OFFICIAL MINUTES OF THE OXFORD MAYOR AND COUNCIL MEETING
Oxford Mayor and Council Regular Meeting
Monday, February 7, 2022 – 7:00 PM
Via Teleconference

Meeting Recording Available at https://youtu.be/5Wo8Tp7r8bU

ELECTED OFFICIALS PRESENT:
David Eady – Mayor
George Holt – Councilmember
Jeff Wearing – Councilmember
Laura McCanless – Councilmember
Mike Ready – Councilmember
Jim Windham – Councilmember
Lynn Bohanan – Councilmember

APPOINTED/STAFF PRESENT:
Bill Andrew – City Manager
Marcia Brooks – City Clerk/Treasurer
Mark Anglin – Police Chief
Jody Reid – Utilities/Maint. Supervisor
C. David Strickland – City Attorney

OTHERS PRESENT: Art Vinson, Charlie Williams

1. Call to order: Hon. David S. Eady, Mayor

2. Invocation – Rev. Charlie Williams, Mt. Zion First Baptist Church

3. Agenda Adoption (Attachment A)
Motion to adopt agenda – Jeff Wearing
Second – Laura McCanless
Approved unanimously 7/0

4. **Consent Agenda** (Attachment B)
   a. Minutes of the Regular Session February 7, 2022
   b. Minutes of the Work Session February 21, 2022
   c. Minutes of the Special Called Work Session February 25, 2022

Motion to approve Consent Agenda – Jeff Wearing
Second – Laura McCanless
Approved unanimously 7/0

5. **Mayor's Announcements**

- Mayor Eady and Bill Andrew will be meeting with Newton County Commission Chairman Marcellus Baines to discuss new agreements for LOST and SPLOST
- The first meeting to kick off planning for the Oxford July 4th Parade will be held this Thursday (March 10th) from 6:00 p.m. to 7 p.m.

6. **Citizen Concerns**

Charlie Williams provided an update on the Oxford Relief Center. He stated that they have served over 2,800 people since the initiative began. He thanked Rust Chapel United Methodist Church, Allen Memorial United Methodist Church, Oxford Baptist Church, and Journey Church for their support in this endeavor. Mayor Eady thanked him on behalf of the City Council and the Oxford community for leading up this project

7. **Request to Contract with Officers Mobley and Johnson for Evidence Room Audit** (Attachment C)
Motion to approve – Laura McCanless
Second – George Holt
Approved unanimously 7/0

8. **New Body Cameras recommended for the Oxford Police Department** (Attachment D)
Motion to approve – Jim Windham
Second – Jeff Wearing
Approved unanimously 7/0
Initial payment to be paid from SPLOST funds allocated for Public Safety. Remaining payments will be built into future budgets.

9. **Adoption of the Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan** (Attachment E)
Motion to approve – Laura McCanless
Second – Mike Ready
Approved unanimously 7/0

10. **Invoices** (Attachment F)
No votes taken.

11. **City Clerk Compensation – Consider an increase of 14.1% in the annual salary of the City Clerk**
Motion to approve – Laura McCanless
Second – Lynn Bohanan
Approved unanimously 7/0

12. **Executive Session**
None.

13. **Adjourn** 7:15 p.m.
Motion – Jeff Wearing
Second – Lynn Bohanan
Approved unanimously 7/0

Respectfully Submitted,

Marcia Brooks
City Clerk/Treasurer

DRAFT MINUTES OF THE OXFORD MAYOR AND COUNCIL MEETING
Oxford Mayor and Council Regular Meeting
Monday, February 7, 2022 – 7:00 PM
Via Teleconference
DRAFT

Meeting Recording Available at https://youtu.be/5Wo8Tp7r8bU

ELECTED OFFICIALS PRESENT:
David Eady – Mayor
George Holt – Councilmember
Jeff Wearing – Councilmember
Laura McCanless – Councilmember
Mike Ready – Councilmember
Jim Windham – Councilmember
Lynn Bohanan – Councilmember

APPOINTED/STAFF PRESENT:
Bill Andrew – City Manager
Marcia Brooks – City Clerk/Treasurer
Mark Anglin – Police Chief
Jody Reid – Utilities/Maint. Supervisor
C. David Strickland – City Attorney

OTHERS PRESENT: Art Vinson, Charlie Williams

1. Call to order: Hon. David S. Eady, Mayor

2. Invocation – Rev. Charlie Williams, Mt. Zion First Baptist Church

3. Agenda Adoption (Attachment A)
Motion to adopt agenda – Jeff Wearing
Second – Laura McCanless
Approved unanimously 7/0

4. **Consent Agenda** (Attachment B)
   a. Minutes of the Regular Session February 7, 2022
   b. Minutes of the Work Session February 21, 2022
   c. Minutes of the Special Called Work Session February 25, 2022

Motion to approve Consent Agenda – Jeff Wearing
Second – Laura McCanless
Approved unanimously 7/0

5. **Mayor's Announcements**

- Mayor Eady and Bill Andrew will be meeting with Newton County Commission Chairman Marcellus Baines to discuss new agreements for LOST and SPLOST
- The first meeting to kick off planning for the Oxford July 4th Parade will be held this Thursday (March 10th) from 6:00 p.m. to 7 p.m.

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Charlie Williams provided an update on the Oxford Relief Center. He stated that they have served over 2,800 people since the initiative began. He thanked Rust Chapel United Methodist Church, Allen Memorial United Methodist Church, Oxford Baptist Church, and Journey Church for their support in this endeavor. Mayor Eady thanked him on behalf of the City Council and the Oxford community for leading up this project

7. **Request to Contract with Officers Mobley and Johnson for Evidence Room Audit** (Attachment C)
Motion to approve – Laura McCanless
Second – George Holt
Approved unanimously 7/0

8. **New Body Cameras recommended for the Oxford Police Department** (Attachment D)
Motion to approve – Jim Windham
Second – Jeff Wearing
Approved unanimously 7/0
Initial payment to be paid from SPLOST funds allocated for Public Safety. Remaining payments will be built into future budgets.

9. **Adoption of the Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan** (Attachment E)
Motion to approve – Laura McCanless
Second – Mike Ready
Approved unanimously 7/0

10. **Invoices** (Attachment F)
No votes taken.

11. **City Clerk Compensation – Consider an increase of 14.1% in the annual salary of the City Clerk**
Motion to approve – Laura McCanless
Second – Lynn Bohanan
Approved unanimously 7/0

12. **Executive Session**
None.

13. **Adjourn** 7:15 p.m.
Motion – Jeff Wearing
Second – Lynn Bohanan
Approved unanimously 7/0

Respectfully Submitted,

Marcia Brooks
City Clerk/Treasurer

Oxford Mayor and Council
Regular Session
Monday, March 7, 2022 – 7:00 P.M.
Via Teleconference
Agenda

1. Call to Order, Mayor David S. Eady

2. Invocation

3. Motion to accept the Agenda for the March 7, 2022 Mayor and Council Regular Meeting.

4. **CONSENT AGENDA**
   a. *Minutes of the Regular Session February 7, 2022
   b. *Minutes of the Work Session February 21, 2022
   c. *Minutes of the Special Called Work Session February 25, 2022

5. Mayor's Announcements

6. Citizen Concerns

7. ***Request to Contract with Officers Mobley and Johnson for Evidence Room Audit –** The Service Providers will assist with conducting an audit and inventory of the Police Property and Evidence Room in the City of Oxford Police Department. Services will be performed under the supervision of personnel of the City of Oxford Police Department. The cost is $25/hour for each officer and is not to exceed 20 hours, for a total potential cost of $1,000.

8. ***New Body Cameras recommended for the Oxford Police Department –** Chief Anglin is concerned about several issues with the current body camera system and would like to discuss a change in equipment (see attached 008 Body Camera Request for detailed budget information).

9. **Adoption of the Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan** – In order to qualify for emergency relief funds in the event of a disaster, communities are required to adopt a current Hazard Mitigation Plan. The attached plan has been reviewed by staff with Newton County Emergency Management officials.

10. ***Invoices –** Council will review the city's recently paid invoices over $1,000

11. **City Clerk Compensation** – Consider an increase of 14.1% in the annual salary of the City Clerk.

12. **Executive Session**

13. Adjourn

*Attachments

DRAFT MINUTES OF THE OXFORD MAYOR AND COUNCIL MEETING
Oxford Mayor and Council Regular Meeting
Monday, February 7, 2022 – 7:00 PM
Via Teleconference
DRAFT
Meeting Recording Available at
https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCatIP9h21Eyp0LkbkfVjNJQ

ELECTED OFFICIALS PRESENT:
David Eady – Mayor
George Holt – Councilmember
Jeff Wearing – Councilmember
Laura McCanless – Councilmember
Avis Williams – Councilmember
Jim Windham – Councilmember
Lynn Bohanan – Councilmember

APPOINTED/STAFF PRESENT:
Bill Andrew – City Manager
Marcia Brooks – City Clerk/Treasurer
C. David Strickland – City Attorney

1. Call to order: Hon. David S. Eady, Mayor

2. Invocation – Rev. Beverly Casstevens, Allen Memorial United Methodist Church

3. Agenda Adoption
Motion to adopt agenda – Mike Ready
Second – Jeff Wearing
Approved unanimously 7/0

4. Consent Agenda
   a. Minutes of the Work Session December 20, 2021
   b. Minutes of the Regular Session January 3, 2022
   c. Minutes of the Work Session January 17, 2022

Motion to approve Consent Agenda – Mike Ready
Second – Jeff Wearing
Approved unanimously 7/0

5. Mayor's Announcements
Mayor Eady announced that the Friends of Trees Award will be presented along with the Arbor Day Proclamation.

6. Citizen Concerns
None.

7. Approve Annual Arbor Day Proclamation
Motion to approve – Laura McCanless
Second – Mike Ready
Approved unanimously 7/0
The Friends of Trees Award was presented to Goldie Emerson.

8. Approve Proclamation Acknowledging the Passing of Timothy K. "TK" Adams
Motion to approve – Jeff Wearing
Second – Lynn Bohanan
Approved unanimously 7/0

9. Approve Estimated 20% Match for ARC Living Centers Initiative Application ($37,000)
Motion to approve – Mike Ready
Second – Jeff Wearing
Approved unanimously 7/0

10. Approve One-Year Agreement with the Oxford Historical Cemetery Association and Associated Vendor for Landscape Maintenance
Motion to approve – Jeff Wearing
Second – Laura McCanless
Approved unanimously 7/0

11. Approve 14.1% Increase in Hourly Pay Rate for all Hourly-Paid City Staff
Motion to approve – Mike Ready
Second – Laura McCanless
Motion carried 6/1 with Jim Windham voting Nay

11. Invoices >=$1000
No votes taken.

12. Executive Session
Real estate acquisition matters were discussed.

The City Council entered Executive Session at 7:21 p.m. and exited Executive Session at 9:02 p.m.

13. Adjourn 9:03 p.m.
Motion – Laura McCanless
Second – Jim Windham
Approved unanimously 7/0

DRAFT MINUTES OF THE OXFORD MAYOR AND COUNCIL MEETING
WORK SESSION
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 2022 – 6:30 PM
VIA TELECONFERENCE
DRAFT
Meeting Recording Available at
https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCatIP9h21Eyp0LkbkfVjNJQ

ELECTED OFFICIALS PRESENT:
David Eady – Mayor
George Holt – Councilmember
Lynn Bohanan – Councilmember
Laura McCanless – Councilmember
Mike Ready – Councilmember
Jim Windham – Councilmember
Jeff Wearing – Councilmember

STAFF PRESENT:
Marcia Brooks – City Clerk/Treasurer
Stacey Mullen – Deputy City Clerk
Bill Andrew – City Manager
Mark Anglin – Police Chief
Jody Reid – Utilities/Maintenance Supervisor

OTHERS PRESENT: Cheryl Ready, Art Vinson, Theresa Eady

Agenda (Attachment A)

1. **Mayor's Announcements**
   Motion to amend agenda to include invasive species removal proposal – Laura McCanless
   Second – Jeff Wearing
   Approved unanimously (7/0)

2. **Committee Reports**
   The Trees, Parks and Recreation Board, Planning Commission, Downtown Development Authority, and Sustainability Committee reported on recent activities.

   a. Trees, Parks and Recreation Board
      Proposal to hire company for invasive species plant removal – Mike Ready and Laura McCanless expressed support for the project. Request will be voted on in March regular session.

      Cheryl Ready and Jeff Wearing announced plans to complete work on the George Street Park fence on March 19, 2022 beginning at 9:00 a.m. Marcia Brooks will post a request on social media for volunteers.

b. Sustainability Committee – Laura McCanless advised the committee is working on the Streets and Trails Plan. An update on the GOSP Grant will be provided at the next meeting.

c. Planning Commission – Bill Andrew reported on decisions made and items discussed at the last meeting.

d. Downtown Development Authority – A Special Called Meeting was held on February 17, 2022 to review RFPs. Historical Concepts was selected to create a conceptual plan for the downtown area.

e. Committee on Race – This committee will be reconstituted soon. Mayor Eady will be meeting soon with Dean Hicks at Oxford College to discuss the Twin Memorials initiative.

3. **Discussion on City's Plans to Celebrate July 4th** (Attachment B)
City Council members agreed that a July 4th event will be held in 2022. James Windham and Mike Ready volunteered to serve on the event committee. Marcia Brooks will post a notice on social media requesting participants from the community to serve on the committee.

4. **Request to Contract with Officers Mobley and Johnson for Evidence Room Audit** (Attachment C)
There was consensus among City Council members to approve the request provided that adequate funds are available in the budget. Bill Andrew and Marcia Brooks will confirm. Request will be voted on in March regular session.

5. **Request for the City Council to Consider the Outfitting of an Oxford Bike Patrol** (Attachment C)
Chief Anglin would like to use SPLOST funds to implement this problem as a community policing initiative. He anticipates being able to save some money from updated quotes on the vehicle and radios previously planned for under the SPLOST funds. Several City Council members expressed interest in this request. Jim Windham requested that Chief Anglin compare the cost of electric bicycles to regular bicycles.

   Chief Anglin informed the City Council of red-light cameras at no cost to the City as a possible revenue stream and as a speeding deterrent.

6. **Presentation of Whatcoat Street Traffic Count** (Attachment D)
This data will be used by the Downtown Development Authority as they proceed with their concept plans.

7. **New Body Cameras Recommended for the Oxford Police Department** (Attachment E)
Chief Anglin is requesting to use SPLOST funds to purchase new cameras. He feels this purchase cannot wait for implementation of the new budget. The City recently signed a contract with Axon for cloud storage of body camera footage. The proposal is

for purchasing body cameras from Axon for an increase in cost over five years of $15,939,60. Request will be voted on in March regular session.

8. **Contract with Condrey & Associates for a Compensation Study** (Attachment F)
   Laura McCanless and Mike Ready were in favor of proceeding with the contract now since the Carl Vinson Institute has cancelled their contract. They feel it is important to have the information for budget development. George Holt and Jeff Wearing did not feel there is any rush to have the study completed since all classified employees have just received a 14.1% pay increase. Mr. Holt recommended putting this item in the FY 2023 budget proposal. This item will not be included on the Regular Session agenda for March.

9. **Consideration of National Green Building Standards for the Oxford Building Code** (Attachment G)
   Mayor Eady requested that Bill Andrew check with Bureau Veritas to see if there are any procedural issues the City should consider before adoption.

10. **Adoption of the Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan** (Attachment H)
    There was consensus among City Council members to approve the request provided that adequate funds are available in the budget. Bill Andrew and Marcia Brooks will confirm. Request will be voted on in March regular session.

11. **Other Business**
    None.

12. **Work Session Meeting Review**

13. **Executive Session**
    None.

14. **Adjourn**
    The meeting was adjourned by Mayor Eady at 9:41 p.m.

Respectfully Submitted,

Marcia Brooks
City Clerk/Treasurer

DRAFT MINUTES OF THE OXFORD MAYOR AND COUNCIL MEETING
SPECIAL CALLED WORK SESSION
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 2022 – 1:00 PM
CITY HALL
DRAFT

ELECTED OFFICIALS PRESENT:
David Eady – Mayor
George Holt – Councilmember
Lynn Bohanan – Councilmember
Laura McCanless – Councilmember
Mike Ready – Councilmember
Jim Windham – Councilmember
Jeff Wearing – Councilmember

STAFF PRESENT:
Marcia Brooks – City Clerk/Treasurer
Bill Andrew – City Manager
Mark Anglin – Police Chief
Larry Westmoreland – Police Lt.
Jody Reid – Utilities/Maintenance Supervisor

OTHERS PRESENT: Asher Dozier and Serra Hall (Newton County Industrial Development Authority), Mike McQuaide, Avis Williams, Juanita Carson, Judy Greer, Theresa Eady

Agenda (Attachment A)

1. **Mayor's Announcements**

2. **Discussion on Further Development In and Around Oxford – Serra Hall and Asher Dozier**

3. **Other Business**

4. **Work Session Meeting Review**

5. **Executive Session**
   None.

6. **Adjourn**
   The meeting was adjourned by Mayor Eady at 4:45 p.m.

Respectfully Submitted,

Marcia Brooks
City Clerk/Treasurer

CITY OF OXFORD
POLICE DEPARTMENT

BIRTHPLACE OF EMORY UNIVERSITY

Mark A. Anglin
Chief of Police

February 13, 2022

Mayor Eady,

I am requesting the assistance of two employees from the Covington Police Department Property and Evidence Room to assist with the audit and inventory of our Police Property and Evidence Room. The property room has been neglected for many years. Property that should have been destroyed in 2001 and later is still awaiting destruction. Currently there are several drug boxes with copious amounts of marijuana (less than an ounce) and burned marijuana cigarettes. The marijuana is causing a strong stench within the police department and is quite nauseating to some.

We are mandated by law to dispose of property after 90 days excluding trial evidence that is upcoming.

TITLE 17 - CRIMINAL PROCEDURE
CHAPTER 5 - SEARCHES AND SEIZURES
ARTICLE 3 - DISPOSITION OF PROPERTY SEIZED
§ 17-5-54 - Disposition of personal property in custody of law enforcement agency
O.C.G.A. 17-5-54 (2021)
17-5-54. Disposition of personal property in custody of law enforcement agency

Once the audit and inventory are completed, I will then have to obtain a Superior Court Order to have the items destroyed, this alone will be time consuming on my part and that of the judge who will have to review all the orders before signing. I expect some backlash over this serious neglect of duty on behalf of the police department. I am requesting the service of two certified evidence technicians from the Covington Police Department, Joe Mobley and Christina Johnson, to assist with this matter. The audit and inventory will be directly supervised by myself and will have to take place on the weekend and some weeknights. The rate for the services will be $25.00 per hour each for the technicians with a maximum of 20 hours. I have attached photos to this request.

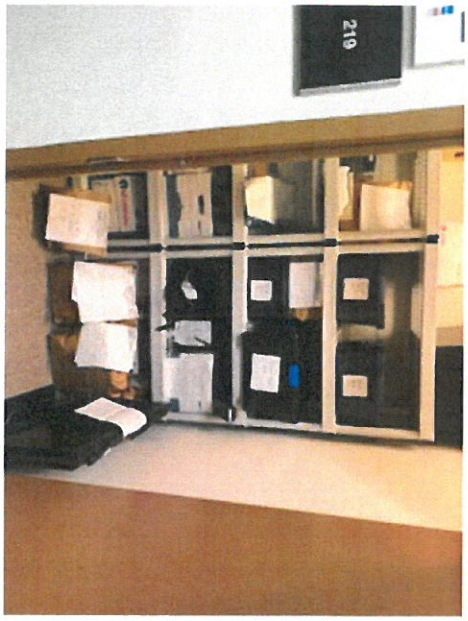
Thank you and the council for considering this request.

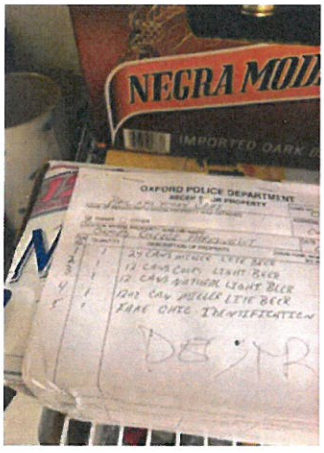
Respectfully,

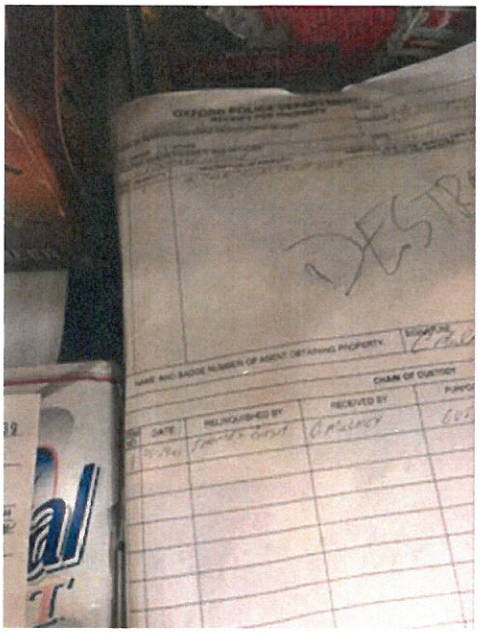
Mark Anglin

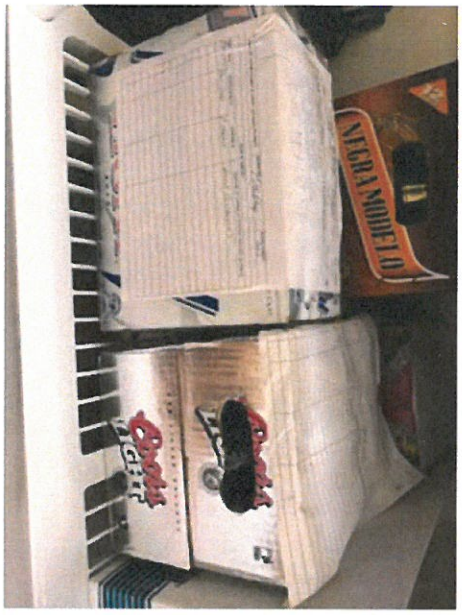


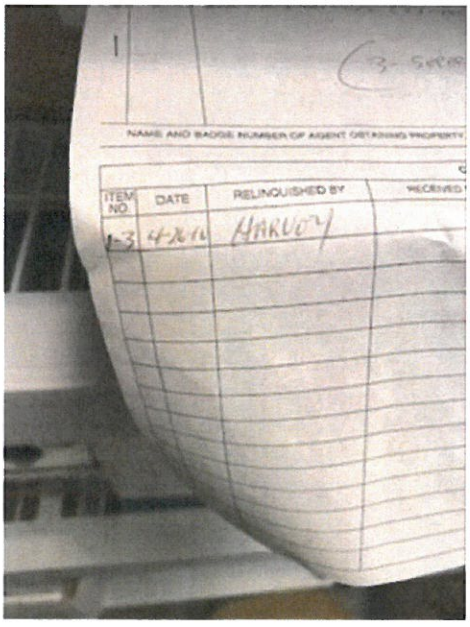


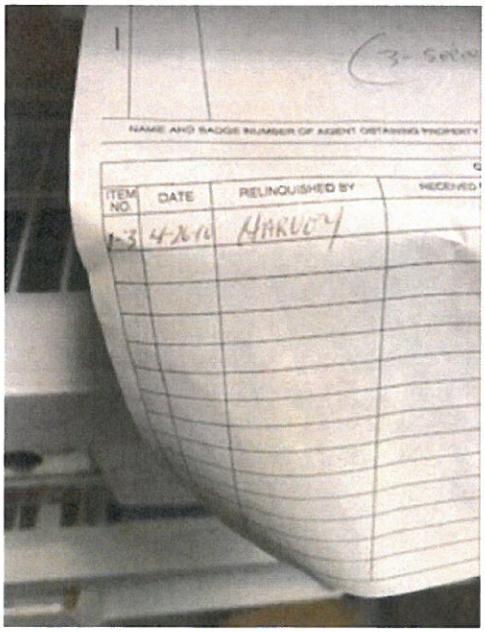

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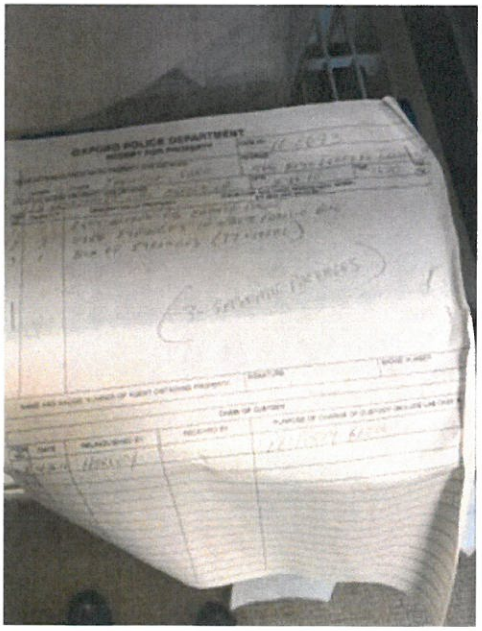

NEGRA MOD
IMPORTED DARK
OXFORD POLICE DEPARTMENT


OXFORD POLICE DEPARTMENT
NAME AND BADGE NUMBER OF AGENT OBTAINING PROPERTY
CHAIN OF CUSTODY
ITEM NO.
DATE
RELINQUISHED BY
RECEIVED BY


NEGRA MODELO


NAME AND BADGE NUMBER OF AGENT OBTAINING PROPERTY
ITEM NO.
DATE
RELINQUISHED BY
1-3
4-X-11
HARVEY


NAME AND BADGE NUMBER OF AGENT OBTAINING PROPERTY
ITEM NO.
DATE
RELINQUISHED BY
1-3
4-X-11
HARVEY


OXFORD POLICE DEPARTMENT

NON-PERSONAL SERVICES CONTRACT

Independent Service Provider Agreement

This Agreement is made effective as of this date _____ by and between the City of Oxford, 110 West Clark Street, Oxford, Georgia 30054, and **Christina Johnson, 13183 Harland Drive, NE, Covington, GA 30014**. In this Agreement, the party who is contracting to receive the services shall be referred to as "the City of Oxford", and the party who will be providing the services shall be referred to as "Service Provider".

Therefore, the parties agree as follows:

1. **DESCRIPTION OF SERVICES**.
The Service Provider will assist with conducting an audit and inventory of the Police Property and Evidence Room in the City of Oxford Police Department. Services will be performed under the supervision of personnel of the City of Oxford Police Department.

2. **PAYMENT**. The City of Oxford will pay compensation to Service Provider for the services based on: **Hourly Rate** of $**25.00 per hour for a maximum of twenty (20) hours**. Compensation shall be payable upon completion of services of Service Provider and approval by the City of Oxford Chief of Police. Compensation shall be payable the first of the month following the month work was performed for hourly rate. The City of Oxford Chief of Police shall submit a request for payment on behalf of the Service Provider including an itemization of hours worked.

3. **WARRANTY**. The standard of care for all professional services performed or furnished by Service Provider under this Agreement will be the skill and care used by members of Service Provider's profession practicing under similar circumstances at the same time and in the same locality. Service Provider makes no warranties, express or implied, under this Agreement or otherwise, in connection with Service Provider's services.

4. **RELATIONSHIP OF PARTIES**. Service Provider is an independent Service Provider and neither Service Provider, Contractors employed by the Service Provider (if any), nor any of their agents are employees of the City of Oxford. Service Provider is responsible for the direction and supervision of its employees and Contractors and shall promptly remove any personnel who are not adhering to the terms of this Agreement. The City of Oxford will **not** provide fringe benefits, including health insurance, paid vacation, overtime, or any other employee benefit for the benefit of Service Provider. Service Provider shall purchase and maintain insurance for claims under workers' or workmen's compensation acts and other employee benefit acts, claims for damages because of bodily injury, including death, and from claims for damages, other than to work itself, to property which may arise out of or result from the Service Provider's operation under this Contract, whether such operations be by himself or by any Sub-Service Provider or anyone directly or indirectly employed by any of them. This insurance shall be written by a company or companies approved by the City of Oxford, and for not less than One Million Dollars, ($1,000,000.00) of General Liability. Certificates of such insurance shall be

filed with the City of Oxford prior to the commencement of the Work and upon the City of Oxford's request shall name same as an additional insured.

5. **INDEMNITY**. To the fullest extent permitted by law, Service Provider shall indemnify the City of Oxford, its officers, directors, partners, employees, and representatives from and against all losses, damages, and judgments arising from claims by third parties, including reasonable attorneys' fees and expenses recoverable under applicable law, but only to the extent they are found to be caused by a negligent act, error, or omission of Service Provider or Service Provider's officers, directors, members, partners, agents, employees, or subconsultants in the performance of services under this Agreement.

6. **LIENS AND LIEN WAIVERS**. Service Provider shall, if any lien be filed against the City of Oxford's property arising from the work under this Agreement, immediately cause such lien to be discharged of record by payment or bond. Service Provider agrees to execute and have all Sub-Service Providers and Suppliers execute "Interim Waiver and Release Upon, Payment" and "Unconditional. Waiver and Release Upon, Final Payment", copies of which are attached hereto as exhibits.

7. **TERM/TERMINATION**. This Agreement shall be effective for six months from the effective date of this agreement. This agreement may be terminated by either party prior to the expiration of the term.

8. **GOVERNING LAW.** This Agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the substantive laws of the State of Georgia (excluding Choice of Law provisions). In performance of this Agreement, Service Provider will comply with all requirements of applicable state and local law, regulations and ordinances. Service Provider also agrees to abide by all) applicable rules and regulations of the City of Oxford.

9. **ENTIRE AGREEMENT**. This agreement contains the entire agreement of the parties, and there are no other promises or conditions in any other agreement whether oral or written.

10. **SEVERABILITY**. If any provisions of this agreement shall be held to be invalid or unenforceable for any reason, the remaining provisions shall continue to be valid and enforceable, but that by limiting such provision it would become valid and enforceable, then such provision shall be deemed to be written, construed, and enforced as so limited.

City of Oxford

By: _____
David Eady, Mayor

Attest: _____
Bill Andrew, City Manager

Date: _____

Christina Johnson

By: _____
Christina Johnson

Date: _____

NON-PERSONAL SERVICES CONTRACT

Independent Service Provider Agreement

This Agreement is made effective as of this date _____ by and between the City of Oxford, 110 West Clark Street, Oxford, Georgia 30054, and **Joe Mobley, 13183 Harland Drive, NE, Covington, GA 30014**. In this Agreement, the party who is contracting to receive the services shall be referred to as "the City of Oxford", and the party who will be providing the services shall be referred to as "Service Provider".

Therefore, the parties agree as follows:

1. **DESCRIPTION OF SERVICES**.
The Service Provider will assist with conducting an audit and inventory of the Police Property and Evidence Room in the City of Oxford Police Department. Services will be performed under the supervision of personnel of the City of Oxford Police Department.

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3. **WARRANTY**. The standard of care for all professional services performed or furnished by Service Provider under this Agreement will be the skill and care used by members of Service Provider's profession practicing under similar circumstances at the same time and in the same locality. Service Provider makes no warranties, express or implied, under this Agreement or otherwise, in connection with Service Provider's services.

4. **RELATIONSHIP OF PARTIES**. Service Provider is an independent Service Provider and neither Service Provider, Contractors employed by the Service Provider (if any), nor any of their agents are employees of the City of Oxford. Service Provider is responsible for the direction and supervision of its employees and Contractors and shall promptly remove any personnel who are not adhering to the terms of this Agreement. The City of Oxford will **not** provide fringe benefits, including health insurance, paid vacation, overtime, or any other employee benefit for the benefit of Service Provider. Service Provider shall purchase and maintain insurance for claims under workers' or workmen's compensation acts and other employee benefit acts, claims for damages because of bodily injury, including death, and from claims for damages, other than to work itself, to property which may arise out of or result from the Service Provider's operation under this Contract, whether such operations be by himself or by any Sub-Service Provider or anyone directly or indirectly employed by any of them. This insurance shall be written by a company or companies approved by the City of Oxford, and for not less than One Million Dollars, ($1,000,000.00) of General Liability. Certificates of such insurance shall be

filed with the City of Oxford prior to the commencement of the Work and upon the City of Oxford's request shall name same as an additional insured.

5. **INDEMNITY**. To the fullest extent permitted by law, Service Provider shall indemnify the City of Oxford, its officers, directors, partners, employees, and representatives from and against all losses, damages, and judgments arising from claims by third parties, including reasonable attorneys' fees and expenses recoverable under applicable law, but only to the extent they are found to be caused by a negligent act, error, or omission of Service Provider or Service Provider's officers, directors, members, partners, agents, employees, or subconsultants in the performance of services under this Agreement.

6. **LIENS AND LIEN WAIVERS**. Service Provider shall, if any lien be filed against the City of Oxford's property arising from the work under this Agreement, immediately cause such lien to be discharged of record by payment or bond. Service Provider agrees to execute and have all Sub-Service Providers and Suppliers execute "Interim Waiver and Release Upon, Payment" and "Unconditional. Waiver and Release Upon, Final Payment", copies of which are attached hereto as exhibits.

7. **TERM/TERMINATION**. This Agreement shall be effective for six months from the effective date of this agreement. This agreement may be terminated by either party prior to the expiration of the term.

8. **GOVERNING LAW.** This Agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the substantive laws of the State of Georgia (excluding Choice of Law provisions). In performance of this Agreement, Service Provider will comply with all requirements of applicable state and local law, regulations and ordinances. Service Provider also agrees to abide by all) applicable rules and regulations of the City of Oxford.

9. **ENTIRE AGREEMENT**. This agreement contains the entire agreement of the parties, and there are no other promises or conditions in any other agreement whether oral or written.

10. **SEVERABILITY**. If any provisions of this agreement shall be held to be invalid or unenforceable for any reason, the remaining provisions shall continue to be valid and enforceable, but that by limiting such provision it would become valid and enforceable, then such provision shall be deemed to be written, construed, and enforced as so limited.

City of Oxford

By: _____
David Eady, Mayor

Attest: _____
Bill Andrew, City Manager

Date: _____

Joe Mobley

By: _____
Joe Mobley

Date: _____

CHAPTER: 13 - Evidence and Property

EFFECTIVE DATE: 07/01/12 **NUMBER OF PAGES: 14**

REVISED DATE: **DISTRIBUTION: All Employees**

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STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES (S.O.P.)

S.O.P. 13-1 PROPERTY AND EVIDENCE MANAGEMENT

S.O.P. 13-2 VEHICLE INVENTORY / IMPOUND

I. PURPOSE

A. Establish rules for receiving, storing, releasing, and disposing of property seized as evidence and/or property held for safekeeping.

B. Establish rules regarding departmental property and equipment.

C. Establish standard operating procedures for property control.

D. Establish standard operating procedures for the impound/inventory of vehicles.

II. RULES AND REGULATIONS

A. General

1. All property seized as evidence shall be transferred to the control of the Evidence Custodian.

2. All confiscated, found or recovered weapons shall be transferred to the control of the Evidence Custodian, as well as any other items that might be construed as weapons.

3. Any personal property of an arrestee that is evidence or is believed to be evidence of a crime shall be noted in the Arrest Booking Report and secured by the Evidence Custodian.

4. All property removed from any vehicle shall be transferred to the control of the Evidence Custodian and noted in the officer's report.

5. All property found or received by officers shall be transferred to the control of the Evidence Custodian.

B. Transferring Evidence to Court

Evidence required in court for prosecutorial purposes will be released by the Evidence Custodian to the impounding officer/investigating officer for presentation in court. The evidence will be returned to the Evidence Custodian immediately after all legal proceedings have been completed. All evidence shall be returned to the Evidence Custodian in the original tagged packages. If the court retains any of the evidence, the presenting officer will notify the Evidence Custodian so the records can reflect the status of the evidence. The property receipt will be signed by the officer when accepting control of the evidence and by the Evidence Custodian upon its return.

C. Disposition of Property and Evidence

Items being held as evidence or property may be removed or released by one of the following means:

1. Release from Evidence Status to Property: The impounding officer will release evidence to property status as soon as possible after the case has been resolved. When the evidence is released by the impounding officer, it is that

officer's responsibility to notify the owner that he/she has 30 days to claim the property;

2. Court Order: Evidence released by court order shall be from a court of competent jurisdiction. Destruction of contraband will also be carried out by the Evidence Custodian after receipt of a court order;

3. Public Sale: Unclaimed property may be sold under the authority of local governing ordinances;

4. By Conversion to City Use by Court Order; and

5. By Return to the Rightful Owner: Property will be released to the person in whose name the property is listed upon presentation of proper identification. In all cases of found property, the Oxford Police Department reserves the right to secure legal determination before releasing property.

D. Agency Property and Equipment

All equipment must be clean, in good working order and conform to Oxford Police Department specifications. Employees are responsible for the proper care of agency property and of the equipment assigned to them. Should an employee damage or lose agency property, disciplinary action may be taken.

1. Damaged-Inoperative Property or Equipment: Employees shall immediately report to their supervisor any loss of, or damage to, agency property. The supervisor will be notified of any defects or hazardous conditions existing in any agency equipment or property.

2. Care of Oxford Police Department Buildings: Employees shall not mar, alter, or deface any surface in any Oxford Police Department building. No material shall be affixed in any way to any Oxford Police Department equipment without specific consent from the Chief of Police.

3. Notices: Employees shall not mark, alter, or deface any posted notice of the Oxford Police Department. Notices or announcements shall not be posted on bulletin boards without permission of a superior officer. No derogatory notices will be posted at any time.

4. Manuals: All manuals, including this Manual, are considered Oxford Police Department property. Prior to distribution, the manuals should be numbered and recorded in an Oxford Police Department log. All employees who are issued manuals are responsible for their maintenance and will make appropriate changes as directed.

5. Surrender of agency Property: Employees are required to surrender all agency property upon their separation from the Oxford Police Department. Employees who fail to return nonexpendable items will be required to reimburse the Oxford Police Department for the item(s) at fair market value.

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE

ISSUED 07/01/12

S.O.P. 13-1 PROPERTY AND EVIDENCE MANAGEMENT

OCGA §17-5-50 thru 17-5-54

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to outline the procedure of this agency with respect to property, contraband or evidence that is seized. All property with the exception of vehicles will be dealt with under this policy.

II. POLICY

The policy of the Oxford Police Department is to provide for the safekeeping of all property that comes into the possession of the Oxford Police Department. With respect to evidentiary items, the Oxford Police Department shall maintain a proper chain of custody and secure such items in a manner that will ensure that the evidence is available to be admitted at trial.

III. GENERAL PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL EVIDENTIARY ITEMS

A. Members of the Oxford Police Department shall only seize items under the following conditions:

1. An Officer has probable cause to believe that an item is contraband. (Contraband is an item that by its very nature is illegal to possess. e.g. illegal narcotics.)

2. An Officer has probable cause, at the moment of seizure, that the item to be seized is stolen.

3. An Officer has probable cause, at the moment of seizure, to believe that the item is evidence of a crime.

B. When seizing items of value (money/jewelry/precious metals/electronics) the officer shall make a handwritten inventory of the items at the scene of the seizure.

C. In cases where professional expertise is required to make a proper accounting of the property, the commanding officer of the unit shall be notified so that the services of an expert may be obtained.

D. Once an item is seized it shall be transported to police headquarters.

E. The officer who has seized the property shall fill out an Oxford Police Department property form.

F. In cases where the items relate to a criminal investigation all forms necessary for

criminal processing shall be compiled.

G. Evidence shall be properly marked or tagged with the report number, the date of seizure, the arresting officer's name and identification number as well as the suspect's name where applicable.

H. The item shall then be stored in a secure area within the seizing officer's division, which area previously has been previously designated by the commanding officer of that division. The only exception to this provision shall be cases where the case will be charged by a different division or cases where the forensic unit (where applicable) has seized the evidence.

I. In cases where the seizing officer's division will turn a suspect over to a different division for charging, the evidence shall be turned over to the charging division along with the suspect.

J. Once the evidence has been secured, it shall remain in the secure area until such time as the property/evidence room(s) is open so that the evidence can be secured in the property/evidence room(s).

K. Commanding officers shall designate officers who shall be responsible for delivering evidence to and from the property/evidence room.

L. Designated officers shall deliver evidence to the property room where the evidence/property officer will conduct an inventory. This inventory shall be conducted in the presence of the officer making the delivery. Each officer shall initial each item on the property form and sign the bottom of the form indicating that all items on the form are accounted for.

M. If any discrepancies are discovered between items listed on the property form and the items being delivered to the property room, the designated officer shall report this discrepancy, in writing, to his or her commanding officer. The evidence officer shall report the discrepancy, in writing, to his or her direct supervisor.

N. In cases where a discrepancy has been reported, the commanding officer of the unit that held the evidence shall cause an immediate investigation within his or her unit to resolve the discrepancy at issue. If the discrepancy cannot be explained or resolved, the matter shall be turned over to the Internal Affairs Division for further investigation.

IV. EVIDENTIARY NARCOTICS

A. An Officer who seizes drugs shall complete all paperwork that accompanies these arrests. The suspected narcotics should be field tested, where applicable, properly packaged and tagged. The tag should include the report number, defendant's name, date of seizure, and the seizing officer's name. The tagged narcotics along with the property form shall, then be placed into the pass-thru locker or other designated secure area. Copies of all associated paperwork should be included with the evidence.

B. Evidentiary Narcotics

1. Drugs should be removed from unnecessary exterior packaging and a net weight taken and recorded.

2. Evidence should be properly bagged in a self-sealing bag.

3. Incident report shall be typed.

4. Any drugs, as well as money which has been seized shall be logged in a "drug evidence log", and the amount of cash, if any, and any vehicle seized must be recorded.

5. The tagged and bagged narcotics and any cash seized should then be placed in the designated secure area/locker.

6. Each morning the evidence officer will check the designated secure area/locker for evidence. Upon retrieving the evidence, the evidence officer shall initial the "drug evidence log", indicating that he has received the evidence listed in the log. If the evidence officer finds any discrepancy between the "drug evidence log" and the items in the secure area/locker, he shall immediately notify, in writing, his or her supervisor.

7. The evidence officer shall then submit the narcotics evidence to the G.B.I for toxicological examination. A member of that agency will sign a receipt for the evidence.

8. The evidence officer shall maintain the receipt to insure that the chain of custody for the evidence is maintained.

9. Once a toxicology report is received, the evidence custodian shall file the report for use in subsequent criminal prosecution.

10. The evidence custodian shall be responsible for ensuring that narcotics sent for toxicological testing is returned and properly documented as well as stored in the designated area of the evidence room.

11. When the evidence is needed for court, the officer assigned to the case shall notify the evidence officer. The evidence officer shall enter the drug locker and retrieve the evidence. The officer handling the case shall sign and date the "drug

locker log", indicating that he or she has accepted the evidence.

12. When evidence is returned from court, it shall be returned to the custody of the evidence officer who shall initial the "drug locker log", indicating the return of the drugs. The evidence officer shall then return the narcotics to the drug locker. If the evidence officer is unavailable, the officer returning from court shall place the narcotics in the designated secure area/locker for overnight storage. A supervisor or second officer should witness this placement. In such cases the evidence officer shall retrieve the narcotics from the designated secure area/locker the next day and complete its return to the drug locker as outlined above.

13. In cases where items of evidence are needed for court on several occasions but are not held by the court, officers must follow the above outlined procedure and sign the evidence out each day. In no case will drugs be stored in any other manner than outlined in this policy when held in the custody of the Oxford Police Department and its members.

14. When a case is completed through a trial or plea, the officer handling the case shall notify the evidence unit of the disposition of the case. The evidence unit shall verify this disposition with the court so that a determination can be made regarding the continued custody or disposal of the narcotics.

V. NON-EVIDENTIARY NARCOTICS

Narcotics that are abandoned and narcotics turned over to police as articles found. In these cases the narcotics are not used as evidence in criminal trials; therefore it is not necessary to have a toxicology exam performed on the drugs.

A. Article found-drugs turned over to the police with no suspect. The officer who initially takes custody of the item must complete a report and a property form as well as tagging (officer's name, date of recovery, and report number) and bagging the item. The tagged item and its property form should then be placed in the designated secure area/locker.

B. The evidence clerk shall retrieve the item from the secure area and then secure the item in the narcotics storage area until such time as the items is to be disposed under the provisions of this policy.

C. Narcotics that are seized as the result of controlled buys.

1. A toxicologist need not examine these narcotics since they will not be used as evidence in a trial.

2. In conducting a controlled buy, the investigating officer draws a check from an agency checking account set up for this purpose, which is made out to the investigating officer. The officer cashes the check and uses the cash for the purchase.

3. In cases where an informant is used, the officer who cashed the check will

turn the cash over to the informant who is going to make the controlled buy. A search of the informant will be conducted prior to the controlled buy to verify the absence of any narcotics. The investigating officer will then conduct a close surveillance of the informant while he or she makes the controlled buy. The informant will be searched immediately following the controlled buy and the purchased narcotics recovered and the absence of the "buy money" is noted. (NOTE: All informants who are paid must have a complete file within the Oxford Police Department. This file shall be a restricted access file as designated by the Chief of Police.)

4. The officer who is handling the controlled buy shall compile a "controlled buy form" indicating the name of the officer, the date, the location, the check number, and a description of the article purchased, the signature of the supervisor working at the time of the buy and the gross weight of the item purchased. The controlled buy form is then heat sealed to the bag and the bag shall be placed in the secure area/locker/pass-thru locker system.

5. A supervisor, designated by the Chief of Police shall be responsible for reconciling the amount of drugs purchased with the amounts of money drawn by officers for these purchases. The supervisor conducting this reconciliation shall sign the controlled buy form as "Evidence Supervisor" indicating that this reconciliation has taken place.

VI. NARCOTICS DISPOSAL

A. It shall be the responsibility of the evidence officer to perform a monthly reconciliation between the drugs within the custody of this department and the disposition of cases. The purpose of this reconciliation is to determine those cases where the drugs will no longer be needed as evidence. In cases where the drugs are no longer needed, the drugs will be destroyed in accordance with the procedure set by the State of Georgia.

B. On a monthly basis, a drug destruction sheet indicating which narcotics are ready for destruction shall be prepared by the evidence officer. This destruction sheet shall include the following information: report number, toxicology number, name of defendant, disposition of the case, gross weight of the narcotics and two open categories for the initials of the officer who ultimately destroys the drugs as well as the outside witnesses and a second open category where the date of destruction will be filled in following destruction.

C. The drug destruction sheet shall be forwarded to a supervisor designated by the Chief of Police who will verify the dispositions of the case.

D. A command level officer designated by the Chief of Police shall review the drug destruction sheet and determine the compliance with the above listed procedure. Once it has been determined that there is compliance the designated officer shall approve the destruction of the narcotics in writing.

E. If it is determined that the destruction sheet does not meet the criteria set forth in this policy, the designated officer shall direct the individuals responsible for compliance on what is necessary to correct the deficiencies. No drugs will be destroyed before there is complete compliance with the above listed procedure.

F. Once the designated command level officer has approved the destruction of drugs, a copy of the destruction sheet shall be forwarded to evidence clerk.

G. Narcotics will then be destroyed in accordance with the procedure set forth by the State of Georgia.

VII. STOLEN PROPERTY

In addition to the general provisions of this policy, the following particular provisions also must be complied with when dealing with stolen property, or property for which there is probable cause to believe is stolen. It should be noted that state legislatures set diverse requirements for types of stolen property, and for property that has been recovered as stolen from varying crimes. It is the intent of this policy to be broad enough to cover all stolen property irrespective of the crime or type of property so as to comply all the requirements of law.

A. When dealing with any type of stolen property officers responsible for that property shall comply with the following provisions of the Georgia state law.

B. The Officer shall secure the property believed to be stolen and create an inventory detailing the property taken into custody in accordance with the general provisions of this policy.

C. The evidence officer shall maintain a log of every item brought into the custody of the Oxford Police Department and verify that the property is assigned a report number.

D. The evidence officer may deliver the stolen property to its rightful owner upon satisfactory proof of ownership after meeting the provisions of state law.

E. Anytime a firearm is returned to a person, a criminal history check must be done to determine if the person receiving the firearm has been disqualified from possessing a firearm.

F. Prior to the return of a firearm, a check of available databases concerning domestic violence protective, restraining or non-contact orders shall be conducted to determine if the person receiving the firearm is prohibited by law from possessing a firearm.

VIII. OTHER SEIZED PROPERTY

In the course of investigating crime, it is often necessary to seize what courts refer to as "mere evidence", to establish a connection between a suspect and a crime. This would include items such as wallets with identification, clothing, photographs, and any other item that belongs to a suspect, victim or witness to a crime. While some of these items may have no monetary value they may in fact be valuable to the rightful possessor of the property. In addition to the general provisions of this policy that must be followed for all items coming into the custody of the Oxford Police Department, the following particular provisions shall also be followed:

A. Prior to returning any property to a claimant the following criteria shall be met:

1. A complete photographic record of the items shall be made including at least

one photo depicting the claimant. This photograph shall be tagged by the evidence officer and maintained in the files of the evidence/property unit.

2. The person claiming the property shall complete a signed declaration of ownership of the items under penalty of perjury.

3. No items in the custody of the Oxford Police Department shall be disposed of, except in accordance with the provisions of this policy.

IX. ABANDONED PROPERTY/ARTICLES FOUND OR TURNED OVER TO POLICE

Abandoned property and found articles which come into the custody of the Oxford Police Department shall be initially handled in accordance with the general provisions of this policy. In addition to the general provisions, the following specific procedures shall be followed:

A. If the item contains any identifying feature of ownership, an attempt will be made to contact the owner. If an owner is found, then the procedures set out above for the returning of "mere evidence", shall apply for the return of these items.

B. While the provisions of state law allow for the quick disposal of property, the Oxford Police Department shall make an attempt to contact the claimant of any property before disposing of the property in accordance with the laws of this state.

C. If no owner can be located then these items will be disposed of in accordance with this policy and the provisions of state law outlined below:

1. Property that is in the possession of the police department and evidence that can be disposed of due to the completion of court proceedings shall be returned to its rightful owner.

2. Property that is unclaimed after a period of 90 days following its seizure or 90 days after the final verdict and judgment in the case may be disposed of in accordance with state law.

3. Disposition of unclaimed property:

a) The Chief of Police shall make application to the Superior Court for an order to sell, retain, or discard the property.

b) The application specifically shall list each item of personal property to be retained, sold, or discarded.

c) Once the order is granted by the Superior Court:

(1) Retained Items: The Oxford Police Department shall retain these items for official use.

(2) Discarded Items: The Oxford Police Department shall discard the items as salvage or non-serviceable equipment.

(3) Sale Items: The Oxford Police Department shall:

(a) Place a notice in the legal organ of the county;

(b) The notice must appear once a week for four weeks;

(c) The notice must specifically describe the item to be sold, except that items having a value of $75.00 or less may be advertised and/or sold in lots.

(d) The notice must also specify the place, date and time of the sale. The notice also shall indicate whether the items or group of items are to be sold in blocks, by lot numbers, by entire lists of items, or separately.

(4) Items that remain unclaimed following notice shall be sold at a sale that shall be conducted not less than seven days nor more than fifteen days after the final notice has been run. The sale shall be to the highest bidder. If the property is not bid during two successive sales, the Oxford Police Department may retain the property or discard it as unserviceable/salvage under the provisions of this policy.

4. If an item in possession of the Oxford Police Department is a live animal or perishable, the Oxford Police Department can make application for the disposition of the property prior to the expiration of the 90 days.

5. Prior to disposition of vehicles that are not subject to forfeiture, the Oxford Police Department must contact the Georgia Crime Information Center to determine if the vehicle is stolen. The Oxford Police Department must also follow OCGA § 40-11-2 to determine the registered owner of the vehicle.

6. The Oxford Police Department shall retain records showing:

a) The manner in which each item came into the possession of the agency;

b) A description of the property;

c) All efforts that were made to locate the owner;

d) Any case or docket number;

e) The date of publication of each notice; and

f) The date on which the property was retained by the Oxford Police Department, or was sold, or discarded.

7. The proceeds from the sale of property by the Oxford Police Department will be paid into the general fund of the municipal treasury.

D. Disposition of Stolen Property

1. The Evidence Custodian shall create a record of every article of property alleged to be stolen, embezzled or otherwise unlawfully obtained that is brought into the Oxford Police Department or taken from a prisoner. The item shall be numbered and the number shall be entered in the record.

2. Any person claiming ownership of the property may apply to the department on that claim. The application shall be served on the person from who the property was taken.

a) If the person from who the property was taken fails to respond to the claim, and the applicant provides proof of ownership and proper identification, the Evidence Custodian may turn the property over to the applicant.

b) If the person from who the property was taken by law enforcement does contest the applicant's claim, the property shall not be delivered to the applicant until such time as a hearing on the matter occurs in accordance with state law.

c) Prior to delivery the applicant must sign, under penalty of false swearing, a declaration of ownership.

d) With respect to vehicles, the applicant must provide evidence of ownership through title, bill of sale, tag receipt, or other such evidence.

3. In all cases, prior to the return of property, the Evidence Custodian shall make a complete photographic record of such property.

4. Photographs, video tapes, or other identification or analysis of the property involved, duly identified in writing by the officer who originally seized the item as accurately representing the property seized, shall be admissible at trial in lieu of the item itself.

E. Disposition of Weapons

1. Any device, other than a motor vehicle, which is used as a weapon in a crime is deemed contraband and is forfeited.

2. 90 days after a final judgment is entered finding a defendant guilty of a crime that involves the illegal possession or use of a weapon, and such weapon is no longer needed for evidentiary purposes; the weapon shall be disposed of in accordance with Georgia law.

3. In any case, before a firearm is turned over to any person by the Oxford Police Department, a criminal history, as well as available databases for information regarding domestic protection orders, shall be conducted to ensure that the person taking possession is not prohibited by law from such possession.

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE

ISSUED 07/01/12

S.O.P. 13-2 VEHICLE INVENTORY / IMPOUND

I. POLICY

When the driver/owner of a vehicle is arrested, and if the vehicle is subject to a lawful impound, the arresting officer will make an inventory of the vehicle for valuables.

II. CIRCUMSTANCES WARRANTING

A. According to state law, law enforcement officers may impound a motor vehicle under the following circumstances:

1. An officer may impound and remove a vehicle from a public highway when the motor vehicle poses a threat to the public health or safety;

2. An officer may impound a motor vehicle that has been left unattended on a public street, road or highway, or other public property for at least five days if it appears to the officer that the individual who left the vehicle unattended does not intend to return and remove the motor vehicle;

3. All motor vehicles required to be registered in Georgia must display a current license plate and revalidation sticker. Any motor vehicle that fails to comply with this requirement may be impounded and stored at the owner's expense;

4. If the driver of a motor vehicle has been arrested, the vehicle may be impounded when:

a) There is no one present who is authorized and capable of removing the vehicle;

b) The driver has made no specific request about the disposition of the vehicle;

c) The driver has made no request to use a specific towing service;

d) The driver of a vehicle has made a specific request for the disposition of the vehicle or has requested a specific towing service and the law enforcement officer has made a reasonable, but unsuccessful effort to comply with this request; or

e) The driver of a vehicle has been removed from the scene and is either physically or mentally unable to make a request for the disposition of his/her vehicle. An officer may impound a vehicle for the protection of the vehicle and its contents under the provisions above.

B. If the driver of a vehicle is arrested on private property, and the driver either owns, has control of, or permission from the owner of the property to be there, the vehicle should not be impounded except upon the request of the driver.

C. When inventorying a vehicle before impoundment, the officer and agency are protecting three distinct needs. These needs are:

1. Protection of the owner's property while it remains in Oxford Police Department custody;

2. The protection of the Oxford Police Department from potential danger; and

3. The protection of the Oxford Police Department against false claims of stolen or lost property.

D. If the officer is questioned concerning reasons for inventorying a vehicle which is being lawfully impounded, the officer should state that the vehicle is being inventoried for the above three reasons. The justification for an inventory of an impounded vehicle is based on the validity of the impoundment, not the arrest of the driver. If the impoundment was improper, any items seized during an inventory will not be admissible as evidence in court.

III. INVENTORY PROCEDURES

A. On the inventory form, the officer shall list all personal property and vehicle accessories such as radios, tape / CD players and telephones. Further, the inventory form shall contain a description of the vehicle's condition.

B. Upon completion, the impounding officer will sign the inventory form.

C. The original copy of the vehicle inventory form and impound slip will be turned in with the incident report. The duplicate copy will be given to the wrecker driver.

D. In all cases where an impound is made, there will be an incident report completed except when a traffic accident report is made.

Georgia Code Title 17. Criminal Procedure § 17-5-54

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(a) As used in this Code section, the term:

(1) "Civil forfeiture proceeding" shall have the same meaning as set forth in Code Section 9-16-2 (https://1.next.westlaw.com/Link/Document/FullText?findType=L&originatingContext=document&transitionType=DocumentItem&pubNum=1000468&refType=LQ&originatingDoc=I1f6cd770b19d11eabc27ab24c84116-2) .

(2) "Firearm" means any handgun, rifle, shotgun, or similar device or weapon which will or can be converted to expel a projectile by the action of an explosive or electrical charge.

(3) "Law enforcement agency" means a law enforcement agency of this state or a political subdivision of this state, including the Department of Natural Resources.

(4) "Rightful owner" means a person claiming ownership of property which is the subject of a crime or has been abandoned.

(b) This Code section shall not apply to:

(1) Personal property which is the subject of any civil forfeiture proceeding;

(2) Any property which is the subject of a disposition pursuant to Code Sections 17-5-50 (https://1.next.westlaw.com/Link/Document/FullText?findType=L&originatingContext=document&transitionType=DocumentItem&pubNum=1000468&refType=LQ&originatingDoc=I1f6d4ca0b19d11eabc27ab24c8415-50) through 17-5-53 (https://1.next.westlaw.com/Link/Document/FullText?findType=L&originatingContext=document&transitionType=DocumentItem&pubNum=1000468&refType=LQ&originatingDoc=I1f6d4ca1b19d11eabc27ab24c8415-53) ; and

(3) Any abandoned motor vehicle for which the provisions of Chapter 11 of Title 40 are applicable.

(c)(1) Except as provided in Chapter 16 of Title 9, Code Sections 17-5-55 (https://1.next.westlaw.com/Link/Document/FullText?findType=L&originatingContext=document&transitionType=DocumentItem&pubNum=1000468&refType=LQ&originatingDoc=I1f6d73b0b19d11eabc27ab24c8415-55) and 17-5-56, and subsection (b) (https://1.next.westlaw.com/Link/Document/FullText?findType=L&originatingContext=document&transitionType=DocumentItem&pubNum=1000468&refType=SP&originatingDoc=I1f6d73b1b19d11eabc27ab24c841

5-56) of this Code section, when a law enforcement agency assumes custody of any personal property which is the subject of a crime or has been abandoned, a disposition of such property shall be made in accordance with the provisions of this Code section.

(2) When a final verdict and judgment is entered finding a defendant guilty of the commission of a crime, any personal property used as evidence in the trial shall be returned to the rightful owner of the property within 30 days following the final judgment; provided, however, that if the judgment is appealed or if the defendant files a motion for a new trial and if photographs, videotapes, or other identification or analysis of the personal property will not be sufficient evidence for the appeal of the case or new trial of the case, such personal property shall be returned to the rightful owner within 30 days of the conclusion of the appeal or new trial, whichever occurs last.

(3) Any person claiming to be a rightful owner of property shall make an application to the entity holding his or her property and shall furnish satisfactory proof of ownership of such property and present personal identification. The person in charge of such property may return such property to the applicant. The person to whom property is delivered shall sign, under penalty of false swearing, a declaration of ownership, which shall be retained by the person in charge of the property. Such declaration, absent any other proof of ownership, shall be deemed satisfactory proof of ownership for the purposes of this Code section; provided, however, that with respect to motor vehicles, paragraph (3) of subsection (b) and subsection (f) of this Code section shall govern the return of motor vehicles.

(4) If more than one person claims ownership of property, a court with jurisdiction over the property shall conduct a hearing to determine the ownership of such property.

(d) After a period of 90 days following the final verdict and judgment, when personal property that is in the custody of a law enforcement agency was used as evidence in a criminal trial or was abandoned, it shall be subject to disposition as provided in subsection (e) of this Code section if the property is not a firearm and as provided in subsection (g) of this Code section if the property is a firearm if it is:

(1) No longer needed in a criminal investigation or for evidentiary purposes in accordance with Code Section 17-5-55 (https://1.next.westlaw.com/Link/Document/FullText?findType=L&originatingContext=document&transitionType=DocumentItem&pubNum=1000468&refType=LQ&originatingDoc=I1f6dc1d0b19d11eabc27ab24c8415-55) or 17-5-56 (https://1.next.westlaw.com/Link/Document/FullText?findType=L&originatingContext=document&transitionType=DocumentItem&pubNum=1000468&refType=LQ&originatingDoc=I1f6dc1d1b19d11eabc27ab24c8415-56) ;

(2) Not claimed pursuant to Code Section 17-5-50 (https://1.next.westlaw.com/Link/Document/FullText?findType=L&originatingContext=document&transitionType=DocumentItem&pubNum=1000468&refType=LQ&originatingDoc=I1f6de8e0b19d11eabc27ab24c8415-50) ; and

(3) Not claimed pursuant to subsection (c) of this Code section.

(e) For any unclaimed personal property that is not a firearm, the sheriff, chief of police, or other executive officer of a law enforcement agency shall make application to the superior court for an order to retain, sell, or discard such property. In the application the officer shall state each item of personal property to be retained, sold, or discarded. Upon the superior court's granting an order for the law enforcement agency to retain such property, the law enforcement agency shall retain such property for official use. Upon the superior court's granting an order which authorizes that the property be discarded, the law enforcement agency shall dispose of the property as other salvage or nonserviceable equipment. Upon the superior court's granting an order for the sale of personal property, the officer shall provide for a notice to be placed once a week for four weeks in the legal organ of the county specifically describing each item and advising possible owners of items of the method of contacting the law enforcement agency; provided, however, that miscellaneous items having an estimated fair market value of $75.00 or less may be advertised or sold, or both, in lots. Such notice shall also stipulate a date, time, and place said items will be placed for public sale if not claimed. Such notice shall also stipulate whether said items or groups of items are to be sold in blocks, by lot numbers, by entire list of items, or separately. Such unclaimed personal property shall be sold at a sale which shall be conducted not less than seven nor more than 15 days after the final advertised notice has been run. The sale shall be to the highest bidder. If such personal property has not been bid on in two successive sales, the law enforcement agency may retain the property for official use or the property will be considered as salvage and disposed of as other county or municipal salvage or nonserviceable equipment. With respect to unclaimed perishable personal property or animals or other wildlife, an officer may make application to the superior court for an order authorizing the disposition of such property prior to the expiration of 90 days.

(f) With respect to a motor vehicle which is the subject of a crime or has been abandoned but which is not the subject of any civil forfeiture proceeding, the law enforcement agency shall be required to contact the Georgia Crime Information Center to determine if such motor vehicle has been stolen and to follow generally the procedures of Code Section 40-11-2 (https://1.next.westlaw.com/Link/Document/FullText?findType=L&originatingContext=document&transitionType=DocumentItem&pubNum=1000468&refType=LQ&originatingDoc=I1f6e0ff0b19d11eabc27ab24c8415311-2) to ascertain the registered owner of such vehicle.

(g)(1) With respect to unclaimed firearms, if the sheriff, chief of police, agency director, or designee of such official certifies that a firearm is unsafe because of wear, damage, age, or modification or because any federal or state law prohibits the sale or distribution of such firearm, at the discretion of such official, it shall be transferred to the Division of Forensic Sciences of the Georgia Bureau of Investigation, a municipal or county law enforcement forensic laboratory for training or experimental purposes, or be destroyed.

(2) Otherwise, an unclaimed firearm:

(A) Possessed by a municipal corporation shall be disposed of as provided for in Code Section 36-37-6 (https://1.next.westlaw.com/Link/Document/FullText?findType=L&originatingContext=document&transitionType=DocumentItem&pubNum=1000468&refType=LQ&originatingDoc=I1f6e3700b19d11eabc27ab24c8437-6) ; provided, however, that municipal corporations shall not have the right to reject any bids or to cancel any proposed sale of such firearms, and all sales shall be to persons who are licensed as firearms collectors, dealers, importers, or manufacturers under the provisions of 18 U.S.C. Section 921, et seq., (https://1.next.westlaw.com/Link/Document/FullText?findType=L&originatingContext=document&transitionType=DocumentItem&pubNum=1000546&refType=LQ&originatingDoc=I1f6e3701b19d11eabc27ab24c84 and who are authorized to receive such firearms under the terms of such license; or

(B) Possessed by the state or a political subdivision other than a municipal corporation, shall be disposed of by sale at public auction to persons who are licensed as firearms collectors, dealers, importers, or manufacturers under the provisions of 18 U.S.C. Section 921, et seq., (https://1.next.westlaw.com/Link/Document/FullText?findType=L&originatingContext=document&transitionType=DocumentItem&pubNum=1000546&refType=LQ&originatingDoc=I1f6e5e10b19d11eabc27ab24c84 and who are authorized to receive such firearms under the terms of such license. Auctions required by this subparagraph may occur online on a rolling basis or at live events, but in no event shall such auctions occur less frequently than once every 12 months during any time in which the political subdivision or state custodial agency has an inventory of five or more saleable firearms.

(3) If no bids from eligible recipients are received within six months from when bidding opened on a firearm offered for sale pursuant to paragraph (2) of this subsection, the firearm shall be transferred to the Division of Forensic Sciences of the Georgia Bureau of Investigation, a municipal or county law enforcement forensic laboratory for training or experimental purposes, or be destroyed.

(h) Records shall be maintained showing the manner in which each personal property item came into possession of the law enforcement agency, a description of the property, all efforts to locate the owner, any case or docket number, the date of publication of any newspaper notices, and the date on which the property was retained by the law enforcement agency, sold, or discarded. All agencies subject to the provisions of this Code section shall keep records of the firearms acquired and disposed of as provided by this Code section as well as records of the proceeds of the sales thereof and the disbursement of such proceeds in accordance with records retention schedules adopted in accordance with Article 5 of Chapter 18 of Title 50, the “Georgia Records Act.”

(i) The proceeds from the sale of personal property by the sheriff or other county law enforcement agency pursuant to this Code section shall be paid into the general fund of the county treasury. The proceeds from the sale of personal property by a municipal law enforcement agency pursuant to this Code section shall be paid into the general fund of the municipal treasury. The proceeds from the sale of personal property by a state agency pursuant to this Code section shall be paid into the general fund of the state.

(j) Neither the state nor any political subdivision of the state nor any of its officers, agents, or employees shall be liable to any person, including the purchaser of a firearm, for personal injuries or damage to property arising from the sale of a firearm under subsection (g) of this Code section unless the state or political subdivision acted with gross negligence or willful or wanton misconduct.

« Prev (https://codes.findlaw.com/ga/title-17-criminal-procedure/ga-code-sect-17-5-53.html)

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Read this complete Georgia Code Title 17. Criminal Procedure § 17-5-54 on Westlaw (https://1.next.westlaw.com/Document/IBD2D4B604E2911EBB5CDCE60051C9D63/View/FullText.html?originationContext=documenttoc&transitionType=CategoryPageItem&contextData=(sc.Default))

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CITY OF OXFORD
POLICE DEPARTMENT

BIRTHPLACE OF EMORY UNIVERSITY

Mark A. Anglin
Chief of Police

February 13, 2022

Mayor Eady and City Council Members,

I am requesting to change the current Body Worn Camera (BWC) equipment and to add additional equipment. The Oxford Police Department is currently under contract with Axon to provide and store our BWC footage in the cloud under Evidence.com. Chief Harvey signed a 5-year contract in October of 2021, to maintain the Flex Camera System. The Flex System attaches to a band that the officer must wear on his/her head, or on the lapel. The camera is then connected to a second control device that the officer must wear on their torso or pocket, with a cord connecting the two pieces of equipment.

The current equipment is not feasible for those who wear glasses and in my opinion is an actual officer safety issue. With the current set up it makes the officer's head area target. If the offender does not want to be recorded, the next logical thing for the offender is to eliminate the camera, that is currently in the head area of the officer. The officer must be able to keep the camera in place while handling a call for service. It is very difficult for the officer to try and keep the camera in place to capture the incident. The officers and the city would be better protected with a new camera system. I would like to request we move to the Axon Body Cam 3(BW3) model. The BW3 is a single unit that attaches to the uniform in the same manner as the current control unit. The thought process from the previous administration was the current camera catches the side view of an incident. The BW3, has a 140-degree peripheral field of view with the human eye being 120 degrees.

The current annual contract that is for storage only of the BWC footage is currently $1392.00 annually. The new quote of $3,187.92 will be an add on to the current contract, totaling $4,579.92 annually. The new quote consists of the BW3 system, equipment for charging, downloading, maintenance, and cloud storage. I am requesting that we add the Signal Sidearm Kit. This is a simple attachment to the firearm holster that will automatically activate the BW3 system when a weapon is drawn from the holster. The Signal Sidearm kit will also activate any officer within range of the officer who must draw the weapon from the holster. It is my understanding that the Newton County Sheriff's Department is going to this addition also. The new quote further includes maintenance of the BW3 with the units being replaced every 2.5 years. This is a great option as some of the equipment we have now needs to be replaced due to normal wear and tear. I have identified one unit that is completely inoperable, and the spare units do not hold a full chare for an entire shift.

It is my understanding that SPOLST money has been designated for the radio system upgrade that is being enacted by Covington/Newton 911. After reviewing the requested equipment system upgrades from Chief Harvey, I have identified $5,289.77 that can be cut from the equipment. It is my professional opinion that we do not need a Control Station and antenna at the police department. We have a control station now that collects dust and is not utilized. I was advised that we have that in case we need to talk on the radio in an emergency. If the emergency is that serious, I would expect our departmental personnel to be out in the field. I was also advised that we do not have good reception inside of the building. I have consulted with Trudy Henry, Communications Director, and with Rebecca Norwood. Ms. Norwood is with the consulting firm who is advising Covington/Newton 911 on this transition. Ms. Norwood advises that the new portable radios will be tested inside of our building to ensure we can transmit from inside of our building.

I would like to request to utilize part of the SPOLST from the identified radio savings to go forward with the new add on to the current contract from Axon. If my calculations are correct, the budget will have to be increased $ 3,187.92 annually over the next 5 years.

- Current contract for storage only: $1,392.00 annually.
- Proposed new contract with equipment, sidearm signal kit, maintenance, and video storage: $3,187.92 annually.
- Radio upgrade savings: $5,289.77
- Current contract over 5 years: $8,523.00
- Proposed contract over 5 years: $15,939.60
- Total cost over 5 years $ 24,462.60

I am requesting approval to utilize part of the SPOLST for the new contract with Axon. I am attaching the current contract, proposed contract, PowerPoint presentation from Axon, and radio upgrade information. Thank you and the council for your consideration.

Respectfully,

Mark A. Anglin

Axon Enterprise, Inc.
17800 N 85th St.
Scottsdale, Arizona 85255
United States
VAT: 86-0741227
Domestic: (800) 978-2737
International: +1.800.978.2737

Q-331786-44459.829KM

Issued: 09/20/2021
Quote Expiration: 10/15/2021
EST Contract Start Date: 11/15/2021
Account Number: 412245
Payment Terms: N30
Delivery Method: Fedex - Ground

SHIP TO	BILL TO
Business;Delivery;Invoice-110 W Clark St 110 W Clark St Oxford, GA 30054-2274 USA	Oxford Police Dept. - GA 110 W Clark St Oxford, GA 30054-2274 USA Email:

SALES REPRESENTATIVE	PRIMARY CONTACT
Rob Marangelo Phone: Email: rmarangelo@axon.com Fax:	David Harvey Phone: (770) 788-1390 Email: dharvey@oxfordgeorgia.org Fax: (770) 786-2211

Program Length	60 Months
TOTAL COST	$8,523.00
ESTIMATED TOTAL W/ TAX	$8,523.00

Bundle Savings	$144.00
Additional Savings	$0.00
TOTAL SAVINGS	$144.00

PAYMENT PLAN

PLAN NAME	INVOICE DATE	AMOUNT DUE
Upfront Hardware		$1,563.00
Year 1	Oct, 2021	$1,392.00
Year 2	Oct, 2022	$1,392.00
Year 3	Oct, 2023	$1,392.00
Year 4	Oct, 2024	$1,392.00
Year 5	Oct, 2025	$1,392.00

Quote Details

Bundle Summary		
Item	**Description**	**QTY**
Flex2MBD	Flex 2 Multi-Bay Dock Bundle	1
ProLicense	Pro License Bundle	1
BasicLicense	Basic License Bundle	3
DynamicBundle	Dynamic Bundle	80

Bundle: Flex 2 Multi-Bay Dock Bundle Quantity: 1 Start: 11/15/2021 End: 11/14/2026 Total: 1563 USD

Category	Item	Description	QTY
Dock	11537	DOCK, FLEX 2, 6-BAY + CORE	1
Power Cord	71019	NORTH AMER POWER CORD FOR AB3 8-BAY, AB2 1-BAY / 6-BAY DOCK	1

Bundle: Pro License Bundle Quantity: 1 Start: 11/15/2021 End: 11/14/2026 Total: 2340 USD

Category	Item	Description	QTY
E.com License	73746	PROFESSIONAL EVIDENCE.COM LICENSE (Formerly SKU 73746)	1
A La Carte Storage	73683	10 GB EVIDENCE.COM A-LA-CART STORAGE	3

Bundle: Basic License Bundle Quantity: 3 Start: 11/15/2021 End: 11/14/2026 Total: 2700 USD

Category	Item	Description	QTY
E.com License	73840	EVIDENCE.COM BASIC LICENSE	3
A La Carte Storage	73683	10 GB EVIDENCE.COM A-LA-CART STORAGE	3

Bundle: Dynamic Bundle Quantity: 80 Start: 11/15/2021 End: 11/14/2026 Total: 1920 USD

Category	Item	Description	QTY
Other	73683	10 GB EVIDENCE.COM A-LA-CART STORAGE	80

Tax is estimated based on rates applicable at date of quote and subject to change at time of invoicing. If a tax exemption certificate should be applied, please submit prior to invoicing.

Standard Terms and Conditions

Axon Enterprise Inc. Sales Terms and Conditions

Axon Master Services and Purchasing Agreement:

This Quote is limited to and conditional upon your acceptance of the provisions set forth herein and Axon's Master Services and Purchasing Agreement (posted at www.axon.com/legal/sales-terms-and-conditions), as well as the attached Statement of Work (SOW) for Axon Fleet and/or Axon Interview Room purchase, if applicable. In the event you and Axon have entered into a prior agreement to govern all future purchases, that agreement shall govern to the extent it includes the products and services being purchased and does not conflict with the Axon Customer Experience Improvement Program Appendix as described below.

ACEIP:

The Axon Customer Experience Improvement Program Appendix, which includes the sharing of de-identified segments of Agency Content with Axon to develop new products and improve your product experience (posted at www.axon.com/legal/sales-terms-and-conditions), is incorporated herein by reference. By signing below, you agree to the terms of the Axon Customer Experience Improvement Program.

Acceptance of Terms:

Any purchase order issued in response to this Quote is subject solely to the above referenced terms and conditions. By signing below, you represent that you are lawfully able to enter into contracts. If you are signing on behalf of an entity (including but not limited to the company, municipality, or government agency for whom you work), you represent to Axon that you have legal authority to bind that entity. If you do not have this authority, please do not sign this Quote.

Signature

10-06-2021

Date Signed

9/20/2021

AXON ENTERPRISE, INC.

5-YEAR QUOTE SUMMARY

Oxford Police Department

Axon Enterprise, Inc.
17800 North 85th Street
Scottsdale, AZ 85255

Main Contacts:

Rob Marangelo
(480)-613-7726
rmarangelo@axon.com

AXON

Axon's Body 3 package bundles hardware, software, accessories, equipment refreshes, and warranties together to help equip your officers with the solutions they need to stay safe.

Oxford Police Department and Axon Enterprise, Inc. (Axon) will be partnering to deliver a Body Worn Camera (BWC) solution for the Oxford Police Department at a total 5 year cost of **$15,939.60.** Our goal is to deliver predictable annual spend, and the best technology in order to reduce your agency's liability while increasing your agency's efficiency and most importantly, safety.

Axon represents the entire network of devices, applications, and people that is revolutionizing public safety around the world. Our mission is to protect life. Our technologies give law enforcement the confidence, focus, and time they need to keep their communities safe. Today, our CEWs are in use in more than 18,000 agencies globally and our other Axon family of products are in use by more than 6,000 agencies. Our suite of connected products from body cameras to evidence management, has given police agencies the flexibility and the versatility to operate with increased transparency and efficiency

A message from our CEO and founder Rick Smith
WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?
https://www.axon.com/news/where-do-we-go-from-here

The solution created for the Oxford Police Department includes:

Hardware:

- (4) Axon Body 3 Cameras
- (1) 8-Bay Docking Stations for Charging and Evidence Offload
- (5) USB-C Cables for Alternative Charging Method
- (5) Magnet Mounts
- (2) Wing Clip Mounts
- (4) Signal Sidearm for Firearm Activation of Camera
    - (8) Signal Sidearm Batteries

Warranties and Equipment Refresh:

- Technology Assurance Plan (TAP)
    - Full 5-year "No Questions Asked" Warranty on All Cameras
    - (4) of the Latest Body Worn Cameras at Year 2.5
    - (4) of the Latest Body Worn Cameras at Year 5
    - New Docking Stations and Mounts Each Refresh

Axon Professional Services:

- Body Cam Starter:
    - Set Up of All Devices and Docks
    - System Admin and End User Training

Logistical Details: 60-75 Days from Signed Quote to delivery of hardware. Set up can be scheduled based on department preference after delivery.

Next Steps:

Paperwork we need the agency to sign:

- Quote

AXON

Program Products & Features:

Axon Body 3
Axon Body 3 isn't just a camera: it's a rugged communications beacon front-and-center on every call. Coupled with enhanced low-light performance and reduced motion blur, that means clearer evidence in the now, more efficient AI-powered processes after the fact, and most importantly, safer communities in the long run.

What is TAP?
The Technology Assurance Plan (TAP) is a service plan that combines warranty coverage on your Axon body cameras with automatic refresh units every 2.5 years. Minimizing the chance that an officer goes on duty without a camera, TAP includes on-site spare units, as well as an extended warranty at no additional cost through the life of the agreement. TAP not only protects your agency today—it ensures it will stay protected in the future.

Axon Signal Sidearm
Axon Signal Sidearm – a smart sensor that attaches to an officer's holster. The Signal Sidearm sensor uses Axon Signal technology to trigger Axon body-worn cameras within range to start recording automatically when an officer's weapon is drawn.

Axon Enterprise, Inc.
17800 N 85th St.
Scottsdale, Arizona 85255
United States
VAT: 86-0741227
Domestic: (800) 978-2737
International: +1.800.978.2737

Q-369237-44594.904RM

Issued: 02/02/2022
Quote Expiration: 03/31/2022
EST Contract Start Date: 05/15/2022
Account Number: 412245
Payment Terms: N30
Delivery Method: Fedex - Ground

SHIP TO	BILL TO
Business;Delivery;Invoice-110 W Clark St 110 W Clark St Oxford, GA 30054-2274 USA	Oxford Police Dept. - GA 110 W Clark St Oxford, GA 30054-2274 USA Email:

SALES REPRESENTATIVE	PRIMARY CONTACT
Rob Marangelo Phone: Email: rmarangelo@axon.com Fax:	Mark Anglin Phone: 770-788-1390 ext 211 Email: manglin@oxfordgeorgia.org Fax: (770) 786-2211

Program Length	54 Months
TOTAL COST	$15,939.60
ESTIMATED TOTAL W/ TAX	$15,939.60

Bundle Savings	$5,488.72
Additional Savings	$508.00
TOTAL SAVINGS	$5,996.72

PAYMENT PLAN

PLAN NAME	INVOICE DATE	AMOUNT DUE
Year 1	Apr, 2022	$3,187.92
Year 2	Oct, 2022	$3,187.92
Year 3	Oct, 2023	$3,187.92
Year 4	Oct, 2024	$3,187.92
Year 5	Oct, 2025	$3,187.92

BILLED ON FULFILLMENT		
PLAN NAME	**INVOICE DATE**	**AMOUNT DUE**
None	As Fulfilled	$0.00

Quote Details

Bundle Summary		
Item	**Description**	**QTY**
AB3C	AB3 Camera Bundle	4
AB3MBD	AB3 Multi Bay Dock Bundle	1
BWCamMBDTAP	Body Worn Camera Multi-Bay Dock TAP Bundle	1
BWCamTAP	Body Worn Camera TAP Bundle	4
DynamicBundle	Dynamic Bundle	1

Bundle: Dynamic Bundle	Quantity: 1	Start: 5/15/2022	End: 11/14/2026	Total: 4507.6 USD
Category	**Item**	**Description**		**QTY**
Other	73352	BWC HARDWARE FINANCING TRUE UP PAYMENT		4
Other	73352	BWC HARDWARE FINANCING TRUE UP PAYMENT		1
Other	71044	BATTERY, SIGNAL SIDEARM, CR2430 SINGLE PACK		8
Other	74028	WING CLIP MOUNT, AXON RAPIDLOCK		2
Other	75015	SIGNAL SIDEARM KIT		4
Other	85144	AXON STARTER		1

Bundle: AB3 Camera Bundle	Quantity: 4	Start: 5/15/2022	End: 11/14/2026	Total: 2796 USD
Category	**Item**	**Description**		**QTY**
Camera	73202	AXON BODY 3 - NA10 - US - BLK - RAPIDLOCK		4
Camera Mount	74020	MAGNET MOUNT, FLEXIBLE, AXON RAPIDLOCK		5
USB	11534	USB-C to USB-A CABLE FOR AB3 OR FLEX 2		5

Bundle: AB3 Multi Bay Dock Bundle	Quantity: 1	Start: 5/15/2022	End: 11/14/2026	Total: 995 USD
Category	**Item**	**Description**		**QTY**

Dock	74210	AXON BODY 3 - 8 BAY DOCK	1
Power Cord	71019	NORTH AMER POWER CORD FOR AB3 8-BAY, AB2 1-BAY / 6-BAY DOCK	1

Bundle: Body Worn Camera Multi-Bay Dock TAP Bundle Quantity: 1 Start: 5/15/2022 End: 11/14/2026 Total: 1593 USD

Category	Item	Description	QTY
Dock Warranty	80465	EXT WARRANTY, MULTI-BAY DOCK (TAP)	1
Multi-Bay Dock Refresh 1	73689	MULTI-BAY BWC DOCK 1ST REFRESH	1
Multi-Bay Dock Refresh 2	73688	MULTI-BAY BWC DOCK 2ND REFRESH	1

Bundle: Body Worn Camera TAP Bundle Quantity: 4 Start: 5/15/2022 End: 11/14/2026 Total: 6048 USD

Category	Item	Description	QTY
Camera Warranty	80464	EXT WARRANTY, CAMERA (TAP)	4
Camera Refresh 1 with Spares	73309	AXON CAMERA REFRESH ONE	4
Camera Refresh 2 with Spares	73310	AXON CAMERA REFRESH TWO	4

Tax is estimated based on rates applicable at date of quote and subject to change at time of invoicing. If a tax exemption certificate should be applied, please submit prior to invoicing.

Standard Terms and Conditions

Axon Enterprise Inc. Sales Terms and Conditions

Axon Master Services and Purchasing Agreement:

This Quote is limited to and conditional upon your acceptance of the provisions set forth herein and Axon's Master Services and Purchasing Agreement (posted at www.axon.com/legal/sales-terms-and-conditions), as well as the attached Statement of Work (SOW) for Axon Fleet and/or Axon Interview Room purchase, if applicable. In the event you and Axon have entered into a prior agreement to govern all future purchases, that agreement shall govern to the extent it includes the products and services being purchased and does not conflict with the Axon Customer Experience Improvement Program Appendix as described below.

ACEIP:

The Axon Customer Experience Improvement Program Appendix, which includes the sharing of de-identified segments of Agency Content with Axon to develop new products and improve your product experience (posted at www.axon.com/legal/sales-terms-and-conditions), is incorporated herein by reference. By signing below, you agree to the terms of the Axon Customer Experience Improvement Program.

Acceptance of Terms:

Any purchase order issued in response to this Quote is subject solely to the above referenced terms and conditions. By signing below, you represent that you are lawfully able to enter into contracts. If you are signing on behalf of an entity (including but not limited to the company, municipality, or government agency for whom you work), you represent to Axon that you have legal authority to bind that entity. If you do not have this authority, please do not sign this Quote.

Signature

Date Signed

2/2/2022

Mark Anglin

From: Rebecca Norwood <rebecca.norwood@tusaconsulting.com>
Sent: Wednesday, January 26, 2022 11:40 AM
To: Trudy Henry
Cc: Dennis Ward; Mark Anglin
Subject: Re: Question

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Trudy,

We hope you are well! Welcome back.

Chief,

A control station allows for an external antenna on the roof to provide better coverage than a portable inside the building. Your new system is going to be tested to ensure that a portable radio can operate inside your building, so you may decide to wait until that time to buy a control station as it may not be needed. These stations can also provide communications when there are system issues by allowing you to communicate directly with officers from the control station to their mobiles in the cars or portables. This is a last mile back up.

The choice is yours. I hope this information helps.

Rebecca Norwood | rebecca.norwood@tusaconsulting.com
Senior Consultant / Engineer
Headquarters: 118 N Conistor Ln, Ste. B, Box 357, Liberty, MO. 64068
(m) 919-473-6820 | www.tusaconsulting.com

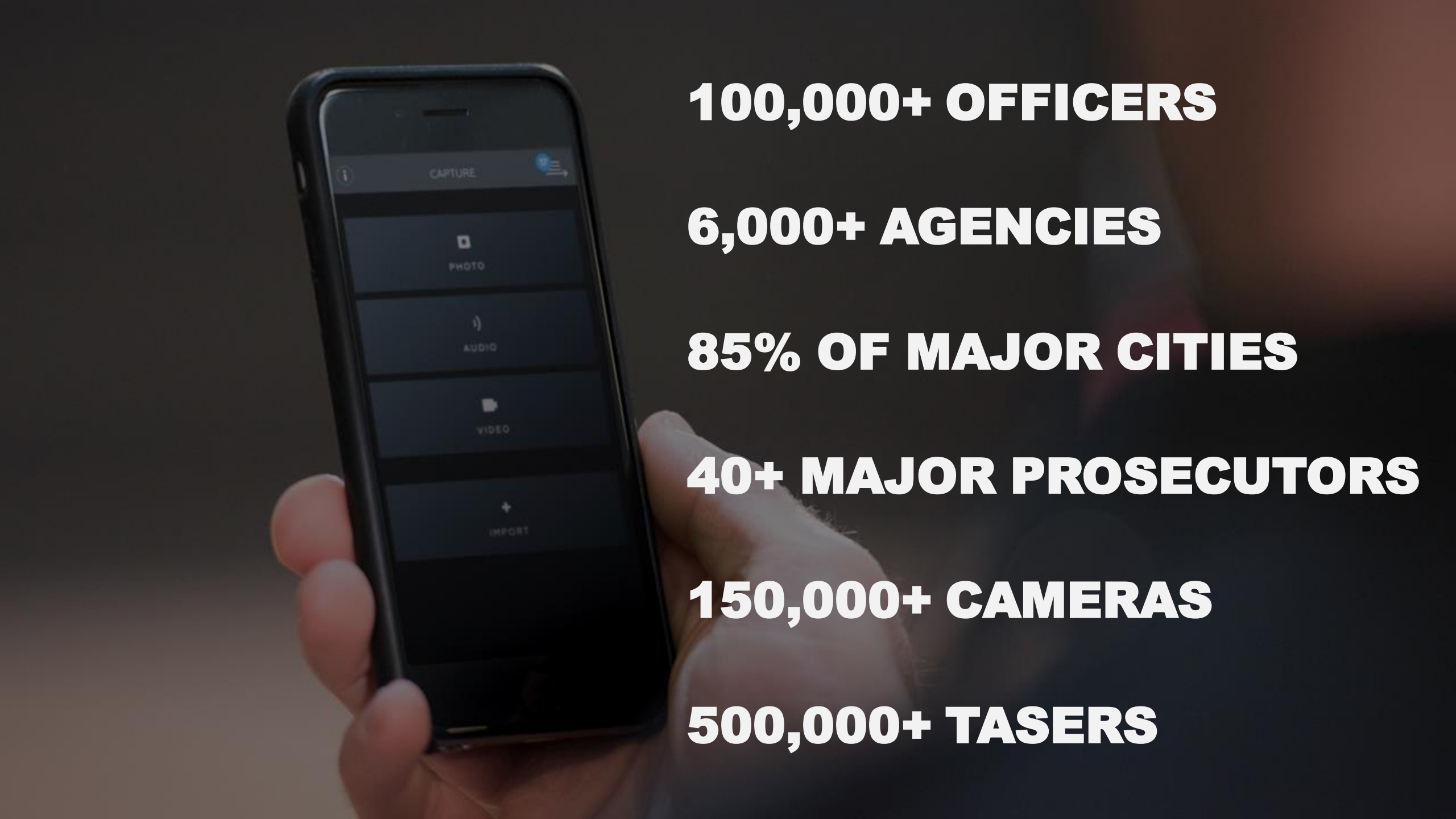
tusa | Consulting Services
Raising the Bar in Critical Communications

> On Jan 26, 2022, at 10:50 AM, Trudy Henry <trudy.henry@covington-newton911.com> wrote:
>
> Hey Dennis and Rebecca, hope all is well. Chief Anglin in the new Oxford Chief. He has approached me with the question of why do I need a control station at Oxford PD? He said I have a 4 man department and when we are working we should be on the road. My question to you is, what are the benefits of having a control station and do you see a need for Oxford to have one?
>
> Thank you for your help!
>
> <image001.png>



Oxford Police Department

Axon Body 3 Cameras



100,000+ OFFICERS

6,000+ AGENCIES

85% OF MAJOR CITIES

40+ MAJOR PROSECUTORS

150,000+ CAMERAS

500,000+ TASERS



GET TO THE TRUTH FASTER



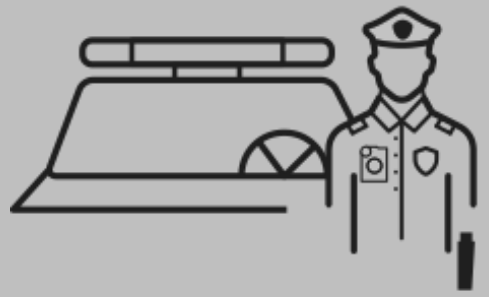
ACT WITH CONFIDENCE



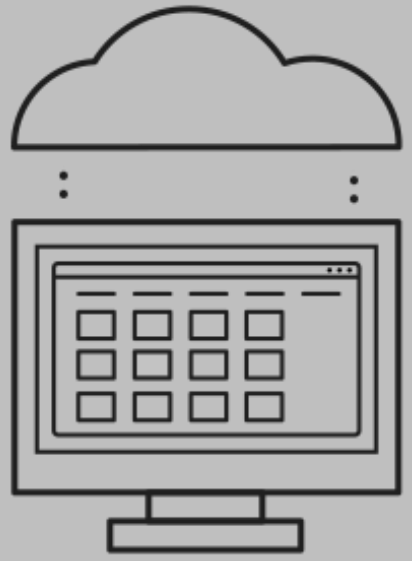
FOCUS ON WHAT MATTERS

WORKFLOW

DEVICES – APPS – PEOPLE



FIELD CAPTURE



AXON EVIDENCE

AXON RECORDS



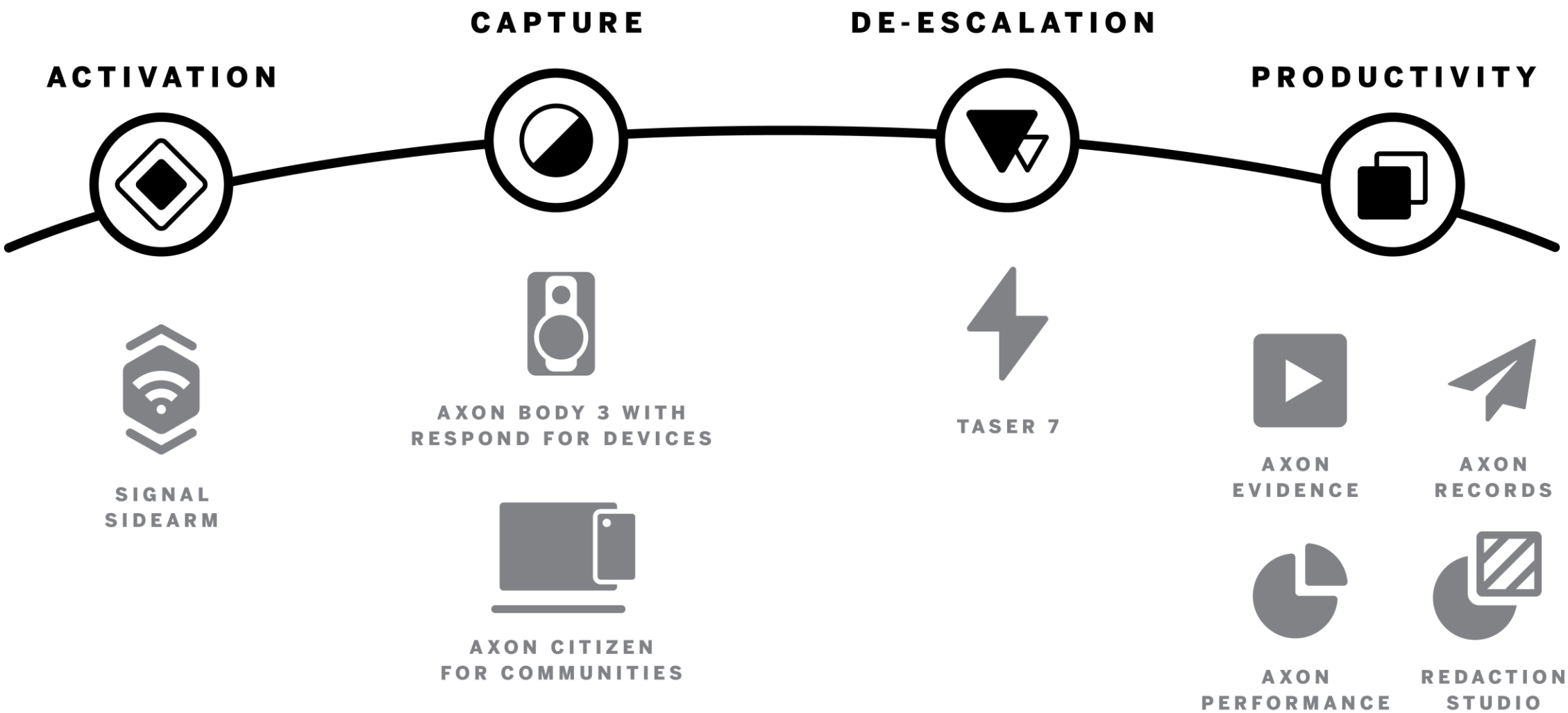
DISTRICT ATTORNEY



PRESS



STATION


ACTIVATION
CAPTURE
DE-ESCALATION
PRODUCTIVITY
SIGNAL SIDEARM
AXON BODY 3 WITH RESPOND FOR DEVICES
AXON CITIZEN FOR COMMUNITIES
TASER 7
AXON EVIDENCE
AXON RECORDS
AXON PERFORMANCE
REDACTION STUDIO

“When we came across Axon, and we did our research, we very quickly learned that Axon was leaps and bounds above everybody else.”

JIM MUNRO, SERGEANT
CITY OF CLOVIS POLICE DEPARTMENT



AXON BODY 3

SEE TRUTH IN THE MOMENT

Decreased Litigation
Increased Cost Savings

COMPLAINTS:
DOWN 88%

USE OF FORCE:
DOWN 75%



GUILTY PLEAS:
UP 20%

OFFICER COURT TIME REDUCED
BY 70%



Axon Case Studies

	CITIZEN COMPLAINTS	USE OF FORCE
RIALTO PD	⇩88%	⇩59%
MESA PD	⇩40%	⇩75%
BIRMINGHAM PD	⇩70%	⇩34%
SAN DIEGO PD	⇩41%	⇩47%
ORLANDO PD	⇩65%	⇩53%

CAPTURE CLEARER TRUTH: CORE CAPABILITIES

EMBEDDED GPS

LIGHTER, MORE SECURE MOUNT

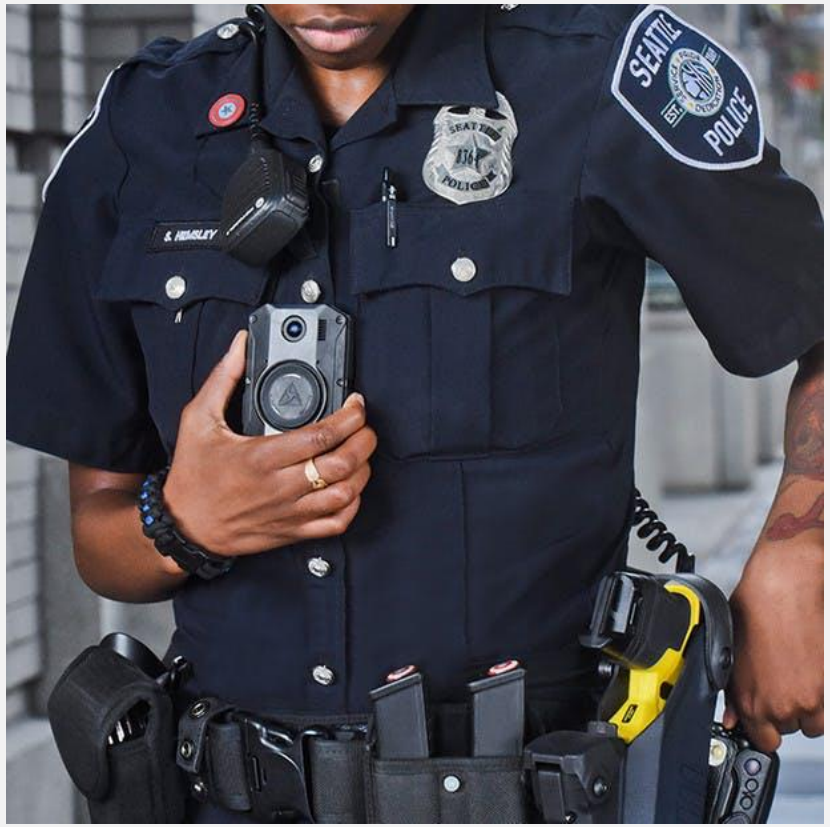
FULL-SHIFT BATTERY

RUGGED WEARABILITY

SIMPLE OPERATION & DISPLAY

IRONCLAD SECURITY

PRECISION AUDIO



TIME-SAVING FEATURES

SIMPLER OPERATION IN THE FIELD

- Rapid Recharge & Offload
- Wireless activation (Axon Signal)

EFFICIENT PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

- Axon Device Manager
- Configurability
- Managed LTE

AXON NETWORK INTEGRATIONS

- Multi-cam playback, Cases, Review mode and more in Axon Evidence
- *(Future)*: Video dictation & Transcription w/ Axon Records

RESOLUTION – CITY OF OXFORD, GEORGIA

NEWTON COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE 2020

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

WHEREAS, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has required that every county and municipality have a pre-disaster mitigation plan in place, and requires the adoption of such plans in order to receive funding from the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program; and

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

WHEREAS, the Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2020 has been prepared in accordance with FEMA requirements at 44 CFR 201.6; and

WHEREAS, the Plan will be updated every five years;

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

1)The City of Oxford, Georgia, has adopted the Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan 2020 Update; and

2)It is intended that the Plan be working document and is the first of many steps toward improving rational, long-range mitigation planning and budgeting for New County and its municipalities.

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

Georgia, in regular session this _____ day of _____, 2022.

_____ _____

Mayor City Clerk

NEWTON COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE 2020 - 2025

Newton County Emergency Management Agency

Lux Mitigation and Planning Corp.

Newton County, Georgia

Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

2020 – 2025



Prepared for the Newton County Board of Commissioners

1124 Clark Street

Covington, Georgia 30014

770.784.2000

co.newton.ga.us

Newton County's
Hazard Mitigation Plan 2020 Update

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

Director Jody Nolan
Newton County Emergency Management Agency
8134 Geiger Street
Covington, GA 30014
jody.nolan@covington-newton911.com
678.342.5326

Resolution – Newton County

RESOLUTION – NEWTON COUNTY, GEORGIA

NEWTON COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN 2020 UPDATE

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

WHEREAS, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has required that every county and municipality have a pre-disaster mitigation plan in place, and requires the adoption of such plans in order to receive funding from the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program; and

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

WHEREAS, the Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan 2020 Update has been prepared in accordance with FEMA requirements at 44 CFR 201.6; and

WHEREAS, the Plan will be updated every five years;

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

1) Newton County, Georgia, has adopted the Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan 2020 Update; and

2) It is intended that the Plan be a working document and is the first of many steps toward improving rational, long-range mitigation planning and budgeting for Newton County and its municipalities.

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED by the Board of Commissioners of Newton County, Georgia, in regular session this _____ day of _____, 2020.

_____ _____

Chairperson County Clerk

Resolution – Newton County Municipalities

Requirement §201.6(c)(5)

RESOLUTION – CITY OF COVINGTON, GEORGIA

NEWTON COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE 2020

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

WHEREAS, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has required that every county and municipality have a pre-disaster mitigation plan in place, and requires the adoption of such plans in order to receive funding from the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program; and

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

WHEREAS, the Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2020 has been prepared in accordance with FEMA requirements at 44 CFR 201.6; and

WHEREAS, the Plan will be updated every five years;

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

1) The City of Covington, Georgia, has adopted the Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan 2020 Update; and

2) It is intended that the Plan be a working document and is the first of many steps toward improving rational, long-range mitigation planning and budgeting for Newton County and its municipalities.

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED by the Mayor and City Council of Covington, Georgia, in regular session this _____ day of _____, 2020.

_____ _____

Mayor City Clerk

RESOLUTION – CITY OF MANSFIELD, GEORGIA

NEWTON COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE 2020

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

WHEREAS, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has required that every county and municipality have a pre-disaster mitigation plan in place, and requires the adoption of such plans in order to receive funding from the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program; and

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

WHEREAS, the Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2020 has been prepared in accordance with FEMA requirements at 44 CFR 201.6; and

WHEREAS, the Plan will be updated every five years;

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

1) The City of Mansfield, Georgia, has adopted the Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan 2020 Update; and

2) It is intended that the Plan be a working document and is the first of many steps toward improving rational, long-range mitigation planning and budgeting for Newton County and its municipalities.

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED by the Mayor and City Council of Mansfield, Georgia, in regular session this _____ day of _____, 2020.

_____ _____

Mayor City Clerk

RESOLUTION – CITY OF NEWBORN, GEORGIA

NEWTON COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE 2020

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

WHEREAS, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has required that every county and municipality have a pre-disaster mitigation plan in place, and requires the adoption of such plans in order to receive funding from the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program; and

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

WHEREAS, the Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2020 has been prepared in accordance with FEMA requirements at 44 CFR 201.6; and

WHEREAS, the Plan will be updated every five years;

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

1) The City of Newborn, Georgia, has adopted the Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan 2020 Update; and

2) It is intended that the Plan be a working document and is the first of many steps toward improving rational, long-range mitigation planning and budgeting for Newton County and its municipalities.

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

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

_____ _____

Mayor City Clerk

RESOLUTION – CITY OF OXFORD, GEORGIA

NEWTON COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE 2020

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

WHEREAS, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has required that every county and municipality have a pre-disaster mitigation plan in place, and requires the adoption of such plans in order to receive funding from the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program; and

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

WHEREAS, the Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2020 has been prepared in accordance with FEMA requirements at 44 CFR 201.6; and

WHEREAS, the Plan will be updated every five years;

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

1) The City of Oxford, Georgia, has adopted the Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan 2020 Update; and

2) It is intended that the Plan be a working document and is the first of many steps toward improving rational, long-range mitigation planning and budgeting for Newton County and its municipalities.

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED by the Mayor and City Council of Oxford, Georgia, in regular session this _____ day of _____, 2020.

_____ _____

Mayor City Clerk

RESOLUTION – CITY OF PORTERDALE, GEORGIA

NEWTON COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE 2020

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

WHEREAS, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has required that every county and municipality have a pre-disaster mitigation plan in place, and requires the adoption of such plans in order to receive funding from the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program; and

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

WHEREAS, the Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2020 has been prepared in accordance with FEMA requirements at 44 CFR 201.6; and

WHEREAS, the Plan will be updated every five years;

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

1) The City of Porterdale, Georgia, has adopted the Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan 2020 Update; and

2) It is intended that the Plan be a working document and is the first of many steps toward improving rational, long-range mitigation planning and budgeting for Newton County and its municipalities.

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

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

_____ _____

Mayor City Clerk

Preface

Mitigation Vision for the Future

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

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

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

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

The jurisdictions covered by this plan include the following:

Newton County
City of Covington
City of Mansfield
City of Newborn
City of Oxford
City of Porterdale

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CHAPTER ONE
–
INTRODUCTION

Summary of Updates for Chapter One

The following table provides a description of each section of this chapter and a summary of the changes that have been made to the Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan 2015.

Chapter 1 Section	Updates
Introduction	• Verbiage updated
Authority	• Verbiage updated
Funding	• Verbiage updated to match 2019 grant information
Scope	• Verbiage updated
Purpose	• Verbiage updated
Consistency with Federal Guidelines	• Verbiage updated
Plan Review	• Verbiage updated • Updated mitigation meeting dates for 2020 planning process
Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Committee	• Updated committee list to match the 2019-2020 planning participants • Updated to meet Federal guidelines
Public Participation	• Updated to match the 2019-2020 planning process
Multi-Jurisdictional Considerations	• Updated with requirement descriptions
Incorporation of Existing Plans, Studies, and Resources	• Updated with new plan, study, and resource incorporations

Introduction

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

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

GOAL 1 Maximize the use of all resources by promoting intergovernmental coordination and partnerships in the public and private sectors

GOAL 2 Harden communities against the impacts of disasters through the development of new mitigation strategies and strict enforcement of current regulations that have proven effective

GOAL 3 Reduce and, where possible, eliminate repetitive damage, loss of life and property from disasters

GOAL 4 Bring greater awareness throughout the community about potential hazards and the need for community preparedness

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

Authority

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

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

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

Section 322, Mitigation Planning, of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as enacted by Section 104 of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-390); and

FEMA's Interim Final Rule published in the Federal Register on February 26, 2002, at 44 CFR Part 201.

Funding

Newton County was awarded a $32,000 Hazard Mitigation Planning Grant by FEMA through GEMA for the update of Newton County's 2015 Hazard Mitigation Plan. FEMA contributed 75% and GEMA contributed 10% of the total cost of the Plan Update. The Hazard Mitigation Planning Grant required a 15% match by Newton County. This match was fulfilled entirely (100%) by In-Kind contributions – time spent by county and municipal employees, local stakeholders, representatives from organizations, and citizen volunteers updating the Plan was provided instead of cash from the County's budget.

Scope

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Purpose

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

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

Consistency with Federal and State Mitigation Policies

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

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

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

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

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

- Develop mitigation incentives with insurance agencies and lending institutions;

- Encourage the creation of a business continuity plan for the continuance of commerce during and following a disaster; and,

- Partner with local businesses to educate customers about potential hazards in the community and possible mitigation ideas.

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

- Become educated on the hazards that may impact your community;

- Become part of the process by supporting and encouraging mitigation programs that reduce vulnerability to disasters; and,

- An individual's responsibility is to safeguard his/her family, as well as themselves, prior to a disaster event.

Plan Review

Requirement §201.6(c)(1)

The contractor, Lux Mitigation and Planning, had the primary responsibility for collecting updated information and presenting pertinent data to the Plan Update Committee. An online, Dropbox folder was created for Newton County's Plan Update. The approved 2015 Hazard Mitigation Plan was uploaded to the Dropbox folder, and the link to the folder was emailed to all members of the Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Committee. Each chapter of the 2015 Plan was reviewed. Hazard vulnerability and risk assessment data was updated, as was critical infrastructure information.

Special attention and consideration were given to the review and edit of mitigation strategies listed in the 2015 Plan. The Plan Update Committee examined each strategy and determined whether the strategy had been completed, needed to be modified, was in progress, or no longer applied. The Committee was highly encouraged to create new mitigation strategies to meet the current needs of the county and municipalities. Mitigation strategies from other Georgia counties were reviewed to help with the creation of new strategies. When the Committee agreed a new mitigation action would be beneficial, it was tailored to Newton County's needs and was included in the 2020 Plan. The contractor sent the Committee, including sporadically attending participants, regular emails which contained a Dropbox link to the most updated version of the Plan and encouraged the Committee to thoroughly critique each version.

Due to the COVID-19 Pandemic, the meeting calendar for the Newton County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee had to be altered to meet the goals of the committee while adhering to proper protocols to limited the spread of the SARS CoV-2 Virus. The final 2 meetings of the Newton County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee were held virtually to foster the planning process while allowing for the safest possible environment for all participants. These virtual meetings were held on July 29 and 30, 2020 through the Zoom meeting platform.

Newton County's Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Meeting Dates:

Thursday, January 30, 2020	Kick-Off Meeting
Thursday, February 27, 2020	Hazard Identification and Prioritization; Update Critical Facilities Information (Public Meeting #1)

Wednesday, July 29, 2020	Analysis of Hazard Profile Research; Review and Edit 2015 Hazard Mitigation Strategies; Identify New Hazard Mitigation Strategies
Thursday, July 30, 2020	Review and Edit 2020 Hazard Mitigation Plan - Final Draft; Update Plan Distribution List; Discuss Available Hazard Mitigation Grants (Public Meeting #2)

Each section of Newton County's 2015 Hazard Mitigation Plan has been revised in some manner. Therefore, a summary of those changes will be listed in the first section of each chapter. Significant additions/modifications to this Plan include the following:

- Extreme Temperatures added to Natural Hazards
- Infrastructure Failure added to Technological Hazards
- Emerging Infectious Diseases added to Technological Hazards

Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Participants

Requirement §201.6(b)(2)

The following 58 participants contributed to the update of Newton County's 2015 Hazard Mitigation Plan: *(in alphabetical order)*

Jan'l Adair
Environmental Health and Safety Manager
Michelin Tread Technologies

James Brown
Director
Newton County Water Resources Department

Beryl Budd
Wildfire Prevention Specialist – Georgia Forestry Commission
City Arborist – City of Oxford

Chester Clegg
Transportation Director
Newton County Public Works Department

Michael W. Conner
Fire Chief
Newton County Fire Services

James Cox
Captain
City of Covington Fire Department

Jason Cripps
Chief
Porterdale Police Department

Scottie Croy
Assistant Director
City of Oxford Public Works and Utilities

Mary Darby
Director
City of Covington Planning and Zoning Department

Cathy Davis
Grants Coordinator
Newton County Finance Department
Bryan Fazio
Public Information Officer
Newton County Board of Commissioners

Keyra Fray
Risk Manager
Newton County School System

Robbie Groves
Environmental Compliance Specialist
City of Social Circle

Jack Harper
Emergency Preparedness Specialist
Gwinnett, Newton, and Rockdale County Health Department

David Harvey
Police Chief
City of Oxford Police Department

Tracy Hernandez
Zoning Administrator
Newton County Development Services Department

Vickie Henry
Volunteer
Covington Women's Club (General Federation of Women's Clubs)

Steve Horton
Mayor
City of Covington

Scheree Howard
Executive Administrative Coordinator
Newton County Fire Services

Nwaka Hughes
Executive Assistant to County Manager
Newton County Board of Commissioners

Jeana Hyde
City Administrator and Clerk
City of Mansfield

Jason Johnson
Director
Newton County Facilities Management Department

Judy Johnson
Director
Newton County Development Services Department

Lloyd Kerr
County Manager
Newton County Board of Commissioners

Josh Kirkham
Safe Scouting and Operations Director
Boy Scouts of America

Douglas E. Kitchens
Captain
Newton County Sheriff's Office

Denise Lark
Regional Resource Coordinator, Region 5
Georgia Department of Family and Children Services

Barton Lowrey
Development Director
Atlanta Area Council, Boy Scouts of America

Greg Mann
Director
Newton County Information Systems Department

Carol L. Martin, BSN, RN
School Health Specialist
Newton County School System

Dwayne Mask
Deputy Director
Newton County Recreation Department

Pamela Maxwell
Safety and Risk Manager
Newton County Human Resources and Risk Management Department

Reverend Audray McClay (RAM)
Crew Supervisor; Health and Safety Officer
Newton County Solid Waste Management Authority

Carl Morrow
Director
Walton County Emergency Management Agency

Jonathan "John" F. Napoli
Supervisor
City of Mansfield

Jody B. Nolan
Director
Newton County Emergency Management Agency

Gregory Pace
Crew Leader
Newton County Public Works Department

Buster Palmer
Fleet Manager
Newton County Transportation Department

Wendy Peacock
Administrative Coordinator
Newton County Emergency Management Agency

Randy Peters
Senior Crew Leader
Newton County Public Works Department

Jody A. Reid Sr.
Superintendent
City of Oxford Utility Department

Mark Reiswig
Emergency Preparedness Director
Gwinnett, Newton, and Rockdale County Health Department

Laurie Riley
Keep Newton Beautiful Manager
Newton County Water Resources Department

Elisa Rowe
Town Clerk/Town Manager
Town of Newborn

Michael Sapp
Chief Ranger
Georgia Forestry Commission

Amanda Shoemaker
Director
Newton County Human Resources and Risk Management Department

Scott Sirotkin
Geographic Information Systems Coordinator; Acting Floodplain Administrator
Newton County Geographic Information Systems Department

Tim Smith
Accreditation Manager; Office Coordinator
City of Covington Public Works Department

Billy Stanley
Supervisor
Newton County Building Services Department

Brad Stapp
Deputy Chief
Newton County Fire Services

Crystal Stevens
Accreditation and Training Supervisor
Covington-Newton 911 Communications Center

Heidi Stewart
Geographic Information Systems Analyst
Newton County Geographic Information Systems Department

Matt Taylor
Recreation Administrator
Newton County Recreation Commission

Robert Thomas
Captain of Inspections
Newton County Fire Prevention Bureau

Donnie Tudor
Deputy Chief of Operations
City of Covington Fire Department

Jim Tudor
Disaster Action Team Volunteer
American Red Cross

Wendell Wagstaff
Captain
City of Covington Police Department

Anessa Westmoreland
Operations Manager
Covington-Newton 911 Communications Center

Jeremy Whigham
Ranger
Boy Scouts of America

Brittany White
Director
Newton County Finance Department

Cindy Wiemann
Director
Newton County Animal Services

The Plan Update Committee relied on their consultant to guide them through the update process. During meetings, the participants had productive discussions, expanded their professional networks, asked thoughtful questions, made important decisions, and provided critical input during key stages in the update process. Efforts were made to involve all county and municipal departments, as well as community organizations and local businesses, which may have a role in the implementation of mitigation actions and/or policies. These efforts included sending invitations via email to attend the Kick-off Meeting, sending reminder emails before each upcoming meeting, emailing pertinent information throughout the process, and requesting the review and critique of each chapter in the updated Plan.

The municipalities of Newborn and Porterdale did not have direct representation who attended meetings of the Newton County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee. Both municipalities were included in all communication regarding the planning process, invitation emails, and drafts sent by both Lux Mitigation and Planning and Newton County Emergency Management Agency. However, Newton County provides most services, include emergency management and fire protection for these two municipalities. As such, representation of Newborn and Porterdale was provided by EMA Director Jody Nolan and Newton County Fire Chief Michael W. Conner during the meeting process.

In August 2020, Newborn and Porterdale were provided a "City/Town Worksheet" and a copy of the updated Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan to ensure their participation in the process and their review of the document. Upon completion, information provided by the municipalities, including capabilities and services, notable past hazard events, and any new municipal-specific strategies were added to the 2020 Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan. Chief Jason Cripps, the Porterdale Police Chief, and Elisa Rowe, the Town Clerk/Manager of Newborn, completed this participation document on behalf of their municipalities. This incorporation process was completed in September 2020.

All neighboring counties – Butts, Henry, Jasper, Morgan, Rockdale, and Walton – were asked to peer review the 2020 Mitigation Plan draft. The Plan was sent to each

County EMA office. Additionally, the EMA Directors from surrounding counties were asked to attend Plan Update Committee meetings in hopes they would share mitigation ideas from their own counties. Walton County Emergency Management Director Carl Morrow attended and participated in several meetings of the Newton County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee.

Public Participation

Requirement §201.6(b)(1)
State Requirement Element F2

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

The following local organizations and businesses participated in the update of Newton County's 2015 Mitigation Plan: American Red Cross, Boy Scouts of America, Covington Women's Club, and Michelin Tread Technologies

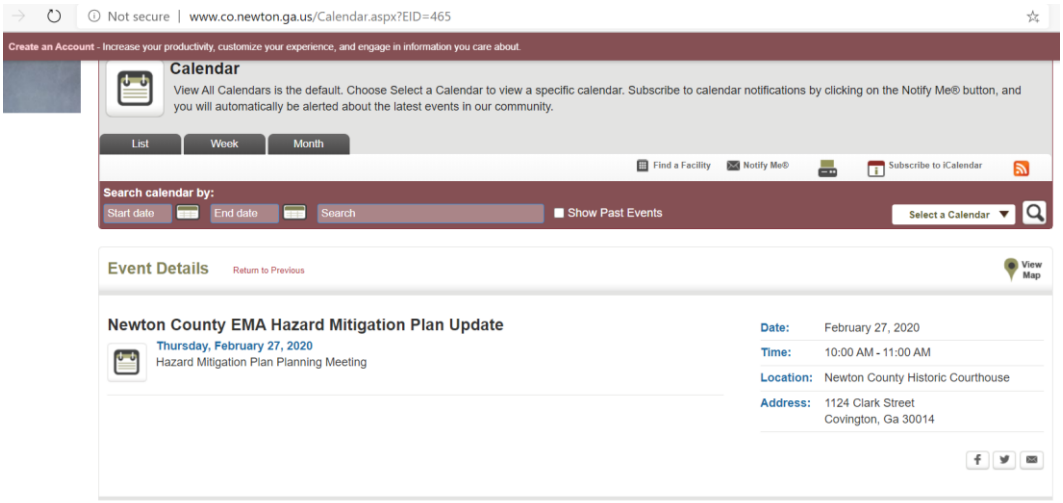
The Plan Update Committee took it upon themselves to ensure the processes undertaken for the development, implementation, and maintenance of the 2020 Hazard Mitigation Plan adequately considered public needs and viewpoints.

A list of public outreach initiatives can be found below:

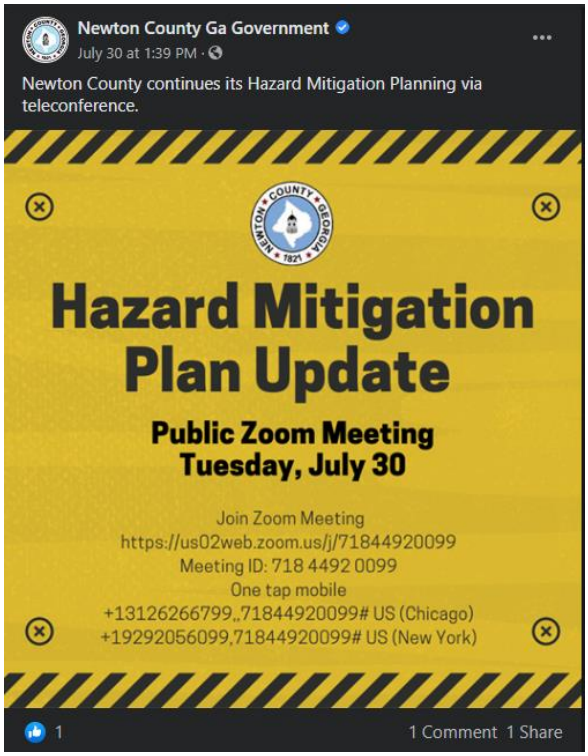
- Email reminders were sent to all Plan Update Committee members, as well as other stakeholders, prior to every meeting. Recipients were encouraged to share the meeting invitation with anyone they thought would be an asset to the Plan Update process or anyone who may want to learn more about what a Hazard Mitigation Plan is.
- A Public Meeting was held on February 27, 2020 in conjunction with the regularly scheduled Newton County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee meeting. This meeting was advertised on the Newton County Government webpage events calendar. No members of the public attended and no public feedback was provided.
- A Public Meeting was held on July 30, 2020 in conjunction with the regularly scheduled virtual meeting of the Newton County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee. This meeting was advertised on the Newton County government Facebook page. No members of the public attended and no public feedback was provided.
- The Emergency Management Director for all neighboring jurisdictions – Butts, Henry, Jasper, Morgan, Rockdale, and Walton Counties – were included on all meeting invitations and reminder emails for the Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update. Walton County EMA Director Carl Morrow attended and participated in several meetings.

Documentation of Public Meeting Notice

Public Meeting Notice – Newton County Government webpage – Calendar (February 27, 2020 Meeting)



Public Meeting Notice – Newton County Board of Commissioners Facebook Page (July 30, 2020 Meeting)

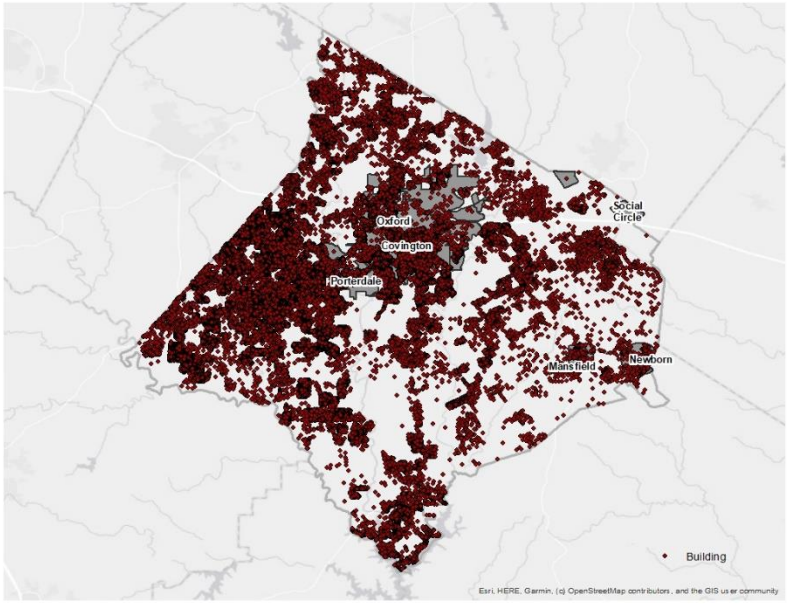


Multi-Jurisdictional Considerations

FEMA does not require cities and towns to adopt a local Hazard Mitigation Plan. However, the Federal DMA 2000 requires that all municipalities, wishing to be eligible to receive Hazard Mitigation Grants through FEMA, must adopt a local multi-hazard mitigation plan and must update that plan every five years. Newton County's most recent Hazard Mitigation Plan was approved by FEMA in 2015. The 2020 Mitigation Plan is the third five-year update. This FEMA-approved 2020 Hazard Mitigation Plan makes Newton County, the City of Covington, the City of Mansfield, the City of Newborn, the City of Oxford, and the City of Porterdale eligible for FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, Flood Assistance Mitigation Grants, and Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grants.

As set forth by Georgia House Bill 489, the Emergency Management Agency is the implementing agency for projects pertaining to hazard mitigation. Newton County is dedicated to work in the best interests of the County, as well as its municipalities. A few mitigation strategies in Newton County's 2020 Mitigation Plan apply to a specific municipality. Unless noted otherwise, mitigation strategies apply equally to all jurisdictions. During the creation and update of this Plan, Newton County Emergency Management Agency solicited and received participation from the following Newton County municipalities: Covington, Mansfield, Newborn, Oxford, and Porterdale.

Distribution of Buildings in Newton County



Source: 2020 Newton County HAZUS Report

Incorporation of Existing Plans, Studies, and Resources

Requirement §201.6(b)(3)

State Requirement Element F3

Existing Plans

2015 Newton County Pre-Disaster Hazard Mitigation Plan
2019 State of Georgia Hazard Mitigation Plan
2014 State of Georgia Hazard Mitigation Plan
Newton County Local Emergency Operations Plan
Georgia Forestry Commission's Newton Co. Community Wildfire Protection Plan
Newton County Joint Comprehensive Plan

Studies

2020 Hazard Risk Analyses (HAZUS Report)
2017 United States Department of Agriculture Ag Census
2010 United States Census and 2016/2017 Census Estimates
2009 Newton County Flood Insurance Study
Radeloff, V. C., R. B. Hammer, S. I Stewart, J. S. Fried, S. S. Holcomb, and J. F. McKeefry. 2005. *The Wildland Urban Interface in the United States*. Ecological Applications 15:799-805.

Resources

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

Application of Existing Plans and Studies

Existing Planning Mechanism	Reviewed? Yes/No	Incorporation into 2020 Mitigation Plan
2015 Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan	Yes	Baseline for the 2020 Plan; updated mitigation strategies; updated hazards; updated Newton County information
2014 State of Georgia Hazard Mitigation Plan	Yes	Hazard descriptions; potential hazards; mapping mechanisms; potential mitigation strategies that could be adopted on a local level
Newton County Local Emergency Operations Plan (LEOP)	Yes	Identification of current resources; identification of current capabilities
Georgia Forestry's Newton County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP)	Yes	Mitigation strategies for wildfire and drought; historical data
2017 USDA Agriculture Census	Yes	Agricultural data regarding potential losses for drought and wildfire
2010 United State Census	Yes	To update Newton County's profile information
2009 Newton County Flood Insurance Study	Yes	Identify potential flood prone areas; prioritization of flood-related mitigation strategies
Newton County Comprehensive Plan	Yes	To identify future development trends; identify mitigation strategies to curb trends in a direction that considers the hazards of the area
Newton County Flood Mitigation Assistance Plan	No	No such plan exists
2020 Newton County HAZUS Report	Yes	Hazard Analysis

CHAPTER TWO
–
NEWTON COUNTY PROFILE

Summary of Updates for Chapter Two

The following table provides a description of each section of this chapter and a summary of the changes that have been made to the Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan 2015.

Chapter 2 Section	Updates
Past Hazards	• This information involved a review of the hazards listed in the previous plan. • Information was updated for the last 50 years
History	• Expanded and updated from previous plan
Past Events	• Identification of major hazard events in Newton County for the last 50 years • Focus on Federal Declarations and events since the last Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Demographics	• Updated data to the 2017 Census estimate information
Economy	• Updated data and information
Government	• Updated verbiage
Municipalities	• New Section – Not a standalone section in 2015 Plan
Transportation	• Updated data and information
Climate	• Updated data and information
Utilities	• Updated data and information
NFIP Compliance	• New Section – Not a standalone section in 2015 Plan



Past Hazards

Newton County, Georgia, has faced many natural hazards in its long history. Severe thunderstorms have been the most prevalent of these hazards. In the last 50 years, Newton County has been subjected to 139 documented severe thunderstorm events. These events include torrential rainfall, hail, thunderstorm-force winds, and lightning.

Tornadoes, which can sometimes spawn from severe thunderstorms, have also occurred, although with much less frequency. In Newton County, there have been 9 documented tornadoes in the last 50 years.

Because of heavy rainfall, either within Newton County or upstream, flooding has also occurred. In the National Climactic Data Center (NCDC) databases of the National Weather Service, there is documentation of 10 flooding events for Newton County.

Winter storms and heavy snowfall have affected Newton County over the last 50 years. Because these natural events are barely an annual occurrence, the pre-planning and preparedness component of emergency management is not as robust as northern or western states that routinely see this type of weather. The NCDC recorded 21 winter storms or heavy snow events for Newton County with one of those events occurring in the last five years.

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

Newton County has had 14 Presidential Disaster Declarations (FEMA-declared major disasters) – three of which have occurred since the adoption of the 2015 Hazard Mitigation Plan (two for Hurricane Irma in 2017 and one for Severe Storms and Flooding).

History

Newton County lies approximately thirty miles east of Atlanta along Interstate 20. Its irregular star shape encompasses 276.4 miles. Named for Sergeant John Newton, a Revolutionary War (1775-83) hero, the county was formed on December 24, 1821, from parts of Henry, Jasper, and Walton counties. In 1821 the center of the area's activity was a settlement called Winton at the Brick Store, a general store and stagecoach stop. The Brick Store still stands, but U.S. Highway 278, which alternately parallels and crisscrosses the newer Interstate 20 eastward to Augusta, now lies over the stagecoach route.

State law required that the seat of the new county be as close as possible to the geographical center of the county, so a site between the Ulcoufatchee (later Alcovy) and Yellow River was designated the county seat, and the surrounding lots were auctioned. Dried Indian Creek, so named from the settlers' discovery of the body of an Indian tied to a tree and dried by the sun, crossed this land. The new town was named Newtonsboro, but eight months later, in December 1822, the name was changed to Covington, in honor of General Leonard Covington, a hero in the War of 1812 (1812-15).

The county's other incorporated towns date from throughout the nineteenth century. Newborn was settled around 1819 while still part of Jasper County.

Porterdale, settled in the 1820s to establish a foundry, held to its industrial roots until late in the twentieth century, when its large textile mill finally closed. Oxford was incorporated in 1839 to support Emory College, chartered in 1836; a second campus, opened in Atlanta in 1919, became Emory University, and the original campus is now called Oxford College of Emory University. Mansfield flourished from about 1896. Newton County's unincorporated areas today are Almon, Brick Store, Cornish Mountain, Dial Town, Gum Creek, Magnet, Rocky Plains, Salem, Starrsville, and Stewart.

In 1864 Union General William T. Sherman and his troops passed through Covington and Oxford on the way to Savannah. Numerous historical markers in the county attest to related events, and several well-known written accounts describe this period.

Newton County has had a railroad since 1836, when planters, mill owners, and professional men organized a line from Madison, east of Covington, to the Chattahoochee River near Atlanta. This route is still heavily traveled by long freight trains. Covington Municipal Airport, located near a large industrial park north of Covington, provides facilities for small planes, and I-20 offers easy access to Interstates 75 and 85, and to Atlanta's Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport. Though the cotton plantations are long gone, some farms remain in the county.

Due to the location, transportation connections, and ready labor force, many employers find the county appealing.

The county's population has steadily grown since the mid-twentieth century.

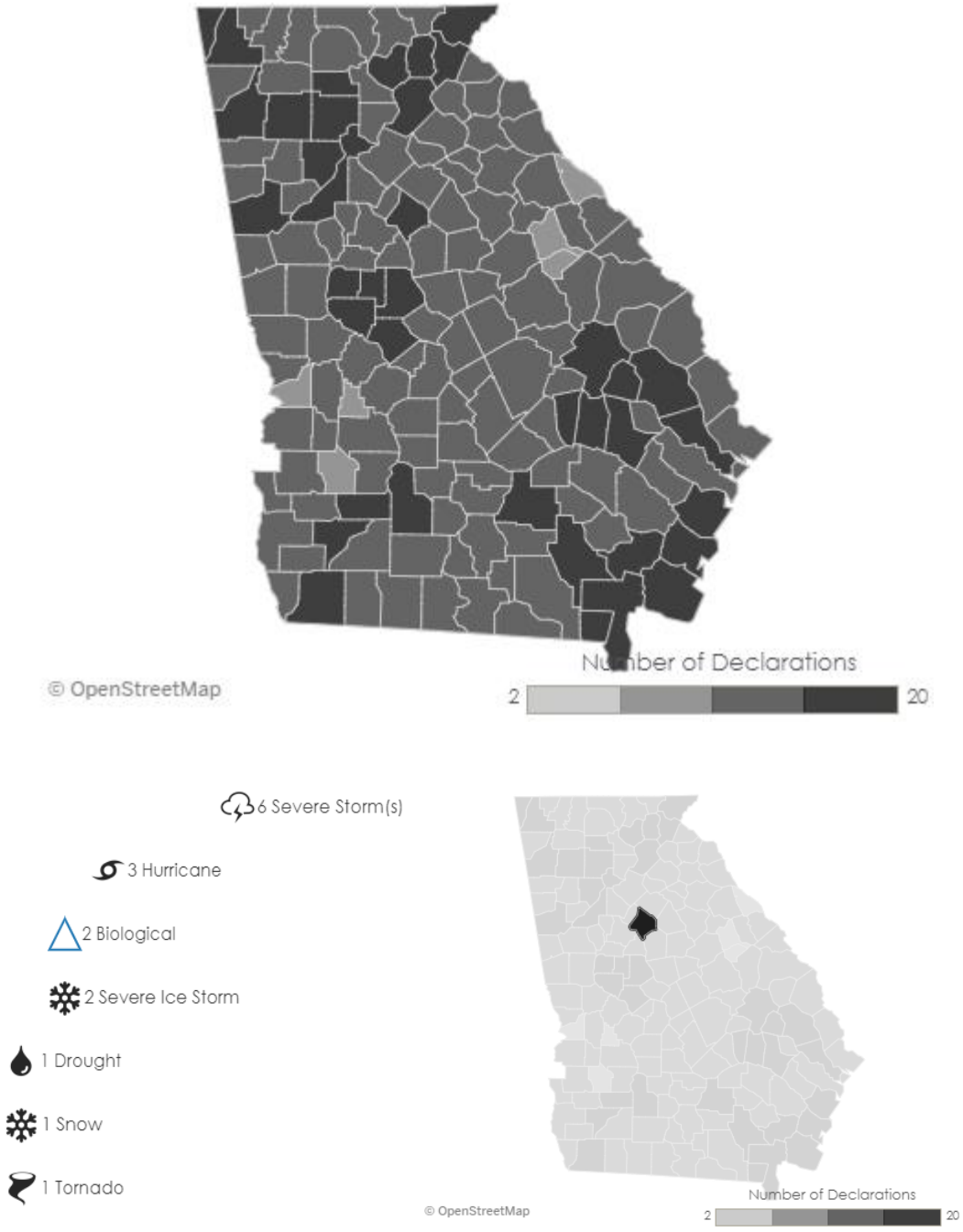
In recent years Newton County's landmarks and landscape have become recognizable to people across the United States. Two popular television series of the late twentieth century, The Dukes of Hazzard and In the Heat of the Night, were filmed in the county, as were scenes from various motion pictures, including My Cousin Vinny (1992), and several television specials.



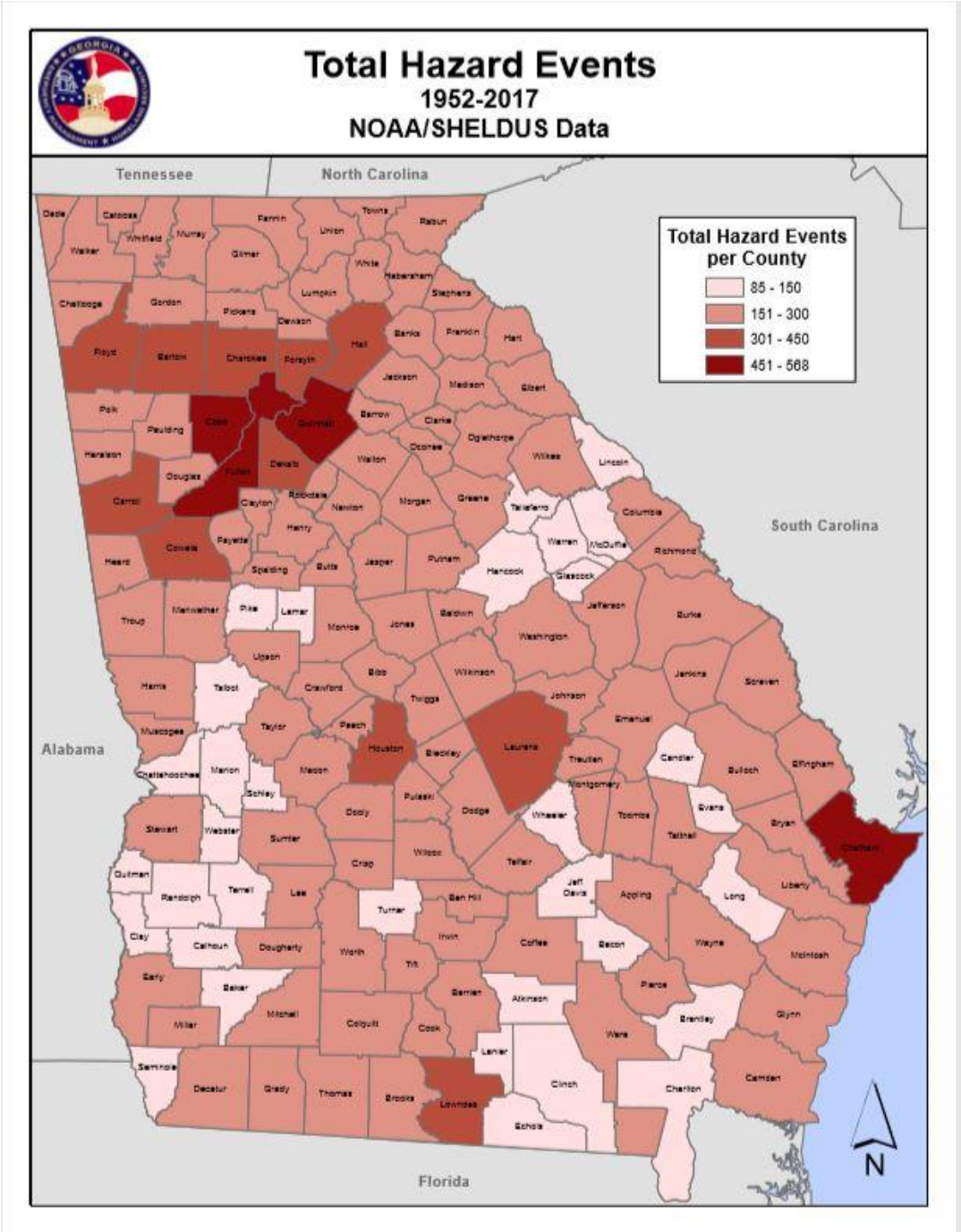
Notable Past Events

- **2020, COVID-19 Pandemic (Federal Declaration x2)**
- **2017, Hurricane Irma (Federal Declaration x2)**
- 2017, Tornado (EF1)
- **2016, Severe Storms and Flooding (Federal Declaration)**
- 2015, Flash Flood Event
- 2014, Tornado (EF0)
- **2014, Severe Winter Storm (Federal Declaration x2)**
- 2013, Tornado (EF2)
- **2011, Tornado (EF1) (Federal Declaration)**
- **2009, Flooding (Federal Declaration)**
- 2009, Tornado (EF1)
- 2008, Tornado (EF0)
- 2005, Winter Storm
- **2000, Winter Storm (Federal Declaration)**
- **1998, Severe Storms/Flooding (Federal Declaration)**
- **1994, Tropical Storm Alberto (Federal Declaration)**
- **1993, Blizzard/Winter Storm (Federal Declaration)**
- **1990, Tornado (F1) (Federal Declaration)**
- 1980, Tornado (F1)
- 1978, Tornado (F1)
- **1977, Drought (Federal Declaration)**

Federal Disaster Declarations



Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)



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

Demographics

County

	2000 Census	2010 Census	2017 Census Estimates
Population	62.001	99,958	105,042
White	75.3%	53.8%	52.0%
African American	22.2%	40.9%	43.3%
Hispanic/Latino	1.9%	4.6%	5.1%
Asian	0.7%	0.9%	1.0%
American Indian	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
Two or More Races	1.0%	2.1%	2.6%
Median Age	33.3	34.7	36.2
Median Household Income	$44,875	----------	$52,784
Persons in Poverty	10.0%	----------	16.7%
Homeowners	77.7%	75.1%	69.0%

Municipalities

	2000 Census	2010 Census	2017 Census Estimates
Covington	11,547	13,118	13,728
Mansfield	392	410	454
Newborn	520	696	819
Oxford	1,892	2,134	2,088
Porterdale	1,281	1,429	1,526

Economy

Newton County's economy is primarily agricultural with some light industry. Newton County's cost of living is 4.5% below the national average. The unemployment rate in Newton County is 3.0%, which is slightly below the State average of 3.2% and the National average of 3.5%. Newton County has a median household income of $52,784, which is slightly above the national average of $51,914.

The ten largest private employers in Newton County are:

Company	Product/Service
C.R. Bard, Inc.	Medical Devices
Covington Moulding Co.	Plastic Fabrication
General Mills Operations, Inc.	Food Production
Hire Dynamics, LLC	Staffing Solutions
Newton Health System, Inc.	Healthcare
Nasshinbo Automotive Manufacturing, Inc.	Automotive Parts
Pactiv Corporation	Food Packaging Manufacturing
South East Employee Leasing Service	Staffing Solutions
The Kroger Company	Grocery
Walmart	Department Retail Store

The above list is in alphabetical order, not in order of company size.
This data is according to the Georgia Department of Labor, 2018.

Government

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

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

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

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

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

Transportation

Newton County's transportation system consists primarily of state highways and county-maintained roads. Interstate 20, US Highways 278 as well as State highways 11, 12, 20, 36, 81, 138, 142, 162, and 212 are major transportation routes that carry the majority of passenger and commercial traffic in and out of Newton County. Congestion in these transportation corridors create traffic problems, primarily because of population growth. There are no interstates or mass transit systems servicing Newton County.

Freight rail service, owned and operated by CSX Transportation, traverse the central part of Newton County.

The Covington Municipal Airport, located 3 miles north of the central business district of Covington, is a city-owned public-use airport. The airport has a single 6,000-foot asphalt runway.

Climate

Newton County, like much of Georgia, enjoys a temperate climate with four well-defined seasons: warm to hot summers; brisk fall temperatures; relatively brief, cool winters; and a warm spring season. As a result, there exists a long growing season in Georgia, perfect for ornamental and economic-boosting agricultural plants. As one of the southernmost counties in Georgia, Newton County does have a longer warm to hot period and can typically run 3-5 degrees warmer than state temperature averages.

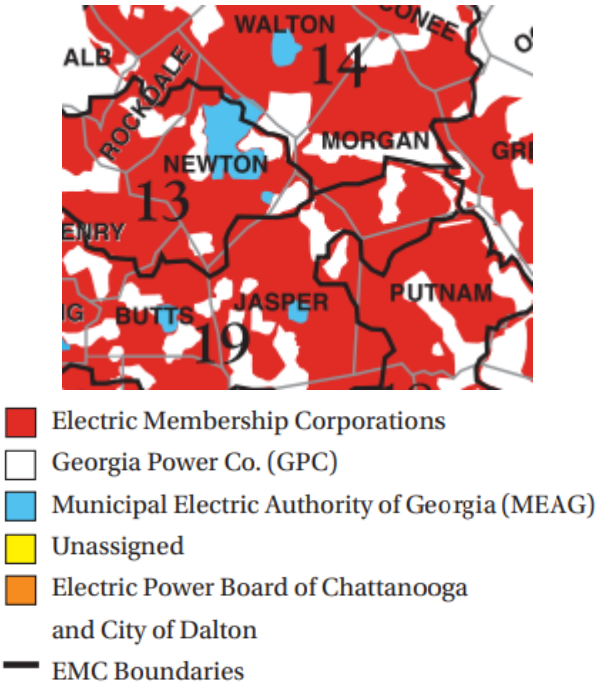
AVERARE MONTHLY TEMPERATURES IN GEORGIA (FAHRENHEIT)

Month	Average Georgia Temperature	Average Newton County Temperature
January	46	45
February	49	46
March	56	55
April	63	59
May	70	68
June	77	76
July	80	77
August	79	80
September	74	75
October	64	64
November	56	52
December	48	45

Utilities

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

Electrical power in Newton County is provided by the Snapping Shoals Electric Membership Corporation (EMC), the City of Covington, Central Georgia EMC, Walton EMC, and Georgia Power.



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

NFIP Compliance

Jurisdiction	Participating?	Participation Date
Newton County	Yes	7/5/1983
Covington	Yes	3/2/1983
Mansfield	No	----------
Newborn	No	----------
Oxford	Yes	3/17/2014
Porterdale	Yes	1/19/1983

Neither Mansfield nor Newborn have any 100-year (1% annual risk) floodplain areas

Municipalities

City of Covington



Covington was incorporated in 1822 as the seat of the newly organized Newton County. It was named for US Army Brigadier General and US Congressman Leonard Covington, who was a War of 1812 hero.

In recent years, Covington has become a favorite location for filmmakers and is known to many as "The Hollywood of the South." Covington has been used as a filming location for the Dukes of Hazzard (1978), The Cannonball Run (1980), In the Heat of the Night (1988-1994), Sweet Home Alabama (2002), Vampire Diaries (2009-2017), Doctor Sleep (2019), and Disney's Jungle Cruise (2020).

Covington remains the county seat of Newton County and hosts many of the county's government offices. Covington is governed by a mayor and six councilmembers – three each from the East and West ward districts.

The City of Covington provides the following services to its citizens: Administrative, Natural Gas, Water and Sewer, Electricity, Road Construction and Maintenance, Solid Waste, Stormwater Management, Fire Services, Law Enforcement, Planning and Zoning, and GIS support for all City of Covington departments. The City of Covington also owns and operates the Covington Municipal Airport.

City of Mansfield



The City of Mansfield is situated in southeastern Newton County near the Jasper County line. Mansfield formed along the Middle Georgia and Atlantic Railroad that traveled from Gordon to Covington, GA. Mansfield, like many other agricultural communities, has undergone growth and decline several times according to the rise and fall of economic prosperity and population. Mansfield is currently home to the Beaver Manufacturing Company and several other small commercial enterprises.

Mansfield is governed by a Mayor, Mayor Pro Tempore, and four councilmembers.

The City of Mansfield provides many services to its citizens. These include Administrative, Water, Sewer, Electric Services, and Planning/Zoning.

Mansfield occupies a total of just over 1 square mile of land and has a population of less than 500 people.

Town of Newborn



The Town of Newborn occupies 1.6 square miles in the eastern part of Newton County near the Morgan and Jasper County lines. Newborn was first known as "Sandtown" and was settled by Rufus Broome, his wife, and her two brothers. The name Newborn first shows up in the records as in 1839. During the Civil War, Newborn became a staging area for supplies for the Confederate Army due to its quick access to the railroad in Covington. General Tecumseh Sherman visited Newborn on November 19, 1864 on his march to the sea after the fall of Atlanta. Sherman and his troops marched through the area on what would eventually become Highway 142. In January 1866, a tornado struck the Town of Newborn, killing four and injuring 12 others. Newborn was incorporated as a town in 1894 by the Georgia General Assembly.

The Town of Newborn is governed by a mayor and four councilmembers, one of whom serves as Mayor Pro Tem. All elections are citywide and elected officials serve 4-year, staggered terms. Newborn provides Administrative services, Garbage and Solid Waste, Street Construction and Maintenance, Parks/Recreation, and Planning/Zoning to its citizens. Newborn was impacted by the April 2011 tornado outbreak.

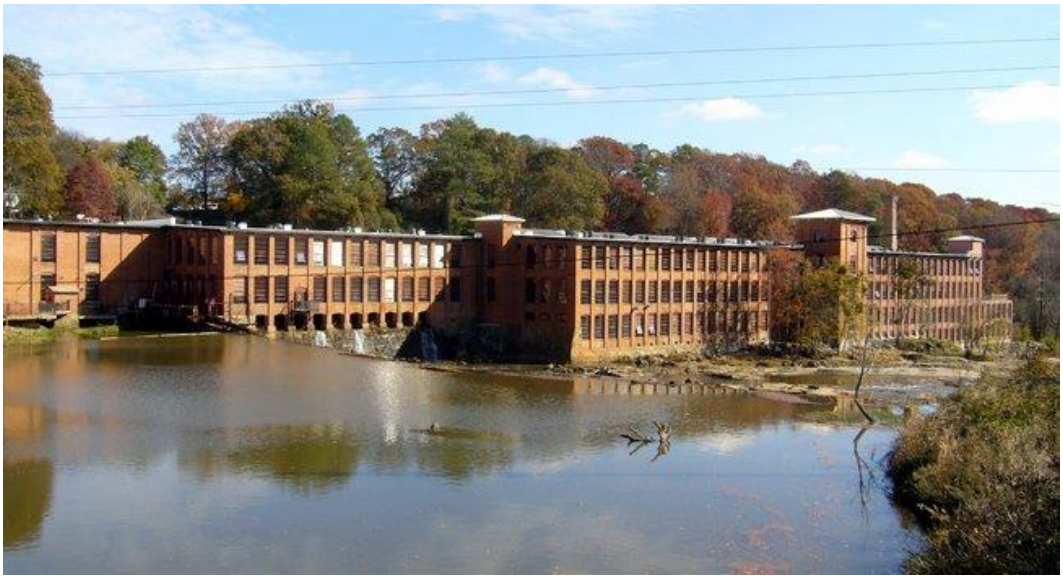
City of Oxford



The City of Oxford occupies just over 2 square miles immediately to the north of Covington in north central Newton County. Oxford was established by the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1839 and incorporated as a city in 1914. The city grew out from Oxford College, which was founded by the Methodist Episcopal Church one mile north of Covington in 1836. The College was originally known as Emory College. Oxford was named after Oxford University in England, which was the alma mater of the founders of the Methodist Church. Emory College moved to Atlanta in 1915 and became Emory University, although the campus at Oxford continued to be utilized a preparatory academy. By the mid-1930s, it was transformed once again into Emory Junior College at Oxford as a two-year junior college. In the 1960s, it became Oxford College of Emory University. Oxford is also home to the Orna Villa, a mansion built in 1825 that is on the National Registry of Historic Places and served as a hospital during the Civil War.

Oxford is governed by a mayor and six councilmembers. Oxford provides several services to its citizens. These include Administrative, Planning/Zoning, Parks/Recreation, Solid Waste Collection, Water, Stormwater Management, Road Construction and Maintenance, Electric Service, and Law Enforcement.

City of Porterdale



The City of Porterdale is situated along the Yellow River to the southwest of the City of Covington. Porterdale is best known for the Porterdale Mill. In fact, Porterdale was named after the mill's owner, Oliver S. Porter when it was incorporated by the Georgia General Assembly in 1917. Build in 1899 by the Bibb Manufacturing Company, it served as a twine mill along the banks of the Yellow River. The mill attracted workers to the community in search of a better life. The homes in the area were owned and maintained by the mill for their workers. However, the mill closed in the 1970s, which led to the deterioration of the mill and the surrounding homes. Porterdale became a haven for those on hard times and crime and drugs soon followed. In 2006, the Porterdale Mill, which was in ruins, was purchased and a bold project was undertaken to turn the mill into lofts overlooking the Yellow River. This event became the impetus for the New Porterdale. As people came from all over to live in The Lofts, small business began to grow to support the new community. The crime and decay began to be replaced by this new, thriving community. New playgrounds, a library, and an event center have all been added to the area. Porterdale has become an example the phoenix that can rise from the ashes of the past and take its place in Georgia's great tradition of history and tourism.

Porterdale is governed by a mayor and five councilmembers. All elections are citywide and elected officials serve 4-year, staggered terms. The City of Porterdale provides several services to its citizens. These include law enforcement, fire protection, garbage and solid waste, parks/recreation, stormwater and sewage, water, road construction and maintenance, planning/zoning, and public works.

CHAPTER THREE
–
HAZARD PROFILES

Summary of Updates for Chapter Three

The following table provides a description of each section of this chapter, and a summary of the changes that have been made to the Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan 2015.

Chapter 3 Section	Updates
Risk Assessment	• Expanded the explanation of the Risk Assessment • Added an explanation of each part of the Hazard Information
Natural Hazard Thunderstorms	• Updated and consolidated hazard profile with new data • Added hail hazard • Content revised
Natural Hazard Winter Storms	• Updated and consolidated hazard profile with new data • Content revised
Natural Hazard Flooding	• Updated and consolidated hazard profile with new data • Land Use and Development trends updated to include municipal NFIP information • Incorporated 2020 HAZUS Report Information • Content revised
Natural Hazard Tornado	• New Section – Not in 2015 Plan as a Stand-Alone Section • Split from Severe Thunderstorms Section • Incorporated 2020 HAZUS Report Information • Content revised
Natural Hazard Drought	• Updated and consolidated hazard profile with new data • Content revised

Natural Hazard Wildfire	• Updated and consolidated hazard profile with new data • Content revised
Natural Hazard Earthquake	• Updated and consolidated hazard profile with new data • Content revised
Natural Hazard Tropical Cyclone	• Updated and consolidated hazard profile with new data • Content revised
Natural Hazard Extreme Temperatures	• New Section – Not in 2015 Plan
Technological Hazard Hazardous Materials	• Updated hazard description • Updated and consolidated hazard profile data • Content revised
Technological Hazard Dam Failure	• Updated hazard description • Updated and consolidated hazard profile data • Content revised
Technological Hazard Transportation	• Updated hazard description • Updated and consolidated hazard profile data • Content revised
Technological Hazard Terrorism	• Updated hazard description • Updated and consolidated hazard profile data • Content revised
Technological Hazard Infrastructure Failure	• New Section – Not in 2015 Plan
Technological Hazard Emerging Infectious Diseases	• New Section – Not in 2015 Plan

Risk Assessment

Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i and ii)
Requirement §201.6(d)(3)

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

1. *Hazard Identification*: The Newton County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee identified nine natural hazards and six technological hazards for this Hazard Mitigation Plan. This is an increase of one natural hazard and two technological hazards from the previous iteration of the plan. Each hazard was identified using statistical data and records from a variety of sources. The list of hazards is based upon frequency, severity of impact, probability, potential losses, and vulnerability.

2. *Hazard Description*: Each hazard was described in detail. Many hazard descriptions came from the Georgia Hazard Mitigation Plan since many of the hazards that could impact the state could also potentially impact Newton County.

3. *Profile of Hazards*: Each hazard was profiled as to how it could potentially impact Newton County.

4. *Assets Exposed to the Hazard*: The plan considers critical facilities and infrastructure as part of the vulnerability assessment. This assessment determines the vulnerability of the municipalities and attempts to identify the populations most vulnerable to each hazard, although many have potential countywide impacts.

5. *Estimated Potential Losses*: Using critical facility and past history data, an estimation of potential losses due to a particular hazard event were determined.

6. *Land Use and Development Trends*: Land use trends were considered when determining the potential future impacts of each hazard. This is of importance regarding flooding and dam failure events.

7. *Multi-Jurisdictional Concerns*: Each jurisdiction was considered when determining the potential hazard impact.

At the second meeting of the Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Committee, the attendees participated in a risk assessment of hazard for Newton County. This risk assessment was based upon two primary factors: 1. How likely is a hazard to occur; 2. How prepared the committee meeting participants felt the community was for each hazard. This risk assessment relied on the committee meeting attendees to identify the hazards and then rank them by those two factors. As a result, the risk assessment could be skewed by the meeting participants, recency bias, and/or how the hazard would directly impact the organizations represented at this meeting. After additional discussion with the Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update committee at future meetings, the hazards in this chapter were the agreed upon list. Several of the hazards identified by the committee members were consolidated into expanded hazard descriptions. Those incorporations are notated in the below hazard ranking.

Hazard	Likelihood Score	Preparedness Score	Total Score
Severe Thunderstorms	137	10	**147**
Terrorism	5	77	**82**
Tornado	60	17	**77**
Flooding	66	10	**76**
Epidemic/Pandemic*	7	67	**74**
Severe Winter Weather	43	6	**49**
Hazardous Materials Incident	32	15	**47**
Utility Failure**	16	24	**40**
Earthquake	2	26	**28**
Wildfire	8	17	**25**
Electromagnetic Pulse/Solar Storm***	3	20	**23**
Tropical Cyclone	20	0	**20**
Dam Failure	0	12	**12**
Water Contamination******	2	10	**12**
Extreme Temperatures	10	3	**13**
Drought	5	5	**10**
Economic Incident**	1	7	**8**
Transportation Incident	3	1	**4**
Fuel Disruption**	0	3	**3**
Mudslide*******	0	0	**0**
Zoonotic Disease*	0	0	**0**

* Epidemic/Pandemic and Zoonotic Disease was changed to Emerging Infectious Diseases

** Utility Failure/Economic Incident/Fuel Disruption were combined under Infrastructure Failure

***Electromagnetic Pulse was removed since mitigation efforts for this would be considered on a national scale

**** Water Contamination was incorporated into HazMat Incident and Terrorism

*****Mudslides were removed due to lack of committee support

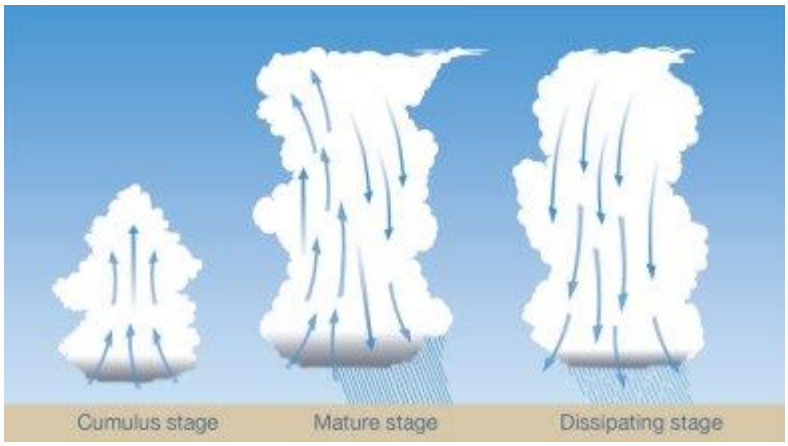
Natural Hazard: **Thunderstorms**

Hazard Description

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

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

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



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

Natural Hazard: **Thunderstorms**

(Hazard Description Continued)

In terms of temporal characteristics, thunderstorms exhibit no true seasonality in that occurrences happen throughout the year. Convectively, driven systems dominate the summer while frontal driven systems dominate during the other seasons. The rate of onset is rapid in that a single cell endures only 20 minutes. However, various cells in different stages of development may form a thunderstorm that lasts up to a few hours as it moves across the surface.

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

Lightning

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

Hail

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

Hazard Profile

Severe thunderstorms, including high winds, hail, and lightning, are a serious threat to the residents and infrastructure of Newton County. Severe thunderstorms are the most frequently occurring natural hazard in Newton County. Many of these storms include high winds, lightning, and hail. Hail up to 1.75 inches was recorded in Newton County on several occasions, most recently in 2013. Thunderstorm winds of 75 mph have been reported on many occasions in Newton County, with the most recent occurring in 2017. While there have been dozens of documented thunderstorm events affecting Newton County over the last 50 years, it is likely that

Natural Hazard: **Thunderstorms**

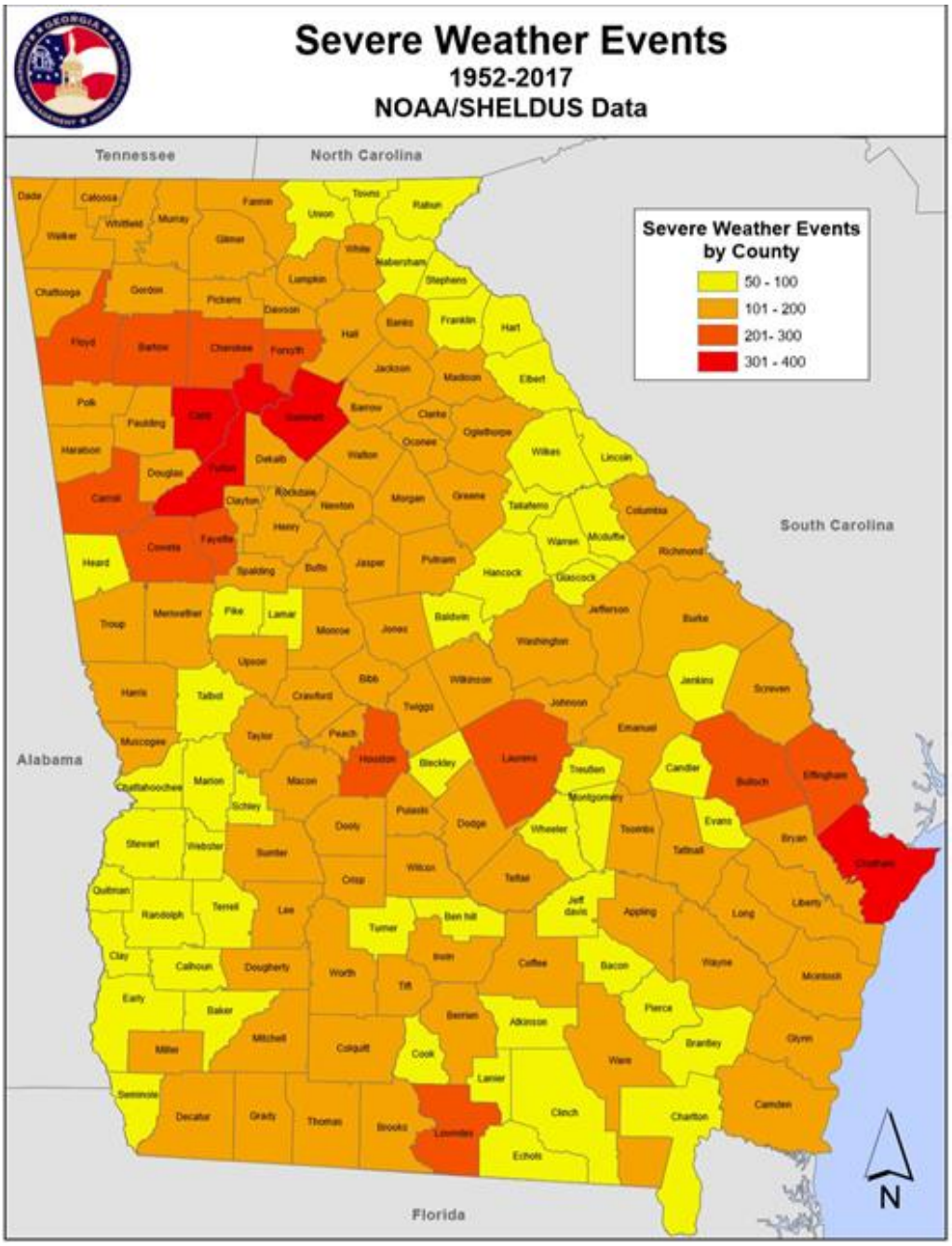
the official number is a low estimate due to poor record keeping in decades past. For example, only 22 thunderstorm events were recorded between 1970 and 1990, likely a vast underestimation of actual events.

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

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

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

Natural Hazard: **Thunderstorms**



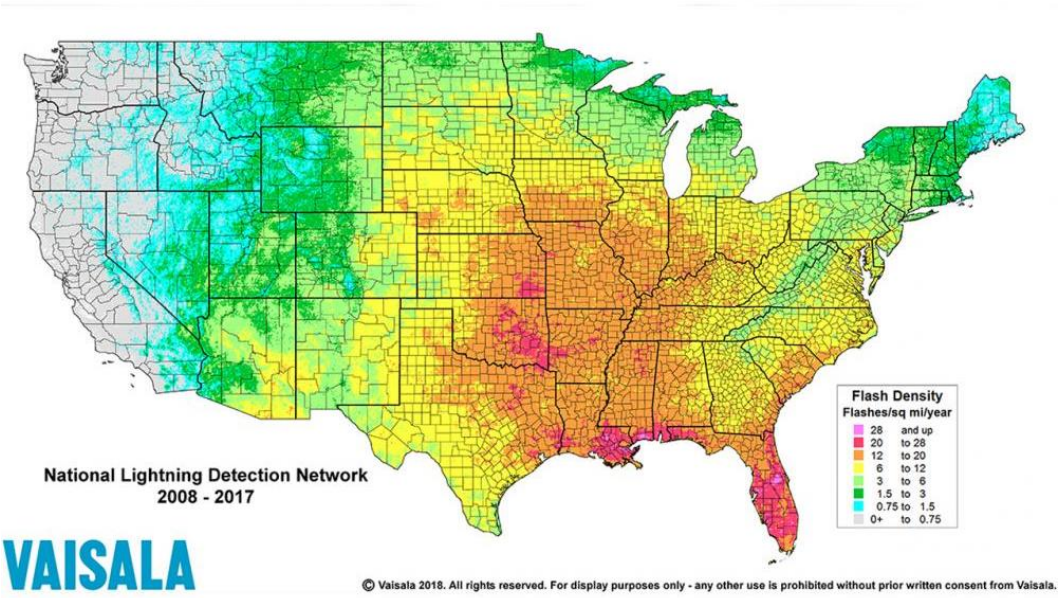
Source: 2019-2024 State of Georgia Hazard Mitigation Strategy and Enhanced Plan

Natural Hazard: **Thunderstorms**

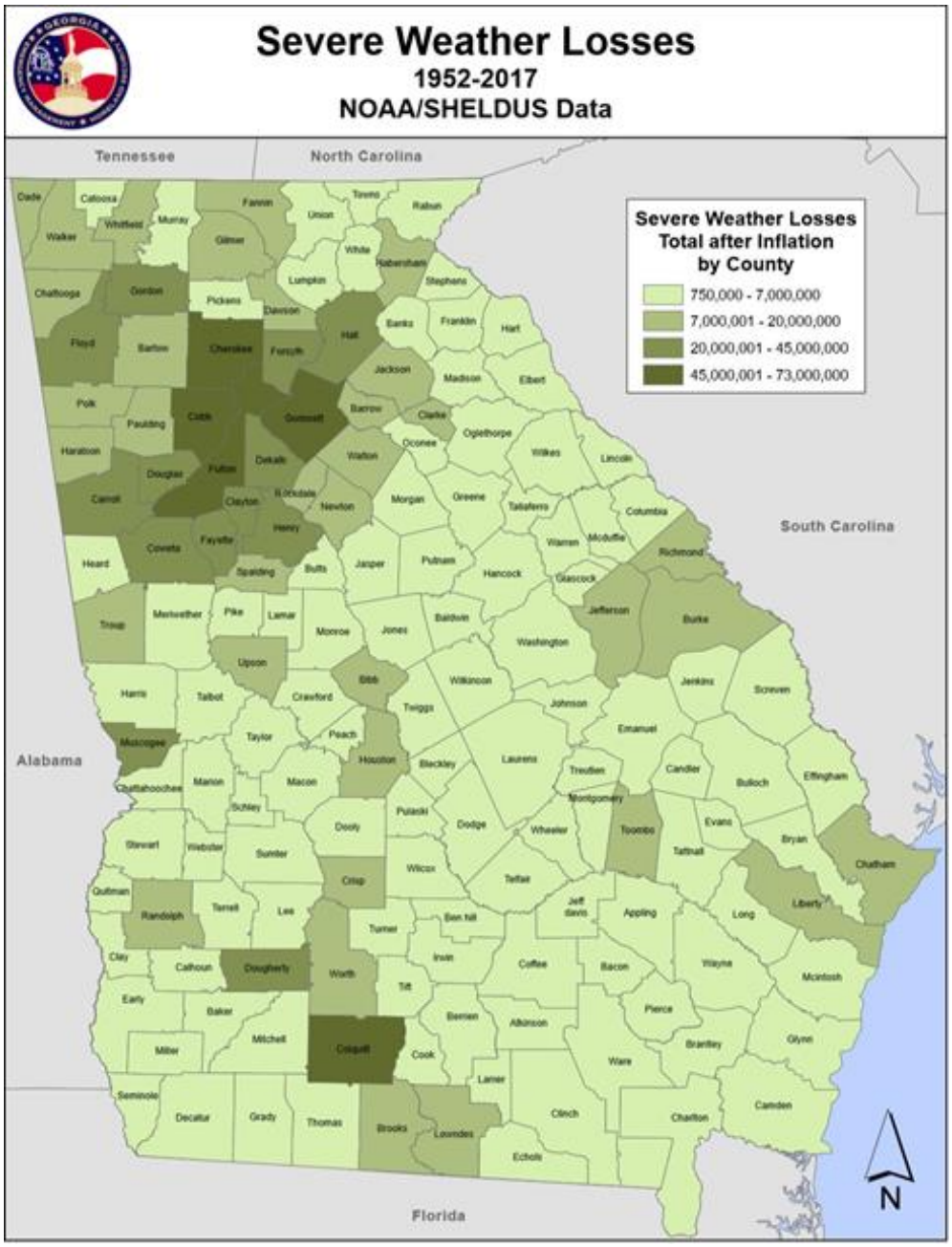
(Hazard Profile Continued)

During the last 50 years, 139 thunderstorm events were recorded in Newton County, with 117 of those occurring in the last 30 years. This number includes 47 hail events and only 9 lightning reports. According to these records, Newton County has a 1.1% daily chance of a thunderstorm event based upon data from the last 30 years. Over the last 10 years, Newton County has averaged 4.2 thunderstorm events per year (42 events). Due to improved record keeping protocols, the Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Committee believes the data from the last ten years provides a more accurate representation of the thunderstorm threat to the county. The Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Committee has also determined that the lightning threat is severely under-reported, as shown in the NCDC data numbers. For additional historical data, please see Appendix D.

As indicated by the below graphics, Newton County averages between 6 and 12 flashes of cloud to ground lightning per square mile per year. That equals a 1.6% to 3.3% chance of a cloud-to-ground lightning strike on any given day. This shows a much higher indication of lightning occurrences than has been reported to the National Weather Service and the National Climatic Data Center. It is the determination of the Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Committee that this data shows a more accurate representation of the scope of the threat that lightning poses to the citizens and infrastructure of Newton County.



Natural Hazard: **Thunderstorms**



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

Natural Hazard: **Thunderstorms**

Severe thunderstorm winds, which are defined as winds of at least 58 mph in conjunction with a convective event, have occurred with many thunderstorms that have affected Newton County. These winds can exceed 100 mph and cause damage comparable to weak tornadoes. Below are two maps that identify the wind risk and the hazard wind score for the State of Georgia, including Newton County. The Hazard Wind Score maps use the following scale:

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

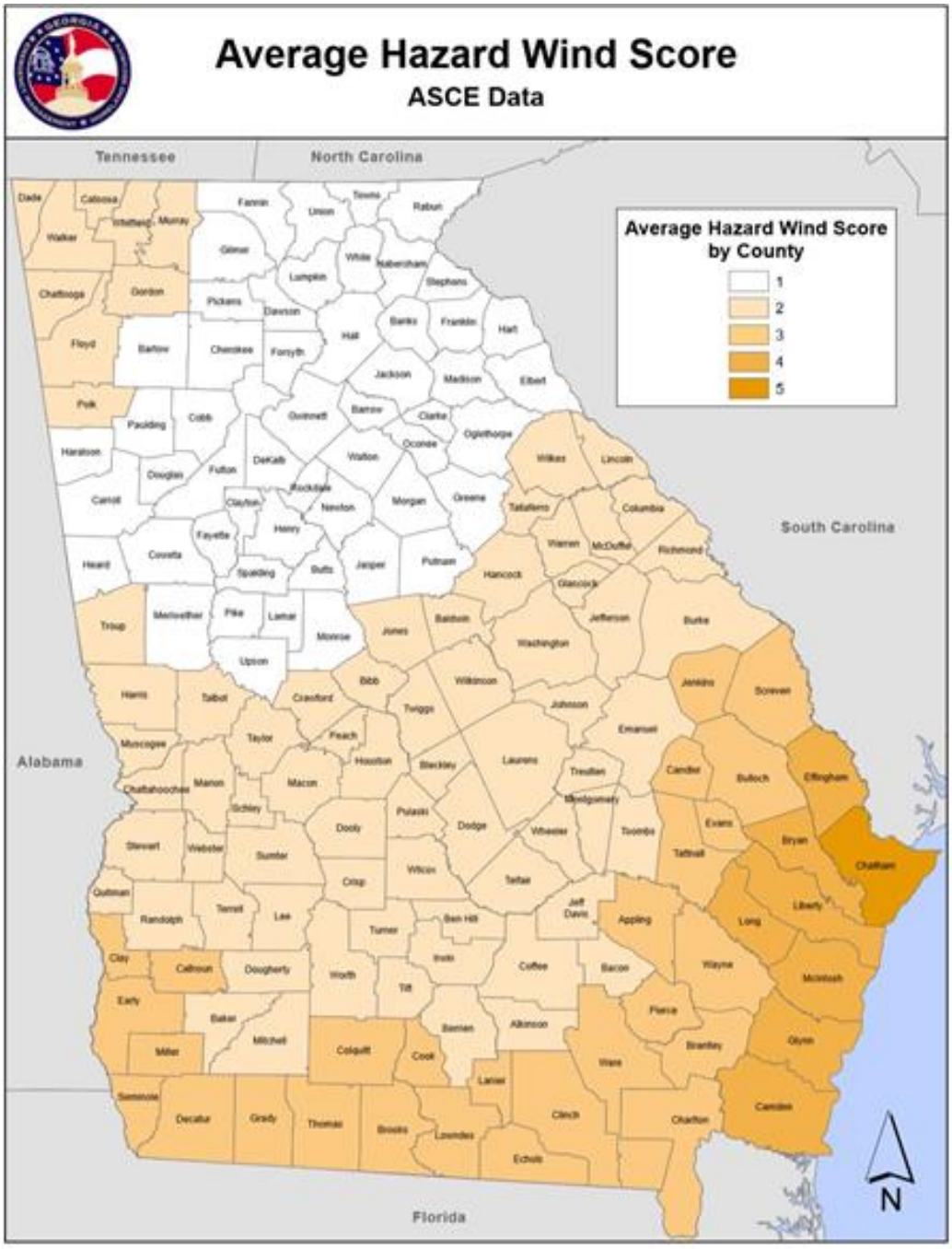
Municipality	*# of Thunderstorms*	*Annual Risk*
Covington	38	100%
Mansfield	2	8%
Newborn	2	8%
Oxford	8	32%
Porterdale	11	44%
COUNTYWIDE/ UNINCORPORATED AREA	62	100%

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

Assets Exposed to the Hazard

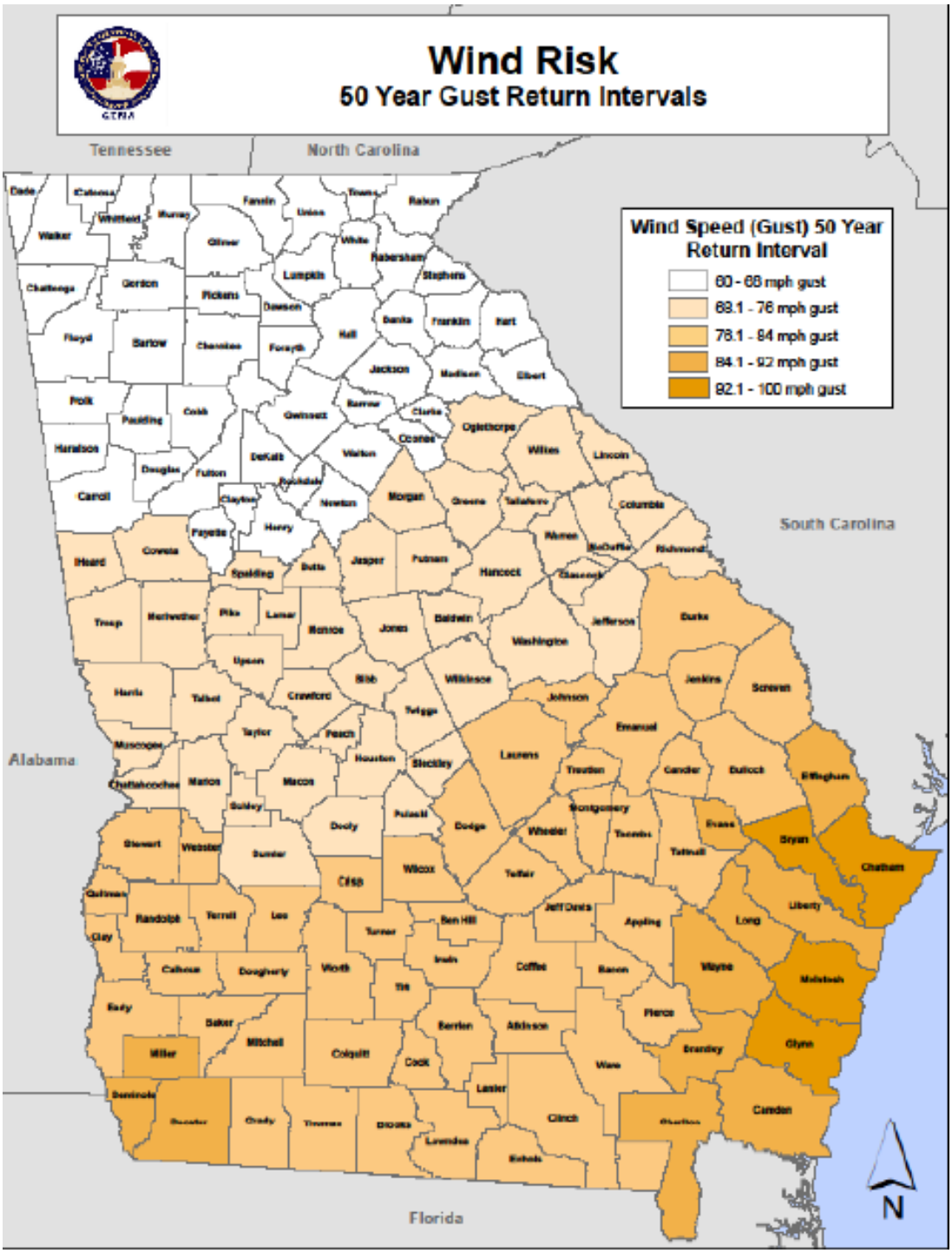
In evaluating assets that are susceptible to severe thunderstorms, the Newton County HMPC determined that all public and private property is at threat by severe thunderstorms, including all critical facilities. This is due to the lack of spatially prejudice of severe thunderstorm events.

Natural Hazard: **Thunderstorms**



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

Natural Hazard: **Thunderstorms**



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

Natural Hazard: **Thunderstorms**

Estimated Potential Losses

Estimates of damage for the past events of the last 50 years are over $5.9 million, or $119,140 annually. However, all estimated damages reported have occurred over the last 25 years. When extrapolated over 25 years, the annual average doubles to $238,280. These numbers are thought to be a gross underestimation of actual past damages.

Land Use & Development Trends

Newton County currently has no land use trends related to Thunderstorms beyond continued population growth – particularly around the Cities of Covington, Oxford, and Porterdale and in areas near the Henry and Rockdale County lines.

Multi-Jurisdictional Considerations

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

Hazard Summary

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

Natural Hazard: **Thunderstorms**

Thunderstorm Events Since 2015 in Newton County

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	05/26/2015	16:20	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAIRVIEW	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/18/2015	17:15	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	10.00K	0.00K
STEWART	NEWTON CO.	GA	08/06/2015	14:07	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	3.00K	0.00K
ABIDE AWHILE	NEWTON CO.	GA	03/01/2016	21:04	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	8.00K	0.00K
STARRSVILLE	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/02/2016	20:05	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	6.00K	0.00K
PORTERDALE	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/14/2016	14:10	EST-5	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PORTERDALE	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/14/2016	14:10	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	1.50K	0.00K
STEWART	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/17/2016	13:55	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	8.00K	0.00K
OAK HILL	NEWTON CO.	GA	07/11/2016	17:55	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
ABIDE AWHILE	NEWTON CO.	GA	08/06/2016	22:45	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	45 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
JAMESTOWN	NEWTON CO.	GA	04/03/2017	12:18	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	60 kts. EG	0	0	200.00K	0.00K
JERUSALEM	NEWTON CO.	GA	04/03/2017	12:23	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	65 kts. EG	0	0	100.00K	0.00K
JERUSALEM	NEWTON CO.	GA	07/07/2017	17:36	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	4.00K	0.00K
HAYSTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	07/26/2017	17:30	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	10.00K	0.00K

FAIRFIELD	NEWTON CO.	GA	10/28/2017	16:41	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
ALMON	NEWTON CO.	GA	02/07/2018	10:15	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	45 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
SNAPPING SHOALS	NEWTON CO.	GA	03/19/2018	22:54	EST-5	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	4.00K	0.00K
MARBLE VALLEY	NEWTON CO.	GA	03/19/2018	22:55	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	4.00K	0.00K
ROCKY PLAINS	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/03/2018	18:00	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
PORTERDALE	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/25/2018	14:08	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
LASSITER	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/25/2018	14:34	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts. EG	1	1	20.00K	0.00K
ALCOVY	NEWTON CO.	GA	08/01/2018	18:18	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	45 kts. EG	0	0	3.00K	0.00K
FAIRFIELD	NEWTON CO.	GA	02/12/2019	14:34	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	60 kts. EG	0	0	25.00K	0.00K
STEWART	NEWTON CO.	GA	04/09/2019	09:15	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	22.00K	0.00K
MELODY	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/18/2019	15:40	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	40 kts. EG	0	0	0.01K	0.00K
DIXIE	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/22/2019	15:28	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
HAYSTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/23/2019	15:24	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	3.00K	0.00K
JERUSALEM	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/24/2019	19:44	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	45 kts. EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	09/13/2019	20:50	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	45 kts. EG	0	0	5.00K	0.00K

Natural Hazard: **Winter Storms**

Hazard Description

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

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

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

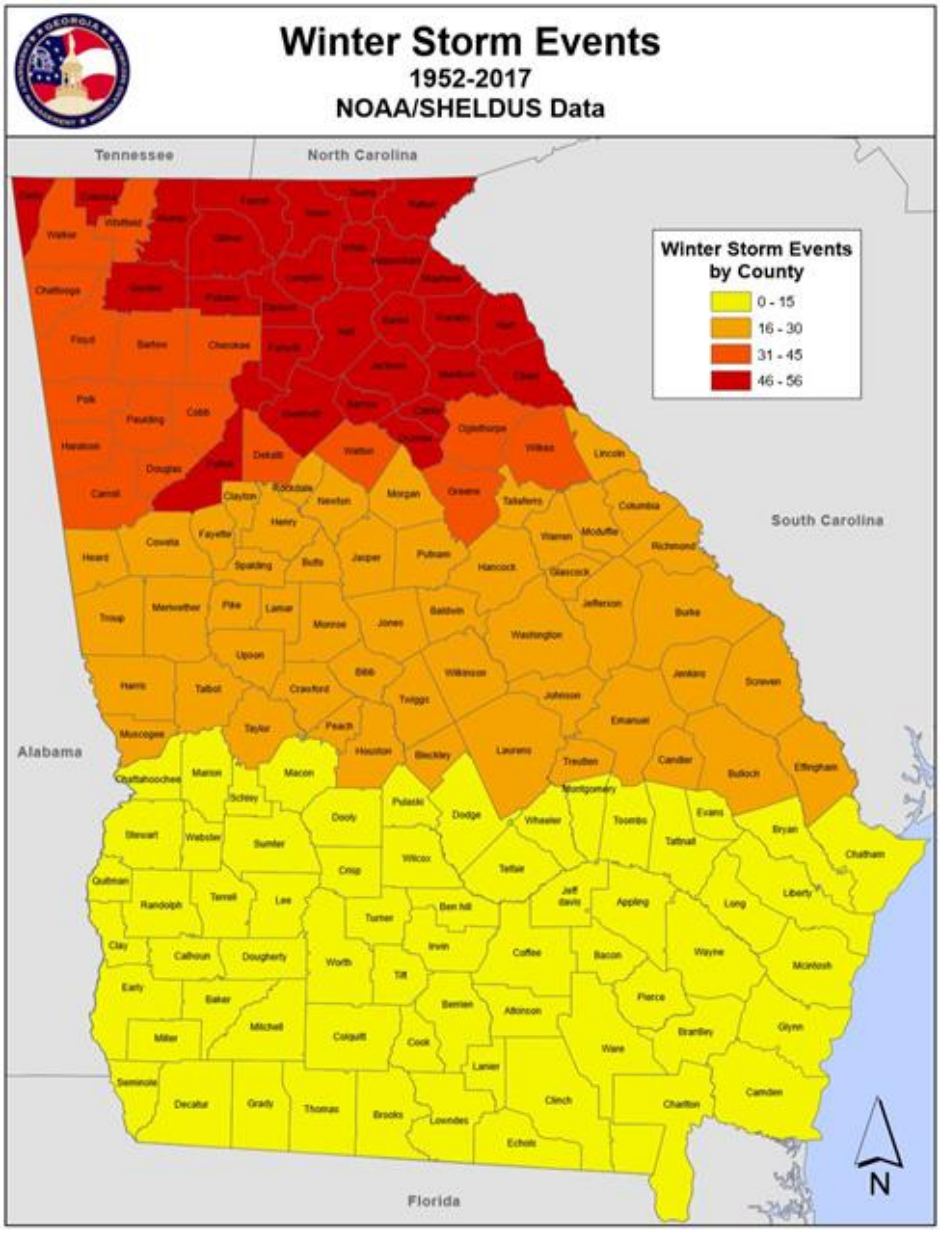
Severe winter weather exhibits seasonal qualities in that most occur within the months of January to March, with the highest probability of occurrence in February. The rate of onset and duration varies from storm to storm, depending on the weather system driving the storm. Severe winter weather rarely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

Hazard Profile

While winter storms are not as frequent of an occurrence in Newton County as they are in areas in the Northern US, they still have the potential to wreak havoc on the community when they do occur. Winter storms in Newton County typically cause drastic damage to infrastructure, such as roads, power lines, and bridges. They also

Natural Hazard: **Winter Storms**

can cause damage to private property, businesses, and trees throughout the county. Due to the county's elevation changes, many highways have steep grades that can become dangerous during icy conditions. The large number of trees in Newton County can also become a hazard when the tree limbs become weighed down with snow and ice and begin to break and fall to the ground, potentially damaging private property, public property, or injuring people and animals.



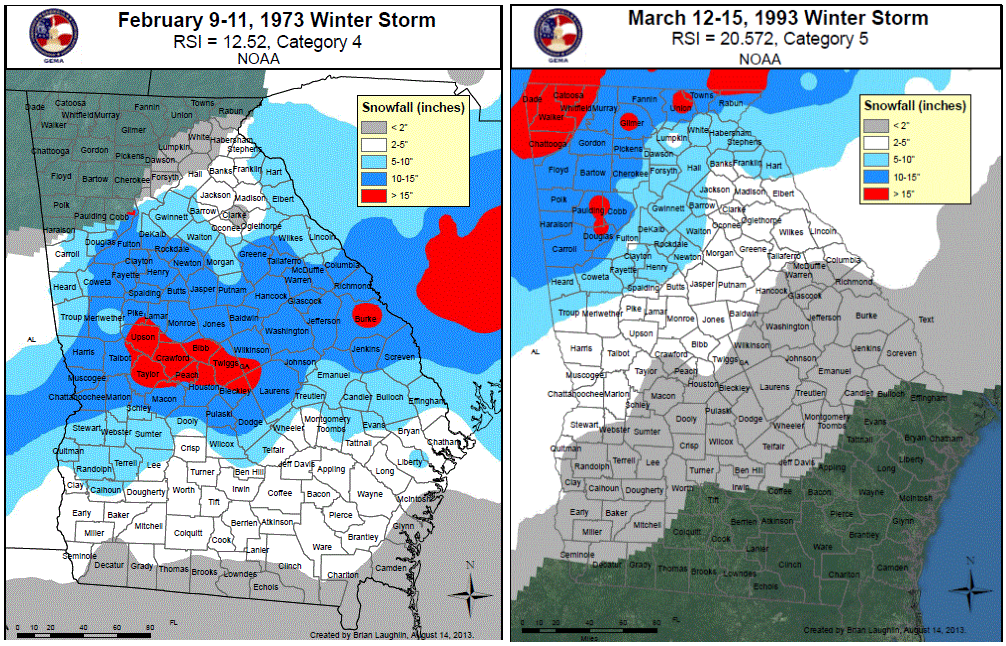
Source: 2019-2024 State of Georgia Hazard Mitigation Strategy and Enhanced Plan

Natural Hazard: **Winter Storms**

(Hazard Profile Continued)

During the past twenty-five years, documentation exists for 22 winter storm events in Newton County. No consolidated data can be located prior to this timeframe. On average, Newton County has averaged a winter storm every 1.14 years. This equates to an annual risk of 88%. Due to improved record keeping techniques, the HMPC believes that looking at the record for the last 25-year period provides a more accurate representation of the threat of winter storms for Newton County. All winter storm data has been gathered on a countywide basis. For additional historical data, please see Appendix D. All winter storm hazard data included for Newton County is limited to countywide data and is not broken down by jurisdiction.

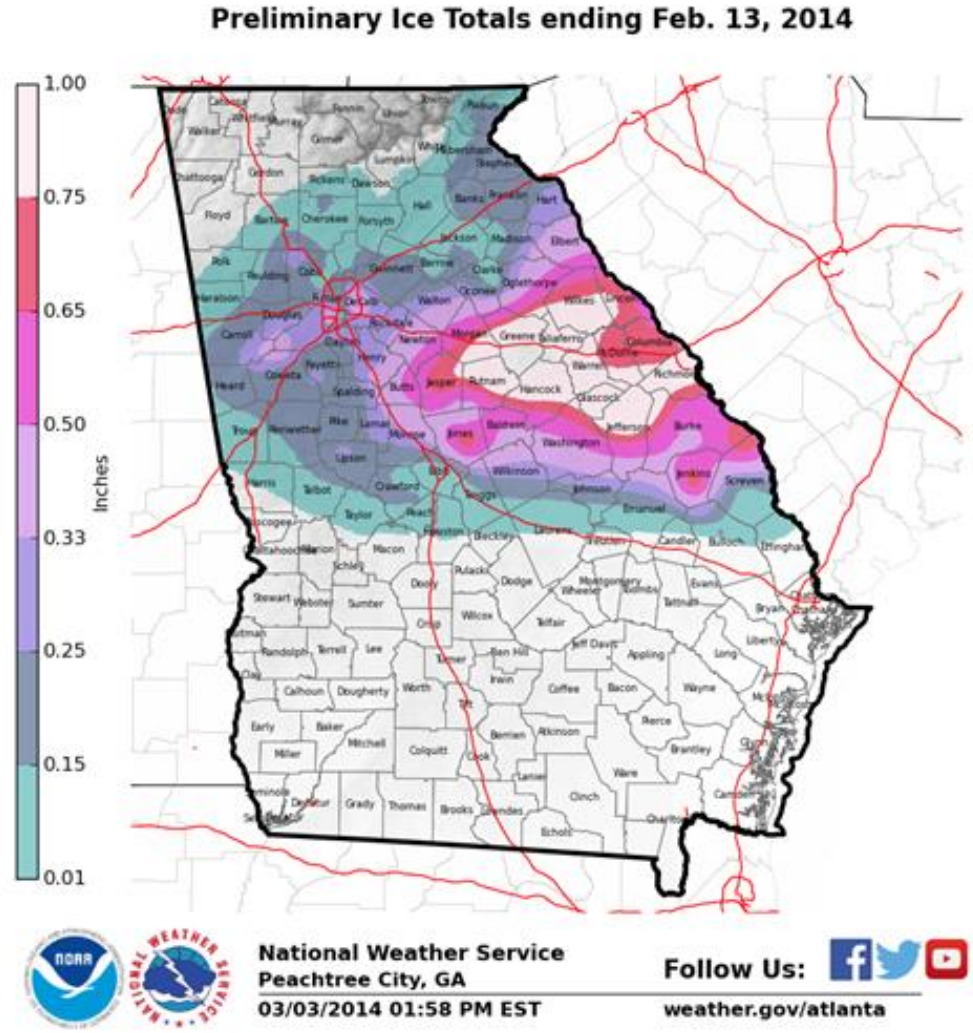
Individual events of Winter Weather can be drastically different depending on many factors, including the duration of the event, the type of precipitation involved, and the depth of the precipitation. Winter Storm events can be a light dusting of snow, ¼ inch of ice, or over a foot of snow. Other factors, such as wind, can influence the strength of these events, as happened with wind-blown snow during the March 1993 Winter Storm event. During the 1973 snow event, parts of Newton County reported up to 15 inches of snow and all areas received at least 10 inches of snow.



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

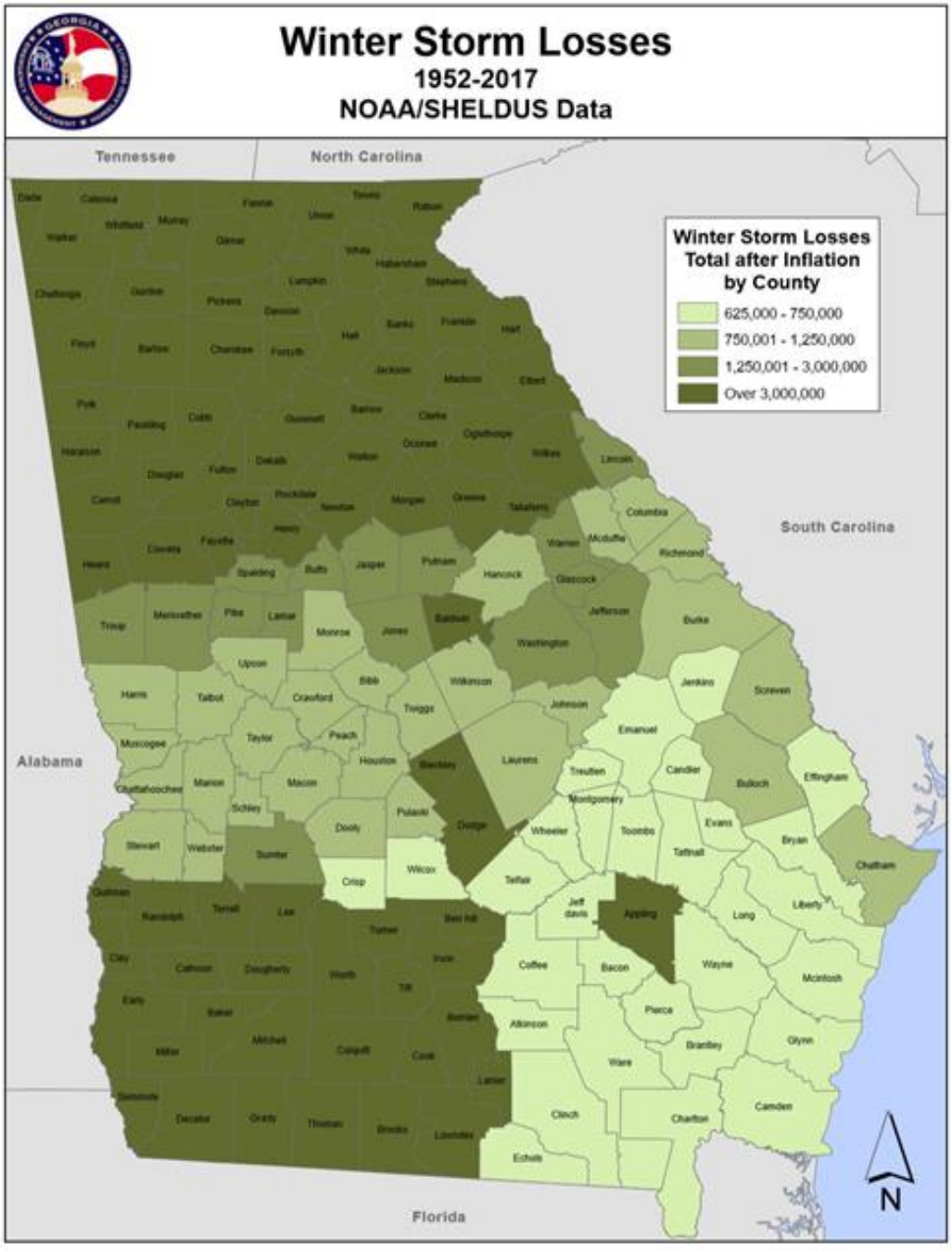
Natural Hazard: **Winter Storms**

Ice event are another type of winter storm that has impacted Newton County in the past. These types of winter storms can be particularly crippling due to the increased threat of tree falls related to the weight of accumulated ice and subsequent utility infrastructure failure. The 2014 Ice Storm produced significant ice accumulations over much of North Central Georgia, including Newton County. While areas farther east, such as Augusta, saw the greatest impacts, Newton County had ice accumulations around 0.33 inch for most areas with an isolated pocket of over 0.65 inch in the east and southeast part of the county near the Jasper County border. This storm led to widespread power outages with some residents without power for over two days.



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

Natural Hazard**: Winter Storms**



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

Natural Hazard: **Winter Storms**

Assets Exposed to the Hazard

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

Estimated Potential Losses

Total estimated losses for winter storm events of the last 50 years indicate a total of over $1.25 million in losses. Extrapolated over 50 years, this averages out to $25,160 per year. However, nearly all the documented winter storms with loss information have occurred over the last 20 years. As such, the average loss per year for the last 20 years is $62,900 per year. It is estimated that these numbers are a gross underestimation of the impact of past winter storms and caution is expressed when using these figures to make loss determinations for winter storms in Newton County.

Land Use & Development Trends

Newton County currently has no land use trends related to Winter Storms beyond continued population growth – particularly around the Cities of Covington, Oxford, and Porterdale and in areas near the Henry and Rockdale County lines.

Multi-Jurisdictional Considerations

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

Hazard Summary

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

Natural Hazard: **Winter Storms**

Winter Storm Events since 2015 in Newton County

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
Totals:							0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	01/22/2016	16:00	Winter Weather		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	12/09/2017	05:00	Winter Weather		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	01/16/2018	20:00	Winter Storm		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	02/08/2020	13:00	Winter Weather		0	0	0.00K	0.00K

Natural Hazard: **Flooding**

Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii)
Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(ii)

Hazard Description

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

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

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

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

Hazard Profile

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

Natural Hazard: **Flooding**

(Hazard Profile Continued)

significant damage on many occasions over the last 20 years. One significant flooding event that affected Newton County occurred in 2009. This event caused over $700,000 in reported damages, including an entire mobile home park flooding in the Barrington area of unincorporated Newton County. This event was caused by 8-12 inches of rain falling in a 12-hour timeframe after a series of previous rain events caused heavily saturated soils in the area. This rainfall event, combined with significant rainfall in areas upriver from Newton County, led to a significant flooding event. This event led to a federal declaration for Newton County. Many area creeks and rivers, including the Yellow River and Big Haynes Creek, reached record levels. While data was collected for the entire 50-year timeframe, little information was available regarding flood events over that period, possibly due to poor record keeping. All flood data was gathered on a countywide basis.

Flood events within Newton County are typically associated with areas of special flood hazard as identified on Flood Rate Insurance Maps (FIRMs) published by FEMA. Relatively little information is available regarding flooding damage estimates. However, with each flooding event, it is likely that significant costs arose related to road repair, infrastructure repair, and public safety response operations. Most of the flood damage in Newton County's history appears to be related to roads and culverts washing out because of flood waters. All flooding hazard data included for Newton County is limited to countywide data and is not broken down by jurisdiction.

Newton County has many flood gauges that provide information on potential impacted areas from floodwaters. The flood gauge on Big Haynes Creek near Milstead indicates that flood stage is reached at 12 feet, which would lead to flooding of woodland areas upstream and downstream from the gauge. At 14 feet, water will begin to enter the backyards of homes on Highlands Forest Lane, Highland Creek Way, and Highlands Ridge Lane. At 17 feet, Moderate flood stage is reached, and water will be approximately 3 feet deep in backyards of residences on Highlands Forest Lane, Highland Creek Way, and Highlands Ridge Lane. At 20 feet, water begins to enter some of the residences along the roadways mentioned above. At 22 feet, Major Flood Stage is reached, and water will be approximately 2 feet deep in some residences. This river gauge has a high mark of 22.46 in September of 2009.

The City of Oxford would see sporadic direct impacts from a 100-year flooding event. For example, one home on East Soule Street could see up to 6 inches of water

inside the residences in a 100-year flood event. The same level of inundation could be expected for several homes on Wentworth Drive.

For the City of Covington, impacts would likely be scattered and in small pockets across the jurisdiction. One area that has seen significant flooding from past storm events is the Newton Plaza shopping center near the intersection of Highway 278 and Highway 81. Flooding related to Dried Indian Creek would potentially inundate the parking lot and several stores in the plaza with up to 2 feet of water. Flooding from this waterway would also lead to up to a foot of water in other businesses on Pace Street and Emory Street. Residences on Corley Street, Usher Street, Owens Street, and Clark Street could also potentially see up to a foot of water from a 100-year flood event.

Situated in a bend on the Yellow River, Porterdale is mostly built upon higher ground that is well above the 100-year floodplain. The most significant impact that Porterdale would face would be the blocking of Highway 41 and the potential washout of the Highway 81/South Broad Street bridge across the Yellow River. However, there would be some direct impacts to businesses and residences. The business district along Main Street would see up to 10 businesses directly impacted by flood waters. It would be anticipated that water would reach 1-3 feet deep in some of these businesses in a 100-year flood event. Residences, such as those along Railroad Street, could see up to 6 inches of water inundate those locations.

Neither Mansfield nor Newborn have any 100-year floodplain areas within their jurisdictions. The impacts of a flood on these two municipalities would be directly related to blocked access roads outside of their jurisdictional control. This includes Highways 142 (for Newborn) and 213 (for Mansfield).

Municipality	***# of Flood Events***	***Annual Risk***
Covington	2	8%
Mansfield	1	4%
Newborn	1	4%
Oxford	1	4%
Porterdale	1	4%
COUNTYWIDE/ UNINCORPORATED AREA	6	24%

****Based Upon Data from the Last 25 Years***

Natural Hazard: **Flooding**

There are 10 documented flood events over the last 50 years. Based on the 50-year record, it can be inferred that such an event is likely to occur every 5 years in Newton County. This relates to a 20% chance of a flood event occurring in a given year. However, all identified flood event have occurred over the last 25 years. When extrapolated over 25 years, Newton County has averaged a flood every 2.5 and has a 40% annual chance of a flood event occurring.

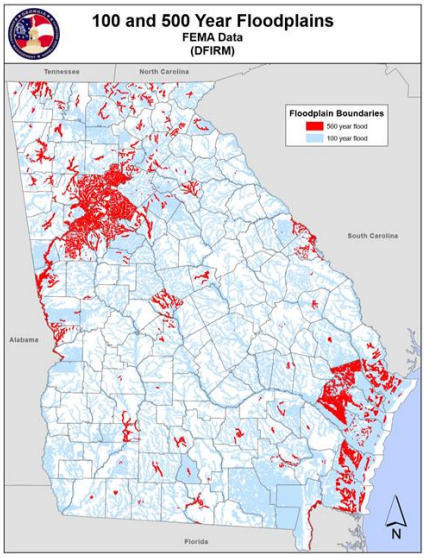
For additional historical data, please see Appendix D.

Assets Exposed to the Hazard

To evaluate the assets that would potentially be impacted by flooding, the Newton County HMPC attempted to identify known structures within, or close to, the 100-year floodplain. There are 489 buildings identified in the flood plain – 462 residential buildings, 23 commercial building, and 6 industrial building. These buildings are assessed at over $34 million.

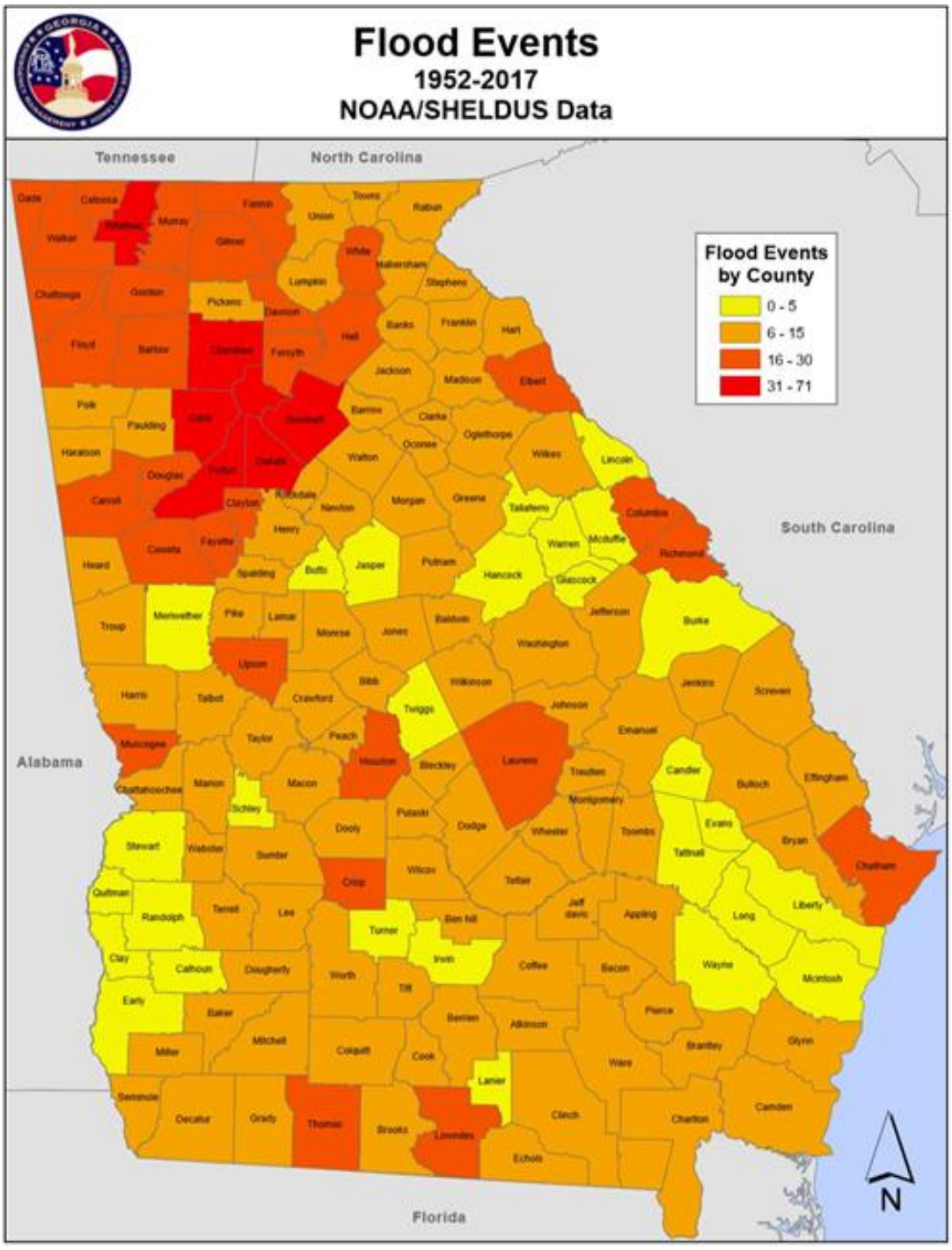
Estimated Potential Losses

The flooding events in Newton County over the last 50 years have led to nearly $1.5 million in damages. Extrapolated over 50 years, this results in an annual average of $29,940 per year. However, all reported damages have occurred in the last 22 years. As a result, the average over the last 22 years is $68,045 annually. These estimations are believed to be a gross underestimation of both prior and potential damages from flood events.



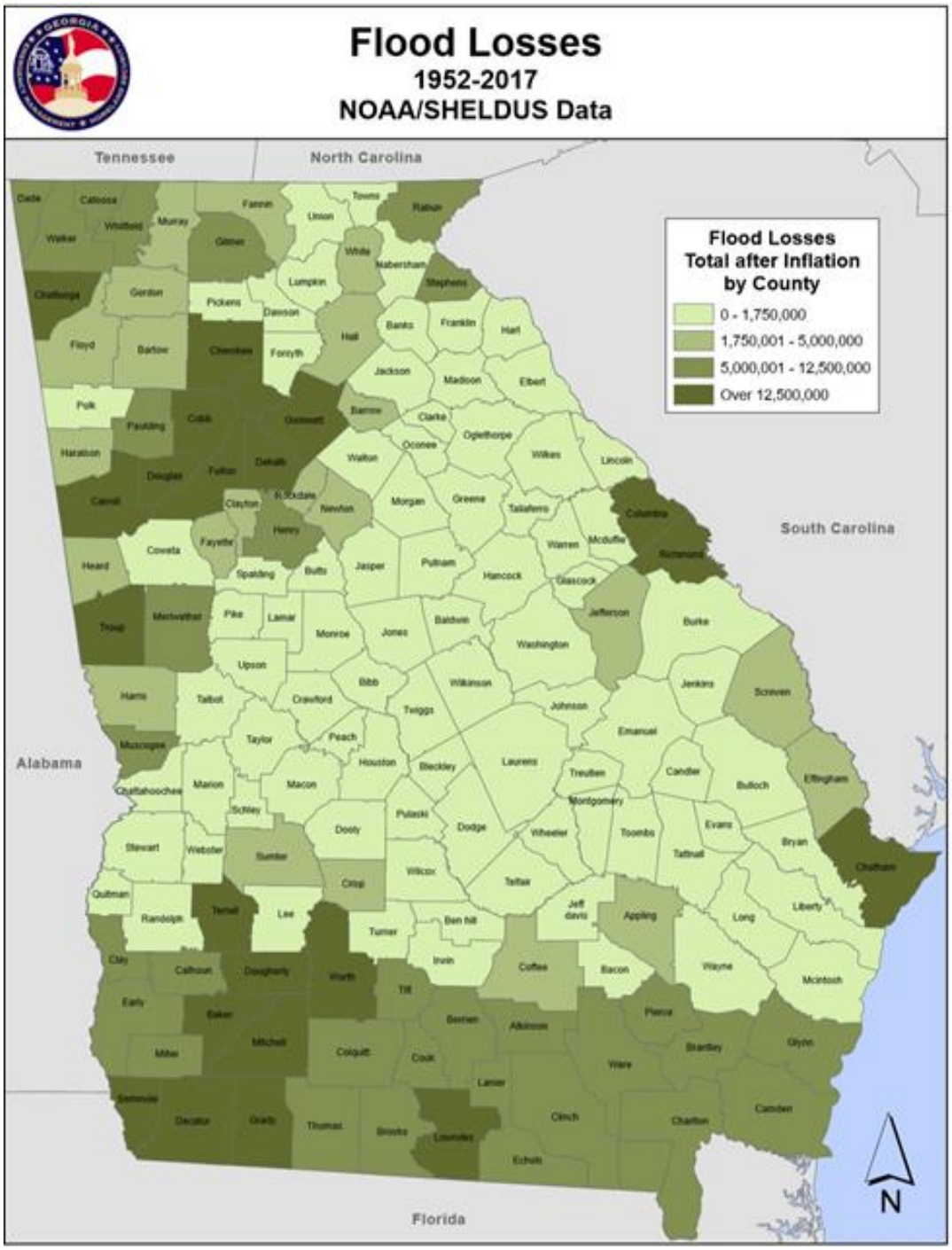
Source: 2019-2024 State of Georgia Hazard Mitigation Strategy and Enhanced Plan

Natural Hazard: **Flooding**



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

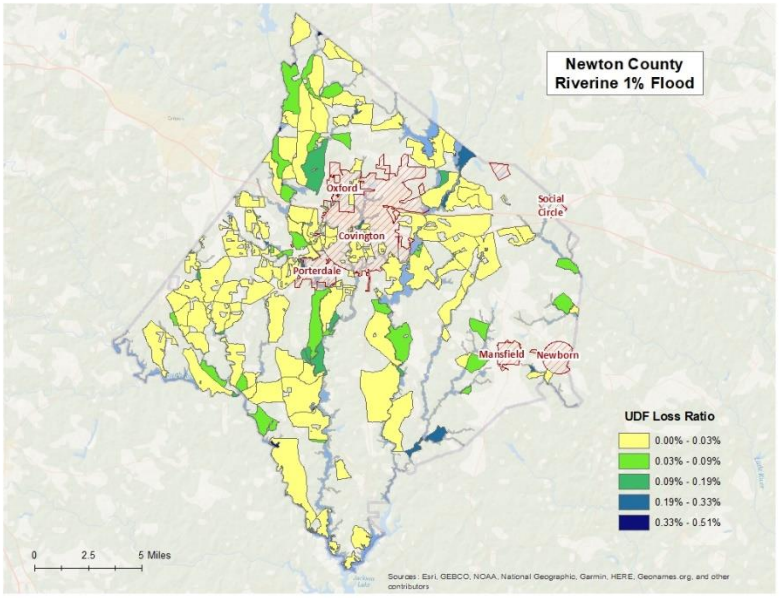
Natural Hazard: **Flooding**



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

Natural Hazard: **Flooding**

Based upon the 2020 Newton County HAZUS report, a flood equivalent to the 1% riverine flood levels could result in losses more than $34 million (489 buildings) – the vast majority (over $31 million) of which is in unincorporated Newton County. Over $2.5 million in potential losses are in the City of Covington. However, it is possible that some areas may not experience total losses while others may be inundated with flood water who are not designated in the 1% riverine flood areas. Additionally, there are no critical facilities located in the 1% riverine flood areas.



Source: 2020 Newton County HAZUS Report

Land Use & Development Trends

Newton County participates in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and follows the program's guidelines to ensure future development is carried out in the best interests of the public. The County (CID No. 130143) first entered the NFIP on July 5, 1983. According to the NFIP guidelines, the County has executed a Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance. This ordinance attempts to minimize the loss of human life and health as well as minimize public and private property losses due to flooding. The ordinance requires any potential flood damage be evaluated at the time of initial construction and that certain uses be restricted or prohibited based on this evaluation. The ordinance also requires that potential homebuyers be notified that a property is located in a flood area. In addition, all construction must adhere to the Georgia State Minimum Standard Codes and the International Building Codes. Currently, the Newton County municipalities of Covington, Oxford, and

Natural Hazard: **Flooding**

Porterdale also participate in NFIP through the application of appropriate NFIP-compliant ordinances and regulations. There are no 100-year floodplain (1% annual risk) areas in the City of Mansfield of the Town of Newborn.

There are 3 repetitive loss residential properties identified in Newton County. All three properties are in unincorporated Newton County and have a total assessed value of $129,175.

Multi-Jurisdictional Considerations

During a large-scale flood event, many portions of Newton County would potentially be impacted by flooding. However, the area's most prone to flooding have historically been those areas located within the 100-year floodplain – particularly those areas along the Yellow River and its tributaries and distributaries. All of Newton County, including all municipalities, could potentially be impacted by a flood event.

Hazard Summary

Flooding has the potential to inflict significant damage within Newton County, particularly along the Yellow River and its tributaries and distributaries. Mitigation of flood damage requires the community to be aware of flood-prone areas, including roads, bridges, and critical facilities. The Newton County HMPC identified flooding as a hazard requiring mitigation measures and identified specific goals, objectives, and action items they deemed necessary to lessen the impact of flooding for their communities. Newton County and its municipalities have implemented many mitigation strategies beyond ordinances and land use regulations in an attempt to curb flooding.

There are three repetitive loss properties identified in Newton County.

Flood Events in Newton County Since 2015

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
Totals:								0	0	786.00K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	12/30/2015	12:55	EST-5	Flash Flood		0	0	781.00K	0.00K
ROCKY PLAINS	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/20/2017	01:30	EST-5	Flash Flood		0	0	5.00K	0.00K

Natural Hazard: **Flooding**

Newton County

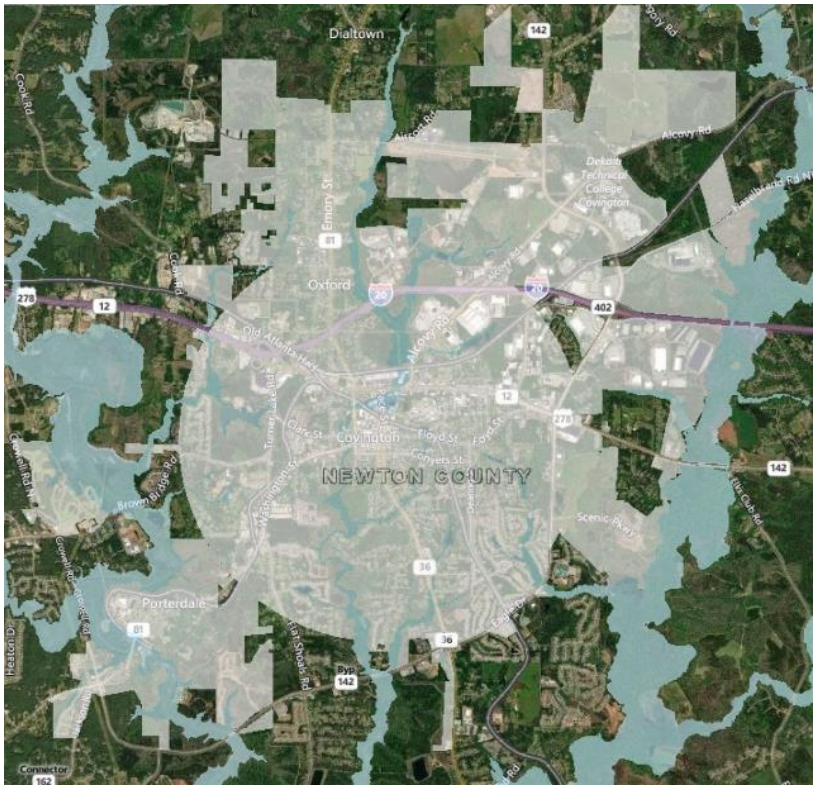


Natural Hazard: **Flooding**

Mansfield and Newborn



Covington, Oxford, and Porterdale



Note: All "light blue" shaded areas indicate the extent of the 100-year (or 1% annual) flood risk

All Flood Maps are from the Georgia DFIRM Flood Map Program

Natural Hazard: **Flooding**

Big Haynes Creek near Milstead

Flood Categories (in feet)

Major Flood Stage:	22
Moderate Flood Stage:	17
Flood Stage:	12
Action Stage:	9
Low Stage (in feet):	0

Historic Crests
(1) 22.46 ft on 09/23/2009
(2) 17.60 ft on 12/25/2015
(3) 17.02 ft on 05/07/2003
(4) 16.89 ft on 04/20/2019
(5) 14.20 ft on 02/07/2020
Show More Historic Crests

(P): Preliminary values subject to further review.

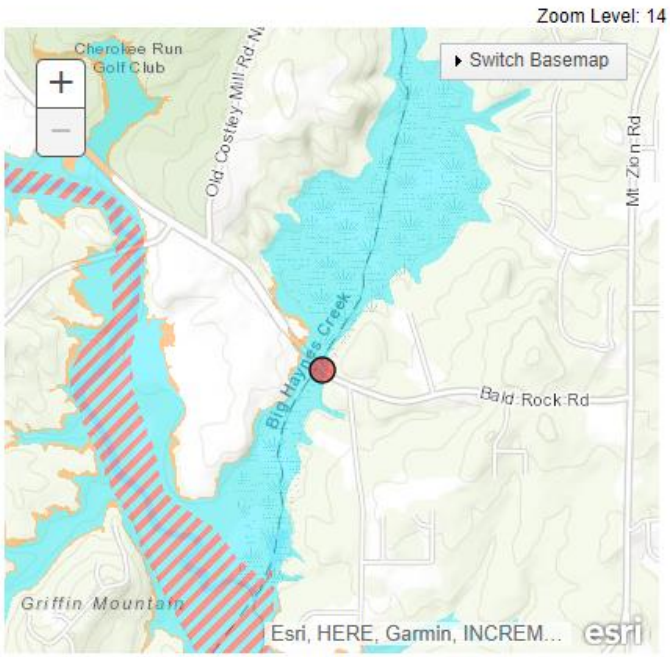
Recent Crests
(1) 14.20 ft on 02/07/2020
(2) 16.89 ft on 04/20/2019
(3) 13.72 ft on 12/31/2015
(4) 17.60 ft on 12/25/2015
(5) 12.59 ft on 01/25/2010
Show More Recent Crests

(P): Preliminary values subject to further review.

Low Water Records
(1) 2.38 ft on 09/06/2007

FEMA

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



Legend

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

Natural Hazard: **Flooding**

Yellow River near Rocky Plains

Flood Categories (in feet)

Major Flood Stage:	26
Moderate Flood Stage:	22
Flood Stage:	18
Action Stage:	16

Historic Crests
(1) 22.09 ft on 12/26/2015
(2) 20.55 ft on 04/21/2019
(3) 20.07 ft on 12/31/2015
(4) 19.12 ft on 02/08/2020
(5) 18.24 ft on 01/26/2010
Show More Historic Crests

(P): Preliminary values subject to further review.

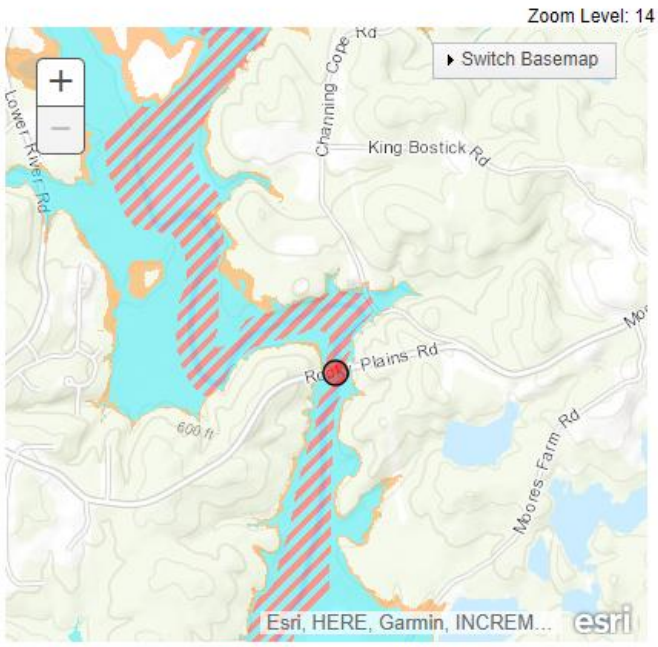
Recent Crests
(1) 19.12 ft on 02/08/2020
(2) 20.55 ft on 04/21/2019
(3) 20.07 ft on 12/31/2015
(4) 22.09 ft on 12/26/2015
(5) 17.24 ft on 02/07/2010
Show More Recent Crests

(P): Preliminary values subject to further review.

Low Water Records
Currently none available.

FEMA

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



Legend

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

Natural Hazard: **Tornado**

Hazard Description

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

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

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

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

Natural Hazard: **Tornado**

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

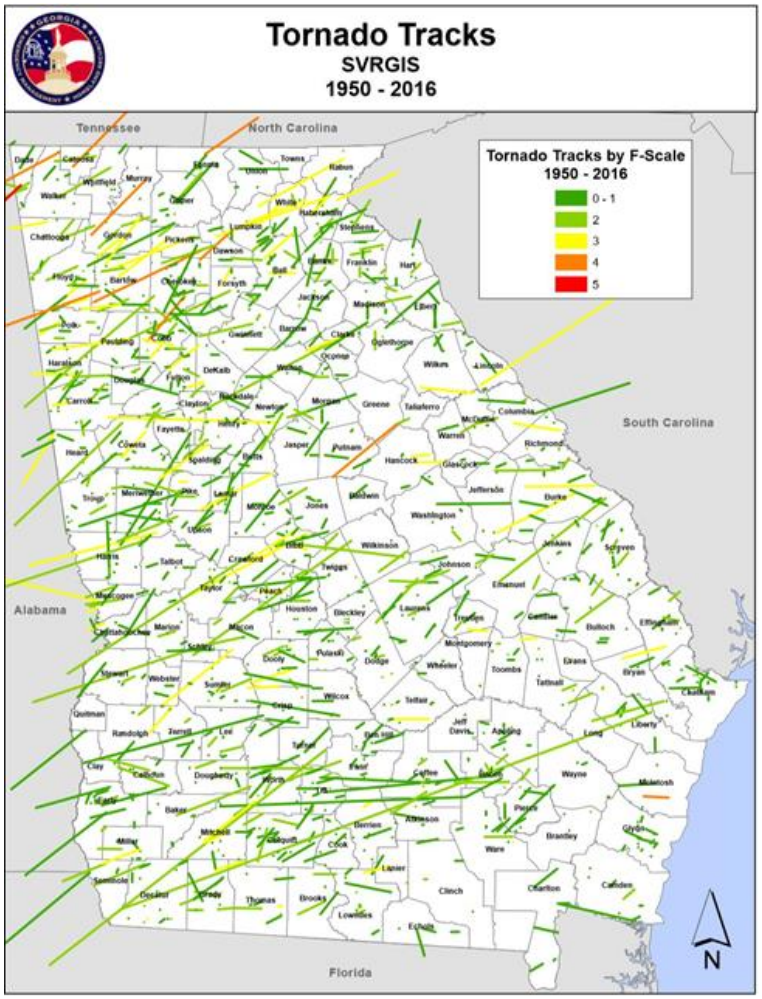
Hazard Profile

All areas within Newton County are vulnerable to the threat of a tornado. Due to the indiscriminate and unpredictable nature of tornadoes, there is no reliable method to determine where or when a tornado will strike. There have been 9 documented tornadoes in the last 50 years in Newton County. It is likely that other tornadoes have occurred within this timeframe, but available records are limited in nature.

Based on the 50-year information available for Newton County, a tornado occurs every 5.6 years. On an annual basis, Newton County has an 18% chance of being impacted from a tornado event. When only the last twenty years are considered, the likelihood of a tornado affecting Newton County increases significantly to 30% (6 tornadoes since 2000).

Natural Hazard: **Tornado**

Individual tornado events can cause extreme damage to an area. This holds true for Newton County, as well. The strongest documented tornado to impact Newton County was an EF2 in 2013. This storm traveled 7.6 miles through both the City of Mansfield and the Town of Newborn in eastern Newton County before entering Morgan County. The tornado significantly damaged 8 homes and caused damage to businesses in Mansfield. The costliest Tornado in the last 50 years occurred in February of 2009. The EF1 tornado tracked approximately 2.8 miles through south central Newton County and caused over $625,000 in damages. This storm caused extensive damage to approximately 30 homes in a heavily wooded subdivision. Almost all the damage associated with this tornado was the result of fallen trees. For additional historical data, please see Appendix D. All tornado hazard data included for Newton County is limited to countywide data and is not broken down by jurisdiction.

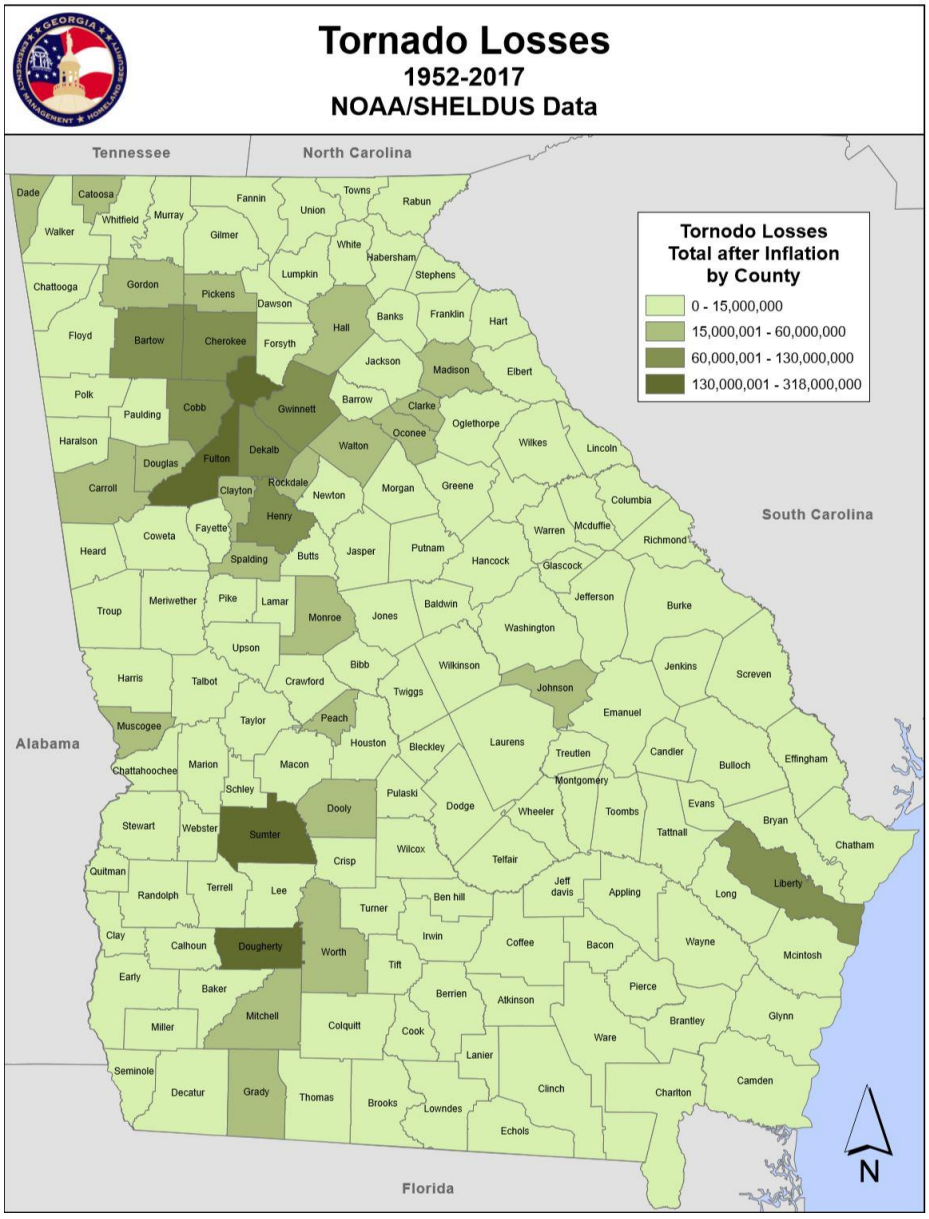


Source: 2019-2024 State of Georgia Hazard Mitigation Strategy and Enhanced Plan

Natural Hazard: **Tornado**

Assets Exposed to the Hazard

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



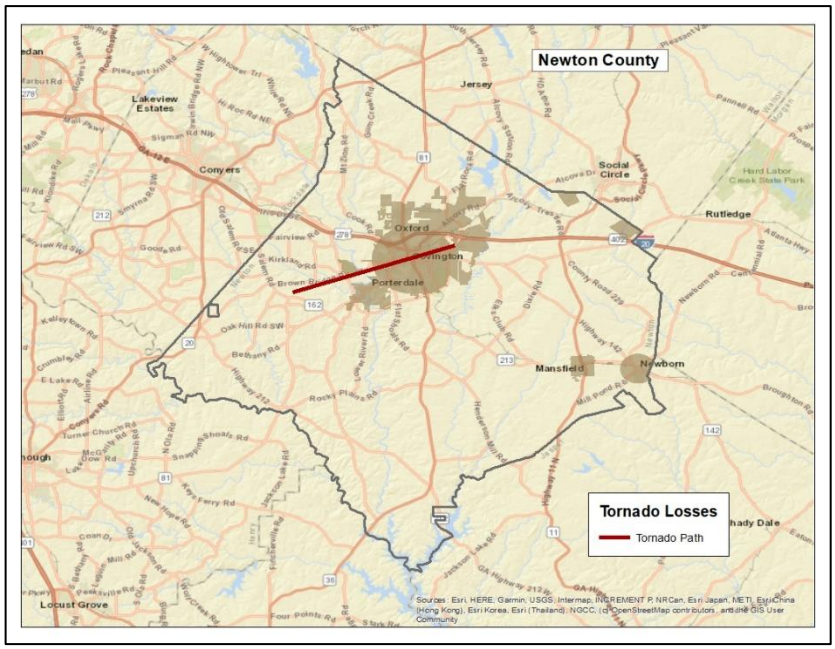
Source: 2019-2024 State of Georgia Hazard Mitigation Strategy and Enhanced Plan

Natural Hazard: **Tornado**

Estimated Potential Losses

Estimates of damage for the past events of the last 50 years are over $2 million, or $41,560 annually.

Within the 2020 Newton County HAZUS report, a theoretical tornado path for an EF3 was identified that would inflict maximum damage. HAZUS estimated that this theoretical tornado would cause damage to approximately 1,257 buildings and result in losses more than $85 million with the City of Covington suffering the greatest economic impacts.



Source: 2020 Newton County HAZUS Report

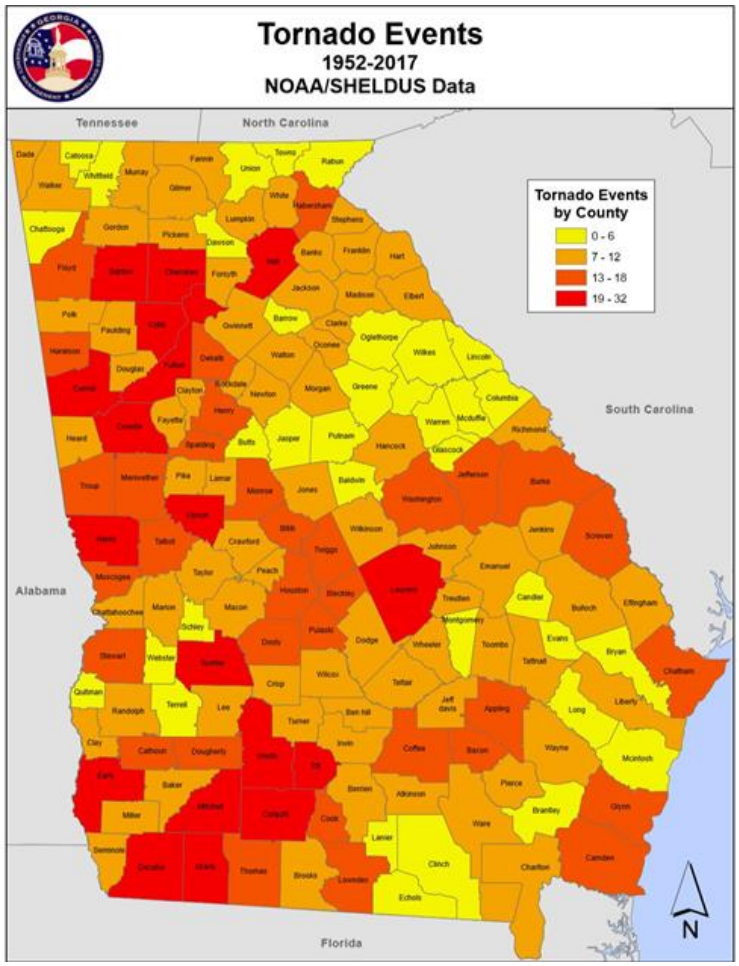
Land Use & Development Trends

Newton County main land use trend related to Tornadoes involves continued population growth – particularly around the Cities of Covington, Oxford, and Porterdale and in areas near the Henry and Rockdale County lines.

Multi-Jurisdictional Considerations

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

Natural Hazard: **Tornado**



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

Hazard Summary

Newton County remains at risk to potential damage from tornadoes, especially considering the average of one tornado every 5.6 years over the last 50 years. Should a tornado strike in densely populated areas of the county, significant damage or loss of life could occur. Due to the destructive power of tornadoes, it is essential that the mitigation measures identified in this plan regarding tornado activity receive full consideration.

Tornadoes in Newton County since 2015

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
DIALTOWN	NEWTON CO.	GA	04/05/2017	11:09	EST-5	Tornado	EF1	0	0	25.00K	0.00K

Natural Hazard: **Drought**

Hazard Description

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

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

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

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

Hazard Profile

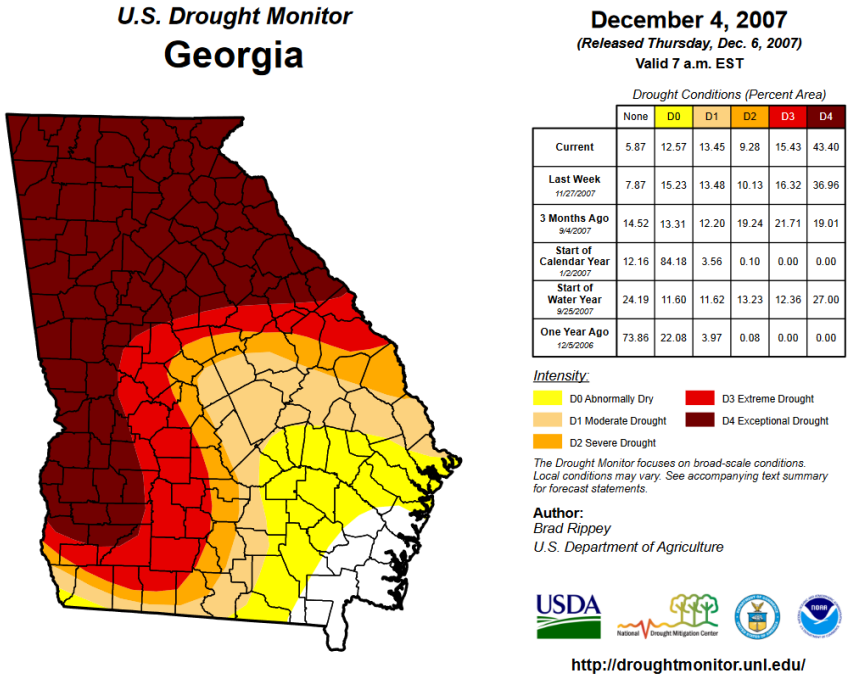
The Newton County HMPC reviewed data for the last 50 years regarding drought conditions. Historically, agricultural losses have accounted for the vast amount of losses related to drought conditions.

Natural Hazard: **Drought**

(Hazard Profile Continued)

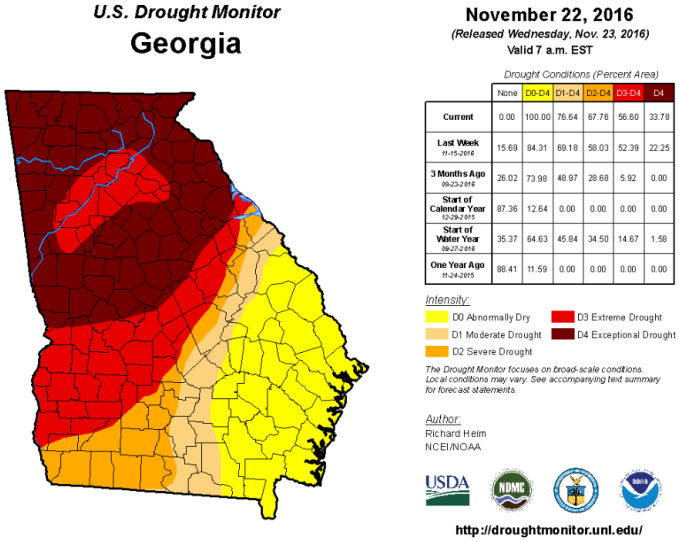
Due to poor record keeping and the unpredictable nature of drought conditions, reliability of historical data for the last 50 years is low. Newton County has been impacted by 7 drought events in the last 22 years, according to data from the National Climatic Data Center. This amounts to a 32% chance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

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



Source: USDA Drought Monitor – University of Nebraska-Lincoln

Natural Hazard: **Drought**



Source: USDA Drought Monitor – University of Nebraska-Lincoln

Events of this extent can cause water shortages for residential and corporate needs, as well as affecting the ability for firefighting operations to be properly effective. Drought conditions of this extent can have devastating effects on the local agricultural industries, which has occurred in previous D4 level droughts.

Assets Exposed to the Hazard

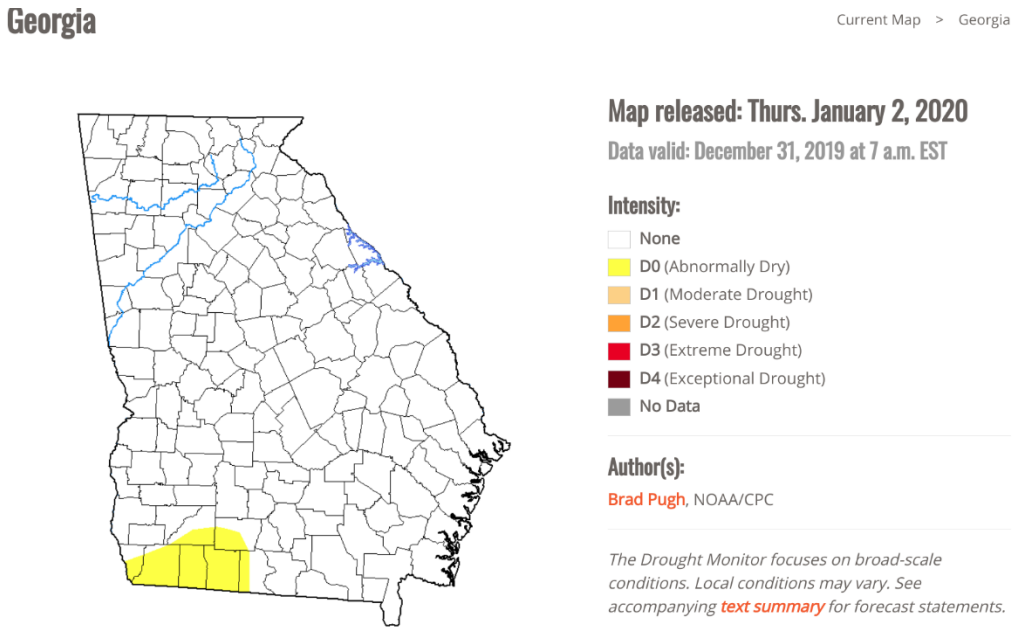
While drought conditions do not typically pose a direct threat to structures, secondary hazards from drought such as increased wildfire threat, does pose a significant threat to all public and private property in Newton County, including all critical facilities. Water resources could also become scarce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

Estimated Potential Losses

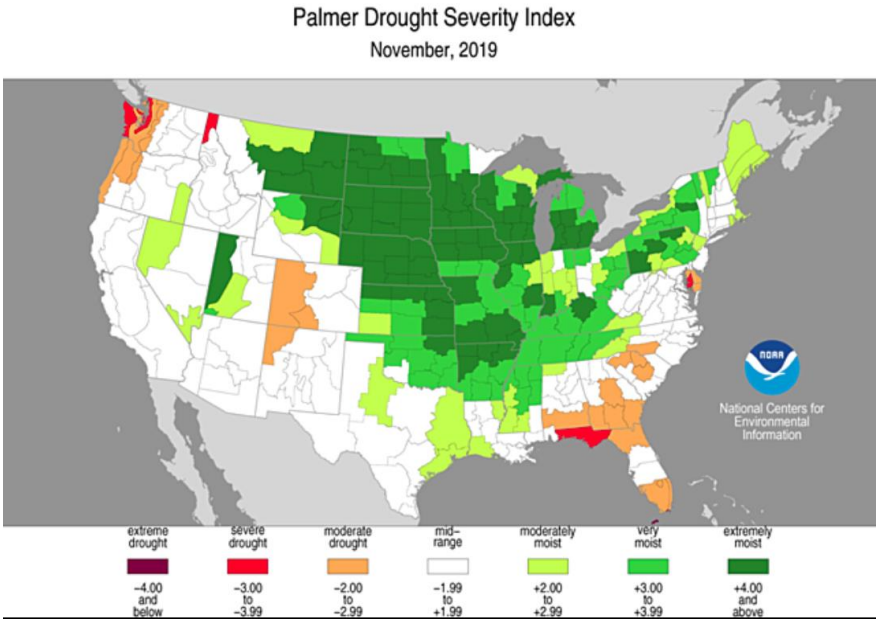
No damage to structures or critical facilities is expected as a direct result of drought conditions. However, crop damage and subsequent losses can be expected to occur because of drought conditions. The degree of losses would depend on the duration of the drought, severity of the drought, temperatures during the drought, season in which the drought occurs, and the specific needs of the involved crops. Water system shortages and need for supply assistance for those systems could also lead to economic losses associated with the drought. The only recent drought with economic impact data is the 2000 drought, which led to $2.9 million in crop damage in Newton County.

Natural Hazard: **Drought**

According to the 2017 Agriculture Census data, Newton County's market value of products sold was $12,354,000. $1,869,000 of that total represented crop sales, accounting for 15.1% of the total. Livestock sales accounted for 84.9%, or $10,485,000, of the total value.



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



Source: National Integrated Drought Information System

Natural Hazard: **Drought**

Land Use & Development Trends

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

Multi-Jurisdictional Considerations

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

Hazard Summary

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

Natural Hazard: **Drought**

Drought Events since 2015 in Newton County

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
Totals:								0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	06/01/2016	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	07/01/2016	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	08/01/2016	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	09/01/2016	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	10/01/2016	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	11/01/2016	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	12/01/2016	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	01/01/2017	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	09/24/2019	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	10/01/2019	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	11/01/2019	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K

Natural Hazard: **Wildfire**

Hazard Description

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

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

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

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

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

In terms of seasonality, wildfires can occur during any season of the year. However, drier seasons, which vary within the State of Georgia, are more vulnerable to severe wildfires because of weather patterns and the abundant quick-burning fuels. In terms of rate of onset and duration, wildfires vary depending on the available fuels and weather patterns.

Natural Hazard: **Wildfire**

Some wildfires can engulf an area in a matter of minutes from the first signs whereas others may be slower burning and moving. The frequency of wildfires is not typically measured because of the high probability of human ignition being statistically unpredictable. Magnitude and intensity are typically only measured by size of the wildfire and locations of burning.

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

Hazard Profile

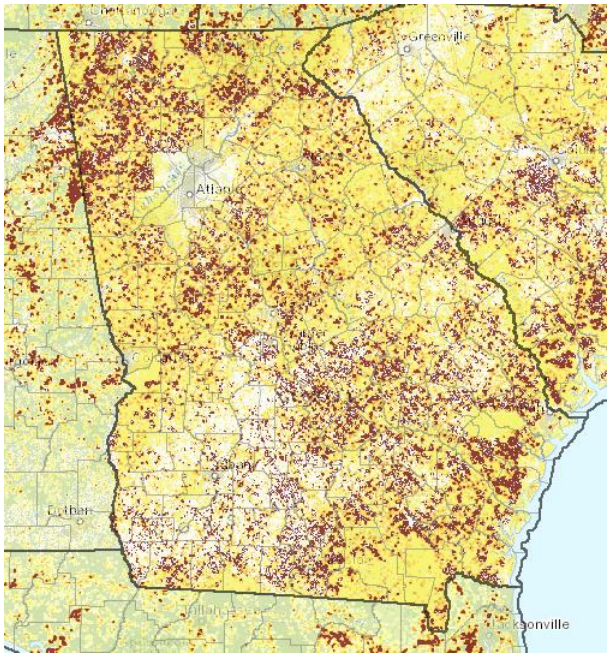
Wildfires pose a serious threat to Newton County. This is a result of the high amount of forestland and vegetation available to fuel potential wildfires. Also, there is an increasing amount of wildland-urban interface (WUI) in Newton County, which is defined as areas where structures and other human development meets undeveloped wildland properties. 98.6% of Newton County's population lives within the WUI. All wildfire hazard data included for Newton County is limited to countywide data and is not broken down by jurisdiction.

Jurisdiction	% of Population in WUI
Newton County	98.6%
Covington	96.3%
Mansfield	100%
Newborn	100%
Oxford	100%
Porterdale	99.4%

According to the 2017 Newton County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) produced by the Georgia Forestry Commission, Newton County has averaged 20.2 wildfires a year from 2007 to 2017. These fires have consumed an averaged 69.8 acres per year over that time period. This equates to a 5.5% daily chance of a wildfire occurring.

Natural Hazard: **Wildfire**

Georgia Wildfire Ignition Density



Source: Southern Group of State Foresters Wildfire Risk Assessment Portal

Assets *Exposed to the Hazard*

All public and private property located within the Wildland-Urban Interface, including critical infrastructures, are susceptible to impacts from wildfires. Due to the large area of wildland area in Newton County and the large amount of WIU, all public and private property, including critical infrastructures, could be directly or indirectly impacted by the threat of wildfire. Of the 5 Firewise communities reviewed in the CWPP, four – FFA/FCCLA Center, Porterdale, Newborn, and Johnson Terrace - were classified as having a "moderate risk" to wildfire. One community – Mansfield – was classified as having a low risk.

Estimated Potential Losses

Little information is available regarding damages, in terms of dollars, for wildfire losses in Newton County. According to the 2017 Ag Census by the USDA, Newton County has just over $1.8 million in annual crop sales. These areas would potentially be impacted by a wildfire event.

Natural Hazard: **Wildfire**

Land Use & Development Trends

With the continued increase in population, Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) is increasing in Newton County. The WUI creates areas where fire can easily move from wildland areas into developed areas and threaten structures and human life. The expansion of the WUI in Newton County complicated wildland fire management operations and planning initiatives. This development trend is expected to continue in the future. This land development trend led to three communities – Quail Valley, Willow Wood, and Fairfield – to be classified as having "Extreme" risk to wildfire according to the 2017 Community Wildfire Protection Plan. One additional community – Brown Terrace – was classified as having a "High" risk.

Multi-Jurisdictional Considerations

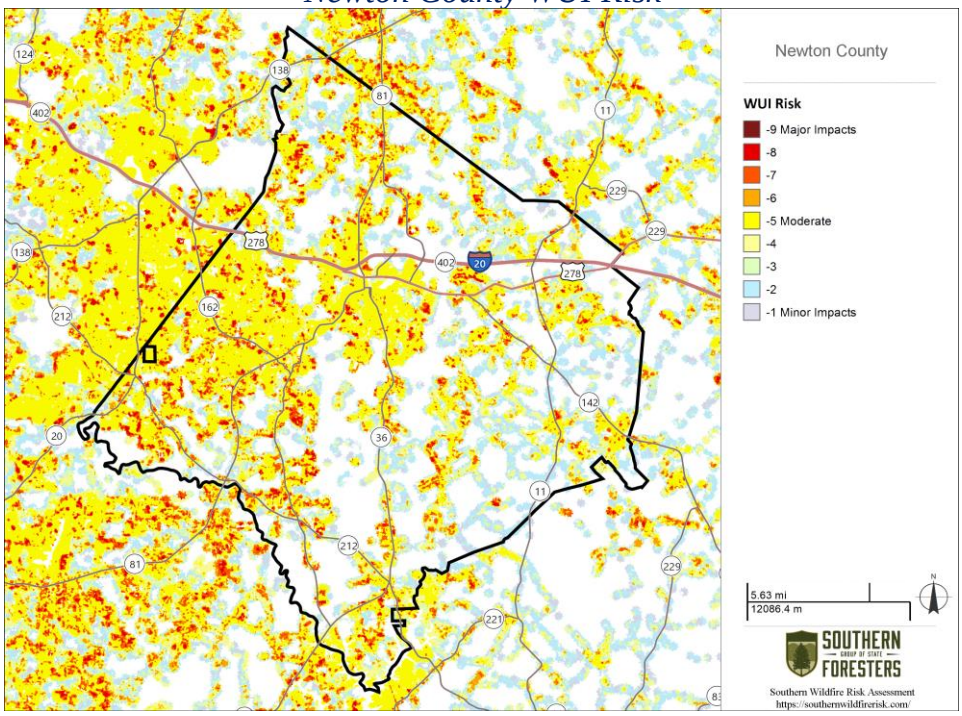
All portions of Newton County, including all municipalities, could potentially be impacted by a wildfire due to the large amount of Wildland-Urban Interface, but the less developed areas of the county are more vulnerable. Therefore, all mitigation actions identified regarding wildfires should be pursued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

Hazard Summary

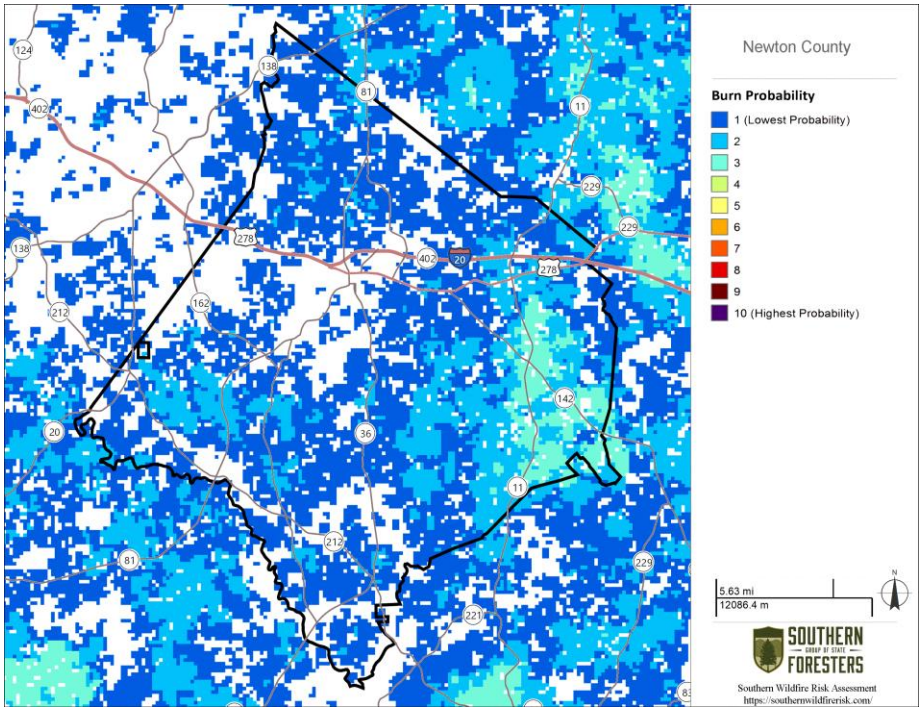
Wildfire is a significant threat to Newton County due to the increased amount of Wildland-Urban Interface. The increasing amount of area where structures and other human development meets undeveloped, wildland property is where 98.6% of Newton County's population lives. The mitigation measures identified in this plan should be aggressively pursued based on the high frequency of this hazard and the ability for wildfires to inflict devastation anywhere in Newton County.

Natural Hazard: **Wildfire**

Newton County WUI Risk

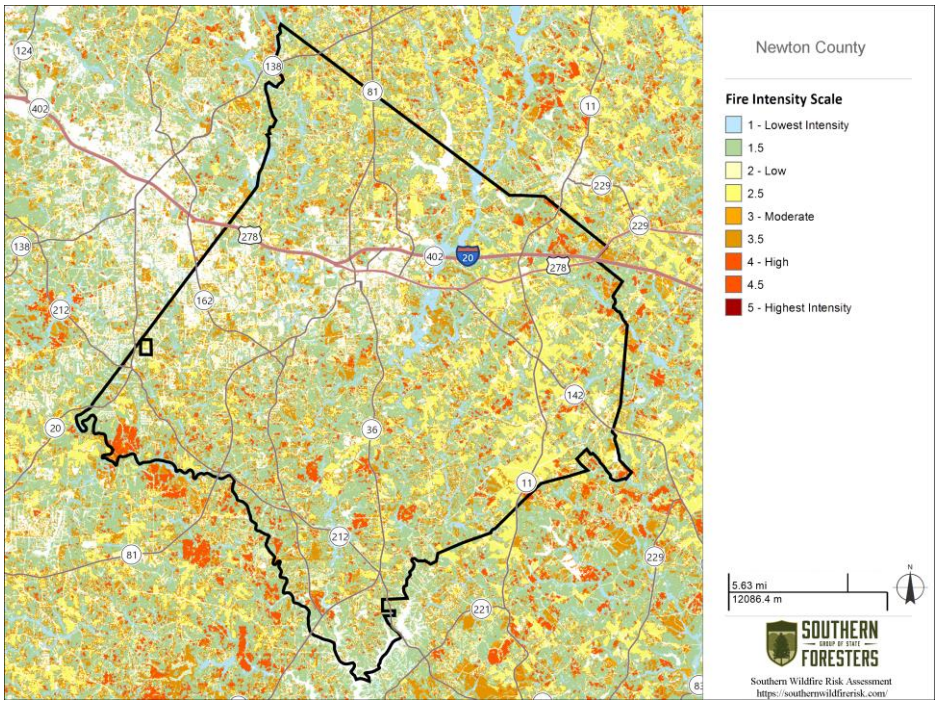


Newton County Burn Probability

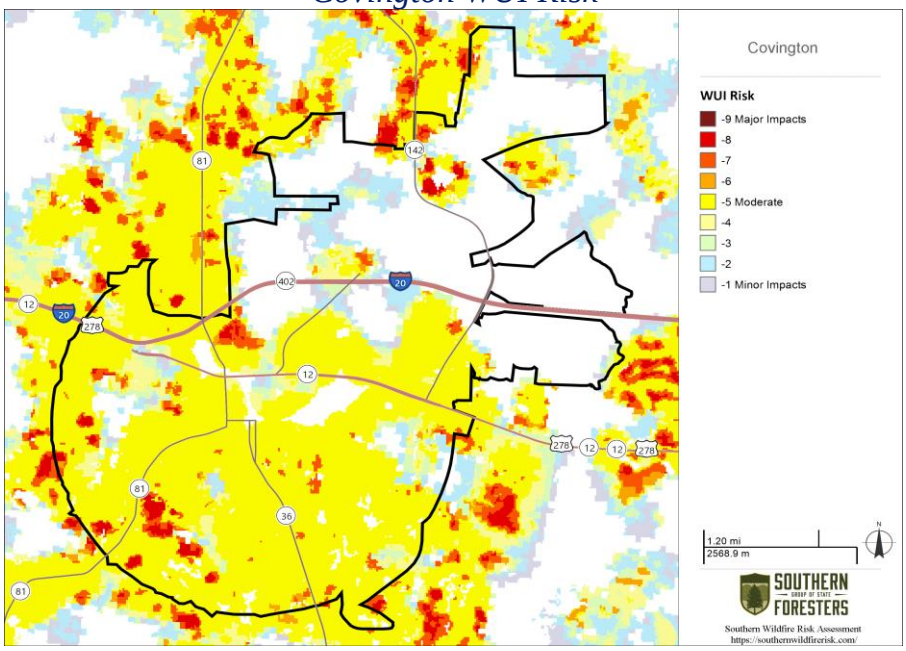


Natural Hazard: **Wildfire**

Newton County Fire Intensity Scale

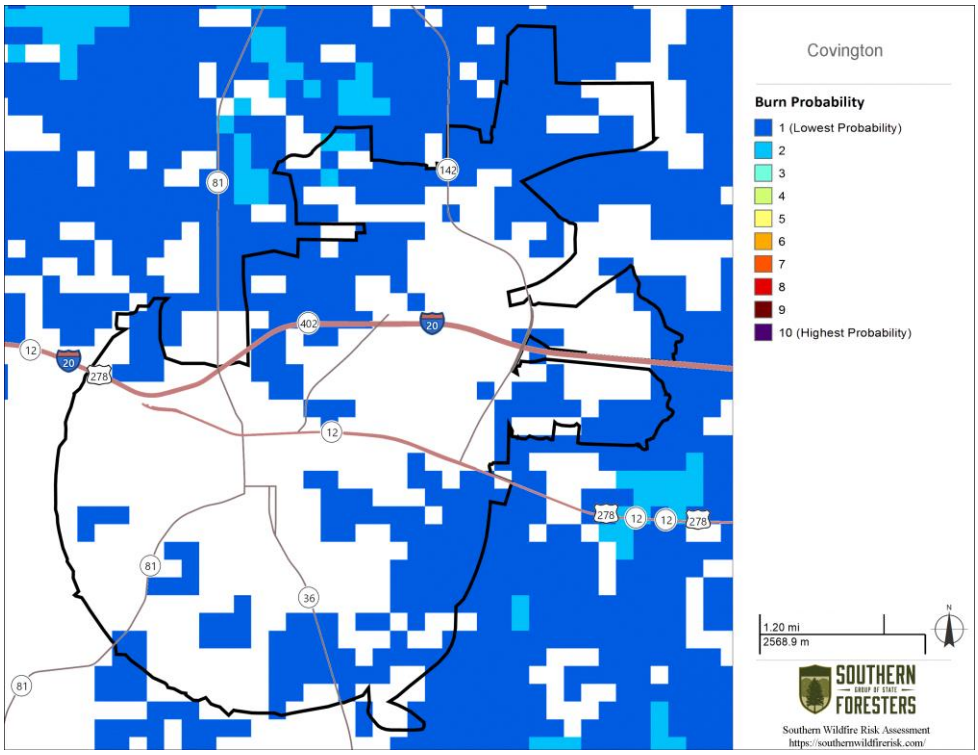


Covington WUI Risk

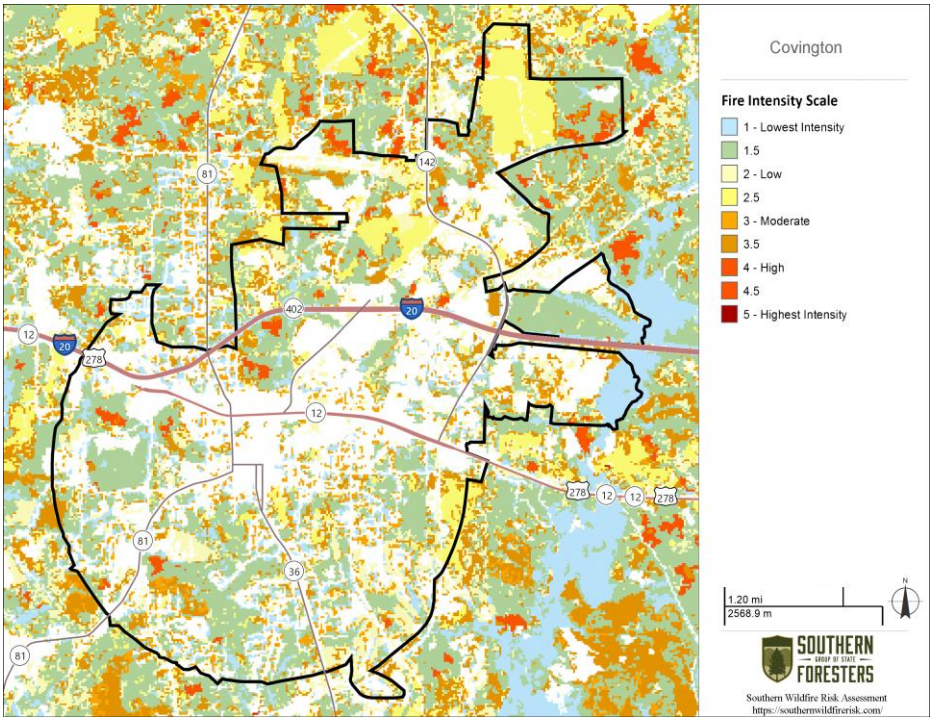


Natural Hazard: **Wildfire**

Covington Burn Probability

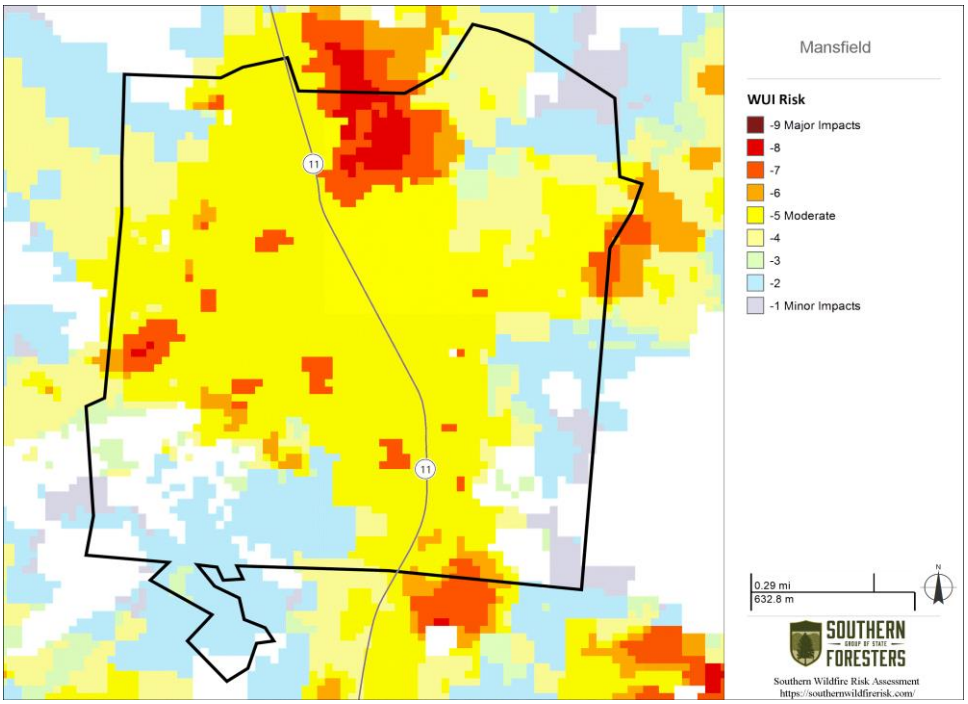


Covington Fire Intensity Scale

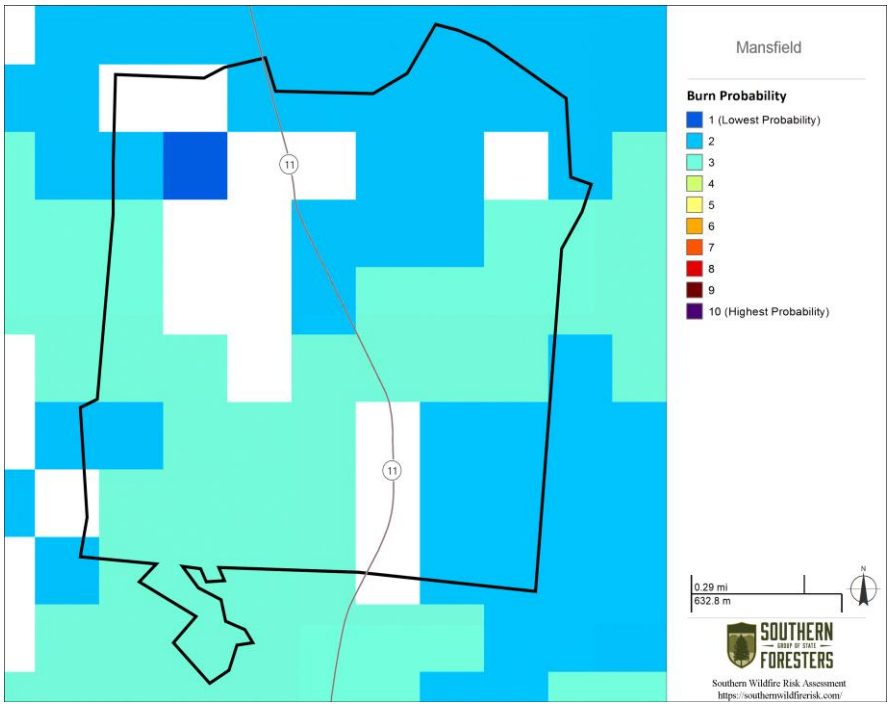


Natural Hazard: **Wildfire**

Mansfield WUI Risk

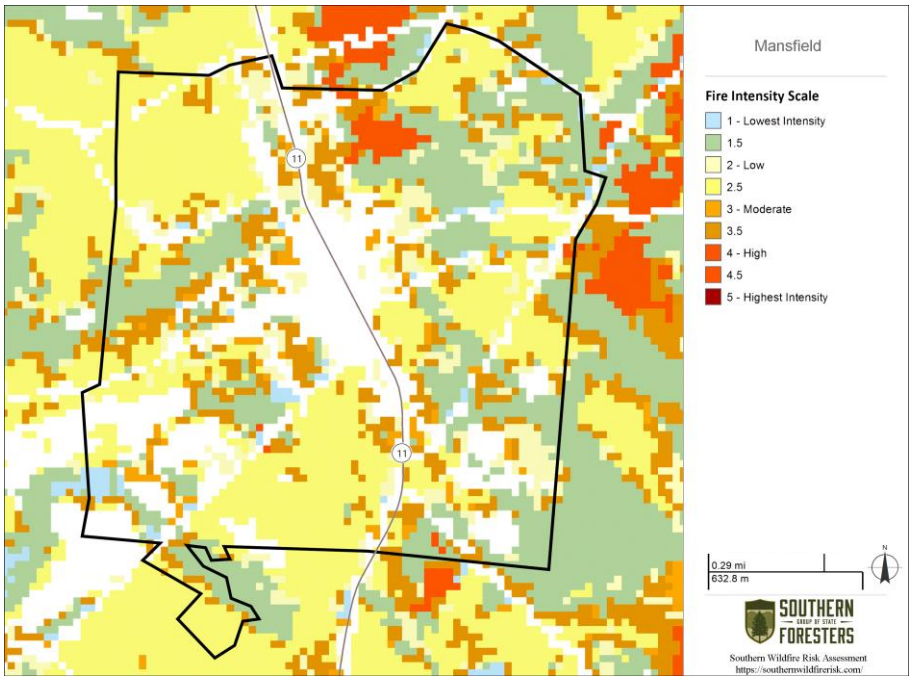


Mansfield Burn Probability

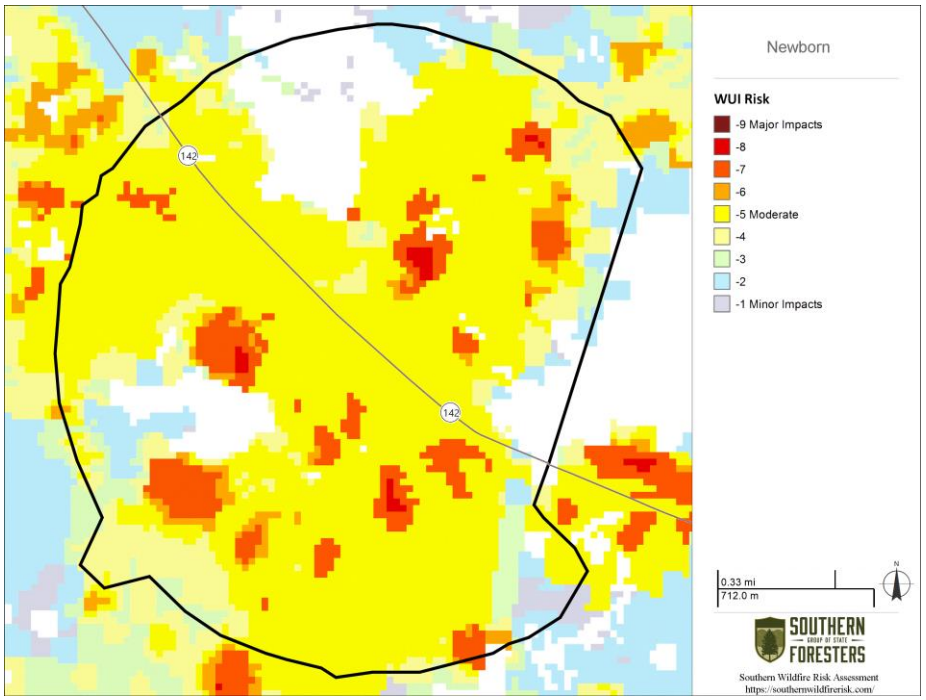


Natural Hazard: **Wildfire**

Mansfield Fire Intensity Scale

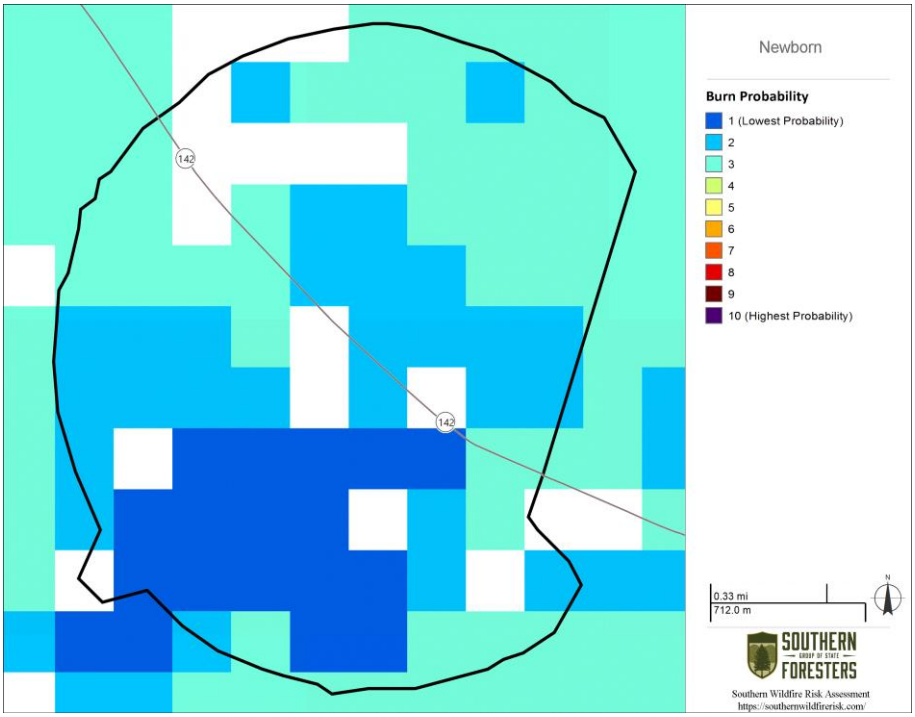


Newborn WUI Risk

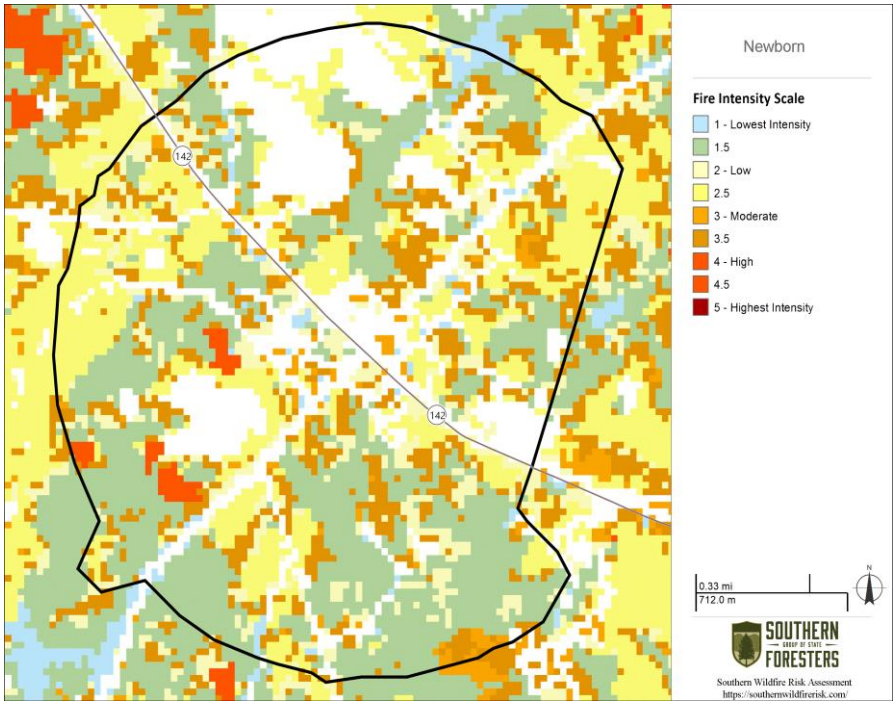


Natural Hazard: **Wildfire**

Newborn Burn Probability

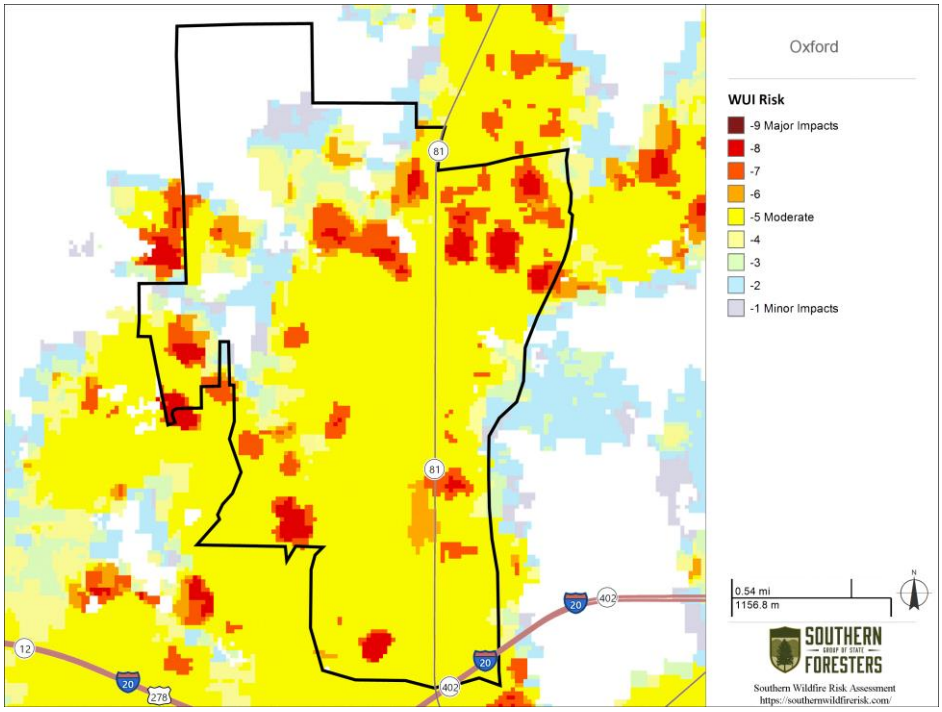


Newborn Fire Intensity Scale

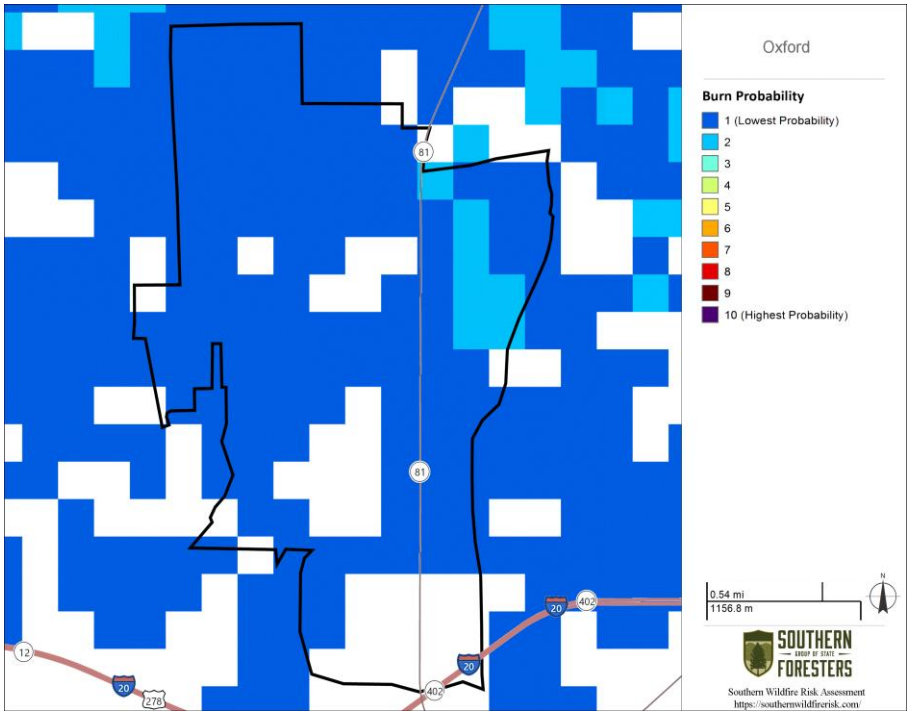


Natural Hazard: **Wildfire**

Oxford WUI Risk

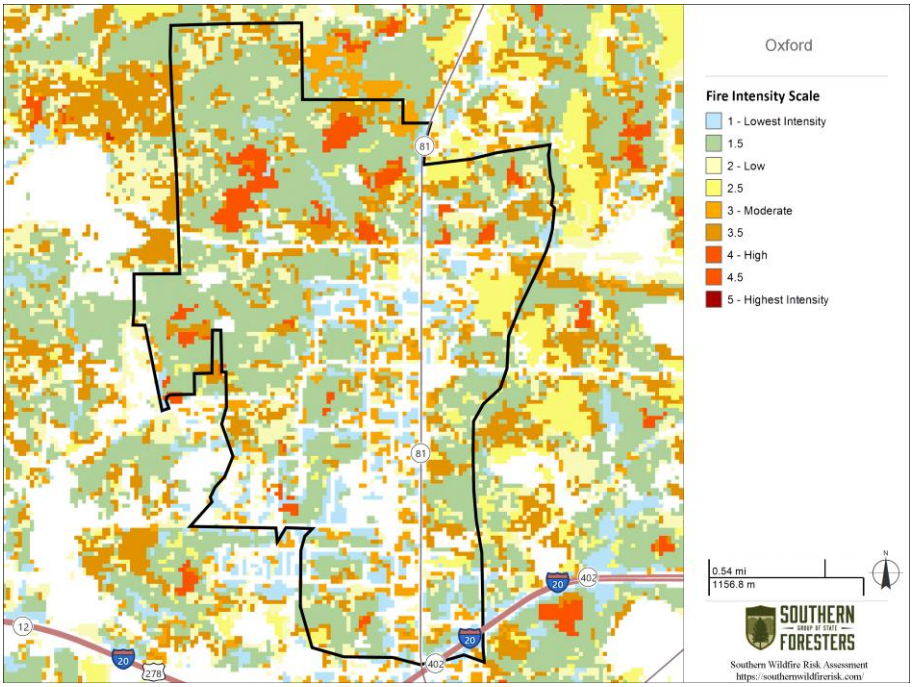


Oxford Burn Probability

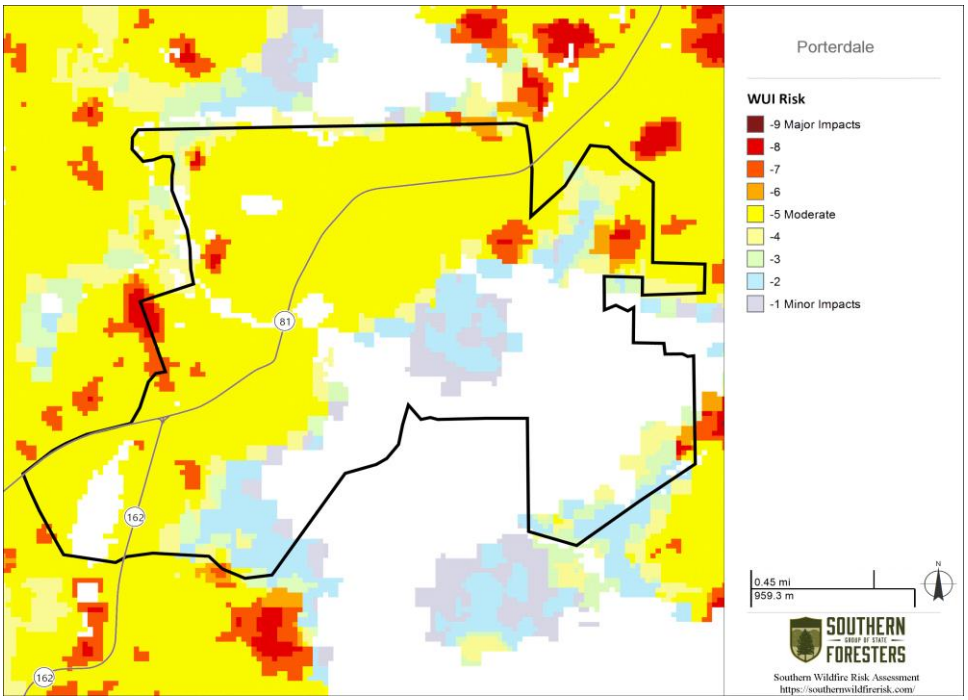


Natural Hazard: **Wildfire**

Oxford Fire Intensity Scale

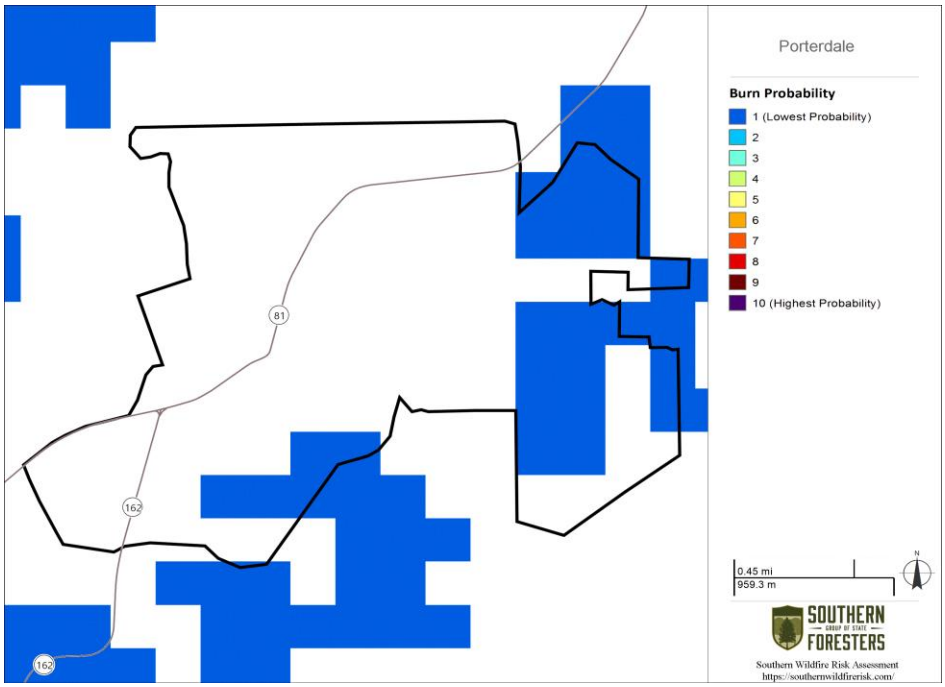


Porterdale WUI Risk

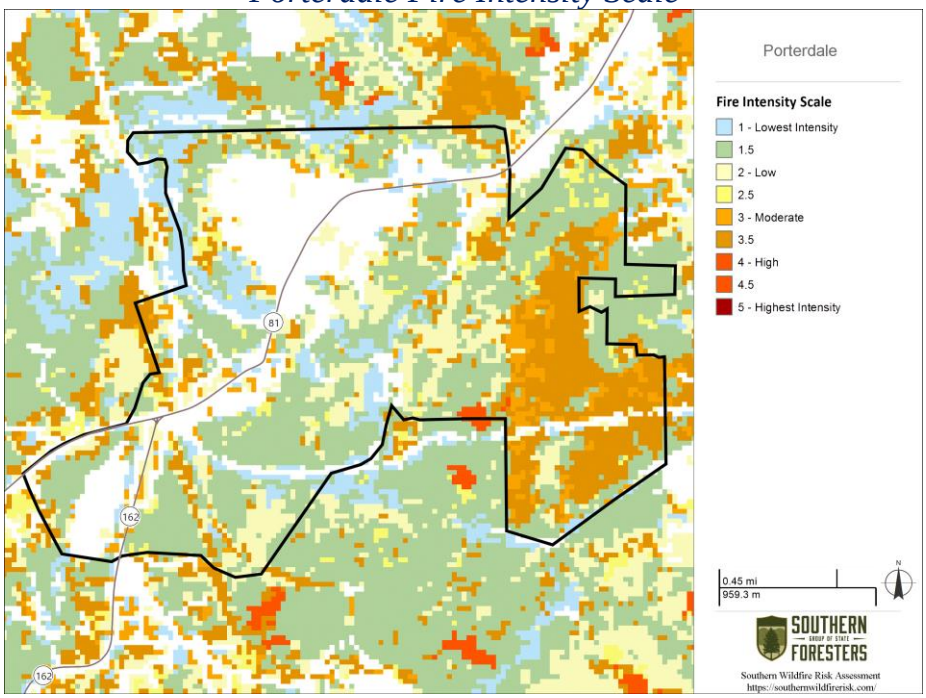


Natural Hazard: **Wildfire**

Porterdale Burn Probability



Porterdale Fire Intensity Scale



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

Natural Hazard: **Earthquakes**

Hazard Description

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

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

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

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

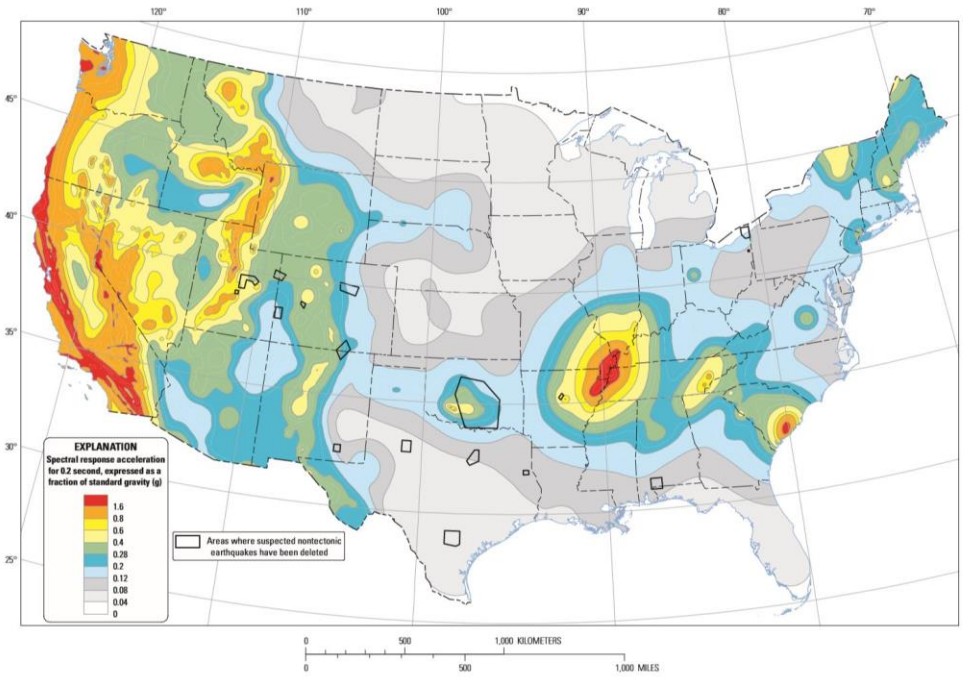
The fourth earthquake damage-causing phenomena are earthquake-induced ground failures, including liquefaction and landslides. During an earthquake, the areas that are rich in sand and silt have groundwater within 30 feet of the surface temporarily behave as viscous fluids during strong ground shaking.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

Natural Hazard: **Earthquakes**

Also, unstable, or nearly unstable, slopes consisting of clay soils may lose shear strength when disturbed by ground shaking and fail, resulting in a landslide. Georgia is at very low risk of seismic induced liquefaction or landslides.

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

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



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

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

Natural Hazard: **Earthquakes**

Hazard Profile

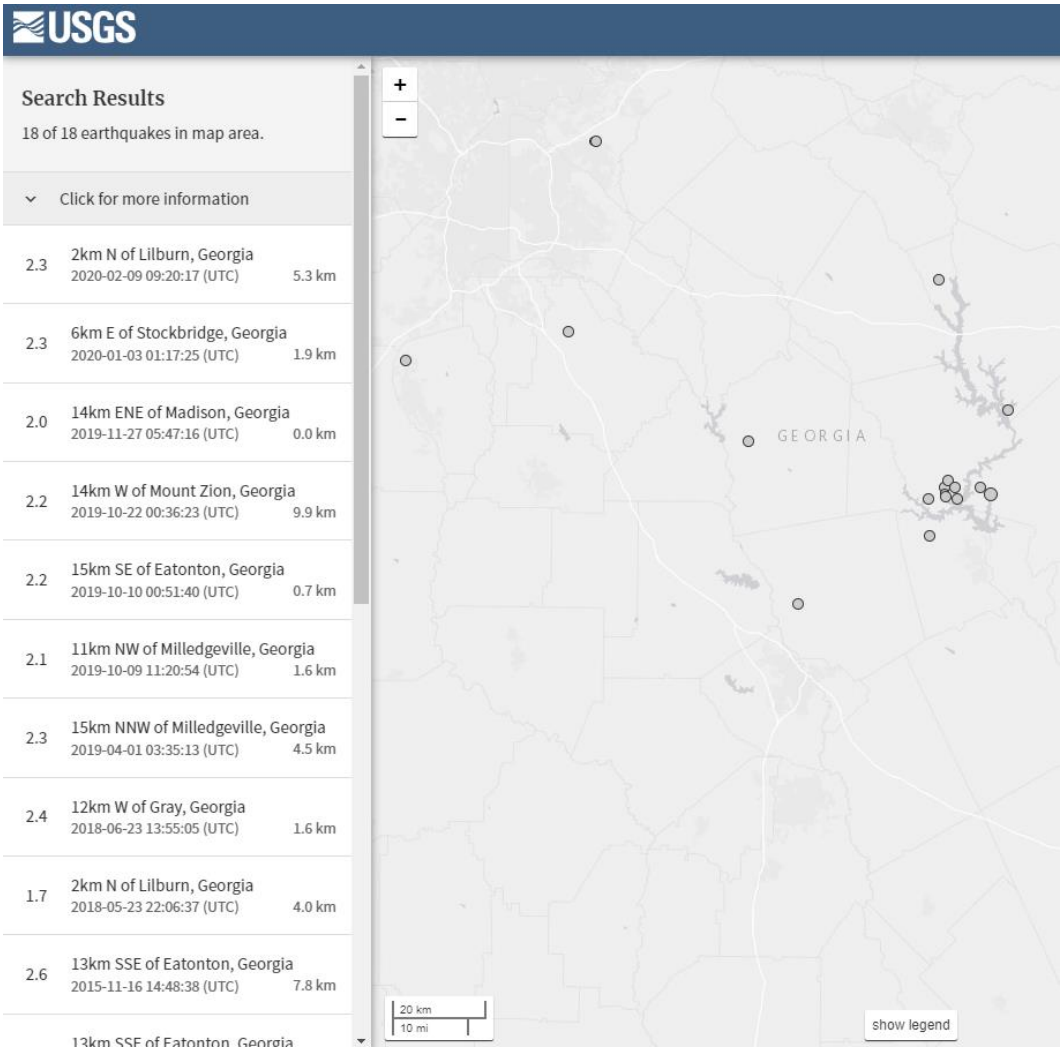
Newton County is one of the 37 Georgia counties with the highest earthquake risk, according to GEMA and Georgia Tech School of Earth and Atmospheric Sciences. In reviewing data of the last 50 years, no earthquakes have originated from within Newton County. A total of 18 earthquakes have originated within 50 miles of Covington, GA in the last 50 years. The closest earthquake to occur near Newton County occurred 9 km west northwest of Monticello, GA in October of 2009. The strongest earthquake to occur within the 50-mile radius was a 3.1 that occurred in Baldwin County in 2009. Newton County has a 36% chance of an earthquake occurring within 50 miles of Covington, GA in any given year. Historically, the 1886 Charleston, SC earthquake, estimated to be between 6.6 and 7.3 on the modern Richter Scale, likely caused impacts to Newton County. Although no historical records exist exhibiting any damages, Newton County was estimated to be in a level VI area of the Modified Mercalli Intensity scale for this event. This would indicate strong shaking felt by everyone inside and outside at the time of the event and characterized by broken windows, movement of heavy furniture, and slight to moderate damage for poorly built buildings. Even with this low number of occurrences, it was determined that if earthquakes occur within or close to the jurisdiction of Newton County, significant damage could occur. Therefore, the Newton County HMPC has determined the threat of earthquakes to be higher than the statistics would indicate. All earthquake hazard data included for Newton County is limited to countywide data and is not broken down by jurisdiction.

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

Natural Hazard: **Earthquakes**

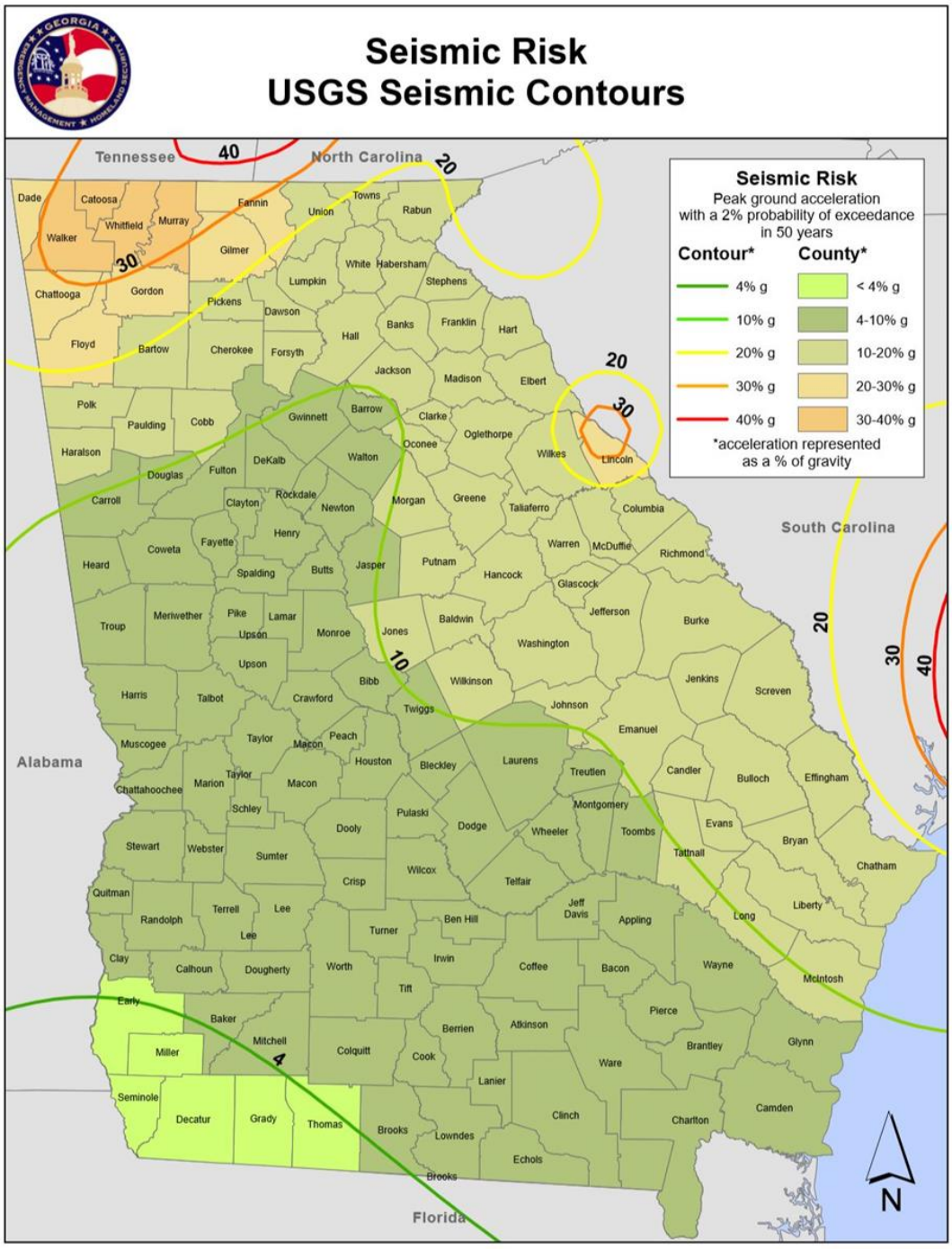
Assets Exposed to the Hazard

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



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

Natural Hazard: **Earthquakes**



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

Natural Hazard: **Earthquakes**

Estimated Potential Losses

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

Land Use and Development Trends

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

Multi-Jurisdictional Considerations

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

Hazard Summary

Even with the infrequency of earthquake impacts in Newton County, the potential losses and impacts associated with the event would severely damage the infrastructure and economic viability of the County and all municipalities. The mitigation measures identified in this plan should be pursued based on the high impact potential of this hazard and the ability for earthquakes to inflict widespread devastation anywhere in Newton County.

Natural Hazard: **Tropical Cyclone**

Hazard Description

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

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

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

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

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

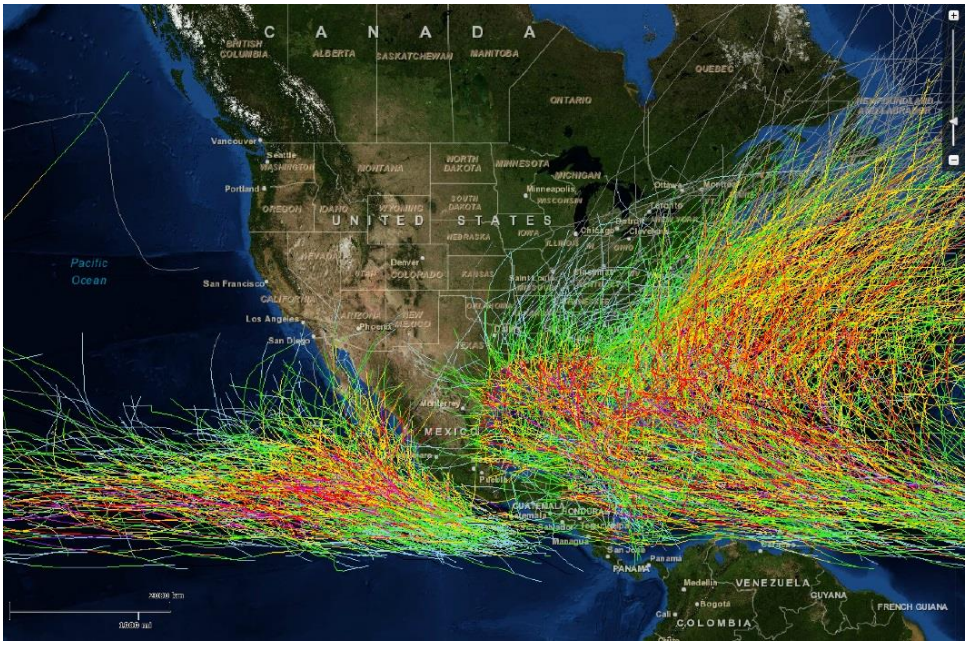
Saffir-Simpson Scale for Hurricane Classification				
Strength	Wind Speed (Kts)	Wind Speed (MPH)	Pressure (Millibars)	Pressure
Category 1	64- 82 kts	74- 95 mph	>980 mb	28.94 "Hg
Category 2	83- 95 kts	96-110 mph	965-979 mb	28.50-28.91 "Hg
Category 3	96-113 kts	111-130 mph	945-964 mb	27.91-28.47 "Hg
Category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

Natural Hazard: **Tropical Cyclone**

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

Slow moving tropical cyclones traveling into mountainous regions tend to produce especially heavy rain. Excessive rain can trigger landslides or mudslides. Flash flooding can also occur due to intense rainfall.

Each of these hazards present unique characteristics and challenges; therefore, the following have been separated and analyzed as individual hazards: Tropical cyclones, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, and Flooding. This section will focus on the direct effects of tropical cyclones.



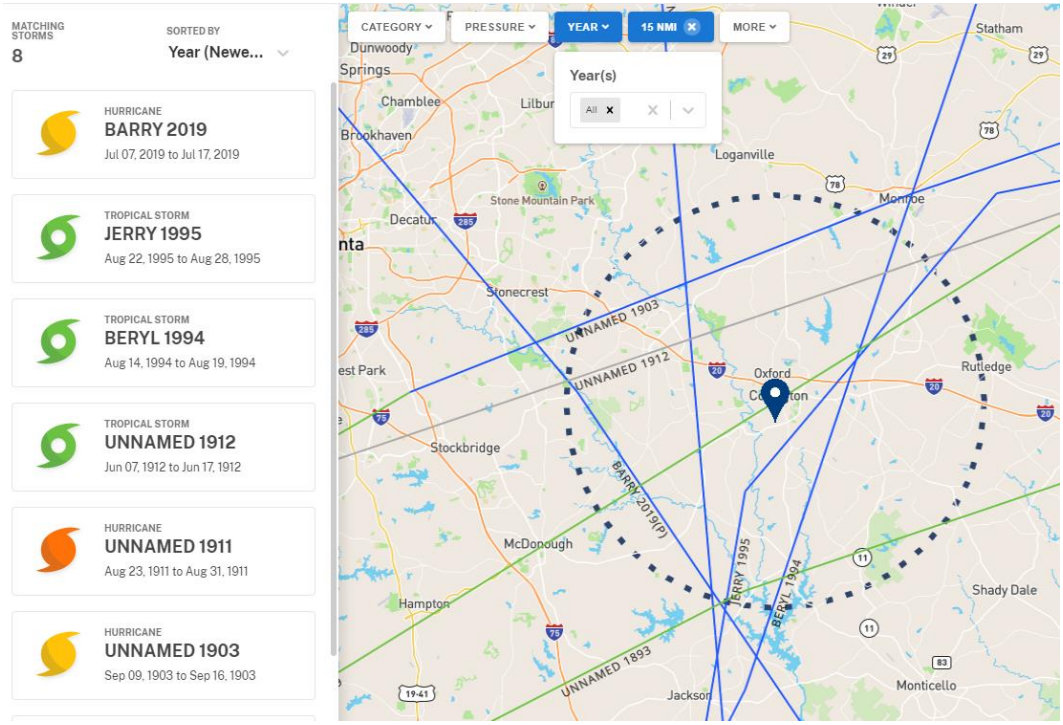
Hazard Profile

Tropical cyclones have directly impacted Newton County on an infrequent basis over the last 50 years. However, the possibility of a hurricane or tropical storm retaining their wind strength as far inland as Newton County is possible.

Natural Hazard: **Tropical Cyclone**

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

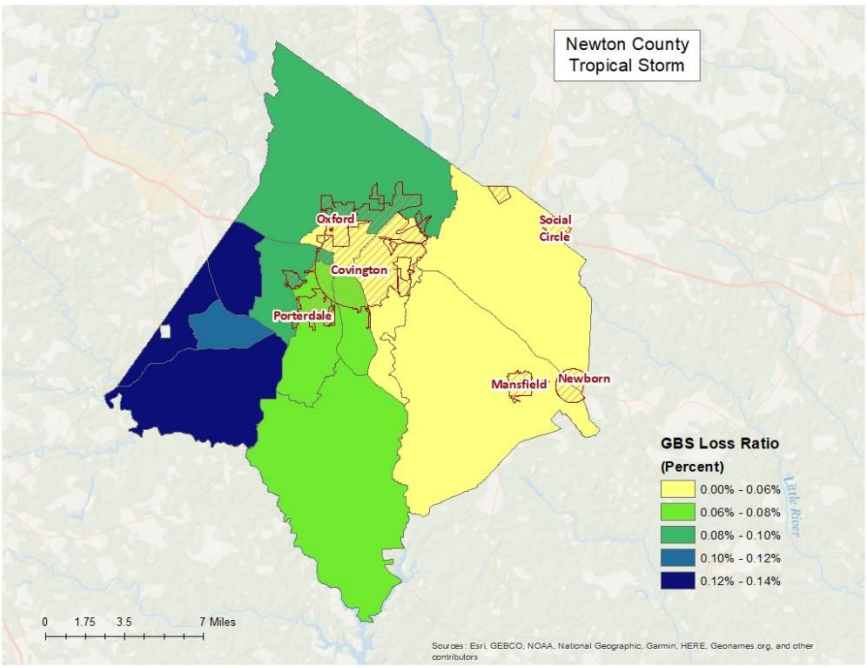
Three Tropical Cyclones – Hurricane Barry in 2019, Tropical Storm Jerry in 1995, and Tropical Storm Beryl in 1994 – have had a track that directly dissected Newton County in the last 50 years. All tropical cyclone hazard data included for Newton County is limited to countywide data and is not broken down by jurisdiction. In 2017, Hurricane Irma dropped over 3.5 inches of rain on Newton County and wind gusts over 40 mph (tropical storm-strength) were reported in the county.



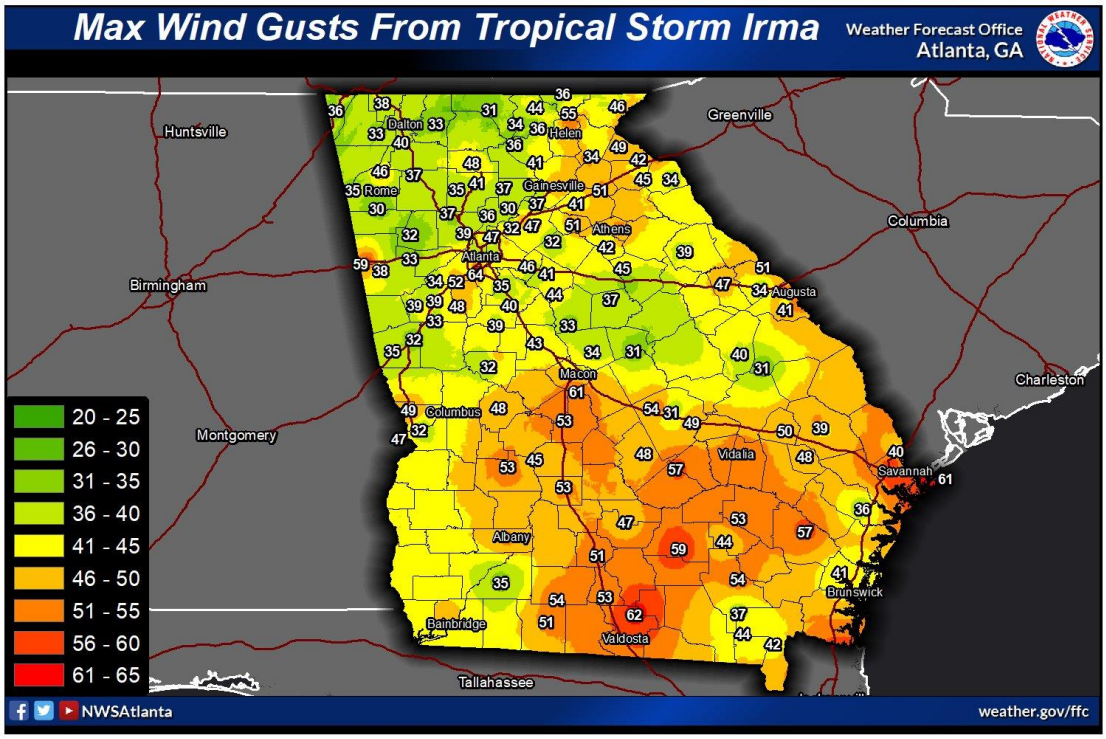
Source: NOAA Office of Coastal Management

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

Natural Hazard: **Tropical Cyclone**



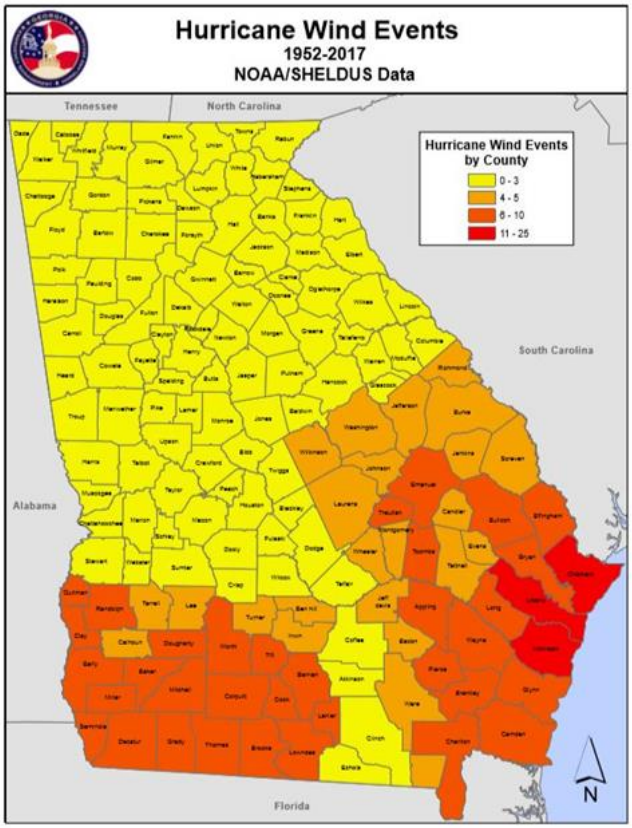
Source: 2020 Newton County HAZUS Report



Natural Hazard: **Tropical Cyclone**

Assets Exposed to the Hazard

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



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

Estimated Potential Losses

Little information is available regarding damages, in terms of dollars, is available for tropical cyclone losses in Newton County. Most losses for these events have been labeled under other impacts, such as tornadoes and flooding. However, the 2020 Newton County HAZUS Report projected a loss ratio of 0.1% and a total loss of over $7.5 million (30 buildings) for a 100-year (1% annual risk) Tropical Cyclone Event.

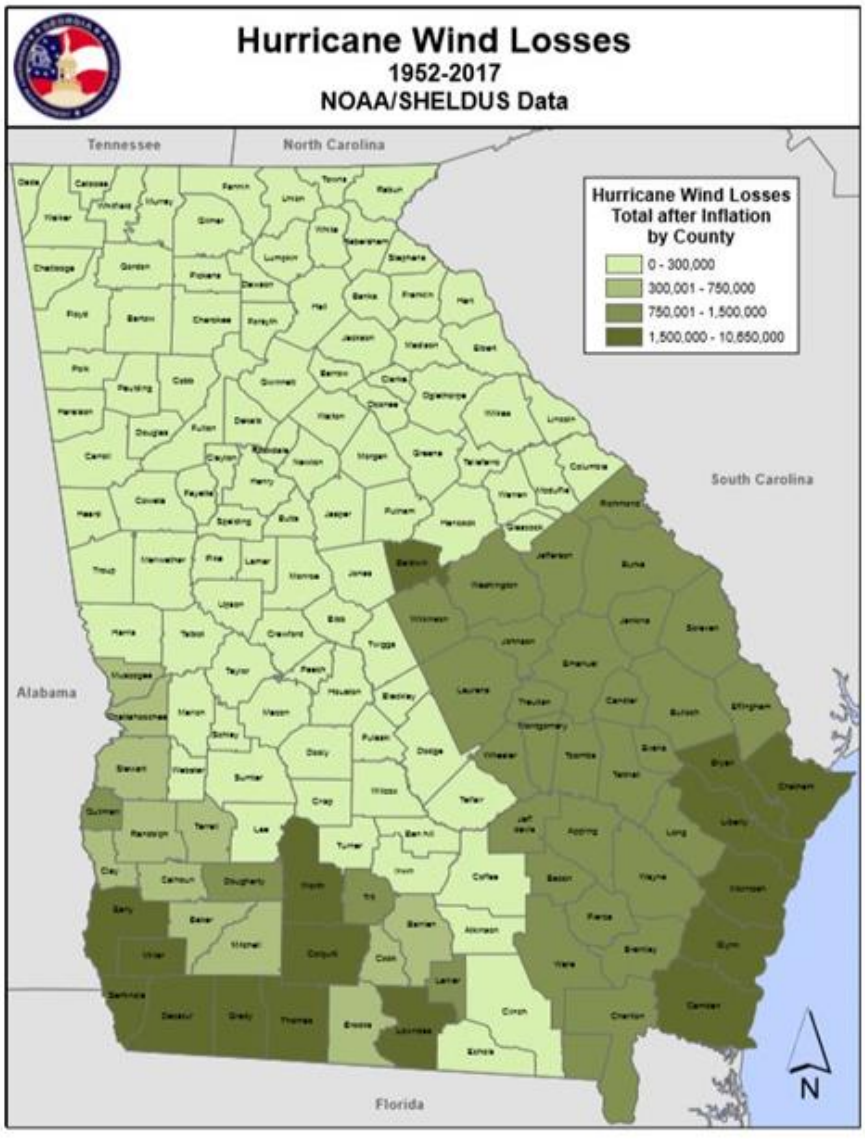
Land Use and Development Trends

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

Natural Hazard: **Tropical Cyclone**

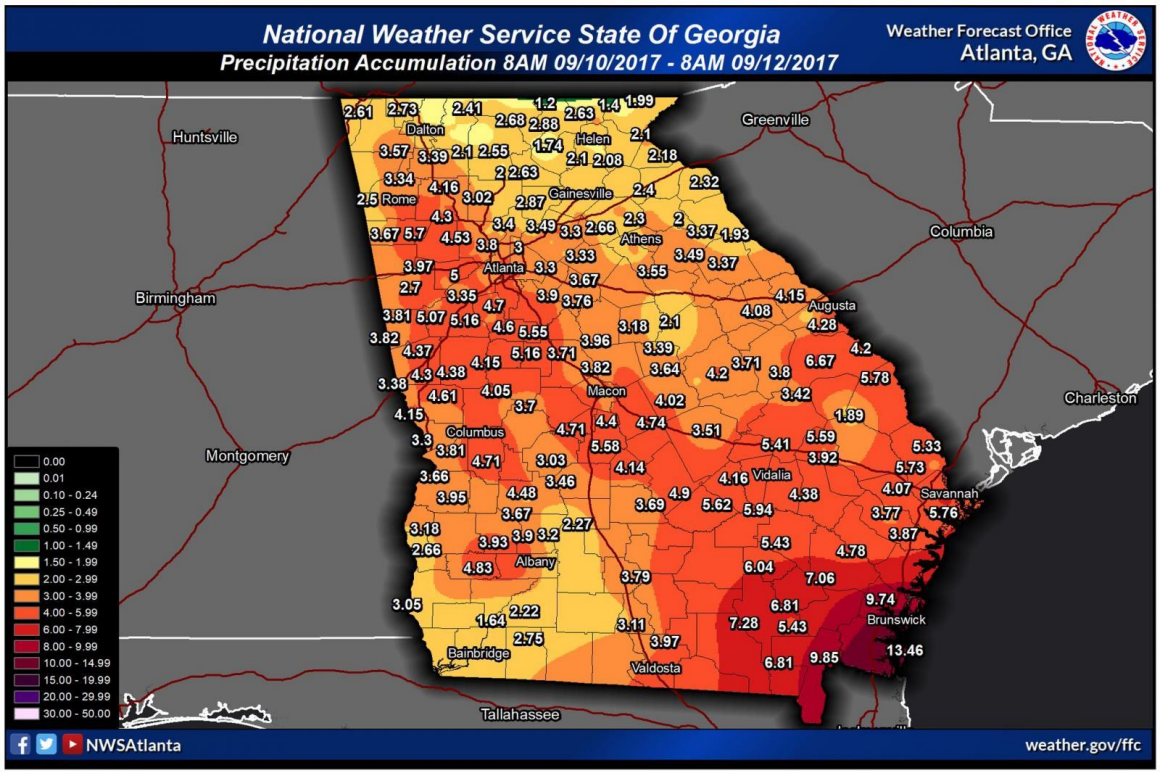
Multi-Jurisdictional Considerations

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



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

Natural Hazard: **Tropical Cyclone**



Hazard Summary

Even with the relative infrequency of tropical cyclone impacts in Newton County in the recent past, the potential losses and impacts associated with the event would severely damage the infrastructure and economic viability of Newton County and all municipalities. Newton County's proximity to the Atlantic coast increases the likelihood of a tropical cyclone impacting the area. The mitigation measures identified in this plan for tropical cyclones should be pursued based on the high impact potential of this hazard and the ability for tropical cyclones to inflict widespread devastation anywhere in Newton County. Newton County has had three Federally Declared Disaster related to Tropical Cyclones, most recently in 2017 (Hurricane Irma).

Natural Hazard: **Extreme Temperatures**

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

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

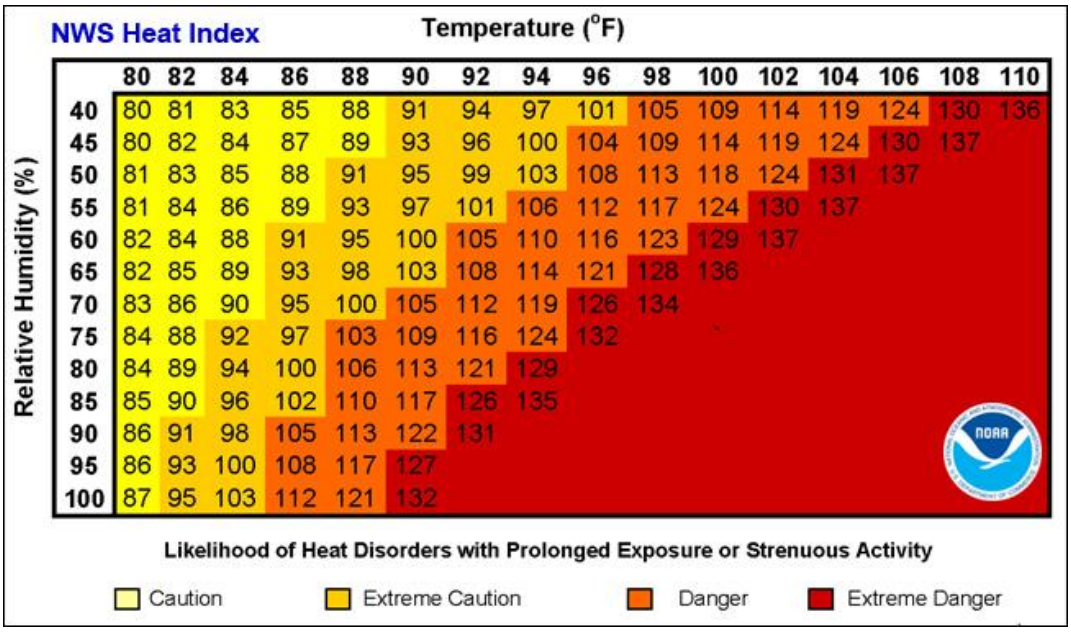
Just as extreme heat can be subjective, so can extreme cold. Just as the National Weather Service utilizes heat index to attempt to quantify extreme heat, wind chill is often utilized to quantify extreme cold. Prolonged and/or unprotected exposure to extreme cold can be detrimental to people and animals.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

Hazard Profile

According to the National Climactic Data Center, Newton County have been exposed to extreme cold/wind chill and excessive heat events on 22 occasions since 1996. This means that Newton County has had 1.1 extreme temperature events per year since 1996. This included 10 extreme cold events and 12 excessive heat events. This averages out to an extreme cold event every 2.4 years (42% annual chance) and an excessive heat event every 2 years (50% annual chance).

Natural Hazard: **Extreme Temperatures**

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



Relative Humidity (%)	80	82	84	86	88	90	92	94	96	98	100	102	104	106	108	110
40	80	81	83	85	88	91	94	97	101	105	109	114	119	124	130	136
45	80	82	84	87	89	93	96	100	104	109	114	119	124	130	137	
50	81	83	85	88	91	95	99	103	108	113	118	124	131	137		
55	81	84	86	89	93	97	101	106	112	117	124	130	137			
60	82	84	88	91	95	100	105	110	116	123	129	137				
65	82	85	89	93	98	103	108	114	121	128	136					
70	83	86	90	95	100	105	112	119	126	134						
75	84	88	92	97	103	109	116	124	132							
80	84	89	94	100	106	113	121	129								
85	85	90	96	102	110	117	126	135								
90	86	91	98	105	113	122	131									
95	86	93	100	108	117	127										
100	87	95	103	112	121	132										

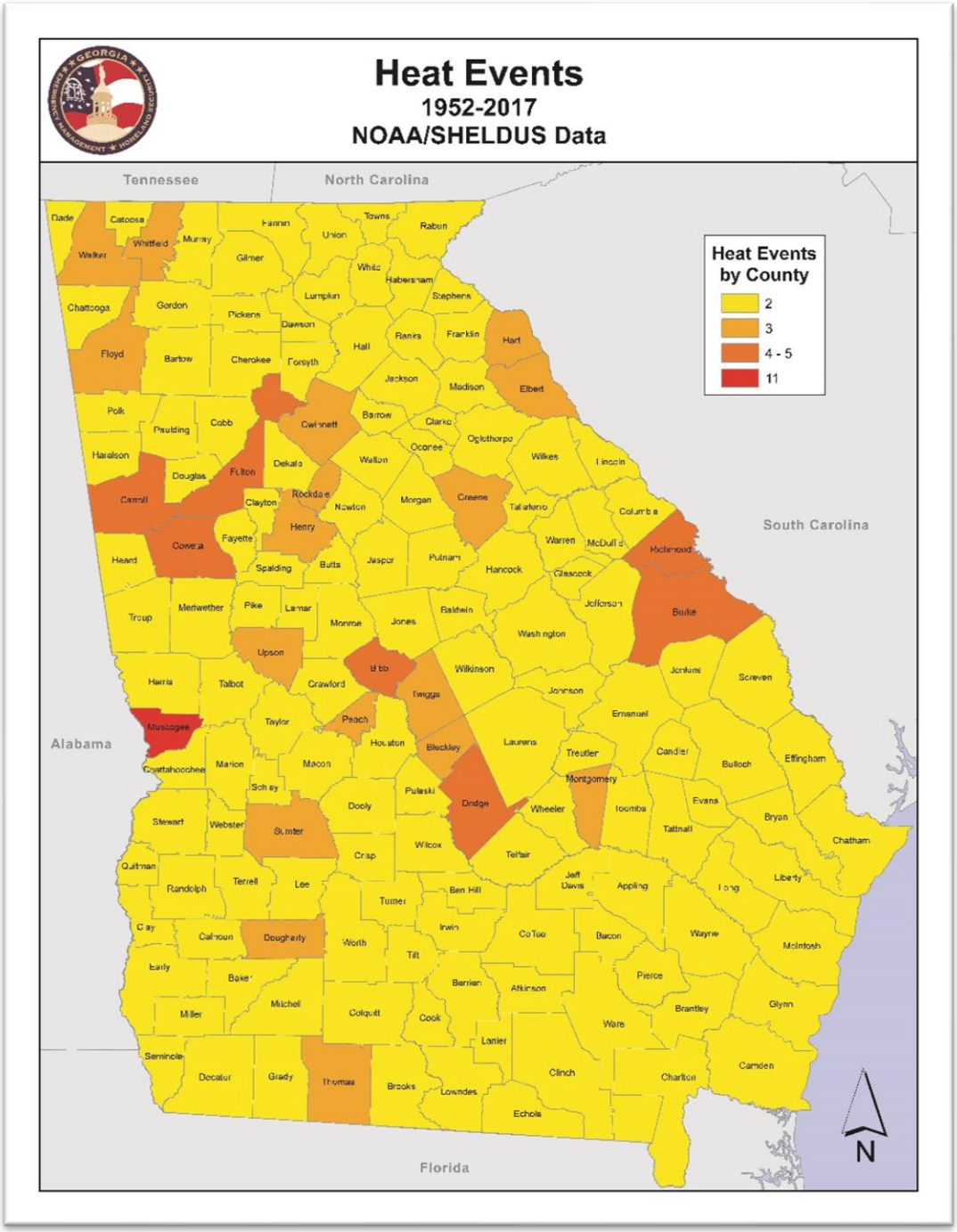
Source: 2019-2024 Georgia Hazard Mitigation Strategy and Enhanced Plan

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

Assets Exposed to the Hazard

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

Natural Hazard: **Extreme Temperatures**



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

Natural Hazard: **Extreme Temperatures**

Estimated Potential Losses

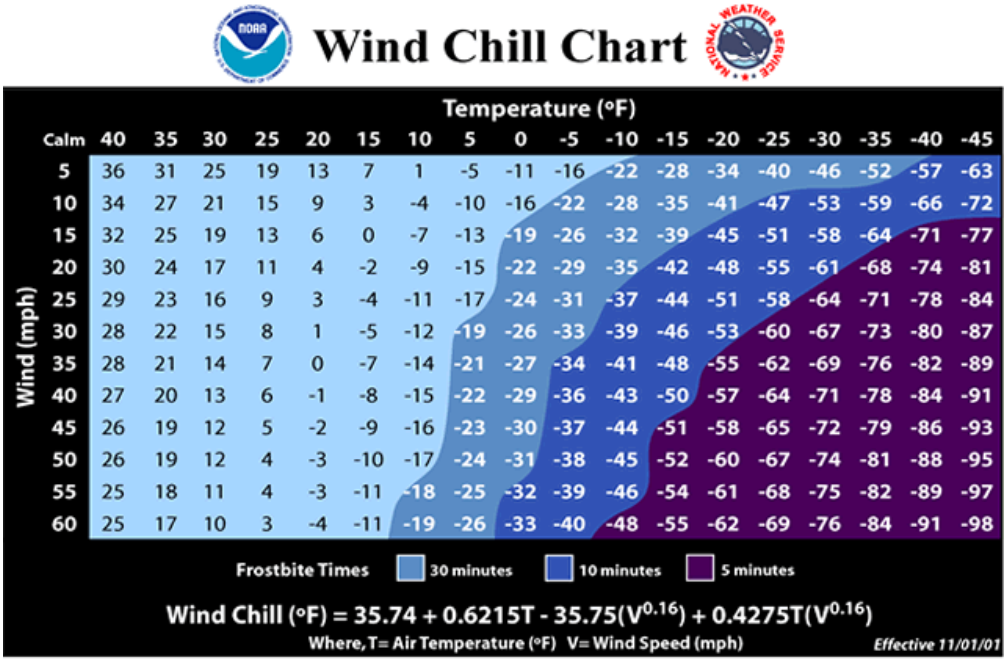
Little information is available regarding damages, in terms of dollars, is available for excessive temperature losses in Newton County. Most losses for these events have been labeled under other impacts, such as drought and severe winter storms.

Land Use and Development Trends

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

Multi-Jurisdictional Considerations

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



Source: National Weather Service

Hazard Summary

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

Technological Hazard: **Hazardous Materials**

Hazard Description

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

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

Hazard Profile

Data from the United States Coast Guard National Response Center was reviewed regarding hazardous materials spill history in Newton County. Data is available from 1990 to 2020 and all available data was reviewed. There were 47 NRC reported hazardous materials spills or releases in Newton County over a 30-year period. It is anticipated that many more hazardous materials incidents have occurred over the last 30 years but have not been reported. According to the NRC data, Newton County averages 1.56 hazardous materials incidents of a reportable amount each year. This equates to a 0.4% chance of a hazardous materials spill of a reportable amount on any given day. The greatest threat for a hazardous materials spill comes from the transportation of materials through Newton County. This is particularly true for the Interstate 20 and US Highway 278 corridors that run through the center of the county. Additionally, railroad owned and operated by CSX Transportation traverse the northern portion of Newton County, including the City of Covington.

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

Technological Hazard: **Hazardous Materials**

Assets Exposed to Hazard

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

Estimated Potential Losses

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

Land Use and Development Trends

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

Multi-Jurisdictional Considerations

All of Newton County, including all municipalities, are vulnerable to both fixed facility and transportation-related hazardous materials releases. However, areas along the Interstate 20 and US Highway 278 corridors, including the municipality of Covington, are of particular concern.

Hazard Summary

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

Technological Hazard: **Dam Failure**

Hazard Description

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

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

Hazard Profile

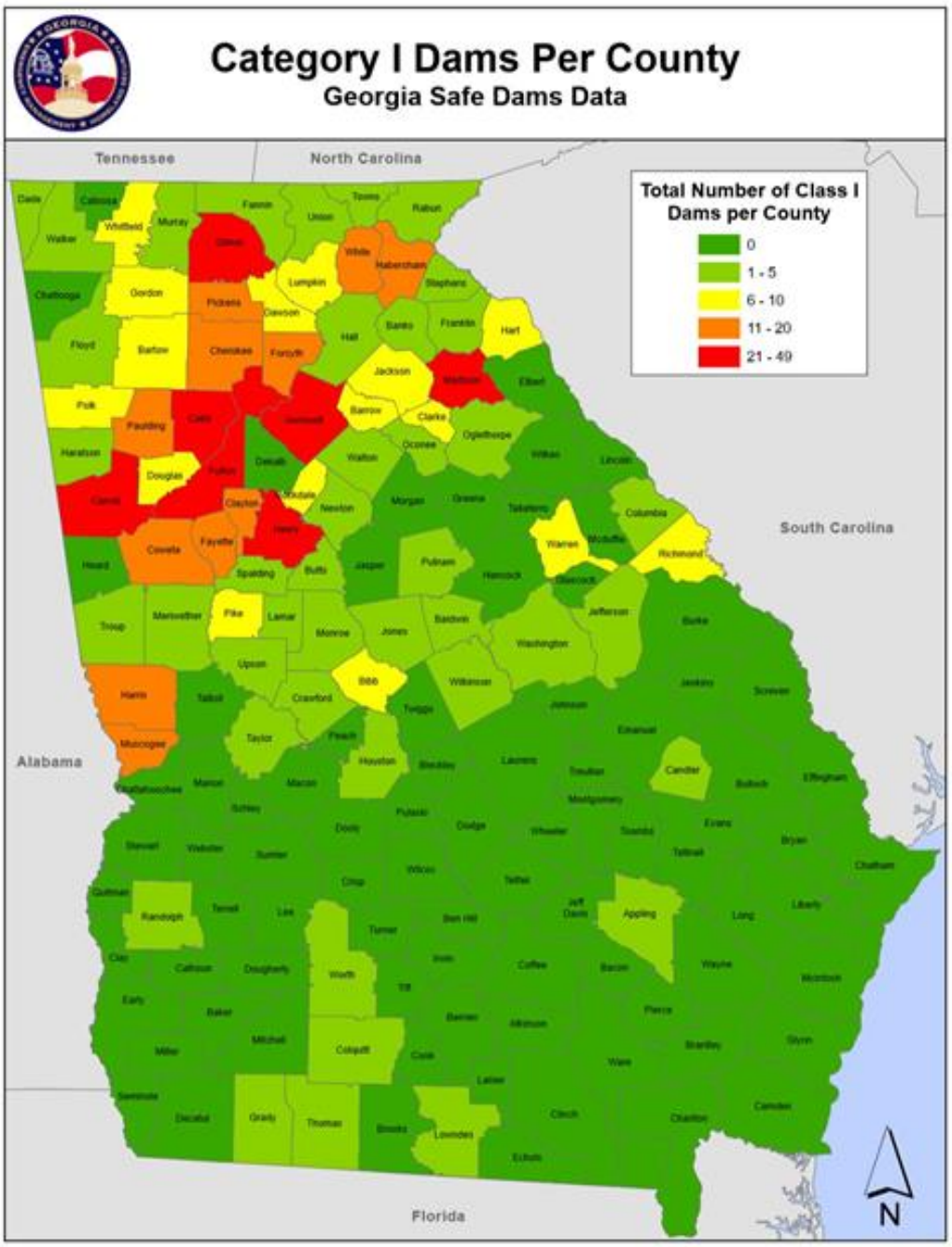
Newton County has 4 category I dams and 37 category II dams. Category I dams are those that would pose a possible threat to human life if a failure were to occur. All category I dams must be inspected annually according to Georgia's Safe Dams Act.

The threat of a dam failure in Newton County could potentially lead to downstream flooding. This downstream flooding would have many of the same hazards as a flood event, but with the onset of such an event being much quicker than in a typical flood event. The 46.5-foot Cornish Creek Reservoir Dam is of particular concern because of the large amounts of water stored behind the dam. The Cornish Creek Reservoir Dam has 18,400-acre feet of water stored behind it.

Assets Exposed to Hazard

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

Technological Hazard: **Dam Failure**



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

Technological Hazard: **Dam Failure**

Estimated Potential Losses

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

Land Use and Development Trends

Newton County participates in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and follows the program's guidelines to ensure future development is carried out in the best interests of the public. The County (CID No. 130143) first entered the NFIP on July 5, 1983. According to the NFIP guidelines, the County has executed a Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance. This ordinance attempts to minimize the loss of human life and health as well as minimize public and private property losses due to flooding. The ordinance requires any potential flood damage be evaluated at the time of initial construction and that certain uses be restricted or prohibited based on this evaluation. The ordinance also requires that potential homebuyers be notified that a property is located in a flood area. In addition, all construction must adhere to the Georgia State Minimum Standard Codes and the International Building Codes. Currently, the Newton County municipalities of Covington, Oxford, and Porterdale also participate in NFIP through the application of appropriate NFIP-compliant ordinances and regulations. There are no 100-year floodplain (1% annual risk) areas in the City of Mansfield of the Town of Newborn.

Multi-Jurisdictional Considerations

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

Hazard Summary

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

Technological Hazard: **Transportation Incident**

Hazard Description

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

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

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

Hazard Profile

Transportation incidents are of a significant concern in Newton County. Passing through Newton County are Interstate 20, US Highway 278, Georgia Highways 11, 12, 20, 36, 81, 138, 142, 162, and 212. In addition to the roadways that traverse Newton County, railroads owned and operated by CSX Railroad also cross through Newton County.

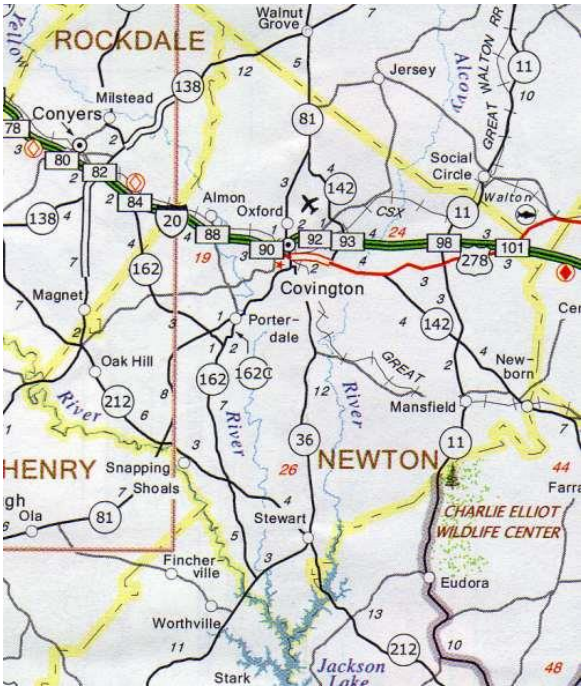
Assets Exposed to Hazard

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

Technological Hazard: **Transportation Incident**

Estimated Potential Losses

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



Land Use and Development Trends

Newton County currently has no land use trends related to Transportation Incidents beyond an increase in overall population which, in turn, increases the likelihood and potential impact of a transportation incident. The primary areas of growth have been in and around the Cities of Covington, Oxford, and Porterdale and areas near the Henry and Rockdale County lines.

Multi-Jurisdictional Considerations

Newton County as well as all municipalities could potentially be impacted by a transportation incident. However, areas along the Interstate 20 and US Highway 278 corridors are the greatest at risk. This includes the municipality of Covington.

Hazard Summary

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

Technological Hazard: **Terrorism**

Hazard Description

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

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

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

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

Hazard Profile

Terrorism targets have historically been facilities that make a large economic or social impact on the targeted government or jurisdiction. In Newton County, all critical facilities could be potential targets. Terrorism includes a multitude of potential approaches, including agro-terrorism, which is terrorism targeted toward agriculture. Due to the high economic impact (over $12 million in annual agriculture-related sales) of agriculture in Newton County, agro-terrorism could be of particular concern. Additionally, a terrorist contamination of the water sources is of concern.

Technological Hazard: **Terrorism**

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

While active shooter situations are not always classified as terrorism, for this plan, the Newton County HMPC has chosen to classify them as such. Active shooter situations can occur in any location, including businesses, schools, government buildings, and public spaces. Schools are seen as particularly vulnerable to these types of situations due to the high publicity of recent active shooter events. While active shooter events and other acts of terrorism occur worldwide, they have low probability for Newton County but would have devastating impacts if they were to occur. To help mitigate some of these impacts, Newton County has exercised an active shooter response in the past to better prepare for any such event.

Assets Exposed to the Hazard

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

Estimated Potential Losses

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

Land Use and Development Trends

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

Multi-Jurisdictional Considerations

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

Hazard Summary

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

Technological Hazard: **Infrastructure Failure**

Hazard Description

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

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

Hazard Profile

In case of any failure of a utility infrastructure, general difficulties would be exacerbated for both emergency responders and for the public. The reliance on wireless communications, particularly for the public safety sector, increases the vulnerability of Newton County's emergency response agencies to a utility failure. A natural gas pipeline traverses the northern section of unincorporated Newton County. Both types of pipeline could cause a significant hazardous materials incident if breached or could cause significant gas and natural gas outages across the region if supply were interrupted for an extended period.

Assets Exposed to Hazard

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

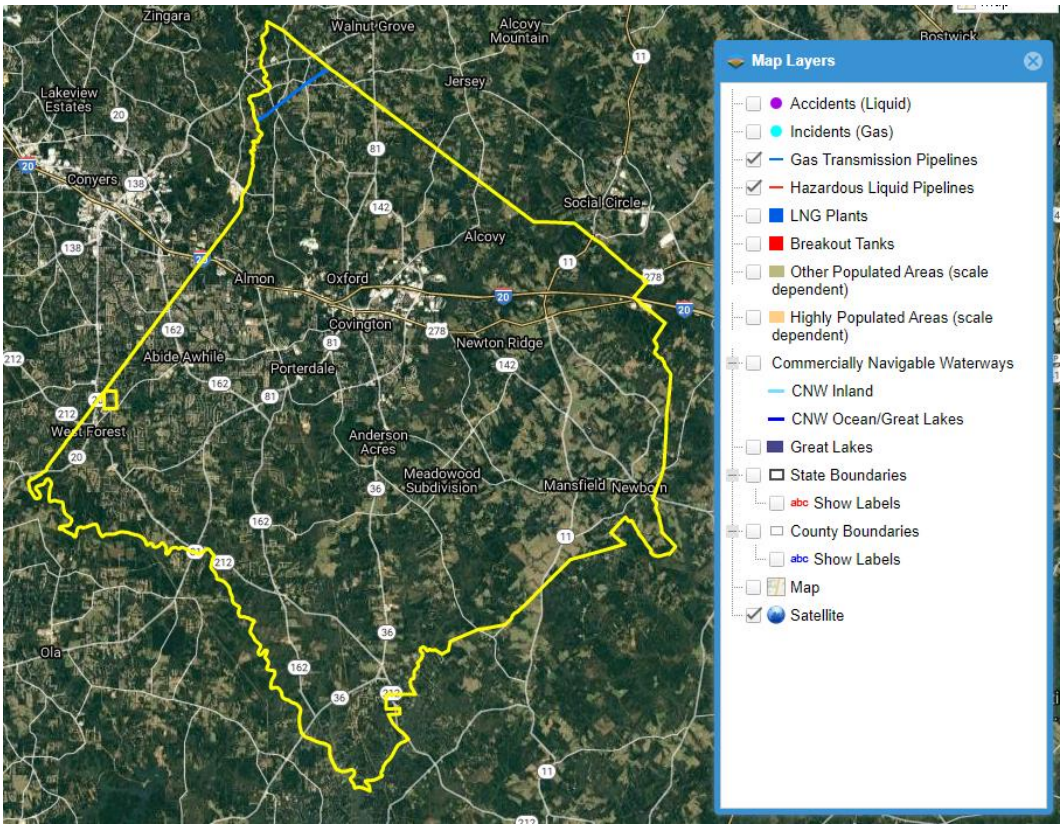
Estimated Potential Losses

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

Land Use and Development Trends

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

Technological Hazard: **Infrastructure Failure**



Source: National Pipeline Mapping System

Multi-Jurisdictional Considerations

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

Hazard Summary

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

Technological Hazard: **Emerging Infectious Diseases**

Hazard Description

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

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

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

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

Technological Hazard: **Emerging Infectious Diseases**

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

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

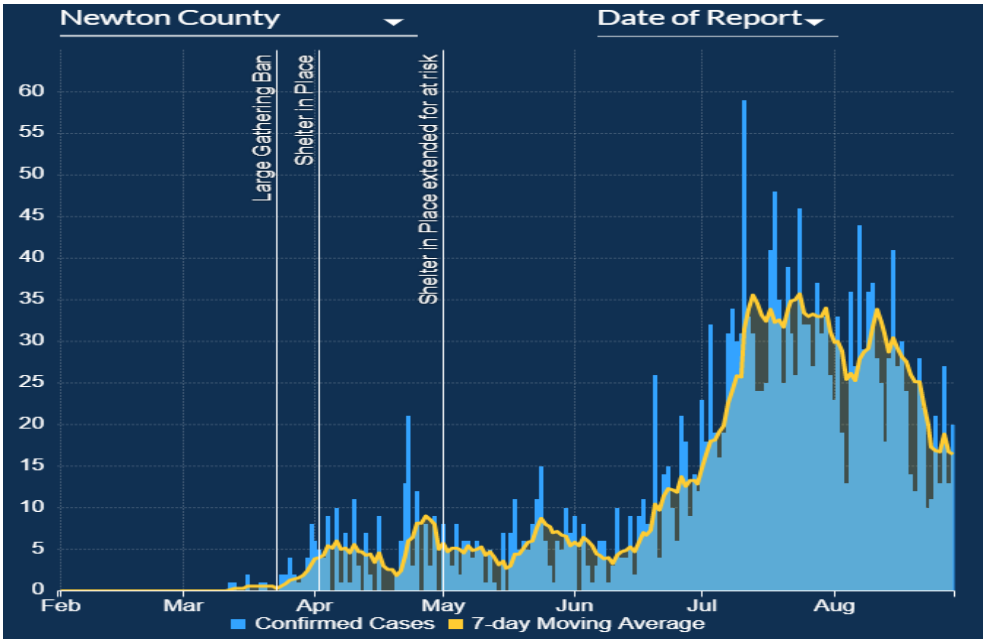
Due to a lack of ready-made vaccines for these diseases and a lack of immunity in the population, emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases are much more likely to escalate to pandemic levels rapidly.

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

Technological Hazard: **Emerging Infectious Diseases**

Hazard Profile

Emerging Infectious diseases are of significant concern to the Newton County HMPC, particularly those that would have an impact on the human population or animal population of Newton County. Newton County would likely see significant economic impacts from an outbreak involving animal populations, such as an Avian Flu, due to the large economic base agriculture provides (over $100 million in annual sales). The lack of current vaccines and preparatory activities for these diseases has created a situation where the potential impact to Newton County of a pandemic or epidemic could be catastrophic. The most recent pandemic scare in the Central Georgia area was the 2009-2010 H1N1 Swine Flu. There were 1286 cases of H1N1 in Georgia in 2009-2010 and 33 deaths. Most registered cases occurred with people between the ages of 5 and 29. This equates to a mortality rate of just over 2.5% - which is slightly lower than the 3% rate of the 1918-1919 Spanish Flu Pandemic. Additionally, the 2019-2020 COVID-19 Outbreak worldwide has increased the overall level of concern regarding emerging infectious diseases. As of August 29, 2020, there are over 24.9 million confirmed cases worldwide. In Newton County, there have been 2,277 confirmed cases and 60 deaths as of May 22, 2020. This pandemic has closed businesses, schools, and government offices across the county, the State of Georgia, and in Newton County.



Technological Hazard: **Emerging Infectious Diseases**

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

- 1993 Cryptosporidium Outbreak (Milwaukee, Wisconsin – 403,000 people ill and 100 deaths)
- 2010 Whooping Cough Outbreak (California – 9,500 people ill and 10 infant deaths)
- 2014 Measles (Nationwide – 334 cases from January to May 2014 – most in 20 years)
- 2015 H5N2 Avian Flu Outbreak (Midwest – over 25 million chickens and turkeys destroyed as a precautionary measure at 83 locations)

Assets Exposed to the Hazard

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

Estimated Potential Losses

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

Land Use and Development Trends

Newton County currently has no land use trends directly related to emerging infectious diseases.

Multi-Jurisdictional Considerations

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

Hazard Summary

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

CHAPTER FOUR
–
HAZARD MITIGATION STRATEGIES

Summary of Updates to Chapter Four

The following table provides a description of each section of this chapter, and a summary of the changes that have been made to the Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan 2015.

Chapter 4 Section	Updates
Goals and Objectives	• Updated goals to match the needs of Newton County and all municipalities
Identification and Analysis of Mitigation Techniques	• Content Revised • Reviewed mitigation strategies identified in the 2015 plan and made updates • Identified mitigation strategies that were completed • Identified mitigation strategies to be removed

Goals and Objectives

Requirement §201.6(c)(3)

Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(i)

It is important that State and local government, public-private partnerships, and the average citizen can see the results of these mitigation efforts, therefore, the goals and strategies need to be achievable. The mitigation goals and objectives form the basis for the development of specific mitigation actions. County and municipal officials should consider the listed goals before making community policies, public investment programs, economic development programs, or community development decisions for their communities. The goals of Newton County have changed slightly in the last five years (since 2015) due to specific threat events, such as Hurricane Irma in 2017 and the 2019-2020 COVID-19 Pandemic. Because of the recentness of the impacts of these hazards and the devastation that occurred, these types of events have taken a greater priority, particularly in the increased priority of mitigation strategies directly related to these events and the development of new mitigation strategies related to these hazards.

Each jurisdiction covered by the Newton County Hazard Mitigation plan update – Newton County and the Municipalities of Covington, Mansfield, Newborn, Oxford, and Porterdale – has limited ability to fully implement the mitigation actions described in this plan. These jurisdictions are severely hampered by their small population and tax base when attempting to raise enough revenue to pursue many of these actions. All jurisdictions lack the needed financial strength and staffing to implement all the actions described in this plan. Many of the actions will be pursued through grant programs and by partnering with public and private organizations who can supplement the needed resources to accomplish the goals outlined in this plan. For actions where grant funding or partnerships are not available, Newton County or municipality revenue streams may be supplemented through Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax (SPLOST) funds, which are voted on by the electorate.

GOAL 1	Maximize the use of all resources by promoting intergovernmental coordination and partnerships in the public and private sectors
GOAL 2	Harden communities against the impacts of disasters through the development of new mitigation strategies and strict enforcement of current regulations that have proven effective
GOAL 3	Reduce and, where possible, eliminate repetitive damage, loss of life and property from disasters

GOAL 4 Bring greater awareness throughout the community about potential hazards and the need for community preparedness

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

OBJECTIVE 1	Reduce damage to property and loss of life through the utilization of preventative activities
OBJECTIVE 2	Minimize the damage to property and loss of life through property protection measures
OBJECTIVE 3	Minimize the damage to property and loss of life through natural resource protection activities
OBJECTIVE 4	Reduce damage to property and loss of life through the utilization of structural mitigation projects
OBJECTIVE 5	Increase the ability of Newton County, its municipalities, and its citizens to respond to natural and manmade hazards through emergency service measures
OBJECTIVE 6	Increase public education and awareness of natural hazards
OBJECTIVE 7	Minimize the impacts on local citizens, industry, and infrastructure of a dam breach
OBJECTIVE 8	Implement additional protective measures and capabilities in response to manmade incidents
OBJECTIVE 9	Increase public awareness of local manmade hazards and proper response to those hazards

Identification and Analysis of Mitigation Techniques

Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(iv)

Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(iii)

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

1) The use of applicable building construction standards;

2) Hazard avoidance through appropriate land-use practices;

3) Relocation, retrofitting, or removal of structures at risk;

4) Removal or elimination of the hazard;

5) Reduction or limitation of the amount or size of the hazard;

6) Segregation of the hazard from that which is to be protected;

7) Modification of the basic characteristics of the hazard;

8) Control of the rate of release of the hazard;

9) Provision of protective systems or equipment for both cyber and/or physical risks;

10) Establishment of hazard warning and communication procedures; and

11) Redundancy or duplication of essential personnel, critical systems, equipment, and information materials.

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

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

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

The following Mitigation Charts meet:
Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(ii)
Requirement §201.6(d)(3)

Strategy #	Mitigation Action	Lead and Supporting Agency, Department, Organization *Jurisdiction*	Flood	Winter Weather	Thunderstorm	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone	Drought	Wildfire	Earthquake	Extreme Temps	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Completion Timeframe	Progress/ Status	Priority	Previous Strategy #
OBJECTIVE 1: Reduce damage to property and loss of life through the utilization of preventative activities																	
1.a	Maintain NFIP Compliance for Newton County and all jurisdictions	Newton County Board of Commissioners and municipal councils *Newton County and all municipalities*	**X**									Local budgets	Staff time	12 months	**In place; Continue**	**High**	**1.a**
1.b	Continue to enforce acceptable land uses through planning and regulation	Newton County and municipal planning/zoning *Newton County and all municipalities*	**X**		**X**	**X**	**X**		**X**	**X**		Local budgets	Staff time	12 months	**In place; Continue**	**High**	**1.f (mod)**
1.c	Take Community Rating System actions as part of NFIP	Newton County, Covington, and Mansfield Planning/Zoning *Newton County, Covington, and Mansfield*	**X**									Local budgets	Staff time	36 months	**In place in Covington; Under review in Mansfield and Newton County**	**Medium**	**1.g (mod)**

Strategy #	Mitigation Action	Lead and Supporting Agency, Department, Organization *Jurisdiction*	Flood	Winter Weather	Thunderstorm	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone	Drought	Wildfire	Earthquake	Extreme Temps	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Completion Timeframe	Progress/ Status	Priority	Previous Strategy #
1.d	Offer financial incentive to retrofit manufactured homes with anchoring and support	Newton County and municipal planning and zoning *Newton County and all municipalities*	**X**		**X**	**X**	**X**					Local budgets	Staff time	48 months	**Ordinance requiring anchoring in place**	**Medium**	**2.b**
1.e	Use WUI database for planning and zoning decisions	Newton County and municipal planning and zoning *Newton County and all municipalities*							**X**			Local budgets	Staff time	12 months	**Information gathering underway**	**Medium**	**5.a**
1.f	Implement zoning requirements, building regulations, and increased educational awareness for WUI – particularly in industrial areas	Newton County Planning and Zoning *Newton County and all municipalities*							**X**			Local budgets	Staff time	24 months	**Delayed**	**Medium**	**5.c**
OBJECTIVE 2: Minimize the damage to property and loss of life through property protection measures																	
2.a	Add safe rooms to structures (daycares, schools, hospitals, nursing homes, assisted living facilities, or other vulnerable facilities) housing vulnerable populations	Newton County EMA and facility operators *Newton County and all municipalities*			**X**	**X**	**X**					Public and private grants and/or local budgets	$75,000 each	60 months	**Some locations in planning stages**	**High**	**2.a**

Strategy #	Mitigation Action	Lead and Supporting Agency, Department, Organization *Jurisdiction*	Flood	Winter Weather	Thunderstorm	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone	Drought	Wildfire	Earthquake	Extreme Temps	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Completion Timeframe	Progress/ Status	Priority	Previous Strategy #
2.b	Add a tornado shelter at Porterdale City Hall	Newton County EMA and Porterdale City Council *City of Porterdale*			**X**	**X**	**X**					Public and private grants and/or local budgets	$75,000	36 months	**None – other projects took priority**	**Medium**	**2.d**
2.c	Add a generator to the Public Works building and Newton County Administration Building	Newton County EMA *Newton County and all municipalities*		**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**			**X**		Public and private grants and/or local budgets	$200,000	48 months	**NEW**	**High**	**NEW**
2.d	Purchase and install a generator at the water treatment facility	Newton County Water *Newton County and all municipalities*		**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**			**X**		Public and private grants and/or local budgets	$100,000	30 months	**NEW**	**High**	**NEW**
2.e	Install generator at Porterdale city Hall	Newton County EMA *City of Porterdale*		**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**			**X**		Public and private grants and/or local budgets	$35,000	30 months	**Generator installed at police department**	**Medium**	**7.e (mod)**
2.f	Install generators at the Health Lodge and Love Dining Hall at Bert Adams Scout Camp	Boy Scouts of America *Newton County*		**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**			**X**		Public and private grants and/or private budgets	$100,000	48 months	**NEW**	**Medium**	**NEW**

Strategy #	Mitigation Action	Lead and Supporting Agency, Department, Organization *Jurisdiction*	Flood	Winter Weather	Thunderstorm	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone	Drought	Wildfire	Earthquake	Extreme Temps	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Completion Timeframe	Progress/ Status	Priority	Previous Strategy #
2.g	Add generators at 2194 Emory Street and 2116 Stallings Drive	Covington City Council *City of Covington*		**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**			**X**		Public and private grants and/or local budgets	$50,000	36 months	**NEW**	**Medium**	**NEW**
2.h	Install generator and transfer switch at Mansfield wastewater treatment facility	Mansfield City Council *City of Mansfield*		**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**			**X**		Public and private grants and/or local budgets	$75,000	36 months	**NEW**	**High**	**NEW**
2.i	Install generator and transfer switch at Mansfield City Hall	Mansfield City Council *City of Mansfield*		**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**			**X**		Public and private grants and/or local budgets	$35,000	48 months	**NEW**	**Medium**	**NEW**
2.j	Add generators to all critical facilities at Bert Adams Scout Camp	Boy Scouts of America *Newton County*		**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**			**X**		Public and private grants and/or private budgets	$100,000	60 months	**NEW**	**Low**	**NEW**
2.k	Add a generator to the Newton County DFCS location	Newton County EMA and DFCS *Newton County and all municipalities*		**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**			**X**		Public and private grants and/or local budgets	$35,000	60 months	**NEW**	**Low**	**NEW**

Strategy #	Mitigation Action	Lead and Supporting Agency, Department, Organization *Jurisdiction*	Flood	Winter Weather	Thunderstorm	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone	Drought	Wildfire	Earthquake	Extreme Temps	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Completion Timeframe	Progress/ Status	Priority	Previous Strategy #
2.l	Add generator to Newton County Health Department and mental health department	Newton County EMA *Newton County and all municipalities*		**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**			**X**		Public and private grants and/or local budgets	$50,000	30 months	**NEW**	**High**	**NEW**
2.m	Install generators at all Newton County critical facilities	Newton County EMA and critical facility operators *Newton County and all municipalities*		**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**			**X**		Public and private grants and/or local budgets	$6 million	60 months	**NEW**	**High**	**NEW**
OBJECTIVE 3: Minimize the damage to property and loss of life through natural resource protection activities																	
3.a	Develop tree and debris management plans	Newton County EMA *Newton County and all municipalities*		**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**		**X**	**X**		Public and private grants and/or local budgets	$10,000	42 months	**NEW**	**Medium**	**NEW**
3.b	Collect data on elevation of stormwater structures and model stormwater	Newton County Stormwater *Newton County and all municipalities*	**X**		**X**		**X**					Public and private grants and/or local budgets	$50,000	48 months	**Delayed due to budgetary constraints**	**Low**	**1.d**
3.c	Conduct a tree inventory study along roadways to plan potential impacts	Georgia Forestry *Newton County and all municipalities*		**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**			**X**		Local budgets	Staff time	36 months	**Completed in City of Mansfield**	**Medium**	**2.c**

Strategy #	Mitigation Action	Lead and Supporting Agency, Department, Organization *Jurisdiction*	Flood	Winter Weather	Thunderstorm	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone	Drought	Wildfire	Earthquake	Extreme Temps	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Completion Timeframe	Progress/ Status	Priority	Previous Strategy #
3.d	Remove/Clean up trees as determined in 3.c study	Georgia Forestry *Newton County and all municipalities*		**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**			**X**		Public and private grants and/or local budgets	$150,000	60 months	**NEW**	**Low**	**NEW**
3.e	Implement controlled burns and mandatory brush control measures	Newton County and municipal Fire *Newton County and all municipalities*							**X**			Public and private grants and/or local and private budgets	Staff time	60 months	**In place; Performed at Factory Shoals, FFA camp, BSA camp, and City of Mansfield**	**Medium**	**5.b**
OBJECTIVE 4: Reduce damage to property and loss of life through the utilization of structural mitigation projects																	
4.a	Increase culvert sizes, add storm drains where appropriate, construct detention ponds, and other stormwater measures within Newton County and municipalities	Newton County and municipal Public Works Departments *Newton County and all municipalities*	**X**		**X**		**X**					Public or private grants and/or local budgets	$5 million	60 months	**Complete at Jeff Cook, Sauls Road, Coral Road, Dobs Rd, Pitts Chapel Rd**	**High**	**1.b**
4.b	Alleviate flooding issues at Railroad Avenue and County Road 213 East	Newton County Transportation *Newton County*	**X**		**X**		**X**					Public and private grants and/or local budgets	$250,000	60 months	**NEW**	**High**	**NEW**

Strategy #	Mitigation Action	Lead and Supporting Agency, Department, Organization *Jurisdiction*	Flood	Winter Weather	Thunderstorm	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone	Drought	Wildfire	Earthquake	Extreme Temps	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Completion Timeframe	Progress/ Status	Priority	Previous Strategy #
4.c	Hire professional planning and design service to eliminate flooding issues within the City of Covington	City of Covington Public Works *City of Covington*	**X**		**X**		**X**					Public and private grants and/or local budgets	$50,000	60 months	**Projects have been worked on for Pace Street and Emory Street**	**High**	**1.c**
4.d	Alleviate flooding issues at Pace Street and Usher Street	Covington Public Works *City of Covington*	**X**		**X**		**X**					Public and private grants and/or local budgets	$250,000	60 months	**NEW**	**High**	**NEW**
4.e	Extend current water mains and add hydrants to help lower ISO ratings	Newton County Water *Newton County and all municipalities*						**X**	**X**			Public and private grants and/or local budgets	$2 million	60 months	**NEW**	**High**	**NEW**
4.f	Equip Covington Women's Club building to be an alternate EOC/Incident Command location	Newton County EMA *Newton County and all municipalities*	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	Public and private grants and/or local and private budgets	$150,000	48 months	**NEW**	**Medium**	**NEW**
4.g	Add safe rooms at the Bert Adams BSA Camp	BSA and Newton County EMA *Newton County*			**X**	**X**	**X**					Public and private grants and/or local and private budgets	$300,000	48 months	**NEW**	**Medium**	**NEW**

Strategy #	Mitigation Action	Lead and Supporting Agency, Department, Organization *Jurisdiction*	Flood	Winter Weather	Thunderstorm	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone	Drought	Wildfire	Earthquake	Extreme Temps	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Completion Timeframe	Progress/ Status	Priority	Previous Strategy #
4.h	Build a tornado shelter in the City of Newborn	City of Newborn Council and Newton County EMA *Newton County and City of Newborn*			**X**	**X**	**X**					Public and private grants and/or local and private budgets	$200,000	48 months	**NEW**	**High**	**NEW**
4.i	Build a tornado shelter in the City of Mansfield	City of Mansfield Council and Newton County EMA *Newton County and City of Mansfield*			**X**	**X**	**X**					Public and private grants and/or local and private budgets	$200,000	48 months	**NEW**	**High**	**NEW**
4.j	Design and construct a Regional Stormwater Management Facility in the City of Covington	Covington Public Works *Newton County and all municipalities*	**X**		**X**		**X**					Public and private grants and/or local budgets	$5 million	60 months	**None; due to budgetary constraints**	**Medium**	**7.a**
OBJECTIVE 5: Increase the ability of Upson County, its municipalities, and its citizens to respond to natural and manmade hazards through emergency service measures																	
5.a	Reconnect HAM radio operators to assist Newton County EMA during emergencies	Newton County EMA and ARES *Newton County and all municipalities*	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	Local budgets	Staff time	12 months	**NEW**	**Medium**	**NEW**

Strategy #	Mitigation Action	Lead and Supporting Agency, Department, Organization *Jurisdiction*	Flood	Winter Weather	Thunderstorm	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone	Drought	Wildfire	Earthquake	Extreme Temps	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Completion Timeframe	Progress/ Status	Priority	Previous Strategy #
5.b	Host regular drills and exercises with local HAM Radio operators	Newton County EMA *Newton County and all municipalities*	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	Local budgets	Staff time	24 months	**NEW**	**Low**	**NEW**
5.c	Collect data and create a detailed map of all City of Covington stormwater structures	Covington Public Works *City of Covington*	**X**		**X**		**X**					Local budgets	Staff time	48 months	**Updates in progress**	**High**	**1.e**
5.d	Build a fire station near Stanton Springs facilities	Newton County Fire *Newton County and all municipalities*							**X**	**X**		Public and private grants and/or local budgets	$250,000	48 months	**NEW**	**Medium**	**NEW**
5.e	Relocate Station #15	Newton County Fire *Newton County and all municipalities*							**X**	**X**		Public and private grants and/or local budgets	$250,000	48 months	**NEW**	**Medium**	**NEW**
5.f	Replace and/or repair the current 23 outdoor warning sirens	Newton County EMA *Newton County and all municipalities*				**X**						Public and private grants and/or local budgets	$600,000	60 months	**NEW**	**Medium**	**NEW**

Strategy #	Mitigation Action	Lead and Supporting Agency, Department, Organization *Jurisdiction*	Flood	Winter Weather	Thunderstorm	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone	Drought	Wildfire	Earthquake	Extreme Temps	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Completion Timeframe	Progress/ Status	Priority	Previous Strategy #
5.g	Provide NOAA Weather radios to vulnerable populations and local industrial partners	Newton County EMA *Newton County and all municipalities*	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**				**X**	Public and private grants and/or local budgets	$10,000	36 months	**Ongoing; In place**	**Medium**	**3.a**
5.h	Determine placement and install an outdoor emergency notification alarm/siren system for Newton County and its municipalities	Newton County EMA *Newton County and all municipalities*				**X**						Public and private grants and/or local budgets	$200,000	60 months	**Ongoing; In Place**	**Medium**	**3.b**
5.i	Add a siren at High Point Baptist Church	Newton County EMA *Newton County and all municipalities*				**X**						Public and private grants and/or local budgets	$25,000	24 months	**NEW**	**Medium**	**NEW**
5.j	Purchase scraping and salt/sand spreading equipment for Countywide road operations	Newton County Transportation and municipal Public Works departments *Newton County and all municipalities*		**X**							**X**	Public and private grants and/or local budgets	$50,000	36 months	**City of Covington has purchased**	**Medium**	**6.a**
5.k	Purchase a minimum of two water buffalos for potable water	Newton County EMA *Newton County and all municipalities*						**X**			**X**	Public and private grants and/or local budgets	$45,000	48 months	**Previous purchased delayed; can be provided by GA National Guard**	**Low**	**6.b**

Strategy #	Mitigation Action	Lead and Supporting Agency, Department, Organization *Jurisdiction*	Flood	Winter Weather	Thunderstorm	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone	Drought	Wildfire	Earthquake	Extreme Temps	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Completion Timeframe	Progress/ Status	Priority	Previous Strategy #
5.l	Maintain web-based Emergency Management software and improve training	Newton County EMA *Newton County and all municipalities*	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	Local and state budgets	Staff time	12 months	**In place from GEMA; training needed**	**High**	**6.c**
5.m	Host ICS 300 and 400 classes	Newton County EMA *Newton County and all municipalities*	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	Local and State budgets	Staff time	18 months	**NEW**	**High**	**NEW**
5.n	Maintain full NIMS Compliance	Newton County EMA *Newton County and all municipalities*	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	Local budgets	Staff time	12 months	**In Place; continue**	**High**	**6.d**
5.o	Purchase mobile electronica information signage for county	Newton County EMA and Transportation *Newton County and all municipalities*	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**		**X**	**X**		Public and private grants and/or local budgets	$60,000	24 months	**MOU in place for GDOT signage**	**Low**	**6.e**
5.p	Purchase mobile electronica information signage for municipalities	Newton County EMA and municipal public works departments *Newton County and all municipalities*	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**		**X**	**X**		Public and private grants and/or local budgets	$200,000	48 months	**NEW**	**Low**	**NEW**

Strategy #	Mitigation Action	Lead and Supporting Agency, Department, Organization *Jurisdiction*	Flood	Winter Weather	Thunderstorm	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone	Drought	Wildfire	Earthquake	Extreme Temps	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Completion Timeframe	Progress/ Status	Priority	Previous Strategy #
5.r	Revise annually the study to determine the best locations for fixed and portable generators	Newton County EMA *Newton County and all municipalities*		**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**			**X**		Local budgets	Staff time	12 months	**Study completed; revised to be annual project**	**High**	**7.b (mod)**
5.s	Purchase a portable boost pump station	Newton County Water *Newton County and all municipalities*	**X**		**X**		**X**					Public and private grants and/or local budgets	$20,000	24 months	**Under research**	**Medium**	**7.c**
5.t	Develop a survey procedure and guidance document to inventory structural and non-structural hazards in and around school buildings	Municipal planning departments and Newton County schools *Newton County and all municipalities*	**X**		**X**	**X**	**X**			**X**		Local budgets	Staff time	12 months	**Delayed due to COVID**	**Medium**	**8.a**
5.u	Hire qualified seismic consultants to estimate potential loss of life and injuries, types of potential damage, and existing vulnerabilities	Newton County EMA and local planning departments *Newton County and all municipalities*								**X**		Local budgets	$10,000	24 months	**Delayed; other projects taking priority**	**Low**	**8.b**

Strategy #	Mitigation Action	Lead and Supporting Agency, Department, Organization *Jurisdiction*	Flood	Winter Weather	Thunderstorm	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone	Drought	Wildfire	Earthquake	Extreme Temps	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Completion Timeframe	Progress/ Status	Priority	Previous Strategy #
5.v	Host a tabletop exercise with Newton County and municipal departments taking an all-hazards approach	Newton County EMA *Newton County and all municipalities*	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	Local budgets	Staff time	18 months	**NEW**	**High**	**NEW**
5.w	Host sheltering exercises with local administrators, DFCS, EMA, and Red Cross	Newton County EMA *Newton County and all municipalities*	**X**			**X**	**X**					Local budgets	Staff time	18 months	**NEW**	**Medium**	**NEW**
5.x	Add outdoor warning sirens to Bert Adams Scout Camp	BSA and Newton County EMA *Newton County and all municipalities*				**X**						Public and private grants and/or local and private budgets	$30,000	24 months	**NEW**	**Medium**	**NEW**
5.y	Pursue cloud-based solutions for IT backup needs	Newton County IT *Newton County and all municipalities*		**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**			**X**		Public and private grants and/or local budgets	$50,000	30 months	**NEW**	**High**	**NEW**
5.z	Purchase portable generators on trailers to move around and meet power backup needs as they arise	Newton County EMA *Newton County and all municipalities*		**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**			**X**		Public and private grants and/or local budgets	$25,000	24 months	**NEW**	**High**	**NEW**

Strategy #	Mitigation Action	Lead and Supporting Agency, Department, Organization *Jurisdiction*	Flood	Winter Weather	Thunderstorm	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone	Drought	Wildfire	Earthquake	Extreme Temps	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Completion Timeframe	Progress/ Status	Priority	Previous Strategy #
5.aa	Establish contracts with local vendors for emergency lighting and generators for critical facilities	Newton County EMA and critical facility operators *Newton County and all municipalities*		**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**			**X**		Local and private budgets	$50,000	24 months	**NEW**	**Medium**	**NEW**
OBJECTIVE 6: Increase public education and awareness of natural hazards																	
6.a	Include weather storm preparedness in the school curriculum at all grade levels	Newton County Schools *Newton County and all municipalities*	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**			**X**	Local budgets	Staff time	18 months	**NEW**	**Low**	**NEW**
6.b	Put Code Red information on tax and utility bills	Covington City Council *City of Covington*			**X**	**X**	**X**					Local budgets	Staff time	12 months	**NEW**	**High**	**NEW**
6.c	Educate the citizens on illegal dumping and how it can become a projectile in high wind events	Newton County Solid Waste Management *Newton County and all municipalities*			**X**	**X**	**X**					Public and private grants and/or local budgets	$10,000	30 months	**NEW**	**Low**	**NEW**

Strategy #	Mitigation Action	Lead and Supporting Agency, Department, Organization *Jurisdiction*	Flood	Winter Weather	Thunderstorm	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone	Drought	Wildfire	Earthquake	Extreme Temps	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Completion Timeframe	Progress/ Status	Priority	Previous Strategy #
6.d	Create flier for church bulletins and other community organizations and school children about Code Red and how to sign up	Newton County EMA *Newton County and all municipalities*			**X**	**X**	**X**					Local budgets	Staff time	36 months	**NEW**	**Low**	**NEW**
6.e	Advertise Code Red in newspaper, on social media, and on county and all municipal websites	Newton County EMA *Newton County and all municipalities*			**X**	**X**	**X**					Local budgets	Staff time	12 months	**NEW**	**Medium**	**NEW**
6.f	Attend local community group meetings and target elderly organizations to educate the community about Code Red	Newton County EMA *Newton County and all municipalities*			**X**	**X**	**X**					Local budgets	Staff time	18 months	**NEW**	**Medium**	**NEW**
6.g	Place Code Red information on Mansfield tax bills and utility bills	Mansfield City Council *City of Mansfield*			**X**	**X**	**X**					Local budgets	Staff time	12 months	**NEW**	**Medium**	**NEW**
6.h	Increase the number of Firewise communities in Newton County by 10 in the next 5 years	Newton County EMA, GFC, and Fire departments *Newton County and all municipalities*							**X**			Local and private budgets	Staff time	60 months	**NEW**	**Medium**	**NEW**

Strategy #	Mitigation Action	Lead and Supporting Agency, Department, Organization *Jurisdiction*	Flood	Winter Weather	Thunderstorm	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone	Drought	Wildfire	Earthquake	Extreme Temps	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Completion Timeframe	Progress/ Status	Priority	Previous Strategy #
6.i	Educate elementary school students on fire and wildfire safety	GFC, Newton County EMA, and fire departments *Newton County and all municipalities*							**X**			Local budgets	Staff time	12 months	**NEW**	**High**	**NEW**
6.j	Implement Firewise public awareness campaign and educate community on Firewise program through social and print media	GFC and Newton and municipal fire departments *Newton County and all municipalities*							**X**			Local budgets	$5,000	24 months	**NEW**	**Medium**	**NEW**

Strategy #	Mitigation Action	Lead and *Supporting* Agency, Department, Organization	Dam Failure	Hazardous Materials	Terrorism	Transportation	Infrastructure Failure	Emer. Disease	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Completion Timeframe	Progress/ Status	Priority	Previous Strategy #
OBJECTIVE 7: Minimize the impacts on local citizens, industry, and infrastructure of a dam breach														
7.a	Perform a dam breach analysis for Lakewood Estates Dam	Georgia Safe Dams *Newton County*	**X**						Local and state budgets	$10,000	24 months	**Delayed; all other complete**	**Medium**	**9.a**
7.b	Implement a comprehensive inspection, maintenance, and enforcement program for dams	County and municipal planning departments *Newton County and all municipalities*	**X**						Local and state budgets	$15,000	24 months	**Partially complete**	**Medium**	9.b
7.c	Install monitoring cameras at all Category I dams	County and municipal planning departments *Newton County and all municipalities*	**X**						Public and private grants and/or local budgets	$7,500	60 months	**None; other projects taking priority**	**Low**	9.c
7.d	Implement initial dam planning and design program, dam breach planning, and restrict development in a dam's hydraulic shadow	Newton County and municipal public work and planning departments *Newton County and all municipalities*	**X**						Local budgets	Staff time	36 months	**None; other projects taking priority**	**Low**	9.d

Strategy #	Mitigation Action	Lead and *Supporting* Agency, Department, Organization	Dam Failure	Hazardous Materials	Terrorism	Transportation	Infrastructure Failure	Emer. Disease	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Completion Timeframe	Progress/ Status	Priority	Previous Strategy #
OBJECTIVE 8: Implement additional protective measures and capabilities in response to manmade incidents														
8.a	Install surveillance cameras at known illegal dumping sites	Newton County Solid Waste Management *Newton County and all municipalities*		**X**				**X**	Local budgets	$5,000	30 months	**NEW**	**Medium**	NEW
8.b	Host confined space, diver, swift water rescue, and HazMat training for all public safety or LEPC members	Newton County EMA and fire departments *Newton County and all municipalities*		**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	Local and state budgets	Staff time	30 months	**NEW**	**High**	NEW
8.c	Host active shooter and hazmat training in the City of Covington	Newton County EMA, Covington PD, and Covington Fire *Newton County and all municipalities*		**X**	**X**				Local and state budgets	Staff time	12 months	**NEW**	**High**	NEW
8.d	Acquire additional HazMat response equipment, including a HazMat truck	Newton County Fire *Newton County and all municipalities*		**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	Public and private grants and/or local budgets	$250,000	60 months	**Some additional equipment purchased**	**High**	10.a (mod)

Strategy #	Mitigation Action	Lead and *Supporting* Agency, Department, Organization	Dam Failure	Hazardous Materials	Terrorism	Transportation	Infrastructure Failure	Emer. Disease	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Completion Timeframe	Progress/ Status	Priority	Previous Strategy #
8.e	Purchase 4-gas monitors	Newton County and Covington Fire		**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**		Public and private grants and/or local budgets	$20,000	24 months	**NEW**	**High**	NEW
8.f	Continue to implement a sewer easement clearing and drainage maintenance program	Newton County and municipal planning departments *Newton County and all municipalities*		**X**	**X**		**X**		Local budgets	Staff time	36 months	**In place in Covington and Mansfield**	**Medium**	10.b
8.g	Create an incident action plan for Beaver Manufacturing for fire and chemical spills	Newton County Fire and Beaver *Newton County and Mansfield*		**X**	**X**				Local budgets	Staff time	12 months	**NEW**	**High**	NEW
8.h	Add backup generator power to the Newton County data center and Administration Building	Newton County Information Services *Newton County and all municipalities*			**X**		**X**		Public and private grants and/or local budgets	$75,000	48 months	**NEW**	**Medium**	NEW

Strategy #	Mitigation Action	Lead and *Supporting* Agency, Department, Organization	Dam Failure	Hazardous Materials	Terrorism	Transportation	Infrastructure Failure	Emer. Disease	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Completion Timeframe	Progress/ Status	Priority	Previous Strategy #
8.i	Pursue funds for cloud data backup for all Newton County data	Newton County Information Services *Newton County*			**X**		**X**		Public and private grants and/or local budgets	TBD	48 months	**NEW**	**Medium**	NEW
OBJECTIVE 9: Increase public awareness of local manmade hazards and proper response to those hazards														
9.a	Implement an illegal dumping public education campaign	Newton County Solid Waste Management *Newton County and all municipalities*		**X**				**X**	Local budgets	$5,000	18 months	**NEW**	**Low**	NEW
9.b	Maintain an active LEPC program	Newton County EMA *Newton County and all municipalities*		**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**		Local budgets	$5,000	12 months	**Newton and Walton County LEPCs combined to form a joint program – this process has been hindered by COVID**	**High**	11.a

Completed Mitigation Strategies

Previous Strategy #	Strategy Description	Status
1.h	Construct a wetland area near Highway 278	COMPLETE; Elm Street and Pace Street
1.i	Conduct study for the Yellow River bridge and determine whether the bridge can be repaired or if it needs to be replaced	COMPLETE; repaired in 2016
1.j	Implement action determined by the study outlined in mitigation strategy 1.i	COMPLETE
3.c	Purchase or develop a "Reverse 911" type ENS	COMPLETE; code Red implemented in 2018
7.d	Purchase and install a communications tower at the "city barn" location in Porterdale	COMPLETE

CHAPTER FIVE
–
MAINTENANCE AND IMPLEMENTATION

Summary of Updates for Chapter Five

The following table provides a description of each section of this chapter, and a summary of the changes that have been made to the Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan 2015.

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

Maintenance

Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(iii)

To adhere to best practices, state and federal guidelines, and lessons learned, the Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Committee has developed a method to ensure the regular review and update of the Plan occurs. Plan maintenance protocols identified during the 2015 Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan was followed, to the best abilities of Newton County. This most importantly included an increased attempt for public participation and inclusion in the planning process. The Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Committee will reconvene annually in February to monitor and evaluate the progress of the mitigation strategies in the Plan. Newton County's Emergency Management Director, Jody Nolan, will be responsible for implementing this meeting. The Committee will discuss the following questions annually:

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

The responsible parties for various mitigation strategies will provide a report during this annual meeting regarding the following:
- How well did the implementation processes work?
- Were any difficulties encountered during implementation?
- How successful was the coordination of efforts?
- Are there any suggestions for revision of any strategies?

Newton County's Emergency Management Director will send the minutes from this annual meeting to Newton County Board of Commissioners and the municipalities of Covington, Mansfield, Newborn, Oxford, and Porterdale for review.

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

Maintenance Log

Revision Date	Revised Section	Reason for Revision	Revised By
2019-2020	**Five Year Hazard Mitigation Plan Update**	**FEMA Requirement**	**Newton County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee with assistance from Lux Mitigation and Planning**

Plan Distribution

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

Newton County Board of Commissioners
Newton County Fire Department
Newton County Emergency Management Agency
Newton County Sheriff's Office
Newton County Transportation
Newton County Development Services
Newton County Board of Education
City of Covington
City of Mansfield
City of Newborn
City of Oxford
City of Porterdale

A printed copy of the approved Plan will be available for viewing at the Newton County Commissioner's Office located at 1124 Clark Street in Covington, GA 30014. A printed copy of the approved Plan will also be available for viewing at the Newton County Public Library located at 7116 Floyd Street NE in Covington. The existence and location of these copies will be publicized in the County's local newspaper, The Covington News.

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

Implementation

Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(ii)

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

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

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

This plan, as a joint effort between Newton County and the Municipalities of Covington, Mansfield, Newborn, Oxford, and Porterdale will serve as a comprehensive mitigation plan. The mitigation strategies, hazard identification, and other information identified in this plan will be integrated into all comprehensive Newton County plans, as well as all municipality plans in the future. Incorporation of these strategies will occur, as necessary, throughout this planning cycle covered by this Hazard Mitigation Plan Update. Aspects of this plan will be integrated into the Newton County Comprehensive Plan during the next planning cycle.

Identified hazards and mitigation strategies of the 2015 Newton County Hazard Mitigation plan were integrated into the Local Emergency Operations Plan, multiple County and City SOPs and SOGs, and future planning and zoning plans. Newton County will integrate mitigation strategies identified in this plan into the Newton County Comprehensive Plan, Community Wildfire Protection Plan, Continuity of Operations Plan, and other future plans. Strategies identified in the previous plan were applied to grant applications, building and zoning requirements, and development planning considerations for Newton County and all municipalities. Many of these strategies will be applied using previously identified

policies and ordinances, including the NFIP compliance ordinances and water-use ordinances, which have now been applied countywide. All jurisdictions have the authority to adopt locally binding ordinances and policies to enhance the mitigation strategies in their jurisdiction.

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

Regulatory Tools/Plans	Regulatory Type: Ordinance, Resolution, Codes, Plans, Etc.	Local Authority	State Prohibited	Higher Authority
Building Codes	County/Municipal Code	Yes	No	No
Capital Improvements Plan		Yes	No	No
Comprehensive Plan	Newton County Comprehensive Plan	Yes	No	No
Economic Development Plan	Newton County Comprehensive Plan	Yes	No	Yes
Emergency Management Accreditation Program		No	No	Yes
Emergency Response Plan	Newton County Local Emergency Operations Plan (LEOP)	Yes	No	Yes
Flood Management Plan		Yes	No	No
Historic Preservation		Yes	No	No
National Flood Insurance Program Participation	County and Municipal ordinances and resolutions	Yes	No	Yes
Continuity of Government/		No	No	No

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

Opportunities to integrate the requirements of this Plan into the above documents and other local planning mechanisms shall continue to be identified. Hazard mitigation projects will be integrated into future Comprehensive Planning documents, the next update of the Community Wildfire Protection Plan, historic preservation documents, and future zoning ordinances. Although it is recognized that there are many possible benefits to integrating components of this Plan into other local planning mechanisms, the development and maintenance of this stand-alone Hazard Mitigation Plan is deemed by the Newton County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee to be the most effective and appropriate method to implement local hazard mitigation actions at this time.

Evaluation

Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(i)

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

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

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

Peer Review

State Requirement Element F1

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

Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update was peer reviewed by:

Betty Jump — Date
Director
Jasper County Emergency Management Agency

Carl Morrow — Date
Director
Walton County Emergency Management Agency

Glen Goens — Date
Director
Butts County Emergency Management Agency

Gwen Ruark — Date
Director
Morgan County Emergency Management Agency

Plan Update

Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(i)

The Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 requires that the Hazard Mitigation Plan be updated at least once every five years. The Newton County Emergency Management Agency is the department responsible with ensuring this requirement is met. The Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Committee will be involved in this future process and will aid the Newton County Emergency Management Agency in ensuring that all jurisdictions provide input into the planning process. The public will be invited to participate in the planning process through public hearings to be held whenever major updates to this plan are needed and during annual review meetings. This plan will expire in the fourth quarter of 2025; therefore, the approval and adoption of the next plan update must be completed before that time.

In the second quarter of 2024, Newton County plans to begin the Hazard Mitigation Plan Update process for the fourth time. This planning process will include bi-monthly meetings to accomplish the identified goals of the Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update. This process will be headed up by the Newton County Emergency Management Agency. The Newton County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee will follow a similar process as was undertaken during this planning cycle to complete all FEMA and GEMA requirements for the Hazard Mitigation Plan Update. This process will be completed by the third quarter of 2025 to meet all identified planning deadlines.

Conclusion

As a result of the hazard mitigation planning process, Newton County, and all municipalities therein, as well as additional participating organizations have obtained a great deal of information and knowledge regarding Newton County's disaster history, natural and technological hazards, vulnerabilities, and potential strategies to lessen the impacts of the identified hazards.

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

Appendix A – Newton County Dams Information

Category I Dams

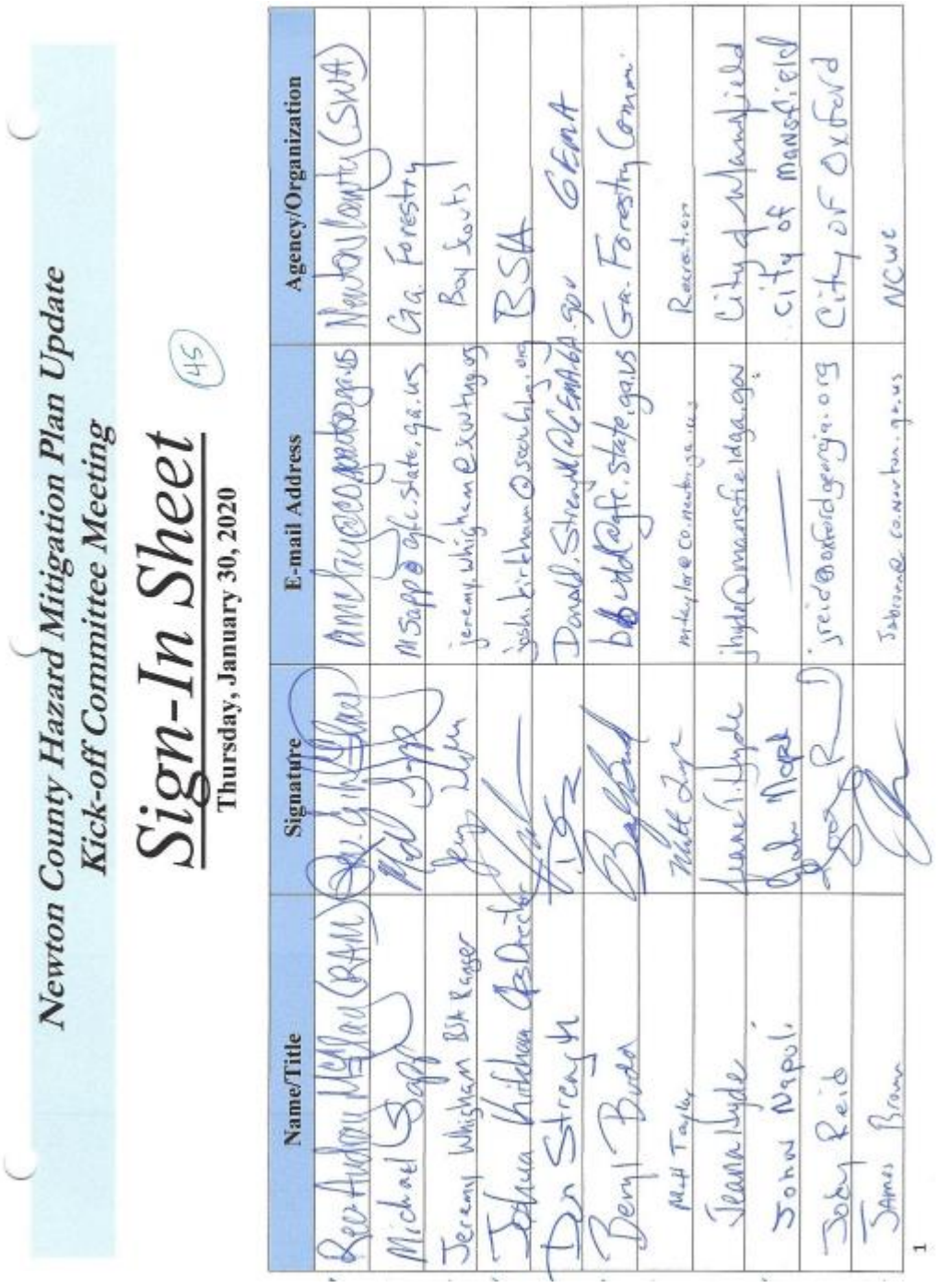
Name	Latitude	Longitude	Height (feet)	Storage (acres)
Cornish Creek Reservoir Dam	33.650000	-83.801944	46.50	18400.00
Covington Las Holding Dam	33.555000	-83.855278	70.00	329.00
Melody Lake Dam	33.590278	-83.772778	30.00	506.00
Stone Lea Lake Dam	33.677570	-83.864520	31.00	530.00

Category II Dams

Name	Latitude	Longitude	Height (feet)	Storage (acres)
Arrow Hatchee Farms Lake Dam	33.647778	-83.781111	26.00	1132.00
Barrs Lake Dam	33.564444	-83.790278	27.00	471.00
Bert Adams Scout Reservation Dam	33.463333	-83.873333	48.00	1812.00
Capes Sausage Company Lake Dam	33.545278	-83.983889	15.00	87.00
Cat Fish Pond Dam	33.634167	-83.822222	31.00	28.00
City Waste Holding Pond Dam	33.551944	-83.868889	40.00	300.00
Club House Lake Dam	33.646944	-83.816944	33.00	78.00
Covington City Lake Dam	33.630000	-83.853333	32.00	745.00
Glawson Lake Dam	33.637500	-83.764167	25.00	475.00
Green Valley Lake Dam	33.586667	-83.758333	13.00	111.00
Greer Lake Dam	33.606944	-83.770000	33.00	312.00
Gross Lake Dam	33.605556	-83.961111	32.00	306.00
Jane Alexander	33.597222	-83.814722	19.00	177.00
Lazy Acres Pond Dam	33.531389	-83.720000	27.00	871.00
Little Springs Farm #6 Lake Dam	33.490333	-83.873056	26.00	38.00
Little Springs Farm Lake Dam #3	33.489139	-83.871667	43.00	135.00
Little Springs Farm Lake Dam #4	33.496722	-83.878306	49.00	741.00
Little Springs Farm Lake Dam No. 2	33.492222	-83.872194	42.00	600.00
Manning Lake Dam No. 1	33.520278	-84.010556	31.00	112.00
Maynard Lake Dam	33.461667	-83.928333	25.00	86.00
Mote Pond Dam	33.545000	-83.733889	28.00	157.00
North Lake Dam	33.680000	-83.683889	27.00	162.00
Paradise Lake Dam	33.555556	-83.964722	28.00	180.00
Penland Lake Dam	33.618056	-83.743056	28.00	110.00
Rolling Acres Lake Dam	33.547222	-83.749167	21.00	257.00
Silver Lake Dam	33.503333	-83.758333	28.00	512.00
Skyline Subdivision Lake Dam	33.566667	-83.759722	27.00	439.00

Smith Lake Dam	33.516111	-83.756944	32.00	84.00
Spears Lake Dam	33.481944	-83.735833	25.00	215.00
Stokes Lake Dam	33.534167	-83.707222	16.00	100.00
Treadwell Lake Dam	33.465833	-83.926389	26.00	94.00
Turners Lake Dam	33.600000	-83.883333	26.00	284.00
Twin Hills Lake	33.656389	-83.806389	26.00	155.00
Wallace and Greer Lake Dam	33.641667	-83.808333	24.00	167.00
Welch Lake Dam	33.561111	-83.681944	24.00	110.00
Yellow River Farm Pond Dam	33.440833	-83.883333	26.00	76.00

Appendix B – Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee Sign-In Sheets



Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Kick-off Committee Meeting

Sign-In Sheet (45)

Thursday, January 30, 2020

Name/Title	Signature	E-mail Address	Agency/Organization
Rec Auditor McGlaun (RAM)		AMcGlaun@newtoncountyga.gov	Newton County (SWA)
Michael Sapp		MSapp@gfc.state.ga.us	Ga. Forestry
Jeremy Whitman Bsa Ranger		jeremy.whitman@scouting.org	Boy Scouts
Joshua Hitchcock ASDecker		joshua.hitchcock@scouting.org	BSA
Don Strength		Donald.Strength@dcsma.ga.gov	GEMA
Beryl Burden		bburden@gfc.state.ga.us	Ga. Forestry Comm.
Matt Taylor		mtaylor@co.newton.ga.us	Recreation
Jeana Hyde		jhyde@mansfieldga.gov	City of Mansfield
John Napoli		———	City of Mansfield
Jody Reid		jreid@oxfordgeorgia.org	City of Oxford
James Brown		jbrown@co.newton.ga.us	NCWE

Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Kick-off Committee Meeting

Sign-In Sheet

Thursday, January 30, 2020

Name/Title	Signature	E-mail Address	Agency/Organization
Jan'l Adair EHSManager	Jan'l Adair	jan'l.adair@michelin.com	Michelin Tread Tech
Jim Tuck	Jim Tuck	Jim.Tuck@redcross.org	Red Cross
Pamela Maxwell	Pamela Maxwell	pmaxwell@co.newton.ga.us	HR/Risk Management
Tim Smith	Tim Smith	TJSmith@cityofcovington.org	Public Works
Brittany White Finance Dir	Brittany White	bwhite@co.newton.ga.us	NCBOC
Bryan Fazio	Bryan Fazio	Bfazio@dca.newton.ga.us	NCBOC PIO
Wendell Waysthoff	Wendell Waysthoff	Wendell.Waysthoff@covingtonalice.com	CPD
Keyra Frey	Keyra Frey	frey.keyra@newton.k12.ga.us	NC BOE
Laurie Riley KMB	Laurie Riley	lriley@co.newton.ga.us	Keep Newton Beautiful
James Cox	James Cox	jcox@cityofcovington.org	Covington Fire
Donnie Tudor	Donnie Tudor	dtudor@cityofcovington.org	Covington Fire

Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Kick-off Committee Meeting

Sign-In Sheet

Thursday, January 30, 2020

Name/Title	Signature	E-mail Address	Agency/Organization
Wendy Peacock / Admin Lurd	Wendy Peacock	wendy.peacock@covington-newtonga.com	Newton Co. EMA
Buster Palmer / Fleet Maintenance	Buster Palmer	bpalmer@co.newton.ga.us	NEWTON CO BOC
Randy Peters / Senior Crew Leader	Randy Peters	RaPeters@co.Newton.ga.us	Newton Co BOC
Carl Morrow / Director	Carl Morrow	Carl.Morrow@Co.Walton.ga.us	Walton County
Robbie Groves / Comp. Sp	Robbie Groves	rgroves@socialcirclega.com	City of Social Circle
Scottie Croy City of Loganville	Scottie Croy	scottiec21@icloud.com	City of Loganville
Jason Johnson Newton County		jjohnson@co.newton.ga.us	Newton Co. Building Services
GREG MANN - IS DIRECTOR		gmann@co.newton.ga.us	NCBOC
Scott Sirotkin / GIS Coordinator	Scott B Sirotkin	ssirotkin@co.newton.ga.us	NC BOC
HEIDI STEWART / GIS ANALYST	Heidi Stewart	hstewart@conewton.ga.us	NCBOC
Vicki Henry	Vicki Henry	vbhtbn@hotmail.com	Covington Woman's Club

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Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Kick-off Committee Meeting

Sign-In Sheet

Thursday, January 30, 2020

Name/Title	Signature	E-mail Address	Agency/Organization
Schuree Howard/Emergency Management Coordinator		showard@co.newton.ga.us	NCFS
Mike Conner/Fire Chief		mconner@co.newton.ga.	NCFS
Crystal Stevens/911 Agricultural Process Specialist Operations Manager		Crystal.Stevens@ Covington-Newton911.com	Covington-Newton 911
DAVID LAVK		DAVID.LAVK@dhs.ga.gov	DFCS
Steve Horton		Shorton@CityofCovington.org	City of Covington
DAVID HARVEY		DHARVEY@OXFORDGEORGIA.ORG	OXFORD POLICE
Barton Lowrey		BLOWREY@atlantabsa.org	Boy Scouts
Judy T. Johnson		jtjohnson@co.newton.ga.us	Newton County

Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Kick-off Committee Meeting

Sign-In Sheet

Thursday, January 30, 2020

Name/Title	Signature	E-mail Address	Agency/Organization
Mark Reisinger Emergency Preparedness Director		mark.reisinger@gnrhealth.com	Covington, Newton and Rockdale County Hlth Departments
Amanda Sussmann Public Information Officer		asussmann@co.newton.ga.us	Newton County BOC

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Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Committee Meeting #2

Sign-In Sheet

Thursday, February 27, 2020

(43)

	Name/Title	Signature	E-mail Address	Agency/Organization
✓	Wendy Pearlock	Wendy Pearlock	wendy.pearlock@covington-newton911.com	Newton EMA
✓	Greg Pace	Greg Pace	gpace@co.newton.ga.us	NC PW
✓	Randy Peters	Randy Peters	RaPeters@co.newton.ga.us	NC PW
✓	CATHY DAVIS		CDAVIS@CO.NEWTON.GA.US	NCBOC
✓	Nwaka Hughes	Nwaka Hughes	NHughes@conewton.ga.us	NC BOC
✓	Matt Taylor	Matt Taylor	mtaylor@co.newton.ga.us	Recreation
✓	Duwayne Mask	Duwayne Mask	dmask@co.newton.ga.us	Recreation
✓	Tim Smith	Tim Smith	TJSmith@cityofcovington.org	Covington
✓	Jeddy Reid	Jeddy Reid	jreid@cityofoxfordgeorgia.org	City of Oxford
✓	Brad Stapp	Brad Stapp	bstapp@conewtongov.com	Newton County Fire
✓	Jason Johnson	Jason Johnson	jjohnson@co.newton.ga.us	Facilities Maintenance

[1] Also attended: Billy Stanley - Building Services Supervisor - Newton County – March Form available to prove attendance.

Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Committee Meeting #2

Sign-In Sheet

Thursday, February 27, 2020

	Name/Title	Signature	E-mail Address	Agency/Organization
✓	Brittany White Finance Director	Brittany White	bluhite@co.newton.ga.us	Newton County
✓	Jim Tudor		JIM.TUDOR@redcross.org	Amer. Red Cross
✓	Rod A. McMillan (RAM)		amcmillan@newtoncountyga.us	Newton County (SWA)
✓	Heidi Stewart GIS	Heidi Stewart	hstewart@newtoncountyga.us	GIS - Newton
✓	Tracy Hernandez		thernandez@co.newton.ga.us	Dev. Services
✓	LEO KERR			NCBOC
✓	Kimberly Angel		kimberly.angel@gema.ga.gov	GEMA/HS
✓	Jail Adair		jail.adair@michelin.com	Michelin
✓	Carol Martin School Health Spec. NCSS		martin.carol@[illegible].ga.us	NCSS
✓	John Napoli			City of Mansfield
✓	Scotty Cox		Scottwc21@icloud.com	Cityofoxford

Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Committee Meeting #2

Sign-In Sheet

Thursday, February 27, 2020

Name/Title	Signature	E-mail Address	Agency/Organization
GREG MANN - IS DIRECTOR		gmann@co.newton.ga.us	NCBOC
JACK HARPER Environ. Comp		jackharper@ghrhealth.com	GHR Health Dept
Robbie Groves 911 Retired		rgroves@socialcircle.com	City of Social Circle
Crystal Stevens Training Specialist		crystal.stevens@	Covington Newton 911
Cindy Morrison Director		cmorrison@co.newton.ga.us	Animal Services
Amanda Sheppard Director		asheppard@co.	NCBOC
Robert Thomas EMA		rthomas@co.newton.ga.us	NCEMA
Pamela Maxwell Admin		pmaxwell@co.newton.ga.	NC HR
Judy B. Nolan		jnolan@newtoncountyga.com	NC EMA

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Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Committee Meeting #2

Sign-In Sheet

Thursday, February 27, 2020

Name/Title	Signature	E-mail Address	Agency/Organization
Keyra Fray		fray.keyra@newton.k12.ga.us	Newton BOE
Jeana Hyde, City Admin	Jeana T. Hyde	jhyde@mansfieldga.gov	Mansfield
Beryl Budd		bbudd@gfc.state.ga.us	GFC
Bryan Fazio		BFazio@co.newton.ga.us	Newton County
JAMES Cox		jcox@cityofcovington.org	Covington Fire
Barton Lowrey		blowrey@atlantabsa.org	Boy Scouts
Jeremy Whigham		jwhigham@scouting.org	Boy Scouts
Laurie Riley	Laurie Riley	lriley@co.newton.ga.us	Keep Newton Beautiful
Doug Kitchens		dKitchens@newtonchamber.org	NCSO
Chester Ley		cclegal@co.newton.ga.us	Transportation - Newton
Denise Lark		denise.lark@dhs.ga.gov	Dept. of Family + Children Services

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Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2020
Virtual Committee Meeting #3 Attendees
via Zoom Video Communications
Wednesday, July 29, 2020

Michael W. Conner
Fire Chief
Newton County Fire Services

Cathy Davis
Grants Coordinator
Newton County Finance Department

Robbie Groves
Environmental Compliance Specialist
City of Social Circle

Vickie Henry
Volunteer
Covington Women's Club (General Federation of Women's Clubs)

Jeana Hyde
City Administrator and Clerk
City of Mansfield

Jason Johnson
Director
Newton County Facilities Management Department

Barton Lowrey
Development Director
Atlanta Area Council, Boy Scouts of America

Greg Mann
Director
Newton County Information Systems Department

Jody B. Nolan
Director
Newton County Emergency Management Agency

Wendy Peacock
Administrative Coordinator
Newton County Emergency Management Agency

Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2020
Virtual Committee Meeting #3 Attendees
via Zoom Video Communications
Wednesday, July 29, 2020

Laurie Riley
Keep Newton Beautiful Manager
Newton County Water Resources Department

Amanda Shoemaker
Director
Newton County Human Resources and Risk Management Department

Scott Sirotkin
Geographic Information Systems Coordinator; Acting Floodplain Administrator
Newton County Geographic Information Systems Department

Jeremy Whigham
Ranger
Boy Scouts of America

Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2020
Virtual Committee Meeting #4 Attendees
via Zoom Video Communications
Thursday, July 30, 2020

Michael W. Conner
Fire Chief
Newton County Fire Services

James Cox
Captain
City of Covington Fire Department

Mary Darby
Director
City of Covington Planning and Zoning Department

Robbie Groves
Environmental Compliance Specialist
City of Social Circle

Vickie Henry
Volunteer
Covington Women's Club (General Federation of Women's Clubs)

Steve Horton
Mayor
City of Covington

Jeana Hyde
City Administrator and Clerk
City of Mansfield

Jason Johnson
Director
Newton County Facilities Management Department

Denise Lark
Regional Resource Coordinator, Region 5
Georgia Department of Family and Children Services

Barton Lowrey
Development Director
Atlanta Area Council, Boy Scouts of America

Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2020
Virtual Committee Meeting #4 Attendees
via Zoom Video Communications
Thursday, July 30, 2020

Greg Mann
Director
Newton County Information Systems Department

Carl Morrow
Director
Walton County Emergency Management Agency

Jody B. Nolan
Director
Newton County Emergency Management Agency

Wendy Peacock
Administrative Coordinator
Newton County Emergency Management Agency

Laurie Riley
Keep Newton Beautiful Manager
Newton County Water Resources Department

Amanda Shoemaker
Director
Newton County Human Resources and Risk Management Department

Heidi Stewart
Geographic Information Systems Analyst
Newton County Geographic Information Systems Department

Jeremy Whigham
Ranger
Boy Scouts of America

Appendix C – Newton County Critical Facilities

Name	Jurisdiction	Address
Heard-Mixon Elementary School	*Newton County*	14110 Highway 36
Livingstone Elementary School	*Newton County*	3657 Highway 81 South
Indian Creek Middle School	*Newton County*	11051 South Covington Bypass Road
Middle Ridge Elementary School	*Newton County*	11649 South Covington Bypass Road
East Newton Elementary School	*Newton County*	2186 Dixie Road
Mansfield Elementary School	*Mansfield town*	45 East Third Avenue
Palmer Stone Elementary School	*Oxford town*	1110 North Emory
City of Covington Water System	*Covington city*	2119 Williams St
ASFC Outreach Therapeutic Counseling Service	*Covington city*	
Georgia Perimeter College -- Newton Campus	*Newton County*	
Newton County MRF	*Newton County*	
Newton County Fire Service Station 06	*Newton County*	
Ficquett Elementary School and Sharp Learning	*Newton County*	
Cousins Middle School	*Newton County*	
Clements Middle School	*Newton County*	
Fairview Elementary School	*Newton County*	
West Newton Elementary School	*Newton County*	
Porterdale Elementary and Newton High Schools	*Newton County*	
Newton County Fire Station 04	*Newton County*	
United Cerebral Palsy BELMONT	*Covington city*	
Veterans Memorial Middle School	*Covington city*	
United Cerebral Palsy TANYARD	*Newborn town*	
NEWTON CO-FOREST TOWER/LWR RVR RDS (SL)	*Newton County*	Forest Tower + Lwr Rvr Rds S Of
NEWTON CO - LOWER RIVER RD Forest Tower	*Newton County*	
Covington Police Dept - Housing Auth Precinct	*Covington city*	Nixon Cir
Covington Police Department	*Covington city*	
Stewart Volunteer Fire Department	*Newton County*	14671 Hwy 36
Newton County Fire Station 02	*Newton County*	3687 Hwy 162 S
GA Forestry Commission - Newton-Rockdale	*Newton County*	2707 Access Rd

Covington City Hall	*Covington city*	
Covington Wastewater Treatment Facility	*Covington city*	
Newton County Fire Station 01	*Newton County*	
Newton County Fire Station 10	*Newton County*	11240 Hwy 36
Covington Fire Department	*Covington city*	
Newton County Sheriff's Office and Jail	*Covington city*	
Newton County Courthouse	*Newton County*	
Porter Memorial Library	*Covington city*	
Newton County Board of Commissioners	*Newton County*	11885 Alcovy Rd
Newton General Hospital	*Newton County*	5126 Hospital Drive
Newton General Hospital	*Newton County*	
Tabernacle Christian School	*Newton County*	
CrossRoads Psycho-Ed Center	*Covington city*	2109 Newton Dr.
Mansfield Wastewater Treatment Facility	*Mansfield town*	365 Loyd Rd
Mansfield Water System	*Mansfield town*	
Mansfield City Hall	*Mansfield town*	
Newborn Town Hall	*Newborn town*	
City of Newborn	*Newborn town*	Church St
City of Oxford	*Oxford town*	308 Watson St
Oxford City Hall	*Oxford town*	
Oxford Police and Fire Department	*Oxford town*	
Newton County Fire Station 08	*Newton County*	
Covington Municipal Airport	*Newton County*	
Oxford College	*Oxford town*	
Oxford Police Department	*Oxford town*	810 Whatcoat St
Newton Co Fire Sta 11 and Porterdale Police Dept	*Porterdale town*	
Porterdale Police Department	*Porterdale town*	2 Main St
Porterdale City Hall	*Porterdale town*	2400 Main St

Appendix D – Hazard Data Tables

Thunderstorms

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
Totals:								2	3	5.958M	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/26/1971	20:45	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	07/19/1971	13:15	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	07/18/1979	14:40	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	07/24/1980	20:00	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/11/1981	13:30	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	08/07/1981	14:45	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/12/1982	11:00	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	07/01/1983	16:15	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	07/02/1983	16:15	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	04/09/1984	07:00	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	05/03/1984	14:15	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	11/10/1984	18:00	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K

NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	11/10/1984	18:15	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	04/05/1985	19:55	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/07/1985	16:35	CST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	08/01/1985	18:05	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	05/07/1986	16:25	CST	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	11/20/1986	09:15	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	07/27/1987	18:45	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	04/25/1988	14:25	CST	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/24/1988	13:30	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	04/04/1989	15:05	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	2	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	05/05/1989	14:30	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	01/25/1990	09:00	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	02/10/1990	05:33	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	02/16/1990	06:30	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	03/16/1990	18:00	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K

NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	03/16/1990	18:50	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	04/10/1990	17:16	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	08/02/1990	14:10	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	08/02/1990	14:15	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	08/02/1990	14:35	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	08/29/1990	20:15	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	03/01/1991	17:00	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	04/09/1991	19:40	CST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	04/19/1991	16:25	CST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	04/27/1991	08:30	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	04/27/1991	17:40	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	04/27/1991	18:05	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	04/29/1991	15:00	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	05/05/1991	14:25	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	04/24/1992	22:50	PST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K

NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/26/1992	13:15	PST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/26/1992	16:05	PST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Snapping Shoals	NEWTON CO.	GA	05/15/1995	16:52	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	1	0	95.00K	0.00K
Covington	NEWTON CO.	GA	09/01/1995	16:47	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.50K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/12/1996	18:35	EST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/25/1996	14:53	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	1.00K	0.00K
COUNTYWIDE	NEWTON CO.	GA	02/21/1997	14:45	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	2.00K	0.00K
OXFORD	NEWTON CO.	GA	04/22/1997	17:50	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	3.00K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	04/22/1997	18:00	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	7.50K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	05/03/1997	08:20	EST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	07/28/1997	17:21	EST	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PORTERDALE	NEWTON CO.	GA	07/28/1997	17:34	EST	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	07/28/1997	17:45	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	4.00K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	07/28/1997	17:45	EST	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	08/14/1997	15:30	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	10.00K	0.00K

COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	02/17/1998	09:10	EST	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	04/03/1998	20:55	EST	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
OXFORD	NEWTON CO.	GA	05/03/1998	20:54	EST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	05/29/1998	17:55	EST	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
STEWART	NEWTON CO.	GA	05/23/1999	18:00	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	2.00K	0.00K
OXFORD	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/30/1999	15:10	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	2.00K	0.00K
OXFORD	NEWTON CO.	GA	07/24/1999	15:40	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	0.20K	0.00K
OXFORD	NEWTON CO.	GA	07/24/1999	15:50	EST	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	07/24/1999	16:40	EST	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	07/24/1999	17:00	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	0.20K	0.00K
STEWART	NEWTON CO.	GA	07/24/1999	17:07	EST	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	08/13/1999	14:30	EST	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PORTERDALE	NEWTON CO.	GA	08/25/1999	16:50	EST	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PORTERDALE	NEWTON CO.	GA	08/25/1999	17:11	EST	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	04/28/2000	00:00	EST	Lightning		0	0	500.00K	0.00K

COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/25/2000	13:09	EST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/25/2000	13:30	EST	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PORTERDALE	NEWTON CO.	GA	07/11/2000	15:35	EST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
STEWART	NEWTON CO.	GA	07/11/2000	16:10	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	15.00K	0.00K
PORTERDALE	NEWTON CO.	GA	07/30/2000	17:20	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	5.00K	0.00K
COUNTYWIDE	NEWTON CO.	GA	02/16/2001	19:00	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	30.00K	0.00K
COUNTYWIDE	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/03/2001	17:19	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	1.00K	0.00K
PORTERDALE	NEWTON CO.	GA	07/05/2001	17:25	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	1.00K	0.00K
ROCKY PLAINS	NEWTON CO.	GA	08/29/2001	19:00	EST	Lightning		0	0	0.50K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	04/28/2002	21:35	EST	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	07/31/2002	17:00	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	0.50K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	08/06/2002	18:30	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	10.00K	0.00K
COUNTYWIDE	NEWTON CO.	GA	11/11/2002	05:00	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	30.00K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	02/22/2003	07:15	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	05/02/2003	17:32	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.50K	0.00K

COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	05/02/2003	17:32	EST	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	05/02/2003	18:25	EST	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
OXFORD	NEWTON CO.	GA	07/22/2003	13:30	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
STEWART	NEWTON CO.	GA	08/10/2003	17:26	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
NEWBORN	NEWTON CO.	GA	08/10/2003	17:26	EST	Lightning		0	0	25.00K	0.00K
MANSFIELD	NEWTON CO.	GA	08/10/2003	17:26	EST	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	08/10/2003	18:25	EST	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/07/2004	18:20	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.50K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	07/07/2004	22:30	EST	Lightning		0	0	4.00K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	07/07/2004	22:30	EST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COUNTYWIDE	NEWTON CO.	GA	07/14/2004	18:49	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	08/05/2004	16:00	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	39 kts. EG	0	0	1.50K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	12/10/2004	16:55	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.50K	0.00K
DIALTOWN	NEWTON CO.	GA	02/21/2005	20:35	EST	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	02/21/2005	21:28	EST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K

ALMON	NEWTON CO.	GA	03/22/2005	14:48	EST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWBORN	NEWTON CO.	GA	03/22/2005	15:35	EST	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	04/07/2005	18:00	EST	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	70.00K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	04/07/2005	19:15	EST	Lightning		0	0	1.00K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	04/22/2005	13:17	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.50K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	05/20/2005	11:15	EST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COUNTYWIDE	NEWTON CO.	GA	05/20/2005	11:30	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	3.00K	0.00K
COUNTYWIDE	NEWTON CO.	GA	07/06/2005	22:00	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	56 kts. EG	0	0	250.00K	0.00K
ALCOVY	NEWTON CO.	GA	08/29/2005	18:25	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	32 kts. EG	0	0	0.50K	0.00K
OAK HILL	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/23/2006	17:23	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
OAK HILL	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/23/2006	17:23	EST	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PORTERDALE	NEWTON CO.	GA	01/05/2007	11:46	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	3.00K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	07/19/2007	14:00	EST-5	Lightning		0	0	200.00K	0.00K
MANSFIELD	NEWTON CO.	GA	08/24/2007	17:46	EST-5	Lightning		0	0	25.00K	0.00K
OXFORD	NEWTON CO.	GA	03/14/2008	21:36	EST-5	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K

OXFORD	NEWTON CO.	GA	03/15/2008	15:30	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
ALMON	NEWTON CO.	GA	03/15/2008	15:30	EST-5	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	700.00K	0.00K
STEWART	NEWTON CO.	GA	03/15/2008	16:37	EST-5	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	700.00K	0.00K
STEWART	NEWTON CO.	GA	04/04/2008	19:00	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
OAK HILL	NEWTON CO.	GA	07/05/2008	12:58	EST-5	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	07/05/2008	13:20	EST-5	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
ALCOVY	NEWTON CO.	GA	07/21/2008	19:40	EST-5	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	08/02/2008	19:00	EST-5	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
ALMON	NEWTON CO.	GA	08/02/2008	19:00	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	43 kts. EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
STEWART	NEWTON CO.	GA	02/18/2009	18:42	EST-5	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DIALTOWN	NEWTON CO.	GA	03/28/2009	15:44	EST-5	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
STEWART	NEWTON CO.	GA	04/10/2009	21:21	EST-5	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	150.00K	0.00K
STEWART	NEWTON CO.	GA	04/10/2009	21:28	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	04/23/2009	19:50	EST-5	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BARRINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	02/22/2010	04:24	EST-5	Lightning		0	0	25.00K	0.00K

BEAVER CREEK	NEWTON CO.	GA	09/27/2010	17:54	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	42 kts. EG	0	0	40.00K	0.00K
ROCKY PLAINS	NEWTON CO.	GA	11/30/2010	16:38	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	37 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
ALMON	NEWTON CO.	GA	04/04/2011	23:13	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	56 kts. EG	0	0	100.00K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	05/26/2011	17:35	EST-5	Hail	1.25 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
ROCKY PLAINS	NEWTON CO.	GA	05/26/2011	17:35	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/09/2011	16:00	EST-5	Hail	1.50 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PORTERDALE	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/15/2011	19:33	EST-5	Hail	1.25 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
STEWART	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/15/2011	21:05	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	39 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
ROCKY PLAINS	NEWTON CO.	GA	07/13/2011	17:30	EST-5	Hail	1.50 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
ROCKY PLAINS	NEWTON CO.	GA	07/13/2011	17:30	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	3.00K	0.00K
OXFORD	NEWTON CO.	GA	07/17/2012	13:20	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	1.50K	0.00K
OAK HILL	NEWTON CO.	GA	07/17/2012	14:15	EST-5	Lightning		0	0	10.00K	0.00K
LASSITER	NEWTON CO.	GA	07/27/2012	16:36	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	01/30/2013	15:40	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	3.00K	0.00K
JERUSALEM	NEWTON CO.	GA	03/18/2013	18:15	EST-5	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	1.220M	0.00K

PORTERDALE	NEWTON CO.	GA	04/28/2013	14:43	EST-5	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	1.216M	0.00K
FAIRFIELD	NEWTON CO.	GA	04/28/2013	14:56	EST-5	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
ROCKY PLAINS	NEWTON CO.	GA	05/31/2014	16:45	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
PORTERDALE	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/19/2014	19:48	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
ROCKY PLAINS	NEWTON CO.	GA	08/17/2014	16:21	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.50K	0.00K
STARRSVILLE	NEWTON CO.	GA	12/23/2014	10:00	EST-5	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	05/26/2015	16:20	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAIRVIEW	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/18/2015	17:15	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	10.00K	0.00K
STEWART	NEWTON CO.	GA	08/06/2015	14:07	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	3.00K	0.00K
ABIDE AWHILE	NEWTON CO.	GA	03/01/2016	21:04	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	8.00K	0.00K
STARRSVILLE	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/02/2016	20:05	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	6.00K	0.00K
PORTERDALE	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/14/2016	14:10	EST-5	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PORTERDALE	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/14/2016	14:10	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	1.50K	0.00K
STEWART	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/17/2016	13:55	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	8.00K	0.00K
OAK HILL	NEWTON CO.	GA	07/11/2016	17:55	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K

ABIDE AWHILE	NEWTON CO.	GA	08/06/2016	22:45	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	45 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
JAMESTOWN	NEWTON CO.	GA	04/03/2017	12:18	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	60 kts. EG	0	0	200.00K	0.00K
JERUSALEM	NEWTON CO.	GA	04/03/2017	12:23	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	65 kts. EG	0	0	100.00K	0.00K
JERUSALEM	NEWTON CO.	GA	07/07/2017	17:36	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	4.00K	0.00K
HAYSTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	07/26/2017	17:30	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	10.00K	0.00K
FAIRFIELD	NEWTON CO.	GA	10/28/2017	16:41	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
ALMON	NEWTON CO.	GA	02/07/2018	10:15	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	45 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
SNAPPING SHOALS	NEWTON CO.	GA	03/19/2018	22:54	EST-5	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	4.00K	0.00K
MARBLE VALLEY	NEWTON CO.	GA	03/19/2018	22:55	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	4.00K	0.00K
ROCKY PLAINS	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/03/2018	18:00	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
PORTERDALE	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/25/2018	14:08	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
LASSITER	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/25/2018	14:34	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts. EG	1	1	20.00K	0.00K
ALCOVY	NEWTON CO.	GA	08/01/2018	18:18	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	45 kts. EG	0	0	3.00K	0.00K
FAIRFIELD	NEWTON CO.	GA	02/12/2019	14:34	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	60 kts. EG	0	0	25.00K	0.00K
STEWART	NEWTON CO.	GA	04/09/2019	09:15	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	22.00K	0.00K

MELODY	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/18/2019	15:40	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	40 kts. EG	0	0	0.01K	0.00K
DIXIE	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/22/2019	15:28	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
HAYSTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/23/2019	15:24	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	3.00K	0.00K
JERUSALEM	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/24/2019	19:44	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	45 kts. EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	09/13/2019	20:50	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	45 kts. EG	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	03/31/2020	11:10	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	45 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K

Flooding

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
Totals:							0	0	1.497M	0.00K
COUNTYWIDE	NEWTON CO.	GA	03/07/1996	03:30	EST	Flash Flood	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	03/08/1998	07:00	EST	Flood	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	11/11/2002	05:45	EST	Flood	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COUNTYWIDE	NEWTON CO.	GA	05/08/2003	04:16	EST	Flash Flood	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MANSFIELD	NEWTON CO.	GA	07/22/2003	08:45	EST	Flash Flood	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	09/07/2004	09:00	EST	Flood	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
NEWBORN	NEWTON CO.	GA	09/16/2009	20:00	EST-5	Flash Flood	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
BARRINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	09/21/2009	15:58	EST-5	Flood	0	0	700.00K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	12/30/2015	12:55	EST-5	Flash Flood	0	0	781.00K	0.00K
ROCKY PLAINS	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/20/2017	01:30	EST-5	Flash Flood	0	0	5.00K	0.00K

Winter Storms

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
Totals:								0	0	1.258M	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	12/18/1996	18:00	EST	Heavy Snow		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	01/22/2000	13:00	EST	Ice Storm		0	0	980.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	01/28/2000	19:00	EST	Ice Storm		0	0	32.79K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	12/19/2000	00:00	EST	Winter Storm		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	01/02/2002	06:00	EST	Heavy Snow		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	01/25/2004	05:00	EST	Ice Storm		0	0	5.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	02/26/2004	00:00	EST	Winter Storm		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	01/28/2005	20:00	EST	Winter Storm		0	0	200.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	12/15/2005	00:00	EST	Ice Storm		0	0	5.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	01/16/2008	22:00	EST-5	Winter Weather		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	01/19/2008	13:00	EST-5	Winter Weather		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	03/01/2009	13:00	EST-5	Heavy Snow		0	0	35.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	02/12/2010	14:00	EST-5	Heavy Snow		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	12/25/2010	17:00	EST-5	Winter Weather		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	01/09/2011	20:00	EST-5	Heavy Snow		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	02/09/2011	22:00	EST-5	Winter Weather		0	0	0.00K	0.00K

NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	01/28/2014	12:00	EST-5	Winter Storm		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	02/12/2014	07:00	EST-5	Ice Storm		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	01/22/2016	16:00	EST-5	Winter Weather		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	12/09/2017	05:00	EST-5	Winter Weather		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	01/16/2018	20:00	EST-5	Winter Storm		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	02/08/2020	13:00	EST-5	Winter Weather		0	0	0.00K	0.00K

Tornadoes

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
Totals:								0	1	2.078M	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	05/08/1978	18:20	CST	Tornado	F1	0	0	250.00K	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	05/17/1980	18:10	CST	Tornado	F1	0	0	25.00K	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	02/10/1990	05:15	EST	Tornado	F1	0	0	250.00K	0.00K
OAK HILL	NEWTON CO.	GA	05/11/2008	04:43	EST-5	Tornado	EF0	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
LASSITER	NEWTON CO.	GA	02/18/2009	20:05	EST-5	Tornado	EF1	0	0	625.00K	0.00K
NEWBORN	NEWTON CO.	GA	04/28/2011	00:11	EST-5	Tornado	EF1	0	0	400.00K	0.00K
JERUSALEM	NEWTON CO.	GA	04/19/2013	12:12	EST-5	Tornado	EF2	0	1	500.00K	0.00K
STEWART	NEWTON CO.	GA	11/23/2014	17:12	EST-5	Tornado	EF0	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
DIALTOWN	NEWTON CO.	GA	04/05/2017	11:09	EST-5	Tornado	EF1	0	0	25.00K	0.00K

Drought

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
Totals:								0	0	0.00K	2.900M
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	09/01/1997	00:00	EST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	05/01/1999	00:00	EST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	08/01/1999	00:00	EST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	02/01/2000	00:00	EST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	04/01/2000	00:00	EST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	05/01/2000	00:00	EST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	06/01/2000	00:00	EST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	2.900M
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	07/01/2000	00:00	EST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	10/01/2000	00:00	EST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	10/01/2001	00:00	EST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	11/01/2001	00:00	EST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	12/01/2001	00:00	EST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	04/01/2002	00:00	EST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	08/01/2002	00:00	EST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	01/01/2003	00:00	EST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	03/01/2004	00:00	EST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	05/01/2007	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	09/01/2007	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K

NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	10/01/2007	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	11/01/2007	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	12/01/2007	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	09/01/2011	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	06/01/2016	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	07/01/2016	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	08/01/2016	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	09/01/2016	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	10/01/2016	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	11/01/2016	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	12/01/2016	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	01/01/2017	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	09/24/2019	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	10/01/2019	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	11/01/2019	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K

Appendix E – Newton County Worksheet 3As

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

Task A. Determine the proportion of buildings, the value of buildings, and the population in your community or state that are located in hazard areas.

	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	$ in Community or State	$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	48,384	48,384	100.000%	451,913,290	451,913,290	100.000%	105,042	105,042	100%
Commercial	2,235	2,235	100.000%	413,582,980	413,582,980	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	551	551	100.000%	267,794,295	267,794,295	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	1,685	1,685	100.000%	82,562,590	82,562,590	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-profit	643	643	100.000%	105,654,210	105,654,210	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	782	782	100.000%	236,171,230	236,171,230	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	201	201	100.000%	311,391,200	311,391,200	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Utilities	56	56	100.000%	152,822,128	152,822,128	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	54,537	54,537	100.000%	2,021,891,923	2,021,891,923	100.000%	105,042	105,042	100%

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

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

GEMA Worksheet #3a **Inventory of Assets**
Jurisdiction: Newton County
Hazard: Wildfire Hazard

Task A. Determine the proportion of buildings, the value of buildings, and the population in your community or state that are located in hazard areas.

	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	$ in Community or State	$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	48,384	47,732	98.652%	451,913,290	445,829,519	98.652%	105,042	103,627	99%
Commercial	2,235	2,134	95.481%	413,582,980	394,898,100	95.481%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	551	521	94.555%	267,794,295	253,213,843	94.555%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	1,685	1,564	92.819%	82,562,590	76,638,763	92.819%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-profit	643	622	96.734%	105,654,210	102,203,606	96.734%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	782	745	95.269%	236,171,230	224,996,888	95.269%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	201	187	93.035%	311,391,200	289,702,261	93.035%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Utilities	56	45	80.357%	152,822,128	122,803,496	80.357%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	54,537	53,550	98.190%	2,021,891,923	1,910,270,476	94.479%	105,042	103,627	99%

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

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

GEMA Worksheet #3a **Inventory of Assets**
Jurisdiction: Newton County
Hazard: Flood Hazard

Task A. Determine the proportion of buildings, the value of buildings, and the population in your community or state that are located in hazard areas.

	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	$ in Community or State	$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	48,384	459	0.949%	451,913,290	4,287,124	0.949%	105,042	996	1%
Commercial	2,235	23	1.029%	413,582,980	4,256,111	1.029%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	551	6	1.089%	267,794,295	2,916,090	1.089%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	1,685	0	0.000%	82,562,590	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-profit	643	0	0.000%	105,654,210	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	782	1	0.128%	236,171,230	302,009	0.128%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	201	0	0.000%	311,391,200	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Utilities	56	0	0.000%	152,822,128	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	54,537	489	0.897%	2,021,891,923	11,761,335	0.582%	105,042	996	1%

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

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

GEMA Worksheet #3a **Inventory of Assets**
Jurisdiction: Covington (Newton County)
Hazard: Non-Spatially Defined Hazard

Task A. Determine the proportion of buildings, the value of buildings, and the population in your community or state that are located in hazard areas.

	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	$ in Community or State	$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	5,688	5,688	100.000%	437,863,990	437,863,990	100.000%	13,728	13,728	100%
Commercial	1,206	1,206	100.000%	224,623,340	224,623,340	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	329	329	100.000%	206,828,840	206,828,840	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	3	3	100.000%	88,100	88,100	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-profit	164	164	100.000%	24,395,350	24,395,350	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	313	313	100.000%	161,727,350	161,727,350	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	20	20	100.000%	25,212,400	25,212,400	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Utilities	12	12	100.000%	24,088,248	24,088,248	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	7,735	7,735	100.000%	1,104,827,618	1,104,827,618	100.000%	13,728	13,728	100%

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

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

GEMA Worksheet #3a **Inventory of Assets**
Jurisdiction: Covington (Newton County)
Hazard: Wildfire Hazard

Task A. Determine the proportion of buildings, the value of buildings, and the population in your community or state that are located in hazard areas.

	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	$ in Community or State	$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	5,688	5,480	96.343%	437,863,990	421,852,086	96.343%	13,728	13,226	96%
Commercial	1,206	1,158	96.020%	224,623,340	215,683,108	96.020%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	329	301	91.489%	206,828,840	189,226,386	91.489%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	3	3	100.000%	88,100	88,100	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-profit	164	152	92.683%	24,395,350	22,610,324	92.683%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	313	287	91.693%	161,727,350	148,298,129	91.693%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	20	16	80.000%	25,212,400	20,169,920	80.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Utilities	12	9	75.000%	24,088,248	18,066,186	75.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	7,739	7,406	96.747%	1,104,827,618	1,035,989,239	93.769%	13,728	13,226	96%

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

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

GEMA Worksheet #3a **Inventory of Assets**

Jurisdiction: Covington (Newton County)

Hazard: Flood Hazard

Task A. Determine the proportion of buildings, the value of buildings, and the population in your community or state that are located in hazard areas.

	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	$ in Community or State	$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	5,688	32	0.563%	437,863,990	2,463,370	0.563%	13,728	77	1%
Commercial	1,206	13	1.078%	224,623,340	2,421,313	1.078%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	329	0	0.000%	206,828,840	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	3	0	0.000%	88,100	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-profit	164	0	0.000%	24,395,350	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	313	0	0.000%	161,727,350	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	20	0	0.000%	25,212,400	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Utilities	12	0	0.000%	24,088,248	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	7,735	45	0.582%	1,104,827,618	4,884,683	0.442%	13,728	77	1%

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

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

GEMA Worksheet #3a **Inventory of Assets**
Jurisdiction: Mansfield (Newton County)
Hazard: Non-Spatially Defined Hazard

Task A. Determine the proportion of buildings, the value of buildings, and the population in your community or state that are located in hazard areas.

	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	$ in Community or State	$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	316	316	100.000%	13,782,563	13,782,563	100.000%	454	454	100%
Commercial	38	38	100.000%	2,455,490	2,455,490	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	5	5	100.000%	1,540,600	1,540,600	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	8	8	100.000%	421,500	421,500	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-profit	30	30	100.000%	2,771,110	2,771,110	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	30	30	100.000%	876,590	876,590	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	4	4	100.000%	1,881,200	1,881,200	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Utilities	5	5	100.000%	1,866,113	1,866,113	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	436	436	100.000%	25,595,166	25,595,166	100.000%	454	454	100%

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

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

GEMA Worksheet #3a **Inventory of Assets**
Jurisdiction: Mansfield (Newton County)
Hazard: Wildfire Hazard

Task A. Determine the proportion of buildings, the value of buildings, and the population in your community or state that are located in hazard areas.

	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	$ in Community or State	$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	316	316	100.000%	13,782,563	13,782,563	100.000%	454	454	100%
Commercial	38	38	100.000%	2,455,490	2,455,490	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	5	5	100.000%	1,540,600	1,540,600	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	8	8	100.000%	421,500	421,500	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-profit	30	30	100.000%	2,771,110	2,771,110	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	30	30	100.000%	876,590	876,590	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	4	4	100.000%	1,881,200	1,881,200	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Utilities	5	5	100.000%	1,866,113	1,866,113	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	436	436	100.000%	25,595,166	25,595,166	100.000%	454	454	100%

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

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

GEMA Worksheet #3a **Inventory of Assets**
Jurisdiction: Mansfield (Newton County)
Hazard: Flood Hazard

Task A. Determine the proportion of buildings, the value of buildings, and the population in your community or state that are located in hazard areas.

	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	$ in Community or State	$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	316	0	0.000%	13,782,563	0	0.000%	454	0	0%
Commercial	38	0	0.000%	2,455,490	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	5	0	0.000%	1,540,800	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	8	0	0.000%	421,500	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-profit	30	0	0.000%	2,771,110	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	30	0	0.000%	876,590	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	4	0	0.000%	1,881,200	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Utilities	5	0	0.000%	1,866,113	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	436	0	0.000%	25,595,166	0	0.000%	454	0	0%

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

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

GEMA Worksheet #3a **Inventory of Assets**
Jurisdiction: Newborn (Newton County)
Hazard: Non-Spatially Defined Hazard

Task A. Determine the proportion of buildings, the value of buildings, and the population in your community or state that are located in hazard areas.

	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	$ in Community or State	$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	367	367	100.000%	19,076,413	19,076,413	100.000%	819	819	100%
Commercial	29	29	100.000%	2,051,800	2,051,800	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	0	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	15	15	100.000%	956,310	956,310	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-profit	9	9	100.000%	599,600	599,600	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	20	20	100.000%	1,000,000	1,000,000	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	0	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Utilities	4	4	100.000%	682,360	682,360	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	444	444	100.000%	24,366,483	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	819	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!

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

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

GEMA Worksheet #3a **Inventory of Assets**
Jurisdiction: Newborn (Newton County)
Hazard: Wildfire Hazard

Task A. Determine the proportion of buildings, the value of buildings, and the population in your community or state that are located in hazard areas.

	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	$ in Community or State	$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	367	367	100.000%	19,076,413	19,076,413	100.000%	819	819	100%
Commercial	29	29	100.000%	2,051,800	2,051,800	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	0	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	15	15	100.000%	956,310	956,310	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-profit	9	9	100.000%	599,600	599,600	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	20	20	100.000%	1,000,000	1,000,000	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	0	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Utilities	4	4	100.000%	682,360	682,360	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	444	444	100.000%	24,366,483	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	819	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!

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

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

GEMA Worksheet #3a **Inventory of Assets**
Jurisdiction: Newborn (Newton County)
Hazard: Flood Hazard

Task A. Determine the proportion of buildings, the value of buildings, and the population in your community or state that are located in hazard areas.

	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	$ in Community or State	$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	387	0	0.000%	19,076,413	0	0.000%	819	0	0%
Commercial	29	0	0.000%	2,051,800	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	0	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	15	0	0.000%	956,310	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-profit	9	0	0.000%	599,600	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	20	0	0.000%	1,000,000	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	0	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Utilities	4	0	0.000%	682,360	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	444	0	0.000%	24,366,483	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	819	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!

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

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

GEMA Worksheet #3a **Inventory of Assets**
Jurisdiction: Oxford (Newton County)
Hazard: Non-Spatially Defined Hazard

Task A. Determine the proportion of buildings, the value of buildings, and the population in your community or state that are located in hazard areas.

	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	$ in Community or State	$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	934	934	100.000%	42,887,343	42,887,343	100.000%	2,088	2,088	100%
Commercial	14	14	100.000%	1,418,900	1,418,900	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	0	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	7	7	100.000%	223,300	223,300	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-profit	19	19	100.000%	1,326,500	1,326,500	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	36	36	100.000%	10,582,900	10,582,900	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	89	89	100.000%	29,728,100	29,728,100	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Utilities	4	4	100.000%	360,883	360,883	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	1,103	1,103	100.000%	86,527,926	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	2,088	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!

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

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

GEMA Worksheet #3a **Inventory of Assets**
Jurisdiction: Oxford (Newton County)
Hazard: Wildfire Hazard

Task A. Determine the proportion of buildings, the value of buildings, and the population in your community or state that are located in hazard areas.

	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	$ in Community or State	$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	934	934	100.000%	42,887,343	42,887,343	100.000%	2,088	2,088	100%
Commercial	14	14	100.000%	1,418,900	1,418,900	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	0	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	7	7	100.000%	223,300	223,300	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-profit	19	19	100.000%	1,326,500	1,326,500	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	36	36	100.000%	10,582,900	10,582,900	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	89	89	100.000%	29,728,100	29,728,100	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Utilities	4	4	100.000%	360,883	360,883	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	1,103	1,103	100.000%	86,527,926	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	2,088	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!

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

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

GEMA Worksheet #3a **Inventory of Assets**
Jurisdiction: Oxford (Newton County)
Hazard: Flood Hazard

Task A. Determine the proportion of buildings, the value of buildings, and the population in your community or state that are located in hazard areas.

	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	$ in Community or State	$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	934	5	0.535%	42,887,343	229,590	0.535%	2,088	11	1%
Commercial	14	0	0.000%	1,418,900	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	0	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	7	0	0.000%	223,300	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-profit	19	0	0.000%	1,326,500	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	36	0	0.000%	10,582,900	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	89	0	0.000%	29,728,100	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Utilities	4	0	0.000%	360,883	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	1,103	5	0.453%	86,527,926	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	2,088	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!

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

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

GEMA Worksheet #3a **Inventory of Assets**
Jurisdiction: Porterdale (Newton County)
Hazard: Non-Spatially Defined Hazard

Task A. Determine the proportion of buildings, the value of buildings, and the population in your community or state that are located in hazard areas.

	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	$ in Community or State	$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	853	853	100.000%	37,896,348	37,896,348	100.000%	1,526	1,526	100%
Commercial	36	36	100.000%	15,265,800	15,265,800	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	9	9	100.000%	1,935,500	1,935,500	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	1	1	100.000%	250,700	250,700	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-profit	30	30	100.000%	2,624,100	2,624,100	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	41	41	100.000%	2,524,180	2,524,180	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	0	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Utilities	8	8	100.000%	2,737,755	2,737,755	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	978	978	100.000%	63,234,383	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	1,526	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!

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

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

GEMA Worksheet #3a **Inventory of Assets**
Jurisdiction: Porterdale (Newton County)
Hazard: Wildfire Hazard

Task A. Determine the proportion of buildings, the value of buildings, and the population in your community or state that are located in hazard areas.

	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	$ in Community or State	$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	853	847	99.297%	37,896,348	37,629,785	99.297%	1,525	1,515	99%
Commercial	36	34	94.444%	15,265,800	14,417,700	94.444%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	9	8	88.889%	1,935,500	1,720,444	88.889%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	1	1	100.000%	250,700	250,700	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-profit	30	28	93.333%	2,624,100	2,449,160	93.333%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	41	41	100.000%	2,524,180	2,524,180	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	0	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Utilities	8	6	75.000%	2,737,755	2,053,316	75.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	978	965	98.671%	63,234,383	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	1,525	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!

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

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

GEMA Worksheet #3a **Inventory of Assets**
Jurisdiction: Porterdale (Newton County)
Hazard: Flood Hazard

Task A. Determine the proportion of buildings, the value of buildings, and the population in your community or state that are located in hazard areas.

	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	$ in Community or State	$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	853	3	0.352%	37,896,348	133,281	0.352%	1,526	5	0%
Commercial	36	3	8.333%	15,265,800	1,272,150	8.333%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	9	1	11.111%	1,935,500	215,056	11.111%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	1	0	0.000%	250,700	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-profit	30	0	0.000%	2,624,100	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	41	0	0.000%	2,524,180	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	0	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Utilities	8	0	0.000%	2,737,755	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	978	7	0.716%	63,234,383	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	1,526	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!

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

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

Appendix F – Documentation of Peer Review

Butts County

Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update for Review

Yahoo/Sent

Katy Westbrook <lux.planning@att.net>
To: Glen Goens

Tue, Jan 5 at 3:24 PM

Good Afternoon, Glen!

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

You can access a copy of the plan here: Newton County - 2020 Hazard Mitigation Plan - Final Draft - 11.17.20.docx

Newton County - 2020 Hazard Mitigation Plan - Final Draft - 11.17.20.docx
Shared with Dropbox

Please let me know if you have any questions, comments, or recommendations.

Thank you.

Katy

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

Jasper County

Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update for Review

Yahoo/Sent

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

Tue, Jan 5 at 3:25 PM

Good Afternoon, Ms. Betty!

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

You can access a copy of the plan here: Newton County - 2020 Hazard Mitigation Plan - Final Draft - 11.17.20.docx



Newton County - 2020 Hazard Mitigation Plan - Final Draft - 11.17.20.docx

Shared with Dropbox

Please let me know if you have any questions, comments, or recommendations.

Thank you.

Katy

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

Rockdale County

Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update for Review

Yahoo/Sent

Katy Westbrook <lux.planning@att.net>
To: Daniel Morgan

Tue, Jan 5 at 3:29 PM

Good Afternoon, Director Morgan,

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

You can access a copy of the plan here: Newton County - 2020 Hazard Mitigation Plan - Final Draft - 11.17.20.docx



Newton County - 2020 Hazard Mitigation Plan - Final Draft - 11.17.20.docx

Shared with Dropbox

Please let me know if you have any questions, comments, or recommendations.

Thank you.

Katy

Katy Westbrook
Lux Mitigation and Planning Corp.
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Brooks, Georgia 30205
Cell: 954.288.8364
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Walton County

Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update for Review

Yahoo/Sent

Katy Westbrook <lux.planning@att.net>
To: Carl Morrow

Tue, Jan 5 at 3:26 PM

Good Afternoon, Carl!

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

You can access a copy of the plan here: Newton County - 2020 Hazard Mitigation Plan - Final Draft - 11.17.20.docx



Newton County - 2020 Hazard Mitigation Plan - Final Draft - 11.17.20.docx

Shared with Dropbox

Please let me know if you have any questions, comments, or recommendations.

Thank you.

Katy

Katy Westbrook
Lux Mitigation and Planning Corp.
521 Rising Star Road
Brooks, Georgia 30205
Cell: 954.288.8364
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Morgan County

Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update for Review

Yahoo/Sent

Katy Westbrook <lux.planning@att.net>
To: Gwen Ruark

Tue, Jan 5 at 3:25 PM

Good Afternoon, Mrs. Gwen!

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

You can access a copy of the plan here: Newton County - 2020 Hazard Mitigation Plan - Final Draft - 11.17.20.docx



Newton County - 2020 Hazard Mitigation Plan - Final Draft - 11.17.20.docx

Shared with Dropbox

Please let me know if you have any questions, comments, or recommendations.

Thank you.

Katy

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

Henry County

Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update for Review

Yahoo/Sent

Katy Westbrook <lux.planning@att.net>
To: dash@co.henry.ga.us

Tue, Jan 5 at 3:28 PM

Good Afternoon, Director Ash,

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

You can access a copy of the plan here: Newton County - 2020 Hazard Mitigation Plan - Final Draft - 11.17.20.docx



Newton County - 2020 Hazard Mitigation Plan - Final Draft - 11.17.20.docx

Shared with Dropbox

Please let me know if you have any questions, comments, or recommendations.

Thank you.

Katy

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

Appendix G – Documentation of Municipal Participation

Newborn

CITY/TOWN WORKSHEET

Municipality: Town of Newborn
County: Newton
Completed by: Elisa Rowe
Date: August 31, 2020

CAPABILITIES/SERVICES (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- [x] LAW ENFORCEMENT w/ Newton County
- [x] FIRE PROTECTION w/ Newton County
- [x] GARBAGE AND SOLID-WASTE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL
- [ ] PUBLIC HEALTH FACILITIES AND SERVICES
- [x] STREET AND ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE
- [x] PARKS, RECREATIONAL AREAS, PROGRAMS, AND FACILITIES
- [ ] STORM-WATER AND SEWAGE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL SYSTEMS
- [x] DEVELOPMENT, STORAGE, TREATMENT, PURIFICATION, AND DISTRIBUTION OF WATER
- [ ] PUBLIC HOUSING
- [ ] PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION
- [x] LIBRARIES, ARCHIVES, AND ARTS AND SCIENCES PROGRAMS AND FACILITIES
- [ ] TERMINAL AND DOCK FACILITIES AND PARKING FACILITIES
- [ ] CODES, INCLUDING BUILDING, HOUSING, PLUMBING, AND ELECTRICAL w/ Newton County
- [ ] AIR-QUALITY CONTROL
- [ ] THE CREATION, MODIFICATION, AND MAINTENANCE OF RETIREMENT OR PENSION SYSTEMS FOR LOCAL-GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES
- [x] PLANNING, ZONING, AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT w/ Newton County
- [ ] ELECTRIC OR GAS UTILITY SERVICES
- [x] STREET LIGHTING

GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE

Is this a City or Town: Town

Number of Councilmembers: 4

Are the elections city-wide or is it based on a geographical area (district)?
city wide

Length of term for Councilmembers (in years): 4 years

Are the terms staggered or at the same time? staggered

1

Lux Mitigation and Planning – Updated 3.2020

UNIQUE HAZARDS/INDUSTRY (PLEASE LIST/EXPLAIN)

POINTS OF INTEREST/TOURISM (PLEASE LIST/EXPLAIN)

Community Center
Town Park

NOTABLE PAST HAZARD EVENTS (PLEASE LIST/EXPLAIN)

Tornado - April 2011

ADDITIONAL NOTES

2

Porterdale

CITY/TOWN WORKSHEET

Municipality: PORTERDALE
County: NEWTON
Completed by: CHIEF J. CRIPPS
Date: 8.31.2020

CAPABILITIES/SERVICES (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- ✓ LAW ENFORCEMENT
- ✓ FIRE PROTECTION
- ✓ GARBAGE AND SOLID-WASTE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL
- ✗ PUBLIC HEALTH FACILITIES AND SERVICES
- ✓ STREET AND ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE
- ✓ PARKS, RECREATIONAL AREAS, PROGRAMS, AND FACILITIES
- ✓ STORM-WATER AND SEWAGE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL SYSTEMS
- ✗ DEVELOPMENT, STORAGE, TREATMENT, PURIFICATION, AND DISTRIBUTION OF WATER
- ✗ PUBLIC HOUSING
- ✗ PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION
- ✓ LIBRARIES, ARCHIVES, AND ARTS AND SCIENCES PROGRAMS AND FACILITIES
- ✗ TERMINAL AND DOCK FACILITIES AND PARKING FACILITIES
- ✓ CODES, INCLUDING BUILDING, HOUSING, PLUMBING, AND ELECTRICAL
- ✗ AIR-QUALITY CONTROL
- ✓ THE CREATION, MODIFICATION, AND MAINTENANCE OF RETIREMENT OR PENSION SYSTEMS FOR LOCAL-GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES
- ✓ PLANNING, ZONING, AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
- ✗ ELECTRIC OR GAS UTILITY SERVICES
- ✓ STREET LIGHTING

GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE

Is this a City or Town: TOWN

Number of Councilmembers: 5

Are the elections city-wide or is it based on a geographical area (district)?

CITY WIDE

Length of term for Councilmembers (in years): 4 YEARS

Are the terms staggered or at the same time? STAGGERED

1

Lux Mitigation and Planning – Updated 3.2020

UNIQUE HAZARDS/INDUSTRY (PLEASE LIST/EXPLAIN)

LARGE OLD MILL INDUSTRY
TIRE AND CORD
STATE HWY THRU - TOWN
FLOOD ZONES

POINTS OF INTEREST/TOURISM (PLEASE LIST/EXPLAIN)

YELLOW RIVER
OLD MILLS - HISTORIC VALUE SINCE 1806
MANY PARKS
MANY OLD STRUCTURES - HISTORIC
TRAIL DEPOT RENOVATED.

NOTABLE PAST HAZARD EVENTS (PLEASE LIST/EXPLAIN)

FLOODS OF YELLOW RIVER - SEVERAL MAJOR ONES
STORM DAMAGE.

ADDITIONAL NOTES

NA

2

Appendix H – 2020 Newton County HAZUS Report

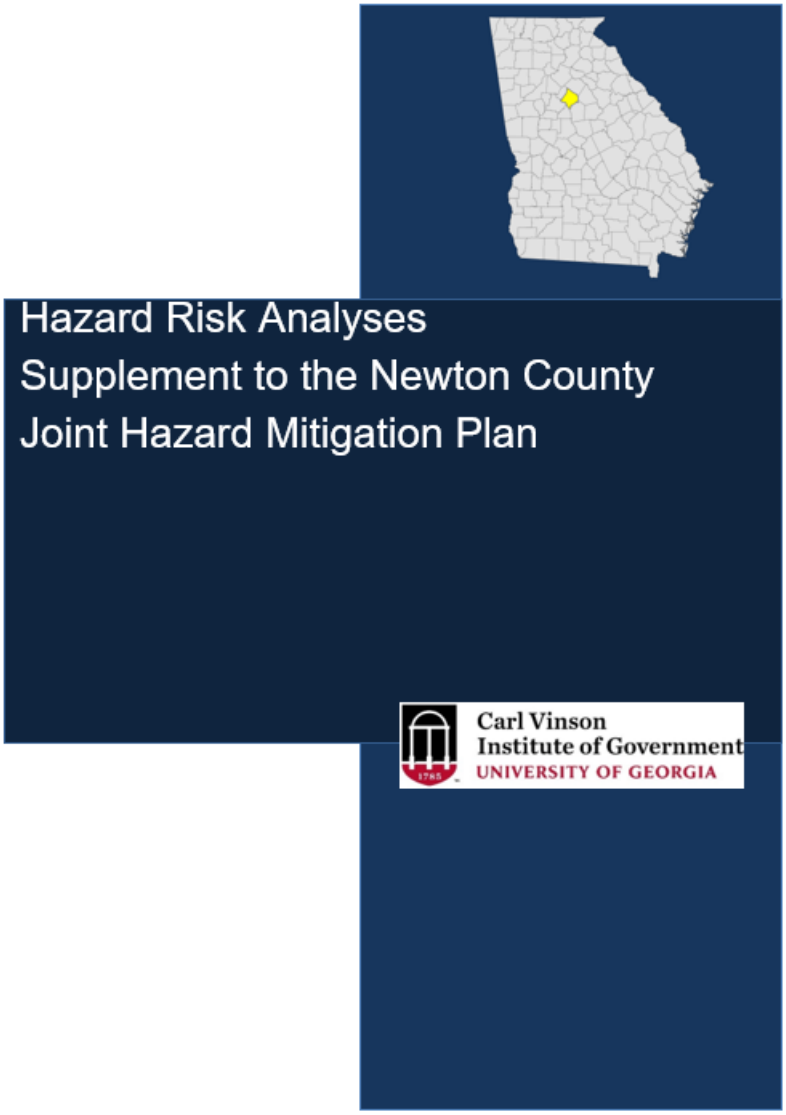


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Introduction

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

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

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

In 2020, the Georgia Department of Emergency Management partnered with the Carl Vinson Institute of Government at the University of Georgia to develop a detailed risk assessment focused on defining hurricane, riverine flood, and tornado risks in Newton County, Georgia. This assessment identifies the characteristics and potential consequences of the disaster, how much of the community could be affected by the disaster, and the impact on community assets.

Risk Assessment Process Overview

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

County Inventory Changes

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

General Building Stock Updates

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

The GBS records for Newton County were replaced with data derived from parcel and property assessment data obtained from Newton County. The county provided property assessment data was current as of August 2019 and the parcel data current as of August 2019. Records without improvements were deleted. The parcel boundaries were converted to parcel points located in the centroids of each parcel boundary; then, each parcel point was linked to an assessor record based upon matching parcel numbers. The parcel assessor match-rate for Newton County is 100%. The generated building inventory represents the approximate locations (within a parcel) of structures. The building inventory was aggregated by census block. Both the tract and block tables were updated. Table 1 shows the results of the changes to the GBS tables by occupancy class.

Table 1: GBS Building Exposure Updates by Occupancy Class*

General Occupancy	Default Hazus-MH Count	Updated Count	Default Hazus-MH Exposure	Updated Exposure
Agricultural	100	4	$23,127,000	$122,000
Commercial	1,543	1,161	$1,016,794,000	$308,764,000
Education	52	41	$67,299,000	$278,779,000
Government	35	26	$28,054,000	$9,195,000
Industrial	575	382	$440,784,000	$166,112,000
Religious	211	91	$137,017,000	$25,558,000
Residential	35,723	37,216	$8,244,715,000	$7,125,078,000
Total	38,239	38,921	$9,957,790,000	$7,913,608,000

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

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

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

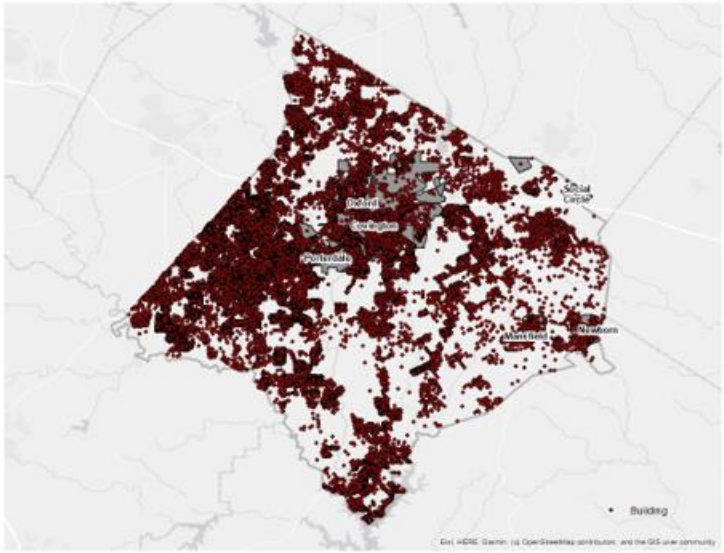


Figure 1: Newton County Overview

Essential Facility Updates

The default Hazus-MH essential facility data was updated to reflect improved information available in the Georgia Mitigation Information System (GMIS) as of September 2020. For these risk analyses, only GMIS data for buildings that Hazus-MH classified as Essential Facilities was integrated into Hazus-MH because the application provides specialized reports for these five facilities. Essential Facility inventory was updated for the analysis conducted for this report. The following table summarizes the counts and exposures, where available, by Essential Facility classification of the updated data.

Essential facilities include:

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

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

Table 2: Updated Essential Facilities

Classification	Updated Count	Updated Exposure
	Covington	
EOC	0	$0
Care	1	$22,482,000
Fire	3	$6,221,000
Police	2	$35,762,000
School	3	$6,739,000
Total	9	$71,204,000
	Mansfield	
EOC	0	$0
Care	0	$0
Fire	0	$0
Police	0	$0
School	1	$1,742,000
Total	1	$1,742,000
	Newborn	
EOC	0	$0
Care	0	$0
Fire	0	$0
Police	0	$0
School	0	$0
Total	0	$0
	Oxford	
EOC	1	$880,000
Care	0	$0
Fire	1	$231,000
Police	1	$743,000
School	1	$20,173,000
Total	4	$22,027,000

7

Classification	Updated Count	Updated Exposure
	Porterdale	
EOC	0	$0
Care	0	$0
Fire	0	$0
Police	1	$598,000
School	0	$0
Total	1	$598,000
	Social Circle	
EOC	0	$0
Care	0	$0
Fire	0	$0
Police	0	$0
School	0	$0
Total	0	$0
	Unincorporated Areas of Newton County	
EOC	0	$0
Care	0	$0
Fire	6	$4,211,000
Police	0	$0
School	20	$180,908,000
Total	26	$185,119,000

Assumptions and Exceptions

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

- The Newton County analysis used Hazus-MH Version 2.2 SP1, which was released by FEMA in May 2015.
- County provided parcel and property assessment data may not fully reflect all buildings in the county. For example, some counties do not report not-for-profit buildings such as government buildings, schools and churches in their property assessment data. This data was used to update the General Building Stock as well as the User Defined Facilities applied in this risk assessment.
- Georgia statute requires that the Assessor's Office assign a code to all of the buildings on a parcel based on the buildings primary use. If there is a residential or a commercial structure on a parcel and there are also agricultural buildings on the same parcel Hazus-MH looks at the residential and commercial "primary" structures first and then combines the value of all

8

secondary structures on that parcel with the value of the primary structure. The values and building counts are still accurate but secondary structures are accounted for under the same classification as the primary structure. Because of this workflow, the only time that a parcel would show a value for an agricultural building is when there are no residential or commercial structures on the parcel thus making the agricultural building the primary structure. This is the reason that agricultural building counts and total values seem low or are nonexistent.

- GBS updates from assessor data will skew loss calculations. The following attributes were defaulted or calculated:
  - Foundation Type was set from Occupancy Class
  - First Floor Height was set from Foundation Type
  - Content Cost was calculated from Replacement Cost
- It is assumed that the buildings are located at the centroid of the parcel.
- The essential facilities extracted from the GMIS were only used in the portion of the analysis designated as essential facility damage. They were not used in the update of the General Building Stock or the User Defined Facility inventory.

The hazard models included in this risk assessment included:

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

9

Hurricane Risk Assessment

Hazard Definition

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

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

Table 3: Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale

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

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Hurricane Center created the HURDAT database, which contains all of the tracks of tropical systems since the mid-1800s. This database was used to document the number of tropical systems that have affected Newton County by creating a 20-mile buffer around the county to include storms that didn't make direct landfall in Newton County but impacted the county. Note that the storms listed contain the peak sustained winds, maximum pressure and maximum attained storm strength for the entire storm duration. Since 1859, Newton County has had 12 tropical systems within 20 miles of its county borders (Table 4).

Table 4: Tropical Systems affecting Newton County[3]

YEAR	DATE RANGE	NAME	MAX WIND(Knots)	MAX PRESSURE	MAX CAT
1859	September 15-18	UNNAMED	81	0	H1

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

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

YEAR	DATE RANGE	NAME	MAX WIND(Knots)	MAX PRESSURE	MAX CAT
1882	September 02-13	UNNAMED	127	1000	H3
1893	September 27 - October 05	UNNAMED	132	948	H4
1896	July 04-12	UNNAMED	98	0	H2
1900	September 11-15	UNNAMED	52	0	TS
1901	September 21 - October 02	UNNAMED	52	0	TS
1903	September 09-16	UNNAMED	92	988	H1
1911	August 23-31	UNNAMED	98	972	H2
1912	June 07-17	UNNAMED	69	0	TS
1959	May 28 - June 02	ARLENE	63	1002	TS
1994	August 14-19	BERYL	58	1013	TS
1995	August 22-28	JERRY	40	1010	TS

Category Definitions:

TS – Tropical storm

TD – Tropical depression

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

E – Extra-tropical cyclone

11

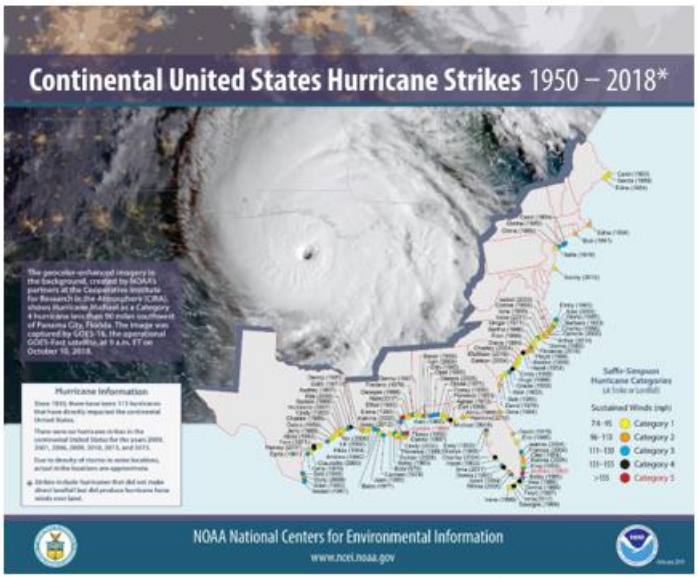


Figure 2: Continental United States Hurricane Strikes: 1950 to 2018[4]

Probabilistic Hurricane Scenario

The following probabilistic wind damage risk assessment modeled a Tropical Storm with maximum winds of 67 mph.

Wind Damage Assessment

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

[4] Source: NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information

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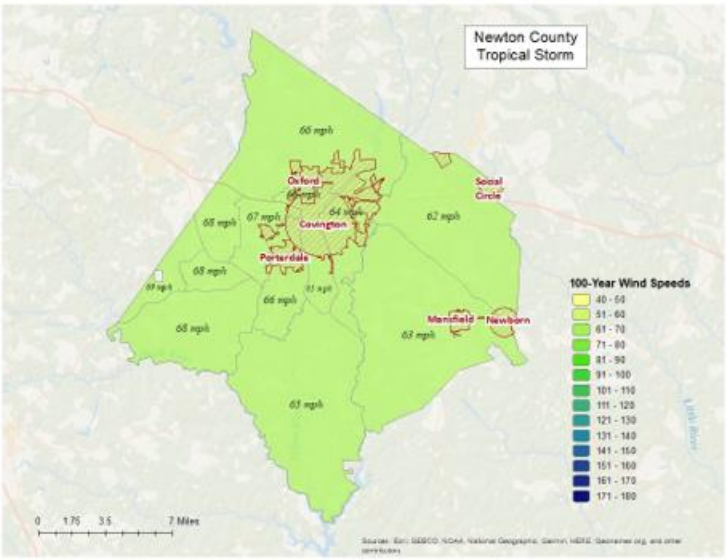


Figure 3: Wind Speeds by Storm Category

Wind-Related Building Damages

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

Table 5: Hurricane Wind Building Damage

Classification	Number of Buildings Damaged	Total Building Damage	Total Economic Loss[5]	Loss Ratio
Tropical Storm	30	$7,530,530	$11,392,610	0.10%

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

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

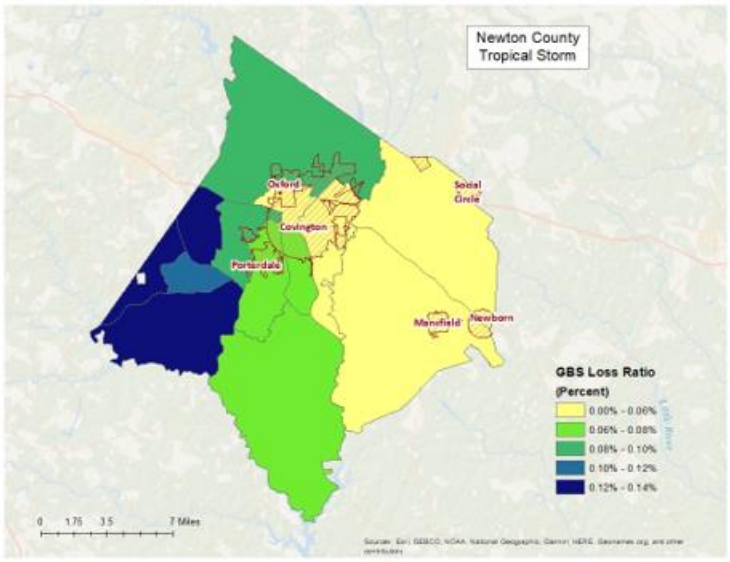


Figure 4: Hurricane Wind Building Loss Ratios

Essential Facility Losses

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

There are 41 essential facilities in Newton County.

Classification	Number
EOCs	1
Fire Stations	10
Care Facilities	1
Police Stations	4
Schools	25

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Table 6: Wind-Damaged Essential Facility Losses

Classification	Facilities At Least Moderately Damaged > 50%	Facilities Completely Damaged > 50%	Facilities with Expected Loss of Use (< 1 day)
Tropical Storm	0	0	41

Shelter Requirements

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

Table 7: Displaced Households and People

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

Debris Generated from Hurricane Wind

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

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

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

Table 8: Wind-Related Debris Weight (Tons)

Classification	Brick, Wood, and Other	Reinforced Concrete and Steel	Eligible Tree Debris	Other Tree Debris	Total
Tropical Storm	331	0	2,918	15,551	18,800

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

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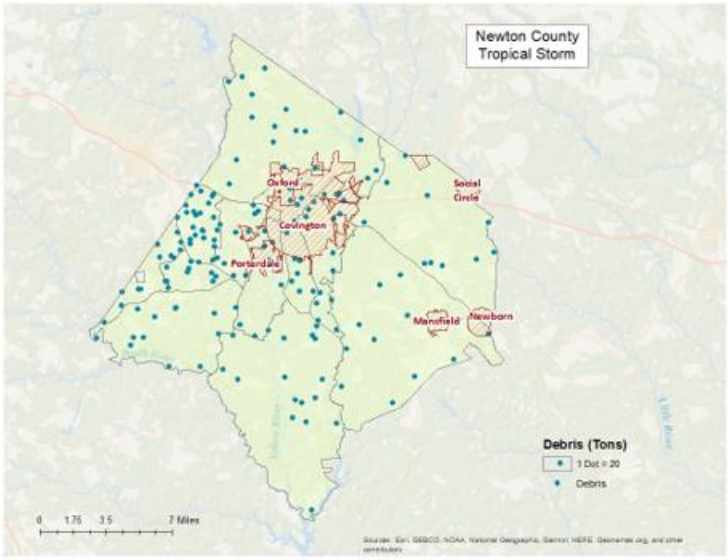


Figure 5: Wind-Related Debris Weight (Tons)

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Flood Risk Assessment

Hazard Definition

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

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

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

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

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

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

Riverine 1% Flood Scenario

Riverine losses were determined from the 1% flood boundaries downloaded from the FEMA Flood Map Service Center in September 2020. The flood boundaries were overlaid with the USGS 10 meter DEM

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

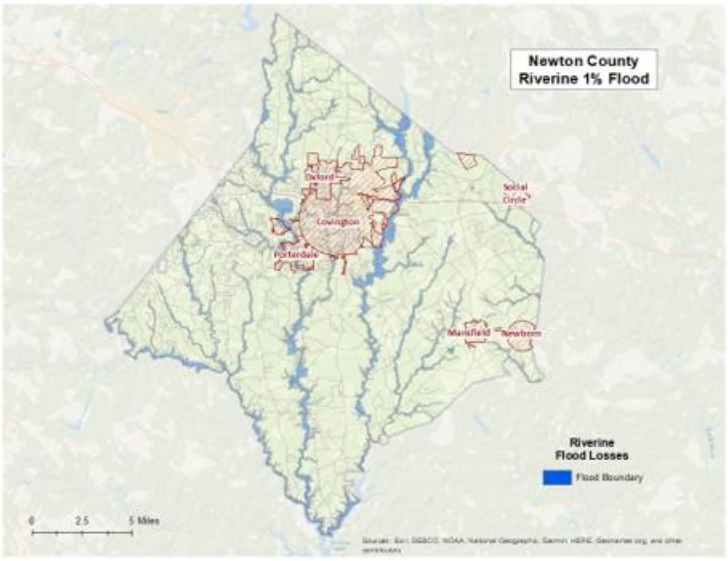


Figure 6: Riverine 1% Flood Inundation

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Riverine 1% Flood Building Damages

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

Table 9: Newton County Riverine 1% Building Losses

Occupancy	Total Buildings in the Jurisdiction	Total Buildings Damaged in the Jurisdiction	Total Building Exposure in the Jurisdiction	Total Losses to Buildings in the Jurisdiction	Loss Ratio of Exposed Buildings to Damaged Buildings in the Jurisdiction
Covington					
Residential	4,270	32	$769,223,239	$1,596,771	0.21%
Commercial	648	13	$173,147,088	$1,049,776	0.61%
Oxford					
Residential	601	5	$99,440,483	$245,880	0.25%
Porterdale					
Industrial	11	1	$6,262,826	$8,165	0.13%
Commercial	17	3	$6,950,189	$80,925	1.16%
Residential	697	3	$107,019,014	$221,260	0.21%
Unincorporated					
Commercial	454	7	$123,924,072	$137,184	0.11%
Government	9	1	$500,449	$527	0.11%
Industrial	143	5	$21,406,222	$131,771	0.62%
Residential	31,200	419	$6,072,200,865	$30,897,221	0.51%
County Total					
	38,050	**489**	**$7,380,074,449**	**$34,369,480**	

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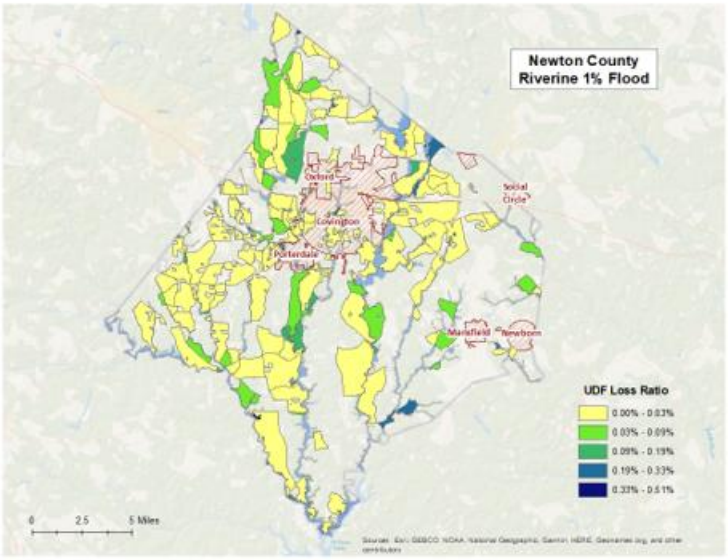


Figure 7: Newton County Potential Loss Ratios of Total Building Exposure to Losses Sustained to Buildings from the 1% Riverine Flood by 2010 Census Block

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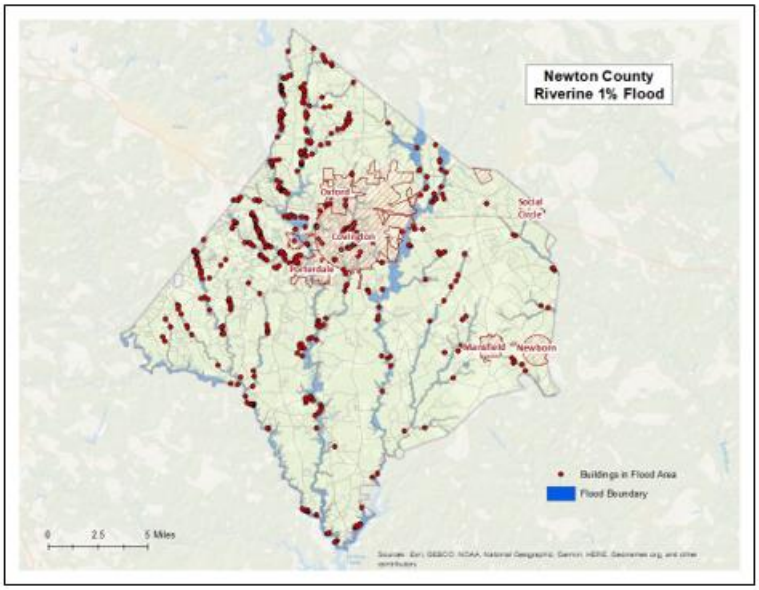


Figure 8: Newton County Damaged Buildings in Riverine Floodplain (1% Flood)

Riverine 1% Flood Essential Facility Losses

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

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Riverine 1% Flood Shelter Requirements

Hazus-MH estimates that the number of households that are expected to be displaced from their homes due to riverine flooding and the associated potential evacuation. The model estimates 2,033 households might be displaced due to the flood. Displacement includes households evacuated within or very near to the inundated area. Displaced households represent 6,099 individuals, of which 4,089 may require short term publicly provided shelter. The results are mapped in Figure 9.

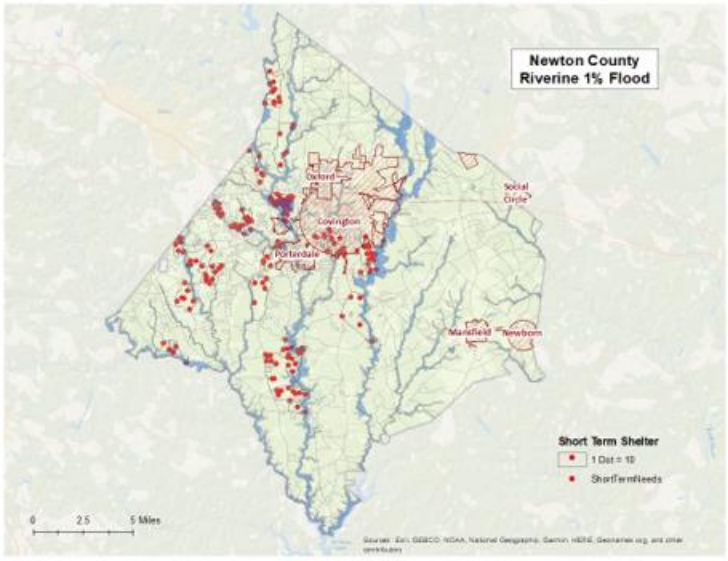


Figure 9: Riverine 1% Estimated Flood Shelter Requirements

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Riverine 1% Flood Debris

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

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

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

The analysis estimates that an approximate total of 15,846 tons of debris might be generated: 1) Finishes- 4,925 tons; 2) Structural – 5,687 tons; and 3) Foundations- 5,234 tons. The results are mapped in Figure 10.

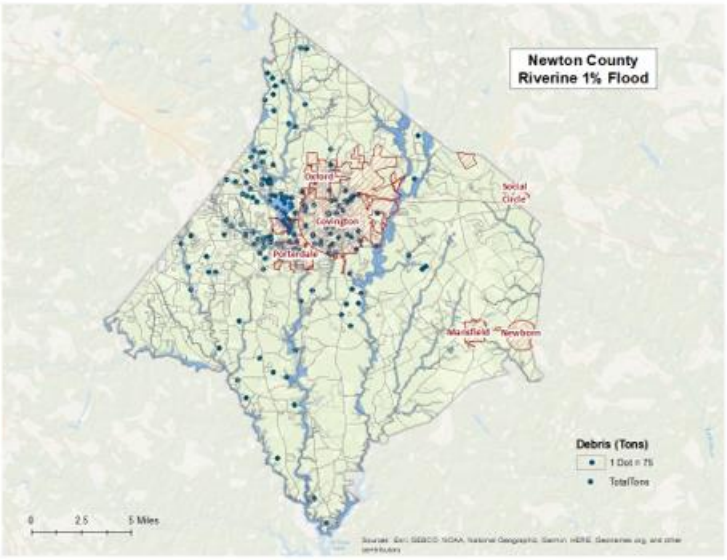


Figure 10: Riverine 1% Flood Debris Weight (Tons)

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Tornado Risk Assessment

Hazard Definition

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

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

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

Table 10: Enhanced Fujita Tornado Rating

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

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

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Hypothetical Tornado Scenario

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

Table 11: Tornado Path Widths and Damage Curves

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

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

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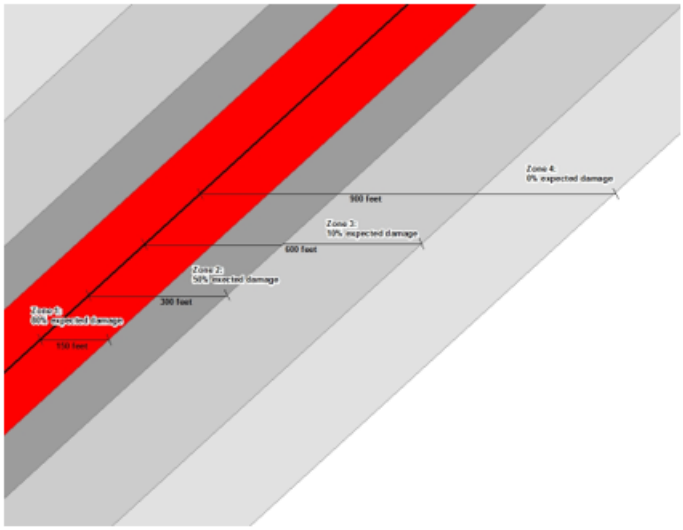


Figure 11: EF Scale Tornado Zones

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

Table 12: EF3 Tornado Zones and Damage Curves

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

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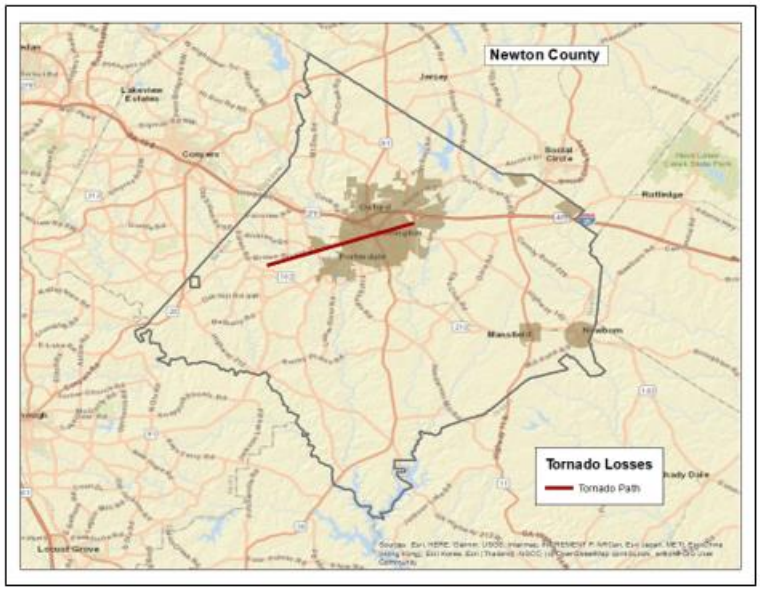


Figure 12: Hypothetical EF3 Tornado Path in Newton County

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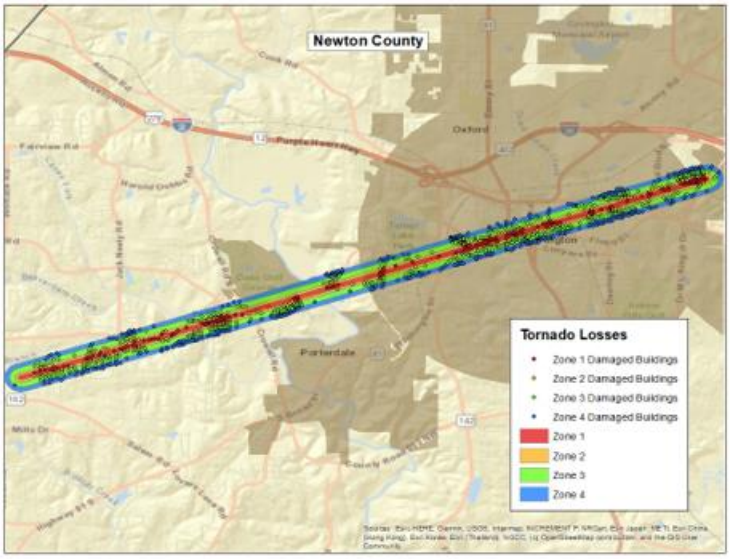


Figure 13: Modeled EF3 Tornado Damage Buffers in Newton County

EF3 Tornado Building Damages

The analysis estimated that approximately 1,257 buildings could be damaged, with estimated building losses of $85 million. The building losses are an estimate of building replacement costs multiplied by the percentages of damage. The overlay was performed against parcels provided by Newton County that were joined with Assessor records showing estimated property replacement costs. The Assessor records often do not distinguish parcels by occupancy class if the parcels are not taxable and thus the number of buildings and replacement costs may be underestimated. The results of the analysis are depicted in Table 13.

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Table 13: Estimated Building Losses by Occupancy Type

Occupancy	Buildings Damaged	Building Losses
Residential	913	$36,920,745
Commercial	294	$42,007,260
Industrial	29	$959,135
Religious	6	$398,891
Education	5	$3,013,028
Government	10	$1,754,651
Total	1,257	$85,053,710

EF3 Tornado Essential Facility Damage

There were six essential facilities located in the tornado path – two schools, two medical care facilities and two fire stations. Table 14 outlines the specific facility and the amount of damage under the scenario.

Table 14: Estimated Essential Facilities Damaged

Facility	Amount of Damage
Porterdale Elementary School	Major Damage
Newton County Theme School	Major Damage
Piedmont Newton Hospital	Major Damage
Piedmont Newton Hospital	Major Damage
Covington Fire Department Station 2	Minor Damage
Newton County Fire Station 07	Minor Damage

According to the Georgia Department of Education, Porterdale Elementary School's enrollment was approximately 474 students and Newton County Theme School's enrollment was approximately 965 students as of March 2020. Depending on the time of day, a tornado strike as depicted in this scenario could result in significant injury and loss of life. In addition, arrangements would have to be made for the continued education of the students in another location.

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

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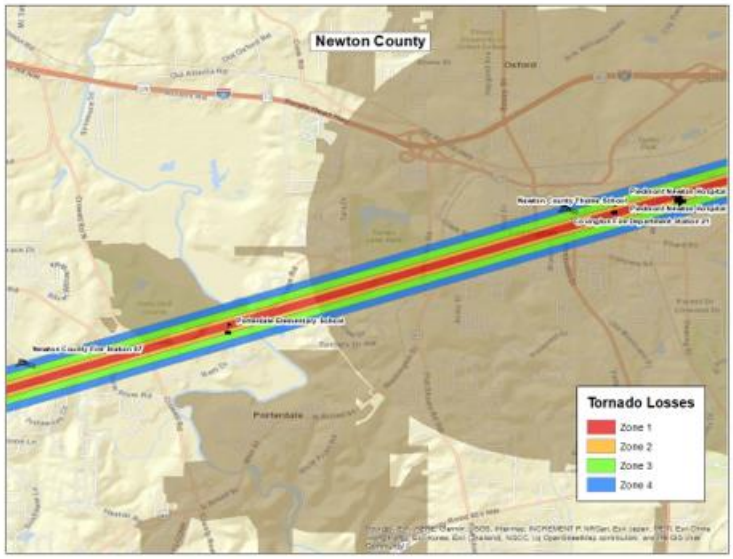


Figure 14: Modeled Essential Facility Damage in Newton County

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Exceptions Report

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

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

Statewide Inventory Changes

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

Updates to the Critical Facility data used in GMIS were provided by Newton County in September 2020. These updates were applied by The Carl Vinson Institute of Government at the University of Georgia. Table 15 summarizes the difference between the original Hazus-MH default data and the updated data for Newton County.

Table 15: Essential Facility Updates

Site Class	Feature Class	Default Replacement Cost	Default Count	Updated Replacement Cost	Updated Count
EF	Care	$27,106,000	2	$22,482,000	1
EF	EOC	$880,000	1	880,000	1
EF	Fire	$3,054,000	12	$10,663,000	10
EF	Police	$3,233,000	5	$37,103,000	4
EF	School	$101,352,000	18	$209,562,000	25

County Inventory Changes

The GBS records for Newton County were replaced with data derived from parcel and property assessment data obtained from Newton County. The county provided property assessment data was current as of August 2019 and the parcel data current as of August 2019.

General Building Stock Updates

The parcel boundaries and assessor records were obtained from Newton County. Records without improvements were deleted. The parcel boundaries were converted to parcel points located in the centroids of each parcel boundary. Each parcel point was linked to an assessor record based upon matching parcel numbers. The generated Building Inventory represents the approximate locations (within a parcel) of building exposure. The Building Inventory was aggregated by Census Block and imported into

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Hazus-MH using the Hazus-MH Comprehensive Data Management System (CDMS). Both the 2010 Census Tract and Census Block tables were updated.

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

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

Table 16: Building Inventory Default Adjustment Rates

Type of Adjustment	Building Count	Percentage
Area Unknown	196	1%
Construction Unknown	333	1%
Condition Unknown	86	0%
Foundation Unknown	256	1%
Year Built Unknown	115	0%
Total Buildings	38,943	1%

Approximately 1% of the CAMA values were either missing (<Null> or '0'), did not match CAMA domains or were unusable ('Unknown', 'Other', 'Pending'). These were replaced with 'best available' values. Missing YearBuilt values were populated from average values per Census Block. Missing Condition, Construction and Foundation values were populated with the highest-frequency CAMA values per Occupancy Class. Missing Area values were populated with the average CAMA values per Occupancy Class.

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

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

User Defined Facilities

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

Table 17: User Defined Facility Exposure

Class	Hazus-MH Feature	Counts	Exposure
BI	Building Exposure	38,921	$7,913,698,233
Riverine UDF	Structures Inside 1% Annual Chance Riverine Flood Area	544	$111,871,836

Assumptions

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

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City of Oxford
Invoices >=$1,000
Paid in February 2022

VENDOR	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
RECURRING CHARGES		
City of Oxford Utilities	December 2021- January 2022 services	1,582.69
Newton County Board of Commissioners	Landfill Fees – January 2022	1,900.32
Newton County Board of Commissioners	Purchase of water for resale January 2022; Invoice #2927	14,769.00
Newton County Water & Sewerage Authority	Sewer Treatment Fees, 12/29/2021 – 1/28/202	5,864.73
Georgia Municipal Association	GMEBS Retirement Trust Fund Employer Contributions February 2022	5,784.75
Municipal Electric Authority of Georgia (MEAG)	Monthly Electric Purchases for January 2022	89,102.59
Electric Cities of Georgia	Consulting and planning services for February 2022	5.087.00
IRS	Federal Payroll Taxes, February 2022	12,675,71
Latham Home Sanitation	Commercial Waste Removal Services January 2022	7,361.18
VC3, Inc. (formerly Sophicity)	February 2022 charges for software and hardware support; invoice #71637	2,299.88

VENDOR	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
PURCHASES/CONTRACT LABOR		
C. David Strickland, P.C.	City legal services, January 2022	1,020.00
McNair McLemore Middlebrooks & Co.	Professional financial services – preparation of W-2s and payroll returns	1,180.00
Rayfield Tree Care, Inc.	Maintenance pruning of trees throughout City; invoice #2553	3,750.00
Scarborough Tree, Inc.	Removal of seven trees in graveyard on 2/8/2022; stump grinding on Asbury St. P.O. 14375	3,000.00

Oxford Mayor and Council
Regular Session
Monday, March 7, 2022 – 7:00 P.M.
Via Teleconference
Agenda

1. Call to Order, Mayor David S. Eady

2. Invocation

3. Motion to accept the Agenda for the March 7, 2022 Mayor and Council Regular Meeting.

4. **CONSENT AGENDA**
   a. *Minutes of the Regular Session February 7, 2022
   b. *Minutes of the Work Session February 21, 2022
   c. *Minutes of the Special Called Work Session February 25, 2022

5. Mayor's Announcements

6. Citizen Concerns

7. ***Request to Contract with Officers Mobley and Johnson for Evidence Room Audit –** The Service Providers will assist with conducting an audit and inventory of the Police Property and Evidence Room in the City of Oxford Police Department. Services will be performed under the supervision of personnel of the City of Oxford Police Department. The cost is $25/hour for each officer and is not to exceed 20 hours, for a total potential cost of $1,000.

8. ***New Body Cameras recommended for the Oxford Police Department –** Chief Anglin is concerned about several issues with the current body camera system and would like to discuss a change in equipment (see attached 008 Body Camera Request for detailed budget information).

9. **Adoption of the Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan** – In order to qualify for emergency relief funds in the event of a disaster, communities are required to adopt a current Hazard Mitigation Plan. The attached plan has been reviewed by staff with Newton County Emergency Management officials.

10. ***Invoices –** Council will review the city's recently paid invoices over $1,000

11. **City Clerk Compensation** – Consider an increase of 14.1% in the annual salary of the City Clerk.

12. **Executive Session**

13. Adjourn

*Attachments

DRAFT MINUTES OF THE OXFORD MAYOR AND COUNCIL MEETING
Oxford Mayor and Council Regular Meeting
Monday, February 7, 2022 – 7:00 PM
Via Teleconference
DRAFT
Meeting Recording Available at
https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCatIP9h21Eyp0LkbkfVjNJQ

ELECTED OFFICIALS PRESENT:
David Eady – Mayor
George Holt – Councilmember
Jeff Wearing – Councilmember
Laura McCanless – Councilmember
Avis Williams – Councilmember
Jim Windham – Councilmember
Lynn Bohanan – Councilmember

APPOINTED/STAFF PRESENT:
Bill Andrew – City Manager
Marcia Brooks – City Clerk/Treasurer
C. David Strickland – City Attorney

1. Call to order: Hon. David S. Eady, Mayor

2. Invocation – Rev. Beverly Casstevens, Allen Memorial United Methodist Church

3. Agenda Adoption
Motion to adopt agenda – Mike Ready
Second – Jeff Wearing
Approved unanimously 7/0

4. Consent Agenda
   a. Minutes of the Work Session December 20, 2021
   b. Minutes of the Regular Session January 3, 2022
   c. Minutes of the Work Session January 17, 2022

Motion to approve Consent Agenda – Mike Ready
Second – Jeff Wearing
Approved unanimously 7/0

5. Mayor's Announcements
Mayor Eady announced that the Friends of Trees Award will be presented along with the Arbor Day Proclamation.

6. Citizen Concerns
None.

7. Approve Annual Arbor Day Proclamation
Motion to approve – Laura McCanless
Second – Mike Ready
Approved unanimously 7/0
The Friends of Trees Award was presented to Goldie Emerson.

8. Approve Proclamation Acknowledging the Passing of Timothy K. "TK" Adams
Motion to approve – Jeff Wearing
Second – Lynn Bohanan
Approved unanimously 7/0

9. Approve Estimated 20% Match for ARC Living Centers Initiative Application ($37,000)
Motion to approve – Mike Ready
Second – Jeff Wearing
Approved unanimously 7/0

10. Approve One-Year Agreement with the Oxford Historical Cemetery Association and Associated Vendor for Landscape Maintenance
Motion to approve – Jeff Wearing
Second – Laura McCanless
Approved unanimously 7/0

11. Approve 14.1% Increase in Hourly Pay Rate for all Hourly-Paid City Staff
Motion to approve – Mike Ready
Second – Laura McCanless
Motion carried 6/1 with Jim Windham voting Nay

11. Invoices >=$1000
No votes taken.

12. Executive Session
Real estate acquisition matters were discussed.

The City Council entered Executive Session at 7:21 p.m. and exited Executive Session at 9:02 p.m.

13. Adjourn 9:03 p.m.
Motion – Laura McCanless
Second – Jim Windham
Approved unanimously 7/0

DRAFT MINUTES OF THE OXFORD MAYOR AND COUNCIL MEETING
WORK SESSION
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 2022 – 6:30 PM
VIA TELECONFERENCE
DRAFT
Meeting Recording Available at
https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCatIP9h21Eyp0LkbkfVjNJQ

ELECTED OFFICIALS PRESENT:
David Eady – Mayor
George Holt – Councilmember
Lynn Bohanan – Councilmember
Laura McCanless – Councilmember
Mike Ready – Councilmember
Jim Windham – Councilmember
Jeff Wearing – Councilmember

STAFF PRESENT:
Marcia Brooks – City Clerk/Treasurer
Stacey Mullen – Deputy City Clerk
Bill Andrew – City Manager
Mark Anglin – Police Chief
Jody Reid – Utilities/Maintenance Supervisor

OTHERS PRESENT: Cheryl Ready, Art Vinson, Theresa Eady

Agenda (Attachment A)

1. **Mayor's Announcements**
   Motion to amend agenda to include invasive species removal proposal – Laura McCanless
   Second – Jeff Wearing
   Approved unanimously (7/0)

2. **Committee Reports**
   The Trees, Parks and Recreation Board, Planning Commission, Downtown Development Authority, and Sustainability Committee reported on recent activities.

   a. Trees, Parks and Recreation Board
      Proposal to hire company for invasive species plant removal – Mike Ready and Laura McCanless expressed support for the project. Request will be voted on in March regular session.

      Cheryl Ready and Jeff Wearing announced plans to complete work on the George Street Park fence on March 19, 2022 beginning at 9:00 a.m. Marcia Brooks will post a request on social media for volunteers.

b. Sustainability Committee – Laura McCanless advised the committee is working on the Streets and Trails Plan. An update on the GOSP Grant will be provided at the next meeting.

c. Planning Commission – Bill Andrew reported on decisions made and items discussed at the last meeting.

d. Downtown Development Authority – A Special Called Meeting was held on February 17, 2022 to review RFPs. Historical Concepts was selected to create a conceptual plan for the downtown area.

e. Committee on Race – This committee will be reconstituted soon. Mayor Eady will be meeting soon with Dean Hicks at Oxford College to discuss the Twin Memorials initiative.

3. **Discussion on City's Plans to Celebrate July 4th** (Attachment B)
City Council members agreed that a July 4th event will be held in 2022. James Windham and Mike Ready volunteered to serve on the event committee. Marcia Brooks will post a notice on social media requesting participants from the community to serve on the committee.

4. **Request to Contract with Officers Mobley and Johnson for Evidence Room Audit** (Attachment C)
There was consensus among City Council members to approve the request provided that adequate funds are available in the budget. Bill Andrew and Marcia Brooks will confirm. Request will be voted on in March regular session.

5. **Request for the City Council to Consider the Outfitting of an Oxford Bike Patrol** (Attachment C)
Chief Anglin would like to use SPLOST funds to implement this problem as a community policing initiative. He anticipates being able to save some money from updated quotes on the vehicle and radios previously planned for under the SPLOST funds. Several City Council members expressed interest in this request. Jim Windham requested that Chief Anglin compare the cost of electric bicycles to regular bicycles.

   Chief Anglin informed the City Council of red-light cameras at no cost to the City as a possible revenue stream and as a speeding deterrent.

6. **Presentation of Whatcoat Street Traffic Count** (Attachment D)
This data will be used by the Downtown Development Authority as they proceed with their concept plans.

7. **New Body Cameras Recommended for the Oxford Police Department** (Attachment E)
Chief Anglin is requesting to use SPLOST funds to purchase new cameras. He feels this purchase cannot wait for implementation of the new budget. The City recently signed a contract with Axon for cloud storage of body camera footage. The proposal is

for purchasing body cameras from Axon for an increase in cost over five years of $15,939,60. Request will be voted on in March regular session.

8. **Contract with Condrey & Associates for a Compensation Study** (Attachment F)
   Laura McCanless and Mike Ready were in favor of proceeding with the contract now since the Carl Vinson Institute has cancelled their contract. They feel it is important to have the information for budget development. George Holt and Jeff Wearing did not feel there is any rush to have the study completed since all classified employees have just received a 14.1% pay increase. Mr. Holt recommended putting this item in the FY 2023 budget proposal. This item will not be included on the Regular Session agenda for March.

9. **Consideration of National Green Building Standards for the Oxford Building Code** (Attachment G)
   Mayor Eady requested that Bill Andrew check with Bureau Veritas to see if there are any procedural issues the City should consider before adoption.

10. **Adoption of the Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan** (Attachment H)
    There was consensus among City Council members to approve the request provided that adequate funds are available in the budget. Bill Andrew and Marcia Brooks will confirm. Request will be voted on in March regular session.

11. **Other Business**
    None.

12. **Work Session Meeting Review**

13. **Executive Session**
    None.

14. **Adjourn**
    The meeting was adjourned by Mayor Eady at 9:41 p.m.

Respectfully Submitted,

Marcia Brooks
City Clerk/Treasurer

DRAFT MINUTES OF THE OXFORD MAYOR AND COUNCIL MEETING
SPECIAL CALLED WORK SESSION
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 2022 – 1:00 PM
CITY HALL
DRAFT

ELECTED OFFICIALS PRESENT:
David Eady – Mayor
George Holt – Councilmember
Lynn Bohanan – Councilmember
Laura McCanless – Councilmember
Mike Ready – Councilmember
Jim Windham – Councilmember
Jeff Wearing – Councilmember

STAFF PRESENT:
Marcia Brooks – City Clerk/Treasurer
Bill Andrew – City Manager
Mark Anglin – Police Chief
Larry Westmoreland – Police Lt.
Jody Reid – Utilities/Maintenance Supervisor

OTHERS PRESENT: Asher Dozier and Serra Hall (Newton County Industrial Development Authority), Mike McQuaide, Avis Williams, Juanita Carson, Judy Greer, Theresa Eady

Agenda (Attachment A)

1. **Mayor's Announcements**

2. **Discussion on Further Development In and Around Oxford – Serra Hall and Asher Dozier**

3. **Other Business**

4. **Work Session Meeting Review**

5. **Executive Session**
   None.

6. **Adjourn**
   The meeting was adjourned by Mayor Eady at 4:45 p.m.

Respectfully Submitted,

Marcia Brooks
City Clerk/Treasurer

CITY OF OXFORD
POLICE DEPARTMENT

BIRTHPLACE OF EMORY UNIVERSITY

Mark A. Anglin
Chief of Police

February 13, 2022

Mayor Eady,

I am requesting the assistance of two employees from the Covington Police Department Property and Evidence Room to assist with the audit and inventory of our Police Property and Evidence Room. The property room has been neglected for many years. Property that should have been destroyed in 2001 and later is still awaiting destruction. Currently there are several drug boxes with copious amounts of marijuana (less than an ounce) and burned marijuana cigarettes. The marijuana is causing a strong stench within the police department and is quite nauseating to some.

We are mandated by law to dispose of property after 90 days excluding trial evidence that is upcoming.

TITLE 17 - CRIMINAL PROCEDURE
CHAPTER 5 - SEARCHES AND SEIZURES
ARTICLE 3 - DISPOSITION OF PROPERTY SEIZED
§ 17-5-54 - Disposition of personal property in custody of law enforcement agency
O.C.G.A. 17-5-54 (2021)
17-5-54. Disposition of personal property in custody of law enforcement agency

Once the audit and inventory are completed, I will then have to obtain a Superior Court Order to have the items destroyed, this alone will be time consuming on my part and that of the judge who will have to review all the orders before signing. I expect some backlash over this serious neglect of duty on behalf of the police department. I am requesting the service of two certified evidence technicians from the Covington Police Department, Joe Mobley and Christina Johnson, to assist with this matter. The audit and inventory will be directly supervised by myself and will have to take place on the weekend and some weeknights. The rate for the services will be $25.00 per hour each for the technicians with a maximum of 20 hours. I have attached photos to this request.

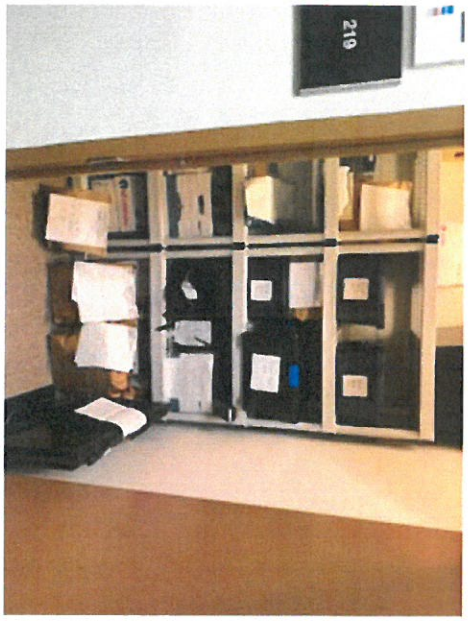
Thank you and the council for considering this request.

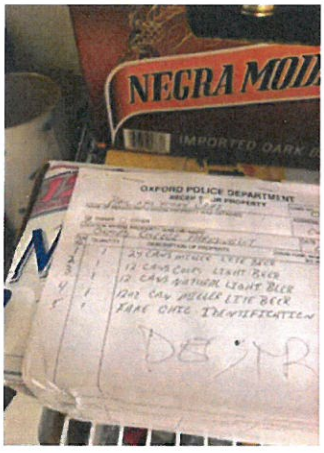
Respectfully,

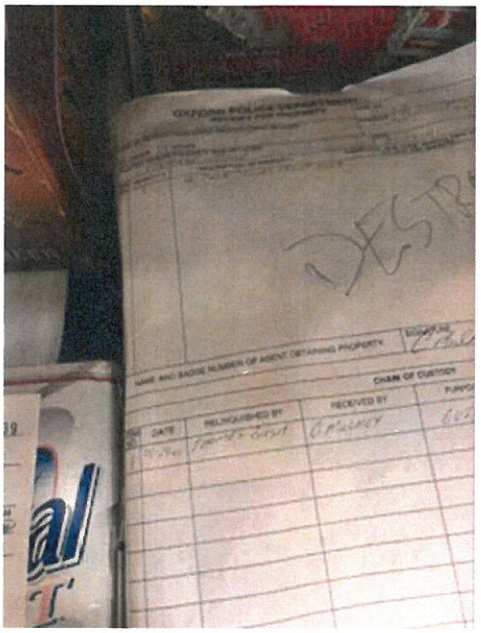
Mark Anglin

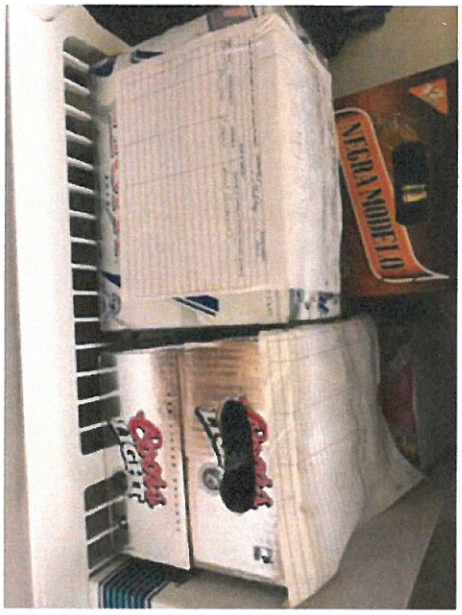


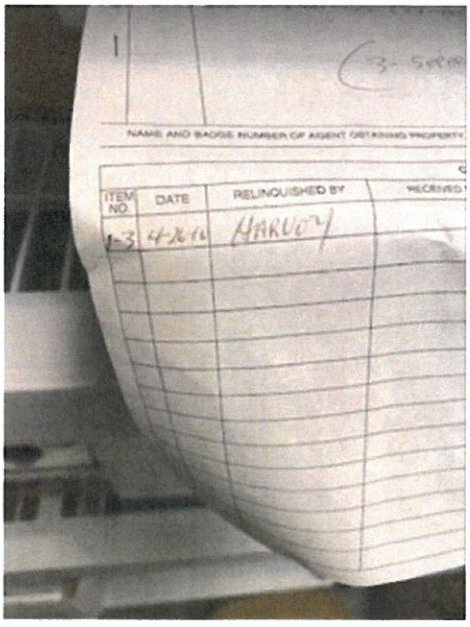


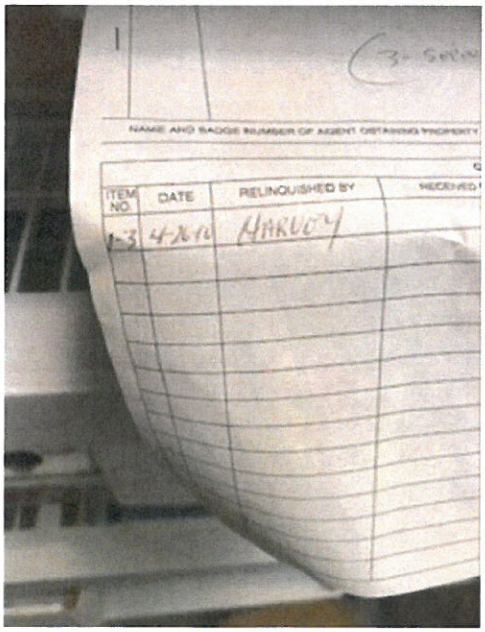

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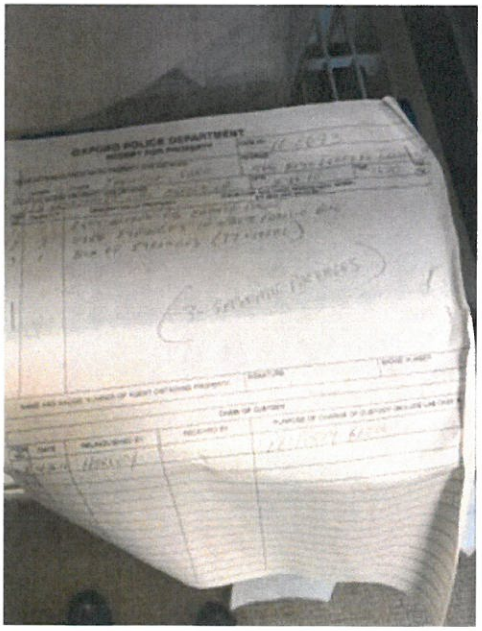

NEGRA MOD
IMPORTED DARK
OXFORD POLICE DEPARTMENT


OXFORD POLICE DEPARTMENT
NAME AND BADGE NUMBER OF AGENT OBTAINING PROPERTY
CHAIN OF CUSTODY
ITEM NO.
DATE
RELINQUISHED BY
RECEIVED BY


NEGRA MODELO


NAME AND BADGE NUMBER OF AGENT OBTAINING PROPERTY
ITEM NO.
DATE
RELINQUISHED BY
1-3
4-X-11
HARVEY


NAME AND BADGE NUMBER OF AGENT OBTAINING PROPERTY
ITEM NO.
DATE
RELINQUISHED BY
1-3
4-X-11
HARVEY


OXFORD POLICE DEPARTMENT

NON-PERSONAL SERVICES CONTRACT

Independent Service Provider Agreement

This Agreement is made effective as of this date _____ by and between the City of Oxford, 110 West Clark Street, Oxford, Georgia 30054, and **Christina Johnson, 13183 Harland Drive, NE, Covington, GA 30014**. In this Agreement, the party who is contracting to receive the services shall be referred to as "the City of Oxford", and the party who will be providing the services shall be referred to as "Service Provider".

Therefore, the parties agree as follows:

1. **DESCRIPTION OF SERVICES**.
The Service Provider will assist with conducting an audit and inventory of the Police Property and Evidence Room in the City of Oxford Police Department. Services will be performed under the supervision of personnel of the City of Oxford Police Department.

2. **PAYMENT**. The City of Oxford will pay compensation to Service Provider for the services based on: **Hourly Rate** of $**25.00 per hour for a maximum of twenty (20) hours**. Compensation shall be payable upon completion of services of Service Provider and approval by the City of Oxford Chief of Police. Compensation shall be payable the first of the month following the month work was performed for hourly rate. The City of Oxford Chief of Police shall submit a request for payment on behalf of the Service Provider including an itemization of hours worked.

3. **WARRANTY**. The standard of care for all professional services performed or furnished by Service Provider under this Agreement will be the skill and care used by members of Service Provider's profession practicing under similar circumstances at the same time and in the same locality. Service Provider makes no warranties, express or implied, under this Agreement or otherwise, in connection with Service Provider's services.

4. **RELATIONSHIP OF PARTIES**. Service Provider is an independent Service Provider and neither Service Provider, Contractors employed by the Service Provider (if any), nor any of their agents are employees of the City of Oxford. Service Provider is responsible for the direction and supervision of its employees and Contractors and shall promptly remove any personnel who are not adhering to the terms of this Agreement. The City of Oxford will **not** provide fringe benefits, including health insurance, paid vacation, overtime, or any other employee benefit for the benefit of Service Provider. Service Provider shall purchase and maintain insurance for claims under workers' or workmen's compensation acts and other employee benefit acts, claims for damages because of bodily injury, including death, and from claims for damages, other than to work itself, to property which may arise out of or result from the Service Provider's operation under this Contract, whether such operations be by himself or by any Sub-Service Provider or anyone directly or indirectly employed by any of them. This insurance shall be written by a company or companies approved by the City of Oxford, and for not less than One Million Dollars, ($1,000,000.00) of General Liability. Certificates of such insurance shall be

filed with the City of Oxford prior to the commencement of the Work and upon the City of Oxford's request shall name same as an additional insured.

5. **INDEMNITY**. To the fullest extent permitted by law, Service Provider shall indemnify the City of Oxford, its officers, directors, partners, employees, and representatives from and against all losses, damages, and judgments arising from claims by third parties, including reasonable attorneys' fees and expenses recoverable under applicable law, but only to the extent they are found to be caused by a negligent act, error, or omission of Service Provider or Service Provider's officers, directors, members, partners, agents, employees, or subconsultants in the performance of services under this Agreement.

6. **LIENS AND LIEN WAIVERS**. Service Provider shall, if any lien be filed against the City of Oxford's property arising from the work under this Agreement, immediately cause such lien to be discharged of record by payment or bond. Service Provider agrees to execute and have all Sub-Service Providers and Suppliers execute "Interim Waiver and Release Upon, Payment" and "Unconditional. Waiver and Release Upon, Final Payment", copies of which are attached hereto as exhibits.

7. **TERM/TERMINATION**. This Agreement shall be effective for six months from the effective date of this agreement. This agreement may be terminated by either party prior to the expiration of the term.

8. **GOVERNING LAW.** This Agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the substantive laws of the State of Georgia (excluding Choice of Law provisions). In performance of this Agreement, Service Provider will comply with all requirements of applicable state and local law, regulations and ordinances. Service Provider also agrees to abide by all) applicable rules and regulations of the City of Oxford.

9. **ENTIRE AGREEMENT**. This agreement contains the entire agreement of the parties, and there are no other promises or conditions in any other agreement whether oral or written.

10. **SEVERABILITY**. If any provisions of this agreement shall be held to be invalid or unenforceable for any reason, the remaining provisions shall continue to be valid and enforceable, but that by limiting such provision it would become valid and enforceable, then such provision shall be deemed to be written, construed, and enforced as so limited.

City of Oxford

By: _____
David Eady, Mayor

Attest: _____
Bill Andrew, City Manager

Date: _____

Christina Johnson

By: _____
Christina Johnson

Date: _____

NON-PERSONAL SERVICES CONTRACT

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4. **RELATIONSHIP OF PARTIES**. Service Provider is an independent Service Provider and neither Service Provider, Contractors employed by the Service Provider (if any), nor any of their agents are employees of the City of Oxford. Service Provider is responsible for the direction and supervision of its employees and Contractors and shall promptly remove any personnel who are not adhering to the terms of this Agreement. The City of Oxford will **not** provide fringe benefits, including health insurance, paid vacation, overtime, or any other employee benefit for the benefit of Service Provider. Service Provider shall purchase and maintain insurance for claims under workers' or workmen's compensation acts and other employee benefit acts, claims for damages because of bodily injury, including death, and from claims for damages, other than to work itself, to property which may arise out of or result from the Service Provider's operation under this Contract, whether such operations be by himself or by any Sub-Service Provider or anyone directly or indirectly employed by any of them. This insurance shall be written by a company or companies approved by the City of Oxford, and for not less than One Million Dollars, ($1,000,000.00) of General Liability. Certificates of such insurance shall be

filed with the City of Oxford prior to the commencement of the Work and upon the City of Oxford's request shall name same as an additional insured.

5. **INDEMNITY**. To the fullest extent permitted by law, Service Provider shall indemnify the City of Oxford, its officers, directors, partners, employees, and representatives from and against all losses, damages, and judgments arising from claims by third parties, including reasonable attorneys' fees and expenses recoverable under applicable law, but only to the extent they are found to be caused by a negligent act, error, or omission of Service Provider or Service Provider's officers, directors, members, partners, agents, employees, or subconsultants in the performance of services under this Agreement.

6. **LIENS AND LIEN WAIVERS**. Service Provider shall, if any lien be filed against the City of Oxford's property arising from the work under this Agreement, immediately cause such lien to be discharged of record by payment or bond. Service Provider agrees to execute and have all Sub-Service Providers and Suppliers execute "Interim Waiver and Release Upon, Payment" and "Unconditional. Waiver and Release Upon, Final Payment", copies of which are attached hereto as exhibits.

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City of Oxford

By: _____
David Eady, Mayor

Attest: _____
Bill Andrew, City Manager

Date: _____

Joe Mobley

By: _____
Joe Mobley

Date: _____

CHAPTER: 13 - Evidence and Property

EFFECTIVE DATE: 07/01/12 **NUMBER OF PAGES: 14**

REVISED DATE: **DISTRIBUTION: All Employees**

INDEX

I. PURPOSE

II. RULES AND REGULATIONS

A. General

B. Transferring Evidence to Court

C. Disposition of Property and Evidence

D. Agency Property and Equipment

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES (S.O.P.)

S.O.P. 13-1 PROPERTY AND EVIDENCE MANAGEMENT

S.O.P. 13-2 VEHICLE INVENTORY / IMPOUND

I. PURPOSE

A. Establish rules for receiving, storing, releasing, and disposing of property seized as evidence and/or property held for safekeeping.

B. Establish rules regarding departmental property and equipment.

C. Establish standard operating procedures for property control.

D. Establish standard operating procedures for the impound/inventory of vehicles.

II. RULES AND REGULATIONS

A. General

1. All property seized as evidence shall be transferred to the control of the Evidence Custodian.

2. All confiscated, found or recovered weapons shall be transferred to the control of the Evidence Custodian, as well as any other items that might be construed as weapons.

3. Any personal property of an arrestee that is evidence or is believed to be evidence of a crime shall be noted in the Arrest Booking Report and secured by the Evidence Custodian.

4. All property removed from any vehicle shall be transferred to the control of the Evidence Custodian and noted in the officer's report.

5. All property found or received by officers shall be transferred to the control of the Evidence Custodian.

B. Transferring Evidence to Court

Evidence required in court for prosecutorial purposes will be released by the Evidence Custodian to the impounding officer/investigating officer for presentation in court. The evidence will be returned to the Evidence Custodian immediately after all legal proceedings have been completed. All evidence shall be returned to the Evidence Custodian in the original tagged packages. If the court retains any of the evidence, the presenting officer will notify the Evidence Custodian so the records can reflect the status of the evidence. The property receipt will be signed by the officer when accepting control of the evidence and by the Evidence Custodian upon its return.

C. Disposition of Property and Evidence

Items being held as evidence or property may be removed or released by one of the following means:

1. Release from Evidence Status to Property: The impounding officer will release evidence to property status as soon as possible after the case has been resolved. When the evidence is released by the impounding officer, it is that

officer's responsibility to notify the owner that he/she has 30 days to claim the property;

2. Court Order: Evidence released by court order shall be from a court of competent jurisdiction. Destruction of contraband will also be carried out by the Evidence Custodian after receipt of a court order;

3. Public Sale: Unclaimed property may be sold under the authority of local governing ordinances;

4. By Conversion to City Use by Court Order; and

5. By Return to the Rightful Owner: Property will be released to the person in whose name the property is listed upon presentation of proper identification. In all cases of found property, the Oxford Police Department reserves the right to secure legal determination before releasing property.

D. Agency Property and Equipment

All equipment must be clean, in good working order and conform to Oxford Police Department specifications. Employees are responsible for the proper care of agency property and of the equipment assigned to them. Should an employee damage or lose agency property, disciplinary action may be taken.

1. Damaged-Inoperative Property or Equipment: Employees shall immediately report to their supervisor any loss of, or damage to, agency property. The supervisor will be notified of any defects or hazardous conditions existing in any agency equipment or property.

2. Care of Oxford Police Department Buildings: Employees shall not mar, alter, or deface any surface in any Oxford Police Department building. No material shall be affixed in any way to any Oxford Police Department equipment without specific consent from the Chief of Police.

3. Notices: Employees shall not mark, alter, or deface any posted notice of the Oxford Police Department. Notices or announcements shall not be posted on bulletin boards without permission of a superior officer. No derogatory notices will be posted at any time.

4. Manuals: All manuals, including this Manual, are considered Oxford Police Department property. Prior to distribution, the manuals should be numbered and recorded in an Oxford Police Department log. All employees who are issued manuals are responsible for their maintenance and will make appropriate changes as directed.

5. Surrender of agency Property: Employees are required to surrender all agency property upon their separation from the Oxford Police Department. Employees who fail to return nonexpendable items will be required to reimburse the Oxford Police Department for the item(s) at fair market value.

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE

ISSUED 07/01/12

S.O.P. 13-1 PROPERTY AND EVIDENCE MANAGEMENT

OCGA §17-5-50 thru 17-5-54

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to outline the procedure of this agency with respect to property, contraband or evidence that is seized. All property with the exception of vehicles will be dealt with under this policy.

II. POLICY

The policy of the Oxford Police Department is to provide for the safekeeping of all property that comes into the possession of the Oxford Police Department. With respect to evidentiary items, the Oxford Police Department shall maintain a proper chain of custody and secure such items in a manner that will ensure that the evidence is available to be admitted at trial.

III. GENERAL PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL EVIDENTIARY ITEMS

A. Members of the Oxford Police Department shall only seize items under the following conditions:

1. An Officer has probable cause to believe that an item is contraband. (Contraband is an item that by its very nature is illegal to possess. e.g. illegal narcotics.)

2. An Officer has probable cause, at the moment of seizure, that the item to be seized is stolen.

3. An Officer has probable cause, at the moment of seizure, to believe that the item is evidence of a crime.

B. When seizing items of value (money/jewelry/precious metals/electronics) the officer shall make a handwritten inventory of the items at the scene of the seizure.

C. In cases where professional expertise is required to make a proper accounting of the property, the commanding officer of the unit shall be notified so that the services of an expert may be obtained.

D. Once an item is seized it shall be transported to police headquarters.

E. The officer who has seized the property shall fill out an Oxford Police Department property form.

F. In cases where the items relate to a criminal investigation all forms necessary for

criminal processing shall be compiled.

G. Evidence shall be properly marked or tagged with the report number, the date of seizure, the arresting officer's name and identification number as well as the suspect's name where applicable.

H. The item shall then be stored in a secure area within the seizing officer's division, which area previously has been previously designated by the commanding officer of that division. The only exception to this provision shall be cases where the case will be charged by a different division or cases where the forensic unit (where applicable) has seized the evidence.

I. In cases where the seizing officer's division will turn a suspect over to a different division for charging, the evidence shall be turned over to the charging division along with the suspect.

J. Once the evidence has been secured, it shall remain in the secure area until such time as the property/evidence room(s) is open so that the evidence can be secured in the property/evidence room(s).

K. Commanding officers shall designate officers who shall be responsible for delivering evidence to and from the property/evidence room.

L. Designated officers shall deliver evidence to the property room where the evidence/property officer will conduct an inventory. This inventory shall be conducted in the presence of the officer making the delivery. Each officer shall initial each item on the property form and sign the bottom of the form indicating that all items on the form are accounted for.

M. If any discrepancies are discovered between items listed on the property form and the items being delivered to the property room, the designated officer shall report this discrepancy, in writing, to his or her commanding officer. The evidence officer shall report the discrepancy, in writing, to his or her direct supervisor.

N. In cases where a discrepancy has been reported, the commanding officer of the unit that held the evidence shall cause an immediate investigation within his or her unit to resolve the discrepancy at issue. If the discrepancy cannot be explained or resolved, the matter shall be turned over to the Internal Affairs Division for further investigation.

IV. EVIDENTIARY NARCOTICS

A. An Officer who seizes drugs shall complete all paperwork that accompanies these arrests. The suspected narcotics should be field tested, where applicable, properly packaged and tagged. The tag should include the report number, defendant's name, date of seizure, and the seizing officer's name. The tagged narcotics along with the property form shall, then be placed into the pass-thru locker or other designated secure area. Copies of all associated paperwork should be included with the evidence.

B. Evidentiary Narcotics

1. Drugs should be removed from unnecessary exterior packaging and a net weight taken and recorded.

2. Evidence should be properly bagged in a self-sealing bag.

3. Incident report shall be typed.

4. Any drugs, as well as money which has been seized shall be logged in a "drug evidence log", and the amount of cash, if any, and any vehicle seized must be recorded.

5. The tagged and bagged narcotics and any cash seized should then be placed in the designated secure area/locker.

6. Each morning the evidence officer will check the designated secure area/locker for evidence. Upon retrieving the evidence, the evidence officer shall initial the "drug evidence log", indicating that he has received the evidence listed in the log. If the evidence officer finds any discrepancy between the "drug evidence log" and the items in the secure area/locker, he shall immediately notify, in writing, his or her supervisor.

7. The evidence officer shall then submit the narcotics evidence to the G.B.I for toxicological examination. A member of that agency will sign a receipt for the evidence.

8. The evidence officer shall maintain the receipt to insure that the chain of custody for the evidence is maintained.

9. Once a toxicology report is received, the evidence custodian shall file the report for use in subsequent criminal prosecution.

10. The evidence custodian shall be responsible for ensuring that narcotics sent for toxicological testing is returned and properly documented as well as stored in the designated area of the evidence room.

11. When the evidence is needed for court, the officer assigned to the case shall notify the evidence officer. The evidence officer shall enter the drug locker and retrieve the evidence. The officer handling the case shall sign and date the "drug

locker log", indicating that he or she has accepted the evidence.

12. When evidence is returned from court, it shall be returned to the custody of the evidence officer who shall initial the "drug locker log", indicating the return of the drugs. The evidence officer shall then return the narcotics to the drug locker. If the evidence officer is unavailable, the officer returning from court shall place the narcotics in the designated secure area/locker for overnight storage. A supervisor or second officer should witness this placement. In such cases the evidence officer shall retrieve the narcotics from the designated secure area/locker the next day and complete its return to the drug locker as outlined above.

13. In cases where items of evidence are needed for court on several occasions but are not held by the court, officers must follow the above outlined procedure and sign the evidence out each day. In no case will drugs be stored in any other manner than outlined in this policy when held in the custody of the Oxford Police Department and its members.

14. When a case is completed through a trial or plea, the officer handling the case shall notify the evidence unit of the disposition of the case. The evidence unit shall verify this disposition with the court so that a determination can be made regarding the continued custody or disposal of the narcotics.

V. NON-EVIDENTIARY NARCOTICS

Narcotics that are abandoned and narcotics turned over to police as articles found. In these cases the narcotics are not used as evidence in criminal trials; therefore it is not necessary to have a toxicology exam performed on the drugs.

A. Article found-drugs turned over to the police with no suspect. The officer who initially takes custody of the item must complete a report and a property form as well as tagging (officer's name, date of recovery, and report number) and bagging the item. The tagged item and its property form should then be placed in the designated secure area/locker.

B. The evidence clerk shall retrieve the item from the secure area and then secure the item in the narcotics storage area until such time as the items is to be disposed under the provisions of this policy.

C. Narcotics that are seized as the result of controlled buys.

1. A toxicologist need not examine these narcotics since they will not be used as evidence in a trial.

2. In conducting a controlled buy, the investigating officer draws a check from an agency checking account set up for this purpose, which is made out to the investigating officer. The officer cashes the check and uses the cash for the purchase.

3. In cases where an informant is used, the officer who cashed the check will

turn the cash over to the informant who is going to make the controlled buy. A search of the informant will be conducted prior to the controlled buy to verify the absence of any narcotics. The investigating officer will then conduct a close surveillance of the informant while he or she makes the controlled buy. The informant will be searched immediately following the controlled buy and the purchased narcotics recovered and the absence of the "buy money" is noted. (NOTE: All informants who are paid must have a complete file within the Oxford Police Department. This file shall be a restricted access file as designated by the Chief of Police.)

4. The officer who is handling the controlled buy shall compile a "controlled buy form" indicating the name of the officer, the date, the location, the check number, and a description of the article purchased, the signature of the supervisor working at the time of the buy and the gross weight of the item purchased. The controlled buy form is then heat sealed to the bag and the bag shall be placed in the secure area/locker/pass-thru locker system.

5. A supervisor, designated by the Chief of Police shall be responsible for reconciling the amount of drugs purchased with the amounts of money drawn by officers for these purchases. The supervisor conducting this reconciliation shall sign the controlled buy form as "Evidence Supervisor" indicating that this reconciliation has taken place.

VI. NARCOTICS DISPOSAL

A. It shall be the responsibility of the evidence officer to perform a monthly reconciliation between the drugs within the custody of this department and the disposition of cases. The purpose of this reconciliation is to determine those cases where the drugs will no longer be needed as evidence. In cases where the drugs are no longer needed, the drugs will be destroyed in accordance with the procedure set by the State of Georgia.

B. On a monthly basis, a drug destruction sheet indicating which narcotics are ready for destruction shall be prepared by the evidence officer. This destruction sheet shall include the following information: report number, toxicology number, name of defendant, disposition of the case, gross weight of the narcotics and two open categories for the initials of the officer who ultimately destroys the drugs as well as the outside witnesses and a second open category where the date of destruction will be filled in following destruction.

C. The drug destruction sheet shall be forwarded to a supervisor designated by the Chief of Police who will verify the dispositions of the case.

D. A command level officer designated by the Chief of Police shall review the drug destruction sheet and determine the compliance with the above listed procedure. Once it has been determined that there is compliance the designated officer shall approve the destruction of the narcotics in writing.

E. If it is determined that the destruction sheet does not meet the criteria set forth in this policy, the designated officer shall direct the individuals responsible for compliance on what is necessary to correct the deficiencies. No drugs will be destroyed before there is complete compliance with the above listed procedure.

F. Once the designated command level officer has approved the destruction of drugs, a copy of the destruction sheet shall be forwarded to evidence clerk.

G. Narcotics will then be destroyed in accordance with the procedure set forth by the State of Georgia.

VII. STOLEN PROPERTY

In addition to the general provisions of this policy, the following particular provisions also must be complied with when dealing with stolen property, or property for which there is probable cause to believe is stolen. It should be noted that state legislatures set diverse requirements for types of stolen property, and for property that has been recovered as stolen from varying crimes. It is the intent of this policy to be broad enough to cover all stolen property irrespective of the crime or type of property so as to comply all the requirements of law.

A. When dealing with any type of stolen property officers responsible for that property shall comply with the following provisions of the Georgia state law.

B. The Officer shall secure the property believed to be stolen and create an inventory detailing the property taken into custody in accordance with the general provisions of this policy.

C. The evidence officer shall maintain a log of every item brought into the custody of the Oxford Police Department and verify that the property is assigned a report number.

D. The evidence officer may deliver the stolen property to its rightful owner upon satisfactory proof of ownership after meeting the provisions of state law.

E. Anytime a firearm is returned to a person, a criminal history check must be done to determine if the person receiving the firearm has been disqualified from possessing a firearm.

F. Prior to the return of a firearm, a check of available databases concerning domestic violence protective, restraining or non-contact orders shall be conducted to determine if the person receiving the firearm is prohibited by law from possessing a firearm.

VIII. OTHER SEIZED PROPERTY

In the course of investigating crime, it is often necessary to seize what courts refer to as "mere evidence", to establish a connection between a suspect and a crime. This would include items such as wallets with identification, clothing, photographs, and any other item that belongs to a suspect, victim or witness to a crime. While some of these items may have no monetary value they may in fact be valuable to the rightful possessor of the property. In addition to the general provisions of this policy that must be followed for all items coming into the custody of the Oxford Police Department, the following particular provisions shall also be followed:

A. Prior to returning any property to a claimant the following criteria shall be met:

1. A complete photographic record of the items shall be made including at least

one photo depicting the claimant. This photograph shall be tagged by the evidence officer and maintained in the files of the evidence/property unit.

2. The person claiming the property shall complete a signed declaration of ownership of the items under penalty of perjury.

3. No items in the custody of the Oxford Police Department shall be disposed of, except in accordance with the provisions of this policy.

IX. ABANDONED PROPERTY/ARTICLES FOUND OR TURNED OVER TO POLICE

Abandoned property and found articles which come into the custody of the Oxford Police Department shall be initially handled in accordance with the general provisions of this policy. In addition to the general provisions, the following specific procedures shall be followed:

A. If the item contains any identifying feature of ownership, an attempt will be made to contact the owner. If an owner is found, then the procedures set out above for the returning of "mere evidence", shall apply for the return of these items.

B. While the provisions of state law allow for the quick disposal of property, the Oxford Police Department shall make an attempt to contact the claimant of any property before disposing of the property in accordance with the laws of this state.

C. If no owner can be located then these items will be disposed of in accordance with this policy and the provisions of state law outlined below:

1. Property that is in the possession of the police department and evidence that can be disposed of due to the completion of court proceedings shall be returned to its rightful owner.

2. Property that is unclaimed after a period of 90 days following its seizure or 90 days after the final verdict and judgment in the case may be disposed of in accordance with state law.

3. Disposition of unclaimed property:

a) The Chief of Police shall make application to the Superior Court for an order to sell, retain, or discard the property.

b) The application specifically shall list each item of personal property to be retained, sold, or discarded.

c) Once the order is granted by the Superior Court:

(1) Retained Items: The Oxford Police Department shall retain these items for official use.

(2) Discarded Items: The Oxford Police Department shall discard the items as salvage or non-serviceable equipment.

(3) Sale Items: The Oxford Police Department shall:

(a) Place a notice in the legal organ of the county;

(b) The notice must appear once a week for four weeks;

(c) The notice must specifically describe the item to be sold, except that items having a value of $75.00 or less may be advertised and/or sold in lots.

(d) The notice must also specify the place, date and time of the sale. The notice also shall indicate whether the items or group of items are to be sold in blocks, by lot numbers, by entire lists of items, or separately.

(4) Items that remain unclaimed following notice shall be sold at a sale that shall be conducted not less than seven days nor more than fifteen days after the final notice has been run. The sale shall be to the highest bidder. If the property is not bid during two successive sales, the Oxford Police Department may retain the property or discard it as unserviceable/salvage under the provisions of this policy.

4. If an item in possession of the Oxford Police Department is a live animal or perishable, the Oxford Police Department can make application for the disposition of the property prior to the expiration of the 90 days.

5. Prior to disposition of vehicles that are not subject to forfeiture, the Oxford Police Department must contact the Georgia Crime Information Center to determine if the vehicle is stolen. The Oxford Police Department must also follow OCGA § 40-11-2 to determine the registered owner of the vehicle.

6. The Oxford Police Department shall retain records showing:

a) The manner in which each item came into the possession of the agency;

b) A description of the property;

c) All efforts that were made to locate the owner;

d) Any case or docket number;

e) The date of publication of each notice; and

f) The date on which the property was retained by the Oxford Police Department, or was sold, or discarded.

7. The proceeds from the sale of property by the Oxford Police Department will be paid into the general fund of the municipal treasury.

D. Disposition of Stolen Property

1. The Evidence Custodian shall create a record of every article of property alleged to be stolen, embezzled or otherwise unlawfully obtained that is brought into the Oxford Police Department or taken from a prisoner. The item shall be numbered and the number shall be entered in the record.

2. Any person claiming ownership of the property may apply to the department on that claim. The application shall be served on the person from who the property was taken.

a) If the person from who the property was taken fails to respond to the claim, and the applicant provides proof of ownership and proper identification, the Evidence Custodian may turn the property over to the applicant.

b) If the person from who the property was taken by law enforcement does contest the applicant's claim, the property shall not be delivered to the applicant until such time as a hearing on the matter occurs in accordance with state law.

c) Prior to delivery the applicant must sign, under penalty of false swearing, a declaration of ownership.

d) With respect to vehicles, the applicant must provide evidence of ownership through title, bill of sale, tag receipt, or other such evidence.

3. In all cases, prior to the return of property, the Evidence Custodian shall make a complete photographic record of such property.

4. Photographs, video tapes, or other identification or analysis of the property involved, duly identified in writing by the officer who originally seized the item as accurately representing the property seized, shall be admissible at trial in lieu of the item itself.

E. Disposition of Weapons

1. Any device, other than a motor vehicle, which is used as a weapon in a crime is deemed contraband and is forfeited.

2. 90 days after a final judgment is entered finding a defendant guilty of a crime that involves the illegal possession or use of a weapon, and such weapon is no longer needed for evidentiary purposes; the weapon shall be disposed of in accordance with Georgia law.

3. In any case, before a firearm is turned over to any person by the Oxford Police Department, a criminal history, as well as available databases for information regarding domestic protection orders, shall be conducted to ensure that the person taking possession is not prohibited by law from such possession.

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE

ISSUED 07/01/12

S.O.P. 13-2 VEHICLE INVENTORY / IMPOUND

I. POLICY

When the driver/owner of a vehicle is arrested, and if the vehicle is subject to a lawful impound, the arresting officer will make an inventory of the vehicle for valuables.

II. CIRCUMSTANCES WARRANTING

A. According to state law, law enforcement officers may impound a motor vehicle under the following circumstances:

1. An officer may impound and remove a vehicle from a public highway when the motor vehicle poses a threat to the public health or safety;

2. An officer may impound a motor vehicle that has been left unattended on a public street, road or highway, or other public property for at least five days if it appears to the officer that the individual who left the vehicle unattended does not intend to return and remove the motor vehicle;

3. All motor vehicles required to be registered in Georgia must display a current license plate and revalidation sticker. Any motor vehicle that fails to comply with this requirement may be impounded and stored at the owner's expense;

4. If the driver of a motor vehicle has been arrested, the vehicle may be impounded when:

a) There is no one present who is authorized and capable of removing the vehicle;

b) The driver has made no specific request about the disposition of the vehicle;

c) The driver has made no request to use a specific towing service;

d) The driver of a vehicle has made a specific request for the disposition of the vehicle or has requested a specific towing service and the law enforcement officer has made a reasonable, but unsuccessful effort to comply with this request; or

e) The driver of a vehicle has been removed from the scene and is either physically or mentally unable to make a request for the disposition of his/her vehicle. An officer may impound a vehicle for the protection of the vehicle and its contents under the provisions above.

B. If the driver of a vehicle is arrested on private property, and the driver either owns, has control of, or permission from the owner of the property to be there, the vehicle should not be impounded except upon the request of the driver.

C. When inventorying a vehicle before impoundment, the officer and agency are protecting three distinct needs. These needs are:

1. Protection of the owner's property while it remains in Oxford Police Department custody;

2. The protection of the Oxford Police Department from potential danger; and

3. The protection of the Oxford Police Department against false claims of stolen or lost property.

D. If the officer is questioned concerning reasons for inventorying a vehicle which is being lawfully impounded, the officer should state that the vehicle is being inventoried for the above three reasons. The justification for an inventory of an impounded vehicle is based on the validity of the impoundment, not the arrest of the driver. If the impoundment was improper, any items seized during an inventory will not be admissible as evidence in court.

III. INVENTORY PROCEDURES

A. On the inventory form, the officer shall list all personal property and vehicle accessories such as radios, tape / CD players and telephones. Further, the inventory form shall contain a description of the vehicle's condition.

B. Upon completion, the impounding officer will sign the inventory form.

C. The original copy of the vehicle inventory form and impound slip will be turned in with the incident report. The duplicate copy will be given to the wrecker driver.

D. In all cases where an impound is made, there will be an incident report completed except when a traffic accident report is made.

Georgia Code Title 17. Criminal Procedure § 17-5-54

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(a) As used in this Code section, the term:

(1) "Civil forfeiture proceeding" shall have the same meaning as set forth in Code Section 9-16-2 (https://1.next.westlaw.com/Link/Document/FullText?findType=L&originatingContext=document&transitionType=DocumentItem&pubNum=1000468&refType=LQ&originatingDoc=I1f6cd770b19d11eabc27ab24c84116-2) .

(2) "Firearm" means any handgun, rifle, shotgun, or similar device or weapon which will or can be converted to expel a projectile by the action of an explosive or electrical charge.

(3) "Law enforcement agency" means a law enforcement agency of this state or a political subdivision of this state, including the Department of Natural Resources.

(4) "Rightful owner" means a person claiming ownership of property which is the subject of a crime or has been abandoned.

(b) This Code section shall not apply to:

(1) Personal property which is the subject of any civil forfeiture proceeding;

(2) Any property which is the subject of a disposition pursuant to Code Sections 17-5-50 (https://1.next.westlaw.com/Link/Document/FullText?findType=L&originatingContext=document&transitionType=DocumentItem&pubNum=1000468&refType=LQ&originatingDoc=I1f6d4ca0b19d11eabc27ab24c8415-50) through 17-5-53 (https://1.next.westlaw.com/Link/Document/FullText?findType=L&originatingContext=document&transitionType=DocumentItem&pubNum=1000468&refType=LQ&originatingDoc=I1f6d4ca1b19d11eabc27ab24c8415-53) ; and

(3) Any abandoned motor vehicle for which the provisions of Chapter 11 of Title 40 are applicable.

(c)(1) Except as provided in Chapter 16 of Title 9, Code Sections 17-5-55 (https://1.next.westlaw.com/Link/Document/FullText?findType=L&originatingContext=document&transitionType=DocumentItem&pubNum=1000468&refType=LQ&originatingDoc=I1f6d73b0b19d11eabc27ab24c8415-55) and 17-5-56, and subsection (b) (https://1.next.westlaw.com/Link/Document/FullText?findType=L&originatingContext=document&transitionType=DocumentItem&pubNum=1000468&refType=SP&originatingDoc=I1f6d73b1b19d11eabc27ab24c841

5-56) of this Code section, when a law enforcement agency assumes custody of any personal property which is the subject of a crime or has been abandoned, a disposition of such property shall be made in accordance with the provisions of this Code section.

(2) When a final verdict and judgment is entered finding a defendant guilty of the commission of a crime, any personal property used as evidence in the trial shall be returned to the rightful owner of the property within 30 days following the final judgment; provided, however, that if the judgment is appealed or if the defendant files a motion for a new trial and if photographs, videotapes, or other identification or analysis of the personal property will not be sufficient evidence for the appeal of the case or new trial of the case, such personal property shall be returned to the rightful owner within 30 days of the conclusion of the appeal or new trial, whichever occurs last.

(3) Any person claiming to be a rightful owner of property shall make an application to the entity holding his or her property and shall furnish satisfactory proof of ownership of such property and present personal identification. The person in charge of such property may return such property to the applicant. The person to whom property is delivered shall sign, under penalty of false swearing, a declaration of ownership, which shall be retained by the person in charge of the property. Such declaration, absent any other proof of ownership, shall be deemed satisfactory proof of ownership for the purposes of this Code section; provided, however, that with respect to motor vehicles, paragraph (3) of subsection (b) and subsection (f) of this Code section shall govern the return of motor vehicles.

(4) If more than one person claims ownership of property, a court with jurisdiction over the property shall conduct a hearing to determine the ownership of such property.

(d) After a period of 90 days following the final verdict and judgment, when personal property that is in the custody of a law enforcement agency was used as evidence in a criminal trial or was abandoned, it shall be subject to disposition as provided in subsection (e) of this Code section if the property is not a firearm and as provided in subsection (g) of this Code section if the property is a firearm if it is:

(1) No longer needed in a criminal investigation or for evidentiary purposes in accordance with Code Section 17-5-55 (https://1.next.westlaw.com/Link/Document/FullText?findType=L&originatingContext=document&transitionType=DocumentItem&pubNum=1000468&refType=LQ&originatingDoc=I1f6dc1d0b19d11eabc27ab24c8415-55) or 17-5-56 (https://1.next.westlaw.com/Link/Document/FullText?findType=L&originatingContext=document&transitionType=DocumentItem&pubNum=1000468&refType=LQ&originatingDoc=I1f6dc1d1b19d11eabc27ab24c8415-56) ;

(2) Not claimed pursuant to Code Section 17-5-50 (https://1.next.westlaw.com/Link/Document/FullText?findType=L&originatingContext=document&transitionType=DocumentItem&pubNum=1000468&refType=LQ&originatingDoc=I1f6de8e0b19d11eabc27ab24c8415-50) ; and

(3) Not claimed pursuant to subsection (c) of this Code section.

(e) For any unclaimed personal property that is not a firearm, the sheriff, chief of police, or other executive officer of a law enforcement agency shall make application to the superior court for an order to retain, sell, or discard such property. In the application the officer shall state each item of personal property to be retained, sold, or discarded. Upon the superior court's granting an order for the law enforcement agency to retain such property, the law enforcement agency shall retain such property for official use. Upon the superior court's granting an order which authorizes that the property be discarded, the law enforcement agency shall dispose of the property as other salvage or nonserviceable equipment. Upon the superior court's granting an order for the sale of personal property, the officer shall provide for a notice to be placed once a week for four weeks in the legal organ of the county specifically describing each item and advising possible owners of items of the method of contacting the law enforcement agency; provided, however, that miscellaneous items having an estimated fair market value of $75.00 or less may be advertised or sold, or both, in lots. Such notice shall also stipulate a date, time, and place said items will be placed for public sale if not claimed. Such notice shall also stipulate whether said items or groups of items are to be sold in blocks, by lot numbers, by entire list of items, or separately. Such unclaimed personal property shall be sold at a sale which shall be conducted not less than seven nor more than 15 days after the final advertised notice has been run. The sale shall be to the highest bidder. If such personal property has not been bid on in two successive sales, the law enforcement agency may retain the property for official use or the property will be considered as salvage and disposed of as other county or municipal salvage or nonserviceable equipment. With respect to unclaimed perishable personal property or animals or other wildlife, an officer may make application to the superior court for an order authorizing the disposition of such property prior to the expiration of 90 days.

(f) With respect to a motor vehicle which is the subject of a crime or has been abandoned but which is not the subject of any civil forfeiture proceeding, the law enforcement agency shall be required to contact the Georgia Crime Information Center to determine if such motor vehicle has been stolen and to follow generally the procedures of Code Section 40-11-2 (https://1.next.westlaw.com/Link/Document/FullText?findType=L&originatingContext=document&transitionType=DocumentItem&pubNum=1000468&refType=LQ&originatingDoc=I1f6e0ff0b19d11eabc27ab24c8415311-2) to ascertain the registered owner of such vehicle.

(g)(1) With respect to unclaimed firearms, if the sheriff, chief of police, agency director, or designee of such official certifies that a firearm is unsafe because of wear, damage, age, or modification or because any federal or state law prohibits the sale or distribution of such firearm, at the discretion of such official, it shall be transferred to the Division of Forensic Sciences of the Georgia Bureau of Investigation, a municipal or county law enforcement forensic laboratory for training or experimental purposes, or be destroyed.

(2) Otherwise, an unclaimed firearm:

(A) Possessed by a municipal corporation shall be disposed of as provided for in Code Section 36-37-6 (https://1.next.westlaw.com/Link/Document/FullText?findType=L&originatingContext=document&transitionType=DocumentItem&pubNum=1000468&refType=LQ&originatingDoc=I1f6e3700b19d11eabc27ab24c8437-6) ; provided, however, that municipal corporations shall not have the right to reject any bids or to cancel any proposed sale of such firearms, and all sales shall be to persons who are licensed as firearms collectors, dealers, importers, or manufacturers under the provisions of 18 U.S.C. Section 921, et seq., (https://1.next.westlaw.com/Link/Document/FullText?findType=L&originatingContext=document&transitionType=DocumentItem&pubNum=1000546&refType=LQ&originatingDoc=I1f6e3701b19d11eabc27ab24c84 and who are authorized to receive such firearms under the terms of such license; or

(B) Possessed by the state or a political subdivision other than a municipal corporation, shall be disposed of by sale at public auction to persons who are licensed as firearms collectors, dealers, importers, or manufacturers under the provisions of 18 U.S.C. Section 921, et seq., (https://1.next.westlaw.com/Link/Document/FullText?findType=L&originatingContext=document&transitionType=DocumentItem&pubNum=1000546&refType=LQ&originatingDoc=I1f6e5e10b19d11eabc27ab24c84 and who are authorized to receive such firearms under the terms of such license. Auctions required by this subparagraph may occur online on a rolling basis or at live events, but in no event shall such auctions occur less frequently than once every 12 months during any time in which the political subdivision or state custodial agency has an inventory of five or more saleable firearms.

(3) If no bids from eligible recipients are received within six months from when bidding opened on a firearm offered for sale pursuant to paragraph (2) of this subsection, the firearm shall be transferred to the Division of Forensic Sciences of the Georgia Bureau of Investigation, a municipal or county law enforcement forensic laboratory for training or experimental purposes, or be destroyed.

(h) Records shall be maintained showing the manner in which each personal property item came into possession of the law enforcement agency, a description of the property, all efforts to locate the owner, any case or docket number, the date of publication of any newspaper notices, and the date on which the property was retained by the law enforcement agency, sold, or discarded. All agencies subject to the provisions of this Code section shall keep records of the firearms acquired and disposed of as provided by this Code section as well as records of the proceeds of the sales thereof and the disbursement of such proceeds in accordance with records retention schedules adopted in accordance with Article 5 of Chapter 18 of Title 50, the “Georgia Records Act.”

(i) The proceeds from the sale of personal property by the sheriff or other county law enforcement agency pursuant to this Code section shall be paid into the general fund of the county treasury. The proceeds from the sale of personal property by a municipal law enforcement agency pursuant to this Code section shall be paid into the general fund of the municipal treasury. The proceeds from the sale of personal property by a state agency pursuant to this Code section shall be paid into the general fund of the state.

(j) Neither the state nor any political subdivision of the state nor any of its officers, agents, or employees shall be liable to any person, including the purchaser of a firearm, for personal injuries or damage to property arising from the sale of a firearm under subsection (g) of this Code section unless the state or political subdivision acted with gross negligence or willful or wanton misconduct.

« Prev (https://codes.findlaw.com/ga/title-17-criminal-procedure/ga-code-sect-17-5-53.html)

Next » (https://codes.findlaw.com/ga/title-17-criminal-procedure/ga-code-sect-17-5-55.html)

Read this complete Georgia Code Title 17. Criminal Procedure § 17-5-54 on Westlaw (https://1.next.westlaw.com/Document/IBD2D4B604E2911EBB5CDCE60051C9D63/View/FullText.html?originationContext=documenttoc&transitionType=CategoryPageItem&contextData=(sc.Default))

FindLaw Codes are provided courtesy of Thomson Reuters Westlaw, the industry-leading online legal research system (https://legalsolutions.thomsonreuters.com/law-products/westlaw-legal-research/). For more detailed codes research information, including annotations and citations, please visit Westlaw (https://www.westlaw.com/).

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CITY OF OXFORD
POLICE DEPARTMENT

BIRTHPLACE OF EMORY UNIVERSITY

Mark A. Anglin
Chief of Police

February 13, 2022

Mayor Eady and City Council Members,

I am requesting to change the current Body Worn Camera (BWC) equipment and to add additional equipment. The Oxford Police Department is currently under contract with Axon to provide and store our BWC footage in the cloud under Evidence.com. Chief Harvey signed a 5-year contract in October of 2021, to maintain the Flex Camera System. The Flex System attaches to a band that the officer must wear on his/her head, or on the lapel. The camera is then connected to a second control device that the officer must wear on their torso or pocket, with a cord connecting the two pieces of equipment.

The current equipment is not feasible for those who wear glasses and in my opinion is an actual officer safety issue. With the current set up it makes the officer's head area target. If the offender does not want to be recorded, the next logical thing for the offender is to eliminate the camera, that is currently in the head area of the officer. The officer must be able to keep the camera in place while handling a call for service. It is very difficult for the officer to try and keep the camera in place to capture the incident. The officers and the city would be better protected with a new camera system. I would like to request we move to the Axon Body Cam 3(BW3) model. The BW3 is a single unit that attaches to the uniform in the same manner as the current control unit. The thought process from the previous administration was the current camera catches the side view of an incident. The BW3, has a 140-degree peripheral field of view with the human eye being 120 degrees.

The current annual contract that is for storage only of the BWC footage is currently $1392.00 annually. The new quote of $3,187.92 will be an add on to the current contract, totaling $4,579.92 annually. The new quote consists of the BW3 system, equipment for charging, downloading, maintenance, and cloud storage. I am requesting that we add the Signal Sidearm Kit. This is a simple attachment to the firearm holster that will automatically activate the BW3 system when a weapon is drawn from the holster. The Signal Sidearm kit will also activate any officer within range of the officer who must draw the weapon from the holster. It is my understanding that the Newton County Sheriff's Department is going to this addition also. The new quote further includes maintenance of the BW3 with the units being replaced every 2.5 years. This is a great option as some of the equipment we have now needs to be replaced due to normal wear and tear. I have identified one unit that is completely inoperable, and the spare units do not hold a full chare for an entire shift.

It is my understanding that SPOLST money has been designated for the radio system upgrade that is being enacted by Covington/Newton 911. After reviewing the requested equipment system upgrades from Chief Harvey, I have identified $5,289.77 that can be cut from the equipment. It is my professional opinion that we do not need a Control Station and antenna at the police department. We have a control station now that collects dust and is not utilized. I was advised that we have that in case we need to talk on the radio in an emergency. If the emergency is that serious, I would expect our departmental personnel to be out in the field. I was also advised that we do not have good reception inside of the building. I have consulted with Trudy Henry, Communications Director, and with Rebecca Norwood. Ms. Norwood is with the consulting firm who is advising Covington/Newton 911 on this transition. Ms. Norwood advises that the new portable radios will be tested inside of our building to ensure we can transmit from inside of our building.

I would like to request to utilize part of the SPOLST from the identified radio savings to go forward with the new add on to the current contract from Axon. If my calculations are correct, the budget will have to be increased $ 3,187.92 annually over the next 5 years.

- Current contract for storage only: $1,392.00 annually.
- Proposed new contract with equipment, sidearm signal kit, maintenance, and video storage: $3,187.92 annually.
- Radio upgrade savings: $5,289.77
- Current contract over 5 years: $8,523.00
- Proposed contract over 5 years: $15,939.60
- Total cost over 5 years $ 24,462.60

I am requesting approval to utilize part of the SPOLST for the new contract with Axon. I am attaching the current contract, proposed contract, PowerPoint presentation from Axon, and radio upgrade information. Thank you and the council for your consideration.

Respectfully,

Mark A. Anglin

Axon Enterprise, Inc.
17800 N 85th St.
Scottsdale, Arizona 85255
United States
VAT: 86-0741227
Domestic: (800) 978-2737
International: +1.800.978.2737

Q-331786-44459.829KM

Issued: 09/20/2021
Quote Expiration: 10/15/2021
EST Contract Start Date: 11/15/2021
Account Number: 412245
Payment Terms: N30
Delivery Method: Fedex - Ground

SHIP TO	BILL TO
Business;Delivery;Invoice-110 W Clark St 110 W Clark St Oxford, GA 30054-2274 USA	Oxford Police Dept. - GA 110 W Clark St Oxford, GA 30054-2274 USA Email:

SALES REPRESENTATIVE	PRIMARY CONTACT
Rob Marangelo Phone: Email: rmarangelo@axon.com Fax:	David Harvey Phone: (770) 788-1390 Email: dharvey@oxfordgeorgia.org Fax: (770) 786-2211

Program Length	60 Months
TOTAL COST	$8,523.00
ESTIMATED TOTAL W/ TAX	$8,523.00

Bundle Savings	$144.00
Additional Savings	$0.00
TOTAL SAVINGS	$144.00

PAYMENT PLAN

PLAN NAME	INVOICE DATE	AMOUNT DUE
Upfront Hardware		$1,563.00
Year 1	Oct, 2021	$1,392.00
Year 2	Oct, 2022	$1,392.00
Year 3	Oct, 2023	$1,392.00
Year 4	Oct, 2024	$1,392.00
Year 5	Oct, 2025	$1,392.00

Quote Details

Bundle Summary		
Item	**Description**	**QTY**
Flex2MBD	Flex 2 Multi-Bay Dock Bundle	1
ProLicense	Pro License Bundle	1
BasicLicense	Basic License Bundle	3
DynamicBundle	Dynamic Bundle	80

Bundle: Flex 2 Multi-Bay Dock Bundle Quantity: 1 Start: 11/15/2021 End: 11/14/2026 Total: 1563 USD

Category	Item	Description	QTY
Dock	11537	DOCK, FLEX 2, 6-BAY + CORE	1
Power Cord	71019	NORTH AMER POWER CORD FOR AB3 8-BAY, AB2 1-BAY / 6-BAY DOCK	1

Bundle: Pro License Bundle Quantity: 1 Start: 11/15/2021 End: 11/14/2026 Total: 2340 USD

Category	Item	Description	QTY
E.com License	73746	PROFESSIONAL EVIDENCE.COM LICENSE (Formerly SKU 73746)	1
A La Carte Storage	73683	10 GB EVIDENCE.COM A-LA-CART STORAGE	3

Bundle: Basic License Bundle Quantity: 3 Start: 11/15/2021 End: 11/14/2026 Total: 2700 USD

Category	Item	Description	QTY
E.com License	73840	EVIDENCE.COM BASIC LICENSE	3
A La Carte Storage	73683	10 GB EVIDENCE.COM A-LA-CART STORAGE	3

Bundle: Dynamic Bundle Quantity: 80 Start: 11/15/2021 End: 11/14/2026 Total: 1920 USD

Category	Item	Description	QTY
Other	73683	10 GB EVIDENCE.COM A-LA-CART STORAGE	80

Tax is estimated based on rates applicable at date of quote and subject to change at time of invoicing. If a tax exemption certificate should be applied, please submit prior to invoicing.

Standard Terms and Conditions

Axon Enterprise Inc. Sales Terms and Conditions

Axon Master Services and Purchasing Agreement:

This Quote is limited to and conditional upon your acceptance of the provisions set forth herein and Axon's Master Services and Purchasing Agreement (posted at www.axon.com/legal/sales-terms-and-conditions), as well as the attached Statement of Work (SOW) for Axon Fleet and/or Axon Interview Room purchase, if applicable. In the event you and Axon have entered into a prior agreement to govern all future purchases, that agreement shall govern to the extent it includes the products and services being purchased and does not conflict with the Axon Customer Experience Improvement Program Appendix as described below.

ACEIP:

The Axon Customer Experience Improvement Program Appendix, which includes the sharing of de-identified segments of Agency Content with Axon to develop new products and improve your product experience (posted at www.axon.com/legal/sales-terms-and-conditions), is incorporated herein by reference. By signing below, you agree to the terms of the Axon Customer Experience Improvement Program.

Acceptance of Terms:

Any purchase order issued in response to this Quote is subject solely to the above referenced terms and conditions. By signing below, you represent that you are lawfully able to enter into contracts. If you are signing on behalf of an entity (including but not limited to the company, municipality, or government agency for whom you work), you represent to Axon that you have legal authority to bind that entity. If you do not have this authority, please do not sign this Quote.

Signature

10-06-2021

Date Signed

9/20/2021

AXON ENTERPRISE, INC.

5-YEAR QUOTE SUMMARY

Oxford Police Department

Axon Enterprise, Inc.
17800 North 85th Street
Scottsdale, AZ 85255

Main Contacts:

Rob Marangelo
(480)-613-7726
rmarangelo@axon.com

AXON

Axon's Body 3 package bundles hardware, software, accessories, equipment refreshes, and warranties together to help equip your officers with the solutions they need to stay safe.

Oxford Police Department and Axon Enterprise, Inc. (Axon) will be partnering to deliver a Body Worn Camera (BWC) solution for the Oxford Police Department at a total 5 year cost of **$15,939.60.** Our goal is to deliver predictable annual spend, and the best technology in order to reduce your agency's liability while increasing your agency's efficiency and most importantly, safety.

Axon represents the entire network of devices, applications, and people that is revolutionizing public safety around the world. Our mission is to protect life. Our technologies give law enforcement the confidence, focus, and time they need to keep their communities safe. Today, our CEWs are in use in more than 18,000 agencies globally and our other Axon family of products are in use by more than 6,000 agencies. Our suite of connected products from body cameras to evidence management, has given police agencies the flexibility and the versatility to operate with increased transparency and efficiency

A message from our CEO and founder Rick Smith
WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?
https://www.axon.com/news/where-do-we-go-from-here

The solution created for the Oxford Police Department includes:

Hardware:

- (4) Axon Body 3 Cameras
- (1) 8-Bay Docking Stations for Charging and Evidence Offload
- (5) USB-C Cables for Alternative Charging Method
- (5) Magnet Mounts
- (2) Wing Clip Mounts
- (4) Signal Sidearm for Firearm Activation of Camera
    - (8) Signal Sidearm Batteries

Warranties and Equipment Refresh:

- Technology Assurance Plan (TAP)
    - Full 5-year "No Questions Asked" Warranty on All Cameras
    - (4) of the Latest Body Worn Cameras at Year 2.5
    - (4) of the Latest Body Worn Cameras at Year 5
    - New Docking Stations and Mounts Each Refresh

Axon Professional Services:

- Body Cam Starter:
    - Set Up of All Devices and Docks
    - System Admin and End User Training

Logistical Details: 60-75 Days from Signed Quote to delivery of hardware. Set up can be scheduled based on department preference after delivery.

Next Steps:

Paperwork we need the agency to sign:

- Quote

AXON

Program Products & Features:

Axon Body 3
Axon Body 3 isn't just a camera: it's a rugged communications beacon front-and-center on every call. Coupled with enhanced low-light performance and reduced motion blur, that means clearer evidence in the now, more efficient AI-powered processes after the fact, and most importantly, safer communities in the long run.

What is TAP?
The Technology Assurance Plan (TAP) is a service plan that combines warranty coverage on your Axon body cameras with automatic refresh units every 2.5 years. Minimizing the chance that an officer goes on duty without a camera, TAP includes on-site spare units, as well as an extended warranty at no additional cost through the life of the agreement. TAP not only protects your agency today—it ensures it will stay protected in the future.

Axon Signal Sidearm
Axon Signal Sidearm – a smart sensor that attaches to an officer's holster. The Signal Sidearm sensor uses Axon Signal technology to trigger Axon body-worn cameras within range to start recording automatically when an officer's weapon is drawn.

Axon Enterprise, Inc.
17800 N 85th St.
Scottsdale, Arizona 85255
United States
VAT: 86-0741227
Domestic: (800) 978-2737
International: +1.800.978.2737

Q-369237-44594.904RM

Issued: 02/02/2022
Quote Expiration: 03/31/2022
EST Contract Start Date: 05/15/2022
Account Number: 412245
Payment Terms: N30
Delivery Method: Fedex - Ground

SHIP TO	BILL TO
Business;Delivery;Invoice-110 W Clark St 110 W Clark St Oxford, GA 30054-2274 USA	Oxford Police Dept. - GA 110 W Clark St Oxford, GA 30054-2274 USA Email:

SALES REPRESENTATIVE	PRIMARY CONTACT
Rob Marangelo Phone: Email: rmarangelo@axon.com Fax:	Mark Anglin Phone: 770-788-1390 ext 211 Email: manglin@oxfordgeorgia.org Fax: (770) 786-2211

Program Length	54 Months
TOTAL COST	$15,939.60
ESTIMATED TOTAL W/ TAX	$15,939.60

Bundle Savings	$5,488.72
Additional Savings	$508.00
TOTAL SAVINGS	$5,996.72

PAYMENT PLAN

PLAN NAME	INVOICE DATE	AMOUNT DUE
Year 1	Apr, 2022	$3,187.92
Year 2	Oct, 2022	$3,187.92
Year 3	Oct, 2023	$3,187.92
Year 4	Oct, 2024	$3,187.92
Year 5	Oct, 2025	$3,187.92

BILLED ON FULFILLMENT		
PLAN NAME	**INVOICE DATE**	**AMOUNT DUE**
None	As Fulfilled	$0.00

Quote Details

Bundle Summary		
Item	**Description**	**QTY**
AB3C	AB3 Camera Bundle	4
AB3MBD	AB3 Multi Bay Dock Bundle	1
BWCamMBDTAP	Body Worn Camera Multi-Bay Dock TAP Bundle	1
BWCamTAP	Body Worn Camera TAP Bundle	4
DynamicBundle	Dynamic Bundle	1

Bundle: Dynamic Bundle	Quantity: 1	Start: 5/15/2022	End: 11/14/2026	Total: 4507.6 USD
Category	**Item**	**Description**		**QTY**
Other	73352	BWC HARDWARE FINANCING TRUE UP PAYMENT		4
Other	73352	BWC HARDWARE FINANCING TRUE UP PAYMENT		1
Other	71044	BATTERY, SIGNAL SIDEARM, CR2430 SINGLE PACK		8
Other	74028	WING CLIP MOUNT, AXON RAPIDLOCK		2
Other	75015	SIGNAL SIDEARM KIT		4
Other	85144	AXON STARTER		1

Bundle: AB3 Camera Bundle	Quantity: 4	Start: 5/15/2022	End: 11/14/2026	Total: 2796 USD
Category	**Item**	**Description**		**QTY**
Camera	73202	AXON BODY 3 - NA10 - US - BLK - RAPIDLOCK		4
Camera Mount	74020	MAGNET MOUNT, FLEXIBLE, AXON RAPIDLOCK		5
USB	11534	USB-C to USB-A CABLE FOR AB3 OR FLEX 2		5

Bundle: AB3 Multi Bay Dock Bundle	Quantity: 1	Start: 5/15/2022	End: 11/14/2026	Total: 995 USD
Category	**Item**	**Description**		**QTY**

Dock	74210	AXON BODY 3 - 8 BAY DOCK	1
Power Cord	71019	NORTH AMER POWER CORD FOR AB3 8-BAY, AB2 1-BAY / 6-BAY DOCK	1

Bundle: Body Worn Camera Multi-Bay Dock TAP Bundle Quantity: 1 Start: 5/15/2022 End: 11/14/2026 Total: 1593 USD

Category	Item	Description	QTY
Dock Warranty	80465	EXT WARRANTY, MULTI-BAY DOCK (TAP)	1
Multi-Bay Dock Refresh 1	73689	MULTI-BAY BWC DOCK 1ST REFRESH	1
Multi-Bay Dock Refresh 2	73688	MULTI-BAY BWC DOCK 2ND REFRESH	1

Bundle: Body Worn Camera TAP Bundle Quantity: 4 Start: 5/15/2022 End: 11/14/2026 Total: 6048 USD

Category	Item	Description	QTY
Camera Warranty	80464	EXT WARRANTY, CAMERA (TAP)	4
Camera Refresh 1 with Spares	73309	AXON CAMERA REFRESH ONE	4
Camera Refresh 2 with Spares	73310	AXON CAMERA REFRESH TWO	4

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Signature

Date Signed

2/2/2022

Mark Anglin

From: Rebecca Norwood <rebecca.norwood@tusaconsulting.com>
Sent: Wednesday, January 26, 2022 11:40 AM
To: Trudy Henry
Cc: Dennis Ward; Mark Anglin
Subject: Re: Question

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Trudy,

We hope you are well! Welcome back.

Chief,

A control station allows for an external antenna on the roof to provide better coverage than a portable inside the building. Your new system is going to be tested to ensure that a portable radio can operate inside your building, so you may decide to wait until that time to buy a control station as it may not be needed. These stations can also provide communications when there are system issues by allowing you to communicate directly with officers from the control station to their mobiles in the cars or portables. This is a last mile back up.

The choice is yours. I hope this information helps.

Rebecca Norwood | rebecca.norwood@tusaconsulting.com
Senior Consultant / Engineer
Headquarters: 118 N Conistor Ln, Ste. B, Box 357, Liberty, MO. 64068
(m) 919-473-6820 | www.tusaconsulting.com

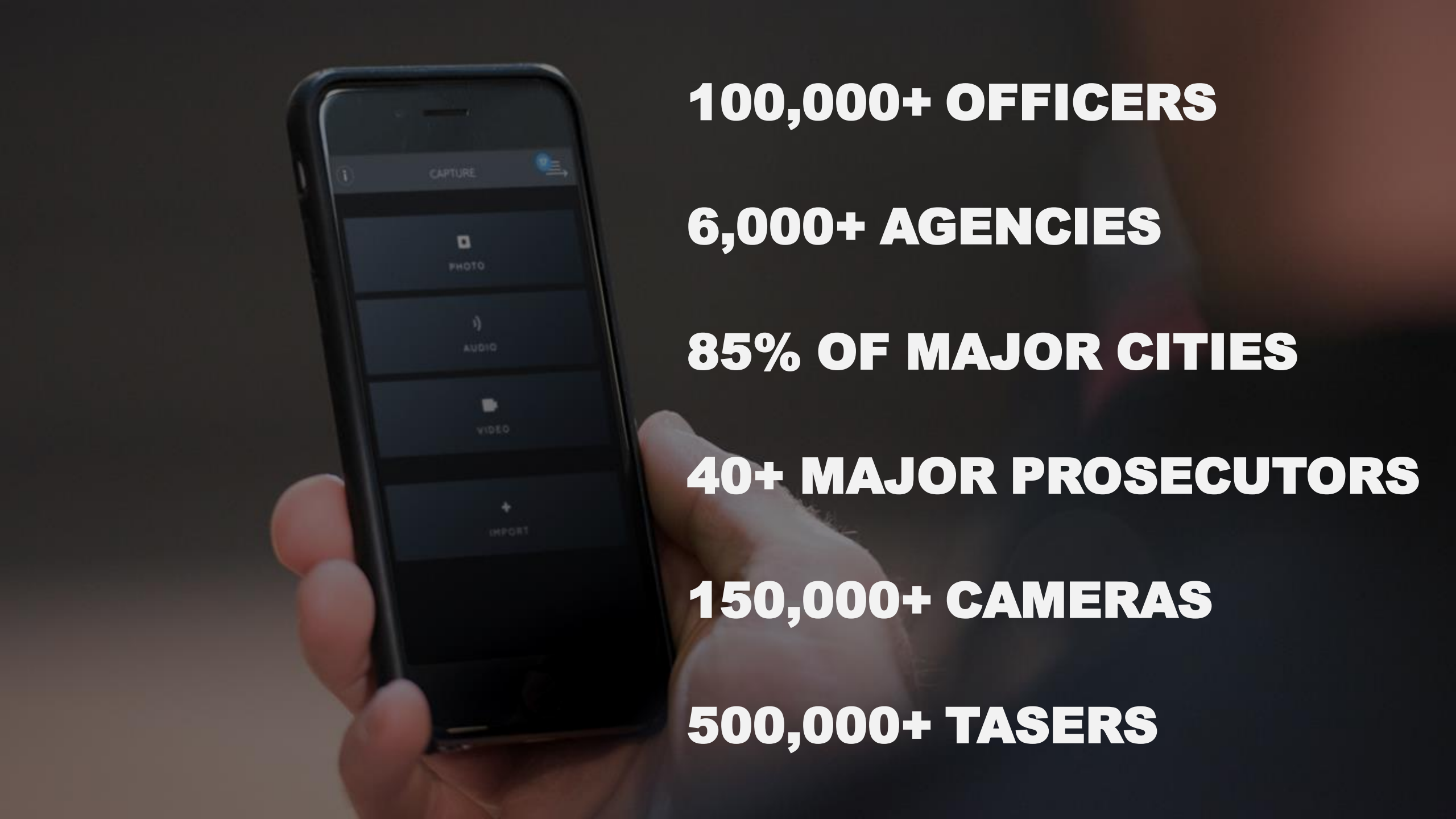
tusa | Consulting Services
Raising the Bar in Critical Communications

> On Jan 26, 2022, at 10:50 AM, Trudy Henry <trudy.henry@covington-newton911.com> wrote:
>
> Hey Dennis and Rebecca, hope all is well. Chief Anglin in the new Oxford Chief. He has approached me with the question of why do I need a control station at Oxford PD? He said I have a 4 man department and when we are working we should be on the road. My question to you is, what are the benefits of having a control station and do you see a need for Oxford to have one?
>
> Thank you for your help!
>
> <image001.png>



Oxford Police Department

Axon Body 3 Cameras



100,000+ OFFICERS

6,000+ AGENCIES

85% OF MAJOR CITIES

40+ MAJOR PROSECUTORS

150,000+ CAMERAS

500,000+ TASERS



GET TO THE TRUTH FASTER



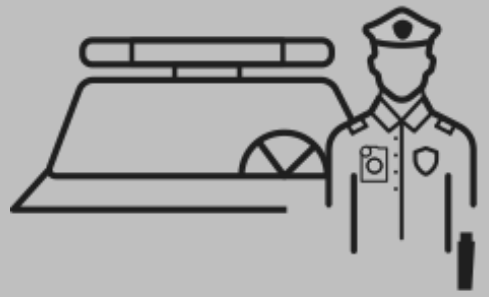
ACT WITH CONFIDENCE



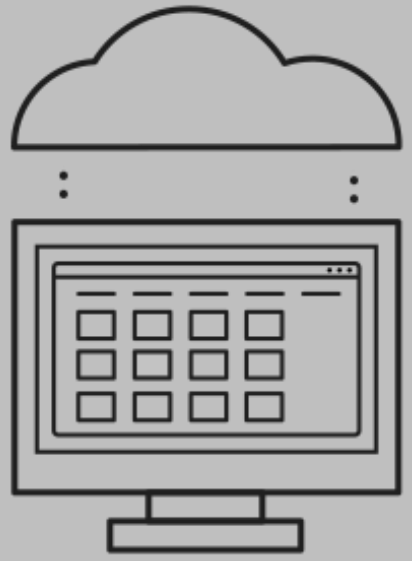
FOCUS ON WHAT MATTERS

WORKFLOW

DEVICES – APPS – PEOPLE



FIELD CAPTURE



AXON EVIDENCE

AXON RECORDS



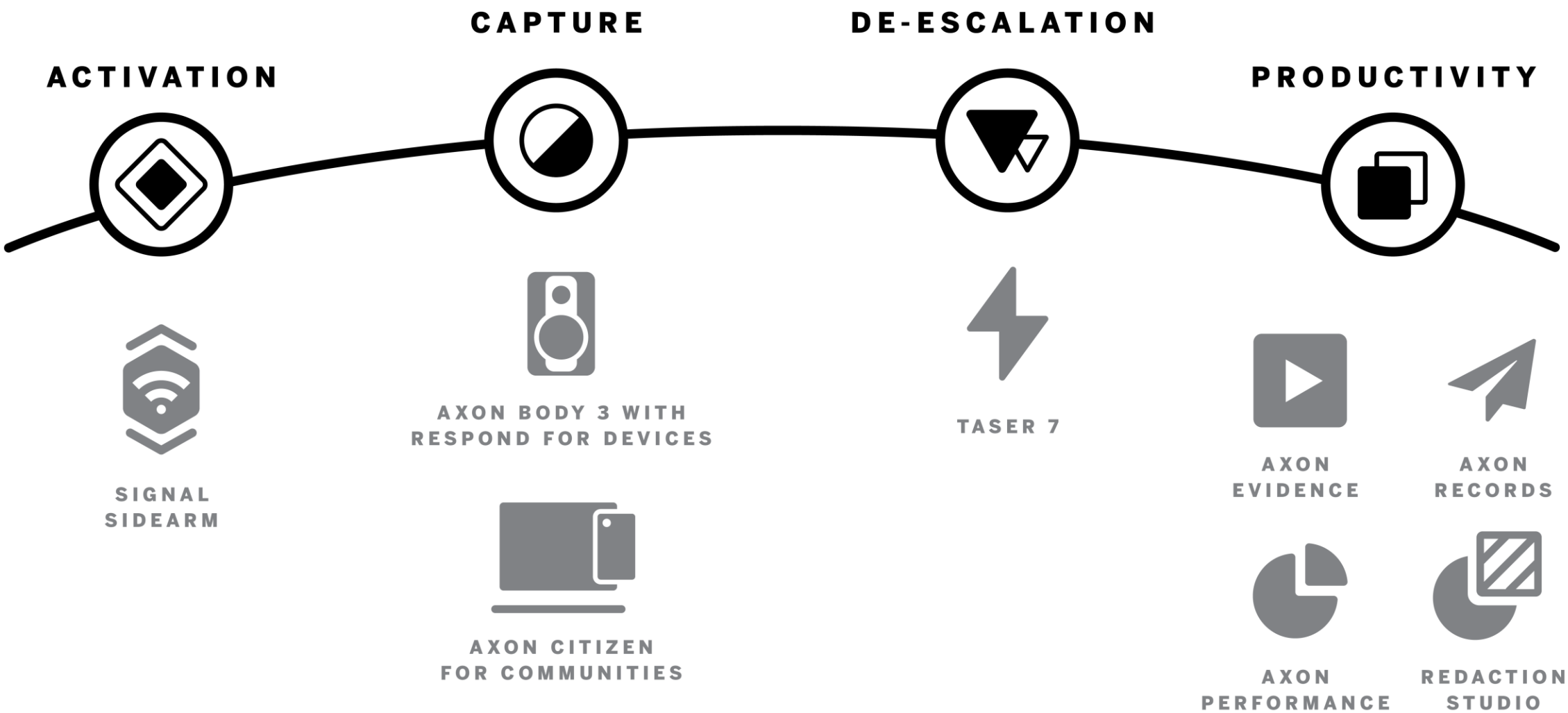
DISTRICT ATTORNEY



PRESS



STATION


ACTIVATION
CAPTURE
DE-ESCALATION
PRODUCTIVITY
SIGNAL SIDEARM
AXON BODY 3 WITH RESPOND FOR DEVICES
AXON CITIZEN FOR COMMUNITIES
TASER 7
AXON EVIDENCE
AXON RECORDS
AXON PERFORMANCE
REDACTION STUDIO

“When we came across Axon, and we did our research, we very quickly learned that Axon was leaps and bounds above everybody else.”

JIM MUNRO, SERGEANT
CITY OF CLOVIS POLICE DEPARTMENT



AXON BODY 3

SEE TRUTH IN THE MOMENT

Decreased Litigation
Increased Cost Savings

COMPLAINTS:
DOWN 88%

USE OF FORCE:
DOWN 75%



GUILTY PLEAS:
UP 20%

OFFICER COURT TIME REDUCED
BY 70%



Axon Case Studies

	CITIZEN COMPLAINTS	USE OF FORCE
RIALTO PD	⇩88%	⇩59%
MESA PD	⇩40%	⇩75%
BIRMINGHAM PD	⇩70%	⇩34%
SAN DIEGO PD	⇩41%	⇩47%
ORLANDO PD	⇩65%	⇩53%

CAPTURE CLEARER TRUTH: CORE CAPABILITIES

EMBEDDED GPS

LIGHTER, MORE SECURE MOUNT

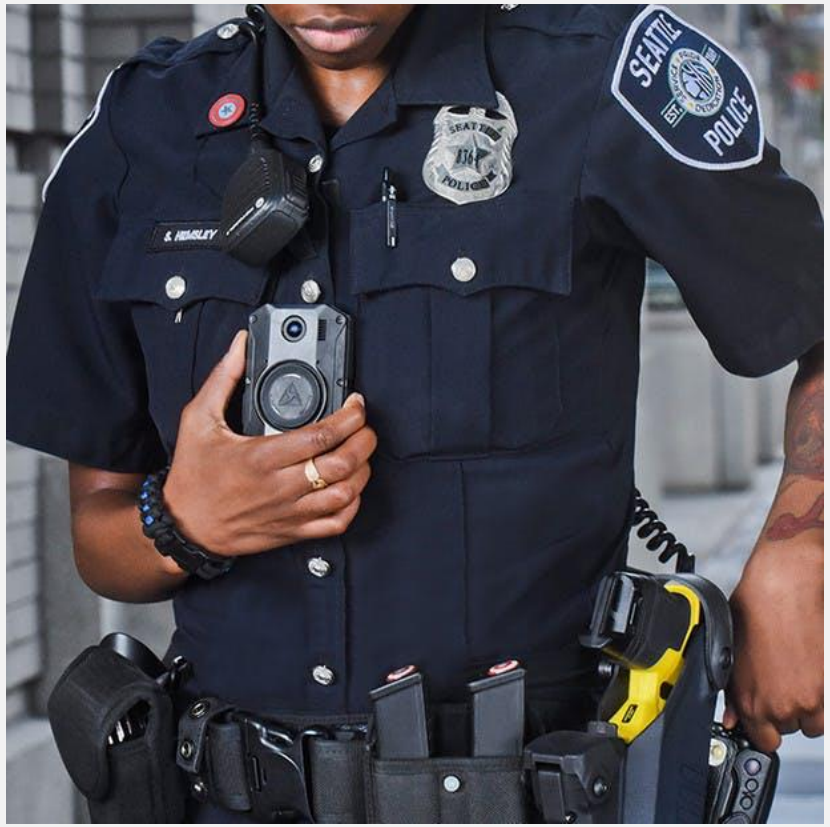
FULL-SHIFT BATTERY

RUGGED WEARABILITY

SIMPLE OPERATION & DISPLAY

IRONCLAD SECURITY

PRECISION AUDIO



TIME-SAVING FEATURES

SIMPLER OPERATION IN THE FIELD

- Rapid Recharge & Offload
- Wireless activation (Axon Signal)

EFFICIENT PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

- Axon Device Manager
- Configurability
- Managed LTE

AXON NETWORK INTEGRATIONS

- Multi-cam playback, Cases, Review mode and more in Axon Evidence
- *(Future)*: Video dictation & Transcription w/ Axon Records

RESOLUTION – CITY OF OXFORD, GEORGIA

NEWTON COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE 2020

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

WHEREAS, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has required that every county and municipality have a pre-disaster mitigation plan in place, and requires the adoption of such plans in order to receive funding from the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program; and

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

WHEREAS, the Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2020 has been prepared in accordance with FEMA requirements at 44 CFR 201.6; and

WHEREAS, the Plan will be updated every five years;

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

1)The City of Oxford, Georgia, has adopted the Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan 2020 Update; and

2)It is intended that the Plan be working document and is the first of many steps toward improving rational, long-range mitigation planning and budgeting for New County and its municipalities.

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

Georgia, in regular session this _____ day of _____, 2022.

_____ _____

Mayor City Clerk

NEWTON COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE 2020 - 2025

Newton County Emergency Management Agency

Lux Mitigation and Planning Corp.

Newton County, Georgia

Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

2020 – 2025



Prepared for the Newton County Board of Commissioners

1124 Clark Street

Covington, Georgia 30014

770.784.2000

co.newton.ga.us

Newton County's
Hazard Mitigation Plan 2020 Update

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

Director Jody Nolan
Newton County Emergency Management Agency
8134 Geiger Street
Covington, GA 30014
jody.nolan@covington-newton911.com
678.342.5326

Resolution – Newton County

RESOLUTION – NEWTON COUNTY, GEORGIA

NEWTON COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN 2020 UPDATE

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

WHEREAS, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has required that every county and municipality have a pre-disaster mitigation plan in place, and requires the adoption of such plans in order to receive funding from the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program; and

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

WHEREAS, the Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan 2020 Update has been prepared in accordance with FEMA requirements at 44 CFR 201.6; and

WHEREAS, the Plan will be updated every five years;

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

1) Newton County, Georgia, has adopted the Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan 2020 Update; and

2) It is intended that the Plan be a working document and is the first of many steps toward improving rational, long-range mitigation planning and budgeting for Newton County and its municipalities.

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED by the Board of Commissioners of Newton County, Georgia, in regular session this _____ day of _____, 2020.

_____ _____

Chairperson County Clerk

Resolution – Newton County Municipalities

Requirement §201.6(c)(5)

RESOLUTION – CITY OF COVINGTON, GEORGIA

NEWTON COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE 2020

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

WHEREAS, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has required that every county and municipality have a pre-disaster mitigation plan in place, and requires the adoption of such plans in order to receive funding from the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program; and

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

WHEREAS, the Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2020 has been prepared in accordance with FEMA requirements at 44 CFR 201.6; and

WHEREAS, the Plan will be updated every five years;

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

1) The City of Covington, Georgia, has adopted the Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan 2020 Update; and

2) It is intended that the Plan be a working document and is the first of many steps toward improving rational, long-range mitigation planning and budgeting for Newton County and its municipalities.

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED by the Mayor and City Council of Covington, Georgia, in regular session this _____ day of _____, 2020.

_____ _____

Mayor City Clerk

RESOLUTION – CITY OF MANSFIELD, GEORGIA

NEWTON COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE 2020

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

WHEREAS, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has required that every county and municipality have a pre-disaster mitigation plan in place, and requires the adoption of such plans in order to receive funding from the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program; and

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

WHEREAS, the Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2020 has been prepared in accordance with FEMA requirements at 44 CFR 201.6; and

WHEREAS, the Plan will be updated every five years;

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

1) The City of Mansfield, Georgia, has adopted the Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan 2020 Update; and

2) It is intended that the Plan be a working document and is the first of many steps toward improving rational, long-range mitigation planning and budgeting for Newton County and its municipalities.

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED by the Mayor and City Council of Mansfield, Georgia, in regular session this _____ day of _____, 2020.

_____ _____

Mayor City Clerk

RESOLUTION – CITY OF NEWBORN, GEORGIA

NEWTON COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE 2020

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

WHEREAS, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has required that every county and municipality have a pre-disaster mitigation plan in place, and requires the adoption of such plans in order to receive funding from the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program; and

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

WHEREAS, the Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2020 has been prepared in accordance with FEMA requirements at 44 CFR 201.6; and

WHEREAS, the Plan will be updated every five years;

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

1) The City of Newborn, Georgia, has adopted the Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan 2020 Update; and

2) It is intended that the Plan be a working document and is the first of many steps toward improving rational, long-range mitigation planning and budgeting for Newton County and its municipalities.

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

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

_____ _____

Mayor City Clerk

RESOLUTION – CITY OF OXFORD, GEORGIA

NEWTON COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE 2020

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

WHEREAS, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has required that every county and municipality have a pre-disaster mitigation plan in place, and requires the adoption of such plans in order to receive funding from the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program; and

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

WHEREAS, the Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2020 has been prepared in accordance with FEMA requirements at 44 CFR 201.6; and

WHEREAS, the Plan will be updated every five years;

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

1) The City of Oxford, Georgia, has adopted the Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan 2020 Update; and

2) It is intended that the Plan be a working document and is the first of many steps toward improving rational, long-range mitigation planning and budgeting for Newton County and its municipalities.

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED by the Mayor and City Council of Oxford, Georgia, in regular session this _____ day of _____, 2020.

_____ _____

Mayor City Clerk

RESOLUTION – CITY OF PORTERDALE, GEORGIA

NEWTON COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE 2020

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

WHEREAS, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has required that every county and municipality have a pre-disaster mitigation plan in place, and requires the adoption of such plans in order to receive funding from the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program; and

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

WHEREAS, the Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2020 has been prepared in accordance with FEMA requirements at 44 CFR 201.6; and

WHEREAS, the Plan will be updated every five years;

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

1) The City of Porterdale, Georgia, has adopted the Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan 2020 Update; and

2) It is intended that the Plan be a working document and is the first of many steps toward improving rational, long-range mitigation planning and budgeting for Newton County and its municipalities.

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

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

_____ _____

Mayor City Clerk

Preface

Mitigation Vision for the Future

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

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

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

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

The jurisdictions covered by this plan include the following:

Newton County
City of Covington
City of Mansfield
City of Newborn
City of Oxford
City of Porterdale

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CHAPTER ONE
–
INTRODUCTION

Summary of Updates for Chapter One

The following table provides a description of each section of this chapter and a summary of the changes that have been made to the Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan 2015.

Chapter 1 Section	Updates
Introduction	• Verbiage updated
Authority	• Verbiage updated
Funding	• Verbiage updated to match 2019 grant information
Scope	• Verbiage updated
Purpose	• Verbiage updated
Consistency with Federal Guidelines	• Verbiage updated
Plan Review	• Verbiage updated • Updated mitigation meeting dates for 2020 planning process
Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Committee	• Updated committee list to match the 2019-2020 planning participants • Updated to meet Federal guidelines
Public Participation	• Updated to match the 2019-2020 planning process
Multi-Jurisdictional Considerations	• Updated with requirement descriptions
Incorporation of Existing Plans, Studies, and Resources	• Updated with new plan, study, and resource incorporations

Introduction

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

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

GOAL 1 Maximize the use of all resources by promoting intergovernmental coordination and partnerships in the public and private sectors

GOAL 2 Harden communities against the impacts of disasters through the development of new mitigation strategies and strict enforcement of current regulations that have proven effective

GOAL 3 Reduce and, where possible, eliminate repetitive damage, loss of life and property from disasters

GOAL 4 Bring greater awareness throughout the community about potential hazards and the need for community preparedness

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

Authority

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

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

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

Section 322, Mitigation Planning, of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as enacted by Section 104 of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-390); and

FEMA's Interim Final Rule published in the Federal Register on February 26, 2002, at 44 CFR Part 201.

Funding

Newton County was awarded a $32,000 Hazard Mitigation Planning Grant by FEMA through GEMA for the update of Newton County's 2015 Hazard Mitigation Plan. FEMA contributed 75% and GEMA contributed 10% of the total cost of the Plan Update. The Hazard Mitigation Planning Grant required a 15% match by Newton County. This match was fulfilled entirely (100%) by In-Kind contributions – time spent by county and municipal employees, local stakeholders, representatives from organizations, and citizen volunteers updating the Plan was provided instead of cash from the County's budget.

Scope

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Purpose

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

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

Consistency with Federal and State Mitigation Policies

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

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

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

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

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

- Develop mitigation incentives with insurance agencies and lending institutions;

- Encourage the creation of a business continuity plan for the continuance of commerce during and following a disaster; and,

- Partner with local businesses to educate customers about potential hazards in the community and possible mitigation ideas.

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

- Become educated on the hazards that may impact your community;

- Become part of the process by supporting and encouraging mitigation programs that reduce vulnerability to disasters; and,

- An individual's responsibility is to safeguard his/her family, as well as themselves, prior to a disaster event.

Plan Review

Requirement §201.6(c)(1)

The contractor, Lux Mitigation and Planning, had the primary responsibility for collecting updated information and presenting pertinent data to the Plan Update Committee. An online, Dropbox folder was created for Newton County's Plan Update. The approved 2015 Hazard Mitigation Plan was uploaded to the Dropbox folder, and the link to the folder was emailed to all members of the Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Committee. Each chapter of the 2015 Plan was reviewed. Hazard vulnerability and risk assessment data was updated, as was critical infrastructure information.

Special attention and consideration were given to the review and edit of mitigation strategies listed in the 2015 Plan. The Plan Update Committee examined each strategy and determined whether the strategy had been completed, needed to be modified, was in progress, or no longer applied. The Committee was highly encouraged to create new mitigation strategies to meet the current needs of the county and municipalities. Mitigation strategies from other Georgia counties were reviewed to help with the creation of new strategies. When the Committee agreed a new mitigation action would be beneficial, it was tailored to Newton County's needs and was included in the 2020 Plan. The contractor sent the Committee, including sporadically attending participants, regular emails which contained a Dropbox link to the most updated version of the Plan and encouraged the Committee to thoroughly critique each version.

Due to the COVID-19 Pandemic, the meeting calendar for the Newton County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee had to be altered to meet the goals of the committee while adhering to proper protocols to limited the spread of the SARS CoV-2 Virus. The final 2 meetings of the Newton County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee were held virtually to foster the planning process while allowing for the safest possible environment for all participants. These virtual meetings were held on July 29 and 30, 2020 through the Zoom meeting platform.

Newton County's Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Meeting Dates:

Thursday, January 30, 2020	Kick-Off Meeting
Thursday, February 27, 2020	Hazard Identification and Prioritization; Update Critical Facilities Information (Public Meeting #1)

Wednesday, July 29, 2020	Analysis of Hazard Profile Research; Review and Edit 2015 Hazard Mitigation Strategies; Identify New Hazard Mitigation Strategies
Thursday, July 30, 2020	Review and Edit 2020 Hazard Mitigation Plan - Final Draft; Update Plan Distribution List; Discuss Available Hazard Mitigation Grants (Public Meeting #2)

Each section of Newton County's 2015 Hazard Mitigation Plan has been revised in some manner. Therefore, a summary of those changes will be listed in the first section of each chapter. Significant additions/modifications to this Plan include the following:

- Extreme Temperatures added to Natural Hazards
- Infrastructure Failure added to Technological Hazards
- Emerging Infectious Diseases added to Technological Hazards

Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Participants

Requirement §201.6(b)(2)

The following 58 participants contributed to the update of Newton County's 2015 Hazard Mitigation Plan: *(in alphabetical order)*

Jan'l Adair
Environmental Health and Safety Manager
Michelin Tread Technologies

James Brown
Director
Newton County Water Resources Department

Beryl Budd
Wildfire Prevention Specialist – Georgia Forestry Commission
City Arborist – City of Oxford

Chester Clegg
Transportation Director
Newton County Public Works Department

Michael W. Conner
Fire Chief
Newton County Fire Services

James Cox
Captain
City of Covington Fire Department

Jason Cripps
Chief
Porterdale Police Department

Scottie Croy
Assistant Director
City of Oxford Public Works and Utilities

Mary Darby
Director
City of Covington Planning and Zoning Department

Cathy Davis
Grants Coordinator
Newton County Finance Department
Bryan Fazio
Public Information Officer
Newton County Board of Commissioners

Keyra Fray
Risk Manager
Newton County School System

Robbie Groves
Environmental Compliance Specialist
City of Social Circle

Jack Harper
Emergency Preparedness Specialist
Gwinnett, Newton, and Rockdale County Health Department

David Harvey
Police Chief
City of Oxford Police Department

Tracy Hernandez
Zoning Administrator
Newton County Development Services Department

Vickie Henry
Volunteer
Covington Women's Club (General Federation of Women's Clubs)

Steve Horton
Mayor
City of Covington

Scheree Howard
Executive Administrative Coordinator
Newton County Fire Services

Nwaka Hughes
Executive Assistant to County Manager
Newton County Board of Commissioners

Jeana Hyde
City Administrator and Clerk
City of Mansfield

Jason Johnson
Director
Newton County Facilities Management Department

Judy Johnson
Director
Newton County Development Services Department

Lloyd Kerr
County Manager
Newton County Board of Commissioners

Josh Kirkham
Safe Scouting and Operations Director
Boy Scouts of America

Douglas E. Kitchens
Captain
Newton County Sheriff's Office

Denise Lark
Regional Resource Coordinator, Region 5
Georgia Department of Family and Children Services

Barton Lowrey
Development Director
Atlanta Area Council, Boy Scouts of America

Greg Mann
Director
Newton County Information Systems Department

Carol L. Martin, BSN, RN
School Health Specialist
Newton County School System

Dwayne Mask
Deputy Director
Newton County Recreation Department

Pamela Maxwell
Safety and Risk Manager
Newton County Human Resources and Risk Management Department

Reverend Audray McClay (RAM)
Crew Supervisor; Health and Safety Officer
Newton County Solid Waste Management Authority

Carl Morrow
Director
Walton County Emergency Management Agency

Jonathan "John" F. Napoli
Supervisor
City of Mansfield

Jody B. Nolan
Director
Newton County Emergency Management Agency

Gregory Pace
Crew Leader
Newton County Public Works Department

Buster Palmer
Fleet Manager
Newton County Transportation Department

Wendy Peacock
Administrative Coordinator
Newton County Emergency Management Agency

Randy Peters
Senior Crew Leader
Newton County Public Works Department

Jody A. Reid Sr.
Superintendent
City of Oxford Utility Department

Mark Reiswig
Emergency Preparedness Director
Gwinnett, Newton, and Rockdale County Health Department

Laurie Riley
Keep Newton Beautiful Manager
Newton County Water Resources Department

Elisa Rowe
Town Clerk/Town Manager
Town of Newborn

Michael Sapp
Chief Ranger
Georgia Forestry Commission

Amanda Shoemaker
Director
Newton County Human Resources and Risk Management Department

Scott Sirotkin
Geographic Information Systems Coordinator; Acting Floodplain Administrator
Newton County Geographic Information Systems Department

Tim Smith
Accreditation Manager; Office Coordinator
City of Covington Public Works Department

Billy Stanley
Supervisor
Newton County Building Services Department

Brad Stapp
Deputy Chief
Newton County Fire Services

Crystal Stevens
Accreditation and Training Supervisor
Covington-Newton 911 Communications Center

Heidi Stewart
Geographic Information Systems Analyst
Newton County Geographic Information Systems Department

Matt Taylor
Recreation Administrator
Newton County Recreation Commission

Robert Thomas
Captain of Inspections
Newton County Fire Prevention Bureau

Donnie Tudor
Deputy Chief of Operations
City of Covington Fire Department

Jim Tudor
Disaster Action Team Volunteer
American Red Cross

Wendell Wagstaff
Captain
City of Covington Police Department

Anessa Westmoreland
Operations Manager
Covington-Newton 911 Communications Center

Jeremy Whigham
Ranger
Boy Scouts of America

Brittany White
Director
Newton County Finance Department

Cindy Wiemann
Director
Newton County Animal Services

The Plan Update Committee relied on their consultant to guide them through the update process. During meetings, the participants had productive discussions, expanded their professional networks, asked thoughtful questions, made important decisions, and provided critical input during key stages in the update process. Efforts were made to involve all county and municipal departments, as well as community organizations and local businesses, which may have a role in the implementation of mitigation actions and/or policies. These efforts included sending invitations via email to attend the Kick-off Meeting, sending reminder emails before each upcoming meeting, emailing pertinent information throughout the process, and requesting the review and critique of each chapter in the updated Plan.

The municipalities of Newborn and Porterdale did not have direct representation who attended meetings of the Newton County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee. Both municipalities were included in all communication regarding the planning process, invitation emails, and drafts sent by both Lux Mitigation and Planning and Newton County Emergency Management Agency. However, Newton County provides most services, include emergency management and fire protection for these two municipalities. As such, representation of Newborn and Porterdale was provided by EMA Director Jody Nolan and Newton County Fire Chief Michael W. Conner during the meeting process.

In August 2020, Newborn and Porterdale were provided a "City/Town Worksheet" and a copy of the updated Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan to ensure their participation in the process and their review of the document. Upon completion, information provided by the municipalities, including capabilities and services, notable past hazard events, and any new municipal-specific strategies were added to the 2020 Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan. Chief Jason Cripps, the Porterdale Police Chief, and Elisa Rowe, the Town Clerk/Manager of Newborn, completed this participation document on behalf of their municipalities. This incorporation process was completed in September 2020.

All neighboring counties – Butts, Henry, Jasper, Morgan, Rockdale, and Walton – were asked to peer review the 2020 Mitigation Plan draft. The Plan was sent to each

County EMA office. Additionally, the EMA Directors from surrounding counties were asked to attend Plan Update Committee meetings in hopes they would share mitigation ideas from their own counties. Walton County Emergency Management Director Carl Morrow attended and participated in several meetings of the Newton County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee.

Public Participation

Requirement §201.6(b)(1)
State Requirement Element F2

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

The following local organizations and businesses participated in the update of Newton County's 2015 Mitigation Plan: American Red Cross, Boy Scouts of America, Covington Women's Club, and Michelin Tread Technologies

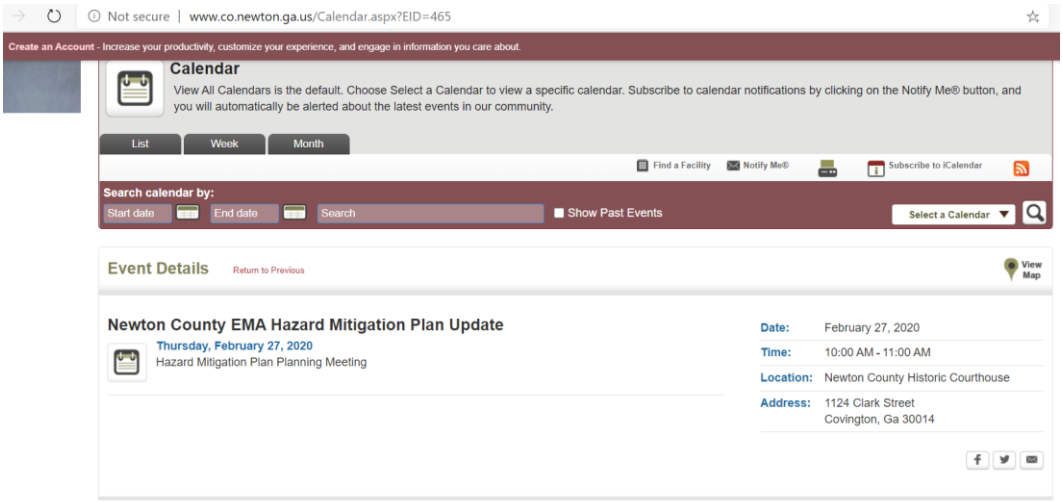
The Plan Update Committee took it upon themselves to ensure the processes undertaken for the development, implementation, and maintenance of the 2020 Hazard Mitigation Plan adequately considered public needs and viewpoints.

A list of public outreach initiatives can be found below:

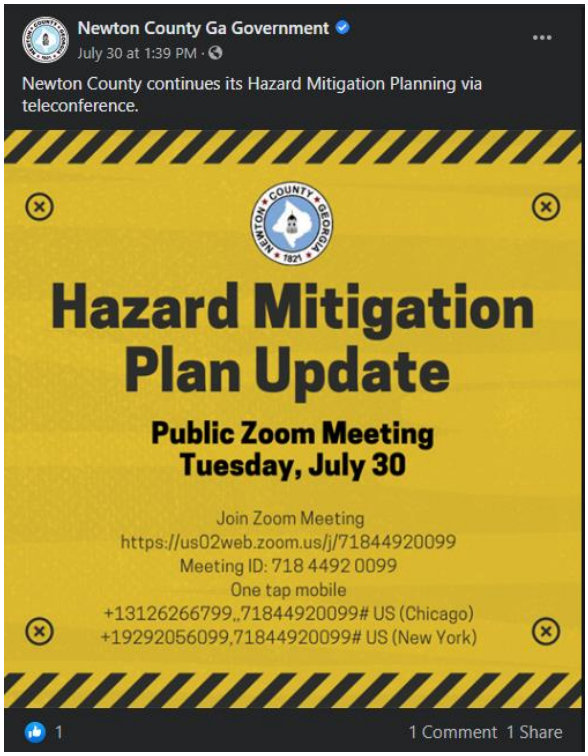
- Email reminders were sent to all Plan Update Committee members, as well as other stakeholders, prior to every meeting. Recipients were encouraged to share the meeting invitation with anyone they thought would be an asset to the Plan Update process or anyone who may want to learn more about what a Hazard Mitigation Plan is.
- A Public Meeting was held on February 27, 2020 in conjunction with the regularly scheduled Newton County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee meeting. This meeting was advertised on the Newton County Government webpage events calendar. No members of the public attended and no public feedback was provided.
- A Public Meeting was held on July 30, 2020 in conjunction with the regularly scheduled virtual meeting of the Newton County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee. This meeting was advertised on the Newton County government Facebook page. No members of the public attended and no public feedback was provided.
- The Emergency Management Director for all neighboring jurisdictions – Butts, Henry, Jasper, Morgan, Rockdale, and Walton Counties – were included on all meeting invitations and reminder emails for the Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update. Walton County EMA Director Carl Morrow attended and participated in several meetings.

Documentation of Public Meeting Notice

Public Meeting Notice – Newton County Government webpage – Calendar (February 27, 2020 Meeting)



Public Meeting Notice – Newton County Board of Commissioners Facebook Page (July 30, 2020 Meeting)

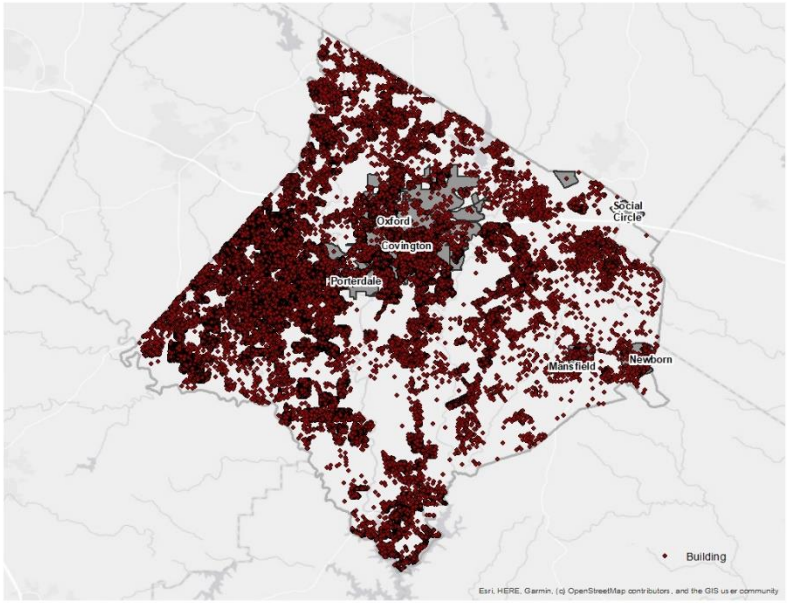


Multi-Jurisdictional Considerations

FEMA does not require cities and towns to adopt a local Hazard Mitigation Plan. However, the Federal DMA 2000 requires that all municipalities, wishing to be eligible to receive Hazard Mitigation Grants through FEMA, must adopt a local multi-hazard mitigation plan and must update that plan every five years. Newton County's most recent Hazard Mitigation Plan was approved by FEMA in 2015. The 2020 Mitigation Plan is the third five-year update. This FEMA-approved 2020 Hazard Mitigation Plan makes Newton County, the City of Covington, the City of Mansfield, the City of Newborn, the City of Oxford, and the City of Porterdale eligible for FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, Flood Assistance Mitigation Grants, and Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grants.

As set forth by Georgia House Bill 489, the Emergency Management Agency is the implementing agency for projects pertaining to hazard mitigation. Newton County is dedicated to work in the best interests of the County, as well as its municipalities. A few mitigation strategies in Newton County's 2020 Mitigation Plan apply to a specific municipality. Unless noted otherwise, mitigation strategies apply equally to all jurisdictions. During the creation and update of this Plan, Newton County Emergency Management Agency solicited and received participation from the following Newton County municipalities: Covington, Mansfield, Newborn, Oxford, and Porterdale.

Distribution of Buildings in Newton County



Source: 2020 Newton County HAZUS Report

Incorporation of Existing Plans, Studies, and Resources

Requirement §201.6(b)(3)

State Requirement Element F3

Existing Plans

2015 Newton County Pre-Disaster Hazard Mitigation Plan
2019 State of Georgia Hazard Mitigation Plan
2014 State of Georgia Hazard Mitigation Plan
Newton County Local Emergency Operations Plan
Georgia Forestry Commission's Newton Co. Community Wildfire Protection Plan
Newton County Joint Comprehensive Plan

Studies

2020 Hazard Risk Analyses (HAZUS Report)
2017 United States Department of Agriculture Ag Census
2010 United States Census and 2016/2017 Census Estimates
2009 Newton County Flood Insurance Study
Radeloff, V. C., R. B. Hammer, S. I Stewart, J. S. Fried, S. S. Holcomb, and J. F. McKeefry. 2005. *The Wildland Urban Interface in the United States*. Ecological Applications 15:799-805.

Resources

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

Application of Existing Plans and Studies

Existing Planning Mechanism	Reviewed? Yes/No	Incorporation into 2020 Mitigation Plan
2015 Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan	Yes	Baseline for the 2020 Plan; updated mitigation strategies; updated hazards; updated Newton County information
2014 State of Georgia Hazard Mitigation Plan	Yes	Hazard descriptions; potential hazards; mapping mechanisms; potential mitigation strategies that could be adopted on a local level
Newton County Local Emergency Operations Plan (LEOP)	Yes	Identification of current resources; identification of current capabilities
Georgia Forestry's Newton County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP)	Yes	Mitigation strategies for wildfire and drought; historical data
2017 USDA Agriculture Census	Yes	Agricultural data regarding potential losses for drought and wildfire
2010 United State Census	Yes	To update Newton County's profile information
2009 Newton County Flood Insurance Study	Yes	Identify potential flood prone areas; prioritization of flood-related mitigation strategies
Newton County Comprehensive Plan	Yes	To identify future development trends; identify mitigation strategies to curb trends in a direction that considers the hazards of the area
Newton County Flood Mitigation Assistance Plan	No	No such plan exists
2020 Newton County HAZUS Report	Yes	Hazard Analysis

CHAPTER TWO
–
NEWTON COUNTY PROFILE

Summary of Updates for Chapter Two

The following table provides a description of each section of this chapter and a summary of the changes that have been made to the Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan 2015.

Chapter 2 Section	Updates
Past Hazards	• This information involved a review of the hazards listed in the previous plan. • Information was updated for the last 50 years
History	• Expanded and updated from previous plan
Past Events	• Identification of major hazard events in Newton County for the last 50 years • Focus on Federal Declarations and events since the last Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Demographics	• Updated data to the 2017 Census estimate information
Economy	• Updated data and information
Government	• Updated verbiage
Municipalities	• New Section – Not a standalone section in 2015 Plan
Transportation	• Updated data and information
Climate	• Updated data and information
Utilities	• Updated data and information
NFIP Compliance	• New Section – Not a standalone section in 2015 Plan



Past Hazards

Newton County, Georgia, has faced many natural hazards in its long history. Severe thunderstorms have been the most prevalent of these hazards. In the last 50 years, Newton County has been subjected to 139 documented severe thunderstorm events. These events include torrential rainfall, hail, thunderstorm-force winds, and lightning.

Tornadoes, which can sometimes spawn from severe thunderstorms, have also occurred, although with much less frequency. In Newton County, there have been 9 documented tornadoes in the last 50 years.

Because of heavy rainfall, either within Newton County or upstream, flooding has also occurred. In the National Climactic Data Center (NCDC) databases of the National Weather Service, there is documentation of 10 flooding events for Newton County.

Winter storms and heavy snowfall have affected Newton County over the last 50 years. Because these natural events are barely an annual occurrence, the pre-planning and preparedness component of emergency management is not as robust as northern or western states that routinely see this type of weather. The NCDC recorded 21 winter storms or heavy snow events for Newton County with one of those events occurring in the last five years.

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

Newton County has had 14 Presidential Disaster Declarations (FEMA-declared major disasters) – three of which have occurred since the adoption of the 2015 Hazard Mitigation Plan (two for Hurricane Irma in 2017 and one for Severe Storms and Flooding).

History

Newton County lies approximately thirty miles east of Atlanta along Interstate 20. Its irregular star shape encompasses 276.4 miles. Named for Sergeant John Newton, a Revolutionary War (1775-83) hero, the county was formed on December 24, 1821, from parts of Henry, Jasper, and Walton counties. In 1821 the center of the area's activity was a settlement called Winton at the Brick Store, a general store and stagecoach stop. The Brick Store still stands, but U.S. Highway 278, which alternately parallels and crisscrosses the newer Interstate 20 eastward to Augusta, now lies over the stagecoach route.

State law required that the seat of the new county be as close as possible to the geographical center of the county, so a site between the Ulcoufatchee (later Alcovy) and Yellow River was designated the county seat, and the surrounding lots were auctioned. Dried Indian Creek, so named from the settlers' discovery of the body of an Indian tied to a tree and dried by the sun, crossed this land. The new town was named Newtonsboro, but eight months later, in December 1822, the name was changed to Covington, in honor of General Leonard Covington, a hero in the War of 1812 (1812-15).

The county's other incorporated towns date from throughout the nineteenth century. Newborn was settled around 1819 while still part of Jasper County.

Porterdale, settled in the 1820s to establish a foundry, held to its industrial roots until late in the twentieth century, when its large textile mill finally closed. Oxford was incorporated in 1839 to support Emory College, chartered in 1836; a second campus, opened in Atlanta in 1919, became Emory University, and the original campus is now called Oxford College of Emory University. Mansfield flourished from about 1896. Newton County's unincorporated areas today are Almon, Brick Store, Cornish Mountain, Dial Town, Gum Creek, Magnet, Rocky Plains, Salem, Starrsville, and Stewart.

In 1864 Union General William T. Sherman and his troops passed through Covington and Oxford on the way to Savannah. Numerous historical markers in the county attest to related events, and several well-known written accounts describe this period.

Newton County has had a railroad since 1836, when planters, mill owners, and professional men organized a line from Madison, east of Covington, to the Chattahoochee River near Atlanta. This route is still heavily traveled by long freight trains. Covington Municipal Airport, located near a large industrial park north of Covington, provides facilities for small planes, and I-20 offers easy access to Interstates 75 and 85, and to Atlanta's Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport. Though the cotton plantations are long gone, some farms remain in the county.

Due to the location, transportation connections, and ready labor force, many employers find the county appealing.

The county's population has steadily grown since the mid-twentieth century.

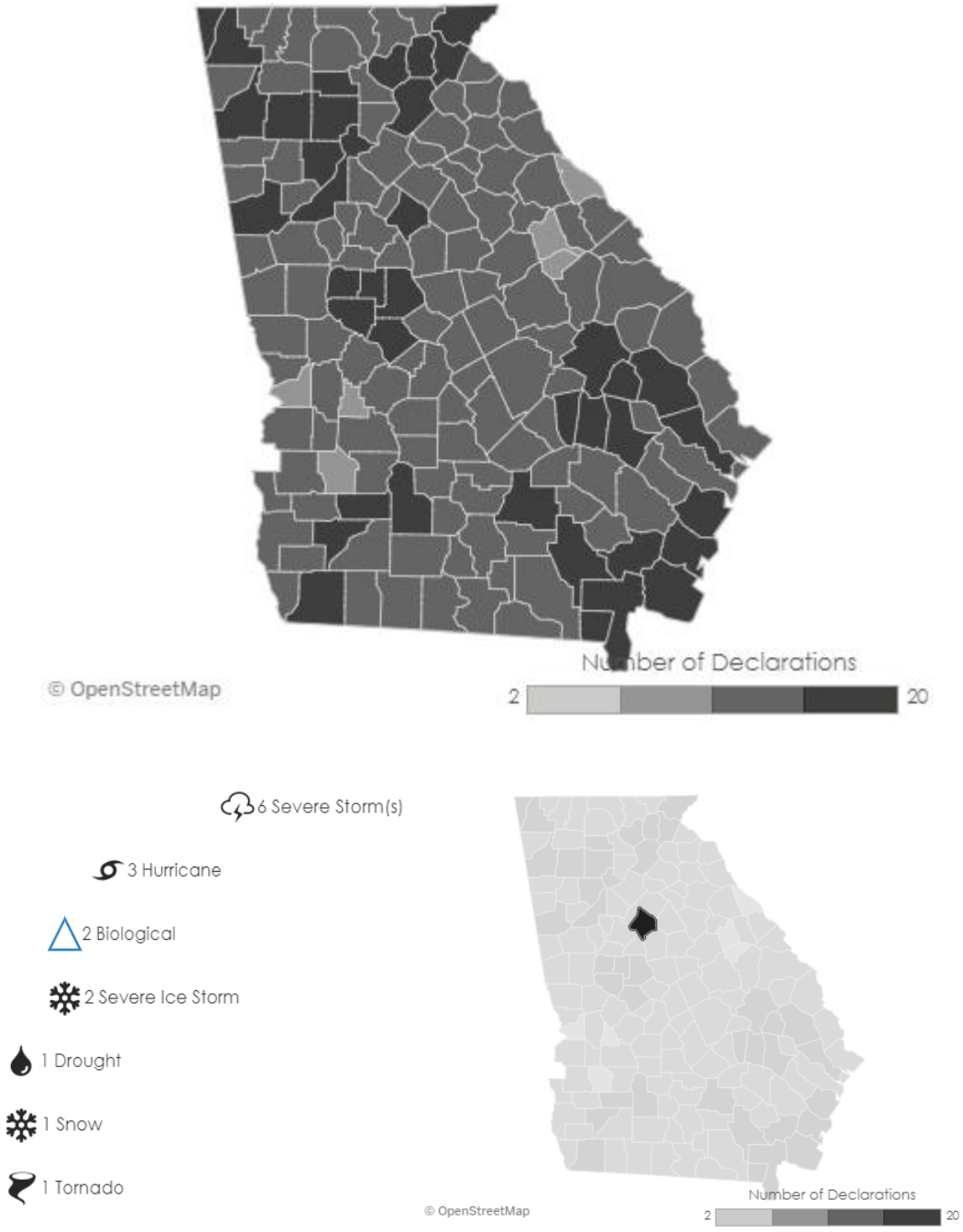
In recent years Newton County's landmarks and landscape have become recognizable to people across the United States. Two popular television series of the late twentieth century, The Dukes of Hazzard and In the Heat of the Night, were filmed in the county, as were scenes from various motion pictures, including My Cousin Vinny (1992), and several television specials.



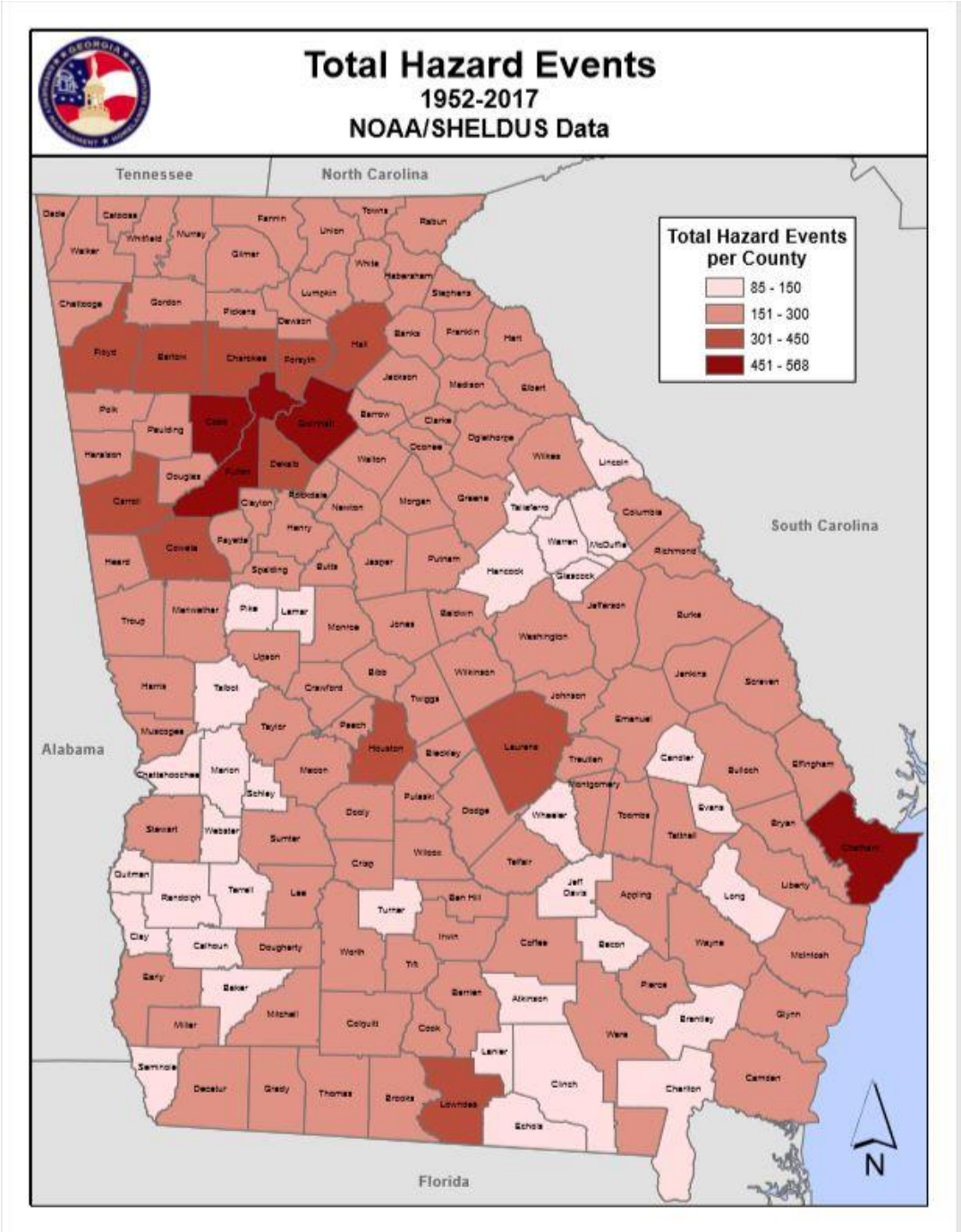
Notable Past Events

- **2020, COVID-19 Pandemic (Federal Declaration x2)**
- **2017, Hurricane Irma (Federal Declaration x2)**
- 2017, Tornado (EF1)
- **2016, Severe Storms and Flooding (Federal Declaration)**
- 2015, Flash Flood Event
- 2014, Tornado (EF0)
- **2014, Severe Winter Storm (Federal Declaration x2)**
- 2013, Tornado (EF2)
- **2011, Tornado (EF1) (Federal Declaration)**
- **2009, Flooding (Federal Declaration)**
- 2009, Tornado (EF1)
- 2008, Tornado (EF0)
- 2005, Winter Storm
- **2000, Winter Storm (Federal Declaration)**
- **1998, Severe Storms/Flooding (Federal Declaration)**
- **1994, Tropical Storm Alberto (Federal Declaration)**
- **1993, Blizzard/Winter Storm (Federal Declaration)**
- **1990, Tornado (F1) (Federal Declaration)**
- 1980, Tornado (F1)
- 1978, Tornado (F1)
- **1977, Drought (Federal Declaration)**

Federal Disaster Declarations



Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)



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

Demographics

County

	2000 Census	2010 Census	2017 Census Estimates
Population	62.001	99,958	105,042
White	75.3%	53.8%	52.0%
African American	22.2%	40.9%	43.3%
Hispanic/Latino	1.9%	4.6%	5.1%
Asian	0.7%	0.9%	1.0%
American Indian	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
Two or More Races	1.0%	2.1%	2.6%
Median Age	33.3	34.7	36.2
Median Household Income	$44,875	----------	$52,784
Persons in Poverty	10.0%	----------	16.7%
Homeowners	77.7%	75.1%	69.0%

Municipalities

	2000 Census	2010 Census	2017 Census Estimates
Covington	11,547	13,118	13,728
Mansfield	392	410	454
Newborn	520	696	819
Oxford	1,892	2,134	2,088
Porterdale	1,281	1,429	1,526

Economy

Newton County's economy is primarily agricultural with some light industry. Newton County's cost of living is 4.5% below the national average. The unemployment rate in Newton County is 3.0%, which is slightly below the State average of 3.2% and the National average of 3.5%. Newton County has a median household income of $52,784, which is slightly above the national average of $51,914.

The ten largest private employers in Newton County are:

Company	Product/Service
C.R. Bard, Inc.	Medical Devices
Covington Moulding Co.	Plastic Fabrication
General Mills Operations, Inc.	Food Production
Hire Dynamics, LLC	Staffing Solutions
Newton Health System, Inc.	Healthcare
Nasshinbo Automotive Manufacturing, Inc.	Automotive Parts
Pactiv Corporation	Food Packaging Manufacturing
South East Employee Leasing Service	Staffing Solutions
The Kroger Company	Grocery
Walmart	Department Retail Store

The above list is in alphabetical order, not in order of company size.
This data is according to the Georgia Department of Labor, 2018.

Government

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

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

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

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

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

Transportation

Newton County's transportation system consists primarily of state highways and county-maintained roads. Interstate 20, US Highways 278 as well as State highways 11, 12, 20, 36, 81, 138, 142, 162, and 212 are major transportation routes that carry the majority of passenger and commercial traffic in and out of Newton County. Congestion in these transportation corridors create traffic problems, primarily because of population growth. There are no interstates or mass transit systems servicing Newton County.

Freight rail service, owned and operated by CSX Transportation, traverse the central part of Newton County.

The Covington Municipal Airport, located 3 miles north of the central business district of Covington, is a city-owned public-use airport. The airport has a single 6,000-foot asphalt runway.

Climate

Newton County, like much of Georgia, enjoys a temperate climate with four well-defined seasons: warm to hot summers; brisk fall temperatures; relatively brief, cool winters; and a warm spring season. As a result, there exists a long growing season in Georgia, perfect for ornamental and economic-boosting agricultural plants. As one of the southernmost counties in Georgia, Newton County does have a longer warm to hot period and can typically run 3-5 degrees warmer than state temperature averages.

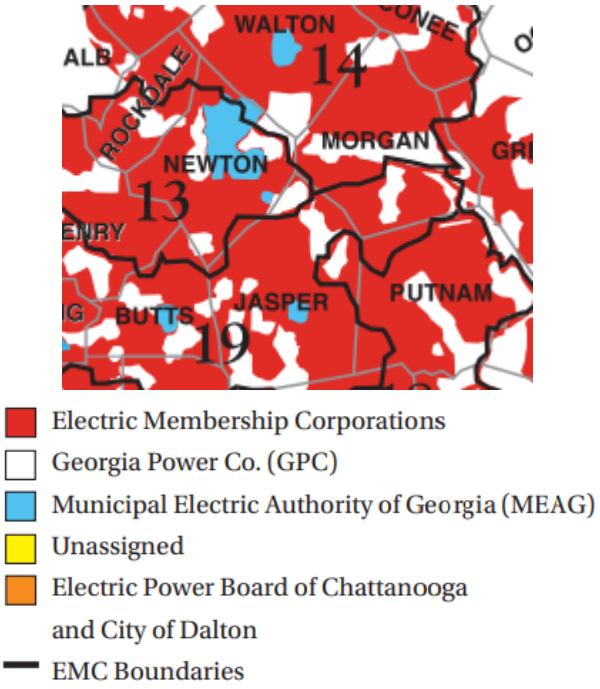
AVERARE MONTHLY TEMPERATURES IN GEORGIA (FAHRENHEIT)

Month	Average Georgia Temperature	Average Newton County Temperature
January	46	45
February	49	46
March	56	55
April	63	59
May	70	68
June	77	76
July	80	77
August	79	80
September	74	75
October	64	64
November	56	52
December	48	45

Utilities

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

Electrical power in Newton County is provided by the Snapping Shoals Electric Membership Corporation (EMC), the City of Covington, Central Georgia EMC, Walton EMC, and Georgia Power.



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

NFIP Compliance

Jurisdiction	Participating?	Participation Date
Newton County	Yes	7/5/1983
Covington	Yes	3/2/1983
Mansfield	No	----------
Newborn	No	----------
Oxford	Yes	3/17/2014
Porterdale	Yes	1/19/1983

Neither Mansfield nor Newborn have any 100-year (1% annual risk) floodplain areas

Municipalities

City of Covington



Covington was incorporated in 1822 as the seat of the newly organized Newton County. It was named for US Army Brigadier General and US Congressman Leonard Covington, who was a War of 1812 hero.

In recent years, Covington has become a favorite location for filmmakers and is known to many as "The Hollywood of the South." Covington has been used as a filming location for the Dukes of Hazzard (1978), The Cannonball Run (1980), In the Heat of the Night (1988-1994), Sweet Home Alabama (2002), Vampire Diaries (2009-2017), Doctor Sleep (2019), and Disney's Jungle Cruise (2020).

Covington remains the county seat of Newton County and hosts many of the county's government offices. Covington is governed by a mayor and six councilmembers – three each from the East and West ward districts.

The City of Covington provides the following services to its citizens: Administrative, Natural Gas, Water and Sewer, Electricity, Road Construction and Maintenance, Solid Waste, Stormwater Management, Fire Services, Law Enforcement, Planning and Zoning, and GIS support for all City of Covington departments. The City of Covington also owns and operates the Covington Municipal Airport.

City of Mansfield



The City of Mansfield is situated in southeastern Newton County near the Jasper County line. Mansfield formed along the Middle Georgia and Atlantic Railroad that traveled from Gordon to Covington, GA. Mansfield, like many other agricultural communities, has undergone growth and decline several times according to the rise and fall of economic prosperity and population. Mansfield is currently home to the Beaver Manufacturing Company and several other small commercial enterprises.

Mansfield is governed by a Mayor, Mayor Pro Tempore, and four councilmembers.

The City of Mansfield provides many services to its citizens. These include Administrative, Water, Sewer, Electric Services, and Planning/Zoning.

Mansfield occupies a total of just over 1 square mile of land and has a population of less than 500 people.

Town of Newborn



The Town of Newborn occupies 1.6 square miles in the eastern part of Newton County near the Morgan and Jasper County lines. Newborn was first known as "Sandtown" and was settled by Rufus Broome, his wife, and her two brothers. The name Newborn first shows up in the records as in 1839. During the Civil War, Newborn became a staging area for supplies for the Confederate Army due to its quick access to the railroad in Covington. General Tecumseh Sherman visited Newborn on November 19, 1864 on his march to the sea after the fall of Atlanta. Sherman and his troops marched through the area on what would eventually become Highway 142. In January 1866, a tornado struck the Town of Newborn, killing four and injuring 12 others. Newborn was incorporated as a town in 1894 by the Georgia General Assembly.

The Town of Newborn is governed by a mayor and four councilmembers, one of whom serves as Mayor Pro Tem. All elections are citywide and elected officials serve 4-year, staggered terms. Newborn provides Administrative services, Garbage and Solid Waste, Street Construction and Maintenance, Parks/Recreation, and Planning/Zoning to its citizens. Newborn was impacted by the April 2011 tornado outbreak.

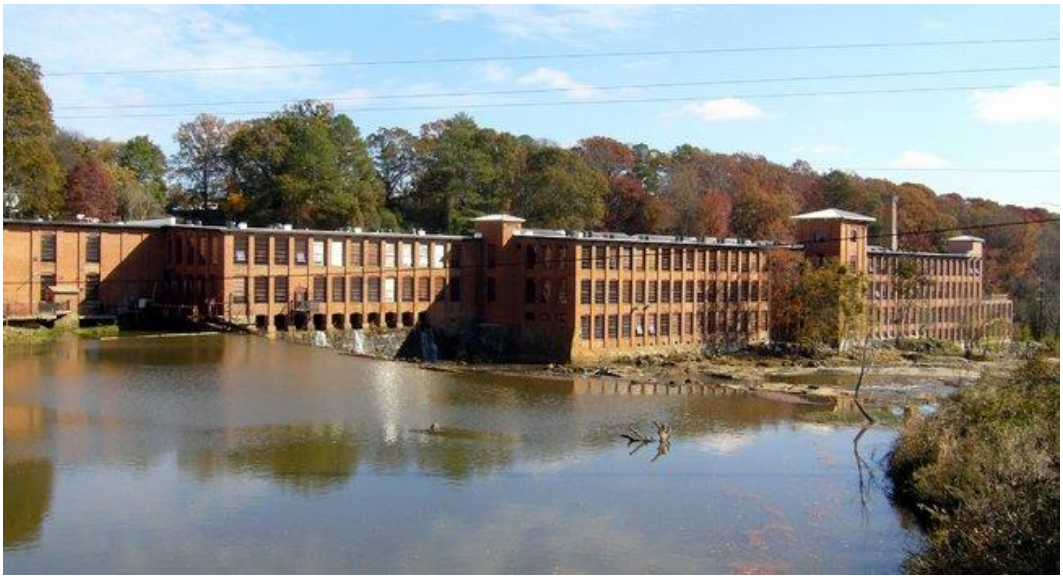
City of Oxford



The City of Oxford occupies just over 2 square miles immediately to the north of Covington in north central Newton County. Oxford was established by the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1839 and incorporated as a city in 1914. The city grew out from Oxford College, which was founded by the Methodist Episcopal Church one mile north of Covington in 1836. The College was originally known as Emory College. Oxford was named after Oxford University in England, which was the alma mater of the founders of the Methodist Church. Emory College moved to Atlanta in 1915 and became Emory University, although the campus at Oxford continued to be utilized a preparatory academy. By the mid-1930s, it was transformed once again into Emory Junior College at Oxford as a two-year junior college. In the 1960s, it became Oxford College of Emory University. Oxford is also home to the Orna Villa, a mansion built in 1825 that is on the National Registry of Historic Places and served as a hospital during the Civil War.

Oxford is governed by a mayor and six councilmembers. Oxford provides several services to its citizens. These include Administrative, Planning/Zoning, Parks/Recreation, Solid Waste Collection, Water, Stormwater Management, Road Construction and Maintenance, Electric Service, and Law Enforcement.

City of Porterdale



The City of Porterdale is situated along the Yellow River to the southwest of the City of Covington. Porterdale is best known for the Porterdale Mill. In fact, Porterdale was named after the mill's owner, Oliver S. Porter when it was incorporated by the Georgia General Assembly in 1917. Build in 1899 by the Bibb Manufacturing Company, it served as a twine mill along the banks of the Yellow River. The mill attracted workers to the community in search of a better life. The homes in the area were owned and maintained by the mill for their workers. However, the mill closed in the 1970s, which led to the deterioration of the mill and the surrounding homes. Porterdale became a haven for those on hard times and crime and drugs soon followed. In 2006, the Porterdale Mill, which was in ruins, was purchased and a bold project was undertaken to turn the mill into lofts overlooking the Yellow River. This event became the impetus for the New Porterdale. As people came from all over to live in The Lofts, small business began to grow to support the new community. The crime and decay began to be replaced by this new, thriving community. New playgrounds, a library, and an event center have all been added to the area. Porterdale has become an example the phoenix that can rise from the ashes of the past and take its place in Georgia's great tradition of history and tourism.

Porterdale is governed by a mayor and five councilmembers. All elections are citywide and elected officials serve 4-year, staggered terms. The City of Porterdale provides several services to its citizens. These include law enforcement, fire protection, garbage and solid waste, parks/recreation, stormwater and sewage, water, road construction and maintenance, planning/zoning, and public works.

CHAPTER THREE
–
HAZARD PROFILES

Summary of Updates for Chapter Three

The following table provides a description of each section of this chapter, and a summary of the changes that have been made to the Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan 2015.

Chapter 3 Section	Updates
Risk Assessment	• Expanded the explanation of the Risk Assessment • Added an explanation of each part of the Hazard Information
Natural Hazard Thunderstorms	• Updated and consolidated hazard profile with new data • Added hail hazard • Content revised
Natural Hazard Winter Storms	• Updated and consolidated hazard profile with new data • Content revised
Natural Hazard Flooding	• Updated and consolidated hazard profile with new data • Land Use and Development trends updated to include municipal NFIP information • Incorporated 2020 HAZUS Report Information • Content revised
Natural Hazard Tornado	• New Section – Not in 2015 Plan as a Stand-Alone Section • Split from Severe Thunderstorms Section • Incorporated 2020 HAZUS Report Information • Content revised
Natural Hazard Drought	• Updated and consolidated hazard profile with new data • Content revised

Natural Hazard Wildfire	• Updated and consolidated hazard profile with new data • Content revised
Natural Hazard Earthquake	• Updated and consolidated hazard profile with new data • Content revised
Natural Hazard Tropical Cyclone	• Updated and consolidated hazard profile with new data • Content revised
Natural Hazard Extreme Temperatures	• New Section – Not in 2015 Plan
Technological Hazard Hazardous Materials	• Updated hazard description • Updated and consolidated hazard profile data • Content revised
Technological Hazard Dam Failure	• Updated hazard description • Updated and consolidated hazard profile data • Content revised
Technological Hazard Transportation	• Updated hazard description • Updated and consolidated hazard profile data • Content revised
Technological Hazard Terrorism	• Updated hazard description • Updated and consolidated hazard profile data • Content revised
Technological Hazard Infrastructure Failure	• New Section – Not in 2015 Plan
Technological Hazard Emerging Infectious Diseases	• New Section – Not in 2015 Plan

Risk Assessment

Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i and ii)
Requirement §201.6(d)(3)

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

1. *Hazard Identification*: The Newton County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee identified nine natural hazards and six technological hazards for this Hazard Mitigation Plan. This is an increase of one natural hazard and two technological hazards from the previous iteration of the plan. Each hazard was identified using statistical data and records from a variety of sources. The list of hazards is based upon frequency, severity of impact, probability, potential losses, and vulnerability.

2. *Hazard Description*: Each hazard was described in detail. Many hazard descriptions came from the Georgia Hazard Mitigation Plan since many of the hazards that could impact the state could also potentially impact Newton County.

3. *Profile of Hazards*: Each hazard was profiled as to how it could potentially impact Newton County.

4. *Assets Exposed to the Hazard*: The plan considers critical facilities and infrastructure as part of the vulnerability assessment. This assessment determines the vulnerability of the municipalities and attempts to identify the populations most vulnerable to each hazard, although many have potential countywide impacts.

5. *Estimated Potential Losses*: Using critical facility and past history data, an estimation of potential losses due to a particular hazard event were determined.

6. *Land Use and Development Trends*: Land use trends were considered when determining the potential future impacts of each hazard. This is of importance regarding flooding and dam failure events.

7. *Multi-Jurisdictional Concerns*: Each jurisdiction was considered when determining the potential hazard impact.

At the second meeting of the Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Committee, the attendees participated in a risk assessment of hazard for Newton County. This risk assessment was based upon two primary factors: 1. How likely is a hazard to occur; 2. How prepared the committee meeting participants felt the community was for each hazard. This risk assessment relied on the committee meeting attendees to identify the hazards and then rank them by those two factors. As a result, the risk assessment could be skewed by the meeting participants, recency bias, and/or how the hazard would directly impact the organizations represented at this meeting. After additional discussion with the Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update committee at future meetings, the hazards in this chapter were the agreed upon list. Several of the hazards identified by the committee members were consolidated into expanded hazard descriptions. Those incorporations are notated in the below hazard ranking.

Hazard	Likelihood Score	Preparedness Score	Total Score
Severe Thunderstorms	137	10	**147**
Terrorism	5	77	**82**
Tornado	60	17	**77**
Flooding	66	10	**76**
Epidemic/Pandemic*	7	67	**74**
Severe Winter Weather	43	6	**49**
Hazardous Materials Incident	32	15	**47**
Utility Failure**	16	24	**40**
Earthquake	2	26	**28**
Wildfire	8	17	**25**
Electromagnetic Pulse/Solar Storm***	3	20	**23**
Tropical Cyclone	20	0	**20**
Dam Failure	0	12	**12**
Water Contamination******	2	10	**12**
Extreme Temperatures	10	3	**13**
Drought	5	5	**10**
Economic Incident**	1	7	**8**
Transportation Incident	3	1	**4**
Fuel Disruption**	0	3	**3**
Mudslide*******	0	0	**0**
Zoonotic Disease*	0	0	**0**

* Epidemic/Pandemic and Zoonotic Disease was changed to Emerging Infectious Diseases

** Utility Failure/Economic Incident/Fuel Disruption were combined under Infrastructure Failure

***Electromagnetic Pulse was removed since mitigation efforts for this would be considered on a national scale

**** Water Contamination was incorporated into HazMat Incident and Terrorism

*****Mudslides were removed due to lack of committee support

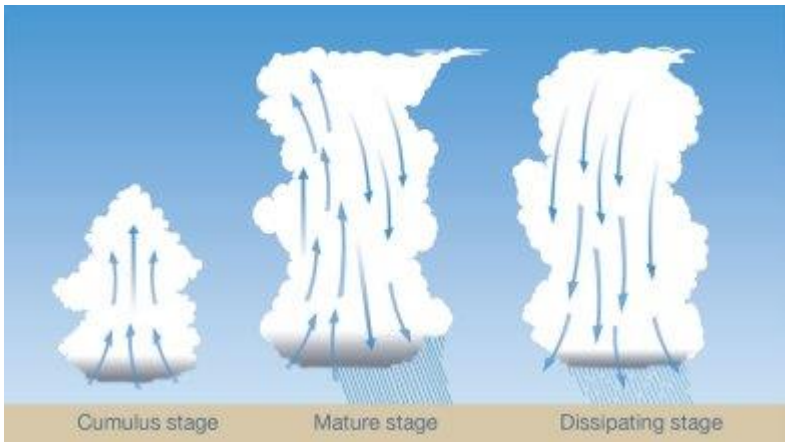
Natural Hazard: **Thunderstorms**

Hazard Description

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

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

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



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

Natural Hazard: **Thunderstorms**

(Hazard Description Continued)

In terms of temporal characteristics, thunderstorms exhibit no true seasonality in that occurrences happen throughout the year. Convectively, driven systems dominate the summer while frontal driven systems dominate during the other seasons. The rate of onset is rapid in that a single cell endures only 20 minutes. However, various cells in different stages of development may form a thunderstorm that lasts up to a few hours as it moves across the surface.

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

Lightning

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

Hail

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

Hazard Profile

Severe thunderstorms, including high winds, hail, and lightning, are a serious threat to the residents and infrastructure of Newton County. Severe thunderstorms are the most frequently occurring natural hazard in Newton County. Many of these storms include high winds, lightning, and hail. Hail up to 1.75 inches was recorded in Newton County on several occasions, most recently in 2013. Thunderstorm winds of 75 mph have been reported on many occasions in Newton County, with the most recent occurring in 2017. While there have been dozens of documented thunderstorm events affecting Newton County over the last 50 years, it is likely that

Natural Hazard: **Thunderstorms**

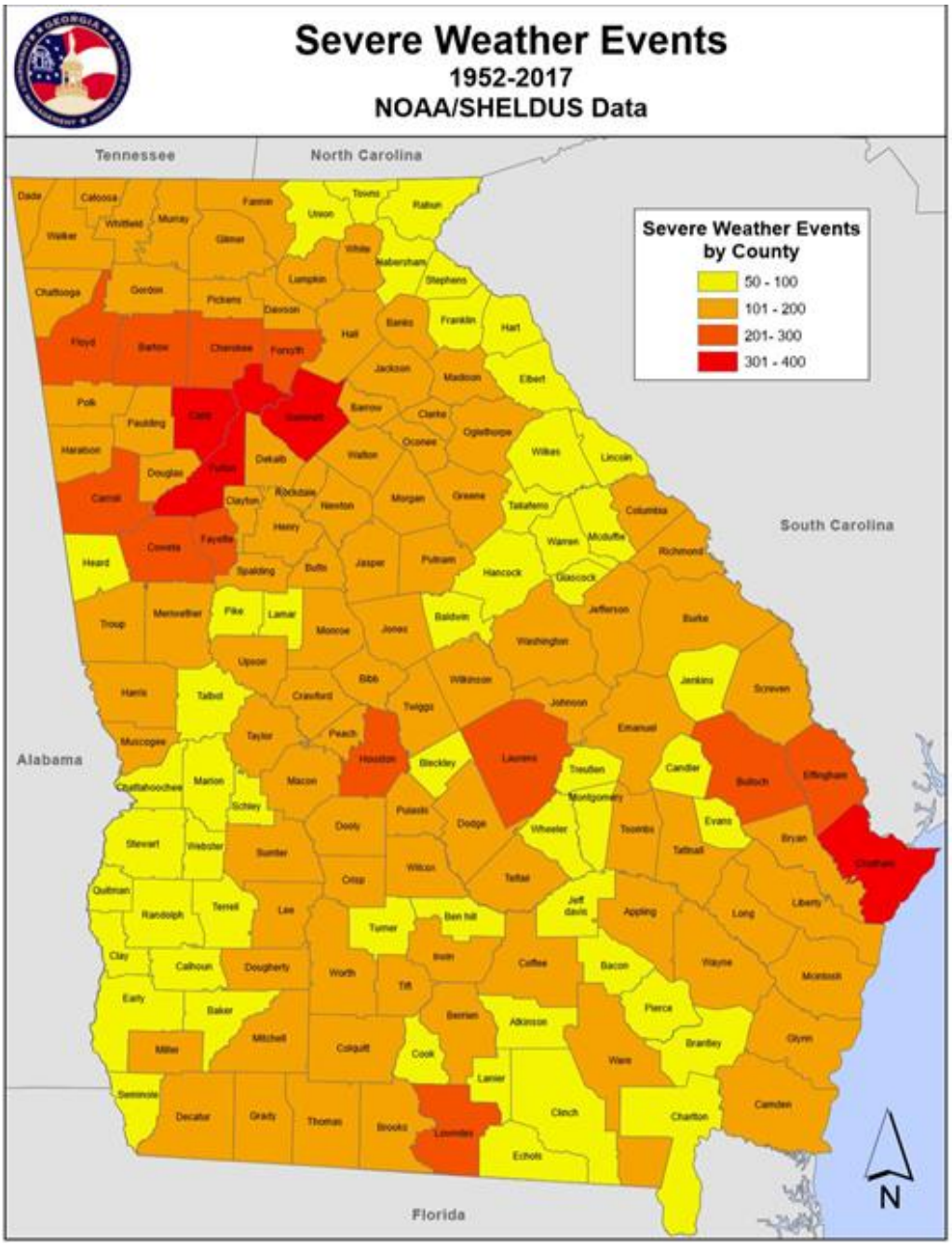
the official number is a low estimate due to poor record keeping in decades past. For example, only 22 thunderstorm events were recorded between 1970 and 1990, likely a vast underestimation of actual events.

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

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

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

Natural Hazard: **Thunderstorms**



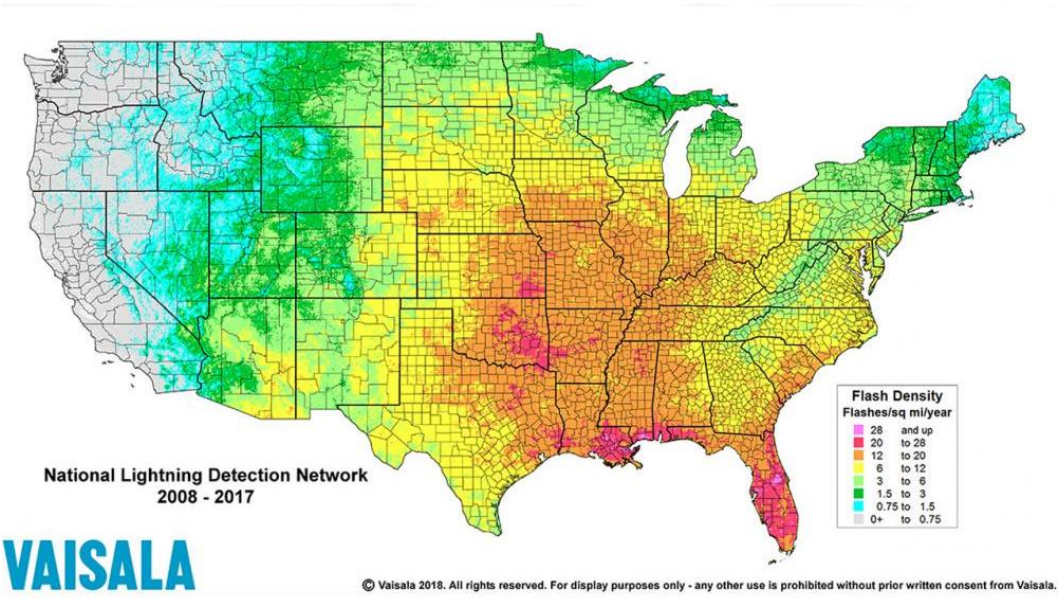
Source: 2019-2024 State of Georgia Hazard Mitigation Strategy and Enhanced Plan

Natural Hazard: **Thunderstorms**

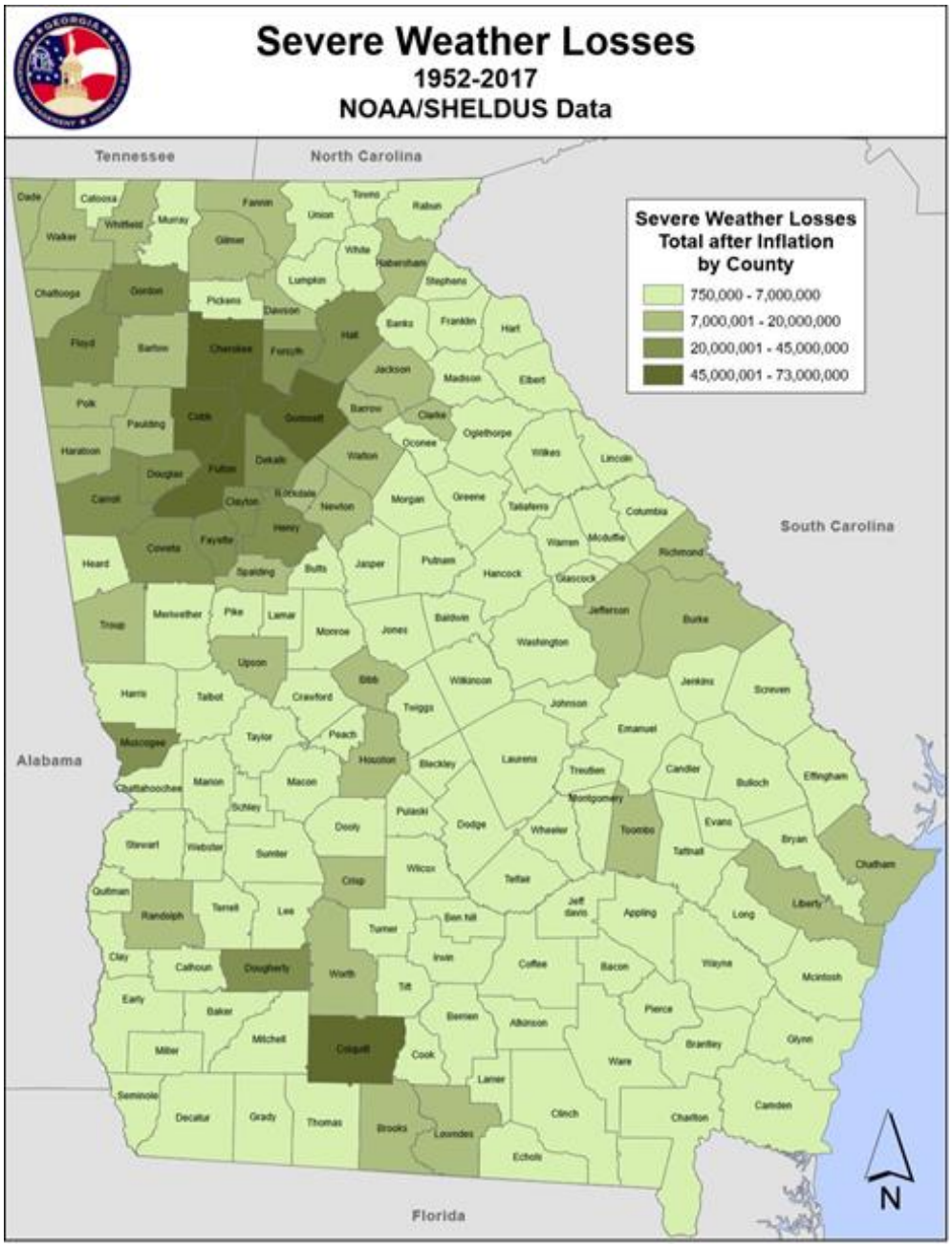
(Hazard Profile Continued)

During the last 50 years, 139 thunderstorm events were recorded in Newton County, with 117 of those occurring in the last 30 years. This number includes 47 hail events and only 9 lightning reports. According to these records, Newton County has a 1.1% daily chance of a thunderstorm event based upon data from the last 30 years. Over the last 10 years, Newton County has averaged 4.2 thunderstorm events per year (42 events). Due to improved record keeping protocols, the Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Committee believes the data from the last ten years provides a more accurate representation of the thunderstorm threat to the county. The Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Committee has also determined that the lightning threat is severely under-reported, as shown in the NCDC data numbers. For additional historical data, please see Appendix D.

As indicated by the below graphics, Newton County averages between 6 and 12 flashes of cloud to ground lightning per square mile per year. That equals a 1.6% to 3.3% chance of a cloud-to-ground lightning strike on any given day. This shows a much higher indication of lightning occurrences than has been reported to the National Weather Service and the National Climatic Data Center. It is the determination of the Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Committee that this data shows a more accurate representation of the scope of the threat that lightning poses to the citizens and infrastructure of Newton County.



Natural Hazard: **Thunderstorms**



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

Natural Hazard: **Thunderstorms**

Severe thunderstorm winds, which are defined as winds of at least 58 mph in conjunction with a convective event, have occurred with many thunderstorms that have affected Newton County. These winds can exceed 100 mph and cause damage comparable to weak tornadoes. Below are two maps that identify the wind risk and the hazard wind score for the State of Georgia, including Newton County. The Hazard Wind Score maps use the following scale:

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

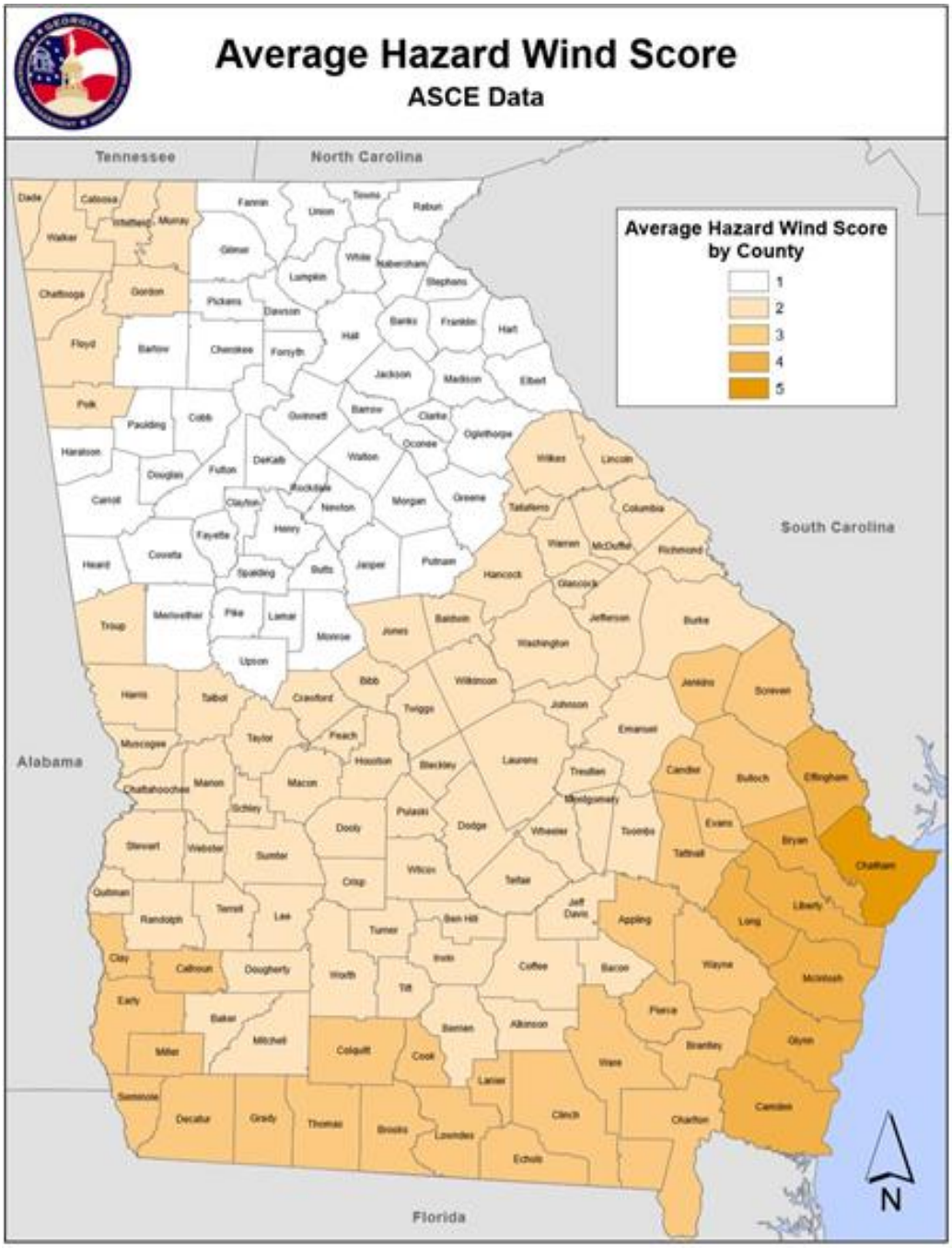
Municipality	*# of Thunderstorms*	*Annual Risk*
Covington	38	100%
Mansfield	2	8%
Newborn	2	8%
Oxford	8	32%
Porterdale	11	44%
COUNTYWIDE/ UNINCORPORATED AREA	62	100%

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

Assets Exposed to the Hazard

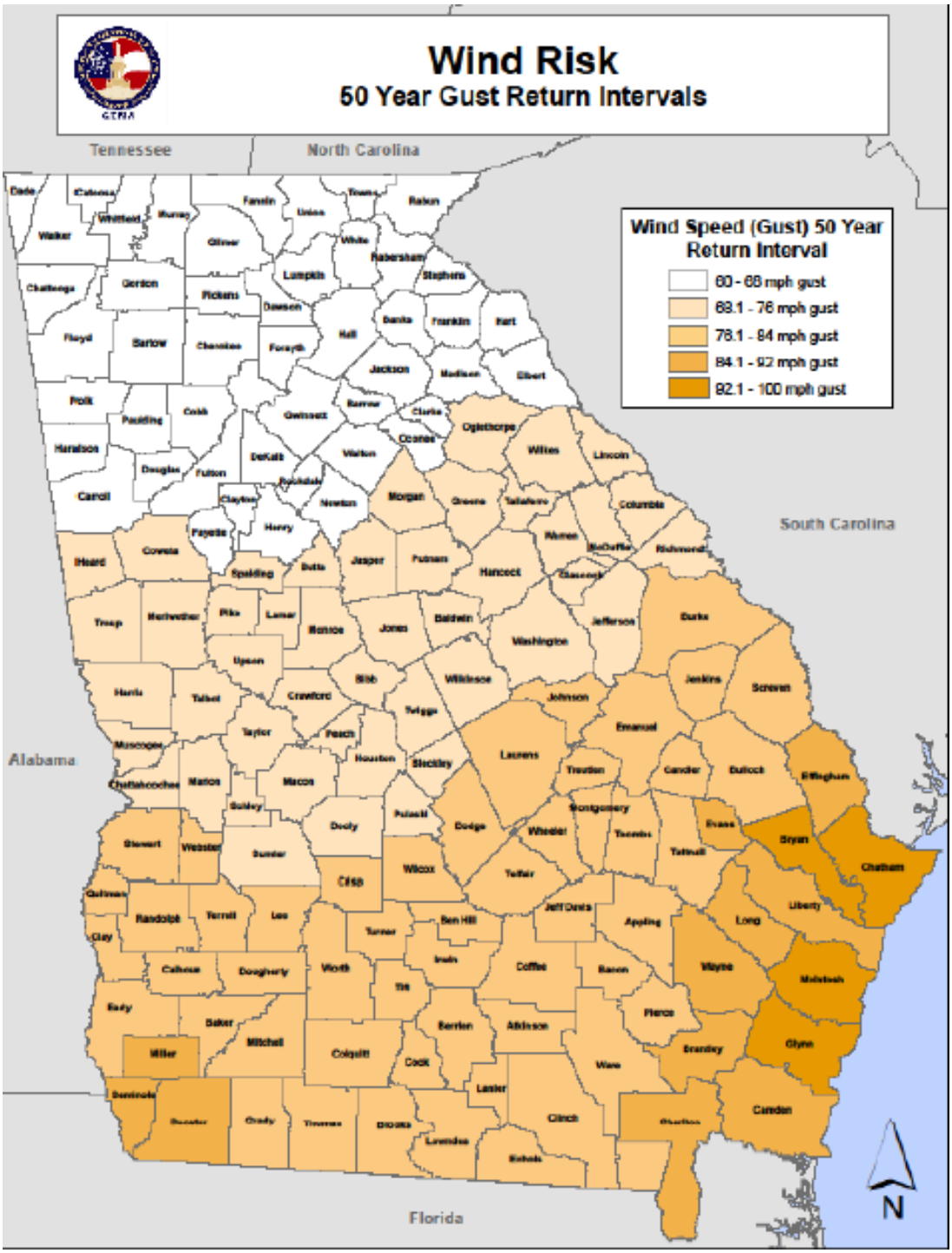
In evaluating assets that are susceptible to severe thunderstorms, the Newton County HMPC determined that all public and private property is at threat by severe thunderstorms, including all critical facilities. This is due to the lack of spatially prejudice of severe thunderstorm events.

Natural Hazard: **Thunderstorms**



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

Natural Hazard: **Thunderstorms**



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

Natural Hazard: **Thunderstorms**

Estimated Potential Losses

Estimates of damage for the past events of the last 50 years are over $5.9 million, or $119,140 annually. However, all estimated damages reported have occurred over the last 25 years. When extrapolated over 25 years, the annual average doubles to $238,280. These numbers are thought to be a gross underestimation of actual past damages.

Land Use & Development Trends

Newton County currently has no land use trends related to Thunderstorms beyond continued population growth – particularly around the Cities of Covington, Oxford, and Porterdale and in areas near the Henry and Rockdale County lines.

Multi-Jurisdictional Considerations

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

Hazard Summary

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

Natural Hazard: **Thunderstorms**

Thunderstorm Events Since 2015 in Newton County

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	05/26/2015	16:20	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAIRVIEW	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/18/2015	17:15	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	10.00K	0.00K
STEWART	NEWTON CO.	GA	08/06/2015	14:07	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	3.00K	0.00K
ABIDE AWHILE	NEWTON CO.	GA	03/01/2016	21:04	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	8.00K	0.00K
STARRSVILLE	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/02/2016	20:05	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	6.00K	0.00K
PORTERDALE	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/14/2016	14:10	EST-5	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PORTERDALE	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/14/2016	14:10	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	1.50K	0.00K
STEWART	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/17/2016	13:55	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	8.00K	0.00K
OAK HILL	NEWTON CO.	GA	07/11/2016	17:55	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
ABIDE AWHILE	NEWTON CO.	GA	08/06/2016	22:45	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	45 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
JAMESTOWN	NEWTON CO.	GA	04/03/2017	12:18	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	60 kts. EG	0	0	200.00K	0.00K
JERUSALEM	NEWTON CO.	GA	04/03/2017	12:23	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	65 kts. EG	0	0	100.00K	0.00K
JERUSALEM	NEWTON CO.	GA	07/07/2017	17:36	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	4.00K	0.00K
HAYSTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	07/26/2017	17:30	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	10.00K	0.00K

FAIRFIELD	NEWTON CO.	GA	10/28/2017	16:41	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
ALMON	NEWTON CO.	GA	02/07/2018	10:15	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	45 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
SNAPPING SHOALS	NEWTON CO.	GA	03/19/2018	22:54	EST-5	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	4.00K	0.00K
MARBLE VALLEY	NEWTON CO.	GA	03/19/2018	22:55	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	4.00K	0.00K
ROCKY PLAINS	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/03/2018	18:00	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
PORTERDALE	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/25/2018	14:08	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
LASSITER	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/25/2018	14:34	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts. EG	1	1	20.00K	0.00K
ALCOVY	NEWTON CO.	GA	08/01/2018	18:18	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	45 kts. EG	0	0	3.00K	0.00K
FAIRFIELD	NEWTON CO.	GA	02/12/2019	14:34	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	60 kts. EG	0	0	25.00K	0.00K
STEWART	NEWTON CO.	GA	04/09/2019	09:15	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	22.00K	0.00K
MELODY	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/18/2019	15:40	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	40 kts. EG	0	0	0.01K	0.00K
DIXIE	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/22/2019	15:28	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
HAYSTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/23/2019	15:24	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	3.00K	0.00K
JERUSALEM	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/24/2019	19:44	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	45 kts. EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	09/13/2019	20:50	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	45 kts. EG	0	0	5.00K	0.00K

Natural Hazard: **Winter Storms**

Hazard Description

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

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

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

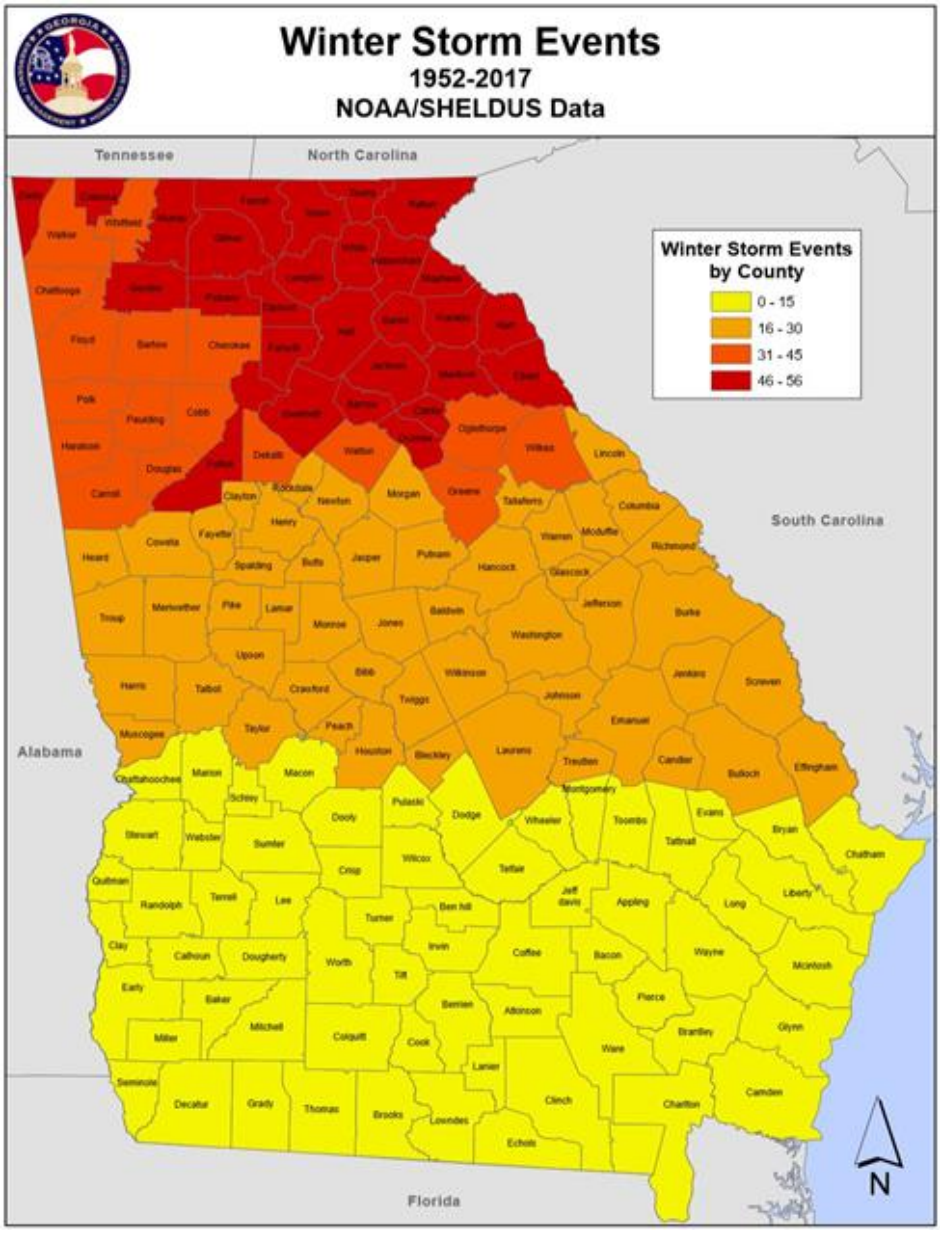
Severe winter weather exhibits seasonal qualities in that most occur within the months of January to March, with the highest probability of occurrence in February. The rate of onset and duration varies from storm to storm, depending on the weather system driving the storm. Severe winter weather rarely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

Hazard Profile

While winter storms are not as frequent of an occurrence in Newton County as they are in areas in the Northern US, they still have the potential to wreak havoc on the community when they do occur. Winter storms in Newton County typically cause drastic damage to infrastructure, such as roads, power lines, and bridges. They also

Natural Hazard: **Winter Storms**

can cause damage to private property, businesses, and trees throughout the county. Due to the county's elevation changes, many highways have steep grades that can become dangerous during icy conditions. The large number of trees in Newton County can also become a hazard when the tree limbs become weighed down with snow and ice and begin to break and fall to the ground, potentially damaging private property, public property, or injuring people and animals.



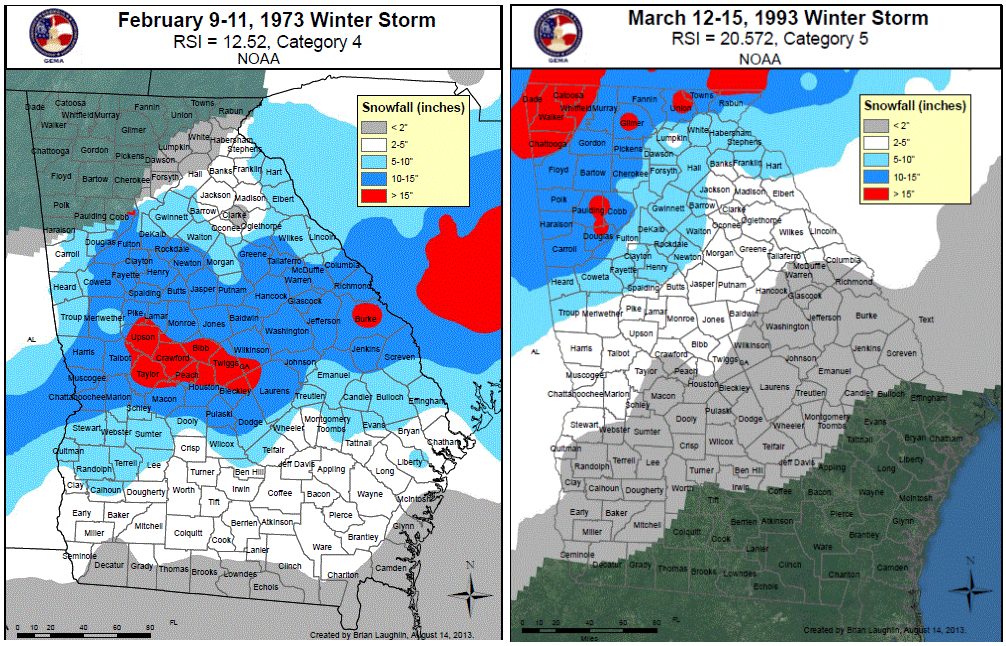
Source: 2019-2024 State of Georgia Hazard Mitigation Strategy and Enhanced Plan

Natural Hazard: **Winter Storms**

(Hazard Profile Continued)

During the past twenty-five years, documentation exists for 22 winter storm events in Newton County. No consolidated data can be located prior to this timeframe. On average, Newton County has averaged a winter storm every 1.14 years. This equates to an annual risk of 88%. Due to improved record keeping techniques, the HMPC believes that looking at the record for the last 25-year period provides a more accurate representation of the threat of winter storms for Newton County. All winter storm data has been gathered on a countywide basis. For additional historical data, please see Appendix D. All winter storm hazard data included for Newton County is limited to countywide data and is not broken down by jurisdiction.

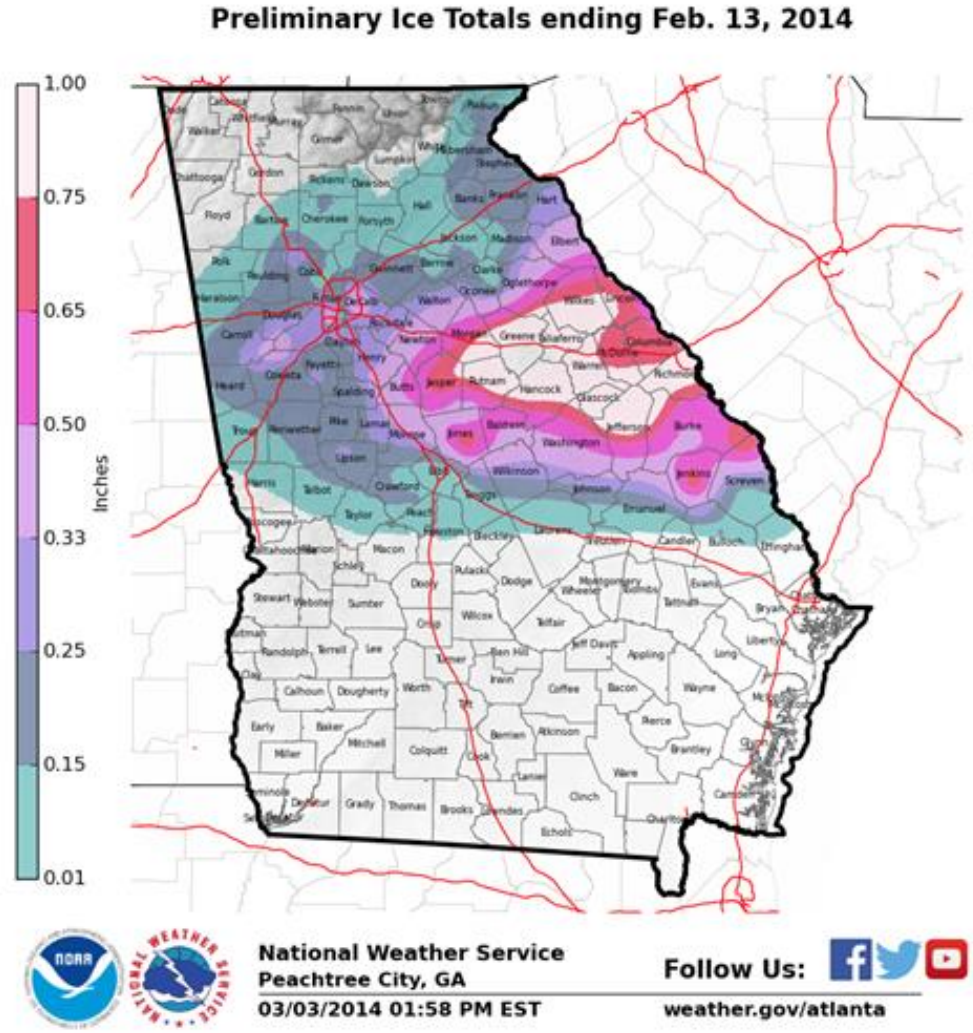
Individual events of Winter Weather can be drastically different depending on many factors, including the duration of the event, the type of precipitation involved, and the depth of the precipitation. Winter Storm events can be a light dusting of snow, ¼ inch of ice, or over a foot of snow. Other factors, such as wind, can influence the strength of these events, as happened with wind-blown snow during the March 1993 Winter Storm event. During the 1973 snow event, parts of Newton County reported up to 15 inches of snow and all areas received at least 10 inches of snow.



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

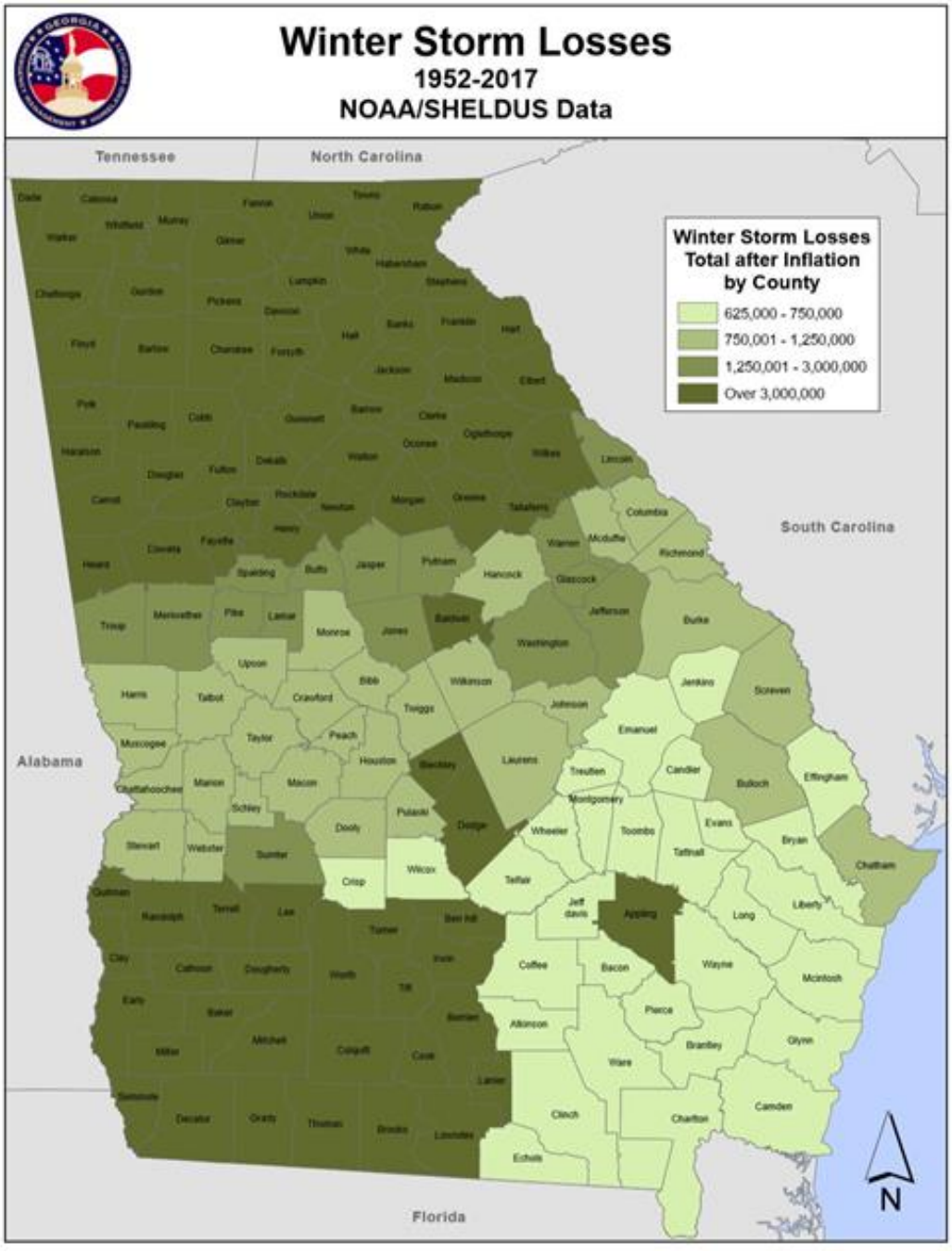
Natural Hazard: **Winter Storms**

Ice event are another type of winter storm that has impacted Newton County in the past. These types of winter storms can be particularly crippling due to the increased threat of tree falls related to the weight of accumulated ice and subsequent utility infrastructure failure. The 2014 Ice Storm produced significant ice accumulations over much of North Central Georgia, including Newton County. While areas farther east, such as Augusta, saw the greatest impacts, Newton County had ice accumulations around 0.33 inch for most areas with an isolated pocket of over 0.65 inch in the east and southeast part of the county near the Jasper County border. This storm led to widespread power outages with some residents without power for over two days.



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

Natural Hazard**: Winter Storms**



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

Natural Hazard: **Winter Storms**

Assets Exposed to the Hazard

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

Estimated Potential Losses

Total estimated losses for winter storm events of the last 50 years indicate a total of over $1.25 million in losses. Extrapolated over 50 years, this averages out to $25,160 per year. However, nearly all the documented winter storms with loss information have occurred over the last 20 years. As such, the average loss per year for the last 20 years is $62,900 per year. It is estimated that these numbers are a gross underestimation of the impact of past winter storms and caution is expressed when using these figures to make loss determinations for winter storms in Newton County.

Land Use & Development Trends

Newton County currently has no land use trends related to Winter Storms beyond continued population growth – particularly around the Cities of Covington, Oxford, and Porterdale and in areas near the Henry and Rockdale County lines.

Multi-Jurisdictional Considerations

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

Hazard Summary

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

Natural Hazard: **Winter Storms**

Winter Storm Events since 2015 in Newton County

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
Totals:							0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	01/22/2016	16:00	Winter Weather		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	12/09/2017	05:00	Winter Weather		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	01/16/2018	20:00	Winter Storm		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	02/08/2020	13:00	Winter Weather		0	0	0.00K	0.00K

Natural Hazard: **Flooding**

Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii)
Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(ii)

Hazard Description

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

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

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

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

Hazard Profile

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

Natural Hazard: **Flooding**

(Hazard Profile Continued)

significant damage on many occasions over the last 20 years. One significant flooding event that affected Newton County occurred in 2009. This event caused over $700,000 in reported damages, including an entire mobile home park flooding in the Barrington area of unincorporated Newton County. This event was caused by 8-12 inches of rain falling in a 12-hour timeframe after a series of previous rain events caused heavily saturated soils in the area. This rainfall event, combined with significant rainfall in areas upriver from Newton County, led to a significant flooding event. This event led to a federal declaration for Newton County. Many area creeks and rivers, including the Yellow River and Big Haynes Creek, reached record levels. While data was collected for the entire 50-year timeframe, little information was available regarding flood events over that period, possibly due to poor record keeping. All flood data was gathered on a countywide basis.

Flood events within Newton County are typically associated with areas of special flood hazard as identified on Flood Rate Insurance Maps (FIRMs) published by FEMA. Relatively little information is available regarding flooding damage estimates. However, with each flooding event, it is likely that significant costs arose related to road repair, infrastructure repair, and public safety response operations. Most of the flood damage in Newton County's history appears to be related to roads and culverts washing out because of flood waters. All flooding hazard data included for Newton County is limited to countywide data and is not broken down by jurisdiction.

Newton County has many flood gauges that provide information on potential impacted areas from floodwaters. The flood gauge on Big Haynes Creek near Milstead indicates that flood stage is reached at 12 feet, which would lead to flooding of woodland areas upstream and downstream from the gauge. At 14 feet, water will begin to enter the backyards of homes on Highlands Forest Lane, Highland Creek Way, and Highlands Ridge Lane. At 17 feet, Moderate flood stage is reached, and water will be approximately 3 feet deep in backyards of residences on Highlands Forest Lane, Highland Creek Way, and Highlands Ridge Lane. At 20 feet, water begins to enter some of the residences along the roadways mentioned above. At 22 feet, Major Flood Stage is reached, and water will be approximately 2 feet deep in some residences. This river gauge has a high mark of 22.46 in September of 2009.

The City of Oxford would see sporadic direct impacts from a 100-year flooding event. For example, one home on East Soule Street could see up to 6 inches of water

inside the residences in a 100-year flood event. The same level of inundation could be expected for several homes on Wentworth Drive.

For the City of Covington, impacts would likely be scattered and in small pockets across the jurisdiction. One area that has seen significant flooding from past storm events is the Newton Plaza shopping center near the intersection of Highway 278 and Highway 81. Flooding related to Dried Indian Creek would potentially inundate the parking lot and several stores in the plaza with up to 2 feet of water. Flooding from this waterway would also lead to up to a foot of water in other businesses on Pace Street and Emory Street. Residences on Corley Street, Usher Street, Owens Street, and Clark Street could also potentially see up to a foot of water from a 100-year flood event.

Situated in a bend on the Yellow River, Porterdale is mostly built upon higher ground that is well above the 100-year floodplain. The most significant impact that Porterdale would face would be the blocking of Highway 41 and the potential washout of the Highway 81/South Broad Street bridge across the Yellow River. However, there would be some direct impacts to businesses and residences. The business district along Main Street would see up to 10 businesses directly impacted by flood waters. It would be anticipated that water would reach 1-3 feet deep in some of these businesses in a 100-year flood event. Residences, such as those along Railroad Street, could see up to 6 inches of water inundate those locations.

Neither Mansfield nor Newborn have any 100-year floodplain areas within their jurisdictions. The impacts of a flood on these two municipalities would be directly related to blocked access roads outside of their jurisdictional control. This includes Highways 142 (for Newborn) and 213 (for Mansfield).

Municipality	***# of Flood Events***	***Annual Risk***
Covington	2	8%
Mansfield	1	4%
Newborn	1	4%
Oxford	1	4%
Porterdale	1	4%
COUNTYWIDE/ UNINCORPORATED AREA	6	24%

****Based Upon Data from the Last 25 Years***

Natural Hazard: **Flooding**

There are 10 documented flood events over the last 50 years. Based on the 50-year record, it can be inferred that such an event is likely to occur every 5 years in Newton County. This relates to a 20% chance of a flood event occurring in a given year. However, all identified flood event have occurred over the last 25 years. When extrapolated over 25 years, Newton County has averaged a flood every 2.5 and has a 40% annual chance of a flood event occurring.

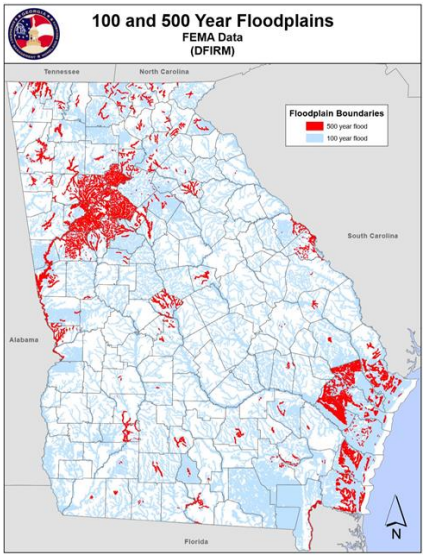
For additional historical data, please see Appendix D.

Assets Exposed to the Hazard

To evaluate the assets that would potentially be impacted by flooding, the Newton County HMPC attempted to identify known structures within, or close to, the 100-year floodplain. There are 489 buildings identified in the flood plain – 462 residential buildings, 23 commercial building, and 6 industrial building. These buildings are assessed at over $34 million.

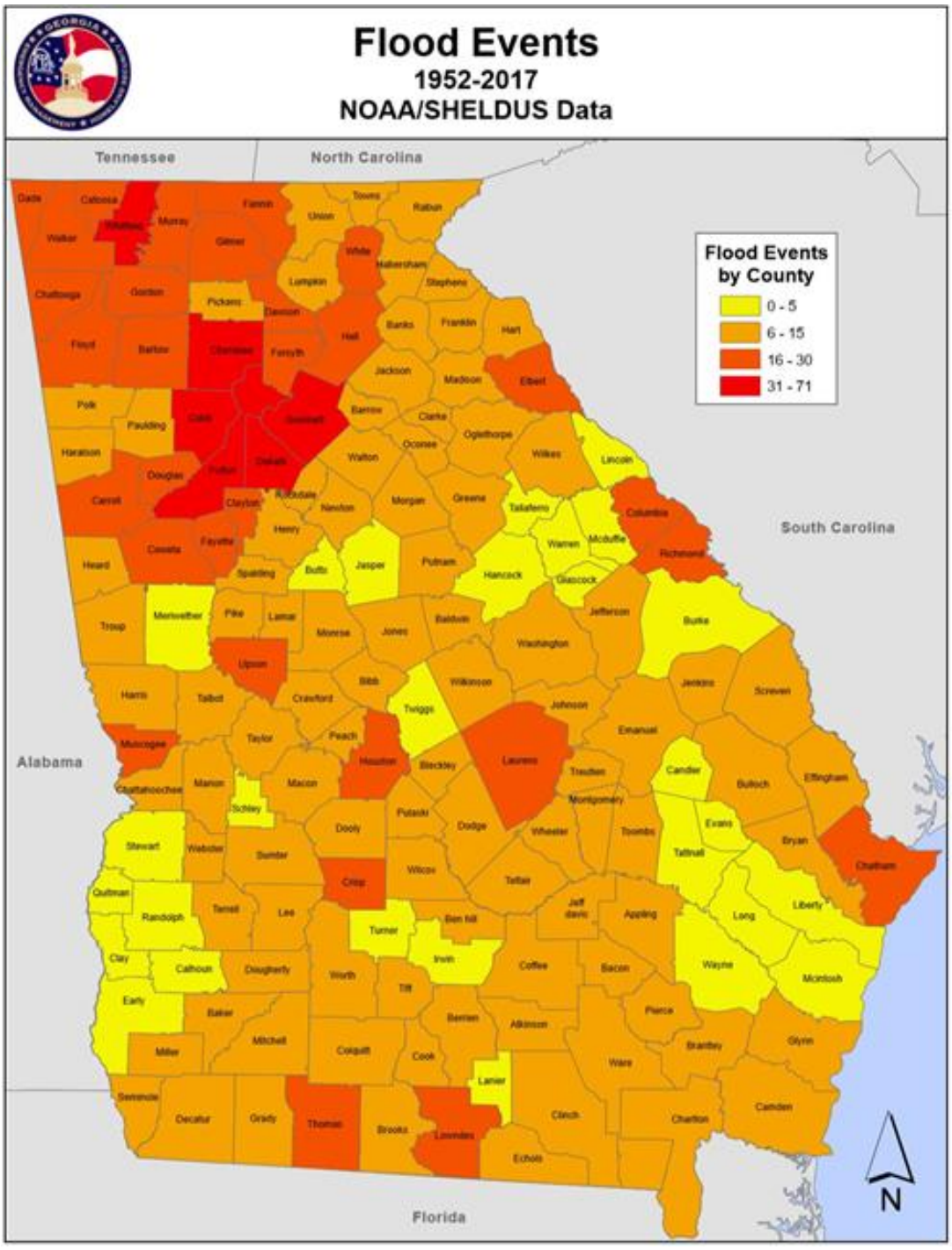
Estimated Potential Losses

The flooding events in Newton County over the last 50 years have led to nearly $1.5 million in damages. Extrapolated over 50 years, this results in an annual average of $29,940 per year. However, all reported damages have occurred in the last 22 years. As a result, the average over the last 22 years is $68,045 annually. These estimations are believed to be a gross underestimation of both prior and potential damages from flood events.



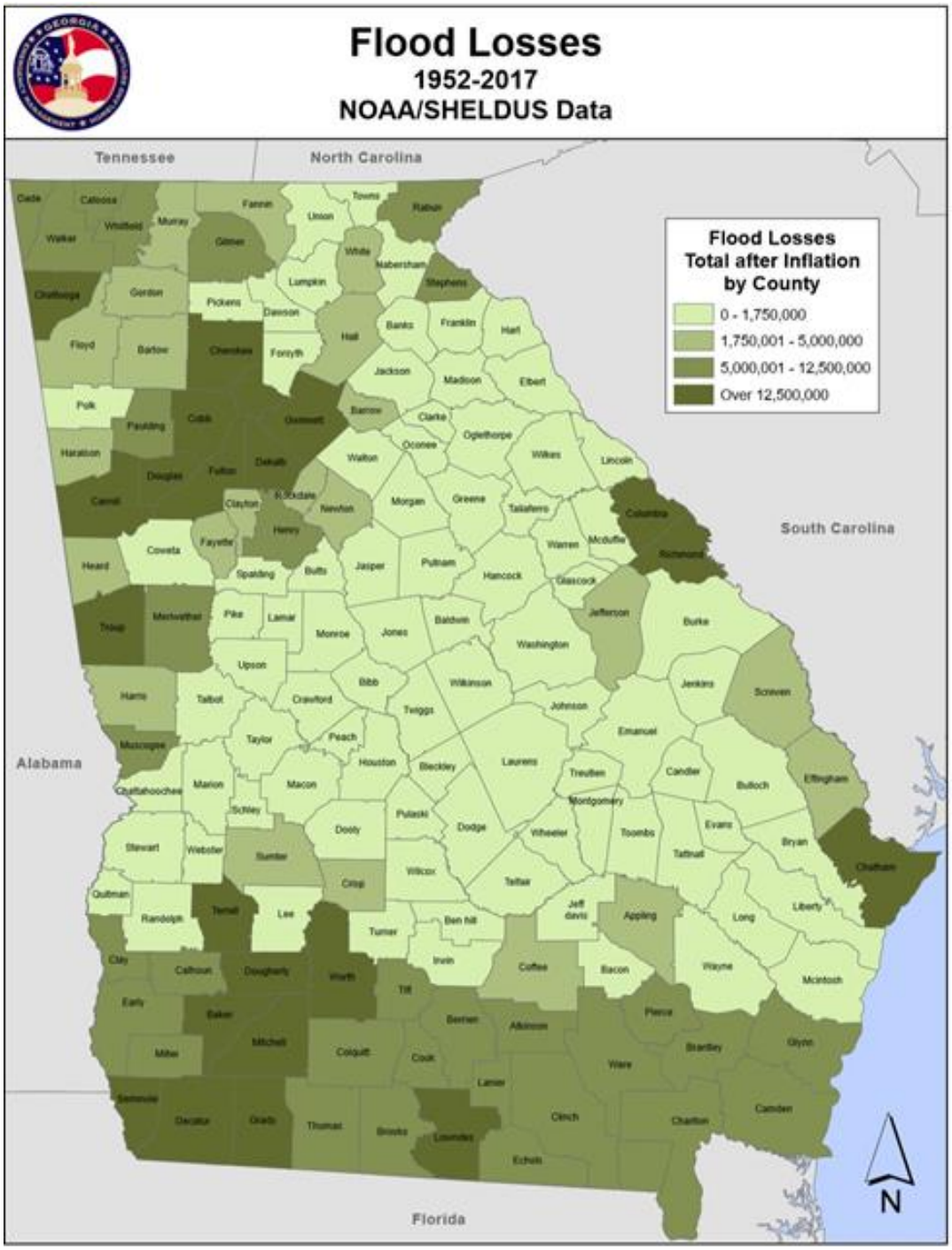
Source: 2019-2024 State of Georgia Hazard Mitigation Strategy and Enhanced Plan

Natural Hazard: **Flooding**



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

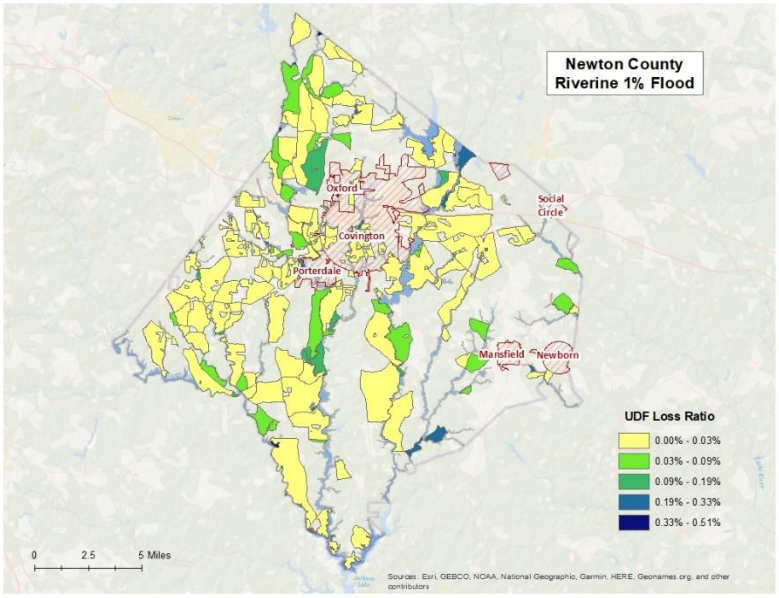
Natural Hazard: **Flooding**



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

Natural Hazard: **Flooding**

Based upon the 2020 Newton County HAZUS report, a flood equivalent to the 1% riverine flood levels could result in losses more than $34 million (489 buildings) – the vast majority (over $31 million) of which is in unincorporated Newton County. Over $2.5 million in potential losses are in the City of Covington. However, it is possible that some areas may not experience total losses while others may be inundated with flood water who are not designated in the 1% riverine flood areas. Additionally, there are no critical facilities located in the 1% riverine flood areas.



Source: 2020 Newton County HAZUS Report

Land Use & Development Trends

Newton County participates in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and follows the program's guidelines to ensure future development is carried out in the best interests of the public. The County (CID No. 130143) first entered the NFIP on July 5, 1983. According to the NFIP guidelines, the County has executed a Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance. This ordinance attempts to minimize the loss of human life and health as well as minimize public and private property losses due to flooding. The ordinance requires any potential flood damage be evaluated at the time of initial construction and that certain uses be restricted or prohibited based on this evaluation. The ordinance also requires that potential homebuyers be notified that a property is located in a flood area. In addition, all construction must adhere to the Georgia State Minimum Standard Codes and the International Building Codes. Currently, the Newton County municipalities of Covington, Oxford, and

Natural Hazard: **Flooding**

Porterdale also participate in NFIP through the application of appropriate NFIP-compliant ordinances and regulations. There are no 100-year floodplain (1% annual risk) areas in the City of Mansfield of the Town of Newborn.

There are 3 repetitive loss residential properties identified in Newton County. All three properties are in unincorporated Newton County and have a total assessed value of $129,175.

Multi-Jurisdictional Considerations

During a large-scale flood event, many portions of Newton County would potentially be impacted by flooding. However, the area's most prone to flooding have historically been those areas located within the 100-year floodplain – particularly those areas along the Yellow River and its tributaries and distributaries. All of Newton County, including all municipalities, could potentially be impacted by a flood event.

Hazard Summary

Flooding has the potential to inflict significant damage within Newton County, particularly along the Yellow River and its tributaries and distributaries. Mitigation of flood damage requires the community to be aware of flood-prone areas, including roads, bridges, and critical facilities. The Newton County HMPC identified flooding as a hazard requiring mitigation measures and identified specific goals, objectives, and action items they deemed necessary to lessen the impact of flooding for their communities. Newton County and its municipalities have implemented many mitigation strategies beyond ordinances and land use regulations in an attempt to curb flooding.

There are three repetitive loss properties identified in Newton County.

Flood Events in Newton County Since 2015

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
Totals:								0	0	786.00K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	12/30/2015	12:55	EST-5	Flash Flood		0	0	781.00K	0.00K
ROCKY PLAINS	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/20/2017	01:30	EST-5	Flash Flood		0	0	5.00K	0.00K

Natural Hazard: **Flooding**

Newton County

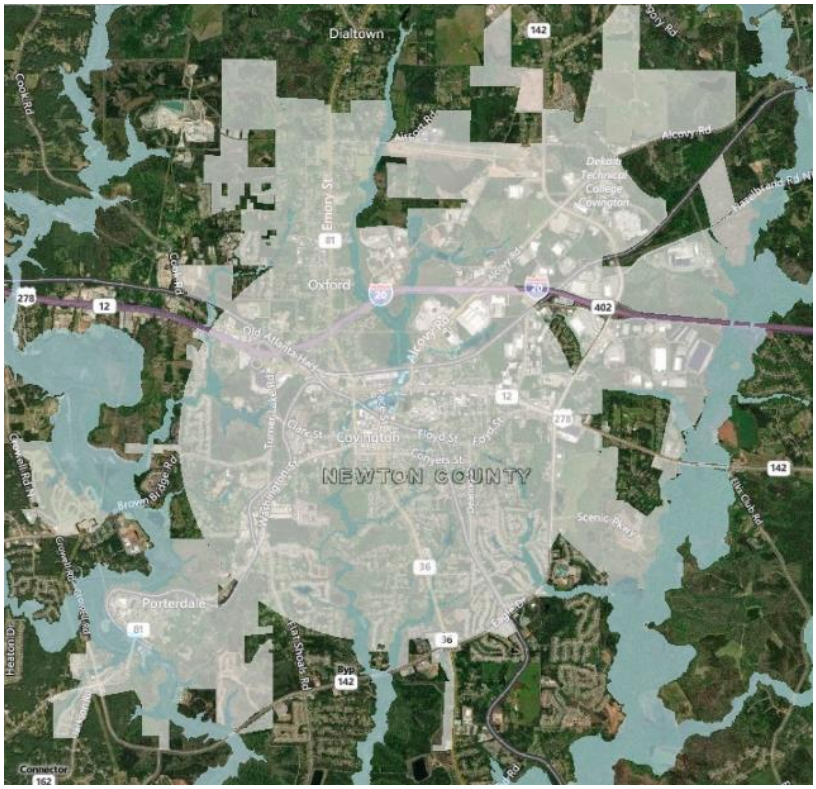


Natural Hazard: **Flooding**

Mansfield and Newborn



Covington, Oxford, and Porterdale



Note: All "light blue" shaded areas indicate the extent of the 100-year (or 1% annual) flood risk

All Flood Maps are from the Georgia DFIRM Flood Map Program

Natural Hazard: **Flooding**

Big Haynes Creek near Milstead

Flood Categories (in feet)

Major Flood Stage:	22
Moderate Flood Stage:	17
Flood Stage:	12
Action Stage:	9
Low Stage (in feet):	0

Historic Crests
(1) 22.46 ft on 09/23/2009
(2) 17.60 ft on 12/25/2015
(3) 17.02 ft on 05/07/2003
(4) 16.89 ft on 04/20/2019
(5) 14.20 ft on 02/07/2020
Show More Historic Crests

(P): Preliminary values subject to further review.

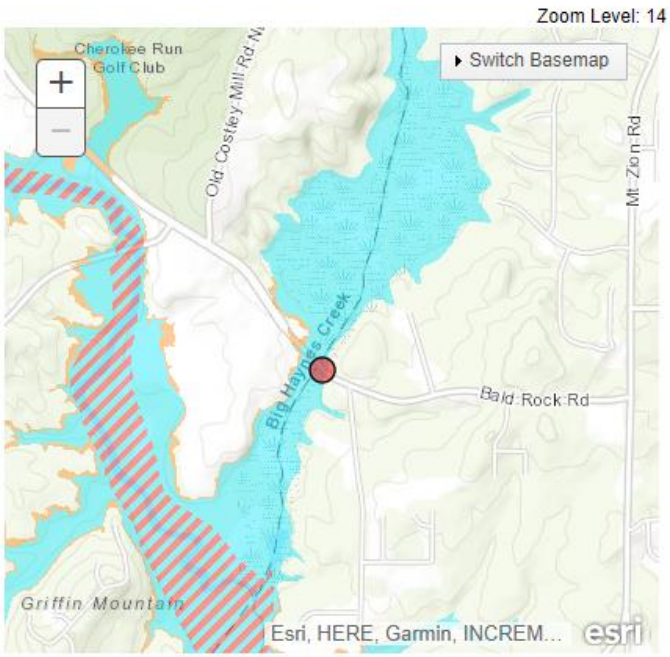
Recent Crests
(1) 14.20 ft on 02/07/2020
(2) 16.89 ft on 04/20/2019
(3) 13.72 ft on 12/31/2015
(4) 17.60 ft on 12/25/2015
(5) 12.59 ft on 01/25/2010
Show More Recent Crests

(P): Preliminary values subject to further review.

Low Water Records
(1) 2.38 ft on 09/06/2007

FEMA

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



Legend

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

Natural Hazard: **Flooding**

Yellow River near Rocky Plains

Flood Categories (in feet)

Major Flood Stage:	26
Moderate Flood Stage:	22
Flood Stage:	18
Action Stage:	16

Historic Crests
(1) 22.09 ft on 12/26/2015
(2) 20.55 ft on 04/21/2019
(3) 20.07 ft on 12/31/2015
(4) 19.12 ft on 02/08/2020
(5) 18.24 ft on 01/26/2010
Show More Historic Crests

(P): Preliminary values subject to further review.

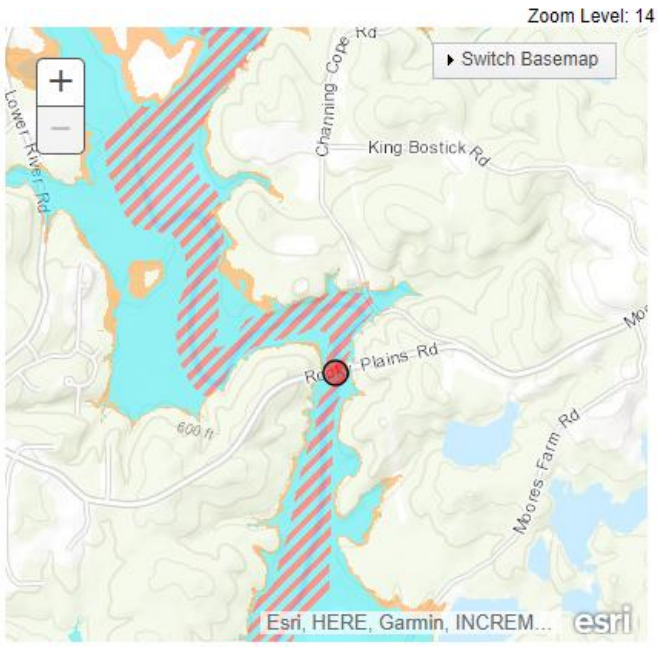
Recent Crests
(1) 19.12 ft on 02/08/2020
(2) 20.55 ft on 04/21/2019
(3) 20.07 ft on 12/31/2015
(4) 22.09 ft on 12/26/2015
(5) 17.24 ft on 02/07/2010
Show More Recent Crests

(P): Preliminary values subject to further review.

Low Water Records
Currently none available.

FEMA

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



Legend

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

Natural Hazard: **Tornado**

Hazard Description

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

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

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

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

Natural Hazard: **Tornado**

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

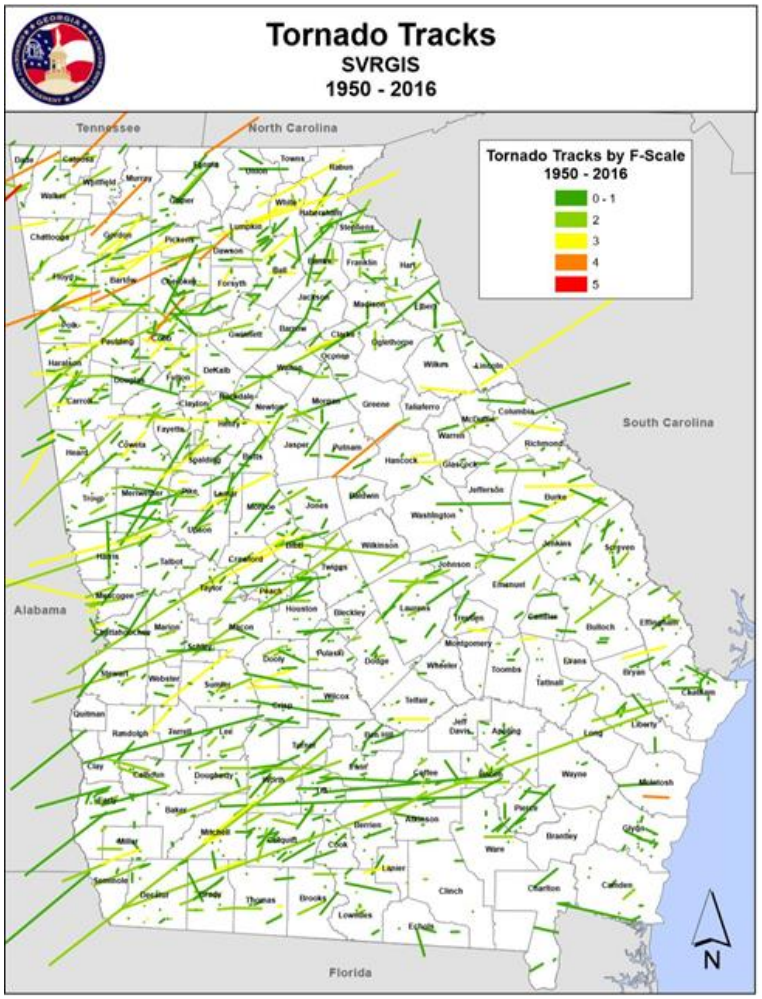
Hazard Profile

All areas within Newton County are vulnerable to the threat of a tornado. Due to the indiscriminate and unpredictable nature of tornadoes, there is no reliable method to determine where or when a tornado will strike. There have been 9 documented tornadoes in the last 50 years in Newton County. It is likely that other tornadoes have occurred within this timeframe, but available records are limited in nature.

Based on the 50-year information available for Newton County, a tornado occurs every 5.6 years. On an annual basis, Newton County has an 18% chance of being impacted from a tornado event. When only the last twenty years are considered, the likelihood of a tornado affecting Newton County increases significantly to 30% (6 tornadoes since 2000).

Natural Hazard: **Tornado**

Individual tornado events can cause extreme damage to an area. This holds true for Newton County, as well. The strongest documented tornado to impact Newton County was an EF2 in 2013. This storm traveled 7.6 miles through both the City of Mansfield and the Town of Newborn in eastern Newton County before entering Morgan County. The tornado significantly damaged 8 homes and caused damage to businesses in Mansfield. The costliest Tornado in the last 50 years occurred in February of 2009. The EF1 tornado tracked approximately 2.8 miles through south central Newton County and caused over $625,000 in damages. This storm caused extensive damage to approximately 30 homes in a heavily wooded subdivision. Almost all the damage associated with this tornado was the result of fallen trees. For additional historical data, please see Appendix D. All tornado hazard data included for Newton County is limited to countywide data and is not broken down by jurisdiction.

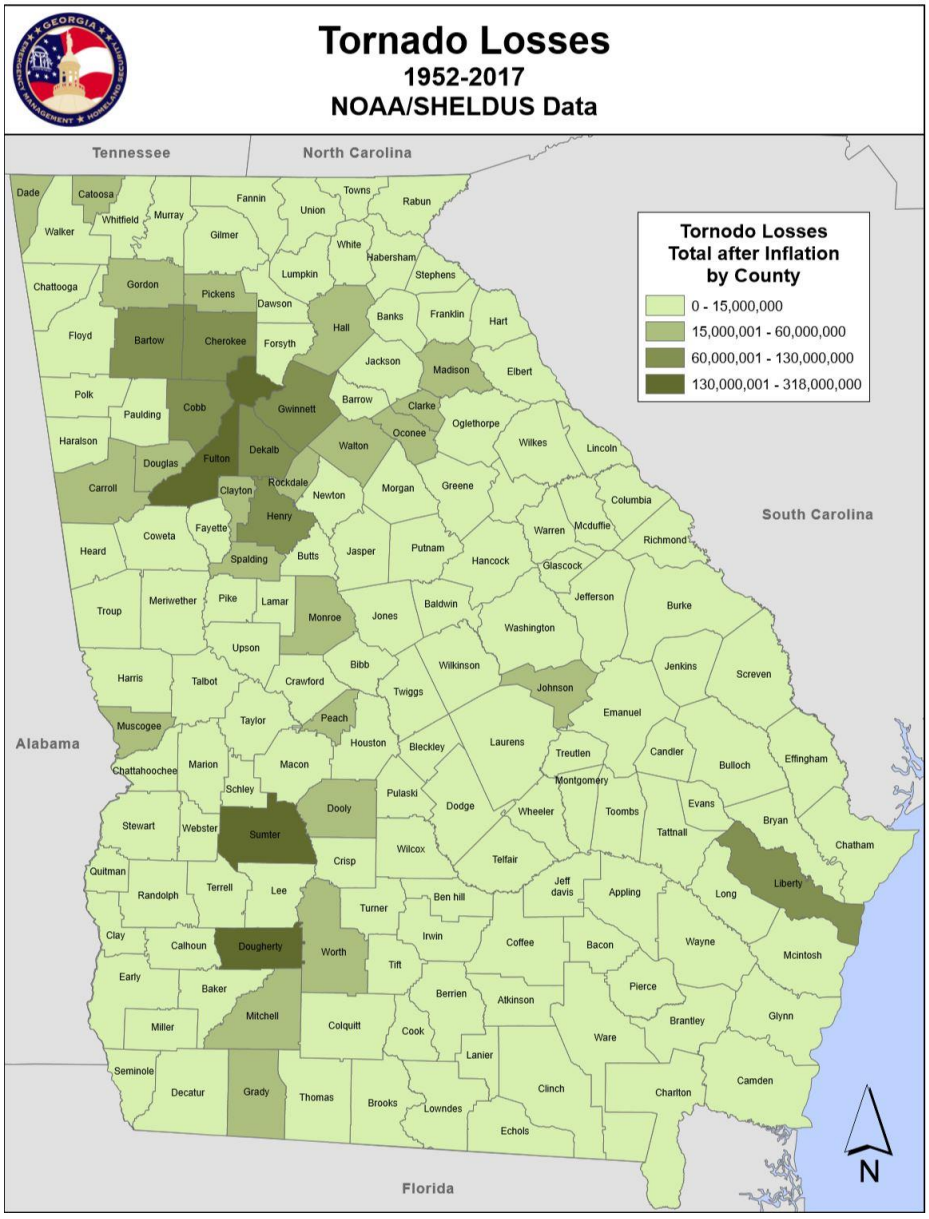


Source: 2019-2024 State of Georgia Hazard Mitigation Strategy and Enhanced Plan

Natural Hazard: **Tornado**

Assets Exposed to the Hazard

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



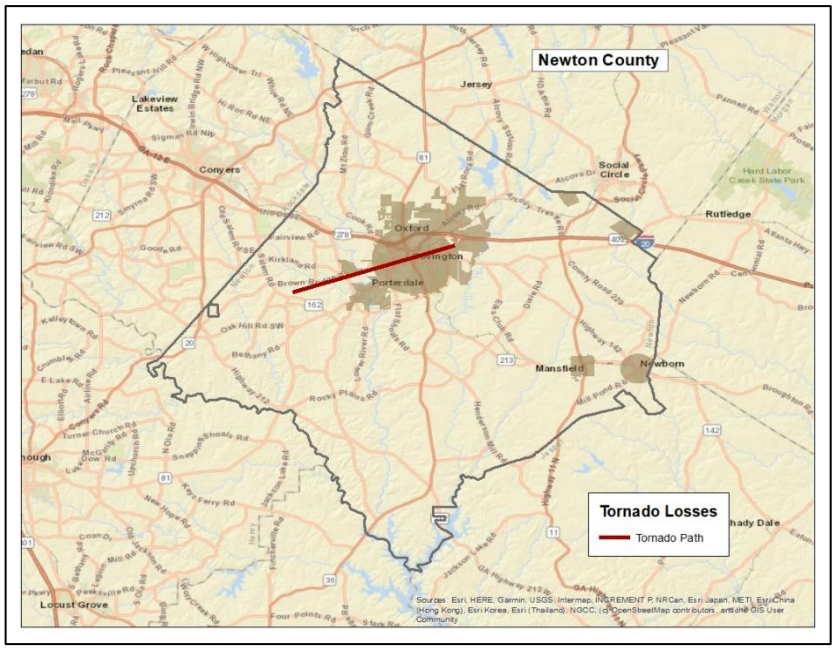
Source: 2019-2024 State of Georgia Hazard Mitigation Strategy and Enhanced Plan

Natural Hazard: **Tornado**

Estimated Potential Losses

Estimates of damage for the past events of the last 50 years are over $2 million, or $41,560 annually.

Within the 2020 Newton County HAZUS report, a theoretical tornado path for an EF3 was identified that would inflict maximum damage. HAZUS estimated that this theoretical tornado would cause damage to approximately 1,257 buildings and result in losses more than $85 million with the City of Covington suffering the greatest economic impacts.



Source: 2020 Newton County HAZUS Report

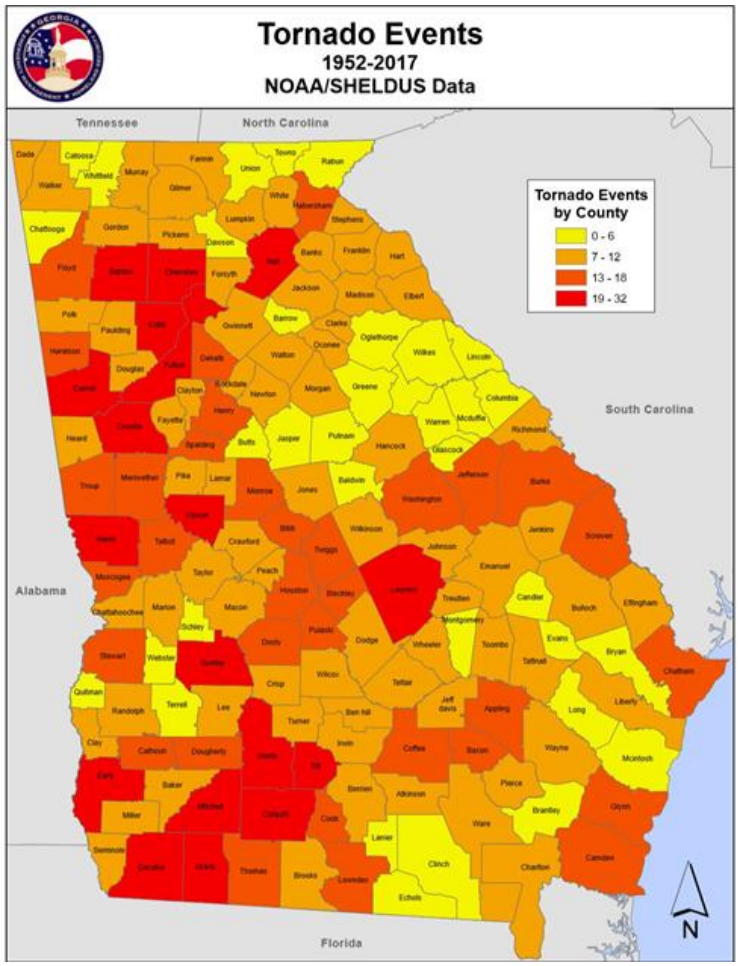
Land Use & Development Trends

Newton County main land use trend related to Tornadoes involves continued population growth – particularly around the Cities of Covington, Oxford, and Porterdale and in areas near the Henry and Rockdale County lines.

Multi-Jurisdictional Considerations

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

Natural Hazard: **Tornado**



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

Hazard Summary

Newton County remains at risk to potential damage from tornadoes, especially considering the average of one tornado every 5.6 years over the last 50 years. Should a tornado strike in densely populated areas of the county, significant damage or loss of life could occur. Due to the destructive power of tornadoes, it is essential that the mitigation measures identified in this plan regarding tornado activity receive full consideration.

Tornadoes in Newton County since 2015

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
DIALTOWN	NEWTON CO.	GA	04/05/2017	11:09	EST-5	Tornado	EF1	0	0	25.00K	0.00K

Natural Hazard: **Drought**

Hazard Description

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

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

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

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

Hazard Profile

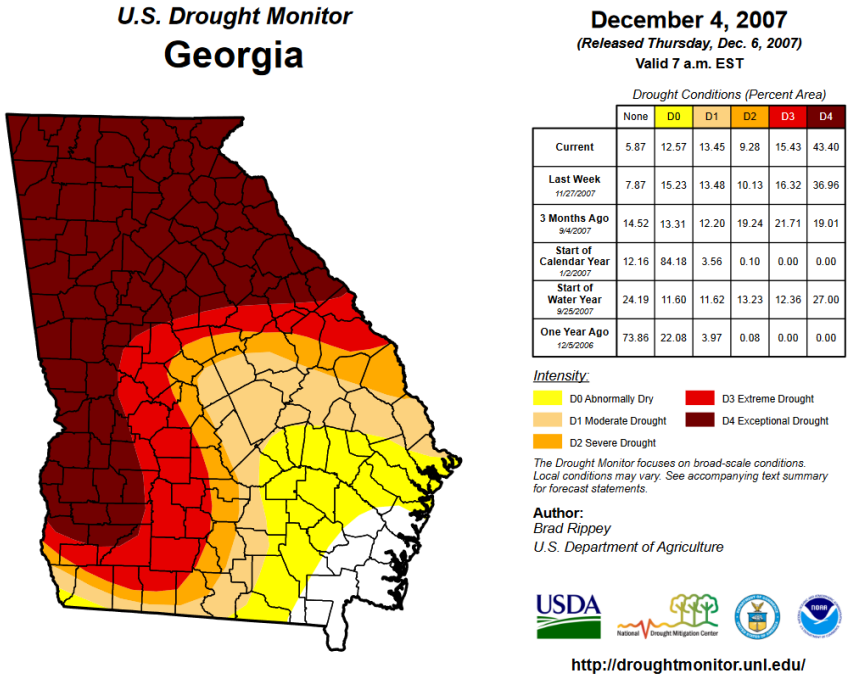
The Newton County HMPC reviewed data for the last 50 years regarding drought conditions. Historically, agricultural losses have accounted for the vast amount of losses related to drought conditions.

Natural Hazard: **Drought**

(Hazard Profile Continued)

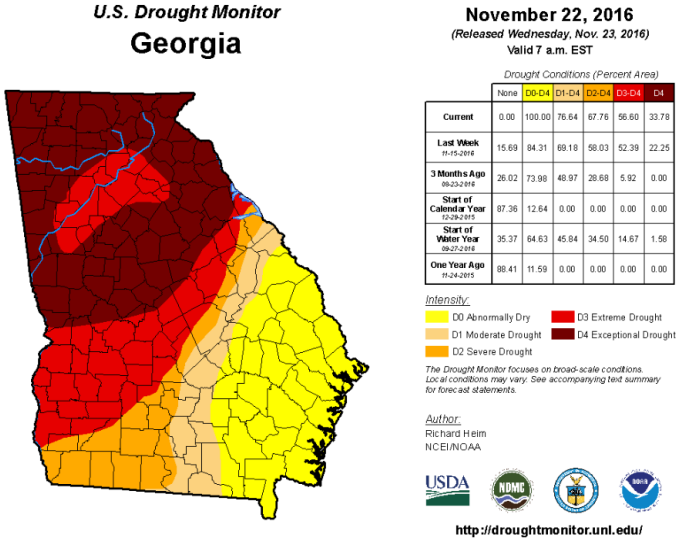
Due to poor record keeping and the unpredictable nature of drought conditions, reliability of historical data for the last 50 years is low. Newton County has been impacted by 7 drought events in the last 22 years, according to data from the National Climatic Data Center. This amounts to a 32% chance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

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



Source: USDA Drought Monitor – University of Nebraska-Lincoln

Natural Hazard: **Drought**



Source: USDA Drought Monitor – University of Nebraska-Lincoln

Events of this extent can cause water shortages for residential and corporate needs, as well as affecting the ability for firefighting operations to be properly effective. Drought conditions of this extent can have devastating effects on the local agricultural industries, which has occurred in previous D4 level droughts.

Assets Exposed to the Hazard

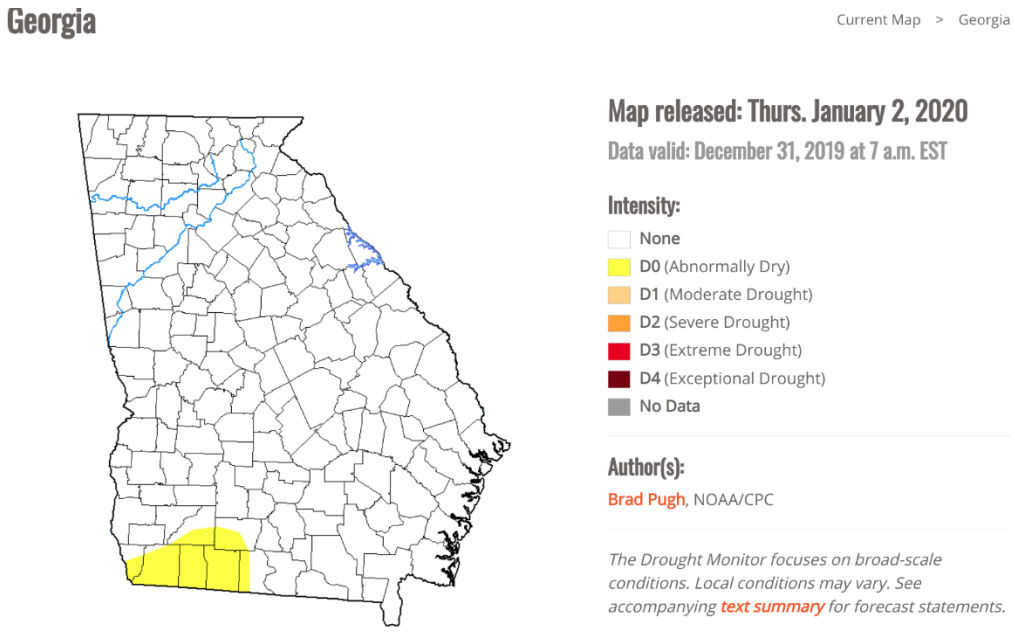
While drought conditions do not typically pose a direct threat to structures, secondary hazards from drought such as increased wildfire threat, does pose a significant threat to all public and private property in Newton County, including all critical facilities. Water resources could also become scarce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

Estimated Potential Losses

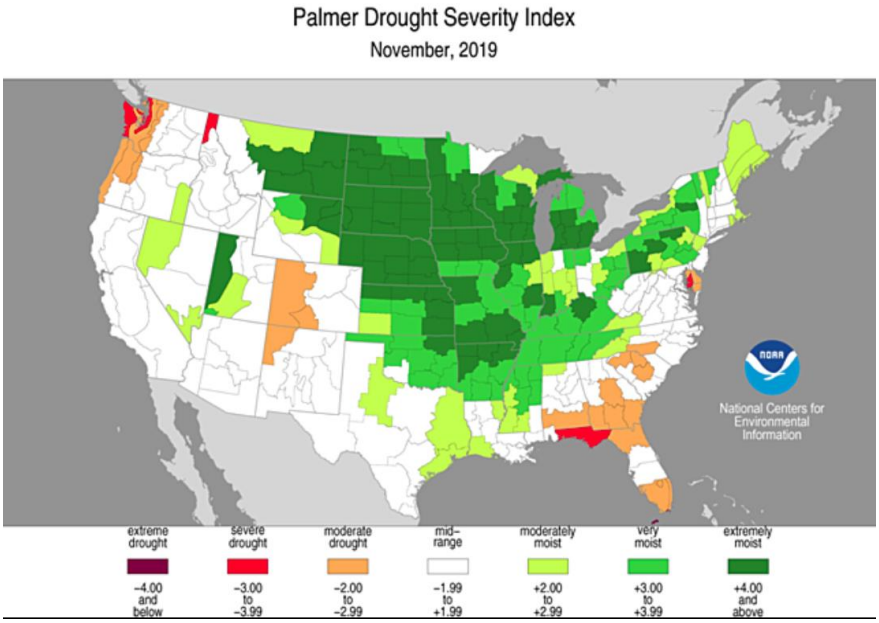
No damage to structures or critical facilities is expected as a direct result of drought conditions. However, crop damage and subsequent losses can be expected to occur because of drought conditions. The degree of losses would depend on the duration of the drought, severity of the drought, temperatures during the drought, season in which the drought occurs, and the specific needs of the involved crops. Water system shortages and need for supply assistance for those systems could also lead to economic losses associated with the drought. The only recent drought with economic impact data is the 2000 drought, which led to $2.9 million in crop damage in Newton County.

Natural Hazard: **Drought**

According to the 2017 Agriculture Census data, Newton County's market value of products sold was $12,354,000. $1,869,000 of that total represented crop sales, accounting for 15.1% of the total. Livestock sales accounted for 84.9%, or $10,485,000, of the total value.



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



Source: National Integrated Drought Information System

Natural Hazard: **Drought**

Land Use & Development Trends

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

Multi-Jurisdictional Considerations

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

Hazard Summary

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

Natural Hazard: **Drought**

Drought Events since 2015 in Newton County

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
Totals:								0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	06/01/2016	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	07/01/2016	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	08/01/2016	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	09/01/2016	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	10/01/2016	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	11/01/2016	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	12/01/2016	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	01/01/2017	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	09/24/2019	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	10/01/2019	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	11/01/2019	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K

Natural Hazard: **Wildfire**

Hazard Description

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

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

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

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

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

In terms of seasonality, wildfires can occur during any season of the year. However, drier seasons, which vary within the State of Georgia, are more vulnerable to severe wildfires because of weather patterns and the abundant quick-burning fuels. In terms of rate of onset and duration, wildfires vary depending on the available fuels and weather patterns.

Natural Hazard: **Wildfire**

Some wildfires can engulf an area in a matter of minutes from the first signs whereas others may be slower burning and moving. The frequency of wildfires is not typically measured because of the high probability of human ignition being statistically unpredictable. Magnitude and intensity are typically only measured by size of the wildfire and locations of burning.

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

Hazard Profile

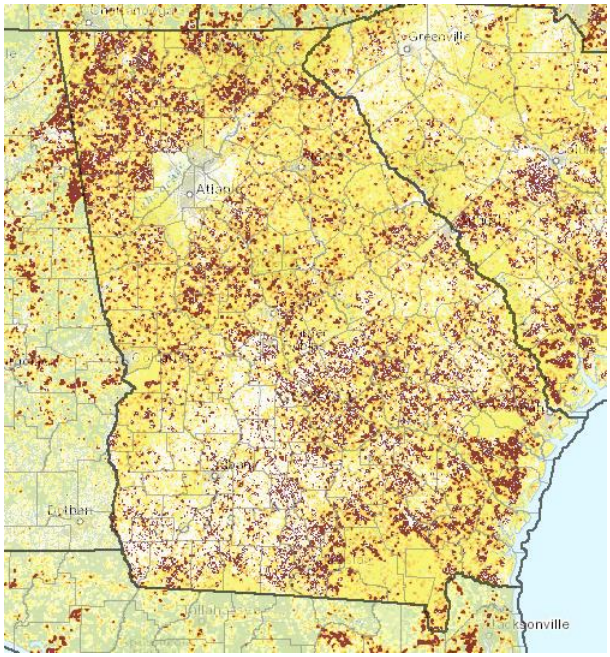
Wildfires pose a serious threat to Newton County. This is a result of the high amount of forestland and vegetation available to fuel potential wildfires. Also, there is an increasing amount of wildland-urban interface (WUI) in Newton County, which is defined as areas where structures and other human development meets undeveloped wildland properties. 98.6% of Newton County's population lives within the WUI. All wildfire hazard data included for Newton County is limited to countywide data and is not broken down by jurisdiction.

Jurisdiction	% of Population in WUI
Newton County	98.6%
Covington	96.3%
Mansfield	100%
Newborn	100%
Oxford	100%
Porterdale	99.4%

According to the 2017 Newton County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) produced by the Georgia Forestry Commission, Newton County has averaged 20.2 wildfires a year from 2007 to 2017. These fires have consumed an averaged 69.8 acres per year over that time period. This equates to a 5.5% daily chance of a wildfire occurring.

Natural Hazard: **Wildfire**

Georgia Wildfire Ignition Density



Source: Southern Group of State Foresters Wildfire Risk Assessment Portal

Assets *Exposed to the Hazard*

All public and private property located within the Wildland-Urban Interface, including critical infrastructures, are susceptible to impacts from wildfires. Due to the large area of wildland area in Newton County and the large amount of WIU, all public and private property, including critical infrastructures, could be directly or indirectly impacted by the threat of wildfire. Of the 5 Firewise communities reviewed in the CWPP, four – FFA/FCCLA Center, Porterdale, Newborn, and Johnson Terrace - were classified as having a "moderate risk" to wildfire. One community – Mansfield – was classified as having a low risk.

Estimated Potential Losses

Little information is available regarding damages, in terms of dollars, for wildfire losses in Newton County. According to the 2017 Ag Census by the USDA, Newton County has just over $1.8 million in annual crop sales. These areas would potentially be impacted by a wildfire event.

Natural Hazard: **Wildfire**

Land Use & Development Trends

With the continued increase in population, Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) is increasing in Newton County. The WUI creates areas where fire can easily move from wildland areas into developed areas and threaten structures and human life. The expansion of the WUI in Newton County complicated wildland fire management operations and planning initiatives. This development trend is expected to continue in the future. This land development trend led to three communities – Quail Valley, Willow Wood, and Fairfield – to be classified as having "Extreme" risk to wildfire according to the 2017 Community Wildfire Protection Plan. One additional community – Brown Terrace – was classified as having a "High" risk.

Multi-Jurisdictional Considerations

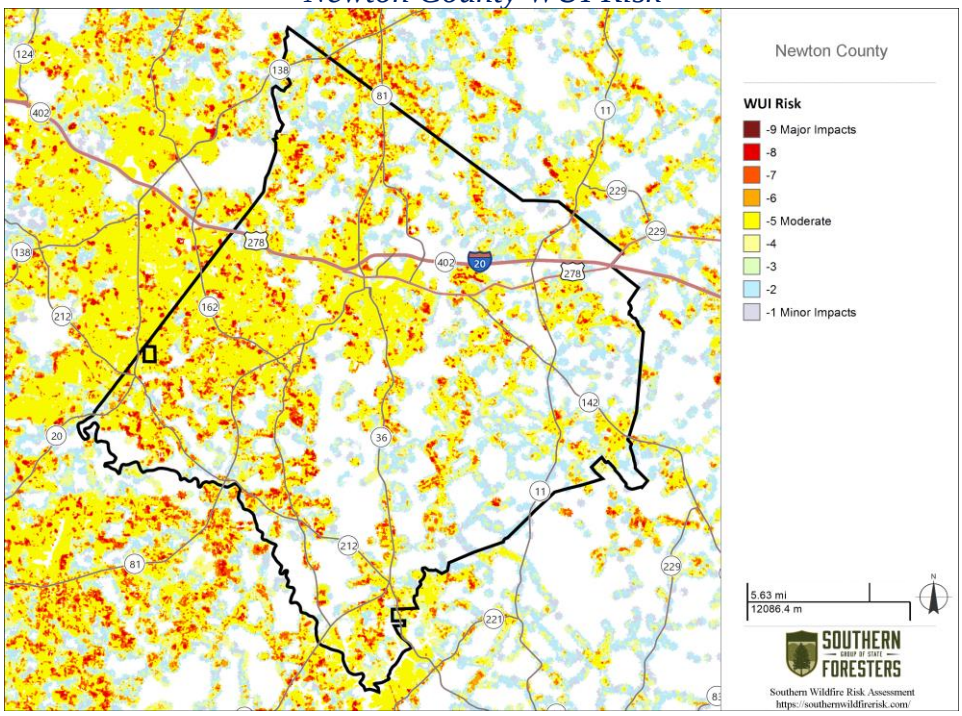
All portions of Newton County, including all municipalities, could potentially be impacted by a wildfire due to the large amount of Wildland-Urban Interface, but the less developed areas of the county are more vulnerable. Therefore, all mitigation actions identified regarding wildfires should be pursued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

Hazard Summary

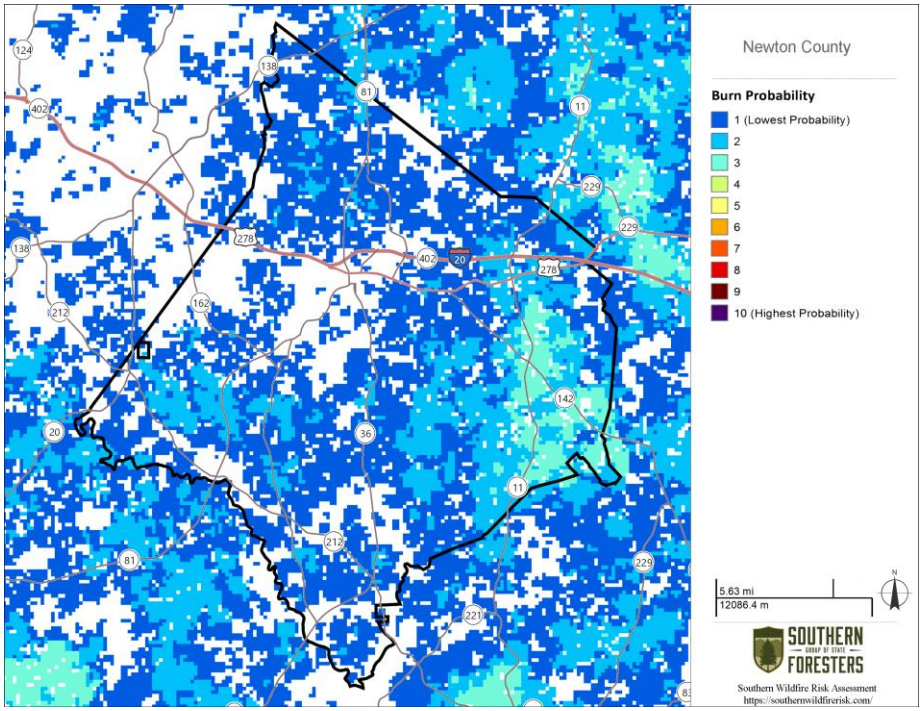
Wildfire is a significant threat to Newton County due to the increased amount of Wildland-Urban Interface. The increasing amount of area where structures and other human development meets undeveloped, wildland property is where 98.6% of Newton County's population lives. The mitigation measures identified in this plan should be aggressively pursued based on the high frequency of this hazard and the ability for wildfires to inflict devastation anywhere in Newton County.

Natural Hazard: **Wildfire**

Newton County WUI Risk

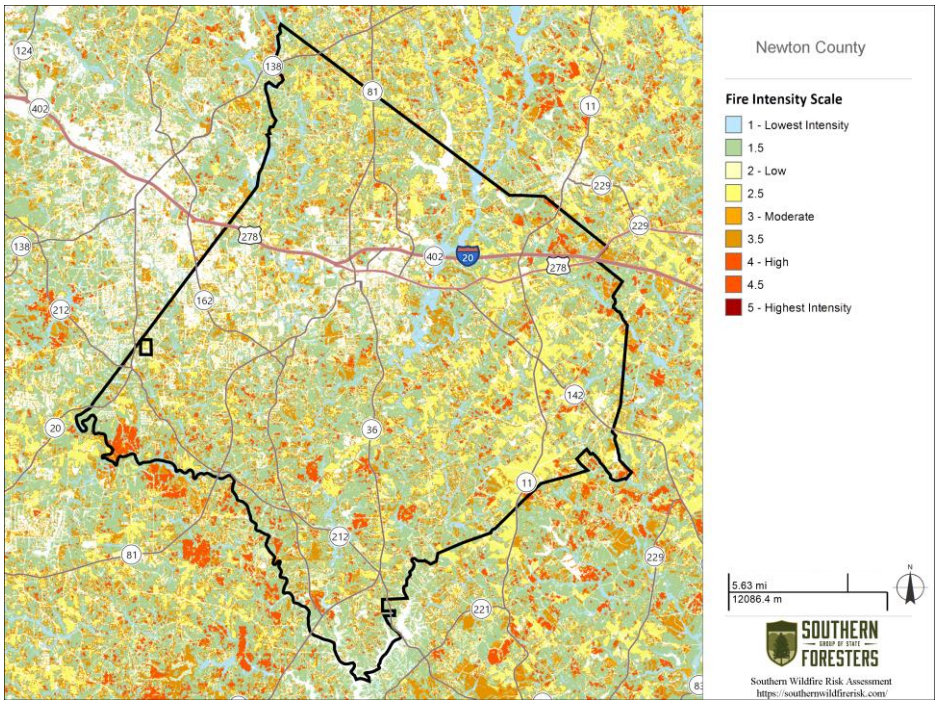


Newton County Burn Probability

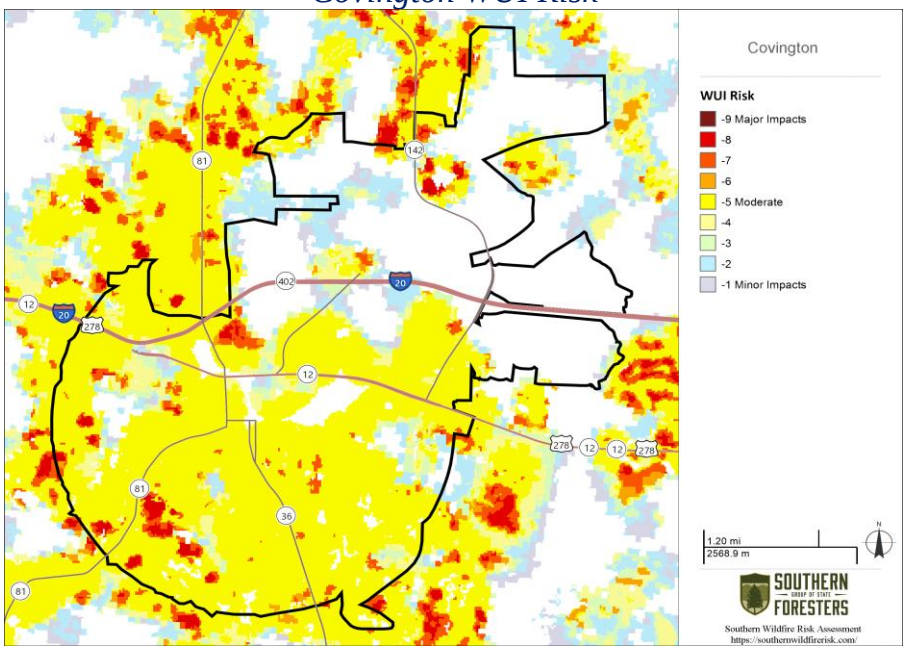


Natural Hazard: **Wildfire**

Newton County Fire Intensity Scale

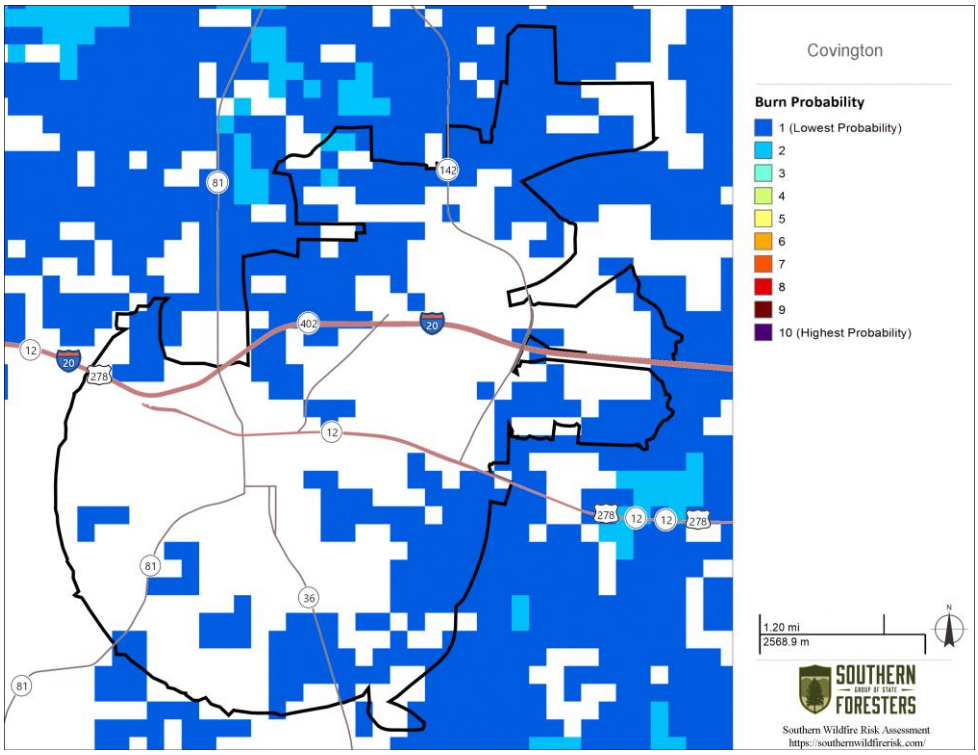


Covington WUI Risk

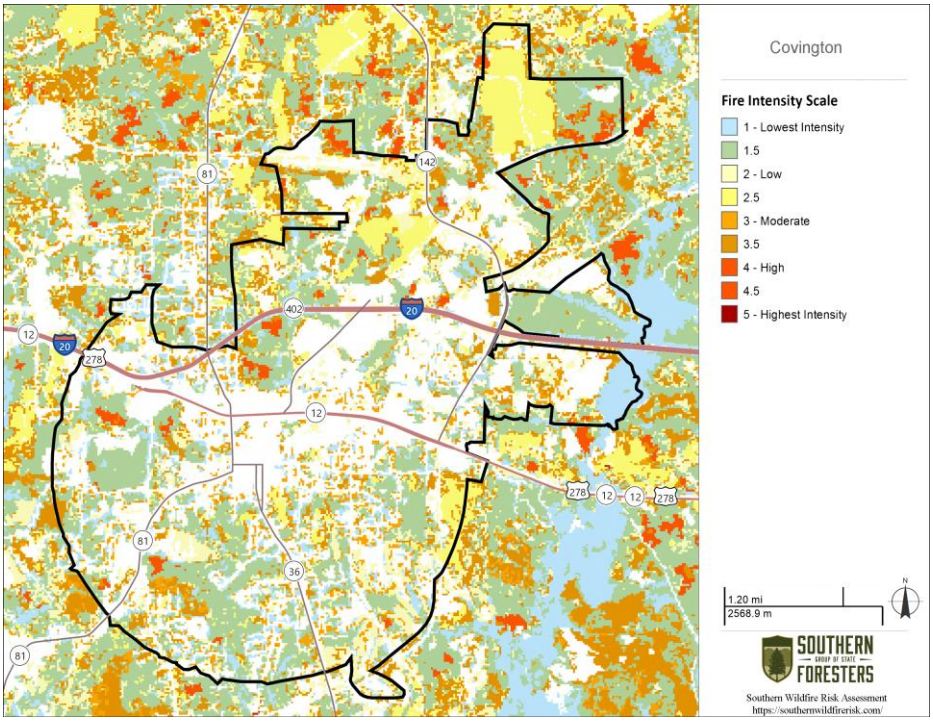


Natural Hazard: **Wildfire**

Covington Burn Probability

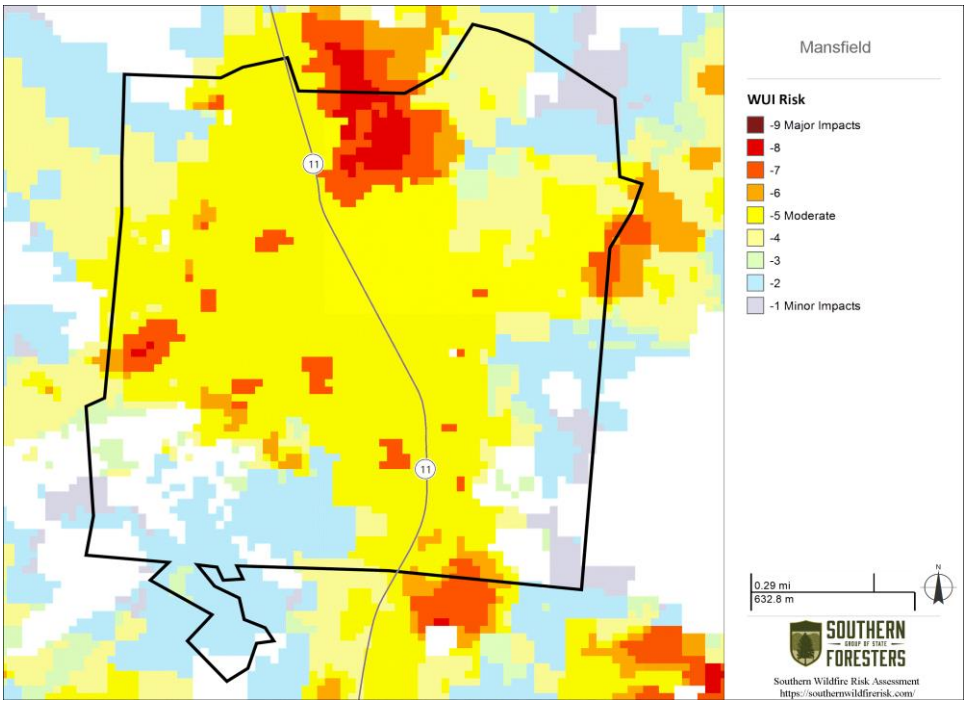


Covington Fire Intensity Scale

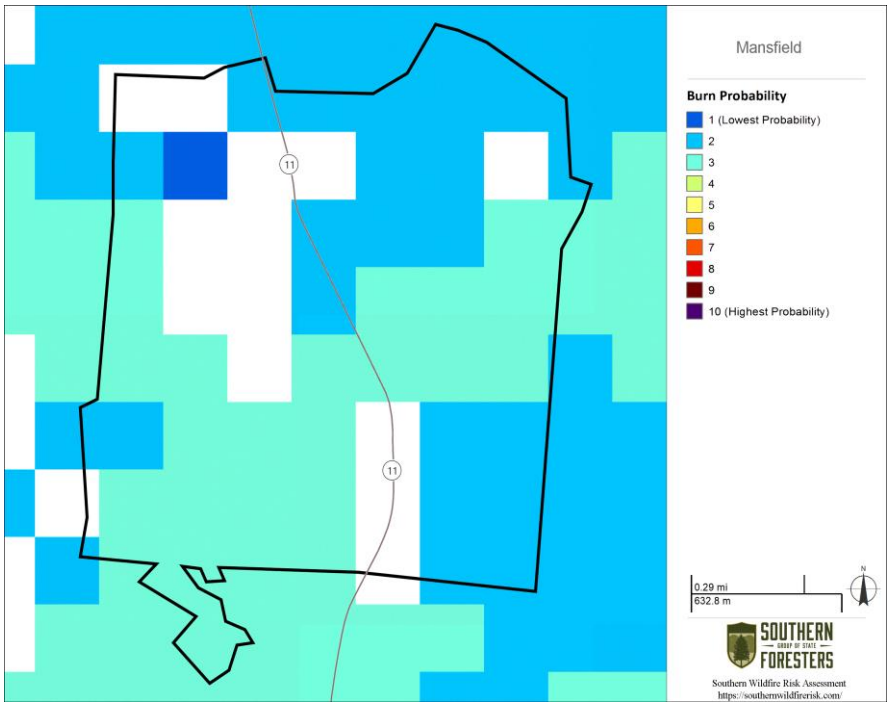


Natural Hazard: **Wildfire**

Mansfield WUI Risk

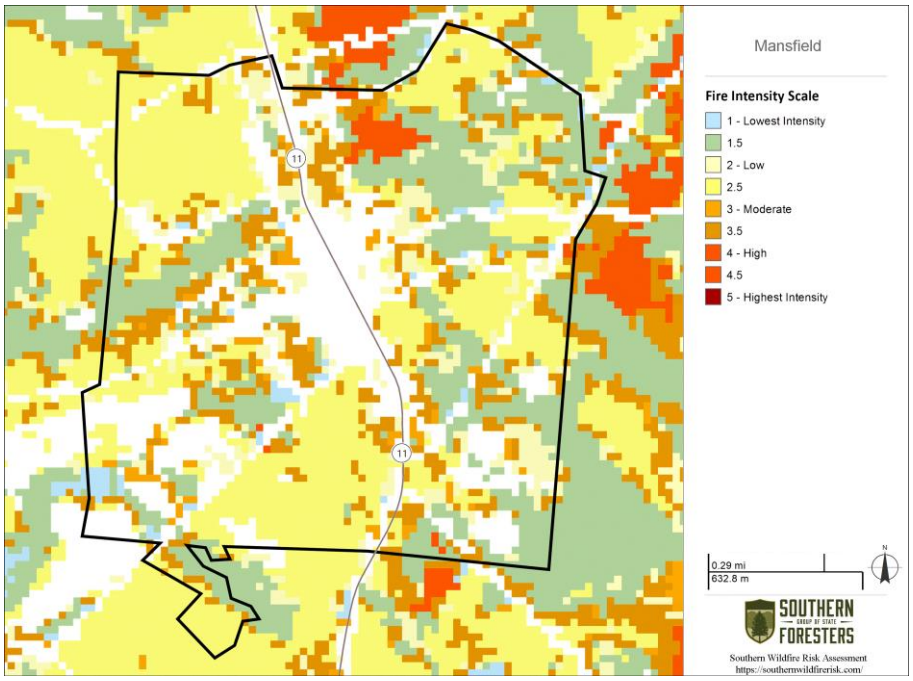


Mansfield Burn Probability

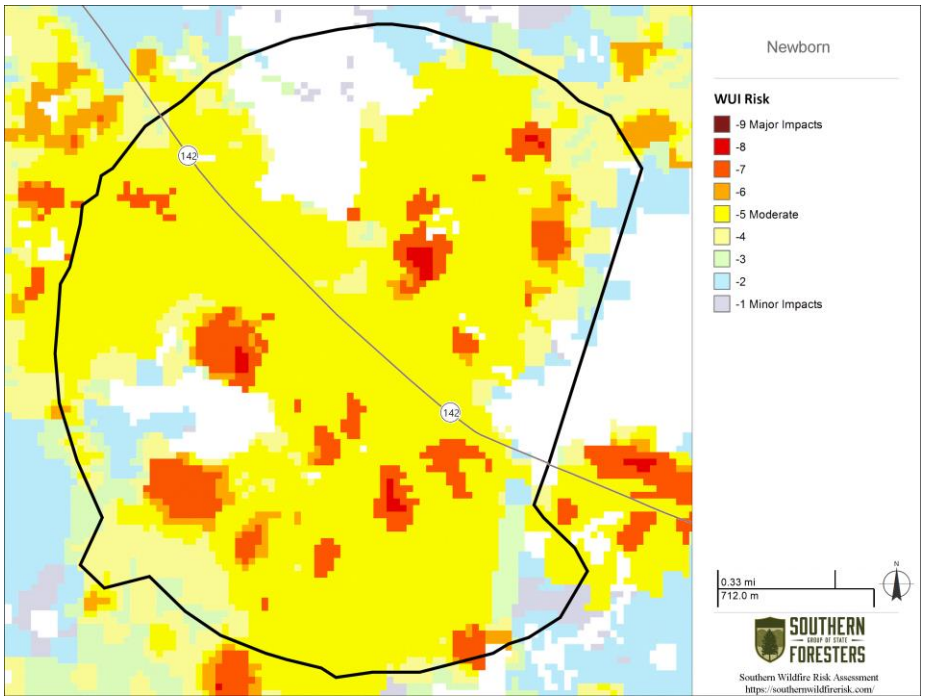


Natural Hazard: **Wildfire**

Mansfield Fire Intensity Scale

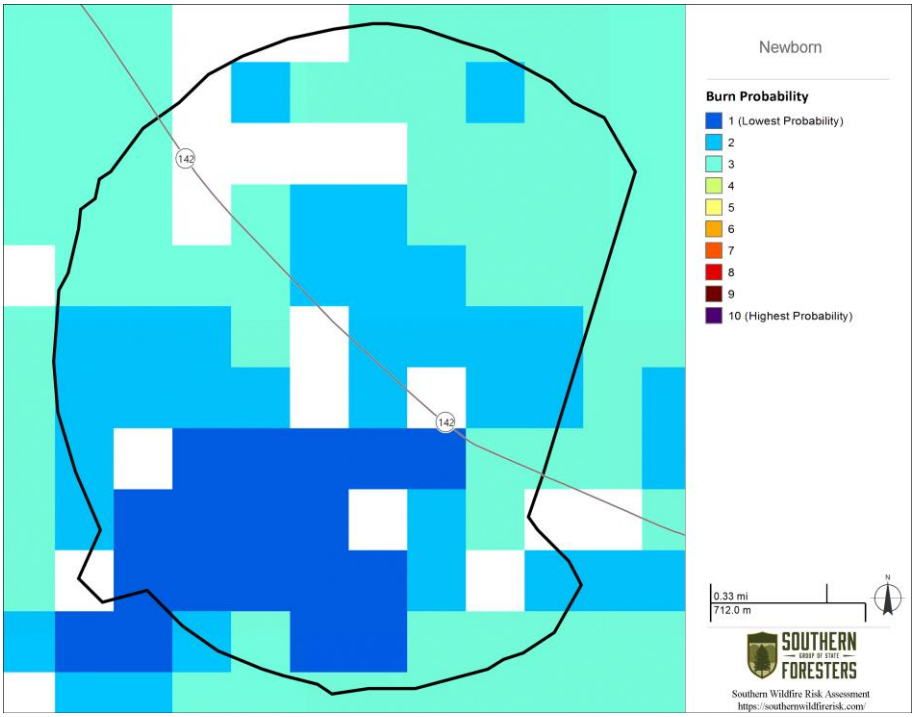


Newborn WUI Risk

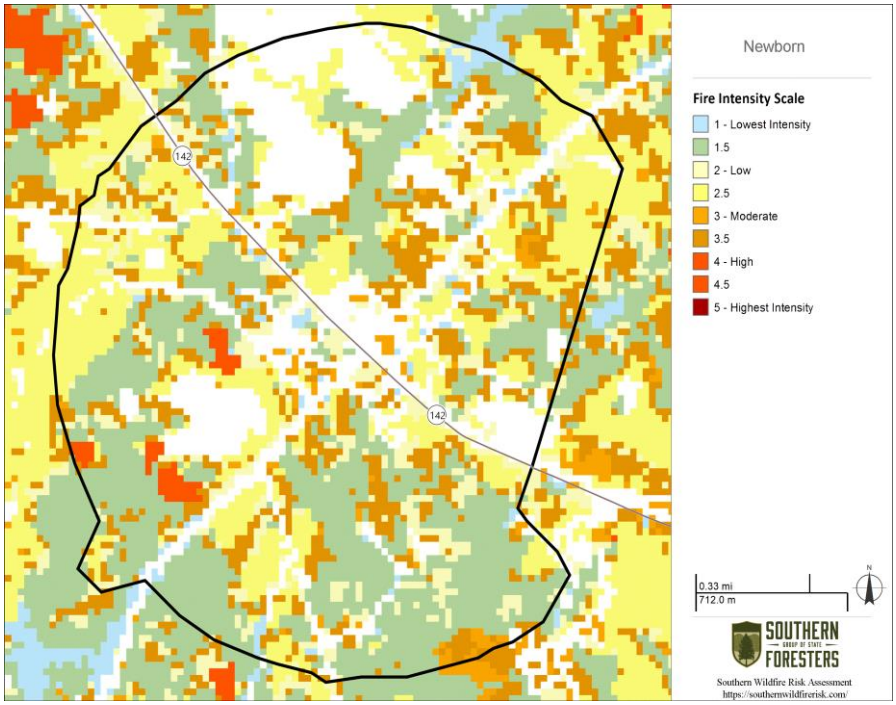


Natural Hazard: **Wildfire**

Newborn Burn Probability

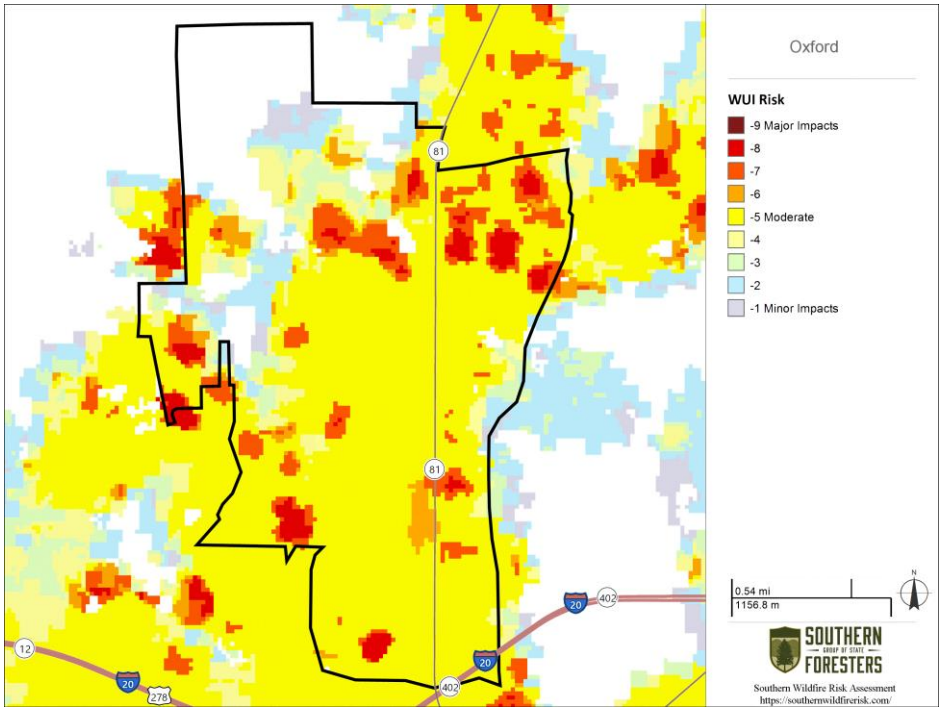


Newborn Fire Intensity Scale

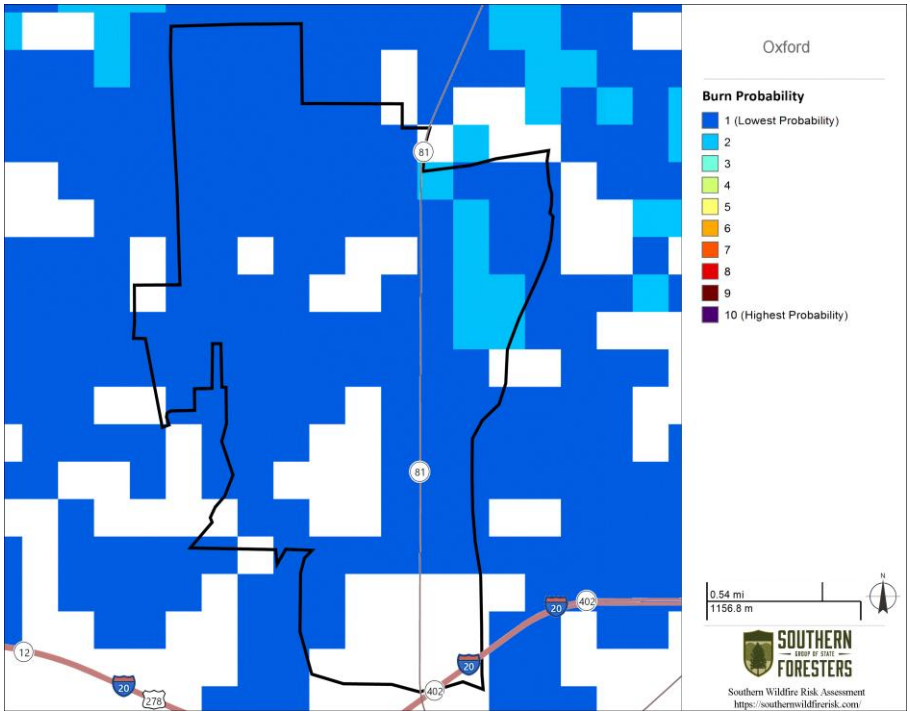


Natural Hazard: **Wildfire**

Oxford WUI Risk

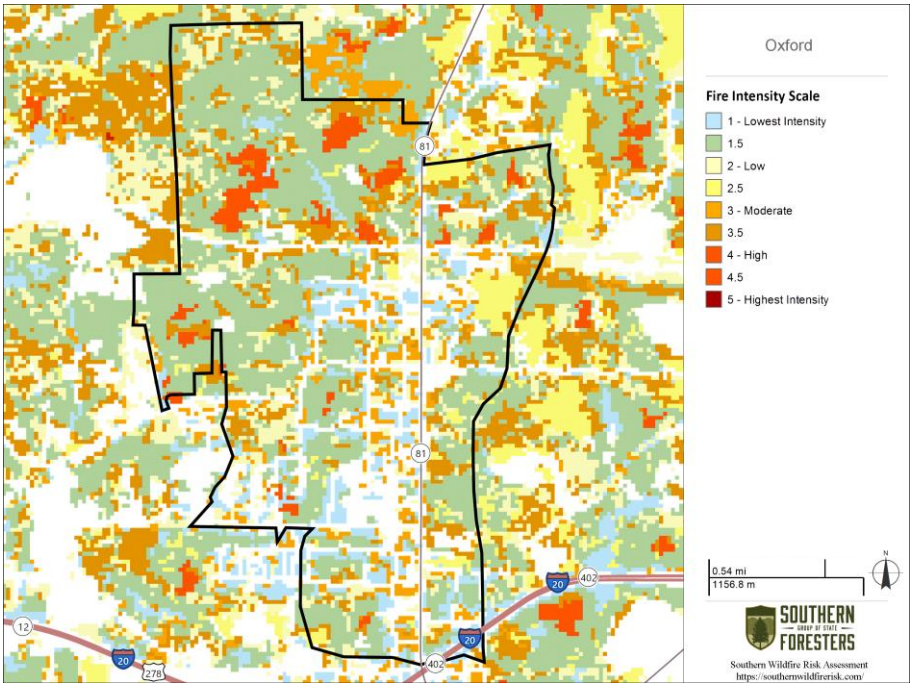


Oxford Burn Probability

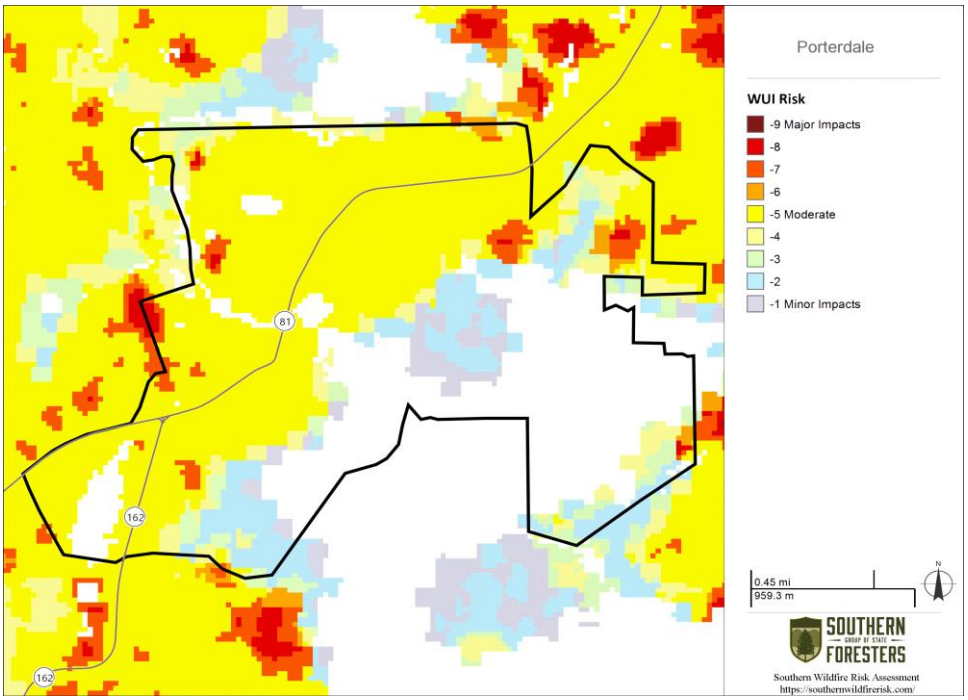


Natural Hazard: **Wildfire**

Oxford Fire Intensity Scale

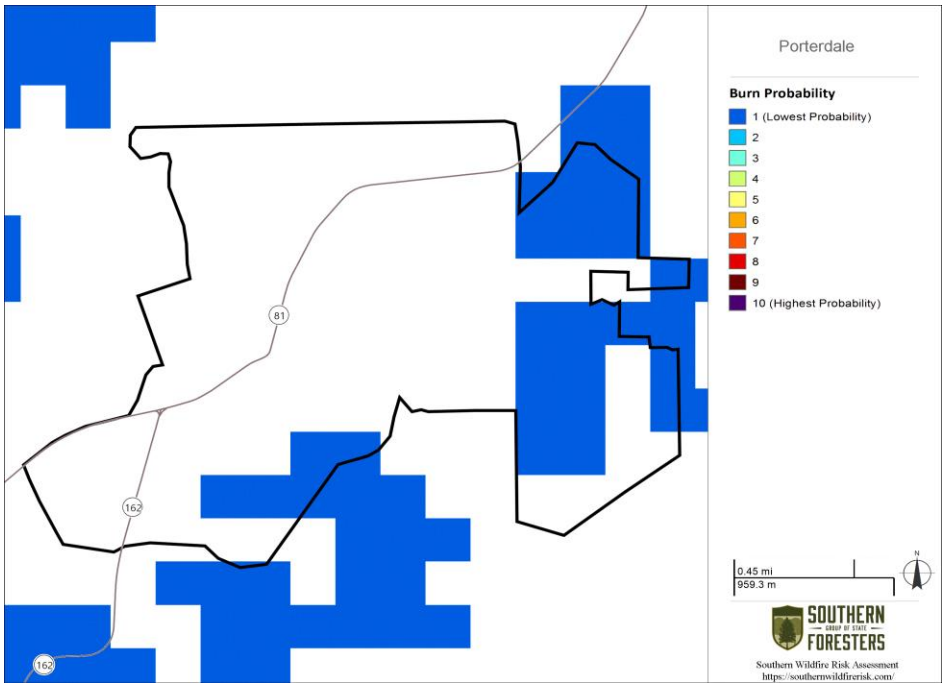


Porterdale WUI Risk

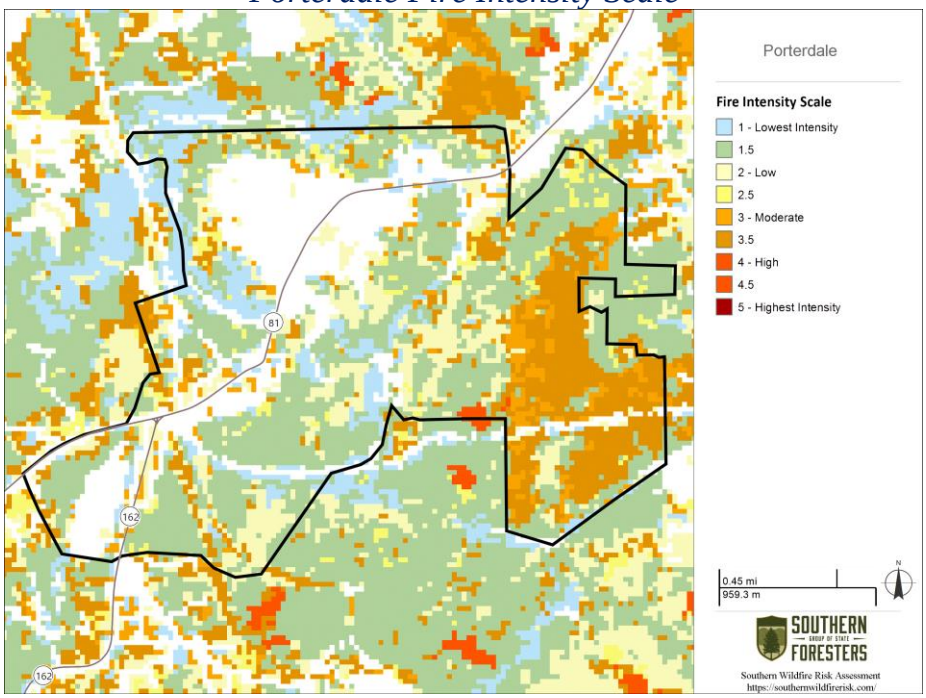


Natural Hazard: **Wildfire**

Porterdale Burn Probability



Porterdale Fire Intensity Scale



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

Natural Hazard: **Earthquakes**

Hazard Description

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

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

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

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

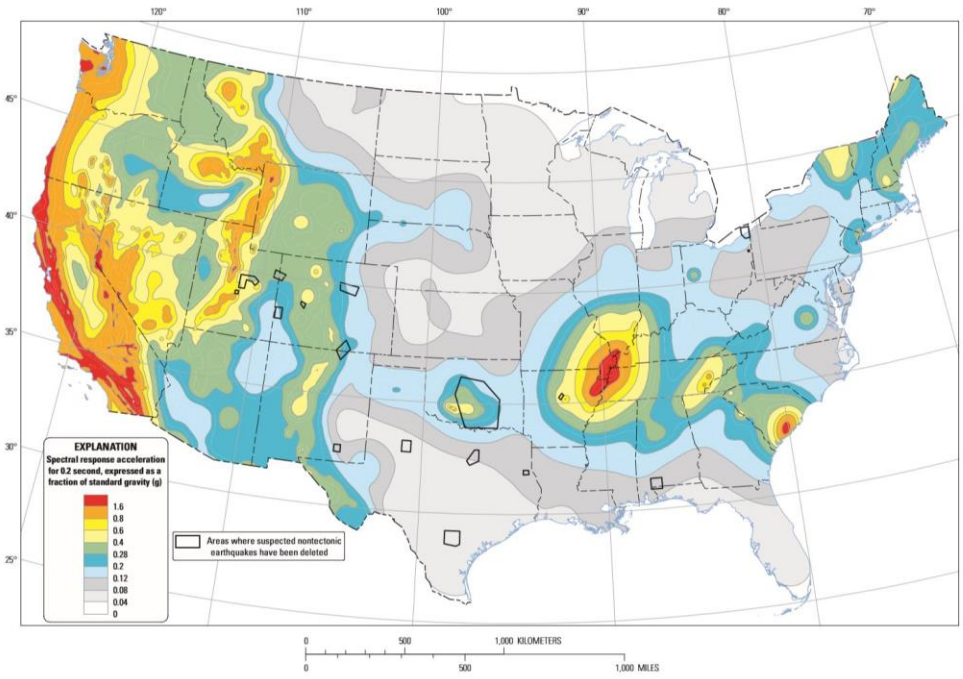
The fourth earthquake damage-causing phenomena are earthquake-induced ground failures, including liquefaction and landslides. During an earthquake, the areas that are rich in sand and silt have groundwater within 30 feet of the surface temporarily behave as viscous fluids during strong ground shaking.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

Natural Hazard: **Earthquakes**

Also, unstable, or nearly unstable, slopes consisting of clay soils may lose shear strength when disturbed by ground shaking and fail, resulting in a landslide. Georgia is at very low risk of seismic induced liquefaction or landslides.

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

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



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

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

Natural Hazard: **Earthquakes**

Hazard Profile

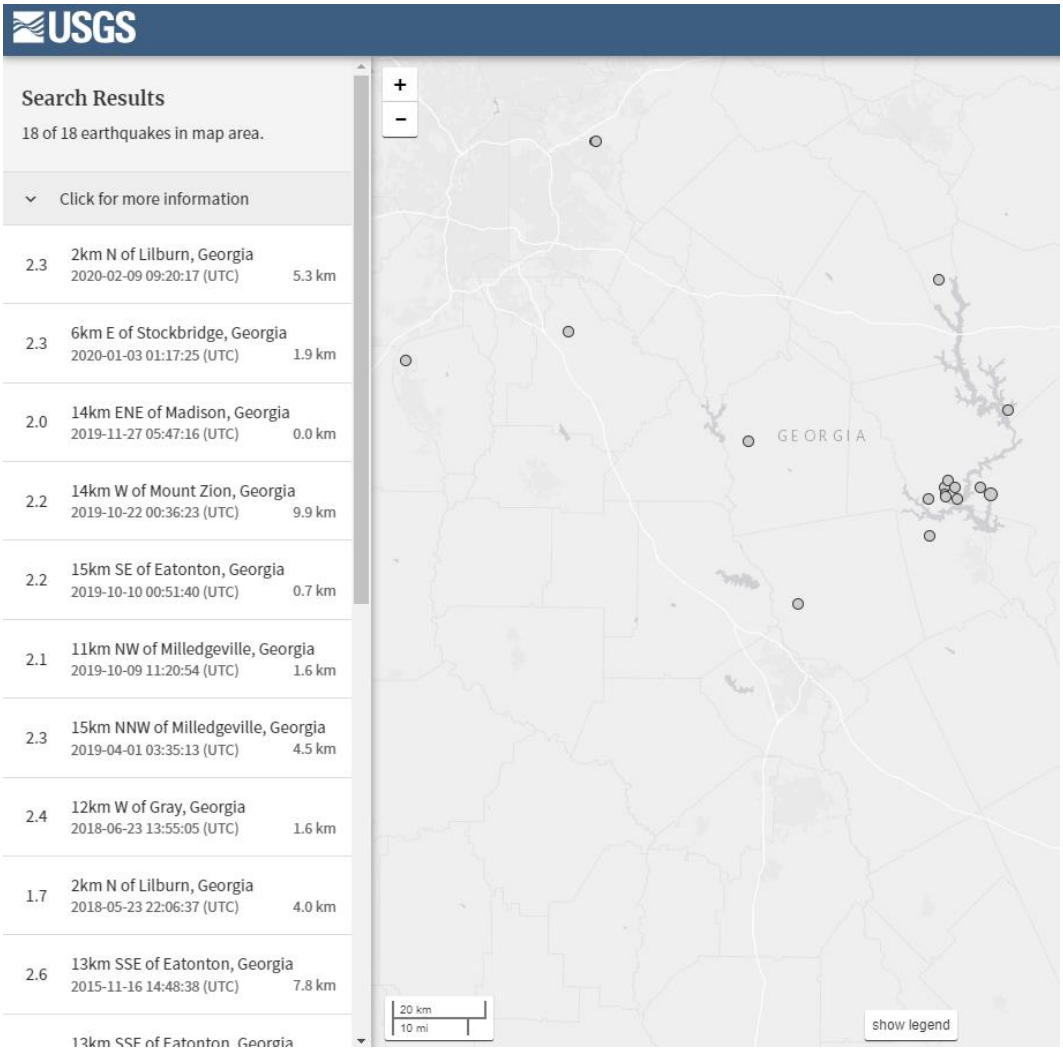
Newton County is one of the 37 Georgia counties with the highest earthquake risk, according to GEMA and Georgia Tech School of Earth and Atmospheric Sciences. In reviewing data of the last 50 years, no earthquakes have originated from within Newton County. A total of 18 earthquakes have originated within 50 miles of Covington, GA in the last 50 years. The closest earthquake to occur near Newton County occurred 9 km west northwest of Monticello, GA in October of 2009. The strongest earthquake to occur within the 50-mile radius was a 3.1 that occurred in Baldwin County in 2009. Newton County has a 36% chance of an earthquake occurring within 50 miles of Covington, GA in any given year. Historically, the 1886 Charleston, SC earthquake, estimated to be between 6.6 and 7.3 on the modern Richter Scale, likely caused impacts to Newton County. Although no historical records exist exhibiting any damages, Newton County was estimated to be in a level VI area of the Modified Mercalli Intensity scale for this event. This would indicate strong shaking felt by everyone inside and outside at the time of the event and characterized by broken windows, movement of heavy furniture, and slight to moderate damage for poorly built buildings. Even with this low number of occurrences, it was determined that if earthquakes occur within or close to the jurisdiction of Newton County, significant damage could occur. Therefore, the Newton County HMPC has determined the threat of earthquakes to be higher than the statistics would indicate. All earthquake hazard data included for Newton County is limited to countywide data and is not broken down by jurisdiction.

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

Natural Hazard: **Earthquakes**

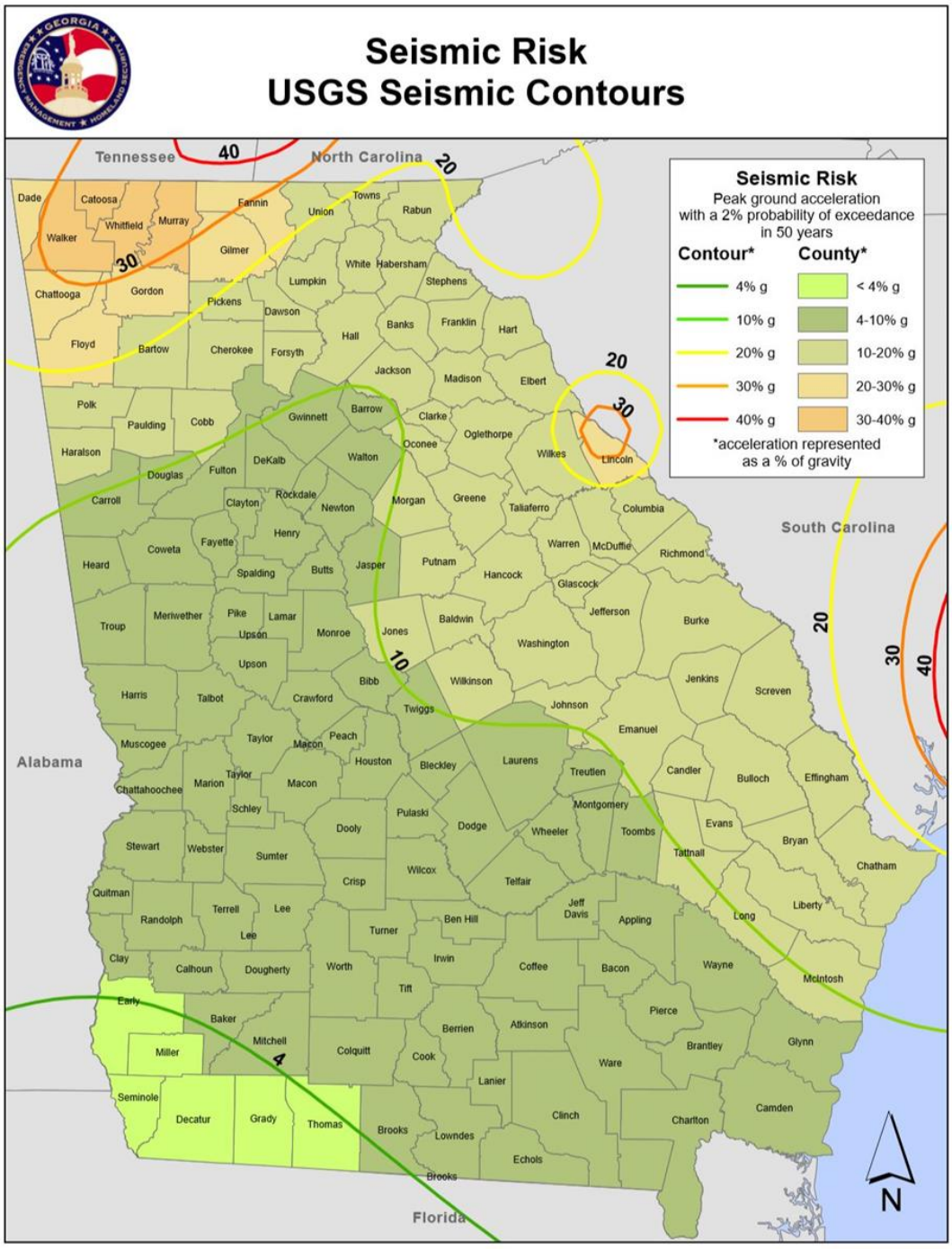
Assets Exposed to the Hazard

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



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

Natural Hazard: **Earthquakes**



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

Natural Hazard: **Earthquakes**

Estimated Potential Losses

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

Land Use and Development Trends

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

Multi-Jurisdictional Considerations

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

Hazard Summary

Even with the infrequency of earthquake impacts in Newton County, the potential losses and impacts associated with the event would severely damage the infrastructure and economic viability of the County and all municipalities. The mitigation measures identified in this plan should be pursued based on the high impact potential of this hazard and the ability for earthquakes to inflict widespread devastation anywhere in Newton County.

Natural Hazard: **Tropical Cyclone**

Hazard Description

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

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

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

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

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

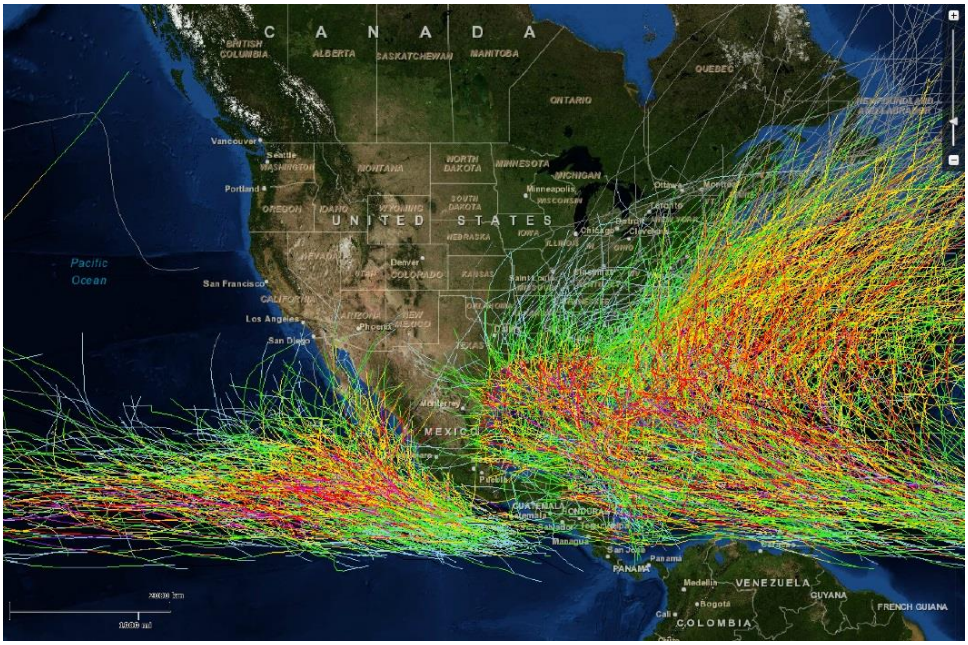
Saffir-Simpson Scale for Hurricane Classification				
Strength	Wind Speed (Kts)	Wind Speed (MPH)	Pressure (Millibars)	Pressure
Category 1	64- 82 kts	74- 95 mph	>980 mb	28.94 "Hg
Category 2	83- 95 kts	96-110 mph	965-979 mb	28.50-28.91 "Hg
Category 3	96-113 kts	111-130 mph	945-964 mb	27.91-28.47 "Hg
Category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

Natural Hazard: **Tropical Cyclone**

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

Slow moving tropical cyclones traveling into mountainous regions tend to produce especially heavy rain. Excessive rain can trigger landslides or mudslides. Flash flooding can also occur due to intense rainfall.

Each of these hazards present unique characteristics and challenges; therefore, the following have been separated and analyzed as individual hazards: Tropical cyclones, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, and Flooding. This section will focus on the direct effects of tropical cyclones.



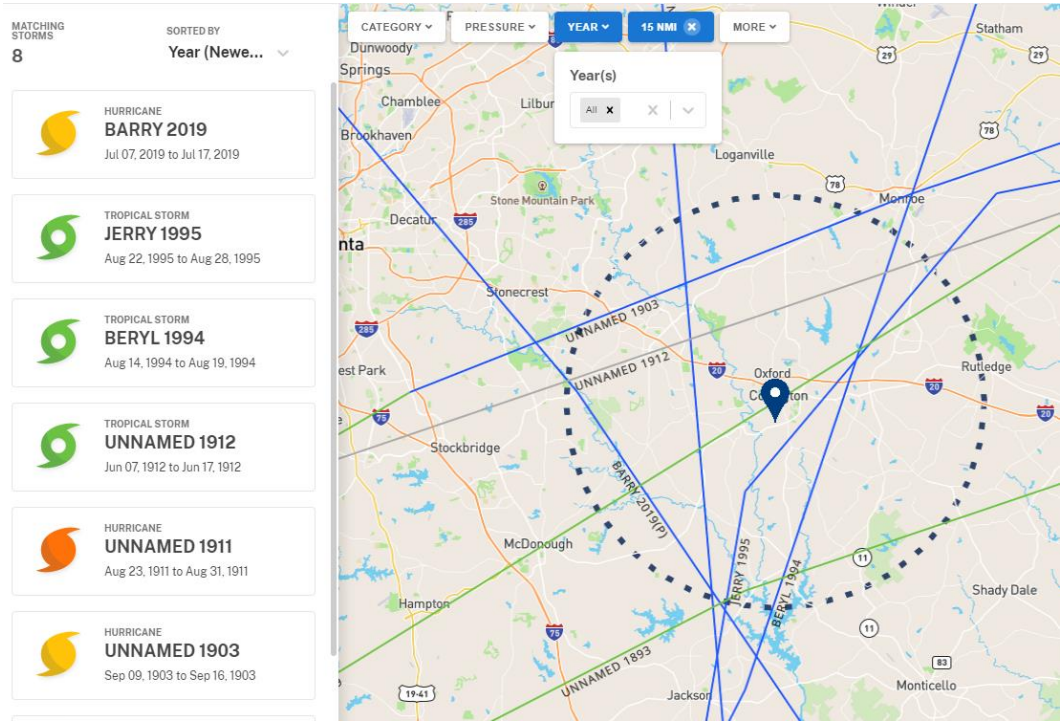
Hazard Profile

Tropical cyclones have directly impacted Newton County on an infrequent basis over the last 50 years. However, the possibility of a hurricane or tropical storm retaining their wind strength as far inland as Newton County is possible.

Natural Hazard: **Tropical Cyclone**

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

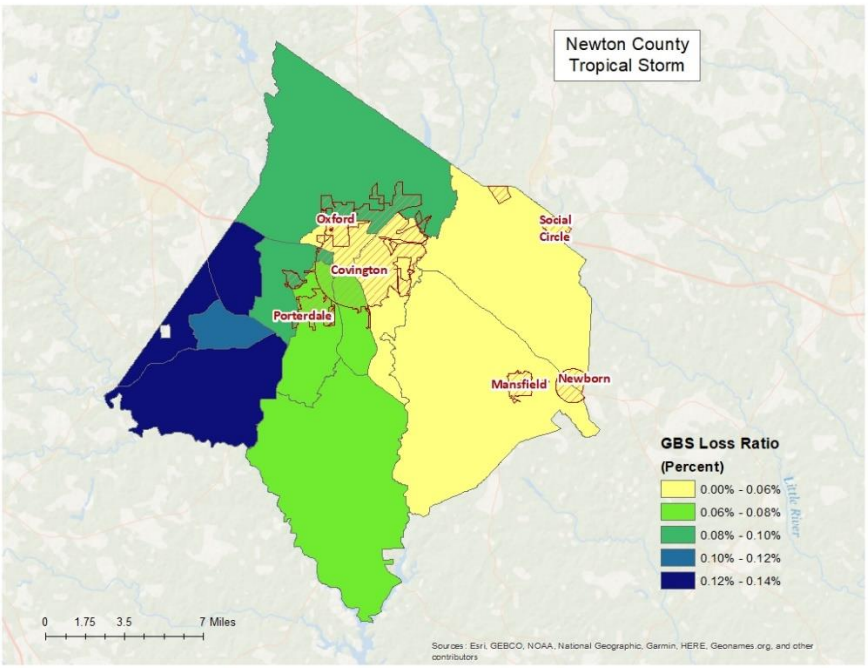
Three Tropical Cyclones – Hurricane Barry in 2019, Tropical Storm Jerry in 1995, and Tropical Storm Beryl in 1994 – have had a track that directly dissected Newton County in the last 50 years. All tropical cyclone hazard data included for Newton County is limited to countywide data and is not broken down by jurisdiction. In 2017, Hurricane Irma dropped over 3.5 inches of rain on Newton County and wind gusts over 40 mph (tropical storm-strength) were reported in the county.



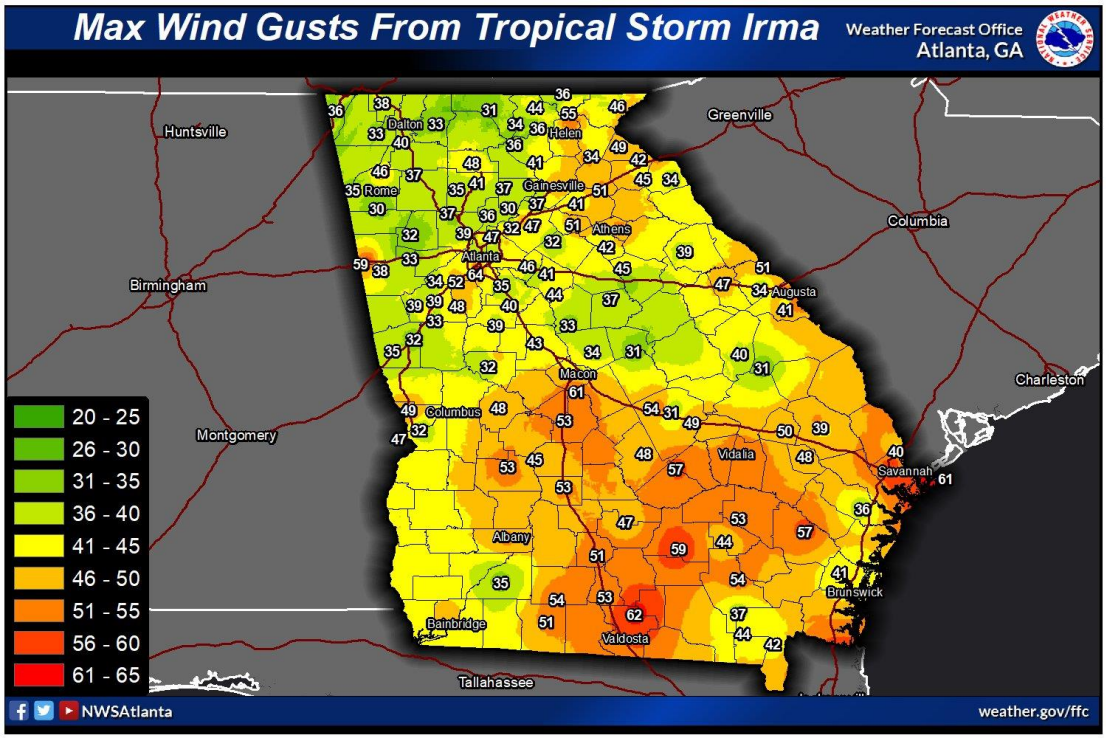
Source: NOAA Office of Coastal Management

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

Natural Hazard: **Tropical Cyclone**



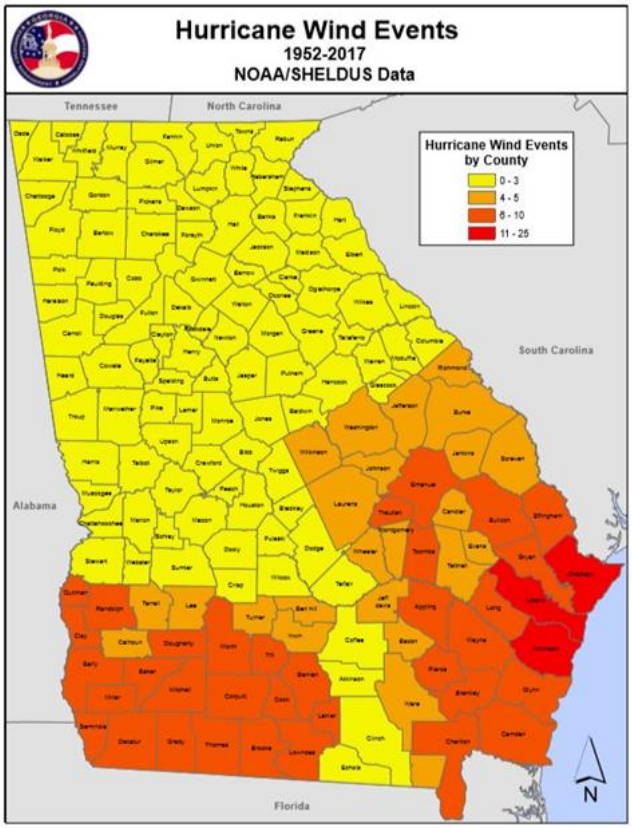
Source: 2020 Newton County HAZUS Report



Natural Hazard: **Tropical Cyclone**

Assets Exposed to the Hazard

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



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

Estimated Potential Losses

Little information is available regarding damages, in terms of dollars, is available for tropical cyclone losses in Newton County. Most losses for these events have been labeled under other impacts, such as tornadoes and flooding. However, the 2020 Newton County HAZUS Report projected a loss ratio of 0.1% and a total loss of over $7.5 million (30 buildings) for a 100-year (1% annual risk) Tropical Cyclone Event.

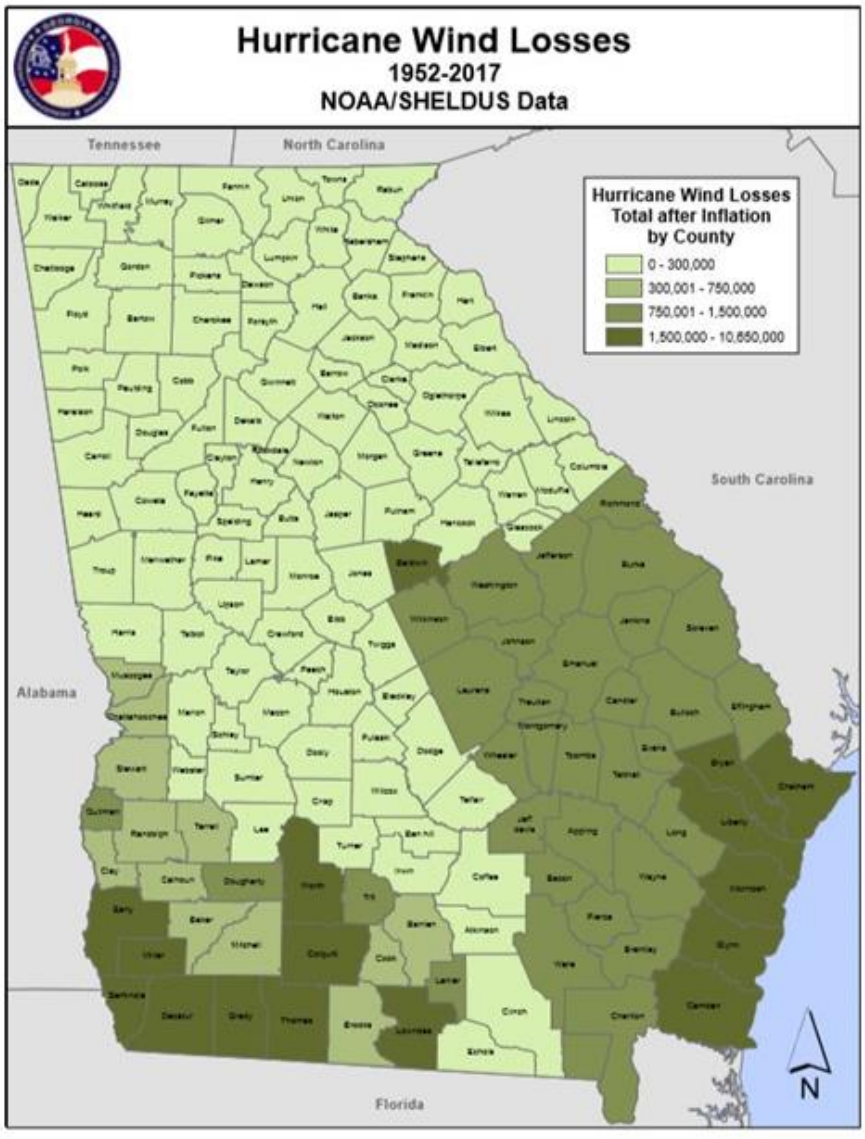
Land Use and Development Trends

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

Natural Hazard: **Tropical Cyclone**

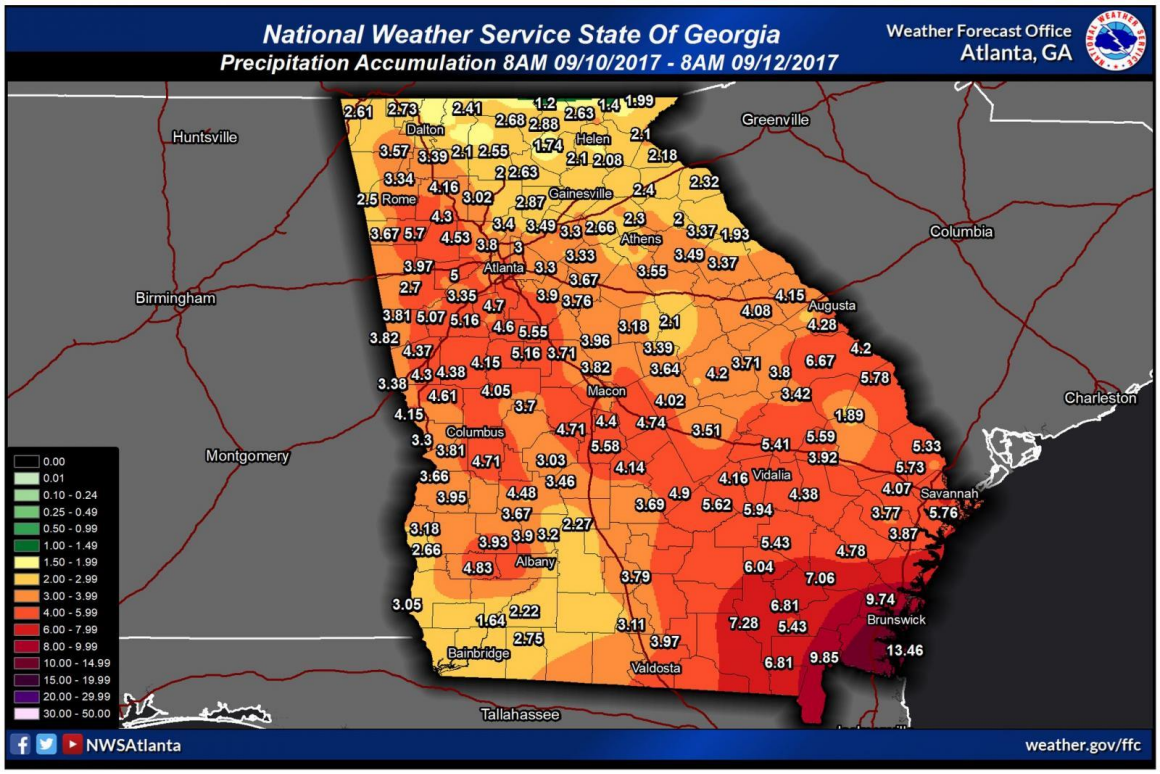
Multi-Jurisdictional Considerations

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



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

Natural Hazard: **Tropical Cyclone**



Hazard Summary

Even with the relative infrequency of tropical cyclone impacts in Newton County in the recent past, the potential losses and impacts associated with the event would severely damage the infrastructure and economic viability of Newton County and all municipalities. Newton County's proximity to the Atlantic coast increases the likelihood of a tropical cyclone impacting the area. The mitigation measures identified in this plan for tropical cyclones should be pursued based on the high impact potential of this hazard and the ability for tropical cyclones to inflict widespread devastation anywhere in Newton County. Newton County has had three Federally Declared Disaster related to Tropical Cyclones, most recently in 2017 (Hurricane Irma).

Natural Hazard: **Extreme Temperatures**

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

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

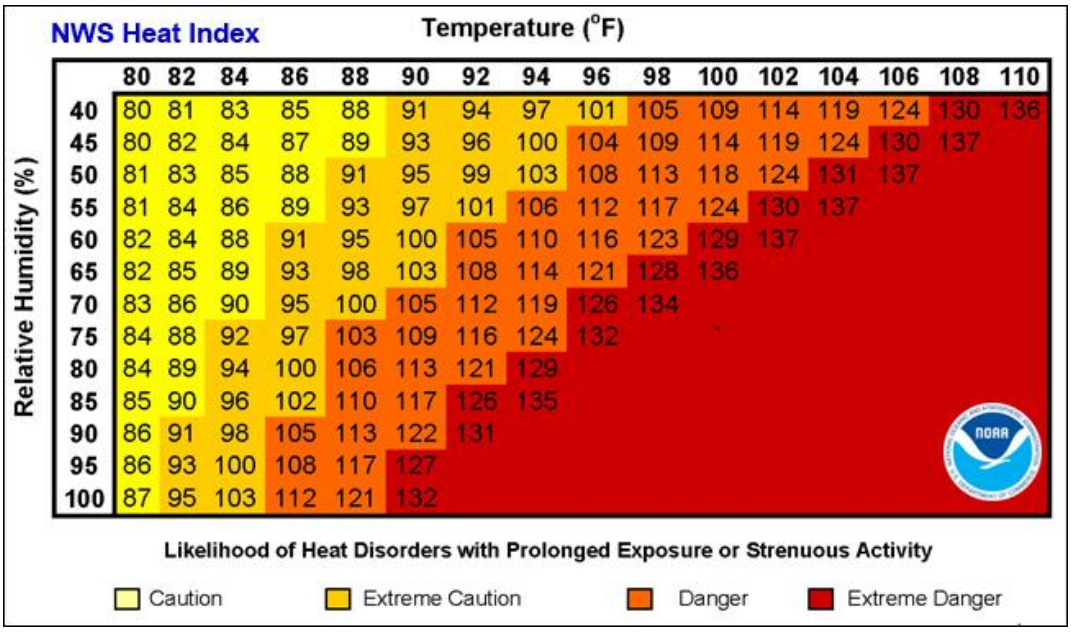
Just as extreme heat can be subjective, so can extreme cold. Just as the National Weather Service utilizes heat index to attempt to quantify extreme heat, wind chill is often utilized to quantify extreme cold. Prolonged and/or unprotected exposure to extreme cold can be detrimental to people and animals.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

Hazard Profile

According to the National Climactic Data Center, Newton County have been exposed to extreme cold/wind chill and excessive heat events on 22 occasions since 1996. This means that Newton County has had 1.1 extreme temperature events per year since 1996. This included 10 extreme cold events and 12 excessive heat events. This averages out to an extreme cold event every 2.4 years (42% annual chance) and an excessive heat event every 2 years (50% annual chance).

Natural Hazard: **Extreme Temperatures**

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



Relative Humidity (%)	80	82	84	86	88	90	92	94	96	98	100	102	104	106	108	110
40	80	81	83	85	88	91	94	97	101	105	109	114	119	124	130	136
45	80	82	84	87	89	93	96	100	104	109	114	119	124	130	137	
50	81	83	85	88	91	95	99	103	108	113	118	124	131	137		
55	81	84	86	89	93	97	101	106	112	117	124	130	137			
60	82	84	88	91	95	100	105	110	116	123	129	137				
65	82	85	89	93	98	103	108	114	121	128	136					
70	83	86	90	95	100	105	112	119	126	134						
75	84	88	92	97	103	109	116	124	132							
80	84	89	94	100	106	113	121	129								
85	85	90	96	102	110	117	126	135								
90	86	91	98	105	113	122	131									
95	86	93	100	108	117	127										
100	87	95	103	112	121	132										

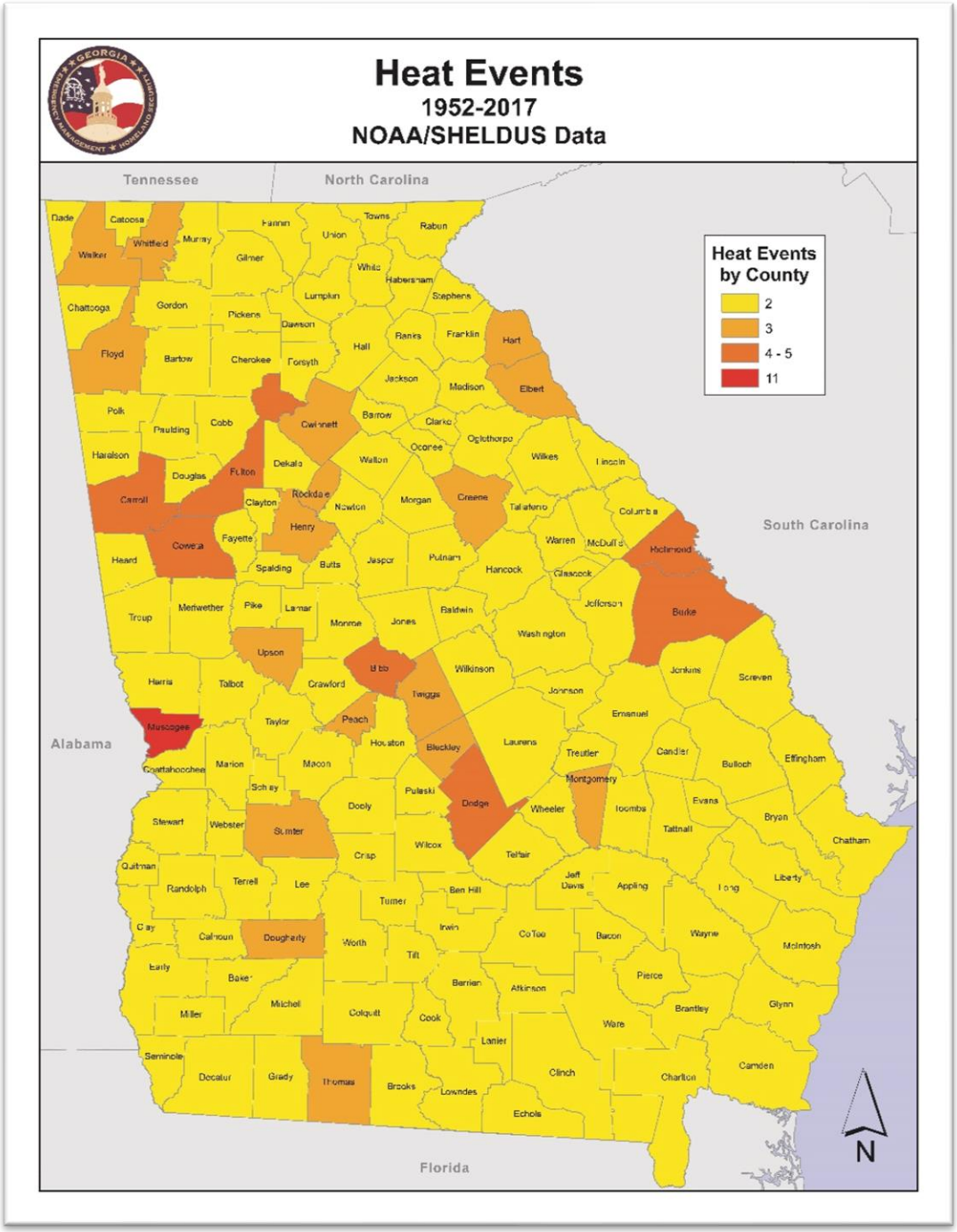
Source: 2019-2024 Georgia Hazard Mitigation Strategy and Enhanced Plan

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

Assets Exposed to the Hazard

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

Natural Hazard: **Extreme Temperatures**



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

Natural Hazard: **Extreme Temperatures**

Estimated Potential Losses

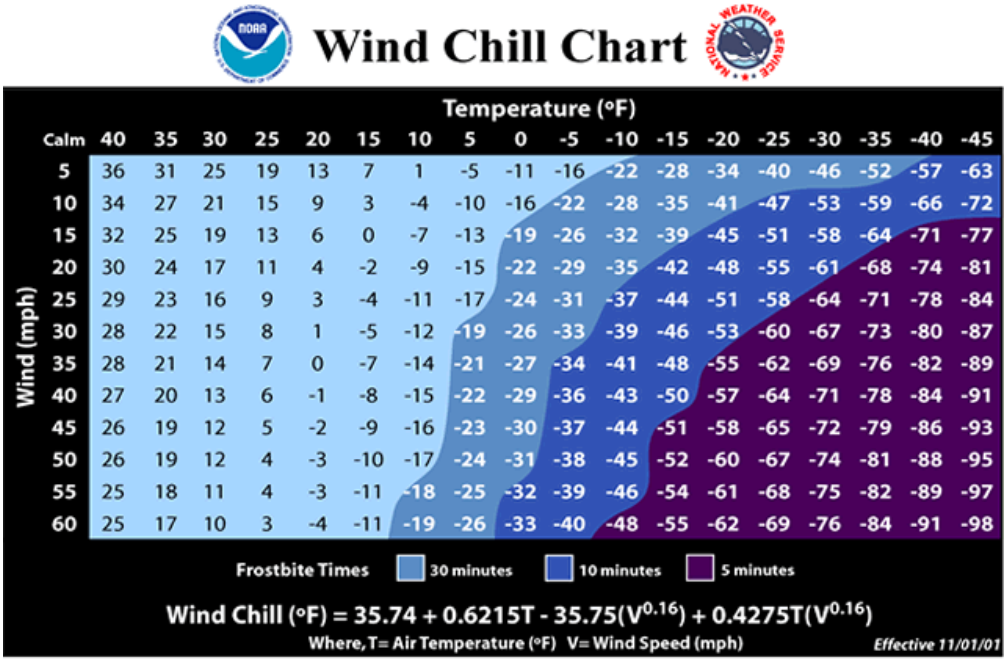
Little information is available regarding damages, in terms of dollars, is available for excessive temperature losses in Newton County. Most losses for these events have been labeled under other impacts, such as drought and severe winter storms.

Land Use and Development Trends

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

Multi-Jurisdictional Considerations

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



Source: National Weather Service

Hazard Summary

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

Technological Hazard: **Hazardous Materials**

Hazard Description

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

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

Hazard Profile

Data from the United States Coast Guard National Response Center was reviewed regarding hazardous materials spill history in Newton County. Data is available from 1990 to 2020 and all available data was reviewed. There were 47 NRC reported hazardous materials spills or releases in Newton County over a 30-year period. It is anticipated that many more hazardous materials incidents have occurred over the last 30 years but have not been reported. According to the NRC data, Newton County averages 1.56 hazardous materials incidents of a reportable amount each year. This equates to a 0.4% chance of a hazardous materials spill of a reportable amount on any given day. The greatest threat for a hazardous materials spill comes from the transportation of materials through Newton County. This is particularly true for the Interstate 20 and US Highway 278 corridors that run through the center of the county. Additionally, railroad owned and operated by CSX Transportation traverse the northern portion of Newton County, including the City of Covington.

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

Technological Hazard: **Hazardous Materials**

Assets Exposed to Hazard

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

Estimated Potential Losses

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

Land Use and Development Trends

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

Multi-Jurisdictional Considerations

All of Newton County, including all municipalities, are vulnerable to both fixed facility and transportation-related hazardous materials releases. However, areas along the Interstate 20 and US Highway 278 corridors, including the municipality of Covington, are of particular concern.

Hazard Summary

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

Technological Hazard: **Dam Failure**

Hazard Description

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

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

Hazard Profile

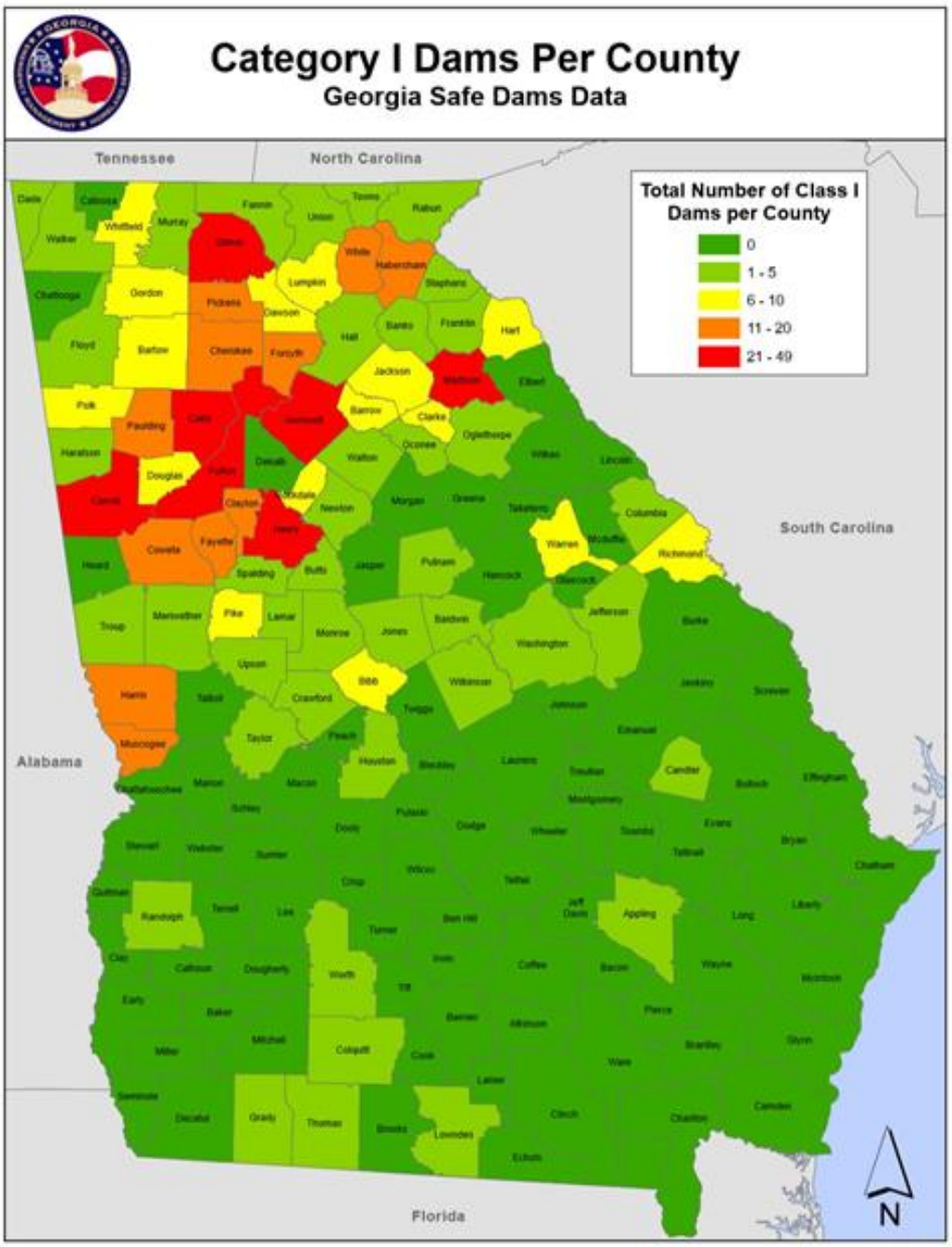
Newton County has 4 category I dams and 37 category II dams. Category I dams are those that would pose a possible threat to human life if a failure were to occur. All category I dams must be inspected annually according to Georgia's Safe Dams Act.

The threat of a dam failure in Newton County could potentially lead to downstream flooding. This downstream flooding would have many of the same hazards as a flood event, but with the onset of such an event being much quicker than in a typical flood event. The 46.5-foot Cornish Creek Reservoir Dam is of particular concern because of the large amounts of water stored behind the dam. The Cornish Creek Reservoir Dam has 18,400-acre feet of water stored behind it.

Assets Exposed to Hazard

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

Technological Hazard: **Dam Failure**



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

Technological Hazard: **Dam Failure**

Estimated Potential Losses

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

Land Use and Development Trends

Newton County participates in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and follows the program's guidelines to ensure future development is carried out in the best interests of the public. The County (CID No. 130143) first entered the NFIP on July 5, 1983. According to the NFIP guidelines, the County has executed a Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance. This ordinance attempts to minimize the loss of human life and health as well as minimize public and private property losses due to flooding. The ordinance requires any potential flood damage be evaluated at the time of initial construction and that certain uses be restricted or prohibited based on this evaluation. The ordinance also requires that potential homebuyers be notified that a property is located in a flood area. In addition, all construction must adhere to the Georgia State Minimum Standard Codes and the International Building Codes. Currently, the Newton County municipalities of Covington, Oxford, and Porterdale also participate in NFIP through the application of appropriate NFIP-compliant ordinances and regulations. There are no 100-year floodplain (1% annual risk) areas in the City of Mansfield of the Town of Newborn.

Multi-Jurisdictional Considerations

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

Hazard Summary

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

Technological Hazard: **Transportation Incident**

Hazard Description

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

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

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

Hazard Profile

Transportation incidents are of a significant concern in Newton County. Passing through Newton County are Interstate 20, US Highway 278, Georgia Highways 11, 12, 20, 36, 81, 138, 142, 162, and 212. In addition to the roadways that traverse Newton County, railroads owned and operated by CSX Railroad also cross through Newton County.

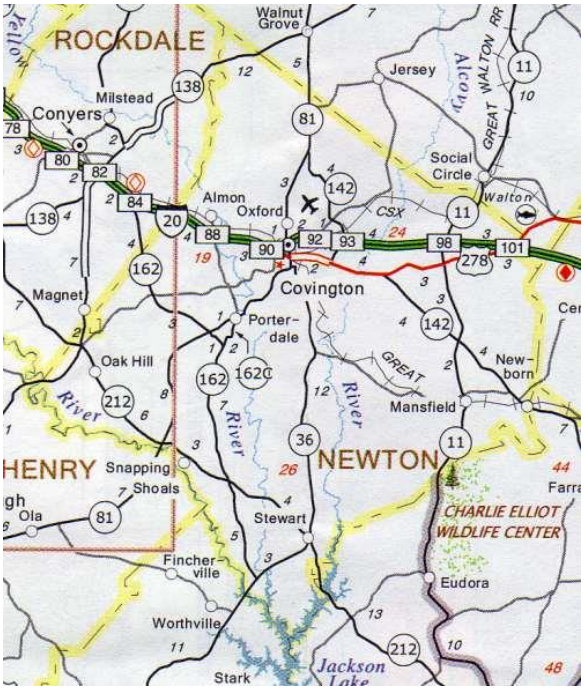
Assets Exposed to Hazard

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

Technological Hazard: **Transportation Incident**

Estimated Potential Losses

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



Land Use and Development Trends

Newton County currently has no land use trends related to Transportation Incidents beyond an increase in overall population which, in turn, increases the likelihood and potential impact of a transportation incident. The primary areas of growth have been in and around the Cities of Covington, Oxford, and Porterdale and areas near the Henry and Rockdale County lines.

Multi-Jurisdictional Considerations

Newton County as well as all municipalities could potentially be impacted by a transportation incident. However, areas along the Interstate 20 and US Highway 278 corridors are the greatest at risk. This includes the municipality of Covington.

Hazard Summary

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

Technological Hazard: **Terrorism**

Hazard Description

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

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

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

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

Hazard Profile

Terrorism targets have historically been facilities that make a large economic or social impact on the targeted government or jurisdiction. In Newton County, all critical facilities could be potential targets. Terrorism includes a multitude of potential approaches, including agro-terrorism, which is terrorism targeted toward agriculture. Due to the high economic impact (over $12 million in annual agriculture-related sales) of agriculture in Newton County, agro-terrorism could be of particular concern. Additionally, a terrorist contamination of the water sources is of concern.

Technological Hazard: **Terrorism**

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

While active shooter situations are not always classified as terrorism, for this plan, the Newton County HMPC has chosen to classify them as such. Active shooter situations can occur in any location, including businesses, schools, government buildings, and public spaces. Schools are seen as particularly vulnerable to these types of situations due to the high publicity of recent active shooter events. While active shooter events and other acts of terrorism occur worldwide, they have low probability for Newton County but would have devastating impacts if they were to occur. To help mitigate some of these impacts, Newton County has exercised an active shooter response in the past to better prepare for any such event.

Assets Exposed to the Hazard

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

Estimated Potential Losses

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

Land Use and Development Trends

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

Multi-Jurisdictional Considerations

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

Hazard Summary

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

Technological Hazard: **Infrastructure Failure**

Hazard Description

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

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

Hazard Profile

In case of any failure of a utility infrastructure, general difficulties would be exacerbated for both emergency responders and for the public. The reliance on wireless communications, particularly for the public safety sector, increases the vulnerability of Newton County's emergency response agencies to a utility failure. A natural gas pipeline traverses the northern section of unincorporated Newton County. Both types of pipeline could cause a significant hazardous materials incident if breached or could cause significant gas and natural gas outages across the region if supply were interrupted for an extended period.

Assets Exposed to Hazard

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

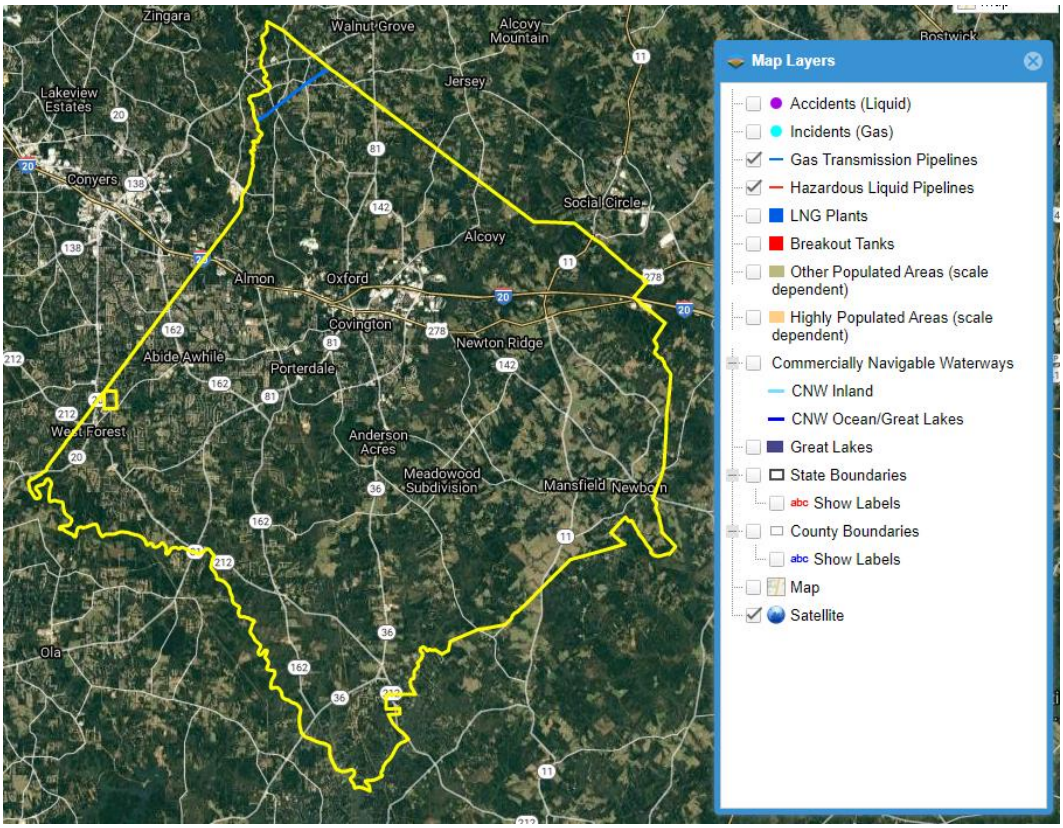
Estimated Potential Losses

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

Land Use and Development Trends

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

Technological Hazard: **Infrastructure Failure**



Source: National Pipeline Mapping System

Multi-Jurisdictional Considerations

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

Hazard Summary

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

Technological Hazard: **Emerging Infectious Diseases**

Hazard Description

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

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

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

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

Technological Hazard: **Emerging Infectious Diseases**

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

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

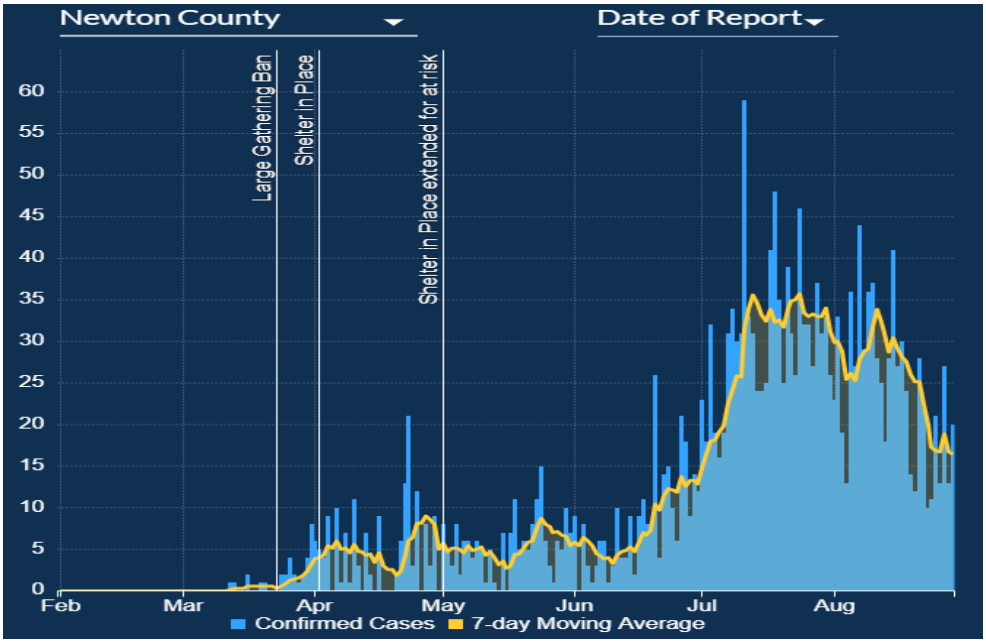
Due to a lack of ready-made vaccines for these diseases and a lack of immunity in the population, emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases are much more likely to escalate to pandemic levels rapidly.

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

Technological Hazard: **Emerging Infectious Diseases**

Hazard Profile

Emerging Infectious diseases are of significant concern to the Newton County HMPC, particularly those that would have an impact on the human population or animal population of Newton County. Newton County would likely see significant economic impacts from an outbreak involving animal populations, such as an Avian Flu, due to the large economic base agriculture provides (over $100 million in annual sales). The lack of current vaccines and preparatory activities for these diseases has created a situation where the potential impact to Newton County of a pandemic or epidemic could be catastrophic. The most recent pandemic scare in the Central Georgia area was the 2009-2010 H1N1 Swine Flu. There were 1286 cases of H1N1 in Georgia in 2009-2010 and 33 deaths. Most registered cases occurred with people between the ages of 5 and 29. This equates to a mortality rate of just over 2.5% - which is slightly lower than the 3% rate of the 1918-1919 Spanish Flu Pandemic. Additionally, the 2019-2020 COVID-19 Outbreak worldwide has increased the overall level of concern regarding emerging infectious diseases. As of August 29, 2020, there are over 24.9 million confirmed cases worldwide. In Newton County, there have been 2,277 confirmed cases and 60 deaths as of May 22, 2020. This pandemic has closed businesses, schools, and government offices across the county, the State of Georgia, and in Newton County.



Technological Hazard: **Emerging Infectious Diseases**

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

- 1993 Cryptosporidium Outbreak (Milwaukee, Wisconsin – 403,000 people ill and 100 deaths)
- 2010 Whooping Cough Outbreak (California – 9,500 people ill and 10 infant deaths)
- 2014 Measles (Nationwide – 334 cases from January to May 2014 – most in 20 years)
- 2015 H5N2 Avian Flu Outbreak (Midwest – over 25 million chickens and turkeys destroyed as a precautionary measure at 83 locations)

Assets Exposed to the Hazard

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

Estimated Potential Losses

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

Land Use and Development Trends

Newton County currently has no land use trends directly related to emerging infectious diseases.

Multi-Jurisdictional Considerations

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

Hazard Summary

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

CHAPTER FOUR
–
HAZARD MITIGATION STRATEGIES

Summary of Updates to Chapter Four

The following table provides a description of each section of this chapter, and a summary of the changes that have been made to the Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan 2015.

Chapter 4 Section	Updates
Goals and Objectives	• Updated goals to match the needs of Newton County and all municipalities
Identification and Analysis of Mitigation Techniques	• Content Revised • Reviewed mitigation strategies identified in the 2015 plan and made updates • Identified mitigation strategies that were completed • Identified mitigation strategies to be removed

Goals and Objectives

Requirement §201.6(c)(3)

Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(i)

It is important that State and local government, public-private partnerships, and the average citizen can see the results of these mitigation efforts, therefore, the goals and strategies need to be achievable. The mitigation goals and objectives form the basis for the development of specific mitigation actions. County and municipal officials should consider the listed goals before making community policies, public investment programs, economic development programs, or community development decisions for their communities. The goals of Newton County have changed slightly in the last five years (since 2015) due to specific threat events, such as Hurricane Irma in 2017 and the 2019-2020 COVID-19 Pandemic. Because of the recentness of the impacts of these hazards and the devastation that occurred, these types of events have taken a greater priority, particularly in the increased priority of mitigation strategies directly related to these events and the development of new mitigation strategies related to these hazards.

Each jurisdiction covered by the Newton County Hazard Mitigation plan update – Newton County and the Municipalities of Covington, Mansfield, Newborn, Oxford, and Porterdale – has limited ability to fully implement the mitigation actions described in this plan. These jurisdictions are severely hampered by their small population and tax base when attempting to raise enough revenue to pursue many of these actions. All jurisdictions lack the needed financial strength and staffing to implement all the actions described in this plan. Many of the actions will be pursued through grant programs and by partnering with public and private organizations who can supplement the needed resources to accomplish the goals outlined in this plan. For actions where grant funding or partnerships are not available, Newton County or municipality revenue streams may be supplemented through Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax (SPLOST) funds, which are voted on by the electorate.

GOAL 1	Maximize the use of all resources by promoting intergovernmental coordination and partnerships in the public and private sectors
GOAL 2	Harden communities against the impacts of disasters through the development of new mitigation strategies and strict enforcement of current regulations that have proven effective
GOAL 3	Reduce and, where possible, eliminate repetitive damage, loss of life and property from disasters

GOAL 4 Bring greater awareness throughout the community about potential hazards and the need for community preparedness

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

OBJECTIVE 1	Reduce damage to property and loss of life through the utilization of preventative activities
OBJECTIVE 2	Minimize the damage to property and loss of life through property protection measures
OBJECTIVE 3	Minimize the damage to property and loss of life through natural resource protection activities
OBJECTIVE 4	Reduce damage to property and loss of life through the utilization of structural mitigation projects
OBJECTIVE 5	Increase the ability of Newton County, its municipalities, and its citizens to respond to natural and manmade hazards through emergency service measures
OBJECTIVE 6	Increase public education and awareness of natural hazards
OBJECTIVE 7	Minimize the impacts on local citizens, industry, and infrastructure of a dam breach
OBJECTIVE 8	Implement additional protective measures and capabilities in response to manmade incidents
OBJECTIVE 9	Increase public awareness of local manmade hazards and proper response to those hazards

Identification and Analysis of Mitigation Techniques

Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(iv)

Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(iii)

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

1) The use of applicable building construction standards;

2) Hazard avoidance through appropriate land-use practices;

3) Relocation, retrofitting, or removal of structures at risk;

4) Removal or elimination of the hazard;

5) Reduction or limitation of the amount or size of the hazard;

6) Segregation of the hazard from that which is to be protected;

7) Modification of the basic characteristics of the hazard;

8) Control of the rate of release of the hazard;

9) Provision of protective systems or equipment for both cyber and/or physical risks;

10) Establishment of hazard warning and communication procedures; and

11) Redundancy or duplication of essential personnel, critical systems, equipment, and information materials.

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

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

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

The following Mitigation Charts meet:
Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(ii)
Requirement §201.6(d)(3)

Strategy #	Mitigation Action	Lead and Supporting Agency, Department, Organization *Jurisdiction*	Flood	Winter Weather	Thunderstorm	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone	Drought	Wildfire	Earthquake	Extreme Temps	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Completion Timeframe	Progress/ Status	Priority	Previous Strategy #
OBJECTIVE 1: Reduce damage to property and loss of life through the utilization of preventative activities																	
1.a	Maintain NFIP Compliance for Newton County and all jurisdictions	Newton County Board of Commissioners and municipal councils *Newton County and all municipalities*	**X**									Local budgets	Staff time	12 months	**In place; Continue**	**High**	**1.a**
1.b	Continue to enforce acceptable land uses through planning and regulation	Newton County and municipal planning/zoning *Newton County and all municipalities*	**X**		**X**	**X**	**X**		**X**	**X**		Local budgets	Staff time	12 months	**In place; Continue**	**High**	**1.f (mod)**
1.c	Take Community Rating System actions as part of NFIP	Newton County, Covington, and Mansfield Planning/Zoning *Newton County, Covington, and Mansfield*	**X**									Local budgets	Staff time	36 months	**In place in Covington; Under review in Mansfield and Newton County**	**Medium**	**1.g (mod)**

Strategy #	Mitigation Action	Lead and Supporting Agency, Department, Organization *Jurisdiction*	Flood	Winter Weather	Thunderstorm	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone	Drought	Wildfire	Earthquake	Extreme Temps	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Completion Timeframe	Progress/ Status	Priority	Previous Strategy #
1.d	Offer financial incentive to retrofit manufactured homes with anchoring and support	Newton County and municipal planning and zoning *Newton County and all municipalities*	**X**		**X**	**X**	**X**					Local budgets	Staff time	48 months	**Ordinance requiring anchoring in place**	**Medium**	**2.b**
1.e	Use WUI database for planning and zoning decisions	Newton County and municipal planning and zoning *Newton County and all municipalities*							**X**			Local budgets	Staff time	12 months	**Information gathering underway**	**Medium**	**5.a**
1.f	Implement zoning requirements, building regulations, and increased educational awareness for WUI – particularly in industrial areas	Newton County Planning and Zoning *Newton County and all municipalities*							**X**			Local budgets	Staff time	24 months	**Delayed**	**Medium**	**5.c**
OBJECTIVE 2: Minimize the damage to property and loss of life through property protection measures																	
2.a	Add safe rooms to structures (daycares, schools, hospitals, nursing homes, assisted living facilities, or other vulnerable facilities) housing vulnerable populations	Newton County EMA and facility operators *Newton County and all municipalities*			**X**	**X**	**X**					Public and private grants and/or local budgets	$75,000 each	60 months	**Some locations in planning stages**	**High**	**2.a**

Strategy #	Mitigation Action	Lead and Supporting Agency, Department, Organization *Jurisdiction*	Flood	Winter Weather	Thunderstorm	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone	Drought	Wildfire	Earthquake	Extreme Temps	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Completion Timeframe	Progress/ Status	Priority	Previous Strategy #
2.b	Add a tornado shelter at Porterdale City Hall	Newton County EMA and Porterdale City Council *City of Porterdale*			**X**	**X**	**X**					Public and private grants and/or local budgets	$75,000	36 months	**None – other projects took priority**	**Medium**	**2.d**
2.c	Add a generator to the Public Works building and Newton County Administration Building	Newton County EMA *Newton County and all municipalities*		**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**			**X**		Public and private grants and/or local budgets	$200,000	48 months	**NEW**	**High**	**NEW**
2.d	Purchase and install a generator at the water treatment facility	Newton County Water *Newton County and all municipalities*		**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**			**X**		Public and private grants and/or local budgets	$100,000	30 months	**NEW**	**High**	**NEW**
2.e	Install generator at Porterdale city Hall	Newton County EMA *City of Porterdale*		**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**			**X**		Public and private grants and/or local budgets	$35,000	30 months	**Generator installed at police department**	**Medium**	**7.e (mod)**
2.f	Install generators at the Health Lodge and Love Dining Hall at Bert Adams Scout Camp	Boy Scouts of America *Newton County*		**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**			**X**		Public and private grants and/or private budgets	$100,000	48 months	**NEW**	**Medium**	**NEW**

Strategy #	Mitigation Action	Lead and Supporting Agency, Department, Organization *Jurisdiction*	Flood	Winter Weather	Thunderstorm	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone	Drought	Wildfire	Earthquake	Extreme Temps	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Completion Timeframe	Progress/ Status	Priority	Previous Strategy #
2.g	Add generators at 2194 Emory Street and 2116 Stallings Drive	Covington City Council *City of Covington*		**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**			**X**		Public and private grants and/or local budgets	$50,000	36 months	**NEW**	**Medium**	**NEW**
2.h	Install generator and transfer switch at Mansfield wastewater treatment facility	Mansfield City Council *City of Mansfield*		**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**			**X**		Public and private grants and/or local budgets	$75,000	36 months	**NEW**	**High**	**NEW**
2.i	Install generator and transfer switch at Mansfield City Hall	Mansfield City Council *City of Mansfield*		**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**			**X**		Public and private grants and/or local budgets	$35,000	48 months	**NEW**	**Medium**	**NEW**
2.j	Add generators to all critical facilities at Bert Adams Scout Camp	Boy Scouts of America *Newton County*		**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**			**X**		Public and private grants and/or private budgets	$100,000	60 months	**NEW**	**Low**	**NEW**
2.k	Add a generator to the Newton County DFCS location	Newton County EMA and DFCS *Newton County and all municipalities*		**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**			**X**		Public and private grants and/or local budgets	$35,000	60 months	**NEW**	**Low**	**NEW**

Strategy #	Mitigation Action	Lead and Supporting Agency, Department, Organization *Jurisdiction*	Flood	Winter Weather	Thunderstorm	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone	Drought	Wildfire	Earthquake	Extreme Temps	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Completion Timeframe	Progress/ Status	Priority	Previous Strategy #
2.l	Add generator to Newton County Health Department and mental health department	Newton County EMA *Newton County and all municipalities*		**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**			**X**		Public and private grants and/or local budgets	$50,000	30 months	**NEW**	**High**	**NEW**
2.m	Install generators at all Newton County critical facilities	Newton County EMA and critical facility operators *Newton County and all municipalities*		**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**			**X**		Public and private grants and/or local budgets	$6 million	60 months	**NEW**	**High**	**NEW**
OBJECTIVE 3: Minimize the damage to property and loss of life through natural resource protection activities																	
3.a	Develop tree and debris management plans	Newton County EMA *Newton County and all municipalities*		**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**		**X**	**X**		Public and private grants and/or local budgets	$10,000	42 months	**NEW**	**Medium**	**NEW**
3.b	Collect data on elevation of stormwater structures and model stormwater	Newton County Stormwater *Newton County and all municipalities*	**X**		**X**		**X**					Public and private grants and/or local budgets	$50,000	48 months	**Delayed due to budgetary constraints**	**Low**	**1.d**
3.c	Conduct a tree inventory study along roadways to plan potential impacts	Georgia Forestry *Newton County and all municipalities*		**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**			**X**		Local budgets	Staff time	36 months	**Completed in City of Mansfield**	**Medium**	**2.c**

Strategy #	Mitigation Action	Lead and Supporting Agency, Department, Organization *Jurisdiction*	Flood	Winter Weather	Thunderstorm	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone	Drought	Wildfire	Earthquake	Extreme Temps	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Completion Timeframe	Progress/ Status	Priority	Previous Strategy #
3.d	Remove/Clean up trees as determined in 3.c study	Georgia Forestry *Newton County and all municipalities*		**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**			**X**		Public and private grants and/or local budgets	$150,000	60 months	**NEW**	**Low**	**NEW**
3.e	Implement controlled burns and mandatory brush control measures	Newton County and municipal Fire *Newton County and all municipalities*							**X**			Public and private grants and/or local and private budgets	Staff time	60 months	**In place; Performed at Factory Shoals, FFA camp, BSA camp, and City of Mansfield**	**Medium**	**5.b**
OBJECTIVE 4: Reduce damage to property and loss of life through the utilization of structural mitigation projects																	
4.a	Increase culvert sizes, add storm drains where appropriate, construct detention ponds, and other stormwater measures within Newton County and municipalities	Newton County and municipal Public Works Departments *Newton County and all municipalities*	**X**		**X**		**X**					Public or private grants and/or local budgets	$5 million	60 months	**Complete at Jeff Cook, Sauls Road, Coral Road, Dobs Rd, Pitts Chapel Rd**	**High**	**1.b**
4.b	Alleviate flooding issues at Railroad Avenue and County Road 213 East	Newton County Transportation *Newton County*	**X**		**X**		**X**					Public and private grants and/or local budgets	$250,000	60 months	**NEW**	**High**	**NEW**

Strategy #	Mitigation Action	Lead and Supporting Agency, Department, Organization *Jurisdiction*	Flood	Winter Weather	Thunderstorm	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone	Drought	Wildfire	Earthquake	Extreme Temps	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Completion Timeframe	Progress/ Status	Priority	Previous Strategy #
4.c	Hire professional planning and design service to eliminate flooding issues within the City of Covington	City of Covington Public Works *City of Covington*	**X**		**X**		**X**					Public and private grants and/or local budgets	$50,000	60 months	**Projects have been worked on for Pace Street and Emory Street**	**High**	**1.c**
4.d	Alleviate flooding issues at Pace Street and Usher Street	Covington Public Works *City of Covington*	**X**		**X**		**X**					Public and private grants and/or local budgets	$250,000	60 months	**NEW**	**High**	**NEW**
4.e	Extend current water mains and add hydrants to help lower ISO ratings	Newton County Water *Newton County and all municipalities*						**X**	**X**			Public and private grants and/or local budgets	$2 million	60 months	**NEW**	**High**	**NEW**
4.f	Equip Covington Women's Club building to be an alternate EOC/Incident Command location	Newton County EMA *Newton County and all municipalities*	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	Public and private grants and/or local and private budgets	$150,000	48 months	**NEW**	**Medium**	**NEW**
4.g	Add safe rooms at the Bert Adams BSA Camp	BSA and Newton County EMA *Newton County*			**X**	**X**	**X**					Public and private grants and/or local and private budgets	$300,000	48 months	**NEW**	**Medium**	**NEW**

Strategy #	Mitigation Action	Lead and Supporting Agency, Department, Organization *Jurisdiction*	Flood	Winter Weather	Thunderstorm	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone	Drought	Wildfire	Earthquake	Extreme Temps	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Completion Timeframe	Progress/ Status	Priority	Previous Strategy #
4.h	Build a tornado shelter in the City of Newborn	City of Newborn Council and Newton County EMA *Newton County and City of Newborn*			**X**	**X**	**X**					Public and private grants and/or local and private budgets	$200,000	48 months	**NEW**	**High**	**NEW**
4.i	Build a tornado shelter in the City of Mansfield	City of Mansfield Council and Newton County EMA *Newton County and City of Mansfield*			**X**	**X**	**X**					Public and private grants and/or local and private budgets	$200,000	48 months	**NEW**	**High**	**NEW**
4.j	Design and construct a Regional Stormwater Management Facility in the City of Covington	Covington Public Works *Newton County and all municipalities*	**X**		**X**		**X**					Public and private grants and/or local budgets	$5 million	60 months	**None; due to budgetary constraints**	**Medium**	**7.a**
OBJECTIVE 5: Increase the ability of Upson County, its municipalities, and its citizens to respond to natural and manmade hazards through emergency service measures																	
5.a	Reconnect HAM radio operators to assist Newton County EMA during emergencies	Newton County EMA and ARES *Newton County and all municipalities*	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	Local budgets	Staff time	12 months	**NEW**	**Medium**	**NEW**

Strategy #	Mitigation Action	Lead and Supporting Agency, Department, Organization *Jurisdiction*	Flood	Winter Weather	Thunderstorm	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone	Drought	Wildfire	Earthquake	Extreme Temps	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Completion Timeframe	Progress/ Status	Priority	Previous Strategy #
5.b	Host regular drills and exercises with local HAM Radio operators	Newton County EMA *Newton County and all municipalities*	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	Local budgets	Staff time	24 months	**NEW**	**Low**	**NEW**
5.c	Collect data and create a detailed map of all City of Covington stormwater structures	Covington Public Works *City of Covington*	**X**		**X**		**X**					Local budgets	Staff time	48 months	**Updates in progress**	**High**	**1.e**
5.d	Build a fire station near Stanton Springs facilities	Newton County Fire *Newton County and all municipalities*							**X**	**X**		Public and private grants and/or local budgets	$250,000	48 months	**NEW**	**Medium**	**NEW**
5.e	Relocate Station #15	Newton County Fire *Newton County and all municipalities*							**X**	**X**		Public and private grants and/or local budgets	$250,000	48 months	**NEW**	**Medium**	**NEW**
5.f	Replace and/or repair the current 23 outdoor warning sirens	Newton County EMA *Newton County and all municipalities*				**X**						Public and private grants and/or local budgets	$600,000	60 months	**NEW**	**Medium**	**NEW**

Strategy #	Mitigation Action	Lead and Supporting Agency, Department, Organization *Jurisdiction*	Flood	Winter Weather	Thunderstorm	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone	Drought	Wildfire	Earthquake	Extreme Temps	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Completion Timeframe	Progress/ Status	Priority	Previous Strategy #
5.g	Provide NOAA Weather radios to vulnerable populations and local industrial partners	Newton County EMA *Newton County and all municipalities*	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**				**X**	Public and private grants and/or local budgets	$10,000	36 months	**Ongoing; In place**	**Medium**	**3.a**
5.h	Determine placement and install an outdoor emergency notification alarm/siren system for Newton County and its municipalities	Newton County EMA *Newton County and all municipalities*				**X**						Public and private grants and/or local budgets	$200,000	60 months	**Ongoing; In Place**	**Medium**	**3.b**
5.i	Add a siren at High Point Baptist Church	Newton County EMA *Newton County and all municipalities*				**X**						Public and private grants and/or local budgets	$25,000	24 months	**NEW**	**Medium**	**NEW**
5.j	Purchase scraping and salt/sand spreading equipment for Countywide road operations	Newton County Transportation and municipal Public Works departments *Newton County and all municipalities*		**X**							**X**	Public and private grants and/or local budgets	$50,000	36 months	**City of Covington has purchased**	**Medium**	**6.a**
5.k	Purchase a minimum of two water buffalos for potable water	Newton County EMA *Newton County and all municipalities*						**X**			**X**	Public and private grants and/or local budgets	$45,000	48 months	**Previous purchased delayed; can be provided by GA National Guard**	**Low**	**6.b**

Strategy #	Mitigation Action	Lead and Supporting Agency, Department, Organization *Jurisdiction*	Flood	Winter Weather	Thunderstorm	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone	Drought	Wildfire	Earthquake	Extreme Temps	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Completion Timeframe	Progress/ Status	Priority	Previous Strategy #
5.l	Maintain web-based Emergency Management software and improve training	Newton County EMA *Newton County and all municipalities*	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	Local and state budgets	Staff time	12 months	**In place from GEMA; training needed**	**High**	**6.c**
5.m	Host ICS 300 and 400 classes	Newton County EMA *Newton County and all municipalities*	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	Local and State budgets	Staff time	18 months	**NEW**	**High**	**NEW**
5.n	Maintain full NIMS Compliance	Newton County EMA *Newton County and all municipalities*	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	Local budgets	Staff time	12 months	**In Place; continue**	**High**	**6.d**
5.o	Purchase mobile electronica information signage for county	Newton County EMA and Transportation *Newton County and all municipalities*	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**		**X**	**X**		Public and private grants and/or local budgets	$60,000	24 months	**MOU in place for GDOT signage**	**Low**	**6.e**
5.p	Purchase mobile electronica information signage for municipalities	Newton County EMA and municipal public works departments *Newton County and all municipalities*	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**		**X**	**X**		Public and private grants and/or local budgets	$200,000	48 months	**NEW**	**Low**	**NEW**

Strategy #	Mitigation Action	Lead and Supporting Agency, Department, Organization *Jurisdiction*	Flood	Winter Weather	Thunderstorm	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone	Drought	Wildfire	Earthquake	Extreme Temps	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Completion Timeframe	Progress/ Status	Priority	Previous Strategy #
5.r	Revise annually the study to determine the best locations for fixed and portable generators	Newton County EMA *Newton County and all municipalities*		**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**			**X**		Local budgets	Staff time	12 months	**Study completed; revised to be annual project**	**High**	**7.b (mod)**
5.s	Purchase a portable boost pump station	Newton County Water *Newton County and all municipalities*	**X**		**X**		**X**					Public and private grants and/or local budgets	$20,000	24 months	**Under research**	**Medium**	**7.c**
5.t	Develop a survey procedure and guidance document to inventory structural and non-structural hazards in and around school buildings	Municipal planning departments and Newton County schools *Newton County and all municipalities*	**X**		**X**	**X**	**X**			**X**		Local budgets	Staff time	12 months	**Delayed due to COVID**	**Medium**	**8.a**
5.u	Hire qualified seismic consultants to estimate potential loss of life and injuries, types of potential damage, and existing vulnerabilities	Newton County EMA and local planning departments *Newton County and all municipalities*								**X**		Local budgets	$10,000	24 months	**Delayed; other projects taking priority**	**Low**	**8.b**

Strategy #	Mitigation Action	Lead and Supporting Agency, Department, Organization *Jurisdiction*	Flood	Winter Weather	Thunderstorm	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone	Drought	Wildfire	Earthquake	Extreme Temps	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Completion Timeframe	Progress/ Status	Priority	Previous Strategy #
5.v	Host a tabletop exercise with Newton County and municipal departments taking an all-hazards approach	Newton County EMA *Newton County and all municipalities*	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	Local budgets	Staff time	18 months	**NEW**	**High**	**NEW**
5.w	Host sheltering exercises with local administrators, DFCS, EMA, and Red Cross	Newton County EMA *Newton County and all municipalities*	**X**			**X**	**X**					Local budgets	Staff time	18 months	**NEW**	**Medium**	**NEW**
5.x	Add outdoor warning sirens to Bert Adams Scout Camp	BSA and Newton County EMA *Newton County and all municipalities*				**X**						Public and private grants and/or local and private budgets	$30,000	24 months	**NEW**	**Medium**	**NEW**
5.y	Pursue cloud-based solutions for IT backup needs	Newton County IT *Newton County and all municipalities*		**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**			**X**		Public and private grants and/or local budgets	$50,000	30 months	**NEW**	**High**	**NEW**
5.z	Purchase portable generators on trailers to move around and meet power backup needs as they arise	Newton County EMA *Newton County and all municipalities*		**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**			**X**		Public and private grants and/or local budgets	$25,000	24 months	**NEW**	**High**	**NEW**

Strategy #	Mitigation Action	Lead and Supporting Agency, Department, Organization *Jurisdiction*	Flood	Winter Weather	Thunderstorm	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone	Drought	Wildfire	Earthquake	Extreme Temps	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Completion Timeframe	Progress/ Status	Priority	Previous Strategy #
5.aa	Establish contracts with local vendors for emergency lighting and generators for critical facilities	Newton County EMA and critical facility operators *Newton County and all municipalities*		**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**			**X**		Local and private budgets	$50,000	24 months	**NEW**	**Medium**	**NEW**
OBJECTIVE 6: Increase public education and awareness of natural hazards																	
6.a	Include weather storm preparedness in the school curriculum at all grade levels	Newton County Schools *Newton County and all municipalities*	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**			**X**	Local budgets	Staff time	18 months	**NEW**	**Low**	**NEW**
6.b	Put Code Red information on tax and utility bills	Covington City Council *City of Covington*			**X**	**X**	**X**					Local budgets	Staff time	12 months	**NEW**	**High**	**NEW**
6.c	Educate the citizens on illegal dumping and how it can become a projectile in high wind events	Newton County Solid Waste Management *Newton County and all municipalities*			**X**	**X**	**X**					Public and private grants and/or local budgets	$10,000	30 months	**NEW**	**Low**	**NEW**

Strategy #	Mitigation Action	Lead and Supporting Agency, Department, Organization *Jurisdiction*	Flood	Winter Weather	Thunderstorm	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone	Drought	Wildfire	Earthquake	Extreme Temps	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Completion Timeframe	Progress/ Status	Priority	Previous Strategy #
6.d	Create flier for church bulletins and other community organizations and school children about Code Red and how to sign up	Newton County EMA *Newton County and all municipalities*			**X**	**X**	**X**					Local budgets	Staff time	36 months	**NEW**	**Low**	**NEW**
6.e	Advertise Code Red in newspaper, on social media, and on county and all municipal websites	Newton County EMA *Newton County and all municipalities*			**X**	**X**	**X**					Local budgets	Staff time	12 months	**NEW**	**Medium**	**NEW**
6.f	Attend local community group meetings and target elderly organizations to educate the community about Code Red	Newton County EMA *Newton County and all municipalities*			**X**	**X**	**X**					Local budgets	Staff time	18 months	**NEW**	**Medium**	**NEW**
6.g	Place Code Red information on Mansfield tax bills and utility bills	Mansfield City Council *City of Mansfield*			**X**	**X**	**X**					Local budgets	Staff time	12 months	**NEW**	**Medium**	**NEW**
6.h	Increase the number of Firewise communities in Newton County by 10 in the next 5 years	Newton County EMA, GFC, and Fire departments *Newton County and all municipalities*							**X**			Local and private budgets	Staff time	60 months	**NEW**	**Medium**	**NEW**

Strategy #	Mitigation Action	Lead and Supporting Agency, Department, Organization *Jurisdiction*	Flood	Winter Weather	Thunderstorm	Tornado	Tropical Cyclone	Drought	Wildfire	Earthquake	Extreme Temps	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Completion Timeframe	Progress/ Status	Priority	Previous Strategy #
6.i	Educate elementary school students on fire and wildfire safety	GFC, Newton County EMA, and fire departments *Newton County and all municipalities*							**X**			Local budgets	Staff time	12 months	**NEW**	**High**	**NEW**
6.j	Implement Firewise public awareness campaign and educate community on Firewise program through social and print media	GFC and Newton and municipal fire departments *Newton County and all municipalities*							**X**			Local budgets	$5,000	24 months	**NEW**	**Medium**	**NEW**

Strategy #	Mitigation Action	Lead and *Supporting* Agency, Department, Organization	Dam Failure	Hazardous Materials	Terrorism	Transportation	Infrastructure Failure	Emer. Disease	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Completion Timeframe	Progress/ Status	Priority	Previous Strategy #
OBJECTIVE 7: Minimize the impacts on local citizens, industry, and infrastructure of a dam breach														
7.a	Perform a dam breach analysis for Lakewood Estates Dam	Georgia Safe Dams *Newton County*	**X**						Local and state budgets	$10,000	24 months	**Delayed; all other complete**	**Medium**	**9.a**
7.b	Implement a comprehensive inspection, maintenance, and enforcement program for dams	County and municipal planning departments *Newton County and all municipalities*	**X**						Local and state budgets	$15,000	24 months	**Partially complete**	**Medium**	9.b
7.c	Install monitoring cameras at all Category I dams	County and municipal planning departments *Newton County and all municipalities*	**X**						Public and private grants and/or local budgets	$7,500	60 months	**None; other projects taking priority**	**Low**	9.c
7.d	Implement initial dam planning and design program, dam breach planning, and restrict development in a dam's hydraulic shadow	Newton County and municipal public work and planning departments *Newton County and all municipalities*	**X**						Local budgets	Staff time	36 months	**None; other projects taking priority**	**Low**	9.d

Strategy #	Mitigation Action	Lead and *Supporting* Agency, Department, Organization	Dam Failure	Hazardous Materials	Terrorism	Transportation	Infrastructure Failure	Emer. Disease	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Completion Timeframe	Progress/ Status	Priority	Previous Strategy #
OBJECTIVE 8: Implement additional protective measures and capabilities in response to manmade incidents														
8.a	Install surveillance cameras at known illegal dumping sites	Newton County Solid Waste Management *Newton County and all municipalities*		**X**				**X**	Local budgets	$5,000	30 months	**NEW**	**Medium**	NEW
8.b	Host confined space, diver, swift water rescue, and HazMat training for all public safety or LEPC members	Newton County EMA and fire departments *Newton County and all municipalities*		**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	Local and state budgets	Staff time	30 months	**NEW**	**High**	NEW
8.c	Host active shooter and hazmat training in the City of Covington	Newton County EMA, Covington PD, and Covington Fire *Newton County and all municipalities*		**X**	**X**				Local and state budgets	Staff time	12 months	**NEW**	**High**	NEW
8.d	Acquire additional HazMat response equipment, including a HazMat truck	Newton County Fire *Newton County and all municipalities*		**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	Public and private grants and/or local budgets	$250,000	60 months	**Some additional equipment purchased**	**High**	10.a (mod)

Strategy #	Mitigation Action	Lead and *Supporting* Agency, Department, Organization	Dam Failure	Hazardous Materials	Terrorism	Transportation	Infrastructure Failure	Emer. Disease	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Completion Timeframe	Progress/ Status	Priority	Previous Strategy #
8.e	Purchase 4-gas monitors	Newton County and Covington Fire		**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**		Public and private grants and/or local budgets	$20,000	24 months	**NEW**	**High**	NEW
8.f	Continue to implement a sewer easement clearing and drainage maintenance program	Newton County and municipal planning departments *Newton County and all municipalities*		**X**	**X**		**X**		Local budgets	Staff time	36 months	**In place in Covington and Mansfield**	**Medium**	10.b
8.g	Create an incident action plan for Beaver Manufacturing for fire and chemical spills	Newton County Fire and Beaver *Newton County and Mansfield*		**X**	**X**				Local budgets	Staff time	12 months	**NEW**	**High**	NEW
8.h	Add backup generator power to the Newton County data center and Administration Building	Newton County Information Services *Newton County and all municipalities*			**X**		**X**		Public and private grants and/or local budgets	$75,000	48 months	**NEW**	**Medium**	NEW

Strategy #	Mitigation Action	Lead and *Supporting* Agency, Department, Organization	Dam Failure	Hazardous Materials	Terrorism	Transportation	Infrastructure Failure	Emer. Disease	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Completion Timeframe	Progress/ Status	Priority	Previous Strategy #
8.i	Pursue funds for cloud data backup for all Newton County data	Newton County Information Services *Newton County*			**X**		**X**		Public and private grants and/or local budgets	TBD	48 months	**NEW**	**Medium**	NEW
OBJECTIVE 9: Increase public awareness of local manmade hazards and proper response to those hazards														
9.a	Implement an illegal dumping public education campaign	Newton County Solid Waste Management *Newton County and all municipalities*		**X**				**X**	Local budgets	$5,000	18 months	**NEW**	**Low**	NEW
9.b	Maintain an active LEPC program	Newton County EMA *Newton County and all municipalities*		**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**		Local budgets	$5,000	12 months	**Newton and Walton County LEPCs combined to form a joint program – this process has been hindered by COVID**	**High**	11.a

Completed Mitigation Strategies

Previous Strategy #	Strategy Description	Status
1.h	Construct a wetland area near Highway 278	COMPLETE; Elm Street and Pace Street
1.i	Conduct study for the Yellow River bridge and determine whether the bridge can be repaired or if it needs to be replaced	COMPLETE; repaired in 2016
1.j	Implement action determined by the study outlined in mitigation strategy 1.i	COMPLETE
3.c	Purchase or develop a "Reverse 911" type ENS	COMPLETE; code Red implemented in 2018
7.d	Purchase and install a communications tower at the "city barn" location in Porterdale	COMPLETE

CHAPTER FIVE
–
MAINTENANCE AND IMPLEMENTATION

Summary of Updates for Chapter Five

The following table provides a description of each section of this chapter, and a summary of the changes that have been made to the Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan 2015.

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

Maintenance

Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(iii)

To adhere to best practices, state and federal guidelines, and lessons learned, the Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Committee has developed a method to ensure the regular review and update of the Plan occurs. Plan maintenance protocols identified during the 2015 Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan was followed, to the best abilities of Newton County. This most importantly included an increased attempt for public participation and inclusion in the planning process. The Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Committee will reconvene annually in February to monitor and evaluate the progress of the mitigation strategies in the Plan. Newton County's Emergency Management Director, Jody Nolan, will be responsible for implementing this meeting. The Committee will discuss the following questions annually:

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

The responsible parties for various mitigation strategies will provide a report during this annual meeting regarding the following:
- How well did the implementation processes work?
- Were any difficulties encountered during implementation?
- How successful was the coordination of efforts?
- Are there any suggestions for revision of any strategies?

Newton County's Emergency Management Director will send the minutes from this annual meeting to Newton County Board of Commissioners and the municipalities of Covington, Mansfield, Newborn, Oxford, and Porterdale for review.

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

Maintenance Log

Revision Date	Revised Section	Reason for Revision	Revised By
2019-2020	**Five Year Hazard Mitigation Plan Update**	**FEMA Requirement**	**Newton County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee with assistance from Lux Mitigation and Planning**

Plan Distribution

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

Newton County Board of Commissioners
Newton County Fire Department
Newton County Emergency Management Agency
Newton County Sheriff's Office
Newton County Transportation
Newton County Development Services
Newton County Board of Education
City of Covington
City of Mansfield
City of Newborn
City of Oxford
City of Porterdale

A printed copy of the approved Plan will be available for viewing at the Newton County Commissioner's Office located at 1124 Clark Street in Covington, GA 30014. A printed copy of the approved Plan will also be available for viewing at the Newton County Public Library located at 7116 Floyd Street NE in Covington. The existence and location of these copies will be publicized in the County's local newspaper, The Covington News.

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

Implementation

Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(ii)

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

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

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

This plan, as a joint effort between Newton County and the Municipalities of Covington, Mansfield, Newborn, Oxford, and Porterdale will serve as a comprehensive mitigation plan. The mitigation strategies, hazard identification, and other information identified in this plan will be integrated into all comprehensive Newton County plans, as well as all municipality plans in the future. Incorporation of these strategies will occur, as necessary, throughout this planning cycle covered by this Hazard Mitigation Plan Update. Aspects of this plan will be integrated into the Newton County Comprehensive Plan during the next planning cycle.

Identified hazards and mitigation strategies of the 2015 Newton County Hazard Mitigation plan were integrated into the Local Emergency Operations Plan, multiple County and City SOPs and SOGs, and future planning and zoning plans. Newton County will integrate mitigation strategies identified in this plan into the Newton County Comprehensive Plan, Community Wildfire Protection Plan, Continuity of Operations Plan, and other future plans. Strategies identified in the previous plan were applied to grant applications, building and zoning requirements, and development planning considerations for Newton County and all municipalities. Many of these strategies will be applied using previously identified

policies and ordinances, including the NFIP compliance ordinances and water-use ordinances, which have now been applied countywide. All jurisdictions have the authority to adopt locally binding ordinances and policies to enhance the mitigation strategies in their jurisdiction.

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

Regulatory Tools/Plans	Regulatory Type: Ordinance, Resolution, Codes, Plans, Etc.	Local Authority	State Prohibited	Higher Authority
Building Codes	County/Municipal Code	Yes	No	No
Capital Improvements Plan		Yes	No	No
Comprehensive Plan	Newton County Comprehensive Plan	Yes	No	No
Economic Development Plan	Newton County Comprehensive Plan	Yes	No	Yes
Emergency Management Accreditation Program		No	No	Yes
Emergency Response Plan	Newton County Local Emergency Operations Plan (LEOP)	Yes	No	Yes
Flood Management Plan		Yes	No	No
Historic Preservation		Yes	No	No
National Flood Insurance Program Participation	County and Municipal ordinances and resolutions	Yes	No	Yes
Continuity of Government/		No	No	No

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

Opportunities to integrate the requirements of this Plan into the above documents and other local planning mechanisms shall continue to be identified. Hazard mitigation projects will be integrated into future Comprehensive Planning documents, the next update of the Community Wildfire Protection Plan, historic preservation documents, and future zoning ordinances. Although it is recognized that there are many possible benefits to integrating components of this Plan into other local planning mechanisms, the development and maintenance of this stand-alone Hazard Mitigation Plan is deemed by the Newton County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee to be the most effective and appropriate method to implement local hazard mitigation actions at this time.

Evaluation

Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(i)

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

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

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

Peer Review

State Requirement Element F1

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

Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update was peer reviewed by:

Betty Jump — Date
Director
Jasper County Emergency Management Agency

Carl Morrow — Date
Director
Walton County Emergency Management Agency

Glen Goens — Date
Director
Butts County Emergency Management Agency

Gwen Ruark — Date
Director
Morgan County Emergency Management Agency

Plan Update

Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(i)

The Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 requires that the Hazard Mitigation Plan be updated at least once every five years. The Newton County Emergency Management Agency is the department responsible with ensuring this requirement is met. The Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Committee will be involved in this future process and will aid the Newton County Emergency Management Agency in ensuring that all jurisdictions provide input into the planning process. The public will be invited to participate in the planning process through public hearings to be held whenever major updates to this plan are needed and during annual review meetings. This plan will expire in the fourth quarter of 2025; therefore, the approval and adoption of the next plan update must be completed before that time.

In the second quarter of 2024, Newton County plans to begin the Hazard Mitigation Plan Update process for the fourth time. This planning process will include bi-monthly meetings to accomplish the identified goals of the Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update. This process will be headed up by the Newton County Emergency Management Agency. The Newton County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee will follow a similar process as was undertaken during this planning cycle to complete all FEMA and GEMA requirements for the Hazard Mitigation Plan Update. This process will be completed by the third quarter of 2025 to meet all identified planning deadlines.

Conclusion

As a result of the hazard mitigation planning process, Newton County, and all municipalities therein, as well as additional participating organizations have obtained a great deal of information and knowledge regarding Newton County's disaster history, natural and technological hazards, vulnerabilities, and potential strategies to lessen the impacts of the identified hazards.

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

Appendix A – Newton County Dams Information

Category I Dams

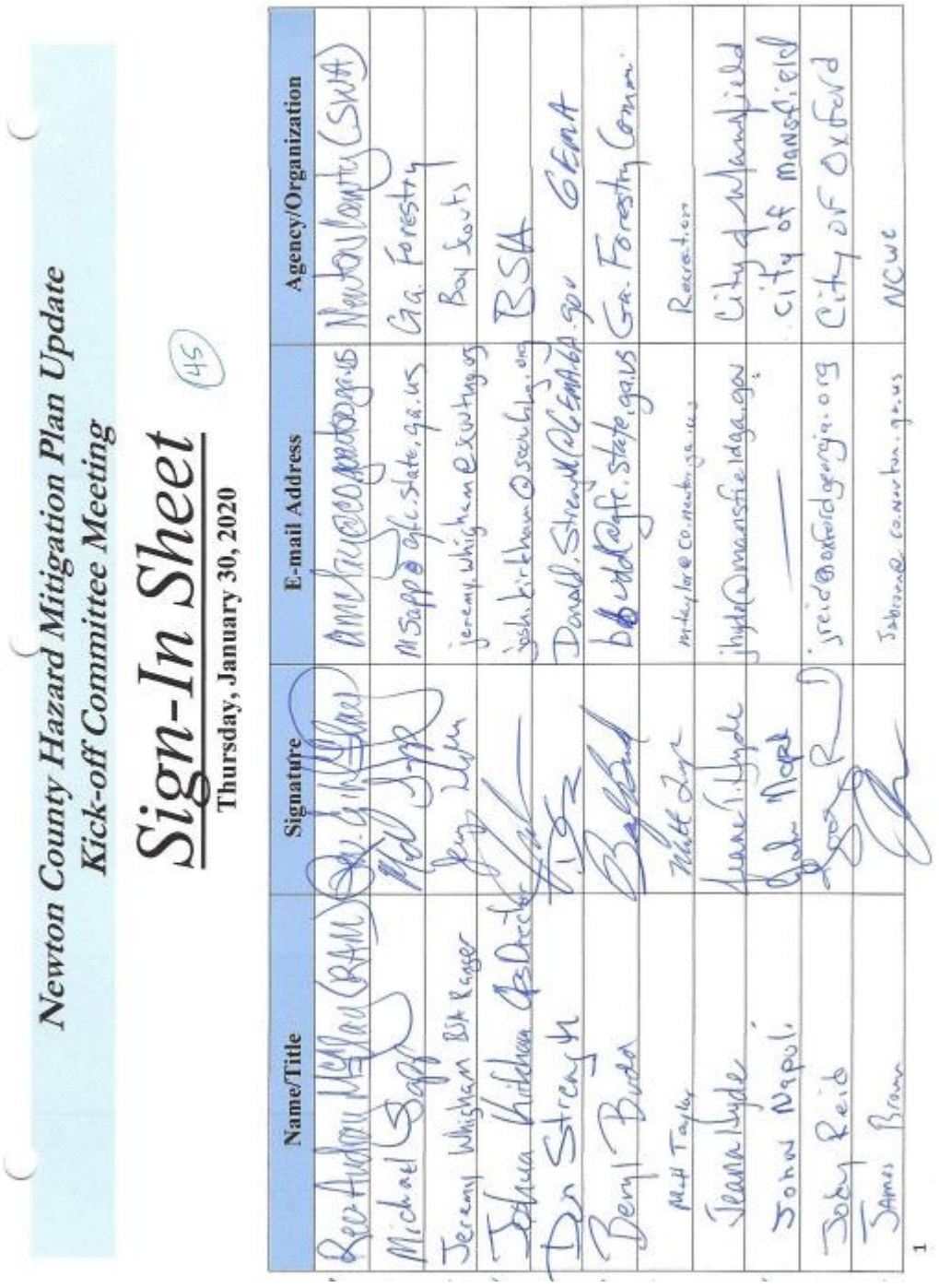
Name	Latitude	Longitude	Height (feet)	Storage (acres)
Cornish Creek Reservoir Dam	33.650000	-83.801944	46.50	18400.00
Covington Las Holding Dam	33.555000	-83.855278	70.00	329.00
Melody Lake Dam	33.590278	-83.772778	30.00	506.00
Stone Lea Lake Dam	33.677570	-83.864520	31.00	530.00

Category II Dams

Name	Latitude	Longitude	Height (feet)	Storage (acres)
Arrow Hatchee Farms Lake Dam	33.647778	-83.781111	26.00	1132.00
Barrs Lake Dam	33.564444	-83.790278	27.00	471.00
Bert Adams Scout Reservation Dam	33.463333	-83.873333	48.00	1812.00
Capes Sausage Company Lake Dam	33.545278	-83.983889	15.00	87.00
Cat Fish Pond Dam	33.634167	-83.822222	31.00	28.00
City Waste Holding Pond Dam	33.551944	-83.868889	40.00	300.00
Club House Lake Dam	33.646944	-83.816944	33.00	78.00
Covington City Lake Dam	33.630000	-83.853333	32.00	745.00
Glawson Lake Dam	33.637500	-83.764167	25.00	475.00
Green Valley Lake Dam	33.586667	-83.758333	13.00	111.00
Greer Lake Dam	33.606944	-83.770000	33.00	312.00
Gross Lake Dam	33.605556	-83.961111	32.00	306.00
Jane Alexander	33.597222	-83.814722	19.00	177.00
Lazy Acres Pond Dam	33.531389	-83.720000	27.00	871.00
Little Springs Farm #6 Lake Dam	33.490333	-83.873056	26.00	38.00
Little Springs Farm Lake Dam #3	33.489139	-83.871667	43.00	135.00
Little Springs Farm Lake Dam #4	33.496722	-83.878306	49.00	741.00
Little Springs Farm Lake Dam No. 2	33.492222	-83.872194	42.00	600.00
Manning Lake Dam No. 1	33.520278	-84.010556	31.00	112.00
Maynard Lake Dam	33.461667	-83.928333	25.00	86.00
Mote Pond Dam	33.545000	-83.733889	28.00	157.00
North Lake Dam	33.680000	-83.683889	27.00	162.00
Paradise Lake Dam	33.555556	-83.964722	28.00	180.00
Penland Lake Dam	33.618056	-83.743056	28.00	110.00
Rolling Acres Lake Dam	33.547222	-83.749167	21.00	257.00
Silver Lake Dam	33.503333	-83.758333	28.00	512.00
Skyline Subdivision Lake Dam	33.566667	-83.759722	27.00	439.00

Smith Lake Dam	33.516111	-83.756944	32.00	84.00
Spears Lake Dam	33.481944	-83.735833	25.00	215.00
Stokes Lake Dam	33.534167	-83.707222	16.00	100.00
Treadwell Lake Dam	33.465833	-83.926389	26.00	94.00
Turners Lake Dam	33.600000	-83.883333	26.00	284.00
Twin Hills Lake	33.656389	-83.806389	26.00	155.00
Wallace and Greer Lake Dam	33.641667	-83.808333	24.00	167.00
Welch Lake Dam	33.561111	-83.681944	24.00	110.00
Yellow River Farm Pond Dam	33.440833	-83.883333	26.00	76.00

Appendix B – Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee Sign-In Sheets



Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Kick-off Committee Meeting

Sign-In Sheet (45)

Thursday, January 30, 2020

Name/Title	Signature	E-mail Address	Agency/Organization
Rec Auditor McGlaun (RAM)		AMcGlaun@newtoncountyga.gov	Newton County (SWA)
Michael Sapp		MSapp@gfc.state.ga.us	Ga. Forestry
Jeremy Whitman Bsa Ranger		jeremy.whitman@scouting.org	Boy Scouts
Joshua Hitchcock ASDecker		joshua.hitchcock@scouting.org	BSA
Don Strength		Donald.Strength@dcsma.ga.gov	GEMA
Beryl Burden		bburden@gfc.state.ga.us	Ga. Forestry Comm.
Matt Taylor		mtaylor@co.newton.ga.us	Recreation
Jeana Hyde		jhyde@mansfieldga.gov	City of Mansfield
John Napoli		———	City of Mansfield
Jody Reid		jreid@oxfordgeorgia.org	City of Oxford
James Brown		jbrown@co.newton.ga.us	NCWE

Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Kick-off Committee Meeting

Sign-In Sheet

Thursday, January 30, 2020

Name/Title	Signature	E-mail Address	Agency/Organization
Jan'l Adair EHSManager	Jan'l Adair	jan'l.adair@michelin.com	Michelin Tread Tech
Jim Tuck	Jim Tuck	Jim.Tuck@redcross.org	Red Cross
Pamela Maxwell	Pamela Maxwell	pmaxwell@co.newton.ga.us	HR/Risk Management
Tim Smith	Tim Smith	TJSmith@cityofcovington.org	Public Works
Brittany White Finance Dir	Brittany White	bwhite@co.newton.ga.us	NCBOC
Bryan Fazio	Bryan Fazio	Bfazio@dca.newton.ga.us	NCBOC PIO
Wendell Waysthoff	Wendell Waysthoff	Wendell.Waysthoff@covingtonalice.com	CPD
Keyra Frey	Keyra Frey	frey.keyra@newton.k12.ga.us	NC BOE
Laurie Riley KMB	Laurie Riley	lriley@co.newton.ga.us	Keep Newton Beautiful
James Cox	James Cox	jcox@cityofcovington.org	Covington Fire
Donnie Tudor	Donnie Tudor	dtudor@cityofcovington.org	Covington Fire

Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Kick-off Committee Meeting

Sign-In Sheet

Thursday, January 30, 2020

Name/Title	Signature	E-mail Address	Agency/Organization
Wendy Peacock / Admin Lurd	Wendy Peacock	wendy.peacock@covington-newtonga.com	Newton Co. EMA
Buster Palmer / Fleet Maintenance	Buster Palmer	bpalmer@co.newton.ga.us	NEWTON CO BOC
Randy Peters / Senior Crew Leader	Randy Peters	RaPeters@co.Newton.ga.us	Newton Co BOC
Carl Morrow / Director	Carl Morrow	Carl.Morrow@Co.Walton.ga.us	Walton County
Robbie Groves / Comp. Sp	Robbie Groves	rgroves@socialcirclega.com	City of Social Circle
Scottie Croy City of Loganville	Scottie Croy	scottiec21@icloud.com	City of Loganville
Jason Johnson Newton County		jjohnson@co.newton.ga.us	Newton Co. Building Services
GREG MANN - IS DIRECTOR		gmann@co.newton.ga.us	NCBOC
Scott Sirotkin / GIS Coordinator	Scott B Sirotkin	ssirotkin@co.newton.ga.us	NC BOC
HEIDI STEWART / GIS ANALYST	Heidi Stewart	hstewart@conewton.ga.us	NCBOC
Vicki Henry	Vicki Henry	vbhtbn@hotmail.com	Covington Woman's Club

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Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Kick-off Committee Meeting

Sign-In Sheet

Thursday, January 30, 2020

Name/Title	Signature	E-mail Address	Agency/Organization
Schuree Howard/Emergency Management Coordinator		showard@co.newton.ga.us	NCFS
Mike Conner/Fire Chief		mconner@co.newton.ga.	NCFS
Crystal Stevens/911 Agricultural Process Specialist Operations Manager		Crystal.Stevens@ Covington-Newton911.com	Covington-Newton 911
DAVID LAVK		DAVID.LAVK@dhs.ga.gov	DFCS
Steve Horton		Shorton@CityofCovington.org	City of Covington
DAVID HARVEY		DHARVEY@OXFORDGEORGIA.ORG	OXFORD POLICE
Barton Lowrey		BLOWREY@atlantabsa.org	Boy Scouts
Judy T. Johnson		jtjohnson@co.newton.ga.us	Newton County

Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Kick-off Committee Meeting

Sign-In Sheet

Thursday, January 30, 2020

Name/Title	Signature	E-mail Address	Agency/Organization
Mark Reisinger Emergency Preparedness Director		mark.reisinger@gnrhealth.com	Covington, Newton and Rockdale County Hlth Departments
Amanda Sussmann Public Information Officer		asussmann@co.newton.ga.us	Newton County BOC

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Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Committee Meeting #2

Sign-In Sheet

Thursday, February 27, 2020

(43)

	Name/Title	Signature	E-mail Address	Agency/Organization
✓	Wendy Pearlock	Wendy Pearlock	wendy.pearlock@covington-newton911.com	Newton EMA
✓	Greg Pace	Greg Pace	gpace@co.newton.ga.us	NC PW
✓	Randy Peters	Randy Peters	RaPeters@co.newton.ga.us	NC PW
✓	CATHY DAVIS		CDAVIS@CO.NEWTON.GA.US	NCBOC
✓	Nwaka Hughes	Nwaka Hughes	NHughes@conewton.ga.us	NC BOC
✓	Matt Taylor	Matt Taylor	mtaylor@co.newton.ga.us	Recreation
✓	Duwayne Mask	Duwayne Mask	dmask@co.newton.ga.us	Recreation
✓	Tim Smith	Tim Smith	TJSmith@cityofcovington.org	Covington
✓	Jeddy Reid	Jeddy Reid	jreid@cityofoxfordgeorgia.org	City of Oxford
✓	Brad Stapp	Brad Stapp	bstapp@conewtongov.com	Newton County Fire
✓	Jason Johnson	Jason Johnson	jjohnson@co.newton.ga.us	Facilities Maintenance

[1] Also attended: Billy Stanley - Building Services Supervisor - Newton County – March Form available to prove attendance.

Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Committee Meeting #2

Sign-In Sheet

Thursday, February 27, 2020

	Name/Title	Signature	E-mail Address	Agency/Organization
✓	Brittany White Finance Director	Brittany White	bluhite@co.newton.ga.us	Newton County
✓	Jim Tudor		JIM.TUDOR@redcross.org	Amer. Red Cross
✓	Rod A. McMillan (RAM)		amcmillan@newtoncountyga.us	Newton County (SWA)
✓	Heidi Stewart GIS	Heidi Stewart	hstewart@newtoncountyga.us	GIS - Newton
✓	Tracy Hernandez		thernandez@co.newton.ga.us	Dev. Services
✓	LEO KERR			NCBOC
✓	Kimberly Angel		kimberly.angel@gema.ga.gov	GEMA/HS
✓	Jail Adair		jail.adair@michelin.com	Michelin
✓	Carol Martin School Health Spec. NCSS		martin.carol@[illegible].ga.us	NCSS
✓	John Napoli			City of Mansfield
✓	Scotty Cox		Scottwc21@icloud.com	Cityofoxford

Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Committee Meeting #2

Sign-In Sheet

Thursday, February 27, 2020

Name/Title	Signature	E-mail Address	Agency/Organization
GREG MANN - IS DIRECTOR		gmann@co.newton.ga.us	NCBOC
JACK HARPER Environ. Comp		jackharper@ghrhealth.com	GHR Health Dept
Robbie Groves 911 Retired		rgroves@socialcircle.com	City of Social Circle
Crystal Stevens Training Specialist		crystal.stevens@	Covington Newton 911
Cindy Morrison Director		cmorrison@co.newton.ga.us	Animal Services
Amanda Sheppard Director		asheppard@co.	NCBOC
Robert Thomas EMA		rthomas@co.newton.ga.us	NCEMA
Pamela Maxwell Admin		pmaxwell@co.newton.ga.	NC HR
Judy B. Nolan		jnolan@newtoncountyga.com	NC EMA

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Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Committee Meeting #2

Sign-In Sheet

Thursday, February 27, 2020

Name/Title	Signature	E-mail Address	Agency/Organization
Keyra Fray		fray.keyra@newton.k12.ga.us	Newton BOE
Jeana Hyde, City Admin	Jeana T. Hyde	jhyde@mansfieldga.gov	Mansfield
Beryl Budd		bbudd@gfc.state.ga.us	GFC
Bryan Fazio		BFazio@co.newton.ga.us	Newton County
JAMES Cox		jcox@cityofcovington.org	Covington Fire
Barton Lowrey		blowrey@atlantabsa.org	Boy Scouts
Jeremy Whigham		jwhigham@scouting.org	Boy Scouts
Laurie Riley	Laurie Riley	lriley@co.newton.ga.us	Keep Newton Beautiful
Doug Kitchens		dKitchens@newtonchamber.org	NCSO
Chester Ley		cclegal@co.newton.ga.us	Transportation - Newton
Denise Lark		denise.lark@dhs.ga.gov	Dept. of Family + Children Services

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Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2020
Virtual Committee Meeting #3 Attendees
via Zoom Video Communications
Wednesday, July 29, 2020

Michael W. Conner
Fire Chief
Newton County Fire Services

Cathy Davis
Grants Coordinator
Newton County Finance Department

Robbie Groves
Environmental Compliance Specialist
City of Social Circle

Vickie Henry
Volunteer
Covington Women's Club (General Federation of Women's Clubs)

Jeana Hyde
City Administrator and Clerk
City of Mansfield

Jason Johnson
Director
Newton County Facilities Management Department

Barton Lowrey
Development Director
Atlanta Area Council, Boy Scouts of America

Greg Mann
Director
Newton County Information Systems Department

Jody B. Nolan
Director
Newton County Emergency Management Agency

Wendy Peacock
Administrative Coordinator
Newton County Emergency Management Agency

Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2020
Virtual Committee Meeting #3 Attendees
via Zoom Video Communications
Wednesday, July 29, 2020

Laurie Riley
Keep Newton Beautiful Manager
Newton County Water Resources Department

Amanda Shoemaker
Director
Newton County Human Resources and Risk Management Department

Scott Sirotkin
Geographic Information Systems Coordinator; Acting Floodplain Administrator
Newton County Geographic Information Systems Department

Jeremy Whigham
Ranger
Boy Scouts of America

Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2020
Virtual Committee Meeting #4 Attendees
via Zoom Video Communications
Thursday, July 30, 2020

Michael W. Conner
Fire Chief
Newton County Fire Services

James Cox
Captain
City of Covington Fire Department

Mary Darby
Director
City of Covington Planning and Zoning Department

Robbie Groves
Environmental Compliance Specialist
City of Social Circle

Vickie Henry
Volunteer
Covington Women's Club (General Federation of Women's Clubs)

Steve Horton
Mayor
City of Covington

Jeana Hyde
City Administrator and Clerk
City of Mansfield

Jason Johnson
Director
Newton County Facilities Management Department

Denise Lark
Regional Resource Coordinator, Region 5
Georgia Department of Family and Children Services

Barton Lowrey
Development Director
Atlanta Area Council, Boy Scouts of America

Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2020
Virtual Committee Meeting #4 Attendees
via Zoom Video Communications
Thursday, July 30, 2020

Greg Mann
Director
Newton County Information Systems Department

Carl Morrow
Director
Walton County Emergency Management Agency

Jody B. Nolan
Director
Newton County Emergency Management Agency

Wendy Peacock
Administrative Coordinator
Newton County Emergency Management Agency

Laurie Riley
Keep Newton Beautiful Manager
Newton County Water Resources Department

Amanda Shoemaker
Director
Newton County Human Resources and Risk Management Department

Heidi Stewart
Geographic Information Systems Analyst
Newton County Geographic Information Systems Department

Jeremy Whigham
Ranger
Boy Scouts of America

Appendix C – Newton County Critical Facilities

Name	Jurisdiction	Address
Heard-Mixon Elementary School	*Newton County*	14110 Highway 36
Livingstone Elementary School	*Newton County*	3657 Highway 81 South
Indian Creek Middle School	*Newton County*	11051 South Covington Bypass Road
Middle Ridge Elementary School	*Newton County*	11649 South Covington Bypass Road
East Newton Elementary School	*Newton County*	2186 Dixie Road
Mansfield Elementary School	*Mansfield town*	45 East Third Avenue
Palmer Stone Elementary School	*Oxford town*	1110 North Emory
City of Covington Water System	*Covington city*	2119 Williams St
ASFC Outreach Therapeutic Counseling Service	*Covington city*	
Georgia Perimeter College -- Newton Campus	*Newton County*	
Newton County MRF	*Newton County*	
Newton County Fire Service Station 06	*Newton County*	
Ficquett Elementary School and Sharp Learning	*Newton County*	
Cousins Middle School	*Newton County*	
Clements Middle School	*Newton County*	
Fairview Elementary School	*Newton County*	
West Newton Elementary School	*Newton County*	
Porterdale Elementary and Newton High Schools	*Newton County*	
Newton County Fire Station 04	*Newton County*	
United Cerebral Palsy BELMONT	*Covington city*	
Veterans Memorial Middle School	*Covington city*	
United Cerebral Palsy TANYARD	*Newborn town*	
NEWTON CO-FOREST TOWER/LWR RVR RDS (SL)	*Newton County*	Forest Tower + Lwr Rvr Rds S Of
NEWTON CO - LOWER RIVER RD Forest Tower	*Newton County*	
Covington Police Dept - Housing Auth Precinct	*Covington city*	Nixon Cir
Covington Police Department	*Covington city*	
Stewart Volunteer Fire Department	*Newton County*	14671 Hwy 36
Newton County Fire Station 02	*Newton County*	3687 Hwy 162 S
GA Forestry Commission - Newton-Rockdale	*Newton County*	2707 Access Rd

Covington City Hall	*Covington city*	
Covington Wastewater Treatment Facility	*Covington city*	
Newton County Fire Station 01	*Newton County*	
Newton County Fire Station 10	*Newton County*	11240 Hwy 36
Covington Fire Department	*Covington city*	
Newton County Sheriff's Office and Jail	*Covington city*	
Newton County Courthouse	*Newton County*	
Porter Memorial Library	*Covington city*	
Newton County Board of Commissioners	*Newton County*	11885 Alcovy Rd
Newton General Hospital	*Newton County*	5126 Hospital Drive
Newton General Hospital	*Newton County*	
Tabernacle Christian School	*Newton County*	
CrossRoads Psycho-Ed Center	*Covington city*	2109 Newton Dr.
Mansfield Wastewater Treatment Facility	*Mansfield town*	365 Loyd Rd
Mansfield Water System	*Mansfield town*	
Mansfield City Hall	*Mansfield town*	
Newborn Town Hall	*Newborn town*	
City of Newborn	*Newborn town*	Church St
City of Oxford	*Oxford town*	308 Watson St
Oxford City Hall	*Oxford town*	
Oxford Police and Fire Department	*Oxford town*	
Newton County Fire Station 08	*Newton County*	
Covington Municipal Airport	*Newton County*	
Oxford College	*Oxford town*	
Oxford Police Department	*Oxford town*	810 Whatcoat St
Newton Co Fire Sta 11 and Porterdale Police Dept	*Porterdale town*	
Porterdale Police Department	*Porterdale town*	2 Main St
Porterdale City Hall	*Porterdale town*	2400 Main St

Appendix D – Hazard Data Tables

Thunderstorms

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
Totals:								2	3	5.958M	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/26/1971	20:45	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	07/19/1971	13:15	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	07/18/1979	14:40	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	07/24/1980	20:00	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/11/1981	13:30	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	08/07/1981	14:45	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/12/1982	11:00	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	07/01/1983	16:15	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	07/02/1983	16:15	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	04/09/1984	07:00	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	05/03/1984	14:15	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	11/10/1984	18:00	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K

NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	11/10/1984	18:15	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	04/05/1985	19:55	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/07/1985	16:35	CST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	08/01/1985	18:05	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	05/07/1986	16:25	CST	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	11/20/1986	09:15	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	07/27/1987	18:45	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	04/25/1988	14:25	CST	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/24/1988	13:30	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	04/04/1989	15:05	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	2	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	05/05/1989	14:30	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	01/25/1990	09:00	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	02/10/1990	05:33	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	02/16/1990	06:30	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	03/16/1990	18:00	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K

NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	03/16/1990	18:50	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	04/10/1990	17:16	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	08/02/1990	14:10	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	08/02/1990	14:15	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	08/02/1990	14:35	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	08/29/1990	20:15	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	03/01/1991	17:00	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	04/09/1991	19:40	CST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	04/19/1991	16:25	CST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	04/27/1991	08:30	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	04/27/1991	17:40	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	04/27/1991	18:05	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	04/29/1991	15:00	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	05/05/1991	14:25	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	04/24/1992	22:50	PST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K

NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/26/1992	13:15	PST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/26/1992	16:05	PST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Snapping Shoals	NEWTON CO.	GA	05/15/1995	16:52	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	1	0	95.00K	0.00K
Covington	NEWTON CO.	GA	09/01/1995	16:47	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.50K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/12/1996	18:35	EST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/25/1996	14:53	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	1.00K	0.00K
COUNTYWIDE	NEWTON CO.	GA	02/21/1997	14:45	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	2.00K	0.00K
OXFORD	NEWTON CO.	GA	04/22/1997	17:50	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	3.00K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	04/22/1997	18:00	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	7.50K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	05/03/1997	08:20	EST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	07/28/1997	17:21	EST	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PORTERDALE	NEWTON CO.	GA	07/28/1997	17:34	EST	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	07/28/1997	17:45	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	4.00K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	07/28/1997	17:45	EST	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	08/14/1997	15:30	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	10.00K	0.00K

COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	02/17/1998	09:10	EST	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	04/03/1998	20:55	EST	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
OXFORD	NEWTON CO.	GA	05/03/1998	20:54	EST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	05/29/1998	17:55	EST	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
STEWART	NEWTON CO.	GA	05/23/1999	18:00	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	2.00K	0.00K
OXFORD	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/30/1999	15:10	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	2.00K	0.00K
OXFORD	NEWTON CO.	GA	07/24/1999	15:40	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	0.20K	0.00K
OXFORD	NEWTON CO.	GA	07/24/1999	15:50	EST	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	07/24/1999	16:40	EST	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	07/24/1999	17:00	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	0.20K	0.00K
STEWART	NEWTON CO.	GA	07/24/1999	17:07	EST	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	08/13/1999	14:30	EST	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PORTERDALE	NEWTON CO.	GA	08/25/1999	16:50	EST	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PORTERDALE	NEWTON CO.	GA	08/25/1999	17:11	EST	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	04/28/2000	00:00	EST	Lightning		0	0	500.00K	0.00K

COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/25/2000	13:09	EST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/25/2000	13:30	EST	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PORTERDALE	NEWTON CO.	GA	07/11/2000	15:35	EST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
STEWART	NEWTON CO.	GA	07/11/2000	16:10	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	15.00K	0.00K
PORTERDALE	NEWTON CO.	GA	07/30/2000	17:20	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	5.00K	0.00K
COUNTYWIDE	NEWTON CO.	GA	02/16/2001	19:00	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	30.00K	0.00K
COUNTYWIDE	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/03/2001	17:19	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	1.00K	0.00K
PORTERDALE	NEWTON CO.	GA	07/05/2001	17:25	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	1.00K	0.00K
ROCKY PLAINS	NEWTON CO.	GA	08/29/2001	19:00	EST	Lightning		0	0	0.50K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	04/28/2002	21:35	EST	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	07/31/2002	17:00	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	0.50K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	08/06/2002	18:30	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	10.00K	0.00K
COUNTYWIDE	NEWTON CO.	GA	11/11/2002	05:00	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	30.00K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	02/22/2003	07:15	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	05/02/2003	17:32	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.50K	0.00K

COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	05/02/2003	17:32	EST	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	05/02/2003	18:25	EST	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
OXFORD	NEWTON CO.	GA	07/22/2003	13:30	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
STEWART	NEWTON CO.	GA	08/10/2003	17:26	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
NEWBORN	NEWTON CO.	GA	08/10/2003	17:26	EST	Lightning		0	0	25.00K	0.00K
MANSFIELD	NEWTON CO.	GA	08/10/2003	17:26	EST	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	08/10/2003	18:25	EST	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/07/2004	18:20	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.50K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	07/07/2004	22:30	EST	Lightning		0	0	4.00K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	07/07/2004	22:30	EST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COUNTYWIDE	NEWTON CO.	GA	07/14/2004	18:49	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	08/05/2004	16:00	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	39 kts. EG	0	0	1.50K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	12/10/2004	16:55	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.50K	0.00K
DIALTOWN	NEWTON CO.	GA	02/21/2005	20:35	EST	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	02/21/2005	21:28	EST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K

ALMON	NEWTON CO.	GA	03/22/2005	14:48	EST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWBORN	NEWTON CO.	GA	03/22/2005	15:35	EST	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	04/07/2005	18:00	EST	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	70.00K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	04/07/2005	19:15	EST	Lightning		0	0	1.00K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	04/22/2005	13:17	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.50K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	05/20/2005	11:15	EST	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COUNTYWIDE	NEWTON CO.	GA	05/20/2005	11:30	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	3.00K	0.00K
COUNTYWIDE	NEWTON CO.	GA	07/06/2005	22:00	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	56 kts. EG	0	0	250.00K	0.00K
ALCOVY	NEWTON CO.	GA	08/29/2005	18:25	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	32 kts. EG	0	0	0.50K	0.00K
OAK HILL	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/23/2006	17:23	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
OAK HILL	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/23/2006	17:23	EST	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PORTERDALE	NEWTON CO.	GA	01/05/2007	11:46	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	3.00K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	07/19/2007	14:00	EST-5	Lightning		0	0	200.00K	0.00K
MANSFIELD	NEWTON CO.	GA	08/24/2007	17:46	EST-5	Lightning		0	0	25.00K	0.00K
OXFORD	NEWTON CO.	GA	03/14/2008	21:36	EST-5	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K

OXFORD	NEWTON CO.	GA	03/15/2008	15:30	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
ALMON	NEWTON CO.	GA	03/15/2008	15:30	EST-5	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	700.00K	0.00K
STEWART	NEWTON CO.	GA	03/15/2008	16:37	EST-5	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	700.00K	0.00K
STEWART	NEWTON CO.	GA	04/04/2008	19:00	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
OAK HILL	NEWTON CO.	GA	07/05/2008	12:58	EST-5	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	07/05/2008	13:20	EST-5	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
ALCOVY	NEWTON CO.	GA	07/21/2008	19:40	EST-5	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	08/02/2008	19:00	EST-5	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
ALMON	NEWTON CO.	GA	08/02/2008	19:00	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	43 kts. EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
STEWART	NEWTON CO.	GA	02/18/2009	18:42	EST-5	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
DIALTOWN	NEWTON CO.	GA	03/28/2009	15:44	EST-5	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
STEWART	NEWTON CO.	GA	04/10/2009	21:21	EST-5	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	150.00K	0.00K
STEWART	NEWTON CO.	GA	04/10/2009	21:28	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	04/23/2009	19:50	EST-5	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BARRINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	02/22/2010	04:24	EST-5	Lightning		0	0	25.00K	0.00K

BEAVER CREEK	NEWTON CO.	GA	09/27/2010	17:54	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	42 kts. EG	0	0	40.00K	0.00K
ROCKY PLAINS	NEWTON CO.	GA	11/30/2010	16:38	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	37 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
ALMON	NEWTON CO.	GA	04/04/2011	23:13	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	56 kts. EG	0	0	100.00K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	05/26/2011	17:35	EST-5	Hail	1.25 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
ROCKY PLAINS	NEWTON CO.	GA	05/26/2011	17:35	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/09/2011	16:00	EST-5	Hail	1.50 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PORTERDALE	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/15/2011	19:33	EST-5	Hail	1.25 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
STEWART	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/15/2011	21:05	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	39 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
ROCKY PLAINS	NEWTON CO.	GA	07/13/2011	17:30	EST-5	Hail	1.50 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
ROCKY PLAINS	NEWTON CO.	GA	07/13/2011	17:30	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	3.00K	0.00K
OXFORD	NEWTON CO.	GA	07/17/2012	13:20	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	1.50K	0.00K
OAK HILL	NEWTON CO.	GA	07/17/2012	14:15	EST-5	Lightning		0	0	10.00K	0.00K
LASSITER	NEWTON CO.	GA	07/27/2012	16:36	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	01/30/2013	15:40	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	3.00K	0.00K
JERUSALEM	NEWTON CO.	GA	03/18/2013	18:15	EST-5	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	1.220M	0.00K

PORTERDALE	NEWTON CO.	GA	04/28/2013	14:43	EST-5	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	1.216M	0.00K
FAIRFIELD	NEWTON CO.	GA	04/28/2013	14:56	EST-5	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
ROCKY PLAINS	NEWTON CO.	GA	05/31/2014	16:45	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
PORTERDALE	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/19/2014	19:48	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
ROCKY PLAINS	NEWTON CO.	GA	08/17/2014	16:21	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.50K	0.00K
STARRSVILLE	NEWTON CO.	GA	12/23/2014	10:00	EST-5	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	05/26/2015	16:20	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAIRVIEW	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/18/2015	17:15	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	10.00K	0.00K
STEWART	NEWTON CO.	GA	08/06/2015	14:07	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	3.00K	0.00K
ABIDE AWHILE	NEWTON CO.	GA	03/01/2016	21:04	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	8.00K	0.00K
STARRSVILLE	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/02/2016	20:05	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	6.00K	0.00K
PORTERDALE	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/14/2016	14:10	EST-5	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PORTERDALE	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/14/2016	14:10	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	1.50K	0.00K
STEWART	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/17/2016	13:55	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	8.00K	0.00K
OAK HILL	NEWTON CO.	GA	07/11/2016	17:55	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K

ABIDE AWHILE	NEWTON CO.	GA	08/06/2016	22:45	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	45 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
JAMESTOWN	NEWTON CO.	GA	04/03/2017	12:18	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	60 kts. EG	0	0	200.00K	0.00K
JERUSALEM	NEWTON CO.	GA	04/03/2017	12:23	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	65 kts. EG	0	0	100.00K	0.00K
JERUSALEM	NEWTON CO.	GA	07/07/2017	17:36	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	4.00K	0.00K
HAYSTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	07/26/2017	17:30	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	10.00K	0.00K
FAIRFIELD	NEWTON CO.	GA	10/28/2017	16:41	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
ALMON	NEWTON CO.	GA	02/07/2018	10:15	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	45 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
SNAPPING SHOALS	NEWTON CO.	GA	03/19/2018	22:54	EST-5	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	4.00K	0.00K
MARBLE VALLEY	NEWTON CO.	GA	03/19/2018	22:55	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	4.00K	0.00K
ROCKY PLAINS	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/03/2018	18:00	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
PORTERDALE	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/25/2018	14:08	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
LASSITER	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/25/2018	14:34	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts. EG	1	1	20.00K	0.00K
ALCOVY	NEWTON CO.	GA	08/01/2018	18:18	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	45 kts. EG	0	0	3.00K	0.00K
FAIRFIELD	NEWTON CO.	GA	02/12/2019	14:34	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	60 kts. EG	0	0	25.00K	0.00K
STEWART	NEWTON CO.	GA	04/09/2019	09:15	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	22.00K	0.00K

MELODY	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/18/2019	15:40	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	40 kts. EG	0	0	0.01K	0.00K
DIXIE	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/22/2019	15:28	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
HAYSTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/23/2019	15:24	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	3.00K	0.00K
JERUSALEM	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/24/2019	19:44	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	45 kts. EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	09/13/2019	20:50	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	45 kts. EG	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	03/31/2020	11:10	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	45 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K

Flooding

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
Totals:							0	0	1.497M	0.00K
COUNTYWIDE	NEWTON CO.	GA	03/07/1996	03:30	EST	Flash Flood	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	03/08/1998	07:00	EST	Flood	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	11/11/2002	05:45	EST	Flood	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COUNTYWIDE	NEWTON CO.	GA	05/08/2003	04:16	EST	Flash Flood	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MANSFIELD	NEWTON CO.	GA	07/22/2003	08:45	EST	Flash Flood	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	09/07/2004	09:00	EST	Flood	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
NEWBORN	NEWTON CO.	GA	09/16/2009	20:00	EST-5	Flash Flood	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
BARRINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	09/21/2009	15:58	EST-5	Flood	0	0	700.00K	0.00K
COVINGTON	NEWTON CO.	GA	12/30/2015	12:55	EST-5	Flash Flood	0	0	781.00K	0.00K
ROCKY PLAINS	NEWTON CO.	GA	06/20/2017	01:30	EST-5	Flash Flood	0	0	5.00K	0.00K

Winter Storms

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
Totals:								0	0	1.258M	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	12/18/1996	18:00	EST	Heavy Snow		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	01/22/2000	13:00	EST	Ice Storm		0	0	980.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	01/28/2000	19:00	EST	Ice Storm		0	0	32.79K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	12/19/2000	00:00	EST	Winter Storm		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	01/02/2002	06:00	EST	Heavy Snow		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	01/25/2004	05:00	EST	Ice Storm		0	0	5.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	02/26/2004	00:00	EST	Winter Storm		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	01/28/2005	20:00	EST	Winter Storm		0	0	200.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	12/15/2005	00:00	EST	Ice Storm		0	0	5.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	01/16/2008	22:00	EST-5	Winter Weather		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	01/19/2008	13:00	EST-5	Winter Weather		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	03/01/2009	13:00	EST-5	Heavy Snow		0	0	35.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	02/12/2010	14:00	EST-5	Heavy Snow		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	12/25/2010	17:00	EST-5	Winter Weather		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	01/09/2011	20:00	EST-5	Heavy Snow		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	02/09/2011	22:00	EST-5	Winter Weather		0	0	0.00K	0.00K

NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	01/28/2014	12:00	EST-5	Winter Storm		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	02/12/2014	07:00	EST-5	Ice Storm		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	01/22/2016	16:00	EST-5	Winter Weather		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	12/09/2017	05:00	EST-5	Winter Weather		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	01/16/2018	20:00	EST-5	Winter Storm		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	02/08/2020	13:00	EST-5	Winter Weather		0	0	0.00K	0.00K

Tornadoes

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
Totals:								0	1	2.078M	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	05/08/1978	18:20	CST	Tornado	F1	0	0	250.00K	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	05/17/1980	18:10	CST	Tornado	F1	0	0	25.00K	0.00K
NEWTON CO.	NEWTON CO.	GA	02/10/1990	05:15	EST	Tornado	F1	0	0	250.00K	0.00K
OAK HILL	NEWTON CO.	GA	05/11/2008	04:43	EST-5	Tornado	EF0	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
LASSITER	NEWTON CO.	GA	02/18/2009	20:05	EST-5	Tornado	EF1	0	0	625.00K	0.00K
NEWBORN	NEWTON CO.	GA	04/28/2011	00:11	EST-5	Tornado	EF1	0	0	400.00K	0.00K
JERUSALEM	NEWTON CO.	GA	04/19/2013	12:12	EST-5	Tornado	EF2	0	1	500.00K	0.00K
STEWART	NEWTON CO.	GA	11/23/2014	17:12	EST-5	Tornado	EF0	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
DIALTOWN	NEWTON CO.	GA	04/05/2017	11:09	EST-5	Tornado	EF1	0	0	25.00K	0.00K

Drought

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
Totals:								0	0	0.00K	2.900M
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	09/01/1997	00:00	EST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	05/01/1999	00:00	EST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	08/01/1999	00:00	EST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	02/01/2000	00:00	EST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	04/01/2000	00:00	EST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	05/01/2000	00:00	EST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	06/01/2000	00:00	EST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	2.900M
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	07/01/2000	00:00	EST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	10/01/2000	00:00	EST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	10/01/2001	00:00	EST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	11/01/2001	00:00	EST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	12/01/2001	00:00	EST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	04/01/2002	00:00	EST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	08/01/2002	00:00	EST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	01/01/2003	00:00	EST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	03/01/2004	00:00	EST	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	05/01/2007	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	09/01/2007	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K

NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	10/01/2007	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	11/01/2007	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	12/01/2007	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	09/01/2011	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	06/01/2016	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	07/01/2016	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	08/01/2016	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	09/01/2016	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	10/01/2016	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	11/01/2016	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	12/01/2016	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	01/01/2017	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	09/24/2019	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	10/01/2019	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
NEWTON (ZONE)	NEWTON (ZONE)	GA	11/01/2019	00:00	EST-5	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K

Appendix E – Newton County Worksheet 3As

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

Task A. Determine the proportion of buildings, the value of buildings, and the population in your community or state that are located in hazard areas.

	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	$ in Community or State	$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	48,384	48,384	100.000%	451,913,290	451,913,290	100.000%	105,042	105,042	100%
Commercial	2,235	2,235	100.000%	413,582,980	413,582,980	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	551	551	100.000%	267,794,295	267,794,295	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	1,685	1,685	100.000%	82,562,590	82,562,590	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-profit	643	643	100.000%	105,654,210	105,654,210	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	782	782	100.000%	236,171,230	236,171,230	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	201	201	100.000%	311,391,200	311,391,200	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Utilities	56	56	100.000%	152,822,128	152,822,128	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	54,537	54,537	100.000%	2,021,891,923	2,021,891,923	100.000%	105,042	105,042	100%

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

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

GEMA Worksheet #3a **Inventory of Assets**
Jurisdiction: Newton County
Hazard: Wildfire Hazard

Task A. Determine the proportion of buildings, the value of buildings, and the population in your community or state that are located in hazard areas.

	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	$ in Community or State	$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	48,384	47,732	98.652%	451,913,290	445,829,519	98.652%	105,042	103,627	99%
Commercial	2,235	2,134	95.481%	413,582,980	394,898,100	95.481%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	551	521	94.555%	267,794,295	253,213,843	94.555%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	1,685	1,564	92.819%	82,562,590	76,638,763	92.819%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-profit	643	622	96.734%	105,654,210	102,203,606	96.734%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	782	745	95.269%	236,171,230	224,996,888	95.269%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	201	187	93.035%	311,391,200	289,702,261	93.035%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Utilities	56	45	80.357%	152,822,128	122,803,496	80.357%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	54,537	53,550	98.190%	2,021,891,923	1,910,270,476	94.479%	105,042	103,627	99%

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

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

GEMA Worksheet #3a **Inventory of Assets**
Jurisdiction: Newton County
Hazard: Flood Hazard

Task A. Determine the proportion of buildings, the value of buildings, and the population in your community or state that are located in hazard areas.

	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	$ in Community or State	$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	48,384	459	0.949%	451,913,290	4,287,124	0.949%	105,042	996	1%
Commercial	2,235	23	1.029%	413,582,980	4,256,111	1.029%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	551	6	1.089%	267,794,295	2,916,090	1.089%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	1,685	0	0.000%	82,562,590	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-profit	643	0	0.000%	105,654,210	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	782	1	0.128%	236,171,230	302,009	0.128%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	201	0	0.000%	311,391,200	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Utilities	56	0	0.000%	152,822,128	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	54,537	489	0.897%	2,021,891,923	11,761,335	0.582%	105,042	996	1%

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

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

GEMA Worksheet #3a **Inventory of Assets**
Jurisdiction: Covington (Newton County)
Hazard: Non-Spatially Defined Hazard

Task A. Determine the proportion of buildings, the value of buildings, and the population in your community or state that are located in hazard areas.

	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	$ in Community or State	$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	5,688	5,688	100.000%	437,863,990	437,863,990	100.000%	13,728	13,728	100%
Commercial	1,206	1,206	100.000%	224,623,340	224,623,340	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	329	329	100.000%	206,828,840	206,828,840	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	3	3	100.000%	88,100	88,100	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-profit	164	164	100.000%	24,395,350	24,395,350	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	313	313	100.000%	161,727,350	161,727,350	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	20	20	100.000%	25,212,400	25,212,400	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Utilities	12	12	100.000%	24,088,248	24,088,248	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	7,735	7,735	100.000%	1,104,827,618	1,104,827,618	100.000%	13,728	13,728	100%

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

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

GEMA Worksheet #3a **Inventory of Assets**
Jurisdiction: Covington (Newton County)
Hazard: Wildfire Hazard

Task A. Determine the proportion of buildings, the value of buildings, and the population in your community or state that are located in hazard areas.

	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	$ in Community or State	$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	5,688	5,480	96.343%	437,863,990	421,852,086	96.343%	13,728	13,226	96%
Commercial	1,206	1,158	96.020%	224,623,340	215,683,108	96.020%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	329	301	91.489%	206,828,840	189,226,386	91.489%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	3	3	100.000%	88,100	88,100	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-profit	164	152	92.683%	24,395,350	22,610,324	92.683%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	313	287	91.693%	161,727,350	148,298,129	91.693%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	20	16	80.000%	25,212,400	20,169,920	80.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Utilities	12	9	75.000%	24,088,248	18,066,186	75.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	7,739	7,406	96.747%	1,104,827,618	1,035,989,239	93.769%	13,728	13,226	96%

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

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

GEMA Worksheet #3a **Inventory of Assets**

Jurisdiction: Covington (Newton County)

Hazard: Flood Hazard

Task A. Determine the proportion of buildings, the value of buildings, and the population in your community or state that are located in hazard areas.

	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	$ in Community or State	$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	5,688	32	0.563%	437,863,990	2,463,370	0.563%	13,728	77	1%
Commercial	1,206	13	1.078%	224,623,340	2,421,313	1.078%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	329	0	0.000%	206,828,840	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	3	0	0.000%	88,100	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-profit	164	0	0.000%	24,395,350	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	313	0	0.000%	161,727,350	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	20	0	0.000%	25,212,400	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Utilities	12	0	0.000%	24,088,248	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	7,735	45	0.582%	1,104,827,618	4,884,683	0.442%	13,728	77	1%

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

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

GEMA Worksheet #3a **Inventory of Assets**
Jurisdiction: Mansfield (Newton County)
Hazard: Non-Spatially Defined Hazard

Task A. Determine the proportion of buildings, the value of buildings, and the population in your community or state that are located in hazard areas.

	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	$ in Community or State	$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	316	316	100.000%	13,782,563	13,782,563	100.000%	454	454	100%
Commercial	38	38	100.000%	2,455,490	2,455,490	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	5	5	100.000%	1,540,600	1,540,600	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	8	8	100.000%	421,500	421,500	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-profit	30	30	100.000%	2,771,110	2,771,110	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	30	30	100.000%	876,590	876,590	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	4	4	100.000%	1,881,200	1,881,200	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Utilities	5	5	100.000%	1,866,113	1,866,113	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	436	436	100.000%	25,595,166	25,595,166	100.000%	454	454	100%

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

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

GEMA Worksheet #3a **Inventory of Assets**
Jurisdiction: Mansfield (Newton County)
Hazard: Wildfire Hazard

Task A. Determine the proportion of buildings, the value of buildings, and the population in your community or state that are located in hazard areas.

	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	$ in Community or State	$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	316	316	100.000%	13,782,563	13,782,563	100.000%	454	454	100%
Commercial	38	38	100.000%	2,455,490	2,455,490	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	5	5	100.000%	1,540,600	1,540,600	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	8	8	100.000%	421,500	421,500	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-profit	30	30	100.000%	2,771,110	2,771,110	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	30	30	100.000%	876,590	876,590	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	4	4	100.000%	1,881,200	1,881,200	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Utilities	5	5	100.000%	1,866,113	1,866,113	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	436	436	100.000%	25,595,166	25,595,166	100.000%	454	454	100%

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

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

GEMA Worksheet #3a **Inventory of Assets**
Jurisdiction: Mansfield (Newton County)
Hazard: Flood Hazard

Task A. Determine the proportion of buildings, the value of buildings, and the population in your community or state that are located in hazard areas.

	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	$ in Community or State	$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	316	0	0.000%	13,782,563	0	0.000%	454	0	0%
Commercial	38	0	0.000%	2,455,490	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	5	0	0.000%	1,540,800	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	8	0	0.000%	421,500	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-profit	30	0	0.000%	2,771,110	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	30	0	0.000%	876,590	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	4	0	0.000%	1,881,200	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Utilities	5	0	0.000%	1,866,113	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	436	0	0.000%	25,595,166	0	0.000%	454	0	0%

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

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

GEMA Worksheet #3a **Inventory of Assets**
Jurisdiction: Newborn (Newton County)
Hazard: Non-Spatially Defined Hazard

Task A. Determine the proportion of buildings, the value of buildings, and the population in your community or state that are located in hazard areas.

	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	$ in Community or State	$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	367	367	100.000%	19,076,413	19,076,413	100.000%	819	819	100%
Commercial	29	29	100.000%	2,051,800	2,051,800	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	0	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	15	15	100.000%	956,310	956,310	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-profit	9	9	100.000%	599,600	599,600	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	20	20	100.000%	1,000,000	1,000,000	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	0	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Utilities	4	4	100.000%	682,360	682,360	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	444	444	100.000%	24,366,483	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	819	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!

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

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

GEMA Worksheet #3a **Inventory of Assets**
Jurisdiction: Newborn (Newton County)
Hazard: Wildfire Hazard

Task A. Determine the proportion of buildings, the value of buildings, and the population in your community or state that are located in hazard areas.

	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	$ in Community or State	$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	367	367	100.000%	19,076,413	19,076,413	100.000%	819	819	100%
Commercial	29	29	100.000%	2,051,800	2,051,800	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	0	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	15	15	100.000%	956,310	956,310	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-profit	9	9	100.000%	599,600	599,600	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	20	20	100.000%	1,000,000	1,000,000	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	0	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Utilities	4	4	100.000%	682,360	682,360	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	444	444	100.000%	24,366,483	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	819	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!

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

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

GEMA Worksheet #3a **Inventory of Assets**
Jurisdiction: Newborn (Newton County)
Hazard: Flood Hazard

Task A. Determine the proportion of buildings, the value of buildings, and the population in your community or state that are located in hazard areas.

	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	$ in Community or State	$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	387	0	0.000%	19,076,413	0	0.000%	819	0	0%
Commercial	29	0	0.000%	2,051,800	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	0	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	15	0	0.000%	956,310	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-profit	9	0	0.000%	599,600	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	20	0	0.000%	1,000,000	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	0	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Utilities	4	0	0.000%	682,360	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	444	0	0.000%	24,366,483	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	819	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!

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

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

GEMA Worksheet #3a **Inventory of Assets**
Jurisdiction: Oxford (Newton County)
Hazard: Non-Spatially Defined Hazard

Task A. Determine the proportion of buildings, the value of buildings, and the population in your community or state that are located in hazard areas.

	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	$ in Community or State	$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	934	934	100.000%	42,887,343	42,887,343	100.000%	2,088	2,088	100%
Commercial	14	14	100.000%	1,418,900	1,418,900	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	0	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	7	7	100.000%	223,300	223,300	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-profit	19	19	100.000%	1,326,500	1,326,500	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	36	36	100.000%	10,582,900	10,582,900	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	89	89	100.000%	29,728,100	29,728,100	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Utilities	4	4	100.000%	360,883	360,883	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	1,103	1,103	100.000%	86,527,926	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	2,088	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!

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

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

GEMA Worksheet #3a **Inventory of Assets**
Jurisdiction: Oxford (Newton County)
Hazard: Wildfire Hazard

Task A. Determine the proportion of buildings, the value of buildings, and the population in your community or state that are located in hazard areas.

	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	$ in Community or State	$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	934	934	100.000%	42,887,343	42,887,343	100.000%	2,088	2,088	100%
Commercial	14	14	100.000%	1,418,900	1,418,900	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	0	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	7	7	100.000%	223,300	223,300	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-profit	19	19	100.000%	1,326,500	1,326,500	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	36	36	100.000%	10,582,900	10,582,900	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	89	89	100.000%	29,728,100	29,728,100	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Utilities	4	4	100.000%	360,883	360,883	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	1,103	1,103	100.000%	86,527,926	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	2,088	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!

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

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

GEMA Worksheet #3a **Inventory of Assets**
Jurisdiction: Oxford (Newton County)
Hazard: Flood Hazard

Task A. Determine the proportion of buildings, the value of buildings, and the population in your community or state that are located in hazard areas.

	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	$ in Community or State	$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	934	5	0.535%	42,887,343	229,590	0.535%	2,088	11	1%
Commercial	14	0	0.000%	1,418,900	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	0	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	7	0	0.000%	223,300	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-profit	19	0	0.000%	1,326,500	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	36	0	0.000%	10,582,900	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	89	0	0.000%	29,728,100	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Utilities	4	0	0.000%	360,883	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	1,103	5	0.453%	86,527,926	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	2,088	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!

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

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

GEMA Worksheet #3a **Inventory of Assets**
Jurisdiction: Porterdale (Newton County)
Hazard: Non-Spatially Defined Hazard

Task A. Determine the proportion of buildings, the value of buildings, and the population in your community or state that are located in hazard areas.

	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	$ in Community or State	$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	853	853	100.000%	37,896,348	37,896,348	100.000%	1,526	1,526	100%
Commercial	36	36	100.000%	15,265,800	15,265,800	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	9	9	100.000%	1,935,500	1,935,500	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	1	1	100.000%	250,700	250,700	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-profit	30	30	100.000%	2,624,100	2,624,100	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	41	41	100.000%	2,524,180	2,524,180	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	0	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Utilities	8	8	100.000%	2,737,755	2,737,755	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	978	978	100.000%	63,234,383	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	1,526	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!

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

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

GEMA Worksheet #3a **Inventory of Assets**
Jurisdiction: Porterdale (Newton County)
Hazard: Wildfire Hazard

Task A. Determine the proportion of buildings, the value of buildings, and the population in your community or state that are located in hazard areas.

	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	$ in Community or State	$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	853	847	99.297%	37,896,348	37,629,785	99.297%	1,525	1,515	99%
Commercial	36	34	94.444%	15,265,800	14,417,700	94.444%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	9	8	88.889%	1,935,500	1,720,444	88.889%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	1	1	100.000%	250,700	250,700	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-profit	30	28	93.333%	2,624,100	2,449,160	93.333%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	41	41	100.000%	2,524,180	2,524,180	100.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	0	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Utilities	8	6	75.000%	2,737,755	2,053,316	75.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	978	965	98.671%	63,234,383	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	1,525	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!

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

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

GEMA Worksheet #3a **Inventory of Assets**
Jurisdiction: Porterdale (Newton County)
Hazard: Flood Hazard

Task A. Determine the proportion of buildings, the value of buildings, and the population in your community or state that are located in hazard areas.

	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)	# in Community of State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	$ in Community or State	$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community or State	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Residential	853	3	0.352%	37,896,348	133,281	0.352%	1,526	5	0%
Commercial	36	3	8.333%	15,265,800	1,272,150	8.333%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Industrial	9	1	11.111%	1,935,500	215,056	11.111%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Agricultural	1	0	0.000%	250,700	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Religious/ Non-profit	30	0	0.000%	2,624,100	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Government	41	0	0.000%	2,524,180	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Education	0	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Utilities	8	0	0.000%	2,737,755	0	0.000%	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	978	7	0.716%	63,234,383	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	1,526	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!

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

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

Appendix F – Documentation of Peer Review

Butts County

Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update for Review

Yahoo/Sent

Katy Westbrook <lux.planning@att.net>
To: Glen Goens

Tue, Jan 5 at 3:24 PM

Good Afternoon, Glen!

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

You can access a copy of the plan here: Newton County - 2020 Hazard Mitigation Plan - Final Draft - 11.17.20.docx

Newton County - 2020 Hazard Mitigation Plan - Final Draft - 11.17.20.docx
Shared with Dropbox

Please let me know if you have any questions, comments, or recommendations.

Thank you.

Katy

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

Jasper County

Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update for Review

Yahoo/Sent

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

Tue, Jan 5 at 3:25 PM

Good Afternoon, Ms. Betty!

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

You can access a copy of the plan here: Newton County - 2020 Hazard Mitigation Plan - Final Draft - 11.17.20.docx



Newton County - 2020 Hazard Mitigation Plan - Final Draft - 11.17.20.docx

Shared with Dropbox

Please let me know if you have any questions, comments, or recommendations.

Thank you.

Katy

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

Rockdale County

Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update for Review

Yahoo/Sent

Katy Westbrook <lux.planning@att.net>
To: Daniel Morgan

Tue, Jan 5 at 3:29 PM

Good Afternoon, Director Morgan,

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

You can access a copy of the plan here: Newton County - 2020 Hazard Mitigation Plan - Final Draft - 11.17.20.docx



Newton County - 2020 Hazard Mitigation Plan - Final Draft - 11.17.20.docx

Shared with Dropbox

Please let me know if you have any questions, comments, or recommendations.

Thank you.

Katy

Katy Westbrook
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Walton County

Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update for Review

Yahoo/Sent

Katy Westbrook <lux.planning@att.net>
To: Carl Morrow

Tue, Jan 5 at 3:26 PM

Good Afternoon, Carl!

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

You can access a copy of the plan here: Newton County - 2020 Hazard Mitigation Plan - Final Draft - 11.17.20.docx



Newton County - 2020 Hazard Mitigation Plan - Final Draft - 11.17.20.docx

Shared with Dropbox

Please let me know if you have any questions, comments, or recommendations.

Thank you.

Katy

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

Morgan County

Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update for Review

Yahoo/Sent

Katy Westbrook <lux.planning@att.net>
To: Gwen Ruark

Tue, Jan 5 at 3:25 PM

Good Afternoon, Mrs. Gwen!

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

You can access a copy of the plan here: Newton County - 2020 Hazard Mitigation Plan - Final Draft - 11.17.20.docx



Newton County - 2020 Hazard Mitigation Plan - Final Draft - 11.17.20.docx

Shared with Dropbox

Please let me know if you have any questions, comments, or recommendations.

Thank you.

Katy

Katy Westbrook
Lux Mitigation and Planning Corp.
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Henry County

Newton County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update for Review

Yahoo/Sent

Katy Westbrook <lux.planning@att.net>
To: dash@co.henry.ga.us

Tue, Jan 5 at 3:28 PM

Good Afternoon, Director Ash,

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

You can access a copy of the plan here: Newton County - 2020 Hazard Mitigation Plan - Final Draft - 11.17.20.docx



Newton County - 2020 Hazard Mitigation Plan - Final Draft - 11.17.20.docx

Shared with Dropbox

Please let me know if you have any questions, comments, or recommendations.

Thank you.

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Email: lux.planning@att.net

Appendix G – Documentation of Municipal Participation

Newborn

CITY/TOWN WORKSHEET

Municipality: Town of Newborn
County: Newton
Completed by: Elisa Rowe
Date: August 31, 2020

CAPABILITIES/SERVICES (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- [x] LAW ENFORCEMENT w/ Newton County
- [x] FIRE PROTECTION w/ Newton County
- [x] GARBAGE AND SOLID-WASTE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL
- [ ] PUBLIC HEALTH FACILITIES AND SERVICES
- [x] STREET AND ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE
- [x] PARKS, RECREATIONAL AREAS, PROGRAMS, AND FACILITIES
- [ ] STORM-WATER AND SEWAGE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL SYSTEMS
- [x] DEVELOPMENT, STORAGE, TREATMENT, PURIFICATION, AND DISTRIBUTION OF WATER
- [ ] PUBLIC HOUSING
- [ ] PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION
- [x] LIBRARIES, ARCHIVES, AND ARTS AND SCIENCES PROGRAMS AND FACILITIES
- [ ] TERMINAL AND DOCK FACILITIES AND PARKING FACILITIES
- [ ] CODES, INCLUDING BUILDING, HOUSING, PLUMBING, AND ELECTRICAL w/ Newton County
- [ ] AIR-QUALITY CONTROL
- [ ] THE CREATION, MODIFICATION, AND MAINTENANCE OF RETIREMENT OR PENSION SYSTEMS FOR LOCAL-GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES
- [x] PLANNING, ZONING, AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT w/ Newton County
- [ ] ELECTRIC OR GAS UTILITY SERVICES
- [x] STREET LIGHTING

GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE

Is this a City or Town: Town

Number of Councilmembers: 4

Are the elections city-wide or is it based on a geographical area (district)?
city wide

Length of term for Councilmembers (in years): 4 years

Are the terms staggered or at the same time? staggered

1

Lux Mitigation and Planning – Updated 3.2020

UNIQUE HAZARDS/INDUSTRY (PLEASE LIST/EXPLAIN)

POINTS OF INTEREST/TOURISM (PLEASE LIST/EXPLAIN)

Community Center
Town Park

NOTABLE PAST HAZARD EVENTS (PLEASE LIST/EXPLAIN)

Tornado - April 2011

ADDITIONAL NOTES

2

Porterdale

CITY/TOWN WORKSHEET

Municipality: PORTERDALE
County: NEWTON
Completed by: CHIEF J. CRIPPS
Date: 8.31.2020

CAPABILITIES/SERVICES (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- ✓ LAW ENFORCEMENT
- ✓ FIRE PROTECTION
- ✓ GARBAGE AND SOLID-WASTE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL
- ✗ PUBLIC HEALTH FACILITIES AND SERVICES
- ✓ STREET AND ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE
- ✓ PARKS, RECREATIONAL AREAS, PROGRAMS, AND FACILITIES
- ✓ STORM-WATER AND SEWAGE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL SYSTEMS
- ✗ DEVELOPMENT, STORAGE, TREATMENT, PURIFICATION, AND DISTRIBUTION OF WATER
- ✗ PUBLIC HOUSING
- ✗ PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION
- ✓ LIBRARIES, ARCHIVES, AND ARTS AND SCIENCES PROGRAMS AND FACILITIES
- ✗ TERMINAL AND DOCK FACILITIES AND PARKING FACILITIES
- ✓ CODES, INCLUDING BUILDING, HOUSING, PLUMBING, AND ELECTRICAL
- ✗ AIR-QUALITY CONTROL
- ✓ THE CREATION, MODIFICATION, AND MAINTENANCE OF RETIREMENT OR PENSION SYSTEMS FOR LOCAL-GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES
- ✓ PLANNING, ZONING, AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
- ✗ ELECTRIC OR GAS UTILITY SERVICES
- ✓ STREET LIGHTING

GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE

Is this a City or Town: TOWN

Number of Councilmembers: 5

Are the elections city-wide or is it based on a geographical area (district)?

CITY WIDE

Length of term for Councilmembers (in years): 4 YEARS

Are the terms staggered or at the same time? STAGGERED

1

Lux Mitigation and Planning – Updated 3.2020

UNIQUE HAZARDS/INDUSTRY (PLEASE LIST/EXPLAIN)

LARGE OLD MILL INDUSTRY
TIRE AND CORD
STATE HWY THRU - TOWN
FLOOD ZONES

POINTS OF INTEREST/TOURISM (PLEASE LIST/EXPLAIN)

YELLOW RIVER
OLD MILLS - HISTORIC VALUE SINCE 1806
MANY PARKS
MANY OLD STRUCTURES - HISTORIC
TRAIL DEPOT RENOVATED.

NOTABLE PAST HAZARD EVENTS (PLEASE LIST/EXPLAIN)

FLOODS OF YELLOW RIVER - SEVERAL MAJOR ONES
STORM DAMAGE.

ADDITIONAL NOTES

NA

2

Appendix H – 2020 Newton County HAZUS Report

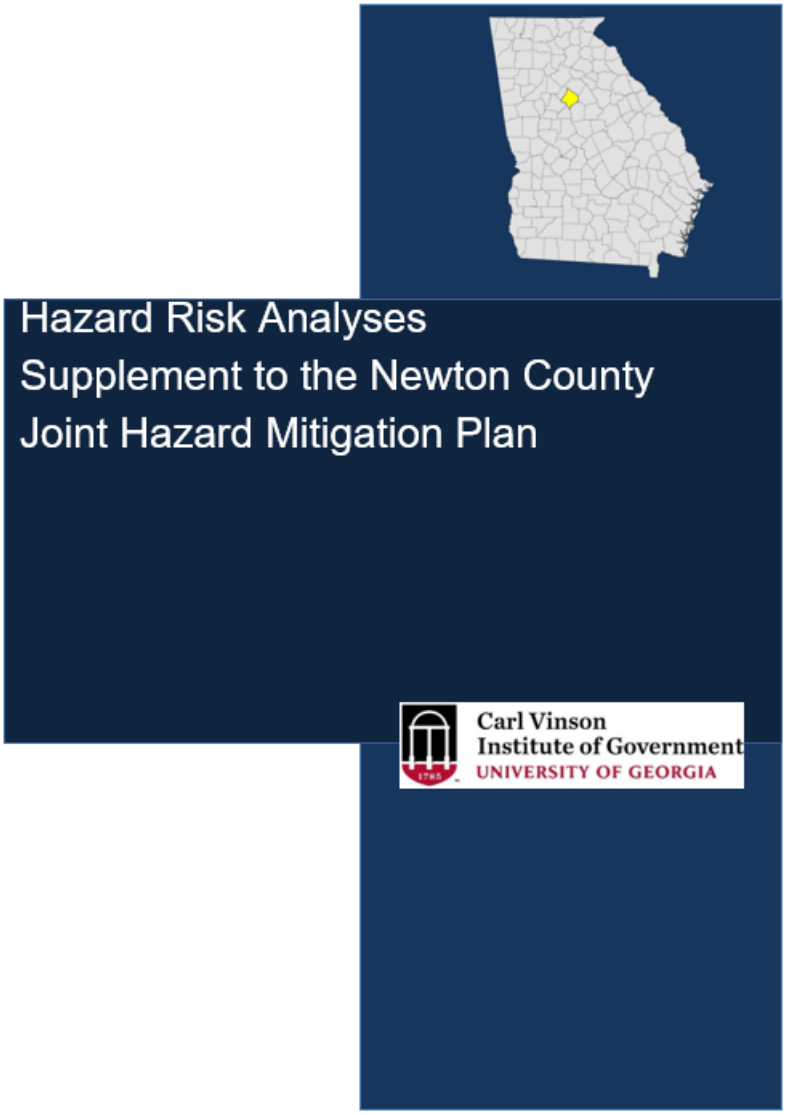


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Introduction

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

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

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

In 2020, the Georgia Department of Emergency Management partnered with the Carl Vinson Institute of Government at the University of Georgia to develop a detailed risk assessment focused on defining hurricane, riverine flood, and tornado risks in Newton County, Georgia. This assessment identifies the characteristics and potential consequences of the disaster, how much of the community could be affected by the disaster, and the impact on community assets.

Risk Assessment Process Overview

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

County Inventory Changes

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

General Building Stock Updates

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

The GBS records for Newton County were replaced with data derived from parcel and property assessment data obtained from Newton County. The county provided property assessment data was current as of August 2019 and the parcel data current as of August 2019. Records without improvements were deleted. The parcel boundaries were converted to parcel points located in the centroids of each parcel boundary; then, each parcel point was linked to an assessor record based upon matching parcel numbers. The parcel assessor match-rate for Newton County is 100%. The generated building inventory represents the approximate locations (within a parcel) of structures. The building inventory was aggregated by census block. Both the tract and block tables were updated. Table 1 shows the results of the changes to the GBS tables by occupancy class.

Table 1: GBS Building Exposure Updates by Occupancy Class*

General Occupancy	Default Hazus-MH Count	Updated Count	Default Hazus-MH Exposure	Updated Exposure
Agricultural	100	4	$23,127,000	$122,000
Commercial	1,543	1,161	$1,016,794,000	$308,764,000
Education	52	41	$67,299,000	$278,779,000
Government	35	26	$28,054,000	$9,195,000
Industrial	575	382	$440,784,000	$166,112,000
Religious	211	91	$137,017,000	$25,558,000
Residential	35,723	37,216	$8,244,715,000	$7,125,078,000
Total	38,239	38,921	$9,957,790,000	$7,913,608,000

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

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

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

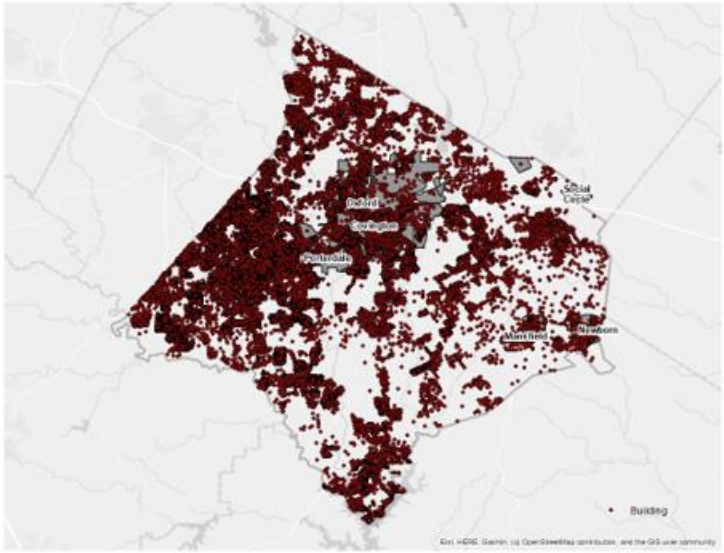


Figure 1: Newton County Overview

Essential Facility Updates

The default Hazus-MH essential facility data was updated to reflect improved information available in the Georgia Mitigation Information System (GMIS) as of September 2020. For these risk analyses, only GMIS data for buildings that Hazus-MH classified as Essential Facilities was integrated into Hazus-MH because the application provides specialized reports for these five facilities. Essential Facility inventory was updated for the analysis conducted for this report. The following table summarizes the counts and exposures, where available, by Essential Facility classification of the updated data.

Essential facilities include:

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

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

Table 2: Updated Essential Facilities

Classification	Updated Count	Updated Exposure
	Covington	
EOC	0	$0
Care	1	$22,482,000
Fire	3	$6,221,000
Police	2	$35,762,000
School	3	$6,739,000
Total	9	$71,204,000
	Mansfield	
EOC	0	$0
Care	0	$0
Fire	0	$0
Police	0	$0
School	1	$1,742,000
Total	1	$1,742,000
	Newborn	
EOC	0	$0
Care	0	$0
Fire	0	$0
Police	0	$0
School	0	$0
Total	0	$0
	Oxford	
EOC	1	$880,000
Care	0	$0
Fire	1	$231,000
Police	1	$743,000
School	1	$20,173,000
Total	4	$22,027,000

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Classification	Updated Count	Updated Exposure
	Porterdale	
EOC	0	$0
Care	0	$0
Fire	0	$0
Police	1	$598,000
School	0	$0
Total	1	$598,000
	Social Circle	
EOC	0	$0
Care	0	$0
Fire	0	$0
Police	0	$0
School	0	$0
Total	0	$0
	Unincorporated Areas of Newton County	
EOC	0	$0
Care	0	$0
Fire	6	$4,211,000
Police	0	$0
School	20	$180,908,000
Total	26	$185,119,000

Assumptions and Exceptions

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

- The Newton County analysis used Hazus-MH Version 2.2 SP1, which was released by FEMA in May 2015.
- County provided parcel and property assessment data may not fully reflect all buildings in the county. For example, some counties do not report not-for-profit buildings such as government buildings, schools and churches in their property assessment data. This data was used to update the General Building Stock as well as the User Defined Facilities applied in this risk assessment.
- Georgia statute requires that the Assessor's Office assign a code to all of the buildings on a parcel based on the buildings primary use. If there is a residential or a commercial structure on a parcel and there are also agricultural buildings on the same parcel Hazus-MH looks at the residential and commercial "primary" structures first and then combines the value of all

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secondary structures on that parcel with the value of the primary structure. The values and building counts are still accurate but secondary structures are accounted for under the same classification as the primary structure. Because of this workflow, the only time that a parcel would show a value for an agricultural building is when there are no residential or commercial structures on the parcel thus making the agricultural building the primary structure. This is the reason that agricultural building counts and total values seem low or are nonexistent.

- GBS updates from assessor data will skew loss calculations. The following attributes were defaulted or calculated:
  - Foundation Type was set from Occupancy Class
  - First Floor Height was set from Foundation Type
  - Content Cost was calculated from Replacement Cost
- It is assumed that the buildings are located at the centroid of the parcel.
- The essential facilities extracted from the GMIS were only used in the portion of the analysis designated as essential facility damage. They were not used in the update of the General Building Stock or the User Defined Facility inventory.

The hazard models included in this risk assessment included:

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

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Hurricane Risk Assessment

Hazard Definition

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

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

Table 3: Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale

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

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Hurricane Center created the HURDAT database, which contains all of the tracks of tropical systems since the mid-1800s. This database was used to document the number of tropical systems that have affected Newton County by creating a 20-mile buffer around the county to include storms that didn't make direct landfall in Newton County but impacted the county. Note that the storms listed contain the peak sustained winds, maximum pressure and maximum attained storm strength for the entire storm duration. Since 1859, Newton County has had 12 tropical systems within 20 miles of its county borders (Table 4).

Table 4: Tropical Systems affecting Newton County[3]

YEAR	DATE RANGE	NAME	MAX WIND(Knots)	MAX PRESSURE	MAX CAT
1859	September 15-18	UNNAMED	81	0	H1

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

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

YEAR	DATE RANGE	NAME	MAX WIND(Knots)	MAX PRESSURE	MAX CAT
1882	September 02-13	UNNAMED	127	1000	H3
1893	September 27 - October 05	UNNAMED	132	948	H4
1896	July 04-12	UNNAMED	98	0	H2
1900	September 11-15	UNNAMED	52	0	TS
1901	September 21 - October 02	UNNAMED	52	0	TS
1903	September 09-16	UNNAMED	92	988	H1
1911	August 23-31	UNNAMED	98	972	H2
1912	June 07-17	UNNAMED	69	0	TS
1959	May 28 - June 02	ARLENE	63	1002	TS
1994	August 14-19	BERYL	58	1013	TS
1995	August 22-28	JERRY	40	1010	TS

Category Definitions:

TS – Tropical storm

TD – Tropical depression

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

E – Extra-tropical cyclone

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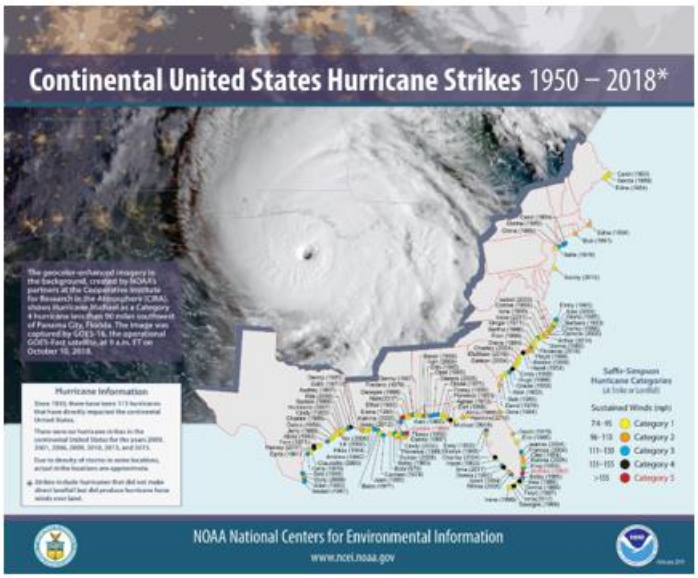


Figure 2: Continental United States Hurricane Strikes: 1950 to 2018[4]

Probabilistic Hurricane Scenario

The following probabilistic wind damage risk assessment modeled a Tropical Storm with maximum winds of 67 mph.

Wind Damage Assessment

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

[4] Source: NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information

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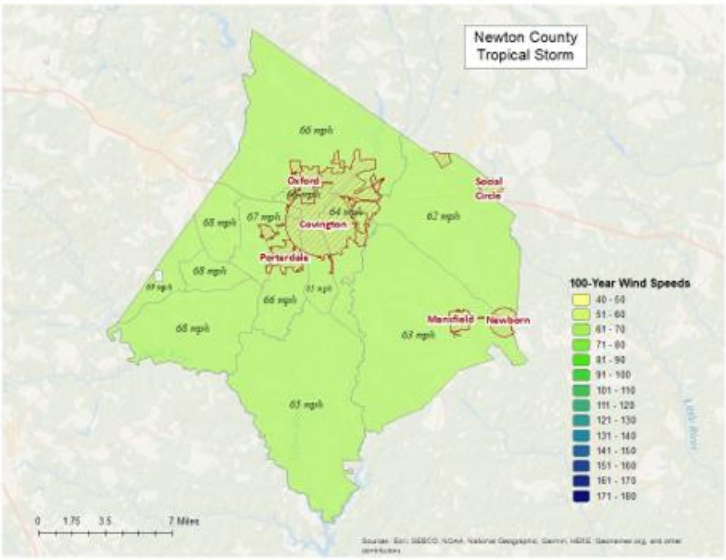


Figure 3: Wind Speeds by Storm Category

Wind-Related Building Damages

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

Table 5: Hurricane Wind Building Damage

Classification	Number of Buildings Damaged	Total Building Damage	Total Economic Loss[5]	Loss Ratio
Tropical Storm	30	$7,530,530	$11,392,610	0.10%

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

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

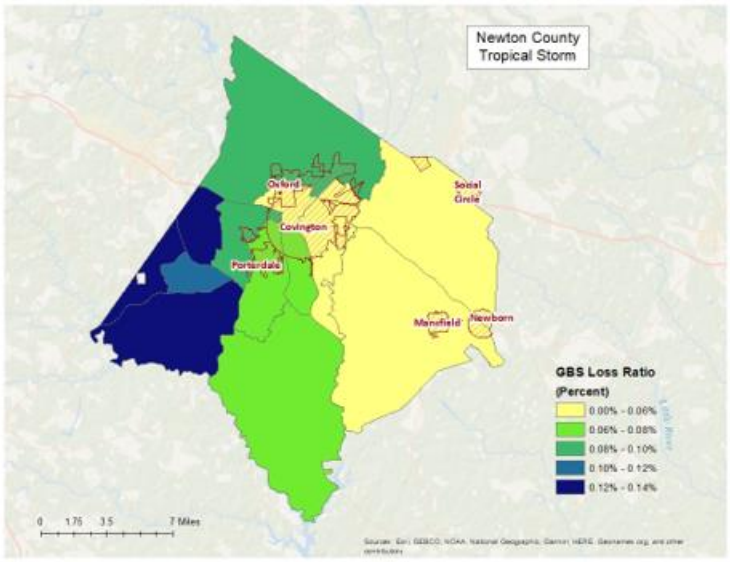


Figure 4: Hurricane Wind Building Loss Ratios

Essential Facility Losses

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

There are 41 essential facilities in Newton County.

Classification	Number
EOCs	1
Fire Stations	10
Care Facilities	1
Police Stations	4
Schools	25

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Table 6: Wind-Damaged Essential Facility Losses

Classification	Facilities At Least Moderately Damaged > 50%	Facilities Completely Damaged > 50%	Facilities with Expected Loss of Use (< 1 day)
Tropical Storm	0	0	41

Shelter Requirements

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

Table 7: Displaced Households and People

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

Debris Generated from Hurricane Wind

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

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

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

Table 8: Wind-Related Debris Weight (Tons)

Classification	Brick, Wood, and Other	Reinforced Concrete and Steel	Eligible Tree Debris	Other Tree Debris	Total
Tropical Storm	331	0	2,918	15,551	18,800

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

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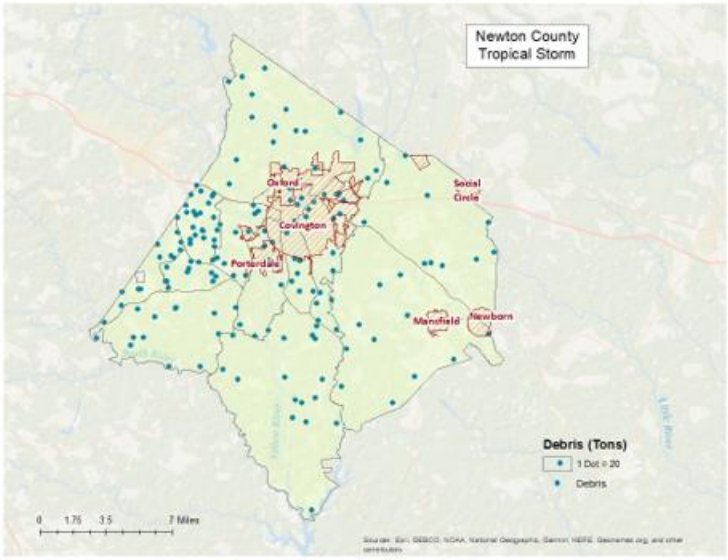


Figure 5: Wind-Related Debris Weight (Tons)

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Flood Risk Assessment

Hazard Definition

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

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

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

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

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

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

Riverine 1% Flood Scenario

Riverine losses were determined from the 1% flood boundaries downloaded from the FEMA Flood Map Service Center in September 2020. The flood boundaries were overlaid with the USGS 10 meter DEM

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

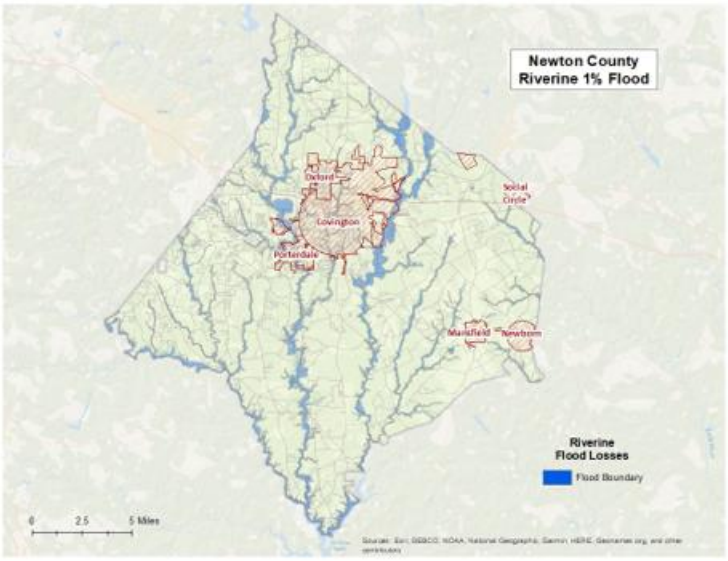


Figure 6: Riverine 1% Flood Inundation

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Riverine 1% Flood Building Damages

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

Table 9: Newton County Riverine 1% Building Losses

Occupancy	Total Buildings in the Jurisdiction	Total Buildings Damaged in the Jurisdiction	Total Building Exposure in the Jurisdiction	Total Losses to Buildings in the Jurisdiction	Loss Ratio of Exposed Buildings to Damaged Buildings in the Jurisdiction
Covington					
Residential	4,270	32	$769,223,239	$1,596,771	0.21%
Commercial	648	13	$173,147,088	$1,049,776	0.61%
Oxford					
Residential	601	5	$99,440,483	$245,880	0.25%
Porterdale					
Industrial	11	1	$6,262,826	$8,165	0.13%
Commercial	17	3	$6,950,189	$80,925	1.16%
Residential	697	3	$107,019,014	$221,260	0.21%
Unincorporated					
Commercial	454	7	$123,924,072	$137,184	0.11%
Government	9	1	$500,449	$527	0.11%
Industrial	143	5	$21,406,222	$131,771	0.62%
Residential	31,200	419	$6,072,200,865	$30,897,221	0.51%
County Total					
	38,050	**489**	**$7,380,074,449**	**$34,369,480**	

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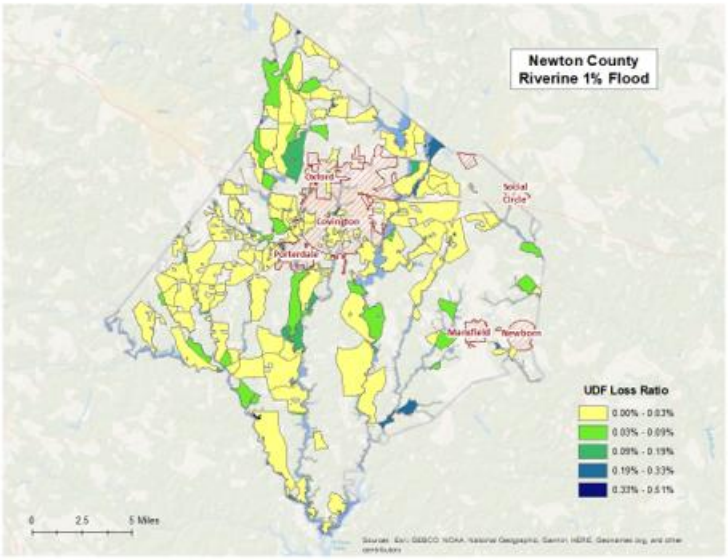


Figure 7: Newton County Potential Loss Ratios of Total Building Exposure to Losses Sustained to Buildings from the 1% Riverine Flood by 2010 Census Block

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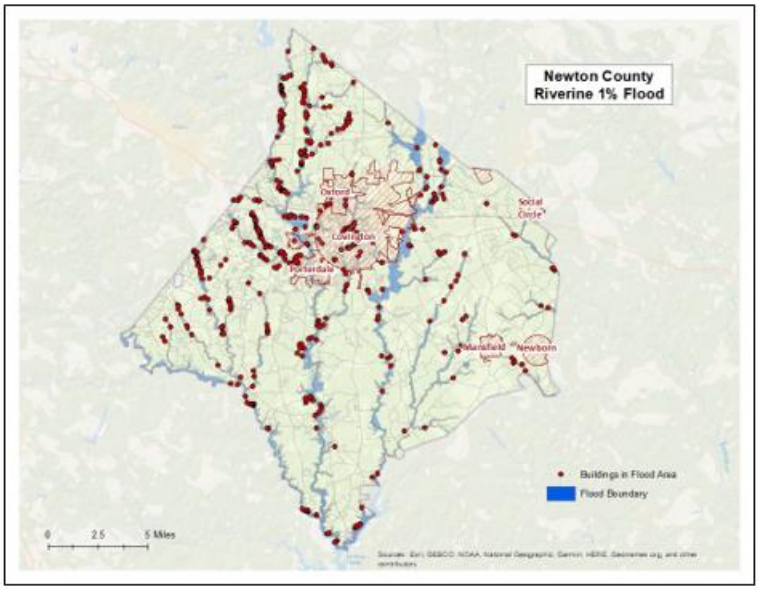


Figure 8: Newton County Damaged Buildings in Riverine Floodplain (1% Flood)

Riverine 1% Flood Essential Facility Losses

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

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Riverine 1% Flood Shelter Requirements

Hazus-MH estimates that the number of households that are expected to be displaced from their homes due to riverine flooding and the associated potential evacuation. The model estimates 2,033 households might be displaced due to the flood. Displacement includes households evacuated within or very near to the inundated area. Displaced households represent 6,099 individuals, of which 4,089 may require short term publicly provided shelter. The results are mapped in Figure 9.

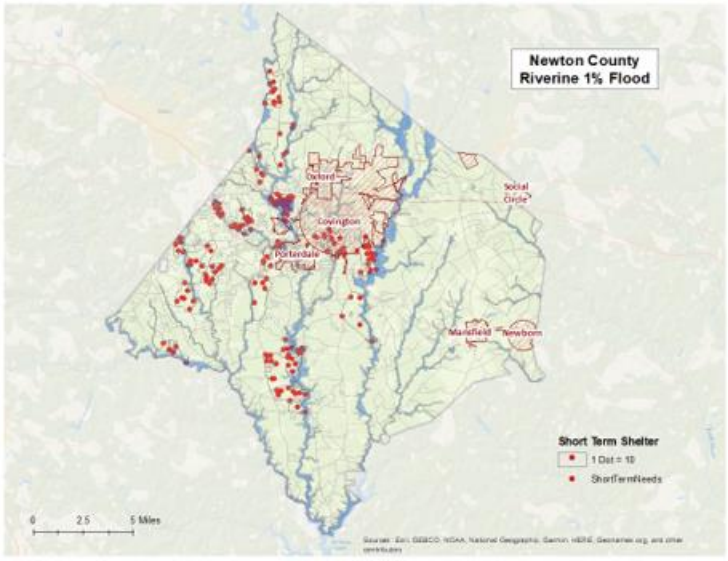


Figure 9: Riverine 1% Estimated Flood Shelter Requirements

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Riverine 1% Flood Debris

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

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

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

The analysis estimates that an approximate total of 15,846 tons of debris might be generated: 1) Finishes- 4,925 tons; 2) Structural – 5,687 tons; and 3) Foundations- 5,234 tons. The results are mapped in Figure 10.

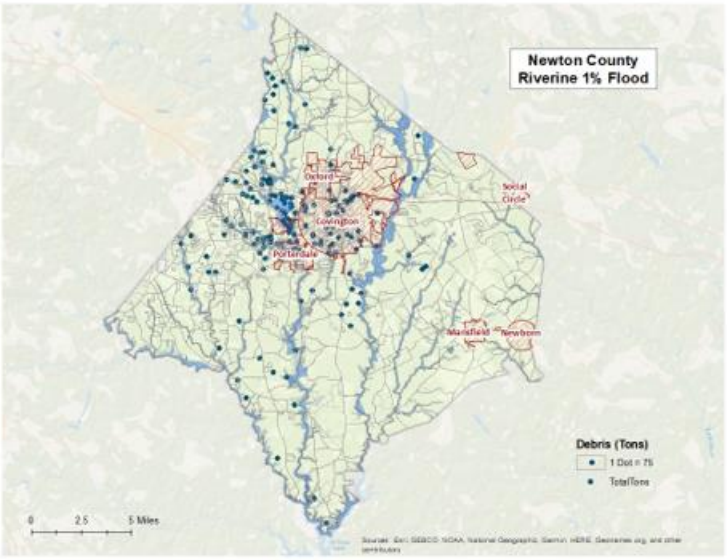


Figure 10: Riverine 1% Flood Debris Weight (Tons)

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Tornado Risk Assessment

Hazard Definition

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

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

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

Table 10: Enhanced Fujita Tornado Rating

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

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

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Hypothetical Tornado Scenario

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

Table 11: Tornado Path Widths and Damage Curves

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

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

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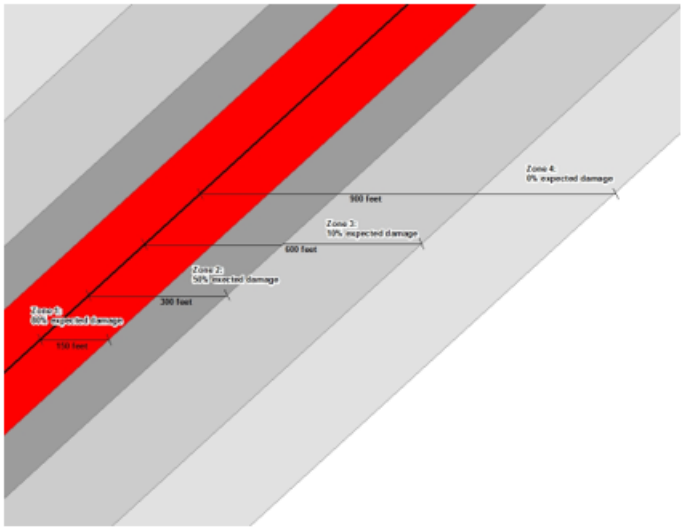


Figure 11: EF Scale Tornado Zones

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

Table 12: EF3 Tornado Zones and Damage Curves

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

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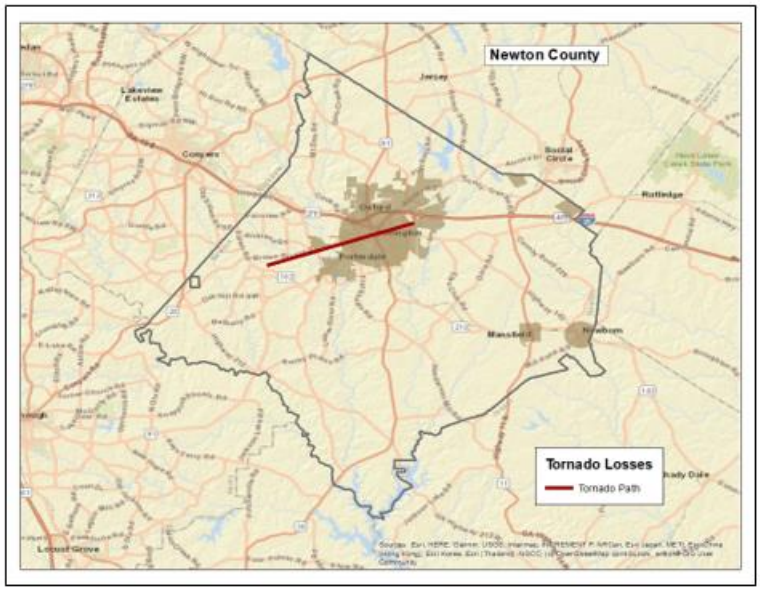


Figure 12: Hypothetical EF3 Tornado Path in Newton County

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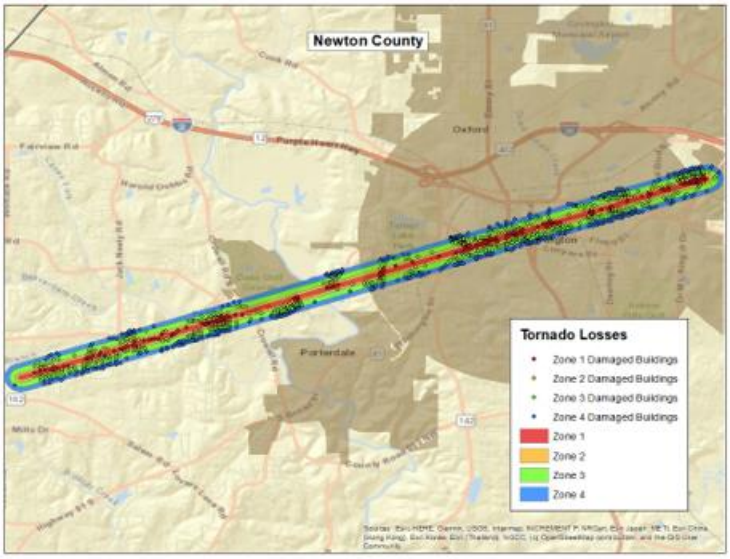


Figure 13: Modeled EF3 Tornado Damage Buffers in Newton County

EF3 Tornado Building Damages

The analysis estimated that approximately 1,257 buildings could be damaged, with estimated building losses of $85 million. The building losses are an estimate of building replacement costs multiplied by the percentages of damage. The overlay was performed against parcels provided by Newton County that were joined with Assessor records showing estimated property replacement costs. The Assessor records often do not distinguish parcels by occupancy class if the parcels are not taxable and thus the number of buildings and replacement costs may be underestimated. The results of the analysis are depicted in Table 13.

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Table 13: Estimated Building Losses by Occupancy Type

Occupancy	Buildings Damaged	Building Losses
Residential	913	$36,920,745
Commercial	294	$42,007,260
Industrial	29	$959,135
Religious	6	$398,891
Education	5	$3,013,028
Government	10	$1,754,651
Total	1,257	$85,053,710

EF3 Tornado Essential Facility Damage

There were six essential facilities located in the tornado path – two schools, two medical care facilities and two fire stations. Table 14 outlines the specific facility and the amount of damage under the scenario.

Table 14: Estimated Essential Facilities Damaged

Facility	Amount of Damage
Porterdale Elementary School	Major Damage
Newton County Theme School	Major Damage
Piedmont Newton Hospital	Major Damage
Piedmont Newton Hospital	Major Damage
Covington Fire Department Station 2	Minor Damage
Newton County Fire Station 07	Minor Damage

According to the Georgia Department of Education, Porterdale Elementary School's enrollment was approximately 474 students and Newton County Theme School's enrollment was approximately 965 students as of March 2020. Depending on the time of day, a tornado strike as depicted in this scenario could result in significant injury and loss of life. In addition, arrangements would have to be made for the continued education of the students in another location.

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

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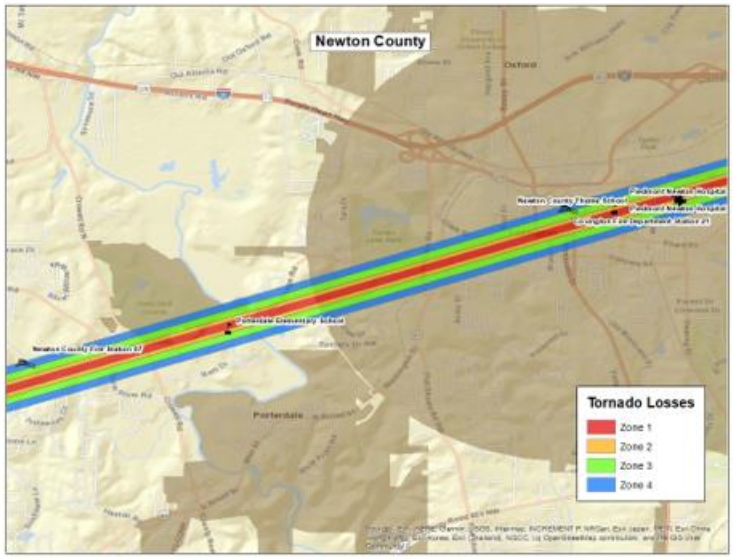


Figure 14: Modeled Essential Facility Damage in Newton County

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Exceptions Report

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

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

Statewide Inventory Changes

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

Updates to the Critical Facility data used in GMIS were provided by Newton County in September 2020. These updates were applied by The Carl Vinson Institute of Government at the University of Georgia. Table 15 summarizes the difference between the original Hazus-MH default data and the updated data for Newton County.

Table 15: Essential Facility Updates

Site Class	Feature Class	Default Replacement Cost	Default Count	Updated Replacement Cost	Updated Count
EF	Care	$27,106,000	2	$22,482,000	1
EF	EOC	$880,000	1	880,000	1
EF	Fire	$3,054,000	12	$10,663,000	10
EF	Police	$3,233,000	5	$37,103,000	4
EF	School	$101,352,000	18	$209,562,000	25

County Inventory Changes

The GBS records for Newton County were replaced with data derived from parcel and property assessment data obtained from Newton County. The county provided property assessment data was current as of August 2019 and the parcel data current as of August 2019.

General Building Stock Updates

The parcel boundaries and assessor records were obtained from Newton County. Records without improvements were deleted. The parcel boundaries were converted to parcel points located in the centroids of each parcel boundary. Each parcel point was linked to an assessor record based upon matching parcel numbers. The generated Building Inventory represents the approximate locations (within a parcel) of building exposure. The Building Inventory was aggregated by Census Block and imported into

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Hazus-MH using the Hazus-MH Comprehensive Data Management System (CDMS). Both the 2010 Census Tract and Census Block tables were updated.

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

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

Table 16: Building Inventory Default Adjustment Rates

Type of Adjustment	Building Count	Percentage
Area Unknown	196	1%
Construction Unknown	333	1%
Condition Unknown	86	0%
Foundation Unknown	256	1%
Year Built Unknown	115	0%
Total Buildings	38,943	1%

Approximately 1% of the CAMA values were either missing (<Null> or '0'), did not match CAMA domains or were unusable ('Unknown', 'Other', 'Pending'). These were replaced with 'best available' values. Missing YearBuilt values were populated from average values per Census Block. Missing Condition, Construction and Foundation values were populated with the highest-frequency CAMA values per Occupancy Class. Missing Area values were populated with the average CAMA values per Occupancy Class.

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

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

User Defined Facilities

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

Table 17: User Defined Facility Exposure

Class	Hazus-MH Feature	Counts	Exposure
BI	Building Exposure	38,921	$7,913,698,233
Riverine UDF	Structures Inside 1% Annual Chance Riverine Flood Area	544	$111,871,836

Assumptions

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

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City of Oxford
Invoices >=$1,000
Paid in February 2022

VENDOR	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
RECURRING CHARGES		
City of Oxford Utilities	December 2021- January 2022 services	1,582.69
Newton County Board of Commissioners	Landfill Fees – January 2022	1,900.32
Newton County Board of Commissioners	Purchase of water for resale January 2022; Invoice #2927	14,769.00
Newton County Water & Sewerage Authority	Sewer Treatment Fees, 12/29/2021 – 1/28/202	5,864.73
Georgia Municipal Association	GMEBS Retirement Trust Fund Employer Contributions February 2022	5,784.75
Municipal Electric Authority of Georgia (MEAG)	Monthly Electric Purchases for January 2022	89,102.59
Electric Cities of Georgia	Consulting and planning services for February 2022	5.087.00
IRS	Federal Payroll Taxes, February 2022	12,675,71
Latham Home Sanitation	Commercial Waste Removal Services January 2022	7,361.18
VC3, Inc. (formerly Sophicity)	February 2022 charges for software and hardware support; invoice #71637	2,299.88

VENDOR	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
PURCHASES/CONTRACT LABOR		
C. David Strickland, P.C.	City legal services, January 2022	1,020.00
McNair McLemore Middlebrooks & Co.	Professional financial services – preparation of W-2s and payroll returns	1,180.00
Rayfield Tree Care, Inc.	Maintenance pruning of trees throughout City; invoice #2553	3,750.00
Scarborough Tree, Inc.	Removal of seven trees in graveyard on 2/8/2022; stump grinding on Asbury St. P.O. 14375	3,000.00