technician	29	69	80	137.9	15.9
Medium/Heavy Vehicle and Truck Technology/Technician	92	73	69	-20.7	-5.5
Heating, Air Conditioning, Ventilation and Refrigeration Maintenance Technology/	49	80	67	63.3	-16.3

Source: Technical College System of Georgia

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

Technical College Diploma Graduates - 2023

PROGRAMS	TOTAL GRADUATES			PERCENT CHANGE	
	2021	2022	2023	2021-2022	2022-2023
Cosmetology/Cosmetologist, General	57	56	67	-1.8	19.6
Licensed Practical/Vocational Nurse Training	47	58	56	23.4	-3.4
Welding Technology/Welder	32	30	36	-6.3	20.0
Heating, Air Conditioning, Ventilation and Refrigeration Maintenance Technology/	16	15	20	-6.3	33.3
Medical/Clinical Assistant	41	28	19	-31.7	-32.1
Heavy Equipment Maintenance Technology/Technician	22	21	18	-4.5	-14.3
Automobile/Automotive Mechanics Technology/Technician	22	15	17	-31.8	13.3
Early Childhood Education and Teaching	53	35	16	-34.0	-54.3
Accounting Technology/Technician and Bookkeeping	14	17	15	21.4	-11.8
Business Administration and Management, General	25	17	14	-32.0	-17.6

Source: Technical College System of Georgia

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

Technical College Degree Graduates - 2023

PROGRAMS	TOTAL GRADUATES			PERCENT CHANGE	
	2021	2022	2023	2021-2022	2022-2023
Registered Nursing/Registered Nurse	54	41	46	-24.1	12.2
Business Administration and Management, General	23	29	25	26.1	-13.8
Accounting Technology/Technician and Bookkeeping	20	20	22	0.0	10.0
Early Childhood Education and Teaching	46	33	20	-28.3	-39.4
Radiologic Technology/Science - Radiographer	28	20	19	-28.6	-5.0
Dental Hygiene/Hygienist	15	13	15	-13.3	15.4
Social Work, Other	13	15	14	15.4	-6.7
Criminal Justice/Safety Studies	14	24	11	71.4	-54.2
Physical Therapy Technician/Assistant	14	14	11	0.0	-21.4
Electrician	18	16	9	-11.1	-43.8

Source: Technical College System of Georgia

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

Top Ten Largest Employers - 2024*

Taliaferro County

Crawfordville Mart
Dollar General
Georgia Farm Bureau Management
Georgia Wood Preserving Co, Inc.
Keystone Automotive Industries, Inc.
Lyric Services, Inc.
Mollys One
Nunn Trucking, LLC
Randolph And Son Garage, LLC
Walia Realty, LLC

*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 2024. Employers are listed alphabetically by area, not by the number of employees.

Source: Georgia Department of Labor

Taliaferro Area

	COUNTY
Barnett Southern Corporation	Wilkes
Daniel RP Management, LLC	Greene
Georgia Department of Corrections	Hancock
Georgia-Pacific Wood Products, LLC	Warren
Nibco, Inc.	Greene
Novelis Corporation	Greene
Publix Super Markets, Inc.	Greene
Ritz-Carlton Hotel	Greene
SGD Manufacturing, Inc.	Hancock
St Joseph's at East Georgia	Greene

Education of the Labor Force

Taliaferro Area

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY AGE

	PERCENT OF TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65+
Elementary	6.3%	1.4%	3.2%	3.4%	5.5%	11.6%
Some High School	13.2%	26.1%	15.9%	12.5%	10.9%	10.7%
High School Grad/GED	37.3%	43.1%	43.1%	43.4%	37.3%	29.9%
Some College	18.4%	21.0%	19.4%	19.6%	15.6%	19.9%
College Grad 2 Yr	6.4%	3.2%	5.8%	6.9%	9.3%	4.1%
College Grad 4 Yr	12.1%	4.1%	8.6%	10.1%	14.7%	14.1%
Post Graduate Studies	6.4%	1.2%	4.1%	4.2%	6.7%	9.8%
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+. Some College category represents workers with some

Source: U.S. Census Bureau - 2021: ACS 5-Year Estimates.

Georgia Department of Labor Location(s)

Career Center(s)

601 Greene Street
Augusta, GA 30901

Phone: (706) 721 - 3131 Fax: (706) 721 - 7680

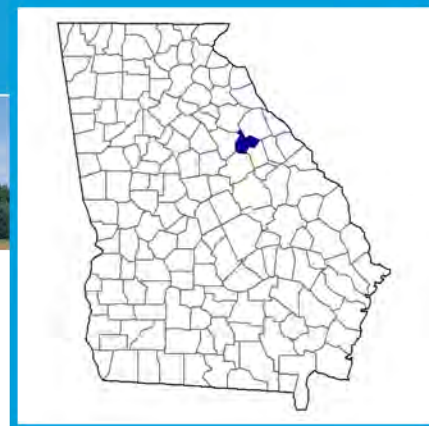
For copies of Area Labor Profiles, please visit our website at: <http://dol.georgia.gov> or contact Workforce Statistics Division, Georgia Department of Labor, 148 Andrew Young International Blvd N.E. Atlanta, GA. 30303-1751. Phone: 404-232-3875; Fax: 404-232-3888 or Email us at workforce_info@gdol.ga.gov

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

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



Taliaferro County Georgia



Total and Per Farm Overview, 2022 and change since 2017

	2022	% change since 2017
Number of farms	60	+25
Land in farms (acres)	11,679	-35
Average size of farm (acres)	195	-48
Total	(\$)	
Market value of products sold	72,990,000	+201
Government payments	105,000	-67
Farm-related income	443,000	+94
Total farm production expenses	40,956,000	+133
Net cash farm income	32,582,000	+349
Per farm average	(\$)	
Market value of products sold	1,216,503	+141
Government payments ^a	21,075	+24
Farm-related income ^a	23,293	+23
Total farm production expenses	682,597	+87
Net cash farm income	543,038	+259

1 Percent of state agriculture sales

Share of Sales by Type (%)

Crops	(Z)
Livestock, poultry, and products	100

Land in Farms by Use (acres)

Cropland	2,020
Pastureland	2,383
Woodland	6,342
Other	934

Acres irrigated: (D)

(D)% of land in farms

Land Use Practices (% of farms)

No till	7
Reduced till	2
Intensive till	-
Cover crop	3

Farms by Value of Sales

	Number	Percent of Total ^b
Less than \$2,500	19	32
\$2,500 to \$4,999	4	7
\$5,000 to \$9,999	8	13
\$10,000 to \$24,999	11	18
\$25,000 to \$49,999	2	3
\$50,000 to \$99,999	2	3
\$100,000 or more	14	23

Farms by Size

	Number	Percent of Total ^b
1 to 9 acres	1	2
10 to 49 acres	11	18
50 to 179 acres	31	52
180 to 499 acres	14	23
500 to 999 acres	2	3
1,000+ acres	1	2

Market Value of Agricultural Products Sold

	Sales (\$1,000)	Rank in State ^c	Counties Producing Item	Rank in U.S. ^c	Counties Producing Item
Total	72,990	61	159	1,665	3,078
Crops	110	155	159	2,995	3,074
Grains, oilseeds, dry beans, dry peas	-	-	147	-	2,917
Tobacco	-	-	17	-	267
Cotton and cottonseed	-	-	92	-	647
Vegetables, melons, potatoes, sweet potatoes	51	106	155	1,883	2,831
Fruits, tree nuts, berries	27	135	157	1,815	2,711
Nursery, greenhouse, floriculture, sod	-	-	139	-	2,660
Cultivated Christmas trees, short rotation woody crops	-	-	49	-	1,274
Other crops and hay	33	146	152	2,724	3,035
Livestock, poultry, and products	72,880	38	159	854	3,076
Poultry and eggs	68,259	36	154	270	3,027
Cattle and calves	(D)	99	156	(D)	3,047
Milk from cows	(D)	17	66	(D)	1,770
Hogs and pigs	(D)	89	124	(D)	2,814
Sheep, goats, wool, mohair, milk	27	79	155	2,111	2,967
Horses, ponies, mules, burros, donkeys	-	-	140	-	2,907
Aquaculture	-	-	41	-	1,190
Other animals and animal products	(D)	115	143	1,979	2,909

Producers ^d	95	Percent of farms that:	Top Crops in Acres ^e
Sex			
Male	65	Have internet access	80
Female	30		
Age			
<35	1	Farm organically	-
35 – 64	57		
65 and older	37		
Race			
American Indian/Alaska Native	1	Sell directly to consumers	3
Asian	-		
Black or African American	3		
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	-	Hire farm labor	32
White	90		
More than one race	1		
Other characteristics			
Hispanic, Latino, Spanish origin	2	Are family farms	92
With military service	8		
New and beginning farmers	34		

Livestock Inventory (Dec 31, 2022)

Broilers and other meat-type chickens	1,324,050
Cattle and calves	2,085
Goats	43
Hogs and pigs	(D)
Horses and ponies	57
Layers	48
Pullets	-
Sheep and lambs	269
Turkeys	-

^a Average per farm receiving. ^b May not add to 100% due to rounding. ^c Among counties whose rank can be displayed. ^d Data collected for a maximum of four producers per farm. ^e Crop commodity names may be shortened; see full names at www.nass.usda.gov/go/cropnames.pdf. ^f Position below the line does not indicate rank. (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations. (NA) Not available. (Z) Less than half of the unit shown. (-) Represents zero.

APPENDIX C

OTHER PLANNING DOCUMENTS

Taliaferro County Emergency Management Agency Emergency Operations Plan

Plan Approved:
25-JUL-16

Revised:
02-JAN-19

Distribution List

Agency	Number of Copies
Wilkes County Fire Department	0
American Red Cross	0
City of Crawfordville	1
City of Sharon	0
Crawfordville Public Works	0
GEMA Field Coordinator (Area # 3)	0
Ga Forestry Commission	0
Gema	0
Georgia Bureau of Investigation (Thomson)	0
Georgia Department of Agriculture (North District)	0
Georgia Power	0
Georgia State Patrol	0
Rayle Electric	0
Taliaferro County Fire Department	1
Taliaferro County Board of Education	1
Taliaferro County Commission	1
Taliaferro County Coroner	1
Taliaferro County DFCS	0
Taliaferro County Emergency Management Agency	0
Taliaferro County First Responders	0
Taliaferro County Health Department	0
Taliaferro County Public Works	0
Taliaferro County Sheriff's office	0
Taliaferro County Sheriffs Office 911 Dispatch	0
Wilkes County 911 Dispatch	0
Wilkes County Emergency Medical Service	0
Wilkes County Sheriffs Office	0
Wilkes Telephone And Electric	0

Taliaferro County
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

Local Resolution

Record of Revisions

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PREFACE

This Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) describes the management and coordination of resources and personnel during periods of major emergency. This comprehensive local emergency operations plan is developed to ensure mitigation and preparedness, appropriate response and timely recovery from natural and man made hazards which may affect residents of Taliaferro County.

This plan supersedes the Emergency Operations Plan dated from old eLEOP. It incorporates guidance from the Georgia Emergency Management Agency (GEMA) as well as lessons learned from disasters and emergencies that have threatened Taliaferro County. The Plan will be updated at the latest, every four years. The plan:

- Defines emergency response in compliance with the State-mandated Emergency Operations Plan process.
- Establishes emergency response policies that provide Departments and Agencies with guidance for the coordination and direction of municipal plans and procedures.
- Provides a basis for unified training and response exercises.

The plan consists of the following components:

- The Basic Plan describes the structure and processes comprising a county approach to incident management designed to integrate the efforts of municipal governments, the private sector, and non-governmental organizations. The Basic Plan includes the: purpose, situation, assumptions, concept of operations, organization, assignment of responsibilities, administration, logistics, planning and operational activities.
- Appendices provide other relevant supporting information, including terms, definitions, and authorities.
- Emergency Support Function Annexes detail the missions, policies, structures, and responsibilities of County agencies for coordinating resource and programmatic support to municipalities during Incidents of Critical Significance.
- Support Annexes prescribe guidance and describe functional processes and administrative requirements necessary to ensure efficient and effective implementation of incident management objectives.
- Incident Annexes address contingency or hazard situations requiring specialized application of the EOP. The Incident Annexes describe the missions, policies, responsibilities, and coordination processes that govern the interaction of public and private entities engaged in incident management and emergency response operations across a spectrum of potential hazards. Due to security precautions and changing nature of their operational procedures, these Annexes, their supporting plans, and operational supplements are published separately.

The following is a summary of the 15 Emergency Support Functions:

1. *Transportation*: Support and assist municipal, county, private sector, and voluntary organizations requiring transportation for an actual or potential Incident of Critical Significance.
2. *Communications*: Ensures the provision of communications support to municipal, county, and private-sector response efforts during an Incident of Critical Significance.
3. *Public Works and Engineering*: Coordinates and organizes the capabilities and resources of the municipal and county governments to facilitate the delivery of services, technical assistance, engineering expertise, construction management, and other support to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and/or recover from an Incident of Critical Significance.
4. *Firefighting*: Enable the detection and suppression of wild-land, rural, and urban fires resulting from, or occurring coincidentally with an Incident of Critical Significance.
5. *Emergency Management Services*: Responsible for supporting overall activities of the County Government for County incident management.
6. *Mass Care, Housing and Human Services*: Supports County-wide, municipal, and non-governmental organization efforts to address non-medical mass care, housing, and human services needs of individuals and/or families impacted by Incidents of Critical Significance.
7. *Resource Support*: Supports volunteer services, County agencies, and municipal governments tracking, providing, and/or requiring resource support before, during, and/or after Incidents of Critical Significance.
8. *Public Health and Medical Services*: Provide the mechanism for coordinated County assistance to supplement municipal resources in response to public health and medical care needs (to include veterinary and/or animal health issues when appropriate) for potential or actual Incidents of Critical Significance and/or during a developing potential health and medical situation.
9. *Search and Rescue*: Rapidly deploy components of the National US Response System to provide specialized life-saving assistance to municipal authorities during an Incident of Critical Significance.
10. *Hazardous Materials*: Coordinate County support in response to an actual or potential discharge and/or uncontrolled release of oil or hazardous materials during Incidents of Critical Significance.
11. *Agriculture and Natural Resources*: supports County and authorities and other agency efforts to address: Provision of nutrition assistance; control and eradication of an outbreak of a highly contagious or economically devastating animal/zoonotic

disease; assurance of food safety and food security and; protection of natural and cultural resources and historic properties.

12. *Energy*: Restore damaged energy systems and components during a potential of actual Incident of Critical Significance.
13. *Public Safety and Security Services*: Integrates County public safety and security capabilities and resources to support the full range of incident management activities associated with potential or actual Incidents of Critical Significance.
14. *Long Term Recovery and Mitigation*: Provides a framework for County Government support to municipal governments, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector designed to enable community recovery from the long-term consequences of an Incident of Critical Significance.
15. *External Affairs*: Ensures that sufficient County assets are deployed to the field during a potential or actual Incident of Critical Significance to provide accurate, coordinated, and timely information to affected audiences, including governments, media, the private sector, and the populace.



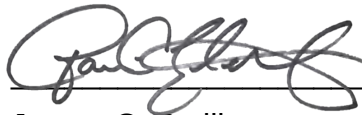
Georgia Emergency Operations Plan

2024

Promulgation Statement

The Georgia Emergency Management and Homeland Security Agency maintains the Georgia Emergency Operations Plan and present the plan to the Governor of Georgia for adoption once every four years, at a minimum.

The Georgia Emergency Operations Plan was developed by the Georgia Emergency Management and Homeland Security Agency in close coordination with other state agencies, non-governmental organizations, voluntary organizations active in disasters, and private sector partners. This base plan and supporting components are aligned with the National Incident Management System as well as the National Response Framework and the National Disaster Recovery Framework. In addition, the Georgia Emergency Management and Homeland Security Agency modified the Georgia Emergency Operations Plan, its Emergency Support Function Annexes, Appendices, Hazard Specific Incident Annexes, and supporting guides to incorporate lessons learned from exercises, events, incidents, and continuous training.



James C. Stallings

Director

Georgia Emergency Management and Homeland Security Agency

10/28/2024

Date

Approval and Implementation

Transmitted herewith is the Georgia Emergency Operations Plan (GEOP). This GEOP supersedes any previous plan of the same name or previous date and any/all previous emergency management/civil defense plans promulgated by the State of Georgia for this purpose. It provides a framework in which all responding entities and agencies of the State of Georgia can plan and perform their respective emergency functions during a disaster or national emergency. All recommended changes can be submitted in accordance with the Georgia Emergency Management and Homeland Security Agency (GEMA/HS) Plans Standardization and Maintenance Policy which might result in its improvement or increase its usefulness. The GEOP will be revised in accordance with paragraph 6.1.2 of the GEMA/HS Plans Standardization and Maintenance Policy.

Executive Summary

The Georgia Emergency Operations Plan describes the necessary steps the State will take to prepare for and respond to an incident that requires the use of personnel, equipment, and funding controlled and/or coordinated by the State of Georgia.

This plan describes the actions taken by the State's agencies that have been assigned Emergency Support Function (ESF) roles and responsibilities within the GEOP.

This plan also identifies the historical hazards experienced in Georgia which includes all natural, human-caused, and technological hazards that can be reasonably presumed to occur within the geographical boundaries of the State of Georgia to effectively coordinate future, emergency response and recovery efforts throughout the state.

This plan is meant to be a guide; it allows the Governor of Georgia and the State of Georgia to adjust its hazard response / recovery based upon the size and scope of the incident. The GEOP is designed to meet Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) standards, Emergency Management Accreditation Program standards, National Incident Management System (NIMS) requirements, and is compliant with the National Response Framework (NRF) and the National Disaster Recovery Framework.

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

Community Wildfire Protection Plan

An Action Plan for Wildfire Mitigation and Conservation of Natural Resources

Taliaferro County, Georgia



JUNE 2019

Prepared by;

Beth Richards, Chief Ranger, Taliaferro Wilkes Forestry Unit

Will Fell, CWPP Specialist (Initial plan 2012)

Beryl Budd, Wildfire Prevention Specialist (Revised plan 2019)

Georgia Forestry Commission

1495 Tignall Rd.

Washington, GA 30673

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

Robert Moore

Chief, Taliaferro County VFD

(706) 433-3611

Robmoore24@hotmail.com

Beth Richards

Chief Ranger, Taliaferro Wilkes County Forestry Unit

(706) 678-2910

brichards@gfc.state.ga.us

George Stewart

(706) 319-2979

Georgestewart64@yahoo.com

Andrew Foot

(706) 513-5570

David Foot

EMA Director, Taliaferro County

(706) 835-9629

Andy Holbrook

(678) 414-4770

Aaron Rimes

(706) 318-3024

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Appended Documents:

Taliaferro County Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment Summary Report

Taliaferro County Wildfire Pre-suppression Plan

NFPA 1141 Standard for Fire Protection Infrastructure for Land Development
in Suburban and Rural Areas.

Preface

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

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

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

This plan will:

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

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

I. OBJECTIVES

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

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

II. COMMUNITY COLLABORATION

The core team convened on March 9th, 2011 to assess risks and develop the Community Wildfire Protection Plan. The group is comprised of representatives from local government, local fire authorities, and the state agency responsible for forest management. Below are the groups included in the task force:

Taliaferro County EMA
Taliaferro County Fire Department
Georgia Dept of Nat. Resources-State Parks
Georgia Forestry Commission

It was decided to conduct an assessment of the county as a whole as many of the risks were countywide. The chief of the county fire department in Taliaferro County assessed the risks in the county and we reconvened on January 19th, 2012 for the purpose of completing the following:

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

III. COMMUNITY & WILDFIRE HISTORY

Community History



Taliaferro County (pronounced "Tolliver"), in east central Georgia, is the state's sixty-ninth county, created in 1825 from Greene, Hancock, Oglethorpe, Warren, and Wilkes counties. It was named for Benjamin Taliaferro, who was a colonel during the American Revolution (1775-83), as well as a Georgia legislator and a judge. The land was originally held by Indians, who ceded it to the colonial government of Georgia in 1763.

The seat of the 195-square-mile county is Crawfordville, named for William Harris Crawford, an early presidential cabinet member and candidate for U.S. president in 1824. Hermon Mercer, brother of the founder of Mercer University in Macon, produced a city plan for Crawfordville. Known thereafter as the "Crawfordville Plat," it was later

used by a number of Georgia towns. The historic commercial district features buildings dating back to the antebellum period.

Other towns in Taliaferro County are Sharon, incorporated in 1884, and the unincorporated communities of Raytown and Robinson. In the 1880s and 1890s thousands of visitors came to the county for the reputed healing powers of the Electric Health Resort near Sharon, where it was said that exposure to bedrock in a subterranean chamber provided electrical healing powers. The resort, which included a hotel, lake, and post office, burned down, but the rubble left behind is still visible.

Raytown, the oldest community in Taliaferro County, developed around a plantation granted in 1784 to Marmaduke Mendenhall and his sister Hannah, both Quakers. The Mendenhalls named the property Colonsay Plantation, after an island near Scotland. Colonsay Plantation passed through several owners and is still privately owned. It was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1974.

During the Civil War (1861-65) two regiments from Taliaferro County were sent to fight for the Confederacy: the Fifteenth Regiment, Georgia Infantry, Company D, Stephens Home Guards, and the Forty-ninth Regiment, Georgia Infantry, Company D, Taliaferro Volunteers.

Notable persons from Taliaferro County include John Loyd Atkinson Sr., a Tuskegee Airman during World War II (1941-45) and the first black superintendent in the Georgia state parks system; writer Richard Malcolm Johnston; Robert Grier, founder of *Grier's Almanac*; and Georgia governor Alexander Stephens.

The Taliaferro County Historical Society maintains a museum next to its offices in the antebellum post office building in Crawfordville. Additionally the A. H. Stephens Historic Park, founded in 1933, was constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps. It encompasses Liberty Hall and the adjoining lands, birthplace, and home of Alexander Stephens.

Once a symbol of southern hospitality, the mansion included rooms for permanent residents, well-to-do visitors, and poor transients. Stephens spent his old age there and is buried on the property. Restored with help from both public and private sources, Liberty Hall was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1970 and is open for tours. The whole park was added to the register in 1995. Visitors to the park may also tour the park's Confederate museum, which displays Civil War artifacts, uniforms, and documents. Recreational land within the 1,177-acre park features a camp for large overnight groups and many attractions for nature lovers.

According to the 2010 U.S. census, the county's population was 1,717, a decrease from the 2000 population of 2,077.

Elizabeth B. Cooksey, Savannah, Courtesy New Georgia Encyclopedia

Wildfire History

Taliaferro County located in east central Georgia despite being almost 90% forested has homes and small settlements throughout the county. The risks and hazards from the wildland urban interface are fairly general and substantial throughout the county even on the edges of the two small incorporated cities. Taliaferro County currently has one recognized firewise community in the Deerlick Astronomy Village in the area east of Sharon.

Taliaferro County is protected by the Taliaferro County Volunteer Fire Department with stations in Crawfordville, Sharon and Margaret Grove. The Georgia Forestry Commission maintains a county protection unit located on Hwy 17 two miles north of Washington about 20 miles northeast of the county to respond to wildfires throughout the county. The incorporated towns of Crawfordville and Sharon are serviced by pressurized water systems with hydrants available.

Over the past 45 years, Taliaferro County has averaged 19 reported wildland fires per year, burning an average of 84 acres per year. Using more recent figures over the past 10 years, FY2008-FY2017, this number has decreased to an average of 8 fires per year burning on average 43 acres annually. The occurrences of these fires during this later period are fairly well distributed throughout the year.

Over the past 10 years, the leading cause of these fires was debris burning causing 36% of the fires and about 51% of the acres burned. The 2nd leading cause during this period was machine use accounting for about 20% of the fires and 10% of the acres burned. During these years records show that about 29% of the debris fire acreage burned originated from careless residential burning.

Georgia Forestry Commission Wildfire Records show that in the past seven years, one home and one outbuilding have been damaged by wildfire in Taliaferro County resulting in losses of \$5,500. Additionally three vehicles valued at \$17,000 were lost to wildfire. While not as severe as many counties, this is still a significant loss and threat to non-timbered property in Taliaferro County.

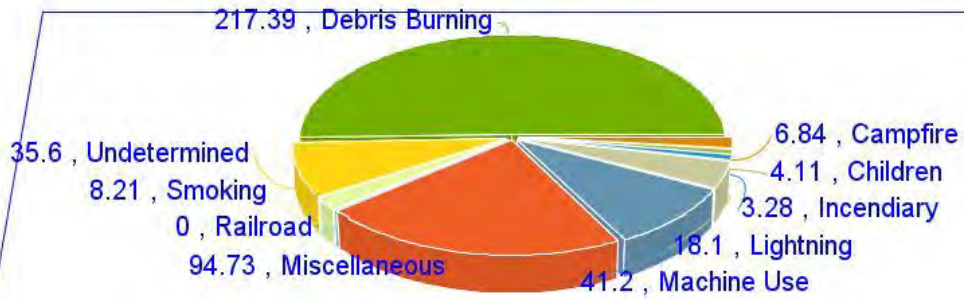
Wildfire activity during the last complete fiscal year 2018, July 1, 2017 thru June 30, 2018.

County = Taliaferro	Cause	Fires		Acres	Fires 5 Yr Avg	Acres 5 Yr Avg
Campfire	Campfire	0		0.00	0.20	1.36
Children	Children	0		0.00	0.40	0.50
Debris: Ag Fields, Pastures, Orchards, Etc	Debris: Ag Fields, Pastures, Orchards, Etc	0		0.00	0.80	22.30
Debris: Construction Land Clearing	Debris: Construction Land Clearing	0		0.00	0.40	0.34
Debris: Escaped Prescribed Burn	Debris: Escaped Prescribed Burn	1		1.10	0.40	0.62
Debris: Other	Debris: Other	0		0.00	0.20	0.52
Debris: Residential, Leafpiles, Yard, Etc	Debris: Residential, Leafpiles, Yard, Etc	0		0.00	0.20	0.28
Debris: Site Prep - Forestry Related	Debris: Site Prep - Forestry Related	0		0.00	0.20	0.30
Incendiary	Incendiary	0		0.00	0.40	0.05
Lightning	Lightning	0		0.00	0.20	2.80
Machine Use	Machine Use	0		0.00	1.40	0.96
Miscellaneous: Firearms/Ammunition	Miscellaneous: Firearms/Ammunition	0		0.00	0.20	0.00
Miscellaneous: Other	Miscellaneous: Other	0		0.00	0.20	0.16
Miscellaneous: Power lines/Electric fences	Miscellaneous: Power lines/Electric fences	0		0.00	0.60	2.62
Miscellaneous: Spontaneous Heating/Combustion	Miscellaneous: Spontaneous Heating/Combustion	0		0.00	0.20	0.90
Miscellaneous: Structure/Vehicle Fires	Miscellaneous: Structure/Vehicle Fires	1		0.73	0.40	0.16
Miscellaneous: Woodstove Ashes	Miscellaneous: Woodstove Ashes	0		0.00	0.20	0.09
Railroad	Railroad	0		0.00	0.20	0.07
Smoking	Smoking	1		0.14	0.40	1.21
Undetermined	Undetermined	0		0.00	0.20	7.12
Totals for County: Taliaferro Year: 2018		3		1.97	7.40	42.37

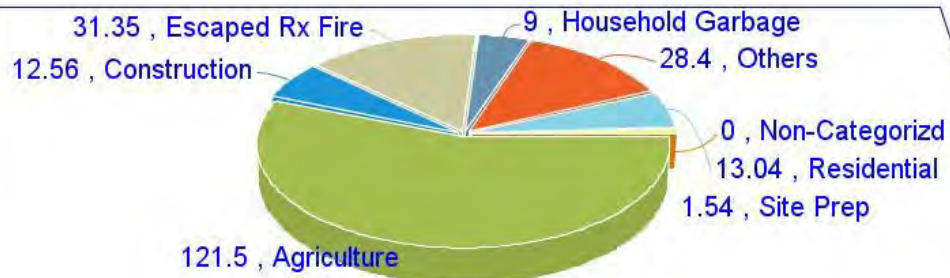
Acreage Burned /Number of Fires For Taliaferro County For FY 2008-2017				
Year	Acreage Burned	Number of Fires	Average Size	Statewide Average Size
2008	127.43	17	3.89	4.56
2009	7.96	5	4.18	3.90
2010	1.20	1	1.04	3.93
2011	50.09	10	3.86	17.56
2012	10.03	8	12.36	5.08
2013	23.21	6	.86	4.53
2014	72.25	10	10.74	5.02
2015	81.41	9	2.37	4.42
2016	18.51	3	2.59	6.29
2017	37.72	12	3.51	11.60

Acreage Burned /Number of Fires by Fire Cause For Taliaferro County For FY 2008-2017		
Fire Cause	Acreage Burned	Number of Fires
Campfire	6.84	2
Children	4.11	3
Debris Burning	217.39	29
Incendiary	3.28	6
Lightning	18.10	3
MachineUse	41.20	16
Miscellaneous	94.73	17
Railroad	0.00	0
Smoking	8.21	3
Undetermined	35.60	1
Total	429.46	80

Acreage Burned by Cause of Fire For Taliaferro County For FY 2008-2017

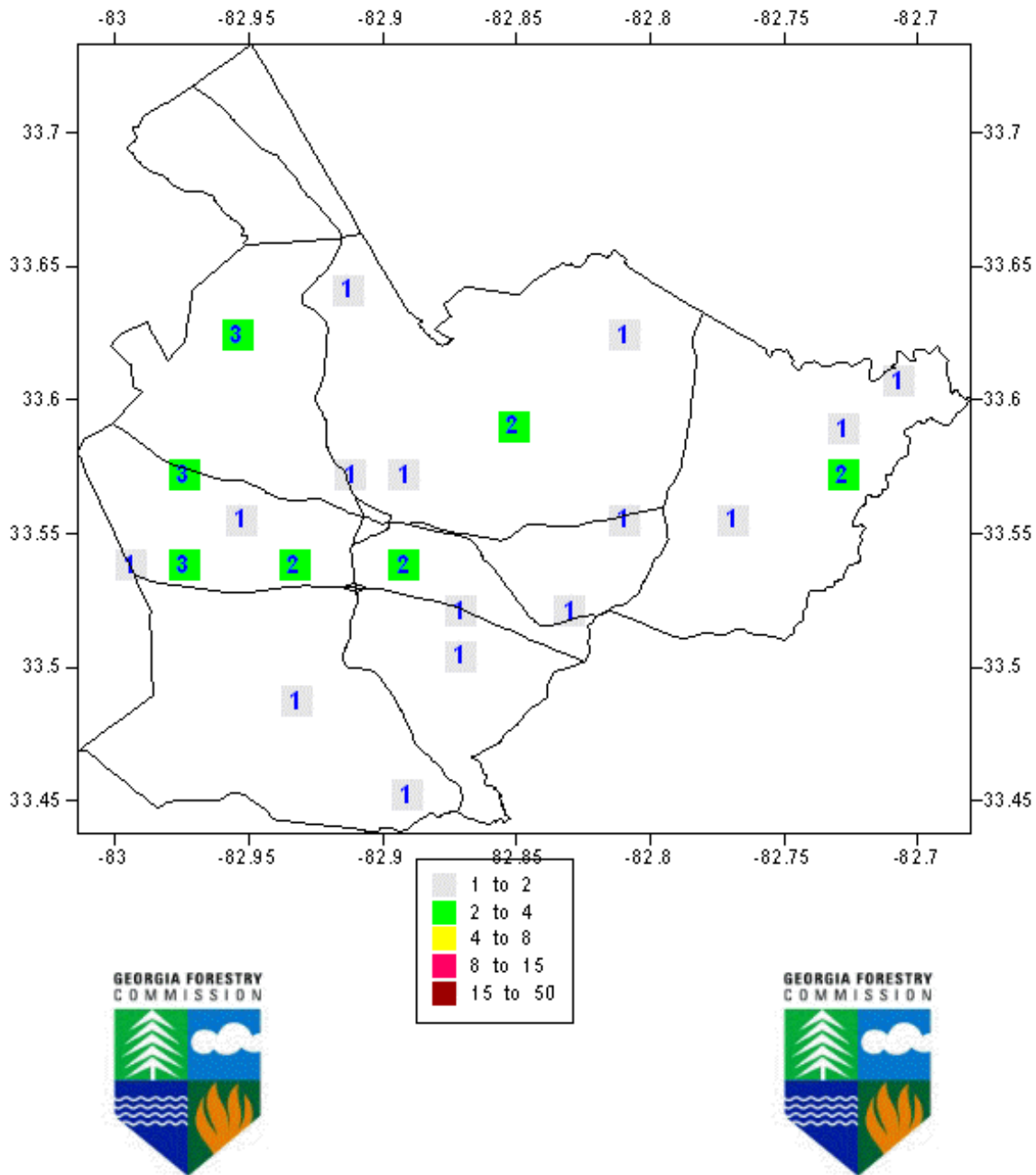


Acreage Burned By Debris Burning Sub Cause For Taliaferro County For FY 2008-2017

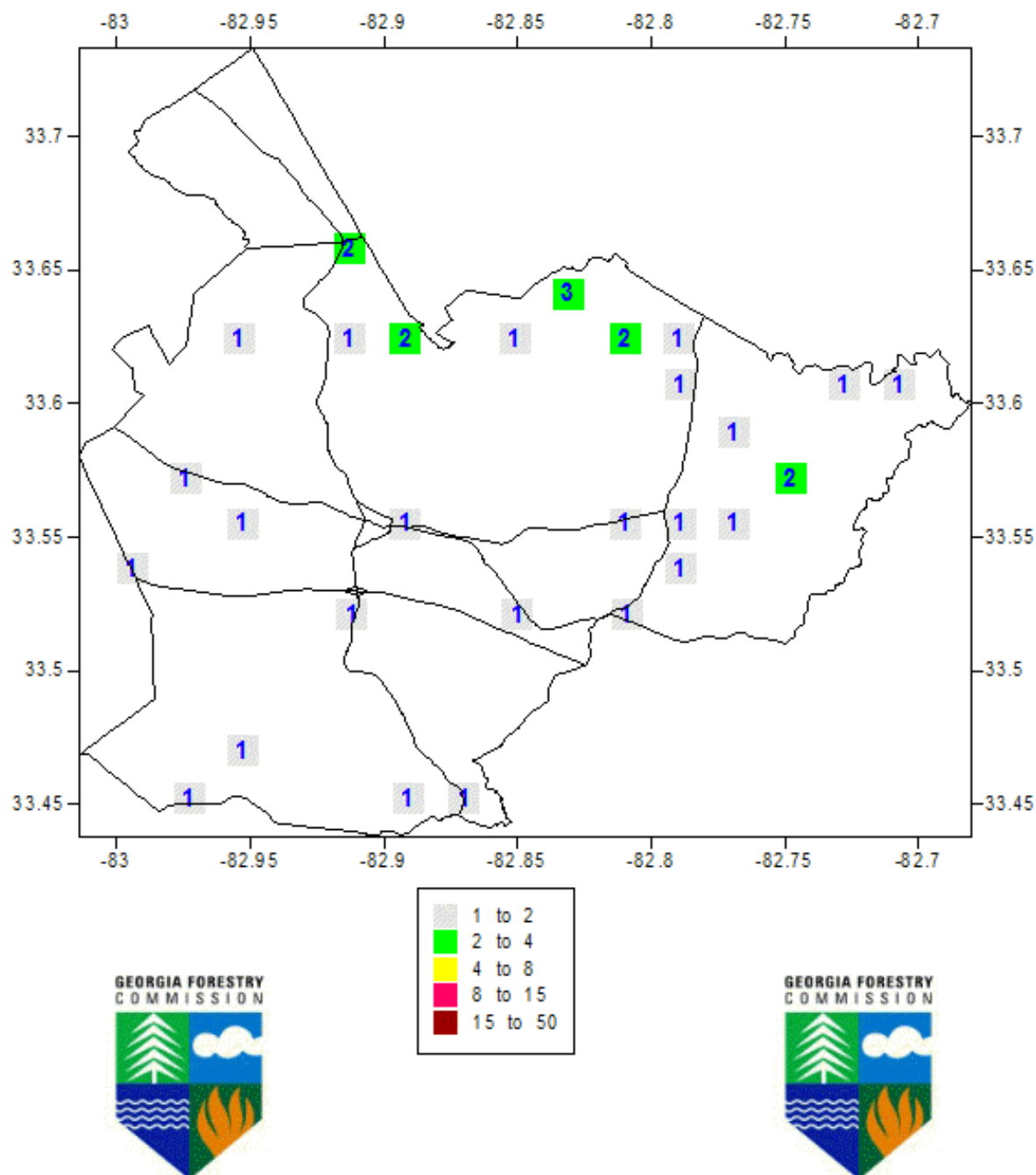


Fire Cause

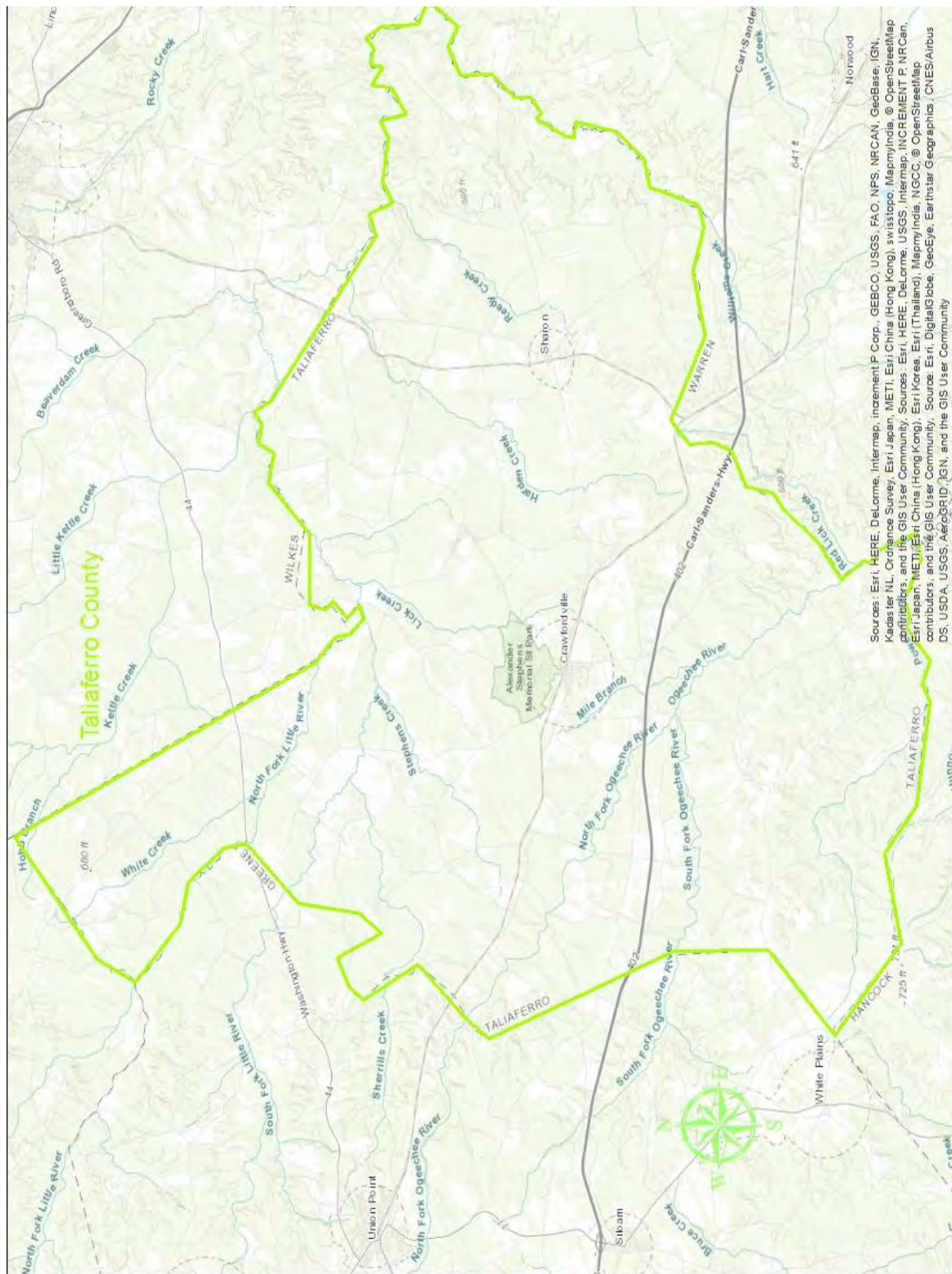
Fire Occurrence Map for Taliaferro County for Fiscal Year 2007-2011

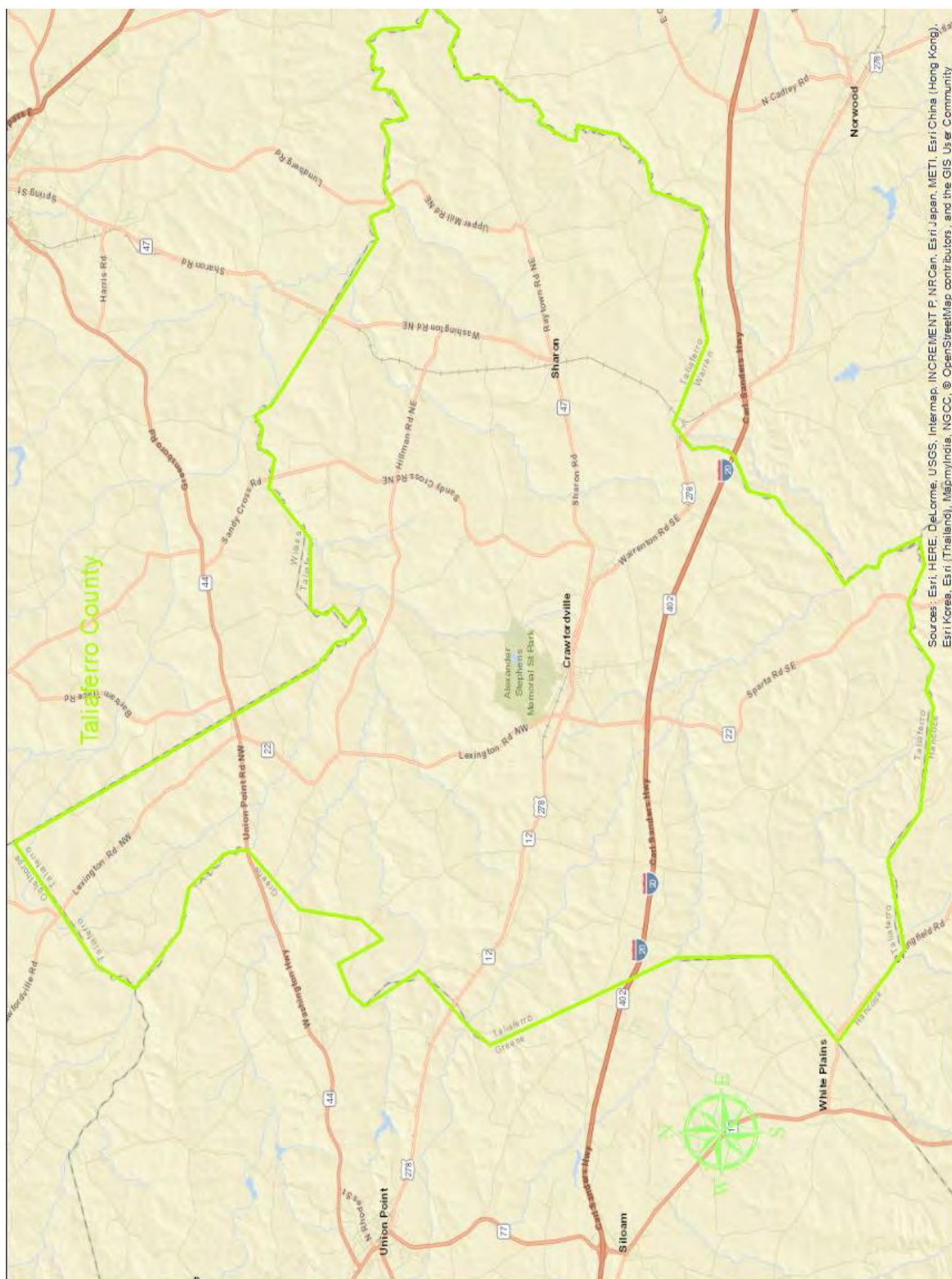


Fire Occurrence Map for Taliaferro County for Fiscal Year 2012-2016



IV. COMMUNITY BASE MAPS





V. COMMUNITY WILDFIRE RISK ASSESSMENT

The Wildland-Urban Interface

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

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

1. **“Boundary” wildland-urban interface** is characterized by areas of development where homes, especially new subdivisions, press against public and private wildlands, such as private or commercial forest land or public forests or parks. This is the classic type of wildland-urban interface, with a clearly defined boundary between the suburban fringe and the rural countryside.
2. **“Intermix” wildland-urban interface** areas are places where improved property and/or structures are scattered and interspersed in wildland areas. These may be isolated rural homes or an area that is just beginning to go through the transition from rural to urban land use.
3. **“Island” wildland-urban interface**, also called occluded interface, are areas of wildland within predominately urban or suburban areas. As cities or subdivisions grow, islands of undeveloped land may remain, creating remnant forests. Sometimes these remnants exist as parks, or as land that cannot be developed due to site limitations, such as wetlands.

Wildland Urban Interface Hazards

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

Hazardous Materials

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

Illicit Activities

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

Propane Tanks

- Both large (household size) and small (gas grill size) liquefied propane gas (LPG) tanks can present hazards to firefighters, including explosion.

Utility Lines

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

Septic Tanks and Fields

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

New Construction Materials

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

Pets and Livestock

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

Evacuation Occurring

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

Limited Access

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



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

The wildland fire risk assessment conducted in 2011 by the Taliaferro County Fire Departments identified a number of hazards and risks to communities in the wildland urban interface. The risk assessment instrument used to evaluate wildfire hazards to Taliaferro County's WUI was the Woodland Community Wildfire Hazard Assessment Checklist. The instrument takes into consideration accessibility, site hazard, roofing and building construction, and additional factors such as availability of water, placement of gas and electric utilities, and the surrounding environment. The following factors contributed to the wildfire hazard's identified for Taliaferro County:

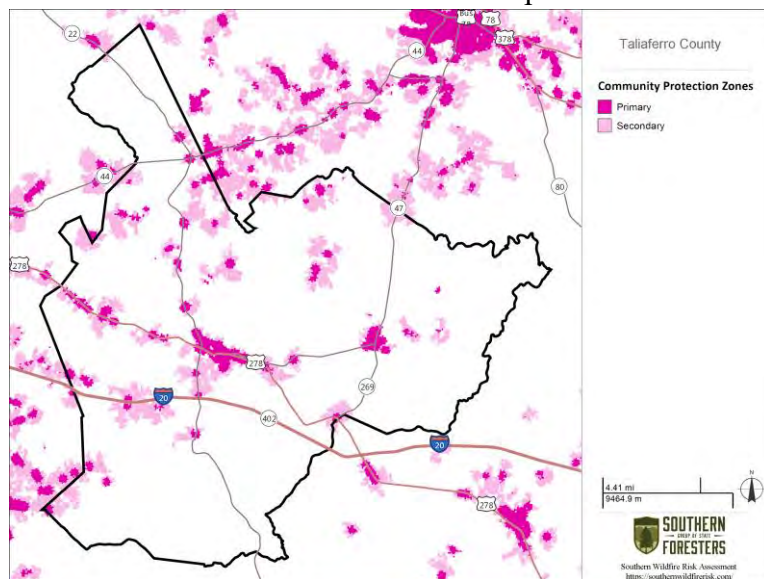
- Unpaved roads and private driveways
- Narrow roads without drivable shoulders and with overhanging trees
- Bridges with inadequate load limits
- Short or inadequate culverts leading to private drives
- Minimal defensible space around structures
- Homes with wooden siding
- Unmarked septic tanks in yards
- Lack of pressurized or non-pressurized water systems available
- Large, adjacent areas of forest or wildlands
- Lack of enforcement of addressing ordinance

Fire District	Community Design	Site Hazard	Bldg Construction	Additional Factors	Score	Hazard Rating
Average	19	40	15	30	104	Moderate

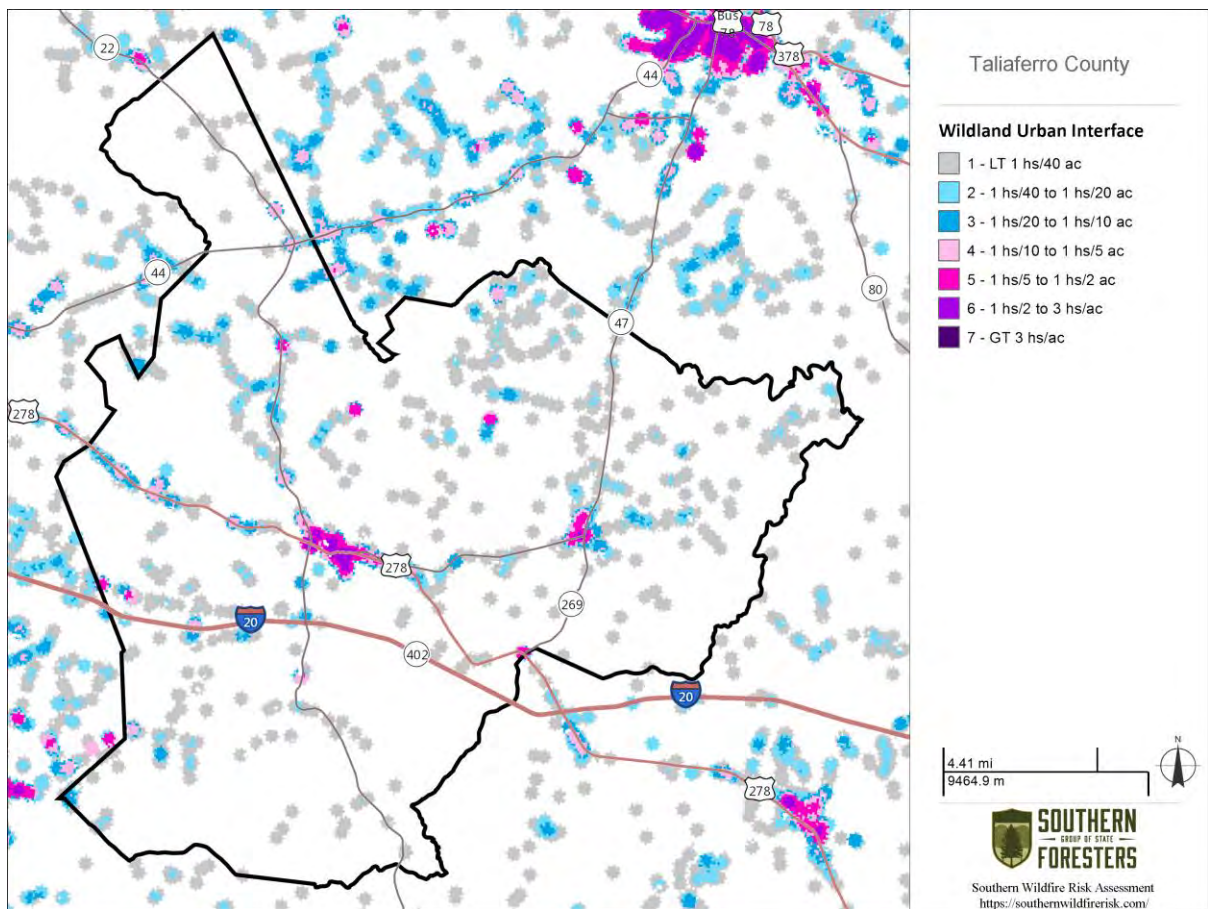
VI. SOUTHERN WILDFIRE RISK ASSESSMENT & RISK HAZARD MAPS

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

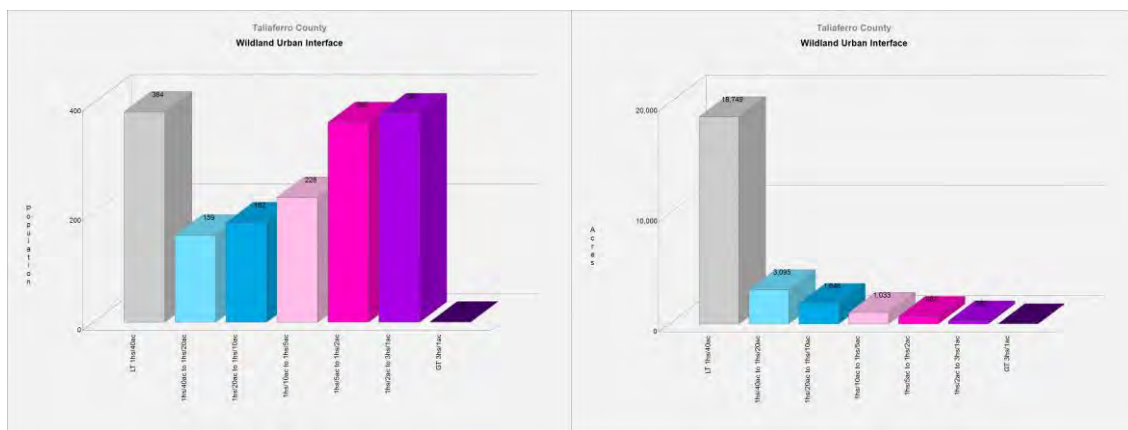
- Identify areas that are most prone to wildfire.
- Identify areas that may require additional tactical planning, specifically related to mitigation projects and Community Wildfire Protection Planning.
- Provide the information necessary to justify resource, budget and funding requests.
- Allow agencies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

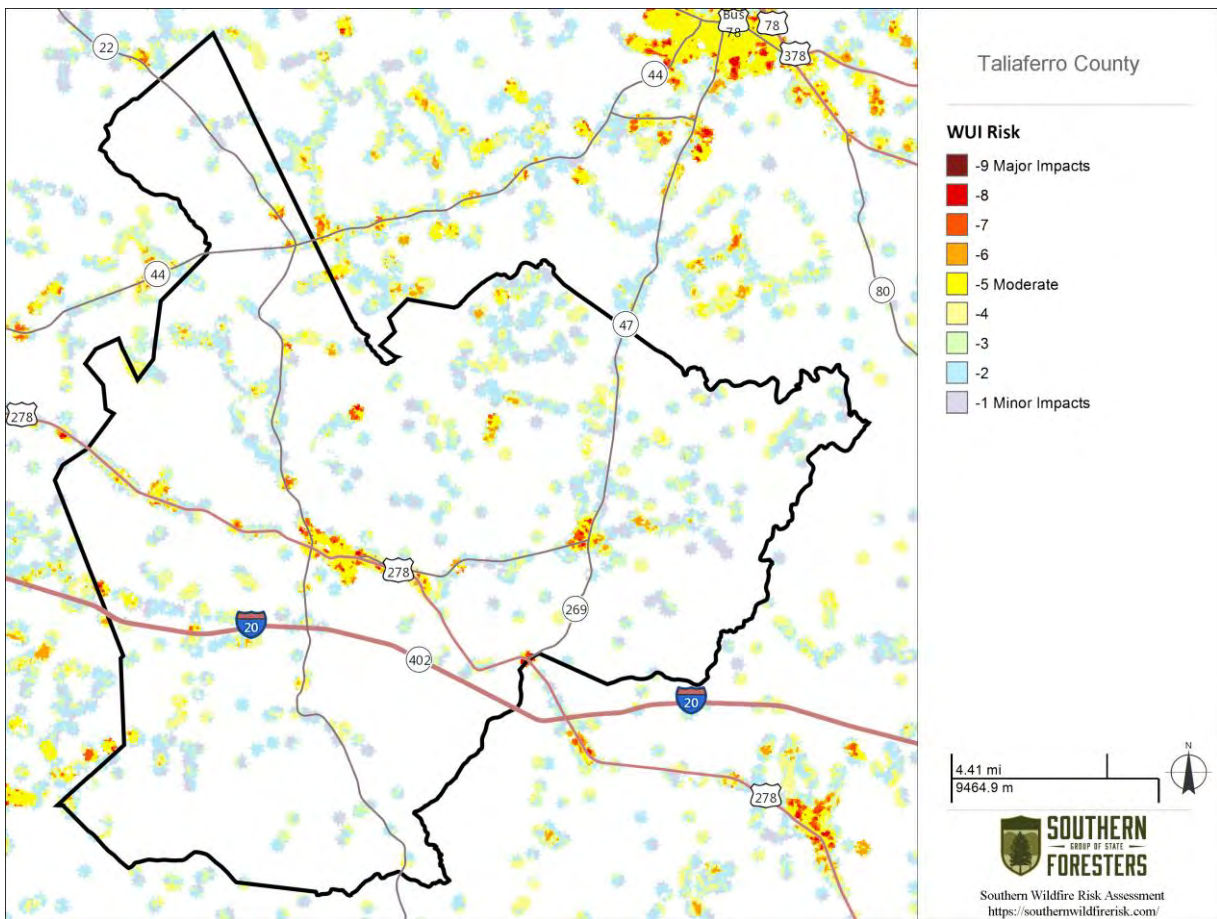


Community Protection Zones map from the Taliaferro County SWRA

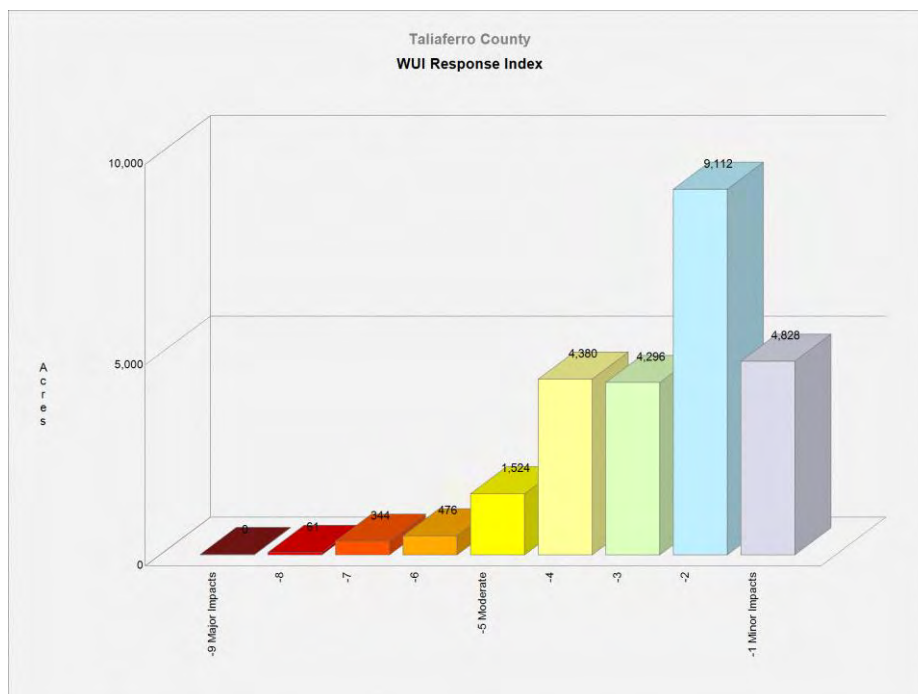


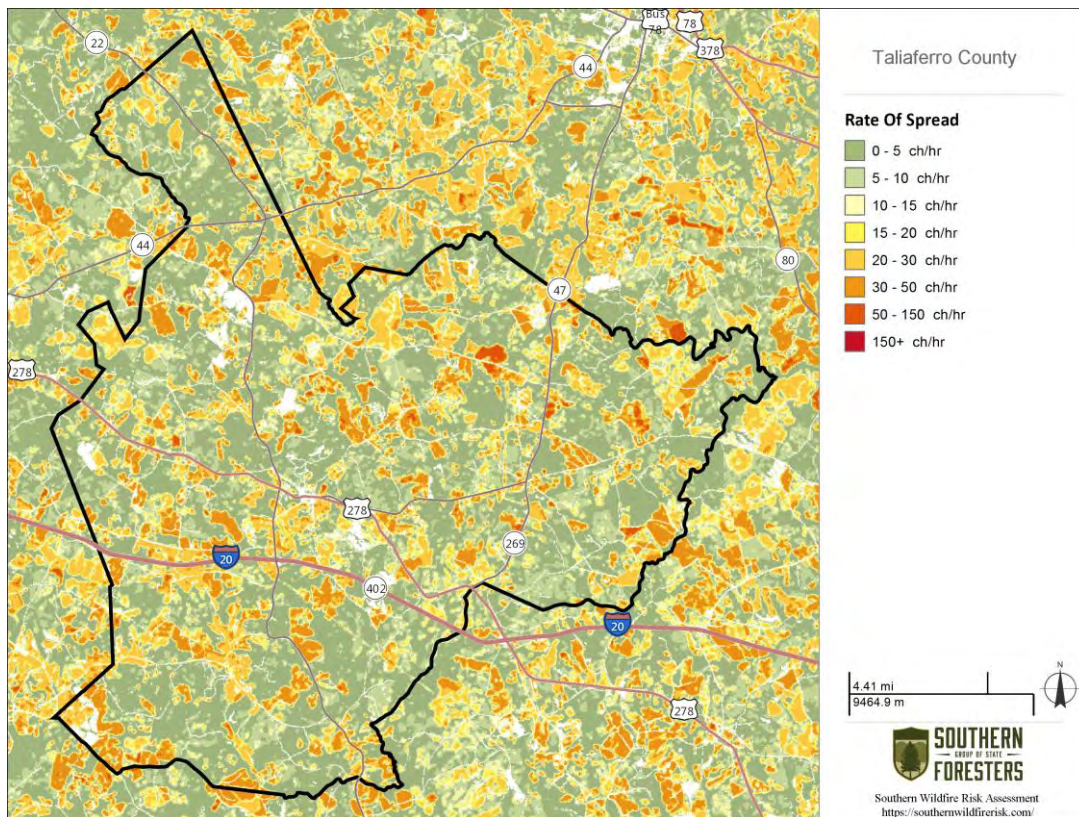
Above: Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) map Below: WUI Acres (left) WUI Population (right)



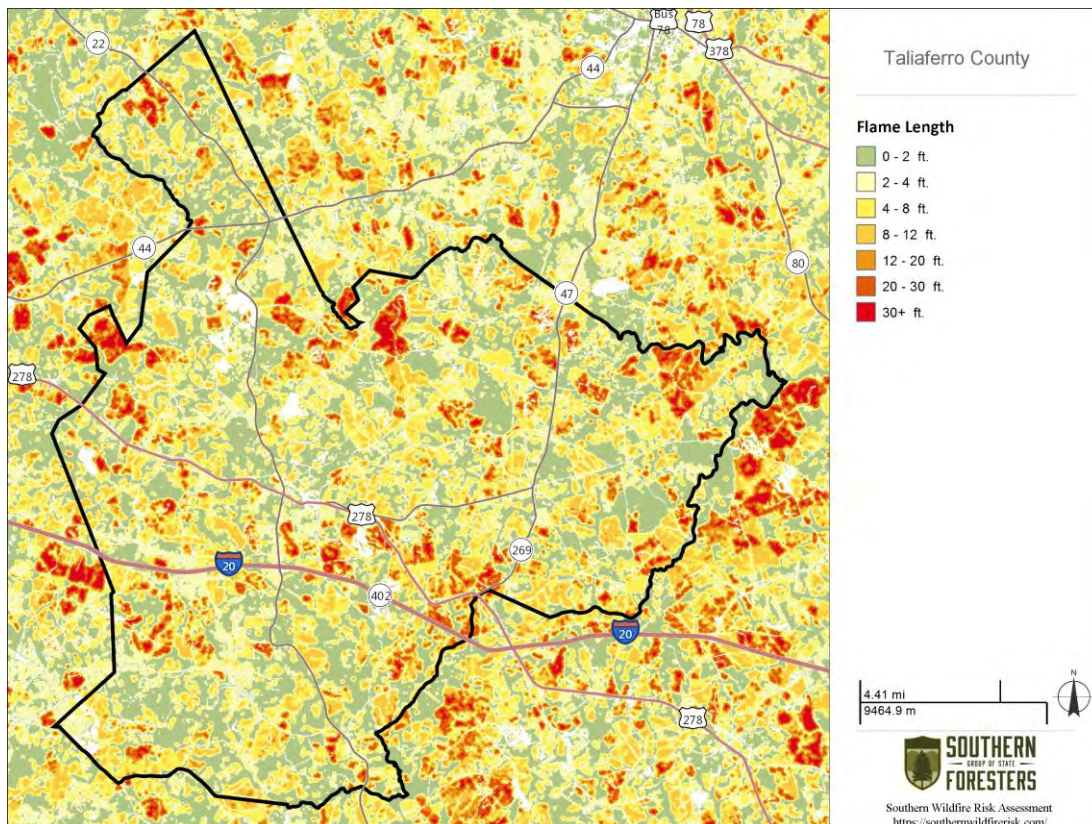


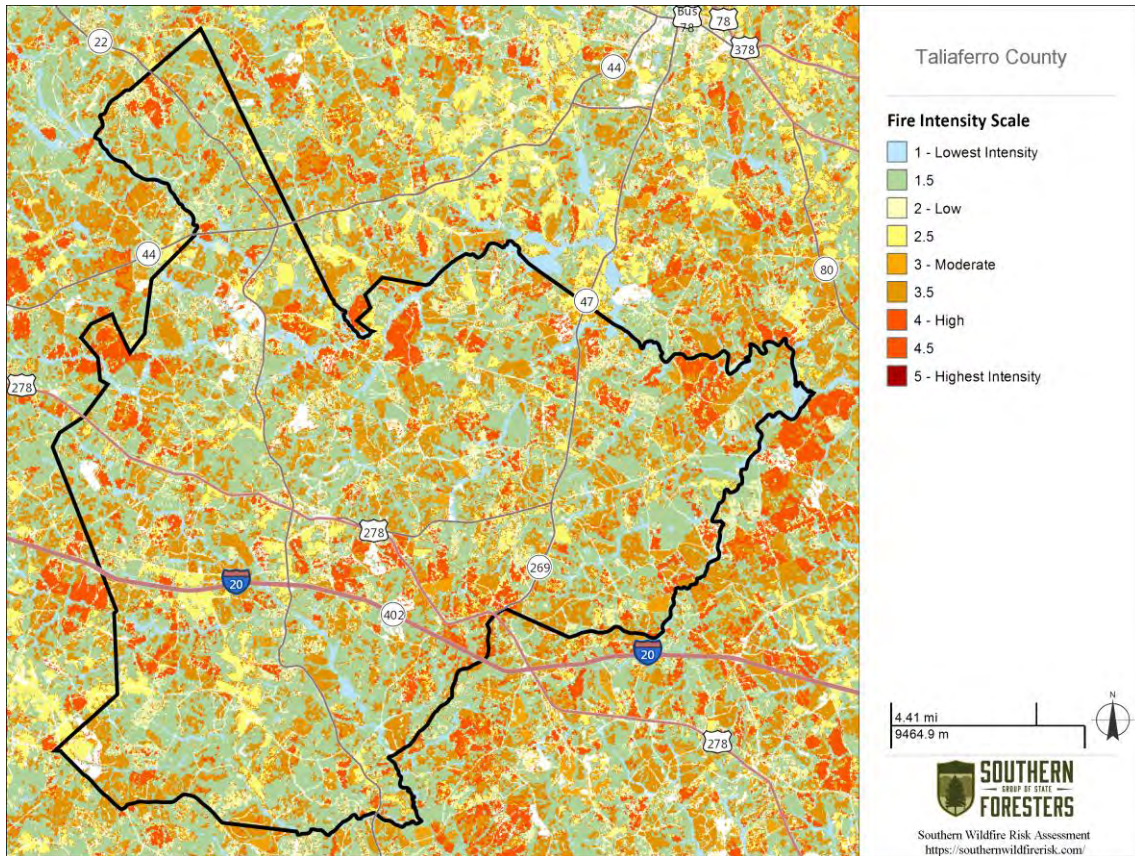
Above: Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk map Below WUI Risk Acres Index



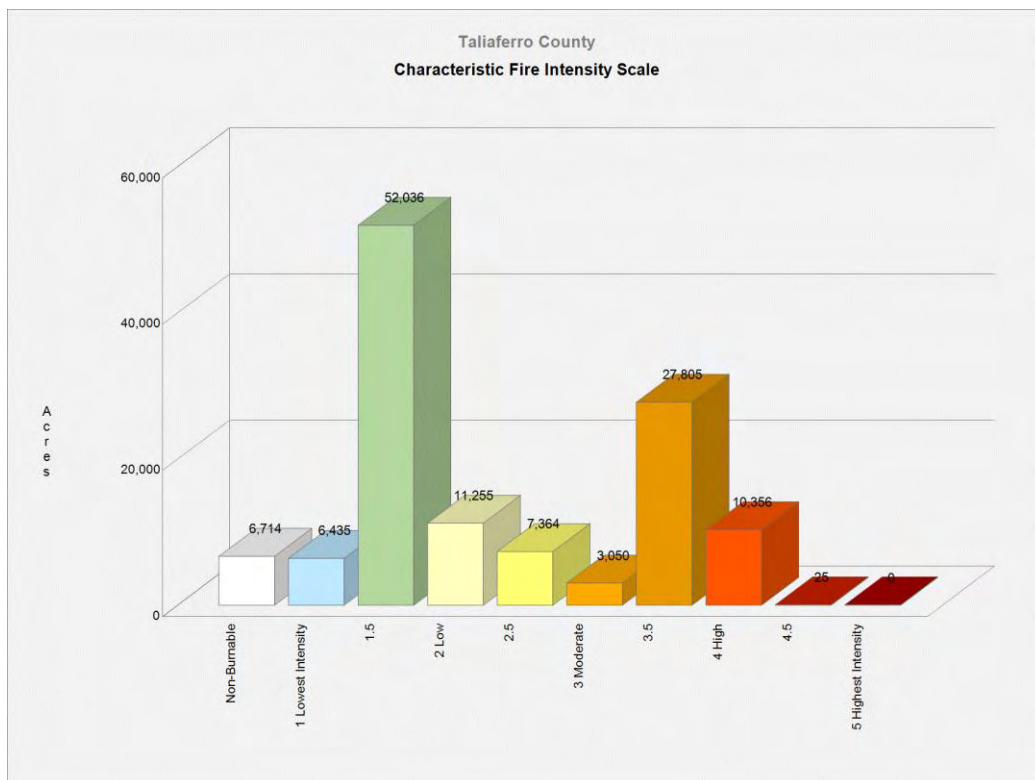


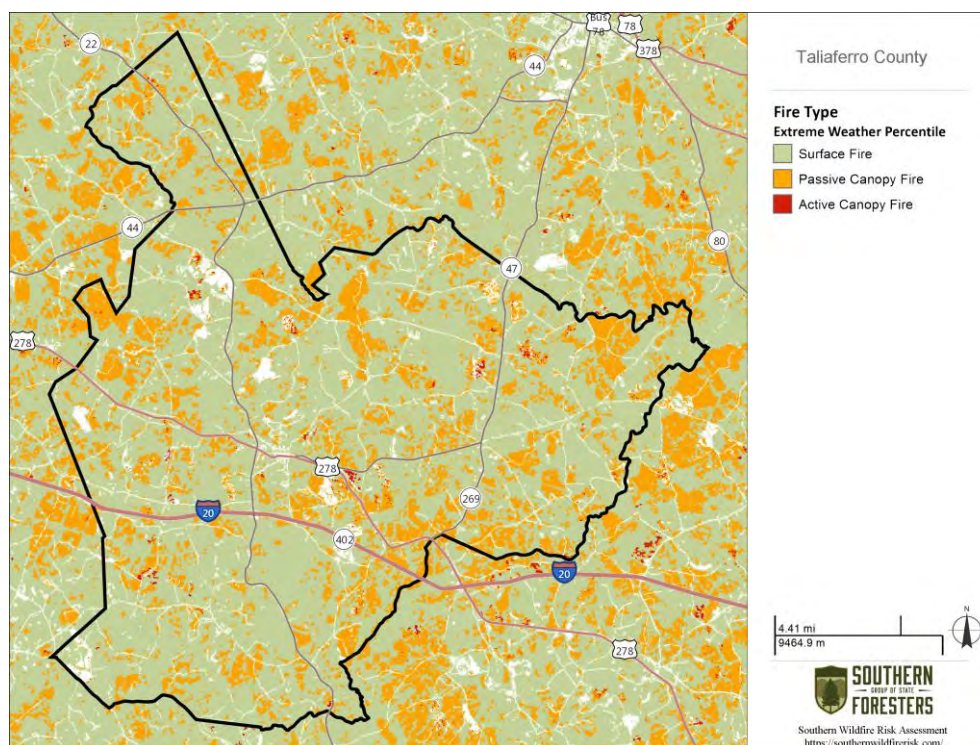
Above: Rate of Spread map Below: Flame Length map





Above : Fire Intensity Scale Below Fire Intensity Scale Acres





Above: Fire Type map

Description

There are two primary fire types – surface fire and canopy fire. Canopy fire can be further subdivided into passive canopy fire and active canopy fire. A short description of each of these is provided below.

Surface Fire

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



Passive Canopy Fire

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



Active Canopy Fire

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



VII. PRIORITIZED MITIGATION RECOMMENDATIONS

Executive Summary

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

Over the past 25 years, much has been learned about how and why homes burn during wildland fire emergencies. Perhaps most importantly, case histories and research have shown that even in the most severe circumstances, wildland fire disasters can be avoided. Homes can be designed, built and maintained to withstand a wildfire even in the absence of fire services on the scene. The national Firewise Communities program is a national awareness initiative to help people understand that they don't have to be victims in a wildfire emergency. The National Fire Protection Association has produced two standards for reference: NFPA 1144 Standard for Reducing Structure Ignition Hazards from Wildland Fire. 2008 Edition and NFPA 1141 Standard for Fire Protection Infrastructure for Land Development in Suburban and Rural Areas.

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

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

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

Proposed Community Hazard and Structural Ignitability Reduction Priorities

Primary Protection for Community and Its Essential Infrastructure		
Treatment Area	Treatment Types	Treatment Method(s)
1. All Structures	Create minimum of 30-foot of defensible space**	Trim shrubs and vines to 30 feet from structures, trim overhanging limbs, replace flammable plants near homes with less flammable varieties, remove vegetation around chimneys.
2. Applicable Structures	Reduce structural ignitability**	Clean flammable vegetative material from roofs and gutters, store firewood appropriately, install skirting around raised structures, store water hoses for ready access, and replace pine straw and mulch around plantings with less flammable landscaping materials.
3. Community Clean-up Day	Cutting, mowing, pruning**	Cut, prune, and mow vegetation in shared community spaces.
4. Driveway Access	Right of Way Clearance	Maintain vertical and horizontal clearance for emergency equipment. See that adequate lengths of culverts are installed to allow emergency vehicle access.
5. Road Access	Identify needed road improvements	As roads are upgraded, widen to minimum standards with at least 50 foot diameter cul de sacs or turn arounds. Work with road department to improve standards for new culvert installation and replacement sufficient to allow access by fire fighting equipment.
6. Codes and Ordinances	Examine existing codes and ordinances. Utilize the International Wildland Urban Interface Code IWUIC	Amend and enforce existing building codes as they relate to skirting, propane tank locations, public nuisances (trash/debris on property), Property address marking standards and other relevant concerns Review Subdivision and development ordinances for public safety concerns. Enforce uniform addressing ordinance.

Proposed Community Wildland Fuel Reduction Priorities		
Treatment Area	Treatment Types	Treatment Method(s)
1. Adjacent WUI Lands	Reduce hazardous fuels	Encourage prescribed burning for private landowners and industrial timberlands particularly adjacent to residential areas. Seek grant for mowing or prescribed burning in WUI areas.
2. Railroad Corridors	Reduce hazardous fuels	Encourage railroads to better maintain their ROW eliminating brush and grass through herbicide and mowing. Maintain firebreaks along ROW adjacent to residential areas.
3. Existing Fire Lines	Reduce hazardous fuels	Clean and re-harrow existing lines.
Proposed Improved Community Wildland Fire Response Priorities		
1. Water Sources	Dry Hydrants	Inspect, maintain and improve access to existing dry hydrants. Add signage along road to mark the hydrants. Locate additional dry hydrants or drafting locations needed. Locate and pre-clear helicopter dip sites. Map location of dry hydrants.
2. Fire Stations	Equipment	Seek grants or other funding for Wildland hand tools and lightweight Wildland PPE Gear.
3. Response	Equipment	Investigate need for brush truck.
4. Road Names	Road Signage	Timely replacement of missing road signs. "Dead End" or "No Outlet" Tags on Road Signs.
5. Personnel	Training	Obtain Wildland Fire Suppression training for Fire Personnel. Work with GFC and GEMA for affordable classes for personnel. Ready Set Go training.
**Actions to be taken by homeowners and community stakeholders		

Proposed Education and Outreach Priorities

1. Conduct “How to Have a Firewise Home” Workshop for Taliaferro County Residents

Set up and conduct a workshop for homeowners that teach the principles of making homes and properties safe from wildfire. Topics for discussion include defensible space, landscaping, building construction, etc. Workshop will be scheduled for evenings or weekends when most homeowners are available and advertised through local media outlets. Target local schools, community groups and local senior centers.

Distribute materials promoting firewise practices and planning through local community and governmental meetings.

2. Conduct “Firewise” Workshop for Community Leaders

Arrange for GFC Firewise program to work with local community leaders and governmental officials on the importance of “Firewise Planning” in developing ordinances and codes as the county as the need arises. Identify additional “Communities at Risk” within the county for possible firewise community recognition.

3. Spring Clean-up Event (National Wildfire Preparedness Day – 1st Saturday in May annually)

Conduct clean-up event every spring involving the Georgia Forestry Commission, Taliaferro County Fire Department and community residents. Set up information table with educational materials and refreshments. Initiate the event with a morning briefing by GFC Firewise coordinator and local fire officials detailing plans for the day and safety precautions. Activities to include the following:

- Clean flammable vegetative material from roofs and gutters
- Trim shrubs and vines to 30 feet away from structures
- Trim overhanging limbs
- Clean hazardous or flammable debris from adjacent properties

Celebrate the work with a community cookout, with Community officials, GFC and Taliaferro County Fire Department discussing and commending the work accomplished.

4. Informational Packets

Develop and distribute informational packets to be distributed by realtors and insurance agents. Included in the packets are the following:

- Be Firewise Around Your Home
- Firewise Guide to Landscape and Construction
- Firewise Communities USA brochures
- Ready Set Go materials
- Fire Adapted Community information

5. Wildfire Protection Display

Create and exhibit a display for the general public at the county festivals and other local events. Display can be independent or combined with the Georgia Forestry Commission display.

Hold Open House at individual Fire Stations to promote Community Firewise Safety and develop community support and understanding of local fire departments and current issues.

6. Media

Invite the local news media to community “Firewise” functions for news coverage and regularly submit press releases documenting wildfire risk improvements in Taliaferro County. Utilize TV, radio, cable, and social media to reach a diverse audience.



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



Mastication equipment, such as pictured on left, can be very effective in mowing or mulching understory fuels to reduce wildfire hazard. This management practice is practical for areas near homes where prescribed burning may not be possible. This type of service is available from private contractors.

VIII. ACTION PLAN

Roles and Responsibilities

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

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

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

Funding Needs

The following funding is needed to implement the action plan:

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

Assessment Strategy

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

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

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

IX. MITIGATION ASSISTANCE & GRANT FUNDING

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

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

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

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

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

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

X. GLOSSARY

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

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

CWPP – *The Community Wildfire Protection Plan.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

XI. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Publications/Brochures/Websites:

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

Appended Documents:

Taliaferro County Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment Summary Report (SWRA)

Taliaferro County Wildfire assessment scoresheets

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

GEORGIA FORESTRY
COMMISSION



Georgia Forestry Commission
Riggins Mill Road
Dry Branch, GA 31020

1-800-GA-TREES
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Hazard Risk Analyses Supplement to the Taliaferro County Joint Hazard Mitigation Plan



Carl Vinson
Institute of Government
UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

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Introduction

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

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

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

In 2024, the Georgia Department of Emergency Management partnered with the Carl Vinson Institute of Government at the University of Georgia to develop a detailed risk assessment focused on defining hurricane, riverine flood, and tornado risks in Taliaferro County, Georgia. This assessment identifies the characteristics and potential consequences of the disaster, how much of the community could be affected by the disaster, and the impact on community assets.

Risk Assessment Process Overview

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

County Inventory Changes

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

General Building Stock Updates

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

The GBS records for Taliaferro County were replaced with data derived from parcel and property assessment data obtained from Taliaferro County. The county provided property assessment data was current as of April 2024 and the parcel data current as of April 2024. Records without improvements were deleted. The parcel boundaries were converted to parcel points located in the centroids of each parcel boundary; then, each parcel point was linked to an assessor record based upon matching parcel numbers. The parcel assessor match-rate for Taliaferro County is 100%.

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

Table 1: GBS Building Exposure Updates by Occupancy Class*

General Occupancy	Default Hazus-MH Count	Updated Count	Default Hazus-MH Exposure	Updated Exposure
Agricultural	0	0	\$0	\$0
Commercial	57	63	\$2,548,000	\$4,305,000
Education	6	5	\$4,420,000	\$4,834,000
Government	6	12	\$1,009,000	\$2,691,000
Industrial	14	19	\$715,000	\$5,264,000
Religious	5	10	\$505,000	\$1,825,000
Residential	1,245	1,236	\$113,484,000	\$84,012,000
Total	1,333	1,345	\$122,681,000	\$102,931,000

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

For Taliaferro County, the updated GBS was used to calculate hurricane wind losses. The flood losses and tornado losses were calculated from building inventory modeled in Hazus-MH as User-Defined Facility

(UDF)¹, or site-specific points. Figure 1 shows the distribution of buildings as points based on the county provided data.

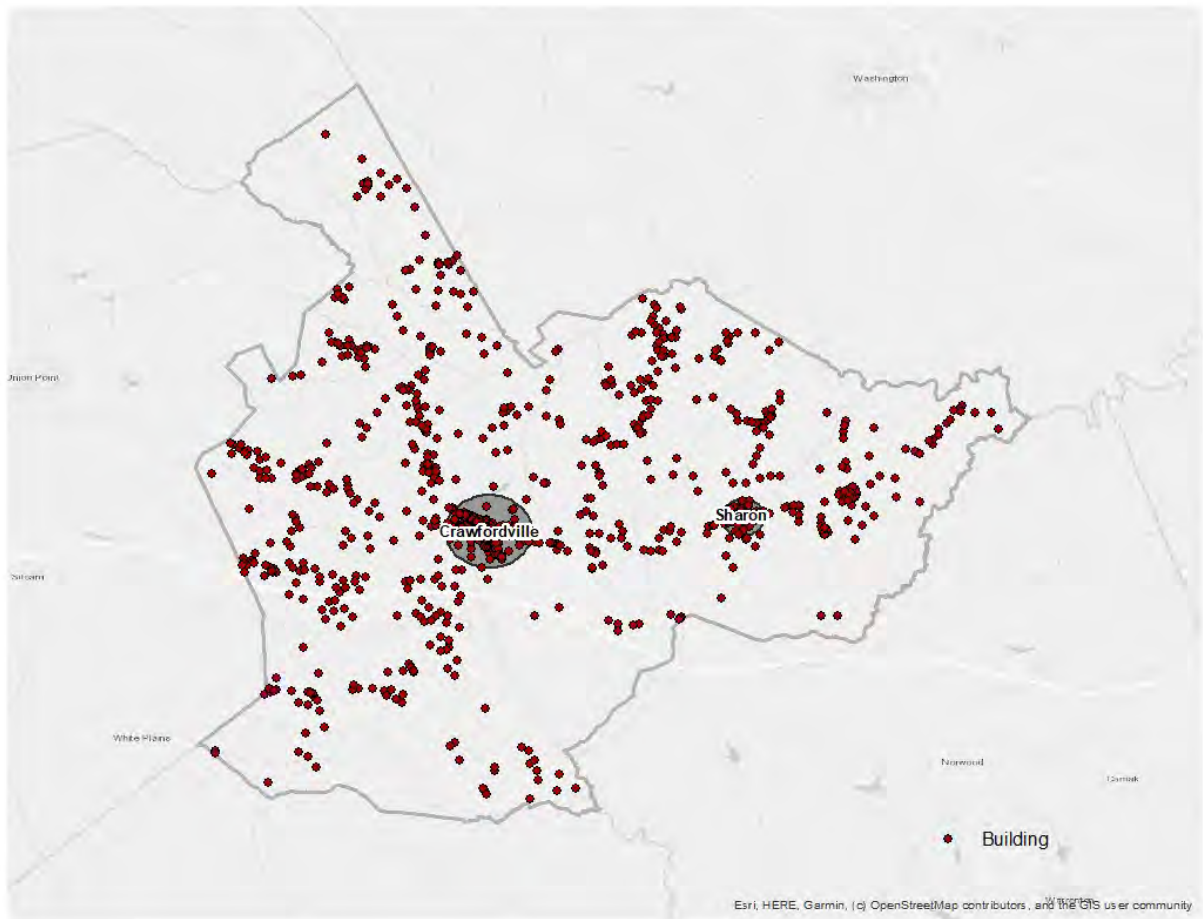


Figure 1: Taliaferro County Overview

Essential Facility Updates

The default Hazus-MH essential facility data was updated to reflect improved information available in the Georgia Mitigation Information System (GMIS) as of April 2024. For these risk analyses, only GMIS data for buildings that Hazus-MH classified as Essential Facilities was integrated into Hazus-MH because the application provides specialized reports for these five facilities. Essential Facility inventory was updated for the analysis conducted for this report. The following table summarizes the counts and exposures, where available, by Essential Facility classification of the updated data.

Essential facilities include:

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

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

Table 2: Updated Essential Facilities

Classification	Updated Count	Updated Exposure
Crawfordville		
EOC	1	\$794,000
Care	2	\$540,000
Fire	1	\$182,000
Police	1	\$400,000
School	2	\$15,750,000
Total	7	\$17,666,000
Sharon		
EOC	0	\$0
Care	0	\$0
Fire	0	\$0
Police	0	\$0
School	0	\$0
Total	0	\$0
Unincorporated Areas of Taliaferro County		
EOC	0	\$0
Care	0	\$0
Fire	1	\$95,000
Police	0	\$0
School	0	\$0
Total	1	\$95,000

Assumptions and Exceptions

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

- The Taliaferro County analysis used Hazus-MH Version 2.2 SP1, which was released by FEMA in May 2015.
- County provided parcel and property assessment data may not fully reflect all buildings in the county. For example, some counties do not report not-for-profit buildings such as government buildings, schools and churches in their property assessment data. This data was used to update the General Building Stock as well as the User Defined Facilities applied in this risk assessment.
- Georgia statute requires that the Assessor's Office assign a code to all of the buildings on a parcel based on the buildings primary use. If there is a residential or a commercial structure on a parcel and there are also agricultural buildings on the same parcel Hazus-MH looks at the residential and commercial "primary" structures first and then combines the value of all secondary structures on that parcel with the value of the primary structure. The values and building counts are still accurate but secondary structures are accounted for under the same classification as the primary structure. Because of this workflow, the only time that a parcel would show a value for an agricultural building is when there are no residential or commercial structures on the parcel thus making the agricultural building the primary structure. This is the reason that agricultural building counts and total values seem low or are nonexistent.
- GBS updates from assessor data will skew loss calculations. The following attributes were defaulted or calculated:
 - Foundation Type was set from Occupancy Class
 - First Floor Height was set from Foundation Type
 - Content Cost was calculated from Replacement Cost
- It is assumed that the buildings are located at the centroid of the parcel.
- The essential facilities extracted from the GMIS were only used in the portion of the analysis designated as essential facility damage. They were not used in the update of the General Building Stock or the User Defined Facility inventory.

The hazard models included in this risk assessment included:

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

Hurricane Risk Assessment

Hazard Definition

The National Hurricane Center describes a hurricane as a tropical cyclone in which the maximum sustained wind is, at minimum, 74 miles per hour (mph)². The term hurricane is used for Northern Hemisphere tropical cyclones east of the International Dateline to the Greenwich Meridian. The term typhoon is used for Pacific tropical cyclones north of the Equator west of the International Dateline. Hurricanes in the Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, and Caribbean form between June and November with the peak of hurricane season occurring in the middle of September. Hurricane intensities are measured using the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale (Table 3). This scale is a 1 to 5 categorization based on the hurricane's intensity at the indicated time.

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

Table 3: Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale

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

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Hurricane Center created the HURDAT database, which contains all of the tracks of tropical systems since the mid-1800s. This database was used to document the number of tropical systems that have affected Taliaferro County by creating a 20-mile buffer around the county to include storms that didn't make direct landfall in Taliaferro County but impacted the county. Note that the storms listed contain the peak sustained winds, maximum pressure and maximum attained storm strength for the entire storm duration. Since 1852, Taliaferro County has had 22 tropical systems within 20 miles of its county borders (Table 4).

Table 4: Tropical Systems affecting Taliaferro County³

YEAR	DATE RANGE	NAME	MAX WIND(Knots)	MAX PRESSURE	MAX CAT
1852	August 19 - 30	UNNAMED	100	961	H3

² National Hurricane Center (2011). "Glossary of NHC Terms." National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. <http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/aboutgloss.shtml#h>. Retrieved 2012-23-02.

³ Atlantic Oceanic and Meteorological Laboratory (2012). "Data Center." National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. http://www.aoml.noaa.gov/hrd/data_sub/re_anal.html. Retrieved 7-20-2015.

YEAR	DATE RANGE	NAME	MAX WIND(Knots)	MAX PRESSURE	MAX CAT
1859	September 15 - 18	UNNAMED	70	0	H1
1882	September 02 - 13	UNNAMED	110	1000	H3
1886	June 17 - 24	UNNAMED	85	0	H2
1889	September 12 - 26	UNNAMED	95	0	H2
1893	September 27 - October 05	UNNAMED	115	948	H4
1896	July 04 - 12	UNNAMED	85	0	H2
1903	September 09 - 16	UNNAMED	80	988	H1
1912	June 07 - 17	UNNAMED	60	0	TS
1928	August 03 - 13	UNNAMED	90	977	H2
1933	August 31 - September 07	UNNAMED	120	948	H4
1947	October 05 - 09	UNNAMED	50	0	TS
1949	August 23 - September 01	UNNAMED	115	1002	H4
1959	May 28 - June 02	ARLENE	55	1002	TS
1965	June 13 - 20	UNNAMED	50	1007	TS
1995	August 22 - 28	JERRY	35	1010	TS
2000	September 15 - 25	HELENE	60	1012	TS
2004	September 13 - 29	JEANNE	105	1010	H3
2018	October 06 - 15	MICHAEL	140	1006	H5
2020	July 05 - 11	FAY	50	1014	TS
2020	September 11 - 18	SALLY	95	1007	H2
2021	June 17 - 23	CLAUDETTE	40	1008	E

Category Definitions:

TS – Tropical storm

TD – Tropical depression

H1 – Category 1 (same format for H2, H3, and H4)

E – Extra-tropical cyclone

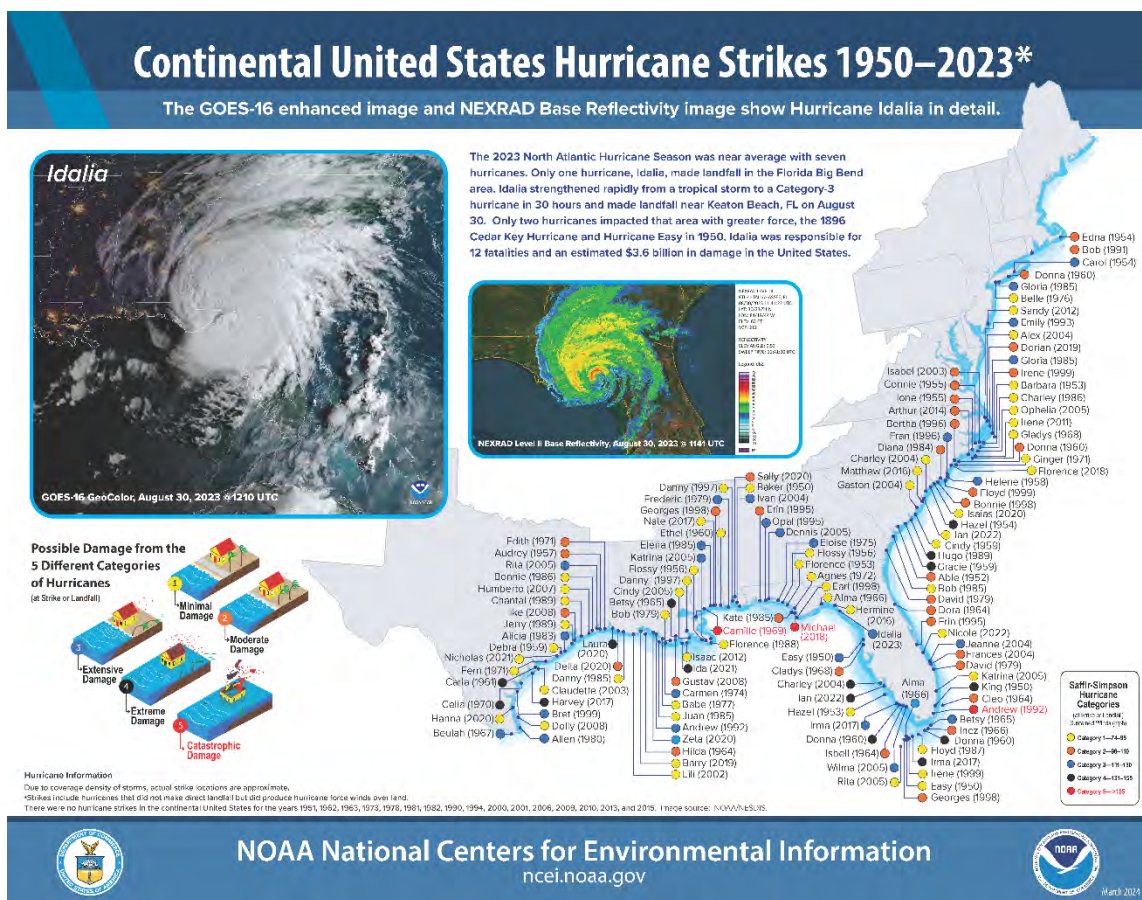


Figure 2: Continental United States Hurricane Strikes: 1950 to 2023⁴

Probabilistic Hurricane Scenario

The following probabilistic wind damage risk assessment modeled a Tropical Storm with maximum winds of 69 mph.

Wind Damage Assessment

Separate analyses were performed to determine wind and hurricane storm surge related flood losses. This section describes the wind-based losses to Taliaferro County. Wind losses were determined from probabilistic models run for the Tropical Storm which equates to the 1% chance storm event. Figure 3 shows wind speeds for the modeled Tropical Storm.

⁴ Source: NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information

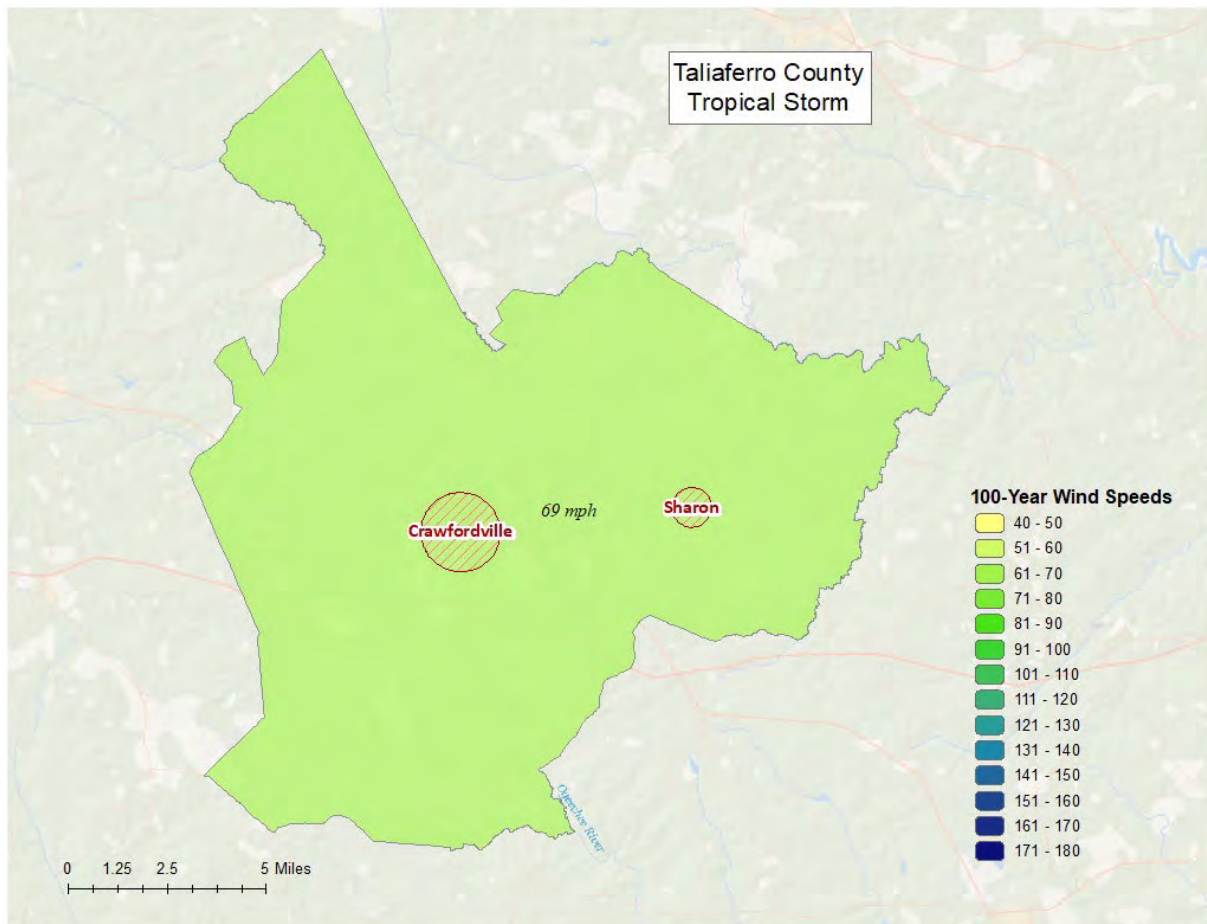


Figure 3: Wind Speeds by Storm Category

Wind-Related Building Damages

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

Table 5: Hurricane Wind Building Damage

Classification	Number of Buildings Damaged	Total Building Damage	Total Economic Loss ⁵	Loss Ratio
Tropical Storm	1	\$90,330	\$127,030	0.09%

⁵ Includes property damage (infrastructure, contents, and inventory) as well as business interruption losses.

Note that wind damaged buildings are not reported by jurisdiction. This is due to the fact that census tract boundaries – upon which hurricane building losses are based – do not closely coincide with jurisdiction boundaries.

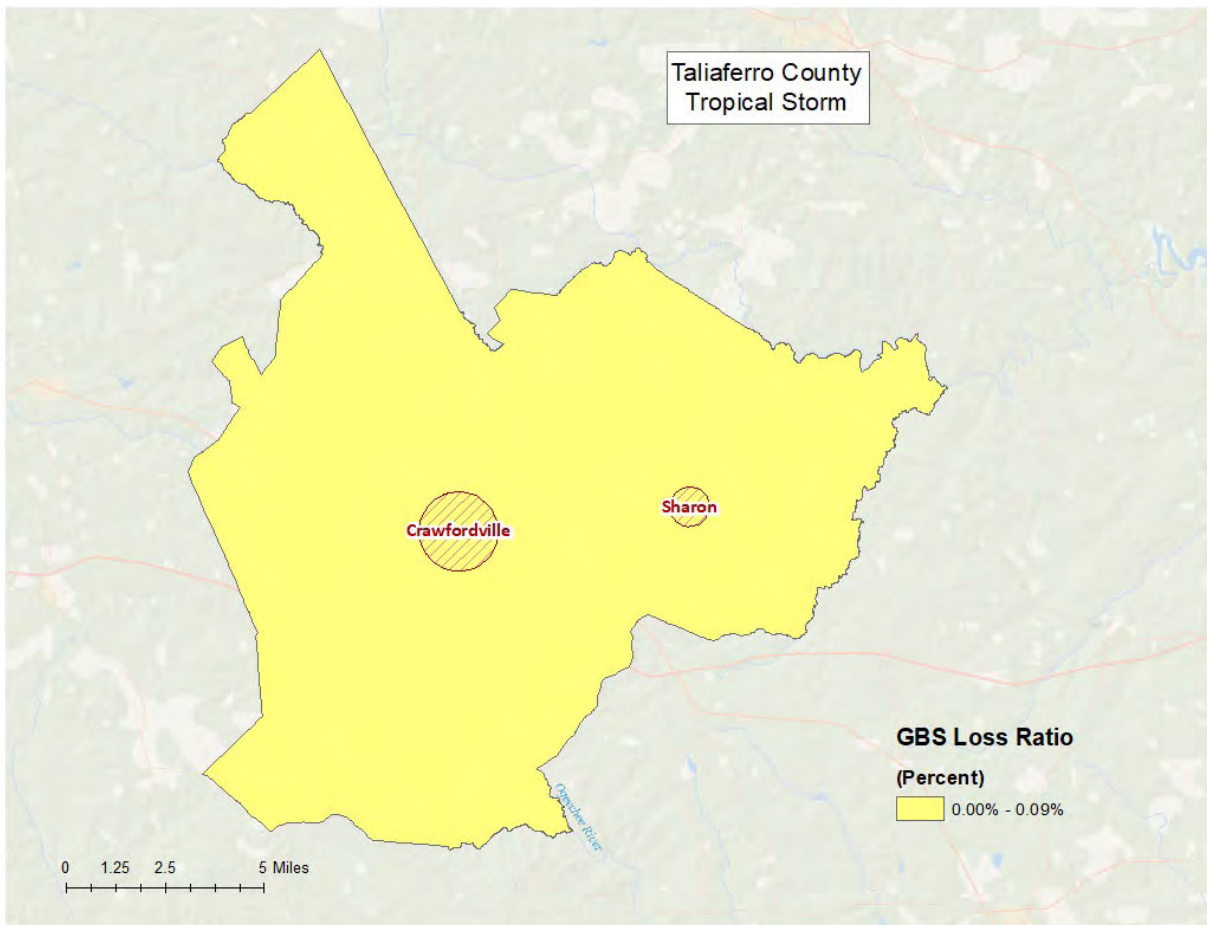


Figure 4: Hurricane Wind Building Loss Ratios

Essential Facility Losses

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

There are 8 essential facilities in Taliaferro County.

Classification	Number
EOCs	1
Fire Stations	2
Care Facilities	2
Police Stations	1
Schools	2

Table 6: Wind-Damaged Essential Facility Losses

Classification	Facilities At Least Moderately Damaged > 50%	Facilities Completely Damaged > 50%	Facilities with Expected Loss of Use (< 1 day)
Tropical Storm	0	0	8

Shelter Requirements

Hazus-MH estimates the number of households evacuated from buildings with severe damage from high velocity winds as well as the number of people who will require short-term sheltering. Since the 1% chance storm event for Taliaferro County is a Tropical Storm, the resulting damage is not enough to displace Households or require temporary shelters as shown in the results listed in Table 7.

Table 7: Displaced Households and People

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

Debris Generated from Hurricane Wind

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

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

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

Table 8: Wind-Related Debris Weight (Tons)

Classification	Brick, Wood, and Other	Reinforced Concrete and Steel	Eligible Tree Debris	Other Tree Debris	Total
Tropical Storm	4	0	234	6,014	6,252

Figure 5 shows the distribution of all wind related debris resulting from a Tropical Storm. Each dot represents 20 tons of debris within the census tract in which it is located. The dots are randomly distributed within each census tract and therefore do not represent the specific location of debris sites.

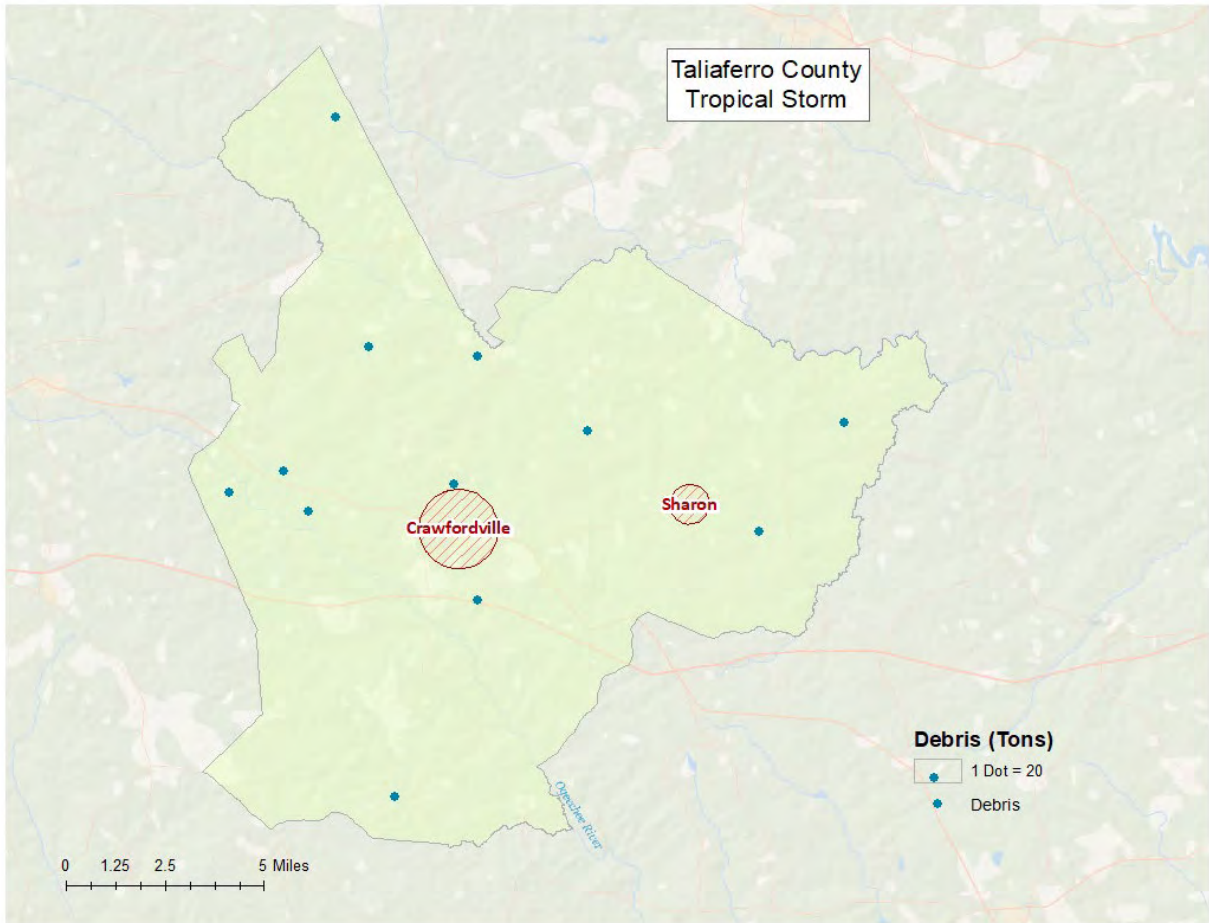


Figure 5: Wind-Related Debris Weight (Tons)

Flood Risk Assessment

Hazard Definition

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

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

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

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

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

The Taliaferro County flood risk assessment analyzed at risk structures in the SFHA.

The following probabilistic risk assessment involves an analysis of a 1% annual chance riverine flood event (100-Year Flood) and a 1% annual chance coastal flood.

Riverine 1% Flood Scenario

Riverine losses were determined from the 1% flood boundaries downloaded from the FEMA Flood Map Service Center in May 2024. The flood boundaries were overlaid with the USGS 10 meter DEM using the

Hazus-MH Enhanced Quick Look tool to generate riverine depth grids. The riverine flood depth grid was then imported into Hazus-MH to calculate the riverine flood loss estimates. Figure 6 illustrates the riverine inundation boundary associated with the 1% annual chance.

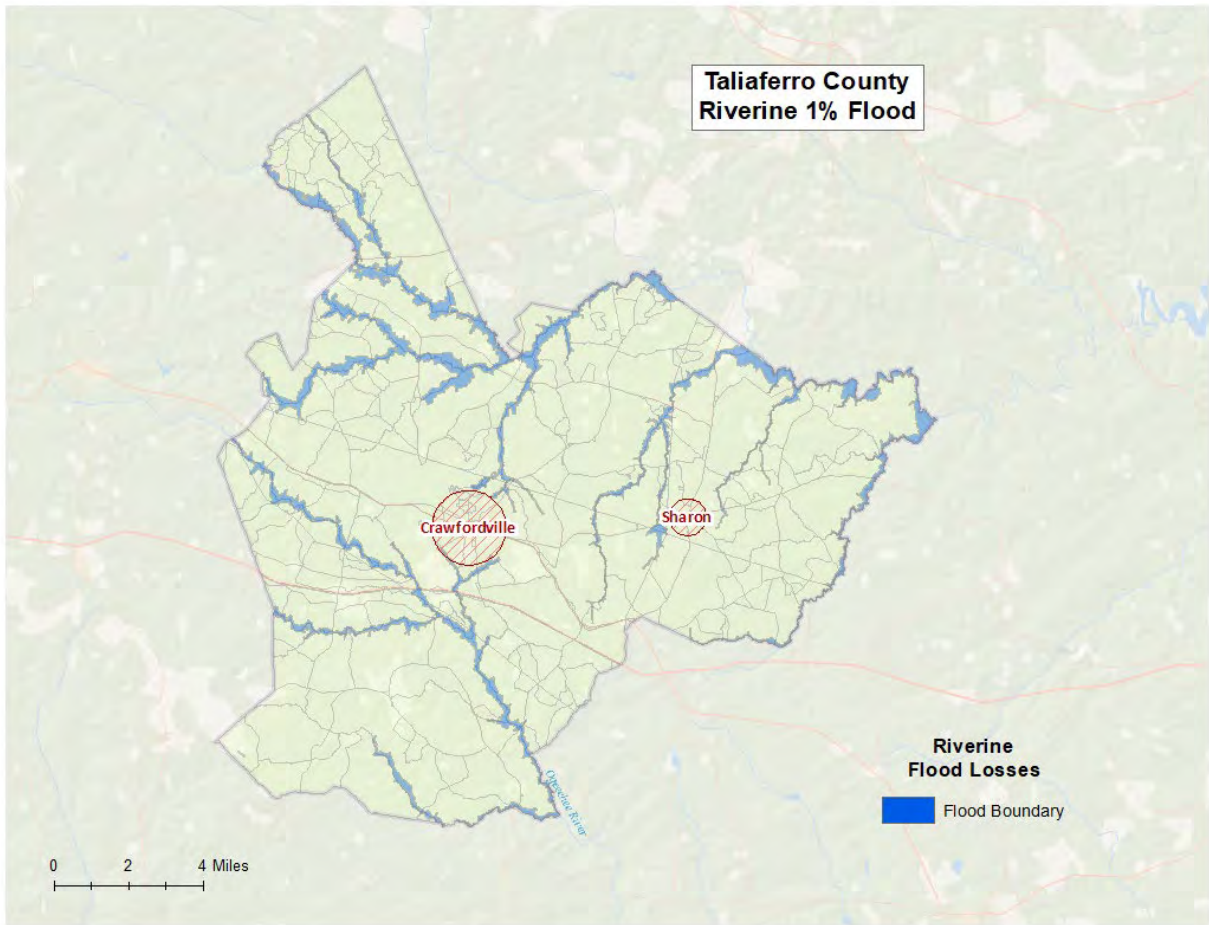


Figure 6: Riverine 1% Flood Inundation

Riverine 1% Flood Building Damages

Buildings in Taliaferro County are vulnerable to flooding from events equivalent to the 1% riverine flood. The economic and social impacts from a flood of this magnitude can be significant. Table 9 provides a summary of the potential flood-related building damage in Taliaferro County by jurisdiction that might be experienced from the 1% flood. Figure 7 maps the potential loss ratios of total building exposure to losses sustained to buildings from the 1% flood by 2010 census block and Figure 8 illustrates the relationship of building locations to the 1% flood inundation boundary.

Table 9: Taliaferro County Riverine 1% Building Losses

Occupancy	Total Buildings in the Jurisdiction	Total Buildings Damaged in the Jurisdiction	Total Building Exposure in the Jurisdiction	Total Losses to Buildings in the Jurisdiction	Loss Ratio of Exposed Buildings to Damaged Buildings in the Jurisdiction
Unincorporated					
Industrial	7	1	\$4,805,600	\$2,406	0.05%
Residential	859	10	\$55,253,176	\$282,799	0.51%
County Total					
	866	11	\$60,058,776	\$285,205	

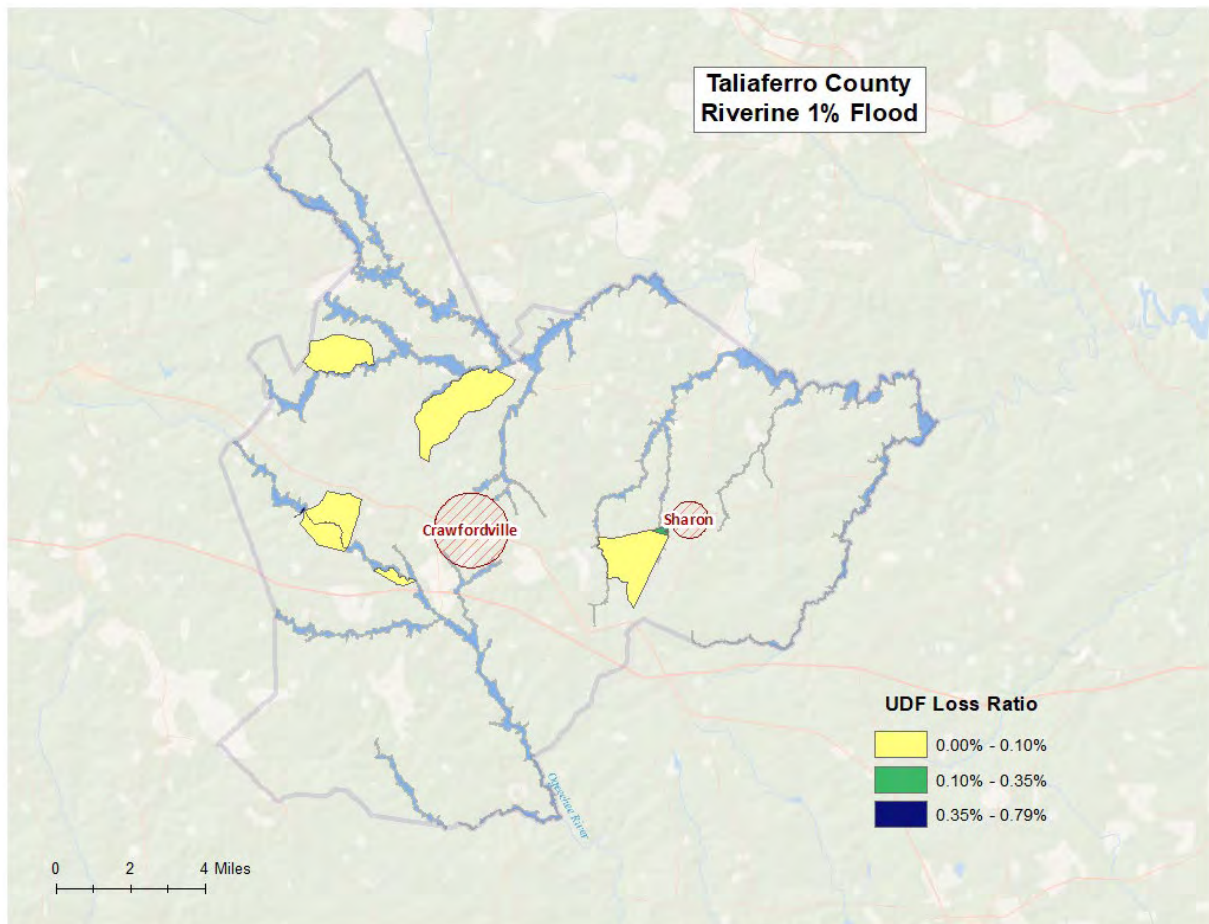


Figure 7: Taliaferro County Potential Loss Ratios of Total Building Exposure to Losses Sustained to Buildings from the 1% Riverine Flood by 2010 Census Block

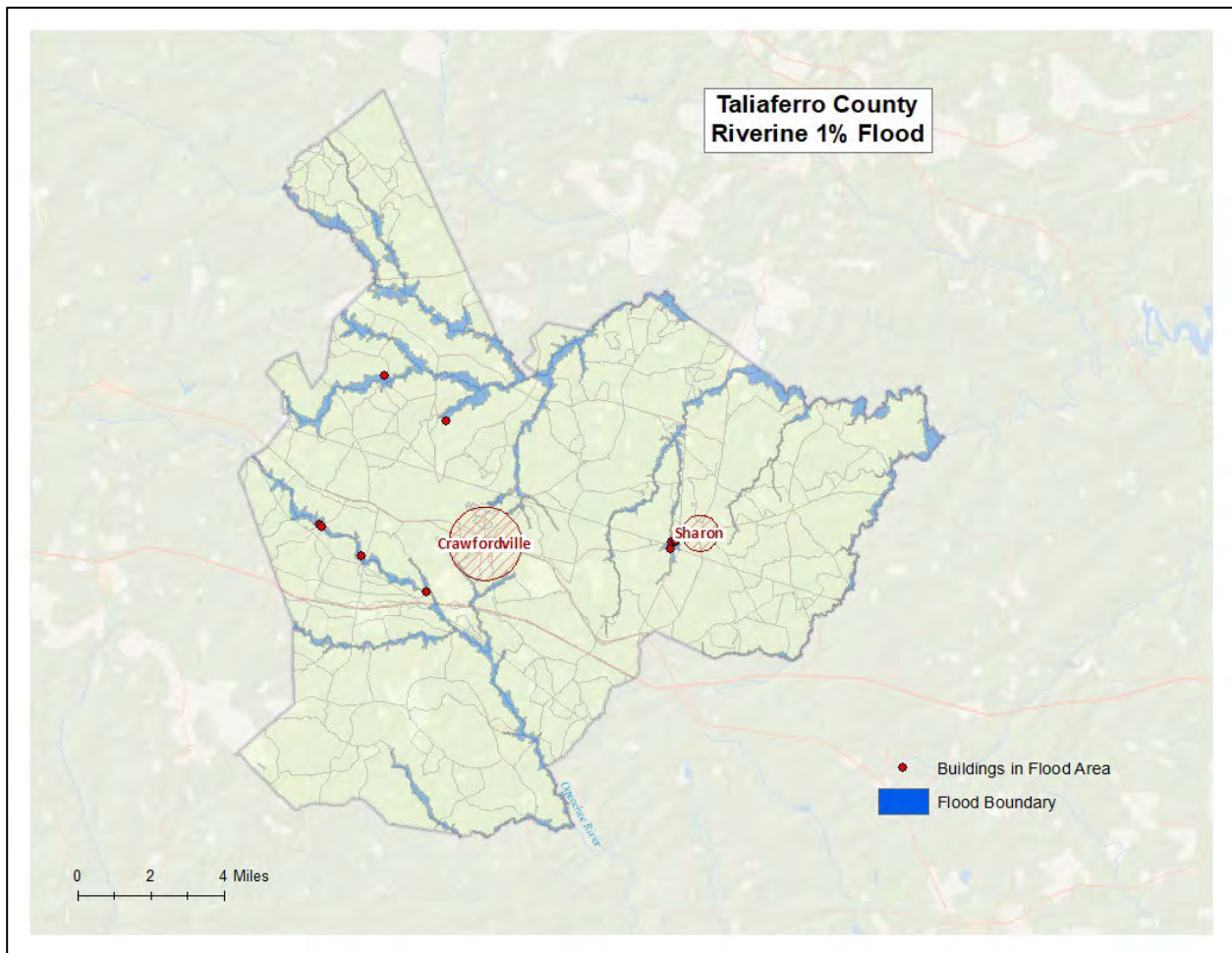


Figure 8: Taliaferro County Damaged Buildings in Riverine Floodplain (1% Flood)

Riverine 1% Flood Essential Facility Losses

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

Riverine 1% Flood Shelter Requirements

Hazus-MH estimates that the number of households that are expected to be displaced from their homes due to riverine flooding and the associated potential evacuation. The model estimates 17 households might be displaced due to the flood. Displacement includes households evacuated within or very near to the inundated area. Displaced households represent 51 individuals, of which 1 may require short term publicly provided shelter. The results are mapped in Figure 9.

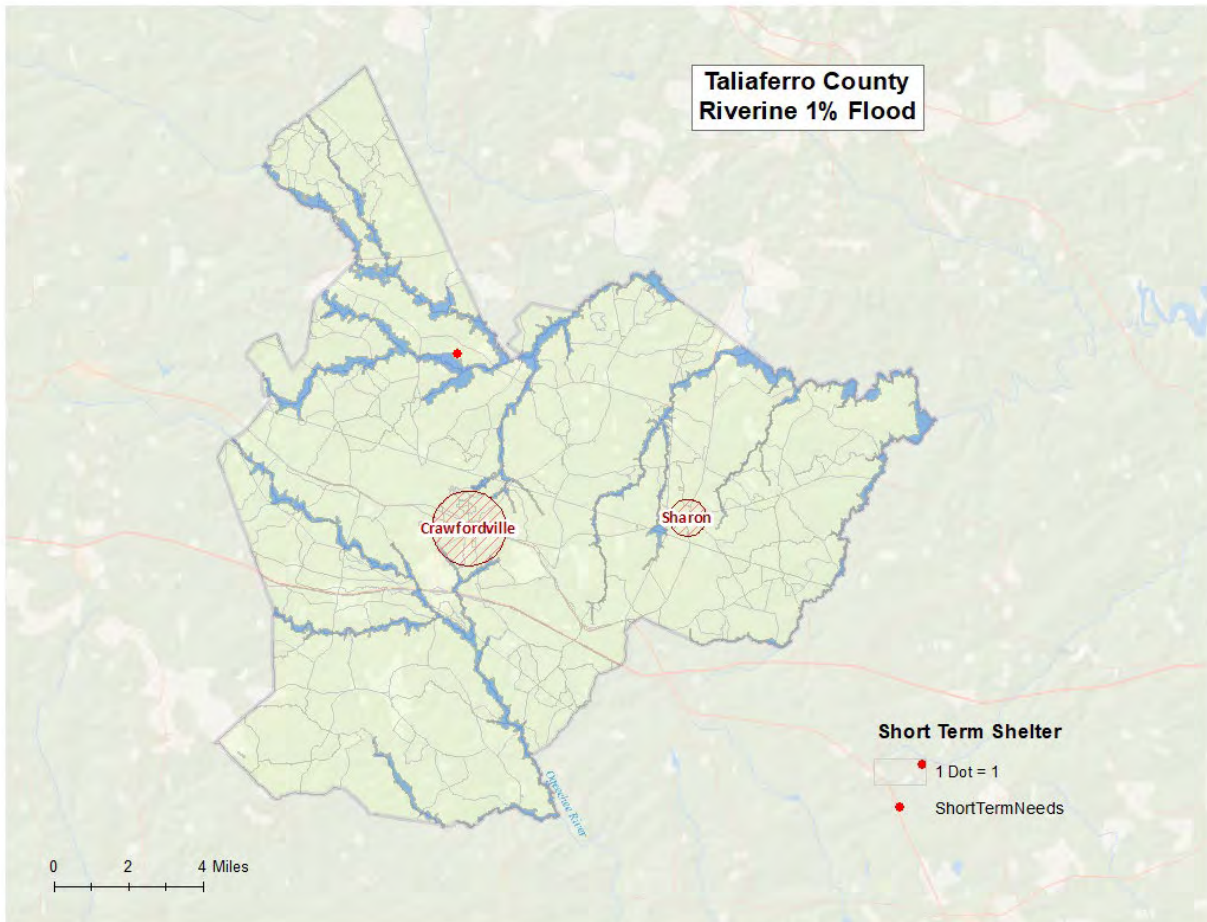


Figure 9: Riverine 1% Estimated Flood Shelter Requirements

Riverine 1% Flood Debris

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

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

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

The analysis estimates that an approximate total of 1,299 tons of debris might be generated: 1) Finishes- 303 tons; 2) Structural – 425 tons; and 3) Foundations- 572 tons. The results are mapped in Figure 10.

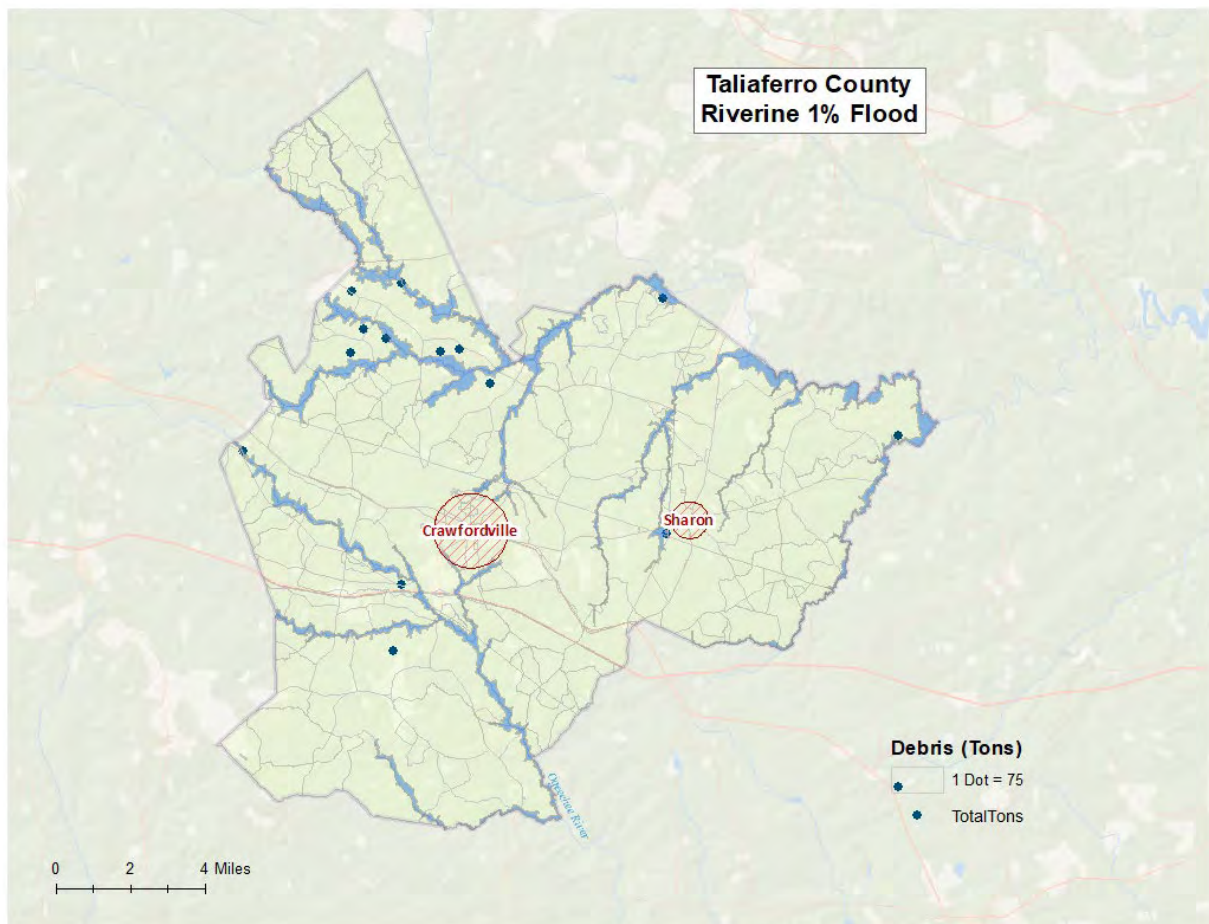


Figure 10: Riverine 1% Flood Debris Weight (Tons)

Tornado Risk Assessment

Hazard Definition

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

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

Tornadoes are classified according to the Fujita tornado intensity scale. Originally introduced in 1971, the scale was modified in 2006 to better define the damage and estimated wind scale. The Enhanced Fujita Scale ranges from low intensity EF0 with effective wind speeds of 65 to 85 miles per hour, to EF5 tornadoes with effective wind speeds of over 200 miles per hour. The Enhanced Fujita intensity scale is included in Table 10.

Table 10: Enhanced Fujita Tornado Rating

Fujita Number	Estimated Wind Speed	Path Width	Path Length	Description of Destruction
EF0 <i>Gale</i>	65-85 mph	6-17 yards	0.3-0.9 miles	Light damage, some damage to chimneys, branches broken, sign boards damaged, shallow-rooted trees blown over.
EF1 <i>Moderate</i>	86-110 mph	18-55 yards	1.0-3.1 miles	Moderate damage, roof surfaces peeled off, mobile homes pushed off foundations, attached garages damaged.
EF2 <i>Significant</i>	111-135 mph	56-175 yards	3.2-9.9 miles	Considerable damage, entire roofs torn from frame houses, mobile homes demolished, boxcars pushed over, large trees snapped or uprooted.
EF3 <i>Severe</i>	136-165 mph	176-566 yards	10-31 miles	Severe damage, walls torn from well-constructed houses, trains overturned, most trees in forests uprooted, heavy cars thrown about.
EF4 <i>Devastating</i>	166-200 mph	0.3-0.9 miles	32-99 miles	Complete damage, well-constructed houses leveled, structures with weak foundations blown off for some distance, large missiles generated.
EF5 <i>Incredible</i>	> 200 mph	1.0-3.1 miles	100-315 miles	Foundations swept clean, automobiles become missiles and thrown for 100 yards or more, steel-reinforced concrete structures badly damaged.

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

Hypothetical Tornado Scenario

For this report, an EF3 tornado was modeled to illustrate the potential impacts of tornadoes of this magnitude in the county. The analysis used a hypothetical path based upon an EF3 tornado event running along the predominant direction of historical tornados (southeast to northwest). The tornado path was placed to travel through Crawfordville. The selected widths were modeled after a re-creation of the Fujita-Scale guidelines based on conceptual wind speeds, path widths, and path lengths. There is no guarantee that every tornado will fit exactly into one of these categories. Table 11 depicts tornado path widths and expected damage.

Table 11: Tornado Path Widths and Damage Curves

Fujita Scale	Path Width (feet)	Maximum Expected Damage
EF-5	2,400	100%
EF-4	1,800	100%
EF-3	1,200	80%
EF-2	600	50%
EF-1	300	10%
EF-0	300	0%

Within any given tornado path there are degrees of damage. The most intense damage occurs within the center of the damage path, with decreasing amounts of damage away from the center. After the hypothetical path is digitized on a map, the process is modeled in GIS by adding buffers (damage zones) around the tornado path. Figure 11 describes the zone analysis.

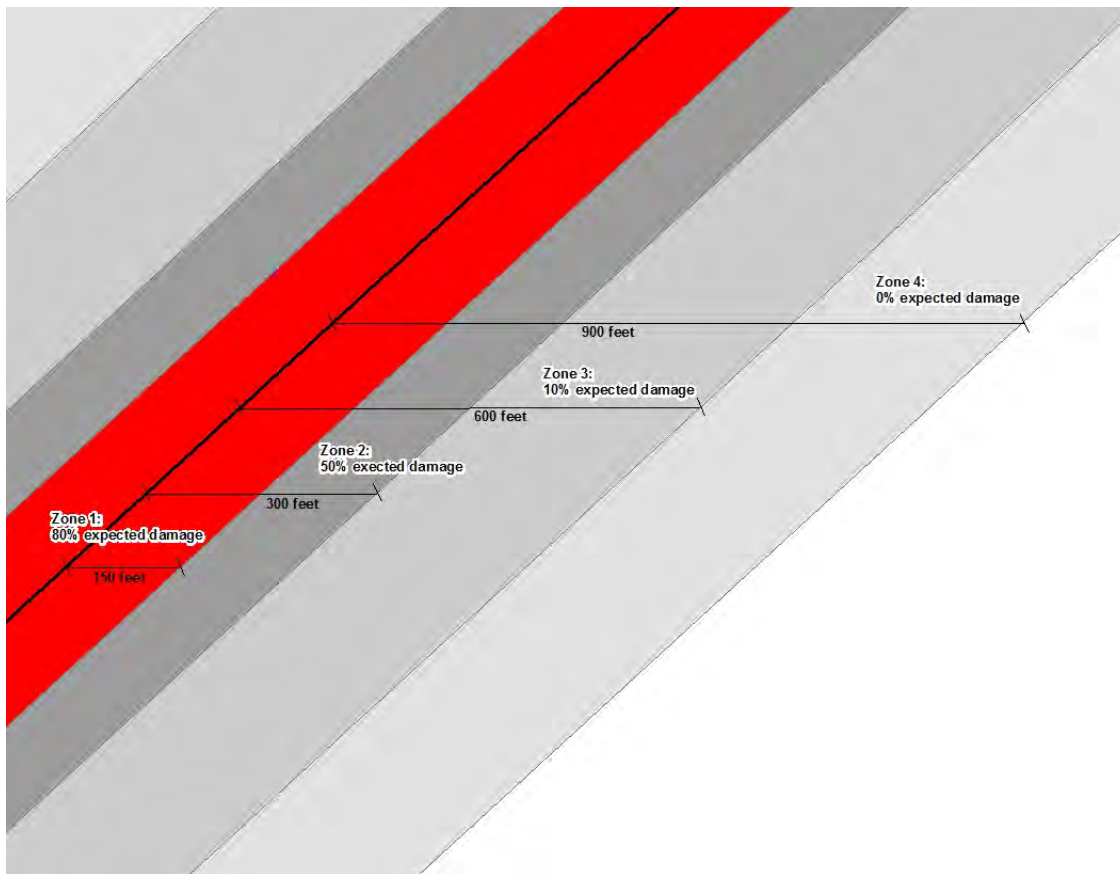


Figure 11: EF Scale Tornado Zones

An EF3 tornado has four damage zones, depicted in Table 12. Major damage is estimated within 150 feet of the tornado path. The outer buffer is 900 feet from the tornado path, within which buildings will not experience any damage. The selected hypothetical tornado path is depicted in Figure 12 and the damage curve buffer zones are shown in Figure 13.

Table 12: EF3 Tornado Zones and Damage Curves

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

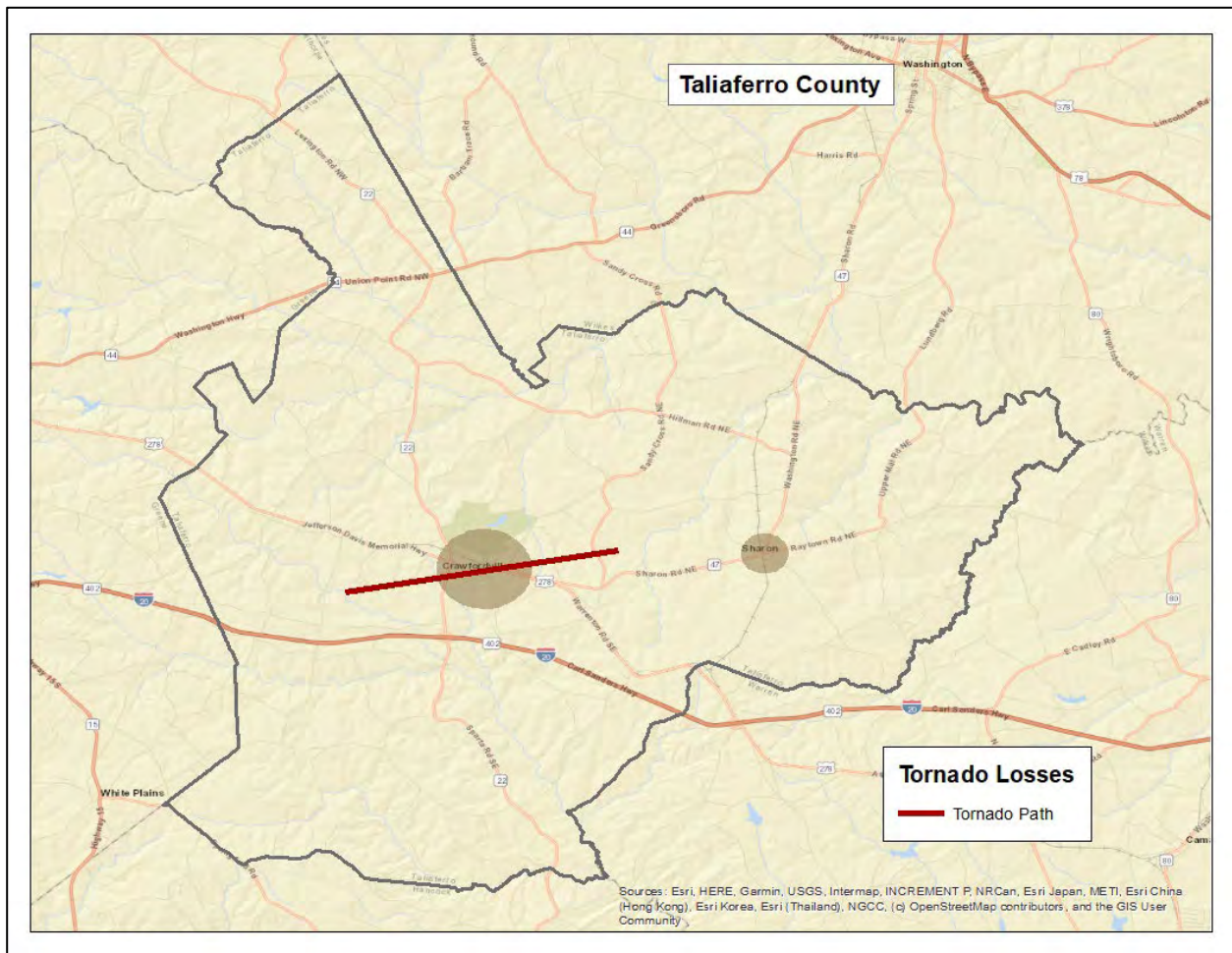


Figure 12: Hypothetical EF3 Tornado Path in Taliaferro County

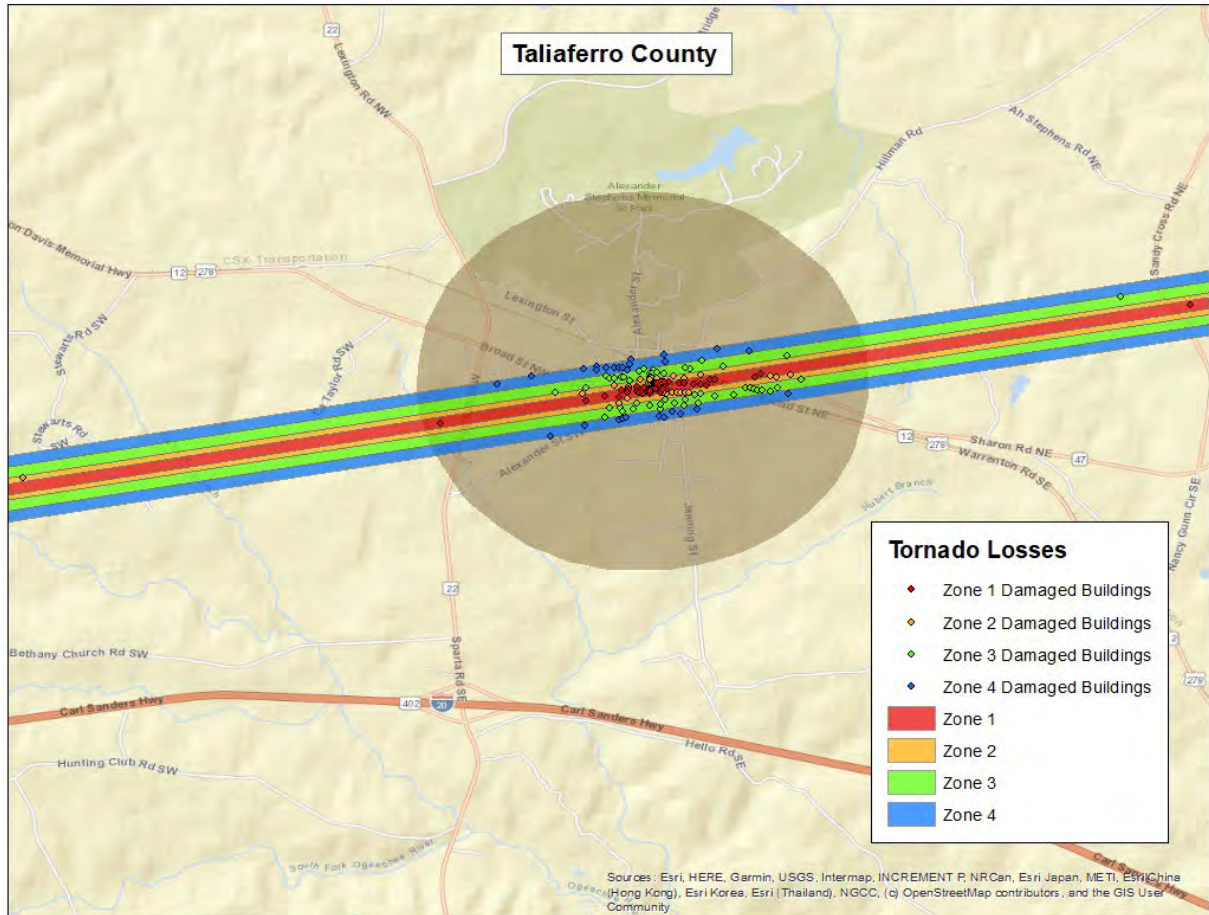


Figure 13: Modeled EF3 Tornado Damage Buffers in Taliaferro County

EF3 Tornado Building Damages

The analysis estimated that approximately 165 buildings could be damaged, with estimated building losses of \$5 million. The building losses are an estimate of building replacement costs multiplied by the percentages of damage. The overlay was performed against parcels provided by Taliaferro County that were joined with Assessor records showing estimated property replacement costs. The Assessor records often do not distinguish parcels by occupancy class if the parcels are not taxable and thus the number of buildings and replacement costs may be underestimated. The results of the analysis are depicted in Table 13.

Table 13: Estimated Building Losses by Occupancy Type

Occupancy	Buildings Damaged	Building Losses
Residential	119	\$3,240,176
Commercial	27	\$533,063
Industrial	8	\$64,827
Religious	2	\$90,860
Education	1	\$130,640
Government	8	\$939,930
Total	165	\$4,999,496

EF3 Tornado Essential Facility Damage

There were five essential facilities located in the tornado path – one school, one medical care facility, one police station, one fire station, and one emergency operations center. Table 14 outlines the specific facility and the amount of damage under the scenario.

Table 14: Estimated Essential Facilities Damaged

Facility	Amount of Damage
Taliaferro County EMA	Major Damage
Taliaferro Co/Crawfordville Fire Station	Major Damage
Taliaferro County Sheriff's Office	Major Damage
Family Conn./Athens Tech Literacy Ctr.	Minor Damage
DFCS Health Dept Community Services	Minor Damage

The Athens Tech Literacy Center has students throughout the day and evening. Depending on the time of day, a tornado strike as depicted in this scenario could result in significant injury and loss of life. In addition, arrangements would have to be made for the continued education of the students in another location.

The location of the damaged Essential Facility is mapped in Figure 14.

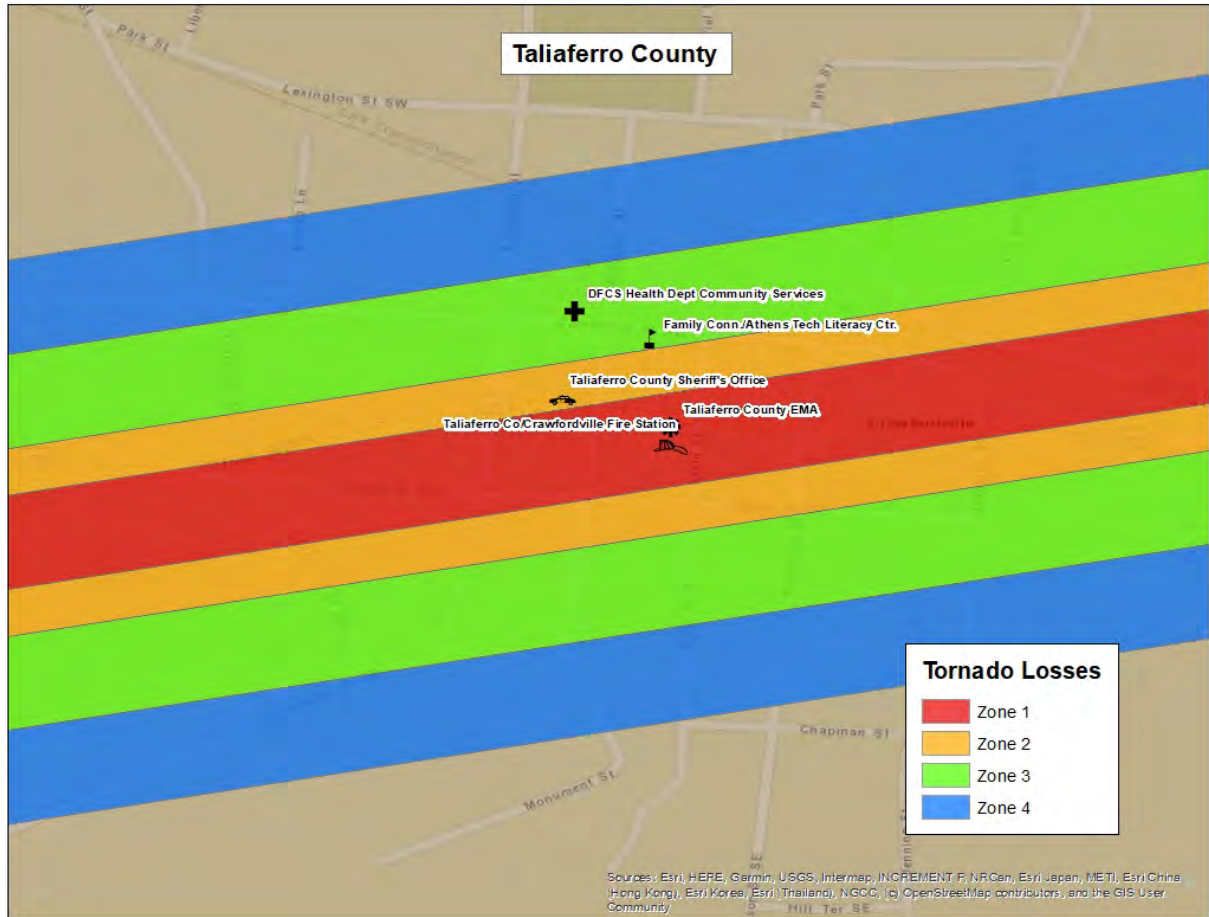


Figure 14: Modeled Essential Facility Damage in Taliaferro County

Exceptions Report

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

Reported losses reflect the updated data sets. Steps, algorithms and assumptions used during the data update process are documented in the project workflow named PDM_GA_Workflow.doc.

Statewide Inventory Changes

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

Updates to the Critical Facility data used in GMIS were provided by Taliaferro County in April 2024. These updates were applied by The Carl Vinson Institute of Government at the University of Georgia. Table 15 summarizes the difference between the original Hazus-MH default data and the updated data for Taliaferro County.

Table 15: Essential Facility Updates

Site Class	Feature Class	Default Replacement Cost	Default Count	Updated Replacement Cost	Updated Count
EF	Care	\$540,000	2	\$540,000	2
EF	EOC	\$880,000	1	\$794,000	1
EF	Fire	\$372,000	3	\$277,000	2
EF	Police	\$400,000	1	\$400,000	1
EF	School	\$15,750,000	2	\$15,750,000	2

County Inventory Changes

The GBS records for Taliaferro County were replaced with data derived from parcel and property assessment data obtained from Taliaferro County. The county provided property assessment data was current as of April 2024 and the parcel data current as of April 2024.

General Building Stock Updates

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

The match between parcel records and assessor records was based upon a common Parcel ID. For this type of project, unless the hit rate is better than 85%, the records are not used to update the default aggregate inventory in Hazus-MH. The Parcel-Assessor hit rate for Taliaferro County was 100%.

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

Table 16: Building Inventory Default Adjustment Rates

Type of Adjustment	Building Count	Percentage
Area Unknown	108	8%
Construction Unknown	142	11%
Condition Unknown	103	8%
Foundation Unknown	116	9%
Year Built Unknown	107	8%
Total Buildings	1,345	9%

Approximately 9% of the CAMA values were either missing (<Null> or '0'), did not match CAMA domains or were unusable ('Unknown', 'Other', 'Pending'). These were replaced with 'best available' values. Missing YearBuilt values were populated from average values per Census Block. Missing Condition, Construction and Foundation values were populated with the highest-frequency CAMA values per Occupancy Class. Missing Area values were populated with the average CAMA values per Occupancy Class.

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

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

User Defined Facilities

Building Inventory was used to create Hazus-MH User Defined Facility (UDF) inventory for flood modeling. Hazus-MH flood loss estimates are based upon the UDF point data. Buildings within the flood boundary were imported into Hazus-MH as User Defined Facilities and modeled as points.

Table 17: User Defined Facility Exposure

Class	Hazus-MH Feature	Counts	Exposure
BI	Building Exposure	1,345	\$102,939,220
Riverine UDF	Structures Inside 1% Annual Chance Riverine Flood Area	11	\$595,054

Assumptions

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

CSRA

Regional Plan 2040



OUR COUNTIES

BURKE
COLUMBIA
GLASCOCK
HANCOCK
JEFFERSON
JENKINS
LINCOLN
MCDUFFIE
AUGUSTA-RICHMOND
TALIAFERRO
WARREN
WASHINGTON
WILKES



Regional Plan

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This document was prepared in 2018 and 2019.



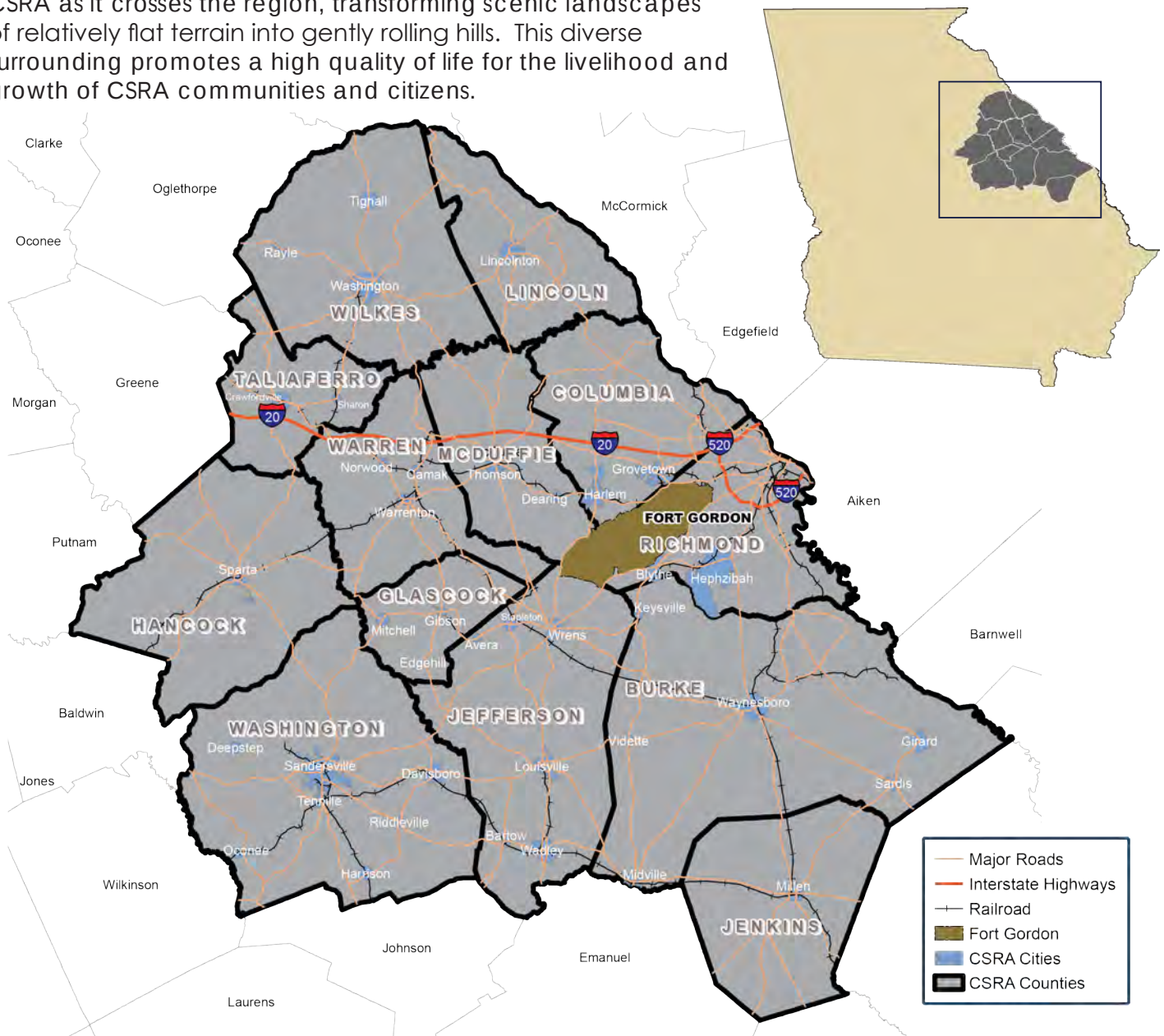
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

CSRA

Regional Plan

Regional Overview

The Central Savannah River Area (CSRA) is bordered on the eastern side by the Savannah River and anchored by the city of Augusta at the heart of east-central Georgia. The Savannah River provides recreation and tourism for the CSRA border counties. Five counties in Georgia and two in South Carolina form a metropolitan cluster and regional core that leads out to the surrounding rural areas of the region. To the north, west, and south of the urban core, the rural CSRA is occupied by a lush agricultural belt where food and service crops are produced in the rich soil and livestock are nurtured for sale at market. The fall line of the ancient seashore helps define the geography of the CSRA as it crosses the region, transforming scenic landscapes of relatively flat terrain into gently rolling hills. This diverse surrounding promotes a high quality of life for the livelihood and growth of CSRA communities and citizens.



CSRA

Regional Plan

The CSRA region encompasses an area of nearly 6,500 square miles, with 465,126 residents according to the U.S. Census Bureau's 2015 American Community Survey. Located in east-central Georgia along the Savannah River, the CSRA region includes 13 counties: Burke, Columbia, Glascock, Hancock, Jefferson, Jenkins, Lincoln, McDuffie, Richmond, Taliaferro, Warren, Washington, and Wilkes. The largest city in the CSRA is Augusta – a major component of the economic core of the region. The Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) includes Richmond, Columbia, Burke, Lincoln and McDuffie counties in Georgia and Aiken and Edgefield counties in South Carolina.

This region represents both urban and rural interests - with two urban counties holding over 300,000 residents combined, and the balance of the region's counties containing anywhere from just over 1,700 residents to about 24,000. Augusta-Richmond and Columbia counties were the nexus of over 90 percent of regional population growth (81,745 residents) between 1990 and 2015. As urban areas have grown, some rural areas have experienced decline. These shifts in population affect the overall resident quality of life, including availability of basic services like high-speed internet and health care, affordable housing, and daily work commutes. The state of Georgia's recently adopted Achieving Connectivity Everywhere (ACE) Act will require all communities to think outside the box and plan for broadband (aka highspeed internet) deployment throughout their jurisdictions. Improving broadband access for the region will help our healthcare, public safety and educational institutions provide better service, enable individual connectivity, and greatly improve the accessibility of commerce to other parts of the state and nation.

One emerging regional development factor is the planned growth at Fort Gordon, slated to bring several thousand soldiers and associated contractors to the region over the next several years through the U.S. Army Cyber Center of Excellence. This growth will directly affect the counties adjacent to Fort Gordon and will likely have extended effects across the region as these new residents search for housing, recreation, and retail opportunities and require local public services. To address impacts of land use and encroachment on Fort missions, McDuffie, Augusta-Richmond, Columbia, Burke and Jefferson Counties are participating in a Joint Land Use Study (JLUS). Some recommendations from the forthcoming final JLUS report are included in this document as implementation activities.

While Fort Gordon has a measurable impact on the regional economy, it is not the only player. Another major growth industry for this region is energy. This includes Plant Vogtle, a nuclear power plant that is expanding with the construction of two core reactors. This multi-billion dollar construction project has affected favorably the economy of several neighboring counties and created a need for housing, community facilities, land use controls, transportation improvements, and intergovernmental cooperation.

Another major sector in the region is healthcare. Indeed, this region boasts 10 hospitals and an expanding network of prompt care centers. The Medical College of Georgia at Augusta University is also located in this region; health professionals are trained here to be care providers at all levels, from doctors to certified nursing and occupational health assistants. In this region, some larger, urban hospitals have increased capacity; while some rural hospitals have closed or are struggling.

CSRA

Regional Plan

The CSRA contains a wealth of natural, cultural and environmental resources that provide the region with numerous social, economic, and environmental benefits. The rural portions of the region have some of the most beautiful and interesting natural and cultural resources. These less densely populated small towns, counties, and agricultural areas can both promote and protect critical resources and sectors like farming through agritourism and heritage tourism. This may enable them to achieve a higher quality of life through an expanded economy and increased public access to resources. With that said, whether urban or rural, our natural and cultural resources are in need of protection if we want to continue reaping their benefits. For example, the region's watersheds will need to be monitored to ensure future development does not render them vulnerable. Additionally, many of the nearly 200 federal and state designated historic districts and sites lack preservation plans or protection ordinances, and this can be remedied.

Although the urban and rural areas sometimes choose to address challenges differently, many basic community needs are the same, and cities and counties must work together to find common solutions. One of the biggest successes for the region's transportation planning and intergovernmental coordination was the passage of the Transportation Investment Act (TIA) in 2012. This approved a 10-year, one percent (1%) sales tax to fund regional and local transportation improvements such as replacing bridges, widening roads and adding sidewalks. This funding significantly enhances the CSRA region's transportation network and creates jobs for contractors, surveyors, and an ever expanding workforce.

CSRA Regional Commission Responsibilities

The CSRA Regional Commission (CSRA RC) is based in Augusta, GA and serves the previously mentioned thirteen counties along with 41 municipalities, providing services in the areas of planning and land-use development, grant writing and administration, economic development, historic preservation, and geographic information systems development and implementation to member jurisdictions.

Additionally, the CSRA RC is the home of the Area Agency on Aging (AAA) for the region and serves the 13 counties in the region as well as Screven County. In this capacity, the CSRA RC works with local providers to ensure that services for seniors are provided and monitored. By utilizing pass-through funds from state and federal sources, the Commission's AAA serves as a gateway for programs and resources aimed at helping aging residents improve the quality of their lives before and during their retirement years.

The CSRA RC is also the parent company of CSRA Business Lending. CSRA Business Lending makes loans to small and start-up businesses for the purposes of creating jobs and economic development opportunities within its service area.

CSRA

Regional Plan

CSRA Regional Vision

The vision of the Central Savannah River Area is to remain a place that reflects the best of what Georgia has to offer – a place where residents innovate and create and where commerce thrives; a place where residents are healthy and active because their surroundings encourage physical fitness; and, fundamentally, a place full of natural and man-made beauty, where residents take pride in and draw sustenance from their everyday surroundings.

What's the Regional Plan?

The CSRA Regional Plan (the Plan) is the long-range plan for the management of the region's projected growth by local governments and the CSRA Regional Commission. The Plan's horizon is twenty years but will be updated every five (5) years to address changing regional conditions. The CSRA Regional Commission Council, supported by CSRA RC staff, undertook the process of a full update of its regional plan. The regional vision statement included herein encompasses the best of the committee's and the public's input for the present and future development of the CSRA region. A regional Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) analysis, resident comments, and online survey results were utilized in defining regional goals, priority needs and opportunities, and an implementation plan. Feedback mechanisms for the Plan included public hearings and listening sessions. Goals and needs were developed and categorized by the following subject areas: economic development, natural and cultural resources, community facilities and services, housing, land Use and transportation, and Intergovernmental coordination. The CSRA's vision and goals, together with an appraisal of socioeconomic, land use, and environmental opportunities and threats, set the strategic direction for the regional work program. The regional work program then defines priorities and timing for implementation.

The Plan document is divided into four (4) sections:

Regional Goals - This section looks at the future of the region and lays out a road map for it. The goals section includes supporting policies that operate as guidance for decision-makers. It is supported by SWOT analysis, community survey, and other data gathered to inform the plan creation (included in the appendices). The "Regional Goals" section includes maps that depict future development and descriptions of desired development patterns.

Regional Needs and Opportunities - This section examines areas in which needs exist, as well as strengths that can be built on for the future. Every item designated as a priority in this section is tied to an implementation strategy and action items in the implementation program.

Implementation Program - This section includes concrete strategies and actions aimed at realizing the vision and addressing the priority regional needs and opportunities.

Appendices - This section contains data tables, acronym explanations and other information and analysis used in the formulation of the three plan components mentioned above.



Stakeholder Involvement Summary

Public involvement was the key to learning what regional needs were to be addressed. During the process, the RC gathered information and comments from stakeholders and the public through multiple events such as public hearings, steering committee input, listening sessions, an online survey, and social media. CSRA RC staff created a dedicated space on the CSRA RC website to serve as a portal for information about the plan. Stakeholder feedback was used directly in plan development, from the SWOT analysis to the specific implementation measures that form our regional work program.

Our involvement process included the following engagement activities:

- Identified key stakeholders in addition to the general public, designating CSRA RC's Council as the plan's Steering Committee and RC staff as a Technical Advisory Group
- Held two public hearings and three community listening sessions
- Partnered with the Augusta Food Oasis for two (of the three previously mentioned) listening sessions to inform residents about both the Regional Plan overall and more specifically regional food access, which had emerged as a topic of importance.
- Published an online survey to gather additional resident input, with links provided on the RC website, social media, and emails
- Provided a dedicated space on the CSRA RC website to serve as a portal for information about the plan
- Distributed information at RC partner events
- Utilized social media to post information on agency Facebook and Twitter pages
- Created an informational lobby display for the RC office entrance area, along with handouts for citizens with general plan information

CSRA

Regional Plan

Regional Goals and Priorities



Economic Development Goal – to cultivate and maintain a vibrant, diversified economy that expands job opportunities in the region, develops a qualified workforce, supports downtowns as multi-use destinations, and improves the quality of life for all residents

- Create and promote agricultural, natural, and heritage tourism opportunities and assets
- Increase job opportunities through business expansion, attraction and retention
- Develop better-qualified workers



Natural and Cultural Resources Goal – to protect and preserve natural, environmental and cultural resources in the region from development pressure, build a network of connected communities, and highlight our historic resources and natural assets

- Protect natural resources and historic properties



Community Facilities and Services Goal – to provide community facilities and services throughout the region that encourage appropriate development and more walkable, mixed use communities that enhance the overall quality of life for all residents

- Improve and expand infrastructure across region, including water and sewer expansion, flood and drainage improvements, sidewalk construction, and increased broadband access
- Increase access to healthy, affordable food
- Provide resources for residents that allow them to choose whether to age in place or move into housing developments or care facilities for older adults



Housing Goal – to provide a range of housing types and choices, available in urban and rural areas, that is safe and physically and economically accessible to all residents

- Rehabilitation, redevelopment, or removal of vacant and/or dilapidated structures
- Additional housing supply and variety



Land Use and Transportation Goal - to effectively utilize existing infrastructure to ensure the coordination of land use and transportation planning in support of improved resident quality of life, including provisions for pedestrians, trails and bicycles, housing, access to recreation and green space, and protected natural and historic areas

- Improvement and repair of roads and bridges, including increased street connectivity
- Reduce, eliminate, or prevent encroachment on Fort Gordon military installation



Intergovernmental Coordination Goal – to create a culture of collaborative planning and government decision-making, wherein communities join together to define commonalities and development strategies that benefit multiple jurisdictions to further effective growth, increase access to resources, generate cost savings, and promote healthy, active residents

- Examine the possibility of regional code enforcement through the RC



Actions to be Pursued

The following are some key strategies and actions the Regional Commission, in partnership with local governments and other agencies, will be undertaking over the next five (5) years. Additional strategies and actions are located in the “Implementation Program” portion of this document. These strategies and implementation items are considered the CSRA region’s important steps towards growing and developing this area with cooperation and inclusiveness for a better quality of life for citizens, business and industry in the region’s cities and counties.

STRATEGY: Provide support to local organizations/agencies currently engaged in agritourism and/or heritage tourism and coordinate with local governments to choose target areas for promotion.

ACTION: Utilize GIS to create thematic or location-based story maps in different counties or groups of counties that highlight unique assets.

STRATEGY: Review and update important city/county documents.

ACTION: Survey HPCs to pinpoint weaknesses in existing historic preservation ordinances.

STRATEGY: Maintain existing infrastructure and secure funding for new infrastructure as needed.

ACTION: Help communities (as identified annually) secure funding and/or agreements for broadband deployment /expansion and other infrastructure needs through grant writing, data collection, and document/plan updates.

STRATEGY: Examine and update local land use policies as they relate to community food systems.

ACTION: Create and distribute resident fact sheets/guides for doing specific things like having raised beds, composting, or keeping chickens in counties with zoning.

STRATEGY: Educate the public and local government officials on what is currently available and what’s missing in our regional food system.

ACTION: Create a regional map of farmer’s markets, community/school gardens, etc.

STRATEGY: Increase the number of GICH communities.

ACTION: Assist communities interested in GICH with creation or updates of housing inventories and action plans including the cities of Washington, Waynesboro and Sandersville.

STRATEGY: Implement the 2018 Joint Land Use Study recommendations.

ACTION: Host the inaugural meeting between Fort personnel and local governments to review development projects and activities and assess challenges.

APPENDIX D

WORKSHEETS
USED IN
PLANNING PROCESS

Date:

What kinds of natural hazards can affect you?

Task A. List the hazards that may occur.

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

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

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

Use this space to record information you find for each of the hazards you will be **researching**. Attach additional pages as necessary. Note: **Bolded** hazards are addressed in this How-to Guide.

	Task A	Task B
Avalanche		
Coastal Erosion		
Coastal Storm	X	
Dam Failure	X	
Drought	X	X
Earthquake	X	
Expansive Soils		
Extreme Heat	X	
Flood	X	X
Hailstorm	X	
Hurricane	X	X
Land Subsidence		
Landslide		
Severe Winter Storm	X	X
Tornado	X	X
Tsunami		
Volcano		
Wildfire	X	X
Windstorm		
Lightning	X	X
Tropical Storms	X	X
Thunderstorm Winds	X	X

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
Drought See Appendix A for complete information	USDA, NCDC, SHELDUS, The Advocate-Democrat, Palmer Index	Maps area available for the state as a whole from the Palmer Index See Appendix A	
Flood See Appendix A for this complete information	USGS, NCDC, SHELDUS, The Advocate-Democrat,	Flood Plain Maps are available See Appendix A	
Severe Winter Weather See Appendix A for this complete information	SERRC, NCDC, SHELDUS, The Advocate-Democrat,	Maps are available in Appendix A	
Hail See Appendix A for this complete information	NCDC, SHELDUS,	No map is available	
Tornado See Appendix A for this complete information	Tornado History Project, NCDC, SHELDUS, The Advocate-Democrat,	Map is available See Chapter II. Section V.	
Lightning See Appendix A for this complete information	NCDC, SHELDUS,	No map is available	
Tropical Storms See Appendix A for this complete information	NCDC, SHELDUS,	No map is available	
Thunderstorm Winds See Appendix A for this complete information	NCDC, SHELDUS,	Map is available for wind zone	
Wildfire See Appendix A for this complete information	GFC	Map is available for fire danger zones	

GEMA Worksheet #3a**Inventory of Assets****Jurisdiction: Taliaferro County All Jurisdictions****Hazard: Drought, Wildfire, Severe Weather, 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	3,041	3,041	100.00%	34,936,985	34,936,985	100.00%	1,559	1,559	100%
Commercial	264	264	100.00%	8,546,963	8,546,963	100.00%	1,559	1,559	100%
Industrial	14	14	100.00%	6,207,225	6,207,225	100.00%	100	100	100%
Agricultural/Forestry	2,901	2,901	100.00%	171,305,583	171,305,583	100.00%	75	75	100%
Religious/Non-profit	124	124	100.00%	3,261,260	3,261,260	100.00%	1,559	1,559	100%
Government	201	201	100.00%	18,946,180	18,946,180	100.00%	127	127	100%
Education	17	17	100.00%	4,951,200	4,951,200	100.00%	224	224	100%
Utilities	30	30	100.00%	24,681,693	24,681,693	100.00%	9	9	100%
Total	6,592	6,592	100.00%	272,837,087.50	272,837,087.50	100.00%	1,559	1,559	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 Taliaferro County****Hazard: Drought, Wildfire, Severe Weather, 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	1,806	1,806	100.00%	22,346,705	22,346,705	100.00%	127	127	100%
Commercial	110	110	100.00%	4,346,965	4,346,965	100.00%	127	127	100%
Industrial	12	12	100.00%	6,191,820	6,191,820	100.00%	80	80	100%
Agricultural/Forestry	2,710	2,710	100.00%	166,864,503	166,864,503	100.00%	50	50	100%
Religious/Non-profit	82	82	100.00%	1,724,080	1,724,080	100.00%	127	127	100%
Government	62	62	100.00%	13,015,850	13,015,850	100.00%	0	0	100%
Education	0	0	100.00%	10,000.00	10,000.00	100.00%	0	0	100%
Utilities	14	14	100.00%	22,056,325	22,056,325	100.00%	5	5	100%
Total	4,782	4,782	100.00%	224,489,923	224,489,923	100.00%	127	127	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: Crawfordville****Hazard: Drought, Wildfire, Severe Weather, 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	1,14	1,14	100.00%	10,858,103	10,858,103	100.00%	1,016	1,016	100%
Commercial	141	141	100.00%	4,104,528	4,104,528	100.00%	1,016	1,016	100%
Industrial	2	2	100.00%	15,405	15,405	100.00%	20	20	100%
Agricultural/Forestry	24	24	100.00%	1,360,900	1,360,900	100.00%	15	15	100%
Religious/Non-profit	28	28	100.00%	1,152,580	1,152,580	100.00%	1,016	1,016	100%
Government	133	133	100.00%	5,809,430	5,809,430	100.00%	120	120	100%
Education	17	17	100.00%	4,951,200	4,951,200	100.00%	224	224	100%
Utilities	10	10	100.00%	2,207,923	2,207,923	100.00%	3	3	100%
Total	1,369	1,369	100.00%	30,460,068	30,460,068	100.00%	1,016	1,016	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: Sharon****Hazard: Drought, Wildfire, Severe Weather, 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	221	221	100.00%	1,732,178	1,732,178	100.00%	416	416	100%
Commercial	13	13	100.00%	95,470	95,470	100.00%	416	416	100%
Industrial	0	0	100.00%	0.00	0.00	100.00%	0	0	100%
Agricultural/Forestry	74	74	100.00%	1,388,080	1,388,080	100.00%	10	10	100%
Religious/Non-profit	14	14	100.00%	384,600	384,600	100.00%	416	416	100%
Government	6	6	100.00%	120,900	120,900	100.00%	7	7	100%
Education	0	0	100.00%	0.00	0.00	100.00%	0	0	100%
Utilities	7	7	100.00%	417,445	417,445	100.00%	1	1	100%
Total	335	335	100.00%	4,138,673	4,138,673	100.00%	416	416	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

TALIAFERRO 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	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	10	69	3	9	10	6.90	14.49	45.00	0.3	0.45	0.2
Wildfire	44	61	16	32	44	1.39	72.13	160.00	1.6	1.6	0.88
Earthquake						#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.00	0	0	0
Tornado	4	77	0	0	1	19.25	5.19	0.00	0	0	0.02
Thunderstorm Wind	62	69	10	17	46	1.11	89.86	85.00	1	0.85	0.92
Hail	25	69	2	10	12	2.76	36.23	50.00	0.2	0.5	0.24
Drought	31	69	8	29	31	2.23	44.93	145.00	0.8	1.45	0.62
Extreme Heat						#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.00	0	0	0
Snow & Ice	43	69	8	20	31	1.60	62.32	100.00	0.8	1	0.62
Lightning	56	69	6	16	46	1.23	81.16	80.00	0.6	0.8	0.92
Dam Failure						#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.00	0	0	0
Tropical Storms	18	69	2	16	17	3.83	26.09	90.00	0.2	0.8	0.34
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 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.

TALAFERRO COUNTY UNINCORPORATED 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	10	69	3	9	10	6.90	14.49	45.00	0.3	0.45	0.2
Wildfire	44	61	16	32	44	1.39	72.13	160.00	1.6	1.6	0.88
Earthquake						#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.00	0	0	0
Tornado	4	77	0	0	1	19.25	5.19	0.00	0	0	0.02
Thunderstorm Wind	56	69	5	11	40	1.23	81.16	55.00	0.5	0.55	0.8
Hail	19	69	1	4	8	3.63	27.54	20.00	0.1	0.2	0.16
Drought	31	69	8	29	31	2.23	44.93	145.00	0.8	1.45	0.62
Extreme Heat						#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.00	0	0	0
Snow & Ice	43	69	8	20	31	1.60	62.32	100.00	0.8	1	0.62
Lightning									0	0	0
Dam Failure						#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.00	0	0	0
Tropical Storms	18	69	2	16	17	3.83	26.09	90.00	0.2	0.8	0.34
HazMat Release (fixed)						#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.00	0	0	0
HazMat Release (trans)						#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.00	0	0	0
Radio logical 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 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.

CITY OF CRAWFORDVILLE
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	8	69	2	7	8	8.63	11.59	35.00	0.2	0.35	0.16
Wildfire						#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.00	0	0	0
Earthquake						#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.00	0	0	0
Tornado	0	77	0	0	0	#DIV/0!	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
Thunderstorm Wind	55	69	6	12	39	1.25	79.71	60.00	0.6	0.6	0.78
Hail	19	69	1	4	6	3.63	27.54	20.00	0.1	0.2	0.12
Drought	31	69	8	29	31	2.23	44.93	145.00	0.8	1.45	0.62
Extreme Heat						#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.00	0	0	0
Snow & Ice	43	69	8	20	31	1.60	62.32	100.00	0.8	1	0.62
Lightning						#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.00	0	0	0
Dam Failure						#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.00	0	0	0
Tropical Storms	18	69	2	16	17	3.83	26.09	90.00	0.2	0.8	0.34
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 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.

**CITY OF SHARON
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	8	69	2	7	8	8.63	11.59	35.00	0.2	0.35	0.16
Wildfire						#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.00	0	0	0
Earthquake						#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.00	0	0	0
Tornado	0	77	0	0	0	#DIV/0!	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
Thunderstorm Wind	53	69	5	11	37	1.30	76.81	55.00	0.5	0.55	0.74
Hail	17	69	0	2	4	4.06	24.64	10.00	0	0.1	0.08
Drought	31	69	8	29	31	2.23	44.93	145.00	0.8	1.45	0.62
Extreme Heat						#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.00	0	0	0
Snow & Ice	43	69	8	20	31	1.60	62.32	100.00	0.8	1	0.62
Lightning						#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.00	0	0	0
Dam Failure						#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.00	0	0	0
Tropical Storms	18	69	2	16	17	3.83	26.09	90.00	0.2	0.8	0.34
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 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.

Facility Name

Location

Longitude

Latitude

Location Method:

- ☐ Geocode
- ☐ GPS
- ☐ GPS-closed
- ☐ GPS - dnr
- ☐ Manual add

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
Year:

Contents
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
- ☐ Transportation Facility
- ☐ Lifeline System
- ☐ High Potential Loss
- ☐ HazMat Facility
- ☐ Important Facility
- ☐ Vulnerable Population
- ☐ Economic Asset
- ☐ Special Consideration
- ☐ Historical Consideration
- ☐ Other Facility
- Other Details:
-

See back of page
for codes.

Building Type Code:

Occupancy Code:

*Choose Only One Facility Type

Facility Type:

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

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

Occupancy Code:

- ☐ 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

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.

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	\$	-	\$	-
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		

TALIAFERRO 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 ...)

APPENDIX E

COPIES OF REQUIRED PLANNING DOCUMENTATIONS

PUBLIC MEETING

Taliaferro County Pre- Disaster Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Taliaferro County will hold the review of their FEMA approved Multi-Hazard Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan on September 17, 2024 from 11:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. at the Taliaferro County Senior Center, 119 Commerce Street Crawfordville, GA. The purpose of the meeting will be to update hazard information, identify mitigation actions that have been implemented, identify any new mitigation actions needed and a general review of the plan. Please contact Taliaferro County EMA Director David Foot at 706-835-9629 if you have any questions or plan to eat lunch.

Taliaferro County is committed to providing all persons with equal access to its services, programs, activities, education and employment regardless of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, familial status, disability or age. Persons with special needs relating to handicapped accessibility or foreign language shall contact Ruby Randolph, County Clerk at (706) 456-2494 prior to September 17, 2024. This person can be located at Taliaferro County Courthouse 113 Monument Street Crawfordville, Georgia 30631 between the hours of 9:00 am – 4:00 pm, Monday through Friday, except holidays. Persons with hearing disabilities should contact the Georgia Relay Service at (TDD) 1-800-255-0056 or (Voice) 1-800-255-0135 prior to September 17, 2024.



TALIAFERRO COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

DAVID FOOT, DIRECTOR

P.O. Box 114

Crawfordville, GA 30631

706-835-9629

September 3, 2024

Greetings,

The Taliaferro County Emergency Management Agency needs your help. Every five years the county is required to update the Hazard Mitigation Pre-Disaster plan. The purpose of the document is to update potential hazards, identify mitigation actions that have been taken to lessen the impact of a disaster, and identify any new mitigation actions that may be needed.

The reason you are being asked to assist in this planning process is because you are in a position of responsibility dealing with the public. I am asking you to please consider attending this second meeting that is the cornerstone to keeping our community prepared in the event of a natural disaster. Please consider participating and being a contributor to keeping our community safe.

Lunch will be provided to those who RSVP David Foot by texting (706) 835-9629. Please leave a message by September 13th as to how many will be attending.

MEETING SPECIFICS

SENIOR CENTER

119 Commerce Street

Crawfordville, GA

(For those who may need accessibility assistance, please park in rear of building and enter basement door to access elevator to second floor.)

Tuesday, September 17, 2024

11:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.

LUNCH WILL BE SERVED

(Please RSVP by texting 706-835-9629 Leave message)

For more information contact David Foot, EMA Director

(706) 835 - 9629

Thank you for making our community a safer more enjoyable place to raise our families.

Respectfully

David Foot, EMA Director



TALIAFERRO COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

DAVID FOOT, DIRECTOR

P.O. Box 114

Crawfordville, GA 30631

706-835-9629

MEETING REMINDER

This is just a reminder of the Disaster Hazard Mitigation Meeting scheduled for Tuesday, September 17 at the Taliaferro County Senior Center from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. If you are planning on attending, lunch will be served. If you have already responded, thank you and we will see you Tuesday. To plan for lunch, we only ask that you RSVP by text or call: David Foot at cell (706) 835 – 9629 (Provide name and number attending).

TALIAFERRO COUNTY PDM UPDATE MEETING
TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 17, 2024 11:00 AM

NAME	ORGANIZATION	TITLE	EMAIL
Charles Dixon	CSRA RC	Planner	cdixon@CSRA.RC.GA.GOV
Allen Fort	TALIAFERRO Co BOE	Supt	aft@talieferro.k12.ga.us
Vickie Swann	TALIAFERRO Co. TAX Commissioner	TAX Commissioner	talieferrotaxcommissioner@talieferro.k12.ga.us
Ruby Randolph	Talieferro Co Pg. of Comm	Clerk	talieferro@nu-z.net
Mary Eubanks	Talieferro Family Connection	Ex. Director	talieferrofc@nu-z.net
Rene Brown			
Edna Smith	TC schools	Principal	esmith@talieferro.k12.ga.us

TALIAFERRO COUNTY PDM UPDATE MEETING
TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 17, 2024 11:00 AM

NAME	ORGANIZATION	TITLE	EMAIL
Kristal Spence	Taliaferro Tax Assessor	Approved Ass.	tcta@nuz.net
Renee Brown	City of Sharon	Mayor	renee.parzen.brown@yahoo.com

TALIAFERRO COUNTY PDM UPDATE MEETING
TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 17, 2024 11:00 AM

NAME	ORGANIZATION	TITLE	EMAIL
Dan McLean	Taliaferro Co. Transit (GDOT)	Director	dan@talco.org TBOC Seniors@qabo.com
Catherine Dorsey	Taliaferro County Board Commission	Commissioner	CatherineDorsey44@gmail.com

TALIAFERRO COUNTY PDM UPDATE MEETING
TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 17, 2024 11:00 AM

NAME	ORGANIZATION	TITLE	EMAIL
Erin McLesoy	Taliaferro County Fire Dept.	FF / EMT	TEPD30631@gmail.com
Jackie Butts	Taliaferro Co Development Authority	Chair	taliaferrodevelopmentauthority@gmail.com
DAVID FOOT	TALIAFERRO FEMA	DIRECTOR	DAVIDFOOTTCEMA@TALIAFERRO.COM
Mary Howell	Senior Center		
Lola Parks	Taliaferro County Senior Citizen		lolaParks1960@yahoo.com
Virginia Thomas	Senior Citizen		VirginiaThomas32631@gmail.com
Maria D. Howell			

Erin Chardson 49@yahoo.com

Elizabeth Richardson Senior Citizen
 Melvin Roberts senior citizen

TALIAFERRO COUNTY PDM UPDATE MEETING
TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 17, 2024 11:00 AM

NAME	ORGANIZATION	TITLE	EMAIL
Gloria C. Turner	Taliaferro County Senior Center	Volunteer	gloria.turner15@yahoo.com
Roland D. Trivett	Taliaferro County Senior Center	Volunteer	David.H.Trivett69
Josephine Billingsley	Taliaferro County Senior Center	Volunteer	Josephine1941@gmail.com
Dorothy B. Kendrick	Taliaferro County Senior Center	Volunteer	dottie622@gmail.com
Acquonetta Stephens	Taliaferro Co. Senior Center	Volunteer	acquonetta.stephens@yahoo.com

TALIAFERRO COUNTY PDM UPDATE MEETING
TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 17, 2024 11:00 AM

NAME	ORGANIZATION	TITLE	EMAIL
Lucious Thomas			
Debra M. Barry	Tal. Co. Senior Center	Director	taliaferro seniors3@gmail.com
Becki Thomas	Senior Center		
Alfreda Rucker	SENIOR CENTER		
Shawn Rucker	Senior Center		



TALIAFERRO COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

DAVID FOOT, DIRECTOR

P.O. Box 114

Crawfordville, GA 30631

706-835-9629

October 29, 2024

Greetings,

The Taliaferro County Emergency Management Agency will be holding the next Hazard Mitigation Pre-Disaster Plan meeting on November 12th.

Since our last meeting we have all experienced a Hurricane named Helene. From this experience we learned something about surviving without power, water, and a warm meal. This is an excellent example of why we plan for disasters.

Please consider attending this meeting. Lunch will be provided to those who RSVP David Foot by texting (706) 835-9629 with name and number attending.

MEETING SPECIFICS

SENIOR CENTER

119 Commerce Street

Crawfordville, GA

(For those who may need accessibility assistance, please park in rear of building and enter basement door to access elevator to second floor.)

Tuesday, November 12, 2024

11:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.

LUNCH WILL BE SERVED

(Please RSVP before Friday 11/8 by texting 706-835-9629 cell)

Thank you for making our community a safer more enjoyable place to raise our families.

Respectfully

David Foot, EMA Director

TALIAFERRO COUNTY PDM UPDATE MEETING
WEDNESDAY AUGUST 14, 2024 10:00 AM

NAME	ORGANIZATION	TITLE	EMAIL
Charles Dixon	CSARC	Planner	c.dixon@csarc.ga.gov
DAVID FOOT	TALIAFERRO CO EMA	DIRECTOR	DavidFoot+ema@yahoo.com
Renee Brown	Mayor of Sharon	Mayor	reneeparzenbrown@yahoo.com
Jane Kuehn	city of Sharon	City Clerk	mjkuehn01@gmail.com
Raymond Pacheco	GEMA	Asst Planner	Raymond.pacheco@sema.ga.gov
Jackie Butts	Development Authority	Chairman	taliaferrodevelopmentauthority@gmail.com
Mary Eubanks	Family Connection	Ex. Director	taliaferrofc@nu-z.net

TALIAFERRO COUNTY PDM UPDATE MEETING
WEDNESDAY AUGUST 14, 2024 10:00 AM

NAME	ORGANIZATION	TITLE	EMAIL
Andrew Foot	TcFD	Chief	tcfd30631@gmail.com
Erin McLeroy	TcFD	FF/EMT	tcfd 30631@gmail.com
Kristal Spencer	Tax Assessor	Appraisal Assistant	
Ruby Kandolph	BOC		
Mary Eubank			
ALLEN FORT	TcBOE	SUPT TALIAFERRO Co. SCHOOLS	
Ann Miles		Taliaferro Co. TRANSIT	BOC seniors@yahoo.com

TALIAFERRO COUNTY PDM UPDATE MEETING
WEDNESDAY AUGUST 14, 2024 10:00 AM

NAME	ORGANIZATION	TITLE	EMAIL
Debra Barnes	Tal. Co. Senior Center	Director	taliferro3@gmail.com
Vivian St ^{and}	City of Craigsville	Mayor	mayor30631@nu-2.net
Vicki Swann	TALIAFERRO TAX COMMISSIONER	Tax Comm.	taliferrotaxcommissioner@yahoo.com

TALIAFERRO COUNTY PDM UPDATE MEETING
TUESDAY NOVEMBER 12, 2024 11:00 AM

NAME	ORGANIZATION	TITLE	EMAIL
Jane Kuehn	city of Sharon	city Clerk	mjkuehn0@gmail.com
Renee Brown	city of Sharon	Mayor	reneeparzenbrown@yahoo.com
ALLEN FORT	TALIAFERRO Co K-12	Supt	afort@talialferro.k12.ga.us
Ruby Randolph	Taliaferro Co. Bd of Comm	Clerk	talialferro@net
Tia M. McWilliams	Taliaferro Co Sherriff's Office	Sherriff	sherriff@tcsoga.com
Jackie Butts	Taliaferro Development Authority	Chairman	Taliaferro development authority @ gmail.com
Betsy Orr	Heritage	CEO	betsy@heritagega.org

TALIAFERRO COUNTY PDM UPDATE MEETING
TUESDAY NOVEMBER 12, 2024 11:00 AM

NAME	ORGANIZATION	TITLE	EMAIL
Debra Barnes	Tal. Senior Center	Director	taliaferroseniors@gmail.com
David H. Smith	Tal. Senior Center	Member	NA
Crystal Germany	Taliaferro County SD	Deputy	CGermany@tc20ga.com

TALIAFERRO COUNTY PDM UPDATE MEETING
TUESDAY NOVEMBER 12, 2024 11:00 AM

NAME	ORGANIZATION	TITLE	EMAIL
Mary Howell			
Virginia Thomas			
Jacqueline Bellingham			
Alfredia Buckner			
Ms Ben Thomas			

TALIAFERRO COUNTY PDM UPDATE MEETING
TUESDAY NOVEMBER 12, 2024 11:00 AM

[illegible]

TALIAFERRO COUNTY PDM UPDATE MEETING
TUESDAY NOVEMBER 12, 2024 11:00 AM

NAME	ORGANIZATION	TITLE	EMAIL
Crystal Sprrier	Tax Assessor	Appraisal Assistant	Tcte@nu-2.net
Mary Eubanks	Family Connection	Executive Director	taliaferrofc@nu-2.net
Chasity Burke	Taliaferro County Sheriff's	Sgt.	cburke@tcsoga.com
Charrett Daniels	Northern Energy	Community Eng. Mgr	jane@northernenergy.com
DAVID FOOT	TAL EMA	DIRECTOR	David.Foot@tcema.org
Erin McLeary	Taliaferro Fire	Firefighter/EMT	Taliaferro613@gmail.com
Charles Dixon	CSRA RC	Planner	cdixon@CSRArc.GA.GOV