



Jackson County Board of Commissioners

June 1, 2026 at 6:00 PM
Jury Assembly Room - County Courthouse

AGENDA

1. **Call to Order - Chairman Marty Clark**
2. **Invocation**
3. **Pledge of Allegiance - Chairman Marty Clark**
4. **Approval of Minutes**
 - A. May 18, 2026 Draft Minutes
To approve the minutes for the May 18, 2026 board meeting
5. **Citizen Input**

Each speaker is provided up to four (4) minutes to address the board on any item that is not listed on this agenda.
6. **Reports**
7. **Recognitions, Appointments, and Special Items**
 - A. Jackson County Department of Family & Children Services - 5 Year Term:
To appoint an 2 individuals to serve a 5-year term on the Jackson County Department of Family & Children Services.
 - Demaris Gurley - Term expires June 30, 2026
8. **New Business**
 - A. Request Approval of use of SPLOST VII Funding - Sheriff's Office - Mobile Command Unit
Request approval for the use of SPLOST VII funding for the purchase of a Mobile Command Unit for the Sheriff's Office.
9. **Adjournment**

Work Session Meeting

This portion of the meeting is to facilitate a discussion on matters requiring a more in-depth review, explanation, and analysis. No formal action will be taken on any of the items listed below.

10. Call to Order - Chairman Marty Clark

11. New Business

A. EMS Medical Director Agreement

To approve an EMS Medical Agreement with Dr. Michael Cormican to serve as the County's EMS Medical Director effective September 1, 2026

B. Correct IGA Agreement for Jackson County to Conduct Elections for City of Talmo

To approve a corrected IGA with the City of Talmo for election services

C. Implement Right-of-Way Encroachment Permit Fees

To implement a permit fee for right-of-way encroachment permits that are issued through the Public Works department

D. Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Plan

Request review and formal approval of the updated Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Plan. Adoption of the plan fulfills Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and Georgia Emergency Management and Homeland Security Agency (GEMA/HS) requirements for local hazard mitigation planning and ensures Jackson County remains eligible for certain hazard mitigation grant funding opportunities.

E. Jackson County Emergency Operations Plan

Review and formal approval of the updated Jackson County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). Adoption of the plan provides the county with an organized framework for coordinating preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation activities during emergencies and disasters affecting Jackson County.

F. Extension of Braselton Christian Academy Gym Lease

The extension of the BCA gym lease. The Jackson County Parks and Recreation uses this facility for its cheerleading, volleyball and basketball programs. The facility has been leased for the past five years.

G. Lease Agreement with Northeast Georgia Food Bank

To approve a lease agreement with the Northeast Georgia Food Bank for county-owned property located at 671 South Elm Street, Commerce, GA.

12. Adjournment



Board of Commissioners
Agenda Item 4.A.
June 1, 2026

Subject: May 18, 2026 Draft Minutes
Budget Impact: N/A
Work Session: N/A
Voting Session: June 1, 2026

Purpose: To approve the minutes for the May 18, 2026 board meeting

Facts & Issues: Commission minutes must be approved to become official records at the next regular meeting, and should be available for public inspection promptly after approval.

Staff Recommendations: Approve the minutes for the May 18, 2026 board meeting as presented

Prepared by: Ericka Johnson, Deputy Clerk

Attachments:

1. Minutes 05/18/2026



Jackson County Board of Commissioners

May 18, 2026 at 6:00 PM
Jury Assembly Room - County Courthouse

MINUTES

1. Call to Order - Chairman Marty Clark

Chairman Marty Clark called the meeting to order at 6:00 p.m.

Commissioners Present: Chairman Marty Clark

Commissioner Jim Hix, District 1

Commissioner Chas Hardy, District 2

Commissioner Ty Clack, District 3

Commissioner Marty Seagraves, District 4

Commissioner Cole Elrod, District 5

Staff Present:

Gina Roy, County Manager

Jamie Jackson, Assistant County Manager

Hannah Slater, Public Development Manager

Ericka Johnson, Deputy Clerk

Press:

Mike Buffington, Mainstreet News/Jackson Herald

2. Invocation

Chairman Marty Clark gave the invocation.

3. Pledge of Allegiance - Commissioner Cole Elrod

Commissioner Cole Elrod led the Pledge of Allegiance.

4. Approval of Minutes

A. May 4, 2026 Draft Minutes

To approve the minutes for the May 4, 2026 board meeting

Commissioner Seagraves moved to approve the minutes for May 4, 2026.

Commissioner Clack seconded the motion. The vote was taken, and the motion passed unanimously. (Vote 6 – 0)

5. Citizen Input

Each speaker is provided up to four (4) minutes to address the board on any item that is not listed on this agenda.

There were no comments.

6. Reports

No reports were given.

7. New Business

A. Georgia Grown Trail 52 Project Commitment Letter

To present the commitment letter and affirm Jackson County's intent to participate in the Georgia Grown Trail 52 project, including supporting the installation of the signage.

Assistant County Manager Jamie Jackson presented a request for approval of a commitment letter supporting participation in the Georgia Grown Trail 52 Project through Georgia's Rural Center, a branch of the Georgia Department of Agriculture. Ms. Jackson explained that the initiative is intended to promote agricultural endeavors, support local businesses, and strengthen rural economic development across northern Georgia. She stated that the trail will extend west to east from Dalton to Maysville and will include seven North Georgia counties while highlighting farms, agricultural producers, and agritourism destinations. The commitment letter was presented for the Chairman's signature and the board's consideration. Chairman Clark moved to approve the Georgia Grown Trail 52 Project Commitment Letter. Commissioner Clack seconded the motion. The vote was taken, and the motion passed unanimously. (Vote 6 – 0)

B. Sign Letter of intent to accept 75/25 GDOT grant

GDOT has asked that we provide our intent to accept a larger than usual grant for airport aid.

Assistant County Manager Jamie Jackson presented a request for approval of a letter of intent to accept a 75/25 Georgia Department of Transportation (GDOT) grant for airport aid. Ms. Jackson explained that while the County had previously accepted a grant award, the GDOT is now offering a larger grant opportunity that could potentially increase the County's TSPLOST-related airport funding from approximately \$6 million to \$24 million. She stated that GDOT is requesting formal confirmation from the board of the County's intent to accept the larger grant amount. Chairman Clark moved to accept the grant amount from GDOT. Commissioner Clack seconded the motion. The vote was taken, and the motion passed unanimously. (Vote 6 – 0)

8. Zoning Related Business

A. Unfinished Business

MA-25-0184 : David Elder, 7871 Maysville Road, Maysville; 64.804 acres (Map 046/Parcel 049C)

1. **Request to change the Character Area Map from "Agricultural" to "Rural" and keep the Future Land Use Map as "Agricultural/Forestry"**

Public Development Director Hannah Slater presented map amendments MA-25-0184 and MA-26-0186 for applicant David Elder for property located at 7871 Maysville Road within the East Jackson Overlay District. Ms. Slater explained that the application was previously considered by the Planning Commission and Board of Commissioners but was revised by the applicant after approximately seven acres with frontage along Highway 98 were removed from the original 64.8-acre request. She stated that the revised application included a separate 1.72-acre tract intended for road frontage and access from Wheeler Creek Road. Ms. Slater advised that the properties are currently zoned A-2, and the request was to amend the Character Area Map from Agricultural to Rural while retaining the Future Land Use designation of Agricultural Forestry, which would allow the applicant to pursue Agricultural Residential (AR) zoning.

She reviewed aerial maps, zoning maps, character area maps, concept plans, utility information from the City of Maysville, recorded plats, and public notice signage

included within the staff report. Ms. Slater noted that the Planning Staff recommended denial of both applications, while the Planning Commission recommended approval.

County Attorney Chip Ferguson opened the public hearing for comment. David Elder, 123 Bear Creek Lane, Bogart, GA spoke in favor of the application and provided additional background regarding the revision made to the request. Mr. Elder stated that, based on input from the Planning Commission and staff, the application had been revised to exclude the northern seven acres along Hwy. 98. He explained that access to the proposed development was revised to Wheeler Creek Road in order to preserve the Highway 98 frontage for potential future industrial use consistent with the County's Comprehensive Plan. Mr. Elder further stated that the property owner has owned the property since the 1990s and envisioned the development as a community connected to a nearby church property. She intends to allow members the opportunity to purchase lots within the development at cost and ultimately, members could live near the church.

Mr. Ferguson called for opposition. Mr. J. O'Kelley, 265 Clay Street, Maysville, GA addressed the board expressing concerns regarding Wheeler Creek Road and the limited water line in the area. Mr. Elder spoke in rebuttal and afterwards, the public hearing was closed. Commissioner Hardy moved to approve MA-25-0184. Commissioner Hix seconded the motion. The vote was taken, and the motion passed unanimously. (Vote 6 – 0)

B. New Business

1. MA-26-0186 : David Elder, Wheeler Creek Road, Maysville; 1.72 acres (Map 047/Parcel 004D)

Request to change the Character Area Map from "Agricultural" to "Rural" and keep the Future Land Use Map as "Agricultural/Forestry"

Commissioner Hardy moved to approve MA-26-0186. Commissioner Hix seconded the motion. The vote was taken, and the motion passed unanimously. (Vote 6 – 0)

2. MA-26-0185 : Vitaliy Kot, 3160 Highway 124, Jefferson; 6.51 acres (Map 094/Parcel 009E)

Request to change the Character Area Map from "Suburban" to "Urban" and keep the Future Land Use Map as "Commercial"

Chairman Clark acknowledged receipt of a letter from the applicant requesting the board table the application. Commissioner Elrod moved to table MA-26-0185 until June 15, 2026. Commissioner Seagraves seconded the motion. The vote was taken, and the motion passed unanimously. (Vote 6 – 0)

3. RZ-26-0298: Om Duggal, 4214 Highway 332, Hoschton; 28 acres (Map 104/Parcel 018B)

Request to rezone from A-2 (Agricultural Rural Farm District) to R-1 (Residential, Low-Density Single-Family District) to allow for the development of a 64-lot single-family residential subdivision

Public Development Director Hannah Slater presented the staff reports for RZ-26-0298, along with RZ-26-0299, RZ-26-0300, and RZ-26-0301, which were the same development project. Ms. Slater explained that the applications involved approximately 60.5 acres located along Highway 332 south of the new roundabout at Skelton Road and Highway 332. She stated that the properties had previously undergone a map amendment to correct a split Future Land Use designation, changing the parcels to a unified residential designation in preparation for the rezoning requests. The applicant

requested to rezone the properties from A-2 to R-1 for residential development. Ms. Slater reviewed aerial maps, zoning maps, character area maps, concept plans, utility availability, recorded plats, and public notice signage included in the staff report. She noted that the concept plan showed a stream running through the property with a stream buffer area and a proposed entrance from Highway 332. Ms. Slater advised that public water is available through the Jackson County Water and Sewerage Authority, but public sewer service is not available. Planning staff recommended approval with three (3) conditions.

1. Minimum heated floor area for residential dwellings shall be 1,800 square feet for single-story homes and 2,200 square feet for homes of two or more stories.
1. A landscape buffer of not less than 25 feet in width shall be established along the entire development frontage abutting Highway 332. The buffer shall include an earthen berm with a minimum height of six (6) feet, measured from the grade at the edge of the Highway 332. The berm shall be planted with trees and other vegetation in accordance with the applicable landscaping standards of Article 12 of the Jackson County Unified Development Code.
2. The primary exterior material of the front and all side building elevations of residential dwellings shall be brick, stone, or a combination of both, exclusive of windows, doors, trim, and minor architectural accents. Vinyl siding is not permitted. These requirements shall also apply to any façade directly facing Highway 332.

She further stated that the Planning Commission recommended approval with three conditions. However, they recommended the addition of a fourth condition.

4. No encroachment into the required 75-foot stream buffer shall be permitted. No variance or reduction of the stream buffer shall be allowed.

County Attorney Chip Ferguson opened the public hearing for comment. Alex Mitchell, with LJA Engineering, spoke on behalf of the applicant in support of the request. Mr. Mitchell said that the rezoning was a continuation of the previously approved Future Land Use Map amendment for the property. He explained that the proposed development initially consisted of 64 residential lots intended to be served by sewer, which could potentially be accessed through easements if the rezoning were approved. He noted that if sewer access could not be obtained, the development would utilize septic systems, which could require larger lot sizes based on soil evaluations. Mr. Mitchell stated that the proposed lots would have a minimum size of one-half acre and that the development would comply with required buffers, landscape strips, and setbacks. He also discussed the possibility of relocating the proposed entrance farther south from the roundabout in coordination with the Georgia Department of Transportation. Mr. Mitchell stated that the proposed development was compatible with the surrounding mixture of agricultural and residential uses and advised that the applicant was generally agreeable to the staff and Planning Commission's conditions, including the condition prohibiting encroachment into the stream buffer. He concluded by stating that the proposal aligns with the County's vision for the area and would provide needed single-family housing while meeting infrastructure requirements.

Mr. Ferguson called for opposition. Ms. Peg Baxter, 164 Caldwell Lane, Hoschton, GA spoke in opposition to the application. She expressed concerns regarding the proposed density of the development, stating that neighboring property owners were previously led to believe homes on larger lots would be constructed. She also raised concerns about increased traffic near the existing traffic circle and nearby schools, as well as stormwater runoff and drainage impact due to the higher elevation of the proposed development. Mr. Mitchell addressed the board in rebuttal and afterwards, the public

hearing was closed. Commissioner Elrod moved to approve RZ-26-0298 with the four conditions as recommended by the Planning Commission. Commissioner Seagraves seconded the motion. The vote was taken and the motion passed. (Vote 6 – 0)

4. **RZ-26-0299: Om Duggal, Highway 332, Hoschton; 24.11 acres (Map 104/Parcel 017A)**

Request to rezone from A-2 (Agricultural Rural Farm District) to R-1 (Residential, Low-Density Single-Family District) to allow for the development of a 64-lot single-family residential subdivision

Commissioner Elrod moved to approve RZ-26-0299 with the four (4) conditions recommended by the Planning Commission.

1. Minimum heated floor area for residential dwellings shall be 1,800 square feet for single-story homes and 2,200 square feet for homes of two or more stories.
2. A landscape buffer of not less than 25 feet in width shall be established along the entire development frontage abutting Highway 332. The buffer shall include an earthen berm with a minimum height of six (6) feet, measured from the grade at the edge of the Highway 332. The berm shall be planted with trees and other vegetation in accordance with the applicable landscaping standards of Article 12 of the Jackson County Unified Development Code.
3. The primary exterior material of the front and all side building elevations of residential dwellings shall be brick, stone, or a combination of both, exclusive of windows, doors, trim, and minor architectural accents. Vinyl siding is not permitted. These requirements shall also apply to any façade directly facing Highway 332.
4. No encroachment into the required 75-foot stream buffer shall be permitted. No variance or reduction of the stream buffer shall be allowed.

Commissioner Seagraves seconded the motion. The vote was taken, and the motion passed unanimously. (Vote 6 – 0)

5. **RZ-26-0300: Om Duggal, 4364 Highway 332, Hoschton; 8 acres (Map 104/Parcel 017A1)**

Request to rezone from A-2 (Agricultural Rural Farm District) to R-1 (Residential, Low-Density Single-Family District) to allow for the development of a 64-lot single-family residential subdivision

Commissioner Elrod moved to approve RZ-26-0300 with four (4) conditions as recommended by the Planning Commission.

1. Minimum heated floor area for residential dwellings shall be 1,800 square feet for single-story homes and 2,200 square feet for homes of two or more stories.
2. A landscape buffer of not less than 25 feet in width shall be established along the entire development frontage abutting Highway 332. The buffer shall include an earthen berm with a minimum height of six (6) feet, measured from the grade at the edge of the Highway 332. The berm shall be planted with trees and other vegetation in accordance with the applicable landscaping standards of Article 12 of the Jackson County Unified Development Code.
3. The primary exterior material of the front and all side building elevations of residential dwellings shall be brick, stone, or a combination of both, exclusive of windows, doors, trim, and minor architectural accents. Vinyl siding is not permitted. These requirements shall also apply to any façade directly facing Highway 332.

4. No encroachment into the required 75-foot stream buffer shall be permitted. No variance or reduction of the stream buffer shall be allowed.

Commissioner Seagraves seconded the motion. The vote was taken, and the motion passed unanimously. (Vote 6 – 0)

6. **RZ-26-0301: Om Duggal, 4292 Highway 332, Hoschton; 0.46 acres (Map 104/Parcel 018A)**

Request to rezone from A-2 (Agricultural Rural Farm District) to R-1 (Residential, Low-Density Single-Family District) to allow for the development of a 64-lot single-family residential subdivision

Commissioner Elrod moved to approve RZ-26-0301 with four (4) conditions recommended by the Planning Commission.

1. Minimum heated floor area for residential dwellings shall be 1,800 square feet for single-story homes and 2,200 square feet for homes of two or more stories.
2. A landscape buffer of not less than 25 feet in width shall be established along the entire development frontage abutting Highway 332. The buffer shall include an earthen berm with a minimum height of six (6) feet, measured from the grade at the edge of the Highway 332. The berm shall be planted with trees and other vegetation in accordance with the applicable landscaping standards of Article 12 of the Jackson County Unified Development Code.
3. The primary exterior material of the front and all side building elevations of residential dwellings shall be brick, stone, or a combination of both, exclusive of windows, doors, trim, and minor architectural accents. Vinyl siding is not permitted. These requirements shall also apply to any facade directly facing Highway 332.
4. No encroachment into the required 75-foot stream buffer shall be permitted. No variance or reduction of the stream buffer shall be allowed.

Commissioner Seagraves seconded the motion. The vote was taken, and the motion passed unanimously. (Vote 6 – 0)

7. **RZ-26-0305 : John Potra, 2932 Highway 124, Jefferson; 4.66 acres (Map 094/Parcel 021)**

Request to rezone from A-2 (Agricultural Rural Farm District) to R-1 (Residential, Low-Density Single-Family District) in order to subdivide into 3 tracts

Public Development Director Hannah Slater presented the rezoning request RZ-26-0305 for the applicant and property owner, John Potra, regarding approximately 4.66 acres located at 2932 Highway 124 in Jefferson. Ms. Slater explained that the request was a continuation of a previously approved map amendment and that the applicant was seeking to rezone the property from A-2 to R-1. She stated that the intent of the request was to retain the existing residence on the property and subdivide the remaining acreage into two additional lots for the applicant's daughters, resulting in a total of three lots. Ms. Slater reviewed aerial maps, zoning maps, character area and future land use map, the applicant's letter of intent, concept plans, utility availability information, recorded plats, and public notice signage included in the staff report. She noted that public water is available through the Jackson County Water and Sewerage Authority, but public sewer service isn't available. The Planning Staff and Planning Commission both recommended approval of the request with one condition.

1. The property shall be limited to a maximum of three (3) lots.

County Attorney Chip Ferguson opened the public hearing for comment. John Potra spoke in support of the application and stated that the request was simply to subdivide the property into three lots. There was no opposition and the public hearing was closed. Commissioner Elrod moved to approve RZ-26-0305 with the one recommended condition. Commissioner Seagraves seconded the motion. The vote was taken, and the motion passed unanimously. (Vote 6 – 0)

9. Adjournment

Chairman Marty Clark advised that there was a need for an Executive Session to discuss pending litigation. Chairman Clark then made a motion to enter Executive Session, which was seconded by Commissioner Marty Seagraaves. The motion was carried unanimously, and the board entered closed session at 6:38 p.m. (Vote 6 – 0)

After meeting in closed session for forty-two minutes, a motion was made by Chairman Clark, seconded by Commissioner Clack, to exit the closed session. No action was taken. Chairman Clark declared the meeting adjourned by acclamation at 7:22 p.m.

Jackson County Board of Commissioners
Approved: June 1, 2026
Filed: Minute Book #33

Marty Clark, Chairman

Commissioner Jim Hix, District 1

Commissioner Chas Hardy, District 2

Commissioner Ty Clack, District 3

Commissioner Marty Seagraves, District 4

Commissioner Cole Elrod, District 5

SEAL

Attest:

Ericka Johnson, Deputy Clerk



Board of Commissioners
Agenda Item 7.A.
June 1, 2026

Subject: Jackson County Department of Family & Children Services -
5 Year Term:
Budget Impact: N/A
Work Session: May 4, 2026
Voting Session: Appointment needed by June 15, 2026

Purpose: To appoint an 2 individuals to serve a 5-year term on the Jackson County Department of Family & Children Services.

- Demaris Gurley - Term expires June 30, 2026

Facts & Issues: The Jackson County Department of Family & Children Services, under the guidance of the Georgia Department of Human Resources Region 5, provides and administers all welfare and public assistance functions for the county, including programs like Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Medicaid, food stamps, and child protective services. Two appointments are needed to serve a 5-year term beginning July 1, 2026 to June 30, 2031.

Staff Recommendations: To appoint two (2) individuals to serve a 5-year term to the Jackson County Family & Children Services Board

Prepared by: Ericka Johnson, Deputy Clerk

Attachments:

1. Roster - Jackson County Department Family & Children Services

Jackson County Department of Family & Children Services (DFCS)

Term Length: 60 Months

Max Terms: No Limit

Number of Members: 5

Meeting Schedule: 4th Wednesday, on alternating months (January, March, May, July, September, and November)

Meeting Time: 9:00 AM

Meeting Location: Jackson County Department of Family & Children Services

Meeting Address: 456 Athens Street, Jefferson, GA 30549

Type: Advisory Board

Description:

The agency, under the guidance of the Georgia Department of Human Resources Region 5, provides and administers all welfare, and public assistance functions for the county including programs as Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Medicaid, food stamps, and child protective services.

Council Liaison:

Staff Liaison:

Position Number	Name	Appt Date	No. of Terms Served	Term Expiration Date
1	Demaris Gurley	01/01/2021	1	06/30/2026
2	Henry Slocum	07/17/2024	4	06/30/2029
3	Rachel Duke	06/02/2025	2	06/30/2030
4	Andy Goodman	06/09/2023	2	06/30/2028
5	Jennifer Langston	08/01/2022	1	06/30/2027



Subject: Request Approval of use of SPLOST VII Funding - Sheriff's Office - Mobile Command Unit
Budget Impact: \$167,000 from SPLOST VII Funding
Work Session: June 1, 2026
Voting Session: June 1, 2026

Purpose: Request approval for the use of SPLOST VII funding for the purchase of a Mobile Command Unit for the Sheriff's Office.

Facts & Issues: The Sheriff's Office currently does not have a dedicated Mobile Command Unit to support emergency response operations, major investigations, disaster response, or large public events. The proposed purchase would provide a centralized, deployable command center to improve inter-agency coordination, communication, and operational efficiency during critical incidents and community events throughout the County.

The Mobile Command Unit would enhance the County's emergency preparedness capabilities by allowing command staff and partner agencies to coordinate operations in real time at incident locations. This purchase represents a long-term investment in public safety infrastructure and is an appropriate use of SPLOST VII funding as a capital asset with a multi-year useful life.

Staff Recommendations: Staff recommends approval of SPLOST VII funding in the amount of \$167,000 for the purchase of a Mobile Command Unit for the Sheriff's Office and authorization to execute the agreement with Farber Specialty Vehicles, Inc.

Prepared by: Alisha Gamble, Finance Director

Attachments:

1. Farber Specialty Vehicles, Inc. Agreement

AGREEMENT

AGREEMENT made this 26th of May, 2026 between Farber Specialty Vehicles Inc., hereinafter called the Builder, an Ohio corporation with its principal place of business at 7052 Americana Parkway, Columbus, Ohio 43068, and The Jackson County GA Sheriff's Office with its principal place of business at ~~67 Athens St., Jefferson, GA 30549~~ hereinafter called the Purchaser. *555 STAN EVANS DRIVE,*

1. **DESCRIPTION.** The Builder shall construct for and deliver to the Purchaser a Used 2019 Mobile Unit, more particularly described in the attached specifications listed in Exhibits "A" and "B" attached hereto and the terms of which are incorporated into this Agreement.

2. **BUILDER'S RESPONSIBILITIES.** The Builder shall be responsible for supplying a completed unit meeting the specifications and drawings designed by Farber per customer approval.

3. **PAYMENTS.** The Purchaser shall pay to the Builder the sum of One Hundred and Sixty Seven Thousand and no/100 DOLLARS (\$)

Payment to be made in the following manner;

- a. Upon the signing of this Agreement
\$25,000 DOLLARS (\$).
- b. Payment in full upon completion
\$142,000 DOLLARS (\$).

4. **MODIFICATION TO SPECIFICATIONS.** Any modification to the specifications shall be confirmed in writing, signed by both parties, and any additional costs shall be as agreed upon by the parties at the time of the modification.

5. DELIVERY DATE. The Builder shall deliver the subject vehicle, completed in accordance with the specifications, to the Purchaser, at the builders facility after January 1st 2027, when purchaser will pay for the unit in full. In the event of completion being delayed through amendments, delays in Purchaser responses, additions to the specifications or any circumstance beyond Builder's reasonable control, the above delivery date shall be reasonably extended.

6. RISK OF LOSS OR DAMAGE. Until such time as the vehicle is delivered to the Purchaser, the Builder shall insure the vehicle against loss and damage, and in the event that the vehicle shall sustain damage at any time before delivery to the Purchaser any monies received in respect of the insurance shall be applied to repairing such damage or loss or replacing the vehicle. At the time of delivery of the vehicle to the Purchaser all liability of the Builder for insurance coverage under this paragraph shall cease.

7. TRAINING OF PURCHASER OPERATOR. Builder shall provide estimate for training of Purchaser's operator and staff, at Purchaser's location, within ten days following delivery.

8. LIMITED WARRANTY; LIMITATION OF LIABILITY. The warranty period for all coverage begins on the date the vehicle is delivered to the Purchaser. All work performed by Builder is warranted for one year (1), unlimited miles. The chassis and associated components are covered by the chassis manufacturer for the current published warranty period. Major component and sub-assemblies are covered by warranties of the respective manufacturers. Except as expressly provided above, Builder makes no other warranty, express or implied, with respect to the vehicle. Builder disclaims any warranties with respect to the merchantability of the vehicle or the fitness of the vehicle for a particular purpose or use by Purchaser, or non-infringement. Builder's liability, whether under a claim for breach of contract, warranty, negligence or strict liability, shall be limited to repairing or replacing the vehicle if the vehicle is determined by Builder to be defective, or, at Builder's option, to refund the purchase price. In no event shall Builder's liability exceed the purchase price of the vehicle. In no event shall Builder be liable to Purchaser or any third party for any liability, claims, obligations, damages, costs or expenses, including without limitation, any special, indirect, or consequential (including lost

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profits, business losses, personal property damage and personal injury), arising out of or relating to the sale of the Vehicle by Builder to Purchaser or any services provided to Builder, or any use of the Vehicle, even if Builder has been advised of the possibility of such damages.

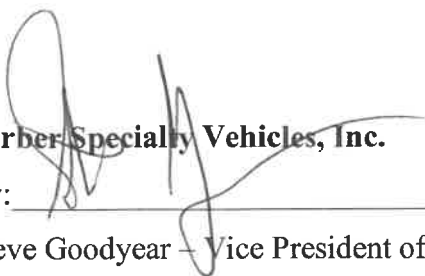
Consequential damages shall include, without limitation, loss of use, income or profit, increased expense of inspection, operating down-time, or losses sustained as the result of injury, including death, to any person, or loss of or damage to property.

9. ASSIGNMENT AND DELEGATION. This Agreement shall not be assigned or performance of the duties hereunder delegated by either party without the express written consent of the other party, except that part of the purchase price may come from Purchaser's lender at Purchaser's option.

10. COMPLETE CONTRACT. This Agreement constitutes the entire agreement between the parties with respect to the subject matter hereof. No change, modification or addition to this Agreement is valid unless in writing and signed by each of the parties.

11. GOVERNING LAW; VENUE. This Agreement shall be governed by the laws of the State of Ohio, without giving effect to the conflicts of laws principles thereof. Each of the parties hereto hereby irrevocably and unconditionally submits, for itself and its property, to the nonexclusive jurisdiction of any Ohio state court or federal court sitting in Franklin County, Ohio, and any appellate court from any thereof, in any action or proceeding arising out of or relating to this Agreement. Each of the parties hereto hereby irrevocably and unconditionally waives, to the fullest extent it may legally do so, any objection that it may now or hereafter have to the laying of venue of any suit, action or proceeding arising out of or relating to this Agreement in any state or federal court sitting in Franklin County, Ohio. Each of the parties hereto hereby waives, to the fullest extent permitted by law, the defense of an inconvenient forum to the maintenance of such action or proceeding in any such court. If for any reason one or more provisions of this Agreement are deemed by a court to be unenforceable, the remainder of this Agreement will be construed as if the unenforceable provisions were omitted.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have executed this Agreement on the date first mentioned above.


Farber Specialty Vehicles, Inc.

By: _____

Steve Goodyear - Vice President of Sales

Date: _____

5-26-26

Jackson County

By: _____

Date: _____

FARBER

SPECIALTY VEHICLES

7052 Americana Parkway
Columbus Ohio, 43068
Toll Free (800) 331-3188
Fax (614)759-2098

CUSTOMER

Jackson County Sheriff's Office
Chief Deputy
67 Athens St
Jefferson , GA 30549

INVOICE \$25,000.00

V-1

GOV MVMT

TOTAL UNIT PRICE \$ 167,000.00

CONTACT	TERMS	CONTRACT NUMBER	DELIVERY	SHIPPED VIA	DATE
Steve Goodyear VP of Sales	NEG	1 UNIT	Customer Pickup	DESTINATION	10/9/2025

PART ID	QUANTITY		UNIT PRICE	TOTAL PRICE
VEHICLES - FOB Continental US				
Retrofit Options				
	1	Bathroom	\$ 7,500.00	\$ 7,500.00
	1	Remove stainless items and design and build rear conference room in rear area	\$ 8,000.00	\$ 8,000.00
	1	Removal of old graphics and install new graphics package	\$ 11,000.00	\$ 11,000.00
	1	Change out the (2) work station areas to (2) forward facing communications stations	\$ 7,300.00	\$ 7,300.00
	1	Add wifi (\$4400) and Star Link (\$3800)	\$ 8,200.00	\$ 8,200.00
	1	Purchase Used 17131 Farber MH 3: Includes new awning	\$ 125,000.00	\$ 125,000.00
	1	INVOICE DEPOSIT FOR PURCHASE / BALANCE DUE ON PICK UP , JANUARY 2027		\$ (25,000.00)
			TOTAL PRICE	\$ 142,000.00

SPECIAL NOTES AND INSTRUCTIONS

Once signed, please fax, mail or email to the provided address.
Above information is not an invoice and only an estimate of services/goods described above.
Payment will be collected in prior to provision of services/goods described in this quote.
Please confirm your acceptance of this quote by signing this document.

Signature

Print Name

Date

Thank you for your business!

B.1



CERTIFICATE OF TITLE

B2

PREFIX IDENTIFICATION NUMBER SUFFIX YEAR MAKE MODEL BODY TYPE
1F66F 5DY4K 0A011 77 2019 FOR F53 MTRHM

TYPE OF TITLE DUPLICATE NO GVIN/CAGTH COLOR/INTLWR DEALER LG AXLES/PROP FUEL
DUPLICATE 01 22000 WHITE 2
FEE ISSUE DATE VIN REPLACEMENT MILEAGE STATUS
60.00 07-13-2020 3146 A

OWNERS
HOPE ONE ATLANTIC LLC
4 E JIMMIE LEEDS RD STE 3
GALLOWAY NJ 08205

F-FLOOR S-SALVAGE
F-POLICE T-TAX
L-LEMON LAW
A-ACTUAL MILEAGE
THGT THE ACTUAL MILEAGE
M-MILEAGE EXCEEDS THE MECHANICAL LIMITS

NUMBER OF OWNERS 1

NUMBER OF LIENHOLDERS

OWNER DL/CC #:44461 80620 82050

I, CHIEF ADMINISTRATOR OF THE MOTOR VEHICLE COMMISSION, OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT EVIDENCE OF PURCHASE OF OWNERSHIP, IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY, OF THE DESCRIBED ARTICLE, HAS BEEN RECORDED AND FILED WITH ME, AND I DO HEREBY ISSUE THIS CERTIFICATE OF OWNERSHIP SUBJECT TO SECURITY AGREEMENT OR LIEN IF ANY AS STATED.

[Signature]
SIGNATURE

State of New Jersey
MOTOR VEHICLE COMMISSION

CONTROL NUMBER BS433085



DATE

SECOND
LIENHOLDER

DATE

FIRST
LIENHOLDER

LIEN RELEASED BY

SIGNATURE

TITLE

DATE

LIEN RELEASED BY

SIGNATURE

TITLE

DATE

HSM/SS-1 (R5/25)

JK CP20260500029

ALTERATION OR ERASURE VOIDS THIS TITLE.

KEEP IN SAFE PLACE

VOID IF ALTERED

FOLD AND TEAR AT PERFORATION

THIS IS A RECEIPT DOCUMENT ONLY

VIN: 1F66F5DY4K0A01177 MILEAGE: 3146 A DUP:01 STATUS:
FOR 2019 MTRHM F53 WHITE 22000 AXLE:2
44461 80620 82050 TITLE D : 60.00
HOPE ONE ATLANTIC LLC SALES TAX :
4 E JIMMIE LEEDS RD STE 3 LFIS : 0.00
GALLOWAY NJ 08205 TOTAL (V) : 60.00
JK CP20260500029 60.00 D DUPLICATE



BS433085



Board of Commissioners
Agenda Item 11.A.
June 1, 2026

Subject: EMS Medical Director Agreement
Budget Impact: \$2,000 per month | \$24,000 annually
Work Session: June 1, 2026
Voting Session: June 15, 2026

Purpose: To approve an EMS Medical Agreement with Dr. Michael Cormican to serve as the County's EMS Medical Director effective September 1, 2026

Facts & Issues: Dr. Kirk T. Brown, who currently provides these services, is retiring from his role as EMS Medical Director. This agreement will ensure continuity of medical oversight and compliance with all applicable laws, regulations, and standards governing emergency medical service operations. The agreement shall become effective September 1, 2026, and shall continue on a month-to-month basis unless terminated in accordance with the terms of the agreement. Either party may terminate the agreement for any reason upon a minimum of thirty (30) days.

Staff Recommendations: Approve the EMS Medical Director Agreement with Dr. Michael Cormican effective September 1, 2026.

Prepared by: Ericka Johnson, Deputy Clerk

Attachments:

1. EMS Medical Medical Director Agreement



EMS MEDICAL DIRECTOR AGREEMENT

Jackson County Emergency Medical Services

This EMS Medical Director Agreement (“Agreement”) is entered into by and between **Jackson County Emergency Medical Services (JCEMS)**, a county-operated emergency medical service located in Jackson County, and **Dr. Michael Cormican** (“Medical Director”).

1. Purpose and Authority

This Agreement establishes the terms under which the Medical Director will provide medical oversight to JCEMS in compliance with all applicable federal and state laws, including but not limited to **Georgia Department of Public Health Rule 511-9-2-.07**, and all regulations governing Emergency Medical Services and medical direction.

The Medical Director shall serve as the physician responsible for the **medical control, clinical oversight, and authorization of patient care practices** provided by JCEMS personnel.

2. Term

This Agreement shall become effective **September 1, 2026**, and shall continue on a **month-to-month basis** unless terminated in accordance with Section 11.

3. Scope of Services

The Medical Director shall provide medical oversight consistent with the standard of care and applicable law, including but not limited to:

- Development, approval, and ongoing review of **clinical protocols, standing orders, and treatment guidelines**
- Medical supervision of EMS personnel providing patient care under the Medical Director’s license
- Oversight of **Quality Assurance / Quality Improvement (QA/QI)** programs
- Periodic review of patient care documentation and clinical performance
- Participation in the development and approval of **training and continuing education standards**
- Availability for consultation regarding clinical issues, unusual cases, and protocol interpretation

The Medical Director retains final authority over all clinical policies and practices.

4. Access to Records and Information

The Medical Director shall have unrestricted access, upon request, to all materials necessary to fulfill their duties, including but not limited to:

- Patient care reports (ePCRs)
- Clinical protocols and standing orders
- Training and credentialing records
- QA/QI documentation



JACKSON COUNTY GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENT OF EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES
86 GORDON STREET · PO BOX 911 · JEFFERSON, GA 30549
(706)367-5202 OFFICE · (706)387-1910 FAX
WWW.JACKSONEMERGENCY.COM



-
- Controlled substance and pharmacy records

5. Availability

The Medical Director agrees to be **reasonably available** for consultation and decision-making related to:

- Clinical concerns or high-risk cases
- Protocol updates or revisions
- System-level clinical issues

Availability may be fulfilled via phone, electronic communication, or in-person as mutually agreed.

6. DEA Registration and Controlled Substances

The Medical Director agrees to:

- **Obtain and maintain a separate DEA registration** designated for Jackson County EMS for the purpose of ordering medications, including controlled substances
- Provide all necessary DEA registration information to JCEMS and its authorized vendors

JCEMS shall ensure that all controlled substances are:

- Stored, secured, transported, administered, wasted, tracked, and disposed of in strict compliance with **DEA regulations**, Georgia law, and agency policy
- Subject to documented chain-of-custody procedures and accountability systems

The Medical Director shall not be responsible for the day-to-day handling, storage, or administration of controlled substances by JCEMS personnel, provided such actions are conducted in accordance with approved policies and applicable law.

7. Credentialing and Regulatory Compliance

The Medical Director agrees to:

- Maintain an **active, unrestricted license to practice medicine in the State of Georgia**
- Maintain all certifications required by the State of Georgia for EMS Medical Directors
- **Complete the required EMS Medical Director course on Train.org** and provide documentation of completion to JCEMS
- Provide all **necessary personal and professional information and documentation** required by the Georgia Office of EMS and Trauma to facilitate designation or transition as the agency's Medical Director
- Notify JCEMS immediately of any change in licensure status, DEA status, or any disciplinary action that could affect eligibility to serve

Failure to maintain required credentials shall constitute grounds for immediate termination.



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8. Compensation

The Medical Director shall be compensated as an **independent contractor (1099)** as follows:

- **\$2,000 per month**
- **\$24,000 annually**
- Payment shall be made via **direct deposit**

The Medical Director is solely responsible for all applicable taxes, insurance, and professional expenses.

9. Independent Contractor Status

The Medical Director is engaged as an **independent contractor**. Nothing in this Agreement shall be construed to create an employer-employee relationship, partnership, or joint venture.

10. Liability and Insurance

The Medical Director shall:

- Maintain **professional liability (malpractice) insurance** in amounts consistent with industry standards
- Provide proof of insurance upon request

JCEMS shall maintain appropriate liability coverage for its operations.

To the fullest extent permitted by law:

- Each party shall be responsible for its own acts and omissions
- JCEMS assumes responsibility for the actions of its employees and agents
- The Medical Director shall not be liable for acts performed by JCEMS personnel outside the scope of approved protocols or contrary to medical direction

11. Termination

This Agreement may be terminated by either party for any reason upon a **minimum of ninety (90) days written notice**.

JCEMS may terminate this Agreement immediately upon:

- Loss or restriction of medical license or DEA registration
- Failure to maintain required credentials
- Failure to comply with applicable laws or regulations
- Conduct that jeopardizes patient safety or agency compliance

12. Indemnification

To the extent permitted by law:

- JCEMS agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the Medical Director from claims arising out of the acts or omissions of JCEMS personnel, except where such claims arise from the Medical Director's own negligence or willful misconduct
- The Medical Director agrees to indemnify JCEMS for claims arising from the Medical Director's own negligent acts or omissions



JACKSON COUNTY GOVERNMENT
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13. Compliance with Laws

Both parties agree to comply with all applicable:

- Federal, state, and local laws
- Georgia Department of Public Health EMS Rules and Regulations
- DEA regulations
- Standards of Medical Practice

14. Entire Agreement

This Agreement constitutes the entire understanding between the parties and supersedes all prior agreements. Any modifications must be in writing and signed by both parties.

15. Signatures

For Jackson County Government

Name: _____

Title: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Medical Director

Dr. Michael Cormican

Signature: Dr Michael Cormican

Date: 05/21/2026



Board of Commissioners
Agenda Item 11.B.
June 1, 2026

Subject: Correct IGA Agreement for Jackson County to Conduct Elections for City of Talmo
Budget Impact: N/A
Work Session: June 1, 2026
Voting Session: June 15, 2026

Purpose: To approve a corrected IGA with the City of Talmo for election services

Facts & Issues: The original agreement contained an error and requires correction to accurately reflect the terms and provisions agreed upon by both parties regarding the conduct and administration of municipal elections by the Jackson County Elections and Voter Registration Office. The services to be performed pursuant to this Agreement shall commence on January 1, 2022 and expire on **December 31, 2030**.

Staff Recommendations: Approve the corrected IGA for Jackson County to conduct elections for the City of Talmo

Prepared by: Ericka Johnson, Deputy Clerk

Attachments:

1. Amended IGA with City of Talmo to Conduct Elections

STATE OF GEORGIA
COUNTY OF JACKSON

**INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENT
FOR JACKSON COUNTY
TO CONDUCT ELECTIONS
FOR THE CITY OF TALMO, GEORGIA**

THIS AGREEMENT entered into between the City of Talmo, Georgia, a Municipal Corporation, lying partially within the County of Jackson, Georgia, hereinafter referred to as the “City,” and Jackson County, a political subdivision of the State of Georgia, (including the Jackson County Board of Elections and Registration) hereinafter referred to as the “County.”

WITNESSETH

WHEREAS, the Georgia General Assembly created Jackson County Board of Elections and Registration having jurisdiction over the conduct of primaries and elections within the Jackson County limits (Georgia House Bill 551, 2011, Regular Session), and provided that the Board of Elections and Registrations shall, with regard to the preparation for, conduct and administration of primaries and elections, succeed to and exercise all duties and powers granted to and incumbent upon the election superintendent pursuant to Title 21 of the O.C.G.A.; and

WHEREAS, the City, in the performance of its governmental functions, desires to contract with the County to conduct all elections for the citizens of the City (including general elections, referenda, bond issues, special elections, second elections pursuant to O.C.G.A §21-2-520 *et seq.*, and run-off elections, hereinafter referred to as the “City Elections”) as hereinafter described; and

WHEREAS, under the provisions of the Georgia Election Code, particularly Section 21-2-45(c)(2), a City may by Ordinance authorize the County to conduct City Elections with the County assuming all the duties of the municipality’s Superintendent of Elections except qualifying candidates, and the City has heretofore adopted such an Ordinance; and

WHEREAS, the City and the County are also authorized by Art. IX, Sec. III, Par. I of the Constitution of the State of Georgia to enter into such an agreement for the conduct of the City Elections; and

WHEREAS, the County is willing to conduct City Elections under the terms and conditions contained herein to accomplish efficiency to the benefit of residents of the City and the County.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the premises contained herein, the sufficiency of which is hereby acknowledged, it is hereby agreed by the City and the County as follows:

ARTICLE 1

CONDUCT OF CITY ELECTIONS

- 1.1 This Agreement shall govern the conduct of an and all elections that the City requests the County to conduct (hereinafter referred to as “City Elections”). City Elections shall be held at County approved polling locations within the City, unless held in conjunction with a county, state, or federal election.
- 1.2 For each unscheduled and special City Election, the City shall submit to the County a request in the form attached as **Exhibit A**. Request must be made in conformance with O.C.G.A. § 21-2-540, now and as it may be amended hereafter, each such request shall be submitted no later than ninety (90) days prior to Election Day. If a request is not made to the County and board by such date, the County and Board shall have no obligation to conduct the special City Election in question.
- 1.3 For Early Voting, the polling location will be the Ponchie Beck Elections Center.
- 1.4 It is the intent of the parties that City Elections be conducted in compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local legal requirements.
- 1.5 In the event that any unscheduled City Election becomes necessary, the City and the County shall confer and reach a mutually convenient date as allowed by law to conduct any such election.

ARTICLE 2

TIME OF COMMENCEMENT AND COMPLETION OF SERVICES

- 2.1.1 The services to be performed pursuant to this Agreement shall commence on January 1, 2022 and expire on December 31, 2030. This Agreement shall be terminated by either party by providing to the other party at least ninety (90) days prior written notice of termination at any time during the initial term or the Renewal Terms.
- 2.2 The City shall pay NO Fee to the County for provision for these services.

ARTICLE 3

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- 3.1 The County Election Superintendent and/or the County Election Director, or their designee(s), shall perform any and all functions for the City in connection with the conduct of City Elections, with the **exception** of the following tasks to be performed by the City:
- (a) Adoption of Election Resolutions and Calls for City Elections (“the Calls”) as required by O.C.G.A. § 21-2-540, now as it may be amended hereafter; and placing advertisements in the City’s legal organ regarding Calls, pursuant to O.C.G.A. § 21-2-130, et seq.; now and as it may be amended hereafter;
 - (b) Pursuant to O.C.G.A. § 21-2-130, and publish the qualifying fees herein after collectively referred to as (“Qualifying Fees”);
 - (c) Preparing Qualifying materials for potential candidates and performing Qualifying of candidates, including any write-in candidates, for City Elections pursuant to O.C.G.A. § 21-2-130 *et seq.* All Qualifying fees shall be deposited into the City’s general fund to help cover election costs; All Qualifying documentation shall be submitted to the Jackson County Board of Elections and Registration Office, by 5PM daily during and on the last day of the qualifying period;
 - (d) Providing notice to the County as specified in Section 1.2 of this Agreement; Submitting Resolutions and other appropriate election information as required to the Jackson County Board of Elections and Registration Office and the Georgia Secretary of State, except for certification of returns pursuant to O.C.G.A. § 21-2-493;
 - (e) Performing filing officer duties as required by the Georgia Government Transparency Campaign Finance Commission for any and all state reports filed by candidates or committees in conjunction with City Elections to ensure compliance with Title 21, Chapter 5 of the Official Code of Georgia;
 - (f) Verifying, in a timely manner, accuracy of voter list(s) for City residents;
 - (g) Placing advertisements in the City’s legal organ regarding Calls, pursuant to O.C.G.A § 21-2-130 et seq., and providing a copy of the Call to the Jackson County Board of Elections and Registration Office.
 - (h) Providing to the County a detailed map showing the City’s Municipal Boundaries, and Voting District Boundaries in compliance with O.C.G.A. § 21-2-226 (c), provided that the County shall have sole discretion regarding Municipal Precinct Boundaries; Completing the state required street verification list, in a timely manner and submit to the Jackson County Board of Elections and Registration Office.

- (i) Being responsible for all aspects of bond issues, except for City referendum election duties specifically assigned to the County herein;
- (j) Providing the County with ballot language for any City Election, including election election races and/or ballot referendum questions, at least (90) days prior to Election Day for all elections; Each referendum ballot question provided to the County must be in electronic format;
- (k) Verifying ballot proofs and notifying the County of corrections or approval within twenty-four (24) hours of receiving proofs for candidate listings/ballot questions;
- (l) Provide the County with the names of two (2) electors to serve on the review/duplication panels as required by law;
- (m) Otherwise cooperating with the County in the performance of this Agreement and providing the County such documentation and information as it may reasonably request to facilitate the performance of its duties under this Agreement.

3.2 The County Election Superintendent and/or the County Election Director, or their designee(s) shall:

- (a) Place the City's candidate(s), and/or referendum question(s) on the ballot for City Elections within a reasonable time after written notice from the City is received by the County (which notice shall include all necessary details and information), and the County shall have ballots printed or loaded into voting equipment as appropriate;
- (b) Hire, train, supervise and pay poll officers and absentee ballot clerks;
- (c) Prepare and submit to the City Clerk as required by O.C.G.A. § 21-2-224 (e), a draft voter registration list for review, editing and approval;
- (d) Perform duties of election superintendent/director, and absentee ballot clerk for clerk for City Elections; conduct municipal elections for the City (including, but not limited to, advance voting "in person" at the Ponchie Beck Election Center and "by mail" through absentee voting), and performing all functions required of the Superintendent of Elections by law, except qualification of municipal candidates for elections and performance of Filing Officer functions and fulfillment of ethics reporting requirements by the Georgia Government Transparency and Campaign Finance Commission for any and all state reports filed by the candidates or committees in conjunction with City Elections to ensure compliance with Title 21, Chapter 5 of the Official Code of Georgia; and all other city responsibilities noted in Section 3.1.
- (e) Perform logic and accuracy testing as required by Sections 183-1-12-.02 and .07 of the Official Compilation of Rules and Regulations of the State of Georgia, now as they may be hereafter amended;

- (f) Provide staff, equipment and supplies for conducting City Elections at City polling places on City Election days, unless otherwise noted in section 1.1, and for conducting recounts as may be required;
- (g) Certify City Election returns pursuant to O.C.G.A. § 21-2-493, now and as it may be amended hereafter, and submit certified City Election returns to the Georgia Secretary of State or City Clerk or as otherwise required by law;
- (h) Upon a change in City precincts or voting districts, notify City residents of any change in voting districts and/or municipal precincts;
- (i) Answer, as appropriate, open records requests or complaints forwarded by the City to the County regarding the County's conduct of City Elections (not including Qualifying and filing of GGTCFC);
- (j) Paying for change of precinct voter registration cards and any notifications of changes in polling places for City residents.

ARTICLE 4

LEGAL RESPONSIBILITIES

- 4.1 To the extent permitted under Georgia Law, the City shall be solely responsible for any liability resulting from any claims or litigation arising from or pertaining to any City Election, except claims regarding the negligence of willful acts of agents or employees of the County in connection with any City Election held pursuant to this Agreement, the County's compliance with all Georgia election statutes and premises liability claims regarding polling places not owned by the City of Talmo. The City agrees to reimburse the County for all costs, including but not limited to court costs and attorney fees, incurred by the County as a result of any such claim or litigation. The City shall make payment of such reimbursements to the County within sixty (60) days of receipt of any invoice for reimbursement from the County.
- 4.2 Should it be necessary to comply with legal requirements that any of the County's personnel shall be sworn in as a temporary officer or employee of the City, such formality shall be observed without limitation.
- 4.3 In the event that a City Election is contested, the City shall bear all costs incurred in responding to the election challenge, including, but not limited to, attorney's fees for the County Attorney and all expenses associated with the election challenge and any appeals thereafter and as further defined in Section 4.1 of this Agreement. If a second election is required, such election will constitute a City Election under this Agreement and shall be conducted in accordance with the terms of this Agreement.

ARTICLE 5

MISCELLANEOUS

5.1 Neither party shall, without written consent of the other party, assign or transfer this Agreement or any rights or obligations hereunder.

5.2 The terms of this Agreement shall not be altered, amended, or modified except in writing signed by duly authorized officers or representatives of the parties.

5.3 This Agreement shall be construed under the laws of the State of Georgia.

5.4 If any paragraph, subparagraph, sentence, clause, phrase, or any portion of this Agreement shall be declared invalid or unconstitutional by any court of competent jurisdiction or if the provisions of any part of this Agreement as applied to any particular situation or set of circumstances shall be declared invalid or unconstitutional, such invalidity shall not be construed to affect the portions of this agreement not held to be invalid. It is hereby declared to be the intent of the parties to provide for separate and divisible parts, and they do hereby adopt any and all parts hereof as may not be held invalid for any reason.

5.5 Any notice of communications hereunder shall be in writing and shall be deemed to have been delivered when deposited in the United States mail, registered or certified, or when sent by overnight courier, addressed as follows:

City of Talmo, Georgia:

Attn: Mayor
P.O. Box 70
Talmo, GA 30575

Jackson County:

Attn: County Manager
Jackson County Board of Commissioners
4965 Jackson Parkway
Jefferson, GA 30549

Or to such other address as either party may designate for itself by written notice to the other party from time to time.

- 5.6 This Agreement shall be exclusively for the benefit of the City and the County and shall not provide any third parties with any remedy, claim, liability, reimbursement, cause of action, or other right.
- 5.7 The performance of either party hereunder shall be excused if such party is reasonably precluded from performance by the occurrence of an Uncontrollable Circumstance, which shall be defined as follows: Any act, event, or condition, or any combination thereof, that is beyond the reasonable control of the party relying on the same and that materially interferes with the performance of the party's obligations, to include, but not be limited to., (a) acts of God; (b) fire, flood, hurricane, tornado, and earthquakes; (c) the failure of any utility provider to provide and maintain utility services through no fault of the party; (d) the preemption, confiscation, diversion, destruction, or other interference in possession or performance or supply of materials or services, by or on behalf of, or with the authority of, a governmental body in connection with a declared or asserted public emergency by an entity other than one of the parties. A party relying on the occurrence of an Uncontrollable Circumstance as an excuse for non-performance shall, as soon as it reasonably possible upon becoming aware of such an event and its consequences, notify the other party of the occurrence of such event and its consequences, and shall take all reasonable efforts to eliminate the cause of such non-performance and to resume full performance in accordance with this Agreement.
- 5.8 This Agreement may be executed in one or more counterparts, each of which shall constitute an original. It shall not be necessary that each signatory sign the same counterpart as long as each has signed an identical counterpart.
- 5.9 Each of the individuals who executes this Agreement agrees and represents that he/she is authorized to execute this Agreement on behalf of the respective government and further agrees and represents that this Agreement has been duly passed upon by his/her respective government at an open meeting and spread upon the Minutes. Accordingly, the County and City both waive and release any right to contest the enforceability of the Agreement based upon the execution and/or approval thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals this _____ day of _____, 2026.

City of Talmo

Jackson County

By: Jill Elliott, Mayor

By: Marty Clark, Chairman

Attest: _____
City Clerk

Attest: _____
County Clerk

SEAL

SEAL

Exhibit A

As per the Agreement executed on _____, 2____, the City of Talmo does
_____ hereby request that Jackson County Board of Elections and
Registration conduct its _____ Election on ____ day of
_____, 20____ within the boundaries of the County of Jackson County.

The last day to register to vote in this election is _____.

Requested this _____ day of _____, 20____.

Municipal Clerk

[Insert Seal]

The Board of Elections and Registration of Jackson County, Georgia agrees to conduct the CITY
OF TALMO Election on ____ day of _____, 20____. And any runoff elections
within the boundary of Jackson County, Georgia.

This _____ day of _____, 20____.

Election Director
Jackson County Board of Elections and Registration



Subject: Implement Right-of-Way Encroachment Permit Fees
Budget Impact:
Work Session: June 1, 2026
Voting Session: June 15, 2026

Purpose: To implement a permit fee for right-of-way encroachment permits that are issued through the Public Works department

Facts & Issues: Permit fees help offset the administrative and operational costs associated with processing these applications, including staff time for intake and review, utility coordination, inspections, traffic safety evaluations, and recordkeeping. In many cases, staff must also coordinate with contractors, utility providers, and property owners throughout the duration of the project to ensure compliance with permit conditions and restoration requirements.

Permit fees also help ensure that the cost of administering these private or development-related requests is not borne solely by taxpayers. By establishing a reasonable fee structure, local governments can maintain efficient review processes, protect public infrastructure investments, and provide timely service while promoting accountability for activities occurring within the public right-of-way.

Staff has reviewed fee structures from neighboring counties or jurisdictions with similar growth patterns and feels comfortable implementing the following fee structure: a \$100 base fee plus \$0.40 per linear foot. Permits will continue to be accepted through the online portal that is utilized by several departments that accept, review and issue permits.

Staff Recommendations: Approve the implementation of the noted fee structure of a \$100 base fee plus \$0.40 per linear foot for right-of-way encroachment permits.

Prepared by: Jamie Dove, Assistant County Manager

Attachments: None



Board of Commissioners
Agenda Item 11.D.
June 1, 2026

Subject: Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Plan
Budget Impact: N/A
Work Session: June 1, 2026
Voting Session: June 15, 2026

Purpose: Request review and formal approval of the updated Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Plan. Adoption of the plan fulfills Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and Georgia Emergency Management and Homeland Security Agency (GEMA/HS) requirements for local hazard mitigation planning and ensures Jackson County remains eligible for certain hazard mitigation grant funding opportunities.

Facts & Issues: The Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Plan identifies natural and human-caused hazards that may impact the county, assesses vulnerabilities, and outlines mitigation strategies intended to reduce long-term risk to life, property, infrastructure, and the environment. The plan was developed in coordination with local municipalities, public safety agencies, community stakeholders, and state partners.

FEMA requires local hazard mitigation plans to be reviewed and updated every five years to maintain compliance and continued eligibility for Hazard Mitigation Assistance grant programs. The updated plan reflects current hazard data, community growth, infrastructure changes, and mitigation priorities for Jackson County and participating jurisdictions.

Following approval by the Jackson County Board of Commissioners, participating municipalities will also be asked to formally adopt the plan through their respective governing bodies prior to final submission to GEMA/HS and FEMA.

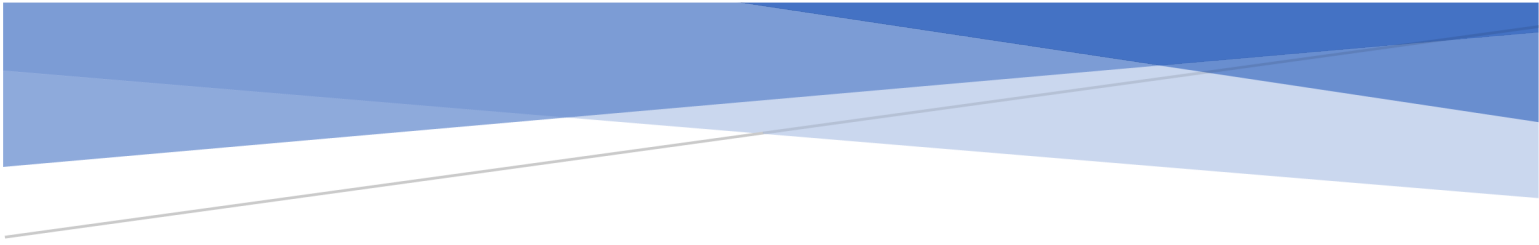
Staff Recommendations: Approval and adoption of the Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Plan as presented. Approval of the plan will support continued countywide mitigation planning efforts, strengthen community resilience, and maintain eligibility for future state and federal hazard mitigation funding

opportunities.

Prepared by: Kelli McCarthy, EMA Director

Attachments:

1. Jackson County - Hazard Mitigation Plan - Final Draft 3.17.2026



JACKSON COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN 2024 - 2029

Jackson County Emergency Management Agency

Director Kelli McCarthy

368 Curtis H. Spence Drive

Jefferson, Georgia 30549

kmccarthy@jacksoncountygov.com

706.921.9764

Jackson County, Georgia

Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2024 – 2029



Prepared for the Jackson County Board of Commissioners
4965 Jackson Parkway
Jefferson, Georgia 30549
706.367.6312
www.Jacksoncountygov.com

This document was funded in part by the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Hazard Mitigation Planning Grant awarded to Jackson County, Georgia, through the Georgia Emergency Management Agency (GEMA) to fulfill the requirements of the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000). Jackson County's 2019 Hazard Mitigation Plan was updated by the Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Committee and was prepared by Lux Mitigation and Planning Corp. For additional information, please contact Jackson County Emergency Management Agency.

Preface

Mitigation Vision for the Future

Emergency Managers succeed or fail based on how well they follow the following fundamental principles of emergency management, mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. Purposefully, our emergency management forefathers put the word mitigation first as a “means” to prevent or minimize the effects of disasters.

Mitigation is commonly defined as sustained actions taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property from hazards and their effects. Hazard mitigation focuses attention and resources on community policies and actions that will produce successive benefits over time. A mitigation plan states the aspirations and specific courses of action that a community intends to follow to reduce vulnerability and exposure to future hazard events. These plans are formulated through a systematic process centered on the participation of citizens, businesses, public officials, and other community stakeholders.

Mitigation forms, or should form, the very foundation of every emergency management agency. To reduce, minimize, or eliminate hazards in their communities, emergency management agencies adopt and implement mitigation practices. The Federal DMA 2000 sets the benchmark and outlines the criteria for communities with the vision to implement hazard mitigation practices in their communities.

Jackson County and its municipalities realize the benefits achieved by the development and implementation of mitigation plans and strategies in their community. Jackson County’s elected officials, public safety organizations, planners, and many others have proven that by working together towards the development and implementation of this plan, they can reduce the loss of life and property in their communities.

The jurisdictions covered by this plan include the following:

Jackson County
City of Arcade
Town of Braselton
City of Commerce
City of Hoschton
City of Jefferson
City of Maysville
City of Pendergrass
City of Nicholson
City of Talmo

Adoption Resolution – Jackson County

Requirement §201.6(c)(5)

RESOLUTION – JACKSON COUNTY, GEORGIA

JACKSON COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN 2025 - 2030

WHEREAS, Jackson County and its municipalities recognize that it is threatened by several different types of natural and man-made hazards that can result in loss of life, property loss, economic hardship and threats to public health and safety; and

WHEREAS, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) requires that every county and municipality have a pre-disaster mitigation plan in place, and requires the adoption of such plans in order to receive specific disaster assistance and mitigation grant opportunities; and

WHEREAS, a Hazard Mitigation Plan is a community's plan for evaluating hazards, identifying resources and capabilities, selecting appropriate actions, and developing and implementing the preferred mitigation actions to eliminate or reduce future damage in order to protect the health, safety and welfare of the residents in the community; and

WHEREAS, Jackson County's 2025 Hazard Mitigation Plan has been prepared in accordance with FEMA requirements at 44 CFR 201.6; and

WHEREAS, the Plan will be updated every five years;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the Board of Commissioners of Jackson County, Georgia, that:

- 1) Jackson County, Georgia, has adopted Jackson County's 2025 Hazard Mitigation Plan; and
- 2) It is intended that the Plan be a working document and is the first of many steps toward improving rational, long-range mitigation planning and budgeting for Jackson County and its municipalities.

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED by the Board of Commissioners of Jackson County, Georgia, in regular session this ____ day of _____, 20 ____.

Chairperson

County Clerk

Adoption Resolution – City of Arcade

RESOLUTION – CITY OF ARCADE, GEORGIA

JACKSON COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN 2025 - 2030

WHEREAS, Jackson County and its municipalities recognize that it is threatened by several different types of natural and man-made hazards that can result in loss of life, property loss, economic hardship and threats to public health and safety; and

WHEREAS, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) requires that every county and municipality have a pre-disaster mitigation plan in place, and requires the adoption of such plans in order to receive specific disaster assistance and mitigation grant opportunities; and

WHEREAS, a Hazard Mitigation Plan is a community's plan for evaluating hazards, identifying resources and capabilities, selecting appropriate actions, and developing and implementing the preferred mitigation actions to eliminate or reduce future damage in order to protect the health, safety and welfare of the residents in the community; and

WHEREAS, Jackson County's 2025 Hazard Mitigation Plan has been prepared in accordance with FEMA requirements at 44 CFR 201.6; and

WHEREAS, the Plan will be updated every five years;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the Mayor and City Council of Arcade, Georgia, that:

- 1) The City of Arcade, Georgia, has adopted Jackson County's 2025 Hazard Mitigation Plan;
- 2) It is intended that the Plan be a working document and is the first of many steps toward improving rational, long-range mitigation planning and budgeting for Jackson County and its municipalities.

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED by the Mayor and Council of the City of Arcade,

Georgia, in regular session this ____ day of _____, 20____.

Mayor

City Clerk

Adoption Resolution – Town of Braselton

RESOLUTION – CITY OF BRASELTON, GEORGIA

JACKSON COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN 2025 - 2030

WHEREAS, Jackson County and its municipalities recognize that it is threatened by several different types of natural and man-made hazards that can result in loss of life, property loss, economic hardship and threats to public health and safety; and

WHEREAS, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) requires that every county and municipality have a pre-disaster mitigation plan in place, and requires the adoption of such plans in order to receive specific disaster assistance and mitigation grant opportunities; and

WHEREAS, a Hazard Mitigation Plan is a community's plan for evaluating hazards, identifying resources and capabilities, selecting appropriate actions, and developing and implementing the preferred mitigation actions to eliminate or reduce future damage in order to protect the health, safety and welfare of the residents in the community; and

WHEREAS, Jackson County's 2025 Hazard Mitigation Plan has been prepared in accordance with FEMA requirements at 44 CFR 201.6; and

WHEREAS, the Plan will be updated every five years;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the Mayor and City Council of Braselton, Georgia, that:

- 1) The City of Braselton, Georgia, has adopted Jackson County's 2025 Hazard Mitigation Plan;
- 2) It is intended that the Plan be a working document and is the first of many steps toward improving rational, long-range mitigation planning and budgeting for Jackson County and its municipalities.

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED by the Mayor and Council of the City of

Braselton, Georgia, in regular session this ____ day of _____, 20____.

Mayor

City Clerk

RESOLUTION – CITY OF COMMERCE, GEORGIA

JACKSON COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN 2025 - 2030

WHEREAS, Jackson County and its municipalities recognize that it is threatened by several different types of natural and man-made hazards that can result in loss of life, property loss, economic hardship and threats to public health and safety; and

WHEREAS, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) requires that every county and municipality have a pre-disaster mitigation plan in place, and requires the adoption of such plans in order to receive specific disaster assistance and mitigation grant opportunities; and

WHEREAS, a Hazard Mitigation Plan is a community's plan for evaluating hazards, identifying resources and capabilities, selecting appropriate actions, and developing and implementing the preferred mitigation actions to eliminate or reduce future damage in order to protect the health, safety and welfare of the residents in the community; and

WHEREAS, Jackson County's 2025 Hazard Mitigation Plan has been prepared in accordance with FEMA requirements at 44 CFR 201.6; and

WHEREAS, the Plan will be updated every five years;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the Mayor and City Council of Commerce, Georgia, that:

- 1) The City of Commerce, Georgia, has adopted Jackson County's 2025 Hazard Mitigation Plan;
- 2) It is intended that the Plan be a working document and is the first of many steps toward improving rational, long-range mitigation planning and budgeting for Jackson County and its municipalities.

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED by the Mayor and Council of the City of

Commerce, Georgia, in regular session this ____ day of _____, 20____.

Mayor

City Clerk

Adoption Resolution - City of Hoschton

RESOLUTION – CITY OF HOSCHTON, GEORGIA

JACKSON COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN 2025 - 2030

WHEREAS, Jackson County and its municipalities recognize that it is threatened by several different types of natural and man-made hazards that can result in loss of life, property loss, economic hardship and threats to public health and safety; and

WHEREAS, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) requires that every county and municipality have a pre-disaster mitigation plan in place, and requires the adoption of such plans in order to receive specific disaster assistance and mitigation grant opportunities; and

WHEREAS, a Hazard Mitigation Plan is a community's plan for evaluating hazards, identifying resources and capabilities, selecting appropriate actions, and developing and implementing the preferred mitigation actions to eliminate or reduce future damage in order to protect the health, safety and welfare of the residents in the community; and

WHEREAS, Jackson County's 2025 Hazard Mitigation Plan has been prepared in accordance with FEMA requirements at 44 CFR 201.6; and

WHEREAS, the Plan will be updated every five years;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the Mayor and City Council of Hoschton, Georgia, that:

- 1) The City of Hoschton, Georgia, has adopted Jackson County's 2025 Hazard Mitigation Plan;
- 2) It is intended that the Plan be a working document and is the first of many steps toward improving rational, long-range mitigation planning and budgeting for Jackson County and its municipalities.

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED by the Mayor and Council of the City of

Hoschton, Georgia, in regular session this ____ day of _____, 20____.

Mayor

City Clerk

RESOLUTION – CITY OF JEFFERSON, GEORGIA

JACKSON COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN 2025 - 2030

WHEREAS, Jackson County and its municipalities recognize that it is threatened by several different types of natural and man-made hazards that can result in loss of life, property loss, economic hardship and threats to public health and safety; and

WHEREAS, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) requires that every county and municipality have a pre-disaster mitigation plan in place, and requires the adoption of such plans in order to receive specific disaster assistance and mitigation grant opportunities; and

WHEREAS, a Hazard Mitigation Plan is a community's plan for evaluating hazards, identifying resources and capabilities, selecting appropriate actions, and developing and implementing the preferred mitigation actions to eliminate or reduce future damage in order to protect the health, safety and welfare of the residents in the community; and

WHEREAS, Jackson County's 2025 Hazard Mitigation Plan has been prepared in accordance with FEMA requirements at 44 CFR 201.6; and

WHEREAS, the Plan will be updated every five years;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the Mayor and City Council of Jefferson, Georgia, that:

- 1) The City of Jefferson, Georgia, has adopted Jackson County's 2025 Hazard Mitigation Plan;
- 2) It is intended that the Plan be a working document and is the first of many steps toward improving rational, long-range mitigation planning and budgeting for Jackson County and its municipalities.

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED by the Mayor and Council of the City of

Jefferson, Georgia, in regular session this ____ day of _____, 20__.

Mayor

City Clerk

Adoption Resolution - City of Maysville

RESOLUTION – CITY OF MAYSVILLE, GEORGIA

JACKSON COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN 2025 - 2030

WHEREAS, Jackson County and its municipalities recognize that it is threatened by several different types of natural and man-made hazards that can result in loss of life, property loss, economic hardship and threats to public health and safety; and

WHEREAS, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) requires that every county and municipality have a pre-disaster mitigation plan in place, and requires the adoption of such plans in order to receive specific disaster assistance and mitigation grant opportunities; and

WHEREAS, a Hazard Mitigation Plan is a community's plan for evaluating hazards, identifying resources and capabilities, selecting appropriate actions, and developing and implementing the preferred mitigation actions to eliminate or reduce future damage in order to protect the health, safety and welfare of the residents in the community; and

WHEREAS, Jackson County's 2025 Hazard Mitigation Plan has been prepared in accordance with FEMA requirements at 44 CFR 201.6; and

WHEREAS, the Plan will be updated every five years;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the Mayor and City Council of Maysville, Georgia, that:

- 1) The City of Maysville, Georgia, has adopted Jackson County's 2025 Hazard Mitigation Plan;
- 2) It is intended that the Plan be a working document and is the first of many steps toward improving rational, long-range mitigation planning and budgeting for Jackson County and its municipalities.

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED by the Mayor and Council of the City of

Maysville, Georgia, in regular session this ____ day of _____, 20 ____.

Mayor

City Clerk

Adoption Resolution - City of Pendergrass

RESOLUTION – CITY OF PENDERGRASS, GEORGIA

JACKSON COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN 2025 - 2030

WHEREAS, Jackson County and its municipalities recognize that it is threatened by several different types of natural and man-made hazards that can result in loss of life, property loss, economic hardship and threats to public health and safety; and

WHEREAS, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) requires that every county and municipality have a pre-disaster mitigation plan in place, and requires the adoption of such plans in order to receive specific disaster assistance and mitigation grant opportunities; and

WHEREAS, a Hazard Mitigation Plan is a community's plan for evaluating hazards, identifying resources and capabilities, selecting appropriate actions, and developing and implementing the preferred mitigation actions to eliminate or reduce future damage in order to protect the health, safety and welfare of the residents in the community; and

WHEREAS, Jackson County's 2025 Hazard Mitigation Plan has been prepared in accordance with FEMA requirements at 44 CFR 201.6; and

WHEREAS, the Plan will be updated every five years;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the Mayor and City Council of Pendergrass, Georgia, that:

- 1) The City of Pendergrass, Georgia, has adopted Jackson County's 2025 Hazard Mitigation Plan;
- 2) It is intended that the Plan be a working document and is the first of many steps toward improving rational, long-range mitigation planning and budgeting for Jackson County and its municipalities.

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED by the Mayor and Council of the City of

Pendergrass, Georgia, in regular session this ____ day of _____, 20____.

Mayor

City Clerk

Adoption Resolution - City of Nicholson

RESOLUTION – CITY OF NICHOLSON, GEORGIA

JACKSON COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN 2025 - 2030

WHEREAS, Jackson County and its municipalities recognize that it is threatened by several different types of natural and man-made hazards that can result in loss of life, property loss, economic hardship and threats to public health and safety; and

WHEREAS, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) requires that every county and municipality have a pre-disaster mitigation plan in place, and requires the adoption of such plans in order to receive specific disaster assistance and mitigation grant opportunities; and

WHEREAS, a Hazard Mitigation Plan is a community's plan for evaluating hazards, identifying resources and capabilities, selecting appropriate actions, and developing and implementing the preferred mitigation actions to eliminate or reduce future damage in order to protect the health, safety and welfare of the residents in the community; and

WHEREAS, Jackson County's 2025 Hazard Mitigation Plan has been prepared in accordance with FEMA requirements at 44 CFR 201.6; and

WHEREAS, the Plan will be updated every five years;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the Mayor and City Council of Nicholson, Georgia, that:

- 1) The City of Nicholson, Georgia, has adopted Jackson County's 2025 Hazard Mitigation Plan;
- 2) It is intended that the Plan be a working document and is the first of many steps toward improving rational, long-range mitigation planning and budgeting for Jackson County and its municipalities.

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED by the Mayor and Council of the City of

Nicholson, Georgia, in regular session this ____ day of _____, 20__.

Mayor

City Clerk

Adoption Resolution - City of Talmo

RESOLUTION – CITY OF TALMO, GEORGIA

JACKSON COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN 2025 - 2030

WHEREAS, Jackson County and its municipalities recognize that it is threatened by several different types of natural and man-made hazards that can result in loss of life, property loss, economic hardship and threats to public health and safety; and

WHEREAS, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) requires that every county and municipality have a pre-disaster mitigation plan in place, and requires the adoption of such plans in order to receive specific disaster assistance and mitigation grant opportunities; and

WHEREAS, a Hazard Mitigation Plan is a community's plan for evaluating hazards, identifying resources and capabilities, selecting appropriate actions, and developing and implementing the preferred mitigation actions to eliminate or reduce future damage in order to protect the health, safety and welfare of the residents in the community; and

WHEREAS, Jackson County's 2025 Hazard Mitigation Plan has been prepared in accordance with FEMA requirements at 44 CFR 201.6; and

WHEREAS, the Plan will be updated every five years;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the Mayor and City Council of Talmo, Georgia, that:

- 1) The City of Talmo, Georgia, has adopted Jackson County's 2025 Hazard Mitigation Plan;
- 2) It is intended that the Plan be a working document and is the first of many steps toward improving rational, long-range mitigation planning and budgeting for Jackson County and its municipalities.

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED by the Mayor and Council of the City of Talmo,

Georgia, in regular session this ____ day of _____, 20 ____.

Mayor

City Clerk

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CHAPTER ONE – INTRODUCTION

Summary of Updates for Chapter One

The following table provides a description of each section of this chapter and a summary of the changes that have been made to the Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Plan 2019.

<u>Chapter 1 Section</u>	<u>Updates</u>
Introduction	• Identification of Mitigation Goals
Authority	• Verbiage updated
Funding	• New Section – Not in 2019 Plan
Scope	• Verbiage updated
Purpose	• Verbiage updated
Consistency with Federal Guidelines	• New Section – Not in 2019 Plan
Plan Review	• Verbiage updated • Updated mitigation workshop dates for 2024 planning process
Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Committee	• Updated committee list with the 2024 planning participants • Updated to meet Federal guidelines
Public Participation	• Updated to match the 2024 planning process
Multi-Jurisdictional Considerations	• Updated with requirement descriptions
Incorporation of Existing Plans, Studies, and Resources	• New Section – Not in 2019 Plan

Purpose

The purpose of the Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update is to:

- Protect life, promote safety, and preserve property by reducing the potential for future damages and economic losses that result from natural and technological hazards;
- Make communities in Jackson County safer places to live, work, and play;
- Qualify for grant funding in both the pre-disaster and post-disaster environments;
- Speed the recovery and redevelopment process following future disaster events;
- Demonstrate a firm local commitment to hazard mitigation principles; and,
- Comply with state and federal legislative requirements for local multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plans.

Goals

The Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update is the first phase of a multi-hazard mitigation strategy for the entire community. This Plan encourages cooperation among various organizations and crosses political sub-divisions. As written, this Plan fulfills the requirements of the Federal DMA 2000. DMA 2000 provides federal assistance to state and local emergency management agencies and other disaster response organizations to reduce damage from disasters. The Act is administered by GEMA and FEMA.

It is important that state and local government, public-private partnerships, and community citizens can see the results of these mitigation efforts; therefore, the goals and strategies need to be achievable. Jackson County's Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Committee adopted the following goals during plan development:

GOAL 1

Maximize the use of all resources by promoting intergovernmental coordination and partnerships in the public and private sectors

GOAL 2

Harden communities against the impacts of disasters through the development of new mitigation strategies and strict enforcement of current regulations that have proven effective

GOAL 3

Reduce and, where possible, eliminate repetitive damage, loss of life and property from disasters

GOAL 4

Bring greater awareness throughout the community about potential hazards and the need for community preparedness

This plan complies with all requirements and scope of work as described in Jackson County's Hazard Mitigation Grant application.

Scope

The scope of the Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update encompasses all areas of Jackson County, including municipalities. The Plan identifies all natural and technological hazards that could threaten life and property in Jackson County. The scope of this Plan includes both short and long-term mitigation strategies with implementation and possible sources of project funding.

The Hazard Mitigation Plan Update is organized to incorporate the requirements of Interim Final Rule 44 CFR 201.4.

Chapter One includes an overview of the Hazard Mitigation Plan Update, the overall goals of the plan, and details of the planning process as required by Interim Final Rule 44 CFR 201.4(c)(1).

Chapter Two of the Plan details the Jackson County profile, including the demographics, municipalities, and history of the county.

Chapter Three identifies the risk assessment process, past natural hazard events with associated losses, and current natural hazard risks. Potential losses are also analyzed as required by Interim Final Rule 44 CFR 201.4(c)(2). Additionally, Chapter Three identifies and analyzes potential technological hazards faced by Jackson County.

Chapter Four identifies Jackson County's hazard mitigation goals and objectives, mitigation strategies and actions, and sources of potential funding for mitigation projects as required by Interim Final Rule 44 CFR 201.4(c)(3).

Chapter Five identifies the maintenance and implementation strategies for the Plan. The process for evaluation of the Hazard Mitigation Plan implementation progress is also detailed as required by Interim Final Rule 44 CFR 201.4(c)(4) and (5).

Funding

Jackson County was awarded a Hazard Mitigation Planning Grant by FEMA through GEMA for the update of Jackson County's 2019 Hazard Mitigation Plan. FEMA contributed 90% toward the total cost of the Plan Update. The Hazard Mitigation Planning Grant required a 10% match by Jackson County. This match was fulfilled entirely (100%) by In-Kind contributions; time spent by county and municipal employees, local stakeholders, representatives from organizations, and citizen volunteers updating the Plan was provided instead of cash from the County's budget.

Consistency with Federal and State Mitigation Policies

The Plan is intended to enhance and complement state and federal recommendations for the mitigation of natural and technological hazards in the following ways:

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

FEMA publishes several guidance documents for local governments on mitigating natural disasters. The updated Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Plan recognizes, adopts, incorporates, and endorses the following principles:

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

It is vital that the private sector is included in mitigation efforts that are consistent with state and federal recommendations, such as the following:

- Develop mitigation incentives with insurance agencies and lending institutions;
- Encourage the creation of a business continuity plan for the continuance of commerce during and following a disaster; and,
- Partner with local businesses to educate customers about potential hazards in the community and possible mitigation ideas.

Individual citizens must be made aware of the hazards they may encounter. Additionally, they must be educated on how to protect themselves from the hazards they face. They must be shown that 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 updated Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Plan supports the following FEMA recommendations regarding individual citizens:

- Become educated on the hazards that may impact your community;
- Become part of the process by supporting and encouraging mitigation programs that reduce vulnerability to disasters; and,
- An individual's responsibility is to safeguard his/her family, as well as themselves, prior to a disaster event.

Authority

In the past, federal legislation has provided funding for disaster relief, recovery, and some hazard mitigation planning. The DMA 2000 is the latest legislation to improve the planning aspect of that process; it reinforces the importance of mitigation planning and emphasizes planning for disasters before they occur. The DMA 2000 establishes a pre-disaster hazard mitigation program and designates new requirements for the national post-disaster Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP). Section 322 identifies the new requirements for planning activities and increases the amount of HMGP funds available to states that have developed a comprehensive mitigation plan prior to the disaster.

State and local communities must have an approved mitigation plan in place prior to receiving post-disaster HMGP funds. Local mitigation plans must demonstrate that their proposed mitigation measures are based on a sound planning process that accounts for the risk to and the capabilities of the individual communities. To implement the new DMA 2000 requirements, FEMA prepared an Interim Final Rule, published in the Federal Register on February 26, 2002, at 44 CFR Parts 201 and 206, which establishes planning and funding criteria for states and local communities.

Developed in accordance with current state and federal rules and regulations governing local hazard mitigation plans, Jackson County's Updated Hazard Mitigation Plan will be brought forth to each participating jurisdiction in Jackson County to be formally adopted. The Plan shall be routinely monitored and revised to maintain compliance with the following provisions, rules, and legislation:

Section 322, Mitigation Planning, of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as enacted by Section 104 of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-390); and FEMA's Interim Final Rule published in the Federal Register on February 26, 2002, at 44 CFR Part 201.

Plan Review

Requirement §201.6(c)(1)

The contractor, Lux Mitigation and Planning, had the primary responsibility for collecting updated information and presenting pertinent data to the Plan Update Committee. An online, Dropbox folder was created for Jackson County's Plan Update. The approved 2019 Hazard Mitigation Plan was uploaded to the Dropbox folder, and the link to the folder was emailed to all members of the Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Committee. Each chapter of the 2019 Plan was reviewed. Hazard vulnerability and risk assessment data was updated, as was critical infrastructure information.

Special attention and consideration were given to the review and edit of mitigation strategies listed in the 2019 Plan. The Plan Update Committee examined each strategy and determined whether the strategy had been completed, needed to be modified, was in progress, or no longer applied. The Committee was highly encouraged to create new mitigation strategies to meet the current needs of the county and municipalities. Mitigation strategies from other Georgia counties were reviewed to help with the creation of new strategies. When the Committee agreed a new mitigation action would be beneficial, it was tailored to Jackson County's needs and was included in the 2024 Plan. The contractor sent the Committee, including sporadically attending participants, regular emails which contained a Dropbox link to the most updated version of the Plan and encouraged the Committee to thoroughly critique each version.

Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Committee Workshop Dates

Thursday, January 9, 2025

Morning Session
(10:00am – 11:30am)

Kick-Off Workshop; Introduction to Hazard Mitigation

Afternoon Session
(12:00pm – 1:30pm)

Hazard Identification and Prioritization;
Community Risk Assessment Tabletop Exercise

Thursday, February 6, 2025

Morning Session
(10:00am – 11:30am)

Community Risk Assessment Analysis;
Review and Edit Mitigation Strategies from 2020 Plan

Afternoon Session
(12:00pm – 1:30pm)

Review and Edit Mitigation Strategies from 2020 Plan

Friday, February 28, 2025

Morning Session
(10:00am – 11:30am)

Review and Edit Mitigation Strategies from 2020 Plan;
Create New Mitigation Strategies for 2025 Plan

Afternoon Session
(12:00pm – 1:30pm)

Create New Mitigation Strategies for 2025 Plan;
Discuss Available Hazard Mitigation Grants;
Discuss Draft of 2025 Plan

*The public was welcome and encouraged to attend all Hazard Mitigation Plan Update workshops.

Significant Changes to the 2019 Plan

Each section of Jackson County's 2019 Hazard Mitigation Plan has been revised in some manner. Therefore, a summary of those changes will be listed in the first section of each chapter. Significant additions/modifications to this Plan include the following:

- Changed Earthquakes to Geologic Hazards and incorporated sinkholes
- Added Critical Infrastructure Failure to Technological Hazards
- Removed Conflagration from Technological Hazards

Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Participants

Requirement §201.6(b)(2)

The following 45 participants contributed to the update of Jackson County’s 2019 Hazard Mitigation Plan: *(in alphabetical order)*

Barbara Adams

Director

Jackson County E-911 Communications

Michael Adams

Chief of Police

City of Arcade Police Department

Doug Andrews

Chief Ranger; Fire Management Officer

Georgia Forestry Commission

Michael Bowen

Fire Chief

Jackson County Correctional Institution

Jeff Bridges

Director

Jackson County Public Works Department

Bryan Bullock

Director (Former)

Jackson County Emergency Management Agency

David Burton

Facility Manager

Jackson County Agricultural Facility

KC Calhoun

Hazard Mitigation Planner

Georgia Emergency Management Agency and Homeland Security

Trudy Cobb

Assistant Director

Jackson County E-911 Communications

Jason Crawford

Investigator

Jackson County Sheriff’s Office

Daryl Dunahoo

Member

The Jefferson Church

Mark Duke
Fire Chief
City of Jefferson Fire Department

Heather Forrester
EMA Coordinator
Jackson County Emergency Management Agency

Dustin Hall
Captain
West Jackson Fire Department

Jennifer Harrison
City of Hoschton City Manager/Clerk
City of Hoschton

Danny Lamar Hughes
Assistant Director
City of Jefferson Public Works Department

Jonathan Jones
Area One Field Coordinator
Georgia Emergency Management Agency and Homeland Security

Jason Kent
Safety and Security Supervisor
Jackson County School System

Joey Leslie
General Manager – Jackson County Water and Sewer Authority
Engineering Chair/Board Member – Upper Oconee Basin Water Authority

Joel Logan
Manager
Jackson County Geographic Information System (GIS) Department

Kristina Lunsford
City Clerk
City of Talmo

Terry May
Firefighter
North Jackson Fire Department

Kelli McCarthy
Director
Jackson County Emergency Management Agency

James H. McNatt, III
Lieutenant
City of Arcade Police Department

Luther Minix
Warden
Jackson County Correctional Institution

Brandon Mosley
Safety and Security Coordinator
Jefferson City Schools

Tylor Murphy
Deputy Director
Jackson County Emergency Management Agency

Richard Myer
Emergency Management Director
Northridge Health and Rehab

Steve Nichols
Mayor
City of Nicholson

Tal Parden
Patrol Lieutenant
City of Pendergrass Police Department

Tom Parker
Career, Technical, and Agricultural Education Director
Jefferson City Schools

Richard Parr
City of Maysville Councilmember
City of Maysville

Greg Pittman
Extension Coordinator
University of Georgia Extension Office – Jackson County

Wayne Pittman
Assistant Road Superintendent
Jackson County Public Works Department

Kevin Poe
County Manager
Jackson County Government

Brad Richards

Director

Jackson County Animal Control/Shelter

Jennifer Renzetti

Church Administrator

First Baptist Church of Commerce

Gina Roy

Assistant County Manager

Jackson County Government

Joe Savage

Director

City of Jefferson Public Works Department

Ben Stephens

Fire Chief

West Jackson Fire Department

Larry Stevens

Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES) Coordinator

Jackson County Emergency Management Agency

Dean A. Stringer

Deputy Coroner - Jackson County Coroner's Office

Firefighter – South Jackson Fire Department

Tom Strong

Airport Manager

The Jackson County Airport

Scott Votava

Fire Chief

Jackson Trail Fire Department

Taylor Watts

Assistant Superintendent

Jackson County Solid Waste Department

Sandy Weinell

Director

Town of Braselton Public Works Department

Sabrina Westbrook

Board Member

Jasper County Joint 911 Authority

The Plan Update Committee relied on their consultant to guide them through the update process. During workshops, the participants had productive discussions, expanded their professional networks, asked thoughtful questions, made important decisions, and provided critical input during key stages in the update process.

Efforts were made to involve all county and municipal departments, as well as community organizations and local businesses, which may have a role in the implementation of mitigation actions and/or policies. These efforts included sending invitations via email to attend the Kick-off workshop, sending reminder emails before each upcoming workshop, emailing pertinent information throughout the process, and requesting the review and critique of each chapter in the updated Plan.

The City of Maysville and the City of Hoschton were not able to attend any of the meetings of the Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Committee. To ensure these two municipalities were able to participate in the planning process, Jackson County Emergency Management Agency personally visited both municipalities and reviewed the plan with them. Both municipalities then filled out a Municipal Worksheet (copy located in Appendix F) to ensure their participation and information was properly documented. City Manager/Clerk Jennifer Harrison participated on behalf of the City of Hoschton and City Councilmember Richard Parr participated on behalf of the City of Maysville.

All neighboring counties – Banks, Barrow, Clarke, Hall, Madison, and Oconee – were asked to peer review the 2024 Mitigation Plan draft. The Plan was sent to each County EMA office. Jackson County had significant support and contribution to the Hazard Mitigation Plan Update process from surrounding jurisdictions. Additionally, the EMA Directors from surrounding counties were asked to attend Plan Update Committee workshops in hopes they would share mitigation ideas from their own counties.

Public Participation

Requirement §201.6(b)(1)

State Requirement Element F2

Public awareness is a key component of any community's overall mitigation strategy. As citizens become more involved in decisions that affect their safety, they may develop a greater respect for the natural hazards present in their community, and thus, may take the steps necessary to reduce potential impacts of those hazards.

The following local organizations and businesses participated in the update of Jackson County's 2019 Mitigation Plan: The Jefferson Church, First Baptist Church of Commerce, Northridge Health and Rehab

The Plan Update Committee took it upon themselves to ensure the processes undertaken for the development, implementation, and maintenance of the 2024 Hazard Mitigation Plan adequately considered public needs and viewpoints.

A list of public outreach initiatives can be found below:

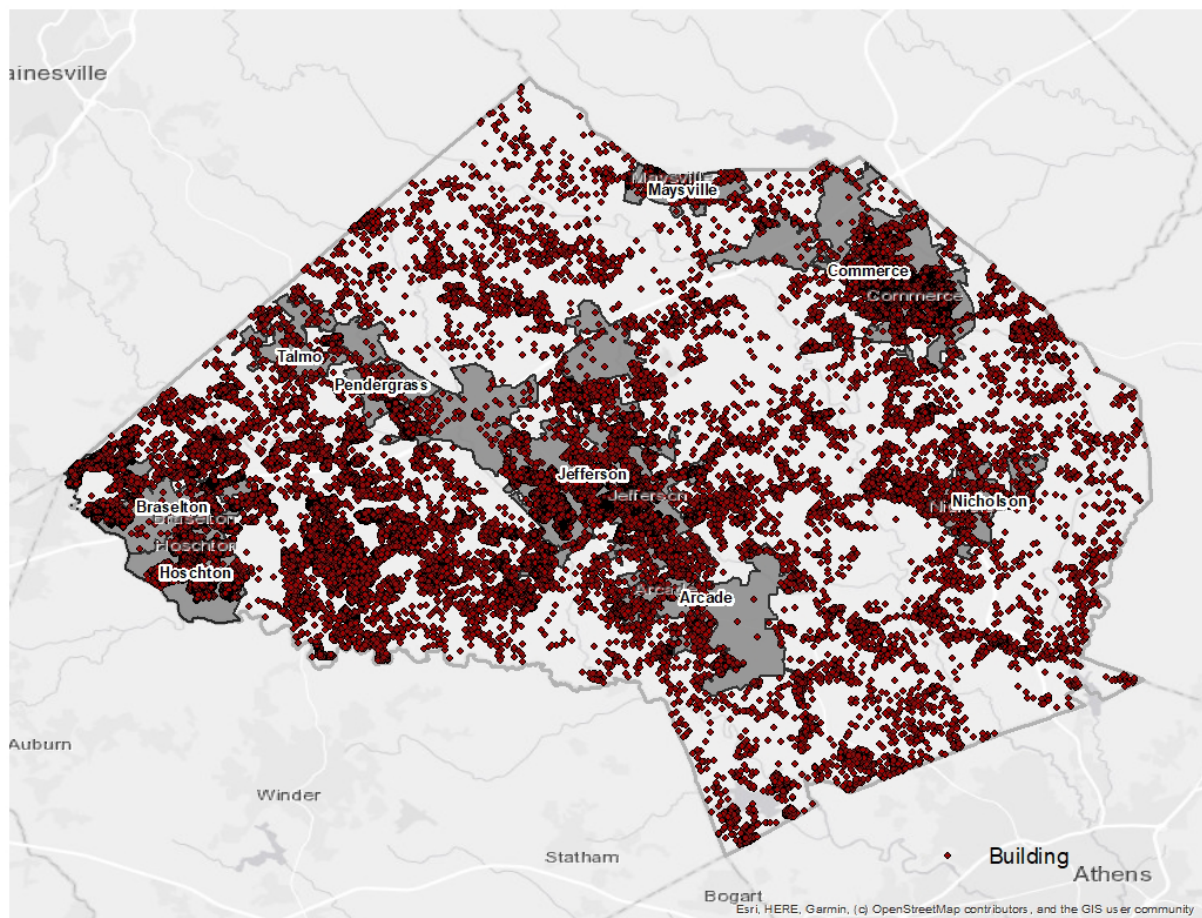
- Email reminders were sent to all Plan Update Committee members, as well as other stakeholders, prior to every workshop. Recipients were encouraged to share the workshop invitation with anyone they thought would be an asset to the Plan Update process or anyone who may want to learn more about what a Hazard Mitigation Plan is.
- The Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Committee made a concerted effort to include groups that work directly with vulnerable and underserved communities in an attempt to incorporate the needs of those groups into the planning efforts. Participants who work directly with these populations included: Jefferson Schools, the Jackson County Correctional Institution, Northridge Health and Rehab, The Jefferson Church, and the First Baptist Church of Commerce. The committee also advertised all workshops in locations frequented by vulnerable and underserved populations in Jackson County in an effort to directly engage with these populations. This included providing information directly to these populations via Northridge Health and Rehab, The Jefferson Church, and the First Baptist Church of Commerce.
- No members of the general public attended any workshops of the Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Committee and no public feedback was provided.

Multi-Jurisdictional Considerations

FEMA does not require cities and Jackson to adopt a local Hazard Mitigation Plan. However, the Federal DMA 2000 requires that all municipalities, wishing to be eligible to receive Hazard Mitigation Grants through FEMA, must adopt a local multi-hazard mitigation plan and must update that plan every five years. 2024 Mitigation Plan is the third five-year update. This FEMA-approved 2024 Hazard Mitigation Plan makes Jackson County, the City of Arcade, the Town of Braselton, the City of Commerce, the City of Hoschton, the City of Jefferson, the City of Maysville, the City of Pendergrass, the City of Nicholson, and the City of Talmo eligible for FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, Flood Assistance Mitigation Grants, and Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grants.

As set forth by Georgia House Bill 489, the Emergency Management Agency is the implementing agency for projects pertaining to hazard mitigation. Jackson County is dedicated to work in the best interests of the County, as well as its municipalities. A few mitigation strategies in Jackson County's 2024 Mitigation Plan apply to a specific municipality. Unless noted otherwise, mitigation strategies apply equally to all jurisdictions. During the creation and update of this Plan, Jackson County Emergency Management Agency solicited and received participation from the following Jackson County municipalities: Arcade, Braselton, Commerce, Hoschton, Jefferson, Maysville, Pendergrass, Nicholson, and Talmo.

Distribution of Buildings in Jackson County



Source: 2024 Jackson County HAZUS Report

Incorporation of Existing Plans, Studies, and Resources

Requirement §201.6(b)(3)

State Requirement Element F3

Existing Plans

2019 Jackson County Pre-Disaster Hazard Mitigation Plan
2019 State of Georgia Hazard Mitigation Plan
Jackson County Local Emergency Operations Plan
Georgia Forestry Commission's Jackson Co. Community Wildfire Protection Plan
Jackson County Joint Comprehensive Plan

Studies

2024 Hazard Risk Analyses (HAZUS Report)
2017 United States Department of Agriculture Ag Census
2010 United States Census
2020 United States Census
2009 Jackson County Flood Insurance Study
Radeloff, V. C., R. B. Hammer, S. I. Stewart, J. S. Fried, S. S. Holcomb, and J. F. McKeefry. 2005. *The Wildland Urban Interface in the United States*. Ecological Applications 15:799-805.

Resources

2014 City of Boston Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
2010 Camden County Joint Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
2010 Northern Virginia Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
National Climactic Data Center
National Weather Service
Jackson County Tax Assessor's Data
Jackson County Website
Georgia Mitigation Information System Database
Colorado State University (Hurricane mapping)
United States Geological Survey
FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps
National Flood Insurance Program
United States Coast Guard National Response Center Data
Georgia Department of Transportation
Georgia Safe Dams Program
Southern Group of State Foresters Wildfire Risk Assessment

Application of Existing Plans and Studies

Existing Planning Mechanism	Reviewed? Yes/No	Incorporation into 2022 Mitigation Plan
2019 Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Plan	Yes	Baseline for the 2022 Plan; updated mitigation strategies; updated hazards; updated Jackson County information
2019 State of Georgia Hazard Mitigation Plan	Yes	Hazard descriptions; potential hazards; mapping mechanisms; potential mitigation strategies that could be adopted on a local level
Jackson County Local Emergency Operations Plan (LEOP)	Yes	Identification of current resources; identification of current capabilities
Georgia Forestry's Jackson County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP)	Yes	Mitigation strategies for wildfire and drought; historical data
2017 USDA Agriculture Census	Yes	Agricultural data regarding potential losses for drought and wildfire
2020 United States Census	Yes	To update Jackson County's profile information
2009 Jackson County Flood Insurance Study	Yes	Identify potential flood prone areas; prioritization of flood-related mitigation strategies
Jackson County Comprehensive Plan	Yes	To identify future development trends; identify mitigation strategies to curb trends in a direction that considers the hazards of the area
Jackson County Flood Mitigation Assistance Plan	No	No such plan exists
2024 Jackson County HAZUS Report	Yes	Hazard Analysis

CHAPTER TWO – COUNTY PROFILE

Summary of Updates for Chapter Two

The following table provides a description of each section of this chapter and a summary of the changes that have been made to the Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Plan 2019.

<u>Chapter 2 Section</u>	<u>Updates</u>
Past Hazards	• This information involved a review of the hazards listed in the previous plan. • Information was updated for the last 50 years
History	• Expanded and updated from previous plan
Past Events	• Identification of major hazard events in Jackson County for the last 50 years • Focus on Federal Declarations and events since the last Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Demographics	• Updated data to the 2020 Census information
Social Vulnerability	• New Section – Not in 2019 Plan
Economy	• New Section – Not in 2019 Plan
Government	• New Section – Not in 2019 Plan
Municipalities	• New Section – Not in 2019 Plan
Transportation	• New Section – Not in 2019 Plan
Climate	• New Section – Not in 2019 Plan
Utilities	• New Section – Not in 2019 Plan
NFIP Compliance	• New Section – Not in 2019 Plan

History

Jackson County, in northeast Georgia, is the state's twenty-second county, created in 1796 from part of Franklin County on land formerly held by Cherokee and Creek Indians. It was named for James Jackson, who was a general in the Revolutionary War. Over time, Jackson County lost territory when portions of it went to the formation of Barrow, Clarke, Madison, and Walton counties. Today Jackson County encompasses 342 square miles.

Veterans of the Revolutionary War, arriving in 1784 just after the Franklin County land cession, were among the first white settlers of the county. The first permanent settlement was Groaning Rock, established in 1784 on land owned by William Dunson, a settler from Germany. Residents of the area built homes, a fort, a gristmill, and a smelting plant for iron ore. In 1784, the Georgia legislature established a state college, originally located in what was later ceded to Clarke County in 1801. This college, initially named Franklin College, became the University of Georgia, which held its first classes in Jackson County.

The community of Clarkesboro served as the county seat from 1796 until 1802. After the creation of Clarke County, the county seat was moved to a more central location. In 1803, the site of Thomocoggan, an old Indian settlement, was chosen and renamed Jefferson in honor of Thomas Jefferson. Jefferson was incorporated as a town in 1806 and became the official county seat.

The first courthouse in Jefferson was a log building south of the public square, replaced by a brick structure around 1820. This was eventually replaced in 1879 due to its location at the bottom of a poorly drained hill, which often left residents wading through mud to attend government business. The current courthouse, built in 2004, is the county's fifth.

Notable residents of Jackson County have included novelist Olive Ann Burns, Georgia Governor Lamartine Hardman, and physician Crawford Long. Points of interest in the area include Chateau Elan, a 3,500-acre winery and resort in Braselton, and the Shields-Ethridge Heritage Farm, an outdoor living history museum.



Past Hazards

Jackson County, Georgia, has faced many natural hazards in its Jackson history. Severe thunderstorms have been the most prevalent of these hazards. In the last 50 years, Jackson County has been subjected to 230 documented severe thunderstorm events. These events include torrential rainfall, hail, thunderstorm-force winds, and lightning.

Tornadoes, which can sometimes spawn from severe thunderstorms, have also occurred, although with much less frequency. In Jackson County, there have been 8 documented tornados in the last 50 years.

Because of heavy rainfall, either within Jackson County or upstream, flooding has also occurred. In the National Climactic Data Center (NCDC) databases of the National Weather Service, there is documentation of 17 flooding events for Jackson County.

Winter storms and heavy snowfall have affected Jackson County on 37 occasions over the last 50 years, according to the NCDC record. Because these natural events are barely an annual occurrence, the pre-planning and preparedness component of emergency management is not as robust as northern or western states that routinely see this type of weather.

Jackson County has also been impacted by the following: drought, excessive heat, tropical cyclones, earthquakes, and wildfires.

Jackson County has had 13 Presidential Disaster Declarations (FEMA-declared major disasters) – four of which have occurred since the adoption of the 2019 Hazard Mitigation Plan (two for COVID-19 in 2020 and two for Hurricane Helene in 2024).

Notable Past Events

- **2024, Hurricane Storm Helene (Federal Declaration x2)**
- 2023, Thunderstorm Wind
- **2020, Covid-19 (Federal Declaration x2)**
- **2017, Hurricane Irma (Federal Declaration x2)**
- 2017, Tornado (EF1)
- 2017, Hail
- 2017, Thunderstorm Wind
- 2016, Tornado (EF1)
- 2016, Tornado (EF1)
- **2015, Severe Winter Storm (Federal Declaration)**
- 2015, Hail
- **2014, Severe Winter Storm (Federal Declaration)**
- 2013, Thunderstorm Wind
- 2011, Thunderstorm Wind
- 2011, Thunderstorm Wind
- 2009, Thunderstorm Wind
- 2009, Heavy Snow
- 2008, Tornado (EF1)
- 2008, Thunderstorm Wind
- 2008, Hail
- 2007, Hail
- 2007, Thunderstorm Wind
- 2005, Tornado (F0)
- 2003, Thunderstorm Wind
- **2000, Severe Winter Storm (Federal Declaration)**
- 2000, Ice Storm
- 1998, Thunderstorm Wind
- 1997, Thunderstorm Wind
- 1994, Tornado (F0)
- **1993, Severe Snowfall, Winter Storm (Federal Declaration)**
- 1985, Tornado (F1)
- **1977, Drought (Federal Declaration)**
- 1976, Tornado (F2)
- **1976, Severe Storms, Flooding (Federal Declaration)**

Demographics

Jackson County

	2000 Census	2010 Census	2020 Census	2023 US Estimated Census
Population	41,589	60,485	75,907	88,615
White	89.0%	86.8%	79.7%	76.9%
African American	7.8%	6.8%	6.9%	9.0%
Hispanic/Latino	3.0%	6.2%	8.8%	11.5%
Asian	1.0%	1.7%	2.3%	3.0%
American Indian	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.7%
Two or More Races	1.0%	1.8%	6.6%	9.0%
Median Age	34.6	37.1	38.2	38.1
Median Household Income	\$40,349	\$50,409	\$70,960	\$84,749
Persons in Poverty	9.9%	15.7%	9.1%	6.3%
Homeowners	69.5%	75.2%	79.0%	75.4%

Municipalities – Population

	2000 Census	2010 Census	2020 Census	2022 US Estimated Census
Arcade	1,684	1,786	1,884	1,705
Braselton	1,078	7,511	13,403	14,139
Commerce	5,207	6,544	7,387	7,684
Hoschton	1,110	1,377	2,666	3,700
Jefferson	3,809	9,432	13,233	14,249
Maysville	1,262	1,798	1,867	1,829
Nicholson	1,314	1,696	1,808	2,261
Pendergrass	474	422	1,692	2,261
Talmo	489	180	257	361

Social Vulnerability Information

Social vulnerability refers to a community's capacity to prepare for and respond to the stress of hazardous events ranging from natural disasters, such as tornadoes or disease outbreaks, to human-caused threats, such as a toxic chemical spill. The Center for Disease Control and Prevention and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (CDC/ATSDR) rates social vulnerability on 16 variables.

These variables are:

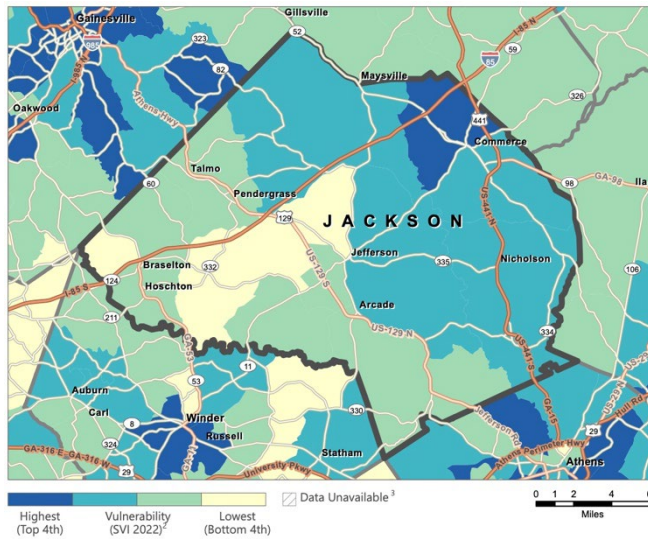
- Percentage below the poverty level
- Unemployment rate
- Per capita income
- Percentage of population 25+ without a high school diploma
- Percentage of population below 65 without insurance
- Percentage of population under 18 years of age
- Percentage of population age 65 and over
- Percentage of the population age 5 or older with a disability
- Percentage of households with a single parent
- Percentage of population that is Hispanic or non-Jackson race
- Percentage of population over the age of 5 who speak English less than "well"
- Number of large apartment buildings (10 or more housing units per building)
- Percentage of mobile homes
- Number of housing units with more than one person per room
- Number of households with no vehicle available
- Percentage of population living in group quarters

These 16 variables are aggregated into four overall factors: Socioeconomic Status, Household Characteristics, Racial and Ethnic Minority Status, and Household Type/Transportation. Each census tract is then mapped based upon each of these four factors and the overall SVI based upon the full 16 variables. A score is assigned based upon these variables from 0 (no social vulnerability) to 1 (very high social vulnerability).

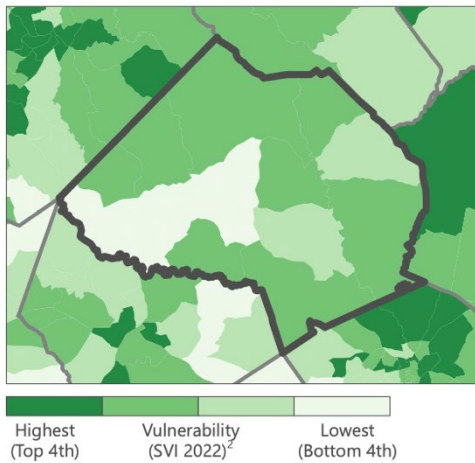
Jackson County has an Overall SVI score of 0.1076, which indicates a low level of vulnerability. Jackson County has a low level of vulnerability for Socioeconomic Status (0.1013), Racial/Ethnic Minority Status (0.1646), and Housing Type/Transportation (0.1013). Jackson County has a low to medium level of vulnerability for Household Characteristics (0.3291).

Jackson County does have particular areas that score higher on the SVI Index and higher on each of the four factors. The area between the City of Commerce and the City of Maysville scores slightly higher for Overall SVI and Racial/Ethnic Minority Status. The area south of the City of Commerce and along Highway 441 scores higher for Household Characteristics. The northern portion of Jackson County scores slightly higher for Socioeconomic Status and Housing Type/Transportation.

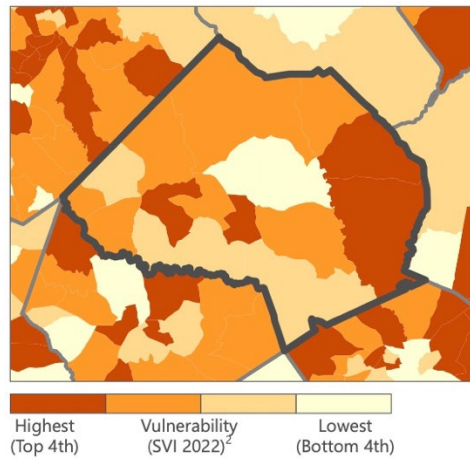
Overall Social Vulnerability



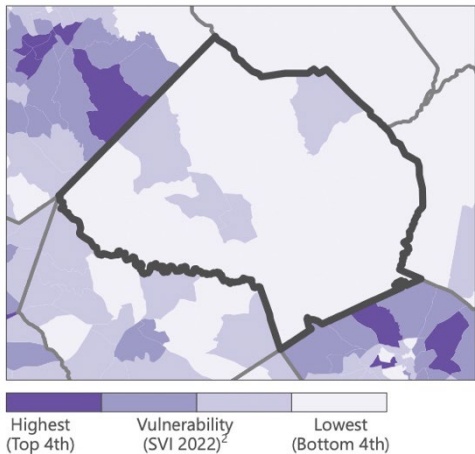
Socioeconomic Status



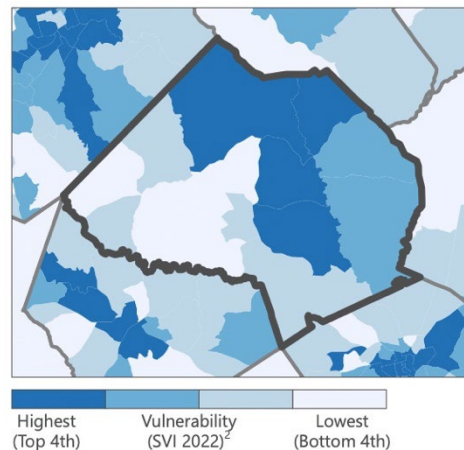
Household Characteristics



Racial and Ethnic Minority Status



Housing Type/Transportation



Economy

Jackson County's economy is primarily agriculture with some light industry. Jackson County's cost of living is 4.8% below the national average. The unemployment rate in Jackson County is 2.3%, which is below the State average of 3.7% and below the National average of 4.2%. Jackson County has a median household income of \$84,749, which is above the national average of \$80,610. The list of the ten largest private employers is from the Georgia Department of Labor (2024) and is listed in alphabetical order – not in order of company size or impact on the community.

The ten largest private employers in Jackson County are:

Company	Product/Service
Amazon.com Services, Inc	Distribution
HG Georgia Merchants, Inc	Retail
Kubota Manufacturing of America Corporation	Farm Equipment
Mission Foods – Jefferson	Manufacturing: Food
SK Battery America, Inc	Manufacturing: Battery
TD Automotive Compression Georgia LLC	Manufacturing: Automotive
The William Carter Company	Retail: Clothing
ULINE	Distribution
Wayne Poultry	Agriculture
Williams-Sonoma Direct, Inc	Retail: Household Goods

Utilities

Jackson County's utility needs are met by a variety of public and private entities.

Electrical power in Jackson County is provided by Georgia Power, Jackson EMC, and the City of Commerce.

Water in Jackson County is provided by Jackson County, the Town of Braselton, the City of Commerce, the City of Hoschton, the City of Jefferson, the City of Maysville, and the City of Nicholson.

Natural Gas is supplied in Jackson County by the City of Commerce, Scana Energy, and Vigas, Inc.

Transportation

Jackson County's transportation system consists primarily of state highways and county-maintained roads. Interstate 85, US Highways 129 and 441, as well as State highways 11, 15, 53, 59, 60, 82, 98, 124, 330, 332, 334, and 335 are major transportation routes that carry the majority of passenger and commercial traffic in and out of Jackson County.

Government

The form of government specified in the County Charter is known as a commissioner/manager form of government, which provides for five district elected Commissioners and one county at-large, elected chairperson. The Board of Commissioners appoints a County Manager to oversee the day-to-day operations of the county.

The main duties of the commissioners is to pass local laws, known as ordinances, that regulate a variety of things that promote the health, safety and welfare of the citizens covered by them; to pass a balanced budget each year that funds its own operations as well as to allocate funds to the Constitutional Officers, other elected officials, the courts and a variety of programs put in place by the State but funded locally; to ensure that necessary services are funded and provided; to set the millage rate for the County government and many other secondary duties.

The commissioners set the County millage rate each year to fund a portion of the County budget. They also receive the millage rate that is set by the Board of Education and an assessment by the State which is submitted to the Georgia Department of Revenue each year.

The commissioners receive, deliberates, and passes local ordinances each year and amends many others to reflect the changing times. Both require that a public hearing be held, and these are normally held during the regular Commission meetings. They also pass several resolutions and proclamations throughout the year. Generally, with some exceptions, the commissioner can pass any local law and ordinance they feel is needed for the County so long as it does not violate the laws of the State or Federal government or the Constitutional rights of any individual. These are researched thoroughly by legal staff before ever being brought to a hearing.

The commissioners provide many services that citizens expect through the revenues that are raised annually. These include Fire and Ambulance protection; E-911 dispatch services; Zoning and Planning; Inspections; Code Enforcement; Animal Control; Public Library; Parks and Recreation; Public Works; Waste Management Collection Centers; and agencies that service all these such as Building Maintenance, Vehicle Maintenance, and Emergency Management Services. The budget also funds state mandated services such as Law Enforcement and Detention; Superior, Probate, Magistrate and Juvenile courts; Tax Assessment and Tax Collection services; Elections management; District Attorney (shared with other counties) and some smaller funding for local agencies under the State of Georgia.

Climate

Jackson County, like much of Georgia, enjoys a temperate climate with four well-defined seasons: warm to hot summers; brisk fall temperatures; relatively brief, cool winters; and a warm spring season. As a result, there exists a Jackson growing season in Georgia, perfect for ornamental and economic-boosting agricultural plants.

AVERAGE MONTHLY TEMPERATURES IN GEORGIA (FAHRENHEIT)

	Average Georgia Temperature	Average Jackson County Temperature
January	46	43
February	49	47
March	56	55
April	63	62
May	70	70
June	77	77
July	80	80
August	79	79
September	74	73
October	64	63
November	56	54
December	48	46

National Flood Insurance Program Compliance

JURISDICTION	PARTICIPATING?	PARTICIPATION DATE	EFFECTIVE MAP DATE
JACKSON COUNTY	YES	11/16/90	12/17/10
ARCADE	YES	10/17/13	12/17/10
BRASELTON	YES	9/29/06	4/11/24
COMMERCE	YES	9/15/01	12/17/10
HOSCHTON	YES	10/15/12	12/17/10
JEFFERSON	YES	6/4/87	12/17/10
MAYSVILLE	YES	12/17/10	12/17/10
NICHOLSON	YES	9/6/23	12/17/10
PENDERGRASS	NO	-----	-----
TALMO	YES	3/5/10	12/17/10

**The City of Pendergrass is exploring this as this time.*

Municipalities

City of Arcade



The City of Arcade is governed by a Mayor/City Council form of government. All city councilmembers are elected by the citizens of Arcade. The City of Arcade provides the following services to the citizens: Administrative, Planning, Law Enforcement, Recreation, and Elections.

Town of Braselton



The Town of Braselton is governed by a Mayor/City Council form of government. The Mayor and all City Council members are elected by the citizens of Braselton. The Town of Braselton provides the following services to its citizens: Administration, Development, Planning, Parks, Law Enforcement, and Public Works.

Braselton was incorporated in 1916. In 1876, William Harrison Braselton purchased 800 acres of land and established a plantation. His eldest son, William Henry, became the town's first mayor. The Braselton family continued to serve on the city council until 2001.

In 1887, eight-year-old John Oliver Braselton built a small merchandise house to sell goods to farmhands on his family's plantation. With his brothers' involvement and their father's support, the business grew into the Braselton Brothers, a thriving store along the railroad tracks. By 1904, the store had expanded into a large brick building with a basement for heavy groceries, offering a variety of products to Gwinnett, Hall, and Jackson counties. The store added a bank in 1911, but was destroyed by a tornado in 1919 and later rebuilt with community help.

In the 1980s, Donald and Nancy Panoz, owners of the Elan Corporation, established the 3,500-acre Chateau Elan Resort and Winery in Braselton, a major local attraction. Donald Panoz also founded the American Le Mans Series (ALMS) in 1999, a renowned automobile endurance racing series, and the Panoz Esperante sports car is built in Braselton. The International Motor Sports Association and the Road Atlanta racing circuit are also located in the town.

Over time, Braselton expanded and attracted major companies, transforming into a thriving residential and industrial area. Notable developments include the Mayfield Dairy Visitors Center (1997), Panoz Auto Development Company (1999), and Haverly's Distribution Center (2002). Parks and green spaces, such as the Braselton town park, a multiuse park along the Mulberry River, and the Thompson Mills Forest, Georgia's state arboretum, are important to the community. The Thompson Mills Forest, managed by the University of Georgia, serves as an educational research facility.

City of Commerce



The City of Commerce is governed by a Mayor/City Council form of government. The Mayor and all City Council members are elected by the citizens of Commerce. The City of Commerce provides the following services to its citizens: Administration, Fire, Parks and Recreation, Planning and Development, Law Enforcement, Public Works, Code Enforcement, and Library.

The City of Commerce, located near the North Georgia Mountains and just 90 minutes north of Atlanta, was originally known as Harmony Gove and incorporated in 1884. It became a key player in the textile industry, with mills and manufacturers central to the railroad. The city's name was officially changed to Commerce in 1909.

Its history includes a rich cultural legacy, such as the Harmony Grove Female Academy, Georgia's first school for girls, and its role in state politics with Governor Lamartine G. Hardman, who served from 1927 to 1931. Commerce is also the setting of Olive Ann Burns' novel **Cold Sassy Tree**.

Today, Commerce is known for its historic preservation, business-friendly environment, and as a great place to live and do business.

City of Hoschton



The City of Hoschton is governed by a Mayor/City Council form of government and has a City Manager who runs the day-to-day operations of the city. The Mayor and all six City Council members are elected by the citizens of Hoschton and serve four year, staggered terms. The City of Hoschton provides the following services to its citizens: Administration, Planning and Zoning, Law Enforcement, and Water/Utilities.

Education, healthcare, and social services is the largest employment sector for the residents of Hoschton. Over 20% of residents work in this sector. Additionally, 30% of Hoschton residents have a college degree, which is higher than the average of Jackson County as a whole. The City of Hoschton has a median household income higher than the average in Jackson County and the State of Georgia.

City of Jefferson



Jefferson, Georgia was established in 1803 at the site of a former village called Thomocoggan. The town, named in honor of President Thomas Jefferson, was selected as the county seat and incorporated in 1806. The town was situated along the traditional trading routes of Native American tribes, which facilitated its early growth and development. The construction of a courthouse in 1807 solidified its status as the county seat of Jackson County. Throughout the 19th century, Jefferson experienced steady growth, fueled by agriculture, particularly cotton farming, and the development of transportation infrastructure, including roads and railroads.

Like many Southern towns, Jefferson was deeply affected by the Civil War. The town saw its share of military activity, including the passage of both Confederate and Union troops. After the war, Jefferson, like the rest of the South, faced the challenges of Reconstruction. However, the town gradually recovered and resumed its growth and development in the latter half of the 19th century.

The late 19th and early 20th centuries saw continued economic expansion in Jefferson. Agriculture remained a vital part of the local economy, but other industries, such as manufacturing and commerce, also began to flourish. The town's strategic location along transportation routes further contributed to its prosperity. In the 20th century, Jefferson continued to evolve and grow. The town saw improvements in infrastructure, including the construction of highways and utilities. Educational institutions, such as Jefferson High School, became focal points of the community. Jefferson also experienced suburbanization trends, with residential developments expanding outward from the historic downtown area.

Throughout its history, Jefferson has preserved its cultural heritage through the restoration and preservation of historic buildings and landmarks. The city's downtown area boasts a charming mix of historic architecture, including antebellum homes, Victorian-era buildings, and early 20th-century storefronts. Cultural events, festivals, and museums celebrate the town's rich history and traditions. In the present day, Jefferson continues to thrive as a vibrant community with a strong sense of identity and history. While embracing modernity and growth, the town remains committed to preserving its unique heritage and character.

The City of Jefferson is governed by a Council-Manager form of government and has a City Manager who runs the day-to-day operations of the city. The six City Council members are elected by district by the citizens of Jefferson and serve four year, staggered terms. The City of Jefferson provides the following services to its citizens: Administration, Community Development, Fire Services, Parks & Recreation, Planning and Development, Law Enforcement, Public Works, and Public Utilities.

City of Maysville



The City of Maysville was a small village by 1847 and was known as Midway at the time. In 1869, a brick store was built and the town began to be called simply “Brick Store.” Eventually the name was changed to Maysville most likely to honor a prominent citizen in the area, John Mays. The City of Maysville was officially incorporated in 1879. The city sits in both Banks and Jackson Counties.

In the early 1900s, the City of Maysville was a thriving town. Agriculture was the primary industry. In 1907, a public school system was established. In 1908, an election was held asking citizens to decide on whether they wanted the city limits to remain in both Banks and Jackson counties or change the lines to place the city within one county or the other. Most residents voted for the town to be moved entirely within the limits of Banks County. However, several residents which opposed the idea petitioned to a local judge. The judge ruled that the election was invalid. This ruling was appealed to the State Supreme Court, which upheld the judge’s decision. The town remained split between the two counties.

The City of Maysville thrived until the stock market crash of the 1920s. The Great Depression and the cotton market collapse of the 1950s had devastating effects upon the city. In 1966, the first Autumn Leaf Festival was held. This festival is still held each year. The most famous resident of Maysville was the folk artist Mattie Lou O’Kelly.

The City of Maysville is governed by a Mayor/City Council form of government.

City of Nicholson



The City of Nicholson was originally named Cooper. The change to Nicholson was noted as early as 1876, when The Forest News described the stations on the Northeastern Railroad's Athens to Lula run. The name Cooper was in honor of the Willis Cooper farm just below Nicholson. The people of Cooper, desiring a railroad depot informed President J. Nicholson "that they would name the town after him if he would make a fuel stop in Cooper so they could sell their wood to the railroad." The fuel stop was created and the name change occurred and was reported in local papers as early as 1876, however, the post office at Cooper did not change its name to Nicholson until February 2, 1882.

Situated between the cities of Athens and Commerce, the town has predominantly been a farming community through the years; moreover, the poultry industry was and continues to be an essential part of the local economy. Other commercial endeavors such as general stores, a mattress factory, jewelry store, hat factory, cotton gins just to name a few have enriched and enhanced the lives of Nicholson's citizens in many ways. Nicholson has always been the home of professionals in business, education, government, law, humanities and the arts, and medicine.

Nicholson is governed by a Mayor/City Council form of government. The mayor and all four councilmembers are elected in city-wide elections. The City of Nicholson provide Public Works and Administrative services to its citizens.

City of Pendergrass



Pendergrass was incorporated in 1891. Previously, this site was home to a community called Garden Valley in the late 1700s and throughout the 1800s. The name was changed to Pendergrass in honor of Franklin Lafayette Pendergrass, a prominent businessman who was the director of the Gainesville, Jefferson, and Southern Railroad.

Nicholson is governed by a Mayor/City Council form of government. Pendergrass has six councilmembers, one of which serves as Mayor Pro Tem. The Mayor and all six councilmembers are elected as at-large positions. The City of Nicholson provide Public Works, Law Enforcement, and Administrative services to its citizens.

City of Talmo



The City of Talmo was first settled in 1840. The name “Talmo” is derived from the Creek word “Talmoecco,” which means “home of the Chief Tallassee.” By 1896, Talmo was home to one store and a railroad line. It was incorporated on August 9, 1920.

Today, Talmo is governed by a mayor and four councilmembers. One councilmember serves as Mayor Pro Tem. The mayor and all councilmembers are elected in city-wide elections. Talmo provides the following services to its citizens: Administrative, Planning, and Fire Services.

CHAPTER THREE – COUNTY PROFILE

Summary of Updates for Chapter Three

The following table provides a description of each section of this chapter, and a summary of the changes that have been made to the Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Plan 2019.

Chapter 3 Section	Updates
Risk Assessment	- Expanded the explanation of the Risk Assessment - Added an explanation of each part of the Hazard Information
Natural Hazard Severe Thunderstorm	- Updated and consolidated hazard profile with new data - Content revised
Natural Hazard Winter Storm	- Updated and consolidated hazard profile with new data - Content revised
Natural Hazard Flooding	- Updated and consolidated hazard profile with new data - Land Use and Development trends updated to include municipal NFIP information - Content revised
Natural Hazard Tornado	- Updated and consolidated hazard profile with new data - Content revised
Natural Hazard Drought	- Updated and consolidated hazard profile with new data - Content revised
Natural Hazard Wildfire	- Updated and consolidated hazard profile with new data - Content revised
Natural Hazard Geologic Hazards	- New Section – Not in 2019 Plan - Incorporated Earthquakes into Geologic Hazards - Content revised
Natural Hazard Tropical Cyclone	- Updated and consolidated hazard profile with new data - Content revised
Technological Hazard Hazardous Materials	- Updated hazard description - Updated and consolidated hazard profile data - Content revised
Technological Hazard Dam Failure	- Updated hazard description - Updated and consolidated hazard profile data

	• Content revised
Technological Hazard Transportation Incident	• Updated hazard description • Updated and consolidated hazard profile data • Content revised
Technological Hazard Terrorism	• Updated hazard description • Updated and consolidated hazard profile data • Content revised
Technological Hazard Infrastructure Failure	• New Section – Not in 2019 Plan
Technological Hazard Emergent Infectious Diseases	• Updated hazard description • Updated and consolidated hazard profile data • Content revised

Risk Assessment

Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i and ii)

Requirement §201.6(d)(3)

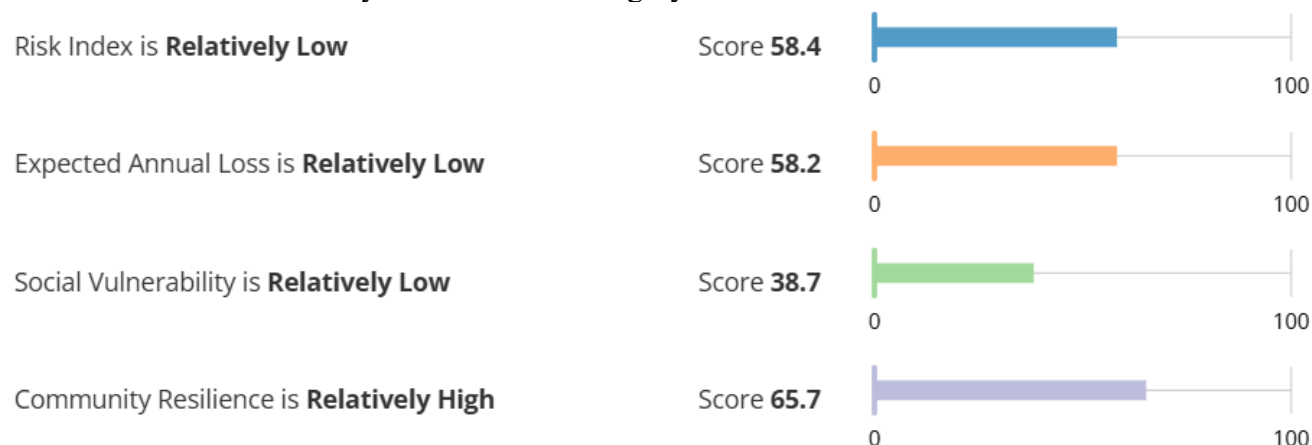
The Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee conducted a comprehensive Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) for Jackson County and all municipalities. This assessment developed the hazard basis for this plan. The assessment includes the following components for each hazard:

1. *Hazard Identification:* The Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee identified eight natural hazards and six technological hazards for this Hazard Mitigation Plan. Each hazard was identified using statistical data and records from a variety of sources. The list of hazards is based upon frequency, severity of impact, probability, potential losses, and vulnerability.
2. *Hazard Description:* Each hazard was described in detail. Many hazard descriptions came from the Georgia Hazard Mitigation Plan since many of the hazards that could impact the state could also potentially impact Jackson County.
3. *Profile of Hazards:* Each hazard was profiled as to how it could potentially impact the County.
4. *Assets Exposed to the Hazard:* The plan considers critical facilities and infrastructure as part of the vulnerability assessment. This assessment determines the vulnerability of the municipalities and attempts to identify populations most vulnerable to each hazard, although many have potential countywide impacts.
5. *Estimated Potential Losses:* Using critical facility and past history data, an estimation of potential losses due to a particular hazard event were determined.
6. *Land Use and Development Trends:* Land use trends were considered when determining the potential future impacts of each hazard. This is of importance regarding flooding and dam failure events.
7. *Multi-Jurisdictional Concerns:* Each jurisdiction was considered when determining the potential hazard impact.

The National Risk Index was utilized as a database of risk potential for how natural hazards have impacted Jackson County in the past and for how they could impact Jackson County in the future. The National Risk Index is a dataset and online tool to help illustrate the United States communities most at risk for 18 natural hazards: Avalanche, Coastal Flooding, Cold Wave, Drought, Earthquake, Hail, Heat Wave, Hurricane, Ice Storm, Landslide, Lightning, Riverine Flooding, Strong Wind, Tornado, Tsunami, Volcanic Activity, Wildfire, and Winter Weather.

The National Risk Index leverages available source data for Expected Annual Loss due to these 18 hazard types, Social Vulnerability, and Community Resilience to develop a baseline relative risk measurement for each United States county and Census tract. These measurements are calculated using average past conditions, but they cannot be used to predict future outcomes for a community. The National Risk Index is intended to fill gaps in available data and analyses to better inform federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial decision makers as they develop risk reduction strategies.

Here is how Jackson County scored in each category overall:



These scores indicate that Jackson County has relatively low overall risk, social vulnerability, and expected annual loss. It also indicates relatively high values of community resilience.

In addition to the overall scores, a matrix for each hazard is also produced by the National Risk Index.

Hazard Type	Risk Index Rating	Risk Index Score	National Percentile
Avalanche	Not Applicable	--	
Coastal Flooding	Not Applicable	--	
Cold Wave	No Rating	0	0 100
Drought	Very Low	49.1	0 100
Earthquake	Relatively Low	76.9	0 100
Hail	Relatively Moderate	89.2	0 100
Heat Wave	Relatively Low	47.6	0 100
Hurricane	Relatively Low	69.1	0 100
Ice Storm	Relatively Moderate	74.4	0 100
Landslide	Relatively High	94.9	0 100
Lightning	Relatively Low	67.1	0 100
Riverine Flooding	Very Low	20.9	0 100
Strong Wind	Relatively Low	58.9	0 100
Tornado	Relatively Moderate	77.8	0 100

Hazard Type	EAL Value	Social Vulnerability	Community Resilience	CRF	Risk Value	Risk Index Score
Tornado	\$3,119,822	Relatively Low	Relatively High	1.12	\$3,407,930	77.8
Hurricane	\$978,994	Relatively Low	Relatively High	1.12	\$1,146,243	69.1
Hail	\$961,677	Relatively Low	Relatively High	1.12	\$1,077,239	89.2
Earthquake	\$706,042	Relatively Low	Relatively High	1.12	\$803,573	76.9
Strong Wind	\$449,564	Relatively Low	Relatively High	1.12	\$501,945	58.9
Landslide	\$229,799	Relatively Low	Relatively High	1.12	\$286,899	94.9
Ice Storm	\$188,290	Relatively Low	Relatively High	1.12	\$211,598	74.4
Lightning	\$167,425	Relatively Low	Relatively High	1.12	\$184,371	67.1
Winter Weather	\$147,190	Relatively Low	Relatively High	1.12	\$161,062	75.2
Riverine Flooding	\$74,644	Relatively Low	Relatively High	1.12	\$85,796	20.9
Heat Wave	\$67,654	Relatively Low	Relatively High	1.12	\$73,984	47.6
Wildfire	\$34,333	Relatively Low	Relatively High	1.12	\$38,982	49.4
Drought	\$17,103	Relatively Low	Relatively High	1.12	\$23,929	49.1

As the above graphics indicate, Tornadoes have the highest expected annual loss score of any potential hazard with over \$3.1 million in expected annual loss. As far as overall risk score, landslide is considered to be a higher risk event than any other hazard identified with hail and tornado close behind.

In addition to overall risk, the Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Committee considered how each hazard could potentially impact the vulnerable populations in the community. Utilizing the National Risk Index and census tract data, a few trends were identified. Census tract 13157010200, which includes areas of northeast Jackson County and includes the City of Commerce, and Census tract 13157010400, which includes areas in northern Jackson County and includes the City of Maysville, had a higher overall risk than any other area. Both of these census tracts also score higher than the rest of Jackson County in regards to Social Vulnerability. While Jackson County has a relatively low overall social vulnerability score, these areas score relatively high in social vulnerability. These two census tracts scored in the top three for highest risk for the following hazards: Earthquake, Hail, Hurricane, Ice Storms, and Strong Wind. Additionally, Census tract 1315700200 scored as being the area of Jackson County at highest risk for Wildfire, Tornado, Landslide, and Lightning and 2nd highest for Riverine Flooding. Census tract 1315700400 scored as being the area of Jackson County at highest risk for drought.

At the first workshop of the Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Committee, the attendees participated in a risk assessment of hazard for Jackson County. This risk assessment was based upon two primary factors: 1. How likely is a hazard to occur; 2. How prepared the committee workshop participants felt the community was for each hazard. This risk assessment relied on the committee workshop attendees to identify the hazards and then rank them by those two factors. As a result, the risk assessment could be skewed by the workshop participants, recency bias, and/or how the hazard would directly impact the organizations represented at this workshop. After additional discussion with the Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update committee at future workshops, the hazards in this chapter were the agreed upon

list. Several of the hazards identified by the committee members were consolidated into expanded hazard descriptions. Those incorporations are notated in the below hazard ranking.

Hazard	Likelihood Score	Preparedness Score	Impact Score	Total Score
Terrorism	6	62	30	98
Nuclear Incident	0	46	33	79
Severe Winter Weather	66	0	10	76
Tropical Cyclone	38	2	35	75
Hazardous Materials Incident	10	42	22	74
Transportation Incident	45	15	8	68
Tornado	30	4	18	52
Pandemic/Epidemic	2	6	35	43
Flood	31	10	1	42
Water Contamination*	7	18	9	34
Dam Failure	7	15	0	22
Pipeline Incident**	0	13	1	14
Sinkholes***	7	6	1	14
Wildfire	0	0	2	2
Agricultural Incident****	0	0	0	0

** Water Contamination was incorporated into Hazardous Materials Incident*

*** Pipeline Incident was incorporated into Hazardous Materials Incident and Critical Infrastructure Failure*

****Sinkholes was incorporated into Geologic Hazards and included Earthquakes and other hazards*

*****Agricultural Incident was incorporated into Hazardous Materials Incident and Emergent Infectious Diseases*

******Severe Thunderstorms was added as a hazard after the first workshop of the Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Committee*

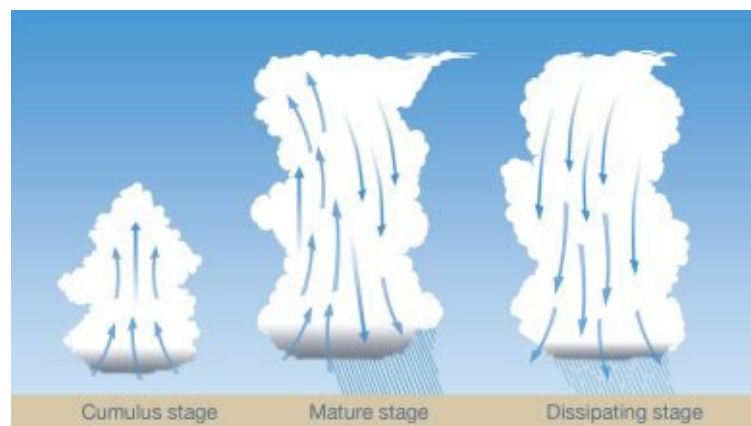
Natural Hazard: Severe Thunderstorm

Hazard Description

This section provides general and historical information about thunderstorms, including high wind, lightning, and hail. Other elements of thunderstorms, such as tornadoes and flooding, are addressed in their own sections.

Thunderstorms are formed when moist air near the earth's surface is forced upward through some catalyst (convection or frontal system). As the moist air rises, the air condenses to form clouds. Because condensation is a warming process, the cloud continues to expand upward. When the initial updraft is halted by the upper troposphere, both the anvil shape and a downdraft form. This system of up-drafting and down-drafting air columns is termed a "cell."

As the process of updrafts and downdrafts feeds the cell, the interior particulates of the cloud collide and combine to form rain and hail, which falls when the formations are heavy enough to push through the updraft. The collision of water and ice particles within the cloud creates a large electrical field that must discharge to reduce charge separation. This discharge is the lightning that occurs from cloud to ground or cloud to cloud in the thunderstorm cell. In the final stage of development, the updraft weakens as the downdraft-driven precipitation continues until the cell dies.



Each thunderstorm cell can extend several miles across its base and to reach 40,000 feet in altitude. Thunderstorm cells may compound and move abreast to form a squall line of cells, extending farther than any individual cell's potential.

In terms of temporal characteristics, thunderstorms exhibit no true seasonality in that occurrences happen throughout the year. Convectively, driven systems dominate the summer while frontal driven systems dominate during the other seasons. The rate of onset is rapid in that a single cell endures only 20 minutes.

However, various cells in different stages of development may form a thunderstorm that lasts up to a few hours as it moves across the surface.

In terms of magnitude, the National Weather Service defines thunderstorms in terms of severity as a severe thunderstorm that produces winds greater than 57 mph and/or hail of at least 1 inch in diameter and/or a tornado. The National Weather Service chose these measures of severity as parameters more capable of producing considerable damage. Therefore, these are measures of magnitude that may project intensity.

Lightning

Lightning occurs when the difference between the positive and negative charges of the upper layers of the cloud and the earth's surface becomes great enough to overcome the resistance of the insulating air. The current flows along the forced conductive path to the surface (in cloud to ground lightning) and reaches up to 100 million volts of electrical potential. In Georgia, lightning strikes peak in July, with June and August being second highest in occurrence.

Hail

Hail is a form of precipitation that forms during the updraft and downdraft-driven turbulence within the cloud. The hailstones are formed by layers of accumulated ice (with more layers creating larger hailstones) that can range from the size of a pea to the size of a grapefruit. Hailstones span a variety of shapes but usually take a spherical form. Hailstorms mostly endanger cars but have been known to damage aircraft and structures.

Hazard Profile

Severe thunderstorms, including high winds, hail, and lightning, are a serious threat to the residents and infrastructure of Jackson County. Severe thunderstorms are the most frequently occurring natural hazard in Jackson County. Many of these storms include high winds, lightning, and hail. Hail up to 3.00 inches was recorded in Jackson County on several occasions, most recently in 1999. Thunderstorm winds of 80 mph have been reported on many occasions in Jackson County, with the most recent occurring in 2013. While there have been dozens of documented thunderstorm events affecting Jackson County over the last 50 years, it is likely that the official number is a low estimate due to poor record keeping in decades past. For example, only 40 thunderstorm events were recorded between 1975 and 1995, likely a vast underestimation of actual events.

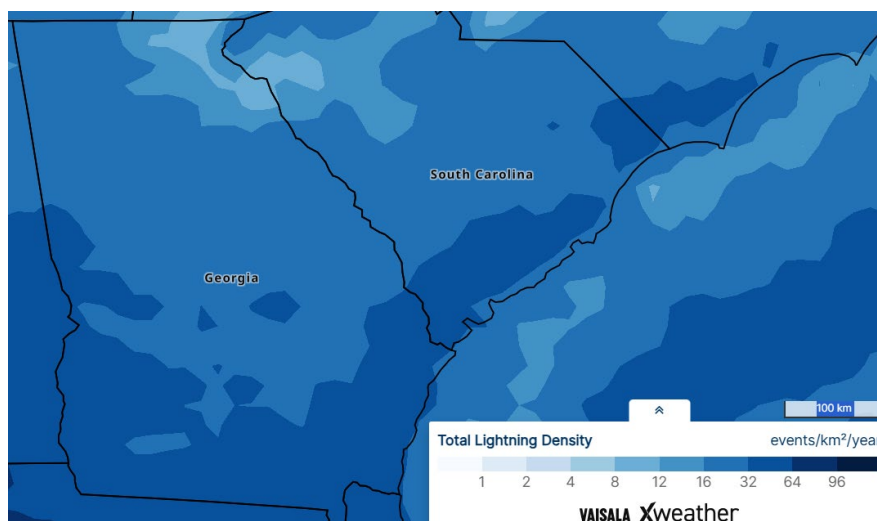
Most of the available information relating to severe thunderstorm events in Jackson County fails to describe damage estimates in any detail. With each thunderstorm event, there are likely unreported costs related to infrastructure costs, public safety response costs, utility repair costs, and personal home and business repair costs. Thunderstorms have occurred during all parts of the day and night and in every month in Jackson County.

The Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Committee utilized data from the National Climatic Data Center, the National Weather Service, numerous weather-related news articles, and the Jackson County LEOP in researching severe thunderstorms and their potential impacts on the county. All information has been gathered on a countywide basis. All thunderstorm hazard data included for Jackson County is limited to countywide data and is not broken down by jurisdiction.

During the last 50 years, 180 thunderstorm events were recorded in Jackson County, with 140 of those occurring in the last 30 years. According to these records, Jackson County has a 1.28% daily chance of a thunderstorm event based upon data from the last 30 years. Over the last 10 years, Jackson County has averaged 4.1 thunderstorm events per year (41 events). Due to improved record keeping protocols, the Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Committee believes the data from the last ten years provides a more accurate representation of the thunderstorm threat to the county. The Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Committee has also determined that the lightning threat is severely under-reported, as shown in the NCDC data numbers.

Hailstone size	Measurement		Updraft Speed	
	in.	cm.	mph	km/h
bb	< 1/4	< 0.64	< 24	< 39
pea	1/4	0.64	24	39
marble	1/2	1.3	35	56
dime	7/10	1.8	38	61
penny	3/4	1.9	40	64
nickel	7/8	2.2	46	74
quarter	1	2.5	49	79
half dollar	1 1/4	3.2	54	87
walnut	1 1/2	3.8	60	97
golf ball	1 3/4	4.4	64	103
hen egg	2	5.1	69	111
tennis ball	2 1/2	6.4	77	124
baseball	2 3/4	7.0	81	130
tea cup	3	7.6	84	135
grapefruit	4	10.1	98	158
softball	4 1/2	11.4	103	166

As indicated by the below graphics, Jackson County averages 16 flashes of cloud to ground lightning per square kilometer per year. That equals a 4.5% chance of a cloud-to-ground lightning strike on any given day. This shows a much higher indication of lightning occurrences than has been reported to the National Weather Service and the National Climatic Data Center. It is the determination of the Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Committee that this data shows a more accurate representation of the scope of the threat that lightning poses to the citizens and infrastructure of Jackson County.



Natural Hazard: Severe Thunderstorm

Severe thunderstorm winds, which are defined as winds of at least 58 mph in conjunction with a convective event, have occurred with many thunderstorms that have affected Jackson County. These winds can exceed 100 mph and cause damage comparable to weak tornadoes.

Hazard Score	Wind Speeds
1	<90 mph gust
2	91 – 100 mph gust
3	101 – 110 mph gust
4	111 – 120 mph gust
5	>120 mph gust

<i>Municipality</i>	<i># of Thunderstorms</i>	<i>Annual Risk</i>
ARCADE	13	52%
BRASELTON	12	48%
COMMERCE	42	100%
HOSCHTON	46	100%
JEFFERSON		
MAYSVILLE		
PENDERGRASS		
NICHOLSON		
TALMO		

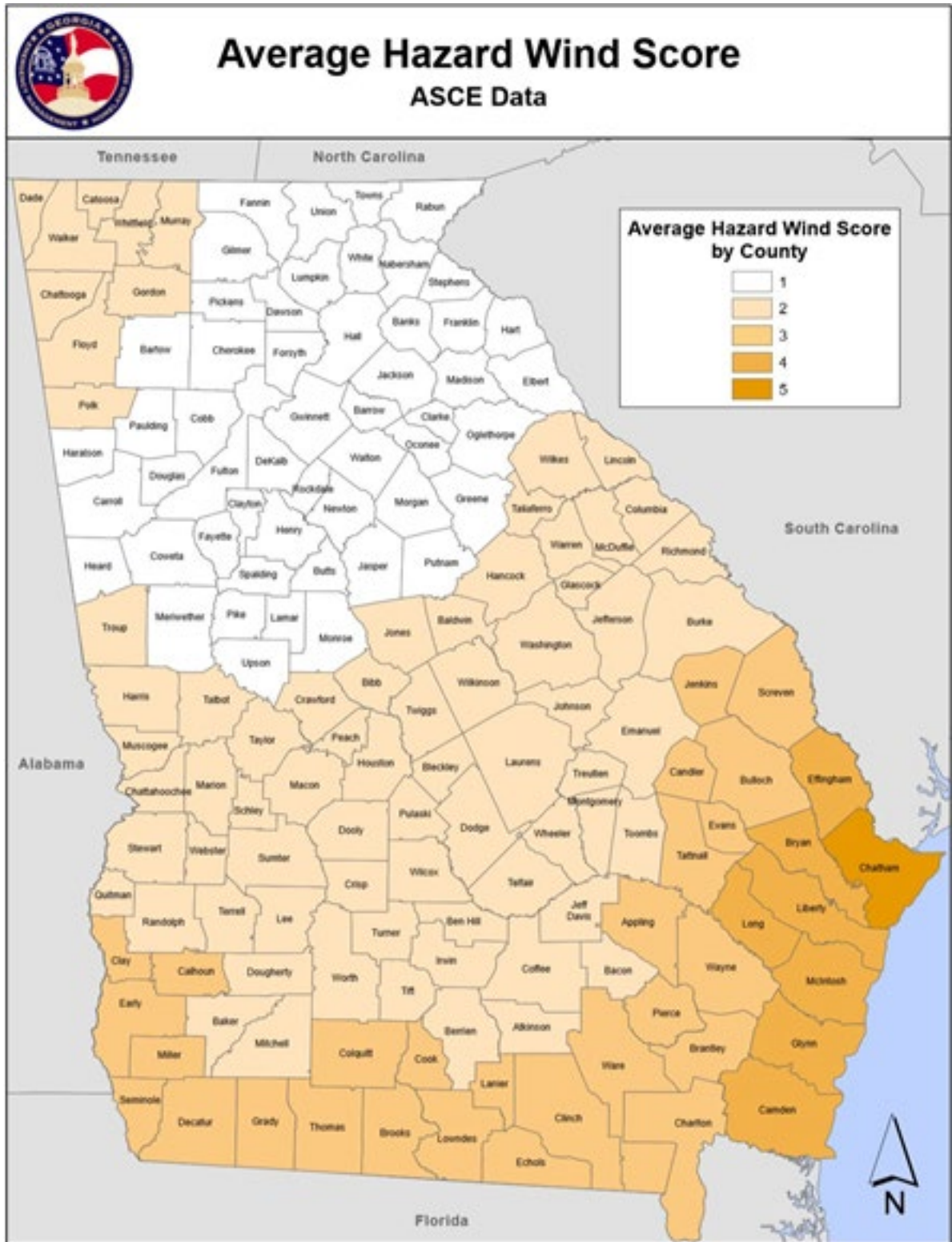
This Table identifies the number of Thunderstorms for municipalities over the last 25 years

Assets Exposed to the Hazard

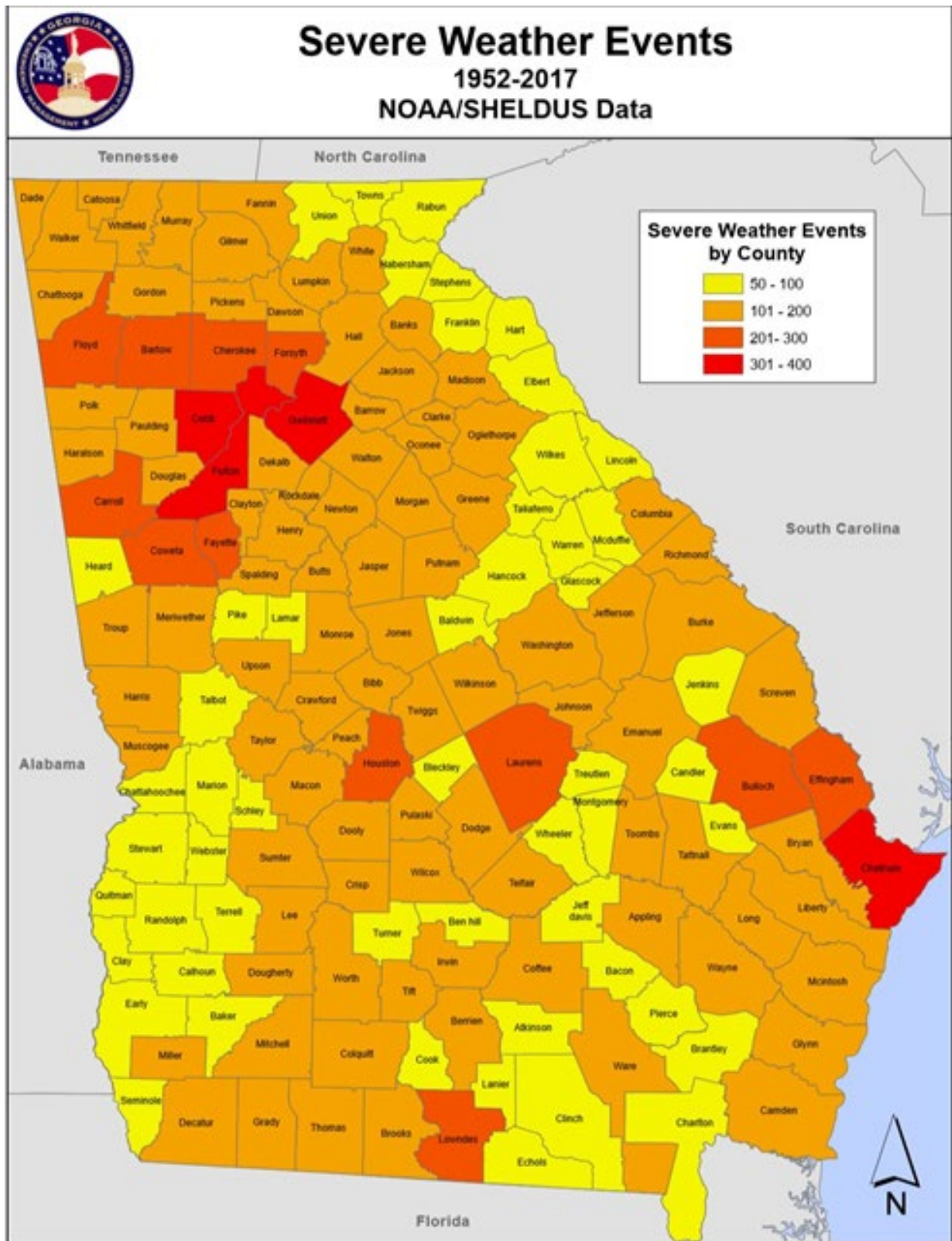
In evaluating assets that are susceptible to severe thunderstorms, the Jackson County HMPC determined that all public and private property is at threat by severe thunderstorms, including all critical facilities. This is due to the lack of spatially prejudice of severe thunderstorm events.

Estimated Potential Losses

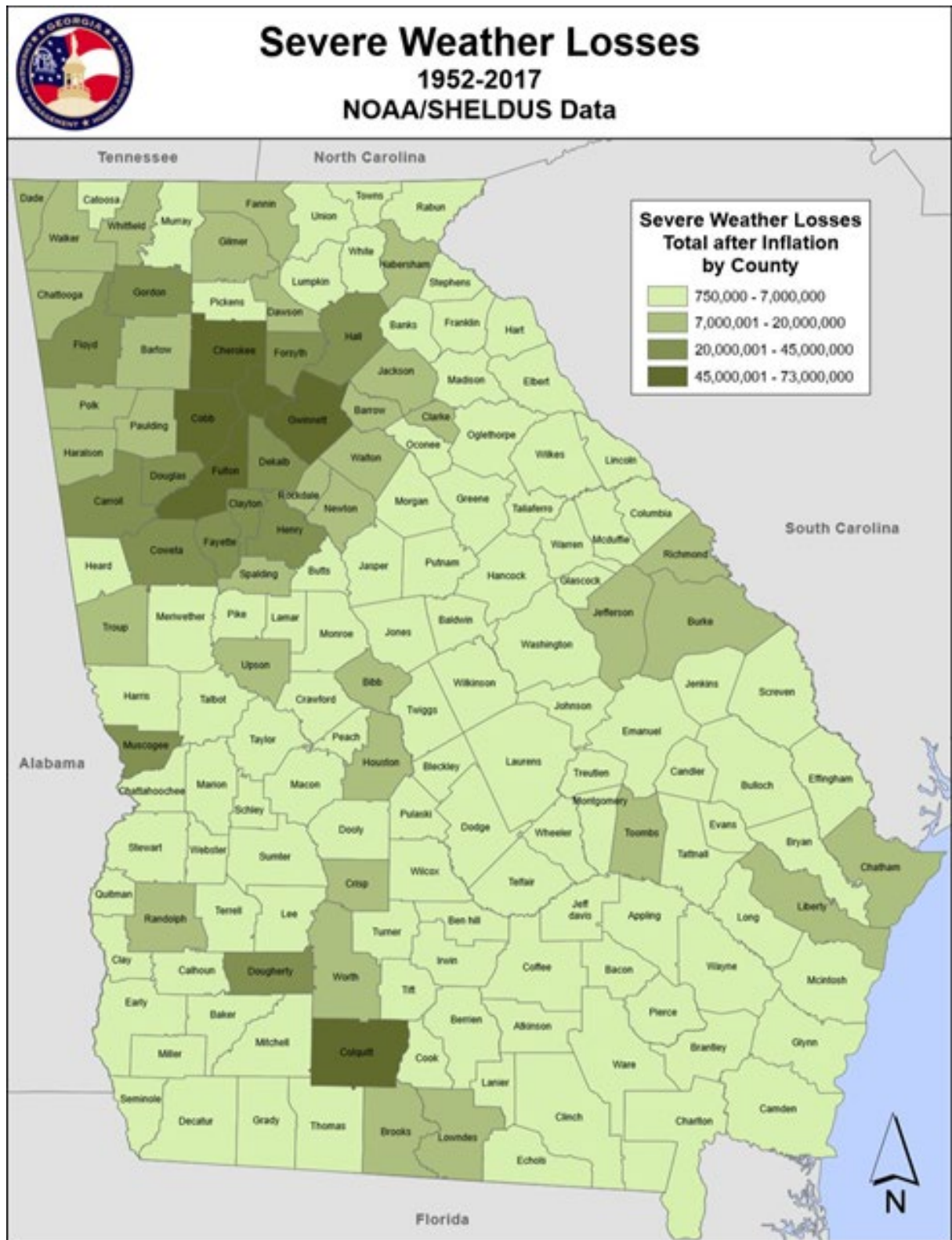
Estimates of damage for the past events of the last 50 years are over \$6.25 million, or \$125,400 annually. However, all estimated damages reported have occurred over the last 30 years. When extrapolated over 30 years, the annual average nearly doubles to \$209,000. These numbers are thought to be a gross underestimation of actual past damages. According to the National Risk Index, Jackson County has an estimated annual loss of \$1,578,666 for lightning, hail, and strong winds.



Source: 2019-2024 State of Georgia Hazard Mitigation Strategy and Enhanced Plan



Source: 2019-2024 State of Georgia Hazard Mitigation Strategy and Enhanced Plan



Source: 2019-2024 State of Georgia Hazard Mitigation Strategy and Enhanced Plan

Natural Hazard: Severe Thunderstorm

Land Use & Development Trends

Jackson County currently has no land use trends related to Thunderstorms beyond continued population growth, which is occurring in most areas of Jackson County.

Multi-Jurisdictional Considerations

Thunderstorm events have occurred across all areas of Jackson County. Crop damage from thunderstorm events would likely have the greatest impact in the rural areas of Jackson County. However, property damage numbers would be highest in more heavily populated areas due to greater population density. Thunderstorms have the potential to impact all areas of Jackson County.

Climate Change Considerations

How climate change impacts severe thunderstorms in Jackson County in the future has yet to be determined. It is possible that severe thunderstorms could increase, decrease, or remain the same in frequency and/or increase, decrease, or remain the same in severity. As a result, it is not possible to determine a future probability based upon this data.

Hazard Summary

Thunderstorm events pose one of the greatest threats of property damage, injuries, and loss of life in Jackson County. Thunderstorm events are the most frequently occurring weather event that threatens Jackson County. As a result, the Jackson County HMPC recommends that the mitigation measures identified in this plan for thunderstorms should be aggressively pursued due to the frequency of this hazard and the ability for this hazard to affect any part of Jackson County.

Thunderstorm Events Since 2019 in Jackson County

<u>Location</u>	<u>County/Zone</u>	<u>St.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Mag</u>	<u>Dth</u>	<u>Inj</u>	<u>PrD</u>	<u>CrD</u>
Totals:							0	0	306.00K	0.00K
TALASEE	JACKSON CO.	GA	04/14/2019	12:02	Thunderstorm Wind	45 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
HOSCHTON	JACKSON CO.	GA	04/19/2019	06:26	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	10.00K	0.00K
JEFFERSON	JACKSON CO.	GA	06/20/2019	12:55	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
JEFFERSON	JACKSON CO.	GA	09/10/2019	18:20	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	20.00K	0.00K
FAIRVIEW	JACKSON CO.	GA	05/22/2020	12:35	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	9.00K	0.00K
FAIRVIEW	JACKSON CO.	GA	06/27/2020	15:56	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	12.00K	0.00K
TALMO	JACKSON CO.	GA	06/27/2020	16:00	Thunderstorm Wind	53 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K

APPLE VLY	JACKSON CO.	GA	07/21/2020	14:58	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	4.00K	0.00K
TALMO	JACKSON CO.	GA	08/02/2020	17:26	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
PENDERGRASS	JACKSON CO.	GA	08/19/2020	16:20	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	7.00K	0.00K
ATTICA	JACKSON CO.	GA	08/20/2020	17:15	Thunderstorm Wind	60 kts. EG	0	0	15.00K	0.00K
JEFFERSON	JACKSON CO.	GA	06/14/2021	15:15	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	25.00K	0.00K
SELLS	JACKSON CO.	GA	07/13/2022	13:50	Lightning		0	0	50.00K	0.00K
COMMERCE	JACKSON CO.	GA	07/29/2022	15:28	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NICHOLSON	JACKSON CO.	GA	07/29/2022	15:30	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MARCUS	JACKSON CO.	GA	01/12/2023	16:37	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
HOSCHTON	JACKSON CO.	GA	07/02/2023	17:37	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts. EG	0	0	3.00K	0.00K
JEFFERSON	JACKSON CO.	GA	07/07/2023	16:52	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	100.00K	0.00K
ARCADE	JACKSON CO.	GA	07/20/2023	17:25	Thunderstorm Wind	56 kts. EG	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
JEFFERSON	JACKSON CO.	GA	07/20/2023	17:35	Thunderstorm Wind	56 kts. EG	0	0	23.00K	0.00K
COMMERCE	JACKSON CO.	GA	09/09/2023	21:47	Thunderstorm Wind	39 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
HOLDERS	JACKSON CO.	GA	05/03/2024	16:50	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
JEFFERSON	JACKSON CO.	GA	05/03/2024	16:55	Thunderstorm Wind	43 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
CENTER	JACKSON CO.	GA	05/09/2024	02:33	Thunderstorm Wind	61 kts. EG	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
BRASELTON	JACKSON CO.	GA	05/25/2024	10:04	Thunderstorm Wind	39 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
BRASELTON	JACKSON CO.	GA	07/07/2024	19:00	Thunderstorm Wind	39 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
DRY POND	JACKSON CO.	GA	08/17/2024	18:10	Thunderstorm Wind	43 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
JEFFERSON JACKSON AR	JACKSON CO.	GA	08/17/2024	18:15	Thunderstorm Wind	43 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K

Hazard Description

Severe winter storms bring the threat of ice and snow. There are many types of frozen precipitation that could create a severe winter weather event. Freezing rain consists of super cooled falling liquid precipitation freezing on contact with the surface when temperatures are below freezing. This results in an ice glazing on exposed surfaces including buildings, roads, and power lines. Sleet is easily discernable from freezing rain in that the precipitation freezes before hitting the surface. Often this sleet bounces when hitting a surface and does not adhere to the surface. However, sleet can compound into enough depths to pose some threat to motorists and pedestrians.

A heavy accumulation of ice, which is often accompanied by high winds, can devastate infrastructure and vegetation. Destructiveness in the southern states is often amplified due to the lack of preparedness and response measures. Also, the infrastructure was not designed to withstand certain severe weather conditions such as weight build-up from snow and ice. Often, sidewalks and streets become extremely dangerous to pedestrians and motorists. Primary industries, such as farming and fishing, suffer losses through winter seasons that produce extreme temperatures and precipitation.

Within Georgia, the impacts of winter storms are often contained within the northern part of the State. However, events like the 1993 “storm of the century” illustrated the vast impacts that one storm can have on the entire state. The winter storms with the greatest impacts on Georgia are the result of coastal storms coming up from the Gulf of Mexico, including the winter storms in 1973 and 1993. The 1973 storm produced snowfalls of up to 19 inches in parts of Central Georgia including the City of Thomaston in Upson County. Also, a major ice storm occurred in 2014, bringing up to 1 inch of ice to the eastern portion of the State near Augusta.

Severe winter weather exhibits seasonal qualities in that most occur within the months of January to March, with the highest probability of occurrence in February. The rate of onset and duration varies from storm to storm, depending on the weather system driving the storm. Severe winter weather rarely frequents the State of Georgia. However, the impacts of the storms substantiate severe winter weather’s inclusion in the risk assessment.

Hazard Profile

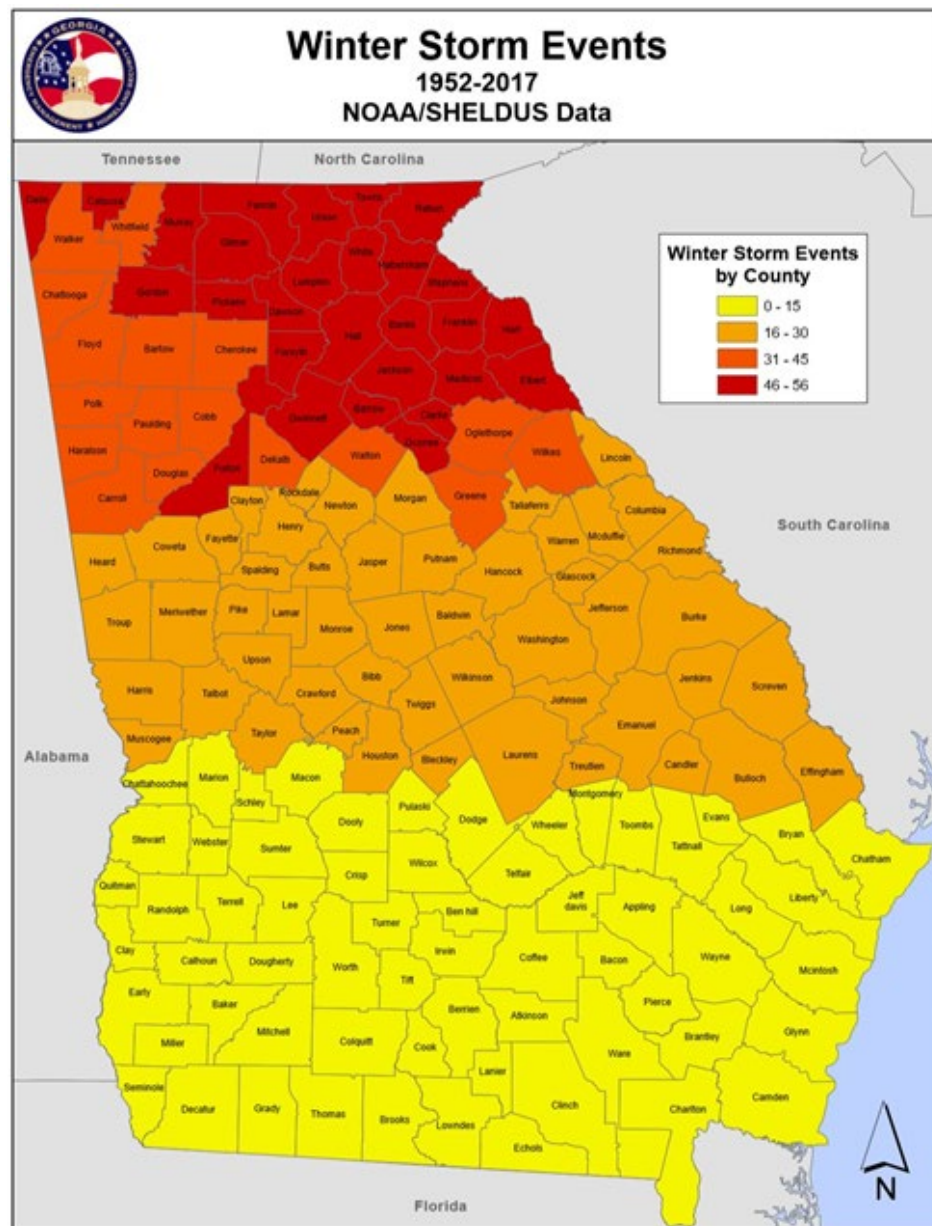
While winter storms are not as frequent of an occurrence in Jackson County as they are in areas in the Northern US, they still have the potential to wreak havoc on the community when they do occur. Winter storms in Jackson County typically cause drastic damage to infrastructure, such as roads, power lines, and bridges. The elevation changes, steepness of major roads, and lack of easy accessibility to some areas make winter weather particularly problematic for Jackson County.

They also can cause damage to private property, businesses, and trees throughout the county. The large number of trees in Jackson County can also become a hazard when the tree limbs become weighed down with snow and ice and begin to break and fall to the ground, potentially damaging private property, public property, or injuring people and animals.

During the past 30 years, documentation exists for 35 winter storm events in Jackson County. This equates to 1.1 winter storms each year in Jackson County. No consolidated data can be located prior to this timeframe. All winter storm data has been gathered on a countywide basis. For

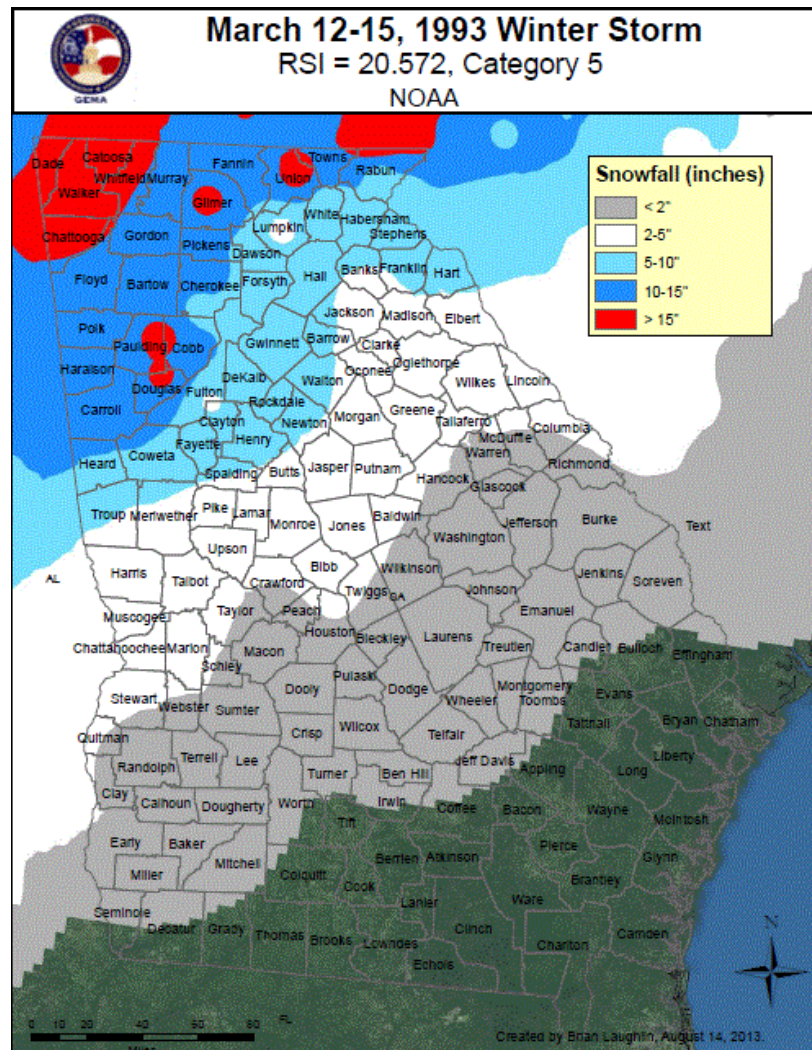
Natural Hazard: Winter Storm

additional historical data, please see Appendix B. All winter storm hazard data included for Jackson County is limited to countywide data and is not broken down by jurisdiction.



Source: 2019-2024 State of Georgia Hazard Mitigation Strategy and Enhanced Plan

Individual events of Winter Weather can be drastically different depending on many factors, including the duration of the event, the type of precipitation involved, and the depth of the precipitation. Winter Storm events can be a light dusting of snow, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of ice, or over a foot of snow. During the 1993 snow event, parts of Jackson County reported up to 10 inches of snow and all areas received at least 5 inches of snow. Ice events are another type of winter storm that has impacted Jackson County in the past. These types of winter storms can be particularly crippling due to the increased threat of tree falls related to the weight of accumulated ice and subsequent utility infrastructure failure.



Source: 2019-2024 State of Georgia Hazard Mitigation Strategy and Enhanced Plan

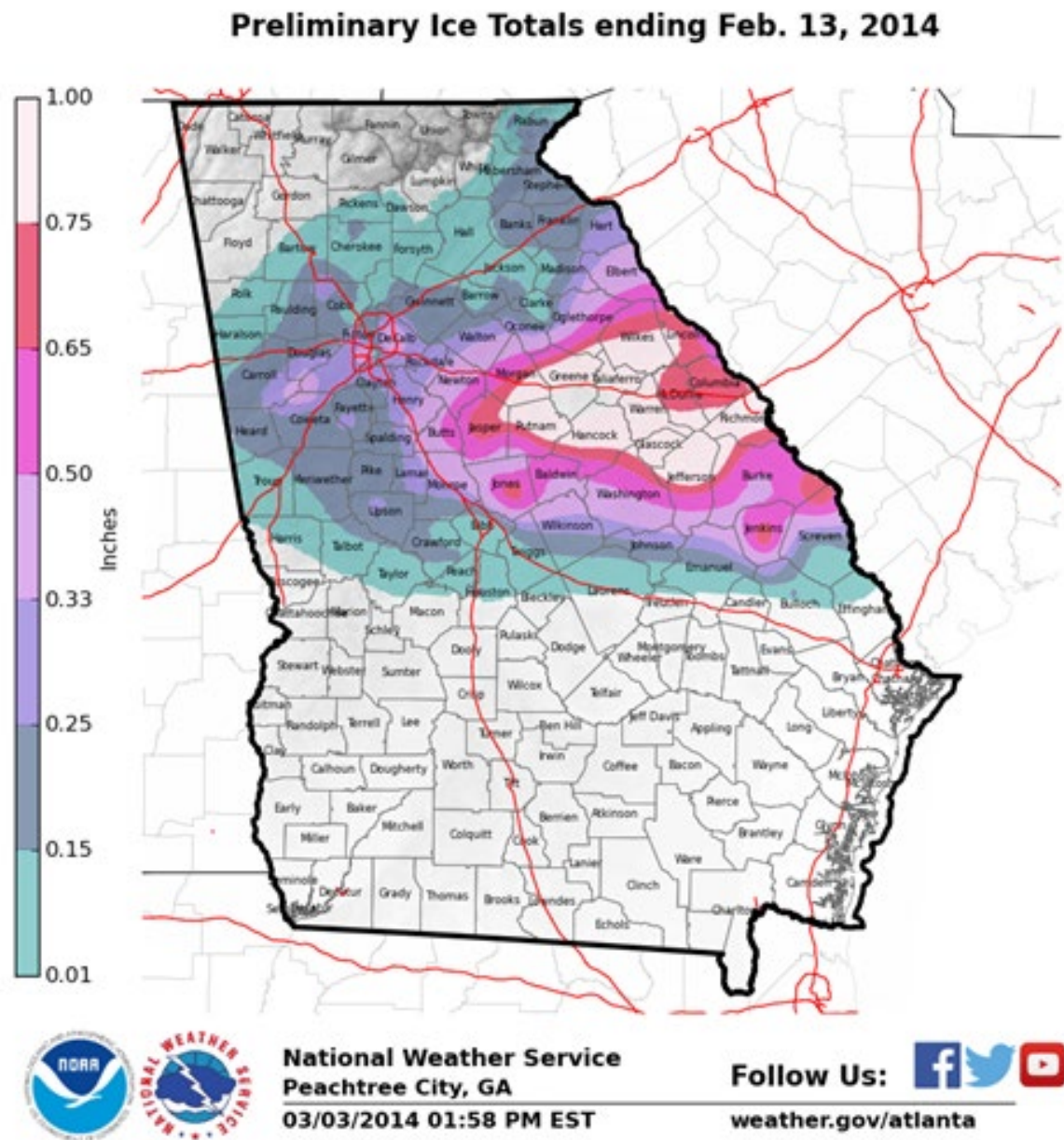
During the 2014 Ice Storm event, parts of eastern Jackson County received up to ¼ inch of ice and all areas received at least a trace of ice.

Assets Exposed to the Hazard

Since winter storms are indiscriminate regarding location, the Jackson County HMPC determined that all public and private property, including all critical infrastructure, are susceptible to impacts from winter storms with areas of higher elevation more likely to receive direct impacts.

Estimated Potential Losses

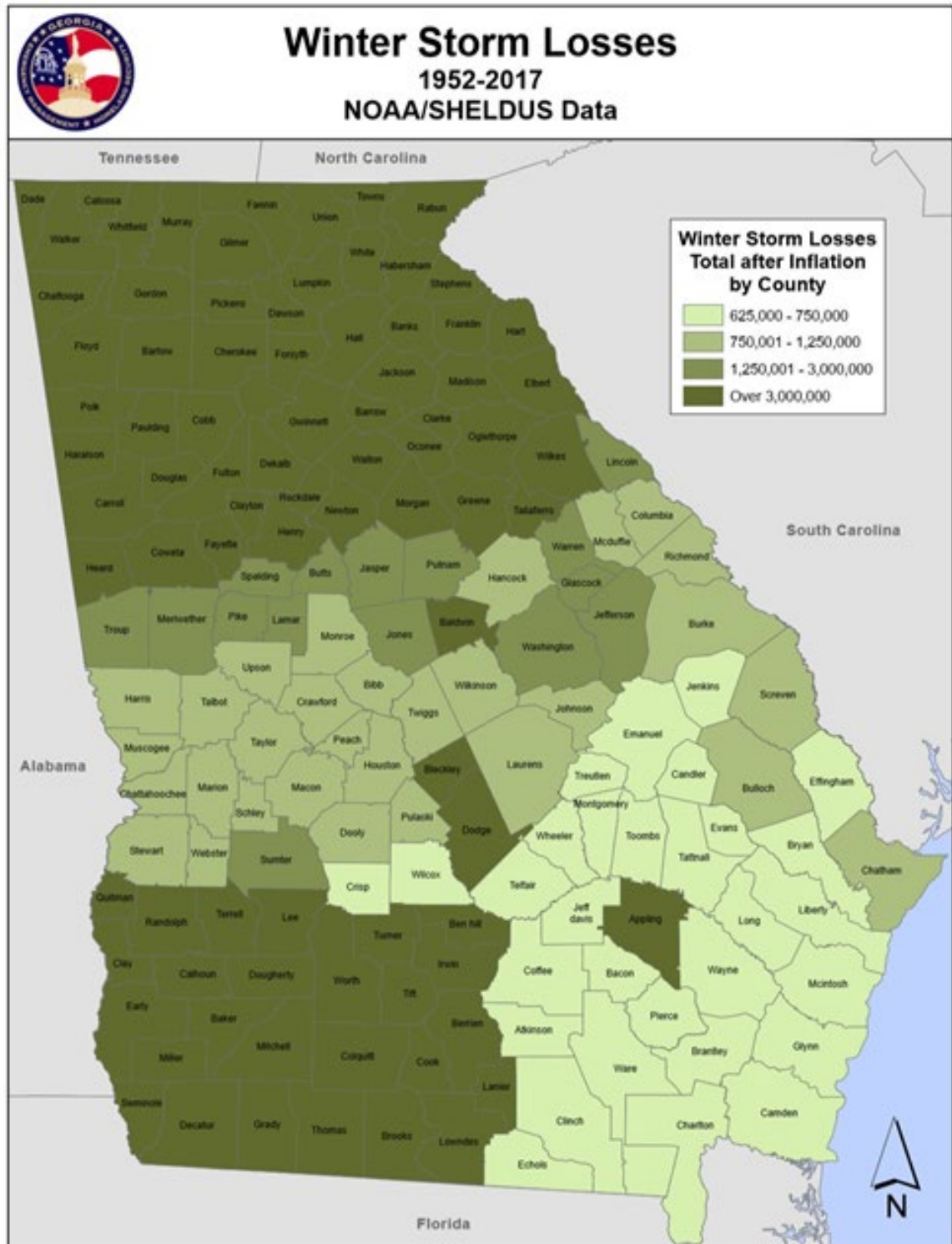
Over the last 50 years, over \$1.1 million in damages have been reported in Jackson County from winter storm events. This equates to \$22,960 annually in damages. However, all reported damages have been from the last 25 years. When extrapolated over 25 years, the annual damage amount doubles to \$45,920. However, this is likely a gross underestimation of the damages winter storms have caused in Jackson County in the past. According to the National Risk Index, Jackson County has an estimated annual loss of \$335,480 related to severe winter weather.



Source: 2019-2024 State of Georgia Hazard Mitigation Strategy and Enhanced Plan

Land Use & Development Trends

Jackson County currently has no land use trends related to Winter Storms beyond continued population growth, which is occurring in nearly all areas of Jackson County.



Source: 2019-2024 State of Georgia Hazard Mitigation Strategy and Enhanced Plan

Natural Hazard: Winter Storm

Assets Exposed to the Hazard

Since winter storms are indiscriminate regarding location, the Jackson County HMPC determined that all public and private property, including all critical infrastructure, are susceptible to impacts from winter

Multi-Jurisdictional Considerations

All portions of Jackson County could potentially be impacted by a winter storm, including freezing rain, sleet, and snow. Therefore, all mitigation actions identified regarding winter storms should be pursued on a countywide basis and including all municipalities.

Climate Change Considerations

How climate change impacts winter storms in Jackson County in the future has yet to be determined. It is possible that winter storms could increase, decrease, or remain the same in frequency and/or increase, decrease, or remain the same in severity. As a result, it is not possible to determine a future probability based upon this data.

Hazard Summary

Winter storms, which can include freezing rain, sleet, or snow, typically afford communities some advance warning, which is different from many other severe weather phenomena. The National Weather Service issues winter storm watches, advisories, and warnings as much as a day before the storm's impacts begin. Unfortunately, communities in the Southern United States are not equipped to handle winter storms due to their relative infrequent nature. Oftentimes, communities can face severe impact from these storms. The Jackson County HMPC recognizes the potential threats winter storms could have on the community and have identified specific mitigation actions as a result.

Winter Storms in Jackson County since 2019

<u>Location</u>	<u>County/Zone</u>	<u>St.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Mag</u>	<u>Dth</u>	<u>Inj</u>	<u>PrD</u>	<u>CrD</u>
Totals:							0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON (ZONE)	JACKSON (ZONE)	GA	02/08/2020	10:00	Winter Storm		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON (ZONE)	JACKSON (ZONE)	GA	01/16/2022	06:00	Winter Weather		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON (ZONE)	JACKSON (ZONE)	GA	01/16/2022	06:00	Winter Storm		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON (ZONE)	JACKSON (ZONE)	GA	01/16/2022	06:00	Winter Storm		0	0	0.00K	0.00K

Natural Hazard: **Flooding**

Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii)

Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(ii)

Hazard Description

Flooding is a temporary overflow of water on normally dry lands adjacent to the source of water, such as a river, stream, or lake. The causes of flooding include mass sources of precipitation, such as tropical cyclones, frontal systems, and isolated thunderstorms combined with other environmental variables, such as changes to the physical environment, topography, ground saturation, soil types, basin size, drainage patterns, and vegetative cover. Adverse impacts may include structural damages, temporary backwater effects in sewers and drainage systems, death of livestock, agricultural crop loss, loss of egress and access to critical facilities due to roads being washed-out or over-topped and unsanitary conditions by deposition of materials during recession of the floodwaters.

Floods are loosely classified as either coastal or riverine. Coastal flooding occurs when normally dry, low-lying land is flooded by sea water. Coastal flooding is usually associated with tropical cyclones in Georgia. Riverine flooding occurs from inland water bodies such as streams and rivers. Riverine flooding is often classified based on rate of onset. The first is slow to build, peak, and recede, often allowing enough time for evacuations. The other type of riverine flood is referred to as a “flash” flood, which rapidly peaks and recedes, thus giving insufficient time for evacuations. Flash floods are typically considered the most dangerous of these types.

On a broad scale, flooding can occur around any body of water or low-lying surface given enough precipitation or snowmelt. The spatial extent of the flooding event depends on the amount of water overflow but can usually be mapped because of existing floodplains (areas already prone to flooding).

Flooding in Georgia is highly dependent on precipitation amounts and is highly variable. Certain seasons are more prone to flooding to a greater likelihood of excessive precipitation. Typically, the wet seasons are during the winter, early spring, and midsummer. Late spring and fall are usually drier seasons.

Hazard Profile

The Jackson County HMPC researched flooding information for the last fifty years. The main sources of information used by the Jackson County HMPC came from the National Climatic Data Center, the Jackson County Emergency Operations Plan, and news media sources. It was determined that flooding has caused significant damage on many occasions over the last 25 years.

One significant flooding event that affected Jackson County occurred in 2009. This event caused approximately \$30,000 in reported damages according to the National Climatic Data Center. During this event, persistent, heavy rain impacted the Metro Atlanta area over a five day period with little to no relief. Parts of Metro Atlanta received over 20 inches of rain. In Jackson County, Walnut Creek washed out a bridge at Cooper Bridge Road. Overall, Jackson County has had approximately \$64,000 in damages from flooding events in the last 25 years. Extrapolated over 25 years, the equates to \$2,560 in annual damages. While data was collected for the entire 50-year timeframe, little information was available regarding flood events prior to 1996, possibly due to poor record keeping. All flood data was gathered on a countywide basis.

Natural Hazard: **Flooding**

Flood events within Jackson County are typically associated with areas of special flood hazard as identified on Flood Rate Insurance Maps (FIRMs) published by FEMA. With each flooding event, it is likely that significant costs arose related to road repair, infrastructure repair, and public safety response operations. Most of the flood damage in Jackson County's history appears to be related to roads and culverts washing out because of flood waters. Jackson County's significant elevation changes also increases the impact of short duration, heavy rain events leading to flash flooding.

Jackson County has several flood gauges that provides recent historical data and potential flood levels. One such gauge is located on the Middle Oconee River near Arcade. Flood stage at this location begins at 16 feet. At this level, minor flooding of woodlands along the river occurs and some dirt access roads begin to flood. At 21 feet, moderate flood level is reached and water will begin to reach the foundations of one home and that residence's yard is nearly completely flooded at this stage. At 23 feet, one home is completely surrounded by water and will begin to flood low-lying parts of Bismarck Circle Road begin to flood. At 26 feet, one home will be inundated with approximately 3 feet of water and several homes along Bismarck Circle Road will begin to flood. At 27 feet, Major flood stage has been reached and water will reach the bottom of the Georgia Highway 82 bridge and the bridge will likely be closed by local officials. At 30 feet, one home would be completely flooded and several homes on Bismarck Circle Road would be inundated with up to 7 feet of water. The current record for this flood gauge location is 25.35 feet, which occurred in 1990.

In the City of Arcade, there are several homes that could see direct flooding impacts in a 100-year (1% annual risk) flood event. Several homes on Meadow Lane could be inundated with up to 1 foot of water. Additionally, some locations on Ramblers Inn Road could see up to 18 inches of water in a 100-year (1% annual risk) flood event.

In the City of Jefferson, the area of most concern is near the Jefferson Recreation Complex. In this area, there are several homes on Conductor Court, Brakeman Circle, Red Cap Circle, and Porter Place would be inundated with up to 2 feet of water in a 100-year (1% annual risk) flood event. Flooding in this area would be from the Middle Oconee River.

In Pendergrass, direct impacts from flooding are relatively limited. The most impacted area would be commercial areas of on Village Parkway and Rainwater Lane. Some commercial areas along these roadways could see floodwater inundates of up to 3 feet of water, although direct impacts to buildings would likely be limited to 6 inches of water or less. Allen Creek is the waterway that would cause the most direct impacts for Pendergrass.

In Braselton, there are no areas within Jackson County that would see direct impacts from flooding. Most impacts in Braselton would be from the ponding of water in low-lying areas during a flash flood-type event. This includes areas of Braselton Parkway.

For Nicholson, some residences on Summit Heights Drive and Pine Ridge Place could be inundated with up to 1 foot of water. Additionally, some residences on Plantation Xing could see up to 6 inches of water in a 100-year (1% annual risk) flood event.

In Hoschton, some residences on Deer Creek Trail could be inundated with up to 1 foot of water in a 100-year (1% annual risk) flood event. Additionally, some homes on Joshua Way could see some impacts in a 100-year flood event.

Natural Hazard: **Flooding**

There are no residences in the 100-year (1% annual risk) floodplain in Talmo, Commerce, or Maysville. For each of these municipalities, flooding would likely be limited to low-lying areas during heavy rain events. In Maysville, areas of Chandler Cemetery road near Maysville Elementary School would be the most likely to see impacts. In Talmo, areas of AJ Irvin Road and Pond Fork Church Road would be the most likely areas to see impacts. In the City of Commerce, Beaverdam Creek could impact areas of Hospital Road, Cedar Drive, and Homer Road.

There are 14 documented flood events over the last 50 years. Based on the 50-year record, it can be inferred that such an event is likely to occur every 3.6 years in Jackson County. This relates to a 28% chance of a flood event occurring in a given year. However, all identified flood events have occurred over the last 25 years. When extrapolated over 25 years, Jackson County has averaged a flood event every 1.8 years and has a 52% annual chance of a flood event of some magnitude occurring. For additional historical data, please see Appendix D.

Assets Exposed to the Hazard

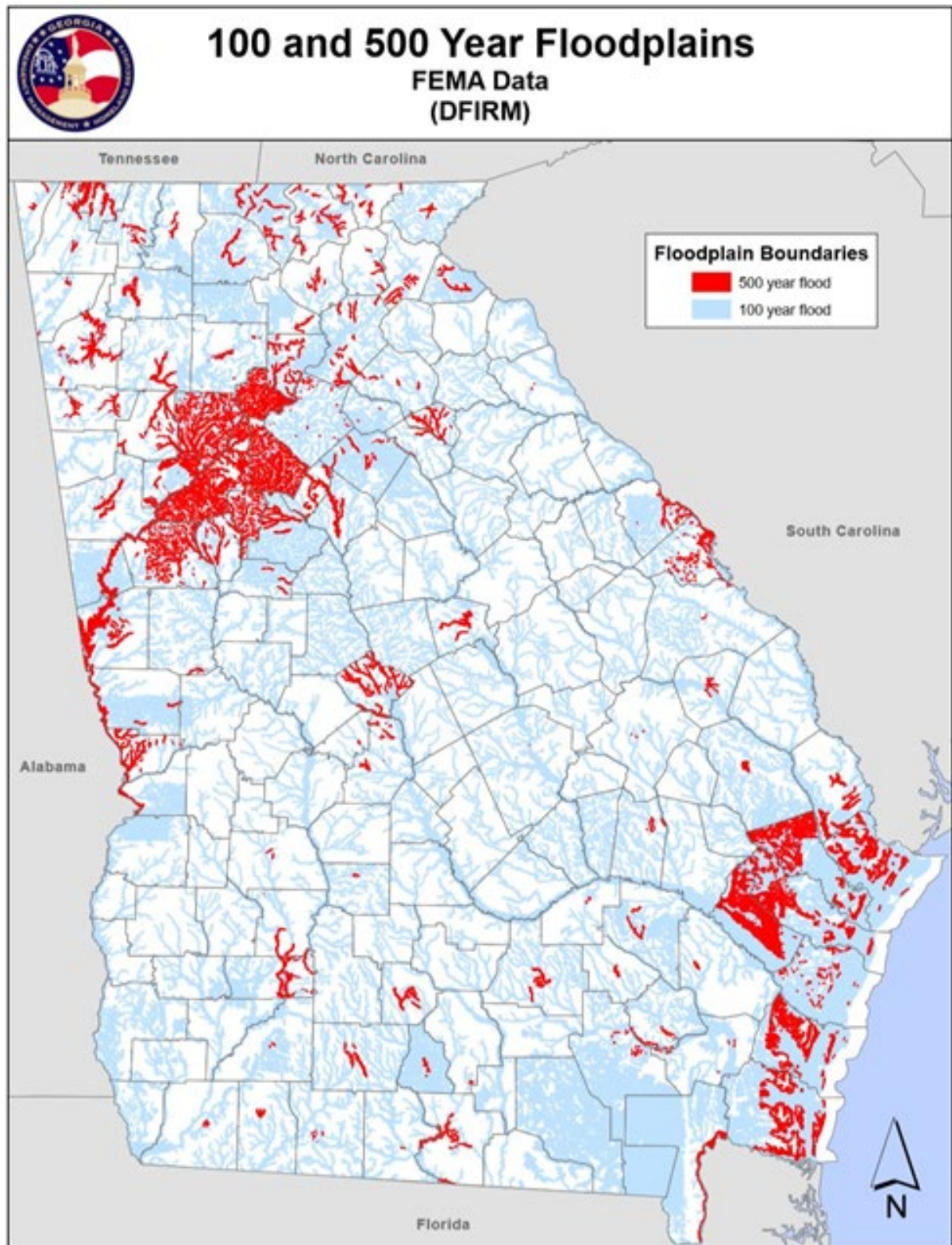
To evaluate the assets that would potentially be impacted by flooding, the Jackson County HMPC attempted to identify known structures within, or close to, the 100-year floodplain. There are approximately 242 buildings identified in the flood plain.

<i>Municipality</i>	<i># of Flood Events</i>	<i>Annual Risk</i>
<i>ARCADE</i>	6	24%
<i>BRASELTON</i>	2	8%
<i>HOSCHTON</i>	3	12%
<i>COMMERCE</i>	3	12%
<i>JEFFERSON</i>	3	12%
<i>MAYSVILLE</i>	2	8%
<i>PENDERGRASS</i>	2	8%
<i>NICHOLSON</i>	2	8%
<i>TALMO</i>	2	8%

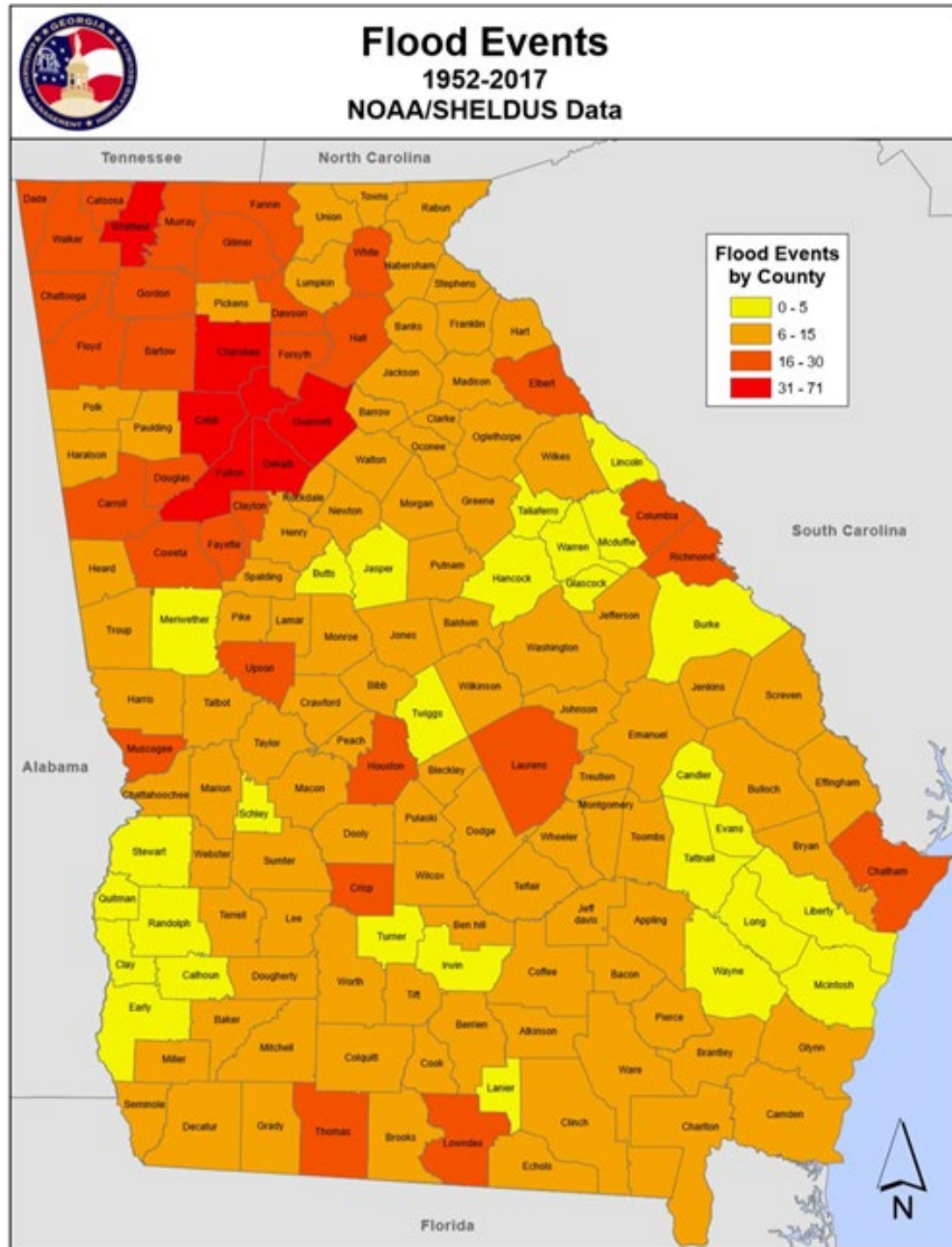
The above information is for the last 25 years

Estimated Potential Losses

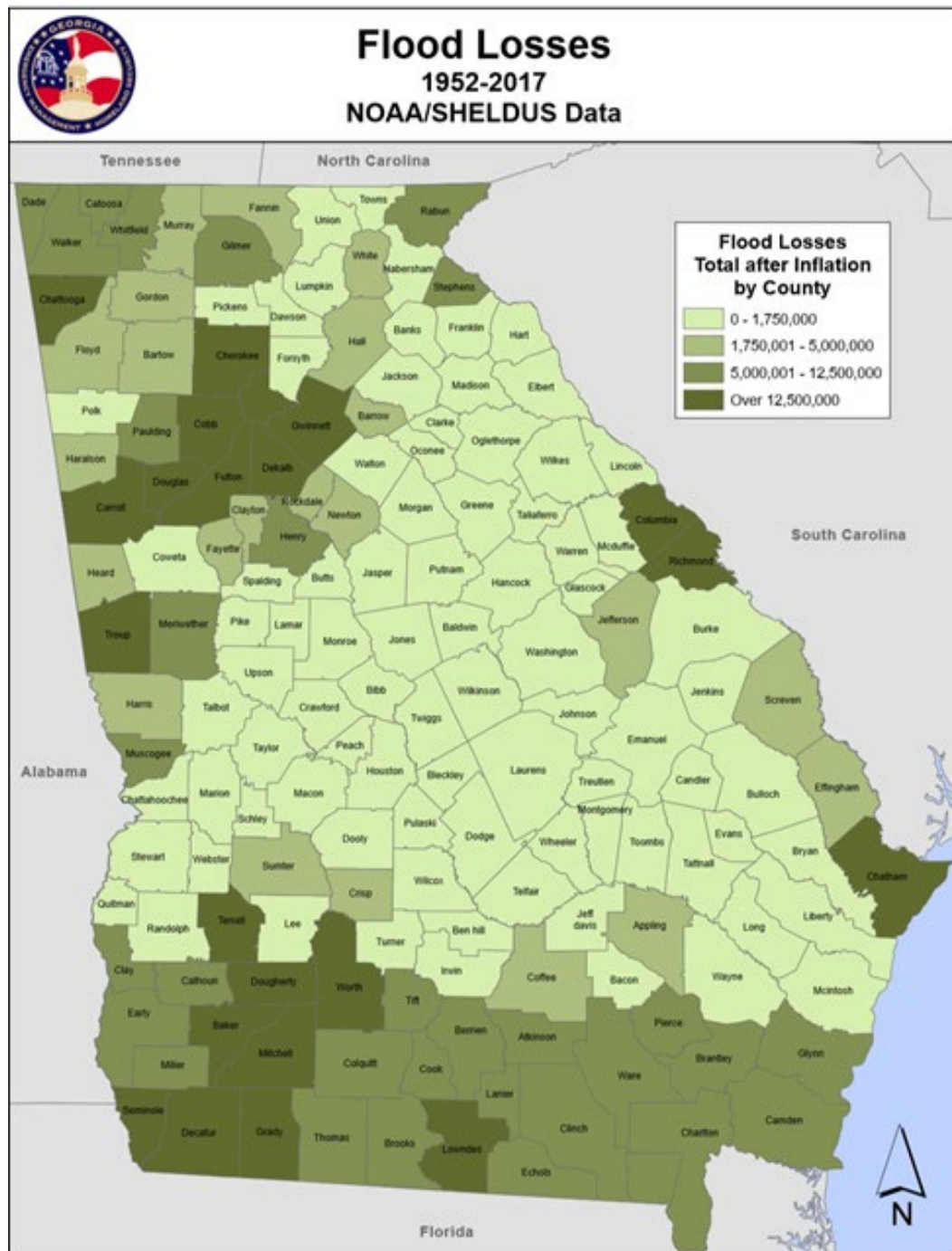
The flooding events in Jackson County over the last 50 years have led to over \$64,000 in damages. Extrapolated over 50 years, this results in an annual average of \$1,280 per year. However, all reported damages have occurred in the last 25 years. As a result, the average over the last 25 years is \$2,560 annually. These estimations are believed to be a gross underestimation of both prior and potential damages from flood events. Based upon the estimations from the 2024 Jackson County HAZUS Report, a flood equivalent to the 1% riverine flood levels could result in estimated losses of more than \$13.5 million (242 buildings). However, it is possible that some areas may not experience total losses while others not designated in the 1% annual risk areas may be inundated with flood water. According to the National Risk Index, Jackson County has an estimated annual loss of \$74,644 related to Riverine Flooding events.



Source: 2019-2024 State of Georgia Hazard Mitigation Strategy and Enhanced Plan



Source: 2019-2024 State of Georgia Hazard Mitigation Strategy and Enhanced Plan



Source: 2019-2024 State of Georgia Hazard Mitigation Strategy and Enhanced Plan

Land Use & Development Trends

Jackson County participates in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and follows the program's guidelines to ensure future development is carried out in the best interests of the public. Jackson County (CID No. 130345) first entered the NFIP on November 16, 1990. According to the NFIP guidelines, the County has executed a Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance. This ordinance attempts to minimize the loss of human life and health as well as minimize public and private property losses due to flooding. The ordinance requires any potential flood damage be evaluated at the time of initial construction and that certain uses be restricted or prohibited based on this evaluation. The ordinance also requires that potential homebuyers be notified that a property is located in a flood area. In addition, all construction must adhere to the Georgia State Minimum Standard Codes and the International Building Codes of 2018. Currently, the Jackson County municipalities of Arcade, Braselton, Commerce, Hoschton, Jefferson, Maysville, Nicholson, and Talmo also participate in NFIP through the application of appropriate NFIP-compliant ordinances and regulations. The City of Pendergrass is in the process of exploring NFIP-compliant ordinance and regulations.

The Jackson County Public Development Director is tasked as the floodplain management program administrator as listed in the Jackson County Code of Ordinance Part I, Appendix A, Article 10. The administrator roles are:

- (a) Review proposed development to assure that the permit requirements of this article have been satisfied.
- (b) Review proposed development to assure that all necessary permits have been received from governmental agencies from which approval is required by Federal or State law, including section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, 33 U.S.C. 1334. Require that copies of such permits be provided and maintained on file.
- (c) Review all permit applications to determine whether proposed building sites will be reasonably safe from flooding.
- (d) When base flood elevation data or floodway data have not been provided in accordance with this article, then the administrator shall obtain, review and reasonably utilize any base flood elevation and floodway data available from a federal, state or other sources in order to administer the provisions of this article.
- (e) Review and record the actual elevation in relation to mean sea level (or highest adjacent grade) of the lowest floor, including basement, of all new or substantially improved structures in accordance with this section.
- (f) Review and record the actual elevation, in relation to mean sea level to which any new or substantially improved structures have been flood-proofed, in accordance with this article.
- (g) When flood-proofing is utilized for a structure, the administrator shall obtain certification of design criteria from a registered professional engineer or architect in accordance with this article.
- (h) Make substantial damage determinations following a flood event or any other event that causes damage to structures in flood hazard areas.
- (i) Notify adjacent communities and the Georgia Department of Natural Resources prior to any alteration or relocation of a watercourse and submit evidence of such notification to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).
- (j) For any altered or relocated watercourse, submit engineering data/analysis within six months to the FEMA to ensure accuracy of community flood maps through the letter of map revision process. Assure flood carrying capacity of any altered or relocated watercourse is maintained.

(k) Make interpretations of this article. In the interpretation and application of this article all provisions shall be: considered as minimum requirements; liberally construed in favor of the county, and; deemed neither to limit nor repeal any other powers granted under state statutes. Where interpretation is needed as to the exact location of boundaries of the areas of special flood hazard (for example, where there appears to be a conflict between a mapped boundary and actual field conditions) the administrator shall make the necessary interpretation. Any person contesting the location of the boundary shall be given a reasonable opportunity to appeal the interpretation as provided in this article. In the interpretation and application of this UDC all provisions shall be:

- (1) Considered as minimum requirements;
- (2) Liberally construed in favor of the city; and
- (3) Deemed neither to limit nor repeal any other powers granted under state statutes.

(l) All records pertaining to the provisions of this article shall be maintained in the office of the administrator and shall be open for public inspection.

8. Where interpretation is needed as to the exact location of boundaries of the areas of special flood hazard (e.g. where there appears to be a conflict between a mapped boundary and actual field conditions) the

In Arcade, the floodplain ordinance falls under the jurisdiction of the City Administrator. In Commerce, it is the responsibility of the Planning and Development Director to implement the provisions of the floodplain ordinance. In Nicholson, Hoschton, and Maysville, it is the responsibility of the Zoning Administrator. In Braselton, it is the responsibility of the Town Manager. For Jefferson and Talmo, responsibility falls to the Zoning Administrator.

For the substantial damage portion of the flood prevention ordinance, the floodplain administrator will utilize tax assessor's data to determine market value for all damaged structures. Substantial damage will be determined by assessing whether the repairs needed to bring a structure back to pre-damage conditions exceeds 50% of the market value of the structure. If so, then the structure will be determined to be of "substantial damage." This determination will be communicated to the property owners and any appeals will be held in accordance with established appeals procedures for permit applications. Once appeals are resolved, permitting will commence and inspections will occur as normally scheduled. Any technical assistance needed will be requested from the State of Georgia and/or the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

There are no repetitive loss residential properties identified in Jackson County.

Multi-Jurisdictional Considerations

During a large-scale flood event, many portions of Jackson County would potentially be impacted by flooding. However, the area's most prone to flooding have historically been those areas located within the 100-year floodplain – particularly those areas along the Mulberry River, the Middle Oconee River, the North Oconee River, Walnut Creek, Curry Creek, Allen Creek, Sandy Creek, and their tributaries and distributaries. All of Jackson County, including all municipalities, could potentially be impacted.

Climate Change Considerations

Climate change could also play a role in the future of how flooding events impact Jackson County. According to the 2019-2024 Georgia Hazard Mitigation Strategy and Enhanced Plan, increased heavy rainfall events would likely lead to a greater threat of future flood and flash flood events in Jackson

Natural Hazard: **Flooding**

County. As a result, flood and flash flood probabilities are expected to increase in the future, although exactly how much these probabilities will increase cannot be determined with current data.

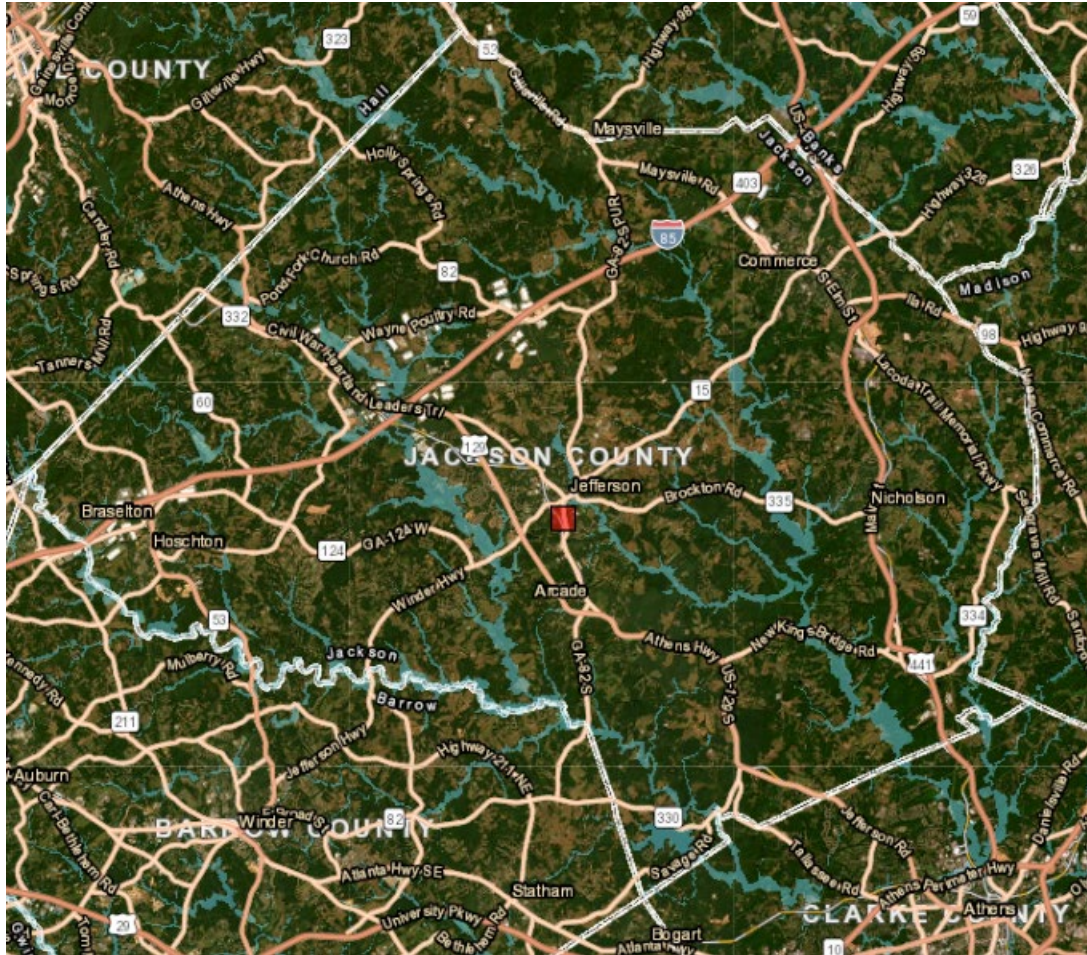
Hazard Summary

Flooding has the potential to inflict significant damage within Jackson County, particularly along the Mulberry River, the Middle Oconee River, the North Oconee River, Walnut Creek, Curry Creek, Allen Creek, Sandy Creek and their tributaries and distributaries. Mitigation of flood damage requires the community to be aware of flood-prone areas, including roads, bridges, and critical facilities. The Jackson County HMPC identified flooding as a hazard requiring mitigation measures and identified specific goals, objectives, and action items they deemed necessary to lessen the impact of flooding for their communities.

Flood Events in Jackson County since 2019

<u>Location</u>	<u>County/Zone</u>	<u>St.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>T.Z.</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Mag</u>	<u>Dth</u>	<u>Ini</u>	<u>PrD</u>	<u>CrD</u>
Totals:								0	0	10.00K	0.00K
<u>THYATIRA</u>	JACKSON CO.	GA	04/19/2019	10:30	EST-5	Flash Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
<u>CENTER</u>	JACKSON CO.	GA	06/18/2019	18:00	EST-5	Flash Flood		0	0	10.00K	0.00K
<u>ARCADE</u>	JACKSON CO.	GA	09/17/2020	06:00	EST-5	Flash Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
<u>THURMACK</u>	JACKSON CO.	GA	09/17/2020	06:00	EST-5	Flash Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
<u>HOLLY SPGS</u>	JACKSON CO.	GA	10/10/2020	23:24	EST-5	Flash Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
<u>DRY POND</u>	JACKSON CO.	GA	10/10/2020	23:34	EST-5	Flash Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K

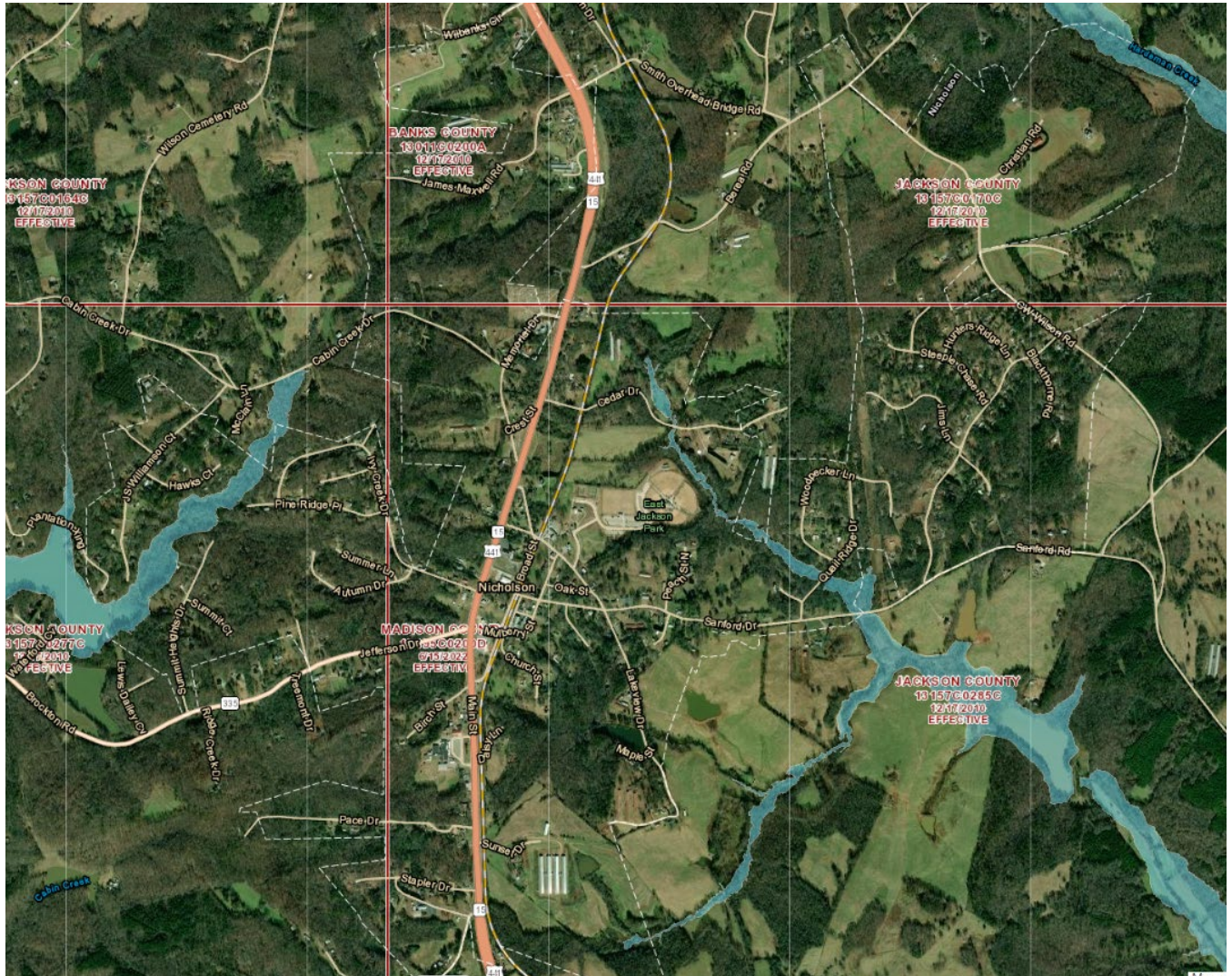
Jackson County



Braselton and Hoschton



Nicholson



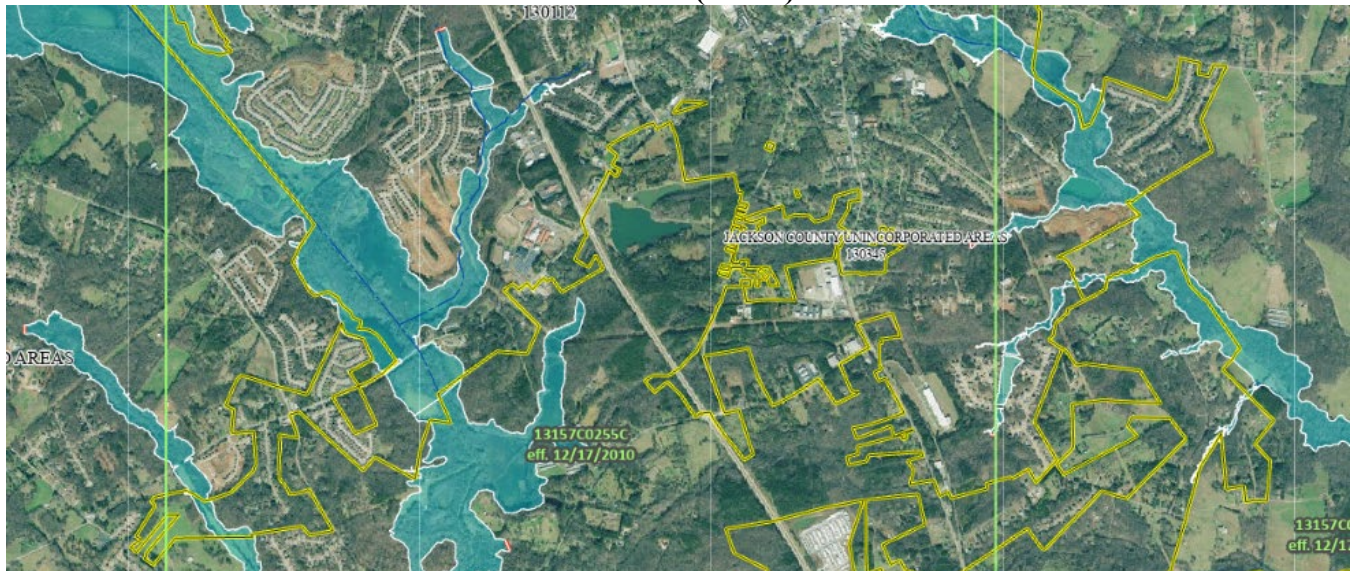
Pendergrass



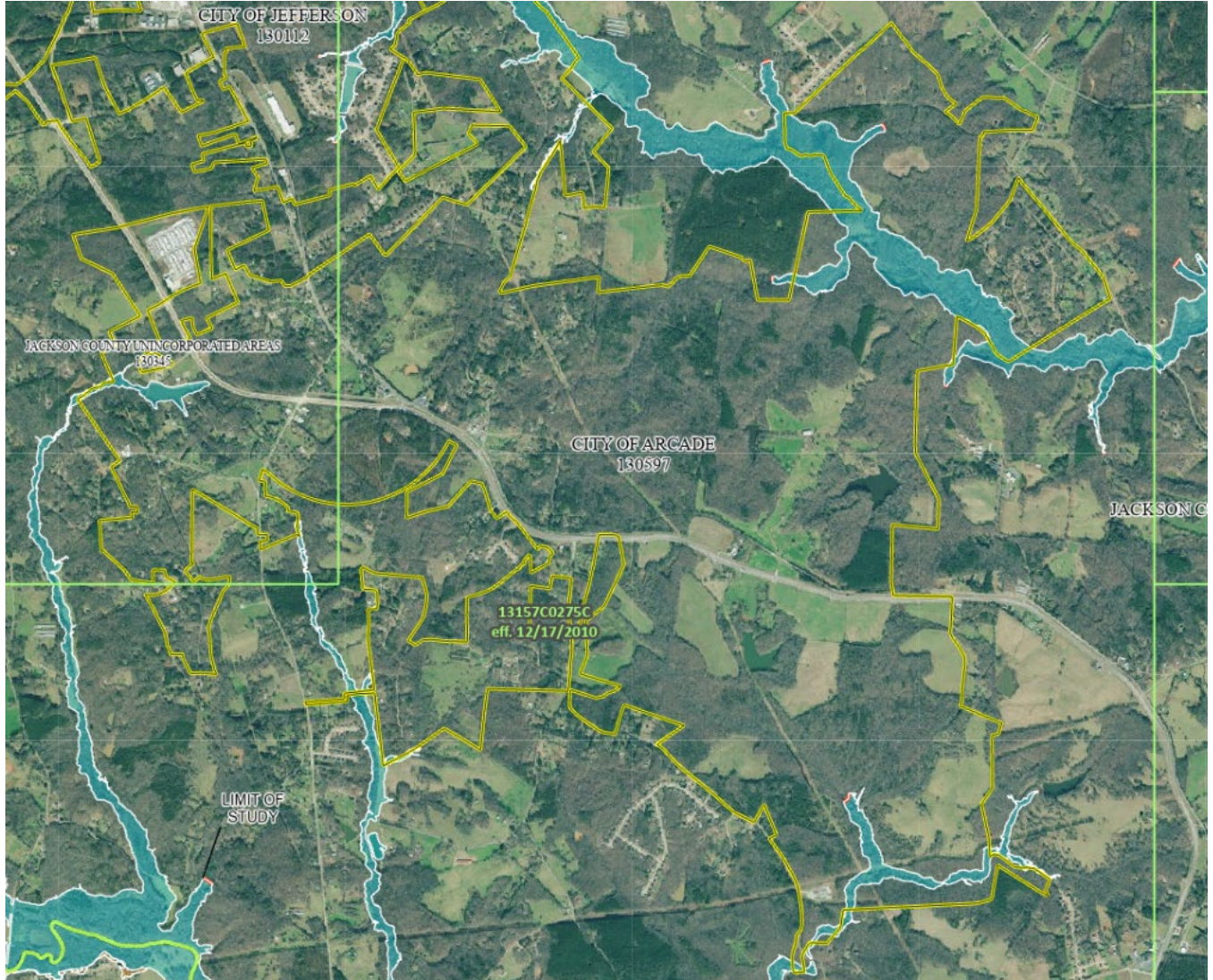
Jefferson (North)



Jefferson (South)



Arcade



Talmo



Natural Hazard: Flooding

Maysville



Commerce

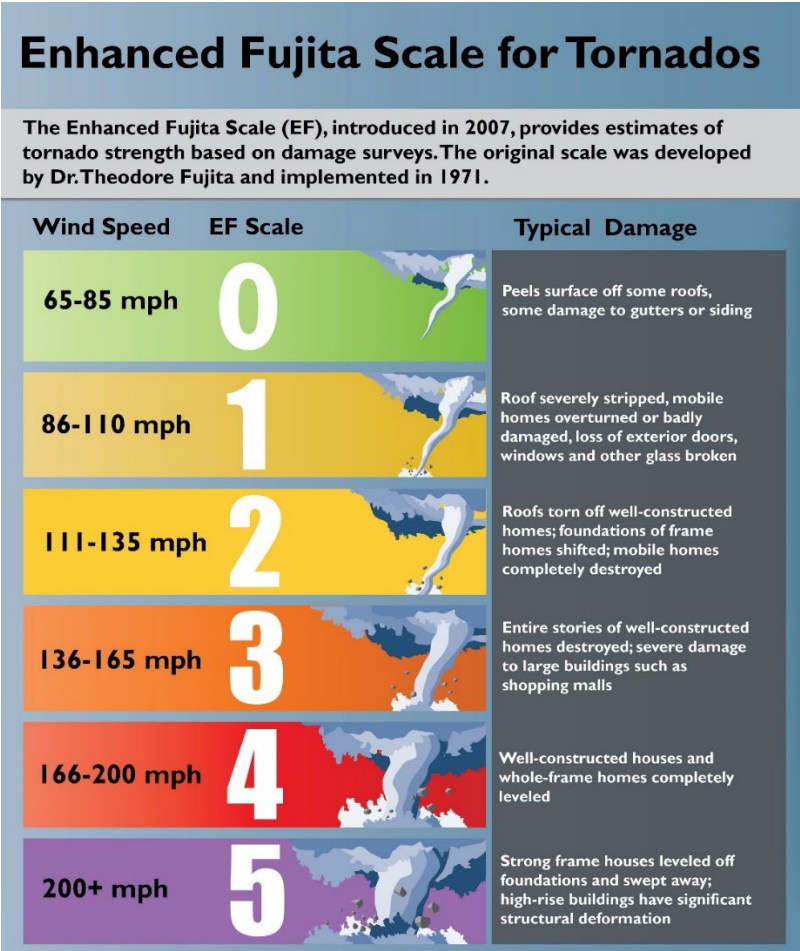


Note: All “light blue” shaded areas indicate the extent of the 100-year (or 1% annual) flood risk
All Flood Maps are from the Georgia DFIRM Flood Map Program and FEMA National Flood Hazard Layer Viewer

Hazard Description

A tornado is a violently rotating column of air (seen only when containing condensation, dust, or debris) that is in contact with the surface of the ground. Exceptionally large tornadoes may not exhibit the classic “funnel” shape, but may appear as a large, turbulent cloud near the ground or a large rain shaft. Destructive because of strong winds and windborne debris, tornadoes can topple buildings, roll mobile homes, uproot vegetation, and launch objects hundreds of yards.

Most significant tornadoes (excluding some weak tornadoes and waterspouts) stem from the right rear quadrant of large thunderstorm systems where the circulation develops between 15,000 and 30,000 feet. As circulation develops, a funnel cloud, a rotating air column aloft, or tornado descends to the surface. These tornadoes are typically stronger and longer-lived. The weaker, shorter-lived tornadoes can develop along the leading edge of a singular thunderstorm. Although tornadoes can occur in most locations, most of the tornado activity in the United States is in the Midwest and Southeast. Tornadoes can occur anywhere within the State of Georgia.



Source: International Code Council

In terms of the continuum of area of impact for hazard events, tornadoes are fairly isolated. Typically ranging from a few hundred to one or two miles across, tornadoes affect far less area than larger

Natural Hazard: **Tornado**

meteorological events such as tropical cyclones, winter storms and severe weather events. An exact season does not exist for tornadoes. However, most occur between early spring to mid-summer (February-June). The rate of onset of tornado events is rapid. Typically, the appearance of the first signs of the tornado is the descending funnel cloud. This sign may be only minutes from the peak of the event, giving those in danger minimal sheltering time. However, meteorological warning systems attempt to afford those in danger more time to shelter. The frequency of specific tornado intensities is undetermined because no pattern seems to exist in occurrence. Finally, the duration of tornado events ranges from the few minutes of impact on a certain location to the actual tornado lasting up to a few hours.

Tornadoes are measured after the occurrence using the subjective intensity measures. The Enhanced Fujita Scale describes the damage and then gives estimates of magnitude of peak 3-second gusts in miles per hour.

Hazard Profile

All areas within Jackson County are vulnerable to the threat of a tornado. Due to the indiscriminate and unpredictable nature of tornadoes, there is no reliable method to determine where or when a tornado will strike. There have been 8 documented tornadoes in the last 50 years in Jackson County. It is likely that other tornadoes have occurred within this timeframe, but available records are limited in nature.

Based on the 50-year information available for Jackson County, a tornado occurs every 6.25 years. On an annual basis, Jackson County has a 16% chance of being impacted from a tornado event. When only the last twenty years are considered, the likelihood of a tornado affecting Jackson County increases to 25% (5 tornadoes since 2005).

Individual tornado events can cause extreme damage to an area. This holds true for Jackson County, as well. The strongest documented tornado to impact Jackson County was an F2 in 1976. There is little documentation regarding this tornado other than it was on the ground for 7 miles in Jackson and Banks Counties near Maysville. The costliest documented tornado to impact Jackson County was a F1 in 1985. This storm touched down 4 miles southwest of Jefferson and left a broken 10-mile path to the northwest, ending 3 miles north of Jefferson. The Jackson County Airport suffered the greatest damage with 13 planes destroyed and a hanger deroofed. Total estimated damages were in excess of \$2.5 million.

All tornado hazard data included for Jackson County is limited to countywide data and is not broken down by jurisdiction.

Assets Exposed to the Hazard

In evaluating assets that are susceptible to tornadoes, the Jackson County HMPC determined that all public and private property is threatened by tornadoes, including all critical facilities. This is due to the lack of spatial prejudice of tornadoes.

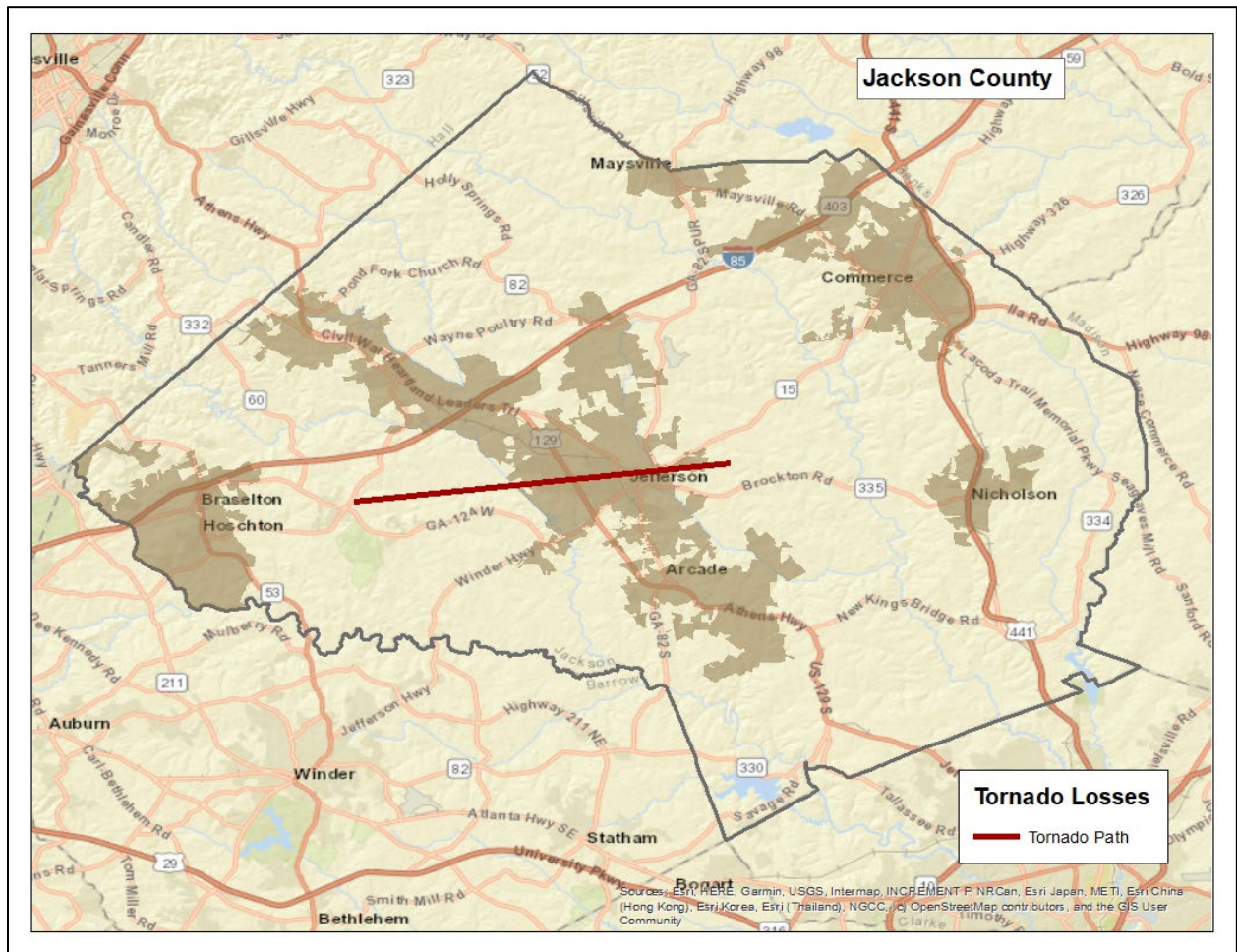
Estimated Potential Losses

Estimates of damage for the past events of the last 50 years are over \$3 million, or \$61,000 annually. However, singular events can cause a significant impact in the amount of losses. Documented damage estimates for tornado events in Jackson County have varied wildly depending on what was damaged.

Natural Hazard: Tornado

According to the National Risk Index, Jackson County has an estimated annual loss of over \$3.11 million related to tornado events.

Within the 2024 Jackson County HAZUS report, a theoretical tornado path for an EF3 was identified that would inflict maximum damage. HAZUS estimated that this theoretical tornado would cause damage to approximately 728 buildings and result in losses more than \$41 million with the City of Jefferson suffering the greatest economic impacts.



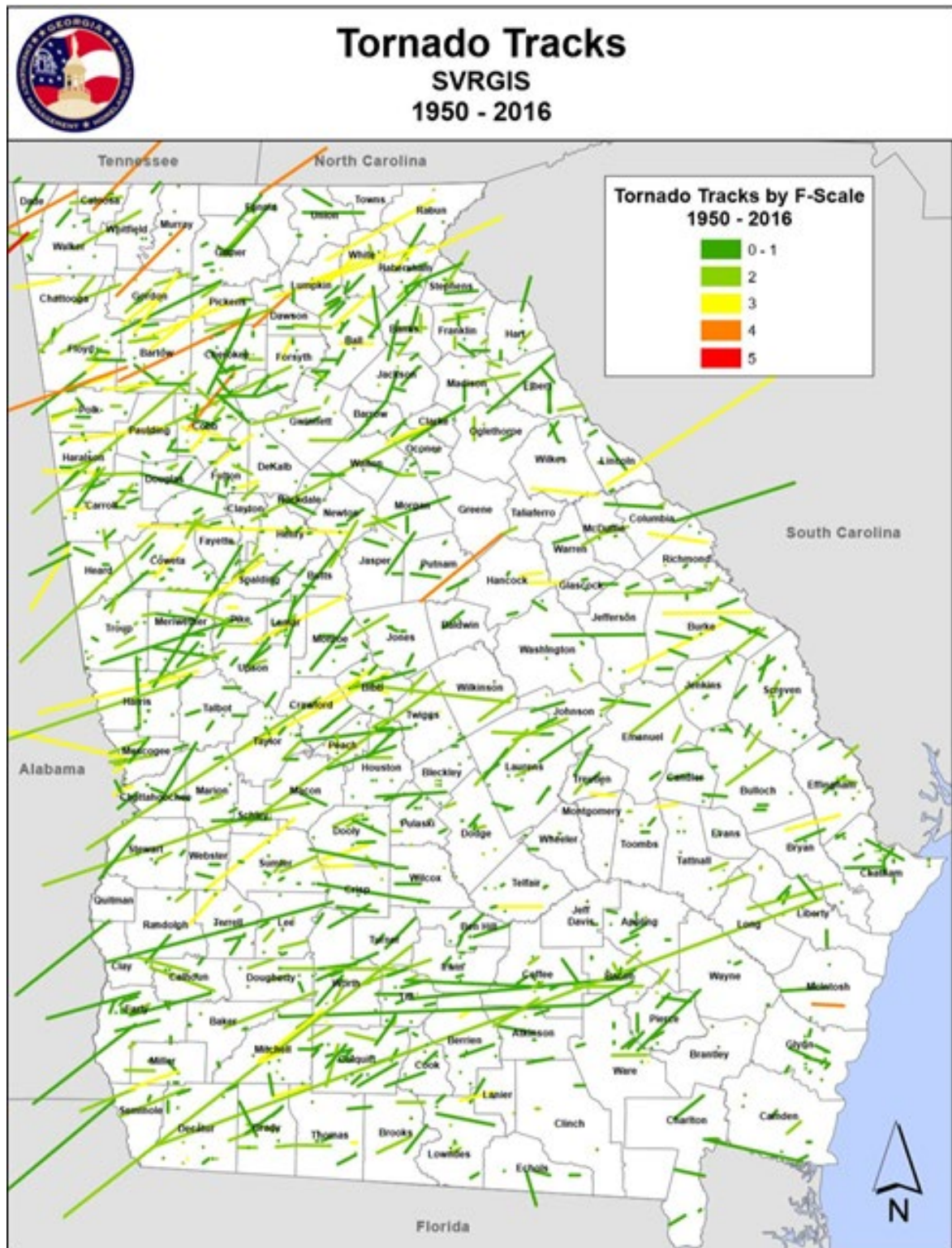
Source: 2024 Jackson County HAZUS Report

Land Use & Development Trends

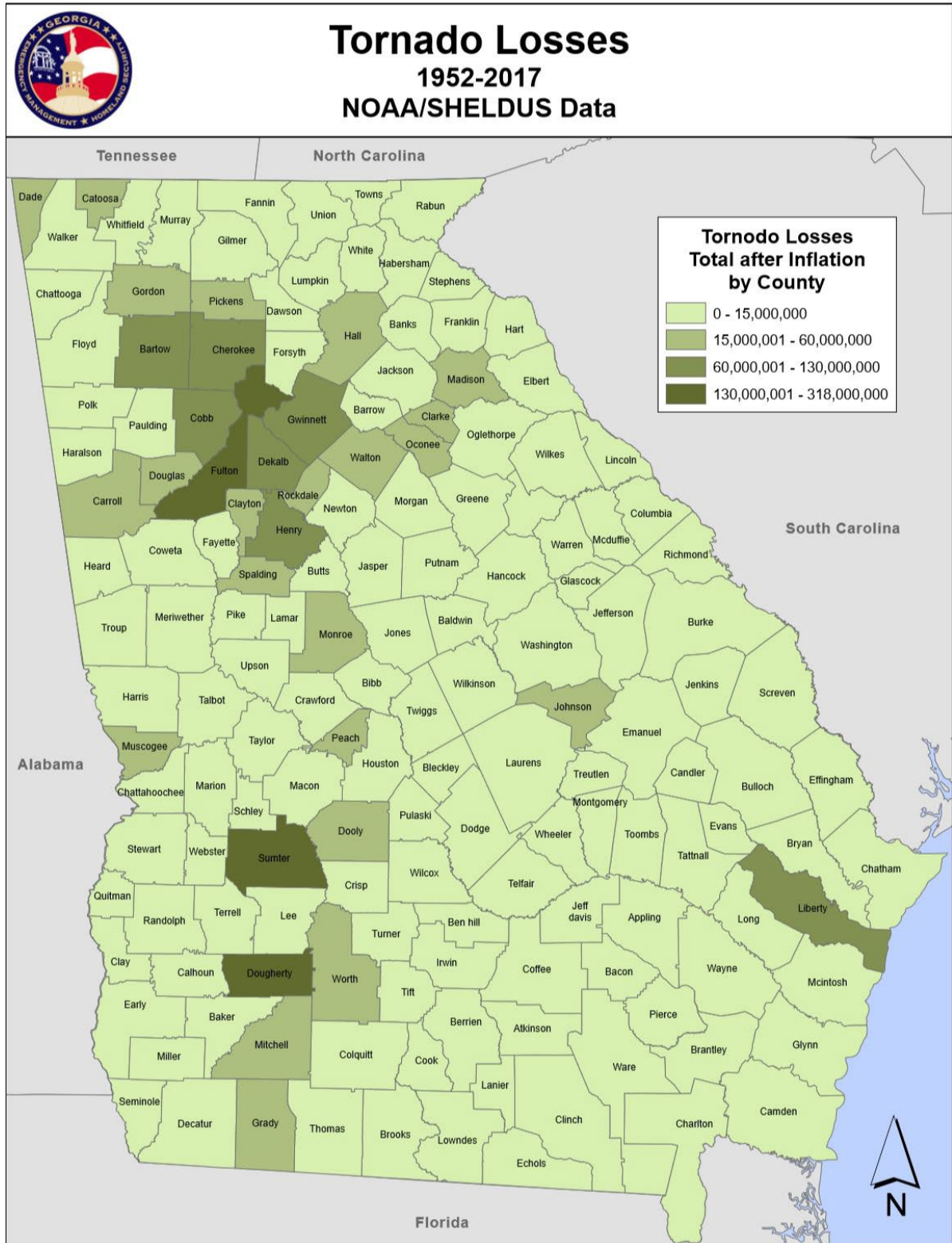
Jackson County main land use trend related to Tornadoes involves continued population growth, which is occurring in nearly all areas of Jackson County.

Multi-Jurisdictional Considerations

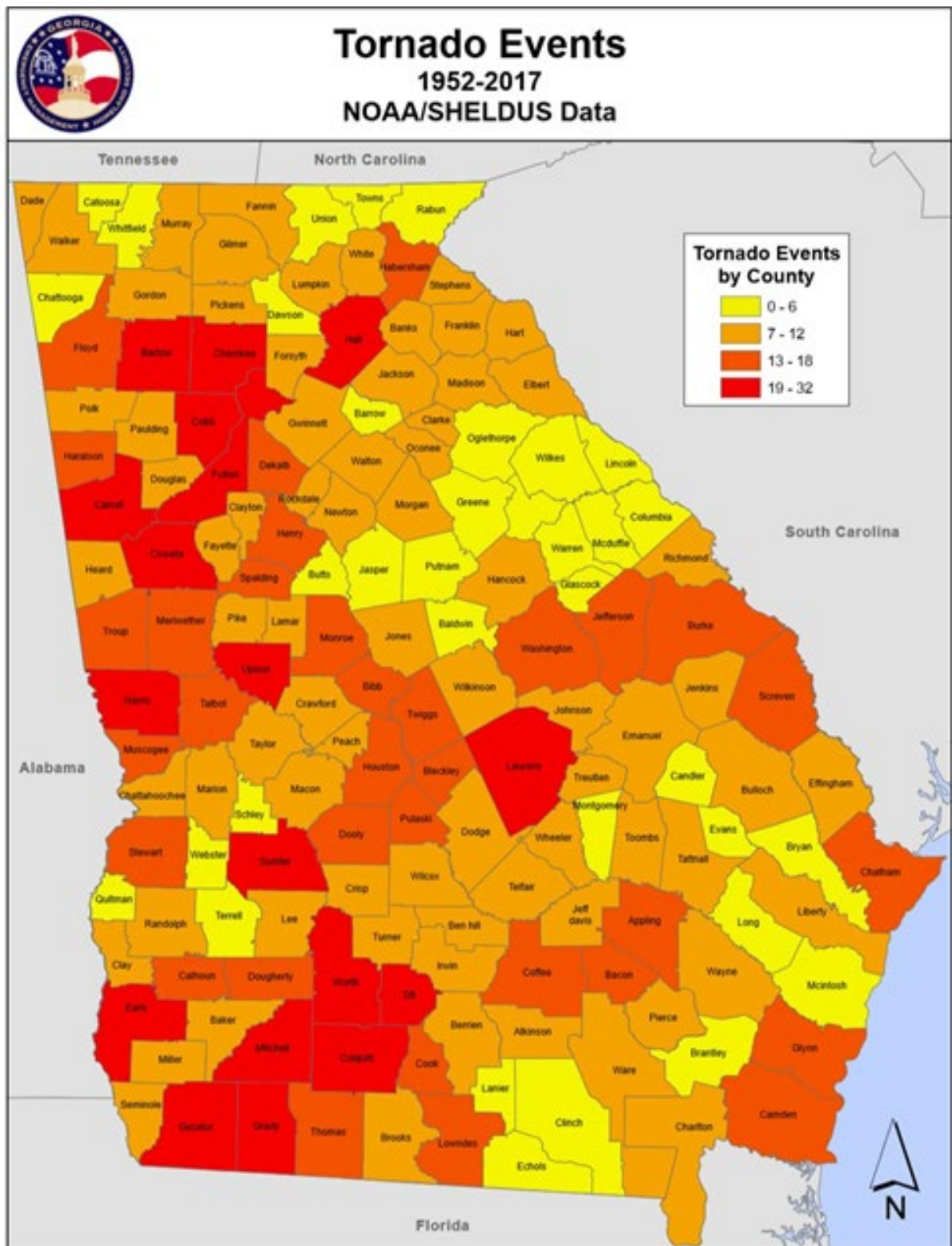
All portions of Jackson County could potentially be impacted by a tornado due to the indiscriminate nature of tornadic events. Therefore, all mitigation actions identified regarding tornadoes should be pursued on a countywide basis and included all municipalities.



Source: 2019-2024 State of Georgia Hazard Mitigation Strategy and Enhanced Plan



Source: 2019-2024 State of Georgia Hazard Mitigation Strategy and Enhanced Plan



Source: 2019-2024 State of Georgia Hazard Mitigation Strategy and Enhanced Plan

Climate Change Considerations

How climate change impacts tornadoes in Jackson County in the future has yet to be determined. It is possible that tornadoes could increase, decrease, or remain the same in frequency and/or increase, decrease, or remain the same in severity. As a result, it is not possible to determine a future probability based upon this data.

Hazard Summary

Jackson County remains at risk to potential damage from tornadoes, especially considering the average of one tornado every 6.25 years over the last 50 years. Should a tornado strike in densely populated areas of the county, significant damage or loss of life could occur. Due to the destructive power of tornadoes, it is essential that the mitigation measures identified in this plan regarding tornado activity receive full consideration.

There have been no tornadoes in Jackson County since the adoption of the 2019 plan.

Natural Hazard: **Drought**

Hazard Description

Drought is a normal, recurrent feature of climate consisting of a deficiency of precipitation over an extended period (usually a season or more). This deficiency results in a water shortage for some social or environmental sector. Drought should be judged relative to some long-term average condition of balance between precipitation and evapotranspiration in a particular area that is considered “normal.” Drought should not be viewed as only a natural hazard because the demand people place on water supply affects perceptions of drought conditions. From limited water supplies in urban areas to insufficient water for farmland, the impacts of drought are vast.

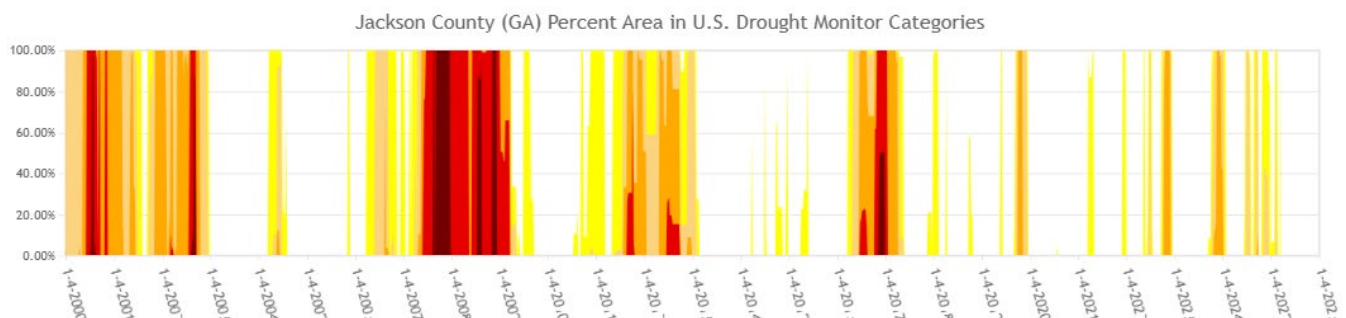
Droughts occur in virtually every climatic zone and on every continent. Because the impacts of drought conditions are largely dependent on the human activity in the area, the spatial extent of droughts can span a few counties to an entire country.

Temporal characteristics of droughts are drastically different from other hazards due to the possibility of extremely lengthy durations as well as a sluggish rate of onset. Drought conditions may endure for years or even decades. This factor implicates drought as having a high potential to cause devastation on a given area. The duration characteristic of droughts is so important that droughts are classified in terms of length of impact. Droughts lasting 1 to 3 months are considered short term, while droughts lasting 4 to 6 months are considered intermediate and droughts lasting longer than 6 months are long term. With the slow rate of onset, most populations have some inkling that drought conditions are increasingly present. However, barring drastic response measures, most only have to adapt to the changing environment.

Seasonality has no general impact on droughts in terms of calendar seasons. However, “wet” and “dry” seasons obviously determine the severity of drought conditions. In other words, areas are less susceptible to drought conditions if the area is experiencing a wet season. The frequency of droughts is undetermined, because the hazard spans such a long period of time. However, climatologists track periods of high and low moisture content similarly to the tracking of cooling and warming periods.

Hazard Profile

The Jackson County HMPC reviewed data for the last 50 years regarding drought conditions. Historically, agricultural losses have accounted for the vast amount of losses related to drought conditions. Due to poor record keeping and the unpredictable nature of drought conditions, reliability of historical data for the last 50 years is low. Jackson County has been impacted by 11 drought events in the last 25 years, according to data from the National Centers for Environmental Information. This amounts to a 44% chance of a drought for a given year over the last 25 years. The economic impact of these droughts, including crop damage, is not available.

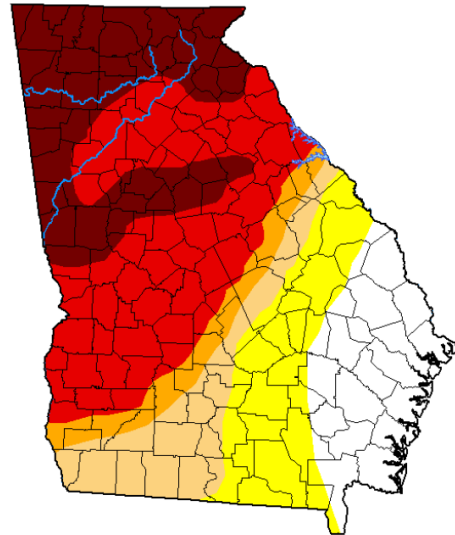


Natural Hazard: Drought

All drought hazard data included for Jackson County is limited to countywide data and is not broken down by jurisdiction.

There have been two recent examples of “exceptional” drought events affecting Jackson County. These events occurred in 2016 and 2007. Both events reached the D4 (Exceptional Drought) designation, according to data from the United States Drought Monitor. Below are maps of these two events.

U.S. Drought Monitor Georgia



November 15, 2016
(Released Thursday, Nov. 17, 2016)
Valid 7 a.m. EST

	Drought Conditions (Percent Area)					
	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	15.69	84.31	69.18	58.03	52.39	22.25
Last Week 11-10-2016	15.69	84.31	64.43	50.53	42.02	17.22
3 Months Ago 08-15-2016	29.24	70.76	45.09	29.79	9.34	0.00
Start of Calendar Year 12-31-2015	87.36	12.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Start of Water Year 09-29-2016	35.37	64.63	45.84	34.50	14.67	1.58
One Year Ago 11-19-2015	88.91	11.09	1.73	0.00	0.00	0.00

Intensity:

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

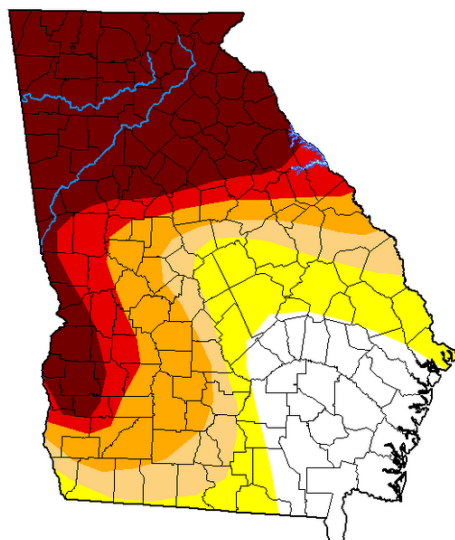
The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. For more information on the Drought Monitor, go to <https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/About.aspx>

Author:
Richard Heim
NCEI/NOAA



droughtmonitor.unl.edu

U.S. Drought Monitor Georgia



October 30, 2007
(Released Thursday, Nov. 1, 2007)
Valid 8 a.m. EDT

	Drought Conditions (Percent Area)					
	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	18.07	81.93	67.04	56.45	41.68	32.09
Last Week 10-25-2007	18.73	81.27	67.04	56.45	43.02	32.19
3 Months Ago 08-03-2007	0.00	100.00	95.17	76.20	48.39	0.79
Start of Calendar Year 01-04-2007	12.16	87.84	3.66	0.10	0.00	0.00
Start of Water Year 09-27-2006	24.19	75.81	64.21	52.59	39.36	27.00
One Year Ago 11-02-2006	7.18	92.82	50.34	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:
Douglas Le Comte
CPC/NOAA



droughtmonitor.unl.edu

Source: USDA Drought Monitor – University of Nebraska-Lincoln

Natural Hazard: Drought

Events of this extent can cause water shortages for residential and corporate needs, as well as affecting the ability for firefighting operations to be properly effective. Of particular concern to Jackson County is the impact drought can have on wildfire. Drought can exacerbate the impacts of a wildfire by increasing fire load and overall fire danger. Drought conditions of this extent can have devastating effects on the local agricultural industries, which has occurred in previous D4 level droughts.

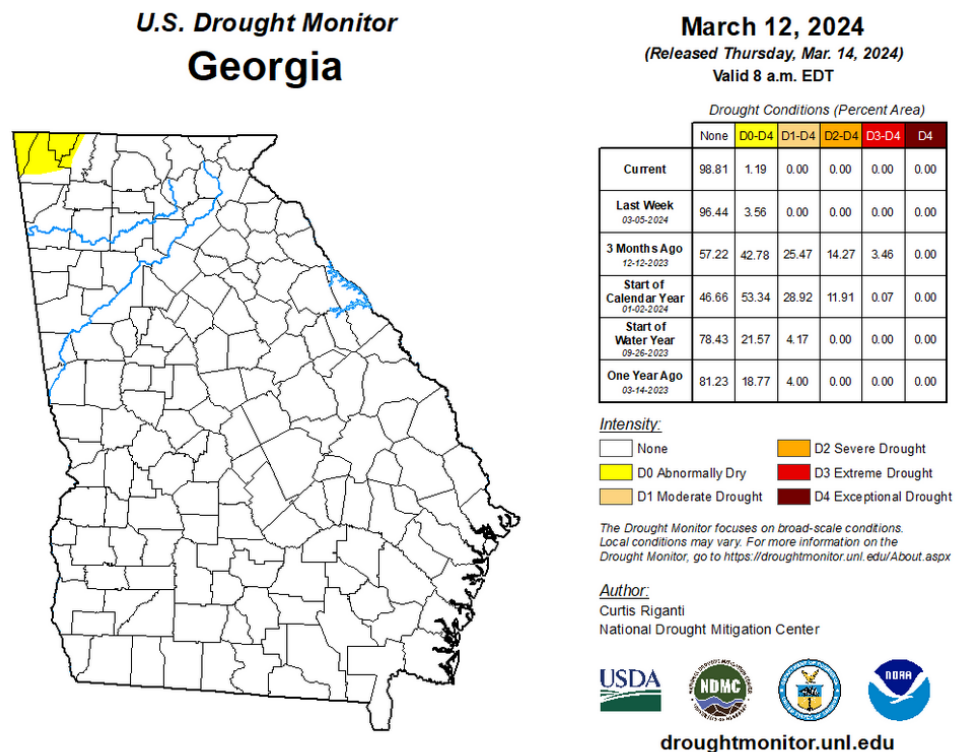
Assets Exposed to the Hazard

While drought conditions do not typically pose a direct threat to structures, secondary hazards from drought such as increased wildfire threat, does pose a significant threat to all public and private property in Jackson County, including all critical facilities. Water resources could also become scarce during a drought, a condition that would potentially affect all Jackson County residences and critical facilities.

Estimated Potential Losses

No damage to structures or critical facilities is expected as a direct result of drought conditions. However, crop damage and subsequent losses can be expected to occur because of drought conditions. The degree of losses would depend on the duration of the drought, severity of the drought, temperatures during the drought, season in which the drought occurs, and the specific needs of the involved crops. Water system shortages and need for supply assistance for those systems could also lead to economic losses associated with the drought.

According to the National Risk Index, Jackson County has an estimated annual loss of \$17,103 related to drought events. Additionally, according to the 2022 Agriculture Census data, Jackson County's market value of products sold was \$296,120,000.



Source: United States Drought Monitor (University of Nebraska-Lincoln)

Land Use & Development Trends

As growth continues, drought can become a larger threat for Jackson County due to the increased reliance on water infrastructure countywide. This increased pull on these resources in Jackson County could quicken or deepen the impacts of a drought for residential, commercial, and industrial areas.

Multi-Jurisdictional Considerations

All portions of Jackson County could potentially be impacted by a drought, but agricultural areas of the county are potentially more at risk. Therefore, all mitigation actions identified regarding drought should be pursued on a countywide basis and include all municipalities.

Climate Change Considerations

It is unclear how climate change could impact droughts in the future. According to the 2019-2024 Georgia Hazard Mitigation Strategy and Enhanced Plan, droughts could become more frequent and more severe, although significant changes in the frequency and severity of droughts are not expected. Increased temperatures could lead to quicker evaporation rates for crops and wetland areas, which could have ecological and economic impacts for Jackson County. With significant changes not clear, it is not possible to determine a future probability based on current climate change data.

Hazard Summary

Drought conditions can cause significant economic stress on the agriculture and forestry interests of Jackson County. The potential negative secondary impacts of drought are numerous. They include increased wildfire threat, decreased water supplies for residential and industrial needs, stream-water quality, and water recreation facilities. The Jackson County HMPC recognizes the potential threats drought conditions could have on the community and have identified specific mitigation actions as a result.

Hazard Description

A wildfire is an uncontained fire that spreads through the environment. Wildfires can consume large areas, including infrastructure, property, and resources. When massive fires, or conflagrations, develop near populated areas, evacuations could possibly ensue. Not only do the flames impact the environment, but the massive volumes of smoke spread by certain atmospheric conditions also impact the health of nearby populations.

Wildfires result from the interaction of three crucial elements: fuel, ignition (heat), and oxygen. Natural and manmade forces cause the three crucial elements to coincide in a manner that produces wildfire events. Typically, fuel consists of natural vegetation. However, as the urban and suburban footprint expands, wildfires may utilize other means of fuel, such as buildings. In terms of ignition or source of heat, the primary source is lightning. However, humans are more responsible for wildfires than lightning. Manmade sources vary from the unintentional, such as fireworks, campfires, or machinery, to intentional arson. With these two elements provided, the wildfires may spread as long as oxygen is present.

Weather is the most variable factor affecting wildfire behavior. Strong winds propel wildfires quickly across most landscapes unless firebreaks are present. Shifting winds create erratic wildfires, which can complicate fire management efforts. Dry conditions provide faster-burning fuels, either making the area more vulnerable to wildfire or increasing the mobility of preexisting wildfires.

Wildfires are notorious for spawning secondary hazards, such as flash flooding and landslides, long after the original fire is extinguished. Both flash flooding and landslides result from fire consuming the natural vegetation that provides precipitation interception and infiltration as well as slope stability.

All of Georgia is prone to wildfire due to the presence of wildland fuels associated with wildfires. Land cover associated with wildland fuels includes coniferous, deciduous, and mixed forest; shrubland; grassland and herbaceous; transitional; and woody and emergent herbaceous wetlands. The spatial extent of wildfire events greatly depends on both the factors driving the fire as well as the efforts of fire management and containment operations.

In terms of seasonality, wildfires can occur during any season of the year. However, drier seasons, which vary within the State of Georgia, are more vulnerable to severe wildfires because of weather patterns and the abundant quick-burning fuels. In terms of rate of onset and duration, wildfires vary depending on the available fuels and weather patterns. Some wildfires can engulf an area in a matter of minutes from the first signs whereas others may be slower burning and moving. The frequency of wildfires is not typically measured because of the high probability of human ignition being statistically unpredictable. Magnitude and intensity are typically only measured by size of the wildfire and locations of burning.

Three classes of fires include understory, crown, and ground fires. Naturally induced wildfires burn at relatively low intensities, consuming grasses, woody shrubs, and dead trees. These understory fires often play an important role in plant reproduction and wildlife habitat renewal and self-extinguish due to low fuel loads or precipitation. Crown fires, which consist of fires consuming entire living trees, are low probability but high consequence events due to the creation of embers that can be spread by the wind. Crown fires typically match perceptions of wildfires. In areas with high concentrations of organic materials in the soil, ground fires may burn, sometimes persisting undetected for long periods until the surface is ignited.

Hazard Profile

Wildfires pose a serious threat to Jackson County. This is a result of the high amount of forestland and vegetation available to fuel potential wildfires, the significant elevation changes within the county, and the high percentage of inaccessible areas. The latter two make wildland firefighting operations significantly more difficult. Also, there is an increasing amount of wildland-urban interface (WUI) in Jackson County, which is defined as areas where structures and other human development meets undeveloped wildland properties. All wildfire hazard data included for Jackson County is limited to countywide data and is not broken down by jurisdiction.

Wildfire statistics were not available for the 50-year timeframe at the time of this profile. Georgia Forestry Commission, Jackson County had 64 wildfires from 2012 to 2025 that consumed a total of 235.6 acres. This equates to an average of 4.57 wildfires per year and these fires consume an average of 16.83 acres per year. Jackson County has a 1.25% daily chance of a wildfire. Historically, debris burning has been the top reason for wildfires in Jackson County. In March of 2017, a single large fire on public land burned a total of 41.2 acres – accounting for over 17% of all acreage burned in Jackson County since 2012. This single fire was the result of a land clearing for construction that got out of control. It took approximately 2 days for Jackson County Fire Department and Georgia Forestry Commission units to get the fire under control.

Assets Exposed to the Hazard

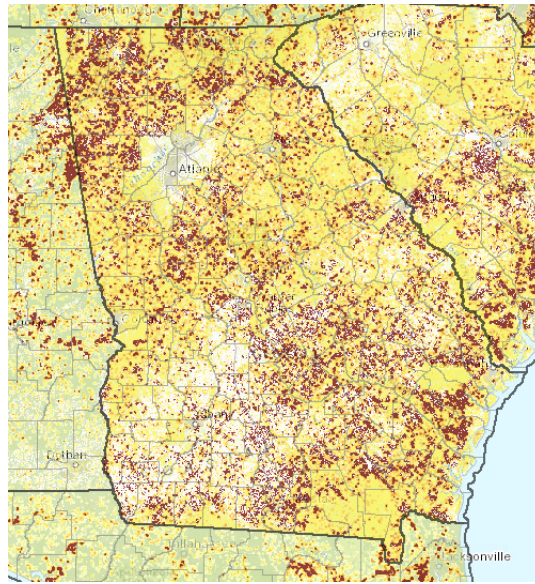
All public and private property located within the Wildland-Urban Interface, including critical infrastructures, are susceptible to impacts from wildfires. Due to the large area of wildland area in Jackson County and the large amount of WIU, all public and private property, including critical infrastructures, could be directly or indirectly impacted by the threat of wildfire.

Jurisdiction	Percentage of Area with Direct and Indirect Wildfire Risk
Jackson County	31%
Arcade	32%
Braselton	51%
Commerce	44%
Hoschton	68%
Jefferson	48%
Talmo	32%
Maysville	51%
Pendergrass	42%
Nicholson	61%

Estimated Potential Losses

Little information is available regarding damages, in terms of dollars, for wildfire losses in Jackson County. According to the 2022 Ag Census by the USDA, Jackson County has just nearly \$300 million in annual agriculture sales. These areas would potentially be impacted by a wildfire event. According to the National Risk Index, Jackson County has an estimated annual loss of \$34,333 related to wildfire events.

Georgia Wildfire Ignition Density



Source: Southern Group of State Foresters Wildfire Risk Assessment Portal

Land Use & Development Trends

With the continued increase in population, Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) is increasing in Jackson County. The WUI creates areas where fire can easily move from wildland areas into developed areas and threaten structures and human life. The expansion of the WUI in Jackson County complicated wildland fire management operations and planning initiatives. This development trend is expected to continue in the future.

Multi-Jurisdictional Considerations

All portions of Jackson County, including all municipalities, could potentially be impacted by a wildfire due to the large amount of Wildland-Urban Interface, but the less developed areas of the county are more vulnerable. Therefore, all mitigation actions identified regarding wildfires should be pursued on a countywide basis and include all municipalities.

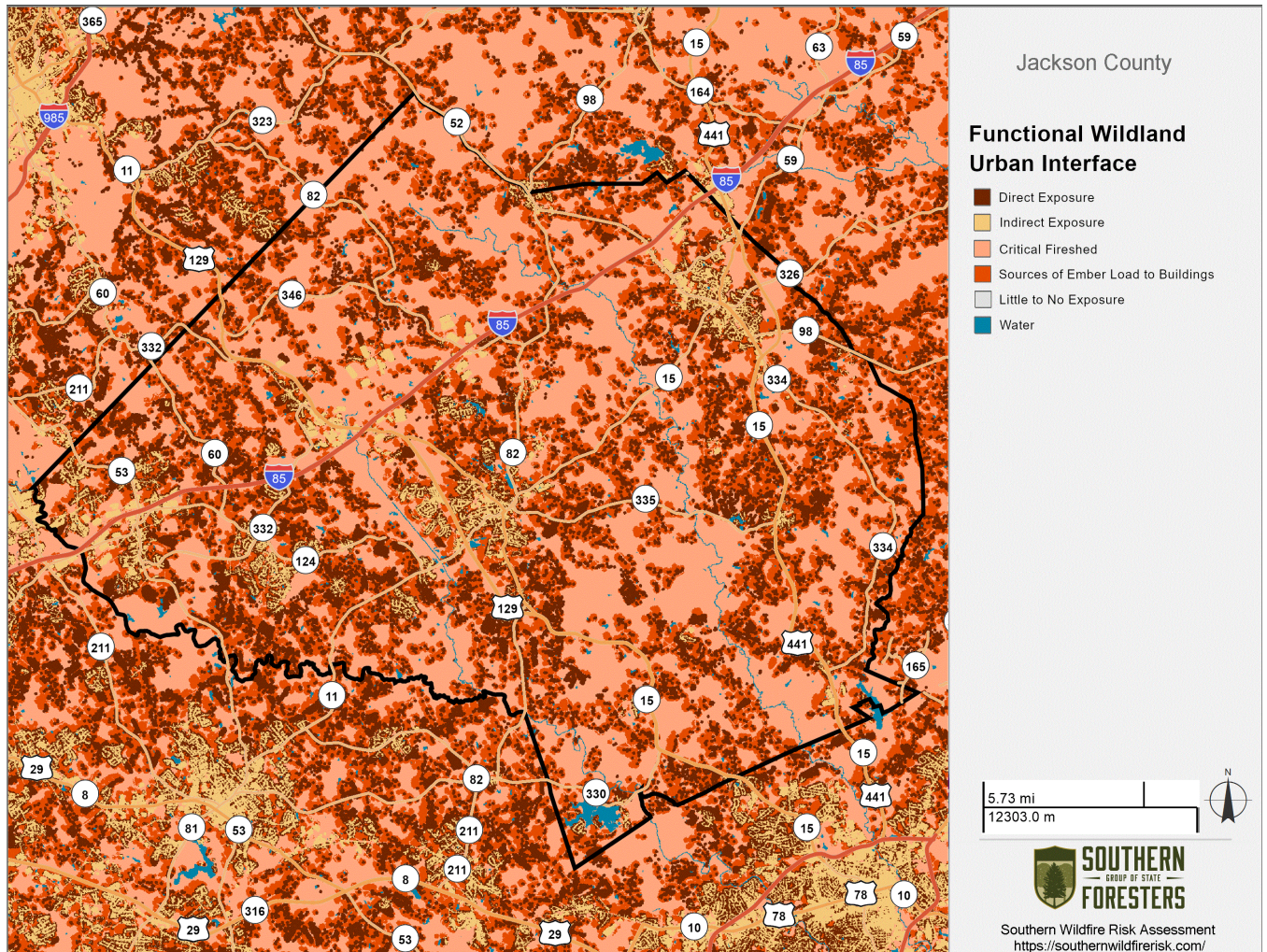
Climate Change Considerations

It is not clear how climate change could potentially impact wildfire development in Jackson County. Increased temperatures and increased evaporation rates could lead to a larger fire load for wildland fires in Jackson County. However, heavier rainfall events could mitigate the threat of wildfires in the future. As a result of this data, it is not possible to determine a future probability based on climate change.

Hazard Summary

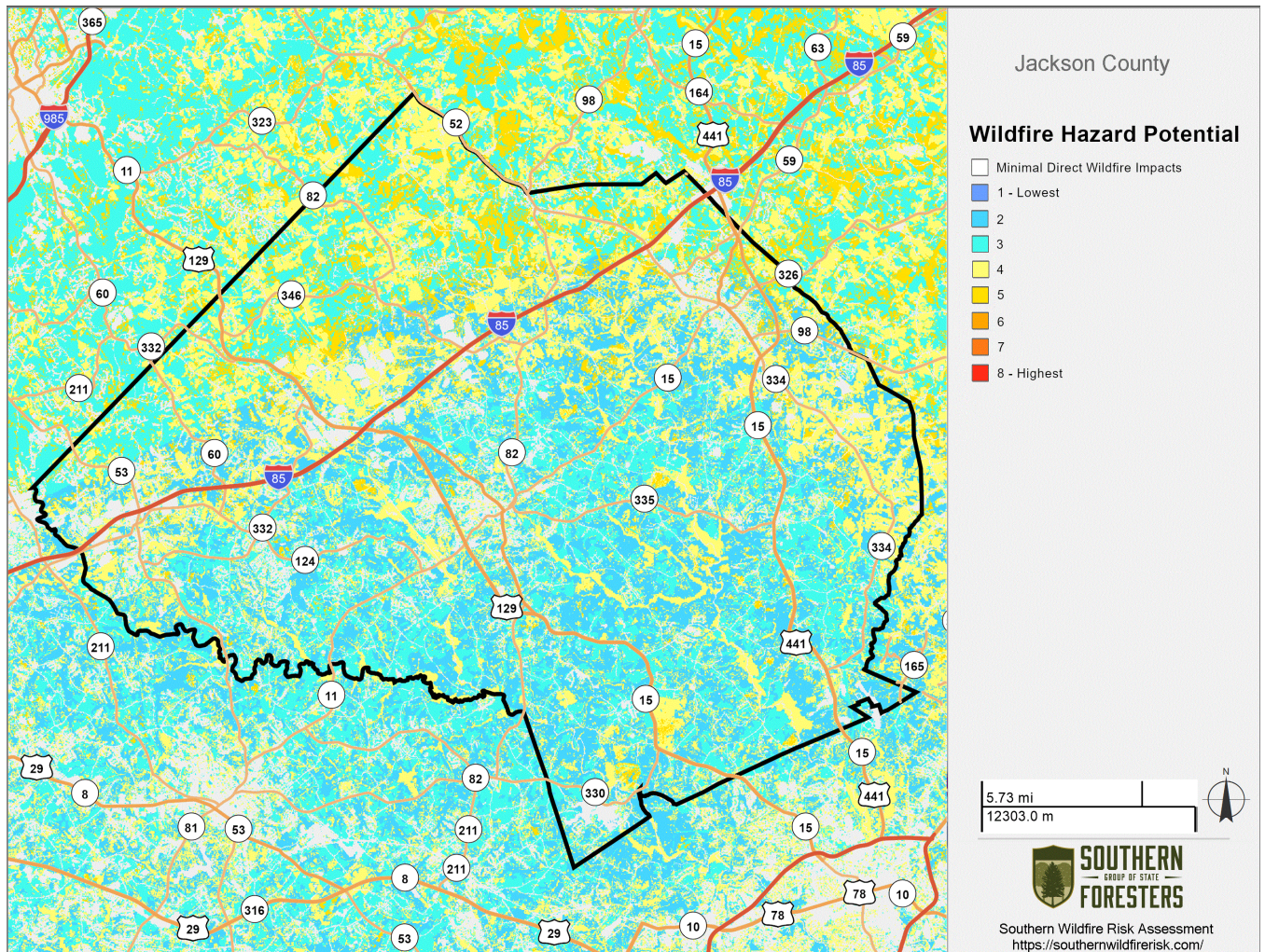
Wildfire is a significant threat to Jackson County due to the increased amount of Wildland-Urban Interface. The increasing amount of area where structures and other human development meets undeveloped. The mitigation measures identified in this plan should be aggressively pursued based on the high frequency of this hazard and the ability for wildfires to inflict devastation anywhere in Jackson County.

Jackson County Functional WUI

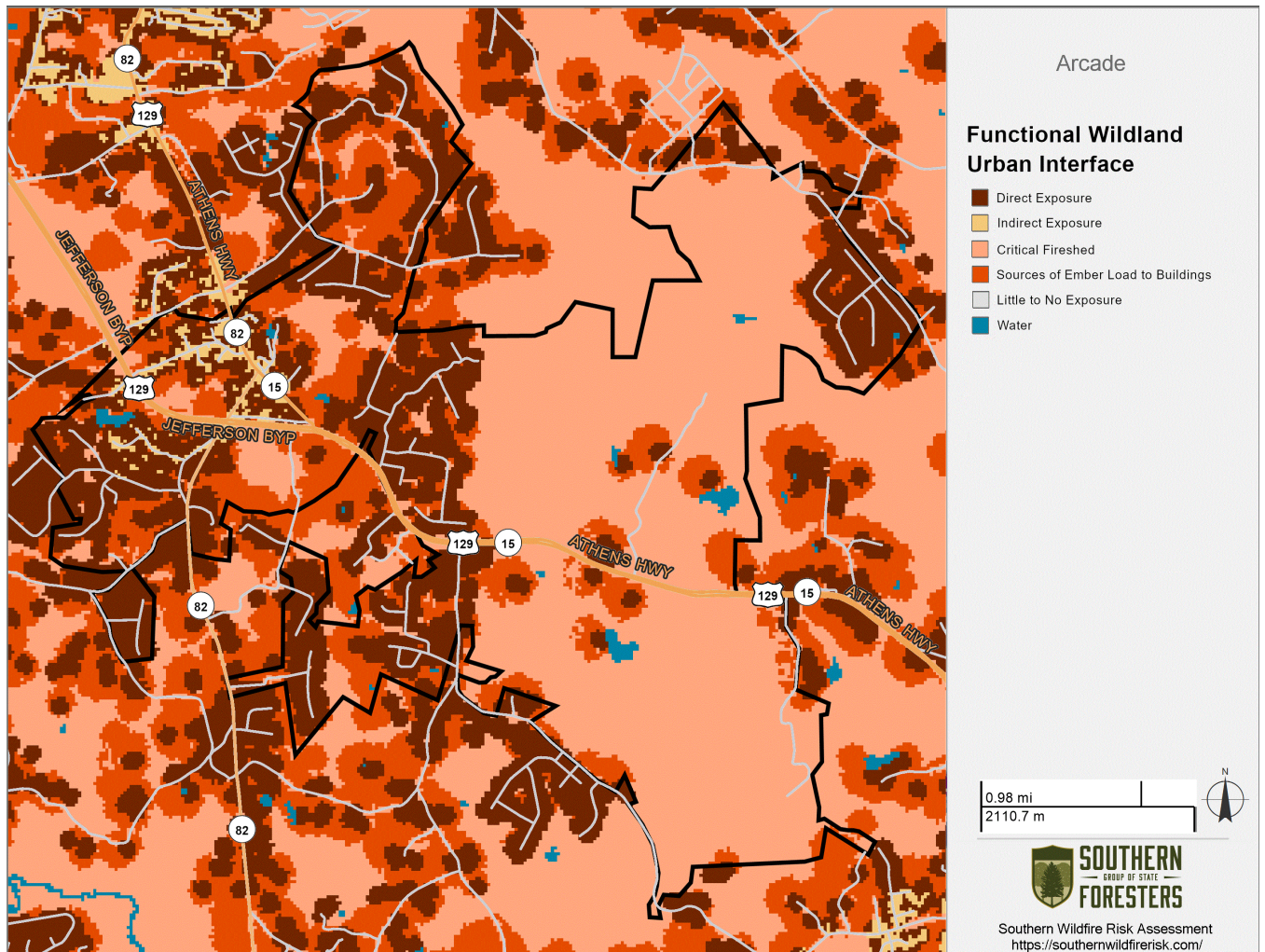


Jackson County Suppression Difficulty Index

Jackson County Wildfire Hazard Potential

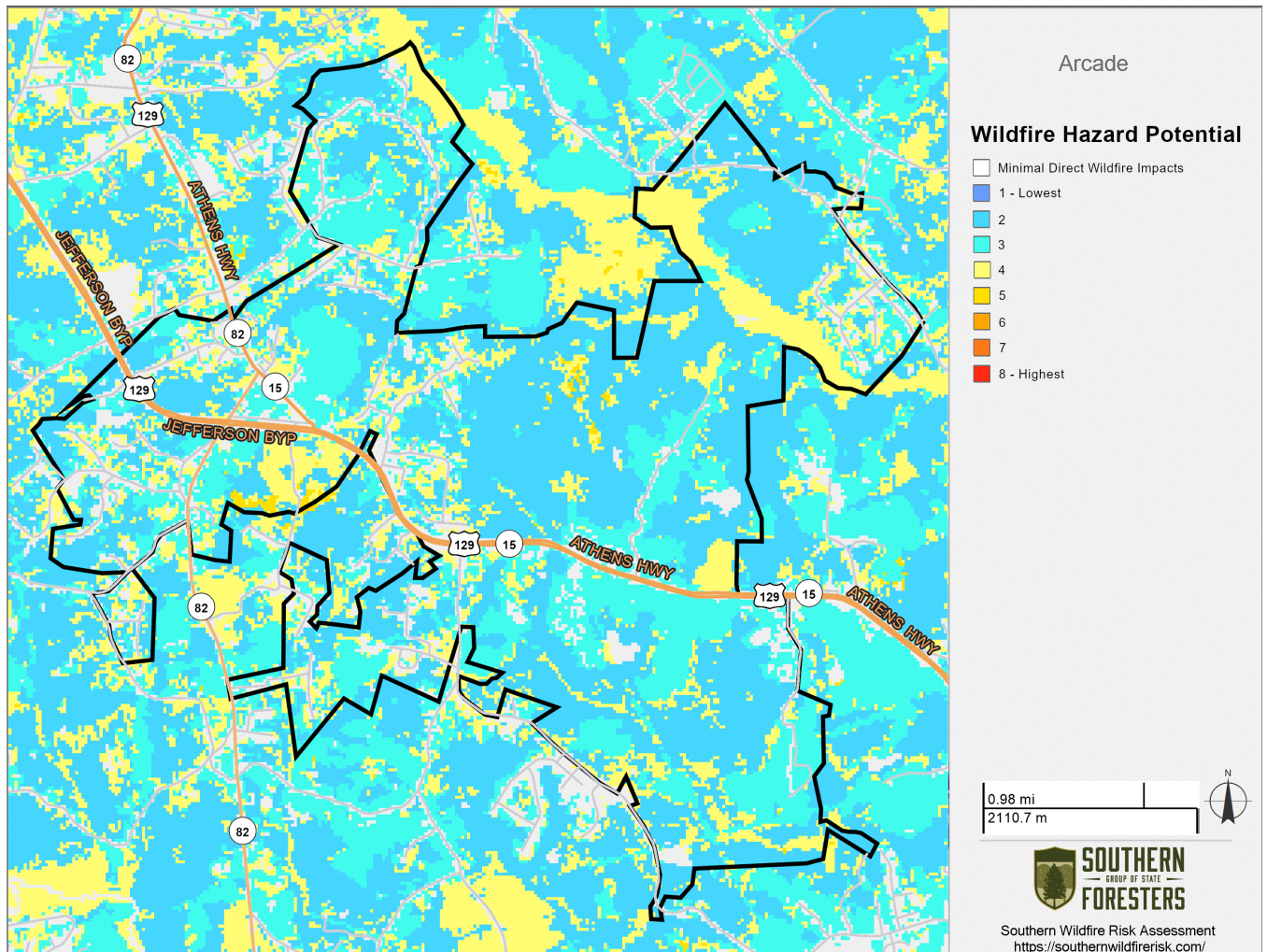


Arcade Functional WUI



Arcade Suppression Difficulty Index

Arcade Wildfire Hazard Potential



Braselton Functional WUI

Braselton Suppression Difficulty Index

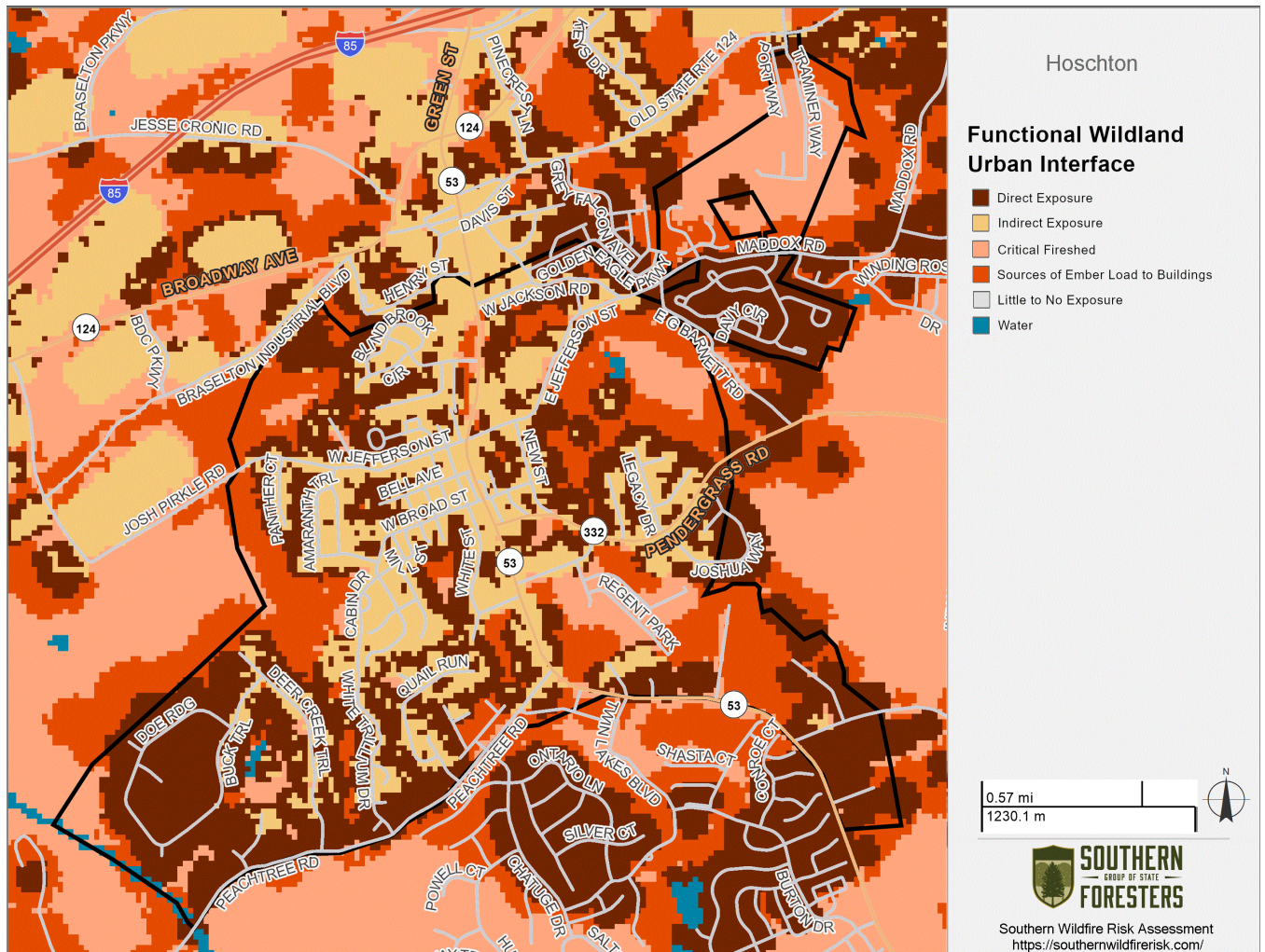
Braselton Wildfire Hazard Potential

Commerce Functional WUI

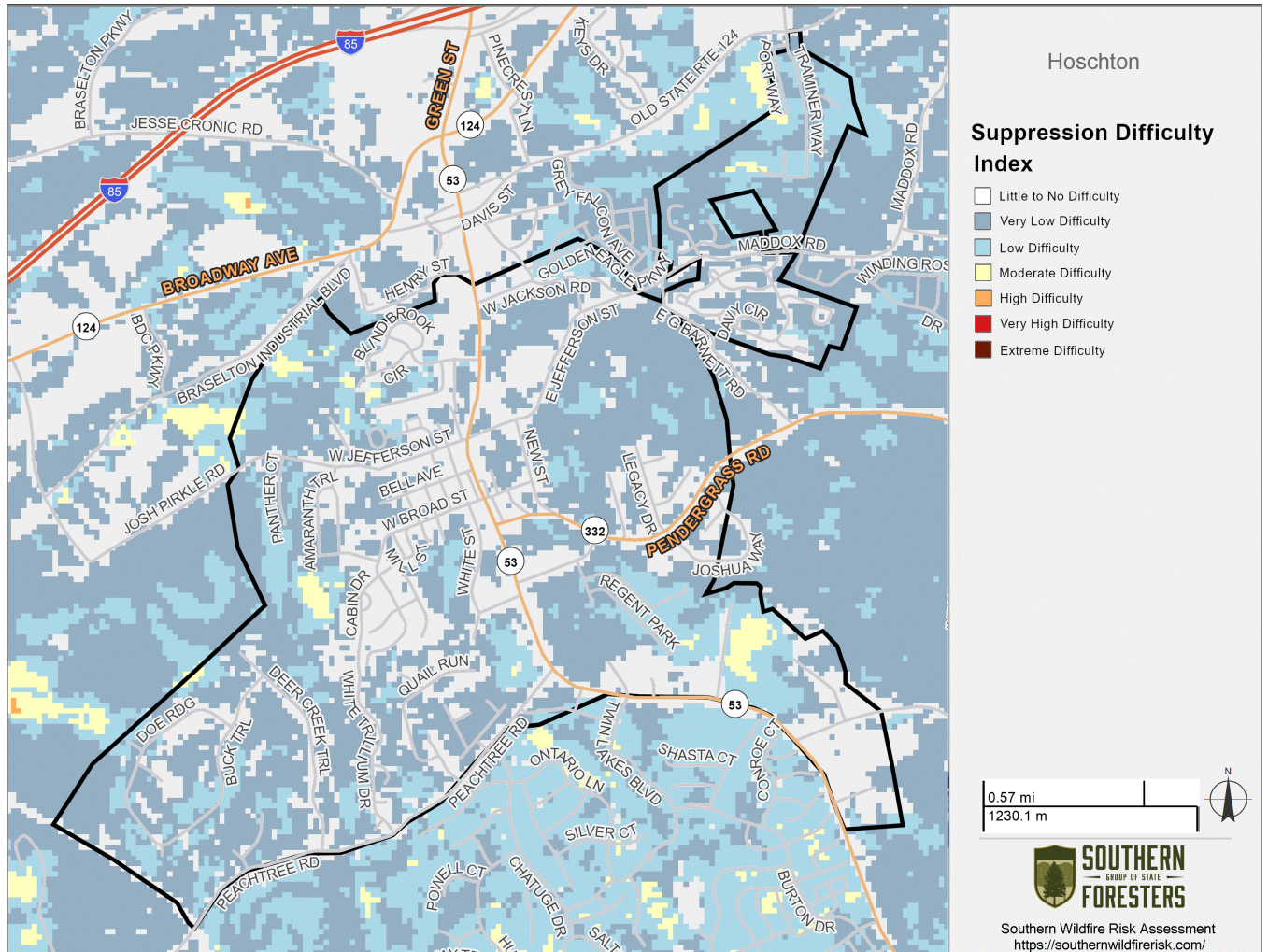
Commerce Suppression Difficulty Index

Commerce Wildfire Hazard Potential

Hoschton Functional WUI



Hoschton Damage Potential



Hoschton Wildfire Hazard Potential

Jefferson Functional WUI

Jefferson Suppression Difficulty Index

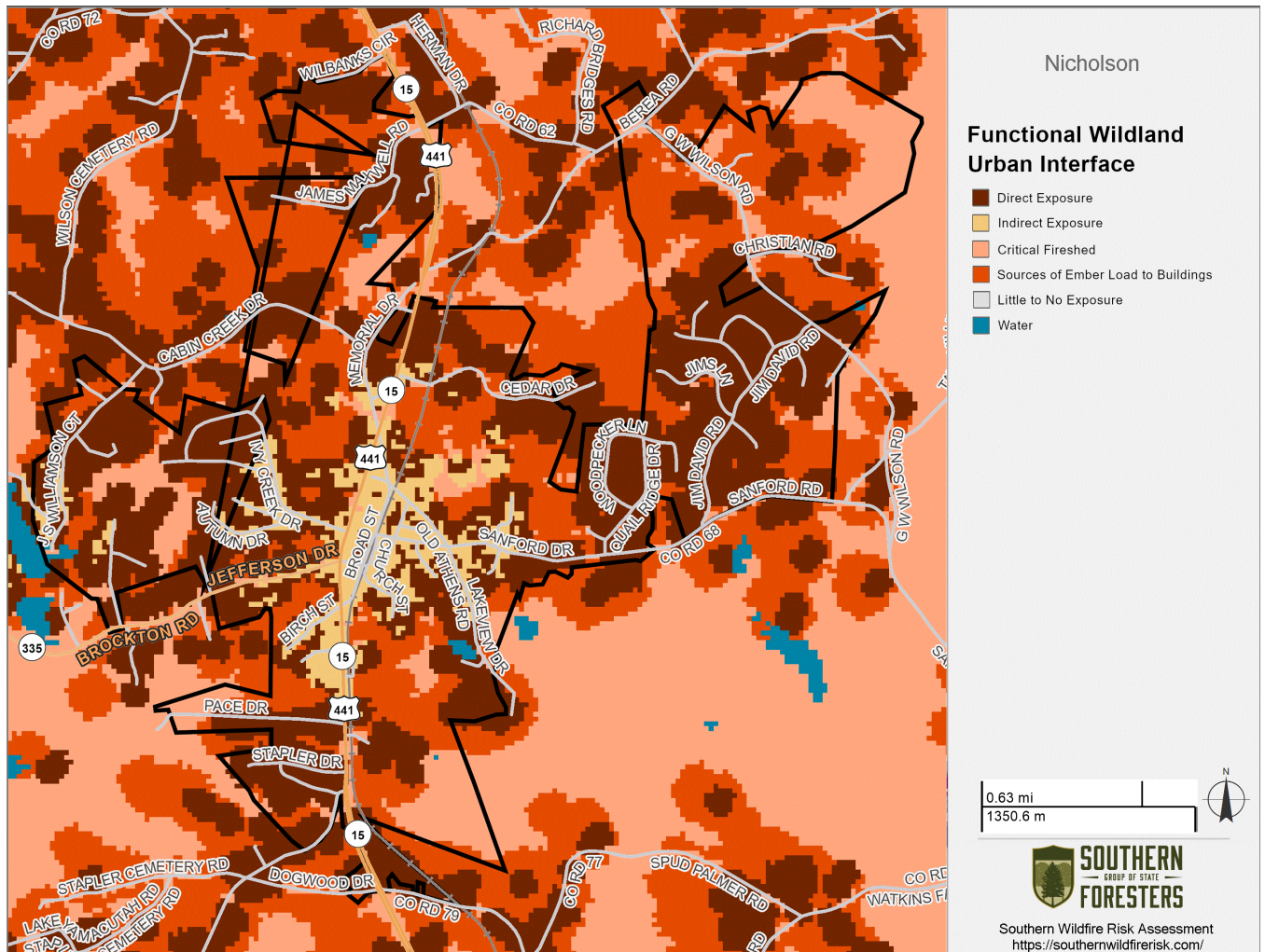
Jefferson Wildfire Hazard Potential

Maysville Functional WUI

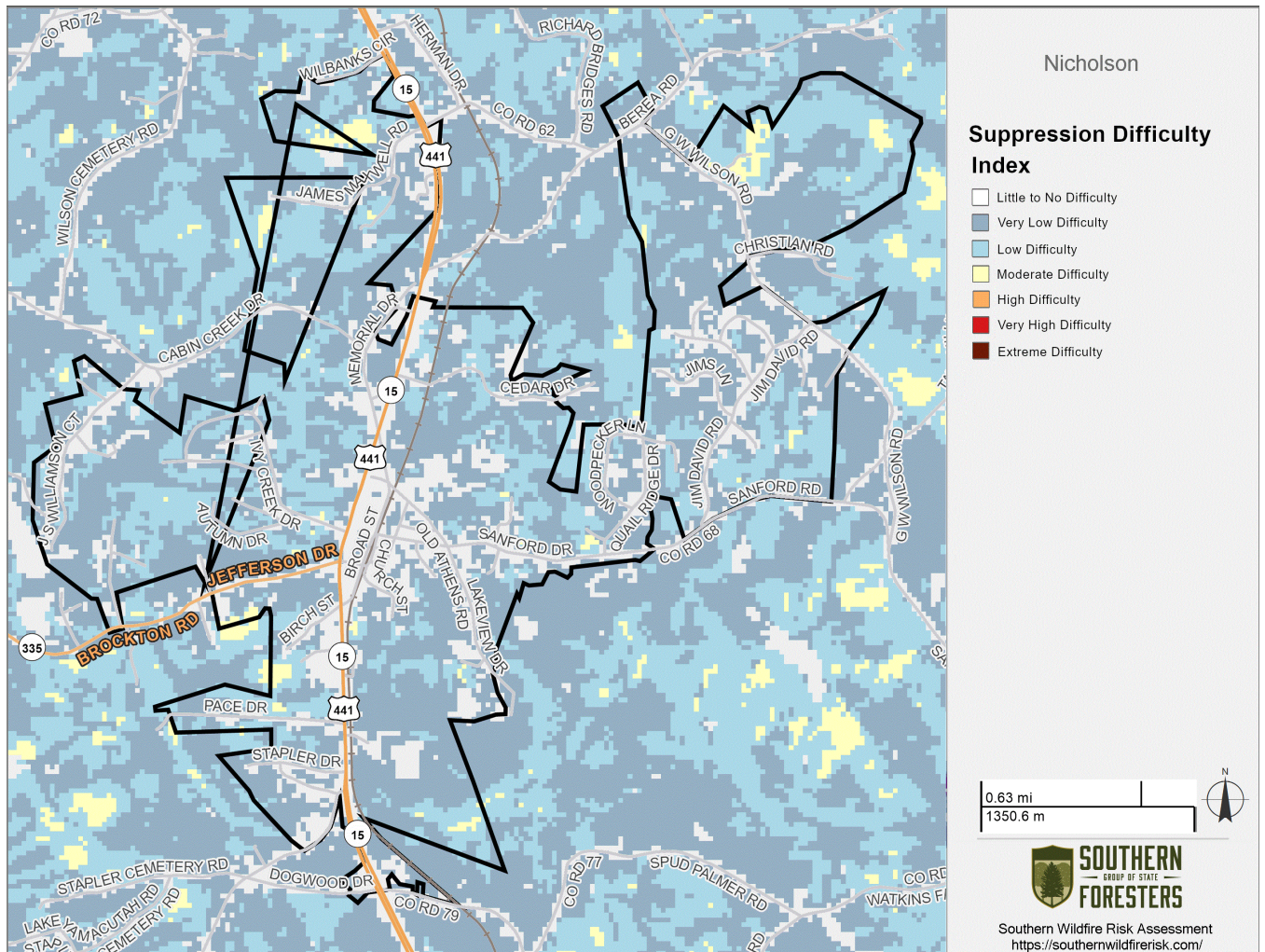
Maysville Suppression Difficulty Index

Maysville Wildfire Hazard Potential

Nicholson Functional WUI

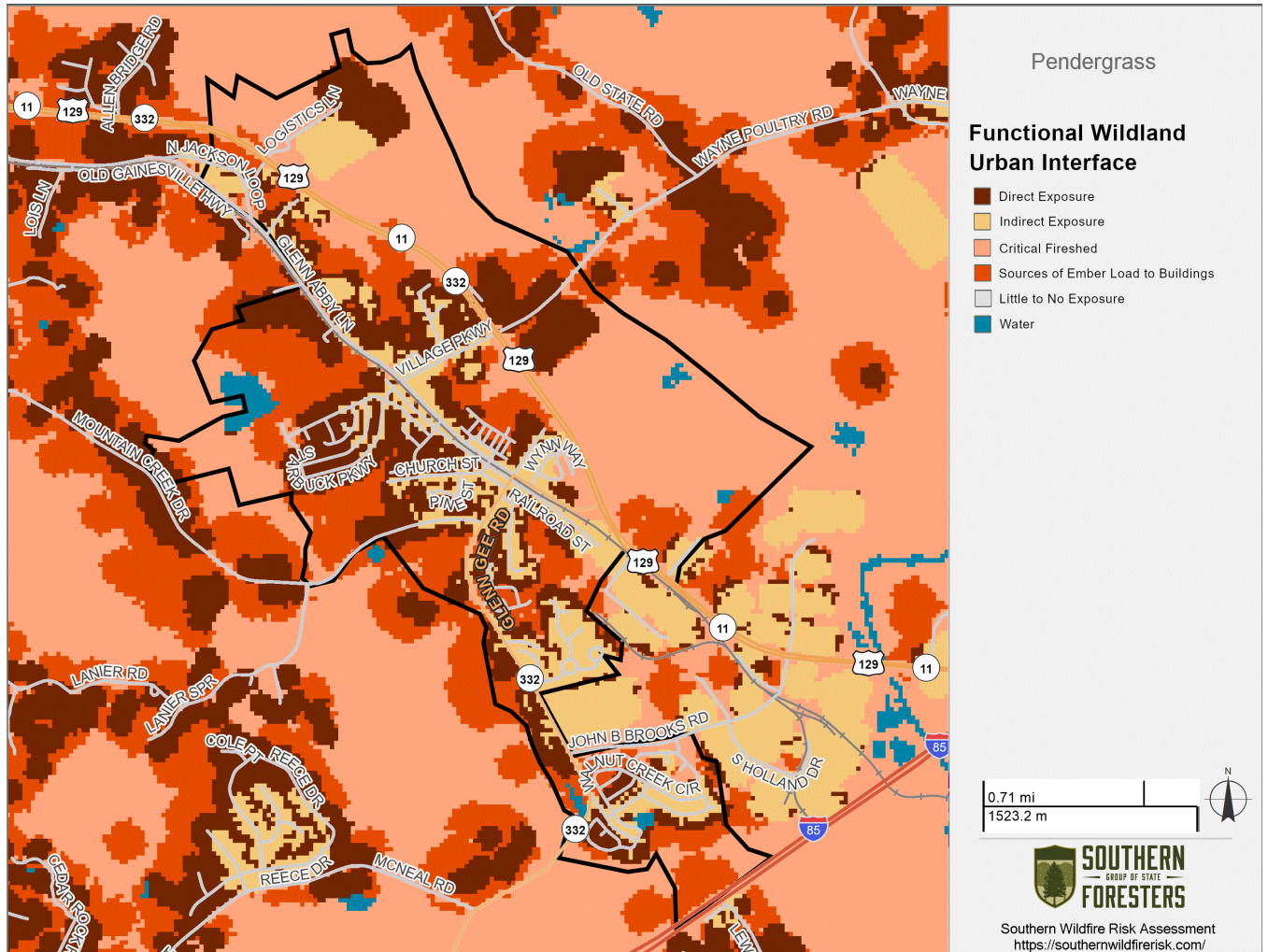


Nicholson Suppression Difficulty Index



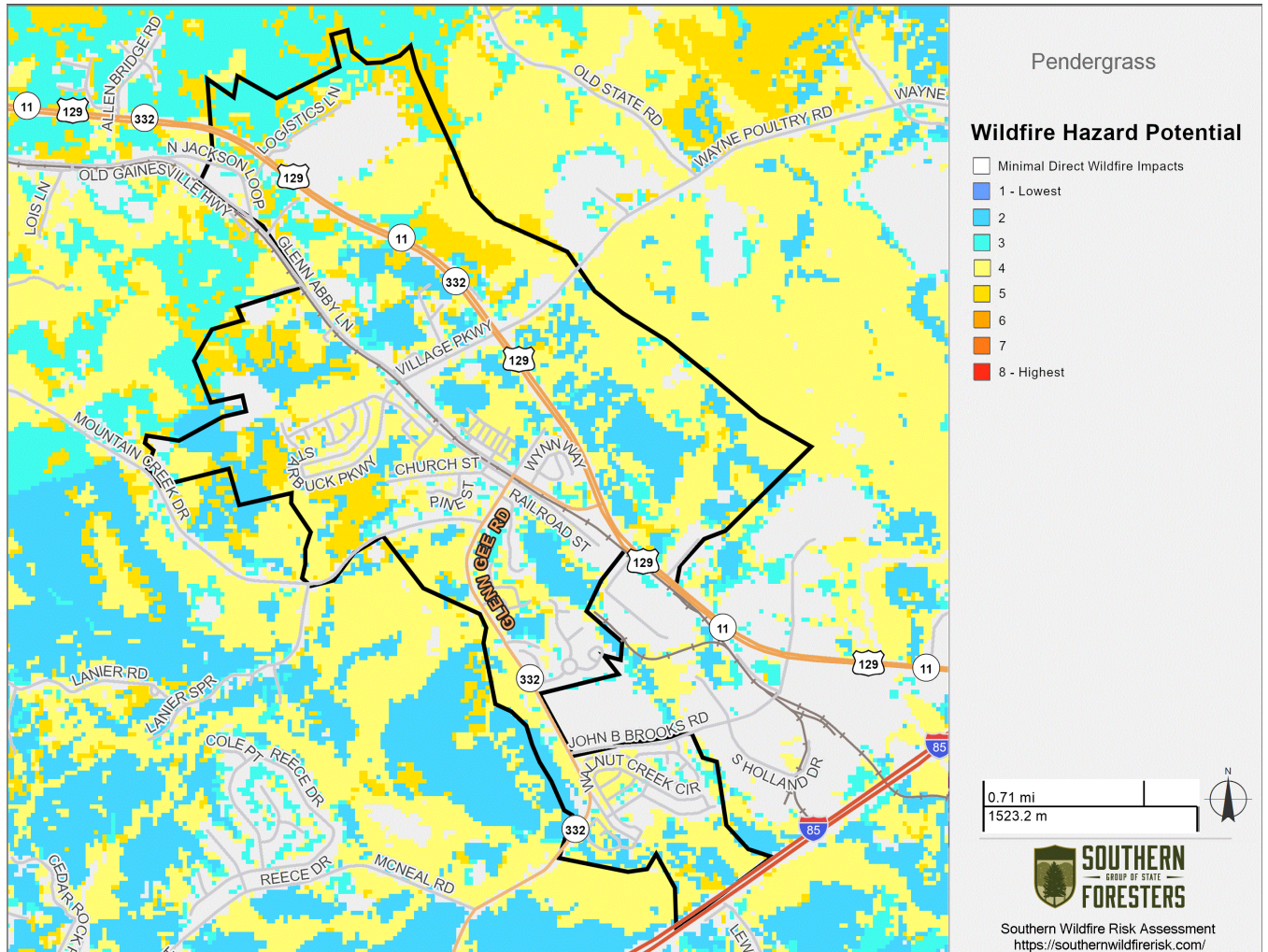
Nicholson Wildfire Hazard Potential

Pendergrass Functional WUI



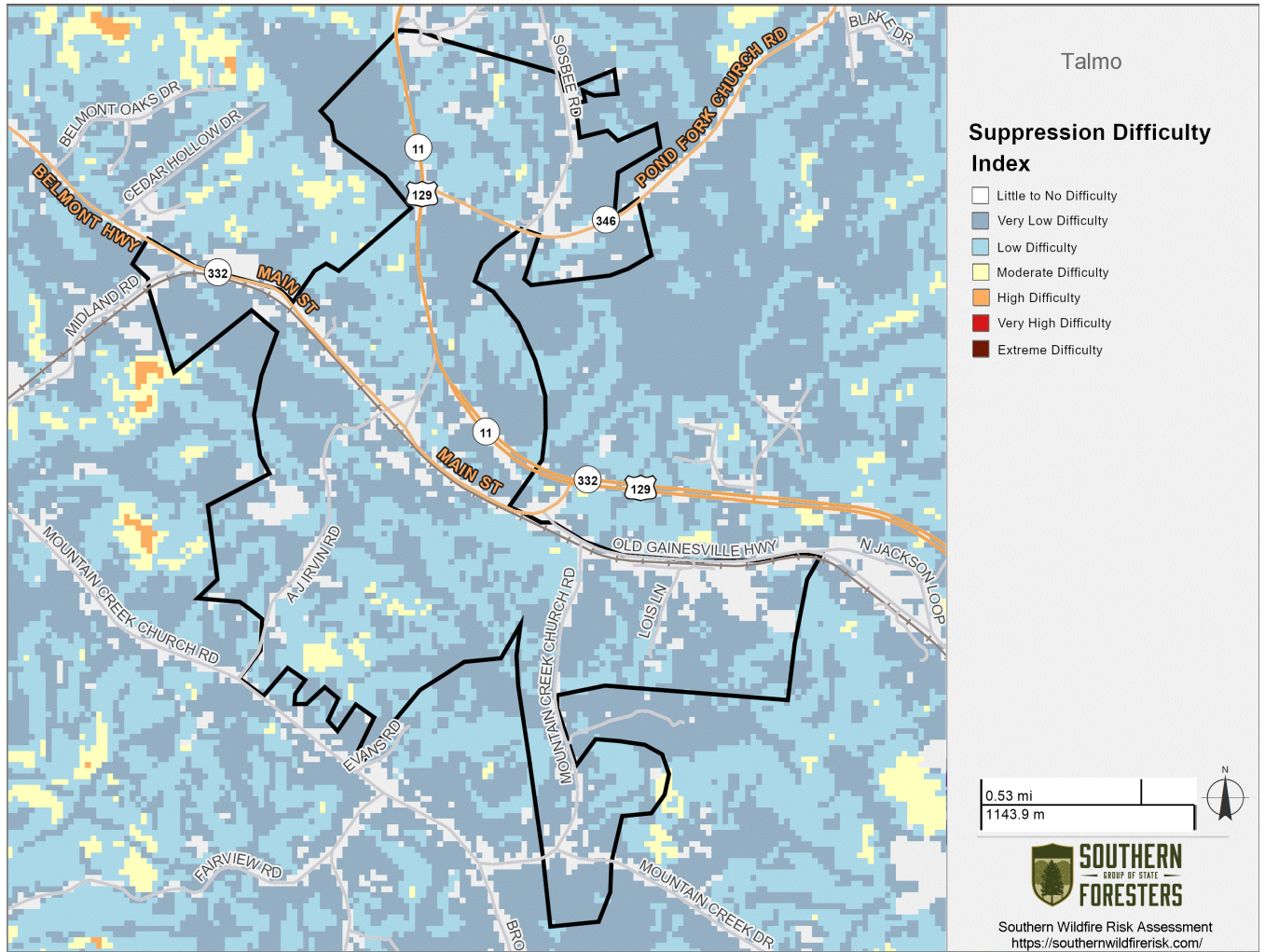
Pendergrass Suppression Difficulty Index

Pendergrass Wildfire Hazard Potential

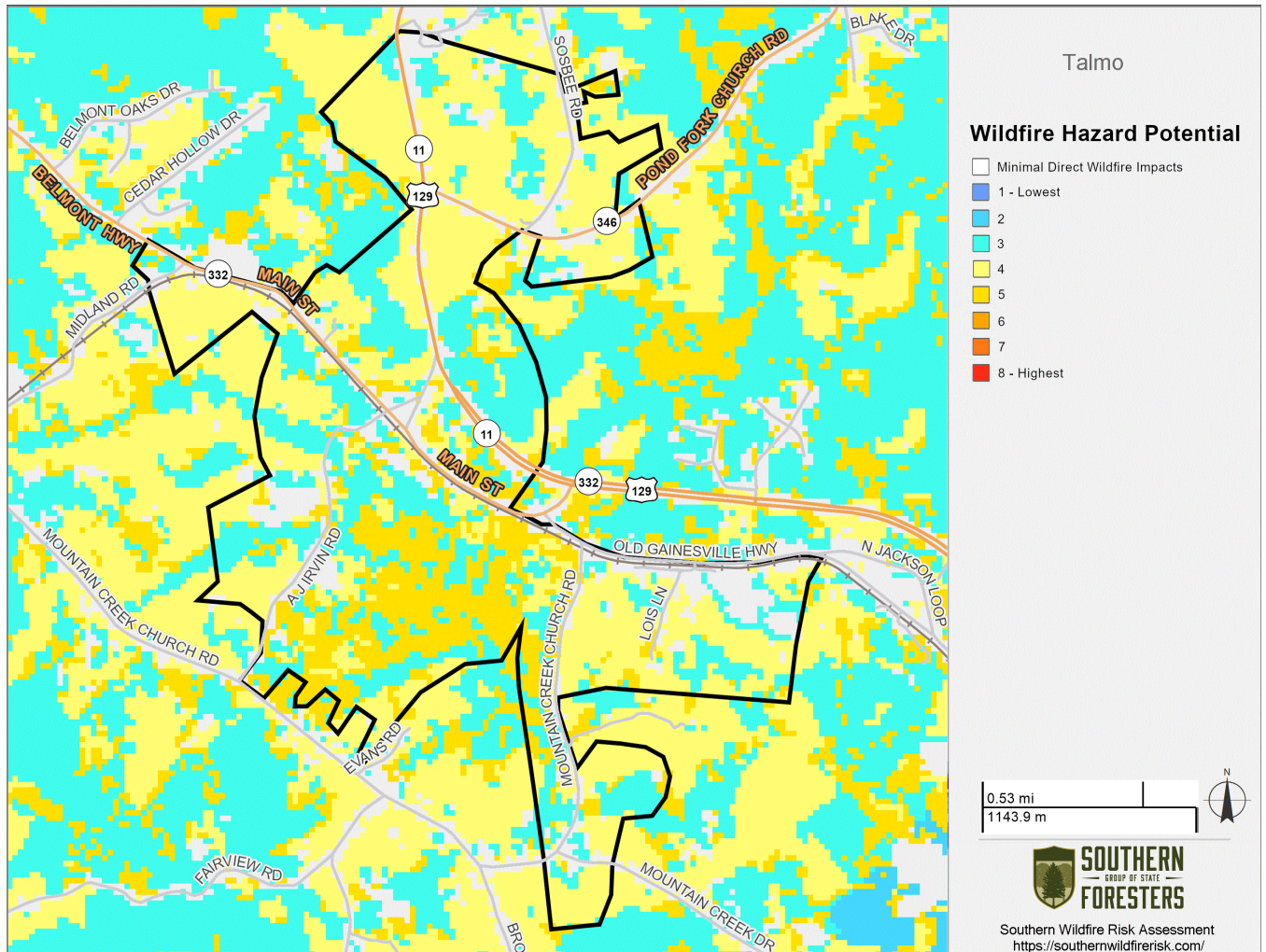


Talmo Functional WUI

Talmo Damage Potential



Talmo Wildfire Hazard Potential



*All maps in this section are from the
Southern Group of State Foresters Wildfire Risk Assessment Portal*

Hazard Description

Geologic hazards for this plan include both earthquakes and sinkholes. Earthquakes are generally defined as the sudden motion or trembling of the Earth's surface caused by an abrupt release of slowly accumulated strain. This release typically manifests on the surface as ground shaking, surface faulting, tectonic uplifting and subsidence, or ground failures, and tsunamis. In the United States, earthquake activity east of the Rocky Mountains is relatively low compared to the Western states because it is away from active plate boundaries and the plate interior strain rates are known to be very low.

The physical property of earthquakes that causes most of the damage within the United States is ground shaking. The vibrations from the seismic waves that propagate outward from the epicenter may cause failure in structures not adequately designed to withstand earthquakes. Because the seismic waves have different frequencies of vibration, the waves disseminate differently through sub-surface materials. For example, high frequency compression and shear waves arrive first, whereas lower frequency Rayleigh and love waves arrive later. Not only are the speeds varied between seismic waves, but also the types of movement. The surface vibration may be horizontal, vertical, or a combination of the two, which causes a wider array of structures to collapse.

Another manifestation of earthquakes is surface faulting. This phenomenon is defined as the offset or tearing of the earth's surface by a differential movement across a fault. Structures built across active faults tend to sustain damage regularly. There are no active faults within or near Georgia. Distinct inactive faults are known within the state north of the Columbus to Macon to Augusta fall line and running generally northeast-southwest.

The third earthquake phenomenon that causes damage is tectonic uplift and subsidence. Tectonic uplift can cause shallowing of the harbors and waterways while tectonic subsidence can cause permanent or intermittent inundation. Due to the association of tectonic uplift and subsidence with active faults, Georgia is not at risk to these phenomena.

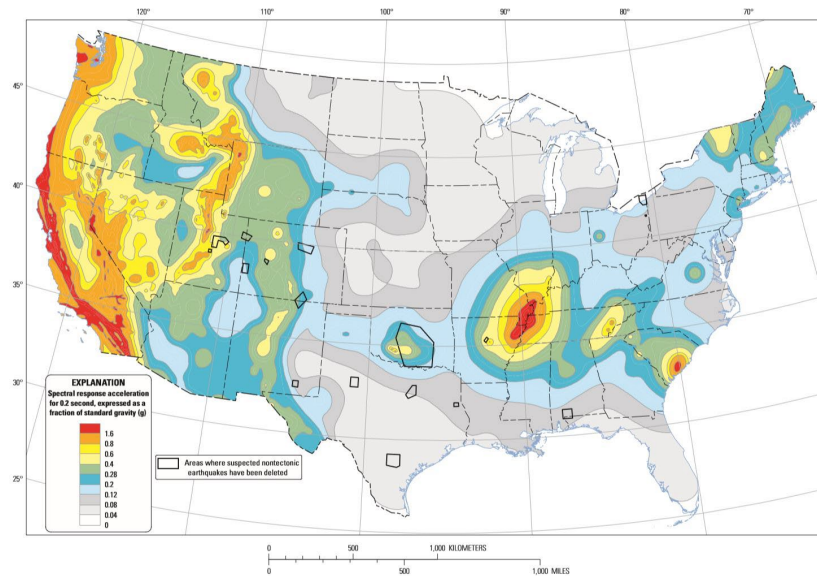
The fourth earthquake damage-causing phenomena are earthquake-induced ground failures, including liquefaction and landslides. During an earthquake, the areas that are rich in sand and silt have groundwater within 30 feet of the surface temporarily behave as viscous fluids during strong ground shaking. Structures built on these materials can settle, topple, or collapse as the ground "liquefies" beneath it. Landslides can also form when earthquake shaking or seismic activity dislodges rock and debris on steep slopes, triggering rock falls, avalanches, and slides.

Also, unstable, or nearly unstable, slopes consisting of clay soils may lose shear strength when disturbed by ground shaking and fail, resulting in a landslide. Georgia is at very low risk of seismic induced liquefaction or landslides. The last of the earthquake-induced phenomena are tsunamis, which are large, gravity-driven waves triggered by the sudden displacement of a large volume of water. The waves produced travel in all directions from the origin at speeds of up to 600 miles per hour. In deep water, tsunamis normally have small wave heights. However, as the waves reach shallower water near land, the wave speed diminishes, and the amplitude drastically increases. Upon impact with a shoreline, the waves can inundate land rapidly, engulfing everything in its path. Successive wave crests follow, typically arriving minutes to hours later, frequently with later arrivals being more dominant. Frequently, the first tsunami waves are downward, causing dramatic exposure of the beach. Because of this, people are often killed trying to collect newly exposed seashells when the positive waves then arrive.

Natural Hazard: **Geologic**

Although large tsunamis are rare in the eastern coast of the US, the possibility of such events occurring anywhere along the Atlantic and Gulf coast exists.

Sinkholes are generally associated with limestone areas where underground water has dissolved rock underneath the surface of the earth and created a chasm that is then unable to support the ground above it, which then collapses. Little information is available on the threat of sinkholes outside of the north Georgia mountains.



Two-percent probability of exceedance in 50 years map of 0.2 second spectral response acceleration

Source: 2019-2024 State of Georgia Hazard Mitigation Strategy and Enhanced Plan

Hazard Profile

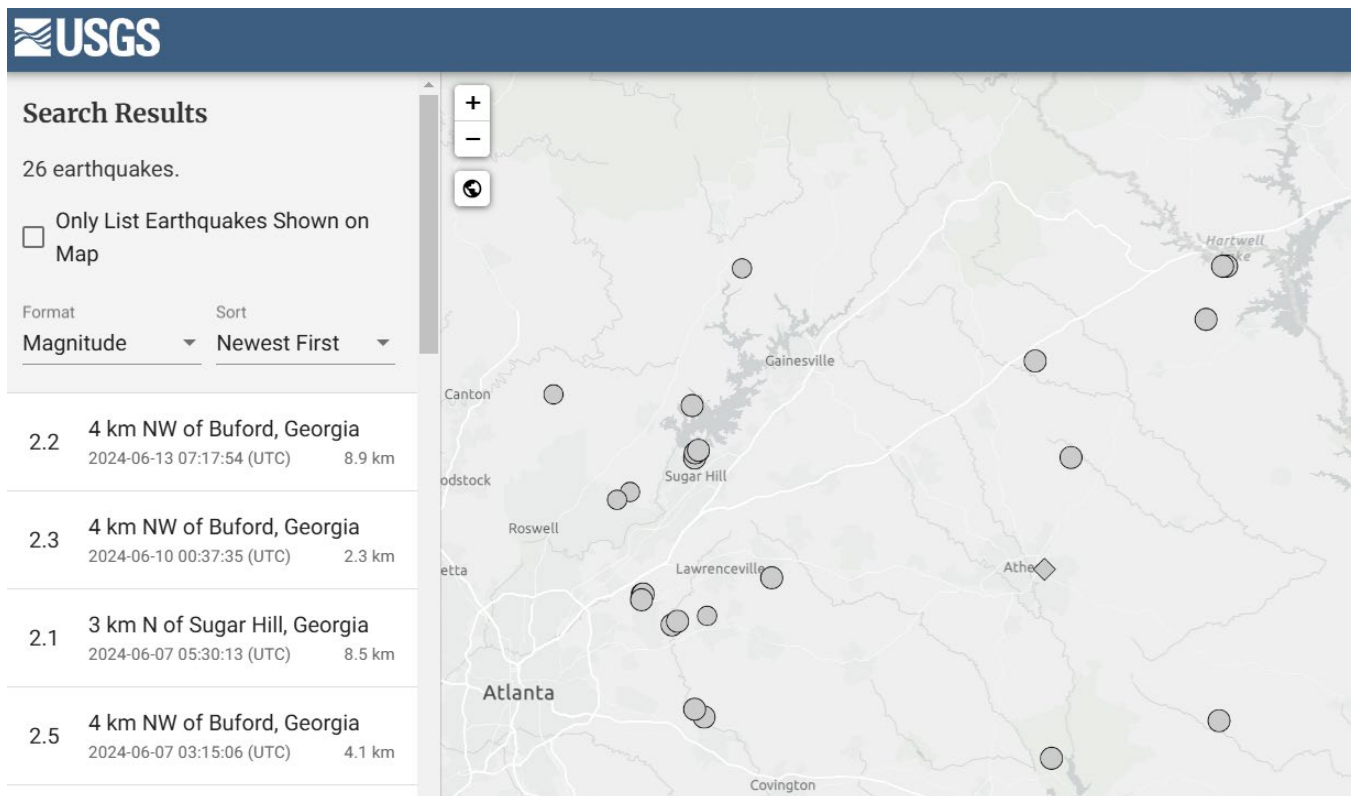
Jackson County is not one of the 37 Georgia counties with the highest earthquake risk, according to Georgia Emergency Management Agency. In reviewing data of the last 50 years, no earthquakes have originated from within Jackson County. The closest earthquake to occur to Jackson County was a 2.2 that occurred in 2004 approximately 3 km south of Ila in Madison County. Overall, 26 earthquakes have originated within 75 kilometers of Jefferson, GA in the last 50 years. The strongest earthquake to occur within the 75-kilometer radius was a 2.5 that occurred in 11km east-northeast of Woodville, GA in southeast Oglethorpe County in 2006. Jackson County averages one earthquake every 1.9 years occurring within 75 kilometers of Jefferson, GA. This equates to an 52% chance of an earthquake occurring within 75 kilometers of Jefferson, GA in any given year. The most recent earthquake to occur within this area occurred on June 13, 2024 near Buford, GA. According to the National Risk Index, Jackson County has a 0.058% annual chance of an earthquake. Historically, the 1886 Charleston, SC earthquake, estimated to be between 6.6 and 7.3 on the modern Richter Scale, likely caused impacts to Jackson County. Although no historical records exist exhibiting any damages, Jackson County was estimated to be in a level VI area of the Modified Mercalli Intensity scale for this event. This would indicate strong shaking felt by everyone inside and outside at the time of the event and characterized by broken windows, movement of heavy furniture, and slight to moderate damage for poorly built buildings. Even with this low number of occurrences, it was determined that if earthquakes occur within or close to the jurisdiction of Jackson County, significant damage could occur. Therefore, the Jackson County HMPC has determined the threat of earthquakes to be higher than the statistics would indicate. All earthquake hazard data included for Jackson County is limited to countywide data and is not broken down by jurisdiction.

Natural Hazard: **Geologic**

Instrumental Intensity	Acceleration (%g)	Velocity (cm/s)	Perceived Shaking	Potential Damage
I	< 0.17	< 0.1	Not Felt	None
II-III	0.17 - 1.4	0.1 - 1.1	Weak	None
IV	1.4 - 3.9	1.1 - 3.4	Light	None
V	3.9 - 9.2	3.4 - 8.1	Moderate	Very light
VI	9.2 - 18	8.1 - 16	Strong	Light
VII	18 - 34	16 - 31	Very Strong	Moderate
VIII	34 - 65	31 - 60	Severe	Moderate to Heavy
IX	65 - 124	60 - 116	Violent	Heavy
X+	> 124	> 116	Extreme	Very Heavy

Assets Exposed to the Hazard

The Jackson County HMPC determined that all critical facilities and all public and private property within Jackson County are susceptible to the impacts of an earthquake due to the lower building codes with regards to earthquakes when compared to other parts of the country. This includes all municipalities.



Source: United States Geological Survey (USGS) Earthquake Hazards Program

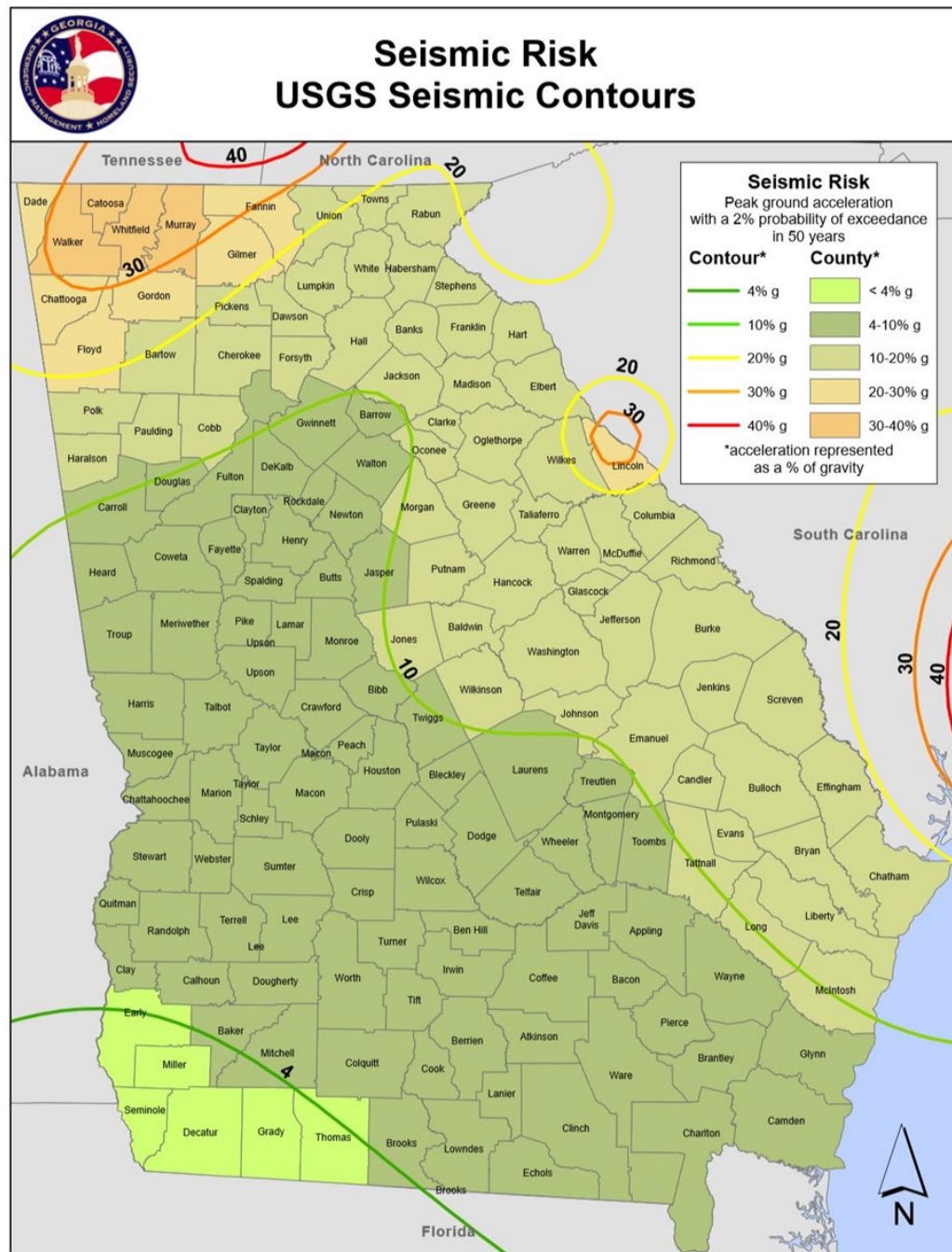
Natural Hazard: **Geologic**

Estimated Potential Losses

Little information is available regarding damages, in terms of dollars, for earthquake losses in Jackson County. According to the National Risk Index, Jackson County has an estimated annual loss of \$706,042 related to earthquake events.

Land Use and Development Trends

Jackson County currently has no land use trends related to earthquakes.



Source: 2019-2024 State of Georgia Hazard Mitigation Strategy and Enhanced Plan

Multi-Jurisdictional Considerations

All of Jackson County, including all municipalities, potentially could be threatened by earthquakes. As such, all earthquake mitigation actions should be pursued on a countywide basis and include all municipalities.

Climate Change Considerations

Climate change is expected to have no impact on the future risk of earthquakes in Jackson County.

Hazard Summary

Even with the infrequency of earthquake impacts in Jackson County, the potential losses and impacts associated with the event would severely damage the infrastructure and economic viability of the County and all municipalities. Secondary impacts, such as landslides during or after an earthquake, are also of a great concern and are detailed in a separate section of this plan. The mitigation measures identified in this plan should be pursued based on the high impact potential of this hazard and the ability for earthquakes to inflict widespread devastation anywhere in Jackson County.

Natural Hazard: Tropical Cyclone

Hazard Description

The National Weather Service describes tropical cyclones systems in the Atlantic Basin, including the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea, into four types based on strength.

Tropical Disturbance: A discrete tropical weather system of apparently organized thunderstorms – generally 100 to 300 nautical miles in diameter – originating in the tropics or subtropics, and maintaining its identity for 24 hours or more.

Tropical Depression: An organized system of clouds and thunderstorms with a defined circulation and maximum sustained winds of 38 mph (33 knots) or less.

Tropical Storm: An organized system of strong thunderstorms with a defined circulation and maximum sustained winds of 39 mph to 73 mph (34-63 knots).

Hurricane: An intense tropical weather system with a well-defined circulation, producing maximum sustained winds of 74 mph (64 knots) or greater. Hurricane intensity is classified into five categories using the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane scale. Winds in a hurricane range from 74-95 mph for a Category 1 hurricane to greater than 156 mph for a Category 5 hurricane.

Saffir-Simpson Scale for Hurricane Classification				
Strength	Wind Speed (Kts)	Wind Speed (MPH)	Pressure (Millibars)	Pressure
Category 1	64- 82 kts	74- 95 mph	>980 mb	28.94 "Hg
Category 2	83- 95 kts	96-110 mph	965-979 mb	28.50-28.91 "Hg
Category 3	96-113 kts	111-130 mph	945-964 mb	27.91-28.47 "Hg
Category 4	114-135 kts	131-155 mph	920-944 mb	27.17-27.88 "Hg
Category 5	>135 kts	>155 mph	919 mb	27.16 "Hg
Tropical Cyclone Classification				
Tropical Depression		20-34kts		
Tropical Storm		35-63kts		
Hurricane		64+kts or 74+mph		

Tropical cyclones can cause catastrophic damage to coastlines and areas several hundred miles inland. Tropical cyclones can produce sustained high winds and spawn tornadoes and microbursts. Additionally, tropical cyclones can create storm surges along the coast and cause extensive damage from heavy rainfall. Floods and flying debris from the excessive winds are often the deadly and destructive results of these weather events.

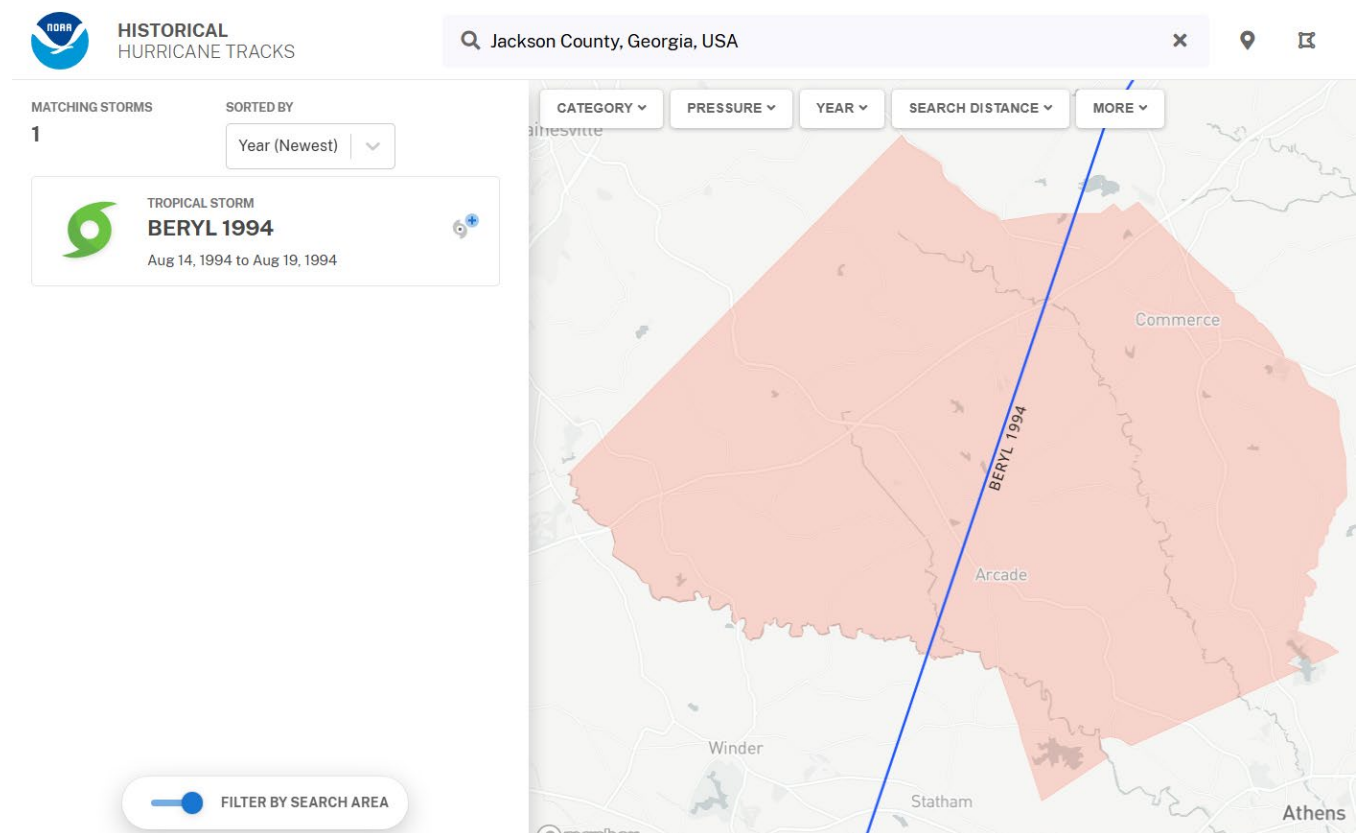
Slow moving tropical cyclones traveling into mountainous regions tend to produce especially heavy rain. Excessive rain can trigger landslides or mudslides. Flash flooding can also occur due to intense rainfall. Each of these hazards present unique characteristics and challenges; therefore, the following have been separated and analyzed as individual hazards: Tropical cyclones, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, and Flooding. This section will focus on the direct effects of tropical cyclones.

Natural Hazard: Tropical Cyclone

Hazard Profile

Tropical cyclones have directly impacted Jackson County on an infrequent basis over the last 50 years. However, the possibility of a hurricane or tropical storm retaining their wind strength as far inland as Jackson County is possible. According to the National Centers for Environmental Information, there have been 15 documented impact from Topical Cyclones in Jackson County over the last 25 years. This equates to a 60% chance of a tropical cyclone impacting Jackson County in any given year. The most likely impacts of a tropical cyclone on Jackson County would be secondary impacts, such as flooding, tornadoes, and severe thunderstorms.

Only one tropical cyclone – Tropical Storm Beryl in 1994 – have had a track that directly dissected Jackson County in the last 50 years. All tropical cyclone hazard data included for Jackson County is limited to countywide data and is not broken down by jurisdiction. In 2017, Hurricane Irma dropped 2-3 inches of rain on Jackson County and wind gusts up to 50 mph (tropical storm-strength) were reported in the county.



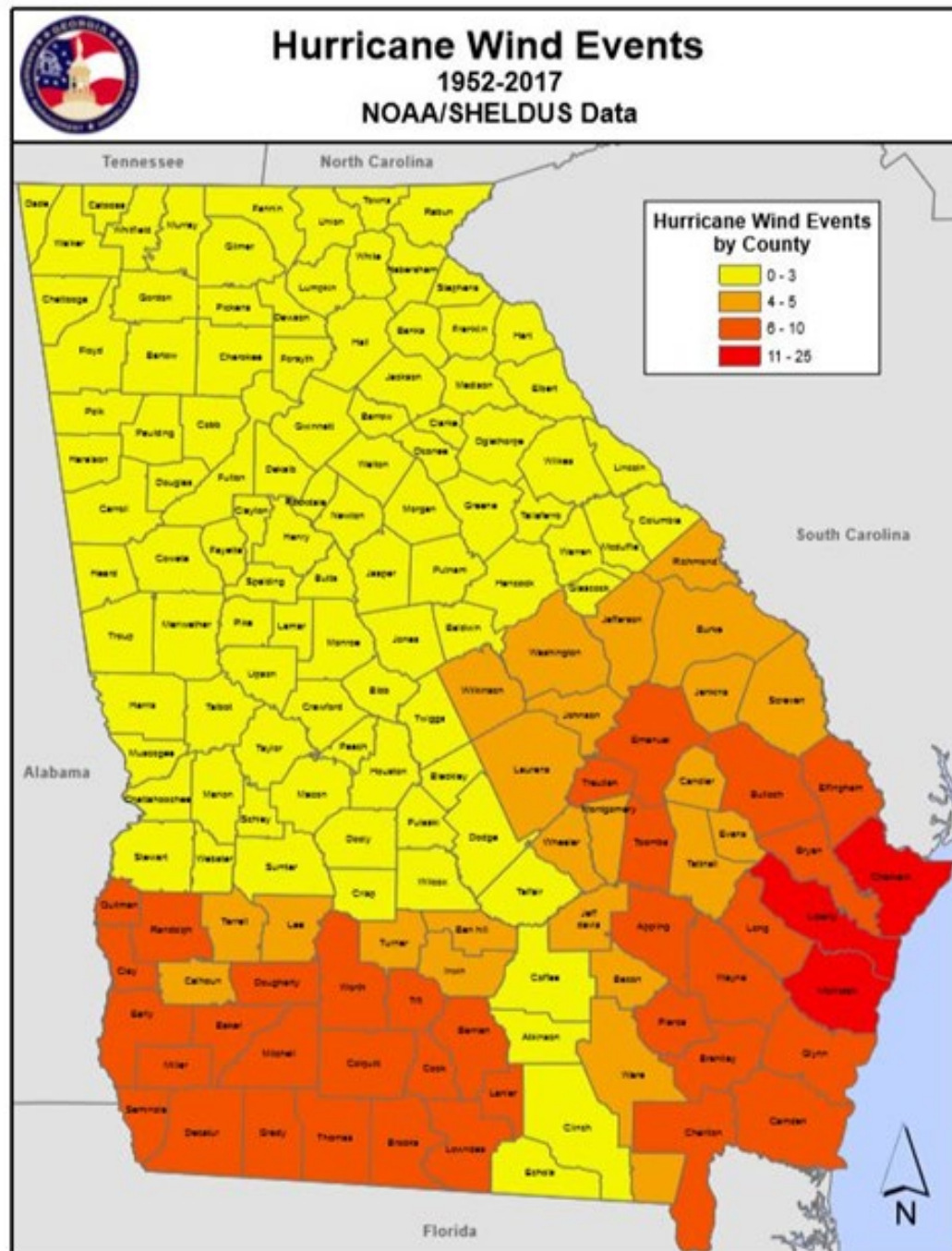
Source: NOAA Office for Coastal Management

Natural Hazard: Tropical Cyclone

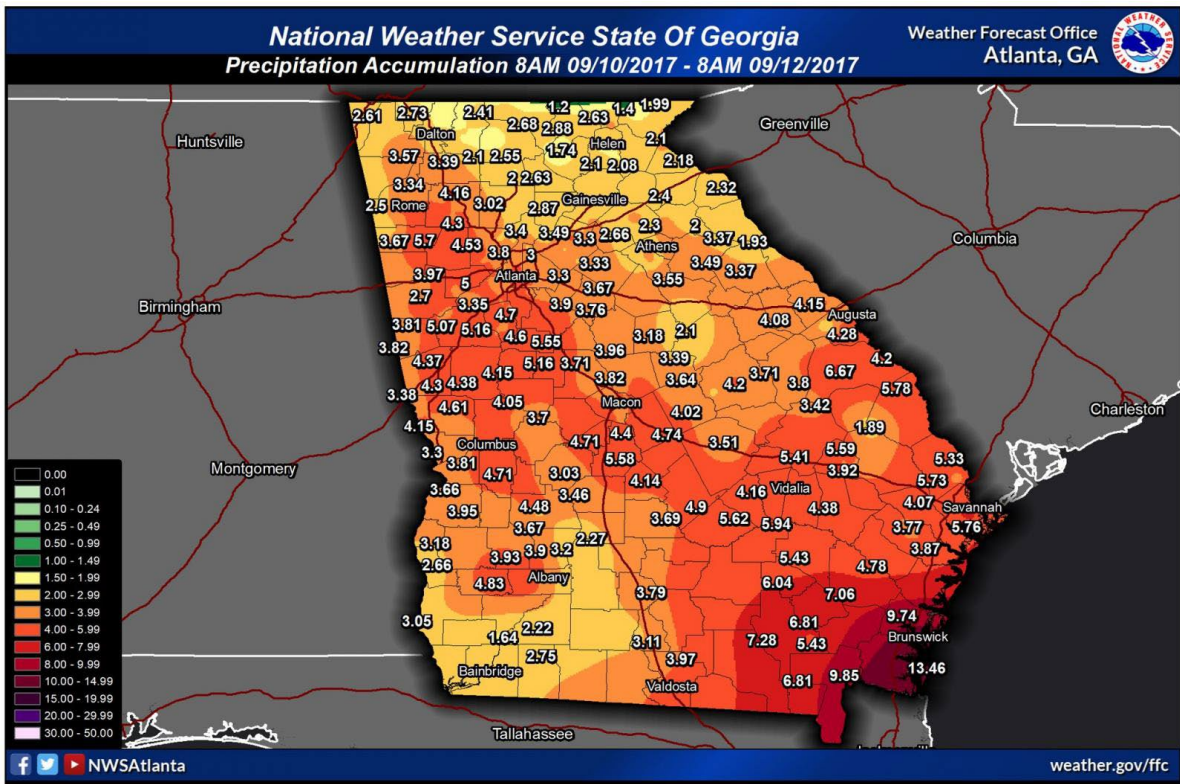
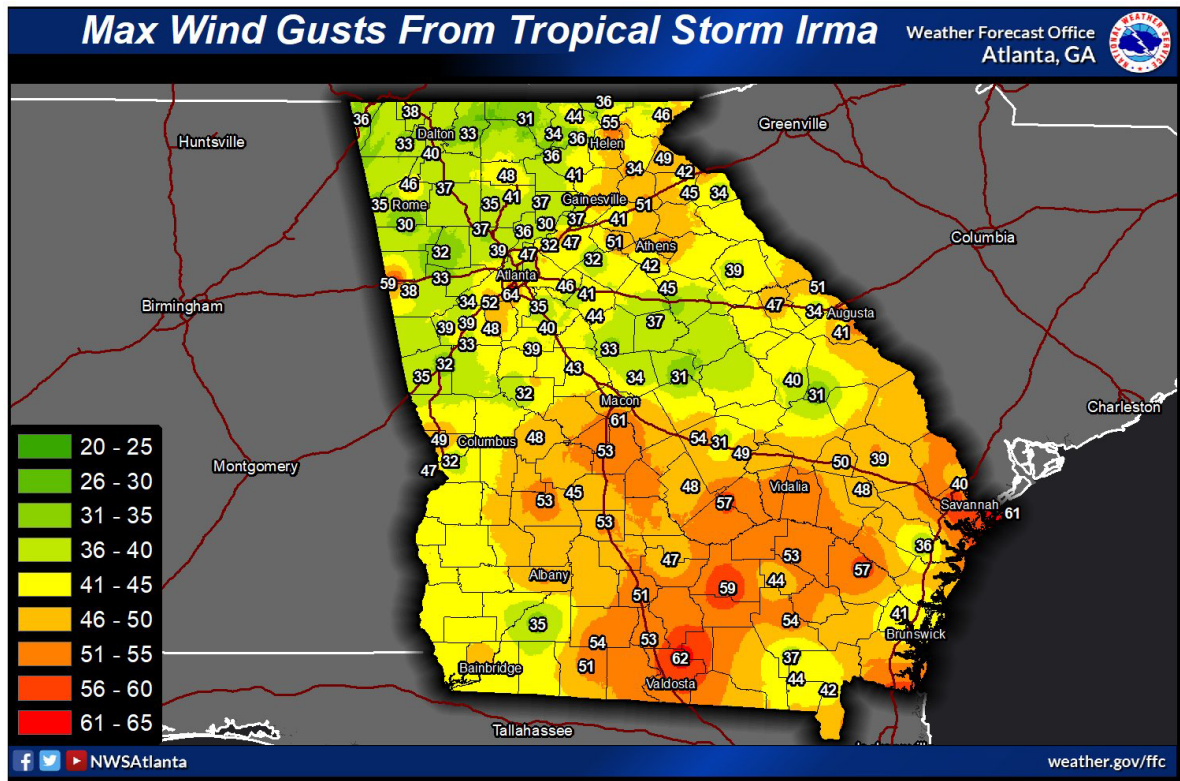
The impacts that would result from hurricane or tropical storm forces on the citizens, infrastructure, and critical facilities of Jackson County could be potentially catastrophic in nature.

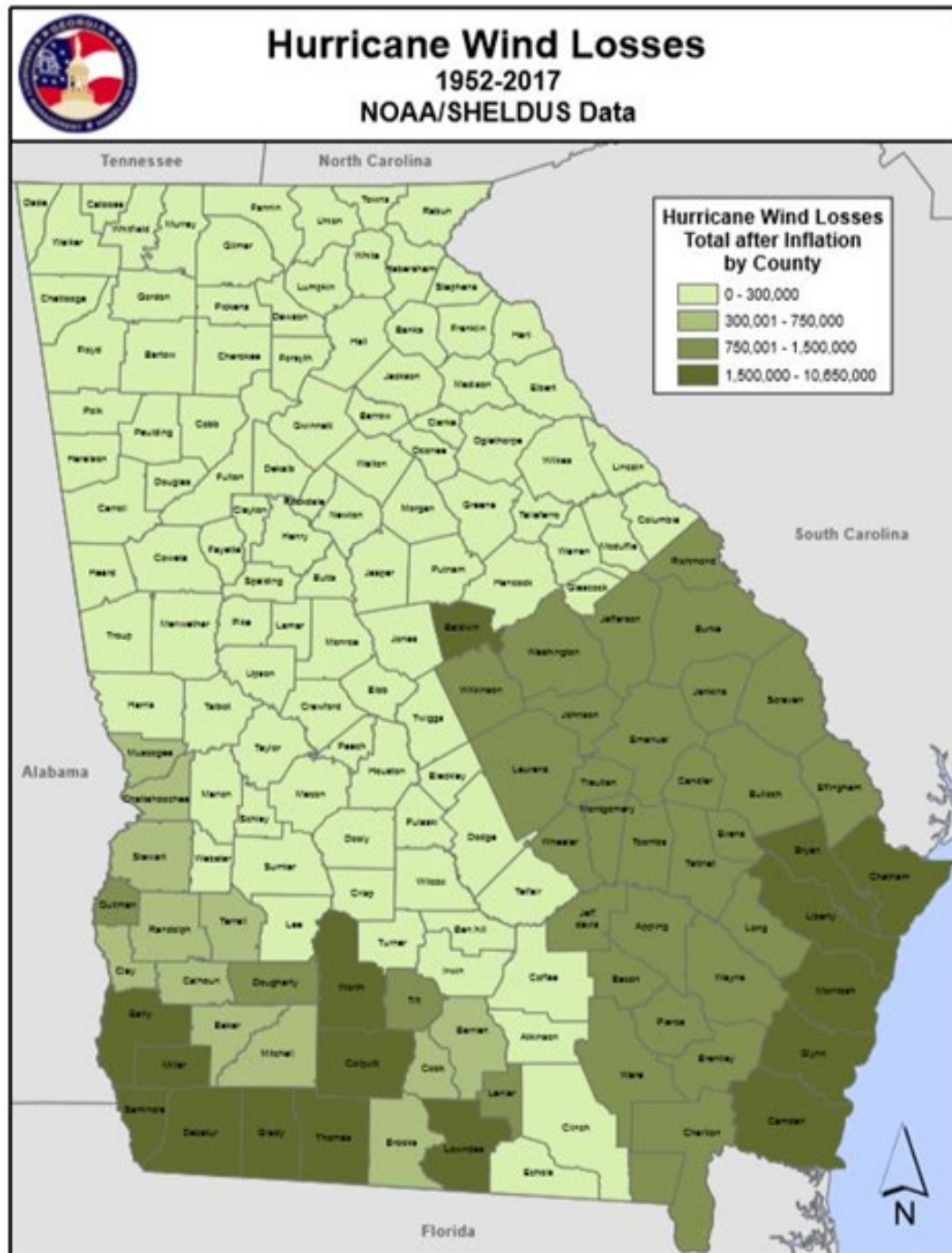
Assets Exposed to the Hazard

The Jackson County HMPC determined that all critical facilities and all public and private property within Jackson County are susceptible to the direct and indirect impacts of a tropical cyclone. This includes all municipalities.



Source: 2019-2024 Georgia Hazard Mitigation Strategy and Enhanced Plan





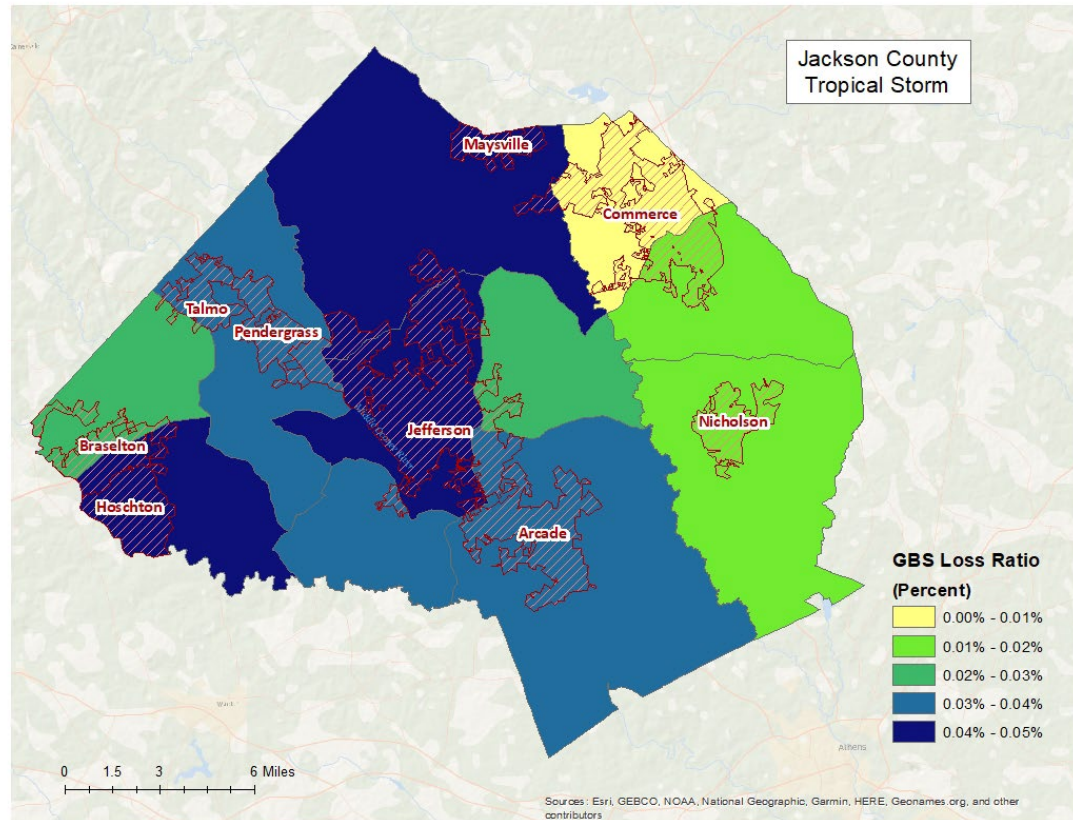
Source: 2019-2024 Georgia Hazard Mitigation Strategy and Enhanced Plan

Estimated Potential Losses

Little information is available regarding damages, in terms of dollars, is available for tropical cyclone losses in Jackson County. Most losses for these events have been labeled under other impacts, such as tornadoes and flooding. According to the National Risk Index, Jackson County has an estimated annual loss of \$978,994 related to hurricane events.

Natural Hazard: Tropical Cyclone

According to the 2024 Jackson County HAZUS Report, a 1% annual risk tropical cyclone event would produce winds up to 66 mph in Jackson County, which would be a Tropical Storm. A storm of this magnitude would create nearly \$2.5 million in damages, which equates to a 0.03% loss ratio. A storm of this magnitude would create over 13,000 tons of debris.



Source: 2024 Jackson County HAZUS Report

Land Use and Development Trends

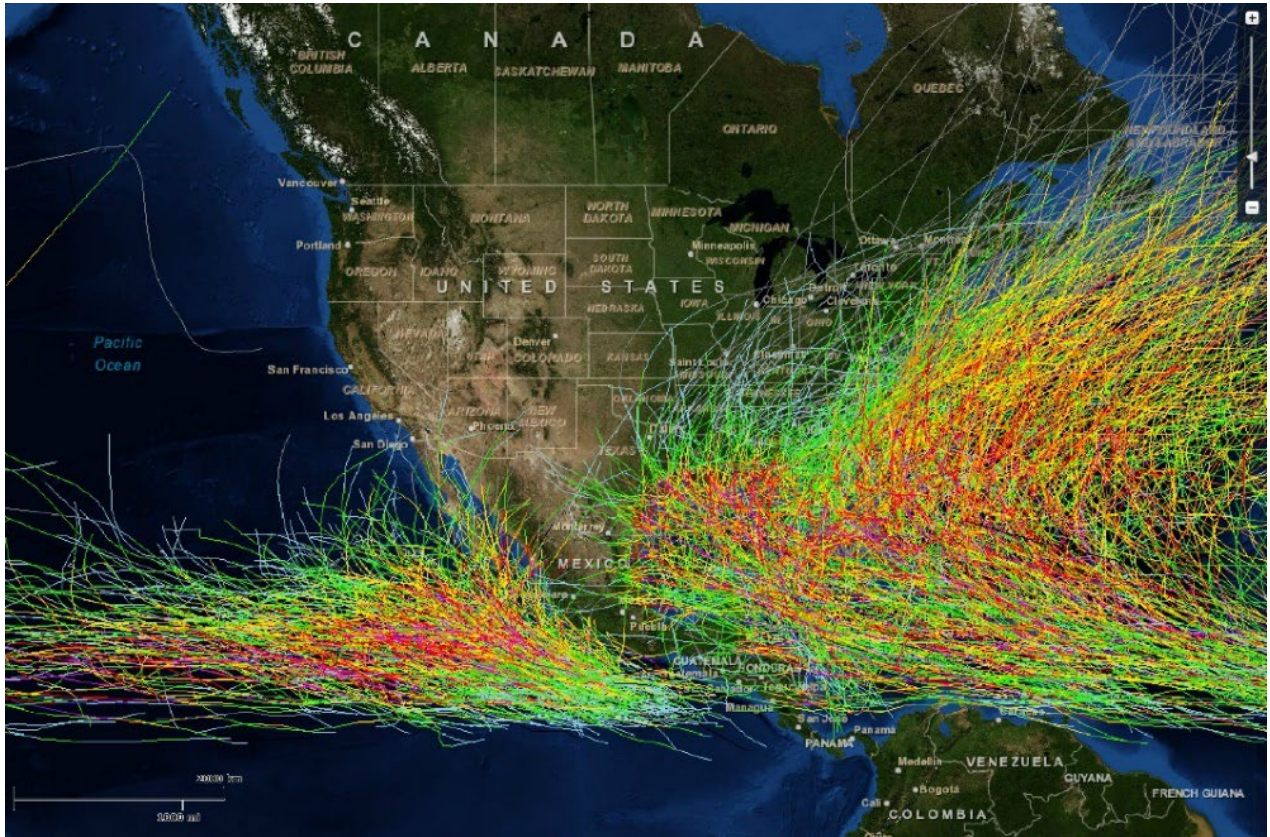
Jackson County currently has no land use trends related to Tropical Cyclones.

Multi-Jurisdictional Considerations

All of Jackson County, including all municipalities, could potentially be threatened by tropical cyclones. As such, all tropical cyclone mitigation actions should be pursued on a countywide basis and include all municipalities.

Climate Change Considerations

Climate change could, potentially, have a significant impact on the expected impacts of tropical cyclones on Jackson County. Tropical cyclones could become more frequent and/or more severe as a result of climate change. Some studies, however, have projected fewer, but stronger, tropical cyclones in the future. With either an increase in severity or an increase in frequency, tropical cyclones could pose a greater risk to Jackson County in the future. With this uncertainty about how climate change will affect tropical cyclone development, it is not possible to determine a future probability.



Hazard Summary

Even with the relative infrequency of tropical cyclone impacts in Jackson County in the recent past, the potential losses and impacts associated with the event would severely damage the infrastructure and economic viability of Jackson County and all municipalities. The mitigation measures identified in this plan for tropical cyclones should be pursued based on the high impact potential of this hazard and the ability for tropical cyclones to inflict widespread devastation anywhere in Jackson County. Jackson County has had four Federally Declared Disaster related to Tropical Cyclones, most recently in 2024 (Hurricane Helene).

Hazard Description

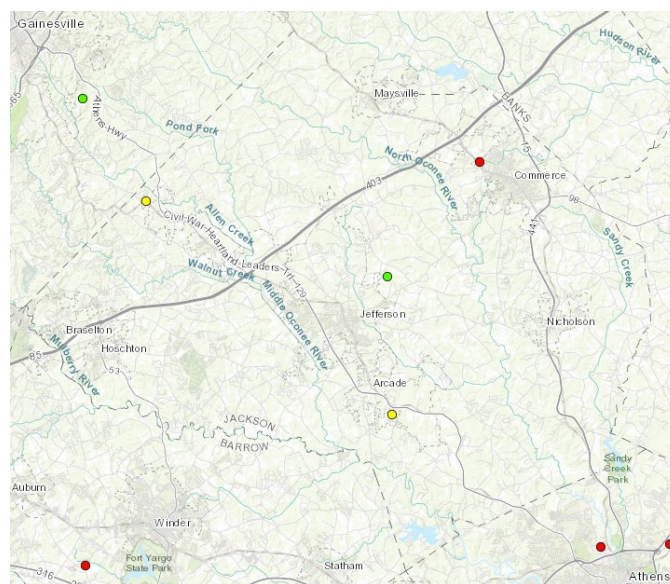
Hazardous materials, or hazmat, refers to any materials that may pose a real hazard to human health and/or the environment because of its quantity, concentration, and/or physical or chemical characteristics. Hazardous materials include explosives, flammables, combustibles, oxidizers, toxic materials, radioactive substances, and corrosives. Specific federal and state regulations exist regarding the transport and storage of hazardous materials.

A hazardous materials spill or release occurs when a hazardous material gets into the environment in an uncontrolled fashion. Response to a hazmat spill or release depends greatly on the type of material involved and the subsequent physical and chemical characteristics. Major sources of hazardous materials spills include transportation accidents on roadways and railways, pipeline breaches, and spills into rivers and creeks. Jurisdictions with facilities that produce, process, or store hazardous materials are at risk, as are facilities that treat or dispose of hazardous materials.

Hazard Profile

Data from the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration was reviewed regarding hazardous materials spill history in Jackson County. Data is available from 1989 to 2024 and all available data was reviewed. There were 296 PHMSA reported hazardous materials spills or releases in Jackson County over a 35-year period. It is anticipated that many more hazardous materials incidents have occurred over the last 35 years but have not been reported. According to the NRC data, Jackson County averages 8.46 hazardous materials incidents of a reportable amount each year. This equates to a 2.3% chance of a hazardous materials spill of a reportable amount on any given day.

According to the Georgia Department of Natural Resources Environmental Protection Division, there are four Hazardous Site Inventory locations in Jackson County. These sites are the Roper Pipe Company, Agri-Cycle, Griffith Oil Company, and the Jackson County – SR82 North Phase II MSWL. Hazardous Site Inventory locations are areas where a known or suspected release of a regulated substance has occurred that was above a reportable quantity and which has you to properly show that state clean-up standards have been met.



Source: Georgia Department of Natural Resources Environmental Protection Division

Technological Hazard: **Hazardous Materials**

Hazardous materials releases can also be the result of railway or fixed facility incidents. Fixed facilities continue to be an increasing concern due to Jackson County's growing industrial footprint. Hazardous materials spills during transport is of particular concern to Jackson County, especially considering the location of Interstates 85 dissecting Jackson County from northeast to southwest. An incident along Interstate 75, in particular, could have devastating effects on Jackson County, including the municipalities of Braselton, Jefferson, and Commerce.

Additionally, Jackson County is home to railroad lines owned and operated by CSX and Norfolk Southern. These lines run from southeast to northwest through Jackson County and connect Athens to the main lines running from Atlanta to Charlotte.

Of concern to the Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Committee is the exposure of water sources to potential hazardous materials incidents. A hazardous materials incident at or near drinking water sources could have devastating effects on a large population in Jackson County.

Assets Exposed to Hazard

The environment is particularly vulnerable to the threat posed by hazardous materials. Waterways are at a high risk for contamination from hazardous materials. Water contamination is of concern to the Jackson County HMPC. Public and private property located near fixed hazardous materials facilities are also a greater risk than the general population of Jackson County. Water contamination from a hazardous materials release is of particular concern to the Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee.

Estimated Potential Losses

Estimation of potential losses is difficult regarding hazardous materials due to the vast array of potential types of hazardous materials that could be involved in the incident and unknown costs regarding environmental damages. No recorded information was found regarding the losses associated with hazardous materials incidents in Jackson County. However, a hazardous materials release, whether in transport or at a fixed facility, would incur significant costs regarding emergency response, potential road closures, evacuations, watershed protection measures, expended man-hours, and cleanup materials, equipment, and personnel.

Land Use and Development Trends

Jackson County currently has no land use trends related to Hazardous Materials beyond continued population growth, which is occurring in all areas of Jackson County.

Multi-Jurisdictional Considerations

All of Jackson County, including all municipalities, are vulnerable to both fixed facility and transportation-related hazardous materials releases. However, areas along the Interstate 675 and 75 corridors, including the municipalities of Stockbridge, McDonough, and Locust Grove, are of particular concern.

Hazard Summary

Hazardous materials incidents pose a significant threat to the citizens, infrastructure, and critical facilities of Jackson County. Unknown quantities of hazardous materials are transported daily through Jackson County and all municipalities. These materials are often transported via highways. Water contamination because of a hazardous materials spill is of significant concern to the Jackson County HMPC. As a result of the threat posed by hazardous materials, the Jackson County HMPC has identified mitigation actions directly related to this threat.

Hazard Description

Georgia law defines a dam as any artificial barrier, which impounds or diverts water, is 25 feet or more in height from the natural bed of a stream or has an impounding capacity at maximum water storage evaluation of 100 acre-feet or more. Dams are generally constructed to provide a ready supply of water for drinking, irrigation, recreation, and other purposes. Dams can be constructed from earth, rock, masonry, concrete or any combination of these materials.

Dam failure is a term used to describe a significant breach of a dam and the subsequent loss of contained water. Dam failure can cause significant damages downstream to structures, roads, utilities, and crops. Dam failure can also put human and animal lives at risk. National statistics indicate that one-third of all dam failures in the United States are caused by overtopping due to inadequate spillway design, debris blocking spillways, or settlement of the dam crest. Another third of all US dam failures are the result of foundation defects, including settlement and slope instability.

Hazard Profile

There are 5 category I and 39 category II dams located within Jackson County. Category I dams are those that would pose a possible threat to human life if a failure were to occur. All category I dams must be inspected annually according to Georgia's Safe Dams Act.

The threat of a dam failure in Jackson County could potentially lead to downstream flooding. This downstream flooding would have many of the same hazards as a flood event, but with the onset of such an event being much quicker than in a typical flood event.

The dam of greatest concern is the 82-foot dam at the Bear Creek Reservoir. This dam, which holds back over 22,500 acre-feet of water, could have significant downstream impacts if a breach were to occur. The Bear Creek Reservoir covers 505 acres and hold over 5 billion gallons of water. The reservoir is situation in the far southern reach of Jackson County. Most of the homes that could be impacted by a breach at this dam are actually in Athens-Clarke County. This dam, which is owned and operated by the Upper Oconee Basin Water Authority, is also the water reservoir for several counties in the region, including Barrow, Jackson, Oconee, and Athens-Clarke.

Assets Exposed to Hazard

To evaluate the assets that would potentially be impacted by a dam failure, the Jackson County HMPC attempted to identify known structures within, or close to, the 100-year floodplain. All municipalities could be exposed to the hazards of other dams or face secondary hazards from the dams.

Estimated Potential Losses

Loss estimations are not applicable since it is not known which dam will fail and how significant of failure will occur.

Land Use and Development Trends

Jackson County participates in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and follows the program's guidelines to ensure future development is carried out in the best interests of the public. Jackson County (CID No. 130345) first entered the NFIP on November 16, 1990. According to the NFIP guidelines, the County has executed a Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance. This ordinance attempts to minimize the loss

Technological Hazard: **Dam Failure**

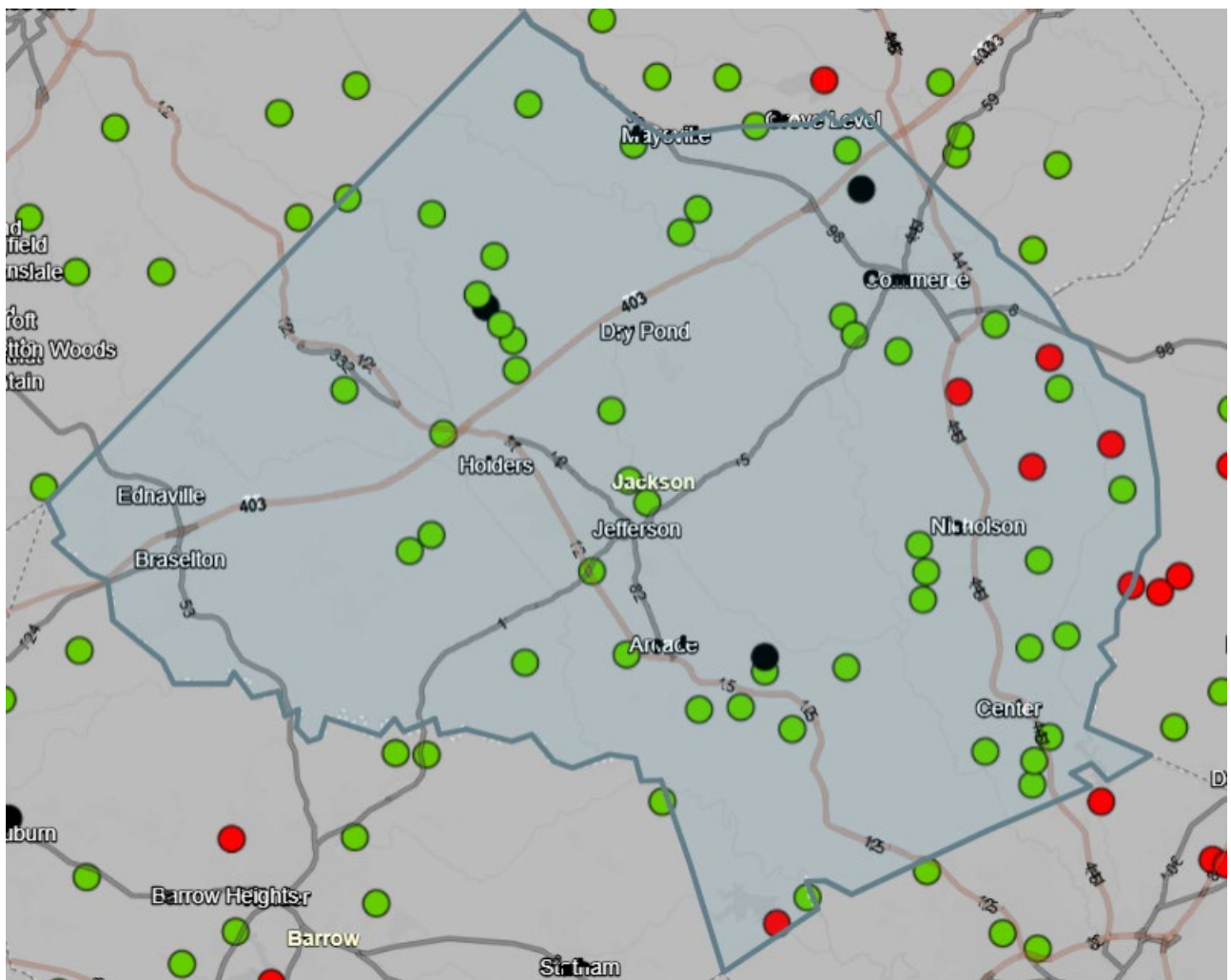
of human life and health as well as minimize public and private property losses due to flooding. The ordinance requires any potential flood damage be evaluated at the time of initial construction and that certain uses be restricted or prohibited based on this evaluation. The ordinance also requires that potential homebuyers be notified that a property is located in a flood area. In addition, all construction must adhere to the Georgia State Minimum Standard Codes and the International Building Codes of 2018.

Multi-Jurisdictional Considerations

During a dam failure event, many portions of Jackson County would potentially be impacted by flooding. However, the area's most prone to flooding have historically been those areas located within the 100-year floodplain and downstream from dams.

Climate Change Considerations

Climate change could, potentially, have an impact on the expected impacts of dam failure in Jackson County. However, this would only be the case if the dam failure is directly related to a flooding event, which is the case in less than 20% of all dam failures. Dam failures are generally related to construction and age issues. Therefore, no future probability can be determined.



Source: National Inventory of Dams – US Army Corps of Engineers

Hazard Summary

Dam failure poses a threat to Jackson County and its citizens, infrastructure, and critical facilities. A dam failure could prove catastrophic for areas downstream of the dam, particularly if the failure were to occur at any of the Category I dams located in Jackson County. As a result, mitigation efforts for dam failure should be focused in this potentially affected area.

Hazard Description

There are many secondary hazards that could be associated with transportation incidents. Injuries or deaths can occur as a result of the impact of a transportation accident, by a hazardous materials release because of a transportation incident, or by other related transportation hazards. Transportation can occur via roadways, highways, interstates, railways, air, or navigable waterways. Each transportation type poses their own unique hazard issues and consequences.

Roadway hazards are most likely to be caused by a motor vehicle accident involving one or more cars, trucks, vans, or transport vehicles. These incidents can have injuries because of the impact of the MVA or a hazardous materials release into the local environment, including waterways. Railway incidents pose many of the same dangers as motor vehicle accidents. However, the threat of a hazardous materials release is greatly increased when railway transportation incidents are considered.

Air accidents can include commercial airplanes, private airplanes, hot air balloons, helicopters, or other forms of air travel. Each of these incidents can cause a significant threat to human life as well as posing a hazardous material threat due to the cargo being transported or the fuel being used. Navigable waterway incidents can create formidable incidents for response organizations. Because of the waterway, technical expertise is needed to carry out rescue operations, especially in swift-moving waterways. Also, any incident in a waterway is likely to have environmental impacts.

Hazard Profile

Transportation incidents are of a significant concern in Jackson County. Passing through Jackson County are Interstate 85, US Highways 129 and 441, and Georgia Highways 11, 15, 53, 59, 60, 82, 98, 124, 330, 332, 334, and 335. Interstate 75 is of particular concern. Interstate 85 serves as a major connection between Atlanta and areas to the northeast, such as Charlotte and, eventually, the eastern seaboard. Additionally, US Highways 129 and 441, in particular, are utilized as cut through routes connecting Athens and portions of Interstate 20 to Interstate 85 in an attempt to avoid the Atlanta area. This increases the risk to Jackson County of a transportation incident, especially from individuals who are unfamiliar with the area.

As noted previously, Jackson County is also home to multiple rail lines owned and operated by both CSX and Norfolk Southern that pose a direct potential threat to Jackson County as a transportation incident could occur along these lines.

Assets Exposed to Hazard

All assets and critical facilities located along or near any transportation route could potentially be impacted by a transportation incident. Areas within Jackson County that are not located along or near a transportation route could still face residual impacts.

Estimated Potential Losses

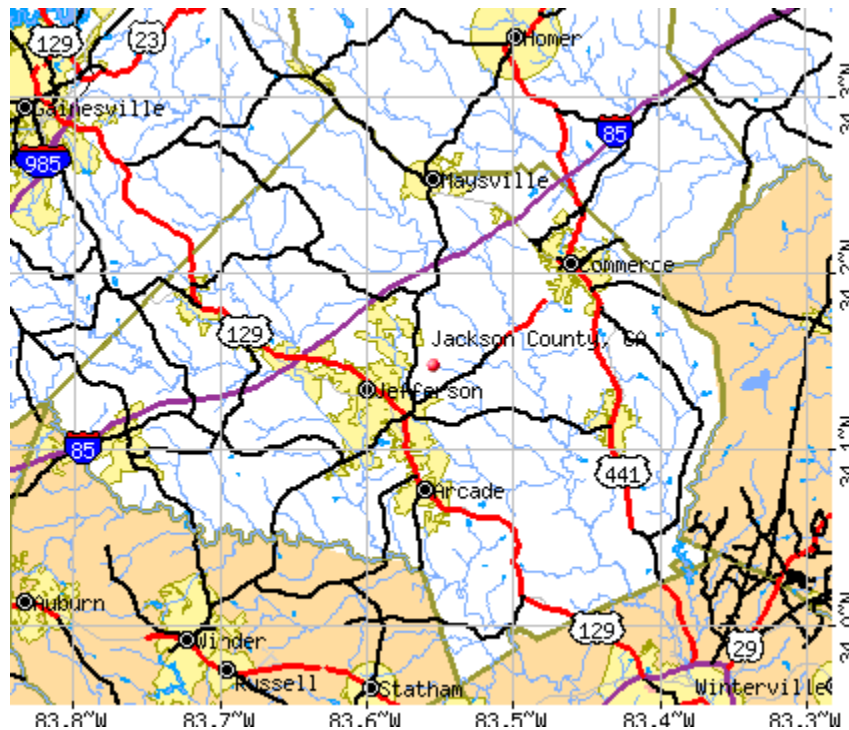
Estimated potential losses cannot be anticipated with this event due to the vast number of differing scenarios regarding transportation incidents.

Land Use and Development Trends

Jackson County currently has no land use trends related to Transportation Incidents beyond an increase in overall population which, in turn, increases the likelihood and potential impact of a transportation incident.

Technological Hazard: **Transportation Incident**

Population growth in Jackson County has occurred throughout the county. However, for transportation incidents, areas along Interstate 85 and US Highway 129 and 441 are of greatest concern. This includes the Cities of Arcade, Braselton, Jefferson, and Commerce.



Estimated Potential Losses

Estimated potential losses cannot be anticipated with this event due to the vast number of differing scenarios regarding transportation incidents.

Land Use and Development Trends

Jackson County currently has no land use trends related to Transportation Incidents beyond an increase in overall population which, in turn, increases the likelihood and potential impact of a transportation incident. Population growth in Jackson County has occurred throughout the county. However, for transportation incidents, areas along Interstate 85 and US Highways 129 and 441 are of greatest concern. This includes the Cities of Arcade, Braselton, Jefferson, and Commerce.

Multi-Jurisdictional Considerations

Jackson County as well as all municipalities could potentially be impacted by a transportation incident. However, areas along the Interstate 75 and 675 corridors are the greatest at risk. This includes the municipalities of Stockbridge, McDonough, and Locust Grove.

Hazard Summary

The Jackson County HMPC has determined that transportation incidents pose a high risk to their jurisdictions due to the unpredictable nature and likelihood of the incident. As a result, the Jackson County HMPC has developed mitigation strategies and actions with transportation incidents in mind.

Hazard Description

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) defines terrorism as violent acts or acts dangerous to human life that violate federal or state law, appear to be intended to intimidate or coerce a civilian population, affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping, and is calculated to influence or affect the conduct of a government by intimidation or retaliate against government conduct. Terrorism is usually referenced as being premeditated and politically motivated.

Terrorist acts are, by their very nature, designed and carried out with the intention of inflicting mass casualties and extensive property damage. When an act of terrorism is carried out in a jurisdiction, it will likely be necessary to implement multiple aspects of the emergency management system and summon additional resources from local, state, and federal partners.

Terrorism is generally divided into two types: domestic terrorism and international terrorism. Domestic terrorism is defined as terroristic acts focused on facilities and populations without foreign direction. International terrorism involves activities that are foreign-based and/or sponsored by organizations outside of the United States.

Terrorists often use threats to create fear among the public, to convince citizens that government is powerless to prevent terrorism and to get immediate publicity for their causes. Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMDs), including incendiary, explosive, chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear agents, have the capability to cause death or serious bodily injury to a significant number of people, thus posing the threat of a catastrophic incident. Terrorism can also include arson, agro-terrorism, armed attack, intentional hazardous materials release, water or food contamination, and attacks on infrastructure and electronic information systems.

Hazard Profile

Terrorism targets have historically been facilities that make a large economic or social impact on the targeted government or jurisdiction. In Jackson County, all critical facilities could be potential targets. Terrorism includes a multitude of potential approaches, including agro-terrorism, which is terrorism targeted toward agriculture. Due to the high economic impact (nearly \$300 million in annual agriculture-related sales) of agriculture in Jackson County, agro-terrorism could be of particular concern. Additionally, a terrorist contamination of the water sources is of concern.

There is also particular concern about the geographic proximity of Jackson County to the City of Athens. The City of Athens has a multitude of potential terrorist targets. An incident in the City of Athens could have long-lasting and devastating impacts on the surrounding areas, including Jackson County.

While active shooter situations are not always classified as terrorism, for this plan, the Jackson County HMPC has chosen to classify them as such. Active shooter situations can occur in any location, including businesses, schools, government buildings, and public spaces. Schools are seen as particularly vulnerable to these types of situations due to the high publicity of recent active shooter events. While active shooter events and other acts of terrorism occur worldwide, they have low probability for Jackson County but would have devastating impacts if they were to occur. To help mitigate some of these impacts, Jackson County has exercised an active shooter response in the past to better prepare for any such event. The incident at Appalachian High School occurred in close proximity to Jackson County and impacted the consideration of how this threat could potentially impact Jackson County in the future.

Assets Exposed to the Hazard

Due to the unpredictable nature of terrorism, all public and private structures are threatened by the terrorism hazard. This includes all critical facilities.

Estimated Potential Losses

Losses due to terrorism are difficult to estimate due to the unpredictable nature of terrorism. The type of terrorist act carried out, location of the act, and the impact of the act would all affect the potential losses. Please see the critical facilities information for estimated potential losses for each critical facility.

Land Use and Development Trends

Jackson County currently has no land use trends related to Terrorism.

Multi-Jurisdictional Considerations

All of Jackson County, including all municipalities, are vulnerable to potential acts of terrorism. However, critical facilities and their surrounding areas are considered to be at the greatest risk.

Hazard Summary

Terrorism, while a low-probability hazard, would have devastating effects on Jackson County and all municipalities. These impacts would be immediate and long-lasting and could be potentially economically crippling to Jackson County and surrounding communities.

Technological Hazard: Critical Infrastructure Failure

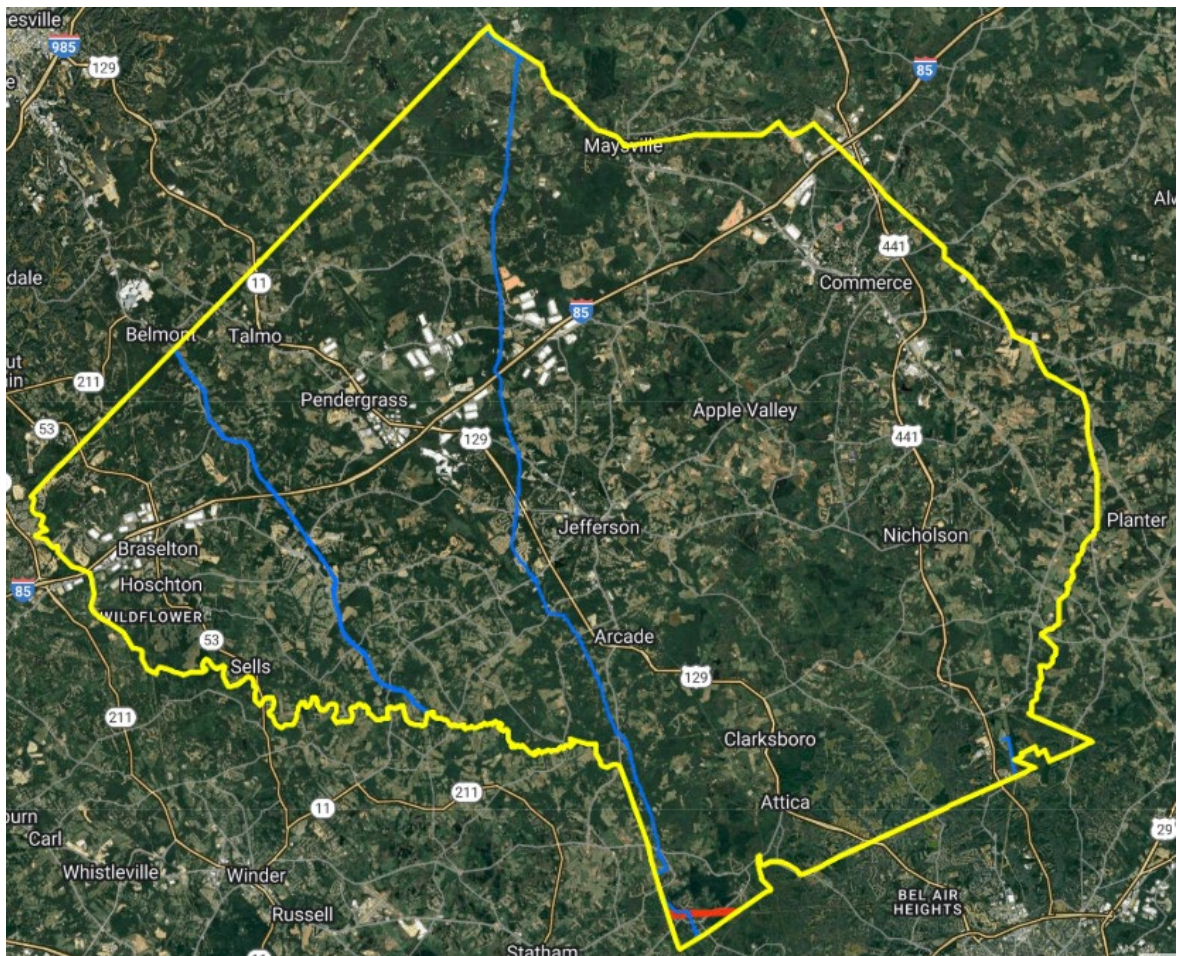
Hazard Description

Infrastructures are particularly vulnerable to both natural and technological hazards. These include electrical utilities, water utilities, gas pipelines, fuel supplies, and other infrastructures that supply vital supplies and services to the community. While an infrastructure failure would most likely be a secondary hazard of one of the other hazards identified in this plan, an infrastructure failure could be a solo incident itself.

A lack of connection with outside sources could lead to public panic, poor emergency response capabilities, and other domino hazards. These events pose a significant threat to many jurisdictions.

Hazard Profile

In case of any failure of a utility infrastructure, general difficulties would be exacerbated for both emergency responders and for the public. The reliance on wireless communications, particularly for the public safety sector, increases the vulnerability of Jackson County's emergency response agencies to a communications failure. A failure in the communications sector could have significant impacts to Jackson County's radio system, telephone systems, and internet infrastructure. Each of these would be devastating to both public safety and the general public.



Source: National Pipeline Mapping System

Technological Hazard: **Critical Infrastructure Failure**

Additionally, a utility infrastructure failure is also of significant concern to the Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee. This includes water, power, and natural gas utility failures. This type of failure would have significant impacts to the citizens of Jackson County. There is a gas transmission line that passes through the northeast portion of Jackson County that is of particular concern.

Gas and hazardous liquid transmission lines also cross through Jackson County in two different locations. Two sets of gas lines traverse the western portion of Jackson County between Jefferson and Braselton. A hazardous liquid transmission line passes through the far southern portion of Jackson County very near to the Bear Creek Reservoir. This line runs from Atlanta to Athens.

Assets Exposed to Hazard

All assets and critical facilities within Jackson County could potentially be impacted by an infrastructure failure.

Estimated Potential Losses

Estimated potential losses cannot be anticipated with this event due to the vast number of differing scenarios regarding utility failure.

Land Use and Development Trends

Jackson County currently has no land use trends related to infrastructure failures beyond continued population growth and an ever-increasing industrial footprint.

Multi-Jurisdictional Considerations

All areas of Jackson County could potentially be impacted by an infrastructure failure.

Hazard Summary

The Jackson County HMPC has determined that utility failures pose a high risk to their jurisdictions due to the unpredictable nature of the incident. As a result, the Jackson County HMPC has developed mitigation strategies and actions with infrastructure failures in mind.

Hazard Description

Microorganisms, such as bacteria, viruses, parasites, fungi, or prions, surround us within the environment. They can even be found within our own bodies. Most microorganisms are completely harmless, and many are actually beneficial. However, some of these organisms are pathogenic, meaning they cause or can cause disease. Infectious diseases are caused by these pathogenic organisms and are communicable – meaning they can be spread from person to person either directly or indirectly. Direct transmission of the disease occurs through actual physical contact with an infected person or their bodily fluids. Indirect transmission of a disease occurs when an infected person contaminates a surface by sneezing, coughing, etc., and a non-infected person comes into contact with that infected surface. Another means of indirect transmission includes vectors, such as mosquitos, flies, mites, ticks, fleas, rodents, or dogs, which may carry the pathogenic microorganism and transmit it to people via a bite. Infectious diseases can also impact animal populations, particularly livestock and other farm animals. Even though these diseases may not directly affect humans, the economic impact of these diseases can be just as harmful, if not more so, to the community.

Infectious diseases can occur as primary events or they may occur as a cascading result of another disaster, such as a tornado, flood, or winter weather. Infectious diseases can vary greatly in severity and magnitude. According to the World Health Organization, infectious diseases account for three of the ten leading causes of death worldwide – HIV/AIDS, lower respiratory infections, and diarrheal disease. These three events, combined with tuberculosis and malaria, account for 20% of deaths globally.

In Western countries, the impact of infectious diseases has diminished greatly over the last 75 years due to improved sanitation, personal hygiene, vaccinations, and the use of antibiotics. In the United States, only two infectious diseases – seasonal influenza and pneumonia – rank in the top ten leading causes of death. Annually, there are 1,500 deaths in the United States from seasonal influenza and another 52,000 from pneumonia. Children and older adults are the greatest at risk for both.

Emergent infectious diseases are those that are appearing in a population for the first time. Re-emergent infectious diseases are those that may have previously existed in a population, but levels had dropped to the point where it was no longer considered a public health problem until levels once again began increasing.

During the last 25 years, emergent and re-emergent infectious diseases have been on the rise. The below table outlines some of the contributing factors to this rise:

Contributing Factors to Increasing Occurrence of Emergent Diseases
Agent-Related Factors
Evolution of pathogenic infectious agents
Development of resistance to drugs
Resistance of disease carriers to pesticides
Host-Related Factors
Human demographic changes (humans inhabiting new areas)
Human behavior (sexual practices and drug use)
Human susceptibility to infection
Environment-Related Factors
Economic development and land use patterns
International travel and commerce
Deterioration of surveillance systems

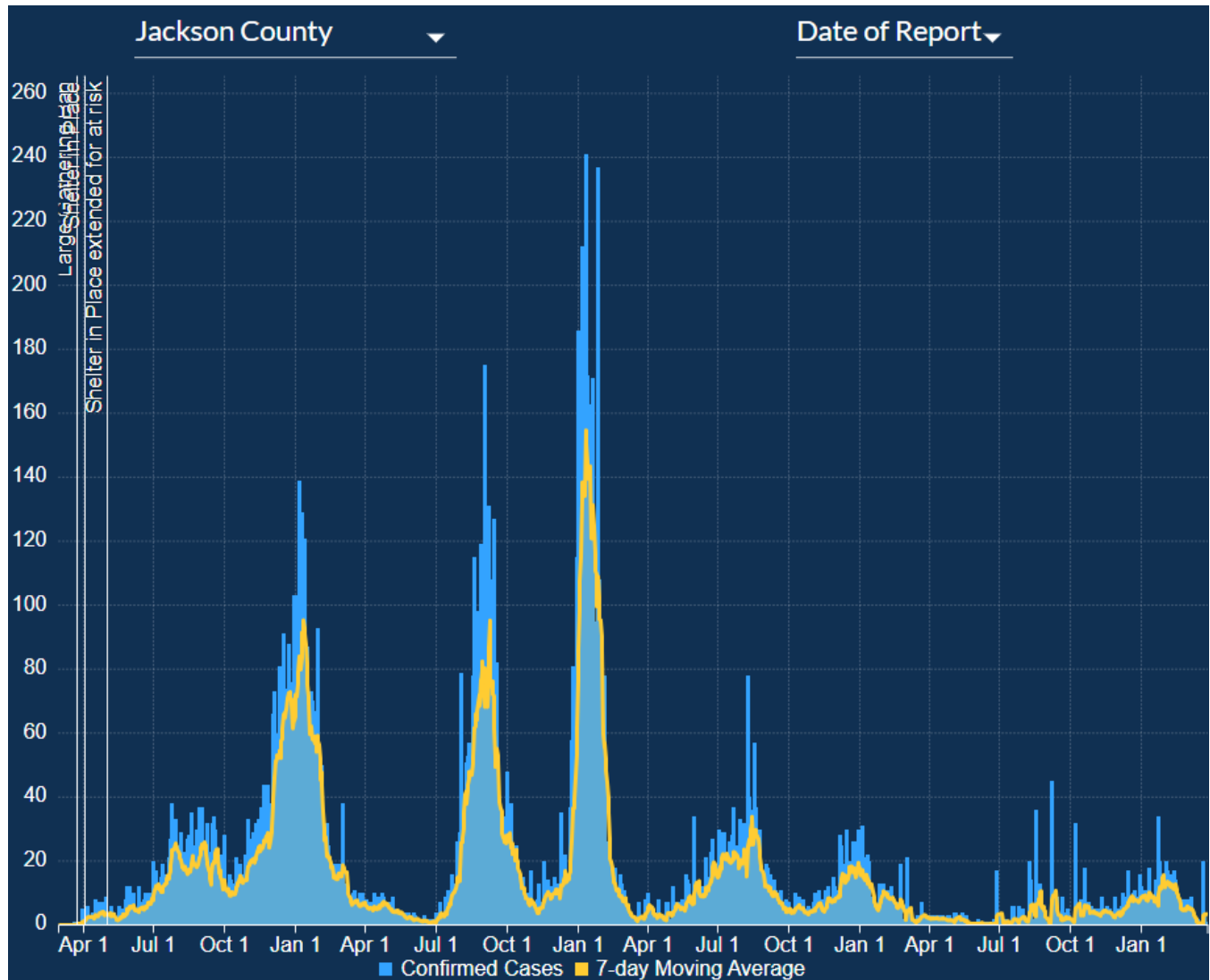
Technological Hazard: Emergent Infectious Diseases

Due to a lack of ready-made vaccines for these diseases and a lack of immunity in the population, emergent and re-emergent infectious diseases are much more likely to escalate to pandemic levels rapidly.

CDC-Identified Emergent and Re-Emergent Infectious Diseases	
Drug-resistant Infections	Mad Cow/Variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob Diseases
Campylobacteriosis	Chagas Disease
Cholera	Cryptococcosis
Cryptosporidiosis (Crypto)	Cyclosporiasis
Cysticercosis	Dengue Fever
Diphtheria	Ebola Hemorrhagic Fever
Group B Streptococcal Infection	Hantavirus Pulmonary Syndrome
Hepatitis C	Hendra Virus Infection
Histoplasmosis	HIV/AIDS
Influenza	Lassa Fever
Legionnaires' Disease and Pontiac Fever	Leptospirosis
Listeriosis	Lyme Disease
Malaria	Marburg Hemorrhagic Fever
Measles	Meningitis
Monkeypox	MRSA
Nipah Virus Infection	Norovirus Infection
Pertussis	Plague
Polio	Rabies
Rift Valley Fever	Rotavirus Infection
Salmonellosis	SARS and COVID-19
Shigellosis	Smallpox
Sleeping Sickness (Trypanosomiasis)	Tuberculosis
Tularemia	Valley Fever (Coccidioidomycosis)
VISA/VRSA	Staphylococcus Aureus
West Nile Virus Infection	Yellow Fever

Hazard Profile

Emergent Infectious diseases are of significant concern to the Jackson County HMPC, particularly those that would have an impact on the human population or animal population of Jackson County. Jackson County would likely see significant economic impacts from an outbreak involving animal populations, such as an Avian Flu, due to the large economic base agriculture provides (nearly \$300 million in annual sales). The lack of current vaccines and preparatory activities for these diseases has created a situation where the potential impact to Jackson County of a pandemic or epidemic could be catastrophic. The most recent pandemic scare in the Central Georgia area was the 2009-2010 H1N1 Swine Flu. There were 1286 cases of H1N1 in Georgia in 2009-2010 and 33 deaths. Most registered cases occurred with people between the ages of 5 and 29. This equates to a mortality rate of just over 2.5% - which is slightly lower than the 3% rate of the 1918-1919 Spanish Flu Pandemic. The 2019-2021 COVID-19 Pandemic, which was caused by SARS-CoV2, spread worldwide in a matter of weeks. As of February 21, 2023, there were over 674 million cases reported worldwide with nearly 7 million deaths. In Jackson County, as of March 20, 2024, there had been 23,117 confirmed cases and 309 deaths. The COVID-19 Pandemic was a Federally Declared Disaster.



Source: Georgia Department of Public Health

Over the last 25 years, emergent infectious disease outbreaks have occurred in other parts of the country. These include:

- 1993 Cryptosporidium Outbreak (Milwaukee, Wisconsin – 403,000 people ill and 100 deaths)
- 2010 Whooping Cough Outbreak (California – 9,500 people ill and 10 infant deaths)
- 2015 H5N2 Avian Flu Outbreak (Midwest – over 25 million chickens and turkeys destroyed as a precautionary measure at 83 locations)

Technological Hazard: **Emergent Infectious Diseases**

Assets Exposed to the Hazard

Due to the unpredictable nature of emergent infectious diseases, all public and private structures are threatened by the hazard. This includes all critical facilities.

Estimated Potential Losses

Losses due to emergent infectious diseases are difficult to estimate due to the unpredictable nature of the hazard. The type of emergent infectious disease, location of the outbreak, and the impact of the outbreak would all affect the potential losses. Please see the critical facilities information for estimated potential losses for each critical facility.

Land Use and Development Trends

Jackson County has no land use trends directly related to Emergent Infectious Diseases.

Multi-Jurisdictional Considerations

All of Jackson County, including all municipalities, are vulnerable to emergent infectious diseases. However, livestock and other farm animals are considered to be the greatest at risk, along with areas that have a large, concentrated human population, such as schools.

Hazard Summary

An emergent infectious disease would have devastating effects on Jackson County and all municipalities. These impacts would be immediate and long-lasting and could be potentially economically crippling. Because of these considerations, the Jackson County HMPC has developed mitigation actions with emergent infectious diseases in mind.

CHAPTER FOUR–HAZARD MITIGATION STRATEGIES

Summary of Updates to Chapter Four

The following table provides a description of each section of this chapter, and a summary of the changes that have been made to the Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Plan 2019.

Chapter 4 Section	Updates
Goals and Objectives	Updated goals to match the needs of the Jackson County
Identification and Analysis of Mitigation Techniques	Content Revised Reviewed mitigation strategies identified in the 2019 plan and made updates Identified mitigation strategies that were completed Identified mitigation strategies to be removed

Goals and Objectives

Requirement §201.6(c)(3)

Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(i)

It is important that State and local government, public-private partnerships, and the average citizen can see the results of these mitigation efforts, therefore, the goals and strategies need to be achievable. The mitigation goals and objectives form the basis for the development of specific mitigation actions. Jackson County officials should consider the listed goals before making community policies, public investment programs, economic development programs, or community development decisions for their communities. The goals of Jackson County have changed slightly in the last five years (since 2020) due to specific threat events. Because of the recentness of the impacts of these hazards and the devastation that occurred, these types of events have taken a greater priority, particularly in the increased priority of mitigation strategies directly related to these events and the development of new mitigation strategies related to these hazards.

Each jurisdiction covered by the Jackson County Hazard Mitigation plan update – Jackson County, Arcade, Commerce, Maysville, Talmo, Pendergrass, Jefferson, Braselton, Nicholson, and Hoschton – has limited ability to fully implement the mitigation actions described in this plan. Jackson County and its municipalities lack the needed financial strength and staffing to implement all the actions described in this plan. Many of the actions will be pursued through grant programs and by partnering with public and private organizations who can supplement the needed resources to accomplish the goals outlined in this plan. For actions where grant funding or partnerships are not available, the Jackson County and municipal revenue streams may be supplemented through Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax (SPLOST) funds, which are voted on by the electorate.

- | | |
|--------|---|
| GOAL 1 | Maximize the use of all resources by promoting intergovernmental coordination and partnerships in the public and private sectors |
| GOAL 2 | Harden communities against the impacts of disasters through the development of new mitigation strategies and strict enforcement of current regulations that have proven effective |
| GOAL 3 | Reduce and, where possible, eliminate repetitive damage, loss of life and property from disasters |
| GOAL 4 | Bring greater awareness throughout the community about potential hazards and the need for community preparedness |

These objectives state a more specific outcome that Jackson County strives to accomplish over the next five years. Action steps are the specific steps necessary to achieve these objectives. Objectives are not listed in order of importance.

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| OBJECTIVE 1 | Reduce damage to property and loss of life through the utilization of preventative activities |
| OBJECTIVE 2 | Minimize the damage to property and loss of life through property protection measures |
| OBJECTIVE 3 | Minimize the damage to property and loss of life through natural resource protection activities |

OBJECTIVE 4	Reduce damage to property and loss of life through the utilization of structural mitigation projects
OBJECTIVE 5	Increase the ability of Jackson County and its citizens to respond to natural and manmade hazards through emergency service measures
OBJECTIVE 6	Increase public education and awareness of natural hazards
OBJECTIVE 7	Minimize the impacts on local citizens, industry, and infrastructure of a dam breach
OBJECTIVE 8	Implement additional protective measures and capabilities in response to manmade incidents
OBJECTIVE 9	Increase public awareness of local manmade hazards and proper response to those hazards

Identification and Analysis of Mitigation Techniques

[Requirement §201.6\(c\)\(3\)\(iv\)](#)

[Requirement §201.6\(c\)\(3\)\(iii\)](#)

In updating Jackson County’s mitigation strategy, a wide range of activities were considered to help achieve the mitigation goals and objectives. This includes the following activities as by the Emergency Management Accreditation Program (EMAP):

- 1) The use of applicable building construction standards;
- 2) Hazard avoidance through appropriate land-use practices;
- 3) Relocation, retrofitting, or removal of structures at risk;
- 4) Removal or elimination of the hazard;
- 5) Reduction or limitation of the amount or size of the hazard;
- 6) Segregation of the hazard from that which is to be protected;
- 7) Modification of the basic characteristics of the hazard;
- 8) Control of the rate of release of the hazard;
- 9) Provision of protective systems or equipment for both cyber and/or physical risks;
- 10) Establishment of hazard warning and communication procedures; and
- 11) Redundancy or duplication of essential personnel, critical systems, equipment, and information materials.

Part of the prioritization includes a general assessment according to the STAPLEE criteria, which stands for Social, Technical, Administrative, Political, Legal, Economic and Environmental. This process led to three designated priorities: High, Medium, and Low. Most items that require grant funding must undergo a full Benefit Cost Analysis to determine the action's actual cost effectiveness prior to funding. This process will be completed as part of the grant opportunity application process.

Strategy Priority	Priority Description	Strategies within this priority
LOW	Low priority strategies are those strategies that will have less direct impact on mitigating Jackson County's hazards, are in the early stages of strategy development, or score poorly on a preliminary cost-benefit analysis	1.m; 5.c; 5.d; 5.e; 5.j; 5.p; 5.s; 5.t; 5.bb; 5.cc; 6.a; 9.b
MEDIUM	Medium priority strategies are those strategies that will have a direct impact on mitigating Jackson County's hazards but will not have as large of an anticipated impact as High Priority strategies or may be focused on hazards that are not as potentially impactful or prevalent for Jackson County. These strategies may be in the earlier stages of development or score mediocre on a preliminary cost-benefit analysis	1.l; 2.a; 2.d; 2.g; 2.i; 2.j; 2.k; 2.l; 2.m; 2.o; 3.a; 4.a; 4.b; 4.c; 5.a; 5.b; 5.f; 5.g; 5.k; 5.n; 5.o; 5.q; 5.r; 5.v; 5.w; 5.x; 5.y; 5.z; 5.aa; 6.c; 6.e; 6.f; 6.g; 6.h; 6.i; 8.b; 8.c; 8.d; 8.e; 5.dd; 5.ee
HIGH	High priority strategies are those strategies that would have a direct, large impact on mitigating Jackson County's hazards. These strategies are oftentimes well-established needs of Jackson County and have score high on a preliminary cost-benefit analysis	1.a; 1.b; 1.c; 1.d; 1.e; 1.f; 1.g; 1.h; 1.i; 1.j; 1.k; 2.b; 2.c; 2.e; 2.f; 2.h; 5.h; 5.i; 5.l; 5.m; 5.u; 6.b; 6.d; 7.a; 8.a; 8.f; 9.a;

The lead agency listed in the Mitigation Strategy charts will be responsible for the jurisdictional administration and implementation of the mitigation strategy prioritization. Prioritization was determined based on many factors. These include the likelihood of the event, the potential impact of the event, the current readiness posture of Jackson County for the event, the all-hazard impact of the mitigation strategy, and a cost-benefit analysis for the mitigation action. For example, mitigation actions that address high-likelihood, high-impact events with a low cost would rate higher than low-likelihood, high-impact events with a high cost.

The Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee also attempted to identify potential funding sources outside of Jackson County budgets for the mitigation strategies that were identified. This is particularly helpful for future grant planning and for items with significant costs that are beyond the capabilities of Jackson County to procure without grant assistance.

Grant Name	Grant Description	Strategies that could be potentially funded
Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	The purpose of the HMGP is to provide funds to State agencies and local governments in the aftermath of a disaster for projects that reduce or eliminate long-term risk to human life and property	1.m; 2.a; 2.b; 2.c; 2.d; 2.e; 2.f; 2.g; 2.h; 2.i; 2.j; 2.k; 2.l; 2.m; 2.o; 4.c; 5.a; 5.b; 5.r; 5.dd
Flood Mitigation Assistance Program	The FMA program provides funding to assist States and communities in implementing measures to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of flood damage to buildings, manufactured homes, and other structures insurable under the NFIP.	1.m
Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) Program	The BRIC program provides funds to states, territories, tribal governments, and communities for hazard mitigation planning and the implementation of mitigation projects before a disaster event occurs to reduce the overall risks to populations and structures while also reducing the reliance on funding from actual disaster declarations.	2.a; 2.b; 2.c; 2.d; 2.e; 2.f; 2.g; 2.h; 2.i; 2.l; 2.m; 2.o; 3.j; 2.k; 4.a; 5.r
Community Development Block Grant	Provides communities with resources to address a wide range of unique community development needs	2.b; 2.c; 2.d; 2.e; 2.f; 2.h; 2.m
Assistance to Firefighters Grant	This program provides funding to meet the firefighting and emergency response needs of fire departments and nonaffiliated emergency medical service organizations	5.i; 8.a

The following Mitigation Charts meet:

[Requirement §201.6\(c\)\(3\)\(ii\)](#)

[Requirement §201.6\(d\)\(3\)](#)

Strategy #	Mitigation Action	Lead and Supporting Agency, Department, Organization	Flood	Winter Weather	Thunderstorm	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone	Drought	Geologic	Wildfire	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Completion Timeframe	Progress/ Status	Previous Strategy #
OBJECTIVE ONE: Reduce damage to property and loss of life through the utilization of preventative activities															
1.a	Maintain NFIP Compliance	Jackson County Board of Commissioners	☑								Local budgets	Staff time	12 months	In place since 1990; Continue	1.a
1.b	Maintain NFIP Compliance	Jefferson City Council	☑								Local budgets	Staff time	12 months	In place since 1987; Continue	1.e
1.c	Maintain NFIP Compliance	Arcade City Council	☑								Local budgets	Staff time	12 months	In place since 2013; Continue	1.b
1.d	Maintain NFIP Compliance	Hoschton City Council	☑								Local budgets	Staff time	12 months	In place since 2012; Continue	1.d
1.e	Maintain NFIP Compliance	Maysville City Council	☑								Local budgets	Staff time	12 months	In place since 2010; Continue	1.f
1.f	Maintain NFIP Compliance	Talmo City Council	☑								Local budgets	Staff time	12 months	In place since 2010; Continue	1.g
1.g	Maintain NFIP Compliance	Commerce City Council	☑								Local budgets	Staff time	12 months	In place since 2001; Continue	1.c
1.h	Maintain NFIP Compliance	Braselton Town Council	☑								Local budgets	Staff time	12 months	In place since 2006; Continue	1.h
1.i	Maintain NFIP Compliance	Nicholson City Council	☑								Local budgets	Staff time	12 months	NEW	NEW

Strategy #	Mitigation Action	Lead and Supporting Agency, Department, Organization	Flood	Winter Weather	Thunderstorm	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone	Drought	Geologic	Wildfire	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Completion Timeframe	Progress/ Status	Previous Strategy #
1.j	Obtain NFIP Compliance	Pendergrass City Council	☑								Local budgets	Staff time	12 months	To be adopted in Spring 2025	1.j
1.k	Continue enforcement of burn permit regulations	Jackson County Code Enforcement								☑	Local budgets	Staff time	12 months	In place; Continue	5.c
1.l	Promote prescribed burning, where applicable, to create at least 30 feet of “defensible space” surrounding structures and property and provide education through Firewise Program	Georgia Forestry Commission								☑	State budgets	Staff time	12 months	In place; Continue	5.d
1.m	Perform a property acquisition of houses in the floodplain that were built before the area was declared floodplain	Jackson County Board of Commissioners	☑								Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$13 million	60+ months	NEW	NEW
OBJECTIVE TWO: Minimize the damage to property and loss of life through property protection measures															
2.a	Purchase a generator for Waste Management	Waste Management	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑		☑		Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$500,000	60 months	None; other projects have taken priority	7.g

Strategy #	Mitigation Action	Lead and Supporting Agency, Department, Organization	Flood	Winter Weather	Thunderstorm	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone	Drought	Geologic	Wildfire	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Completion Timeframe	Progress/ Status	Previous Strategy #
2.b	Purchase generators for EMS Stations	EMA and EMS	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$1.5 million	36 months	Plainview, S. Jackson, Nicholson completed in last 5 yrs; Applied for HM grant for 3 more	7.i
2.c	Purchase generators for fire departments	EMA and Fire Departments	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$75,000 each	60 months	West Jackson FD installed; Commerce FD/PD has applied for grant	7.j
2.d	Purchase generator for Water Departments	Jackson County and municipal water departments	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$250,000	60 months	Jefferson purchased portable generator in last 5 years	7.l
2.e	Purchase generators for City of Jefferson sewer stations/ lift stations	Jefferson Water and Sewer	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$1 million	60 months	Purchased 5 in 2022/23; more needed	7.m
2.f	Purchase generator for City of Commerce sewer and lift stations	Commerce Water and Sewer	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$1 million	60 months	None; other projects have taken priority	7.n
2.g	Purchase backup power/ generators for all critical facilities in Jackson County and municipalities	EMA, Board of Commissioners, municipal councils	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$50 million	60+ months	NEW	NEW

Strategy #	Mitigation Action	Lead and Supporting Agency, Department, Organization	Flood	Winter Weather	Thunderstorm	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone	Drought	Geologic	Wildfire	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Completion Timeframe	Progress/ Status	Previous Strategy #
2.h	Purchase generator for Braselton wells	Braselton Public Works	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$250,000	48 months	NEW	NEW
2.i	Purchase a generator for Jefferson Roads and Grounds Dept	Jefferson Roads and Grounds	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$75,000	48 months	NEW	NEW
2.j	Purchase backup generator for Potter's House	Potter's House	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$100,000	48 months	Application in process	7.a
2.k	Purchase and install generator transfer switches for critical facilities	EMA and critical facilities operators	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$200,000	36 months	None; other projects have taken priority	7.d
2.l	Replace generator at Arcade City Hall/Police Department	EMA and Arcade City Council		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$100,000	48 months	NEW	NEW
2.m	Purchase generator for City of Arcade lift stations and water treatment facility	EMA and Arcade City Council		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$300,000	60 months	NEW	NEW
2.n	Purchase a backup generator for the Bear Creek Reservoir Water Treatment Facility	EMA and UOBWA		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$1.5 million	60 months	NEW	NEW

Strategy #	Mitigation Action	Lead and Supporting Agency, Department, Organization	Flood	Winter Weather	Thunderstorm	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone	Drought	Geologic	Wildfire	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Completion Timeframe	Progress/ Status	Previous Strategy #
2.o	Purchase generators for the Jackson County Water & Sewer Authority water and sewer pumping stations	EMA and Jackson County Water & Sewer Authority		☑	☑	☑	☑		☑		Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$350,000	60 months	NEW	NEW
2.p	Purchase and install generators for each radio tower site in Jackson County	EMA		☑	☑	☑	☑		☑		Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$10 million	60 months	NEW	NEW
OBJECTIVE THREE: Minimize the damage to property and loss of life through natural resource protection activities															
3.a	Continue to coordinate a Community Clean Up Day for wildfire protection as part of the “Keep Jackson Beautiful” initiative	Keep Jackson Beautiful and Public Development Department								☑	Local budgets	Staff time	12 months	Done in Spring each year	5.a
3.b	Perform a tree assessment in the City of Arcade and remove any dangerous trees per the assessment	Arcade Public Works		☑	☑	☑	☑				Public and private grants and/or local budgets	TBD by assessment	48 months	NEW	NEW
OBJECTIVE FOUR: Reduce damage to property and loss of life through the utilization of structural mitigation projects															
4.a	Install elevated water storage tanks for each city and county water utility	Jackson County Board of Commissioners and municipal councils						☑			Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$6 million	60+ months	Braselton constructing water reservoir tank in 2026; Hoschton built tank in 2024	7.c

Strategy #	Mitigation Action	Lead and Supporting Agency, Department, Organization	Flood	Winter Weather	Thunderstorm	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone	Drought	Geologic	Wildfire	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Completion Timeframe	Progress/ Status	Previous Strategy #
4.b	Build a new E911 Center and Emergency Operations Center	EMA and E911	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$1.5 million	60 months	NEW	NEW
4.c	Reposition tornado sirens higher for greater range; West Jackson FD site is 1 st priority	EMA				✓					Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$50,000	36 months	NEW	NEW
OBJECTIVE FIVE: Increase the ability of Jackson County and the citizens to respond to natural and manmade hazards through emergency services measures															
5.a	Determine locations for additional tornado sirens and install sirens at those locations, including at the County Complex and West Jackson Parks	EMA				✓					Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$350,000	60 months	1 installed in 2022 with local money at jail tower site; Grant applied for in 2024 for Hoschton site	2.a and 2.b (mod)
5.b	Purchase radios with FRPS radio and NOAA weather radio capabilities to be placed in areas such as government facilities and areas with vulnerable populations	EMA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$30,000	60 months	Purchased 50 NOAA radios and distributed in 2024	3.a and 3.c (mod)
5.c	Add additional options to the Civic Ready Plus mass notification system	EMA	✓		✓	✓	✓				Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$20,000	48 months	IPAWS not utilized	3.b

Strategy #	Mitigation Action	Lead and Supporting Agency, Department, Organization	Flood	Winter Weather	Thunderstorm	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone	Drought	Geologic	Wildfire	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Completion Timeframe	Progress/ Status	Previous Strategy #
5.d	Recommend all public safety personnel and the general public attend Storm Spotter training and host class	EMA			✓	✓					Local and federal budgets	Staff time	30 months	Hosted class in 2024; ~20 attended	4.b and 4.j
5.e	Offer assistance to the public, private sector, and commercial businesses in developing safety plans specific to their areas	EMA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Local budgets	Staff time	24 months	Have worked with some churches; held safety summit with schools	4.d
5.f	Maintain Storm Ready Status	EMA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				Local budgets	Staff time	24 months	Last renewal in 2022; due in 2026	4.e
5.g	Perform community Firewise assessments for all communities and municipalities	Georgia Forestry Commission								✓	Local budgets	Staff time	60 months	None due to personnel constraints	5.b
5.h	Continue to provide wildland fire suppression training to new fire personnel and encourage current personnel to take every 3 years	Jackson County Fire Departments and Georgia Forestry								✓	Local and state budgets	Staff time	36 months	In place; Continue	5.e and 5.f
5.i	Purchase brush trucks for wildland firefighting operations	Jackson County Fire Departments								✓	Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$500,000	48 months	South Jackson, Plainview, and North Jackson have purchased	5.g

Strategy #	Mitigation Action	Lead and Supporting Agency, Department, Organization	Flood	Winter Weather	Thunderstorm	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone	Drought	Geologic	Wildfire	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Completion Timeframe	Progress/ Status	Previous Strategy #
5.j	Research options with American Red Cross for pre-emergency sheltering to be utilized when severe weather is imminent	American Red Cross and EMA		✓		✓	✓				Local and private budgets	Staff time	30 months	Volunteer shelter coordinator hired	6.a
5.k	Purchase sandbagging equipment for water utility facilities	EMA and water utilities	✓		✓		✓				Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$150,000	30 months	Purchased 250 sandbags in 2025	6.b
5.l	Purchase a chipper, mulcher, or any other debris management equipment, as identified	Jackson County Road Department			✓	✓	✓		✓		Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$ 3 million	60 months	None; other projects have taken priority	6.c
5.m	Purchase debris management equipment	Braselton Public Works			✓	✓	✓		✓		Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$1.5 million	60 months	NEW	NEW
5.n	Purchase electronic mobile signs and barrier equipment	Jackson County Road Department and EMA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$100,000	36 months	Two signs purchased in 2024	6.d (mod)
5.o	Purchase grapple buckets for loaders	Jackson County Road Department	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$300,000	48 months	None; other projects have taken priority	6.g
5.p	Acquire two sites to stockpile sanding/salting supplies and needed equipment for each site	Jackson County Road Department		✓							Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$300,000	60 months	GDOT has site near Braselton that is co-located	6.h (mod)

Strategy #	Mitigation Action	Lead and Supporting Agency, Department, Organization	Flood	Winter Weather	Thunderstorm	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone	Drought	Geologic	Wildfire	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Completion Timeframe	Progress/ Status	Previous Strategy #
5.q	Purchase portable lighting systems	EMA	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$50,000	48 months	None; other projects have taken priority	6.i
5.r	Purchase two generators for use at assisted living facilities/ nursing homes/ locations with vulnerable populations	EMA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$120,000	48 months	None; other projects have taken priority	7.e
5.s	Purchase sanding, scraping, and spreading equipment for municipalities	Municipal public works departments		✓							Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$5 million	60 months	County has purchased but still needed for municipalities	8.b and 8.c
5.t	Provide training and certification to be able to operate sanders/spreaders/ plows/other winter weather equipment	Jackson County Road Department		✓							Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$15,000	60 months	None; other projects have taken priority	8.d
5.u	Develop a contract for debris removal operations after a disasters	EMA and Jackson County Road Department	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓		Local budgets	Staff time	24 months	NEW	NEW
5.v	Purchase mobile electronic signs for Arcade, Braselton, Hoschton, and Jefferson	EMA and municipalities	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$200,000	36 months	NEW	NEW

Strategy #	Mitigation Action	Lead and Supporting Agency, Department, Organization	Flood	Winter Weather	Thunderstorm	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone	Drought	Geologic	Wildfire	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Completion Timeframe	Progress/ Status	Previous Strategy #
5.w	Purchase ten weather stations around the county to provide real-time weather information, documentation, and advanced weather notification to the community	EMA		✓	✓	✓	✓				Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$100,000	48 months	NEW	NEW
5.x	Be able to activate tornado sirens remotely	EMA				✓					Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$15,000	30 months	NEW	NEW
5.y	Equip identified shelters with needed supplies to take in vulnerable population citizens	EMA; ARC		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$20,000	36 months	NEW	NEW
5.z	Establish and purchase a credentialing system and necessary equipment	EMA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$25,000	60 months	NEW	NEW
5.aa	Create damage assessments teams, provide equipment to them, and train them	EMA	✓		✓	✓	✓				Local budgets	Staff time	18 months	NEW	NEW
5.bb	Purchase winter weather debris management equipment for Braselton and Arcade	Braselton Public Works; Arcade Public Works		✓							Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$500,000	60 months	NEW	NEW
5.cc	Equip the Jackson County Ag Center as an alternate shelter site for domesticated animals	Jackson County Ag Center, Animal Control, EMA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$25,000	48 months	NEW	NEW

Strategy #	Mitigation Action	Lead and Supporting Agency, Department, Organization	Flood	Winter Weather	Thunderstorm	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone	Drought	Geologic	Wildfire	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Completion Timeframe	Progress/ Status	Previous Strategy #
5.dd	Purchase NOAA Weather radios for City of Arcade Critical facilities	EMA and City of Arcade City Council	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$2,500	24 months	NEW	NEW
5.ee	Purchase necessary equipment for a warming station in the City of Arcade	Arcade Police Department		✓							Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$5,000	30 months	NEW	NEW
5.ff	Train all first responders in the City of Arcade in Incident Command (100, 200, 700, and 800)	Arcade Police Department	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	Local budgets	Staff time	36 months	NEW	NEW
OBJECTIVE SIX: Increase public education and awareness of natural disasters															
6.a	Train fire departments to assist citizens with properly programming their NOAA weather radios with correct FIPS codes	EMA and Fire Departments	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				Local budgets	Staff time	24 months	NEW	NEW
6.b	Utilize a social media campaign to encourage people to ensure alerts are enabled on their phones	EMA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				Local budgets	Staff time	18 months	NEW	NEW
6.c	Hire a public education/ awareness person who can solely focus on public education for EMA	EMA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Local budgets	\$50,000	36 months	NEW	NEW

Strategy #	Mitigation Action	Lead and Supporting Agency, Department, Organization	Flood	Winter Weather	Thunderstorm	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone	Drought	Geologic	Wildfire	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Completion Timeframe	Progress/ Status	Previous Strategy #
6.d	Continue partnership between local responders, public safety personnel, communications, and the local media to allow for the airing of PSAs and pertinent warning information regarding natural hazards	EMA, public safety agencies, local media	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Local budgets	Staff time	12 months	In place; EMA Coordinates partnerships	4.a
6.e	Provide additional opportunities for personnel to publicly speak to groups about the hazards of all natural hazards, including providing information about the importance of preparation, planning, prevention, and protective measures	EMA and all public safety agencies	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Local budgets	Staff time	12 months	In place; speak to Rotary club and school groups currently	4.c
6.f	Create a “bank” of pre-written statements/alerts/ announcements for all-hazards	EMA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Local budgets	Staff time	30 months	Mostly utilized what GEMA and/or NWS send out currently	4.g
6.g	Institute a public awareness campaign to sign up for Civic Ready	EMA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				Local budgets	Staff time	12 months	Use social media, newspaper, radio station, and on county website	4.h

Strategy #	Mitigation Action	Lead and Supporting Agency, Department, Organization	Flood	Winter Weather	Thunderstorm	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone	Drought	Geologic	Wildfire	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Completion Timeframe	Progress/ Status	Previous Strategy #
6.h	Provide sign up information for Civic Ready Plus on water bills, tax bills, and other utility bills	EMA; utility departments	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				Local budgets	Staff time	36 months	None; other projects have taken priority	4.i
6.i	Provide public awareness through multiple means for winter weather preparedness	EMA		✓							Local budgets	Staff time	12 months	Currently utilize NWS and GEMA info	8.a
6.j	Increase preparedness information listed on the City of Arcade website and social media pages	City of Arcade City Council									Local budgets	Staff time	18 months	NEW	NEW
6.k	Provide Civic Ready sign up information on the City of Arcade utility bills and website	City of Arcade City Council									Local budgets	Staff time	18 months	NEW	NEW

Strategy #	Mitigation Action	Lead and Supporting Agency, Department, Organization	Dam Failure	Hazardous Materials	Terrorism/Civil	Transportation	Infrastructure Failure	Emer. Disease	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Completion Timeframe	Progress/ Status	Previous Strategy #
OBJECTIVE SEVEN: Minimize the impact of a dam breach on local citizens, industry, and infrastructure													
7.a	Maintain list of Category I dams and document EAPs for each	EMA and Safe Dams	✓		✓				Local and state budgets	Staff time	12 months	NEW	NEW
OBJECTIVE EIGHT: Implement additional protective measures and capabilities in response to manmade incidents													
8.a	Develop a set of core competencies for hazmat response operations for all public safety personnel, provide training and equipment to meet those core abilities	Jackson County Fire Departments, EMA, and all public safety agencies		✓	✓	✓		✓	Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$150,000	60 months	All firefighters trained to Operations Level	9.c and 9.h (mod)
8.b	Continue to utilize GEMA Field Delivered training course for manmade incident response	EMA		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Local and state budgets	Staff time	12 months	Stop the bleed; CRASE, Damage Assessment taught	9.b
8.c	Consider including in 911 communications planning the identification of facilities known to house and utilize hazardous materials and a procedure by which responders dispatched to those facilities would receive information pertinent to those hazards	EMA and 911		✓	✓	✓		✓	Local budgets	Staff time	24 months	Working with dispatch to include HazMat information for facility calls	9.d

Strategy #	Mitigation Action	Lead and Supporting Agency, Department, Organization	Dam Failure	Hazardous Materials	Terrorism/Civil	Transportation	Infrastructure Failure	Emer. Disease	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Completion Timeframe	Progress/ Status	Previous Strategy #
8.d	Encourage public safety departments and agencies to review training requirements and policies for manmade incidents, including making HazMat awareness a mandatory course for Road Dept and Sheriff's Office personnel	EMA and all public safety agencies		☑	☑	☑		☑	Local budgets	Staff time	24 months	In place for some departments, such as Road Dept	9.e
8.e	Request Tier II reports from all businesses	EMA		☑	☑	☑			Local budgets	Staff time	12 months	In place; information in E-Plan	9.f
8.f	Pre-plan for all commercial structures and review plans annually	EMA, Fire Departments, and law enforcement agencies		☑	☑		☑		Local budgets	Staff time	12 months	In place; Continue	9.g
8.g	Provide gas masks to all first responders in the City of Arcade	Arcade Police Department		☑	☑				Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$150,000	60 months	NEW	NEW
OBJECTIVE NINE: Increase public awareness of local manmade hazards and proper response to those hazards													

Strategy #	Mitigation Action	Lead and Supporting Agency, Department, Organization	Dam Failure	Hazardous Materials	Terrorism/Civil	Transportation	Infrastructure Failure	Emer. Disease	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Completion Timeframe	Progress/ Status	Previous Strategy #
9.a	Continue to utilize local public awareness campaign and local media outlets to produce PSAs regarding manmade hazards, protective measures the public can implement, and planning support for local organizations	EMA and local media	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	Local and private budgets	Staff time	12 months	In place; Continue	9.a
9.b	Start a Local Emergency Planning Committee	EMA		☑		☑	☑		Local budgets	Staff time	36 months	NEW	NEW

Completed Mitigation Strategies

Previous Strategy #	Strategy Description	Status
1.i	Obtain NFIP Compliance (City of Nicholson)	COMPLETE; Adopted September 2023
6.e	Purchase additional radio handheld units for volunteer field responders	COMPLETE; in 2023
6.j	Identify Red Cross shelter locations	COMPLETE; 2 primary shelters identified in 2025
7.b	Increase supply of batteries and battery charge packs	COMPLETE
7.f	Purchase generator for Animal Shelter	COMPLETE; purchased in 2023 with local funds
7.h	Purchase generator for the Administrative Buildings	COMPLETE; Purchased in 2024 with SPLOST
7.k	Purchase generator for the Health Departments in Commerce and Jefferson	COMPLETE; purchased in 2020

Deleted Mitigation Strategies

Previous Strategy #	Strategy Description
4.f	Institute a public awareness campaign about the benefits of flood insurance
6.f	Purchase an Air Curtain Destructor
6.k	Identify Good Samaritan Shelter locations

CHAPTER FIVE – MAINTENANCE AND IMPLEMENTATION

Summary of Updates for Chapter Five

The following table provides a description of each section of this chapter, and a summary of the changes that have been made to the Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Plan 2020.

Chapter 5 Section	Updates
Maintenance	Content Revised
Plan Distribution	Content Revised
Implementation	Content Revised
Evaluation	Content Revised
Peer Review	Content Revised
Plan Update	Content Revised
Conclusion	Content Revised

Maintenance

Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(iii)

To adhere to best practices, state and federal guidelines, and lessons learned, the Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Committee has developed a method to ensure the regular review and update of the Plan occurs. Plan maintenance protocols identified during the 2020 Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Plan was followed, to the best abilities of Jackson County and its municipalities. This most importantly included an increased attempt for public participation and inclusion in the planning process. The Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Committee will reconvene annually in February to monitor and evaluate the progress of the mitigation strategies in the Plan. Jackson County's Emergency Management Director, Brian Bullock, will be responsible for implementing this meeting. The Committee will discuss the following questions annually:

- Do the goals address current and expected hazards and conditions?
- Are the goals and objectives still relevant to Jackson County?
- Has the nature or magnitude of risks changed?
- Does the risk assessment portion of the Plan need to be updated or modified?
- Are the goals and objectives meeting changes in state and federal policy?
- Are the current resources appropriate for implementing the Plan?
- Are there local implementation problems, such as technical, political, legal, or coordination issues with other agencies?
- Did the jurisdictions, agencies, and other partners participate in the plan implementation process as proposed?

The responsible parties for various mitigation strategies will provide a report during this annual meeting regarding the following:

- How well did the implementation processes work?
- Were any difficulties encountered during implementation?
- How successful was the coordination of efforts?
- Are there any suggestions for revision of any strategies?

Jackson County's Emergency Management Director will send the minutes from this annual meeting to the Jackson County Board of Commissioners for review.

If there are any updates or modifications to the Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Plan, the Emergency Management Director will forward the changes to the Georgia Emergency Management Agency's Hazard Mitigation Officer. All annual reviews of the Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Plan will be open to the public. These meetings will be advertised both in the local newspapers, but also on signage in the publicly used facility hosting the meeting.

Maintenance Log

Revision Date	Revised Section	Reason for Revision	Revised By
2024-2025	Five Year Hazard Mitigation Plan Update	FEMA Requirement	Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee with assistance from Lux Mitigation and Planning

Plan Distribution

This Plan will be distributed, but not limited, to the following departments and organizations within Jackson County:

Jackson County Board of Commissioners
Jackson County Emergency Management Agency
Jackson County Sheriff's Office
Jackson County Road Department
Jackson County Planning and Zoning
Jackson County Fire Departments
Jackson County EMS/911
City of Arcade
Town of Braselton
City of Commerce
City of Hoschton
City of Jefferson
City of Maysville
City of Pendergrass
City of Nicholson
City of Talmo

A printed copy of the approved Plan will be available for viewing at the Jackson County Emergency Management Agency.

Implementation

Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(ii)

Each jurisdiction participating in the Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Plan is responsible for implementing specific mitigation actions as prescribed in this plan. In the Mitigation Strategies section, every proposed strategy is assigned to a specific local department or agency to assign responsibility and accountability and increase the likelihood of subsequent implementation.

In addition to the designation of a local lead department or agency, some strategies have secondary or assisting department or agencies listed as well. This allows for a sharing of responsibility and coordination of effort for some of the identified strategies that cross lines of departmental responsibility. The completion date has been assigned to assess whether identified mitigation strategies are being implemented in a timely fashion.

Jackson County will seek outside funding sources to implement mitigation projects in both the pre-disaster and post-disaster environments. When applicable, potential funding sources have been identified and targeted for the proposed actions listed in the mitigation strategies. It will be the responsibility of each participating jurisdiction to determine additional implementation procedures beyond those listed within the Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Plan.

This plan, as a joint within Jackson County and will serve as a comprehensive mitigation plan. The mitigation strategies, hazard identification, and other information identified in this plan will be integrated into all comprehensive Jackson County plans in the future. Incorporation of these strategies will occur, as necessary, throughout this planning cycle covered by this Hazard Mitigation Plan Update. Aspects of this plan will be integrated into the Jackson County Comprehensive Plan during the next planning cycle.

Identified hazards and mitigation strategies of the 2019 Jackson County Hazard Mitigation plan were integrated into the Local Emergency Operations Plan, multiple County and City SOPs and SOGs, and future planning and zoning plans. Jackson County and the municipalities of Arcade, Braselton, Commerce, Hoschton, Jefferson, Maysville, Nicholson, Pendergrass, and Talmo will integrate mitigation strategies identified in this plan into the Jackson County Comprehensive Plan, Community Wildfire Protection Plan, Continuity of Operations Plan, and other future plans. Strategies identified in the previous plan were applied to grant applications, building and zoning requirements, and development planning considerations for Jackson County and all municipalities. Once this plan is approved, it will be used by the consultants and planning committees responsible for the update process for the County and City Comprehensive Plans, Short-Term Work Programs, and all other plans that could incorporate the requirements of this plan. To facilitate the inclusion of this Plan, the Jackson County Board of Commissioners and the Municipalities of Arcade, Braselton, Commerce, Hoschton, Jefferson, Maysville, Nicholson, Pendegrass, and Talmo will provide a copy to the persons and/or committees responsible for writing and updating plans. Many of these strategies will be applied using previously identified policies and ordinances, including the NFIP compliance ordinances and water-use ordinances, which have now been applied countywide. All jurisdictions have the authority to adopt locally binding ordinances and policies to enhance the mitigation strategies in their jurisdiction.

The Legal and Regulatory Capability survey documents authorities available to the jurisdiction and/or enabling legislation at the state level affecting planning and land management tools that support local hazard mitigation planning efforts. The identified planning and land management tools are typically used by states and local jurisdictions to implement hazard mitigation activities.

Regulatory Tools/Plans	Regulatory Type: Ordinance, Resolution, Codes, Plans, Etc.	Local Authority	State Prohibited	Higher Authority
Building Codes	Jackson County Code; Arcade, Braselton, Commerce, Hoschton, Jefferson, Maysville, Nicholson, Pendergrass, and Talmo codes and ordinances	Yes	No	No
Capital Improvements Plan		Yes	No	No
Comprehensive Plan	Jackson County Comprehensive Plan; Arcade Comprehensive Plan; Braselton City Plan; Commerce City Plan; Hoschton Comprehensive Plan; Jefferson Comprehensive Plan; Maysville City Plan; Nicholson City Plan; Pendergrass City Plan; Talmo City Plan	Yes	No	No
Economic Development Plan	Jackson County Comprehensive Plan; Arcade Comprehensive Plan; Braselton City Plan; Commerce City Plan; Hoschton Comprehensive Plan; Jefferson Comprehensive Plan; Maysville City Plan; Nicholson City Plan; Pendergrass City Plan; Talmo City Plan	Yes	No	Yes
Emergency Management Accreditation Program		No	No	Yes
Emergency Response Plan	Jackson County Local Emergency Operations Plan (LEOP)	Yes	No	Yes
Flood Management Plan		Yes	No	No
Historic Preservation		Yes	No	No
National Flood Insurance Program Participation		Yes	No	Yes
Continuity of Government/Operations Plan		No	No	No
Post-Disaster Ordinance		Yes	No	No
Zoning Ordinances	Jackson County Code; Arcade, Braselton, Commerce, Hoschton, Jefferson, Maysville, Nicholson, Pendergrass, and Talmo codes and ordinances	Yes	No	No

Opportunities to integrate the requirements of this Plan into other local planning mechanisms shall continue to be identified. Although it is recognized that there are many possible benefits to integrating components of this Plan into other local planning mechanisms, the development and maintenance of this stand-alone Hazard Mitigation Plan is deemed by the Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee to be the most effective and appropriate method to implement local hazard mitigation actions at this time.

Evaluation

Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(i)

Periodic revisions and updates of the Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Plan may be required to ensure that the goals of this plan are kept current with federal, state, and local regulations. These revisions should also consider any potential changes in the hazard vulnerability and mitigation priorities of Jackson County.

The Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Committee will meet annually to review the Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Plan. During this annual review, mitigation strategies will be reviewed to evaluate the progress that has occurred for each identified mitigation strategy. The Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Committee will also meet following any disaster event to review the identified mitigation strategies for that hazard and determine if timelines should be adjusted or additional mitigation strategies should be identified and added to the plan. These steps will ensure that the Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Plan is continuously updated to allow for changes in hazard vulnerabilities and identified mitigation strategies. The Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Committee will complete all evaluations of the Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Peer Review

State Requirement Element F1

To maintain standards of quality, improve performance, and provide credibility to the Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update, representatives of local emergency management agencies bordering Jackson County conducted a peer review of the Plan. The peer review of this Plan constitutes a form of self-regulation, accountability, and new insights offered by qualified professionals in neighboring communities, which face many of the same natural and man-made hazards.

The Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update was peer reviewed by:

Nate Moss	Date
Director	
Athens-Clarke County Emergency Management Agency	

Zackery Brackett	Date
Director	
Hall County Emergency Management Agency	

Sharon Courson	Date
Director	
Barrow County Emergency Management Agency	

Steve Nichols	Date
Director	
Banks County Emergency Management Agency	

Bobby Smith	Date
Director	
Madison County Emergency Management Agency	

Plan Update

Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(i)

The Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 requires that the Hazard Mitigation Plan be updated at least once every five years. The Jackson County Emergency Management Agency is the department responsible with ensuring this requirement is met. The Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Committee will be involved in this future process and will aid the Jackson County Emergency Management Agency in ensuring that all jurisdictions provide input into the planning process. The public will be invited to participate in the planning process through public hearings to be held whenever major updates to this plan are needed and during annual review meetings. This plan will expire in the second quarter of 2030; therefore, the approval and adoption of the next plan update must be completed before that time.

In the first quarter of 2029, Jackson County plans to begin the Hazard Mitigation Plan Update process for the fourth time. This planning process will include bi-monthly meetings to accomplish the identified goals of the Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update. This process will be headed up by the Jackson County Emergency Management Agency. The Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee will follow a similar process as was undertaken during this planning cycle to complete all FEMA and GEMA requirements for the Hazard Mitigation Plan Update. This process will be completed by the first quarter of 2030 to meet all identified planning deadlines.

Conclusion

As a result of the hazard mitigation planning process Jackson County, as well as additional participating organizations have gained significant information and knowledge regarding Jackson County's disaster history, natural and technological hazards, vulnerabilities, and potential strategies to lessen the impacts of the identified hazards.

One consistent theme identified by the Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee was the inability to consistently identify geographic locations that were more vulnerable to most hazards due to the widespread potential effects and random impact areas of each hazard. This was exceedingly true for most natural hazards. Recognizing this challenge, the Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Committee determined it was best to identify many mitigation goals, objectives, and strategies that were both general and specific in nature. These strategies allow the Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Committee to adopt strategies that will have the greatest positive effect on the greatest amount of the population.

The Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee adopted strategies in all six of the major mitigation categories: Prevention, Property Protection, Natural Resource Protection, Structural Projects, Emergency Services, and Public Education and Awareness. Emergency Services and Prevention comprised the greatest number (75%) of the mitigation strategies identified by Jackson County.

Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Committee Workshop #1

Sign-In Sheet (33)

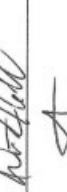
Thursday, January 9, 2025

Name/Title	Signature	E-mail Address	Agency/Organization
Tyler Murphy / EMA		tmurphy@jacksoncountygov.com	EMA / Hazard Security
Bryan Bullock EMA Director		bbullock@jacksoncountygov.com	Jackson Co. EMA
Jonathan Jones, Field Coordinator		jjonathan.jones@gemg.gov	GE/MA/HS
KC Calhoun, Mitigation Spec.		kc.calhoun@ema.ga.gov	GE/MA/HS
Joel Logan / GIS Manager		jlogan@jacksoncountygov.com	Jackson County GIS
Richard Nyer / EMA Director		rynere.ethicalhealth.org rynere.ethicalhealth.org	NORTHFORCE HEALTH AND REHAB
Taylor Watts / Operations Manager		twatts@jacksoncountygov.com	Jackson County Solid Waste
Jeff Bridges		jbridges@jacksoncountygov.com	Jackson County Public Works
Joe Savage		jsavage@cityofjeffersonga.com	City of Jefferson / Public Works
Lamar Hughes		L.Hughes@cityofjeffersonga.com	City of Jefferson / Public Works
Joey Leslie		jleslie@jcwsa.com	JCWSA / UOBWA
Brandon Mosley		Brandon.mosley@jeffcityschools.org	Jefferson City Schools
Luther Minix		lminix@jacksoncountygov.com	Jackson County Corrections

**Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Committee Workshop #1**

Sign-In Sheet

Thursday, January 9, 2025

Name/Title	Signature	E-mail Address	Agency/Organization
Jennifer Renzetti - Church Administrator		jennifer@fbc-commerce.org	First Baptist Church of Commerce
Sandy Weinel - Public Works Dir.		sweinel@braselton.net	Town of Braselton
Larry Stevens - ARES coordinator		stevensl2022@gmail.com	EMA - Jackson City
Kevin Poe - County Manager		kpoe@jacksoncountyga.gov	Jackson County
Tom Strong - Airport Mgr		tstrong@jacksoncountyga.gov	Jackson County
Dustin Hall - Special Operations		dha11@wjfd.org	West Jackson Fire
Ben Stephens - Chief		bstephens@wjsfo.org	West Jackson Fire
Doug Andrews - FMO		dandrews@ga.gov	Georgia Forestry Commission
James McNeill - Lieutenant		j.mcneill@cityofarcade.org	Arcade Police Department
Tal Padden - LT.		TAL.PADDEN@CITYOFARCADEGA.GOV	Pennacross Police Dept
Barbara Adams - Director		badams@jacksoncountyga.gov	JCF 911
Trudy Cobb - Asst Director		tcobb@jacksoncountyga.gov	JCF 911
Michael Adams		m.adams@cityofarcade.org	Arcade Police Department

*Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Committee Workshop #1*

Sign-In Sheet

Thursday, January 9, 2025

[illegible]

Sign-In Sheet

Thursday, January 9, 2025

[illegible]

**Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Committee Workshop #2**

Sign-In Sheet

(24)

Thursday, February 6, 2025

Name/Title	Signature	E-mail Address	Agency/Organization
Tyler Murphy		tmurphy@jacksoncountygov.com	EMA
Tom Stronc		tstronc@jacksoncountygov.com	AIRPORT
Kevin Poe		kpoe@jacksoncountygov.com	Co. Admin.
Dennis Stroniger		dennis37@att.net	CORNER/OSFD
Ben Stephens		bstephens@wsfd.org	West Jackson FIRE
Rustin Hall		dhall@wsfd.org	West Jackson Fire
Michelle Brown		mjbrown@jacksoncountygov.com	Jackson County Corrections Fire
Michael Adams		m.adams@cityofarvada.org	Arvada Police Department
Heather Forrester		hforrester@jacksoncountygov.com	IC EMA
Barbara Adams		brockens@jacksoncountygov.com	JC 911
Taylor Watts		twatts@jacksoncountygov.com	Solid Waste
David Burton		dburton@jacksoncountygov.com	Agricultural Facility
Wayne Pittman		wpittman@jacksoncountygov.com	Public Works

*Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Committee Workshop #2*

Sign-In Sheet

Thursday, February 6, 2025

Name/Title	Signature	E-mail Address	Agency/Organization
Bryan Bullock <i>EMA Director</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>bbullock@jacksoncountygov.com</i>	<i>Jackson Co. EMA</i>
Joel Lagan / GIS Manager	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>jlagan@jacksoncountygov.com</i>	<i>Jackson County GIS</i>
Sandy Weinle <i>Public Works Director</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>sweinle@braseton.net</i>	<i>Braseton</i>
Joe Savage <i>Public Works Director</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>jsavage@cityofjeffersonga.com</i>	<i>City of Jefferson</i>
Lamar Hughes <i>Assistant Director of Public Works</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>LHughes@cityofjeffersonga.com</i>	<i>City of Jefferson</i>
Luther Minix <i>Co-ordinator</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>Lminix@jacksoncountygov.com</i>	<i>Jackson County Corrections</i>
Brad Richards <i>Director Animal Control/Killer</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>brichards@jacksoncountygov.com</i>	<i>Jackson County B.O.C.</i>
Subrina Westbrook	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>shadydale@co.bellmcclellan.net</i>	<i>Jasper Co. 911 Authority</i>

*Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Committee Workshop #2*

Sign-In Sheet
Thursday, February 6, 2025

Thursday, February 6, 2025

[illegible]

**Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Committee Workshop #3**

Sign-In Sheet (28)

Friday, February 28, 2025

Name/Title	Signature	E-mail Address	Agency/Organization
Heather Forester		hforester@jacksoncountygov.com	SC EMA
Ben Stephen, Chief		bstephens@wsfpd.org	WSFD
Michael Bowen / Chief		mjb@wsfpd.org	JCC
James McNeil / Lieutenant		jmcneil@arcade.org	Arcade PD
Tracy Cobb		tcobb@jacksoncountygov.com	E-911
Lamar Hughes public works		lhughes@cityofjefferson.net	City of Jefferson
Joe Savage Public Works Director		jsavage@cityofjefferson.net	City of Jefferson
Greg Pittman - UGA - Jackson Co. Extension		gpittman@uga.edu	UGA - Jackson County Extension
Taylor Watts - Assistant Supervisor		twatts@jacksoncountygov.com	Solid Waste
Terry May		Fieldlog2@gmail.com	City of Pendernass
Lothar Minix		lminix@jacksoncountygov.com	Jackson County Corrections

**Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Committee Workshop #3**

Sign-In Sheet

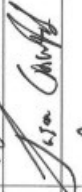
Friday, February 28, 2025

Name/Title	Signature	E-mail Address	Agency/Organization
Joel Logan / GHS Manager	<i>[Signature]</i>	jlogan@jacksoncountygov.com	Jackson County GHS
Kristina Wansford	<i>[Signature]</i>	cturlock@cityoftalmo.com	City of Talmo
Tyler Murphy	<i>[Signature]</i>	Thompson@JeffersonFire.com	Jefferson Fire
Barbara Adams / Director	<i>[Signature]</i>	baadams@jacksoncountygov.com	JCGH
Scott Votava / Fire Chief	<i>[Signature]</i>	S.VOTAVA@JACKSONCOUNTYGOV.COM	Jackson County
Terry May - Fireman	<i>[Signature]</i>	Fieldboy2@gmail.com	N. Jackson F.D.
Sandy Weinle	<i>[Signature]</i>	sweinle@braselton.net	Town of Braselton
Mark Duke	<i>[Signature]</i>	mduke@jeffersonfire.com	Jefferson Fire
MARYL DUNAHOO	<i>[Signature]</i>	daryldunahoo.com	The Jefferson Church
Steve Nichols	<i>[Signature]</i>	SNICHOLS@GMAIL.COM	Nicholson City
DAVID BURTON	<i>[Signature]</i>	dburton@jacksoncountygov.com	Jax Co. Ag Facility
Tom Parker	<i>[Signature]</i>	tom.parker@jeffcitysheds.org	Jefferson City Sheds

**Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Committee Workshop #3**

Sign-In Sheet

Friday, February 28, 2025

Name/Title	Signature	E-mail Address	Agency/Organization
Dustin Hall Special Operations		dhall@wjfd.org	West Jackson Fire
Jason Churchill JC50		jchurchill@jacksoncountysortff.us	Jackson County SO
Michael Brown / Chief		mjbrown@jacksoncountysortff.us	JCC
Steve Nichols Mayor		SNichols@bren@gmail.com	City of Nashville
Luther Minix		lminix@jacksoncountysortff.us	Jackson County Corrections
Joey Leslie		jleslie@jwsa.com	JWSA / UOBWA
JASON KENT		STKENT@JESS.US	Jackson County SO
Bryan Bullock		bbullock@jacksoncountysortff.us	Jackson Co. EMA
Sabrina Westbrook		sbwestb@bellsouth.net	Jasper Co. 911 Authority

Appendix B – Natural Hazard Data Tables

Thunderstorms

<u>Location</u>	<u>County/Zone</u>	<u>St.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Mag</u>	<u>Dth</u>	<u>Inj</u>	<u>PrD</u>	<u>CrD</u>
Totals:							1	4	6.270M	0.00K
JACKSON CO.	JACKSON CO.	GA	01/10/1975	19:40	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON CO.	JACKSON CO.	GA	02/18/1975	22:35	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON CO.	JACKSON CO.	GA	04/26/1982	18:45	Hail	1.50 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON CO.	JACKSON CO.	GA	04/26/1982	18:55	Hail	1.50 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON CO.	JACKSON CO.	GA	07/04/1982	17:05	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON CO.	JACKSON CO.	GA	10/10/1982	15:15	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON CO.	JACKSON CO.	GA	08/23/1983	16:45	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON CO.	JACKSON CO.	GA	03/28/1984	14:15	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON CO.	JACKSON CO.	GA	05/02/1984	17:50	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON CO.	JACKSON CO.	GA	05/02/1984	17:50	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON CO.	JACKSON CO.	GA	05/03/1984	15:30	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON CO.	JACKSON CO.	GA	05/07/1984	16:02	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON CO.	JACKSON CO.	GA	11/10/1984	18:25	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON CO.	JACKSON CO.	GA	04/05/1985	19:40	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON CO.	JACKSON CO.	GA	06/07/1985	15:55	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON CO.	JACKSON CO.	GA	07/22/1985	13:30	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON CO.	JACKSON CO.	GA	03/04/1986	07:05	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON CO.	JACKSON CO.	GA	03/13/1986	07:05	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON CO.	JACKSON CO.	GA	03/13/1986	08:10	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON CO.	JACKSON CO.	GA	03/19/1986	07:05	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON CO.	JACKSON CO.	GA	05/07/1986	15:15	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON CO.	JACKSON CO.	GA	06/09/1986	16:35	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON CO.	JACKSON CO.	GA	07/16/1988	13:45	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON CO.	JACKSON CO.	GA	04/04/1989	14:20	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	2	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON CO.	JACKSON CO.	GA	04/04/1989	15:00	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON CO.	JACKSON CO.	GA	06/05/1989	14:00	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON CO.	JACKSON CO.	GA	06/21/1989	19:30	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON CO.	JACKSON CO.	GA	10/01/1989	20:30	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON CO.	JACKSON CO.	GA	11/15/1989	20:15	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON CO.	JACKSON CO.	GA	11/15/1989	20:15	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON CO.	JACKSON CO.	GA	01/25/1990	09:15	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K

JACKSON CO.	JACKSON CO.	GA	02/10/1990	05:45	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	1	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON CO.	JACKSON CO.	GA	02/16/1990	06:50	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON CO.	JACKSON CO.	GA	03/16/1990	18:25	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON CO.	JACKSON CO.	GA	04/28/1990	13:55	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON CO.	JACKSON CO.	GA	06/22/1990	11:45	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON CO.	JACKSON CO.	GA	08/21/1990	18:00	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON CO.	JACKSON CO.	GA	08/30/1990	15:45	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON CO.	JACKSON CO.	GA	03/29/1991	10:05	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON CO.	JACKSON CO.	GA	04/09/1991	15:30	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON CO.	JACKSON CO.	GA	04/27/1991	18:15	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON CO.	JACKSON CO.	GA	04/29/1991	15:00	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON CO.	JACKSON CO.	GA	04/29/1991	15:30	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON CO.	JACKSON CO.	GA	06/04/1991	15:00	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Jefferson	JACKSON CO.	GA	05/13/1993	12:20	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Commerce	JACKSON CO.	GA	05/13/1993	12:45	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Jefferson	JACKSON CO.	GA	05/13/1993	13:20	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Jefferson	JACKSON CO.	GA	05/14/1994	22:10	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Maysville	JACKSON CO.	GA	06/29/1995	19:27	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Nicholson	JACKSON CO.	GA	07/21/1995	16:15	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.50K	0.00K
Jefferson,01,154	JACKSON CO.	GA	09/01/1995	15:45	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.50K	0.00K
BRASELTON	JACKSON CO.	GA	03/19/1996	01:00	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JEFFERSON	JACKSON CO.	GA	05/06/1996	15:30	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
ARCADE	JACKSON CO.	GA	05/06/1996	17:00	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COMMERCE	JACKSON CO.	GA	05/07/1996	16:30	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
ARCADE AND RED STONE										
JEFFERSON	JACKSON CO.	GA	05/07/1996	17:00	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	10.00K	0.00K
JEFFERSON	JACKSON CO.	GA	02/21/1997	15:15	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	0.50K	0.00K
ARCADE	JACKSON CO.	GA	04/22/1997	14:30	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	5.00K	0.00K
ARCADE	JACKSON CO.	GA	04/22/1997	14:30	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JEFFERSON	JACKSON CO.	GA	04/22/1997	17:15	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	4.50K	0.00K
JEFFERSON	JACKSON CO.	GA	04/22/1997	17:15	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JEFFERSON	JACKSON CO.	GA	04/22/1997	17:30	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	3.00K	0.00K
COMMERCE	JACKSON CO.	GA	04/22/1997	17:30	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BRASELTON	JACKSON CO.	GA	04/28/1997	16:20	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BRASELTON	JACKSON CO.	GA	06/21/1997	15:05	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COMMERCE	JACKSON CO.	GA	07/04/1997	20:15	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	15.00K	0.00K

COMMERCE	JACKSON CO.	GA	07/09/1997	16:00	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	75.00K	0.00K
BRASELTON	JACKSON CO.	GA	02/17/1998	08:55	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BRASELTON	JACKSON CO.	GA	05/07/1998	17:50	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
BRASELTON	JACKSON CO.	GA	05/07/1998	20:10	Hail	2.00 in.	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
NICHOLSON	JACKSON CO.	GA	06/09/1998	16:55	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	0.50K	0.00K
COUNTYWIDE	JACKSON CO.	GA	06/16/1998	01:05	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	50.00K	0.00K
CENTER	JACKSON CO.	GA	07/19/1998	21:00	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	1.00K	0.00K
MAYSVILLE	JACKSON CO.	GA	07/22/1998	14:00	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MAYSVILLE	JACKSON CO.	GA	07/22/1998	14:00	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	1.00K	0.00K
MAYSVILLE	JACKSON CO.	GA	04/27/1999	15:25	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
ATTICA	JACKSON CO.	GA	06/04/1999	16:40	Hail	3.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MAYSVILLE	JACKSON CO.	GA	06/29/1999	15:40	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JEFFERSON	JACKSON CO.	GA	06/29/1999	16:30	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	1.00K	0.00K
JEFFERSON	JACKSON CO.	GA	07/06/1999	15:00	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JEFFERSON	JACKSON CO.	GA	07/21/1999	15:40	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	0.50K	0.00K
JEFFERSON	JACKSON CO.	GA	08/20/1999	16:40	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NICHOLSON	JACKSON CO.	GA	08/20/1999	16:50	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
CENTER	JACKSON CO.	GA	08/20/1999	18:40	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JEFFERSON	JACKSON CO.	GA	03/10/2000	14:10	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
ARCADE	JACKSON CO.	GA	04/03/2000	03:20	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
HOSCHTON	JACKSON CO.	GA	08/28/2000	17:12	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MAYSVILLE	JACKSON CO.	GA	02/16/2001	18:52	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	3.00K	0.00K
COMMERCE	JACKSON CO.	GA	05/19/2001	12:40	Hail	1.25 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MAYSVILLE	JACKSON CO.	GA	05/24/2001	16:06	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MAYSVILLE	JACKSON CO.	GA	05/28/2001	21:25	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JEFFERSON	JACKSON CO.	GA	06/03/2001	15:20	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MAYSVILLE	JACKSON CO.	GA	06/22/2001	11:35	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MAYSVILLE	JACKSON CO.	GA	06/22/2001	12:05	Lightning		0	0	30.00K	0.00K
JEFFERSON	JACKSON CO.	GA	06/22/2001	14:15	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	0.50K	0.00K
COUNTYWIDE	JACKSON CO.	GA	05/13/2002	15:15	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	5.00K	0.00K
MAYSVILLE	JACKSON CO.	GA	08/02/2002	18:25	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	5.00K	0.00K
COUNTYWIDE	JACKSON CO.	GA	05/06/2003	12:55	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
COMMERCE	JACKSON CO.	GA	05/06/2003	13:20	Thunderstorm Wind	60 kts. EG	0	0	3.00K	0.00K

COMMERCE	JACKSON CO.	GA	07/16/2003	16:00	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.50K	0.00K
PENDERGRASS	JACKSON CO.	GA	07/21/2003	17:40	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts. EG	0	0	75.00K	0.00K
PENDERGRASS	JACKSON CO.	GA	07/21/2003	17:50	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALMO	JACKSON CO.	GA	07/22/2003	13:15	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
COUNTYWIDE	JACKSON CO.	GA	07/22/2003	14:00	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
COMMERCE	JACKSON CO.	GA	08/04/2003	21:35	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	15.00K	0.00K
COUNTYWIDE	JACKSON CO.	GA	08/05/2004	13:45	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
COUNTYWIDE	JACKSON CO.	GA	11/24/2004	11:16	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	10.00K	0.00K
COMMERCE	JACKSON CO.	GA	06/18/2005	17:30	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PENDERGRASS	JACKSON CO.	GA	12/04/2005	16:42	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PENDERGRASS	JACKSON CO.	GA	04/08/2006	03:54	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	3.00K	0.00K
JEFFERSON	JACKSON CO.	GA	07/20/2006	16:55	Thunderstorm Wind	51 kts. EG	0	0	0.50K	0.00K
CENTER	JACKSON CO.	GA	08/04/2006	16:28	Thunderstorm Wind	35 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
BRASELTON	JACKSON CO.	GA	08/04/2006	18:15	Thunderstorm Wind	35 kts. EG	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
COUNTYWIDE	JACKSON CO.	GA	08/05/2006	18:00	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
ARCADE	JACKSON CO.	GA	09/28/2006	17:04	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PENDERGRASS	JACKSON CO.	GA	01/05/2007	12:28	Thunderstorm Wind	56 kts. EG	0	0	75.00K	0.00K
COMMERCE	JACKSON CO.	GA	06/12/2007	17:00	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	25.00K	0.00K
COMMERCE	JACKSON CO.	GA	06/12/2007	17:00	Hail	2.75 in.	0	0	370.00K	0.00K
PENDERGRASS	JACKSON CO.	GA	06/25/2007	14:15	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
JEFFERSON	JACKSON CO.	GA	07/01/2007	14:00	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
TALMO	JACKSON CO.	GA	08/24/2007	15:35	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts. EG	0	0	35.00K	0.00K
JEFFERSON	JACKSON CO.	GA	08/24/2007	16:04	Lightning		0	1	100.00K	0.00K

ARCADE	JACKSON CO.	GA	08/24/2007	16:36	Lightning		0	0	100.00K	0.00K
JEFFERSON	JACKSON CO.	GA	08/26/2007	14:35	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
HOSCHTON	JACKSON CO.	GA	03/04/2008	15:35	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
JEFFERSON	JACKSON CO.	GA	03/15/2008	14:15	Hail	2.50 in.	0	0	1.000M	0.00K
PENDERGRASS	JACKSON CO.	GA	03/15/2008	14:15	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts. EG	0	0	250.00K	0.00K
MAYSVILLE	JACKSON CO.	GA	04/04/2008	16:55	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BRASELTON	JACKSON CO.	GA	05/10/2008	03:30	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
HOSCHTON	JACKSON CO.	GA	05/24/2008	13:11	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JEFFERSON	JACKSON CO.	GA	06/15/2008	23:20	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts. EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
HOSCHTON	JACKSON CO.	GA	07/22/2008	18:15	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COMMERCE	JACKSON CO.	GA	07/29/2008	18:10	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PENDERGRASS	JACKSON CO.	GA	08/07/2008	14:50	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	25.00K	0.00K
COMMERCE	JACKSON CO.	GA	04/10/2009	18:30	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
ARCADE	JACKSON CO.	GA	04/10/2009	19:20	Hail	1.25 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MAYSVILLE	JACKSON CO.	GA	06/17/2009	23:44	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts. EG	0	0	50.00K	0.00K
HURRICANE SHOALS	JACKSON CO.	GA	06/17/2009	23:53	Lightning		0	0	150.00K	0.00K
BRASELTON	JACKSON CO.	GA	08/11/2009	19:51	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
JEFFERSON	JACKSON CO.	GA	09/09/2009	19:15	Lightning		0	0	110.00K	0.00K
NICHOLSON	JACKSON CO.	GA	12/09/2009	04:35	Thunderstorm Wind	35 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
SELLS	JACKSON CO.	GA	06/01/2010	21:10	Lightning		0	0	10.00K	0.00K
TALMO	JACKSON CO.	GA	06/15/2010	18:42	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	370.00K	0.00K
NICHOLSON	JACKSON CO.	GA	07/26/2010	15:35	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
THURMACK	JACKSON CO.	GA	07/31/2010	16:35	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PENDERGRASS	JACKSON CO.	GA	08/01/2010	14:18	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	3.00K	0.00K
COMMERCE	JACKSON CO.	GA	08/06/2010	15:00	Lightning		0	0	25.00K	0.00K
RED STONE	JACKSON CO.	GA	08/13/2010	15:25	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	20.00K	0.00K
MARCUS	JACKSON CO.	GA	08/20/2010	23:00	Lightning		0	0	10.00K	0.00K
SELLS	JACKSON CO.	GA	08/20/2010	23:30	Lightning		0	0	150.00K	0.00K

HOSCHTON	JACKSON CO.	GA	08/21/2010	02:00	Lightning		0	0	100.00K	0.00K
MAYSVILLE	JACKSON CO.	GA	09/27/2010	18:18	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COMMERCE	JACKSON CO.	GA	11/30/2010	17:00	Lightning		0	0	0.25K	0.00K
ARCADE	JACKSON CO.	GA	02/28/2011	17:45	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	100.00K	0.00K
MAYSVILLE	JACKSON CO.	GA	03/27/2011	05:13	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MAYSVILLE	JACKSON CO.	GA	04/04/2011	22:40	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	10.00K	0.00K
HOSCHTON	JACKSON CO.	GA	05/26/2011	18:10	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
CENTER	JACKSON CO.	GA	06/11/2011	17:24	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts. EG	0	0	50.00K	0.00K
COMMERCE	JACKSON CO.	GA	06/11/2011	17:56	Lightning		0	0	2.00K	0.00K
MAYSVILLE	JACKSON CO.	GA	06/18/2011	17:15	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	10.00K	0.00K
APPLE VLY	JACKSON CO.	GA	06/22/2011	16:49	Thunderstorm Wind	40 kts. EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
HOLLY SPGS	JACKSON CO.	GA	06/26/2011	18:00	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts. EG	0	0	25.00K	0.00K
HOSCHTON	JACKSON CO.	GA	02/22/2012	23:50	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COMMERCE	JACKSON CO.	GA	02/23/2012	00:00	Lightning		0	0	150.00K	0.00K
MARCUS	JACKSON CO.	GA	04/03/2012	15:32	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NICHOLSON	JACKSON CO.	GA	05/21/2012	19:05	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
NICHOLSON	JACKSON CO.	GA	05/21/2012	19:05	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MAYSVILLE	JACKSON CO.	GA	10/01/2012	16:15	Thunderstorm Wind	45 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
BRASELTON	JACKSON CO.	GA	03/05/2013	17:21	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts. EG	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
JEFFERSON	JACKSON CO.	GA	04/11/2013	21:40	Thunderstorm Wind	45 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
RED STONE	JACKSON CO.	GA	06/02/2013	16:05	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
TALMO	JACKSON CO.	GA	06/13/2013	18:35	Thunderstorm Wind	60 kts. EG	0	0	2.50K	0.00K
APPLE VLY	JACKSON CO.	GA	07/10/2013	15:40	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	1.50K	0.00K
JEFFERSON	JACKSON CO.	GA	08/23/2013	21:45	Thunderstorm Wind	70 kts. EG	0	0	600.00K	0.00K
BRASELTON	JACKSON CO.	GA	04/20/2015	14:10	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K

RED STONE	JACKSON CO.	GA	04/20/2015	14:38	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	646.00K	0.00K
SELLS	JACKSON CO.	GA	07/14/2015	19:29	Thunderstorm Wind	45 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
COMMERCE	JACKSON CO.	GA	08/06/2015	14:44	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	10.00K	0.00K
JEFFERSON	JACKSON CO.	GA	08/17/2015	19:30	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	4.00K	0.00K
DRY BRANCH	JACKSON CO.	GA	07/06/2016	12:45	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	8.00K	0.00K
SELLS	JACKSON CO.	GA	07/21/2016	17:00	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
ARCADE	JACKSON CO.	GA	08/18/2016	18:25	Thunderstorm Wind	60 kts. EG	0	0	25.00K	0.00K
RED STONE	JACKSON CO.	GA	03/21/2017	17:18	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JEFFERSON	JACKSON CO.	GA	03/21/2017	17:25	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
CENTER	JACKSON CO.	GA	03/21/2017	18:10	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAIRVIEW	JACKSON CO.	GA	03/21/2017	19:55	Thunderstorm Wind	65 kts. EG	1	0	100.00K	0.00K
ARCADE	JACKSON CO.	GA	03/21/2017	20:05	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts. EG	0	0	20.00K	0.00K
RED STONE	JACKSON CO.	GA	04/05/2017	11:25	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	8.00K	0.00K
BRASELTON	JACKSON CO.	GA	04/05/2017	22:05	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MARCUS	JACKSON CO.	GA	04/05/2017	22:20	Hail	1.50 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
RED STONE	JACKSON CO.	GA	04/05/2017	22:25	Hail	2.00 in.	0	0	739.00K	0.00K
GROVE LEVEL	JACKSON CO.	GA	04/05/2017	22:35	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
POND FORK	JACKSON CO.	GA	06/23/2017	20:10	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
MARCUS	JACKSON CO.	GA	07/23/2017	18:30	Lightning		0	0	10.00K	0.00K
APPLE VLY	JACKSON CO.	GA	07/23/2017	18:40	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	20.00K	0.00K
HURRICANE SHOALS	JACKSON CO.	GA	05/28/2018	20:32	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	10.00K	0.00K
ARCADE	JACKSON CO.	GA	06/25/2018	16:43	Thunderstorm Wind	45 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
HOLLY SPGS	JACKSON CO.	GA	06/28/2018	09:02	Thunderstorm Wind	45 kts. EG	0	0	4.00K	0.00K
CENTER	JACKSON CO.	GA	06/30/2018	21:10	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	6.00K	0.00K

THYATIRA	JACKSON CO.	GA	08/01/2018	19:50	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
RED STONE	JACKSON CO.	GA	08/08/2018	18:10	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	8.00K	0.00K
THURMACK	JACKSON CO.	GA	08/09/2018	17:15	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	25.00K	0.00K
TALASEE	JACKSON CO.	GA	04/14/2019	12:02	Thunderstorm Wind	45 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
HOSCHTON	JACKSON CO.	GA	04/19/2019	06:26	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	10.00K	0.00K
JEFFERSON	JACKSON CO.	GA	06/20/2019	12:55	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
JEFFERSON	JACKSON CO.	GA	09/10/2019	18:20	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	20.00K	0.00K
FAIRVIEW	JACKSON CO.	GA	05/22/2020	12:35	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	9.00K	0.00K
FAIRVIEW	JACKSON CO.	GA	06/27/2020	15:56	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	12.00K	0.00K
TALMO	JACKSON CO.	GA	06/27/2020	16:00	Thunderstorm Wind	53 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
APPLE VLY	JACKSON CO.	GA	07/21/2020	14:58	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	4.00K	0.00K
TALMO	JACKSON CO.	GA	08/02/2020	17:26	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
PENDERGRASS	JACKSON CO.	GA	08/19/2020	16:20	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	7.00K	0.00K
ATTICA	JACKSON CO.	GA	08/20/2020	17:15	Thunderstorm Wind	60 kts. EG	0	0	15.00K	0.00K
JEFFERSON	JACKSON CO.	GA	06/14/2021	15:15	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	25.00K	0.00K
SELLS	JACKSON CO.	GA	07/13/2022	13:50	Lightning		0	0	50.00K	0.00K
COMMERCE	JACKSON CO.	GA	07/29/2022	15:28	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NICHOLSON	JACKSON CO.	GA	07/29/2022	15:30	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MARCUS	JACKSON CO.	GA	01/12/2023	16:37	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
HOSCHTON	JACKSON CO.	GA	07/02/2023	17:37	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts. EG	0	0	3.00K	0.00K
JEFFERSON	JACKSON CO.	GA	07/07/2023	16:52	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	100.00K	0.00K

ARCADE	JACKSON CO.	GA	07/20/2023	17:25	Thunderstorm Wind	56 kts. EG	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
JEFFERSON	JACKSON CO.	GA	07/20/2023	17:35	Thunderstorm Wind	56 kts. EG	0	0	23.00K	0.00K
COMMERCE	JACKSON CO.	GA	09/09/2023	21:47	Thunderstorm Wind	39 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
HOLDERS	JACKSON CO.	GA	05/03/2024	16:50	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
JEFFERSON	JACKSON CO.	GA	05/03/2024	16:55	Thunderstorm Wind	43 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
CENTER	JACKSON CO.	GA	05/09/2024	02:33	Thunderstorm Wind	61 kts. EG	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
BRASELTON	JACKSON CO.	GA	05/25/2024	10:04	Thunderstorm Wind	39 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
BRASELTON	JACKSON CO.	GA	07/07/2024	19:00	Thunderstorm Wind	39 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
DRY POND	JACKSON CO.	GA	08/17/2024	18:10	Thunderstorm Wind	43 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
JEFFERSON JACKSON AR	JACKSON CO.	GA	08/17/2024	18:15	Thunderstorm Wind	43 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K

Winter Weather

<u>Location</u>	<u>County/Zone</u>	<u>St.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Mag</u>	<u>Dth</u>	<u>Inj</u>	<u>PrD</u>	<u>CrD</u>
Totals:							0	0	1.148M	0.00K
JACKSON (ZONE)	JACKSON (ZONE)	GA	12/18/1996	18:00	Heavy Snow		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON (ZONE)	JACKSON (ZONE)	GA	12/23/1998	15:00	Ice Storm		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON (ZONE)	JACKSON (ZONE)	GA	02/23/1999	11:00	Winter Weather		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON (ZONE)	JACKSON (ZONE)	GA	01/22/2000	13:00	Ice Storm		0	0	980.00K	0.00K
JACKSON (ZONE)	JACKSON (ZONE)	GA	01/28/2000	19:00	Ice Storm		0	0	32.79K	0.00K
JACKSON (ZONE)	JACKSON (ZONE)	GA	12/13/2000	14:30	Winter Storm		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON (ZONE)	JACKSON (ZONE)	GA	12/17/2000	07:30	Winter Storm		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON (ZONE)	JACKSON (ZONE)	GA	12/19/2000	00:00	Winter Storm		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON (ZONE)	JACKSON (ZONE)	GA	01/02/2002	06:00	Heavy Snow		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON (ZONE)	JACKSON (ZONE)	GA	02/16/2003	20:00	Winter Weather		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON (ZONE)	JACKSON (ZONE)	GA	01/25/2004	05:00	Ice Storm		0	0	10.00K	0.00K
JACKSON (ZONE)	JACKSON (ZONE)	GA	02/26/2004	00:00	Winter Storm		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON (ZONE)	JACKSON (ZONE)	GA	01/28/2005	20:00	Winter Storm		0	0	25.00K	0.00K
JACKSON (ZONE)	JACKSON (ZONE)	GA	12/15/2005	00:00	Ice Storm		0	0	25.00K	0.00K
JACKSON (ZONE)	JACKSON (ZONE)	GA	02/06/2006	04:00	Winter Weather		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON (ZONE)	JACKSON (ZONE)	GA	02/01/2007	04:00	Winter Storm		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON (ZONE)	JACKSON (ZONE)	GA	03/01/2009	12:00	Heavy Snow		0	0	75.00K	0.00K
JACKSON (ZONE)	JACKSON (ZONE)	GA	01/07/2010	16:00	Winter Weather		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON (ZONE)	JACKSON (ZONE)	GA	02/12/2010	14:30	Heavy Snow		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON (ZONE)	JACKSON (ZONE)	GA	03/02/2010	07:00	Winter Weather		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON (ZONE)	JACKSON (ZONE)	GA	12/15/2010	20:30	Winter Weather		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON (ZONE)	JACKSON (ZONE)	GA	12/25/2010	16:00	Heavy Snow		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON (ZONE)	JACKSON (ZONE)	GA	01/09/2011	23:00	Heavy Snow		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON (ZONE)	JACKSON (ZONE)	GA	02/09/2011	23:00	Heavy Snow		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON (ZONE)	JACKSON (ZONE)	GA	01/25/2013	08:00	Ice Storm		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON (ZONE)	JACKSON (ZONE)	GA	01/28/2014	12:00	Winter Storm		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON (ZONE)	JACKSON (ZONE)	GA	02/11/2014	07:00	Winter Storm		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON (ZONE)	JACKSON (ZONE)	GA	02/16/2015	13:00	Ice Storm		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON (ZONE)	JACKSON (ZONE)	GA	02/20/2015	17:00	Winter Weather		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON (ZONE)	JACKSON (ZONE)	GA	01/07/2017	02:00	Winter Weather		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON (ZONE)	JACKSON (ZONE)	GA	12/09/2017	02:00	Winter Weather		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON (ZONE)	JACKSON (ZONE)	GA	01/16/2018	20:00	Winter Weather		0	0	0.00K	0.00K

JACKSON (ZONE)	JACKSON (ZONE)	GA	02/04/2018	04:00	Winter Weather		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON (ZONE)	JACKSON (ZONE)	GA	02/08/2020	10:00	Winter Storm		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON (ZONE)	JACKSON (ZONE)	GA	01/16/2022	06:00	Winter Weather		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON (ZONE)	JACKSON (ZONE)	GA	01/16/2022	06:00	Winter Storm		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON (ZONE)	JACKSON (ZONE)	GA	01/16/2022	06:00	Winter Storm		0	0	0.00K	0.00K

Flood

<u>Location</u>	<u>County/Zone</u>	<u>St.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>T.Z.</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Mag</u>	<u>Dth</u>	<u>Inj</u>	<u>PrD</u>	<u>CrD</u>
Totals:								0	0	64.00K	0.00K
<u>COUNTYWIDE</u>	JACKSON CO.	GA	03/20/2003	03:11	EST	Flash Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
<u>ARCADE</u>	JACKSON CO.	GA	03/20/2003	09:48	EST	Flash Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
<u>COUNTYWIDE</u>	JACKSON CO.	GA	07/01/2003	18:50	EST	Flash Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
<u>HOSCHTON</u>	JACKSON CO.	GA	07/13/2003	21:10	EST	Flash Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
<u>COMMERCE</u>	JACKSON CO.	GA	06/25/2006	14:45	EST	Flood		0	0	1.00K	0.00K
<u>GOOCHVILLE</u>	JACKSON CO.	GA	09/21/2009	06:00	EST-5	Flash Flood		0	0	30.00K	0.00K
<u>CONSTANTINE</u>	JACKSON CO.	GA	10/12/2009	09:10	EST-5	Flash Flood		0	0	5.00K	0.00K
<u>ARCADE</u>	JACKSON CO.	GA	05/31/2010	22:00	EST-5	Flash Flood		0	0	10.00K	0.00K
<u>ARCADE</u>	JACKSON CO.	GA	06/01/2010	00:00	EST-5	Flash Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
<u>JEFFERSON JACKSON AR</u>	JACKSON CO.	GA	07/22/2013	23:15	EST-5	Flash Flood		0	0	3.00K	0.00K
<u>RED STONE</u>	JACKSON CO.	GA	08/18/2016	18:45	EST-5	Flash Flood		0	0	5.00K	0.00K
<u>THYATIRA</u>	JACKSON CO.	GA	04/19/2019	10:30	EST-5	Flash Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
<u>CENTER</u>	JACKSON CO.	GA	06/18/2019	18:00	EST-5	Flash Flood		0	0	10.00K	0.00K
<u>ARCADE</u>	JACKSON CO.	GA	09/17/2020	06:00	EST-5	Flash Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
<u>THURMACK</u>	JACKSON CO.	GA	09/17/2020	06:00	EST-5	Flash Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
<u>HOLLY SPGS</u>	JACKSON CO.	GA	10/10/2020	23:24	EST-5	Flash Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
<u>DRY POND</u>	JACKSON CO.	GA	10/10/2020	23:34	EST-5	Flash Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K

Drought

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
Totals:								0	0	0.00K	6.010M
JACKSON (ZONE)	JACKSON (ZONE)	GA	09/01/1997	00:00	EST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON (ZONE)	JACKSON (ZONE)	GA	05/01/1999	00:00	EST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON (ZONE)	JACKSON (ZONE)	GA	08/01/1999	00:00	EST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON (ZONE)	JACKSON (ZONE)	GA	02/01/2000	00:00	EST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON (ZONE)	JACKSON (ZONE)	GA	04/01/2000	00:00	EST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON (ZONE)	JACKSON (ZONE)	GA	05/01/2000	00:00	EST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON (ZONE)	JACKSON (ZONE)	GA	06/01/2000	00:00	EST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	6.010M
JACKSON (ZONE)	JACKSON (ZONE)	GA	07/01/2000	00:00	EST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON (ZONE)	JACKSON (ZONE)	GA	10/01/2000	00:00	EST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON (ZONE)	JACKSON (ZONE)	GA	10/01/2001	00:00	EST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON (ZONE)	JACKSON (ZONE)	GA	11/01/2001	00:00	EST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON (ZONE)	JACKSON (ZONE)	GA	12/01/2001	00:00	EST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON (ZONE)	JACKSON (ZONE)	GA	04/01/2002	00:00	EST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON (ZONE)	JACKSON (ZONE)	GA	08/01/2002	00:00	EST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON (ZONE)	JACKSON (ZONE)	GA	01/01/2003	00:00	EST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON (ZONE)	JACKSON (ZONE)	GA	03/01/2004	00:00	EST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON (ZONE)	JACKSON (ZONE)	GA	05/01/2007	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON (ZONE)	JACKSON (ZONE)	GA	09/01/2007	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON (ZONE)	JACKSON (ZONE)	GA	10/01/2007	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON (ZONE)	JACKSON (ZONE)	GA	11/01/2007	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON (ZONE)	JACKSON (ZONE)	GA	12/01/2007	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON (ZONE)	JACKSON (ZONE)	GA	09/01/2011	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON (ZONE)	JACKSON (ZONE)	GA	06/01/2016	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON (ZONE)	JACKSON (ZONE)	GA	07/01/2016	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON (ZONE)	JACKSON (ZONE)	GA	08/01/2016	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K

JACKSON (ZONE)	JACKSON (ZONE)	GA	09/01/2016	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON (ZONE)	JACKSON (ZONE)	GA	10/01/2016	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON (ZONE)	JACKSON (ZONE)	GA	10/01/2016	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON (ZONE)	JACKSON (ZONE)	GA	10/01/2016	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON (ZONE)	JACKSON (ZONE)	GA	11/01/2016	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON (ZONE)	JACKSON (ZONE)	GA	12/01/2016	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON (ZONE)	JACKSON (ZONE)	GA	01/01/2017	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON (ZONE)	JACKSON (ZONE)	GA	02/01/2017	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON (ZONE)	JACKSON (ZONE)	GA	03/01/2017	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON (ZONE)	JACKSON (ZONE)	GA	04/01/2017	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON (ZONE)	JACKSON (ZONE)	GA	10/08/2019	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON (ZONE)	JACKSON (ZONE)	GA	11/01/2019	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON (ZONE)	JACKSON (ZONE)	GA	10/31/2023	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON (ZONE)	JACKSON (ZONE)	GA	11/01/2023	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON (ZONE)	JACKSON (ZONE)	GA	12/01/2023	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON (ZONE)	JACKSON (ZONE)	GA	01/01/2024	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K

Tornadoes

<u>Location</u>	<u>County/Zone</u>	<u>St.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>T.Z.</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Mag</u>	<u>Dth</u>	<u>Inj</u>	<u>PrD</u>	<u>CrD</u>
Totals:								0	3	3.050M	0.00K
JACKSON CO.	JACKSON CO.	GA	05/14/1976	21:00	CST	Tornado	F2	0	0	0.03K	0.00K
JACKSON CO.	JACKSON CO.	GA	08/17/1985	05:50	CST	Tornado	F1	0	0	2.500M	0.00K
Commerce	JACKSON CO.	GA	06/27/1994	01:45	EST	Tornado	F0	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
BRASELTON	JACKSON CO.	GA	08/29/2005	22:25	EST	Tornado	F0	0	0	20.00K	0.00K
ARCADE	JACKSON CO.	GA	08/26/2008	15:30	EST-5	Tornado	EF1	0	3	350.00K	0.00K
GROVE LEVEL	JACKSON CO.	GA	11/30/2016	15:04	EST-5	Tornado	EF1	0	0	50.00K	0.00K
RED STONE	JACKSON CO.	GA	12/29/2016	03:50	EST-5	Tornado	EF1	0	0	50.00K	0.00K
CLARKSBORO	JACKSON CO.	GA	03/21/2017	20:03	EST-5	Tornado	EF1	0	0	75.00K	0.00K

GEMA Worksheet #3a**Inventory of Assets****Jurisdiction: Jackson County****Hazard: Non-Spatially Defined Hazard**

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)	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	\$ in Community or State	\$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	34,680	34,680	100.000%	7,882,111,368	7,882,111,368	100.000%	88,615	88,615	100%
Commercial	2,729	2,729	100.000%	985,043,810	985,043,810	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	654	654	100.000%	924,098,395	924,098,395	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	2,708	2,708	100.000%	645,118,325	645,118,325	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-profit	504	504	100.000%	116,307,143	116,307,143	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	1,151	1,151	100.000%	1,273,909,780	1,273,909,780	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	255	255	100.000%	62,164,690	62,164,690	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Utilities	135	135	100.000%	329,616,770	329,616,770	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	42,814	42,814	100.000%	12,198,370,281	12,198,370,281	100.000%	88,615	88,615	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? | | N |
| 2. Do you know whether your critical facilities will be operational after a hazard event? | | N |
| 3. Is there enough data to determine which assets are subject to the greatest potential damages? | | N |
| 4. Is there enough data to determine whether significant elements of the community are vulnerable to potential hazards? | | N |
| 5. Is there enough data to determine whether certain areas of historic, environmental, political, or cultural significance are vulnerable to potential hazards? | | N |
| 6. Is there concern about a particular hazard because of its severity, repetitiveness, or likelihood of occurrence? | | N |
| 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: Jackson County****Hazard: Non-Spatially Defined Hazard**

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)	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	\$ in Community or State	\$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	34,680	233	0.672%	7,862,111,368	12,976,188	0.165%	88,615	595	1%
Commercial	2,729	6	0.220%	985,043,810	72,265	0.007%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	654	3	0.459%	924,098,395	480,586	0.052%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	2,706	0	0.000%	645,118,325	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-profit	504	0	0.000%	116,307,143	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	1,151	0	0.000%	1,273,909,780	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	255	0	0.000%	62,164,690	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Utilities	135	0	0.000%	329,616,770	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	42,814	242	0.565%	12,198,370,281	13,529,019	0.111%	88,615	595	1%

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? | | N |
| 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: Jackson County

Hazard: Wildfire Hazard

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)	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	\$ in Community or State	\$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	34,680	10,712	30.888%	7,862,111,368	2,428,458,390	30.888%	88,615	27,372	31%
Commercial	2,729	198	7.255%	985,043,810	71,488,917	7.255%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	654	12	1.835%	924,098,396	16,965,834	1.835%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	2,708	2,214	81.818%	645,118,325	527,824,084	81.818%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-profit	504	54	10.714%	118,307,143	12,481,480	10.714%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	1,151	81	7.037%	1,273,909,780	88,649,602	7.037%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	256	12	4.708%	62,164,690	2,925,397	4.708%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Utilities	135	0	0.000%	329,616,770	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	42,814	13,283	31.025%	12,198,370,281	3,149,743,804	25.821%	88,615	27,372	31%

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? | | N |
| 2. Do you know whether your critical facilities will be operational after a hazard event? | | N |
| 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? | | N |
| 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: Arcade (Jackson County)****Hazard: Non-Spatially Defined Hazard**

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)	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	\$ in Community or State	\$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	648	648	100.000%	52,472,315	52,472,315	100.000%	1,705	1,705	100%
Commercial	41	41	100.000%	2,028,950	2,028,950	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	8	8	100.000%	129,400	129,400	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	20	20	100.000%	3,010,905	3,010,905	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-profit	11	11	100.000%	1,582,200	1,582,200	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	17	17	100.000%	1,931,240	1,931,240	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	2	2	100.000%	12,400	12,400	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Utilities	7	7	100.000%	6,038,645	6,038,645	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	752	752	100.000%	67,206,055	67,206,055	100.000%	1,705	1,705	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? | | N |
| 2. Do you know whether your critical facilities will be operational after a hazard event? | | N |
| 3. Is there enough data to determine which assets are subject to the greatest potential damages? | | N |
| 4. Is there enough data to determine whether significant elements of the community are vulnerable to potential hazards? | | N |
| 5. Is there enough data to determine whether certain areas of historic, environmental, political, or cultural significance are vulnerable to potential hazards? | | N |
| 6. Is there concern about a particular hazard because of its severity, repetitiveness, or likelihood of occurrence? | | N |
| 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: Arcade (Jackson County)****Hazard: Wildfire Hazard****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)	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	\$ in Community or State	\$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	646	207	32.043%	52,472,315	16,813,884	32.043%	1,705	548	32%
Commercial	41	4	9.756%	2,028,950	197,946	9.756%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	8	0	0.000%	129,400	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	20	13	65.000%	3,010,905	1,957,088	65.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-profit	11	0	0.000%	1,582,200	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	17	0	0.000%	1,931,240	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	2	0	0.000%	12,400	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Utilities	7	0	0.000%	6,038,645	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	752	224	29.787%	67,206,055	18,968,919	28.225%	1,705	548	32%

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? | | N |
| 2. Do you know whether your critical facilities will be operational after a hazard event? | | N |
| 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? | | N |
| 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: Arcade (Jackson County)****Hazard: Flood Hazard**

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)	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	\$ in Community or State	\$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	646	12	1.858%	52,472,315	507,816	0.968%	1,705	32	2%
Commercial	41	0	0.000%	2,028,950	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	8	0	0.000%	129,400	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	20	0	0.000%	3,010,905	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-profit	11	0	0.000%	1,582,200	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	17	0	0.000%	1,931,240	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	2	0	0.000%	12,400	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Utilities	7	0	0.000%	6,038,645	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	752	12	1.596%	67,208,055	507,816	0.756%	1,705	32	2%

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? | | N |
| 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? | | N |
| 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: Braselton (Jackson County)****Hazard: Non-Spatially Defined Hazard**

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)	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	\$ in Community or State	\$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	2,083	2,083	100.000%	678,828,773	678,828,773	100.000%	14,139	14,139	100%
Commercial	143	143	100.000%	255,644,123	255,644,123	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	73	73	100.000%	116,347,750	116,347,750	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	4	4	100.000%	794,700	794,700	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-profit	9	9	100.000%	7,995,900	7,995,900	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	42	42	100.000%	53,038,040	53,038,040	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	8	8	100.000%	372,800	372,800	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Utilities	9	9	100.000%	6,779,405	6,779,405	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	2,351	2,351	100.000%	1,119,801,491	1,119,801,491	100.000%	14,139	14,139	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?		N
2. Do you know whether your critical facilities will be operational after a hazard event?		N
3. Is there enough data to determine which assets are subject to the greatest potential damages?		N
4. Is there enough data to determine whether significant elements of the community are vulnerable to potential hazards?		N
5. Is there enough data to determine whether certain areas of historic, environmental, political, or cultural significance are vulnerable to potential hazards?		N
6. Is there concern about a particular hazard because of its severity, repetitiveness, or likelihood of occurrence?		N
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: Braselton (Jackson County)

Hazard: Wildfire Hazard

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)	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	\$ in Community or State	\$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	2,063	1,058	51.285%	678,828,773	348,134,194	51.285%	14,139	7,251	51%
Commercial	143	17	11.888%	255,644,123	30,391,259	11.888%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	73	0	0.000%	116,347,750	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	4	2	50.000%	794,700	397,350	50.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-profit	9	0	0.000%	7,995,900	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	42	0	0.000%	53,038,040	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	8	0	0.000%	372,800	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Utilities	9	0	0.000%	6,779,406	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	2,351	1,077	45.810%	1,119,801,491	378,922,803	33.838%	14,139	7,251	51%

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? | | N |
| 2. Do you know whether your critical facilities will be operational after a hazard event? | | N |
| 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? | | N |
| 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: Braselton (Jackson County)****Hazard: Flood Hazard**

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)	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	\$ in Community or State	\$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	2,063	0	0.000%	678,828,773	0	0.000%	14,139	0	0%
Commercial	143	0	0.000%	255,644,123	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	73	0	0.000%	116,347,750	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	4	0	0.000%	794,700	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-profit	9	0	0.000%	7,995,900	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	42	0	0.000%	53,038,040	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	8	0	0.000%	372,800	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Utilities	9	0	0.000%	6,779,405	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	2,351	0	0.000%	1,119,801,491	0	0.000%	14,139	0	0%

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? | | N |
| 2. Do you know whether your critical facilities will be operational after a hazard event? | | N |
| 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? | | N |
| 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: Commerce (Jackson County)****Hazard: Non-Spatially Defined Hazard**

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)	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	\$ in Community or State	\$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	3,390	3,390	100.000%	519,734,585	519,734,585	100.000%	7,684	7,684	100%
Commercial	699	699	100.000%	135,566,540	135,566,540	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	68	68	100.000%	33,009,220	33,009,220	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	22	22	100.000%	25,513,670	25,513,670	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-profit	76	76	100.000%	19,104,970	19,104,970	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	166	166	100.000%	820,448,475	820,448,475	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	41	41	100.000%	13,844,240	13,844,240	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Utilities	10	10	100.000%	31,627,150	31,627,150	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	4,472	4,472	100.000%	1,598,848,850	1,598,848,850	100.000%	7,684	7,684	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?		N
2. Do you know whether your critical facilities will be operational after a hazard event?		N
3. Is there enough data to determine which assets are subject to the greatest potential damages?		N
4. Is there enough data to determine whether significant elements of the community are vulnerable to potential hazards?		N
5. Is there enough data to determine whether certain areas of historic, environmental, political, or cultural significance are vulnerable to potential hazards?		N
6. Is there concern about a particular hazard because of its severity, repetitiveness, or likelihood of occurrence?		N
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: Commerce (Jackson County)
Hazard: Wildfire Hazard

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)	# 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	3,390	1,487	43.864%	519,734,585	227,977,973	43.864%	7,684	3,371	44%
Commercial	639	34	4.864%	135,586,540	6,594,081	4.864%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	68	0	0.000%	33,009,220	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	22	17	77.273%	25,513,670	19,715,109	77.273%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-profit	78	12	15.789%	19,104,970	3,016,574	15.789%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	166	18	10.843%	820,448,475	88,964,292	10.843%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	41	0	0.000%	13,844,240	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Utilities	10	0	0.000%	31,827,150	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	4,472	1,568	35.063%	1,598,848,850	346,258,029	21.657%	7,684	3,371	44%

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? | | N |
| 2. Do you know whether your critical facilities will be operational after a hazard event? | | N |
| 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? | | N |
| 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: Commerce (Jackson County)****Hazard: Flood Hazard****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)	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	\$ in Community or State	\$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	3,390	0	0.000%	519,734,585	0	0.000%	7,684	0	0%
Commercial	699	0	0.000%	135,566,540	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	68	0	0.000%	33,009,220	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	22	0	0.000%	25,513,670	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-profit	76	0	0.000%	19,104,970	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	166	0	0.000%	820,448,475	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	41	0	0.000%	13,844,240	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Utilities	10	0	0.000%	31,627,150	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	4,472	0	0.000%	1,598,848,850	0	0.000%	7,684	0	0%

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? | | N |
| 2. Do you know whether your critical facilities will be operational after a hazard event? | | N |
| 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? | | N |
| 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: Hoschton (Jackson County)****Hazard: Non-Spatially Defined Hazard**

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)	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	\$ in Community or State	\$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	2,525	2,525	100.000%	819,743,903	819,743,903	100.000%	3,700	3,700	100%
Commercial	179	179	100.000%	22,339,370	22,339,370	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	49	49	100.000%	8,880,540	8,880,540	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	11	11	100.000%	2,562,675	2,562,675	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-profit	13	13	100.000%	3,092,900	3,092,900	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	52	52	100.000%	4,342,123	4,342,123	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	4	4	100.000%	489,420	489,420	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Utilities	5	5	100.000%	5,635,235	5,635,235	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	2,838	2,838	100.000%	867,066,166	867,066,166	100.000%	3,700	3,700	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?		N
2. Do you know whether your critical facilities will be operational after a hazard event?		N
3. Is there enough data to determine which assets are subject to the greatest potential damages?		N
4. Is there enough data to determine whether significant elements of the community are vulnerable to potential hazards?		N
5. Is there enough data to determine whether certain areas of historic, environmental, political, or cultural significance are vulnerable to potential hazards?		N
6. Is there concern about a particular hazard because of its severity, repetitiveness, or likelihood of occurrence?		N
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: Hoschton (Jackson County)

Hazard: Wildfire Hazard

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)	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	\$ in Community or State	\$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	2,525	1,724	68.277%	819,743,903	559,898,411	68.277%	3,700	2,528	68%
Commercial	179	14	7.821%	22,339,370	1,747,213	7.821%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	49	0	0.000%	8,880,540	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	11	7	63.636%	2,562,675	1,630,793	63.636%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-profit	13	0	0.000%	3,092,900	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	52	4	7.692%	4,342,123	334,009	7.692%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	4	0	0.000%	489,420	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Utilities	5	0	0.000%	5,635,235	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	2,838	1,749	61.628%	887,086,166	563,410,427	64.979%	3,700	2,528	68%

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? | | N |
| 2. Do you know whether your critical facilities will be operational after a hazard event? | | N |
| 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? | | N |
| 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: Hoschton (Jackson County)****Hazard: Flood Hazard**

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)	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	\$ in Community or State	\$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	2,525	8	0.317%	819,743,903	741,531	0.090%	3,700	12	0%
Commercial	179	0	0.000%	22,339,370	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	49	0	0.000%	8,860,540	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	11	0	0.000%	2,562,675	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-profit	13	0	0.000%	3,092,900	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	52	0	0.000%	4,342,123	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	4	0	0.000%	489,420	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Utilities	5	0	0.000%	5,635,235	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	2,838	8	0.282%	867,066,166	741,531	0.086%	3,700	12	0%

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? | | N |
| 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? | | N |
| 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: Jefferson (Jackson County)****Hazard: Non-Spatially Defined Hazard**

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)	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	\$ in Community or State	\$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	5,644	5,644	100.000%	1,373,553,073	1,373,553,073	100.000%	14,249	14,249	100%
Commercial	745	745	100.000%	270,778,983	270,778,983	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	217	217	100.000%	397,985,168	397,985,168	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	53	53	100.000%	14,353,210	14,353,210	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-profit	88	88	100.000%	20,696,350	20,696,350	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	227	227	100.000%	190,130,338	190,130,338	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	69	69	100.000%	26,946,068	26,946,068	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Utilities	11	11	100.000%	82,825,810	82,825,810	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	7,054	7,054	100.000%	2,377,268,800	2,377,268,800	100.000%	14,249	14,249	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?		N
2. Do you know whether your critical facilities will be operational after a hazard event?		N
3. Is there enough data to determine which assets are subject to the greatest potential damages?		N
4. Is there enough data to determine whether significant elements of the community are vulnerable to potential hazards?		N
5. Is there enough data to determine whether certain areas of historic, environmental, political, or cultural significance are vulnerable to potential hazards?		N
6. Is there concern about a particular hazard because of its severity, repetitiveness, or likelihood of occurrence?		N
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: Jefferson (Jackson County)
Hazard: Wildfire Hazard

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)	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	\$ in Community or State	\$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	5,644	2,705	47.927%	1,373,553,073	658,302,811	47.927%	14,249	6,829	48%
Commercial	746	74	9.933%	270,778,983	26,896,167	9.933%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	217	0	0.000%	397,985,168	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	53	32	60.377%	14,353,210	8,666,089	60.377%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-profit	88	10	11.364%	20,696,350	2,351,858	11.364%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	227	14	6.167%	190,130,338	11,726,100	6.167%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	89	0	0.000%	28,946,088	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Utilities	11	0	0.000%	82,825,610	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	7,054	2,835	40.190%	2,377,268,800	707,943,025	29.780%	14,249	6,829	48%

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? | | N |
| 2. Do you know whether your critical facilities will be operational after a hazard event? | | N |
| 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? | | N |
| 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: Jefferson (Jackson County)

Hazard: Flood Hazard

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)	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	\$ in Community or State	\$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	5,644	30	0.532%	1,373,553,073	1,644,710	0.120%	14,249	76	1%
Commercial	745	5	0.671%	270,778,983	64,519	0.024%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	217	3	1.382%	397,985,168	480,566	0.121%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	53	0	0.000%	14,353,210	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-profit	88	0	0.000%	20,696,350	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	227	0	0.000%	190,130,338	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	69	0	0.000%	26,946,088	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Utilities	11	0	0.000%	82,825,610	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	7,054	38	0.539%	2,377,268,800	2,189,795	0.092%	14,249	76	1%

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? | | N |
| 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: Maysville (Jackson County)****Hazard: Non-Spatially Defined Hazard**

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)	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	\$ in Community or State	\$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	396	396	100.000%	49,108,420	49,108,420	100.000%	1,829	1,829	100%
Commercial	82	82	100.000%	9,788,700	9,788,700	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	15	15	100.000%	1,340,840	1,340,840	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	10	10	100.000%	1,190,400	1,190,400	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-profit	10	10	100.000%	5,844,140	5,844,140	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	24	24	100.000%	1,934,800	1,934,800	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	9	9	100.000%	1,107,500	1,107,500	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Utilities	3	3	100.000%	8,013,870	8,013,870	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	549	549	100.000%	78,328,670	78,328,670	100.000%	1,829	1,829	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?		N
2. Do you know whether your critical facilities will be operational after a hazard event?		N
3. Is there enough data to determine which assets are subject to the greatest potential damages?		N
4. Is there enough data to determine whether significant elements of the community are vulnerable to potential hazards?		N
5. Is there enough data to determine whether certain areas of historic, environmental, political, or cultural significance are vulnerable to potential hazards?		N
6. Is there concern about a particular hazard because of its severity, repetitiveness, or likelihood of occurrence?		N
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: Maysville (Jackson County)****Hazard: Wildfire Hazard****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)	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	\$ in Community or State	\$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	396	202	51.010%	49,108,420	25,050,255	51.010%	1,829	933	51%
Commercial	82	12	14.634%	9,788,700	1,432,493	14.634%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	15	0	0.000%	1,340,840	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	10	0	0.000%	1,180,400	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-profit	10	0	0.000%	5,844,140	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	24	0	0.000%	1,934,800	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	9	0	0.000%	1,107,500	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Utilities	3	0	0.000%	8,013,870	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	549	214	38.980%	78,328,670	26,482,747	33.810%	1,829	933	51%

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? | | N |
| 2. Do you know whether your critical facilities will be operational after a hazard event? | | N |
| 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? | | N |
| 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: Maysville (Jackson County)****Hazard: Flood Hazard**

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)	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	\$ in Community or State	\$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	396	0	0.000%	49,108,420	0	0.000%	1,829	0	0%
Commercial	82	0	0.000%	9,788,700	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	15	0	0.000%	1,340,840	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	10	0	0.000%	1,190,400	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-profit	10	0	0.000%	5,844,140	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	24	0	0.000%	1,934,800	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	9	0	0.000%	1,107,500	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Utilities	3	0	0.000%	8,013,870	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	549	0	0.000%	78,328,670	0	0.000%	1,829	0	0%

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? | | N |
| 2. Do you know whether your critical facilities will be operational after a hazard event? | | N |
| 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? | | N |
| 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: Nicholson (Jackson County)****Hazard: Non-Spatially Defined Hazard**

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)	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	\$ in Community or State	\$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	629	629	100.000%	48,037,103	48,037,103	100.000%	2,261	2,261	100%
Commercial	50	50	100.000%	1,964,328	1,964,328	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	0	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0	0	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	52	52	100.000%	9,711,680	9,711,680	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-profit	24	24	100.000%	1,779,890	1,779,890	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	40	40	100.000%	2,952,030	2,952,030	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	8	8	100.000%	2,035,790	2,035,790	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Utilities	7	7	100.000%	7,841,715	7,841,715	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	810	810	100.000%	74,322,538	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	2,261	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!

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?		N
2. Do you know whether your critical facilities will be operational after a hazard event?		N
3. Is there enough data to determine which assets are subject to the greatest potential damages?		N
4. Is there enough data to determine whether significant elements of the community are vulnerable to potential hazards?		N
5. Is there enough data to determine whether certain areas of historic, environmental, political, or cultural significance are vulnerable to potential hazards?		N
6. Is there concern about a particular hazard because of its severity, repetitiveness, or likelihood of occurrence?		N
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: Nicholson (Jackson County)
Hazard: Wildfire Hazard

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)	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	\$ in Community or State	\$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	629	383	60.890%	48,037,103	29,249,937	60.890%	2,281	1,377	61%
Commercial	50	12	24.000%	1,964,328	471,439	24.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	0	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	52	38	73.077%	9,711,680	7,086,997	73.077%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-profit	24	2	8.333%	1,779,890	149,324	8.333%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	40	0	0.000%	2,952,030	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	8	0	0.000%	2,035,790	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Utilities	7	0	0.000%	7,841,715	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	810	435	53.704%	74,322,536	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	2,281	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!

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? | | N |
| 2. Do you know whether your critical facilities will be operational after a hazard event? | | N |
| 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? | | N |
| 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: Nicholson (Jackson County)****Hazard: Flood Hazard**

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)	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	\$ in Community or State	\$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	629	6	0.954%	48,037,103	248,624	0.518%	2,261	22	1%
Commercial	50	0	0.000%	1,964,328	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	0	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	52	0	0.000%	9,711,680	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-profit	24	0	0.000%	1,779,890	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	40	0	0.000%	2,952,030	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	8	0	0.000%	2,035,790	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Utilities	7	0	0.000%	7,841,715	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	810	6	0.741%	74,322,536	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	2,261	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!

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? | | N |
| 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? | | N |
| 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: Pendergrass (Jackson County)****Hazard: Non-Spatially Defined Hazard**

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)	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	\$ in Community or State	\$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	1,250	1,250	100.000%	405,246,340	405,246,340	100.000%	1,705	1,705	100%
Commercial	59	59	100.000%	138,203,790	138,203,790	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	8	8	100.000%	4,481,795	4,481,795	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	15	15	100.000%	17,050,100	17,050,100	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-profit	6	6	100.000%	385,313	385,313	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	23	23	100.000%	1,847,000	1,847,000	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	3	3	100.000%	56,790	56,790	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Utilities	7	7	100.000%	4,521,410	4,521,410	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	1,371	1,371	100.000%	571,792,538	571,792,538	100.000%	1,705	1,705	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?		N
2. Do you know whether your critical facilities will be operational after a hazard event?		N
3. Is there enough data to determine which assets are subject to the greatest potential damages?		N
4. Is there enough data to determine whether significant elements of the community are vulnerable to potential hazards?		N
5. Is there enough data to determine whether certain areas of historic, environmental, political, or cultural significance are vulnerable to potential hazards?		N
6. Is there concern about a particular hazard because of its severity, repetitiveness, or likelihood of occurrence?		N
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: Pendergrass (Jackson County)
Hazard: Wildfire Hazard

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)	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	\$ in Community or State	\$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	1,250	520	41.600%	405,246,340	168,582,477	41.600%	1,706	709	42%
Commercial	58	12	20.339%	138,203,790	28,109,245	20.339%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	8	0	0.000%	4,481,795	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	15	9	60.000%	17,050,100	10,230,080	60.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-profit	6	0	0.000%	385,313	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	23	0	0.000%	1,847,000	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	3	0	0.000%	56,790	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Utilities	7	0	0.000%	4,521,410	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	1,371	541	39.460%	571,792,538	206,921,783	36.188%	1,706	709	42%

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? | | N |
| 2. Do you know whether your critical facilities will be operational after a hazard event? | | N |
| 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? | | N |
| 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: Pendergrass (Jackson County)****Hazard: Flood Hazard**

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)	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	\$ in Community or State	\$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	1,250	0	0.000%	405,246,340	0	0.000%	1,705	0	0%
Commercial	59	1	1.695%	138,203,790	7,748	0.006%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	8	0	0.000%	4,481,795	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	15	0	0.000%	17,050,100	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-profit	6	0	0.000%	385,313	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	23	0	0.000%	1,847,000	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	3	0	0.000%	56,790	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Utilities	7	0	0.000%	4,521,410	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	1,371	1	0.073%	571,792,538	7,748	0.001%	1,705	0	0%

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? | | N |
| 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? | | N |
| 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: Talmo (Jackson County)

Hazard: Non-Spatially Defined Hazard

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)	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	\$ in Community or State	\$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	92	92	100.000%	12,113,403	12,113,403	100.000%	381	381	100%
Commercial	6	6	100.000%	69,820	69,820	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	0	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	41	41	100.000%	8,499,950	8,499,950	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-profit	1	1	100.000%	387,300	387,300	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	9	9	100.000%	1,021,200	1,021,200	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	3	3	100.000%	414	414	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Utilities	3	3	100.000%	1,315,498	1,315,498	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	155	155	100.000%	23,407,585	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	381	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!

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

Hazard: Wildfire Hazard

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)	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	\$ in Community or State	\$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	92	30	32.609%	12,113,408	3,960,023	32.609%	361	118	33%
Commercial	8	0	0.000%	69,820	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	0	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	41	21	51.220%	8,499,950	4,363,833	51.220%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-profit	1	0	0.000%	387,300	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	9	0	0.000%	1,021,200	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	3	0	0.000%	414	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Utilities	3	0	0.000%	1,315,498	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	155	51	32.903%	23,407,585	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	361	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!

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? | | N |
| 2. Do you know whether your critical facilities will be operational after a hazard event? | | N |
| 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? | | N |
| 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: Talmo (Jackson County)

Hazard: Flood Hazard

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)	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	\$ in Community or State	\$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	92	0	0.000%	12,113,403	0	0.000%	361	0	0%
Commercial	6	0	0.000%	69,820	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	0	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	41	0	0.000%	8,499,950	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non- profit	1	0	0.000%	387,300	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	9	0	0.000%	1,021,200	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	3	0	0.000%	414	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Utilities	3	0	0.000%	1,315,498	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	155	0	0.000%	23,407,585	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	361	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!

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? | | N |
| 2. Do you know whether your critical facilities will be operational after a hazard event? | | N |
| 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? | | N |
| 7. Is additional data needed to justify the expenditure of community or state funds for mitigation initiatives? | | N |

Athens-Clarke County



Hazard Risk Analyses
Supplement to the Jackson 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 Jackson 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 Jackson 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. Jackson 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 Jackson County were replaced with data derived from parcel and property assessment data obtained from Jackson County. The county provided property assessment data was current as of August 2024 and the parcel data current as of August 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 Jackson County is 99.9%.

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	9	17	\$1,066,000	\$1,047,000
Commercial	918	958	\$230,004,000	\$237,267,000
Education	18	27	\$36,946,000	\$92,638,000
Government	35	38	\$31,953,000	\$34,162,000
Industrial	458	556	\$480,242,000	\$1,263,726,000
Religious	53	56	\$14,445,000	\$14,857,000
Residential	21,429	29,831	\$3,751,063,000	\$5,661,147,000
Total	22,920	31,483	\$4,545,719,000	\$7,304,844,000

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

For Jackson 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

[illegible]

Table 2: Updated Essential Facilities

Classification	Updated Count	Updated Exposure
Arcade		
EOC	0	\$0
Care	0	\$0
Fire	1	\$113,000
Police	1	\$3,029,000
School	0	\$0
Total	2	\$3,142,000
Braselton		
EOC	0	\$0
Care	0	\$0
Fire	1	\$126,000
Police	0	\$0
School	0	\$0
Total	1	\$126,000
Commerce		
EOC	0	\$0
Care	5	\$18,556,000
Fire	2	\$369,000
Police	1	\$299,000
School	4	\$21,188,000
Total	12	\$40,412,000
Hoschton		
EOC	0	\$0
Care	0	\$0
Fire	0	\$0
Police	0	\$0
School	1	\$2,561,000
Total	1	\$2,561,000
Jefferson		
EOC	0	\$0
Care	2	\$6,758,000
Fire	5	\$1,951,000
Police	2	\$17,222,000
School	6	\$14,296,000
Total	15	\$40,227,000

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Classification	Updated Count	Updated Exposure
Maysville		
EOC	0	\$0
Care	1	\$757,000
Fire	1	\$238,000
Police	0	\$0
School	1	\$2,561,000
Total	3	\$3,556,000
Nicholson		
EOC	0	\$0
Care	0	\$0
Fire	2	\$2,828,000
Police	0	\$0
School	0	\$0
Total	2	\$2,828,000
Pendergrass		
EOC	0	\$0
Care	0	\$0
Fire	1	\$104,000
Police	1	\$112,000
School	0	\$0
Total	2	\$216,000
Talmo		
EOC	0	\$0
Care	0	\$0
Fire	1	\$1,000,000
Police	0	\$0
School	0	\$0
Total	1	\$1,000,000
Unincorporated Areas of Jackson County		
EOC	1	\$289,000
Care	2	\$11,279,000
Fire	11	\$10,063,000
Police	3	\$10,407,000
School	8	\$20,488,000
Total	25	\$52,526,000

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Assumptions and Exceptions

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

- The Jackson 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 Jackson County by creating a 20-mile buffer around the county to include storms that didn't make direct landfall in Jackson 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 1859, Jackson County has had 15 tropical systems within 20 miles of its county borders (Table 4).

Table 4: Tropical Systems affecting Jackson County³

YEAR	DATE RANGE	NAME	MAX WIND(Knots)	MAX PRESSURE	MAX CAT
1859	September 15 - 18	UNNAMED	70	0	H1

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
1896	July 04 - 12	UNNAMED	85	0	H2
1900	September 11 - 15	UNNAMED	45	0	TS
1901	September 21 - October 02	UNNAMED	45	0	TS
1902	October 03 - 13	UNNAMED	90	970	H2
1903	September 09 - 16	UNNAMED	80	988	H1
1907	September 18 - 23	UNNAMED	40	0	TS
1911	August 23 - 31	UNNAMED	85	972	H2
1912	June 07 - 17	UNNAMED	60	0	TS
1913	August 30 - September 04	UNNAMED	75	976	H1
1959	October 06 - 09	IRENE	40	1003	TS
1994	August 14 - 19	BERYL	50	1013	TS
1995	August 22 - 28	JERRY	35	1010	TS
1997	July 16 - 27	DANNY	70	1013	H1
2021	June 17 - 23	CLAUDETTE	40	1008	E

Category Definitions:

TS – Tropical storm

TD – Tropical depression

H1 – Category 1 (same format for H2, H3, H4, and H5)

E – Extra-tropical cyclone

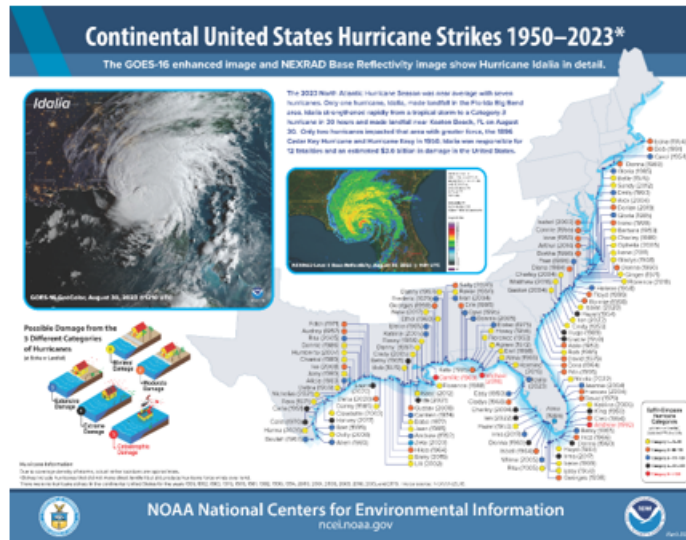


Figure 2: Continental United States Hurricane Strikes: 1950 to 2023⁴

Probabilistic Hurricane Scenario

The following probabilistic wind damage risk assessment modeled a Tropical Storm with maximum winds of 66 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 Jackson 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

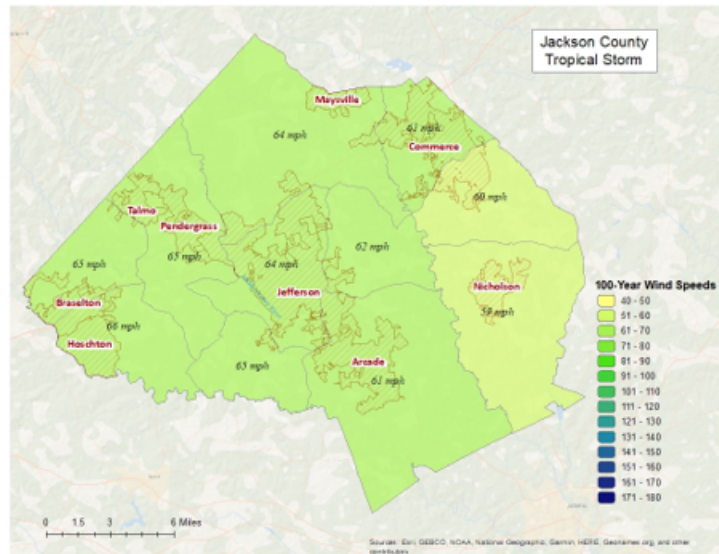


Figure 3: Wind Speeds by Storm Category

Wind-Related Building Damages

Buildings in Jackson 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 Jackson 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 ^a	Loss Ratio
Tropical Storm	19	\$2,498,530	\$3,021,840	0.03%

^a 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.

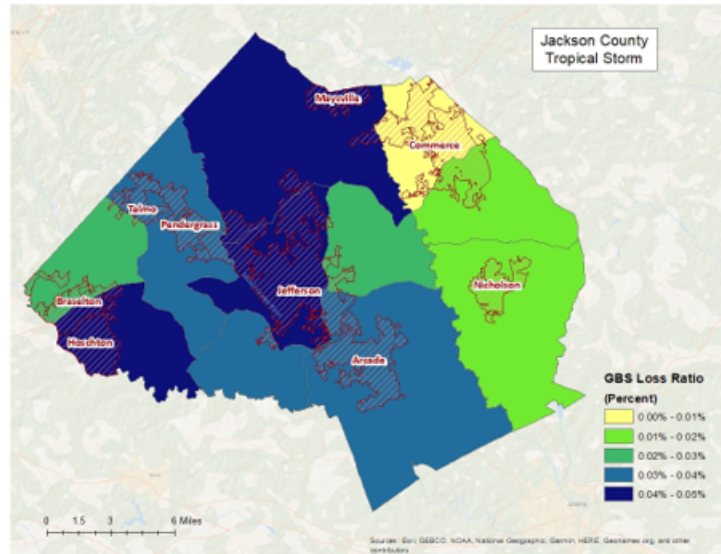


Figure 4: Hurricane Wind Building Loss Ratios

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 64 essential facilities in Jackson County.

Classification	Number
EOCs	1
Fire Stations	25
Care Facilities	10
Police Stations	8
Schools	20

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	64

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 Jackson 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	91	0	437	4,220	4,748

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.

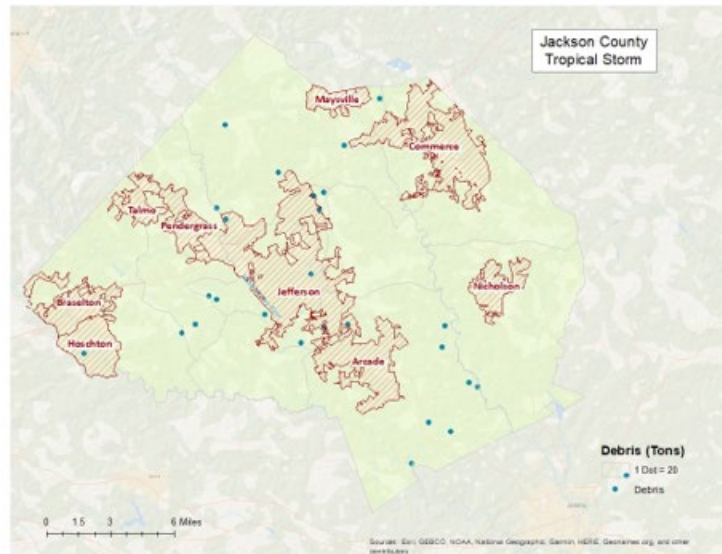


Figure 5: Wind-Related Debris Weight (Tons)

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 Jackson County flood risk assessment analyzed at risk structures in the SFHA.

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

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

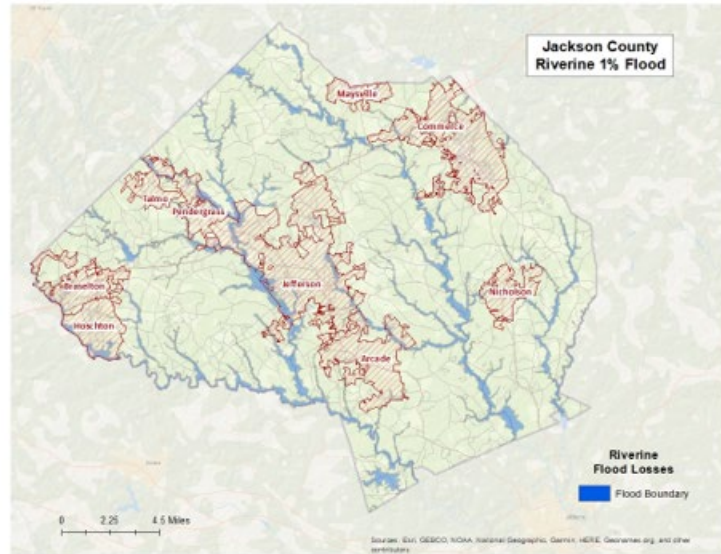


Figure 6: Riverine 1% Flood Inundation

Riverine 1% Flood Building Damages

Buildings in Jackson 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 Jackson 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: Jackson 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
Arcade					
Residential	431	12	\$56,495,816	\$507,816	0.90%
Hoschton					
Residential	2,383	8	\$491,736,402	\$741,531	0.15%
Jefferson					
Residential	4,834	30	\$947,275,798	\$1,644,710	0.17%
Industrial	167	3	\$310,024,433	\$480,566	0.16%
Commercial	237	5	\$37,055,784	\$64,519	0.17%
Nicholson					
Residential	380	6	\$48,335,104	\$248,624	0.51%
Pendergrass					
Commercial	10	1	\$819,786	\$7,746	0.94%
Unincorporated					
Residential	16,725	177	\$3,214,493,442	\$9,833,507	0.31%
County Total					
	25,167	242	\$5,106,236,564	\$13,529,019	

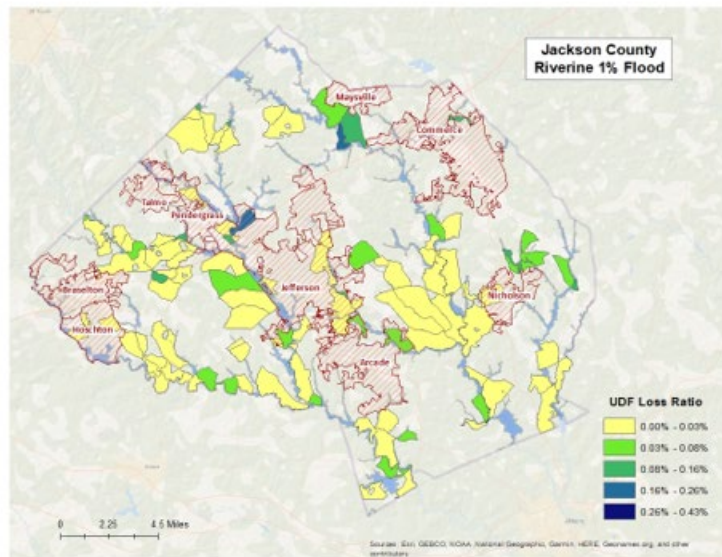


Figure 7: Jackson County Potential Loss Ratios of Total Building Exposure to Losses Sustained to Buildings from the 1% Riverine Flood by 2010 Census Block

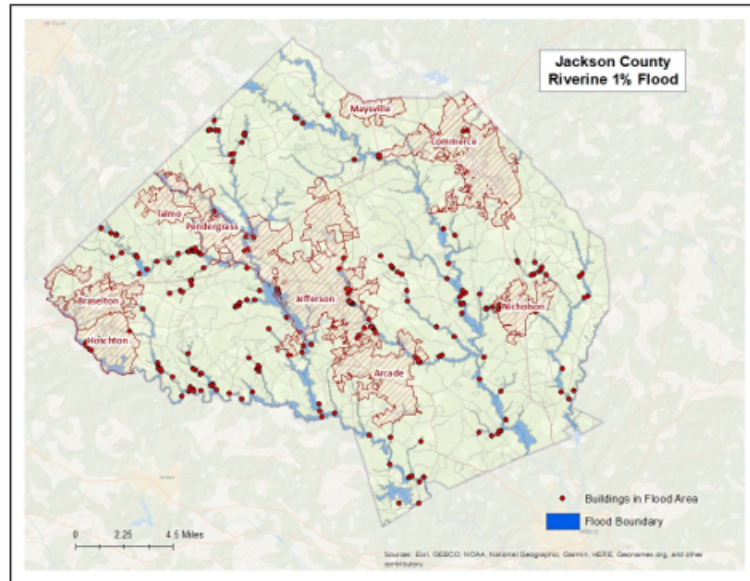


Figure 8: Jackson County Damaged Buildings in Riverine Floodplain (1% Flood)

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 Jackson 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 880 households might be displaced due to the flood. Displacement includes households evacuated within or very near to the inundated area. Displaced households represent 2,640 individuals, of which 1,200 may require short term publicly provided shelter. The results are mapped in Figure 9.

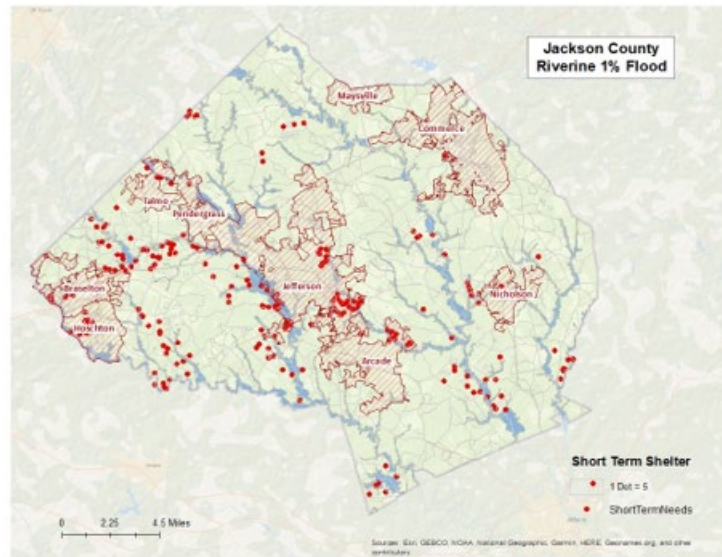


Figure 9: Riverine 1% Estimated Flood Shelter Requirements

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 11,729 tons of debris might be generated: 1) Finishes- 5,581 tons; 2) Structural – 3,041 tons; and 3) Foundations- 3,107 tons. The results are mapped in Figure 10.

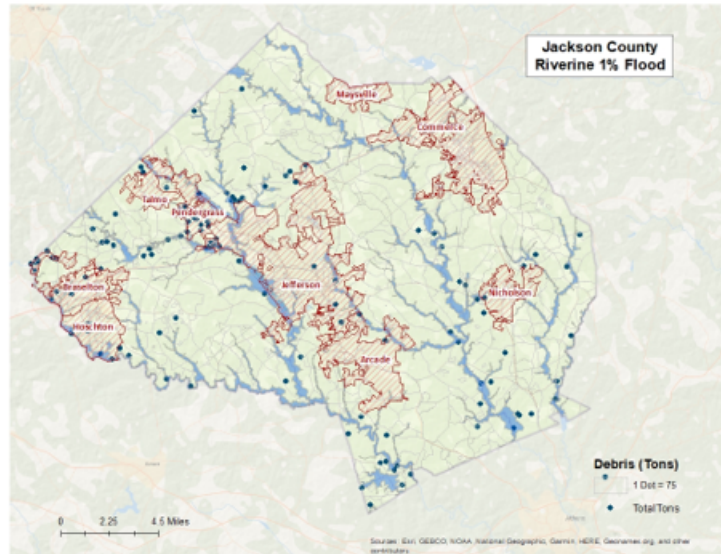


Figure 10: Riverine 1% Flood Debris Weight (Tons)

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 EFO with effective wind speeds of 65 to 85 miles per hour, to EF5 tornadoes with effective wind speeds of over 200 miles per hour. The Enhanced Fujita intensity scale is included in Table 10.

Table 10: Enhanced Fujita Tornado Rating

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

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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 Jefferson. 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.

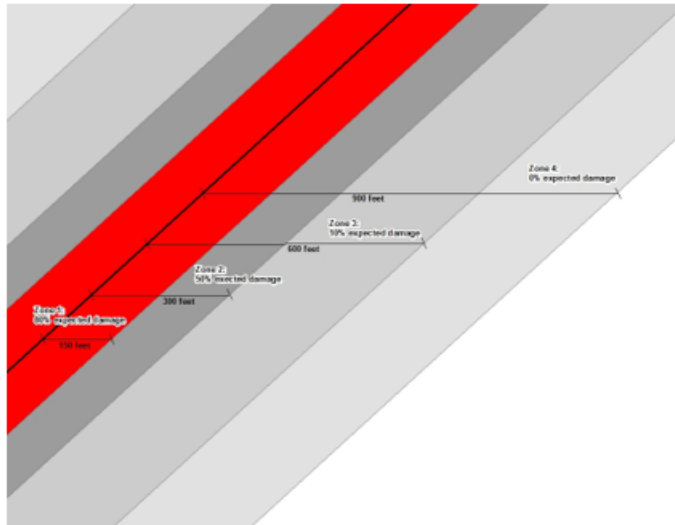


Figure 11: EF Scale Tornado Zones

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%

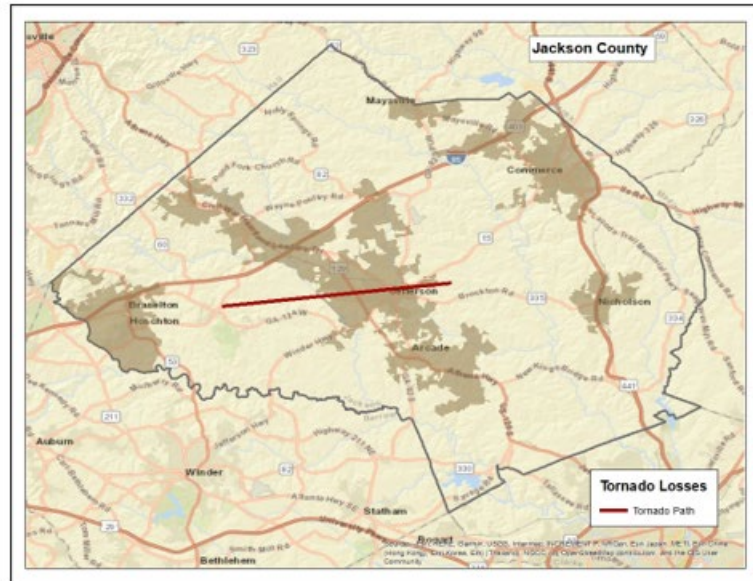


Figure 12: Hypothetical EF3 Tornado Path in Jackson County

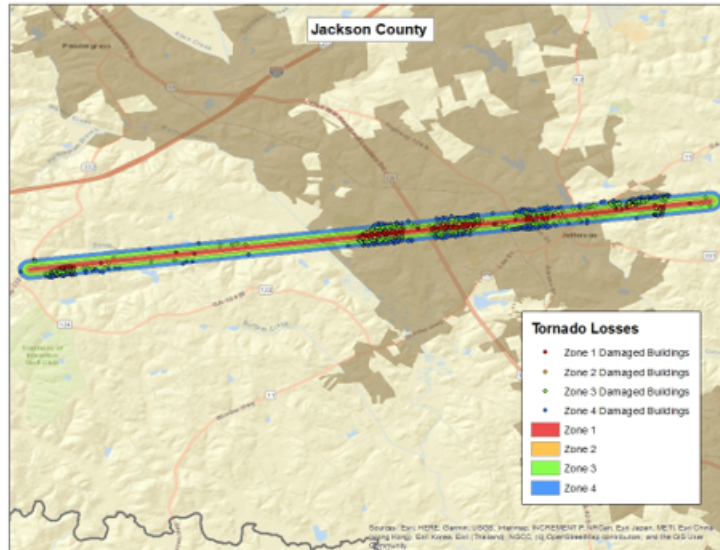


Figure 13: Modeled EF3 Tornado Damage Buffers in Jackson County

EF3 Tornado Building Damages

The analysis estimated that approximately 728 buildings could be damaged, with estimated building losses of \$41 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 Jackson 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	701	\$31,577,598
Commercial	16	\$931,507
Education	9	\$8,089,850
Government	2	\$50,648
Total	728	\$40,649,603

EF3 Tornado Essential Facility Damage

There were six essential facilities located in the tornado path – five schools and one medical care facility. Table 14 outlines the specific facility and the amount of damage under the scenario.

Table 14: Estimated Essential Facilities Damaged

Facility	Amount of Damage
Jackson County High School	Major Damage
Jefferson High School	Major Damage
Jefferson Academy	Minor Damage
Jefferson Elementary School	Minor Damage
Jefferson Middle School	Minor Damage
Sycamore Heights	Minor Damage

According to the Georgia Department of Education, Jackson County High School's enrollment was approximately 2,049 students, Jefferson High School's enrollment was approximately 1,274 students, Jefferson Academy's enrollment was approximately 959 students, Jefferson Elementary School's enrollment was approximately 1,000 students, and Jefferson Middle School's enrollment was approximately 985 students as of March 2024. 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.

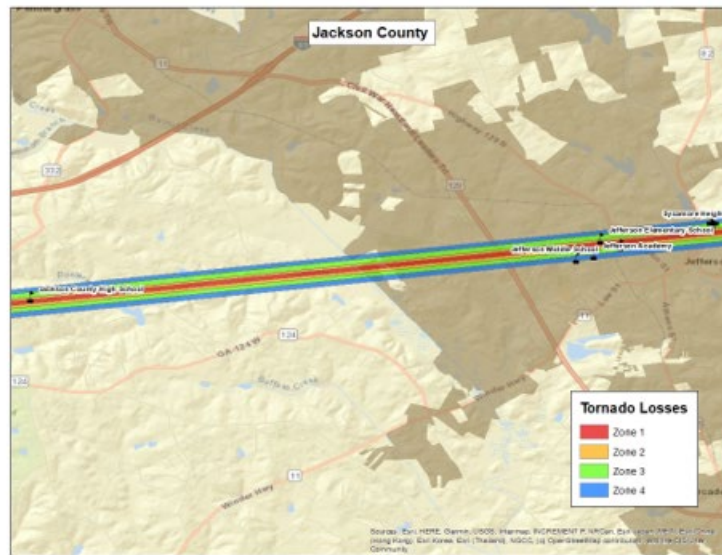


Figure 14: Modeled Essential Facility Damage in Jackson County

Exceptions Report

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

Updates to the Critical Facility data used in GMIS were provided by Jackson County in August 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 Jackson County.

Table 15: Essential Facility Updates

Site Class	Feature Class	Default Replacement Cost	Default Count	Updated Replacement Cost	Updated Count
EF	Care	\$23,338,000	8	\$37,350,000	10
EF	EOC	\$2,850,000	2	\$289,000	1
EF	Fire	\$14,231,000	24	\$16,792,000	25
EF	Police	\$31,069,000	8	\$31,069,000	8
EF	School	\$58,533,000	19	\$61,094,000	20

County Inventory Changes

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

General Building Stock Updates

The parcel boundaries and assessor records were obtained from Jackson 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.

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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 Jackson County was 99.9%.

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 Jackson County records.

Table 16: Building Inventory Default Adjustment Rates

Type of Adjustment	Building Count	Percentage
Area Unknown	718	2%
Construction Unknown	1,169	4%
Condition Unknown	466	1%
Foundation Unknown	1,167	4%
Year Built Unknown	4,997	16%
Total Buildings	31,483	5%

Approximately 5% 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 Year Built 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 Jackson 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	31,483	\$7,304,923,339
Riverine UDF	Structures Inside 1% Annual Chance Riverine Flood Area	261	\$56,590,876

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

Appendix F – Documentation of Municipal Participation

City of Hoschton

CITY/TOWN WORKSHEET	
Municipality: City of Hoschton	
County: Jackson County	
Completed by:	<u>Jennifer Harrison</u>
Date:	<u>3/12/26</u>
CAPABILITIES/SERVICES (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)	
☒	LAW ENFORCEMENT
☐	FIRE PROTECTION
☒	GARBAGE AND SOLID-WASTE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL
☐	PUBLIC HEALTH FACILITIES AND SERVICES
☒	STREET AND ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE
☒	PARKS, RECREATIONAL AREAS, PROGRAMS, AND FACILITIES
☒	STORM-WATER AND SEWAGE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL SYSTEMS
☐	DEVELOPMENT, STORAGE, TREATMENT, PURIFICATION, AND DISTRIBUTION OF WATER
☐	PUBLIC HOUSING
☐	PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION
☐	LIBRARIES, ARCHIVES, AND ARTS AND SCIENCES PROGRAMS AND FACILITIES
☐	TERMINAL AND DOCK FACILITIES AND PARKING FACILITIES
☒	CODES, INCLUDING BUILDING, HOUSING, PLUMBING, AND ELECTRICAL
☐	AIR-QUALITY CONTROL
☐	THE CREATION, MODIFICATION, AND MAINTENANCE OF RETIREMENT OR PENSION SYSTEMS FOR LOCAL-GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES
☒	PLANNING, ZONING, AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
☐	ELECTRIC OR GAS UTILITY SERVICES
☒	STREET LIGHTING
GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE	
Is this a City or Town:	<u>City</u>
Number of Councilmembers:	<u>7</u>
Are the elections city-wide or is it based on a geographical area (district)?	<u>City wide</u>
Length of term for Councilmembers (in years):	<u>4</u>
Are the terms staggered or at the same time?	<u>Staggered</u>
1	
Lux Mitigation and Planning	

UNIQUE HAZARDS/INDUSTRY (PLEASE LIST/EXPLAIN)

N/A

POINTS OF INTEREST/TOURISM (PLEASE LIST/EXPLAIN)

N/A

NOTABLE PAST HAZARD EVENTS (PLEASE LIST/EXPLAIN)

N/A

ADDITIONAL NOTES

N/A

CITY/TOWN WORKSHEET

Municipality: **City of Maysville**

County: **Jackson County**

Completed by: Richard Pahl

Date: 3-16-26

CAPABILITIES/SERVICES (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- ☒ LAW ENFORCEMENT
- ☒ FIRE PROTECTION
- ☐ GARBAGE AND SOLID-WASTE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL
- ☐ PUBLIC HEALTH FACILITIES AND SERVICES
- ☐ STREET AND ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE
- ☐ PARKS, RECREATIONAL AREAS, PROGRAMS, AND FACILITIES
- ☒ STORM-WATER AND SEWAGE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL SYSTEMS
- ☐ DEVELOPMENT, STORAGE, TREATMENT, PURIFICATION, AND DISTRIBUTION OF WATER
- ☐ PUBLIC HOUSING
- ☐ PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION
- ☐ LIBRARIES, ARCHIVES, AND ARTS AND SCIENCES PROGRAMS AND FACILITIES
- ☐ TERMINAL AND DOCK FACILITIES AND PARKING FACILITIES
- ☒ CODES, INCLUDING BUILDING, HOUSING, PLUMBING, AND ELECTRICAL
- ☐ AIR-QUALITY CONTROL
- ☐ THE CREATION, MODIFICATION, AND MAINTENANCE OF RETIREMENT OR PENSION SYSTEMS FOR LOCAL-GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES
- ☒ PLANNING, ZONING, AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
- ☐ ELECTRIC OR GAS UTILITY SERVICES
- ☒ STREET LIGHTING

GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE

Is this a City or Town: City

Number of Councilmembers: 4

Are the elections city-wide or is it based on a geographical area (district)?

Districts

Length of term for Councilmembers (in years): 4

Are the terms staggered or at the same time? yes staggered

UNIQUE HAZARDS/INDUSTRY (PLEASE LIST/EXPLAIN)

N/A

POINTS OF INTEREST/TOURISM (PLEASE LIST/EXPLAIN)

N/A

NOTABLE PAST HAZARD EVENTS (PLEASE LIST/EXPLAIN)

N/A

ADDITIONAL NOTES

N/A



Subject: Jackson County Emergency Operations Plan
Budget Impact: N/A
Work Session: June 1, 2026
Voting Session: June 15, 2026

Purpose: Review and formal approval of the updated Jackson County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). Adoption of the plan provides the county with an organized framework for coordinating preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation activities during emergencies and disasters affecting Jackson County.

Facts & Issues: The Jackson County Emergency Operations Plan establishes the county's structure for emergency management and outlines the roles and responsibilities of county departments, municipalities, public safety agencies, partner organizations, and supporting agencies during incidents of varying scope and complexity. The plan incorporates the Emergency Support Function (ESF) structure and aligns with the National Incident Management System (NIMS), the National Response Framework (NRF), and guidance provided by the Georgia Emergency Management and Homeland Security Agency (GEMA/HS).

The updated plan reflects current organizational structures, operational procedures, agency responsibilities, communications processes, and emergency coordination practices. The revision process included coordination with local departments, emergency response agencies, municipal partners, and other stakeholders to ensure the plan accurately reflects current capabilities and operational needs within Jackson County.

Maintaining a current Emergency Operations Plan supports countywide preparedness efforts, enhances inter-agency coordination, and provides guidance for managing emergencies ranging from severe weather and hazardous materials incidents to public health emergencies and other large-scale incidents.

Staff Recommendations: Approval and adoption of the updated Jackson

County Emergency Operations Plan as presented. Adoption of the plan will provide Jackson County and its partner agencies with an updated operational framework for coordinated emergency management activities and support continued preparedness efforts throughout the county.

Prepared by: Kelli McCarthy, EMA Director

Attachments:

1. Jackson County LEOP - 2026 - vMay2026



JACKSON COUNTY, GEORGIA

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

ADOPTED
DAY MONTH 2026



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Preface

This Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) describes the management and coordination of resources and personnel during major emergencies. 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 Jackson County.

This plan incorporates guidance from the Georgia Emergency Management Agency (GEMA/HS) as well as lessons learned from disasters and emergencies that have threatened Jackson County. The EOP will be updated, at a minimum, 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 **Base 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.

Promulgation Statement

MARTY CLARK

CHAIRMAN, JACKSON COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

JACKSON COUNTY GOVERNMENT

JACKSON COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN (EOP)

PROMULGATION

The primary role of government is to provide for the welfare of its citizens. The welfare and safety of citizens is never more threatened than during disasters. The goal of emergency management is to ensure that mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery actions exist so that public welfare and safety is preserved.

The Jackson County Emergency Operations Plan provides a comprehensive framework for County-wide emergency management. It addresses the roles and responsibilities of government organizations and provides a link to local, State, Federal, and private organizations and resources that may be activated to address disasters and emergencies in Jackson County.

The Jackson County Emergency Operations Plan ensures consistency with current policy guidance and describes the interrelationship with other levels of government. The plan will continue to evolve, responding to lessons learned from actual disaster and emergency experiences, ongoing planning efforts, training and exercise activities, and Federal guidance.

Therefore, in recognition of the emergency management responsibilities of Jackson County government and with the authority vested in me as the Chief Executive Officer of Jackson County, I hereby promulgate the Jackson County Emergency Operations Plan.

Marty Clark

Chairman

Jackson County Board of Commissioners

Approval and Implementation

This plan supersedes the Jackson County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) dated December 8, 2016 and is valid for a period of four years from the date signed, unless a revision is required sooner by the undersigned.

This EOP describes the management and coordination of resources and personnel during periods of major emergencies. 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 Jackson County. This plan is also intended to clarify expectations for an effective response by local officials in support of first responders in the field which can save lives, protect property and more quickly restore essential services.

This EOP was developed by Jackson County Emergency Management Agency, in conjunction with other local agencies, non-governmental organizations, and private sector partners and is aligned with the National Response Framework, the National Disaster Recovery Framework, and guidance from the Georgia Emergency Operations Plan. It was also developed with lessons learned from previous disasters and emergencies that have threatened Jackson County, as well as exercises and training events.

The Jackson County Emergency Operations Plan delegates the authority of the Chairperson of the Jackson County Commissioners to specific individuals in the event that he or she is unavailable. The chain of succession in a major emergency or disaster is as follows:

- a. Emergency Management Agency (EMA) Director
- b. County Manager
- c. Assistant County Manager

Marty Clark

Chairperson, Jackson County Board of Commissioners

date

Municipality Adoption

CITY OF ARCADE

Signature

Title

Date

CITY OF BRASELTON

Signature

Title

Date

CITY OF COMMERCE

Signature

Title

Date

CITY OF HOSCHTON

Signature

Title

Date

CITY OF JEFFERSON

Signature

Title

Date

CITY OF MAYSVILLE

Signature

Title

Date

CITY OF NICHOLSON

Signature

Title

Date

CITY OF PENDERGRASS

Signature

Title

Date

CITY OF TALMO

Signature

Title

Date

Record of Changes

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Record of Distribution

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1.0 Purpose, Scope, Situation, and Assumptions

1.1 Purpose

The Jackson County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) is based on the hazards listed in the Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment which includes all natural, human-caused, and technological hazards that can be reasonably presumed to occur within the geographical boundaries of Jackson County, Georgia. The EOP clarifies the actions taken for an effective response and describes the integration of the processes and procedures detailed in the National Response Framework (NRF), National Disaster Recovery Framework, as well as serving as a guide for all municipal EOPs.

The Jackson County EOP supports the five major mission areas set forth in the National Preparedness Goals: Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, Response, and Recovery. It supports the mission of protecting life and property against manmade and natural disasters by directing the county's efforts and restoring essential utilities and services at all levels of government through effective planning, preparation, response, and mitigation.

The EOP incorporates best practices and procedures from various incident management disciplines - homeland security, emergency management, law enforcement, firefighting, hazardous materials response, public works, public health, emergency medical services, and responder and recovery worker health and safety - and integrates them into a unified coordinating structure.

The EOP provides the framework for interaction with other counties and municipal governments, the private sector, and Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) in the context of incident prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery activities. It describes capabilities and resources and establishes responsibilities, operational processes, and protocols to help protect from natural and manmade hazards, save lives, protect public health, safety, property, and the environment, and reduce adverse psychological consequences and disruptions. Finally, the EOP serves as the foundation for the development of detailed supplemental plans and procedures to effectively and efficiently implement incident management activities and assistance in the context of specific types of incidents.

The EOP defines the actions and roles necessary to provide a coordinated response and provides a general concept of potential emergency assignments before, during, and following emergency situations to Cities, Departments, and Agencies within Jackson County. It also provides for the systematic integration of emergency resources when activated for emergency situations and does not replace non-emergency operations plans or procedures.

1.2 Scope

Disasters or emergencies are high-impact events that require a coordinated and effective response by an appropriate combination of county, municipal, private-sector, and nongovernmental entities in order to save lives, minimize damage, and provide the basis for long-term community recovery and mitigation activities.

The EOP addresses the hazards and threats extracted from the Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Strategy.

The EOP introduces the fundamentals of mitigation and long-term recovery but is not the primary document for these activities. It also references activities occurring in all phases of the emergency management cycle. However, the primary focus of this document remains an operational plan which describes the basic strategies, assumptions, operational goals, and objectives in coordinating and mobilizing resources to support emergency management response and recovery activities.

The EOP applies to all participating departments and agencies of the jurisdictions contained within the geographical boundary of Jackson County, Georgia and distinguishes between incidents that require County coordination, termed disasters or emergencies, and most incidents that are handled by responsible jurisdictions or agencies through other established authorities and existing plans.

Key concepts that are reflected throughout the EOP are:

- Systematic and coordinated incident management, including protocols for:
 - Coordinated action.
 - Alert and notification.
 - Mobilization of County resources to augment existing municipal capabilities.
 - Operating under differing threats or threat levels.
 - Integration of crisis and consequence management functions.
- Proactive notification and deployment of resources in anticipation of or in response to catastrophic events in coordination and collaboration with municipal governments and private entities when possible.
- Organizing interagency efforts to minimize damage, restore impacted areas to pre- incident conditions if feasible, and/or implement programs to mitigate vulnerability to future events.
- Coordinating worker safety and health, private-sector involvement, and other activities that are common to the majority of incidents.
- Organizing Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) to facilitate the delivery of critical resources, assets, and assistance. Departments and agencies are assigned to lead or support ESFs based on authorities, resources, and capabilities.
- Providing mechanisms for vertical and horizontal coordination, communications, and information sharing in response to threats or incidents. These mechanisms facilitate coordination among municipal entities and the County Government, as well as between the public and private sectors.
- Facilitating support to County departments and agencies acting under the requesting department or agency's own authorities.
- Developing detailed supplemental operations, tactical, and hazard-specific contingency plans and procedures.
- Providing the basis for coordination of interdepartmental and municipal planning, training, exercising, assessment, coordination, and information exchange.

This EOP consists of five components, which outlines the Jackson County Emergency Management Program. These components include:

1. Base Plan
2. Emergency Support Function Annexes
3. Support Annexes
4. Incident/Threat Specific Annexes
5. Companion Documents

Each of these components is made up of various plans, guides, and documents that collectively describe how the County plans for, responds to, and recovers from natural and human caused disasters. The five components are published separately but reviewed collectively to ensure seamless integration.

The EOP is intended to capture and reflect the cooperative spirit of all senior elected and appointed leaders and their organizations to partner in a comprehensive emergency management program to protect the lives and property of all Jackson County residents and visitors.

1.3 Planning Assumptions and Considerations

The Jackson County EOP is based on the following planning assumptions and considerations:

- A disaster may occur within Jackson County, Georgia with little or no warning and may escalate more rapidly than Jackson County can handle.
- Incidents are typically managed at the lowest possible organizational and jurisdictional level. Initial actions to mitigate the effects of emergency situations or potential disaster conditions will be conducted as soon as possible by the local government.
- During a State of Emergency, the Jackson County Emergency Management Agency (EMA) Director, as the individual responsible for carrying out Jackson County's emergency management programs, has command and control authority over all operational areas necessary to help Jackson County respond to, recover from, and mitigate against natural and manmade emergencies.
- Any of the disaster contingencies could individually, or in combination, cause a grave emergency within Jackson County. These contingencies will vary in scope and intensity, from an area in which devastation is isolated and limited to one that is wide-ranging and extremely devastating. For this reason, planning efforts are made as generally as possible so that great latitude is available in their application, considering they could occur in several locations simultaneously.
- Agencies/departments/offices assigned responsibilities in the EOP develop and maintain necessary plans, standard operating procedures, mutual aid agreements and model contracts to successfully accomplish the mission.
- Agencies are prepared to fulfill assigned responsibilities from the EOP, supporting plans, and joint operational or area plans.
- Mutual Aid to the affected jurisdiction by response organizations from another jurisdiction is expected to supplement the efforts of the affected jurisdiction in an efficient, effective, and coordinated response when the County officials determine their own resources to be insufficient.

- Federal and State disaster assistance, when provided, will supplement, not substitute, relief provided by local jurisdictions.
- It is the responsibility of elected officials and designated responders under this plan to save lives, protect property, relieve human suffering, sustain survivors, repair essential facilities, restore services, and protect the environment.
- Effective prediction and warning systems have been established that make it possible to anticipate certain disaster situations that may occur throughout the jurisdiction or the general area beyond the jurisdiction's boundaries.
- When an emergency exceeds Jackson County's resource and response capabilities, the local government will request assistance from neighboring jurisdictions and may elevate requests for assistance to Georgia Emergency Management and Homeland Security Agency (GEMA/HS), if needed.
- When a jurisdiction receives a request to assist another jurisdiction, reasonable actions will be taken to provide the assistance, as requested. This includes all agencies, departments, and offices in support of this EOP as well as any neighboring jurisdiction.
- Incidents, including large-scale emergencies or events, require full coordination of operations and resources, and may:
 - Require significant information-sharing across multiple jurisdictions and between the public and private sectors.
 - Involve single or multiple jurisdictions and/or geographic areas.
 - Have significant local and/or statewide impact and may require significant inter-governmental coordination.
 - Involve multiple, highly varied hazards or threats on a local, regional, statewide, or national scale.
 - Result in mass casualties, displaced persons, property loss, environmental damage, disruption of the economy, normal life support systems, essential public services, and basic infrastructure.
 - Require resources to assist individuals with access and functional needs.
 - Impact critical infrastructures across multiple sectors.
 - Exceed the capabilities of local agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and Private Sector Partners (PSPs) (to include private sector infrastructure owners and operators).
 - Attract a sizeable influx of public, private, and voluntary resources, including independent and spontaneous volunteers.
 - Require short-notice asset coordination and response.
 - Require prolonged incident management operations and support activities for long-term community recovery and mitigation.
- Factors influencing the need for state involvement in response and recovery may include, but are not limited to:
 - Severity and magnitude of the incident.

- Local needs exceeding available resources.
- Incident type or location.
- Protection of public health, welfare, or the environment.
- Economic ability of the jurisdiction and/or affected localities to recover from the incident.

1.4 Situation Overview

1.4.1 County Characteristics

Jackson County, Georgia, originally established in 1796, encompasses approximately 342 square miles in northeastern Georgia and includes the municipalities of Jefferson, Commerce, Braselton, Hoschton, Maysville, Nicholson, Pendergrass, Talmo, and Arcade. Strategically positioned between the Atlanta metropolitan area and northeast Georgia, the county serves as a major transportation, logistics, and industrial corridor supported by Interstate 85, multiple U.S. highways, rail corridors, and extensive commercial freight movement. The county's geography includes rural agricultural areas, expanding urban centers, waterways, and forested terrain, contributing to risks associated with flooding, severe weather, wildfires, winter weather, hazardous materials incidents, and transportation accidents. As of the 2023 Census estimate, Jackson County's population is estimated at approximately 88,615 residents and continues to grow rapidly due to residential and industrial expansion. While the county maintains an overall low Social Vulnerability Index score, certain areas demonstrate elevated vulnerability related to transportation access, socioeconomic factors, and household characteristics, requiring additional planning considerations for at-risk populations.

Jackson County's economy is driven by a diverse combination of agriculture, manufacturing, logistics, retail, healthcare, education, and government services, with major employers including SK Battery America, Amazon distribution centers, Kubota Manufacturing, ULINE, and Wayne Poultry. Critical infrastructure throughout the county includes transportation corridors, utility systems, healthcare facilities, public safety communications, E-911 operations, weather warning systems, water systems, and emergency management functions. Large industrial facilities, hazardous materials transportation routes, healthcare facilities, schools, long-term care centers, and major tourism destinations such as Chateau Elan Winery & Resort require specialized preparedness and continuity planning. The county also hosts numerous festivals, sporting events, and community gatherings that create temporary population surges and require coordinated emergency planning and interagency response capabilities. Jackson County operates under a commissioner-manager form of government and relies on coordinated public safety, emergency management, and infrastructure systems to support effective disaster response, recovery, and continuity of operations.

1.4.2 Hazard Profile

Jackson County is vulnerable to a wide range of natural and technological hazards that vary in frequency, severity, and geographic impact. As noted in the Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Plan, the county's primary natural hazards include severe thunderstorms, tornadoes, flooding, severe winter weather, drought, wildfire, tropical cyclones, and geologic hazards such as earthquakes and sinkholes. Technological and human-caused hazards identified include hazardous materials incidents,

transportation accidents, dam failure, terrorism, infrastructure failure, and emerging infectious diseases. Severe thunderstorms remain the most frequent hazard affecting the county, with approximately 230 documented events over the past 50 years, while tornadoes, flooding, and winter storms have also caused significant impacts to life safety, infrastructure, utilities, transportation systems, and economic stability. Jackson County has experienced 13 Presidential Disaster Declarations, including declarations related to severe winter storms, Hurricane Irma, Hurricane Helene, tornadoes, and the COVID-19 pandemic.

The county's vulnerability is influenced by rapid population growth, expanding industrial development, major transportation corridors, and the presence of critical infrastructure systems. Interstate 85, U.S. Highways 129 and 441, rail corridors, utility systems, and major industrial facilities increase the county's exposure to hazardous materials incidents, transportation accidents, and infrastructure disruptions. The National Risk Index identifies tornadoes as having the highest expected annual loss in Jackson County at more than \$3.1 million annually, while landslides, hail, and tornadoes rank among the county's highest overall risk hazards. Although Jackson County maintains relatively low overall social vulnerability and high community resilience, certain census tracts near Commerce and Maysville demonstrate elevated vulnerability due to socioeconomic, transportation, and household characteristics. Critical facilities including hospitals, schools, public safety agencies, utilities, communications systems, and government facilities remain essential to continuity of operations and community resilience during disasters. As development and population growth continue throughout Jackson County, coordinated mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery efforts remain essential to reducing risk and protecting life and property.

2.0 Concept of Operations

2.1 General

The Chairperson of the Jackson County Board of Commissioners separately, or jointly with the Mayors of Arcade, Braselton, Commerce, Hoschton, Jefferson, Nicholson, Maysville, Pendergrass, and Talmo, or, in their absence, their legally appointed successors may declare local states of emergency and request State assistance. All requests for State assistance should be provided to the Jackson County EMA Director, entered into WebEOC, and coordinated with the assigned Area Field Coordinator to the State Operations Center (SOC).

The Jackson County Emergency Operations Centers (EOC) will serve as clearinghouses for response and recovery operations and for deployment of resources within the county, including cities within the county.

Communication is maintained between affected jurisdictions and GEMA/HS Area Emergency Management and/or Homeland Security Field Coordinators. GEMA/HS personnel may respond to the jurisdiction to facilitate ongoing information exchange.

This plan is based on three organizational levels of emergency management: local, state, and federal. Each level works together to provide a delivery system to meet the needs of the public. Emergency operations are initiated at the lowest level able to respond to emergencies and disasters.

Supporting agencies and volunteer organizations are incorporated in this plan for a whole community approach.

2.1.1 National Incident Management System and the Incident Command System

Jackson County has adopted the National Incident Management System (NIMS) as the standard incident management structure. The Incident Command System (ICS) is the standard for on-scene emergency management throughout Jackson County. First responders in all organizations are encouraged to implement the training, exercising and everyday use of ICS.

All Jackson County emergency response agencies shall utilize the ICS to direct emergency response activities. The ICS provides an important framework from which all agencies can work together in the most efficient and effective manner. The EOC link to the incident scene is via an Emergency Management staff member located at the Incident Command Post.

If the incident affects multiple agencies and jurisdictions, a transition may occur from a single Incident Commander to a Unified Command structure. Unified Command may appoint a single spokesperson to carry out the command decisions. The remaining response functions (planning, operations, logistics, and finance) will also be “unified” by the responders of the various organizations.

2.2 Goals and Objectives

2.2.1 Goals

- Promote a comprehensive, whole-community approach to emergency management that supports mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery, and continuity efforts for all hazards impacting Jackson County, Georgia.
- Protect life, property, infrastructure, and the environment through coordinated emergency management activities and effective interagency collaboration.
- Facilitate the efficient and effective use of local, regional, state, federal, private sector, volunteer, and nongovernmental resources during emergencies and disasters.
- Maintain and restore essential government services, critical infrastructure, transportation systems, communications capabilities, healthcare operations, and economic stability before, during, and after disasters.
- Foster partnerships with municipalities, public safety agencies, healthcare organizations, schools, businesses, faith-based organizations, volunteer agencies, and the public to improve preparedness and emergency response capabilities throughout Jackson County.

2.2.2 Objectives

- Save lives and protect public health by providing timely warning, emergency public information, evacuation coordination, sheltering, mass care, medical support, and life safety operations during emergencies and disasters.
- Protect public and private property by coordinating emergency protective measures, damage reduction activities, security operations, fire suppression, hazardous materials response, and environmental protection efforts.
- Maintain continuity of government and essential services through coordinated emergency operations, resource management, interoperable communications, and continuity planning.
- Coordinate emergency response operations among local jurisdictions, state and federal agencies, private sector partners, volunteer organizations, and regional response partners using the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and Incident Command System (ICS).
- Provide for the rapid restoration of critical infrastructure systems, including utilities, transportation routes, communications systems, healthcare services, and public facilities following a disaster.
- Identify, request, allocate, track, and manage personnel, equipment, facilities, and supplies necessary to support emergency operations and recovery efforts.
- Conduct damage assessments and coordinate recovery operations to support disaster assistance, debris management, infrastructure restoration, and community recovery initiatives.
- Provide accurate, timely, and accessible emergency information to the public through coordinated crisis communications and warning systems.
- Support the needs of vulnerable populations, including individuals with disabilities, access and functional needs populations, older adults, children, medically fragile individuals, and non-English-speaking residents during all phases of emergency management.
- Promote preparedness, mitigation, training, and exercise activities that improve countywide readiness and strengthen community resilience against future hazards.

2.3 Activation of the Emergency Operations Plan

The Chairperson of the Jackson County Board of Commissioners (BOC) is responsible to the Jackson County BOC and functions as their representative. The chairperson of the Jackson County BOC oversees the county's activities relating to an emergency or disaster and may designate these responsibilities to the Jackson County EMA Director.

The Jackson County EMA Director will make a recommendation to the chairperson of the Jackson County BOC regarding the activation/implementation of the EOP. In the event the Chairperson of the Jackson County BOC is not available, the Jackson County EMA Director has the authority to order the activation. If the Jackson County EMA Director is not available; then the Jackson County Manager has the authority to order the activation of the EOP.

When the EOP is implemented, all county, and supporting municipality, resources are available to respond to and facilitate recovery from the disaster. In the event of an emergency, personnel may be tasked to accomplish a mission outside of their normal area of responsibility.

Activation of the plan is also associated with the EOC Operating Level. At Elevated Activation, when there is a possibility of an emergency or disaster, the EOP may be partially or fully activated, as required. At Full Activation, when a disaster or emergency situation is imminent or in progress, EOP activation is required.

2.4 Field Operations

The Jackson County EMA staff is on-call 24/7 with one person designated as the primary contact. The on-call primary EMA representative is available to respond and assist with field operations as requested through Jackson County Dispatch when the EOC is not activated. Small-scale incidents or emergencies may be mitigated on scene, without opening the EOC.

As the incident complexity increases, resources must increase, requiring the Incident Command (IC) to expand the incident management organization with additional levels of supervision. The requesting agency should utilize its own departmental staff to fill the ICS command and general staff positions needed to successfully manage the incident.

Once an incident has escalated and all typical mission specific resources are exhausted or at the discretion of the IC, the on-call primary EMA representative can be dispatched to serve in a logistical or planning role and request additional outside resources in support of the operation. All EMA staff are cross-trained to fill ICS Command and General staff positions. However, due to their function, the Incident Commander and Operations Section Chief should be staffed by the lead agency.

If all local resources have been utilized and the on-scene command is overwhelmed due to long operational periods and /or shortage of staff, the on-call primary EMA representative will contact the remaining EMA staff for additional support.

When required or requested, a Mobile Command Post may be utilized for on-scene direction, coordination, and control.

2.5 Emergency Operations Center Activation and Operating Conditions

Anytime a disaster or emergency situation goes beyond the capability of a single jurisdiction, or requires multiple agencies or departments, the EOC may be activated. If the disaster is countywide, EOC activation is mandatory. The EOC is an essential tool for successful response and recovery operations.

2.5.1 Emergency Operations Center Activation

The Jackson County EMA Director, or appointed designee, will determine if EOC activation is needed. When the decision is made to activate the EOC, the Jackson County EMA Director or designee will notify EMA staff members to report to the EOC. The EMA staff will take action to notify and mobilize the appropriate ESFs and organizations on the EOC Activation List. Notification can take place through several different methods depending on the situation and availability of communication systems.

2.5.2 Emergency Operations Center Operating Levels

The Jackson County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) operates on a tiered activation system, ranging from routine monitoring to full-scale emergency response, designed to coordinate local, regional, state, federal, private sector, and volunteer resources during disasters and emergencies.

ACTIVE MONITORING	ELEVATED ACTIVATION	FULL ACTIVATION
An event which could impact Jackson County is possible, or assistance may be needed in coordinating county resources for an event response. EOC is staffed with EMA personnel focused on situational awareness.	An event which could impact Jackson County is imminent and additional resource coordination is anticipated or required. EOC leadership and selected Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) are activated for monitoring or specific response activities.	An event impacting or expecting to impact Jackson County to the point where local resources and capabilities will need to be supplemented by county-wide, regional, state, or federal resources. All EOC staff are required to report for operations.

Once the emergency or disaster necessitating the EOC activation is over, the Jackson County EMA Director or designee, with the Jackson County BOC Chairperson's authorization, will determine the means of deactivation of the EOC. Some incidents will allow full and immediate closing of the EOC, while others will require a slower transition.

2.5.3 Location

The physical Jackson County EOC is located at Jefferson Fire Department Station 11 (129 Athens Street, Jefferson, Georgia 30549). If an additional alternate physical EOC is needed, it will be designated by the Jackson County EMA Director or designee at the time of the event.

Potential alternate EOC sites include, but are not limited to:

- Jackson County EMA Office (368 Curtis H. Spence Drive, Jefferson, Georgia 30549)

EOC operations can also be carried out virtually, as needed. The determination of physical or virtual EOC operations is at the discretion of the Jackson County EMA Director or designee.

2.5.4 Emergency Support Functions

Jackson County utilizes the Emergency Support Function (ESF) structure to organize and coordinate emergency management activities during incidents and planned events. ESFs provide the framework for coordinating personnel, resources, equipment, communications, and operational support across all phases of emergency management.

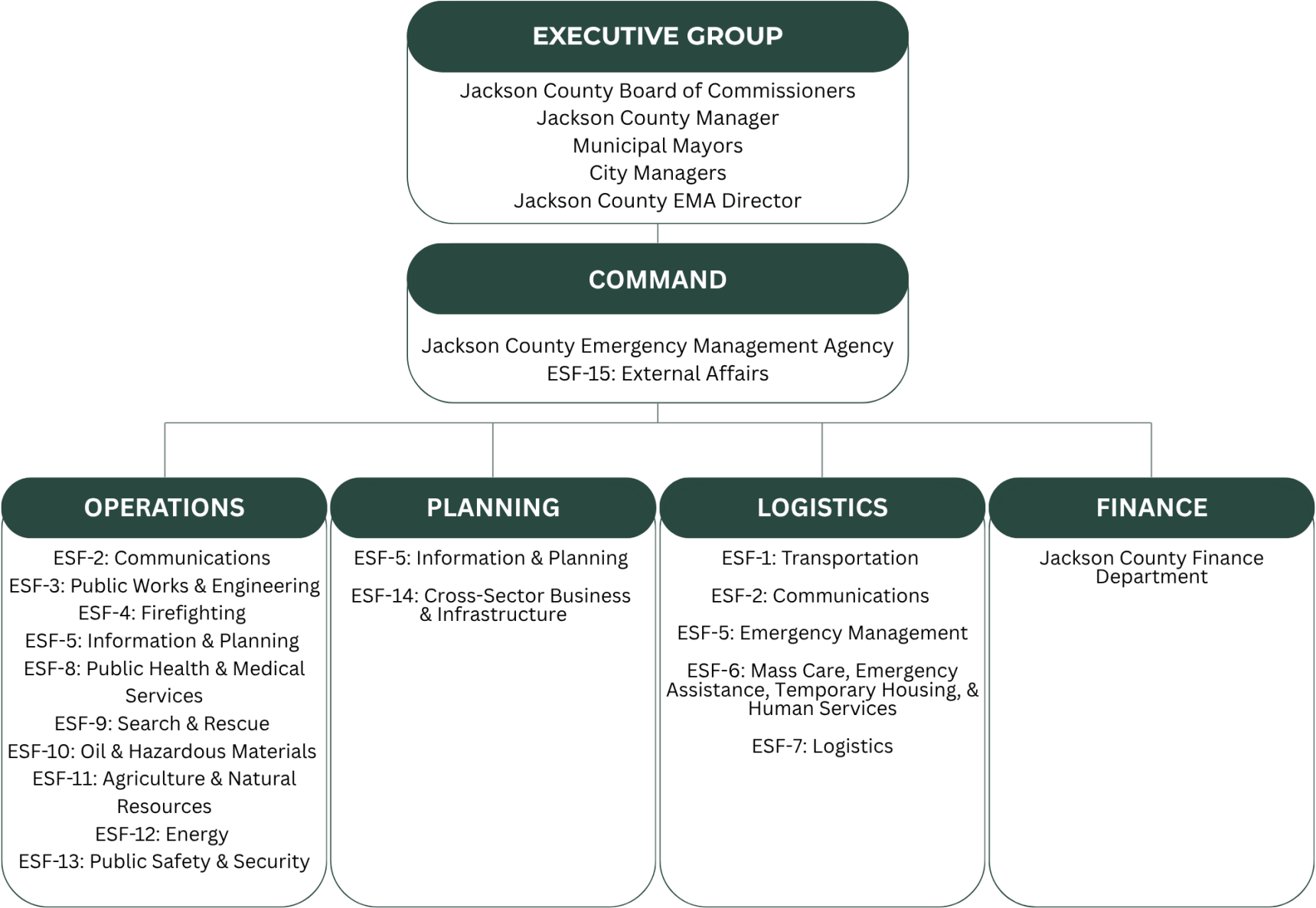
The following Emergency Support Functions are established within this Emergency Operations Plan:

- ESF-1: Transportation
- ESF-2: Communications

- ESF-3: Public Works & Engineering
- ESF-4: Firefighting
- ESF-5: Information & Planning
- ESF-6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, & Human Services
- ESF-7: Logistics
- ESF-8: Public Health & Medical Services
- ESF-9: Search & Rescue
- ESF-10: Oil & Hazardous Materials
- ESF-11: Agriculture & Natural Resources
- ESF-12: Energy
- ESF-13: Public Safety & Security
- ESF-14: Cross-Sector Business & Infrastructure
- ESF-15: External Affairs

Primary agencies and support agencies are identified in Appendix A. Agency roles, responsibilities, and operational concepts for each Emergency Support Function are detailed within Annexes 1–15 of this Emergency Operations Plan.

2.5.5 Emergency Operations Center Organization Structure



2.6 Emergency Operations Center Operations

2.6.1 Situation Reports

Every day that the Emergency Operations Center is activated, a Situation Report (SITREP) will be produced for each operational period. The Jackson County EMA Director or designee will set the operational period, which usually will be twelve (12) hours. The initial SITREP will be completed within the first four (4) hours after activation. Additional SITREPS will coincide with the EOC briefings.

Each ESF will complete their part of the SITREP, providing a comprehensive and accurate report, and submit it. This report will include, but is not limited to, the following:

- Type of disaster
- Date and time of disaster
- Status of mobilization of county/municipal resources
- Initial damage
- Casualties/Fatalities (Number dead, injured, and missing)
- Roads and bridges damage or destroyed
- Utility status (Locations and number of homes/facilities without power, water, gas, communications, etc.)
- Public facility damage
- Critical Infrastructure damage (Communications, Emergency services, etc.)
- Status of local government
- Immediate support required of state government
- Points of Dispensing (POD) status
- Shelter status
- School status
- Other damage

Upon review and approval by the Jackson County EMA Director or designee, the SITREP will be sent to the State Operations Center (SOC) by entering it into WebEOC under Statewide Significant Events and SOC Significant Events, and titled JACKSON COUNTY SITREP at the beginning of each operational period.

2.6.2 Briefings Schedule

Once the EOC is activated, the Jackson County EMA Director or designee will conduct an Activation Briefing. This will detail the situation and give the operational period objectives.

During EOC operations, the Jackson County EMA Director or designee will conduct regularly scheduled situational briefings. Briefing times will be determined at the beginning of activation and will be based on type and speed of incident. All activated ESFs may be expected to give a brief description of their priority issues as related to the EOC objectives and any unresolved concerns they have.

Additional briefings may be required depending on the circumstances. This may include briefings for VIPs, media, special visitors, or newly arrived state or federal representatives.

2.6.3 Alert and Notification

Jackson County EMA staff maintain several methods of communication for alerts and notification. The primary communication method is a cell phone which includes email and texting capabilities. Back-up methods include radios and desktop phones.

The Jackson County EMA Director, or their designee, will coordinate with all appropriate department/agencies and organizations to ensure timely notification at the onset of a human-caused or natural incident.

2.6.4 Warning

The ability to warn the public of impending danger or orders of evacuation is a priority in any emergency operation. There are many methods to communicate emergency messages to the general public, the business community, and transient population. Official warnings can come from the local, state and federal government.

Jackson County Communications (E911 Dispatch) serves as the Jackson County Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) for all incidents and is located at 472 Curtis H. Spence Drive, Jefferson, Georgia 30549.

The primary method of notification for the State Warning Point is telephone at 1-800- TRY-GEMA (1-800-879-4362).

2.6.5 Public Information

In the event of an emergency or disaster, a Jackson County Public Information Officer (PIO) will be designated. The PIO will closely monitor the situation, receive information from the Jackson County EMA Director or designee, and disseminate timely written and verbal information to the public. The PIO will utilize all available media sources, to include radio, television, newspaper, social media and other internet sources, and any other sources that are feasible.

The PIO's primary purpose is to provide information to the general public regarding the disaster and how it impacts the community. This information includes warning citizens of impending danger, the status of active disaster, pertinent information regarding evacuation, re-entry and recovery efforts.

The Jackson County PIO is a member of the Command Group and will be present for all executive level meetings during emergency or disaster operations.

Public Information operations will include the Jackson County PIO and will be supplemented with additional administrative staff. This additional staff will include PIOs from other departments, agencies, and businesses as required.

When incidents involve multiple jurisdictions or agencies, a Joint Information System (JIS) or Joint Information Center (JIC) may be established to coordinate public messaging and ensure consistent, accurate information dissemination.

2.6.6 Evacuation

Evacuation is the controlled movement and relocation of persons and property necessitated by the threat of a natural, technological, or human-caused disaster. The evacuation of large numbers of people from vulnerable areas will stress the limited capabilities of the county's road network. Therefore, a major evacuation must be initiated as soon as feasible. Direction, control, and coordination with all appropriate departments/agencies will be conducted through the Jackson County EOC.

The Jackson County EMA Director, or designee, will coordinate the evacuation route to shelters, and the provision of transportation, shelter, and congregate care. Additionally, the Jackson County EMA Director, or designee, will provide detailed evacuation information to the public, through the Public Information Officer, to facilitate the evacuation.

2.6.7 Requests for Assistance

When municipal governments determine that municipal resources are not adequate, additional resources may be requested through the Jackson County EMA Director or the Jackson County EOC, if activated.

If local capabilities are exceeded, and a local emergency has been declared, a Resource Request for state and/or federal assistance shall be presented to the SOC through WebEOC, or through the Area Field Coordinator, if WebEOC is unavailable.

All needs must go through the process of being filled with local resources, resources for which contracts are in place, or donated resources before a request is made to the state. Once all local resources have been exhausted, the Operations Desk will make the appropriate request to the State for resources.

There are many methods of resource requests that can be utilized. The primary method is the State WebEOC. All required information is included in the Resource Request board. If the system fails or is unavailable, the following methods are acceptable:

- Area Field Coordinator liaison
- Phone 1-800-TRY-GEMA (1-800-879-4362)
- E-mail

2.6.8 Coordinating Local, State, and Federal Operations

Local responders are the first to arrive and the last to leave an emergency situation. All emergencies and/or disasters are managed at the local level. If local capabilities are exceeded, and a local emergency has been declared, state government agencies can augment assistance to meet the emergency needs of victims.

State government will supplement local efforts upon request or in accordance with the Emergency Support Function (ESF) Annexes described herein. The Governor or designee may execute the Georgia Emergency Operation Plan (GEOP) to support local situations when local resources are not adequate to sustain an effective response operation or when a significant state presence is required for immediate assistance. State level assistance activities normally will consist of coordination and support.

Federal assistance will supplement state and local efforts and shall be provided under governing secretarial or statutory authorities. To the extent that public law provides, any federal assistance made available to relieve the effects of an emergency or disaster in Jackson County will be coordinated by the State Coordinating Officer (SCO) or designated authorized representative.

If the President authorizes federal assistance, the President will appoint a Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO). The FCO is authorized to use the full authority of the Stafford Act to reimburse response and recovery claims.

2.6.9 Logistical Staging Areas

For emergencies requiring major mobilization of supplies, materials, equipment, and personnel prior to, during, and after the emergency, a Logistical Staging Area (LSA) may be established. The LSA will receive, classify, and account for emergency relief and sustainment supplies. This area will be determined based on areas of damaged and needs.

3.0 Assignment of Responsibilities

3.1 General

Most departments/agencies of government have emergency functions in addition to their normal, day-to-day duties. These emergency functions usually parallel or complement normal functions. Each department/agency is responsible for developing and maintaining its own emergency management procedures.

Each organization listed in this plan will send a representative to the EOC upon activation.

3.2 Assignment of Responsibilities

3.2.1 Chief Elected Officials

A municipal mayor, the Chairperson of the Jackson County Board of Commissioners, or their designee, as a jurisdiction's chief executive, is responsible for the public safety and welfare of the people within that jurisdiction. Chief elected officials provide executive leadership and policy direction before, during, and after emergencies and disasters and support coordinated emergency management activities in accordance with local, state, and federal laws.

Chief elected officials are responsible for:

- Declaring local states of emergency or disaster in accordance with applicable laws, ordinances, and authorities.
- Authorizing and issuing protective action decisions, including evacuation orders, shelter-in-place directives, curfews, emergency closures, and other measures necessary to protect life and property.

- Coordinating re-entry and recovery decisions following emergencies or disasters to ensure public safety and orderly restoration of services.
- Supporting emergency management operations through policy guidance, resource prioritization, mutual aid coordination, and continuity of government activities.
- Serving as the primary local elected representative and liaison with neighboring jurisdictions, state agencies, federal agencies, tribal governments, private sector partners, volunteer organizations, and the public.
- Supporting emergency public information efforts and assisting in communicating protective actions, emergency declarations, and recovery information to the public.
- Coordinating with legal counsel to ensure emergency actions, declarations, and authorities comply with applicable laws and regulations.
- Providing or obtaining legal advice as necessary during emergency operations, recovery activities, and continuity of government functions.
- Performing other executive, legal, and policy functions necessary to support effective emergency management and disaster recovery operations.

3.2.2 Emergency Support Functions

The EOP applies a functional approach that groups the capabilities of municipal and county departments and some volunteer and non-government organizations into ESFs to provide the planning, support, resources, program implementation, and emergency services that are most likely to be needed during disaster or emergency incidents. The County response to actual or potential disasters or emergencies is typically provided through the full or partial activation of the ESF structure as necessary. The ESFs serve as the coordination mechanism to provide assistance to municipal governments or to County departments and agencies conducting missions of primary County responsibility.

Each ESF is comprised of primary and support agencies. The EOP identifies primary agencies on the basis of authorities, resources, and capabilities. Support agencies are assigned based on resources and capabilities in a given functional area. The resources provided by the ESFs reflect categories identified in the NIMS. ESFs are expected to support one another in carrying out their respective roles and responsibilities. Additional discussion on roles and responsibilities of ESF primary agencies, and support agencies can be found in the introduction to the ESF Annexes.

Note that not all disaster or emergency incidents result in the activation of all ESFs. It is possible that an incident can be adequately addressed by agencies through activation of certain EOP elements without the activation of ESFs. Similarly, operational security considerations may dictate that activation of EOP elements be kept to a minimum, particularly in the context of certain terrorism prevention activities.

The primary department/departments for each ESF maintain(s) working relations with its associated private-sector counterparts through partnership committees or other means (e.g., ESF 2, Communications - telecommunications industry; ESF 10, Hazardous Materials - oil and hazardous materials industries; etc.).

ESF-1: Transportation

- Support and assist municipal, county, private sector, and voluntary organizations requiring transportation.
- Coordinate rail management with state and PSP partners.
- Movement restrictions, evacuation, and re-entry coordination.
- Restoration and recovery of transportation infrastructure.
- Debris management.
- Damage and impact assessment.

ESF-2: Communications

- Provide communication plans and systems for disaster response
- Communications with telecommunication providers and operators
- Coordination of restoration and repair of telecommunication systems
- Protection, restoration and sustainment of cyber systems and resources
- Damage assessment of critical communication systems in disasters

ESF-3: Public Works & Engineering

- Water Sector Critical Infrastructure Assessment, Protection, and Technical.
- Boil water advisories.
- Infrastructure restoration and coordination.
- Damage assessment to critical infrastructure system.
- Water sample collection assistance.
- Maintaining designated major streets and avenues, highways, and other designated routes of travel
- Assisting with heavy rescue
- Decontamination
- Engineering services as required
- Transportation
- Debris removal
- Inspection of shelter sites for safe occupancy
- Inspection of damaged buildings, public and private, for safe occupancy
- Enforcement of building codes
- Maintenance of vehicles and other essential equipment of the various departments and agencies
- Maintenance of a reserve supply of fuel
- Provisions for the immediate repair of emergency service vehicles and equipment, both in the field and in the shop, as the situation permits

ESF-4: Firefighting

- Command and coordination of firefighting activities.
- Search and rescue.

- Decontamination.
- Damage assessment.

ESF-5: Information & Planning

- Coordination of emergency management program and EOP.
- Staff and manage EOC.
- Comprehensive all-hazard emergency preparedness planning.
- Manage all-hazard emergency preparedness training and education.
- Coordination of incident management and response efforts.
- Disseminate emergency public information.
- Preparation and management of Incident Action Plan.
- Maintain situational awareness.
- Coordinate assistance from other jurisdictions.
- Coordinate resource requests through State Operation Center (SOC).
- Financial management coordination in disasters.
- Collection, compilation and dissemination of damage assessment reports.

ESF-6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, & Human Services

- Status reporting of mass care, shelter, human services activities to SOC.
- Providing the use of facilities for emergency public education.
- Providing facilities for emergency housing of evacuees and relief forces.
- Providing facilities for emergency first aid stations, emergency hospitals, or emergency morgues.
- Providing personnel for shelter managers and staff.
- Providing recreation plans for shelter occupants' use during shelter-stay period.
- Coordinating transportation.
- Supporting shelter managers.
- Emergency welfare services.
- Emergency lodging.
- Emergency feeding.
- Emergency clothing.
- Emergency registration and inquiry.
- Coordinating services for the area homeless population.
- Coordinating religious services.
- Coordinating private welfare groups.
- Identifying non-English-speaking persons and provisions for translation.
- Identifying special needs population (by culture, language, or age-specific requirements).
- Maintaining an up-to-date list and supporting memorandums of agreement (MOAs) with shelter facilities and their points of contact.

ESF-7: Logistics

- Maintaining a list of suppliers, vendors, and items of critical emergency need.
- Supports volunteer services, County agencies, and municipal governments tracking, providing, and/or requiring resource support.
- Logistics planning, management and coordination (Mutual Aid).
- Coordination of incident facilities, equipment and supplies in disasters.
- Coordination of contract services in disasters (food, water, commodities, and transportation).
- Status reporting of logistics and resource activities to the SOC.

ESF-8: Public Health & Medical Services

- Emergency medical treatment and triage.
- Emergency medical care information and coordination.
- Emergency hospital treatment information and coordination.
- Traditional hospital medical services.
- Limited on-site decontamination.
- Identification of local health facilities, including hospitals, clinics, dialysis centers, and nursing or rehabilitation centers, and supplying and using medical and health items.
- Medical support to shelters.
- Health advisories.
- Inoculations for the prevention of disease.
- Identification of special needs populations, including the elderly and very young, and populations requiring specific life-saving services (e.g., dialysis or assistance with breathing).
- Assisting with special needs evacuation.
- Hospital evacuation.
- Emergency medical transportation.
- Emergency interment coordination.
- Sanitation and pest control as required.

ESF-9: Search & Rescue

- Coordination of search activities in disasters.
- Coordination of rescue activities in disasters.
- Coordination of search and rescue resources.

ESF-10: Oil & Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT)

- Coordination of hazardous material response activities.
- Coordination of environmental protection and long term clean up.

ESF-11: Agriculture & Natural Resources

- Coordination with ESF 6 and County Board of Education for 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.
- Coordination with ESF 6 and ESF 8 for the safety and well-being of household pets during an emergency response or evacuation.
- Protection of natural and cultural resources and historic properties.

ESF-12: Energy

- Assessment, repair and restoration of damaged energy systems and components.
- Coordinate private sector energy industry and fuel industry restoration efforts.
- Prepare energy forecast and assessments for disasters.
- Coordination for fuel resupply of emergency vehicles & generators.

ESF-13: Public Safety & Security

- Maintaining law and order.
- Traffic and crowd control.
- Protecting vital installations.
- Controlling and limiting access to the scene of the disaster.
- Assist with movement restrictions, evacuation, and re-entry coordination.
- Support transportation strike teams.
- Supplementing communications.
- Assisting with all evacuation efforts.
- Assisting with search and rescue.
- Security planning and technical resource assistance.

ESF-14: Cross-Sector Business & Infrastructure

- Damage, social, and economic impact assessment in disasters.
- Long-term community recovery assessment and coordination.
- Analysis of mitigation program activities.

ESF-15: External Affairs

- Public information and protective action guidance dissemination.
- Media and community relations.
- Coordination of Joint Information Centers.
- VOAD and donation management.

Primary agencies and support agencies are identified in Appendix A. Agency roles, responsibilities, and operational concepts for each Emergency Support Function are detailed within Annexes 1–15 of this Emergency Operations Plan.

3.2.3 State Government Department and Agencies

Support from other State government departments and agencies may be requested through the Georgia Emergency Management and Homeland Security Agency (GEMA/HS) State Operations Center by submitting a Resource Request through WebEOC.

3.2.4 Private Sector Organizations

The roles, responsibilities, and participation of the private sector during a disaster or emergency incident vary based on the nature of the organization and the type and impact of the incident. EOP primary and support agencies coordinate with the private sector to effectively share information, form courses of action, and incorporate available resources to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters and emergencies.

3.2.4.1. Roles

The roles of private-sector organizations are summarized below:

- *Impacted Organization or Infrastructure*
Private-sector organizations may be affected by direct or indirect consequences of the incident, including privately owned critical infrastructure, key resources, and those main private-sector organizations that are significant to regional economic recovery from the incident. Examples of privately owned infrastructure include transportation, telecommunications, private utilities, financial institutions, and hospitals.
- *Response Resource*
Private-sector organizations provide response resources (donated or compensated) during an incident - including specialized teams, equipment, and advanced technologies - through public-private emergency plans, mutual aid agreements, or incident specific requests from government and private-sector-volunteer initiatives.
- *Regulated and/or Responsible Party*
Owners/operators of certain regulated facilities or hazardous operations may bear responsibilities under the law for preparing for and preventing incidents from occurring, and responding to an incident once it occurs. For example, some activities are required by law or regulation to maintain emergency preparedness plans, procedures, and facilities and to perform assessments, prompt notifications, and training for a response to an incident.
- *Emergency Organization Member*
Private-sector organizations may serve as active partners in emergency preparedness and response organizations and activities.

3.2.4.2. Responsibilities

Private-sector organizations support the EOP (voluntarily or to comply with applicable laws and regulations) by sharing information with the government, identifying risks, performing vulnerability assessments, developing emergency response and business continuity plans, enhancing their overall readiness, implementing appropriate prevention and protection programs, and donating or otherwise providing goods and services through contractual arrangement or government purchases to assist in response to and recovery from an incident.

Certain organizations are required by existing law and regulation to bear the cost of planning and response to incidents, regardless of cause. In the case of an Emergency or disaster, these private-sector

organizations are expected to mobilize and employ the resources necessary and available in accordance with their plans to address the consequences of incidents at their own facilities or incidents for which they are otherwise responsible.

3.2.4.3. *Response Resources*

Unless the response role is inherently governmental (e.g., law enforcement, etc.), private-sector organizations are encouraged to develop and maintain capabilities to respond to and manage a complete spectrum of incidents and emergencies. The Jackson County Government maintains ongoing interaction with the critical infrastructure and key resource industries to provide coordination for prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery activities. When practical, or when required under law, private-sector representatives should be included in planning and exercises. In some cases, the government may direct private-sector response resources when they have contractual relationships, using government funds.

3.2.5 Non-Governmental and Volunteer Agencies

Volunteer agencies, such as the American Red Cross, faith-based organizations, and assistive organizations, such as the Salvation Army, are available to give assistance with sheltering, feeding, and other issues, as necessary.

Nongovernmental and volunteer organizations collaborate with first responders, governments at all levels, and other agencies and organizations providing relief services to sustain life, reduce physical and emotional distress, and promote recovery of disaster victims when assistance is not available from other sources. For example, the American Red Cross is a nongovernmental organization that provides relief at the local level and also supports the Mass Care element of ESF-6. Community-based organizations receive government funding to provide essential public health services.

The Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD) is a consortium of over 60 recognized organizations of volunteers active in disaster relief. Such entities provide significant capabilities to incident management and response efforts at all levels. For example, the wildlife rescue and rehabilitation activities conducted during a pollution emergency are often carried out by private, nonprofit organizations working with natural resource trustee agencies.

3.2.6 Citizen Involvement

Strong partnerships with citizen groups and organizations provide support for incident management prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation.

The US Citizen Corps brings these groups together and focuses efforts of individuals through education, training, and volunteer service to help make communities safer, stronger, and better prepared to address the threats of terrorism, crime, public health issues, and disasters of all kinds.

3.2.6.1. *Citizen Corps*

The Citizen Corps works through a Citizen Corps Council that brings together leaders from law enforcement, fire, emergency medical and other emergency management, volunteer organizations, elected officials, the private sector, and other community stakeholders.

Citizen Corps Councils Implement Citizen Corps programs, which include Community Emergency Response Teams (CERTs), Medical Reserve Corps, Neighborhood Watch, Volunteers in Police Service, and the affiliate programs; provide opportunities for special skills and interests; develop targeted outreach for special-needs groups; and organize special projects and community events.

Citizen Corps Affiliate Programs expand the resources and materials available to communities through partnerships with programs and organizations that offer resources for public education, outreach, and training; represent volunteers interested in helping to make their communities safer; or offer volunteer service opportunities to support first responders, disaster relief activities, and community safety efforts.

Other programs unaffiliated with Citizen Corps also provide organized citizen involvement opportunities in support of response to major disasters and other emergencies.

4.0 Continuity of Government / Continuity of Operations Plan

Local governments and jurisdictions must be prepared to continue their minimum essential functions throughout the spectrum of possible threats from natural disasters through acts of terrorism. Continuity of Government (COG) and Continuity of Operations (COOP) planning facilitates the performance of local government and services during an emergency that may disrupt normal operations. Contingency plans for the continuity of operations of vital government functions and jurisdictions will allow agencies to continue their minimum essential operations and maintain authority. These plans include the spectrum of possible threats from natural disasters through acts of terrorism.

4.1 Succession of Command for Local Government

COG/COOP measures establish lines of personnel succession, ensuring that authority is delegated to appropriate personnel prior to an emergency. Executive office personnel and department managers will identify, notify, and train the individuals next in line. In addition, personnel will be familiar with alert, notification and deployment procedures to provide for command and control of response and recovery operations.

4.2 Mission Essential Functions and Processes

4.2.1 Mission Essential Functions

When confronting events which disrupt normal operations, Jackson County is committed to providing mission essential functions which must be continued even under the most challenging emergency circumstances. Mission essential functions are defined as only those most critical activities which

ensure the safety and security of system users, employees, contractors, and the general public; and support the restoration of internal operations and facilitate emergency response operations.

During activation of the COOP, all activities not identified as essential may be suspended to enable Jackson County to concentrate on providing mission essential functions and building the internal capabilities necessary to increase and eventually restore operations. Appropriate communications regarding restoration of the suspended functions with regular or expected users will be a priority.

4.2.2 Mission Essential Processes

Jackson County's mission essential business processes are identified below in descending order of priority. Priority 1-5 processes are essential to immediate needs.

1. Public Safety (Law Enforcement, Fire, EMS)
2. 911 Communications
3. Emergency Operations Center
4. Public Affairs
5. Finance and Administration

Priority 6-10 processes can be deferred until post-event and reconstitution activities. Selected staffing resources supporting Priority 6-10 processes will be cross-trained and redeployed to support and sustain immediate needs.

6. Education services
7. Business/Commerce Management
8. Non-essential County Operations (Tax assessment, Zoning commission, etc.)
9. Hazard Mitigation
10. Training

4.3 Relocation of Government

Jackson County recognizes that normal operations may be disrupted and that there may be a need to perform mission essential functions at alternate facilities. In selecting the alternate facility, Jackson County will identify its capability to support mission essential functions.

4.4 Vital Records and Data Management

Preservation of Records addresses the protection of essential records (e.g., vital statistics, deeds, corporation papers, operational plans, resource data, personnel and payroll records, inventory lists, laws, charters, and financial documents) by the appropriate agency following an emergency or disaster. Governments will plan for preservation of succession and delegation of authority and records necessary for carrying out governments legal and financial functions and the protection of legal and financial rights of citizens.

Jackson County will identify vital records and databases, which must be available to support essential functions. Jackson County will also identify vendors and contractors available to support restoration of vital records, systems, and/or processes.

5.0 Direction, Control, and Coordination

5.1 Command Responsibility for Specific Actions

5.1.1 General Guidance of Emergency Operations

Direction and control of disaster situations and other emergency operations will be coordinated from the Jackson County EOC.

5.1.2 Direction of Response

The Chairperson of the Jackson County Board of Commissioners has the responsibility for addressing threats to his or her jurisdiction. This authority shall include, but not be limited to, the declaration of an emergency condition or disaster declaration within the political jurisdiction.

The Jackson County EMA Director will act as the chief advisor to the Chairperson of the Jackson County Board of Commissioners during any declared emergency affecting the people and property of the jurisdiction. Various agencies and departments under the direction of the Jackson County EMA Director will conduct emergency operations.

Personnel assigned to the following roles will be required to complete NIMS Incident Command System and position specific training within 1 year of being assigned to the position.

- Incident Commander
- Planning Chief
- Operations Chief
- Logistics Section Chief
- Finance and Administration Chief
- ESF Leads

State and Federal officials will coordinate their operations through the jurisdiction's elected or appointed officials or their designated representatives.

6.0 Administration, Finance, and Logistics

6.1 Appointment of Officials

All departments, offices, or other authorities should appoint personnel who have decision making authority under emergency conditions prior to an event.

6.2 Administration

A large-scale emergency or disaster will place great demands on Jackson County's resources. Distribution of required resources may be made difficult by such emergencies. Coordination with appropriate departments will be conducted to ensure that operational readiness is always maintained.

Administrative procedures will be conducted in accordance with existing county rules, regulations, and policies.

6.3 Finance

Expenditures of county monies for emergency operations will be conducted in accordance with the county ordinance or policy. In addition, state and federal monies may become available to assist in the disaster effort. Accounting for the expenditures of the federal, state, and county monies will be subject to audits, both internally and externally.

Individual departments are responsible for collecting, reporting, and maintenance of records documenting disaster costs. The Jackson County Finance Director will be responsible for collecting the data from all departments and compiling it for a total cost.

6.4 Logistics

Individual government agencies and augmentation forces will utilize and track supplies, operational aids, and transportation under control of their organizations. Additional supplies, transportation, and manpower required shall be requested through the Jackson County EOC.

Augmentation of the response staff will be done in compliance with published Jackson County ordinances.

7.0 Plan Development and Maintenance

7.1 Development

Jackson County Emergency Management Agency is responsible for coordinating emergency planning. ESF representatives for each agency are responsible for supporting emergency planning.

7.2 Maintenance

Jackson County Emergency Management Agency is the executive agent for EOP management and maintenance. The EOP will be updated periodically as required to incorporate new directives and changes based on lessons learned from exercises and actual events.

7.2.1 Requirements

The Jackson County EMA Director will maintain, distribute, and update the EOP. Responsible officials in County or municipal agencies should recommend changes and provide updated information periodically (e.g., changes of personnel and available resources).

Directors of supporting agencies have the responsibility of maintaining internal plans, SOPs, and resource data to ensure prompt and effective response to and recovery from emergencies and disasters.

7.2.2 Review and Update

The Jackson County EOP is required to be reviewed annually. Any plan “reviewed” will have three potential findings:

1. No Action Required,
2. Partial Update Required (Admin Update), or
3. Full Update Required (Operational or Organizational changes to plan)

7.2.2.1. *Partial Updates*

Partial Updates are generally categorized as administrative updates or corrections and do not substantially change the original intent and purpose of the plan. Partial updates can be annotated on the Record of Change table of the plan. Those changes will be distributed to those listed on the Distribution List table.

7.2.2.2. *Full Updates*

The Jackson County EOP is required to be fully updated within 48 months of the Promulgation date. Full Updates require that the formal planning process be used; stakeholder engagement, content review, and comment. The entire plan will require a new signature and distribution to those listed on the Distribution List table.

7.2.2.3. *Plan Rescindment*

Any plan that has outlived its usefulness or that has become obsolete may be Rescinded. In consultation with Chairperson of the Jackson County Board of Commissioners, the Jackson County EMA Director may recommend that applicable plan(s) be Rescinded. Any plan scheduled for Rescindment will require formal notification to all plan stakeholders stating that the plan is rescinded.

8.0 Authorities and References

8.1 Legal Authority

This section identifies the statutory, regulatory, and policy frameworks that provide authority for emergency management in Jackson County and guide the development, implementation, and maintenance of this Emergency Operations Plan.

8.1.1 Federal

- The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance, Public Law 93-288 as amended
- 42 USC, Chapter 139 Volunteer Protection

8.1.2 State

- O.C.G.A. § 38-3 Emergency Management
- O.C.G.A. § 51-1-29.2 Liability of Persons/Entities Acting During Catastrophic Acts of Nature

8.1.3 Local

- Jackson County, Ga., Code of Ordinances, Chapter 14, Article II, § 14-19 and 14-20

8.2 References

8.2.1 Federal

- Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101: Developing and Maintaining State, Territorial, Tribal, and Local Government Emergency Plans, March 2009.
- Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP), February 2007.
- National Incident Management System (NIMS), December 2008.
- National Response Framework, Federal Emergency Management Agency, January 2008.

8.2.2 State

- Georgia Emergency Operations Plan (GEOP), 2017
- State of Georgia Continuity of Government Plan, 2017
- Georgia Emergency Management and Homeland Security Agency Plans Standardization and Maintenance, May 2018
- Georgia Emergency Management Agency-Homeland Security Statewide Mutual Aid and Assistance Agreement

8.2.3 Local

- Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Plan

APPENDIX A: ESF AGENCY DESIGNATION

ESF	Function	Primary	Secondary
ESF-1	Transportation	Jackson County Board of Education	Commerce City Board of Education Commerce City Public Works Georgia Department of Transportation (GDOT) Jackson County Emergency Management Agency (EMA) Jackson County Public Works Jefferson City Board of Education Jefferson City Public Works Municipal Law Enforcement Agencies Nicholson City Public Works
ESF-2	Communications	Jackson County Communications Jackson County Emergency Management Agency	Amateur Radio Organizations Jackson County Information & Communication Services Jackson County Sheriff's Office Local Telecommunications Providers Municipal Police Departments
ESF-3	Public Works & Engineering	Jackson County Public Works	City of Arcade City of Commerce City of Hoschton City of Jefferson Jackson County Road Department Solid Waste Division Jackson County Water and Sewer Authority

ESF	Function	Primary	Secondary
ESF-4	Firefighting	Arcade Fire Department Commerce Fire Department Harrisburg Fire Department Jackson County CI Fire Department Jackson Trail Fire Department Jefferson Fire Department Maysville Fire Department Nicholson Fire Department North Jackson Fire Department Plainview Fire Department South Jackson Fire Department West Jackson Fire Department	Georgia Forestry Commission Jackson County EMA Jackson County EMS Jackson County Public Works Jackson County Sheriff's Office Mutual Aid Fire Departments, State & Federal Fire Resources
ESF-5	Information and Planning	Jackson County Emergency Management Agency	City of Arcade City of Braselton City of Commerce City of Hoschton City of Jefferson City of Maysville City of Nicholson City of Pendergrass City of Talmo Jackson County Board of Commissioners
ESF-6	Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services	Jackson County Department of Family & Children Services	American Red Cross Commerce City Board of Education Jackson County Board of Education Jackson County Emergency Management Agency Jefferson City Board of Education

ESF	Function	Primary	Secondary
ESF-7	Logistics	Jackson County Emergency Management Agency	City of Arcade City of Braselton City of Commerce City of Hoschton City of Jefferson City of Maysville City of Nicholson City of Pendergrass City of Talmo Jackson County Board of Commissioners Jackson County Finance
ESF-8	Public Health & Medical Services	Jackson County Public Health Department Jackson County Emergency Medical Services (EMS)	Advantage Behavioral Health Systems American Red Cross Georgia Department of Public Health (DPH) Home Health Agencies Jackson County Emergency Management Agency (EMA) Jackson County Fire Services Long-Term Care and Assisted Living Facilities Regional Healthcare Facilities

ESF	Function	Primary	Secondary
ESF-9	Search & Rescue	Jackson County Sheriff's Office Jackson County Emergency Management Agency	Arcade Fire Department Commerce Fire Department Georgia Department of Natural Resources Harrisburg Fire Department Jackson County CI Fire Department Jackson County EMS Jackson County Public Works Jackson Trail Fire Department Jefferson Fire Department Maysville Fire Department Municipal Police Departments Nicholson Fire Department North Jackson Fire Department Plainview Fire Department South Jackson Fire Department West Jackson Fire Department
ESF-10	Oil & Hazardous Materials	Arcade Fire Department Commerce Fire Department Harrisburg Fire Department Jackson County CI Fire Department Jackson Trail Fire Department Jefferson Fire Department Maysville Fire Department Nicholson Fire Department North Jackson Fire Department Plainview Fire Department South Jackson Fire Department West Jackson Fire Department	Georgia Forestry Commission Jackson County Emergency Management Agency (EMA) Jackson County Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Jackson County Public Works Jackson County Sheriff's Office Mutual Aid Fire Departments, State & Federal Fire Resources

ESF	Function	Primary	Secondary
ESF-11	Agriculture & Natural Resources	Jackson County Cooperative Extension Office	Georgia Department of Agriculture (GDA) Georgia Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Jackson County Animal Control Jackson County Emergency Management Agency (EMA)
ESF-12	Energy	Jackson County Public Works	City of Arcade Public Works City of Commerce Public Works City of Jefferson Public Works City of Pendergrass Public Works Commerce Utilities Fuel Suppliers Georgia Power Jackson County Emergency Management Agency (EMA) Jackson County Water & Sewerage Authority Jackson EMC Natural Gas Providers
ESF-13	Public Safety & Security	Jackson County Sheriff's Office	Arcade Police Department Braselton Police Department Commerce Police Department Hoschton Police Department Jackson County Coroner's Office Jackson County Emergency Management Agency Jefferson Police Department Maysville Police Department Pendergrass Police Department

ESF	Function	Primary	Secondary
ESF-14	Cross-Sector Business & Infrastructure	Jackson County Emergency Management Agency	City of Arcade City of Braselton City of Commerce City of Hoschton City of Jefferson City of Maysville City of Nicholson City of Pendergrass City of Talmo Jackson County Board of Commissioners Jackson County Finance Department Jackson County Planning and Development Jackson County Public Works
ESF-15	External Affairs	Jackson County Emergency Management Agency	City of Arcade City of Braselton City of Commerce City of Hoschton City of Jefferson City of Maysville City of Nicholson City of Pendergrass City of Talmo Jackson County Board of Commissioners

ESF-1: TRANSPORTATION

PRIMARY AGENCY	SUPPORTING AGENCIES
Jackson County Board of Education	Commerce City Board of Education Commerce City Public Works Georgia Department of Transportation (GDOT) Jackson County Emergency Management Agency (EMA) Jackson County Public Works Jefferson City Board of Education Jefferson City Public Works Municipal Law Enforcement Agencies Nicholson City Public Works Private Sector Transportation Providers

Introduction

The Transportation Emergency Support Function (ESF-1) coordinates and manages transportation assets during emergencies or disasters. It ensures the safe and efficient movement of people, equipment, and supplies to support countywide response and recovery operations.

Purpose

The purpose of ESF-1 is to coordinate and use of all county, public, private, and volunteer transportation resources within Jackson County during an emergency or a disaster situation. Primary objectives include:

- Providing buses and vehicles for evacuation and shelter operations.
- Transporting emergency personnel, victims, and critical supplies.
- Coordinating the repair and restoration of transportation infrastructure.
- Supporting other ESFs that require transportation assistance.

Scope

Transportation operations include the movement of people, equipment, and resources before, during, and after emergencies. Activities may include:

- Coordinating evacuation routes and public transportation.
- Supporting the delivery of emergency relief supplies.
- Assessing and reporting damage to transportation infrastructure.
- Assisting with debris clearance and road reopening.
- Supporting re-entry operations and logistical movement during recovery.

Concept of Operations

If a disaster warrants Emergency Operations Center (EOC) activation, some or all of ESF-1 Transportation personnel may be activated. The scope, scale, and magnitude of the threat/incident will dictate which support agencies that will be requested for support of ESF-1 Transportation operations in the EOC.

Annex Activation

When an ESF-1 Transportation or a support agency is made aware of a threat or incident requiring the activation of this Annex, they will contact the EOC with all pertinent information.

When activated, the Jackson County Board of Education with assistance from supporting departments and agencies, assesses and responds to requests for assistance with management, maintenance, planning, and technical support of transportation infrastructure and networks.

ESF-1 Operations

General

- Maintain liaison with the Jackson County EOC.
- Coordinate emergency information for public release through ESF-15 (External Affairs).
- Participate in planning meetings and exercises.
- Ensure that all team members or support agencies maintain appropriate records of costs incurred during the event.

Pre-Event

- Maintain updated inventories of buses, vehicles, equipment, and personnel.
- Identify primary and alternate evacuation routes and critical transportation corridors.
- Develop mutual aid agreements with other Boards of Education and private carriers.
- Coordinate with Jackson County EMA, Public Works agencies, and GDOT for route planning and maintenance.
- Participate in training and exercises to validate this annex and supporting standard operating procedures.
- Ensure personnel are trained in National Incident Management System (NIMS) and Incident Management System (ICS) transportation coordination procedures.

Response

- Staff the Jackson County EOC upon activation.
- Identify transportation needs to support evacuation, sheltering, and logistics.
- Deploy buses and vehicles for evacuation or transport of essential personnel.
- Coordinate with Jackson County EMA and ESF-5 (Information & Planning) for situation reporting and resource requests.
- Provide information on road closures, detours, and route conditions.
- Coordinate with GDOT and Public Works agencies to ensure safe and accessible routes.
- Support ESF-7 (Logistics) for transportation of equipment, food, and supplies.

- Disseminate public information on transportation updates through ESF-15 (External Affairs).

Recovery

- Continue providing transportation support as needed during recovery operations.
- Coordinate with ESF-3 (Public Works & Engineering) and GDOT for repair of transportation systems.
- Support transportation for assessment teams and recovery personnel.
- Maintain records of costs, mileage, and resource usage for reimbursement.
- Assist in restoring normal transportation services and routes.

Mitigation

- Identify and implement measures to reduce the impact of transportation system disruptions.
- Support mitigation planning efforts related to roads, bridges, and transit systems.
- Document lessons learned and best practices for future planning.

Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

The Jackson County Board of Education serves as the primary agency responsible for transportation during emergencies. The Jackson County EMA will coordinate with the Jackson County Board of Education, Public Works, GDOT, and other support agencies through the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) to manage and allocate resources.

ESF-1 Transportation Coordinator

During an emergency or disaster, Jackson County Board of Education will designate an ESF-1 Transportation Coordinator. The designated ESF-1 Transportation Coordinator will serve as the principle point of contact for operations associated with ESF-1 Transportation-related assistance that's received by the Jackson County EOC. The ESF-1 Transportation Coordinator will oversee all ESF-1 Transportation operations and reports to the Jackson County Emergency Management Agency (EMA).

Primary Agency Responsibilities (Jackson County Board of Education)

- Provide buses, personnel, and fuel to support evacuations, re-entry, or logistics operations.
- Coordinate the allocation and deployment of transportation resources.
- Maintain communication with the Jackson County EMA and supporting Boards of Education.
- Track costs and resource use for reimbursement purposes.

Supporting Agency Responsibilities

Commerce City Board of Education

- Provide transportation resources and personnel upon request.
- Assist with evacuation, re-entry, or logistical transport operations as requested by Jackson County EMA.

Commerce City Public Works

- Clear and maintain transportation routes.

- Provide heavy equipment, vehicles, and operators as needed.
- Assist with debris removal and route restoration.

Georgia Department of Transportation

- Provide status updates on state roads and coordinate route repair.

Jackson County Emergency Management Agency

- Coordinate transportation resource requests through the EOC.
- Facilitate communication among agencies and request state or federal support as needed.
- Maintain situational awareness and share transportation updates through ESF-5 (Information & Planning).

Jackson County Public Works

- Clear and maintain transportation routes.
- Provide heavy equipment, vehicles, and operators as needed.
- Assist with debris removal and route restoration.

Jefferson City Board of Education

- Provide transportation resources and personnel upon request.
- Assist with evacuation, re-entry, or logistical transport operations as requested by Jackson County EMA.

Jefferson City Public Works

- Clear and maintain transportation routes.
- Provide heavy equipment, vehicles, and operators as needed.
- Assist with debris removal and route restoration.

Municipal Law Enforcement Agencies

- Manage traffic control, escorts, and route security during evacuations and re-entry.

Nicholson City Public Works

- Clear and maintain transportation routes.
- Provide heavy equipment, vehicles, and operators as needed.
- Assist with debris removal and route restoration.

Private Sector Transportation Providers

- Supply vehicles and drivers through existing contracts or mutual aid agreements when requested.

ESF-2: COMMUNICATIONS

PRIMARY AGENCY	SUPPORTING AGENCIES
Jackson County Communications Center (9-1-1) <i>Primary Warning & Dispatch</i>	Amateur Radio Organizations Jackson County Information & Communications Services
Jackson County Emergency Management Agency (EMA) <i>Primary Radio Systems & Interoperability Communications Management</i>	Jackson County Sheriff's Office Local Telecommunications Providers Municipal Police Departments

Introduction

The Communications Emergency Support Function (ESF-2) provides coordination, technical support, and restoration of communication capabilities across Jackson County before, during, and after emergencies or disasters.

While the Jackson County Communications Center (9-1-1) maintains responsibility for call-taking, dispatch, and public warning, the Jackson County Emergency Management Agency (EMA) maintains responsibility for the countywide radio system, interoperability channels and radio infrastructure continuity.

Purpose

The purpose of ESF-2 is to ensure the coordinated provision of communications support to municipal, county, volunteer, and private-sector response organizations during emergencies. Primary objectives include:

- Identifying communications facilities, equipment, and trained personnel available to support emergency operations.
- Coordinating with telecommunications providers on service restoration actions.
- Supporting acquisition, deployment, and repair of communications assets needed to ensure continuity.
- Maintaining interoperable communication among all responding agencies.

Scope

- Communications include all methods of information transfer—voice, data, radio, satellite, digital messaging, and warning systems—used to support emergency operations. Activities may include:
- Supporting county emergency response agencies through planning, coordination, and deployment of communications systems.

- Integrating communications resources from local, state, federal, volunteer, and private-sector partners.
- Serving as the focal point for communications support before, during, and after EOC activation.
- Coordinating public warning and situational communications capability.

Concept of Operations

If a disaster warrants Emergency Operations Center (EOC) activation, some or all of ESF-2 Communications personnel may be activated. The scope, scale, and magnitude of the threat/incident will dictate which support agencies that will be requested for support of ESF-2 Communications operations in the EOC.

Annex Activation

When an ESF-2 Communications or a support agency is made aware of a threat or incident requiring the activation of this Annex, they will contact the EOC with all pertinent information.

When activated, the Jackson County Communications Center and Jackson County EMA with assistance from supporting departments and agencies, ensures full operational capability of radio networks, interoperability channels, data systems, and EOC communications.

ESF-2 Operations

General

- Maintain liaison with the Jackson County EOC.
- Coordinate emergency information for public release through ESF-15 (External Affairs).
- Participate in planning meetings and exercises.
- Ensure that all team members or support agencies maintain appropriate records of costs incurred during the event.

Pre-Event

- Identify public and private communications facilities, equipment, and personnel within the county, including mobile command posts.
- Identify commercial telecommunications companies' restoration and continuity plans.
- Maintain and update communications resource inventories (radios, repeaters, satellite phones, gateways, etc.).
- Develop and maintain county frequency management and interoperability plans (including talk groups, VHF/UHF/800 MHz, and auxiliary communications).
- Ensure continuity plans for the countywide radio system (backup sites, generators, portable repeaters).
- Coordinate long-distance and redundant communication strategies (satellite, FirstNet, etc.).
- Participate in trainings, drills, and exercises to test ESF-2 capabilities.
- Ensure National Incident Management System (NIMS) and Incident Management System (ICS) principles are integrated into all communications planning.

Response

- Assess communications capabilities and determine status of all systems.
- Prioritize communications needs and recommend deployment of assets.
- Maintain contact with local, county, regional, and state emergency communications partners.
- Implement frequency and interoperability plans as required.
- Provide operational communications links between EOC, field operations, shelters, and support agencies.
- Coordinate communications support with Georgia Emergency Management and Homeland Security Agency (GEMA) State Operations Center (SOC), including mobile command vehicles, deployable towers, or mutual aid resources.
- Support 9-1-1 in maintaining warning and alerting systems (IPAWS, sirens, emergency notifications).

Recovery

- Arrange alternate or temporary systems to replace damaged equipment.
- Maintain or restore communications with state, city, and county agencies and other EOCs.
- Provide communications channels for public information related to safety and recovery resources.
- Collect and report communications damage assessments to ESF-5 (Information & Planning).
- Coordinate with telecommunications providers for restoration.
- Prioritize deployment of communications services based on operational needs.
- Maintain cost documentation for all ESF-2 activities.

Mitigation

- Support mitigation planning related to communications vulnerabilities.
- Document issues requiring long-term mitigation actions for presentation in briefings, reports, and planning cycles.

Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

The Jackson County Communications Center and Jackson County EMA will serve as co-primary agencies responsible for the coordination, technical support, and restoration of communication capabilities across Jackson County before, during, and after emergencies or disasters. The Jackson County EMA will coordinate with the Jackson County Communications Center and other support agencies through the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) to manage and allocate resources.

ESF-2 Communications Coordinator

During an emergency or disaster, Jackson County Communications Center and Jackson County Emergency Management Agency will designate an ESF-2 Communications Coordinator. The designated ESF-2 Communications Coordinator will serve as the principle point of contact for operations associated with ESF-2 Communications-related assistance that's received by the Jackson County EOC. The ESF-2

Communications Coordinator will oversee all ESF-2 Communications operations and reports to the Jackson County EMA.

Primary Agency Responsibilities

Jackson County Communications Center

- Provide 24/7 call-taking and dispatch operations.
- Maintain and operate primary and backup 9-1-1 communications systems.
- Maintain communication links among emergency response agencies during incidents.
- Assist in coordinating communications for shelters, lodging, and resource centers.
- Ensure NIMS/ICS compliance across ESF-2 operations.

Jackson County Emergency Management Agency

- Assist with field communications needs assessments.
- Support deployment of communications resources during major incidents.
- Provide personnel for mobile communications support and scene security.
- Participate in training and exercises.
- Maintain documentation of expenses and resource utilization.

Supporting Agency Responsibilities

Amateur Radio Organizations

- Provide auxiliary communications when primary systems are degraded.
- Staff EOC or field communications positions as requested.
- Participate in training, drills, and exercises.

Jackson County Sheriff's Office

- Assist with field communications needs assessments.
- Support deployment of communications resources during major incidents.
- Provide personnel for mobile communications support and scene security.
- Participate in training and exercises.
- Maintain documentation of expenses and resource utilization.

Local Telecommunications Providers

- Provide system assessments and restoration timelines.
- Assist in identifying outages and coordinating repairs.
- Support temporary communication systems if needed.

Municipal Police Departments

- Assist with field communications needs assessments.
- Support deployment of communications resources during major incidents.
- Provide personnel for mobile communications support and scene security.
- Maintain documentation of expenses and resource utilization.

ESF-3: PUBLIC WORKS & ENGINEERING

PRIMARY AGENCY	SUPPORTING AGENCIES
Jackson County Public Works	City of Arcade City of Commerce City of Hoschton City of Jefferson Jackson County Road Department Solid Waste Division Jackson County Water and Sewer Authority

Introduction

The Public Works and Engineering Emergency Support Function (ESF-3) provides coordination of public works and engineering resources for emergency response and recovery. This function ensures safe and efficient restoration of transportation routes, debris clearance, public infrastructure repair, and critical utility support during and after an incident.

Purpose

The purpose of ESF-3 is to ensure the coordination, repair, and restoration of essential public works systems, infrastructure, and engineering services across Jackson County before, during, and after an emergency.

Scope

- Debris removal and clearance of critical roadways.
- Repair and restoration of public facilities, utilities, and infrastructure.
- Damage assessment and safety inspections of public buildings and structures.
- Coordination of engineering resources, heavy equipment, and technical expertise.
- Support for emergency water, wastewater, and power restoration.
- Coordination of debris management operations and hazardous material disposal in cooperation with ESF-10 (Oil & Hazardous Materials).

Concept of Operations

If a disaster warrants Emergency Operations Center (EOC) activation, some or all of ESF-3 Public Works & Engineering personnel may be activated. The scope, scale, and magnitude of the threat/incident will dictate which support agencies that will be requested for support of ESF-3 Public Works & Engineering operations in the EOC.

Annex Activation

When an ESF-3 Public Works & Engineering or a support agency is made aware of a threat or incident requiring the activation of this Annex, they will contact the EOC with all pertinent information.

When activated, the Jackson County Public Works with assistance from supporting departments and agencies, ensures safe and efficient restoration of transportation routes, debris clearance, public infrastructure repair, and critical utility support during and after an incident.

ESF-3 Operations

General

- Maintain liaison with the Jackson County EOC.
- Coordinate emergency information for public release through ESF-15 (External Affairs).
- Participate in planning meetings and exercises.
- Ensure that all team members or support agencies maintain appropriate records of costs incurred during the event.

Pre-Event

- Maintain current inventories of equipment, personnel, and contractors for public works operations.
- Develop and update debris management plans and emergency repair procedures.
- Participate in countywide training and exercises with EMA to validate plans and SOPs.
- Ensure ESF-3 personnel are trained in National Incident Management System (NIMS) and Incident Management System (ICS) and EOC procedures.
- Identify alternate transportation routes and pre-designated debris staging areas.
- Establish coordination protocols with private sector and utility partners.
- Maintain listings of suppliers for fuel, heavy machinery, and materials needed for emergency operations.

Response

- Deploy crews and equipment to clear roads and ensure emergency access routes remain open.
- Conduct rapid damage assessments and provide status reports to Jackson County EMA/EOC.
- Restore essential public services including water, sewer, and stormwater systems.
- Coordinate with ESF 1 (Transportation) for route clearance and detours.
- Coordinate with ESF 6 (Mass Care) and ESF 8 (Public Health & Medical Services) to support shelter needs and sanitation.
- Coordinate with ESF 10 (Oil & Hazardous Materials) for hazardous debris or contaminated sites.
- Request state or federal engineering and debris management assistance through Jackson County EMA.
- Track resources, equipment hours, and expenditures for cost recovery.

Recovery

- Continue debris clearance and infrastructure repair until normal services are restored.
- Support long-term rebuilding and reconstruction of damaged public facilities.
- Provide engineering support to municipalities and local jurisdictions.
- Maintain communication with Jackson County EMA, Georgia Emergency Management and Homeland Security Agency (GEMA), and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) on disaster project worksheets and reimbursement documentation.
- Participate in after-action reviews to improve plans and response capabilities.
- Support ESF 14 (Cross Sector Business & Infrastructure) for redevelopment and mitigation planning.

Mitigation

- Incorporate lessons learned and best practices into future construction standards and public works policies.
- Support countywide mitigation projects that strengthen critical infrastructure and reduce future disaster impacts.
- Coordinate with Jackson County EMA to document damages and identify potential mitigation funding opportunities.

Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

Jackson County Public Works serves as the primary agency responsible for public works and engineering during emergencies. The Jackson County EMA will coordinate with Jackson County Public Works and other support agencies through the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) to manage and allocate resources.

ESF-3 Public Works & Engineering Coordinator

During an emergency or disaster, Jackson County Public Works will designate an ESF-3 Public Works & Engineering Coordinator. The designated ESF-3 Public Works & Engineering Coordinator will serve as the principle point of contact for operations associated with ESF-3 Public Works & Engineering -related assistance that's received by the Jackson County EOC. The ESF-3 Public Works & Engineering Coordinator will oversee all ESF-3 Public Works & Engineering operations and reports to the Jackson County Emergency Management Agency (EMA).

Primary Agency Responsibilities (Jackson County Public Works)

- Lead all public works and engineering activities during emergency operations.
- Coordinate debris removal, infrastructure repair, and restoration efforts.
- Conduct damage assessments and provide reports to Jackson County EMA/EOC.
- Maintain resource inventories and supplier contact lists.
- Track personnel time, equipment use, and materials for reimbursement.
- Provide subject-matter expertise in engineering and construction safety.

Supporting Agency Responsibilities

City of Arcade

- Conduct local damage assessments and public works restoration.
- Coordinate with Jackson County EMA for mutual aid and resource requests.
- Maintain records of expenditures and document recovery activities.
- Participate in training, drills, and coordination meetings.

City of Commerce

- Conduct local damage assessments and public works restoration.
- Coordinate with Jackson County EMA for mutual aid and resource requests.
- Maintain records of expenditures and document recovery activities.
- Participate in training, drills, and coordination meetings.

City of Hoschton

- Conduct local damage assessments and public works restoration.
- Coordinate with Jackson County EMA for mutual aid and resource requests.
- Maintain records of expenditures and document recovery activities.
- Participate in training, drills, and coordination meetings.

City of Jefferson

- Conduct local damage assessments and public works restoration.
- Coordinate with Jackson County EMA for mutual aid and resource requests.
- Maintain records of expenditures and document recovery activities.
- Participate in training, drills, and coordination meetings.

Jackson County Road Department Solid Waste Division

- Provide heavy equipment, debris removal, and utility repair support as needed.
- Support recovery and reconstruction under public works direction.

Jackson County Water and Sewer Authority

- Provide heavy equipment, debris removal, and utility repair support as needed.
- Support recovery and reconstruction under public works direction.

ESF-4: FIREFIGHTING

PRIMARY AGENCIES	SUPPORTING AGENCIES
Arcade Fire Department Commerce Fire Department Harrisburg Fire Department Jackson County CI Fire Department Jackson Trail Fire Department Jefferson Fire Department Maysville Fire Department Nicholson Fire Department North Jackson Fire Department Plainview Fire Department South Jackson Fire Department West Jackson Fire Department	Georgia Forestry Commission Jackson County Emergency Management Agency (EMA) Jackson County Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Jackson County Public Works Jackson County Sheriff's Office Mutual Aid Fire Departments, State & Federal Fire Resources

Introduction

The Firefighting Emergency Support Function (ESF-4) provides coordination and direction of firefighting resources emergencies or disasters. This function ensures all available county fire service assets are used effectively in suppression, rescue support, and mitigation efforts.

Purpose

The purpose of ESF-4 is to ensure detection, suppression, and coordination of fire services across Jackson County.

Scope

- Urban, rural, and wildland firefighting
- Support to rescue and hazardous materials operations in coordination with ESF-9 (Search & Rescue) and ESF-10 (Oil & Hazardous Materials)
- Resource mobilization, staging, and coordination of firefighting personnel and equipment

Concept of Operations

If a disaster warrants Emergency Operations Center (EOC) activation, some or all of ESF-4 Firefighting personnel may be activated. The scope, scale, and magnitude of the threat/incident will dictate which support agencies that will be requested for support of ESF-4 Firefighting operations in the EOC.

Annex Activation

When an ESF-4 Firefighting or a support agency is made aware of a threat or incident requiring the activation of this Annex, they will contact the EOC with all pertinent information.

When activated, the fire services within Jackson County with assistance from supporting departments and agencies, ensures all available county fire service assets are used effectively in suppression, rescue support, and mitigation efforts.

ESF-4 Operations

General

- Maintain liaison with the Jackson County EOC.
- Coordinate emergency information for public release through ESF-15 (External Affairs).
- Participate in planning meetings and exercises.
- Ensure that all team members or support agencies maintain appropriate records of costs incurred during the event.

Pre-Event

- Maintain updated inventories of fire service equipment, facilities, and personnel.
- Train and exercise personnel in National Incident Management System (NIMS) and Incident Management System (ICS), firefighting, and interagency operations.
- Monitor environmental and weather conditions that increase fire risk.
- Conduct fire prevention and public education programs.
- Stage equipment and personnel when elevated threats are identified.

Response

- Deploy firefighting resources to protect life, property, and the environment.
- Coordinate mutual aid between departments and through Jackson County EMA.
- Establish and manage staging areas.
- Provide fire investigation support when requested.
- Communicate status reports and needs to Jackson County EMA/EOC.
- Request additional state or federal firefighting resources through Jackson County EMA and Georgia Emergency Management and Homeland Security Agency (GEMA).
- Maintain accurate records of personnel, equipment, and costs.

Recovery

- Continue suppression and support operations until safe demobilization.
- Document losses, damages, and responder injuries.
- Participate in after-action reviews and improvement planning.
- Submit all costs and reimbursement requests through Jackson County EMA.

Mitigation

- Support hazard mitigation planning to reduce fire risks.

- Incorporate lessons learned into standard operating procedures, policies, and training.
- Assist Jackson County EMA with documentation for state and federal mitigation initiatives.

Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

Fire services within Jackson County serve as the primary agency responsible for firefighting during emergencies. The Jackson County EMA will coordinate with the fire services and other support agencies through the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) to manage and allocate resources. The EOC provides a common operating picture, allowing coordination among fire departments, EMA, law enforcement, EMS, and public works.

Each fire department maintains operational authority within its jurisdiction and fire departments coordinate mutual aid through EMA during incidents requiring additional resources.

ESF-4 Firefighting Coordinator

During an emergency or disaster, fire services within Jackson County will designate an ESF-4 Firefighting Coordinator. The designated ESF-4 Firefighting Coordinator will serve as the principle point of contact for operations associated with ESF-4 Firefighting-related assistance that's received by the Jackson County EOC. The ESF-4 Firefighting Coordinator will oversee all ESF-4 Firefighting operations and reports to the Jackson County Emergency Management Agency (EMA).

Primary Agency Responsibilities

Arcade Fire Department, Commerce Fire Department, Harrisburg Fire Department, Jackson County CI Fire Department, Jackson Trail Fire Department, Jefferson Fire Department, Maysville Fire Department, Nicholson Fire Department, North Jackson Fire Department, Plainview Fire Department, South Jackson Fire Department, and West Jackson Fire Department

- Lead firefighting operations in their jurisdictions.
- Deploy personnel, equipment, and resources as required.
- Maintain situational awareness and report status to Jackson County EMA/EOC.
- Track costs, equipment usage, and personnel activity.
- Provide mutual aid support to other fire districts as needed.

Supporting Agency Responsibilities

Georgia Forestry Commission

- Provide suppression expertise and resources for wildland/forest fires.

Jackson County Emergency Management Agency (EMA)

- Coordinate resource requests, maintain documentation, and communicate with state/federal agencies.

Jackson County Emergency Medical Services (EMS)

- Provide medical care for victims and rehabilitation for responders.

Jackson County Public Works

- Provide heavy equipment, assist with debris clearance, and ensure access routes remain open.

Jackson County Sheriff's Office

- Provide traffic control, scene security, and support evacuations.

Mutual Aid Fire Departments, State & Federal Fire Resources

- Provide additional resources when local capability is exceeded.

ESF-5: INFORMATION & PLANNING

PRIMARY AGENCY	SUPPORTING AGENCIES
Jackson County Emergency Management Agency (EMA)	City of Arcade City of Braselton City of Commerce City of Hoschton City of Jefferson City of Maysville City of Nicholson City of Pendergrass City of Talmo Jackson County Board of Commissioners

Introduction

The Information & Planning Emergency Support Function (ESF-5) provides coordination, information management, and planning support before, during, and after an emergency or disaster. It ensures the effective flow of situational information, facilitates the overall response and recovery process, and maintains communications among local, state, and federal partners through the Jackson County Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

Purpose

The purpose of ESF-5 is to ensure the collection, analysis, and dissemination of critical information; support decision-making; and coordinate overall response and recovery operations across Jackson County.

Scope

- Applies to all phases of emergency management mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery.
- Supports all activated Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) through information sharing and planning.
- Facilitates coordination of mutual aid and state/federal assistance requests.
- Maintains documentation, reports, and records for operational and financial accountability.

Concept of Operations

If a disaster warrants Emergency Operations Center (EOC) activation, some or all of ESF-5 Information & Planning personnel may be activated. The scope, scale, and magnitude of the threat/incident will dictate

which support agencies that will be requested for support of ESF-5 Information & Planning operations in the EOC.

Annex Activation

When an ESF-5 Information & Planning or a support agency is made aware of a threat or incident requiring the activation of this Annex, they will contact the EOC with all pertinent information.

When activated, the Jackson County Emergency Management Agency (EMA) with assistance from supporting departments and agencies, ensures the effective flow of situational information, facilitates the overall response and recovery process, and maintains communications among local, state, and federal partners through the Jackson County EOC.

ESF-5 Operations

General

- Maintain liaison with the Jackson County EOC.
- Coordinate emergency information for public release through ESF-15 (External Affairs).
- Participate in planning meetings and exercises.
- Ensure that all team members or support agencies maintain appropriate records of costs incurred during the event.

Pre-Event

- Maintain and update emergency plans, procedures, and contact rosters.
- Develop Situation Report (SITREP) templates and standard reporting procedures.
- Ensure all ESF-5 staff are trained in National Incident Management System (NIMS) and Incident Management System (ICS) principles.
- Prepare EOC displays, maps, and digital dashboards for incident tracking.
- Conduct planning meetings and exercises to validate readiness.
- Monitor weather and situational awareness tools for emerging threats.

Response

- Activate ESF-5 and notify all supporting agencies when the EOC is activated.
- Collect, process, and disseminate essential information to EOC staff and leadership.
- Prepare SITREPs, briefings, and incident summaries.
- Support development of the Incident Action Plan (IAP) and operational priorities.
- Coordinate mutual aid and resource requests through Jackson County EMA and Georgia Emergency Management and Homeland Security Agency (GEMA).
- Establish and manage information flow between all activated ESFs and municipal representatives.
- Maintain accurate records of personnel, equipment, and expenditures.

Recovery

- Continue information collection and reporting for recovery operations.
- Support transition from EOC to Joint Field Office (JFO) coordination.

- Assist with initial and detailed damage assessments and documentation.
- Coordinate with ESF-7 (Logistics) and ESF-14 (Long-Term Recovery) to support staging areas, Points of Distribution (PODs), and resource sites.
- Compile costs and submit reimbursement documentation through Jackson County EMA.
- Participate in after-action reviews and improvement planning.

Mitigation

- Incorporate lessons learned and best practices into emergency plans and SOPs.
- Support countywide mitigation planning and redevelopment initiatives.
- Maintain documentation for potential inclusion in state or federal mitigation projects.
- Promote hazard awareness and community preparedness initiatives.

Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

Jackson County EMA serves as the primary agency responsible for information and planning during emergencies. The Jackson County EMA will coordinate with other support agencies through the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) to manage and allocate resources.

ESF-5 Information & Planning Coordinator

During an emergency or disaster, the Jackson County EMA Director or designee will serve as the ESF-5 Information & Planning Coordinator. The designated ESF-5 Information & Planning Coordinator will serve as the principle point of contact for operations associated with ESF-5 Information & Planning -related assistance that's received by the Jackson County EOC. The ESF-5 Information & Planning Coordinator will oversee all ESF-5 Information & Planning operations and reports to the Jackson County Emergency Management Agency (EMA).

Primary Agency Responsibilities (Jackson County EMA)

- Coordinate countywide emergency management functions and maintain EOC operations.
- Collect, process, and distribute essential information.
- Develop and maintain SITREPs, IAPs, and operational briefings.
- Facilitate mutual aid and state/federal coordination.
- Maintain financial and operational records for all incidents.
- Conduct training, exercises, and planning meetings.

Supporting Agency Responsibilities

Cities of Arcade, Braselton, Commerce, Hoschton, Jefferson, Maysville, Nicholson, Pendergrass, Talmo, and the Jackson County Board of Commissioners

- Provide representatives to the EOC when requested.
- Share situational updates and resource needs with EMA.
- Support countywide coordination through mutual aid and resource sharing.
- Document local expenditures and submit to EMA for cost tracking.
- Participate in drills, exercises, and planning initiatives.

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ESF-6: MASS CARE, EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE, TEMPORARY HOUSING, AND HUMAN SERVICES

PRIMARY AGENCY	SUPPORTING AGENCIES
Jackson County Department of Family & Children Services	American Red Cross Commerce City Board of Education Jackson County Board of Education Jackson County Emergency Management Agency Jefferson City Board of Education

Introduction

The Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services Emergency Support Function (ESF-6) provides coordination and support for sheltering, feeding, emergency assistance, temporary housing, and human services before, during, and after an emergency or disaster. ESF-6 works to address the immediate needs of affected populations, coordinate assistance among local, state, federal, volunteer, and private-sector partners, and support the overall health, safety, and well-being of the community through the Jackson County Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

Purpose

The purpose of ESF-5 is to ensure the coordination of mass care, temporary sheltering, housing assistance, mass feeding, and human services for individuals and families affected by an emergency. This includes American Red Cross (ARC)-supported shelters, county shelter plans, feeding sites, welfare information, and support for special needs populations.

Scope

ESF-6 provides services to individuals and households impacted by disasters. Activities include preparedness, sheltering, feeding, human services, and recovery operations.

Concept of Operations

If a disaster warrants Emergency Operations Center (EOC) activation, some or all of ESF-6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services personnel may be activated. The scope, scale, and magnitude of the threat/incident will dictate which support agencies that will be requested for support of ESF-6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services operations in the EOC.

Annex Activation

When an ESF-6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services or a support agency is made aware of a threat or incident requiring the activation of this Annex, they will contact the EOC with all pertinent information.

When activated, the Jackson County Emergency Management Agency (EMA) with assistance from supporting departments and agencies, ensures the effective flow of situational information, facilitates the overall response and recovery process, and maintains communications among local, state, and federal partners through the Jackson County EOC.

ESF-6 Operations

General

- Maintain liaison with the Jackson County EOC.
- Coordinate emergency information for public release through ESF-15 (External Affairs).
- Participate in planning meetings and exercises.
- Ensure that all team members or support agencies maintain appropriate records of costs incurred during the event.

Pre-Event

- Maintain updated county shelter plans, shelter lists, capacities, and special needs information.
- Keep current contact rosters for ESF-6 partner agencies.
- Maintain memoranda of understanding (MOUs) for sheltering and feeding operations.
- Identify agencies capable of mass feeding and maintain updated capabilities lists.
- Participate in exercises and ensure National Incident Management System (NIMS) and Incident Management System (ICS) integration.
- Coordinate with ARC, Jackson County EMA, Jackson County Public Health, and Boards of Education for shelter readiness and inspections.

Response

- Open/close shelters based on need with Jackson County Department of Family & Children Services (DFCS), Jackson County EMA, and ARC coordination.
- Jackson County EMA provides sheltering plan oversight, communications support, and resource requests.
- Track shelter occupancy and give status updates to ESF-5 (Information & Planning).
- Coordinate mass feeding with ARC, ESF-8 (Public Health & Medical Services), and ESF-11 (Agriculture & Natural Resources).
- Ensure communications systems are functional between shelters and the EOC.
- Coordinate security (ESF-13: Public Safety & Security) and power support (ESF-12: Energy).
- Support staffing for shelters and Disaster Recovery Centers.

Recovery

- Continue support for sheltering and feeding until community re-entry.
- Coordinate food/water distribution, sanitation, and site inspections with ESF-8 (Public Health & Medical Services) and ESF-11 (Agriculture & Natural Resources).
- Assist with emergency food stamp programs as requested.
- Document expenditures and resource usage.
- Prepare for coordination with state ESF-6 in the EOC or Joint Field Office.

Mitigation

- Support public education on preparedness and mitigation.
- Coordinate with Jackson County EMA and Georgia Emergency Management and Homeland Security Agency (GEMA) on mitigation and redevelopment needs.
- Document issues for after-action reporting and future planning.

Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

Jackson County Department of Family & Children Services serves as the primary agency responsible for mass care, emergency assistance, temporary housing, and human services during emergencies. The Jackson County EMA will coordinate with other support agencies through the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) to manage and allocate resources.

ESF-6 Mass Care Coordinator

During an emergency or disaster, the Jackson County Department of Family & Children Services will designate an ESF-6 Mass Care Coordinator. The designated ESF-6 Mass Care Coordinator will serve as the principle point of contact for operations associated with ESF-6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services-related assistance that's received by the Jackson County EOC. The ESF-6 Mass Care Coordinator will oversee all ESF-6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services operations and reports to the Jackson County Emergency Management Agency (EMA).

Primary Agency Responsibilities (Jackson County Department of Family & Children Services)

- Lead ESF 6 coordination and maintain resource lists.
- Track sheltering/feeding requests.
- Prioritize missions and coordinate with partner ESFs.
- Document expenditures and resource usage.

Supporting Agency Responsibilities

American Red Cross

- Open, manage, and operate shelters.
- Provide staffing, shelter management, and feeding support.

- Participate in coordination meetings and maintain documentation.

Commerce City Board of Education

- Provide facilities and staff for sheltering under ARC agreements.
- Provide site security as needed.
- Participate in planning, training, and exercises.
- Track and report expenditures.

Jackson County Board of Education

- Provide facilities and staff for sheltering under ARC agreements.
- Provide site security as needed.
- Participate in planning, training, and exercises.
- Track and report expenditures

Jackson County Emergency Management Agency

- Maintain county sheltering plans and facility assessments.
- Facilitate communication between shelters and the EOC.
- Support resource requests for sheltering and feeding operations.
- Coordinate with ARC, BOEs, Public Health, DFCS, and ESF partners.
- Assist with situational awareness and reporting.

Jefferson City Board of Education

- Provide facilities and staff for sheltering under ARC agreements.
- Provide site security as needed.
- Participate in planning, training, and exercises.
- Track and report expenditures

ESF-7: LOGISTICS

PRIMARY AGENCY	SUPPORTING AGENCIES
Jackson County Emergency Management Agency (EMA)	City of Arcade City of Braselton City of Commerce City of Hoschton City of Jefferson City of Maysville City of Nicholson City of Pendergrass City of Talmo Jackson County Board of Commissioners Jackson County Finance

Introduction

The Logistics Emergency Support Function (ESF-7) provides coordination and management of logistical, personnel, equipment, and material resources during emergencies and disasters. ESF-7 ensures timely acquisition, allocation, tracking, and reimbursement of resources needed to support response and recovery operations.

Purpose

The purpose of ESF-7 is to provide operational guidance for agencies assigned to this function and to ensure effective logistical and resource support to local entities during emergency response and recovery operations.

ESF-7 is responsible for planning, coordinating, and managing resource support and delivery in response to and recovery from major disasters or catastrophic incidents.

Scope

- Provide supplies, equipment, and services from county and municipal inventories, commercial vendors, and donated resources.
- Coordinate support agencies to furnish resources as required.
- Ensure procurement is conducted in accordance with applicable local, state, and federal laws, including emergency procurement authorities under Georgia statutes and Jackson County policies and ordinances.

Concept of Operations

If a disaster warrants Emergency Operations Center (EOC) activation, some or all of ESF-7 Logistics personnel may be activated. The scope, scale, and magnitude of the threat/incident will dictate which support agencies that will be requested for support of ESF-7 Logistics operations in the EOC.

Annex Activation

When an ESF-7 Logistics or a support agency is made aware of a threat or incident requiring the activation of this Annex, they will contact the EOC with all pertinent information.

When activated, the Jackson County Emergency Management Agency (EMA) with assistance from supporting departments and agencies, ensures the effective flow of situational information, facilitates the overall response and recovery process, and maintains communications among local, state, and federal partners through the Jackson County EOC.

ESF-7 Operations

General

- Maintain liaison with the Jackson County EOC.
- Coordinate emergency information for public release through ESF-15 (External Affairs).
- Participate in planning meetings and exercises.
- Ensure that all team members or support agencies maintain appropriate records of costs incurred during the event.

Pre-Event

- Develop procedures for receiving, evaluating, prioritizing, and fulfilling resource requests.
- Establish reimbursement procedures for private vendors and contractors.
- Maintain lists of private vendors, suppliers, and available resources.
- Establish pre-event or emergency contracts to ensure rapid procurement.
- Train ESF-7 personnel on emergency procurement and logistics procedures.
- Develop and maintain resource inventories based on hazard-specific planning.
- Participate in exercises and training to validate this annex and supporting standard operating procedures.
- Coordinate with ESF-1 (Transportation) to support countywide logistics operations.
- Ensure all ESF-7 personnel integrate National Incident Management System (NIMS) and Incident Management System (ICS) principles into planning efforts.

Response

- Alert agencies whose personnel, equipment, or resources may be required.
- Establish and maintain a resource tracking and accounting system.
- Assess incident information to identify immediate and anticipated resource needs.
- Identify procurement options and potential facilities for logistics operations.
- Provide relevant information to the Public Information Officer (PIO).

- Locate, procure, and distribute resources needed to support emergency operations.
- Identify and coordinate use of warehouses, staging areas, and logistics facilities.
- Execute the countywide logistics plan in coordination with ESF-1 (Transportation).
- Coordinate with the State of Georgia for deployment of state resources.
- Coordinate with ESF-13 (Public Safety & Security) regarding warehouse and staging area security.

Recovery

- Continue procurement and logistics activities until operational needs are met.
- Coordinate with state ESF-7 personnel operating in the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) or Joint Field Office (JFO).
- Maintain documentation for reimbursement and cost recovery.

Mitigation

- Support mitigation initiatives and redevelopment efforts.
- Assist with implementation of state-directed mitigation measures.
- Document logistics and resource-related issues for inclusion in reports, briefings, and improvement plans.

Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

Jackson County EMA serves as the primary agency responsible for logistics during emergencies. The Jackson County EMA will coordinate with other support agencies through the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) to manage and allocate resources.

ESF-7 Logistics Coordinator

During an emergency or disaster, the Jackson County EMA Director or designee will serve as the ESF-7 Logistics Coordinator. The designated ESF-7 Logistics Coordinator will serve as the principle point of contact for operations associated with ESF-7 Logistics-related assistance that's received by the Jackson County EOC. The ESF-7 Logistics Coordinator will oversee all ESF-7 Logistics operations and reports to the Jackson County Emergency Management Agency (EMA).

Primary Agency Responsibilities (Jackson County EMA)

- Coordinate ESF-7 activities within the Emergency Operations Center.
- Support interagency coordination and situational awareness.
- Assist with needs assessments and prioritization.
- Support procurement and distribution of resources.
- Maintain records required for reimbursement and reporting.

Supporting Agency Responsibilities

Cities of Arcade, Braselton, Commerce, Hoschton, Jefferson, Maysville, Nicholson, Pendergrass, Talmo, and the Jackson County Board of Commissioners

- Participate in coordination meetings supporting ESF-7 planning.

- Conduct local needs assessments and prioritize services.
- Provide and request resources in support of County EOP operations.
- Identify and coordinate use of facilities for emergency operations.
- Manage available non-edible consumable supplies when applicable.
- Procure additional resources when county supplies are unavailable.
- Maintain documentation of expenditures and resource utilization.

Jackson County Finance

- Support planning and coordination efforts related to logistics and recovery.
- Assist with financial tracking and documentation.
- Support development of reimbursement and expenditure procedures.

ESF-8: PUBLIC HEALTH & MEDICAL SERVICES

PRIMARY AGENCY	SUPPORTING AGENCIES
Jackson County Public Health Department Jackson County Emergency Medical Services (EMS)	Advantage Behavioral Health Systems American Red Cross Georgia Department of Public Health (DPH) Home Health Agencies Jackson County Emergency Management Agency (EMA) Jackson County Fire Services Long-Term Care and Assisted Living Facilities Regional Healthcare Facilities

Introduction

The Public Health & Medical Services Emergency Support Function (ESF-8) provides coordination for public health, medical, and behavioral health services during emergencies and disasters affecting Jackson County.

ESF-8 supports the identification, coordination, and delivery of public health and medical resources necessary to protect the health and safety of the community before, during, and after an incident.

Purpose

The purpose of ESF-8 is to provide operational guidance for agencies assigned to public health and medical services functions and to ensure effective coordination of healthcare, medical, behavioral health, and public health support during emergency response and recovery operations.

ESF-8 is responsible for planning, coordinating, and managing public health and medical resources in response to and recovery from major disasters, public health emergencies, or catastrophic incidents affecting the health and well-being of the community.

Scope

- Emergency medical services
- Public health and disease surveillance
- Medical surge support
- Behavioral health and crisis counseling
- Access and functional needs populations
- Environmental health and sanitation
- Fatality management support

- Coordination with healthcare facilities and regional medical partners

Jackson County does not maintain an in-county hospital facility. Coordination for hospital care, patient transportation, and medical surge support will occur through regional healthcare partners and mutual aid agreements.

Concept of Operations

If a disaster warrants Emergency Operations Center (EOC) activation, some or all of ESF-8 Public Health & Medical Services personnel may be activated. The scope, scale, and magnitude of the threat/incident will dictate which support agencies that will be requested for support of ESF-8 Public Health & Medical Services operations in the EOC.

Annex Activation

When an ESF-8 Public Health & Medical Services or a support agency is made aware of a threat or incident requiring the activation of this Annex, they will contact the EOC with all pertinent information.

When activated, the Jackson County Emergency Management Agency (EMA) with assistance from supporting departments and agencies, ensures the effective flow of situational information, facilitates the overall response and recovery process, and maintains communications among local, state, and federal partners through the Jackson County EOC.

ESF-8 Operations

General

- Coordinate medical and public health resources.
- Support EMS and healthcare operations.
- Coordinate public health information with the Public Information Officer (PIO).
- Monitor public health threats and disease surveillance information.
- Coordinate support for individuals with access and functional needs.
- Support shelter medical operations.
- Coordinate behavioral health and crisis counseling resources.
- Coordinate with state and regional partners for additional medical resources when needed.
- Maintain liaison with the Jackson County EOC.
- Coordinate emergency information for public release through ESF-15 (External Affairs).
- Participate in planning meetings and exercises.
- Ensure that all team members or support agencies maintain appropriate records of costs incurred during the event.

Pre-Event

- Maintain coordination with public health, EMS, healthcare, and behavioral health partners
- Participate in training, exercises, and planning activities
- Support public health preparedness initiatives
- Identify medical resource shortages and capability gaps

- Develop procedures for mass vaccination and medical distribution operations
- Coordinate plans for individuals with access and functional needs

Response

- Coordinate emergency medical and public health support
- Support patient movement and transportation coordination
- Monitor communicable disease and public health threats
- Coordinate medical personnel, equipment, and supplies
- Support shelter medical operations
- Coordinate behavioral health and crisis counseling services
- Assist with fatality management coordination
- Coordinate with regional healthcare facilities and state partners

Recovery

- Support restoration of public health and medical services
- Continue disease surveillance and environmental health monitoring
- Coordinate long-term behavioral health support services
- Assist with recovery support for vulnerable populations
- Maintain documentation of expenditures and resources utilized during the incident

Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

The Jackson County Health Department and Jackson County Emergency Medical Services (EMS) will serve as co-primary agencies responsible for the coordination of public health, emergency medical, behavioral health, and healthcare support operations across Jackson County before, during, and after emergencies or disasters. The Jackson County Health Department and Jackson County EMS will coordinate with Jackson County EMA, healthcare facilities, public safety agencies, and other support agencies through the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) to manage public health and medical resources, support patient care and medical surge operations, and address the health and medical needs of the community.

ESF-8 Public Health & Medical Services Coordinator

During an emergency or disaster, the Jackson County Health Department and Jackson County Emergency Medical Services (EMS) will designate an ESF-8 Public Health & Medical Services Coordinator. The designated ESF-8 Coordinator will serve as the principal point of contact for operations associated with ESF-8 Public Health & Medical Services-related assistance received by the Jackson County EOC. The ESF-8 Coordinator will oversee all ESF-8 operations, coordinate with healthcare and public health partners, and report to Jackson County EMA.

Primary Agency Responsibilities

Jackson County Health Department

- Coordinate public health operations for ESF 8

- Assess public health needs and threats
- Coordinate with state and regional public health partners
- Monitor disease surveillance and environmental health concerns
- Coordinate public health messaging with the PIO
- Support mass vaccination and medical countermeasure operations
- Coordinate requests for additional public health resources

Jackson County Emergency Medical Services (EMS)

- Coordinate emergency medical response operations
- Support patient transportation and evacuation
- Coordinate ambulance resources and mutual aid support
- Assist with medical surge operations
- Coordinate patient transport to regional healthcare facilities
- Maintain coordination with healthcare facilities and EMS partners

Supporting Agency Responsibilities

Jackson County Emergency Management Agency (EMA)

- Support coordination of ESF 8 resources and communications
- Coordinate resource requests through the State Operations Center
- Assist with EOC operations and incident coordination
- Support shelter and mass care coordination efforts

Other Supporting Agencies

Support agencies will provide personnel, equipment, technical expertise, and resource support as available and appropriate to support ESF-8 operations.

ESF-9: SEARCH & RESCUE

PRIMARY AGENCY	SUPPORTING AGENCIES
Jackson County Sheriff's Office Jackson County Emergency Management Agency (EMA)	Arcade Fire Department Commerce Fire Department Georgia Department of Natural Resources Harrisburg Fire Department Jackson County CI Fire Department Jackson County Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Jackson County Public Works Jackson Trail Fire Department Jefferson Fire Department Maysville Fire Department Municipal Police Departments Nicholson Fire Department North Jackson Fire Department Plainview Fire Department South Jackson Fire Department West Jackson Fire Department

Introduction

The Search and Rescue (SAR) Emergency Support Function (ESF-9) involves the coordination and execution of SAR operations during emergencies or disasters. It ensures rapid deployment of specialized teams to protect life and assist local authorities.

Purpose

ESF-9 provides a structured approach to deploy and coordinate local SAR resources to:

- Locate, extricate, and provide immediate assistance to victims in emergency situations.
- Support municipal authorities during incidents requiring specialized life-saving operations.
- Integrate local efforts with state and federal SAR resources as needed.

The Jackson County Sheriff's Office and Jackson County Emergency Management Agency (EMA) serve jointly as co-primary agencies. The Sheriff's Office leads field and operational SAR activities, while EMA manages overall coordination, resource requests, and communication through the Emergency

Operations Center (EOC). ESF-9 works closely with ESF-1 (Transportation) and ESF-8 (Public Health & Medical Services) to assist with victim transport and medical care beyond initial collection points.

Scope

Urban SAR

- Locate, extricate, and provide medical assistance to victims trapped in collapsed or compromised structures.

Non-Urban SAR

- Locate missing persons in rural or wilderness areas.
- Recover downed aircraft or lost boats.
- Provide extrication and medical support as necessary.

Concept of Operations

If a disaster warrants Emergency Operations Center (EOC) activation, some or all of ESF-9 Search & Rescue personnel may be activated. The scope, scale, and magnitude of the threat/incident will dictate which support agencies that will be requested for support of ESF-9 Search & Rescue operations in the EOC.

Annex Activation

When an ESF-9 Search & Rescue or a support agency is made aware of a threat or incident requiring the activation of this Annex, they will contact the EOC with all pertinent information.

When activated, the Jackson County Emergency Management Agency (EMA) with assistance from supporting departments and agencies, ensures the effective flow of situational information, facilitates the overall response and recovery process, and maintains communications among local, state, and federal partners through the Jackson County EOC.

ESF-9 Operations

General

- Maintain liaison with the Jackson County EOC.
- Coordinate emergency information for public release through ESF-15 (External Affairs).
- Participate in planning meetings and exercises.
- Ensure that all team members or support agencies maintain appropriate records of costs incurred during the event.

Pre-Event

- Maintain a current inventory of SAR resources, personnel, and equipment, and track local capabilities.
- Conduct training and exercises to validate this annex and supporting standard operating procedures.
- Maintain liaison with state SAR assets and plan for reception of external resources.

- Keep personnel and equipment in a state of readiness appropriate to anticipated emergencies, including strategic staging of resources.
- Assist local governments and organizations in SAR training.
- Ensure all SAR personnel integrate National Incident Management System (NIMS) and Incident Management System (ICS) principles into planning and preparedness activities.

Response

- Deploy SAR teams and resources to support local agencies as requested.
- Use ICS to coordinate and track all SAR resources, including forward command posts and staging areas.
- Deploy liaison teams to the EOC or incident base as needed.
- Plan and rotate relief resources for extended operations.
- Coordinate state and federal SAR support, including reception and deployment.
- Coordinate with ESF-1 (Transportation) for transportation of SAR teams or rescued victims.

Recovery

- Continue supporting local operations while planning for demobilization.
- Inventory lost or damaged equipment and document personnel injuries or incidents.
- Coordinate arrival and integration of state SAR personnel in the EOC or Joint Field Office (JFO).
- Ensure agencies maintain records of costs incurred during operations.

Mitigation

- Support mitigation planning to reduce SAR risks and improve future operations.
- Implement directives from the Governor or GEMA concerning mitigation or redevelopment activities.
- Document relevant information for county, state, or federal briefings, situation reports, and action plans.

Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

The Jackson County Sheriff's Office and Jackson County Emergency Management Agency (EMA) will serve as co-primary agencies responsible for the coordination of search and rescue operations across Jackson County before, during, and after emergencies or disasters. The Jackson County Sheriff's Office and Jackson County EMA will coordinate with fire departments, emergency medical services, law enforcement agencies, volunteer organizations, and other support agencies through the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) to manage search and rescue resources, support incident operations, and assist in the location, rescue, and recovery of individuals affected by emergencies or disasters.

ESF-9 Search & Rescue Coordinator

During an emergency or disaster, the Jackson County Sheriff's Office and Jackson County EMA will designate an ESF-9 Search & Rescue Coordinator. The designated ESF-9 Search & Rescue Coordinator will serve as the principal point of contact for operations associated with ESF-9 Search & Rescue-related

assistance received by the Jackson County EOC. The ESF-9 Search & Rescue Coordinator will oversee all ESF-9 operations, coordinate with healthcare and public health partners, and report to Jackson County EMA.

Primary Agency Responsibilities

Jackson County Sheriff's Office

- Lead field SAR operations and incident command.
- Coordinate tactical deployment of personnel and resources.
- Provide law enforcement integration and scene security.
- Maintain communication with the EOC and other support agencies.

Jackson County Emergency Management Agency

- Coordinate countywide SAR operations through the EOC.
- Facilitate mutual aid and requests for state or federal SAR resources.
- Track and document SAR activities, personnel, and resource usage.
- Provide logistical support and situational awareness for SAR operations.
- Assist with documentation and cost reporting.

Supporting Agency Responsibilities

Arcade Fire Department, Commerce Fire Department, Harrisburg Fire Department, Jackson County CI Fire Department, Jackson Trail Fire Department, Jefferson Fire Department, Maysville Fire Department, Nicholson Fire Department, North Jackson Fire Department, Plainview Fire Department, South Jackson Fire Department, and West Jackson Fire Department

- Provide trained SAR personnel and equipment when requested
- Assist with safety, logistics, and mutual aid coordination.

Georgia Department of Natural Resources

- Provide wilderness / water rescue support as needed

Jackson County Emergency Medical Services (EMS)

- Provide medical support to rescued victims and responders.
- Coordinate with Public Works or others for structural safety and transport needs.

Jackson County Public Works

- Provide equipment, machinery, and logistical support.

Municipal Police Departments

- Law enforcement, traffic control, scene security, evacuations.

ESF-10: OIL & HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

PRIMARY AGENCY	SUPPORTING AGENCIES
Arcade Fire Department Commerce Fire Department Harrisburg Fire Department Jackson County CI Fire Department Jackson Trail Fire Department Jefferson Fire Department Maysville Fire Department Nicholson Fire Department North Jackson Fire Department Plainview Fire Department South Jackson Fire Department West Jackson Fire Department	Georgia Forestry Commission Jackson County Emergency Management Agency (EMA) Jackson County Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Jackson County Public Works Jackson County Sheriff's Office Mutual Aid Fire Departments, State & Federal Fire Resources

Introduction

The Hazardous Materials Emergency Support Function (ESF-10) addresses the detection, containment, mitigation, and recovery from incidents involving hazardous materials. This includes chemical, biological, radiological, and oil spills during natural or man-made emergencies.

Purpose

The purpose of ESF-10 is to provide a structured and coordinated response to hazardous materials incidents, minimizing threats to life, property, and the environment while ensuring rapid mobilization and deployment of firefighting and technical resources.

Scope

- Hazardous materials detection and containment
- Fire suppression involving hazardous substances
- Decontamination of personnel, property, and environment
- Coordination with local, state, and federal agencies for technical support and cleanup
- Protection of the public through evacuation, sheltering, and public information

Concept of Operations

If a disaster warrants Emergency Operations Center (EOC) activation, some or all of ESF-10 Oil & Hazardous Materials personnel may be activated. The scope, scale, and magnitude of the threat/incident

will dictate which support agencies that will be requested for support of ESF-10 Oil & Hazardous Materials operations in the EOC.

Annex Activation

When an ESF-10 Oil & Hazardous Materials or a support agency is made aware of a threat or incident requiring the activation of this Annex, they will contact the EOC with all pertinent information.

When activated, the Jackson County Emergency Management Agency (EMA) with assistance from supporting departments and agencies, ensures the effective flow of situational information, facilitates the overall response and recovery process, and maintains communications among local, state, and federal partners through the Jackson County EOC.

ESF-10 Operations

General

- Maintain liaison with the Jackson County EOC.
- Coordinate emergency information for public release through ESF-15 (External Affairs).
- Participate in planning meetings and exercises.
- Ensure that all team members or support agencies maintain appropriate records of costs incurred during the event.

Pre-Event

- Maintain an updated inventory of hazardous materials in the county, including SARA Title III Tier II reporting facilities.
- Develop and maintain standard operating procedures for hazardous materials identification, containment, mitigation, and disposal.
- Train personnel using resources from FEMA, DOE, NRC, Georgia Fire Academy, EPA, and private sector partners.
- Maintain a listing of private contractors for emergency response and remediation services.
- Conduct drills and exercises to evaluate response readiness.
- Maintain staging areas, decontamination stations, and specialized equipment for hazardous materials response.
- Integrate National Incident Management System (NIMS) and Incident Management System (ICS) principles across all planning and operational procedures.

Response

- Fire departments establish the Incident Command and coordinate all response actions on scene.
- Deploy personnel and equipment for containment, neutralization, and mitigation.
- Communicate with the EOC for requests of additional resources, state/federal assistance, and public information dissemination.
- Maintain staging areas for personnel and equipment; enforce access control and area security.
- Implement decontamination protocols for responders, victims, and equipment; coordinate with ESF 8 for medical decontamination.

- Coordinate with local, state, or federal agencies for specialized support (e.g., environmental, chemical, radiological).
- Recommend evacuation, shelter-in-place, or other protective measures for the public as necessary.
- Request support from adjacent jurisdictions, state, or federal resources through EMA when needed.
- Track equipment usage, personnel exposure, and incident-related expenditures.

Recovery

- Terminate operations only after hazards are neutralized and the area is stabilized.
- Inventory and report damaged equipment, environmental impacts, and personnel injuries.
- Coordinate with EMA and state ESF 10 personnel for post-incident reporting and documentation.
- Provide documentation for cost recovery and reimbursement from state or federal sources.
- Conduct after-action reviews to improve procedures and response capability.

Mitigation

- Conduct hazard assessments and recommend risk reduction strategies.
- Support mitigation planning and redevelopment activities following incidents.
- Document lessons learned for inclusion in agency, county, state, or federal reports.

Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

Fire services within Jackson County serve as the primary agency responsible for the coordination of oil and hazardous materials operations across Jackson County before, during, and after emergencies or disasters. The Fire services within Jackson County will coordinate with other support agencies through the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) to manage hazardous materials resources, support incident operations, and assist in the identification, containment, control, and mitigation of oil and hazardous materials incidents affecting public health, safety, property, and the environment.

ESF-10 Oil & Hazardous Materials Coordinator

During an emergency or disaster, fire services within Jackson County will designate an ESF-10 Oil & Hazardous Materials Coordinator. The designated ESF-10 Coordinator will serve as the principal point of contact for operations associated with ESF-10 Oil & Hazardous Materials-related assistance received by the Jackson County EOC. The ESF-10 Coordinator will oversee all ESF-10 operations, coordinate hazardous materials response activities with supporting agencies and partners, and report to the Jackson County Emergency Management Agency (EMA).

Primary Agency Responsibilities

Arcade Fire Department, Commerce Fire Department, Harrisburg Fire Department, Jackson County CI Fire Department, Jackson Trail Fire Department, Jefferson Fire Department, Maysville Fire Department, Nicholson Fire Department, North Jackson Fire Department, Plainview Fire Department, South Jackson Fire Department, and West Jackson Fire Department

- Lead hazardous materials response, maintain operational control of their personnel and equipment.

Supporting Agency Responsibilities

Jackson County Emergency Management Agency (EMA)

- Support logistics, state/federal coordination, and documentation; serve as liaison for requests.

Other Supporting Agencies

- Provide operational, logistical, safety, and medical support.

ESF-11: AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES

PRIMARY AGENCY	SUPPORTING AGENCIES
Jackson County Cooperative Extension Office	Georgia Department of Agriculture (GDA) Georgia Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Jackson County Animal Control Jackson County Emergency Management Agency (EMA)

Introduction

The Agriculture & Natural Resources Emergency Support Function (ESF-11) provides coordination and support for agriculture, animal care, food systems, and natural resource protection before, during, and after an emergency or disaster. ESF-11 supports the assessment and protection of agricultural resources, food supply systems, livestock, companion animals, and natural resources while coordinating response and recovery efforts among local, state, federal, volunteer, and private-sector partners through the Jackson County Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

Purpose

The purpose of ESF-11 is to provide operational guidance for agencies assigned to agriculture and natural resources functions and to ensure effective coordination of agricultural, animal care, food system, and natural resource support during emergency response and recovery operations. ESF-11 is responsible for planning, coordinating, and managing resources and activities related to the protection of agriculture, livestock, companion animals, food supplies, and natural resources in response to and recovery from major disasters or catastrophic incidents.

Scope

- Companion animal sheltering and evacuation
- Livestock and agricultural support coordination
- Food and water supply coordination
- Agricultural damage assessment
- Animal disease reporting and coordination
- Public information related to animal and agricultural safety
- Coordination with state agriculture and natural resource agencies

Concept of Operations

If a disaster warrants Emergency Operations Center (EOC) activation, some or all of ESF-11 Agriculture & Natural Resources personnel may be activated. The scope, scale, and magnitude of the threat/incident

will dictate which support agencies that will be requested for support of ESF-11 Agriculture & Natural Resources operations in the EOC.

Annex Activation

When an ESF-11 Agriculture & Natural Resources or a support agency is made aware of a threat or incident requiring the activation of this Annex, they will contact the EOC with all pertinent information.

When activated, the Jackson County Emergency Management Agency (EMA) with assistance from supporting departments and agencies, ensures the effective flow of situational information, facilitates the overall response and recovery process, and maintains communications among local, state, and federal partners through the Jackson County EOC.

ESF-11 Operations

General

- Coordinate animal sheltering and support operations
- Support evacuation and sheltering efforts involving animals
- Coordinate agricultural resource information and damage assessments
- Coordinate food and water resource support with ESF-6 (Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services)
- Coordinate with local veterinarians and animal support organizations
- Coordinate with state agencies regarding animal disease concerns and agricultural impacts
- Supporting public information efforts related to animal and agricultural safety
- Maintain liaison with the Jackson County EOC.
- Coordinate emergency information for public release through ESF-15 (External Affairs).
- Participate in planning meetings and exercises.
- Ensure that all team members or support agencies maintain appropriate records of costs incurred during the event.

Pre-Event

- Maintaining coordination with agricultural, veterinary, and animal support partners
- Participating in training, exercises, and planning activities
- Identifying available animal sheltering resources and capabilities
- Supporting public preparedness education regarding pets and livestock during disasters
- Coordinating with ESF 6 regarding pet-friendly shelter considerations
- Maintaining awareness of local agricultural resources and potential vulnerabilities

Response

- Coordinate companion animal sheltering and evacuation support
- Coordinate support for displaced livestock and agricultural needs
- Assist with agricultural and animal-related damage assessments
- Coordinate food and water support resources with ESF 6

- Coordinate with state agencies regarding animal disease concerns or agricultural emergencies
- Support emergency public information related to animal and agricultural safety
- Request additional support resources through EMA and state partners when local capabilities are exceeded

Recovery

- Assist with recovery efforts affecting agricultural operations and animal services
- Support continued animal sheltering and reunification efforts
- Coordinate agricultural damage reporting and recovery information
- Support restoration of impacted agricultural and animal service operations
- Maintain documentation of expenditures and resources utilized during the incident

Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

The Jackson County Cooperative Extension Office will serve as the primary agency responsible for the coordination of agriculture and natural resources support operations across Jackson County before, during, and after emergencies or disasters. The Jackson County Cooperative Extension Office will coordinate with Jackson County EMA, agricultural partners, animal services, public health agencies, state and federal agencies, and other support agencies through the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) to manage agricultural and natural resource concerns, support animal and livestock needs, protect food systems, and address impacts to agriculture and natural resources within the community.

ESF-11 Agriculture & Natural Resources Coordinator

During an emergency or disaster, the Jackson County Cooperative Extension Office will designate an ESF-11 Agriculture & Natural Resources Coordinator. The designated ESF-11 Agriculture & Natural Resources Coordinator will serve as the principal point of contact for operations associated with ESF-11 Agriculture & Natural Resources-related assistance received by the Jackson County EOC. The ESF-11 Agriculture & Natural Resources Coordinator will oversee all ESF-11 operations, coordinate response activities with supporting agencies and partners, and report to the Jackson County Emergency Management Agency (EMA).

Primary Agency Responsibilities

Jackson County Cooperative Extension Office

- Coordinate ESF 11 operations within the EOC
- Serve as the primary point of contact for agricultural coordination
- Assist with agricultural damage assessments and resource coordination
- Coordinate with state agriculture and natural resource partners
- Support public education and preparedness initiatives

Supporting Agency Responsibilities

Jackson County Animal Control

- Coordinate companion animal sheltering support

- Assist with animal evacuation and temporary sheltering operations
- Coordinate animal care resources and support needs
- Support animal reunification efforts following disasters

Jackson County Emergency Management Agency (EMA)

- Support coordination of ESF 11 resources and communications
- Coordinate requests for additional state resources
- Assist with EOC operations and incident coordination
- Support coordination with other Emergency Support Functions

Other Supporting Agencies

- Provide personnel, equipment, technical expertise, and resource support as available and appropriate to support ESF-11 operations.

ESF-12: ENERGY

PRIMARY AGENCY	SUPPORTING AGENCIES
Jackson County Public Works	City of Arcade Public Works City of Commerce Public Works City of Jefferson Public Works City of Pendergrass Public Works Commerce Utilities Fuel Suppliers Georgia Power Jackson County Emergency Management Agency (EMA) Jackson County Water & Sewerage Authority Jackson EMC Natural Gas Providers

Introduction

The Energy Emergency Support Function (ESF-12) provides coordination and support for energy infrastructure, utilities, and fuel resources before, during, and after an emergency or disaster. ESF-12 supports the assessment, restoration, and stabilization of energy systems while facilitating coordination among local, state, federal, and private-sector partners to address energy-related impacts and maintain critical services through the Jackson County Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

Purpose

The purpose of ESF-12 is to provide operational guidance for agencies assigned to energy functions and to ensure effective coordination of energy infrastructure, utility restoration, and fuel support during emergency response and recovery operations. ESF-12 is responsible for planning, coordinating, and managing resources and activities related to the assessment, restoration, and stabilization of energy systems in response to and recovery from major disasters or catastrophic incidents.

Scope

- Electrical power restoration
- Fuel supply coordination
- Emergency generator support
- Utility infrastructure coordination
- Energy support for critical facilities

- Coordination with utility providers and public works agencies
- Emergency energy conservation messaging

Concept of Operations

If a disaster warrants Emergency Operations Center (EOC) activation, some or all of ESF-12 Energy personnel may be activated. The scope, scale, and magnitude of the threat/incident will dictate which support agencies that will be requested for support of ESF-12 Energy operations in the EOC.

Annex Activation

When an ESF-12 Energy or a support agency is made aware of a threat or incident requiring the activation of this Annex, they will contact the EOC with all pertinent information.

When activated, the Jackson County Emergency Management Agency (EMA) with assistance from supporting departments and agencies, ensures the effective flow of situational information, facilitates the overall response and recovery process, and maintains communications among local, state, and federal partners through the Jackson County EOC.

ESF-12 Operations

General

- Coordinate utility and energy restoration efforts
- Maintain communication with utility providers and public works agencies
- Monitor outages and impacts to critical infrastructure
- Coordinate fuel support for emergency operations
- Assist with generator support for critical facilities when available
- Coordinate energy-related public information with the Public Information Officer (PIO)
- Coordinate resource requests through EMA and state partners when local capabilities are exceeded

Pre-Event

- Maintain coordination with utility providers and local public works agencies
- Participate in training, exercises, and planning activities
- Identify critical facilities requiring emergency power support
- Maintain situational awareness of utility infrastructure vulnerabilities
- Support fuel and generator planning for emergency operations

Response

- Monitor utility outages and restoration status
- Coordinate fuel support for emergency response operations
- Coordinate emergency power support for critical facilities
- Assist utility providers with access and coordination needs
- Coordinate debris clearance priorities affecting utility restoration

- Support emergency public information regarding outages and conservation measures
- Coordinate with local and state partners regarding resource needs

Recovery

- Support restoration of utility and energy infrastructure
- Continuing coordination with utility providers and public works agencies
- Support long-term restoration priorities for critical facilities
- Coordinate public information related to restoration efforts
- Maintain documentation of expenditures and resources utilized during the incident

Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

The Jackson County Public Works Department will serve as the primary agency responsible for the coordination of energy support operations across Jackson County before, during, and after emergencies or disasters. The Jackson County Public Works Department will coordinate with Jackson County EMA, utility providers, public safety agencies, state and federal partners, and other support agencies through the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) to manage energy-related issues, support utility restoration efforts, coordinate fuel and power resource needs, and address impacts to critical infrastructure and essential services within the community.

ESF-12 Energy Coordinator

During an emergency or disaster, the Jackson County Public Works Department will designate an ESF-12 Energy Coordinator. The designated ESF-12 Energy Coordinator will serve as the principal point of contact for operations associated with ESF-12 Energy-related assistance received by the Jackson County EOC. The ESF-12 Energy Coordinator will oversee all ESF-12 operations, coordinate response activities with supporting agencies and partners, and report to the Jackson County Emergency Management Agency (EMA).

Primary Agency Responsibilities

Jackson County Public Works

- Coordinate ESF-12 operations within the EOC
- Maintain communication with utility providers and support agencies
- Coordinate public works support related to utility restoration
- Assist with identification of critical energy needs
- Coordinate resource requests related to energy and utility operations

Supporting Agency Responsibilities

Jackson County Water & Sewerage Authority

- Coordinate water and wastewater utility support operations
- Monitor impacts to water and wastewater infrastructure
- Coordinate emergency utility repair needs
- Support continuity of essential water services

Other Supporting Agencies

- Provide personnel, equipment, technical expertise, and resource support as available and appropriate to support ESF 12 operations

ESF-13: PUBLIC SAFETY & SECURITY

PRIMARY AGENCY	SUPPORTING AGENCIES
Jackson County Sheriff's Office	Arcade Police Department Braselton Police Department Commerce Police Department Hoschton Police Department Jackson County Coroner's Office Jackson County Emergency Management Agency Jefferson Police Department Maysville Police Department Pendergrass Police Department

Introduction

The Public Safety & Security Emergency Support Function (ESF-13) provides coordination and management of law enforcement, public safety, and security resources during emergencies or disasters. It integrates countywide capabilities to ensure safety, maintain order, protect property, and support other ESFs.

Purpose

The purpose of ESF-13 is to provide operational guidance for agencies assigned to public safety and security functions and to ensure effective law enforcement, security, and public safety support during emergency response and recovery operations. ESF-13 is responsible for planning, coordinating, and managing resources and activities related to maintaining public order, protecting life and property, supporting access and traffic control, and ensuring the safety and security of the community in response to and recovery from major disasters or catastrophic incidents.

Scope

- Law enforcement and public safety operations.
- Victim recovery and deceased identification.
- Coordination of mutual aid, protective security, and mortuary services.
- Integration of federal or state law enforcement resources into local operations when necessary.

Concept of Operations

If a disaster warrants Emergency Operations Center (EOC) activation, some or all of ESF-13 Public Safety & Security personnel may be activated. The scope, scale, and magnitude of the threat/incident will dictate which support agencies that will be requested for support of ESF-13 Public Safety & Security operations in the EOC.

Annex Activation

When an ESF-13 Public Safety & Security or a support agency is made aware of a threat or incident requiring the activation of this Annex, they will contact the EOC with all pertinent information.

When activated, the Jackson County Emergency Management Agency (EMA) with assistance from supporting departments and agencies, ensures the effective flow of situational information, facilitates the overall response and recovery process, and maintains communications among local, state, and federal partners through the Jackson County EOC.

ESF-13 Operations

General

- Maintain liaison with the Jackson County EOC.
- Coordinate emergency information for public release through ESF-15 (External Affairs).
- Participate in planning meetings and exercises.
- Ensure that all team members or support agencies maintain appropriate records of costs incurred during the event.

Pre-Event

- Maintain updated contact lists and resource inventories for law enforcement and security assets.
- Develop mutual aid agreements and MOUs between police departments and surrounding jurisdictions.
- Train personnel in NIMS and ICS principles for multi-agency coordination.
- Conduct hazard and critical facility assessments to determine law enforcement requirements.
- Participate in exercises to validate this annex and related SOPs.
- Maintain liaison with federal, state, and local public safety partners.

Response

- Staff the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) as directed by EMA.
- Provide security for the EOC, shelters, staging areas, and evacuation routes.
- Secure evacuated areas, protect critical infrastructure, and control entry and exit points.
- Coordinate traffic control and area patrols during evacuations and re-entry.
- Coordinate mutual aid support and activate MOUs as required.
- Provide public safety updates and coordinate information with ESF-15 (Public Information).
- Maintain detailed records of resources, personnel, and costs.

Recovery

- Continue operations necessary to protect people and property.
- Assist in re-entry and return of evacuees.
- Support reconstitution of normal law enforcement operations.
- Maintain documentation of all expenditures and resources used.
- Phase down emergency operations as conditions stabilize.

Mitigation

- Conduct or support public safety education programs.
- Support mitigation and redevelopment efforts related to security and law enforcement.
- Document lessons learned for inclusion in situation reports, briefings, and future action plans.

Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

The Jackson County Sheriff's Office will serve as the primary agency responsible for the coordination of public safety and security operations across Jackson County before, during, and after emergencies or disasters. The Jackson County Sheriff's Office will coordinate with Jackson County EMA, local law enforcement agencies, fire and emergency medical services, public safety partners, and other support agencies through the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) to manage public safety and security resources, support incident operations, maintain public order, provide access and traffic control, protect critical infrastructure, and address safety and security needs within the community.

ESF-13 Public Safety & Security Coordinator

During an emergency or disaster, the Jackson County Sheriff's Office will designate an ESF-13 Public Safety & Security Coordinator. The designated ESF-13 Public Safety & Security Coordinator will serve as the principal point of contact for operations associated with ESF-13 Public Safety & Security-related assistance received by the Jackson County EOC. The ESF-13 Public Safety & Security Coordinator will oversee all ESF-13 operations, coordinate response activities with supporting agencies and partners, and report to the Jackson County Emergency Management Agency (EMA).

Primary Agency Responsibilities

Jackson County Sheriff's Office

- Provide overall coordination of law enforcement operations.
- Serve as lead for public safety, security, and traffic control functions.
- Coordinate with EMA for resource requests and situational updates.

Supporting Agency Responsibilities

Arcade Police Department, Braselton Police Department, Commerce Police Department, Hoschton Police Department, Jefferson Police Department, Maysville Police Department, Pendergrass Police Department

- Provide law enforcement support, security, and traffic control as requested.
- Participate in countywide planning, exercises, and Unified Command operations.

- Maintain readiness and personnel trained in NIMS/ICS.

Jackson County Coroner's Office

- Lead deceased identification and mortuary operations in coordination with EMA.
- Maintain liaison with State Medical Examiner and DMORT if activated.

Jackson County Emergency Management Agency

- Coordinate EOC activities and interagency communication.
- Facilitate mutual aid and state/federal resource requests.
- Maintain documentation for cost recovery and after-action reporting.

ESF-14: CROSS-SECTOR BUSINESS & INFRASTRUCTURE

PRIMARY AGENCY	SUPPORTING AGENCIES
Jackson County Emergency Management Agency	City of Arcade City of Braselton City of Commerce City of Hoschton City of Jefferson City of Maysville City of Nicholson City of Pendergrass City of Talmo Jackson County Board of Commissioners Jackson County Finance Department Jackson County Planning and Development Jackson County Public Works

Introduction

The Cross-Sector Business & Infrastructure Emergency Support Function (ESF-14) provides coordination and support for private-sector coordination, business continuity, and infrastructure restoration before, during, and after an emergency or disaster. ESF-14 facilitates collaboration among government agencies, private-sector partners, nonprofit organizations, and critical infrastructure stakeholders to support community recovery, restore essential services, and promote economic stabilization through the Jackson County Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 14 provides coordination for long-term recovery and mitigation efforts following emergencies and disasters affecting Jackson County. ESF-14 supports recovery planning, infrastructure restoration, mitigation coordination, and redevelopment efforts necessary to assist impacted communities in recovering from disaster impacts.

Scope

- Long-term community recovery planning
- Disaster recovery coordination
- Hazard mitigation integration
- Infrastructure restoration support

- Economic recovery coordination
- Coordination with local, state, federal, nonprofit, and private-sector partners
- Recovery funding and mitigation project coordination

Concept of Operations

If a disaster warrants Emergency Operations Center (EOC) activation, some or all of ESF-14 Cross-Sector Business & Infrastructure personnel may be activated. The scope, scale, and magnitude of the threat/incident will dictate which support agencies that will be requested for support of ESF-14 Cross-Sector Business & Infrastructure operations in the EOC.

Annex Activation

When an ESF-14 Cross-Sector Business & Infrastructure or a support agency is made aware of a threat or incident requiring the activation of this Annex, they will contact the EOC with all pertinent information.

When activated, the Jackson County Emergency Management Agency (EMA) with assistance from supporting departments and agencies, ensures the effective flow of situational information, facilitates the overall response and recovery process, and maintains communications among local, state, and federal partners through the Jackson County EOC.

ESF-14 Operations

General

- Coordinate long-term recovery planning efforts
- Support transition from response operations to recovery operations
- Coordinate recovery priorities with local governments and partner agencies
- Support identification of mitigation opportunities during recovery
- Coordinate with state and federal agencies regarding recovery assistance programs
- Support damage assessment and recovery planning activities
- Assist with coordination of recovery-related public information
- Maintain liaison with the Jackson County EOC.
- Coordinate emergency information for public release through ESF-15 (External Affairs).
- Participate in planning meetings and exercises.
- Ensure that all team members or support agencies maintain appropriate records of costs incurred during the event.

Pre-Event

- Maintaining coordination with municipal, state, and private-sector partners
- Participating in training, exercises, and recovery planning activities
- Reviewing and supporting the County Hazard Mitigation Plan
- Identifying potential recovery and mitigation priorities
- Supporting continuity and resiliency planning initiatives

Response

- Support transition planning from response to recovery operations
- Coordinate preliminary recovery assessments
- Identify recovery resource needs and capability gaps
- Coordinate with municipal governments regarding recovery priorities
- Assist with documentation and reporting requirements
- Coordinate with state and federal recovery partners as needed

Recovery

- Coordinate long-term recovery activities and planning
- Support mitigation and resiliency initiatives
- Assist with identification of recovery funding opportunities
- Coordinate infrastructure restoration priorities
- Support economic and community recovery efforts
- Maintain documentation of expenditures and resources utilized during the incident

Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

The Jackson County Emergency Management Agency (EMA) will serve as the primary agency responsible for the coordination of cross-sector business and infrastructure support operations across Jackson County before, during, and after emergencies or disasters. Jackson County EMA will coordinate with private-sector partners, critical infrastructure stakeholders, nonprofit organizations, public safety agencies, and other support agencies through the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) to support business continuity, facilitate infrastructure restoration, coordinate resource and information sharing, and assist with the stabilization and recovery of essential services and economic functions within the community.

ESF-14 Cross-Sector Business & Infrastructure Coordinator

During an emergency or disaster, the Jackson County EMA Director or designee will serve as the ESF-14 Cross-Sector Business & Infrastructure Coordinator. The designated ESF-14 Cross-Sector Business & Infrastructure Coordinator will serve as the principle point of contact for operations associated with ESF-14 Cross-Sector Business & Infrastructure-related assistance that's received by the Jackson County EOC. The ESF-14 Cross-Sector Business & Infrastructure Coordinator will oversee all ESF-14 Cross-Sector Business & Infrastructure operations and reports to the Jackson County Emergency Management Agency (EMA).

Primary Agency Responsibilities

Jackson County Emergency Management Agency

- Coordinate ESF 14 operations within the EOC
- Coordinate long-term recovery planning and mitigation activities
- Maintain coordination with municipal, state, and federal partners

- Support recovery-related damage assessments and reporting
- Coordinate recovery resource requests and information sharing

Supporting Agency Responsibilities

Cities of Arcade, Braselton, Commerce, Hoschton, Jefferson, Maysville, Nicholson, Pendergrass, and Talmo

- Identify local recovery priorities and needs
- Support local recovery and mitigation activities
- Coordinate municipal recovery efforts with EMA and partner agencies
- Assist with damage assessment and recovery planning activities

Jackson County Board of Commissioners

- Supporting recovery priorities and policy coordination
- Assist with recovery planning and redevelopment initiatives
- Support coordination of county resources during recovery operations

Other Supporting Agencies

- Provide personnel, equipment, technical expertise, and resource support as available and appropriate to support ESF-14 operations

ESF-15: EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

PRIMARY AGENCY	SUPPORTING AGENCIES
Jackson County Emergency Management Agency	City of Arcade City of Braselton City of Commerce City of Hoschton City of Jefferson City of Maysville City of Nicholson City of Pendergrass City of Talmo Jackson County Board of Commissioners

Introduction

The External Affairs Emergency Support Function (ESF-15) provides coordination and support for public information, community relations, media relations, and external communications before, during, and after an emergency or disaster. ESF-15 ensures the timely dissemination of accurate, consistent, and accessible information to the public, media, and stakeholders while supporting coordination among local, state, federal, nonprofit, and private-sector partners through the Jackson County Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 15 provides coordination for public information, external communications, and public affairs activities during emergencies and disasters affecting Jackson County. ESF-15 supports the dissemination of timely, accurate, and coordinated information to the public, media, partner agencies, and stakeholders before, during, and after an incident.

Scope

- Emergency public information
- Media relations and coordination
- Public warnings and protective action messaging
- Rumor control and misinformation management
- Joint Information Center (JIC) operations
- Coordination of public information among agencies and jurisdictions
- Recovery and mitigation messaging

Concept of Operations

If a disaster warrants Emergency Operations Center (EOC) activation, some or all of ESF-15 External Affairs personnel may be activated. The scope, scale, and magnitude of the threat/incident will dictate which support agencies that will be requested for support of ESF-15 External Affairs operations in the EOC.

Annex Activation

When an ESF-15 External Affairs or a support agency is made aware of a threat or incident requiring the activation of this Annex, they will contact the EOC with all pertinent information.

When activated, the Jackson County Emergency Management Agency (EMA) with assistance from supporting departments and agencies, ensures the effective flow of situational information, facilitates the overall response and recovery process, and maintains communications among local, state, and federal partners through the Jackson County EOC.

ESF-15 Operations

General

- Coordinate public information and media relations activities
- Support operation of a Joint Information Center (JIC) when needed
- Coordinate emergency alerts, warnings, and protective action messaging
- Support dissemination of information through media, social media, websites, and emergency notification systems
- Coordinate messaging among local governments, partner agencies, and stakeholders
- Monitor and address misinformation and rumor control issues
- Support recovery and mitigation public information efforts

Pre-Event

- Maintain public information procedures and contact lists
- Coordinate with municipal and partner agency Public Information Officers (PIOs)
- Develop and maintaining pre-scripted emergency messages and public information materials
- Participate in training, exercises, and planning activities
- Support public preparedness and awareness campaigns
- Maintain procedures for accessible communications to individuals with access and functional needs

Response

- Coordinate emergency public information releases
- Support activation of a Joint Information Center (JIC)
- Disseminate protective action and emergency notification messaging
- Coordinate media briefings and press conferences
- Monitor social media and public information needs

- Coordinate rumor control and misinformation management
- Support communication with affected communities and stakeholders

Recovery

- Continuing public information support related to recovery operations
- Coordinate recovery and assistance program messaging
- Provide information regarding reentry, debris removal, and available recovery resources
- Support mitigation and preparedness outreach efforts
- Maintain documentation of expenditures and resources utilized during the incident

Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

The Jackson County Emergency Management Agency (EMA) will serve as the primary agency responsible for the coordination of external affairs operations across Jackson County before, during, and after emergencies or disasters. Jackson County EMA will coordinate with local government agencies, public safety agencies, state and federal partners, nonprofit organizations, media outlets, and other support agencies through the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) to manage public information, support media and community relations, coordinate emergency messaging, and ensure the dissemination of timely, accurate, and consistent information to the public and stakeholders.

ESF-14 Cross-Sector Business & Infrastructure Coordinator

During an emergency or disaster, the Jackson County EMA Director or designee will serve as the ESF-15 External Affairs Coordinator. The designated ESF-15 External Affairs Coordinator will serve as the principle point of contact for operations associated with ESF-15 External Affairs-related assistance that's received by the Jackson County EOC. The ESF-15 External Affairs will oversee all ESF-15 External Affairs operations and reports to the Jackson County Emergency Management Agency (EMA).

Primary Agency Responsibilities

Jackson County Emergency Management Agency

- Coordinate ESF-15 operations within the EOC
- Coordinate emergency public information activities
- Maintain coordination with municipal and partner agency PIOs
- Support activation and operation of a Joint Information Center (JIC)
- Coordinate emergency messaging and media relations

Supporting Agency Responsibilities

Cities of Arcade, Braselton, Commerce, Hoschton, Jefferson, Maysville, Nicholson, Pendergrass, and Talmo

- Support dissemination of emergency public information
- Coordinate messaging with EMA and partner agencies
- Provide local updates and situational information
- Assist with public outreach and community communications

Other Supporting Agencies

- Provide personnel, equipment, technical expertise, and resource support as available and appropriate to support ESF-15 operations



Subject: Extension of Braselton Christian Academy Gym Lease
Budget Impact: The monthly rent will increase by \$100 per month in 2027 (\$1,600) as will the fixed payment for utilities (\$400). The total per month for 2027 will be \$2,000. The rent will increase by \$100 per month in 2028, 2029, 2030, and 2031. The total for utilities per month will remain at \$400 for this 5-year period.
Work Session: June 1, 2026
Voting Session: June 15, 2026

Purpose: The extension of the BCA gym lease. The Jackson County Parks and Recreation uses this facility for its cheerleading, volleyball and basketball programs. The facility has been leased for the past five years.

Facts & Issues: This facility is vital for operations as Parks and Recreation has experienced tremendous growth in its cheerleading, volleyball and basketball programs over the past five years. Also, a used wood floor was installed by Jackson County from existing inventory in 2023 per the original lease agreement on a depreciation schedule per year. Jackson County has a significant investment in the use of this property.

Staff Recommendations: Approve the BCA lease extension.

Prepared by: Ricky Sanders, Parks & Rec Director

Attachments:

1. Braselton Christian Academy - First Lease Amendment Agreement

FIRST LEASE AMENDMENT AGREEMENT

THIS FIRST LEASE AMENDMENT AGREEMENT (the "Agreement") is made and entered into this ____ day of April 2026 (the "Effective Date"), between **401 ZION, LLC as successor landlord to STEVEN N. PAYNE DBA LTNASUPLAY, INC.** hereinafter referred to as ("Lessor") and **JACKSON COUNTY GEORGIA, a political subdivision of the state of Georgia, by and through its duly authorized governing authority, the Board of Commissioners of Jackson County, Georgia** hereinafter referred to as ("Lessee").

RECITALS:

WHEREAS, Steve N. Payne dba LRNAasUPlay, Inc. as Lessor and Lessee entered into a Lease Agreement dated November 15, 2021, as assigned to 401 Zion, LLC hereinafter referred to as (the "Lease") concerning the lease of the main gymnasium floor area and one storage room located at 409 Zion Church Road, Braselton, GA 30517, referred to as (the "Premises"),

WHEREAS, Lessor and Lessee desire to amend the Lease on the terms and conditions set forth below.

AGREEMENT:

For Ten Dollars (\$10.00) cash in hand paid and other valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which are acknowledged, Lessor and Lessee agree as follows:

1. LEASE TERM. The expiration date of the lease is hereby changed to December 31, 2031 on the same terms and conditions presently set forth in the Lease, except as otherwise set forth herein.
2. RENT. Minimum Rent will be as follows:

12/01/26 – 11/30/27	\$1,600.00 per month
12/01/27 – 11/30/28	\$1,700.00 per month
12/01/28 – 11/30/29	\$1,800.00 per month
12/01/29 – 11/30/30	\$1,900.00 per month
12/01/30 – 12/31/31	\$2,000.00 per month

3. UTILITIES. Utilities as stipulated in Exhibit A of the Lease is hereby changed to \$400.00 per month.
4. NOTICES TO LESSOR. Lessor's address for Notices and Rent Payment Address is hereby amended to be as follows:

401 Zion, LLC
C/O Equitable Management Corporation
1215 Hightower Trail, Suite B200
Atlanta, GA 30350

5. AGREEMENT CONTINUED. Except as expressly modified hereby, the Lease is hereby ratified and confirmed, and all provisions shall remain in full force and effect.
6. ENTIRE FIRST AMENDMENT. This First Lease Amendment Agreement sets forth the entire agreement of the parties with respect to its subject matter.
7. COUNTERPARTS. This First Lease Amendment Agreement may be executed in multiple counterparts, each of which shall be deemed to be an original, but all of which together shall constitute one and the same instrument.
8. DEFINED TERMS. All capitalized terms not otherwise defined herein shall have the meanings ascribed thereto in the Lease.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, Lessor and Lessee have caused this FIRST LEASE AMENDMENT AGREEMENT to be duly authorized, executed, sealed and delivered as of the day and year first above written.

LESSEE:

**JACKSON COUNTY, GEORGIA,
by and through its board of
commissioners**

_____(SEAL)
By:
Its:

[Signature of Lessor on following page]

[Signatures continued from previous page]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, Lessor and Lessee have caused this FIRST LEASE AMENDMENT AGREEMENT to be duly authorized, executed, sealed and delivered as of the day and year first above written.

LESSOR:

401 ZION, LLC

Mansoor Qamruddin, Manager



Board of Commissioners
Agenda Item 11.G.
June 1, 2026

Subject: Lease Agreement with Northeast Georgia Food Bank
Budget Impact: \$300 per month
Work Session: June 1, 2026
Voting Session: June 15, 2026

Purpose: To approve a lease agreement with the Northeast Georgia Food Bank for county-owned property located at 671 South Elm Street, Commerce, GA.

Facts & Issues: The Northeast Georgia Food Bank is a nonprofit organization dedicated to fighting hunger and food insecurity throughout Northeast Georgia. The organization partners with local food pantries, churches, schools, senior centers, and community agencies to distribute nutritious food to individuals and families in need. Through programs such as mobile food pantries, meal assistance, and food distribution partnerships, the Food Bank helps serve children, seniors, veterans, and families facing hardship across the region.

The lease term will run from July 1, 2026 through June 30, 2031. The agreement provides for the lease of approximately 5,600 square feet of space at a rental rate of \$300.00 per month.

Staff Recommendations: Approve the lease agreement with the Northeast Georgia Food Bank

Prepared by: Ericka Johnson, Deputy Clerk

Attachments:

1. Lease Agreement with Northeast Georgia Food Bank

LEASE AGREEMENT

JACKSON COUNTY, GEORGIA

This Lease Agreement made this ____ day of June 2026 by and between **Jackson County, Georgia**, a political subdivision of the State of Georgia, the “Landlord,” and Banks Jackson Food Bank”, a non-profit organization benefitting families in Jackson County, the “Tenant”.

WHEREAS, at its July 1, 2026, regular meeting, the Jackson County Board of Commissioners has approved the terms of the lease and has further recognized that the Premises have no immediate governmental purpose and are only suitable for proprietary non-governmental functions. Further, it is the intent of the Landlord and the agreement of the Tenant that the interest conveyed pursuant to the lease not constitute an estate in lands. The purpose of the Premises being proprietary in nature, and not conveying an estate in lands, the Supreme Court of Georgia’s decision in Southern Airways v. DeKalb County, 102 Ga. App. 850 (1960), thus permits the creation of this multi-year lease.

WITNESSETH

In consideration of the mutual covenants and promises set forth herein, Landlord and Tenant agree as follows:

1. **PREMISES.** Landlord hereby leases to Tenant, and Tenant hereby leases from Landlord, on the terms and conditions set forth herein, the property described as 671 South Elm Street, Commerce, GA 30529, which includes 5,600 square feet of space, including bathrooms, open floor space, office spaces, and the rear storage space with loading dock area. The lease interest contemplated in this Agreement is only a usufruct and shall not be considered an estate for years.
2. **TERM.** The term of this lease is for a period of sixty (60) months commencing on July 1, 2026, and ending on June 30, 2031. Prior to the end of this term, the Landlord and Tenant will enter into negotiations for renewing this lease of property within the commercial complex owned by the Landlord. Tenant must advise Landlord in writing ninety (90) days in advance of the termination of this Agreement of future intentions. If notice is not given in the manner provided herein within the time specified, this option shall expire.

Should the Tenant desire to terminate the lease early, the Tenant must provide the Landlord with 90 days written notice. Landlord will inspect the property to ensure the facility is in good repair and assist the Tenant with closing the early termination process.

3. **RENT.** During the term starting July 1, 2026, through June 30, 2031, of this lease, Tenant shall pay to Landlord a rental of Three Hundred Dollars (\$300.00) per month, payable in advance on the first day of each month. A late charge of five percent (5%) of the outstanding rent due shall be added to any payment received ten days after the due date.

4. USE OF PREMISES.

- a) Tenant warrants to the Landlord that the Premises shall be used for the purposes of providing food to those in need through the food bank means and mechanisms according to the laws of the State of Georgia and all local ordinances.

5. **REPAIRS.** The Landlord agrees to keep in good repair the roof, foundations, and exterior walls of the premises, sprinkler system, underground utility and sewer pipes outside the exterior walls of the buildings, except such repairs as are rendered necessary by the negligence or action of Tenant, its agents, employees, or invitees.

Landlord shall be under no obligation to inspect the Premises. When the Tenant is physically in the building, the Tenant shall promptly report in writing to Landlord any defective conditions known to it which Landlord is required to repair, and failure to so report such defects shall make Tenant responsible to Landlord for any liability incurred by Landlord by reason of such defects. Landlord's liability with respect to any defects, repairs, or maintenance for which Landlord is responsible under any of the provisions of this Lease shall be limited to the cost of such repairs or maintenance or the curing of such defect. Landlord shall have the right, but not the duty, to enter the Premises at any time in order to examine the Premises or to make such repair as required therein or which Landlord may deem necessary for the safety of, or preservation of the Premises or of the building. Nothing contained in this Lease shall require Landlord to make any repairs for damages caused by Tenant, and Tenant shall cause such repairs to be made at its expense.

Tenant shall, at its own cost and expense, keep regular removal of trash and debris. The tenant shall make all repairs to partitions, interior walls, glass and plate glass, electric and plumbing fixtures, gas and electrical pipes and conduits, sewer mains and connections, and heating and air conditioning systems when, in the option of the Landlord, the damage was caused by the Tenant or clients of the Tenant.

Tenant agrees to keep sufficient heat in the Premises to keep the pipes (both water and sprinkler system) from freezing.

In addition to any other remedies that it may have under this Agreement, Landlord shall have the right to bill the Tenant for the actual cost of any actions undertaken by the Landlord to remedy the Tenant's failure to maintain the Premises as described herein. The Landlord's election to remedy the Tenant's failure to maintain the Premises shall not be considered or construed as a waiver of any of the Landlord's other available remedies, including the declaration of a default under this Agreement.

At the expiration of this Agreement, Tenant may, if not in default, and prior to the expiration, remove all fixtures and equipment which it has placed in the premises, provided Tenant repairs all damage to the premises caused by such removal.

6. **TAXES AND INSURANCE.** Landlord shall pay taxes, if any, imposed on the premises. Tenant shall maintain renter's insurance covering the contents of the buildings and Landlord shall maintain casualty insurance, including but not limited to fire and extended

coverage insurance, insuring the building and improvements on the premises at an amount selected by Landlord for the casualty insurance.

Tenant shall provide Landlord with certificates of insurance listing the Landlord as an additional insured on both the renter's insurance and liability insurance.

7. **UTILITIES.** Tenant shall pay charges for utilities, including, but not limited to, water, sewer, natural gas, electricity, fuel, light, heat, or power for the Premises or used by Tenant in connection therewith. If Tenant does not pay the same, Landlord may pay the same, and such payment shall be added to the rental of the Premises and shall be due immediately. Any failure to pay the same shall constitute a failure to pay rent under the provisions of paragraph 11.
8. **STRUCTURAL CHANGES OR ALTERATIONS.** Tenant shall not make any structural changes or alterations in or to the Premises without the prior written consent of Landlord. The Tenant shall submit their plans for the structural changes and alterations to the Landlord in writing for approval, which will not be unreasonably withheld.
9. **SURRENDER OF PREMISES.** Tenant shall, upon the expiration or termination of this Lease for any reason whatsoever, surrender to Landlord the Premises, including the buildings and all improvements comprising a part thereof, in as good order as on the Occupancy Date, except for reasonable wear and use thereof and except that Tenant shall not be required to remove alterations, additions, and improvements made by Tenant, and except also that damage by fire or other cause for which Tenant is obligated to maintain insurance by any of the provisions of paragraph 6 be governed by the provisions of paragraph 1; and damage by any taking or condemnation or exercise of the right to eminent domain shall be governed by the provisions of paragraph 17. Tenant shall, within ten business days after termination of this Lease, remove all furniture and equipment not removed prior to termination shall be deemed abandoned and Landlord may, at its option, have the same removed at Tenant's expense.
10. **ASSIGNMENT AND SUB-LETTING.** At no time shall the Tenant sublet the Premises or any part thereof, or assign this lease to any third party, without the prior written consent of Landlord.
11. **DEFAULT.** Failure by Tenant to do any act or perform any duty of Tenant hereunder shall be considered a default. If such a default or failure shall exist for a period of ten (10) days, then, and, in that case, Landlord may serve Tenant with written notice of such default or failure, and, if such default or failure shall then continue without being wholly remedied for a period of ten (10) days after the service of such notice, then the Landlord may, at its option and without further notice, immediately terminate this lease and thereupon the terms, rights and options granted hereby, and all of Tenant's rights, privileges and interest under this Lease Agreement and in the Premises and building and improvements thereon shall terminate, and Tenant shall have no claim, then or in the future, against Landlord or Landlord's property because of such termination, and Landlord may re-enter and re-possess the Premises, with or without process of law, and

Tenant does, in such event, waive any demand for possession of the Premises and shall surrender and deliver up the Premises and property peaceably to Landlord. In the event of Tenant's vacation of the Premises, Landlord may rent the Premises for the remainder of the term, and rents received therefrom shall be applied to the unpaid rent due Landlord by Tenant.

12. **NOTICES.** All notices hereunder shall be in writing, signed by the party making the same, and shall be delivered personally or sent by certified or registered United States mail, return receipt requested, postage prepaid, addressed as follows:

TO TENANT: Banks Jackson Food Bank
671 South Elm Street
Commerce, GA 30529

TO LANDLORD: Jackson County, Georgia
4965 Jackson Parkway
Jefferson, GA 30549

13. **QUIET ENJOYMENT.** Landlord warrants its fee simple title to the Premises and that the Premises shall be delivered to Tenant free and clear of all claims, obligations, mortgages, tax assessments, liens and encumbrances of any and every nature, excepting only the lien of ad valorem taxes for the current year, and the lien of any outstanding security deeds on the Premises, to which this lease is specifically made subject. Landlord further covenants and agrees that Tenant, upon paying the rent, hereby reserves and performs and observes all Tenant's exclusive control and possession thereof during the full term of this lease and any renewal or extension thereof.

14. **TIME OF THE ESSENCE.** Time is of the essence of this lease.

15. **BINDING EFFECT.** This lease and all of its covenants, conditions, and terms shall extend to and be binding on the successors, assigns, and personal representatives of Landlord and Tenant.

16. **DISASTER.** In the event of fire, storm, or other disaster that should damage the Premises to such an extent as to make the same untenable for the business to be carried on therein, Landlord may either repair such Premises, such repairs to begin as soon as practicable, considering ordinary delays in obtaining workmen and materials, or Landlord may terminate this lease at Landlord's option. In the event this lease is terminated for the foregoing reason, the rent due shall be calculated to the date of termination, and Tenant shall not be responsible for any rent after such date of termination. In the event the Premises are only partially destroyed or damaged by fire or other casualty, but remain tenantable, the rentals provided herein shall equitably abate in

proportion to the damaged portion of the Premises, and the Landlord agrees to restore the Premises as soon as possible.

17. **CONDEMNATION.** If the whole of the Premises, or more than fifteen (15%) of the square footage of the improvements located on the Premises be condemned by any legally constituted authority for any public use or purpose or be conveyed in lieu of condemnation, then, in either of said events, the term shall cease from the date when possession thereof is taken by public authorities, rental shall be accounted for as between Landlord and Tenant as of said date. The rights of each party upon such termination, however, shall be limited to recovery of compensation and damage caused by condemnation from the condemner. It is further understood and agreed that neither Landlord nor Tenant shall have any right in any award made to the other by any condemnation authority, notwithstanding the termination of the Lease, as herein provided.
18. **HOLDING OVER.** If, through oversight or otherwise, Tenant shall hold the Premises beyond the term contained in this Lease Agreement, then Tenant shall become a tenant at will and shall surrender the Premises on thirty (30) days' notice from Landlord. It is expressly agreed that there shall be no extension or renewal of this Lease by operation of law.
19. **ENCUMBERING THE LEASEHOLD.** Tenant shall have no authority, express or implied, to create or place any lien or encumbrance, of any kind whatsoever, upon or in any manner to bind the interest of Landlord in the Premises. Tenant covenants and agrees that it will pay or cause to be paid all sums legally due and payable by it on account of any labor performed or materials furnished in connection with any work performed on Premises for which any lien is or can be validly and legally asserted, and that it will save and hold Landlord harmless from any and all loss, cost of expense based on or arising out of asserted claims or liens against the right, title or interest of Landlord in the Premises of under the terms of this Lease. Tenant further agrees to bond or pay every lien within thirty (30) days of the date said lien attaches to the Premises and/or Landlord's property. This paragraph shall survive the termination of this Lease. This paragraph does not prohibit Tenant from encumbering Tenant's property, which is on the premises, and the Landlord agrees from time to time to execute documents reasonably requested by Tenant or its lenders acknowledging the existence of encumbrances on Tenant's property, provided that no such acknowledgment shall obligate Landlord to encumber its own property

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, this Lease Agreement has been duly executed, sealed, and delivered in duplicate original by the parties hereto, the date and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered
Before me this _____ day of _____, 2026.

TENANT:

Witness By: _____

SEAL
Notary Public
My Commission Expires: _____

LANDLORD:

Witness By: _____

SEAL
Notary Public
My Commission Expires: _____