



FAYETTE COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE 2020 - 2025

Fayette County Emergency Management Agency

Lux Mitigation and Planning Corp.

Fayette County, Georgia Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2020 – 2025



Prepared for the Fayette County Board of Commissioners

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Fayette County's Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2020

This document was funded in part by the Hazard Mitigation Planning Grant awarded to the Fayette County Emergency Management Agency by the Georgia Emergency Management Agency (GEMA) to fulfill the requirements of the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000). Fayette County's Hazard Mitigation Plan 2015 was updated by the Fayette County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Committee and was prepared by Lux Mitigation and Planning Corp. For additional information, please contact Fayette County Emergency Management Agency.

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Resolution – Fayette County**RESOLUTION – FAYETTE COUNTY, GEORGIA****FAYETTE COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN 2020-2025**

WHEREAS, Fayette 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) has required that every county and municipality have a pre-disaster mitigation plan in place, and requires the adoption of such plans in order to receive funding from the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program; 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, the Fayette County Hazard Mitigation Plan 2020 – 2025 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 Fayette County, Georgia, that:

1) Fayette County, Georgia, has adopted the Fayette County Hazard Mitigation Plan 2020 - 2025; 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 Fayette County and its municipalities.

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED by the Fayette County Board of

Commissioners in regular session this _____ day of _____, 2020.

Chairperson

County Clerk

Resolution – Fayette County Municipalities

Requirement §201.6(c)(5)

RESOLUTION – TOWN OF BROOKS, GEORGIA**FAYETTE COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN 2020-2025**

WHEREAS, Fayette 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) has required that every county and municipality have a pre-disaster mitigation plan in place, and requires the adoption of such plans in order to receive funding from the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program; 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, the Fayette County Hazard Mitigation Plan 2020 – 2025 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 Town Council of Brooks, Georgia, that:

1) The Town of Brooks, Georgia, has adopted the Fayette County Hazard Mitigation Plan 2020 - 2025; 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 Fayette County and its municipalities.

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

Brooks, Georgia, in regular session this _____ day of _____, 2020.

Mayor

Town Clerk

RESOLUTION – CITY OF FAYETTEVILLE, GEORGIA**FAYETTE COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN 2020-2025**

WHEREAS, Fayette 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) has required that every county and municipality have a pre-disaster mitigation plan in place, and requires the adoption of such plans in order to receive funding from the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program; 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, the Fayette County Hazard Mitigation Plan 2020 – 2025 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 City Council of Fayetteville, Georgia, that:

- 1) The City of Fayetteville, Georgia, has adopted the Fayette County Hazard Mitigation Plan 2020 - 2025; 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 Fayette County and its municipalities.

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

Fayetteville, Georgia, in regular session this ____ day of _____, 2020.

Mayor

City Clerk

RESOLUTION – CITY OF PEACHTREE CITY, GEORGIA**FAYETTE COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN 2020-2025**

WHEREAS, Fayette 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) has required that every county and municipality have a pre-disaster mitigation plan in place, and requires the adoption of such plans in order to receive funding from the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program; 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, the Fayette County Hazard Mitigation Plan 2020 – 2025 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 City Council of Peachtree City, Georgia, that:

- 1) The City of Peachtree City, Georgia, has adopted the Fayette County Hazard Mitigation Plan 2020 - 2025; 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 Fayette County and its municipalities.

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

Peachtree City, Georgia, in regular session this ____ day of _____, 2020.

Mayor

City Clerk

RESOLUTION – TOWN OF TYRONE, GEORGIA**FAYETTE COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN 2020-2025**

WHEREAS, Fayette 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) has required that every county and municipality have a pre-disaster mitigation plan in place, and requires the adoption of such plans in order to receive funding from the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program; 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, the Fayette County Hazard Mitigation Plan 2020 – 2025 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 Town Council of Tyrone, Georgia, that:

1) The Town of Tyrone, Georgia, has adopted the Fayette County Hazard Mitigation Plan 2020 - 2025; 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 Fayette County and its municipalities.

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

Tyrone, Georgia, in regular session this _____ day of _____, 2020.

Mayor

Town Clerk

RESOLUTION – TOWN OF WOOLSEY, GEORGIA**FAYETTE COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN 2020-2025**

WHEREAS, Fayette 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) has required that every county and municipality have a pre-disaster mitigation plan in place, and requires the adoption of such plans in order to receive funding from the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program; 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, the Fayette County Hazard Mitigation Plan 2020 – 2025 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 Town Council of Woolsey, Georgia, that:

1) The Town of Woolsey, Georgia, has adopted the Fayette County Hazard Mitigation Plan 2020 - 2025; 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 Fayette County and its municipalities.

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

Woolsey, Georgia, in regular session this _____ day of _____, 2020.

Mayor

Town Clerk

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.

Fayette County and its municipalities realize the benefits achieved by the development and implementation of mitigation plans and strategies in their community. Fayette 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:

Fayette County
City of Fayetteville
City of Peachtree City
Town of Brooks
Town of Tyrone
Town of Woolsey

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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 Fayette County Hazard Mitigation Plan 2015.

Chapter 1 Section	Updates
Introduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of Mitigation Goals
Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Section – Not in 2015 Plan
Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Section – Not in 2015 Plan
Scope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verbiage updated
Purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verbiage updated
Consistency with Federal Guidelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Section – Not in 2015 Plan
Plan Review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verbiage updated • Updated mitigation meeting dates for 2019-2020 planning process
Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated committee list to match the 2019-2020 planning participants • Updated to meet Federal guidelines
Public Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated to match the 2019-2020 planning process
Multi-Jurisdictional Considerations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated with requirement descriptions
Incorporation of Existing Plans, Studies, and Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated with new plan, study, and resource incorporations

Introduction

The Fayette 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. Fayette County's Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Committee adopted the following goals during plan development:

- GOAL 1 Protect the public health and safety
- GOAL 2 Reduce and eliminate (to the extent possible) community exposure to natural and technological hazard events
- GOAL 3 Reduce loss and damage to private property and public infrastructure resulting from natural or technological hazards
- GOAL 4 Maintain continuity of public and private sector operations during and after hazard events
- GOAL 5 Respond promptly, appropriately, and efficiently in the event of natural or technological hazards

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

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, Fayette County's Updated Hazard Mitigation Plan will be brought forth to each participating jurisdiction in Fayette 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.

Funding

Fayette County was awarded a \$24,000 Hazard Mitigation Planning Grant by FEMA through GEMA for the update of Fayette County's 2015 Hazard Mitigation Plan. FEMA contributed 75% and GEMA contributed 10% of the total cost of the Plan Update. The Hazard Mitigation Planning Grant required a 15% match by Fayette 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.

Scope

The scope of the Fayette County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update encompasses all areas of Fayette County, including municipalities. The Plan identifies all natural and technological hazards that could threaten life and property in Fayette 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 Fayette 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 Fayette County.

Chapter Four identifies Fayette 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).

Purpose

The purpose of the Fayette 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 Fayette 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.

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 build safer, more disaster resistant communities;
- Develop strategies for long-term community sustainability during community 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 Fayette County Hazard Mitigation Plan recognizes, adopts, incorporates, and endorses the following principles:

- Develop a strategic mitigation plan for Fayette 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.

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

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 Fayette County's Plan Update. The approved 2015 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 2015 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 2015 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 Fayette County's needs and was included in the 2020 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.

Fayette County's Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Meeting Dates:

Thursday, August 22, 2019	Kick-Off Meeting
Thursday, September 26, 2019	Hazard Identification and Prioritization; Update Critical Facilities Information (Public Meeting #1)
Thursday, October 24, 2019	Analysis of Hazard Profile Research; Review and Edit 2015 Hazard Mitigation Strategies
Thursday, November 14, 2019	Continue to Review and Edit 2015 Hazard Mitigation Strategies; Identify New Hazard Mitigation Strategies
Thursday, January 23, 2020	Risk Assessment Analysis; Presentation of 2020 Hazard Mitigation Plan - Rough Draft (Public Meeting #2)

Thursday, February 20, 2020

Review and Edit 2020 Hazard Mitigation Plan -
Final Draft; Update Plan Distribution List;
Discuss Available Hazard Mitigation Grants

Each section of Fayette County's 2015 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:

- Wildfire added to Natural Hazards
- Earthquakes added to Natural Hazards
- Tropical Cyclones added to Natural Hazards
- Extreme Temperatures added to Natural Hazards
- Transportation Incident added to Technological Hazards
- Terrorism added to Technological Hazards
- Infrastructure Failure added to Technological Hazards
- Emergent Infectious Diseases added to Technological Hazards

Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Participants

Requirement §201.6(b)(2)

The following 52 participants contributed to the update of Fayette County's 2015 Hazard Mitigation Plan: (*in alphabetical order*)

Samantha Barnett

Administrative Assistant/Office Manager

Fayette County Department of Family and Children Services

Linda Black

Deputy Chief

City of Fayetteville Fire Department

Carmen Blount

Administrative Assistant

Fayette County Public Services Department

Susan Boggs

Director

Fayette County Department of Family and Children Services

David Borkowski

City Engineer

City of Peachtree City Public Works Department

Chelsie Boynton

Engineering Technician

Fayette County Public Works Department

Van Brook

Major

Town of Tyrone Police Department

Steve Castlen

Clerk and Court Administrator – Georgia Court of Appeals

Attorney - Castle Lake Funding Group

Vicky Chapman

Environment of Care and Safety Coordinator/ Emergency Management

Piedmont Fayette Hospital

Jerry J. Collins*Director*

Fayette County Animal Control

Brian P. Davis*Emergency Management Specialist - Fayette County Emergency Management Agency**Councilman – Town of Brooks**Lieutenant – Fayette County Fire and Emergency Services***Brian Eubanks***Major; Director of Field Operations*

Fayette County Sheriff's Office

Lee Ellen Gaston*Deputy Coroner*

Fayette County Coroner's Office

Jan Hall*Customer Service Representative III*

Fayette County Health Department

Keith Harris*Division Chief*

City of Fayetteville Fire Department

Willard C. Harrison III*Resident – Pinewood Forest Homeowners Association**Citizen – Fayette County, Georgia***Jeff Hill***Deputy Fire Chief*

Fayette County Fire and Emergency Services

Chris Hindman*Director*

City of Fayetteville Public Services Department

Scott Hindman*Lead Electronics Technician*

Fayette County Board of Education

Alan Jones*Assistant City Manager - City of Fayetteville**Fire Chief – City of Fayetteville Fire Department***Ryan Jones***Emergency Preparedness Director**Georgia Department of Public Health, District 4***Bradley Klinger***Assistant Director**Fayette County Road Department***George Knight***Volunteer**Fayette County Emergency Management Agency***Bill Lackey***Department Head**Fayette County Fleet Maintenance Department***Gary Laggis***Mayor**Town of Woolsey***Dr. Ted Lombard***Coordinator for Safety and Discipline**Fayette County Public School System***Phil Mallon***Director of Public Works**Fayette County Public Works Department***James McDowell***Lieutenant**City of Peachtree City Police Department***Beverlyn Ming***County Nurse Manager**Fayette County Health Department*

Janet Moon*Chief of Police*

City of Peachtree City Police Department

James Morris*Area Manager*

Georgia Power Company

Randy Mundy*Chief of Police*

Town of Tyrone Police Department

Harold Myers*Chief Marshal*

Fayette County Marshal's Office

Joseph E. O'Connor, Jr.*Fire Chief*

City of Peachtree City Fire-Rescue Department

Roxane Owen*Director of Transportation*

Fayette County Board of Education

Brandon Perkins*Town Manager*

Town of Tyrone

Glenn Polk*Director*

Spalding County Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Management

Sherry Poorman*Administrative Assistant*

Fayette County Road Department

Leonard Presberg*Board Member*

Fayette County Board of Education

Harold Quigley*Chief Forest Ranger*

Georgia Forestry Commission

Ken Ralls*Patrol Division Supervisor*

City of Peachtree City Police Department

Melinda H. Rose-Lied*Resident* – Castle Lake Estates Homeowners Association*Citizen* – Fayette County, Georgia**Darlene Sanak***Resident* – Castle Lake Estates Homeowners Association*Citizen* – Fayette County, Georgia**Hank Sanak***Resident* – Castle Lake Estates Homeowners Association*Citizen* – Fayette County, Georgia**David Scarbrough***Fire Chief*

Fayette County Fire and Emergency Services

Joseph “Joe” R. Scarborough*Building Official; Director*

Fayette County Department of Building Safety

Michael Singleton*Director* - Fayette County Emergency Management Agency*Captain* - Fayette County Fire and Emergency Services**Amber Marie Smith***Assistant Director*

Fayette County 911 Communications

Steve Tafoya*Assistant Director; Assistant Building Official*

Fayette County Department of Building Safety

Peter Trebotte
Operations Manager
Real Life Center

Maurice Ungaro
Town Manager
Town of Brooks

Katye Vogt
Director
Fayette County 911 Communications

The Plan Update Committee relied on their consultant to guide them through the update process. During meetings, 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 Meeting, sending reminder emails before each upcoming meeting, emailing pertinent information throughout the process, and requesting the review and critique of each chapter in the updated Plan.

All neighboring counties – Clayton, Coweta, Fulton, and Spalding – were asked to peer review the 2020 Mitigation Plan draft. The Plan was sent to each County EMA office. Additionally, the EMA Directors from surrounding counties were asked to attend Plan Update Committee meetings in hopes they would share mitigation ideas from their own counties. Spalding County EMA Director Glen Polk attended meetings on behalf of his jurisdiction and provided input and feedback on the Fayette County Hazard Mitigation Plan and planning process.

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 Fayette County's 2015 Mitigation Plan: Castle Lake Estates Homeowner's Association, Castle Lake Funding Group, Georgia Power, Piedmont Fayette Hospital, Pinewood Forest Homeowner's Association, and Real Life Center.

The Plan Update Committee took it upon themselves to ensure the processes undertaken for the development, implementation, and maintenance of the 2020 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 meeting. Recipients were encouraged to share the meeting 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 Emergency Management Director for all neighboring jurisdictions – Fulton, Coweta, Spalding, and Clayton Counties – were included on all meeting invitations and reminder emails for the Fayette County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update. Spalding County EMA Director Glenn Polk did attend meetings to provide input and feedback on behalf of Spalding County.
- A Public Meeting was held on January 23, 2020 in conjunction with the regularly scheduled meeting of the Fayette County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee. This meeting was advertised through multiple means, including on the front page of the Fayette County Government website, the Facebook pages for the Fayetteville Police Department, Tyrone Police Department, Fayette County 911, Fayette County Department of Fire and Emergency Services, and in the January 22, 2020 edition of the Fayette Daily News.

- Five private citizens participated in the Fayette County Hazard Mitigation Planning process as representatives of the Pinewood Forest and Castle Lake Estates Homeowner's Associations. These individuals actively participated in the meetings they attended. Their feedback and insight were incorporated as part of the overall planning process. These individuals were pursuing a potential mitigation project for dam remediation. This mitigation project is included in the mitigation strategies listed in Chapter 4.

Documentation of Public Meeting Notice*Fayette County Government Website – Public Meeting #2***Public Meeting**

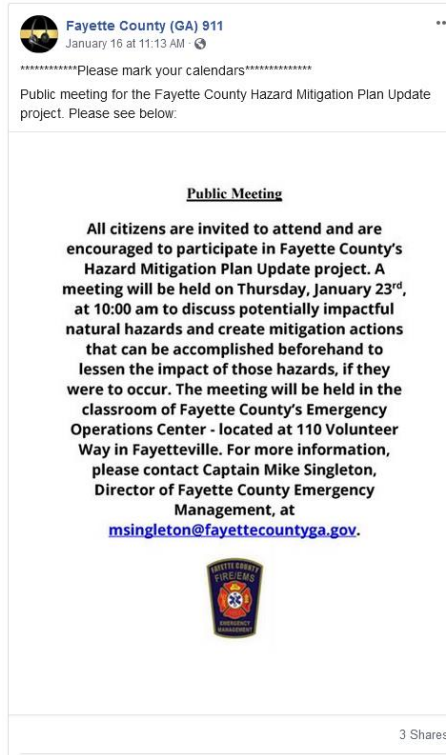
All citizens are invited to attend and are encouraged to participate in Fayette County's Hazard Mitigation Plan Update project. A meeting will be held on Thursday, January 23rd, at 10:00 am to discuss potentially impactful natural hazards and create mitigation actions that can be accomplished beforehand to lessen the impact of those hazards, if they were to occur.

The meeting will be held in the classroom of Fayette County's Emergency Operations Center - located at 110 Volunteer Way in Fayetteville.

For more information, please contact Captain Mike Singleton, Director of Fayette County Emergency Management, at msingleton@fayettecountyga.gov.

Fayette County Fire and Emergency Services Facebook page

Fayette County 911 Facebook page



Tyrone Police Department Facebook page



Fayetteville Police Department Facebook page




City of Fayetteville Police Department
 January 16 at 11:22 AM · 🌐

Please feel free to stop by if you are available. Thanks and have a great day.

Public Meeting

All citizens are invited to attend and are encouraged to participate in Fayette County's Hazard Mitigation Plan Update project. A meeting will be held on Thursday, January 23rd, at 10:00 am to discuss potentially impactful natural hazards and create mitigation actions that can be accomplished beforehand to lessen the impact of those hazards, if they were to occur. The meeting will be held in the classroom of Fayette County's Emergency Operations Center - located at 110 Volunteer Way in Fayetteville. For more information, please contact Captain Mike Singleton, Director of Fayette County Emergency Management, at msingleton@fayettecountyga.gov.



Fayette County (GA) 911
 January 16 at 11:13 AM · 🌐

 Like Page

*****Please mark your calendars*****

Public meeting for the Fayette County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update project. Please see below:

Multi-Jurisdictional Considerations

FEMA does not require cities and towns 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. Fayette County's most recent Hazard Mitigation Plan was approved by FEMA in 2015. The 2020 Mitigation Plan is the third five-year update. This FEMA-approved 2020 Hazard Mitigation Plan makes Fayette County, City of Fayetteville, City of Peachtree City, Town of Brooks, Town of Tyrone and Town of Woolsey 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. Fayette County is dedicated to work in the best interests of the County, as well as, its municipalities. A few mitigation strategies in Fayette County's 2020 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, Fayette County Emergency Management Agency solicited and received participation from the following Fayette County municipalities: City of Fayetteville, City of Peachtree City, Town of Brooks, Town of Tyrone, and Town of Woolsey.

Incorporation of Existing Plans, Studies, and Resources

Requirement §201.6(b)(3)

State Requirement Element F3

Existing Plans

2015 Fayette County Pre-Disaster Hazard Mitigation Plan
2014 State of Georgia Hazard Mitigation Plan
Fayette County Local Emergency Operations Plan
Georgia Forestry Commission's Fayette Co. Community Wildfire Protection Plan
Fayette County Joint Comprehensive Plan
Fayette County Growth Management Plan

Studies

2017 United States Department of Agriculture Ag Census
2010 United States Census and 2016/2017 Census Estimates
2009 Fayette 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
Fayette County Tax Assessor's Data
Fayette 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

Note: There is not a HAZUS Report available for Fayette County, GA due to the Fayette County tax digest information not being congruent with the University of Georgia's ITOS processes utilized to create the HAZUS Report.

Application of Existing Plans and Studies

Existing Planning Mechanism	Reviewed? Yes/No	Incorporation into 2020 Mitigation Plan
2015 Fayette County Hazard Mitigation Plan	Yes	Baseline for the 2020 Plan; updated mitigation strategies; updated hazards; updated Fayette 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
Fayette County Local Emergency Operations Plan (LEOP)	Yes	Identification of current resources; identification of current capabilities
Georgia Forestry's Fayette 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
2010 United State Census	Yes	To update Fayette County's profile information
2009 Fayette County Flood Insurance Study	Yes	Identify potential flood prone areas; prioritization of flood-related mitigation strategies
Fayette 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
Fayette County Growth Management Plan	Yes	To identify future development trends; identify mitigation strategies to curb trends in a direction that considers the area's hazards
Fayette County Flood Mitigation Assistance Plan	No	No such plan exists

CHAPTER TWO – FAYETTE 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 Fayette County Hazard Mitigation Plan 2015.

Chapter 2 Section	Updates
Past Hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This information involved a review of the hazards listed in the previous plan. • Information was updated for the last 50 years
History	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expanded and updated from previous plan
Past Events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of major hazard events in Fayette County for the last 50 years • Focus on Federal Declarations and events since the last Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Demographics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated data to the 2017 Census estimate information
Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated data and information
Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated verbiage
Municipalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Section – Not a standalone section in 2015 Plan
Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated data and information
Climate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated data and information
Utilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated data and information
NFIP Compliance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Section – Not a standalone section in 2015 Plan



Past Hazards

Fayette County, Georgia, has faced many natural hazards in its long history. Severe thunderstorms have been the most prevalent of these hazards. In the last 50 years, Fayette County has been subjected to 211 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 Fayette County, there have been 7 documented tornadoes in the last 50 years.

Because of heavy rainfall, either within Fayette County or upstream, flooding has also occurred. In the National Climatic Data Center (NCDC) databases of the National Weather Service, there is documentation of 19 flooding events for Fayette County.

Winter storms and heavy snowfall have affected Fayette County over the last 50 years. 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. The NCDC recorded 24 winter storms or heavy snow events for Fayette County with two of those events occurring in the last five years.

Fayette County has been impacted by other less severe or less frequent hazards in the past. These hazards include, but are not limited to, the following: drought, excessive heat, tropical cyclones, earthquakes, and wildfires.

Fayette County has had ten Presidential Disaster Declarations (FEMA-declared major disasters) – two of which have occurred since the adoption of the 2015 Hazard Mitigation Plan (Severe Storms and Flooding in 2016 and Hurricane Irma in 2017).

History

Fayette County was enacted as a result of the Land Lottery Draw of 1821. The land was ceded from the Creek Indian Nation and five new counties were created: Fayette, Henry, Houston, Dooly, Monroe, and Fayette is therefore an original county (not created from other counties) and the 49th county in Georgia.

At this time, the county went up to present-day Atlanta and over to the other side of Jonesboro. Four counties have been carved in part from us, Campbell (now Fulton, DeKalb, Clayton, and Spalding).

Because some of the new settlers were Revolutionary War veterans, it is surmised that they were the ones instrumental in naming the county for Marquis de LaFayette, who fought alongside General George Washington in that war.

Fayetteville was named as the county seat in 1823 and the present-day courthouse in the town square was built in 1825. It remains the oldest courthouse in Georgia and is still in municipal use.

It remained the only city until the 1900s, although there were a few small communities that had names.

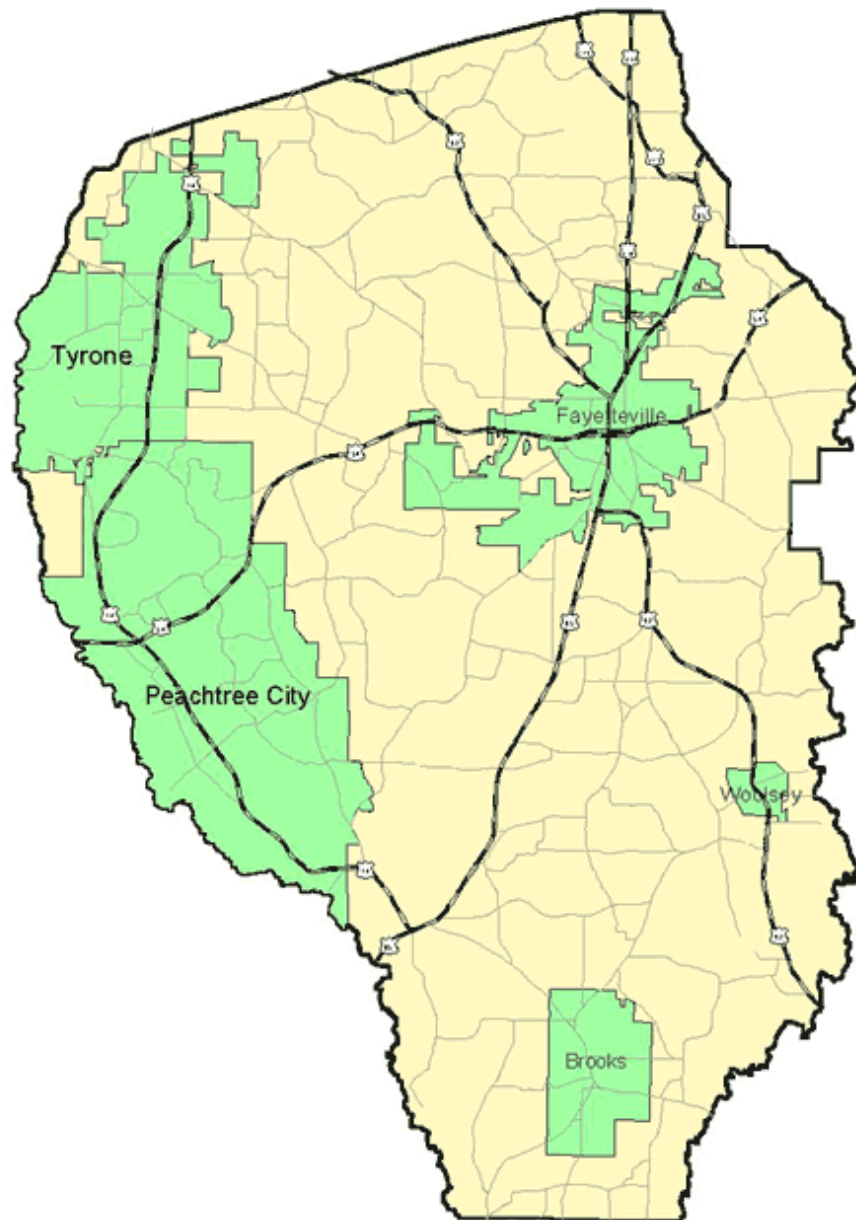
Incorporated cities at the present time are the following: Fayetteville, Peachtree City, Tyrone, Brooks, and Woolsey.

During The War Between The States, cavalry activity took place in the middle of the county. A several hundred Confederate wagon supply train was burned just two miles west of Fayetteville and one of the last cavalry skirmishes took place the next day. This activity was an indirect part of The Battle of Atlanta.

In the 1930s, Margaret Mitchell spent time in Fayette County researching facts for her *GONE WITH THE WIND*. Her great Grandfather, Phillip Fitzgerald, came to Fayette County in the 1830s and the Fitzgeralds were the prototypes for the O'Hara in the book. They are buried in the Fayetteville City Cemetery.

The Holliday family was from Fayette County and one of "Doc" Holliday's cousins married a Fitzgerald, making the famed old west character a "kissin' cousin" of Margaret Mitchell.

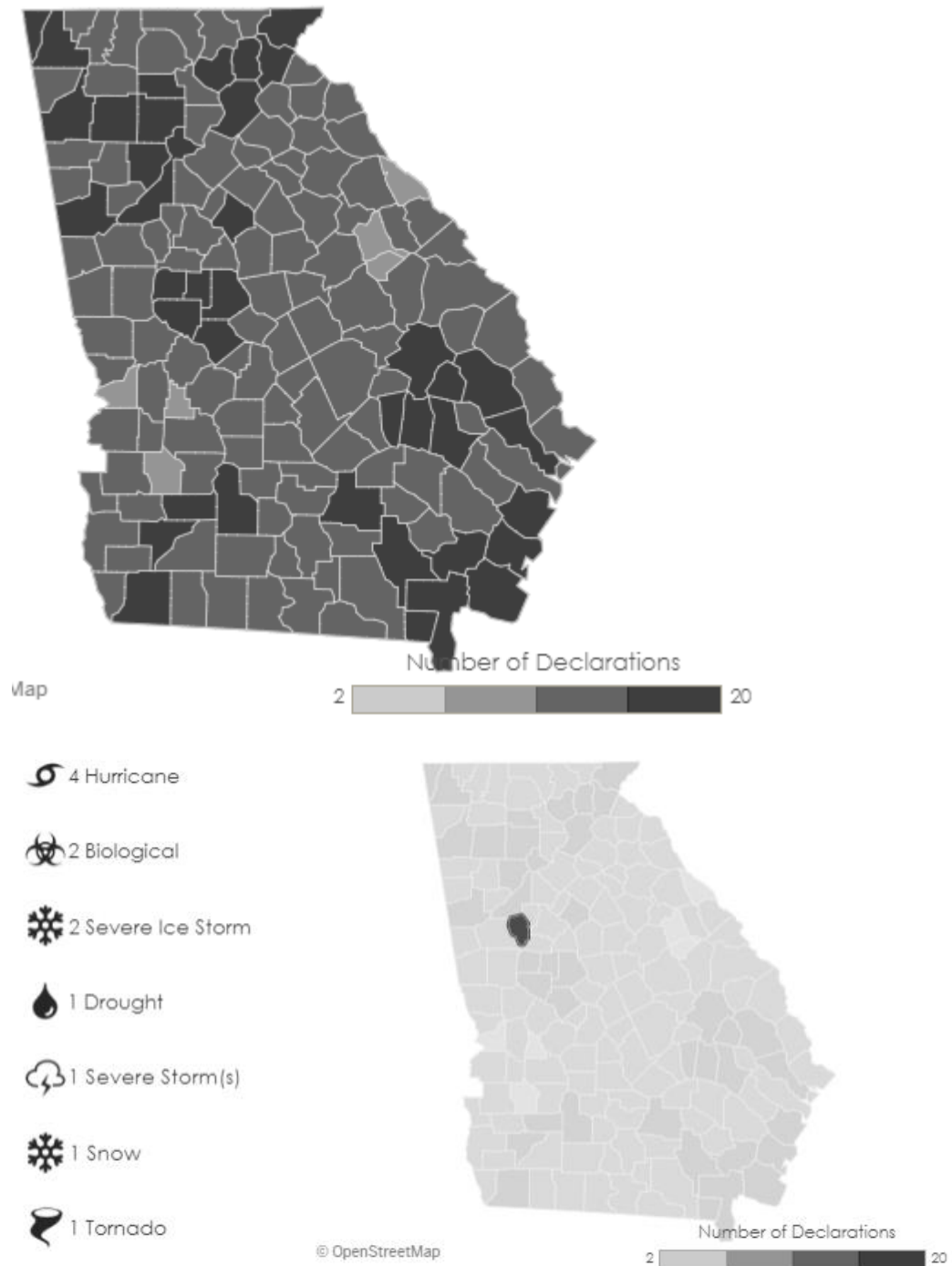
Peachtree City was enacted in 1959 and is the only successful pre-planned city in the southeast. Be sure to note the water fountain in its City Plaza, a donation of all the Japanese companies who have opened companies in Peachtree City.



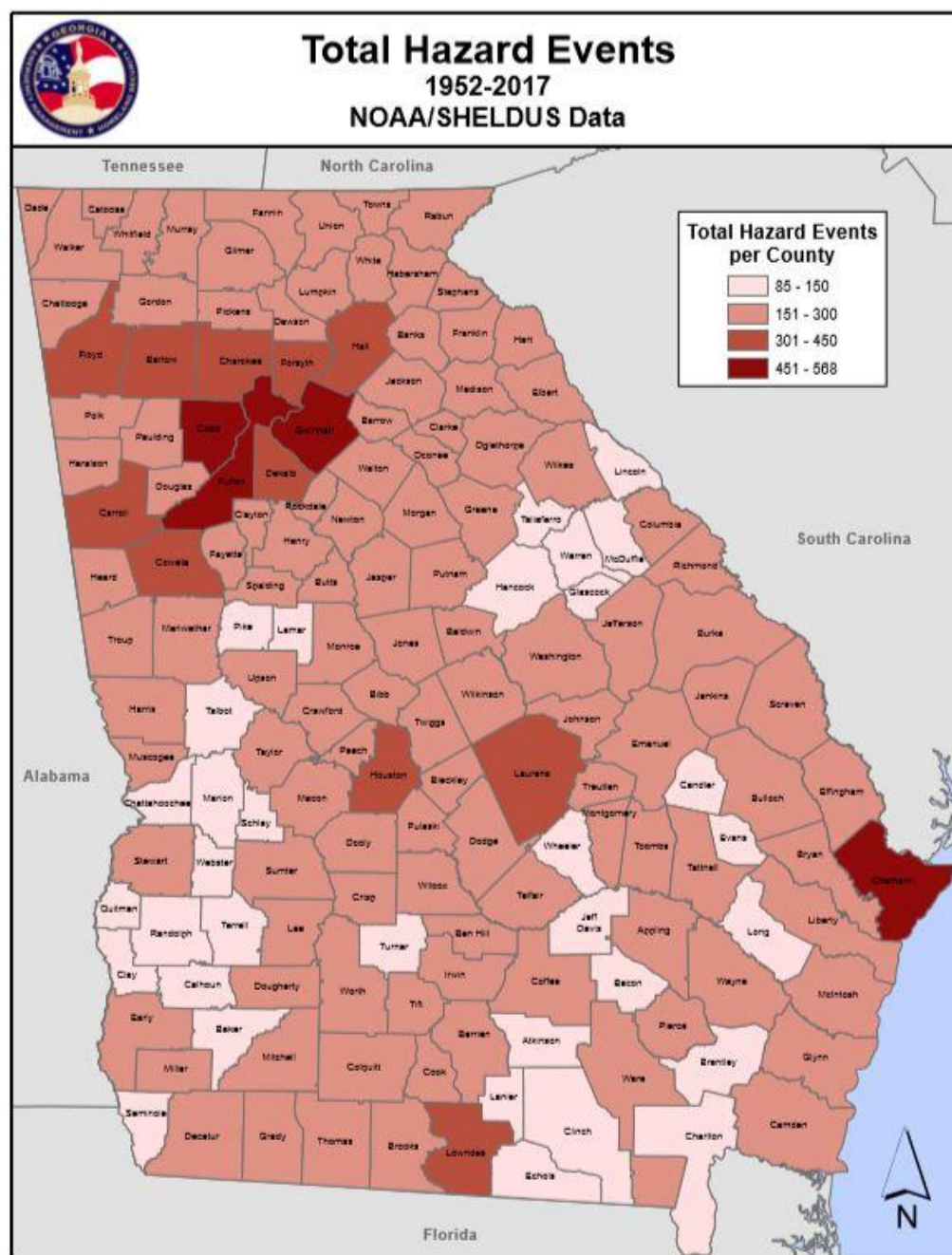
Notable Past Events

- **2020, COVID-19 Pandemic (Federal Declaration x2)**
- 2019, Tornado (EF0)
- **2017, Hurricane Irma (Federal Declaration)**
- **2016, Severe Storms and Flooding (Federal Declaration)**
- 2015, Flash Flood Event
- 2015, Thunderstorm Wind Event
- **2014, Winter Storm (2 Federal Declarations)**
- 2013, Hail Event
- 2012, Thunderstorm Wind Event
- 2011, Tornado (EF0)
- 2011, Flash Flood Event
- 2009, Hail Event
- 2008, Tornado (EF0)
- 2008, Hail Event
- 2006, Tornado (F2)
- 2005, Flash Flood Event
- 2005, Flood Event
- 2005, Tornado (F0)
- 2005, Winter Storm
- 2004, Thunderstorm Wind Event
- 2004, Thunderstorm Wind Event
- 2003, Flash Flood Event
- 2003, Thunderstorm Wind Event
- 2000, Ice Storm
- 1998, Thunderstorm Wind Event
- 1997, Thunderstorm Wind Event
- **1995, Hurricane Opal (Federal Declaration)**
- 1995, Thunderstorm Wind Event
- **1994, Tropical Storm Alberto Flooding (Federal Declaration)**
- **1993, Blizzard (Federal Declaration)**
- **1990, Severe Storms (Federal Declaration)**
- 1984, Tornado (F0)
- 1980, Tornado (F1)
- **1977, Drought (Federal Declaration)**

Federal Disaster Declarations



Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)



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

Demographics

County

	2000 Census	2010 Census	2017 Census Estimates
Population	91,263	106,567	110,306
White	83.9%	71.1%	69.1%
African American	11.5%	20.1%	21.2%
Hispanic/Latino	2.8%	6.3%	7.1%
Asian	2.4%	3.9%	4.5%
American Indian	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
Two or More Races	1.2%	2.2%	3.2%
Median Age	38.2	42.4	43.5
Median Household Income	\$71,227	-----	\$84,861
Persons in Poverty	2.6%	-----	6.3%
Homeowners	86.4%	82.9%	81.0%

Municipalities

	2000 Census	2010 Census	2017 Census Estimates
Brooks	553	524	484
Fayetteville	11,148	15,945	17,069
Peachtree City	31,580	34,364	34,988
Tyrone	3,916	6,879	7,199
Woolsey	175	158	186

Economy

Fayette County's economy is primarily agricultural with some light industry. Fayette County's cost of living is 21.3% above the national average. The unemployment rate in Fayette County is 3.4%, which is below the State average of 4.1% and the National average of 4.0%. Fayette County has a median household income of \$84,861, which is well above the national average of \$51,914.

The ten largest private employers in Fayette County are:

Company	Product/Service
Alenco Window GA, LLC	Window Manufacturing
Brent Scarborough & Company, Inc.	Construction Services
Fayette Community Hospital, Inc.	Healthcare
Hoshizaki America, Inc.	Food Service Equipment Manufacturing
Infiniti HR	Human Resource Management
Matsushita Electric Corp of America	Electronic Consumer Products
Publix Super Markets, Inc.	Grocery
The Kroger Company	Grocery
Trulite Glass & Aluminum Solutions	Glass & Aluminum Solutions
Walmart	Department Store/Retail

*The above list is in alphabetical order, not in order of company size.
This data is according to the Georgia Department of Labor, 2019.*

Government

The form of government specified in the County Charter is known as Commission-Administrator form of government, which provides for an elected body of Commissioners, one from each of five geographic districts, who are elected in staggered four-year terms and a County Administrator to oversee the day to day management of the County. Although each County Commissioner is elected as a representative from their respective districts, they represent the interests of the entire county and all its citizens.

The main duties of the Board of 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 four 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 Board of Commissioners sets 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 Board receives, 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 Board 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 Board of 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; Public Works; and agencies that service all of 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.

Transportation

Fayette County's transportation system consists primarily of state highways and county-maintained roads. State highways 54, 74, 85, 92, 279, and 314 are major transportation routes that carry the majority of passenger and commercial traffic in and out of Fayette County. Congestion in these transportation corridors create traffic problems, primarily because of population growth. There are no interstate, federal highway, or mass transit systems servicing Fayette County.

There are currently no passenger or freight rail services in Fayette County.

Atlanta Regional Airport, near Peachtree City, has one paved 5000-foot runway that services charter and private aircraft. There are no commercial flights into or out of Atlanta Regional Airport. Additionally, Fayette County has five private airfields.

Climate

Fayette 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 long growing season in Georgia, perfect for ornamental and economic-boosting agricultural plants.

AVERAGE MONTHLY TEMPERATURES IN GEORGIA (FAHRENHEIT)

Month	Average Georgia Temperature	Average Fayette County Temperature
January	46	43
February	49	45
March	56	54
April	63	62
May	70	69
June	77	77
July	80	78
August	79	78
September	74	72
October	64	61
November	56	51
December	48	47

Utilities

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

Electrical power in Fayette County is provided by the Coweta-Fayette Electric Membership Corporate, which provides approximately 70% of the county's electrical service, and Georgia Power, which provides the remaining 30%.

Propane and natural gas are the primary sources of heating and cooking fuel for Fayette County's residents. Atlanta Gas Light is the primary natural gas provider in Fayette County. Some areas of Fayette County remain reliant on the delivery of propane as a fuel source for heat and cooking.

Fayette County has both private and public water systems. The Fayette County Water System is a public utility and is the largest water provider in the county. The system provides drinking water and water for fire protection for part of unincorporated Fayette County, Tyrone, Brooks, Woolsey, and Peachtree City. This system has a pumping capacity of 18 million gallons per day. The City of Fayetteville provides water and sewage services for their jurisdiction. Peachtree City Water and Sewer Authority provides sewage services to Peachtree City.

Fayette County has four large reservoirs which serve as the main water sources for the Fayette County Water System. Additionally, the City of Fayetteville has one reservoir and a variety of wells that serve as the main water sources for their water system.

Approximately 60% of Fayette County residents are connected either to a public or private pressurized water system. The remainder of citizens rely on wells located on their private property.

NFIP Compliance

JURISDICTION	PARTICIPATING?	PARTICIPATION DATE
FAYETTE COUNTY	YES	7/5/1983
BROOKS	YES	6/27/2000
FAYETTEVILLE	YES	8/4/1988
PEACHTREE CITY	YES	12/1/1977
TYRONE	YES	3/1/1984
WOOLSEY	YES	4/10/1997

Municipalities

City of Fayetteville



Fayetteville, Georgia was established on March 28, 1823. This site was decided upon when the first grand jury chose land lot 123 of the 5th district. This designated property then became the county seat of Fayette County, which had been created in 1821. Later that year the state legislature enacted a law that incorporated Fayetteville as a town. Both Fayetteville and Fayette County are named for the Marquis De Lafayette, a French nobleman who aided Washington during the Revolutionary War.

Fayetteville grew considerably from the time of its incorporation until 1860. After recovering from the war and reconstruction, Fayetteville again began to grow and prosper. In 1888, the railroad running through Fayetteville that connected Atlanta to Fort Valley began operation. Also, in 1888, Fayetteville was reincorporated as a city by the Georgia General Assembly and its geographic area was extended in a one-mile radius from the courthouse that sat in the center of the city.

In 1892, Fayetteville was struck by a tornado, which killed 3 individuals and wounded many more. This event was widely written about in the Atlanta, Macon,

and Savannah newspapers. Many of the buildings that currently surround the historic courthouse in Fayetteville were also built around this time.

Fayetteville has been impacted by many natural disasters over the years, in addition to the 1892 tornado. Blizzards in 1917 and 1993, a tornado in 1891, an ice storm in 1973, and the flood of 1994 all directly impacted the City of Fayetteville.

Fayetteville is the county seat of Fayette County and hosts many of the county's government offices. It is also home to many areas of interest. These include the Historic Fayette County Courthouse, the Southern Ground Amphitheater, the Holliday-Dorsey-Fife House Museum, and the Historic Train Depot.

The City of Fayetteville is governed by a Mayor and five-person city council, who are all elected by the citizens of Fayetteville.

The City of Fayetteville provides the following services to its citizens: Administrative, Community Development, Building and Inspections, Economic Development, Fire Services, Police Services, Public Works, Solid Waste Disposal, Stormwater, and Water and Sewer Services.

City of Peachtree City

The area that is now Peachtree City was first settled by Woodland Era Indians about 12,000 years ago. In 1775 William McIntosh, Jr, son of a Scotsman and Creek Indian woman, was born. He later became Chief of the Lower Creek Indian tribes that lived in Georgia. McIntosh believed that the Indians and white settlers could live in peace. In 1821 he ceded Creek land to the Federal Government, part of which became Fayette County. McIntosh was killed by fellow tribesmen in 1825, after which his two wives and several of his children stayed for several months at the Ware plantation, located in what is now Peachtree City. In honor of Chief McIntosh, many towns and roads in Fayette County were originally given Scottish names. McIntosh High School is also named in Chief McIntosh's honor.

In the 1950s a group of real estate developers amassed over 12,000 acres in Fayette County to build a planned community. Peachtree City was chartered March 9, 1959. The city was planned to be developed into villages, each with its own shopping areas, recreational facilities, and elementary schools. Peachtree City's current villages are Aberdeen, Braelinn, Glenloch, Kedron, and Wilksmoor.

In the original plan Peachtree City was expected to have between 75,000 and 80,000 residents. In the mid-1970s, the Land Use Plan was revised to allow for between 40,000 and 50,000 residents.

Peachtree City has a large active adult and retiree population. Peachtree City has over 100 miles of multi-use paths and a robust golf cart-friendly transportation system.

Peachtree City is home to many local attractions. These include the Commemorative Air Force Dixie Wing Museum, “The Fred” Amphitheater, Lake McIntosh Park, and the Line Creek Brewing Company. Peachtree City has served as the backdrop for many movies and television shows. These include The Walking Dead, Sweet Home Alabama, and Joyful Noise.

The City of Peachtree City provides many services to its citizens. These include Administrative, Code Enforcement, Building Department, Engineering, Fire and EMS, Police Services, Planning and Development, Library, Public Works, Garbage and Recycling, and Recreation.

Peachtree City is governed by a mayor and four councilmembers who are elected by the citizens of Peachtree City.

Town of Brooks

Brooks, the southernmost community in Fayette County, lies near the former site of a Creek Nation village and trading post. Although nothing specific is known of the community's Creek history, numerous Indian artifacts can still be found in our freshly tilled soil. McIntosh Road, a principal town thoroughfare, follows the path used by the Creeks to travel from Coweta Town (now Columbus, Georgia) and Whitesburg (on the Chattahoochee River at the present Carroll and Coweta County line) to Indian Springs, south of present-day Jackson, in Butts County.

The community was first called Haistentown but was known as Sharon Grove by the 1840s. The Civil War interrupted work on a rail line linking northern Alabama and Tennessee to the ports of Savannah, Georgia. Grading for the line had been completed to neighboring Senoia by 1861, but work was halted during the War, and did not resume until after Appomattox. A local planter, Hillery Brooks (1806-1881), gave a lot to the railroad in 1871 for construction of a depot, with the stipulation that the station would bear his name. Thus, did the name “Brooks Station” come into use. The village name was shortened simply to “Brooks” in 1905.

Rail access brought growth to the tiny farming community in the late 1800s, and a vibrant downtown section was in place by the turn of the twentieth century. Several stores, a bank, a drugstore, cotton gins, gristmills, blacksmith shops, and other businesses were located here by 1910; however, the economy was based on cotton production. By the time the great Depression struck the rest of the country in October 1929, the rural South had been in dire economic straits for eight long years. To add insult to injury, Brooks suffered a catastrophic hailstorm in May 1933, which broke practically every windowpane and ruined practically every roof in town. Another storm at about the same time took down most of the town's telephone lines, so that the only telephones in town until the early 1950s were in the depot and in a downtown store.

After World War II, the booming growth of the aviation industry in nearby Atlanta significantly impacted the town. Airline employees began buying large tracts of local farmland in the late 1950s, and the area's population grew slowly but steadily over the next several decades. The town charter was reactivated in 1964 for the purpose of providing some basic services for residents of the community, and a mayor and council were elected.

Today, the Town of Brooks is governed by a mayor and five councilmembers. The Town of Brooks provides Administrative, sewer, and solid waste services to its citizens.

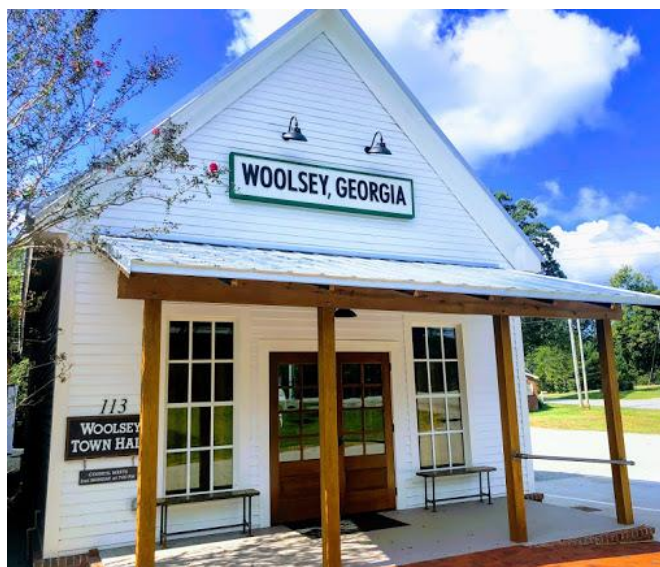
Town of Tyrone



Tyrone is in an area originally belonging to the Creek Indians. Scottish and Irish immigrants settled here in the late 1800s because it reminded them of the area around County Tyrone in Northern Ireland. Some of the homes built by those first settlers are still occupied by their descendants. It was initially named Tyrone by the Birmingham and Atlantic Railroad when they first laid tracks in 1907, just four years before the Town of Tyrone was incorporated in 1911.

The Town of Tyrone provides many services to its citizens. These include Administrative, Animal Control, Building Development, Environmental Services, Fire and EMS, Library, Planning & Zoning, Police Services, Public Works, Recreation, and Sanitation.

Tyrone is governed by a mayor and four councilmembers. Day-to-day operations are managed by the Town Manager, who is appointed by the Mayor and Town Council.

Town of Woolsey

In 1875, I. G. Woolsey, a doctor, minister, and former Civil War surgeon, bought the land. By an act of the Georgia State Legislature, Woolsey became a town on December 16, 1893, but until Dr. Woolsey made application for a post office in the 1880s, the town of fifty-five residents was affectionately called Woolseyville.

In the 1880s, Woolseyville developed into a corn and cotton town with a large cotton gin. In 1885, Woolsey had a post office and jail, or calaboose as it was called then. A bank was opened in 1907. In 1926, millinery and blacksmith shops, a gristmill, a buggy shop, cotton gins, doctors' offices, a drug store, and a local general store were part of the local scene. There was even a hotel, a library containing 500 books, and a one-room school with a stage. In later years, the school expanded to four classrooms and an auditorium.

In 1993, Woolsey celebrated its centennial.

Primarily a residential community, Woolsey offers a pastoral setting with quaint shops and small businesses, a fire station, the Woolsey Baptist Church Youth Annex, and Masonic Lodge. Today, one can find a contented and easeful way of life, far removed from the neighboring big city of Atlanta.

The Town of Woolsey is governed by a mayor and three councilmembers, which are elected by the citizens of Woolsey.

CHAPTER THREE ~ HAZARD PROFILES

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 Fayette County Hazard Mitigation Plan 2015.

Chapter 3 Section	Updates
Risk Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expanded the explanation of the Risk Assessment Added an explanation of each part of the Hazard Information
Natural Hazard Thunderstorms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated and consolidated hazard profile with new data Added hail hazard Content revised
Natural Hazard Winter Storms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated and consolidated hazard profile with new data Content revised
Natural Hazard Flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated and consolidated hazard profile with new data Land Use and Development trends updated to include municipal NFIP information Content revised
Natural Hazard Tornado	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated and consolidated hazard profile with new data Content revised
Natural Hazard Drought	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated and consolidated hazard profile with new data Split Drought and Wildfire into two separate hazards Content revised
Natural Hazard Wildfire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New Section – Not in 2015 Plan
Natural Hazard Earthquake	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New Section – Not in 2015 Plan
Natural Hazard Tropical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New Section – Not in 2015 Plan

Cyclone	
Natural Hazard Extreme Temperatures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Section – Not in 2015 Plan
Technological Hazard Hazardous Materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated hazard description • Updated and consolidated hazard profile data • Content revised
Technological Hazard Dam Failure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated hazard description • Updated and consolidated hazard profile data • Content revised
Technological Hazard Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Section – Not in 2015 Plan
Technological Hazard Terrorism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Section – Not in 2015 Plan
Technological Hazard Infrastructure Failure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Section – Not in 2015 Plan
Technological Hazard Emergent Infectious Diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Section – Not in 2015 Plan

Risk Assessment

Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i and ii)

Requirement §201.6(d)(3)

The Fayette County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee conducted a comprehensive Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) for Fayette 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 Fayette County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee identified nine natural hazards and six technological hazards for this Hazard Mitigation Plan. This is an increase four natural hazards and four technological hazards from the previous iteration of the 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 Fayette County.
3. *Profile of Hazards*: Each hazard was profiled as to how it could potentially impact Fayette 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 the 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.

At the second meeting of the Fayette County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Committee, the attendees participated in a risk assessment of hazard for Fayette County. This risk assessment was based upon two primary factors: 1. How likely is a hazard to occur; 2. How prepared the committee meeting participants felt the community was for each hazard. This risk assessment relied on the committee meeting attendees to identify the hazards and then rank them by those two factors. As a result, the risk assessment could be skewed by the meeting participants, recency bias, and/or how the hazard would directly impact the organizations represented at this meeting. After additional discussion with the Fayette County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update committee at future meetings, 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	Total Score
Severe Thunderstorms	81	0	81
Flooding	51	5	56
Tornado	27	29	56
Severe Winter Weather	40	8	48
Terrorism	3	42	45
Pandemic*	1	32	33
Emergent Infectious Diseases*	1	32	33
Utility/Pipeline Failure**	7	12	19
Drought	9	10	19
Hazardous Materials Incident	0	17	17
Earthquake	0	14	14
Transportation Incident***	5	7	12
Tropical Cyclone	6	5	11
Extreme Temperatures	9	0	9
Dam Failure	3	5	8
Wildfire	1	7	8
Infrastructure Failure***	1	4	5
Sinkhole	0	3	3
Meteor****	0	1	1
Smog*****	0	0	0

* Pandemic and Emergent Infectious Diseases were combined into a single hazard

** Utility/Pipeline Failure was renamed “Infrastructure Failure” to be all encompassing

***Infrastructure Failure, as identified by the Committee, was in relation to the failure of roads and bridges. As such, it was combined with Transportation Incident to cover all primary roadway hazards under one heading

**** After discussion, Meteor was removed due to low probability and lack of applicable mitigation strategies

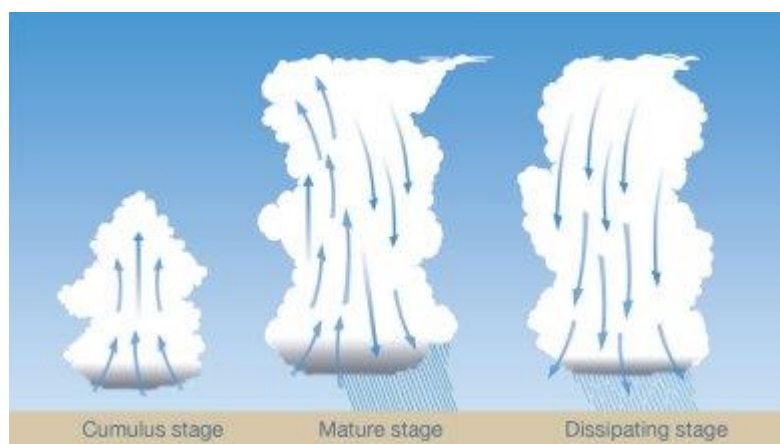
***** After discussion, Smog was removed as a hazard

Natural Hazard: Thunderstorms*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.

Natural Hazard: Thunderstorms*(Hazard Description Continued)*

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 Fayette County. Severe thunderstorms are the most frequently occurring natural hazard in Fayette County. Many of these storms include high winds, lightning, and hail. Hail up to 4.5 inches was recorded in Fayette County on several occasions, most recently in 1988. Thunderstorm winds of 85 mph have been reported on many occasions in Fayette County, with the most recent occurring in 2015. While there have been dozens of documented thunderstorm events affecting Fayette 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.

Natural Hazard: **Thunderstorms**

For example, only 23 thunderstorm events were recorded between 1970 and 1990, likely a vast underestimation of actual events.

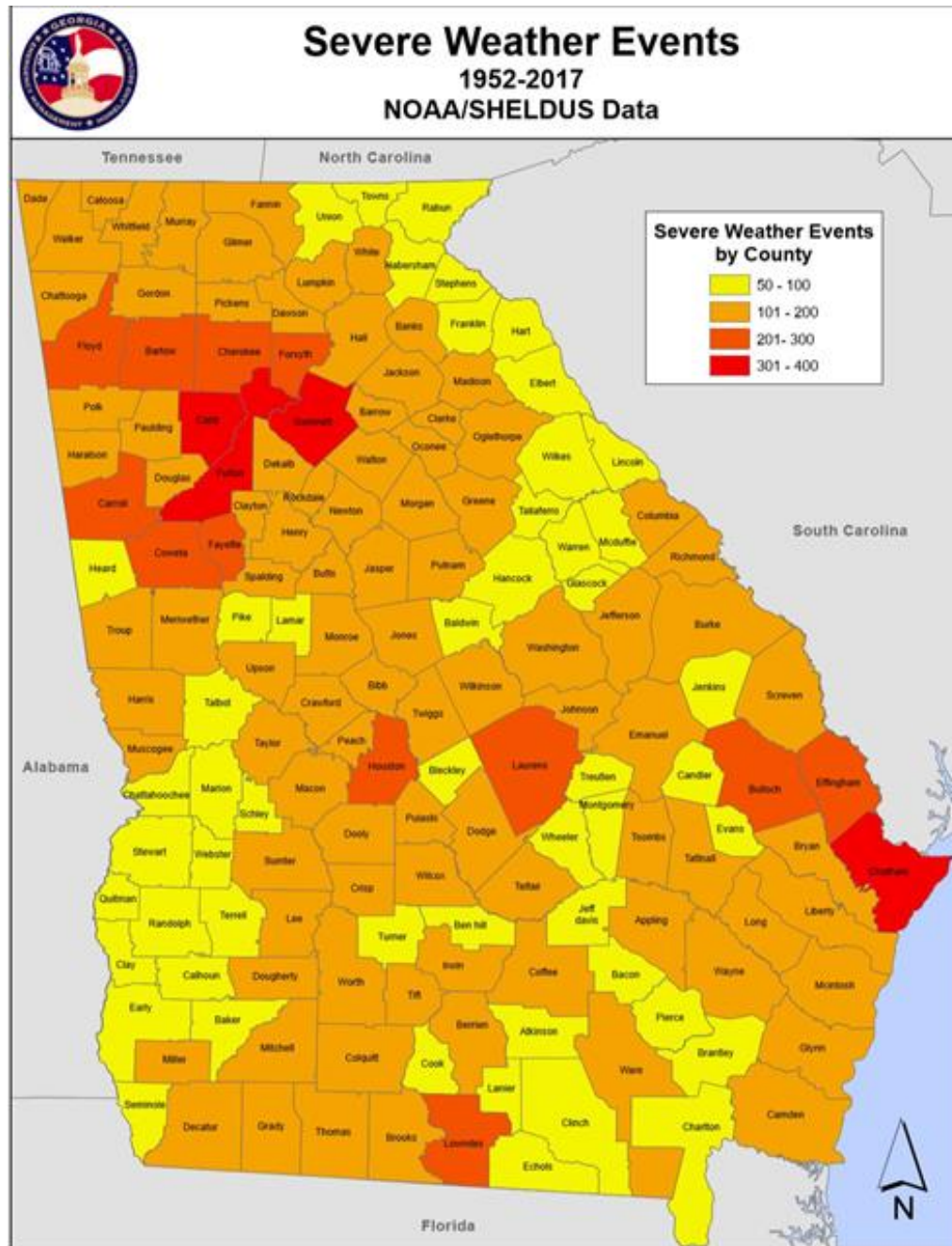
Hailstone size	Measurement		Updraft Speed	
	in.	cm.	mph	km/h
bb	< 1/4	< 0.64	< 24	< 39
pea	1/4	0.64	24	39
marble	1/2	1.3	35	56
dime	7/10	1.8	38	61
penny	3/4	1.9	40	64
nickel	7/8	2.2	46	74
quarter	1	2.5	49	79
half dollar	1 1/4	3.2	54	87
walnut	1 1/2	3.8	60	97
golf ball	1 3/4	4.4	64	103
hen egg	2	5.1	69	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

Most of the available information relating to severe thunderstorm events in Fayette 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 Fayette County.

The Fayette 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 Fayette 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 Fayette County is limited to countywide data and is not broken down by jurisdiction.

Natural Hazard: **Thunderstorms**

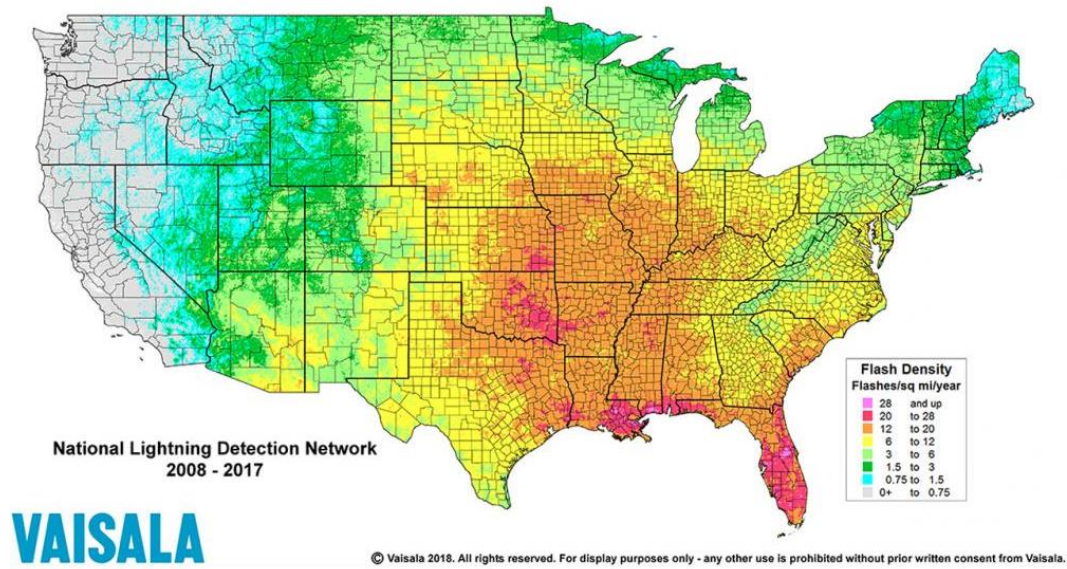


Source: 2019-2024 State of Georgia Hazard Mitigation Strategy and Enhanced Plan

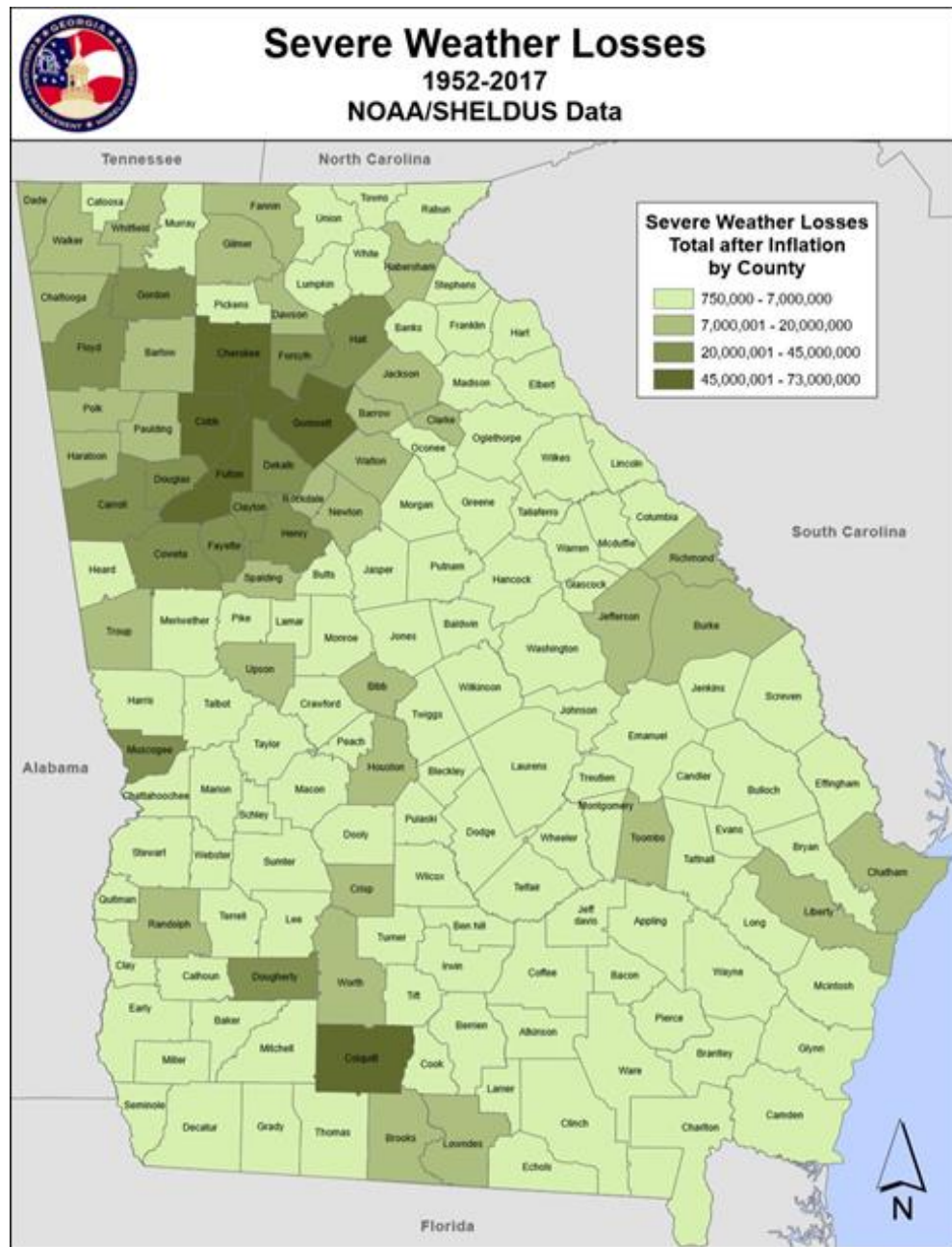
Natural Hazard: Thunderstorms*(Hazard Profile Continued)*

During the last 50 years, 214 thunderstorm events were recorded in Fayette County, with 191 of those occurring in the last 30 years. This number includes 74 hail events and only 47 lightning reports. According to these records, Fayette County has a 1.95% daily chance of a thunderstorm event based upon data from the last 30 years. Over the last 10 years, Fayette County has averaged 5.9 thunderstorm events per year (59 events). Due to improved record keeping protocols, the Fayette 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 Fayette County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Committee has also determined that the lightning threat is severely under-reported, as shown in the NCDC data numbers. For additional historical data, please see Appendix D.

As indicated by the below graphics, Fayette County averages between 6 and 12 flashes of cloud to ground lightning per square mile per year. That equals a 1.6% to 3.3% 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 Fayette 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 Fayette County.



Natural Hazard: **Thunderstorms**



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

Natural Hazard: **Thunderstorms**

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 Fayette County. These winds can exceed 100 mph and cause damage comparable to weak tornadoes. Below are two maps that identify the wind risk and the hazard wind score for the State of Georgia, including Fayette County. The Hazard Wind Score maps use the following scale:

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

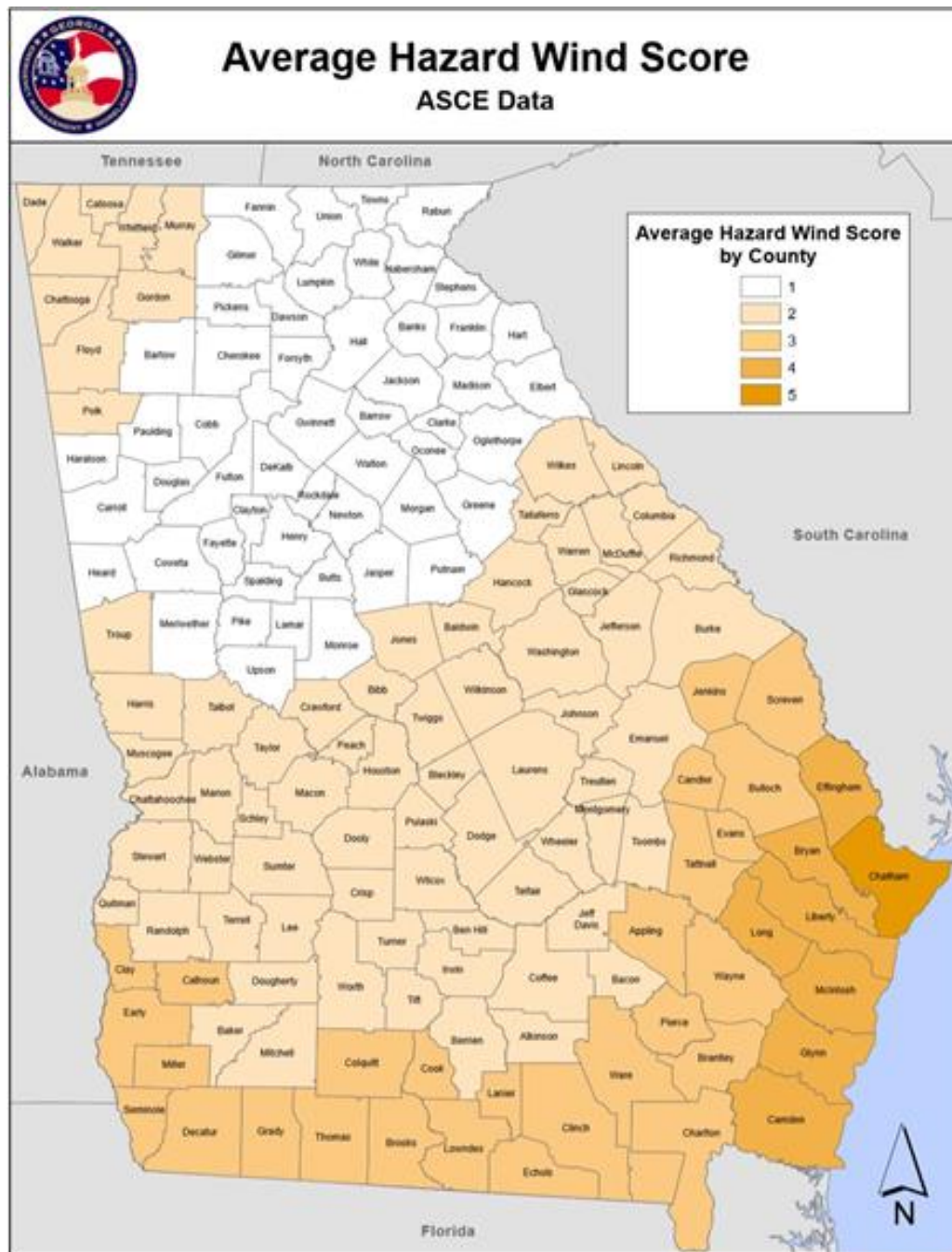
<i>Municipality</i>	<i># of Thunderstorms</i>	<i>Annual Risk</i>
BROOKS	10	40%
FAYETTEVILLE	65	100%
PEACHTREE CITY	58	100%
TYRONE	22	88%
WOOLSEY	4	16%
COUNTYWIDE/ UNINCORPORATED AREA	43	100%

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

Assets Exposed to the Hazard

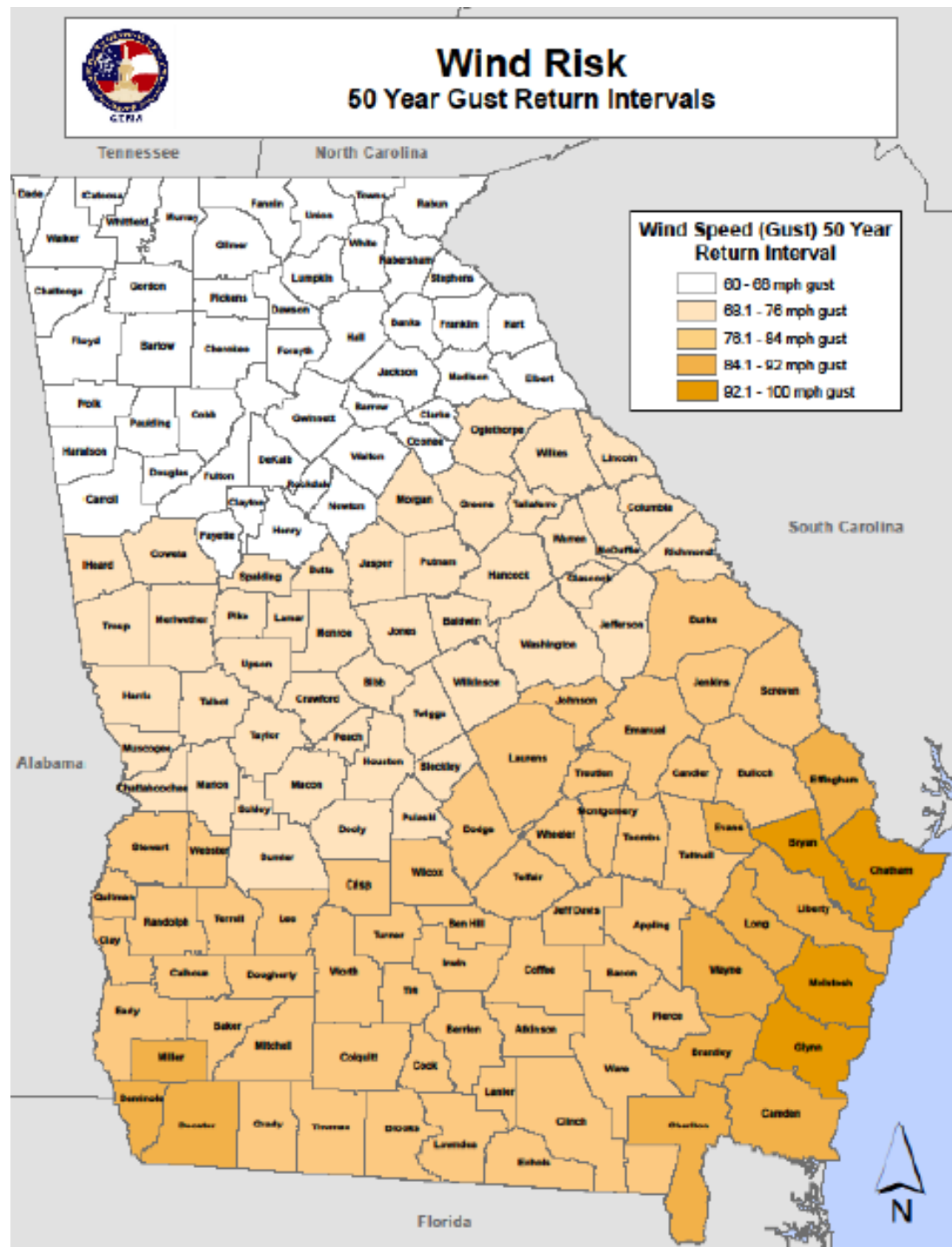
In evaluating assets that are susceptible to severe thunderstorms, the Fayette County HMPC determined that all public and private property is at threat by severe thunderstorms, including all critical facilities. This is due to the lack of spatially prejudice of severe thunderstorm events.

Natural Hazard: **Thunderstorms**



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

Natural Hazard: **Thunderstorms**



Natural Hazard: Thunderstorms*Estimated Potential Losses*

Estimates of damage for the past events of the last 50 years are over \$23.6 million, or \$473,050 annually. However, all estimated damages reported have occurred over the last 25 years. When extrapolated over 25 years, the annual average doubles to \$946,080. These numbers are thought to be a gross underestimation of actual past damages.

Land Use & Development Trends

Fayette County currently has no land use trends related to Thunderstorms beyond continued population growth – particularly around the Cities of Peachtree City and Fayetteville and along

Multi-Jurisdictional Considerations

Thunderstorm events have occurred across all areas of Fayette County. Crop damage from thunderstorm events would likely have the greatest impact in the rural areas of Fayette 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 Fayette County.

Hazard Summary

Thunderstorm events pose one of the greatest threats of property damage, injuries, and loss of life in Fayette County. Thunderstorm events are the most frequently occurring weather event that threatens Fayette County. As a result, the Fayette 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 Fayette County.

Natural Hazard: **Thunderstorms***Thunderstorm Events Since 2015 in Fayette County*

<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	163.50K	0.00K
<u>TYRONE</u>	FAYETTE CO.	GA	03/31/2015	17:35	EST-5	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
<u>SHAKE RAG</u>	FAYETTE CO.	GA	05/26/2015	15:30	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
<u>TYRONE</u>	FAYETTE CO.	GA	06/24/2015	16:40	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	74 kts. EG	0	0	100.00K	0.00K
<u>STARRS MILL</u>	FAYETTE CO.	GA	08/17/2015	16:45	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	45 kts. EG	0	0	0.50K	0.00K
<u>CLOVER</u>	FAYETTE CO.	GA	07/11/2016	17:00	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	12.00K	0.00K
<u>LEES MILL</u>	FAYETTE CO.	GA	03/10/2017	04:17	EST-5	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
<u>BROOKS</u>	FAYETTE CO.	GA	03/10/2017	04:35	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts. EG	0	0	6.00K	0.00K
<u>STARRS MILL</u>	FAYETTE CO.	GA	04/05/2017	07:06	EST-5	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
<u>TYRONE</u>	FAYETTE CO.	GA	04/05/2017	11:10	EST-5	Hail	1.25 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
<u>BROOKS</u>	FAYETTE CO.	GA	05/20/2017	16:30	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	45 kts. EG	0	0	0.50K	0.00K
<u>KENWOOD</u>	FAYETTE CO.	GA	06/23/2017	20:05	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
<u>FAYETTEVILLE</u>	FAYETTE CO.	GA	07/07/2017	17:30	EST-5	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
<u>CLOVER</u>	FAYETTE CO.	GA	07/24/2017	15:30	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	7.00K	0.00K
<u>FAYETTEVILLE</u>	FAYETTE CO.	GA	07/25/2017	16:40	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	4.00K	0.00K

SHAKE RAG	FAYETTE CO.	GA	11/18/2017	22:50	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.50K	0.00K
STARRS MILL	FAYETTE CO.	GA	03/19/2018	22:48	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	45 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
TYRONE	FAYETTE CO.	GA	04/04/2018	02:12	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	45 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
STARRS MILL	FAYETTE CO.	GA	06/01/2018	15:42	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	45 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
CLOVER	FAYETTE CO.	GA	06/22/2018	18:15	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts. EG	0	0	7.00K	0.00K
ABERDEEN	FAYETTE CO.	GA	06/28/2018	12:30	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	7.00K	0.00K
PEACHTREE CITY	FAYETTE CO.	GA	06/22/2019	18:06	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	45 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
STOP	FAYETTE CO.	GA	06/24/2019	18:42	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	3.00K	0.00K
SHAKE RAG	FAYETTE CO.	GA	07/05/2019	18:32	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	7.00K	0.00K

Natural Hazard: Winter Storms*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.

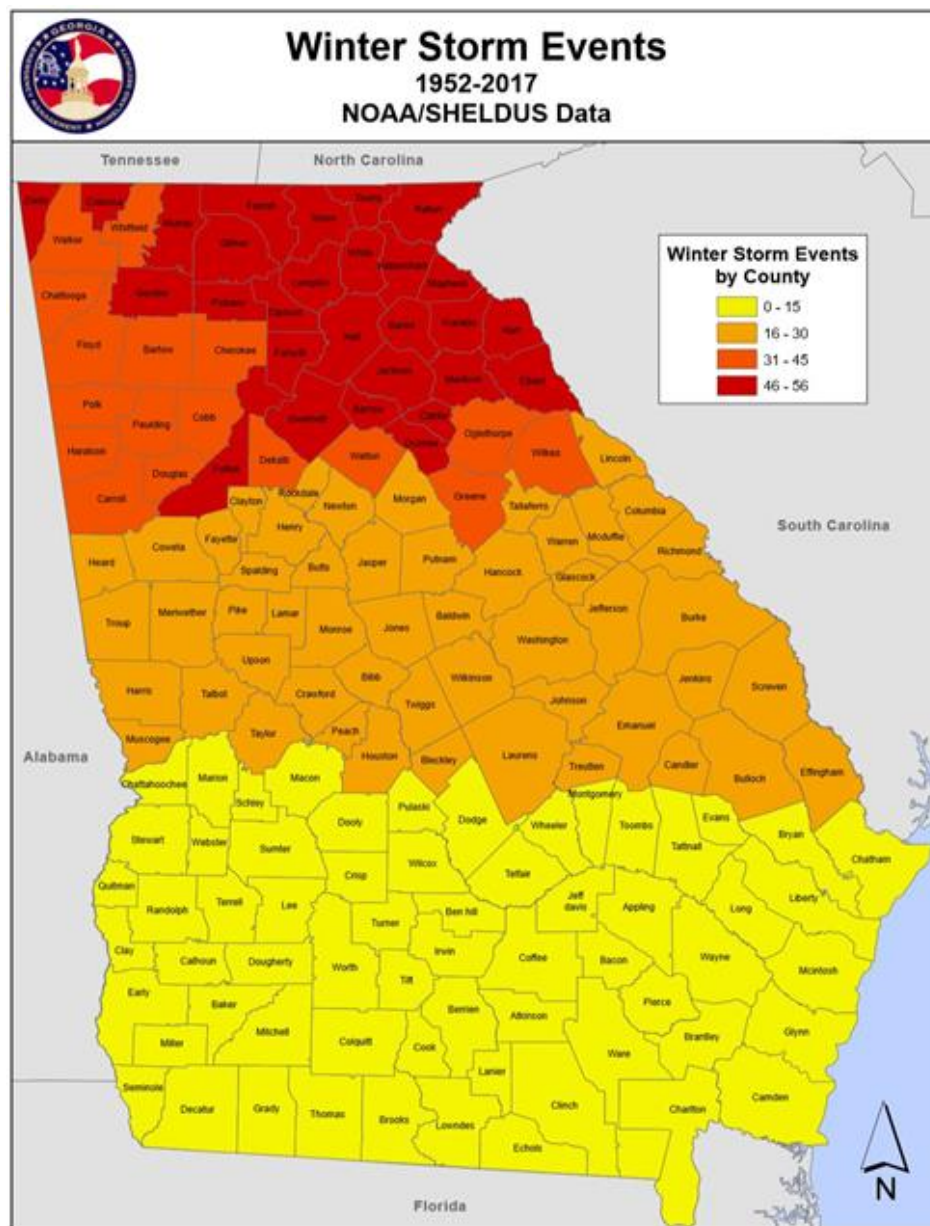
Hazard Profile

While winter storms are not as frequent of an occurrence in Fayette 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 Fayette County typically

cause drastic damage to infrastructure, such as roads, power lines, and bridges. They also

Natural Hazard: **Winter Storms**

can cause damage to private property, businesses, and trees throughout the county. Due to the county's elevation changes, many highways have steep grades that can become dangerous during icy conditions. The large number of trees in Fayette 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.



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

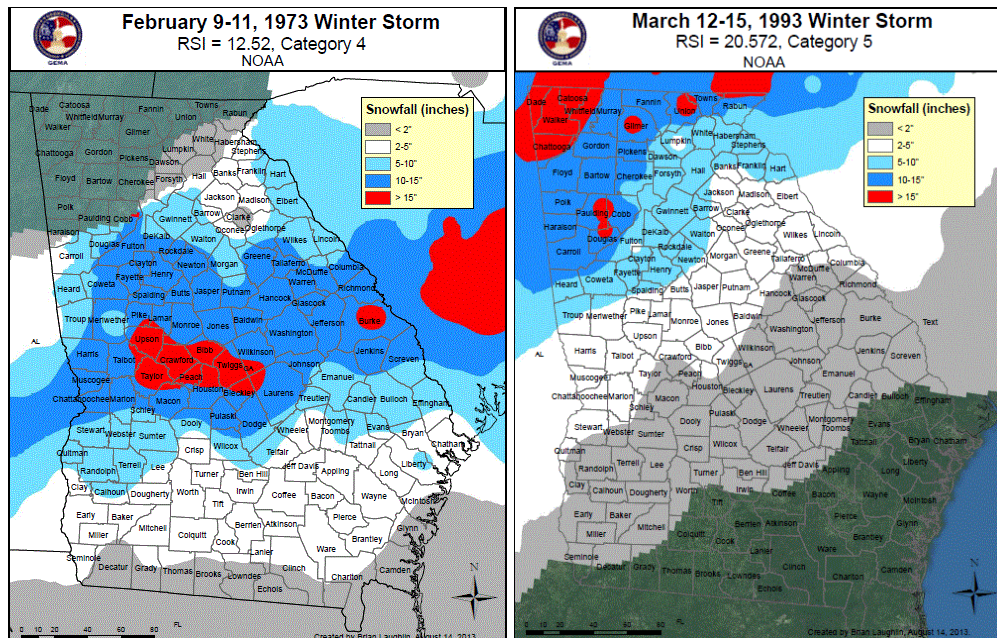
Natural Hazard: **Winter Storms**

(Hazard Profile Continued)

During the past twenty-three years, documentation exists for 24 winter storm events in Fayette County. No consolidated data can be located prior to this timeframe. On average, Fayette County has averaged 1.04 winter storms per year. Due to improved record keeping techniques, the HMPC believes that looking at the record for the last 20-year period provides a more accurate representation of

the threat of winter storms for Fayette County. All winter storm data has been gathered on a countywide basis. For additional historical data, please see Appendix D. All winter storm hazard data included for Fayette County is limited to countywide data and is not broken down by jurisdiction.

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, ¼ inch of ice, or over a foot of snow. Other factors, such as wind, can influence the strength of these events, as happened with wind-blown snow during the March 1993 Winter Storm event. During the 1973 snow event, parts of Fayette County reported up to 15 inches of snow and all areas received at least 10 inches of snow.

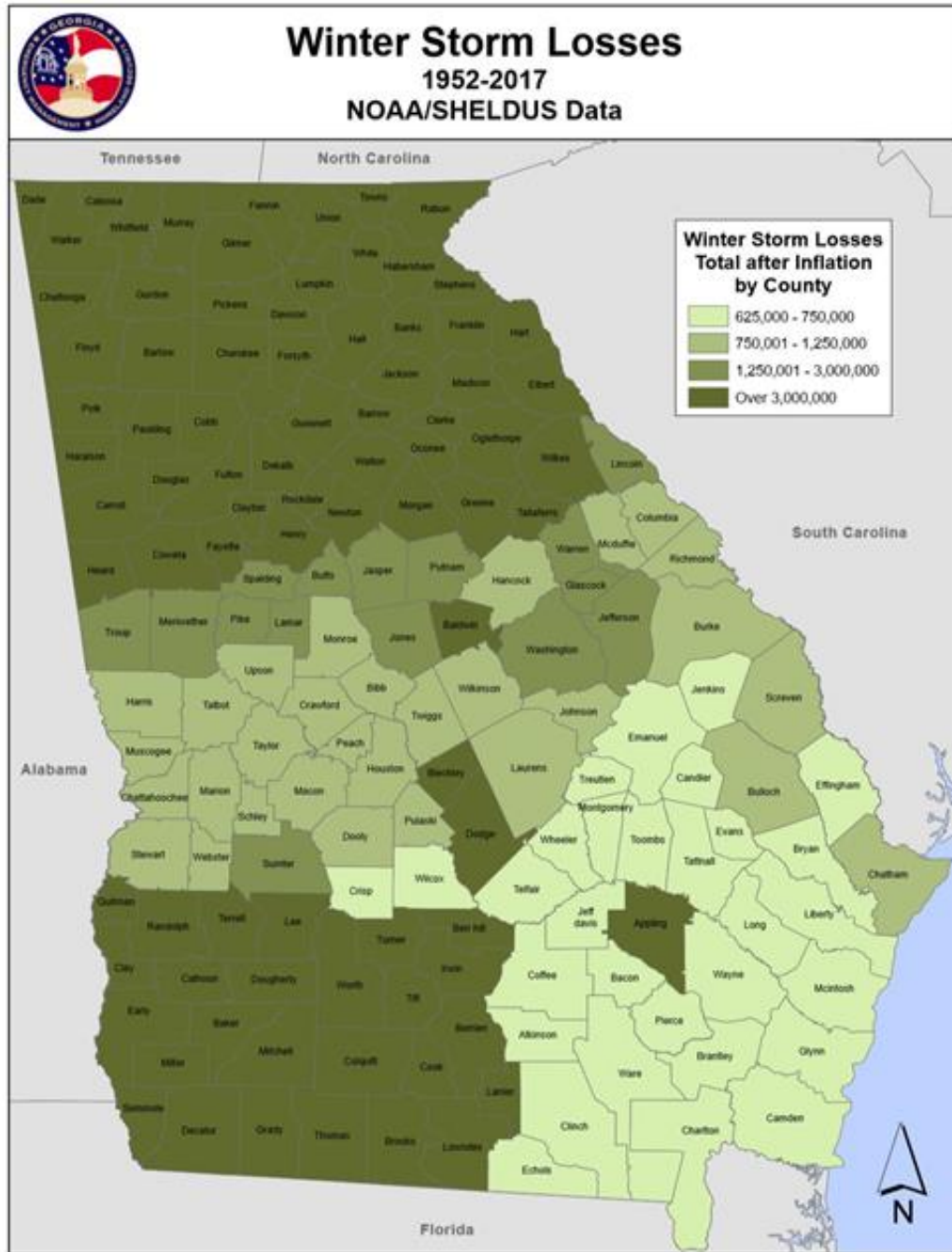


Source: 2014 State of Georgia Hazard Mitigation Strategy (most up-to-date version)

Natural Hazard: Winter Storms

Ice event are another type of winter storm that has impacted Fayette 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. The 2014 Ice Storm produced significant ice accumulations over much of North Central Georgia, including Fayette County. While areas farther east, such as Augusta, saw the greatest impacts, Fayette

Natural Hazard: Winter Storms



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

Natural Hazard: Winter Storms*Assets Exposed to the Hazard*

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

Estimated Potential Losses

Total estimated losses for winter storm events of the last 50 years indicate a total of over \$1.3 million in losses. Extrapolated over 50 years, this averages out to \$26,360 per year. However, nearly all the documented winter storms with loss information have occurred over the last 20 years. As such, the average loss per year for the last 20 years is \$65,900 per year. It is estimated that these numbers are a gross underestimation of the impact of past winter storms and caution is expressed when using these figures to make loss determinations for winter storms in Fayette County.

Land Use & Development Trends

Fayette County currently has no land use trends related to Winter Storms beyond continued population growth – particularly around the Cities of Fayetteville and Peachtree City.

Multi-Jurisdictional Considerations

All portions of Fayette 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.

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 Fayette County HMPC recognizes the potential threats winter storms could have on the community and have identified specific mitigation actions as a result.

Natural Hazard: **Winter Storms***Winter Storm Events since 2015 in Fayette County*

<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	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE (ZONE)	FAYETTE (ZONE)	GA	02/20/2015	18:00	EST-5	Winter Weather		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE (ZONE)	FAYETTE (ZONE)	GA	01/22/2016	16:00	EST-5	Winter Weather		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE (ZONE)	FAYETTE (ZONE)	GA	01/06/2017	21:00	EST-5	Winter Weather		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE (ZONE)	FAYETTE (ZONE)	GA	12/08/2017	21:00	EST-5	Winter Storm		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE (ZONE)	FAYETTE (ZONE)	GA	01/16/2018	20:00	EST-5	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 Fayette County HMPC researched flooding information for the last fifty years. The main sources of information used by the Fayette County HMPC came from the National Climatic Data Center, the Fayette County Emergency Operations Plan, and news media sources. It was determined that flooding has caused

Natural Hazard: Flooding*(Hazard Profile Continued)*

significant damage on many occasions over the last 20 years. One significant flooding event that affected Fayette County occurred in 2015. This event caused over \$1 million in reported damages. Most of the damages associated with this event were related to Whitewater Creek. The flood gauge on Whitewater Creek at Starr's Mill hit 15.9 feet, which is nearly 6 feet above flood stage. Most of the Starr's Mill Park was flooded and several roads and culverts were washed out. One condo along Cherry Branch suffered damage because of floodwaters. While data was collected for the entire 50-year timeframe, little information was available regarding flood events over that period, possibly due to poor record keeping. All flood data was gathered on a countywide basis.

Flood events within Fayette County are typically associated with areas of special flood hazard as identified on Flood Rate Insurance Maps (FIRMs) published by FEMA. Relatively little information is available regarding flooding damage estimates. However, 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 Fayette County's history appears to be related to roads and culverts washing out because of flood waters. All flooding hazard data included for Fayette County is limited to countywide data and is not broken down by jurisdiction.

Fayette County has many flood gauges that provide information on potential impacted areas from floodwaters. The flood gauge on Line Creek near Peachtree City indicates that flood stage is reached at 12 feet, which would lead to flooding in residential yards on Wynnmeade Parkway and Wynn's Pond. Lake McIntosh would begin to overflow its banks and flood low lying areas of the Planterra Ridge Golf Course. At 14 feet, floodwaters would continue to inundate wooded areas upstream and downstream from the gauge and would begin to approach the foundations of several homes on Wynnmeade Parkway and Wynn's Pond. At 18 feet, Major Flood Stage is reached as floodwaters would reach 2-3 feet deep in several homes on Wynnmeade Parkway and Wynn's Pond. This river gauge has a high mark of 15.03 in December of 2018. However, the gauge has only been in place since 2009.

For Whitewater Creek at Starr's Mill, flood stage is reached at 10 feet, which is when woodlands and fields downstream from the Starr's Mill Dam begins to flood and the parking lot at Starr's Mill Park is under 1 foot of water. At 15 feet,

Moderate Flood Stage is reached and most of Starr's Mill Park will be under 2-5 feet of water

Natural Hazard: **Flooding**

and the water will reach the bottom of Starr's Mill. At 17 feet, Major Flood Stage is reached as floodwaters begin to enter the building at Starr's Mill and most of the park will be under 5-7 feet of water. At 19 feet, the gauge house would become inundated with water as Starr's Mill Park would be under 7-9 feet of water. This river gauge has a high mark of 15.86 in December of 2015. However, the gauge has only been in place since 2015.

The gauge on Morning Creek north of Fayetteville provides additional information for how a flood might impact Fayette County and its residents. For this location, flood stage is reached at 14 feet. Minor flooding would begin along wooded areas upstream and downstream from the gauge, which is located on Westbridge Road. The backyard of one home would begin to flood. At 18 feet, minor flood stage is reached, and waters would reach 2-5 feet in the backyard of one home. Water would also inundate the in-ground pool at this location and reach the foundation of the home. At 20 feet, the home's foundation would be under 2 feet of water and backyards would also begin to flood on Westbridge Circle and Westbridge Drive. At 23 feet, the water level on Morning Creek would reach the base of the bridge, which would likely lead to local authorities closing the road. One home would be flooded up to 5 feet on the lowest level and flood waters would also reach the foundation of several homes on Westbridge Circle and Westbridge Drive. At 26 feet, the creek would be two feet above major flood stage and portions of the bridge and roadway would be under 2 feet of water. Several homes off Westbridge Circle and Westbridge Drive would begin to flood and one home on Westbridge Road would be completely surrounded by floodwaters. This river gauge has a high mark of 15.07 in December of 2015. However, the gauge has only been in place since 2015.

There are 20 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 2.5 years in Fayette County. This relates to a 40% 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, Fayette County has averaged a flood every 1.25 and has an 80% annual chance of a flood event occurring.

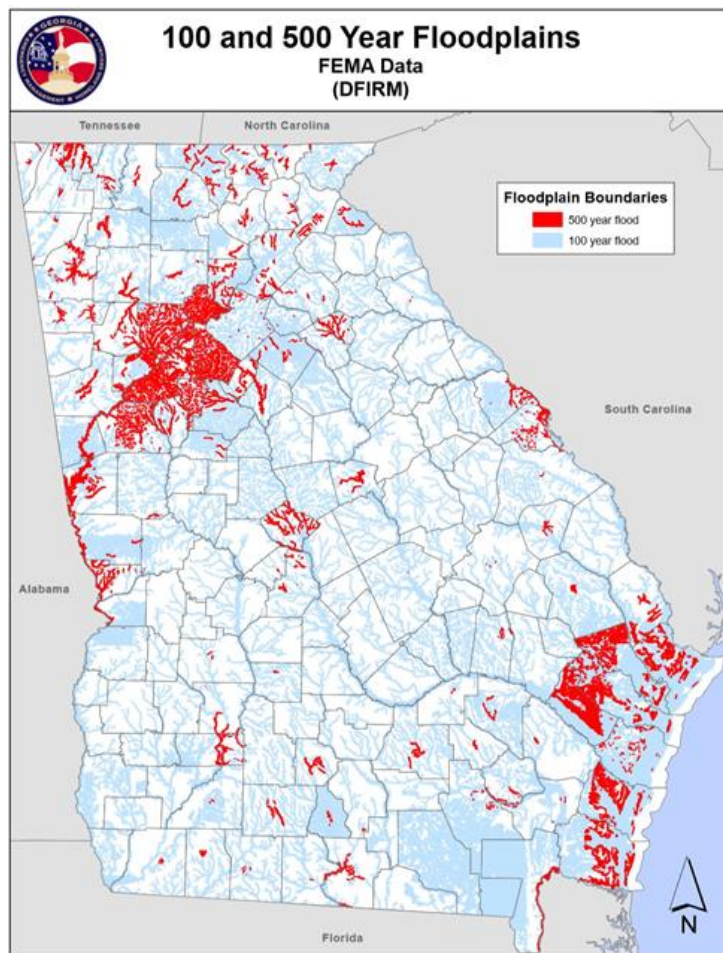
For additional historical data, please see Appendix D.

Assets Exposed to the Hazard

To evaluate the assets that would potentially be impacted by flooding, the Fayette County HMPC attempted to identify known structures within, or close to, the 100-year floodplain. There are approximately 245 buildings identified in the flood plain.

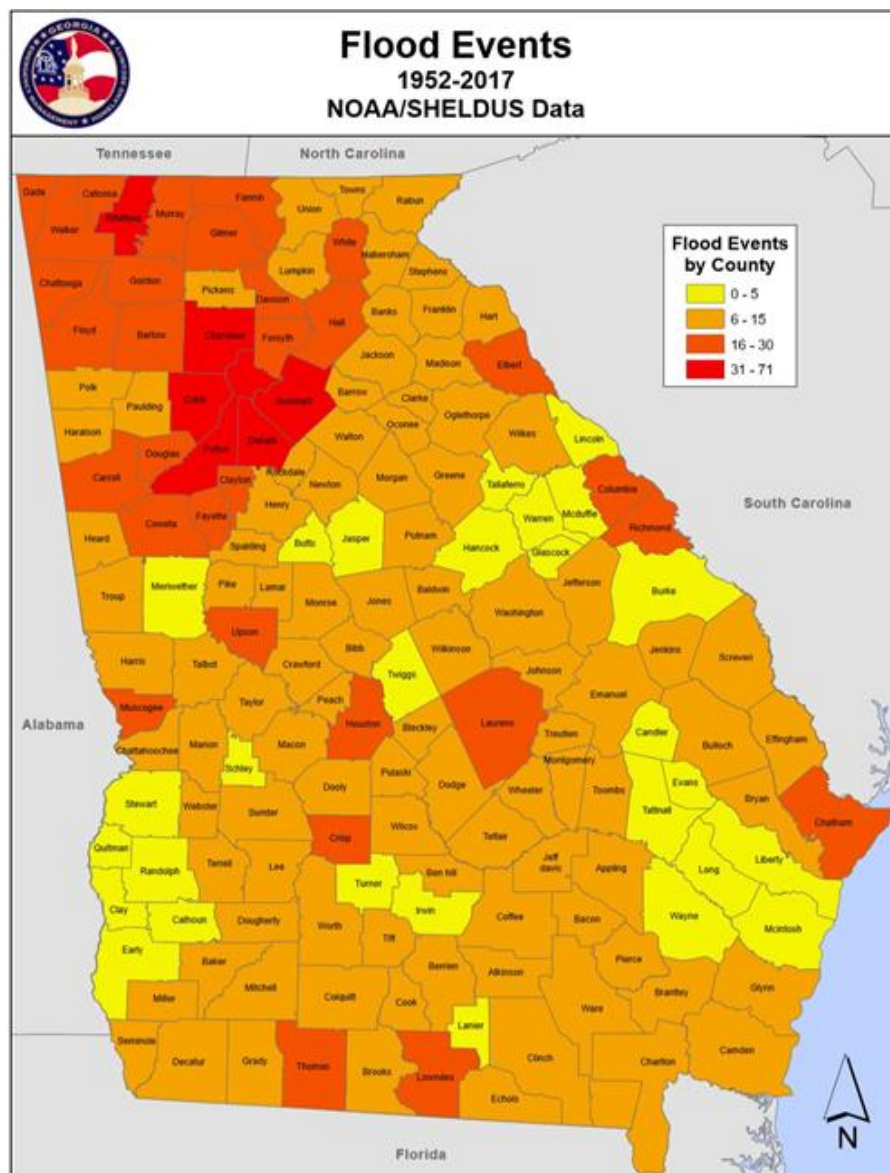
Natural Hazard: **Flooding**

<i>Municipality</i>	<i># of Flood Events</i>	<i>Annual Risk</i>
<i>BROOKS</i>	0	0%
<i>FAYETTEVILLE</i>	4	16%
<i>PEACHTREE CITY</i>	7	28%
<i>TYRONE</i>	1	4%
<i>WOOLSEY</i>	0	0%
<i>COUNTYWIDE/ UNINCORPORATED AREA</i>	16	64%



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

Natural Hazard: **Flooding**

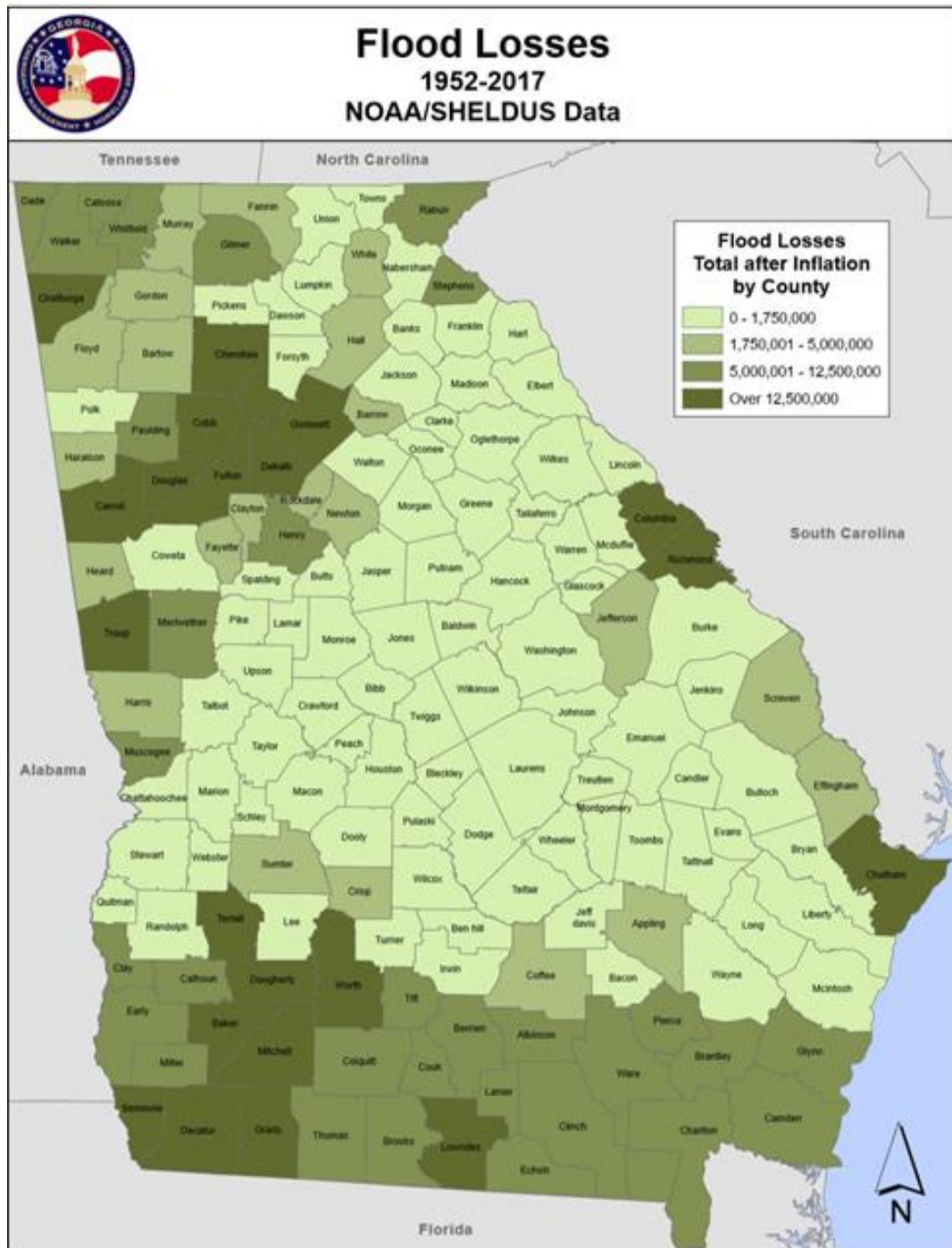


Source: 2019-2024 State of Georgia Hazard Mitigation Strategy and Enhanced Plan

Estimated Potential Losses

The flooding events in Fayette County over the last 50 years have led to nearly \$2.5 million in damages. Extrapolated over 50 years, this results in an annual average of \$49,380 per year. However, all reported damages have occurred in the last 20 years. As a result, the average over the last 15 years is \$123,540 annually. These estimations are believed to be a gross underestimation of both prior and potential damages from flood events.

Natural Hazard: **Flooding**



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

Natural Hazard: Flooding

Based upon the estimations from the Worksheet 3As located in Appendix E, a flood equivalent to the 1% riverine flood levels could result in estimated losses of more than \$70 million (245 buildings). However, it is possible that some areas may not experience total losses while others may be inundated with flood water who are not designated in the 1% riverine flood areas.

Land Use & Development Trends

Fayette 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. The County (CID No. 130432) first entered the NFIP on July 5, 1983. 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. Currently, the Fayette County municipalities of Brooks, Fayetteville, Peachtree City, Tyrone, and Woolsey also participate in NFIP through the application of appropriate NFIP-compliant ordinances and regulations.

There are 11 repetitive loss residential properties identified in Fayette County. These properties total \$578,654 in assessed value.

Pinewood Studios, which is a major movie making studio located on Sandy Creek Road, could see significant impact from a 100-year (1% annual risk) flood event. The Studios would be essentially cut off as roadways surround Pinewood Studios would be inundated with water. Additionally, one of the studios at the Pinewood Studios complex would be directly impacted by flood waters. As development continues in this area, the overall risk and impact also increases.

Multi-Jurisdictional Considerations

During a large-scale flood event, many portions of Fayette 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 Line Creek, Whitewater Creek, Morning Creek, and the Flint River and their tributaries and distributaries. All of Fayette County, including all municipalities, could potentially be impacted.

Natural Hazard: **Flooding***Hazard Summary*

Flooding has the potential to inflict significant damage within Fayette County, particularly along Line Creek, Whitewater Creek, Morning Creek, and the Flint River 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 Fayette 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. Fayette County and its municipalities have implemented many mitigation strategies beyond ordinances and land use regulations in an attempt to curb flooding. These include the replacement of multiple culverts and bridges throughout Fayette County in areas that have seen significant flooding impacts in the past, such as Rising Star Road.

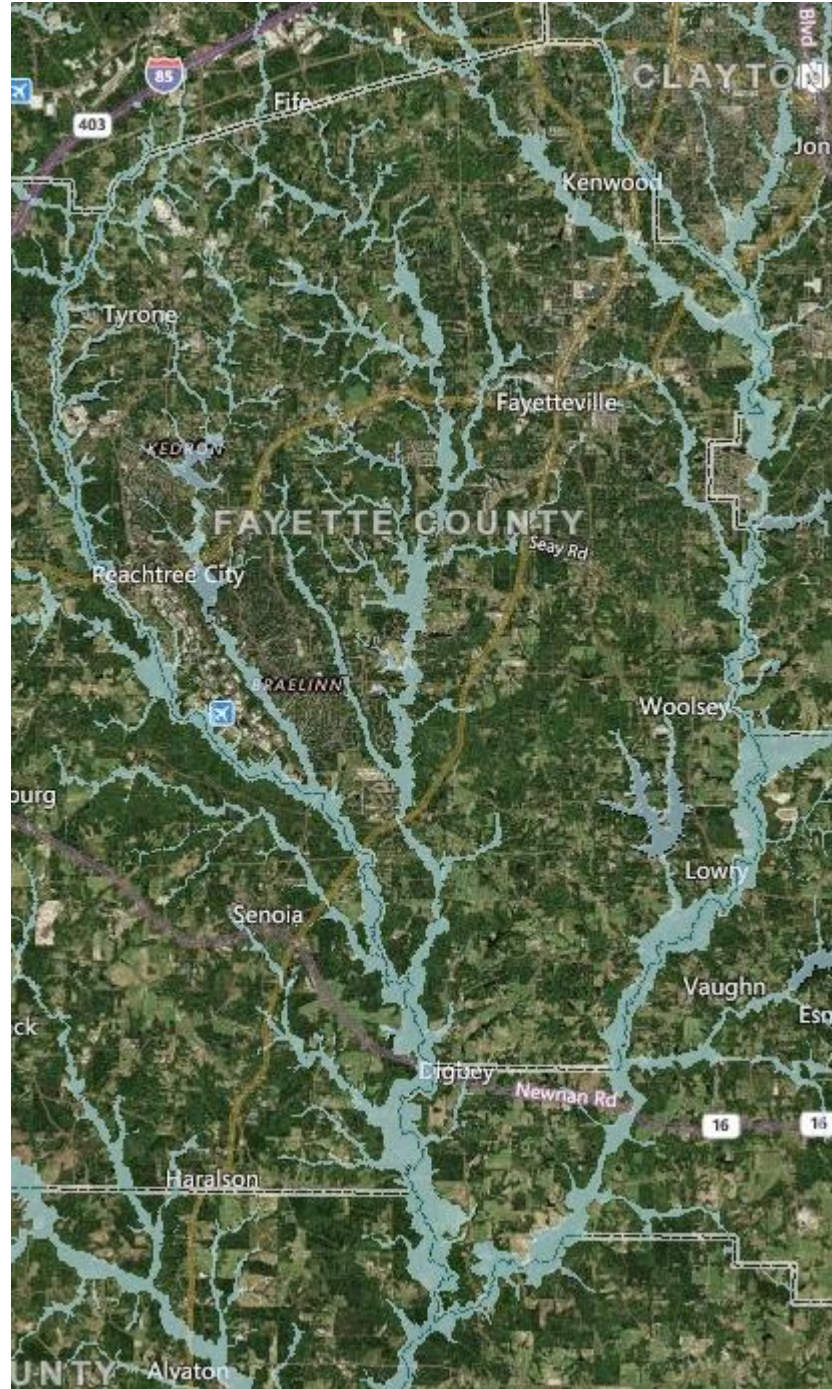
There are 11 repetitive loss properties identified in Fayette County.

Flood Events in Fayette County since 2016

<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	1.013M	0.00K
<u>ABERDEEN</u>	FAYETTE CO.	GA	12/24/2015	10:50	EST-5	Flash Flood		0	0	1.000M	0.00K
<u>CLOVER</u>	FAYETTE CO.	GA	12/30/2015	14:20	EST-5	Flash Flood		0	0	3.00K	0.00K
<u>ABERDEEN</u>	FAYETTE CO.	GA	06/08/2019	11:30	EST-5	Flash Flood		0	0	10.00K	0.00K

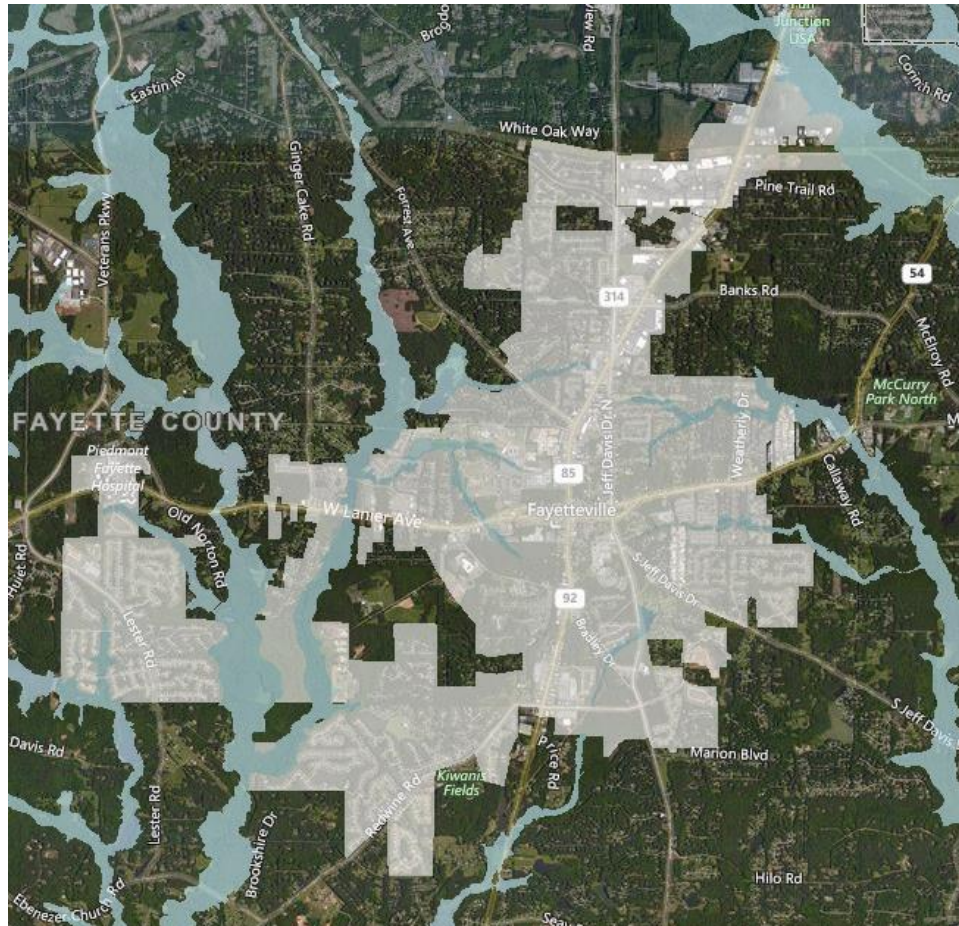
Natural Hazard: **Flooding**

Fayette County



Natural Hazard: **Flooding**

Fayetteville



Woolsey



Natural Hazard: **Flooding**

Peachtree City and Tyrone



Natural Hazard: Flooding**Brooks**

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

Natural Hazard: Flooding

Line Creek near Peachtree City

Flood Categories (in feet)

Major Flood Stage:	18
Moderate Flood Stage:	15
Flood Stage:	12
Action Stage:	10
Low Stage (in feet):	0

Historic Crests

- (1) 15.03 ft on 12/28/2018
- (2) 13.62 ft on 12/25/2015
- (3) 13.09 ft on 08/03/2018
- (4) 12.54 ft on 04/19/2019
- (5) 12.22 ft on 11/11/2009

[Show More Historic Crests](#)

(P): Preliminary values
subject to further review.

Recent Crests

- (1) 12.54 ft on 04/19/2019
- (2) 15.03 ft on 12/28/2018
- (3) 13.09 ft on 08/03/2018
- (4) 13.62 ft on 12/25/2015
- (5) 9.77 ft on 01/22/2012

[Show More Recent Crests](#)

(P): Preliminary values
subject to further review.

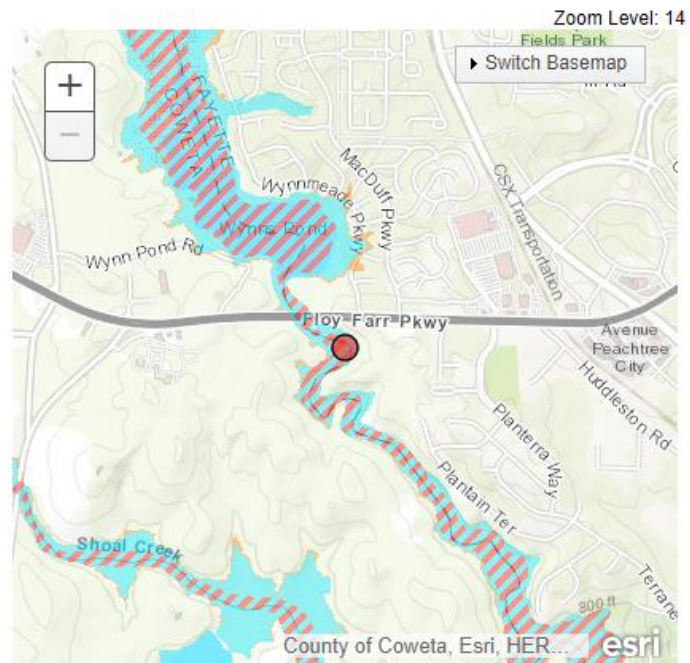
Low Water Records

Currently none available.



FEMA

For more information on your flood
risk go to www.floodsmart.gov.



Legend

- 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard
- Regulatory Floodway
- Special Floodway
- Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard
- 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard
- Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard
- Area with Reduced Risk Due to Levee

Natural Hazard: Flooding

Whitewater Creek at Starr's Mill

Flood Categories (in feet)

Major Flood Stage:	17
Moderate Flood Stage:	15
Flood Stage:	10
Action Stage:	8

Historic Crests

- (1) 15.86 ft on 12/24/2015
- (2) 14.58 ft on 04/19/2019
- (3) 13.54 ft on 12/31/2015
- (4) 12.51 ft on 12/29/2018
- (5) 10.82 ft on 11/07/2015

[Show More Historic Crests](#)

(P): Preliminary values
subject to further review.

Recent Crests

- (1) 14.58 ft on 04/19/2019
- (2) 12.51 ft on 12/29/2018
- (3) 10.43 ft on 02/24/2016
- (4) 10.32 ft on 02/04/2016
- (5) 10.35 ft on 01/23/2016

[Show More Recent Crests](#)

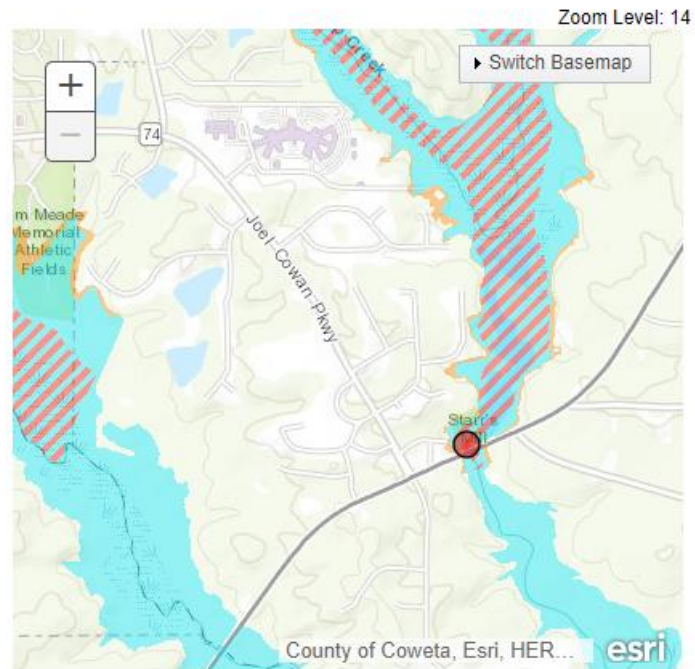
(P): Preliminary values
subject to further review.

Low Water Records
Currently none available.



FEMA

For more information on your flood
risk go to www.floodsmart.gov.



Legend

- 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard
- Regulatory Floodway
- Special Floodway
- Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard
- 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard
- Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard
- Area with Reduced Risk Due to Levee

Natural Hazard: Flooding*Morning Creek in North Fayetteville*

Flood Categories (in feet)	
Major Flood Stage:	24
Moderate Flood Stage:	21
Flood Stage:	14
Action Stage:	12

Historic Crests

- (1) 15.07 ft on 12/24/2015
- (2) 14.77 ft on 08/03/2018
- (3) 14.73 ft on 12/28/2018
- (4) 14.36 ft on 04/06/2017
- (5) 14.24 ft on 04/19/2019

(P): Preliminary values
subject to further review.

Recent Crests

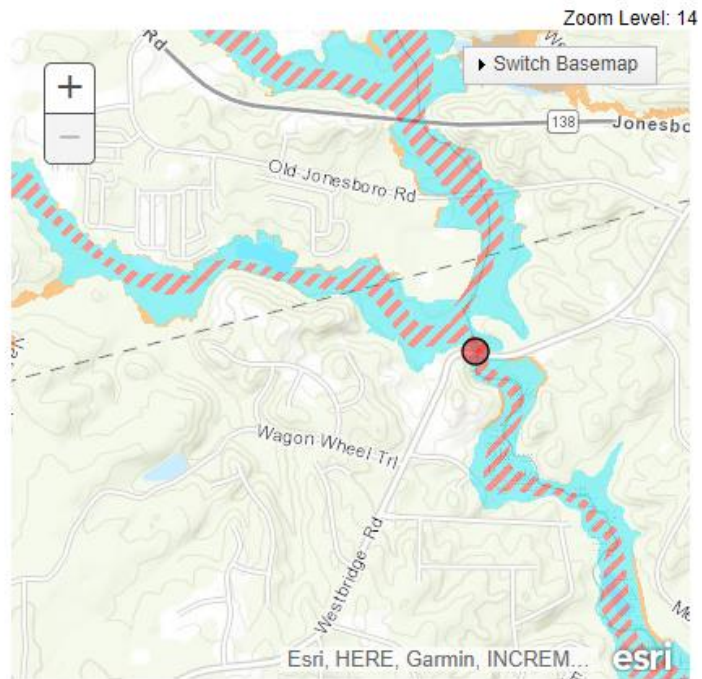
Currently none available.

Low Water Records

Currently none available.

**FEMA**

For more information on your flood
risk go to www.floodsmart.gov.



Natural Hazard: Tornado*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.

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 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.

Natural Hazard: **Tornado**

EF Number	3 Second Gust (mph)	Damage
0	65–85	Light damage. Peels surface off some roofs; some damage to gutters or siding; branches broken off trees; shallow-rooted trees pushed over.
1	86–110	Moderate damage. Roofs severely stripped; mobile homes overturned or badly damaged; loss of exterior doors; windows and other glass broken.
2	111–135	Considerable damage. Roofs torn off well-constructed houses; foundations of frame homes shifted; mobile homes completely destroyed; large trees snapped or uprooted; light-object missiles generated; cars lifted off ground.
3	136–165	Severe damage. Entire stories of well-constructed houses destroyed; severe damage to large buildings such as shopping malls; trains overturned; trees debarked; heavy cars lifted off the ground and thrown; structures with weak foundations blown away some distance.
4	166–200	Devastating damage. Well-constructed houses and whole frame houses completely leveled; cars thrown, and small missiles generated.
5	More than 200	Incredible damage. Strong frame houses leveled off foundations and swept away; automobile-sized missiles fly through the air in excess of 100 m (109 yd); high-rise buildings have significant structural deformation; incredible phenomena occur.

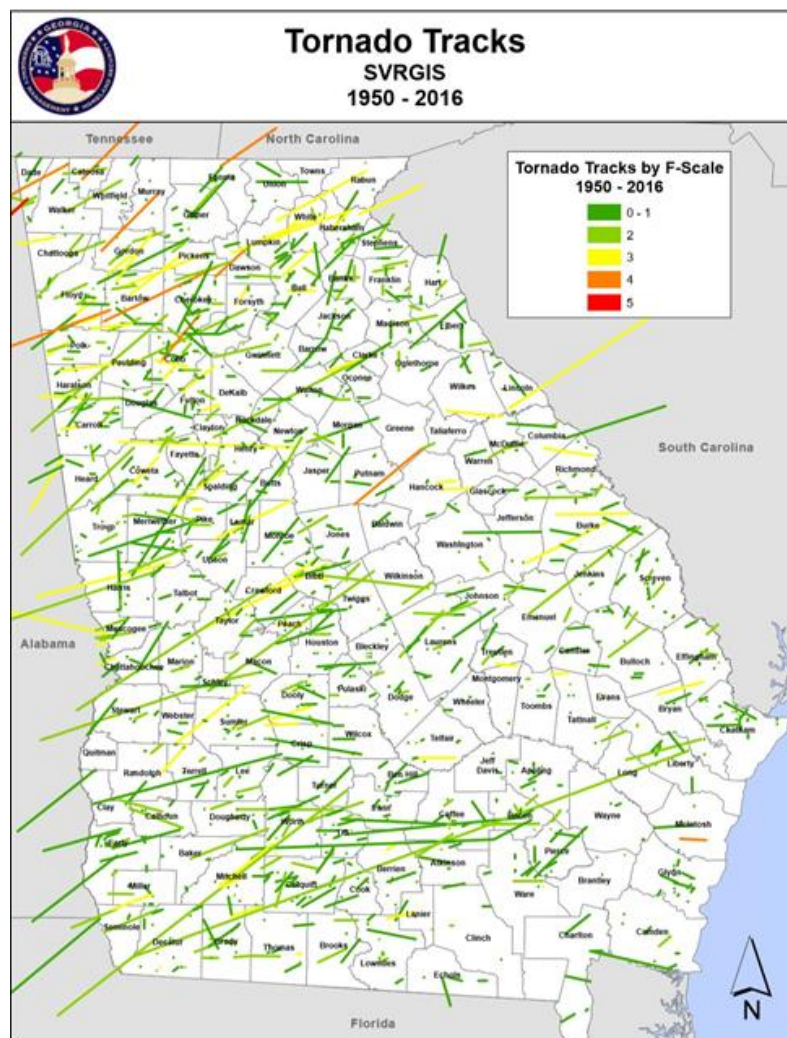
Hazard Profile

All areas within Fayette 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 7 documented tornadoes in the last 50 years in Fayette 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 Fayette County, a tornado occurs every 7.1 years. On an annual basis, Fayette County has a 14% chance of being impacted from a tornado event. When only the last twenty years are considered, the likelihood of a tornado affecting Fayette County increases slightly to 20% (4 tornadoes since 1999).

Natural Hazard: Tornado

Individual tornado events can cause extreme damage to an area. This holds true for Fayette County, as well. The strongest documented tornado to impact Fayette County was a F2 in 2006. This storm traveled 3 miles through Fayette County near the City of Tyrone, caused over \$2 million in damages, and damaged approximately 20 homes. The costliest Tornado in the last 50 years occurred in April of 1980. The storm tracked through Harris, Meriwether, Spalding, Fayette, and Clayton Counties. This tornado skipped along from Pine Mountain to near Jonesboro and spent about 50% of its time on the ground. Over \$2.5 million in damages was documented from this storm in Fayette County. For additional historical data, please see Appendix D. All tornado hazard data included for Fayette County is limited to countywide data and is not broken down by jurisdiction.

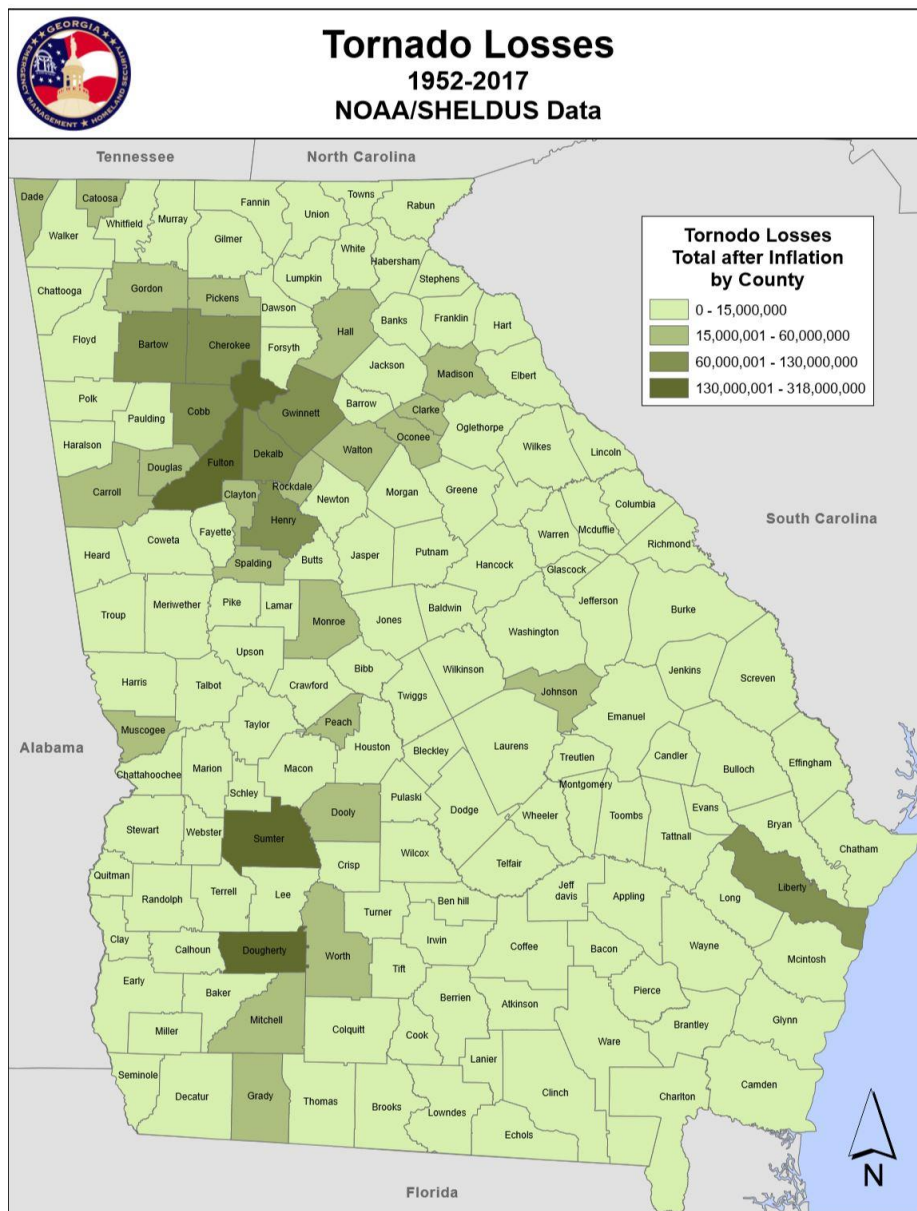


Source: 2019-2024 State of Georgia Hazard Mitigation Strategy and Enhanced Plan

Natural Hazard: Tornado

Assets Exposed to the Hazard

In evaluating assets that are susceptible to tornadoes, the Fayette 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.



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

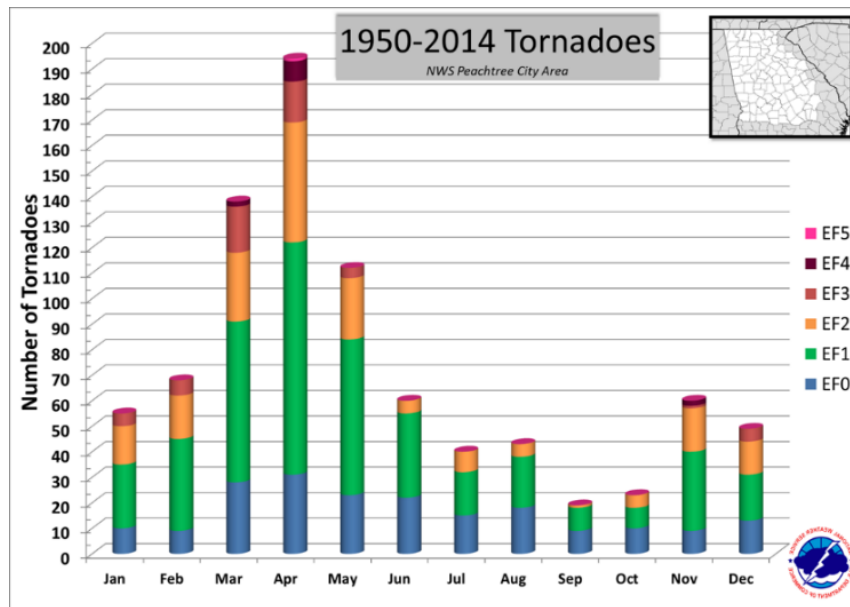
Natural Hazard: **Tornado**

Estimated Potential Losses

Estimates of damage for the past events of the last 50 years are over \$6.6 million, or \$132,760 annually. However, singular events can cause a significant impact in the amount of losses. Documented damage estimates for tornado events in Fayette County have varied wildly depending on what was damaged. For example, the 1984 F0 had an estimated damage amount of \$2,500 while the F1 in 1980 had an estimated damage amount of over \$2.5 million.

Land Use & Development Trends

Fayette County main land use trend related to Tornadoes involves continued population growth – particularly around the Cities of Fayetteville and Peachtree City. However, the expansion of the Pinewood Studios Complex on Sandy Creek Road, which is a major movie making studio location, has created an additional major potential economic impact from a tornado event. This is particularly pertinent as this area is relatively rural surrounding the Studio except for housing that has been built directly across the road from the Studios which houses personnel directly involved during filming at Pinewood.

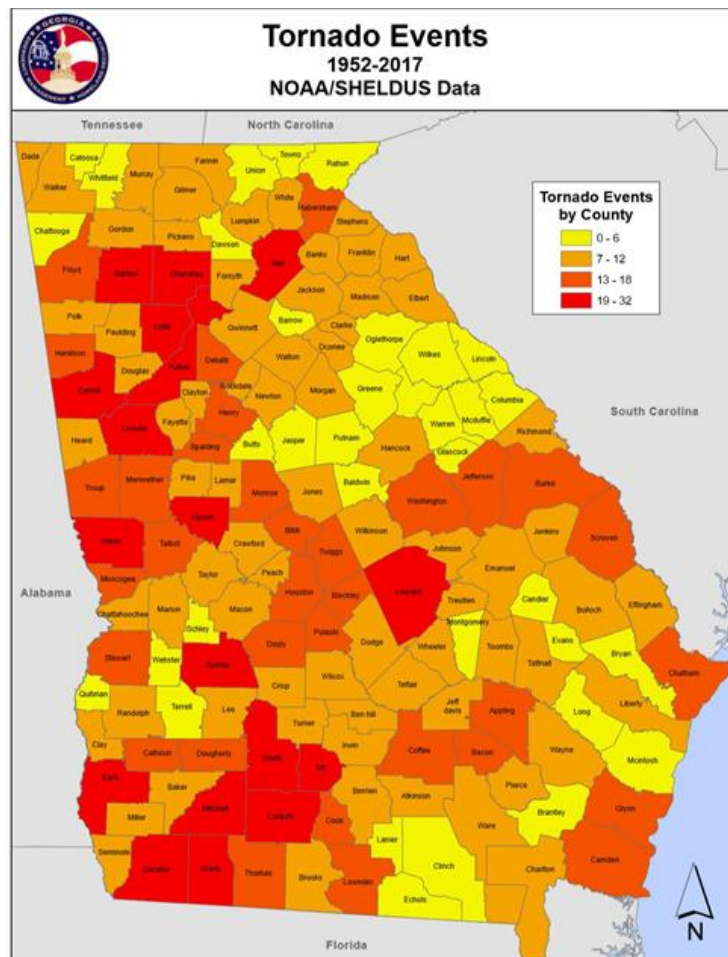


Multi-Jurisdictional Considerations

All portions of Fayette 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.

Natural Hazard: **Tornado**



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

Hazard Summary

Fayette County remains at risk to potential damage from tornadoes, especially considering the average of one tornado every 7.1 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.

Tornadoes in Fayette County since 2015

<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>
<u>LEES MILL</u>	FAYETTE CO.	GA	02/12/2019	13:29	EST-5	Tornado	EF0	0	0	10.00K	0.00K

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 Fayette 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.

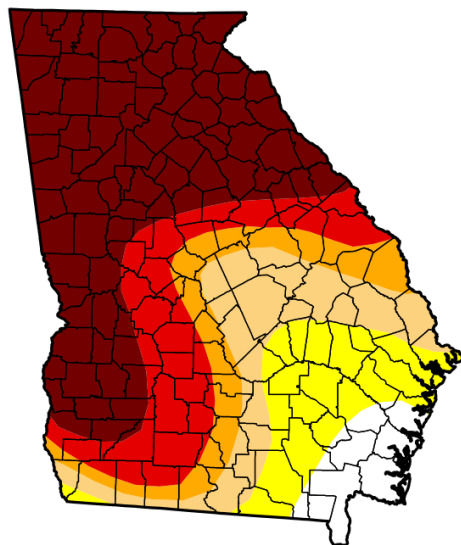
Natural Hazard: **Drought**

(Hazard Profile Continued)

Due to poor record keeping and the unpredictable nature of drought conditions, reliability of historical data for the last 50 years is low. Fayette County has been impacted by 7 drought events in the last 22 years, according to data from the National Climatic Data Center. This amounts to a 32% chance of a drought for a given year over the last 22 years. The economic impact of these droughts, including crop damage, is not available. However, the National Climatic Data Center documents \$2.85 million in crop damage for the 2000 Drought. All drought hazard data included for Fayette County is limited to countywide data and is not broken down by jurisdiction.

There have been two recent examples of “exceptional” drought events affecting Fayette County. These events occurred in 2007 and 2016. 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



December 4, 2007
(Released Thursday, Dec. 6, 2007)
Valid 7 a.m. EST

Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0	D1	D2	D3	D4
Current	5.87	12.57	13.45	9.28	15.43	43.40
Last Week 11/27/2007	7.87	15.23	13.48	10.13	16.32	36.96
3 Months Ago 9/4/2007	14.52	13.31	12.20	19.24	21.71	19.01
Start of Calendar Year 1/2/2007	12.16	84.18	3.56	0.10	0.00	0.00
Start of Water Year 9/25/2007	24.19	11.60	11.62	13.23	12.36	27.00
One Year Ago 12/5/2006	73.86	22.08	3.97	0.08	0.00	0.00

Intensity

D0 Abnormally Dry
D1 Moderate Drought
D2 Severe Drought
D3 Extreme Drought
D4 Exceptional Drought

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

Author:
Brad Rippey
U.S. Department of Agriculture

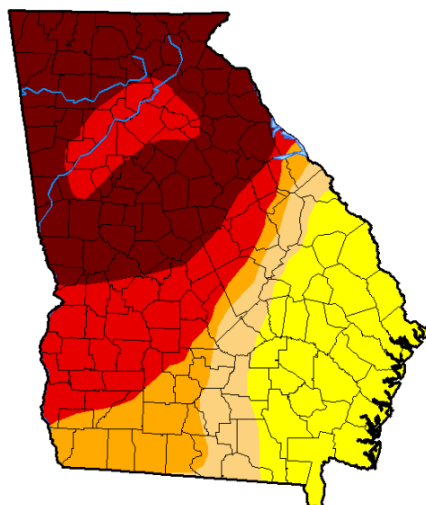


<http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/>

Source: USDA Drought Monitor – University of Nebraska-Lincoln

Natural Hazard: Drought

U.S. Drought Monitor Georgia



November 22, 2016
(Released Wednesday, Nov. 23, 2016)
Valid 7 a.m. EST

Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	0.00	100.00	76.64	67.76	56.60	33.78
Last Week 11-15-2016	15.69	84.31	69.18	58.03	52.38	22.25
3 Months Ago 09-23-2016	26.02	73.98	48.97	28.68	5.92	0.00
Start of Calendar Year 12-29-2015	87.36	12.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Start of Water Year 09-27-2016	35.37	64.63	45.84	34.50	14.67	1.58
One Year Ago 11-24-2015	88.41	11.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Intensity

D0 Abnormally Dry
D1 Moderate Drought
D2 Severe Drought
D3 Extreme Drought
D4 Exceptional Drought

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

Author:
Richard Heim
NCEI/NOAA



<http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/>

Source: USDA Drought Monitor – University of Nebraska-Lincoln

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. 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 Fayette County, including all critical facilities. Water resources could also become scarce during a drought, a condition that would potentially affect all Fayette County residences and critical facilities.

Estimated Potential Losses

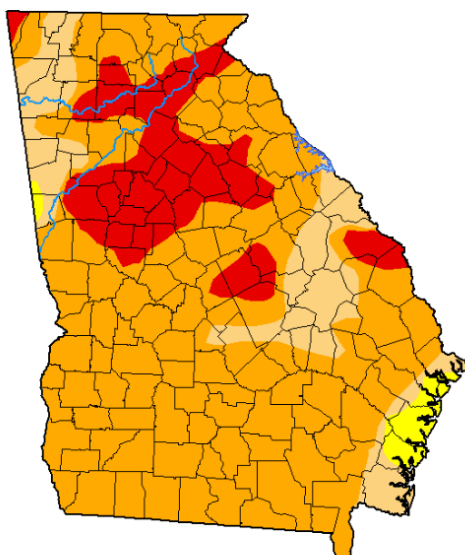
No damage to structures or critical facilities is expected as a direct result of drought conditions. However, crop damage and subsequent losses can be expected to occur because of drought conditions. The degree of losses would depend on the duration of the drought, severity of the drought, temperatures 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.

Natural Hazard: Drought

According to the 2017 Agriculture Census data, Fayette County's market value of products sold was \$4,060,000. \$3,207,000 of that total represented crop sales, accounting for 79% of the total. Livestock sales accounted for 21%, or \$853,000, of the total value.

U.S. Drought Monitor Georgia

October 15, 2019
(Released Thursday, Oct. 17, 2019)
Valid 8 a.m. EDT



Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	0.00	100.00	97.96	84.37	16.12	0.00
Last Week 10-08-2019	0.00	100.00	97.16	52.98	11.80	0.00
3 Months Ago 07-16-2019	71.78	28.22	5.37	0.20	0.00	0.00
Start of Calendar Year 01-01-2019	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Start of Water Year 10-01-2018	0.00	100.00	61.58	28.35	4.49	0.00
One Year Ago 10-16-2018	76.18	23.82	3.58	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. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

Author:

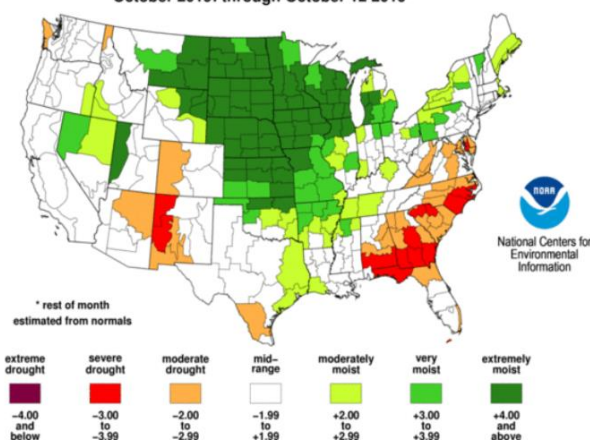
Richard Heim
NCEI/NOAA



droughtmonitor.unl.edu

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

Palmer Drought Index Long-Term (Meteorological) Conditions October 2019: through October 12 2019*



Source: National Integrated Drought Information System

Natural Hazard: Drought

Land Use & Development Trends

As growth continues, drought can become a larger threat for Fayette County due to the increased reliance on water infrastructure and wells countywide. This increased pull on these resources in Fayette County could quicken or deepen the

impacts of a drought for residential, commercial, and industrial areas.

Multi-Jurisdictional Considerations

All portions of Fayette 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.

Hazard Summary

Drought conditions can cause significant economic stress on the agriculture and forestry interests of Fayette 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 Fayette County HMPC recognizes the potential threats drought conditions could have on the community and have identified specific mitigation actions as a result.

Drought Events since 2016 in Fayette 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>
FAYETTE (ZONE)	FAYETTE (ZONE)	GA	06/01/2016	00:00	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE (ZONE)	FAYETTE (ZONE)	GA	07/01/2016	00:00	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE (ZONE)	FAYETTE (ZONE)	GA	08/01/2016	00:00	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE (ZONE)	FAYETTE (ZONE)	GA	09/01/2016	00:00	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE (ZONE)	FAYETTE (ZONE)	GA	10/01/2016	00:00	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE (ZONE)	FAYETTE (ZONE)	GA	11/01/2016	00:00	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE (ZONE)	FAYETTE (ZONE)	GA	12/01/2016	00:00	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE (ZONE)	FAYETTE (ZONE)	GA	01/01/2017	00:00	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K

Natural Hazard: **Wildfire**

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.

Natural Hazard: **Wildfire**

(Hazard Description Continued)

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.

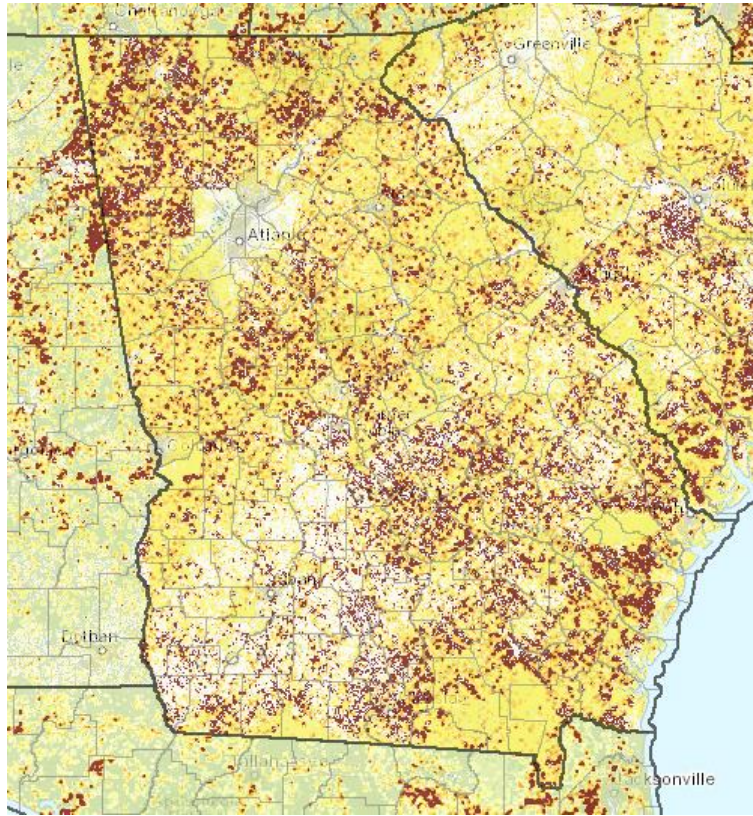
Hazard Profile

Wildfires pose a serious threat to Fayette County. This is a result of the high amount of forestland and vegetation available to fuel potential wildfires. Also, there is an increasing amount of wildland-urban interface (WUI) in Fayette County, which is defined as areas where structures and other human development meets undeveloped wildland properties. 98.9% of Fayette County's population lives within the WUI. All wildfire hazard data included for Fayette 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. According to the Fayette County office of the Georgia Forestry Commission, Fayette County had 26 wildfires from 2009 to 2019 that consumed a total of 131 acres. This equates to an average of 2.6 wildfires per year and these fires consume an average of 13.1 acres per year. Fayette County has a 0.7% daily chance of a wildfire.

Natural Hazard: Wildfire

Georgia Wildfire Ignition Density



Source: Southern Group of State Foresters Wildfire Risk Assessment Portal

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 Fayette 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 Population in WUI
Fayette County	98.9%
Brooks	99.4%
Fayetteville	98.6%
Peachtree City	98.5%
Tyrone	99.1%
Woolsey	100%

Natural Hazard: **Wildfire**

Estimated Potential Losses

Little information is available regarding damages, in terms of dollars, for wildfire losses in Fayette County. According to the 2017 Ag Census by the USDA, Fayette County has just over \$4 million in annual crop sales. These areas would potentially be impacted by a wildfire event.

Land Use & Development Trends

With the continued increase in population, Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) is increasing in Fayette 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 Fayette County complicated wildland fire management operations and planning initiatives. This development trend is expected to continue in the future. Additionally, recent land use trends around the Pinewood Studios Complex on Sandy Creek Road increases the likelihood of direct economic impacts from a wildfire in this area. The Pinewood Studios Complex, according to SouthWRAP, the complex is at a moderate risk on the Fire Intensity Scale and rates high (7 or 8 on a scale 1 to 9) on Wildland-Urban Interface Risk.

Multi-Jurisdictional Considerations

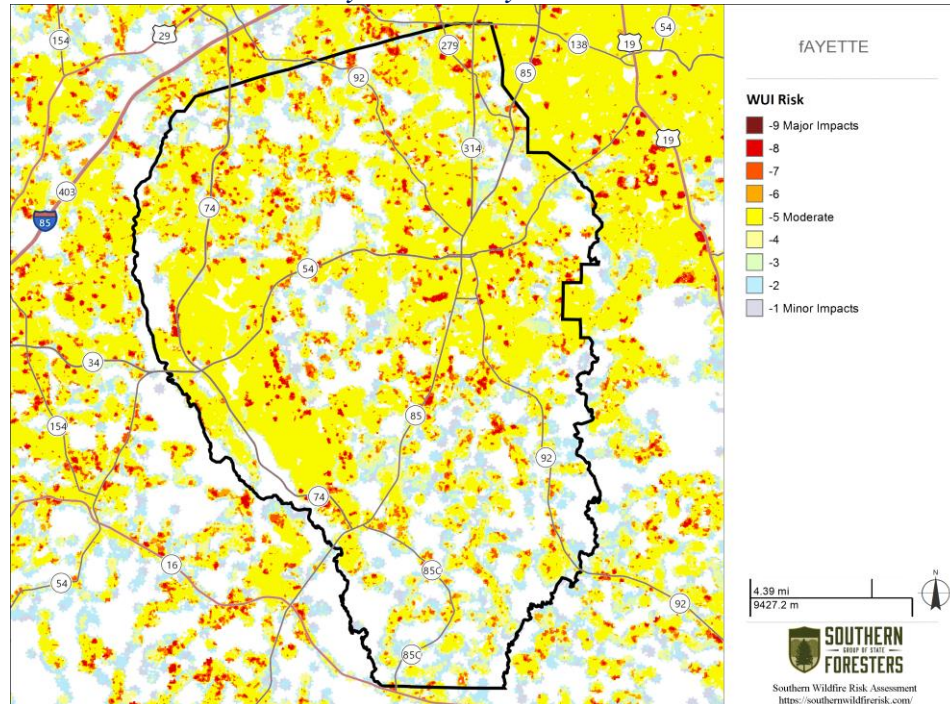
All portions of Fayette County, including all municipalities, could potentially be impacted by a wildfire due to the large amount of Wildland-Urban Interface, but the less developed areas of the county are more vulnerable. Therefore, all mitigation actions identified regarding wildfires should be pursued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

Hazard Summary

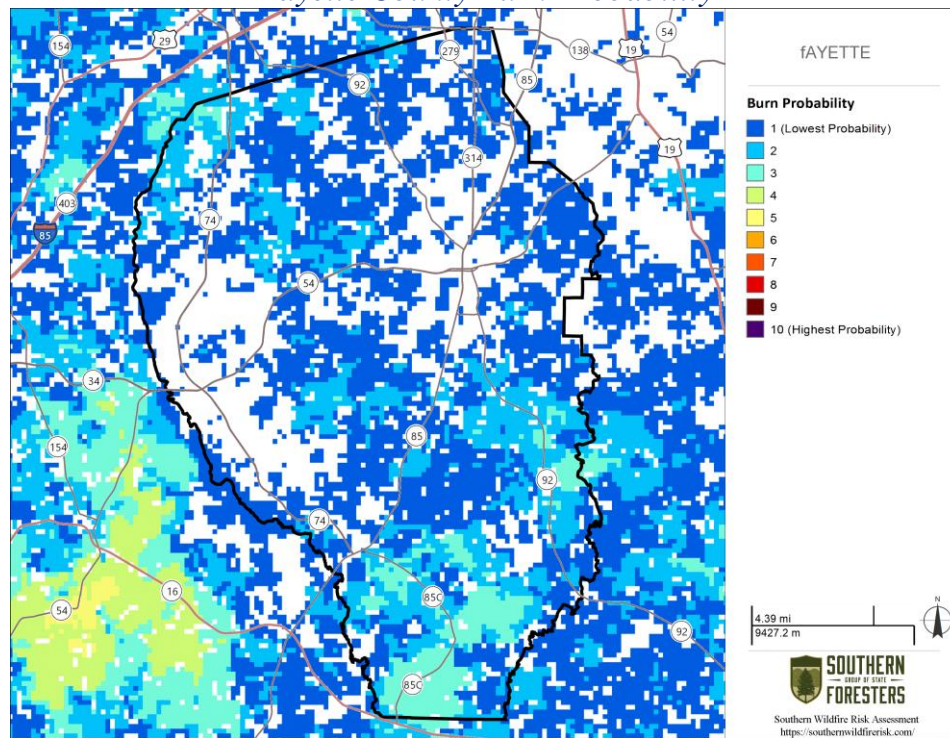
Wildfire is a significant threat to Fayette County due to the increased amount of Wildland-Urban Interface. The increasing amount of area where structures and other human development meets undeveloped, wildland property is where 98.9% of Fayette County's population lives. The mitigation measures identified 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 Fayette County.

Natural Hazard: Wildfire

Fayette County WUI Risk

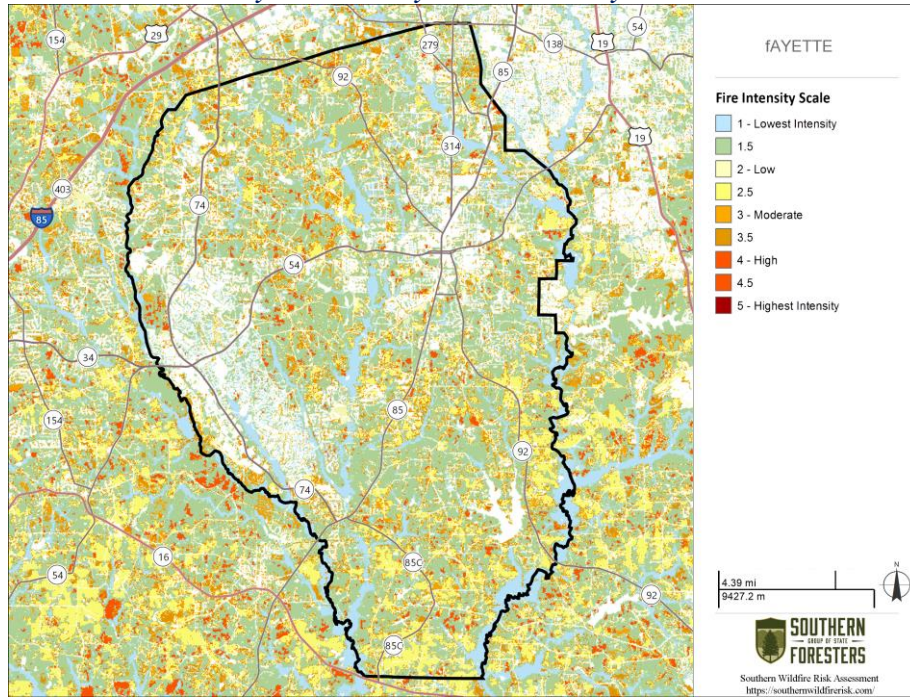


Fayette County Burn Probability

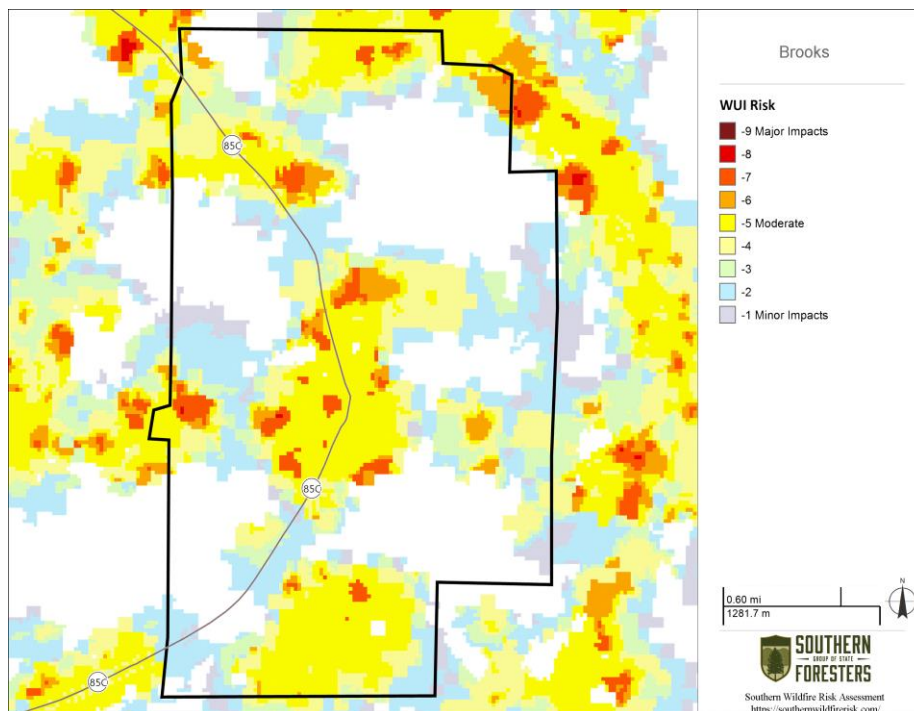


Natural Hazard: **Wildfire**

Fayette County Fire Intensity Scale

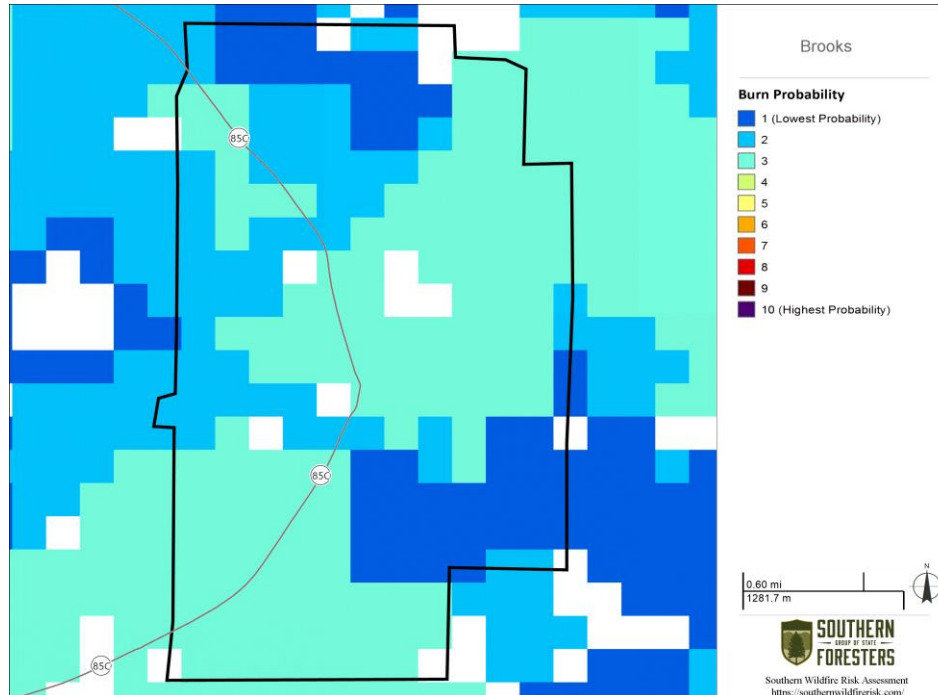


Brooks WUI Risk

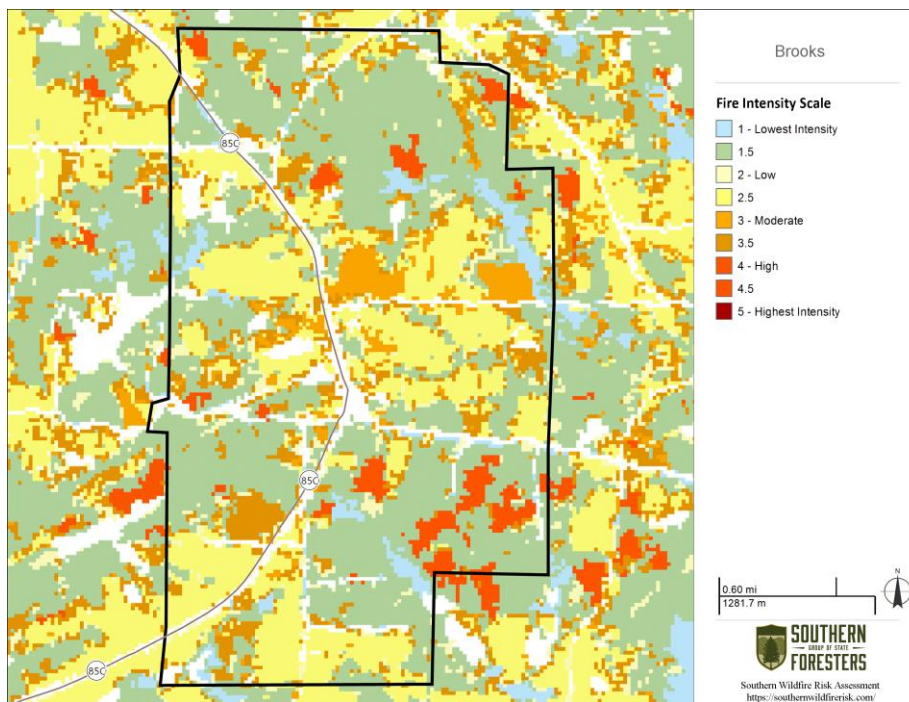


Natural Hazard: **Wildfire**

Brooks Burn Probability

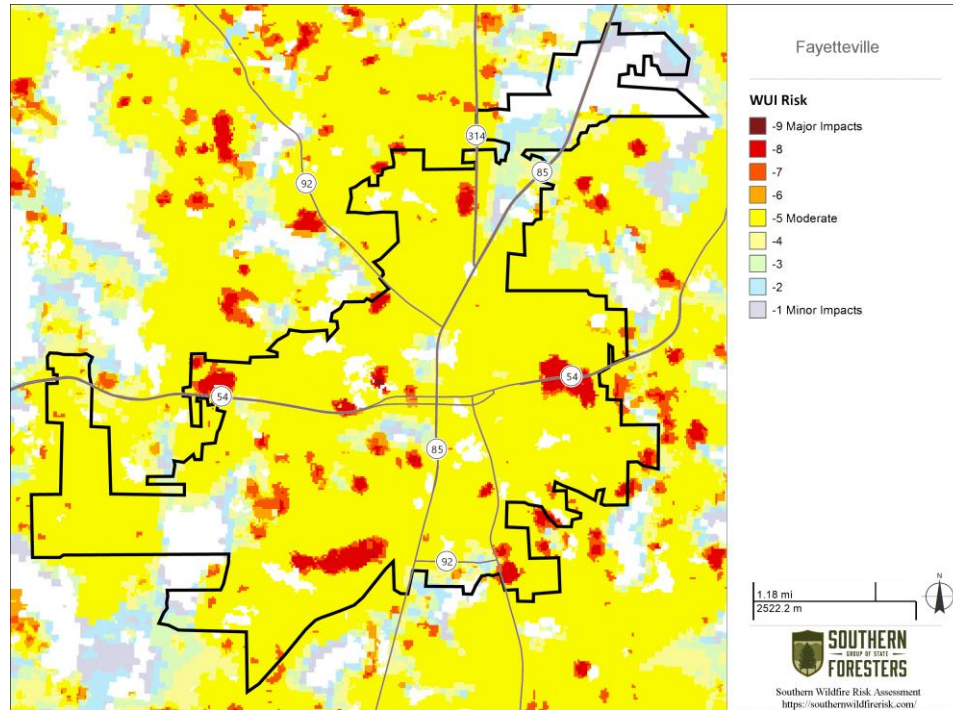


Brooks Fire Intensity Scale

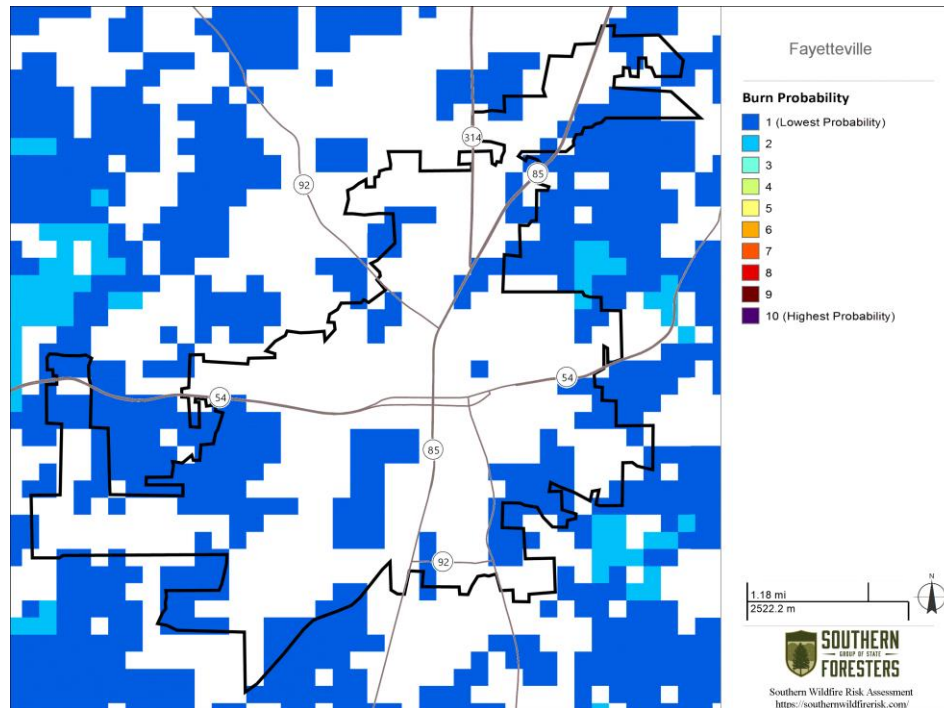


Natural Hazard: **Wildfire**

Fayetteville WUI Risk

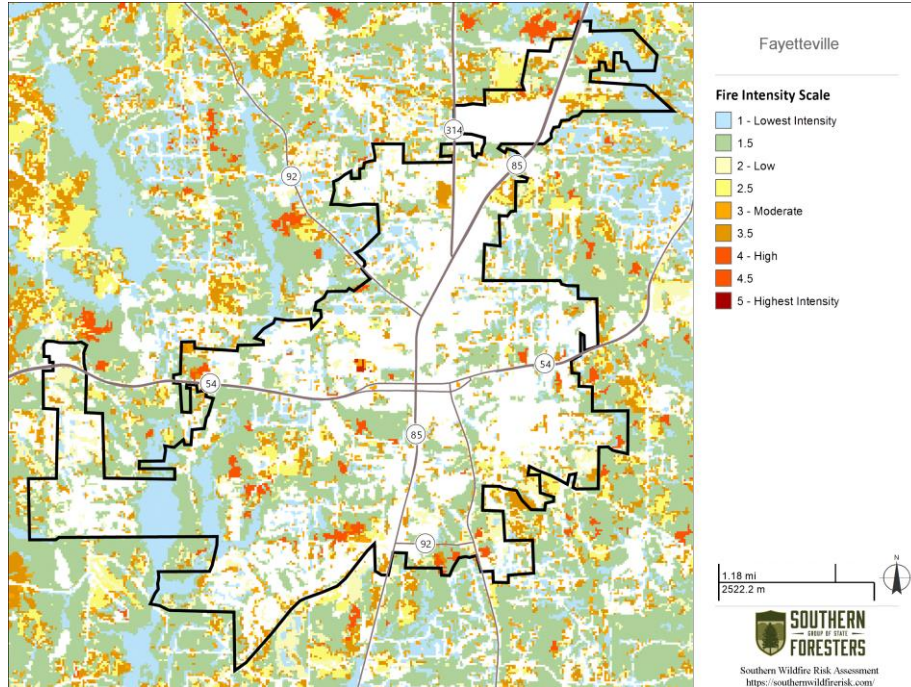


Fayetteville Burn Probability

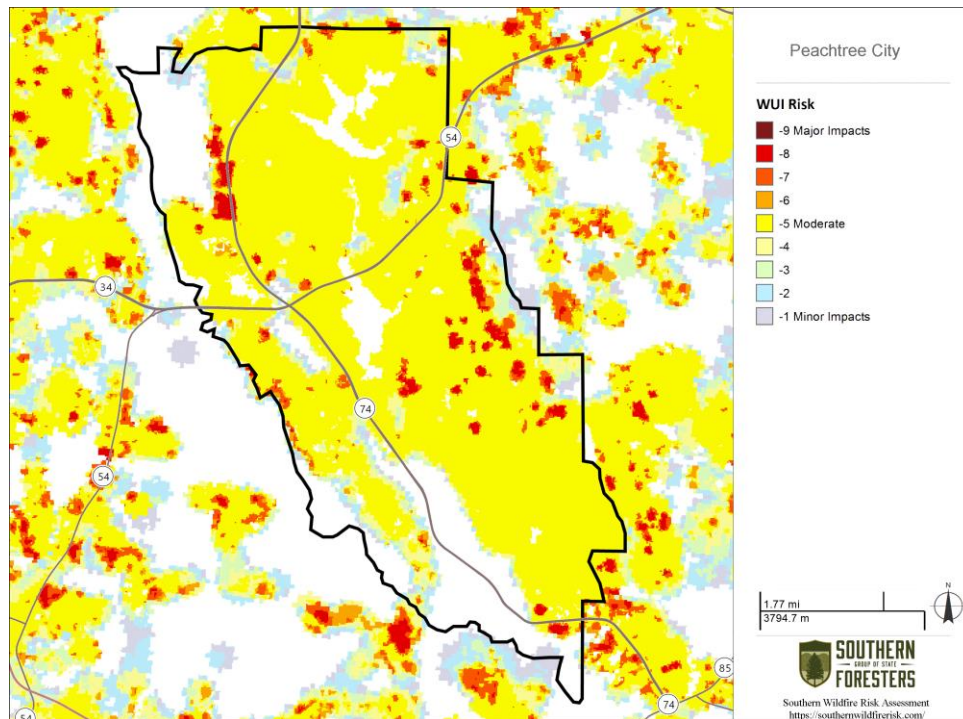


Natural Hazard: **Wildfire**

Fayetteville Fire Intensity Scale

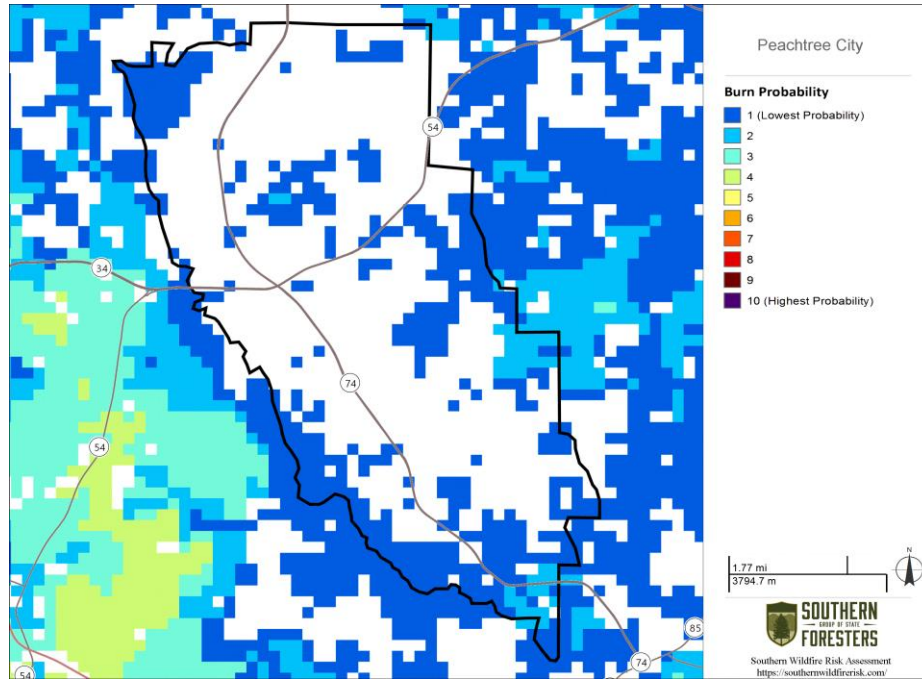


Peachtree City WUI Risk

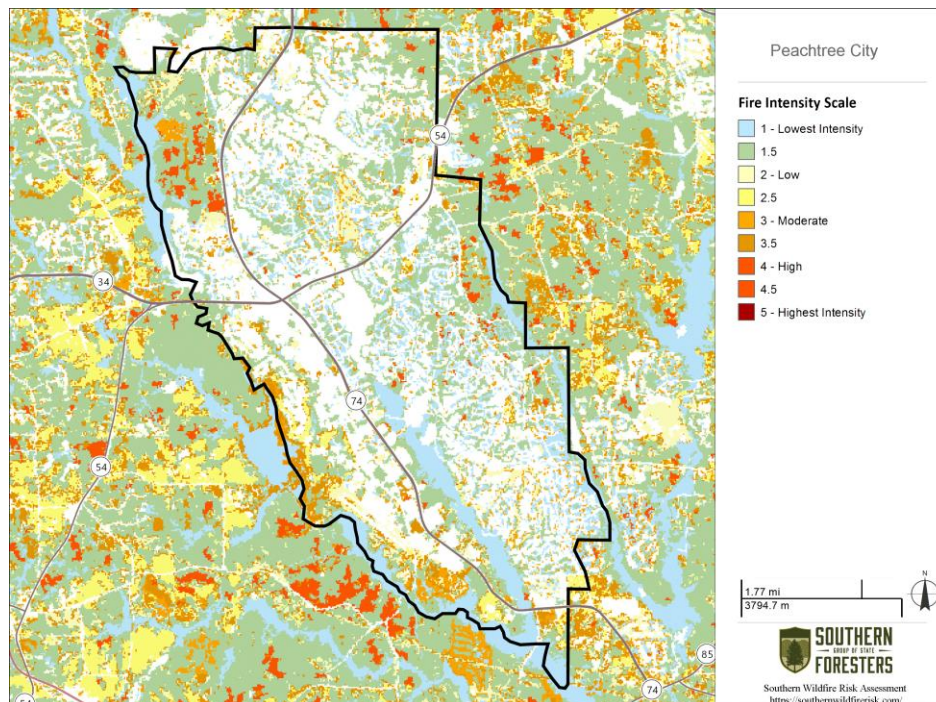


Natural Hazard: **Wildfire**

Peachtree City Burn Probability

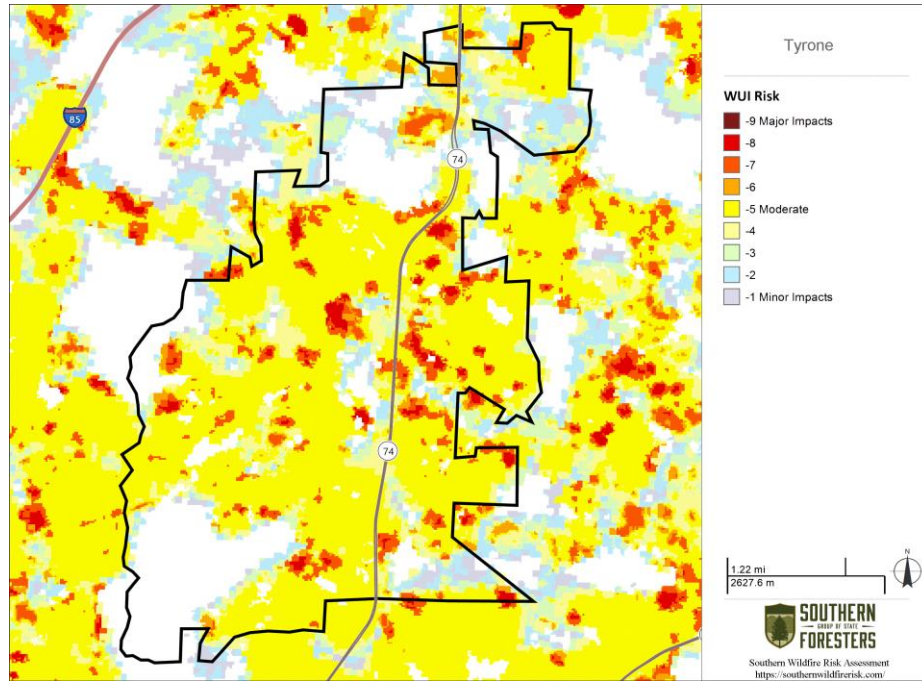


Peachtree City Fire Intensity Scale

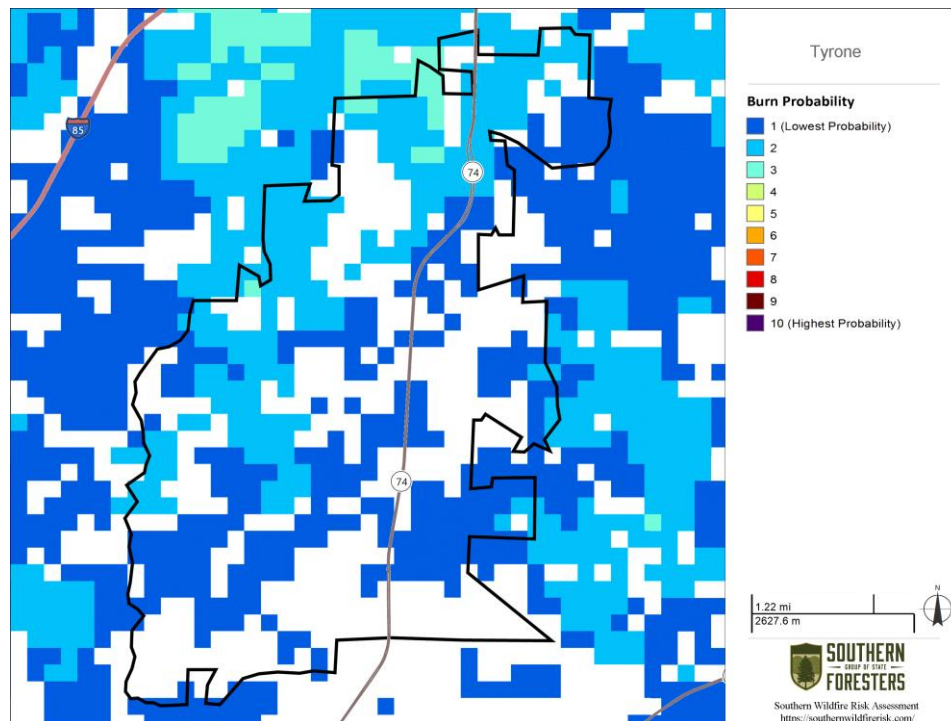


Natural Hazard: Wildfire

Tyrone WUI Risk

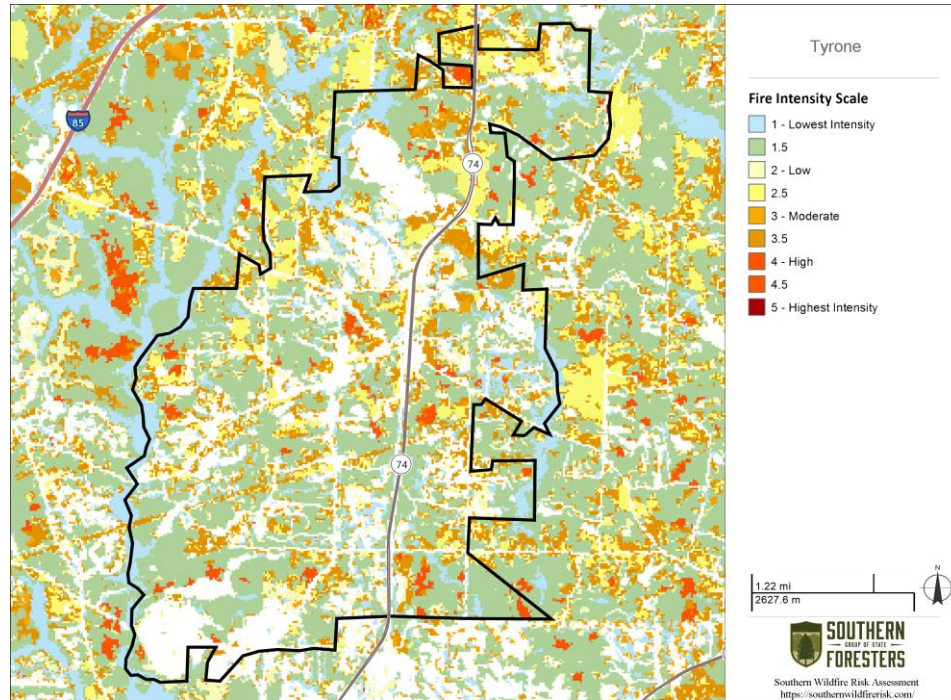


Tyrone Burn Probability

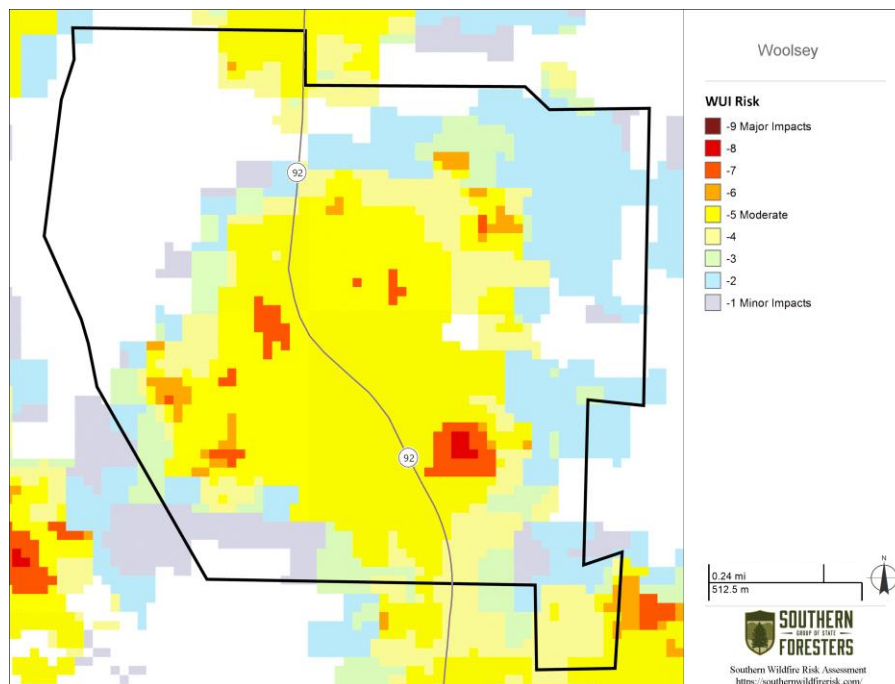


Natural Hazard: **Wildfire**

Tyrone Fire Intensity Scale

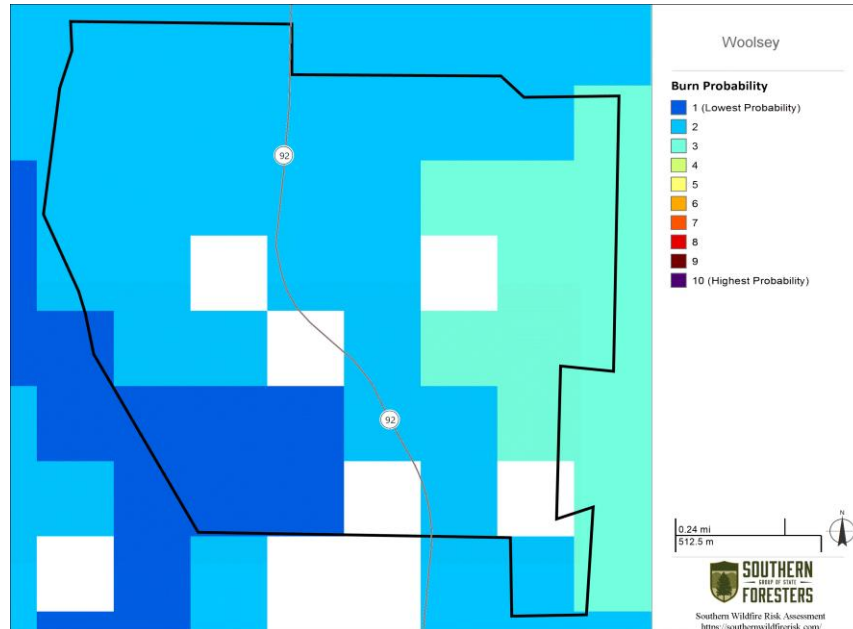


Woolsey WUI Risk

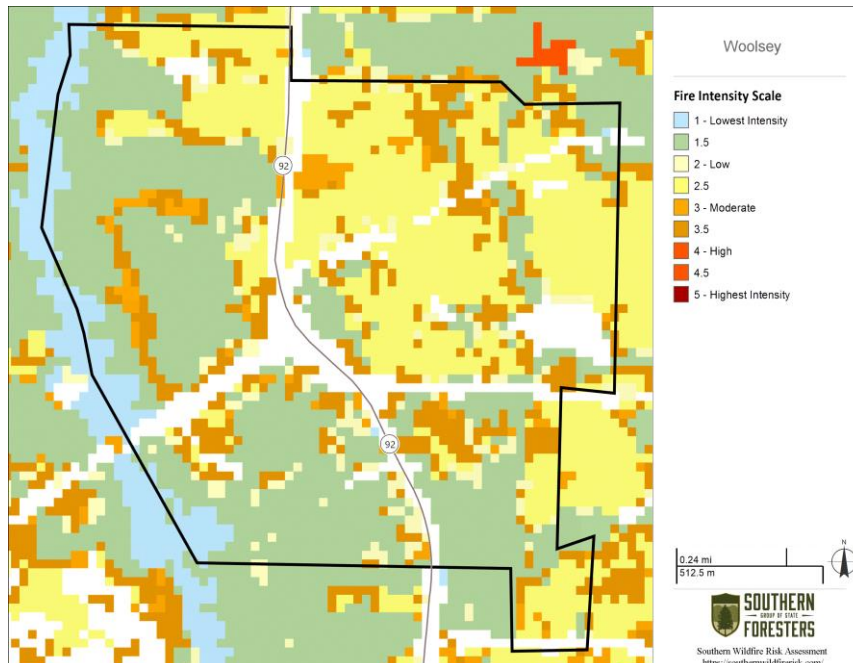


Natural Hazard: **Wildfire**

Woolsey Burn Probability



Woolsey Fire Intensity Scale



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

Natural Hazard: Earthquakes*Hazard Description*

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.

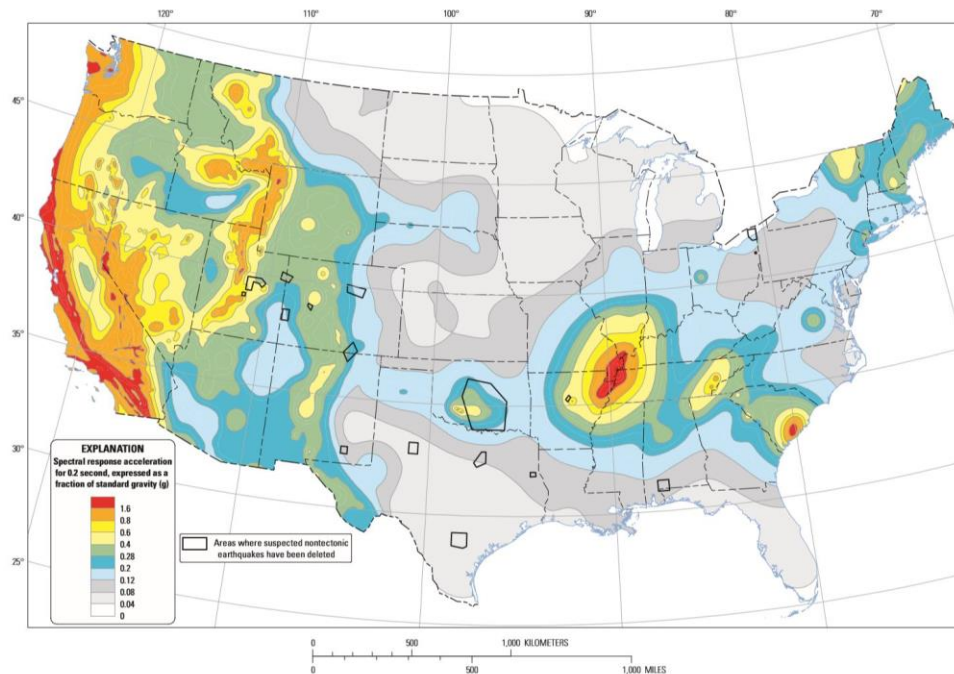
Natural Hazard: Earthquakes

(Hazard Description Continued)

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.

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.



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

Natural Hazard: **Earthquakes**

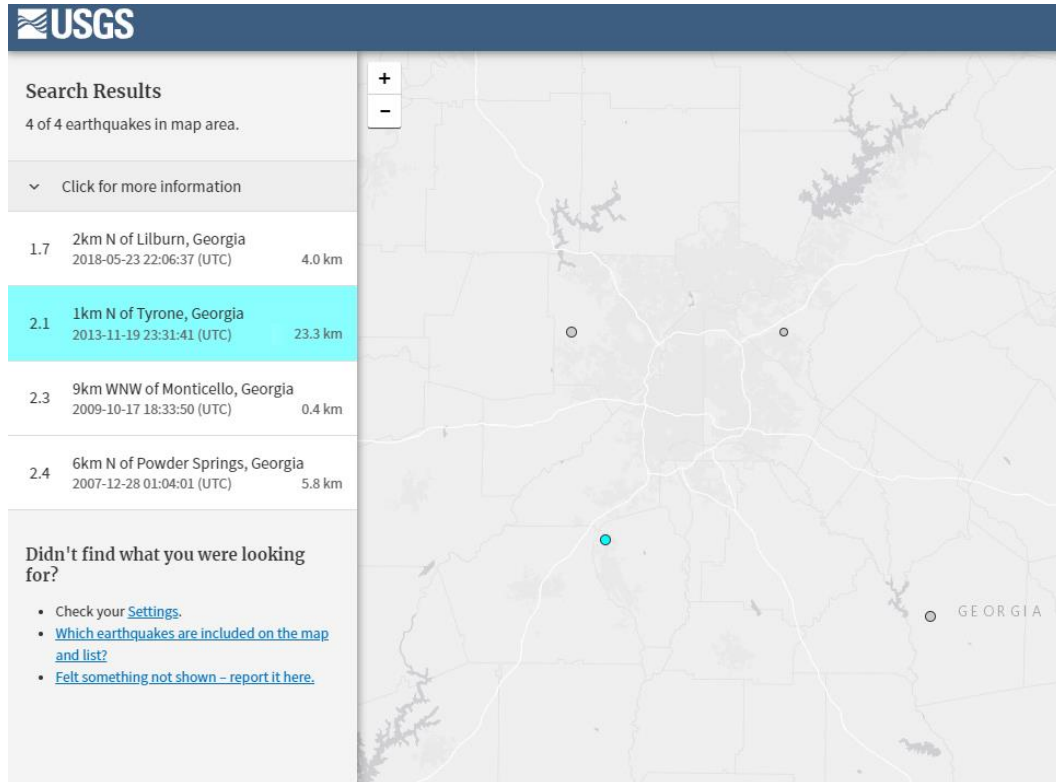
Hazard Profile

Fayette County is not one of the 37 Georgia counties with the highest earthquake risk, according to GEMA and Georgia Tech School of Earth and Atmospheric Sciences. In reviewing data of the last 50 years, one earthquake originated from within Fayette County. This earthquake occurred on November 19, 2013 1 km North of Tyrone and registered 2.1 on the Richter Scale. Only 4 earthquakes have originated within 50 miles of Fayetteville, GA in the last 50 years. Eight of those earthquakes occurred near Lake Sinclair on the Putnam-Baldwin County line. The strongest earthquake to occur within the 50-mile radius was a 3.5 that occurred in Wilkes County in 2003. Fayette County has an 8% chance of an earthquake occurring within 50 miles of Fayetteville, GA in any given year. Historically, the 1886 Charleston, SC earthquake, estimated to be between 6.6 and 7.3 on the modern Richter Scale, likely caused impacts to Fayette County. Although no historical records exist exhibiting any damages, Fayette 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 Fayette County, significant damage could occur. Therefore, the Fayette County HMPC has determined the threat of earthquakes to be higher than the statistics would indicate. All earthquake hazard data included for Fayette County is limited to countywide data and is not broken down by jurisdiction.

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

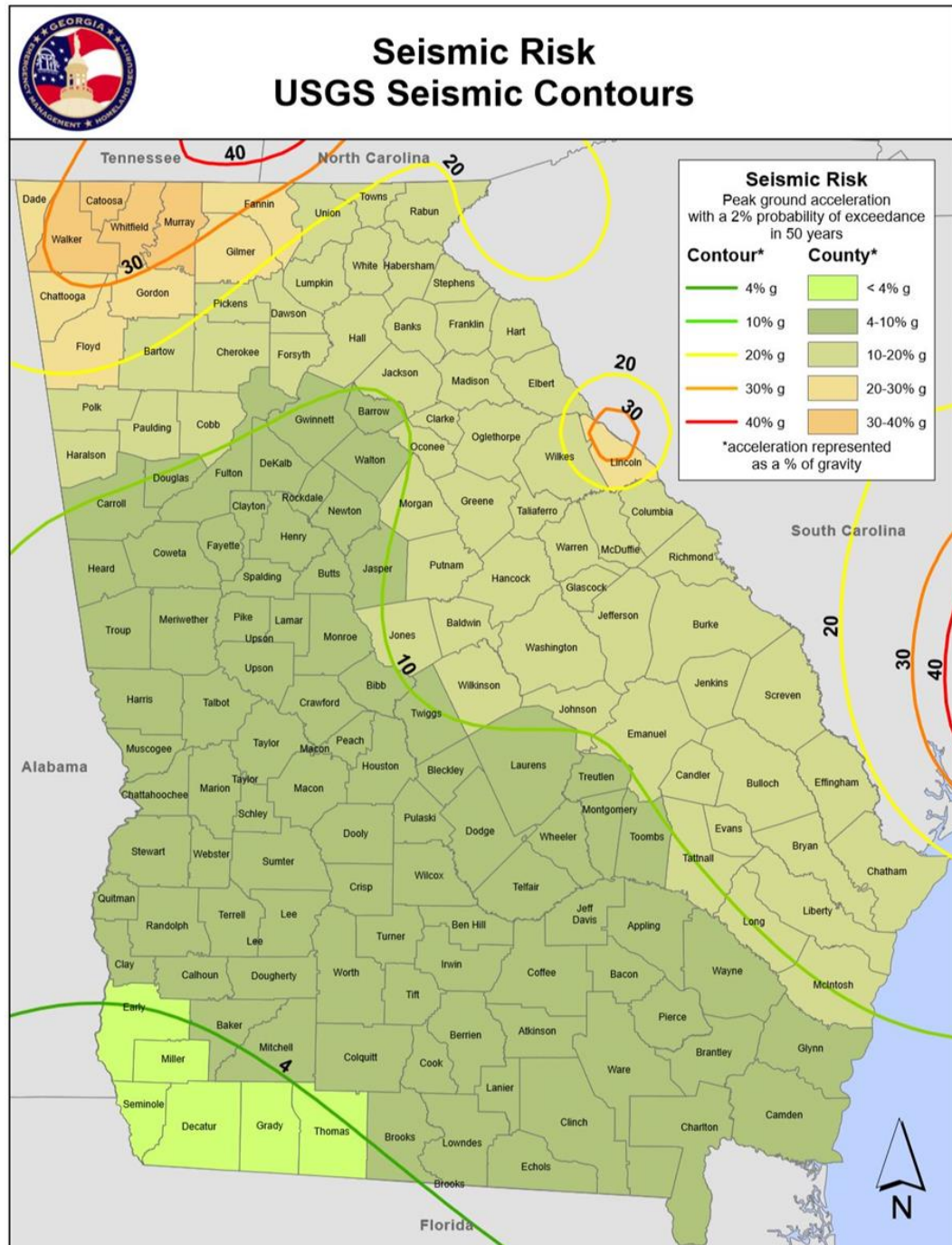
Natural Hazard: Earthquakes*Assets Exposed to the Hazard*

The Fayette County HMPC determined that all critical facilities and all public and private property within Fayette 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: Earthquakes



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

Natural Hazard: Earthquakes*Estimated Potential Losses*

Little information is available regarding damages, in terms of dollars, for earthquake losses in Fayette County.

Land Use and Development Trends

Fayette County currently has no land use trends related to Earthquakes.

Multi-Jurisdictional Considerations

All of Fayette 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.

Hazard Summary

Even with the infrequency of earthquake impacts in Fayette County, the potential losses and impacts associated with the event would severely damage the infrastructure and economic viability of the County and all municipalities. 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 Fayette 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.

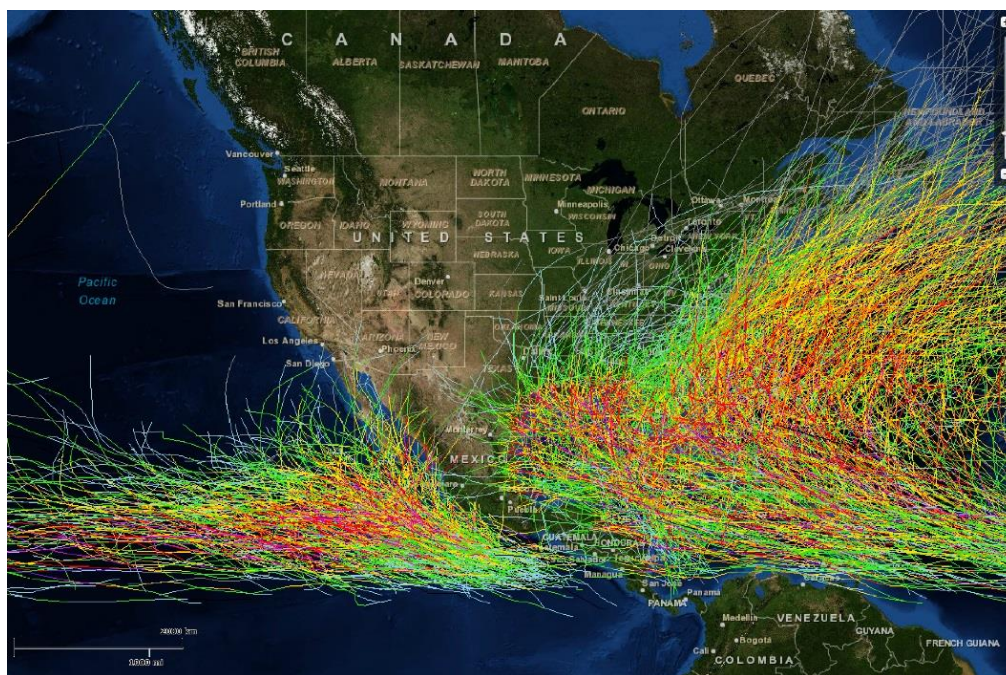
Saffir-Simpson Scale for Hurricane Classification				
Strength	Wind Speed (Kts)	Wind Speed (MPH)	Pressure (Millibars)	Pressure
Category 1	64- 82 kts	74- 95 mph	>980 mb	28.94 "Hg
Category 2	83- 95 kts	96-110 mph	965-979 mb	28.50-28.91 "Hg
Category 3	96-113 kts	111-130 mph	945-964 mb	27.91-28.47 "Hg
Category 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		

Natural Hazard: Tropical Cyclone*(Hazard Description Continued)*

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.

*Hazard Profile*

Tropical cyclones have directly impacted Fayette 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 Fayette County is possible. There

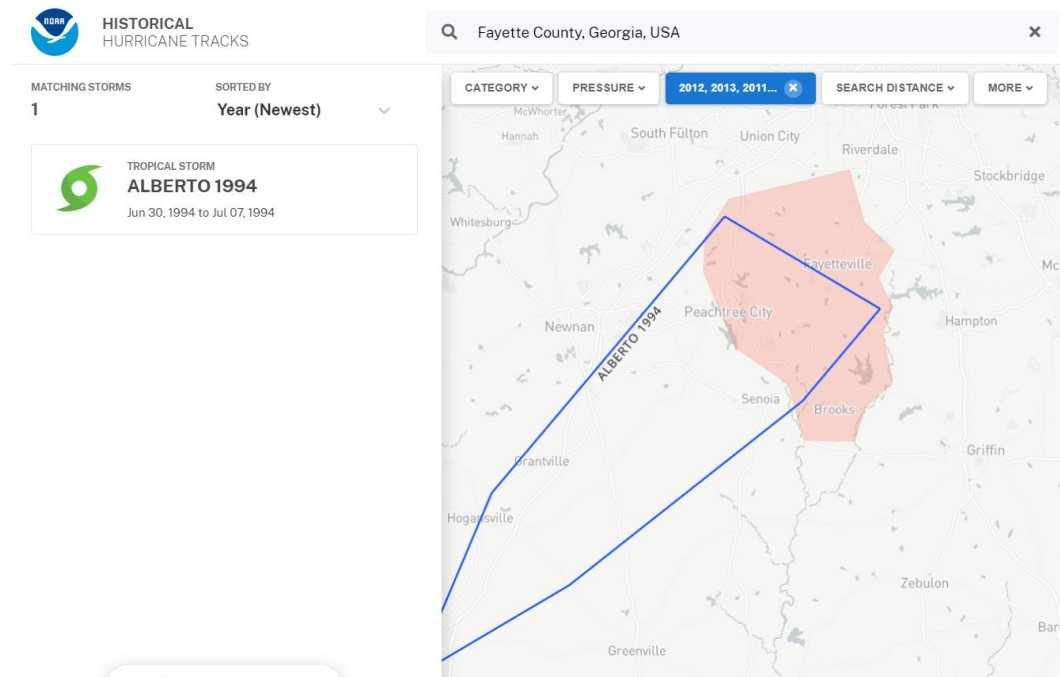
Natural Hazard: Tropical Cyclone

(Hazard Profile Continued)

have been 15 documented impacts from Tropical Cyclones in Fayette County. This equates to a 30% chance of a tropical cyclone impacting Fayette County in any given year. The Fayette County Hazard Mitigation Update Committee believes this percentage is more representative of the potential impact.

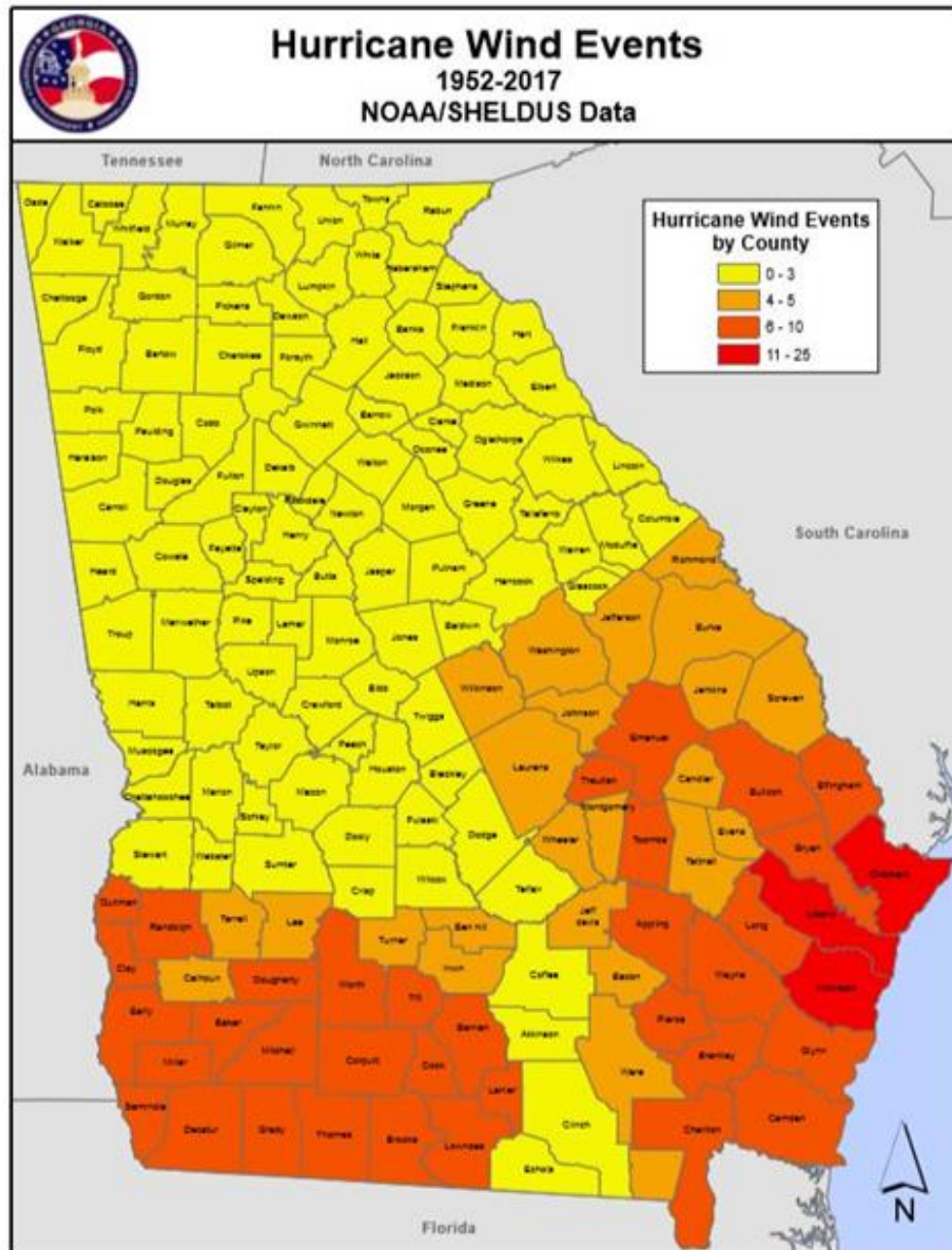
Only one tropical cyclone – Tropical Storm Alberto in 1994 – has had a track that directly dissected Fayette County in the last 50 years. All tropical cyclone hazard data included for Fayette County is limited to countywide data and is not broken down by jurisdiction. In 2017, Hurricane Irma dropped 4-5 inches of rain on Fayette County and wind gusts up to 50 mph (tropical storm-strength) were reported in the county.

Even with the infrequent occurrences, the impacts that would result from hurricane or tropical storm forces on the citizens, infrastructure, and critical facilities of Fayette County could be potentially catastrophic in nature.

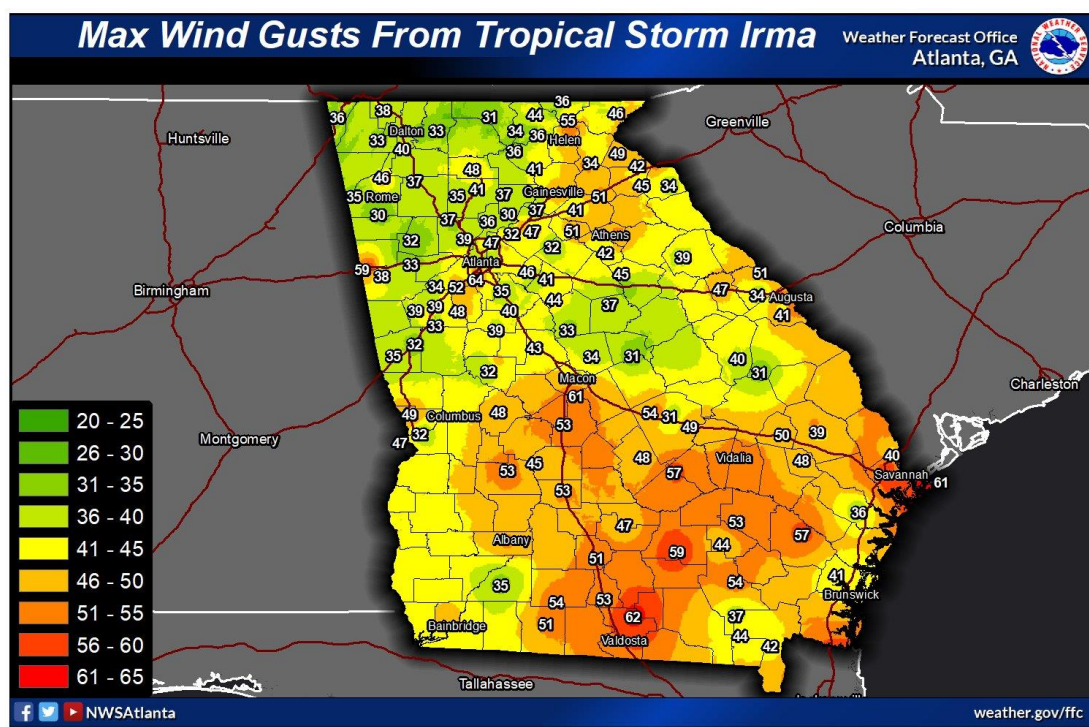


Source: Office of Coastal Management (NOAA)

Natural Hazard: Tropical Cyclone



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

Natural Hazard: Tropical Cyclone*Assets Exposed to the Hazard*

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

Estimated Potential Losses

Little information is available regarding damages, in terms of dollars, is available for tropical cyclone losses in Fayette County. Most losses for these events have been labeled under other impacts, such as tornadoes and flooding.

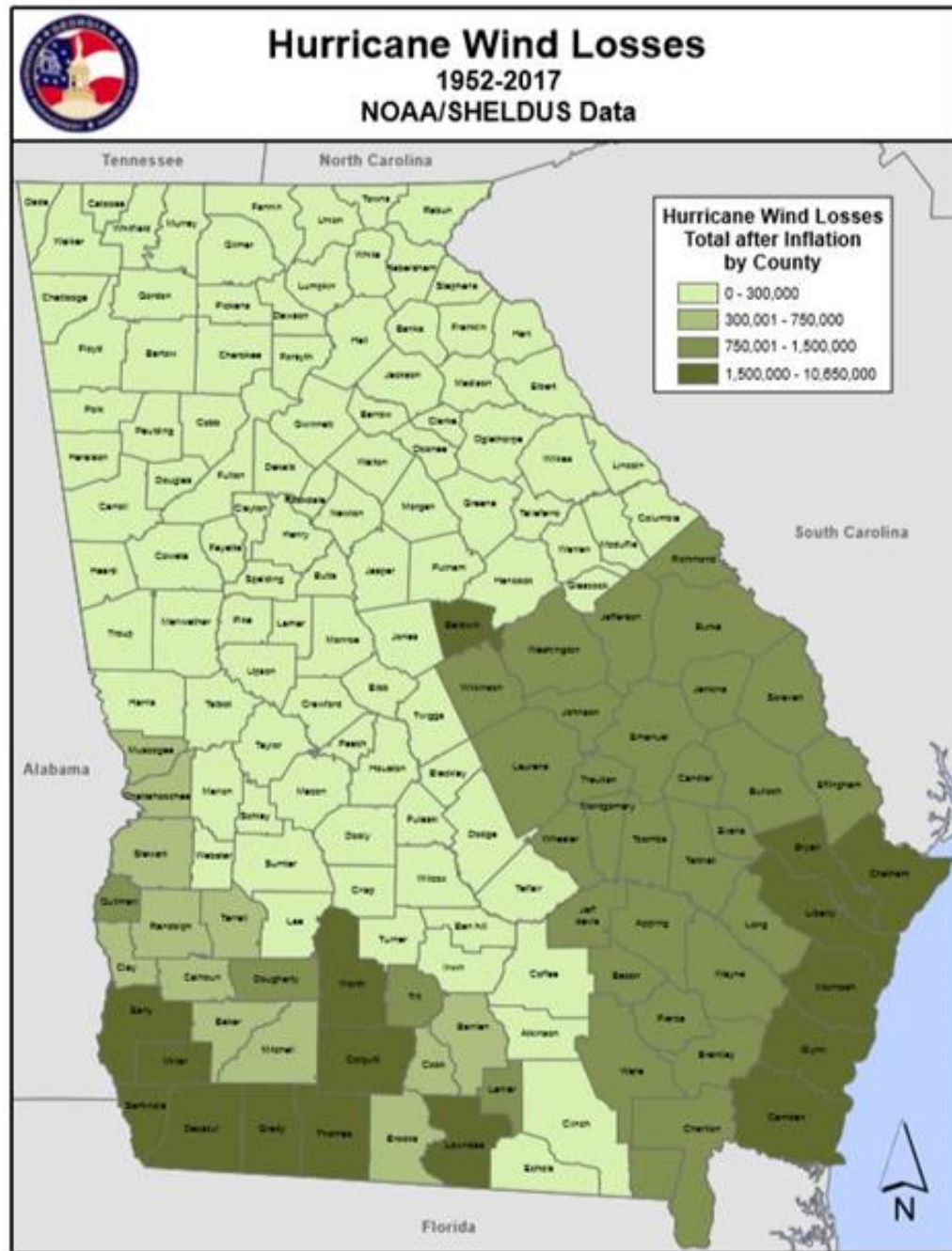
Land Use and Development Trends

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

Multi-Jurisdictional Considerations

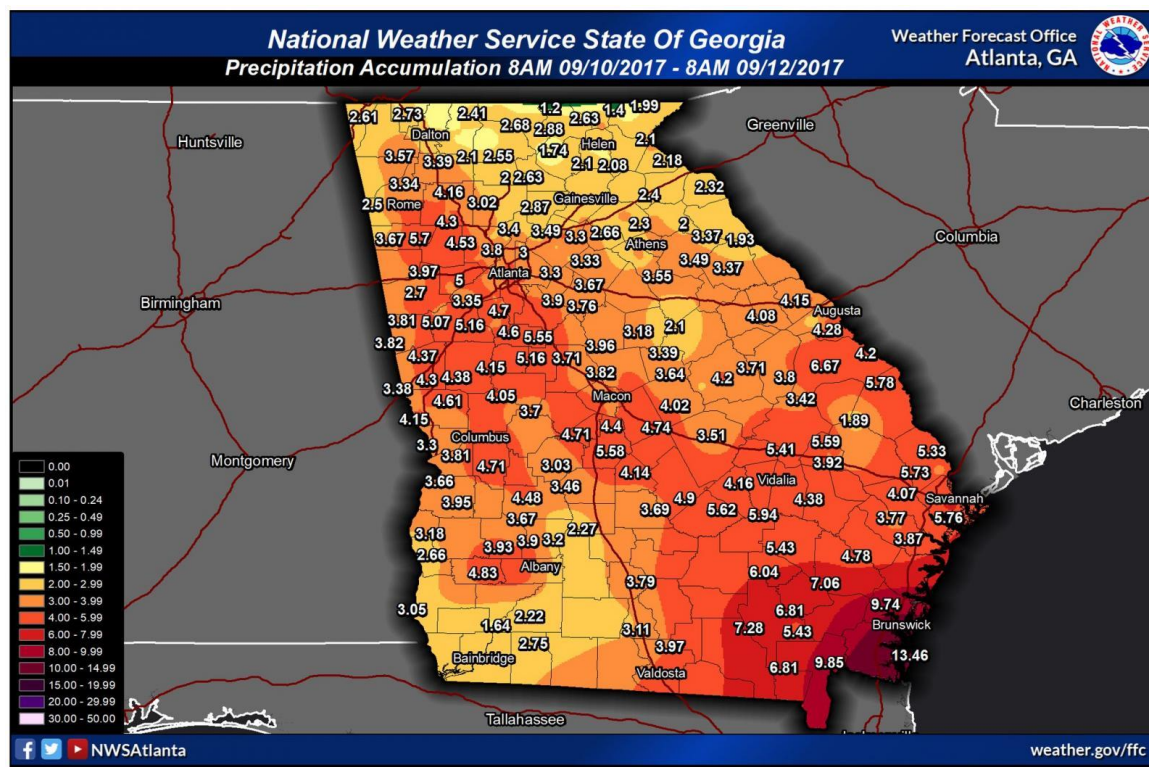
All of Fayette County, including all municipalities, could potentially be threatened by tropical cyclones. As such, all tropical cyclone mitigation actions should be pursued on a countywide basis and include all municipalities.

Natural Hazard: Tropical Cyclone



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

Natural Hazard: Tropical Cyclone



Hazard Summary

Even with the relative infrequency of tropical cyclone impacts in Fayette County in the recent past, the potential losses and impacts associated with the event would severely damage the infrastructure and economic viability of Fayette County and all municipalities. Fayette County's proximity to the Atlantic coast increases the likelihood of a tropical cyclone impacting the area. 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 Fayette County. Fayette County has had three Federally Declared Disaster related to Tropical Cyclones, most recently in 2017 (Hurricane Irma).

Natural Hazard: Extreme Temperatures

Extreme temperatures – both hot and cold – can pose a significant threat to an underprepared population. This is particularly true in areas where a population has a large elderly population, a large population of small children, and a population with lower socioeconomic status.

The term extreme heat can be subjective to a degree. FEMA, in their “Mitigation Ideas” publication defines extreme heat as “the condition where temperatures consistently stay ten degrees or more above a region’s average high temperature for an extended period.” The key to this definition is, extreme heat is relative to the average temperature, regardless of the time of year. For example, the National Center for Environmental Information (NCEI) records heat events in Georgia with 60- and 70-degree temperatures in December and January, simply because they are significantly higher than the average temperature for that time of year. According to www.ready.gov/heat, FEMA also offers another definition of extreme heat: “In most of the United States, extreme heat is defined as a long period (2 to 3 days) of high heat and humidity with temperatures above 90 degrees.” This definition can also lead to some subjectivity in the term “extreme.” For example, people that live in the southern parts of the country are more adapted to temperatures in the 90s and 100s than people that live in the more northern tiers. This is not to say those temperatures are not still dangerous. Notably, in recent years, more heat related deaths have occurred in the southern tier states than the northern tiers. The National Weather Service, however, focuses on “Excessive Heat,” defining it as heat indices of 105 degrees or more using a combination of temperature and humidity as a “real feel.”

Just as extreme heat can be subjective, so can extreme cold. Just as the National Weather Service utilizes heat index to attempt to quantify extreme heat, wind chill is often utilized to quantify extreme cold. Prolonged and/or unprotected exposure to extreme cold can be detrimental to people and animals. Additionally, it can be detrimental to exposed infrastructure, as well.

Hazard Profile

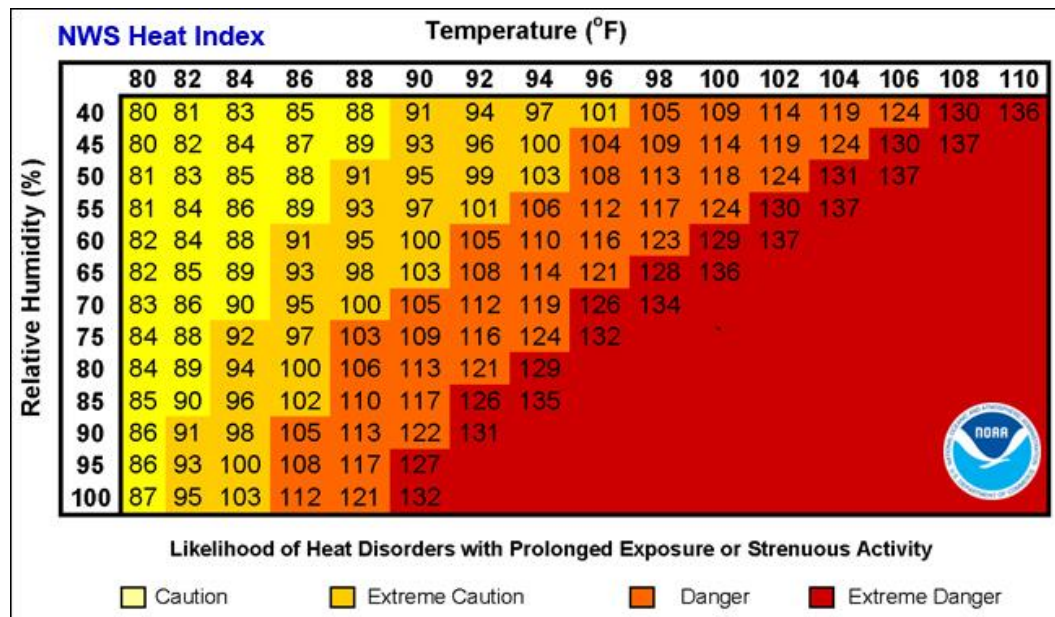
According to the National Climactic Data Center, Fayette County have been exposed to extreme cold/wind chill and excessive heat events on 21 occasions since 1999. This means that Fayette County has averaged one extreme temperature event every year 1999. This included 10 extreme cold events and 11 excessive heat events. This averages out to an extreme cold event every 1.9 years

(52.6% annual chance) and an excessive heat event every 1.73 years (57.9% annual chance).

Natural Hazard: Extreme Temperatures

In August of 2007, Atlanta had 8 days that cleared 100 degrees and set eight maximum temperature records during the month. On August 22nd, temperatures reached 104 degrees, which set a new record for the month of August. The temperature on August 10th was recorded at 105 degrees. The all-time high for Atlanta was set on June 30, 2012 as temperatures reached 106 degrees.

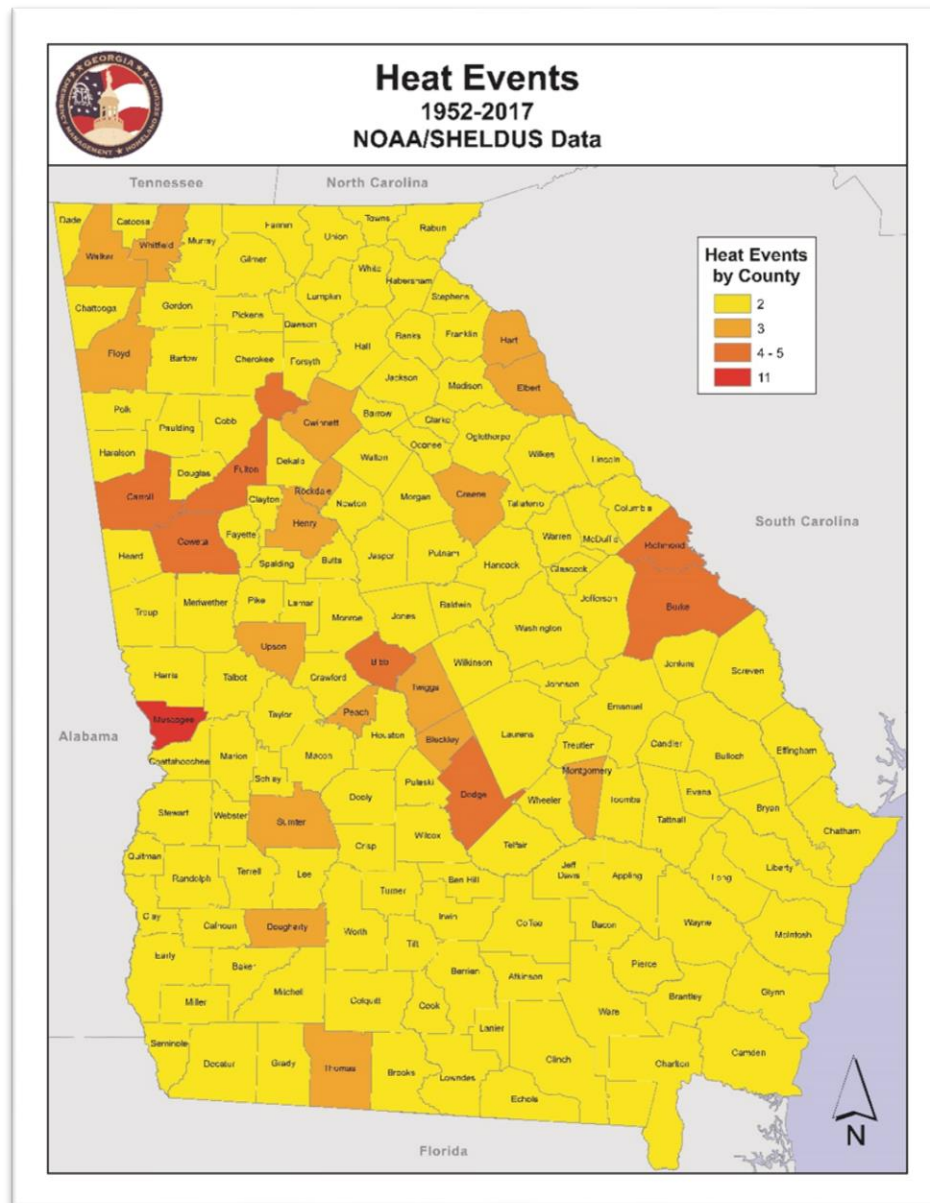
Due to the large elderly (16.1% of total population above the age of 65), Fayette County's population is particularly susceptible to heat-related illnesses.



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

Fayette County has also been exposed to many extreme cold events. Due to its lower latitude and position within Georgia, Fayette County can avoid much of the extreme cold temperatures that sometimes plague the mountainous regions of northeast Georgia. However, Fayette's location and lack of widespread exposure to such events increases the impact those events could have if they were to occur. In 2014, an arctic front sent temperatures into the single digits across north Georgia, including Fayette County. This event was accompanied by high winds, which pushed wind chills to -10 degrees in the early morning hours.

Natural Hazard: Extreme Temperatures



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

Assets Exposed to the Hazard

The Fayette County HMPC determined that all critical facilities and all public and private property within Fayette County are susceptible to the direct and indirect impacts of an extreme temperature event.

Natural Hazard: **Extreme Temperatures**

Estimated Potential Losses

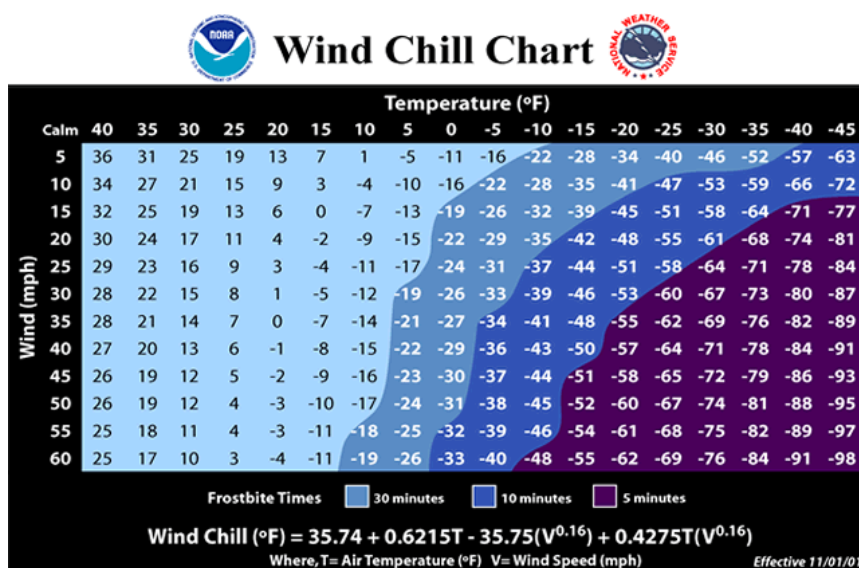
Little information is available regarding damages, in terms of dollars, is available for excessive temperature losses in Fayette County. Most losses for these events have been labeled under other impacts, such as drought and severe winter storms.

Land Use and Development Trends

Fayette County currently has no land use trends related to extreme temperatures beyond increased population growth.

Multi-Jurisdictional Considerations

All of Fayette County, could potentially be threatened by extreme temperatures. As such, all extreme temperature mitigation actions should be pursued on a countywide basis.



Source: National Weather Service

Hazard Summary

Incidents of extreme temperatures – both hot and cold – pose a significant threat to the citizens of Fayette County. Fayette County's geographical location increases the likelihood of extreme temperature events with extreme heat events generally considered to be more likely. However, the lack of direct preparation for extreme cold events could lead to greater direct impacts.

Technological Hazard: Hazardous Materials*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 United States Coast Guard National Response Center was reviewed regarding hazardous materials spill history in Fayette County. Data is available from 1982 to 2018 and all available data was reviewed. There were 53 NRC reported hazardous materials spills or releases in Fayette County over a 25-year period. It is anticipated that many more hazardous materials incidents have occurred over the last 25 years but have not been reported. According to the NRC data, Fayette County averages 2.1 hazardous materials incidents of a reportable amount each year. This equates to a 0.6% chance of a hazardous materials spill of a reportable amount on any given day. The greatest threat for a hazardous materials spill comes from the transportation of materials through Fayette County. This is particularly true for the Highway 54, 74, and 85 corridors that runs through the center of the county.

Hazardous materials releases can also be the result of railway or fixed facility incidents. Fixed facilities continue to be an increasing concern due to Fayette County's growing industrial footprint. 51% of reported hazardous materials incidents have occurred at fixed facilities.

Of concern to the Fayette 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 Fayette County.

Technological Hazard: Hazardous Materials*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 Fayette County HMPC. Public and private property located near fixed hazardous materials facilities are also a greater risk than the general population of Fayette County. Water contamination from a hazardous materials release is of particular concern to the Fayette 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 Fayette 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

Fayette County currently has no land use trends related to Hazardous Materials beyond continued population growth – particularly in and around the Cities of Fayetteville and Peachtree City.

Multi-Jurisdictional Considerations

All of Fayette County, including all municipalities, are vulnerable to both fixed facility and transportation-related hazardous materials releases. However, areas along the Highway 54, 74, and 85 corridors, including the Cities of Peachtree City and Fayetteville, are of particular concern.

Hazard Summary

Hazardous materials incidents pose a significant threat to the citizens, infrastructure, and critical facilities of Fayette County. Unknown quantities of hazardous materials are transported daily through Fayette 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 Fayette County HMPC. As a result of the threat posed by hazardous materials, the Fayette County HMPC has identified mitigation actions directly related to this threat.

Technological Hazard: Dam Failure*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

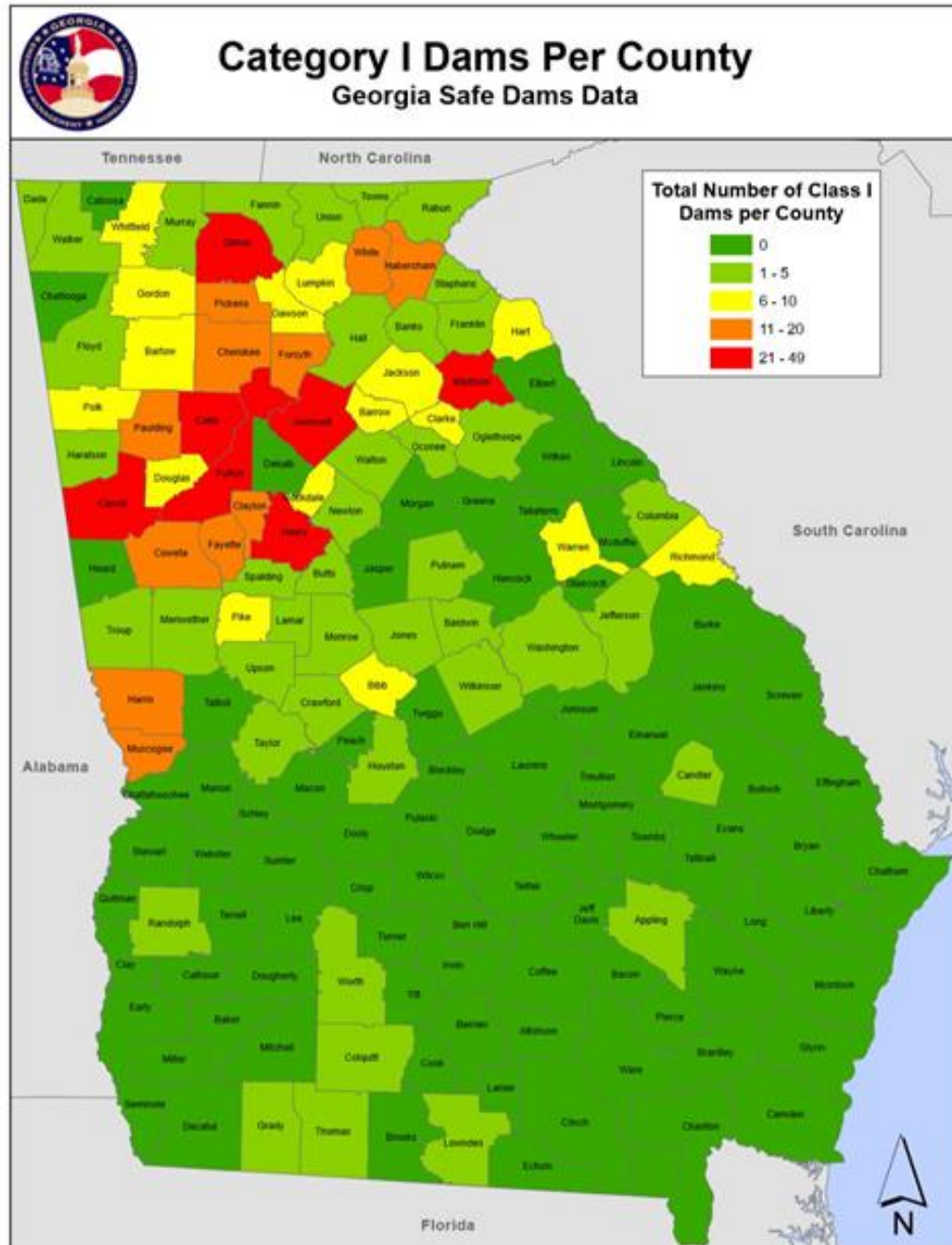
There are 13 category I and 49 category II dams located within Fayette County. Category I dams are those that would pose a possible threat to human life if a failure were to occur. All category I dams must be inspected annually according to Georgia's Safe Dams Act.

The threat of a dam failure in Fayette 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 54-foot tall Lake Kedron Dam, 52-foot Horton Creek Reservoir Dam, and 40-foot McIntosh Reservoir Dam are of particular concern because of the large amounts of water stored behind each dam. Lake Kedron has 26,648 acre-feet of storage, McIntosh Reservoir has 20,800 acre-feet of storage, and Horton Creek Reservoir has 18,160 acre-feet of storage.

Assets Exposed to Hazard

To evaluate the assets that would potentially be impacted by a dam failure, the Fayette 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.

Technological Hazard: **Dam Failure**



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

Technological Hazard: Dam Failure*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

Fayette 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. The County (CID No. 130432) first entered the NFIP on July 5, 1983. 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. Currently, all Fayette County municipalities also participate in NFIP through the application of appropriate NFIP-compliant ordinances and regulations.

Multi-Jurisdictional Considerations

During a dam failure event, many portions of Fayette 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.

Hazard Summary

Dam failure poses a threat to Fayette 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 13 Category I dams located in Fayette County. As a result, mitigation efforts for dam failure should be focused in this potentially affected area.

Technological Hazard: Transportation Incident*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 transportations 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

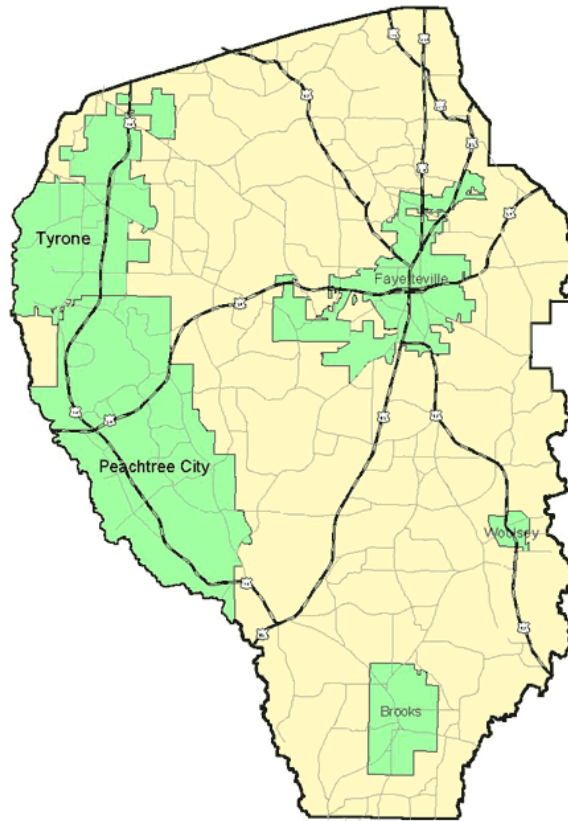
Transportation incidents are of a significant concern in Fayette County. Passing through Fayette County are Georgia Highways 54, 74, 85, 92, 138, 279, and 314.

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 Fayette 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.

Technological Hazard: Transportation Incident*Land Use and Development Trends*

Fayette 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. The primary areas of growth have been in and around the Cities of Fayetteville and Peachtree City.

Multi-Jurisdictional Considerations

Fayette County as well as all municipalities could potentially be impacted by a transportation incident. However, areas along the Highway 54, 74, and 85 corridors are the greatest at risk. This includes the Cities of Fayetteville and Peachtree City and the Town of Tyrone.

Hazard Summary

The Fayette 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 Fayette County HMPC has developed mitigation strategies and actions with transportation incidents in mind.

Technological Hazard: Terrorism*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 Fayette 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 (over \$4 million in annual agriculture-related sales) of agriculture in Fayette County, agro-terrorism could be

of particular concern. Additionally, a terrorist contamination of the water sources is of concern.

Technological Hazard: **Terrorism**

Within Fayette County, there are many areas that could be viewed as potential targets for terrorism due to their economic impact on the area. This includes tourist-friendly areas, such as the historic district of the City of Fayetteville.

While active shooter situations are not always classified as terrorism, for this plan, the Fayette 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 Fayette County but would have devastating impacts if they were to occur. To help mitigate some of these impacts, Fayette County has exercised an active shooter response in the past to better prepare for any such event.

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

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

Multi-Jurisdictional Considerations

All of Fayette 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 Fayette County and all municipalities. These impacts would be immediate and long-lasting and could be potentially economically crippling to Fayette County and surrounding communities.

Technological Hazard: 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 Fayette County's emergency response agencies to a utility failure. Natural gas pipelines traverse the north section of Fayette County while gas transmission pipelines traverse the northwest corner of the county. Both types of pipeline could cause a significant hazardous materials incident if breached or could cause significant gas and natural gas outages across the region if supply were interrupted for an extended period.

Assets Exposed to Hazard

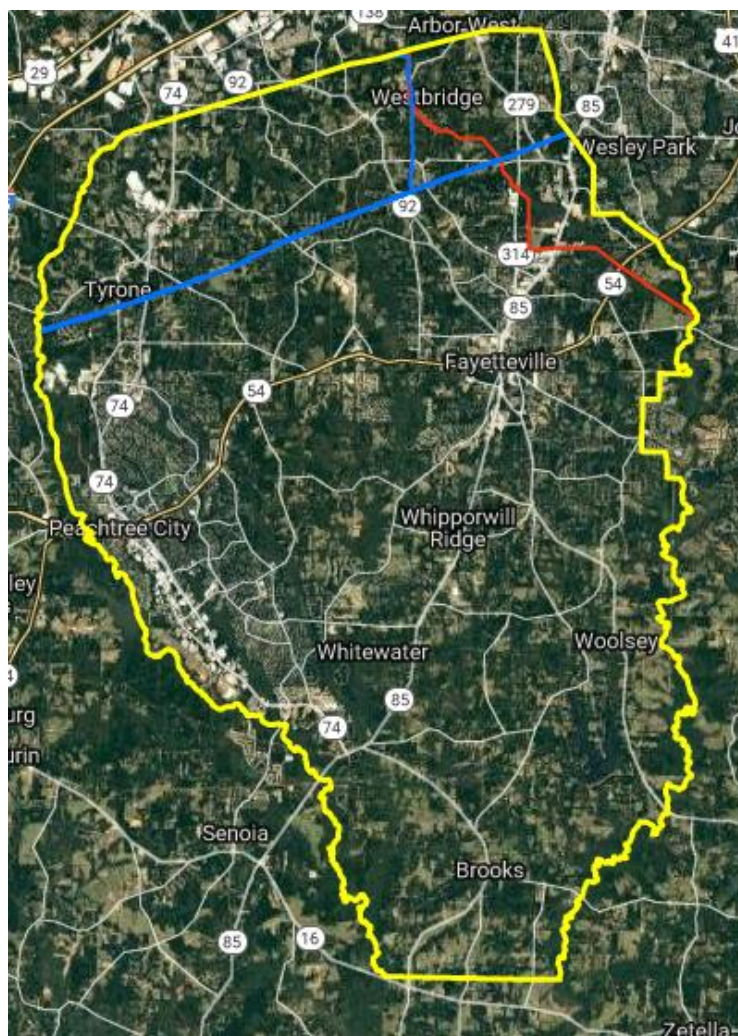
All assets and critical facilities within Fayette County could potentially be impacted by an infrastructure failure.

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

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

Technological Hazard: Infrastructure Failure

Source: National Pipeline Mapping System

Multi-Jurisdictional Considerations

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

Hazard Summary

The Fayette 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 Fayette County HMPC has developed mitigation strategies and actions with infrastructure failures in mind.

Technological Hazard: Emergent Infectious Diseases*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.

Technological Hazard: **Emergent Infectious Diseases**

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:

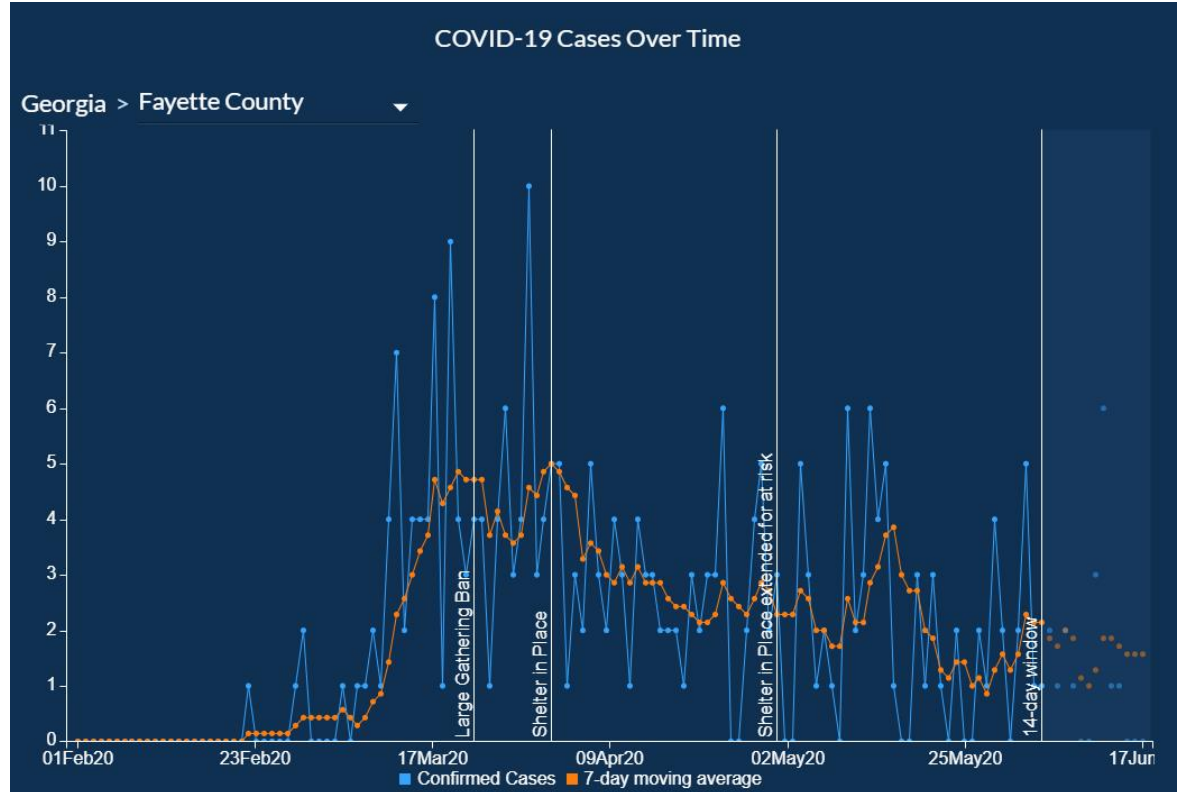
Contributing Factors to Increasing Occurrence of Emergent Diseases	
Agent-Related Factors	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evolution of pathogenic infectious agents • Development of resistance to drugs • Resistance of disease carriers to pesticides 	
Host-Related Factors	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human demographic changes (humans inhabiting new areas) • Human behavior (sexual practices and drug use) • Human susceptibility to infection 	
Environment-Related Factors	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic development and land use patterns • International travel and commerce • Deterioration of surveillance systems 	

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
Shigellosis	Smallpox
Sleeping Sickness (Trypanosomiasis)	Tuberculosis
Tularemia	Valley Fever (Coccidioidomycosis)
VISA/VRSA	Staphylococcus Aureus
West Nile Virus Infection	Yellow Fever

Technological Hazard: Emergent Infectious Diseases*Hazard Profile*

Emergent Infectious diseases are of significant concern to the Fayette County HMPC, particularly those that would have an impact on the human population or animal population of Fayette County. Fayette 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 (over \$120 million in annual sales). The lack of current vaccines and preparatory activities for these diseases has created a situation where the potential impact to Fayette 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 2019-2020 COVID-19 Pandemic, which was caused by SARS-CoV2, spread worldwide in a matter of weeks. As of June 18, 2020, there were 8.3 million cases reported worldwide with nearly 450,000 deaths. In Fayette County, there were 271 confirmed cases and 16 deaths.



Technological Hazard: Emergent Infectious Diseases

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)

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

Fayette County currently has no land use trends directly related to emergent infectious diseases.

Multi-Jurisdictional Considerations

All of Fayette 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 Fayette County and all municipalities. These impacts would be immediate and long-lasting and could be potentially economically crippling. Because of these considerations, the Fayette 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 Fayette County Hazard Mitigation Plan 2015.

Chapter 4 Section	Updates
Goals and Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Updated goals to match the needs of Fayette County and all municipalities
Identification and Analysis of Mitigation Techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Content Revised• Reviewed mitigation strategies identified in the 2015 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. County and municipal 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 Fayette County have changed slightly in the last five years (since 2015) due to specific threat events, such as Hurricane Irma in 2017. 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 Fayette County Hazard Mitigation plan update – Fayette County and the Municipalities of Brooks, Fayetteville, Peachtree City, Tyrone, and Woolsey – has limited ability to fully implement the mitigation actions described in this plan. These jurisdictions are severely hampered by their small population and tax base when attempting to raise enough revenue to pursue many of these actions. All jurisdictions 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, Fayette County or municipality revenue streams may be supplemented through Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax (SPLOST) funds, which are voted on by the electorate.

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|--------|---|
| 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 Fayette 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 Fayette County, its municipalities, 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 Fayette 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 Fayette County's hazards, are in the early stages of strategy development, or score poorly on a preliminary cost-benefit analysis	3.a; 3.b; 3.c; 3.f; 3.g; 3.h; 4.o; 4.p; 4.r; 5.n; 5.p; 8.f
MEDIUM	Medium priority strategies are those strategies that will have a direct impact on mitigation Fayette 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 Fayette County. These strategies may be in the earlier stages of development or score mediocre on a preliminary cost-benefit analysis	1.a; 1.d; 1.e; 1.f; 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.n; 3.d; 3.e; 3.i; 3.j; 4.a; 4.b; 4.f; 4.g; 4.h; 4.k; 4.m; 4.t; 4.v; 4.w; 4.y; 5.a; 5.c; 5.d; 5.f; 5.g; 5.i; 5.j; 5.o; 5.q; 5.r; 5.s; 5.t; 5.u; 6.a; 7.b; 7.c; 7.d; 7.f; 7.g; 8.a; 8.b; 8.e
HIGH	High priority strategies are those strategies that would have a direct, large impact on mitigation Fayette County's hazards. These strategies are oftentimes well-established needs of Fayette County and/or all municipalities and have score high on a preliminary cost-benefit analysis	1.b; 1.c; 1.g; 1.h; 1.i; 1.j; 4.c; 4.d; 4.e; 4.i; 4.j; 4.l; 4.n; 4.q; 4.s; 4.u; 4.x; 5.b; 5.e; 5.h; 5.k; 5.l; 5.m; 6.b; 6.c; 7.a; 7.e; 8.c; 8.d; 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 Fayette 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 following Mitigation Charts meet:

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

[Requirement §201.6\(d\)\(3\)](#)

Strategy #	Mitigation Action	Lead and Supporting Agency, Department, Organization <i>Jurisdiction</i>	Flood	Winter Weather	Thunderstorm	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone	Drought	Wildfire	Earthquake	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Completion Timeframe	Progress/ Status	Priority	Previous Strategy #
OBJECTIVE 1: Reduce damage to property and loss of life through the utilization of preventative activities																
1.a	Develop a strategy for the reduction of flooding in the Tinsley Mill Condominium Complex	Peachtree City Engineering <i>Fayette County and Peachtree City</i>	X		X		X				Public and private grants and/or local budgets	Staff time to develop strategy; \$1.25 million to implement	30 months	None, due to other projects taking priority	Medium	Flood 1.1.1
1.b	Acquire flood prone property in Fayette County, Peachtree City, Fayetteville, and Tyrone	Fayette County, Peachtree City, Fayetteville, and Tyrone Environmental Management <i>Fayette County, Peachtree City, Fayetteville, and Tyrone</i>	X				X				Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$750,000	60 months	Cards Way and Harbor Loop properties acquired	High	Flood 1.1.2
1.c	Continue to enforce floodplain management requirements, including regulating new construction in special flood hazard areas	Fayette County and municipal Environmental Management <i>Fayette County and all municipalities</i>	X				X				Local budgets	Staff time	12 months	In place; Continue	High	Flood 1.1.6 (mod)

Strategy #	Mitigation Action	Lead and Supporting Agency, Department, Organization <i>Jurisdiction</i>	Flood	Winter Weather	Thunderstorm	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone	Drought	Wildfire	Earthquake	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Completion Timeframe	Progress/ Status	Priority	Previous Strategy #
1.d	Waterproof homes in the City of Fayetteville that collect water and cause moisture problems for residents	Property Owners and City of Fayetteville <i>City of Fayetteville</i>	X		X		X				Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$200,000	60 months	Under research	Medium	Flood Fayetteville Addendum 3
1.e	Implement drainage project at Stonewall Apartments in Fayetteville	Property Owner <i>City of Fayetteville</i>	X				X				Private funds	\$100,000	60 months	None (Responsibility of landowner)	Medium	Flood Fayetteville Addendum 4
1.f	Strictly enforce the countywide outdoor burning ban from May to October to prevent wildland fires	County and municipal fire departments <i>Fayette County and all municipalities</i>							X		Local budgets	Staff time	12 months	In place; Continue	Medium	Drought 1.1.2
1.g	Establish a system for recording hazard mitigation plan monitoring for inclusion in the next plan update	Fayette County EMA <i>Fayette County and all municipalities</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Local budgets	\$5,000	12 months	Process in place but no consistent system	High	All Hazards Addendum 4

Strategy #	Mitigation Action	Lead and Supporting Agency, Department, Organization <i>Jurisdiction</i>	Flood	Winter Weather	Thunderstorm	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone	Drought	Wildfire	Earthquake	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Completion Timeframe	Progress/ Status	Priority	Previous Strategy #
1.h	Perform study of stormwater needs at Brooker Ave to determine best course of action to divert stormwater away from homes	Fayetteville Public Services <i>City of Fayetteville</i>	X		X		X				Local budgets	\$10,000 for study	24 months	NEW	High	NEW
1.i	Perform engineering study on Fenwyck Commons Draining Project	Fayette Public Services and private owners <i>City of Fayetteville</i>	X		X		X				Public and private grants and/or local and private budgets	\$35,000 for study	24 months	NEW	High	NEW
1.j	Maintain and enforce the Erosion and Sediment Control Act	Fayette County Public Works <i>Fayette County and all municipalities</i>	X				X				Local budgets	Staff time	18 months	NEW	High	NEW
OBJECTIVE 2: Minimize the damage to property and loss of life through property protection measures																

Strategy #	Mitigation Action	Lead and Supporting Agency, Department, Organization <i>Jurisdiction</i>	Flood	Winter Weather	Thunderstorm	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone	Drought	Wildfire	Earthquake	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Completion Timeframe	Progress/ Status	Priority	Previous Strategy #
2.a	Install generator and transfer switch at Tyrone Municipal Complex	Tyrone City Council <i>Fayette County and Tyrone</i>		X	X	X	X				Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$150,000	48 months	NEW	Medium	NEW
2.b	Encourage retrofitting of existing and future public schools with special high wind resistant fil for doors and windows	Fayette County BOE <i>Fayette County and all municipalities</i>			X	X	X				Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$20,000 per school	48 months	None, due to budgetary constraints	Medium	Tornado 1.1.1
2.c	Encourage retrofitting of existing and future county and municipal buildings with special high wind resistant fil for doors and windows	Fayette County EMA and BOC <i>Fayette County and all municipalities</i>			X	X	X				Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$10,000-20,000 per building	60 months	NEW	Medium	NEW
2.d	Purchase backup mobile generator and automated transfer switch for the City of Fayetteville Public Services Department	Fayetteville Public Services Department <i>City of Fayetteville</i>		X	X	X	X			X	Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$50,000	48 months	NEW	Medium	NEW

Strategy #	Mitigation Action	Lead and Supporting Agency, Department, Organization <i>Jurisdiction</i>	Flood	Winter Weather	Thunderstorm	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone	Drought	Wildfire	Earthquake	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Completion Timeframe	Progress/ Status	Priority	Previous Strategy #
2.e	Purchase backup mobile generator and enclosed trailer with lighting system for the Fayette County School System	Fayette County BOE <i>Fayette County and all municipalities</i>		X	X	X	X			X	Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$75,000	48 months	NEW	Medium	NEW
2.f	Upgrade the 20-year old generator at Fayette County Public Works and add transfer switch	Fayette County Public Works <i>Fayette County and all municipalities</i>		X	X	X	X			X	Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$50,000	48 months	NEW	Medium	NEW
2.g	Acquire a mobile backup generator for the Town of Tyrone	Tyrone Police Department and Public Works <i>Town of Tyrone</i>		X	X	X	X			X	Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$55,000	48 months	None, due to budgetary constraints	Medium	All Hazards Addendum 2
2.h	Install generator at Station 91 in Fayetteville	Fayetteville Fire Department and EMA <i>City of Fayetteville</i>		X	X	X	X			X	Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$55,000	36 months	NEW	Medium	NEW

Strategy #	Mitigation Action	Lead and Supporting Agency, Department, Organization <i>Jurisdiction</i>	Flood	Winter Weather	Thunderstorm	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone	Drought	Wildfire	Earthquake	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Completion Timeframe	Progress/ Status	Priority	Previous Strategy #
2.i	Install generator at Real Life Center to allow it to be able to accept donations during a disaster event	Real Life Center <i>Fayette County and all municipalities</i>	X	X	X	X	X			X	Public and private grants and/or private budgets	\$75,000	60 months	NEW	Medium	NEW
2.j	Install a generator and automatic transfer switch for Piedmont Fayette Central Plant	Piedmont Fayette <i>Fayette County and all municipalities</i>		X	X	X	X			X	Public and private grants and/or private budgets	\$100,000	60 months	NEW	Medium	NEW
2.k	Replace current hospital generator and ATS at Piedmont Fayette	Piedmont Fayette <i>Fayette County and all municipalities</i>		X	X	X	X			X	Public and private grants and/or private budgets	\$500,000	60 months	NEW	Medium	NEW
2.l	Purchase and install a generator for any needed location in the Piedmont Fayette campus and any accompanied and identified ATS	Piedmont Fayette <i>Fayette County and all municipalities</i>		X	X	X	X			X	Public and private grants and/or private budgets	\$300,000	60 months	NEW	Medium	NEW

Strategy #	Mitigation Action	Lead and Supporting Agency, Department, Organization <i>Jurisdiction</i>	Flood	Winter Weather	Thunderstorm	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone	Drought	Wildfire	Earthquake	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Completion Timeframe	Progress/ Status	Priority	Previous Strategy #
2.m	Purchase ATS to connect to portable generator as backup for existing generator	Piedmont Fayette <i>Fayette County and all municipalities</i>		X	X	X	X			X	Public and private grants and/or private budgets	\$50,000	24 months	NEW	Medium	NEW
2.n	Build a tornado safe room at Fayette County Public Works facility	Fayette County Public Works and EMA <i>Fayette County and all municipalities</i>			X	X	X				Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$200,000	48 months	NEW	Medium	NEW
OBJECTIVE 3: Minimize the damage to property and loss of life through natural resource protection activities																
3.a	Implement a corrective action plan to upgrade/remove mobile home wastewater treatment systems located within the areas of Special Flood Hazard on both Morning and Whitewater Creeks	Fayette County Environmental Management <i>Fayette County</i>	X				X				Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$50,000	60 months	None, due to budgetary constraints	Low	Flood 1.1.4

Strategy #	Mitigation Action	Lead and Supporting Agency, Department, Organization <i>Jurisdiction</i>	Flood	Winter Weather	Thunderstorm	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone	Drought	Wildfire	Earthquake	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Completion Timeframe	Progress/ Status	Priority	Previous Strategy #
3.b	Dredge portions of Starr's Mill pond to help reduce flooding at historic Starr's Mill and improve flow of water to the raw water pump station that provides water to the Crosstown Water Treatment Plan	Fayette County Water System <i>Fayette County</i>	X				X				Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$2 million	60 months	None, due to budgetary constraints and poor CBA	Low	Flood 1.1.5
3.c	Dredge Pye Lake to increase flood control	Fayetteville Engineering <i>City of Fayetteville</i>	X				X				Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$600,000 to \$1 million	60 months	Dam reconstructed; Lake pool lowered as a result	Low	Fayetteville Addendum 2
3.d	Perform creek bank stabilization project to control erosion and reduce damage to buildings	Fayette County Engineering and Property Owner <i>City of Fayetteville</i>	X				X				Private and local funds	\$100,000	48 months	Planning and discussions ongoing	Medium	Flood Fayetteville Addendum 5

Strategy #	Mitigation Action	Lead and Supporting Agency, Department, Organization <i>Jurisdiction</i>	Flood	Winter Weather	Thunderstorm	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone	Drought	Wildfire	Earthquake	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Completion Timeframe	Progress/ Status	Priority	Previous Strategy #
3.e	Design and implement stabilization projects at eroding bank areas in the Lake Peachtree Watershed	Peachtree City Stormwater <i>City of Peachtree City and Fayette County</i>	X				X				Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$1 million	60 months	Planning ongoing	Medium	Peachtree City Flood 1.1.2
3.f	Restore stream in Hunters Glen subdivision to decrease erosion	Fayetteville Public Services and Fayette County Environmental Management <i>Fayetteville and Fayette County</i>	X		X		X				Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$3 million	60 months	NEW	Low	NEW
3.g	Restore stream in Oak Street basin to decrease erosion and minimize flooding	Fayetteville Public Services and Fayette County Environmental Management <i>Fayetteville and Fayette County</i>	X		X		X				Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$4 million	60 months	NEW	Low	NEW

Strategy #	Mitigation Action	Lead and Supporting Agency, Department, Organization <i>Jurisdiction</i>	Flood	Winter Weather	Thunderstorm	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone	Drought	Wildfire	Earthquake	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Completion Timeframe	Progress/ Status	Priority	Previous Strategy #
3.h	Create a large regional retention pond at the Walker Concrete Plant site on West Georgia Ave	Fayetteville Public Services <i>Fayetteville</i>	X		X		X				Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$2 million	60 months	NEW	Low	NEW
3.i	Purchase a generator for Animal Services	Fayette County Animal Services and EMA <i>Fayette County and all municipalities</i>		X	X	X	X				Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$50,000	48 months	NEW	Medium	NEW
3.j	Install lightning rods at critical facilities	Fayette County EMA and Critical Facility operators <i>Fayette County and all municipalities</i>			X		X				Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$40,000	48 months	NEW	Medium	NEW

OBJECTIVE 4: Reduce damage to property and loss of life through the utilization of structural mitigation projects

Strategy #	Mitigation Action	Lead and Supporting Agency, Department, Organization <i>Jurisdiction</i>	Flood	Winter Weather	Thunderstorm	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone	Drought	Wildfire	Earthquake	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Completion Timeframe	Progress/ Status	Priority	Previous Strategy #
4.a	Implement a corrective action plan to upgrade Camp Creek culverts under Redwine Road	Fayette County Environmental Management <i>Fayette County</i>	X				X				Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$50,000	36 months	None, due to other projects taking priority	Medium	Flood 1.1.3
4.b	Install adequate culverts beneath Roberts Road	Fayette County Road Department <i>Fayette County</i>	X		X		X				Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$200,000	48 months	None, due to other projects taking priority	Medium	Flood 1.1.7
4.c	Replace two 8-foot diameter CMPs on Dogwood Trail at Flat Creek	Fayette County Road Department <i>Fayette County</i>	X		X		X				Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$75,000	12 months	Construction Ongoing	High	Flood 1.1.11
4.d	Replace existing culvert on Silver Leaf Drive at Unnamed tributary	Fayette County Road Department <i>Fayette County</i>	X		X		X				Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$50,000	24 months	Design underway	High	Flood 1.1.12
4.e	Replace triple 6-foot diameter CMPs on Darren Drive at Shoal Creek with concrete pipes or box culverts	Fayette County Road Department <i>Fayette County</i>	X		X		X				Public and private grants and/or local budget	\$75,000	24 months	Design underway	High	Flood 1.1.13

Strategy #	Mitigation Action	Lead and Supporting Agency, Department, Organization <i>Jurisdiction</i>	Flood	Winter Weather	Thunderstorm	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone	Drought	Wildfire	Earthquake	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Completion Timeframe	Progress/ Status	Priority	Previous Strategy #
4.f	Build a tornado shelter on or near station 93 for Hospital, GMC, and Pinewood Studios	Fayette County EMA <i>Fayette County and all municipalities</i>				X	X				Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$300,000	48 months	NEW	Medium	NEW
4.g	Build a safe room at the new fire station in Fayetteville	Fayette County EMA <i>Fayette County and City of Fayetteville</i>				X	X				Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$75,000	48 months	NEW	Medium	NEW
4.h	Replace existing pipes and add additional drainage structures at Lawson Lane in Northridge subdivision	Fayette County Environmental Management and Public Works <i>Fayette County</i>	X		X		X				Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$50,000	48 months	None, due to other projects taking priority	Medium	Flood FC addendum 1
4.i	Replace undersized pipes with double box concrete culverts on Morning Dove Drive in Quail Hollow Subdivision	Fayette County Stormwater utility and Public Works <i>Fayette County</i>	X		X		X				Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$250,000	30 months	Construction beginning in 2020	High	Flood FC addendum 3

Strategy #	Mitigation Action	Lead and Supporting Agency, Department, Organization <i>Jurisdiction</i>	Flood	Winter Weather	Thunderstorm	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone	Drought	Wildfire	Earthquake	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Completion Timeframe	Progress/ Status	Priority	Previous Strategy #
4.j	Replace undersized pipes with double box concrete culverts on Callaway Road	Fayette County Environmental Management and Public Works <i>Fayette County</i>	X		X		X				Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$500,000	36 months	Out for design in 2020	High	Flood FC addendum 4
4.k	Upgrade street culverts at the intersection of Jefferson Avenue and Hillsdale Drive	Fayetteville Engineering <i>Fayetteville</i>	X		X		X				Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$700,000	48 months	None, due to other projects taking priority	Medium	Flood Fayetteville addendum 1
4.l	Replace failing and undersized storm drains under five road segments to prevent flooding and road failure	Peachtree City Stormwater <i>Peachtree City</i>	X		X		X				Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$2 million	48 months	Robinson Road Completed Sept 2019	High	Peachtree City Flood 1.1.1

Strategy #	Mitigation Action	Lead and Supporting Agency, Department, Organization <i>Jurisdiction</i>	Flood	Winter Weather	Thunderstorm	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone	Drought	Wildfire	Earthquake	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Completion Timeframe	Progress/ Status	Priority	Previous Strategy #
4.m	Complete Deep Forest drainage project by adding piping and establishing a drainage ditch on Oak Street and expand the capacity of the drainpipe at Deep Forest Lane and Oak Street	Fayetteville Public Services <i>Fayetteville</i>	X		X		X				Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$200,000	36 months	NEW	Medium	NEW
4.n	Replace undersized culvert on Jefferson Ave	Fayetteville Public Services <i>Fayetteville</i>	X		X		X				Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$500,000	30 months	NEW	High	NEW
4.o	Replace undersized culvert on Hillsdale Drive	Fayetteville Public Services <i>Fayetteville</i>	X		X		X				Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$200,000	60 months	NEW	Low	NEW
4.p	Replace corrugated metal pipe on Hillsdale Drive at Cottonwood Drive	Fayetteville Public Services <i>Fayetteville</i>	X		X		X				Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$100,000	60 months	NEW	Low	NEW

Strategy #	Mitigation Action	Lead and Supporting Agency, Department, Organization <i>Jurisdiction</i>	Flood	Winter Weather	Thunderstorm	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone	Drought	Wildfire	Earthquake	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Completion Timeframe	Progress/ Status	Priority	Previous Strategy #
4.q	Install 3 corrugated metal pips under Pye Court upstream of Pye Lake – Pye Ct is the only means of egress for 7 residential homes	Fayetteville Public Services <i>Fayetteville</i>	X		X		X				Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$200,000	30 months	NEW	High	NEW
4.r	Install two corrugated metal pipes under Woodgate Drive	Fayetteville Public Services <i>Fayetteville</i>	X		X		X				Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$350,000	60 months	NEW	Low	NEW
4.s	Line 1,500 feet of drainage pipe along Carriage Lane	Fayetteville Public Services <i>Fayetteville</i>	X		X		X				Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$500,000	30 months	NEW	High	NEW
4.t	Lower Heritage Lake Dam to prevent flooding of homes on the lake during heavy rain events	Fayetteville Public Services <i>Fayetteville</i>	X		X		X				Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$1 million	48 months	NEW	Medium	NEW

Strategy #	Mitigation Action	Lead and Supporting Agency, Department, Organization <i>Jurisdiction</i>	Flood	Winter Weather	Thunderstorm	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone	Drought	Wildfire	Earthquake	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Completion Timeframe	Progress/ Status	Priority	Previous Strategy #
4.u	Replace drainage system under Honeysuckle Lane; residents upstream and downstream will also need to replace their systems	Fayetteville Public Services and private homeowners <i>Fayetteville</i>	X		X		X				Public and private grants and/or local and private budgets	\$500,000	30 months	NEW	High	NEW
4.v	Increase the size of the Matthew and Friendship Road culverts	Fayette County Public Works <i>Fayette County</i>	X				X				Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$100,000	30 months	NEW	Medium	NEW
4.w	Repair Country Lakes subdivision water system and drainage issues	Country Lakes HOA <i>Fayette County</i>	X				X				Public and private grants and/or private funds	\$2 million	60 months	NEW	Medium	NEW
4.x	Build a safe room at the Fayetteville City Hall and park area	Fayette County EMA <i>Fayetteville</i>				X	X				Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$250,000	36 months	NEW	High	NEW

Strategy #	Mitigation Action	Lead and Supporting Agency, Department, Organization <i>Jurisdiction</i>	Flood	Winter Weather	Thunderstorm	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone	Drought	Wildfire	Earthquake	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Completion Timeframe	Progress/ Status	Priority	Previous Strategy #
4.y	Build a safe room at McCurry Park	Fayette County EMA <i>Fayetteville</i>				X	X				Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$150,000	36 months	NEW	Medium	NEW
OBJECTIVE 5: Increase the ability of Fayette County, its municipalities, and its citizens to respond to natural and manmade hazards through emergency service measures																
5.a	Acquire additional barricades and other road closure resources for emergency road closures	Fayette County BOE, EMA, City of Fayetteville Police and Public Works, and City of Peachtree City Police and Public Works <i>Fayette County and all municipalities</i>	X		X	X	X			X	Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$150,000	60 months	Tyrone PD and Public Works purchased barricades in last five years	Medium	Tyrone Flood 1.1.1 (mod)

Strategy #	Mitigation Action	Lead and Supporting Agency, Department, Organization <i>Jurisdiction</i>	Flood	Winter Weather	Thunderstorm	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone	Drought	Wildfire	Earthquake	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Completion Timeframe	Progress/ Status	Priority	Previous Strategy #
5.b	Equip all county and city recreation parks with adequate lightning detection devices	Fayette County and municipal recreation departments and EMA <i>Fayette County and all municipalities</i>			X	X	X				Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$300,000	48 months	95% coverage for tornado sirens at or near recreation parks	High	T-Storms 1.1.1 (mod)
5.c	Obtain off-road capable vehicles to include a 4x4 truck and/or ATVs for the Town of Tyrone	Tyrone Police Department <i>Town of Tyrone</i>		X					X		Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$100,000	48 months	None, due to other projects taking priority	Medium	Winter 1.1.1
5.d	Purchase 4x4 truck and/or ATV for the City of Fayetteville	Fayetteville Public Services <i>City of Fayetteville</i>		X					X		Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$100,000	48 months	NEW	Medium	NEW

Strategy #	Mitigation Action	Lead and Supporting Agency, Department, Organization <i>Jurisdiction</i>	Flood	Winter Weather	Thunderstorm	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone	Drought	Wildfire	Earthquake	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Completion Timeframe	Progress/ Status	Priority	Previous Strategy #
5.e	Purchase mobile electronic signage for Fayette County and municipalities of Peachtree City, Fayetteville, and Tyrone	Fayette County EMA and public safety agencies in each jurisdiction <i>Fayette County and all municipalities</i>	X		X	X	X		X	X	Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$90,000	36 months	NEW	High	NEW
5.f	Acquire diesel and gasoline storage tanks for the Tyrone Police Department	Tyrone Police Department <i>Town of Tyrone</i>		X			X			X	Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$60,000	60 months	Under research	Medium	All Hazards addendum 1
5.g	Establish a CERT Team within the Town of Tyrone	Tyrone Police Department <i>Town of Tyrone</i>			X	X	X			X	Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$35,000	36 months	CERT Program under review with new FEMA training curriculum	Medium	All Hazards addendum 3

Strategy #	Mitigation Action	Lead and Supporting Agency, Department, Organization <i>Jurisdiction</i>	Flood	Winter Weather	Thunderstorm	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone	Drought	Wildfire	Earthquake	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Completion Timeframe	Progress/ Status	Priority	Previous Strategy #
5.h	Train damage assessment teams in Brooks, Fayetteville, Peachtree City, Tyrone, and Woolsey	Fayette County Public Works and EMA <i>Fayette County and all municipalities</i>	X	X	X	X	X			X	Local budgets	Staff time	18 months	NEW	High	NEW
5.i	Replace sanding truck	Fayette County Public Works <i>Fayette County and all municipalities</i>		X							Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$150,000	48 months	NEW	Medium	NEW
5.j	Replace current, older chipper	Fayette County Public Works <i>Fayette County and all municipalities</i>		X	X	X	X			X	Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$85,000	48 months	NEW	Medium	NEW
5.k	Purchase chainsaws and other handheld equipment	Fayette County Public Works <i>Fayette County and all municipalities</i>		X	X	X	X			X	Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$25,000	36 months	NEW	High	NEW

Strategy #	Mitigation Action	Lead and Supporting Agency, Department, Organization <i>Jurisdiction</i>	Flood	Winter Weather	Thunderstorm	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone	Drought	Wildfire	Earthquake	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Completion Timeframe	Progress/ Status	Priority	Previous Strategy #
5.i	Provide snow removal training to Public Works personnel	Fayette County Public Works <i>Fayette County and all municipalities</i>		X							Local budgets	Staff time	12 months	NEW	High	NEW
5.m	Develop a plan for a direct tornado strike of Public works facility	Fayette County Public Works and EMA <i>Fayette County and all municipalities</i>				X					Local budgets	Staff time	18 months	NEW	High	NEW
5.n	Develop a plan and purchase proper equipment for the disposal of deceased animal	Fayette county Public Works <i>Fayette County and all municipalities</i>	X				X	X	X		Local budgets	Staff time	12 months	NEW	Low	NEW
5.o	Purchase LED Light stations for nighttime operations	Fayette County EMA and Public Works <i>Fayette County and all municipalities</i>			X	X	X			X	Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$20,000	24 months	NEW	Medium	NEW

Strategy #	Mitigation Action	Lead and Supporting Agency, Department, Organization <i>Jurisdiction</i>	Flood	Winter Weather	Thunderstorm	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone	Drought	Wildfire	Earthquake	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Completion Timeframe	Progress/ Status	Priority	Previous Strategy #
5.p	Purchase trucks for Right of Way clearing and assessment of arterial roads	Fayette County Public Works <i>Fayette County and all municipalities</i>		X	X	X	X			X	Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$50,000	48 months	NEW	Low	NEW
5.q	Purchase bucket truck for tree assessment operations	Fayette County Public Works <i>Fayette County and all municipalities</i>		X	X	X	X			X	Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$50,000	24 months	NEW	Medium	NEW
5.r	Purchase a livestock trailer for animal services operations	Fayette County Animal Services <i>Fayette County and all municipalities</i>	X				X	X	X		Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$15,000	36 months	NEW	Medium	NEW
5.s	Purchase ESI Net for 911 Center	Fayette County 911 <i>Fayette County and all municipalities</i>	X	X	X	X	X			X	Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$80,000	30 months	NEW	Medium	NEW

Strategy #	Mitigation Action	Lead and Supporting Agency, Department, Organization <i>Jurisdiction</i>	Flood	Winter Weather	Thunderstorm	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone	Drought	Wildfire	Earthquake	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Completion Timeframe	Progress/ Status	Priority	Previous Strategy #
5.t	Purchase 40 chainsaws and safety equipment and provide training for usage	Fayette County Sheriff's Office <i>Fayette County and all municipalities</i>		X	X	X	X			X	Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$25,000	30 months	NEW	Medium	NEW
5.u	Purchase a portable shelter for use by animal services	Fayette County Animal Services <i>Fayette County and all municipalities</i>		X			X			X	Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$10,000	30 months	NEW	Medium	NEW
OBJECTIVE 6: Increase public education and awareness of natural hazards																
6.a	Develop a public awareness program about the installation of lightning grounding systems on critical infrastructure, residential, and business properties	Fayette County EMA <i>Fayette County and all municipalities</i>			X	X	X				Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$10,000	24 months	In planning stages	Medium	T-Storms 1.1.2

Strategy #	Mitigation Action	Lead and Supporting Agency, Department, Organization <i>Jurisdiction</i>	Flood	Winter Weather	Thunderstorm	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone	Drought	Wildfire	Earthquake	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Completion Timeframe	Progress/ Status	Priority	Previous Strategy #
6.b	Maintain the campaign to promote water-saving, such as low-flow water saving devices in toilets	Fayette County Water System, Fayetteville Water Department, various private water systems, and North Metro Water Planning District <i>Fayette County and all municipalities</i>						X			Local budgets	\$15,000	12 months	Public Awareness campaign in place; Continue	High	Drought 1.1.1
6.c	Work with the local cable and radio providers to develop and broadcast public education on Emergency Preparedness annually	Fayette County Information Systems, Comcast, and EMA <i>Fayette County and all municipalities</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Local budgets	Staff time	18 months	Completed in last five years; modified to be an annual project	High	All Hazards 1.1.2 (mod)

Strategy #	Mitigation Action	Lead and Supporting Agency, Department, Organization	Dam Failure	Hazardous Materials	Terrorism	Transportation	Infrastructure Failure	Emer. Disease	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Completion Timeframe	Progress/ Status	Priority	Previous Strategy #
OBJECTIVE 7: Minimize the impacts on local citizens, industry, and infrastructure of a dam breach														
7.a	Develop a Dam Emergency Action Plan for all Category I dams in Fayette County	Dam Owners and EMA <i>Fayette County and all municipalities</i>	X		X				Local budgets	Staff time	18 months	All county and Fayetteville owned dams complete	High	Dam Failure 1.1.2
7.b	Establish a dam safety awareness program for residents who reside in Category I dam inundation areas	Fayette County EMA <i>Fayette County and all municipalities</i>	X		X				Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$5,000	24 months	All dam owners contacted concerning EAPs; Ongoing	High	Dam Failure 1.1.3
7.c	Work closely and proactively with Georgia Safe Dams Division regarding Category II dams that have potential to become Category I	Georgia Safe Dams and Fayette County EMA <i>Fayette County and all municipalities</i>	X		X				Local budgets	Staff Time	18 months	EMA has 2018 list and working on mitigation efforts	Medium	Dam Failure 1.1.5

Strategy #	Mitigation Action	Lead and Supporting Agency, Department, Organization	Dam Failure	Hazardous Materials	Terrorism	Transportation	Infrastructure Failure	Emer. Disease	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Completion Timeframe	Progress/ Status	Priority	Previous Strategy #
7.d	Develop a plan and strategy for the reduction of water levels of Category I dams prior to Tropical Cyclones	Dam owners and Fayette County EMA <i>Fayette County and all municipalities</i>	X		X				Local budgets	Staff time	24 months	In planning stages	Medium	Dam Failure 1.1.6
7.e	Ensure Phillips Lake Dam meets Georgia Safe Dams standards to prevent failure	Fayette County Stormwater and Public Works <i>Fayette County</i>	X		X				Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$500,000	36 months	In process; Pursuing Hazard Mitigation Grant and/or project	High	Dam Failure 1.1.8
7.f	Remove trees along the BCS Pond Dam and rebuild the dam with a proper emergency spillway (current structure is not a category I or II)	Peachtree City Stormwater Utility <i>Peachtree City</i>	X		X				Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$500,000	60 months	None	Medium	Dam Failure 1.1.9

Strategy #	Mitigation Action	Lead and Supporting Agency, Department, Organization	Dam Failure	Hazardous Materials	Terrorism	Transportation	Infrastructure Failure	Emer. Disease	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Completion Timeframe	Progress/ Status	Priority	Previous Strategy #
7.g	Update Castle Lake Dam infrastructure to meet current Safe Dams standards	Castle Lake HOA <i>Fayette County</i>	X		X		X		Public and private grants and/or private funds	\$5 million	60 months	NEW	Medium	NEW
OBJECTIVE 8: Implement additional protective measures and capabilities in response to manmade incidents														
8.a	Develop security strategies and safeguards for the containment of HazMat at fixed facilities	Fayette County EMA <i>Fayette County and all municipalities</i>		X	X	X			Public and private grants and/or local or private budgets	\$350,000	60 months	Ongoing	Medium	HazMat 1.1.4
8.b	Develop a comprehensive multi-jurisdictional railroad disaster response plan	Fayette County EMA <i>Fayette County and all municipalities</i>		X	X	X	X		Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$10,000	48 months	None	Medium	HazMat addendum 1

Strategy #	Mitigation Action	Lead and Supporting Agency, Department, Organization	Dam Failure	Hazardous Materials	Terrorism	Transportation	Infrastructure Failure	Emer. Disease	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Completion Timeframe	Progress/ Status	Priority	Previous Strategy #
8.c	Hold a Tabletop Exercise on a railroad disaster	Fayette County EMA <i>Fayette County and all municipalities</i>		X	X	X	X		Local budgets	\$2,000	24 months	NEW	High	NEW
8.d	Continue to do pre-planning of industry facilities with known hazardous materials	Fayette County EMA and Fire Departments <i>Fayette County and all municipalities</i>		X	X				Local budgets	Staff time	24 months	NEW	High	NEW
8.e	Purchase a JetVac truck for hazardous materials cleanup and mitigation efforts	Fayette County Public Works <i>Fayette County and all municipalities</i>		X	X	X			Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$45,000	36 months	NEW	Medium	NEW

Strategy #	Mitigation Action	Lead and Supporting Agency, Department, Organization	Dam Failure	Hazardous Materials	Terrorism	Transportation	Infrastructure Failure	Emer. Disease	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Completion Timeframe	Progress/ Status	Priority	Previous Strategy #
8.f	Purchase “low tech” vehicles that would be operational in the event of an EMP detonation	Fayette County Board of Commissioners and municipal councils <i>Fayette County and all municipalities</i>			X				Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$75,000	60 months	NEW	Low	NEW
OBJECTIVE 9: Increase public awareness of local manmade hazards and proper response to those hazards														
9.a	Implement a public awareness campaign regarding technological hazards	Fayette County EMA <i>Fayette County and all municipalities</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	Public and private grants and/or local budgets	\$10,000	18 months	NEW	High	NEW

Completed Mitigation Strategies

Previous Strategy #	Strategy Description	Status
Flood 1.1.6	Enforce floodplain management requirements, including regulating new construction in special flood hazard area	COMPLETE; Modified to “Continue”
Flood 1.1.8	Replace existing bridge over the Flint River on West McIntosh Road	COMPLETE
Flood 1.1.9	Repair and/or replace existing drainpipes and stabilize eroding areas below and around the Emerald Lake Dam’s primary drainpipes	COMPLETE
Flood 1.1.10	Replace existing 6-foot diameter CMP on unnamed tributary to Haddock Creek with concrete pipe or box culverts on Rising Star Road	COMPLETE
Flood 1.1.14	Implement pipe replacement project to control flooding over the road at 330 Oak Street in Fayetteville	COMPLETE
Flood 1.1.15	Replace the existing twin, 84-inch diameter corrugated metal pipes under Antebellum Way in Jeff Davis Plantation Subdivision	COMPLETE
Peachtree City Flood 1.1.4	Increase the size of storm drains in the Golfview Subdivision	COMPLETE
Peachtree City Flood 1.1.5	Increase the size of storm drains in the Harbor Loop subdivision *Alternate Strategy: purchase the homes in the subdivision that flood and demolish them	COMPLETE – Alternate strategy utilized because it was 25% of the cost
Tyrone Flood 1.1.1	Acquire additional barricades for emergency road closures	COMPLETE; Modified for all jurisdictions to acquire
Tornado 1.1.2	Complete build out of weather warning siren system with the installation of four additional sirens	COMPLETE
T-Storms 1.1.3	Replace generator at Fire Station 6 in Brooks	COMPLETE with Hazard Mitigation Grant Funds
All-Hazards 1.1.2	Work with local cable and radio providers to develop and broadcast public education on Emergency Preparedness	COMPLETE; Modified to be an annual strategy
Dam Failure 1.1.1	Implement the City of Fayetteville’s corrective action plan for Pye Lake Dam	COMPLETE

Dam Failure 1.1.7	Implement maintenance and operational improvement at the Emerald Lake Dam	COMPLETE
Dam Failure 1.1.10	Replace and upgrade the 50-year old concrete spillway structure at Lake Peachtree	COMPLETE

Deleted Mitigation Strategies

Previous Strategy #	Strategy Description	Reason
All Hazards 1.1.1	Place severe weather sirens in all public parks and recreation facilities	<i>Duplicate of Strategy T-Storms 1.1.1</i>
HazMat 1.1.1	Conduct a hazardous materials exercise	<i>County relies on mutual aid for hazardous materials team assistance</i>
HazMat 1.1.2	Purchase additional hazardous materials response equipment necessary to sustain hazardous materials response operations	<i>County relies on mutual aid for hazardous materials team assistance</i>
HazMat 1.1.3	Work with and encourage industry to reduce chemical inventories at fixed facilities	<i>LEPC no longer a standing committee</i>
Dam Fail 1.1.4	Strictly enforce zoning ordinance to eliminate building structures below Category I dams	<i>Not legal to zone out in this way</i>

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 Fayette County Hazard Mitigation Plan 2015.

Chapter 5 Section	Updates
Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Separated from Plan Update• Content Revised
Plan Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• New Section – Not in 2015 Plan
Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Content Revised
Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Content Revised
Peer Review	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• New Section – Not in 2015 Plan
Plan Update	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Separated from Maintenance• Content Revised
Conclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Content Revised

Maintenance

Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(iii)

To adhere to best practices, state and federal guidelines, and lessons learned, the Fayette 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 2015 Fayette County Hazard Mitigation Plan was followed, to the best abilities of Fayette County. This most importantly included an increased attempt for public participation and inclusion in the planning process. The Fayette County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Committee will reconvene annually in February to monitor and evaluate the progress of the mitigation strategies in the Plan. Fayette County's Emergency Management Director, Mike Singleton, 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 the 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?

Fayette County's Emergency Management Director will send the minutes from this annual meeting to Fayette County Board of Commissioners and the municipalities of Brooks, Fayetteville, Peachtree City, Tyrone, and Woolsey for review.

If there are any updates or modifications to the Fayette 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 Fayette 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
2019-2020	Five Year Hazard Mitigation Plan Update	FEMA Requirement	Fayette 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 Fayette County:

Fayette County Board of Commissioners
Fayette County Fire Department
Fayette County Emergency Management Agency
Fayette County Sheriff's Office
Fayette County Public Works
Fayette County Code Enforcement
Fayette County Board of Education
City of Fayetteville
City of Peachtree City
City of Tyrone
Town of Brooks
Town of Woolsey

A printed copy of the approved Plan will be available for viewing at the Fayette County Commissioner's Office located at 140 Stonewall Avenue West in Fayetteville, GA 30214. A printed copy of the approved Plan will also be available for viewing at the Fayette County Public Library located at 1821 Heritage Park Way in Fayetteville. The existence and location of these copies will be publicized in the County's local newspaper, The Citizen.

All comments, questions, concerns, and opinions about the Plan will be directed to Director Mike Singleton of the Fayette County Emergency Management Agency for follow-up.

Implementation

Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(ii)

Each jurisdiction participating in the Fayette 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.

Fayette County and all municipalities 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 Fayette County Hazard Mitigation Plan.

This plan, as a joint effort between Fayette County and the Municipalities of Brooks, Fayetteville, Peachtree City, Tyrone, and Woolsey 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 Fayette County plans, as well as all municipality 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 Fayette County Comprehensive Plan during the next planning cycle.

Identified hazards and mitigation strategies of the 2015 Fayette 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. Fayette County will integrate mitigation strategies identified in this plan into the Fayette 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 Fayette County and all municipalities. 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	County/Municipal Code	Yes	No	No
Capital Improvements Plan		Yes	No	No
Comprehensive Plan	Fayette County Comprehensive Plan	Yes	No	No
Economic Development Plan	Fayette County Comprehensive Plan	Yes	No	Yes
Emergency Management Accreditation Program		No	No	Yes
Emergency Response Plan	Fayette 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/		No	No	No

Operations Plan				
Post-Disaster Ordinance		Yes	No	No
Zoning Ordinances	County and Municipal Codes	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 Fayette 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 Fayette 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 Fayette County.

The Fayette County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Committee will meet annually to review the Fayette 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 Fayette 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 Fayette County Hazard Mitigation Plan is continuously updated to allow for changes in hazard vulnerabilities and identified mitigation strategies.

The Fayette County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Committee will complete all evaluations of the Fayette County Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Peer Review

State Requirement Element F1

To maintain standards of quality, improve performance, and provide credibility to the Fayette County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update, representatives of local emergency management agencies bordering Fayette 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.

Fayette County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update was peer reviewed by:

Michael Terrell
Director
Coweta County Emergency Management Agency

Date

Glenn Polk
Director
Spalding County Emergency Management Agency

Date

Matthew Kallmyer
Director
Atlanta-Fulton County Emergency Management Agency

Date

Chief Landry Merkison
Director
Clayton County Emergency Management Agency

Date

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 Fayette County Emergency Management Agency is the department responsible with ensuring this requirement is met. The Fayette County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Committee will be involved in this future process and will aid the Fayette 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 fourth quarter of 2022; therefore, the approval and adoption of the next plan update must be completed before that time.

In the first quarter of 2023, Fayette 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 Fayette County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update. This process will be headed up by the Fayette County Emergency Management Agency. The Fayette 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 third quarter of 2024 to meet all identified planning deadlines.

Conclusion

As a result of the hazard mitigation planning process, Fayette County, and all municipalities therein, as well as additional participating organizations have obtained a great deal of information and knowledge regarding Fayette 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 Fayette 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 each hazard could have. This was exceedingly true for most natural hazards. Recognizing this challenge, the Fayette 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 Fayette County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Committee to adopt strategies that will have the greatest positive effect on the greatest amount of the population.

The Fayette 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. Structural Projects and Emergency Services comprised the greatest number (55.4%) of the mitigation strategies identified by Fayette County.

Appendix A – Fayette County Dams Information*Fayette County Category I Dams*

Name	Latitude	Longitude	Height (feet)	Storage (acres)
Bradbury Lake Dam	33.505694	-84.522389	20.50	221.00
Castle Lake Dam	33.463194	-84.616217	29.90	513.00
Dickson Lake Dam	33.539722	-84.449722	21.40	200.00
Ford Lake Dam	33.412028	-84.451694	34.00	150.00
Graves Lake Dam	33.275000	-84.448611	22.00	147.00
Horton Creek Reservoir Dam	33.318667	-84.418306	52.00	18160.00
Kozisek Lake Dam	33.493583	-84.454972	27.60	380.00
Lake Kedron Dam	33.423389	-84.577778	54.00	26648.00
Margaret Phillips Lake Dam	33.497778	-84.452861	16.00	239.00
McIntosh Reservoir Dam	33.357222	-84.583611	40.00	20800.00
Pendleton Lake Dam	33.482056	-84.568333	14.60	140.00
Pye Lake Dam	33.453861	-84.473111	16.80	195.50
Reeves Lake Dam	33.490972	-84.494722	30.20	126.00

Fayette County Category II Dams

Name	Latitude	Longitude	Height (feet)	Storage (acres)
Adams Lake Dam	33.447500	-84.594722	22.60	111.00
Amberlake Dam	33.431389	-84.515278	28.10	341.00
Arnall Lake Dam	33.450278	-84.552222	22.40	117.00
Bakersfield Farms Lake Dam	33.361583	-84.402639	19.00	149.00
Brown Lake Dam #1	33.369472	-84.528194	20.00	452.00
Brown Lake Dam #2	33.364778	-84.514111	19.80	100.00
Burch Lake Dam	33.330833	-84.430556	27.60	689.00
Chambers Lake Dam	33.341889	-84.449333	13.00	113.00
Clover Lake Dam	33.269333	-84.481389	15.20	123.80
Cooks Lake Dam	33.502722	-84.570278	29.20	150.00
Cowan Lake Pond	33.456194	-84.622583	21.20	111.00
Crystal Lake Dam	33.449083	-84.495111	11.50	278.00
Emerald Lake Dam	33.426583	-84.421944	15.90	185.00
Fayetteville City Reservoir Dam	33.459722	-84.468889	12.00	279.00
Fowler Lake Dam	33.427472	-84.476139	26.00	154.00
Goza Lake Dam	33.368889	-84.444722	18.20	242.00
Grinages Lake Dam	33.407389	-84.526028	27.00	113.00
Harris Lake Dam	33.511639	-84.537861	24.50	121.00












Joe L. Brown Lake Dam	33.281111	-84.480556	19.10	152.00
Kelley Lake Dam	33.291861	-84.478889	29.00	774.00
Kemsey Phillips Lake Dam	33.495778	-84.455361	14.30	103.00
Lake Drena Dam	33.441667	-84.557778	32.60	99.60
Lake Edith Dam	33.435444	-84.523139	26.30	180.00
Lake Peachtree Dam	33.384694	-84.573222	24.00	3569.00
Lake Tyrone North Dam	33.452028	-84.611972	21.00	177.00
Lakeside at Redwine	33.422750	-84.484750	34.20	154.00
Lees Lake Dam	33.501583	-84.527417	11.00	182.00
Lower Duke's Farm Lake Dam	33.299028	-84.489667	28.90	43.00
Massengale Meadows Lake Dam	33.333667	-84.473306	14.50	121.00
McClenney Lake Dam	33.514472	-84.515417	25.50	31.00
McCord Lake Dam	33.409972	-84.527639	21.40	102.00
Mills Lake Dam	33.405028	-84.403194	20.40	121.00
Padgetts Lake Dam	33.367222	-84.487500	17.20	110.00
Pinley Lake Dam	33.479722	-84.536111	20.90	692.00
Redwine Lake Dam	33.373250	-84.511139	17.00	149.00
Scarborough Lake Dam	33.335139	-84.476889	16.60	231.00
Smith Lake Dam	33.474306	-84.621056	16.20	105.00
Spring Lake Estates Lake Dam	33.283167	-84.433583	32.60	171.00
Stanford Lake Dam	33.316389	-84.467667	21.40	129.00
Stephens Lake Dam	33.423889	-84.505556	12.20	292.00
Travis Lake Dam	33.544194	-84.452306	17.80	102.00
Tyrone Lake Dam	33.447639	-84.622472	7.70	261.00
Upper Duke's Farm Lake Dam	33.299222	-84.486833	31.90	42.00
Upper Stinchcomb Lake Dam	33.443889	-84.530194	16.00	137.00
Vickery Lake Dam	33.431583	-84.408194	41.30	441.00
Walker Lake Dam	33.458611	-84.472667	18.20	316.00
Whitewater Creek Lake Dam	33.381972	-84.665944	16.50	243.00
Willow Pond Dam	33.415000	-84.508889	9.00	116.00
Wright Lake Dam	33.524944	-84.535444	13.00	109.00
Wynns Pond Dam	33.398722	-84.610444	12.00	462.00

Appendix B – Fayette County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee Sign-In Sheets

Fayette County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Committee Meeting #1Sign-In Sheet

Thursday, August 22, 2019

(33)


Name/Title	Signature	E-mail Address	Agency/Organization
✓ Harold Daughy / Chief Ranger GA Forestry		hdaughy@gaforestry.com	GA Forestry Commission
✓ James McDowell Lt. PD		jmcowell@peachtree-city.org	Peachtree City PD
✓ Ryan Jones E.P.D. Director		ryan.jones@dpb.ga.gov	D4 PH
✓ BRIAN EUBANKS FCSO		beubanks@fayettecounty-sa.gov	FAYETTE CO. S.O.
✓ PETER TREBOTTIE OFAS MGR REAL LIFE CTR		P.TREBOTTIE@REALLIFECENTER.ORG	REAL LIFE CENTER
↓ James Mallory / Assoc. Mgr		jmallory@seathairline.com	Seathairline
✓ Bradley Klingler / Asst. Dir.		bklingler@fayettecountyga.gov	Road Dept
✓ Chris Hindman / Director		chhindman@fayetteville-ga.gov	Public Services
✓ Lee Ellen Gaston / Dep. Coroner		lgaston@fayettecountyga.gov	Coroners Office
✓ Mike Singletan / EMA Director		msingletan@fayettecountyga.gov	FC EMA
✓ BRANDON PEACOCK / Town Manager		bpeacock@tynae.org	Town of Tyngoe

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**Fayette County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Committee Meeting #1**

Sign-In Sheet

Thursday, August 22, 2019











Name/Title	Signature	E-mail Address	Agency/Organization
✓ Chief Marshal H Myers		hmyers@fayettecountyga.gov	Fayette Co. Marshal's Office
✓ Jerry Collins Director		jcollins@fayettecountyga.gov	Fayette Co. Animal Control
✓ Lucy Herring		lucy.herring@goma.ga.gov	GOMA
✓ DAVID SABBROUGH		dsabb@fayettecountyga.gov	Fayette Fire
✓ Phil Mallon	P. Mallon	pmallon@fayettecountyga.gov	Public Works
✓ Beverlyn Ming/County Nurse Mgr		Beverlyn.Ming@dcph.ga.gov	Fayette County Health Dept
✓ Joseph O'Connor / PFC Fire Chief		joc@pccfire-chy.org	PCC Fire
✓ Scott Hindman / FC BOE		hindman.scott@mail.fcboe.org	Board of Education
✓ Leonard Rishby		leoneg.leaned@mail.fcboe.org	FCBOE
✓ Gary Latobis		glatobis@bellco.net	Town of Woolsey
✓ Amber Smith		asmith@fayettecountyga.gov	Fayette Co 911

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**Fayette County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Committee Meeting #1**

Sign-In Sheet

Thursday, August 22, 2019

Name/Title	Signature	E-mail Address	Agency/Organization
✓ Vicky Chapman		Vicky.Chapman@fayettecountygov.org	Fayette County Hazard Mitigation
✓ Jan Hall		jan.hall@fayettecountygov.org	Fayette Co. H.M.
✓ RANDY MOODY		rmurphy@fayettecountygov.org	TPD
✓ MARCIA MORGAN		MORGAN@BROWN-CAS.COM	Town of Brooks
✓ Kathy Vot		Kvot@fayettecountygov.org	Fayette Co 911
✓ Susan Boggs Director		susan.boggs@fayettecountygov.org	Fayette OFCS
✓ Samantha Barnett		samantha.barnett@fayettecountygov.org	" "
✓ Ted Lombard		lombard.ted@gmail.com	Fayette County School
✓ GLEN POW		gpow@spokane.com	Spokane OHHS/End
✓ Roxane Owen		owen.roxane@mail.felbnc.org	FABOE












3

**Fayette County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Committee Meeting #2**

Sign-In Sheet

Thursday, September 26, 2019

(25)










Name/Title	Signature	E-mail Address	Agency/Organization
Terry Pugley		terry.pugley@fayettecountyga.gov	GFC
Ryan Jones		ryan.jones@fayettecountyga.gov	Distred 4-PH
Larry Collins		lcollins@fayettecountyga.gov	FC Animal Control
Harold Myers		hmyers@fayettecountyga.gov	FC Marshal's Office
Mike Singleton EMA		msingleton@fayettecountyga.gov	Fayette EMA
Lee Ellen Gaston		lgaston@fayettecountyga.gov	Coroners Office
Roxane Owen		owen.roxane@mail.fcboc.org	FCBOE
STEVE TATON		stafon@fayettecountyga.gov	FC DBS
Joe Scarborough			DBS
Brian Davis		bldavis@fayettecountyga.gov	Fayette EMA
RANDY NORDT		rmordy@tyronc.org	Tyronc

1

**Fayette County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Committee Meeting #2**

Sign-In Sheet

Thursday, September 26, 2019

Name/Title	Signature	E-mail Address	Agency/Organization
✓ Budhy Kline		bklings@fayettecountyga.gov	Paul Fayette
✓ BRIAN EUBANKS		b.eubanks@fcso.org	FC S.O.
✓ Ted Lombard		lombard.ted@mail.fcboe.org	Fayette County School
✓ PETE TREBETTE		p.trebette@realcenter.org Real Life Center	
✓ David Borkowski		dborkowski@realcenter.org	PTC
✓ Jan Hall		jan.hall@fcboe.org	Fayette Co. H.D.
✓ Vicki Chapman		vicki_chapman@fcboe.org	FC/Safety
✓ Carmen Blount		cblount@fcboe.org	Public Services
✓ Chris Hindman		chindman@fayetteville-ga.gov	City of Fayetteville
✓ Gary Lagakis		glagakis@bellarmis.net	Town of Unadilla

*Fayette County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Committee Meeting #2*

Sign-In Sheet










Thursday, September 26, 2019

Name/Title	Signature	E-mail Address	Agency/Organization
Beverlyn Ming County Nurse Mgr	<i>Beverlyn Ming</i>	Beverlyn.Ming@dph.ga.gov	Fayette County Health Dept
Amber Smith (911)	<i>Amber Smith</i>	asmith@fayettecountyga.gov	911
Scott Hindman	<i>Scott Hindman</i>	hindman.Scott@faye.org	FCBOE
JANET MOON	<i>Janet Moon</i>	jmoon@peachtree-city.org	PEACHTREE CITY PO

**Fayette County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Committee Meeting #3**

Sign-In Sheet









Thursday, October 24, 2019

Name/Title	Signature	E-mail Address	Agency/Organization
Ken Ralls		kralls@fayettecountyga.gov	FFCD
Sherry Poorman		sporman@fayettecountyga.gov	Road Dept
Carmen Braunt		cbraunt@fayettecountyga.gov	Public Service
Debra Euston		lgaston@fayettecountyga.gov	Coroner's Office
Scott Hicham		hicham.scott@fayettecountyga.gov	FEBOE
Phil Mallon		pmallon@fayettecountyga.gov	Fayette Public Works
Randy Murdy		vmurdy@fayettecountyga.gov	Tyone PD
Brian Davis		bdavis@fayettecountyga.gov	Fayette EMA
Vicky Chapman		vicky.chapman@fayettecountyga.gov	Piedmont Fayette Hospital

**Fayette County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Committee Meeting #3**

Sign-In Sheet

Thursday, October 24, 2019


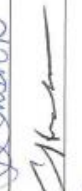









Name/Title	Signature	E-mail Address	Agency/Organization
✓ PETER TREBOTT		PETER@TREBOTT.COM	REAL-LIFE CENTER
✓ Jerry J. Collins		Fayette County Animal Control	
✓ Bill Lackey		Fayette County Fleet	
✓ ROSEAN OWEN		owen.rosean@mail.fchaz.org	FCHAZ
✓ BRIAN EUBANKS		bubank@fayettecountyga.gov	FCSO
✓ Amber Smith		asmith@fayettecountyga.gov	911
✓ JOE O'CONNOR		jocon08@peachtree-charters.com	Peachtree City Fire
✓ Linda Black		lblack@fayetteville-ga.gov	CITY OF FAYETTEVILLE Fire

**Fayette County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Committee Meeting #4**

Sign-In Sheet

Thursday, November 14, 2019

(18)

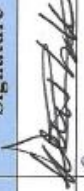





Name/Title	Signature	E-mail Address	Agency/Organization
Ted Lombard		lombard.ted@mc.fcbva.org	Fayette County Schools
Lee Ellen Gaston		lgaston@fayettecountyga.gov	Coroner's Office
Chris Hindman		chinda@fayetteville-ga.gov	City of Fayetteville
Carmen Brout		cbrout@fayetteville-ga.gov	City of Fayetteville
Bradley Klingler		bklings@fayettecountyga.gov	Fayette County
Roxanne Owen		owen.roxanne@mail.fcbva.org	Fayette County Schools
George Knight		G.Knight320@aol.com	FAYETTE CO EMA
Jan Hall CSO3		janhall@dpn.ga.gov	Fayette Co. Health Dept
Mike Singleton		m singleton@fayettecountyga.gov	Fayette EMA
Brian P. Davis		b.davis@fayettecountyga.gov	Fayette EMA
Amber Smith		asmith@fayettecountyga.gov	911

Also attended: Scott Hindman, Lead Electronics Tech - Fayette County Board of Education

**Fayette County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Committee Meeting #4**

Sign-In Sheet












Thursday, November 14, 2019

Name/Title	Signature	E-mail Address	Agency/Organization
✓ PETE TREBETTE		PTREBETTE@REN-LIFECENTER.ORG	REN-LIFE CENTER
✓ Linda Black		lblack@fayetteville-ga.gov	Fayetteville Fire
✓ GARY LAGGIS		Claggie@bellSouth.net	WOOLSEY
✓ DAVID J. SCARBROUGH		david@fayetteville-ga.gov	FAYETTE FIRE
✓ Harold G. Myers		Harold@fayetteville-ga.gov	Fc. Marshal's
✓ Sherry Spearman		Sherry.Spearman@FayetteCountyGA.Gov	Fc. Road Dept

**Fayette County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Committee Meeting #5**

Sign-In Sheet

Thursday, January 23, 2020












Name/Title	Signature	E-mail Address	Agency/Organization
✓ Mike Singleton		msingleton@fayettecountygov.gov	Fayette EMA
✓ Brian Davis		bdavis@fayettecountygov.gov	"
✓ Darlene Sarah			
✓ Jerry J. Collins Director AC		jcollins@fayettecountygov.gov	Fayette County AC
✓ Lee Ellen Gaston		lgaston@fayettecountygov.gov	Fayette County Coroner
✓ Mark Savak		MARK.SAVAK@CMAIL.COM	
✓ Meribon W. Rose-Luss		mroselied@gmail.com	Castle Lake
✓ Ryan Sosis		ryan.sosis@dpw.ga.gov	D4 PH
✓ Chris Hindman		chindman@fayetteville-ga.gov	City of Fayetteville
✓ BRIAN EUBANKS		beubanks@fayettecountygov.gov	FC SO
✓ William Harrison III		wehmgr@bellsouth.net	resident FVille

Also attended: Scott Hindman, Lead Electronics Tech. - Fayette County Board of Education. Labor Math Form available to prove attendance.
Gary Laggis, Mayor - Town of Woolsey. Labor Math Available to prove attendance.

**Fayette County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Committee Meeting #5**

Sign-In Sheet



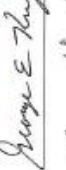





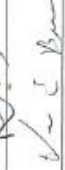


Thursday, January 23, 2020

Name/Title	Signature	E-mail Address	Agency/Organization
James McDowell / Lieutenant		jmcowell@peachtree-city.org	Peachtree City P.D.
Ted Lombard		lombard.ted@gmail.com	Fayette County Schools
Carmen Brown		cbrown@fayettecountyga.gov	City of Fayetteville Public Works
Sherry Bosman		sbosman@fayettecountyga.gov	FL Road
Candice Baynton		cbaynton@fayettecountyga.gov	FL Public Works
PETER TREBOTT		PTREBOTT@REALLIFECENTER.ORG	REAL LIFE CENTER
ANAN JONES / FC		ANAN@FAYETTEVILLE-GA.GOV	CITY OF PEACHTREE
Keith Harris		kharris@fayetteville-ga.gov	City of Fayetteville
George Knight		GKNIGHT320@AOL.COM	FAYETTE CO EMP.
Amber Smith		asmith@fayettecountyga.gov	911
Katya Vogt		kvogt@fayettecountyga.gov	911

**Fayette County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Committee Meeting #6**

Sign-In Sheet







Thursday, February 20, 2020

Name/Title	Signature	E-mail Address	Agency/Organization
✓ Mike Singleton / EMA Director		m singleton@fayettecountyga.gov	Fayette County EMA
✓ Brian Davis / EMA Specialist		b.davis@fayettecountyga.gov	Fayette Co. EMA
✓ GEORGE KNIGHT / VOL-EMA		G.Knight320@aol.com	FAYETTE Co EMA
✓ Chris Hindman / Director of Public Services		chhindman@fayettehealth-ga.gov	City of Fayetteville
✓ Ryan Joer / EP Director - PH		ryanjoer@dph.ga.gov	D4 Public Health
✓ Scott Hindman / FCBDE		hindman.scott@fayettecountyga.gov	FCBDE
✓ BRIAN EUBANKS / FCSO		b.eubank@fayettecountyga.gov	FCSO
✓ James McDowell / Lt. PPD		jimcdowell@peachnet-city.org	PPD
✓ RANDY MUDDY		rmuddy@fayettecountyga.gov	TPD
✓ Van Bruck		vbruck@fayettecountyga.gov	TPD
✓ Keith Harris		kharris@fayettecountyga.gov	FPO

**Fayette County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Committee Meeting #6**

Sign-In Sheet

Thursday, February 20, 2020

Name/Title	Signature	E-mail Address	Agency/Organization
✓ David Scarborough / FIRE CHIEF		davidsc@fayettecountyga.gov	FAYETTE COUNTY FIRE
✓ Amber Smith		asmith@fayettecountyga.gov	911
✓ Katye Vogt		kvogt@fayettecountyga.gov	911
✓ Ted Lombard		tlombard@fayettecountyga.gov	Fayette County Schools
✓ Lee Ellen Easton		leaston@fayettecountyga.gov	Coroner's Office
✓ Vicki Chapman		vickychapman@fayettecountyga.gov	Fayette County

Appendix C – Fayette County Critical Facilities**Critical Facilities List**

Fayette Middle School
Brooks City Hall
Fayette County Fire Department Station 06
Liberty Tech Charter
Brooks Water Tank
Fayette County Jail
Fayette County Sheriff's Office
Fayette County Marshal's Office
Fayette County Public Library
Fayette County High
Fayetteville Fire Department HQ & Station 91
Fayetteville Fire Station 92
Fayette County EMS Station 08
Fayette County Fire Department Station 02
Fayette County Fire Department Station 01
Fayette County Fire Department Station 04
Fayette County Administrative Complex
Piedmont Fayette Hospital
North Fayette Elementary School
East Fayette Facility - Facility Services
Spring Hill Elementary School
Center of Innovation Intermediate School
Fayetteville City Hall
Fayette Co Communications Center (911) and EOC
Fayette Co. Justice Center
Fayette Co. Courthouse(old)
Fayette Co. Public Works
Coweta-Fayette EMC power station- 15
Coweta-Fayette EMC power station- 18
Coweta-Fayette EMC power station- 20
Coweta-Fayette EMC power station-25
Fayette Co Water System
Fayetteville Elementary School
LaFayette Education Center Complex
Hwy 92 N & Lees Mill Water Tank

Water Tank - Ellis Rd
United States Post Office
Bell South Building
Fayetteville Water elevated Storage Tank
Yorktown Center Medical Clinic
Pye Dam
Fayetteville Public Works/Water Offices
Piedmont Fayette Hospital (PSB)
Fayetteville Raw Water intake
Fayetteville Water Lift Stations (21 total)
Bennett's Mill Middle School
Fayetteville-Whitewater Creek WPCP
Fayetteville Water and Sewer Department
Starr's Mill High
Fayette County Fire Department Station 05
Whitewater Middle School
Fayette Co Fire Dept Station 10
Fayette Co Animal Shelter
Sara Harp Minter Elementary School
Whitewater High School
Rising Star Middle School
Peoples Elementary School
Coweta-Fayette EMC power station- 14
Coweta-Fayette EMC power station- 17
Starr's Mill
Fayette Co DFACS
Cleveland Elementary School
Fayetteville Police Station
Water tank and Communications Tower
F/C Water System Pump Station
F/C Water System South Plant
Lake Horton
Starr's Mill Lake
Fayette Co Fire Dept Station #7
Inman Elementary School
Peachtree City Library
McIntosh High School
Peachtree City Fire Department Weber Station 83
Peachtree City Fire Department Neely Station 82

Peachtree City Fire Department Leach Station 81
Peachtree City Fire Department Satterthwaite 84
Oak Grove Elementary School
Peachtree City Elementary School
Coweta-Fayette EMC power station- 10
Coweta-Fayette EMC power station-19
Coweta-Fayette EMC power station- 22
Coweta-Fayette EMC power station- 23
Lake Kedron
Lake Peachtree
Peachtree City Water Tanks
Wyndham Peachtree Hotel and Conference Center
Booth Middle School
Braelinn Elementary School
Falcon Field Airport
Huddleston Elementary School
Public Works Maintenance Facility
Crabapple Water Tank
Crabapple Elementary School
Kedron Elementary School
Peachtree City-City Hall
Water Treatment Plant
WASA Rockaway Sewage Treatment Plant
WASA Line Creek Sewage Treatment Plant
Peachtree City Communications site
Bellsouth switch
Peachtree Power sub-station #2
Georgia Power Sub-station
Crabapple Power sub-station
Peachtree City Police station
Comcast Communications site
FAA Atlanta Tracon Facility
Tyrone Public Library
Sandy Creek High School
Fayette County Fire Department Station 03
Flat Rock Middle School
Robert J Burch Elementary School
Coweta-Fayette EMC power station- 24
Tyrone Community Center

Tyrone City Hall
Tyrone Police Dept.
Tyrone Elementary School
Fayette Co. Public Works
Real Life Center
Fayette County Department of Building Safety
Lake McIntosh
Fayette County Government Complex
US Post Office Distribution Center
Brooks Library
Public Safety Training Center
Woolsey Town Hall
Fayetteville Fire Station 93
Goza Road Operations Center
Fayette County WIC Office
Fayette County Coroner's Office
Fayette County Morgue Facility

Appendix D – Hazard Data Tables

Thunderstorms

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
Totals:								1	19	23.717M	0.00K
FAYETTE CO.	FAYETTE CO.	GA	05/12/1971	15:25	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE CO.	FAYETTE CO.	GA	04/07/1972	22:30	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE CO.	FAYETTE CO.	GA	03/31/1973	18:53	CST	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE CO.	FAYETTE CO.	GA	07/20/1974	16:31	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE CO.	FAYETTE CO.	GA	01/10/1975	18:40	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE CO.	FAYETTE CO.	GA	03/15/1976	22:30	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE CO.	FAYETTE CO.	GA	06/19/1980	14:30	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE CO.	FAYETTE CO.	GA	08/20/1980	19:40	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE CO.	FAYETTE CO.	GA	06/25/1981	17:45	CST	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE CO.	FAYETTE CO.	GA	05/17/1982	13:55	CST	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE CO.	FAYETTE CO.	GA	07/19/1982	17:30	CST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE CO.	FAYETTE CO.	GA	04/09/1984	05:30	CST	Hail	1.50 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K

FAYETTE CO.	FAYETTE CO.	GA	05/03/1984	13:35	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE CO.	FAYETTE CO.	GA	03/13/1986	06:35	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE CO.	FAYETTE CO.	GA	03/13/1986	07:55	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE CO.	FAYETTE CO.	GA	06/09/1986	14:00	CST	Hail	2.50 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE CO.	FAYETTE CO.	GA	05/02/1987	15:50	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE CO.	FAYETTE CO.	GA	06/03/1987	15:27	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE CO.	FAYETTE CO.	GA	06/18/1987	16:15	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE CO.	FAYETTE CO.	GA	07/25/1987	18:00	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE CO.	FAYETTE CO.	GA	04/25/1988	13:40	CST	Hail	4.50 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE CO.	FAYETTE CO.	GA	05/16/1988	12:50	CST	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE CO.	FAYETTE CO.	GA	04/04/1989	14:10	CST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE CO.	FAYETTE CO.	GA	11/15/1989	18:20	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE CO.	FAYETTE CO.	GA	02/10/1990	04:55	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE CO.	FAYETTE CO.	GA	02/16/1990	07:00	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE CO.	FAYETTE CO.	GA	02/22/1990	09:40	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K

FAYETTE CO.	FAYETTE CO.	GA	04/28/1990	12:28	CST	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE CO.	FAYETTE CO.	GA	04/28/1990	12:54	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE CO.	FAYETTE CO.	GA	04/28/1990	13:19	CST	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE CO.	FAYETTE CO.	GA	05/20/1990	13:30	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE CO.	FAYETTE CO.	GA	07/23/1990	15:15	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE CO.	FAYETTE CO.	GA	08/08/1990	15:45	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE CO.	FAYETTE CO.	GA	08/21/1990	16:45	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE CO.	FAYETTE CO.	GA	08/21/1990	17:07	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE CO.	FAYETTE CO.	GA	03/01/1991	16:15	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE CO.	FAYETTE CO.	GA	04/27/1991	17:53	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE CO.	FAYETTE CO.	GA	05/05/1991	15:40	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE CO.	FAYETTE CO.	GA	06/19/1991	18:00	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE CO.	FAYETTE CO.	GA	02/26/1992	00:30	PST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE CO.	FAYETTE CO.	GA	03/30/1992	17:36	CST	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE CO.	FAYETTE CO.	GA	04/20/1992	17:00	PST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K

FAYETTE CO.	FAYETTE CO.	GA	04/20/1992	17:30	PST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE CO.	FAYETTE CO.	GA	07/02/1992	16:00	PST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE CO.	FAYETTE CO.	GA	08/16/1992	14:30	PST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Fayetteville	FAYETTE CO.	GA	05/21/1994	17:00	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
Peachtree City	FAYETTE CO.	GA	05/21/1994	17:20	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
Peachtree City	FAYETTE CO.	GA	07/05/1994	01:10	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.50K	0.00K
Woodstock	FAYETTE CO.	GA	04/22/1995	10:15	EST	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE CO.	FAYETTE CO.	GA	04/22/1995	10:20	EST	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Fayetteville/Peachtree	FAYETTE CO.	GA	05/15/1995	16:25	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	1	125.00K	0.00K
Fayetteville	FAYETTE CO.	GA	06/10/1995	18:55	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.75K	0.00K
Fayetteville	FAYETTE CO.	GA	07/11/1995	17:00	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.75K	0.00K
Fayetteville	FAYETTE CO.	GA	07/29/1995	16:50	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
Starrs Mill	FAYETTE CO.	GA	08/03/1995	16:25	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.10K	0.00K
Hampton	FAYETTE CO.	GA	08/03/1995	16:25	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.10K	0.00K
FAYETTEVILLE	FAYETTE CO.	GA	08/23/1996	20:30	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	1.50K	0.00K

BROOKS	FAYETTE CO.	GA	01/01/1997	14:48	EST	Lightning		0	0	5.00K	0.00K
PEACHTREE CITY	FAYETTE CO.	GA	02/21/1997	13:40	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	1	1.00K	0.00K
FAYETTEVILLE	FAYETTE CO.	GA	02/21/1997	13:55	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	4	600.00K	0.00K
FAYETTEVILLE	FAYETTE CO.	GA	03/13/1997	18:55	EST	Lightning		0	0	2.00K	0.00K
PEACHTREE CITY	FAYETTE CO.	GA	04/22/1997	17:15	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	60 kts.	0	0	1.50K	0.00K
PEACHTREE CITY	FAYETTE CO.	GA	05/03/1997	08:00	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	2.00K	0.00K
PEACHTREE CITY	FAYETTE CO.	GA	06/20/1997	19:23	EST	Hail	0.90 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PEACHTREE CITY	FAYETTE CO.	GA	06/20/1997	20:25	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	1.00K	0.00K
PEACHTREE CITY	FAYETTE CO.	GA	09/10/1997	20:00	EST	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROOKS	FAYETTE CO.	GA	09/10/1997	21:30	EST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROOKS	FAYETTE CO.	GA	10/25/1997	16:15	EST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PEACHTREE CITY	FAYETTE CO.	GA	02/17/1998	08:15	EST	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PEACHTREE CITY	FAYETTE CO.	GA	03/08/1998	13:26	EST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PEACHTREE CITY	FAYETTE CO.	GA	04/03/1998	19:20	EST	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PEACHTREE CITY	FAYETTE CO.	GA	04/03/1998	19:45	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	0	0	0.50K	0.00K

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FAYETTEVILLE	FAYETTE CO.	GA	04/03/1998	21:20	EST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PEACHTREE CITY	FAYETTE CO.	GA	04/08/1998	18:35	EST	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTEVILLE	FAYETTE CO.	GA	04/08/1998	20:55	EST	Hail	0.90 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTEVILLE	FAYETTE CO.	GA	04/09/1998	02:30	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	1.00K	0.00K
PEACHTREE CITY	FAYETTE CO.	GA	04/30/1998	22:25	EST	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
STARRS MILL	FAYETTE CO.	GA	04/30/1998	23:30	EST	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PEACHTREE CITY	FAYETTE CO.	GA	05/03/1998	17:30	EST	Hail	3.00 in.	0	0	500.00K	0.00K
PEACHTREE CITY	FAYETTE CO.	GA	05/03/1998	17:42	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	1.00K	0.00K
TYRONE	FAYETTE CO.	GA	05/08/1998	00:15	EST	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PEACHTREE CITY	FAYETTE CO.	GA	05/08/1998	00:50	EST	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTEVILLE	FAYETTE CO.	GA	06/04/1998	18:45	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	1.00K	0.00K
TYRONE	FAYETTE CO.	GA	06/04/1998	18:51	EST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TYRONE	FAYETTE CO.	GA	06/04/1998	19:00	EST	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTEVILLE	FAYETTE CO.	GA	06/04/1998	19:05	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	10.00K	0.00K

FAYETTEVILLE	FAYETTE CO.	GA	06/05/1998	08:00	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	1.00K	0.00K
PEACHTREE CITY	FAYETTE CO.	GA	06/15/1998	23:30	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	50.00K	0.00K
PEACHTREE CITY	FAYETTE CO.	GA	06/19/1998	12:00	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	30.00K	0.00K
INMAN	FAYETTE CO.	GA	07/19/1998	18:15	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	1.00K	0.00K
PEACHTREE CITY	FAYETTE CO.	GA	07/20/1998	17:50	EST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PEACHTREE CITY	FAYETTE CO.	GA	02/27/1999	23:12	EST	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROOKS	FAYETTE CO.	GA	03/24/1999	18:00	EST	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTEVILLE	FAYETTE CO.	GA	05/07/1999	04:15	EST	Lightning		0	0	0.50K	0.00K
FAYETTEVILLE	FAYETTE CO.	GA	05/22/1999	15:08	EST	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTEVILLE	FAYETTE CO.	GA	06/02/1999	17:10	EST	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTEVILLE	FAYETTE CO.	GA	06/02/1999	17:55	EST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PEACHTREE CITY	FAYETTE CO.	GA	06/02/1999	18:05	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	1	1.00K	0.00K
PEACHTREE CITY	FAYETTE CO.	GA	06/03/1999	15:35	EST	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTEVILLE	FAYETTE CO.	GA	06/04/1999	15:00	EST	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTEVILLE	FAYETTE CO.	GA	06/29/1999	19:00	EST	Lightning		0	0	35.00K	0.00K

KENWOOD	FAYETTE CO.	GA	06/29/1999	19:00	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	175.00K	0.00K
PEACHTREE CITY	FAYETTE CO.	GA	06/29/1999	20:00	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	1.50K	0.00K
TYRONE	FAYETTE CO.	GA	06/30/1999	14:05	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	0.50K	0.00K
FAYETTEVILLE	FAYETTE CO.	GA	07/06/1999	17:53	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	1.00K	0.00K
PEACHTREE CITY	FAYETTE CO.	GA	07/21/1999	17:14	EST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PEACHTREE CITY	FAYETTE CO.	GA	07/21/1999	17:40	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	1.00K	0.00K
PEACHTREE CITY	FAYETTE CO.	GA	07/21/1999	17:45	EST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTEVILLE	FAYETTE CO.	GA	07/24/1999	15:40	EST	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTEVILLE	FAYETTE CO.	GA	07/24/1999	15:40	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts.	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
FAYETTEVILLE	FAYETTE CO.	GA	07/24/1999	16:05	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	0.20K	0.00K
FAYETTEVILLE	FAYETTE CO.	GA	05/03/2000	14:55	EST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROOKS	FAYETTE CO.	GA	05/21/2000	21:40	EST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTEVILLE	FAYETTE CO.	GA	07/12/2000	12:25	EST	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTEVILLE	FAYETTE CO.	GA	07/12/2000	12:30	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	4.00K	0.00K
FAYETTEVILLE	FAYETTE CO.	GA	07/20/2000	20:45	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	0	0	10.00K	0.00K

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FAYETTEVILLE	FAYETTE CO.	GA	07/23/2000	15:25	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	25.00K	0.00K
FAYETTEVILLE	FAYETTE CO.	GA	07/23/2000	15:25	EST	Lightning		0	0	50.00K	0.00K
PEACHTREE CITY	FAYETTE CO.	GA	07/31/2000	16:30	EST	Lightning		0	0	175.00K	0.00K
TYRONE	FAYETTE CO.	GA	01/19/2001	12:29	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	3.00K	0.00K
FAYETTEVILLE	FAYETTE CO.	GA	03/12/2001	16:20	EST	Lightning		0	0	150.00K	0.00K
FAYETTEVILLE	FAYETTE CO.	GA	05/11/2001	14:15	EST	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTEVILLE	FAYETTE CO.	GA	05/27/2001	22:05	EST	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TYRONE	FAYETTE CO.	GA	06/03/2001	15:30	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. E	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
PEACHTREE CITY	FAYETTE CO.	GA	05/03/2002	16:40	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	1.00K	0.00K
FAYETTEVILLE	FAYETTE CO.	GA	05/10/2002	14:27	EST	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTEVILLE	FAYETTE CO.	GA	07/02/2002	17:21	EST	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTEVILLE	FAYETTE CO.	GA	07/06/2002	20:00	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	2.00K	0.00K
TYRONE	FAYETTE CO.	GA	07/21/2002	16:40	EST	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TYRONE	FAYETTE CO.	GA	07/21/2002	16:40	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	5.00K	0.00K

KENWOOD	FAYETTE CO.	GA	07/22/2002	19:20	EST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTEVILLE	FAYETTE CO.	GA	07/23/2002	16:53	EST	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROOKS	FAYETTE CO.	GA	07/23/2002	18:55	EST	Lightning		0	0	450.00K	0.00K
PEACHTREE CITY	FAYETTE CO.	GA	08/01/2002	17:37	EST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PEACHTREE CITY	FAYETTE CO.	GA	08/01/2002	17:40	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	5.00K	0.00K
STARRS MILL	FAYETTE CO.	GA	09/14/2002	13:41	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	1.00K	0.00K
TYRONE	FAYETTE CO.	GA	10/06/2002	22:45	EST	Lightning		0	0	3.00K	0.00K
PEACHTREE CITY	FAYETTE CO.	GA	10/12/2002	21:40	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROOKS	FAYETTE CO.	GA	11/11/2002	04:15	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	50.00K	0.00K
BROOKS	FAYETTE CO.	GA	11/11/2002	04:30	EST	Lightning		0	0	2.00K	0.00K
FAYETTEVILLE	FAYETTE CO.	GA	02/04/2003	04:25	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	4.00K	0.00K
FAYETTEVILLE	FAYETTE CO.	GA	05/02/2003	17:53	EST	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTEVILLE	FAYETTE CO.	GA	05/02/2003	19:24	EST	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PEACHTREE CITY	FAYETTE CO.	GA	05/02/2003	19:30	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	175.00K	0.00K

FAYETTEVILLE	FAYETTE CO.	GA	05/02/2003	20:16	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
PEACHTREE CITY	FAYETTE CO.	GA	05/07/2003	18:40	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
FAYETTEVILLE	FAYETTE CO.	GA	07/10/2003	18:30	EST	Lightning		0	0	25.00K	0.00K
INMAN	FAYETTE CO.	GA	07/22/2003	13:44	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.50K	0.00K
FAYETTEVILLE	FAYETTE CO.	GA	08/16/2003	13:15	EST	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
STARRS MILL	FAYETTE CO.	GA	08/16/2003	13:35	EST	Lightning		0	0	0.75K	0.00K
PEACHTREE CITY	FAYETTE CO.	GA	04/12/2004	19:41	EST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
WOOLSEY	FAYETTE CO.	GA	05/22/2004	15:33	EST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTEVILLE	FAYETTE CO.	GA	06/18/2004	11:45	EST	Lightning		0	0	150.00K	0.00K
FAYETTEVILLE	FAYETTE CO.	GA	06/22/2004	19:50	EST	Lightning		0	0	20.00K	0.00K
PEACHTREE CITY	FAYETTE CO.	GA	07/12/2004	14:20	EST	Lightning		0	0	10.00K	0.00K
FAYETTEVILLE	FAYETTE CO.	GA	07/12/2004	15:10	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	39 kts. EG	0	0	0.25K	0.00K
KENWOOD	FAYETTE CO.	GA	07/25/2004	20:15	EST	Lightning		0	0	100.00K	0.00K
COUNTYWIDE	FAYETTE	GA	11/24/2004	10:10	EST	Thunderstorm	61 kts.	0	0	1.000M	0.00K

	CO.					Wind	EG				
<u>TYRONE</u>	FAYETTE CO.	GA	12/10/2004	16:20	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
<u>PEACHTREE CITY</u>	FAYETTE CO.	GA	02/02/2005	21:20	EST	Lightning		0	0	30.00K	0.00K
<u>PEACHTREE CITY</u>	FAYETTE CO.	GA	02/21/2005	22:30	EST	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
<u>PEACHTREE CITY</u>	FAYETTE CO.	GA	02/21/2005	23:17	EST	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
<u>FAYETTEVILLE</u>	FAYETTE CO.	GA	03/22/2005	14:24	EST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
<u>WOOLSEY</u>	FAYETTE CO.	GA	04/22/2005	13:05	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
<u>PEACHTREE CITY</u>	FAYETTE CO.	GA	05/20/2005	10:50	EST	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
<u>PEACHTREE CITY</u>	FAYETTE CO.	GA	06/05/2005	16:30	EST	Lightning		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
<u>STARRS MILL</u>	FAYETTE CO.	GA	06/05/2005	17:00	EST	Lightning		0	1	10.00K	0.00K
<u>FAYETTEVILLE</u>	FAYETTE CO.	GA	06/21/2005	14:12	EST	Lightning		0	1	5.00K	0.00K
<u>PEACHTREE CITY</u>	FAYETTE CO.	GA	07/06/2005	18:15	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
<u>PEACHTREE CITY</u>	FAYETTE CO.	GA	07/06/2005	18:28	EST	Lightning		0	0	5.00K	0.00K
<u>PEACHTREE CITY</u>	FAYETTE CO.	GA	07/06/2005	18:38	EST	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K

WOOLSEY	FAYETTE CO.	GA	07/06/2005	20:10	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	25.00K	0.00K
PEACHTREE CITY	FAYETTE CO.	GA	07/19/2005	15:40	EST	Lightning		0	0	250.00K	0.00K
FAYETTEVILLE	FAYETTE CO.	GA	07/21/2005	15:28	EST	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
KENWOOD	FAYETTE CO.	GA	07/21/2005	15:29	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	31 kts. EG	0	0	0.50K	0.00K
PEACHTREE CITY	FAYETTE CO.	GA	07/28/2005	15:47	EST	Lightning		0	0	50.00K	0.00K
TYRONE	FAYETTE CO.	GA	12/04/2005	16:50	EST	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PEACHTREE CITY	FAYETTE CO.	GA	12/05/2005	00:30	EST	Lightning		0	0	1.00K	0.00K
TYRONE	FAYETTE CO.	GA	01/02/2006	16:42	EST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTEVILLE	FAYETTE CO.	GA	04/20/2006	19:45	EST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PEACHTREE CITY	FAYETTE CO.	GA	04/20/2006	22:16	EST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PEACHTREE CITY	FAYETTE CO.	GA	07/20/2006	15:37	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTEVILLE	FAYETTE CO.	GA	08/05/2006	15:11	EST	Lightning		0	0	665.00K	0.00K
PEACHTREE CITY	FAYETTE CO.	GA	08/20/2006	15:40	EST	Lightning		0	0	50.00K	0.00K
PEACHTREE CITY	FAYETTE CO.	GA	08/20/2006	18:45	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	35 kts.	0	0	0.25K	0.00K

							EG				
PEACHTREE CITY	FAYETTE CO.	GA	01/05/2007	10:59	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
TYRONE	FAYETTE CO.	GA	06/12/2007	20:20	EST-5	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PEACHTREE CITY	FAYETTE CO.	GA	06/15/2007	15:15	EST-5	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTEVILLE	FAYETTE CO.	GA	06/25/2007	16:44	EST-5	Lightning		0	0	5.00K	0.00K
FAYETTEVILLE	FAYETTE CO.	GA	07/09/2007	14:47	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	36 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
PEACHTREE CITY	FAYETTE CO.	GA	07/09/2007	14:51	EST-5	Lightning		0	1	250.00K	0.00K
PEACHTREE CITY	FAYETTE CO.	GA	07/20/2007	12:30	EST-5	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PEACHTREE CITY	FAYETTE CO.	GA	07/20/2007	13:00	EST-5	Lightning		0	0	800.00K	0.00K
PEACHTREE CITY	FAYETTE CO.	GA	07/25/2007	22:20	EST-5	Lightning		0	0	150.00K	0.00K
PEACHTREE CITY	FAYETTE CO.	GA	08/18/2007	17:00	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
LEES MILL	FAYETTE CO.	GA	08/23/2007	19:50	EST-5	Lightning		0	0	400.00K	0.00K
FAYETTEVILLE	FAYETTE CO.	GA	08/24/2007	17:45	EST-5	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTEVILLE	FAYETTE CO.	GA	08/24/2007	18:24	EST-5	Lightning		0	0	775.00K	0.00K

TYRONE	FAYETTE CO.	GA	02/26/2008	06:30	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	4.00K	0.00K
PEACHTREE CITY	FAYETTE CO.	GA	03/15/2008	16:45	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
PEACHTREE CITY	FAYETTE CO.	GA	03/15/2008	16:45	EST-5	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	1.500M	0.00K
FAYETTEVILLE	FAYETTE CO.	GA	05/20/2008	19:35	EST-5	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
HARP	FAYETTE CO.	GA	06/11/2008	15:23	EST-5	Lightning		0	0	100.00K	0.00K
ABERDEEN	FAYETTE CO.	GA	06/11/2008	15:38	EST-5	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTEVILLE	FAYETTE CO.	GA	07/28/2008	17:25	EST-5	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTEVILLE	FAYETTE CO.	GA	08/02/2008	19:00	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	60 kts. EG	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
TYRONE	FAYETTE CO.	GA	10/08/2008	15:18	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts. EG	0	0	10.00K	0.00K
TYRONE	FAYETTE CO.	GA	02/18/2009	18:00	EST-5	Hail	3.00 in.	0	0	8.000M	0.00K
FAYETTEVILLE	FAYETTE CO.	GA	03/28/2009	14:28	EST-5	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
ABERDEEN	FAYETTE CO.	GA	04/02/2009	00:30	EST-5	Lightning		0	0	0.50K	0.00K
PEACHTREE CITY	FAYETTE CO.	GA	04/10/2009	18:25	EST-5	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
CLOVER	FAYETTE	GA	04/10/2009	19:18	EST-	Hail	0.75	0	0	0.00K	0.00K

	CO.				5		in.				
ABERDEEN	FAYETTE CO.	GA	05/03/2009	17:28	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
FYTVILLE MCCOMBS ARP	FAYETTE CO.	GA	07/13/2009	04:33	EST-5	Lightning		0	0	600.00K	0.00K
PEACHTREE CITY	FAYETTE CO.	GA	12/09/2009	03:55	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
KENWOOD	FAYETTE CO.	GA	06/02/2010	17:59	EST-5	Lightning		0	0	47.50K	0.00K
FAYETTEVILLE	FAYETTE CO.	GA	06/11/2010	15:55	EST-5	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PEACHTREE CITY	FAYETTE CO.	GA	06/15/2010	16:55	EST-5	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PEACHTREE CITY	FAYETTE CO.	GA	06/15/2010	17:05	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	41 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
PEACHTREE CITY	FAYETTE CO.	GA	07/09/2010	19:50	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	7.00K	0.00K
STARRS MILL	FAYETTE CO.	GA	08/01/2010	13:30	EST-5	Lightning		0	0	25.00K	0.00K
TYRONE	FAYETTE CO.	GA	04/04/2011	22:45	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	30.00K	0.00K
PEACHTREE CITY	FAYETTE CO.	GA	04/25/2011	19:46	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	39 kts. EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
PEACHTREE CITY	FAYETTE CO.	GA	05/26/2011	16:48	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts. EG	0	0	35.00K	0.00K

KENWOOD	FAYETTE CO.	GA	05/26/2011	17:00	EST-5	Lightning		0	0	250.00K	0.00K
FYTVILLE MCCOMBS ARP	FAYETTE CO.	GA	06/24/2011	19:19	EST-5	Lightning		0	0	300.00K	0.00K
TYRONE	FAYETTE CO.	GA	06/26/2011	17:52	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts. EG	0	0	10.00K	0.00K
FYTVILLE MCCOMBS ARP	FAYETTE CO.	GA	07/09/2011	17:15	EST-5	Lightning		0	0	15.00K	0.00K
HARP	FAYETTE CO.	GA	07/09/2011	17:35	EST-5	Lightning		0	0	300.00K	0.00K
FAYETTEVILLE	FAYETTE CO.	GA	07/12/2011	14:21	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	3.00K	0.00K
FAYETTEVILLE	FAYETTE CO.	GA	07/12/2011	14:26	EST-5	Lightning		0	0	25.00K	0.00K
FAYETTEVILLE	FAYETTE CO.	GA	08/06/2011	15:30	EST-5	Lightning		0	0	10.00K	0.00K
STOP	FAYETTE CO.	GA	08/20/2011	12:29	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts. EG	0	0	7.00K	0.00K
FAYETTEVILLE	FAYETTE CO.	GA	03/01/2012	05:45	EST-5	Lightning		0	0	80.00K	0.00K
WOOLSEY	FAYETTE CO.	GA	03/03/2012	00:37	EST-5	Lightning		0	0	10.00K	0.00K
STOP	FAYETTE CO.	GA	07/03/2012	16:42	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	15.00K	0.00K
TYRONE	FAYETTE CO.	GA	07/04/2012	16:40	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	20.00K	0.00K

STARRS MILL	FAYETTE CO.	GA	07/05/2012	19:15	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	1.50K	0.00K
PEACHTREE CITY	FAYETTE CO.	GA	07/13/2012	16:30	EST-5	Lightning		1	1	0.00K	0.00K
LEES MILL	FAYETTE CO.	GA	07/16/2012	16:25	EST-5	Lightning		0	0	20.00K	0.00K
LOWRY	FAYETTE CO.	GA	07/27/2012	16:37	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	45 kts. EG	0	0	0.50K	0.00K
HARP	FAYETTE CO.	GA	08/02/2012	18:25	EST-5	Lightning		0	8	1.00K	0.00K
FAYETTEVILLE	FAYETTE CO.	GA	08/03/2012	18:50	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	56 kts. EG	0	0	120.00K	0.00K
FAYETTEVILLE	FAYETTE CO.	GA	08/03/2012	18:55	EST-5	Lightning		0	0	100.00K	0.00K
BROOKS	FAYETTE CO.	GA	08/03/2012	19:15	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
FAYETTEVILLE	FAYETTE CO.	GA	03/18/2013	17:25	EST-5	Hail	2.50 in.	0	0	4.330M	0.00K
PEACHTREE CITY	FAYETTE CO.	GA	05/19/2013	11:45	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
ABERDEEN	FAYETTE CO.	GA	06/27/2013	15:10	EST-5	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PEACHTREE CITY	FAYETTE CO.	GA	06/27/2013	15:10	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	1.50K	0.00K
FYTVILLE MCCOMBS ARP	FAYETTE CO.	GA	01/11/2014	09:15	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	0	0	1.50K	0.00K

							EG				
TYRONE	FAYETTE CO.	GA	06/21/2014	14:25	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
SHAKE RAG	FAYETTE CO.	GA	06/21/2014	14:34	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	45 kts. EG	0	0	0.25K	0.00K
FYTVILLE MCCOMBS ARP	FAYETTE CO.	GA	07/09/2014	14:40	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.75K	0.00K
FAYETTEVILLE	FAYETTE CO.	GA	08/18/2014	18:50	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.75K	0.00K
TYRONE	FAYETTE CO.	GA	03/31/2015	17:35	EST-5	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SHAKE RAG	FAYETTE CO.	GA	05/26/2015	15:30	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TYRONE	FAYETTE CO.	GA	06/24/2015	16:40	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	74 kts. EG	0	0	100.00K	0.00K
STARRS MILL	FAYETTE CO.	GA	08/17/2015	16:45	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	45 kts. EG	0	0	0.50K	0.00K
CLOVER	FAYETTE CO.	GA	07/11/2016	17:00	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	12.00K	0.00K
LEES MILL	FAYETTE CO.	GA	03/10/2017	04:17	EST-5	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BROOKS	FAYETTE CO.	GA	03/10/2017	04:35	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts. EG	0	0	6.00K	0.00K

<u>STARRS MILL</u>	FAYETTE CO.	GA	04/05/2017	07:06	EST-5	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
<u>TYRONE</u>	FAYETTE CO.	GA	04/05/2017	11:10	EST-5	Hail	1.25 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
<u>BROOKS</u>	FAYETTE CO.	GA	05/20/2017	16:30	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	45 kts. EG	0	0	0.50K	0.00K
<u>KENWOOD</u>	FAYETTE CO.	GA	06/23/2017	20:05	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
<u>FAYETTEVILLE</u>	FAYETTE CO.	GA	07/07/2017	17:30	EST-5	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
<u>CLOVER</u>	FAYETTE CO.	GA	07/24/2017	15:30	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	7.00K	0.00K
<u>FAYETTEVILLE</u>	FAYETTE CO.	GA	07/25/2017	16:40	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	4.00K	0.00K
<u>SHAKE RAG</u>	FAYETTE CO.	GA	11/18/2017	22:50	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.50K	0.00K
<u>STARRS MILL</u>	FAYETTE CO.	GA	03/19/2018	22:48	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	45 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
<u>TYRONE</u>	FAYETTE CO.	GA	04/04/2018	02:12	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	45 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
<u>STARRS MILL</u>	FAYETTE CO.	GA	06/01/2018	15:42	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	45 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
<u>CLOVER</u>	FAYETTE CO.	GA	06/22/2018	18:15	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts. EG	0	0	7.00K	0.00K

ABERDEEN	FAYETTE CO.	GA	06/28/2018	12:30	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	7.00K	0.00K
PEACHTREE CITY	FAYETTE CO.	GA	06/22/2019	18:06	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	45 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
STOP	FAYETTE CO.	GA	06/24/2019	18:42	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	3.00K	0.00K
SHAKE RAG	FAYETTE CO.	GA	07/05/2019	18:32	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	7.00K	0.00K
CLOVER	FAYETTE CO.	GA	08/24/2019	13:42	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	54 kts. MG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FYTVILLE MCCOMBS ARP	FAYETTE CO.	GA	09/28/2019	17:13	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	45 kts. EG	0	0	12.00K	0.00K
FYTVILLE MCCOMBS ARP	FAYETTE CO.	GA	10/31/2019	12:18	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	8.00K	0.00K
ABERDEEN	FAYETTE CO.	GA	03/31/2020	10:24	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts. EG	0	0	45.00K	0.00K

Winter Storms

<u>Location</u>	<u>County/Zone</u>	<u>St.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>T.Z.</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Dth</u>	<u>Inj</u>	<u>PrD</u>	<u>CrD</u>
Totals:							0	0	1.318M	0.00K
FAYETTE (ZONE)	FAYETTE (ZONE)	GA	02/16/1996	06:00	EST	Winter Weather	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE (ZONE)	FAYETTE (ZONE)	GA	12/18/1996	18:00	EST	Heavy Snow	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE (ZONE)	FAYETTE (ZONE)	GA	01/22/2000	13:00	EST	Ice Storm	0	0	980.00K	0.00K

FAYETTE (ZONE)	FAYETTE (ZONE)	GA	01/28/2000	19:00	EST	Ice Storm	0	0	32.79K	0.00K
FAYETTE (ZONE)	FAYETTE (ZONE)	GA	12/17/2000	07:30	EST	Winter Storm	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE (ZONE)	FAYETTE (ZONE)	GA	12/19/2000	00:00	EST	Winter Storm	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE (ZONE)	FAYETTE (ZONE)	GA	01/01/2001	07:58	EST	Winter Weather	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE (ZONE)	FAYETTE (ZONE)	GA	01/02/2002	06:00	EST	Heavy Snow	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE (ZONE)	FAYETTE (ZONE)	GA	02/26/2004	00:00	EST	Winter Storm	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE (ZONE)	FAYETTE (ZONE)	GA	01/28/2005	20:00	EST	Winter Storm	0	0	300.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE (ZONE)	FAYETTE (ZONE)	GA	01/19/2008	12:00	EST-5	Winter Weather	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE (ZONE)	FAYETTE (ZONE)	GA	03/01/2009	11:00	EST-5	Heavy Snow	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE (ZONE)	FAYETTE (ZONE)	GA	01/07/2010	16:00	EST-5	Winter Weather	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE (ZONE)	FAYETTE (ZONE)	GA	02/12/2010	13:30	EST-5	Heavy Snow	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE (ZONE)	FAYETTE (ZONE)	GA	12/25/2010	16:30	EST-5	Heavy Snow	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE (ZONE)	FAYETTE (ZONE)	GA	01/09/2011	17:00	EST-5	Winter Storm	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE (ZONE)	FAYETTE (ZONE)	GA	02/09/2011	22:00	EST-5	Winter Weather	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE (ZONE)	FAYETTE (ZONE)	GA	01/28/2014	10:00	EST-5	Winter Storm	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE (ZONE)	FAYETTE (ZONE)	GA	02/12/2014	07:00	EST-5	Ice Storm	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE (ZONE)	FAYETTE (ZONE)	GA	02/20/2015	18:00	EST-5	Winter Weather	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE (ZONE)	FAYETTE (ZONE)	GA	01/22/2016	16:00	EST-5	Winter Weather	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE (ZONE)	FAYETTE (ZONE)	GA	01/06/2017	21:00	EST-5	Winter Weather	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE (ZONE)	FAYETTE (ZONE)	GA	12/08/2017	21:00	EST-5	Winter Storm	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE (ZONE)	FAYETTE (ZONE)	GA	01/16/2018	20:00	EST-5	Winter Storm	0	0	0.00K	0.00

Flooding

<u>Location</u>	<u>County/Zone</u>	<u>St.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>T.Z.</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Dth</u>	<u>Inj</u>	<u>PrD</u>	<u>CrD</u>
Totals:							1	0	2.469M	0.00K
<u>COUNTYWIDE</u>	FAYETTE CO.	GA	01/27/1996	00:30	EST	Flash Flood	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
<u>FAYETTE (ZONE)</u>	FAYETTE (ZONE)	GA	02/27/1997	22:00	EST	Flood	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
<u>PEACHTREE CITY</u>	FAYETTE CO.	GA	06/03/1999	09:00	EST	Flood	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
<u>COUNTYWIDE</u>	FAYETTE CO.	GA	07/31/2000	16:30	EST	Flood	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
<u>FAYETTEVILLE</u>	FAYETTE CO.	GA	10/06/2002	22:45	EST	Flood	0	0	15.00K	0.00K
<u>COUNTYWIDE</u>	FAYETTE CO.	GA	03/20/2003	02:00	EST	Flash Flood	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
<u>COUNTYWIDE</u>	FAYETTE CO.	GA	05/07/2003	19:15	EST	Flash Flood	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
<u>FAYETTEVILLE</u>	FAYETTE CO.	GA	06/17/2003	03:45	EST	Flash Flood	0	0	600.00K	0.00K
<u>FAYETTE (ZONE)</u>	FAYETTE (ZONE)	GA	09/07/2004	02:00	EST	Flood	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
<u>COUNTYWIDE</u>	FAYETTE CO.	GA	09/16/2004	15:46	EST	Flash Flood	0	0	25.00K	0.00K
<u>FAYETTE (ZONE)</u>	FAYETTE (ZONE)	GA	03/27/2005	16:00	EST	Flood	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
<u>FAYETTE (ZONE)</u>	FAYETTE (ZONE)	GA	06/05/2005	16:50	EST	Flood	0	0	225.00K	0.00K
<u>PEACHTREE CITY</u>	FAYETTE CO.	GA	07/06/2005	20:00	EST	Flash Flood	1	0	163.00K	0.00K
<u>FAYETTE (ZONE)</u>	FAYETTE (ZONE)	GA	07/06/2005	20:00	EST	Flood	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
<u>FAYETTE (ZONE)</u>	FAYETTE (ZONE)	GA	07/11/2005	00:00	EST	Flood	0	0	100.00K	0.00K
<u>COUNTYWIDE</u>	FAYETTE CO.	GA	07/11/2005	03:00	EST	Flash Flood	0	0	300.00K	0.00K
<u>PEACHTREE CITY</u>	FAYETTE CO.	GA	01/24/2010	18:00	EST-5	Flood	0	0	10.00K	0.00K
<u>ABERDEEN</u>	FAYETTE CO.	GA	09/22/2011	16:15	EST-5	Flash Flood	0	0	10.00K	0.00K
<u>HARP</u>	FAYETTE CO.	GA	06/05/2013	21:30	EST-5	Flash Flood	0	0	6.00K	0.00K
<u>ABERDEEN</u>	FAYETTE CO.	GA	12/24/2015	10:50	EST-5	Flash Flood	0	0	1.000M	0.00K

CLOVER	FAYETTE CO.	GA	12/30/2015	14:20	EST-5	Flash Flood	0	0	3.00K	0.00K
ABERDEEN	FAYETTE CO.	GA	06/08/2019	11:30	EST-5	Flash Flood	0	0	10.00K	0.00K

Drought

<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	0.00K	2.850M
FAYETTE (ZONE)	FAYETTE (ZONE)	GA	09/01/1997	00:00	EST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE (ZONE)	FAYETTE (ZONE)	GA	05/01/1999	00:00	EST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE (ZONE)	FAYETTE (ZONE)	GA	08/01/1999	00:00	EST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE (ZONE)	FAYETTE (ZONE)	GA	02/01/2000	00:00	EST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE (ZONE)	FAYETTE (ZONE)	GA	04/01/2000	00:00	EST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE (ZONE)	FAYETTE (ZONE)	GA	05/01/2000	00:00	EST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE (ZONE)	FAYETTE (ZONE)	GA	06/01/2000	00:00	EST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	2.850M
FAYETTE (ZONE)	FAYETTE (ZONE)	GA	07/01/2000	00:00	EST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE (ZONE)	FAYETTE (ZONE)	GA	10/01/2000	00:00	EST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE (ZONE)	FAYETTE (ZONE)	GA	10/01/2001	00:00	EST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE (ZONE)	FAYETTE (ZONE)	GA	11/01/2001	00:00	EST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE (ZONE)	FAYETTE (ZONE)	GA	12/01/2001	00:00	EST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE (ZONE)	FAYETTE (ZONE)	GA	04/01/2002	00:00	EST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE (ZONE)	FAYETTE (ZONE)	GA	08/01/2002	00:00	EST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE (ZONE)	FAYETTE (ZONE)	GA	01/01/2003	00:00	EST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE (ZONE)	FAYETTE (ZONE)	GA	03/01/2004	00:00	EST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE (ZONE)	FAYETTE (ZONE)	GA	05/01/2007	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE (ZONE)	FAYETTE (ZONE)	GA	09/01/2007	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE (ZONE)	FAYETTE (ZONE)	GA	10/01/2007	00:00	EST-	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K

					5						
FAYETTE (ZONE)	FAYETTE (ZONE)	GA	11/01/2007	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE (ZONE)	FAYETTE (ZONE)	GA	12/01/2007	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE (ZONE)	FAYETTE (ZONE)	GA	09/01/2011	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE (ZONE)	FAYETTE (ZONE)	GA	06/01/2016	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE (ZONE)	FAYETTE (ZONE)	GA	07/01/2016	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE (ZONE)	FAYETTE (ZONE)	GA	08/01/2016	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE (ZONE)	FAYETTE (ZONE)	GA	09/01/2016	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE (ZONE)	FAYETTE (ZONE)	GA	10/01/2016	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE (ZONE)	FAYETTE (ZONE)	GA	11/01/2016	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE (ZONE)	FAYETTE (ZONE)	GA	12/01/2016	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE (ZONE)	FAYETTE (ZONE)	GA	01/01/2017	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE (ZONE)	FAYETTE (ZONE)	GA	09/10/2019	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE (ZONE)	FAYETTE (ZONE)	GA	10/01/2019	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAYETTE (ZONE)	FAYETTE (ZONE)	GA	11/01/2019	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	0	6.638M	0.00K
<u>FAYETTE CO.</u>	FAYETTE CO.	GA	04/13/1980	16:30	CST	Tornado	F1	0	0	2.500M	0.00K
<u>FAYETTE CO.</u>	FAYETTE CO.	GA	04/22/1984	13:38	CST	Tornado	F0	0	0	2.50K	0.00K
<u>FAYETTEVILLE</u>	FAYETTE CO.	GA	07/06/2005	20:10	EST	Tornado	F0	0	0	1.950M	0.00K
<u>LEES MILL</u>	FAYETTE CO.	GA	01/02/2006	16:56	EST	Tornado	F2	0	0	2.000M	0.00K
<u>FAYETTEVILLE</u>	FAYETTE CO.	GA	10/08/2008	15:35	EST-5	Tornado	EF0	0	0	125.00K	0.00K
<u>WOOLSEY RUST ARPT</u>	FAYETTE CO.	GA	12/22/2011	18:16	EST-5	Tornado	EF1	0	0	25.00K	0.00K
<u>LEES MILL</u>	FAYETTE CO.	GA	12/22/2011	18:18	EST-5	Tornado	EF0	0	0	25.00K	0.00K
<u>LEES MILL</u>	FAYETTE CO.	GA	02/12/2019	13:29	EST-5	Tornado	EF0	0	0	10.00K	0.00K

Appendix E – Fayette County Worksheet 3As

GEMA Worksheet #3a

Inventory of Assets

Jurisdiction: Fayette 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)	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	\$ in Community or State	\$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	38,130	38,130	100.000%	9,801,076,055	9,801,076,055	100.000%	110,306	110,306	100%
Commercial	1,269	1,269	100.000%	1,327,162,795	1,327,162,795	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	412	412	100.000%	482,344,410	482,344,410	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	643	643	100.000%	195,224,710	195,224,710	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-profit	402	402	100.000%	289,967,975	289,967,975	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	637	637	100.000%	336,869,320	336,869,320	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	74	74	100.000%	369,427,575	369,427,575	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Utilities	45	45	100.000%	190,779,988	190,779,988	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	41,612	41,612	100.000%	12,952,872,828	12,952,872,828	100.000%	110,306	110,306	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: Fayette 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)	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	\$ in Community or State	\$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	38,130	37,721	96.327%	9,801,076,055	9,695,945,184	96.327%	110,308	109,123	99%
Commercial	1,289	1,112	87.628%	1,327,162,795	1,162,968,925	87.628%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	412	387	93.932%	462,344,410	434,289,531	93.932%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	643	635	96.756%	195,224,710	192,795,787	96.756%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-profit	402	385	96.771%	269,987,975	258,551,419	96.771%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	637	601	94.349%	338,889,320	317,850,049	94.349%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	74	70	94.595%	369,427,575	349,458,517	94.595%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Utilities	45	40	88.889%	190,779,968	169,562,212	88.889%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	41,612	40,961	96.412%	12,952,872,828	12,581,439,623	97.132%	110,308	109,123	99%

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? | 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: Fayette 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)	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	\$ in Community or State	\$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	38,130	234	0.614%	9,801,078,055	60,148,224	0.614%	110,306	677	1%
Commercial	1,266	9	0.709%	1,327,162,795	9,412,502	0.709%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	412	0	0.000%	462,344,410	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	643	0	0.000%	195,224,710	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-profit	402	2	0.498%	269,967,975	1,343,124	0.498%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	637	0	0.000%	336,889,320	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	74	0	0.000%	369,427,575	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Utilities	45	0	0.000%	190,779,988	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	41,612	245	0.589%	12,962,872,828	70,903,851	0.547%	110,306	677	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? | | N |
| 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: Fayetteville (Fayette 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)	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	\$ in Community or State	\$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	5,970	5,970	100.000%	1,137,146,880	1,137,146,880	100.000%	17,069	17,069	100%
Commercial	616	616	100.000%	542,780,555	542,780,555	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	70	70	100.000%	61,231,480	61,231,480	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	4	4	100.000%	726,900	726,900	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-profit	64	64	100.000%	33,265,770	33,265,770	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	90	90	100.000%	94,914,110	94,914,110	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	17	17	100.000%	99,242,870	99,242,870	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Utilities	11	11	100.000%	28,752,595	28,752,595	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	6,842	6,842	100.000%	1,998,061,160	1,998,061,160	100.000%	17,069	17,069	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: Fayetteville (Fayette 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)	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	\$ in Community or State	\$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	5,970	5,888	98.626%	1,137,146,880	1,121,527,777	98.626%	17,069	16,835	98%
Commercial	616	575	93.344%	542,780,556	506,663,927	93.344%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	70	67	95.714%	61,231,480	58,607,274	95.714%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	4	4	100.000%	726,900	726,900	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-profit	64	60	93.750%	33,265,770	31,166,659	93.750%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	90	81	90.000%	94,914,110	85,422,699	90.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	17	15	88.235%	99,242,870	87,567,238	88.235%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Utilities	11	9	81.818%	28,752,595	23,524,850	81.818%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	6,842	6,669	97.910%	1,998,061,160	1,915,217,325	96.864%	17,069	16,835	98%

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? | 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: Fayetteville (Fayette 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)	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	\$ in Community or State	\$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	5,970	43	0.720%	1,137,146,880	8,190,505	0.720%	17,069	123	1%
Commercial	616	5	0.812%	542,780,555	4,405,888	0.812%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	70	0	0.000%	61,231,480	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	4	0	0.000%	726,900	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-profit	64	0	0.000%	33,265,770	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	90	0	0.000%	94,914,110	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	17	0	0.000%	99,242,870	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Utilities	11	0	0.000%	28,752,595	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	6,842	48	0.702%	1,998,061,160	12,596,191	0.630%	17,069	123	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? | | 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: Peachtree City (Fayette 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)	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	\$ in Community or State	\$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	12,145	12,145	100.000%	3,543,056,523	3,543,056,523	100.000%	34,988	34,988	100%
Commercial	317	317	100.000%	662,388,060	662,388,060	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	185	185	100.000%	326,465,935	326,465,935	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	3	3	100.000%	891,400	891,400	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-profit	63	63	100.000%	9,060,760	9,060,760	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	382	382	100.000%	179,623,350	179,623,350	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	19	19	100.000%	116,591,000	116,591,000	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Utilities	10	10	100.000%	55,864,215	55,864,215	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	13,124	13,124	100.000%	4,893,941,243	4,893,941,243	100.000%	34,988	34,988	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: Peachtree City (Fayette 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)	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	\$ in Community or State	\$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	12,145	11,966	98.526%	3,543,058,523	3,490,836,917	98.526%	34,988	34,472	98%
Commercial	317	276	87.066%	662,388,060	576,716,418	87.066%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	186	178	96.216%	326,465,935	314,113,170	96.216%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	3	3	100.000%	891,400	891,400	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non- profit	63	58	92.063%	9,060,760	8,341,652	92.063%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	382	365	95.812%	179,623,350	172,099,859	95.812%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	19	27	142.105%	116,591,000	166,661,947	142.105%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Utilities	10	10	100.000%	55,864,215	55,864,215	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	13,124	12,884	98.171%	4,893,941,243	4,784,545,578	97.785%	34,988	34,472	98%

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? | 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: Peachtree City (Fayette 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)	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	\$ in Community or State	\$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	12,145	62	0.510%	3,543,056,523	18,087,238	0.510%	34,988	179	1%
Commercial	317	3	0.946%	662,388,080	6,288,657	0.946%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	185	0	0.000%	326,465,935	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	3	0	0.000%	891,400	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-profit	63	0	0.000%	9,060,760	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	382	0	0.000%	179,623,350	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	19	0	0.000%	116,591,000	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Utilities	10	0	0.000%	55,864,215	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	13,124	65	0.495%	4,893,941,243	24,355,895	0.498%	34,988	179	1%

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

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

GEMA Worksheet #3a

Inventory of Assets

Jurisdiction: Tyrone (Fayette 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)	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	\$ in Community or State	\$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	2,558	2,558	100.000%	700,871,103	700,871,103	100.000%	7,199	7,199	100%
Commercial	149	149	100.000%	78,485,755	78,485,755	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	61	61	100.000%	32,816,795	32,816,795	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	16	16	100.000%	5,439,700	5,439,700	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-profit	38	38	100.000%	21,507,550	21,507,550	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	43	43	100.000%	9,157,420	9,157,420	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	8	8	100.000%	2,901,550	2,901,550	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Utilities	9	9	100.000%	14,148,465	14,148,465	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	2,882	2,882	100.000%	883,138,338	883,138,338	100.000%	7,199	7,199	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: Tyrone (Fayette 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)	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	\$ in Community or State	\$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	2,558	2,537	99.179%	700,871,103	694,918,918	99.179%	7,199	7,140	99%
Commercial	149	134	89.933%	76,495,755	68,794,840	89.933%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	61	60	98.361%	32,818,795	32,278,815	98.361%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	16	16	100.000%	5,439,700	5,439,700	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-profit	38	35	92.105%	21,507,550	19,809,588	92.105%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	43	42	97.674%	9,157,420	8,944,457	97.674%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	8	8	100.000%	2,901,550	2,901,550	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Utilities	9	9	100.000%	14,148,465	14,148,465	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	2,882	2,841	98.577%	863,138,338	847,238,329	98.158%	7,199	7,140	99%

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? | 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: Tyrone (Fayette 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)	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	\$ in Community or State	\$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	2,558	12	0.469%	700,871,103	3,285,964	0.469%	7,199	34	0%
Commercial	146	0	0.000%	78,495,755	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	81	0	0.000%	32,816,795	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	15	0	0.000%	5,439,700	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-profit	38	0	0.000%	21,507,550	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	43	0	0.000%	9,157,420	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	8	0	0.000%	2,901,550	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Utilities	9	0	0.000%	14,148,465	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	2,882	12	0.416%	863,138,338	3,285,964	0.381%	7,199	34	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: Brooks (Fayette 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)	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	\$ in Community or State	\$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	198	198	100.000%	45,164,050	45,164,050	100.000%	484	484	100%
Commercial	9	9	100.000%	514,000	514,000	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	2	2	100.000%	163,000	163,000	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	39	39	100.000%	12,506,120	12,506,120	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-profit	10	10	100.000%	3,116,760	3,116,760	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	22	22	100.000%	2,857,830	2,857,830	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	4	4	100.000%	3,067,650	3,067,650	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Utilities	3	3	100.000%	863,005	863,005	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	287	287	100.000%	68,242,215	68,242,215	100.000%	484	484	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: Brooks (Fayette 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)	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	\$ in Community or State	\$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	198	198	98.990%	45,184,050	44,707,847	98.990%	484	479	98%
Commercial	9	9	100.000%	514,000	514,000	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	2	2	100.000%	183,000	183,000	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	39	39	100.000%	12,508,120	12,508,120	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non- profit	10	10	100.000%	3,118,780	3,118,780	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	22	22	100.000%	2,857,830	2,857,830	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	4	4	100.000%	3,057,850	3,057,850	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Utilities	3	3	100.000%	853,005	853,005	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	287	285	99.303%	68,242,215	67,788,012	99.331%	484	479	98%

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? | 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: Brooks (Fayette 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)	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	\$ in Community or State	\$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	198	0	0.000%	45,184,050	0	0.000%	484	0	0%
Commercial	9	0	0.000%	514,000	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	2	0	0.000%	163,000	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	39	0	0.000%	12,506,120	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non- profit	10	0	0.000%	3,116,760	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	22	0	0.000%	2,857,630	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	4	0	0.000%	3,057,650	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Utilities	3	0	0.000%	883,005	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	287	0	0.000%	68,242,215	0	0.000%	484	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? | | N |
| 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: Woolsey (Fayette 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)	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	\$ in Community or State	\$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	N/A	N/A	100.000%	N/A	N/A	100.000%	186	186	100%
Commercial	N/A	N/A	100.000%	N/A	N/A	100.000%	0	0	#DM/0!
Industrial	N/A	N/A	100.000%	N/A	N/A	100.000%	0	0	#DM/0!
Agricultural	N/A	N/A	100.000%	N/A	N/A	100.000%	0	0	#DM/0!
Religious/ Non-profit	N/A	N/A	100.000%	N/A	N/A	100.000%	0	0	#DM/0!
Government	N/A	N/A	100.000%	N/A	N/A	100.000%	0	0	#DM/0!
Education	N/A	N/A	100.000%	N/A	N/A	100.000%	0	0	#DM/0!
Utilities	N/A	N/A	100.000%	N/A	N/A	100.000%	0	0	#DM/0!
Total	N/A	N/A	100.000%	N/A	N/A	100.000%	186	186	100%

Note: There is not a Consolidated Tax Digest for the Town of Woolsey. Data not available.

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: Woolsey (Fayette 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)	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	\$ in Community or State	\$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	N/A	N/A	100.000%	N/A	N/A	100.000%	186	186	100%
Commercial	N/A	N/A	100.000%	N/A	N/A	100.000%	0	0	#DM/OI
Industrial	N/A	N/A	100.000%	N/A	N/A	100.000%	0	0	#DM/OI
Agricultural	N/A	N/A	100.000%	N/A	N/A	100.000%	0	0	#DM/OI
Religious/ Non-profit	N/A	N/A	100.000%	N/A	N/A	100.000%	0	0	#DM/OI
Government	N/A	N/A	100.000%	N/A	N/A	100.000%	0	0	#DM/OI
Education	N/A	N/A	100.000%	N/A	N/A	100.000%	0	0	#DM/OI
Utilities	N/A	N/A	100.000%	N/A	N/A	100.000%	0	0	#DM/OI
Total	N/A	N/A	100.000%	N/A	N/A	100.000%	186	186	100%

Note: There is not a Consolidated Tax Digest for the Town of Woolsey. Data not available.

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

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Do you know where the greatest damages may occur in your area? | Y | N |
| 2. Do you know whether your critical facilities will be operational after a hazard event? | Y | 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: Woolsey (Fayette 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)	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	\$ in Community or State	\$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	N/A	N/A	0.000%	N/A	N/A	0.000%	185	0	0%
Commercial	N/A	N/A	0.000%	N/A	N/A	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	N/A	N/A	0.000%	N/A	N/A	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	N/A	N/A	0.000%	N/A	N/A	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-profit	N/A	N/A	0.000%	N/A	N/A	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	N/A	N/A	0.000%	N/A	N/A	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	N/A	N/A	0.000%	N/A	N/A	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Utilities	N/A	N/A	0.000%	N/A	N/A	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	N/A	N/A	0.000%	N/A	N/A	0.000%	185	0	0%

Note: There is not a Consolidated Tax Digest for the Town of Woolsey. Data not available.

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 |

Appendix F – Documentation of Peer Review

Fulton County

Fayette County Hazard Mitigation Plan for Review

Yahoo/Sent ★



Katy Westbrook <lux.planning@att.net>
To: Matthew Kallmyer

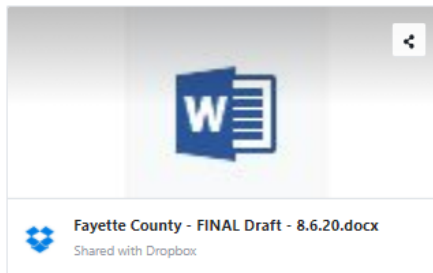


Thu, Aug 6 at 2:52 PM ★

Good afternoon, Director Kallmyer,

On behalf of Director Mike Singleton, I would like to share with you a copy of the Fayette County Hazard Mitigation Plan update. FEMA requires surrounding jurisdictions be given the opportunity to participate in the planning process. Since Fulton is a contiguous county to Fayette, I am providing you a copy for your review.

You can access the plan here: [Fayette County - FINAL Draft - 8.6.20.docx](#)



If you have any questions, comments, concerns, or recommendations, please feel free to reach out and let us know.

Thank You.

Katy

Katy Westbrook
Lux Mitigation and Planning Corp.
521 Rising Star Road
Brooks, Georgia 30205
Cell: 954.288.8364
Email: lux.planning@att.net

"Luceat Lux Vestrā"

Coweta County

• Fayette County Hazard Mitigation Plan for Review

Yahoo/Sent ★



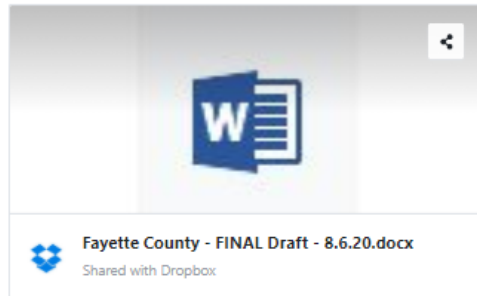
• **Katy Westbrook** <lux.planning@att.net>
To: Michael Terrell

Thu, Aug 6 at 2:54 PM ★

Good afternoon, Director Terrell,

On behalf of Director Mike Singleton, I would like to share with you a copy of the Fayette County Hazard Mitigation Plan update. FEMA requires surrounding jurisdictions be given the opportunity to participate in the planning process. Since Coweta is a contiguous county to Fayette, I am providing you a copy for your review.

You can access the plan here: [Fayette County - FINAL Draft - 8.6.20.docx](#)



If you have any questions, comments, concerns, or recommendations, please feel free to reach out and let us know.

Thank You.

Katy

Katy Westbrook
Lux Mitigation and Planning Corp.
521 Rising Star Road
Brooks, Georgia 30205
Cell: 954.288.8364
Email: lux.planning@att.net

"Luceat Lux Vestra"
Matthew 5:16

Clayton County

• Fayette County Hazard Mitigation Plan for Review

Yahoo/Sent ★



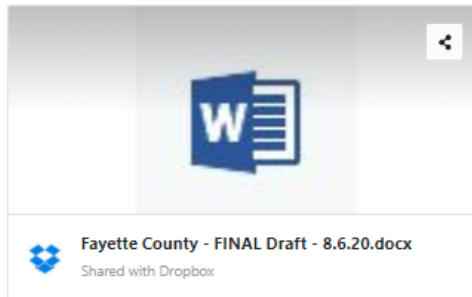
• **Katy Westbrook** <lux.planning@att.net>
To: clayton.county@gema.ga.gov

Thu, Aug 6 at 4:08 PM ★

Good Afternoon, Chief Merkison,

On behalf of Director Mike Singleton, I would like to share with you a copy of the Fayette County Hazard Mitigation Plan update. FEMA requires surrounding jurisdictions be given the opportunity to participate in the planning process. Since Clayton is a contiguous county to Fayette, I am providing you a copy for your review.

You can access the plan here: [Fayette County - FINAL Draft - 8.6.20.docx](#)



If you have any questions, comments, concerns, or recommendations, please feel free to reach out and let us know.

Thank You.

Katy

Katy Westbrook
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521 Rising Star Road
Brooks, Georgia 30205
Cell: 954.288.8364
Email: lux.planning@att.net

Spalding County

Fayette County Hazard Mitigation Plan for Review

Yahoo/Sent ★



Katy Westbrook <lux.planning@att.net>
To: Glenn Polk

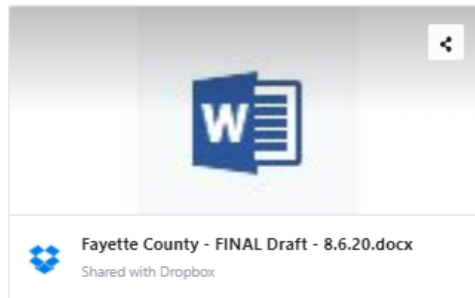


Thu, Aug 6 at 2:56 PM ★

Hi, Glenn!

On behalf of Director Mike Singleton, I would like to share with you a copy of the Fayette County Hazard Mitigation Plan update. FEMA requires surrounding jurisdictions be given the opportunity to participate in the planning process. Since Spalding is a contiguous county to Fayette, I am providing you a copy for your review.

You can access the plan here: [Fayette County - FINAL Draft - 8.6.20.docx](#)



If you have any questions, comments, concerns, or recommendations, please feel free to reach out and let us know.

Thank You.

Katy

Katy Westbrook
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521 Rising Star Road
Brooks, Georgia 30205
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Email: lux.planning@att.net

• RE: Fayette County Hazard Mitigation Plan for Review

Yahoo/Inbox ★



• **Glenn Polk** <gpolk@spaldingcounty.com>
To: Katy Westbrook

🖨️ Fri, Aug 7 at 1:59 PM ★

Good afternoon,

Thanks so much for the opportunity to review the Fayette plan. The plan is very comprehensive and a document that will be very useful for planning going forth. Thanks again and please let us know if there is anything else that we can assist with. Hope you have a great day!!

Glenn

Glenn Polk, MPA, CFO, MIFireE, EMT-I, GA-ACEM

Deputy Chief – Administration, Spalding County Fire Department

Director, Spalding County Office of Homeland Security

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Appendix G – Documentation of Adoption Resolutions