

Jackson County, Alabama

Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan

Final – May 26, 2016 – Final

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Alabama Emergency Management Agency
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**Jackson County, Alabama
Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan**

Part 1. The Planning Process

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Introduction

This *Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan* for Jackson County, Alabama, hereinafter referred to as the Plan, represents a point in an ongoing program of natural hazard mitigation in Jackson County. It was prepared under the auspices of the Jackson County Emergency Management Agency, a Department of the Jackson County Commission. Partial funding was provided by the Alabama Emergency Management Agency and Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program (PDMC-PL-04-AL-2014-008).

Requirements of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA2000)

The Jackson County Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan was prepared pursuant to the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, Interim Final Rule 44 CFR Parts 201 and 206 that was published on February 26, 2002. 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 this planning process and was put into effect on October 10, 2000, when the President signed the Act (Public Law 106-390). The new legislation reinforces the importance of mitigation planning and emphasizes planning for disasters before they occur. As such, this Act establishes a pre-disaster hazard mitigation program and new requirements for the national post-disaster Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP).

Section 322 of the Act specifically addresses mitigation planning at the state and local levels. It identifies new requirements that allow HMGP funds to be used for planning activities, and increases the amount of HMGP funds available to states that have developed a comprehensive, enhanced mitigation plan prior to a disaster. States and communities must have an approved mitigation plan by November 1, 2004 in order to receive post-disaster HMGP funds. Local 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.

The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 is intended to facilitate cooperation between state and local authorities, promoting collaboration among them. It encourages and rewards local and state pre-disaster planning and promotes sustainability as a strategy for disaster resistance. This enhanced planning network will better enable local and state governments to articulate accurate needs for mitigation, resulting in faster allocation of funding and more effective risk reduction projects.

Purpose of the Plan

The primary goal of hazard mitigation planning is to identify community goals, objectives, and strategies for implementation that results in decreasing the risk and the potential for future losses in the community. This planning is accomplished by:

- Using a systematic process of identifying the hazards that can affect each jurisdiction;
- Developing clear goals;
- Identifying appropriate actions;
- Implementing an effective mitigation strategy;
- Maintaining and updating the plan.

Development of the Plan

The process for developing this plan was guided by the federal regulations of hazard mitigation planning. Hazard mitigation planning is:

The process of determining how to reduce or eliminate the loss of life and property damage resulting from natural and human-caused hazards.

Based on the minimum standards required by Federal Emergency Management Agency, the following Steps will be followed in developing the Jackson County Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan

For the purposes of this plan, only natural hazards are considered. Based on the minimum standards required by Federal Emergency Management Agency, the following steps will be followed in developing the Jackson County Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan: The process consists of the following six steps:

Step 1. Planning Process. This plan must document open public involvement in the planning process. This includes opportunities for the public to comment on the plan at all stages of its formation and maintenance, and the involvement of any neighboring communities, interested agencies, or private and non-profit organizations. The planning process should also include a review of any existing plans or studies and incorporation of these if appropriate. This step will document the planning process, including how the plan was prepared, who was involved in the process and how the public was involved.

Step 2. Organize resources. Organizing resources includes establishing a process for identification of stakeholders and for the involvement and participation of stakeholders, the various governmental jurisdictions, and the general public. This also includes identification of publications and resources that can be of value in performing the research necessary to complete the Plan. A list of the more valuable publications and resources are included as an appendix to this Plan. Participation and involvement is described more fully below in this step.

Step 3. Identify Hazards and Assess risks. Perform a risk assessment of Jackson County and its communities with regard to natural hazards. This includes a determination of the natural hazards considered most likely to affect the people of Jackson County and their property, an assessment of the vulnerability of property and lives to these hazards, and an estimate of the costs that would be incurred in the event a natural disaster takes place. Local risk assessments must provide sufficient information to enable the jurisdiction to identify and prioritize appropriate mitigation actions to reduce losses from identified hazards. This step includes a detailed description of all the natural hazards that could affect the unincorporated Jackson County and the thirteen (13) municipalities as well as school systems and water authorities located in Jackson County. Specific information about numbers and type of structures, potential dollar losses, and overall description of land use trends in the jurisdictions are also included in this section. For multi-jurisdictional plans, any risk that affects only certain

sections of the planning areas must be addressed separately in the context of the affected area. The description will include information on previous occurrences and the probability of future events, along with an analysis of each jurisdiction's vulnerability to those hazards. Part 2 of this Plan provides a description of Jackson County and facts about the county that are pertinent to the development of a risk assessment. It will include information on previous occurrences and the probability of future events, along with an analysis of each jurisdiction's vulnerability to those hazards, specific information about numbers and type of structures, potential dollar losses, and overall description of land use. Step 3 of this Plan includes the actual risk assessment.

As a part of the risk assessment, information from existing plans, reports, etc. from the various communities involved was reviewed in the preparation of this Plan. The information in many of these publications was generally found to be obsolete, irrelevant or unnecessary for direct inclusion in this Plan.

Step 4. Develop a mitigation strategy. Develop a mitigation strategy customized for Jackson County that includes goals and objectives for the community along with specific action items designed to achieve the objectives. Part 4 of this Plan details the mitigation strategy. This plan must include a natural hazards mitigation strategy that provides the jurisdiction's approach for reducing potential losses identified in the risk assessment based on existing authorities, policies, programs, and resources, and its ability to expend on and improve these existing tools. This entails the development of goals and objectives from which specific actions are derived, as well as a comprehensive range of actions to reduce the risks of each hazard in each jurisdiction and each local government's continued participation and compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

Step 5. Implement the plan and monitor progress. Procedures for implementation of the mitigation strategy and for ongoing maintenance of the Plan are described in Part 5. This step must document the formal maintenance process to take place to ensure that the Natural hazards mitigation plan remains an active and pertinent document. The plan maintenance process includes a schedule for monitoring and evaluating the plan at least every five years and continued public participation throughout plan maintenance. This step should also include an explanation of how local governments intend to incorporate their mitigation strategies into their existing planning mechanisms, such as comprehensive or capital improvement plans, or zoning and building codes. Plan maintenance shall also allow for addition or subtraction of projects as municipalities accomplish goals and set new priorities.

Step 6. Formal adoption by Local Governments This part will include the formal adoption of the final plan by all jurisdictions in Jackson County.

Since this 2015 Plan is an update from the 2010 Plan, a number of updates and revisions have been made. These are summarized in the Update Summary contained in the Appendices.

Participation in the Process

Participation and involvement by members of the community was sought in the preparation of this Plan. To assure significant and meaningful involvement, a three part strategy was pursued, each part with its focus on a particular segment of the community. These segments were: 1) the local governments; 2) a steering committee composed of representatives of selected direct stakeholders; and 3) the general public.

Local Governments. Significantly, this Plan is a multi-jurisdictional plan. Every local government in Jackson County, including the County Commission and each municipality, was consulted and involved in the preparation of this plan. Questionnaires were provided to the chief elected official of each jurisdiction during the course of plan preparation explaining hazard mitigation and soliciting their input into the various aspects of

the Plan. In addition to questionnaires, a survey of critical facilities was conducted to determine the extent, nature, and issues with regard to critical facilities in the various jurisdictions. The intent is for adoption of this Plan by each local jurisdiction.

Additionally, if members were unable to attend a meeting, they were contacted either by email, phone, or face to face.

Summary of Participation

Place	Meeting #1	Survey	Inventory	Follow Up	Meeting #2	Meeting #3	Meeting #4	Meeting #5
Bridgeport, City of		Yes	Yes	Yes				
Dutton, Town of		Yes	Yes	Yes				
Hollywood, Town of		Yes	Yes	Yes				
Hytov, Town of		Yes	Yes	Yes				
Langston, Town of	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes
Paint Rock, Town of		Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes	
Pisgah, Town of	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes
Pleasant Groves, Town of		Yes	Yes	Yes				
Scottsboro, City of	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	
Section, Town of		Yes	Yes	Yes				
Skyline, Town of	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Stevenson, City of		Yes	Yes	Yes				
Woodville, Town of	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Jackson County	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes

Steering Committee. In order to oversee, provide expertise and assist in the development of this plan, a steering committee was established. Membership of the steering committee and documentation of their activities is contained in Appendix B. The members of the steering committee were selected for their value as resources for the development of this plan and their status as stakeholders. The process included two meetings of the steering committee with the intent of the meetings being as follows:

Meeting #1. JAN 22, 2015 10:00 A.M. – Central Location Jackson County Courthouse, Office of Jackson County EMA, Courthouse Basement Room 10, Scottsboro, Alabama.
Introduction, orientation and direction along with discussion of problems, opportunities and solicitation of project suggestions and requests.

Meeting #2. JAN 22, 2015 2:00 P.M. – Central Location Jackson County Courthouse, Office of Jackson County EMA, Courthouse Basement Room 10, Scottsboro, Alabama.
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment, Introduction, orientation and direction along with discussion of problems, opportunities and solicitation of project suggestions and requests.

Meeting #3. JUN 4, 2015 6:00 P.M. – Central Location Jackson County Courthouse, Office of Jackson County EMA, Courthouse Basement Room 10, Scottsboro, Alabama.
Meeting targeting Public. This meeting was scheduled after hours to encourage attendance of employed public. The meeting included Reception with light hor d'ourves. The Agenda included Introduction, orientation and direction along with discussion of problems, opportunities and solicitation of project suggestions and requests.

Meeting #4. JUL 16, 2015 10:00 A.M. – Central Location Jackson County Courthouse, Office of Jackson County EMA, Courthouse Basement Room 10, Scottsboro, Alabama.
Agenda included Introduction, orientation and direction along with discussion of problems, opportunities and solicitation of project suggestions and requests.

Meeting #5. JUL 30, 2015 10:00 A.M. This meeting was for final draft review prior to presentation to local governing bodies for review and approval.

Meeting #6. May 26, 2016 10:00 A.M. This meeting was for presentation to the public and to local governing bodies for review and approval.

Involvement of Adjoining Counties. A list was developed identifying counties in Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama. A directory was developed reflecting names and addresses of the Emergency Management Director/Coordinator in each of the adjoining counties. Letters were drafted and mailed to these Director/Coordinators offering them the opportunity to participate in the review, planning and development of the Jackson County Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan. Personnel from Huntsville-Madison County Emergency Management Agency responded and attended meeting(s) and provided input regarding goals and strategies for the plan.

Public Involvement. The primary purpose of the public involvement efforts was to attain public input regarding goals and strategies for the plan. Public involvement during the course of preparing this Plan involved five basic components:

Provision to the local newspaper of six news releases providing information regarding hazard mitigation and informing people of how and where to provide comment. Social media, facebook, was useful in providing information to the public and receiving their comments; and

2. All committee meetings were open to the public with dates and times of meetings published.
3. Committee meeting materials were made available on line. The public was invited to complete their own risk assessment by completing an online survey available on social media, print media and address given on broadcast media.
4. A Citizen Survey was developed and publicized then distributed to the public by several different means, i.e. delivered to Schools, Citizens Groups meeting throughout the County and hand-outs at Jackson County Spring Carnival. The Citizens Survey was publicized on social media and copies of the Survey were provided on request (person request in social media, by phone or email). Also, the survey was available for download online at Jackson County EMA's facebook page.
5. On May 22, 2015, a public meeting and reception was conducted wherein the general public was invited and given an opportunity to comment on the need for hazard mitigation and the issues in their community. This meeting was announced on social media, newspaper(s), radio, cables local channels throughout Jackson County and Jackson County EMA Director participated in interview with Huntsville TV station regarding the public meeting and the importance of public participation in the process.
6. On July 16th and July 30, 2015 and May 26, 2016, public meetings were conducted wherein the general public was invited and given an opportunity to comment on the need for hazard mitigation and the issues in their community. These meetings were announced on social media, newspaper(s), and radio regarding the importance of public participation in the process.

Through these efforts, the general public, including local businesses, community leaders, etc. were given an opportunity to comment on the need for hazard mitigation and on particular issues involving their community.

Plan Update

Five Year Update. An evaluation and update of this Plan is to be performed no later than five years following its initial publication. Upon initial publication of this Plan, it will be distributed to participating jurisdictions with instructions and advice regarding the incorporation of the provisions of this Plan into any comprehensive planning or capital improvements programming that may entail within the following five years until the completion of the Plan Update. The Hazard Mitigation Committee will be reconvened in year four of the five year planning period to begin the process of plan update. Within that year, an evaluation report will be prepared that will involve a thorough review of this Plan including 1) an update of the research and methodologies contained herein, 2) a review of the relationship of this Plan with any area-wide comprehensive plan and capital improvement program or any comprehensive plan or capital improvement program of a participating jurisdiction that has been prepared since the initial publication of this Plan, 3) a review of the mitigation strategy and actions for implementation to ascertain those new activities that need to be included and those activities that are no longer relevant for inclusion, and 4) a review of the administrative provisions of this Plan in order to determine their effectiveness and whether administrative changes are in order. The five-year evaluation effort will be subject to the same federal and state guidelines for hazard mitigation planning as were applicable to original plan or as may be revised in the intervening years. The five-year evaluation will entail continuing public participation, and will result in the publication of a new *Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan for Jackson County*.

Interim Update. In the interim period between Five Year Updates, this plan may be updated to include projects and programs not foreseen at the time of preparation. A project or program determined to be in furtherance of the Vision and Goals contained in *Part IV Mitigation Strategy* may be appended to this Plan by agreement of the Director of the Jackson County Emergency Management Agency and the chief elected official of the jurisdiction to be held responsible for the new project or program.

The following chart lists the plans that were reviewed to assist us with updating our Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Jackson County														
Plan	Bridgeport	Dutton	Hollywood	Hytov	Langston	Paint Rock	Piegah	Pleasant Groves	Scottsboro	Section	Skyline	Stevenson	Woodville	Jackson County
Comprehensive Plan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
U.S. Census	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Floodplain Management Plan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Emergency Operations Plan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
THIRA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Hazard Mitigation Plan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Alabama Department of Labor Statistics	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
National Climatic Data Center	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y



Integration with other Planning Efforts At this time, the planning documents that apply and will be integrated into the Jackson County Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan:

City of Scottsboro Zoning Ordinance

Jackson County THIRA (incorporating identified hazards into THIRA)

Jackson County EMA EOP (incorporating identified hazards into EOP)

As other plans are identified or developed by each jurisdiction, the plan will be reviewed and the Jackson County Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan will be integrated into the applicable plans.

Jackson County, Alabama Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan

Part 2. Area Profile

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Location and Area

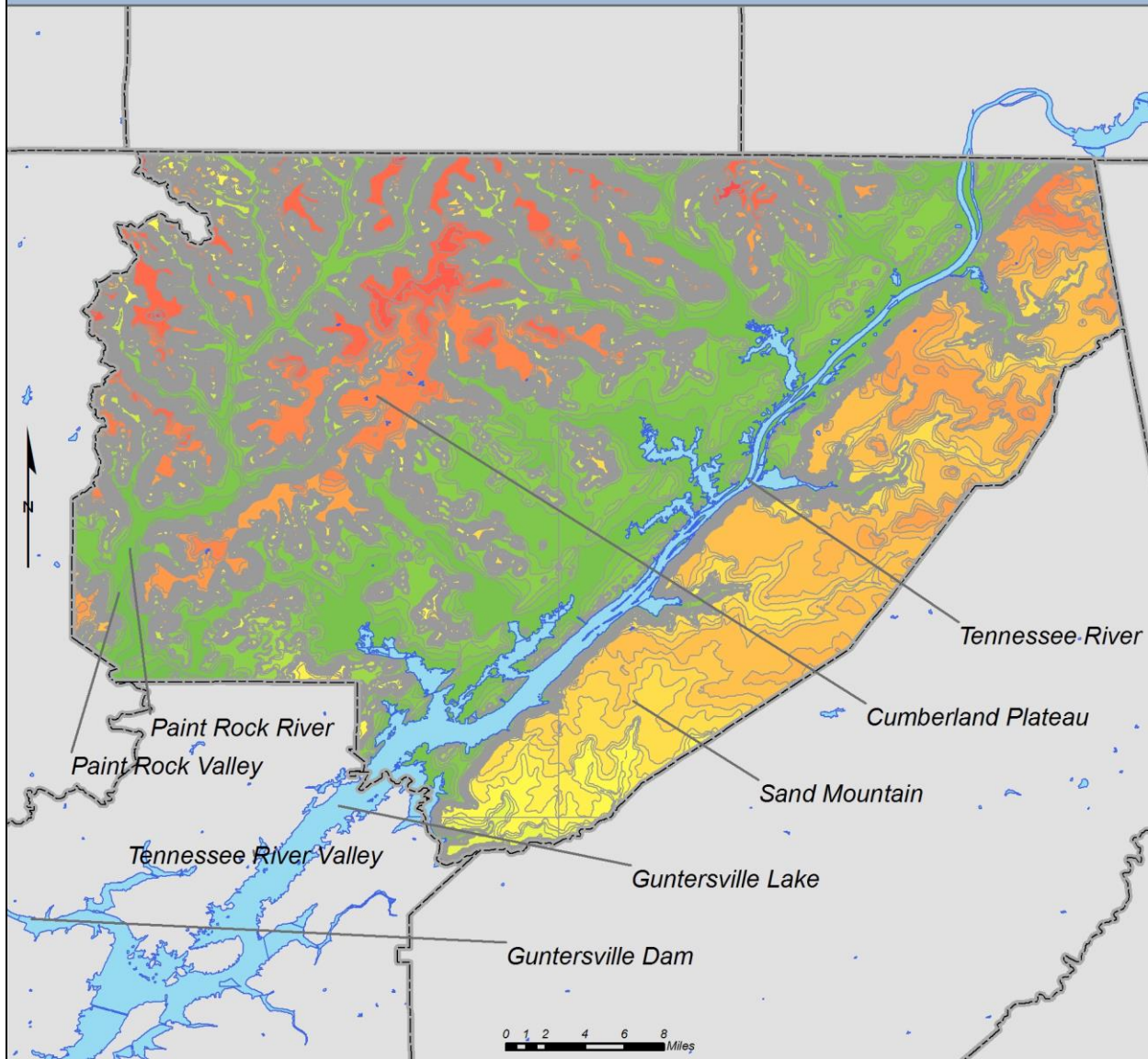
Jackson County is located in the Northeast corner of the State of Alabama bordering the states of Tennessee and Georgia. It is the fifth largest county in geographical size in the State of Alabama. It is situated along U.S. Highway 72 midway between the cities of Huntsville and Chattanooga. It is bordered by, clockwise from the east, Dade County in Georgia, DeKalb, Marshall and Madison counties in Alabama and Franklin and Marion counties in Tennessee. Jackson County has a total area of 1,126.8 square miles consisting of 1,078.7 square miles of land area and 48 square miles of water. Jackson County had a 2000 population of 53,926 and a 2010 population of 53,227. It is projected that Jackson County will have a population of 52,665 in 2014.

Physical Features

Land. The land in Jackson County consists of three general physiographic divisions. First are the sandstone plateaus, that is, Sand Mountain in the eastern and southeastern portion of the county and the Cumberland Plateau in the north central portion of the county. Elevations in the Cumberland Plateau are the highest in the county and rise to about 1,700 feet above sea level. Second are the limestone valleys that lie along the Tennessee River Valley, the Paint Rock Valley, and along numerous smaller streams throughout the county. The lowest elevation in the county is where the Paint Rock River leaves the county at 560 feet. Third are the steep and rocky, rough mountain slopes that lie between the sandstone plateaus and the limestone valleys.

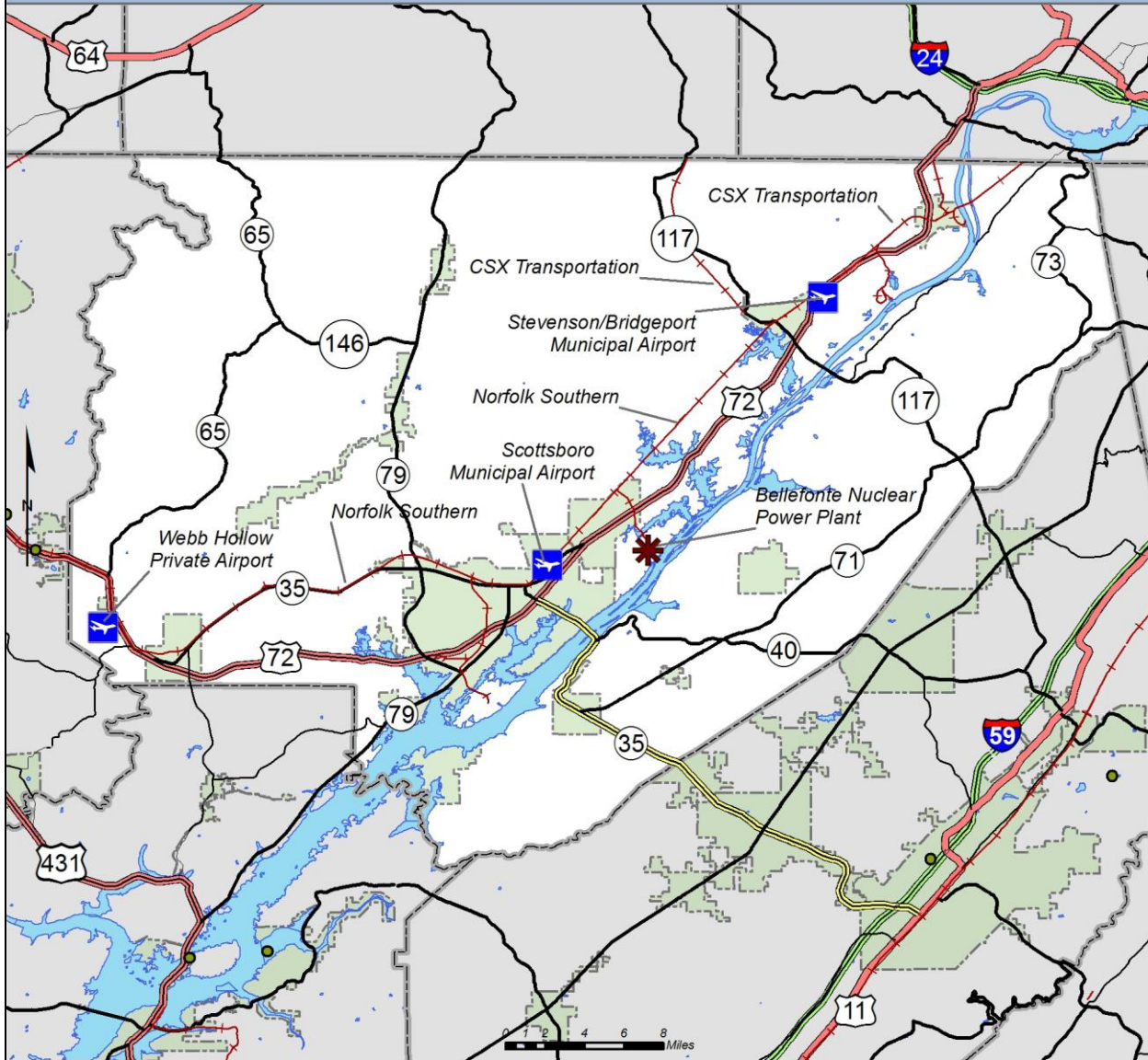
Rivers. The Tennessee River runs from northeast to southwest through Jackson County. For much of its area, the river is impounded by Guntersville Dam to the southwest in Marshall County to form Guntersville Lake. The Paint Rock River runs through the northern and western portions of the county and eventually feeds into the Tennessee River.

Transportation. The major highway in Jackson County is US Highway 72 that runs northeast and southwest through the middle of the county and connects the area to Huntsville to the west and to Chattanooga to the east. Alabama Highway 35 connects the Scottsboro area of the county to Interstate 59 that runs just east of the county through DeKalb County and connects Chattanooga to Birmingham. Highway mileage in Jackson County consists of 242 state miles and 929 county miles of highways.



The primary railroads in Jackson County are the Norfolk Southern RR that runs from Huntsville to Scottsboro and on up to Stevenson and the CSX Transportation RR that runs from Stevenson to Chattanooga.

There are two airports in Jackson County. Scottsboro Municipal/Word Field is located about two miles northeast of Scottsboro in the central area of the county near US 72. It is a general aviation airport used regularly for recreational flying and tourism and occasionally for aerial applications of agricultural chemicals, aerial inspections by utility companies and law enforcement. It has one 5,250 foot runway and has 25 based aircraft. The Stevenson Airport is located about two miles northeast of Stevenson, also near US 72. It is a general aviation airport used primarily for recreational flying. It has one 4,106 foot runway and four based aircraft.



Power Plants. The Bellefonte Nuclear Power Generating Plant is located along the Tennessee River in central Jackson County near Hollywood. It is not an operational plant.

Municipalities

There are thirteen municipalities in Jackson County, all but three of which are towns of less than 1,000 in population. These thirteen municipalities are Bridgeport, Dutton, Hollywood, Hytop, Langston, Paint Rock, Pisgah, Pleasant Groves, Scottsboro, Section, Skyline, Stevenson and Woodville. Their respective populations as of Census 2010 and year 2015 estimates are shown in the following table.

Population of Places

Place	Population	
	2010	2015 Est.
Bridgeport, City of	2,418	2,634
Dutton, Town of	315	306
Hollywood, Town of	1000	924
Hytov, Town of	354	312
Langston, Town of	270	252
Paint Rock, Town of	210	182
Pisgah, Town of	722	696
Pleasant Groves, Town of	420	442
Scottsboro, City of (County Seat)	14,770	14,994
Section, Town of	770	759
Skyline, Town of	851	835
Stevenson, City of	2046	2,022
Woodville, Town of	746	751
Unincorporated area	28,335	28,025
Jackson County	53,227	53,134
Sources: Census 2010 Summary File 3 (100% count) U.A. Center for Business and Economic Research		

Population and Population Growth

Population growth. The population of Jackson County was reported by the Census to be 53,227 in the year 2010. This is an increase of about 15,000 people since 1950 when the population was 38,998. Although the county experienced population decline in the 1950's and the 1980's, the general trend has been one of moderate population growth. According to the Center for Business and Economic Research at the University of Alabama, the countywide population is expected to increase further over the next twenty years to about 63,052 in the year 2020. The population is concentrated in and around the city of Scottsboro, which is the county seat, with a smaller concentration in the area of Bridgeport and Stevenson. Most of the remainder of the county is rural in character. Future population growth is expected to concentrate in these areas along US 72 in Scottsboro and toward the cities of Huntsville and Chattanooga with possible additional growth in the Sand Mountain area along State Highway 35 which extends between Scottsboro and Fort Payne.

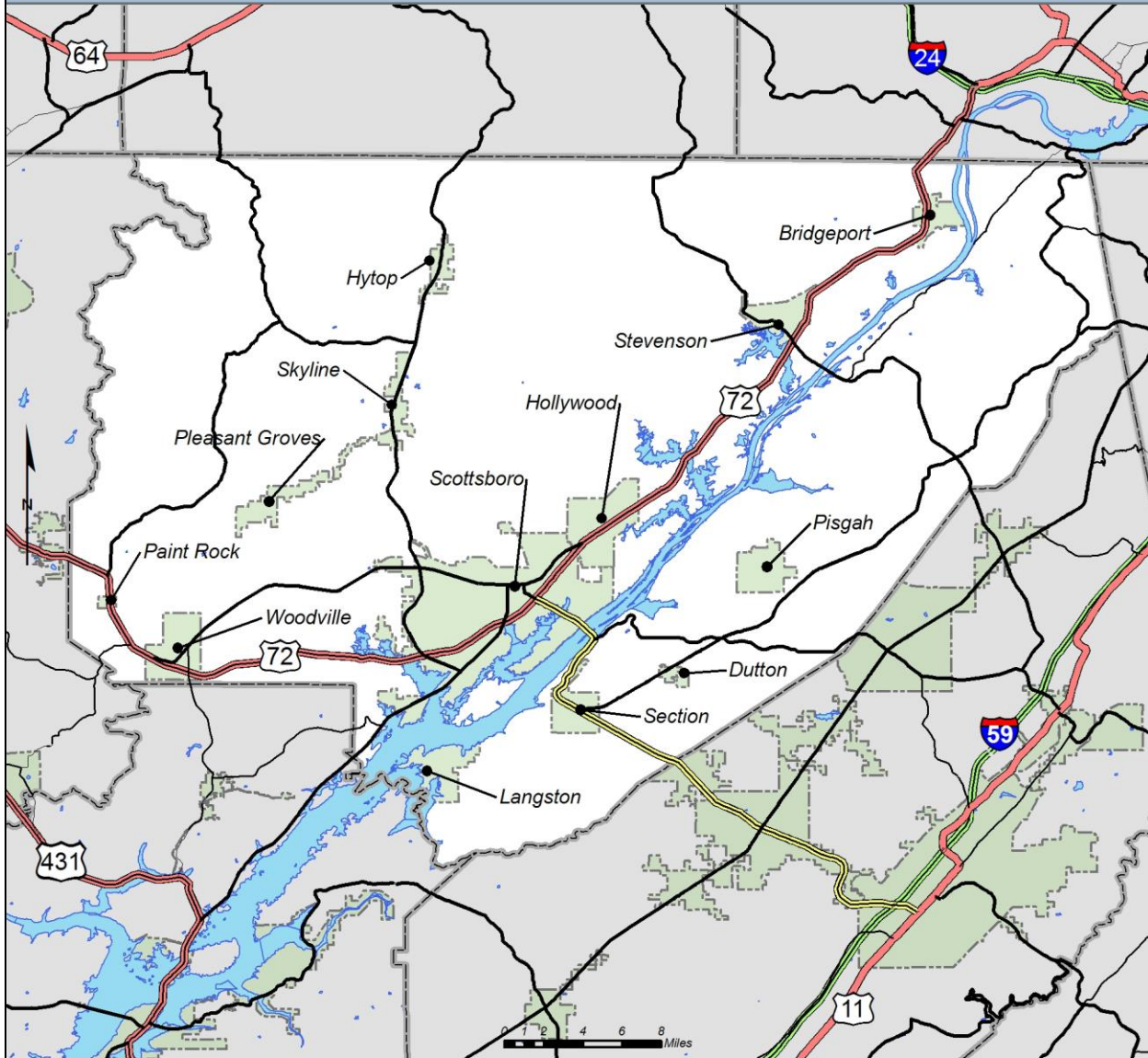
Historical and projected population of Jackson County

Year	Population	Percent Change
1950	38,998	- - -
1960	36,681	-5.9%
1970	39,202	6.9%
1980	51,407	31.1%
1990	47,796	-7.0%
2000	53,926	12.8%
2010	53,227	-1.3%
2020	63,052	6.7%

Sources:

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

U.A. Center for Business and Economic Research



Land use pattern. The general land use pattern in Jackson County consists of largely rural and rural residential areas with a concentration of urban development in the Scottsboro area. Population growth trends westward and northeastward from Scottsboro along US Highway 72 and eastward along Alabama Highway 35. There is continuing additional commercial development in these areas.

Housing

Housing growth in Jackson County, of course, parallels the population growth of recent years. According to the 2010 Census, there were a total of 24,168 housing units in the county. Of these, 15,978 (about 66%) were single family detached units. Manufactured homes accounted for much of the rest, i.e., 6,145 units or about 25% of the total.

According to information available at “choosealabama.net,” Housing units totaled 24,801 in 2007, of which 10.6 percent, or 3,275 units, were vacant. The number of occupied housing units rose by 767 (3.6 percent) between 2000 and 2007. In 2000, ownership was 77.9 percent with a median value of \$72,400.

Manufactured homes and recreational vehicles. Manufactured homes are prevalent throughout Jackson County although concentrations of manufactured homes are found in the rural areas north of the city of Scottsboro and also in the Sand Mountain area in the western portion of the county. In fact, the Sand Mountain area accounts for 2,534 or about 41% of the manufactured homes in the county. Also, there are 101 instances of recreational vehicles being used for housing with concentrations being in the areas near Lake Guntersville. These concentrations of manufactured homes and recreational vehicles are specifically considered in this Plan due their specific vulnerability to windstorms.

Age of housing. About half of the housing in Jackson County was built before 1976 and about 1,860 housing units were built before 1940. Although there are expected concentrations of older housing in the city of Scottsboro, older housing is also dispersed throughout the county. Much of the newer housing in the county is in the northern Sand Mountain area. Over half of the housing in this area has been built since 1982.

Housing value. The median value of housing in Jackson County in 2000 was \$72,400. That is to say, about half the houses in the county have a value less than \$72,400. By far, the highest values of housing in the county are in the southern and eastern portions of the city of Scottsboro along Lake Guntersville. The housing in this area has the highest median value in the county with a year 2000 value \$105,200. Comparatively, the median value of housing in the middle Sand Mountain area in the extreme northwest portion of the county is \$58,000 that is the lowest in the county. Other areas with lower median housing values are the northern areas of the county around Bridgeport and Stevenson.

Economy

An economic profile of Jackson County, as well as other counties within the State of Alabama, is available at “choosealabama.net” which is a collaboration between Auburn University at Montgomery, the University of Alabama and the Alabama Department of Finance. The following paragraphs and tables in this section are taken from that profile.

Jackson County Profile from “choosealabama.net”

Jackson County’s civilian labor force averaged 25,697 workers in 2012, down 2.1 percent from 2011 (Table 1). Employment fell more slowly as the county’s economy is struggling, declining 0.6 percent to 23,880. The unemployment rate decreased from 8.4 percent in 2011 to 7.1 percent for 2012. A recent survey found that around 21.7 percent of working Jackson County residents were underemployed in 2012. These workers—in jobs that underutilize their experience, training, and skills—are more likely to respond to new opportunities. Applying the underemployment rate to 2012 labor force data indicates that an estimated 5,175 Jackson County workers were underemployed. The underemployed, together with 1,817 unemployed residents, constituted an available labor pool of 6,992 persons.

The county’s economy is moderately service oriented; service providing industries accounted for 57.9 percent of all jobs in the first quarter of 2012, while goods producing industries contributed 36.8 percent. Average wage per job was \$32,430 in 2011, 80.2 percent of the state average. Wages rose more slowly in the county than in the state between 2005 and 2011.

Jackson County’s economy showed modest growth between 2005 and 2011, with current dollar earnings up 5.5 percent, to \$847.2 million. However, total employment fell 6.0 percent over the same period, with a net loss of 1,506 full- and part-time jobs. Proprietors employment decreased to 6,299 in 2011; the subtraction of 18 self-employed sole proprietors and partners since 2005 is a 0.3 percent loss. Proprietors accounted for 26.7 percent of all jobs in 2011. Wage and salary employment in the county fell 5.7 percent to 16,001 from 2005 to 2011. The number of jobs declined by 97 during the first half of 2012, a loss of 0.6 percent.

The number of business establishments in Jackson County totaled 845 in 2011. Manufacturing accounted for the largest share of the county’s total wage and salary employment at 33.0 percent in the first half of 2012. The industry has added 138 jobs since 2009. Wholesale and retail trade added 32 jobs during this time period, an increase of 1.1 percent. Employment of 1,655 workers in health care and social assistance amounted to 10.4 percent of the county’s employment during the first half of 2012, with an addition of 22 jobs from 2009 to 2012. The construction sector shed 37 jobs during this interval, a loss of 8.2 percent. Public administration lost nine jobs, while financial services employment declined by 29 between 2009 and 2012.

The population of Jackson County decreased 0.6 percent between 2005 and 2012, with 313 fewer residents. The 2011 population was 92.0 percent white and 3.6 percent black.

Per capita income of \$30,591 in 2011 was 87.7 percent of the Alabama average and ranked 30th among the state’s 67 counties. 2011 estimates indicated that 17.9 percent of the county’s population lives in poverty, which is lower than 2005 poverty estimates of 18.8 percent.

Housing units totaled 24,743 in 2011, of which an estimated 13.2 percent, or 3,267 units, were vacant. The number of occupied housing units rose by 9 between 2005 and 2011.

Looking at educational attainment, 74.4 percent of Jackson County’s 25 and over population had at least a high school education compared to the state’s 81.9 percent, according to 2011 estimates. Among county residents aged 25 and over, 13.5 percent held a bachelor’s or higher degree, below the 22.0 percent statewide average.

Table 1. Jackson County - Selected Socioeconomic Data

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>
Civilian labor force	26,592	27,123	27,034	26,649	26,037	26,399	26,240	25,697
Change	-117	531	-89	-385	-612	362	-159	-543
Percent change	-0.4	2.0	-0.3	-1.4	-2.3	1.4	-0.6	-2.1
Employment	25,453	26,079	25,985	25,205	23,070	23,883	24,033	23,880
Change	369	626	-94	-780	-2,135	813	150	-153
Percent change	1.5	2.5	-0.4	-3.0	-8.5	3.5	0.6	-0.6
Unemployment	1,139	1,044	1,049	1,444	2,967	2,516	2,207	1,817
Unemployment rate (%)	4.3	3.8	3.9	5.4	11.4	9.5	8.4	7.1
Underemployment	7,585	7,772	7,744	6,402	5,356	4,538	4,710	5,175
Underemployment rate (%)	29.8	29.8	29.8	25.4	23.2	19.0	19.6	21.7
Population	53,332	53,483	53,333	53,525	53,461	53,158	53,230	53,019
Change	-193	151	-150	192	-64	-303	72	-211
Percent change	-0.4	0.3	-0.3	0.4	-0.1	-0.6	0.1	-0.4
White	49,192	49,305	49,155	49,290	49,158	48,915	48,949	
Black	1,952	1,886	1,892	1,882	1,856	1,822	1,913	
Total housing units	24,733	24,784	24,801	24,799	24,811	24,777	24,743	
Occupied	21,467	21,511	21,526	21,524	21,535	21,505	21,476	
Change	-10	44	15	-2	10	-30	-30	
Percent change	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	
Vacant	3,266	3,273	3,275	3,275	3,276	3,272	3,267	
Per capita income (\$)	25,415	26,505	27,676	29,463	28,297	29,901	30,591	
Change	1,264	1,090	1,171	1,787	-1,166	1,604	690	
Percent change	5.2	4.3	4.4	6.5	-4.0	5.7	2.3	
Average wage per job (\$)	28,436	29,612	30,228	30,523	31,534	32,061	32,430	
Change	588	1,176	616	295	1,011	527	369	
Percent change	2.1	4.1	2.1	1.0	3.3	1.7	1.2	
Individuals in poverty (%)	18.8	15.5	17.6	16.9	16.4	19.9	17.9	
Educational attainment (percent of population 25 years and over)								
High school or more					73.1	74.0	74.4	
Bachelor's or more					11.3	12.0	13.5	
	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>
Total earnings (\$ thousands)	802,817	833,590	822,092	832,672	795,666	829,671	847,212	
Total employment	25,069	25,595	26,032	24,790	23,154	23,355	23,563	
Proprietors employment	6,317	6,471	6,947	6,598	6,452	6,274	6,299	
Wage & salary employment	16,969	17,158	17,046	16,787	15,306	15,747	16,001	15,904
Ag., forestry, fishing, hunting	63	73	55	61	73	83	72	50
Natural resources	48	45	48	37	27	15	38	89
Utilities	187	184	186	184	183	182	186	186
Construction	377	404	414	475	445	421	442	409
Manufacturing	6,962	6,813	6,535	6,166	5,115	5,376	5,414	5,253
Wholesale trade	703	747	762	749	644	606	636	660
Retail trade	2,381	2,458	2,493	2,421	2,255	2,273	2,281	2,271
Transport. & warehousing	254	297	295	248	223	305	328	297
Information	113	112	101	101	90	86	84	84
Finance & insurance	338	332	296	336	351	344	350	346
Real estate rental & leasing	134	138	142	138	118	108	99	94
Prof., sci., technical services	325	413	469	480	454	478	507	450
Management of companies	42	27	22	28	29	31	31	39
Admin. support, waste mgt.	211	241	287	309	300	342	376	404
Educational services	1,335	1,340	1,354	1,361	1,361	1,378	1,355	1,369
Health care & social assist.	1,485	1,549	1,581	1,654	1,633	1,652	1,637	1,655
Arts, entertainment, rec.	82	81	87	83	73	74	66	51
Accommodation & food serv.	921	929	938	961	943	999	1,076	1,180
Other services	158	141	134	143	143	151	172	179
Public administration	853	837	852	854	850	847	851	841
Number of establishments	849	880	894	872	851	854	845	

Note: Data suppression is indicated by n.a. BEA earnings and employment and LED wage and salary employment are by place of work.

Source: Alabama Department of Labor; U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA); U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; U.S. Census Bureau, Population and Local Employment Dynamics (LED) programs; and Center for Business and Economic Research, The University of Alabama.

Population

Population. The county population estimate of 53,019 for 2012 is 0.4 percent less than was recorded in the 2010 census (Table 2). Jackson County's population is projected to decline 1.6 percent in this decade to 52,389 by 2020.

Table 2. Jackson County Population

	2000 Census	2010 Census	2012 Estimate	2010-2012 Change	2020 Projection	2010-2020 Change
Jackson County	53,926	53,227	53,019	-0.4%	52,389	-1.6%
Alabama	4,447,100	4,779,736	4,822,023	0.9%	5,101,172	6.7%
United States	281,424,600	308,745,538	313,914,040	1.7%	333,896,000	8.1%

Source: Center for Business and Economic Research, The University of Alabama and U.S. Census Bureau.

Housing. Housing units in Jackson County totaled 24,743 in 2011, of which 13.2 percent, or 3,267 units, were vacant. Home ownership in the county was 76.2 percent and the median value of owner-occupied housing units was \$88,900, according to the 2007-2011 estimates (Table 3).

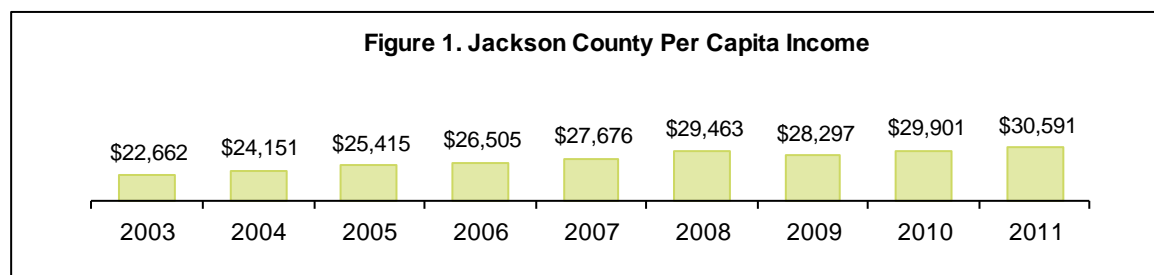
Table 3. Jackson County Selected Housing Data

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total housing units	24,675	24,745	24,733	24,784	24,801	24,799	24,811	24,777	24,743
Occupied	21,417	21,477	21,467	21,511	21,526	21,524	21,535	21,505	21,476
Change	50	61	-10	44	15	-2	10	-30	-30
Percent change	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.1%
Vacant	3,258	3,268	3,266	3,273	3,275	3,275	3,276	3,272	3,267
Units in multi-unit structures*									6.4%
Home ownership rate*									76.2%
Owner-occupied, median value*									\$88,900

* 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5-year estimates.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and Center for Business and Economic Research, The University of Alabama.

Per Capita Income. Jackson County per capita income (PCI) was \$30,591 in 2011, up about 35.0 percent from 2003 (Figure 1). This PCI was \$4,289 less than Alabama's average PCI of \$34,880, or 12.3 percent lower.



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis and Center for Business and Economic Research, The University of Alabama.

Educational Attainment. In 2011, about 74 percent of Jackson County residents who were 25 years old and over had graduated from high school and 13.5 percent held bachelors or higher degrees (Table 4).

Table 4. Jackson County Educational Attainment for the Population 25 Years and Over

Total		37,173	
High school graduate or higher	27,669	Bachelor's degree or higher	5,018
High school graduate or higher, rate	74.4%	Bachelor's degree or higher, rate	13.5%
No schooling completed	442	High school graduate/equivalent	13,251
Nursery to 4th grade	565	Some college, less than 1 year	2,601
5th and 6th grade	629	Some college, 1+ years, no degree	4,566
7th and 8th grade	2,033	Associate degree	2,233
9th grade	1,447	Bachelor's degree	3,033
10th grade	1,943	Master's degree	1,453
11th grade	1,800	Professional school degree	475
12th grade, no diploma	645	Doctorate degree	57

Source: Center for Business and Economic Research, The University of Alabama, and U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2007-2011 5-year estimates.

School Enrollment. About 23 percent of the population 3 years of age and over was enrolled in school in 2011, including 2,226 in college for undergraduate and graduate or professional schooling. There were 9,191 residents enrolled in K-12 and 575 in nursery school or preschool. Around 2.0 percent of those enrolled in school were seeking graduate or professional degrees.

Table 5. Jackson County School Enrollment

2007-2011	Number	Percent
Persons 3 years and over	51,494	100.0%
Enrolled in school	11,992	23.3%
Enrolled in nursery school, preschool	575	1.1%
Enrolled in kindergarten	641	1.2%
Enrolled in grade 1 to grade 4	2,883	5.6%
Enrolled in grade 5 to grade 8	2,865	5.6%
Enrolled in grade 9 to grade 12	2,802	5.4%
Enrolled in college, undergraduate years	1,988	3.9%
Graduate or professional school	238	0.5%
Not enrolled in school	39,502	76.7%

Note: Covers population 3 years of age and over and limited to the household population (i.e., people living in institutions and other group quarters are excluded).

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2007-2011 5-year estimates.

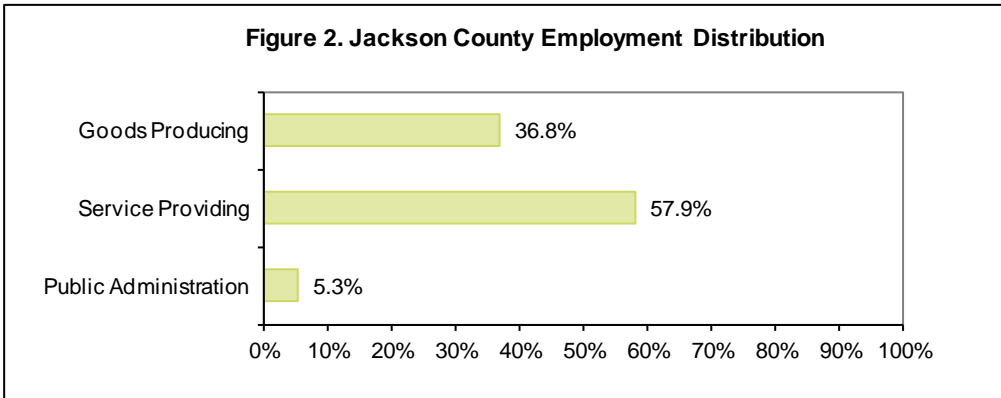
Colleges and Universities. Jackson County has no institutions of higher education approved or recognized by ACHE.

Table 6. Jackson County Colleges and Universities

Four-year public institutions None approved or recognized by ACHE
Community colleges None approved or recognized by ACHE
Private colleges and universities None approved or recognized by ACHE

Source: Alabama Commission on Higher Education (ACHE).
<http://www.ache.state.al.us/Colleges&Universities/InstitutionalMap.htm>

Employment by Industry. Based on broad industry classification, service providing industries accounted for 57.9 percent of all jobs in Jackson County in the first quarter of 2012. Goods producing industries contributed 36.8 percent and 5.3 percent of all jobs were in public administration (Figure 2).



Source: Alabama Department of Labor and U.S. Census Bureau.

Employment and Wages. The Manufacturing industry sector was the leading employer in Jackson County with 5,238 jobs in the first quarter of 2012, followed by Retail Trade with 2,262 jobs (Table 7). Rounding out the top five industries by employment were Health Care and Social Assistance; Educational Services; and Accommodation and Food Services. These five industries provided 11,636 jobs, 74 percent of the county total employment.

The average monthly wage across all industries in the county was \$2,792. Three of the top five industries—Manufacturing; Health Care and Social Assistance; and Educational Services—paid more than this average. Overall, the highest average monthly wages were in Management of Companies and Enterprises (\$5,056); Utilities (\$4,600); and Mining (\$4,239). Accommodation and Food Services paid the least at \$1,206 per month.

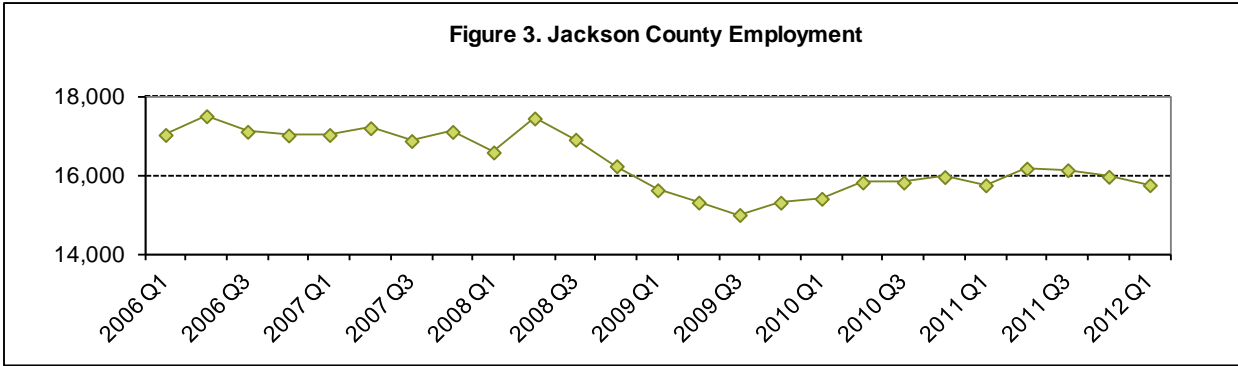
Table 7. Jackson County Employment and Wages (1st Quarter 2012)

Industry by 2-digit NAICS Code	Total Employment	Share	Rank	Average Monthly Wage	Average Monthly New Hire Wages
11 Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	49	0.31%	18	\$2,530	\$2,499
21 Mining	98	0.62%	15	\$4,239	\$2,155
22 Utilities	185	1.17%	13	\$4,600	\$2,368
23 Construction	408	2.59%	9	\$3,098	\$2,836
31-33 Manufacturing	5,238	33.26%	1	\$3,185	\$2,554
42 Wholesale Trade	650	4.13%	7	\$3,693	\$3,286
44-45 Retail Trade	2,262	14.36%	2	\$2,040	\$1,049
48-49 Transportation and Warehousing	284	1.80%	12	\$2,247	\$2,065
51 Information	85	0.54%	17	\$2,761	\$1,356
52 Finance and Insurance	342	2.17%	11	\$3,333	\$2,533
53 Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	97	0.62%	16	\$2,791	\$1,848
54 Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	441	2.80%	8	\$2,815	\$2,336
55 Management of Companies and Enterprises	38	0.24%	20	\$5,056	\$2,229
56 Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	379	2.41%	10	\$2,011	\$1,393
61 Educational Services	1,356	8.61%	4	\$2,819	\$541
62 Health Care and Social Assistance	1,657	10.52%	3	\$2,882	\$1,896
71 Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	46	0.29%	19	\$1,395	n.a.
72 Accommodation and Food Services	1,123	7.13%	5	\$1,206	\$836
81 Other Services (except Public Administration)	177	1.12%	14	\$2,437	\$1,253
92 Public Administration	833	5.29%	6	\$2,829	\$1,645
ALL INDUSTRIES	15,748	100%		\$2,792	\$1,634

Note: Employment and wage data include both full-time and part-time employees. Average monthly new hire earnings could include earnings for less than a full month of employment. n.a. - data not available.

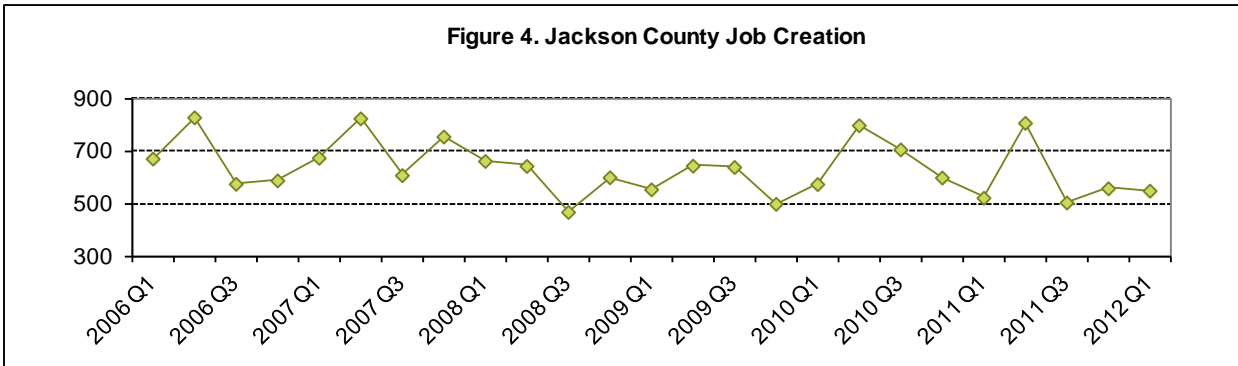
Source: Alabama Department of Labor and U.S. Census Bureau.

Employment in Jackson County averaged 16,317 quarterly from the first quarter of 2006 through the first quarter of 2012 (Figure 3). Over the past six years, the number of quarterly jobs varied from a high of 17,497 in the second quarter of 2006 to a low of 14,992 in the third quarter of 2009.

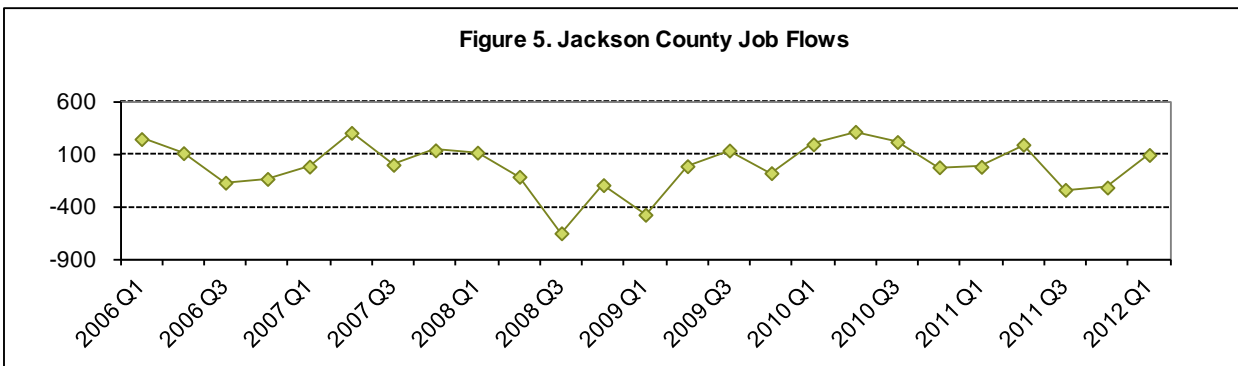


Source: Alabama Department of Labor and U.S. Census Bureau.

Job Creation and Net Job Flows. On average, 634 new jobs were created per quarter in Jackson County from the first quarter of 2006 to the first quarter of 2012. The number of new jobs reported were created either by new area businesses or through the expansion of existing firms. Figure 4 shows that job creation has fluctuated during this time period, reaching 549 jobs in the first quarter of 2012. Quarterly net job flows, or the difference between employment in the current and prior quarter at all businesses, averaged -13 over the last six years (Figure 5). During this time period, net job flows in Jackson County have ranged from a quarterly loss of 653 in the third quarter of 2008 to a quarterly gain of 312 in the second quarter of 2010.



Source: Alabama Department of Labor and U.S. Census Bureau.



Source: Alabama Department of Labor and U.S. Census Bureau.

High-Demand Occupations. Table 8 shows the top 40 occupations ranked by projected demand for jobs. The top five high-demand occupations are Registered Nurses; Home Health Aides; Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses; Software Developers, Systems Software; and Computer Systems Analysts. Twelve of the high-demand occupations are also fast-growing.

Table 8. Region 2[†] Selected High-Demand Occupations (Base 2010 and Projected 2020)

Occupation	Average Annual Job Openings		
	Total	Due to Growth	Due to Separations
Registered Nurses	380	260	120
Home Health Aides*	215	190	30
Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	125	65	60
Software Developers, Systems Software	125	100	25
Computer Systems Analysts	115	70	45
Management Analysts	90	50	40
Medical Assistants*	75	60	20
Computer Programmers	65	35	30
Software Developers, Applications	65	50	15
Civil Engineers	60	30	25
Network and computer systems architects and administrators	55	40	15
Electrical Engineers	50	25	25
Construction and Building Inspectors	40	20	20
Dental Assistants*	40	30	10
Dental Hygienists*	40	30	10
Medical Secretaries*	40	35	10
Architects, Except Landscape and Naval	35	20	15
Surveyors	35	20	15
Pharmacists	30	15	15
Radiologic Technologists and Technicians	30	20	10
Computer and Information Systems Managers	25	15	10
Medical and Health Services Managers	25	15	10
Physical Therapists*	25	20	5
Training and Development Specialists	25	15	10
Cardiovascular Technologists and Technicians*	20	15	5
Cost Estimators	20	15	10
Database Administrators	20	15	5
Dentists, General	20	10	10
Medical and Public Health Social Workers*	20	15	5
Physical Therapist Assistants*	20	15	5
Anesthesiologists	15	10	5
Diagnostic Medical Sonographers*	15	10	5
Personal Financial Advisors	15	10	5
Chiropractors	10	5	5
Clinical, Counseling, and School Psychologists	10	5	5
Commercial Pilots*	10	5	5
Family and General Practitioners*	10	10	5
Optometrists	10	5	5
Social and Community Service Managers	10	10	5
Surgeons	10	5	5

Note: Occupations are growth- and wages-weighted and data are rounded to the nearest 5. Occupations in bold are also high-earning.

* Qualify as both high-demand and fast-growing occupations.

Source: Alabama Department of Labor and Center for Business and Economic Research, The University of Alabama.

† Workforce Development Region 2 consists of Cullman, DeKalb, Jackson, Limestone, Madison, Marshall, and Morgan counties.

Fast-Growing Occupations. The 25 fastest growing occupations ranked by projected growth of employment are listed in Table 9. The top five fast-growing occupations are Home Health Aides; Physical Therapist Assistants; Personal and Home Care Aides; Physical Therapist Aides; and Commercial Pilots.

Table 9. Region 2[†] Selected Fast-Growing Occupations (Base 2010 and Projected 2020)

Occupation	Employment		Percent Change	Annual Growth (Percent)	Average Annual Job Openings
	2010	2020			
Home Health Aides*	2,220	4,100	85	6.33	215
Physical Therapist Assistants*	210	360	71	5.54	20
Personal and Home Care Aides	480	810	69	5.37	40
Physical Therapist Aides	90	150	67	5.24	5
Commercial Pilots*	80	130	63	4.97	10
Diagnostic Medical Sonographers*	180	290	61	4.88	15
Health Educators	50	80	60	4.81	5
Athletes and Sports Competitors	50	80	60	4.81	5
Occupational Therapist Assistants	50	80	60	4.81	5
Physical Therapists*	360	570	58	4.70	25
Medical Secretaries*	570	900	58	4.67	40
Marriage and Family Therapists	70	110	57	4.62	5
Dental Hygienists*	560	870	55	4.50	40
Cargo and Freight Agents	60	90	50	4.14	5
Medical Assistants*	1,200	1,790	49	4.08	75
Dental Assistants*	590	880	49	4.08	40
Environmental Engineering Technicians	210	310	48	3.97	15
Cardiovascular Technologists and Technicians*	300	440	47	3.90	20
Mental Health Counselors	130	190	46	3.87	10
Helpers--Carpenters	240	350	46	3.85	15
Atmospheric and Space Scientists	110	160	45	3.82	5
Medical and Public Health Social Workers*	310	450	45	3.8	20
Family and General Practitioners*	180	260	44	3.75	10
Residential Advisors	430	620	44	3.73	35
Physician Assistants	70	100	43	3.63	5

Note: Employment data are rounded to the nearest 10 and job openings are rounded to the nearest 5. Occupations in bold are also high-earning.

* Qualify as both high-demand and fast-growing occupations. NA - Not available.

Source: Alabama Department of Labor and Center for Business and Economic Research, The University of Alabama.

† Workforce Development Region 2 consists of Cullman, DeKalb, Jackson, Limestone, Madison, Marshall, and Morgan counties.

High-Earning Occupations. Table 10 shows the 50 selected highest earning occupations in the region. These occupations are mainly in health, management, architecture, engineering, computer, and science fields. Eight of the top 10 listed are health occupations. The selected high-earning occupations are generally not fast-growing or in high-demand.

Table 10. Region 2[†] Selected High-Earning Occupations (Base 2010 and Projected 2020)

Occupation	Mean Annual Salary (\$)
Obstetricians and Gynecologists	247,182
Internists, General	233,385
Surgeons*	228,280
Physicians and Surgeons, All Other	226,705
Chief Executives	192,463
Psychiatrists	188,625
Dentists, General*	181,073
Family and General Practitioners*	156,510
Pharmacists*	132,520
Lawyers	128,823
Engineering Managers	125,627
Marketing Managers	118,608
Computer and Information Systems Managers*	117,890
Aerospace Engineers	117,299
Natural Sciences Managers	117,199
General and Operations Managers	114,891
Physicists	111,517
Engineers, All Other	109,736
Training and Development Managers	108,383
Purchasing Managers	107,386
Financial Managers	106,613
Computer and Information Research Scientists	105,804
Nuclear Engineers	103,847
Public Relations Managers	101,441
Electrical Engineers*	101,022
Sales Managers	100,909
Managers, All Other	100,621
Electronics Engineers, Except Computer	100,498
Computer Hardware Engineers	99,920
Health and Safety Engineers, Except Mining Safety Engineers and Inspectors	97,124
Human Resources Managers	97,045
Software Developers, Systems Software*	95,195
Materials Engineers	95,192
Management Analysts*	94,891
Chemical Engineers	93,675
Operations Research Analysts	93,667
Administrative Services Managers	93,177
Podiatrists	92,393
Software Developers, Applications*	90,814
Industrial Production Managers	90,687
Chiropractors	89,371
Mechanical Engineers	89,251
Computer Systems Analysts*	87,345
Computer Occupations, All Other	85,775
Veterinarians	85,681
Physician Assistants	85,668
Business Operations Specialists, All Other	85,635
Industrial Engineers	85,608
Construction Managers	85,450
Logisticians	84,773

Note: The salary data are based on the May 2012 release of the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) combined employment and wage file. Estimates for specific occupations may include imputed data. Occupations in bold are also fast-growing.

* Qualify as both high-earning and high-demand occupations.

Source: Center for Business and Economic Research, The University of Alabama and Alabama Department of Labor.

† Workforce Dev. Region 2 consists of Cullman, DeKalb, Jackson, Limestone, Madison, Marshall, and Morgan counties.

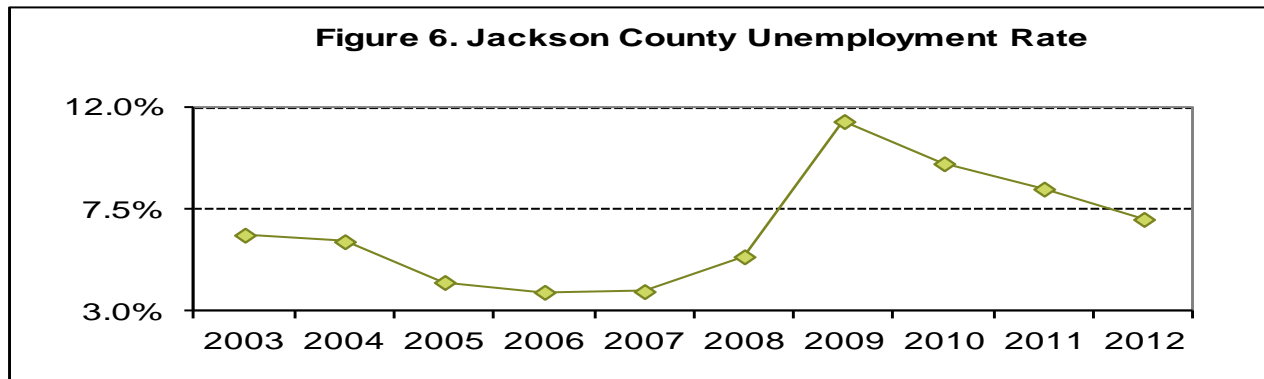
Labor Force Activity. From 2011 to 2012, Jackson County's unemployment rate declined from 8.4 percent to 7.1 percent, as the number of employed residents fell more slowly than the labor force. The county's unemployment rate was lower than the average unemployment rate across the state and the nation during the last year.

Table 11. Jackson County Labor Force Information

	2011			Rate
	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	
Jackson County	26,240	24,033	2,207	8.4%
Alabama	2,181,859	1,992,522	189,337	8.7%
United States	153,617,000	139,869,000	13,747,000	8.9%
	2012			Rate
	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	
Jackson County	25,697	23,880	1,817	7.1%
Alabama	2,156,301	1,999,182	157,119	7.3%
United States	154,975,000	142,469,000	12,506,000	8.1%

Source: Alabama Department of Labor and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Unemployment Rate. The 2012 average unemployment rate in Jackson County was still slightly higher than the levels seen 10 years ago in 2003. The lowest level of the county's unemployment rate for the past decade was 3.8 percent in 2006. The unemployment rate increased sharply due to the recession, reaching a peak of 11.4 percent in 2009, but started to decline afterwards.



Source: Alabama Department of Labor and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Underemployment and Available Labor. Jackson County had an underemployment rate of 21.7 percent in 2012. Applying this rate to February 2013 labor force data means that 5,106 employed residents were underemployed (Table 12). Adding the unemployed gives a total available labor pool of 7,112 for the county. This pool is 3.5 times the number of unemployed.

Table 12. Jackson County Available Labor

Labor force	25,569
Employed	23,563
Underemployment rate	21.7%
Underemployed workers	5,106
Unemployed	2,006
Available labor pool	7,112

Note: Rounding errors may be present. Based on February 2013 labor force data and 2012 underemployment rates.
 Source: Center for Business and Economic Research, The University of Alabama and Alabama Department of Labor.

Commuting Patterns. In 2010, there were 3,575 fewer in-commuters than out-commuters (Table 13). The one-way commute in 2012 took less than 20 minutes for 43.3 percent of workers, but more than 40 minutes for 23.3 percent. About 45.0 percent of all workers spent 20 to 60 minutes, down from 48.2 percent in 2011. The 2012 commute was less than 10 miles for 39.0 percent of workers and 20.3 percent traveled 10 to 25 miles. About 40.7 percent of workers traveled more than 25 miles one-way, with 15.3 percent exceeding 45 miles. The 61.0 percent traveling at least 10 miles one-way in 2012 was down from 67.3 percent in 2011.

Table 13. Jackson County Commuting Patterns

	Inflow, 2010		Outflow, 2010					
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent				
	6,007	100.0	9,582	100.0				
Average commute time (one-way)				Percent of workers				
				2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Less than 20 minutes				49.2	32.1	39.7	42.6	43.3
20 to 40 minutes				28.8	48.2	37.9	25.9	31.7
40 minutes to an hour				20.3	12.5	15.5	22.2	13.3
More than an hour				0.0	0.0	5.2	5.6	10.0
Average commute distance (one-way)				Percent of workers				
				2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Less than 10 miles				37.9	28.9	26.3	30.8	39.0
10 to 25 miles				32.8	50.0	33.3	30.8	20.3
25 to 45 miles				15.5	17.3	31.6	25.0	25.4
More than 45 miles				10.3	3.9	8.8	11.5	15.3

Note: Rounding errors may be present.
 Source: U.S. Census Bureau and Center for Business and Economic Research, The University of Alabama.

* * * * *

**Jackson County, Alabama
Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan**

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* * * * *

Generally

Introduction. This Part attempts to assess the risks to the Jackson County area from natural hazards. A number of hazards were profiled first to determine if they posed a significant potential threat to the area. If it was determined that the hazard posed a potential threat, then, further examination was attempted to determine the extent of the threat. In some cases, extensive information was readily available, but in many cases, additional research was needed.

Presented in this section is a summary of the hazards to be profiled including federal disaster declarations that have affected the area, a summary of buildings and structures and the methodology used to determine their extent, and the methodology used to determine potential loss.

In the following section, each hazard will be presented. The discussion will contain:

- 1) a brief description of the hazard,
- 2) a hazard profile including previous occurrences,
- 3) the general location of occurrences and where they might be expected,
- 4) the extent or intensity of occurrences including damages where known,

- 5) the probability of future events and damages, and
- 6) the vulnerability of the community and, where possible, a loss estimate based on the best available information.

Hazards Examined. A wide variety of natural hazards can and have affected the Jackson County area. These include instances of earthquakes, flooding, hailstorms, land subsidence, severe winter storms, and tornadoes. The hazards examined in the preparation of this plan are the following.

Climatic Hazards

- Drought
- Flooding
- Hail
- Tropical Depression/Hurricane
- Lightning
- Temperature Extremes/heat & Cold
- Thunderstorms and High Winds
- Tornadoes
- Wildfires
- Winter Storms

Geologic Hazards

- Earthquake
- Land Subsidence
- Landslide

An additional hazard is dam failure. The primary dam of concern to Jackson County is Nick-a-Jack Dam that is located upstream on the Tennessee River in Marion County, Tennessee. Rather than revisit this issue with the limited resources available for this effort, one should reference the *Nick-a-Jack Dam Emergency Action Plan* that is maintained by the Tennessee Valley Authority and is kept on file at the offices of the Jackson County Emergency Management Agency. On January 22, 2015, five Tennessee Valley Authority Representatives attended our Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee Meeting at 10:00 a.m. and Threat Hazard Identification Risk Assessment Meeting at 2:00 p.m. the same date. In addition to attending the meetings and providing input, they provided Jackson County Emergency Management Agency with a copy of their annually updated *Nick-a-Jack Dam Emergency Action Plan*.

Disaster Declarations. In particular, there have been ten disaster declarations in Jackson County since 1999. The following table summarizes the Federal disaster declarations for the five counties in the TARCOG region since 1999, including Jackson County.

Repetitive Loss. There are few known instances of repetitive loss in Jackson County. In discussions with Emergency Management Officials, **five** particular properties have been identified as repetitive loss. Three Residential in Scottsboro (only one was insured) and two in the Stevenson Area – one Residential and one Residential-Other (neither of which were insured).

Repetitively-Damaged NFIP-Insured Structures

FEMA defines a repetitive loss property as those which have two or more losses of at least \$1,000 and have been paid under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) within any 10 year period. According to FEMA, there are 61 NFIP repetitive loss structures within Jackson County and the NFIP participating jurisdictions as of February 29, 2016. The table below describes the number of policies in force and includes the number of repetitive loss properties by jurisdiction.

Repetitive Loss Properties by Jurisdiction

Community Name	NFIP Policies in Force	Total Insurance in Force	Repetitive Loss Structures	Total RL Claims	Total RL Losses (\$)
Jackson County*	59	\$11,340,000	12	8	\$53,841.45
Bridgeport	4	\$1,508,000			
Hollywood	4	\$462,500	3	2	\$15,761.72
Langston	2	\$541,000			
Scottsboro	108	\$18,853,300	31	24	\$267,882.38
Stevenson	14	\$1,795,200	10	9	\$163,128.72
Woodville	18	\$2,032,900	5	4	\$15,226.14

Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency

* Unincorporated areas of county only

The repetitive loss claims (to date) originate from four of the Municipalities and unincorporated areas of Jackson County; however the majority of claims come from The City of Scottsboro (24) and the City of Stevenson (9). The majority of the properties that have experienced repetitive losses are single family homes. The remaining properties are classified as other residential, multi-family homes, non-residential and condominiums. Of the repetitive loss properties identified above, the following table provides a breakdown of severe repetitive loss properties, which is defined by FEMA’s NFIP as properties with a high frequency of losses or a high value of claims. Specifically, a severe repetitive loss property must meet one of two criteria: 1) four or more separate claim payments of more than \$5,000 each (building and/or contents); or 2) two or more separate claim payments (building payments only) where the total of the payments exceeds the current market value of the property.

Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) Properties by Jurisdiction

Community Name	Severe Repetitive Loss Structures	Total SRL Claims	Total SRL Losses (\$)
Jackson County*			
Bridgeport			
Hollywood			
Langston			
Scottsboro	3	8	\$54,816.71
Stevenson	2	5	\$91,724.02
Woodville			

As of 1/31/2016

* Source: Alabama Emergency Management Agency

Previous Occurrences. In the sections that follow, a profile and analysis is presented for the various types of hazards that may impact Jackson County. These profiles indicate previous occurrences of hazards and include a summary of previous occurrences by jurisdiction in Jackson County where that information is known. When listed under “county” the hazard was considered to be countywide in its nature. When listed under a particular jurisdiction, the hazard was reported to have occurred specifically within that jurisdiction. When listed under “uninc” the event is presumed to have occurred in an unincorporated area of the County.

Location. The general location of past or anticipated occurrences is discussed from the standpoint of countywide impact and summarized by jurisdiction. The location may be indicated as *areawide* if an occurrence has or is expected to affect the entire community, *partial* if only certain areas of the community are likely to be affected and *minimal* where affects are likely to be insignificant. In some cases, a *partial* indication may note a particular area of a community.

Federal disaster declarations in the TARCOG Region since 1999

Number	Date	Type	Counties	Type of Assistance	
				Individual	Public
1261	01/15/99	Freezing Rain & Ice	Limestone Madison		Yes Yes
1317	02/18/00	Winter Storm	DeKalb Jackson		Yes Yes
1352	12/18/00	Tornadoes	Limestone	Yes	Yes
1399	12/07/01	Severe Storms & Tornadoes	DeKalb Madison Marshall	Yes Yes Yes	
1442	11/14/02	Severe Storms & Tornadoes	DeKalb Marshall	Yes Yes	
1466	05/12/03	Severe Storms & Tornadoes and Flooding	DeKalb Jackson Limestone Madison Marshall	Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes	Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes
1549	09/15/04	Hurricane Ivan	DeKalb Jackson Limestone Madison Marshall	Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes	Yes Yes Yes
1835	04/28/09	Severe Storms, Flooding, Tornadoes, and Straight line Winds	DeKalb		Yes
1836	05/08/09	Severe Storms, Flooding, Tornadoes, and Straight line Winds	DeKalb Jackson Marshall		Yes Yes Yes
1971	04/28/11	Severe Storms, Flooding, Tornadoes, and Straight line Winds	Jackson and Other Counties		Yes

Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency

Extent. The extent or intensity of a hazard is discussed in terms of the magnitude of occurrences and, if quantifiable, the damages that have been known to occur. Extent may be summarized by community as *slight* if the intensity is insignificant or if the damages are unknown or not measurable, *moderate* if the damages are known and of more than an insignificant amount, and *severe* if damages are potentially considerable. The table below was used to determine the extent of severity for each identified hazard.

HAZARD	EXTENT EXAMPLE(S)
Climatic Hazards	
Drought	Palmer Drought Severity Index; Keetch-Byram Drought Index (KBDI)
Flooding	Flood Depth; crest height, XX ft. over flood stage (100-year flood); XX ft. wall of water.
Hailstorms	Estimating Hail Size Chart; TORRP Hailstorm Intensity Scale.
Hurricane/Tropical Storm	Saffir-Simpson Scale
<i>Lightning</i>	<i>Lightning strikes per S/M/H</i> http://www.lightningsafety.noaa.gov/stats/08 Vaisala's National Lightning Detection Network (NLDN) Poster.pdf
Temperature Extremes, Heat and Cold	Prolonged periods of extreme temperatures, whether extreme heat or winter cold, can pose severe and life-threatening problems. They are measured by a thermometer, either hot or cold and history defines hottest and coldest temperature experienced. Both hazards tend to have the greatest impact on the most vulnerable segments of the population: the elderly, young children and infants, impoverished individuals, and persons who are in poor health.
Thunderstorms and High Winds	Thunderstorms are classified by NOAA as Single cell, multi cell, Severe, and Supercell. A "severe thunderstorm: is by definition winds in excess of 50 knots (about 55 MPH) and/or hail .75 inches (some say 1 inch) in diameter, inches of rain. So if they define what a severe thunderstorm is, then that would be the "at least" extent. <u>Wind-Storm: Beaufort Wind Scale.</u>
Tornadoes	Fujita-Pearson Tornado Scale
Wildfires	Acres burned. Past experience.
Winter Storms	Inches of Snow and/or Ice. Could also be ice or a temperature at or below a certain point for some length of time – e.g. "3 inches of ice" "temperature below 25 degrees for 3 consecutive days.
Geologic Hazards	
Earthquake	Modified Mercalli Scale of Earthquake Intensity; Richter Scale; Peak Ground Acceleration;
Land Subsidence (Sinkhole)	Dimensions of hole. The largest sinkhole in Alabama developed near Calera in Shelby County in December 1972 (large sinkhole - about 325 feet long, 300 feet wide (roughly a football field length across!), and 120 feet deep. The North Alabama area is underlain by carbonate rocks, such as limestone, that are susceptible to dissolution and the formation of caves and sinkholes.
Landslide	An estimate of a past event: Cubic yards of earth moved; area shifted/how far it shifted – e.g. "landslide could be 1000 yards of hillside moving 200 feet."
Additional Hazard	
Dam Failure	National Inventory of Dams (NID) includes a Hazard Potential Rating: Low, Significant or High.

Probability of future occurrences. Based primarily on past experience, an indication is made regarding the probability of future occurrences. Probability will be indicated as *low* if an occurrence is possible, even if it is not likely or very rare (less than 10% chance in a given year), as *medium* if an occurrence is reasonably expected to happen within a ten year period (10% chance or more), as *high* if an occurrence is expected within the five year planning period (20% chance or more), and *very high* if occurrences are expected every year (100% chance) on a regular basis.

Vulnerability of structures and facilities. With regard to the vulnerability of structures and facilities within the communities of Jackson County, different methodologies were employed due to the availability of information and the appropriateness of the methodology for the particular type of building or structure. For most types of hazards, the vulnerability is generally applicable to all structures throughout the community. Specific vulnerabilities that have been brought to the attention of this Plan are indicated under the profile and assessment by hazard.

Building, existing and future - housing. The number of housing units was determined starting with information available from Census 2000 and extrapolating the number of housing units to the year 2020 based upon the anticipated population growth, households as a ratio of total housing units and the average number of persons per household. The projection only attempts to determine the total number of housing units in the future and not the type of housing. In the previous Part 2, the number of existing single-family homes, manufactured homes and recreational vehicles used as homes is detailed along with the age of value of existing housing.

Projected number of housing units to 2020

Year	Population	Housing Units	Households
2000	53,926	24,168	21,615
2010	59,104	26,489	23,690
2020	63,052	28,258	25,273

Persons per household in 2000 2.47

Source: Census 2000; TARCOG.

Building, existing and future – commercial and industrial buildings. Insufficient information has been obtained regarding commercial and industrial buildings. Further research should be undertaken in this regard.

Infrastructure – highways. Highways in Jackson County are generally described in Part 2. Area Profile.

Critical facilities. An inventory was performed with the assistance of local officials to develop a listing of critical facilities. This inventory is contained in Appendix D.

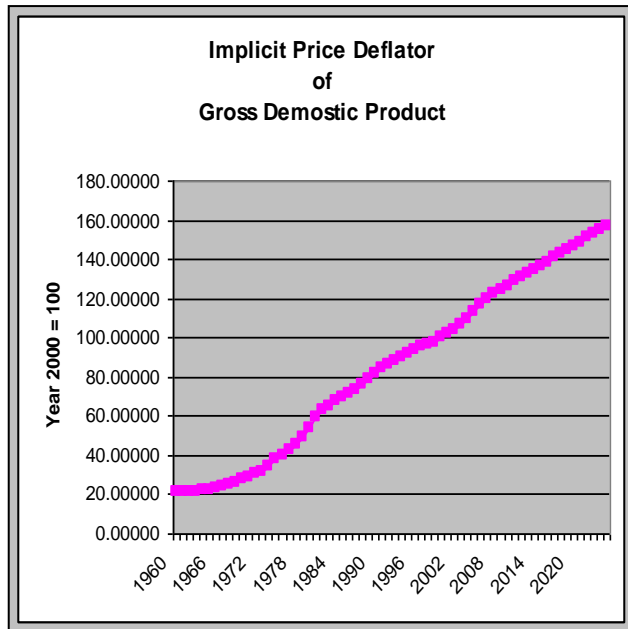
Vulnerability by Jurisdiction. The indication of vulnerability by jurisdiction is whether, based on experience and input from local officials, the jurisdiction is expected to have high, medium or low risk from a particular hazard.

Potential loss methodology. Specific cost and replacement values for critical facilities and other buildings and facilities was usually either difficult to obtain or inapplicable to determining potential loss. Therefore, a standard methodology was developed for use in this plan to determine potential future loss. This methodology is based on past trends and is used where the available information was considered sufficient to observe a trend. In some cases, though, there was insufficient information regarding of past events or too little information about existing structural conditions to make a projection of potential loss. The standard methodology used in this plan is based on three assumptions:

1) The frequency and severity of hazard events is generally climatic or geologic, and so, they are not subject to control. Therefore, in the long term, the frequency and severity of hazard events will be similar in the future to what they were in the past;

2) The increase in developed land, structures and buildings is a function of population growth. Without new mitigation measures, the extent of damage will increase with the extent of developed land as a function of population growth. The population growth of the county was indicated above in the Area Profile and was taken from information determined by the University of Alabama Center for Business and Economic Research; and

3) The dollar cost of property damage will increase with an inflationary factor. In this Plan, the implicit price deflator of gross domestic product (IPD) was used to determine the impact of inflation on property damage. Economagic.com is the source of the original data which included the IPD from 1929 to 2008. The IPD was then projected by TARCOG as a straight line trend from 2009 to 2025. The recent economic downturn of 2008 and 2009 will affect the IPD in the coming years, but, for the purposes of this study, these projections will be used to project property damages until this study is updated for 2015.



Summary of Hazards. The following sections will detail the profile and assessment of the various hazards. A summary of the hazards profiled is contained in the following table which indicates the relative damages and probability of future occurrences and damages within Jackson County. As can be seen, many hazards are expected to occur but are also expected to have a minor impact as far as damages are concerned. A few, however, are expected to have a major impact on the County as the year's progress.

Summary of Hazards

Hazard	Total Reported Damages (\$)	Total Adjusted Damages (\$)	Probability of an Occurrence	Probability of Damages	Projected Damages (\$)
Drought	none	n/a	<10% (low)	<10% (low)	n/a
Flooding	1,245,000	1,427,000	50% (high)	21% (high)	2,654,000
Hailstorms	259,000	313,000	93% (high)	50% (high)	510,000
Hurricane/Tropical Storm	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Lightning	220,000	300,000	47% (high)	33% (high)	488,000
Temperature Extremes	none	n/a	(low)	(low)	n/a
Thunderstorms	1,605,000	2,108,000	100% (high)	80% (high)	3,658,000
Tornadoes	9,566,000	32,611,000	38% (high)	27% (high)	17,684,000
Wildfires	Not quantified	n/a	100% (high)	100% (high)	n/a
Wind Storm	none	n/a	<10% (low)	<10% (low)	n/a
Winter Storms	none	n/a	71% (high)	(high)	n/a
Earthquakes	none	n/a	60% (high)	(low)	n/a
Land Subsidence	Not quantified	n/a	<20% (medium)	<10% (low)	n/a
Landslide	none	n/a	<10% (low)	<10% (low)	n/a

* * * * *

Profile and Assessment

Drought

Drought can be defined and measured in many different ways. For instance, there can be a meteorological description that describes the amount and duration of precipitation or there can be an agricultural description that takes into consideration rainfall as well as groundwater supply. Whether an event is considered a drought is also dependent on local conditions. Different areas are accustomed to differing normal amounts of water. Basically, drought is a condition of moisture deficit sufficient to have an adverse effect on vegetation, animals, and man over a sizeable area.

Jackson County has been included in “Drought Management Region 1” in the *Alabama Drought Management Plan* as prepared by the Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs, Office of Water Resources.

Previous occurrences. Drought is known to occur in Jackson County. Although from 2008-2015 Jackson County remained in the “Extremely Dry” category, in fact, the only official Drought status which occurred eight years ago. According to the National Climatic Data Center, March of 2007, normally one of the wettest months of the year, was instead one of the driest on record. The dry weather continued into April and beyond with May, 2007 plunging the area in a historic drought situation. Small grass fires developed; rivers, creeks and farm ponds experienced lowered water levels; and soil moisture was at historic lows. Crops were stressed and drought emergencies were issued by the Alabama Forestry Commission due to the possibility of wildfire. Significant precipitation occurred in August but the drought persisted through the fall and winter. By March, 2008, rainfall was nearing normal bringing some relief. In July, the area was still feeling the effects of drought and there was still not enough groundwater recharge. There was substantial rainfall in August bringing deep groundwater to near average levels and soil moisture to near average for the first time in two years. September was dry, but by December, 2008 heavy rainfall had ended the drought.

Location. Drought events are considered *areawide*. All areas and jurisdictions in Jackson County have experienced, and are potentially affected by, drought. Seven surveyed communities expressed concern regarding drought with two being extremely concerned. Three jurisdictions, Jackson County, Pleasant Groves and Stevenson indicated experience with past events.

Extent. Although crop damage from the drought of 2007-2008 is known to have occurred, no information was found containing past estimates of damages.

Probability of future events. For the period from 1950 through 2008, the 2007 – 2011 drought was the only one sufficiently severe to warrant mention in the NCDC reports. It is, however, considered certain, though infrequent, that future droughts will occur.

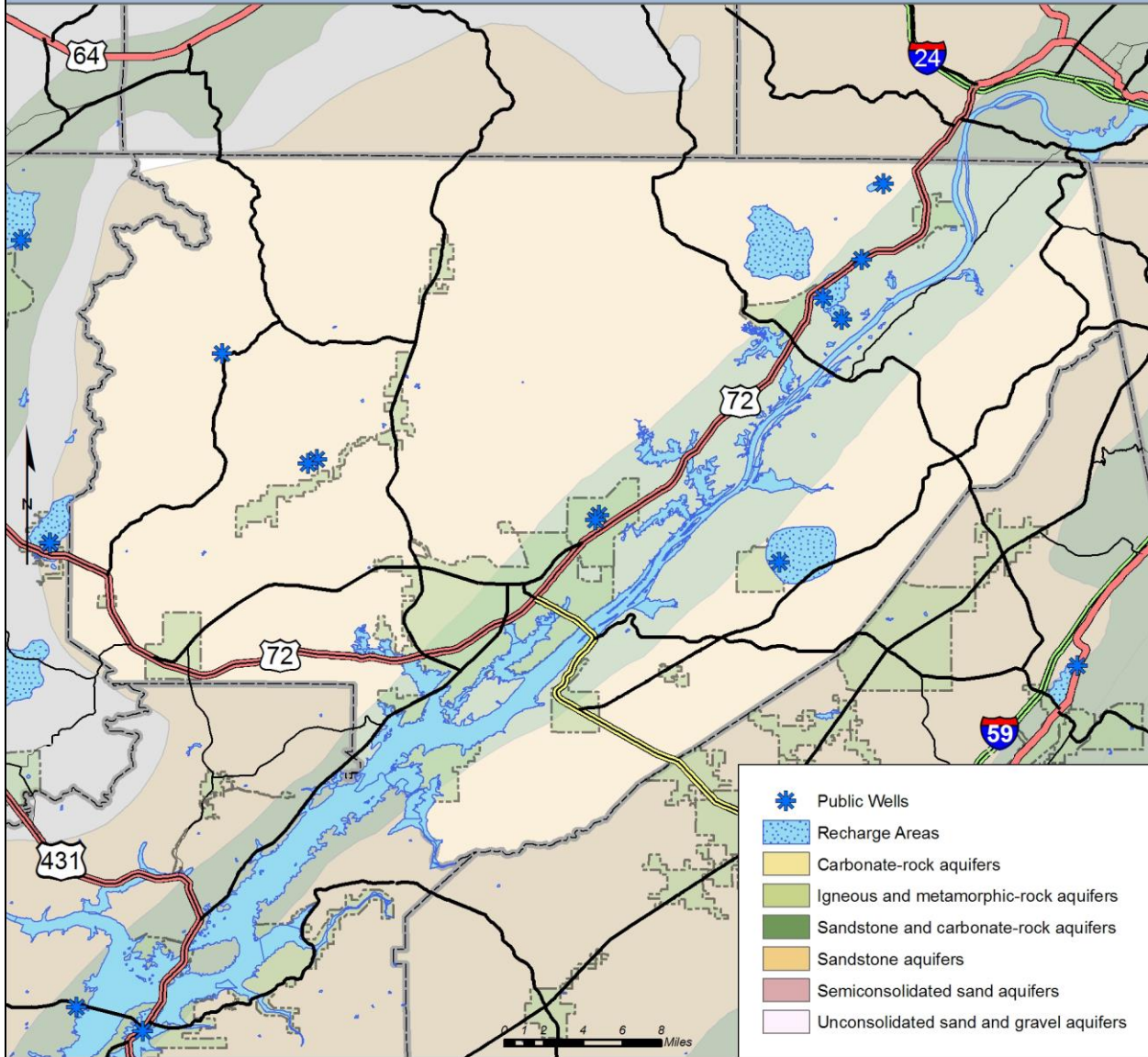
Probability of an occurrence in a given year:	less than 10% (low)
Probability of damages in a given year:	less than 10% (low)

Vulnerability. The primary vulnerability of the community with regard to droughts appears to be crop damage with the additional possibility of wells going dry during extended periods of drought. Although there is the potential of loss, there is insufficient information to predict the extent of money damages from future droughts in Jackson County.

Summary of Drought by Place

Place	Occurrences	Location	Extent	Probability	Vulnerability
Bridgeport city	1	Areawide	Slight	Low	Low
Dutton town	1	Areawide	Slight	Low	Low
Hollywood town	1	Areawide	Slight	Low	Low
Hytow town	1	Areawide	Slight	Low	Low
Langston town	1	Areawide	Slight	Low	Low
Paint Rock town	1	Areawide	Slight	Low	Low
Pisgah town	1	Areawide	Slight	Low	Low
Pleasant Groves	1	Areawide	Slight	Low	Low
Scottsboro city	1	Areawide	Slight	Low	Low
Section town	1	Areawide	Slight	Low	Low
Skyline town	1	Areawide	Slight	Low	Low
Stevenson city	1	Areawide	Slight	Low	Low
Woodville town	1	Areawide	Slight	Low	Low
Unincorporated area	1	Areawide	Slight	Low	Low
Countywide	1	Areawide	Slight	Low	Low

Source: National Climatic Data Center (NCDC), TARCOG



Profile and Assessment

Flooding

Flooding, and more specifically, poor drainage, is a quite common problem in Jackson County. Although the Tennessee River controlled by Guntersville Dam, flooding is still quite common in the area of the Paint Rock River and in other parts of the county where there is poor drainage. In rural areas in particular, beaver dams seem to be a significant contributor to the problem.

Flooding and Flash Flooding since 1995

Date	Location	Damages
11/09/95	Woodville	-
01/07/98	Countywide	30,000
04/03/00	Countywide	15,000
02/22/03	Countywide	-
02/22/03	Countywide	-
03/19/03	Flat Rock	-
05/06/03	Woodville	-
05/06/03	Lim Rock	-
05/06/03	Countywide	1,200,000
07/22/03	Woodville	-
03/05/04	Scottsboro	-
07/06/04	Scottsboro	-
07/14/04	Scottsboro	-
09/16/04	Countywide	-
10/19/04	Scottsboro	-
12/09/04	Scottsboro	-
07/12/05	Trenton	-
01/06/09	Scottsboro	-
05/15/09	Bridgeport	-
08/01/09	Dutton	-
12/08/09	Paint Rock	-
12/08/09	Garth/Woodville	-
05/03/10	Stevenson	-
08/17/10	Hytow/Bass	300,000
03/09/11	Tupelo/Letcher	-
09/05/11	Scottsboro	-
09/05/11	Scottsboro	10,000
01/23/12	Princeton/Nat	30,000
01/13/13	Pisgah/Gonce	-
07/10/13	Bryant	75,000
08/18/14	Stevenson/Eureka	-
Totals		1,660,000

Source: National Climatic Data Center.

with water. The NCDC indicates that there was \$1,660,000 in property damage from the flooding listed above. When using the standard potential loss methodology described in the introduction to this Part to adjust for inflation and population change in Jackson County, it is estimated that the total loss from 1994 to 2014 in combined property and crop damage is as follows:

Total reported loss:	\$ 1,660,000
Total adjusted loss in 2008 dollars:	\$ 1,842,000

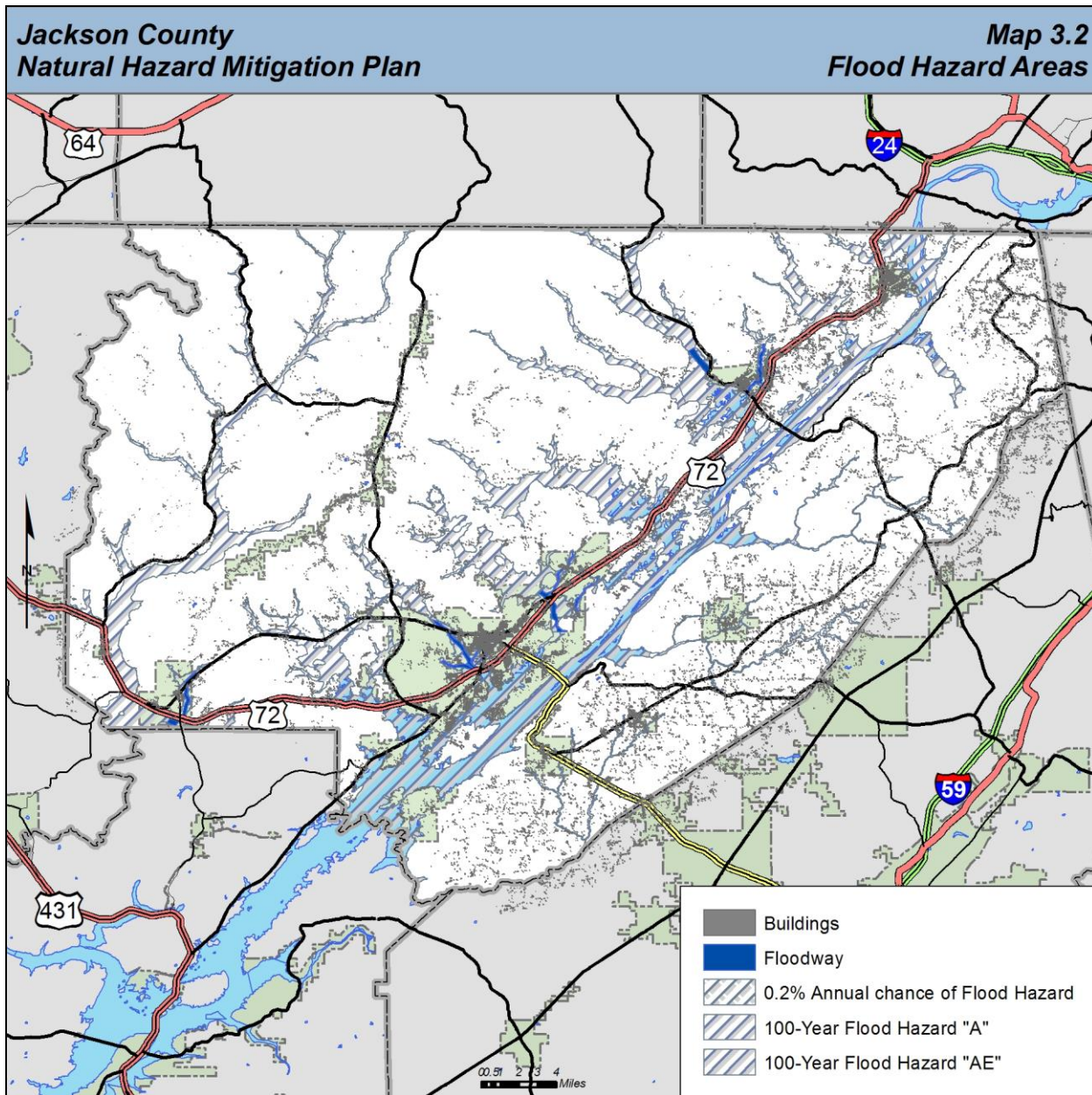
Previous occurrences. Nine communities in Jackson County expressed concerns regarding flooding. The National Climatic Data Center reports thirty-one significant flooding events in Jackson County. All of these have been since 1995 indicating more rigorous reporting in recent years. Also, as indicated in the Table on *Page 29*, there was the federal disaster declaration #1466 in relation to flooding on May 12, 2003 and #1836 on May 8, 2009. Although other flooding events have occurred, no other declarations related to flooding have occurred since #1836 on May 8, 2009.

Location. The location of flooding is, of course, in the areas bordering the Tennessee River, the Paint Rock River, and other creeks and streams. The accompanying map shows flood prone areas and floodway areas.

Extent. As an example of the extent of flooding, in the occurrence of 11/09/95, the Paint Rock River at Woodville crested at 16.05 feet on the 9th, a little more than six feet above flood stage. The river actually was above flood stage from the 8th through the 11th. Little impact was experienced from this flooding. On 4/3/00, numerous roads and highways were flooded across the County and many were temporarily impassible. On 5/6/03, there was extensive flooding across the County with over 200 homes and businesses receiving significant flood damage. Most other listed occurrences of flooding were marked by roads and highways being covered

from 1995 to 2014, as reporting appeared to become more reliable, there has averaged about one significant occurrence every two years.

Probability of an occurrence in a given year: 50% (high)
Probability of damages in a given year: 21% (high)



Vulnerability. Most of the flooding that occurs in Jackson County is in rural and forested areas. The more common problems regarding flooding in Jackson County appear to be related to roadways. In particular, local officials have noted the following specific problems:

- U.S. Highway 72 in the Paint Rock area;
- Alabama Highway 65 in the Paint Rock Valley;
- Alabama Highway 117 in the Stevenson area;

- County Road 2 in the Pleasant Groves area;
- County Road 8 in the Pleasant Groves to Woodville area
- County Road 22 in the Pikesville area;
- County Road 30 in the Larkinsville to Woodville area;
- County Road 33 in the Hollywood area; and
- County Road 45 in the Stevenson area.

There appear to be some isolated problems in the county regarding structures located in flood prone areas but few, if any, concentrations. Flooding along the Paint Rock River is common and there are a few houses in this area that experience problems at times, but there are no concentrations of many structures. The accompanying map indicates those areas of Jackson County subject to flooding and the location of municipalities with the County. More specifically, the extent of flooding/drainage problems in particular areas of Jackson County are as follows:

Unincorporated area. The unincorporated area of Jackson County exhibits flooding problems in the flood prone areas drained by the following streams: Paint Rock River, North Sauty, Mud, Widows, Crow, Jones, and Bryant Creeks. The flood prone areas adjacent to these creeks are linear and winding areas with rapid drainage, subject to flash flooding. Flash flooding is the predominant form of flooding, due to the mountainous topography within Jackson County. However, backwater flooding along the Tennessee River portion of the County does occur periodically, especially at the confluence of Mud Creek and the Tennessee River. The creeks and rivers within the rural portions of the county flood predominantly forest and agricultural land with scattered development. Specific problems noted in unincorporated Jackson County include:

- North Jackson High School is probably okay but it is extremely close to a floodplain; and
- Limrock-Aspel Volunteer Fire Department is on the verge of a floodplain.

The flood prone areas of rural Jackson County are expected to continue to remain in rural and agricultural or forest land use. Developers of residential, subdivisions, commercial, and industrial development have generally avoided construction within the flood prone areas in Jackson County due to a lack of accessibility and lack of public utilities. Nevertheless, limited development could take place as transportation system and public utility improvements are made. Development is expected to increase within the rural flood prone areas as the growing pressures of urban development in the incorporated towns and cities continue into rural areas.

Bridgeport. The overflow of the Tennessee River and flash flooding on Battery Hill Branch, Railroad Branch, and Jackson Branch periodically inundate the eastern portion of Bridgeport east of Fifth Avenue and Bleeker Street. During a 100-year flood, the L&N Railroad tracks would be inundated, extending from the north corporate limits of Bridgeport, north to the Alabama-Tennessee state line. Bridgeport's future development trends do not indicate further urban development of the flood prone areas.

Hollywood. Local flooding in the Town of Hollywood is generated by Pit Creek flowing through central Hollywood to the confluence of Dry Creek near U.S. 72 to the south. In addition, local flooding is also experienced along Dry Creek in the southwestern portion of the town. Pit Creek originates on Poorhouse Mountain several miles north of Hollywood, and this creek drops rapidly to the valley flood within central Hollywood inundating approximately 35.9 percent of the town. Dry Creek floods the southwestern portion of the town, causing backwater flooding over large areas, approximately 16.9 percent of Hollywood's land area. Hollywood's total flood prone area consists of approximately 110 acres. Specific problems noted in Hollywood include:

- Dry Creek poses a threat to the Hollywood Fire Station; and
- Hollywood Elementary School is probably okay, but it is close to a floodplain.

Paint Rock. The Paint Rock River causes minor flooding in the town east of the Norfolk Southern Railroad tracks extending from the northeastern corporate limits directly south to the southeastern corporate limits. The flood prone area of Paint Rock comprises about 66 acres. Increases on the local rate of growth and development pressures from the Huntsville area are expected to further impact the flood prone area.

Pisgah. Dogwood Branch, Little Bryant Creek, and Rorex Creek cause minor flooding within the town's corporate limits. The flood prone area of Pisgah comprises about 121 acres. Slow drainage and debris blocking the normal flow of the above-mentioned creeks aggravates local flooding problems, causing backwater flooding within the town. Due to limited public utilities and a declining economic base, the growth of Pisgah will increase at a slow to moderate rate in the future. Town officials and developers recognize the dangers of additional construction within the flood prone areas. Consequently, urban development is not expected to take place within those areas.

Scottsboro. Roseberry Creek, Dry Creek, North Sauty Creek and their tributaries flood portions of the heavily developed north central urbanized area and the land area adjacent to Lake Guntersville. The most severe damage caused to urban development occurs along Roseberry Creek and its tributaries, consisting of College Branch, Skelton Branch, Wallace Branch, and Bynum Branch, due to the fact that this system drains the most developed residential and commercial areas of the city. Residents who live along Roseberry Creek drainage system state floods occur on the creek approximately two or three times per year. In summary, urban development in Scottsboro's flood prone area comprises about 2,254 acres. Specifically, Collins Elementary School in Scottsboro is in a floodplain.

Stevenson. Portions of Stevenson, Alabama, are subject to flooding by both backwater from the Tennessee River and by flash flooding on Bengis Creek. Included in Stevenson's flood prone area are about 340 acres. Stevenson's most serious flooding problems are caused by Bengis Creek, due to its location near the residentially developed southern portion of the city. Specific problems noted in Stevenson include:

- Stevenson Fire Station #2 was examined; and has not experienced any flooding since construction
- Stevenson Elementary School is probably okay, but it is on the edge of a floodplain.

Other municipalities in Jackson County. The towns of Dutton, Hytop, Pleasant Groves, Section, Skyline and Woodville do not experience significant local flooding of developed areas other than localized drainage problems or other problems as are otherwise mentioned above.

Participation in the National Flood Insurance Program. Jackson County has participated in the National Flood Insurance Program regular program for unincorporated areas since May 3, 1990. The unincorporated area is covered by flood hazard prevention regulations of which the County Engineer is the administrator. Participating communities in Jackson County are noted in the following table.

Participation in the NFIP

Place	Date Joined	Notes
Bridgeport city	July 18, 1985	Not mapped
Dutton town	March 18, 1985	
Hollywood town	September 29, 1986	
Hytow town		
Langston town	September 9, 2010	
Paint Rock town	June 17, 1986	
Pisgah town		
Pleasant Groves town		
Scottsboro city	September 18, 1985	
Section town		
Skyline town		
Stevenson city	December 17, 1987	
Woodville town	March 1, 1987	
Unincorporated area	May 3, 1990	

Flooding is considered to be among the most significant natural hazard problems facing Jackson County. The projected potential areawide loss in total property damage due to flooding in Jackson County has been projected from 2014 to 2025 using the standard potential loss methodology described in the introduction to this Part.

Projected potential loss from 2014 to 2025: \$2,654,000

Summary of Flooding by Place

Place	Occurrences	Location	Extent	Probability	Vulnerability
Bridgeport city	1	Partial	Severe	High	High
Dutton town	1	Minimal	Moderate	Medium	Medium
Hollywood town	unknown	Partial	Severe	High	Medium
Hytow town	unknown	Minimal	Slight	Low	Low
Langston town	unknown	Partial	Severe	High	High
Paint Rock town	unknown	Partial	Severe	High	High
Pisgah town	unknown	Minimal	Moderate	Medium	Medium
Pleasant Groves	unknown	Minimal	Slight	Low	Low
Scottsboro city	6	Partial	Severe	High	High
Section town	unknown	Minimal	Moderate	Medium	Medium
Skyline town	unknown	Minimal	Slight	Low	Low
Stevenson city	unknown	Partial	Severe	High	High
Woodville town	3	Partial	Severe	High	High
Unincorporated area	3	Partial	Severe	High	High
Countywide	6	Partial	Severe	High	High

Profile and Assessment

Hailstorms

Hail is a form of solid precipitation, consisting of balls or lumps of ice, which frequently accompanies strong thunderstorms. The formation of hailstones requires strong upward motion of air within a thunderstorm and lowered heights of the freezing level. When the stones reach a damaging size, they can cause significant crop damage as well as damage to property. A thunderstorm which produces hail that reaches the ground is known as a hailstorm.

Previous occurrences. Ten communities expressed concern with hailstorms within Jackson County, Pine Ridge and Pleasant Groves indicating experience with past events. According to the National Climatic Data Center (NCDC), there have been 93 significant hailstorm events in Jackson County from Jan 1, 1995 through December, 2014. In reviewing the data, it appears that reporting was probably rather sketchy prior to about 1995. For the period from 1995 to 2014, there were 59 days of hailstorms in Jackson County for an average of about two to three days of hailstorms per year. The years 1998 and 2002 each had five days of hailstorms with a single day, May 7, 1998, having nine reports of hailstorms in various parts of the county.

Hailstorm damages by year from 1995 to 2014

Year	Number of Events	Property Damage	Crop Damage
1995	3	2,000	-
1996	2	35,000	-
1997	1	5,000	-
1998	15	76,000	31,000
1999	1	-	-
2000	1	-	-
2001	3	-	-
2002	9	15,000	-
2003	9	-	-
2004	3	-	-
2005	8	70,000	-
2006	9	25,000	-
2007	0	-	-
2008	2	-	-
2009	3	-	-
2010	2	-	-
2011	8	10,000	-
2012	8	-	-
2013	3	-	-
2014	3	-	-
Totals	93	\$ 238,000	\$ 31,000

Source: National Climatic Data Center (NCDC).

Location. The location of hailstorm events is considered *areawide* in Jackson County. All areas and jurisdictions in Jackson County have experienced, or have a high likelihood of experiencing, and are potentially affected by hailstorms.

Extent. Most of the hail experienced since 1995 in Jackson County is less than quarter size hail. Of 93 events noted, about 80% were quarter size (1") or smaller hailstones with 32% penny size or smaller. Eight events contained golf ball size hail and 2 events contained baseball size hail. During that same period, reporting from the NCDC indicates that there was \$238,000 in property damage and \$31,000 in crop damage from these hailstorms. About \$71,000 of that property damage occurred on May 7, 1998. There are no records of deaths

or injuries from hailstorms during this time period. When using the standard potential loss methodology described in the introduction to this Part to adjust for inflation and population change in Jackson County, it is estimated that the total loss from 1995 to 2014 in combined property and crop damage is as follows:

Total reported loss: \$ 259,000
 Total adjusted loss in 2014 dollars: \$ 318,000

Probability of future events. As indicated in the preceding paragraphs, since about 1995 as reporting appeared to become more reliable, there have been about two to three days of hailstorms per year with some years having as many as four or five days of hail. This frequency is expected to continue into the future with perhaps a little higher incidence as reporting continues to improve.

Probability of an event in a given year: 93% (high)
 Probability of damages in a given year: 50% (high)

Vulnerability. There have been no specific vulnerabilities reported in the preparation of this plan, although the potential of general property damage and crop damage continues as is indicated from the past climate statistics. The projected potential areawide loss in total property damage due to hailstorms in Jackson County has been projected from 2009 to 2025 using the standard potential loss methodology described in the introduction to this Part.

Projected potential loss from 2014 to 2025: \$510,000

Summary of Hailstorms by Place

Place	Occurrences	Location	Extent	Probability	Vulnerability
Bridgeport city	20	Areawide	Moderate	High	High
Dutton town	4	Areawide	Moderate	High	High
Hollywood town	2	Areawide	Moderate	High	High
Hytow town	1	Areawide	Moderate	High	High
Langston town	4	Areawide	Moderate	High	High
Paint Rock town	0	Areawide	Moderate	High	High
Pisgah town	2	Areawide	Moderate	High	High
Pleasant Groves	0	Areawide	Moderate	High	High
Scottsboro city	9	Areawide	Moderate	High	High
Section town	8	Areawide	Moderate	High	High
Skyline town	8	Areawide	Moderate	High	High
Stevenson city	5	Areawide	Moderate	High	High
Woodville town	4	Areawide	Moderate	High	High
Unincorporated area	12	Areawide	Moderate	High	High
Countywide	n/a	Areawide	Moderate	High	High

Profile and Assessment

Hurricane/Tropical Storm

Jackson County is not a coastal area and is generally not subject to hurricanes or tropical storms. However, the effects of the remnants of such storms is recorded from time to time. In 1995, Hurricane Opal was still registering high winds (tropical force) and significant rainfall as it passed through north Alabama and Georgia and in 2004, Hurricane Ivan did as well. In 2005, the remnants of tropical storm Dennis in July and Hurricane Katrina in August again brought high winds and rainfall to Jackson County. For the purposes of this plan, the effects of high winds, rainfall and flooding are considered through the mitigation of these other hazards.

Profile and Assessment

Lightning

Although lightning is a common occurrence as it accompanies thunderstorms, occasionally it causes damage to property and can also cause injury and death.

Previous occurrences. According to the National Climatic Data Center there have been twelve significant occurrences of lightning over the period from 1994 to 2012. Several of these events caused property damage and injuries with one event causing one death and four injuries.

Lightning with reported damages from 1994 to 2012

Date	Location	Injuries	Property Damage
04/12/94	Scottsboro	-	50,000
08/20/94	Bridgeport	-	50,000
05/25/96	Scottsboro	-	35,000
07/30/97	Pisgah	-	80,000
08/12/01	Bryant	5	-
08/13/05	Scottsboro	1	-
05/21/06	Countywide	-	-
06/22/06	Dutton	-	-
06/23/06	Hytop	1	-
12/10/08	Hollywood	-	5,000
06/12/11	Countywide	-	-
07/01/12	Section	-	20,000
07/09/12	Hytop	-	25,000
Totals		7	265,000

Source: National Climatic Data Center (NCDC)

Three of the above lightning incidents caused house fires ranging from substantial damage to a total loss. The Bridgeport lightning of August 20, 1994 struck four people who were on a golf course at the time. The lightning of August 12, 2001 struck a tree near an accident scene that was being investigated causing one death and injuring four others. The lightning of July 1, 2012 in Section set fire to a home near County Road 120. On July 9, 2012 lightning struck the National Weather Service Radar Tower in Hytop Alabama rendering it non-operational for a period of time.

Location. The location of lightning events is considered *areawide* in Jackson County. All areas and jurisdictions in Jackson County have experienced, or have a high likelihood of experiencing, and are potentially affected by lightning.

Extent. The NCDC indicates that there was \$265,000 in property damage from lightning from the events listed above. When using the standard potential loss methodology described in the introduction to this Part to adjust for inflation and population change in Jackson County, it is estimated that the total loss from 1994 to 2009 in combined property and crop damage is as follows:

Total reported loss:	\$ 265,000
Total adjusted loss in 2012 dollars:	\$ 310,000

Probability of future events. As indicated in the above paragraphs, from 1994 to 2012, as reporting appeared to become more reliable, there has averaged about one significant lightning event every two years out of the many instances of lightning that is common with storms. This frequency of lightning is expected to continue into the

future with perhaps a little higher incidence as reporting continues to improve. However, the significance of the lightning events listed is not due to the magnitude of the lightning but to the resulting damages. With one tragic exception, these damages were largely preventable, in which case, the event would not have been listed.

Probability of an event in a given year: 47% (high)
 Probability of damages in a given year: 33% (high)

Vulnerability. There have been no specific vulnerabilities reported in the preparation of this plan, although the potential of general property damage continues as is indicated from the past climate statistics. The projected potential loss in total property damage due to lightning in Jackson County is projected to be close to \$492,000 through 2025 if hazard mitigation activities are not undertaken.

Projected potential loss from 2012 to 2025: \$492,000

Summary of Lightning by Place

Place	Occurrences	Location	Extent	Probability	Vulnerability
Bridgeport city	1	Areawide	Moderate	High	High
Dutton town	1	Areawide	Moderate	High	High
Hollywood town	1	Areawide	Moderate	High	High
Hytow town	1	Areawide	Moderate	High	High
Langston town	0	Areawide	Moderate	High	High
Paint Rock town	0	Areawide	Moderate	High	High
Pisgah town	1	Areawide	Moderate	High	High
Pleasant Groves	0	Areawide	Moderate	High	High
Scottsboro city	3	Areawide	Moderate	High	High
Section town	1	Areawide	Moderate	High	High
Skyline town	0	Areawide	Moderate	High	High
Stevenson city	0	Areawide	Moderate	High	High
Woodville town	0	Areawide	Moderate	High	High
Unincorporated area	1	Areawide	Moderate	High	High
Countywide	2	Areawide	Moderate	High	High

Profile and Assessment

Temperature Extremes

There are fourteen events of temperature extremes listed by the National Climatic Data Center for Jackson County. Seven of these were for extreme heat and seven were for extreme cold.

In December of 1995, the body of a man was found near his car which was apparently stuck in a creek in extreme Northwest Jackson County during very cold conditions.

Three events were recorded in 1996. In early February of 1996, record lows were listed generally for North Alabama. Later that month above average highs in the 80's were recorded. This set the stage for crop damage to occur in Jackson County and other parts of the State the following month in March of 1996 when new low temperatures were again experienced.

In August of 2007, high temperatures aggravated the drought conditions that were prevalent across much of North Alabama that summer.

Four events were recorded in 2010. A period of hot weather was observed from July 7th through the 9th, with high temperatures reaching the upper 90s, with 100 to 102 degrees reported at a few locations on the 8th. Heat index values approached or reached 105 degrees. A heat wave re-established itself on July 21st and lasted through the 26th. Numerous heat-related illnesses or emergencies were reported. Heat index values reached or exceeded 105 degrees each day during this period. The heat wave that began in July continued into early August where on August 1, 2010 heat index values climbed to 110 degrees or higher. Some areas reached at least 105 degrees. Temperatures reached or exceeded 100 degrees in some areas on the 3rd and 4th, and again from the 10th through 13th of August.

In 2012 two events of temperature extremes are listed by the National Climatic Data Center for Jackson County. A very hot period occurred during the last week of June. On June 29-30, 2012 maximum temperatures climbed to 100 degrees or higher on each of these days. While on July 1-3, 2012 temperatures climbed into the 100 to 105 degrees range at many locations in north Alabama. The high temperature in Scottsboro and at Russell Cave National Monument reached 101 and 102 degrees on July 2nd and 3rd respectively.

In January of 2009, low temperatures of 2 to 8 degrees F with wind chill of 5 to 10 degrees below zero were recorded at some locations in Jackson County, particularly the town of Section.

In 2010, a record cold air mass overspread the region beginning on the evening of January 5th as a strong cold front moved through. Temperatures only climbed into the single digits and teens on the 6th and dropped into the zero to 10 above range for lows on the 7th. Northwest to north winds behind the front produced very low wind chills in the zero to 10 below range for all of the area on the 6th into the early morning of the 7th. A few locations in the higher elevations of northeast Alabama experienced wind chills of 10 to 15 below zero during this time.

Wind chills dropped into the zero to 5 below zero range during the early morning of the January 29, 2014.

There were no specific money damages recorded for Jackson County for any of these events, whether for extreme heat or extreme cold. Although events of extreme heat and cold are not unknown for Jackson County,

the events appear to be sufficiently infrequent and isolated that no trends can be identified. This being the case, there was no further consideration of temperature extremes as a significant hazard for Jackson County.

Summary of Temperature Extremes by Place

Place	Occurrences	Location	Extent	Probability	Vulnerability
Bridgeport city	14	Areawide	Slight	Low	Low
Dutton town	14	Areawide	Slight	Low	Low
Hollywood town	14	Areawide	Slight	Low	Low
Hytow town	14	Areawide	Slight	Low	Low
Langston town	14	Areawide	Slight	Low	Low
Paint Rock town	14	Areawide	Slight	Low	Low
Pisgah town	14	Areawide	Slight	Low	Low
Pleasant Groves	14	Areawide	Slight	Low	Low
Scottsboro city	14	Areawide	Slight	Low	Low
Section town	14	Areawide	Slight	Low	Low
Skyline town	14	Areawide	Slight	Low	Low
Stevenson city	14	Areawide	Slight	Low	Low
Woodville town	14	Areawide	Slight	Low	Low
Unincorporated area	14	Areawide	Slight	Low	Low
Countywide	14	Areawide	Slight	Low	Low

Profile and Assessment

Thunderstorms and High Winds

A severe thunderstorm is a transient storm of lightning and thunder which has hail at least one inch in diameter, and/or winds in excess of 58 miles per hour. Severe thunderstorms cause damage and injuries through rain and extremely gusty winds which damage structures and trees, hail impacts, flash floods, and lightning. Storms which do not meet severe criteria also do a considerable amount of damage in Jackson County. Severe thunderstorms also create tornadoes. Thunderstorms and high winds are natural hazards that occur quite frequently within Jackson County. Damage from any isolated event is usually not as great as with other types of hazards such as tornadoes. However, when taken cumulatively, the damages can be significant. According to the US Wind Zone Map published by FEMA, Jackson County is in Wind Zone IV where winds can be as high as 250mph.

Previous occurrences. Twelve communities in Jackson County expressed concern regarding hazards from thunderstorms and high winds. According to the National Climatic Data Center (NCDC), there have been 175 significant events in Jackson County from January 1, 1950 through December 2014. In reviewing the data, it appears that reporting was probably rather sketchy prior to about 1980 or 1982 and damage reporting did not occur until about 1994. For the 20-year period from 1994 to 2014, there were 97 days of significant storms in Jackson County for an average of almost eight such storms per year. There were four years that had eight or more days of significant storms and two years that had ten or more such days. The highest reported years were the 2003, 2004 and 2009 and in which there were ten days of storms each. National Weather Service in Huntsville, Alabama reported that on April 13, 2009, a Wake Low Event caused strong winds with gusts up to 65 miles per hour causing considerable damage in Jackson and nearby Counties. Numerous trees and power lines were downed in these areas, with many trees and power poles falling on houses and blocking roadways.

Thunderstorms with reported damages by year from 1994 to 2014

Year	Storm Events	Property Damage	Crop Damage
1994	3	555,000	-
1995	7	57,000	-
1996	8	473,000	4,000
1997	4	34,000	-
1998	4	55,000	16,000
1999	2	22,000	-
2000	8	67,000	-
2001	6	26,000	-
2002	6	50,000	-
2003	16	14,000	-
2004	20	-	-
2005	14	120,000	-
2006	5	-	-
2007	2	-	-
2008	15	114,000	-
2009	24	-	-
2010	7	-	-
2011	14	220,000	-
2012	3	-	-
2013	5	-	-
2014	8	-	-
Totals	176	\$ 1,805,000	\$ 20,000

Source: National Climatic Data Center (NCDC)

Location. Thunderstorms occur throughout the area of Jackson County.

Extent. During the 20-year period from 1994 to 2014, reporting from the NCDC indicates that there was \$1,805,000 in property damage and \$20,000 in crop damage from these storms. When adjusted for inflation and growth of the population in Jackson County, it is estimated that the total combined damages of \$1,805,000 would be \$2,108,107 in 2014 dollars when adjusted for inflation and population growth.

Total reported loss	\$1,805,000
Total adjusted loss in 2008 dollars	\$2,911,000

Probability of future events. As indicated in the above paragraphs, since about 1994 as reporting appeared to become more reliable, there has been an average of about six days of significant thunderstorms and high winds per year with some years having as many as ten such days. This frequency is expected to continue into the future with perhaps a little higher incidence as reporting continues to improve. Significantly, there is at least one event every year.

Probability of an event in a given year:	100% (high)
Probability of damages in a given year:	80% (high)

Vulnerability. There have been no specific vulnerabilities reported in the preparation of this plan. The vulnerabilities due to the effects of such storms are similar in nature to the vulnerabilities related to flooding and tornadoes. Those sections deal with such specific vulnerabilities in more detail. The projected potential loss in total property damage due to thunderstorms and high winds in Jackson County is projected to be about \$3,800,000 through 2025.

Projected potential loss from 2009 to 2025:	\$3,658,000
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Summary of Thunderstorms by Place

Place	Occurrences*	Location	Extent	Probability	Vulnerability
Bridgeport city	22	Areawide	Moderate	Very High	High
Dutton town	6	Areawide	Moderate	Very High	High
Hollywood town	5	Areawide	Moderate	Very High	High
Hytow town	3	Areawide	Moderate	Very High	High
Langston town	5	Areawide	Moderate	Very High	High
Paint Rock town	2	Areawide	Moderate	Very High	High
Pisgah town	6	Areawide	Moderate	Very High	High
Pleasant Groves	1	Areawide	Moderate	Very High	High
Scottsboro city	39	Areawide	Moderate	Very High	High
Section town	5	Areawide	Moderate	Very High	High
Skyline town	9	Areawide	Moderate	Very High	High
Stevenson city	14	Areawide	Moderate	Very High	High
Woodville town	7	Areawide	Moderate	Very High	High
Unincorporated area	33	Areawide	Moderate	Very High	High
Countywide	20	Areawide	Moderate	Very High	High
Total	176				

Source: National Climatic Data Center (NCDC), TARCOG

* Thunderstorms by community from 1994 to 2014

Profile and Assessment

Tornadoes

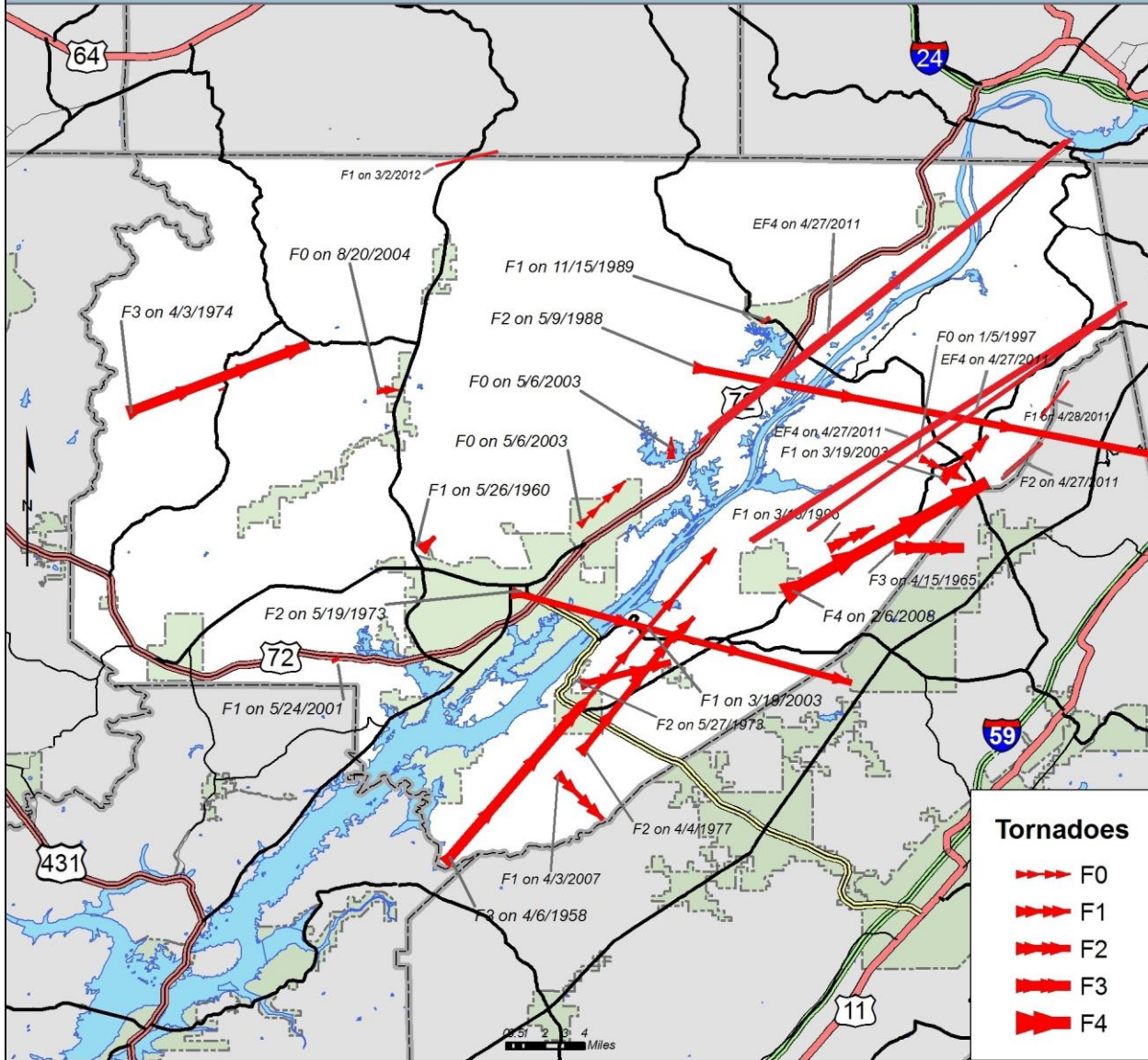
Tornadoes are one of the most significant natural hazards that occur within Jackson County. Although they might not occur as frequently as other storms, an isolated tornado can cause incredible damages. Tornadoes are also the most likely hazard, with the possible exception of flooding, to cause injuries and death.

Previous occurrences. Almost all (twelve) communities as well as unincorporated areas/communities in Jackson County expressed concern regarding tornadoes with nine communities indicating experiencing past events. According to the National Climatic Data Center (NCDC), there have been 37 tornadoes in Jackson County from January 1, 1953 to June 10, 2014 resulting in nine deaths and 37 injuries. The federal disaster declaration #1466 on May 12, 2003 was in reference to tornadoes as well as severe thunderstorms and flooding. On April 27, 2011 Jackson County experienced an F1 and F2 Tornado as well as two F4 tornadoes that resulted in 8 deaths within Jackson County specifically in the area of Higdon and Flat Rock communities and Fackler community and on the outskirts of the City of Bridgeport (northeast Jackson County) along the Tennessee River. The tornadoes of April 27, 2011 left death and destruction in Jackson County as it did in many areas of the Southeast United States and resulted in Presidential Disaster Declaration DR-1971.

Tornadoes since 1950

Date	Magnitude*	Deaths	Injuries	Damages
04/06/58	F3	0	0	250,000
05/26/60	F1	0	0	3,000
04/15/65	F3	0	2	250,000
05/19/73	F2	0	9	2,500,000
05/27/73	F2	0	4	250,000
04/03/74	F3	0	4	2,500,000
04/04/77	F2	0	1	250,000
07/22/82	F0	0	0	-
03/24/84	F3	0	0	2,500,000
08/16/85	F0	0	0	-
05/09/88	F2	0	0	25,000
11/15/89	F1	0	0	250,000
03/16/96	F1	0	2	85,000
01/05/97	F0	0	0	65,000
05/24/01	F1	0	0	22,000
03/19/03	F1	0	3	300,000
03/19/03	F1	0	0	-
03/19/03	F1	0	0	1,000
05/06/03	F0	0	0	5,000
05/06/03	F0	0	0	-
08/20/04	F0	0	0	-
04/03/07	EF1	0	0	-
02/06/08	EF4	1	12	-
12/10/08	EF2	0	0	300,000
03/28/09	EF0	0	0	15,000
04/10/09	EF3	0	0	-
10/25/10	EF0	0	0	50,000
10/25/10	EF2	0	0	150,000
10/25/10	EF1	0	0	50,000
04/27/11	EF1	1	0	-
04/27/11	EF2	1	0	-
04/27/11	EF4	6	0	-
04/27/11	EF4	1	0	-
03/02/12	EF1	0	0	5,000
04/28/14	EF0	0	0	-
04/28/14	EF1	0	0	-
06/10/14	EF1	0	0	-
		9	37	9,821,000

Location. The location of tornadoes is considered *areawide* in Jackson County. Tornadoes are possible, and have occurred, in all areas of Jackson County, though some specific jurisdictions have been spared. Interestingly, it appears from past occurrences that the Sand Mountain area tends to experience more, or more severe tornadoes, than other areas of the County. This may be due to reporting rather than actual conditions. Local officials have noted that unreported tornadoes have occurred in sparsely populated areas of the Cumberland Plateau.



Extent. The magnitude of tornadoes is indicated from F0 to F5 with F5 being the most damaging. Of the 37 tornadoes reported, nine had a magnitude of F0, thirteen had a magnitude of F1, seven were F2, five were F3, and three were F4. No tornadoes were F5. Reporting from the National Climatic Data Center indicates that, since 1958, there has been \$9,821,000 in property damage and \$5,000 in crop damage from these storms. When adjusted for inflation and growth of the population in Jackson County, it is estimated that the total combined damages through 2014 would be \$32,611,000 in 2014 dollars.

Total reported loss:	\$9,821,000
Total adjusted loss in 2014 dollars:	\$32,611,000

Probability of future events. Given its history of tornadoes and severe thunderstorms, there is no question that Jackson County will continue to experience such storms in the future. Jackson County is in the area designated

by the American Society of Civil Engineers as Wind Zone IV that has a design wind speed of 250 mph. Although there is no spatial predictability of individual tornado events within as small an area as a county, the trend of a number of events over a long period of time can give some indication of what to expect in the future. That is to say, absent some significant climatic change that is beyond the scope of this study, it is expected that at some time over the next fifty years, Jackson County will experience tornadoes of similar number and severity as occurred over the last fifty years.

Probability of an event in a given year: 38%

Probability of damages in a given year: 27%

Vulnerability. As stated above, there is no spatial predictability of tornado events. Therefore, every structure in the area can be considered vulnerable. Because of this, the extent of the vulnerability of structures becomes a function of the method and soundness of construction. Not all structures can be made perfectly safe, however better construction can reduce vulnerability to milder tornadoes and windstorms and can provide safe space for people to take refuge.

Tornadoes are so unpredictable and can be so severe, that they are the most likely natural hazard, in Jackson County, to result in loss of life. Particular vulnerabilities in this regard include schools. Although there are certainly other places where people may tend to congregate, it is probable that schools have the greatest concentration of people, day in and day out, of any other facilities.

The previous tables indicate the amount of property damage, as reported, caused by tornadoes in Jackson County since 1950 and, further, an estimate of what the total damage would have been in today's dollars if the population of the county had been as populated as it is today. As Jackson County continues to grow, it is estimated that from 2015 through 2025, damages to the county from tornadoes will total over \$17,684,000 if no mitigation measures are taken.

Projected potential loss from 2015 to 2025: \$17,684,000

Summary of Tornadoes by Place

Place	Occurrences	Location	Extent	Probability	Vulnerability
Bridgeport city	1	Areawide	Severe	High	High
Dutton town	1	Areawide	Severe	High	High
Hollywood town	2	Areawide	Severe	High	High
Hytow town	0	Areawide	Severe	High	High
Langston town	1	Areawide	Severe	High	High
Paint Rock town	0	Areawide	Severe	High	High
Pisgah town	3	Areawide	Severe	High	High
Pleasant Groves	0	Areawide	Severe	High	High
Scottsboro city	1	Areawide	Severe	High	High
Section town	3	Areawide	Severe	High	High
Skyline town	1	Areawide	Severe	High	High
Stevenson city	1	Areawide	Severe	High	High
Woodville town	0	Areawide	Severe	High	High
Unincorporated area	7	Areawide	Severe	High	High
Countywide	16	Areawide	Severe	High	High

Profile and Assessment

Wildfires

A wildfire is an uncontrolled fire spreading through vegetative fuels, exposing and possibly consuming structures. Wildfire behavior is based on three primary factors: fuel, topography and weather.

With regard to fuels, Jackson County contains extensive areas covered by forests. Forests cover over 62% of the total land area of Jackson County. Total timberland in Jackson County in 2014 consisted of 11,761 acres in Federal ownership, 11,761 acres in State and local ownership and 410,635 acres in private ownership. Most of these areas are located in the upland plateau and steep, mountain sites in the north and west portions of the County. About 85% of the forested lands are of the oak-hickory cover type. These areas can be classified as heavy fuel, that is, vegetation consisting of round wood 3 to 8 inches in diameter. The Land Forms map in the Area Profile part of this document shows the major topographic features of the County including the Cumberland Plateau and Sand Mountain where these fuels dominate. The following Surface Fuels map shows surface fuels as provided by the Alabama Forestry Commission.

With regard to topography, Jackson County has vast hilly and sloping areas in the Cumberland Plateau and Sand Mountain areas. Relative to the spread of wildfires, slopes of less than 40% are considered low, 41% to 60% slopes are considered moderate, and slopes greater than 61% are considered steep. According the Soil Survey of Jackson County, the soil associations of “Hartsells-Crossville-Muskingum-Enders” and “Rough Stone Land” are characterized by slopes of 15% to 40%. Although isolated slopes greater than 40% may occur, no associations are generally characterized by slopes greater than 40%.

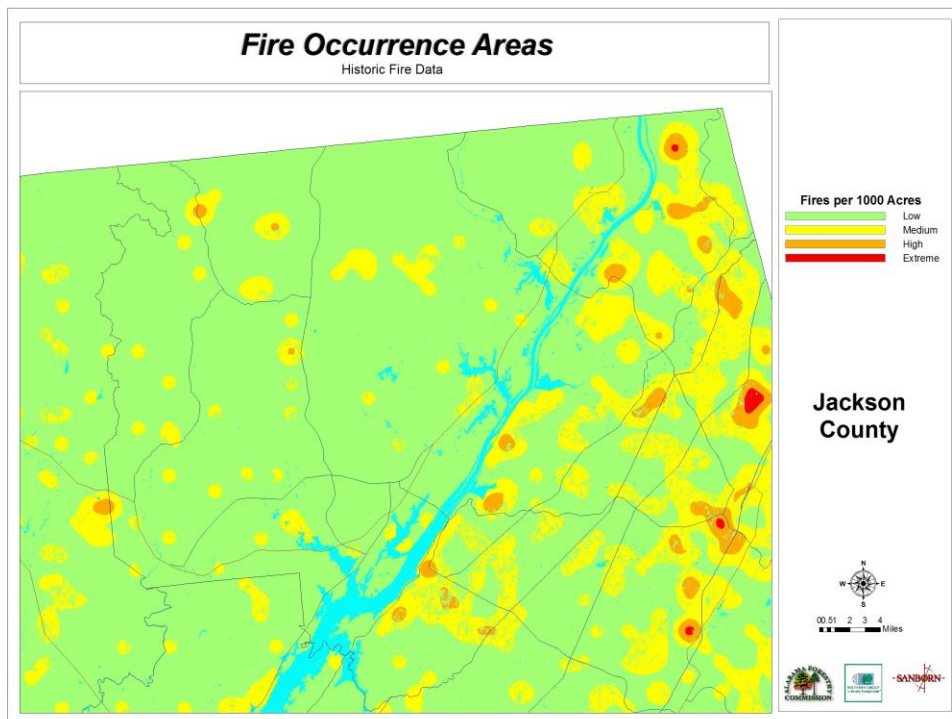
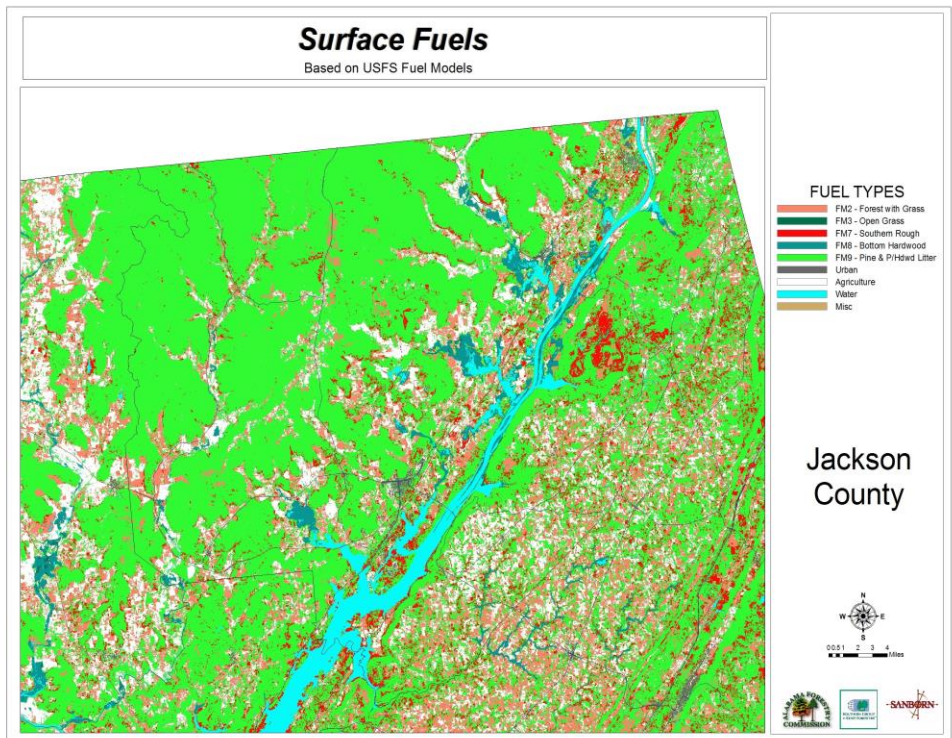
Previous occurrences. According the Alabama Forestry Commission, from 2005 to 2014, there were 154 wildfires in Jackson County. The total acreage burned over this period was 4,984.3 with the average fire burning 32.4 acres.

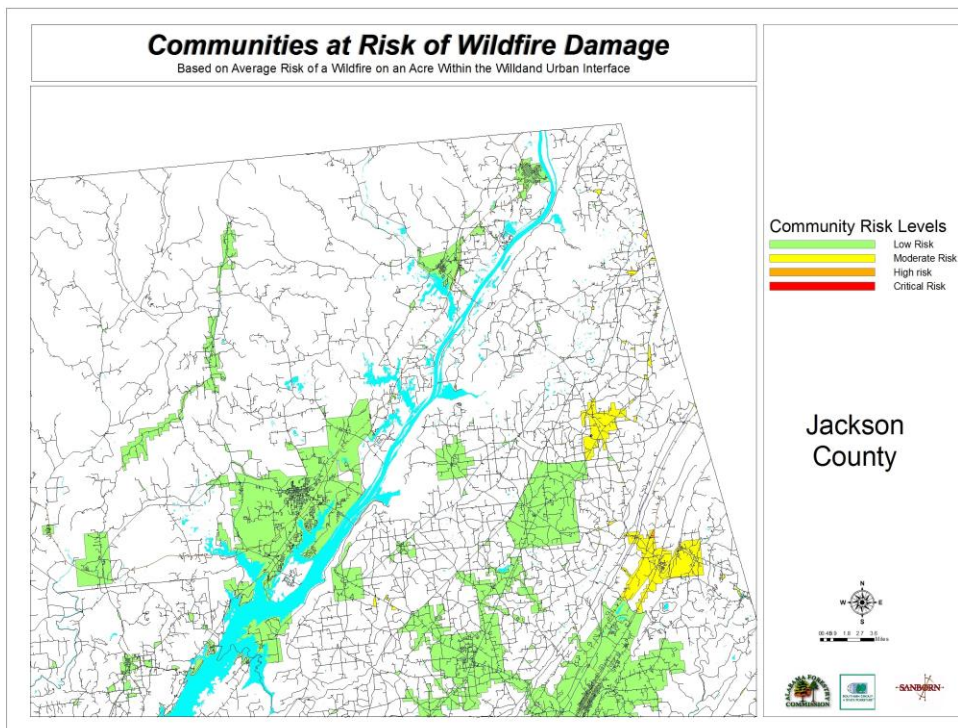
Location. The accompanying map from the Alabama Forestry Commission shows the fire occurrences areas for the Jackson County area in terms of fires per 1000 acres.

Probability of future events. The probability of future wildfires events in Jackson County is certain. It is expected that, without mitigating activities, the average of about 1,000 acres lost to wildfires per year will continue. The accompanying map shows the risk of a wildland fire on a given area. Although damages have not been reported, it is known that there has been considerable damage to harvestable timber from previous occurrences. Furthermore it is considered highly probable that future occurrences will result in a high rate of damages if no mitigating actions are taken.

Probability of an occurrence in a given year:	100% (high)
Probability of damages in a given year:	100% (high)

Vulnerability. The probability of future wildfire events in Jackson County is considered high. The extent of vulnerability is expected to be great, particularly with regard to the immediately affected forested areas and, because of population growth in forested areas, to those areas of the wildland-urban interface. The accompanying map shows communities at risk of wildfire damage. If recent trends continue, it can be expected that about 2.8% of the County’s forested area or about 1.15% of the County’s total area will be affected over the course of the next ten years. Furthermore, the areas expected to be affected are in areas of rough terrain where there is beginning to be more development. Actual historical loss numbers are not available, so, calculations of potential damages have not been undertaken.





Summary of Wildfires by Place

Place	Occurrences	Location	Extent	Probability	Vulnerability
Bridgeport city	See map	Minimal	n/a	Low	Low
Dutton town	See map	Partial	n/a	Low to medium	Medium
Hollywood town	See map	Minimal	n/a	Low	Low
Hytow town	See map	Partial	n/a	Low	Medium
Langston town	See map	Partial	n/a	Low to medium	Medium
Paint Rock town	See map	Partial	n/a	Low	Low
Pisgah town	See map	Partial	n/a	Low to high	Medium
Pleasant Groves	See map	Partial	n/a	Low	Medium
Scottsboro city	See map	Partial	n/a	Low to medium	Medium
Section town	See map	Areawide	n/a	Low to high	High
Skyline town	See map	Partial	n/a	Low to medium	Medium
Stevenson city	See map	Partial	n/a	Low to medium	Medium
Woodville town	See map	Minimal	n/a	Low	Low
Unincorporated area	See map	Partial	n/a	Low to high	High
Countywide	See map	Partial	n/a	Low to high	High

Profile and Assessment

Winter Storms

Winter storms occur in all parts of Jackson County with particular effects being observed in the higher elevations of Sand Mountain and the Cumberland Plateau.

Previous occurrences. Eight communities in Jackson County expressed varying levels of concern regarding winter storms. Conversations with local officials indicate that icing problems occur about once or twice per year with snow in the higher elevations being more common. This is borne out by information from the National Climatic Data Center (NCDC) that indicates that there have been 23 significant snow and ice events in Jackson County from 1993 to 2015. The most significant event was the winter storm of March 12, 1993 that caused four deaths. The winter storm of February 18, 2000 was part of federal disaster declaration #1417. On February 25, 2015, heavy snow occurred with amounts ranging from 7.2 inches in Scottsboro, Alabama to 10.5 inches in Dutton, Alabama in Jackson County. The winter storm of March 5, 2015 resulted in a half of an inch of sleet and two tenths of an inch of freezing rain across Jackson County, causing slick and hazardous driving conditions.

Winter Storms since 1993

Date	Type
03/12/93	Winter Storm
02/06/95	Snow/Ice
02/11/95	Snow/Ice
01/06/96	Winter Storm
02/01/96	Winter Storm
02/16/96	Winter Storm
01/10/97	Winter Storm
12/29/97	Winter Storm
02/04/98	Winter Storm
12/23/98	Ice Storm
01/06/99	Winter Storm
12/21/99	Ice Storm
01/22/00	Ice Storm
01/28/00	Ice Storm
03/21/01	Heavy Snow
02/01/02	Winter Storm
01/23/05	Winter Storm
03/01/05	Winter Weather/Mix
02/02/07	Heavy Snow
12/01/08	Winter Weather
12/01/08	Heavy Snow
02/25/15	Heavy Snow
03/05/15	Heavy Snow

Source: National Climatic Data Center.

Location. The location of winter storm events is considered *areawide* in Jackson County. All areas and jurisdictions in Jackson County have experienced, or have a high likelihood of experiencing, and are potentially affected by winter storms. As stated above, the higher elevations of Sand Mountain and the Cumberland Plateau may experience extended effects from such events. The location of Sand Mountain and the Cumberland Plateau are shown on the map illustrating land forms in the Area Profile part of this report.

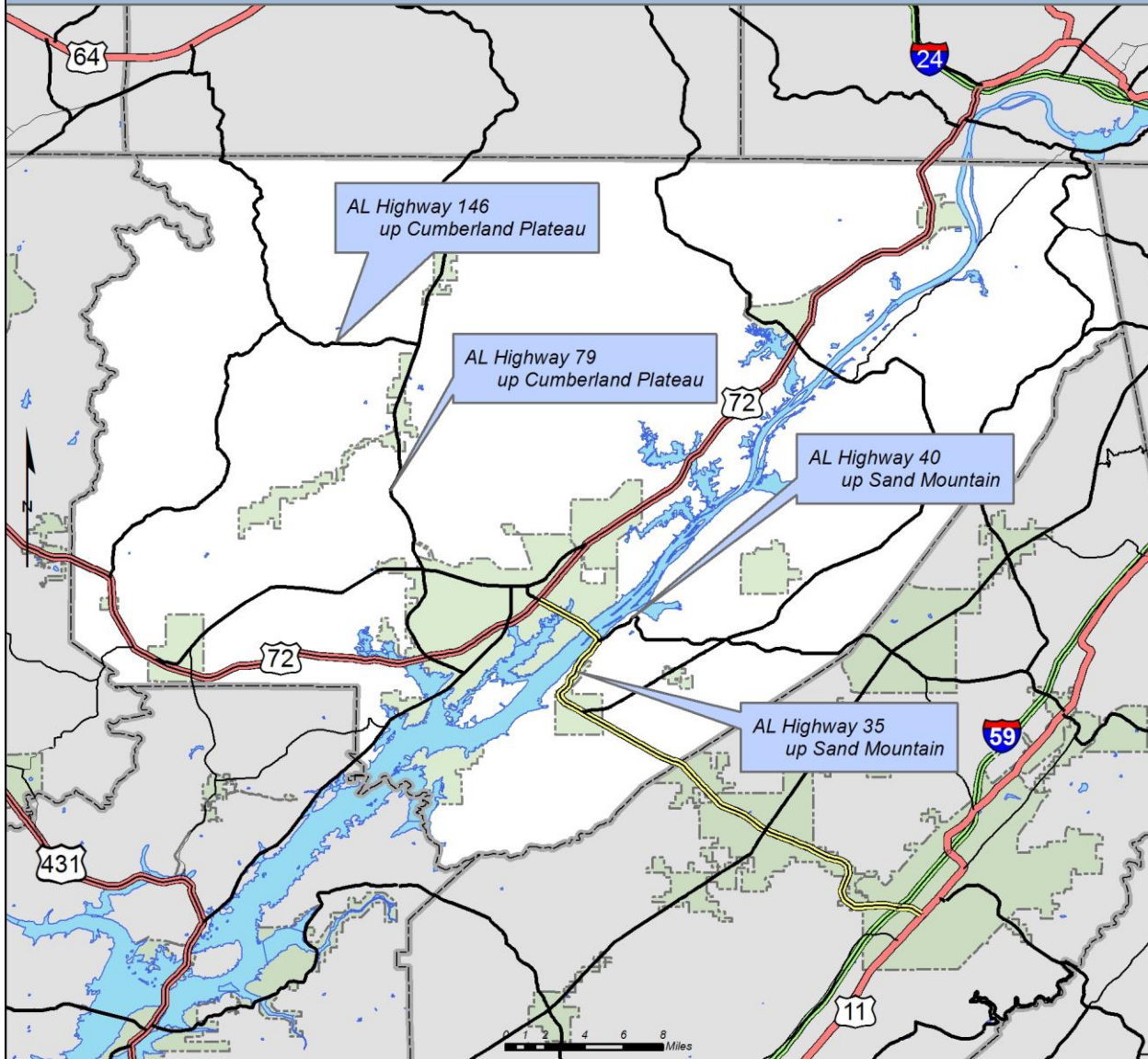
Extent. Although roadway damage and cleanup costs are known to have occurred, no information was found containing past estimates of damages.

Probability of future events. Jackson County should expect at least one and perhaps two significant winter storm events each year. Of twenty-two years surveyed, there were 23 winter storm events in thirteen of the years with several years having two events and one year, 1996, having three.

Probability of an event in a given year:

71% (high) Probability of damages in a given year: not quantified (high)

Vulnerability. Of particular concern with regard to winter storms is the damage potential to roads and highways and to the accumulation of snow and ice on dirt roads. Of particular concern are Alabama Highways 35 and 40 where they rise from the Tennessee River up to Sand Mountain. All of the mountain gap roads are of concern, in particular, Alabama Highways 79 and 146 in the Skyline area of the Cumberland Plateau. There is not sufficient information at this time to predict the extent of damages from future winter storms.



Summary of Winter Storms by Place

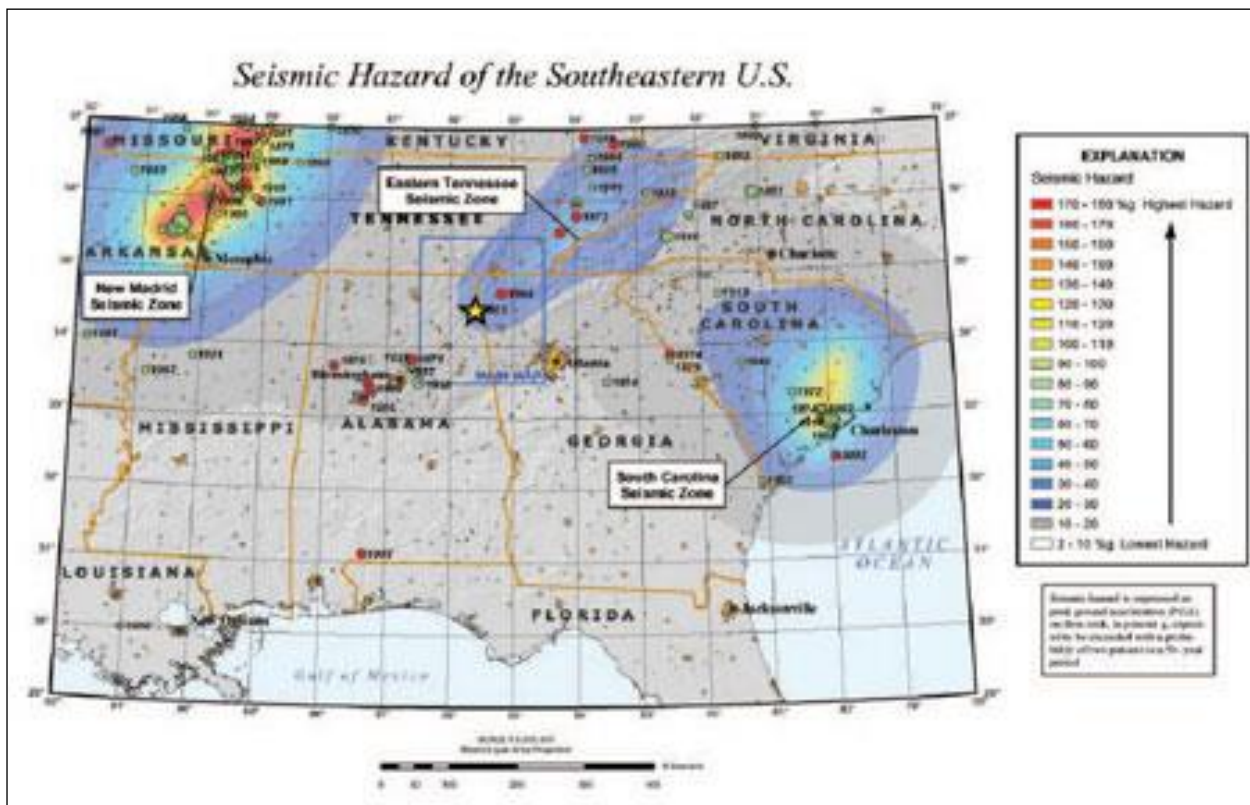
Place	Occurrences	Location	Extent	Probability	Vulnerability
Bridgeport city	23	Areawide	Slight	High	Low
Dutton town	23	Areawide	Moderate	Very High	Low
Hollywood town	23	Areawide	Slight	High	Low
Hytow town	23	Areawide	Moderate	Very High	Low
Langston town	23	Areawide	Slight	High	Low
Paint Rock town	23	Areawide	Slight	High	Low
Pisgah town	23	Areawide	Moderate	Very High	Low
Pleasant Groves	23	Areawide	Moderate	Very High	Low
Scottsboro city	23	Areawide	Slight	High	Low
Section town	23	Areawide	Moderate	Very High	Low
Skyline town	23	Areawide	Moderate	Very High	Low
Stevenson city	23	Areawide	Slight	High	Low
Woodville town	23	Areawide	Slight	High	Low
Unincorporated area	23	Areawide	Slight	High	Low
Countywide	23	Areawide	Slight	High	Low

Profile and Assessment

Earthquake

An earthquake is the sudden, sometimes violent movement of the earth's surface from the release of energy in the earth's crust. Because the crust of the earth is rigid, when stress or pressure exceeds the strength of the rocks, the crust breaks along a fault and snaps into a new position. This movement causes vibrations called seismic waves that travel through the earth and along its surface. These seismic waves cause the ground motion that we feel as earthquakes.

There are three zones of frequent earthquake activity which affect Alabama. These are the New Madrid Seismic Zone (NMSZ), the Southern Appalachian Seismic Zone (SASZ), and the South Carolina Seismic Zone (SCSZ). Jackson County lies within the Southern Appalachian Seismic Zone that extends from southwestern Virginia to central Alabama. Most earthquakes in Alabama are in the SASZ that is considered a zone of moderate risk. The greatest earthquake in the zone occurred in 1897 near Pearisburg, Virginia, with an estimated magnitude of 5.8. Most of the earthquakes in Alabama are in the SASZ.



Previous occurrences. Since 1984, there have been 27 earthquake events in Jackson County. The most significant earthquake event in the North Alabama area was on April 29, 2003 when an earthquake registering 4.9 on the Richter Scale had its epicenter in northeast DeKalb County just east of DeSoto State Park. This earthquake is one of the largest earthquakes known to have occurred anywhere in the southern Appalachians (Source: Geological Survey of Alabama). The quake was felt as far away as Tuscaloosa and Montgomery. The only other earthquake recorded in Alabama to have this magnitude was in Escambia County in 1997. Pleasant Groves, in Jackson County, experienced an earthquake with a magnitude of 3.9 on December 8, 2001. Although earthquakes occur fairly frequently in Jackson County, they are normally quite small and usually not felt.

Location. Nine communities in Jackson County expressed some concern with regard to future earthquakes. As indicated on the accompanying map and as shown in the attached table, earthquakes may occur on any area of Jackson County and should be considered an *areawide* hazard.

Extent. The magnitude of the 27 earthquakes in Jackson County since 1984 have ranged from 0.8 to 3.9 on the Richter Scale with the average magnitude of 1.84 and a midpoint of about 1.9 to 2.0. As stated, most of these earthquakes are not severe enough to be felt. No records were found of significant money damages due to earthquakes.

Jackson County Earthquakes

Date	Epicenter Near	Magnitude
08/09/84	Paint Rock	1.0
08/26/84	Mud Creek	1.3
02/05/85	Larkin	0.9
02/19/85	Bridgeport	1.1
09/03/86	Fackler	1.8
02/03/87	Hollytree	2.4
06/11/89	Stevenson	0.8
07/01/92	Hollytree	2.1
05/25/94	Stevenson	2.3
10/05/94	Scottsboro	1.2
07/31/97	Stevenson	1.6
08/20/97	Scottsboro	2.3
07/30/98	Scottsboro	2.0
10/22/98	Scottsboro	1.6
05/04/01	Scottsboro	1.5
06/21/01	Stevenson	2.3
12/08/01	Pleasant Groves	3.9
12/24/01	Scottsboro	2.4
02/05/03	Jackson County	1.9
11/23/05	Princeton	1.0
11/24/06	Larkinsville	1.8
08/02/08	Lim Rock	2.3
07/18/08	Francisco	2.3
06/02/08	Dutton	2.2
05/03/09	Woodville	2.2
12/20/14	Henagar	2.3
06/09/15	Scottsboro	2.1

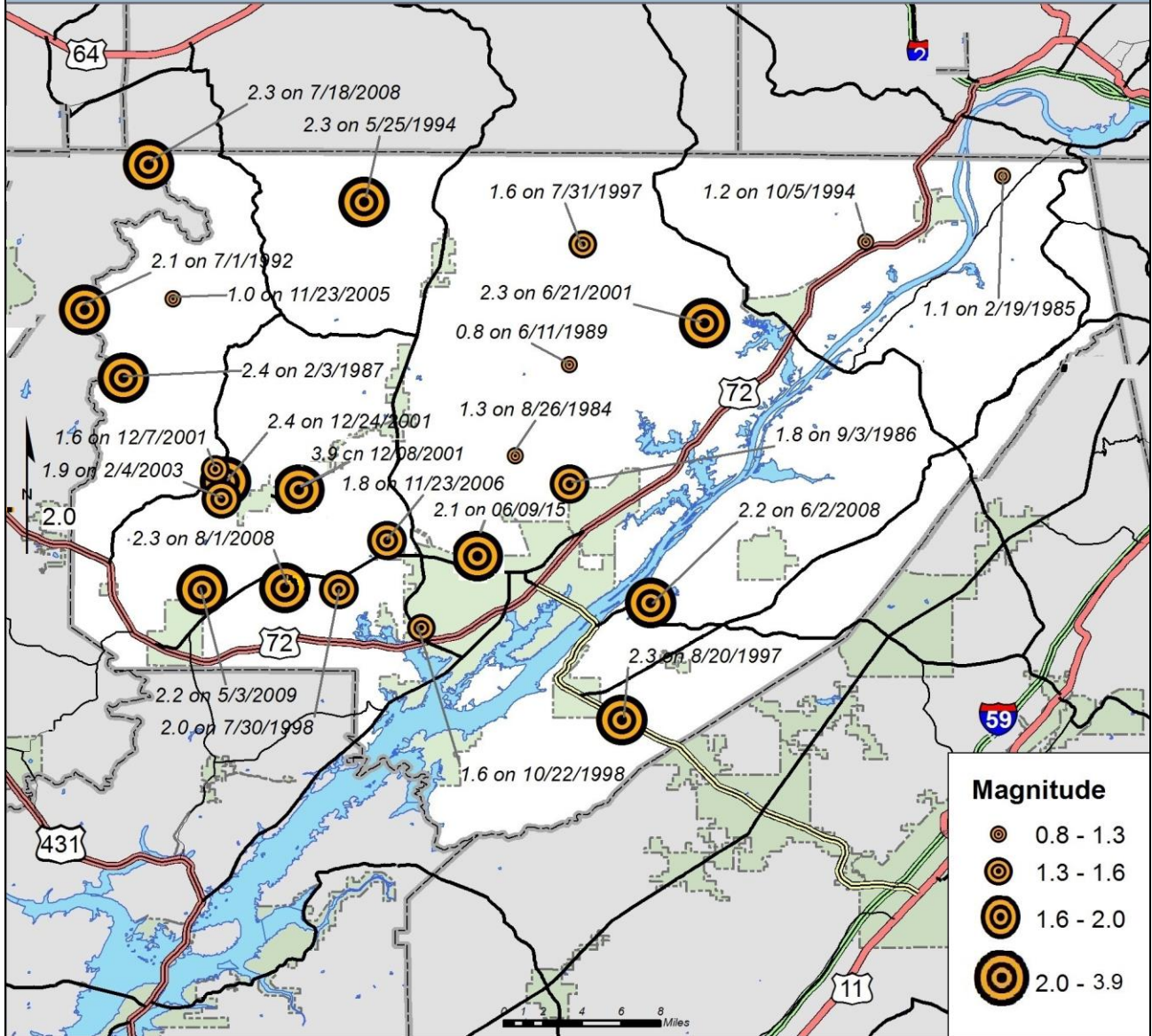
As stated above, north Alabama is in the SASZ that is considered an area of moderate risk. Jackson County, in particular, is in an area where, in the event of an earthquake, horizontal shaking at a level of 4%g – 8%g has a 10 percent chance of being exceeded in a 50-year period (g is the gravitational acceleration of a falling object). Comparatively, extreme south Alabama has a level of 0%g – 2%g, middle Alabama has a level of 2%g – 4%g, the center of the New Madrid Seismic Zone near St. Louis has a level of 16%g – 24%g, and the coastal areas of California have a level of 32%g or greater.

Probability of future events. Over the course of the last 31 years, 27 earthquakes have occurred in 17 of those years. This frequency is expected to continue into the future.

Probability of an event in a given year:
60% (high)
Probability of damages in a given year:
(low)

Vulnerability. Despite the occurrence of an earthquake of some magnitude, the actual damage sustained was minor. Wall hangings shook, items fell off shelves, and so forth. Closer to the epicenter, a trailer came off its foundation, a large sinkhole was known to open up due to the earthquake and some wells were thought to be affected. Given the rareness of events of the magnitude of the recent earthquake, and the lack of

Source: Geological Survey of Alabama.
significant damages attributable to it, earthquakes are not expected to be a significant natural hazard for Jackson County. In most cases, adherence to the provisions of typical building codes will likely prevent most potential damages from becoming severe.



Summary of Earthquakes by Place

Place	Occurrences	Location	Extent	Probability	Vulnerability
Bridgeport city	1	Areawide	Slight	High	Low
Dutton town	1	Areawide	Slight	High	Low
Hollywood town	0	Areawide	Slight	High	Low
Hytow town	0	Areawide	Slight	High	Low
Langston town	0	Areawide	Slight	High	Low
Paint Rock town	0	Areawide	Slight	High	Low
Pisgah town	0	Areawide	Slight	High	Low
Pleasant Groves	0	Areawide	Slight	High	Low
Scottsboro city	7	Areawide	Slight	High	Low
Section town	0	Areawide	Slight	High	Low
Skyline town	0	Areawide	Slight	High	Low
Stevenson city	4	Areawide	Slight	High	Low
Woodville town	1	Areawide	Slight	High	Low
Unincorporated area	8	Areawide	Slight	High	Low
Countywide	n/a	Areawide	Slight	High	Low

Profile and Assessment

Land Subsidence

Land subsidence is typically observed in areas by carbonate rocks and characterized by the presence of subsurface cavities, sinkholes, and underground drainage. These are called "karst terrains." It is these areas that are most susceptible to subsidence and the development of sinkholes. In Jackson County, generally, the areas of the County in the valley along the Tennessee River and its tributaries are underlain by limestone and are thus susceptible to the formation of sinkholes.

Previous occurrences. Because much of Jackson County is underlain by carbonate rock, in this case, limestone, it is suspected that there are instances of land subsidence. Three communities expressed concern about future sinkholes and Jackson County, specifically mentioned past events.

Location. In discussions with the steering committee, it was related that sinkholes occur throughout the area. Specific instances cited were: 1) A sinkhole near Paint Rock just recently opened up and another small sinkhole occurred in someone's yard about a year ago; and 2) There was a major sinkhole on U.S. Highway 72 between Gurley and Paint Rock that closed a portion of the highway about fifteen years ago and another sinkhole has opened up near County Highway 5.

Extent. Other than the sinkhole mentioned above that closed U.S. Highway 72, damages are not known to have occurred.

Total reported loss:	None
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Probability of future events. It is expected that land subsidence will continue to be a natural hazard to Jackson County in the future, though not as significant as some other hazards. Given the number of sinkholes detailed above under previous occurrences, it is expected that the probability of an event in a given year will be low.

Probability of an event in a given year:	less than 20% (medium)
Probability of damages in a given year:	less than 10% (low)

Vulnerability. Vulnerability of the communities of Jackson County to land subsidence hazards is considered to primarily relate to highway construction. Given the general density of development in Jackson County, it is not thought that land subsidence will be a major hazard to most land development. There is not sufficient information to develop an estimate of potential loss due to land subsidence in Jackson County.

Summary of Land Subsidence by Place

Place	Occurrences	Location	Extent	Probability	Vulnerability
Bridgeport city	0	Areawide	Slight	Medium	Low
Dutton town	0	Areawide	Slight	Medium	Low
Hollywood town	0	Areawide	Slight	Medium	Low
Hytow town	0	Areawide	Slight	Medium	Low
Langston town	0	Areawide	Slight	Medium	Low
Paint Rock town	0	Areawide	Slight	Medium	Low
Pisgah town	0	Areawide	Slight	Medium	Low
Pleasant Groves	0	Areawide	Slight	Medium	Low
Scottsboro city	0	Areawide	Slight	Medium	Low
Section town	0	Areawide	Slight	Medium	Low
Skyline town	0	Areawide	Slight	Medium	Low
Stevenson city	0	Areawide	Slight	Medium	Low
Woodville town	0	Areawide	Slight	Medium	Low
Unincorporated area	3	Areawide	Slight	Medium	Low
Countywide	0	Areawide	Slight	Medium	Low

Profile and Assessment

Landslides

Landslides are a downward and outward movement of slope-forming soil, rock, and vegetation under the influence of gravity. They can be triggered by natural causes such as heavy rain and seismic activity, or by human-induced causes such as changes in slope caused by agricultural terracing, cut-and-fill construction for highways, building construction, mining, and changes in irrigation or surface runoff.

Previous occurrences. Most communities expressed no concern about future landslides within Jackson County. The one exception is Pleasant Groves which happens to lie in a mountainous area. Landslides are known to occur in the mountainous areas of the County

Location. As stated above, landslides are known to occur in the mountainous areas of the County along the side of Sand Mountain and in the Cumberland Plateau in the northern portion of the County. These areas are shown on the Land Forms map in the Area Profile section of this report. Landslides in remote, natural areas, though, are not usually reported. A few known events include slides on July Mountain south of Scottsboro, along State Highway 35 as it goes up Sand Mountain, and on State Highway 117 near Flat Rock.

Location of Communities by Land Form

Place	Location
Bridgeport city	Tennessee Valley
Dutton town	Sand Mountain - Top
Hollywood town	Tennessee Valley
Hytop town	Cumberland Plateau
Langston town	Tennessee Valley
Paint Rock town	Paint Rock Valley
Pisgah town	Sand Mountain - Top
Pleasant Groves	Cumberland Plateau
Scottsboro city	Tennessee Valley
Section town	Sand Mountain – Top and side
Skyline town	Cumberland Plateau
Stevenson city	Tennessee Valley
Woodville town	Paint Rock Valley

Extent. According to the Geological Survey of Alabama, Jackson County lies generally in an area that has moderate to low incidence of landslides. Susceptibility indicates the percentage of the area that is susceptible to landslides. Incidence indicates whether an area has been subject to landslides. Moderate to low incidence indicates that 1.5 percent to 15 percent of the area has been subject to landslides.

Total reported loss: none

Probability of future events. Given that Jackson County does not have high susceptibility to

landslides and that the areas of the highest incidence are not in the path of significant future population growth and land development, the probability of future hazardous or damaging landslides is not great with the exception of the highway development.

Probability of an event in a given year: Less than 10% (low)
 Probability of damages in a given year: Less than 10% (low)

Vulnerability. The most immediate vulnerability of the area to landslide hazards is highways that cut across the ridges and land development, particularly housing, that is constructed in the mountainous area in the northern portion of the county. There is not sufficient information to quantify the potential dollar loss due to landslides. If new, more extensive development begins to take place in the mountainous areas along the side of Sand Mountain and in the Cumberland Plateau, the potential for damages could rise if measures are not taken to protect such development from poor development practices.

Summary of Landslides by Place

Place	Occurrences	Location	Extent	Probability	Vulnerability
Bridgeport city	unknown	Minimal	Slight	Low	Low
Dutton town	unknown	Minimal	Slight	Low	Low
Hollywood town	unknown	Minimal	Slight	Low	Low
Hytow town	unknown	Areawide	Slight	Low	Low
Langston town	unknown	Minimal	Slight	Low	Low
Paint Rock town	unknown	Minimal	Slight	Low	Low
Pisgah town	unknown	Minimal	Slight	Low	Low
Pleasant Groves	unknown	Areawide	Slight	Low	Low
Scottsboro city	unknown	Minimal	Slight	Low	Low
Section town	unknown	Partial	Slight	Low	Low
Skyline town	unknown	Areawide	Slight	Low	Low
Stevenson city	unknown	Minimal	Slight	Low	Low
Woodville town	unknown	Minimal	Slight	Low	Low
Unincorporated area	unknown	Partial	Slight	Low	Low
Countywide	unknown	Partial	Slight	Low	Low

In each of these municipalities and countywide within Jackson County, schools are a central focus of the community and offer opportunities to educate the public about hazards, risk, and mitigation. In addition, many school facilities are vulnerable to one or more hazards, including flooding, earthquake, tornado, and severe winter storms.

Problem Statements:

Tornadoes:

- Tornadoes are unpredictable.
- Tornadoes happen suddenly.
- Warning system needs improvement.
- Lack of shelters – specifically for mobile home parks.
- Lack of trained personnel for damage assessments.

Goal 1: Improve the safety and survivability of residents of Jackson County.

Objectives:

- Improve warning system and notification to reach all of population.
- Educate the public about disaster supply kits.
- Educate high risk population on tornado safety.
- Build shelters for mobile home parks over 25 units.
- Increase the number of weather spotters.

Action Items:

- Continue to utilize an automated notification system to notify residents of tornado warnings.
- Insure that all citizens are aware of automated notification system and are registered in the system.
- Review siren coverage and recommend new locations.
- Promote the weather spotter classes and increase the number of classes available.
- Distribute weather radios to vulnerable populations and interested residents.
- Distribute information about disaster supply kits

Goal 2: Minimize losses.

Objective:

- Educate homeowners on tornado safety.

Action Items:

- Develop and/or distribute informational flyers on tornado safety. Have flyers specific for mobile homes, nursing homes and other vulnerable populations.

Goal 3: Improve damage assessments.

Objectives:

- Educate the public and government officials on what assessments need to be done and by whom.
- Train more government employees to do damage assessments.

Action Items:

- Initiate classes to train individuals to do damage assessments.

Winter Storms/Blizzards

Problem Statements:

- Wind and freezing rain can cause downed power lines.
- Heavy snow and ice hampers rescue efforts.
- Winter storms and blizzards can be unpredictable.
- Residents can be unprepared by having an insufficient supply of medicine, food and fuel.
- Key personnel may not have transportation available to travel through deep snow.

Goal 1: Improve the health and safety of the residents of Jackson County.

Objectives:

- Ensure critical facilities have emergency plans.
- Educate the public about disaster supply kits.
- Educate the public on winter storm safety.
- Improve the Warning and notification system.
- Educate the public about the levels of snow emergencies.

Action Items:

- Have educational programs and/or materials explaining winter storm safety, disaster supply kits and preparation and the importance of trimming trees. Distribute materials.
- Distribute weather radios to vulnerable populations and interested residents.
- Work with critical facilities to coordinate emergency plans with Jackson County Emergency Operations Plan.

Goal 2: Reduce losses.

Objectives:

- Reduce the vulnerability to utility lines.
- Educate the public on winter storm safety.

Action Items:

- Develop educational materials explaining winter safety and distribute.
- Encourage utility companies to develop tree management programs to minimize the threat of falling branches breaking utility lines.
- Encourage utility companies to bury utility lines when possible.

Thunderstorms

Problem Statements:

- High winds and falling tree limbs can cause downed power lines.
- Downed trees and power lines hamper rescue efforts.
- Thunderstorms can be unpredictable.
- Residents can be unprepared by having an insufficient supply of medicine, food and fuel.

Goal 1: Improve the health and safety of the residents of Jackson County.

Objectives:

- Ensure critical facilities have emergency plans.
- Educate the public on thunderstorm safety.
- Educate the public about disaster supply kits.
- Improve the warning and notification system to reach all of population.
- Educate the public about watches and warnings.

Action Items:

- Distribute weather radios to vulnerable populations and interested residents.

- Develop and/or distribute material on thunderstorm safety, including the need for disaster supply kits and the importance of trimming trees.

Goal 2: Reduce losses

Objectives:

- Reduce the vulnerability to utility lines.
- Educate the public on thunderstorm safety.

Action Items:

- Develop educational materials explaining thunderstorm safety and distribute.
- Encourage utility companies to develop tree management programs to minimize the threat of falling branches breaking utility lines.
- Encourage utility companies to bury utility lines when possible.

Floods

Problem Statements:

- Jackson County has six (6) repetitive loss structures as defined by FEMA.
- There are many seasonal mobile homes impacted by flood waters in Jackson County.

Goal 1: Minimize the Impact of flooding.

Objectives:

- Reduce the risk to vulnerable structures.
- Notify areas to be affected by flooding.
- Educate the public about flood safety.
- Educate the public about their responsibility for ditch maintenance.

Action Items:

- Utilize an automated notification system to contact residents about flood warnings.
- Develop and/or distribute materials on flood stage.
- Develop a voluntary program for the acquisition, relocation, or elevation of structures in the floodplain.

Goal 2: Improve the health and safety of the residents of Henry County.

Objectives:

- Educate the public about the flood stage levels.
- Education programs about boater safety during and after flood events.
- Educate the public about disaster supply kits.

Action Items:

- Develop and/or distribute materials on flood stage. Place markers to show past flood elevations.
- Develop and/or distribute materials on flood safety, including information about disaster supply kits.

Droughts and Wildfires

Problem Statements:

- potential for crop damage and property damage from fires can be high.
- Urban/residential and natural areas interface in many areas of Clermont County increasing the potential for wildfires to cause property damage.

Goal 1: To save lives, increase awareness of how droughts can increase the risk of wild fires, and to be better prepared to deal with this hazard event.

Objectives:

- Reduce the risk to vulnerable structures.

Action Items:

- No direct public education programs on droughts or wildfires exist in Jackson County
- Sensitive population outreach should be focused on during extreme hot and cold periods in Jackson County

Landslides

Problem Statements

- Occur in Jackson County and are exacerbated by other natural hazards, such as flash floods and severe storms.
- Roadways and other infrastructure are in high hazard areas incurring high cost and disrupting traffic (some are repetitive loss items). Infrastructure is often fixed with a short-term solution because of time and cost; this practice can lead to repeated landslide events in some locations.
- Removal of vegetation and cutting hillsides for homes, businesses, and roads is leading to erosion that exacerbates landslide problems.
- There are few educational awareness activities showing how landslides are particularly associated with other hazards. (i.e. flood events can trigger a landslide)
- **Goal 1:** To save lives, increase awareness of how landslides occur, and to be better prepared to deal with this hazard event.
- There is a lack of building buffer zones and countywide regulations for developing and building in high hazard areas.

Objectives:

- Reduce the risk of damage resulting from Landslides and reduce frequency of landslides occurring.
- Regulations for building roadways and other infrastructure in landslide areas are not always followed by federal and state agencies.
- There is a lack of care taken in development techniques in landslide areas.

Action Items:

- No direct public education programs on Landslides exist in Jackson County

**Jackson County, Alabama
Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan**

Part 4. Mitigation Strategy

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* * * * *

Introduction

This part of this Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan describes the strategy developed by Jackson County for dealing with natural hazards. Recognizing that natural events that pose a hazard to life and property are inevitable, the strategy begins with an overall vision for making Jackson County a more disaster-resistant community. The overall vision is then followed by three goals that are the basis for the actions that will be taken to accomplish the vision. Briefly, the three goals deal with the areas of:

- 1. prevention,*
- 2. protection, and*
- 3. education.*

It is felt that these three areas of activity encompass an effective strategy for dealing with the natural hazards facing Jackson County. A fourth and final goal deals with the administrative activities of funding and coordination. For each goal, a number of objectives are listed. These objectives are selected and designed such that, upon their accomplishment, the overall goal will be achieved. Further, for each objective, actions for implementation will be described from which an annual work program will be established.

Jurisdiction. This plan is a multi-jurisdictional plan. Not all of the actions described herein will be undertaken by each jurisdiction within the planning area. Therefore, for each action listed, an indication is given regarding those jurisdictions that intend to undertake a specific action or whether a specific action should be undertaken by all municipalities or all jurisdictions.

Priority. For each action listed, priority is given in accordance with whether it is considered critical, essential, necessary or desirable. The term “critical” is used for those actions of the highest priority. After careful review and evaluation of priorities listed in the 2010 plan, it was determined that no change in Priorities is required. The term “essential” is for those of the next highest priority, “necessary” for the next, and “desirable” is for those actions of the least priority. That a lower priority is indicated does not mean that an action should not be undertaken.

Since the total cost of the proposed actions for implementation have not been determined, a full cost benefit analysis is not possible. Therefore qualitative criteria were used in order to determine relative priority. To determine the priority, each action was scored according to three qualitative criteria. The qualitative criteria are 1) expected benefit, 2) ease of implementation, and 3) expected cost level. The criteria were scored “3” for best, “2” for next best, and “1” for last best. The individual scores for each action were added to obtain a cumulative score. Cumulative scores of 3 and 4 are considered “desirable,” 5 and 6 are “necessary,” 7 and 8 are “essential,” and 9 is “critical.”

In the course of developing this Plan, participating communities were asked to help establish priorities for planning for natural hazards. They were given a series of statements and were asked whether the statement was extremely important, very important, somewhat important or not important. The responses were given a weighted score and ranked. The following statements reflect their priorities based on their responses and are listed in order of importance.

1. Protecting critical facilities (e.g. fire stations, hospitals, etc.).
2. Strengthening emergency services (e.g. police, fire, ambulance).
3. (tie) Promoting cooperation among agencies, citizens, business, etc.
3. (tie) Protecting private property.
4. Protecting and reducing damage to utilities.
5. Preventing development in hazard areas.
6. Enhancing the function of natural areas (e.g. streams, wetlands).
7. Protecting historical and cultural landmarks.

In addition, communities were asked about the types of activities they thought their communities would support to reduce the risk and loss associated with natural disasters. It was explained that activities can be both regulatory and non-regulatory. An example of a regulatory activity would be a policy that limits or prohibits development in a known hazard area such as a floodplain. An example of a non-regulatory activity would be to develop a public education program to demonstrate steps citizens can take to make their homes safer from natural hazards. Communities were asked if they would support, would not support, or were neutral about the following list of activity types. These activity types are listed from the most support to the least support. The last activity type in this list is the only one that received on overall negative score. That is, not only was there no support, there was significant opposition to this type of activity.

1. (tie) Improving the disaster preparedness of local schools.
1. (tie) Steps to safeguard the local economy following a disaster event.
2. Protecting historical and cultural structures.
3. (tie) A non-regulatory approach to reducing risk.
3. (tie) A local inventory of at-risk buildings and infrastructure.
4. The use of local tax dollars to reduce risks and losses from natural disasters.
5. A mix of both regulatory and non-regulatory approaches.
6. Policies to prohibit development in areas subject to natural hazards.
7. A regulatory approach to reducing risk.
8. The use of tax dollars to compensate land owners for not developing in areas subject.

Timeframe. For each action listed, a timeframe is given that indicates whether it should be undertaken immediately, in the short-range, in the long-range, or whether the action is ongoing. “Immediate” actions are those that should be undertaken within the first or second year of the planning period. If an action so indicated will not be undertaken until the second year, project planning for the action should at least be started within the first year. “Short-range” actions are those that will be undertaken within the first five years of the planning period before the five-year plan update is prepared. “Long-range” actions are those that, because of their nature or cost, will take considerable time for planning and programming. These actions should be started but are not expected to be accomplished within the first five-year planning period. Ongoing actions are those that are of a policy nature rather than project specific. These actions should be started early in the planning period.

Benefit. The relative benefits of the specific actions for implementation are indicated as to whether the action is expected to be: 1) extremely beneficial for those actions expected to have the most impact, 2) very beneficial, or 3) somewhat beneficial.

Ease. The relative ease of implementation of actions for implementation are indicated as to whether the action is expected be of: 1) considerable difficulty, 2) moderate difficulty, or 3) easy.

Cost. The cost of implementation is one of the key items in determining whether an action is doable. An action may have a high priority but, because of high cost, it may not be possible to perform. Many times, local funding for an action will not be sufficient unless it is combined with funding from other sources, such as intergovernmental grants. In any case, the performance of all actions must be made with fiscal responsibility in mind. The relative costs of specific actions for implementation are indicated as whether the action is expected to be of 1) high cost, 2) moderate cost or 3) low cost.

Cost/Benefit Analysis in Project Development. As stated above in the paragraphs relating to prioritization of the proposed actions for implementation, full cost/benefit analysis is not possible at this point in the planning process since total costs and specific benefits of particular activities have not been determined. Therefore, qualitative criteria were used in order to determine relative priority as previously described so that direction could be provided to efforts at project development.

When a program or project is proposed for development and implementation, in those projects where it is appropriate, detailed costs estimates are to be prepared and compared with the estimated value of specific benefits to be derived from project implementation. At a minimum, it is expected that the costs will not exceed benefits, i.e., the project will have a cost/benefit ratio of no more than 1/1. Where multiple alternative strategies or projects are under consideration at a given time, priority will be given to those projects that have the least cost relative to benefits.

Action / Hazard Cross Reference. In the following pages, a Vision, Intent and Goals are stated along with a number of Actions for Implementation. The selection and variety of Actions for Implementation are intended to represent a comprehensive approach to hazard mitigation such that all potential hazards are addressed in

some fashion with the most attention being given to those hazards that have the most potential for local impact. At the end of this section is an Action / Hazard Cross Reference which lists the Actions for Implementation contained in this Plan and cross references them with the specific hazards that they are intended to address. The purpose of this cross reference is to provide a guide to implementation on a hazard by hazard basis.

Review of Actions for Implementation from the 2010 Plan. In the process of developing the goals, objectives and actions for implementation contained in this plan, a review was performed of the activities contained in the 2010 Plan to indicate whether an activity called for in the 2010 Plan was completed, deleted or deferred. An Activity Review Matrix indicating activity status is contained on the following pages 74-75 of this Plan. Rather than reprint the entire 2010 Plan here, interested persons should refer to the Activity Review Matrix with the 2010 Plan in hand.

Activity Review Matrix of the 2010 Plan

Action Item	Status	Comments
1.1 a)	Ongoing	Partial. This is an ongoing activity.
1.1 b)	Ongoing	Partial. This is an ongoing activity.
1.1 c)	Ongoing	City of Scottsboro has building regulations that aid in the protection of property from Weather Hazards. Jackson County and 4 Municipalities now participate in the National Flood Program, one additional municipality since the 2010 Plan
1.1 d)	Ongoing	The County has had discussions to implement building codes but has made no decision as yet. Although since the 2010 Plan Jackson County now has Subdivision building codes in place.
1.1 e)	Ongoing	Since the 2010 Plan the Town of Langston has been added to the list of Communities in Jackson County participating in the National Flood Program.
1.2 a)	Deferred	
1.2 b)	Ongoing	The county has no zoning regulations. The only place of major difficulty is July Mountain which is in Scottsboro which has such regulations.
1.2 c)	Ongoing	This is an ongoing activity.
1.2 d)	Ongoing	This is an ongoing activity.
1.3 a)	Ongoing	Consideration is being given to re-assigning flood hazard administration...this decision needs to be made prior to taking this action.
1.3 b)	Ongoing	This is an ongoing activity. A specific project in Scottsboro on Maple Avenue was completed.
1.3 c)	Deferred	
1.3 d)	Ongoing	This is an ongoing activity
1.3 e)	Ongoing	This is an ongoing activity
2.1 a)	Deferred	As recently as July 2015 Jackson County leaders have been in discussion regarding enactment of regulations for manufactured home parks. Although at present only regulations for constructed subdivisions exist.
2.1 b)	Ongoing	This is an ongoing activity. A specific project in Scottsboro was completed. See 1.3 b) above.
2.1 c)	Ongoing	This objective is partially met and is an ongoing activity.
2.2 a)	Ongoing	This is an ongoing activity. A specific project in Scottsboro was completed. See 1.3 b) above.
2.2 b)	Complete	Jackson County Department of Public Works purchased a generator for their facility.
2.2 c)	Deferred	Funding prevented the purchase of a portable pump for SWG. This remains an objective and will be accomplished when funding can be secured.
2.2 d)	Deferred	This remains specifically as an objective for Scottsboro Water Sewer and Gas (SWG) and will be accomplished as funding is secured.
2.2 e)	Deferred	This remains an objective for SWG and will be accomplished as funding is secured.
2.2 f)	Deferred	This remains an objective for SWG and will be accomplished as funding is secured.
2.2 g)	Deferred	This remains an objective for SWG and will be accomplished as funding is secured.
2.2 h)	Completed	Jackson County EMA Complex and partial Sheriff Department and Telephone System utilized a Grant for the purchase of a generator for their facility.
2.3 a)	Ongoing	Although Jackson County secured funding and constructed 18 school storm shelters the protection coverage remains inadequate. This is an ongoing project that has been revised and expanded and will be completed as funding becomes available.
2.3 b)	Ongoing	Community Shelters have been constructed in Stevenson, Bridgeport, Section, Langston, Pisgah, Paint Rock and 2 County Parks but more are needed as funding becomes available.
2.3 c)	Deferred	Goosepond Colony storm shelter will be accomplished as funding is secured.
2.3 d)	Deferred	Jackson County Park storm shelter will be accomplished as funding is secured.
2.3 e)	Completed	Hollywood Town now has a double shelter at both the Hollywood School and the Tech School.
2.3 f)	Ongoing	A storm shelter was constructed near Langston Town Hall but additional storm shelter(s) are needed in the area and will be completed as funding becomes available.

Activity Review Matrix of the 2010 Plan Continued

Action Item	Status	Comments
2.3 g)	Completed	A double storm shelter has been constructed at Skyline School.
2.3 h)	Deleted	As a result of review, the committee determined this project is no longer needed.
2.3 i)	Deleted	As a result of review, the committee determined this project is no longer needed.
2.3 j)	Deferred	More study is needed to make a decision regarding a Rescue Center and improved access regarding waterway public safety.
2.4 a)	Ongoing	This activity is largely complete (all Scottsboro City Schools are covered by weather sirens and Jackson County Schools have an alert system), but is deferred until full completion. Proposed plans are to have systems that are improved and expanded.
2.4 b)	Deferred	Siren(s) for Hollywood Town remain an objective and will be accomplished pursuant to funding availability.
2.4.c)	Deferred	Siren(s) for Langston Town remain an objective and will be accomplished pursuant to funding availability.
2.4 d)	Ongoing	The City of Scottsboro installed 12 weather sirens but there are areas left uncovered. More sirens will be installed as determined dependent on the availability of funding.
2.4 e)	Deleted	Committee members from Skyline determined that many other less expensive methods of receiving weather alerts and siren(s) (the initial cost and cost of maintenance) are cost-prohibitive for the Skyline Town budget.
3.1 a)	Ongoing	The EMA has implemented a web site, but it continues to be in need of further improvement.
3.1 b)	Ongoing	This activity has been revised and expanded to accomplish the same outcome. After review, the committee determined that providing information to people regarding hazard mitigation can be accomplished in a less expensive means than developing a Hazard Mitigation Information Center that could be stationed at high traffic areas. Plans are to continue to conduct Preparedness Program throughout Jackson County, Schools and Civic Organizations.
3.2 a)	Ongoing	This activity has been revised and expanded.
3.2 b)	Ongoing	
4.1 a)	Ongoing	Completed and ongoing.
4.1 b)	Ongoing	Completed and ongoing.
4.2 a)	Ongoing	Completed and ongoing. Continue expanding list of stakeholders particularly to include business and academic sectors to obtain their cooperation in the implementation of mitigation activities.
4.2 b)	Ongoing	Completed and ongoing. Continuing development of relationships with local, regional and state agencies having roles in hazard mitigation process. Recently added counties adjoining Jackson County in our Hazard Mitigation Planning process.
4.3 a)	Ongoing	This is an ongoing activity
4.3 b)	Ongoing	This is an ongoing activity

Action Item	Drought	Floods	Hailstorms	Tropical Depression /Hurricane *	Lightning	Severe Thunderstorm	Temperature Extremes Heat/Cold	Tornado	Wildfires	Wind Storm	Earthquakes	Land Subsidence	Landslide
1.1(a)													
1.1(b)													
1.1(c)													
1.1(d)													
1.1(e)													
1.2(a)													
1.2(b)													
1.2(c)													
1.2(d)													
1.3(a)													
1.3(b)													
1.3(c)													
1.3(d)													
1.3(e)													
2.1(a)													
2.1(b)													
2.1(c)													
2.2(a)													
2.2(b)													
2.2(c)													
2.2(d)													
2.2(e)													
2.2(f)													
2.2(g)													
2.2(h)													
2.3(a)													
2.3(b)													
2.3(c)													
2.3(d)													
2.3(e)													
2.3(f)													
2.3(g)													
2.3(h)													
2.3(i)													
2.3(j)													
2.4(a)													
2.4(b)													
2.4(c)													
2.4(d)													
2.4(e)													
3.1(a)													
3.1(b)													
3.2(a)													
3.2(b)													
4.1(a)													
4.1(b)													
4.2(a)													
4.2(b)													
4.2(a)													
4.3(b)													

Action / Hazard Cross Reference

6.4 Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan Goals

The Jackson County Stakeholder and Technical Advisory Committee reviewed the existing goals at their January 22, 2015 meeting. The committee evaluated existing mitigation goals effectiveness in reducing or avoiding long-term vulnerabilities to the natural hazards that impact each jurisdiction.

After careful review and debate it was determined that goals do not require any change.

The goals guide the assessment, development, and implementation of the mitigation actions.

JACKSON COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION GOAL REVISIONS

Vision, Intent and Goals for 2015 Remain the Same as 2010

Overall, it is the intent and vision of the Jackson County Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan to:

Make Jackson County and its communities more resistant to loss of life and property due to natural hazards.

In furtherance of this vision, the Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee has developed three strategic goals for Jackson County in the areas of prevention, protection and education. A fourth goal relates to administration.

1. Prevention. It is a goal of the residents and citizens of Jackson County that:

The communities of Jackson County will be designed and built in a manner that reduces the risk of natural hazards to life and property.

This goal recognizes that there are actions that can be taken that have the effect of making a natural hazard less of a threat, sometimes to the point that it is no more than a natural event rather than a hazard. Many of the actions that may be taken to accomplish this goal are regulatory in nature.

2. Protection. It is a goal of the residents and citizens of Jackson County that:

The people and properties of Jackson County will be protected, so much as is practicable, from the effects of natural hazards that are not reduced or eliminated by preventive measures.

The intent of this goal is to take direct action to protect life and property in those instances where preventative measures are not effective or not available. Whereas the costs of regulatory measures are normally more indirect and borne over time, protective measures are often more costly and the cost is usually more immediate.

3. Education. It is a goal of the residents and citizens of Jackson County that:

The people who live, work and visit in Jackson County will be well-educated regarding natural hazards, the risks associated with natural hazards, and measures that may be taken to reduce the risk of natural hazards to life and property.

Educational programs can be of a general nature, that is, designed to make the general public aware of what mitigation is and how they can benefit. Or, such programs can be targeted to specific audiences for specific reasons. An overall strategy will utilize both types of programs.

4. Administration. It is a goal of the residents and citizens of Jackson County that:

Hazard mitigation in Jackson County - the activities called for in this Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan – will be performed in an effective, responsive, and fiscally responsible manner.

To be worthwhile, hazard mitigation efforts must be effective. Such efforts must also be responsive to local needs and values. Sometimes, mitigation efforts are beyond the fiscal or administrative capacity of a local area. This mitigation planning effort includes recognition of the need for local capacity building for effective mitigation.

* * * * *

Revised 2015 Jackson County HMGP Plan Mission Statement:

“The mission of the Jackson County Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan is to ensure that the communities of Jackson County are less vulnerable to the effects of natural hazards through identifying and implementing feasible hazard mitigation projects, increasing public awareness, developing a mechanism to document past and future hazards, and facilitating a coordinated approach to mitigation policy through state, regional and local planning activities; thereby reducing the likelihood of loss of life and property in a disaster.”

6.5 Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan Objectives and Actions

Mitigation Plan Objectives

The committee reviewed and analyzed the existing Mitigation Plan objectives. No existing objectives were deleted. The objectives are listed below and are also in Table 6.2 with their relevant Mitigation Actions:

1.1 Promote Disaster Resistant Development

Promote community planning and land development practices that have the effect of reducing exposure to the risks of natural hazards.

1.2 Promote Disaster Resistant Redevelopment

Promote land redevelopment activities that reduce the risk of natural hazards in hazard-prone areas.

1.3 Promote Natural Area Resistance

Recognize and take advantage of natural areas, particularly creeks and streams, where their preservation or effective use has the effect of reducing the risk of natural hazards.

2.1 Protect Property.

Develop a program of structural improvements, particularly to drainage ways, that will have the effect of protecting property from natural hazards.

2.2 Protect Critical Facilities.

Take positive and direct action to protect those facilities and access routes that are critical in Jackson County Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan

the response to natural disasters.

2.3 Provide Shelter.

Provide strategically located shelters and facilities for those events where property protection activities will be insufficient to protect life.

2.4 Expand Warning Systems.

Expand early warning systems to those areas of the county that are not served.

3.1 Expand Public Information and Awareness.

Expand the public information program to increase the awareness of the general public regarding natural hazard mitigation.

3.2 Target Information.

Provide information and promote awareness to those specific audiences that are likely, due to location or circumstance such as age or infirmity, to be at higher risk to specific natural hazards.

4.1 Maintain Oversight and Coordination

Provide central and continuing oversight and coordination to countywide natural hazard mitigation activities.

4.2 Develop Partnerships

Identify and develop partnerships with agencies and organizations that, although they might not have a major role to play in disaster response and recovery, can provide effective assistance in hazard mitigation activities.

4.3 Develop Funding Sources

Explore and catalog traditional and non-traditional sources of funding for natural hazard mitigation activities.

5 Develop and maintain geographic information systems that indicate existing and/or future structures, critical facilities, infrastructure and specific areas in each jurisdiction that are vulnerable to natural disasters.

6 Promote Disaster Resistant Development. Promote community planning and land development practices that have the effect of reducing exposure to the risks of natural hazards.

7 Enhance damage assessment reporting to increase the accuracy of the natural hazard information related to the type/ degree of damage that occurs.

8 Encourage and promote the use of effective land management practices that reduce or lessen the impacts of natural hazards.

9 Implement, improve, and increase the natural hazard warning systems especially in areas with high numbers of vulnerable populations.

10 Ensure that current emergency services are sufficient to protect the safety and health of county residents during a natural hazard.

10.2 Educate agency personnel and provide technical assistance on what grants are available to secure funds for equipment and training.

11 Enhance and develop educational programs aimed at Jackson County Citizens on protecting their lives, homes, businesses and property from natural hazards.

12 Continue to educate and provide assistance to citizens concerning the national flood insurance program.

14 Develop a plan and seek funding for generators to be placed in areas of need to guarantee an adequate potable water source.

Identification and Analysis of Mitigation Measures:

The committee identified, evaluated, and analyzed a comprehensive range of specific mitigation actions to reduce the effects of each natural hazard identified in Section 5: Risk Assessment. This update contains 32 mitigation actions that were considered by the Committee. The actions are numbered to coincide with the relevant mitigation objective. Please see Table 6.2 for all Mitigation Actions.

Implementation of Mitigation Measures:

The committees outlined a plan for how the actions will be prioritized, implemented and administered by the jurisdictions. The action plan includes the implementation timeline, responsible agency, funding sources, and priority for each action. Please note, for any municipality not having an engineering, police, or public works department. Jackson County Engineering/Public Works and Sheriff's Office will assist where applicable.

Where progress on a specific action was made, it is noted on the table. Please see table 6.2.

Table 6.2: Hazard Mitigation Plan Objectives and Actions

(Hazard Key: D=Drought/Heat; E=Earthquake; EX=Extreme Temperatures; F=Flood; H=Hail; L=Lightning; LS=Landslide; S=Sinkhole; T=Thunderstorms; TO=Tornado; TH=All Tropical Storms/Hurricane; WI=Wildfire; WS=All Winter Storms; WN=All Wind Storms)

Hazard													Action	Jurisdiction	Timeline	Responsible Agency	Funding	Priority	Progress	
D	E	EX	F	H	L	LS	S	T	TO	TH	WI	WS								WN
Objective 1.1: <u>Promote Disaster Resistant Development.</u> Promote community planning and land development practices that have the effect of reducing exposure to the risks of natural hazards.																				
X	X		X			X	X		X	X	X	X	X	Action 1.1 (a) Perform a land use study that will include a more comprehensive inventory of commercial and industrial land types and uses. Benefit Analysis: Somewhat beneficial. Improved risk information vs. future loss of property, function	/All Jurisdictions	/Necessary /Short range	Jackson County Department of Public Works Engineering; Scottsboro City Engineering; JCEMA	Local	Low	Partial Deferred for funding, staffing
		X												Action 1.1 (b) Develop guidelines that can be used for the purpose of preparing community growth and development plans that incorporate hazard mitigation considerations. Benefit Analysis: Very beneficial. Improved risk information vs. future loss of life, property, function	/All Municipalities	/Essential /Short range	Jackson County Department of Public Works Engineering; Scottsboro City Engineering; JCEMA Floodplain Managers (County/City)	Local AEMA	High	Partial Ongoing

Hazard													Action	Jurisdiction	Timeline	Responsible Agency	Funding	Priority	Progress		
D	E	E	F	H	L	L	S	T	T	T	W	W								W	
Objective 1.1: Promote Disaster Resistant Development. Promote community planning and land development practices that have the effect of reducing exposure to the risks of natural hazards. Continued																					
X	X		X			X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	Action 1.1 (c) Review and consider the development and/or implementation of building regulations that aid in the protection from weather hazards. Benefit Analysis: Extremely beneficial. Improved risk information vs. future loss of property, function	/All Jurisdictions	/Critical /Immediate	Jackson County Department of Public Works Engineering; Scottsboro City Engineering; JCEMA	Local	Low	Partial Ongoing Scottsboro City has building regulations. Jackson county & 4 Municipalities participate in NFP
	X		X			X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	Action 1.1 (d) Develop guidelines that can be used for the purpose of preparing community growth and development plans that incorporate hazard mitigation considerations. Benefit Analysis: Very beneficial. Improved risk information vs. future loss of life, property, function	/All Jurisdictions	/Essential /Short range	Jackson County Department of Public Works Engineering; Scottsboro City Engineering; JCEMA Floodplain Managers (County/City)	Local AEMA	High	Partial Ongoing
			X												Action 1.1 (e) Review and consider the status of participation in and compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program Benefit Analysis: Very beneficial. Improved risk information vs. future loss of life, property, function	/Hytop /Paint Rock /Pisgah /Pleasant Groves /Section /Skyline	/Essential /Immediate	FEMA JCEMA	Local AEMA	High	Partial Ongoing

Hazard													Action	Jurisdiction	Timeline	Responsible Agency	Funding	Priority	Progress	
D	E	E	F	H	L	L	S	T	T	W	W	W								
X	X	X	X			X	X		X	X	X	X	X	Action 1.1 (f) Review and consider the development and/or implementation of building regulations that aid in the protection from weather hazards. Benefit Analysis: Extremely beneficial. Improved risk information vs. future loss of property, function	/All Jurisdictions	/Critical /Immediate	Jackson County Department of Public Works Engineering; Scottsboro City Engineering; JCEMA	Local	Low	Partial Ongoing Scottsboro City has building regulations. Jackson county & 4 Municipalities participate in NFP
	X		X			X	X		X	X	X	X	X	Action 1.1 (g) Develop guidelines that can be used for the purpose of preparing community growth and development plans that incorporate hazard mitigation considerations. Benefit Analysis: Very beneficial. Improved risk information vs. future loss of life, property, function	/All Jurisdictions	/Essential /Short range	Jackson County Department of Public Works Engineering; Scottsboro City Engineering; JCEMA Floodplain Managers (County/City)	Local AEMA	High	Partial Ongoing

Table 6.2: Hazard Mitigation Plan Objectives and Actions

(Hazard Key: D=Drought/Heat; E=Earthquake; EX=Extreme Temperatures; F=Flood; H=Hail; L=Lightning; LS=Landslide; S=Sinkhole; T=Thunderstorms; TO=Tornado; TH=All Tropical Storms/Hurricane; WI=Wildfire; WS=All Winter Storms; WN=All Wind Storms)

Hazard													Action	Jurisdiction	Timeline	Responsible Agency	Funding	Priority	Progress			
D	E	EX	F	H	L	LS	S	T	TO	TH	WI	WS								WN		
Objective 1.2: Promote Disaster Resistant Redevelopment. Promote land redevelopment and activities that reduce the risk of natural hazards in hazard-prone areas.																						
			X			X										Action 1.2 (a) Review and revise subdivision regulations countywide with the intent of better mitigating against the risk from natural hazards specifically with regard to flooding and landslides. Benefit Analysis: Very beneficial. Improved risk information vs. future loss of property, function.	/All Jurisdictions	/Essential /Short range	JCEMA	Local	High	Deferred for funding, staffing
		X														Action 1.2 (b) Develop regulations for the development on hillsides and steep slopes to aid in the reduction of storm water runoff and landslides Benefit Analysis: Extremely beneficial. Improved risk information vs. future loss of property, function.	/All Jurisdictions	/Essential /Short range	Scottsboro City Engineering; JCEMA Floodplain Managers (County/City)	Local AEMA	High	Ongoing

Hazard													Action	Jurisdiction	Timeline	Responsible Agency	Funding	Priority	Progress	
D	E	E	F	H	L	L	S	T	T	T	W	W								W
Objective 1.2: Promote Disaster Resistant Redevelopment. Promote land redevelopment and activities that reduce the risk of natural hazards in hazard-prone areas. Continued																				
			X											Action 1.2 (c) Develop guidelines for the use of easements to protect private property from site-specific natural hazards. Benefit Analysis: Somewhat beneficial. Improved risk information vs. future loss of property, function.	/All Jurisdictions	/Necessary /Short range	JCEMA	Local	High	Ongoing
		X												Action 1.2 (d) Develop and implement storm water management regulations to improve the efficiency of flood protection and drainage facilities. Benefit Analysis: Extremely beneficial. Pre-planning vs. future flood loss.	/All Jurisdictions	/Essential /Short range	Scottsboro City Engineering; JCEMA Floodplain Managers (County/City)	Local AEMA	High	Ongoing

Table 6.2: Hazard Mitigation Plan Objectives and Actions

(Hazard Key: D=Drought/Heat; E=Earthquake; EX=Extreme Temperatures; F=Flood; H=Hail; L=Lightning; LS=Landslide; S=Sinkhole; T=Thunderstorms; TO=Tornado; TH=All Tropical Storms/Hurricane; WI=Wildfire; WS=All Winter Storms; WN=All Wind Storms)

Hazard													Action	Jurisdiction	Timeline	Responsible Agency	Funding	Priority	Progress				
D	E	EX	F	H	L	LS	S	T	TO	TH	WI	WS								WN			
Objective 1.3: Promote Natural Area Resistance. Recognize and take advantage of natural areas, particularly creeks and streams, where their preservation or effective use has the effect of reducing the risk of natural hazards.																							
			X														Action 1.3 (a) Use floodplain development regulations to protect property from flooding and to protect the efficiency of the floodplain in the dissipation of floodwaters. Benefit Analysis: Very beneficial.	/All Jurisdictions	/Essential /Ongoing	Jackson County Department of Public Works Engineering; Scottsboro City Engineering; JCEMA	Local	High	Partial Ongoing
		X															Action 1.3 (b) Explore opportunities for open space preservation in conjunction with hazard mitigation objectives. Benefit Analysis: Very beneficial.	/All Jurisdictions	/Necessary /Ongoing	Jackson County Department of Public Works Engineering; Scottsboro City Engineering; JCEMA Floodplain Managers (County/City)	Local AEMA FEMA	High	Ongoing A specific project in Scottsboro City was completed

Hazard													Action	Jurisdiction	Timeline	Responsible Agency	Funding	Priority	Progress		
D	E	E	F	H	L	L	S	T	T	T	W	W								W	
Objective 1.3: Promote Natural Area Resistance. Recognize and take advantage of natural areas, particularly creeks and streams, where their preservation or effective use has the effect of reducing the risk of natural hazards. Continued.																					
			X												Action 1.3 (c) Develop and implement sedimentation and erosion regulations to reduce the damaging effects of situation on flood protection and drainage facilities.	/All Municipalities	/Essential /Short Range	Jackson County Department of Public Works Engineering; Scottsboro City Engineering; JCEMA	Local	High	Deferred
			X												Action 1.3 (d) Contact the US Army Corp of Engineers for advice in the development of stream dumping regulations. Benefit Analysis: Very beneficial.	/All Jurisdictions	/Essential /Short Range	Jackson County Department of Public Works Engineering; Scottsboro City Engineering; JCEMA Floodplain Managers (County/City)	Local AEMA FEMA	High	Ongoing
										X					Action 1.3 (e) Cooperate with the Alabama Forestry Commission in the use of Wildland-Urban Interface programs to protect property from wildfire. Benefit Analysis: Very beneficial.	/All Jurisdictions	/Essential /Short Range	Jackson County Department of Public Works Engineering; Scottsboro City Engineering; JCEMA Floodplain Managers (County/City)	Local AEMA FEMA	High	Ongoing

Table 6.2: Hazard Mitigation Plan Objectives and Actions

(Hazard Key: D=Drought/Heat; E=Earthquake; EX=Extreme Temperatures; F=Flood; H=Hail; L=Lightning; LS=Landslide; S=Sinkhole; T=Thunderstorms; TO=Tornado; TH=All Tropical Storms/Hurricane; WI=Wildfire; WS=All Winter Storms; WN=All Wind Storms)

Hazard													Action	Jurisdiction	Timeline	Responsible Agency	Funding	Priority	Progress			
D	E	EX	F	H	L	LS	S	T	TO	TH	WI	WS								WN		
Objective 2.1: Protect Property. Develop a program of structural improvements, particularly to drainage ways, that will have the effect of protecting property from natural hazards.																						
			X													<p>Action 2.1 (a) Use subdivision regulations for the regulation of the development of manufactured housing parks to make them more resistant to natural hazards. Benefit Analysis: Very beneficial.</p>	/All Jurisdictions	/Essential /Ongoing	Jackson County Department of Public Works Engineering; Scottsboro City Engineering; JCEMA	Local	High	Partial Ongoing; Recently Jackson County leaders have been in discussion regarding enactment of regulations for manufactured home parks. At present only regulations for constructed
		X														<p>Action 2.1 (b) Identify and request funding for the acquisition and/or relocation of properties that area and have been the subject of frequent and continuing flooding. Benefit Analysis: Very beneficial.</p>	/All Jurisdictions	/Necessary /Ongoing	Jackson County Department of Public Works Engineering; Scottsboro City Engineering; JCEMA Floodplain Managers (County/City)	Local AEMA FEMA	High	Ongoing A specific project in Scottsboro City was completed.

Table 6.2: Hazard Mitigation Plan Objectives and Actions

(Hazard Key: D=Drought/Heat; E=Earthquake; EX=Extreme Temperatures; F=Flood; H=Hail; L=Lightning; LS=Landslide; S=Sinkhole; T=Thunderstorms; TO=Tornado; TH=All Tropical Storms/Hurricane; WI=Wildfire; WS=All Winter Storms; WN=All Wind Storms)

Hazard														Action	Jurisdiction	Timeline	Responsible Agency	Funding	Priority	Progress		
D	E	EX	F	H	L	LS	S	T	TO	TH	WI	WS	WN									
Objective 2.1: Protect Property. Develop a program of structural improvements, particularly to drainage ways, that will have the effect of protecting property from natural hazards. Continued.																						
			X													Action 2.1 (c) Identify and obtain assistance to the City of Scottsboro in the implementation of the City’s Stormwater Management Plan. Benefit Analysis: Very beneficial.	/Scottsboro	/Essential /Short Range	Scottsboro City Engineering; JCEMA	Local FEMA	High	Partial (Plan is complete- but actions are ongoing at present) Ongoing

Table 6.2: Hazard Mitigation Plan Objectives and Actions

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Hazard													Action	Jurisdiction	Timeline	Responsible Agency	Funding	Priority	Progress			
D	E	EX	F	H	L	LS	S	T	TO	TH	WI	WS								WN		
Objective 2.2: <u>Protect Critical Facilities.</u> Take positive and direct action to protect those facilities and access routes that are critical in the response to natural disasters.																						
			X													Action 2.2 (a) Examine and correct as appropriate the flooding problems as listed in the section regarding the profile and assessment of flooding. Benefit Analysis: Extremely beneficial.	/Jackson County	/Necessary /Long Range	Jackson County Department of Public Works Engineering; Scottsboro City Engineering; JCEMA	Local	High	Partial Ongoing As funding permits.
	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		Action 2.2 (b) Acquire a portable generator for the Jackson County Department of Public Works Benefit Analysis: Very beneficial.	/Jackson County	/Essential /Short Range	Jackson County Department of Public Works Engineering; Jackson County Commission JCEMA	Local	High	Complete Jackson County DPW purchased a generator for their facility.

Hazard													Action	Jurisdiction	Timeline	Responsible Agency	Funding	Priority	Progress		
D	E	E	F	H	L	L	S	T	T	T	W	W								W	
		X									X		X		Action 2.2 (c) Purchase generators and trailers in an effort to keep water booster stations operated by the Scottsboro Water, Sewer and Gas Board working in the event of power outage. Benefit Analysis: Very beneficial. Loss of essential resources vs. maintaining the ability to have potable water.	/Scottsboro	/Essential /Short Range	Scottsboro City Engineering; JCEMA	Local AEMA FEMA	High	This action was reviewed and revised and remains an action item and will be accomplished when funding becomes available.
	X		X		X			X	X	X		X	X		Action 2.2 (d) Acquire 9 portable backup power supplies for potable water storage tanks maintained by Scottsboro Water, Sewer and Gas Board. Benefit Analysis: Very beneficial. The Loss of essential resources vs. maintaining ability to have potable water.	/Scottsboro WSG	/Essential /Short Range	Scottsboro City Engineering; Scottsboro WSG JCEMA	Local AEMA FEMA	High	This action was reviewed and revised. This remains an action item and will be accomplished when funding becomes available.

	X		X		X			X	X	X		X	X	Action 2.2 (e) Acquire back-up power supplies for the main wastewater treatment plant and pump stations operated by Scottsboro Water, Sewer and Gas Board at Goosepond Colony. Benefit Analysis: Loss of	/Scottsboro WSG	/Essential /Short Range	Scottsboro City Engineering; Scottsboro WSG JCEMA	Local AEMA FEMA	High	This action was reviewed and revised. This remains an action item and will be accomplished when funding becomes available.
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Hazard														Action	Jurisdiction	Timeline	Responsible Agency	Funding	Priority	Progress		
D	E	E	F	H	L	L	S	T	T	T	W	W	W									
		X											X		X	Action 2.2 (f) Acquire backup power supplies for the main plant and the raw water pump at North Sauty Creek Water Filter Plant operated by Scottsboro Water, Sewer and Gas Board. Benefit Analysis: Very beneficial. Continuous operation of critical facility vs. loss of essential resource.	/Scottsboro WSG	/Essential /Short Range	Scottsboro City Engineering; Scottsboro WSG JCEMA	Local AEMA FEMA	High	This action was reviewed and revised. This remains an action item and will be accomplished when funding becomes available.

Objective 2.2: Protect Critical Facilities. Take positive and direct action to protect those facilities and access routes that are critical in the response to natural disasters. Continued.

	X				X			X	X	X			X	X	Action 2.2 (g) Acquire backup power supplies and solids pumps for key wastewater pump stations transferring wastewater to the Southside Wastewater Treatment Plant operated by Scottsboro WSG. Benefit Analysis: Very beneficial. Continuous operation of critical facility vs. loss of essential resource.	/Scottsboro WSG	/Essential /Short Range	Scottsboro City Engineering; Scottsboro WSG JCEMA	Local AEMA FEMA	High	This action was reviewed and revised and remains an action item and will be accomplished when funding becomes available.
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Hazard														Action	Jurisdiction	Timeline	Responsible Agency	Funding	Priority	Progress			
D	E	E	F	H	L	L	S	T	T	T	W	W	W										
		X				S																	Objective 2.2: Protect Critical Facilities. Take positive and direct action to protect those facilities and access routes that are critical in the response to natural disasters. Continued.
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Action 2.2 (i) Acquire a portable generator for Jackson County Emergency Management Agency Benefit Analysis: Very beneficial. Loss of Direction/ Control vs. maintaining Command from EMA facility.	/Jackson County	/Essential /Short Range	JCEMA Jackson County Department of Public Works Engineering; Jackson County Commission	Local AEMA FEMA	High	Complete. Funding was secured and Generator was purchased and installed at the Jackson County Courthouse.		

Table 6.2: Hazard Mitigation Plan Objectives and Actions

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Hazard														Action	Jurisdiction	Timeline	Responsible Agency	Funding	Priority	Progress		
D	E	EX	F	H	L	LS	S	T	TO	TH	WI	WS	WN									
Objective 2.3: Provide Shelter. Provide strategically located shelters and facilities for those events where property protection activities will be insufficient to protect life.																						
									X							<p>Action 2.3 (a) Develop a program for storm shelters or other protection at schools. Benefit Analysis: Extremely beneficial. Lives saved vs. lives lost without shelter.</p>	<p>/Jackson County Board of Education /Scottsboro City Board of Education /Northeast State Community College</p>	<p>/Necessary /Short Range</p>	<p>Jackson County Department of Public Works Engineering; Scottsboro City Engineering; JCEMA</p>	<p>Local AEMA FEMA</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Partial. Ongoing Jackson County secured funding & constructed community storm shelters at 18 County Schools; protection remains inadequate for population. This is an ongoing project that is revised and expanded and will be completed as funds become available.</p>

Hazard														Action	Jurisdiction	Timeline	Responsible Agency	Funding	Priority	Progress		
D	E	E	F	H	L	L	S	T	T	T	W	W	W									
Objective 2.3: Provide Shelter. Provide strategically located shelters and facilities for those events where property protection activities will be insufficient to protect life. Continued.																						
										X						Action 2.3 (b) Consider Community Storm Shelters at dense residential areas such as apartments and mobile home parks. Benefit Analysis: Extremely beneficial. Loss of life vs. shelters to provide safety.	/All Jurisdictions	/Necessary /Long Range	Jackson County Commission JCEMA	Local	High	Ongoing Community shelters have been constructed in Stevenson, Bridgeport, Section, Langston, Pisgah and Paint Rock and at 2 County Parks and more are needed as funding becomes available.
										X						Action 2.3 (c) Construct a community storm shelter at Goosepond Colony. Benefit Analysis: Extremely beneficial. Loss of life vs. shelter to provide safety.	/Scottsboro	/Necessary /Long Range	Scottsboro City Engineering; JCEMA	Local AEMA FEMA	High	Deferred. Lack of funding prevented the completion of this action item. Goosepond storm shelter will be accomplished as funding is secured.

Hazard													Action	Jurisdiction	Timeline	Responsible Agency	Funding	Priority	Progress		
D	E	E	F	H	L	L	S	T	T	T	W	W								W	
Objective 2.3: Provide Shelter. Provide strategically located shelters and facilities for those events where property protection activities will be insufficient to protect life. Continued.																					
										X					Action 2.3 (d) Construct a community storm shelter at Jackson County Park. Benefit Analysis: Extremely beneficial. Loss of life vs. shelter to provide safety.	Jackson County	/Necessary /Long Range	Jackson County Commission JCEMA	Local AEMA FEMA	High	Deferred. Lack of funding prevented completion of this action item. Jackson County Park storm shelter will be accomplished as funding is secured.
										X					Action 2.3 (e) Construct a community storm shelter in the Hollywood Community. Benefit Analysis: Extremely beneficial. Loss of life vs. shelter to provide safety.	Hollywood	/Necessary /Long Range	Hollywood Town JCEMA	Local AEMA FEMA	High	Completed. Hollywood Town has a double storm shelter at Hollywood School and at Tech School.
										X					Action 2.3 (f) Construct a community storm shelter in the Langston community. Benefit Analysis: Extremely beneficial. Loss of life vs. shelter to provide safety.	Scottsboro	/Necessary /Long Range	Langston Town JCEMA	Local AEMA FEMA	High	Partial. Ongoing Constructed one Storm shelter near Langston Town Hall but need additional storm shelters in community.

Hazard													Action	Jurisdiction	Timeline	Responsible Agency	Funding	Priority	Progress		
D	E	E	F	H	L	L	S	T	T	T	W	W								W	
		X																			
Objective 2.3: Provide Shelter. Provide strategically located shelters and facilities for those events where property protection activities will be insufficient to protect life. Continued.																					
										X				Action 2.3 (g) Construct a community storm shelter in the Skyline Community. Benefit Analysis: Extremely beneficial. Loss of life vs. shelter to provide safety	/Skyline	/Necessary /Long Range	Skyline Town JCEMA	Local AEMA FEMA	High	Completed. Constructed a double storm shelter at Skyline School.	
										X				Action 2.3 (h) Provide for storage space and emergency supplies in Hollywood. Benefit Analysis: Extremely beneficial.	/Hollywood	/Necessary /Short Range	Hollywood Town JCEMA	Local AEMA FEMA	High	Deleted. After review it was determined that this action is no longer needed.	
										X				Action 2.3 (i) Provide for storage space and emergency supplies in Section. Benefit Analysis:	/Section	/Necessary /Short Range	Section Town JCEMA	Local AEMA FEMA	High	Deleted. After review it was determined that this action is no longer	
										X				Action 2.3 (j) Explore the development of a Rescue Center and improved access to waterways by Marine Police and other public safety agencies to improve fire protection and safety. Benefit Analysis: Extremely beneficial.	/Jackson County, Scottsboro	/Essential /Long Range	Jackson County Scottsboro City JCEMA	Local AEMA FEMA	High	Deferred. Lack of Funding and Staffing	

Hazard													Action	Jurisdiction	Timeline	Responsible Agency	Funding	Priority	Progress		
D	E	E	F	H	L	L	S	T	T	T	W	W								W	
Objective 2.3: Provide Shelter. Provide strategically located shelters and facilities for those events where property protection activities will be insufficient to protect life. Continued.																					
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Action 2.3 (k) NEW Maintain a media, website and public information packet with shelter locations and services available in the event of a disaster. Benefit Analysis: Well informed community vs. loss of life, property function.	/All	/Necessary /Continuing all 5 years,	JCEMA; Municipal Law Enforcement & Jackson County Law Enforcement; Scottsboro Fire Department; Red Cross	FEMA	Medium	New in 2015 This activity is Ongoing
				X				X	X	X				X	Action 2.3 (l) New Develop and maintain a list of homeowners and/or agencies who wish to have a safe room. Secure funds to assist homeowners and agencies in constructing safe rooms. (Appendix D) Benefit Analysis: Safe rooms vs. loss of life	All	/Continuing all 5 years, as funding is available	JCEMA	FEMA AEMA Local	Medium	New in 2015 This activity is Ongoing as funding is available. ____New safe rooms added since 2010; 412 on waiting list

Hazard														Action	Jurisdiction	Timeline	Responsible Agency	Funding	Priority	Progress
D	E	E	F	H	L	L	S	T	T	T	W	W	W							
		X				S			O	H	I	S	N							
Objective 2.3: Provide Shelter. Provide strategically located shelters and facilities for those events where property protection activities will be insufficient to protect life. Continued.																				
						X			X	X	X		X	Action 2.3 (m) (New) Work with transportation providers to safely move individuals to shelter. Benefit Analysis: Coordination of resources vs. less effective response and recovery ability	All	1-3 years	JCEMA; Jackson CO Council on Aging; Scottsboro City Board of Education and Jackson County Board of Education	Local	Medium	New in 2015 Update/ Develop MOU's with appropriate agencies/orgs.
									X	X	X		X	Action 2.3 (n) (New) Obtain funding to support the construction of community shelters in areas of need and/or retrofit areas in existing schools so students can shelter in place. Benefit Analysis: Community shelters vs. loss of life	All	1-5 years	JCEMA; Jackson County Schools; Scottsboro City Schools;	FEMA AEMA Local	Medium	New in 2015

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Hazard													Action	Jurisdiction	Timeline	Responsible Agency	Funding	Priority	Progress		
D	E	EX	F	H	L	LS	S	T	TO	TH	WI	WS								WN	
Objective 2.4: <u>Expand Warning Systems.</u> Expand the early warning systems to those areas of the county that are now not served.																					
									X						<p>Action 2.4 (a) Develop a program to assure the provision of weather sirens or radios at all schools Benefit Analysis: Extremely beneficial. Improved early warning system(s) vs. loss of life.</p>	/Jackson County Board of Education /Scottsboro City Board of Education /Northeast State Community College	/Essential /Short Range	Jackson County Board of Education and Scottsboro City Engineering; JCEMA	Local AEMA FEMA	High	Partial. Deferred This activity is largely complete (all Scottsboro City Schools are covered by Weather Sirens and Jackson County Schools have an alert system, but is deferred until full completion. Proposed plans
									X						<p>Action 2.4 (b) Provide weather sirens specifically in the Hollywood Community. Benefit Analysis: Extremely beneficial. Improved early warning system(s) vs. loss of life.</p>	/Hollywood	/Essential /Short Range	Hollywood Town JCEMA	Local AEMA FEMA	High	Deferred. Sirens for Hollywood Town remain an Action item and will be accomplished pursuant to funding availability.

Hazard													Action	Jurisdiction	Timeline	Responsible Agency	Funding	Priority	Progress			
D	E	E	F	H	L	L	S	T	T	T	W	W								W		
Objective 2.4: <u>Expand Warning Systems.</u> Expand the early warning systems to those areas of the county that are now not served.																						
										X						Action 2.4 (c) Provide weather sirens specifically in the Langston community. Benefit Analysis: Extremely beneficial. Improved early warning system(s) vs. loss of life.	/Langston	/Essential /Short Range	Langston Town JCEMA	Local AEMA FEMA	High	Deferred. Sirens for Hollywood Town remain an Action item and will be accomplished pursuant to
										X						Action 2.4 (d) Provide weather sirens specifically in the Scottsboro community. Benefit Analysis: Extremely beneficial. Improved early warning system(s) vs. loss of life.	/Scottsboro	/Essential /Short Range	Scottsboro City Engineering Department JCEMA	Local AEMA FEMA	High	Partial. Deferred. City of Scottsboro installed 12 weather sirens but there are areas left uncovered. Sirens for Scottsboro City remain an
										X						Action 2.4 (e) Provide weather sirens specifically in the Skyline community. Benefit Analysis: Extremely beneficial. Improved early warning system(s) vs. loss of life.	/Skyline	/Essential /Short Range	Skyline Town JCEMA	Local AEMA FEMA	High	Deleted. Committee members from Skyline determined that many other less expensive methods of receiving weather alerts

Hazard													Action	Jurisdiction	Timeline	Responsible Agency	Funding	Priority	Progress		
D	E	E	F	H	L	L	S	T	T	T	W	W								W	
Objective 3.1: <u>Expand Public Information and Awareness.</u> Expand the public information program to increase the awareness of the general public regarding natural hazard mitigation.																					
										X					Action 3.1 (a) Enhance web site access and information for general public use regarding hazard mitigation. Benefit Analysis: Very beneficial. A well informed public vs. A public who doesn't have a clue of what to	Jackson County	/Essential /Immediate	Jackson County Commission JCEMA	Local	High	Partial. Ongoing Jackson County EMA has implemented a website but it continues to be in need of further improvement.
										X					Action 3.1 (b) Develop a hazard mitigation information center that can be stationed at high traffic areas such as shopping centers, public parks, or special events where people tend to congregate. Benefit Analysis: Extremely beneficial.	Jackson County	/Necessary /Short Range	Jackson County Commission JCEMA	Local FEMA	High	Partial. This activity has been revised and expanded to accomplish the same outcome. After review, the committee determined that providing information to people regarding hazard mitigation can be accomplished in a better way with public information programs.

Hazard													Action	Jurisdiction	Timeline	Responsible Agency	Funding	Priority	Progress	
D	E	E	F	H	L	L	S	T	T	T	W	W								W
										X				Action 3.2 (a) Prepare hazard mitigation information to be distributed to hospitals, nursing homes, clinics, senior centers, etc. Benefit Analysis: Very beneficial.	Jackson County	/Essential /Short Range	Jackson County JCEMA	Local FEMA	High	Ongoing
										X				Action 3.2 (b) Prepare and distribute information regarding best management practices regarding hazard mitigation in forest and vegetation management. Benefit Analysis: Extremely beneficial.	Jackson County	/Necessary /Long Range	Jackson County JCEMA	Local FEMA	High	Ongoing

Hazard													Action	Jurisdiction	Timeline	Responsible Agency	Funding	Priority	Progress	
D	E	E	F	H	L	L	S	T	T	T	W	W								W
		X																		
Objective 4.1: <u>Maintain Oversight and Coordination.</u> Provide central and continuing oversight and coordination to countywide natural hazard mitigation activities.																				
										X				Action 4.1 (a) (a) Assign a person at the Jackson County EMA with the responsibility of periodically reviewing the activities contained in this Plan and for performing the annual review. Benefit Analysis: Very beneficial.	/Jackson County	/ Critical / Immediate	Jackson County JCEMA	Local/Low Cost	High	Complete and Ongoing
										X				Action 4.1 (b) Permanently establish an expanded Natural Hazard Mitigation Committee as an arm of the Jackson County EMA and develop guidelines for the conduct of business. Benefit Analysis: Very beneficial. Predetermined Committee members knowledgeable in emergency management requirements vs. Having to provide orientation to new members each time a review is necessary.	/Jackson County	/Essential / Immediate	Jackson County JCEMA	Local/Low Cost	High	Complete and Ongoing

Hazard													Action	Jurisdiction	Timeline	Responsible Agency	Funding	Priority	Progress		
D	E	E	F	H	L	L	S	T	T	T	W	W								W	
		X																			
Objective 4.2: Develop Partnerships. Identify and develop partnerships with agencies and organizations that, although they might not have a major role to play in disaster response and recovery, can provide effective assistance in hazard mitigation activities.																					
									X						Action 4.2 (a) Expand the list of stakeholders, particularly to include the business and academic sectors, to obtain their cooperation in the implementation of mitigation activities. Benefit Analysis: Very beneficial. Invaluable Guidance provided (most times for free) Easy to contact and ask questions and get their input vs. always having to contract for assistance on plan development.	Jackson County	/Essential /Immediate	Jackson County JCEMA	Local	High	Complete and Ongoing
									X						Action 4.2 (b) Develop continuing relationships with local, regional and state agencies that have roles in the hazard mitigation process. Benefit Analysis: Very beneficial. -Invaluable Guidance provided. Easy to contact and ask questions and get their input vs. always having to contract for assistance on plan	Jackson County	/Essential	Jackson County JCEMA	Local	High	Complete and Ongoing

Hazard													Action	Jurisdiction	Timeline	Responsible Agency	Funding	Priority	Progress	
D	E	E	F	H	L	L	S	T	T	T	W	W								W
		X																		
Objective 4.3: Develop Funding Sources. <i>Explore and catalog traditional and non-traditional sources of funding for natural hazard mitigation activities.</i>																				
										X				Action 4.3 (a) Develop a resource catalog to be used for identifying funding sources and assistance providers. Benefit Analysis: Very beneficial. Funding sources at a glance vs. searching through files and searching online for information.	Jackson County	/Essential /Short Range	Jackson County JCEMA	Local/Low Cost	High	Complete and Ongoing
										X				Action 4.2 (b) Explore non-traditional sources of both government and non-government grants and loans for mitigation activities. Benefit Analysis: Somewhat beneficial.	Jackson County	/Necessary /Ongoing	Jackson County JCEMA	Local/Low Cost	Moderate	Complete and Ongoing

6.2: Hazard Mitigation Plan Objectives and Actions

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Hazard													Action	Jurisdiction	Timeline	Responsible Agency	Funding	Priority	Progress			
D	E	EX	F	H	L	LS	S	T	TO	TH	WI	WS								WN		
Objective 5: Develop and maintain geographic information systems that indicate existing and/or future structures, critical facilities, infrastructure and specific areas in each jurisdiction that are vulnerable to natural disasters.																						
		X														<p>Action 5.1 Develop up to date flood maps for Jackson County in digital format by participating in FEMA’s Floodplain Map Modernization Program Benefit Analysis: Improved risk information vs. future loss of life, property,</p>	All	1-3 years	Jackson County & Scottsboro City Engineering Departments & Floodplain Managers	Local AEMA	High	New in 2015; In progress. Jackson County Revenue Department almost complete on their programs.
		X														<p>Action 5.2 Smaller Municipalities do not have heavy equipment to clean-up their town after a disaster. In the Survey they stated that they would like Jackson County to have more heavy equipment that could be used in the smaller municipalities. Benefit Analysis: Communities recover quickly after a disaster vs. delays in getting back to</p>	All	1-2 years	Jackson County; JCEMA	Local JCEMA	High	New in 2015; In progress. Jackson County entered into a Pre-Disaster Debris Contract and Municipalities can and are encouraged to join. *As of JUL 2015 Scottsboro City; Dutton Town;

6.2: Hazard Mitigation Plan Objectives and Actions

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Hazard													Action	Jurisdiction	Timeline	Responsible Agency	Funding	Priority	Progress	
D	E	EX	F	H	L	LS	S	T	TO	TH	WI	WS								WN
Objective 5: Develop and maintain geographic information systems that indicate existing and/or future structures, critical facilities, infrastructure and specific areas in each jurisdiction that are vulnerable to natural disasters.																				
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	Action 5.3 (New) Integrate existing GIS data into one shareable file. Benefit Analysis: Improved asset information for planning, mitigation, recovery vs. less informed.	All	4 years	JCEMA; Scottsboro City; Jackson County Commission	Local	Medium	New in 2015;
		X			X									Action 5.4 Develop an up to date map of all current or planned private and public dams and levees in all jurisdictions Benefit Analysis: Improved risk information vs. future loss of property, function	All	/	Jackson County Engineering; Scottsboro City JCEMA	Local	Low	New in 2015;

Table 6.2: Hazard Mitigation Plan Objectives and Actions

(Hazard Key: D=Drought/Heat; E=Earthquake; EX=Extreme Temperatures; F=Flood; H=Hail; L=Lightning; LS=Landslide; S=Sinkhole; T=Thunderstorms; TO=Tornado; TH=All Tropical Storms/Hurricane; WI=Wildfire; WS=All Winter Storms; WN=All Wind Storms)

Hazard													Action	Jurisdiction	Timeline	Responsible Agency	Funding	Priority	Progress		
D	E	EX	F	H	L	LS	S	T	TO	TH	WI	WS								WN	
Objective 6: Promote Disaster Resistant Development. Promote community planning and land development practices that have the effect of reducing exposure to the risks of natural hazards.																					
			X					X							Action 6.1 Develop storm water drainage plans for jurisdictions in Jackson County Benefit Analysis: Pre-planning vs. future flood loss.	All	Complete	Jackson County & Scottsboro City Public Works and Engineering Departments JCEMA	Local	Medium	New in 2015
			X					X	X	X					Action 6.2 Keep accurate lists of properties in Jackson County that might be candidates for full or partial buyouts, elevations and/or wind retrofits. Benefit Analysis: Buyouts vs future loss of life, property, function	All	Complete	Jackson County & Scottsboro City Public Works and Engineering Departments JCEMA	Local	Medium	New in 2015

6.2: Hazard Mitigation Plan Objectives and Actions

(Hazard Key: D=Drought/Heat; E=Earthquake; EX=Extreme Temperatures; F=Flood; H=Hail; L=Lightning; LS=Landslide; S=Sinkhole; T=Thunderstorms; TO=Tornado; TH=All Tropical Storms/Hurricane; WI=Wildfire; WS=All Winter Storms; WN=All Wind Storms)

Hazard													Action	Jurisdiction	Timeline	Responsible Agency	Funding	Priority	Progress		
D	E	EX	F	H	L	LS	S	T	TO	TH	WI	WS								WN	
Objective 7.1: Enhance damage assessment reporting to increase the accuracy of the natural hazard information related to the type/degree of damage that occurs.																					
	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Action 7.1 (a) (New) Implement a reporting system to obtain detailed damage reports from law enforcement, emergency management services, fire, rescue and other governmental entities. Benefit Analysis: Coordination of data, resources vs. less effective response and recovery ability.	All	Continuing all 5 years	JCEMA; Scottsboro City Law Enforcement and Jackson Co Sheriff's Department Enforcement; Scottsboro Fire Department; All other Paid/Volunteer Fire Departments	Local	Medium	New in 2015;
	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						Action 7.1 (b) (New) Promote and utilize cellular and internet applications for damage reporting. Benefit Analysis: Use of technology resources vs. less effective response and recovery ability	All	1-2 years	JCEMA	Local State Federal	High	New in 2015;

6.2: Hazard Mitigation Plan Objectives and Actions

(Hazard Key: D=Drought/Heat; E=Earthquake; EX=Extreme Temperatures; F=Flood; H=Hail; L=Lightning; LS=Landslide; S=Sinkhole; T=Thunderstorms; TO=Tornado; TH=All Tropical Storms/Hurricane; WI=Wildfire; WS=All Winter Storms; WN=All Wind Storms)

Hazard													Action	Jurisdiction	Timeline	Responsible Agency	Funding	Priority	Progress				
D	E	EX	F	H	L	LS	S	T	TO	TH	WI	WS								WN			
Objective 7.2: Enhance damage assessment reporting to increase the accuracy of the natural hazard information related to the type/degree of damage that occurs.																							
			X														Action 7.1 (c) (New) Continue to acquire and preserve land that is subject to repetitive flooding from landowners who are willing to participate in the program Benefit Analysis: Acquisition vs. continued loss due to repetitive flooding.	All (Specific flood prone locations are in Appendix D)	Continuing all 5 years as funding is available	JCEMA	FEMA Local	Medium	New in 2015
Objective 8: Encourage and promote the use of effective land management practices that reduce or lessen the impacts of natural hazards.																							
X																X	Action 8.1 Identify and construct firebreaks around critical facilities that are vulnerable to wildfires. Benefit Analysis: Preventative maintenance vs. future loss of property.	All	4-5 years As funding is available	State Forestry Department; JCEMA	Local State	Low	New in 2015

Table 6.2: Hazard Mitigation Plan Objectives and Actions

(Hazard Key: D=Drought/Heat; E=Earthquake; EX=Extreme Temperatures; F=Flood; H=Hail; L=Lightning; LS=Landslide; S=Sinkhole; T=Thunderstorms; TO=Tornado; TH=All Tropical Storms/Hurricane; WI=Wildfire; WS=All Winter Storms; WN=All Wind Storms)

Hazard														Action	Jurisdiction	Timeline	Responsible Agency	Funding	Priority	Progress	
D	E	EX	F	H	L	LS	S	T	TO	TH	WI	WS	WN								
Objective 9.1: Implement, improve, and increase the natural hazard warning systems especially in areas with high numbers of vulnerable populations.																					
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Action 9.1 (a) Continue to seek and secure funding to place outdoor warning sirens in needed places throughout the county. Benefit Analysis: Improved early warning systems vs. loss of life	All	Continuing 5 years	JCEMA	Local AEMA FEMA	High	New in 2015; Scottsboro City installed 12 Sirens since 2010 more are needed throughout the County and towns.
X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Action 9.1 (b) Continue to enhance and seek funding and/or partnerships with other agencies to implement mass automated notification systems throughout the county. (List in Appendix D) Benefit Analysis: Improved early warning systems vs. loss of life	All	Continuing 5 years	JCEMA; Jackson County Commission, Jackson County 911 Coordinator;	Local AEMA FEMA	High	

Table 6.2: Hazard Mitigation Plan Objectives and Actions

(Hazard Key: D=Drought/Heat; E=Earthquake; EX=Extreme Temperatures; F=Flood; H=Hail; L=Lightning; LS=Landslide; S=Sinkhole; T=Thunderstorms; TO=Tornado; TH=All Tropical Storms/Hurricane; WI=Wildfire; WS=All Winter Storms; WN=All Wind Storms)

Objective 9.1: Implement, improve, and increase the natural hazard warning systems especially in areas with high numbers of vulnerable populations. Continued.

	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	Action 9.1 (c) Seek and secure funding for NOAA Weather Radios to be placed in areas with high populations of vulnerable citizens and or where large numbers of citizens congregate. (List in Appendix D) Benefit Analysis: Improved early warning systems vs. loss of life	All	Continuing 5 years	JCEMA; Jackson County Commission Jackson	Local AEMA FEMA	High	New in 2015
	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Action 9.1 (d) (New) Implement Web EOC Benefit Analysis: Improved early warning systems vs. loss of life	All	1-4 years	JCEMA;	Local FEMA	High	New in 2015;

Table 6.2: Hazard Mitigation Plan Objectives and Actions

(Hazard Key: D=Drought/Heat; E=Earthquake; EX=Extreme Temperatures; F=Flood; H=Hail; L=Lightning; LS=Landslide; S=Sinkhole; T=Thunderstorms; TO=Tornado; TH=All Tropical Storms/Hurricane; WI=Wildfire; WS=All Winter Storms; WN=All Wind Storms)

Hazard													Action	Jurisdiction	Timeline	Responsible Agency	Funding	Priority	Progress		
D	E	EX	F	H	L	LS	S	T	TO	TH	WI	WS								WN	
Objective 10: Ensure that current emergency services are sufficient to protect the safety and health of county residents during a natural hazard.																					
	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Action 10.1 (a) (New) Conduct a survey of the county’s emergency response agencies to identify existing needs and possible funding sources in terms of equipment, personnel, and resources. Benefit Analysis: Well equipped, ready first responders vs. less effective response, recovery ability	All	Continuing all 5 years	JCEMA; Municipal Law Enforcement and Jackson County Sheriff’s Department; Scottsboro Fire Department and Municipal Paid and Volunteer Fire Departments.	Local FEMA	Medium	New in 2015;
	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Action 10.1 (b) (New) Continue to offer training courses on the occurrence of natural hazards and recovery efforts associated with natural hazards. Benefit Analysis: Well informed community vs. loss of life, property, function.	All	Continuing all 5 years	JCEMA;	Local	Medium	New in 2015; Training has been offered in the past

Table 6.2: Hazard Mitigation Plan Objectives and Actions

(Hazard Key: D=Drought/Heat; E=Earthquake; EX=Extreme Temperatures; F=Flood; H=Hail; L=Lightning; LS=Landslide; S=Sinkhole; T=Thunderstorms; TO=Tornado; TH=All Tropical Storms/Hurricane; WI=Wildfire; WS=All Winter Storms; WN=All Wind Storms)

Hazard														Action	Jurisdiction	Timeline	Responsible Agency	Funding	Priority	Progress	
D	E	EX	F	H	L	LS	S	T	TO	TH	WI	WS	WN								
Objective 10.2: Educate agency personnel and provide technical assistance on what grants are available to secure funds for equipment and training.																					
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Action 10.2 Develop a database of contract personnel to send grant alerts concerning the availability of funds for equipment and training. Benefit Analysis: Expanded funding possibilities vs. reliance on federal funding	All	Continuing all 5 years	JCEMA TARCOG subscribes to Grant Alert Service	Local	Medium	New in 2015

Table 6.2: Hazard Mitigation Plan Objectives and Actions

(Hazard Key: D=Drought/Heat; E=Earthquake; EX=Extreme Temperatures; F=Flood; H=Hail; L=Lightning; LS=Landslide; S=Sinkhole; T=Thunderstorms; TO=Tornado; TH=All Tropical Storms/Hurricane; WI=Wildfire; WS=All Winter Storms; WN=All Wind Storms)

Objective 11: Enhance and develop educational programs aimed at Jackson County Citizens on protecting their lives, homes, businesses and property from natural hazards.

Hazard														Action	Jurisdiction	Timeline	Responsible Agency	Funding	Priority	Progress	
D	E	EX	F	H	L	LS	S	T	TO	TH	WI	WS	WN								
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Action 11.1 (Revised) Distribute natural hazard information via all available outlets, including social media. Benefit Analysis: Well informed community vs. loss of life,	All	Continuing all 5 years	RCEMA	Local	Medium	New in 2015
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Action 11.2 (Revised) Hold Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) Training a for citizens to increase their knowledge and ability to respond effectively to natural hazard events Benefit Analysis: Well informed community vs. loss of life, property, function	All	Continuing all 5 years	JCEMA	Local FEMA	High	New in 2015; This in an Ongoing Activity;

Table 6.2: Hazard Mitigation Plan Objectives and Actions

(Hazard Key: D=Drought/Heat; E=Earthquake; EX=Extreme Temperatures; F=Flood; H=Hail; L=Lightning; LS=Landslide; S=Sinkhole; T=Thunderstorms; TO=Tornado; TH=All Tropical Storms/Hurricane; WI=Wildfire; WS=All Winter Storms; WN=All Wind Storms)

Hazard													Action	Jurisdiction	Timeline	Responsible Agency	Funding	Priority	Progress		
D	E	EX	F	H	L	LS	S	T	TO	TH	WI	WS								WN	
Objective 12: Continue to educate and provide assistance to citizens concerning the national flood insurance program.																					
			X						X	X	X	X			Action 12.1 All local governments will continue to participate in NFIP by: 1) Participating in floodplain identification and mapping, 2) offering assistance and encouraging property owners to participate in NFIP as protection against flood losses, and 3) Developing monitoring activities Benefit Analysis: Improved risk information, resources vs. future flood losses	All	Continuing all 5 years	JCEMA; Scottsboro City Administrator; Jackson County Administrator; Municipal Mayors	Local	High	

Table 6.2: Hazard Mitigation Plan Objectives and Actions

(Hazard Key: D=Drought/Heat; E=Earthquake; EX=Extreme Temperatures; F=Flood; H=Hail; L=Lightning; LS=Landslide; S=Sinkhole; T=Thunderstorms; TO=Tornado; TH=All Tropical Storms/Hurricane; WI=Wildfire; WS=All Winter Storms; WN=All Wind Storms)

Hazard													Action	Jurisdiction	Timeline	Responsible Agency	Funding	Priority	Progress	
D	E	EX	F	H	L	LS	S	T	TO	TH	WI	WS								WN
Objective 12: Continue to educate and provide assistance to citizens concerning the national flood insurance program.																				
			X						X	X	X	X		Action 12.2 Make current flood maps and NFIP information available social media, websites, brochures and training materials Benefit Analysis: Improved risk information, resources vs. future flood losses	All	1-5 years	JCEMA	Local	Medium	

Table 6.2: Hazard Mitigation Plan Objectives and Actions

(Hazard Key: D=Drought/Heat; E=Earthquake; EX=Extreme Temperatures; F=Flood; H=Hail; L=Lightning; LS=Landslide; S=Sinkhole; T=Thunderstorms; TO=Tornado; TH=All Tropical Storms/Hurricane; WI=Wildfire; WS=All Winter Storms; WN=All Wind Storms)

Hazard													Action	Jurisdiction	Timeline	Responsible Agency	Funding	Priority	Progress		
D	E	EX	F	H	L	LS	S	T	TO	TH	WI	WS								WN	
Objective 14: Develop a plan and seek funding for generators to be placed in areas of need to guarantee and adequate potable water source.																					
			X					X	X	X			X	X	Action 14.1 Purchase generators and trailers in an effort to keep lift stations at water distributors working in the event of power outages, ensuring that there will be the ability to have potable water. Benefit Analysis: Emergency water availability vs. water outages, shortages, rationing	All	4-5 years as funding is available	JCEMA; Scottsboro WSG; Utilities Bridgeport City; Stevenson City; County Water Authority; Other water authorities within Jackson County	Local AEMA Federal	Medium	New for 2015

Jackson County, Alabama
Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan

Part 5. Implementation and Plan Maintenance

Adoption 119
Oversight and Responsibility 119-120
Continuing Public Involvement 120

* * * * *

This Part of the Jackson County Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan is intended to provide a process for implementation of the Plan and for periodic monitoring. It also provides for oversight and responsibility.

Adoption

The Jackson County Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan is a multi-jurisdictional plan. As such, it is intended for adoption by all of the local governments of the county including the Jackson County Commission. Adoption of this Plan serves as authorization for the various implementing agencies to take action in furtherance of the objectives contained herein. Following the adoption process, the Jackson County Emergency Management Agency (JCEMA) will transmit this Plan to the Alabama Emergency Management Agency (AEMA) that will in turn forward it to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for acceptance. Upon acceptance, the adopting jurisdictions will attain eligibility for Hazard Mitigation Grant Program funding for mitigation activities. Resolutions of adoption by the local governments are contained in Appendix A.

Oversight and Responsibility

Oversight. The mitigation strategy contained in the previous Part generally indicates the jurisdiction that will normally be responsible for implementation of the activities and mitigation measures called for in this Plan. Oversight of these activities is vested in the JCEMA.

Responsibility. The responsibility for implementation for actions contained in the mitigation strategy will normally be 1) with the participating jurisdiction within which the action is intended to take place, 2) with an areawide agency when that agency is normally charged with the responsibilities of a similar nature, or 3) with another agency when that agency is necessarily designated responsible due to the requirements of funding sources. Final determinations of responsibility for implementing specific actions will be in the course of preparing the annual work program.

Annual work program. The JCEMA, with the advice of the Hazard Mitigation Committee, will prepare an annual work program consisting of activities and mitigation measures considered to be reasonably attainable within the scope of each year with the intent of eventually accomplishing the objectives of the entire plan. In the course of preparing the annual work program, the JCEMA and the Hazard Mitigation Committee will maintain communication with those jurisdictions and agencies that may be designated with responsibility for implementation of specific actions and, ultimately, make final determinations of responsibility. The JCEMA will transmit the annual work program to those jurisdictions and agencies that have been designated with responsibility for implementation of items contained in the work program. The “Action for Implementation Form” included at the end of this part may be used for developing the annual work program.

Annual review. This Hazard Mitigation Plan is to be monitored by a process of annual review. An annual monitoring report is to be prepared once a year by the JCEMA. The monitoring report will indicate

progress made toward implementing the activities and mitigation measures contained in the annual work program as well as changing conditions in the County that may affect adjustments to the work program. For each item, a statement will be made regarding whether it has been accomplished and, if not, why it has not and what can be done to accomplish it in the future. If it is determined that an activity cannot or should not be accomplished, then that also will be stated. The annual monitoring report and the annual work program may be consolidated into a single report.

Continuing Public Involvement

Public involvement is important to the development of any plan. But it is just as important to the implementation efforts that follow. Continuing public involvement in the development and implementation of a plan helps to assure the reasonableness and public acceptance of a community's efforts with regard to hazard mitigation. Therefore, this Plan includes this process for continuing public involvement.

Plan Availability. Copies of this plan will be maintained and available at the JCEMA. In addition, this Plan will be distributed to the Jackson County Commission, to each municipality within the county and to each public library in the County. A public notice of availability will be published in the local newspaper following final adoption.

Public Comment. Over the course of the five years between plan updates, a file will be maintained by the JCEMA containing public comments regarding the contents of the Plan. These comments will be periodically reviewed by the JCEMA during annual monitoring of plan implementation progress and during the five-year evaluation and update. Public comments may be made addressed to the offices of the JCEMA.

* * * * *

Top of Alabama Regional Council of Governments Natural Hazard Mitigation Program

Project for Implementation

Action:

Description:

Jurisdiction:

- Areawide: County name: _____
- Municipality: Name: _____
- Unincorporated Area

Site:

- Areawide
- Specific _____
- Multiple _____

Priority:

- Critical
- Essential
- Necessary
- Desirable

Timeframe:

- Immediate
- Short-range
- Long-range
- Ongoing

Cost:

- To be determined
- Rough estimate \$ _____ Source: _____
- Close estimate \$ _____ Source: _____

Evaluation:

Appendix A

Jackson County

**Stakeholder and Technical
Advisory Committee**

Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Stakeholder and Technical Advisory Committee & Jurisdictional Representatives

Title	First Name	Last Name	Stakeholder or Advisor	Position	Organization/Company
Mr.	Spike	Myers	Advisor	EMT/CERT Coordinator	Air-EVAC/Jackson County EMA
Mr.	Michael	Tyler	Advisor	EP Coordinator	Alabama Department of Public Health
Mr.	Victor	Manning	Advisor	Member	Assn. of Jackson County Volunteer Fire Departments
Mr.	Charlie	Bunch	Advisor	Chief of Police	Bridgeport Police Department
Mr.	Jim	Hughes	Stakeholder	General Manager	Bridgeport Utilities
Mr.	John	Ridley	Advisor	Acting Manager	CDNAP Propane (Stevenson)
Mr.	David	Hughes	Stakeholder	Mayor	City of Bridgeport, Alabama
Mr.	Melton	Potter	Stakeholder	Mayor	City of Scottsboro, Alabama
Mr.	Ricky	Steele	Stakeholder	Mayor	City of Stevenson, Alabama
Ms.	Sheree	Duval	Advisor	Trinity Management	Cloverdale Nursing Home
Mr.	Brad	Hinton	Advisor	Administrator	Cumberland Health & Rehab, JCHA
Mrs.	Ann	Hall	Advisor	Director of Nursing	Cumberland Health & Rehab, JCHA
Mr.	Matt	Sealey	Stakeholder	Manager	Cumberland Mountain Water Authority
Mr.	Mary	Prince	Stakeholder	Point of Contact (POC)	Cumberland Mountain Water Authority
Mr.	Ron	Bray	Stakeholder	Supervisor	Highlands Ambulance Service
Mr.	Don	Toney	Advisor	Supervisor	Highlands Medical Center (Hospital)
Mrs.	Amanda	Mountain	Advisor	Director of Nursing	Highlands Nursing Facility
Mr.	Jason	Hepler	Advisor	Chief of Police	Hollywood Police Department
Mr.	Brad	Arnold	Advisor	Member	Jackson County ARES Club / Emer. Ham Radio
Mr.	Ken	Harding	Stakeholder	Superintendent	Jackson County Board of Education
Mr.	J.D.	Sargent	Stakeholder	Asst. Superintendent	Jackson County Board of Education
Mr.	Bob	Manning	Stakeholder	County Administrator	Jackson County Commission
Mr.	John	Jordan	Advisor	Coroner	Jackson County Coroner's Office
Mr.	Larry	Anderson	Advisor	Director	Jackson County Council on Aging
Mrs.	Charity	Manning	Advisor	Assistant Co. Engineer	Jackson County Department of Public Works
Mr.	Ron	Crawford	Stakeholder	Revenue Commissioner	Jackson County Department of Revenue
Mr.	Jeff	Arnold	Stakeholder	Revenue Comm Elect	Jackson County Department of Revenue
Ms.	Kristie	Crabtree	Advisor	Director	Jackson County DHR
Ms.	Shannon	Heikkinen	Advisor	Asst. Director	Jackson County DHR

Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Stakeholder and Technical Advisory Committee & Jurisdictional Representatives

Title	First Name	Last Name	Stakeholder or Advisor	Position	Organization/Company
Mr.	Mike	Ashburn	Advisor	Director	Jackson County EMA
Mr.	Felix	Jackson	Advisor	Deputy Director	Jackson County EMA
Mr.	Tory	Myers	Advisor	CERT Coordinator	Jackson County EMA
Ms.	Jane	Stump	Advisor	Planner	Jackson County EMA
Mr.	Themika	Sims	Advisor	Director	Jackson County Extension Service
Mrs.	Betsy	Gentle	Advisor	Supervisor	Jackson County Jail
Mr.	Chuck	Phillips	Advisor	Sheriff	Jackson County Sheriff's Department
Mr.	Rocky	Harnen	Advisor	Chief Deputy	Jackson County Sheriff's Department
Mr.			Advisor	Director	Jackson County Solid Waste
Mr.	Tommy	Bryant	Stakeholder	Manager	Jackson County Water Authority
Ms.	Brad	Allen	Advisor	Manager	Maples Industries, Scottsboro
Mr.	Jeremy	Windsor	Advisor	Safety Coordinator	Maples Industries, Scottsboro
Mr.	Bruce	Purdy	Advisor	Manager	North Alabama Rural Electric Cooperative
DR	David	Campbell	Advisor	President	Northeast State Community College
Mr.	Marty	May	Advisor	Asst. Chief of Police	Pisgah Police Department
Mr.	Jim	Helms	Advisor	Owner	Precision Towing & Recovery
Mrs.	Christy	Townsend	Advisor	Supervisor	Rosewood Manor Assisted Living
Mrs.	Sandra	Spivey	Stakeholder	Superintendent	Scottsboro City Board of Education
Mr.	Tony	Ball	Stakeholder	Transportation Director	Scottsboro City Board of Education
Mr.	Ralph	Dawe	Advisor	Chief of Police	Scottsboro City Police Department
Mr.	Ron	Latimer	Advisor	Major	Scottsboro City Police Department
Mr.	Josh	Little	Advisor	Engineer	Scottsboro DEPT of Engineering and Public Works
Mrs.	Linda	Cooley	Advisor	Supervisor	Scottsboro Dialysis Center
Mr.	Gene	Necklaus	Stakeholder	Fire Chief	Scottsboro Fire Department
Mr.	Greg	Lockard	Stakeholder	Fireman	Scottsboro Fire Department
Mr.	Pete	Ledwell	Advisor	Chief of Police	Section Police Department
Mr.	Kenneth	Strawn	Advisor	Chief of Police	Skyline Police Department
Mr.	Roy	Light	Stakeholder	Manager	Scottsboro WSG

Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Stakeholder and Technical Advisory Committee & Jurisdictional Representatives

Title	First Name	Last Name	Stakeholder or Advisor	Position	Organization/Company
Mrs.	Tonya	Williams	Advisor	Director	Step in the Light Mission
Mr.	Daniel	Winters	Advisor	Chief of Police	Stevenson Police Department
Mr.	Leon	Arnold	Stakeholder	Manager & POC	Stevenson Utilities Water & Sewage & Natural Gas
Mr.	Howie	Rose	Advisor	SR Program Manager	Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)
Mr.	Jerry	Hammon	Advisor	General Manager	The Water Works Board of Dutton & Section
Mr.	Mark	Dutton	Stakeholder	Mayor	Town of Dutton, Alabama
Mr.	Buster	Dukes	Stakeholder	Mayor	Town of Hollywood, Alabama
Mr.	Vivian	Thackerson	Stakeholder	Mayor	Town of Hytop, Alabama
Mrs.	Lora	Johnson	Stakeholder	Town Clerk, Representing Mayor	Town of Langston*
Mrs.	Shirley	Johnson	Stakeholder	Town Clerk, Representing Mayor	Town of Paint Rock, Alabama
Mr.	Leamon	Smith	Stakeholder	Mayor	Town of Pisgah, Alabama
Mrs.	Jennifer	Hall	Advisor	Town Clerk	Town of Pisgah, Alabama
Mr.	Mickey	West	Stakeholder	Mayor	Town of Pleasant Groves, Alabama
Mr.	Ron	Fossett	Stakeholder	Mayor	Town of Section, Alabama
Mrs.	Angie	Scarberry	Stakeholder	Town Clerk, Representing Mayor	Town of Skyline, Alabama
Mr.	Steve	Helms	Stakeholder	Mayor	Town of Woodville, Alabama
Ms.	Angela	Aten	Advisor	Environmental & Safety	West-ROCK Industry, Stevenson
Mr.	Rick	Bremer	Advisor	Policeman	Woodville Police Department

* Indicates Jurisdiction Representative

Jackson County Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan 2015 -2020

Community/Critical Facility Questionnaire

This questionnaire is designed to gauge community/critical facility preparedness for disasters, and knowledge of tools and techniques that assist in reducing risk and loss from Natural Hazards. This information will be used in the Review/Update of the Jackson County Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan. The information you provide about your needs for disaster preparedness could help improve public/private coordination of preparedness and risk reduction activities within your community. We ask that you take a few minutes to complete this questionnaire, starting with your name and the name of your community/critical facility.

Critical Facility: **Scottsboro Water, Sewer and Gas Board**

Community	Person	Title	Date
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Your returned survey indicates your willingness to take part in the study. The participation of your facility in the study and the Review/Update of the Plan is important! If you have any questions you may contact **Jackson County EMA at 256-574-9344.**

Natural Hazard Information

1. In the past five years, has your community experienced a natural disaster such as an earthquake, severe windstorm, flood, wildfire or other type of natural disaster?

- Yes
- No

1.a. If the answer to question #1 was “yes,” which of these natural disasters has your community experienced? *(Please check all that apply)*

Natural Disaster	Comments
<input type="checkbox"/> Drought	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Dust storm	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Earthquake	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Flood	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Hailstorm	_____
Landslide/debris flow	_____
Land subsidence (sinkholes)	_____
Severe winter storm	_____
Tornado	_____
Wildfire	_____
Windstorm	_____
Other (<i>Specify</i>) _____	_____

2. How concerned are you about the following Natural disasters affecting your community?
(Check the corresponding box for each hazard)

Natural Disaster	Extremely Concerned	Very Concerned	Somewhat Concerned	Not Concerned
Drought	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dust Storm	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Earthquake	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Flood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hailstorm	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Landslide/debris flow	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Land subsidence (sinkholes)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Severe winter storm	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tornado	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wildfire	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Windstorm	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (Specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3. Have you ever received information about how to make your community safer from natural disasters?

- Yes
- No

3.a. If “yes,” how recently?

- Within the last year.
- Within the last two year.
- Within the last five years.
- More than five years ago.

4. Who would you most trust to provide you with information about how to make your community safer from natural disasters? *(Please check all that apply)*

- News media
- Government agency
- Insurance agent or company
- Utility company
- University of research institution
- American Red Cross
- Other non-profit organization
- Not sure
- Other: _____

5. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your community safer from natural Disasters? *(Please check all that apply)*

Newspapers:

- Newspaper stories
- Newspaper ads

Television:

- Television news
- Television ads

Radio:

- Radio news
- Radio ads

Other methods:

- Public workshops/meetings
- Outdoor advertising (billboards)
- Books
- Mail
- Magazine
- Internet
- Fact sheet/brochure
- Other: _____

Community Natural Hazard Preparedness

6. Natural hazards can have a significant impact on a community, but planning for these events can help lessen the impacts. The following statements will help determine priorities for planning for natural hazards. Please tell us how important each statement is to your community.

Statement	Extremely Important	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Not Important
a. Protecting private property	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Protecting critical facilities(e.g.fire stations, hospitals, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Preventing development in hazard areas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Enhancing the function of natural areas (e.g. streams, wetlands)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Protecting historical and cultural landmarks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Promoting cooperation among agencies, citizens, business, etc.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Protecting and reducing damage to utilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Strengthening emergency services (e.g. police, fire, ambulance)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

7. Are there any other issues regarding the reduction of risk and loss associated with natural disasters that you feel are important?

8. A number of activities can reduce your community’s risk from natural hazards. These activities can be both regulatory and non-regulatory. An example of a regulatory activity would be a policy that limits or prohibits development in a known hazard area such as a floodplain. An example of a non-regulatory activity would be to develop a public education program to demonstrate steps citizens can take to make their homes safer from natural hazards. *Please check the box that best represents whether you think your community would support the following strategies to reduce the risk and loss associated with natural disasters.*

Statement	Would Support	Neutral	Would Not Support	Not Sure
a. A regulatory approach to reducing risk	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. A non-regulatory approach to reducing risk	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. A mix of both regulatory and non-regulatory approaches	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Policies to prohibit development in areas subject to natural hazards	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. The use of tax dollars to compensate land owners for not developing in areas subject to natural hazards	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. The use of local tax dollars to reduce risks and losses from natural disasters	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Protecting historical and cultural structures	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Steps to safeguard the local economy following a disaster event	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. Improving the disaster preparedness of local schools	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. A local inventory of at-risk buildings and infrastructure	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

9. Do you have any other suggestions or comments for how your community could reduce the risk to life and property from natural hazards?

*******IMPORTANT*******

10. In the event HMPG funding becomes available, please list any mitigation project(s) for which your facility might want to make application so the project(s) can be considered for inclusion in our 2015 Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Thank you very much for your participation.

You may FAX this questionnaire to 256-574-3832 or scan in and email to ema@jcch.net or return by mail to:
Jackson County EMA - 102 East Laurel ST, Courthouse Basement Room 10 - Scottsboro, AL 35768

Appendix B

Jackson County

**Committee Meetings
and
Public Involvement**

Meeting #1
10:00 a.m.

2015 JACKSON COUNTY
Hazard Mitigation Plan Planning Committee Meeting
January 22, 2015
Sign-in Sheet - COVER PAGE

JACKSON COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN PLANNING COMMITTEE

①

January 22, 2015
Sign-in Sheet

First Name	Last Name	Agency	Phone Number	E-Mail Address
Loa	Johnson	Town of Langston	CLERK, FOR MAYOR VAUGHT	
Jennifer	Hell	Town of Pisgah		
Leoman	Smith	Town of Pisgah	MAYOR Pisgah	
Brett	Wyatt	TVA		
Stanley	NIXON	TVA		
DANNY	STEPHENS	TVA		
J D.	Sargent	J C B. & Ed	256-234-9500	sargentj@jacksoncounty.nc.gov
Howie	Rose	TVA Senior Program MGR Generation Emergency Preparedness & Response	865-250-7347	Whorsec@tva.gov
Brent	Wilson	TVA WCF IA-STA	256-759-3210	Jbwilson@tva.gov
CHRIS McCormack	MCCORMACK	SRT SAFETY	423-718-2330	CMCCORMACK@SRSAFETY.COM
Roger	Woodward	SRT Safety	423-413-5582	Rwoodward@SRSAFETY.COM
John	Jordan	Jackson Co. CORONA	256-244-0500	jjordan3@charter.net

JACKSON COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

2

JACKSON COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN PLANNING COMMITTEE

January 22, 2015
Sign-in Sheet

First Name	Last Name	Agency	Phone Number	E-Mail Address
Greg	Heckard	Scottsboro FD		
Sandra	Spivey	Scottsboro City Schools		
Tony	Ball	Scottsboro City Schools		
Charity	Manning	Jackson Co Public Works		
BRAD	AUER	MAPLES		
Jeremy	Windsor	Maples		
Roy	Quinn	TVA		
Ron	MAJORS	TVA		
Jackie	Fowler	TVA		
Steve	Helms	Town of Woodville		
Tonya	Williams	Step in the Light Mission		

JACKSON COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

③

**JACKSON COUNTY
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN PLANNING COMMITTEE**

January 22, 2015
Sign-in Sheet

First Name	Last Name	Agency	Phone Number	E-Mail Address
Felix	Jackson	Jackson Co EMA	256-574-9342	Emad@Jach.net
Gene	Wickley	S. F. D.		
Don	Tonay	Hickhads	256-215-3770	Atoney@jcha.org
Ken	Harding	SCBdofEd	256 259 9500	hardingke@jackson.k12-al.us
Rocky	Harnen	JCSO	256-990-9333	harnen@aol.com
Tim	Helms	Precision Towing	256-259-5714	TimHelms@scottsboro.org
Kristie	Crabtree	DHR	256 575 6037	kristie.crabtree@dhr.alabama.gov
Shannon	Heikkinen	DHR	256 575 6034	shannon.heikkinen@dhr.alabama.gov
Larry	Anderson	COA	256-244-7688	lcrpt@scottsboro.org
Tory	Myers	DIA E/MAC/EMA	256-571-1360	
Michael	Tyler	ADPH	256-301-6713	Michael.Tyler@adph.state.al.us

JACKSON COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

(4)

**JACKSON COUNTY
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN PLANNING COMMITTEE**

January 22, 2015
Sign-in Sheet

First Name	Last Name	Agency	Phone Number	E-Mail Address
JANE	STUMP	JACKSON Co EMA	256-548-2212	stumpjane@charter.net
MIKE	ASHBURN	JACKSON Co. EMA	256-574-9527	EMA@SCCH.NET

JACKSON COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

JACKSON COUNTY
MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN
PLANNING MEETING
Jackson County EMA Office
Courthouse Basement-Room 10
Scottsboro, AL
January 22, 2015

A meeting of the Jackson County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee was held Thursday, January 22, 2015 at 10:00 a.m. in the Jackson County Emergency Management Agency office, Courthouse Basement, Room 10. Thirty-seven persons attended the meeting.

Welcome and Introductions

EMA Director Mike Ashburn, Chairman of LEPC, called the meeting to order and welcomed attendees. Attendees introduced themselves in rotation around the room.

Jackson County EMA has four personnel. Myself, Mike Ashburn, Director and Certified Local Emergency Manager (CLEM) and Felix Jackson, Deputy Director and we are both full time. We have one Temp/Part-time Planner, Jane Stump and Volunteer Tory (Spike) Myers who serves as our CERT Program Coordinator. Director Ashburn took this opportunity to commend Spike Myers, for taking the required 1000 hours training to achieve AEMA Intermediate Level Certification. Several of the courses he attended were in Emmitsburg Maryland at the Emergency Management Institute.

Director Ashburn let the attendees know that Deputy Director Jackson is at Goosepond Civic Center today at the Senior EXPO where he is registering citizens for Code RED and handing out preparedness pamphlets. Citizens over the age of 65 make up about 20% of Jackson County's 53,000 total population. The April 27, 2011 tornado called special attention to the needs of this age group before, during and after a disaster. Many of the people in this age group don't have family or others who can/will see after them during and after a disaster. We, at EMA, do our best to keep these senior citizens informed on methods of receiving warning and provide information regarding preparing for and surviving disasters and emergencies

Purpose of Meeting

Review/Update/Re-issue Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan for Jackson County and Pre Disaster Mitigation Planning Grant (PDMC-PL-04-AL-2014-008 Jackson County EMA Plan Update

Jane Stump is working from a Grant for the Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Plan. Jackson County has to Update it every 5 years. She has been working on this since May 2014. The Plan Rough draft must be turned to AEMA in by July 2015.

- The goal of this planning process is to reduce our loss from disasters. In it we will

organize resources and we are required to have participation from local public, water depts., school boards, police department, fire departments.

- If your municipality or entity ever wants to avail yourself of an HMPG or other type Grant you must participate in this planning process from start to finish. Especially by serving on this committee and attending scheduled meetings.
- The Hazard Mitigation Grant Program is a process where towns and entities received money to build these storm shelters.
- In researching a Homeland security grant, Director Ashburn said one of the highlights was that you must be NIMS compliant (must have successfully completed all of the NIMS required courses/training) in order to receive the grant. To the Director's knowledge the only ones compliant are Scottsboro Fire and Jackson County EMA. We know a disaster event will happen.

JCEMA receives Award

Since our last meeting July 22, 2014, AEMA presented Jackson County EMA with the 2013-14 Mitigation Award during the AAEM Annual Convention. This was in recognition of our efforts the HMGP Community Storm Shelter Project.

Overview of Hazard Mitigation Planning/Funding

On July 9, 2014, EMA staff finalized, signed electronically and submitted to AEMA, HMGP Sub-grant Planning Application. FEMA returned it for some required Grant amendments. The amendments were completed and the final Grant Application submission was done in July. In October 2014 we received notification that FEMA approved our Planning Grant Application. The County Commission signed the sub-grantee agreement and the commission passed a resolution making Director Ashburn the Agent for the County and Point of Contact for Grant related communication and on November 12, 2014 Director Ashburn executed (signed) the State Sub-Grantee Agreement for Pre Disaster Mitigation (PDMC-PL-04-AL-2014-008 Jackson County EMA Plan Update).

- Developed listing of Developed listing of the towns/municipalities that have not responded to request for completion of questionnaire.
- Letter of request to towns/municipalities to complete and submit to EMA the county questionnaire.
- EMA Staff researched Projects detailed in 2010 plan in order to poll agencies/organizations on whether projects had been started/completed.
- Developed Questionnaire to be mailed to Agencies/Organizations.
- Reviewed parts of 2010 Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Plan. Developed letters and questionnaire to Critical facilities.
- Developed spreadsheet dedicated to capture all information on received community questionnaires. Entered into this database info from Bridgeport, Dutton, Hollywood, Hytop and Paint Rock.
- 08/14/2014 Received incomplete Paint Rock Hazard Mitigation Plan Questionnaire for Communities. Contacted City Clerk Shirley Johnson to assist her to complete the form.
- Continuing survey of Hazard Mitigation Critical Structures and Storm Shelters GPS

Coordinates for inclusion in Plan.

- Jane Stump Participated in FEMA HAZ MIT Technical Assistance Support Webinar 12 noon-4:00 p.m.
- Hazard Mitigation Plan Committee Meeting 10:00 a.m., January 22, 2015 at EMA EOC, Courthouse Room 10 Scottsboro, AL.
- We continue reviewing the 2010 Jackson County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan.
- Following FEMA guidelines, we developed a listing of Non-Profit and private non-profits doing business like a government that would qualify to have projects included in the new Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Plan.
- Developed questionnaires for distribution to these entities/organizations and to our critical facilities.
- We either have already sent or will send questionnaires to essential facilities like
- City/town halls, police stations, fire stations, us here at the EOC, Evacuation shelters, Schools and Hospitals.
- And to Transportation systems to include railroads.
- Also to Utility systems like water treatment facilities, water storage facilities, wastewater treatment facilities, Communication systems and Electrical facilities.

Update on Municipal and Community Questionnaires

- All 13 municipalities and 14 Critical Facilities have completed and returned our survey questionnaire. We are compiling their data and will use it to guide our actions as we develop the Hazard Mitigation Plan for Jackson County.
- We continue to distribute questionnaires to specific businesses/agencies as well as the general public.
- If possible, we would like our Title III reporting facilities to take one of the questionnaires, complete it and return it.

We still have a lot to accomplish but the end goal of this planning effort is an updated action plan that will reduce loss of life, property, human suffering, economic disruption, and disaster assistance costs that result from natural and human-induced disasters.

Historic Profile (Hazards Occurrence in Jackson County)

Information Results from Questionnaires that have been returned.

- 11 of our municipalities reported that they had experienced a natural disaster within the past 5 years.

Hazards Addressed – Results of Questionnaires

These included:

- Flooding, Hail Storm, Severe Winter Storm, Tornado, Wildfire, Windstorm, Drought.
- There were four hazards that had not occurred: Dust Storm, Earthquake, Landslide/debris flow, Land Subsidence (Sinkhole)

- If you in the audience think that there should be an addition or additions to this listing, please provide me information on what you would like added to the listing

Requests for Projects to be included in the Plan (Per Completed Questionnaires)

- More storm/tornado shelters available to the public throughout the county.
- Warning Sirens located in more areas.
- More Public Service Announcements through area specific. Media outlets (phone call system to citizens.
- Mobile Communication on Disaster Relief
- Smaller towns have no heavy equipment to clean-up their town after a disaster. They would like to see the County have more heavy equipment that could be used in the small towns. Pre-Disaster Debris Contract
- Generator's to run places in town until NAEC gets to site.
- Generator's to operate Town Hall and Fire Department and Police Department.
- Request 2 Storm Shelters for Woodville.

Issues regarding reduction of risk and loss associated with natural disasters:

- Having the road department prepared to clear or repair roads in a timely manner for the safety of citizens and emergency responders.
- Increase assistance from county resources during and after the event, mainly clearing downed trees from roadways

Suggestions/comments for how community could reduce the risk to life and property from natural hazards

- Businesses be more lenient with their employees concerning their ability to come to work during times of natural disasters.
- More facilities (temp shelters) with electrical services need to be available for patients with medical problems (such as oxygen generators). Also, public shelters are not clearly defined in easy to find locations, recommend signs like the hurricane evacuation routes.

In the event HMPG funding becomes available-Projects for which the facility might want to make application so project(s) can be considered for inclusion in our 2015 Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Plan

- Flood Mitigation/Drainage Projects
- Communication System
- Utilities to include electricity and water are top priority. Fuel (diesel) for generators in until utilities can be restored. Highlands
- 1) Acquire backup power supply for the raw water pump at Rudolph "Skinny" Jones Water Filtration Plant.
- 2) Acquire three back up power supplies for water booster pump stations.
- Leave in ALL projects in the 2015 Plan that are detailed in the 2010 plan and are not yet completed.

Review Mitigation Goals, Objectives, and actions
Timeline for Plan Completion/Submission

- Our Hazard Mitigation Plan must be completed and submitted by Wednesday July 1st to allow FEMA time to complete their review and return it to us to complete any identified required amendments before they'll approve the plan. It must be approved before January 16, 2016.
- We will schedule an open house meeting wherein the General Public will be given an opportunity to comment on the need for hazard mitigation and the issues in their community as well as an opportunity to review the draft plan. This meeting will be during the 3rd week in June.
- A final public meeting where the public will be provided an opportunity to review the final plan for adoption will be scheduled after the final review and approval by the AEMA and the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Closing Comments

- If you are just a regular Citizen, please fill out one of our General Questionnaires.
- Title III Reporting Facilities please complete a questionnaire that includes an attached facility survey
- All School Locations (County and City) also complete a questionnaire that includes an attached facility survey.

Director Ashburn stated that he couldn't stress strongly enough how important the Hazard Mitigation Plan is and the completing and returning of the Questionnaires. Not only did municipalities and the County Board of Education get funding to construct Community Storm Shelters but here in town, Scottsboro WS&G received \$125,000 for the purchase of a Generator this was a 75/25 Federal Grant.

As he adjourned the meeting, Director Ashburn thanked those who attended for their willingness to serve on the Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee. Then Ashburn added that attendees should remember that we here at Jackson County EMA are public servants and are here to help you in any way we can.

There was no further business to be conducted and the meeting was adjourned.

Mike Ashburn, Director
Jackson County EMA

Jane Stump, Planner
Jackson County EMA

Present: 37 Persons attended meeting.

Attendees

Gene Necklaus, Chief
 Greg Lockard
 Sandra Spivey, Superintendent
 Tony Ball, Asst. Superintendent
 Charity Manning, Asst. Co Engineer
 Brad Allen
 Jeremy Windsor
 Larry Anderson
 Howie Rose, SR Program MGR
 J. Brent Wilson
 Roy Quinn
 Brett Wyatt
 Danny Stephens
 Stanley Nixon
 Jackie Fowler
 John Jordan, Coroner
 Jim Helms
 Kristie Crabtree, Director
 Shannon Heikkinen
 Ken Harding, Superintendent
 J. D. Sargent
 Chris McCormack
 Roger Woodyard
 Rocky Harnen
 Don Toney
 Lora Johnson, City Clerk
 Tory Myers
 Steve Helms, Mayor
 Michael Tyler, EP Coordinator
 Tonya Williams
 Victor Manning
 John Hardman
 Jennifer Hall, Town Clerk
 Leaman Smith, Mayor
 Mike Ashburn, Director
 Felix Jackson, Deputy Director
 Jane Stump, Secretary LEPC

Organization/Agency/Business

Scottsboro Fire Department
 Scottsboro Fire Department
 Scottsboro City Schools
 Scottsboro City Schools
 Jackson County Dept Public Works
 Maples Industry
 Maples Industry
 Jackson CO Council on Aging (COA)
 TVA – Generation Emergency
 Preparedness & Response
 WCF 1A STA
 TVA
 TVA
 TVA
 TVA
 Jackson Co Coroner’s Office
 Precision Towing
 Jackson County DHR
 Jackson County DHR
 Jackson County Board of Education
 Jackson County Board of Education
 SRT Safety
 SRT Safety
 Jackson County Sheriff’s Department
 Highlands Medical Center (Hospital)
 Town of Langston
 Air-EVAC EMT/Jackson Co CERT Coor.
 Town of Woodville
 Alabama Department of Public Health
 Step in the Light Mission
 Jackson County Assn of Vol. Firefighters
 Scottsboro WSG
 Town of Pisgah
 Town of Pisgah
 Jackson County EMA
 Jackson County EMA
 Jackson County EMA

Meeting #2
2:00 p.m.

2015 JACKSON COUNTY
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) Review/Update
Stakeholders/Technical Advisors/General Public Meeting
January 22, 2015
Sign-in Sheet - COVER PAGE

JACKSON COUNTY

Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA)

①

January 22, 2015
Sign-in Sheet

First Name	Last Name	Agency	Phone Number	E-Mail Address
Lora	Johnson	Town of Langston		
Jennifer	Hell	Town of Pigeon		
Leamon	Smith	Town of Pigeon		
Brett	Wyatt	TVA		
Stanley	NIXON	TVA		
DAN WILSON	STEPHENS	TVA		
JD	Sargent	JC Bd of Ed	256-259-9507	Sargentj@jackson.kv.a1.us
Howie	Rose	TVA Senior Program Manager Generation Emergency Preparedness & Response	865-250-7347	Whrose@tva.gov
Brent	Wilson	TVA WCF IA-STA	256-759-3210	Jb.wilson@tva.gov
CHRIS	MCCORMACK	SRT SAFETY	423-718-2330	CMCCORMACK@SRTSAFETY.COM
ROGER	WOODYARD	SRT SAFETY	423-413-5582	Rwoodyard@SRTSAFETY.COM
John	JORDAN	JACKSON CO. COORD.	256-244-0500	jjordan3@charter.net

(2)

JACKSON COUNTY
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA)

January 22, 2015
 Sign-in Sheet

First Name	Last Name	Agency	Phone Number	E-Mail Address
Felix	Jackson	Jackson Co EMA	256-574-9342	Emaz@Jach.net
Gene	Neuberg	S. F. D		
Don	Toney	Hshlands	256-218-3730	dtoney@jcha.org
Ken	Harding	JC Bd of Ed.	256 259-9500	hardingk@jackson.k12.al.us
Rocky	Harnen	JCSO	256-990-9333	harnen@aol.com
Jim	Helm's	Precision Towing	256-575-9001	Jim.Helm@scottsboro.org
Kristie	Crabtree	DHR	256 575 6037	Kristie.Crabtree@dhr.alabama.gov
Shannon	Heckkinen	DHR	256 575 6034	shannon.heckkinen@dhr.alabama.gov
Larry	Anderson	COA	256-244-7688	jc.mpt@scottsboro.org
TORY	MIVERS	AIR EMAC / EMA	256-541-1360	
Michael	Tyler	ADPH	256 301 6713	Michael.Tyler@adph.state.ak.us

JACKSON COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

JACKSON COUNTY Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA)

January 22, 2015
Sign-in Sheet

③

First Name	Last Name	Agency	Phone Number	E-Mail Address
Greg	Lockard	Scottsboro FD		
Sandra	Spuey	Scottsboro City Schools		
Tony	Ball	Scottsboro City Schools		
Charity	Manning	Jackson Co Public Works		
BRAD	AUGEN	MAPLES		
Jeremy	Windsor	Maples		
J. Roy	Quinn	TVA, Asset Mgr	423-464-2503	
Ron	MASTROS	TVA		
Jackie	Fowler	TVA		
Steve	Helms	Town of Woodville		
Tony	Williams	Step in the Light Mission		

JACKSON COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

JACKSON COUNTY
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA)

January 22, 2015
Sign-in Sheet

④

First Name	Last Name	Agency	Phone Number	E-Mail Address
JANE	Stump, ^{Temp} Planner	Jackson Co EMA	256-548-2212	stumpjane@charter.net
MIKE	ASHBURN	JACKSON Co EMA	256-574-9527	EMA@JCCH.NET

JACKSON COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

JACKSON COUNTY
Threat Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) Meeting
Jackson County EMA Office
Courthouse Basement-Room 10
Scottsboro, AL
January 22, 2015
2:00 P.M.

A meeting of the Jackson County Threat Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) Committee (A part of the Hazard Mitigation Plan Review/Update Committee) was held Thursday, January 22, 2015 at 2:00 p.m. in the Jackson County Emergency Management Agency office, Courthouse Basement, Room 10. Thirty-seven persons attended the meeting.

Welcome and Introductions

EMA Director Mike Ashburn, Jackson County EMA Director and Chairman of LEPC, called the meeting to order and welcomed attendees. Attendees introduced themselves in rotation around the room.

Jackson County Emergency Management Agency (JCEMA)

Jackson County EMA has four personnel. Myself, Mike Ashburn, Director and Certified Local Emergency Manager (CLEM) and Felix Jackson, Deputy Director and we are both full time. We have one Temp/Part-time, Jane Stump and Volunteer Tory (Spike) Myers who serves as our CERT Program Coordinator. Director Ashburn took this opportunity to commend Spike Myers, for taking the required 1000 hours training to achieve AEMA Intermediate Level Certification. Several of the courses he attended were in Emmitsburg Maryland at the Emergency Management Institute.

Director Ashburn let the attendees know that Deputy Director Jackson is at Goosepond Civic Center today at the Senior EXPO where he is registering citizens for Code RED and handing out preparedness pamphlets. Citizens over the age of 65 make up about 20% of Jackson County's 53,000 total population. The April 27, 2011 tornado called special attention to the needs of this age group before, during and after a disaster. Many of the people in this age group don't have family or others who can/will see after them during and after a disaster. We, at EMA, do our best to keep these senior citizens informed on methods of receiving warning and provide information regarding preparing for and surviving disasters and emergencies

Threat Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA)

Jackson County's most recent THIRA was completed and submitted August 14, 2014. Annually we are required to identify threats and hazards of concern within our area both city and county. After threats and hazards are identified we have to have mitigation, preparedness,

response and recovery to address each of the identified threats/hazards. THIRA addresses All hazards including natural, technological, human-caused, any type hazard. This is an on-going process. Example: Tornado coming through a little town with a small tax base and it took out all their retail facilities. Not only are you talking about damage and injury/loss of life but also the damage to their tax base. It could result in a huge loss to tax payers. If you have damage to the towns buildings/homes, it can cause loss of ad valorem tax.

Jackson County Pre-Disaster Debris Removal Contract

Director was speaking with the Mayor of Woodville about the Pre-Disaster Debris Removal Contract that Jackson County Commission has entered into. It was bid out. Our last storm cost \$40.00 per cubic yard for debris removal. With the county's contract, in the future, it will cost \$7.00 per cubic yard. Jackson Co Public Works has this Pre-disaster Debris Removal contract in place but any town that wishes to piggy-back on it can do so. Municipalities are responsible for getting their streets cleaned-up after a storm and if you're not yet signed up, I would recommend highly that you enter into the county's contract. If you wish to get more information on this subject, contact the EMA or the county commission. After the April 27, 2011 Tornado/storm, we had 350,000 cubic yards of debris that had to be removed and disposed of at a cost of millions of dollars. Pre-planning on debris removal is part of what THIRA is about.

Director named all hazards listed in Jackson County's current THIRA

Director asked that if any attendees believe they have a special hazard in their area or business other than those he named, to please let EMA know and we can help and it can be included in our THIRA. Director Ashburn called for any questions on THIRA and received no response. The Director announced and attendees agreed that Hazards for THIRA Jackson County area are determined as follows:

- Drought/Heat Wave
- Earthquake
- Floods
- Hail
- Landslide
- Land Subsidence (Sinkhole)
- Lightning
- Severe Thunderstorm
- Temperature Extremes Heat/Cold
- Tornado
- Tropical Depression/Hurricane
- Wildfire
- Wind Storm
- Winter Storm
- Dam/Levee Failure

Closing Comments

Director Ashburn recognized late commers SRT Safety Representatives stating they were responsible for cleaning up the spill on CO RD 42/HWY 72. EMA was called out at 4:00 pm and these guys worked into the night. Jackson County EMA doesn't recommend any clean-up company but we do provide information on the ones that have performed clean-up in the past here in Jackson County.

Director Ashburn mentioned that in five days he would be in EMA for five year. He said the first incident he responded was a boat sinking at County Park. It was 35 degrees and the wind blowing and Jim Helms worked the clean-up on that incident. Ashburn added that he has reponded to and worked seven boat sinkings in the last five years.

As he adjourned the meeting, Director Ashburn reminded attendees to remember that we here at Jackson County EMA are public servants and are here to help you in any way we can.

There was no further business to be conducted at this THIRA meeting and the meeting was adjourned.

151 Mike Ashburn

Mike Ashburn, Chairman
Jackson County LEPC

151 Jane C. Stump

Jane Stump, Secretary
Jackson County LEPC

Present: 37 Persons attended meeting.

Name of Attendee	Organization/Agency/Business
Gene Necklaus, Chief	Scottsboro Fire Department
Greg Lockard	Scottsboro Fire Department
Sandra Spivey, Superintendent	Scottsboro City Schools
Tony Ball, Asst. Superintendent	Scottsboro City Schools
Charity Manning, Asst. Co Engineer	Jackson County Dept Public Works
Brad Allen	Maples Industry
Jeremy Windsor	Maples Industry
Larry Anderson	Jackson CO Council on Aging (COA)
Howie Rose, SR Program MGR	TVA – Senior Program Manager, Generation Emergency Preparedness
J. Brent Wilson	TVA – Preparedness & ResponseWCF 1A STA
J. Roy Quinn	TVA – Asset Manager
Roy Masiros	TVA
Jackie Fowler	TVA
Brett Wyatt	TVA
Danny Stephens	TVA

Stanley Nixon	TVA
Jackie Fowler	TVA
John Jordan, Coroner	Jackson CO Coroners Office
Jim Helms, Owner	Precision Towing & Recovery
Kristie Crabtree, Director	Jackson County DHR
Shannon Heikkinen	Jackson County DHR
Sandra Spuey, Superintendent	Scottsboro City Schools
Ken Harding, Superintendent	Jackson County Board of Education
J. D. Sargent	Jackson County Board of Education
Chris McCormack	SRT Safety
Roger Woodyard	SRT Safety
Rocky Harnen	Jackson County Sheriff's Department
Don Toney	Highlands Medical Center (Hospital)
Lora Johnson, City Clerk	Town of Langston
Tory Myers	AIR-EVAC & Jackson CO CERT Coord.
Steve Helms, Mayor	Town of Woodville
Michael Tyler, EP Coordinator	Alabama Dept of Public Health
Tonya Williams	Step in the Light Mission
Victor Manning	Jackson CO Assn of Vol Firefighters
John Hardman	Scottsboro WSG
Jennifer Hall, Town Clerk	Town of Pisgah
Leaman Smith, Mayor	Town of Pisgah
Mike Ashburn, Director	Jackson County EMA
Felix Jackson, Deputy Director	Jackson County EMA
Jane Stump, Secretary	Jackson County EMA

Meeting #3
6:00 p.m.

**2015 JACKSON COUNTY
2015 JACKSON COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN
Review/Update
Stakeholders and Technical Advisors Meeting
June 4, 2015
*Sign-in Sheet - COVER PAGE***

*In addition to Stakeholders/Technical Advisors, this meeting was
aimed directly toward the General Public.
Scheduled and Conducted after regular business hours to allow an
opportunity for those whose employment required they work during
the day*

Publicized

HAZARD MITIGATION

PUBLIC MEETING

JUNE 4, 2015

NAME	ORGANIZATION	PHONE	EMAIL
Steve W. Helms	Town of Woodville	256-508-8332	Austin216@BellSouth.net
JOHNNY ROBINSON	Jackson Co 9-1-1	256-218-3911	Johnny@Robinson1.com
Lilly Anderson	Council on Aging	256-244-7688	jc1pt@scottsboro.org
Tory Mears	EMA	256-574-9344	spine@scottsboro.org
BRAD ARNOLD	Jackson Co ARES	256-604-5644	K4WHAP@jacksoncoares.org
RICHARD M ARNOLD	Jackson Co ARES	256-527-9331	KBTRMA@JACKSONCOARES.ORG
Brad Jay	EC Jackson Co ARES	256-574-9344	
MIKE ASHBURN	Jackson Co EMA	256-574-9344	EMA@JCCH.ORG
June A. Stump	" " "	256-574-9344	stumpjune@charter.net

Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Planning Program Public Participant MEETING/RECEPTION
June 4, 2015 6:30 p.m.

- EMA Director Mike Ashburn welcomed attendees then provided overview of 2010 Hazard Mitigation Plan, its project goals and of those goals, what had been completed, what was still being worked on and what project(s) had been postponed.
- Johnny Robinson – lives in Paint Rock Valley. Flooding is a huge concern. Mountains on either side. Don't know how to fix except make the river wider.
- Steve Helms from Woodville, AL said his biggest concerns are US 72 (Hazardous Material) and Railroad Tracks (Coal Transport). Very long trains with over 300 cars and 2 engines at each end, one pulling and one pushing.
- Skyline Area – Concerns are Ice and Snow, Tornado and resulting Power Outage
- Pleasant Groves – Storm Shelters are only at schools. Woodville 400. 600 kids.
- Director said we need 3 large community shelters in Scottsboro, i.e., AL HWY 35 at K&K Trailer Park, On the "Hill" and South End of Town (Goosepond Area)
- All were concerned about Loss of Power (energy interruption). Need additional Generators and also training on safe usage of generators.
- EMA Director said Public Works now has a big generator at their facility. This was one of their projects.
- Director is concerned for citizens in the event of a huge Ice Storm. Many people in the entire county use electric heat pump with no back-up heating source in the event power is interrupted.
- Concerns were voiced regarding evacuating hospital and nursing homes and how to move these people.
- Is there any Grant money for evacuation/transport moving people?
- Ice Storm is a concern
- Cloverdale Nursing Home sprinkler system went off requiring evacuation to another part of the building.
- Director said Jackson County Population is 53,000. City of Scottsboro Population is 15,000; meaning that at least 38,000 residents are serviced by Volunteer Fire Departments and VFD's are having funding problems.
- **Generators.** During tornado outbreak of 2011 everyone was wanting generators. Director explained that generators were being taken to homes with special needs (breathing machines).
- Scottsboro Water Board made application and received a grant for a generator. Generator was installed and project is complete.
- Volunteer Fire Department personnel wished that Electric Coop would cut trees ahead of time instead of waiting until disaster (ice storm)
- Citizens need training on how to hook generator up.
- Request Generators for City Halls and/or Police Departments.

- Need for a Memorandum of Agreement between entities with transport capability (school buses and Council on Aging) allowing entities vehicles to transport during an emergency.
 - Secretary to Email attendees a link to a copy of the Current Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Plan at ema.alabama.gov. (Done-6/4/2015)
-
- Planned for 25 people at \$3.00 per person Food Trays (Chicken Salad Finger Sandwiches and Mixed Fresh Fruit)-----\$ 75.00
 - Plates - On Hand
 - Napkins – On Hand
 - Mixed Nuts ----- \$ 6.86
 - 3 – 12 pack Bottled Water @\$2.29 per pack =\$6.87 -----+ \$ 6.87
- TOTAL – Food/Drink for Reception----- **\$88.73**

Meeting #4
10:00 a.m.

2015 JACKSON COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN Review/Update
Stakeholders and Technical Advisors Meeting
JULY 16, 2015
Sign-in Sheet - COVER PAGE

2015 JACKSON COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN Review/Update

Stakeholders and Technical Advisors Meeting

JULY 16, 2015

Sign-in Sheet

First Name	Last Name	Agency	Phone Number	E-Mail Address
Lara Johnson		Town of Longpton	256-228-6414	langston town hall @ Centnjrke1.net
Jennifer	Hell	Town of Pissach	256-457-3232	pissachtownhall@farmerskt.com
Leamon	Smith	Town of Pissach	11	11
Michael	Tyle	ADPH	256-3016-713	Michael.Tyle @adph.state.nc.us
John	Hardman	Scottsboro WSG	256-574-1515	hardmanjd@scottsboro.org
Victor	Manning	JCAUFD	256-574-9290	victor.manning@jccch.net
MIKE	ASHBURN	JACKSON Co. EMA	256-574-9344	EMAJCCCH.NET
Angela	Aten	Westrock	256-437-3305	angela.aten@ westrock.com
Jared	Cassidy	Madison Co. EMA	256-427-5130	Jared.Cassidy@huntersvilleal.gov

* Public is Invited *

2015 JACKSON COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN Review/Update
Stakeholders and Technical Advisors Meeting
JULY 16, 2015
Sign-in Sheet

First Name	Last Name	Agency	Phone Number	E-Mail Address
JANE	STUMP	Jackson Co. EMA	256-574- 9344	stumpjane@ charter.net
Felix	Jackson	Jackson Co EMA	256-574 9344	Emaz@Jack.net

* Public is Invited *

Meeting #5
10:00 a.m.

2015 JACKSON COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN Meeting
Stakeholders and Technical Advisors and General Public
Final Review of Updated Plan
JULY 30, 2015
Sign-in Sheet - COVER PAGE

**2015 JACKSON COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN Review/Update
Stakeholders and Technical Advisors Meeting**

JULY 30, 2015

Sign-in Sheet

First Name	Last Name	Agency	Phone Number	E-Mail Address
MIKE	ASHBURN	Jackson County EMA	256-574-9344	EMA@JCCH.NET
Lora	Johnson	Town of Langston	256-228-6414	langstonjohnson@centurytel.net
Jennife	Hall	Town of P. Sch	256-457-3232	pjschtownhall@ferns.net.com
Felix	Jackson	Jackson County EMA	256-574-9344	Email@Tech.net
John	Hardman	Scottsboro Water, Sewer, Gas	256-574-1515	hardmanjd@scottsboro.org
Victor	Manning	Jackson Assoc. UFD	256-574-9290	victor.manning@jcch.net
JANE A.	STUMP	Jackson Co. EMA	256-548-2212	stumpjane@charter.net

* Public is Invited *

**Meeting #6
10:00 a.m.**

2015 JACKSON COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN Meeting
FINAL Meeting
for Approval of Plan with All FEMA/State EMA Recommended Revisions
Officials and General Public Invited to Attend
May 26, 2016
Sign-in Sheet – COVER PAGE

Sign-In Sheet

Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Plan Planning Committee Meeting

May 26, 2016

10:00 a.m.

Jackson County EMA Office

First Name – Print	Last Name	Agency	Phone Number	E-mail Address
Rbin	Shelton	Individual	256-577-8320	rbin.shelton@jcoha20.org
Victor	Manning	JCAVFD	256-244-5151	victor.manning@jcoha.net
Felix	Jackson	JACKSON Co EMA	256-599-0585	ema2@jock.net
MIKE	ASHBURN	JACKSON Co. EMA	256-574-9344	EMA@TECH.NET
Bob	Manning	Jackson Co. Commission	256-574-9280	bobmanning@jcoha.net
Matthew	Hodges	Jackson Co. Commission	256-574-9280	matthodges@jcoha.net
Jane	Stump	Jackson Co EMA	256-548-2212	stumpjane@charter.net

**Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Plan
Review/Update
Media Coverage/Usage
Regarding Plan/Meetings/Activities**



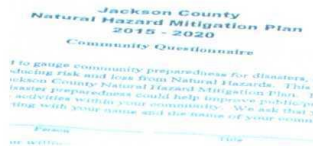
Internet

Jackson County EMA looking for resident input as part of Hazard Mitigation Plan

POSTED 8:00 PM, MAY 19, 2015, BY LAURA CHRISTMAS

SCOTTSBORO, Ala. (WHNT) —

The Jackson County EMA is working to get its county's residents' opinions on what can be improved to make their communities safer in the event of a disaster.



"Right now we're updating our Hazard Mitigation Plan," Jackson County EMA Director Mike Ashburn says.



Ashburn says they've been working on the plan for a while. It has to be updated every five years. "Each entity within the county, each city or town that wants to get public assistance or FEMA grants, has to participate in this," Ashburn says.

As part of the extensive research already being done by the EMA, surveys are put out to the general public to help determine what changes can be made to help make their communities safer in the event of a disaster. "Would it be a tornado shelter that they need, or would they need a siren, or they might be in the flood plain and some work might need to be done along that line," Ashburn explains.

The EMA plans to hold a meeting for the county's residents about this process. "If anybody within the county, any citizen, would like to have some input to us about what mitigation areas need to be addressed in their community that would be a good time to do it," Ashburn says.

It's all part of an extensive process that looks at the county's make up as well as past and present data to come up with the best plan possible. "All of this is taken into account to see how we can help mitigate for the future," Ashburn says.



The EMA is using a grant to help with the process.

The meeting is on June 4 at the EMA office at 6:30 p.m.. Jackson County

Follow

<http://whnt.com/2015/05/19/jackson-county-ema-looking-for-resident-input-as-part-of-haz...> 5/20/2015

Council, from page 1

plan includes near-shore areas such as boat launches, channel access lanes and other defined areas along developed shorelines.

Council members also approved an appropriation in the amount of \$5,000, \$2,000 of which was in the City's annual budget, to Goose Pond for the Annual 4th of July fireworks show. General Manager Lyle Sosebee previously spoke to council members about the need for additional funding. According to Sosebee this is the first rate change since 2004. The cost of the fireworks show has been increased to \$10,500. The increase is due to firework companies rate increases and the unwillingness to perform a fireworks

show for less than \$10,000. This year's show is currently being planned as an off-shore show. Sosebee stated that if the show is able to be performed from offshore, several areas of parking, which were previously barricaded for safety, will be opened up to the public.

Members reappointed Nathan Allen to the Community Development Authority. Allen was the only applicant for appointment. Members also announced a vacancy on the Goose Pond Board. Jim Olenes's term expired this month. Any interested applicants should apply in writing to City Clerk Whitney Phillips by May 22. The next City Council meeting will be held on Tuesday, May 26 at 6 p.m.

Jackson County Hazard Mitigation planning program set for June 4

Public participation is needed in updating the Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Plan according to Mike Ashburn, director of Jackson County EMA.

Public discussion and mitigation materials will be available June 4, 2015 (Thursday Night) at 6:30 p.m. in the Jackson County Courthouse basement, Room 10 (west end). The Mitigation Plan covers all municipalities and rural unincorporated Jackson County.

What is Mitigation?

Mitigation is any action taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to life and property from a hazardous event, such as a tornado, severe storm, ice storms, drought or wild fires to name a few.

Jackson County will also be expanding the Mitigation Plan to cover not only "natural disasters/events" but will also be addressing man-made/technological disasters and events such as hazardous materials release, dam/levee failures, and airplane crashes.

Mitigation, also known as prevention, encourages long-term reduction of a community's vulnerability to natural and technological occurrences. The goal of mitigation is to save lives and reduce property damage. Mitigation can accomplish this, and should be cost-effective and environmentally sound. Mitigation activities can protect critical community facilities, reduce ex-

posure to liability, and minimize community disruption. Examples include flood plain regulations, storm shelters, and maintenance of streams, warning sirens, and community education.

Federal legislation, the *Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000)* requires each community to establish a pre-disaster hazard mitigation program and adopt a natural hazards mitigation plan as a condition for continuing eligibility for FEMA grants and public assistance funds.

Your participation in the planning process is critical to a successful hazard mitigation program for Jackson County including all the cities, towns and communities.

Ashburn ask that you Please come out and join in on the discussion and planning process on June 4, 2015.

"You may enter Courthouse under the awning on the west side (side that faces Hammer's store). The office of Jackson County EMA is the second door on the right. To view a copy of Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Plan 2010, the existing plan, visit: <http://ema.alabama.gov/filelibrary/countypplans/jacksoncountycmpleteplan.pdf>.

For more information please contact: Mike Ashburn, Director Jackson County EMA Phone: (256) 574-9344 or e-mail: ema@jcch.net.

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Wesley Hardman

Mammography bus, from page 1

The Jackson County Healthcare Authority, the governing body for Highland's Medical Center, is funded in part with \$145,000 in TVA in Lieu

the facility and from a local 4 mil property tax. Last year's 4 mil tax that was paid to the Jackson County Healthcare Authority totaled over \$1.4 million.

Healthcare Authority members are associated

The screenshot shows the Facebook page for 'Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Plan 2015'. At the top, there's a search bar with the page name and navigation links like 'Home', 'Jane', and 'Messages'. Below the header, there are options to 'Add Page to Favorites' and 'Go to Settings'. The main content area includes a cover photo, a 'Timeline' tab, and a post from May 1st asking for survey participation. A second post from June 8th shares a link to a news article about a small earthquake near Scottsboro. The right sidebar shows a list of people who liked the page, including Annie Mason, Jimmy Johnson, and others. At the bottom, there are links for 'English (US)', 'Privacy', 'Terms', 'Cookies', and 'Advertising'.

https://www.facebook.com/pages/Jackson-County-Hazard-Mitigation-Plan-2015/1450663... 8/27/2015

(Copy of Letter Printed on Jackson County EMA Letterhead and mailed to adjoining counties presenting an opportunity for those counties to participate in the development of Jackson County Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan.) Mailed to 6 adjoining Counties: Franklin CO and Marion CO Tennessee; Dade CO Georgia; DeKalb CO, Marshall County and Huntsville/Madison CO Alabama)

May 29, 2015

Director
XXXXXX County Emergency Management Agency
XXXXXXXX ST
XXXXXX, XX XXXXX

RE: Invitation to Participate in the Update of Jackson
County Hazard Mitigation Plan

Dear Sir:

The current Jackson County Alabama Hazard Mitigation Plan (August 2010) was developed to reduce our risks and losses associated with natural disasters.

Hazards addressed in the plan are Climatic Hazards: Drought, Flooding, Hailstorms, Hurricane/Tropical Storm, Lightning, Temperature extremes, Thunderstorms and High Winds, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Storms Geologic Hazards: Earthquake, Land Subsidence and Landslide.

Per federal regulation - the *Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000* - the Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Plan ("JCHMP") must be formally updated on a five-year cycle. Every municipality within the County and Jackson County Commission (Representing unincorporated areas of the County) adopted the current JCHMP by resolution August 30, 2010, and it was approved by FEMA on January 24, 2011. Consequently, the JCHMP must be updated by January 24, 2016. Jackson County EMA is currently leading the JCHMP update effort.

FEMA Best Practices in Local Mitigation Planning suggests that neighboring counties/ jurisdictions should be invited to participate in the development of the Plan. Following this directive, and because our counties face many of the same hazards, I want to extend an invitation to you to provide input in the planning process by reviewing the current Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Plan which can be viewed at <http://ema.alabama.gov/filelibrary/CountyPlans/JacksonCountyCompletePlan.pdf> and providing suggestions/comments regarding the Plans content, planning process, hazards addressed, etc.

Thursday, July 30, 2015. Each meeting begins at 10:00 a.m. Courthouse Basement-Room 10, 102 East Laurel ST, in Scottsboro, Alabama. Or you may submit them by FAX: 256-574-3832 or Email to: ema@jcch.net or return by regular mail to the following address:

Mike Ashburn, Director
JACKSON COUNTY EMA
P.O. Box 566
Scottsboro, AL 35768

If you have any questions, please contact me at 256-574-9344. Thank you for your participation.

Yours truly,

Mike Ashburn, Director

MA/js

XXXXXXXX, XXXX

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX, Mayor
City of XXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXX, XX XXXXX

HON Mayor XXXXXXX:

The current Jackson County Hazards Mitigation Plan (August 2010) was developed to reduce our risks and losses associated with natural disasters.

- This is a multi-jurisdictional plan that serves Jackson County and the municipalities: Bridgeport, Dutton, Hollywood, Hytop, Langston, Paint Rock, Pisgah, Pleasant Groves, Scottsboro, Section, Skyline, Stevenson and Woodville.
- Hazards addressed in the plan are Climatic Hazards: Drought, Flooding, Hailstorms, Hurricane/Tropical Storm, Lightning, Temperature extremes, Thunderstorms and High Winds, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Storms Geologic Hazards: Earthquake, Land Subsidence, Landslide

Our Plan MUST be reviewed/updated every 5 years.

Jackson County EMA is conducting a survey of local communities that provides an opportunity for you to share your opinions about preparing for and reducing your community's risks from natural disasters. The information you provide regarding disaster preparedness could help improve the coordination of preparedness and risk reduction activities in your community.

In order for your municipality to be recognized as an authorized recipient of Hazards Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) funding that may become available, your participation in this planning process is required. I stress this because an entity in Jackson County made application for grant program funding to construct storm shelters but did not participate in planning meetings for nor sign off on the Hazard Mitigation Plan Revision. The entity could not make application for an HMPG nor receive funding directly but had to go through another entity (one that did participate) in order to receive the substantial amount of federal dollars they received for their Safe Room/Storm Shelters.

- The first step in this planning process is to complete and return the enclosed Survey Questionnaire.
- Please be sure to complete Page 5 where you are requested to list any mitigation projects for which you might wish to make application and would like included in Jackson County's Plan in the event HMGP funding becomes available. For assistance with Mitigation Ideas see the following FEMA.gov media site: http://www.fema_mitigation_ideas_final508.pdf

Please complete the enclosed survey questionnaire (*I'm sending you this letter and questionnaire via regular mail and email*) and return it by FAX to 256-574-3832 or scan in and email to ema@jcch.net or return by mail to:

Jackson County EMA
Courthouse Basement - Room 10
102 East Laurel ST
Scottsboro, AL 35768

If you have questions regarding the survey, contact me at 256-574-9344. Thank you for your participation.

Yours truly,

Mike Ashburn, Director

Attachment: Survey Questionnaire

Appendix C

Jackson County Critical Facilities Listing



*Jackson County Courthouse
Scottsboro, Alabama*

CRITICAL FACILITIES LIST - JACKSON COUNTY NATURAL HAZARDS MITIGATION PLAN

Type of Asset	Name	GPS	
Essential/Shelter/School	Bridgeport Elementary School Storm Shelter	34.939601	-86.720227
Essential/Shelter/School	Bridgeport Middle School Storm Shelter	34.943905	-85.714633
Essential/Shelter/School	Bryant Elementary School Storm Shelter	34.939478	-85.628424
Essential/Shelter/School	Dutton Elementary School Storm Shelter	34.607442	-85.91736
Essential/Shelter/School	Flat Rock Elementary School Storm Shelter	34.769435	-85.694814
Essential/Shelter/School	Hollywood Elementary School Storm Shelter	34.721922	-85.969777
Essential/Shelter/School	Macedonia Elementary School Storm Shelter	34.516296	-86.000386
Essential/Shelter/School	North Jackson High School Storm Shelter	34.898521	-85.789058
Essential/Shelter/School	North Sand Mountain High School - Storm Shelter	34.848432	-85.62436
Essential/Shelter/School	Paint Rock Valley High School Storm Shelter	34.842837	-86.244633
Essential/Shelter/School	Pisgah High School Storm Shelter	34.680362	-85.84527
Essential/Shelter/School	Rosalie Elementary School Storm Shelter	34.70015	-85.762844
Essential/Shelter/School	Section High School - Storm Shelter	34.581031	-85.98166
Essential/Shelter/School	Skyline High School Storm Shelter	34.815714	-86.123942
Essential/Shelter/School	Stevenson Elementary School Storm Shelter	34.877628	-85.816281
Essential/Shelter/School	Stevenson Middle School Storm Shelter	34.862867	-85.83531
Essential/Shelter/School	Woodville High School Storm Shelter	34.623524	-86.271452
Essential/Shelter/School	Ernest Pruet Center of Technology Storm Shelter	34.721789	-85.958276
Essential/Law Enforcement/Sheriff DEPT	Jackson County Sheriff's DEPT	34.671985	-86.033918
Essential/Law Enforcement/Detention	Jackson County JAIL & Detention Facility	34.666055	-86.046988
Essential/Law Enforcement/Police DEPT	Scottsboro Police Department	34.662036	-86.035571
Essential/Law Enforcement/Police DEPT	Bridgeport Police Department	34.94861	-85.712414
Essential/Law Enforcement/Police DEPT	Stevenson Police Department	34.867917	-85.50153378
Essential/Law Enforcement/Police DEPT	Hollywood Police Department	34.717686	-85.961177
Essential/Law Enforcement/Police DEPT	Skyline Police Department	34.80065	-86.12068
Essential/Law Enforcement/Police DEPT	Section Town Hall/ Police Department	34.581288	-85.987596
Essential/Law Enforcement/Police DEPT	Woodville Police Department	34.627075	-86.27126
Essential/Law Enforcement/Police DEPT	Pisgah Police Department	34.68142	-85.848192

CRITICAL FACILITIES LIST - JACKSON COUNTY NATURAL HAZARDS MITIGATION PLAN

Type of Asset	Name	GPS	
Essential/Governmental/City/Town Hall	Bridgeport, City of	34.94861	-85.712414
Essential/Governmental/City/Town Hall	Dutton, Town of	34.609261	-85.917146
Essential/Governmental/City/Town Hall	Hollywood, Town of	34.717686	-85.961177
Essential/Governmental/City/Town Hall	Hytow, Town of	34.920733	-85.083347
Essential/Governmental/City/Town Hall	Langston, Town of	34.537847	-86.076729
Essential/Governmental/City/Town Hall	Paint Rock, Town of	34.665726	-86.329642
Essential/Governmental/City/Town Hall	Pisgah, Town of	34.68142	-85.848192
Essential/Governmental/City/Town Hall	Pleasant Groves, Town of	34.7300484	-86.218658
Essential/Governmental/City/Town Hall	Scottsboro, City of	34.671296	-86.035108
Essential/Governmental/City/Town Hall	Section, Town of	34.578611	-85.986389
Essential/Governmental/City/Town Hall	Skyline, Town of	34.80065	-86.12068
Essential/Governmental/City/Town Hall	Stevenson, City of	34.86829	-85.83762
Essential/Governmental/City/Town Hall	Woodville, Town of	34.627075	-86.27126
Essential/Governmental/Utilities-Water	Cumberland Mountain Water Authority	34.783537	-86.119018
Essential/Governmental/Utilities-Water	Jackson County Water Authority	34.622026	-86.164459
Essential/Governmental/Utilities-Water	The Waterworks Board of Dutton & Section	34.497719	-85.850402
Essential/Governmental/Utilities-Water Sewerage & Natural Gas	Stevenson Utilities Water & Sewage & Natural Gas	34.862605	-85.818776
Essential/Governmental/Utilities-Water Sewerage & Natural Gas	Bridgeport Utilities	34.947128	-85.718328
Essential/Governmental/Utilities-Water Sewerage & Natural Gas	Scottsboro WSG (Water Sewer and Gas)	34.672992	-86.030704
Essential/Utilities-Propane	CDNAG Propane (Board Owned)	34.5147102	-85.496276
Essential/Fire	Bridgeport Fire DEPT	34.94845	-85.715571
Essential/Fire	Bryant Fire DEPT	34.921744	-85.638148
Essential/Fire	Crow Mountain Fire Department	34.856216	-86.034999
Essential/Fire	Dutton Fire DEPT	34.609169	-85.917326
Essential/Fire	Fabius Fire DEPT		
Essential/Fire	Fackler VOL Fire Department	34.791865	-85.910563

CRITICAL FACILITIES LIST - JACKSON COUNTY NATURAL HAZARDS MITIGATION PLAN

Type of Asset	Name	GPS	
Essential/Fire	Higdon Fire DEPT	34.847916	-85.622515
Essential/Fire	Hollywood Fire Department	34.717686	-85.961177
Essential/Fire	Hytov VOL Fire Department	34.920733	-85.083347
Essential/Fire	Langston Fire Department	34.537772	-86.076689
Essential/Fire	Limrock/Aspel VOL Fire Department	34.671297	-86.186838
Essential/Fire	Macedonia Fire Department	34.521242	-85.99972
Essential/Fire	Paint Rock Fire Department	34.665958	-86.329458
Essential/Fire	Pisgah Fire DEPT	34.681053	-85.849344
Essential/Fire	Pleasant Groves Fire Department	34.732699	-86.214837
Essential/Fire	Scottsboro Fire DEPT Station #1	34.367142	-86.035899
Essential/Fire	Scottsboro Fire DEPT Station #2	34.614551	-86.064763
Essential/Fire	Scottsboro Fire DEPT Station #3	34.651063	-85.993259
Essential/Fire	Section Fire DEPT	34.580331	-85.989149
Essential/Fire	Skyline VOL Fire Department	34.808077	-86.118846
Essential/Fire	Stevenson Fire DEPT Station #1	34.870532	-85.8321
Essential/Fire	Tri-Community Flat Rock Station Fire DEPT	34.803543	-85.677027
Essential/Fire	Valley #1 Fire DEPT	34.843454	-86.24253
Essential/Fire	Valley #2 Fire DEPT	34.745305	-86.250481
Essential/Fire	Valley #3 Fire DEPT	34.921466	-86.165665
Essential/Fire	Woodville Fire Department	34.62653	-86.272536
Essential/Fire	Forestry Office (Scottsboro)	34.66209	-86.047411
Essential/Medical	Highlands Medical Center	34.66209	-86.047411
Essential/Medical	Highlands Ambulance #1	34.662725	-86.0484
Essential/Medical	Highlands Ambulance #2	34.914611	-85.773375
Essential/Medical	Highlands Ambulance #3	34.680982	-85.849241
Essential/Medical	Highlands Ambulance #4	34.855886	-86.100628
Essential/Medical	Highlands Ambulance #5	34.856059	-85.614992
Essential/Medical	Rosewood Manor	34.645592	-86.029163
Essential/Medical	Cloverdale	34.665368	-86.049677

CRITICAL FACILITIES LIST - JACKSON COUNTY NATURAL HAZARDS MITIGATION PLAN

Type of Asset	Name	GPS	
Essential/Medical	Cumberland Health & Rehab	34.912732	-85.769638
Essential/Medical	Highlands Nursing Facility	34.661881	-86.048161
Essential/Education	Bridgeport Elementary School	34.939601	-86.720227
Essential/Education	Bridgeport Middle School	34.943905	-85.714633
Essential/Education	Bryant Elementary School	34.939478	-85.628424
Essential/Education	Dutton Elementary School	34.607442	-85.91736
Essential/Education	Flat Rock Elementary School	34.769435	-85.694814
Essential/Education	Hollywood Elementary School	34.721922	-85.969777
Essential/Education	Macedonia Elementary School	34.516296	-86.000386
Essential/Education	North Jackson High School	34.898521	-85.789058
Essential/Education	North Sand Mountain High School -	34.848432	-85.62436
Essential/Education	Paint Rock Valley High School	34.842837	-86.244633
Essential/Education	Pisgah High School	34.680362	-85.84527
Essential/Education	Rosalie Elementary School	34.70015	-85.762844
Essential/Education	Scottsboro High School	34.672618	-86.602787
Essential/Education	Scottsboro Junior High School	34.654375	-86.040566
Essential/Education	James Ray Collins Intermediate School	34.650151	-86.039085
Essential/Education	Caldwell Elementary School	34.65964	-86.032056
Essential/Education	Brownwood Elementary School	34.67038	-86.018571
Essential/Education	Thurston T. Nelson Elementary School	34.622441	-86.052868
Essential/Education	Section High School -	34.581031	-85.98166
Essential/Education	Skyline High School	34.815714	-86.123942
Essential/Education	Stevenson Elementary School	34.877628	-85.816281
Essential/Education	Stevenson Middle School	34.862867	-85.83531
Essential/Education	Woodville High School	34.623524	-86.271452
Essential/Education	Ernest Pruett Center of Technology	34.721789	-85.958276
Essential/Education	Alternative School	34.729921	-85.964027
Essential/Education	Northeast State Community College	34.545429	-85.9118889
Essential/Education	Jackson County Bus Garage	34.672744	-86.053625

CRITICAL FACILITIES LIST - JACKSON COUNTY NATURAL HAZARDS MITIGATION PLAN

Type of Asset	Name	GPS	
Essential/Education	Jackson County BOE Central Office	34.675236	-86.061625
Essential/Emergency Agency	American Red Cross		
Essential/Emergency Agency	Salvation Army		
Transportation/Highways	US 72 East and West through Jackson County		
Transportation/Highways	Alabama Highway 35 North and South through Jackson County		
Transportation/Highways	Alabama Highway 79		
Transportation/Highways	Alabama Highway 279		
Transportation/Highways	Alabama Highway 71		
Transportation/Highways	Alabama Highway 117		
Transportation/Highways	Alabama Highway 40		
Transportation/Highways	Alabama Highway 73		
Transportation/Highways	Alabama Highway 65		
Essential/National Protected Areas	Fern Cave National Wildlife Refuge		
Essential/National Protected Areas	Russell Cave National Monument		
Essential/National Protected Areas	Sauta Cave National Wildlife Refuge		
Essential/Medical /Coroner	Jackson County Coroner's Office		
Essential/Governmental	Jackson County Health Department		
Essential/Emer. Operation Centers	Jackson County Emergency Management Agency		
Essential/Governmental	Jackson County Courthouse		
Transportation/Bridges	Stevenson Railroad Bridge (Viaduct) Stevenson AL		
Transportation/Bridges	B. B. Comer Bridge, Scottsboro AL		
Transportation/Bridges	John Snodgrass Bridge, Stevenson AL		
Transportation/Bridges	Little Crow Creek Bridge, AL HWY 117		
Transportation/Railways	Norfolk Southern Railway		
Transportation/Railways	CSX Transportation		
Transportation/Waterway	Tennessee River		
Transportation/Motor Freight and Air Carriers	FEDEX Freight		
Transportation/Motor Freight and Air Carriers	Freightliners		
Transportation/Motor Freight and Air Carriers	Trucking		

CRITICAL FACILITIES LIST - JACKSON COUNTY NATURAL HAZARDS MITIGATION PLAN

Type of Asset	Name	GPS
Transportation/Motor Freight and Air Carriers	Motor Freight	
Transportation/Motor Freight and Air Carriers	AAA Cooper Transportation	
Infrastructure/Communications	Scottsboro Cable Facilities (Scottsboro Electric Power Board)	
Infrastructure/Communications	Farmers TeleCommunications	
Infrastructure/Communications	Bellsouth Phone	
Infrastructure/Communications	Verizon Cellular	
Infrastructure/Communications	Southern Link	
Infrastructure/Communications	Nextel	
Infrastructure Systems/Electricity	Scottsboro Electric Power Board (EPB)	
Infrastructure Systems/Electricity	North Alabama Rural Electric Cooperative	
Infrastructure Systems/Electricity	Sand Mountain Electric	
Essential/Evacuation	Scottsboro Airport	
Essential/Evacuation	Rec*Com	
Essential/Evacuation	Jackson County Fairgrounds	
Essential/Evacuation	Veterans Post Home Complex	
Essential/Evacuation/Education	North Jackson High School – Stevenson AL	
Essential/Evacuation	United Methodist Church	
Essential/Evacuation	First Baptist Church - Scottsboro City	
Essential/Evacuation	National Guard Armory - Scottsboro City	
Infrastructure Systems/Utility	_____ Gas	
Infrastructure Systems/Utility/Pipeline	_____ Natural Gas Pipeline	
Communication Tower Coordinates	_____ Communication Tower	
Communication Tower Coordinates	_____ Communication Tower	

Appendix D

Jackson County Mitigation Projects

Completed and Proposed

JACKSON COUNTY MITIGATION PROJECT LISTINGS - APPENDIX D

Individual Safe Room Sites In Jackson County – 82 Completed 349 Homeowners on Waiting List			
1	1628 CO RD 100 Section AL 35771	42	116 Birdsong Way Section AL 35771
2	45 CO RD 750 Dutton AL 35744	43	1628 Co. Rd 100 Section AL 35771
3	343 CO RD 360 Pisgah AL 35765	44	292 CO RD 620 Section AL 35771
4	10905 AL HWY 71 Pisgah AL 35765	45	4425 CO RD 19 Section AL 35771
5	19664 AL HWY 79 Scottsboro AL 35768	46	3311 CO RD 43 Section AL 35771
6	100 Bluff RD/PO Box 191 Section AL 35771	47	1907 Scenic Drive Section AL 35771
7	4705 AL HWY 40 Dutton AL 35744	48	8316 CO RD 19 Section AL 35771
8	280 Christie DR Scottsboro AL 35768	49	1971 CO RD 62 Section AL 35771
9	19 Gentry Drive Scottsboro AL 35768	50	5301 CO RD 38 Section AL 35771
10	531 CO RD 16 Dutton AL 35744	51	325 Co Road 152 Section AL 35771
11	369 CO RD 442 Fackler AL 35746	52	158 Co Road 465 Section AL 35771
12	54 Marsie AVE Scottsboro AL 35769	53	1904 Garner ST Scottsboro AL 35769
13	103 Shelby Drive Scottsboro AL 35769	54	76 Birdie RD Scottsboro AL 35769
14	8351 CO RD 38 Section AL 35771	55	222 Andrew Jackson Scottsboro AL 35769
15	102 Goldenrod Drive Scottsboro AL 35769	56	200 CO RD 24 Scottsboro AL 35769
16	7619 CO RD 30 Woodville AL 35776	57	1273 Campground Circle Scottsboro AL 35769
17	430 Pace Drive Woodville AL 35776	58	1263 Woods Cove Rd Scottsboro AL 35769
18	685 Drew DR Hollywood AL 35752	59	185 Bella Vista DR N Scottsboro AL 35769
19	2013 CO RD 54 Stevenson AL 35772	60	406 Skyline Shores DR Scottsboro AL 35769
20	2110 Moody Ridge RD Scottsboro AL 35768	61	172 Boyd ST Scottsboro AL 35769
21	912 Clinton RD Scottsboro AL 35768	62	1808 Edwin ST Scottsboro AL 35769
22	255 Campground CIR Scottsboro AL 35768	63	3003 Masonic DR Scottsboro AL 35769
23	2475 Woods Cove RD Scottsboro AL 35768	64	109 Co Road 651 Pisgah AL 35765
24	827 Roseberry DR Scottsboro AL 35768	65	343 Co Road 360 Pisgah AL 35765

25	703 Windsor DR Scottsboro AL 35768	66	10905 AL Hwy 71 Pisgah AL 35765
26	81 Grandwood Ln Scottsboro AL 35768	67	1043 Co Road 57 Pisgah AL 35765
27	19664 Al HWY 72 Scottsboro AL 35768	68	4393 Co Road 369 Pisgah AL 35765
28	1123 Co Road 30 Scottsboro AL 35768	69	4997 CO RD 88 Pisgah AL 35765
29	15119 US HWY 72 Scottsboro AL 35768	70	540 CO RD 778 Pisgah AL 35765
30	81 Grandwood Lane Scottsboro AL 35768	71	331 CO RD 60 Pisgah AL 35765
31	15867 Al HWY 79 Scottsboro AL 35768	72	7377 CO RD 58 Pisgah AL 35765
32	1274 Co Rd 17 Scottsboro AL 35768	73	1019 CO RD 388 Pisgah AL 35765
33	84 Boyd Street Scottsboro AL 35768	74	1316 CO RD 32 Fackler AL
34	304 Kathy Lynn Drive Hollywood AL 35752	75	2827 Co Road 378 Bridgeport AL 35740
35	5479 CO RD 42 Hollywood AL 35752	76	4705 AL Hwy 40 Bridgeport AL 35740
36	498 CO RD 116 Hollywood AL 35752	77	45 Co Road 750 Bridgeport AL 35740
37	2005 Al Hwy 117 Flat Rock AL35996	78	531 Co Road 16 Bridgeport AL 35740
38	9219 Co Rd 14 Flat Rock AL35996	79	3051 Co Road 124 Bridgeport AL 35740
39	7875 Co Rd 14 Flat Rock AL35996	80	3313 Co Rd 51 Bridgeport AL 35740
40	4635 Co Rd 326 Flat Rock AL35996	81	158 Circle Drive Bridgeport AL 35740
41	5373 Co Rd 289 Bryant AL	82	3582 Al Hwy 71 Bridgeport AL 35740

Proposed Community Safe Room Sites - _ Completed Other Sites to Be Determined By JCEMA and/or Local Jurisdictions			
1	9277 CO RD 67 Langston AL 35764	9	6209 CO RD 88 Pisgah AL 35765
2	802 Kentucky AVE Stevenson AL 35772	10	51 CO RD 3 Princeton AL 35766
3	905 E 2nd ST Stevenson AL 35772	11	60 Metcalf ST Pisgah, AL 35765
4	Across RD from 107 Tennessee AVE Stevenson AL 35772	12	162 CP RD 355 Pisgah AL 35765

5	Higdon Park 28424 AL HWY 71 Higdon AL 35979	13	141 AL HWY 71 Section AL 35771
6	Princeton Park 325 CO RD 3 Princeton AL 35766	14	897 CO RD 25 Scottsboro AL 35768
7	Bridgeport #1 602 Broadway AVE Bridgeport AL 35740	15	930 Old MT Carmel RD Stevenson AL 35772
8	Bridgeport #2 2101 5th ST Bridgeport AL 35740	16	701 Kentucky AVE Stevenson AL 35772
9	72 Dutton RD Section AL 35771		290 CO RD 63 Woodville AL 35776
10	29490 US HWY 72 Hollywood AL 35752		
11			

Outdoor Warning Siren Locations		
	Location	Complete
1		
2		
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Other sites to be added at Jackson County EMA or Jurisdiction discretion.		

Proposed Generator Locations In Jackson County - 2 Completed			
	Generator Locations	Municipality	Purpose
1	Shelby DR Scottsboro AL 35768	Jackson County Department of Public Works	DPW/Vaccine dis- Pensing POD
2	102 E Laurel ST (Courthouse) Scottsboro, AL 35768	Jackson County	EMA
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
Other sites to be added at Russell County EMA or Jurisdiction discretion.			

Proposed Property Buyouts in Jackson County			
	Buyout Addresses	Municipality	Issue
1	MAPLE STREET	Scottsboro AL	Repetitive Flooding
2	SARTIN PROPERTY	Bridgeport AL	Repetitive Flooding
3	COBB PROPERTY(No Buy Out Yet)	Stevenson AL	Repetitive Flooding
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
Sites to be added at Jackson County EMA or Jurisdiction discretion.			

Appendix E

FEMA Community Status Book Report



Communities Participating in the National Flood Program



Communities NOT Participating in the National Flood Program

Federal Emergency Management Agency Community Status Book Report

ALABAMA

Communities Participating in the National Flood Program

CID	Community Name	County	Init FHBM Identified	Init FIRM Identified	Curr Eff Map Date	Reg-Emer Date	Tribal
010012#	BRENT, CITY OF	BIBB COUNTY	04/11/75	09/04/85	08/18/09	09/04/85	No
010072#	BREWTON, CITY OF	ESCAMBIA COUNTY	12/07/73	12/18/79	06/05/12	12/18/79	No
015009#	BRIDGEPORT, CITY OF	JACKSON COUNTY	03/11/77	07/18/85	12/16/08	07/18/85	No
010117#	BRIGHTON, TOWN OF	JEFFERSON COUNTY	05/10/74	01/02/81	09/03/10	01/02/81	No
010118#	BROOKSIDE, TOWN OF	JEFFERSON COUNTY	08/23/74	02/18/81	09/29/06	02/18/81	No
010431#	BROOKWOOD, TOWN OF	TUSCALOOSA COUNTY		09/07/00	01/16/14	10/21/08	No
010347#	BRUNDIDGE, CITY OF	PIKE COUNTY	10/22/76	06/01/84	12/02/11(M)	06/01/84	No
010231#	BULLOCK COUNTY*	BULLOCK COUNTY	03/28/75	06/01/87	09/11/09	06/01/87	No
010017#	BUTLER COUNTY*	BUTLER COUNTY	04/21/78	09/11/09	09/11/09	09/11/09	No
010033#	BUTLER, CITY OF	CHOCTAW COUNTY	09/24/76	07/05/82	09/03/10	07/05/82	No
010373#	CALERA, CITY OF	CHILTON COUNTY/SHELBY COUNTY	11/02/79	05/01/95	02/20/13	05/01/95	No
	Calera is a dual County community. NSFHA in Chilton County.						
010013#	CALHOUN COUNTY*	CALHOUN COUNTY	11/29/74	09/15/83	09/28/07	09/15/83	No
010471#	CAMDEN, CITY OF	WILCOX COUNTY		04/19/10	04/19/10	05/20/10	No
010374#	CAMP HILL, TOWN OF	TALLAPOOSA COUNTY	09/29/78	07/18/11	07/18/11(M)	07/18/11	No
010204#	CARBON HILL, CITY OF	WALKER COUNTY	10/31/76	03/16/81	10/02/14	03/16/81	No
010119#	CARDIFF, TOWN OF	JEFFERSON COUNTY	09/20/74	01/02/81	09/29/06	05/23/03	No
010181#	CARROLLTON, TOWN OF	PICKENS COUNTY	08/23/74	08/15/78	09/17/10	08/15/78	No
010050#	CASTLEBERRY, TOWN OF	CONECUH COUNTY	04/04/75	08/01/87	11/04/09(M)	08/01/87	No
015010#	CEDAR BLUFF, TOWN OF	CHEROKEE COUNTY	05/15/85	01/01/87	01/19/11(M)	01/01/87	No
010445#	CENTER POINT, CITY OF	JEFFERSON COUNTY		09/29/06	09/03/10	06/05/03	No
	USE JEFFERSON COUNTY (CID 010217) FIRM DATED 6/18/1999 PANEL NUMBER 192						
010233#	CENTRE, CITY OF	CHEROKEE COUNTY	02/07/75	03/14/80	01/19/11(M)	03/14/80	No
010369#	CENTREVILLE, CITY OF	BIBB COUNTY	10/15/76	08/19/85	08/18/09	08/19/85	No
010026#	CHAMBERS COUNTY*	CHAMBERS COUNTY	01/17/75	07/04/88	02/18/11	07/04/88	No
010375#	CHATOM, TOWN OF	WASHINGTON COUNTY	10/20/78	09/29/06	10/16/12	09/29/06	No
010432#	CHELSEA, CITY OF	SHELBY COUNTY		09/29/06	02/20/13	07/16/07	No
010234#	CHEROKEE COUNTY*	CHEROKEE COUNTY	02/16/79	06/17/91	01/19/11	06/17/91	No
010206#	CHEROKEE, CITY OF	COLBERT COUNTY	06/28/74	03/14/80	02/17/10	09/28/79	No
015003#	CHICKASAW, CITY OF	MOBILE COUNTY		03/17/10	03/17/10	04/28/72	No
010197#	CHILDERSBURG, CITY OF	TALLADEGA COUNTY	06/14/74	12/17/87	09/28/07	12/17/87	No
010030#	CHILTON COUNTY*	CHILTON COUNTY	07/26/78	08/15/84	03/16/09	02/07/06	No
010310#	CHOCTAW COUNTY*	CHOCTAW COUNTY	01/27/78	09/30/88	09/03/10	09/30/88	No
010277#	CITRONELLE, CITY OF	MOBILE COUNTY	01/31/75	03/17/10	03/17/10	06/17/77	No
010031#	CLANTON, CITY OF	CHILTON COUNTY	06/28/74	05/01/84	03/16/09	05/01/84	No
010316#	CLARKE COUNTY*	CLARKE COUNTY	06/09/78	10/16/06	07/17/12	10/16/06	No
010446#	CLAY, CITY OF	JEFFERSON COUNTY		09/29/06	09/03/10	08/16/03	No
	USE JEFFERSON COUNTY (CID 010217) FIRM, PANELS 203 AND 204.						
010415#	CLAYMATCHEE, TOWN OF	DALE COUNTY		08/16/07	08/16/07	08/16/07	No
010377#	CLAYTON, TOWN OF	BARBOUR COUNTY	09/29/78	05/01/94	06/18/09	05/01/94	No
010228#	CLEVELAND, TOWN OF	BLOUNT COUNTY	03/05/76	08/03/09	08/03/09	09/09/10	No
010223#	CLIO, TOWN OF	BARBOUR COUNTY	07/11/75	07/18/85	08/18/09	07/18/85	No
010480#	COALING, TOWN OF	TUSCALOOSA COUNTY		09/28/07	01/16/14	07/08/08	No
010236#	COFFEE COUNTY*	COFFEE COUNTY	01/17/75	12/05/90	08/19/10	12/05/90	No
010408#	COFFEE SPRINGS, TOWN OF	GENEVA COUNTY		02/20/08	02/20/08(M)	11/01/10	No
010484#	COFFEEVILLE, TOWN OF	CLARKE COUNTY		10/16/06	07/17/12(M)	05/20/10	No
010481#	COKER, TOWN OF	TUSCALOOSA COUNTY		09/28/07	01/16/14	08/14/08	No
010318#	COLBERT COUNTY*	COLBERT COUNTY	02/24/78	06/15/81	02/17/10	07/09/81	No
010066#	COLLINSVILLE, TOWN OF	DEKALB COUNTY	01/02/76	04/15/80	09/29/11	04/15/80	No

**Federal Emergency Management Agency
Community Status Book Report
ALABAMA**

Communities Participating in the National Flood Program

CID	Community Name	County	Init FHB Identified	Init FIRM Identified	Curr Eff Map Date	Reg-Emer Date	Tribal
010439#	COLONY, TOWN OF	CULLMAN COUNTY		12/02/04	05/24/11(M)	03/25/08	No
010101#	COLUMBIA, TOWN OF	HOUSTON COUNTY	02/20/76	09/04/85	09/03/14	09/04/85	No
010449#	COLUMBIANA, CITY OF	SHELBY COUNTY		09/29/06	02/20/13	09/29/06	No
010319#	CONECUH COUNTY*	CONECUH COUNTY	07/07/78	11/04/09	11/04/09(M)	11/04/09	No
010052#	COOSA COUNTY *	COOSA COUNTY	12/27/74	08/15/84	11/26/10	08/15/84	No
015012#	COOSADA, TOWN OF	ELMORE COUNTY	08/19/86	08/19/86	09/03/14	09/17/86	No
010205#	CORDOVA, CITY OF	WALKER COUNTY	06/31/74	03/16/81	10/02/14	03/16/81	No
010102#	COTTONWOOD, TOWN OF	HOUSTON COUNTY	05/17/74	04/05/88	09/03/14	04/05/88	No
010141#	COURTLAND, TOWN OF	LAWRENCE COUNTY	03/08/74	04/17/78	09/11/09	04/17/78	No
010244#	COVINGTON COUNTY *	COVINGTON COUNTY	12/13/74	09/01/80	11/04/09(M)	09/01/80	No
010103#	COWARTS, TOWN OF	HOUSTON COUNTY	10/31/75	11/21/02	09/03/14	12/16/05	No
010246#	CRENSHAW COUNTY*	CRENSHAW COUNTY	12/08/74	07/17/86	10/16/09(M)	07/17/86	No
010409#	CREOLA, CITY OF	MOBILE COUNTY		03/17/10	03/17/10	12/31/81	No
010367#	CROSSVILLE, TOWN OF	DEKALB COUNTY	10/29/76	02/20/08	09/29/11(M)	11/22/10	No
010379#	CUBA, TOWN OF	SUMTER COUNTY	03/18/79	04/03/12	04/03/12(M)	04/03/12	No
010247#	CULLMAN COUNTY *	CULLMAN COUNTY	07/28/78	06/17/81	05/24/11	02/27/06	No
010209#	CULLMAN, CITY OF	CULLMAN COUNTY	08/09/74	01/14/77	05/24/11	01/14/77	No
010211#	DADEVILLE, CITY OF	TALLAPOOSA COUNTY	12/27/74	09/18/85	07/18/11(M)	09/18/85	No
010060#	DALE COUNTY *	DALE COUNTY	10/18/74	07/04/89	08/16/07	07/04/89	No
010061#	DALEVILLE, CITY OF	DALE COUNTY	07/16/76	09/04/85	08/16/07	09/04/85	No
010063#	DALLAS COUNTY*	DALLAS COUNTY	01/03/75	08/29/86	09/03/14	09/29/86	No
010005#	DAPHNE, CITY OF	BALDWIN COUNTY	06/07/74	03/02/81	07/17/07	03/02/81	No
010418#	DAUPHIN ISLAND, TOWN OF	MOBILE COUNTY		03/17/10	03/17/10	12/11/70	No
010380#	DAVISTON, TOWN OF	TALLAPOOSA COUNTY	10/06/78	07/18/11	07/18/11(M)	07/18/11	No
010320#	DE KALB COUNTY *	DEKALB COUNTY	04/28/78	02/20/08	09/29/11	02/20/08	No
010176#	DECATUR, CITY OF INCLUDES THE CITY OF FLINT CITY	MORGAN COUNTY	05/24/74	09/05/79	12/16/05	09/05/79	No
010157#	DEMOPOLIS, CITY OF	MARENGO COUNTY	06/07/74	12/17/87	11/02/11	12/17/87	No
010135#	DETROIT, TOWN OF	LAMAR COUNTY	08/30/74	05/03/10	05/03/10(M)	06/01/87	No
010438#	DODGE CITY, TOWN OF	CULLMAN COUNTY		12/02/04	05/24/11(M)	07/27/06	No
010381#	DORA, CITY OF	WALKER COUNTY	04/04/80	08/02/07	10/02/14	08/02/07	No
010104#	DOTMAN, CITY OF	DALE COUNTY/HOUSTON COUNTY	12/28/73	01/15/88	09/03/14	01/15/88	No
010350#	DOUBLE SPRINGS, TOWN OF	WINSTON COUNTY	01/28/77	09/01/91	08/18/09(L)	09/01/91	No
010056#	DOZIER, TOWN OF	CRENSHAW COUNTY	09/20/74	03/01/95	10/16/09(M)	03/01/95	No
010353#	DUTTON, TOWN OF	JACKSON COUNTY	07/02/76	12/16/08	12/16/08	03/18/85	No
010073#	EAST BREWTON, CITY OF	ESCAMBIA COUNTY	11/23/73	12/04/79	06/05/12	12/04/79	No
015004#	ELBA, CITY OF	COFFEE COUNTY		10/11/72	08/19/10	10/06/72	No
010212#	ELBERTA, TOWN OF	BALDWIN COUNTY	11/15/74	06/17/02	(N5PHA)	03/08/11	No
010408#	ELMORE COUNTY*	ELMORE COUNTY	12/15/78	02/19/86	09/03/14	02/19/86	No
010490#	ELMORE, TOWN OF	ELMORE COUNTY		11/19/08	09/03/14	01/12/12	No
010045#	ENTERPRISE, CITY OF	COFFEE COUNTY	07/26/74	07/02/80	08/19/10	07/02/80	No
010383#	EPES, TOWN OF	SUMTER COUNTY	10/20/78	04/03/12	04/03/12	04/30/13	No
010251#	ESCAMBIA COUNTY *	ESCAMBIA COUNTY	10/27/78	09/28/07	06/05/12	09/29/07	No
010077#	ETOWAH COUNTY *	ETOWAH COUNTY	02/17/78	04/15/82	09/26/08	02/27/90	No
010011#	EUFALA, CITY OF	BARBOUR COUNTY	12/14/73	01/15/88	08/18/09	01/15/88	No
010083#	EUTAW, CITY OF	GREENE COUNTY	11/08/74	08/19/85	08/05/10(M)	08/19/85	No
010051#	EVERGREEN, CITY OF	CONECUH COUNTY	08/08/75	09/04/85	11/04/09(M)	05/26/98	No
010120#	FAIRFIELD, CITY OF	JEFFERSON COUNTY	12/17/76	09/11/81	09/29/06	09/11/81	No
010006#	FAIRHOPE, CITY OF	BALDWIN COUNTY	05/24/74	04/15/80	07/17/07	01/05/78	No
010177#	FALKVILLE, TOWN OF	MORGAN COUNTY	05/24/74	01/03/79	12/16/05	01/03/79	No
010219#	FAYETTE COUNTY *	FAYETTE COUNTY	01/10/75	09/18/85	06/04/10	09/18/85	No

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CID	Community Name	County	Init FHM Identified	Init FIRM Identified	Curr Eff Map Date	Reg-Emer Date	Tribal
010097#	HEADLAND, CITY OF	HENRY COUNTY	06/28/74	08/19/86	09/28/07	08/19/86	No
010043#	HEFLIN, CITY OF	CLEBURNE COUNTY	11/01/74	07/05/82	08/16/11	07/05/82	No
010294#	HELENA, CITY OF	SHELBY COUNTY	01/10/75	01/06/82	02/20/13	01/06/82	No
010357#	HENAGAR, TOWN OF	DEKALB COUNTY	03/12/76	02/20/08	09/29/11(M)	02/20/08	No
010261#	HENRY COUNTY*	HENRY COUNTY	01/17/75	08/01/87	09/28/07	08/01/87	No
010019#	HIGHLAND LAKE, TOWN OF	BLOUNT COUNTY		08/03/09	08/03/09(M)	02/17/10	No
010305#	HILLSBORO, TOWN OF	LAWRENCE COUNTY	10/01/76	04/02/86	09/11/09(M)	04/02/86	No
010021#	HOBSON CITY, TOWN OF	CALHOUN COUNTY	05/17/74	09/30/83	09/28/07	09/30/83	No
010426#	HODGES, TOWN OF	FRANKLIN COUNTY		09/29/10	09/29/10(M)	09/29/10	No
010254#	HOKES BLUFF, TOWN OF	ETOWAH COUNTY	12/10/76	03/28/80	09/26/08(M)	03/28/80	No
010440#	HOLLY POND, TOWN OF	CULLMAN COUNTY		12/02/04	05/24/11(M)	06/26/08	No
010111#	HOLLYWOOD, TOWN OF	JACKSON COUNTY	03/08/74	09/29/86	12/16/08	09/29/86	No
015006#	HOMEWOOD, CITY OF	JEFFERSON COUNTY		03/30/73	09/03/10	03/30/73	No
010123#	HOOVER, CITY OF	SHELBY COUNTY;JEFFERSON COUNTY	11/29/74	02/04/81	02/20/13	02/04/81	No
010098#	HOUSTON COUNTY *	HOUSTON COUNTY	02/14/75	09/29/89	09/03/14	09/29/89	No
010337#	HUEYTOWN, CITY OF	JEFFERSON COUNTY	10/01/76	01/02/81	09/03/10	01/02/81	No
010153#	HUNTSVILLE, CITY OF	MADISON COUNTY	05/24/74	11/01/79	10/02/14	11/01/79	No
010185#	HURTSBORO, TOWN OF	RUSSELL COUNTY	07/18/75	01/06/82	07/22/10	01/06/82	No
010389#	IDER, TOWN OF	DEKALB COUNTY		02/20/08	09/29/11(M)	02/02/11	No
010430#	INDIAN SPRINGS VILLAGE, TOWN OF	SHELBY COUNTY	11/29/74	09/16/82	02/20/13	08/10/99	No
	ADOPTED SHELBY COUNTY FIRM DATED 9-16-82						
010124#	IRONDALE, CITY OF	JEFFERSON COUNTY	06/07/74	02/04/81	09/29/06	02/04/81	No
010110#	JACKSON COUNTY *	JACKSON COUNTY	04/28/78	05/03/90	12/16/08	05/03/90	No
010499#	JACKSON'S GAP, TOWN OF	TALLAPOOSA COUNTY		06/17/91	07/18/11(M)	09/11/07	No
	Use Tallapoosa County FIRM panels 010325 0075 B and 0100 B dated June 17, 1991.						
010040#	JACKSON, CITY OF	CLARKE COUNTY	06/27/75	12/17/87	07/17/12	12/17/87	No
010022#	JACKSONVILLE, CITY OF	CALHOUN COUNTY	05/17/74	07/05/82	09/28/07	07/05/82	No
010206#	JASPER, CITY OF	WALKER COUNTY	01/23/74	06/15/81	10/02/14	06/15/81	No
010217#	JEFFERSON COUNTY *	JEFFERSON COUNTY	07/07/78	02/17/82	09/03/10	02/17/82	No
010501#	JEMISON, TOWN OF	CHILTON COUNTY		03/16/09	03/16/09(M)	09/09/10	No
010380#	KANSAS, TOWN OF	WALKER COUNTY	03/16/79	08/02/07	10/02/14	09/09/10	No
010136#	KENNEDY, TOWN OF	LAMAR COUNTY	11/01/74	05/03/10	05/03/10(M)	08/05/86	No
010338#	KILLEN, TOWN OF	LAUDERDALE COUNTY	06/18/76	07/18/85	09/11/09(M)	07/18/85	No
010265#	KIMBERLY, TOWN OF	JEFFERSON COUNTY	07/11/75	08/29/80	09/29/06	06/18/81	No
010106#	KINSEY, TOWN OF	HOUSTON COUNTY	09/13/74	09/29/86	09/03/14	09/29/86	No
010237#	KINSTON, TOWN OF	COFFEE COUNTY	01/10/75	12/30/77	08/19/10(M)	12/30/77	No
010028#	LAFAYETTE, CITY OF	CHAMBERS COUNTY	12/06/74	09/18/85	02/18/11(M)	09/18/85	No
010483#	LAKE VIEW, TOWN OF	JEFFERSON COUNTY;TUSCALOOSA COUNTY		09/28/07	01/16/14	05/08/08	No
010271#	LAMAR COUNTY *	LAMAR COUNTY	12/06/74	05/03/10	05/03/10	06/04/90	No
010029#	LANETT, CITY OF	CHAMBERS COUNTY	05/03/74	07/04/88	02/18/11	07/04/88	No
010502#	LANGSTON, TOWN OF	JACKSON COUNTY		12/16/08	12/16/08	09/09/10	No
010323#	LAUDERDALE COUNTY *	LAUDERDALE COUNTY	03/31/78	02/04/81	09/11/09	02/04/81	No
010324#	LAWRENCE COUNTY *	LAWRENCE COUNTY	05/13/77	06/15/81	09/11/09	03/14/91	No
010250#	LEE COUNTY *	LEE COUNTY	03/31/78	09/16/81	11/02/11	12/29/05	No
010125#	LEEDS, CITY OF	ST. CLAIR COUNTY;JEFFERSON COUNTY	06/07/74	01/02/81	(NSFHA)	01/02/81	No
010235	LEESBURG, CITY OF	CHEROKEE COUNTY	10/15/76	01/19/11	01/19/11(M)	01/19/11	No

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010289#	SPRINGVILLE, CITY OF	ST. CLAIR COUNTY	12/27/74	08/18/86	06/19/12(M)	08/19/86	No
010290#	ST. CLAIR COUNTY *	ST. CLAIR COUNTY	03/31/78	09/29/89	06/19/12	09/29/89	No
010291#	STEELE, TOWN OF	ST. CLAIR COUNTY	02/07/75	09/18/85	06/19/12(M)	09/18/85	No
010113#	STEVENSON, CITY OF	JACKSON COUNTY	05/10/74	12/17/87	12/16/08	12/17/87	No
010138#	SULLIGENT, TOWN OF	LAMAR COUNTY	05/03/74	05/03/10	05/03/10(M)	06/25/76	No
010328#	SUMMERDALE, TOWN OF	BALDWIN COUNTY	01/13/78	06/17/02	07/17/07	12/29/05	No
010194#	SUMTER COUNTY*	SUMTER COUNTY	04/07/78	08/01/87	04/03/12	08/01/87	No
010122#	SUSAN MOORE, TOWN OF	BLOUNT COUNTY		08/03/09	08/03/09(M)	08/03/09	No
010199#	SYLACAUGA, CITY OF	TALLADEGA COUNTY	11/22/74	12/17/87	09/28/07	12/17/87	No
010420#	SYLVAN SPRINGS, TOWN OF	JEFFERSON COUNTY		09/29/06	09/29/06	04/02/13	No
010364#	SYLVANIA, TOWN OF	DEKALB COUNTY	07/09/76	02/20/08	09/29/11(M)	02/20/08	No
010297#	TALLADEGA COUNTY *	TALLADEGA COUNTY	12/13/74	07/02/80	09/28/07	07/02/80	No
010209#	TALLADEGA, CITY OF	TALLADEGA COUNTY	06/07/74	04/15/80	09/28/07	04/15/80	No
010326#	TALLAPOOSA COUNTY*	TALLAPOOSA COUNTY	03/31/78	06/17/91	07/18/11	09/15/05	No
010069#	TALLASSEE, CITY OF	TALLAPOOSA COUNTY/ELMORE COUNTY	09/06/74	09/15/83	07/18/11	09/15/83	No
010131#	TARRANT, CITY OF	JEFFERSON COUNTY	06/28/74	01/02/81	09/29/06	01/02/81	No
010108#	TAYLOR, TOWN OF	HOUSTON COUNTY	09/13/74	11/21/02	09/03/14	04/15/04	No
010273#	THOMASTON, TOWN OF	MARENGO COUNTY	01/10/75	08/19/85	11/02/11(M)	08/19/85	No
010041#	THOMASVILLE, CITY OF	CLARKE COUNTY	08/01/75	09/18/85	07/17/12(M)	09/18/85	No
010344#	THORSBY, TOWN OF	CHILTON COUNTY		03/18/09	03/16/09	11/28/97	No
	THE TOWN OF THORSBY HAS ADOPTED THE CHILTON COUNTY (010030) FIRM DATED 8-15-84.						
010143#	TOWN CREEK, TOWN OF	LAWRENCE COUNTY	06/14/74	09/04/85	09/11/09(M)	09/04/85	No
010155#	TRIANA, TOWN OF	MADISON COUNTY	06/25/76	09/29/86	10/02/14	09/29/86	No
010309#	TRINITY, TOWN OF	MORGAN COUNTY	06/25/76	11/24/78	12/16/05	11/24/78	No
010285#	TROY, CITY OF	PIKE COUNTY	01/24/75	09/18/85	12/02/11(M)	09/18/85	No
010133#	TRUSSVILLE, CITY OF	ST. CLAIR COUNTY/JEFFERSON COUNTY	06/28/74	11/18/81	06/19/12	11/18/81	No
010201#	TUSCALOOSA COUNTY *	TUSCALOOSA COUNTY	05/05/78	01/20/82	01/16/14	08/07/01	No
010203#	TUSCALOOSA, CITY OF	TUSCALOOSA COUNTY	10/24/75	02/01/79	01/16/14	02/01/79	No
010049#	TUSCUMBIA, CITY OF	COLBERT COUNTY	03/08/74	12/01/77	02/17/10	12/01/77	No
010150#	TUSKEGEE, CITY OF	MACON COUNTY	08/16/74	01/06/82	11/18/09	01/06/82	No
010510#	TWIN, TOWN OF	MARION COUNTY		10/19/10	10/19/10	04/02/13	No
010016#	UNION SPRINGS, CITY OF	BULLOCK COUNTY	12/06/74	08/15/83	09/11/09	08/15/83	No
010312#	VALLEY GRANDE, CITY OF	DALLAS COUNTY	01/03/75	09/29/86	09/03/14	06/08/04	No
	USE DALLAS COUNTY (CID 010053) FIRM PANELS 20, 25, 40, 50, 70.						
010068#	VALLEY HEAD, TOWN OF	DEKALB COUNTY	05/03/74	04/15/80	09/29/11	04/15/80	No
010424#	VALLEY, CITY OF	CHAMBERS COUNTY		02/18/11	02/18/11	02/18/11	No
010428#	VANCE, TOWN OF	BIBB COUNTY/TUSCALOOSA COUNTY		08/18/09	01/18/14(M)	06/26/06	No
010139#	VERNON, CITY OF	LAMAR COUNTY	05/03/74	05/03/10	05/03/10	12/17/87	No
010132#	VESTAVIA HILLS, CITY OF	JEFFERSON COUNTY	05/10/74	01/02/81	02/20/13	01/02/81	No
010335#	VINA, TOWN OF	FRANKLIN COUNTY	12/16/77	09/29/10	09/29/10(M)	03/08/13	No
010292#	VINCENT, TOWN OF	TALLADEGA COUNTY/SHELBY COUNTY	04/11/75	06/15/81	02/20/13	09/31/98	No
010183#	WADLEY, TOWN OF	RANDOLPH COUNTY	05/17/74	08/19/85	04/18/11(M)	08/19/85	No
010301#	WALKER COUNTY *	WALKER COUNTY	06/09/78	07/05/82	10/02/14	07/05/82	No
010252#	WALNUT GROVE, TOWN OF	ETOWAH COUNTY	01/31/75	03/16/81	09/26/08	03/16/81	No
010263#	WARRIOR, CITY OF	JEFFERSON COUNTY	12/27/74	01/02/81	09/29/06	01/02/81	No
010302#	WASHINGTON COUNTY*	WASHINGTON COUNTY	12/20/74	08/01/87	10/16/12	08/01/87	No

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Communities Participating in the National Flood Program

CID	Community Name	County	Init FHBM Identified	Init FIRM Identified	Curr Eff Map Date	Reg-Emer Date	Tribal
010340#	WATERLOO, TOWN OF	LAUDERDALE COUNTY	12/17/75	09/11/09	09/11/09(M)	09/09/10	No
010025#	WEAVER, CITY OF	CALHOUN COUNTY	11/30/73	09/30/83	09/28/07	09/30/83	No
010109#	WEBB, TOWN OF	HOUSTON COUNTY	08/23/74	11/21/02	(NSFHA)	05/15/85	No
010401#	WEDOWEE, TOWN OF	RANDOLPH COUNTY	10/06/78	07/05/82	04/18/11	10/29/08	No
010014#	WEST BLOCTON, TOWN OF	BIBB COUNTY	11/08/74	09/18/85	08/18/09	09/18/85	No
010441#	WEST POINT, TOWN OF	CULLMAN COUNTY		12/02/04	09/24/11(M)	06/25/07	No
010451#	WESTOVER, TOWN OF	SHELBY COUNTY		09/29/06	02/20/13	03/25/08	No
010070#	WETUMPKA, CITY OF	ELMORE COUNTY	06/28/74	01/03/86	09/03/14	01/03/86	No
010507#	WHITE HALL, TOWN OF	LOWNDES COUNTY		11/04/09	09/03/14	09/09/10	No
010327#	WILCOX COUNTY*	WILCOX COUNTY	06/16/78	05/01/87	04/19/10(M)	05/01/87	No
010404#	WILSONVILLE, TOWN OF	SHELBY COUNTY	09/07/79	03/01/95	02/20/13	03/01/95	No
010164#	WINFIELD, CITY OF	MARION COUNTY	05/10/74	11/01/79	10/19/10	11/01/79	No
010304#	WINSTON COUNTY *	WINSTON COUNTY	02/17/78	09/01/91	09/16/11(M)	09/01/91	No
015013#	WOODSTOCK, TOWN OF	TUSCALOOSA COUNTY, BIBB COUNTY		08/01/87	01/16/14	01/30/08	No
010114#	WOODVILLE, TOWN OF	JACKSON COUNTY	06/25/76	03/01/87	12/16/08	03/01/87	No
010517#	YELLOW BLUFF, TOWN OF	WILCOX COUNTY		04/19/10	04/19/10	04/16/13	No
010196#	YORK, CITY OF	SUMTER COUNTY	07/11/75	08/01/80	04/03/12	08/01/80	No

Summary:

Total In Flood Program	428
Total In Emergency Program	0
Total In the Regular Program	428
Total In Regular Program with No Special Flood Hazard	11
Total In Regular Program But Minimally Flood Prone	124

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Communities **Not** in the National Flood Program

CID	Community Name	County	Init FHBM Identified	Init FIRM Identified	Curr Eff Map Date	Sanction Date	Tribal
010095#	AKRON, TOWN OF	HALE COUNTY	07/18/75	01/06/10	01/06/10	07/18/76	No
010435#	BAILEYTON, TOWN OF	CULLMAN COUNTY		12/02/04	05/24/11	12/02/05	No
010352#	BEAR CREEK, TOWN OF	MARION COUNTY	06/18/76	10/19/10	10/19/10	06/18/77	No
010460#	BEATRICE CITY, CITY OF	MONROE COUNTY		02/04/09	02/04/09	02/04/10	No
010500#	BILLINGSLEY, TOWN OF	AUTAUGA COUNTY		06/16/09	06/03/14	06/16/10	No
010342#	BRILLIANT, TOWN OF	MARION COUNTY	07/15/77	10/19/10	10/19/10	07/15/78	No
010240#	CAROLINA, TOWN OF	COVINGTON COUNTY	01/10/75	11/04/09	11/04/09	01/10/76	No
010317#	CLAY COUNTY*	CLAY COUNTY		03/17/10	03/17/10	03/17/11	No
010042#	CLEBURNE COUNTY *	CLEBURNE COUNTY		08/16/07	08/16/11	08/16/08	No
010456#	DAYTON, TOWN OF	MARENGO COUNTY		09/19/07	11/02/11	09/19/08	No
010488#	DEATSVILLE, TOWN OF	ELMORE COUNTY		11/19/08	09/03/14	11/19/09	No
010459#	DOUGLAS, TOWN OF	MARSHALL COUNTY		03/18/08	09/16/11	03/18/09	No
010280#	EDWARDSVILLE, TOWN OF	CLEBURNE COUNTY	12/27/74	08/16/11	08/16/11	12/27/75	No
010382#	ELDRIDGE, TOWN OF	WALKER COUNTY		08/02/07	10/02/14	08/09/07(S)	No
010434#	FAIRVIEW, TOWN OF	CULLMAN COUNTY		12/02/04	05/24/11	12/02/05	No
010027#	FIVE POINTS, TOWN OF	CHAMBERS COUNTY	11/15/74	02/18/11	02/18/11	11/15/75	No
010514#	FORKLAND, TOWN OF	GREENE COUNTY		08/05/10	08/05/10	08/05/11	No
010474#	FORT RUCKER, CITY OF	DALE COUNTY		08/16/07	08/16/07	08/16/08	No
010385#	FRANKLIN, TOWN OF	MACON COUNTY		11/18/09	11/18/09	11/18/10	No
010295#	GAINESVILLE, TOWN OF	SUMTER COUNTY	10/15/76	04/03/12	04/03/12	10/15/77	No
010506#	GORDONVILLE, TOWN OF	LOWNDES COUNTY		11/04/09	11/04/09	11/04/10	No
010458#	GU-WIN, TOWN OF	MARION COUNTY		10/19/10	10/19/10	10/19/11	No
010274#	HACKLEBURG, TOWN OF	MARION COUNTY		10/19/10	10/19/10	10/19/11	No
010413#	HALEBURG, TOWN OF	HENRY COUNTY		09/28/07	09/28/07	09/28/08	No
010343#	HEATH, TOWN OF	COVINGTON COUNTY		11/04/09	11/04/09	11/04/10	No
015044#	HORN HILL, TOWN OF	COVINGTON COUNTY		11/04/09	11/04/09	11/04/10	No
010391#	LAKEVIEW, TOWN OF	DEKALB COUNTY	05/07/79	02/20/08	09/29/11	09/07/80	No
010378#	LIBERTYVILLE, TOWN OF	COVINGTON COUNTY		11/04/09	11/04/09	11/04/10	No
010417#	LISMAN, TOWN OF	CHOCTAW COUNTY		08/03/89	09/03/10	08/03/90	No
010519#	LOCKHART, TOWN OF	COVINGTON COUNTY		11/04/09	11/04/09	11/04/10	No
010003#	LOCUST FORK, TOWN OF	BLOUNT COUNTY		08/03/09	08/03/09	08/03/10	No
010473#	LYNN, TOWN OF	WINSTON COUNTY		08/18/09	08/18/09	08/18/10	No
010421#	MAYTOWN, TOWN OF	JEFFERSON COUNTY		01/20/99	09/29/06	01/20/00	No
010525#	MCINTOSH, TOWN OF	WASHINGTON COUNTY		06/01/87	10/16/12	06/01/88	No
010521#	MCMULLEN, TOWN OF	PICKENS COUNTY		09/17/10	09/17/10	09/17/11	No
010520#	MEMPHIS, TOWN OF	PICKENS COUNTY		09/17/10	09/17/10	09/17/11	No
010496#	MYRTLEWOOD, TOWN OF	MARENGO COUNTY		09/19/07	11/02/11	09/19/08	No
010394#	NAUVOO, TOWN OF	WALKER COUNTY	12/28/79	08/02/07	10/02/14	12/28/80	No
010147#	NECTAR, TOWN OF	BLOUNT COUNTY		08/03/09	08/03/09	08/03/10	No
010167#	NEEDHAM, TOWN OF	CHOCTAW COUNTY		09/03/10	09/03/10	09/03/11	No
010412#	NEW BERN, TOWN OF	HALE COUNTY		01/06/10	01/06/10	01/06/11	No
010396#	NORTH JOHNS, TOWN OF	JEFFERSON COUNTY		01/20/99	09/29/06	01/20/00	No
010469#	OAK GROVE, TOWN OF	TALLADEGA COUNTY		09/28/07	09/28/07	09/28/08	No
010214#	PAINT ROCK, TOWN OF	JACKSON COUNTY	12/10/75	06/17/86	12/16/08	01/07/09(S)	No
010179#	PERRY COUNTY *	PERRY COUNTY		12/16/05	09/02/11	12/16/06	No
010245#	PETREY, TOWN OF	CRENSHAW COUNTY	02/25/77	10/16/09	10/16/09	02/25/78	No
010478#	PINE RIDGE, CITY OF	DEKALB COUNTY		02/20/08	09/29/11	02/20/09	No
010360#	PISGAH, TOWN OF	JACKSON COUNTY	09/26/75	12/16/08	12/16/08	09/26/76	No
010321#	RANBURNE, TOWN OF	CLEBURNE COUNTY		08/16/07	08/16/11	08/16/08	No
010443#	ROCKFORD, TOWN OF	COOSA COUNTY		11/26/10	11/26/10	11/26/11	No
010513#	RUTLEDGE, TOWN OF	CRENSHAW COUNTY		10/16/09	10/16/09	10/16/10	No
010362#	SECTION, TOWN OF	JACKSON COUNTY	06/25/76	12/16/08	12/16/08	06/25/77	No

Appendix F

ADOPTING RESOLUTIONS

16-3

State of Alabama
Jackson County

JACKSON COUNTY COMMISSION RESOLUTION

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE 2015 JACKSON COUNTY MULTI-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN, IN FULFILLMENT OF THE FEDERAL DISASTER MITIGATION ACT OF 2000 AND THE LOCAL MITIGATION PLAN REQUIREMENTS OF 44 C.F.R. SECTION 201 AND FEMA LOCAL MULTI-HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING GUIDANCE.

WHEREAS, The Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000(DMA 2000), as administered by the Alabama Emergency Management Agency (AEMA) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) provides Federal assistance to local governments to alleviate suffering and damage from disasters, and broadens existing relief programs to encourage disaster preparedness plans and programs, coordination and responsiveness, insurance coverage, and hazard mitigation measures; and

WHEREAS, the DMA 2000 requirements for local mitigation plans are set forth in 44 C.F.R. Section 201 and the Local Mitigation Planning Handbook, FEMA, March 2013; and,

WHEREAS, as a prerequisite for each Jackson County jurisdiction to continue to qualify for FEMA mitigation grant assistance programs, the DMA 2000 requires the five year update of the 2010 Jackson County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan, which was completed on December 21, 2009; and,

WHEREAS, the AEMA had awarded a \$29,389.63 planning grant funded through the FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) to the Jackson County Commission to fund 75% of the total cost of the five year plan update for all jurisdictions within Jackson County; and,


WHEREAS, the 2015 Jackson County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan has been prepared in accordance with DMA 2000 requirements under the direction of the Jackson County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee with the support of the Jackson County EMA, on behalf of all the jurisdictions within Jackson County; and,

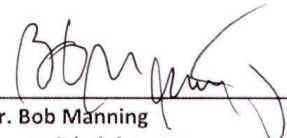
WHEREAS, said mitigation plan addresses all natural and man-made hazards deemed to threaten property and persons within the unincorporated areas of Jackson County; and,


WHEREAS, the Federal planning criteria require formal adoption of the FEMA-approved plan update by each participating jurisdiction.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the 2015 Jackson county Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan is hereby adopted and immediately made effective.

ADOPTED this the 21st day of March, 2016.

APPROVED: 
Mr. J. Matthew Hodges
Chairman, Jackson County Commission

ATTEST: 
Mr. Bob Manning
County Administrator

ATTEST: 
Mr. Mike Ashburn
Director, Jackson County Emergency Management Agency

CITY OF SCOTTSBORO

JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA

RESOLUTION NO. _____

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF SCOTTSBORO ADOPTING THE JACKSON COUNTY MULTI-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN – 2015.

WHEREAS the City of Scottsboro recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property within the City of Scottsboro; and

WHEREAS the City of Scottsboro has prepared a multi-hazard mitigation plan, hereby known as Jackson County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan – 2015 in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000; and

WHEREAS Jackson County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan – 2015 identifies mitigation goals and actions to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property in the City of Scottsboro from the impacts of future hazards and disasters; and

WHEREAS adoption by the City of Scottsboro City Council demonstrates their commitment to hazard mitigation and achieving the goals outlined in the Jackson County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan – 2015.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY OF SCOTTSBORO, ALABAMA, THAT:

Section 1. In accordance with (*local rule for adopting resolutions*), the Scottsboro City Council adopts the Jackson County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan – 2015.

ADOPTED by a vote of ____ in favor and ____ against, and ____ abstaining, this ____ day of _____, _____.

By: _____
(print name)

ATTEST:
By: _____
(print name)

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
By: _____
(print name)

CITY OF BRIDGEPORT

JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA

RESOLUTION NO. _____

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF BRIDGEPORT ADOPTING THE JACKSON COUNTY MULTI-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN - 2015

WHEREAS the City of Bridgeport recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property within the City of Bridgeport; and

WHEREAS the City of Bridgeport has prepared a multi-hazard mitigation plan, hereby known as Jackson County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan – 2015 in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000; and

WHEREAS Jackson County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan – 2015 identifies mitigation goals and actions to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property in the City of Bridgeport from the impacts of future hazards and disasters; and

WHEREAS adoption by the City of Bridgeport City Council demonstrates their commitment to hazard mitigation and achieving the goals outlined in the Jackson County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan – 2015.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY OF BRIDGEPORT, ALABAMA, THAT:

Section 1. In accordance with (local rule for adopting resolutions), the Bridgeport City Council adopts the Jackson County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan – 2015.

ADOPTED by a vote of ____ in favor and ____ against, and ____ abstaining, this ____ day of _____, _____.

By: _____
(print name)

ATTEST:
By: _____
(print name)

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
By: _____
(print name)

CITY OF STEVENSON

JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA

RESOLUTION NO. _____

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF STEVENSON ADOPTING THE JACKSON COUNTY MULTI-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN – 2015.

WHEREAS the City of Stevenson recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property within the City of Stevenson; and

WHEREAS the City of Stevenson has prepared a multi-hazard mitigation plan, hereby known as Jackson County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan – 2015 in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000; and

WHEREAS Jackson County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan – 2015 identifies mitigation goals and actions to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property in the City of Stevenson from the impacts of future hazards and disasters; and

WHEREAS adoption by the City of Stevenson City Council demonstrates their commitment to hazard mitigation and achieving the goals outlined in the Jackson County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan – 2015.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY OF STEVENSON, ALABAMA, THAT:

Section 1. In accordance with (*local rule for adopting resolutions*), the Stevenson City Council adopts the Jackson County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan – 2015.

ADOPTED by a vote of ____ in favor and ____ against, and ____ abstaining, this ____ day of _____, _____.

By: _____
(print name)

ATTEST:
By: _____
(print name)

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
By: _____
(print name)

TOWN OF DUTTON

JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA

RESOLUTION NO. _____

A RESOLUTION OF THE TOWN OF DUTTON ADOPTING THE JACKSON COUNTY MULTI-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN – 2015.

WHEREAS the Town of Dutton recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property within the Town of Dutton; and

WHEREAS the Town of Dutton has prepared a multi-hazard mitigation plan, hereby known as Jackson County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan – 2015 in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000; and

WHEREAS Jackson County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan – 2015 identifies mitigation goals and actions to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property in the Town of Dutton from the impacts of future hazards and disasters; and

WHEREAS adoption by the Town of Dutton Town Council demonstrates their commitment to hazard mitigation and achieving the goals outlined in the Jackson County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan – 2015.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE TOWN OF DUTTON, ALABAMA, THAT:

Section 1. In accordance with (*local rule for adopting resolutions*), the Dutton Town Council adopts the Jackson County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan – 2015.

ADOPTED by a vote of ____ in favor and ____ against, and ____ abstaining, this ____ day of _____, _____.

By: _____
(print name)

ATTEST:
By: _____
(print name)

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
By: _____
(print name)

TOWN OF HOLLYWOOD

JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA

RESOLUTION NO. _____

A RESOLUTION OF THE TOWN OF HOLLYWOOD ADOPTING THE JACKSON COUNTY MULTI-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN – 2015.

WHEREAS the Town of Hollywood recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property within the Town of Hollywood; and

WHEREAS the Town of Hollywood has prepared a multi-hazard mitigation plan, hereby known as Jackson County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan – 2015 in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000; and

WHEREAS Jackson County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan – 2015 identifies mitigation goals and actions to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property in the Town of Hollywood from the impacts of future hazards and disasters; and

WHEREAS adoption by the Town of Hollywood Town Council demonstrates their commitment to hazard mitigation and achieving the goals outlined in the Jackson County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan – 2015.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE TOWN OF HOLLYWOOD, ALABAMA, THAT:

Section 1. In accordance with (*local rule for adopting resolutions*), the Hollywood Town Council adopts the Jackson County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan – 2015.

ADOPTED by a vote of ____ in favor and ____ against, and ____ abstaining, this ____ day of _____, _____.

By: _____
(print name)

ATTEST:
By: _____
(print name)

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
By: _____
(print name)

TOWN OF HYTOP

JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA

RESOLUTION NO. _____

A RESOLUTION OF THE TOWN OF HYTOP ADOPTING THE JACKSON COUNTY MULTI-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN – 2015.

WHEREAS the Town of Hytop recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property within the Town of Hytop; and

WHEREAS the Town of Hytop has prepared a multi-hazard mitigation plan, hereby known as Jackson County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan – 2015 in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000; and

WHEREAS Jackson County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan – 2015 identifies mitigation goals and actions to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property in the Town of Hytop from the impacts of future hazards and disasters; and

WHEREAS adoption by the Town of Hytop Town Council demonstrates their commitment to hazard mitigation and achieving the goals outlined in the Jackson County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan – 2015.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE TOWN OF HYTOP, ALABAMA, THAT:

Section 1. In accordance with (*local rule for adopting resolutions*), the Hytop Town Council adopts the Jackson County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan – 2015.

ADOPTED by a vote of ____ in favor and ____ against, and ____ abstaining, this ____ day of _____, _____.

By: _____
(print name)

ATTEST:
By: _____
(print name)

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
By: _____
(print name)

TOWN OF LANGSTON

JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA

RESOLUTION NO. _____

A RESOLUTION OF THE TOWN OF LANGSTON ADOPTING THE JACKSON COUNTY MULTI-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN – 2015.

WHEREAS the Town of Langston recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property within the Town of Langston; and

WHEREAS the Town of Langston has prepared a multi-hazard mitigation plan, hereby known as Jackson County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan – 2015 in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000; and

WHEREAS Jackson County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan – 2015 identifies mitigation goals and actions to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property in the Town of Langston from the impacts of future hazards and disasters; and

WHEREAS adoption by the Town of Langston Town Council demonstrates their commitment to hazard mitigation and achieving the goals outlined in the Jackson County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan – 2015.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE TOWN OF LANGSTON, ALABAMA, THAT:

Section 1. In accordance with (*local rule for adopting resolutions*), the Langston Town Council adopts the Jackson County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan – 2015.

ADOPTED by a vote of ____ in favor and ____ against, and ____ abstaining, this ____ day of _____, _____.

By: _____
(print name)

ATTEST:
By: _____
(print name)

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
By: _____
(print name)

TOWN OF PAINT ROCK

JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA

RESOLUTION NO. _____

A RESOLUTION OF THE TOWN OF PAINT ROCK ADOPTING THE JACKSON COUNTY MULTI-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN – 2015.

WHEREAS the Town of Paint Rock recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property within the Town of Paint Rock; and

WHEREAS the Town of Paint Rock has prepared a multi-hazard mitigation plan, hereby known as Jackson County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan – 2015 in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000; and

WHEREAS Jackson County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan – 2015 identifies mitigation goals and actions to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property in the Town of Paint Rock from the impacts of future hazards and disasters; and

WHEREAS adoption by the Town of Paint Rock Town Council demonstrates their commitment to hazard mitigation and achieving the goals outlined in the Jackson County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan – 2015.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE TOWN OF PAINT ROCK, ALABAMA, THAT:

Section 1. In accordance with (*local rule for adopting resolutions*), the Paint Rock Town Council adopts the Jackson County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan – 2015.

ADOPTED by a vote of ____ in favor and ____ against, and ____ abstaining, this ____ day of _____, _____.

By: _____
(print name)

ATTEST:
By: _____
(print name)

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
By: _____
(print name)

TOWN OF PISGAH

JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA

RESOLUTION NO. _____

A RESOLUTION OF THE TOWN OF PISGAH ADOPTING THE JACKSON COUNTY MULTI-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN – 2015.

WHEREAS the Town of Pisgah recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property within the Town of Pisgah; and

WHEREAS the Town of Pisgah has prepared a multi-hazard mitigation plan, hereby known as Jackson County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan – 2015 in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000; and

WHEREAS Jackson County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan – 2015 identifies mitigation goals and actions to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property in the Town of Pisgah from the impacts of future hazards and disasters; and

WHEREAS adoption by the Town of Pisgah Town Council demonstrates their commitment to hazard mitigation and achieving the goals outlined in the Jackson County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan – 2015.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE TOWN OF PISGAH, ALABAMA, THAT:

Section 1. In accordance with (*local rule for adopting resolutions*), the Pisgah Town Council adopts the Jackson County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan – 2015.

ADOPTED by a vote of ____ in favor and ____ against, and ____ abstaining, this ____ day of _____, _____.

By: _____
(print name)

ATTEST:
By: _____
(print name)

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
By: _____
(print name)

TOWN OF PLEASANT GROVES

JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA

RESOLUTION NO. _____

A RESOLUTION OF THE TOWN OF PLEASANT GROVES ADOPTING THE JACKSON COUNTY MULTI-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN – 2015.

WHEREAS the Town of Pleasant Groves recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property within the Town of Pleasant Groves; and

WHEREAS the Town of Pleasant Groves has prepared a multi-hazard mitigation plan, hereby known as Jackson County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan – 2015 in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000; and

WHEREAS Jackson County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan – 2015 identifies mitigation goals and actions to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property in the Town of Pleasant Groves from the impacts of future hazards and disasters; and

WHEREAS adoption by the Town of Pleasant Groves Town Council demonstrates their commitment to hazard mitigation and achieving the goals outlined in the Jackson County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan – 2015.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE TOWN OF PLEASANT GROVES, ALABAMA, THAT:

Section 1. In accordance with (*local rule for adopting resolutions*), the Pleasant Groves Town Council adopts the Jackson County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan – 2015.

ADOPTED by a vote of ____ in favor and ____ against, and ____ abstaining, this ____ day of _____, _____.

By: _____
(print name)

ATTEST:
By: _____
(print name)

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
By: _____
(print name)

TOWN OF SECTION

JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA

RESOLUTION NO. _____

A RESOLUTION OF THE TOWN OF SECTION ADOPTING THE JACKSON COUNTY MULTI-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN – 2015.

WHEREAS the Town of Section recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property within the Town of Section; and

WHEREAS the Town of Section has prepared a multi-hazard mitigation plan, hereby known as Jackson County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan – 2015 in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000; and

WHEREAS Jackson County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan – 2015 identifies mitigation goals and actions to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property in the Town of Section from the impacts of future hazards and disasters; and

WHEREAS adoption by the Town of Section Town Council demonstrates their commitment to hazard mitigation and achieving the goals outlined in the Jackson County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan – 2015.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE TOWN OF SECTION, ALABAMA, THAT:

Section 1. In accordance with (*local rule for adopting resolutions*), the Section Town Council adopts the Jackson County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan – 2015.

ADOPTED by a vote of ____ in favor and ____ against, and ____ abstaining, this ____ day of _____, _____.

By: _____
(print name)

ATTEST:
By: _____
(print name)

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
By: _____
(print name)

TOWN OF SKYLINE

JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA

RESOLUTION NO. _____

A RESOLUTION OF THE TOWN OF SKYLINE ADOPTING THE JACKSON COUNTY MULTI-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN – 2015.

WHEREAS the Town of Skyline recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property within the Town of Skyline; and

WHEREAS the Town of Skyline has prepared a multi-hazard mitigation plan, hereby known as Jackson County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan – 2015 in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000; and

WHEREAS Jackson County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan – 2015 identifies mitigation goals and actions to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property in the Town of Skyline from the impacts of future hazards and disasters; and

WHEREAS adoption by the Town of Skyline Town Council demonstrates their commitment to hazard mitigation and achieving the goals outlined in the Jackson County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan – 2015.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE TOWN OF SKYLINE, ALABAMA, THAT:

Section 1. In accordance with (*local rule for adopting resolutions*), the Skyline Town Council adopts the Jackson County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan – 2015.

ADOPTED by a vote of ____ in favor and ____ against, and ____ abstaining, this ____ day of _____, _____.

By: _____
(print name)

ATTEST:
By: _____
(print name)

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
By: _____
(print name)

TOWN OF WOODVILLE

JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA

RESOLUTION NO. _____

A RESOLUTION OF THE TOWN OF WOODVILLE ADOPTING THE JACKSON COUNTY MULTI-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN – 2015.

WHEREAS the Town of Woodville recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property within the Town of Woodville; and

WHEREAS the Town of Woodville has prepared a multi-hazard mitigation plan, hereby known as Jackson County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan – 2015 in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000; and

WHEREAS Jackson County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan – 2015 identifies mitigation goals and actions to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property in the Town of Woodville from the impacts of future hazards and disasters; and

WHEREAS adoption by the Town of Woodville Town Council demonstrates their commitment to hazard mitigation and achieving the goals outlined in the Jackson County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan – 2015.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE TOWN OF WOODVILLE, ALABAMA, THAT:

Section 1. In accordance with (*local rule for adopting resolutions*), the Woodville Town Council adopts the Jackson County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan – 2015.

ADOPTED by a vote of ____ in favor and ____ against, and ____ abstaining, this ____ day of _____, _____.

By: _____
(print name)

ATTEST:
By: _____
(print name)

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
By: _____
(print name)

**JACKSON COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
MULTI-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN – 2015 ADOPTION RESOLUTION
JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA**

RESOLUTION NO. _____

**A RESOLUTION OF THE JACKSON COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION ADOPTING
THE JACKSON COUNTY MULTI-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN – 2015.**

WHEREAS the Jackson County Board of Education has experienced repetitive natural disasters that have impacted Jackson County, Alabama and is concerned for the health and safety of students, faculty and staff, and

WHEREAS the community has prepared a multi-hazard mitigation plan, hereby known as Jackson County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan – 2015, in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000; and

WHEREAS the Jackson County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan – 2015 has been reviewed by community residents, business owners, and federal, state and local agencies, and has been revised to reflect their concerns.

WHEREAS Jackson County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan – 2015 identifies mitigation goals and actions to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property in Jackson County from the impacts of future hazards and disasters; and

WHEREAS adoption by the Jackson County Board of Education demonstrates their commitment to hazard mitigation and achieving the goals outlined in the Jackson County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan – 2015.

**NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE JACKSON COUNTY BOARD OF
EDUCATION, THAT:**

Section 1. In accordance with (*local rule for adopting resolutions*), the Jackson County Board of Education adopts the Jackson County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan – 2015.

ADOPTED by a vote of ____ in favor and ____ against, and ____ abstaining, this ____ day of _____, _____.

By: _____
(print name)

ATTEST:
By: _____
(print name)

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
By: _____
(print name)

**SCOTTSBORO CITY BOARD OF EDUCATION
MULTI-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN – 2015 ADOPTION RESOLUTION
JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA**

RESOLUTION NO. _____

A RESOLUTION OF THE SCOTTSBORO CITY BOARD OF EDUCATION ADOPTING THE JACKSON COUNTY MULTI-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN – 2015.

WHEREAS the Scottsboro City Board of Education has experienced repetitive natural disasters that have impacted Jackson County, Alabama and is concerned for the health and safety of students, faculty and staff, and

WHEREAS the community has prepared a multi-hazard mitigation plan, hereby known as Jackson County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan – 2015, in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000; and

WHEREAS the Jackson County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan – 2015 has been reviewed by community residents, business owners, and federal, state and local agencies, and has been revised to reflect their concerns.

WHEREAS Jackson County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan – 2015 identifies mitigation goals and actions to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property in Jackson County from the impacts of future hazards and disasters; and

WHEREAS adoption by the Scottsboro City Board of Education demonstrates their commitment to hazard mitigation and achieving the goals outlined in the Jackson County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan – 2015.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE SCOTTSBORO CITY BOARD OF EDUCATION, THAT:

Section 1. In accordance with (*local rule for adopting resolutions*), the Scottsboro City Board of Education adopts the Jackson County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan – 2015.

ADOPTED by a vote of ____ in favor and ____ against, and ____ abstaining, this ____ day of _____, _____.

By: _____
(print name)

ATTEST:
By: _____
(print name)

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
By: _____
(print name)