

Tallapoosa County Hazard Mitigation Plan



2016 Plan Update



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Prepared under the direction of the Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee
and the Tallapoosa County Emergency Management Agency
by:



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Tallapoosa County Hazard Mitigation Plan

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Introduction

Tallapoosa County Hazard Mitigation Plan

The Tallapoosa County Hazard Mitigation Plan is a multi-jurisdictional, multi-hazard mitigation plan. This plan fulfills the requirements set forth by the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000). It meets all eligibility requirements set forth by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for grant assistance. To date, assistance is available from the following grant programs: the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), Flood Mitigation Assistance Program (FMA), and Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program (PDM). The Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012 eliminated the Repetitive Flood Claims Grant Program (RFC) and Severe Repetitive Loss Program (SRL) and incorporated these elements into the FMA Program. The FMA Program now allows for up to 100% federal cost share for severe repetitive loss properties; 90% federal cost share for repetitive loss properties; and 75% federal cost share for repetitive loss properties.

This plan covers the entire county including all unincorporated areas, the Cities of Alexander City, Dadeville and Tallassee (the Town of Tallassee crosses county borders – the majority of the town is located in Elmore County; however, this municipality is also included in the Tallapoosa County Plan) and the Towns of Camp Hill, Daviston, Goldville, Jackson’s Gap and New Site.

Authority

Section 409 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Public Law 93-228, as amended), Title 44 Code of Federal Regulations, as amended by Section 201 of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 requires that all state and local governments develop a Hazard Mitigation Plan as a condition of receiving federal disaster assistance.

Funding

Funding for this plan update was made available through the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP). The Tallapoosa County Emergency Management Agency (AEMA) and Lee Helms Associates, L. L. C. entered into an agreement to update the 2011 plan.

Scope

The Tallapoosa County Hazard Mitigation Plan includes all incorporated and unincorporated areas in Tallapoosa County. All hazards that may affect Tallapoosa County and its residents are identified. Hazard mitigation strategies are discussed in terms of goals, objectives and mitigation actions. Responsibility for implementation of strategies is discussed and possible funding sources are identified.

Purpose

“Mitigation is the cornerstone of emergency management. It's the ongoing effort to lessen the impact disasters have on people's lives and property through damage prevention and flood insurance (<http://www.fema.gov/fima/>).” The Tallapoosa County Hazard Mitigation Plan is an effort to identify mitigation strategies that address the hazards to which Tallapoosa County is the most vulnerable. This plan is only one of many actions Tallapoosa County will take to achieve a safer, more hazard resistant environment for its residents.

Section One: Planning Process

Plan update process

The hazard mitigation planning update process began in April of 2014 after Tallapoosa County EMA was awarded a planning grant from the Alabama Emergency Management Agency (AEMA). The Tallapoosa County EMA received 75 percent funding from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The remaining 25 percent was provided locally through in-kind services. The consultant received a signed agreement from the county during August 2015 for the revision of the current plan.

The Tallapoosa County mitigation plan is the representation of the county's commitment to reduce risks from natural and man-made hazards. In doing this, the number, location, extent and probability of natural and manmade disasters occurring within the area was assessed. Previous 2011 plan information was provided to each jurisdiction/local government Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee members participating in the plan update. This information, which included updating of each jurisdiction's data tables, critical facilities and mitigation strategies, were the basis for the plan. Next, actions that would reduce the loss of life or property in the area were considered. In doing this, all jurisdictions, local governments, private-non-profits, first responders (police, fire and medical), neighboring counties, and the general public were invited and encouraged to participate. All jurisdictions, planning committee members, the public, and neighboring communities actively participated by attending meetings and providing input by phone, fax, email, postal mail and one-on-one contacts made by the EMA Director or the consultant revising the plan.

Continued Public Participation

After the initial plan was completed in 2011 and revision made in 2016, it was made available for ongoing public view and comment at the Tallapoosa County Emergency Operations Center, all City and Town Halls, the Tallapoosa County Commission, fire departments, police departments and the sheriff department. Each local government was instructed that amendments or additions could be made to that plan at any time. Additional opportunities for comment were provided at meetings (LEPC, VOAD, etc.) held by the Tallapoosa County EMA. No meeting

notes or sign-in sheets were created and saved for these past meetings; however, they will be a requirement and placed in the next plan revision.

In the future, the County EMA will strive to gain more public participation in the maintenance and updates of the county's hazard mitigation plan by encouraging Parent Teacher Organizations, Senior Citizens Clubs, Chamber of Commerce, Kiwanis Club, etc. by mail, telephone, and personal contacts. In addition, the County EMA will encourage the county and municipalities with websites to place the 2016 plan on their site and offer the public a place to comment on the plan. Jurisdictions having websites are: Tallapoosa County – www.tallaco.com; Alexander City – www.alexandercityonline.com; Dadeville – www.cityofdadevilleal.org; New Site – www.townofNewSite.com; and Tallassee – www.tallassee-al.gov. Jurisdictions not having websites are: Camp Hill, Daviston, Goldville, and Jackson's Gap.

Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee

Before beginning the plan update process, LHA staff coordinated with Mr. Jason Moran, Tallapoosa County EMA Director, to review the hazard mitigation planning committee. Existing members were confirmed to continue service and new members were added where pertinent. Mr. Moran assumed the responsibility as Chairman of the Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee. The Hazard Mitigation Committee consisted of the following members:

Tallapoosa County

Jason Moran, Tallapoosa County EMA Director
Blake Beck, Tallapoosa County Administrator
David Moore, Tallapoosa County Engineer
Jimmy Abbett, Tallapoosa County Sheriff
David McMichael, Tallapoosa County Deputy Chief
David Kelly, Tallapoosa County Forester Supervisor

City of Alexander City

Charles Shaw, Alexander City Mayor
Eddie Futral, Alexander City Water Superintendent

Gerard Brewer, Alexander City Director of Public Works
Willie Robinson, Alexander City Police Chief
Kem Jones, Alexander City Fire Chief
Gaines Hodnett, Alexander City Planning Commission Chairman
Kelly Waldrop, Alexander City School Board Chairman President

Town of Camp Hill

Danny Evans, Camp Hill Mayor

City of Dadeville

Joe Smith, Dadeville Mayor
David Barbour, Dadeville Police Chief
Anthony Wilkerson, Dadeville Fire Chief
Mike Ingram, Dadeville Water Superintendent
Mike Gardner, Dadeville Planning Commission Chairman

Town of Daviston

Joe Clark, Daviston Mayor
Brandon Black, Daviston Fire Chief

Town of Goldville

Coy Powell, Goldville Mayor

Town of Jackson's Gap

Jeff Walker, Jackson's Gap Mayor
B. C. Cooper, Jackson's Gap Police Chief
Wesley Hoyt Stoffergen, Jackson's Gap Fire Chief

Town of New Site

Curtis Mims, New Site Mayor
John McKelvey, New Site Police Chief

Town of Tallassee

Bobby Payne, Tallassee Mayor
Jimmy Rodgers, Tallassee Police Chief
Travis Jones, Tallassee Fire Chief
Wade Shipman, Tallassee Schools Superintendent

Tallapoosa County Board of Education

Mr. Joe Windle, Tallapoosa County BOE, Superintendent

Alex City Schools

Dr. Darrell Cooper, Superintendent

Participation Guidelines

The Chairman of the Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee set forth a list of participation guidelines for the Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee:

1. At least one appointed representative from each participating local government should attend all committee meetings. In the event of extenuating circumstances, the local government may send a non-appointed representative. If a committee member cannot attend the meetings, he or she will be contacted in person, by phone, by email, or by mail in order to obtain the jurisdiction's participation in the plan revision. Committee members are also encouraged to attend neighboring communities' HMPC meetings and participate in their plan updates. Each local government should submit requested information to Tallapoosa County EMA or LHA in a timely manner. Local governments should meet timeframes and deadlines established by the committee. In the event of extenuating circumstances, the Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee Chairman may approve late submissions.
2. Committee members should fully cooperate with the Tallapoosa County EMA and LHA staff during the update and finalization of the Tallapoosa County Hazard Mitigation Plan by providing the best available information necessary to complete the plan.
3. Each participating local government must submit a list of prioritized mitigation actions. The local government must provide mitigation measures and the method used to prioritize the actions. The selected actions must identify the hazard(s) being mitigated.

Committee and Public Meeting Schedule and Participation

Each local government was invited to participate in each of the committee meetings. In the event they were unable to attend the meetings they were required to obtain meeting materials from the Tallapoosa County EMA or LHA prior to or immediately following the missed

meeting. Meeting materials were completed and returned via mail, fax, email, or by scheduling an individual meeting with the Tallapoosa County EMA and/or LHA for the local government to be counted as an active participant in the planning process. Surrounding neighbors were invited by email and encouraged to attend all committee meetings and provide input. The public was also invited and encouraged to participate in all meetings. A public meeting notice was published in the Dadeville Record and the Alexander City Outlook.

Attendees at the meetings were asked to group themselves by jurisdiction in order to review and complete meeting materials that required collaboration, and provide other needed data. Some individuals participated with and contributed to more than one jurisdiction as deemed appropriate. A “Citizen Input on Hazard Mitigation Plan” form (sample found in this section) was available at all meetings for general public citizens to complete. Committee representatives were asked to take these forms and for their concerned citizens to complete. Two forms were completed during the planning process and a combined form is found in this section.

The initial public meeting of the Tallapoosa County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee was held on January 21, 2016 at 10 a.m. in the Tallapoosa County EMA Office – 125 N. Broadnax Street, Room 16, Dadeville, AL 36853. Two public citizens attended the meeting and completed the *Citizen Input on Hazard Mitigation Planning* form. The mid-term public meeting of the Tallapoosa County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee was held on March 24, 2016 at 10 a.m. in the Courthouse Annex, 1200 Lee Street, Alex City, AL 35010.

One public citizen attended the meeting.

The final public meeting of the Tallapoosa County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee will be held during a regular Tallapoosa County Commission Meeting, providing the public an opportunity to comment and input information into the plan prior to the plan’s approval.

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TALLAPOOSA COUNTY
 Thursday, January 21, 2016 at 10 a.m. - EMA Office, 125 N. Broadnax Street, Room 16
 INITIAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING MEETING SIGN-IN SHEET
 (PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY)

NAME	AGENCY OR DEPARTMENT/ JOB TITLE	PHONE/FAX	E-MAIL
Artisan Wychart	Agency: Public Works Job Title: Public Works	Phone: 256-329-3237 Fax: 256-329-3237	artisan.wychart@tallapoosa.gov
Patricia Wylly	Agency: Tallapoosa EMA Job Title: Director	Phone: 256-825-4078 Fax: 256-825-4078	pwylly@tallapoosa.gov
Jamie Moran	Agency: ASD Job Title: Dept CL	Phone: 256-329-6764 Fax: 256-329-6786	moranj@tallapoosa.gov
Reese McCallista	Agency: PCID Job Title: Deputy Chief	Phone: 256-329-6756 Fax: 256-329-6786	reese.mcCallista@tallapoosa.gov
Gabby Fee	Agency: Dadeville, F.D. Job Title: Chief	Phone: 334-987-2341 Fax: 334-987-2341	gabfee@tallapoosa.gov
Anthony K. Wilkinson	Agency: Alexander City, P.D. Job Title: Chief	Phone: 256-329-6773 Fax: 256-329-6774	awilkinson@tallapoosa.gov
Willie E. Robinson	Agency: Alexander City, P.D. Job Title: Chief	Phone: 256-329-6773 Fax: 256-329-6774	wrobinson@tallapoosa.gov



TALLAPOOSA COUNTY
 Thursday, January 21, 2016 at 10 a.m. - EMA Office, 125 N. Broadnax Street, Room 16
 INITIAL HAZARD-MITIGATION PLANNING MEETING SIGN-IN SHEET

(PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY)

NAME	AGENCY OR DEPARTMENT/ JOB TITLE	PHONE/FAX	E-MAIL
Gregles R. Shaw	Agency: City of Alex City Job Title: Mayor	Phone: 256-329-6730 Fax:	mayor@alexandriacity.gov
Carries Annett	Agency: City of Alex City Job Title: Building Department	Phone: 256-329-6714 Fax:	carries.annett@alexandriacity.gov
Rusty Marcell	Agency: Tallapoosa EMA Job Title: Admin Ass	Phone: 256-761-2125 Fax:	rmarcell@tallapoosa.com
Jerry Foote	Agency: Public Citizen Job Title:	Phone: 256-236-7021 Fax:	brotherjerryfoote@gmail.com
	Agency: Job Title:	Phone: Fax:	
	Agency: Job Title:	Phone: Fax:	



TALLAPOOSA COUNTY
 Thursday, January 21, 2016 at 10 a.m. - EMA Office, 125 N. Broadnax Street, Room 16
 INITIAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING MEETING SIGN-IN SHEET
 (PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY)

NAME	AGENCY OR DEPARTMENT/ JOB TITLE	PHONE/FAX	E-MAIL
David E. Garboud	Agency: Tallapoosa Service Dept Job Title: Chief of Police	Phone: 256-725-4212 Fax: 256-825-8428	David.Garboud@tallapoosa.org
Mike Gardner	Agency: City of Dadeville Job Title: City Clerk	Phone: 256-825-9242 Fax: 9291	mkgardner.cityclerk@tallapoosa.org
Kristi Brown	Agency: Alachua Schools Job Title:	Phone: 256-794-1721 Fax:	kbrown@alachua.k12.fl.us
Casey D Davis	Agency: Tallapoosa County Budget Job Title: Student Services & Support	Phone: 256-825-0146 Fax: 256-825-8199	cdavis@tallapoosa.org
David Mervilrud	Agency: Tallapoosa Co. Sheriff Dept Job Title: Chief	Phone: 256-825-4264 Fax: 256-825-1012	dmervilrud@tallapoosa.org
Jimmy Allett	Agency: Tallapoosa County Sheriff Dept. Job Title: Sheriff	Phone: 256-825-4264 Fax: 256-825-1012	jimmyallett@tallapoosa.org



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CITIZEN INPUT ON HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING

Where in the county do you live (Which city or township?)	Tallapoosa
What is your zip code at home?	35010
Do you work with Law Enforcement, Fire Service, Emergency Medical Services, Public Health, or Emergency Management? (Yes or No)	No

Which of these emergency events have occurred at your home or in your neighborhood during the past ten years?

	EVENT	YES	NO
A	Brush or grass fire?		
B	Building fire?		
C	Severe thunderstorm?		
D	Tornado?		
E	Winter Weather?		
F	Terrorism?		
G	Drought?		
H	Hazardous material spill or release from pipelines, trucks, trains, or aircraft?		
I	Hazardous material spill or release from a facility?		
J	Power failure for more than two or three hours?	2	
K	Earthquake		

Did you have to leave your home because of any of these events?

If so, which ones? List by letter designation: _____

Did you lose time from work or school because of any of these events?

If so, which ones? List by letter designation: J

Which of the following events are you concerned about in the next 12 months?

	EVENT	YES	NO
A	Brush or grass fire?		
B	Building fire?		
C	Severe thunderstorm?		
D	Tornado?	1	
E	Winter Weather?		
F	Terrorism?		
G	Drought?		
H	Hazardous material spill or release from pipelines, trucks, trains, or aircraft?		

I	Hazardous material spill or release from a facility?		
J	Power failure for more than two or three hours?		
K	Earthquake		

Of the concerns listed in question eight, please list the ones that you think are most likely to happen. List in priority by letter designation: C, E, J

Of the concerns that you think are most likely to happen from question 9, which one do you think would affect most of the population of your County? C, D

Of the concerns listed in question eight, please list the ones you think are least likely to happen. List by letter designation: D, K

Do you own a NOAA weather radio? YES 2 NO ___

If yes, is it on right now? YES 2 NO ___

Are you familiar with the Emergency Alert System? YES 2 NO ___

Do you have a device that can sound an alarm to alert you to emergencies? YES 2 NO ___

Can you receive emergency warning information on your pager, cell phone, or wireless messaging devices? YES 1 NO 1 If no, would you like to? YES 1 NO ___

Do you have a family emergency plan for events such as a home fire? YES 2 NO ___

Do you have a safe place for shelter in or around your home? YES 2 NO ___

Are there emergency plans at your place of employment? YES 1 NO ___ (one citizen is retired)

If you are willing to, please provide your name, address, and a telephone number so that the County Emergency Management or the community representative may contact you if further input is needed:

Name	Jerry Foote
Mailing Address	204 Sunny Hill Drive, Anniston, AL 36206
Contact Number	256-236-7021
E-Mail	brotherjerryfoote@gmail.com
Name	Arlean Wyckoff
Mailing Address	1368-B J Street, Alex City, AL 35010
Contact Number	256-329-3037
E-Mail	bopforevermine@gmail.com

Questions?

Friday, December 25, 2015

The Outlook

www.alexcityoutlook.com

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Community Calendar

Dec 24, 2015

PUBLIC MEETING:

The Tallapoosa County Commission/Emergency Management Agency is scheduling a public meeting on January 21 at 10 a.m. to update its Hazard Mitigation Plan. The meeting will take place at the Tallapoosa County Courthouse, Dadeville in the Extension Auditorium downstairs. the public, private non-profits, municipalities, school board, universities/colleges, utility/water/sewer boards, fire departments, and elected officials are among those invited and encouraged to attend. participation is required in order to apply for federal hazard mitigation grants in the future.

Dec 25, 2015

PUBLIC MEETING:

The Tallapoosa County Commission/Emergency Management Agency is scheduling a public meeting on January 21 at 10 a.m. to update its Hazard Mitigation Plan. The meeting will take place at the Tallapoosa County Courthouse, Dadeville in the Extension Auditorium downstairs. the public, private non-profits, municipalities, school board, universities/colleges, utility/water/sewer boards, fire departments, and elected officials are among those invited and encouraged to attend. participation is required in order to apply for federal hazard mitigation grants in the future.

Dec 26-27, 2015

PUBLIC MEETING:

The Tallapoosa County Commission/Emergency Management Agency is scheduling a public meeting on January 21 at 10 a.m. to update its Hazard Mitigation Plan. The meeting will take place at the Tallapoosa County Courthouse, Dadeville in the Extension Auditorium downstairs. the public, private non-profits, municipalities, school board, universities/colleges, utility/water/sewer boards, fire departments, and elected officials are among those invited and encouraged to attend. participation is required in order to apply for federal hazard mitigation grants in the future.

JKS

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Thursday, January 21, 2016 at 10 a.m.

In the EMA Office, 125 N. Broadnax Street, Room 16, Dadeville, AL 36853

Tallapoosa County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee Meeting 1

The Chairman of the Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee, Mr. Jason Moran, opened the meeting. Lee Helms Associates, L. L. C. reviewed the 2011 plan with committee members and attendees and explained the update process. Attendees were given worksheets and other materials related to the agenda topics in order to review and provide data for the update. A total of 16 committee members or designees attended the meeting, along with 1 LHA representative. Two members of the general public were in attendance. Those in attendance included:

- Lee Helms, LHA Owner/Contractor
- Jason Moran, Director, Tallapoosa County EMA
- David Barbour, Chief, Dadeville Police Department
- Mike Gardner, City Clerk, City of Dadeville
- Kristi Boone, Director of Special Services, Alex City Schools
- Casey Davis, Student Services and Safety, Tallapoosa County Board of Education
- David McMichael, Chief, Tallapoosa County Sheriff's Department
- Jimmy Abbett, Sheriff, Tallapoosa County Sheriff
- Arlean Wyckoff, Public Citizen
- Reese McAlister, Deputy Chief, Alex City Fire Department
- Gary Poe, Deputy Chief, Alex City Fire Department
- Anthony Wilkerson, Chief, Dadeville Fire Department
- Willie Robinson, Chief, Alexander City Police Department
- Charles Shaw, Mayor, City of Alex City
- Gaines Hodnett, Building Official, City of Alex City
- Rusty Marcell, Administrative Assistant, Tallapoosa County EMA
- Jerry Foote, Public Citizen

From: Rusty Marcell [<mailto:rmarcell@tallaco.com>]
Sent: Monday, January 11, 2016 4:02 PM
To: Donnie Smith EMA Director Chambers Co; ejones@elmoreco.org; 'Coosa Ema'; Donnie Knight EMA Director Randolph Co; Jan Prescott
Cc: Renee Helms (renee@leehelmsllc.com); Jason Moran
Subject: Tallapoosa County EMA Hazard Mitigation Plan Meeting

We would like to extend to you an invite to Observe our first Hazard Mitigation Plan Meeting as listed below.

It is time for us to update our Hazard Mitigation plan for Tallapoosa County in 2016. The Tallapoosa County EMA office has contracted with Lee Helms & Associates to do this update. The first meeting will be starting at 10:00 am, Thursday, January 21, 2015. The meetings will be held in the Extension Service Auditorium located in the basement of the Dadeville courthouse and should last approximately __2.50 hrs

We are asking you the "Leaders" of our community to come or send someone from your respective department that can make decisions for you in these meetings. Each department will vote on and sign the content of our Hazard Mitigation Plan for 2016. Your participation and more so - your input and knowledge of your community is vital to help mitigate disasters.

We look forward to seeing you at the meeting. If you have any questions please call myself or our Director - Jason Moran.

Thanks,

Rusty Marcell, EMA Administrative Assistant
125 N Broadnax St Room 16
Dadeville, AL 36853
Office Phone#: 256-825-1078
Fax #: 256-825-1601
rmarcell@tallaco.com

Renee Helms

From: Rusty Marcell [rmarcell@tallaco.com]
Sent: Monday, January 11, 2016 2:06 PM
To: B. C. Cooper; Blake Beck; Brandon Black; Chief Anthony Wilkerson; Chief David Barbour; Chief Jimmy Rodgers ; Chief John McKelvey; Chief Kem Jones; Chief Travis Jones; chiefmcmichael@yahoo.com; Darrell Cooper; David Moore; Eddie Futral; Eugene Collum; Gaines Hodnett; Gerard Brewer; Jeff Walker; Mayor Joe Smith; Mayor Bobby Payne; Mike Ingram; Sheriff Jimmy Abbett; Willie Robertson; Mayor-Curtis Mims; jwindle@tallapoosak12.org
Cc: Jason Moran; Renee Helms
Subject: 2016 Tallapoosa County EMA Hazard Mitigation Plan Meeting

It is time for us to update our Hazard Mitigation plan for Tallapoosa County in 2016. The Tallapoosa County EMA office has contracted with Lee Helms & Associates to do this update. The first meeting will be starting at 10:00 am, Thursday, January 21, 2015. The meetings will be held in the Extension Service Auditorium located in the basement of the Dadeville courthouse and should last approximately __2.50 hrs

We are asking you the "Leaders" of our community to come or send someone from your respective department that can make decisions for you in these meetings. Each department will vote on and sign the content of our Hazard Mitigation Plan for 2016. Your participation and more so - your input and knowledge of your community is vital to help mitigate disasters.

We look forward to seeing you at the meeting. If you have any questions please call myself or our Director - Jason Moran.

Thanks,

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Fax #: 256-825-1601
rmarcell@tallaco.com



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**INITIAL MEETING AGENDA
TALLAPOOSA COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE**

Thursday, January 21, 2016 @ 10 a.m.

EMA Office, 125 N. Broadnax Street, Room 16, Dadeville, AL 36853

1. Introductions
 - Sign-in sheets – please print and make sure your email is on the form
2. Project Background
 - 2011 plan update was prepared by the East Alabama Regional Planning Development Commission (EARPDC) under the direction of the Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee and the Tallapoosa County Emergency Management Agency and adopted by:
 - Tallapoosa County – Unincorporated
 - Alexander City - City
 - Camp Hill - Town
 - Dadeville - City
 - Daviston - Town
 - Goldville - Town
 - Jackson’s Gap – Town
 - New Site - Town
 - Tallassee - City
 - 2016 plan update will be prepared by Lee Helms Associates, L. L. C. under the direction of the Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee and the Tallapoosa County Emergency Management Agency
3. Project Participation
 - Identify opportunities for public input into the 2016 plan update
 - Identify potential plan meeting participants that are not present today (municipalities, school boards, engineers, hospitals, surrounding county EMAs, fire departments, etc.)
 - PNP’s are their own applicant
4. Project Schedule
 - 2011 plan update expires March 13, 2016
 - Period of Performance for the grant is April 21, 2014 – March 1, 2016
 - AEMA/Local Review = 30 days; Local response to a request for information (RFI) = 30 days; AEMA review of local response to RFI = 30 days; FEMA Review = 45 days (allowing 135 days at the least for plan approval)
 - There will be an initial, mid-term, and final meeting. Committee members will be made aware of the meetings via email unless other means is requested. Information may be sent to LHA by fax 205-280-0543 or email to renee@leehelmsllc.com. If you have any questions or need assistance, call LHA at 205-280-3027.
5. Project Tasks for this Meeting
 - All general public attendees are to complete the form titled: “Citizen Input on Hazard Mitigation Planning” and leave completed form with LHA representative
 - Update 2011 plan information – see handouts
 - Discuss in-kind contributions for local match to this planning grant
 - Set date and location for next meeting

From: Rusty Marcell [<mailto:rmarcell@tallaco.com>]

Sent: Wednesday, February 03, 2016 11:55 AM

To: Blake Beck; David Moore; Sheriff Jimmy Abbett; chiefmcmichael@yahoo.com (chiefmcmichael@yahoo.com); jwindle@tallapoosak12.org; Gaines Hodnett; Eddie Futral; Gerard Brewer; 'chief@alexandercityal.gov'; Chief Kem Jones (kem.jones@alexandercityal.gov); Darrell Cooper; 'thetownofcamphill@yahoo.com'; Chief David Barbour; Chief Anthony Wilkerson; Eugene Collum; Brandon Black; 'gapman80@gmail.com'; B.C. Cooper; Town of New Site (townofNew_Site1@charter.net); 'townofNew_Site1@intranet.com'; Chief Jimmy Rodgers ; Chief Travis Jones; Tracy Johnson Chief Union VFD (tjohnson130@aol.com); Todd Flurry; 'mikegardercityclerk@gmail.com'; 'kboone@alex.k12.al.us'; 'c.davis@tallapoosak12.org'; kwilkerson2341@charter.net; Pete Mastin (goldenrodhill@charter.net); Mayor Bobby Payne; Mayor Charles Shaw; Mayor Joe Clark; Mayor Joe Smith

Cc: Jason Moran

Subject: Tallapoosa County Hazard Mitigation Plan

It is time for us to update our Hazard Mitigation Plan for Tallapoosa County in 2016. The Tallapoosa County EMA office has contracted with Lee Helms & Associates to do this update. The second meeting will be starting at 10:00 am, Thursday, March 24, 2016. The meeting will be held at the Tallapoosa County Annex in Alex City and should last approximately __2.50 hrs

We are asking you the "Leaders" of our community to come or send someone from your respective department that can make decisions for you in these meetings. Each department will vote on and sign the content of our Hazard Mitigation Plan for 2016. Your participation and more so - your input and knowledge of your community is vital to help mitigate disasters.

We look forward to seeing you at the meeting. If you have any questions please call myself or our Director - Jason Moran.

Thanks,

Rusty Marcell, EMA Administrative Assistant
125 N Broadnax St Room 16
Dadeville, AL 36853
Office Phone#: 256-825-1078
Fax #: 256-825-1601
rmarcell@tallaco.com

Renee Helms

From: Rusty Marcell [rmarcell@tallaco.com]
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2016 9:45 AM
To: B.C. Cooper; Blake Beck; Brandon Black; Chief Anthony Wilkerson; Chief David Barbour; Chief Jimmy Rodgers ; Chief John McKelvey; Chief Travis Jones; chiefmcmichael@yahoo.com; Darrell Cooper; David Moore; Eddie Futral; Eugene Collum; Gaines Hodnett; Gerard Brewer; Jason Moran; Jeff Walker; 'Joe Windle'; Kem Jones; Mayor Bobby Payne; Mayor Charles Shaw; Mayor Evans; Mayor Joe Clark; Mayor Joe Smith; Mayor-Curtis Mims; Mike Ingram; Sheriff Jimmy Abbett; Wade Shipman, Tallassee City Schools Superintendent; Willie Robertson
Cc: 'Jason Moran'; Renee Helms
Subject: Hazard Mitigation Plan Meeting

It is time for us to update our Hazard Mitigation Plan for Tallapoosa County in 2016. The Tallapoosa County EMA office has contracted with Lee Helms & Associates to do this update. The second meeting will be starting at 10:00 am, Thursday, March 24, 2016. The meeting will be held at the Tallapoosa County Annex in Alex City in the Grand Jury room and should last approximately 2.50 hrs

We are asking you the "Leaders" of our community to come or send someone from your respective department that can make decisions for you in these meetings. Each department will vote on and sign the content of our Hazard Mitigation Plan for 2016. Your participation is so important and your input and knowledge of your community is vital to help mitigate disasters.

We look forward to seeing you at the meeting. If you have any questions please call our Director - Jason Moran or Rusty Marcell at the number listed below.

Thanks,

Rusty Marcell, EMA Administrative Assistant
125 N Broadnax St Room 16
Dadeville, AL 36853
Office Phone#: 256-825-1078
Fax #: 256-825-1601
rmarcell@tallaco.com



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www.avast.com

Renee Helms

From: Rusty Marcell [rmarcell@tallaco.com]
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2016 9:46 AM
To: Renee Helms
Subject: FW: Tallapoosa County Hazard Mitigation Plan

Renee,
I sent this one out on the 3rd of Feb.

From: Rusty Marcell [<mailto:rmarcell@tallaco.com>]
Sent: Wednesday, February 03, 2016 11:55 AM
To: Blake Beck; David Moore; Sheriff Jimmy Abbett; chiefmcmichael@yahoo.com (chiefmcmichael@yahoo.com); jwindle@tallapoosak12.org; Gaines Hodnett; Eddie Futral; Gerard Brewer; 'chief@alexandercityal.gov'; Chief Kem Jones (kem.jones@alexandercityal.gov); Darrell Cooper; 'thetownofcamphill@yahoo.com'; Chief David Barbour; Chief Anthony Wilkerson; Eugene Collum; Brandon Black; 'gapman80@gmail.com'; B.C. Cooper; Town of New Site (townofnewsite1@charter.net); 'townofnewsite1@intranet.com'; Chief Jimmy Rodgers ; Chief Travis Jones; Tracy Johnson Chief Union VFD (tjohnson130@aol.com); Todd Flurry; 'mikegardercityclerk@gmail.com'; 'kboone@alex.k12.al.us'; 'c.davis@tallapoosak12.org'; kwilkerson2341@charter.net; Pete Mastin (goldenrodhill@charter.net); Mayor Bobby Payne; Mayor Charles Shaw; Mayor Joe Clark; Mayor Joe Smith
Cc: Jason Moran
Subject: Tallapoosa County Hazard Mitigation Plan

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We look forward to seeing you at the meeting. If you have any questions please call myself or our Director - Jason Moran.

Thanks,

Rusty Marcell, EMA Administrative Assistant
125 N Broadnax St Room 16
Dadeville, AL 36853
Office Phone#: 256-825-1078
Fax #: 256-825-1601
rmarcell@tallaco.com

Renee Helms

From: Rusty Marcell [rmarcell@tallaco.com]
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2016 9:48 AM
To: Renee Helms
Subject: FW: Tallapoosa County EMA Hazard Mitigation Plan Meeting

This is the first one I sent to the surrounding counties

From: Rusty Marcell [<mailto:rmarcell@tallaco.com>]
Sent: Monday, January 11, 2016 4:02 PM
To: Donnie Smith EMA Director Chambers Co; ejones@elmoreco.org; 'Coosa Ema'; Donnie Knight EMA Director Randolph Co; Jan Prescott
Cc: Renee Helms (renee@leehelmsllc.com); Jason Moran
Subject: Tallapoosa County EMA Hazard Mitigation Plan Meeting

We would like to extend to you an invite to Observe our first Hazard Mitigation Plan Meeting as listed below.

It is time for us to update our Hazard Mitigation plan for Tallapoosa County in 2016. The Tallapoosa County EMA office has contracted with Lee Helms & Associates to do this update. The first meeting will be starting at 10:00 am, Thursday, January 21, 2015. The meetings will be held in the Extension Service Auditorium located in the basement of the Dadeville courthouse and should last approximately __2.50 hrs

We are asking you the "Leaders" of our community to come or send someone from your respective department that can make decisions for you in these meetings. Each department will vote on and sign the content of our Hazard Mitigation Plan for 2016. Your participation and more so - your input and knowledge of your community is vital to help mitigate disasters.

We look forward to seeing you at the meeting. If you have any questions please call myself or our Director - Jason Moran.

Thanks,

Rusty Marcell, EMA Administrative Assistant
125 N Broadnax St Room 16
Dadeville, AL 36853
Office Phone#: 256-825-1078
Fax #: 256-825-1601
rmarcell@tallaco.com

Rusty Marcell, EMA Administrative Assistant
125 N Broadnax St Room 16
Dadeville, AL 36853

Renee Helms

From: Rusty Marcell [rmarcell@tallaco.com]
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2016 10:30 AM
To: coosaema@yahoo.com; Teresa Daughtry EMA Director Clay County; terri hale; Donnie Smith EMA Director Chambers Co; Kathrine Carson; emamacon@bellsouth.net; mlirvin@ymail.com; ejones@elmoreco.org; Donnie Knight EMA Director Randolph Co; Jan Prescott
Cc: 'Jason Moran'; Renee Helms
Subject: Tallapoosa County EMA Hazard Mitigation Plan Meeting

We would like to extend an invitation to each of you to come and be our guest at our Hazard Mitigation Plan Meetings.

It is time for us to update our Hazard Mitigation Plan for Tallapoosa County in 2016. The Tallapoosa County EMA office has contracted with Lee Helms & Associates to do this update. The second meeting will be starting at 10:00 am, Thursday, March 24, 2016. The meeting will be held at the Tallapoosa County Annex in Alex City in the Grand Jury room and should last approximately 2.50 hrs

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We look forward to seeing you at the meeting. If you have any questions please call our Director - Jason Moran or Rusty Marcell at the number listed below.

Rusty Marcell, EMA Administrative Assistant
125 N Broadnax St Room 16
Dadeville, AL 36853
Office Phone#: 256-825-1078
Fax #: 256-825-1601
rmarcell@tallaco.com



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TALLAPOOSA COUNTY

Thursday, March 24, 2016 at 10 a.m. – Courthouse Annex, 1200 Lee Street, Alex City, AL 35010

MIDTERM HAZARD-MITIGATION PLANNING MEETING SIGN-IN SHEET

(PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY)

NAME	AGENCY OR DEPARTMENT/ JOB TITLE	PHONE/FAX	E-MAIL
Lee Helms	Agency: Lee Helms Associates, L. L. C.	Phone: 205-280-3027	lee@leehelmsllc.com
	Job Title: Owner, Consultant	Fax: 205-280-0543	
Arlean Wyckoff	Agency:	Phone: 256-329-3037	
	Job Title: Observer	Fax:	bopforevermine@gmail.com
James C. Bowd	Agency: Town of G. L. Co., AL	Phone: 256-329-9502	
	Job Title: Mayor	Fax:	
Azell W. Smith	Agency: Town of Campbell	Phone: 256-896-4148	azellsmith@yahoo.com
	Job Title: Representing Mayor's Council	Fax:	The Town of Campbell@yahoo
Rusty Marcell	Agency: Tallapoosa Co EMA	Phone: 256-825-1078	r.marcell@tallacoc.com
	Job Title: Admin. Assist.	Fax: 256-825-1061	
Jason Moran	Agency: Tallapoosa Co EMA	Phone: 256-825-1078	j.moran@talla.co.com
	Job Title: Director	Fax: 256-825-1078	



TALLAPOOSA COUNTY

Thursday, March 24, 2016 at 10 a.m. – Courthouse Annex, 1200 Lee Street, Alex City, AL 35010

MIDTERM HAZARD-MITIGATION PLANNING MEETING SIGN-IN SHEET

(PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY)

NAME	AGENCY OR DEPARTMENT/ JOB TITLE	PHONE/FAX	E-MAIL
	Agency: Job Title:	Phone: Fax:	
DAVIDE BAELOWITZ	Agency: OADEVILLE POLICE DEPT Job Title: CHIEF OF POLICE	Phone: 256-825-6212 Fax: 256-825-8436	police@dalevilleal.org
Willie C. Robinson	Agency: ALEXANDER CITY P.D. Job Title: CHIEF	Phone: (256) 329-6743 Fax: (256) 329-6744	CHIEF@ALEXANDER.CITY.AL.GOV
MIKE GARDNER	Agency: City of Dadeville Job Title: City Clerk	Phone: 256 825 9242 Fax: 9291	mike.gardner.city.dadeville.al.gov
DAVID MUMFORD	Agency: Tallapoosa Co Sheriff Dept Job Title: Chief Deputy	Phone: 256-625-4264 Fax: 256-625-1012	Chief Mumford@yoda-
	Agency: Job Title:	Phone: Fax:	



MID-TERM MEETING AGENDA

2016 TALLAPOOSA COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE

Thursday, March 24, 2016 @ 10 a.m.

Courthouse Annex, 1200 Lee Street, Alex City, AL 35010

1. Introductions

- Sign-in sheets – please print and make sure your email is on the form.

2. Project Schedule Reminder

- 2011 plan update expires March 13, 2016
- Period of Performance for the grant is April 21, 2014 – March 1, 2016 (a request for an extension has been submitted to the AEMA)
 - AEMA/Local Review = 30 days; Local response to a request for information (RFI) = 30 days; AEMA review of local response to RFI = 30 days; FEMA Review = 45 days (allowing 135 days at the least for plan approval)
- There will be an initial, mid-term, and final meeting. Committee members will be made aware of the meetings via email unless other means is requested. Information may be sent to LHA by fax 205-280-0543 or email to renee@leehelmsllc.com. If you have any questions or need assistance, call LHA at 205-280-3027.

3. Project Tasks for this Meeting

- All general public attendees are to complete the form titled: “Citizen Input on Hazard Mitigation Planning” and leave completed form with LHA representative
- Local EMA Director is to provide LHA with a copy of the media release for this meeting if applicable
- Update 2011 plan information – see handouts Discuss in-kind contributions for local match to this planning grant



Thursday, March 24, 2016 at 10 a.m.

In the Courthouse Annex, 1200 Lee Street, Alex City, AL 35010

Tallapoosa County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee Meeting 2

The Chairman of the Hazard Mitigation Committee, Mr. Jason Moran, opened the meeting. Lee Helms of Lee Helms Associates, L. L. C. reminded the committee members and attendees of the project schedule. Attendees were given worksheets and other materials related to the agenda topics in order to review and provide data for the update. These worksheets were previously emailed to participants with instructions on what information needs updating. A total of nine committee members or designees attended the meeting, along with one LHA representative. One member of the general public attended. Those in attendance included:

- Lee Helms, LHA Owner
- Jason Moran, Director, Tallapoosa County EMA
- Arlean Wyckoff, Citizen
- James Powell, Mayor, Town of Goldville
- Ezell Smith, Councilwoman representing Mayor, Town of Camp Hill
- Rusty Marcell, Administrative Assistant, Tallapoosa County EMA
- David Barbour, Chief of Police, Dadeville Police Department
- Willie Robinson, Chief of Police, Alexander City Police Department
- Mike Gardner, City Clerk, City of Dadeville
- David McMichael, Chief Deputy, Tallapoosa County Sheriff Department

Attendees from the initial meeting returned their updated worksheets to LHA by email or fax. For the information that was missing, LHA or Tallapoosa County EMA contacted each participant by telephone or personal visit and gathered the information. Attendees of Meeting 2 were provided the same worksheets and will be responded to in the same way.

Interagency and Intergovernmental Coordination

Interagency and intergovernmental coordination also played a vital part in the development of this plan. Each of the agencies listed below were contacted via mail, email, fax, or telephone

requesting the best available data that they could contribute to the development of the plan. All information provided was beneficial in completing the risk and vulnerability assessments.

Federal Agencies

- National Weather Service provided storm event data
- United States Geological Survey provided information on general geology, earthquakes, sinkholes, land subsidence, and landslides
- U.S. Army Corp of Engineers and HAZUS-MH 2.1 provided information on dams
- Federal Emergency Management Agency provided information throughout the plan, including the National Flood Insurance Program information
- U.S. Department of Transportation's Hazardous Material Information System provided event data
- U.S. Department of Agriculture – Census of Agriculture provided land value per acre
- HAZUS-MH 2.1 provided estimation information on potential damage, economic loss, and social impacts from natural disasters

State Agencies

- Alabama Emergency Management Agency provided hazard information throughout the plan
- Geological Survey of Alabama provided information on general geology, earthquakes, sinkholes, and landslides
- Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs provided the Alabama Drought Management Plan, National Flood Insurance Program information and FEMA flood map update information
- Forestry Commission provided information regarding wildfires

Regional Agencies

- East Alabama Regional Planning and Development Commission provided area planning and development and transportation planning information, as well as maps pertaining to plan information

Local Agencies

- Tallapoosa County Emergency Management Agency provided assistance in gathering data

Academia

- University of Alabama - Department of Geology

Surrounding counties in Alabama (Randolph, Clay, Coosa, Elmore, Macon, Lee and Chambers) were also invited and encouraged by email, phone or in person to participate in the development of the plan. None of the surrounding communities attended any of the meetings; however during mutual aid meetings and through our mutual aid agreement, all expressed their willingness to help in the event of a disaster.

Integration with Existing Plans

Careful attention was taken when updating the plan so that it would not contradict or conflict with any existing local subdivision regulations, zoning ordinances, comprehensive plans, or standard building codes. **Table 1-1** provides a list of the existing plans by jurisdiction. Wherever appropriate, the East Alabama Regional Planning and Development Commission's (EARPDC) economic development planning efforts have been integrated into this plan revision.

Plan Adoption

All jurisdictions in Tallapoosa County, along with the Tallapoosa County BOE and Alexander City School System have actively participated in the planning process by attending meetings and providing input. Representatives from each local government served on the Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee and attended the meetings. The committee was responsible for updating materials, reviewing sections of the plan, and recommending changes to the plan. Upon completion of the plan each of the eight municipalities (Alexander City, Camp Hill, Dadeville,

Daviston, Goldville, Jackson's Gap, New Site and Tallassee) along with the Tallapoosa County Commission, Tallapoosa County BOE and Alexander City School System will pass formal resolutions adopting the Tallapoosa County Hazard Mitigation Plan. By adopting this multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plan, Tallapoosa County and the listed local governments within will be eligible applicants for mitigation grant funds through the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program, Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, and the Flood Mitigation Assistance Program. Adopting Resolutions can be found in Appendix I.

**Table 1-1: Tallapoosa County
Existing Plans by Jurisdiction**

PLAN/ POLICY	Alexander City	Camp Hill	Dadeville	Daviston	Goldville	Jackson's Gap	New Site	Tallassee	Tallapoosa County
Comprehensive Plan									X
Strategic Plan									X
Growth Management Plan									X
Capital Improvement Plan									X
Zoning Ordinance	X	X	X			X	X	X	
Building Code	X	X	X			X	X	X	X
Flood Plain Management Plan									X
Elevation Certificates									X
Drainage Ordinance	X								
Emergency Management Plan									X
Critical Facilities Map									X
Existing Land Use Map									X
State Plan									X
Hazard Mitigation									X
Strategic National Stockpile Plan									X
Other									

(Source: Participating Jurisdiction, 2016)

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Section Two: General Characteristics

(Sources: Local and EARPDC's CEDS and 2011 Tallapoosa County Hazard Mitigation Plan – Accessed March, 2016)

Tallapoosa County is located in East Central Alabama. Randolph, Clay, Coosa, Elmore, Macon, Lee and Chambers Counties border Tallapoosa County. The county has 716.52 square miles of land area and approximately 49.73 square miles of water area as reported by the 2010 Census. The county contains eight municipalities: the Cities of Alexander City, Dadeville and Tallassee and the Towns of Camp Hill, Daviston, Goldville, Jackson's Gap and New Site. See **Map 2-1: Tallapoosa County General Location**. Tallapoosa County is governed by County Commissioners elected by citizens in their commission districts. Tallapoosa County is governed by a five-member County Commission. The Commission has rotating Chairmanship. Each commissioner is elected to serve a term of four years. An elected mayor and council serve each municipality. The City of Dadeville serves as the Tallapoosa County seat and is the center for local business and trade. The City of Alexander City is the largest city, as only a portion of Tallassee is located in Tallapoosa County.

Tallapoosa County has three airports and three heliports: Thomas C. Russell Field Airport is public and located in the City of Alexander City; Willow Point Airport is private and located at Russell Lands, Inc. in Alexander City; and, Reeves Airport is public and located in the City of Tallassee; Lake Martin Community Hospital Heliport is private and located at the Lake Martin Community Hospital in Dadeville, AL; Russell Lands Heliport is private and located at Russell Lands, Inc. in Alexander City; Russell Medical Center Heliport is private and located at the Russell Medical Center in Alexander City, AL.

Utilities in Tallapoosa County include electricity, gas, water, sewer, and solid waste. Alabama Power provides electrical service throughout Tallapoosa County. Tallapoosa River Electric Cooperative provides electrical service in the New Site and Daviston Areas of the county. Natural gas is provided by Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Company. Although natural gas facilities are not available for every municipality, most areas are served by natural gas facilities. Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Company purchases natural gas in Texas, Louisiana, and Mississippi and moves it across the continent, selling it principally to local utility companies

and local gas distributing systems. Public utilities for the most part, are adequate for current needs and for foreseeable future demands of the district. There are nine water distribution systems that provide water services to residents: Daviston Water Works; New Site Water Works; Wall Street Water Authority; Walnut Hill Water Authority, Alexander City Water Department; Camp Hill Utilities Board; Dadeville Water Works and Gas Board; Hackneyville Water and FPA; and Jackson's Gap Water Authority. Lake Martin and the Tallapoosa River are the water sources for the City of Alexander City Water Department and the Dadeville Water Works and Gas Board. All other water departments purchase treated water from these two entities for their supply. Many of these water systems are interconnected and provide backup emergency mutual aid to each other. The majority of the raw water is treated with chlorine and sand filtration. Tallapoosa County is services by three different sewer systems: Alexander City Sewer Department (includes Sugar Creek [8.5 MGD] and Coley Creek [1.9 MGD] WWTPs); Dadeville Waste Water Plant (includes Dadeville Sewage Treatment Plant [0.92 MGD]); and Camp Hill Utilities Board (includes Camp Hill Lagoon [1.5 MGD]) for a total treatment capacity of 12.82 MGD for Tallapoosa County. Residents and businesses outside of Alexander City, Dadeville and Camp Hill are served by septic tanks. The Tallapoosa County Health Department has been tasked with the responsibility of issuing permits for septic tanks.

AT&T provides the majority of local home telephone service for Tallapoosa County. Many of the residents use wireless service rather than having a hardwired home telephone. This trend is becoming more popular. The largest wireless service provider for the area is Verizon Wireless. Charter Cable offers Internet services. Alltel Communications provides long distance service for Alexander City Residents.

There are two local newspapers in the county: *The Dadeville Record* (published on Thursdays) and *The Outlook* (published Tuesday through Sunday), both published by Tallapoosa Publisher's Inc. There are four local radio stations that broadcast out of Tallapoosa County – two are FM stations located in Dadeville and the other two are AM stations located in Alexander City and Dadeville. One local television broadcasting company is located in Alexander City. The local cable provider is Charter Cable.

E 911 – The county's 911 service is located in Dadeville. The County Sheriff's Department oversees operations of the 911 offices.

The County currently has 25 outdoor warning sirens installed. These sirens serve the incorporated municipalities and the unincorporated areas of the county.

Policing services are provided by the Tallapoosa County Sheriff's Department in the unincorporated areas. Each municipality maintains their own police department within their municipal limits.

There are 15 fire departments located throughout Tallapoosa County, of which three departments have paid personnel and all others are volunteer departments. Alexander City Fire Department and Dadeville Fire Department each have two paid personnel. The Stillwaters Fire Department has one paid personnel, the Fire Chief. Volunteers fill all other positions in these departments.

Dadeville and Camp Hill are the only municipalities having current land use documents. The Town of Jackson's Gap is in the process of developing a comprehensive plan which will include existing and future land use information. Dadeville – Agriculture constitutes a substantial portion (25%) of developed land within the city limits, land mostly located in the northern portion of the city. Two percent of the total land area and 8% of the developed land area in Dadeville is dedicated to commercial development, much of which is located in the downtown area and along U. S. Hwy. 280. Dadeville's industry constitutes 1% of the total land area and 6% of the developed land area, is categorized as general manufacturing and is located primarily in the William Thweatt Industrial Park along U. S. Hwy. 280 in the southeastern portion of the city; however, some manufacturing is centrally located in the city immediately north of U. S. Hwy. 280 as well. Residential land use in the form of single-family housing (50% of total developed land) is spread reasonably evenly throughout the city, with the largest concentration in the central portion. Larger segments of residential exist near the city's outskirts; however, the densest areas have developed in the downtown area. On the western side, the city has annexed single-family residential land along Lake Martin. Multi-family land use throughout the city accounts for less than 1% of the total developed land use. Dadeville's land use for parks and recreation is concentrated in the central portion of the city at Keebler Park and accounts for less than 1% of the total developed land use. The single most dominate land use in the city is undeveloped, constituting 73% of total land use. The majority of this land is spread extensively throughout the city, with the largest portions of the western side between the downtown area and

Lake Martin. There is also a large amount of undeveloped land along U. S. Hwy. 280 that holds substantial potential for commercial and industrial development. Camp Hill - Agriculture constitutes a somewhat substantial portion (12%) of developed land within the town's limits, land mostly located along U. S. Hwy. 280 in the southeastern section and in the northeastern corner of town. One percent of the total land use and 3% of the developed land us is dedicated to commercial development. This land is located along old U. S. Hwy. 280 with some in the downtown area. There is currently no land used for industrial purposes in Camp Hill. Residential land use in the form of single-family housing (26% of the total developed land) is spread throughout the town with various areas of concentration in older, historical neighborhoods. Multi-family land use is concentrated in a small area of downtown, near Edward Bell High School, and accounts for less than 1% of total developed land use. Existing public and semi-public land use is concentrated in the downtown area near Edward Bell High School; however, public and parks and recreation land uses account for less than 1% of total developed land use in the town. The single most dominate land use in the town is undeveloped and constitutes 63% of total land use.

Growth Trends

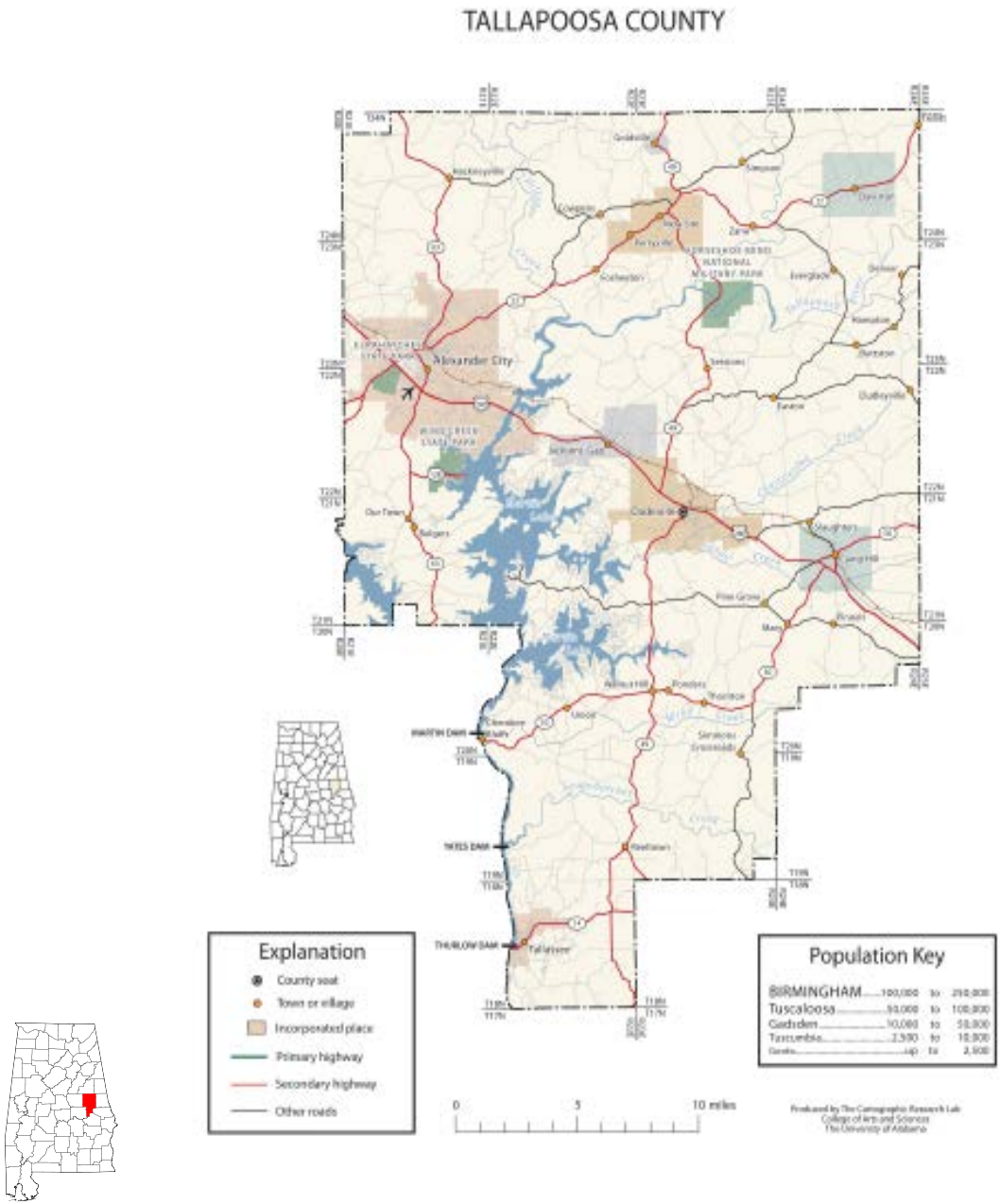
Tallapoosa County's population has grown very slightly over the past years. **Map 2-1:** Tallapoosa County General Location and **Map 2-2:** Tallapoosa County Population Density depicts the newest 2010 Census Tracts and population concentrations in Tallapoosa County. **Table 2-1** below shows the growth trends for the county and its municipalities compared to the State of Alabama.

Table 2-1: Growth Trends 2000-2020

Jurisdiction	Change 2000-2020					
	4/1/2000	4/1/2010	1/1/2015	1/1/2020	Number	Percent
Alexander City	14,713	14,875	14,764	14,908	195	1%
Camp Hill	1,178	1,014	1,005	1,015	-163	-14%
Dadeville	3,263	3,230	3,205	3,238	-25	-0.7%
Daviston	253	214	211	212	-41	-16%
Goldville	938	884	873	880	58	-6%
Jackson's Gap	845	828	825	832	-13	-1.5%
New Site	771	773	765	773	-2	-0.2%
Tallassee (a portion of which is located in Tallapoosa County)	4,593	4,819	4,867	4,959	366	8%
Tallapoosa County	41,492	41,616	41,336	41,746	254	0.6%
Alabama	4,447,032	4,779,736	4,869,719	4,980,483	533,451	12%
<i>Source: U.S. Bureau of Census; easidemographics.com; Calculations by LHA</i>						

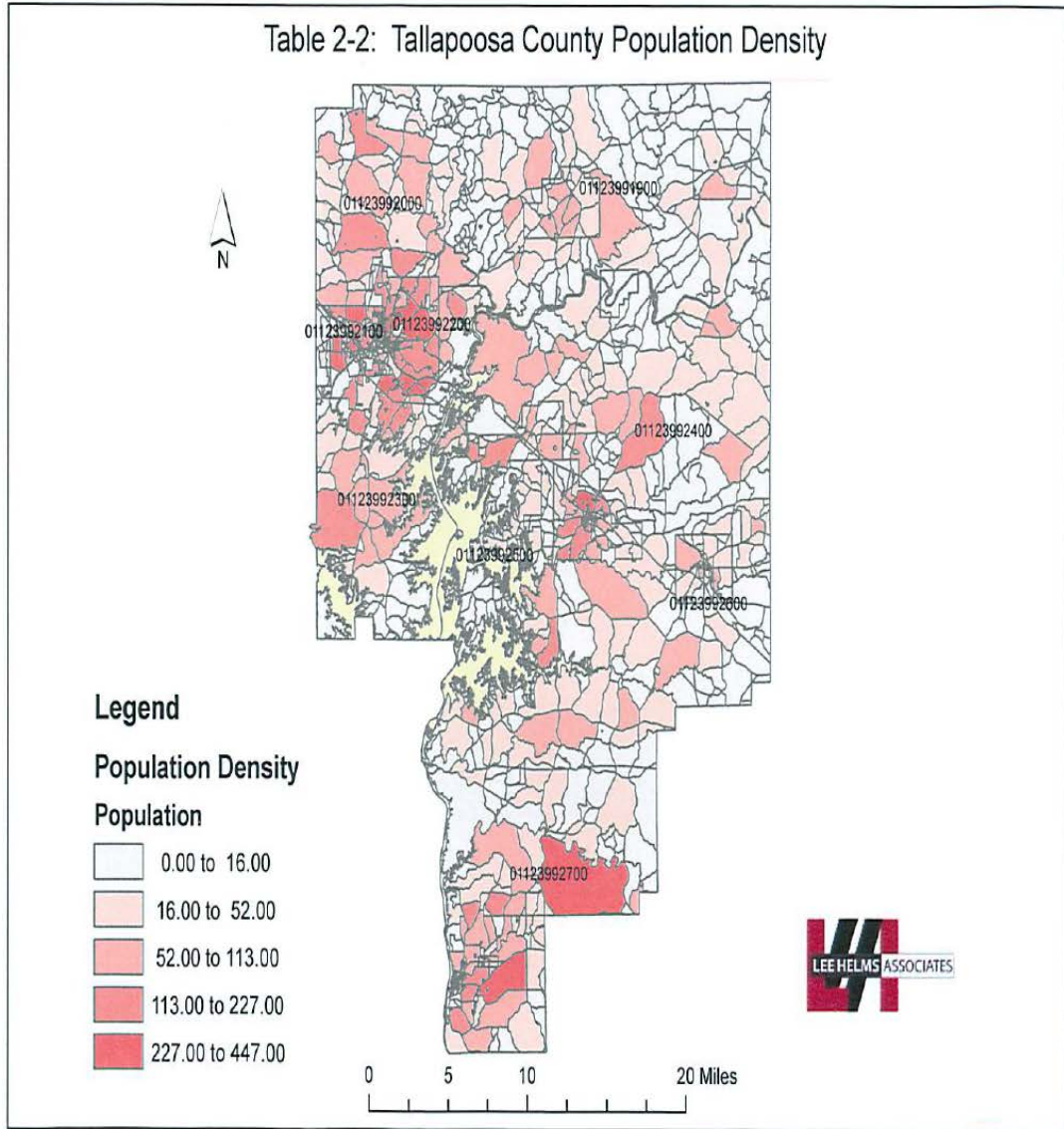
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MAP 2-1: TALLAPOOSA COUNTY GENERAL LOCATION



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Table 2-2: Tallapoosa County Population Density



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General Geology

(Source: U. S. Department of the Interior/U. S. Geological Survey)

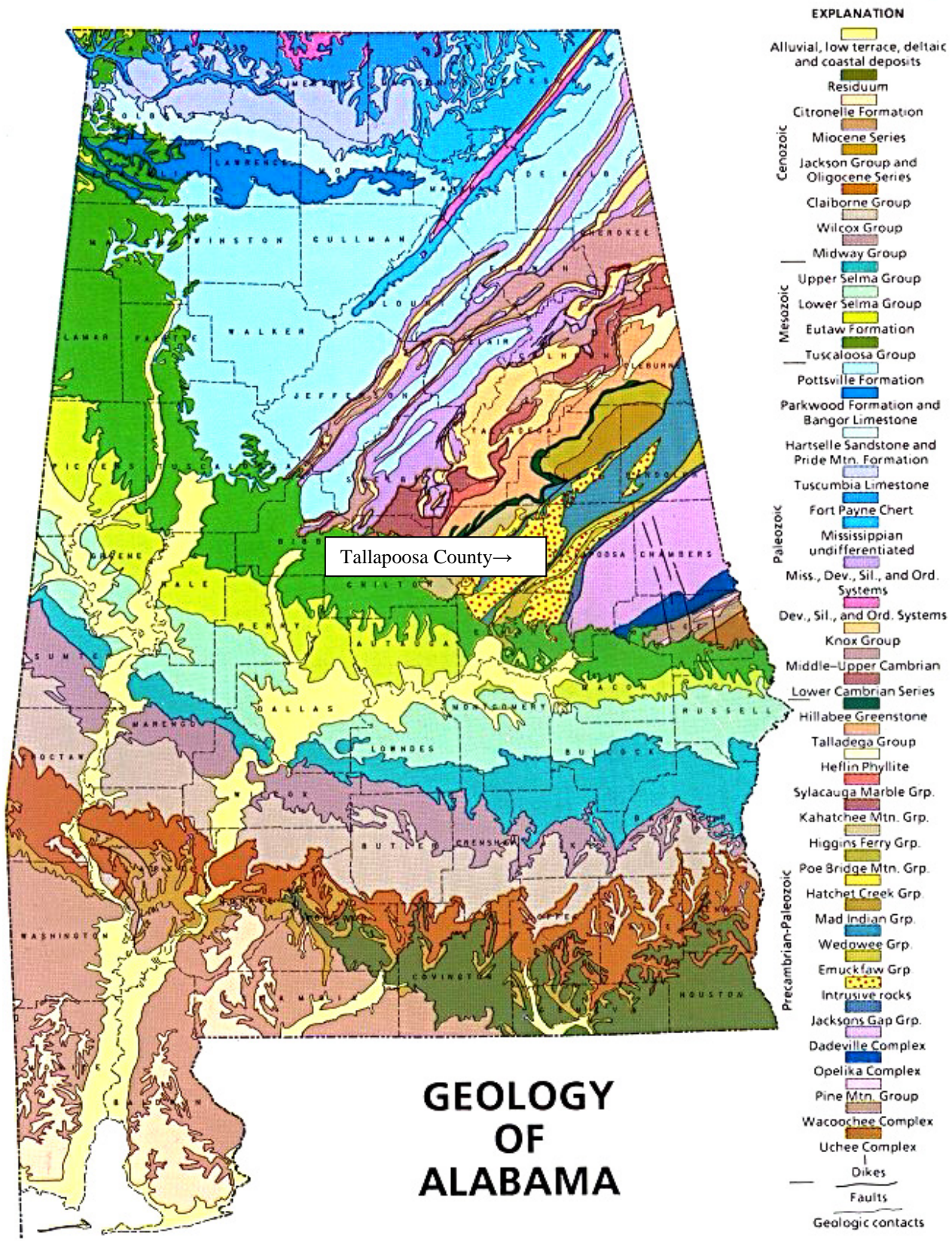
Geologic features and formations determine the location and availability of water resources, the location of drainage basins, flood plains, steep slopes, mineral deposits and the general nature of soils. These features pose opportunities and constraints that shape land use patterns.

Tallapoosa County is in the Piedmont Upland region of Alabama and is underlain by metamorphic rocks of undetermined age and that strike generally northeast and southwest across the county and dip generally to the southeast. The Piedmont area (and Tallapoosa County) is divided geologically into two main divisions – Piedmont Upland and East Gulf Coastal Plain. Younger, metamorphosed, sedimentary and igneous rocks underlie the area to the northwest.

The northwest portion of the County is higher and more mountainous than the remainder of the county. Elevations in Tallapoosa County range from 150 feet above sea level near Tallassee to 945 feet above sea level just northeast of Dadeville, and 1,040 feet above sea level at Hog Mountain. **Map 2-3** shows the geology of Alabama, including Tallapoosa County.

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Map 2-3: Geology of Alabama 2015



Source: The University of Alabama - Geology Department

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Section Three: Risk Assessment

The risk assessment process is necessary to identify those natural and man-made hazards that pose a threat to Tallapoosa County and its municipal jurisdictions. This process used information provided by members of the Tallapoosa County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee to identify these hazards.

The county's Hazard Probability Assessment Summary is shown in **Table 3-1**. A zero denotes no data is available to determine the probability or affected area. Each jurisdiction has an individual hazard probability assessment shown in Section Five of the plan.

Table 3-2 shows the hazards that pose a threat to each jurisdiction. Each jurisdiction was responsible for identifying the hazards that pose a threat to their community.

Table 3-3 provides the prioritized occurrence threat by jurisdiction based on past events. Occurrence prioritizations were based on the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)-National Climatic Data Center (NCDC) reports of occurrences. Hazards are prioritized highest to least threat designating the hazard with the highest threat of occurrence as number one.

Table 3-4 provides the mitigation actions prioritization by jurisdiction. Each jurisdiction was responsible for prioritizing their proposed mitigation actions for the next five years. The jurisdictions took into consideration the impacts of hazards they had experienced over the past five years, as well as the mitigation actions available to help protect their jurisdictions and citizens.

Tables 3-5 is the cornerstone for the hazard profiles that follow in this section. This table contains data from the NOAA NCDC for a defined ten-year study period of January 1, 2004 – December 31, 2014 (which is the beginning year of this grant). The table shows events for all hazard types and provides the location, date, type, magnitude, deaths and injuries, dollar amounts for property and crop damages, and total damages.

As FEMA guidelines request that detailed event data be provided, the Hazard Mitigation Committee agreed upon the new ten-year study period as a means of establishing a corrected historical reference that utilized verifiable sources.

Event locations in the table labeled as “countywide” refer to an event that affected the entire county, including all municipalities within. If there is an associated amount of damages, they are assumed to be countywide. Countywide events are also listed in each municipality’s event table in the individual Jurisdiction Assessment located in Section Five. There are events labeled for specific unincorporated areas of the county that were identified as affected. Such events will not be repeated in the individual jurisdiction tables since the location was site specific and did not affect an incorporated jurisdiction.

Some events provided by the NOAA/NCDC are reported as statewide occurrences. Hurricanes, droughts, and winter storms often have this type of far-reaching impact. In cases such as this, the event is shown as a countywide event that affected all municipalities. The county’s extent and probability of a hazard will be listed under each event description.

The extent of the hazard provides the range of magnitude or strength that could be experienced by the county if such an event occurred. The hazard is classified using terms of major, minor, and minimum based on the probability of future damage estimates providing information on the range of magnitude or severity the county can anticipate from potential hazardous events. A major ranking requires continuous action and participation from the entire community and has a 100% or greater chance of an annual occurrence. A minor ranking involves fewer people, effort, and area of community and has a 50% - 99% chance of an annual occurrence. A minimum ranking involves a small number of people and plans for a specific action and has a 49% or less chance of an annual occurrence.

Probability is the likelihood that events of particular severities will occur. The ability of scientists and engineers to calculate probability varies considerably depending on the hazard in question. In many areas, flood studies of various kinds can provide reasonably accurate estimates of how often water will reach particular places and elevations. On the other hand, tornadoes and earthquakes are nearly impossible to predict, except in the most general sense. The probability (frequency) of the various hazards is drawn from a combination of sources, expertise, and the NCDC Storm Event Database for Alabama.

For the 2016 plan update, the probability (%) that an identified hazard will occur on an annual basis was determined using the following formula:

Number of historical or reported events in a time period divided by the number of years the incidents occurred within = Probability of Future Annual Event Occurrences

Example: 13 Extreme Temperature events experienced divided by a 6 year period; $13 \div 6 = >100\%$

A similar formula was used to determine an estimate of the expected damages from each event:

Total amount of damages (in dollars) for each historical or reported event divided by the number of damage causing events within the time period = Estimate of expected future damages

Example: \$172,000 total reported hail damage from 2003-2013 with 21 of those being reported as damage causing; $\$172,000/21=\$8,190$

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**Table 3-1: Tallapoosa County
Hazard Probability of Future Occurrence**

Natural Hazards	Number of Occurrences Between 2004-2014	Probability of Future Occurrence	Area Affected
Thunderstorm	76	>100%	Countywide
Lightning	5	50%	Countywide
Hail	40	>100%	Countywide
Tornado	19	>100%	Countywide
Flood/Flash Flood	14	>100%	Countywide
Droughts/Extreme Heat	55	>100%	Countywide
Winter Storm/Frost Freeze/Heavy Snow/ Ice Storm/Winter Weather/ Extreme Cold	10	100%	Countywide
Tropical Storm/ Tropical Depression/ High Wind/ Strong Wind	11	>100%	Countywide
Sinkhole/Expansive Soil	Unknown	Unknown	Countywide
Landslide	Unknown	Unknown	Countywide
Earthquake	2	20%	Countywide
Dam/Levee Failure	Unknown	Unknown	Unincorporated Areas
Wildfire (3-year study period – 1,095 days)	164	>100%	Countywide
<i>Sources: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database; Alabama Forestry Commission; Alabama Geological Survey, 2016</i>			
Methodology: Probability of Future Occurrences was expressed by dividing the total number of occurrences by the ten-year study period, with the exception of wildfire being a 3-year study period. Zero or unknown denotes no data available to determine the probability of future occurrence or areas affected.			

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**Table 3-2: Tallapoosa County
Hazard Identification by Jurisdiction**

Natural Hazards	Alexander City	Camp Hill	Dadeville	Daviston	Goldville	Jackson's Gap	New Site	Tallapoosa County
Thunderstorm	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Lightning	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Hail	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tornado	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Flood/Flash Flood	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Drought/Extreme Heat	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Winter Storm/Frost Freeze/ Heavy Snow/Ice Storm/Winter Weather/ Extreme Cold	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tropical Storm/ Tropical Depression/ High Wind/ Strong Wind	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sinkhole/ Expansive Soil	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Landslide	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Earthquake	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Wildfire	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Dam/Levee Failure	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

(Source: Participating Jurisdictions and NOAA.gov, 2016)

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**Table 3-3: Tallapoosa County
Prioritized Occurrence Threat by Jurisdiction Based on Past Events**

Natural Hazards	Alexander City	Camp Hill	Dadeville	Daviston	Goldville	Jackson's Gap	New Site	Tallassee (as it relates to Tallapoosa County)	Tallapoosa County
Thunderstorm	6	5	4	5	7	5	5	5	2
Lightning	7	7	8	8	7	8	9	7	9
Hail	5	6	5	7	6	7	6	6	4
Tornado	8	6	7	8	7	8	8	6	5
Flood/Flash Flood	5	5	6	6	5	6	7	7	6
Drought/Extreme Heat	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
Winter Storm/Frost Freeze/Heavy Snow/Ice Storm/Winter Weather/ Extreme Cold	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	8
Tropical Storm/Tropical Depression/High Wind/Strong Wind	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	7
Sinkhole/Expansive Soil	9	7	8	9	7	8	9	7	11
Landslide	9	7	8	9	7	8		7	11
Earthquake	8	7	7	9	7	8	9	7	10
Wildfire	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	1	11
Dam/Levee Failure	9	7	8	9	7	8	1	7	1

(Sources: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database; Alabama Forestry Commission; National Forestry Service; Alabama Geological Survey, 2016)

Hazards are prioritized with the highest threat of occurrence assigned number one based on hazardous events that have occurred within each jurisdiction over the past ten years, with the exception of wildfires that were based on events that have occurred over the past three years. Some natural hazards have equal threats to a jurisdiction; therefore, their threat number will be the same. These prioritized threats may or may not be the same as the mitigation actions prioritization.

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**Table 3-4: Tallapoosa County
Mitigation Actions Prioritization**

Natural Hazards	Alexander City	Camp Hill	Dadeville	Daviston	Goldville	Jackson's Gap	New Site	Tallassee (as it relates to Tallapoosa County)	Tallapoosa County
Thunderstorm	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2
Lightning	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	2
Hail	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2
Tornado	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2
Flood/Flash Flood	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1
Drought/Extreme Heat	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	2
Winter Storm/Frost Freeze/Heavy Snow/Ice Storm/Winter Weather/ Extreme Cold	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	2
Tropical Storm/Tropical Depression/High Wind/Strong Wind	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2
Sinkhole/Expansive Soil	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	3
Landslide	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	3
Earthquake	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	3
Wildfire	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	3
Dam/Levee Failure	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	3

(Source: Participating Jurisdictions, 2016)

Hazards are prioritized by jurisdictions based on past hazard experiences, vulnerabilities, and available mitigation actions with the hazard having highest priority of mitigation assigned number one. The mitigation actions prioritization may or may not be the same as the prioritized occurrence threats.

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TABLE 3-5: TALLAPOOSA COUNTY HAZARD EVENTS

76 Thunderstorm Events – 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)
 (Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database)

<u>Location</u>	<u>County/Zone</u>	<u>St.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>T.Z.</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Mag.</u>	<u>Dth</u>	<u>Inj</u>	<u>PrD</u>	<u>CrD</u>
REELTOWN	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	10/19/2004	12:17	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	8.00K	0.00K
REELTOWN	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	03/07/2005	19:59	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	3.00K	0.00K
DADEVILLE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	04/22/2005	14:43	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts. EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
DADEVILLE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	07/06/2005	14:28	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	22.00K	0.00K
DAVISTON	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	08/22/2005	15:15	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts. EG	0	0	3.00K	0.00K
JACKSON'S GAP	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	11/28/2005	20:06	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts. EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
NEW SITE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	04/26/2006	17:40	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	60 kts. EG	0	0	10.00K	0.00K
DAVISTON	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	06/21/2006	14:35	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
ALEXANDER CITY	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	06/30/2006	20:25	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	25.00K	0.00K
ALEXANDER CITY	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	06/30/2006	20:25	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	50.00K	0.00K
DADEVILLE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	11/15/2006	11:25	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
BARNESVILLE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	01/07/2007	16:10	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	3.00K	0.00K
REELTOWN	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	03/01/2007	20:00	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts. EG	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
DADEVILLE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	04/04/2007	01:45	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	39 kts. EG	0	0	50.00K	0.00K
DADEVILLE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	06/12/2007	23:05	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts. EG	0	0	30.00K	0.00K
NEW SITE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	06/28/2007	16:30	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts. EG	0	0	315.00K	0.00K
STURDIVANT	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	08/27/2007	15:02	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts. EG	0	0	25.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA CITY	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	04/04/2008	17:36	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	3.00K	0.00K
NEW SITE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	06/29/2008	17:01	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
DADEVILLE	TALLAPOOSA	AL	07/21/2008	22:00	CST-	Thunderstorm	39 kts.	0	0	1.00K	0.00K

	CO.				6	Wind	EG				
DADEVILLE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	05/03/2009	14:46	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	50.00K	0.00K
NEW SITE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	06/12/2009	20:17	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
BEVELLE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	06/12/2009	20:25	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
ALEXANDER CITY	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	06/14/2009	12:06	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
BARNESVILLE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	06/14/2009	12:14	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	10.00K	0.00K
REELTOWN	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	06/14/2009	12:36	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	3.00K	0.00K
BEVELLE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	06/15/2009	22:31	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
JACKSON'S GAP	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	06/15/2009	22:40	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
DADEVILLE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	06/15/2009	22:48	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
BARNESVILLE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	06/15/2009	22:52	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
CAMP HILL	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	06/28/2009	16:03	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
HAMLET	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	07/05/2009	17:40	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
EAST TALLASEE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	07/05/2009	17:40	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
NEW SITE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	07/05/2009	17:40	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
EAST TALLASEE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	07/26/2009	13:55	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
REELTOWN	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	05/20/2010	19:44	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
CARRVILLE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	05/28/2010	17:40	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
CAMP HILL	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	06/15/2010	13:09	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	10.00K	0.00K
HAMLET	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	06/19/2010	13:25	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	39 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
BETHLEHEM	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	06/19/2010	13:32	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	39 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
BEVELLE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	06/25/2010	13:44	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	25.00K	0.00K
JACKSON'S GAP	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	07/09/2010	14:50	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts. EG	0	0	4.00K	0.00K
BEVELLE	TALLAPOOSA	AL	08/02/2010	14:17	CST-	Thunderstorm	60 kts.	0	0	3.00K	0.00K

	CO.				6	Wind	EG				
JACKSON'S GAP	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	04/11/2011	20:33	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	3.00K	0.00K
HACKNEYVILLE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	05/26/2011	14:25	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
WALNUT HILL	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	08/11/2011	17:47	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
REELTOWN	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	11/16/2011	11:39	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
OUR TOWN	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	01/23/2012	07:39	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	78 kts. EG	0	1	0.00K	0.00K
HAMLET	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	01/23/2012	08:04	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
RUSSEL MILLS	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	06/03/2012	16:49	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON'S GAP	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	01/30/2013	11:07	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DADEVILLE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	01/30/2013	11:50	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
OUR TOWN	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	03/05/2013	14:43	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BARNESVILLE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	03/05/2013	14:57	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	56 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
EAST TALLASEE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	06/27/2013	17:49	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BEVELLE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	06/28/2013	12:20	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
REELTOWN	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	07/23/2013	15:30	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEW SITE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	07/24/2013	11:52	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
HAMLET	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	07/24/2013	11:55	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DAVISTON	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	07/24/2013	11:59	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
ALEXANDER CITY	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	01/11/2014	06:45	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEW SITE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	01/11/2014	06:55	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DAVISTON	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	01/11/2014	07:00	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DADEVILLE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	01/11/2014	07:07	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA CITY	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	01/11/2014	07:50	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BEVELLE	TALLAPOOSA	AL	05/14/2014	13:26	CST-	Thunderstorm	50 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K

	CO.				6	Wind	EG				
BARNESVILLE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	06/06/2014	15:28	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
CARRVILLE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	06/06/2014	15:40	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
RUSSEL MILLS	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	06/06/2014	17:05	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BEVELLE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	06/07/2014	23:10	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BARNESVILLE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	06/07/2014	23:30	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSON'S GAP	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	06/08/2014	18:40	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
CAMP HILL	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	06/08/2014	18:55	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
CARRVILLE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	06/22/2014	11:15	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DAVISTON	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	06/30/2014	16:10	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEW SITE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	06/30/2014	16:30	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	1	710.00K	0.00K

5 Lightning Events – 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)
(Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database)

<u>Location</u>	<u>County/Zone</u>	<u>St.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>T.Z.</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Mag</u>	<u>Dth</u>	<u>Inj</u>	<u>PrD</u>	<u>CrD</u>
ALEXANDER CITY	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	07/01/2005	16:30	CST	Lightning		0	1	55.00K	0.00K
ALEXANDER CITY	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	08/16/2005	16:05	CST	Lightning		0	0	35.00K	0.00K
DAVISTON	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	04/18/2006	18:30	CST	Lightning		0	0	50.00K	0.00K
OUR TOWN	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	07/04/2008	18:38	CST-6	Lightning		0	3	1.00K	0.00K
SESSIONS	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	08/20/2014	15:30	CST-6	Lightning		0	1	0.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	5	141.00K	0.00K

40 Hail Events – 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)
(Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database)

<u>Location</u>	<u>County/Zone</u>	<u>St.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>T.Z.</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Mag</u>	<u>Dth</u>	<u>Inj</u>	<u>PrD</u>	<u>CrD</u>
NEW SITE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	02/22/2005	14:50	CST	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DADEVILLE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	03/27/2005	11:59	CST	Hail	3.00 in.	0	0	33.00K	0.00K
DADEVILLE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	03/27/2005	14:30	CST	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	7.00K	0.00K
REELTOWN	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	03/27/2005	15:22	CST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
CARRVILLE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	03/30/2005	23:59	CST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEW SITE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	04/22/2005	14:11	CST	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
JACKSON'S GAP	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	12/28/2005	13:20	CST	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
ALEXANDER CITY	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	12/28/2005	14:10	CST	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
NEW SITE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	12/28/2005	14:15	CST	Hail	1.25 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DADEVILLE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	04/18/2006	17:13	CST	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEW SITE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	05/13/2006	19:20	CST	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GOLDVILLE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	05/13/2006	19:32	CST	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DADEVILLE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	05/13/2006	19:32	CST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
WALNUT HILL	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	01/07/2007	16:05	CST-6	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
ALEXANDER CITY	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	04/11/2007	16:04	CST-6	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
ALEXANDER CITY	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	04/11/2007	16:15	CST-6	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
EAST TALLASEE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	06/12/2007	23:22	CST-6	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
STURDIVANT	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	04/04/2008	13:51	CST-6	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEW SITE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	04/04/2008	14:08	CST-6	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DAVISTON	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	04/04/2008	14:17	CST-6	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COWPENS	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	04/04/2008	15:25	CST-6	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEW SITE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	04/04/2008	15:25	CST-6	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DAVISTON	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	04/04/2008	15:35	CST-6	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BEVELLE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	04/10/2009	17:45	CST-6	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
OUR TOWN	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	04/10/2009	17:55	CST-6	Hail	2.75 in.	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
BARNESVILLE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	04/10/2009	17:58	CST-6	Hail	2.75 in.	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
OUR TOWN	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	04/10/2009	18:00	CST-6	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	20.00K	0.00K
HAMLET	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	05/28/2010	17:38	CST-6	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MARTIN LAKE NORTH	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	06/25/2010	14:55	CST-6	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
ALEXANDER CITY	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	03/26/2011	13:40	CST-6	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
HACKNEYVILLE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	03/26/2011	13:50	CST-6	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SESSIONS	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	03/26/2011	13:55	CST-6	Hail	1.25 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SESSIONS	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	03/26/2011	13:55	CST-6	Hail	3.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K

JACKSON'S GAP	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	03/26/2011	14:07	CST-6	Hail	2.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BARNESVILLE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	06/05/2011	17:45	CST-6	Hail	1.50 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DADEVILLE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	06/11/2011	13:36	CST-6	Hail	1.25 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
CAMP HILL	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	03/18/2013	15:13	CST-6	Hail	1.25 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BARNESVILLE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	03/18/2013	16:13	CST-6	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BARNESVILLE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	03/18/2013	16:15	CST-6	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
ALEXANDER CITY	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	03/23/2013	21:54	CST-6	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	73.00K	0.00K

19 Tornado Events – 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)
(Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database)

<u>Location</u>	<u>County/Zone</u>	<u>St.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>T.Z.</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Mag</u>	<u>Dth</u>	<u>Inj</u>	<u>PrD</u>	<u>CrD</u>
HACKNEYVILLE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	11/24/2004	07:09	CST	Tornado	F1	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
DAVISTON	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	11/24/2004	07:35	CST	Tornado	F0	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
NEW SITE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	04/30/2005	05:14	CST	Tornado	F1	0	0	20.00K	0.00K
CAMP HILL	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	07/06/2005	14:34	CST	Tornado	F0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
REELTOWN	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	08/29/2005	12:55	CST	Tornado	F1	0	0	70.00K	0.00K
REELTOWN	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	11/15/2006	11:11	CST-6	Tornado	F0	0	0	15.00K	0.00K
BARNESVILLE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	01/07/2007	16:10	CST-6	Tornado	F1	0	0	100.00K	0.00K
DADEVILLE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	04/11/2007	16:18	CST-6	Tornado	EF1	0	0	20.00K	0.00K
HACKNEYVILLE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	02/17/2008	13:47	CST-6	Tornado	EF0	0	0	10.00K	0.00K
HACKNEYVILLE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	02/17/2008	13:48	CST-6	Tornado	EF0	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
EAST TALLASEE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	02/28/2009	07:40	CST-6	Tornado	EF0	0	0	10.00K	0.00K
CHURCH HILL	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	04/10/2009	18:12	CST-6	Tornado	EF1	0	0	50.00K	0.00K
REELTOWN	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	04/10/2009	19:26	CST-6	Tornado	EF0	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
OUR TOWN	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	04/15/2011	22:34	CST-6	Tornado	EF1	0	0	10.00K	0.00K
MARTIN LAKE NORTH	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	04/15/2011	22:43	CST-6	Tornado	EF1	0	0	45.80K	0.00K
BARNESVILLE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	04/27/2011	19:36	CST-6	Tornado	EF4	1	10	115.000M	0.00K
ALEXANDER CITY	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	12/22/2011	14:51	CST-6	Tornado	EF0	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
OUR TOWN	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	03/02/2012	22:40	CST-6	Tornado	EF2	1	2	0.00K	0.00K
BEVELLE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	05/14/2014	13:21	CST-6	Tornado	EF0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Totals:								2	12	115.376M	0.00K

14 Flood/Flash Flood Events – 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)
(Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database)

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	04/01/2005	00:00	CST	Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
EAST TALLASEE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	12/22/2013	20:35	CST-6	Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GOLDVILLE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	04/07/2014	06:00	CST-6	Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COUNTYWIDE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	03/27/2005	16:00	CST	Flash Flood		0	0	20.00K	0.00K
COUNTYWIDE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	04/01/2005	07:00	CST	Flash Flood		0	0	9.00K	0.00K
DAVISTON	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	07/06/2005	15:58	CST	Flash Flood		0	0	3.00K	0.00K
ALEXANDER CITY	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	07/10/2005	17:30	CST	Flash Flood		0	0	2.00K	0.00K
BARNESVILLE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	07/14/2005	14:47	CST	Flash Flood		0	0	2.00K	0.00K
ALEXANDER CITY	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	11/15/2006	10:30	CST-6	Flash Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
REELTOWN	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	11/15/2006	10:30	CST-6	Flash Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
CAMP HILL	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	09/14/2009	10:30	CST-6	Flash Flood		0	0	5.00K	0.00K
HACKNEYVILLE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	09/19/2009	08:25	CST-6	Flash Flood		0	0	5.00K	0.00K
GOLDVILLE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	05/03/2010	04:00	CST-6	Flash Flood		0	0	100.00K	0.00K
ALEXANDER CITY	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	07/20/2011	09:00	CST-6	Flash Flood		0	0	10.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	156.00K	0.00K

55 Drought/Extreme Heat Events – 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)
(Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database)

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	07/18/2006	07:00	CST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	08/01/2006	00:00	CST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	09/01/2006	00:00	CST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	05/22/2007	06:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	06/01/2007	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	07/01/2007	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	08/01/2007	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	09/01/2007	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	10/01/2007	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	11/01/2007	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	12/01/2007	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	01/01/2008	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K

TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	08/01/2012	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	09/01/2012	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	10/01/2012	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	11/01/2012	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	12/01/2012	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	01/01/2013	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	02/01/2013	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	0.00K	0.00K

**10 Winter Storm/Frost Freeze/Heavy Snow/Ice Storm/Winter Weather/Extreme Cold
Events – 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)
(Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database)**

<u>Location</u>	<u>County/Zone</u>	<u>St.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>T.Z.</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Mag</u>	<u>Dth</u>	<u>Inj</u>	<u>PrD</u>	<u>CrD</u>
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	01/28/2014	07:15	CST-6	Winter Storm		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	04/07/2007	00:00	CST-6	Frost/freeze		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	04/08/2007	00:00	CST-6	Frost/freeze		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	03/01/2009	04:00	CST-6	Heavy Snow		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	02/12/2010	12:00	CST-6	Heavy Snow		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	01/28/2005	19:45	CST	Ice Storm		0	0	70.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	01/09/2011	13:50	CST-6	Ice Storm		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	01/19/2008	06:00	CST-6	Winter Weather		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	12/26/2010	06:00	CST-6	Winter Weather		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	02/09/2011	18:00	CST-6	Winter Weather		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	70.00K	0.00K

**11 Tropical Storm/Tropical Depression/High Wind/Strong Wind Events – 01/01/2004
thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)**

(Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database)

<u>Location</u>	<u>County/Zone</u>	<u>St.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>T.Z.</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Mag</u>	<u>Dth</u>	<u>Inj</u>	<u>PrD</u>	<u>CrD</u>
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	07/10/2005	14:00	CST	Tropical Storm		0	0	175.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	08/29/2005	23:30	CST	Tropical Storm		0	0	80.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	08/23/2008	12:00	CST-6	Tropical Depression		0	0	5.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	11/09/2009	14:00	CST-6	Tropical Depression		0	0	2.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	09/16/2004	07:00	CST	High Wind	60 kts. EG	0	0	450.00K	25.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	09/07/2004	00:15	CST	Strong Wind	33 kts. ES	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	04/02/2005	08:00	CST	Strong Wind	30 kts. MG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	04/12/2005	03:00	CST	Strong Wind	40 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	01/29/2008	22:50	CST-6	Strong Wind	39 kts. EG	0	0	15.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	04/13/2009	02:00	CST-6	Strong Wind	35 kts. EG	0	0	20.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	04/13/2009	03:30	CST-6	Strong Wind	35 kts. EG	0	0	10.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	761.00K	0.00K

0 Sinkhole Event – 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)

No sinkhole events were reported during 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 by the NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database/U.S. Geological Survey or Local

0 Landslide Events – 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)

No landslide events were reported during 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 by the NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database/U.S. Geological Survey/Local

2 Earthquake Events – 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)

(Source: www.homefacts.com/earthquakes/Alabama.html)

<u>Location</u>	<u>St.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>Mag</u>	<u>Dth</u>	<u>Inj</u>	<u>PrD</u>	<u>CrD</u>	
Alexander City	2.25 miles from Alexander City	AL	1/4/2008		Earthquake	5 miles	2.5	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Dadeville	Within 30 miles from Dadeville	AL	1/4/2008		Earthquake	5 miles	2.5	0	0	0.00K	0.00K

No earthquake events were reported during 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 by the NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database/U.S. Geological Survey/Alabama Geological Survey

164 Wildfire Events – 1/1/2010 thru 12/31/2013

(Source: Alabama Forestry Commission)

County	Total # of Fires 2010-2013	Average # of Fires Per Year	Total Acres Burned 2010-2013	Average Acres Burned Per Year	Average Fire Size in Acres Per Year
Tallapoosa	164	55	2,421.75	807.25	15

0 Dam/Levee Failure Events – 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)

(Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database/Local Input)

No dam/levee failure events occurred or were reported during 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014.

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Hazard Profiles

I. Thunderstorms

A thunderstorm is a convective cloud that often produces heavy rain, wind gusts, thunder, lightning, and hail. Tallapoosa County experiences many thunderstorms each year. The county is most susceptible to thunderstorms during the spring, summer, and late fall. Most of the damage caused by thunderstorms results from straight-line winds, lightning, flash flooding, and hail. Occasionally, thunderstorms will spawn tornados.

Primary Effects from thunderstorms in Tallapoosa County would include:

1. High Winds, Straight-line Winds
2. Lightning
3. Flooding
4. Hail
5. Spawning Tornados

Hazardous results from significant thunderstorms in Tallapoosa County would include:

1. High winds can cause downed trees and electrical lines resulting in loss of power
2. Severe storms are capable of producing intense lightning that poses many threats to people and infrastructure and can ignite fires.
3. Heavy rains can produce severe storm water run-off in developed areas, and cause bodies of water to breach their banks.
4. Large hail can injure people and livestock and damage crops.
5. Severe thunderstorms can produce tornados that destroy anything in its path, resulting in loss of power, shelter, and potential loss of life.

The National Weather Service reported 76 severe thunderstorms during the ten-year study period of 2004 - 2014. An estimated \$710,000 in property damage and no crop damage resulted from these storms. One injury and no deaths were reported during these thunderstorm events. **Table 3-5** shows the historical occurrences of severe thunderstorms during the study period. Each jurisdiction is at risk for thunderstorm events. Of the storms reported, none

affected the entire county, 35 occurred in an unincorporated county area, and the remaining 41 affected only specific municipalities.

On June 28, 2007, a thunderstorm wind event occurred in the New Site area. The doors to the City Hall and fire department buildings were damaged, a gymnasium suffered roof damage, and numerous trees were blown down. No crop damages, injuries or deaths were reported. Property damages of \$315,000 were reported as a result of this event.

On January 23, 2012, a thunderstorm wind event resulted in a swath of straight line wind damage 10.7 miles long beginning one mile southwest of U.S. Highway 63 on County Road 11 where several trees were uprooted. The damage extended to the northeast, through Wind Creek State Park, across U.S. Highway 280, and ended north of Jackson's Gap. The most heavily damaged area, where damage was consistent with 90 MPH winds, was on the west side of Lake Martin along Piney Woods Road, where several homes and an RV were destroyed by falling trees. A small church sustained minor roof damage along U.S. Highway 280, near Midway Estates Road. Wind damage ended 1.6 miles north of Jackson's Gap, where several trees were knocked down along Rock Springs Road. No crop or property damages or deaths were reported. One injury resulted.

Tallapoosa County experienced 76 thunderstorm events in a 10 year period resulting in a greater than 100% (7.60) probability that a thunderstorm event will occur on an annual basis. The total amount of damages for the 76 thunderstorm events was \$710,000 with 45 thunderstorm events causing damage resulting in an estimated \$15,778 of expected annual damages from future events. The referenced thunderstorm event(s) are the ones that resulted in the most damages, deaths, and injuries during the past ten year period and serves as the extent/range of magnitude or severity that could be experienced by Tallapoosa County due to a thunderstorm event; the ranking is minor to major. The extent of thunderstorm winds for Tallapoosa County is 90 miles per hour winds.

II. Lightning

Lightning is a natural phenomenon associated with all thunderstorms but can occur in the absence of a storm. Lightning typically occurs as a by-product of a thunderstorm. Lightning is a giant spark of electricity in the atmosphere or between the atmosphere and the ground. In the initial stages of development, air acts as an insulator between the positive and negative charges in the cloud and between the cloud and the ground; however, when the differences in charges becomes too great, this insulating capacity of the air breaks down and there is a rapid discharge of electricity that we know as lightning. Lightning can occur between opposite charges within the thunderstorm cloud (Intra Cloud Lightning) or between opposite charges in the cloud and on the ground (Cloud-To-Ground Lightning). Cloud-to-ground lightning is divided two different types of flashes depending on the charge in the cloud where the lightning originates. Thunder is the sound made by a flash of lightning. As lightning passes through the air it heats the air quickly. This causes the air to expand rapidly and creates the sound wave we hear as thunder. Normally, you can hear thunder about 10 miles from a lightning strike. Since lightning can strike outward 10 miles from a thunderstorm, if you hear thunder, you are likely within striking distance from the storm. Cloud-to-ground lightning can kill or injure people by either direct or indirect means. The lightning current can branch off to strike a person from a tree, fence, pole, or other tall object. It is not known if all people are killed who are directly struck by the flash itself. In addition, electrical current may be conducted through the ground to a person after lightning strikes a nearby tree, antenna, or other tall object. The current also may travel through power lines, telephone lines, or plumbing pipes to a person who is in contact with an electric appliance, telephone, or plumbing fixture. Lightning may use similar processes to damage property or cause fires.

The action of rising and descending air in a thunderstorm separates positive and negative charges, with lightning the result of the buildup and discharge of energy between positive and negative charge areas. Water and ice particles may also affect the distribution of the electrical charge. In only a few millionths of a second, the air near a lightning strike is heated to 50,000°F, a temperature hotter than the surface of the sun. Thunder is the result of the very rapid heating and cooling of air near the lightning that causes a shock wave.

The hazard posed by lightning is significantly underrated. High winds, rainfall, and a darkening cloud cover are the warning signs for possible cloud-to-ground lightning strikes. While many lightning casualties happen at the beginning of an approaching storm, more than half of lightning deaths occur after a thunderstorm has passed. The lightning threat diminishes after the last sound of thunder, but may persist for more than 30 minutes. When thunderstorms are in the area, but not overhead, the lightning threat can exist when skies are clear. Lightning has been known to strike more than 10 miles from the storm in an area with clear sky above. Lightning strikes can cause power outages, fires, electrocution, disruptions to communication systems, personal injuries, and deaths. **Table 3-5** shows the historical occurrences of lightning during the study period.

According to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), an average of 20 million cloud-to-ground flashes has been detected every year in the continental United States. About half of all flashes have more than one ground strike point, so at least 30 million points on the ground is struck on the average each year. In addition, there are roughly 5 to 10 times as many cloud-to-cloud flashes as there are to cloud-to-ground flashes (NOAA, July 7, 2003). During the years 2004-2013, Alabama experienced 11 deaths due to lightning (NOAA, December 18, 2014). The months of June through September are the deadliest as far as lightning is concerned. In an average year, three people will be struck and killed by lightning in Alabama and at least six will be injured. (*Source: National Weather Service/Lightning Safety Accessed 11/16/14; NOAA, December 18, 2014*).

The NOAA NCDC reported 5 lightning events during the ten-year study period of 2004-2014 with 5 injuries reported. The entire planning area of the county is equally at risk for a lightning event.

On July 1, 2005, lightning struck a home in Alexander City and a fire ensued. The home suffered significant damage. A woman sustained minor burns in the fire. No deaths occurred. Property damages of \$55,000 resulted and no crop damages were reported.

On July 4, 2008, two separate lightning strikes hit 3 people in Wind Creek State Park. All 3 were injured and one had to be taken to the hospital. Another lightning strike destroyed a boat house in the same area. No crop damages were reported. Property damages of \$1,000 resulted.

Tallapoosa County experienced 5 lightning events in a 10 year period resulting in a 50% (0.50) or probability that a lightning event will occur on an annual basis. The total amount of damages for the 5 lightning events was \$141,000 with 4 lightning events causing damage resulting in an estimated \$35,250 of expected annual damages from future events. The referenced lightning event(s) are the ones that resulted in the most damages, deaths, and injuries during the past ten year period and serves as the extent/range of magnitude or severity that could be experienced by Tallapoosa County due to a lightning event; the ranking is minimum to minor. According to Vaisala's National Lightning Detection Network (NLDN), Tallapoosa County's lightning extent is 12-20 flashes per square mile per year.

Primary effects from lightning in Tallapoosa County would include:

1. Power Outages
2. Wild Fires
3. Electrocution
4. Disruption of Communication Waves

Hazardous results from significant lightning in Tallapoosa County would include:

1. Power outages result in tremendous losses for food distributors and individuals due to loss of refrigeration as well as disruptions to routine business operations.
2. Fires destroy most everything it comes in contact with and also can be detrimental to the health of any living organism due to the massive smoke cloud it produces.
3. Electrocution of electronic device such as water and sewer pumps can cause disruption in service leading to unsanitary conditions and lack of potable water.
4. Disrupted communications from electrical storms can result in inability to communicate with other agencies, making preparation or recovery from a storm nearly impossible.

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III. Hail

Hail is frequently associated with severe thunderstorms. Hail is an outgrowth of severe thunderstorms and develops within a low-pressure front as warm air rises rapidly in to the upper atmosphere and is subsequently cooled, leading to the formation of ice crystals. These are bounced about by high-velocity updraft winds and accumulate into frozen droplets, falling as precipitation after developing enough weight (FEMA, 1997).

The National Weather Service (NWS) defines severe thunderstorms as those with downdraft winds in excess of 58 miles an hour and/or hail at least 3/4 inches in diameter. While only about 10 percent of thunderstorms are classified as severe, all thunderstorms are dangerous because they produce numerous dangerous conditions, including one or more of the following: hail, strong winds, lightning, tornadoes, and flash flooding (National Weather Service – Flagstaff). The size of hailstones varies and is related to the severity and size of the thunderstorm that produced it. The higher the temperatures at the Earth’s surface, the greater the strength of the updrafts, and the greater the amount of time the hailstones are suspended, giving the hailstones more time to increase in size. Hailstones vary widely in size, as shown in **Table 3-6**. Note that penny size (3/4 inches in diameter) or larger hail is considered severe.

Table 3-6: Estimating Hail Size

Size	Inches in Diameter
Pea	.25 - .50 inch
Penny	.75 inch
Nickel	.88 inch
Quarter	1 inch
Half Dollar	1.25 inches
Walnut/Ping-Pong Ball	1.50 inches
Golf Ball	1.75 inches
Hen Egg	2 inches
Tennis Ball	2.5 inches
Baseball	2.75 inches
Tea Cup	3 inches
Grapefruit	4 inches
Softball	4.5 inches
<i>Source: www.spc.noaa.gov, Accessed 2016</i>	

Hailstorms occur most frequently during the late spring and early summer, when the jet stream moves northward across the Great Plains. During this period, extreme temperature changes occur from the surface up to the jet stream, resulting in the strong updrafts required for hail formation.

The NOAA NCDC reported 40 hail events during the ten-year study period of 2004-2014. An estimated \$73,000 in property damage resulted from these events. No crop damage, injuries, or deaths were reported during these hail events. **Table 3-5** shows the historical occurrences of hail events during the study period. Each jurisdiction is at risk for hail. Of the events reported, none affected the entire county, 17 occurred in an unincorporated county area, and the remaining 23 affected only specific municipalities.

On March 27, 2005, hail teacup sized (3 inches) fell, resulting in \$33,000 in property damage. A supercell thunderstorm produced hail across Elmore County and strengthened and continued to produce hail all the way across Tallapoosa County. The largest hail reported was 3 inches in diameter. Several vehicles suffered hail damage. (*Source: NCDC NOAA*)

Tallapoosa County experienced 40 hail events in a 10 year period resulting in a greater than 100% (4.00) probability that a hail event will occur on an annual basis. The total amount of damages for the 40 hail events was \$73,000 with 7 hail events causing damage resulting in an estimated \$10,429 of expected annual damages from future events. The referenced hail event is the one that resulted in the most damages, deaths, and injuries and largest size of hail during the past ten year period and serves as the extent/range of magnitude or severity that could be experienced by Tallapoosa County due to a hail event; the ranking is minor to major. The hail extent for Tallapoosa County is three inches in diameter which is teacup sized hail.

Primary Effects from Hail in Tallapoosa County would include:

1. Property Damage
2. Crop Damage
3. Communication equipment damage
4. Livestock loss and injury

Hazardous results from significant Hail in Tallapoosa County would include:

1. Any size hail can damage exposed real and personal property. Hail is a major problem for car dealerships, as the unprotected lots of cars receive major damage.
2. Heavy hail is capable of destroying entire crop yields. Farmers of above ground crops are especially concerned with hail as it is extremely detrimental to the crop.
3. Communication equipment, such as receivers, is susceptible to large hail. These instruments can be seriously damaged or destroyed by large hail.
4. Large hail is a danger to livestock of all sorts and is a threat farmers must consider. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are invested in these animals which may be injured or killed in a hailstorm.

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IV. Tornados

Tornados are rotating columns of air extending downward to the ground with recorded winds in excess of 300 miles per hour. Most tornadoes last less than 30 minutes, but can exist for more than an hour. In Alabama the typical tornado season extends from March through early June, with April and June being peak months for tornado activity. Additionally, Alabama experiences a secondary tornado season from November through December. **Figure 3-1** shows the general paths of tornados across the United States.

Figure 3-2 shows the FEMA designated wind zones in the United States. Tallapoosa County is located in Zone III which warrants profiling. A total of 19 tornados occurred in Tallapoosa County according to NOAA NCDC during 2004 - 2014. An estimated \$115,376,000 in property damage and no crop damage occurred. One death and 10 injuries occurred as a result of the reported tornados.

Each jurisdiction has been affected by tornado activity in the past. The location of Tallapoosa County in Wind Zone III, past occurrences of tornados, and the potential for future occurrences to cause damage, death, and injuries leaves Tallapoosa County vulnerable to and at risk for tornados.

On April 27, 2011, a powerful storm system crossed the Southeast United States, resulting in a large and deadly tornado outbreak. This epic event broke the record for number of tornadoes in a day for the State of Alabama, becoming the most significant tornado outbreak in the state's history. Most of the violent tornadoes from this day were captured on video by a number of people, including storm spotters and chasers, as well as numerous television news crews and remotely controlled web-enabled video cameras. This allowed unprecedented coverage and viewing of this historic event in real time from people worldwide. An EF4 tornado, 19.03 miles in length and 880 yards wide, touched down in the Barnesville unincorporated area of the county. A tornado touched down in Central Elmore County, north of Wetumpka, and moved northeast through Central Tallapoosa and Western Chambers Counties, before it lifted west northwest of Lafayette. The tornado crossed into Tallapoosa County near Stoney Ridge Rd, south of CR 34, and intensified to EF4 strength with winds of 170 mph. Damage was widespread and severe with several well built multi-story homes destroyed with no

walls remaining on floors above the basement level. The tornado continued at this strength but became narrower to nearly 400 yards wide as it crossed AL Hwy 49 south of Dadeville where it destroyed 2 homes and rolled a pick-up truck 120 yards. The tornado continued northeast and weakened to EF3 strength with winds of 155 mph. It crossed U.S. Hwy 280 just east of Dadeville where it produced significant damage to several homes and businesses, and caused one fatality. The tornado crossed into Chambers County west of Lafayette, south of CR 48. A total of \$115 million in property damages and no crop damages resulted from this tornado event. One death and 10 injuries were reported.

Tallapoosa County experienced 19 tornado events in a 10 year period resulting in a greater than 80% (1.90) probability that a tornado event will occur on an annual basis. The total amount of damages for the 19 tornado events was \$115,376,000 with 16 tornado events causing damage resulting in an estimated \$7,211,000 of expected annual damages from future events. The referenced tornado event(s) are the ones that resulted in the most damages, deaths, and injuries during the past ten year period and serves as the extent/range of magnitude or severity that could be experienced by Tallapoosa County due to a tornado event; the ranking is major. The tornado extent for Tallapoosa County is an EF4 having 166-200 three second gust miles per hour winds according to NOAA's Operational EF Scale.

Primary effects from Tornados in Tallapoosa County would include:

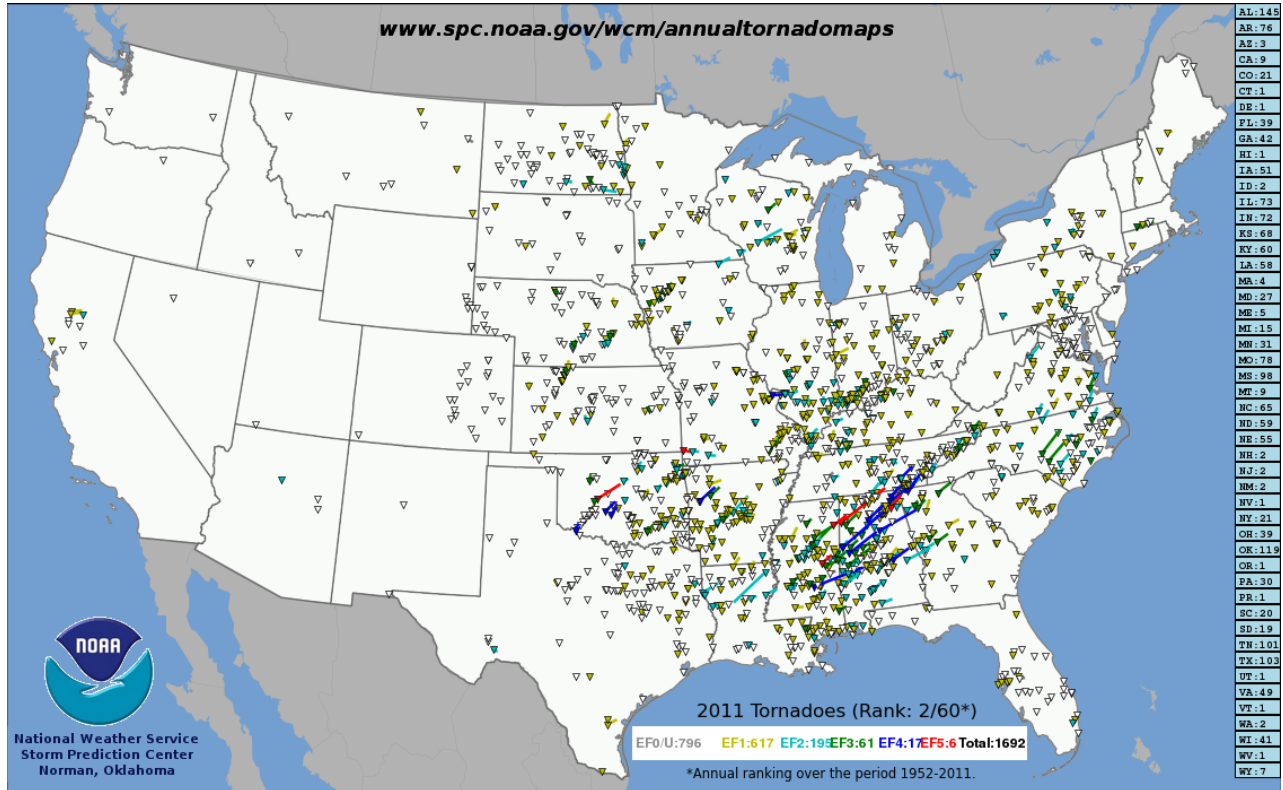
1. Loss of life
2. Property damage
3. Infrastructure destruction and damage
4. Sanitation and water delivery interruption

Hazardous results from significant Tornados in Tallapoosa County would include:

1. Collapse of structures can leave people homeless.
2. Roadways may become blocked by debris. Damage may destroy automobiles, creating additional hardships to individuals and families and business operations.
3. High wind speeds associated with a tornado can destroy anything in its path. Power poles topple, communication receivers are destroyed, and water sanitation and treatment plants are offline.

- Due to destruction, sanitation crews are unable to remove massive amounts of waste, and water delivery is disrupted. This can lead to an increase in disease-carrying insects and lack of potable water.

Figure 3-1: Generalized Tornado Paths



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Figure 3-2: Wind Zones in the United States

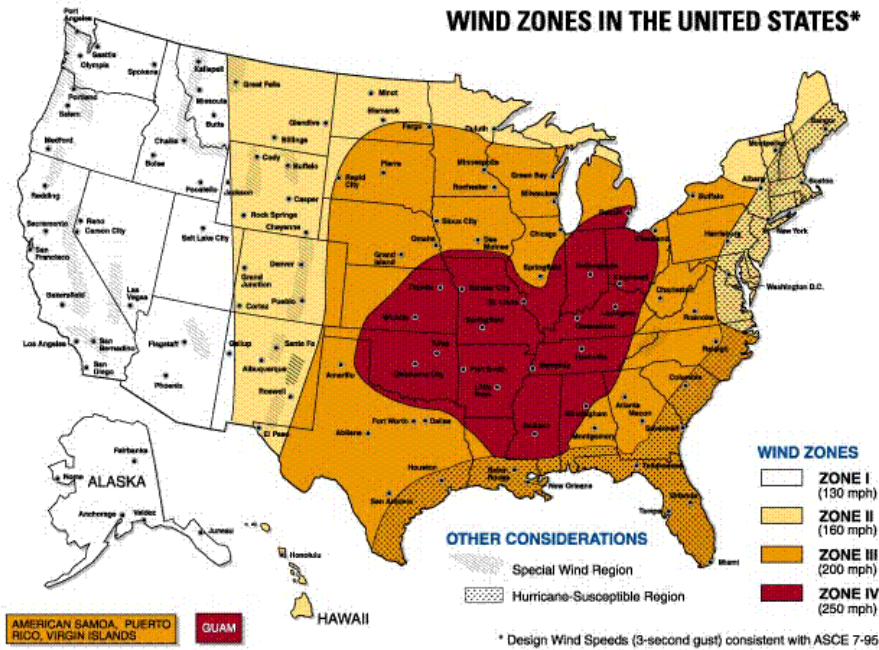


Figure 1.2 Wind zones in the United States
 Source: www.fema.gov

Tornados are now measured using the new Enhanced Fujita Tornado Scale by examining the damage caused by the tornado after it passes over man-made structures and vegetation. The new scale was put into use in February of 2007. Due to the study period of the plan, 2004-2014, events shown in **Table 3-5** express the magnitude of tornados using the original Fujita scale and the enhanced Fujita scale. Below is a table comparing the estimated winds in the original F-scale and the operational EF-scale that is currently in use by the National Weather Service, as well as damage descriptions of each category. Like the original Fujita scale, there are six categories from zero to five that represent damage in increasing degrees. The new scale incorporates the use of 28 Damage Indicators and 8 Degrees of Damage to assign a rating.

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Table 3-7: Fujita Tornado Scales

Fujita Tornado Scale

Category	Wind Speed	Description of Damage
F0	40-72 mph	Light damage. Some damage to chimneys; break branches off trees; push over shallow-rooted trees; damage to sign boards.
F1	73-112 mph	Moderate damage. The lower limit is the beginning of hurricane speed. Roof surfaces peeled off; mobile homes pushed off foundations or overturned; moving autos pushed off roads.
F2	113-157 mph	Considerable damage. Roofs torn off frame houses; mobile homes demolished; boxcars pushed over; large trees snapped or uprooted; light-object missiles generated.
F3	158-206 mph	Severe damage. Roofs and some walls torn off well-constructed houses; trains overturned; most trees in forest uprooted; cars lifted off ground and thrown.
F4	207-260 mph	Devastating damage. Well-constructed houses leveled; structures with weak foundations blown off some distance; cars thrown and large missiles generated.
F5	261-318 mph	Incredible damage. Strong frame houses lifted off foundations and carried considerable distance to disintegrate; automobile-sized missiles fly through the air in excess of 100-yards; trees debarked.

Enhanced Fujita Tornado Scale

Category	Wind Speed	Description of Damage
EF0	65-85 mph	Light damage. Peels surface off some roofs; some damage to gutters or siding; branches broken off trees; shallow-rooted trees pushed over.
EF1	86-110 mph	Moderate damage. Roofs severely stripped; mobile homes overturned or badly damaged; loss of exterior doors; windows and other glass broken.
EF2	111-135 mph	Considerable damage. Roofs torn off well-constructed houses; foundations of frame homes shifted; mobile homes completely destroyed; large trees snapped or uprooted; light-object missiles generated; cars lifted off ground.
EF3	136-165 mph	Severe damage. Entire stories of well-constructed houses destroyed; severe damage to large buildings such as shopping malls; trains overturned; trees debarked; heavy cars lifted off the ground and thrown; structures with weak foundations blown away some distance.
EF4	166-200 mph	Devastating damage. Well-constructed houses and whole frame houses completely leveled; cars thrown and small missiles generated.
EF5	>200 mph	Incredible damage. Strong frame houses leveled off foundations and swept away; automobile-sized missiles fly through the air in excess of 100 m (109 yd); high-rise buildings have significant structural deformation; incredible phenomena will occur. So far only one EF5 tornado has been recorded since the Enhanced Fujita Scale was introduced on February 1, 2007.

Source: NOAA, NWS, Storm Prediction Center, 2007.

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V. Floods/Flash Floods

There are three types of flooding that affect Tallapoosa County: (1) general flooding, (2) storm water runoff, and (3) flash flooding. General flooding occurs in areas where development has encroached into flood-prone areas. Storm water runoff causes flooding in areas that have inadequate drainage systems. Flash flooding is caused when a large amount of rain falls within a short period of time. **Table 3-5** shows flooding events in Tallapoosa County recorded by NOAA NCDC. Between 2004 and 2014 there were 11 occurrences of flash flooding and 3 flooding events. Damages from these events totaled \$156,000 in property damages, no crop damages, deaths or injuries were reported.

Flash floods involve a rapid rise in water level, high velocity, and large amounts of debris, which can lead to significant damage that includes the tearing out of trees, undermining of buildings and bridges, and scouring new channels. The intensity of flash flooding is a function of the intensity and duration of rainfall, steepness of the watershed, stream gradients, watershed vegetation, natural and artificial flood storage areas, and configuration of the streambed and floodplain. Dam failure and ice jams may also lead to flash flooding.

Dam-break floods may occur due to structural failures (e.g., progressive erosion), overtopping or breach from flooding, or earthquakes. Dam failures are potentially the worst flood events. Dam safety has been an ongoing hazard mitigation issue in the State of Alabama for the past decade, especially for small dams that are privately owned and poorly maintained. No state law currently exists to regulate any private dams or the construction of new private dams, nor do private dams require federal licenses or inspections. There have been several attempts in the State of Alabama to pass legislation that would require inspection of dams on bodies of water over 50 acre-feet or dams higher than 25 feet. Enactment has been hampered by the opposition of agricultural interest groups and insurance companies.

Approximately 1,700 privately owned dams would fit into the category proposed by the law. According to *HAZUS MH 2.1*, Tallapoosa County has 16 High Density Polyethylene (HPDE - Earth) Dams and one (HPDG – Concrete Gravity). No historical records are available of dam/levee failures in Tallapoosa County. When a dam fails, a large quantity of water is suddenly released downstream, destroying anything in its path. The area impacted by the water

emitted by dam failure would encounter the same risks as those in a flood zone during periods of flooding. The area directly affected by the water released during a dam failure is not county wide.

The probability of future occurrences of dam/levee failure events cannot be characterized on a countywide basis because of the lack of information available. The qualitative probability is rated low because the overall area affected is low and impacts are localized. This rating is intended only for general comparison to other hazards that are being considered.

Local drainage floods may occur outside of recognized drainage channels or delineated flood plains for a variety of reasons, including concentrated local precipitation, a lack of infiltration, inadequate facilities for drainage and storm water conveyance, and/or increased surface runoff. Such events often occur in flat areas, particularly during winter and spring in areas with frozen ground, and also in urbanized areas with large impermeable surfaces. High groundwater flooding is a seasonal occurrence in some areas, but may occur in other areas after prolonged periods of above-average precipitation.

Floods are described in terms of their extent (including the horizontal area affected and the vertical depth of floodwaters) and the related probability of occurrence. Flood studies use historical records to determine the probability of occurrence for different extents of flooding. The probability of occurrence is expressed in percentages as the chance of a flood of a specific extent occurring in any given year. It is also often referred to as the “100-year flood” since its probability of occurrence suggests it should only occur once every 100 years. This expression is, however, merely a simple and general way to express the statistical likelihood of a flood; actual recurrence periods are variable from place to place. Smaller floods occur more often than larger (deeper and more widespread) floods. Thus, a “10-year” flood has a greater likelihood of occurring than a “100-year” flood. **Table 3-8** shows a range of flood recurrence intervals and their probabilities of occurrence.

Table 3-8: Flood Probability Terms	
Flood Recurrence Intervals	Percent Chance of Annual Occurrence
10-Year	10.0%
50-Year	2.0%
100-Year	1.0%
500-Year	0.2%
<i>(Source: FEMA, August 2001)</i>	

On December 23, 2013, a flooding event resulted in Ashurst Bar Road becoming impassable at the intersection of Wall Street due to up to 8 inches of water covering the road. Accumulated rainfall amounts of at least 4.2 inches were reported in the county. No property or crop damages and no deaths or injuries were reported. Another flooding event occurred on April 7, 2014 that resulted in three to four inches of rain falling across portions of Tallapoosa County causing area streams to rise and water to flow out of ditches and across roadways. Many culverts were washed out, damaging many roadways in Alexander City and near New Site. Runoff continued for several hours after the rainfall ended around 8 a.m. CST and several roads remained temporarily closed. Roads that were severely damaged due to washed out culverts and pipes remained closed for several days while repairs were made. In addition, due to the saturated ground conditions, winds below severe criteria knocked down a couple of trees near Reeltown. No property or crop damages and no deaths or injuries were reported.

On May 3, 2010, a flash flooding event occurred in the Goldville community. A large area of Tallapoosa County experienced flash flooding due to a period of intense rainfall. The hardest hit area was Alexander City, where street flooding was described as serious and several water rescues had to be performed. A culvert was washed out on County Road, near US-280 on the west side of Alexander City. Water rescues were also needed in the Hackneyville area. Dutch Bend Road near the New Site community also became flooded. No deaths, injuries or crop damages were reported. Property damage of \$100,000 resulted.

Tallapoosa County experienced 14 flood/flash flood events in a 10 year period resulting in a 100% (1.40) probability that a flood/flash flood event will occur on an annual basis. The total amount of damages for the 14 flood/flash flood events was \$156,000 with 9 flood/flash flood events causing damage resulting in an estimated \$17,333 of expected annual damages from future events. The referenced flood/flash flood event(s) are the ones that resulted in the most damages, deaths, and injuries during the past ten year period and serves as the extent/range of magnitude or severity that could be experienced by Tallapoosa County due to a flood/flash flood event; the ranking is minor to major. According to NCDC.NOAA.gov, the extent of floods/flash floods in Tallapoosa County is eight inches of water over roadways.

Primary Effects from Floods in Tallapoosa County would include:

1. Loss of life
2. Property damage
3. Crop damage
4. Dam and levee failure

Hazardous results from significant flood in Tallapoosa County would include:

1. Rising water levels can quickly sweep people along in its path.
2. Rapidly moving water destroys anything in its path and also leaves hazardous mold and breed insects.
3. Periods of standing water kill inadaptible plants, and flowing water removes sediment and nutrients from the soil.
4. Breached dams and levees allow water to flood into the surrounding floodplain resulting in destruction of crops and property.

Dam failures may result from one or more the following:

1. Prolonged periods of rainfall and flooding (the cause of most failures)
2. Inadequate spillway capacity which causes excess overtopping flows
3. Internal erosion erosions due to embankment or foundation leakage or piping
4. Improper maintenance
5. Improper design
6. Negligent operation

7. Failure of upstream dams
8. Landslides into reservoirs
9. High winds
10. Earthquakes

Flood Assessment Tools

Programs

Tallapoosa County participates in the *National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)*. The *NFIP* allows property owners to purchase federally sponsored flood insurance. The *NFIP* maps communities in order to establish Flood Risk Zones or Special Flood Hazards Areas. These hazard areas are then mapped on the *Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMS)*. *FIRMS* are used to assess the risks of floods and aid in proper floodplain management. The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) requires local participation. **Table 3-9** shows the current NFIP status of each jurisdiction. Flood Mitigation Assistance Program (FMA) - This program now allows for additional cost share flexibility: up to 100% federal cost share for severe repetitive loss properties; up to 90% federal costs share for repetitive loss properties; and 75% federal cost share for NFIP insured properties.

The Repetitive Flood Claims (RFC) and Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) Grant Programs were eliminated by the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012. Elements of these flood grant programs have been incorporated into FMA.

Regulations

The *National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)* requires cities to obtain a NPDES permit for the discharge of wastewater/storm water. This program will address residential and commercial land uses, illicit discharges and improper disposal, industrial facilities, and construction sites.

Additionally, Tallapoosa County and each jurisdiction have various plans and regulatory tools in place to aid in hazard mitigation as shown earlier in the plan in **Table 1-1**.

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**Table 3-9: Tallapoosa County
National Flood Insurance Program Status by Jurisdiction**

CID	Community Name	Initial FHBM Identified	Initial FIRM Identified	Current Eff. Map Date	Reg- Emer Date	Tribal
010326#	Tallapoosa County	03/31/78	06/17/91	07/18/11	09/15/05	No
010210#	City of Alexander City	11/08/74	09/27/85	07/18/11	09/27/85	No
010374#	Town of Camp Hill	09/29/78	07/18/11	07/18/11 (M)	07/18/11	No
010211#	City of Dadeville	12/27/74	09/18/85	07/18/11 (M)	09/18/85	No
010380#	Town of Daviston	10/06/78	07/18/11	07/18/11 (M)	07/18/11	No
010465#	Town of Goldville (Use Tallapoosa County FIRM panel 010326 B dated 06/17/1991)	-	06/17/91	(NSFHA)	09/05/07	No
010076#	Town of Jackson's Gap	08/30/74	09/04/86	06/05/12	09/04/86	No
010395#	Town of New Site	10/27/78	07/18/11	07/18/11 (M)	07/18/11	No
010069#	City of Tallassee	09/06/74	09/15/83	07/18/11	09/15/83	No

Source: FEMA Community Status Book Report as of May 6, 2015

Key: (M) = No Elevation Determined – All Zone A, C and X

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Repetitive Loss Properties

Repetitive loss properties are those for which two or more losses of at least \$1,000 each have been paid under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) within any 10-year period since 1978. *FEMA – Local Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Guidance, July 1, 2008.*

Tallapoosa County has no reported Repetitive Loss properties or Severe Repetitive Loss properties at this time.

Flood Prone Areas

Tallapoosa County experiences regular flooding in several areas. The following roads have undersized pipes for allowing proper drainage. At the time of the development of these roads, the appropriate size pipes were in place. Through municipal growth and development, the area now experiences runoff more than what these structures are able to handle.

- Pitchford Hollow 24” Pipe is undersized for water flow
- Red Barn Road 36” Pipe is undersized for water flow
- Red Barn Road (off of Highway 63) 18” Pipe is undersized for water flow
- Blankenship Road 96” Pipe is undersized for water flow
- Sycamore Road 72” Pipe is undersized for water flow
- Barnsville Loop 36” Pipe is undersized for water flow
- Moss Flat Road 36” Pipe is undersized for water flow
- South Pine Forest Drive 36” Pipe is undersized for water flow
- Germany Ferry Road 36” Pipe is undersized for water flow
- Buck Creek Road 48” Pipe is undersized for water flow
- Haven Place Road 36” Pipe is undersized for water flow
- Haven Place Road 24” Pipe is undersized for water flow

The following bridges have also been identified as presenting a considerable hazard to the residents of the county. Water flows over these bridges during most heavy rains which causes a significant drain on resources during times of flooding events.

- Brannon Road 26’ Bridge

- Cook Road 31' Bridge
- Sweetwater Road 28' Bridge
- Doe Lane 38' Bridge
- Old Dutch Road 40' Bridge
- North Thornton Road 57' Bridge
- North Churchill Road 25' Bridge
- Hayes Mill Road 120' Bridge
- Willoughby Road 34' Bridge
- Dipping Vat Road 40' Bridge

Alexander City

The area of the Crossbrook neighborhood experiences repeated flooding. Red Barn Road and Haven Place Road have been closed and impassable during heavy rain events. The Downtown Area has experienced repeated flooding.

Camp Hill

No significant flooding issues reported.

Carrville

No significant flooding issues reported.

Dadeville

Sewage Lagoon Road experiences washouts during heavy rain events.

Daviston

Areas of State Highway 22 experience repeated flooding.

Goldville

No significant flooding issues reported.

New Site

No significant flooding issues reported.

Tallasee

North Harper Street Bridge has been overtopped with flood waters during extended heavy rains.

Monroe Street's drainage canal has overflowed during heavy rains.

VI. Droughts/Extreme Heat

Drought occurs when there is a deficiency of precipitation over an extended period of time. Climatic factors, such as high temperature, high winds, and low relative humidity, can contribute to the severity of a drought. No society is immune to the social, economic, and environmental impacts of a drought. There are two primary types of drought: meteorological and hydrological droughts. These events can result in agricultural and socioeconomic droughts.

Meteorological droughts are defined as the degree of dryness as compared to the normal precipitation for the area over the duration of the dry season. This type of drought is specific to a given region since atmospheric conditions and precipitation vary from one region to the next.

Hydrological droughts are associated with the effects of precipitation deficiencies on surface or groundwater supplies. Hydrological droughts do not occur as often as meteorological or agricultural droughts. It takes longer for precipitation deficiencies to show up in soil moisture, stream flow, groundwater levels, and reservoir levels. Hydrological droughts have an immediate impact on crop production, but reservoirs may not be affected for several months. Climate, changes in land use, land degradation, and the construction of dams can have adverse effects on the hydrological system especially in drought conditions.

Agricultural droughts occur when the moisture in the soil no longer meets the needs of the crops.

Socioeconomic droughts occur when physical water shortage begins to affect people and their quality of life.

A drought's severity depends on numerous factors, including duration, intensity, and geographic extent as well as regional water supply demands by humans and vegetation. Due to its multidimensional nature, drought is difficult to define in exact terms and also poses difficulties in terms of comprehensive risk assessments. **Table 3-10** depicts the drought classifications.

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Table 3-10: Drought Severity Classification

Category	Description	Possible Impacts	Ranges				
			Palmer Drought Severity Index (PDSI)	CPC Soil Moisture Model (Percentiles)	USGS Weekly Streamflow (Percentiles)	Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI)	Objective Drought Indicator Blends (Percentiles)
D0	Abnormally Dry	<p>Going into drought: short-term dryness slowing planting, growth of crops or pastures</p> <p>Coming out of drought: some lingering water deficits pastures or crops not fully recovered</p>	-1.0 to -1.9	21 to 30	21 to 30	-0.5 to -0.7	21 to 30
D1	Moderate Drought	<p>Some damage to crops, pastures</p> <p>Streams, reservoirs, or wells low, some water shortages developing or imminent</p> <p>Voluntary water-use restrictions requested</p>	-2.0 to -2.9	11 to 20	11 to 20	-0.8 to -1.2	11 to 20
D2	Severe Drought	<p>Crop or pasture losses likely</p> <p>Water shortages common</p> <p>Water restrictions imposed</p>	-3.0 to -3.9	6 to 10	6 to 10	-1.3 to -1.5	6 to 10
D3	Extreme Drought	<p>Major crop/pasture losses</p> <p>Widespread water shortages or restrictions</p>	-4.0 to -4.9	3 to 5	3 to 5	-1.6 to -1.9	3 to 5
D4	Exceptional Drought	<p>Exceptional and widespread crop/pasture losses</p> <p>Shortages of water in reservoirs, streams, and wells creating water emergencies</p>	-5.0 or less	0 to 2	0 to 2	-2.0 or less	0 to 2

(Source: U. S. Drought Monitor Classification Scheme, Accessed March, 2016)

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Drought differs from other natural hazards in three ways. First, the onset and end of a drought are difficult to determine due to the slow accumulation and lingering of effects of an event after its apparent end. Second, the lack of an exact and universally accepted definition adds to the confusion of its existence and severity. Third, in contrast with other natural hazards, the impact of drought is less obvious and may be spread over a larger geographic area. These characteristics have hindered the preparation of drought contingency or mitigation plans by many governments.

Droughts may cause a shortage of water for human and industrial consumption, hydroelectric power, recreation, and navigation. Water quality may also decline and the number and severity of wildfires may increase. Severe droughts may result in the loss of agricultural crops and forest products, undernourished wildlife and livestock, lower land values, and higher unemployment.

Extreme summer heat is the combination of very high temperatures and exceptionally humid conditions. If such conditions persist for an extended period of time, it is called a heat wave (FEMA, 1997). Heat stress can be indexed by combining the effects of temperature and humidity, as shown in **Table 3-11**. The index estimates the relationship between dry bulb temperatures (at different humidity) and the skin's resistance to heat and moisture transfer - the higher the temperature or humidity, the higher the apparent temperature.

In addition to affecting people, severe heat places significant stress on plants and animals. The effects of severe heat on agricultural products, such as cotton, may include reduced yields and even loss of crops (Brown and Zeiher, 1997). Similarly, cows may become overheated, leading to reduced milk production and other problems. (Garcia, September 2002).

Drought is a natural event that, unlike floods or tornadoes, does not occur in a violent burst but gradually happens; furthermore, the duration and extent of drought conditions are unknown because rainfall is unpredictable in amount, duration and location. Drought events can potentially affect the entire county.

The Draft Alabama Drought Management Plan (DMP), developed by the Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs – Office of Water Resources (ADECA-OWR), defines drought in terms of several indices that describe the relative amounts of surface water

flow, groundwater levels, and recent precipitation as compared to localized norms. Because drought is defined in relative terms, it can be stated that all areas of the county are susceptible to drought.

The National Weather Service uses two indexes to categorize drought. The most accurate index of short-term drought is the Crop Moisture Index (CMI). This index is effective in determining short-term dryness or wetness affecting agriculture. The most accurate index of long-term drought is the Palmer Index (PI). It has become the semi-official index of drought.

During the past ten years, Tallapoosa County has experienced 55 drought and no excessive heat events. In 2006, 2010, and 2011, the county experienced severe drought (D2) to extreme drought (D3) conditions. In 2007 and 2008, the county experienced moderate drought (D1) to exceptional drought (D4) conditions. In 2012, the county experienced severe drought (D2) to exceptional drought (D4) conditions. In 2013, the county experienced extreme drought (D3) conditions.

Tallapoosa County experienced 55 drought/extreme heat events in a 10 year period resulting in a greater than 100% (5.50) probability that a drought/extreme heat event will occur on an annual basis. The total amount of damages for the drought/extreme heat events is unknown with an unknown number of drought/extreme heat events causing damage resulting in an unknown amount of expected annual damages from future events. No deaths or injuries were reported. Exceptional drought (D4) conditions serve as the extent/range of magnitude or severity that could be experienced by Tallapoosa County due to a drought/extreme heat event; the ranking is minimum to minor.

Primary effects from Drought and Excessive Heat in Tallapoosa County would include:

1. Crop and other agricultural damage
2. Water supply shortage - water wells, creeks, rivers, and lakes dry up
3. Increase vulnerability to forest fires and sinkholes
4. Heat exhaustion; heat stroke; heat syncope; and heat cramps

Hazardous results from significant Drought and Excessive Heat in Tallapoosa County would include:

1. Agricultural damage from drought will result in economic losses of crops and livestock.
2. A water supply shortage will result in the necessity for water to be trucked into the area, damage to the sewer system and lack of hydroelectric power.
3. Forest fires can devastate vast acreages and burn homes and businesses.
4. Heat exhaustion can be debilitating and result in a hospital stay. Heat stroke can cause death.
5. Energy prices will inflate due to loss of hydro-power

Temperatures that hover 10 degrees or more above the average high temperature for the region and last for several weeks are defined as extreme heat. Humid or muggy conditions occur when a “dome” of high atmospheric pressure traps hazy, damp air near the ground. The combination of high temperatures and humid conditions increase the level of discomfort and the potential for danger to humans. A sibling to the heat wave is the drought. Droughts occur when a long period passes without any substantial rainfall. A heat wave combined with a drought is a very dangerous situation.

The human risks associated with extreme heat include heatstroke, heat exhaustion, heat syncope, heat cramps. A description of each of these conditions follows:

- Heatstroke is considered a medical emergency and is often fatal. It exists when rectal temperature rises above 105°F as a result of environmental temperatures. Patients may be delirious, stuporous, or comatose. The death to care ratio in reported cases averages about 15%.
- Heat Exhaustion is much less severe than heatstroke. The body temperature may be normal or slightly elevated. A person suffering from heat exhaustion may complain of dizziness, weakness or fatigue. The primary cause of heat exhaustion is fluid and electrolyte imbalance. The normalization of fluids will typically alleviate the situation.
- Heat Syncope is typically associated with exercise by people who are not acclimated to exercise. The symptom is a sudden loss of consciousness. Consciousness returns promptly when the person lies down. The cause is primarily associated with circulatory

instability as a result of heat. The condition typically causes little or no harm to the individual.

- Heat Cramps are typically a problem for individuals who exercise outdoors but are unaccustomed to heat. Similar to heat exhaustion it is thought to be a result of a mild imbalance of fluids and electrolytes.

In 1979 R. G. Steadman, a meteorologist, developed the heat index, which is a relationship between dry bulb temperatures (at different humidity) and the skin’s resistance to heat and moisture transfer. Utilizing Steadman’s heat index, the following table was developed to show the risk associated with ranges in apparent temperature or heat index.

Table 3-11: Heat Index/Heat Disorders

Danger Category	Heat Disorder	Apparent Temperature (°F)
IV Extreme Danger	Heatstroke or sunstroke imminent.	>130
III Danger	Sunstroke, heat cramps, or heat exhaustion likely, heat stroke possible with prolonged exposure and physical activity.	105-130
II Extreme Caution	Sunstroke, heat cramps, and heat exhaustion possible with prolonged exposure and physical activity.	90-105
I Caution	Fatigue possible with prolonged exposure and physical activity.	80-90

(Source: National Weather Service, 1997)

Droughts and heat waves have a county-wide impact. The future incidence of drought is highly unpredictable, conditions may be localized or widespread, and not much historical data is

available making it difficult to determine the future probability of drought conditions with any accuracy. The qualitative probability rating for drought is high.

Table 3-5 reflects 55 instances of drought and no extreme heat for Tallapoosa County from 2004-2014. No deaths, injuries, crop or property damages were reported.

Statewide, 31 counties were declared a disaster area. Alabama farmers received one million dollars in federal disaster aid along with other grant assistance. It was during this time that the State implemented its Drought Monitoring System. An initial five wells were selected to track water levels around the state, with plans to increase the number of monitoring wells to 25. Drought conditions continued to escalate into 2007 and by August the Federal Government declared all 67 Alabama counties Natural Disaster areas. West-central Alabama reported a rainfall deficit that reached nearly 30 inches by 2007. Impacts were felt by farmers of all crops, including timber, livestock producers, and the forestry service. Additionally, electricity providers were affected as river and lake levels dropped and some municipalities were forced to place restrictions on water consumption as supplies became strained. State Agriculture Commissioner Ron Sparks referred to this event as the worst drought in 30-40 years.

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VII. Winter Storms/Frost Freezes/Heavy Snow/Ice Storms/Winter Weather/Extreme Cold

Tallapoosa County is vulnerable to extreme winter weather conditions such as extreme cold temperatures, snow, and ice. **Table 3-5** shows the winter storm/extreme cold/frost freeze/heavy snow/ice storm/winter weather events that have affected Tallapoosa County from 2004- 2014. In the category of winter storms/frost freezes/heavy snow/ice storms/winter weather/extreme cold events, ten storms were reported for Tallapoosa County between 2004 and 2014 – 1 winter storm, 2 frost freezes, 2 heavy snows, 2 ice storms and 3 winter weather events. The entire planning area is equally at risk to all hazards in this category.

The most common impacts of severe winter weather are power failure due to downed power lines and traffic hazards. Winter storm occurrences tend to be very disruptive to transportation and commerce as the county and its citizens are unaccustomed to them. Trees, cars, roads, and other surfaces develop a coating or glaze of ice, making even small accumulations of ice extremely hazardous to motorists and pedestrians. The most prevalent impacts of heavy accumulations of ice are slippery roads and walkways that lead to vehicle and pedestrian accidents; collapsed roofs from fallen trees and limbs and heavy ice and snow loads; and fallen trees, telephone poles and lines, electrical wires, and communication towers. As a result of severe ice storms, telecommunications and power can be disrupted for days. Also many homes and buildings, especially in rural areas, lack proper insulation or heating, leading to risk of hypothermia. Extremely cold temperatures accompanied by strong winds can result in wind chills that cause bodily injury such as frostbite and death.

On January 28, 2014, Tallapoosa County experienced a winter storm event. A mix of winter precipitation resulted in hazardous travel conditions across the county. Accumulations of sleet and ice were light through the morning, before precipitation changed over to snow around 11 a.m. CST. Total snow accumulations ranged from two to three inches. No deaths, injuries, property or crop damages were reported.

On April 7-8, 2007, Tallapoosa County experienced two frost freeze events. Sub-freezing temperatures were recorded. No deaths, injuries, property or crop damages were reported.

On March 1, 2009, Tallapoosa County experienced a heavy snow event resulting in the accumulation of 2-3 inches of snow. Another heavy snow event occurred on February 12, 2010, resulting in 2-3 inches of snow accumulation and many bridges and other elevated surfaces becoming icy and hazardous. No deaths, injuries, property or crop damages were reported.

On January 28, 2005, Tallapoosa County experienced an ice storm event. Strong cold air damming along the Southern Appalachians provided a continuous source of surface cold and dry air from the east. This colder air, in combination with an approaching storm system with abundant gulf moisture, changed the rain to freezing rain across a large part of Eastern Alabama. At least 15 additional vehicles slid off the roadways under the icy conditions. Exposed surfaces had ice accumulation to at least one half of an inch with a few locations reporting ice accumulations of around one inch. Numerous trees, tree limbs, and power lines were knocked down and many of the fallen trees temporarily blocked roadways. Several homes and vehicles were damaged by the fallen trees. Several area bridges became totally iced over and were very hazardous for travel. Many roads were temporarily closed due to icing. Power outages were widespread during the early morning hours with up to 30,000 homes and businesses without power. The rain changed over to freezing rain just after sunset on January 28. Icing conditions started in the early evening hours and tapered off to no additional significant accumulations early on January 29. Property damages of \$70,000 were reported.

Another ice storm event occurred on January 9, 2011, resulting in ice accumulations of one quarter inch were reported countywide, with accumulations near one half inch in Alexander City and Tallassee. No deaths, injuries, property or crop damages were reported.

On January 19, 2008, Tallapoosa County experienced a winter weather event. Snow accumulation ranged from less than an inch to around 1.5 inches, with the highest amounts from Alexander City northward. Area streets saw only minor impacts from the snow, and most roads were free from snow before nightfall.

Tallapoosa County experienced 10 storms in the category of winter storm/extreme cold/frost freeze/heavy snow/ice storm/winter weather events in a 10 year period resulting in a 100% probability that a winter storm/extreme cold/frost freeze/heavy snow/ice storm/winter weather event will occur on an annual basis. The total amount of damages for the 10 winter storm/extreme cold/frost freeze/heavy snow/ice storm/winter weather events was \$70,000 with one ice storm event causing damage resulting in an estimated \$70,000 of expected annual damages from future events. The referenced events are the ones that resulted in the most damages, deaths, and injuries during the past ten year period and serve as the extent/range of magnitude or severity that could be experienced by Tallapoosa County due to such events; the ranking is minimum to minor. According to NCDC.NOAA.gov, the extent of winter weather in Tallapoosa County is snow up to 3 inches, sub-freezing temperatures and ice accumulation of 1 inch.

Primary effects from winter storms in Tallapoosa County would include:

1. Injury and damage from downed trees and utility lines due to the snow and ice load
2. Widespread impassable roads and bridges
3. Disruption of services and response capabilities
4. Crop and other agricultural damage

Hazardous results from winter storms in Tallapoosa County would include:

1. Loss of power, communications, and fires are common results of severe winter storms. Widespread power outages close down businesses and impact hospitals, nursing homes, and adult and child care facilities serving special needs populations.
2. Loss of transportation ability will affect emergency response, recovery and supply of food and materials.
3. Numerous vehicle accidents in a winter storm can stretch thin the resources of fire rescue and law enforcement.
4. Stranded motorists and the homeless can create a food and housing shortage within the community.

5. The widespread nature of winter storms usually creates a strain on police, fire and medical providers due to the volume of calls for service.

VIII. Hurricanes/Tropical Storms/Tropical Depressions/High Winds/Strong Winds

Hurricane season in the northern Atlantic Ocean, which affects the United States, begins on June 1 and ends on November 31. These months accompany warmer sea surface temperatures which is a required element to produce the necessary environment for tropical cyclone/hurricane development.

According to data from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Hurricane Center, there are three classification levels of storms based on wind speed. The first, a tropical depression, is "an organized system of clouds and thunderstorms with a defined surface cyclonic closed circulation and maximum sustained winds of 38 mph or less." A tropical storm is the second level and is described as "an organized system of strong thunderstorms with a defined surface circulation and maximum sustained winds of 39-73 mph." A "hurricane," which is the third classification level, is "an intense tropical weather system of strong thunderstorms with a well-defined surface circulation and maximum sustained winds of 74 mph or higher." Individual hurricanes vary in intensity and are categorized using the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Scale.

NOAA measures wind speeds for thunderstorm/wind and hurricane events in knots (kts) while the Saffir-Simpson scale, shown later in the Hurricane profile, measures wind speed in miles per hour. Both knots and miles per hour is a speed measured by a number of units of distance covered in certain amount of time. Here is how knots compare to MPH:

- 1 knot = 1 nautical mile per hour = 6076.12 feet per hour
- 1 MPH = 1 mile per hour = 5280 feet per hour

To convert knots into miles per hour, multiply the number of knots by 1.151.

Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale

Once a tropical storm reaches the level of a hurricane, it is then classified by the storm's intensity. Intensity levels, or categories, are used to assign a number (e.g., Category 1) to a hurricane based on the storm's intensity at the current time. The Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale, **Table 3-12**, is a 1 to 5 rating based on a hurricane's sustained wind speed. This scale estimates potential property damage. Hurricanes reaching Category 3 and higher are considered major hurricanes because of their potential for significant loss of life and damage. With the scale

in place, people within the hurricane’s tract can better estimate the type of damage they should expect (i.e., wind, storm surge, and/or flooding impacts) due to the intensity of the oncoming hurricane.

Table 3-12: Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale

Category	Sustained Winds	Types of Damage Due to Hurricane Winds
1	74-95 mph 64-82 kt 119-153 km/h	Very dangerous winds will produce some damage: Well-constructed frame homes could have damage to roof, shingles, vinyl siding and gutters. Large branches of trees will snap and shallowly rooted trees may be toppled. Extensive damage to power lines and poles likely will result in power outages that could last a few to several days.
2	96-110 mph 83-95 kt 154-177 km/h	Extremely dangerous winds will cause extensive damage: Well-constructed frame homes could sustain major roof and siding damage. Many shallowly rooted trees will be snapped or uprooted and block numerous roads. Near-total power loss is expected with outages that could last from several days to weeks.
3 (major)	111-129 mph 96-112 kt 178-208 km/h	Devastating damage will occur: Well-built framed homes may incur major damage or removal of roof decking and gable ends. Many trees will be snapped or uprooted, blocking numerous roads. Electricity and water will be unavailable for several days to weeks after the storm passes.
4 (major)	130-156 mph 113-136 kt 209-251 km/h	Catastrophic damage will occur: Well-built framed homes can sustain severe damage with loss of most of the roof structure and/or some exterior walls. Most trees will be snapped or uprooted and power poles downed. Fallen trees and power poles will isolate residential areas. Power outages will last weeks to possibly months. Most of the area will be uninhabitable for weeks or months.
5 (major)	157 mph or higher 137 kt or higher 252 km/h or higher	Catastrophic damage will occur: A high percentage of framed homes will be destroyed, with total roof failure and wall collapse. Fallen trees and power poles will isolate residential areas. Power outages will last for weeks to possibly months. Most of the area will be uninhabitable for weeks or months.

(Source: National Hurricane Center – NOAA)

Threats Related to Hurricanes

Hurricanes impact regions in a variety of ways. The intensity of the storm, the speed of the winds, whether the storm moves through a region quickly or whether it stalls over one area all are variables toward the physical damage the storm will cause. Storm surges, high winds, and

heavy rains are the three primary elements of hurricanes, while tornados and inland flooding are potential secondary elements caused in the wake of the storm. During the plan's study period, 2004-2014, Tallapoosa County experienced 2 tropical storms, 2 tropical depressions, 1 high wind event and 6 strong wind events.

On July 10, 2005, Tallapoosa County experienced a tropical storm event as a result of Hurricane Dennis. Hurricane Dennis made landfall around 1:30 p.m. CST as a Category 3 Hurricane near Navarre Beach in Santa Rosa County Florida. As Dennis moved inland, tornado like damage occurred near the eyewall of storm. Numerous trees and power lines were knocked down countywide. At least one business had its roof torn off and several homes sustained roof damage. Several customers were without power for hours. A few roadways were temporarily impassable due to fallen trees. Property damage of \$175,000 resulted. No deaths, injuries or crop damage were reported.

On August 29, 2005, Hurricane Katrina made landfall along the Gulf Coast. Katrina weakened to a tropical storm by the evening. Numerous trees and power lines were knocked down as Katrina affected the county. Property damage of \$80,000 resulted. No deaths, injuries or crop damage were reported.

On August 23, 2008, Tropical Storm Fay, and its remnants after landfall, brought high winds, heavy rain, and numerous tornadoes to Central Alabama. Tropical Storm Fay weakened to a Tropical Depression after it made its final landfall on the Florida Panhandle and entered Southern Alabama. Numerous trees were blown down across the county. Property damage of \$5,000 resulted. No deaths, injuries or crop damage were reported.

On November 9, 2009, the remnants of what was at one time Hurricane Ida brought very heavy rain and gusty winds to a large portion of Central Alabama - the effects of what was once Hurricane Ida, but had weakened to a Tropical Depression. Sustained winds around Central Alabama maxed out between 20 and 30 mph, with peak wind gusts generally between 30 and 40 mph. These winds blew down a few trees around the area, especially shallow rooted trees where the saturated soil likely played a significant role.

Hurricane Ivan made landfall near Gulf Shores, Alabama on September 16. An interesting note, as Ivan approached the Alabama coast during the day on the 15th, a buoy just

south of the Alabama coastal waters recorded a peak wave height of 52 feet, before breaking loose of its mooring. This was one of the highest wave heights ever observed.

As Ivan moved ashore during the morning hours of September 16th, the winds caused major damage to trees along and east of the track of the storm. Hurricane force winds were felt across the entire area, including all inland counties. Most of the area probably had hurricane force winds for two to four hours. This caused 100 year old trees to break due to the constant force from the strong winds. Many of the trees fell on homes and vehicles and damaged them. While some structural wind damage would have been expected, most of the major structural damage that occurred over inland areas would not have been as substantial if it had not been for fallen trees. It was estimated that in Alabama over \$500,000,000 damage was done to timber. Power was out for a week or more across the inland areas due to trees across lines. Along the immediate coast, power was not restored for an additional several weeks, until much of the infrastructure was rebuilt. It was estimated that six weak tornadoes occurred across the area during the afternoon and early evening of September 15th as Ivan neared the coast. Ivan will be remembered as being one of the most damaging hurricanes to affect the coastal counties of Baldwin, Escambia and Santa Rosa in modern history. It will also be remembered as one of the most damaging hurricanes to affect the inland counties of Escambia, Clarke, Monroe, Conecuh and Butler in Southwest Alabama. On September 16, 2004 in Tallapoosa County, hundreds of trees and power lines were snapped off or blown down. The most significant damage occurred across the southern and eastern sides of the county. Power was not fully restored for at least 3 days. At least 75 homes and structures were damaged to some degree by Ivan. Maximum wind gusts were estimated around 70 miles an hour. In the southern part of the county, a man was seriously cut by a chain saw while clearing debris. Property damage of \$450,000 and crop damage of \$25,000 resulted. No deaths or injuries were reported as a direct result of the high wind event.

On April 13, 2009, Tallapoosa County experienced a strong wind event. Winds estimated around 40 mph blew down numerous trees around the county. Property damage of \$20,000 resulted. No deaths, injuries or crop damage were reported.

Tallapoosa County experienced 11 tropical storm/tropical depression/high wind/strong wind events in a 10 year period resulting in a greater than 100% (1.10) probability that a tropical storm/tropical depression/high wind/strong wind event will occur on an annual basis. The total amount of damages for the 11 tropical storm/tropical depression/high wind/strong wind events was \$761,000 with 11 events causing damage, resulting in \$69,182 of expected annual damages from future events. No crop damage, deaths or injuries were reported. The referenced tropical storm/tropical depression/high wind/strong wind event(s) are the ones that resulted in the most damages, deaths, and injuries during the past ten year period and serves as the extent/range of magnitude or severity that could be experienced by Tallapoosa County due to a tropical storm/tropical depression/high wind/strong wind event; the ranking is minor to major. According to NCDC.NOAA.gov, the extent for Tallapoosa County is 40-70 miles per hour winds from tropical storm/tropical depression/high wind/strong wind events.

Primary Effects of Hurricanes:

1. Storm Surges
 - a. Primary cause of deaths in hurricanes
 - b. Large volumes of ocean water that are driven onshore by a land-falling hurricane or tropical storm
 - c. Can increase mean water level by 15 feet+ if accompanied by tide
2. Wind
 - a. Secondary cause of deaths related to hurricanes
 - b. Continue causing destruction as storm travels miles inland
 - c. Able to completely destroy towns and structures that fall within storm path
 - d. Winds near perimeter of eye of storm are strongest and most intense
 - e. Oftentimes produce tornados
3. Heavy Rains
 - a. Rain levels during hurricanes can easily exceed 15 to 20 inches
 - b. Cause flooding beyond coastal regions

Secondary Effects of Hurricanes:

1. TORNADOS
 - a. Usually found in right-front quadrant of storm or embedded in rain bands
 - b. Some hurricanes capable of producing multiple twisters
 - c. Usually not accompanied by hail or numerous lightning strikes
 - d. Tornado production can occur for days after the hurricane makes landfall
 - e. Can develop at any time of the day or night during landfall of a hurricane
2. Inland Flooding
 - a. Statistically responsible for greatest number of fatalities over last 30 years
 - b. Stronger storms not necessarily cause of most flooding; weaker storms that move slowly across the landscape can deposit large amounts of rain, causing significant flooding

Tallapoosa County is at a low risk for a direct hit by a hurricane due to its position several miles inland from the Alabama coastline. Although Tallapoosa County does not feel the effects of storm surges, other effects including heavy rain, flooding, winds, and tornados often have significant impacts on Tallapoosa County.

X. Sinkholes/ Expansive Soils

Sinkholes

Naturally occurring Sinkholes occur where limestone, carbonate rock, salt beds, or rocks can be dissolved by ground water circulating through them. As the rock dissolves, spaces and caverns develop underground. The land usually stays intact until the underground spaces become too large to support the ground at the surface. When the ground loses its support it will collapse, forming a sinkhole. Sinkholes can be small or so extreme they consume an automobile or a house. The most damage from sinkholes tends to occur in Florida, Texas, Alabama, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Pennsylvania.

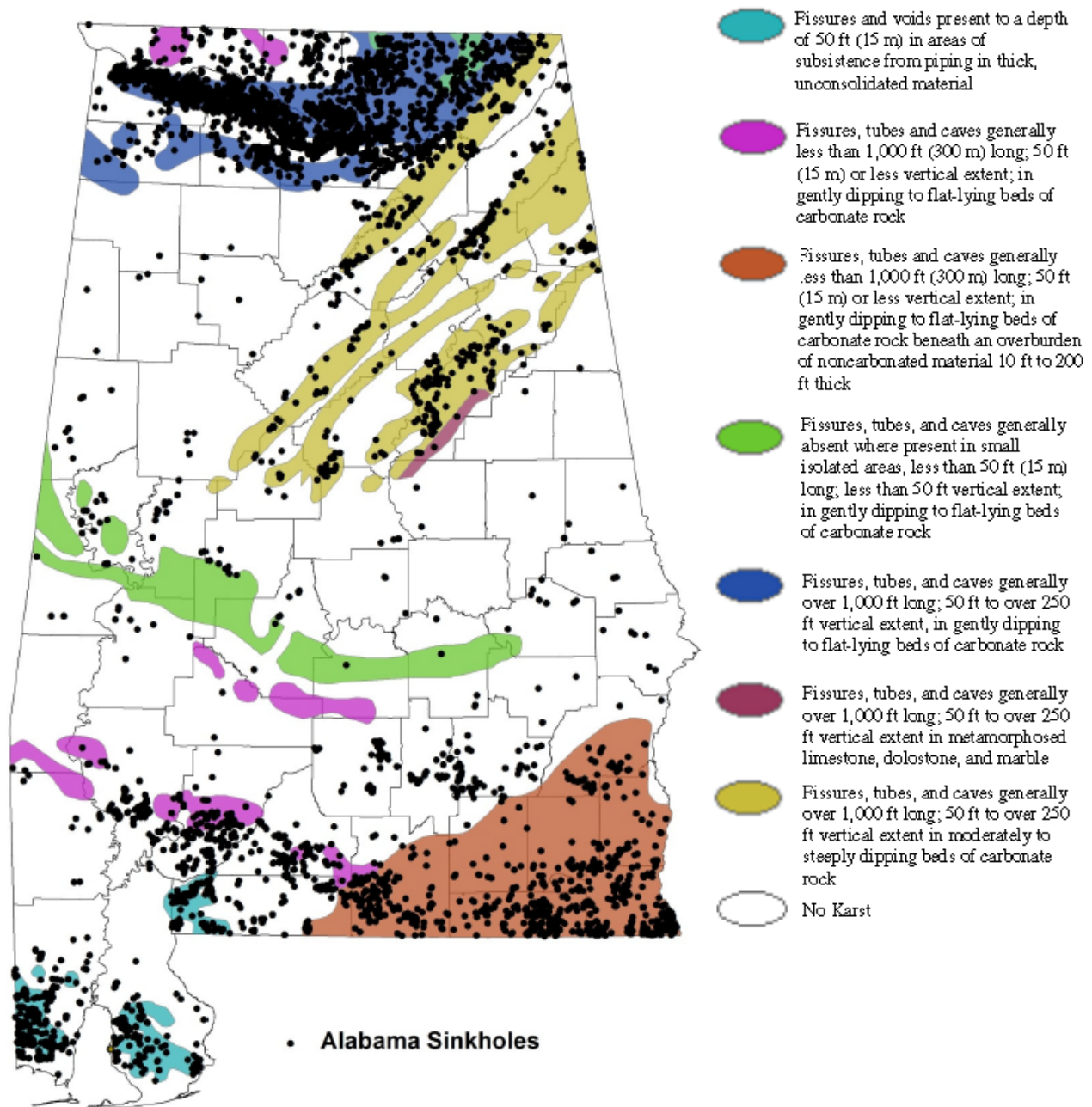
Tallapoosa County is susceptible to sinkholes. No karst is present in the county. The general soils in the county include Piedmont Plateau and Coastal Plains. According to the Geological Survey of Alabama's sinkhole data as of 2010, Tallapoosa County has experienced sinkholes; however, the sinkhole density in Tallapoosa County is low. **Figure 3-3** shows sinkholes susceptibility in Tallapoosa County.

Expansive Soils

Expansive soils are soils that swell when they come in contact with water. The presence of clay is generally the cause of such behavior. **Figure 3-4** shows the general soil areas for the state. Tallapoosa County has Coastal Plains and Piedmont Plateau. There were no expansive soils reported for Tallapoosa County from NOAA or local sources during the time frame covered by the plan. Though these soils have shrink-swell potential, the committee does not feel a profile is necessary.

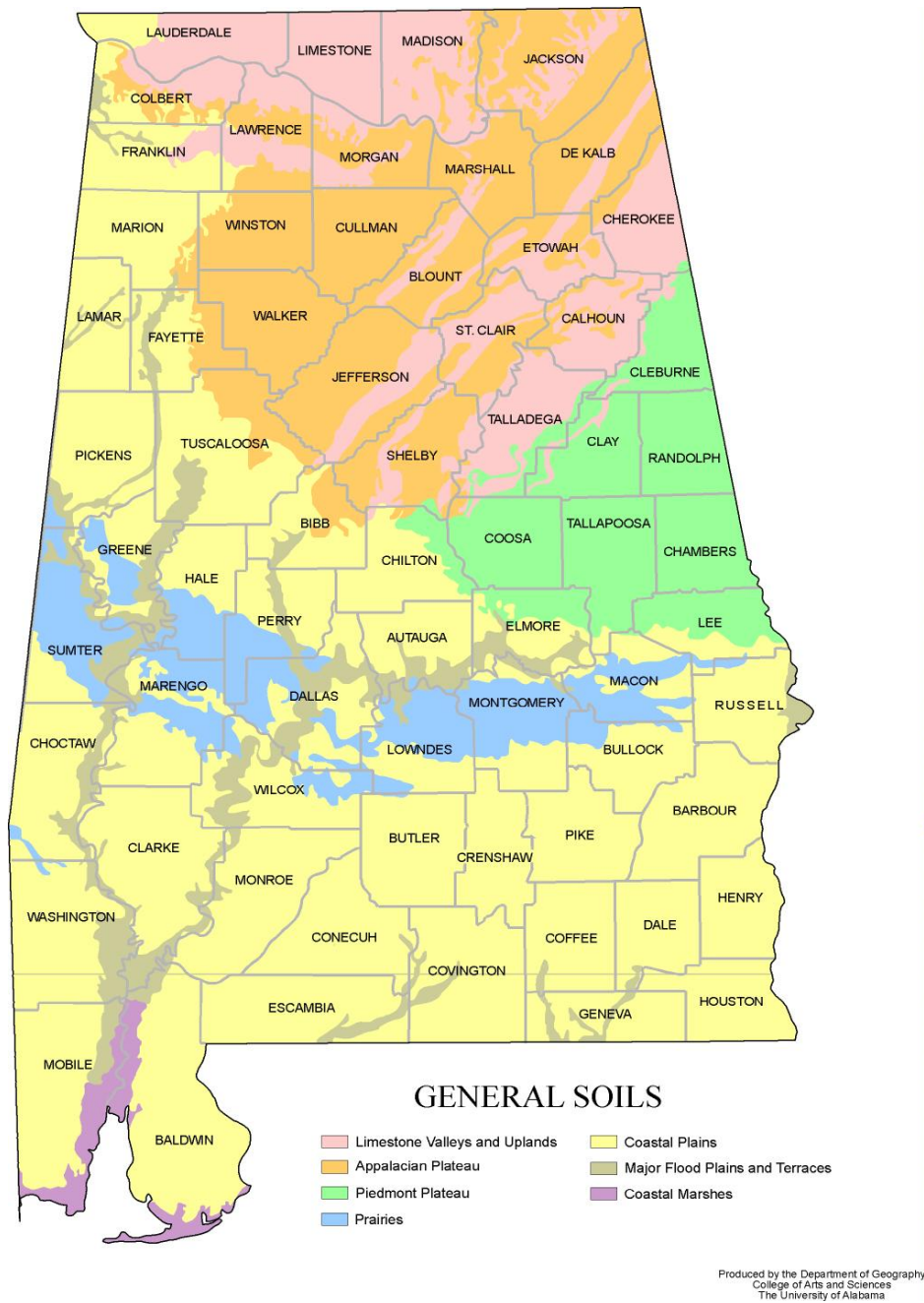
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Figure 3-3: Tallapoosa County Sinkhole Susceptibility
 (Source: Alabama State Hazard Mitigation Plan, April 2013)



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Figure 3-4: General Soils of Alabama



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There were no active sinkholes reported from NOAA during the plan's study period, 2004-2014. According to the Geological Survey of Alabama, Tallapoosa County is located in the Piedmont Upland underlain by metamorphic rocks of undetermined age and that strike generally northeast to southwest across the county and dip to the southeast. The Piedmont area (and Tallapoosa County) is divided geologically into two main divisions. The oldest rocks are of Precambrian age and outcrop in the southeastern part of the Piedmont, (including Tallapoosa County). Younger, metamorphosed, sedimentary and igneous rocks underlie the area to the northwest. The northwest portion of the County is higher and more mountainous than the remainder of the county. Elevations in Tallapoosa County range from 150 feet above sea level near Tallassee to 945 feet above sea level just northeast of Dadeville and 1,040 feet above sea level at Hog Mountain. As development continues in rural areas of Tallapoosa County it is likely that sinkholes will begin to have a greater impact on communities. When subsidence occurs in developed areas it can have a significant impact on communities including loss of property values, increased insurance costs and potential injuries.

Tallapoosa County experienced unknown sinkhole events in a 10 year period resulting in an unknown probability that a sinkhole event will occur on an annual basis. The total amount of damages for a sinkhole event is unknown as is expected annual damages from future events. No deaths or injuries were reported. The referenced sinkhole event(s) are the ones that resulted in the most damages, deaths, and injuries during the past ten year period and serves as the extent/range of magnitude or severity that could be experienced by Tallapoosa County due to a sinkhole event; the ranking is minimum to minor. The extent of sinkholes is unknown due to no history data of prior or surrounding sinkholes.

Primary effects from sinkholes in Tallapoosa County would include:

1. Property damage
2. Underground infrastructure damage
3. Impassable roads
4. Building collapse

Hazardous results from significant sinkholes in Tallapoosa County would include:

1. Formation of sinkholes can destroy any structure it underlies. Houses, businesses, and government buildings are extremely susceptible to this damage.
2. Underground power, gas, and water lines can be broken causing leakage and breaks that can disrupt service and have negative environmental effects.
3. The ground underneath a road sinks and either leaves the road unsupported or destroys it completely. This is extremely dangerous for unsuspecting motorists and repair crews.
4. Unsupported foundations of buildings allow for collapse of the foundation and possibly the entire structure resulting in mass amounts of injury and damage as well as possible death.

X. Landslides

A landslide is defined by the United States Geologic Survey as the movement of rock, debris, or earth down a slope. Various natural and man-induced triggers can cause a landslide. Naturally induced landslides occur as a result of weakened rock composition, heavy rain, changes in groundwater levels, and seismic activity. Geologic formations in a given area are key factors when determining landslide susceptibility. The three underlying geologic formations present within the region are the Coker, Gordo, and Tuscaloosa groups. These groups are classified as having low to moderate susceptibility to slope failure. **Figure 3-5** shows that most of Tallapoosa County is at a low risk of incidence. There were no landslides reported from NOAA or the U.S. Geological Survey during the time frame covered by this plan.

Tallapoosa County experienced an unknown number of landslide events in a 10 year period resulting in an unknown probability that a landslide event will occur on an annual basis. The total amount of damages for a landslide event is unknown as is the expected annual damages from future events. No deaths or injuries were reported. There are no landslide event(s) to reference as the ones that resulted in the most damages, deaths, and injuries during the past ten year period and serves as the extent/range of magnitude or severity that could be experienced by Tallapoosa County due to a landslide event; the ranking is minimum to minor.

Primary effects from landslide in Tallapoosa County would include:

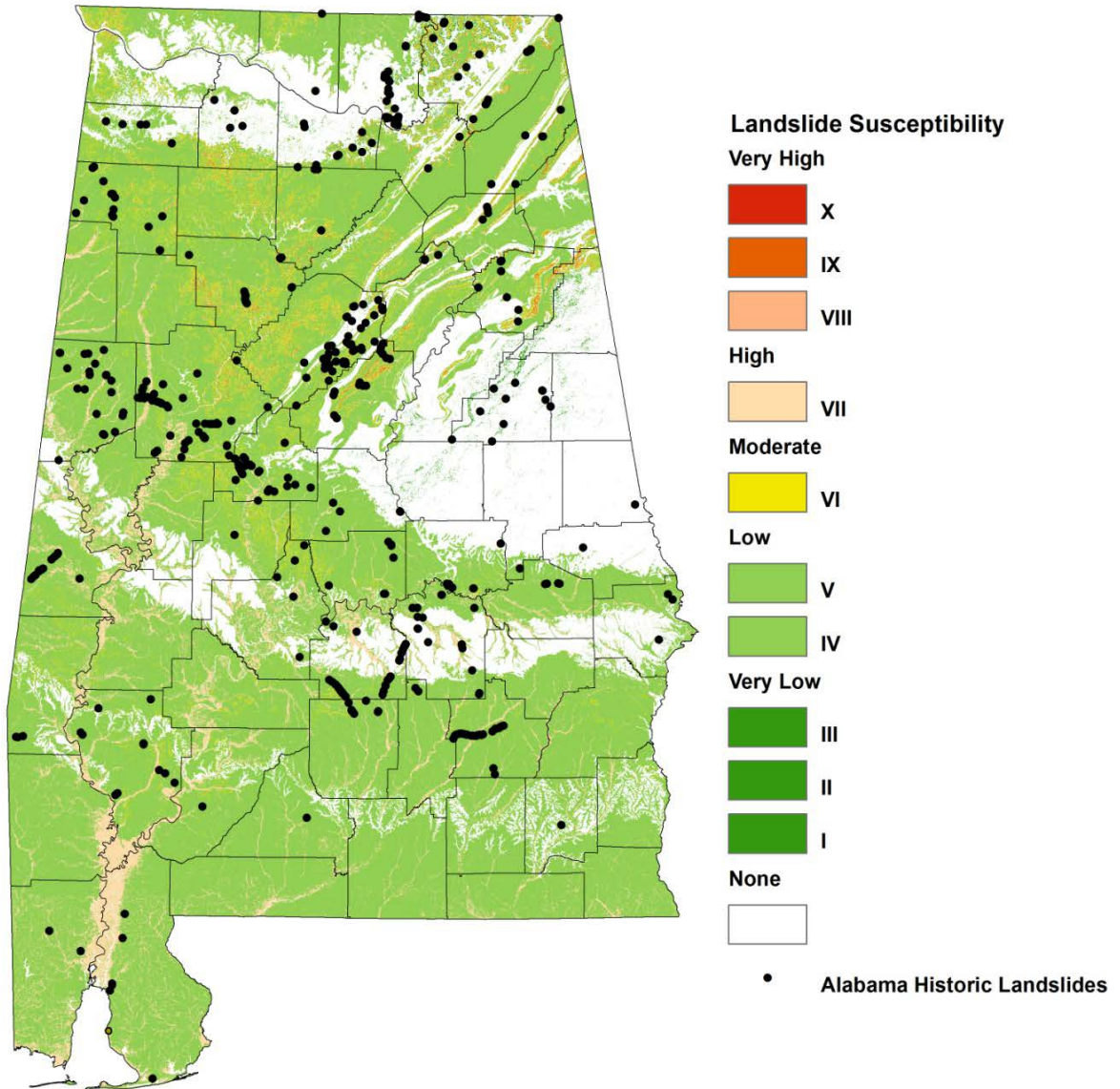
1. Property damage
2. Impassable roads
3. Sediment erosion
4. Underground infrastructure damage

Hazardous results from landslide in Tallapoosa County would include:

1. Landslides move with tremendous force capable of destroying most structures in their path while carrying anything it comes in contact with.
2. Material from landslides can damage and destroy roads as well as block them with debris resulting in disruption to business and other activity.
3. Removed sediment can leave the surrounding area bare and prone to erosion.

4. The flow of a landslide can rip underground pipes and wiring from an area as well as bury them deeper under debris creating a loss of services.

Figure 3-5: Tallapoosa County Landslide Susceptibility
(Source: Alabama State Hazard Mitigation Plan, April 2013)



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XI. Earthquakes

An earthquake is a sudden slip on a fault and the resulting ground shaking and radiated seismic energy caused by an abrupt release of accumulated strain in the tectonic plates that comprise the earth's crust. These rigid plates, known as tectonic plates, are some 50 to 60 miles in thickness and move slowly and continuously over the earth's interior. The plates meet along their edges, where they move away, past or under each other at rates varying from less than a fraction of an inch up to five inches per year. While this sounds small, at a rate of two inches per year, a distance of 30 miles would be covered in approximately one million years (FEMA, 1997).

The tectonic plates continually bump, slide, catch, and hold as they move past each other which causes stress to accumulate along faults. When this stress exceeds the elastic limit of the rock, an earthquake occurs, immediately causing sudden ground motion and seismic activity. Secondary hazards may also occur, such as surface faulting, sinkholes, and landslides. While the majority of earthquakes occur near the edges of the tectonic plates, earthquakes may also occur at the interior of plates.

The vibration or shaking of the ground during an earthquake is described by ground motion. The severity of ground motion generally increases with the amount of energy released and decreases with distance from the fault or epicenter of the earthquake. Ground motion causes waves in the earth's interior, also known as seismic waves, and along the earth's surface, known as surface waves. The following are the two kinds of seismic waves:

- P (primary) waves are longitudinal or compression waves similar in character to sound waves that cause back-and-forth oscillation along the direction of travel (vertical motion), with particle motion in the same direction as wave travel. They move through the earth at approximately 15,000 MPH.
- S (secondary) waves, also known as shear waves, are slower than P waves and cause structures to vibrate from side-to-side (horizontal motion) due to particle motion at right angles to the direction of wave travel. Unreinforced buildings are more easily damaged by S waves. There are also two kinds of surface waves, Raleigh waves and Love waves. These waves travel more slowly and typically are significantly less damaging than seismic waves.

Seismic activity is commonly described in terms of magnitude and intensity. Magnitude (M) describes the total energy released and intensity (I) subjectively describes the effects at a particular location. Although an earthquake has only one magnitude, its intensity varies by location.

Magnitude is the measure of the amplitude of the seismic wave and is expressed by the Richter scale. The Richter scale is a logarithmic measurement, where an increase in the scale by one whole number represents a tenfold increase in measured amplitude of the earthquake. Intensity is a measure of the strength of the shock at a particular location and is expressed by the Modified Mercalli Intensity (MMI) scale.

Another way of expressing an earthquake's severity is to compare its acceleration to the normal acceleration due to gravity. If an object is dropped while standing on the surface of the earth (ignoring wind resistance), it will fall towards earth and accelerate faster and faster until reaching terminal velocity. The acceleration due to gravity is often called "g" and is equal to 9.8 meters per second squared (980 cm/sec/sec). This means that every second something falls towards earth, its velocity increases by 9.8 meters per second. Peak ground acceleration (PGA) measures the rate of change of motion relative to the rate of acceleration due to gravity. For example, acceleration of the ground surface of 244 cm/sec/sec equals a PGA of 25.0 percent. It is possible to approximate the relationship between PGA, the Richter scale, and the MMI, as shown in **Table 3-13**. The relationships are, at best, approximate, and also depend upon such specifics as the distance from the epicenter and depth of the epicenter. An earthquake with 10.0 percent PGA would roughly correspond to an MMI intensity of V or VI, described as being felt by everyone, overturning unstable objects, or moving heavy furniture.

Table 3-13: Earthquake PGA, Magnitude and Intensity Comparison

PGA (%g)	Magnitude (Richter)	Intensity (MMI)	Description (MMI)
<0.17 – 1.4	1.0 – 3.0	I	Not felt except by a very few under especially favorable conditions.
0.17 – 1.4	3.0 – 3.9	II - III	II. Felt only by a few persons at rest, especially on upper floors of buildings. III. Felt quite noticeably by persons indoors, especially on upper floors of buildings. Many people do not recognize it as an earthquake. Standing motor cars may rock slightly. Vibrations similar to the passing of a truck. Duration estimated.
1.4 – 9.2	4.0 – 4.9	IV - V	IV. Felt indoors by many, outdoors by few during the day. At night, some awakened. Dishes, windows, doors disturbed; walls make cracking sound. Sensation like heavy truck striking building. Standing motor cars rock noticeably. V. Felt by nearly everyone; many awakened. Some dishes, windows broken. Unstable objects overturned. Pendulum clocks may stop.
9.2 - 34	5.0 – 5.9	VI – VII	VI. Felt by all, many frightened. Some heavy furniture moved; a few instances of fallen plaster. Damage slight. VII. Damage negligible in buildings of good design and construction; slight to moderate in well-built ordinary structures; considerable damage in poorly built or badly designed structures; some chimneys broken.
34 – 124	6.0 – 6.9	VIII - IX	VIII. Damage slight in specially designed structures; considerable damage in ordinary substantial buildings with partial collapse. Damage great in poorly built structures. Fall of chimneys, factory stacks, columns, monuments, walls. Heavy furniture overturned. IX. Damage considerable in specially designed structures; well-designed frame structures thrown out of plumb. Damage great in substantial buildings, with partial collapse. Buildings shifted off foundations.
>124	7.0 and higher	VIII or Higher	X. Some well-built wooden structures destroyed; most masonry and frame structures destroyed with foundations. Rails bent. XI. Few, if any (masonry) structures remain standing. Bridges destroyed. Rails bent greatly. XII. Damage total. Lines of sight and level are distorted. Objects thrown into the air.

(Source: <http://earthquake.usgs.gov>)

Earthquake-related ground failure, due to liquefaction, is a common potential hazard from strong earthquakes in the central and eastern United States. Liquefaction occurs when seismic waves pass through saturated granular soil, distorting its granular structure, and causing some of the empty spaces between granules to collapse. Pore-water pressure may also increase

sufficiently to cause the soil to behave like a fluid (rather than a soil) for a brief period and causing deformations. Liquefaction causes lateral spreads (horizontal movement commonly 10-15 feet, but up to 100 feet), flow failures (massive flows of soil, typically hundreds of feet, but up to 12 miles), and loss of bearing strength (soil deformations causing structures to settle or tip). Sands blows were common following major New Madrid earthquakes in the central United States.

The hazards associated with earthquakes include anything that can affect the lives of humans, including surface faulting, ground shaking, landslides, liquefaction, tectonic deformation, tsunamis, and seiches. Earthquake risk is defined as the probability of damage and loss that would result if an earthquake caused by a particular fault were to occur. Losses depend on several factors including the nature of building construction, population density, topography and soil conditions, and distance from the epicenter.

Interestingly, an earthquake's magnitude can be a poor indicator of hazard impact because the duration of ground shaking, and resulting increased damages, is not factored into the magnitude concept. The majority of losses are due to collapsing houses and other structures, the most vulnerable being those of unreinforced masonry and adobe. Structures built with more flexible materials such as steel framing are preferred. Wood frame construction, which constitutes a high percentage of homes in the United States, also tends to flex rather than collapse but is more susceptible to fire. Building codes have historically been utilized to address construction standards to mitigate damages for earthquakes and other hazards. However, older structures, non-compliance, and incomplete knowledge of needed measures remain a problem. In order to reduce losses to lives and property, wider adoption of improved construction methods for both residential and important critical facilities such as hospitals, schools, dams, power, water, and sewer utilities is needed.

Three zones of frequent earthquake activity affecting Alabama are the New Madrid Seismic Zone (NMSZ), the Southern Appalachian Seismic Zone (SASZ) (also called the Eastern Tennessee Seismic Zone), and the South Carolina Seismic Zone (SCSZ). The NMSZ lies within the central Mississippi Valley, extending from northeast Arkansas through southeast Missouri, western Tennessee, and western Kentucky, to southern Illinois. The SASZ

extends from near Roanoke in southwestern Virginia southwestward to central Alabama. Considered a zone of moderate risk, the SASZ includes the Appalachian Mountains. Most of the earthquakes felt in Alabama are centered in the SASZ. The hypocenters of earthquakes in this zone are on deeply buried faults. The SCSZ is centered near Charleston South Carolina and encompasses nearly the whole State. Tallapoosa County is at risk for earthquakes.

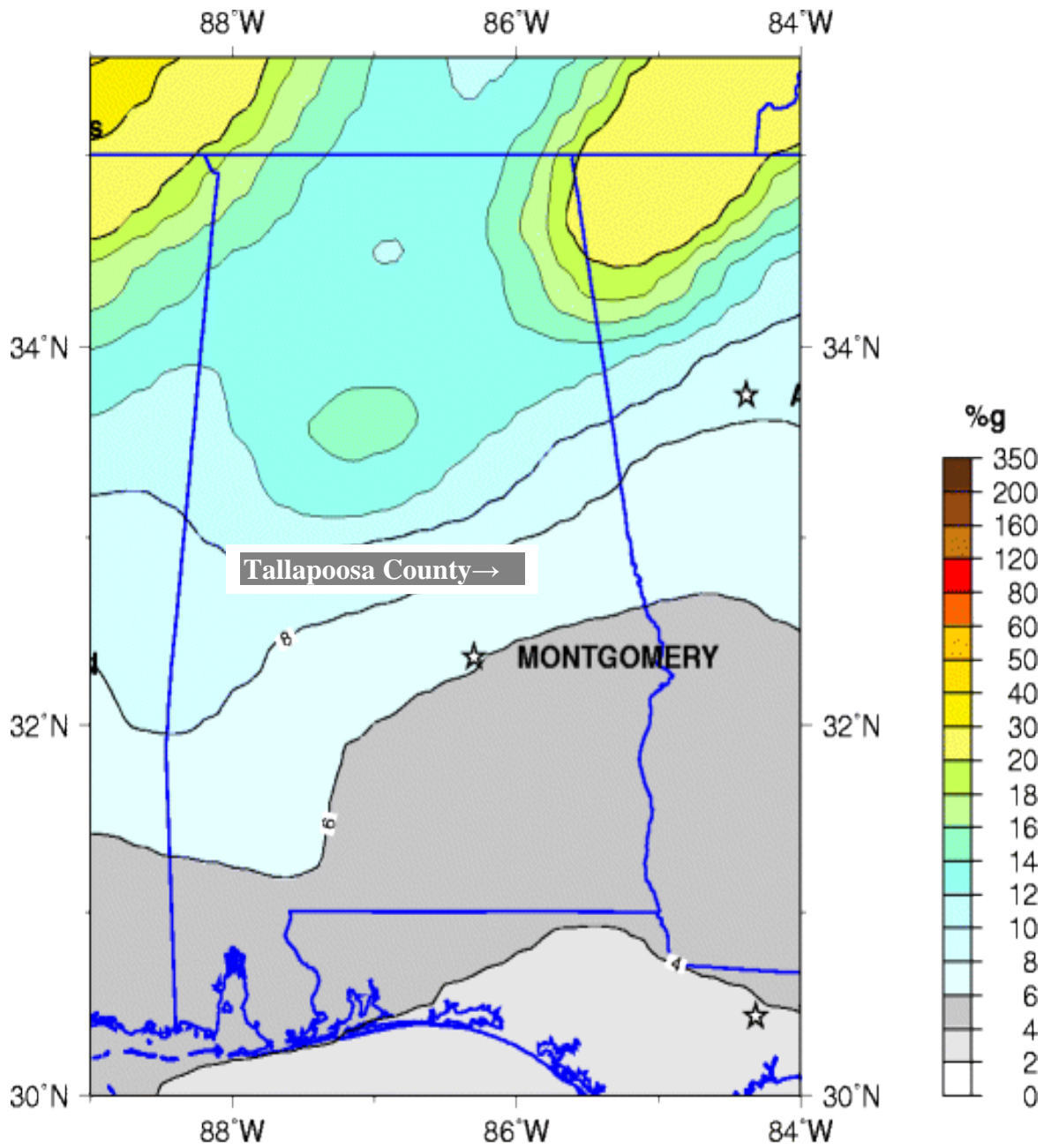
Earthquakes occurring in Tallapoosa County are predominantly low magnitude events. However, there is growing concern that a high magnitude event is inevitable and earthquakes are becoming a much larger concern to the county. GSA is currently working to better define seismic hazards and impacts throughout the county. **Figure 3-6** shows the Percent Ground Acceleration (PGA) with two percent 50 year exceedance probability. The USGS database shows that there is a 6-8% chance of a major earthquake (= or > 5.0 magnitude) within 31 miles of Tallapoosa County, AL within the next 50 years. The risk of a significant, damage-causing earthquake in Tallapoosa County is low to moderate.

Although many areas of the United States are better known for their susceptibility, earthquakes do occur in Alabama. **Figure 3-7** shows the seismic zones of the Southeastern United States, which includes Alabama, as well as the epicenters of earthquakes recorded in the state from 1886-2007 as provided by the Geological Survey of Alabama and noted in the Alabama EMA Earthquake Book 2002. Tallapoosa County has experienced earthquakes 2.5 in magnitude.

According to www.homefacts.com, Tallapoosa County experienced 2 earthquake events in the past ten years (January 1, 2004 – December 31, 2014) as noted in **Table 3-5**. On January 4, 2008, an earthquake 5 miles in depth and 2.5 magnitude occurred 2.25 miles from Alexander City and an earthquake 5 miles in depth and 2.5 magnitude occurred within 30 miles from Dadeville. No deaths, injuries, property or crop damages were reported from these two earthquake events. No earthquake events were reported to NOAA NCDC Storm Events, U. S. Geological Survey or the Alabama Geological Survey during the plan's study period.

Two zones of frequent earthquake activity that could potentially impact Tallapoosa County are the New Madrid Seismic Zone and the Southern Appalachian Seismic Zone. Damage could be significant in Tallapoosa County if a powerful earthquake were to occur because

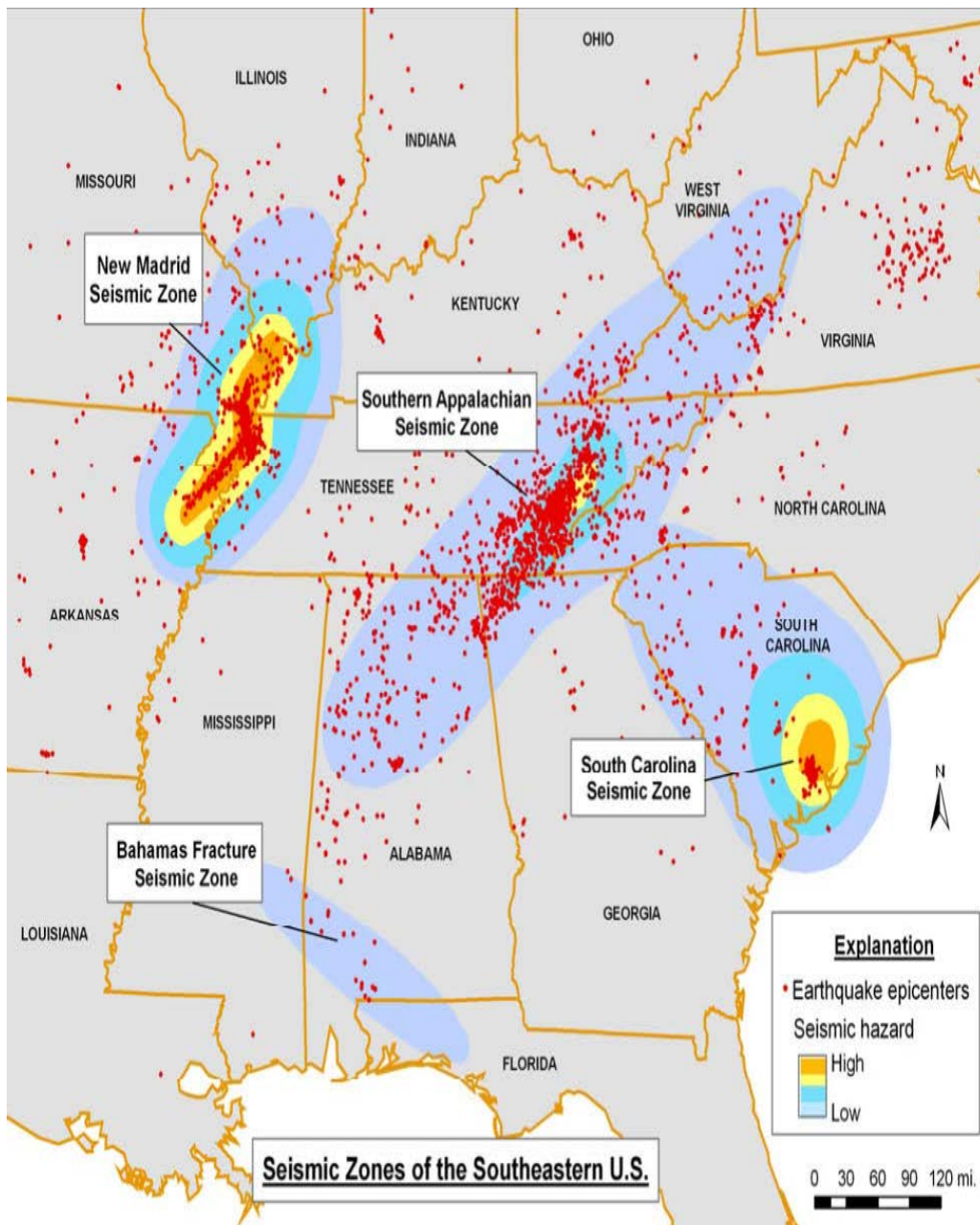
buildings in this part of the country have not been constructed to withstand such a powerful force. In 1916 on October 18, a strong earthquake occurred on an unnamed fault east of Birmingham. It was apparently most strong at Easonville. Near the epicenter, chimneys were knocked down, windows broken, and frame buildings were greatly shaken. It was noted by residents in seven states and covered 100,000 square miles. The 1895 New Madrid earthquake registered a 6.8 on the Richter scale and was moderately felt throughout the southeastern United States. The New Madrid Fault line runs along the Mississippi River. Geologists agree that another major earthquake along the New Madrid Fault line could cause chimneys to fall, glass to break, and walls to crack in Tallapoosa County.



**Peak Acceleration (%g) with 2% Probability of Exceedance in 50 Years
 site: NEHRP B-C boundary
 National Seismic Hazard Mapping Project (2008)
 Figure 3-6**

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Figure 3-7: Seismic Zones of the Southeastern United States



Source: Geological Survey of Alabama, 2010

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In the eastern United States strong earthquakes occur less frequently than other parts of the country; however, this does not mean that the damage in this area would be any less catastrophic should a powerful quake occur. There are two important reasons for this. The first is that the type of rock present in the eastern part of the country transmits seismic waves more effectively. This in turn creates better transmission of earthquake energy and results in higher damage over a wider area. Second, because buildings and other structures in the eastern United States have not been designed to withstand severe earth shaking, they will sustain more damage.

Tallapoosa County experienced 2 earthquake events in a 10 year period resulting in a less than 20% (0.20) probability that an earthquake event will occur on an annual basis. The total amount of damages for the two earthquake events is unknown as is the estimated amount of expected annual damages from future events. No deaths or injuries were reported. The referenced earthquake event(s) are the ones that resulted in the most damages, deaths, and injuries during the past ten year period (along with the maximum earthquake magnitude of 2.5) serves as the extent/range of magnitude or severity that could be experienced by Tallapoosa County due to a earthquake event; the ranking is minimum to minor.

Primary effects from earthquake in Tallapoosa County would include:

1. Property Damage
2. Underground infrastructure damage
3. Building collapse
4. Trigger for other natural disasters

Hazardous results from earthquake in Tallapoosa County would include:

1. Shaking can cause cracking of roads, bridges, or buildings, which may also lead to collapse.
2. Pipes and wiring underground could be severely damaged due to the movement of the earth. This would result in interruption of service and long periods of repair before lines were serviceable again.
3. Buildings in Tallapoosa County are not built to meet the rigors of earthquakes; collapsing structures could kill or injure occupants.
4. Earthquakes can create other disasters such as landslides, flooding, and sinkholes.

5. Shifting of underlying soil and breaching of dams are examples of possible results from an earthquake.

XII. Wildfires

Wildfires are responsible for burning thousands of acres of land across the United States each year. They are large, fast moving, disastrous fires that occur in the wilderness or rural areas. These fires are uncontrolled and in dry conditions can spread rapidly through the surrounding vegetation and structures. Tallapoosa County is susceptible to wild/forest fires especially during times of drought. According to the Alabama Forestry Commission's Forest Resource Report of 2012, Tallapoosa County has a total of 384,890 acres of forestland - acres are made up of 175,982 acres of softwoods; 64,404 acres of oak-pine; and 144,504 acres of hardwoods.

The frequency and severity of wildfires is dependent on weather and on human activity. If not promptly controlled, wildfires may grow into an emergency or disaster. Even small fires can threaten lives, damage forest resources and destroy structures. **Table 3-5** shows the number of fires and acres burned during the period 2010 to 2013, as recorded by the Alabama Forestry Commission. Tallapoosa County had a total of 164 fires during this three year period, affecting a total of 2,421.75 acres.

Fire suppression programs were developed in the 1930s to protect regenerating forests, but the suppression of fires in many areas has created an increase in fuel load for eventual wildfires, putting large numbers of people in the wildland-urban interface at risk. To reduce these increased fuel accumulations and the risk of high intensity wildfires, managers now use prescribed fires and other fuel reduction techniques to reduce fuel loads. These actions help mitigate wildfire hazards that might otherwise cause catastrophic losses to forest stands, nearby structures, and other resource values at risk. Because Alabama's wildfire problem is so widespread and the fuels grow back so quickly, resources are stretched thin leaving many areas in need of fuel reduction treatments. Fire managers in Alabama face complex challenges regarding current and future fire risk assessment and management. These challenges are compounded by increasing fire intensities due to accumulation of vegetation, continued residential growth into fire-prone areas, and increasing firefighting costs. As important as it is to suppress wildfires, the need for prescribed burning is greater now than ever. Prescribed burning reduces dangerous fuel buildups, reducing the severity of wildfires, and many forest

ecosystems, including but not limited to those characterized by longleaf pine, require regular burning for natural regeneration and maintenance of biodiversity. Responsible prescribed burning has both environmental and safety benefits.

Tallapoosa County is located in an area where the current fire danger conditions are low, according to the Forecast Fire Danger Class map provided by the U.S. Forestry Service - Wildland Fire Assessment System (WFAS) on March 28, 2016. Wildfires are a threat in Tallapoosa County. Fuels do not ignite readily from small firebrands although a more intense heat source, such as lightning, may start fires in duff or punky wood. Fires in open cured grasslands may burn freely a few hours after rain, but woods fires spread slowly by creeping or smoldering, and burn in irregular figures. There is little danger of spotting.

Tallapoosa County experienced 164 wildfire events in a three year period resulting in a greater than 100% (54.66) probability that wildfire event will occur on an annual basis. The total amount of acres burned was 2,421.75 multiplied by \$1,900 (the average market value for an acre of land in Tallapoosa County) equals \$4,601,325 damages for the 164 wildfire events with 164 wildfire events causing damage resulting in an estimated \$28,057 multiplied by 1.09 (projected loss expresses an estimated damage amount per future occurrence by converting the average loss figures from a midpoint of 2008 dollars to 2014 dollars - \$1 in 2008 = \$1.09 in 2014...a cumulative rate of inflation of 9%) equals a total of \$30,582 of expected annual damages from future events. No deaths or injuries were reported. The referenced wildfire event(s) are the ones that resulted in the most damages, deaths, and injuries during the past ten year period and serves as the extent/range of magnitude or severity that could be experienced by Tallapoosa County due to a wildfire event; the ranking is minor to major. The extent/range of magnitude or severity that could be experienced by Tallapoosa County due to a wildfire event based upon past experiences is 55 wildfires per year burning a total of 812 acres per year for a total cost of \$1,542,047.

Primary effects from wildfire in Tallapoosa County would include:

1. Loss of property
2. Loss of livestock
3. Destruction of wilderness
4. Crop destruction

Hazardous results from significant wildfire in Tallapoosa County would include:

1. Widespread fire destroys everything flammable, leaving people homeless and businesses destroyed.
2. Fenced in livestock have no way of escaping the path of a wildfire and most are lost due to smoke inhalation.
3. Most wildfires actually help forests grow because they rid the forest of underbrush, but exceptionally hot fires that have a long duration destroy entire forests.
4. An entire year's crop can be lost by burning through all vegetation.

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XIII. Dam/Levee Failures

A dam is barriers constructed across a watercourse in order to store, control, or divert water. Dams are usually constructed of earth, rock, concrete, or mine tailings. The water impounded behind a dam is referred to as the reservoir and is measured in acre-feet, with one acre-foot being the volume of water that covers one acre of land to a depth of one foot. Due to topography, even a small dam may have a reservoir containing many acre-feet of water. A dam failure is the collapse, breach, or other failure of a dam that causes downstream flooding. Dam failures may result from natural events, human-caused events, or a combination thereof. Due to the lack of advance warning, failures resulting from natural events, such as hurricanes, earthquakes, or landslides, may be particularly severe. Prolonged rainfall that produces flooding is the most common cause of dam failure (FEMA, 1997).

Dam failures usually occur when the spillway capacity is inadequate and water overtops the dam or when internal erosion through the dam foundation occurs (also known as piping). If internal erosion or overtopping cause a full structural breach, a high-velocity, debris-laden wall of water is released and rushes downstream, damaging or destroying whatever is in its path.

Dam failures may result from one or more the following:

- Prolonged periods of rainfall and flooding (the cause of most failures)
- Inadequate spillway capacity which causes excess overtopping flows
- Internal erosion erosions due to embankment or foundation leakage or piping
- Improper maintenance
- Improper design
- Negligent operation
- Failure of upstream dams
- Landslides into reservoirs
- High winds
- Earthquakes

Dam failures are potentially the worst flood events. A dam failure is usually the result of neglect, poor design, or structural damage caused by a major event such as an earthquake. Historical records of dam/levee failures for Tallapoosa County are not available. When a dam

fails, a large quantity of water is suddenly released downstream, destroying anything in its path. The area impacted by the water emitted by dam failure would encounter the same risks as those in a flood zone during periods of flooding. The area directly affected by the water released during a dam failure is not county wide. The risks associated with dam/levee failures are the same as those risks associated with flooding. There have been no significant dam or levee failures reported in Tallapoosa County during 2004 - 2014.

Dam safety has been an ongoing hazard mitigation issue in the State of Alabama, especially for small dams that are privately owned and poorly maintained. No state law currently exists to regulate any private dams or the construction of new private dams, nor do private dams require federal licenses or inspections. There have been several attempts in the State of Alabama to pass legislation that would require inspection of dams on bodies of water over 50 acre-feet or dams higher than 25 feet. Enactment has been hampered by the opposition of agricultural interest groups and insurance companies. Once established, the program will provide an up-to-date inventory of dams in Tallapoosa County. A full inventory of dams will help to benefit public safety and emergency response operations in the event of a natural or other disaster. It will also provide for the inspection and permitting certification of certain dams in order to protect the citizens of Alabama by reducing the risk of failure of such dams. According to *HAZUS-MH 2.1* and *NOAA*, Tallapoosa County has 1 HPDG – Gravity Dam and 16 HPDE – Earth Dams. No dam is classified as having high hazard potential, meaning failure or misoperation would probably result in the loss of human life even in Tallapoosa County. None of the dams are located in a municipality. All are located in sparsely populated areas scattered throughout the unincorporated jurisdiction. **Table 3-13** shows risk categories of dams. **Table 3-14** provides an inventory listing of all the dams in Tallapoosa County and includes additional data on each.

An estimated 2,228 dams are located in Alabama. As of March 2010 the 2009 dams are listed in the National Inventory of Dams (NID) and maintained by the USACE. The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), USACE, Alabama Power Company (APCo), and the Alabama Electric Cooperative, Inc. have jurisdiction over approximately 32 federally regulated hydroelectric, navigation, and flood control project dams in Alabama. Some existing dams have inadequate

spillways and embankments. Many dams are poorly maintained. (*Source: Alabama State Hazard Mitigation 2013 Plan Update*)

The probability of future occurrences cannot be characterized on a countywide basis because of the lack of information available. The qualitative probability is rated low because the overall area affected is low and impacts are localized. This rating is intended only for general comparison to other hazards that are being considered.

Primary effects from Dam failure in Tallapoosa County would include:

1. Loss of life
2. Destruction of property
3. Unregulated water flow to surrounding areas
4. Increased amount of disease and disease-carrying animals in the area

Hazardous results from dam failure in Tallapoosa County would include:

1. Heavy flooding would be a direct result of a dam failure, causing many deaths by injuring and trapping people in structures.
2. Large amounts of water would sweep with it property and severely damage any property that remained in the area.
3. Chemical spills from local factories caused by rushing water would pollute the area and destroy crops and other property.
4. The river would be able to flow naturally once the dam was breached - damaging any structures in the path, as well as interrupting wildlife cycles and hydrologic power supply.
5. There would be increased diseases as a result of the unsanitary conditions.

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Table 3-14: Tallapoosa County Dams Risk Categories

Risk Categories	Number of Dams
High - loss of one human life is likely if the dam fails	0
Significant - possible loss of human life and likely significant property or environmental destruction if the dam fails if the dam fails	3
Low - no loss of life and low economic or environmental damage	14
Total	17
<i>(Source: HAZUS MH 2.1)</i>	

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Table 3-15: TALLAPOOSA COUNTY DAM INVENTORY LIST

Dam ID	Dam Name	River	Dam Type	Hazard	Latitude	Longitude
AL00878	RUSSELL MILLS	ELKAHATCHEE CREEK	HPDG	L	32.8899	-85.979999
AL00879	WALLS	TR SUGAR CREEK	HPDE	S	32.9016	-85.958329
AL00881	PATTERSON	TIMBERGUT CREEK	HPDE	L	33.0766	-85.78333
AL01819	FARINGTON	TR CHATTASOFKA CREEK	HPDE	L	32.825	-85.74667
AL01823	SWINDALL	EAGLE CREEK	HPDE	L	32.9449	-85.73667
AL01824	ALEX. CITY JR. COLLEGE	TR SUGAR CREEK	HPDE	S	32.9233	-85.944999
AL01825	COBBS, ALLEN, & HALL	TR OAKTASASI CREEK	HPDE	L	32.9966	-85.954999
AL01826	NOLEN	TR OAKTASASI CREEK	HPDE	L	32.9716	-85.991669
AL01827	OSBORNE	TR TOWN CREEK	HPDE	L	33.0283	-85.933329
AL01829	WHATLEY	TR HILLABEE CREEK	HPDE	L	33.0216	-85.84
AL01818	BRADSHAW	TR SANDY CREEK	PDE	L	32.7633	-85.72333
AL01816	SARGENT	TR ANDREWS BRANCH	HPDE	L	32.8633	-85.59667
AL01817	CAMP HILL RESERVOIR	TR LITTLE SAANDY CREEK	HPDE	S	32.0816	-85.636669
AL00884	DADEVILLE LUMBER CO. DAM NO. 2	TR LAKE MARTIN	HPDE	L	32.7666	-85.683329
AL00883	SCHRYER	TR CHATTASOFKACREEK	HPDE	L	32.905	-85.649999
AL00880	MILLER	TR HILLBILLY CREEK	HPDE	L	32.9833	-85.899999
AL00882	MONAGHAN	TR TOWN CREEK	HPDE	L	33.02	-85.618329

(Source: HAZUS-MH 2.1; 2016)

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Section Four: Vulnerability Assessment

In Section Three, the primary effects and hazardous results were considered for all identified hazards. In this section each hazard was further reviewed to identify the impacts on the county and its jurisdictions. Impact in terms of dollar value for past hazard occurrences are shown for the county in **Table 3-5** and for each jurisdiction in their individual Hazard Event table in Section Five of this plan.

Vulnerability is the extent to which something is damaged by a hazard. Vulnerability is very often measured using “damage functions.” These are based on studies of how buildings perform when they are exposed to hazards. Similar functions are available for infrastructure and other physical assets. Injury and mortality functions (how many people are injured or die during events) are also sometimes used as indicators of vulnerability, but these are generally not as reliable as functions for physical assets because there are many more variables.

Hazard Impacts

Thunderstorms (Source: NCDC NOAA)

Damage from thunderstorms can have a wide range of severity. All jurisdictions are vulnerable to thunderstorm events. Tallapoosa County experiences storms every year with varying frequency and intensity. One event having the most property damages (\$315,000) occurred in the New Site area. The doors to the City Hall and fire department buildings were damaged, a gymnasium suffered roof damage, and numerous trees were blown down. A thunderstorm event having the highest winds occurred on January 23, 2012 beginning one mile southwest of U.S. Highway 63 on County Road 11 where several trees were uprooted. The most heavily damaged area, where damage was consistent with 90 MPH winds, was on the west side of Lake Martin along Piney Woods Road, where several homes and an RV were destroyed by falling trees. A small church sustained minor roof damage along U.S. Highway 280, near Midway Estates Road. Wind damage ended 1.6 miles north of Jackson’s Gap, where several trees were knocked down along Rock Springs Road.

Lightning (Source: NCDC NOAA)

Lightning can cause substantial property damage and loss of human lives. All jurisdictions are vulnerable to lightning events. Tallapoosa County experienced 5 lightning events during the plan's study period of 2004-2014. One event on July 1, 2005 struck a home in Alexander City and a fire ensued. The home suffered significant damage. A woman sustained minor burns in the fire. No deaths occurred. Property damages of \$55,000 resulted and no crop damages were reported. On July 4, 2008, two separate lightning strikes hit 3 people in Wind Creek State Park. All 3 were injured and one had to be taken to the hospital. Another lightning strike destroyed a boat house in the same area. No crop damages were reported. Property damages of \$1,000 resulted.

Hail (Source: NCDC NOAA)

All jurisdictions are vulnerable to hail events. Tallapoosa County has experienced teacup sized hail, 3 inches in diameter. Vehicles were damaged in the amount of \$33,000.

Tornados (Source: NCDC NOAA)

The impacts of tornados can be far-reaching. Life, property, and personal items are at risk. Tornados do not follow a definite path; all jurisdictions are vulnerable to tornado events. Property damage, injury, and death can result from the weakest tornados. Interruption of electrical services, communications, and other utilities may occur. Transportation corridors may be blocked or even destroyed. Debris removal can take time and can be costly. Residents may suffer from post-traumatic stress disorder, depression, anxiety, and grief for lost loved ones. Longer response times results from having limited emergency personnel.

Areas with higher population densities pose the greatest potential for property damage, injury, and death. Census Tract 2100 is the most densely populated area in the county, having 363.42 persons per square mile. Communities with a high concentration of mobile homes are extremely vulnerable to tornados. Mobile homes are not capable of withstanding the strong winds associated with tornados. Tallapoosa County has a total of 3,670 mobile homes

countywide, 16.63% of the total housing stock. The municipality with the greatest percentage of mobile homes is in the Town of Riverview where 75.93% of the total housing units are mobile homes. (*Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2012 American Community Survey and Easidemographics.com*)

Tallapoosa County experienced 3 F0 tornadoes, 6 EF0 tornadoes, 4 F1 tornadoes, 4 EF1 tornadoes, 1 EF2 tornado and 1 EF4 tornado during this plan's study period. In April 2011, an EF4 tornado resulted in \$115 million property damages, 1 death and 10 injuries. In March 2012, an EF2 resulted in 1 death and 2 injuries but no property damages. An F1 tornado resulted in \$100,000 property damages in January 2007.

Floods/Flash Floods (*Source: NCDC NOAA*)

Flooding can occur along the banks of the creeks and streams that flow throughout the county and where development has encroached in the floodplain. Flash flooding can occur anywhere in the county due to inadequate or clogged drainage systems and excessive rainfall. Unpaved dirt roads, common in the rural areas, are particularly vulnerable. Impacts in developed areas such as the Cities of Alexander City and Dadeville include street flooding and water backing up into homes and buildings. In addition to damaging homes, flooding can adversely impact crops, water and sewer systems, and dams and levees. To date, there are no Repetitive Loss properties or Severe Repetitive Loss properties in Tallapoosa County to indicate any significant impact areas. Impacts for both flood types includes property and crop damage, contamination or failure of water and sewer systems, increase in waterborne disease, and possible dam or levee failure. All jurisdictions are vulnerable to flood events.

During 2004-2014, Tallapoosa County experienced three flood events and 11 flash flood events. No deaths, injuries or crop damages resulted. The 11 flash flood events resulted in \$156,000 property damages, while the 3 flash flood events resulted in no property damages. One of the most expensive flash flood events occurred in Goldville on May 3, 2010, resulting in \$100,000 property damages.

Drought/Extreme Heat (Source: NCDC NOAA)

All jurisdictions are vulnerable to occurrences of drought and extreme heat. Droughts may cause a shortage of water for human and industrial consumption, hydroelectric power, recreation, and navigation. Water quality may also decline and the number and severity of wildfires may increase. Severe droughts may result in the loss of agricultural crops and forest products, undernourished wildlife and livestock, lower land values, and higher unemployment. The effects are far reaching and impact people, livestock, crops, and hydrologic systems. Droughts create conditions of increased vulnerability to wild fires that can destroy lives and property, and also lead to water supply shortages as reservoirs and ground water levels drop. Heat exhaustion and stroke are common and can disproportionately impact the elderly and low-income residents who cannot afford air conditioning.

The categories of drought are defined as follows (Source <http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu>) Accessed 11/16/14: **Abnormally Dry (D0)** - Going into drought: short-term dryness slowing planting, growth of crops or pastures; fire risk above average. Coming out of drought: some lingering water deficits; pastures or crops not fully recovered. **Moderate Drought (D1)** - Some damage to crops, pastures; fire risk high; streams, reservoirs, or wells low, some water shortages developing or imminent, voluntary water use restrictions requested. **Severe Drought (D2)** - Crop or pasture losses likely; fire risk very high; water shortages common; water restrictions imposed. **Extreme Drought (D3)** - Major crop/pasture losses; extreme fire danger; widespread water shortages or restrictions. **Exceptional Drought (D4)** - Exceptional and widespread crop/pasture losses; exceptional fire risk; shortages of water in reservoirs, streams, and wells, creating water emergencies.

Fifty-five drought events and no extreme heat events were reported to the NCDC NOAA during this plan's study period of 2004-2014.

Extreme summer heat is the combination of very high temperatures and exceptionally humid conditions. If such conditions persist for an extended period of time, it is called a heat wave (FEMA). Heat stress can be indexed by combining the effects of temperature and humidity. The index estimates the relationship between dry bulb temperatures (at different humidity) and the skin's resistance to heat and moisture transfer - the higher the temperature or humidity, the

higher the apparent temperature. The human risks associated with extreme heat include heatstroke, heat exhaustion, heat syncope, heat cramps. During 2004-2014, no Tallapoosa County extreme heat events were reported to the NCDC NOAA.

Winter Storm/Frost Freeze/Heavy Snow/Ice Storm/Winter Weather/Extreme Cold
(Source: NCDC NOAA)

During 2004-2014, Tallapoosa County has been affected by 1 winter storm, 2 frost/freeze, 2 heavy snow, 2 ice storm, and 3 winter weather events. Ice and small amounts of snow can cripple the county, leaving roads impassable, effectively crippling residents from traveling to school, work, or the grocery store, creating a panic of activity and traffic congestion in advance of a predicted storm. Drivers are not accustomed to driving in these conditions, therefore many accidents occur. Snow and ice can weigh down tree limbs and power lines causing them to break, resulting in power failures and property damages. Local businesses and residents are not equipped with generators to restore power during these severe winter weather events. Also, many homes may not be properly insulated, leading to health concerns and even death. The most significant impacts from an actual event are power outages and consequential loss of heat, numerous transportation related accidents, and stranded motorists. Much like drought, extreme cold has more impact on disadvantaged populations, especially the homeless. Since these storms have no defined track, all residents of Tallapoosa County are vulnerable to such events.

Tropical Storm/Tropical Depression/Strong Wind/High Wind
(Source: NCDC NOAA)

Hurricanes and tropical storms such as Ivan, Ida, Fay, Katrina and Dennis have affected Tallapoosa County. The most significant impacts have been related to excessive rainfall, damaging wind, and tornados. Residents suffer loss of power, damage to homes, blocked roadways from associated storm debris, and loss of other crucial utilities. Mobile homes are particularly vulnerable and are impacted more than conventionally built structures. Mobile homes in the county represent 16.63% of the housing stock. Effects of these storms generally impact the entire county and are not limited to a specific location. The fact that other

surrounding counties will have also been affected by the same event only adds to the burden, as utility crews are often overwhelmed by the needs of an entire region or state.

Tropical Storms Dennis and Katrina, Tropical Depressions Fay and Ida, high winds from Hurricane Ivan, and 6 strong wind events resulted in property damages of \$761,000.

Sinkholes and Expansive Soils (Sources: NCDC NOAA; Geological Survey; Local Input)

Impacts of sinkhole events are damages to property, infrastructure, and/or roadways. Areas of denser development such as the Cities of Alexander City, Dadeville and Tallassee could experience more significant impact and loss due to increased number and concentration of structures and associated utility services. All jurisdictions identified this hazard. There are limited adverse effects and shrink-swell potential of soils in Tallapoosa County. No sinkholes or expansive soils were reported by the NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database or the U. S. Geological Survey.

Landslides (Sources: NCDC NOAA; Geological Survey; Local Input)

Like sinkholes, landslides are possible in Tallapoosa County, but seldom occur. Road construction itself is often the source of potential landslide events as existing slopes and hillsides are cut to accommodate the road construction; the associated roadway receives the most impact of these types of landslides. The potential impacts to Tallapoosa County as a result of landslides include property damages, impassable roads, sediment erosion, and possible infrastructure damages. Naturally occurring landslides have not been reported in the county. No landslides were reported by the NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database or the U. S. Geological Survey during this plan's study period of 2003-2013.

Earthquakes (Sources: www.homefacts.com/earthquakes/Alabama.html; Accessed Dec. 15, 2015)

While earthquakes can and do occur in Tallapoosa County, their impact has historically been minimal and insignificant. Previous events have occurred in the county, but did not result in any damages, injuries, or deaths. Two events were reported on January 4, 2008 near

Alexander City and Dadeville Communities, having a depth of 5 miles and magnitude of 2.5. Construction of many buildings on steep slopes susceptible to landslides and in karst terrains susceptible to sinkholes will be a major contributing factor to damage from future earthquakes in the county. Earthquakes can trigger other natural disasters such as landslides and sinkholes.

Wildfires (Source: Alabama Forestry Commission)

During 2010-2013, Tallapoosa County experienced 164 wildfire events resulting in 2,421.75 total acres being burned. Based on this data, the average number of wildfires per year is 55; average acres burned per year is 807.25; and the average fire size in acres per year is 15. Alabama's forest products industries are vital to the state's economy. Alabama forests generate over \$21 billion in timber production and processing revenue and provide over 122,000 jobs. The forest industry produced an estimated \$12.78 billion worth of products in 2010, making the forestry industry the state's second largest manufacturing industry. Both rural and urban areas in all jurisdictions are impacted by wildfires and result in loss of wilderness, crops, livestock and other property. Loss of human life, both residents and firefighters, is also possible.

Dam and Levee Failures (Sources: HAZUS MH 2.1; Local Input)

There are 17 dams located in Tallapoosa County. One dam is a gravity dam and all other dams are earth dams. No dam is identified as a high hazard. Three dams are identified as significant hazards and 14 dams are identified as low impact hazard dams. The impact of a dam failure in the county is low given their location in remote areas with little residential occupancy. Potential impacts would be limited or unregulated water flow, associated damages to property and crops, and a potential increase in water borne disease. The risks associated with dam/levee failures are also the same as those risks associated with flooding. There have been no significant dam or levee failures reported in Tallapoosa County during 2004 - 2014.

Socially Vulnerable Populations

Certain populations are generally more affected by hazard events. These populations can be defined in terms of social, racial, and economic characteristics. Data provided in the section

was obtained from the 2010 Census using breakouts for entire municipalities and census tracts. Tallapoosa County has 716.52 square miles of land and 54 persons per square mile.

Table 4-1 shows the county's population characteristics by jurisdiction and by census tract. The City of Alexander City is the most populated jurisdiction, followed by the City of Tallassee (however, only a portion of this city is located within Tallapoosa County), City of Dadeville, Town of Camp Hill, Town of Jackson's Gap, Town of New Site, Town of Daviston and the Town of Goldville.

Map 2-1 shows the county's census tracts. In terms of vulnerability, the larger the population of an area the more people and structures that could possibly be damaged or destroyed. Tract 2300 is the most populated tract and contains portions of Alexander City and Our Town. Tract 2700 is the second most populated tract and contains portions of the City of Tallassee and Notasulga (Macon and Lee Counties), City of Dadeville, Town of Camp Hill and the Town of Reeltown. Tract 2400 is the third most populated tract and contains portions of the Town of Camp Hill, Town of Jackson's Gap and the City of Dadeville. Tract 2200 is the fourth most populated tract and contains portions of the City of Alexander City. Tract 2000 is the fifth most populated tract and contains portions of the City of Alexander City, Town of Goodwater, Town of Hackneyville and the Town of Kellyton. Tract 2501 is the sixth most populated tract and contains portions of the City of Dadeville, the City of Alexander City and the Town of Jackson's Gap. Tract 2100 is the seventh most populated tract and contains portions of the City of Alexander City and the Town of Kellyton. Tract 2502 is the eighth most populated tract and contains portions of the City of Dadeville and the Town of Camp Hill. Tract 1900 is the ninth most populated tract and contains portions of the Town of Daviston, Town of Wadley (Randolph County), Town of Cragford (Clay County), Town of Goldville, Town of New Site and the City of Alexander City. Tract 2600 is the least populated tract and contains portions of the Town of Camp Hill, Town of Dadeville and the Town of Waverly (Lee and Chambers Counties).

Table 4-1: Tallapoosa County Population Characteristics

Geographic Area	<i>Population</i>	<i>Race-White</i>	<i>Race-Black</i>	<i>Race-Other*</i>	<i>Under 19 years</i>	<i>Age 20-64 years</i>	<i>Age 65 and Over</i>
Tallapoosa County	41,295	29,076	11,457	762	9,971	23,764	7,560
Alexander City	14,815	8,866	5,486	463	4,104	8,241	2,470
Camp Hill	895	161	719	15	249	546	100
Dadeville	3,203	1,826	1,341	36	753	1,923	527
Daviston	287	263	19	5	52	205	30
Goldville	54	54	0	0	17	25	12
Jackson's Gap	828	580	240	8	232	439	157
New Site	807	666	141	0	190	468	149
Tallassee	5,011	3,554	952	505	1,372	2,749	890
Census Tracts							
1900 16.94 persons per sq mi	2,653	2,208	439	6	738	1,525	390
2000 66.26 persons per sq mi	4,437	2,296	2,117	24	1,360	2,526	551
2100 363.42 persons per sq mi	3,947	890	1,995	1,062	1,193	2,128	626
2200 217.24 persons per sq mi	4,480	3,171	1,065	244	891	2,776	813
2300 80.76 persons per sq mi	6,283	4,935	1,155	193	1,523	3,467	1,293
2400 38.91 persons per sq mi	4,578	2,873	1,572	133	1,028	2,725	825
2501 51.82 persons per sq mi	4,185	3,574	576	35	793	2,378	1,014
2502 42.37 persons per sq mi	2,965	2,805	148	12	342	1,678	945
2600 29.70 persons per sq mi	1,588	427	1,146	15	401	924	263
2700 54.14 persons per sq mi	6,179	4,897	1,244	38	1,702	3,637	840
<i>(Source: 2010 Census)</i>							

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Minority populations are generally considered to be more vulnerable to hazard events. These populations may not have the resources necessary to recover as quickly or completely from disasters. Minorities generally have higher percentages of inadequate medical insurance, inadequate home insurance, and homes that may be deemed as substandard housing.

Populations over sixty-five years of age and those under eighteen years of age are more vulnerable than other population groups. These groups are at higher risk for injury and medical complications that may occur during or as a result of a disaster. These special needs populations may require more attention during evacuation and may require special shelters.

In addition to the racial and age composition within the county, income levels are important when identifying vulnerable populations. Lower income individuals may not have the resources to prepare for or recover from disasters. **Table 4-2** shows the median household income, per capita income, and poverty level data for the jurisdictions and census tracts in Tallapoosa County.

The median household income for the State of Alabama is \$43,160. The median household income for the United States is \$53,046. Tracts 2501 and 2700 are the only tracts that exceed the state average, but are below the national average; Tract 2502 exceeds state and national averages; all remaining tracts are less than the state and national averages. The county and its municipalities do not have a median household income that equals or exceeds either the state or national average. (*Source: 2010 Census; 2008-2012 Census Data at USA.com*)

Per capita income is the average obtained by dividing aggregate income by the total population of an area. The per capita income for the State of Alabama is \$23,587. The per capita income for the United States is \$28,051. Tract 2501 has a higher per capita income than the state average, but is lower than the national average. Tract 2502 has a higher per capita income than the state and national averages. All other tracts are lower than the state and national averages. The county and its municipalities do not have a per capita income that equals or exceeds either the state or national average. (*Source: 2010 Census; 2008-2012 Census Data at USA.com*)

The percent of persons below the poverty level in the State of Alabama is 18.1%. The corresponding rate for the United States is 14.9%. Tracts 2501, 2502, 2700 and the Town of Daviston, Town of Goldville and the City of Alexander City are below the State of Alabama

poverty level percentage. Tracts 2501, 2502 and 2700 and the Town of Daviston, Town of Goldville and the City of Tallassee are below the State and U. S. poverty level percentages. All other jurisdictions and tracts are above the State and U.S. poverty level percentages. Tract 2100 and the City of Alexander City have the highest poverty rates. (*Source: 2010 Census; 2008-2012 Census Data at USA.com*)

According to the 2010 Census, the total population of Tallapoosa County is 41,295, which is 0.43% less than it was in 2000. The population growth rate is much lower than the state average rate of 7.48% and much lower than the national average rate of 9.71%. The Tallapoosa County population density is 53.89 people per square mile, which is much lower than the state 91.18 and national 81.32 average densities of people per square mile. The most prevalent race in Tallapoosa County is white, which represents 70.41% of the total population. The average Tallapoosa County education level is lower than the state and national averages.

As of 2010 Census Data, the per capita income of Tallapoosa County is \$21,034, which is lower than the state average of \$23,936 and national average of \$28,555. Tallapoosa County median household income is \$38,644, which has increased by 25.69% since 2000. The median household income growth rate is much lower than the state average rate of 27.47% and national average rate of 27.36%.

As of 2010 Census Data, the median price of a house in Tallapoosa County is \$101,200, which is lower than the state average of \$123,800 and national average of \$175,700. The Tallapoosa County median house value has increased by 37.50% since 2000. The growth rate for the price of a house in Tallapoosa County is lower than the state average rate of 45.48% and national average rate of 46.91%. The median year that a house in Tallapoosa County was built is 1981, which is the same as the median year for a house built in the state which is 1981 and newer than the median year for a house built in the USA which is 1976.

Table 4-2: Tallapoosa County Income Data

Geographic Area	Median Household Income	Per Capita Income	Population Below Poverty Level	Population Percent Below Poverty Level
Tallapoosa County	\$38,644	\$21,034	8,589	21.12%
Alexander City	\$30,500	\$17,271	4,336	29.82%
Camp Hill	\$27,042	\$13,538	232	26.73%
Dadeville	\$29,024	\$18,287	812	27.62%
Daviston	\$41,750	\$21,724	27	9.41%
Goldville	\$35,625	\$16,246	8	14.81%
Jackson's Gap	\$35,915	\$13,843	228	20.73%
New Site	\$39,091	\$19,720	160	19.83%
Tallassee	\$37,219	\$20,921	598	12.24%
Census Tracts				
1900	\$38,973	\$19,063	531	20.20%
2000	\$36,949	\$18,828	1,030	23.21%
2100	\$29,912	\$16,237	1,303	33.51%
2200	\$26,806	\$17,744	1,074	24.34%
2300	\$37,238	\$20,956	1,518	24.74%
2400	\$33,269	\$19,767	1,081	25.07%
2501	\$47,072	\$24,761	436	10.46%
2502	\$57,262	\$32,910	352	11.87%
2600	\$26,500	\$14,649	407	26.33%
2700	\$50,791	\$23,352	857	13.87%

(Source: 2010 Census; USA.com)

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Vulnerable Structures

Housing is an important consideration of mitigation planning. The concentration and the type of housing are two primary factors. In Tallapoosa County there are a total of 22,074 housing units. **Table 4-3** shows the housing characteristics of the county by jurisdiction.

Alexander City has the greatest number of housing units, followed by Tallassee, Dadeville, Camp Hill, Jackson’s Gap, New Site, Daviston, and Goldville. Alexander City has the highest number of mobile home units within a municipality; while, Jackson’s Gap has the highest percent of mobile homes within a municipality. Mobile home units are historically very vulnerable to a variety of hazards and prone to high amounts of damage and complete destruction.

Table 4-3: Tallapoosa County Housing Characteristics			
Geographic Area	Total Housing Units	Mobile Home Units	Mobile Home %
Tallapoosa County	22,074	3,670	16.63%
Alexander City	6,467	375	5.80%
Camp Hill	523	75	14.34%
Dadeville	1,428	134	9.38%
Daviston	129	32	24.81%
Goldville	19	5	26.32%
Jackson’s Gap	496	231	46.57%
New Site	348	48	13.79%
Tallassee	2,305	97	4.21%
<i>(Source: 2010 Census; www.usa.com; Percent calculations by LHA)</i>			

Table 4-4 and **Table 4-5** reflect information taken from HAZUS-MH 2.1. **Table 4-4** shows the building stock in Tallapoosa County by general occupancy. The data provides the number of buildings by use and is shown by Census Tract. Complementing this information is **Table 4-5** that provides the value totals for these building types and **Table 4-6** that provides the content value for these building types, each table is shown by Census Tract.

Table 4-4: Tallapoosa County Building Stock by General Occupancy								
Census Tract	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Agriculture	Religious	Government	Education	Building Count
1900	1127	31	14	6	7	3	2	1190
2000	1809	40	17	9	11	1	1	1888
2100	1570	80	25	3	10	5	3	1696
2200	2239	56	20	1	9	0	2	2327
2300	3346	282	65	11	37	25	4	3770
2400	2230	106	30	7	17	8	6	2404
2500	6287	154	62	4	19	7	0	6533
2600	1005	24	4	3	5	3	4	1048
2700	2625	80	25	12	25	2	3	2772
TOTAL	22238	853	262	56	140	54	25	23628
<i>(Source: HAZUS-MH 2.1, Accessed 2015)</i>								

Table 4-5: Tallapoosa County Building Exposure								
<i>(Numbers shown in thousands of dollars)</i>								
Census Tract	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Agriculture	Religious	Government	Education	Building Exposure
1900	87013	4865	7379	477	3204	1203	2421	106562
2000	160103	7748	4552	836	5508	1128	1400	181275
2100	142077	47071	6296	287	9751	3809	1015	210306
2200	179315	18472	3641	93	7898	0	6637	216056
2300	350887	201636	41906	1424	24362	15502	6659	642376
2400	197553	43111	6544	920	8631	5494	5358	267611
2500	543415	55730	16447	481	9835	3505	0	629413
2600	68310	8930	2639	277	2069	1353	5543	89121
2700	224889	22390	5761	1548	12511	1218	1825	270142
TOTAL	1953562	409953	95165	6343	83769	33212	30858	2612862
<i>(Source: HAZUS-MH 2.1, Accessed 2015)</i>								

Table 4-6: Tallapoosa County Building Contents Exposure								
<i>(Numbers shown in thousands of dollars)</i>								
Census Tract	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Agriculture	Religious	Government	Education	Contents Exposure
1900	43585	5020	10880	477	3204	1511	2421	67098
2000	80158	8024	4857	836	5508	1692	1400	102475
2100	71131	47818	7751	287	9751	3809	1015	141562
2200	89794	18539	3953	93	7898	0	6637	126914
2300	175674	226199	59373	1424	24362	16083	8339	511454
2400	98961	46534	8468	920	8631	6868	5358	175740
2500	272244	56327	21512	481	9835	5108	0	365507
2600	34233	9052	3848	277	2069	1712	6849	58040
2700	112544	22495	7383	1548	12511	1603	1825	159909
TOTAL	978324	440008	128025	6343	83769	38386	33844	1708699
<i>(Source: HAZUS-MH 2.1, Accessed 2015)</i>								

Critical Facility Inventory

Critical facilities are crucial to the daily operation of Tallapoosa County. Critical facilities help maintain a certain quality of life. Loss of operation could result in severe impacts on the community. Each of the critical facilities listed in **Table 4-7** is vulnerable to each of the hazards identified in the risk assessment. Critical facilities include but are not limited to the following:

- Governmental services
- Police and Fire Departments
- Public Works
- Education
- Industrial
- Medical

Each jurisdiction listed critical facilities based on the location of the facility. The county's list will show only what is located in the unincorporated areas. Each jurisdiction also provided addresses and approximate values for the facilities listed, using replacement values from their insurance policies when available. *HAZUS-MH 2.1* was also utilized for building and content values.

Critical facilities were reviewed to consider vulnerability to special flood hazard areas. The determination utilized the review of existing FIRMs or FHBMs.

Future Critical Facilities:

Construction of other critical facilities and infrastructure will follow future development.

TABLE 4-7: Tallapoosa County Critical Facilities

FACILITY TYPE	REPLACEMENT VALUE
Reeltown VFD, 4084 AL Hwy 120, Notasulga, 36866	\$TBD
Reeltown High School, 4085 AL Hwy. 120, Notasulga, 36866	\$11,415,980
Tallapoosa County Courthouse	\$TBD
Total	\$11,415,980 +

Source: HAZUS-MH 2.1

Development Trends

Tallapoosa County’s population increased very slightly over the past fifteen years; however, projections show a slight decrease will occur. **Table 4-8** provides the population projections for Tallapoosa County. **Map 4-1** shows current land use cover in the Town of Dadeville, **Map 4-2** shows future land use cover in the Town of Dadeville. **Map 4-3** shows current land use cover in the Town of Camp Hill. An analysis of the local economy will identify areas having the ability to cope, and if necessary, recover from potential damage caused by hazards. The stronger and more diverse an economy, the more sustainable it will be during substantially hazardous events. According to the Tallapoosa County Economic Development Board, the largest employers in the county are as follows: Russell Corporation, Russell Medical Center, Tallapoosa Board of Education, Mount Vernon Mills, Alexander City School System, Prime Healthcare, Avondale Mills, Inc., Russell Lands, City of Alexander City, Wal-Mart Super Center, Alabama Department of Transportation, Wellborn Forest Products, Aliant Bank, Tallapoosa County, Lake Martin Community Hospital, Lyman Ward and Nexcel Synthetics.

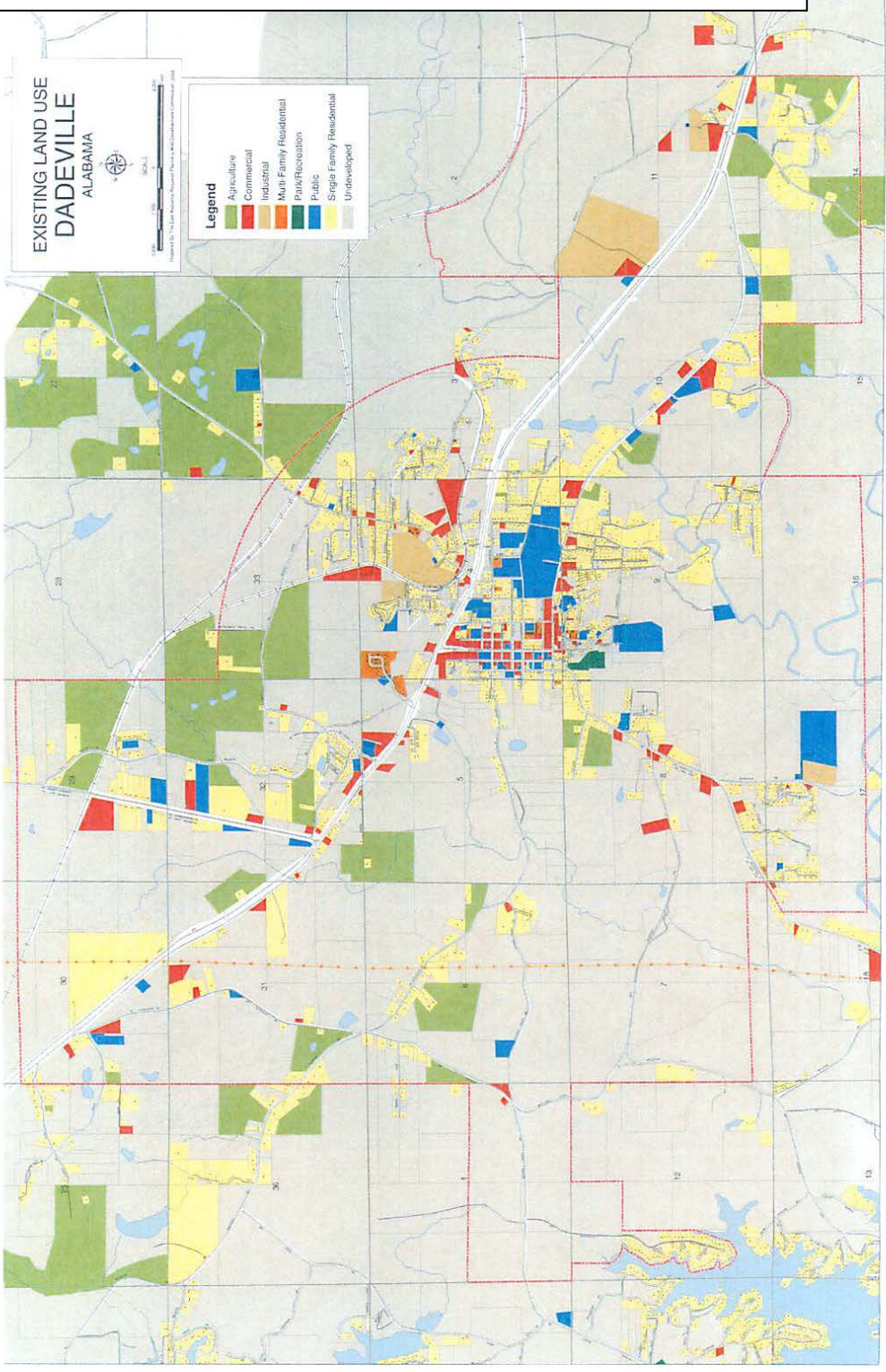
The municipalities in the county having current land use documents are Dadeville and Camp Hill. The Town of Jackson’s Gap is in the process of developing a comprehensive plan which will include the existing and future land use information.

Table 4-8: Population Projections

County	2000	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	Number Difference	Percent Difference
Tallapoosa	41,475	41,616	41,881	42,058	42,058	41,899	41,592	41,219	-397	-1.0
Note: These projections are driven by population change between Census 2000 and Census 2010. Recent data on births and deaths from the Alabama Department of Public Health are used to derive birth and death rates for the state and each county.										
<i>Source: U.S. Census Bureau and Center for Business and Economic Research, The University of Alabama, Fall 2012 – As noted in the Alabama State Hazard Mitigation Plan, April 2013</i>										

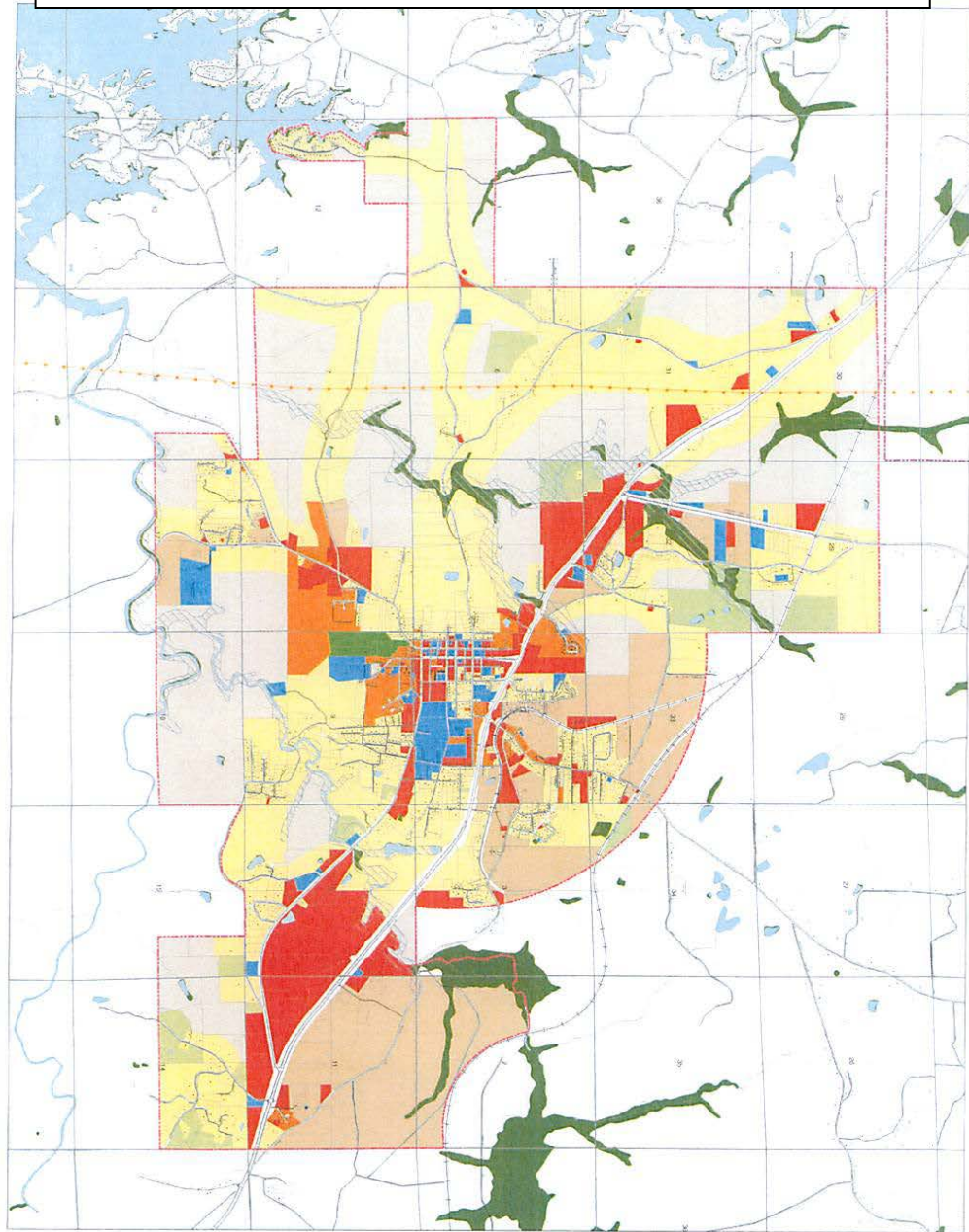
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Map 4-1: Dadeville Current Land Use



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Map 4-2: Dadeville Future Land Use



FUTURE LAND USE DADEVILLE ALABAMA



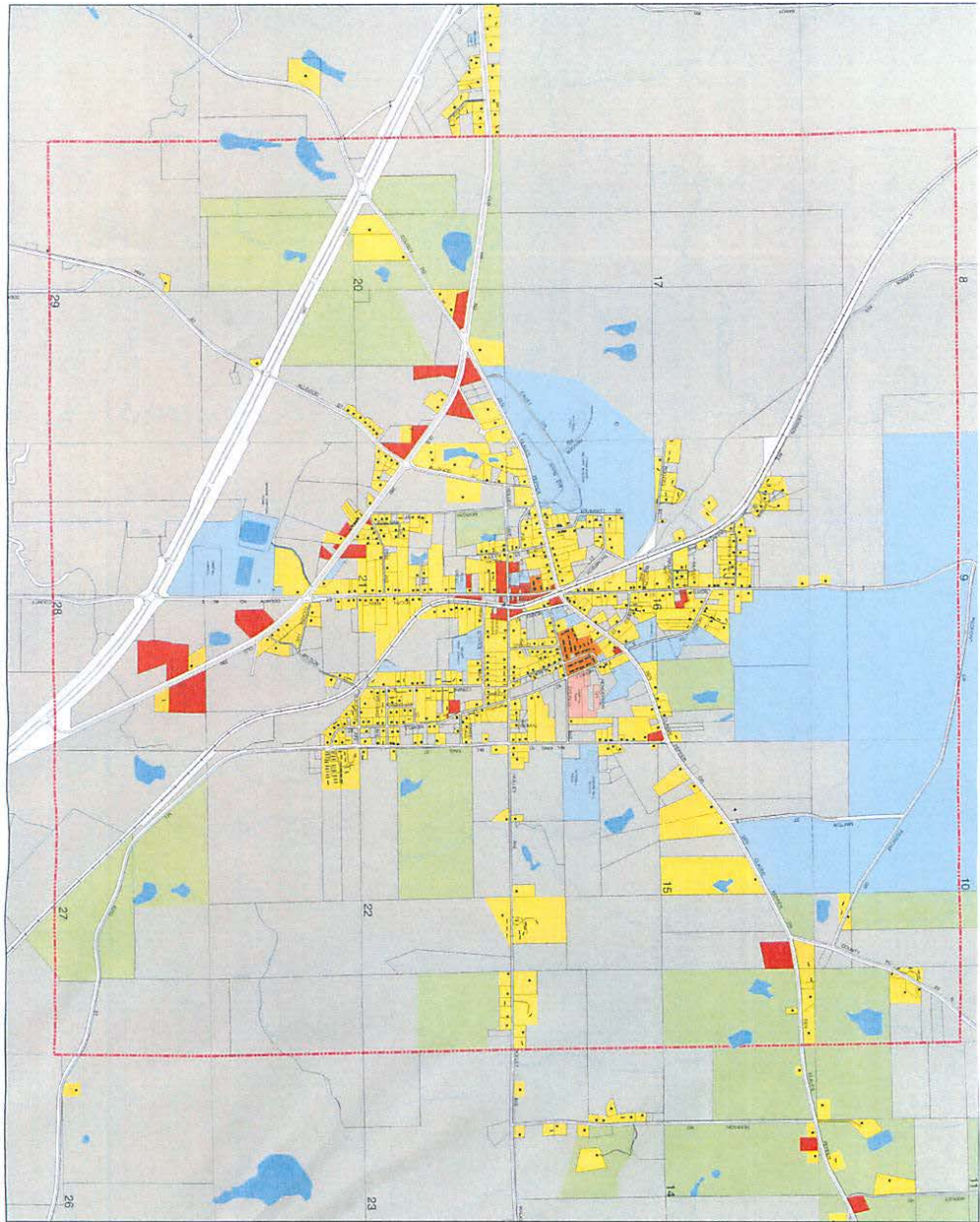
Legend
SPECIAL DISTRICTS
 FHZ FLOOD HAZARD AREA

- Land Use**
- Wetlands
 - Agriculture
 - Commercial
 - Industrial
 - Multi-Family Residential
 - Park/Recreation
 - Public
 - Single Family Residential
 - Undeveloped

Prepared by The Alabama Department of Transportation, Planning and Development Commission, 2006

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Map 4-3: Camp Hill Current Land Use



CAMP HILL
ALABAMA
EXISTING LAND USE

Legend

- Agriculture
- Commercial
- Industrial
- Multi-family Residential
- Park/Recreation
- Public
- Single Family Residential
- Undeveloped

Scale: 0 500 1000 FEET

North Arrow

Prepared by The Urban League of Alabama, Inc. for the Alabama Department of Transportation, 2014

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Methods of Warning

Tallapoosa County Emergency Management Agency and the county's jurisdictions continue working toward a warning system that provides multiple ways to receive weather watches, warnings and other emergency messages. Reverse 911, text messaging, twitter and Facebook contribute greatly to a countywide warning system today.

NOAA Weather Radio

NOAA Weather Radio is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting weather and other emergency information 24 hours a day. All National Weather Service issued watches, warnings, forecasts and other emergency messages are broadcast on one of seven frequencies.

National Weather Service personnel in Shelby County record weather information that plays in a cyclical pattern repeating every three to six minutes. Broadcasts generally include local area five-day forecasts, current weather conditions, radar reports, weather summaries, climatic data, river and lake stage readings, and other weather information. The broadcasts are continuously updated to provide the listener with the latest information.

NOAA Weather Radio is useful any time for the latest weather information but becomes even more important during severe or hazardous weather. During episodes of severe weather, the normal broadcast cycle is interrupted and focus shifted to the local severe weather threat. Watches, warnings, and statements are given the highest priority and are updated frequently as conditions change.

In an emergency, each transmitter is capable of transmitting a warning alarm tone signal and the new Specific Area Message Encoding (SAME) signal followed by information on the emergency situation. These signals will activate specially designed receivers, either bringing up the volume or producing a visual and/or audible alarm. Not all weather band receivers have this capability, but all radios that receive NOAA Weather Radio transmissions can receive the emergency broadcasts. The warning alarm device is tested each Wednesday between 11 am and noon, weather permitting.

Outdoor Warning Sirens

Tallapoosa County has 25 outdoor warning sirens in place; however, not all of them are in working order. The costs of purchasing, installing, and maintaining outdoor warning sirens became very expensive and unaffordable for the county. Police and fire units throughout the county can be instructed to sound their sirens for warnings in lieu of outdoor warning sirens.

The existing sirens are owned and operated by their specific jurisdiction. The general public is advised not to depend on hearing the sirens inside a building. The sirens are designed to be heard outdoors only and are installed near recreational areas and shopping malls where there are large outdoor populations.

Broadcast Media

One of the key elements of the Countywide Warning System is broadcast media. Most of the radio, television, and cable companies that serve Tallapoosa County residents are dedicated to informing their audiences of impending emergencies. These broadcasters have partnered with the Tallapoosa County Emergency Management Agency to bring their listeners and viewers fast, accurate, and important severe weather and civil emergency information via EAS and traditional newsgathering methods. Most of the television stations serving the Tallapoosa County market feature live Doppler radar and certificated meteorologists. Many of the radio stations maintain continuous severe weather coverage.

Vulnerability Summary

Table 4-10 provides a summary of Tallapoosa County's vulnerability to specified hazards by jurisdiction. Each jurisdiction was tasked with considering how vulnerable they are to each hazard by considering the percentage of potential damage and the frequency of occurrences. Using information from the Risk Assessment in Section Three as well as the data in the earlier parts of this section as a basis for evaluation, the committee members assigned either N/A: Not Applicable, L: Low Risk, M: Medium Risk, and H: High Risk as defined in the Table Key.

Estimated Loss Projections

Table 4-9 shows the figures used for valuation of deaths and injuries are approximations based on FEMA guidance used in benefit-cost analysis of hazard mitigation measures. Major and minor injuries are combined in the NOAA data, so it was necessary to use a blended number in the valuation.

Table 4-11 shows the estimated loss projections for each hazard. The average number of occurrences per year is shown along with total number of deaths and injuries. The average amount of loss per event was determined by combining crop and property loss damages for each event type and then dividing by the corresponding total number of events reported during the ten-year study period. This amount is shown under the column heading Average Crop and Property Loss. There are instances where the Average Crop and Property Loss (per event) and Projected Loss (per Event) for an identified hazard could not be determined due to the absence of historical event data. This is a data limitation beyond the control of an affected jurisdiction.

Table 4-9: 2014 Values used for Monetary Conversion of Tornado Injuries and Deaths	
Damage Category	Value
Injury (blended major and minor)	\$23,175
Death	\$3,660,003
<i>(Source: FEMA)</i>	

The Projected Loss is shown per event by hazard type. Due to the fluctuations in the value of a dollar over the ten-year study period, the year 2008 was chosen as a midpoint year. The Projected Loss was then calculated by adjusting the 2008 value of \$1 up to \$1.09, a 9 % increase to reflect the value of the dollar in 2014. Average loss amounts were increased by 9% to achieve a 2014 value for an estimated projected loss per event occurrence. *(Source: U. S. Inflation Calculator based on the U. S. Government Consumer Price Index Data)*

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Table 4-10: Tallapoosa County Vulnerability Summary

Natural Hazards	Alexander City	Camp Hill	Dadeville	Daviston	Goldville	Jackson's Gap	New Site	Tallassee <small>(as it relates to Tallapoosa County)</small>	Tallapoosa County
Thunderstorm	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	L	H
Lightning	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	M
Hail	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	H
Tornado	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	L	H
Flood/Flash Flood	M	M	M	M	M	L	L	L	H
Drought/Extreme Heat	M	M	L	M	M	M	M	L	H
Winter Storm/Frost Freeze/ Heavy Snow/Ice Storm/ Winter Weather/ Extreme Cold	M	H	M	M	M	M	M	L	H
Tropical Storm/ Tropical Depression/High Wind/Strong Wind	H	H	M	M	M	M	M	L	H
Sinkhole/Expansive Soil	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Landslide	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Earthquake	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Wildfire	M	M	M	M	L	M	M	L	M
Dam/Levee Failure	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L

KEY:

NA – Not Applicable; not a hazard to the jurisdiction

L – Low Risk; little damage potential (damage to less than 5% of the jurisdiction)

M – Medium Risk; moderate damage potential (damage to 5-10% of jurisdiction, infrequent occurrence)

H – High Risk; significant risk/major damage potential (damage to over 10% of jurisdiction, regular occurrence)

(Source: Participating Jurisdictions)

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**Table 4-11: Tallapoosa County
Estimated Loss Projections from Specified Hazards**

Natural Hazards	Average Occurrences (per year)	Total Deaths	Total Injuries	Average Death and Injury Loss (per event)	Average Crop and Property Loss (per event)	Projected Loss (per event)
Thunderstorm	7.6	0	1	\$23,175	\$15,778	\$42,459
Lightning	0.5	0	5	\$38,625	\$35,250	\$80,524
Hail	4.0	0	0	Unknown	\$10,429	\$11,367
Tornado	1.9	2	12	\$3,805,053	\$7,211,000	\$12,007,498
Flood/Flash Flood	1.4	0	0	Unknown	\$17,333	\$18,893
Drought/Extreme Heat	5.5	0	0	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Winter Storm/Frost Freeze/ Heavy Snow/Ice Storm/Winter Weather/Extreme Cold	1.0	0	0	Unknown	\$70,000	\$76,300
Tropical Storm/ Tropical Depression/High Wind/Strong Wind	1.1	0	0	Unknown	\$69,182	\$75,408
Sinkhole/Expansive Soil	Unknown	0	0	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Landslide	Unknown	0	0	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Earthquake	0.2	0	0	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Wildfire (3 year study period)	55	0	0	Unknown	\$27,887	\$30,397
Dam/Levee Failure	Unknown	0	0	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

Sources: NOAA NCDC; U. S. Inflation Calculator/Consumer Price Index; Local Input; USDA Census of Agriculture; Alabama Forestry Commission and National Forestry Service; Alabama Geological Survey

Methodology: Average occurrences were expressed annually by dividing the total number of occurrences by the ten-year period. Deaths and injuries were taken from the hazard event data. Average losses were calculated by dividing the total amount of all damages by the total number of occurrences causing damage during the ten-year period with the exception of wildfire which is a 3-year period. Projected loss expresses an estimated damage amount per future occurrence by converting the average loss figures from a midpoint of 2008 dollars to 2014 dollars (\$1 in 2008 = \$1.09 in 2014...a cumulative rate of inflation of 9%). Zero and Unknown denote there is no data available to determine the average occurrences, average loss or projected loss per event.

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Mitigating Potential Losses

The Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee set forth mitigation goals and objectives for the county and its jurisdictions. Each jurisdiction sets forth its own mitigation action plan located in Section Five.

Mitigation Strategy

In the preparation of the mitigation strategy, the Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee reviewed the goals and objectives of the 2011 plan revision. In order to make simple and streamline the original mitigation goals, the committee agreed the goals would change from:

- To protect human life and health,
- To protect natural resources and farmland,
- To minimize damage to public facilities and utilities such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone and sewer lines, streets, and bridges,
- To increase public awareness of risk and mitigation,
- To minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects,
- To minimize prolonged business interruptions,
- To help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the sound use and development of flood prone areas,
- To do all these things in a manner that is equitable to all citizens of the County.

To the ones below:

1. Establish a comprehensive countywide hazard mitigation system
2. Reduce Tallapoosa County's risk from natural hazards
3. Reduce vulnerability of new and future development
4. Reduce Tallapoosa County's vulnerability to natural hazards
5. Foster public support and acceptance of hazard mitigation

Mitigation Actions

Mitigation ideas can be found on the FEMA.gov website. FEMA summarizes mitigation actions into four types: Local Planning and Regulations, Structure and Infrastructure Projects, Natural Systems Protection, Education and Awareness.

Jurisdictions sought and selected their own mitigation actions to support the goals and objectives of the mitigation strategy. The identification of mitigation actions has been shaped by the events that occurred over the past five years, vulnerabilities, and available mitigation actions. Each significant event revealed strengths and weaknesses within the hazard mitigation program; therefore, jurisdictions adjusted their mitigation actions to address these weaknesses accordingly. Because of these events, the prioritization of actions has been re-evaluated and ranked as follows: Prioritizations of actions identify the activity, what hazard(s) are addressed, whether the activity applies to a new or existing asset, and an estimated cost. The action also identifies the planning mechanism, possible funding sources, and a time frame for completion of the activity.

Action Priority and Cost Benefit Review

In the selection and prioritization of mitigation actions, each member was asked to consider the following: funding options, political support, public support, legality, preservation of the environment, and staff capability. The committee then looked at each strategy in terms of costs and benefits. Not only were direct costs and benefits considered, but indirect costs and benefits were also acknowledged. Indirect costs and/or benefits are often intangible attributes such as social effects.

Priority mitigation actions will be implemented only if they are cost beneficial; maximum benefits must outweigh the associated costs of the proposed actions. The committee performed a general evaluation of each mitigation measure which might require FEMA funds. The committee weighed the estimated costs for each mitigation measure against the projected benefits of the action. A more detailed benefit-cost analysis will be required for each priority action to determine economic feasibility during the project planning phase. Projects will also require a more detailed evaluation for eligibility and feasibility including social impact, environmental impact, technical feasibility, and other criteria that measure project effectiveness. This detailed evaluation of projects will be performed in the pre-application phase of a grant request. Further, implementation of actions will be subject to the availability of FEMA grants and other sources of funding from year-to-year.

Mitigation Status

During the plan update mitigation actions were reviewed in order to identify completed, deferred, or deleted actions from the previous plan and incorporate actions added during annual updates.

Projects will be labeled high, medium, and low in priority. Projects labeled high in priority are those projects having the most funding options, political support and cost benefits (both direct and indirect). Projects labeled medium in priority are those projects having a funding option, some political support and direct cost benefits. Projects labeled low in priority are those projects having little to no funding and low political support, yet the cost benefits are good. All actions will be addressed as soon as possible depending on available funding and resources; however, actions labeled high in priority will be addressed first, medium in priority will be addressed secondly, and low in priority will be addressed last. The most important determination is funding, which greatly affects which projects can be completed.

Table 4-13 shows Tallapoosa County's mitigation actions for the 2016 plan update. During the plan update process new actions were identified and added to the plan. Current statuses can be found under Benchmark in the tables.

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Table 4-12: Tallapoosa County Mitigation Actions

Mitigation Action	Installation of outdoor warning sirens. The county is approximately 50% covered by severe weather sirens. The purchase and installation of 11 weather sirens would provide complete warning coverage for the county.
Type	Emergency Services Protection
Goal	Establish a comprehensive countywide hazard mitigation system
Hazard(s) Addressed	All
Applies to new/existing asset(s)	New and Existing
Point of Contact for this Action	EMA
Estimated Time Frame for Completion	2020
Estimated Cost	\$35,000 each
Funding Sources	HMGP, Local
Priority	High
Benchmark	No action has been taken due to lack of funding. The county is also looking into additional mass notification systems. The planning committee reviewed this action and Tallapoosa County wishes to keep it in this plan update.
Mitigation Action	Complete a hydrology study to determine appropriate drainage pipe sizes.
Type	Prevention
Goal	Reduce Tallapoosa County's risk from natural hazards
Hazard(s) Addressed	Floods, Flash Floods
Applies to new/existing asset(s)	Existing
Point of Contact for this Action	Flood Plain Manager, EMA
Estimated Time Frame for Completion	2018
Estimated Cost	TBD
Funding Sources	HMGP, Local
Priority	Low
Benchmark	No action has been taken due to lack of funding. The planning committee reviewed this action and Tallapoosa County wishes to keep it in this plan update.

Mitigation Action - NEW	Make application and/or commit/continue to participate in the NFIP.
Type	Property Protection
Goal	Establish a comprehensive countywide hazard mitigation system
Hazard(s) Addressed	Floods, Flash Floods
Applies to new/existing asset(s)	Existing
Point of Contact Person for this Action	Flood Plain Manager
Estimated Time Frame for Completion	2020
Estimated Cost	TBD
Funding Sources	HMGP, Local
Priority	High
Benchmark	New Action – Tallapoosa County plans to continue participating in the NFIP
Mitigation Action - NEW	Improve drain pipes on roads where pipes are undersized for the water flow
Type	Property Protection
Goal	Reduce Tallapoosa County’s risk from natural hazards
Hazard(s) Addressed	Floods, Flash Floods
Applies to new/existing asset(s)	Existing
Point of Contact Person for this Action	Flood Plain Manager
Estimated Time Frame for Completion	2020
Estimated Cost	TBD
Funding Sources	HMGP, Local, DOT
Priority	High
Benchmark	New Action
Mitigation Action	Complete an engineering study to determine appropriate bridge elevation and lengthening.
Type	Property Protection
Goal	Establish a comprehensive countywide hazard mitigation system
Hazard(s) Addressed	Floods, Flash Floods
Applies to new/existing asset(s)	Existing
Point of Contact for this Action	EMA, County Engineer
Estimated Time Frame for Completion	2019
Estimated Cost	\$7,500 per structure
Funding Sources	HMGP, Local
Priority	High
Benchmark	No action has been taken due to lack of funding. The planning committee reviewed this action and Tallapoosa County wishes to keep it in this plan update.

Mitigation Action – NEW	Elevate and lengthen bridges that repeatedly flood.
Type	Structural Projects
Goal	Reduce Tallapoosa County’s risk from natural hazards
Hazard(s) Addressed	Floods, Flash Floods
Applies to new/existing asset(s)	Existing
Point of Contact for this Action	EMA, County Engineer
Estimated Time Frame for Completion	2020
Estimated Cost	\$7,500 per structure
Funding Sources	HMGP, Local
Priority	High
Benchmark	New Action
Mitigation Action	Partner with local non-profits, the American Red Cross and private entities for the opening of warming centers, during periods of extremely cold temperatures, throughout the unincorporated areas of the county.
Type	Emergency Services Protection
Goal	Establish a comprehensive countywide hazard mitigation system
Hazard(s) Addressed	Winter Storms, Frost Freezes, Heavy Snows, Ice Storms, Winter Weather, Extreme Cold
Applies to new/existing asset(s)	New and Existing
Point of Contact for this Action	EMA, Local Governments
Estimated Time Frame for Completion	2019
Estimated Cost	\$5,000
Funding Sources	HMGP, Local
Priority	Medium
Benchmark	No action has been taken due to lack of coordination and available areas. The planning committee reviewed this action and Tallapoosa County wishes to keep it in this plan update.

Mitigation Action	Install a water storage tank to lessen the effects of drought in recent history.
Type	Structural Projects
Goal	Reduce Tallapoosa County's vulnerability to natural hazards
Hazard(s) Addressed	Droughts
Applies to new/existing asset(s)	New
Point of Contact for this Action	County Government and Public Works
Estimated Time Frame for Completion	2020
Estimated Cost	\$35,000
Funding Sources	HMGP, Local
Priority	High
Benchmark	No action has been taken due to lack of funding. The planning committee reviewed this action and Tallapoosa County wishes to keep it in this plan update.
Mitigation Action - <i>NEW</i>	Promote mitigation and severe weather awareness through annual severe weather awareness events.
Type	Public Education & Awareness
Goal	Foster public support and acceptance of hazard mitigation
Hazard(s) Addressed	All Hazards
Applies to new/existing asset(s)	Existing
Point of Contact for this Action	EMA
Estimated Time Frame for Completion	2020
Estimated Cost	TBD
Funding Sources	HMGP, Local
Priority	Medium
Benchmark	<i>New Action</i>
Mitigation Action - <i>NEW</i>	Promote the use of weather radios in households and businesses.
Type	Public Education & Awareness
Goal	Establish a comprehensive countywide hazard mitigation system
Hazard(s) Addressed	All Hazards
Applies to new/existing asset(s)	New and Existing
Point of Contact for this Action	EMA
Estimated Time Frame for Completion	2019
Estimated Cost	TBD
Funding Sources	HMGP, Local
Priority	High
Benchmark	<i>New Action</i>

Mitigation Action - NEW	Purchase/update emergency generators for post-disaster mitigation and conduct routine tests on backup generators for all critical facilities.
Type	Emergency Services Protection
Goal	Reduce Tallapoosa County's vulnerability to natural hazards
Hazard(s) Addressed	All Hazards
Applies to new/existing asset(s)	New and Existing
Point of Contact for this Action	EMA
Estimated Time Frame for Completion	2020
Estimated Cost	\$1,500 - \$35,000 each
Funding Sources	HMGP, ADECA
Priority	High
Benchmark	New Action
Mitigation Action - NEW	Construct/install individual storm shelters and community safe rooms.
Type	Structural Projects
Goal	Reduce Tallapoosa County's risk from natural hazards
Hazard(s) Addressed	Thunderstorms, Hail, Tornadoes, Hurricanes, Tropical Storms, Tropical Depressions, High Winds, Strong Winds
Applies to new/existing asset(s)	New and Existing
Point of Contact for this Action	School Boards
Estimated Time Frame for Completion	2020
Estimated Cost	\$125,000 and up each
Funding Sources	HMGP, ADECA
Priority	High
Benchmark	New Action
Mitigation Action - NEW	Purchase and implement a mass notification system.
Type	Emergency Services Protection
Goal	Establish a comprehensive countywide hazard mitigation system
Hazard(s) Addressed	All
Applies to new/existing asset(s)	New
Point of Contact for this Action	EMA
Estimated Time Frame for Completion	2019
Estimated Cost	TBD
Funding Sources	Local, HMGP
Priority	High
Benchmark	New Action

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Section Five:

Jurisdiction Assessments

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City of Alexander City

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**Table 5-1: City of Alexander City
Risk and Vulnerability Overview**

Natural Hazards	Hazard Identification	Mitigation Actions Prioritization	Prioritized Occurrence Threat	Vulnerability
Thunderstorm	X	2	6	M
Lightning	X	3	7	L
Hail	X	2	5	L
Tornado	X	2	8	M
Flood/Flash Flood	X	1	5	M
Drought/Extreme Heat	X	3	2	M
Winter Storm/Frost Freeze/Heavy Snow/Ice Storm/ Winter Weather/ Extreme Cold	X	2	4	M
Tropical Storm/ Tropical Depression/High Wind/ Strong Wind	X	2	3	H
Sinkhole/Expansive Soil	X	3	9	L
Landslide	X	3	9	L
Earthquake	X	3	8	L
Wildfire	X	3	1	M
Dam/Levee Failure	X	3	9	L

KEY:
Hazard Identification – Identified by local jurisdictions
Mitigation Actions Prioritization - Hazards are prioritized by jurisdictions based on past hazard experiences, vulnerabilities, and available mitigation actions with the hazard having highest priority of mitigation assigned number one.
Prioritized Occurrence Threat - Hazards are prioritized with the highest threat of occurrence assigned number one based on hazardous events that have occurred within each jurisdiction over the past ten years, with the exception of wildfires that were based on events that have occurred over the past three years. Some natural hazards have equal threats to a jurisdiction; therefore, their threat number will be the same. These prioritized threats may or may not be the same as the mitigation actions prioritization.
Vulnerability – Identified by local jurisdictions. NA – Not Applicable; not a hazard to the jurisdiction; L – Low Risk; little damage potential (damage to less than 5% of the jurisdiction); M – Medium Risk; moderate damage potential (damage to 5-10% of jurisdiction, infrequent occurrence); and H – High Risk; significant risk/major damage potential (damage to over 10% of jurisdiction, regular occurrence)

(Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database; Alabama Forestry Commission; National Forestry Service; Alabama Geological Survey; Participating Jurisdictions)

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TABLE 5-2: CITY OF ALEXANDER CITY HAZARD EVENTS

4 Thunderstorm Events – 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)

(Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database)

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
ALEXANDER CITY	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	06/30/2006	20:25	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	25.00K	0.00K
ALEXANDER CITY	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	06/30/2006	20:25	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	50.00K	0.00K
ALEXANDER CITY	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	06/14/2009	12:06	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
ALEXANDER CITY	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	01/11/2014	06:45	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	77.00K	0.00K

2 Lightning Events – 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)

(Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database)

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
ALEXANDER CITY	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	07/01/2005	16:30	CST	Lightning		0	1	55.00K	0.00K
ALEXANDER CITY	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	08/16/2005	16:05	CST	Lightning		0	0	35.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	1	90.00K	0.00K

5 Hail Events – 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)

(Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database)

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
ALEXANDER CITY	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	12/28/2005	14:10	CST	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
ALEXANDER CITY	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	04/11/2007	16:04	CST-6	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
ALEXANDER CITY	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	04/11/2007	16:15	CST-6	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
ALEXANDER CITY	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	03/26/2011	13:40	CST-6	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
ALEXANDER CITY	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	03/23/2013	21:54	CST-6	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	2.00K	0.00K

1 Tornado Event – 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)

(Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database)

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
ALEXANDER CITY	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	12/22/2011	14:51	CST-6	Tornado	EF0	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	5.00K	0.00K

5 Flood/Flash Flood Events – 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)

(Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database)

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
COUNTYWIDE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	03/27/2005	16:00	CST	Flash Flood		0	0	20.00K	0.00K
COUNTYWIDE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	04/01/2005	07:00	CST	Flash Flood		0	0	9.00K	0.00K
ALEXANDER CITY	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	07/10/2005	17:30	CST	Flash Flood		0	0	2.00K	0.00K
ALEXANDER CITY	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	11/15/2006	10:30	CST-6	Flash Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
ALEXANDER CITY	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	07/20/2011	09:00	CST-6	Flash Flood		0	0	10.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	41.00K	0.00K

55 Drought/Extreme Heat Events – 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)

(Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database)

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	07/18/2006	07:00	CST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	08/01/2006	00:00	CST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	09/01/2006	00:00	CST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	05/22/2007	06:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	06/01/2007	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	07/01/2007	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	08/01/2007	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	09/01/2007	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	10/01/2007	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	11/01/2007	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	12/01/2007	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	01/01/2008	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	02/01/2008	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	03/01/2008	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	04/01/2008	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	05/01/2008	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	06/01/2008	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K

10 Winter Storm/Frost Freeze/Heavy Snow/Ice Storm/Winter Weather/Extreme Cold Events – 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)

(Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database)

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	01/28/2014	07:15	CST-6	Winter Storm		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	04/07/2007	00:00	CST-6	Frost/freeze		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	04/08/2007	00:00	CST-6	Frost/freeze		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	03/01/2009	04:00	CST-6	Heavy Snow		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	02/12/2010	12:00	CST-6	Heavy Snow		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	01/28/2005	19:45	CST	Ice Storm		0	0	70.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	01/09/2011	13:50	CST-6	Ice Storm		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	01/19/2008	06:00	CST-6	Winter Weather		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	12/26/2010	06:00	CST-6	Winter Weather		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	02/09/2011	18:00	CST-6	Winter Weather		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	70.00K	0.00K

11 Tropical Storm/Tropical Depression/High Wind/Strong Wind Events – 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)

(Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database)

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	07/10/2005	14:00	CST	Tropical Storm		0	0	175.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	08/29/2005	23:30	CST	Tropical Storm		0	0	80.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	08/23/2008	12:00	CST-6	Tropical Depression		0	0	5.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	11/09/2009	14:00	CST-6	Tropical Depression		0	0	2.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	09/16/2004	07:00	CST	High Wind	60 kts. EG	0	0	450.00K	25.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	09/07/2004	00:15	CST	Strong Wind	33 kts. ES	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	04/02/2005	08:00	CST	Strong Wind	30 kts. MG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K

TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	04/12/2005	03:00	CST	Strong Wind	40 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	01/29/2008	22:50	CST-6	Strong Wind	39 kts. EG	0	0	15.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	04/13/2009	02:00	CST-6	Strong Wind	35 kts. EG	0	0	20.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	04/13/2009	03:30	CST-6	Strong Wind	35 kts. EG	0	0	10.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	761.00K	0.00K

0 Sinkhole Event – 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)

No sinkhole events were reported during 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 by the NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database/U.S. Geological Survey or Local

0 Landslide Events – 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)

No landslide events were reported during 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 by the NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database/U.S. Geological Survey/Local

1 Earthquake Event - 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)

(Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database/U.S. Geological Survey)

<u>Location</u>	<u>St.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>Mag</u>	<u>Dth</u>	<u>Inj</u>	<u>PrD</u>	<u>CrD</u>
Alexander City 2.25 miles from Alexander City	AL	1/4/2008		Earthquake	5 miles	2.5	0	0	0.00K	0.00K

164 Wildfire Events – 1/1/2010 thru 12/31/2013

(Source: Alabama Forestry Commission)

County	Total # of Fires 2010-2013	Average # of Fires Per Year	Total Acres Burned 2010-2013	Average Acres Burned Per Year	Average Fire Size in Acres Per Year
Tallapoosa	164	55	2,421.75	807.25	15

0 Dam/Levee Failure Events – 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)

(Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database/Local Input)

No dam/levee failure events occurred or were reported during 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014.

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**Table 5-3: City of Alexander City
Hazard Probability Assessment**

Natural Hazards	Number of Historical Occurrences	Probability of Future Annual Occurrence	Extent	Area Affected
Thunderstorm	4	40%	5-10%	Citywide
Lightning	2	20%	<5%	Citywide
Hail	5	50%	<5%	Citywide
Tornado	1	10%	5-10%	Citywide
Flood/Flash Flood	5	50%	5-10%	Citywide
Drought/Extreme Heat	55	>100%	5-10%	Citywide
Winter Storm/Frost Freeze/Heavy Snow/Ice Storm/Winter Weather/Extreme Cold	10	100%	5-10%	Citywide
Tropical Storm/Tropical Depression/High Wind/Strong Wind	11	>100%	>10%	Citywide
Sinkhole/Expansive Soil	Unknown	Unknown	<5%	Citywide
Landslide	Unknown	Unknown	<5%	Citywide
Earthquake	1	10%	<5%	Citywide
Wildfire	164	>100%	5-10%	Citywide
Dam/Levee Failure	Unknown	Unknown	<5%	Citywide

Source: NOAA NCDC; U. S. Inflation Calculator/Consumer Price Index; USGS; Local Input; USDA Census of Agriculture; Alabama Forestry Commission; and National Forestry Service; Participating Jurisdictions

Methodology: Number of historical occurrences is those reported by NOAA NCDC during the 10 year study period, with the exception of wildfire that is a 3 year study period. Probability is expressed by dividing the total number of occurrences by the study period in years. Extent is expressed as the percentage assigned by the jurisdictions' ranking in the vulnerability summary (Table 4-12). Zero or unknown denotes no data available to determine the probability, extent, or affected area.

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TABLE 5-4: City of Alexander City Critical Facilities

(These structures are vulnerable to: Thunderstorms, lightning, hail, tornados, floods/flash floods, drought/extreme heat, winter weather, frost freeze, heavy snow, ice storms, winter weather, extreme cold, tropical storms, tropical depressions, high winds, strong winds, sinkholes, earthquakes, wildfires, and dam failures.)

FACILITY TYPE	REPLACEMENT VALUE
Russell Medical Center, 3316 Highway 280, Alexander City, 35010	\$16,294,740
Hackneyville VFD, 9267 Hwy. 63 N., 35010	\$TBD
Ray VFD, Rt. 1, Box 191BB, Alexander City, 35010	\$TBD
Our Town/Willow Point VFD, 2350 Willow Point Road, Alex City, 35010	\$TBD
Alexander City FD, 38 Court Square, Alexander City, 35011	\$TBD
Tallapoosa Sheriff's Office, 1 Court Square, Alexander City, 35010	\$1,260,000
AL State Troopers, 1325 Airport Drive, Alexander City, 35010	\$1,260,000
Alexander City Police Dept., 47 Court Square, Alexander City, 35010	\$1,260,000
Victory Baptist Academy, 210 South Rd., Alexander City, 35010	\$346,220
Tallapoosa Area Vocational Training, 225 Heard Blvd., Alexander City, 35010	\$6,733,560
Nathaniel H. Stephens Elementary School, 851 Laurel St., Alexander City, 35010	\$7,678,460
Jim Pearson Elementary School, 1240 Scott Rd., Alexander City, 35010	\$13,877,530
Alexander City Middle School, 359 State St., Alexander City, 35010	\$8,320,560
Benjamin Russell High School, 225 Heard Blvd., Alexander City, 35010	\$17,451,480
William L. Radney Elementary School, 140 Alison Drive, Alexander City, 35010	\$7,991,190
Thomas C. Russell Field Public Airport Facility, Alexander City	\$10,651,000
Total	\$93,124,740 +
<i>Sources: HAZUS-MH 2.1, Local</i>	

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**Table 5-5: City of Alexander City
Estimated Loss Projections from Specified Hazards**

Natural Hazards	Average Occurrences (per year)	Total Deaths	Total Injuries	Average Death and Injury Loss (per event)	Average Crop and Property Loss (per event)	Projected Loss (per event)
Thunderstorm	0.4	0	0	Unknown	\$25,667	\$27,977
Lightning	0.2	0	1	\$23,175	\$45,000	\$74,311
Hail	0.5	0	0	Unknown	\$2,000	\$2,180
Tornado	0.1	0	0	Unknown	\$5,000	\$5,450
Flood/Flash Flood	0.5	0	0	Unknown	\$10,250	\$11,173
Drought/Extreme Heat	5.5	0	0	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Winter Storm/Frost Freeze/Heavy Snow/Ice Storm/Winter Weather/Extreme Cold	1.0	0	0	Unknown	\$70,000	\$76,300
Tropical Storm/Tropical Depression/High Wind/Strong Wind	1.1	0	0	Unknown	\$69,182	\$75,408
Sinkhole/Expansive Soil	Unknown	0	0	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Landslide	Unknown	0	0	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Earthquake	0.1	0	0	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Wildfire	55	0	0	Unknown	\$1,533,775	\$1,671,815
Dam/Levee Failure	Unknown	0	0	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
<i>Sources: NOAA NCDC; U.S. Inflation Calculator/Consumer Price Index; Local Input; USDA Census of Agriculture; Alabama Forestry Commission and National Forestry Service; Alabama Geological Survey</i>						
Methodology: Average occurrences were expressed annually by dividing the total number of occurrences by the ten-year period. Deaths and injuries were taken from the hazard event data. Average losses were calculated by dividing the total amount of all damages by the total number of occurrences causing damage during the ten-year period with the exception of wildfire. Projected loss expresses an estimated damage amount per future occurrence by converting the average loss figure from a midpoint of 2008 dollars to 2014 dollars (\$1 in 2008 = \$1.09 in 2014...a cumulative rate of inflation of 9%). Zero or Unknown denotes there is no data available to determine the average occurrences, average loss or projected loss per event.						

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City of Alexander City Mitigation Action Plan

The City of Alexander City recognizes the importance of Mitigation Planning and will incorporate mitigation planning in planning documents as they are revised or initiated.

Mitigation Status

During the plan update, mitigation actions were reviewed in order to identify completed, deferred, or deleted actions from the previous plan and incorporate actions added during annual updates, if any. **Table 5-6** shows the City of Alexander City's updated mitigation actions. The status of the mitigation action can be found under benchmark in the chart.

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MITIGATION STRATEGY – CITY OF ALEXANDER CITY

Table 5-6: City of Alexander City Mitigation Actions

Mitigation Action	Improve downtown drainage – series of detention ponds and channelized flow
Type	Structural Projects
Goal	Reduce Tallapoosa County’s vulnerability to natural hazards
Hazard(s) Addressed	Floods, Flash Floods
Applies to new/existing asset(s)	New and Existing
Point of Contact Person for this Action	Public Works Department
Estimated Time Frame for Completion	2019
Estimated Cost	\$500,000
Funding Sources	Local, HMGP
Priority	Medium
Benchmark	No action has been taken due to lack of funding. The planning committee reviewed this action and Alexander City wishes to keep it in this plan update.
Mitigation Action	Cross Brook neighborhood drainage project
Type	Structural Projects
Goal	Reduce Tallapoosa County’s vulnerability to natural hazards
Hazard(s) Addressed	Floods, Flash Floods
Applies to new/existing asset(s)	Existing
Point of Contact Person for this Action	Public Works Department
Estimated Time Frame for Completion	2020
Estimated Cost	\$500,000
Funding Sources	HMGP, Local
Priority	Medium
Benchmark	No action has been taken due to lack of funding. The planning committee reviewed this action and Alexander City wishes to keep it in this plan update.

Table 5-6: City of Alexander City Mitigation Actions

Mitigation Action – NEW	Make application and/or commit/continue to participate in the NFIP.
Type	Property Protection
Goal	Establish a comprehensive countywide hazard mitigation system
Hazard(s) Addressed	Floods, Flash Floods
Applies to new/existing asset(s)	New and Existing
Point of Contact Person for this Action	Flood Plain Manager
Estimated Time Frame for Completion	2018
Estimated Cost	TBD
Funding Sources	HMGP
Priority	High
Benchmark	New Action - The city participates in the NFIP and plans to continue.
Mitigation Action	Acquisition of properties located in Special Flood Hazard Areas
Type	Property Protection
Goal	Reduce Tallapoosa County’s risk from natural hazards
Hazard(s) Addressed	Floods, Flash Floods
Applies to new/existing asset(s)	Existing
Point of Contact Person for this Action	Flood Plain Manager, Public Works Department
Estimated Time Frame for Completion	2019
Estimated Cost	TBD
Funding Sources	Local Government, HMGP
Priority	Medium
Benchmark	No action has been taken due to lack of funding. The planning committee reviewed this action and Alexander City wishes to keep it in this plan update.
Mitigation Action	Purchase and install outdoor warning sirens. This includes three outdoor warning sirens to cover the school district.
Type	Emergency Services Protection
Goal	Establish a comprehensive countywide hazard mitigation system
Hazard(s) Addressed	All
Applies to new/existing asset(s)	New
Point of Contact Person for this Action	EMA
Estimated Time Frame for Completion	2019
Estimated Cost	\$35,000 each
Funding Sources	Local, HMPG
Priority	High
Benchmark	No action has been taken due to lack of funding. The planning committee reviewed this action and

Table 5-6: City of Alexander City Mitigation Actions

	Alexander City wishes to keep it in this plan update.
Mitigation Action	Increase the culvert size on 11 th Avenue North
Type	Structural Project
Goal	Reduce Tallapoosa County's vulnerability to natural hazards
Hazard(s) Addressed	Floods, Flash Floods
Applies to new/existing asset(s)	New and Existing
Point of Contact for this Action	Public Works Department
Estimated Time Frame for Completion	2019
Estimated Cost	\$150,000
Funding Sources	HMGP, Local
Priority	Medium
Benchmark	No action has been taken due to lack of funding. The planning committee reviewed this action and Alexander City wishes to keep it in this plan update.
Mitigation Action	Partner with local non-profits, the American Red Cross and private entities for the opening of warming centers, during periods of extremely cold temperatures, throughout the city.
Type	Emergency Services Protection
Goal	Establish a comprehensive countywide hazard mitigation system
Hazard(s) Addressed	Winter Storms, Frost Freezes, Heavy Snows, Ice Storms, Winter Weather, Extreme Cold
Applies to new/existing asset(s)	New and Existing
Point of Contact for this Action	Local Governments
Estimated Time Frame for Completion	2019
Estimated Cost	\$5,000
Funding Sources	HMGP, Local
Priority	Medium
Benchmark	No action has been taken due to lack of resources and participation. The planning committee reviewed this action and Alexander City wishes to keep it in this plan update.
Mitigation Action - NEW	Promote mitigation and severe weather awareness, through an annual severe weather awareness event.
Type	Public Education & Awareness
Goal	Foster public support and acceptance of hazard mitigation
Hazard(s) Addressed	All
Applies to new/existing asset(s)	Existing
Point of Contact Person for this Action	EMA
Estimated Time Frame for Completion	2020
Estimated Cost	TBD

Table 5-6: City of Alexander City Mitigation Actions

Funding Sources	HMGP, Local
Priority	Low
Benchmark	New Action
Mitigation Action - NEW	Promote the use of weather radios in households and businesses.
Type	Public Education & Awareness
Goal	Foster public support and acceptance of hazard mitigation
Hazard(s) Addressed	All
Applies to new/existing asset(s)	New and Existing
Point of Contact Person for this Action	EMA
Estimated Time Frame for Completion	2020
Estimated Cost	\$30 each
Funding Sources	HMGP, Local Government
Priority	High
Benchmark	New Action
Mitigation Action - NEW	Purchase emergency generators for post-disaster mitigation and conduct routine tests on backup generators for all critical facilities.
Type	Emergency Services Protection
Goal	Reduce Alexander City's vulnerability to natural hazards
Hazard(s) Addressed	All
Applies to new/existing asset(s)	Existing
Point of Contact Person for this Action	EMA
Estimated Time Frame for Completion	2020
Estimated Cost	\$1,500 - \$50,000 each
Funding Sources	HMGP, ADECA
Priority	High
Benchmark	New Action
Mitigation Action - NEW	Construct/install individual storm shelters and community safe rooms.
Type	Structural Projects
Goal	Reduce Tallapoosa County's vulnerability to natural hazards
Hazard(s) Addressed	Thunderstorms, Hail, Tornados, Strong Winds, High Winds
Applies to new/existing asset(s)	New and Existing
Point of Contact Person for this Action	EMA
Estimated Time Frame for Completion	2020
Estimated Cost	\$4,500 - \$125,000 each
Funding Sources	HMGP, ADECA, Local
Priority	High
Benchmark	New Action

Town of Camp Hill

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**Table 5-7: Town of Camp Hill
Risk and Vulnerability Overview**

Natural Hazards	Hazard Identification	Mitigation Actions Prioritization	Prioritized Occurrence Threat	Vulnerability
Thunderstorm	X	2	5	M
Lightning	X	3	7	L
Hail	X	2	6	L
Tornado	X	2	6	M
Flood/Flash Flood	X	1	5	M
Drought/Extreme Heat	X	3	2	M
Winter Storm/Frost Freeze/ Heavy Snow/Ice Storm/ Winter Weather/ Extreme Cold	X	3	4	H
Tropical Storm/Tropical Depression/High Wind/ Strong Wind	X	2	3	H
Sinkhole/Expansive Soil	X	3	7	L
Landslide	X	3	7	L
Earthquake	X	3	7	L
Wildfire	X	3	1	M
Dam/Levee Failure	X	3	7	L

KEY:

Hazard Identification – Identified by local jurisdictions

Mitigation Actions Prioritization - Hazards are prioritized by jurisdictions based on past hazard experiences, vulnerabilities, and available mitigation actions with the hazard having highest priority of mitigation assigned number one.

Prioritized Occurrence Threat - Hazards are prioritized with the highest threat of occurrence assigned number one based on hazardous events that have occurred within each jurisdiction over the past ten years, with the exception of wildfires that were based on events that have occurred over the past three years. Some natural hazards have equal threats to a jurisdiction; therefore, their threat number will be the same. These prioritized threats may or may not be the same as the mitigation actions prioritization.

Vulnerability – Identified by local jurisdictions. NA – Not Applicable; not a hazard to the jurisdiction; L – Low Risk; little damage potential (damage to less than 5% of the jurisdiction); M – Medium Risk; moderate damage potential (damage to 5-10% of jurisdiction, infrequent occurrence); and H – High Risk; significant risk/major damage potential (damage to over 10% of jurisdiction, regular occurrence)

(Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database; Alabama Forestry Commission; National Forestry Service; Alabama Geological Survey; Participating Jurisdictions)

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TABLE 5-8: TOWN OF CAMP HILL HAZARD EVENTS

3 Thunderstorm Events – 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)

(Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database)

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
CAMP HILL	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	06/28/2009	16:03	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
CAMP HILL	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	06/15/2010	13:09	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	10.00K	0.00K
CAMP HILL	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	06/08/2014	18:55	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	12.00K	0.00K

0 Lightning Events – 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)

(Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database)

No lightning events occurred or were reported during 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014.

1 Hail Event – 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)

(Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database)

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
CAMP HILL	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	03/18/2013	15:13	CST-6	Hail	1.25 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	0.00K	0.00K

1 Tornado Event – 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)

(Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database)

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
CAMP HILL	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	07/06/2005	14:34	CST	Tornado	F0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	0.00K	0.00K

3 Flood/Flash Flood Events – 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)

(Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database)

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
COUNTYWIDE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	03/27/2005	16:00	CST	Flash Flood		0	0	20.00K	0.00K
COUNTYWIDE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	04/01/2005	07:00	CST	Flash Flood		0	0	9.00K	0.00K
CAMP HILL	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	09/14/2009	10:30	CST-6	Flash Flood		0	0	5.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	156.00K	0.00K

55 Drought/Extreme Heat Events – 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)

(Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database)

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	07/18/2006	07:00	CST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	08/01/2006	00:00	CST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	09/01/2006	00:00	CST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	05/22/2007	06:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	06/01/2007	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	07/01/2007	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	08/01/2007	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	09/01/2007	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	10/01/2007	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	11/01/2007	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	12/01/2007	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	01/01/2008	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	02/01/2008	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	03/01/2008	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	04/01/2008	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	05/01/2008	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	06/01/2008	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	07/01/2008	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	08/01/2008	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	09/14/2010	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	09/21/2010	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	10/01/2010	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	11/01/2010	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	12/01/2010	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	12/01/2010	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	01/01/2011	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	01/01/2011	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	02/01/2011	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	02/04/2011	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	03/01/2011	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	03/01/2011	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	04/01/2011	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	04/05/2011	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	05/01/2011	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	06/01/2011	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	07/01/2011	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K

TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	08/01/2011	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	09/01/2011	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	10/01/2011	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	11/01/2011	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	12/01/2011	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	01/01/2012	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	02/01/2012	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	03/01/2012	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	04/01/2012	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	05/01/2012	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	06/01/2012	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	07/01/2012	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	08/01/2012	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	09/01/2012	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	10/01/2012	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	11/01/2012	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	12/01/2012	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	01/01/2013	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	02/01/2013	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	0.00K	0.00K

10 Winter Storm/Frost Freeze/Heavy Snow/Ice Storm/Winter Weather/Extreme Cold Events – 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)
(Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database)

<u>Location</u>	<u>County/Zone</u>	<u>St.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>T.Z.</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Mag</u>	<u>Dth</u>	<u>Inj</u>	<u>PrD</u>	<u>CrD</u>
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	01/28/2014	07:15	CST-6	Winter Storm		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	04/07/2007	00:00	CST-6	Frost/freeze		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	04/08/2007	00:00	CST-6	Frost/freeze		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	03/01/2009	04:00	CST-6	Heavy Snow		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	02/12/2010	12:00	CST-6	Heavy Snow		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	01/28/2005	19:45	CST	Ice Storm		0	0	70.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	01/09/2011	13:50	CST-6	Ice Storm		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	01/19/2008	06:00	CST-6	Winter Weather		0	0	0.00K	0.00K

TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	12/26/2010	06:00	CST-6	Winter Weather		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	02/09/2011	18:00	CST-6	Winter Weather		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	70.00K	0.00K

11 Tropical Storm/Tropical Depression/High Wind/Strong Wind Events –
01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)
(Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database)

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	07/10/2005	14:00	CST	Tropical Storm		0	0	175.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	08/29/2005	23:30	CST	Tropical Storm		0	0	80.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	08/23/2008	12:00	CST-6	Tropical Depression		0	0	5.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	11/09/2009	14:00	CST-6	Tropical Depression		0	0	2.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	09/16/2004	07:00	CST	High Wind	60 kts. EG	0	0	450.00K	25.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	09/07/2004	00:15	CST	Strong Wind	33 kts. ES	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	04/02/2005	08:00	CST	Strong Wind	30 kts. MG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	04/12/2005	03:00	CST	Strong Wind	40 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	01/29/2008	22:50	CST-6	Strong Wind	39 kts. EG	0	0	15.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	04/13/2009	02:00	CST-6	Strong Wind	35 kts. EG	0	0	20.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	04/13/2009	03:30	CST-6	Strong Wind	35 kts. EG	0	0	10.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	761.00K	0.00K

0 Sinkhole/Expansive Soil Events - 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)
(Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database/U.S. Geological Survey)

No sinkhole/expansive soil events occurred or were reported during 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 by the NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database/U.S. Geological Survey or Locally

0 Landslide Events - 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)

(Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database/U.S. Geological Survey)

No landslide events were reported during 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 by the NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database/U.S. Geological Survey/Local

0 Earthquake Events - 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)

No earthquake events were reported during 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 by the NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database/U.S. Geological Survey/Alabama Geological Survey or homefacts.com

164 Wildfire Events – 1/1/2010 thru 12/31/2013

(Source: Alabama Forestry Commission)

County	Total # of Fires 2010-2013	Average # of Fires Per Year	Total Acres Burned 2010-2013	Average Acres Burned Per Year	Average Fire Size in Acres Per Year
Tallapoosa	164	55	2,421.75	807.25	15

0 Dam/Levee Failure Events - 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)

(Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database)

No dam/levee failure events occurred or were reported during 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014.

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**Table 5-9: Town of Camp Hill
Hazard Probability Assessment**

Natural Hazards	Number of Historical Occurrences	Probability of Future Occurrence	Extent	Area Affected
Thunderstorm	3	30%	5-10%	Town wide
Lightning	Unknown	Unknown	<5%	Town wide
Hail	1	10%	<5%	Town wide
Tornado	1	10%	5-10%	Town wide
Flood/Flash Flood	3	30%	5-10%	Town wide
Drought/Extreme Heat	55	>100%	5-10%	Town wide
Winter Storm/Frost Freeze/Heavy Snow/Ice Storm/Winter Weather/Extreme Cold	10	100%	>10%	Town wide
High Wind/ Strong Wind/ Tropical Storm/Tropical Depression	11	>100%	>10%	Town wide
Sinkhole/Expansive Soil	Unknown	Unknown	<5%	Town wide
Landslide	Unknown	Unknown	<5%	Town wide
Earthquake	Unknown	Unknown	<5%	Town wide
Wildfire (2010-2013 – 3 year study period)	164	>100%	5-10%	Town wide
Dam/Levee Failure	Unknown	Unknown	<5%	Town wide
<i>Source: NOAA NCDC; U. S. Inflation Calculator/Consumer Price Index; USGS ; Local Input; USDA Census of Agriculture; Alabama Forestry Commission; and National Forestry Service; Participating Jurisdictions</i>				
Methodology: Number of historical occurrences is those reported by NOAA NCDC during the 10 year study period, with the exception of wildfire that is a 3 year study period. Probability is expressed by dividing the total number of occurrences by the study period in years. Extent is expressed as the percentage assigned by the jurisdictions' ranking in the vulnerability summary (Table 4-12). Zero denotes no data available to determine the probability, extent, or affected area.				

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TABLE 5-10: TOWN OF CAMP HILL'S CRITICAL FACILITIES

(These structures are vulnerable to: Thunderstorms, lightning, hail, tornados, floods/flash floods, drought/extreme heat, winter weather, frost freeze, heavy snow, ice storms, winter weather, extreme cold, tropical storms, tropical depressions, high winds, strong winds, sinkholes, earthquakes, wildfires, and dam failures.)

FACILITY TYPE	REPLACEMENT VALUE
Camp Hill VFD, 300 Holley Ave., Camp Hill, 36850	\$TBD
Lyman Ward Military Academy, 174 Ward Circle, Camp Hill, 36850	\$1,899,540
Edward Bell High School, 251 Martin Luther King Street, Camp Hill, 36850	\$3,248,880
Total	\$5,148,420 +

Source: HAZUS 2.1, Accessed 2016

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**Table 5-11: Town of Camp Hill
Estimated Loss Projections from Specified Hazards**

Natural Hazards	Average Occurrences (per year)	Total Deaths	Total Injuries	Average Death and Injury Loss (per event)	Average Crop and Property Loss (per event)	Projected Loss (per event)
Thunderstorm	0.3	0	0	Unknown	\$6,000	\$6,540
Lightning	Unknown	0	0	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Hail	0.1	0	0	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Tornado	0.1	0	0	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Flood/Flash Flood	0.3	0	0	Unknown	\$11,333	\$12,353
Drought/Extreme Heat	5.5	0	0	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Winter Storm/Frost Freeze/Heavy Snow/Ice Storm/Winter Weather/Extreme Cold	1.0	0	0	Unknown	\$70,000	\$76,300
Tropical Storm/Tropical Depression/High Wind/Strong Wind	1.1	0	0	Unknown	\$69,182	\$75,408
Sinkhole/Expansive Soil	Unknown	0	0	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Landslide	Unknown	0	0	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Earthquake	Unknown	0	0	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Wildfire (3 year study period)	55	0	0	Unknown	\$27,887	\$30,397
Dam/Levee Failure	Unknown	0	0	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

Sources: NOAA NCDC; U. S. Inflation Calculator/Consumer Price Index; Local Input; USDA Census of Agriculture; Alabama Forestry Commission and National Forestry Service; Alabama Geological Survey

Methodology: Average occurrences were expressed annually by dividing the total number of occurrences by the ten-year period. Deaths and injuries were taken from the hazard event data. Average losses were calculated by dividing the total amount of all damages by the total number of occurrences causing damage during the ten-year period with the exception of wildfire. Projected loss expresses an estimated damage amount per future occurrence by converting the average loss figures from a midpoint of 2008 dollars to 2014 dollars (\$1 in 2008 = \$1.09 in 2014...a cumulative rate of inflation of 9%). Zero or Unknown denotes there is no data available to determine the average occurrences, average loss or projected loss per event.

Town of Camp Hill Mitigation Action Plan

The Town of Camp Hill recognizes the importance of Mitigation Planning and will incorporate mitigation planning in planning documents as they are revised or initiated.

Mitigation Status

The current statuses of the mitigation actions are shown under Benchmark.

Table 5-12: Town of Camp Hill's Mitigation Actions	
Mitigation Action - NEW	Make application and/or commit/continue to participate in the NFIP.
Type	Property Protection
Goal	Establish a comprehensive countywide hazard mitigation system
Hazard(s) Addressed	Floods, Flash Floods
Applies to new/existing asset(s)	New and Existing
Point of Contact Person for this Action	Flood Plain Manager, Local Government
Estimated Time Frame for Completion	2018
Estimated Cost	TBD
Funding Sources	HMGP, Local
Priority	High
Benchmark	New Action - The town will continue participating in the NFIP.
Mitigation Action - NEW	Promote mitigation and severe weather awareness, through an annual severe weather awareness event.
Type	Public Education & Awareness
Goal	Foster public support and acceptance of hazard mitigation
Hazard(s) Addressed	All
Applies to new/existing asset(s)	New and Existing
Point of Contact Person for this Action	EMA
Estimated Time Frame for Completion	2020
Estimated Cost	TBD
Funding Sources	HMGP/ Local Government
Priority	High
Benchmark	New Action - The Tallapoosa County EMA and the Town of Camp Hill promotes mitigation and severe weather awareness through an annual severe weather awareness event.

Mitigation Action - NEW	Promote the use of weather radios in households and businesses.
Type	Public Education & Awareness
Goal	Foster public support and acceptance of hazard mitigation
Hazard(s) Addressed	All
Applies to new/existing asset(s)	New and Existing
Point of Contact Person for this Action	EMA
Estimated Time Frame for Completion	2020
Estimated Cost	\$30 each
Funding Sources	HMGP, Local Government
Priority	High
Benchmark	New Action
Mitigation Action - NEW	Purchase, install, and test emergency warning sirens, as needed. Upgrade existing equipment as needed.
Type	Emergency Services Protection
Goal	Establish a comprehensive countywide hazard mitigation system
Hazard(s) Addressed	All
Applies to new/existing asset(s)	New and Existing
Point of Contact Person for this Action	EMA
Estimated Time Frame for Completion	2019
Estimated Cost	\$35,000 each
Funding Sources	HMGP, ADECA
Priority	High
Benchmark	New Action
Mitigation Action - NEW	Purchase emergency generators for post-disaster mitigation and conduct routine tests on backup generators for all critical facilities.
Type	Emergency Services Protection
Goal	Reduce Tallapoosa County's vulnerability to natural hazards
Hazard(s) Addressed	All
Applies to new/existing asset(s)	New and Existing
Point of Contact Person for this Action	EMA
Estimated Time Frame for Completion	2020
Estimated Cost	\$1,500 - \$50,000 each
Funding Sources	HMGP, ADECA
Priority	High
Benchmark	New Action

Mitigation Action	Construct/Install community safe rooms and individual storm shelters
Type	Structural Projects
Goal	Reduce Tallapoosa County's vulnerability to natural hazards
Hazard(s) Addressed	Thunderstorms, Hail, Tornados, High Winds, Strong Winds
Applies to new/existing asset(s)	New and Existing
Point of Contact Person for this Action	EMA and Local Government
Estimated Time Frame for Completion	2020
Estimated Cost	\$4,500 - \$125,000 each
Funding Sources	HMGP, ADECA, Local
Priority	High
Benchmark	No action has been taken due to lack of resources and participation. The planning committee reviewed this action and Camp Hill wishes to keep it in this plan update.

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CITY OF DADEVILLE

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**Table 5-13: City of Dadeville
Risk and Vulnerability Overview**

Natural Hazards	Hazard Identification	Mitigation Actions Prioritization	Prioritized Occurrence Threat	Vulnerability
Thunderstorm	X	2	4	M
Lightning	X	3	8	L
Hail	X	2	5	L
Tornado	X	2	7	M
Flood/Flash Flood	X	1	6	M
Drought/Extreme Heat	X	3	2	L
Winter Storm/Frost Freeze/Heavy Snow/Ice Storm/Winter Weather/Extreme Cold	X	3	4	M
Tropical Storm/Tropical Depression/High Wind/ Strong Wind	X	2	3	M
Sinkhole/Expansive Soil	X	3	8	L
Landslide	X	3	8	L
Earthquake	X	3	7	L
Wildfire	X	3	1	M
Dam/Levee Failure	X	3	8	L

KEY:

Hazard Identification – Identified by local jurisdictions

Mitigation Actions Prioritization - Hazards are prioritized by jurisdictions based on past hazard experiences, vulnerabilities, and available mitigation actions with the hazard having highest priority of mitigation assigned number one.

Prioritized Occurrence Threat - Hazards are prioritized with the highest threat of occurrence assigned number one based on hazardous events that have occurred within each jurisdiction over the past ten years, with the exception of wildfires that were based on events that have occurred over the past three years. Some natural hazards have equal threats to a jurisdiction; therefore, their threat number will be the same. These prioritized threats may or may not be the same as the mitigation actions prioritization.

Vulnerability – Identified by local jurisdictions. NA – Not Applicable; not a hazard to the jurisdiction; L – Low Risk; little damage potential (damage to less than 5% of the jurisdiction); M – Medium Risk; moderate damage potential (damage to 5-10% of jurisdiction, infrequent occurrence); and H – High Risk; significant risk/major damage potential (damage to over 10% of jurisdiction, regular occurrence)

(Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database; Alabama Forestry Commission; National Forestry Service; Alabama Geological Survey; Participating Jurisdictions)

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TABLE: 5-14: CITY OF DADEVILLE HAZARD EVENTS

10 Thunderstorm Events – 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)

(Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database)

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
DADEVILLE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	04/22/2005	14:43	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts. EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
DADEVILLE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	07/06/2005	14:28	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	22.00K	0.00K
DADEVILLE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	11/15/2006	11:25	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
DADEVILLE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	04/04/2007	01:45	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	39 kts. EG	0	0	50.00K	0.00K
DADEVILLE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	06/12/2007	23:05	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts. EG	0	0	30.00K	0.00K
DADEVILLE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	07/21/2008	22:00	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	39 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
DADEVILLE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	05/03/2009	14:46	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	50.00K	0.00K
DADEVILLE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	06/15/2009	22:48	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
DADEVILLE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	01/30/2013	11:50	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DADEVILLE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	01/11/2014	07:07	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	162.00K	0.00K

0 Lightning Events – 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)

(Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database)

No lightning events occurred or were reported during 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014.

5 Hail Events – 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)

(Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database)

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
DADEVILLE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	03/27/2005	11:59	CST	Hail	3.00 in.	0	0	33.00K	0.00K
DADEVILLE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	03/27/2005	14:30	CST	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	7.00K	0.00K
DADEVILLE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	04/18/2006	17:13	CST	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DADEVILLE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	05/13/2006	19:32	CST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DADEVILLE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	06/11/2011	13:36	CST-6	Hail	1.25 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	40.00K	0.00K

1 Tornado Event – 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)

(Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database)

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
DADEVILLE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	04/11/2007	16:18	CST-6	Tornado	EF1	0	0	20.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	20.00K	0.00K

3 Flood/Flash Flood Events – 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)
(Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database)

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	04/01/2005	00:00	CST	Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COUNTYWIDE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	03/27/2005	16:00	CST	Flash Flood		0	0	20.00K	0.00K
COUNTYWIDE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	04/01/2005	07:00	CST	Flash Flood		0	0	9.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	29.00K	0.00K

55 Drought/Extreme Heat Events – 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)
(Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database)

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	07/18/2006	07:00	CST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	08/01/2006	00:00	CST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	09/01/2006	00:00	CST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	05/22/2007	06:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	06/01/2007	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	07/01/2007	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	08/01/2007	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	09/01/2007	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	10/01/2007	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	11/01/2007	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	12/01/2007	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	01/01/2008	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	02/01/2008	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	03/01/2008	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	04/01/2008	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	05/01/2008	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	06/01/2008	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	07/01/2008	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	08/01/2008	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	09/14/2010	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	09/21/2010	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	10/01/2010	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	11/01/2010	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K

10 Winter Storm/Frost Freeze/Heavy Snow/Ice Storm/Winter Weather/Extreme Cold Events –

01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)

(Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database)

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	01/28/2014	07:15	CST-6	Winter Storm		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	04/07/2007	00:00	CST-6	Frost/freeze		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	04/08/2007	00:00	CST-6	Frost/freeze		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	03/01/2009	04:00	CST-6	Heavy Snow		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	02/12/2010	12:00	CST-6	Heavy Snow		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	01/28/2005	19:45	CST	Ice Storm		0	0	70.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	01/09/2011	13:50	CST-6	Ice Storm		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	01/19/2008	06:00	CST-6	Winter Weather		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	12/26/2010	06:00	CST-6	Winter Weather		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	02/09/2011	18:00	CST-6	Winter Weather		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	70.00K	0.00K

11 Tropical Storm/Tropical Depression/High Wind/Strong Wind Events –

01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)

(Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database)

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	07/10/2005	14:00	CST	Tropical Storm		0	0	175.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	08/29/2005	23:30	CST	Tropical Storm		0	0	80.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	08/23/2008	12:00	CST-6	Tropical Depression		0	0	5.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	11/09/2009	14:00	CST-6	Tropical Depression		0	0	2.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	09/16/2004	07:00	CST	High Wind	60 kts. EG	0	0	450.00K	25.00K
TALLAPOOSA	TALLAPOOSA	AL	09/07/2004	00:15	CST	Strong Wind	33 kts.	0	0	2.00K	0.00K

(ZONE)	(ZONE)						ES				
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	04/02/2005	08:00	CST	Strong Wind	30 kts. MG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	04/12/2005	03:00	CST	Strong Wind	40 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	01/29/2008	22:50	CST-6	Strong Wind	39 kts. EG	0	0	15.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	04/13/2009	02:00	CST-6	Strong Wind	35 kts. EG	0	0	20.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	04/13/2009	03:30	CST-6	Strong Wind	35 kts. EG	0	0	10.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	761.00K	0.00K

0 Sinkhole/Expansive Soil Events - 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)

(Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database/U.S. Geological Survey)

No sinkhole/expansive soil events occurred or were reported during 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014.

0 Landslide Events - 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)

(Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database/U.S. Geological Survey)

No landslide events occurred or were reported during 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014.

1 Earthquake Event - 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)

(Source: www.homefacts.com/earthquakes/Alabama.html)

<u>Location</u>	<u>St.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>Mag</u>	<u>Dth</u>	<u>Inj</u>	<u>PrD</u>	<u>CrD</u>	
Dadeville	Within 30 miles from Dadeville	AL	1/4/2008		Earthquake	5 miles	2.5	0	0	0.00K	0.00K

No earthquake events were reported during 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 by the NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database/U.S. Geological Survey/Alabama Geological Survey

164 Wildfire Events – 1/1/2010 thru 12/31/2013

(Source: Alabama Forestry Commission)

County	Total # of Fires 2010-2013	Average # of Fires Per Year	Total Acres Burned 2010-2013	Average Acres Burned Per Year	Average Fire Size in Acres Per Year
Tallapoosa	164	55	2,421.75	807.25	15

0 Dam/Levee Failure Events – 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)

(Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database/Local Input)

No dam/levee failure events occurred or were reported during 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014.

**Table 5-15: City of Dadeville
Hazard Probability Assessment**

Natural Hazards	Number of Historical Occurrences	Probability of Future Annual Occurrence	Extent	Area Affected
Thunderstorm	10	100%	5-10%	Citywide
Lightning	0	Unknown	<5%	Citywide
Hail	5	50%	<5%	Citywide
Tornado	1	10%	5-10%	Citywide
Flood/Flash Flood	3	30%	5-10%	Citywide
Drought/Extreme Heat	55	>100%	<5%	Citywide
Winter Storm/Frost Freeze/Heavy Snow/Ice Storm/Winter Weather/Extreme Cold	10	100%	5-10%	Citywide
Tropical Storm/Tropical Depression/High Wind/ Strong Wind	11	>100%	5-10%	Citywide
Sinkhole/Expansive Soil	0	Unknown	<5%	Citywide
Landslide	0	Unknown	<5%	Citywide
Earthquake	1	10%	<5%	Citywide
Wildfire (2010-2013 – 3 year study)	164	>100%	5-10%	Citywide
Dam/Levee Failure	0	Unknown	<5%	Citywide

Source: NOAA NCDC; U. S. Inflation Calculator/Consumer Price Index; USGS; Local Input; USDA Census of Agriculture; Alabama Forestry Commission; and National Forestry Service; Participating Jurisdictions

Methodology: Number of historical occurrences is those reported by NOAA NCDC during the 10 year study period, with the exception of wildfire that is a 3 year study period. Probability is expressed by dividing the total number of occurrences by the study period in years. Extent is expressed as the percentage assigned by the jurisdictions' ranking in the vulnerability summary (Table 4-12). Zero or Unknown denotes there is no data available to determine the probability, extent, or affected area.

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TABLE 5-16: CITY OF DADEVILLE’S CRITICAL FACILITIES

(These structures are vulnerable to: Thunderstorms, lightning, hail, tornados, floods/flash floods, drought/extreme heat, winter weather, frost freeze, heavy snow, ice storms, winter weather, extreme cold, tropical storms, tropical depressions, high winds, strong winds, sinkholes, earthquakes, wildfires, and dam failures.)

FACILITY TYPE	REPLACEMENT VALUE
Lake Martin Community Hospital, 201 Mariarden Road, Dadeville, 36853	\$5,431,580
Tallapoosa County EMA, 125 N. Broadnax Street, Dadeville, 36853	\$900,000
Stillwaters VF and Rescue, 77 Stillwaters Drive, Dadeville, 36853	\$TBD
Union VF and Rescue, 5171 Hwy. 50, Dadeville, 36853	\$TBD
Buttston VFD, 2831 Buttston Road, Dadeville 36853	\$TBD
Eagle Creek VF and Rescue, 5215 Horshoe Bend Road, Dadeville, 36853	\$TBD
Dadeville FD, 339 N. Tallassee Street, Dadeville, 36853	\$TBD
Pace’s Point VF and Rescue, 11302 Co. Rd., Dadeville 36853	\$TBD
Dadeville City Police Dept., 192, S. Broadnax Street, Dadeville, 36853	\$1,260,000
Tallapoosa Sheriff’s Office, 316 Industrial Park Blvd., Dadeville, 36853	\$1,260,000
Dadeville Elementary School, 670 E. Columbus Street, Dadeville, 36853	\$7,167,550
Dadeville High School, 227 Weldon St., Dadeville, 36853	\$7,323,070
Council Middle School, 254 Leach St., Dadeville, 36853	\$3,840,260
Tallapoosa County Alternative School, 254 Leach St., Dadeville 36853	\$262,010
Total	\$27,444,470 +

Source: HAZUS 2.1

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**Table 5-17: City of Dadeville
Estimated Loss Projections from Specified Hazards**

Natural Hazards	Average Occurrences (per year)	Total Deaths	Total Injuries	Average Death and Injury Loss (per event)	Average Crop and Property Loss (per event)	Projected Loss (per event)
Thunderstorm	1	0	0	Unknown	\$16,200	\$17,658
Lightning	Unknown	0	0	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Hail	0.5	0	0	Unknown	\$4,000	\$4,360
Tornado	0.1	0	0	Unknown	\$2,000	\$2,180
Flood/Flash Flood	0.3	0	0	Unknown	\$2,900	\$3,161
Drought/Extreme Heat	5.5	0	0	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Winter Weather/Frost Freeze/Heavy Snow/Ice Storm/Winter Weather/Extreme Cold	1.0	0	0	Unknown	\$7,000	\$7,630
Tropical Storm/Tropical Depression/High Wind/ Strong Wind	1.1	0	0	Unknown	\$76,100	82,949
Sinkhole/Expansive Soil	Unknown	0	0	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Landslide	Unknown	0	0	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Earthquake	0.1	0	0	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Wildfire (3 year study period)	55	0	0	Unknown	\$27,887	\$30,397
Dam/Levee Failure	Unknown	0	0	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

Sources: NOAA NCDC; U. S. Inflation Calculator/Consumer Price Index; Local Input; USDA Census of Agriculture; Alabama Forestry Commission and National Forestry Service; Alabama Geological Survey

Methodology: Average occurrences were expressed annually by dividing the total number of occurrences by the ten-year period. Deaths and injuries were taken from the hazard event data. Average losses were calculated by dividing the total amount of all damages by the total number of occurrences causing damage during the ten-year period with the exception of wildfire. Projected loss expresses an estimated damage amount per future occurrence by converting the average loss figures from a midpoint of 2008 dollars to 2014 dollars (\$1 in 2008 = \$1.09 in 2014...a cumulative rate of inflation of 9%). Zero and Unknown denote there is no data available to determine the average occurrences, average loss or projected loss per event.

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City of Dadeville Mitigation Action Plan

The City of Dadeville recognizes the importance of mitigation planning and will incorporate mitigation planning in planning documents as they are revised or initiated.

Mitigation Status

The current statuses of the mitigation actions are shown under Benchmark. **Table 5-18** shows the City of Dadeville’s mitigation actions for the 2015 plan revision.

MITIGATION STRATEGY – CITY OF DADEVILLE

Table 5-18: City of Dadeville’s Mitigation Actions	
Mitigation Action - NEW	Make application and/or commit/continue to participate in the NFIP.
Type	Property Protection
Goal	Establish a comprehensive countywide hazard mitigation system
Hazard(s) Addressed	Floods, Flash Floods
Applies to new/existing asset(s)	New and Existing
Point of Contact Person for this Action	Flood Plain Manager, Local Government
Estimated Time Frame for Completion	2018
Estimated Cost	TBD
Funding Sources	HMGP, Local
Priority	High
Benchmark	New Action - The city will continue participating in the NFIP.
Mitigation Action - NEW	Promote mitigation and severe weather awareness, through an annual severe weather awareness event.
Type	Public Education & Awareness
Goal	Foster public support and acceptance of hazard mitigation
Hazard(s) Addressed	All
Applies to new/existing asset(s)	New and Existing
Point of Contact Person for this Action	EMA
Estimated Time Frame for Completion	2020
Estimated Cost	TBD
Funding Sources	HMGP/ Local Government
Priority	High
Benchmark	New Action

Mitigation Action - NEW	Promote the use of weather radios in households and businesses.
Type	Public Education & Awareness
Goal	Foster public support and acceptance of hazard mitigation
Hazard(s) Addressed	All
Applies to new/existing asset(s)	New and Existing
Point of Contact Person for this Action	EMA
Estimated Time Frame for Completion	2020
Estimated Cost	\$30 each
Funding Sources	HMGP, Local Government
Priority	High
Benchmark	New Action
Mitigation Action - NEW	Purchase, install, and test emergency warning sirens, as needed. Upgrade existing equipment as needed.
Type	Emergency Services Protection
Goal	Establish a comprehensive countywide hazard mitigation system
Hazard(s) Addressed	All
Applies to new/existing asset(s)	New and Existing
Point of Contact Person for this Action	EMA
Estimated Time Frame for Completion	2019
Estimated Cost	\$35,000 each
Funding Sources	HMGP, ADECA
Priority	High
Benchmark	New Action
Mitigation Action - NEW	Purchase emergency generators for post-disaster mitigation and conduct routine tests on backup generators for all critical facilities.
Type	Emergency Services Protection
Goal	Reduce Tallapoosa County's vulnerability to natural hazards
Hazard(s) Addressed	All
Applies to new/existing asset(s)	New and Existing
Point of Contact Person for this Action	EMA
Estimated Time Frame for Completion	2020
Estimated Cost	\$1,500 - \$50,000 each
Funding Sources	HMGP, ADECA
Priority	High
Benchmark	New Action

Mitigation Action – NEW	Construct/Install community safe rooms and individual storm shelters
Type	Structural Projects
Goal	Reduce Tallapoosa County’s vulnerability to natural hazards
Hazard(s) Addressed	Thunderstorms, Hail, Tornados, High Winds, Strong Winds
Applies to new/existing asset(s)	New and Existing
Point of Contact Person for this Action	EMA and Local Government
Estimated Time Frame for Completion	2020
Estimated Cost	\$4,500 - \$125,000 each
Funding Sources	HMGP, ADECA, Local
Priority	High
Benchmark	New Action
Mitigation Action	Enlarge culverts to eliminate wash over/wash out on Sewage Lagoon Road
Type	Structural Projects
Goal	Reduce Tallapoosa County’s vulnerability to natural hazards
Hazard(s) Addressed	Floods, Flash Floods
Applies to new/existing asset(s)	Existing
Point of Contact Person for this Action	Public Works Department
Estimated Time Frame for Completion	2020
Estimated Cost	\$150,000
Funding Sources	HMGP, Local
Priority	High
Benchmark	No action has been taken due to lack of resources and participation. The planning committee reviewed this action and Dadeville wishes to keep it in this plan update.

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Town of Daviston

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**Table 5-19: Town of Daviston
Risk and Vulnerability Overview**

Natural Hazards	Hazard Identification	Mitigation Actions Prioritization	Prioritized Occurrence Threat	Vulnerability
Thunderstorm	X	1	5	M
Lightning	X	2	8	L
Hail	X	1	7	L
Tornado	X	2	8	M
Flood/Flash Flood	X	2	6	M
Drought/Extreme Heat	X	2	2	M
Winter Storm/Frost Freeze/ Heavy Snow/Ice Storm/Winter Weather/Extreme Cold	X	2	4	M
Tropical Storm/ Tropical Depression/High Wind/ Strong Wind	X	1	3	M
Sinkhole/Expansive Soil	X	2	9	L
Landslide	X	2	9	L
Earthquake	X	2	9	L
Wildfire	X	2	1	M
Dam/Levee Failure	X	2	9	L

KEY:

Hazard Identification – Identified by local jurisdictions

Mitigation Actions Prioritization - Hazards are prioritized by jurisdictions based on past hazard experiences, vulnerabilities, and available mitigation actions with the hazard having highest priority of mitigation assigned number one.

Prioritized Occurrence Threat - Hazards are prioritized with the highest threat of occurrence assigned number one based on hazardous events that have occurred within each jurisdiction over the past ten years, with the exception of wildfires that were based on events that have occurred over the past three years. Some natural hazards have equal threats to a jurisdiction; therefore, their threat number will be the same. These prioritized threats may or may not be the same as the mitigation actions prioritization.

Vulnerability – Identified by local jurisdictions. NA – Not Applicable; not a hazard to the jurisdiction; L – Low Risk; little damage potential (damage to less than 5% of the jurisdiction); M – Medium Risk; moderate damage potential (damage to 5-10% of jurisdiction, infrequent occurrence); and H – High Risk; significant risk/major damage potential (damage to over 10% of jurisdiction, regular occurrence)

(Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database; Alabama Forestry Commission; National Forestry Service; Alabama Geological Survey; Participating Jurisdictions)

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TABLE 5-20: TOWN OF DAVISTON HAZARD EVENTS

5 Thunderstorm Events – 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)

(Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database)

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
DAVISTON	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	08/22/2005	15:15	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts. EG	0	0	3.00K	0.00K
DAVISTON	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	06/21/2006	14:35	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
DAVISTON	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	07/24/2013	11:59	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DAVISTON	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	01/11/2014	07:00	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DAVISTON	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	06/30/2014	16:10	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	5.00K	0.00K

1 Lightning Event – 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)

(Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database)

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
DAVISTON	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	04/18/2006	18:30	CST	Lightning		0	0	50.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	50.00K	0.00K

2 Hail Events – 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)

(Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database)

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
DAVISTON	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	04/04/2008	14:17	CST-6	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DAVISTON	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	04/04/2008	15:35	CST-6	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	0.00K	0.00K

1 Tornado Events – 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)

(Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database)

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
DAVISTON	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	11/24/2004	07:35	CST	Tornado	F0	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	5.00K	0.00K

4 Flood/Flash Flood Events – 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)

(Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database)

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	04/01/2005	00:00	CST	Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COUNTYWIDE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	03/27/2005	16:00	CST	Flash Flood		0	0	20.00K	0.00K
COUNTYWIDE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	04/01/2005	07:00	CST	Flash Flood		0	0	9.00K	0.00K
DAVISTON	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	07/06/2005	15:58	CST	Flash Flood		0	0	3.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	32.00K	0.00K

55 Drought/Extreme Heat Events – 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)

(Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database)

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	07/18/2006	07:00	CST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	08/01/2006	00:00	CST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	09/01/2006	00:00	CST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	05/22/2007	06:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	06/01/2007	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	07/01/2007	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	08/01/2007	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	09/01/2007	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	10/01/2007	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	11/01/2007	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	12/01/2007	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	01/01/2008	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	02/01/2008	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	03/01/2008	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	04/01/2008	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	05/01/2008	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	06/01/2008	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	07/01/2008	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	08/01/2008	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	09/14/2010	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	09/21/2010	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	10/01/2010	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	11/01/2010	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	12/01/2010	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	12/01/2010	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	01/01/2011	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K

TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	01/01/2011	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	02/01/2011	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	02/04/2011	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	03/01/2011	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	03/01/2011	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	04/01/2011	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	04/05/2011	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	05/01/2011	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	06/01/2011	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	07/01/2011	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	08/01/2011	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	09/01/2011	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	10/01/2011	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	11/01/2011	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	12/01/2011	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	01/01/2012	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	02/01/2012	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	03/01/2012	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	04/01/2012	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	05/01/2012	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	06/01/2012	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	07/01/2012	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	08/01/2012	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	09/01/2012	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	10/01/2012	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	11/01/2012	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	12/01/2012	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	01/01/2013	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	02/01/2013	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	0.00K	0.00K

10 Winter Storm/Frost Freeze/Heavy Snow/Ice Storm/Winter Weather/Extreme Cold Events – 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)
(Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database)

<u>Location</u>	<u>County/Zone</u>	<u>St.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>T.Z.</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Mag</u>	<u>Dth</u>	<u>Inj</u>	<u>PrD</u>	<u>CrD</u>
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	01/28/2014	07:15	CST-6	Winter Storm		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	04/07/2007	00:00	CST-6	Frost/freeze		0	0	0.00K	0.00K

TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	04/08/2007	00:00	CST-6	Frost/freeze		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	03/01/2009	04:00	CST-6	Heavy Snow		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	02/12/2010	12:00	CST-6	Heavy Snow		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	01/28/2005	19:45	CST	Ice Storm		0	0	70.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	01/09/2011	13:50	CST-6	Ice Storm		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	01/19/2008	06:00	CST-6	Winter Weather		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	12/26/2010	06:00	CST-6	Winter Weather		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	02/09/2011	18:00	CST-6	Winter Weather		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	70.00K	0.00K

**11 Tropical Storm/Tropical Depression/High Wind/Strong Wind Events – 01/01/2004
thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)**

(Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database)

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	07/10/2005	14:00	CST	Tropical Storm		0	0	175.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	08/29/2005	23:30	CST	Tropical Storm		0	0	80.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	08/23/2008	12:00	CST-6	Tropical Depression		0	0	5.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	11/09/2009	14:00	CST-6	Tropical Depression		0	0	2.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	09/16/2004	07:00	CST	High Wind	60 kts. EG	0	0	450.00K	25.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	09/07/2004	00:15	CST	Strong Wind	33 kts. ES	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	04/02/2005	08:00	CST	Strong Wind	30 kts. MG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	04/12/2005	03:00	CST	Strong Wind	40 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	01/29/2008	22:50	CST-6	Strong Wind	39 kts. EG	0	0	15.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	04/13/2009	02:00	CST-6	Strong Wind	35 kts. EG	0	0	20.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	04/13/2009	03:30	CST-6	Strong Wind	35 kts. EG	0	0	10.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	761.00K	0.00K

0 Sinkhole Event – 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)

No sinkhole events were reported during 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 by the NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database/U.S. Geological Survey or Local

0 Landslide Events – 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)

No landslide events were reported during 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 by the NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database/U.S. Geological Survey/Local

0 Earthquake Events – 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)

No earthquake events were reported during 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 by the NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database/U.S. Geological Survey/Alabama Geological Survey or homefacts.com.

164 Wildfire Events – 1/1/2010 thru 12/31/2013

(Source: Alabama Forestry Commission)

County	Total # of Fires 2010-2013	Average # of Fires Per Year	Total Acres Burned 2010-2013	Average Acres Burned Per Year	Average Fire Size in Acres Per Year
Tallapoosa	164	55	2,421.75	807.25	15

0 Dam/Levee Failure Events – 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)

(Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database/Local Input)

No dam/levee failure events occurred or were reported during 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014.

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**Table 5-21: Town of Daviston
Hazard Probability Assessment**

Natural Hazards	Number of Historical Occurrences	Probability of Future Annual Occurrence	Extent	Area Affected
Thunderstorm	5	50%	5-10%	Town wide
Lightning	1	10%	<5%	Town wide
Hail	2	20%	<5%	Town wide
Tornado	1	10%	5-10%	Town wide
Flood/Flash Flood	4	40%	5-10%	Town wide
Drought/Extreme Heat	55	>100%	5-10%	Town wide
Winter Storm/Frost Freeze/Heavy Snow/Ice Storm/Winter Weather/Extreme Cold	10	100%	5-10%	Town wide
Tropical Storm/Tropical Depression/High Wind/Strong Wind	11	>100%	5-10%	Town wide
Sinkhole/Expansive Soil	0	Unknown	<5%	Town wide
Landslide	0	Unknown	<5%	Town wide
Earthquake	0	Unknown	<5%	Town wide
Wildfire (2010-2013 – 3 year study period)	164	>100%	5-10%	Town wide
Dam/Levee Failure	0	Unknown	<5%	Town wide

Source: NOAA NCDC; U. S. Inflation Calculator/Consumer Price Index; USGS; Local Input; USDA Census of Agriculture; Alabama Forestry Commission; and National Forestry Service; Participating Jurisdictions

Methodology: Number of historical occurrences is those reported by NOAA NCDC during the 10 year study period, with the exception of wildfire that is a 3 year study period. Probability is expressed by dividing the total number of occurrences by the study period in years. Extent is expressed as the percentage assigned by the jurisdictions' ranking in the vulnerability summary (Table 4-12). Zero and Unknown denote there is no data available to determine the probability, extent, or affected area.

TABLE 5-22: TOWN OF DAVISTON'S CRITICAL FACILITIES

(These structures are vulnerable to: Thunderstorms, lightning, hail, tornados, floods/flash floods, drought/extreme heat, winter weather, frost freeze, heavy snow, ice storms, winter weather, extreme cold, tropical storms, tropical depressions, high winds, strong winds, sinkholes, earthquakes, wildfires, and dam failures.)

FACILITY TYPE	REPLACEMENT VALUE
Daviston VFD, 22932 Hwy 22, Daviston, 36256	\$TBD
Total	\$TBD
<i>Source: HAZUS 2.1</i>	

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**Table 5-23: Town of Daviston
Estimated Loss Projections from Specified Hazards**

Natural Hazards	Average Occurrences (per year)	Total Deaths	Total Injuries	Average Death and Injury Loss (per event)	Average Crop and Property Loss (per event)	Projected Loss (per event)
Thunderstorm	0.5	0	0	Unknown	\$12,500	\$13,625
Lightning	0.1	0	0	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Hail	0.2	0	0	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Tornado	0.1	0	0	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Flood/Flash Flood	0.4	0	0	Unknown	\$72,400	\$78,916
Drought/Extreme Heat	5.5	0	0	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Winter Storm/ Frost Freeze/ Heavy Snow/ Ice Storm/Winter Weather/Extreme Cold	1.0	0	0	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Tropical Storm/ Tropical Depression/ High Wind/ Strong Wind	1.1	0	0	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Sinkhole/Expansive Soil	Unknown	0	0	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Landslide	Unknown	0	0	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Earthquake	Unknown	0	0	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Wildfire (3 year study period)	55	0	0	Unknown	\$27,887	\$30,397
Dam/Levee Failure	Unknown	0	0	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

Sources: NOAA NCDC; U. S. Inflation Calculator/Consumer Price Index; Local Input; USDA Census of Agriculture; Alabama Forestry Commission and National Forestry Service; Alabama Geological Survey

Methodology: Average occurrences were expressed annually by dividing the total number of occurrences by the ten-year period. Deaths and injuries were taken from the hazard event data. Average losses were calculated by dividing the total amount of all damages by the total number of occurrences causing damage during the ten-year period with the exception of wildfire. Projected loss expresses an estimated damage amount per future occurrence by converting the average loss figures from a midpoint of 2008 dollars to 2014 dollars (\$1 in 2008 = \$1.09 in 2014...a cumulative rate of inflation of 9%). Zero and Unknown denote there is no data available to determine the average occurrences, average loss or projected loss per event.

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Town of Daviston Mitigation Action Plan

The Town of Daviston recognizes the importance of Mitigation Planning and will incorporate Mitigation planning in planning documents as they are revised or initiated.

Mitigation Status

The current status of the mitigation actions is shown under Benchmark in **Table 5-24**.

MITIGATION STRATEGY – TOWN OF DAVISTON

Mitigation Action - NEW	Promote mitigation and severe weather awareness, through an annual severe weather awareness event.
Type	Public Education & Awareness
Goal	Foster public support and acceptance of hazard mitigation
Hazard(s) Addressed	All
Applies to new/existing asset(s)	New and Existing
Point of Contact Person for this Action	EMA
Estimated Time Frame for Completion	2020
Estimated Cost	TBD
Funding Sources	HMGP/ Local Government
Priority	High
Benchmark	New Action
Mitigation Action	Purchase, install, and test emergency warning sirens, as needed. Upgrade existing equipment as needed.
Type	Emergency Services Protection
Goal	Establish a comprehensive countywide hazard mitigation system
Hazard(s) Addressed	All
Applies to new/existing asset(s)	New and Existing
Point of Contact Person for this Action	EMA and Local Government
Estimated Time Frame for Completion	2019
Estimated Cost	\$35,000 each
Funding Sources	HMGP, ADECA, Local
Priority	High
Benchmark	No action has been taken due to lack of funds. The planning committee reviewed this action and Daviston wishes to keep it in this plan update.

Mitigation Action - NEW	Purchase/update emergency generators for post-disaster mitigation.
Type	Emergency Services Protection
Goal	Reduce Tallapoosa County's vulnerability to natural hazards
Hazard(s) Addressed	All
Applies to new/existing asset(s)	Existing
Point of Contact Person for this Action	EMA
Estimated Time Frame for Completion	2020
Estimated Cost	\$1,500 - \$50,000 each
Funding Sources	HMGP, ADECA
Priority	High
Benchmark	New Action
Mitigation Action	Construct/Install community safe rooms
Type	Structural Projects
Goal	Reduce Tallapoosa County's vulnerability to natural hazards
Hazard(s) Addressed	Thunderstorms, Hail, Tornados, High Winds, Strong Winds
Applies to new/existing asset(s)	New and Existing
Point of Contact Person for this Action	EMA and Local Government
Estimated Time Frame for Completion	2020
Estimated Cost	\$125,000 each
Funding Sources	HMGP, ADECA, Local
Priority	High
Benchmark	No action has been taken due to lack of resources and participation. The planning committee reviewed this action and Daviston wishes to keep it in this plan update.

Town of Goldville

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**Table 5-25: Town of Goldville
Risk and Vulnerability Overview**

Natural Hazards	Hazard Identification	Mitigation Actions Prioritization	Prioritized Occurrence Threat	Vulnerability
Thunderstorm	X	1	7	M
Lightning	X	2	7	L
Hail	X	1	6	L
Tornado	X	1	7	M
Flood/Flash Flood	X	2	5	M
Drought/Extreme Heat	X	2	2	M
Winter Storm/Frost Freeze/ Heavy Snow/Ice Storm/Winter Weather/ Extreme Cold	X	2	4	L
Tropical Storm/Tropical Depression/ Strong Wind/High Wind	X	1	3	L
Sinkhole/Expansive Soil	X	2	7	L
Landslide	X	2	7	L
Earthquake	X	2	7	L
Wildfire	X	2	1	L
Dam/Levee Failure	X	2	7	L
KEY: NA – Not Applicable; not a hazard to the jurisdiction L – Low Risk; little damage potential (damage to less than 5% of the jurisdiction) M – Medium Risk; moderate damage potential (damage to 5-10% of jurisdiction, infrequent occurrence) H – High Risk; significant risk/major damage potential (damage to over 10% of jurisdiction, regular occurrence)				
<i>(Source: Participating Jurisdictions)</i>				

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TABLE 5-26: TOWN OF GOLDVILLE HAZARD EVENTS

0 Thunderstorm Events – 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)
 (Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database)

No thunderstorm events occurred or were reported during 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014.

0 Lightning Events – 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)
 (Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database)

No lightning events occurred or were reported during 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014.

1 Hail Event – 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)
 (Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database)

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
GOLDVILLE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	05/13/2006	19:32	CST	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	0.00K	0.00K

0 Tornado Events – 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)
 (Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database)

No tornado events occurred or were reported during 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014.

5 Flood/Flash Flood Events – 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)
 (Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database)

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	04/01/2005	00:00	CST	Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GOLDVILLE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	04/07/2014	06:00	CST-6	Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COUNTYWIDE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	03/27/2005	16:00	CST	Flash Flood		0	0	20.00K	0.00K
COUNTYWIDE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	04/01/2005	07:00	CST	Flash Flood		0	0	9.00K	0.00K
GOLDVILLE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	05/03/2010	04:00	CST-6	Flash Flood		0	0	100.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	129.00K	0.00K

55 Drought/Extreme Heat Events – 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)
 (Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database)

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	07/18/2006	07:00	CST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	08/01/2006	00:00	CST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	09/01/2006	00:00	CST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	05/22/2007	06:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	06/01/2007	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	07/01/2007	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K

TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	05/01/2012	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	06/01/2012	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	07/01/2012	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	08/01/2012	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	09/01/2012	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	10/01/2012	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	11/01/2012	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	12/01/2012	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	01/01/2013	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	02/01/2013	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	0.00K	0.00K

10 Winter Storm/Frost Freeze/Heavy Snow/Ice Storm/Winter Weather/Extreme Cold Events – 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)
(Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database)

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	01/28/2014	07:15	CST-6	Winter Storm		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	04/07/2007	00:00	CST-6	Frost/freeze		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	04/08/2007	00:00	CST-6	Frost/freeze		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	03/01/2009	04:00	CST-6	Heavy Snow		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	02/12/2010	12:00	CST-6	Heavy Snow		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	01/28/2005	19:45	CST	Ice Storm		0	0	70.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	01/09/2011	13:50	CST-6	Ice Storm		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	01/19/2008	06:00	CST-6	Winter Weather		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	12/26/2010	06:00	CST-6	Winter Weather		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	02/09/2011	18:00	CST-6	Winter Weather		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	70.00K	0.00K

11 Tropical Storm/Tropical Depression/High Wind/Strong Wind Events –
 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)
 (Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database)

<u>Location</u>	<u>County/Zone</u>	<u>St.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>T.Z.</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Mag</u>	<u>Dth</u>	<u>Inj</u>	<u>PrD</u>	<u>CrD</u>
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	07/10/2005	14:00	CST	Tropical Storm		0	0	175.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	08/29/2005	23:30	CST	Tropical Storm		0	0	80.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	08/23/2008	12:00	CST-6	Tropical Depression		0	0	5.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	11/09/2009	14:00	CST-6	Tropical Depression		0	0	2.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	09/16/2004	07:00	CST	High Wind	60 kts. EG	0	0	450.00K	25.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	09/07/2004	00:15	CST	Strong Wind	33 kts. ES	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	04/02/2005	08:00	CST	Strong Wind	30 kts. MG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	04/12/2005	03:00	CST	Strong Wind	40 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	01/29/2008	22:50	CST-6	Strong Wind	39 kts. EG	0	0	15.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	04/13/2009	02:00	CST-6	Strong Wind	35 kts. EG	0	0	20.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	04/13/2009	03:30	CST-6	Strong Wind	35 kts. EG	0	0	10.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	761.00K	0.00K

0 Sinkhole/Expansive Soil Events - 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)
 (Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database/U.S. Geological Survey)

No events occurred or were reported during 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014.

0 Landslide Events - 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)

(Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database/U.S. Geological Survey)

No events occurred or were reported during 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014.

0 Earthquake Events – 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)

No earthquake events were reported during 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 by the NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database/U.S. Geological Survey/Alabama Geological Survey or homefacts.com.

164 Wildfire Events – 1/1/2010 thru 12/31/2013

(Source: Alabama Forestry Commission)

County	Total # of Fires 2010-2013	Average # of Fires Per Year	Total Acres Burned 2010-2013	Average Acres Burned Per Year	Average Fire Size in Acres Per Year
Tallapoosa	164	55	2,421.75	807.25	15

0 Dam/Levee Failure Events – 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)

(Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database/Local Input)

No dam/levee failure events occurred or were reported during 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014.

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**Table 5-27: Town of Goldville
Hazard Probability Assessment**

Natural Hazards	Number of Historical Occurrences	Probability of Future Annual Occurrence	Extent	Area Affected
Thunderstorm	0	Unknown	5-10%	Town wide
Lightning	0	Unknown	<5%	Town wide
Hail	1	10%	<5%	Town wide
Tornado	0	Unknown	5-10%	Town wide
Flood/Flash Flood	5	50%	5-10%	Town wide
Drought/Extreme Heat	55	>100%	5-10%	Town wide
Winter Storm/Frost Freeze/Heavy Snow/Ice Storm/Winter Weather/Extreme Cold	10	100%	5-10%	Town wide
Tropical Storm/Tropical Depression/High Wind/Strong Wind	11	>100%	5-10%	Town wide
Sinkhole/Expansive Soil	0	Unknown	<5%	Town wide
Landslide	0	Unknown	<5%	Town wide
Earthquake	0	Unknown	<5%	Town wide
Wildfire (2010-2013 – 3 year study period)	164	>100%	<5%	Town wide
Dam/Levee Failure	0	Unknown	<5%	Town wide

Source: NOAA NCDC; U. S. Inflation Calculator/Consumer Price Index; USGS; Local Input; USDA Census of Agriculture; Alabama Forestry Commission; and National Forestry Service; Participating Jurisdictions

Methodology: Number of historical occurrences is those reported by NOAA NCDC during the 10 year study period, with the exception of wildfire that is a 3 year study period. Probability is expressed by dividing the total number of occurrences by the study period in years. Extent is expressed as the percentage assigned by the jurisdictions' ranking in the vulnerability summary (Table 4-12). Zero and Unknown denote there is no data available to determine the probability, extent, or affected area.

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TABLE 5-28: TOWN OF GOLDVILLE’S CRITICAL FACILITIES

(These structures are vulnerable to: Thunderstorms, lightning, hail, tornados, floods/flash floods, drought/extreme heat, winter weather, frost freeze, heavy snow, ice storms, winter weather, extreme cold, tropical storms, tropical depressions, high winds, strong winds, sinkholes, earthquakes, wildfires, and dam failures.)

FACILITY TYPE	REPLACEMENT VALUE
TBD	\$TBD
Total	\$TBD

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**Table 5-29: Town of Goldville
Estimated Loss Projections from Specified Hazards**

Natural Hazards	Average Occurrences (per year)	Total Deaths	Total Injuries	Average Death and Injury Loss (per event)	Average Crop and Property Loss (per event)	Projected Loss (per event)
Thunderstorm	Unknown	0	0	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Lightning	Unknown	0	0	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Hail	0.1	0	0	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Tornado	Unknown	0	0	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Flood/Flash Flood	0.5	0	0	Unknown	\$43,000	\$46,870
Drought/Extreme Heat	5.5	0	0	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Winter Storm/Frost Freeze/Heavy Snow/Ice Storm/Winter Weather/Extreme Cold	1.0	0	0	Unknown	\$70,000	\$76,300
Tropical Storm/Tropical Depression/High Wind/ Strong Wind	1.1	0	0	Unknown	\$69,182	\$75,408
Sinkhole/Expansive Soil	Unknown	0	0	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Landslide	Unknown	0	0	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Earthquake	Unknown	0	0	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Wildfire (3 year study period)	55	0	0	Unknown	\$27,887	\$30,397
Dam/Levee Failure	Unknown	0	0	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

Sources: NOAA NCDC; U. S. Inflation Calculator/Consumer Price Index; Local Input; USDA Census of Agriculture; Alabama Forestry Commission and National Forestry Service; Alabama Geological Survey

Methodology: Average occurrences were expressed annually by dividing the total number of occurrences by the ten-year period. Deaths and injuries were taken from the hazard event data. Average losses were calculated by dividing the total amount of all damages by the total number of occurrences causing damage during the ten-year period with the exception of wildfire. Projected loss expresses an estimated damage amount per future occurrence by converting the average loss figures from a midpoint of 2008 dollars to 2014 dollars (\$1 in 2008 = \$1.09 in 2014...a cumulative rate of inflation of 9%). Zero and Unknown denote there is no data available to determine the average occurrences, average loss or projected loss per event.

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Town of Goldville Mitigation Action Plan

The Town of Goldville recognizes the importance of Mitigation Planning and will incorporate mitigation planning in planning documents as they are revised or initiated.

Mitigation Status

The current status of the proposed action is shown under Benchmark in Table 5-30.

MITIGATION STRATEGY – TOWN OF GOLDVILLE

Table 5-30: Town of Goldville Mitigation Actions	
Mitigation Action - NEW	Promote mitigation and severe weather awareness, through an annual severe weather awareness event.
Type	Public Education & Awareness
Goal	Foster public support and acceptance of hazard mitigation
Hazard(s) Addressed	All
Applies to new/existing asset(s)	New and Existing
Point of Contact Person for this Action	EMA
Estimated Time Frame for Completion	2020
Estimated Cost	TBD
Funding Sources	HMGP/ Local Government
Priority	High
Benchmark	New Action
Mitigation Action - NEW	Purchase, install and test emergency warning sirens, as needed. Upgrade existing equipment as needed.
Type	Emergency Services Protection
Goal	Establish a comprehensive countywide hazard mitigation system
Hazard(s) Addressed	All
Applies to new/existing asset(s)	New and Existing
Point of Contact Person for this Action	EMA and Local Government
Estimated Time Frame for Completion	2019
Estimated Cost	\$35,000 each
Funding Sources	HMGP, ADECA, Local
Priority	High
Benchmark	New Action

Mitigation Action - NEW	Purchase/update emergency generators for post-disaster mitigation.
Type	Emergency Services Protection
Goal	Reduce Tallapoosa County's vulnerability to natural hazards
Hazard(s) Addressed	All
Applies to new/existing asset(s)	Existing
Point of Contact Person for this Action	EMA
Estimated Time Frame for Completion	2020
Estimated Cost	\$1,500 - \$50,000 each
Funding Sources	HMGP, ADECA
Priority	High
Benchmark	New Action
Mitigation Action	Construct/Install community safe rooms
Type	Structural Projects
Goal	Reduce Tallapoosa County's vulnerability to natural hazards
Hazard(s) Addressed	Thunderstorms, Hail, Tornados, High Winds, Strong Winds
Applies to new/existing asset(s)	New and Existing
Point of Contact Person for this Action	EMA and Local Government
Estimated Time Frame for Completion	2020
Estimated Cost	\$125,000 each
Funding Sources	HMGP, ADECA, Local
Priority	High
Benchmark	No action has been taken due to lack of resources and participation. The planning committee reviewed this action and Goldville wishes to keep it in this plan update.

Town of Jackson's Gap

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**Table 5-31: Town of Jackson’s Gap
Risk and Vulnerability Overview**

Natural Hazards	Hazard Identification	Mitigation Actions Prioritization	Prioritized Occurrence Threat	Vulnerability
Thunderstorm	X	1	5	M
Lightning	X	2	8	L
Hail	X	1	7	L
Tornado	X	1	8	M
Flood/Flash Flood	X	2	6	L
Drought/Extreme Heat	X	2	2	M
Winter Storm/Frost Freeze/ Heavy Snow/Ice Storm/Winter Weather/Extreme Cold	X	2	4	M
Tropical Storm/Tropical Depression/ Strong Wind/High Wind	X	1	3	M
Sinkhole/Expansive Soil	X	2	8	L
Landslide	X	2	8	L
Earthquake	X	2	8	L
Wildfire	X	2	1	M
Dam/Levee Failure	X	2	8	L
KEY: NA – Not Applicable; not a hazard to the jurisdiction L – Low Risk; little damage potential (damage to less than 5% of the jurisdiction) M – Medium Risk; moderate damage potential (damage to 5-10% of jurisdiction, infrequent occurrence) H – High Risk; significant risk/major damage potential (damage to over 10% of jurisdiction, regular occurrence)				
<i>(Source: Participating Jurisdictions)</i>				

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TABLE 5-32: TOWN OF JACKSON'S GAP HAZARD EVENTS

6 Thunderstorm Events – 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days) (Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database)

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
JACKSONS GAP	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	11/28/2005	20:06	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts. EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
JACKSONS GAP	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	06/15/2009	22:40	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
JACKSONS GAP	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	07/09/2010	14:50	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts. EG	0	0	4.00K	0.00K
JACKSONS GAP	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	04/11/2011	20:33	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	3.00K	0.00K
JACKSONS GAP	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	01/30/2013	11:07	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSONS GAP	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	06/08/2014	18:40	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	10.00K	0.00K

0 Lightning Events – 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days) (Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database)

No lightning events occurred or were reported during 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014.

2 Hail Events – 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days) (Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database)

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
JACKSONS GAP	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	12/28/2005	13:20	CST	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
JACKSONS GAP	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	03/26/2011	14:07	CST-6	Hail	2.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	0.00K	0.00K

0 Tornado Events – 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days) (Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database)

No tornado events occurred or were reported during 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014.

3 Flood/Flash Flood Events – 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days) (Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database)

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	04/01/2005	00:00	CST	Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COUNTYWIDE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	03/27/2005	16:00	CST	Flash Flood		0	0	20.00K	0.00K
COUNTYWIDE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	04/01/2005	07:00	CST	Flash Flood		0	0	9.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	29.00K	0.00K

55 Drought/Extreme Heat Events – 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)
(Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database)

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	07/18/2006	07:00	CST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	08/01/2006	00:00	CST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	09/01/2006	00:00	CST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	05/22/2007	06:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	06/01/2007	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	07/01/2007	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	08/01/2007	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	09/01/2007	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	10/01/2007	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	11/01/2007	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	12/01/2007	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	01/01/2008	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	02/01/2008	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	03/01/2008	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	04/01/2008	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	05/01/2008	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	06/01/2008	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	07/01/2008	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	08/01/2008	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	09/14/2010	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	09/21/2010	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	10/01/2010	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	11/01/2010	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	12/01/2010	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	12/01/2010	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	01/01/2011	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	01/01/2011	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	02/01/2011	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	02/04/2011	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	03/01/2011	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	03/01/2011	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	04/01/2011	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	04/05/2011	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	05/01/2011	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	06/01/2011	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K

TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	07/01/2011	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	08/01/2011	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	09/01/2011	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	10/01/2011	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	11/01/2011	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	12/01/2011	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	01/01/2012	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	02/01/2012	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	03/01/2012	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	04/01/2012	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	05/01/2012	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	06/01/2012	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	07/01/2012	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	08/01/2012	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	09/01/2012	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	10/01/2012	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	11/01/2012	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	12/01/2012	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	01/01/2013	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	02/01/2013	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	0.00K	0.00K

10 Winter Storm/Frost Freeze/Heavy Snow/Ice Storm/Winter Weather/Extreme Cold Events – 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)
(Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database)

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	01/28/2014	07:15	CST-6	Winter Storm		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	04/07/2007	00:00	CST-6	Frost/freeze		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	04/08/2007	00:00	CST-6	Frost/freeze		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	03/01/2009	04:00	CST-6	Heavy Snow		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	02/12/2010	12:00	CST-6	Heavy Snow		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	01/28/2005	19:45	CST	Ice Storm		0	0	70.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	01/09/2011	13:50	CST-6	Ice Storm		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA	TALLAPOOSA	AL	01/19/2008	06:00	CST-	Winter		0	0	0.00K	0.00K

(ZONE)	(ZONE)				6	Weather					
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	12/26/2010	06:00	CST-6	Winter Weather		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	02/09/2011	18:00	CST-6	Winter Weather		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	70.00K	0.00K

11 Tropical Storm/Tropical Depression/High Wind/Strong Wind Events –
01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)
(Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database)

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	07/10/2005	14:00	CST	Tropical Storm		0	0	175.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	08/29/2005	23:30	CST	Tropical Storm		0	0	80.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	08/23/2008	12:00	CST-6	Tropical Depression		0	0	5.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	11/09/2009	14:00	CST-6	Tropical Depression		0	0	2.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	09/16/2004	07:00	CST	High Wind	60 kts. EG	0	0	450.00K	25.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	09/07/2004	00:15	CST	Strong Wind	33 kts. ES	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	04/02/2005	08:00	CST	Strong Wind	30 kts. MG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	04/12/2005	03:00	CST	Strong Wind	40 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	01/29/2008	22:50	CST-6	Strong Wind	39 kts. EG	0	0	15.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	04/13/2009	02:00	CST-6	Strong Wind	35 kts. EG	0	0	20.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	04/13/2009	03:30	CST-6	Strong Wind	35 kts. EG	0	0	10.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	761.00K	0.00K

0 Sinkhole/Expansive Soil Events - 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)

(Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database/U.S. Geological Survey)

No events occurred or were reported during 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014.

0 Landslide Events - 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)

(Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database/U.S. Geological Survey)

No events occurred or were reported during 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014.

0 Earthquake Events – 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)

No earthquake events were reported during 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 by the NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database/U.S. Geological Survey/Alabama Geological Survey or homefacts.com

164 Wildfire Events – 1/1/2010 thru 12/31/2013

(Source: Alabama Forestry Commission)

County	Total # of Fires 2010-2013	Average # of Fires Per Year	Total Acres Burned 2010-2013	Average Acres Burned Per Year	Average Fire Size in Acres Per Year
Tallapoosa	164	55	2,421.75	807.25	15

0 Dam/Levee Failure Events – 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)

(Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database/Local Input)

No dam/levee failure events occurred or were reported during 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014.

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**Table 5-33: Town of Jackson’s Gap
Hazard Probability Assessment**

Natural Hazards	Number of Historical Occurrences	Probability of Future Annual Occurrence	Extent	Area Affected
Thunderstorm	6	60%	5-10%	Town wide
Lightning	Unknown	Unknown	<5%	Town wide
Hail	2	20%	<5%	Town wide
Tornado	Unknown	Unknown	5-10%	Town wide
Flood/Flash Flood	3	30%	<5%	Town wide
Drought/Extreme Heat	55	>100%	5-10%	Town wide
Winter Storm/Frost Freeze/Heavy Snow/Ice Storm/Winter Weather/Extreme Cold	10	100%	5-10%	Town wide
Tropical Storm/Tropical Depression/High Wind/Strong Wind	11	>100%	5-10%	Town wide
Sinkhole/Expansive Soil	Unknown	Unknown	<5%	Town wide
Landslide	Unknown	Unknown	<5%	Town wide
Earthquake	Unknown	Unknown	<5%	Town wide
Wildfire (2010-2013 – 3 year study period)	164	>100%	5-10%	Town wide
Dam/Levee Failure	Unknown	Unknown	<5%	Town wide

Source: NOAA NCDC; U. S. Inflation Calculator/Consumer Price Index; USGS; Local Input; USDA Census of Agriculture; Alabama Forestry Commission; and National Forestry Service; Participating Jurisdictions

Methodology: Number of historical occurrences is those reported by NOAA NCDC during the 10 year study period, with the exception of wildfire that is a 3 year study period. Probability is expressed by dividing the total number of occurrences by the study period in years. Extent is expressed as the percentage assigned by the jurisdictions’ ranking in the vulnerability summary (Table 4-12). Zero and Unknown denote there is no data available to determine the probability, extent, or affected area.

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TABLE 5-34: TOWN OF JACKSON’S GAP CRITICAL FACILITIES

(These structures are vulnerable to: Thunderstorms, lightning, hail, tornados, floods/flash floods, drought/extreme heat, winter weather, frost freeze, heavy snow, ice storms, winter weather, extreme cold, tropical storms, tropical depressions, high winds, strong winds, sinkholes, earthquakes, wildfires, and dam failures.)

FACILITY TYPE	REPLACEMENT VALUE
Jackson’s Gap VFD, 1470 Main Street, Jackson’s Gap, 36861	\$TBD
Jackson’s Gap Police Dept., 1405 Main Street, Jackson’s Gap, 36861	\$1,260,000
Total	\$1,260,000 +

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**Table 5-35: Town of Jackson's Gap
Estimated Loss Projections from Specified Hazards**

Natural Hazards	Average Occurrences (per year)	Total Deaths	Total Injuries	Average Death and Injury Loss (per event)	Average Crop and Property Loss (per event)	Projected Loss (per event)
Thunderstorm	0.6	0	0	Unknown	\$2,500	\$2,725
Lightning	Unknown	0	0	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Hail	0.2	0	0	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Tornado	Unknown	0	0	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Flood/Flash Flood	0.3	0	0	Unknown	\$14,500	\$15,805
Drought/Extreme Heat	5.5	0	0	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Winter Storm/Frost Freeze/Heavy Snow/Ice Storm/Winter Weather/Extreme Cold	1.0	0	0	Unknown	\$70,000	\$76,300
Tropical Storm/Tropical Depression/High Wind/ Strong Wind	1.1	0	0	Unknown	\$69,182	\$75,408
Sinkhole/Expansive Soil	Unknown	0	0	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Landslide	Unknown	0	0	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Earthquake	Unknown	0	0	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Wildfire (3 year study period)	55	0	0	Unknown	\$27,887	\$30,397
Dam/Levee Failure	Unknown	0	0	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

Sources: NOAA NCDC; U. S. Inflation Calculator/Consumer Price Index; Local Input; USDA Census of Agriculture; Alabama Forestry Commission and National Forestry Service; Alabama Geological Survey

Methodology: Average occurrences were expressed annually by dividing the total number of occurrences by the ten-year period. Deaths and injuries were taken from the hazard event data. Average losses were calculated by dividing the total amount of all damages by the total number of occurrences causing damage during the ten-year period with the exception of wildfire. Projected loss expresses an estimated damage amount per future occurrence by converting the average loss figures from a midpoint of 2008 dollars to 2014 dollars (\$1 in 2008 = \$1.09 in 2014...a cumulative rate of inflation of 9%). Zero and Unknown denote there is no data available to determine the average occurrences, average loss or projected loss per event.

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Town of Jackson’s Gap Mitigation Action Plan

The Town of Jackson’s Gap recognizes the importance of Mitigation Planning and will incorporate mitigation planning in planning documents as they are revised or initiated.

Mitigation Status

The current status of the proposed action is shown under Benchmark in **Table 5-36**.

MITIGATION STRATEGY – TOWN OF JACKSON’S GAP

Table 5-36: Town of Jackson’s Gap Mitigation Actions	
Mitigation Action - NEW	Promote mitigation and severe weather awareness, through an annual severe weather awareness event.
Type	Public Education & Awareness
Goal	Foster public support and acceptance of hazard mitigation
Hazard(s) Addressed	All
Applies to new/existing asset(s)	New and Existing
Point of Contact Person for this Action	EMA
Estimated Time Frame for Completion	2020
Estimated Cost	TBD
Funding Sources	HMGP/ Local Government
Priority	High
Benchmark	New Action
Mitigation Action - NEW	Purchase, install, and test emergency warning sirens, as needed. Upgrade existing equipment as needed.
Type	Emergency Services Protection
Goal	Establish a comprehensive countywide hazard mitigation system
Hazard(s) Addressed	All
Applies to new/existing asset(s)	New and Existing
Point of Contact Person for this Action	EMA and Local Government
Estimated Time Frame for Completion	2019
Estimated Cost	\$35,000 each
Funding Sources	HMGP, ADECA, Local
Priority	High
Benchmark	New Action

Mitigation Action	Purchase emergency generators for post-disaster mitigation at the City Hall and other Emergency Services Facilities.
Type	Emergency Services Protection
Goal	Reduce Tallapoosa County's vulnerability to natural hazards
Hazard(s) Addressed	All
Applies to new/existing asset(s)	Existing
Point of Contact Person for this Action	EMA/Local Government and Police Department
Estimated Time Frame for Completion	2020
Estimated Cost	\$1,500 - \$50,000 each
Funding Sources	HMGP, ADECA
Priority	High
Benchmark	No action has been taken due to lack of resources and participation. The planning committee reviewed this action and Jackson's Gap wishes to keep it in this plan update.
Mitigation Action	Construct/Install community safe rooms
Type	Structural Projects
Goal	Reduce Tallapoosa County's vulnerability to natural hazards
Hazard(s) Addressed	Thunderstorms, Hail, Tornados, High Winds, Strong Winds
Applies to new/existing asset(s)	New and Existing
Point of Contact Person for this Action	EMA and Public Works Department
Estimated Time Frame for Completion	2020
Estimated Cost	\$125,000 each
Funding Sources	HMGP, ADECA, Local
Priority	High
Benchmark	No action has been taken due to lack of resources and participation. The planning committee reviewed this action and Jackson's Gap wishes to keep it in this plan update.

Town of New Site

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**Table 5-37: Town of New Site
Risk and Vulnerability Overview**

Natural Hazards	Hazard Identification	Mitigation Actions Prioritization	Prioritized Occurrence Threat	Vulnerability
Thunderstorm	X	1	5	M
Lightning	X	2	9	L
Hail	X	1	6	L
Tornado	X	1	8	M
Flood/Flash Flood	X	2	7	L
Drought/Extreme Heat	X	2	2	M
Winter Storm/Frost Freeze/ Heavy Snow/Ice Storm/Winter Weather/Extreme Cold	X	2	4	M
Tropical Storm/Tropical Depression/ Strong Wind/High Wind	X	1	3	M
Sinkhole/Expansive Soil	X	2	9	L
Landslide	X	2	9	L
Earthquake	X	2	9	L
Wildfire	X	2	1	M
Dam/Levee Failure	X	2	9	L
KEY: NA – Not Applicable; not a hazard to the jurisdiction L – Low Risk; little damage potential (damage to less than 5% of the jurisdiction) M – Medium Risk; moderate damage potential (damage to 5-10% of jurisdiction, infrequent occurrence) H – High Risk; significant risk/major damage potential (damage to over 10% of jurisdiction, regular occurrence)				
<i>(Source: Participating Jurisdictions)</i>				

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TABLE 5-38: TOWN OF NEW SITE HAZARD EVENTS

8 Thunderstorm Events – 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)

(Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database)

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
NEW SITE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	04/26/2006	17:40	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	60 kts. EG	0	0	10.00K	0.00K
NEW SITE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	06/28/2007	16:30	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts. EG	0	0	315.00K	0.00K
NEW SITE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	06/29/2008	17:01	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
NEW SITE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	06/12/2009	20:17	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
NEW SITE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	07/05/2009	17:40	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEW SITE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	07/24/2013	11:52	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEW SITE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	01/11/2014	06:55	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEW SITE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	06/30/2014	16:30	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	328.00K	0.00K

0 Lightning Events – 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)

(Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database)

No lightning events occurred or were reported during 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014.

6 Hail Events – 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)

(Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database)

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
NEW SITE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	02/22/2005	14:50	CST	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEW SITE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	04/22/2005	14:11	CST	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
NEW SITE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	12/28/2005	14:15	CST	Hail	1.25 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEW SITE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	05/13/2006	19:20	CST	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEW SITE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	04/04/2008	14:08	CST-6	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEW SITE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	04/04/2008	15:25	CST-6	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	1.00K	0.00K

1 Tornado Event – 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)

(Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database)

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
NEW SITE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	04/30/2005	05:14	CST	Tornado	F1	0	0	20.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	20.00K	0.00K

3 Flood/Flash Flood Events – 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)

(Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database)

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	04/01/2005	00:00	CST	Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COUNTYWIDE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	03/27/2005	16:00	CST	Flash Flood		0	0	20.00K	0.00K
COUNTYWIDE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	04/01/2005	07:00	CST	Flash Flood		0	0	9.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	29.00K	0.00K

55 Drought/Extreme Heat Events – 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)

(Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database)

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	07/18/2006	07:00	CST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	08/01/2006	00:00	CST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	09/01/2006	00:00	CST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	05/22/2007	06:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	06/01/2007	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	07/01/2007	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	08/01/2007	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	09/01/2007	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	10/01/2007	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	11/01/2007	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	12/01/2007	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	01/01/2008	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	02/01/2008	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	03/01/2008	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	04/01/2008	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	05/01/2008	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	06/01/2008	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	07/01/2008	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	08/01/2008	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	09/14/2010	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	09/21/2010	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	10/01/2010	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	11/01/2010	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	12/01/2010	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	12/01/2010	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	01/01/2011	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	01/01/2011	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K

TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	02/01/2011	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	02/04/2011	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	03/01/2011	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	03/01/2011	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	04/01/2011	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	04/05/2011	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	05/01/2011	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	06/01/2011	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	07/01/2011	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	08/01/2011	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	09/01/2011	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	10/01/2011	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	11/01/2011	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	12/01/2011	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	01/01/2012	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	02/01/2012	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	03/01/2012	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	04/01/2012	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	05/01/2012	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	06/01/2012	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	07/01/2012	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	08/01/2012	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	09/01/2012	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	10/01/2012	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	11/01/2012	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	12/01/2012	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	01/01/2013	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	02/01/2013	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	0.00K	0.00K

10 Winter Storm/Frost Freeze/Heavy Snow/Ice Storm/Winter Weather/Extreme Cold Events – 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)
(Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database)

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	01/28/2014	07:15	CST-6	Winter Storm		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	04/07/2007	00:00	CST-6	Frost/freeze		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA	TALLAPOOSA	AL	04/08/2007	00:00	CST-	Frost/freeze		0	0	0.00K	0.00K

(ZONE)	(ZONE)				6						
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	03/01/2009	04:00	CST-6	Heavy Snow		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	02/12/2010	12:00	CST-6	Heavy Snow		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	01/28/2005	19:45	CST	Ice Storm		0	0	70.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	01/09/2011	13:50	CST-6	Ice Storm		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	01/19/2008	06:00	CST-6	Winter Weather		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	12/26/2010	06:00	CST-6	Winter Weather		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	02/09/2011	18:00	CST-6	Winter Weather		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	70.00K	0.00K

11 Tropical Storm/Tropical Depression/High Wind/Strong Wind Events –
01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)
(Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database)

<u>Location</u>	<u>County/Zone</u>	<u>St.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>T.Z.</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Mag</u>	<u>Dth</u>	<u>Inj</u>	<u>PrD</u>	<u>CrD</u>
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	07/10/2005	14:00	CST	Tropical Storm		0	0	175.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	08/29/2005	23:30	CST	Tropical Storm		0	0	80.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	08/23/2008	12:00	CST-6	Tropical Depression		0	0	5.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	11/09/2009	14:00	CST-6	Tropical Depression		0	0	2.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	09/16/2004	07:00	CST	High Wind	60 kts. EG	0	0	450.00K	25.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	09/07/2004	00:15	CST	Strong Wind	33 kts. ES	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	04/02/2005	08:00	CST	Strong Wind	30 kts. MG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	04/12/2005	03:00	CST	Strong Wind	40 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	01/29/2008	22:50	CST-6	Strong Wind	39 kts. EG	0	0	15.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	04/13/2009	02:00	CST-6	Strong Wind	35 kts. EG	0	0	20.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	04/13/2009	03:30	CST-6	Strong Wind	35 kts. EG	0	0	10.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	761.00K	0.00K

0 Sinkhole/Expansive Soil Events - 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)

(Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database/U.S. Geological Survey)

No events occurred or were reported during 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014.

0 Landslide Events - 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)

(Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database/U.S. Geological Survey)

No events occurred or were reported during 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014.

0 Earthquake Events – 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)

No earthquake events were reported during 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 by the NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database/U.S. Geological Survey/Alabama Geological Survey or homefacts.com

164 Wildfire Events – 1/1/2010 thru 12/31/2013

(Source: Alabama Forestry Commission)

County	Total # of Fires 2010-2013	Average # of Fires Per Year	Total Acres Burned 2010-2013	Average Acres Burned Per Year	Average Fire Size in Acres Per Year
Tallapoosa	164	55	2,421.75	807.25	15

0 Dam/Levee Failure Events – 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)

(Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database/Local Input)

No dam/levee failure events occurred or were reported during 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014.

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**Table 5-39: Town of New Site
Hazard Probability Assessment**

Natural Hazards	Number of Historical Occurrences	Probability of Future Annual Occurrence	Extent	Area Affected
Thunderstorm	8	80%	5-10%	Town wide
Lightning	Unknown	Unknown	<5%	Town wide
Hail	6	60%	<5%	Town wide
Tornado	1	10%	5-10%	Town wide
Flood/Flash Flood	3	30%	<5%	Town wide
Drought/Extreme Heat	55	>100%	5-10%	Town wide
Winter Storm/Frost Freeze/Heavy Snow/Ice Storm/Winter Weather/Extreme Cold	10	100%	5-10%	Town wide
Tropical Storm/Tropical Depression/High Wind/Strong Wind	11	>100%	5-10%	Town wide
Sinkhole/Expansive Soil	Unknown	Unknown	<5%	Town wide
Landslide	Unknown	Unknown	<5%	Town wide
Earthquake	Unknown	Unknown	<5%	Town wide
Wildfire (2010-2013 – 3 year study period)	164	>100%	5-10%	Town wide
Dam/Levee Failure	Unknown	Unknown	<5%	Town wide

Source: NOAA NCDC; U. S. Inflation Calculator/Consumer Price Index; USGS; Local Input; USDA Census of Agriculture; Alabama Forestry Commission; and National Forestry Service; Participating Jurisdictions

Methodology: Number of historical occurrences is those reported by NOAA NCDC during the 10 year study period, with the exception of wildfire that is a 3 year study period. Probability is expressed by dividing the total number of occurrences by the study period in years. Extent is expressed as the percentage assigned by the jurisdictions' ranking in the vulnerability summary (Table 4-12). Zero and Unknown denote there is no data available to determine the probability, extent, or affected area.

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TABLE 5-40: TOWN OF NEW SITE CRITICAL FACILITIES

(These structures are vulnerable to: Thunderstorms, lightning, hail, tornados, floods/flash floods, drought/extreme heat, winter weather, frost freeze, heavy snow, ice storms, winter weather, extreme cold, tropical storms, tropical depressions, high winds, strong winds, sinkholes, earthquakes, wildfires, and dam failures.)

FACILITY TYPE	REPLACEMENT VALUE
New Site VFD and Ambulance Services, 12668 Hwy. 22 E., New Site, 36256	\$TBD
Horseshoe Bend High School, 10684 Hwy. 22 E., New Site, 36256	\$12,796,190
Total	\$12,796,190 +

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**Table 5-41: Town of New Site
Estimated Loss Projections from Specified Hazards**

Natural Hazards	Average Occurrences (per year)	Total Deaths	Total Injuries	Average Death and Injury Loss (per event)	Average Crop and Property Loss (per event)	Projected Loss (per event)
Thunderstorm	0.8	0	0	Unknown	\$82,000	\$89,380
Lightning	Unknown	0	0	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Hail	0.6	0	0	Unknown	\$1,000	\$1,090
Tornado	0.1	0	0	Unknown	\$20,000	\$21,800
Flood/Flash Flood	0.3	0	0	Unknown	\$14,500	\$15,805
Drought/Extreme Heat	5.5	0	0	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Winter Storm/Frost Freeze/Heavy Snow/Ice Storm/Winter Weather/Extreme Cold	1.0	0	0	Unknown	\$70,000	\$76,300
Tropical Storm/Tropical Depression/High Wind/ Strong Wind	1.1	0	0	Unknown	\$69,182	\$75,408
Sinkhole/Expansive Soil	Unknown	0	0	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Landslide	Unknown	0	0	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Earthquake	Unknown	0	0	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Wildfire (3 year study period)	55	0	0	Unknown	\$27,887	\$30,397
Dam/Levee Failure	Unknown	0	0	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

Sources: NOAA NCDC; U. S. Inflation Calculator/Consumer Price Index; Local Input; USDA Census of Agriculture; Alabama Forestry Commission and National Forestry Service; Alabama Geological Survey

Methodology: Average occurrences were expressed annually by dividing the total number of occurrences by the ten-year period. Deaths and injuries were taken from the hazard event data. Average losses were calculated by dividing the total amount of all damages by the total number of occurrences causing damage during the ten-year period with the exception of wildfire. Projected loss expresses an estimated damage amount per future occurrence by converting the average loss figures from a midpoint of 2008 dollars to 2014 dollars (\$1 in 2008 = \$1.09 in 2014...a cumulative rate of inflation of 9%). Zero and Unknown denote there is no data available to determine the average occurrences, average loss or projected loss per event.

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Town of New Site Mitigation Action Plan

The Town of New Site recognizes the importance of Mitigation Planning and will incorporate mitigation planning in planning documents as they are revised or initiated.

Mitigation Status

The current status of the proposed action is shown under Benchmark in **Table 5-42**.

MITIGATION STRATEGY – TOWN OF NEW SITE

Table 5-42: Town of New Site Mitigation Actions	
Mitigation Action - NEW	Promote mitigation and severe weather awareness, through an annual severe weather awareness event.
Type	Public Education & Awareness
Goal	Foster public support and acceptance of hazard mitigation
Hazard(s) Addressed	All
Applies to new/existing asset(s)	New and Existing
Point of Contact Person for this Action	EMA
Estimated Time Frame for Completion	2020
Estimated Cost	TBD
Funding Sources	HMGP/ Local Government
Priority	High
Benchmark	New Action
Mitigation Action - NEW	Purchase, install, and test emergency warning sirens, as needed. Upgrade existing equipment as needed.
Type	Emergency Services Protection
Goal	Establish a comprehensive countywide hazard mitigation system
Hazard(s) Addressed	All
Applies to new/existing asset(s)	New and Existing
Point of Contact Person for this Action	EMA and Local Government
Estimated Time Frame for Completion	2019
Estimated Cost	\$35,000 each
Funding Sources	HMGP, ADECA, Local
Priority	High
Benchmark	New Action

Mitigation Action - NEW	Purchase emergency generators for post-disaster mitigation.
Type	Emergency Services Protection
Goal	Reduce Tallapoosa County's vulnerability to natural hazards
Hazard(s) Addressed	All
Applies to new/existing asset(s)	Existing
Point of Contact Person for this Action	EMA/Local Government and Police Department
Estimated Time Frame for Completion	2020
Estimated Cost	\$1,500 - \$50,000 each
Funding Sources	HMGP, ADECA
Priority	High
Benchmark	New Action
Mitigation Action	Construct/Install community safe rooms
Type	Structural Projects
Goal	Reduce Tallapoosa County's vulnerability to natural hazards
Hazard(s) Addressed	Thunderstorms, Hail, Tornados, High Winds, Strong Winds
Applies to new/existing asset(s)	New and Existing
Point of Contact Person for this Action	EMA/Local Government
Estimated Time Frame for Completion	2020
Estimated Cost	\$125,000 each
Funding Sources	HMGP, ADECA, Local
Priority	High
Benchmark	No action has been taken due to lack of resources and participation. The planning committee reviewed this action and New Site wishes to keep it in this plan update.

City of Tallassee

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**Table 5-43: City of Tallassee
Risk and Vulnerability Overview**

(East Tallassee Events are the only ones listed under Tallapoosa County, as Tallassee crosses county lines; therefore, also applies to the prioritized occurrence threat and vulnerability for Tallapoosa County in this chart)

Natural Hazards	Hazard Identification	Mitigation Actions Prioritization	Prioritized Occurrence Threat	Vulnerability
Thunderstorm	X	2	5	L
Lightning	X	3	7	L
Hail	X	2	6	L
Tornado	X	2	6	L
Flood/Flash Flood	X	1	7	L
Drought/Extreme Heat	X	3	2	L
Winter Storm/Frost Freeze/ Heavy Snow/Ice Storm/Winter Weather/Extreme Cold	X	3	4	L
Tropical Storm/Tropical Depression/ Strong Wind/High Wind	X	2	3	L
Sinkhole/Expansive Soil	X	3	7	L
Landslide	X	3	7	L
Earthquake	X	3	7	L
Wildfire	X	3	1	L
Dam/Levee Failure	X	3	7	L

KEY:

NA – Not Applicable; not a hazard to the jurisdiction

L – Low Risk; little damage potential (damage to less than 5% of the jurisdiction)

M – Medium Risk; moderate damage potential (damage to 5-10% of jurisdiction, infrequent occurrence)

H – High Risk; significant risk/major damage potential (damage to over 10% of jurisdiction, regular occurrence)

(Source: Participating Jurisdictions)

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TABLE 5-44: CITY OF TALLASSEE HAZARD EVENTS

(East Tallassee Events are the only ones listed under Tallapoosa County, as Tallassee crosses county lines)

3 Thunderstorm Events – 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)

(Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database)

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
EAST TALLASSEE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	07/05/2009	17:40	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
EAST TALLASSEE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	07/26/2009	13:55	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
EAST TALLASSEE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	06/27/2013	17:49	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	2.00K	0.00K

0 Lightning Events – 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)

(Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database)

No lightning events occurred or were reported during 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014.

1 Hail Event – 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)

(Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database)

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
EAST TALLASSEE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	06/12/2007	23:22	CST-6	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	0.00K	0.00K

1 Tornado Event – 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)

(Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database)

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
EAST TALLASSEE	TALLAPOOSA CO.	AL	02/28/2009	07:40	CST-6	Tornado	EF0	0	0	10.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	10.00K	0.00K

0 Flood/Flash Flood Events – 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)

(Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database)

No flood/flash flood events occurred or were reported during 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014.

55 Drought/Extreme Heat Events – 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)
(Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database)

<u>Location</u>	<u>County/Zone</u>	<u>St.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>T.Z.</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Mag</u>	<u>Dth</u>	<u>Inj</u>	<u>PrD</u>	<u>CrD</u>
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	07/18/2006	07:00	CST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	08/01/2006	00:00	CST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	09/01/2006	00:00	CST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	05/22/2007	06:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	06/01/2007	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	07/01/2007	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	08/01/2007	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	09/01/2007	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	10/01/2007	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	11/01/2007	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	12/01/2007	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	01/01/2008	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	02/01/2008	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	03/01/2008	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	04/01/2008	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	05/01/2008	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	06/01/2008	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	07/01/2008	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	08/01/2008	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	09/14/2010	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	09/21/2010	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	10/01/2010	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	11/01/2010	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	12/01/2010	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	12/01/2010	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	01/01/2011	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	01/01/2011	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	02/01/2011	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	02/04/2011	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	03/01/2011	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	03/01/2011	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	04/01/2011	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	04/05/2011	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	05/01/2011	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	06/01/2011	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K

TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	07/01/2011	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	08/01/2011	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	09/01/2011	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	10/01/2011	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	11/01/2011	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	12/01/2011	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	01/01/2012	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	02/01/2012	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	03/01/2012	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	04/01/2012	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	05/01/2012	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	06/01/2012	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	07/01/2012	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	08/01/2012	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	09/01/2012	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	10/01/2012	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	11/01/2012	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	12/01/2012	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	01/01/2013	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	02/01/2013	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	0.00K	0.00K

10 Winter Storm/Frost Freeze/Heavy Snow/Ice Storm/Winter Weather/Extreme Cold Events – 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)
(Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database)

<u>Location</u>	<u>County/Zone</u>	<u>St.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>T.Z.</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Mag</u>	<u>Dth</u>	<u>Inj</u>	<u>PrD</u>	<u>CrD</u>
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	01/28/2014	07:15	CST-6	Winter Storm		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	04/07/2007	00:00	CST-6	Frost/freeze		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	04/08/2007	00:00	CST-6	Frost/freeze		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	03/01/2009	04:00	CST-6	Heavy Snow		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	02/12/2010	12:00	CST-6	Heavy Snow		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	01/28/2005	19:45	CST	Ice Storm		0	0	70.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	01/09/2011	13:50	CST-6	Ice Storm		0	0	0.00K	0.00K

TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	01/19/2008	06:00	CST-6	Winter Weather		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	12/26/2010	06:00	CST-6	Winter Weather		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	02/09/2011	18:00	CST-6	Winter Weather		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	70.00K	0.00K

11 Tropical Storm/Tropical Depression/High Wind/Strong Wind Events –
01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)
(Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database)

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	07/10/2005	14:00	CST	Tropical Storm		0	0	175.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	08/29/2005	23:30	CST	Tropical Storm		0	0	80.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	08/23/2008	12:00	CST-6	Tropical Depression		0	0	5.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	11/09/2009	14:00	CST-6	Tropical Depression		0	0	2.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	09/16/2004	07:00	CST	High Wind	60 kts. EG	0	0	450.00K	25.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	09/07/2004	00:15	CST	Strong Wind	33 kts. ES	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	04/02/2005	08:00	CST	Strong Wind	30 kts. MG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	04/12/2005	03:00	CST	Strong Wind	40 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	01/29/2008	22:50	CST-6	Strong Wind	39 kts. EG	0	0	15.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	04/13/2009	02:00	CST-6	Strong Wind	35 kts. EG	0	0	20.00K	0.00K
TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	TALLAPOOSA (ZONE)	AL	04/13/2009	03:30	CST-6	Strong Wind	35 kts. EG	0	0	10.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	761.00K	0.00K

0 Sinkhole/Expansive Soil Events - 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)

(Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database/U.S. Geological Survey)

No events occurred or were reported during 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014.

0 Landslide Events - 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)

(Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database/U.S. Geological Survey)

No events occurred or were reported during 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014.

0 Earthquake Events – 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)

No earthquake events were reported during 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 by the NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database/U.S. Geological Survey/Alabama Geological Survey or homefacts.com

164 Wildfire Events – 1/1/2010 thru 12/31/2013

(Source: Alabama Forestry Commission)

County	Total # of Fires 2010-2013	Average # of Fires Per Year	Total Acres Burned 2010-2013	Average Acres Burned Per Year	Average Fire Size in Acres Per Year
Tallapoosa	164	55	2,421.75	807.25	15

0 Dam/Levee Failure Events – 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014 (4018 days)

(Source: NOAA NCDC Storm Events Database/Local Input)

No dam/levee failure events occurred or were reported during 01/01/2004 thru 12/31/2014.

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**Table 5-45: City of Tallassee
Hazard Probability Assessment**

(East Tallassee Events are the only ones listed under Tallapoosa County, as Tallassee crosses county lines)

Natural Hazards	Number of Historical Occurrences	Probability of Future Annual Occurrence	Extent for Tallapoosa County	Area Affected
Thunderstorm	3	30%	<5%	East Tallassee
Lightning	Unknown	Unknown	<5%	East Tallassee
Hail	1	10%	<5%	East Tallassee
Tornado	1	10%	<5%	East Tallassee
Flood/Flash Flood	Unknown	Unknown	<5%	East Tallassee
Drought/Extreme Heat	55	>100%	<5%	East Tallassee
Winter Storm/Frost Freeze/Heavy Snow/Ice Storm/Winter Weather/Extreme Cold	10	100%	<5%	East Tallassee
Tropical Storm/Tropical Depression/High Wind/Strong Wind	11	>100%	<5%	East Tallassee
Sinkhole/Expansive Soil	Unknown	Unknown	<5%	East Tallassee
Landslide	Unknown	Unknown	<5%	East Tallassee
Earthquake	Unknown	Unknown	<5%	East Tallassee
Wildfire (2010-2013 – 3 year study period)	164	>100%	<5%	East Tallassee
Dam/Levee Failure	Unknown	Unknown	<5%	East Tallassee

Source: NOAA NCDC; U. S. Inflation Calculator/Consumer Price Index; USGS; Local Input; USDA Census of Agriculture; Alabama Forestry Commission; and National Forestry Service; Participating Jurisdictions

Methodology: Number of historical occurrences is those reported by NOAA NCDC during the 10 year study period, with the exception of wildfire that is a 3 year study period. Probability is expressed by dividing the total number of occurrences by the study period in years. Extent is expressed as the percentage assigned by the jurisdictions' ranking in the vulnerability summary (Table 4-12). Zero and Unknown denote there is no data available to determine the probability, extent, or affected area.

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TABLE 5-46: CITY OF TALLASSEE CRITICAL FACILITIES

(These structures are vulnerable to: Thunderstorms, lightning, hail, tornados, floods/flash floods, drought/extreme heat, winter weather, frost freeze, heavy snow, ice storms, winter weather, extreme cold, tropical storms, tropical depressions, high winds, strong winds, sinkholes, earthquakes, wildfires, and dam failures.)

FACILITY TYPE	REPLACEMENT VALUE
Sheriff's Office, 3 Freeman Ave., Tallassee, 36078	\$1,260,000
Reeves Public Airport, Tallassee,	\$10,651,000
Total	\$11,911,000

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Table 5-47: City of Tallassee
Estimated Loss Projections from Specified Hazards

(East Tallassee Events are the only ones listed under Tallapoosa County, as Tallassee crosses county lines)

Natural Hazards	Average Occurrences (per year)	Total Deaths	Total Injuries	Average Death and Injury Loss (per event)	Average Crop and Property Loss (per event)	Projected Loss (per event)
Thunderstorm	0.3	0	0	Unknown	\$2,000	\$2,180
Lightning	Unknown	0	0	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Hail	0.1	0	0	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Tornado	0.1	0	0	Unknown	\$10,000	\$10,900
Flood/Flash Flood	Unknown	0	0	Unknown	\$14,500	\$15,805
Drought/Extreme Heat	5.5	0	0	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Winter Storm/Frost Freeze/Heavy Snow/Ice Storm/Winter Weather/Extreme Cold	1.0	0	0	Unknown	\$70,000	\$76,300
Tropical Storm/Tropical Depression/High Wind/ Strong Wind	1.1	0	0	Unknown	\$69,182	\$75,408
Sinkhole/Expansive Soil	Unknown	0	0	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Landslide	Unknown	0	0	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Earthquake	Unknown	0	0	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Wildfire (3 year study period)	55	0	0	Unknown	\$27,887	\$30,397
Dam/Levee Failure	Unknown	0	0	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

Sources: NOAA NCDC; U. S. Inflation Calculator/Consumer Price Index; Local Input; USDA Census of Agriculture; Alabama Forestry Commission and National Forestry Service; Alabama Geological Survey

Methodology: Average occurrences were expressed annually by dividing the total number of occurrences by the ten-year period. Deaths and injuries were taken from the hazard event data. Average losses were calculated by dividing the total amount of all damages by the total number of occurrences causing damage during the ten-year period with the exception of wildfire. Projected loss expresses an estimated damage amount per future occurrence by converting the average loss figures from a midpoint of 2008 dollars to 2014 dollars (\$1 in 2008 = \$1.09 in 2014...a cumulative rate of inflation of 9%). Zero and Unknown denote there is no data available to determine the average occurrences, average loss or projected loss per event.

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City of Tallassee Mitigation Action Plan

The City of Tallassee recognizes the importance of Mitigation Planning and will incorporate mitigation planning in planning documents as they are revised or initiated. For the purposes of this plan revision, information for East Tallassee is listed, as the City of Tallassee crosses county lines and East Tallassee is located in Tallapoosa County.

Mitigation Status

The current status of the proposed action is shown under Benchmark in **Table 5-48**.

MITIGATION STRATEGY – CITY OF TALLASSEE

Table 5-48: City of Tallassee Mitigation Actions	
Mitigation Action - NEW	Promote mitigation and severe weather awareness, through an annual severe weather awareness event.
Type	Public Education & Awareness
Goal	Foster public support and acceptance of hazard mitigation
Hazard(s) Addressed	All
Applies to new/existing asset(s)	New and Existing
Point of Contact Person for this Action	EMA
Estimated Time Frame for Completion	2020
Estimated Cost	TBD
Funding Sources	HMGP/ Local Government
Priority	High
Benchmark	New Action
Mitigation Action - NEW	Purchase, install, and test emergency warning sirens, as needed. Upgrade existing equipment as needed.
Type	Emergency Services Protection
Goal	Establish a comprehensive countywide hazard mitigation system
Hazard(s) Addressed	All
Applies to new/existing asset(s)	New and Existing
Point of Contact Person for this Action	EMA and Local Government
Estimated Time Frame for Completion	2019
Estimated Cost	\$35,000 each
Funding Sources	HMGP, ADECA, Local
Priority	High
Benchmark	New Action

Mitigation Action - NEW	Purchase emergency generators for post-disaster mitigation.
Type	Emergency Services Protection
Goal	Reduce Tallapoosa County's vulnerability to natural hazards
Hazard(s) Addressed	All
Applies to new/existing asset(s)	Existing
Point of Contact Person for this Action	EMA/Local Government and Police Department
Estimated Time Frame for Completion	2020
Estimated Cost	\$1,500 - \$50,000 each
Funding Sources	HMGP, ADECA
Priority	High
Benchmark	New Action
Mitigation Action - NEW	Construct/Install community safe rooms
Type	Structural Projects
Goal	Reduce Tallapoosa County's vulnerability to natural hazards
Hazard(s) Addressed	Thunderstorms, Hail, Tornados, High Winds, Strong Winds
Applies to new/existing asset(s)	New and Existing
Point of Contact Person for this Action	EMA/Local Government
Estimated Time Frame for Completion	2020
Estimated Cost	\$125,000 each
Funding Sources	HMGP, ADECA, Local
Priority	High
Benchmark	New Action
Mitigation Action	Elevate the North Harper Street Bridge
Type	Structural Projects
Goal	Reduce Tallapoosa County's risk from natural hazards
Hazard(s) Addressed	Floods, Flash Floods
Applies to new/existing asset(s)	Existing
Point of Contact Person for this Action	Public Works Department
Estimated Time Frame for Completion	2020
Estimated Cost	\$150,000
Funding Sources	HMGP, Local
Priority	High
Benchmark	No action has been taken due to lack of resources and participation. The planning committee reviewed this action and Tallassee wishes to keep it in this plan update.

Mitigation Action	Improve drainage ditch on Monroe Street as it requires piping for 500 to 600 feet
Type	Structural Projects
Goal	Reduce Tallapoosa County's risk from natural hazards
Hazard(s) Addressed	Floods, Flash Floods
Applies to new/existing asset(s)	Existing
Point of Contact Person for this Action	Public Works Department
Estimated Time Frame for Completion	2020
Estimated Cost	\$250,000
Funding Sources	HMGP, Local
Priority	High
Benchmark	No action has been taken due to lack of resources and participation. The planning committee reviewed this action and Tallassee wishes to keep it in this plan update.

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Tallapoosa County Board of Education

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Tallapoosa County Board of Education Action Plan

The Tallapoosa County Board of Education recognizes the importance of Mitigation Planning and will incorporate mitigation planning in planning documents as they are revised or initiated.

Mitigation Status

The Tallapoosa County Board of Education's Mitigation Plan has been added to this plan update. **Table 5-49** shows the Tallapoosa County Board of Education's mitigation actions. Prior to this plan revision, no actions were listed for this organization; therefore, no benchmarking can be made.

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Table 5-49: Tallapoosa County BOE Mitigation Actions	
Mitigation Action NEW	Construct storm retrofits to educational buildings
Hazard(s) Addressed	Thunderstorms, Tornados, High/Strong Winds
Applies to new/existing asset	Existing
Local Planning Mechanism	Tallapoosa County BOE
Time frame for Completion	2020
Estimated Cost	\$400,000 each
Funding Sources	HMGP, ADECA, Governor's Emergency Relief Fund, Local
Priority	Low
Benchmark	New action item – no benchmark can be made
Mitigation Action NEW	Construct/install community safe rooms to educational buildings to include generators
Hazard(s) Addressed	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, High/Strong Winds
Applies to new/existing asset	New and Existing
Local Planning Mechanism	Tallapoosa County BOE
Time frame for Completion	2020
Estimated Cost	\$125,000 each
Funding Sources	HMGP, ADECA, Governor's Emergency Relief Fund, Local
Priority	High
Benchmark	New action item – no benchmark can be made
Mitigation Action NEW	Construct/install individual storm shelters to educational buildings
Hazard(s) Addressed	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, High/Strong Winds
Applies to new/existing asset	New and Existing
Local Planning Mechanism	Tallapoosa County BOE
Time frame for Completion	2019
Estimated Cost	\$5,000 each
Funding Sources	HMGP, ADECA, Governor's Emergency Relief Fund, Local
Priority	Low
Benchmark	New action item – no benchmark can be made
Mitigation Action NEW	Provide generators for educational buildings
Hazard(s) Addressed	All
Applies to new/existing asset	Existing
Local Planning Mechanism	Tallapoosa County BOE
Time frame for Completion	2019
Estimated Cost	\$1,500 - \$25,000 ea
Funding Sources	HMGP, ADECA, Local
Priority	High
Benchmark	New action item – no benchmark can be made

Alex City Board of Education

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Alex City Board of Education Action Plan

The Alex City Board of Education recognizes the importance of Mitigation Planning and will incorporate mitigation planning in planning documents as they are revised or initiated.

Mitigation Status

The Alex City Board of Education's Mitigation Plan has been added to this plan update. **Table 5-50** shows the Alex City Board of Education's mitigation actions. Prior to this plan revision, no actions were listed for this organization; therefore, no benchmarking can be made.

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Table 5-50: Alex City BOE Mitigation Actions

Mitigation Action NEW	Construct storm retrofits to educational buildings
Hazard(s) Addressed	Thunderstorms, Tornados, High/Strong Winds
Applies to new/existing asset	Existing
Local Planning Mechanism	Alex City BOE
Time frame for Completion	2020
Estimated Cost	\$400,000 each
Funding Sources	HMGP, ADECA, Governor’s Emergency Relief Fund, Local
Priority	Low
Benchmark	New action item – no benchmark can be made
Mitigation Action NEW	Construct/install community safe rooms to educational buildings to include generators
Hazard(s) Addressed	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, High/Strong Winds
Applies to new/existing asset	New and Existing
Local Planning Mechanism	Alex City BOE
Time frame for Completion	2020
Estimated Cost	\$125,000 each
Funding Sources	HMGP, ADECA, Governor’s Emergency Relief Fund, Local
Priority	High
Benchmark	New action item – no benchmark can be made
Mitigation Action NEW	Construct/install individual storm shelters to educational buildings
Hazard(s) Addressed	Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, High/Strong Winds
Applies to new/existing asset	New and Existing
Local Planning Mechanism	Alex City BOE
Time frame for Completion	2019
Estimated Cost	\$5,000 each
Funding Sources	HMGP, ADECA, Governor’s Emergency Relief Fund, Local
Priority	Low
Benchmark	New action item – no benchmark can be made
Mitigation Action NEW	Provide generators for educational buildings
Hazard(s) Addressed	All
Applies to new/existing asset	Existing
Local Planning Mechanism	Alex City BOE
Time frame for Completion	2019
Estimated Cost	\$1,500 - \$25,000 ea
Funding Sources	HMGP, ADECA, Local
Priority	High
Benchmark	New action item – no benchmark can be made

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Section Six: Mitigation Plan Maintenance

The plan may be reviewed at any time at the request of any local government, by the Chairman of the Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee, or at the discretion of the Tallapoosa County EMA Director. Local governments may submit a formal letter to the Tallapoosa County EMA Director or the Chairman of the Tallapoosa County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee requesting a review of the plan. The public may also request review of the plan by submitting a formal letter to the Tallapoosa County EMA Director or the Chairman of the Tallapoosa County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee requesting a review of the plan. In the future, the County EMA will strive to get jurisdictions with websites to post the Hazard Mitigation Plan and provide a way for the public to comment online. Citizen Input on Hazard Mitigation Planning forms will be placed in public places, to include on the courthouse bulletin board, in the local government buildings, and in the library to provide the public a chance to provide feedback during the plan's implementation, monitoring, and evaluation process.

The Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee may re-evaluate the plan after a disaster has occurred to make sure that mitigation of the hazard was addressed properly. At a minimum, the Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee will monitor, evaluate, and amend this plan annually. During publicized meetings of various kinds (mutual aid, LEPC, etc.), public participation, as well as participation from neighboring counties, is encouraged to allow the public an opportunity to participate in the process. In addition, the Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee will continually review a variety of resources and examine conditions, which may affect mitigation activities for natural and technological hazards. The committee will review existing plans, policies, maps, and other documentation such as, but not limited to:

- NFIP flood panels
- Post-disaster redevelopment models
- Critical facilities lists and maps
- Existing land-use maps
- Future land-use maps
- Current zoning maps
- Land development codes
- Governing body codes and resolutions

- Comprehensive plans, including drainage studies
- Emergency Operations Plan
- Standard Operating Guidelines
- Various other plans and/or studies related to hazard mitigation

The EMA Director will serve as the point of contact for all amendments to the plan and will coordinate all additions or deletions of actions to the plan, as needed. The EMA Director will be responsible for informing the local governing bodies of any amendments made to the plan. Any local government seeking to add an action to the plan will be responsible for providing support for the action in the form of a resolution if, and only if, the funding source(s) requires so. The entire plan will be updated on a five-year planning cycle. The EMA Director will begin the update process months prior to the plan's expiration date in order to allow adequate time for the planning update process to be completed.

Regular plan monitoring will be achieved through the County EMA's efforts to track mitigation activities and the Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee's continual review of resources and conditions. The EMA Director is the responsible person for the review of the plan to include monitoring, evaluating, and updating of the plan, reconvening the committee only if additional information is available or the EMA Director requires assistance. The annual review process was reviewed by the HMPC and the committee agreed to change the process for the next five years. The annual review of the plan will take place in June of each year. Although the entire plan's progress will be monitored, evaluated, and updated on a continuous basis throughout the five-year timeframe, the annual review will begin by the EMA Director emailing a survey form to the HMPC members asking them for their input and giving them a two-week deadline on returning the information to the EMA Director. Following the two-week deadline, the EMA Director will consolidate the survey forms and act upon the findings as needed and in the methods described below. Documentation will be kept from each review, to include sign-in sheets, agendas, public notices, emails, survey forms, etc. if applicable.

The County EMA will conduct an annual evaluation of the plan, reconvening the committee only if additional information is available or the EMA Director requires assistance. The EMA Director will document the annual evaluation and note the findings. The evaluation will consider several basic factors including:

1. Changes in the level of risk to the county and its citizens
2. Changes in laws, policies, or regulations at the local or state level
3. Changes in state or local agencies or their procedures that will affect how mitigation programs or funds are administered
4. Significant changes in funding sources or capabilities
5. Changes in the composition of the Hazard Mitigation Committee
6. Progress on mitigation actions (including project closeouts) and new mitigation actions that the county is considering
7. Major changes to the multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plan

Additionally, the County EMA will contact local agencies (and other individuals and organizations as appropriate) to determine if updates have been made to certain elements of the local plans as part of the annual review process. The purpose of this effort is to ensure that local information about risk, goals, projects, and mitigation strategies included in the plan remains current.

In the event modifications to the plan are warranted as a result of the annual review or other conditions, the HMPC will oversee and approve all revisions to the plan. Conditions which might warrant revisions to this plan would include, but not be limited to, special opportunities for funding, a response to a natural disaster, and changes in jurisdictions' capabilities to implement the plan. The public and neighboring counties will be encouraged and provided the chance to participate in the review of the updated plan, as well as in the plan update itself. Before any revisions are submitted to the jurisdictions for adoption, a notice may be placed in the local newspaper or posted in public facilities, allowing an opportunity for the public to review the proposed amendments at the EMA, submit written comments, and/or present comments at a public meeting. The HMPC will then submit all revisions for adoption by jurisdictions affected by the changes. A copy of the plan revisions will be submitted to all holders of the original plan in a timely manner.

Incorporation into Existing Planning Mechanisms

The Tallapoosa County Hazard Mitigation Plan is incorporated into the current Tallapoosa County Emergency Operations Plan that is administered by the Tallapoosa County Emergency Management Agency. The Tallapoosa County Hazard Mitigation Plan update has

also been incorporated into planning initiatives of the East Alabama Regional Planning and Development Commission that covers Calhoun, Chambers, Cherokee, Clay, Cleburne, Coosa, Etowah, Randolph, Talladega and Tallapoosa Counties.

Incorporation of the hazard mitigation plan will vary for each jurisdiction based on existing planning methods and processes. Jurisdictions with planning commissions and respective zoning ordinances and building codes will incorporate mitigation plan elements as appropriate into their review of new developments.

Some jurisdictions have no zoning or existing plans of any type other than this mitigation plan (see Table 1-1) and do not have the resources or funding to prepare them. In these cases, where applicable, the mitigation plan elements will be incorporated into local development decisions by the appropriate local coordinating body in order to determine funding, prioritization, and review of new development activities. At such time as the jurisdiction does adopt zoning and building codes they will reflect the goals and objectives set forth in this plan. Further, any jurisdiction preparing or updating a comprehensive plan will reflect their hazard mitigation goals and objectives in their plan. These updates will occur as budget and time allow.

Continued Public Participation

The plan will be available for the public to view at the Tallapoosa County Emergency Operations Center, all City and Town Halls and the Tallapoosa County Commission Office. Written comments regarding the plan can be made to the Tallapoosa County EMA Director.

During the past five years, the Tallapoosa County EMA completed yearly plan reviews; however, no minutes of these meetings/consultations were taken. The new process will allow for documentation of this process, of which will be included in the next plan revision.

APPENDIX I

Adopting Resolutions

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APPROVAL & IMPLEMENTATION

The purpose of hazard mitigation is to implement action that eliminate the risk from hazards, or reduce the severity of the effects of hazards on people and property. Mitigation actions are both short-term and long-term activities that reduce the cause or occurrence of hazards; reduce exposure to hazards; or reduce effects of hazards through various means to include preparedness, response and recovery measures.

This plan update applies to all local agencies, boards, commissions, and departments assigned mitigation responsibilities, and to others as designated by the Tallapoosa County Commission or Director of the Tallapoosa County Emergency Management Agency.

The Tallapoosa County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update was prepared in compliance with Public Law 106-390, *Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000*, as amended. This plan update implements hazard mitigation measures intended to eliminate or reduce the effects of future disasters throughout Tallapoosa County, and was developed in a joint and cooperative venture by members of the Tallapoosa County Hazard Mitigation Planning.

Tallapoosa County will comply with all applicable state and federal statutes and regulations in effect with respect to the periods for which it receives grant funding, in compliance with 44 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 13.11c. Tallapoosa County will amend its plan whenever necessary to reflect changes in local/state and/or federal laws and statutes as required in 44 CFR, 13.11d. At a minimum, the Tallapoosa County EMA will review and if necessary, update the plan every five years from the date of approval in accordance with 44 CFR, 201.6 (5) (d) (3) in order to continue program eligibility.

As the Director of the Tallapoosa County Emergency Management Agency, I hereby adopt this plan update in accordance to the powers delegated to me and accept this plan update for implementation in order to protect the lives and property of the citizens of Tallapoosa County, Alabama.

Date

Jason Moran, Director
Tallapoosa County Emergency Management Agency

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County of Tallapoosa

2016 Tallapoosa County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Resolution of Adoption

WHEREAS, the Tallapoosa County Hazard Mitigation Plan has been updated in accordance with FEMA requirements at 44 C.F.R. 201.6; and

WHEREAS, the County of Tallapoosa participated in the updating of a multi-jurisdictional plan, Tallapoosa County Hazard Mitigation Plan; and

WHEREAS, the County of Tallapoosa is a local unit of government that has afforded the citizens an opportunity to comment and provide input in the plan and the actions in the plan; and

WHEREAS, the County of Tallapoosa has reviewed the plan and affirms that the plan will be updated no less than every five years.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the County Commission that the County of Tallapoosa adopts the 2016 Tallapoosa County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update, and resolves to execute the actions in the plan.

ADOPTED, this _____ day of _____, 2016 at the meeting of the County Commission.

T. C. Coley, District 1, Tallapoosa County Commission

Steven Robinson, District 2, Tallapoosa County Commission

John McKelvey, District 3, Tallapoosa County Commission

Emma Jean Thweatt, District 4, Tallapoosa County Commission

George Carleton, Jr., District 5, Tallapoosa County Commission

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City of Alexander City
2016 Tallapoosa County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Resolution of Adoption

WHEREAS, the Tallapoosa County Hazard Mitigation Plan has been updated in accordance with FEMA requirements at 44 C.F.R. 201.6; and

WHEREAS, the City of Alexander City participated in the updating of a multi-jurisdictional plan, Tallapoosa County Hazard Mitigation Plan; and

WHEREAS, the City of Alexander City is a local unit of government that has afforded the citizens an opportunity to comment and provide input in the plan and the actions in the plan; and

WHEREAS, the City of Alexander City has reviewed the plan and affirms that the plan will be updated no less than every five years.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council that the City of Alexander City adopts the 2016 Tallapoosa County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update, and resolves to execute the actions in the plan.

ADOPTED, this _____ day of _____, 2016 at the meeting of the City Council.

Mayor, City of Alexander City

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Town of Camp Hill

2016 Tallapoosa County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Resolution of Adoption

WHEREAS, the Tallapoosa County Hazard Mitigation Plan has been updated in accordance with FEMA requirements at 44 C.F.R. 201.6; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Camp Hill participated in the updating of a multi-jurisdictional plan, Tallapoosa County Hazard Mitigation Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Camp Hill is a local unit of government that has afforded the citizens an opportunity to comment and provide input in the plan and the actions in the plan; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Camp Hill has reviewed the plan and affirms that the plan will be updated no less than every five years.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Town Council that the Town of Camp Hill adopts the 2016 Tallapoosa County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update, and resolves to execute the actions in the plan.

ADOPTED, this _____ day of _____, 2016 at the meeting of the Town Council.

Mayor, Town of Camp Hill

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City of Dadeville

2016 Tallapoosa County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Resolution of Adoption

WHEREAS, the Tallapoosa County Hazard Mitigation Plan has been updated in accordance with FEMA requirements at 44 C.F.R. 201.6; and

WHEREAS, the City of Dadeville participated in the updating of a multi-jurisdictional plan, Tallapoosa County Hazard Mitigation Plan; and

WHEREAS, the City of Dadeville is a local unit of government that has afforded the citizens an opportunity to comment and provide input in the plan and the actions in the plan; and

WHEREAS, the City of Dadeville has reviewed the plan and affirms that the plan will be updated no less than every five years.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council that the City of Dadeville adopts the 2016 Tallapoosa County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update, and resolves to execute the actions in the plan.

ADOPTED, this _____ day of _____, 2016 at the meeting of the City Council.

Mayor, City of Dadeville

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Town of Daviston

2016 Tallapoosa County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Resolution of Adoption

WHEREAS, the Tallapoosa County Hazard Mitigation Plan has been updated in accordance with FEMA requirements at 44 C.F.R. 201.6; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Daviston participated in the updating of a multi-jurisdictional plan, Tallapoosa County Hazard Mitigation Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Daviston is a local unit of government that has afforded the citizens an opportunity to comment and provide input in the plan and the actions in the plan; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Daviston has reviewed the plan and affirms that the plan will be updated no less than every five years.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Town Council that the Town of Daviston adopts the 2016 Tallapoosa County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update, and resolves to execute the actions in the plan.

ADOPTED, this _____ day of _____, 2016 at the meeting of the Town Council.

Mayor, Town of Daviston

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Town of Goldville

2016 Tallapoosa County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Resolution of Adoption

WHEREAS, the Tallapoosa County Hazard Mitigation Plan has been updated in accordance with FEMA requirements at 44 C.F.R. 201.6; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Goldville participated in the updating of a multi-jurisdictional plan, Tallapoosa County Hazard Mitigation Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Goldville is a local unit of government that has afforded the citizens an opportunity to comment and provide input in the plan and the actions in the plan; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Goldville has reviewed the plan and affirms that the plan will be updated no less than every five years.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Town Council that the Town of Goldville adopts the 2016 Tallapoosa County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update, and resolves to execute the actions in the plan.

ADOPTED, this _____ day of _____, 2016 at the meeting of the Town Council.

Mayor, Town of Goldville

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Town of Jackson's Gap
2016 Tallapoosa County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Resolution of Adoption

WHEREAS, the Tallapoosa County Hazard Mitigation Plan has been updated in accordance with FEMA requirements at 44 C.F.R. 201.6; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Jackson's Gap participated in the updating of a multi-jurisdictional plan, Tallapoosa County Hazard Mitigation Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Jackson's Gap is a local unit of government that has afforded the citizens an opportunity to comment and provide input in the plan and the actions in the plan; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Jackson's Gap has reviewed the plan and affirms that the plan will be updated no less than every five years.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Town Council that the Town of Jackson's Gap adopts the 2016 Tallapoosa County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update, and resolves to execute the actions in the plan.

ADOPTED, this _____ day of _____, 2016 at the meeting of the Town Council.

Mayor, Town of Jackson's Gap

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Town of New Site

2016 Tallapoosa County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Resolution of Adoption

WHEREAS, the Tallapoosa County Hazard Mitigation Plan has been updated in accordance with FEMA requirements at 44 C.F.R. 201.6; and

WHEREAS, the Town of New Site participated in the updating of a multi-jurisdictional plan, Tallapoosa County Hazard Mitigation Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Town of New Site is a local unit of government that has afforded the citizens an opportunity to comment and provide input in the plan and the actions in the plan; and

WHEREAS, the Town of New Site has reviewed the plan and affirms that the plan will be updated no less than every five years.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Town Council that the Town of New Site adopts the 2016 Tallapoosa County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update, and resolves to execute the actions in the plan.

ADOPTED, this _____ day of _____, 2016 at the meeting of the Town Council.

Mayor, Town of New Site

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City of Tallassee

2016 Tallapoosa County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Resolution of Adoption

WHEREAS, the Tallapoosa County Hazard Mitigation Plan has been updated in accordance with FEMA requirements at 44 C.F.R. 201.6; and

WHEREAS, the City of Tallassee participated in the updating of a multi-jurisdictional plan, Tallapoosa County Hazard Mitigation Plan; and

WHEREAS, the City of Tallassee is a local unit of government that has afforded the citizens an opportunity to comment and provide input in the plan and the actions in the plan; and

WHEREAS, the City of Tallassee has reviewed the plan and affirms that the plan will be updated no less than every five years.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council that the City of Tallassee adopts the 2016 Tallapoosa County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update, and resolves to execute the actions in the plan.

ADOPTED, this _____ day of _____, 2016 at the meeting of the City Council.

Mayor, City of Tallassee

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Tallapoosa County Board of Education
2016 Tallapoosa County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Resolution of Adoption

WHEREAS, the Tallapoosa County Hazard Mitigation Plan has been updated in accordance with FEMA requirements at 44 C.F.R. 201.6; and

WHEREAS, the Tallapoosa County Board of Education participated in the updating of a multi-jurisdictional plan, Tallapoosa County Hazard Mitigation Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Tallapoosa County Board of Education is a local unit of government that has afforded the citizens an opportunity to comment and provide input in the plan and the actions in the plan; and

WHEREAS, the Tallapoosa County Board of Education has reviewed the plan and affirms that the plan will be updated no less than every five years.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board that the Tallapoosa County Board of Education adopts the 2016 Tallapoosa County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update, and resolves to execute the actions in the plan.

ADOPTED, this _____ day of _____, 2016 at the meeting of the Tallapoosa County Board of Education.

Superintendent, Tallapoosa County Board of Education

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Alex City Board of Education

2016 Tallapoosa County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Resolution of Adoption

WHEREAS, the Tallapoosa County Hazard Mitigation Plan has been updated in accordance with FEMA requirements at 44 C.F.R. 201.6; and

WHEREAS, the Alex City Board of Education participated in the updating of a multi-jurisdictional plan, Tallapoosa County Hazard Mitigation Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Alex City Board of Education is a local unit of government that has afforded the citizens an opportunity to comment and provide input in the plan and the actions in the plan; and

WHEREAS, the Alex City Board of Education has reviewed the plan and affirms that the plan will be updated no less than every five years.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board that the Alex City Board of Education adopts the 2016 Tallapoosa County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update, and resolves to execute the actions in the plan.

ADOPTED, this _____ day of _____, 2016 at the meeting of the Alex City Board of Education.

Superintendent, Alex City Board of Education