Shelby County, Illinois
Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan
2017

Written by: Coles County Regional Planning
& Development Commission

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) is intended to help guide Shelby County and its municipalities over the next five years in their efforts to eliminate and/or minimize the impact of hazard events to critical facilities and community assets. The HMP will serve as a continually evolving guidebook that addresses the hazard issues identified within.

Steering Committee Members

Jared Rowcliffe-Shelby County EMA/Tower Hill

David Cruitt- Shelby County Board

Frank Mulholland-Shelby County Board

Carolyn Halbrook- American Red Cross

Steve Melege- Shelby Co. Health Dept.

Jon Summers-USACE

Austin Pritchard-Shelby Co. Dive Team

Rob McCall- Shelby Co. Sheriff's Office

Paul Bennett-Shelbyville Police Dept

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Scott Encoff-Shelby Memorial Hospital

Jenny Biggs- Shelby County Partners

David Johnson-Flip-Findlay

Robert Buck-Findlay Fire Protection District

Norman Wilson-Herrick Fire Protection District

Dick Gluede-Public/Business

Sharon Hamelilow –Decatur Herald Review

Zach Sarver-Cowden Police Dept

Kenny Tedrick- Village of Oconee

Paul Antrim- Mayor of Stewardson

Troy Agney-Fire Chief Stewardson/Strasburg

James Allsop-Cowden Fire Protection District

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PUBLIC PLANNING PROCESS

Narrative Description

According to FEMA, Hazard Mitigation is any action taken to reduce or eliminate long term risk to people and property from natural disasters. Hazard Mitigation planning is a process used by State, tribal, and local governments to identify risks and vulnerabilities associated with natural disasters and develop mitigation strategies to reduce or eliminate long term risks. Examples of Hazard Mitigation projects funded by FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Assistance grant programs may include, but are not limited to buy-outs, elevations and safe rooms.

The Hazard Mitigation Plan is a requirement of the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000). The development of a local government plan is required in order to maintain eligibility for certain federal disaster assistance and hazard mitigation funding programs. In order for the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) communities to be eligible for future mitigation funds, they must adopt a Hazard Mitigation Plan.

DMA 2000 planning regulations stress that the planning team members must be active participants. The Shelby County members were actively involved in the following components:

- Attending regular planning meetings
- Providing information for GIS maps and historical hazard information
- Reviewing and providing comments on the draft plans
- Coordinating and participating in the public input process
- Coordinating the formal adoption of the plan by the county

The purpose of the HMGP is to help communities implement hazard mitigation measures following a Presidential Major Disaster Declaration in the areas of the state, tribe, or territory requested by the Governor or Tribal Executive. The key purpose of the program is to enact mitigation measures that reduce the risk of loss of life and property from future disasters.

Planning Process

The Shelby County Board is the governing body with primary responsibility for implementing HMP recommendations in the unincorporated areas of the County. The individual City Councils and Village Boards have like responsibilities within their respective jurisdictions. Shelby County and its municipalities recognize that community involvement is an essential step in developing a mitigation plan, and all entities have involved their local communities in the mitigation planning process to help ensure the final plan reflects the values and needs of all residents, as well as building the support base necessary to implement the Plan. Public involvement was solicited at public meetings and through media reports and has provided valuable historical knowledge about the communities and has enhanced the completeness and accuracy of the Plan.

The Shelby County Board and Shelby County EMA appointed a Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee (HMP) to assist with the development of this Plan. The Committee consists of representatives from each participating community and the County. Specifically, the Committee members represent the local Emergency Management Agency, local fire protection districts and/or local fire departments, local law enforcement agencies, community planning offices & building officials, community

health officials, locally elected officials, medical & healthcare facilities, business and industrial representatives, and various public or other stakeholders.

The primary effort for the development of the Plan was led by Coles County Regional Planning and Development Commission (CCRP&DC) staff in close cooperation with the Shelby County EMA. The composition of the Committee was developed to ensure significant public input. The Committee members kept their respective entities informed on the status of the HMP through verbal reports at regularly scheduled meetings. All meetings were open to the public and were verbally noted at the monthly Regional Planning Commission meetings (which are regularly attended by members from the general public and media) as well as posting notices in various locations (i.e. Shelby County Courthouse). All local participants were represented by at least one representative member at each of the Committee meetings.

The Shelby County Hazard Mitigation Plan kickoff meeting was held at the Army Corp of Engineers Visitors Center on January 26, 2016. Kelly Lockhart gave an overview of the Hazard Mitigation Plan and explained the importance of having the plan in place. The committee then discussed a meeting schedule for the rest of the plan.

The Shelby County Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee met on February 4, 2016, April 7, 2016, August 4, 2016, October 6, 2016, and August 3, 2017. Each meeting was between one and two hours in length. During these meetings, the planning team successfully identified critical facilities, reviewed hazard data and maps, identified and assessed the effectiveness of existing mitigation measures, established mitigation projects, and assisted with preparation of the public participation information.

Public Involvement

An effort was made to solicit public input during the planning process, and a public meeting was held on Dec. 7, 2017 at 6:00p.m. to review the county's risk assessment. The Hazard Mitigation Plan was placed on display for public input.

Community Involvement

The Shelby County Steering Committee invited participation from various representatives of county government, local city and town governments, community groups, local businesses, and farm groups.

Review of Technical and Fiscal Resources

The Steering Committee identified representatives from key agencies to assist in the planning process. Technical data, reports, and studies were obtained from these agencies.

Review of Existing Plans

The Shelby County Comprehensive Plan was written in 1964 and updated in 2005. It was created as a guiding document for land use, zoning, economic development and other related decisions concerning Shelby County. The 2005 plan gives several recommendations to Shelby County, including

zoning, planning, and tourism development.

Jurisdiction Participation

The incorporated communities included in the multi-jurisdictional plan are listed in the table below.

Participating Jurisdictions
Shelby County
City of Shelbyville
City of Windsor
Village of Sigel
Village of Cowden
Village of Findlay
Village of Herrick
Village of Moweaqua
Village of Oconee
Village of Stewardson
Village of Strasburg
Village of Tower Hill

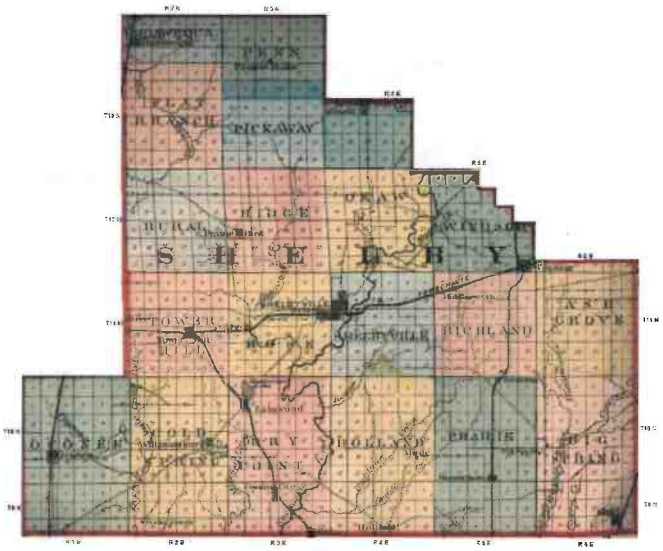
COMMUNITY PROFILE

Introduction

Every place is influenced by connected communities. Those connections include shared natural resources like water and air as well as the transportation systems that provide for the movement of goods, services and people. Regional context and locations can have a significant influence on development potential.

Although we live in a world where globalization increasingly influences our everyday lives, it is still our nearest neighbors that will often have the biggest influence on development potential. To understand the opportunities and threats that Shelby County faces, it will be useful to examine the regional context of the county.

Background



Shelby County was formed in 1827 out of what was then Fayette County. It was named in honor of Isaac Shelby, a Colonel in the American Revolutionary War, who later became the first governor of Kentucky. Shelbyville, the largest city in Shelby County, is also named for Isaac Shelby. Shelby County has a total area of 768 square miles and it consists of twenty-four townships. As of the 2010 Census, Shelby County has a population of 22,363 and the county seat is Shelbyville.

The County is served by a number of major roadways. State Routes 16, 32, and 128 all cross it, as well as US 51 & 45, and Interstate 57, giving easy access to larger and more metropolitan areas from anywhere in the county. Decatur, IL is a quick 45 minutes north, Springfield is just over an hour to the northwest, and Terre Haute, IN is just under two hours to the east. Shelby County is bordered on the north by Moultrie & Macon Counties, on the west by Christian and Montgomery Counties, on the south by Fayette and Effingham Counties, and on the east by Coles and Cumberland Counties. The county lies in the 102nd Representative District, the 15th Congressional District, and the 51st Legislative District.

Lake Shelbyville is located in both Shelby County and Moultrie County. It is a reservoir created by damming the Kaskaskia River. The construction of the $57 million dam and lake project began on May 4th, 1963 and was finished September 12, 1970. The lake stretches across 11,100 acres. The dam is 3,025 feet long and 108 feet tall. The lake is managed by the United States Army Corps of Engineers. The wildlife around the lake is managed by the Illinois Department of Natural Resources.

REGIONAL CONTEXT AND SETTING

Regional Location

Shelby County is located in central Illinois. It shares a boundary with eight other counties: Moultrie and Macon Counties to the north, Christian and Montgomery Counties to the west, Fayette and Effingham Counties to the south, Coles and Cumberland Counties to the east. These counties all share locational attributes such as transportation, infrastructure, weather and climate, and natural resources.

Population and Housing

According to the 2010 census, Shelby County has a population of 22,363 with 9,216 households, and 6,376 families. They have a population density of 43 per sq. mile. There are 10,396 housing units at an average density of 18 per square mile. The racial makeup of the County is 98.6% White, 0.2% Black or African American, 0.2% American Indian or Alaska Native, 0.8% Hispanic or Latino, 0.3% Asian, and .6% are two or more races.

The population table below illustrates recent population changes for the County and its municipalities.

Population Trends in Shelby County

Year	Shelby County	Cowden	Herrick	Moweaqua (part)	Oconee	Findlay	Pana (part)
2010	22,363	629	436	1,820	180	683	196
2000	22,893	612	524	1,918	202	723	
1990	22,261	585	469	1,785	196	797	

Year	Stewardson	Strasburg	Shelbyville	Sigel	Tower Hill	Windsor
2010	734	467	4,700	373	611	1,187
2000	747	603	4971	386	609	1,125
1990	668	489	4,943	338	591	1,127

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

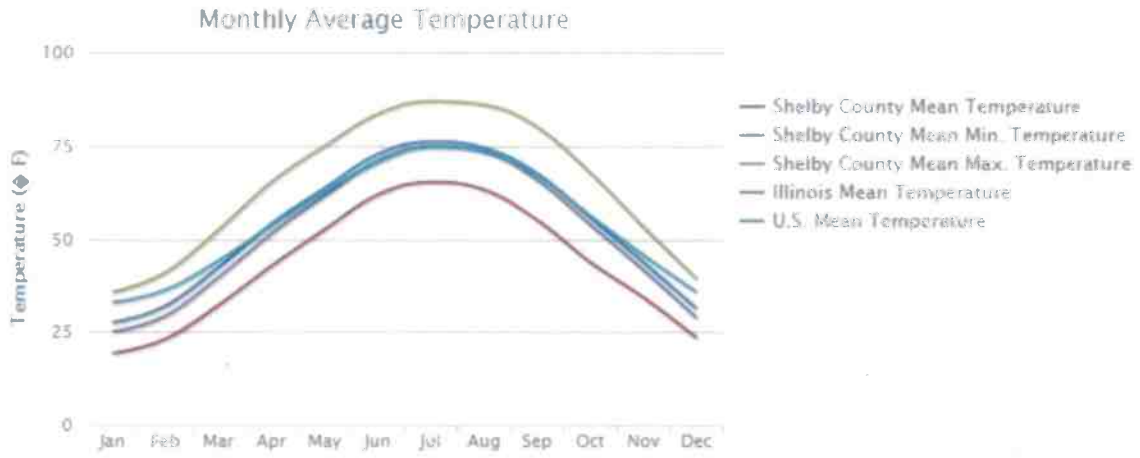
* Please note that the Villages of Moweaqua and Pana are split between Shelby and Christian Counties, so the population total reflected above is only the section that is located in Shelby County.

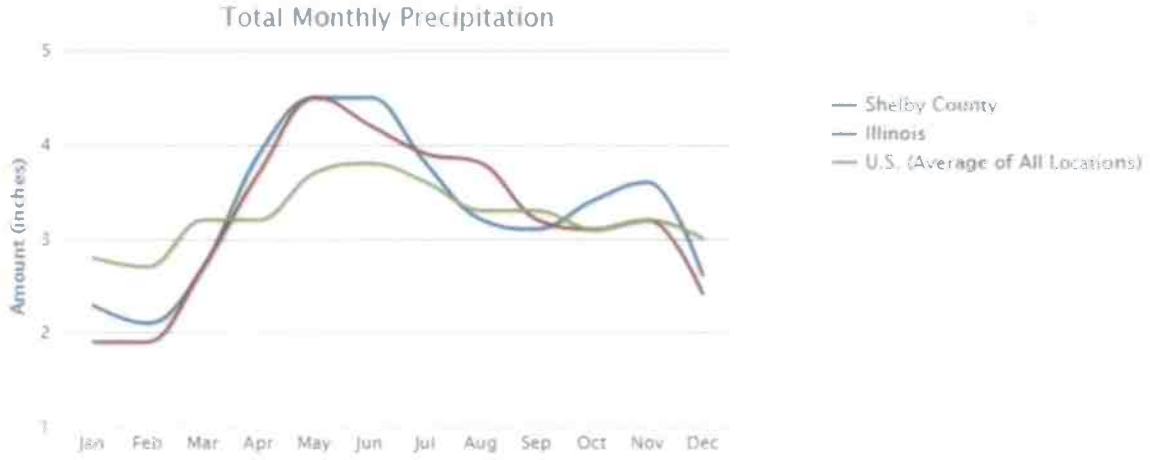
Climate

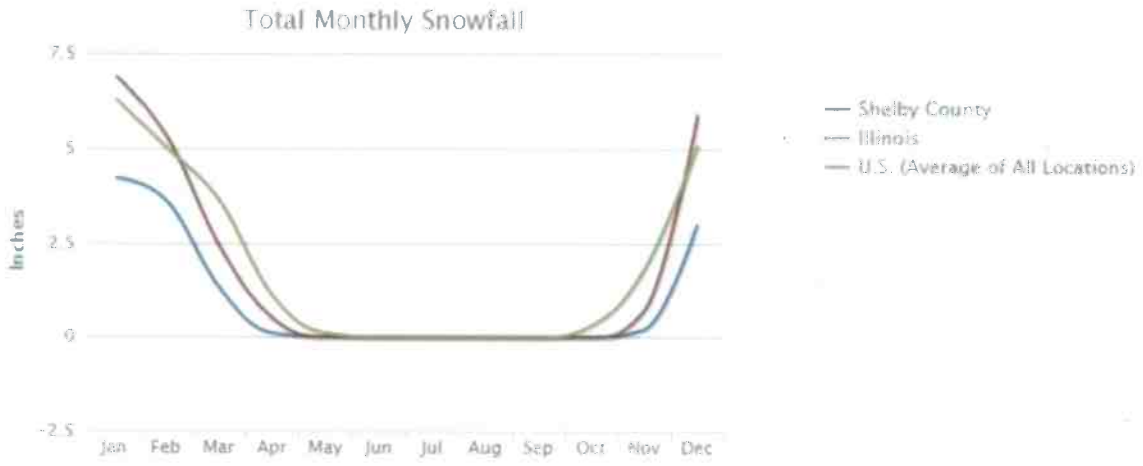
Climate conditions have effects on human health and safety. Illinois experienced two of its most deadly heat waves during the 1990s. The 1995 heat wave, the deadliest on record, accounted for 753 Illinois deaths. Annually, deaths attributed to extreme heat and cold far exceed deaths due to tornadoes, lightning, and floods.

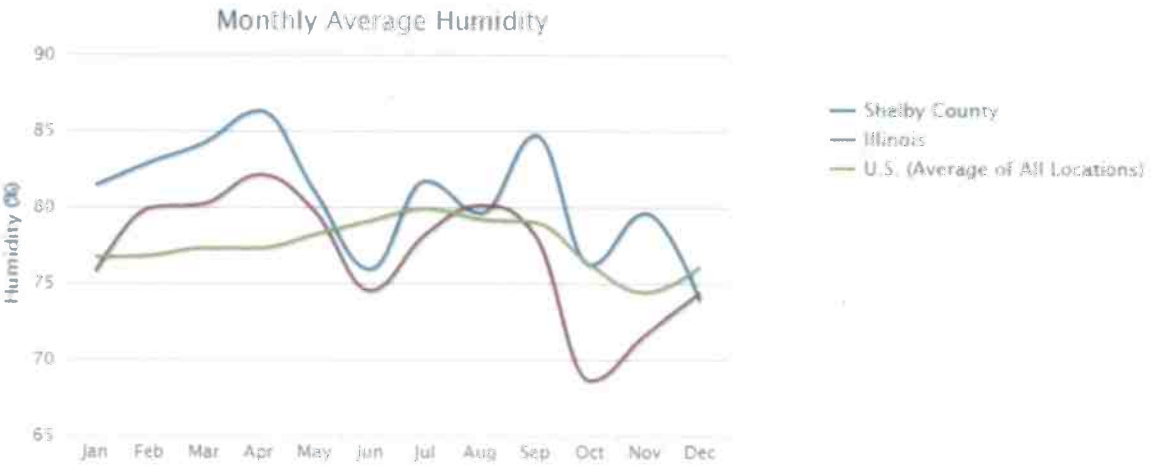
Flooding is the single most damaging weather hazard in Illinois. Ever-increasing heavy precipitation since the 1940s has led to increased flood peaks on Illinois Rivers. Flood losses in Illinois, $257 mil-

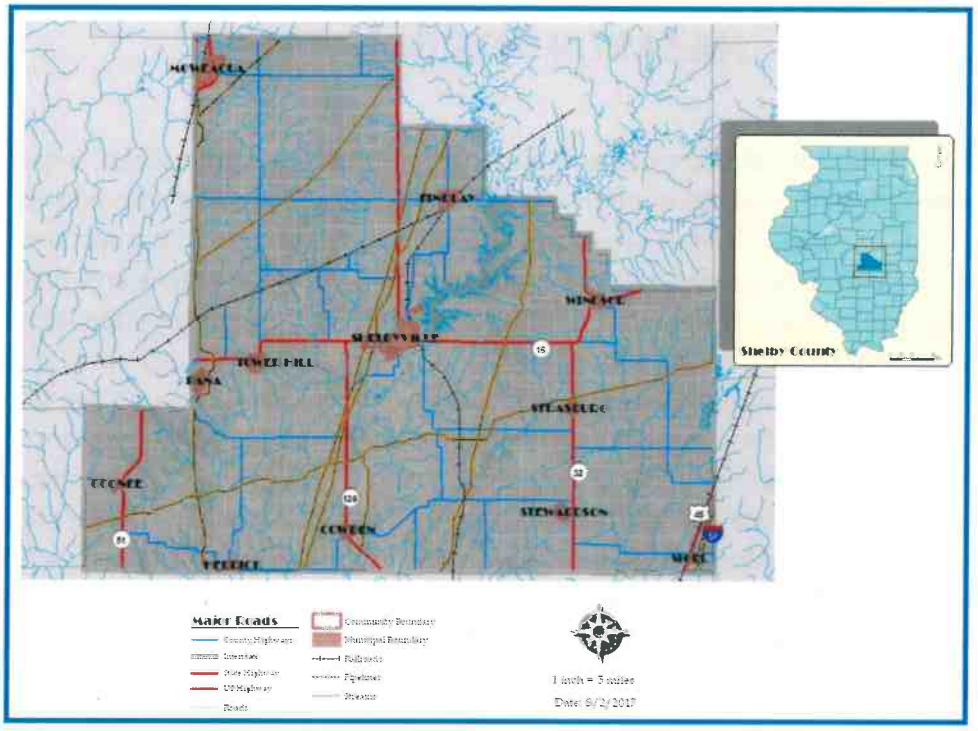
lion annually since 1983, are the third highest in the nation. Within Illinois and the Midwest, flood losses have been increasing at a greater rate than elsewhere in the nation. Over a 45-year period (1955-1999), Illinois had $5.195 billion in flood losses, and 74 % of those losses have occurred since 1985. Rising seas and increasingly severe weather are expected to increase the areas of the United States at risk of floods by up to 45 percent by 2100, according to a first-of-its-kind report released by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in June of 2013.






Total Monthly Snowfall
7.5
5
2.5
0
-2.5
Inches
Jan
Feb
Mar
Apr
May
Jun
Jul
Aug
Sep
Oct
Nov
Dec
Shelby County
Illinois
U.S. (Average of All Locations)


Monthly Average Humidity
90
85
80
75
70
65
Humidity (%)
Jan
Feb
Mar
Apr
May
Jun
Jul
Aug
Sep
Oct
Nov
Dec
Shelby County
Illinois
U.S. (Average of All Locations)



LAND USE

Comprehensive Planning Efforts

Shelby County's original Comprehensive Plan was published in 1964 and it was updated by the University of Illinois's Department of Urban and Regional Planning in 2005. This plan focused on revising the zoning ordinances, as well as land development.

Zoning and Building Codes

Zoning codes were updated after the Comprehensive Plan update in 2005. There were also amendments made in 2007.

Economic Development

The largest city in Shelby County is Shelbyville. Shelbyville is home to the paper products manufacturing company, International Paper. International Paper has 800 employees. There are several other large employers, such as Shelby Memorial Hospital, Shelbyville School District, Shelby County Community Services, Walmart, and the steel fabricating manufacturer, P & H MFG Company. Lake Shelbyville is a large tourist area, featuring 11,000+ acres of water and 172 miles of shoreline. There are several state parks, such as Wolf Creek State Park and Eagle Creek Resort. Shelby County primarily consists of villages with locally owned businesses. It is also a large agricultural area.

Agriculture

As of 2011, Shelby County has 352,500 acres of farmland. The 2010 total receipts for all crops was $202,721,000. Based on the 2007 census, there are 1,185 farms. The average size of a farm is 327 acres. Shelby County ranks 14th in receipts for crops in Illinois and ranks 7th in soybean acres in Illinois.

HAZARDS INTRODUCTION

Natural hazards, technological hazards, and bio-terrorism have the potential to impact citizens, property, the environment, and the economy of Shelby County. Flooding, windstorms, tornadoes, severe thunderstorms, severe winter storms, earthquakes, hazardous materials accidents and incidents, disease and acts of terrorism could expose Shelby County residents and businesses to the financial and emotional costs of recovering from a disaster. The risk associated with natural and man-made hazards increases as more people inhabit areas that potentially could be affected by a disaster. The inevitability of natural and man-made hazards creates an urgent need to develop strategies, coordinate resources, and increase public awareness to reduce risk and prevent loss from future disaster related events. Identifying risks posed by natural and man-made hazards and developing strategies to reduce the impact of a hazard event can assist in protecting life and property of citizens and communities. Local committees such as the Shelby County Hazards Mitigation Planning (HMP) Committee which is composed of members of the community representing a variety of groups, organizations and disciplines can work together to address the potential impacts of hazard events.

Wild Fire/Urban Conflagration

Description

Residential fires can be started by either natural or manmade causes. Prolonged warm winds can increase fire risks. Sparks and embers are carried by winds, escalating fire spread. Dryness and the combination of brush and/or crops create a situation where large land areas adjacent to a city can be exposed to fires. Hazardous substance explosion, vehicular accidents, smoking, and any number of other activities are possibilities that can contribute to fires. Urban conflagration occurs when fire spreads from one building to another, sometimes destroying large areas of a town or city.

Recent Occurrences

May 13, 2013: A downtown fire in Shelbyville destroyed three downtown businesses and three upstairs apartments. The fire also caused smoke and water damage to several other businesses. Eighteen fire departments battled the blaze. Fortunately, there were no injuries in the fire.

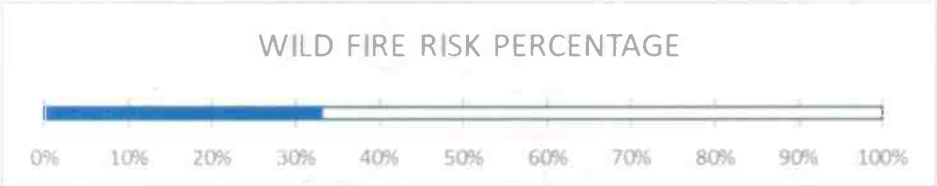
Historical Events

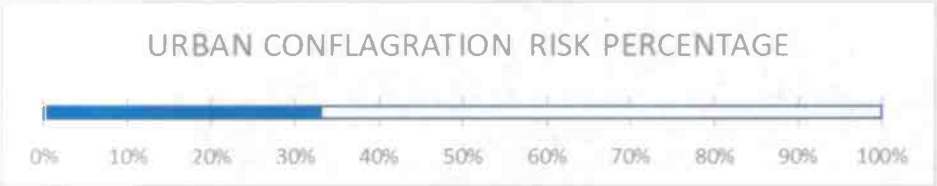
March 19,1969: Four grass and brush fires were reported within twenty-four hours. These fires were reported at different farms, but all were reportedly started by trash fires that got out of control.

October 20, 2005: The Shelby County Courthouse caught fire in an elevator shaft due to a lightning strike. There was smoke and water damage on the top floor of the building. This damage caused offices to be displaced and the electric panels were replaced. The approximate cost of the fire was $250,000.

Hazard Analysis

Shelby County used the Illinois Emergency Management Agency's Threat and hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) to determine the risk percentage of each hazard. The hazard ranking takes many factors into consideration including the likelihood the hazard could occur, possible death or injury, physical losses, interruption of services, and how prepared the community is for such an event. A risk percentage showing the relative threat is shown below. For a more detailed synopsis of each event, please refer to the full assessment in Attachment E.





Earthquake

Earthquakes are created by tectonic movement of the earth's crust. The theory of plate tectonics, introduced in 1967, holds that the Earth's crust is broken into several major plates. These rigid 50- to 60- mile thick plates move slowly and continuously over the interior of the earth, meeting in some areas and separating in others. This movement is manifested as localized ground shaking and/or soil liquefaction. After the initial seismic event, tremors or aftershocks can occur for an extended period of time resulting in additional structural damage to buildings and public facilities, as well as additional injuries and deaths.

The most common effect of an earthquake is that people feel shaking. In addition, earthquakes can cause buildings to collapse, roadways to crack and heave, power lines to fall, and gas lines to rupture.

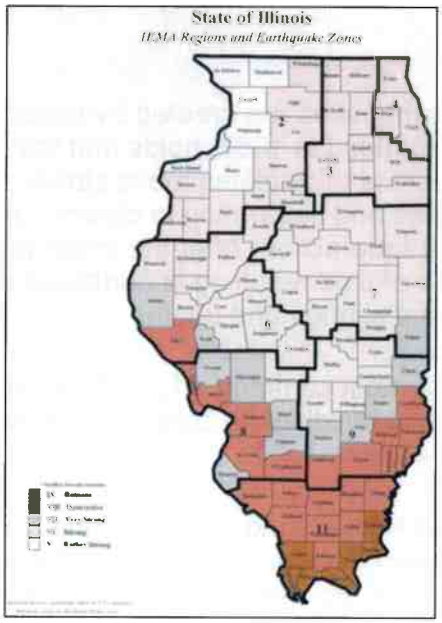
The New Madrid Seismic Zone is about 40 miles wide and 200 miles long. It extends from southeastern Missouri, northeastern Arkansas, western Tennessee, western Kentucky, and southern Illinois. In the winter of 1811 and 1812, three large earthquakes near magnitude 8 and numerous aftershocks were felt in the region. Damage from these earthquakes was reported at 1,000 miles away.

The Wabash Valley Seismic Zone stretches from Mount Vernon, Illinois to near Evansville, Indiana. Although this fault has produced numerous smaller earthquakes, the potential for a large earthquake exists in southern Illinois.

The following table from Geology Café shows earthquake intensities and the expected damages based on the strength of the earthquake.

Richter Magnitude Scale (M)	Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale (MMI)	Magnitude/Intensity felt near an earthquake epicenter
1.0- 1.9	I	An M=1 is roughly equivalent to a quarry blast and can be generated by non-earthquake related events (such as a rock fall). Earthquakes of this intensity are generally not felt.
2.0-2.9	II	Felt by only a few people at rest, especially on the upper floors of buildings.
3.0-3.9	III	Felt noticeably by people indoors or on upper floors of buildings, but may not be recognized as an earthquake (similar to shaking by a passing truck, typically very short in duration).
4.0-4.9	IV-V	Felt noticeably by people both indoors and outdoors. Will wake some sleeping people. Walls will make cracking noises, and dishes, doors, and windows will rattle or move. Motor vehicles will rock noticeably. MMI=5 will cause unstable objects to fall or overturn; pendulum clocks may stop.
5	VI-VII	An M=5 earthquake is roughly equivalent to the force of a 10 kiloton nuclear blast (like Hiroshima). Earthquakes of this magnitude are felt by practically everyone. Damage is negligible in well-constructed buildings. Plaster may crack and fall; some chimneys may be broken.
6	VII-IX	Damage negligible in well-designed buildings. Slight to great damage to buildings and infrastructure of poor design.
7	VIII and higher	Well designed buildings may experience some damage. Building and bridges may shift off their foundations or partially collapse.
8	X and higher	Wooden building may be destroyed. Few masonry structures remain standing. Bridges destroyed; rail lines are bent.
9	XII	Damage total. The ground is distorted. Objects are thrown into the air.

Shelby County is in a region that is susceptible to earthquakes, but is away from the main seismic zones. The probability of an earthquake in Shelby County is low and the impact of a strong earthquake along the New Madrid Fault is also expected to be low. According to the Illinois Emergency Management Agency, Shelby County might expect an earthquake on the Mercalli Intensity scale in the range of a VI. An earthquake of this magnitude will cause little damage to well-constructed buildings, although some chimneys could collapse and plaster will crack.



Recent Occurrences

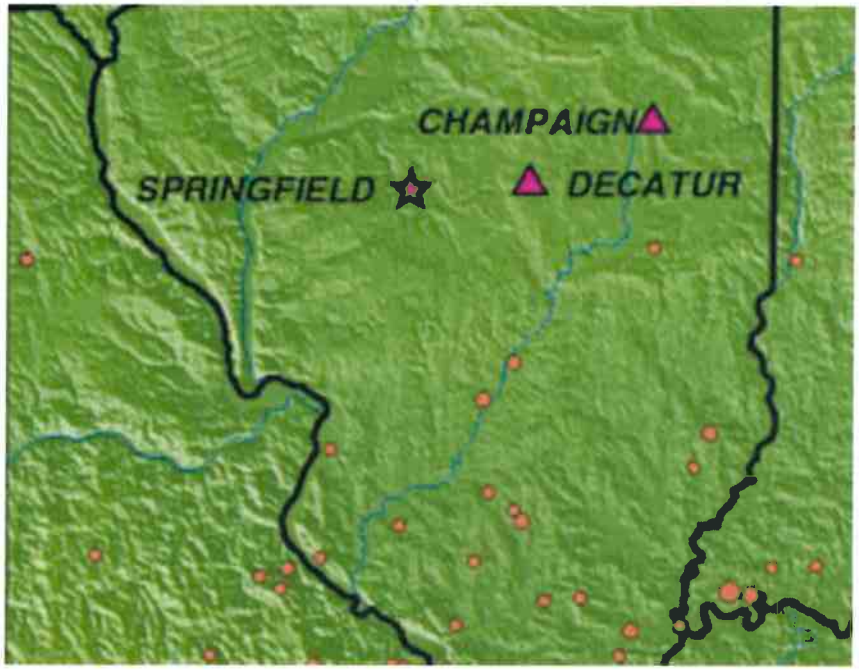
April 18, 2008: At 4:37a.m. residents in Shelby County were awakened by the shaking from a 5.2 magnitude earthquake. The quake's epicenter was marked 15 miles northwest of Mt. Carmel and the effects were reportedly felt in 16 states.

Historical Events

November 9, 1968: Earth tremor of fairly strong reading hit Midwest. Bottles "jiggled off shelves" in nearby Charleston. This earthquake was of a magnitude 5.3 and was felt in 23 states.

April 18, 2009: An earthquake of a 5.2 magnitude was felt at 4:37a.m. Its epicenter was marked 15 miles northwest of Mt. Carmel, IL and was reportedly felt in 16 states. Later that morning, and second tremor registering a 4.6 magnitude was felt.

Numerous other earthquakes have been felt in the region and many have been felt in Shelby County. Those are shown on the map below.



Hazard Analysis

Shelby County used the Illinois Emergency Management Agency's Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) to determine the risk percentage of each hazard. The hazard ranking takes many factors into consideration including the likelihood the hazard could occur, possible death or injury, physical losses, interruption of services, and how prepared the community is for such an event. A risk percentage showing the relative threat is shown below. For a more detailed synopsis of each event, please refer to the full assessment in Attachment E.

Severe Storm

The typical "thunderstorm season" occurs from March to October annually. The central United States provides optimal conditions for thunderstorm development, which can occur during any month of the year when conditions are favorable. Severe thunderstorms produce damaging winds, damaging hail,

lightning, flooding and occasional tornadoes. The typical thunderstorm is 15 miles in diameter and lasts an average of 30 minutes and is accompanied by lightning, which averages more than 11 cloud-to-ground strikes per square mile. Of the approximately 16 million thunderstorms that occur each year around the world, 100,000 occur in the United States. Of that amount, only 10 percent are classified as "severe."

Severe thunderstorms are defined as thunderstorms with one of more of the following characteristics: strong winds (equal to or greater than 58 miles per hour), large damaging hail (.75 inches or higher in diameter), or frequent lightning. Severe thunderstorms most frequently occur in Illinois during the spring and summer months.

Recent Occurrences

July 4, 2007: High winds, lightning and heavy rain ripped through the area, snapping trees and power lines and destroying sheds. Fire Chief, Gary Lynch, reported 30 calls in a 1 hour time period.

Oct 18, 2007: Strong winds and thunderstorms swept through the area, prompting tornado warnings and leaving downed tree branches and hail in different parts of the county. The most serious damage was a downed radio tower at the Cowden Fire Department, where winds were reported at over 70mph.

May 14, 2010: Minor damage was reported through Shelby County after heavy storms swept through the county the night before. Trees were uprooted, as well as residential and vehicle damage. The storm took a path from Oconee through Tower Hill area and the southern edge of Shelbyville.

July 19, 2010: Powerful thunderstorm in Findlay downed trees and power lines, leaving many residents in the dark until about 9p.m. Straight line winds reached 70mph. Structural damage where trees fell on houses prompted the American Red Cross to open a shelter for Sullivan residents whose homes were affected. The most severe damage occurred on the south side of the square, but all together approximately $225,000 worth of damages were reported.

Historical Events

June 23, 1994: Severe thunderstorms moved across central Illinois. In Moweaqua, strong winds down or destroyed over 1,000 tress, with numerous power and phone lines down as well. Property damage in and around the area was estimated near $750,000, with crop damage estimated to be near $6 million total.

April 2, 2006: A powerful storm ripped through the county leaving thousands without power. Straight line winds clocked as fast as 70 mph caused widespread damage, largely to machine sheds and outbuildings. Power was lost to the entire city of Shelbyville until the following afternoon.

Hazard Analysis

Shelby County used the Illinois Emergency Management Agency's Threat and hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) to determine the risk percentage of each hazard. The hazard ranking takes many factors into consideration including the likelihood the hazard could occur, possible

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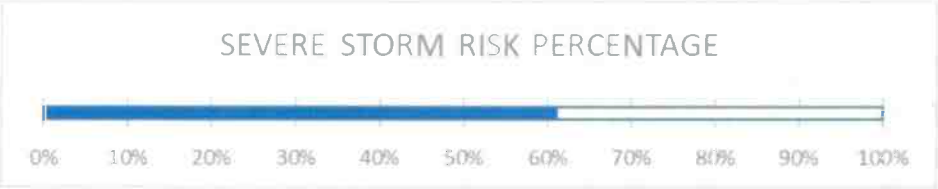


Tornado

The central portion of the United States has been designated "Tornado Alley." This is the area of maximum tornado frequency in the world, approximately 1,100 per year. Of the central United States, Illinois ranks eighth in tornado frequency and first in tornado deaths. Tornadoes are frequently accompanied by hail, severe thunderstorms, lightning, and damaging winds. Peak months are April through June (63 percent of the total), but tornadoes have occurred in all months. The unpredictability of tornadoes makes them one of the state's most dangerous hazards. Their extreme winds are violently destructive, with current estimates placing the maximum velocity at about 300 miles per hour. A wind velocity of 200 miles per hour will result in a wind pressure of 102.4 pounds per square foot of surface area-which exceeds the tolerance limits of most buildings. Although Illinois averages four tornado-related fatalities per year, the number varies widely from year to year.

EF Rating	Wind Speeds	
EF-0	65-85 mph	'Minor' damage: shingles blown off or parts of a roof peeled off, damage to gutters/siding, branches broken off trees, shallow rooted trees toppled.
EF-1	86-110 mph	'Moderate' damage: more significant roof damage, windows broken, exterior doors damaged or lost, mobile homes overturned or badly damaged.
EF-2	111-135 mph	'Considerable' damage: roofs torn off well constructed homes, homes shifted off their foundation, mobile homes completely destroyed, large trees snapped or uprooted, cars can be tossed.
EF-3	136-165 mph	'Severe' damage: entire stories of well constructed homes destroyed, significant damage done to large buildings, homes with weak foundations can be blown away, trees begin to lose their bark.
EF-4	166-200 mph	'Extreme' damage: Well constructed homes are leveled, cars are thrown significant distances, top story exterior walls of masonry buildings would likely collapse.
EF-5	> 200 mph	'Massive/incredible' damage: Well constructed homes are swept away, steel-reinforced concrete structures are critically damaged, high-rise buildings sustain severe structural damage, trees are usually completely debarked, stripped of branches and snapped.

Tornadoes are classified according to the Enhanced Fujita tornado intensity scale. The tornado scale ranges from low intensity EF0 to the massive destruction of EF5.

In **2012,** there were 39 tornadoes recorded in Illinois, and a total of 8 deaths were attributed to them. Between **January and September of 2013,** there were only 20 tornadoes recorded in Illinois, almost one-third of the number typically recorded according to the State Journal Register in Springfield. This was attributed to extreme wet/dry temperatures.

Since 1955, Shelby County has had 30 tornadoes impact the county. Of those 30, three occurred in 2014 alone.

Recent Occurrences

June 15, 2011: A tornado reportedly touched down in Stewardson around 3:35p.m. The tornado came out of nowhere, developing very rapidly from a passing thunderstorm. Even the National Weather Service stated that they had not noticed any circulation in that area. Luckily, it was not on the ground for very long.

November 17, 2013: Two dozen tornadoes ravaged 15 counties around the state, killing eight people and destroying hundreds of homes. It was the fourth largest outbreak of twisters in Illinois since 1950, part of a chain of 75 tornadoes that stretched across seven states in the Midwest and the South. In Illinois, the people of Washington bore the brunt of the natural disaster. The tornado that flattened part of the Peoria suburb was rated an EF-4, the second-highest rank on the scale that measures tornado strength. Nearly 750 homes were either destroyed or so damaged they were deemed uninhabitable, with hundreds more in need of repairs, according to the Tazewell County Emergency Management Agency. Washington officials issued 813 building permits. Total new construction is estimated at more than $123 million.

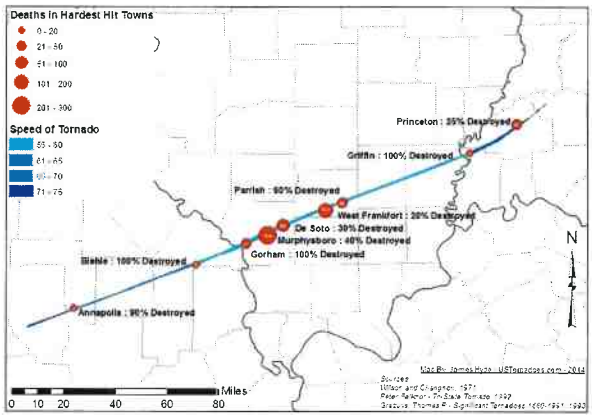
October 13, 2014: A rural Moweaqua home was severely damaged by a tornado when storms rolled through the area. Several outbuildings were also destroyed. The EF-2 tornado had winds at 120 mph and touched down just before 4p.m. in the far northwest corner of Shelby County about 3 miles east-northeast of Moweaqua. The tornado tracked 10 miles into Macon County, with damage to crops and a barn roof two miles west-southwest of Mount Zion, where it lifted. According to the National Weather Service, it was one of three tornadoes in the Shelby-Macon area that day.

Historical Events

May 26, 1917: Illinois' third deadliest disaster on record occurred on May 26, 1917. A tornado touched down in Pike County and traveled across the state, reaching its peak in Mattoon and Charleston. The storm was eventually classified an EF4 on the original Fujita scale. The storm lifted near Ashmore and touched down in southern Coles County. The storm then traveled across Clark County before lifting just north of Marshall. In all, 101 people lost their lives, most of them in Mattoon and Charleston. Injuries totaled 638.

March 18, 1925: Tri-State Tornado touched down approximately three miles northwest of Ellington, Missouri. The Tri-State Tornado is currently the U.S. record holder for longest tornado track (219 miles), most deaths in a single tornado (695), and most injuries in a single tornado (2027). While it occurred before the modern record, it is considered by all accounts to be a F5/EF5 Tornado. It crossed three states, thus its namesake "Tri-State," tearing through thirteen counties of Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana. It crossed over and destroyed or significantly damaged nine towns and numerous smaller villages. The average speed across its

Tri-State Tornado - March 18, 1925



life span was an astonishing 62 miles per hour, with forward speeds at times reaching 73 mph. Total time on the ground of the Tri-State tornado was 3 hours and 30 minutes. During that time, it traveled 219 miles and killed 695 people. Most of them in Illinois. Damage was estimated at $18 million in 1925 dollars.

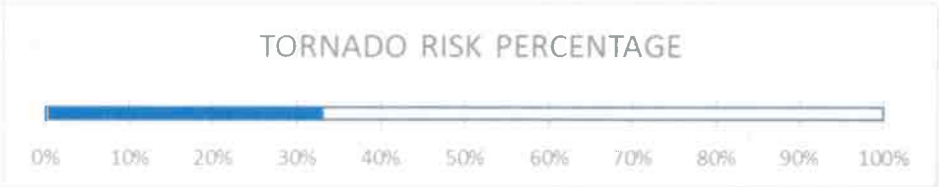
May 9, 13, and 18, 1995: 54 tornadoes came through Illinois, with 5 reaching the F3 level and two the F4 level of the Fujita Scale. All total these caused 87 injuries, and the F3 and F4 level ones alone caused over $37,800,000 in property damage.

Between May 4 and 10, 2003: Tornadoes and damaging winds struck the extreme southern tip and the mid-western portion of the State. A series of damaging storms that included nearly 400 tornadoes covered 7 states including 214 counties. In Illinois, 26 tornadoes struck 13 counties during this period, one of which was an F3 that struck Central Illinois. Three fatalities occurred during this time along with 75 injuries, with property damage exceeding $35 million. Flooding also occurred during this period and a total of 16 counties received the Federal Disaster Declaration. (FEMA 1469-DR)

March 12, 2006: An unusually long-tracked supercell thunderstorm moved across the Central United States, causing significant damage across several Central IL counties. A significant portion of the storm was caused by straight line winds as opposed to tornados, but 2 F2 tornadoes also caused much damage, mostly to Springfield. More than 2 dozen people were injured and damages totaled over $15 million in public and private property damage, and thousands lost electricity for days. (FEMA 1633-DR)

Hazard Analysis

Shelby County used the Illinois Emergency Management Agency's Threat and hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) to determine the risk percentage of each hazard. The hazard ranking takes many factors into consideration including the likelihood the hazard could occur, possible death or injury, physical losses, interruption of services, and how prepared the community is for such an event. A risk percentage showing the relative threat is shown below. For a more detailed synopsis of each event, please refer to the full assessment in Attachment E.



Flood/Flash Flooding

Flooding is a major event affecting human life and property due to encroachment of man on the floodplains. According to the National Weather Service, flash floods are the number one cause of weather-related deaths in the United States. Flooding of rural areas brings damage to agricultural areas. Damage of personal belongings due to flooding is ranked high during years of frequent rainfall. Flash flooding

can occur when a large amount of rain falls over a small area over a short period of time. Unlike standard river floods, which take time to develop and are well-monitored by experts, dangerous flash floods can happen suddenly. Flash floods can occur within six hours of a rain event, or after a dam or levee failure, or following a sudden release of water held by an ice or debris jam.

In Illinois, flash flooding is typically caused by heavy, intense rain from severe thunderstorms. If it has been raining hard for several hours, or steadily raining for several days, be alert to the possibility of a flood.

Flash floods can hit urban and suburban areas as well. In fact, as more and more land is converted from fields or woodlands to roads and parking lots, the land loses its natural ability to absorb rainfall. Urbanization increases storm water runoff two to six times over what would occur on natural terrain.

Recent Occurrences

June 30, 2013: Radar indicated that between 2-3.5 inches of rain had fallen across Shelby County, especially in the town of Shelbyville. Flooding was reported of several city streets as well as out at the fair grounds.

December 30, 2015: Water levels at Lake Shelbyville had risen 14 feet since Christmas Eve, with another four feet expected to rise over the next few days. Buildings were quickly going underwater and roads were lost, as well as beaches. The Army Corps of Engineers was holding back the amount of water released from the lake through its dam, as it would cause more flooding issues downstream as the water headed into the Mississippi River.

Historical Events

July 1974: Record high lake levels were reported at Lake Shelbyville. It was measured at 620 feet above sea level.

Hazard Analysis

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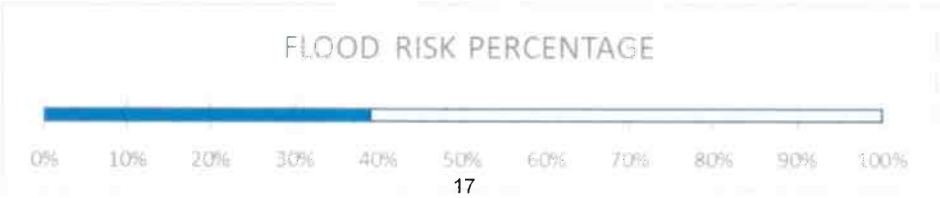


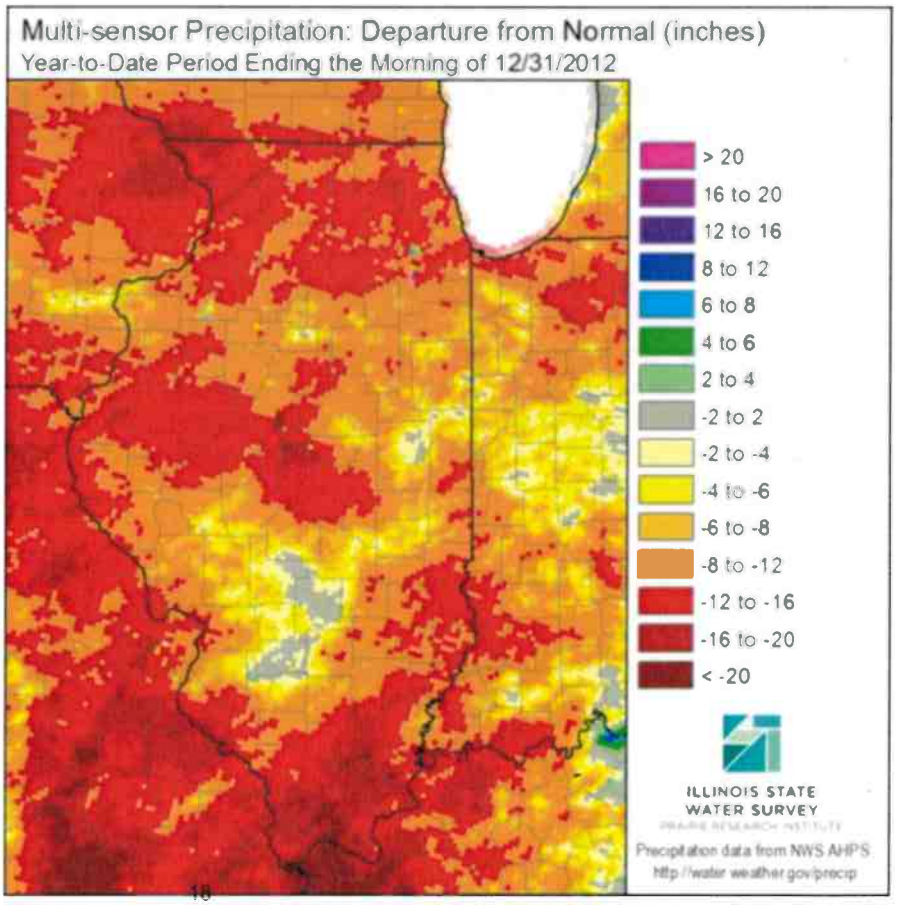
Extreme Heat/Drought

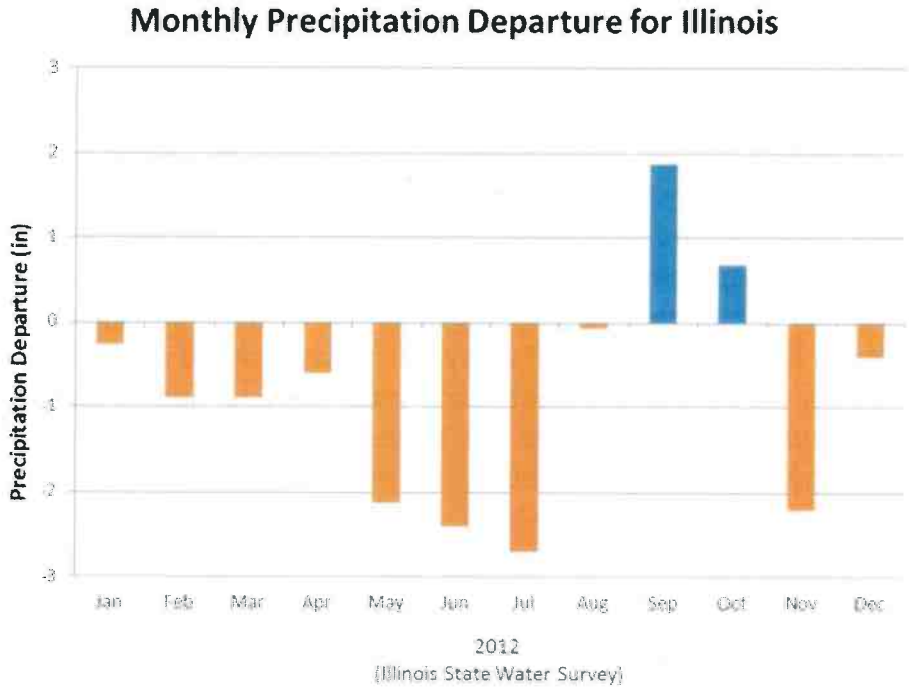
All areas in the United States are at risk of drought during any time of the year. Droughts occur when a long period passes without substantial rainfall. A heat wave combined with a drought is a very dangerous situation. The severe drought Illinois suffered during 2012, for example, had serious impacts on agriculture and stream flow conditions. Crops and pasture conditions declined rapidly due to the combination of a lack of rainfall and heat stress. Stream flows in central Illinois fell sharply from June to July, and in some regions approached low flow conditions that are only expected to occur, on average, once in 10 years. For the month of July, the statewide average precipitation was only 0.96 inches, according to the Illinois State Water Survey, which was only 40 percent of normal. Annually, approximately 74 deaths are attributed to heat nation-wide, Extreme heat is when "Temperatures… hover 10 degrees or more above the average high temperature for the region and last for several weeks." Humid or muggy conditions, which add to the discomfort of high temperatures, occur when a "dome" of high atmospheric pressure traps hazy, damp air near the ground. Excessively dry and hot conditions can provoke dust storms and low visibility. A heat wave is an extended period of extreme heat, and is often accompanied by high humidity. These conditions can be dangerous and even life-threatening for humans who don't take the proper precautions.

Recent Occurrences

Summer 2012: The months from May to August were the driest four months in the United States since 1895 according to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Temperatures during this period exceeded 105 degrees on several days breaking records going back over 100 years.

The following maps and graphs show just how dry it was during 2012. The result of the dry air was major loss of crops in the Midwest and numerous deaths due to the heat.





Summer 2013: 2013 was the 10th driest year in Illinois since 1895. Statewide precipitation for the year averaged 30.34" of precipitation.

Historical Events

The summer of **1961** brought a heat wave throughout the Midwest area. Centered in the Midwest area, it crept eastward causing numerous storms. The Great Lakes area reported temperatures ranging between 95 to 100. Reports throughout the state offered similar temperatures. Deaths were also reported throughout the state amounting to 500, as well as reports of damaged crops.

Hazard Analysis

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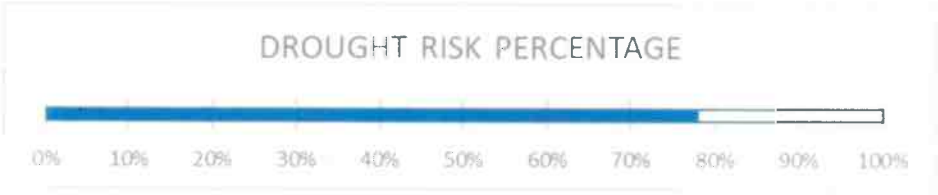


Extreme Cold/Winter Storm

Illinois is known for a contrast of seasons. Winters can be quite brutal with blizzards, extreme cold, ice storms, strong winds and heavy snow. These winter conditions can affect people, their activities and infrastructure. One of the primary concerns is the winter weather's ability to knock out heat, power and communications services to your home or office, sometimes for days at a time. These incidents include large accumulations of snow, which occur in short periods of time. When this happens, it impairs people's ability to commute efficiently and in a timely manner. Food or other necessary supplies, such as medicine, may become difficult to obtain, which can cause bigger problems amongst residents of that region with a compromised immune system, such as young children or the elderly. The National Weather Service refers to winter storms as the "Deceptive Killers" because most deaths are indirectly related to the storm. Instead, people die in traffic accidents on icy roads and of hypothermia from prolonged exposure to cold. Annually 18 deaths are attributed to cold. Extreme cold waves are associated with high death tolls. Prepare for possible isolation in your home by having sufficient heating fuel as regular fuel sources may be cut off.

Recent Occurrences

January 31, 2011: Shelby County and the Midwest in general was hit by an ice storm. A quarter to a half inch of ice covered almost everything outside. Shelby Electric Coop had upwards of 450 power outages scattered throughout their area. Extreme northern parts of the county were hit with as much as 12 inches of snow.

Historical Events

Feb 13, 2007: Winds gusting throughout the day and evening turned just a few inches of snow into large drifts that blocked driveways and roads and brought the county to a halt. According to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Shelbyville area received approximately 5 inches of snow with nearly .9 in. of melted precipitation. County schools were closed for two days as county roads proved too treacherous for school buses.

Hazard Analysis

Hazard Severity Ratings are based on a 100 point scale. The higher the rating, the more critical the hazard is to the community. CCRP&DC and Shelby County EMA staff, along with input from the HMP Committee, rated each hazard in the following nine categories: potential magnitude, frequency of occurrence, seasonal pattern, areas affected, duration, speed of onset, warning system, local response capabilities, and previous occurrence. The Hazards Severity Rating for each hazard is calculated by adding together the ratings for each category. An overall rating is shown below in graph form. A more comprehensive overview of each rating is shown later in this document.

Epidemic

Epidemics include medical, health, or sanitation events (such as contamination, plagues, and insect infestation) which pose a threat to the general public. As populations grow, so too do the spread of diseases. An epidemic is an outbreak of a contagious disease that spreads rapidly and widely. Recent medical advancements in the field of vaccines and new health related programs have provided low-cost vaccinations. Combined with increased efforts in disease control, these vaccinations have increased the containment time of an epidemic. The exception being diseases for which no serums have yet been developed. The most notable of these perhaps being H1N1, or Swine Flu.

Recent Occurrences

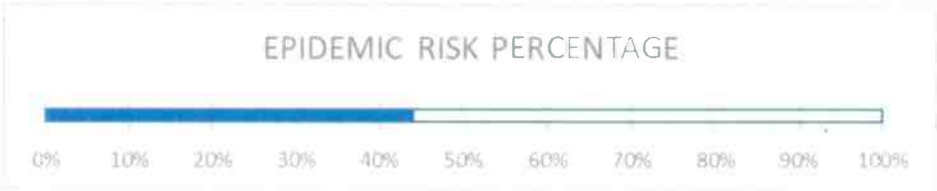
In **2009**, the Centers for Disease Control reported that 22 million Americans had contracted the H1N1 virus. Almost 4,000 people died from related causes of the disease and 98,000 were hospitalized. As bad as those numbers sound, historically this was not the worst epidemic.

Historical Events

The H1N1 pandemic of **1918** was catastrophic. Known then as the Spanish Influenza, it infected 500 million people across the world and killed 3-5% of the population at the time in just a 2 year period. It has been cited as the most devastating epidemic in recorded world history.

Hazard Analysis

Shelby County used the Illinois Emergency Management Agency's Threat and hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) to determine the risk percentage of each hazard. The hazard ranking takes many factors into consideration including the likelihood the hazard could occur, possible death or injury, physical losses, interruption of services, and how prepared the community is for such an event. A risk percentage showing the relative threat is shown below. For a more detailed synopsis of each event, please refer to the full assessment in Attachment E.



Hazardous Materials Release/Transportation

A hazardous materials transportation accident occurs when chemical or biological substances that present danger to the public health or safety are released, either during rail or highway transportation or handling. Spills or releases of hazardous materials during transport are common. Common transportation devices include trains and 18-wheel semi-trucks.

Hazardous materials can present a toxic inhalation hazard and may be fatal if inhaled or absorbed through the skin. Some materials can also damage vegetation, contaminate water sources, or

contain flammable elements which could cause fires or explosions. Anyone exposed should be treated immediately and residents near the accident site may need to be evacuated.

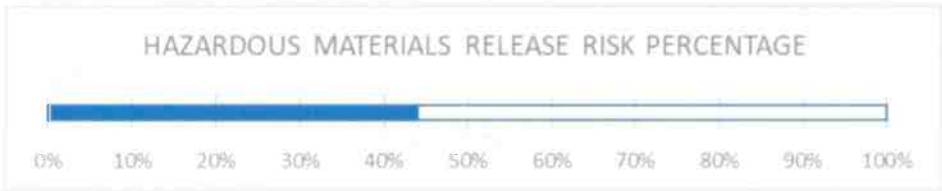
Recent Occurrences

November 10, 2015-Emergency personnel responded to an anhydrous ammonia leak which had trapped a farmer at 4:08p.m. in a field. The main supply line connected to a tool bar had broken off, and liquid anhydrous sprayed from the back of the tractor, creating a cloud of anhydrous ammonia around the area. The farmer survived the potentially lethal situation by staying in his tractor once he realized there was a leak.

April 5, 2016-A cloud of ammonia gas rolled through Stewardson, moving southwest. All residents were asked to avoid those areas. The incident began at 5:30 am when a transport truck carrying anhydrous ammonia from Jones Trucking Service was offloading approximately 20.5 tons of the product into a storage container owned by Effingham Equity. A malfunction occurred resulting in the release of approximately 19 tons of the product. Anhydrous ammonia can be extremely toxic to humans and causes severe burns if it sprays onto skin or eyes. Inhaled as a gas, it can fatally damage the lungs. Around 200 residents were evacuated from the affected area. 20 people were treated at a nearby hospital and one was admitted.

Hazard Analysis

Hazard Severity Ratings are based on a 100 point scale. The higher the rating, the more critical the hazard is to the community. CCRP&DC and Shelby County EMA staff, along with input from the HMP Committee, rated each hazard in the following nine categories: potential magnitude, frequency of occurrence, seasonal pattern, areas affected, duration, speed of onset, warning system, local response capabilities, and previous occurrence. The Hazards Severity Rating for each hazard is calculated by adding together the ratings for each category. An overall rating is shown below in graph form. A more comprehensive overview of each rating is shown later in this document.



PUBLIC FACILITIES

Dam Failure

Dam failures are of particular concern because the failure of a large dam has the potential to cause more death and destruction than the failure of any other man-made structure. The destructive power of the flood being released by the sudden collapse of a large dam could be fatal to people and highly damaging to property near the area. A common cause of dam failures is overtopping of embankment dams due to inadequate spillway discharge capacity to pass flood waters. This could happen at any time if spillway construction is too small and flood waters rise over the dam wall. In areas with a dire need of water this could be potentially life threatening due to a large depletion of fresh water.

Although Shelby County is at a low risk of loss of life and damaged facilities, they are at risk of major economic loss due to dam failure. Lake Shelbyville covers 11,100 acres and contains 172 miles of shoreline. The lake features 5 campgrounds, 65 miles of trails, resorts, 2 state parks, 4 public beaches, 3 marinas, and 1,500 campsites. The lake is a major tourism draw from all over the State of Illinois. Should a dam failure occur in Shelby County, the loss of tourism dollars in Shelby County would have a major impact on business and residents alike. Another issue is the potential harm to wildlife habitats in the County. In the event of a dam failure, local agencies would be capable of responding to and recovering from dam failure.

Hazard Analysis

Shelby County used the Illinois Emergency Management Agency's Threat and hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) to determine the risk percentage of each hazard. The hazard ranking takes many factors into consideration including the likelihood the hazard could occur, possible death or injury, physical losses, interruption of services, and how prepared the community is for such an event. A risk percentage showing the relative threat is shown below. For a more detailed synopsis of each event, please refer to the full assessment in Attachment E.

Power Failure

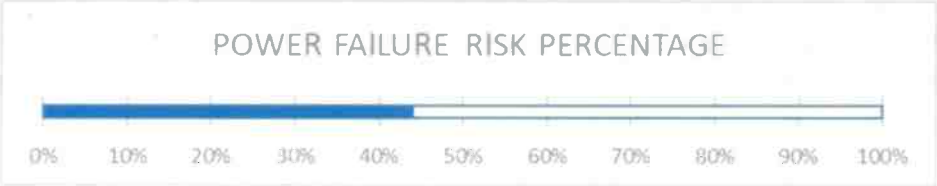
Power failure would involve long term, or widespread loss, or reduction of electrical service due to disruption of power generation or transmission that could have an adverse effect on the maintenance of life and the preservation of property. The increased dependence on electricity, especially by the elderly and those requiring special care, increases the vulnerability. Power failures provide a significant hazard for at-risk populations and can be critical to the general population as well during periods of extreme weather conditions. Power failures can be disruptive to provision of critical services without backup power generating sources.

The steering committee felt one of the biggest risks that Shelby County faces is power failure. Shelby County is at a moderate risk of several disasters that could cause power failure including ice storms, heavy snow, high wind, thunderstorm wind, and tornadoes.

The widespread breakdown or disruption of normal communication capabilities could include major telephone outages, loss of local government radio facilities, or long-term interruption of electronic broadcast services. Communication in times of emergency is critical and Emergency Dispatch Centers are in place to provide dispatching services to surrounding areas. Many obtain portable encoders to page emergency responders from a mobile command unit. Shelby County Emergency Services & Disaster Agency communicates with dispatchers at 911 during an emergency.

Hazard Analysis

Hazard Severity Ratings are based on a 100 point scale. The higher the rating, the more critical the hazard is to the community. CCRP&DC and Shelby County EMA staff, along with input from the HMP Committee, rated each hazard in the following nine categories: potential magnitude, frequency of occurrence, seasonal pattern, areas affected, duration, speed of onset, warning system, local response capabilities, and previous occurrence. The Hazards Severity Rating for each hazard is calculated by adding together the ratings for each category. An overall rating is shown below in graph form. A more comprehensive overview of each rating is shown later in this document.



MISCELLANEOUS

School and Workplace Violence

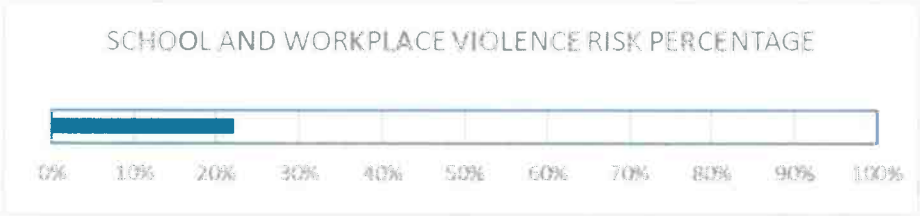
Workplace violence is often thought of as a physical attack, but it may also include threats, intimidation, and other disruptive behavior. During incident response, there are many factors that contribute to the risk of workplace violence. Confrontation may arise when exhaustion levels, pressure, and emotions run high. Some examples of disruptive behavior include bullying, harassment, threats, stalking, emotional abuse, domestic violence, physical assaults, and in rare instances, homicide.

School safety is a large concern, even in small communities, and should be taken seriously. Working together, school officials and local emergency managers should assess the safety and security of the school buildings, grounds, and surroundings. Developing a hazard mitigation plan within the school is a great way to help mitigate hazards such as school violence, earthquake preparedness, and fire prevention. FEMA offers several examples of School Emergency Operations Plans and hazard mitigation plans and these should be considered in all schools.

Hazard Analysis

Shelby County used the Illinois Emergency Management Agency's Threat and hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) to determine the risk percentage of each hazard. The hazard rank-

ing takes many factors into consideration including the likelihood the hazard could occur, possible death or injury, physical losses, interruption of services, and how prepared the community is for such an event. A risk percentage showing the relative threat is shown below. For a more detailed synopsis of each event, please refer to the full assessment in Attachment E.



Sabotage

Sabotage occurs when a person or person deliberately destroy or damage something for personal gain. Sabotage could occur through the release of chemicals, radioactive materials, fuel, or other hazardous materials. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act, 20ILCS 3305, shows sabotage as one of the reasons the agency was formed. Although the possibility of sabotage seems low in Shelby County, it can happen anywhere at any time and the County needs to be prepared for such an event.

Hazard Analysis

Shelby County used the Illinois Emergency Management Agency's Threat and hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) to determine the risk percentage of each hazard. The hazard ranking takes many factors into consideration including the likelihood the hazard could occur, possible death or injury, physical losses, interruption of services, and how prepared the community is for such an event. A risk percentage showing the relative threat is shown below. For a more detailed synopsis of each event, please refer to the full assessment in Attachment E.

Explosives Attack

The Department of Homeland Security explains an explosives attack is an incident in which a hostile person deploys a man-made improvised explosive device (IED) against a person or concentration of people and/or structures such as a critical commercial or government facility, transportation segment, or critical infrastructure site. Although an explosives attack in Shelby County has a low probability, county and city officials should be prepared for such an attack.

The Department of Homeland Security offers instructor led training awareness courses to help en-

hance the nation's ability to prevent, protect against, respond to, and mitigate the use of explosives against critical infrastructure, the private sector, and all levels of government entities. These sessions are web based and are free to attend.

Hazard Analysis

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Cyber Incident

A cyber incident can take on many forms, whether it be an organized attack, a virus, a natural disaster with cyber consequences, or other incidents capable of causing extensive damage to critical infrastructure or key assets. Cyber incidents can cause major disruptions and may threaten lives, property, economy or national security. Rapidly reversing the cause of the cyber incident is of the upmost importance. Several organizations at the national level are prepared to investigate and take immediate corrective action in the event of a cyber incident.

The Federal Government is set up to provide warnings of threats incidents, or attacks. They share information, both inside and outside of the government as well as investigate and coordinate response and mitigation.

Hazard Analysis

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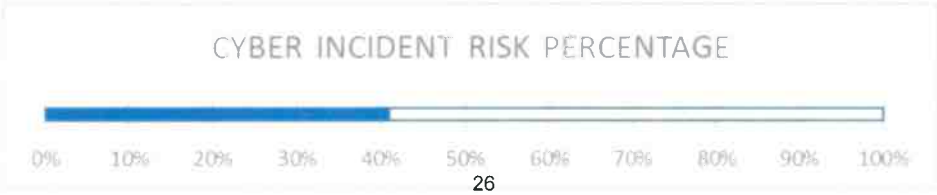


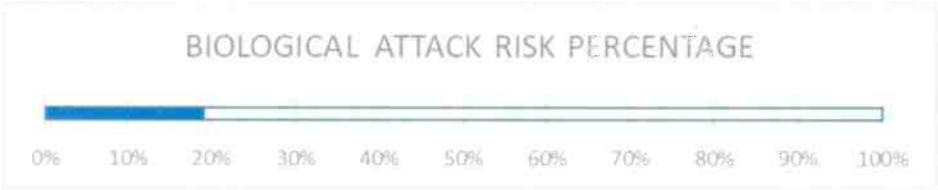
Biological Attack

According to the Department of Homeland Security, a biological attack is the intentional release of a pathogen or biotoxin against humans, plans, or animals. An attack against people could be used to cause illness, death, fear, societal disruption, and economic damage. An attack on agricultural plants and animals would primarily cause economic damage, loss of confidence in the food supply, and possible loss of life. There are two kinds of biological agents; Transmissible agents that spread from person to person or animal to animal (e.g., smallpox, Ebola or foot and mouth disease), and agents that may cause adverse effects in exposed individuals but that do not make those individuals contagious to others (e.g. anthrax, botulinum toxin)

There are several ways a biological attack can occur. It is important that we understand the types of attacks and how to mediate them. Agents can be in the form of bacteria, viruses or toxins and may be naturally occurring or a human-modified form.

Hazard Analysis

Shelby County used the Illinois Emergency Management Agency's Threat and hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) to determine the risk percentage of each hazard. The hazard ranking takes many factors into consideration including the likelihood the hazard could occur, possible death or injury, physical losses, interruption of services, and how prepared the community is for such an event. A risk percentage showing the relative threat is shown below. For a more detailed synopsis of each event, please refer to the full assessment in Attachment E.



Chemical Attack

According to a fact sheet on chemical attacks developed by FEMA, a chemical attack occurs when poisonous vapors, aerosols, liquids, and solids that have toxic effects on people, animals, or plants are used. Chemical attacks can be released by bombs, boats, vehicles or sprayed from airplanes. Some agents may be odorless or tasteless and can have an immediate or delayed affect. Fortunately, chemicals of this nature are dispersed rapidly and are very difficult to produce.

Hazard Analysis

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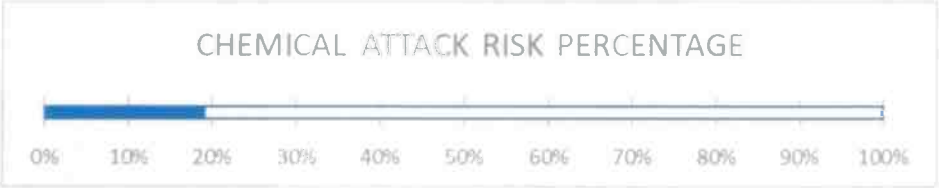


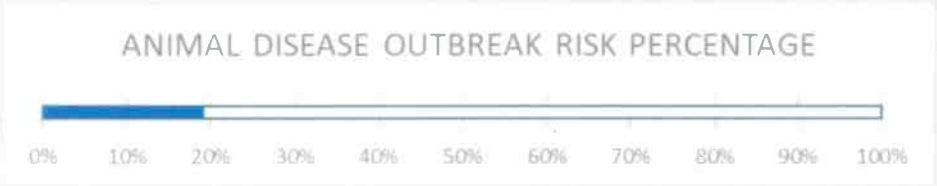
Animal Disease Outbreak

According to FEMA, animal disease outbreaks can have a profound effect on our nation's food supply and could result in mass casualty of animals. Some diseases of livestock and poultry can infect humans with diseases such as Salmonella, influenza, and Equine Encephalitis. The cost of animal disease is due to loss of production, loss of animals, human morbidity and mortality, days of lost work, and legal actions. The loss of economic activity in industry can be large and may exceed the losses to farms.

According to the Office of International Epizootics, trans-boundary diseases are a particularly dangerous disease threat. They define a trans-boundary disease as follows: *"Transmissible diseases that have the potential for very serious and rapid spread, irrespective of national borders, that are of serious socio-economic or public health consequence and that are of major importance in the international trade of animals and animal products."*

Hazard Analysis

Shelby County used the Illinois Emergency Management Agency's Threat and hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) to determine the risk percentage of each hazard. The hazard ranking takes many factors into consideration including the likelihood the hazard could occur, possible death or injury, physical losses, interruption of services, and how prepared the community is for such an event. A risk percentage showing the relative threat is shown below. For a more detailed synopsis of each event, please refer to the full assessment in Attachment E.



Airplane Failure

Airplane accidents may occur at airports where procedures are in place to handle many different situations. Many accidents occur away from an airport in rural areas and there could be long response times for emergency responders. It is important for first responders to know what to do to save lives and preserve the site for crash investigators. First responders should work to help the injured and notify the proper authorities to deal with the crash site and the investigation that follows. The Federal Aviation Administration must be contacted to deal with the investigation.

Hazard Analysis

Shelby County used the Illinois Emergency Management Agency's Threat and hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) to determine the risk percentage of each hazard. The hazard ranking takes many factors into consideration including the likelihood the hazard could occur, possible death or injury, physical losses, interruption of services, and how prepared the community is for such an event. A risk percentage showing the relative threat is shown below. For a more detailed synopsis of each event, please refer to the full assessment in Attachment E.

HAZARD ANALYSIS-THIRA

Category Weighting

Shelby County used the Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment tool (THIRA) during the August 4, 2016 meeting to determine their threat for specific hazards within Shelby County. The worksheets can be found in Attachment E. THIRA combines the requirements from FEMA's Comprehensive Preparedness Guide 201 (CPG 201) and the Admin Code 301.220 to identify hazards, profile hazards using historic data, prioritize hazards, and determine potential consequences. The Kaiser Permanente Model was used to help develop the THIRA. The Kaiser Permanente Model is used for care of the ill or injured and is used by a large number of members within the health care system. The THIRA was developed to standardize the process of risk analysis that emergency managers and homeland security professionals use it on a daily basis.

CRITICAL FACILITIES

Critical Facility is defined as: A facility which provides a service or services including, but not limited to: water and sewage treatment, electrical services, law enforcement, fire protection, communication infrastructure, schools and medical assistance; that if interrupted would cause or be an eminent threat to lives and public health and safety if it was affected by a disaster. The County and its communities contain several of the above-mentioned facilities. Critical facilities are kept aware of weather advisories and/or hazardous driving conditions to help protect adults and children by whatever means necessary.

Health Care

HSHS Good Shepherd Hosptial is the only hospital in the county. Established in 1916, it is a Catholic non-profit facility and features 30 inpatient beds. They provide emergency care, laboratory and imaging services 24-7. They feature an advanced surgery department, inpatient care, rehabilitative therapy and a wide variety of outpatient services.

The Shelby County Health Department has been serving Shelby County for over 70 years. It provides many clinics, including adult wellness, adult immunization, and a tuberculosis clinic.

Education

Shelby County is served by five school districts: Central A & M CUSD #21, Cowden-Herrick CUSD 3A, Shelbyville CUSD #4, Stewardson-Strasburg CUSD 5A, and Windsor CUSD #1.They are within easy driving distance of several community colleges and four-year universities.

Eastern Illinois University

Eastern Illinois University was founded in 1895 and is home to approximately 6,600 students in 2017. The University offers several degrees including Bachelor's, Master's, and Specialist's. It sits on 320 acres and contains 11 resident's halls. The University has a rich tradition of preparing students to accomplish their life goals through a great combination of quality academics and personal relationships. Consistently ranked in the top third of Midwest universities in its class by U.S. News and World Report, Eastern has earned its reputation by offering a wide variety of undergraduate and graduate programs taught by an experienced and caring faculty. In addition to reasonable tuition, fees, and room and board rates, Eastern offers a textbook rental system, saving the average student hundreds of dollars per semester. A variety of excellent on-campus housing opportunities are available on the safe, compact 320-acre campus. Student graduation and retention rates are well above state and national averages, and that success continues after students earn their degrees -- year after year, Eastern ranks high in job placement, alumni satisfaction and employer satisfaction.

Richland Community College

Richland Community College is located in Decatur. Approximately 3,400 full and part time students attend annually. Richland serves its district with the main campus in Decatur and two extension cen-

ters. The college's main campus resides on a site of 155 acres of land. Following substantial growth and expansion, Richland currently has 293,590 feet of educational space. Richland moved into its permanent home during the fall of 1988. The college has added three new wings to the main campus: the Industrial Technology Center in 2002, the Schrodt Health Education Center in 2003, and the Dwayne O. Andreas Agribusiness Education Center in 2007. In spring 2009, the Adele P. Glenn Academy for Early Childhood Education opened and the new fitness center was unveiled. The Industrial Technology Center was renamed the Scherer Industrial Technology Center in April 2009, in honor of the $6.8 million contribution to the College made by Walter and Alice Scherer. The Center for Sustainability and Innovation opened in July 2009, with the University of Illinois Extension Office located on the first floor. The Innovations Lab on the second floor opened during the fall of 2010.

Parkland Community College

Parkland Community College was established in 1967 in Champaign, Illinois. They offer over 100 associate's degree and certificate programs and have a faculty of over 600. Smaller class sizes allow for a more personalized learning experience and they also offer counseling and career advising. Parkland offers more than 40 campus clubs and organizations to provide students with opportunities for volunteerism and leadership development. They have a 320 seat performing arts theater and a 50 foot dome planetarium, named after William M. Staerkel, Parkland's first president. The 255 acre main campus is located in the city's northwest corner, at 2400 W Bradley Ave.

Lake Land Community College

Lake Land Community College is home to 7,400 students from across East Central Illinois. Lake Land College (LLC) is a public community college offering career programs that lead to immediate employment, transfer programs that lead to a baccalaureate degree, liberal arts, adult education, special job training and retraining programs. Founded in 1966, the 308 acre campus hosts nine major buildings plus six supportive buildings, two campus ponds, a 160 acre agriculture land laboratory, computer labs, CAD lab, child care lab, cosmetology clinic and a dental clinic. The library provides access to books, magazines and several electronic databases. Lake Land College's main campus is located at 5001 Lake Land Blvd. (U.S. Route 45), Mattoon, Illinois, near the junction of Interstate 57, exit 184 and U.S. Route 45.

Emergency Response Services

There are eleven fire departments in Shelby County. They are located in Cowden, Findlay, Herrick, Moweaqua, Oconee, Shelbyville, Sigel, Stewardson, Strasburg, Tower Hill, and Windsor. Shelby County instituted rural emergency addressing in the fall of 2013.

Law Enforcement

A number of municipal police departments cover different parts of Shelby County, while the Sheriff's Department covers any unincorporated areas within the county and assists wherever they are needed.

Police Departments

Shelbyville Police Dept has 7 officers total and is located at 120 S. Morgan Street.

Strasburg Police Dept is located at 141 E Main St in Shelbyville.

Cowden Police Dept has 1 FT and 1 PT officer.

Moweaqua – N Main Street

Windsor Police Dept has 1 FT and 5 PT officers and is located at 1016 Maine Street

Findlay – E South 2nd Street

Shelby County Sheriff's Office

The Shelby County Sheriff's Office is controlled by the Office of Sheriff, the chief law enforcement officer in the county. The position of sheriff is an elected position every four years. By statutory or constitutional requirements, the sheriff is responsible for serving all warrants, civil process, orders and judgments issued by the court, as well as being the custodian of the county courthouse and jail. The sheriff, in person, or by his deputies, also attends all court proceedings. He or by his deputies, has powers to enforce laws within the entire county, but normally concentrates enforcement activities within the unincorporated areas having no other police presence.

Utilities

Electrical Power/Natural Gas

Shelby Electric Cooperative, Inc

An electric cooperative is a member-owned and controlled utility which provides electricity and associated services at cost to it's consumer-members. Electric cooperatives were established by rural pioneers all across the country in the later 1930's & early 1940's. Cooperatives like Shelby Electric Cooperative brought electricity to rural areas that the investor-owned utilities wouldn't or couldn't serve, turning on the lights for thousands of farmers and rural dwellers.

Created over fifty years ago, Shelby Electric Cooperative, INC has over 9,629 customers, 5,103 which reside in Shelby County. The remaining customers come from the following counties: Christian, Cumberland, Effingham, Fayette, Macon, Montgomery, Moultrie, and Sangamon.

Ameren

Ameren Corporation was formed in 1997 by the merger of Missouri's Union Electric Company with neighboring Central Illinois Public Service Company, but its roots stretch back to 1902.

Water & Sewer Systems

The water and sewer service in Shelby County is varied. Most incorporated communities provide a community water and sewer service for their residents. In the rural, unincorporated areas, some have rural water systems provided by private water companies, or have privately owned wells. Most rural residents have private sewage and disposal services.

Telecommunications

Frontier Communications

Frontier Communications Corporation has coverage in 31 states, mainly serving rural areas and smaller communities. It was known as Citizens Utilities Company until May of 2000 and Citizens Communications Company until July 31, 2008, when it became Frontier Communications. They offer TV, internet, and telephone services, as well as digital security.

Illinois Consolidated (Consolidated Communications)

Founded more than a century ago, Consolidated Communications, Inc. (CCI) offers communications services to consumer, commercial and carrier customers in California, Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Texas and Pennsylvania.

They employ 1,700 and offer a wide range of services including digital TV, high-speed Internet, phone services, and home automation and security. They offer customizable solutions to commercial and carrier businesses of all sizes ranging from data connectivity of all types, data storage and backup, cloud applications, hardware and systems, as well as, hosted and traditional voice services.

Rail Service

A Union Pacific freight rail line runs through Findlay going towards Tower Hill and south of Shelbyville. Shelbyville Industrial Rail Spur can also be found in Shelby County. The closest passenger rail line is the Amtrak line which runs from Chicago to New Orleans through the Mattoon Depot in Coles County.

Air Service

Shelby County is served by a county managed airport facility with approximately 4,000 ft of paved runway. This airport primarily serves private aircraft. The closest commercial flights are available at he Decatur Airport in Macon County.

Decatur Airport is served by Air Choice One with flights to Burlington, Fort Dodge and Mason City, Iowa, Chicago, Illinois, Ironwood, Michigan, and Jonesboro, Arkansas.

Willard Airport south of Champaign is just outside of our region and can be easily reached in an hour and a half. Willard Airport is currently served by American Eagle Airlines. They offer one daily flight to Dallas/Fort Worth and 6 daily flights to Chicago / O'Hare.

There are several smaller airports in the region also. They include the Casey Municipal Airport in Clark County, Coles County Airport (between Mattoon and Charleston), Edgar County Airport in Paris and Tuscola Airport in Douglas County. These airports do not have any scheduled commercial passenger services, they are classified as General Aviation.

MITIGATION EFFORTS

Introduction

In accordance with the provisions of the Illinois Emergency Management Act 20 Illinois Compiled Statutes 3305/1 et seq. January 1, 2002, and the Rules for Emergency Services and Disaster Agencies 29 Illinois Administrative Code Part 301 February 26, 2002, the Chairman of the Shelby County Board is authorized to be prepared and maintain a comprehensive emergency management plan and program for the County of Shelby. This Emergency Operation Plan has been developed and is maintained through a cooperative effort between representatives of emergency response groups, county and city offices and/or agencies, the American Red Cross, and other volunteer agencies in accordance with the aforementioned provisions. The Shelby County EMA is responsible for coordination of this effort.

This plan identifies the hazards to which Shelby County is vulnerable, sets down responsibilities of all county departments, agencies, offices, and volunteer agencies. This plan also outlines a means for the County's resources to be used to assist the citizens of the jurisdiction during times of disaster. The planning authorities and responsibilities conveyed to the individual departments, agencies, offices, and volunteer agencies are recognized and acknowledged.

This plan describes a coordination mechanism for response to and recovery from disasters and incidences arising therefrom. All tasked organizations have a responsibility to prepare and maintain standard operating guidelines and commit their personnel to the training, exercising, and plan maintenance efforts needed to support the Emergency Operation Plan.

Mitigation Goals

The risk assessment identified several hazards that Shelby County is prone to. The mitigation planning team members realize that hazards cannot be eliminated completely. However, Shelby County can work toward building disaster-resistant communities. The following are a list of Goals and Objectives (Pros) representing short and long term goals that the County would like to achieve for mitigation.

Goal 1: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.

I. Objective (Pro): Equip public facilities and communities to guard against damage

caused by secondary effects of hazards.

II. Objective (Pro): Minimize the amount of infrastructure exposed to hazards.

III. Objective (Pro): Evaluate and strengthen the communication and transportation abilities of emergency services throughout the county.

IV. Objective (Pro): Improve emergency sheltering in the community.

V. Objective (Pro): Retrofit critical facilities and structures with structural design practices and equipment that will withstand natural disasters and offer weather-proofing.

Goal 2: Revise existing plans and maps for the community

I. Objective (Pro): Support compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program.

II. Objective (Pro): Review and update existing community plans and ordinances to support hazard mitigation.

III. Objective (Pro): Follow up with mitigation strategies.

Goal 3: Educate residents on the hazards affecting their County.

I. Objective (Pro): Raise public awareness on hazard mitigation.

II. Objective (Pro): Improve education and training of emergency personnel and public officials.

Goal 4: Continue being proactive with flooding issues in the County.

I. Objective (Pro): Work with municipality officials to assist in drainage and flooding issues. Write grants to install upgraded infrastructure.

II. Objective (Pro): Revise flood zone maps when all work is complete.

Mitigation Goals and Strategies

Mitigation Item	Goals and Objective (Pro)s	Hazards Addressed	Jurisdictions Covered	Priority	Comments
Trim trees to minimize the amount/duration of power outages	**Goal:** Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure. **Objective (Pro):** Minimize the amount of infrastructure exposed to hazards.	Winter Storm	Shelby County	Permanently Ongoing	Tree trimming around power lines is typically handled by the power company.
Establish a mutual aid response agreement	**Goal:** Develop long-term strategies to educate the community residents on the hazards affecting their county. **Objective (Pro):** Improve education and training of emergency personnel and public officials.	Hazmat	Shelby County	Ongoing	Cost: Task will be performed by County staff members, so there should be no outside costs.
Utilize Nixle notification system (weather notification phone app)	**Goal**: Develop long-term strategies to educate the community residents on the hazards affecting their county. **Objective (Pro):** Improve public safety and awareness of local emergencies.	Tornado, Flood, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire	Shelby County	High	Local resources will be used to test the system and state and federal sources will be used to advertise to the public. The County EMA will work with E911 office to complete within one year if resources become available.
Institute a mass (autocall) notification system, e.g. Reverse 911, to cover all communities within the county	**Goal:** Lessen the impact of hazards to new and existing infrastructure. **Objective (Pro):** Evaluate and strengthen the communication and transportation abilities of emergency services through the county.	Flood, Tornado, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Hazmat, Fire	Shelby County	High	Funding is needed and will be sought from state and federal agencies. If funding is available, implementation will begin within on year.
Procure back-up generators or transfer switches for critical facilities	**Goal:** Less the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure. **Objective (Pro):** Equip public facilities and communities to guard against damage caused by secondary effects of hazards.	Flood, Tornado, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Hazmat, Fire	Shelby County	High	The cost for each facility is estimated at around $40,000. Applying for grant funding is anticipated over the coming years. Municipality staff would be utilized to apply for and administer grants.
Establish public outreach programs to educate residents on the hazards affecting Shelby County.	**Goal:** Develop long-term strategies to educate the community residents on the hazards affecting their county. **Objective (Pro):** Raise public awareness on hazard mitigation.	Tornado, Flood, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire	Shelby County	Ongoing	Cost: Task will be performed by County staff members, so there should be no outside costs.
Develop an evacuation plan for hazardous materials spill	**Goal:** Create new or revise existing plans/maps for the community. **Objective (Pro):** Review and update existing community plans and ordinances to support hazard mitigation.	Hazmat	Shelby County	Ongoing	Local resources will be used. County EMA will be in charge of this project and will complete it within one year.

Mitigation Item	Goals and Objective (Pro)s	Hazards Addressed	Jurisdictions Covered	Priority	Comments
Bury new power lines	**Goal:** Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure. **Objective (Pro):** Minimize the amount of infrastructure exposed to hazards.	Tornado, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm	Shelby County	Permanently Ongoing	The municipalities and utility companies will oversee the implementation of this project. Local and corporate resources will be used to prioritize power lines and bury them. The project is permanently ongoing assuming funding is available.
Purchase new snow removal equipment, brining equipment and additional salt storage	**Goal:** Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure. **Objective (Pro):** Equip public facilities and communities to guard against damage caused by secondary effects of hazards.	Winter Storm	All Municipalities	Ongoing	Funding from the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program is a possibility. If funding becomes available, more equipment will be purchased within three years.
Improve drainage relating to stormwater systems in order to protect new and existing structures.	**Goal:** Lessen the impact of hazards to new and existing infrastructure. **Objective (Pro):** Evaluate and strengthen the communication and transportation abilities of emergency services through the county.	Flood	Shelby County	Medium	Public Infrastructure grants are available to fund these projects and the municipalities will apply for these to assist with costs. Municipality officials would oversee this project.
Install additional warning sirens.	**Goal:** Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure. **Objective (Pro):** Equip public facilities and communities to guard against damage caused by secondary effects of hazards.	Tornado	All Municipalities	Ongoing	The County EMA will oversee implementation of the project. Local resources and grant funding will be used to maintain the warning systems. Additional funding will be sought from community grants and state and federal sources to expand the warning system coverage area. If funding is available, implementation will begin within three years. Cost: $25,000 per community.
Develop a database of special needs populations and integrate to 911 and local EMS and law enforcement.	**Goal:** Create new or revise existing plans/maps for the community. **Objective (Pro):** Conduct new studies/research to profile hazards and follow up with mitigation strategies.	Tornado, Flood, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire	All Municipalities	Low	The health department will oversee implementation of this project. Integration with 911 and other necessary emergency responders will begin within one year.
Integrate floodplain management ordinances with this multi-hazard mitigation plan and future land use plans as part of the 5-year update.	**Goal:** Create new or revise existing plans/maps for the community. **Objective (Pro):** Review and update existing community plans and ordinances to support hazard mitigation.	Flood	Shelby County	Low	The County Board has to establish and pass these ordinances relating to floodplain management. This plan will offer prospective strategies for them to implement and local resources will make the necessary updates and integrate the plans. Implementation will begin within three years.

Mitigation Item	Goals and Objective (Pro)s	Hazards Addressed	Jurisdictions Covered	Priority	Comments
Elevate roads that frequently flood.	**Goal:** Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing structures. **Objective (Pro):** Minimize the amount of infra-structure exposed to hazards.	Flood	Shelby County	Medium	There are several roads that are regularly flooded. Street superintendents will oversee this project in cooperation with highway depts. State and federal agencies are potential funding sources. If funding is available, implementation will begin within five years.

Shelby County

Mitigation Item 1: Trim trees to minimize the amount/duration of power outages
Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Minimize the amount of infrastructure exposed to hazards.
Hazards Addressed: Winter Storm
Priority: Permanently Ongoing
Costs: Tree trimming around power lines is typically handled by the power company or the department of public works.

Mitigation Item 2: Establish a mutual aid response agreement
Goal: Develop long-term strategies to educate the community residents on the hazards affecting their county.
Objective (Pro): Improve education and training of emergency personnel and public officials.
Hazards Addressed: Hazmat
Priority: Ongoing
Costs: Task will be performed by County staff members, so there should be no outside costs.

Mitigation Item 3: Publicize Nixle notification system (weather notification phone app)
Goal: Develop long-term strategies to educate the community residents on the hazards affecting their county.
Objective (Pro): Improve public safety and awareness of local emergencies.
Hazards Addressed: Tornado, Flood, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire
Priority: High
Costs: The County EMA will work with E911 office to complete this project. Local resources will be used to test the system and state and federal sources will be used to advertise to the public. If resources are available, implementation will begin within one year.

Mitigation Item 4: Institute a mass (auto-call) notification system, e.g. Reverse 911, to cover all communities within the county.
Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Evaluate and strengthen the communication and transportation abilities of emergency services throughout the county.
Hazards Addressed: Flood, Tornado, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire
Priority: High
Costs: Funding is needed and will be sought from state and federal agencies. If funding is available, implementation will begin within one year.

Mitigation Item 5: Procure back-up generators or transfer switches for critical facilities.
Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Equip public facilities and communities to guard against damage caused by secondary effects of hazards.
Hazards Addressed: Flood, Tornado, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire
Priority: High
Costs: The cost for each facility is estimated at around $40,000. Applying for grant funding is anticipated over the coming years. Municipality staff would be utilized to apply for and administer grants.

Mitigation Item 6: Establish public outreach programs to educate residents on the hazards affecting Clark County.
Goal: Develop long-term strategies to educate the community residents on the hazards affecting their county.
Objective (Pro): Raise public awareness on hazard mitigation.
Hazards Addressed: Tornado, Flood, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire
Priority: Ongoing
Costs: Task will be performed by County staff members, so there should be no outside costs.

Mitigation Item 7: Develop an evacuation plan for hazardous materials spill
Goal: Create new or revise existing plans/maps for the community.
Objective (Pro): Review and update existing community plans and ordinances to support hazard mitigation.
Hazards Addressed: Hazmat
Priority: Ongoing
Costs: Local resources will be used. County EMA will oversee this project and will complete within one year.

Mitigation Item 8: Bury new power lines
Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Minimize the amount of infrastructure exposed to hazards.
Hazards Addressed: Tornado, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm
Priority: Permanently Ongoing
Costs: The municipalities and utility companies will oversee the implementation of this project. Local and corporate resources will be used to prioritize power lines and bury them. The project is permanently ongoing assuming funding is available.

Mitigation Item 9: Purchase new snow removal equipment, brining equipment and additional salt storage.
Goal: Lessen the impact of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Equip public facilities and communities to guard against damage caused by secondary effects of hazards.
Hazards Addressed: Winter Storm
Priority: Ongoing
Costs: Funding from the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program is a possibility. If funding becomes available, more equipment will be purchased within three years.

Mitigation Item 10: Improve drainage relating to storm water systems in order to protect new and existing infrastructure.
Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Evaluate and strengthen the communication and transportation abilities of emergency services throughout the county.
Hazards Addressed: Flood
Priority: Medium
Costs: Public Infrastructure grants are available to fund these projects and the municipalities will apply for these to assist with costs. Municipality officials would oversee this project.

Mitigation Item 11: Install additional warning sirens
Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro) (Pro): Equip public facilities and communities to guard against damage caused by secondary effects of hazards.
Hazards Addressed: Tornado
Priority: Ongoing
Costs: The County EMA oversees the implementation of the project. Local resources will be used to maintain the warning systems. Additional funding will be sought from community grants and state and federal sources to expand the warning system coverage area. If funding is available, implementation will begin within three years. Costs would be approximately $25,000 per community.

Mitigation Item 12: Develop a database of special needs populations and integrate to 911 and local EMS and law enforcement.
Goal: Create new or revise existing plans/maps for the community.
Objective (Pro) (Pro): Conduct new studies/research to profile hazards and follow up with mitigation strategies.
Hazards Addressed: Flood, Tornado, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire
Priority: Low
Costs: The Health Department will oversee implementation of this project. Integration with 911 and other necessary emergency responders will begin within one year.

Mitigation Item 13: Integrate floodplain management ordinances with this multi-hazard mitigation plan and future land use plans as part of the 5-year update.
Goal: Create new or revise existing plans/maps for the community.
Pro: Review and update existing community plans and ordinances to support hazard mitigation.
Hazards Addressed: Flood
Priority: Low
Costs: The County Board has to establish and pass these ordinances relating to floodplain management. This plan will offer prospective strategies for them to implement and local resources will make the necessary updates and integrate the plans. Implementation will begin within three years.

Mitigation Item 14: Elevate roads that frequently flood.
Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Minimize the amount of infrastructure exposed to hazards.
Hazards Addressed: Flood
Priority: Medium
Costs: There are several roads that are regularly flooded. Street superintendents will oversee this project in cooperation with highway depts. State and federal agencies are potential funding sources. If funding is available, implementation will begin within five years.

Shelbyville

Mitigation Item 1: Trim trees to minimize the amount/duration of power outages
Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Minimize the amount of infrastructure exposed to hazards.
Hazards Addressed: Winter Storm
Priority: Permanently Ongoing
Costs: Tree trimming around power lines is typically handled by the power company or the department of public works.

Mitigation Item 2: Establish a mutual aid response agreement
Goal: Develop long-term strategies to educate the community residents on the hazards affecting their county.
Objective (Pro): Improve education and training of emergency personnel and public officials.
Hazards Addressed: Hazmat
Priority: Ongoing
Costs: Task will be performed by County staff members, so there should be no outside costs.

Mitigation Item 3: Publicize Nixle notification system (weather notification phone app)
Goal: Develop long-term strategies to educate the community residents on the hazards affecting their county.
Objective (Pro): Improve public safety and awareness of local emergencies.
Hazards Addressed: Tornado, Flood, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire
Priority: High
Costs: The County EMA will work with E911 office to complete this project. Local resources will be used to test the system and state and federal sources will be used to advertise to the public. If resources are available, implementation will begin within one year.

Mitigation Item 4: Institute a mass (autocall) notification system, e.g. Reverse 911, to cover all communities within the county.
Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Evaluate and strengthen the communication and transportation abilities of emergency services throughout the county.
Hazards Addressed: Flood, Tornado, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire
Priority: High
Costs: Funding is needed and will be sought from state and federal agencies. If funding is available, implementation will begin within one year.

Mitigation Item 5: Procure back-up generators or transfer switches for critical facilities.
Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Equip public facilities and communities to guard against damage caused by secondary effects of hazards.
Hazards Addressed: Flood, Tornado, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire
Priority: High
Costs: The cost for each facility is estimated at around $40,000. Applying for grant funding is anticipated over the coming years. Municipality staff would be utilized to apply for and administer grants.

Mitigation Item 6: Establish public outreach programs to educate residents on the hazards affecting Clark County.
Goal: Develop long-term strategies to educate the community residents on the hazards affecting their county.
Objective (Pro): Raise public awareness on hazard mitigation.
Hazards Addressed: Tornado, Flood, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire
Priority: Ongoing
Costs: Task will be performed by County staff members, so there should be no outside costs.

Mitigation Item 7: Develop an evacuation plan for hazardous materials spill
Goal: Create new or revise existing plans/maps for the community.
Objective (Pro): Review and update existing community plans and ordinances to support hazard mitigation.
Hazards Addressed: Hazmat
Priority: Ongoing
Costs: Local resources will be used. County EMA will oversee this project and will complete within one year.

Mitigation Item 8: Bury new power lines
Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Minimize the amount of infrastructure exposed to hazards.
Hazards Addressed: Tornado, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm
Priority: Permanently Ongoing
Costs: The municipalities and utility companies will oversee the implementation of this project. Local and corporate resources will be used to prioritize power lines and bury them. The project is permanently ongoing assuming funding is available.

Mitigation Item 9: Purchase new snow removal equipment, brining equipment and additional salt storage.
Goal: Lessen the impact of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Equip public facilities and communities to guard against damage caused by secondary effects of hazards.
Hazards Addressed: Winter Storm
Priority: Ongoing
Costs: Funding from the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program is a possibility. If funding becomes available, more equipment will be purchased within three years.

Mitigation Item 10: Improve drainage relating to storm water systems in order to protect new and existing infrastructure.
Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Evaluate and strengthen the communication and transportation abilities of emergency services throughout the county.
Hazards Addressed: Flood
Priority: Medium
Costs: Public Infrastructure grants are available to fund these projects and the municipalities will apply for these to assist with costs. Municipality officials would oversee this project.

Mitigation Item 11: Install additional warning sirens
Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Equip public facilities and communities to guard against damage caused by secondary effects of hazards.
Hazards Addressed: Tornado
Priority: Ongoing
Costs: The County EMA oversees the implementation of the project. Local resources will be used to maintain the warning systems. Additional funding will be sought from community grants and state and federal sources to expand the warning system coverage area. If funding is available, implementation will begin within three years. Costs would be approximately $25,000 per community.

Mitigation Item 12: Develop a database of special needs populations and integrate to 911 and local EMS and law enforcement.
Goal: Create new or revise existing plans/maps for the community.
Objective (Pro): Conduct new studies/research to profile hazards and follow up with mitigation strategies.
Hazards Addressed: Flood, Tornado, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire
Priority: Low
Costs: The Health Department will oversee implementation of this project. Integration with 911 and other necessary emergency responders will begin within one year.

Mitigation Item 13: Integrate floodplain management ordinances with this multi-hazard mitigation plan and future land use plans as part of the 5-year update.
Goal: Create new or revise existing plans/maps for the community.
Objective (Pro): Review and update existing community plans and ordinances to support hazard mitigation.
Hazards Addressed: Flood
Priority: Low
Costs: The County Board has to establish and pass these ordinances relating to floodplain management. This plan will offer prospective strategies for them to implement and local resources will make the necessary updates and integrate the plans. Implementation will begin within three years.

Mitigation Item 14: Elevate roads that frequently flood.
Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Minimize the amount of infrastructure exposed to hazards.
Hazards Addressed: Flood
Priority: Medium
Costs: There are several roads that are regularly flooded. Street superintendents will oversee this project in cooperation with highway depts. State and federal agencies are potential funding sources. If funding is available, implementation will begin within five years.

Windsor

Mitigation Item 1: Trim trees to minimize the amount/duration of power outages
Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Minimize the amount of infrastructure exposed to hazards.
Hazards Addressed: Winter Storm
Priority: Permanently Ongoing
Costs: Tree trimming around power lines is typically handled by the power company or the department of public works.

Mitigation Item 2: Establish a mutual aid response agreement
Goal: Develop long-term strategies to educate the community residents on the hazards affecting their county.
Objective (Pro): Improve education and training of emergency personnel and public officials.
Hazards Addressed: Hazmat
Priority: Ongoing
Costs: Task will be performed by County staff members, so there should be no outside costs.

Mitigation Item 3: Publicize Nixle notification system (weather notification phone app)
Goal: Develop long-term strategies to educate the community residents on the hazards affecting their county.
Objective (Pro): Improve public safety and awareness of local emergencies.
Hazards Addressed: Tornado, Flood, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire
Priority: High
Costs: The County EMA will work with E911 office to complete this project. Local resources will be used to test the system and state and federal sources will be used to advertise to the public. If resources are available, implementation will begin within one year.

Mitigation Item 4: Institute a mass (auto-call) notification system, e.g. Reverse 911, to cover all communities within the county.
Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Evaluate and strengthen the communication and transportation abilities of emergency services throughout the county.
Hazards Addressed: Flood, Tornado, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire
Priority: High
Costs: Funding is needed and will be sought from state and federal agencies. If funding is available, implementation will begin within one year.

Mitigation Item 5: Procure back-up generators or transfer switches for critical facilities.
Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Equip public facilities and communities to guard against damage caused by secondary effects of hazards.
Hazards Addressed: Flood, Tornado, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire
Priority: High
Costs: The cost for each facility is estimated at around $40,000. Applying for grant funding is anticipated over the coming years. Municipality staff would be utilized to apply for and administer grants.

Mitigation Item 6: Establish public outreach programs to educate residents on the hazards affecting Clark County.
Goal: Develop long-term strategies to educate the community residents on the hazards affecting their county.
Objective (Pro): Raise public awareness on hazard mitigation.
Hazards Addressed: Tornado, Flood, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire
Priority: Ongoing
Costs: Task will be performed by County staff members, so there should be no outside costs.

Mitigation Item 7: Develop an evacuation plan for hazardous materials spill
Goal: Create new or revise existing plans/maps for the community.
Objective (Pro): Review and update existing community plans and ordinances to support hazard mitigation.
Hazards Addressed: Hazmat
Priority: Ongoing
Costs: Local resources will be used. County EMA will oversee this project and will complete within one year.

Mitigation Item 8: Bury new power lines
Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Minimize the amount of infrastructure exposed to hazards.
Hazards Addressed: Tornado, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm
Priority: Permanently Ongoing
Costs: The municipalities and utility companies will oversee the implementation of this project. Local and corporate resources will be used to prioritize power lines and bury them. The project is permanently ongoing assuming funding is available.

Mitigation Item 9: Purchase new snow removal equipment, brining equipment and additional salt storage.
Goal: Lessen the impact of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Equip public facilities and communities to guard against damage caused by secondary effects of hazards.
Hazards Addressed: Winter Storm
Priority: Ongoing
Costs: Funding from the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program is a possibility. If funding becomes available, more equipment will be purchased within three years.

Mitigation Item 10: Improve drainage relating to storm water systems in order to protect new and existing infrastructure.
Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Evaluate and strengthen the communication and transportation abilities of emergency services throughout the county.
Hazards Addressed: Flood
Priority: Medium
Costs: Public Infrastructure grants are available to fund these projects and the municipalities will apply for these to assist with costs. Municipality officials would oversee this project.

Mitigation Item 11: Install additional warning sirens
Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Equip public facilities and communities to guard against damage caused by secondary effects of hazards.
Hazards Addressed: Tornado
Priority: Ongoing
Costs: The County EMA oversees the implementation of the project. Local resources will be used to maintain the warning systems. Additional funding will be sought from community grants and state and federal sources to expand the warning system coverage area. If funding is available, implementation will begin within three years. Costs would be approximately $25,000 per community.

Mitigation Item 12: Develop a database of special needs populations and integrate to 911 and local EMS and law enforcement.
Goal: Create new or revise existing plans/maps for the community.
Objective (Pro): Conduct new studies/research to profile hazards and follow up with mitigation strategies.
Hazards Addressed: Flood, Tornado, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire
Priority: Low
Costs: The Health Department will oversee implementation of this project. Integration with 911 and other necessary emergency responders will begin within one year.

Mitigation Item 13: Integrate floodplain management ordinances with this multi-hazard mitigation plan and future land use plans as part of the 5-year update.
Goal: Create new or revise existing plans/maps for the community.
Objective (Pro): Review and update existing community plans and ordinances to support hazard mitigation.
Hazards Addressed: Flood
Priority: Low
Costs: The County Board has to establish and pass these ordinances relating to floodplain management. This plan will offer prospective strategies for them to implement and local resources will make the necessary updates and integrate the plans. Implementation will begin within three years.

Mitigation Item 14: Elevate roads that frequently flood.
Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Minimize the amount of infrastructure exposed to hazards.
Hazards Addressed: Flood
Priority: Medium
Costs: There are several roads that are regularly flooded. Street superintendents will oversee this project in cooperation with highway depts. State and federal agencies are potential funding sources. If funding is available, implementation will begin within five years.

Sigel

Mitigation Item 1: Trim trees to minimize the amount/duration of power outages.
Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Minimize the amount of infrastructure exposed to hazards.
Hazards Addressed: Winter Storm
Priority: Permanently Ongoing
Costs: Tree trimming around power lines is typically handled by the power company or the department of public works.

Mitigation Item 2: Establish a mutual aid response agreement
Goal: Develop long-term strategies to educate the community residents on the hazards affecting their county.
Objective (Pro): Improve education and training of emergency personnel and public officials.
Hazards Addressed: Hazmat
Priority: Ongoing
Costs: Task will be performed by County staff members, so there should be no outside costs.

Mitigation Item 3: Publicize Nixle notification system (weather notification phone app)
Goal: Develop long-term strategies to educate the community residents on the hazards affecting their county.
Objective (Pro): Improve public safety and awareness of local emergencies.
Hazards Addressed: Tornado, Flood, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire
Priority: High
Costs: The County EMA will work with E911 office to complete this project. Local resources will be used to test the system and state and federal sources will be used to advertise to the public. If resources are available, implementation will begin within one year.

Mitigation Item 4: Institute a mass (auto-call) notification system, e.g. Reverse 911, to cover all communities within the county.
Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Evaluate and strengthen the communication and transportation abilities of emergency services throughout the county.
Hazards Addressed: Flood, Tornado, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire
Priority: High
Costs: Funding is needed and will be sought from state and federal agencies. If funding is available, implementation will begin within one year.

Mitigation Item 5: Procure back-up generators or transfer switches for critical facilities.
Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Equip public facilities and communities to guard against damage caused by secondary effects of hazards.
Hazards Addressed: Flood, Tornado, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire
Priority: High
Costs: The cost for each facility is estimated at around $40,000. Applying for grant funding is anticipated over the coming years. Municipality staff would be utilized to apply for and administer grants.

Mitigation Item 6: Establish public outreach programs to educate residents on the hazards affecting Clark County.
Goal: Develop long-term strategies to educate the community residents on the hazards affecting their county.
Objective (Pro): Raise public awareness on hazard mitigation.
Hazards Addressed: Tornado, Flood, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire
Priority: Ongoing
Costs: Task will be performed by County staff members, so there should be no outside costs.

Mitigation Item 7: Develop an evacuation plan for hazardous materials spill
Goal: Create new or revise existing plans/maps for the community.
Objective (Pro): Review and update existing community plans and ordinances to support hazard mitigation.
Hazards Addressed: Hazmat
Priority: Ongoing
Costs: Local resources will be used. County EMA will oversee this project and will complete within one year.

Mitigation Item 8: Bury new power lines
Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Minimize the amount of infrastructure exposed to hazards.
Hazards Addressed: Tornado, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm
Priority: Permanently Ongoing
Costs: The municipalities and utility companies will oversee the implementation of this project. Local and corporate resources will be used to prioritize power lines and bury them. The project is permanently ongoing assuming funding is available.

Mitigation Item 9: Purchase new snow removal equipment, brining equipment and additional salt storage.
Goal: Lessen the impact of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Equip public facilities and communities to guard against damage caused by secondary effects of hazards.
Hazards Addressed: Winter Storm
Priority: Ongoing
Costs: Funding from the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program is a possibility. If funding becomes available, more equipment will be purchased within three years.

Mitigation Item 10: Improve drainage relating to storm water systems in order to protect new and existing infrastructure.
Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Evaluate and strengthen the communication and transportation abilities of emergency services throughout the county.
Hazards Addressed: Flood
Priority: Medium
Costs: Public Infrastructure grants are available to fund these projects and the municipalities will apply for these to assist with costs. Municipality officials would oversee this project.

Mitigation Item 11: Install additional warning sirens
Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Equip public facilities and communities to guard against damage caused by secondary effects of hazards.
Hazards Addressed: Tornado
Priority: Ongoing
Costs: The County EMA oversees the implementation of the project. Local resources will be used to maintain the warning systems. Additional funding will be sought from community grants and state and federal sources to expand the warning system coverage area. If funding is available, implementation will begin within three years. Costs would be approximately $25,000 per community.

Mitigation Item 12: Develop a database of special needs populations and integrate to 911 and local EMS and law enforcement.
Goal: Create new or revise existing plans/maps for the community.
Objective (Pro): Conduct new studies/research to profile hazards and follow up with mitigation strategies.
Hazards Addressed: Flood, Tornado, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire
Priority: Low
Costs: The Health Department will oversee implementation of this project. Integration with 911 and other necessary emergency responders will begin within one year.

Mitigation Item 13: Integrate floodplain management ordinances with this multi-hazard mitigation plan and future land use plans as part of the 5-year update.
Goal: Create new or revise existing plans/maps for the community.
Objective (Pro): Review and update existing community plans and ordinances to support hazard mitigation.
Hazards Addressed: Flood
Priority: Low
Costs: The County Board has to establish and pass these ordinances relating to floodplain management. This plan will offer prospective strategies for them to implement and local resources will make the necessary updates and integrate the plans. Implementation will begin within three years.

Mitigation Item 14: Elevate roads that frequently flood.
Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Minimize the amount of infrastructure exposed to hazards.
Hazards Addressed: Flood
Priority: Medium
Costs: There are several roads that are regularly flooded. Street superintendents will oversee this project in cooperation with highway depts. State and federal agencies are potential funding sources. If funding is available, implementation will begin within five years.

Cowden

Mitigation Item 1: Trim trees to minimize the amount/duration of power outages
Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Minimize the amount of infrastructure exposed to hazards.
Hazards Addressed: Winter Storm
Priority: Permanently Ongoing
Costs: Tree trimming around power lines is typically handled by the power company or the department of public works.

Mitigation Item 2: Establish a mutual aid response agreement
Goal: Develop long-term strategies to educate the community residents on the hazards affecting their county.
Objective (Pro): Improve education and training of emergency personnel and public officials.
Hazards Addressed: Hazmat
Priority: Ongoing
Costs: Task will be performed by County staff members, so there should be no outside costs.

Mitigation Item 3: Publicize Nixle notification system (weather notification phone app)
Goal: Develop long-term strategies to educate the community residents on the hazards affecting their county.
Objective (Pro): Improve public safety and awareness of local emergencies.
Hazards Addressed: Tornado, Flood, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire
Priority: High
Costs: The County EMA will work with E911 office to complete this project. Local resources will be used to test the system and state and federal sources will be used to advertise to the public. If resources are available, implementation will begin within one year.

Mitigation Item 4: Institute a mass (autocall) notification system, e.g. Reverse 911, to cover all communities within the county.
Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Evaluate and strengthen the communication and transportation abilities of emergency services throughout the county.
Hazards Addressed: Flood, Tornado, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire
Priority: High
Costs: Funding is needed and will be sought from state and federal agencies. If funding is available, implementation will begin within one year.

Mitigation Item 5: Procure back-up generators or transfer switches for critical facilities.
Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Equip public facilities and communities to guard against damage caused by secondary effects of hazards.
Hazards Addressed: Flood, Tornado, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire
Priority: High
Costs: The cost for each facility is estimated at around $40,000. Applying for grant funding is anticipated over the coming years. Municipality staff would be utilized to apply for and administer grants.

Mitigation Item 6: Establish public outreach programs to educate residents on the hazards affecting Clark County.
Goal: Develop long-term strategies to educate the community residents on the hazards affecting their county.
Objective (Pro): Raise public awareness on hazard mitigation.
Hazards Addressed: Tornado, Flood, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire
Priority: Ongoing
Costs: Task will be performed by County staff members, so there should be no outside costs.

Mitigation Item 7: Develop an evacuation plan for hazardous materials spill
Goal: Create new or revise existing plans/maps for the community.
Objective (Pro): Review and update existing community plans and ordinances to support hazard mitigation.
Hazards Addressed: Hazmat
Priority: Ongoing
Costs: Local resources will be used. County EMA will oversee this project and will complete within one year.

Mitigation Item 8: Bury new power lines
Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Minimize the amount of infrastructure exposed to hazards.
Hazards Addressed: Tornado, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm
Priority: Permanently Ongoing
Costs: The municipalities and utility companies will oversee the implementation of this project. Local and corporate resources will be used to prioritize power lines and bury them. The project is permanently ongoing assuming funding is available.

Mitigation Item 9: Purchase new snow removal equipment, brining equipment and additional salt storage.
Goal: Lessen the impact of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Equip public facilities and communities to guard against damage caused by secondary effects of hazards.
Hazards Addressed: Winter Storm
Priority: Ongoing
Costs: Funding from the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program is a possibility. If funding becomes available, more equipment will be purchased within three years.

Mitigation Item 10: Improve drainage relating to storm water systems in order to protect new and existing infrastructure.
Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Evaluate and strengthen the communication and transportation abilities of emergency services throughout the county.
Hazards Addressed: Flood
Priority: Medium
Costs: Public Infrastructure grants are available to fund these projects and the municipalities will apply for these to assist with costs. Municipality officials would oversee this project.

Mitigation Item 11: Install additional warning sirens
Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Equip public facilities and communities to guard against damage caused by secondary effects of hazards.
Hazards Addressed: Tornado
Priority: Ongoing
Costs: The County EMA oversees the implementation of the project. Local resources will be used to maintain the warning systems. Additional funding will be sought from community grants and state and federal sources to expand the warning system coverage area. If funding is available, implementation will begin within three years. Costs would be approximately $25,000 per community.

Mitigation Item 12: Develop a database of special needs populations and integrate to 911 and local EMS and law enforcement.
Goal: Create new or revise existing plans/maps for the community.
Objective (Pro): Conduct new studies/research to profile hazards and follow up with mitigation strategies.
Hazards Addressed: Flood, Tornado, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire
Priority: Low
Costs: The Health Department will oversee implementation of this project. Integration with 911 and other necessary emergency responders will begin within one year.

Mitigation Item 13: Integrate floodplain management ordinances with this multi-hazard mitigation plan and future land use plans as part of the 5-year update.
Goal: Create new or revise existing plans/maps for the community.
Objective (Pro): Review and update existing community plans and ordinances to support hazard mitigation.
Hazards Addressed: Flood
Priority: Low
Costs: The County Board has to establish and pass these ordinances relating to floodplain management. This plan will offer prospective strategies for them to implement and local resources will make the necessary updates and integrate the plans. Implementation will begin within three years.

Mitigation Item 14: Elevate roads that frequently flood.
Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Minimize the amount of infrastructure exposed to hazards.
Hazards Addressed: Flood
Priority: Medium
Costs: There are several roads that are regularly flooded. Street superintendents will oversee this project in cooperation with highway depts. State and federal agencies are potential funding sources. If funding is available, implementation will begin within five years.

Findlay

Mitigation Item 1: Trim trees to minimize the amount/duration of power outages
Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Minimize the amount of infrastructure exposed to hazards.
Hazards Addressed: Winter Storm
Priority: Permanently Ongoing
Costs: Tree trimming around power lines is typically handled by the power company or the department of public works.

Mitigation Item 2: Establish a mutual aid response agreement
Goal: Develop long-term strategies to educate the community residents on the hazards affecting their county.
Objective (Pro): Improve education and training of emergency personnel and public officials.
Hazards Addressed: Hazmat
Priority: Ongoing
Costs: Task will be performed by County staff members, so there should be no outside costs.

Mitigation Item 3: Publicize Nixle notification system (weather notification phone app)
Goal: Develop long-term strategies to educate the community residents on the hazards affecting their county.
Objective (Pro): Improve public safety and awareness of local emergencies.
Hazards Addressed: Tornado, Flood, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire
Priority: High
Costs: The County EMA will work with E911 office to complete this project. Local resources will be used to test the system and state and federal sources will be used to advertise to the public. If resources are available, implementation will begin within one year.

Mitigation Item 4: Institute a mass (autocall) notification system, e.g. Reverse 911, to cover all communities within the county.
Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Evaluate and strengthen the communication and transportation abilities of emergency services throughout the county.
Hazards Addressed: Flood, Tornado, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire
Priority: High
Costs: Funding is needed and will be sought from state and federal agencies. If funding is available, implementation will begin within one year.

Mitigation Item 5: Procure back-up generators or transfer switches for critical facilities.
Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Equip public facilities and communities to guard against damage caused by secondary effects of hazards.
Hazards Addressed: Flood, Tornado, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire
Priority: High
Costs: The cost for each facility is estimated at around $40,000. Applying for grant funding is anticipated over the coming years. Municipality staff would be utilized to apply for and administer grants.

Mitigation Item 6: Establish public outreach programs to educate residents on the hazards affecting Shelby County.
Goal: Develop long-term strategies to educate the community residents on the hazards affecting their county.
Objective (Pro): Raise public awareness on hazard mitigation.
Hazards Addressed: Tornado, Flood, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire
Priority: Ongoing
Costs: Task will be performed by County staff members, so there should be no outside costs.

Mitigation Item 7: Develop an evacuation plan for hazardous materials spill
Goal: Create new or revise existing plans/maps for the community.
Objective (Pro): Review and update existing community plans and ordinances to support hazard mitigation.
Hazards Addressed: Hazmat
Priority: Ongoing
Costs: Local resources will be used. County EMA will oversee this project and will complete within one year.

Mitigation Item 8: Bury new power lines
Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Minimize the amount of infrastructure exposed to hazards.
Hazards Addressed: Tornado, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm
Priority: Permanently Ongoing
Costs: The municipalities and utility companies will oversee the implementation of this project. Local and corporate resources will be used to prioritize power lines and bury them. The project is permanently ongoing assuming funding is available.

Mitigation Item 9: Purchase new snow removal equipment, brining equipment and additional salt storage.
Goal: Lessen the impact of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Equip public facilities and communities to guard against damage caused by secondary effects of hazards.
Hazards Addressed: Winter Storm
Priority: Ongoing
Costs: Funding from the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program is a possibility. If funding becomes available, more equipment will be purchased within three years.

Mitigation Item 10: Improve drainage relating to storm water systems in order to protect new and existing infrastructure.
Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Evaluate and strengthen the communication and transportation abilities of emergency services throughout the county.
Hazards Addressed: Flood
Priority: Medium
Costs: Public Infrastructure grants are available to fund these projects and the municipalities will apply for these to assist with costs. Municipality officials would oversee this project.

Mitigation Item 11: Install additional warning sirens
Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Equip public facilities and communities to guard against damage caused by secondary effects of hazards.
Hazards Addressed: Tornado
Priority: Ongoing
Costs: The County EMA oversees the implementation of the project. Local resources will be used to maintain the warning systems. Additional funding will be sought from community grants and state and federal sources to expand the warning system coverage area. If funding is available, implementation will begin within three years. Costs would be approximately $25,000 per community.

Mitigation Item 12: Develop a database of special needs populations and integrate to 911 and local EMS and law enforcement.
Goal: Create new or revise existing plans/maps for the community.
Objective (Pro): Conduct new studies/research to profile hazards and follow up with mitigation strategies.
Hazards Addressed: Flood, Tornado, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire
Priority: Low
Costs: The Health Department will oversee implementation of this project. Integration with 911 and other necessary emergency responders will begin within one year.

Mitigation Item 13: Integrate floodplain management ordinances with this multi-hazard mitigation plan and future land use plans as part of the 5-year update.
Goal: Create new or revise existing plans/maps for the community.
Objective (Pro): Review and update existing community plans and ordinances to support hazard mitigation.
Hazards Addressed: Flood
Priority: Low
Costs: The County Board has to establish and pass these ordinances relating to floodplain management. This plan will offer prospective strategies for them to implement and local resources will make the necessary updates and integrate the plans. Implementation will begin within three years.

Mitigation Item 14: Elevate roads that frequently flood.
Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Minimize the amount of infrastructure exposed to hazards.
Hazards Addressed: Flood
Priority: Medium
Costs: There are several roads that are regularly flooded. Street superintendents will oversee this project in cooperation with highway depts. State and federal agencies are potential funding sources. If funding is available, implementation will begin within five years.

Herrick

Mitigation Item 1: Trim trees to minimize the amount/duration of power outages
Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Minimize the amount of infrastructure exposed to hazards.
Hazards Addressed: Winter Storm
Priority: Permanently Ongoing
Costs: Tree trimming around power lines is typically handled by the power company or the department of public works.

Mitigation Item 2: Establish a mutual aid response agreement
Goal: Develop long-term strategies to educate the community residents on the hazards affecting their county.
Objective (Pro): Improve education and training of emergency personnel and public officials.
Hazards Addressed: Hazmat
Priority: Ongoing
Costs: Task will be performed by County staff members, so there should be no outside costs.

Mitigation Item 3: Publicize Nixle notification system (weather notification phone app)
Goal: Develop long-term strategies to educate the community residents on the hazards affecting their county.
Objective (Pro): Improve public safety and awareness of local emergencies.
Hazards Addressed: Tornado, Flood, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire
Priority: High
Costs: The County EMA will work with E911 office to complete this project. Local resources will be used to test the system and state and federal sources will be used to advertise to the public. If resources are available, implementation will begin within one year.

Mitigation Item 4: Institute a mass (auto-call) notification system, e.g. Reverse 911, to cover all communities within the county.
Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Evaluate and strengthen the communication and transportation abilities of emergency services throughout the county.
Hazards Addressed: Flood, Tornado, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire
Priority: High
Costs: Funding is needed and will be sought from state and federal agencies. If funding is available, implementation will begin within one year.

Mitigation Item 5: Procure back-up generators or transfer switches for critical facilities.
Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Equip public facilities and communities to guard against damage caused by secondary effects of hazards.
Hazards Addressed: Flood, Tornado, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire
Priority: High
Costs: The cost for each facility is estimated at around $40,000. Applying for grant funding is anticipated over the coming years. Municipality staff would be utilized to apply for and administer grants.

Mitigation Item 6: Establish public outreach programs to educate residents on the hazards affecting Shelby County.
Goal: Develop long-term strategies to educate the community residents on the hazards affecting their county.
Objective (Pro): Raise public awareness on hazard mitigation.
Hazards Addressed: Tornado, Flood, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire
Priority: Ongoing
Costs: Task will be performed by County staff members, so there should be no outside costs.

Mitigation Item 7: Develop an evacuation plan for hazardous materials spill
Goal: Create new or revise existing plans/maps for the community.
Objective (Pro): Review and update existing community plans and ordinances to support hazard mitigation.
Hazards Addressed: Hazmat
Priority: Ongoing
Costs: Local resources will be used. County EMA will oversee this project and will complete within one year.

Mitigation Item 8: Bury new power lines
Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Minimize the amount of infrastructure exposed to hazards.
Hazards Addressed: Tornado, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm
Priority: Permanently Ongoing
Costs: The municipalities and utility companies will oversee the implementation of this project. Local and corporate resources will be used to prioritize power lines and bury them. The project is permanently ongoing assuming funding is available.

Mitigation Item 9: Purchase new snow removal equipment, brining equipment and additional salt storage.
Goal: Lessen the impact of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Equip public facilities and communities to guard against damage caused by secondary effects of hazards.
Hazards Addressed: Winter Storm
Priority: Ongoing
Costs: Funding from the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program is a possibility. If funding becomes available, more equipment will be purchased within three years.

Mitigation Item 10: Improve drainage relating to storm water systems in order to protect new and existing infrastructure.
Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Evaluate and strengthen the communication and transportation abilities of emergency services throughout the county.
Hazards Addressed: Flood
Priority: Medium
Costs: Public Infrastructure grants are available to fund these projects and the municipalities will apply for these to assist with costs. Municipality officials would oversee this project.

Mitigation Item 11: Install additional warning sirens
Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Equip public facilities and communities to guard against damage caused by secondary effects of hazards.
Hazards Addressed: Tornado
Priority: Ongoing
Costs: The County EMA oversees the implementation of the project. Local resources will be used to maintain the warning systems. Additional funding will be sought from community grants and state and federal sources to expand the warning system coverage area. If funding is available, implementation will begin within three years. Costs would be approximately $25,000 per community.

Mitigation Item 12: Develop a database of special needs populations and integrate to 911 and local EMS and law enforcement.
Goal: Create new or revise existing plans/maps for the community.
Objective (Pro): Conduct new studies/research to profile hazards and follow up with mitigation strategies.
Hazards Addressed: Flood, Tornado, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire
Priority: Low
Costs: The Health Department will oversee implementation of this project. Integration with 911 and other necessary emergency responders will begin within one year.

Mitigation Item 13: Integrate floodplain management ordinances with this multi-hazard mitigation plan and future land use plans as part of the 5-year update.
Goal: Create new or revise existing plans/maps for the community.
Objective (Pro): Review and update existing community plans and ordinances to support hazard mitigation.
Hazards Addressed: Flood
Priority: Low
Costs: The County Board has to establish and pass these ordinances relating to floodplain management. This plan will offer prospective strategies for them to implement and local resources will make the necessary updates and integrate the plans. Implementation will begin within three years.

Mitigation Item 14: Elevate roads that frequently flood.
Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Minimize the amount of infrastructure exposed to hazards.
Hazards Addressed: Flood
Priority: Medium
Costs: There are several roads that are regularly flooded. Street superintendents will oversee this project in cooperation with highway depts. State and federal agencies are potential funding sources. If funding is available, implementation will begin within five years.

Moweaqua

Mitigation Item 1: Trim trees to minimize the amount/duration of power outages
Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Minimize the amount of infrastructure exposed to hazards.
Hazards Addressed: Winter Storm
Priority: Permanently Ongoing
Costs: Tree trimming around power lines is typically handled by the power company or the department of public works.

Mitigation Item 2: Establish a mutual aid response agreement
Goal: Develop long-term strategies to educate the community residents on the hazards affecting their county.
Objective (Pro): Improve education and training of emergency personnel and public officials.
Hazards Addressed: Hazmat
Priority: Ongoing
Costs: Task will be performed by County staff members, so there should be no outside costs.

Mitigation Item 3: Publicize Nixle notification system (weather notification phone app)
Goal: Develop long-term strategies to educate the community residents on the hazards affecting their county.
Objective (Pro): Improve public safety and awareness of local emergencies.
Hazards Addressed: Tornado, Flood, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire
Priority: High
Costs: The County EMA will work with E911 office to complete this project. Local resources will be used to test the system and state and federal sources will be used to advertise to the public. If resources are available, implementation will begin within one year.

Mitigation Item 4: Institute a mass (auto-call) notification system, e.g. Reverse 911, to cover all communities within the county.
Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Evaluate and strengthen the communication and transportation abilities of emergency services throughout the county.
Hazards Addressed: Flood, Tornado, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire
Priority: High
Costs: Funding is needed and will be sought from state and federal agencies. If funding is available, implementation will begin within one year.

Mitigation Item 5: Procure back-up generators or transfer switches for critical facilities.
Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Equip public facilities and communities to guard against damage caused by secondary effects of hazards.
Hazards Addressed: Flood, Tornado, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire
Priority: High
Costs: The cost for each facility is estimated at around $40,000. Applying for grant funding is anticipated over the coming years. Municipality staff would be utilized to apply for and administer grants.

Mitigation Item 6: Establish public outreach programs to educate residents on the hazards affecting Shelby County.
Goal: Develop long-term strategies to educate the community residents on the hazards affecting their county.
Objective (Pro): Raise public awareness on hazard mitigation.
Hazards Addressed: Tornado, Flood, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire
Priority: Ongoing
Costs: Task will be performed by County staff members, so there should be no outside costs.

Mitigation Item 7: Develop an evacuation plan for hazardous materials spill
Goal: Create new or revise existing plans/maps for the community.
Objective (Pro): Review and update existing community plans and ordinances to support hazard mitigation.
Hazards Addressed: Hazmat
Priority: Ongoing
Costs: Local resources will be used. County EMA will oversee this project and will complete within one year.

Mitigation Item 8: Bury new power lines
Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Minimize the amount of infrastructure exposed to hazards.
Hazards Addressed: Tornado, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm
Priority: Permanently Ongoing
Costs: The municipalities and utility companies will oversee the implementation of this project. Local and corporate resources will be used to prioritize power lines and bury them. The project is permanently ongoing assuming funding is available.

Mitigation Item 9: Purchase new snow removal equipment, brining equipment and additional salt storage.
Goal: Lessen the impact of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Equip public facilities and communities to guard against damage caused by secondary effects of hazards.
Hazards Addressed: Winter Storm
Priority: Ongoing
Costs: Funding from the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program is a possibility. If funding becomes available, more equipment will be purchased within three years.

Mitigation Item 10: Improve drainage relating to storm water systems in order to protect new and existing infrastructure.
Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Evaluate and strengthen the communication and transportation abilities of emergency services throughout the county.
Hazards Addressed: Flood
Priority: Medium
Costs: Public Infrastructure grants are available to fund these projects and the municipalities will apply for these to assist with costs. Municipality officials would oversee this project.

Mitigation Item 11: Install additional warning sirens
Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Equip public facilities and communities to guard against damage caused by secondary effects of hazards.
Hazards Addressed: Tornado
Priority: Ongoing
Costs: The County EMA oversees the implementation of the project. Local resources will be used to maintain the warning systems. Additional funding will be sought from community grants and state and federal sources to expand the warning system coverage area. If funding is available, implementation will begin within three years. Costs would be approximately $25,000 per community.

Mitigation Item 12: Develop a database of special needs populations and integrate to 911 and local EMS and law enforcement.
Goal: Create new or revise existing plans/maps for the community.
Objective (Pro): Conduct new studies/research to profile hazards and follow up with mitigation strategies.
Hazards Addressed: Flood, Tornado, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire
Priority: Low
Costs: The Health Department will oversee implementation of this project. Integration with 911 and other necessary emergency responders will begin within one year.

Mitigation Item 13: Integrate floodplain management ordinances with this multi-hazard mitigation plan and future land use plans as part of the 5-year update.
Goal: Create new or revise existing plans/maps for the community.
Objective (Pro): Review and update existing community plans and ordinances to support hazard mitigation.
Hazards Addressed: Flood
Priority: Low
Costs: The County Board has to establish and pass these ordinances relating to floodplain management. This plan will offer prospective strategies for them to implement and local resources will make the necessary updates and integrate the plans. Implementation will begin within three years.

Mitigation Item 14: Elevate roads that frequently flood.
Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Minimize the amount of infrastructure exposed to hazards.
Hazards Addressed: Flood
Priority: Medium
Costs: There are several roads that are regularly flooded. Street superintendents will oversee this project in cooperation with highway depts. State and federal agencies are potential funding sources. If funding is available, implementation will begin within five years.

Oconee

Mitigation Item 1: Trim trees to minimize the amount/duration of power outages
Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Minimize the amount of infrastructure exposed to hazards.
Hazards Addressed: Winter Storm
Priority: Permanently Ongoing
Costs: Tree trimming around power lines is typically handled by the power company or the department of public works.

Mitigation Item 2: Establish a mutual aid response agreement
Goal: Develop long-term strategies to educate the community residents on the hazards affecting their county.
Objective (Pro): Improve education and training of emergency personnel and public officials.
Hazards Addressed: Hazmat
Priority: Ongoing
Costs: Task will be performed by County staff members, so there should be no outside costs.

Mitigation Item 3: Publicize Nixle notification system (weather notification phone app)
Goal: Develop long-term strategies to educate the community residents on the hazards affecting their county.
Objective (Pro): Improve public safety and awareness of local emergencies.
Hazards Addressed: Tornado, Flood, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire
Priority: High
Costs: The County EMA will work with E911 office to complete this project. Local resources will be used to test the system and state and federal sources will be used to advertise to the public. If resources are available, implementation will begin within one year.

Mitigation Item 4: Institute a mass (auto-call) notification system, e.g. Reverse 911, to cover all communities within the county.
Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Evaluate and strengthen the communication and transportation abilities of emergency services throughout the county.
Hazards Addressed: Flood, Tornado, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire
Priority: High
Costs: Funding is needed and will be sought from state and federal agencies. If funding is available, implementation will begin within one year.

Mitigation Item 5: Procure back-up generators or transfer switches for critical facilities.
Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Equip public facilities and communities to guard against damage caused by secondary effects of hazards.
Hazards Addressed: Flood, Tornado, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire
Priority: High
Costs: The cost for each facility is estimated at around $40,000. Applying for grant funding is anticipated over the coming years. Municipality staff would be utilized to apply for and administer grants.

Mitigation Item 6: Establish public outreach programs to educate residents on the hazards affecting Shelby County.
Goal: Develop long-term strategies to educate the community residents on the hazards affecting their county.
Objective (Pro): Raise public awareness on hazard mitigation.
Hazards Addressed: Tornado, Flood, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire
Priority: Ongoing
Costs: Task will be performed by County staff members, so there should be no outside costs.

Mitigation Item 7: Develop an evacuation plan for hazardous materials spill
Goal: Create new or revise existing plans/maps for the community.
Objective (Pro): Review and update existing community plans and ordinances to support hazard mitigation.
Hazards Addressed: Hazmat
Priority: Ongoing
Costs: Local resources will be used. County EMA will oversee this project and will complete within one year.

Mitigation Item 8: Bury new power lines
Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Minimize the amount of infrastructure exposed to hazards.
Hazards Addressed: Tornado, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm
Priority: Permanently Ongoing
Costs: The municipalities and utility companies will oversee the implementation of this project. Local and corporate resources will be used to prioritize power lines and bury them. The project is permanently ongoing assuming funding is available.

Mitigation Item 9: Purchase new snow removal equipment, brining equipment and additional salt storage.
Goal: Lessen the impact of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Equip public facilities and communities to guard against damage caused by secondary effects of hazards.
Hazards Addressed: Winter Storm
Priority: Ongoing
Costs: Funding from the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program is a possibility. If funding becomes available, more equipment will be purchased within three years.

Mitigation Item 10: Improve drainage relating to storm water systems in order to protect new and existing infrastructure.
Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Evaluate and strengthen the communication and transportation abilities of emergency services throughout the county.
Hazards Addressed: Flood
Priority: Medium
Costs: Public Infrastructure grants are available to fund these projects and the municipalities will apply for these to assist with costs. Municipality officials would oversee this project.

Mitigation Item 11: Install additional warning sirens
Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Equip public facilities and communities to guard against damage caused by secondary effects of hazards.
Hazards Addressed: Tornado
Priority: Ongoing
Costs: The County EMA oversees the implementation of the project. Local resources will be used to maintain the warning systems. Additional funding will be sought from community grants and state and federal sources to expand the warning system coverage area. If funding is available, implementation will begin within three years. Costs would be approximately $25,000 per community.

Mitigation Item 12: Develop a database of special needs populations and integrate to 911 and local EMS and law enforcement.
Goal: Create new or revise existing plans/maps for the community.
Objective (Pro): Conduct new studies/research to profile hazards and follow up with mitigation strategies.
Hazards Addressed: Flood, Tornado, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire
Priority: Low
Costs: The Health Department will oversee implementation of this project. Integration with 911 and other necessary emergency responders will begin within one year.

Mitigation Item 13: Integrate floodplain management ordinances with this multi-hazard mitigation plan and future land use plans as part of the 5-year update.
Goal: Create new or revise existing plans/maps for the community.
Objective (Pro): Review and update existing community plans and ordinances to support hazard mitigation.
Hazards Addressed: Flood
Priority: Low
Costs: The County Board has to establish and pass these ordinances relating to floodplain management. This plan will offer prospective strategies for them to implement and local resources will make the necessary updates and integrate the plans. Implementation will begin within three years.

Mitigation Item 14: Elevate roads that frequently flood.
Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Minimize the amount of infrastructure exposed to hazards.
Hazards Addressed: Flood
Priority: Medium
Costs: There are several roads that are regularly flooded. Street superintendents will oversee this project in cooperation with highway depts. State and federal agencies are potential funding sources. If funding is available, implementation will begin within five years.

Stewardson

Mitigation Item 1: Trim trees to minimize the amount/duration of power outages
Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Minimize the amount of infrastructure exposed to hazards.
Hazards Addressed: Winter Storm
Priority: Permanently Ongoing
Costs: Tree trimming around power lines is typically handled by the power company or the department of public works.

Mitigation Item 2: Establish a mutual aid response agreement
Goal: Develop long-term strategies to educate the community residents on the hazards affecting their county.
Objective (Pro): Improve education and training of emergency personnel and public officials.
Hazards Addressed: Hazmat
Priority: Ongoing
Costs: Task will be performed by County staff members, so there should be no outside costs.

Mitigation Item 3: Publicize Nixle notification system (weather notification phone app)
Goal: Develop long-term strategies to educate the community residents on the hazards affecting their county.
Objective (Pro): Improve public safety and awareness of local emergencies.
Hazards Addressed: Tornado, Flood, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire
Priority: High
Costs: The County EMA will work with E911 office to complete this project. Local resources will be used to test the system and state and federal sources will be used to advertise to the public. If resources are available, implementation will begin within one year.

Mitigation Item 4: Institute a mass (auto-call) notification system, e.g. Reverse 911, to cover all communities within the county.
Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Evaluate and strengthen the communication and transportation abilities of emergency services throughout the county.
Hazards Addressed: Flood, Tornado, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire
Priority: High
Costs: Funding is needed and will be sought from state and federal agencies. If funding is available, implementation will begin within one year.

Mitigation Item 5: Procure back-up generators or transfer switches for critical facilities.
Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Equip public facilities and communities to guard against damage caused by secondary effects of hazards.
Hazards Addressed: Flood, Tornado, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire
Priority: High
Costs: The cost for each facility is estimated at around $40,000. Applying for grant funding is anticipated over the coming years. Municipality staff would be utilized to apply for and administer grants.

Mitigation Item 6: Establish public outreach programs to educate residents on the hazards affecting Shelby County.
Goal: Develop long-term strategies to educate the community residents on the hazards affecting their county.
Objective (Pro): Raise public awareness on hazard mitigation.
Hazards Addressed: Tornado, Flood, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire
Priority: Ongoing
Costs: Task will be performed by County staff members, so there should be no outside costs.

Mitigation Item 7: Develop an evacuation plan for hazardous materials spill
Goal: Create new or revise existing plans/maps for the community.
Objective (Pro): Review and update existing community plans and ordinances to support hazard mitigation.
Hazards Addressed: Hazmat
Priority: Ongoing
Costs: Local resources will be used. County EMA will oversee this project and will complete within one year.

Mitigation Item 8: Bury new power lines
Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Minimize the amount of infrastructure exposed to hazards.
Hazards Addressed: Tornado, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm
Priority: Permanently Ongoing
Costs: The municipalities and utility companies will oversee the implementation of this project. Local and corporate resources will be used to prioritize power lines and bury them. The project is permanently ongoing assuming funding is available.

Mitigation Item 9: Purchase new snow removal equipment, brining equipment and additional salt storage.
Goal: Lessen the impact of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Equip public facilities and communities to guard against damage caused by secondary effects of hazards.
Hazards Addressed: Winter Storm
Priority: Ongoing
Costs: Funding from the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program is a possibility. If funding becomes available, more equipment will be purchased within three years.

Mitigation Item 10: Improve drainage relating to storm water systems in order to protect new and existing infrastructure.
Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Evaluate and strengthen the communication and transportation abilities of emergency services throughout the county.
Hazards Addressed: Flood
Priority: Medium
Costs: Public Infrastructure grants are available to fund these projects and the municipalities will apply for these to assist with costs. Municipality officials would oversee this project.

Mitigation Item 11: Install additional warning sirens
Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Equip public facilities and communities to guard against damage caused by secondary effects of hazards.
Hazards Addressed: Tornado
Priority: Ongoing
Costs: The County EMA oversees the implementation of the project. Local resources will be used to maintain the warning systems. Additional funding will be sought from community grants and state and federal sources to expand the warning system coverage area. If funding is available, implementation will begin within three years. Costs would be approximately $25,000 per community.

Mitigation Item 12: Develop a database of special needs populations and integrate to 911 and local EMS and law enforcement.
Goal: Create new or revise existing plans/maps for the community.
Objective (Pro): Conduct new studies/research to profile hazards and follow up with mitigation strategies.
Hazards Addressed: Flood, Tornado, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire
Priority: Low
Costs: The Health Department will oversee implementation of this project. Integration with 911 and other necessary emergency responders will begin within one year.

Mitigation Item 13: Integrate floodplain management ordinances with this multi-hazard mitigation plan and future land use plans as part of the 5-year update.
Goal: Create new or revise existing plans/maps for the community.
Pro: Review and update existing community plans and ordinances to support hazard mitigation.
Objective (Pro): Review and update existing community plans and ordinances to support hazard mitigation.
Hazards Addressed: Flood
Priority: Low
Costs: The County Board has to establish and pass these ordinances relating to floodplain management. This plan will offer prospective strategies for them to implement and local resources will make the necessary updates and integrate the plans. Implementation will begin within three years.

Mitigation Item 14: Elevate roads that frequently flood.
Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Minimize the amount of infrastructure exposed to hazards.
Hazards Addressed: Flood
Priority: Medium
Costs: There are several roads that are regularly flooded. Street superintendents will oversee this project in cooperation with highway depts. State and federal agencies are potential funding sources. If funding is available, implementation will begin within five years.

Strasburg

Mitigation Item 1: Trim trees to minimize the amount/duration of power outages
Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Minimize the amount of infrastructure exposed to hazards.
Hazards Addressed: Winter Storm
Priority: Permanently Ongoing
Costs: Tree trimming around power lines is typically handled by the power company or the department of public works.

Mitigation Item 2: Establish a mutual aid response agreement
Goal: Develop long-term strategies to educate the community residents on the hazards affecting their county.
Objective (Pro): Improve education and training of emergency personnel and public officials.
Hazards Addressed: Hazmat
Priority: Ongoing
Costs: Task will be performed by County staff members, so there should be no outside costs.

Mitigation Item 3: Publicize Nixle notification system (weather notification phone app)
Goal: Develop long-term strategies to educate the community residents on the hazards affecting their county.
Objective (Pro): Improve public safety and awareness of local emergencies.
Hazards Addressed: Tornado, Flood, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire
Priority: High
Costs: The County EMA will work with E911 office to complete this project. Local resources will be used to test the system and state and federal sources will be used to advertise to the public. If resources are available, implementation will begin within one year.

Mitigation Item 4: Institute a mass (autocall) notification system, e.g. Reverse 911, to cover all communities within the county.
Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Evaluate and strengthen the communication and transportation abilities of emergency services throughout the county.
Hazards Addressed: Flood, Tornado, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire
Priority: High
Costs: Funding is needed and will be sought from state and federal agencies. If funding is available, implementation will begin within one year.

Mitigation Item 5: Procure back-up generators or transfer switches for critical facilities.
Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Equip public facilities and communities to guard against damage caused by secondary effects of hazards.
Hazards Addressed: Flood, Tornado, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire
Priority: High
Costs: The cost for each facility is estimated at around $40,000. Applying for grant funding is anticipated over the coming years. Municipality staff would be utilized to apply for and administer grants.

Mitigation Item 6: Establish public outreach programs to educate residents on the hazards affecting Shelby County.
Goal: Develop long-term strategies to educate the community residents on the hazards affecting their county.
Objective (Pro): Raise public awareness on hazard mitigation.
Hazards Addressed: Tornado, Flood, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire
Priority: Ongoing
Costs: Task will be performed by County staff members, so there should be no outside costs.

Mitigation Item 7: Develop an evacuation plan for hazardous materials spill
Goal: Create new or revise existing plans/maps for the community.
Objective (Pro): Review and update existing community plans and ordinances to support hazard mitigation.
Hazards Addressed: Hazmat
Priority: Ongoing
Costs: Local resources will be used. County EMA will oversee this project and will complete within one year.

Mitigation Item 8: Bury new power lines
Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Minimize the amount of infrastructure exposed to hazards.
Hazards Addressed: Tornado, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm
Priority: Permanently Ongoing
Costs: The municipalities and utility companies will oversee the implementation of this project. Local and corporate resources will be used to prioritize power lines and bury them. The project is permanently ongoing assuming funding is available.

Mitigation Item 9: Purchase new snow removal equipment, brining equipment and additional salt storage.
Goal: Lessen the impact of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Equip public facilities and communities to guard against damage caused by secondary effects of hazards.
Hazards Addressed: Winter Storm
Priority: Ongoing
Costs: Funding from the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program is a possibility. If funding becomes available, more equipment will be purchased within three years.

Mitigation Item 10: Improve drainage relating to storm water systems in order to protect new and existing infrastructure.
Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Evaluate and strengthen the communication and transportation abilities of emergency services throughout the county.
Hazards Addressed: Flood
Priority: Medium
Costs: Public Infrastructure grants are available to fund these projects and the municipalities will apply for these to assist with costs. Municipality officials would oversee this project.

Mitigation Item 11: Install additional warning sirens
Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Equip public facilities and communities to guard against damage caused by secondary effects of hazards.
Hazards Addressed: Tornado
Priority: Ongoing
Costs: The County EMA oversees the implementation of the project. Local resources will be used to maintain the warning systems. Additional funding will be sought from community grants and state and federal sources to expand the warning system coverage area. If funding is available, implementation will begin within three years. Costs would be approximately $25,000 per community.

Mitigation Item 12: Develop a database of special needs populations and integrate to 911 and local EMS and law enforcement.
Goal: Create new or revise existing plans/maps for the community.
Objective (Pro): Conduct new studies/research to profile hazards and follow up with mitigation strategies.
Hazards Addressed: Flood, Tornado, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire
Priority: Low
Costs: The Health Department will oversee implementation of this project. Integration with 911 and other necessary emergency responders will begin within one year.

Mitigation Item 13: Integrate floodplain management ordinances with this multi-hazard mitigation plan and future land use plans as part of the 5-year update.
Goal: Create new or revise existing plans/maps for the community.
Objective (Pro): Review and update existing community plans and ordinances to support hazard mitigation.
Hazards Addressed: Flood
Priority: Low
Costs: The County Board has to establish and pass these ordinances relating to floodplain management. This plan will offer prospective strategies for them to implement and local resources will make the necessary updates and integrate the plans. Implementation will begin within three years.

Mitigation Item 14: Elevate roads that frequently flood.
Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Minimize the amount of infrastructure exposed to hazards.
Hazards Addressed: Flood
Priority: Medium
Costs: There are several roads that are regularly flooded. Street superintendents will oversee this project in cooperation with highway depts. State and federal agencies are potential funding sources. If funding is available, implementation will begin within five years.

Tower Hill

Mitigation Item 1: Trim trees to minimize the amount/duration of power outages
Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Minimize the amount of infrastructure exposed to hazards.
Hazards Addressed: Winter Storm
Priority: Permanently Ongoing
Costs: Tree trimming around power lines is typically handled by the power company or the department of public works.

Mitigation Item 2: Establish a mutual aid response agreement
Goal: Develop long-term strategies to educate the community residents on the hazards affecting their county.
Objective (Pro): Improve education and training of emergency personnel and public officials.
Hazards Addressed: Hazmat
Priority: Ongoing
Costs: Task will be performed by County staff members, so there should be no outside costs.

Mitigation Item 3: Publicize Nixle notification system (weather notification phone app)
Goal: Develop long-term strategies to educate the community residents on the hazards affecting their county.
Objective (Pro): Improve public safety and awareness of local emergencies.
Hazards Addressed: Tornado, Flood, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire
Priority: High
Costs: The County EMA will work with E911 office to complete this project. Local resources will be used to test the system and state and federal sources will be used to advertise to the public. If resources are available, implementation will begin within one year.

Mitigation Item 4: Institute a mass (auto-call) notification system, e.g. Reverse 911, to cover all communities within the county.
Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Evaluate and strengthen the communication and transportation abilities of emergency services throughout the county.
Hazards Addressed: Flood, Tornado, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire
Priority: High
Costs: Funding is needed and will be sought from state and federal agencies. If funding is available, implementation will begin within one year.

Mitigation Item 5: Procure back-up generators or transfer switches for critical facilities.
Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Equip public facilities and communities to guard against damage caused by secondary effects of hazards.
Hazards Addressed: Flood, Tornado, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire
Priority: High
Costs: The cost for each facility is estimated at around $40,000. Applying for grant funding is anticipated over the coming years. Municipality staff would be utilized to apply for and administer grants.

Mitigation Item 6: Establish public outreach programs to educate residents on the hazards affecting Shelby County.
Goal: Develop long-term strategies to educate the community residents on the hazards affecting their county.
Objective (Pro): Raise public awareness on hazard mitigation.
Hazards Addressed: Tornado, Flood, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire
Priority: Ongoing
Costs: Task will be performed by County staff members, so there should be no outside costs.

Mitigation Item 7: Develop an evacuation plan for hazardous materials spill
Goal: Create new or revise existing plans/maps for the community.
Objective (Pro): Review and update existing community plans and ordinances to support hazard mitigation.
Hazards Addressed: Hazmat
Priority: Ongoing
Costs: Local resources will be used. County EMA will oversee this project and will complete within one year.

Mitigation Item 8: Bury new power lines
Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Minimize the amount of infrastructure exposed to hazards.
Hazards Addressed: Tornado, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm
Priority: Permanently Ongoing
Costs: The municipalities and utility companies will oversee the implementation of this project. Local and corporate resources will be used to prioritize power lines and bury them. The project is permanently ongoing assuming funding is available.

Mitigation Item 9: Purchase new snow removal equipment, brining equipment and additional salt storage.
Goal: Lessen the impact of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Equip public facilities and communities to guard against damage caused by secondary effects of hazards.
Hazards Addressed: Winter Storm
Priority: Ongoing
Costs: Funding from the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program is a possibility. If funding becomes available, more equipment will be purchased within three years.

Mitigation Item 10: Improve drainage relating to storm water systems in order to protect new and existing infrastructure.
Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Evaluate and strengthen the communication and transportation abilities of emergency services throughout the county.
Hazards Addressed: Flood
Priority: Medium
Costs: Public Infrastructure grants are available to fund these projects and the municipalities will apply for these to assist with costs. Municipality officials would oversee this project.

Mitigation Item 11: Install additional warning sirens
Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Equip public facilities and communities to guard against damage caused by secondary effects of hazards.
Hazards Addressed: Tornado
Priority: Ongoing
Costs: The County EMA oversees the implementation of the project. Local resources will be used to maintain the warning systems. Additional funding will be sought from community grants and state and federal sources to expand the warning system coverage area. If funding is available, implementation will begin within three years. Costs would be approximately $25,000 per community.

Mitigation Item 12: Develop a database of special needs populations and integrate to 911 and local EMS and law enforcement.
Goal: Create new or revise existing plans/maps for the community.
Objective (Pro): Conduct new studies/research to profile hazards and follow up with mitigation strategies.
Hazards Addressed: Flood, Tornado, Earthquake, Thunderstorm, Winter Storm, Drought, Hazmat, Fire
Priority: Low
Costs: The Health Department will oversee implementation of this project. Integration with 911 and other necessary emergency responders will begin within one year.

Mitigation Item 13: Integrate floodplain management ordinances with this multi-hazard mitigation plan and future land use plans as part of the 5-year update.
Goal: Create new or revise existing plans/maps for the community.
Objective (Pro): Review and update existing community plans and ordinances to support hazard mitigation.
Hazards Addressed: Flood
Priority: Low
Costs: The County Board has to establish and pass these ordinances relating to floodplain management. This plan will offer prospective strategies for them to implement and local resources will make the necessary updates and integrate the plans. Implementation will begin within three years.

Mitigation Item 14: Elevate roads that frequently flood.
Goal: Lessen the impacts of hazards to new and existing infrastructure.
Objective (Pro): Minimize the amount of infrastructure exposed to hazards.
Hazards Addressed: Flood
Priority: Medium
Costs: There are several roads that are regularly flooded. Street superintendents will oversee this project in cooperation with highway depts. State and federal agencies are potential funding sources. If funding is available, implementation will begin within five years.

Plan Maintenance

Throughout the five year planning cycle, the Shelby County Emergency Management Agency will reconvene the Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee to monitor, evaluate, and update the plan on an annual basis. Additionally, the plan will be placed on a schedule to be fully updated on a five year basis. Depending on grant opportunities and fiscal resources, mitigation projects may be implemented independently by individual communities or through local partnerships.

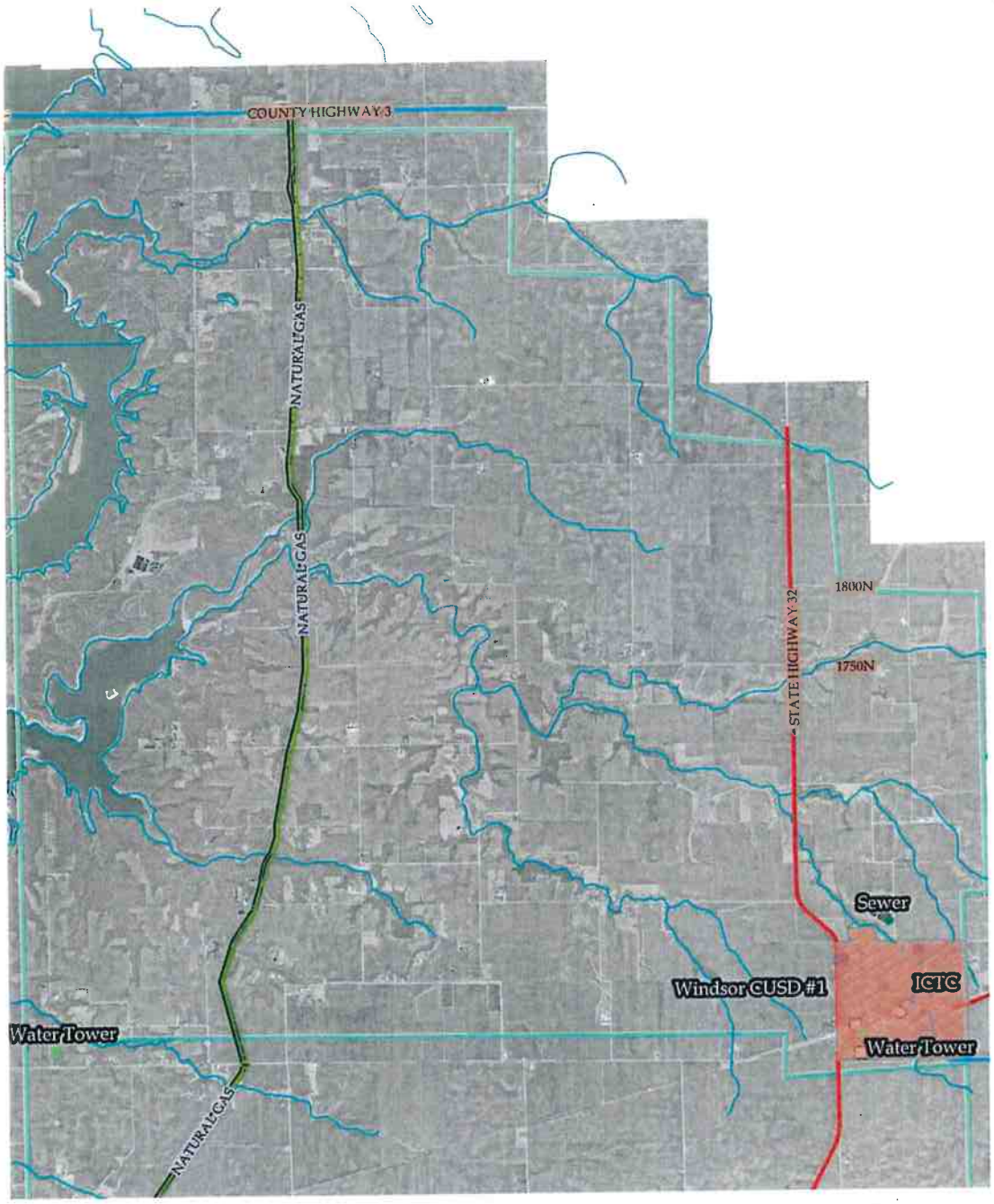
During the five year cycle, the committee will review Shelby County's Goals and Strategies to determine their relevance to changing situations in the county. In addition, state and federal guidelines will be reviewed to ensure they are addressing current and expected conditions. The committee will also review the risk assessment portion of the plan to determine if this information should be updated or modified. The parties responsible for the various implementation actions will report on the status of their projects and will include which implementation processes work well.

Continued public involvement is critical to the successful implementation of the plan. Comment from the public on the Hazard Mitigation Plan will be received by the EMA director and forwarded to the steering committee for discussion. Education efforts for hazard mitigation will be ongoing through the county EMA. The public will be notified of any planning meetings concerning the plan. This plan, once adopted, will be maintained in the County EMA office as well as each participating jurisdiction.

ATTACHMENT A

CRITICAL FACILITIES MAPS

Township of Windsor Critical Facilities



Critical Facilities

- Hospital
- Care
- Park
- Community Center
- Church
- Post Office
- Fire Department
- Government Building
- Bank
- Courthouse
- Emergency Operaton Center
- Communications
- Police
- Township Building
- High-Density Occupancy
- Library
- Penal Institution
- School
- Flood Zones
- Bridge
- Gas Station
- Overpass
- Airport
- Hazardous Material
- Dam
- Agriculture
- Pipeline Odor Station
- Transmission Power Lines
- Electric Power Facility
- Potable Water
- Water Treatment Plant
- Wastewater Treatment Facility

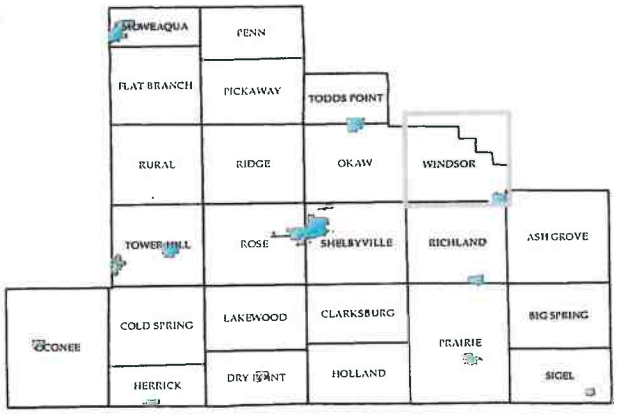
8 Categories of Critical Facilities

- Public Health
- Public Shelter
- Public Safety & Security
- High-Density Occupancy
- Transportation
- Industrial
- Agriculture
- Utilities

0 0.75 1.5 Miles

Legend

- County Highways
- Interstate
- State Highway
- US Highway
- Community Boundary
- Municipal Boundary
- Railroads
- Streams
- Anhydrous Ammonia
- Crude Oil
- Natural Gas
- Petroleum Product



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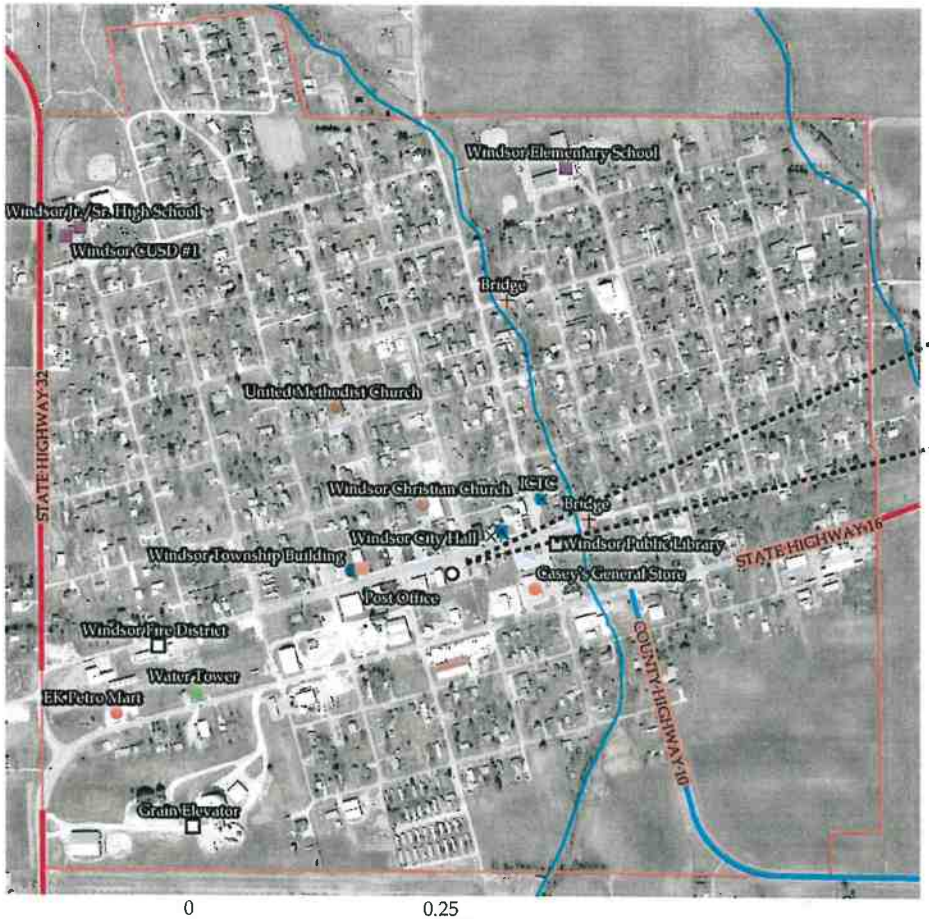

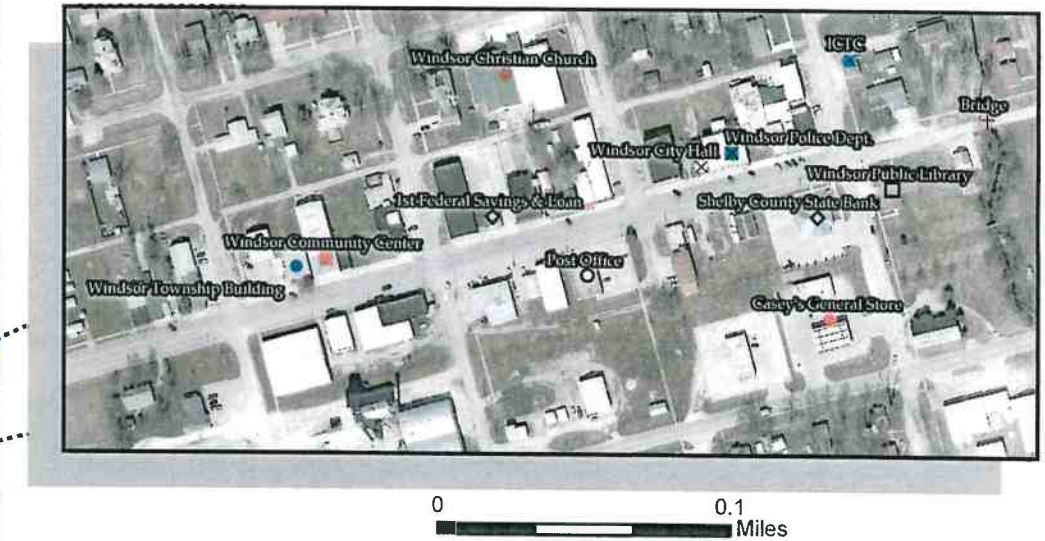

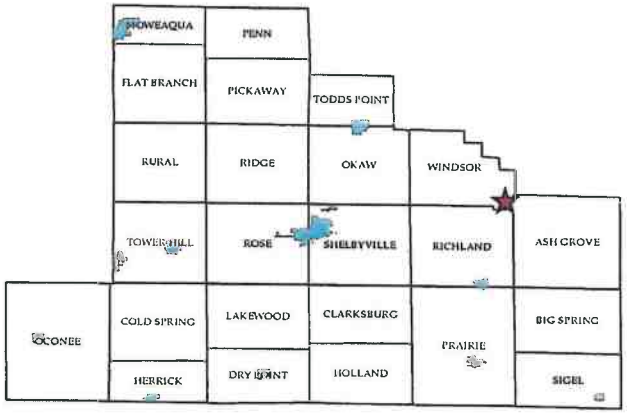

City of Windsor Critical Facilities

Legend

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- Interstate
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- Municipal Boundary
- Railroads
- Streams
- Anhydrous Ammonia
- Crude Oil
- Natural Gas
- Petroleum Product

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- Overpass
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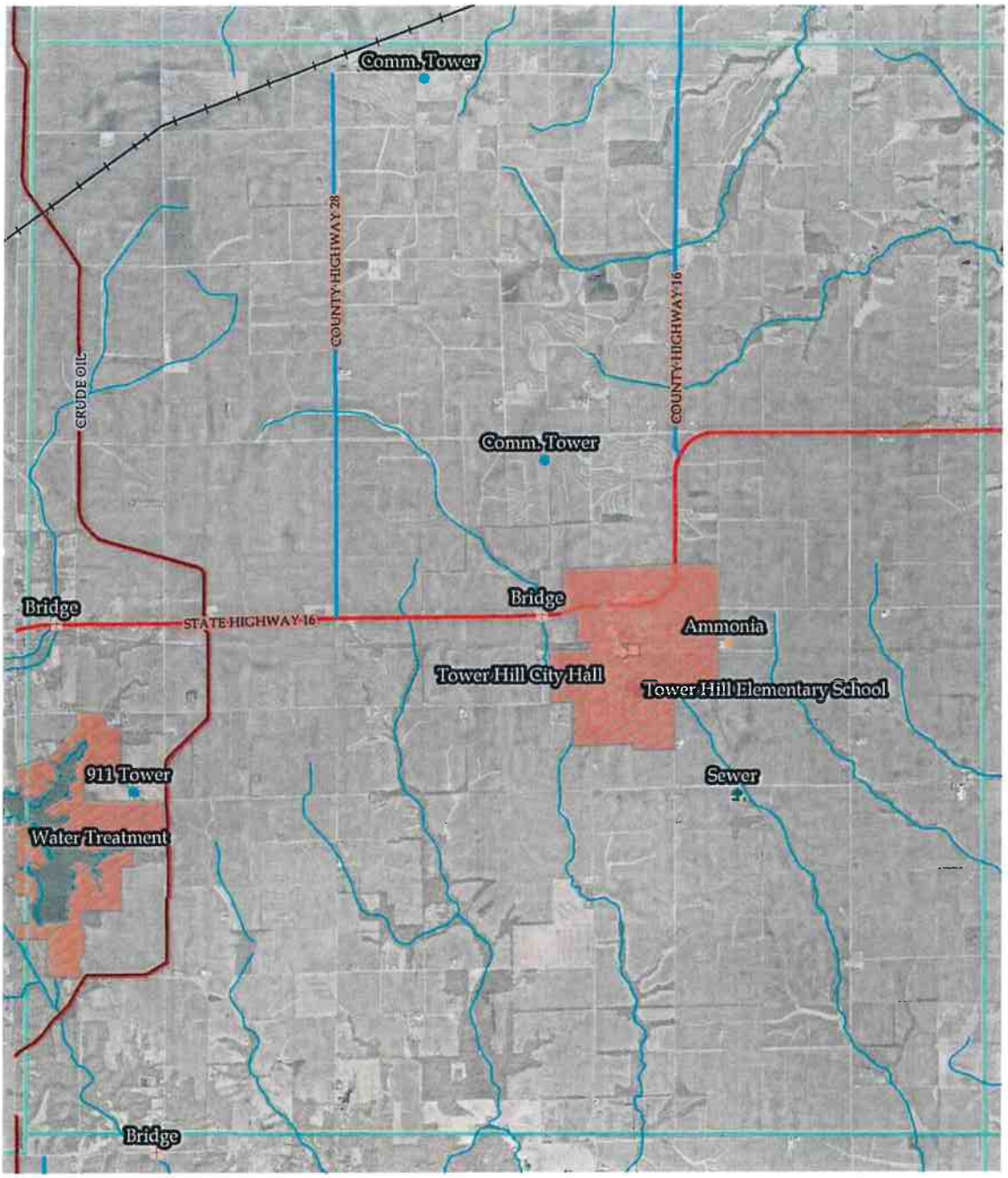
- Dam
- Agriculture
- Pipeline Odor Station
- Transmission Power Lines
- Electric Power Facility
- Potable Water
- Water Treatment Plant
- Wastewater Treatment Facility

Date: 8/24/2017

Township of Tower Hill Critical Facilities



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8 Categories of Critical Facilities

- Public Health
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- Utilities

0 0.5 1 Miles

Legend

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- Streams
- Anhydrous Ammonia
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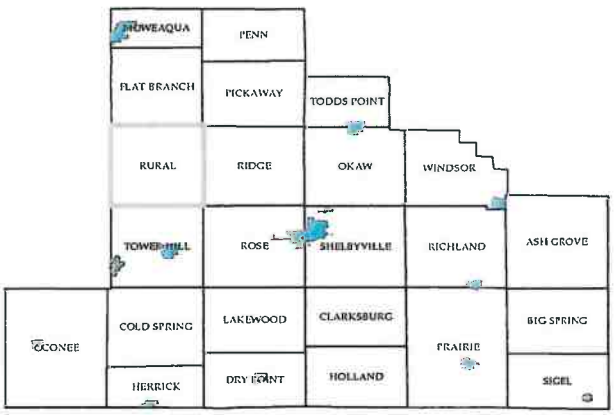
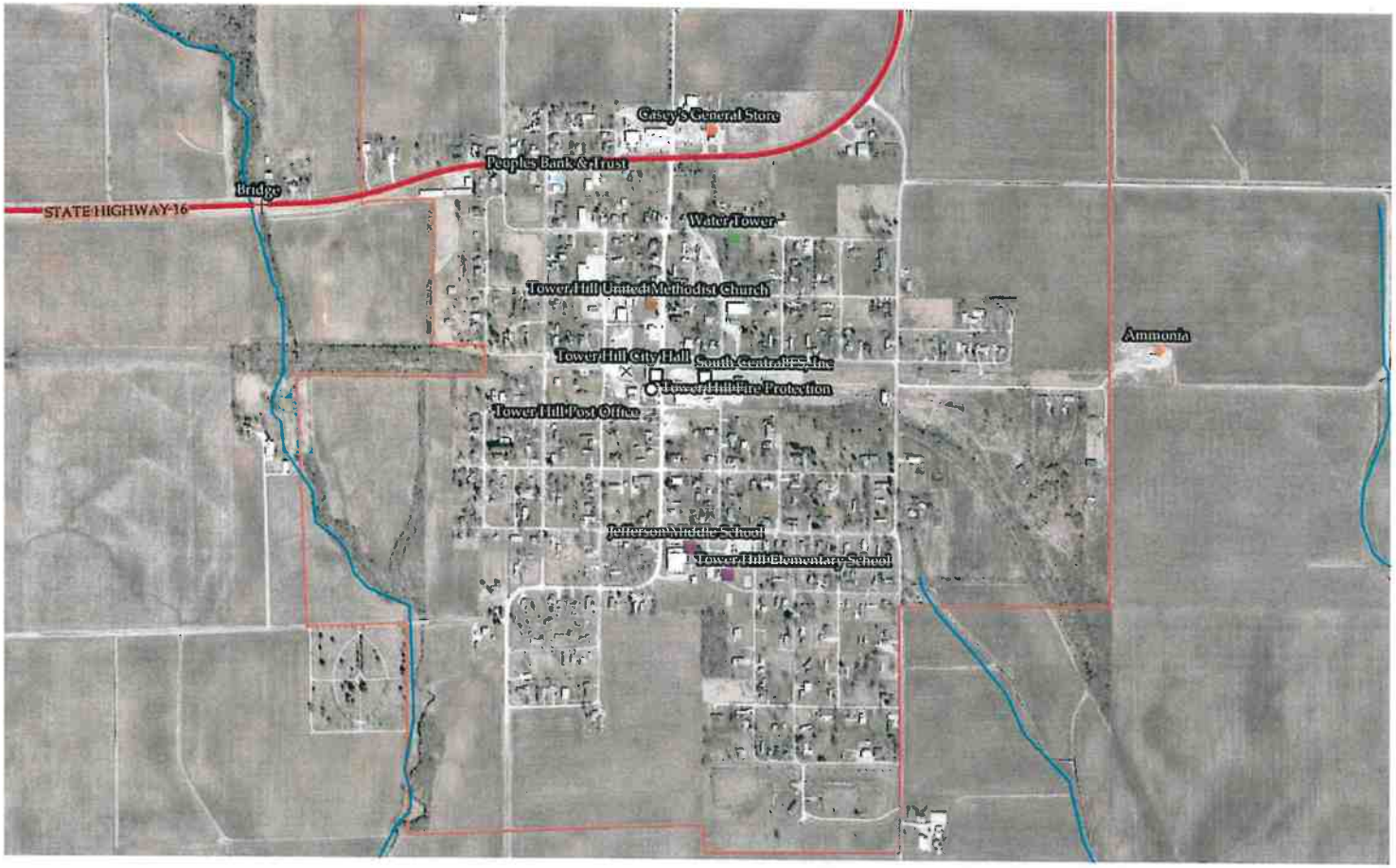
- Natural Gas
- Petroleum Product



Date: 8/23/2017

Village of Tower Hill Critical Facilities



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- Agriculture
- Utilities

Legend

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- Interstate
- State Highway
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- Community Boundary
- Municipal Boundary
- Railroads
- Streams
- Anhydrous Ammonia
- Crude Oil
- Natural Gas
- Petroleum Product

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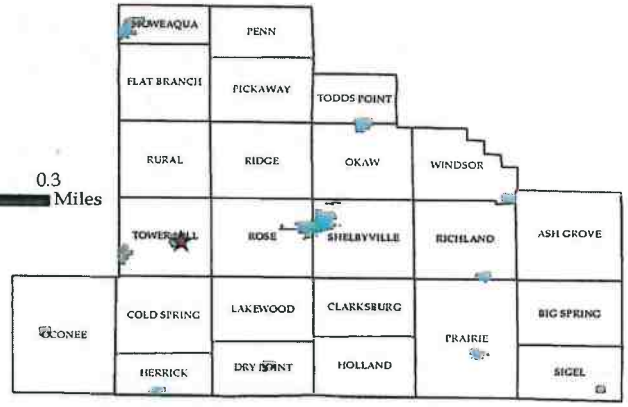
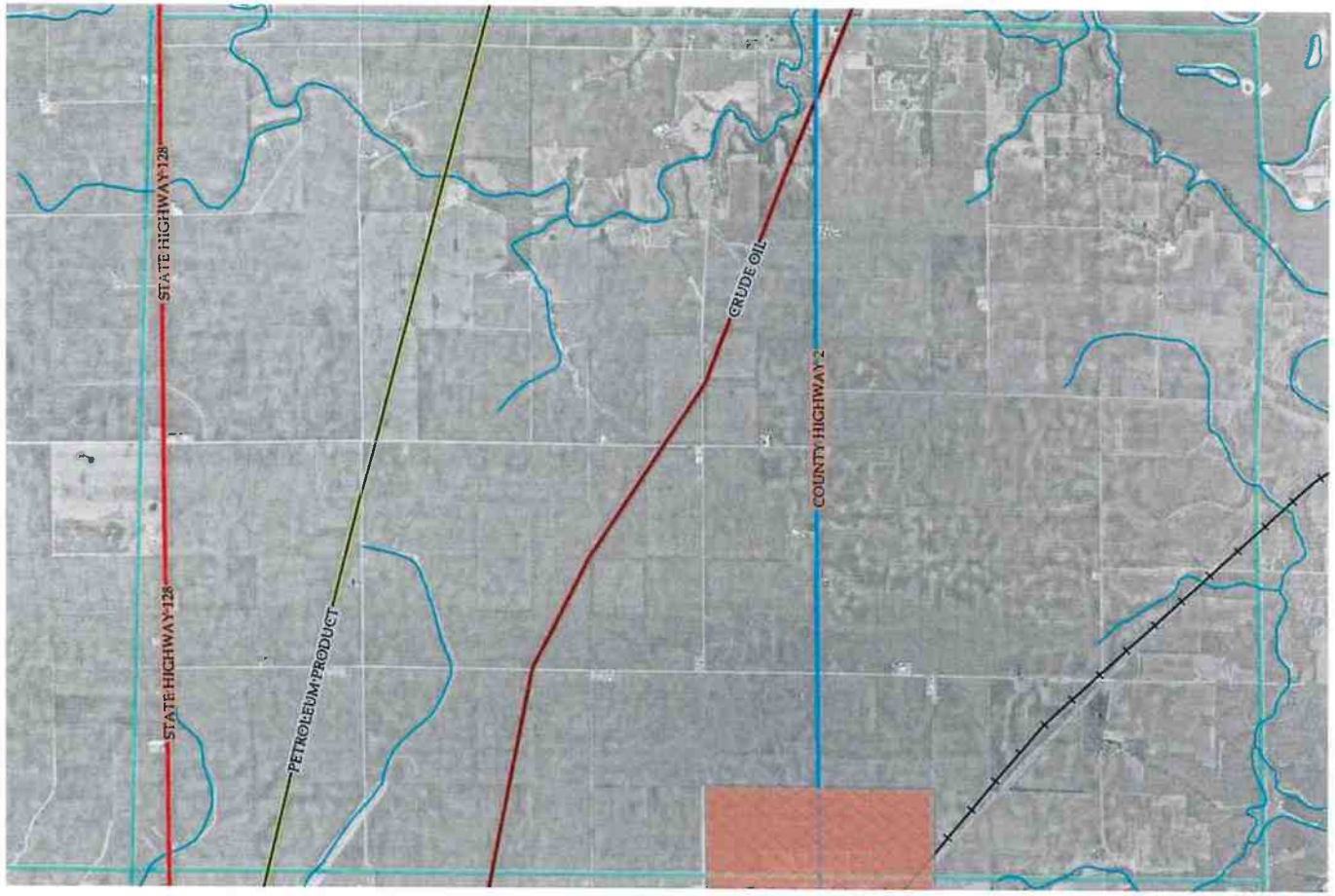


Date: 8/25/2017

Township of Todds Point Critical Facilities



Critical Facilities

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- Care
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- Fire Department
- Government Building
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- Courthouse
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8 Categories of Critical Facilities

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- Utilities

Legend

- County Highways
- Interstate
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- US Highway
- Community Boundary
- Municipal Boundary
- Railroads
- Streams
- Anhydrous Ammonia
- Crude Oil
- Natural Gas
- Petroleum Product

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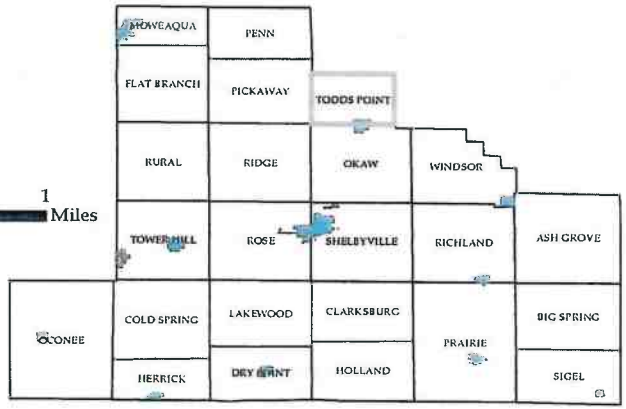

Date: 8/23/2017

Village of Strasburg Critical Facilities

Critical Facilities

- Hospital
- Care
- Park
- Community Center
- Church
- Post Office
- Fire Department
- Government Building
- Bank
- Courthouse
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- Police
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- Airport
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- Potable Water
- Water Treatment Plant
- Wastewater Treatment Facility

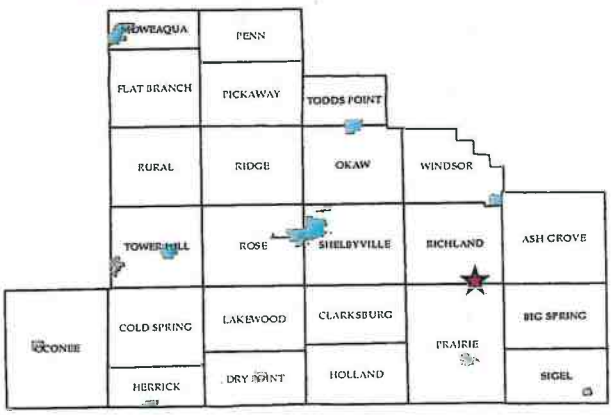
8 Categories of Critical Facilities

- Public Health
- Public Shelter
- Public Safety & Security
- High-Density Occupancy
- Transportation
- Industrial
- Agriculture
- Utilities

0 0.075 0.15 Miles

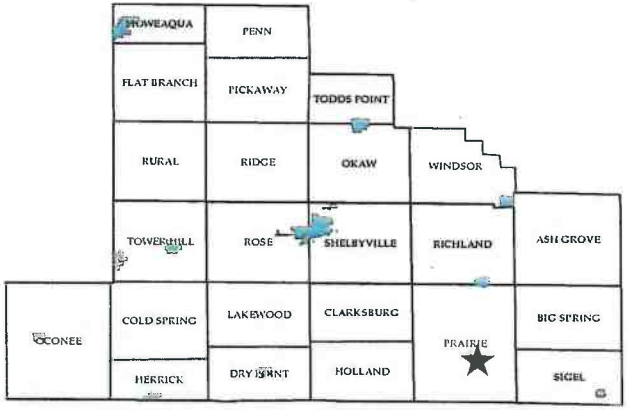
Legend

- County Highways
- Interstate
- State Highway
- US Highway
- Community Boundary
- Municipal Boundary
- Railroads
- Streams
- Anhydrous Ammonia
- Crude Oil
- Natural Gas
- Petroleum Product



Date: 8/24/2017

Village of Stewardson Critical Facilities



Legend

- County Highways
- Interstate
- State Highway
- US Highway
- Community Boundary
- Municipal Boundary
- Railroads
- Streams
- Anhydrous Ammonia
- Crude Oil
- Natural Gas
- Petroleum Product

Critical Facilities

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- Transmission Power Lines
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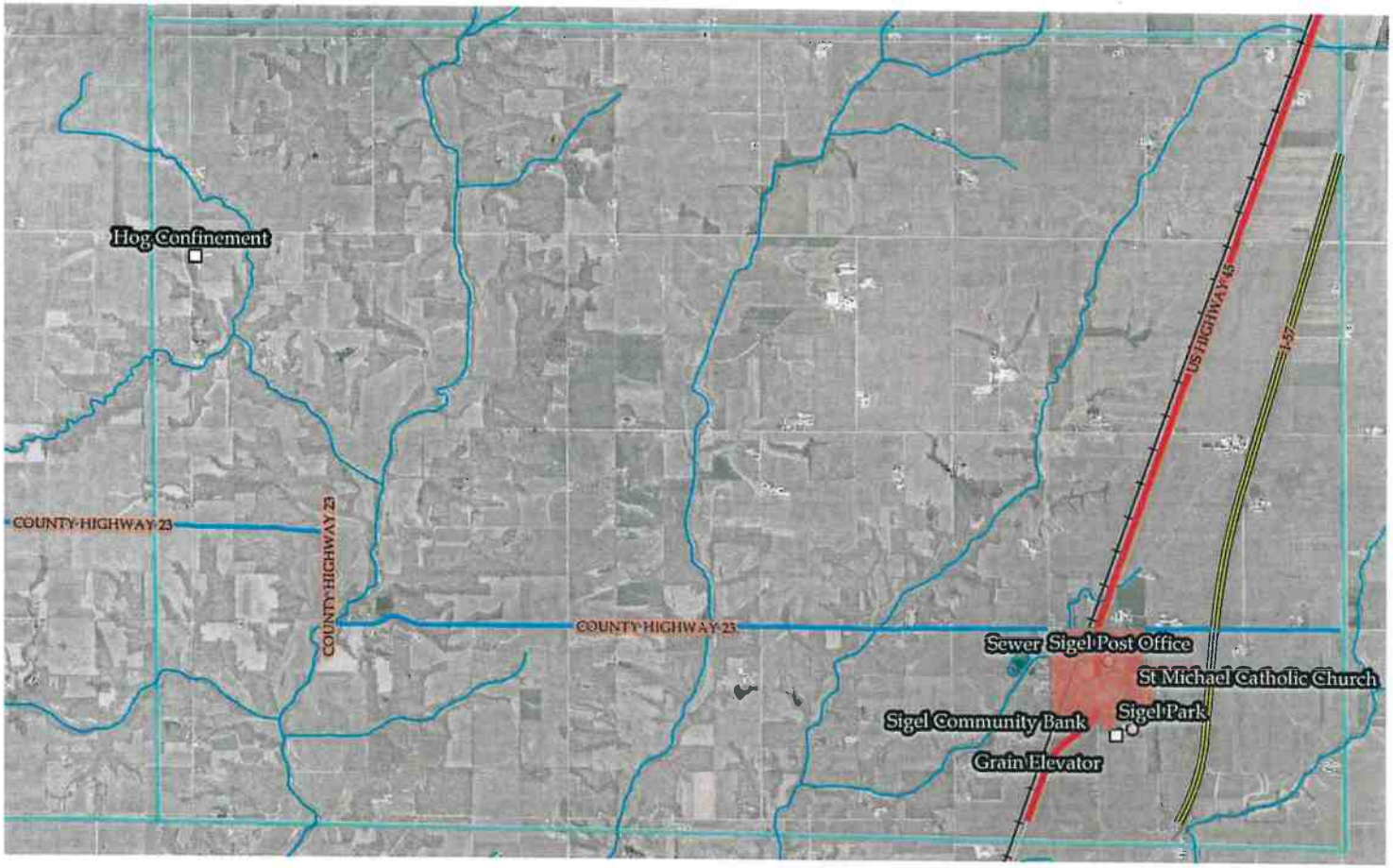
- Water Treatment Plant
- Wastewater Treatment Facility

Date: 8/24/2017

Township of Sigel Critical Facilities



Critical Facilities

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8 Categories of Critical Facilities

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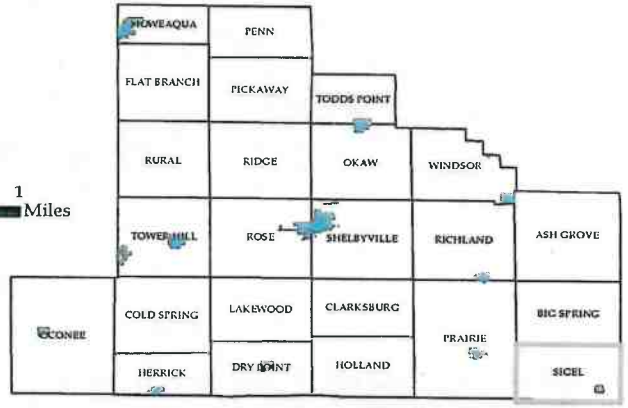

Date: 8/23/2017

Town of Sigel Critical Facilities

Critical Facilities

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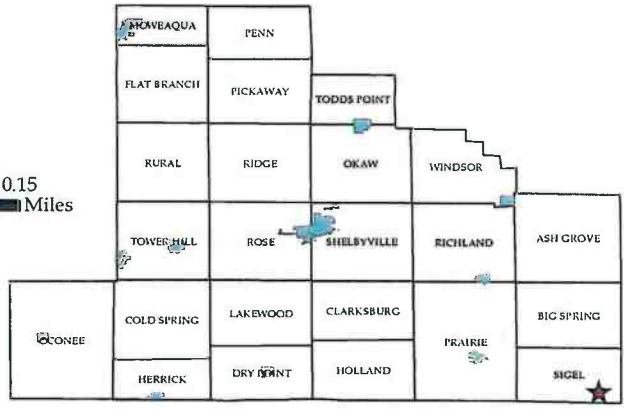
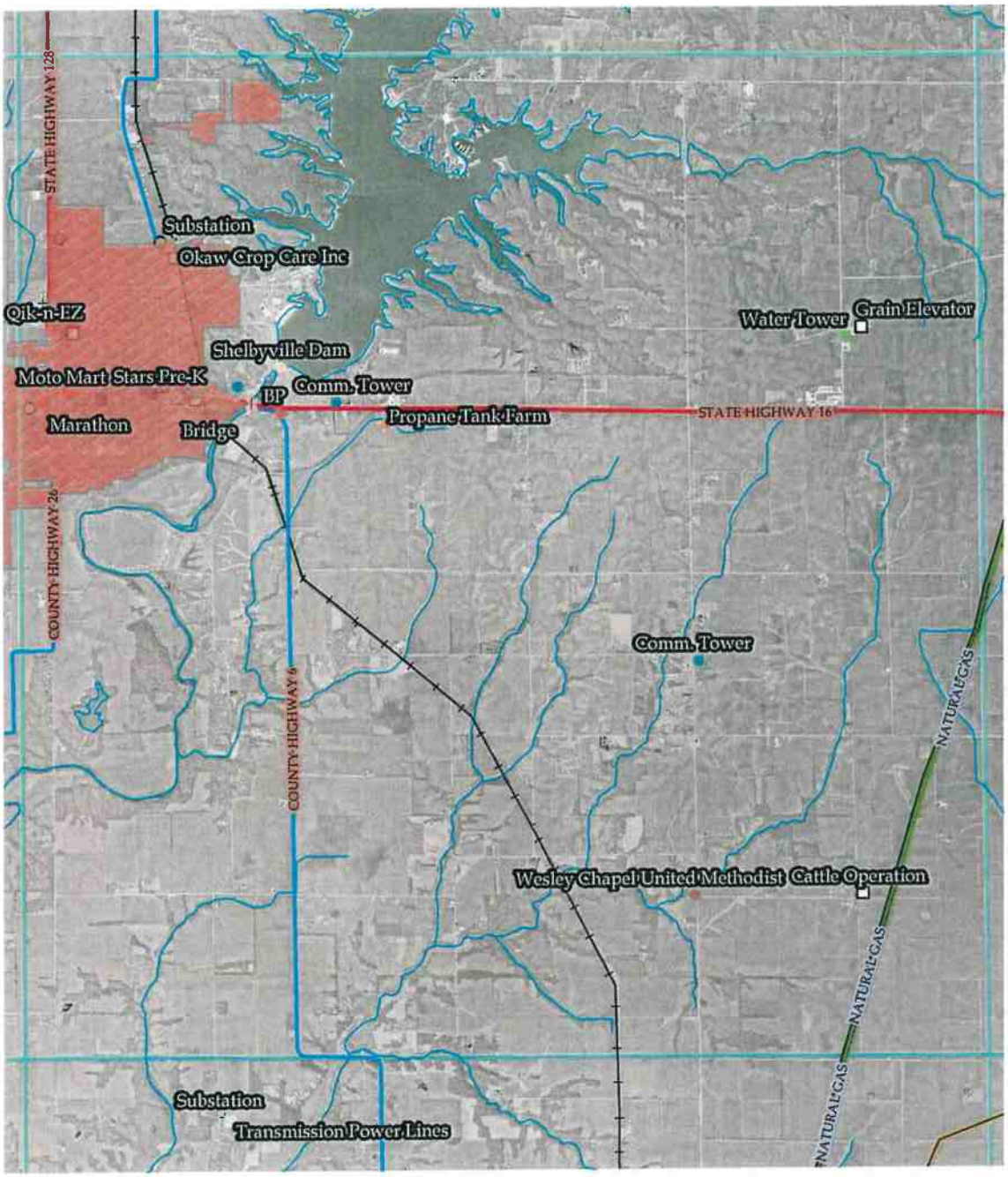


Date: 8/24/2017

Township of Shelbyville Critical Facilities



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0 0.5 1 Miles

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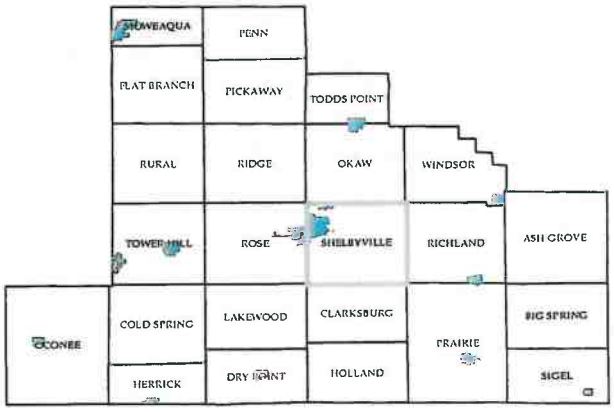
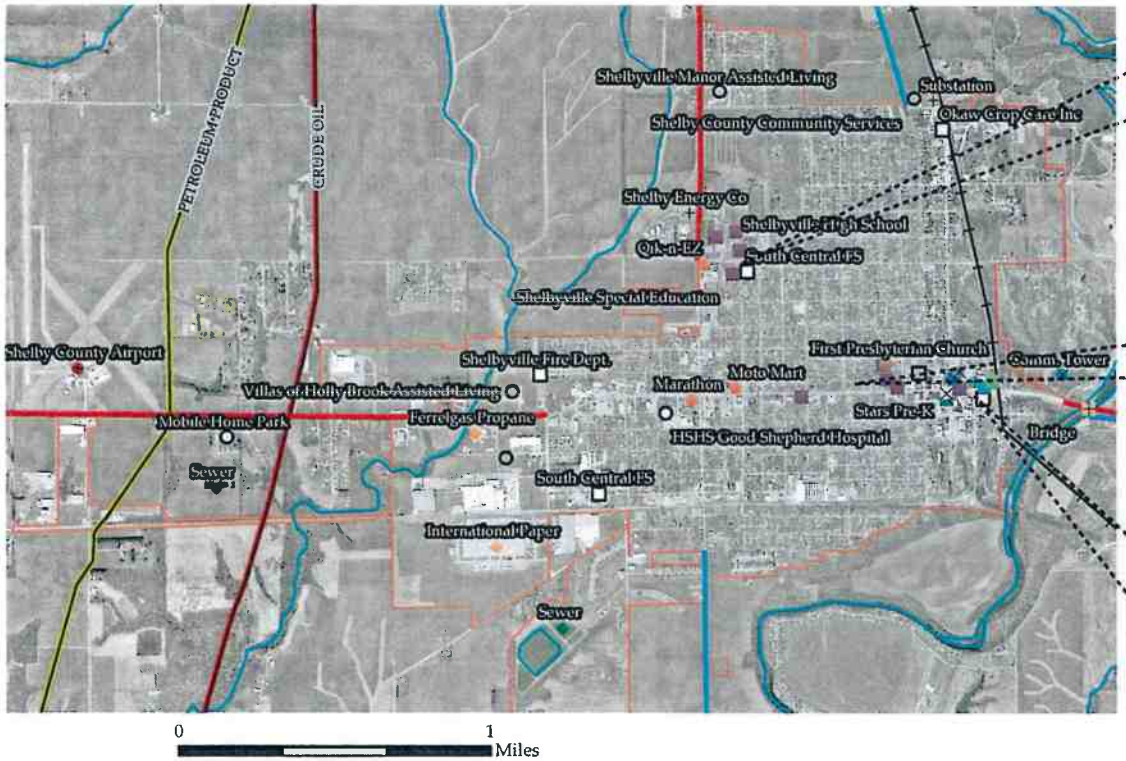
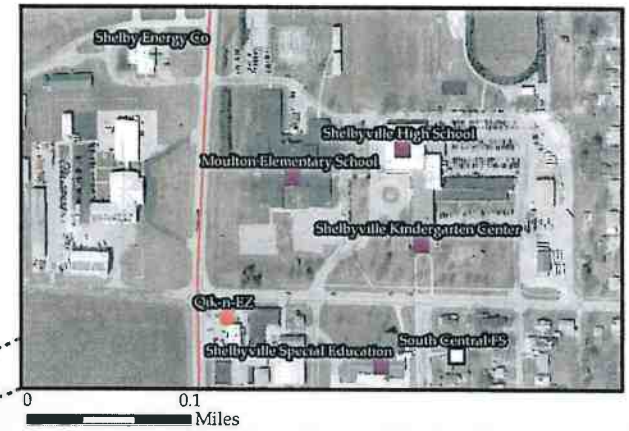
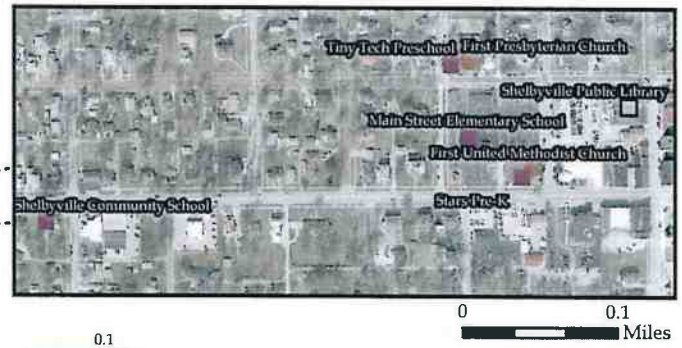


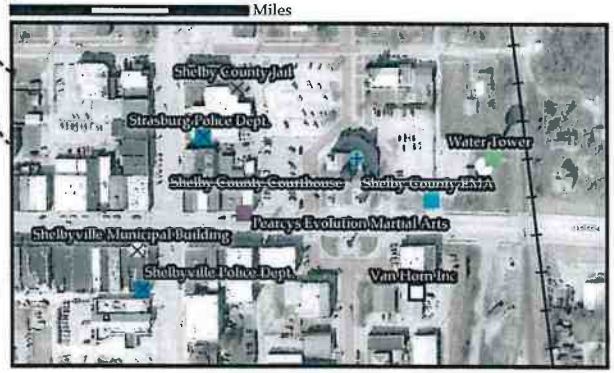
Date: 8/23/2017

City of Shelbyville Critical Facilities









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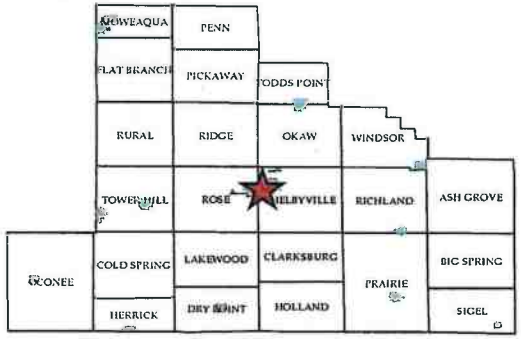

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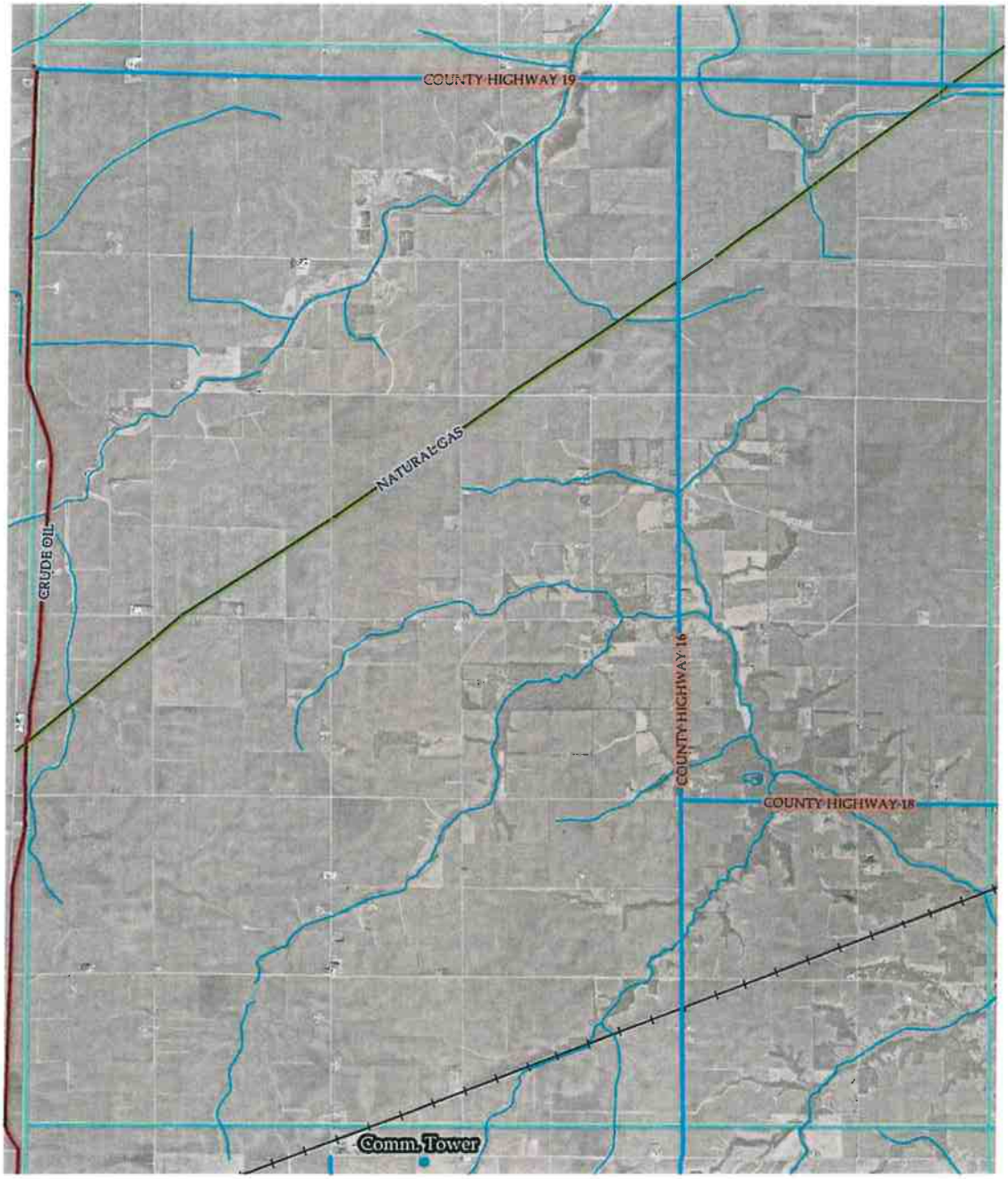
Date: 8/24/2017

Township of Rural Critical Facilities



Critical Facilities

- Hospital
- Care
- Park
- Community Center
- Church
- Post Office
- Fire Department
- Government Building
- Bank
- Courthouse
- Emergency Operaton Center
- Communications
- Police
- Township Building
- High-Density Occupancy
- Library
- Penal Institution
- School
- Flood Zones
- Bridge
- Gas Station
- Overpass
- Airport
- Hazardous Material
- Dam
- Agriculture
- Pipeline Odor Station
- Transmission Power Lines
- Electric Power Facility
- Potable Water
- Water Treatment Plant
- Wastewater Treatment Facility

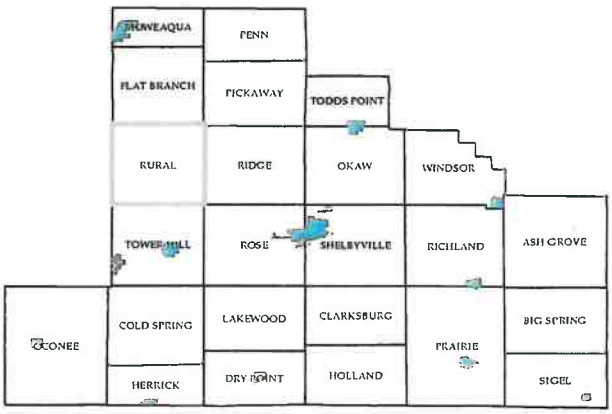
8 Categories of Critical Facilities

- Public Health
- Public Shelter
- Public Safety & Security
- High-Density Occupancy
- Transportation
- Industrial
- Agriculture
- Utilities

0 0.5 1 Miles

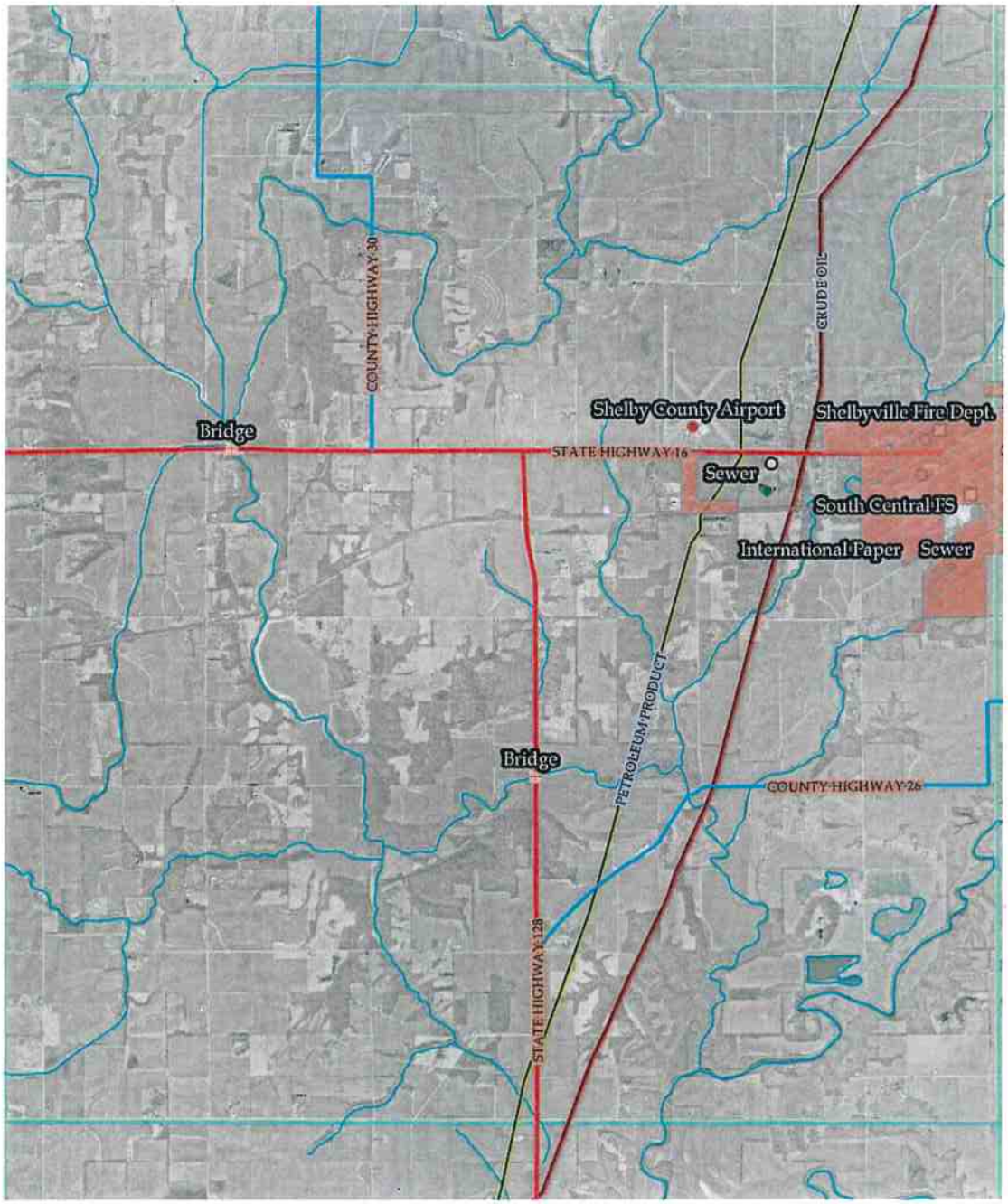
Legend

- County Highways
- Interstate
- State Highway
- US Highway
- Community Boundary
- Municipal Boundary
- Railroads
- Streams
- Anhydrous Ammonia
- Crude Oil
- Natural Gas
- Petroleum Product



Date: 8/23/2017

Township of Rose Critical Facilities



Critical Facilities

- Hospital
- Care
- Park
- Community Center
- Church
- Post Office
- Fire Department
- Government Building
- Bank
- Courthouse
- Emergency Operaton Center
- Communications
- Police
- Township Building
- High-Density Occupancy
- Library
- Penal Institution
- School
- Flood Zones
- Bridge
- Gas Station
- Overpass
- Airport
- Hazardous Material
- Dam
- Agriculture
- Pipeline Odor Station
- Transmission Power Lines
- Electric Power Facility
- Potable Water
- Water Treatment Plant
- Wastewater Treatment Facility

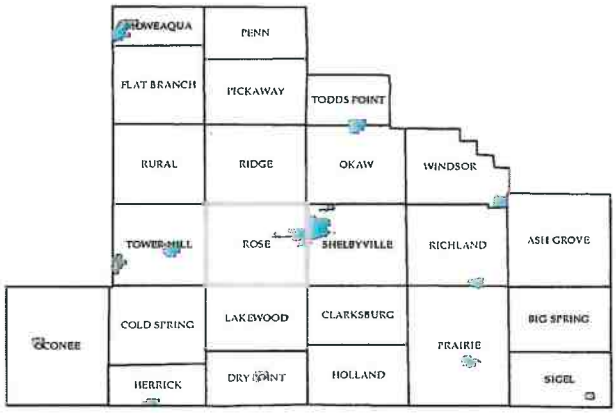
8 Categories of Critical Facilities

- Public Health
- Public Shelter
- Public Safety & Security
- High-Density Occupancy
- Transportation
- Industrial
- Agriculture
- Utilities

0 0.5 1 Miles

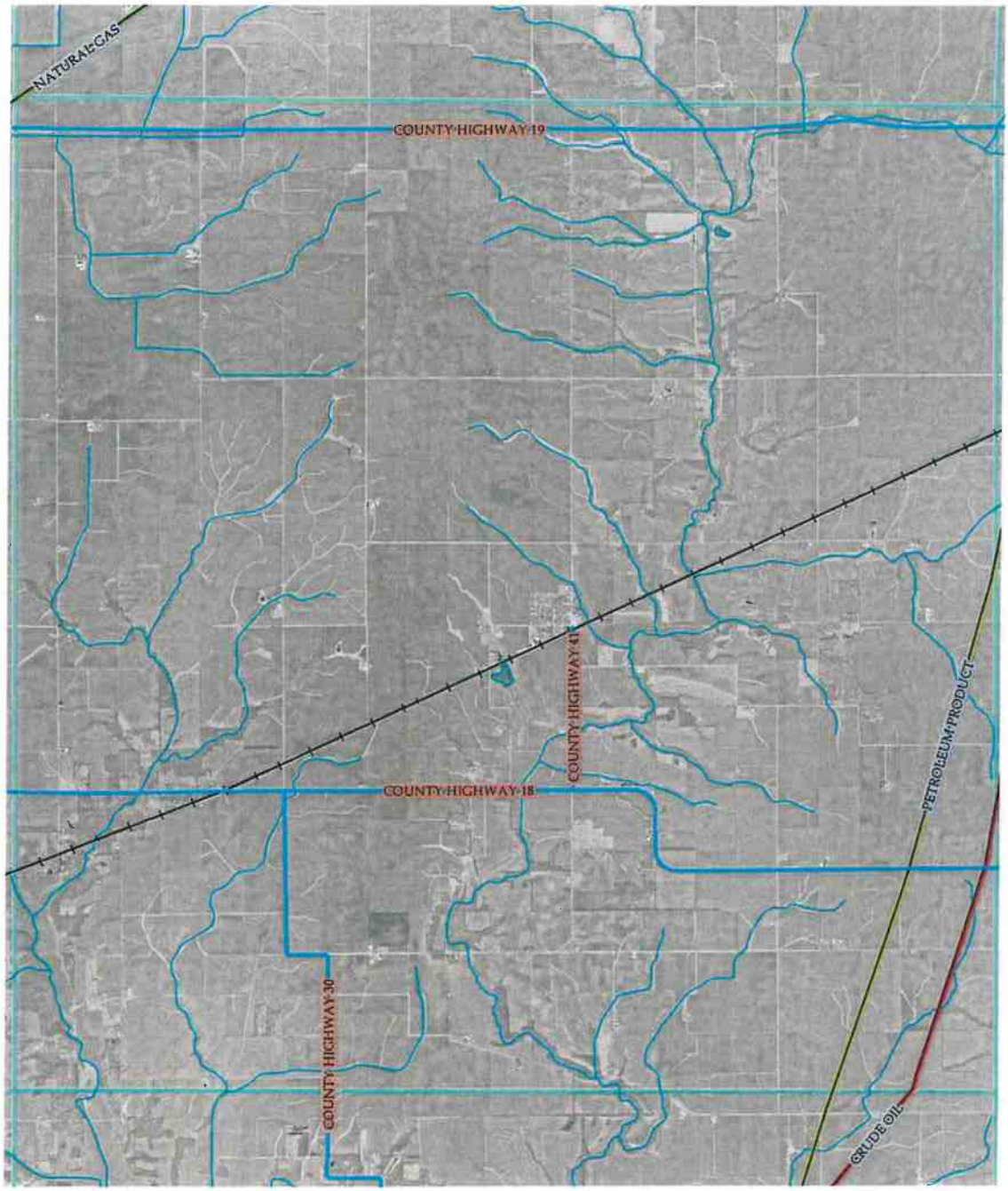
Legend

- County Highways
- Interstate
- State Highway
- US Highway
- Community Boundary
- Municipal Boundary
- Railroads
- Streams
- Anhydrous Ammonia
- Crude Oil
- Natural Gas
- Petroleum Product



Date: 8/23/2017

Township of Ridge Critical Facilities



Critical Facilities

- Hospital
- Care
- Park
- Community Center
- Church
- Post Office
- Fire Department
- Government Building
- Bank
- Courthouse
- Emergency Operaton Center
- Communications
- Police
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- Penal Institution
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- Flood Zones
- Bridge
- Gas Station
- Overpass
- Airport
- Hazardous Material
- Dam
- Agriculture
- Pipeline Odor Station
- Transmission Power Lines
- Electric Power Facility
- Potable Water
- Water Treatment Plant
- Wastewater Treatment Facility

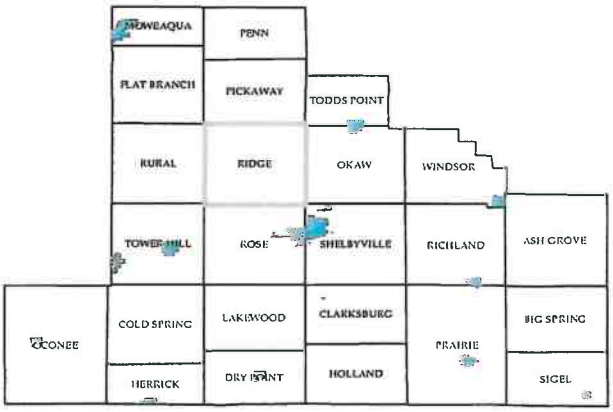
8 Categories of Critical Facilities

- Public Health
- Public Shelter
- Public Safety & Security
- High-Density Occupancy
- Transportation
- Industrial
- Agriculture
- Utilities

0 0.5 1 Miles

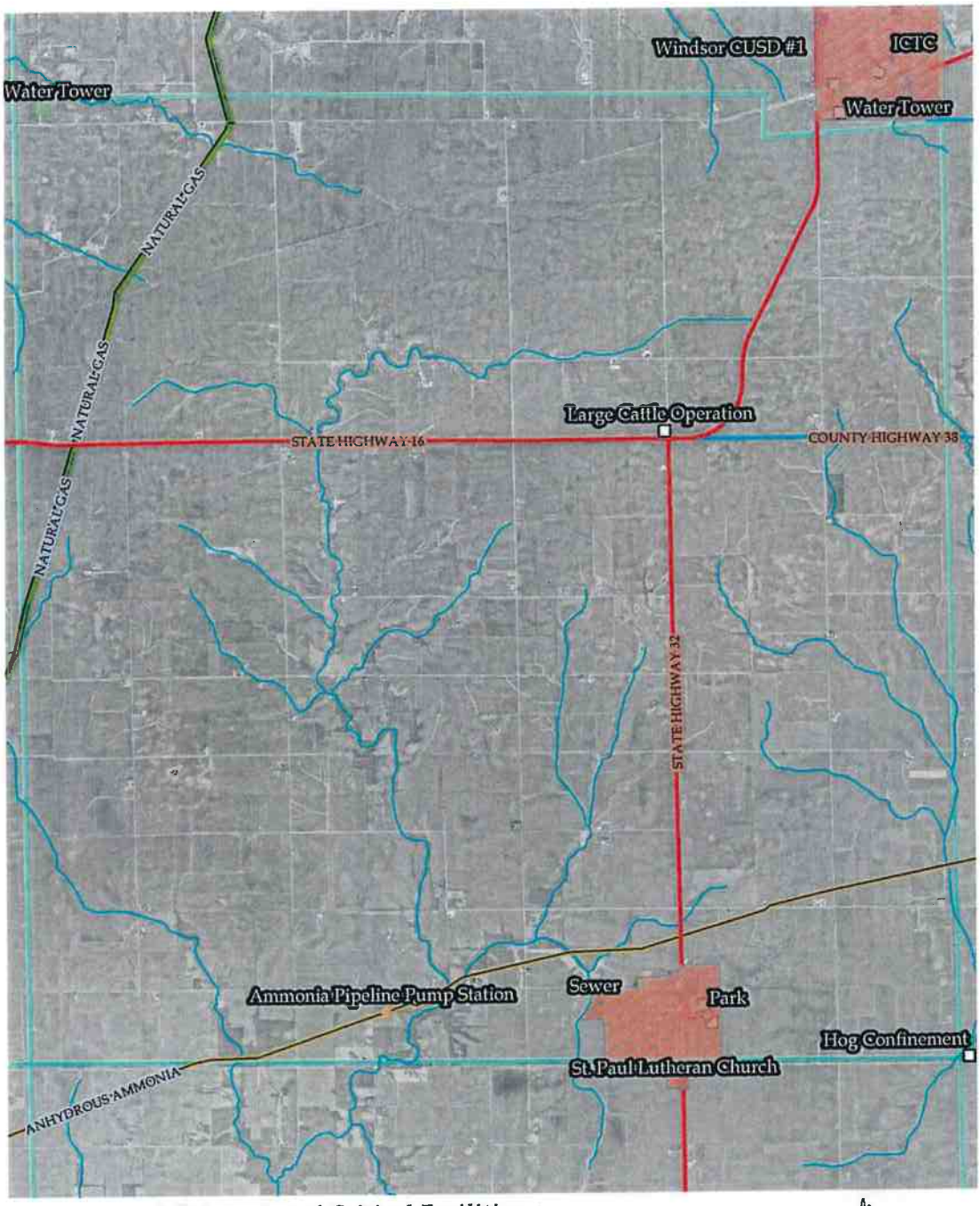
Legend

- County Highways
- Interstate
- State Highway
- US Highway
- Community Boundary
- Municipal Boundary
- Railroads
- Streams
- Anhydrous Ammonia
- Crude Oil
- Natural Gas
- Petroleum Product



Date: 8/23/2017

Township of Richland Critical Facilities



Critical Facilities

- Hospital
- Care
- Park
- Community Center
- Church
- Post Office
- Fire Department
- Government Building
- Bank
- Courthouse
- Emergency Operaton Center
- Communications
- Police
- Township Building
- High-Density Occupancy
- Library
- Penal Institution
- School
- Flood Zones
- Bridge
- Gas Station
- Overpass
- Airport
- Hazardous Material
- Dam
- Agriculture
- Pipeline Odor Station
- Transmission Power Lines
- Electric Power Facility
- Potable Water
- Water Treatment Plant
- Wastewater Treatment Facility

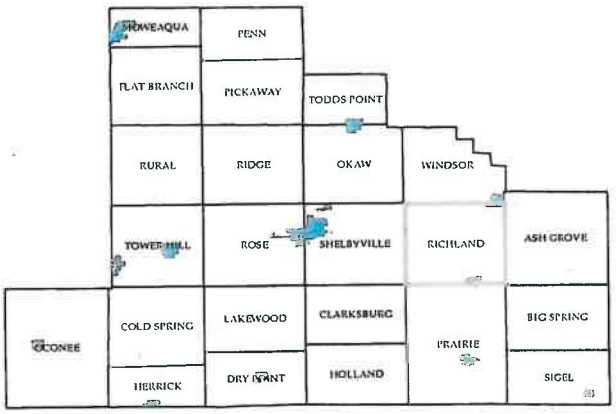
8 Categories of Critical Facilities

- Public Health
- Public Shelter
- Public Safety & Security
- High-Density Occupancy
- Transportation
- Industrial
- Agriculture
- Utilities

0 0.75 1.5 Miles

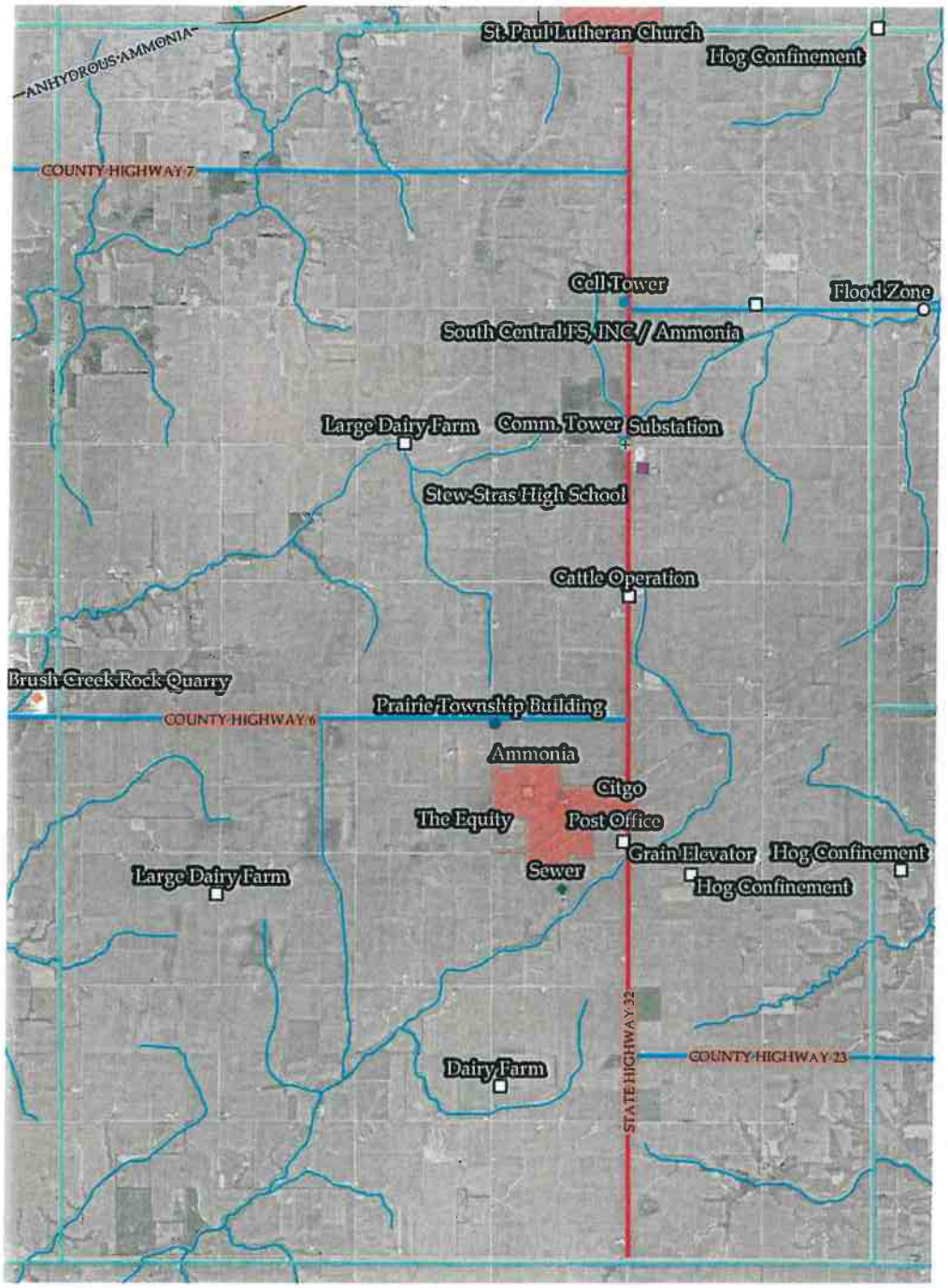
Legend

- County Highways
- Interstate
- State Highway
- US Highway
- Community Boundary
- Municipal Boundary
- Railroads
- Streams
- Anhydrous Ammonia
- Crude Oil
- Natural Gas
- Petroleum Product



Date: 8/23/2017

Township of Prairie Critical Facilities



Critical Facilities

- Hospital
- Care
- Park
- Community Center
- Church
- Post Office
- Fire Department
- Government Building
- Bank
- Courthouse
- Emergency Operaton Center
- Communications
- Police
- Township Building
- High-Density Occupancy
- Library
- Penal Institution
- School
- Flood Zones
- Bridge
- Gas Station
- Overpass
- Airport
- Hazardous Material
- Dam
- Agriculture
- Pipeline Odor Station
- Transmission Power Lines
- Electric Power Facility
- Potable Water
- Water Treatment Plant
- Wastewater Treatment Facility

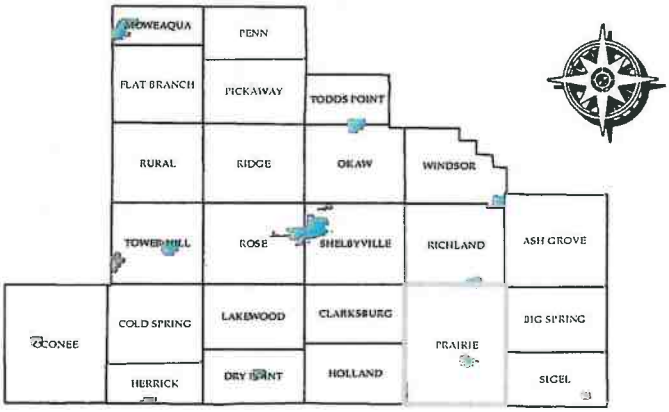
8 Categories of Critical Facilities

- Public Health
- Public Shelter
- Public Safety & Security
- High-Density Occupancy
- Transportation
- Industrial
- Agriculture
- Utilities

0 0.75 1.5 Miles

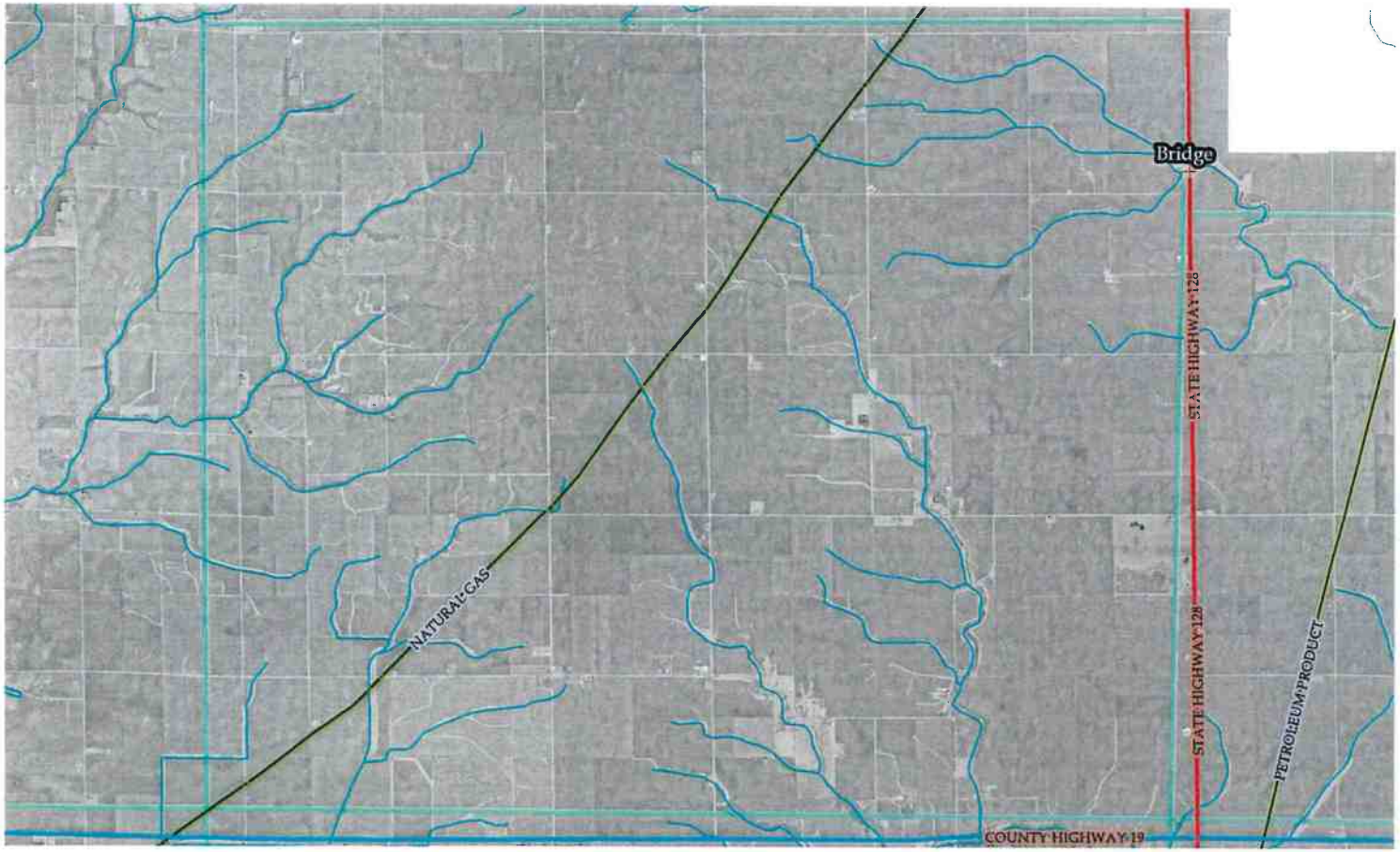
Legend

- County Highways
- Interstate
- State Highway
- US Highway
- Community Boundary
- Municipal Boundary
- Railroads
- Streams
- Anhydrous Ammonia
- Crude Oil
- Natural Gas
- Petroleum Product



Date: 8/23/2017

Township of Pickaway Critical Facilities



Critical Facilities

- Hospital
- Care
- Park
- Community Center
- Church
- Post Office
- Fire Department
- Government Building
- Bank
- Courthouse
- Emergency Operaton Center
- Communications
- Police
- Township Building
- High-Density Occupancy
- Library
- Penal Institution
- School
- Flood Zones
- Bridge
- Gas Station
- Overpass
- Airport
- Hazardous Material
- Dam
- Agriculture
- Pipeline Odor Station
- Transmission Power Lines
- Electric Power Facility
- Potable Water
- Water Treatment Plant
- Wastewater Treatment Facility

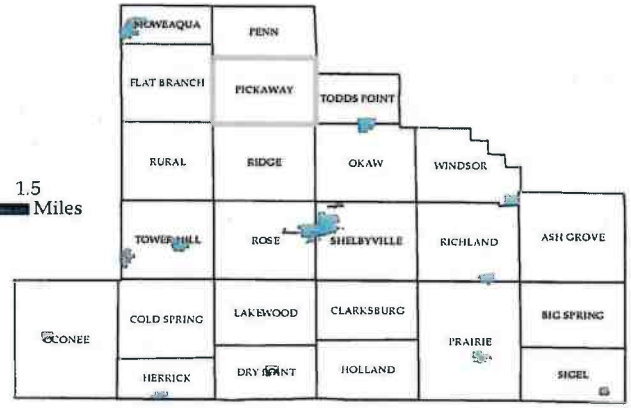
8 Categories of Critical Facilities

- Public Health
- Public Shelter
- Public Safety & Security
- High-Density Occupancy
- Transportation
- Industrial
- Agriculture
- Utilities

Legend

- County Highways
- Interstate
- State Highway
- US Highway
- Community Boundary
- Municipal Boundary
- Railroads
- Streams
- Anhydrous Ammonia
- Crude Oil
- Natural Gas
- Petroleum Product

0 0.75 1.5 Miles



Date: 8/23/2017

Township of Penn Critical Facilities

Critical Facilities

- Hospital
- Care
- Park
- Community Center
- Church
- Post Office
- Fire Department
- Government Building
- Bank
- Courthouse
- Emergency Operaton Center
- Communications
- Police
- Township Building
- High-Density Occupancy
- Library
- Penal Institution
- School
- Flood Zones
- Bridge
- Gas Station
- Overpass
- Airport
- Hazardous Material
- Dam
- Agriculture
- Pipeline Odor Station
- Transmission Power Lines
- Electric Power Facility
- Potable Water
- Water Treatment Plant
- Wastewater Treatment Facility

8 Categories of Critical Facilities

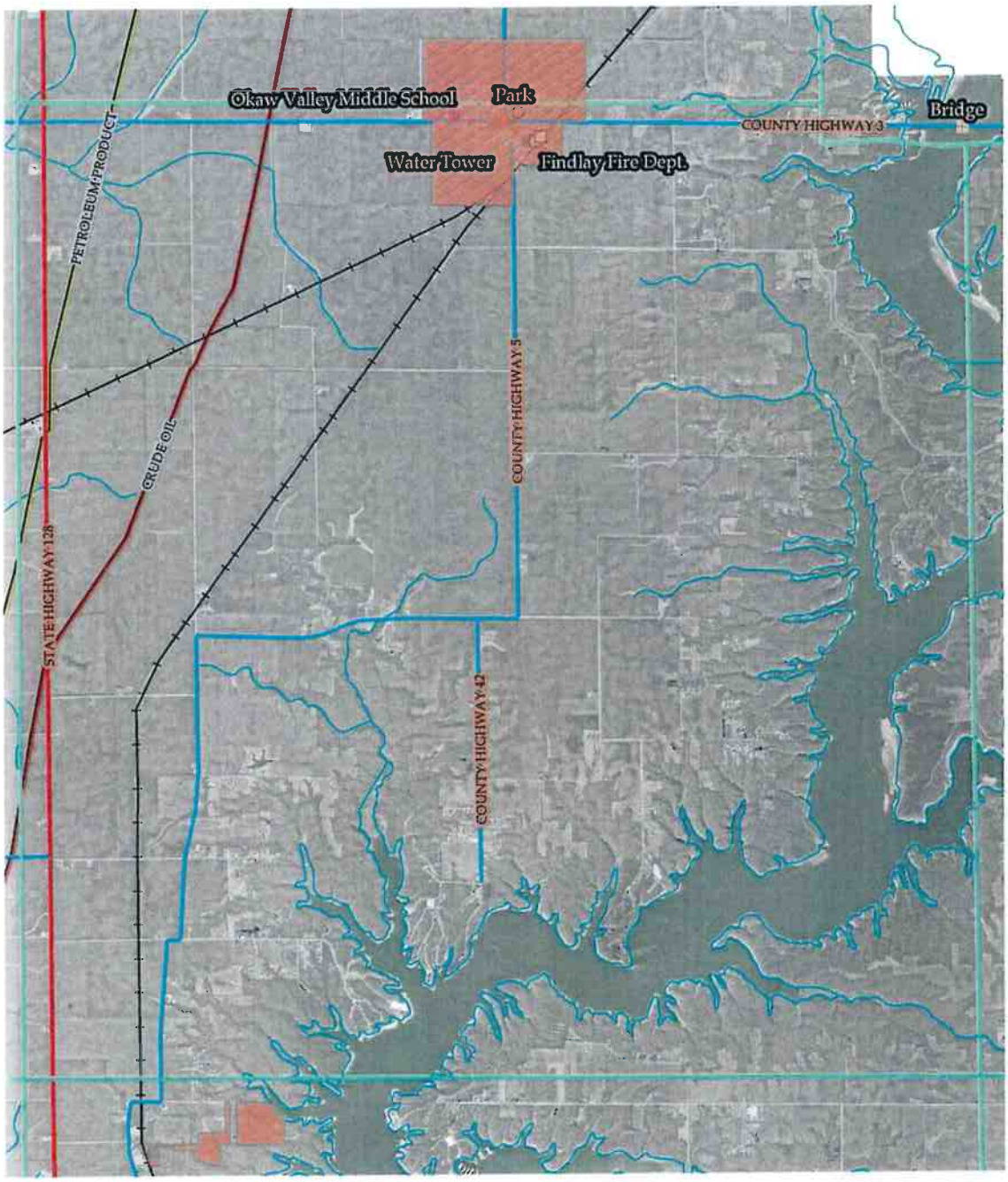
- Public Health
- Public Shelter
- Public Safety & Security
- High-Density Occupancy
- Transportation
- Industrial
- Agriculture
- Utilities

Legend

- County Highways
- Interstate
- State Highway
- US Highway
- Community Boundary
- Municipal Boundary
- Railroads
- Streams
- Anhydrous Ammonia
- Crude Oil
- Natural Gas
- Petroleum Product

Date: 8/23/2017

Township of Okaw Critical Facilities



Critical Facilities

- Hospital
- Care
- Park
- Community Center
- Church
- Post Office
- Fire Department
- Government Building
- Bank
- Courthouse
- Emergency Operaton Center
- Communications
- Police
- Township Building
- High-Density Occupancy
- Library
- Penal Institution
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- Flood Zones
- Bridge
- Gas Station
- Overpass
- Airport
- Hazardous Material
- Dam
- Agriculture
- Pipeline Odor Station
- Transmission Power Lines
- Electric Power Facility
- Potable Water
- Water Treatment Plant
- Wastewater Treatment Facility

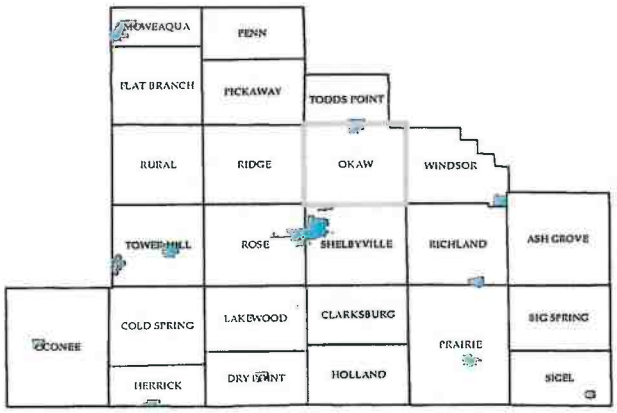
8 Categories of Critical Facilities

- Public Health
- Public Shelter
- Public Safety & Security
- High-Density Occupancy
- Transportation
- Industrial
- Agriculture
- Utilities

0 0.5 1 Miles

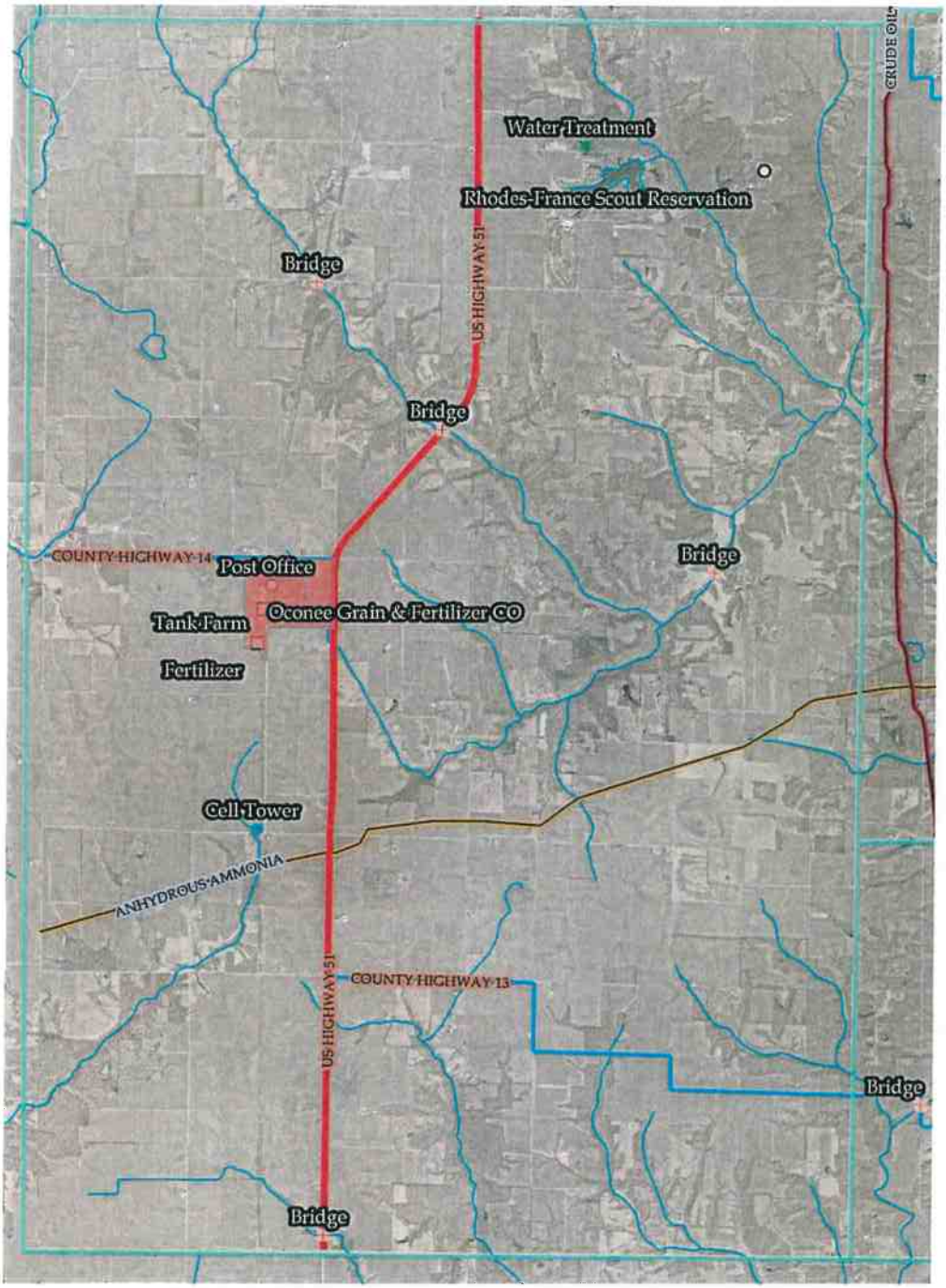
Legend

- County Highways
- Interstate
- State Highway
- US Highway
- Community Boundary
- Municipal Boundary
- Railroads
- Streams
- Anhydrous Ammonia
- Crude Oil
- Natural Gas
- Petroleum Product



Date: 8/23/2017

Township of Oconee Critical Facilities



Critical Facilities

- Hospital
- Care
- Park
- Community Center
- Church
- Post Office
- Fire Department
- Government Building
- Bank
- Courthouse
- Emergency Operaton Center
- Communications
- Police
- Township Building
- High-Density Occupancy
- Library
- Penal Institution
- School
- Flood Zones
- Bridge
- Gas Station
- Overpass
- Airport
- Hazardous Material
- Dam
- Agriculture
- Pipeline Odor Station
- Transmission Power Lines
- Electric Power Facility
- Potable Water
- Water Treatment Plant
- Wastewater Treatment Facility

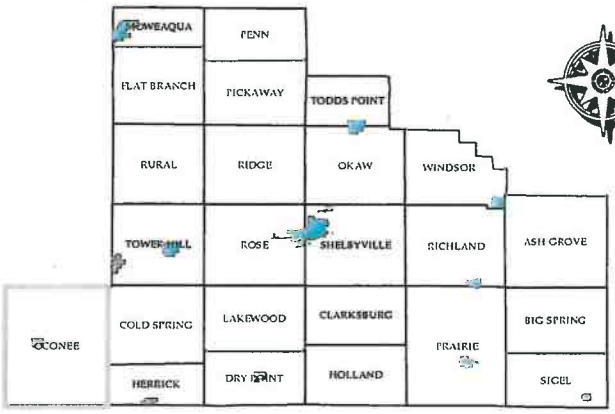
8 Categories of Critical Facilities

- Public Health
- Public Shelter
- Public Safety & Security
- High-Density Occupancy
- Transportation
- Industrial
- Agriculture
- Utilities

0 0.75 1.5 Miles

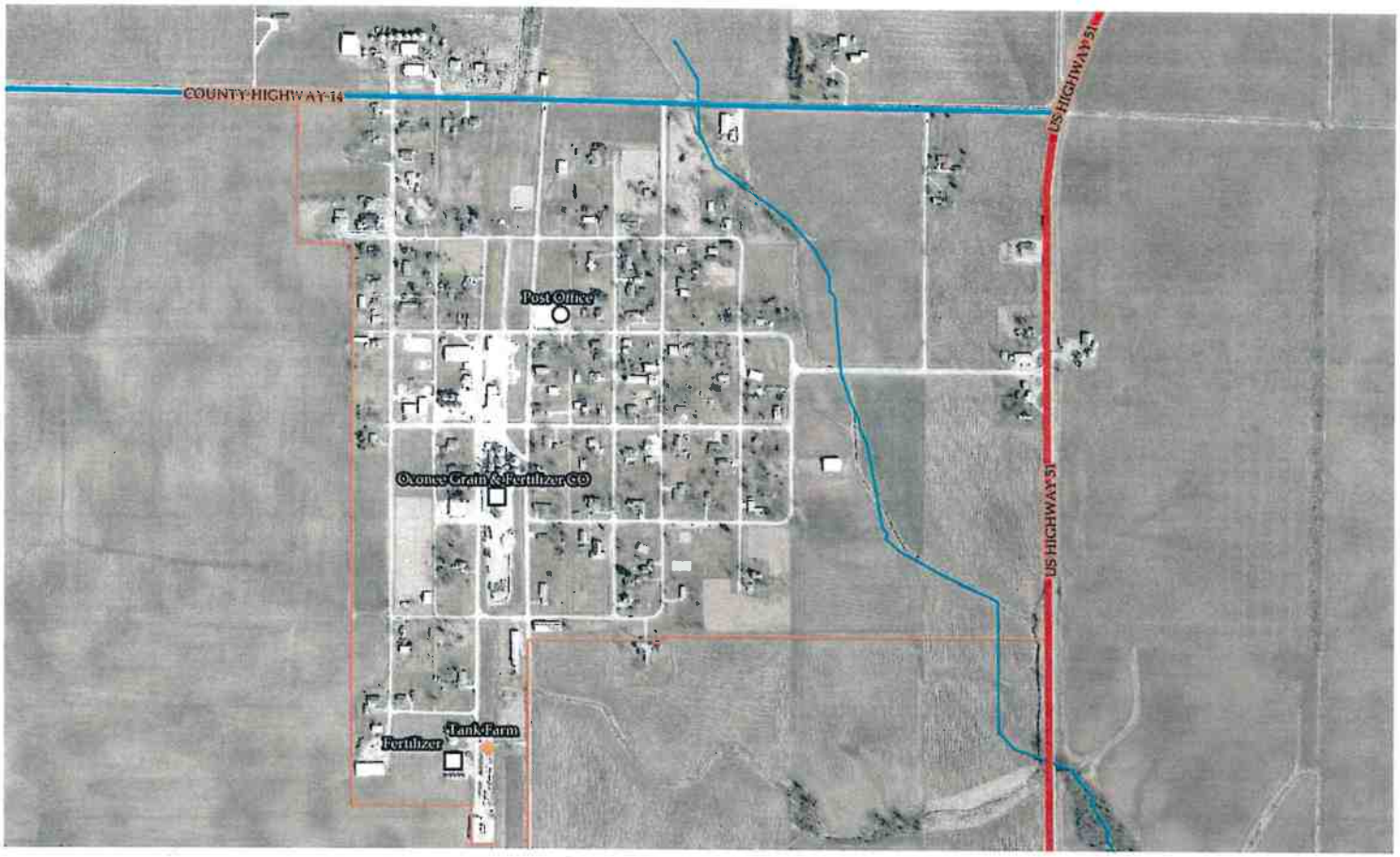
Legend

- County Highways
- Interstate
- State Highway
- US Highway
- Community Boundary
- Municipal Boundary
- Railroads
- Streams
- Anhydrous Ammonia
- Crude Oil
- Natural Gas
- Petroleum Product



Date: 8/23/2017

Village of Oconee Critical Facilities



Critical Facilities

- Hospital
- Care
- Park
- Community Center
- Church
- Post Office
- Fire Department
- Government Building
- Bank
- Courthouse
- Emergency Operaton Center
- Communications
- Police
- Township Building
- High-Density Occupancy
- Library
- Penal Institution
- School
- Flood Zones
- Bridge
- Gas Station
- Overpass
- Airport
- Hazardous Material
- Dam
- Agriculture
- Pipeline Odor Station
- Transmission Power Lines
- Electric Power Facility
- Potable Water
- Water Treatment Plant
- Wastewater Treatment Facility

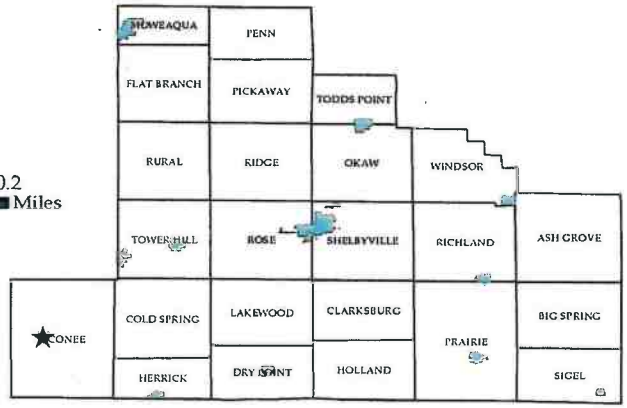
8 Categories of Critical Facilities

- Public Health
- Public Shelter
- Public Safety & Security
- High-Density Occupancy
- Transportation
- Industrial
- Agriculture
- Utilities

Legend

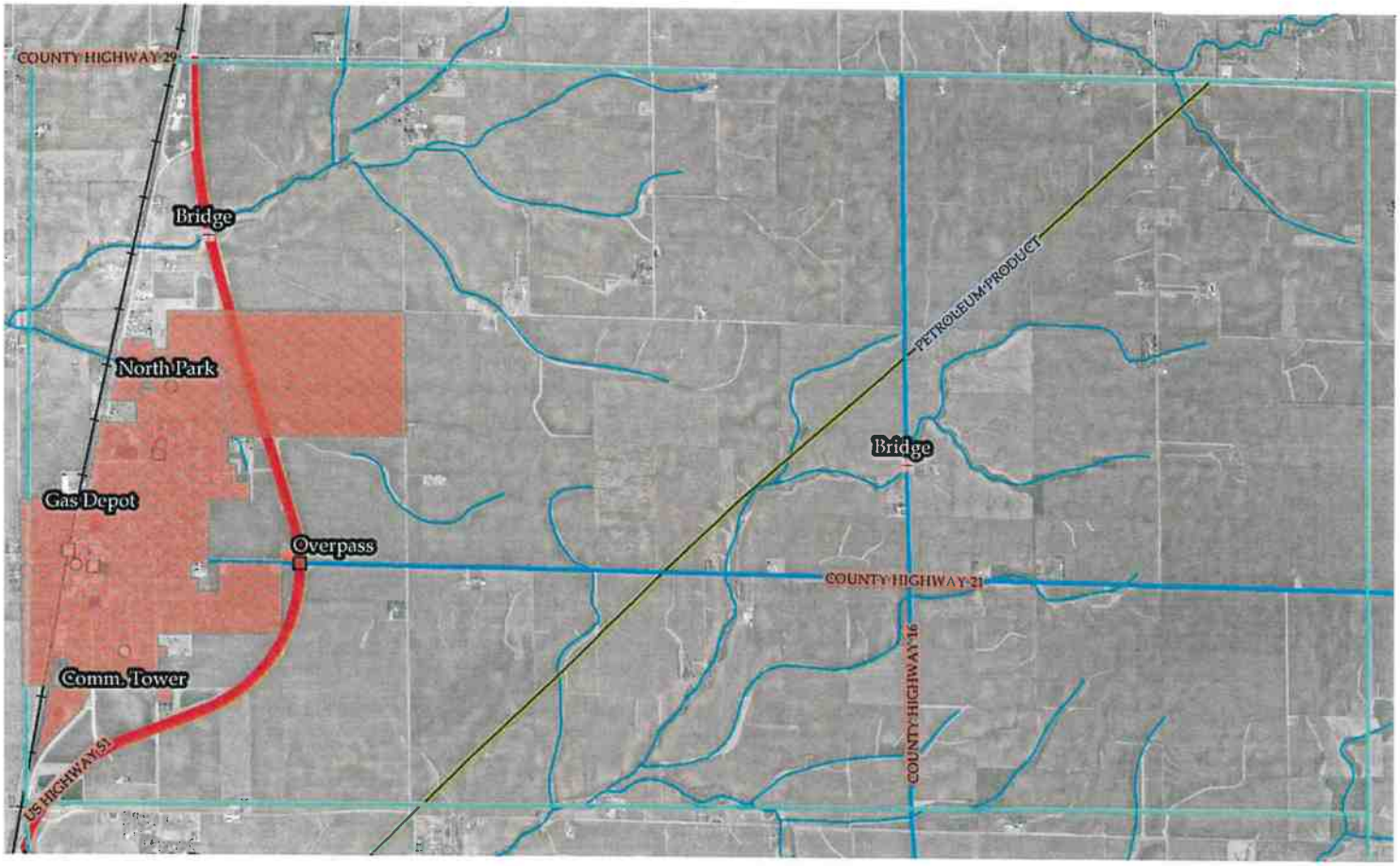
- County Highways
- Interstate
- State Highway
- US Highway
- Community Boundary
- Municipal Boundary
- Railroads
- Streams
- Anhydrous Ammonia
- Crude Oil
- Natural Gas
- Petroleum Product

0 0.2 Miles



Date: 8/25/2017

Township of Moweaqua Critical Facilities



Critical Facilities

- Hospital
- Care
- Park
- Community Center
- Church
- Post Office
- Fire Department
- Government Building
- Bank
- Courthouse
- Emergency Operaton Center
- Communications
- Police
- Township Building
- High-Density Occupancy
- Library
- Penal Institution
- School
- Flood Zones
- Bridge
- Gas Station
- Overpass
- Airport
- Hazardous Material
- Dam
- Agriculture
- Pipeline Odor Station
- Transmission Power Lines
- Electric Power Facility
- Potable Water
- Water Treatment Plant
- Wastewater Treatment Facility

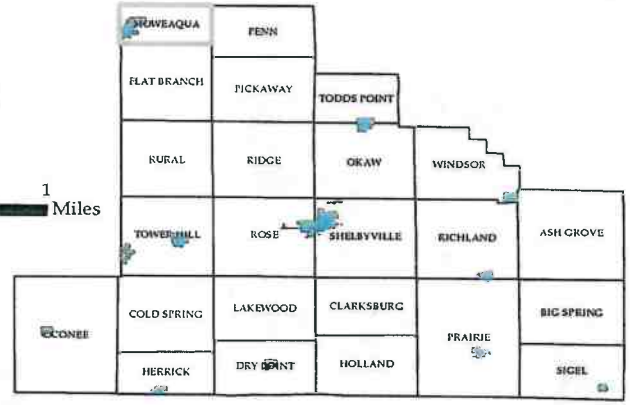
8 Categories of Critical Facilities

- Public Health
- Public Shelter
- Public Safety & Security
- High-Density Occupancy
- Transportation
- Industrial
- Agriculture
- Utilities

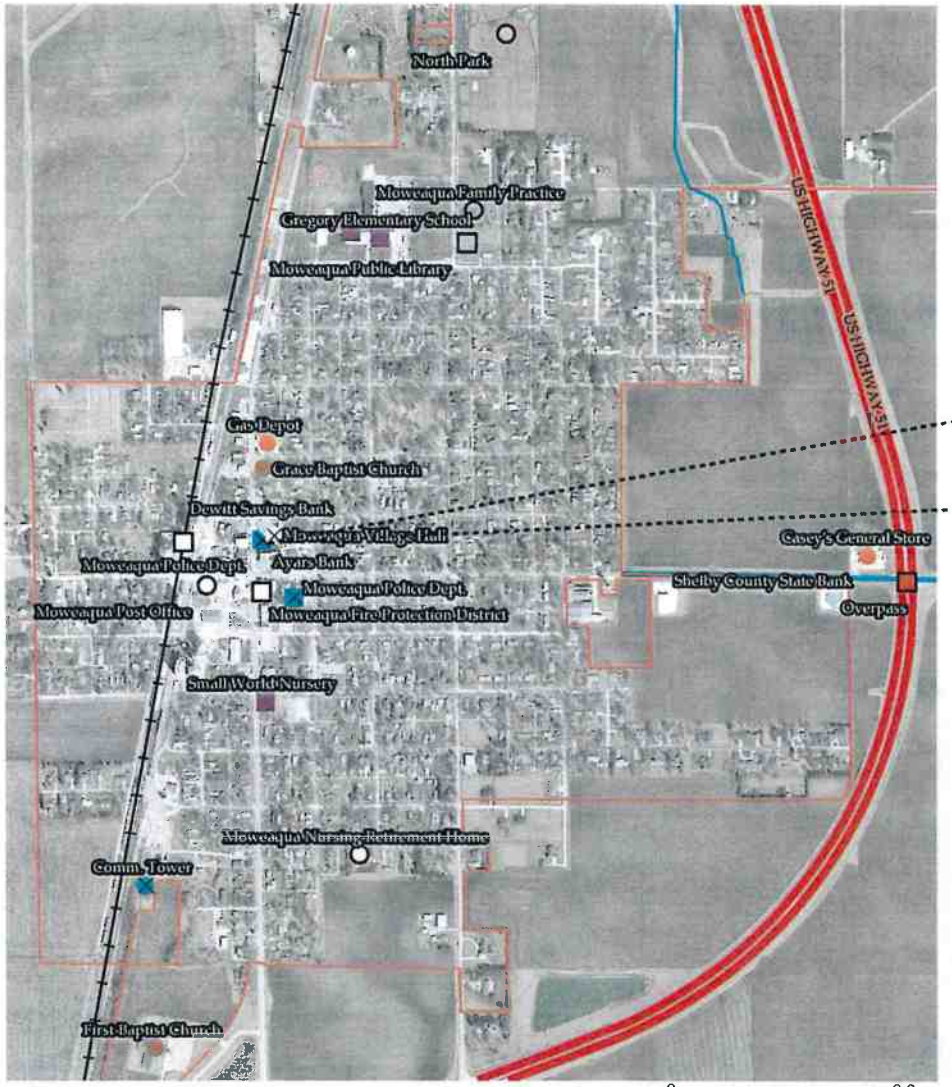
Legend

- County Highways
- Interstate
- State Highway
- US Highway
- Community Boundary
- Municipal Boundary
- Railroads
- Streams
- Anhydrous Ammonia
- Crude Oil
- Natural Gas
- Petroleum Product

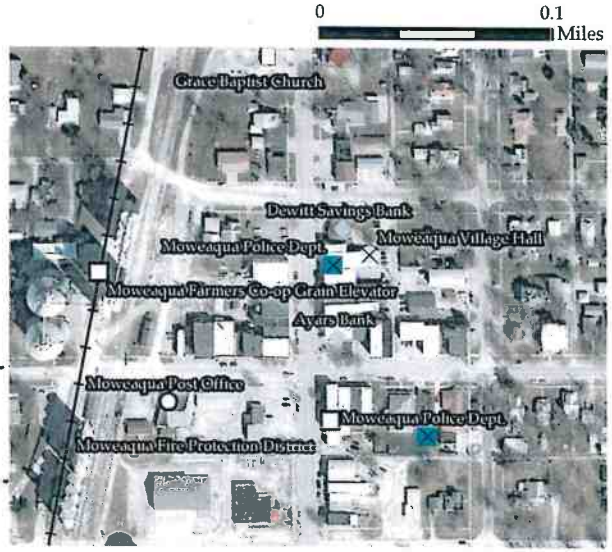
0 0.5 1 Miles



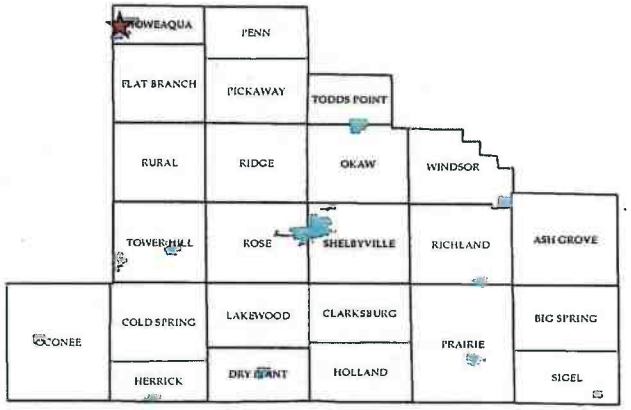
Date: 8/24/2017



0 0.3 Miles



Village of Moweaqua Critical Facilities



Legend

- County Highways
- Interstate
- State Highway
- US Highway
- Community Boundary
- Municipal Boundary
- Railroads
- Streams
- Anhydrous Ammonia
- Crude Oil
- Natural Gas
- Petroleum Product

Critical Facilities

- Hospital
- Care
- Park
- Community Center
- Church
- Post Office
- Fire Department
- Government Building
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- Courthouse
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- Communications
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- Township Building
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- Bridge
- Gas Station
- Overpass
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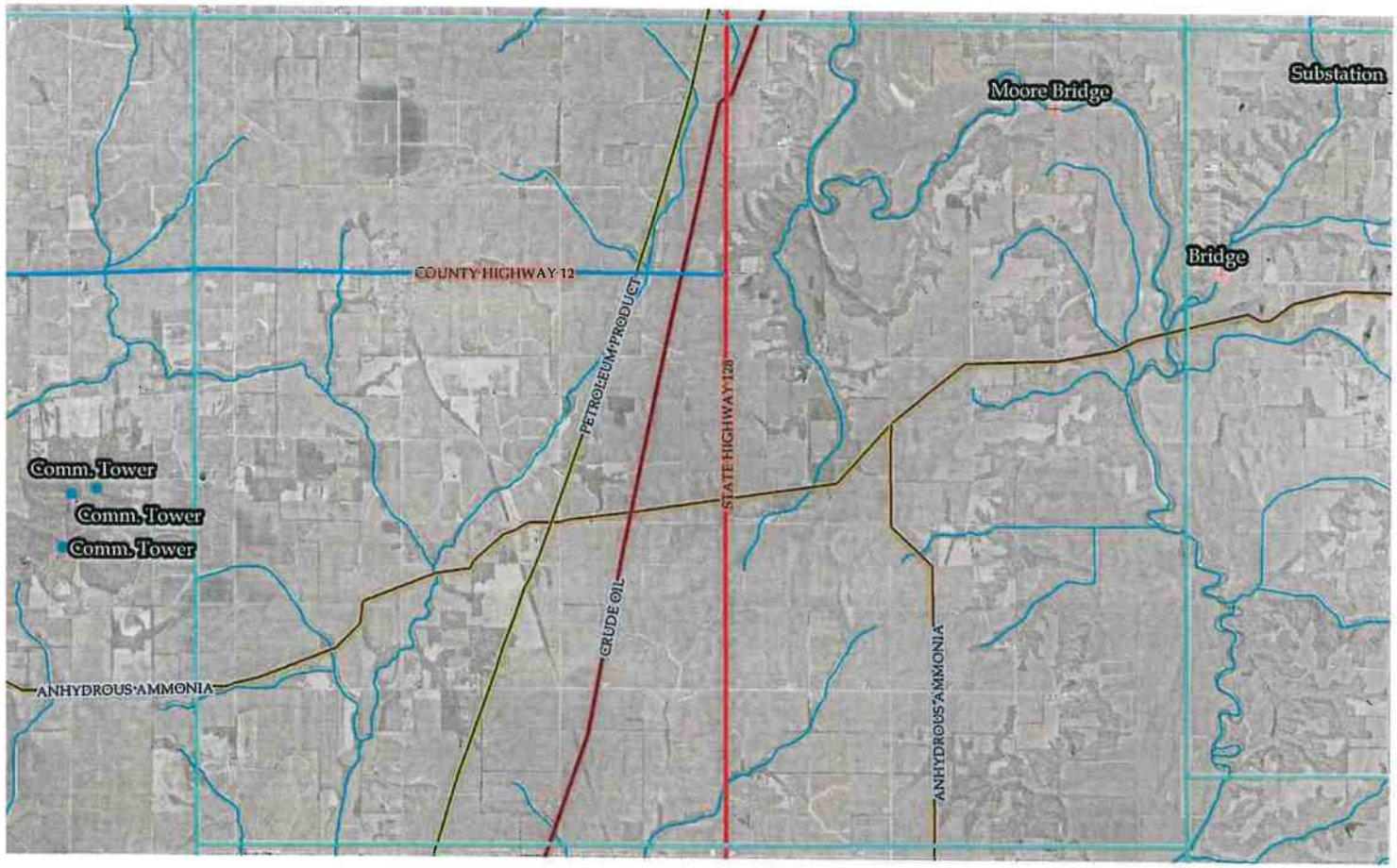
- Hazardous Material
- Dam
- Agriculture
- Pipeline Odor Station
- Transmission Power Lines
- Electric Power Facility
- Potable Water
- Water Treatment Plant
- Wastewater Treatment Facility

Date: 8/24/2017

Township of Lakewood Critical Facilities



Critical Facilities

- Hospital
- Care
- Park
- Community Center
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- Post Office
- Fire Department
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- Potable Water
- Water Treatment Plant
- Wastewater Treatment Facility

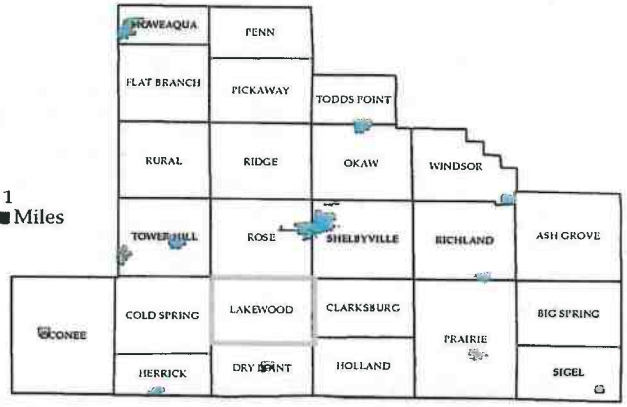
8 Categories of Critical Facilities

- Public Health
- Public Shelter
- Public Safety & Security
- High-Density Occupancy
- Transportation
- Industrial
- Agriculture
- Utilities

Legend

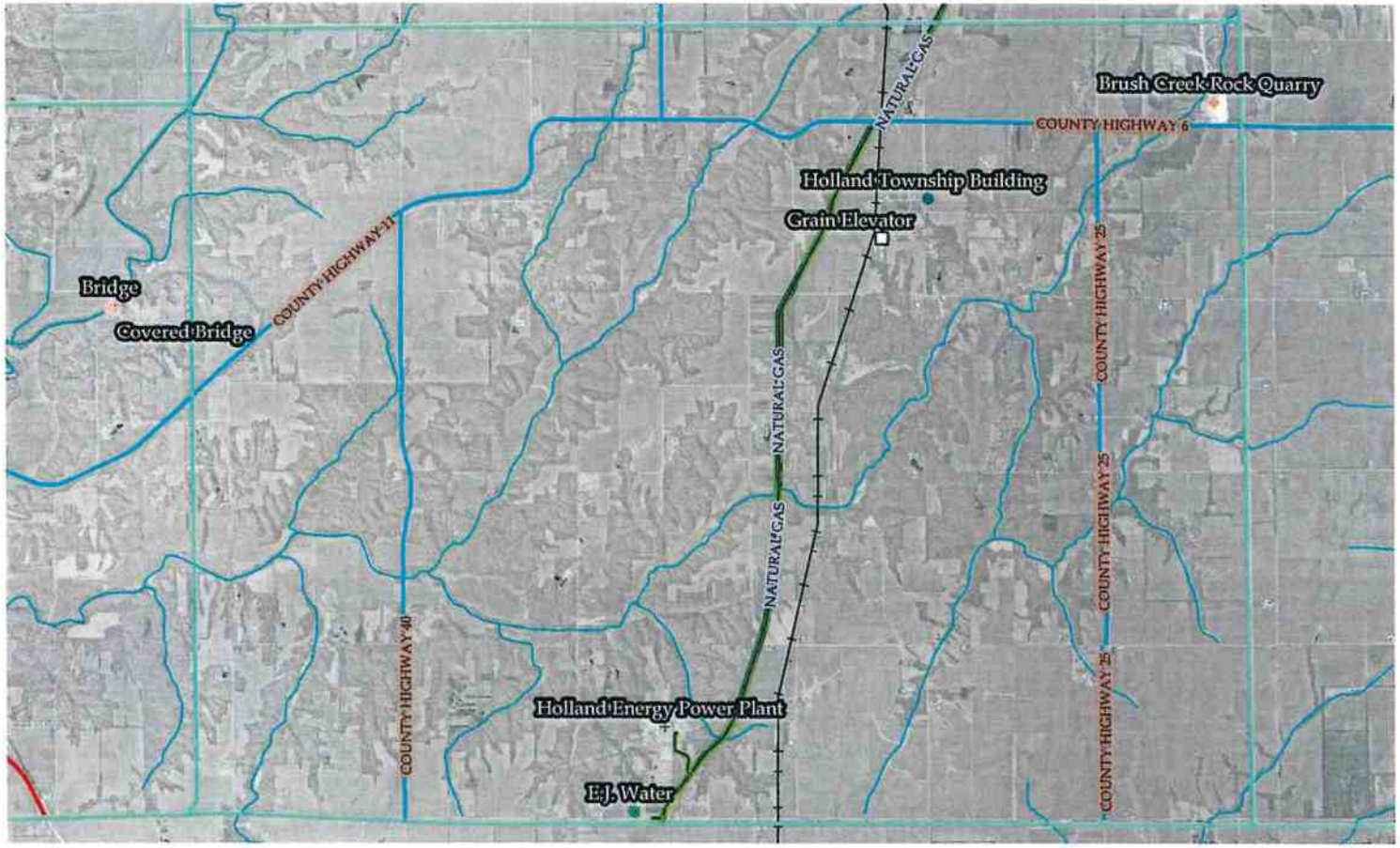
- County Highways
- Interstate
- State Highway
- US Highway
- Community Boundary
- Municipal Boundary
- Railroads
- Streams
- Anhydrous Ammonia
- Crude Oil
- Natural Gas
- Petroleum Product

0 0.5 1 Miles



Date: 8/23/2017

Township of Holland Critical Facilities



Critical Facilities

- Hospital
- Care
- Park
- Community Center
- Church
- Post Office
- Fire Department
- Government Building
- Bank
- Courthouse
- Emergency Operaton Center
- Communications
- Police
- Township Building
- High-Density Occupancy
- Library
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- Overpass
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- Wastewater Treatment Facility

8 Categories of Critical Facilities

- Public Health
- Public Shelter
- Public Safety & Security
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- Transportation
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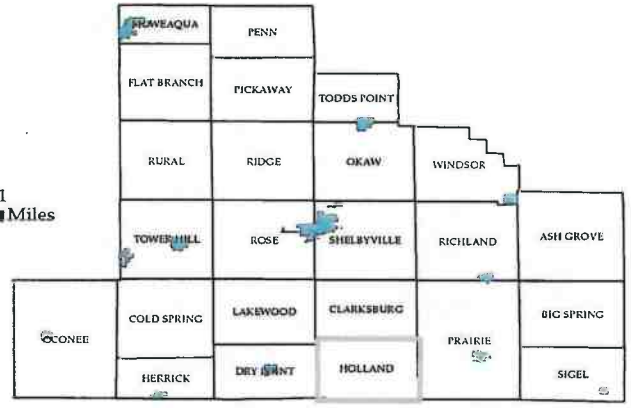
- Agriculture
- Utilities

Legend

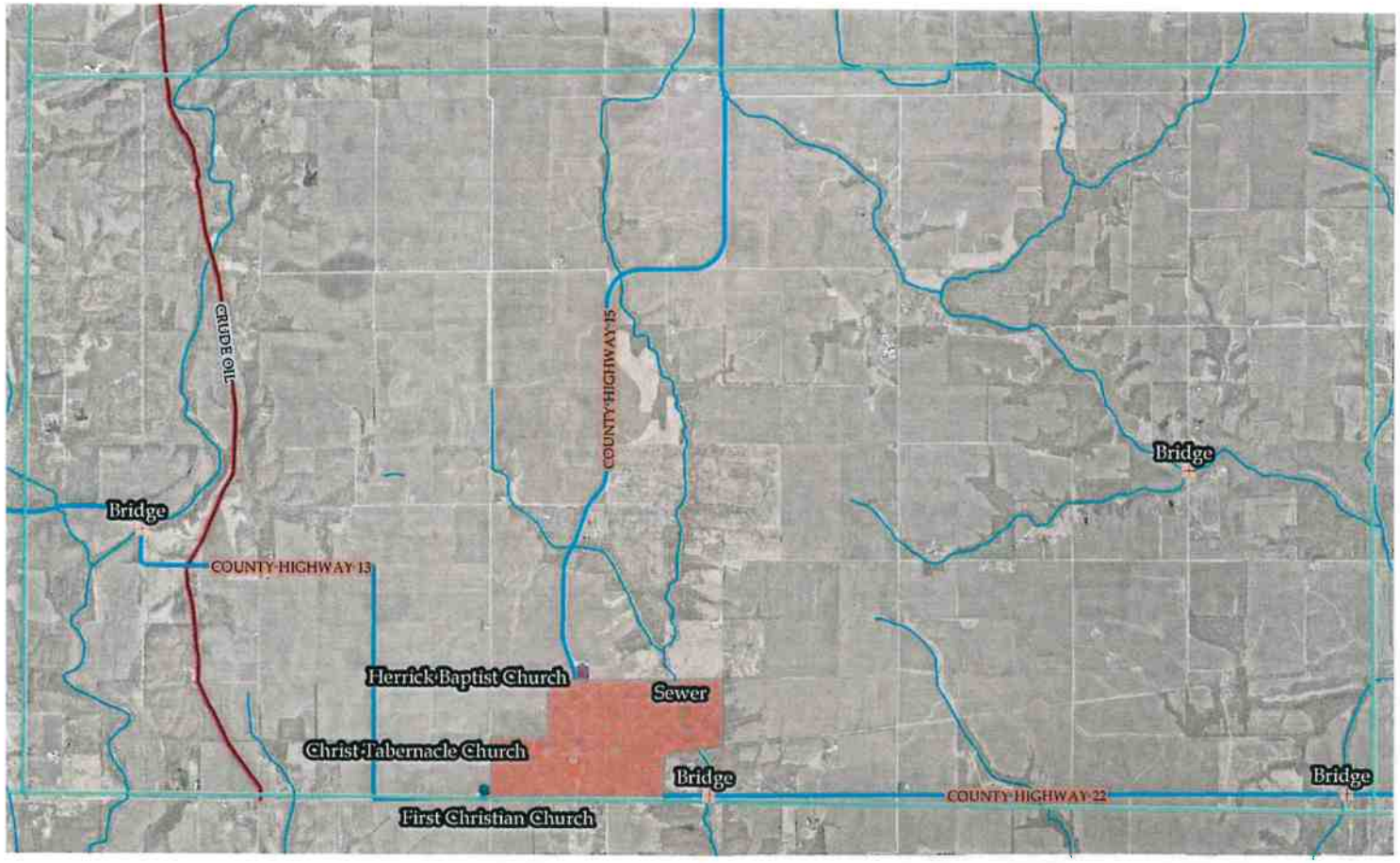
- County Highways
- Interstate
- State Highway
- US Highway
- Community Boundary
- Municipal Boundary
- Railroads
- Streams
- Anhydrous Ammonia
- Crude Oil
- Natural Gas
- Petroleum Product

0 0.5 1 Miles



Date: 8/23/2017

Township of Herrick Critical Facilities



Critical Facilities

- Hospital
- Care
- Park
- Community Center
- Church
- Post Office
- Fire Department
- Government Building
- Bank
- Courthouse
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- Communications
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- Township Building
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- Library
- Penal Institution
- School
- Flood Zones
- Bridge
- Gas Station
- Overpass
- Airport
- Hazardous Material
- Dam
- Agriculture
- Pipeline Odor Station
- Transmission Power Lines
- Electric Power Facility
- Potable Water
- Water Treatment Plant
- Wastewater Treatment Facility

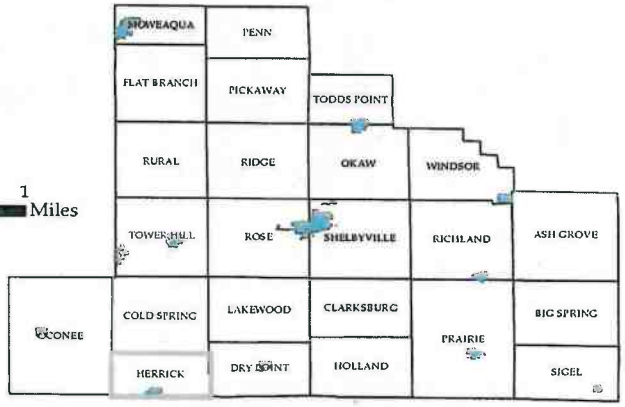
8 Categories of Critical Facilities

- Public Health
- Public Shelter
- Public Safety & Security
- High-Density Occupancy
- Transportation
- Industrial
- Agriculture
- Utilities

Legend

- County Highways
- Interstate
- State Highway
- US Highway
- Community Boundary
- Municipal Boundary
- Railroads
- Streams
- Anhydrous Ammonia
- Crude Oil
- Natural Gas
- Petroleum Product

0 0.5 1 Miles



Date: 8/24/2017

Village of Herrick Critical Facilities

Critical Facilities

- Hospital
- Care
- Park
- Community Center
- Church
- Post Office
- Fire Department
- Government Building
- Bank
- Courthouse
- Emergency Operaton Center
- Communications
- Police
- Township Building
- High-Density Occupancy
- Library
- Penal Institution
- School
- Flood Zones
- Bridge
- Gas Station
- Overpass
- Airport
- Hazardous Material
- Dam
- Agriculture
- Pipeline Odor Station
- Transmission Power Lines
- Electric Power Facility
- Potable Water
- Water Treatment Plant
- Wastewater Treatment Facility

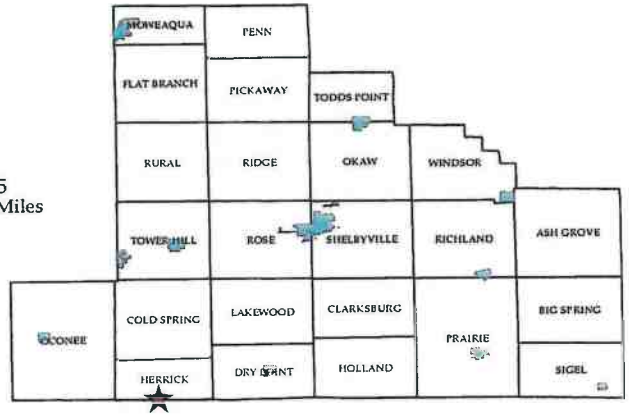
8 Categories of Critical Facilities

- Public Health
- Public Shelter
- Public Safety & Security
- High-Density Occupancy
- Transportation
- Industrial
- Agriculture
- Utilities

Legend

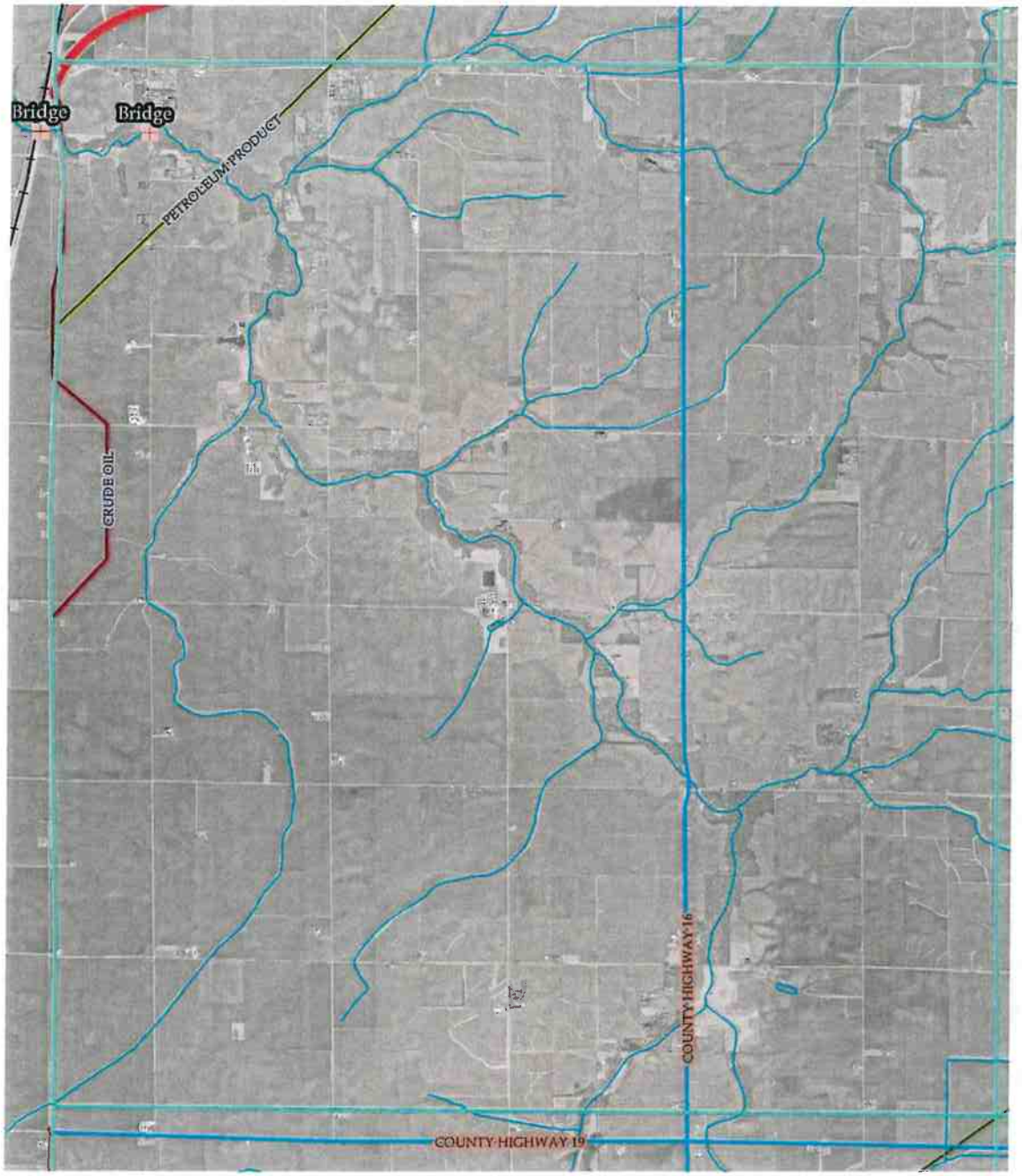
- County Highways
- Interstate
- State Highway
- US Highway
- Community Boundary
- Municipal Boundary
- Railroads
- Streams
- Anhydrous Ammonia
- Crude Oil
- Natural Gas
- Petroleum Product

0 0.15 Miles



Date: 8/25/2017

Township of Flat Branch Critical Facilities



Critical Facilities

- Hospital
- Care
- Park
- Community Center
- Church
- Post Office
- Fire Department
- Government Building
- Bank
- Courthouse
- Emergency Operaton Center
- Communications
- Police
- Township Building
- High-Density Occupancy
- Library
- Penal Institution
- School
- Flood Zones
- Bridge
- Gas Station
- Overpass
- Airport
- Hazardous Material
- Dam
- Agriculture
- Pipeline Odor Station
- Transmission Power Lines
- Electric Power Facility
- Potable Water
- Water Treatment Plant
- Wastewater Treatment Facility

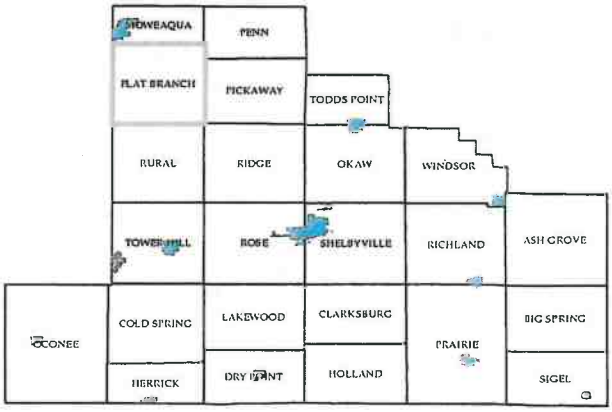
8 Categories of Critical Facilities

- Public Health
- Public Shelter
- Public Safety & Security
- High-Density Occupancy
- Transportation
- Industrial
- Agriculture
- Utilities

0 0.5 1 Miles

Legend

- County Highways
- Interstate
- State Highway
- US Highway
- Community Boundary
- Municipal Boundary
- Railroads
- Streams
- Anhydrous Ammonia
- Crude Oil
- Natural Gas
- Petroleum Product



Date: 8/23/2017

Village of Findlay Critical Facilities

Critical Facilities

- Hospital
- Care
- Park
- Community Center
- Church
- Post Office
- Fire Department
- Government Building
- Bank
- Courthouse
- Emergency Operaton Center
- Communications
- Police
- Township Building
- High-Density Occupancy
- Library
- Penal Institution
- School
- Flood Zones
- Bridge
- Gas Station
- Overpass
- Airport
- Hazardous Material
- Dam
- Agriculture
- Pipeline Odor Station
- Transmission Power Lines
- Electric Power Facility
- Potable Water
- Water Treatment Plant
- Wastewater Treatment Facility

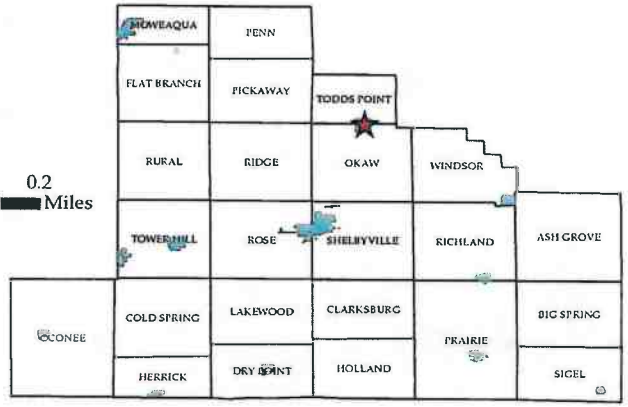
8 Categories of Critical Facilities

- Public Health
- Public Shelter
- Public Safety & Security
- High-Density Occupancy
- Transportation
- Industrial
- Agriculture
- Utilities

Legend

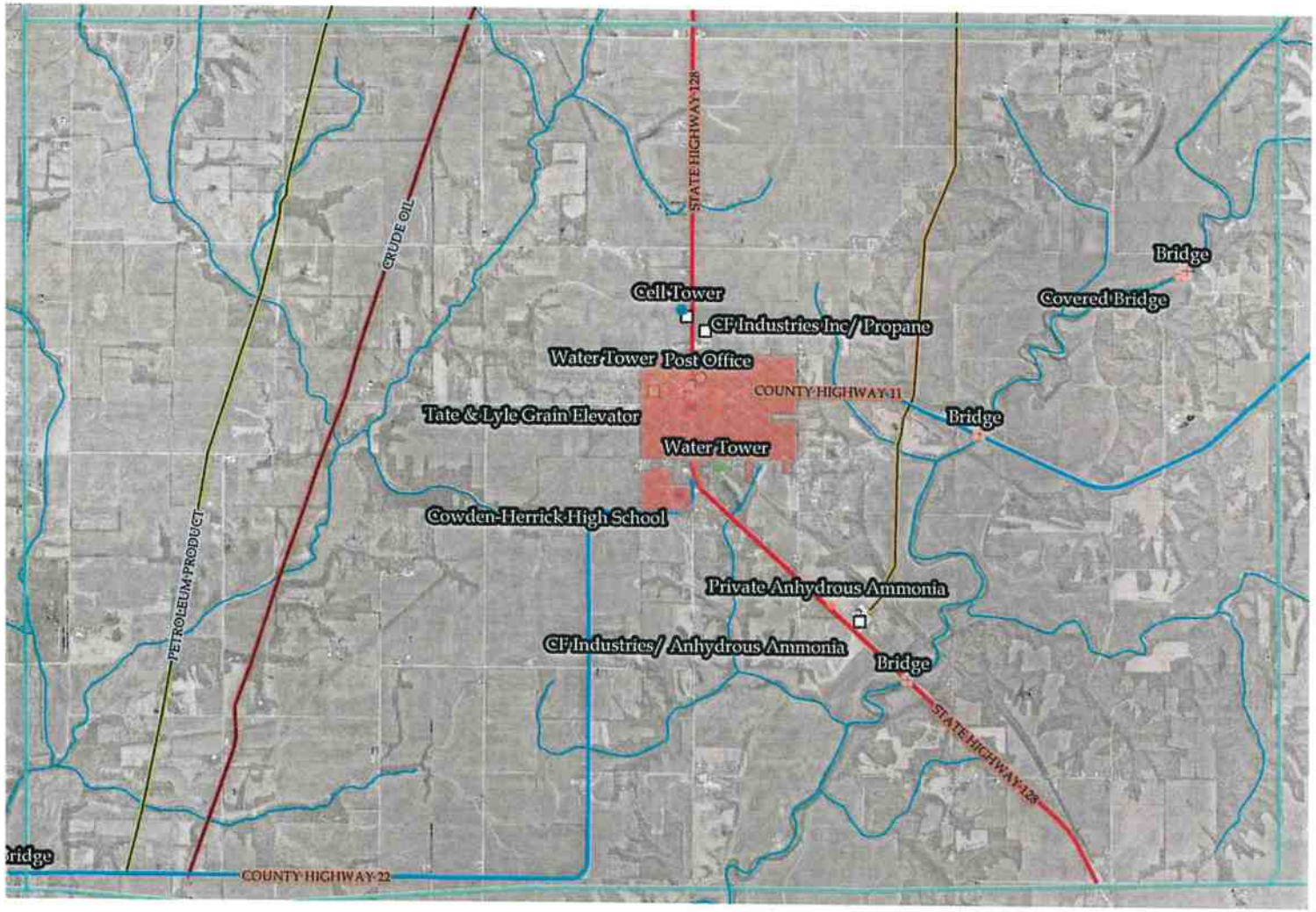
- County Highways
- Interstate
- State Highway
- US Highway
- Community Boundary
- Municipal Boundary
- Railroads
- Streams
- Anhydrous Ammonia
- Crude Oil
- Natural Gas
- Petroleum Product

0 0.2 Miles



Date: 8/24/2017

Township of Dry Point Critical Facilities



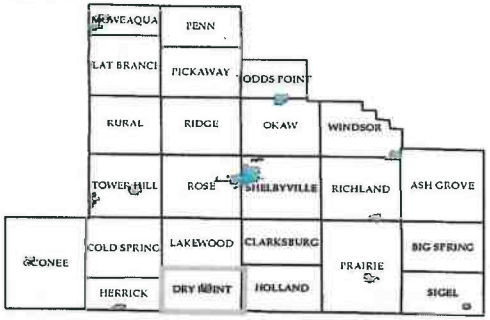
Legend

- County Highways
- Interstate
- State Highway
- US Highway
- Community Boundary
- Municipal Boundary
- Railroads
- Streams
- Anhydrous Ammonia
- Crude Oil
- Natural Gas
- Petroleum Product

8 Categories of Critical Facilities

- Public Health
- Public Shelter
- Public Safety & Security
- High-Density Occupancy
- Transportation
- Industrial
- Agriculture
- Utilities

0 0.5 1 Miles



Critical Facilities

- Hospital
- Care
- Park
- Community Center
- Church
- Post Office
- Fire Department
- Government Building
- Bank
- Courthouse
- Emergency Operaton Center
- Communications
- Police
- Township Building
- High-Density Occupancy
- Library
- Penal Institution
- School
- Flood Zones
- Bridge
- Gas Station
- Overpass
- Airport
- Hazardous Material
- Dam
- Agriculture
- Pipeline Odor Station
- Transmission Power Lines
- Electric Power Facility
- Potable Water
- Water Treatment Plant
- Wastewater Treatment Facility

Date: 8/23/2017

Village of Cowden Critical Facilities

Critical Facilities

- Hospital
- Care
- Park
- Community Center
- Church
- Post Office
- Fire Department
- Government Building
- Bank
- Courthouse
- Emergency Operaton Center
- Communications
- Police
- Township Building
- High-Density Occupancy
- Library
- Penal Institution
- School
- Flood Zones
- Bridge
- Gas Station
- Overpass
- Airport
- Hazardous Material
- Dam
- Agriculture
- Pipeline Odor Station
- Transmission Power Lines
- Electric Power Facility
- Potable Water
- Water Treatment Plant
- Wastewater Treatment Facility

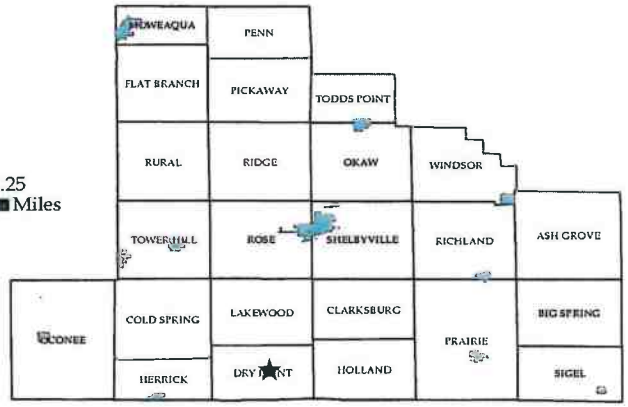
8 Categories of Critical Facilities

- Public Health
- Public Shelter
- Public Safety & Security
- High-Density Occupancy
- Transportation
- Industrial
- Agriculture
- Utilities

Legend

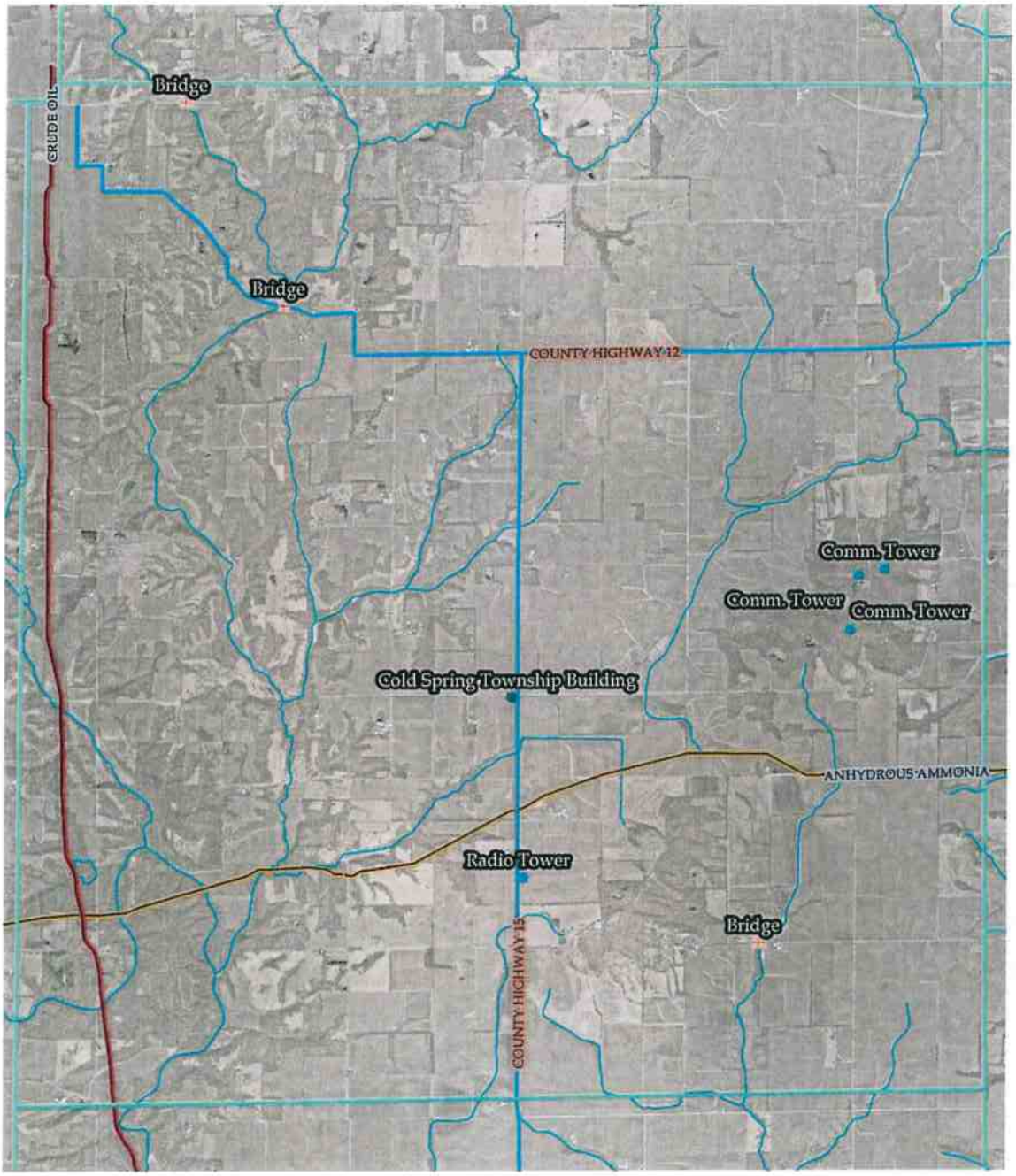
- County Highways
- Interstate
- State Highway
- US Highway
- Community Boundary
- Municipal Boundary
- Railroads
- Streams
- Anhydrous Ammonia
- Crude Oil
- Natural Gas
- Petroleum Product

0 0.25 Miles



Date: 8/25/2017

Township of Cold Spring Critical Facilities



Critical Facilities

- Hospital
- Care
- Park
- Community Center
- Church
- Post Office
- Fire Department
- Government Building
- Bank
- Courthouse
- Emergency Operaton Center
- Communications
- Police
- Township Building
- High-Density Occupancy
- Library
- Penal Institution
- School
- Flood Zones
- Bridge
- Gas Station
- Overpass
- Airport
- Hazardous Material
- Dam
- Agriculture
- Pipeline Odor Station
- Transmission Power Lines
- Electric Power Facility
- Potable Water
- Water Treatment Plant
- Wastewater Treatment Facility

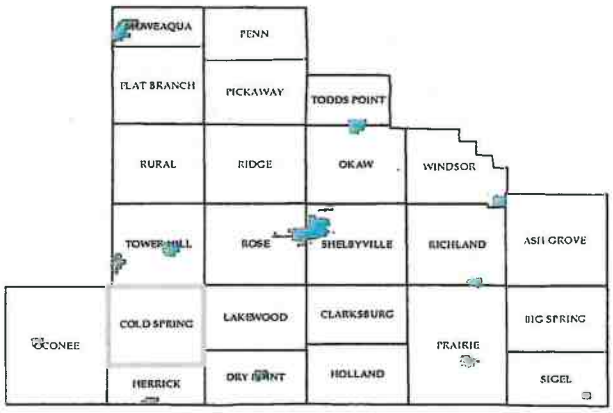
8 Categories of Critical Facilities

- Public Health
- Public Shelter
- Public Safety & Security
- High-Density Occupancy
- Transportation
- Industrial
- Agriculture
- Utilities

0 0.5 1 Miles

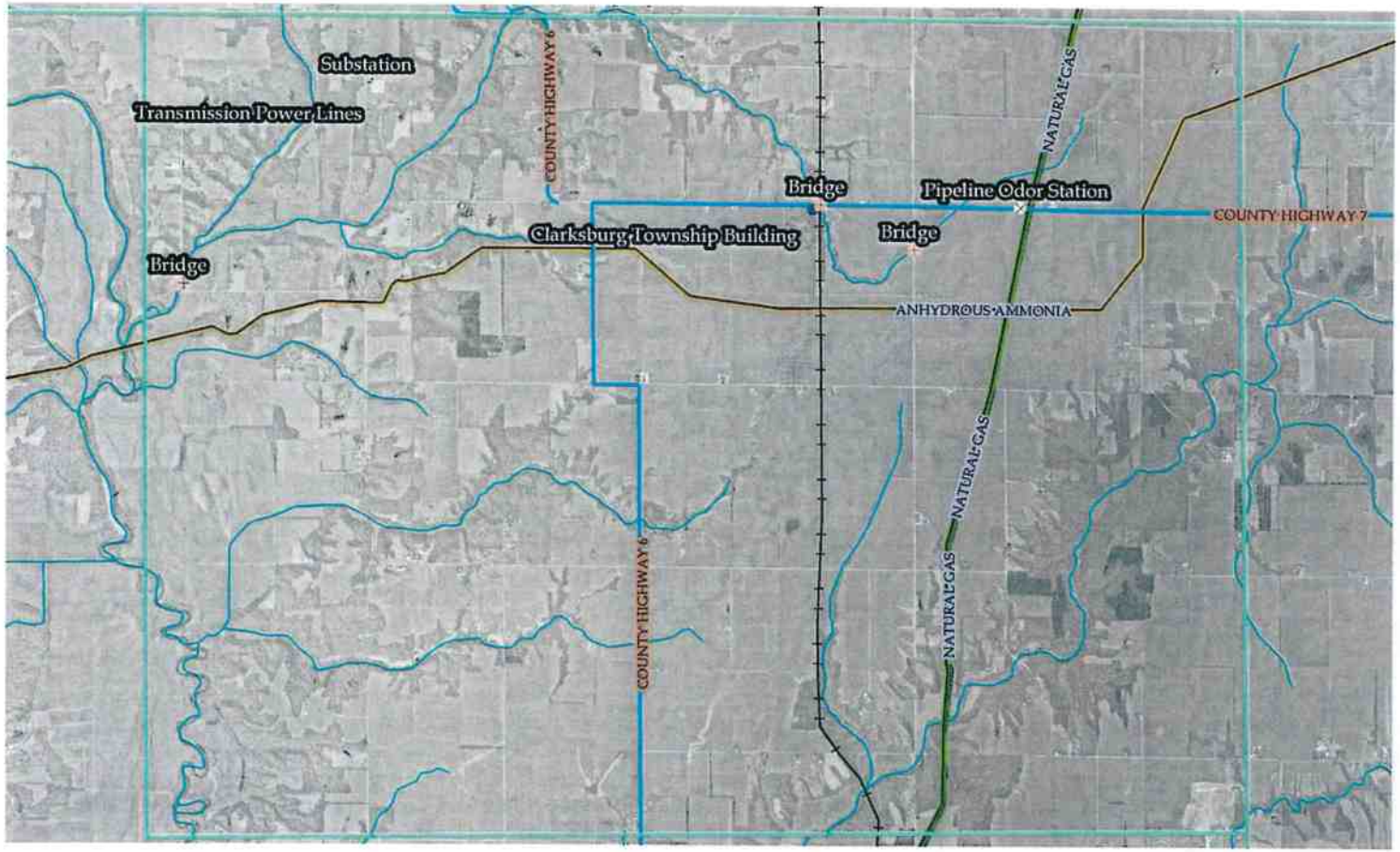
Legend

- County Highways
- Interstate
- State Highway
- US Highway
- Community Boundary
- Municipal Boundary
- Railroads
- Streams
- Anhydrous Ammonia
- Crude Oil
- Natural Gas
- Petroleum Product



Date: 8/23/2017

Township of Clarksburg Critical Facilities



Critical Facilities

- Hospital
- Care
- Park
- Community Center
- Church
- Post Office
- Fire Department
- Government Building
- Bank
- Courthouse
- Emergency Operaton Center
- Communications
- Police
- Township Building
- High-Density Occupancy
- Library
- Penal Institution
- School
- Flood Zones
- Bridge
- Gas Station
- Overpass
- Airport
- Hazardous Material
- Dam
- Agriculture
- Pipeline Odor Station
- Transmission Power Lines
- Electric Power Facility
- Potable Water
- Water Treatment Plant
- Wastewater Treatment Facility

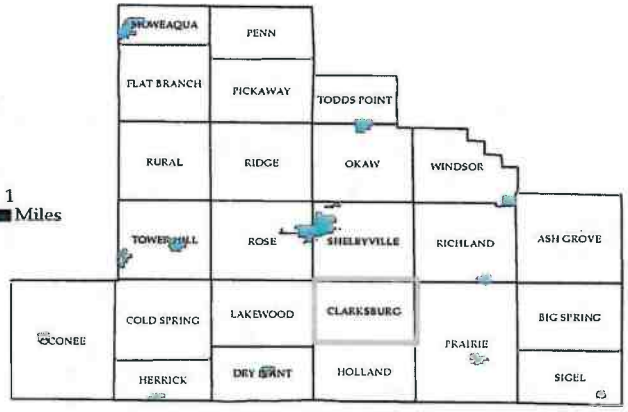
8 Categories of Critical Facilities

- Public Health
- Public Shelter
- Public Safety & Security
- High-Density Occupancy
- Transportation
- Industrial
- Agriculture
- Utilities

Legend

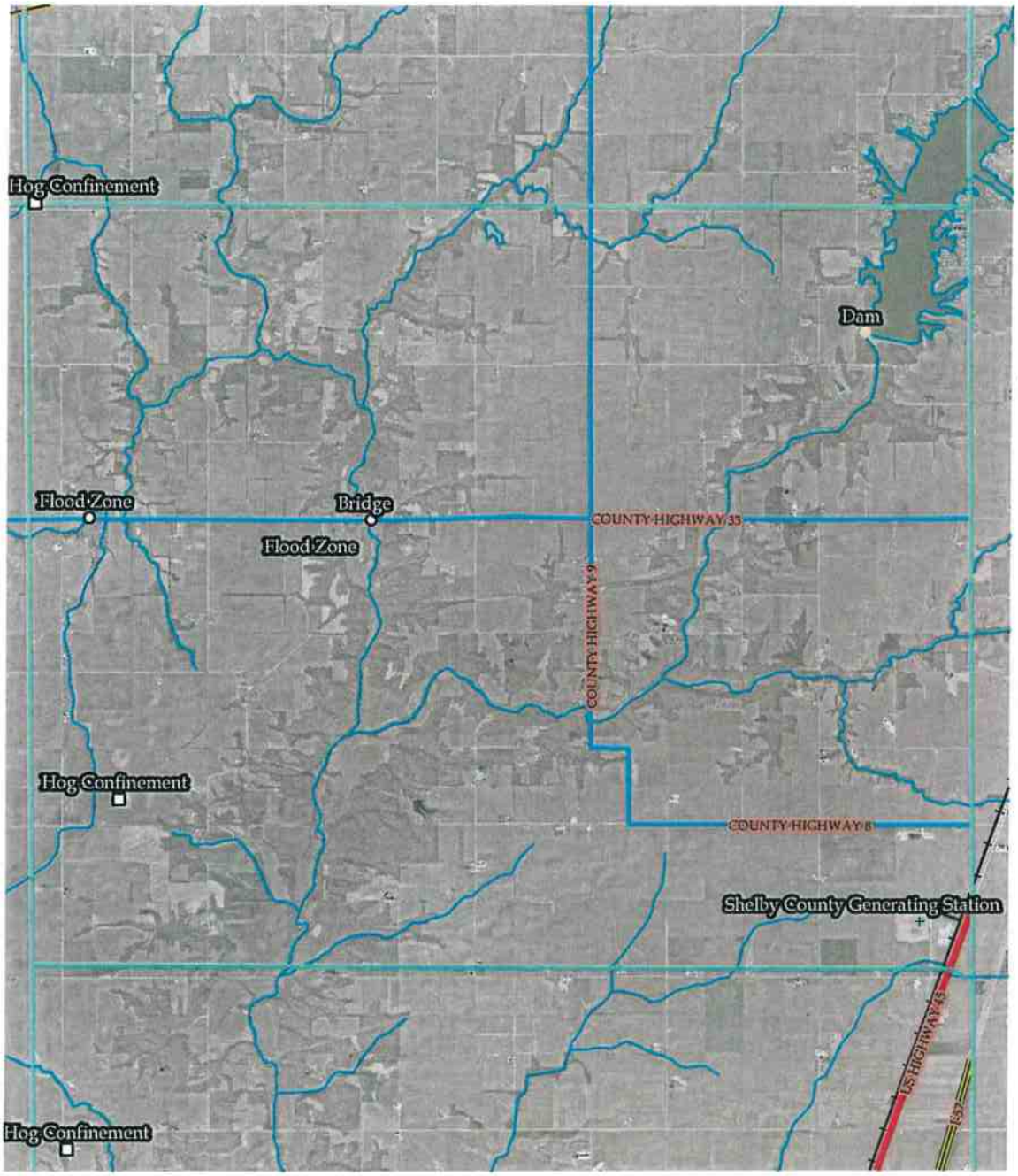
- County Highways
- Interstate
- State Highway
- US Highway
- Community Boundary
- Municipal Boundary
- Railroads
- Streams
- Anhydrous Ammonia
- Crude Oil
- Natural Gas
- Petroleum Product

0 0.5 1 Miles



Date: 8/23/2017

Township of Big Spring Critical Facilities



Critical Facilities

- Hospital
- Care
- Park
- Community Center
- Church
- Post Office
- Fire Department
- Government Building
- Bank
- Courthouse
- Emergency Operaton Center
- Communications
- Police
- Township Building
- High-Density Occupancy
- Library
- Penal Institution
- School
- Flood Zones
- Bridge
- Gas Station
- Overpass
- Airport
- Hazardous Material
- Dam
- Agriculture
- Pipeline Odor Station
- Transmission Power Lines
- Electric Power Facility
- Potable Water
- Water Treatment Plant
- Wastewater Treatment Facility

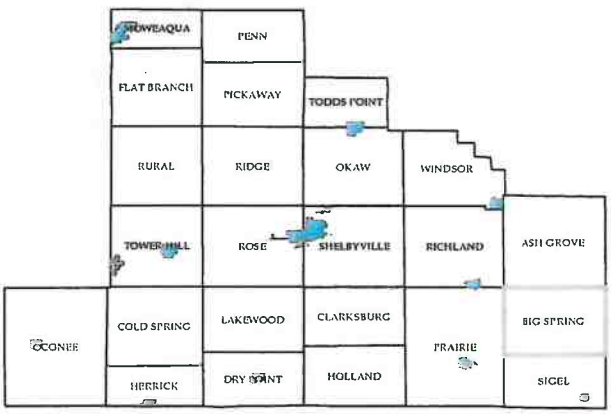
8 Categories of Critical Facilities

- Public Health
- Public Shelter
- Public Safety & Security
- High-Density Occupancy
- Transportation
- Industrial
- Agriculture
- Utilities

0 0.75 1.5 Miles

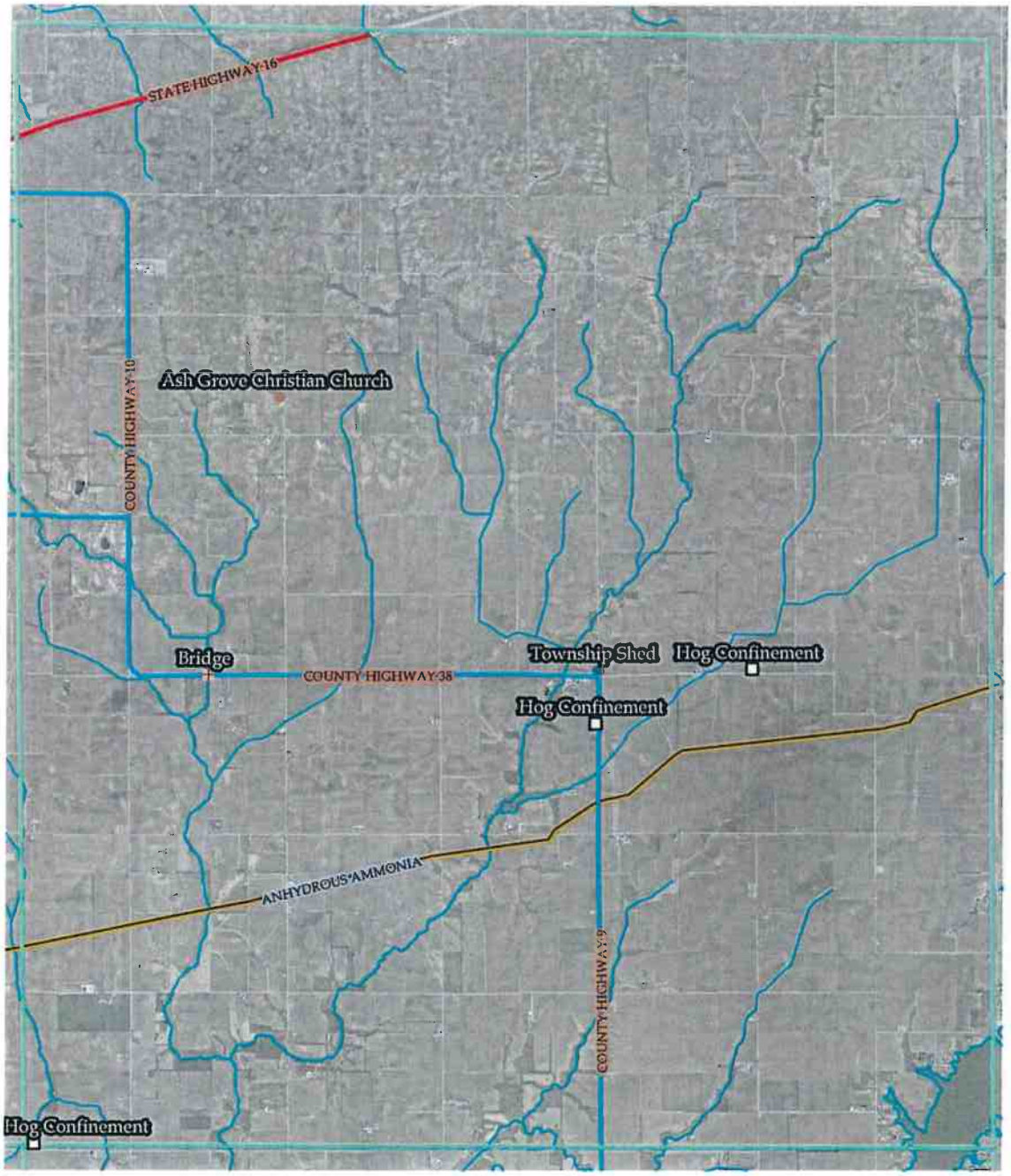
Legend

- County Highways
- Interstate
- State Highway
- US Highway
- Community Boundary
- Municipal Boundary
- Railroads
- Streams
- Anhydrous Ammonia
- Crude Oil
- Natural Gas
- Petroleum Product



Date: 8/23/2017

Township of Ash Grove Critical Facilities



Critical Facilities

- Hospital
- Care
- Park
- Community Center
- Church
- Post Office
- Fire Department
- Government Building
- Bank
- Courthouse
- Emergency Operaton Center
- Communications
- Police
- Township Building
- High-Density Occupancy
- Library
- Penal Institution
- School
- Flood Zones
- Bridge
- Gas Station
- Overpass
- Airport
- Hazardous Material
- Dam
- Agriculture
- Pipeline Odor Station
- Transmission Power Lines
- Electric Power Facility
- Potable Water
- Water Treatment Plant
- Wastewater Treatment Facility

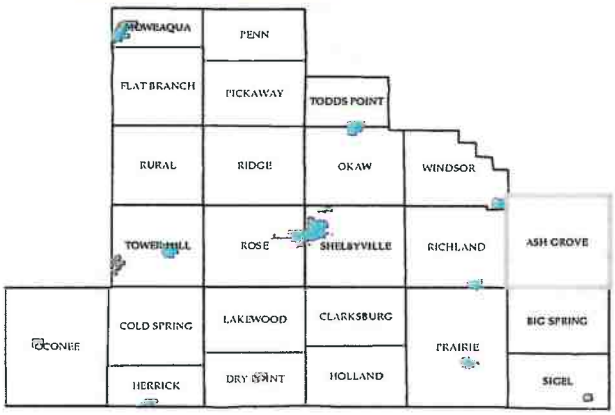
8 Categories of Critical Facilities

- Public Health
- Public Shelter
- Public Safety & Security
- High-Density Occupancy
- Transportation
- Industrial
- Agriculture
- Utilities

0 0.75 1.5 Miles

Legend

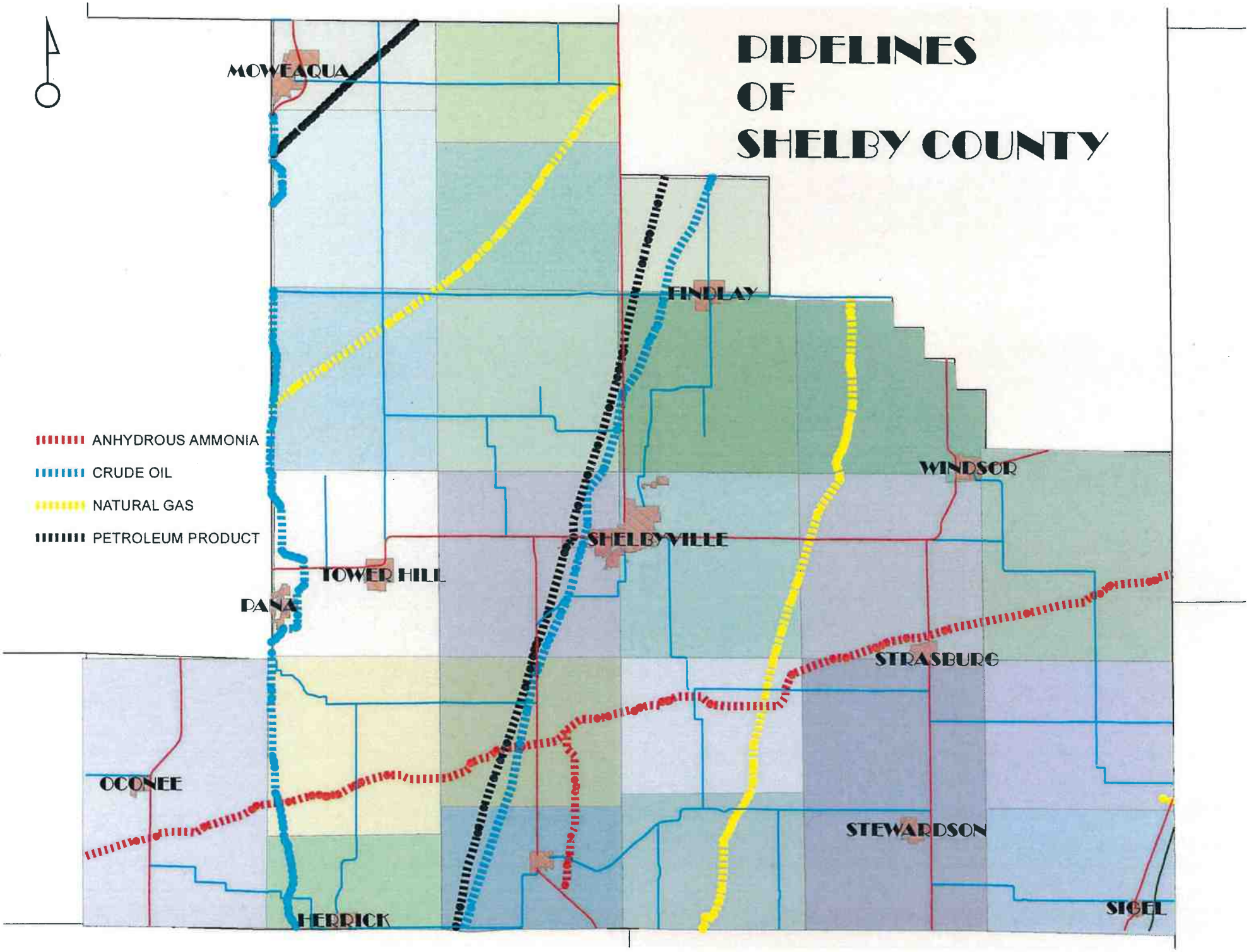
- County Highways
- Interstate
- State Highway
- US Highway
- Community Boundary
- Municipal Boundary
- Railroads
- Streams
- Anhydrous Ammonia
- Crude Oil
- Natural Gas
- Petroleum Product



Date: 8/23/2017

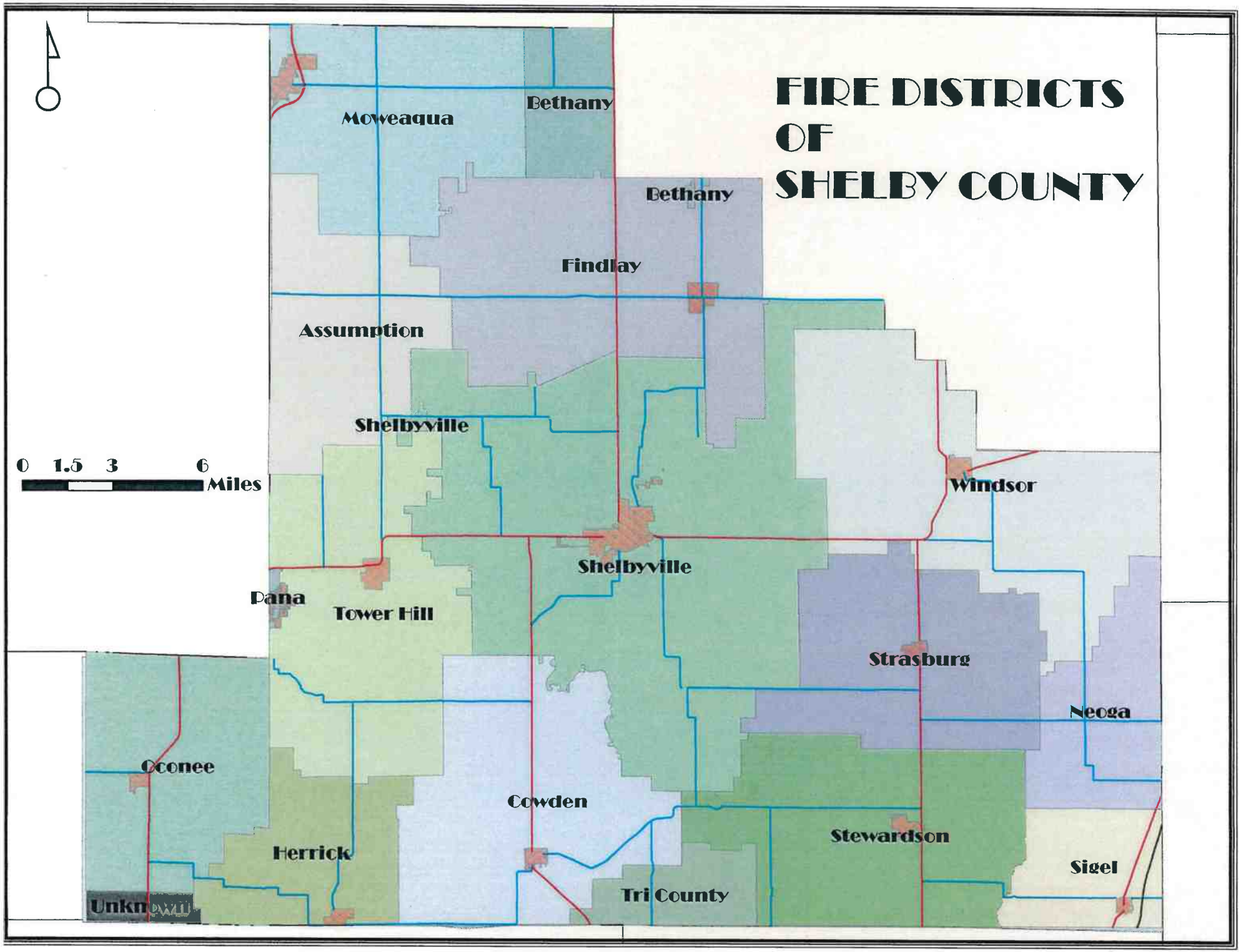
ATTACHMENT B

PIPELINE MAP


PIPELINES
OF
SHELBY COUNTY
ANHYDROUS AMMONIA
CRUDE OIL
NATURAL GAS
PETROLEUM PRODUCT
MOWEAQUA
FINDLAY
WINDSOR
SHELBYVILLE
TOWER HILL
PANA
STRASBURG
OCONEE
STEWARDSON
HERRICK
SIGEL

ATTACHMENT C

FIRE DISTRICT MAP


FIRE DISTRICTS
OF
SHELBY COUNTY
Moweaqua
Bethany
Bethany
Findlay
Assumption
Shelbyville
Shelbyville
Windsor
Pana
Tower Hill
Strasburg
Neoga
Oconee
Cowden
Herrick
Stewardson
Sigel
Tri County
Unknown
0 1.5 3 6
Miles

ATTACHMENT D

HAZARDOUS IMPACT ZONES

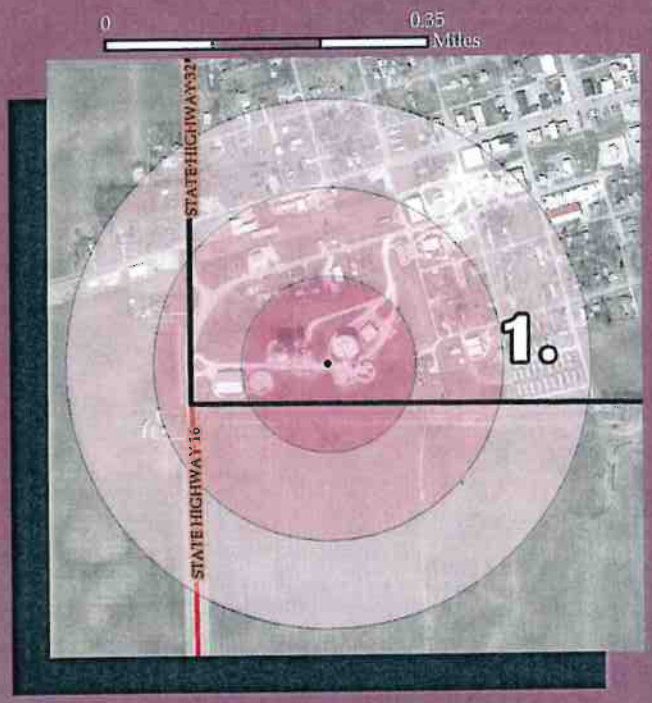
City of Windsor Critical Impact Zones

Legend

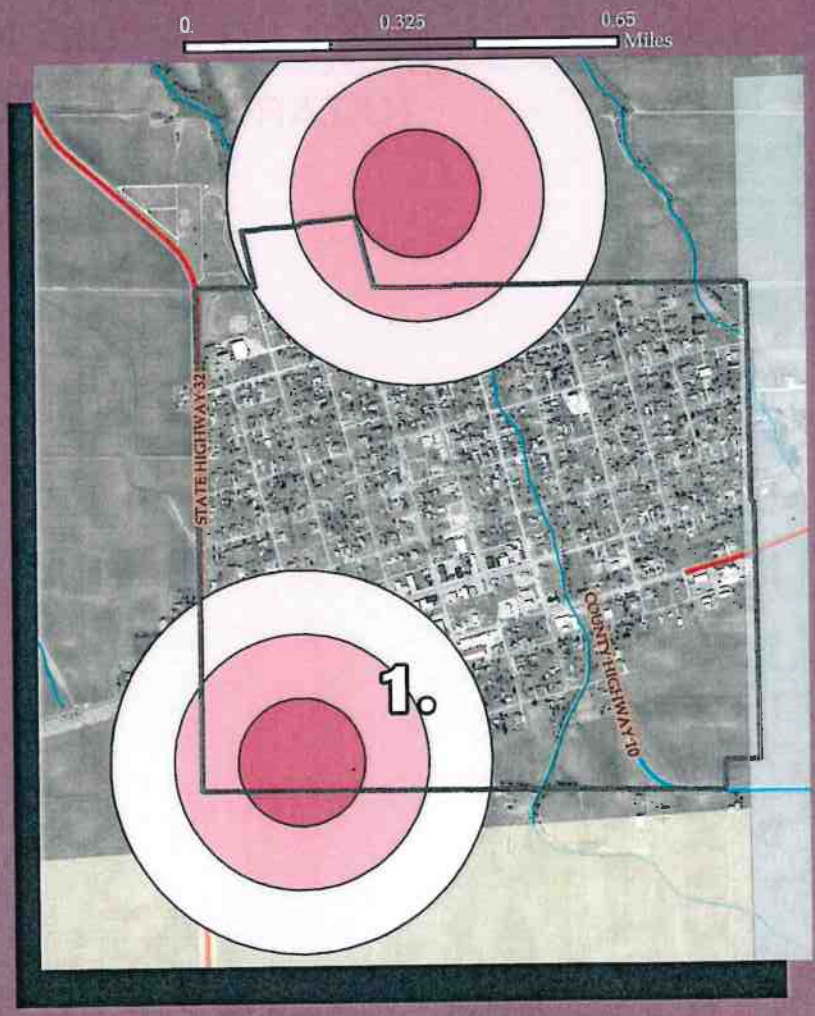
- County Highways
- Interstate
- State Highway
- US Highway
- Municipal Boundary
- Railroads
- Streams
- Anhydrous Ammonia
- Crude Oil
- Natural Gas
- Petroleum Product

Critical Impact Zones

- 500 ft
- 1000 ft
- 1500 ft



1. Grain Elevator



Date: 9/13/2017

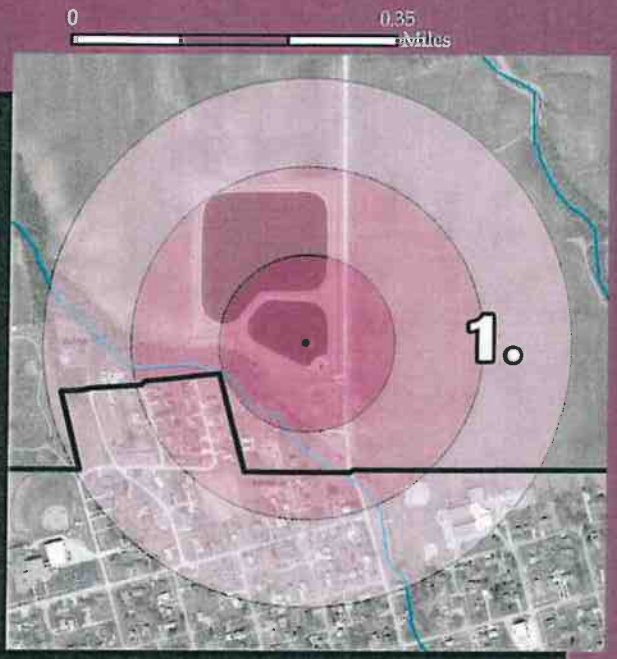
Township of Windsor Critical Impact Zones

Legend

- County Highways
- Interstate
- State Highway
- US Highway
- Municipal Boundary
- Railroads
- Streams
- Anhydrous Ammonia
- Crude Oil
- Natural Gas
- Petroleum Product

Critical Impact Zones

- 500 ft
- 1000 ft
- 1500 ft



1. Wastewater Treatment Plant

Date: 9/13/2017

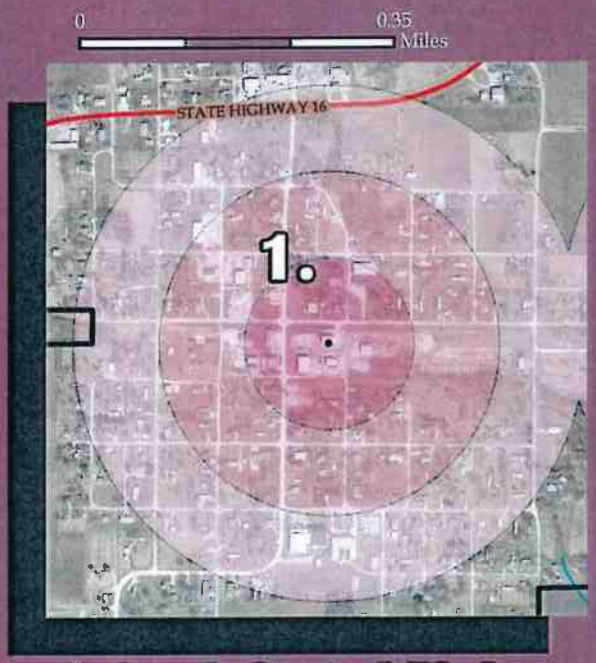
Village of Tower Hill Critical Impact Zones

Legend

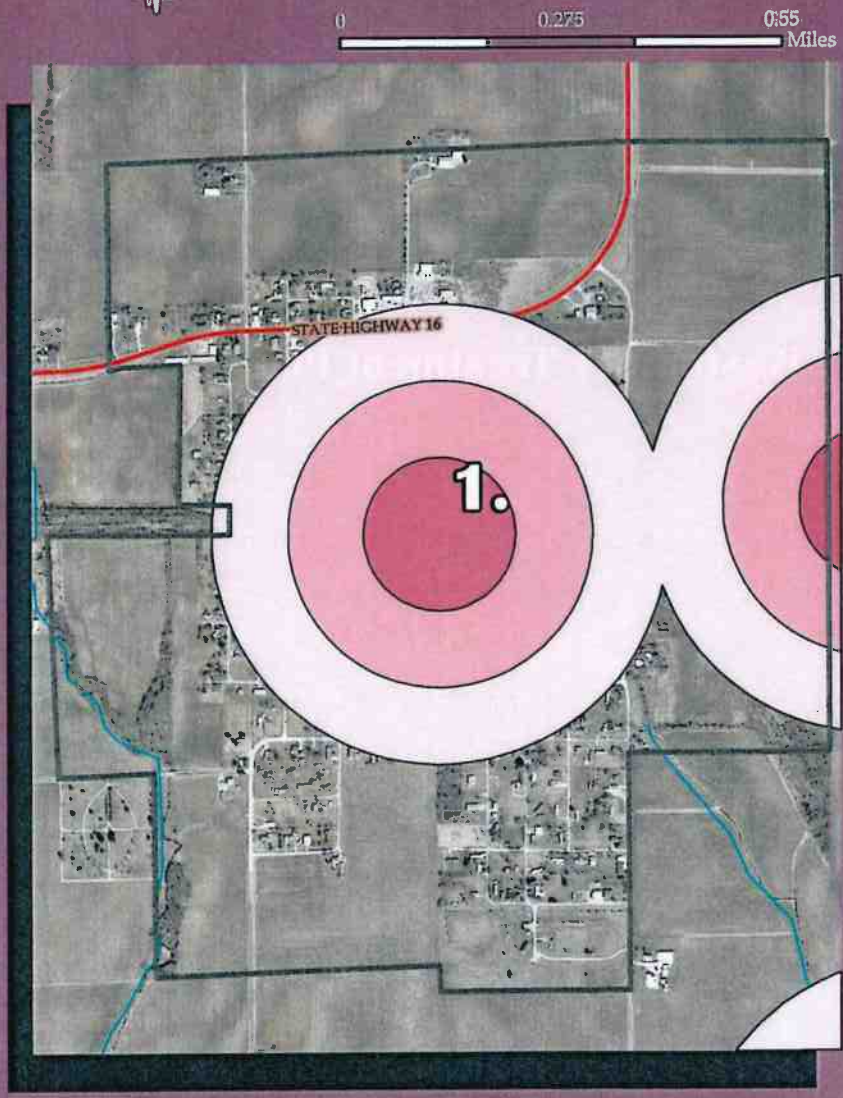
- County Highways
- Interstate
- State Highway
- US Highway
- Municipal Boundary
- Railroads
- Streams
- Anhydrous Ammonia
- Crude Oil
- Natural Gas
- Petroleum Product

Critical Impact Zones

- 500 ft
- 1000 ft
- 1500 ft



1. South Central FS, Inc.



Date: 8/30/2017

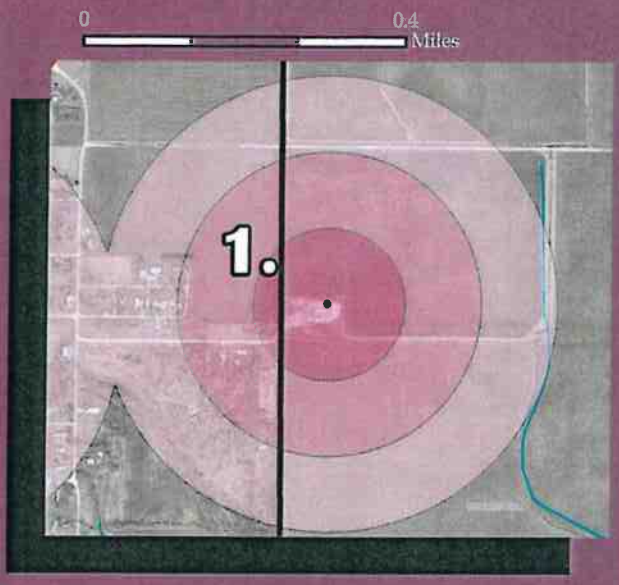
Township of Tower Hill Critical Impact Zones

Legend

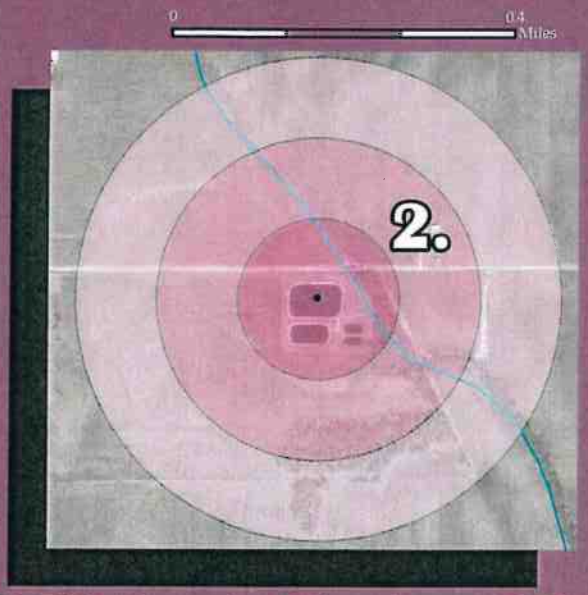
- County Highways
- Interstate
- State Highway
- US Highway
- Municipal Boundary
- Railroads
- Streams
- Anhydrous Ammonia
- Crude Oil
- Natural Gas
- Petroleum Product

Critical Impact Zones

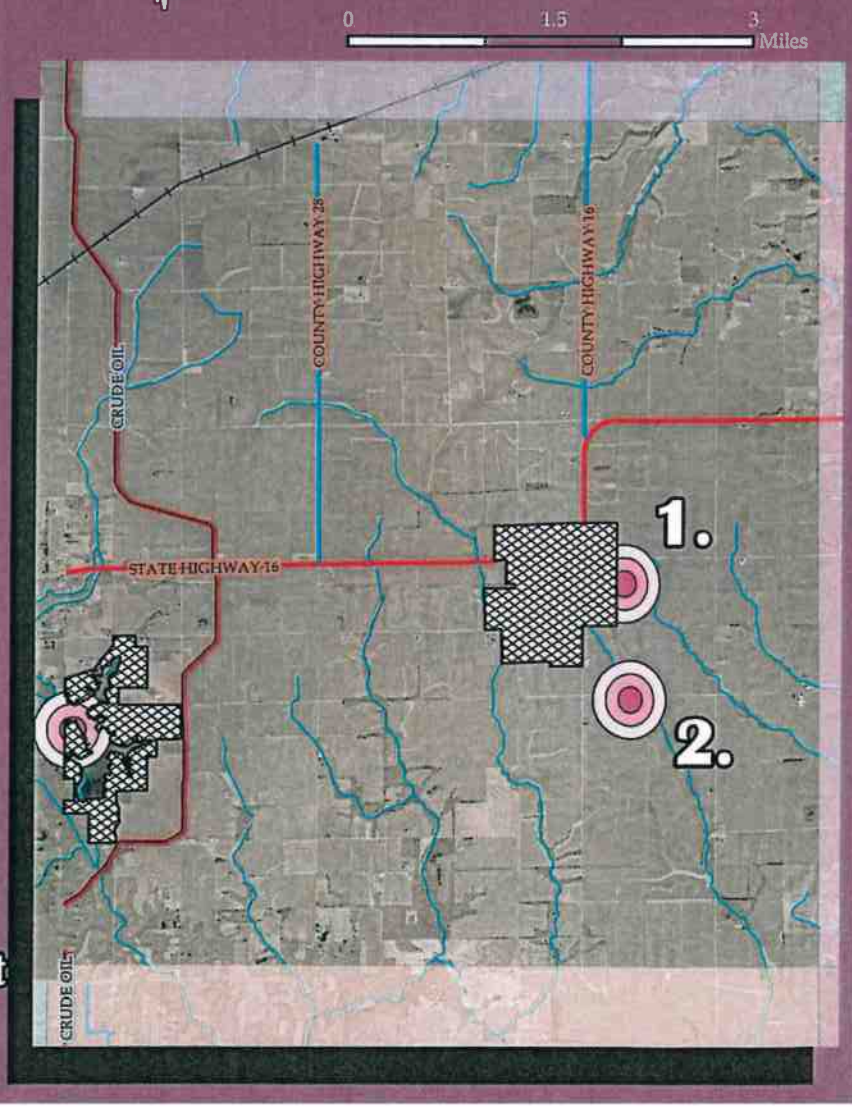
- 500 ft
- 1000 ft
- 1500 ft



1. Ammonia



2. Wastewater Treatment Plant



Date: 8/30/2017

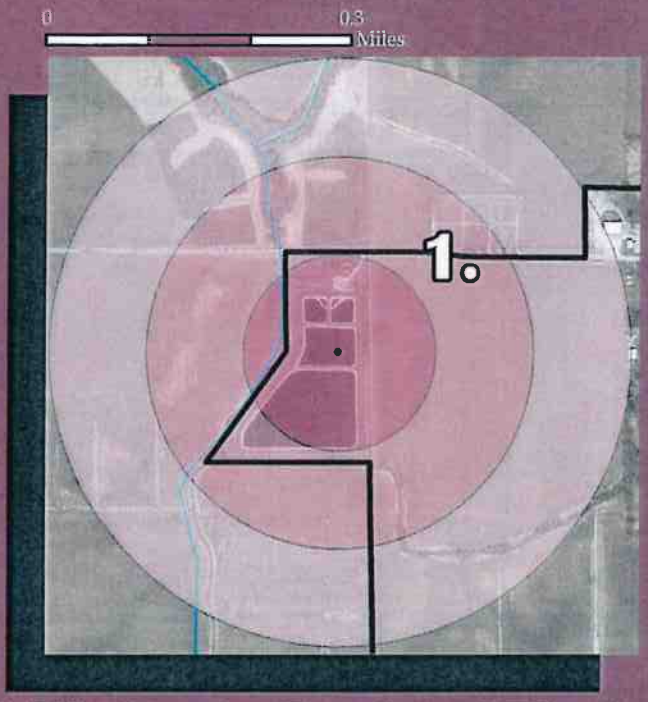
Village of Strasburg Critical Impact Zones

Legend

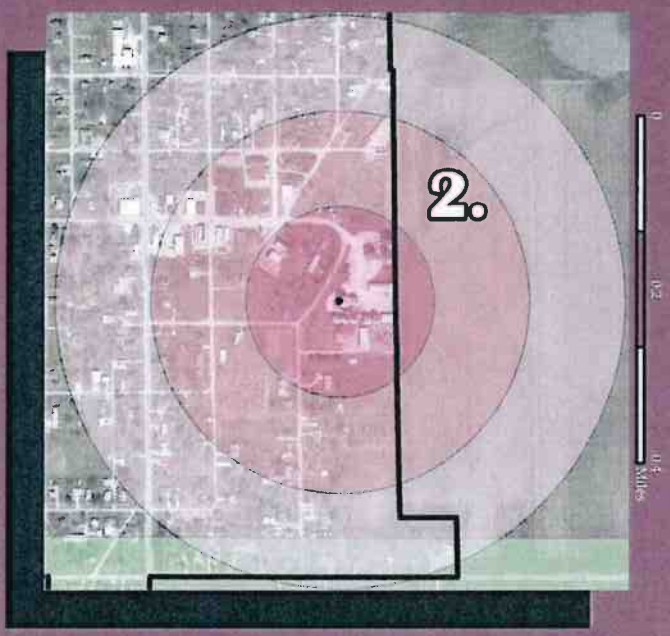
- County Highways
- Interstate
- State Highway
- US Highway
- Municipal Boundary
- Railroads
- Streams
- Anhydrous Ammonia
- Crude Oil
- Natural Gas
- Petroleum Product

Critical Impact Zones

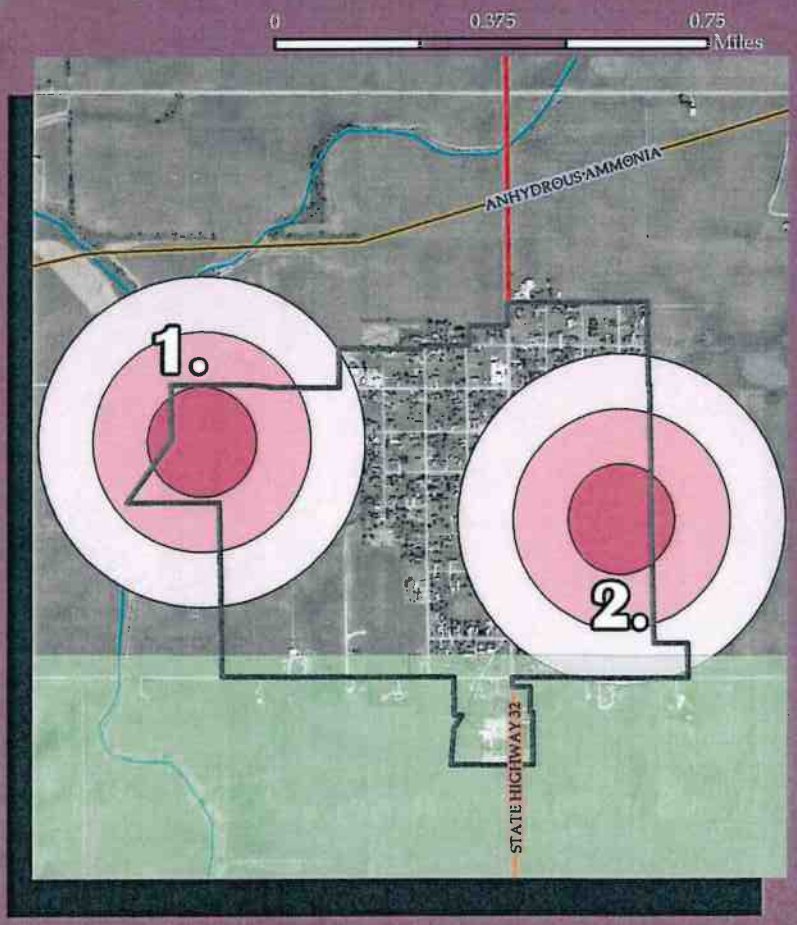
- 500 ft
- 1000 ft
- 1500 ft



1. Wastewater Treatment Plant



2. The Equity Grain Elevator



Date: 9/18/2017

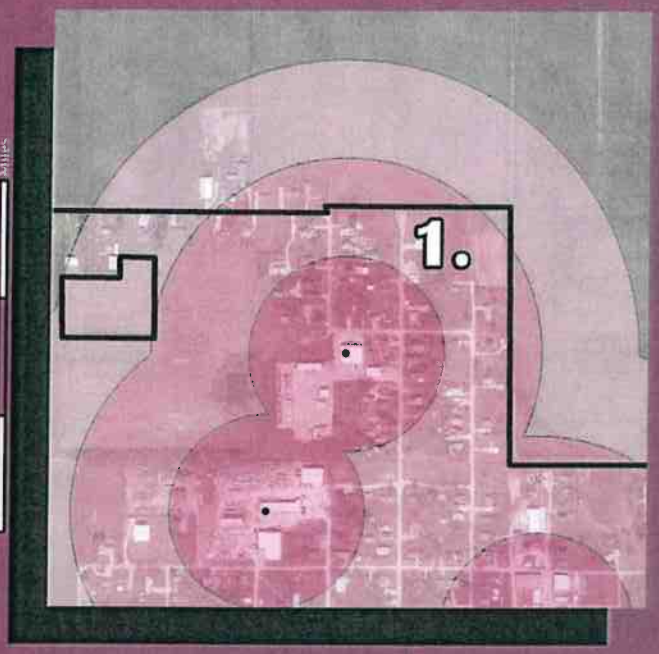
Village of Stewardson Critical Impact Zones

Legend

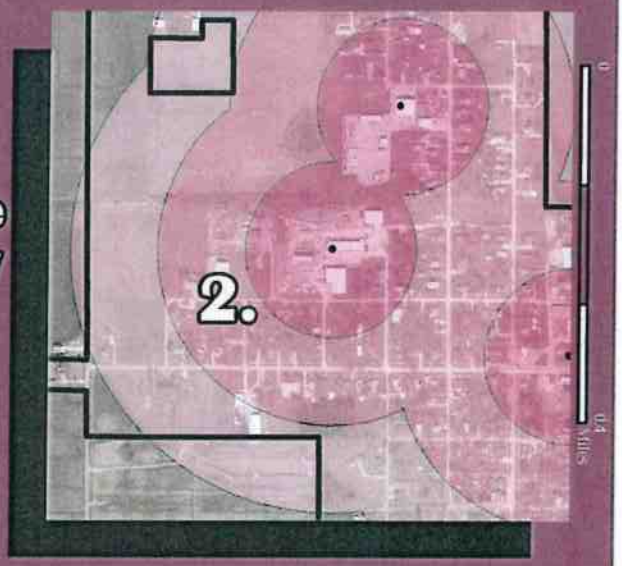
- County Highways
- Interstate
- State Highway
- US Highway
- Municipal Boundary
- Railroads
- Streams
- Anhydrous Ammonia
- Crude Oil
- Natural Gas
- Petroleum Product

Critical Impact Zones

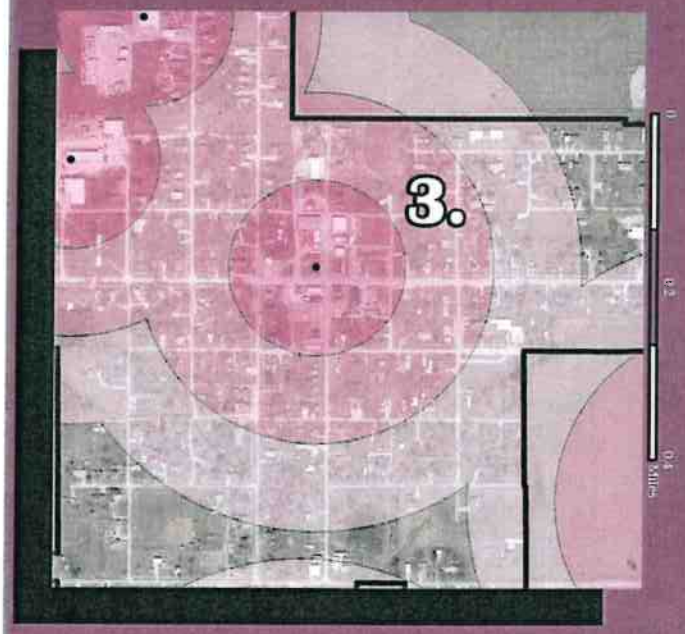
- 500 ft
- 1000 ft
- 1500 ft



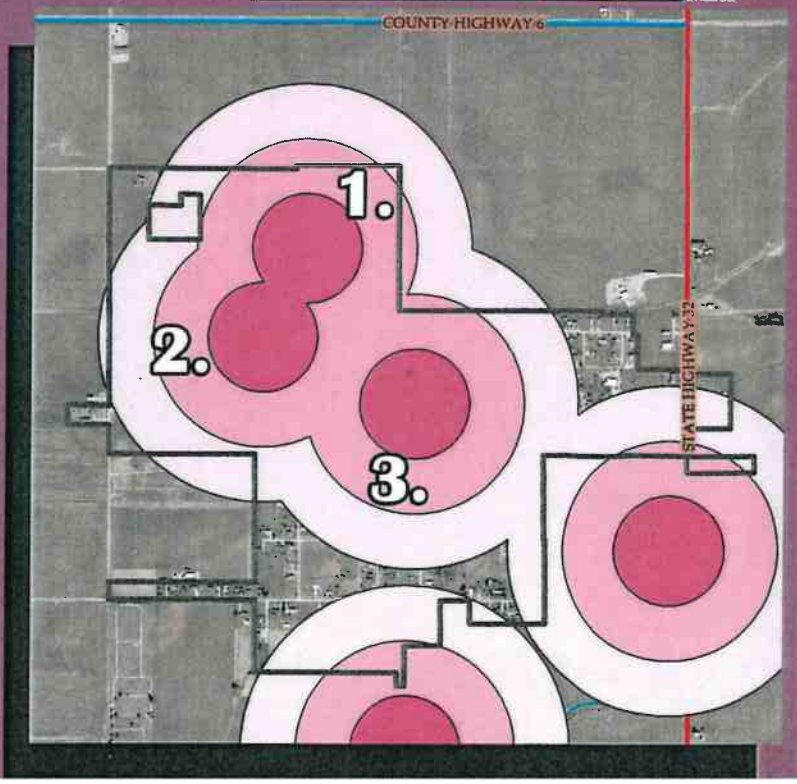
1. Ammonia



2. The Equity



3. Stewardson Builders Supply



Date: 9/18/2017

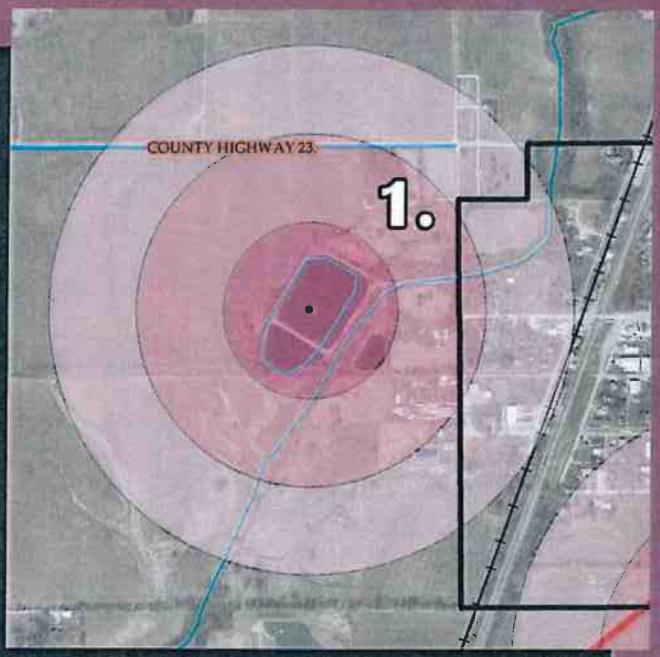
Township of Sigel Critical Impact Zones

Legend

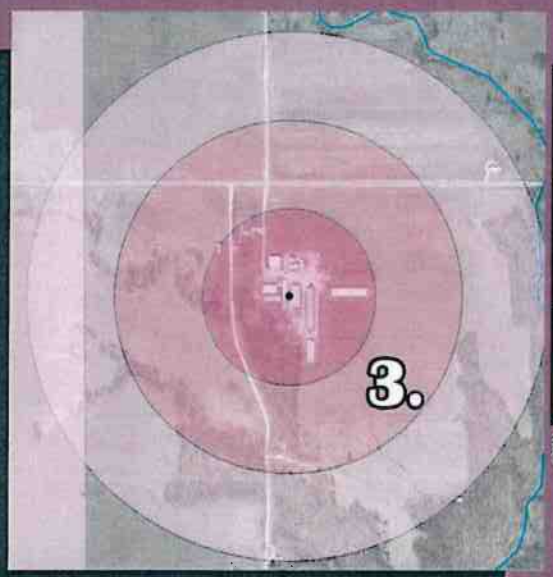
- County Highways
- Interstate
- State Highway
- US Highway
- Municipal Boundary
- Railroads
- Streams
- Anhydrous Ammonia
- Crude Oil
- Natural Gas
- Petroleum Product

Critical Impact Zones

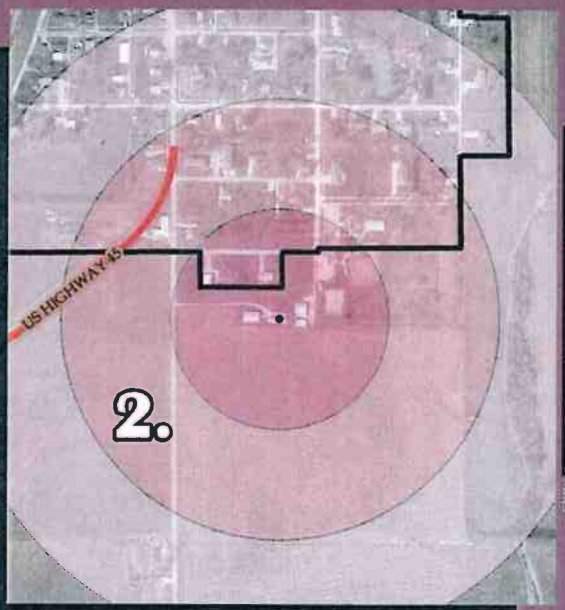
- 500 ft
- 1000 ft
- 1500 ft



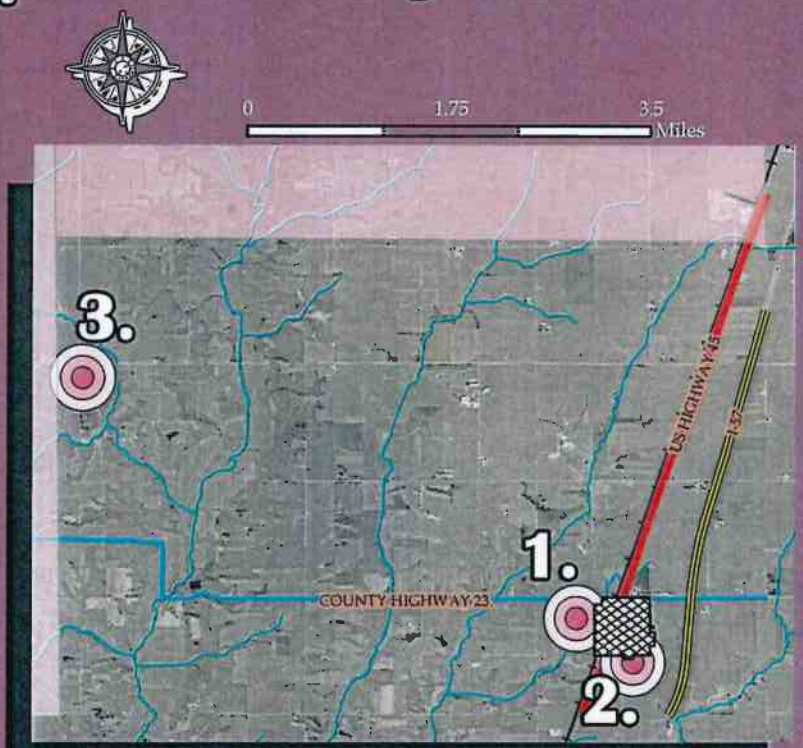
1. Wastewater Treatment Plant



3. Hog Confinement

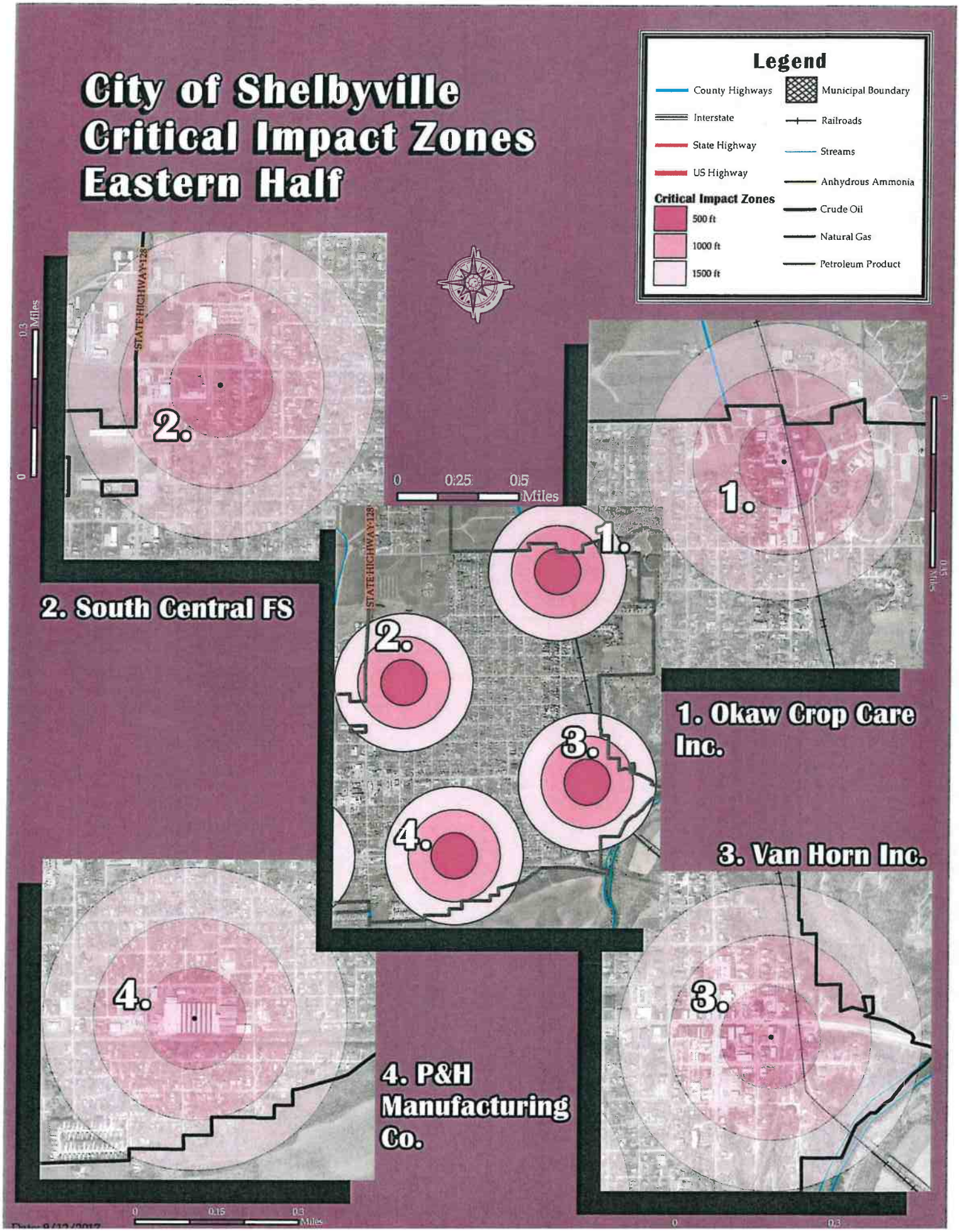


2. Grain Elevator

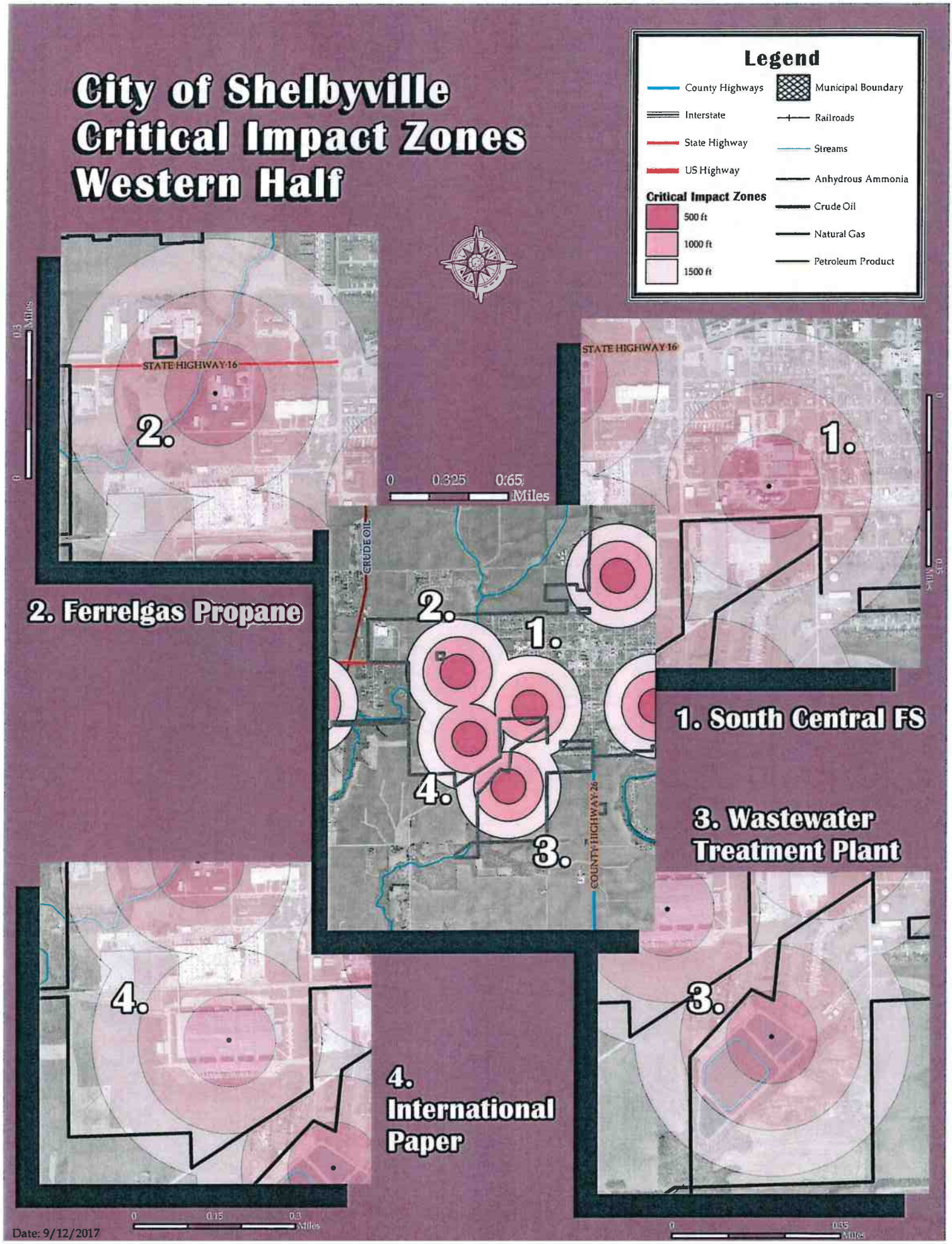


Date: 9/19/2017

City of Shelbyville Critical Impact Zones Eastern Half



City of Shelbyville Critical Impact Zones Western Half



Date: 9/12/2017

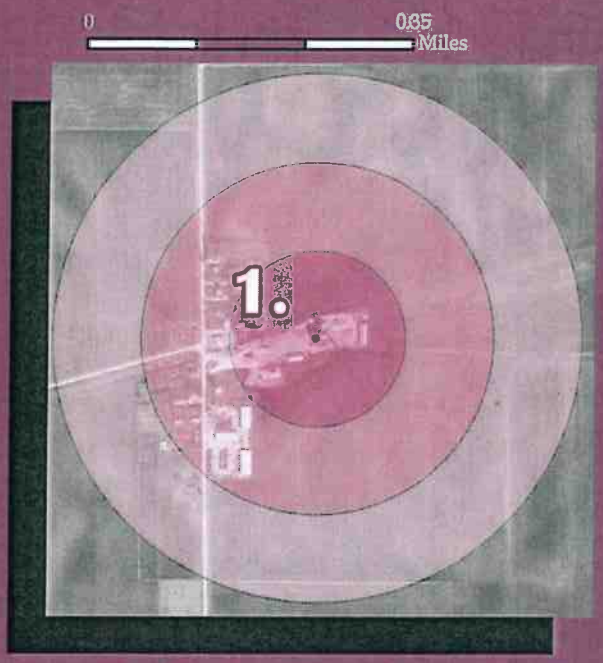
Township of Shelbyville Critical Impact Zones

Legend

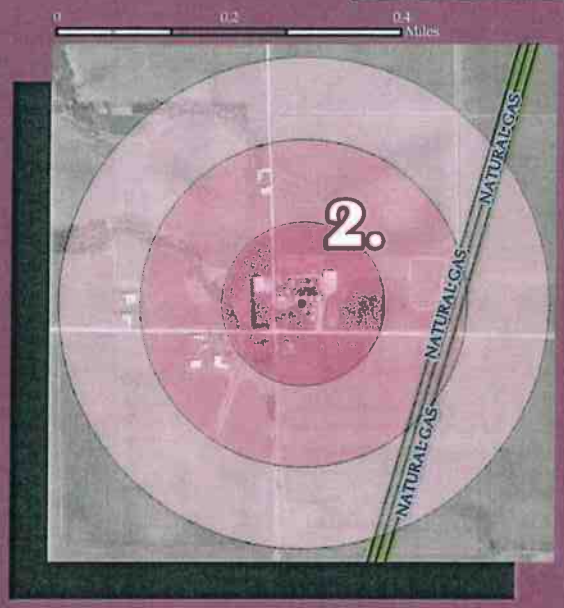
- County Highways
- Interstate
- State Highway
- US Highway
- Municipal Boundary
- Railroads
- Streams
- Anhydrous Ammonia
- Crude Oil
- Natural Gas
- Petroleum Product

Critical Impact Zones

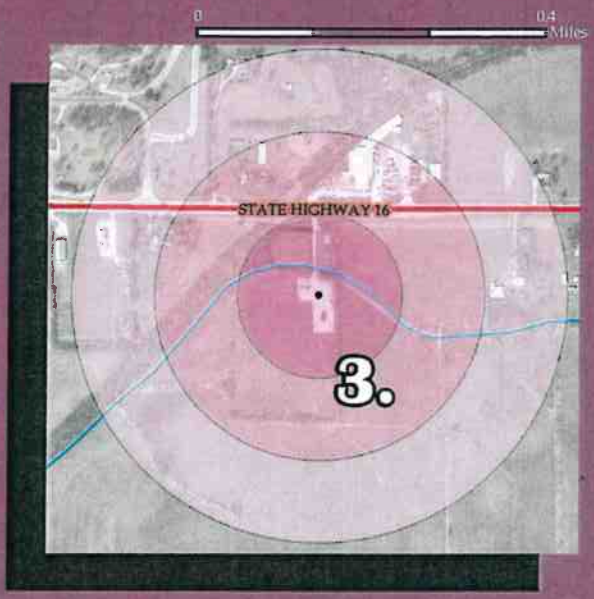
- 500 ft
- 1000 ft
- 1500 ft



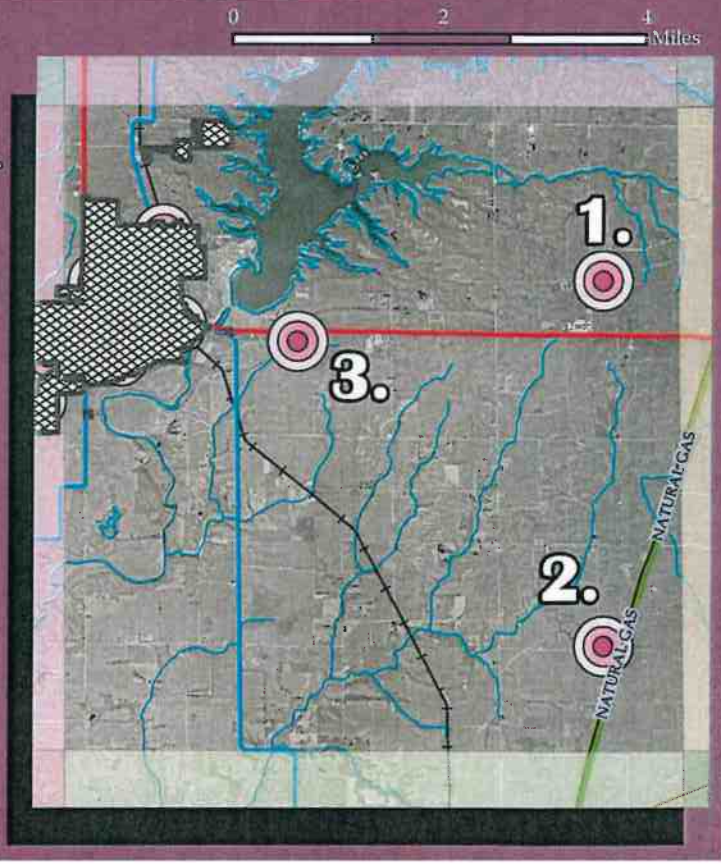
1. Grain Elevator



2. Cattle Operation



3. Propane Tank Farm



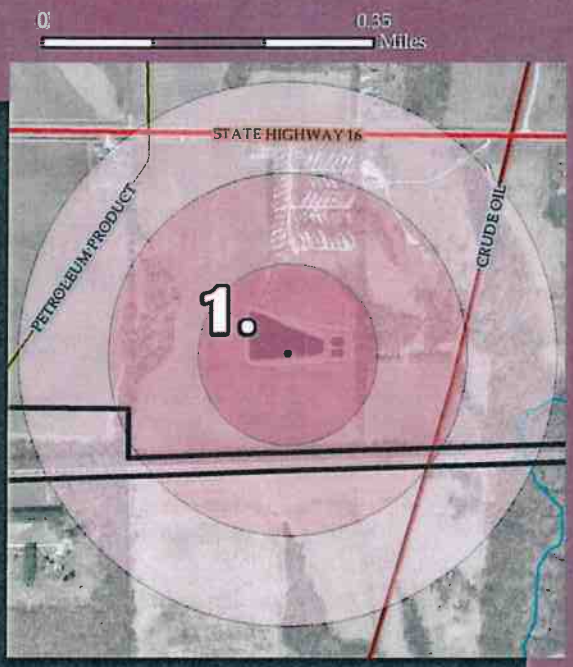
Township of Rose Critical Impact Zones

Legend

- County Highways
- Interstate
- State Highway
- US Highway
- Municipal Boundary
- Railroads
- Streams
- Anhydrous Ammonia
- Crude Oil
- Natural Gas
- Petroleum Product

Critical Impact Zones

- 500 ft
- 1000 ft
- 1500 ft



1. Wastewater Treatment Plant

Date: 8/30/2017

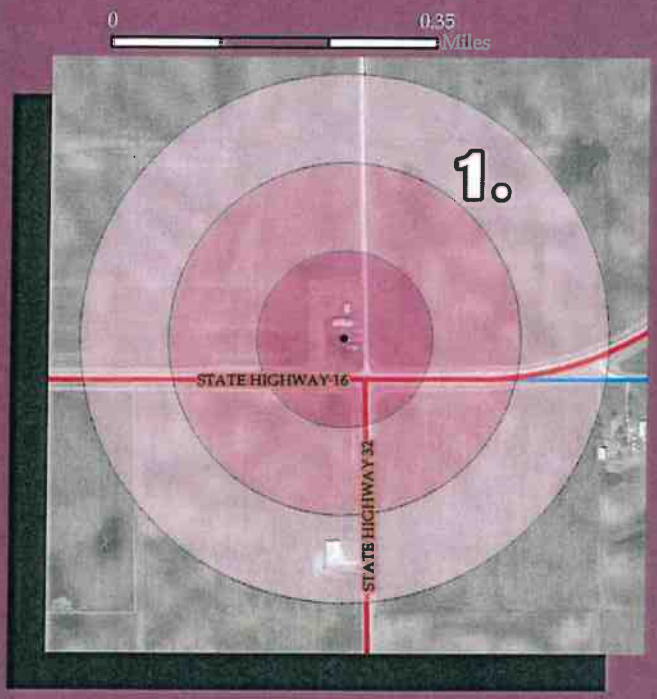
Township of Richland Critical Impact Zones

Legend

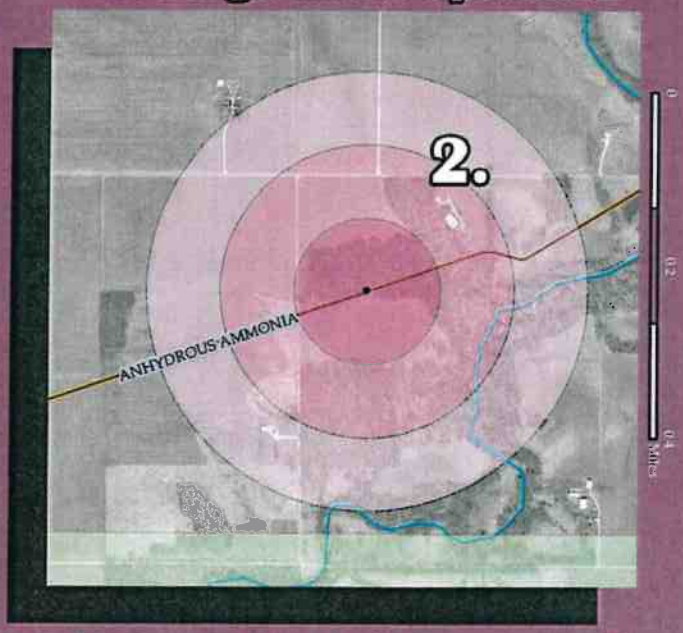
- County Highways
- Interstate
- State Highway
- US Highway
- Municipal Boundary
- Railroads
- Streams
- Anhydrous Ammonia
- Crude Oil
- Natural Gas
- Petroleum Product

Critical Impact Zones

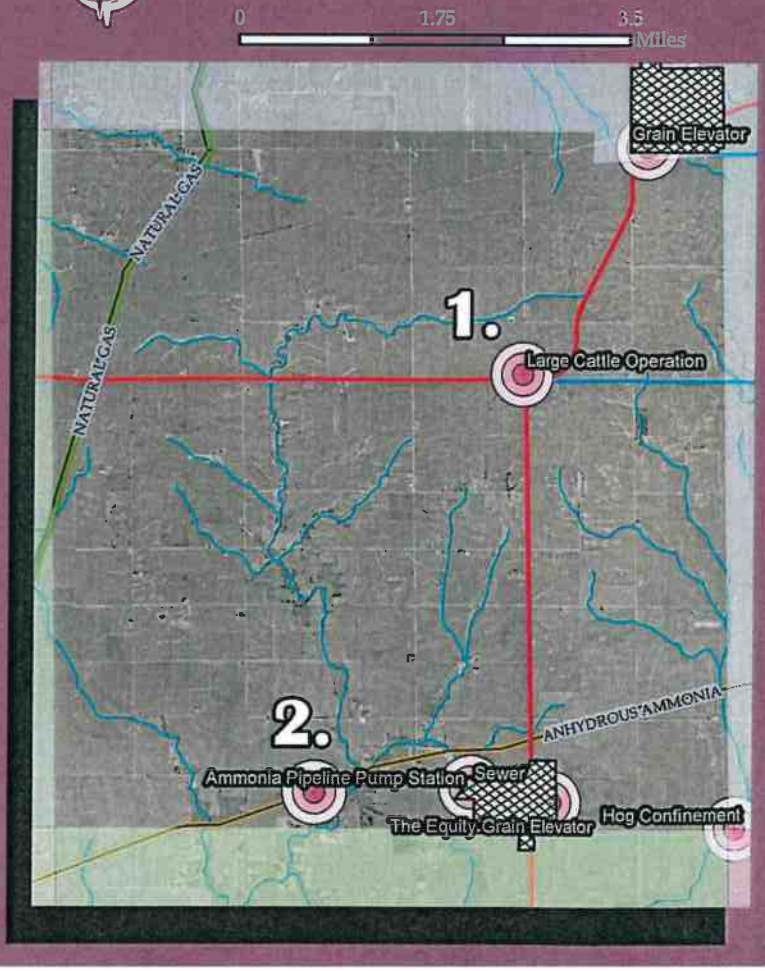
- 500 ft
- 1000 ft
- 1500 ft



1. Large Cattle Operation



2. Ammonia Pipeline Pump Station



Date: 9/14/2017

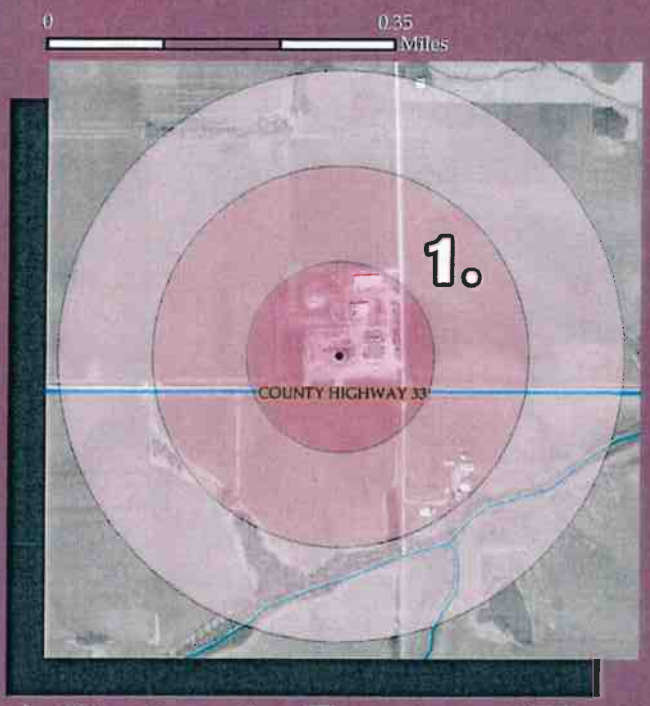
Township of Prairie Critical Impact Zones

Legend

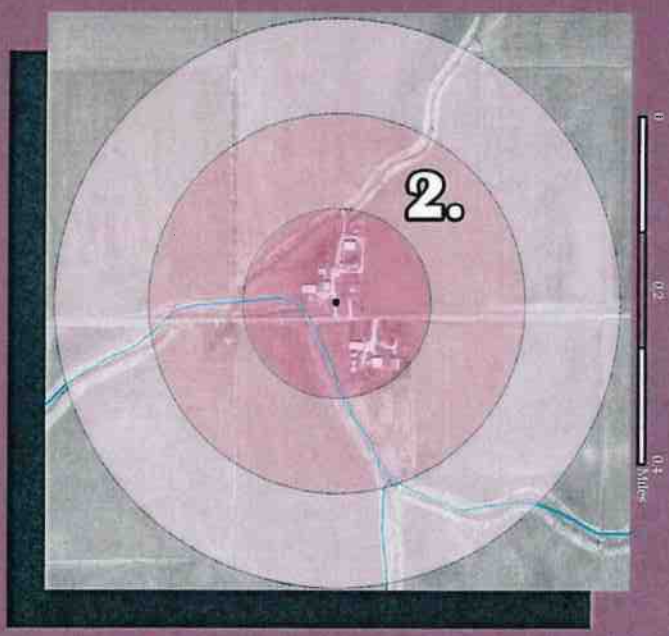
- County Highways
- Interstate
- State Highway
- US Highway
- Municipal Boundary
- Railroads
- Streams
- Anhydrous Ammonia
- Crude Oil
- Natural Gas
- Petroleum Product

Critical Impact Zones

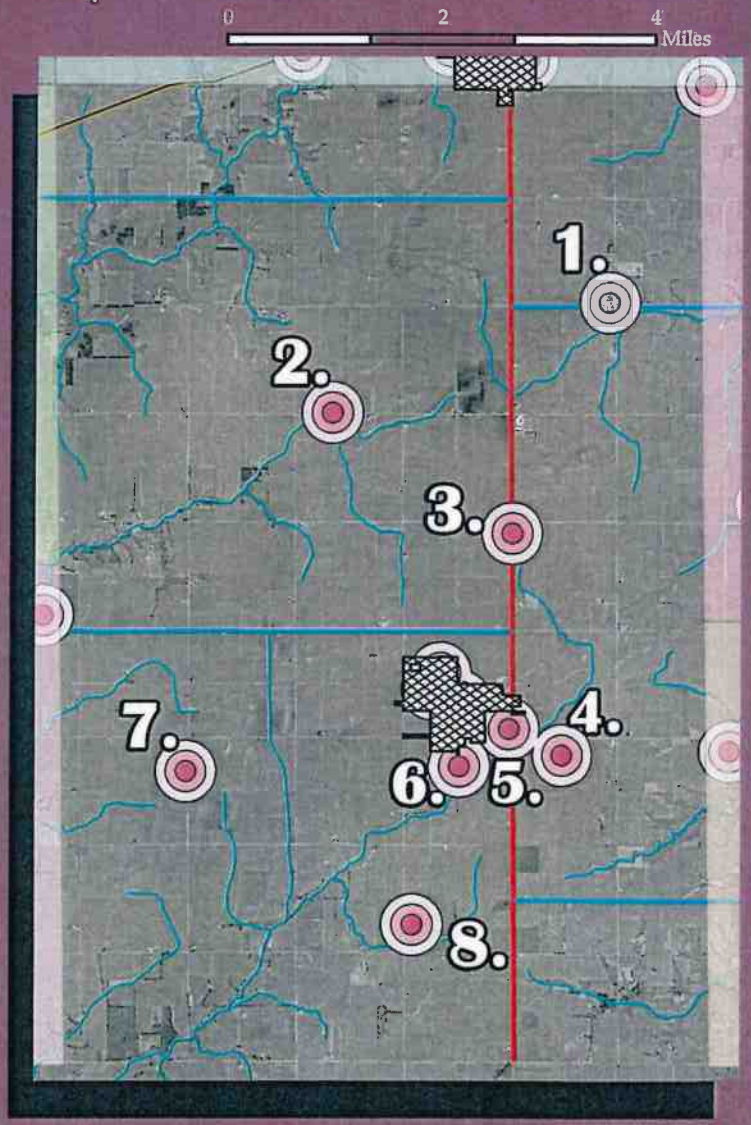
- 500 ft
- 1000 ft
- 1500 ft



1. Wastewater Treatment Plant

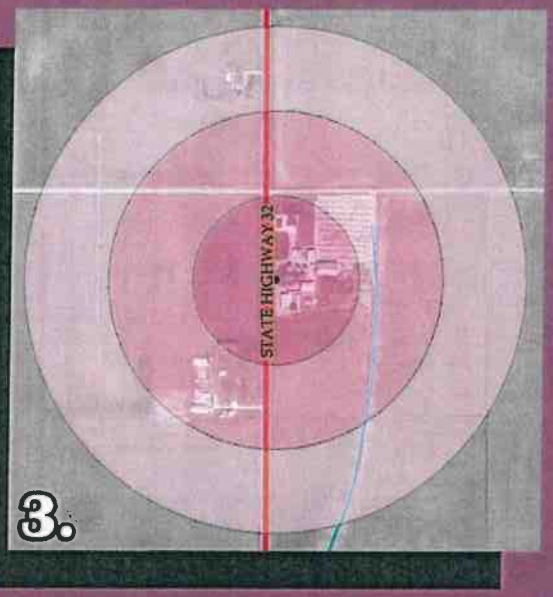


2. The Equity Grain Elevator



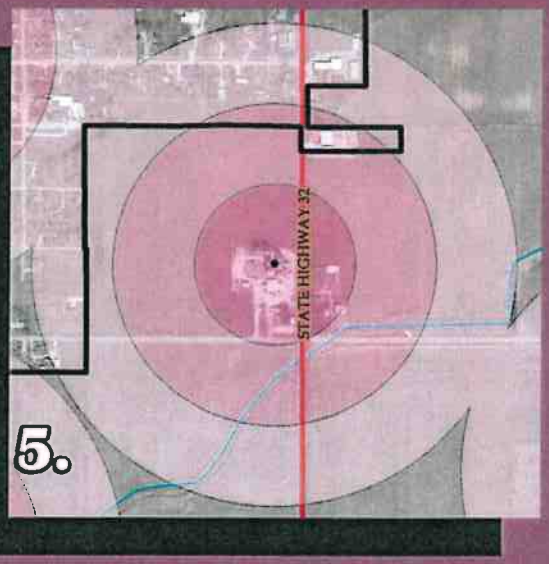
Date: 9/18/2017

Prairie Township Critical Impact Zones Continued

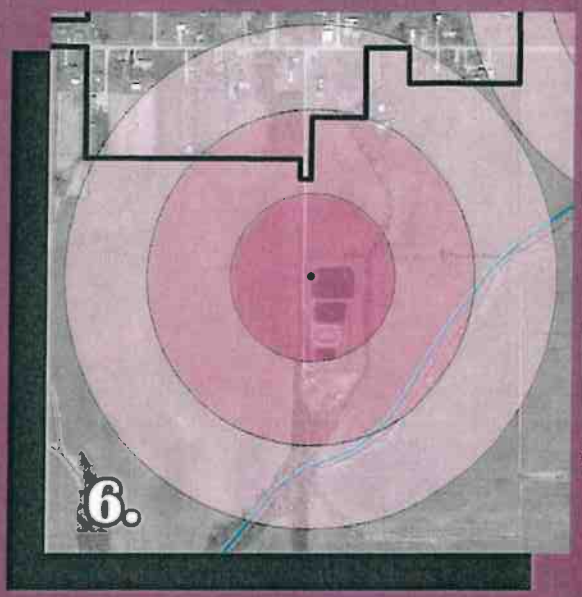


3. Cattle Operation

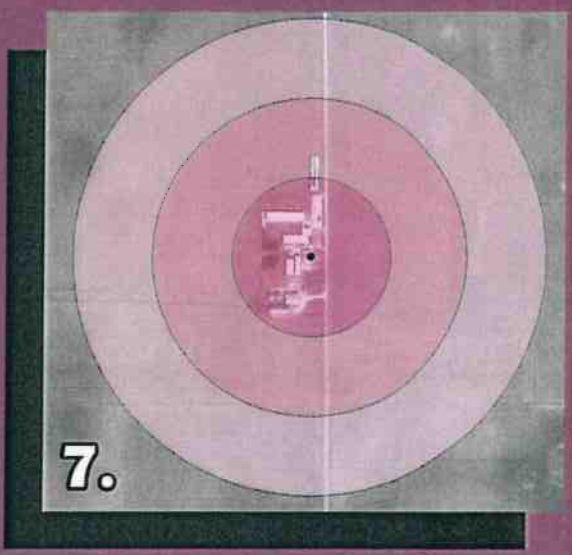
4. Hog Confinement



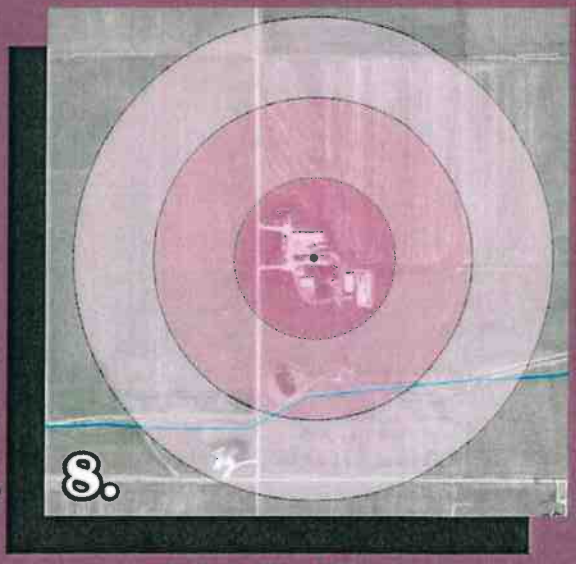
5. Grain Elevator



6. Wastewater Treatment Plant



7. Large Dairy Farm



8. Dairy Farm

Date: 9/18/2012

Village of Oconee Critical Impact Zones

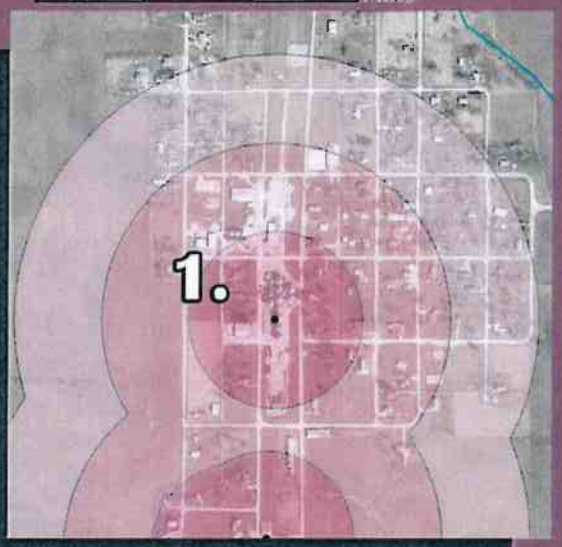
Legend

- County Highways
- Interstate
- State Highway
- US Highway
- Municipal Boundary
- Railroads
- Streams
- Anhydrous Ammonia
- Crude Oil
- Natural Gas
- Petroleum Product

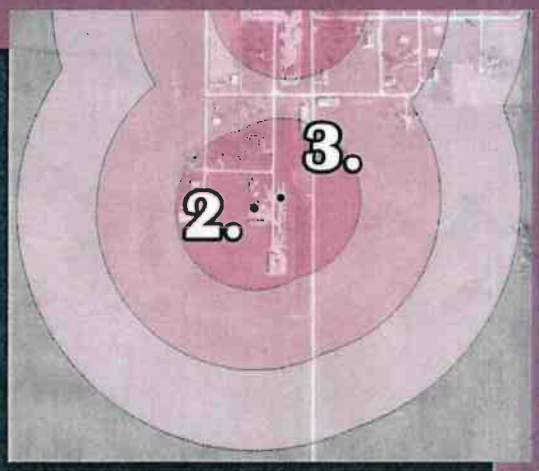
Critical Impact Zones

- 500 ft
- 1000 ft
- 1500 ft

0 0.35 Miles

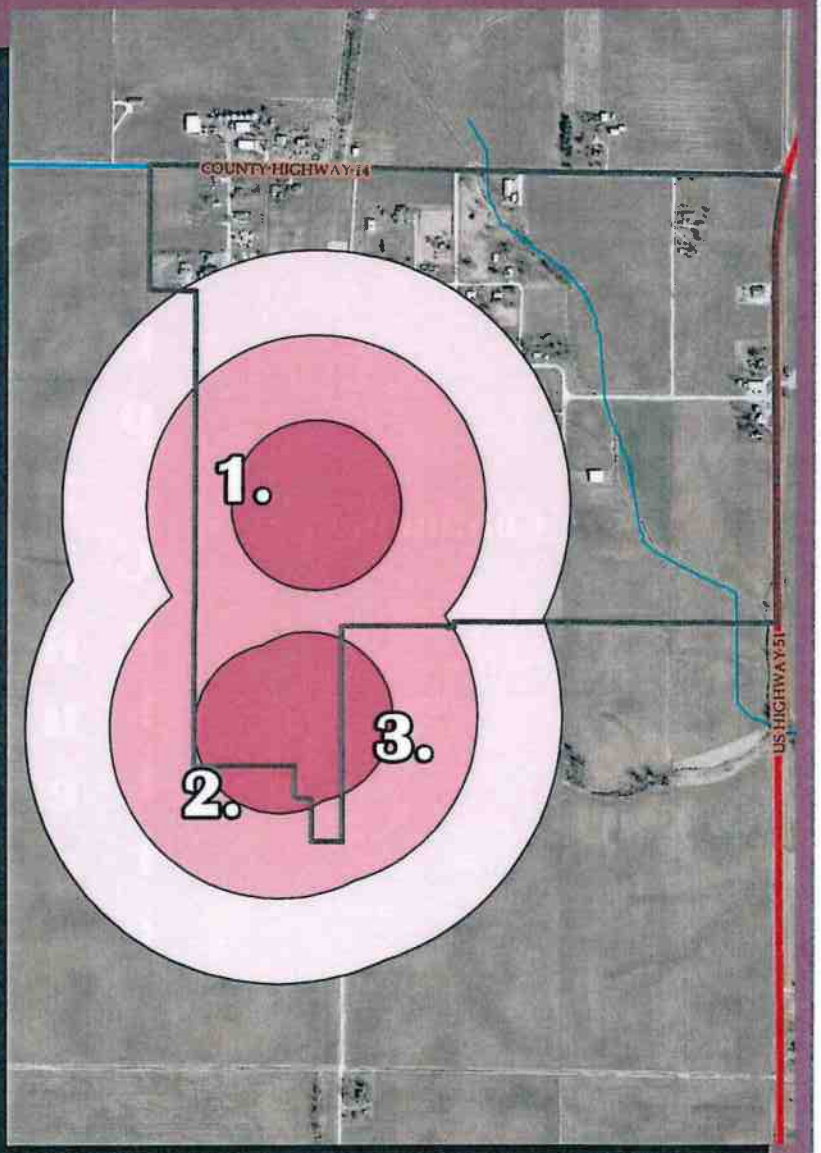


1. Oconee Grain & Fertilizer Co



2. Fertilizer
3. Tank Farm

0 0.25 0.5 Miles



Date: 8/30/2017

Township of Oconee Critical Impact Zones

Legend

- County Highways
- Interstate
- State Highway
- US Highway
- Municipal Boundary
- Railroads
- Streams
- Anhydrous Ammonia
- Crude Oil
- Natural Gas
- Petroleum Product

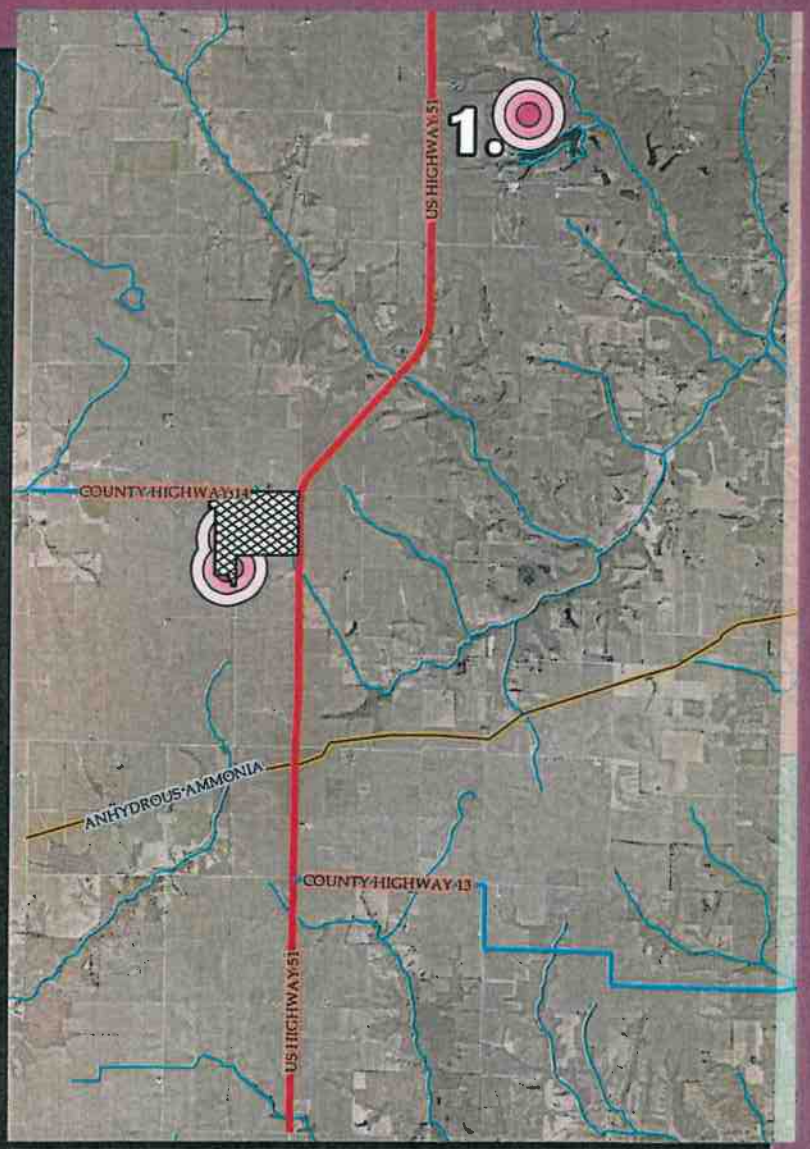
Critical Impact Zones

- 500 ft
- 1000 ft
- 1500 ft

0 0.4 Miles

1. Water Treatment Plant

0 1.75 3.5 Miles



Village of Moweaqua Critical Impact Zones

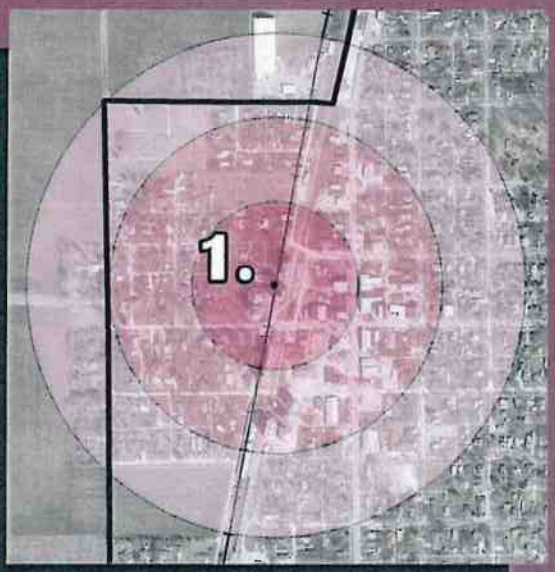
Legend

- County Highways
- Interstate
- State Highway
- US Highway
- Municipal Boundary
- Railroads
- Streams
- Anhydrous Ammonia
- Crude Oil
- Natural Gas
- Petroleum Product

Critical Impact Zones

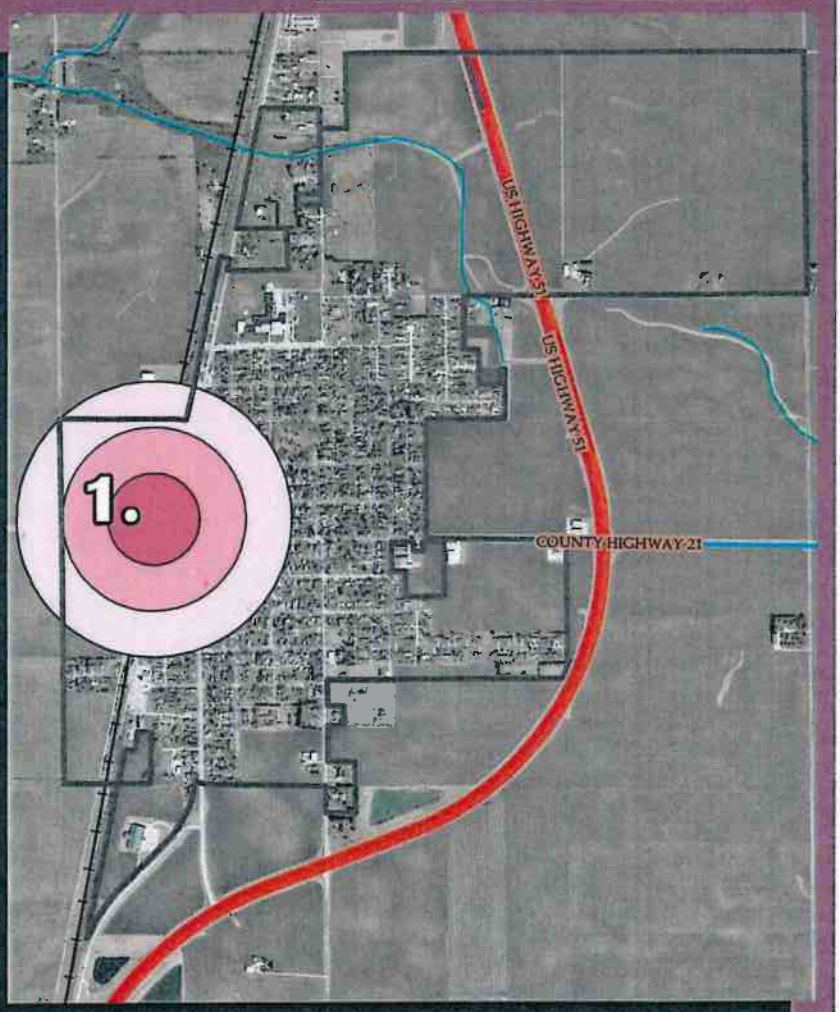
- 500 ft
- 1000 ft
- 1500 ft

0 0.4 Miles



1. Moweaqua Farmers Co-op Grain Elevator

0 0.45 0.9 Miles



Date: 8/30/2017

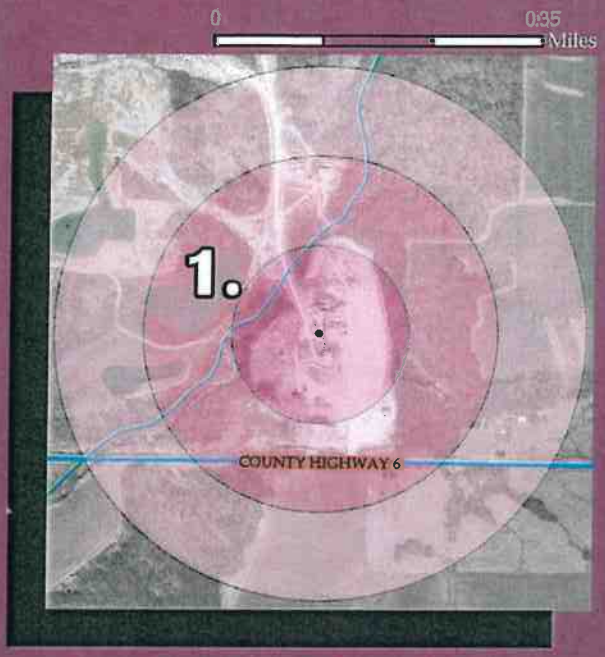
Township of Holland Critical Impact Zones

Legend

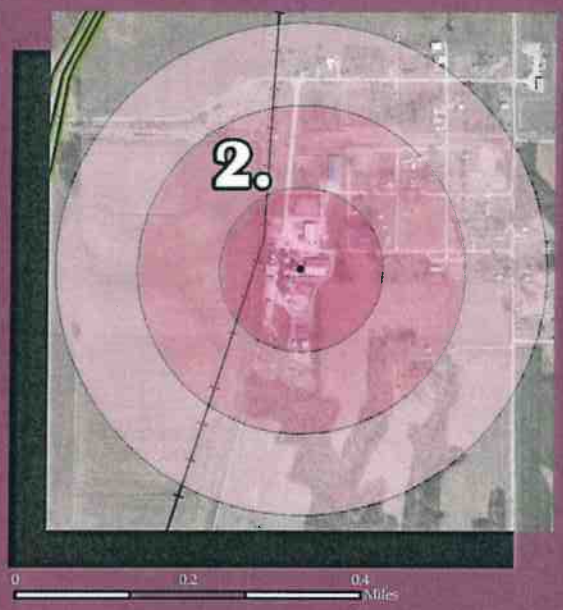
- County Highways
- Interstate
- State Highway
- US Highway
- Municipal Boundary
- Railroads
- Streams
- Anhydrous Ammonia
- Crude Oil
- Natural Gas
- Petroleum Product

Critical Impact Zones

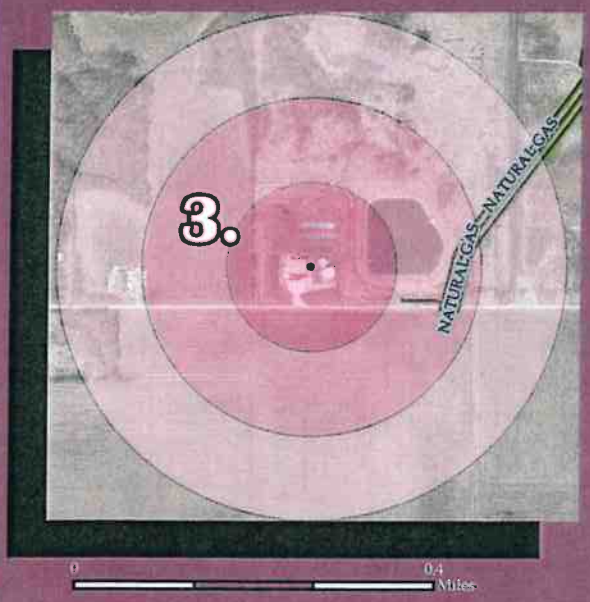
- 500 ft
- 1000 ft
- 1500 ft



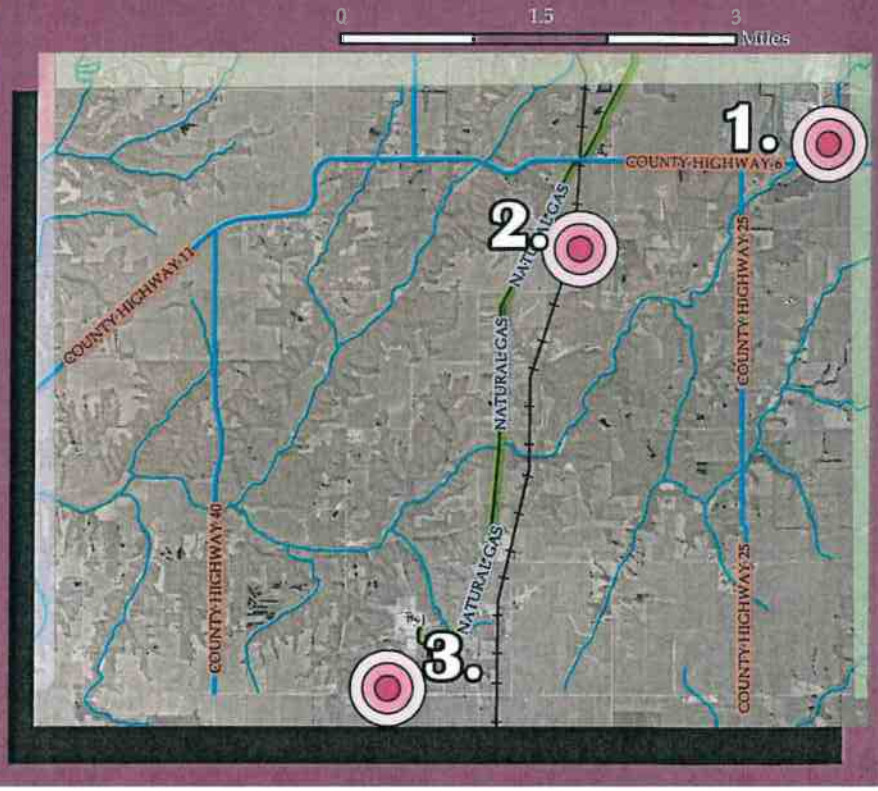
1. Brush Creek Rock Quarry



2. Grain Elevator



3. E.J. Water



Date: 9/11/2017

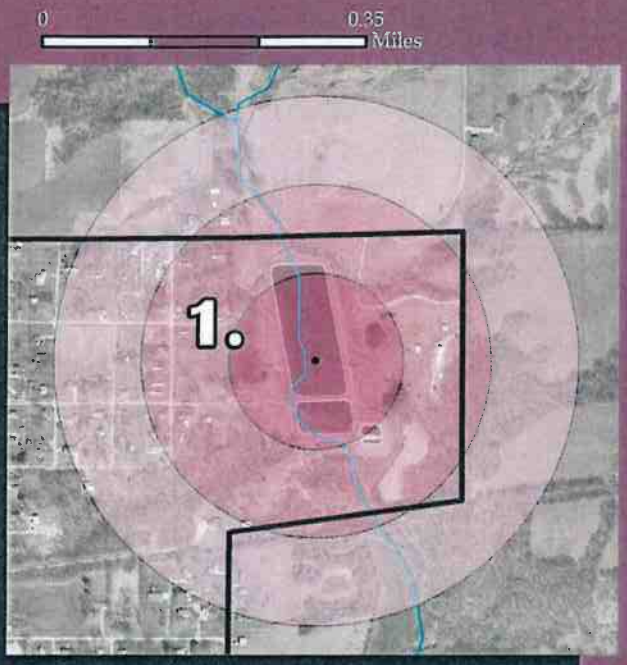
Village of Herrick Critical Impact Zones

Legend

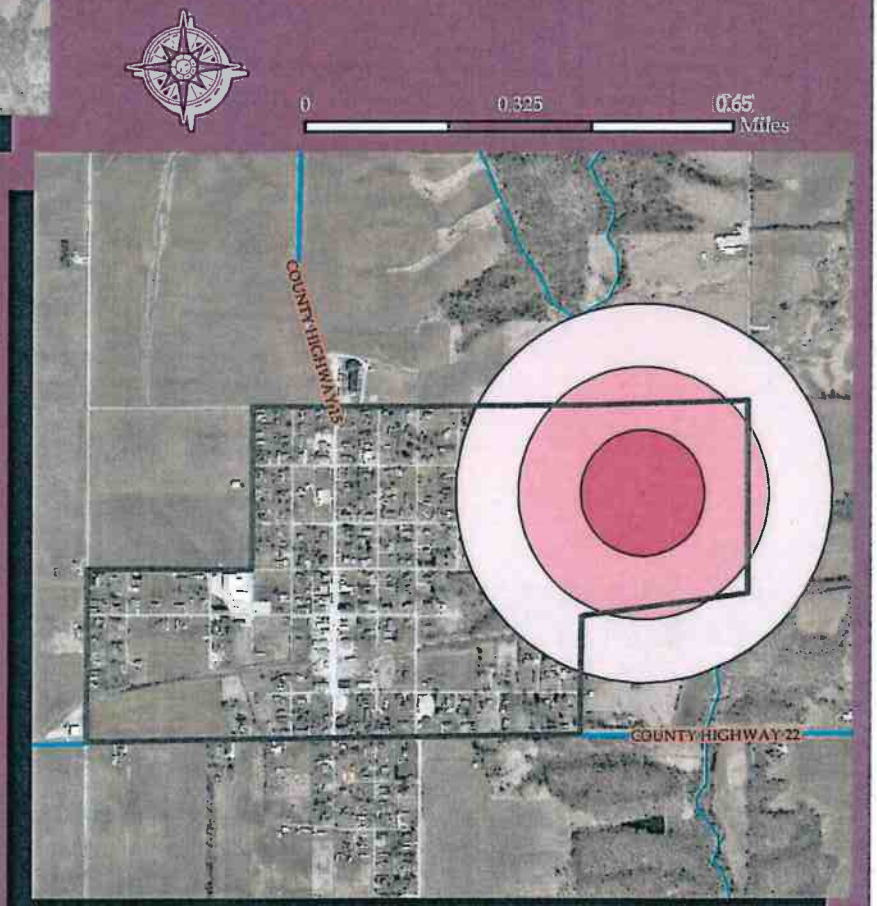
- County Highways
- Interstate
- State Highway
- US Highway
- Municipal Boundary
- Railroads
- Streams
- Anhydrous Ammonia
- Crude Oil
- Natural Gas
- Petroleum Product

Critical Impact Zones

- 500 ft
- 1000 ft
- 1500 ft



1. Wastewater Treatment Plant



Date: 8/30/2017

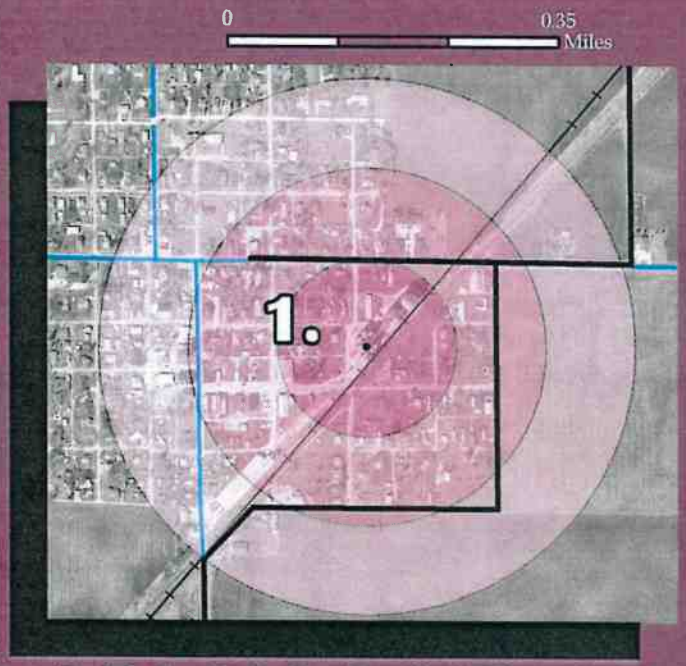
Findlay Village
Critical Impact Zones

Legend

- County Highways
- Interstate
- State Highway
- US Highway
- Municipal Boundary
- Railroads
- Streams
- Anhydrous Ammonia
- Crude Oil
- Natural Gas
- Petroleum Product

Critical Impact Zones

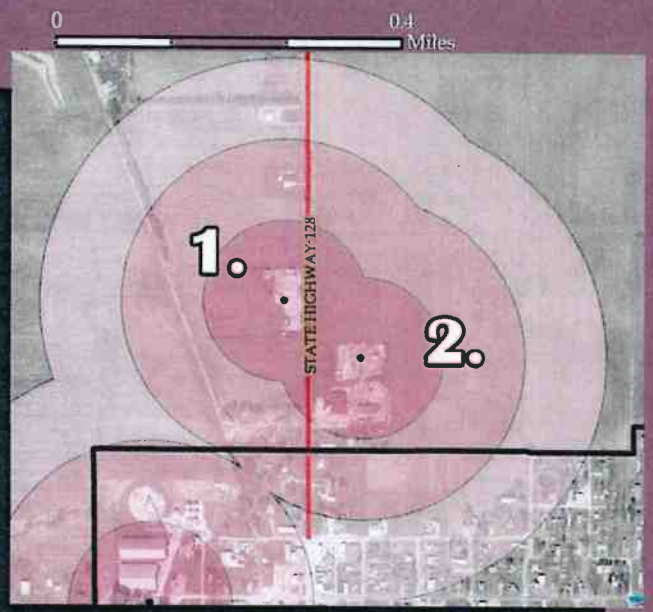
- 500 ft
- 1000 ft
- 1500 ft



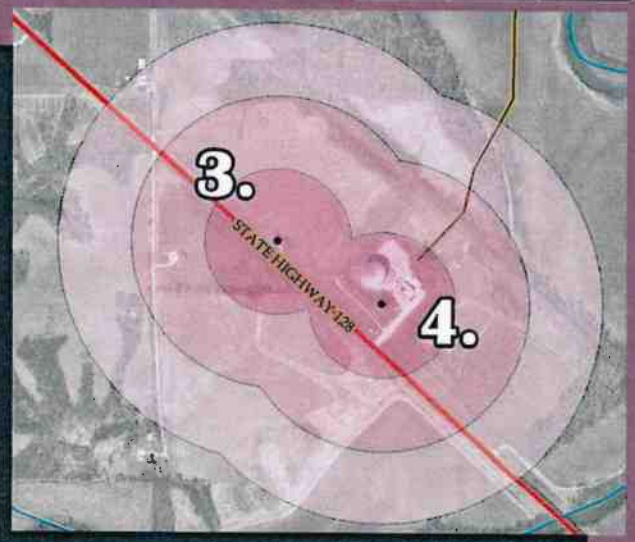
1. Tate & Lyle Grain Elevator

Date: 9/05/2017

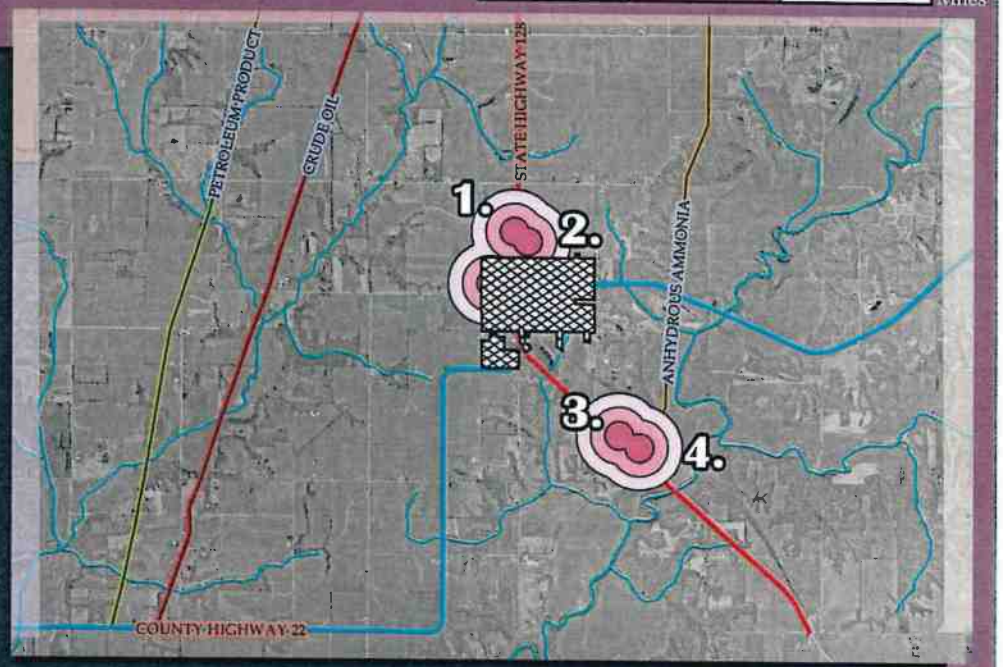
Township of Dry Point Critical Impact Zones



1. Miller's Fertilizer & Feed
2. CF Industries Inc./ Propane Tanks



3. Private Anhydrous Ammonia
4. CF Industries Inc./ Anhydrous Ammonia



Legend

- County Highways
- Interstate
- State Highway
- US Highway
- Municipal Boundary
- Railroads
- Streams
- Anhydrous Ammonia
- Crude Oil
- Natural Gas
- Petroleum Product

Critical Impact Zones

- 500 ft
- 1000 ft
- 1500 ft

Date: 8/30/2017

Cowden Village
Critical Impact Zones

Legend

- County Highways
- Interstate
- State Highway
- US Highway
- Municipal Boundary
- Railroads
- Streams
- Anhydrous Ammonia
- Crude Oil
- Natural Gas
- Petroleum Product

Critical Impact Zones

- 500 ft
- 1000 ft
- 1500 ft

1. Tate & Lyle Grain Elevator

Date: 8/30/2017

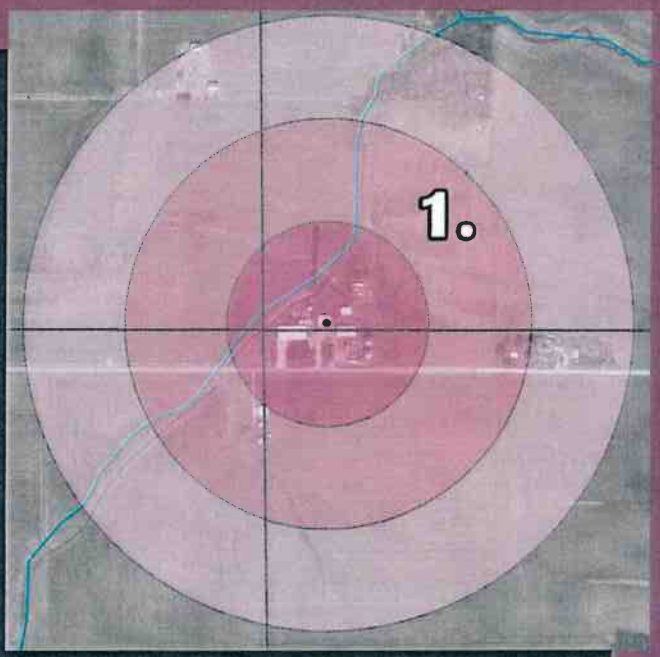
Township of Big Spring Critical Impact Zones

Legend

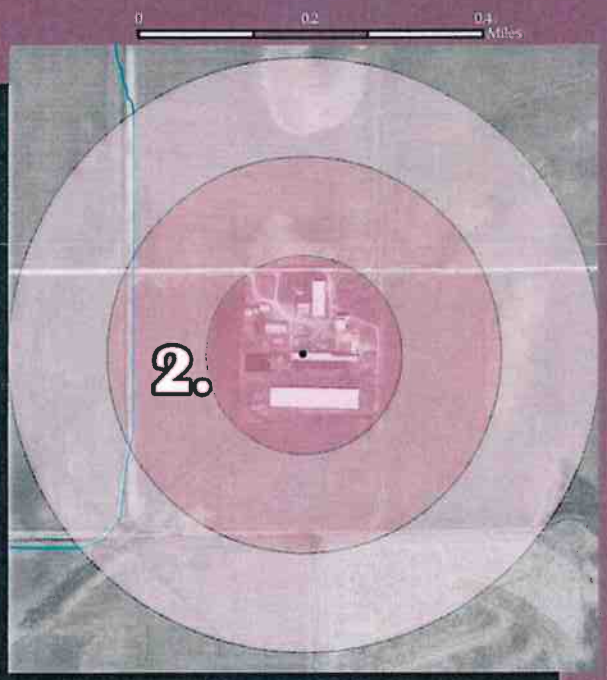
- County Highways
- Interstate
- State Highway
- US Highway
- Municipal Boundary
- Railroads
- Streams
- Anhydrous Ammonia
- Crude Oil
- Natural Gas
- Petroleum Product

Critical Impact Zones

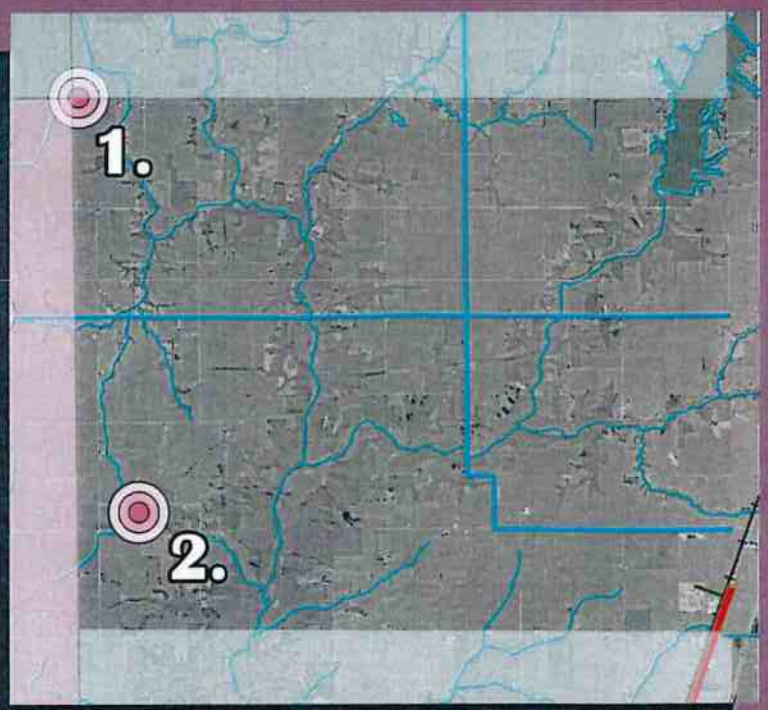
- 500 ft
- 1000 ft
- 1500 ft



1. Hog Confinement



2. Hog Confinement



Date: 9/21/2017

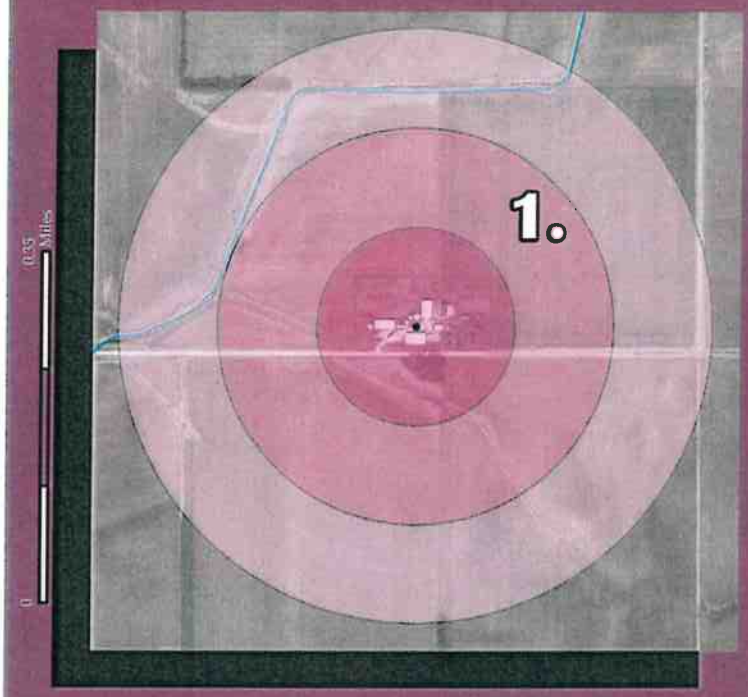
Township of Ash Grove Critical Impact Zones

Legend

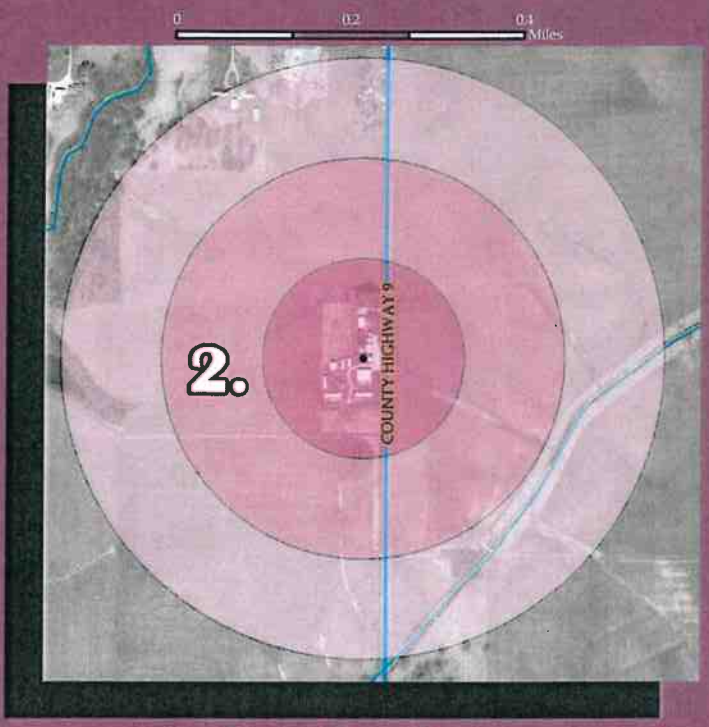
- County Highways
- Interstate
- State Highway
- US Highway
- Municipal Boundary
- Railroads
- Streams
- Anhydrous Ammonia
- Crude Oil
- Natural Gas
- Petroleum Product

Critical Impact Zones

- 500 ft
- 1000 ft
- 1500 ft



1. Hog Confinement



2. Hog Confinement

Date: 9/21/2017

ATTACHMENT E

THREAT AND HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT (THIRA) WORKSHEETS

Illinois Emergency Management Agency
Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA)

Revision: 11.9.15

Jurisdiction	Shelby County	**Organization**	Shelby County HMP
Region	4	**Date**	02/04/2016

Risk Assessment Ranking for Jurisdiction

Key for Risk Assessment Ranking Table: (The hazard and risk percentage boxes are auto-calculated.)
The Hazard selected will be highlighted by the amount of Risk from the Threat/Hazard Risk Assessment:
Green = Low, Blue = Guarded, Yellow = Elevated, Orange = High, Red = Severe

HAZARD	**Tornado**	**RISK PERCENTAGE**	**33%**
HAZARD	**Animal Disease Outbreak**	**RISK PERCENTAGE**	**19%**
HAZARD	**Drought**	**RISK PERCENTAGE**	**78%**
HAZARD	**Earthquake**	**RISK PERCENTAGE**	**48%**
HAZARD	**Epidemic**	**RISK PERCENTAGE**	**44%**
HAZARD	**Flood**	**RISK PERCENTAGE**	**39%**
HAZARD	**Severe Storm**	**RISK PERCENTAGE**	**61%**
HAZARD	**Wild Fire**	**RISK PERCENTAGE**	**33%**
HAZARD	**Airplane Failure**	**RISK PERCENTAGE**	**17%**
HAZARD	**Dam Failure**	**RISK PERCENTAGE**	**19%**
HAZARD	**Hazardous Materials Release**	**RISK PERCENTAGE**	**44%**
HAZARD	**Power Failure**	**RISK PERCENTAGE**	**44%**
HAZARD	**Train Derailment**	**RISK PERCENTAGE**	**37%**
HAZARD	**Urban Conflagration**	**RISK PERCENTAGE**	**33%**
HAZARD	**Biological Attack**	**RISK PERCENTAGE**	**19%**
HAZARD	**Chemical Attack**	**RISK PERCENTAGE**	**19%**

HAZARD	**Cyber Incident**	**RISK PERCENTAGE**	**41%**
HAZARD	**Explosives Attack**	**RISK PERCENTAGE**	**15%**
HAZARD	**Sabotage**	**RISK PERCENTAGE**	**15%**
HAZARD	**School and Workplace Violence**	**RISK PERCENTAGE**	**22%**
HAZARD		**RISK PERCENTAGE**	**0%**

Threat and Hazard Assessment

Directions Threat/ Hazard Group:
Select the Threat/Hazard Group (Natural, Technological/ or Human-Caused) in the box below. *(Completes the Step 1 of CPG 201 THIRA Process.)*

Threat/Hazard Group	**Natural**

Directions Threat/ Hazard Type:
Select the Threat/Hazard Type (Tornado, Civil Disorder, etc.) in the box below. *(Completes the Step 1 of CPG 201 THIRA Process.)*

Threat/Hazard Type	**Tornado**

Threat and Hazard Context Description

Directions for Threat and Hazard Context Description:
Describe the threats and hazards of concern, showing how they may affect the community; including historical and factual evidence. Context descriptions outline the conditions, including time and location, under which a threat or hazard might occur. *(This completes the Step 2 of the CPG 201 THIRA Process. Reference CPG 201 and the Core Capabilities)*

See Weather Databases attachment and Tornado section of HMP for more info.

Threat/Hazard Risk Assessment

Directions for Probability:
Select the likelihood that this Threat/Hazard will occur in your jurisdiction.
Low = Less than 1% probability of occurrence in the next 100 years.
Moderate = Between 1-10% probability of occurrence in the next year, or at least one chance of occurrence in next 100 years.
High = Between 10-100% probability of occurrence in the next year, or at least one chance of occurrence in the next 10 years.

Probability: Likelihood this will occur.	**Moderate**

Directions for Human Impact:
Select the vulnerability of the population living in or near the hazard area.
Low = Less than 10% of the total population of the jurisdiction.
Moderate = 10% to 25% of the total population of the jurisdiction.
High = More than 25% of the total population of the jurisdiction.

Human Impact: Possibility of death or injury	**Low**

Directions for Property Impact:
Select the vulnerability of the losses and damages to personal and government property.
Low = Less than 10% of the community and government affected.
Moderate = 10% to 25% of the community and government affected.
High = More than 25% of the community and government affected.

Property Impact: Physical losses and damages	**Low**

Directions for Business Impact:
Select the vulnerability of the losses and damages to businesses and stoppage of business due to the Threat/ Hazard.
Low = Less than 10% of business affected.
Moderate = 10% to 25% of business affected.
High = More than 25% of business affected.

Business Impact: Interruption of Services	**Low**

Directions for Preparedness:
Select the level of planning and training that has occurred to respond to the Threat/Hazard.
Low = Minimal or Outdated (*more than 4 years old*) plans for dealing with the Threat/Hazard.
Moderate = Plans are completed, but are being revised and not tested to deal with the Threat/Hazard.
High = Plans are completed, tested, and ready to respond to Threat/Hazard.

Preparedness: Pre-planning	**Moderate**

Directions for Internal Response:
Select the level of Local Response Capabilities to responding to the Threat/Hazard.
Low = Minimal capabilities to respond without substantial mutual aid to the Threat/Hazard.
Moderate = Have the capabilities to respond with additional aid to the Threat/Hazard.
High = Fully meet the capabilities to respond to the Threat/Hazard.

Internal Response: Time, effectiveness, resources	**Moderate**

Directions for External Response:
Select what level of Mutual Aid Agreements your jurisdiction maintains, coordination with volunteer organizations, and agreements with private industry..
Low = Minimal level of mutual aid with other jurisdictions, no coordination with volunteer organizations, or private industry.
Moderate = Some mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions, or coordination with volunteer groups and private industry.
High = Substantial level of mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions, or coordination with volunteer groups and private industry.

External Response: Community, Mutual Aid Staff, Supplies	**Moderate**

Directions for Risk:
The Risk for the Threat/ Hazard is automatically calculated from the choices made in the questions above, using a weighted calculation.

Risk: Relative Threat (0-100%, Threat increases with percentage)	**33%**

Save Form	Add Assessment Form	Remove Assessment Form

Threat and Hazard Assessment

Directions Threat/ Hazard Group:
Select the Threat/Hazard Group (Natural, Technological/ or Human-Caused) in the box below. *(Completes the Step 1 of CPG 201 THIRA Process.)*

Threat/Hazard Group	**Natural**

Directions Threat/ Hazard Type:
Select the Threat/Hazard Type (Tornado, Civil Disorder, etc.) in the box below. *(Completes the Step 1 of CPG 201 THIRA Process.)*

Threat/Hazard Type	**Animal Disease Outbreak**

Threat and Hazard Context Description

Directions for Threat and Hazard Context Description:
Describe the threats and hazards of concern, showing how they may affect the community; including historical and factual evidence. Context descriptions outline the conditions, including time and location, under which a threat or hazard might occur. *(This completes the Step 2 of the CPG 201 THIRA Process. Reference* CPG 201 *and the* Core Capabilities*)*

Threat/Hazard Risk Assessment

Directions for Probability:
Select the likelihood that this Threat/Hazard will occur in your jurisdiction.
Low = Less than 1% probability of occurrence in the next 100 years.
Moderate = Between 1-10% probability of occurrence in the next year, or at least one chance of occurrence in next 100 years.
High = Between 10-100% probability of occurrence in the next year, or at least one chance of occurrence in the next 10 years.

Probability: Likelihood this will occur.	**Low**

Directions for Human Impact:
Select the vulnerability of the population living in or near the hazard area.
Low = Less than 10% of the total population of the jurisdiction.
Moderate = 10% to 25% of the total population of the jurisdiction.
High = More than 25% of the total population of the jurisdiction.

Human Impact: Possibility of death or injury	**Low**

Directions for Property Impact:
Select the vulnerability of the losses and damages to personal and government property.
Low = Less than 10% of the community and government affected.
Moderate = 10% to 25% of the community and government affected.
High = More than 25% of the community and government affected.

Property Impact: Physical losses and damages	**Low**

Directions for Business Impact:
Select the vulnerability of the losses and damages to businesses and stoppage of business due to the Threat/ Hazard.
Low = Less than 10% of business affected.
Moderate = 10% to 25% of business affected.
High = More than 25% of business affected.

Business Impact: Interruption of Services	**Low**

Directions for Preparedness:
Select the level of planning and training that has occurred to respond to the Threat/Hazard.
Low = Minimal or Outdated (*more than 4 years old*) plans for dealing with the Threat/Hazard.
Moderate = Plans are completed, but are being revised and not tested to deal with the Threat/Hazard.
High = Plans are completed, tested, and ready to respond to Threat/Hazard.

Preparedness: Pre-planning	**Moderate**

Directions for Internal Response:
Select the level of Local Response Capabilities to responding to the Threat/Hazard.
Low = Minimal capabilities to respond without substantial mutual aid to the Threat/Hazard.
Moderate = Have the capabilities to respond with additional aid to the Threat/Hazard.
High = Fully meet the capabilities to respond to the Threat/Hazard.

Internal Response: Time, effectiveness, resources	**Low or None**

Directions for External Response:
Select what level of Mutual Aid Agreements your jurisdiction maintains, coordination with volunteer organizations, and agreements with private industry..
Low = Minimal level of mutual aid with other jurisdictions, no coordination with volunteer organizations, or private industry.
Moderate = Some mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions, or coordination with volunteer groups and private industry.
High = Substantial level of mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions, or coordination with volunteer groups and private industry.

External Response: Community, Mutual Aid Staff, Supplies	**Moderate**

Directions for Risk:
The Risk for the Threat/ Hazard is automatically calculated from the choices made in the questions above, using a weighted calculation.

Risk: Relative Threat (0-100%,Threat increases with percentage)	**19%**

Save Form | **Add Assessment Form** | **Remove Assessment Form**

Threat and Hazard Assessment

Directions Threat/ Hazard Group:
Select the Threat/Hazard Group (Natural, Technological/ or Human-Caused) in the box below. *(Completes the Step 1 of CPG 201 THIRA Process.)*

Threat/Hazard Group	**Natural**

Directions Threat/ Hazard Type:
Select the Threat/Hazard Type (Tornado, Civil Disorder, etc.) in the box below. *(Completes the Step 1 of CPG 201 THIRA Process.)*

Threat/Hazard Type	Drought

Threat and Hazard Context Description

Directions for Threat and Hazard Context Description:
Describe the threats and hazards of concern, showing how they may affect the community; including historical and factual evidence. Context descriptions outline the conditions, including time and location, under which a threat or hazard might occur. *(This completes the Step 2 of the CPG 201 THIRA Process. Reference CPG 201 and the Core Capabilities)*

See Weather Databases attachment

Threat/Hazard Risk Assessment

Directions for Probability:
Select the likelihood that this Threat/Hazard will occur in your jurisdiction.
Low = Less than 1% probability of occurrence in the next 100 years.
Moderate = Between 1-10% probability of occurrence in the next year, or at least one chance of occurrence in next 100 years.
High = Between 10-100% probability of occurrence in the next year, or at least one chance of occurrence in the next 10 years.

Probability: Likelihood this will occur.	**High**

Directions for Human Impact:
Select the vulnerability of the population living in or near the hazard area.
Low = Less than 10% of the total population of the jurisdiction.
Moderate = 10% to 25% of the total population of the jurisdiction.
High = More than 25% of the total population of the jurisdiction.

Human Impact: Possibility of death or injury	**Low**

Directions for Property Impact:
Select the vulnerability of the losses and damages to personal and government property.
Low = Less than 10% of the community and government affected.
Moderate = 10% to 25% of the community and government affected.
High = More than 25% of the community and government affected.

Property Impact: Physical losses and damages	**High**

Directions for Business Impact:
Select the vulnerability of the losses and damages to businesses and stoppage of business due to the Threat/ Hazard.
Low = Less than 10% of business affected.
Moderate = 10% to 25% of business affected.
High = More than 25% of business affected.

Business Impact: Interruption of Services	**High**

Directions for Preparedness:
Select the level of planning and training that has occurred to respond to the Threat/Hazard.
Low = Minimal or Outdated (*more than 4 years old*) plans for dealing with the Threat/Hazard.
Moderate = Plans are completed, but are being revised and not tested to deal with the Threat/Hazard.
High = Plans are completed, tested, and ready to respond to Threat/Hazard.

Preparedness: Pre-planning	**Moderate**

Directions for Internal Response:
Select the level of Local Response Capabilities to responding to the Threat/Hazard.
Low = Minimal capabilities to respond without substantial mutual aid to the Threat/Hazard.
Moderate = Have the capabilities to respond with additional aid to the Threat/Hazard.
High = Fully meet the capabilities to respond to the Threat/Hazard.

Internal Response: Time, effectiveness, resources	**Low or None**

Directions for External Response:
Select what level of Mutual Aid Agreements your jurisdiction maintains, coordination with volunteer organizations, and agreements with private industry..
Low = Minimal level of mutual aid with other jurisdictions, no coordination with volunteer organizations, or private industry.
Moderate = Some mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions, or coordination with volunteer groups and private industry.
High = Substantial level of mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions, or coordination with volunteer groups and private industry.

External Response: Community, Mutual Aid Staff, Supplies	**Moderate**

Directions for Risk:
The Risk for the Threat/ Hazard is automatically calculated from the choices made in the questions above, using a weighted calculation.

Risk: Relative Threat (0-100%,Threat increases with percentage)	**78%**

Save Form | **Add Assessment Form** | **Remove Assessment Form**

Threat and Hazard Assessment

Directions Threat/ Hazard Group:
Select the Threat/Hazard Group (Natural, Technological/ or Human-Caused) in the box below. *(Completes the Step 1 of CPG 201 THIRA Process.)*

Threat/Hazard Group	**Natural**

Directions Threat/ Hazard Type:
Select the Threat/Hazard Type (Tornado, Civil Disorder, etc.) in the box below. *(Completes the Step 1 of CPG 201 THIRA Process.)*

Threat/Hazard Type	**Earthquake**

Threat and Hazard Context Description

Directions for Threat and Hazard Context Description:
Describe the threats and hazards of concern, showing how they may affect the community; including historical and factual evidence. Context descriptions outline the conditions, including time and location, under which a threat or hazard might occur. *(This completes the Step 2 of the CPG 201 THIRA Process. Reference CPG 201 and the Core Capabilities)*

Threat/Hazard Risk Assessment

Directions for Probability:
Select the likelihood that this Threat/Hazard will occur in your jurisdiction.
Low = Less than 1% probability of occurrence in the next 100 years.
Moderate = Between 1-10% probability of occurrence in the next year, or at least one chance of occurrence in next 100 years.
High = Between 10-100% probability of occurrence in the next year, or at least one chance of occurrence in the next 10 years.

Probability: Likelihood this will occur.	**Moderate**

Directions for Human Impact:
Select the vulnerability of the population living in or near the hazard area.
Low = Less than 10% of the total population of the jurisdiction.
Moderate = 10% to 25% of the total population of the jurisdiction.
High = More than 25% of the total population of the jurisdiction.

Human Impact: Possibility of death or injury	**Moderate**

Directions for Property Impact:
Select the vulnerability of the losses and damages to personal and government property.
Low = Less than 10% of the community and government affected.
Moderate = 10% to 25% of the community and government affected.
High = More than 25% of the community and government affected.

Property Impact: Physical losses and damages	**Moderate**

Directions for Business Impact:
Select the vulnerability of the losses and damages to businesses and stoppage of business due to the Threat/ Hazard.
Low = Less than 10% of business affected.
Moderate = 10% to 25% of business affected.
High = More than 25% of business affected.

Business Impact: Interruption of Services	**Moderate**

Directions for Preparedness:
Select the level of planning and training that has occurred to respond to the Threat/Hazard.
Low = Minimal or Outdated (*more than 4 years old*) plans for dealing with the Threat/Hazard.
Moderate = Plans are completed, but are being revised and not tested to deal with the Threat/Hazard.
High = Plans are completed, tested, and ready to respond to Threat/Hazard.

Preparedness: Pre-planning	**Moderate**

Directions for Internal Response:
Select the level of Local Response Capabilities to responding to the Threat/Hazard.
Low = Minimal capabilities to respond without substantial mutual aid to the Threat/Hazard.
Moderate = Have the capabilities to respond with additional aid to the Threat/Hazard.
High = Fully meet the capabilities to respond to the Threat/Hazard.

Internal Response: Time, effectiveness, resources	**Low or None**

Directions for External Response:
Select what level of Mutual Aid Agreements your jurisdiction maintains, coordination with volunteer organizations, and agreements with private industry..
Low = Minimal level of mutual aid with other jurisdictions, no coordination with volunteer organizations, or private industry.
Moderate = Some mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions, or coordination with volunteer groups and private industry.
High = Substantial level of mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions, or coordination with volunteer groups and private industry.

External Response: Community, Mutual Aid Staff, Supplies	**Moderate**

Directions for Risk:
The Risk for the Threat/ Hazard is automatically calculated from the choices made in the questions above, using a weighted calculation.

Risk: Relative Threat (0-100%, Threat increases with percentage)	**48%**

Save Form	Add Assessment Form	Remove Assessment Form

Threat and Hazard Assessment

Directions Threat/ Hazard Group:
Select the Threat/Hazard Group (Natural, Technological/ or Human-Caused) in the box below. *(Completes the Step 1 of CPG 201 THIRA Process.)*

Threat/Hazard Group	**Natural**

Directions Threat/ Hazard Type:
Select the Threat/Hazard Type (Tornado, Civil Disorder, etc.) in the box below. *(Completes the Step 1 of CPG 201 THIRA Process.)*

Threat/Hazard Type	**Epidemic**

Threat and Hazard Context Description

Directions for Threat and Hazard Context Description:
Describe the threats and hazards of concern, showing how they may affect the community; including historical and factual evidence. Context descriptions outline the conditions, including time and location, under which a threat or hazard might occur. *(This completes the Step 2 of the CPG 201 THIRA Process. Reference CPG 201 and the Core Capabilities)*

Threat/Hazard Risk Assessment

Directions for Probability:
Select the likelihood that this Threat/Hazard will occur in your jurisdiction.
Low = Less than 1% probability of occurrence in the next 100 years.
Moderate = Between 1-10% probability of occurrence in the next year, or at least one chance of occurrence in next 100 years.
High = Between 10-100% probability of occurrence in the next year, or at least one chance of occurrence in the next 10 years.

Probability: Likelihood this will occur.	**Moderate**

Directions for Human Impact:
Select the vulnerability of the population living in or near the hazard area.
Low = Less than 10% of the total population of the jurisdiction.
Moderate = 10% to 25% of the total population of the jurisdiction.
High = More than 25% of the total population of the jurisdiction.

Human Impact: Possibility of death or injury	**Moderate**

Directions for Property Impact:
Select the vulnerability of the losses and damages to personal and government property.
Low = Less than 10% of the community and government affected.
Moderate = 10% to 25% of the community and government affected.
High = More than 25% of the community and government affected.

Property Impact: Physical losses and damages	**Low**

Directions for Business Impact:
Select the vulnerability of the losses and damages to businesses and stoppage of business due to the Threat/ Hazard.
Low = Less than 10% of business affected.
Moderate = 10% to 25% of business affected.
High = More than 25% of business affected.

Business Impact: Interruption of Services	**Moderate**

Directions for Preparedness:
Select the level of planning and training that has occurred to respond to the Threat/Hazard.
Low = Minimal or Outdated (*more than 4 years old*) plans for dealing with the Threat/Hazard.
Moderate = Plans are completed, but are being revised and not tested to deal with the Threat/Hazard.
High = Plans are completed, tested, and ready to respond to Threat/Hazard.

Preparedness: Pre-planning	**Moderate**

Directions for Internal Response:
Select the level of Local Response Capabilities to responding to the Threat/Hazard.
Low = Minimal capabilities to respond without substantial mutual aid to the Threat/Hazard.
Moderate = Have the capabilities to respond with additional aid to the Threat/Hazard.
High = Fully meet the capabilities to respond to the Threat/Hazard.

Internal Response: Time, effectiveness, resources	**Moderate**

Directions for External Response:
Select what level of Mutual Aid Agreements your jurisdiction maintains, coordination with volunteer organizations, and agreements with private industry..
Low = Minimal level of mutual aid with other jurisdictions, no coordination with volunteer organizations, or private industry.
Moderate = Some mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions, or coordination with volunteer groups and private industry.
High = Substantial level of mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions, or coordination with volunteer groups and private industry.

External Response: Community, Mutual Aid Staff, Supplies	**Low or None**

Directions for Risk:
The Risk for the Threat/ Hazard is automatically calculated from the choices made in the questions above, using a weighted calculation.

Risk: Relative Threat (0-100%,Threat increases with percentage)	**44%**

Save Form | **Add Assessment Form** | **Remove Assessment Form**

Threat and Hazard Assessment

Directions Threat/ Hazard Group:
Select the Threat/Hazard Group (Natural, Technological/ or Human-Caused) in the box below. *(Completes the Step 1 of CPG 201 THIRA Process.)*

Threat/Hazard Group	**Natural**

Directions Threat/ Hazard Type:
Select the Threat/Hazard Type (Tornado, Civil Disorder, etc.) in the box below. *(Completes the Step 1 of CPG 201 THIRA Process.)*

Threat/Hazard Type	**Flood**

Threat and Hazard Context Description

Directions for Threat and Hazard Context Description:
Describe the threats and hazards of concern, showing how they may affect the community; including historical and factual evidence. Context descriptions outline the conditions, including time and location, under which a threat or hazard might occur. *(This completes the Step 2 of the CPG 201 THIRA Process. Reference CPG 201 and the Core Capabilities)*

See Weather Databases attachment

Threat/Hazard Risk Assessment

Directions for Probability:
Select the likelihood that this Threat/Hazard will occur in your jurisdiction.
Low = Less than 1% probability of occurrence in the next 100 years.
Moderate = Between 1-10% probability of occurrence in the next year, or at least one chance of occurrence in next 100 years.
High = Between 10-100% probability of occurrence in the next year, or at least one chance of occurrence in the next 10 years.

Probability: Likelihood this will occur.	**High**

Directions for Human Impact:
Select the vulnerability of the population living in or near the hazard area.
Low = Less than 10% of the total population of the jurisdiction.
Moderate = 10% to 25% of the total population of the jurisdiction.
High = More than 25% of the total population of the jurisdiction.

Human Impact: Possibility of death or injury	**Low**

Directions for Property Impact:
Select the vulnerability of the losses and damages to personal and government property.
Low = Less than 10% of the community and government affected.
Moderate = 10% to 25% of the community and government affected.
High = More than 25% of the community and government affected.

Property Impact: Physical losses and damages	**Low**

Directions for Business Impact:
Select the vulnerability of the losses and damages to businesses and stoppage of business due to the Threat/ Hazard.
Low = Less than 10% of business affected.
Moderate = 10% to 25% of business affected.
High = More than 25% of business affected.

Business Impact: Interruption of Services	**Moderate**

Directions for Preparedness:
Select the level of planning and training that has occurred to respond to the Threat/Hazard.
Low = Minimal or Outdated (*more than 4 years old*) plans for dealing with the Threat/Hazard.
Moderate = Plans are completed, but are being revised and not tested to deal with the Threat/Hazard.
High = Plans are completed, tested, and ready to respond to Threat/Hazard.

Preparedness: Pre-planning	**High**

Directions for Internal Response:
Select the level of Local Response Capabilities to responding to the Threat/Hazard.
Low = Minimal capabilities to respond without substantial mutual aid to the Threat/Hazard.
Moderate = Have the capabilities to respond with additional aid to the Threat/Hazard.
High = Fully meet the capabilities to respond to the Threat/Hazard.

Internal Response: Time, effectiveness, resources	**High**

Directions for External Response:
Select what level of Mutual Aid Agreements your jurisdiction maintains, coordination with volunteer organizations, and agreements with private industry..
Low = Minimal level of mutual aid with other jurisdictions, no coordination with volunteer organizations, or private industry.
Moderate = Some mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions, or coordination with volunteer groups and private industry.
High = Substantial level of mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions, or coordination with volunteer groups and private industry.

External Response: Community, Mutual Aid Staff, Supplies	**High**

Directions for Risk:
The Risk for the Threat/ Hazard is automatically calculated from the choices made in the questions above, using a weighted calculation.

Risk: Relative Threat (0-100%,Threat increases with percentage)	**39%**

Save Form | **Add Assessment Form** | **Remove Assessment Form**

Threat and Hazard Assessment

Directions Threat/ Hazard Group:
Select the Threat/Hazard Group (Natural, Technological/ or Human-Caused) in the box below. *(Completes the Step 1 of CPG 201 THIRA Process.)*

Threat/Hazard Group	**Natural**

Directions Threat/ Hazard Type:
Select the Threat/Hazard Type (Tornado, Civil Disorder, etc.) in the box below. *(Completes the Step 1 of CPG 201 THIRA Process.)*

Threat/Hazard Type	**Severe Storm**

Threat and Hazard Context Description

Directions for Threat and Hazard Context Description:
Describe the threats and hazards of concern, showing how they may affect the community; including historical and factual evidence. Context descriptions outline the conditions, including time and location, under which a threat or hazard might occur. *(This completes the Step 2 of the CPG 201 THIRA Process. Reference CPG 201 and the Core Capabilities)*

See Weather Databases attachment

Threat/Hazard Risk Assessment

Directions for Probability:
Select the likelihood that this Threat/Hazard will occur in your jurisdiction.
Low = Less than 1% probability of occurrence in the next 100 years.
Moderate = Between 1-10% probability of occurrence in the next year, or at least one chance of occurrence in next 100 years.
High = Between 10-100% probability of occurrence in the next year, or at least one chance of occurrence in the next 10 years.

Probability: Likelihood this will occur.	**High**

Directions for Human Impact:
Select the vulnerability of the population living in or near the hazard area.
Low = Less than 10% of the total population of the jurisdiction.
Moderate = 10% to 25% of the total population of the jurisdiction.
High = More than 25% of the total population of the jurisdiction.

Human Impact: Possibility of death or injury	**Low**

Directions for Property Impact:
Select the vulnerability of the losses and damages to personal and government property.
Low = Less than 10% of the community and government affected.
Moderate = 10% to 25% of the community and government affected.
High = More than 25% of the community and government affected.

Property Impact: Physical losses and damages	**Moderate**

Directions for Business Impact:
Select the vulnerability of the losses and damages to businesses and stoppage of business due to the Threat/ Hazard.
Low = Less than 10% of business affected.
Moderate = 10% to 25% of business affected.
High = More than 25% of business affected.

Business Impact: Interruption of Services	**High**

Directions for Preparedness:
Select the level of planning and training that has occurred to respond to the Threat/Hazard.
Low = Minimal or Outdated (*more than 4 years old*) plans for dealing with the Threat/Hazard.
Moderate = Plans are completed, but are being revised and not tested to deal with the Threat/Hazard.
High = Plans are completed, tested, and ready to respond to Threat/Hazard.

Preparedness: Pre-planning	**High**

Directions for Internal Response:
Select the level of Local Response Capabilities to responding to the Threat/Hazard.
Low = Minimal capabilities to respond without substantial mutual aid to the Threat/Hazard.
Moderate = Have the capabilities to respond with additional aid to the Threat/Hazard.
High = Fully meet the capabilities to respond to the Threat/Hazard.

Internal Response: Time, effectiveness, resources	**Moderate**

Directions for External Response:
Select what level of Mutual Aid Agreements your jurisdiction maintains, coordination with volunteer organizations, and agreements with private industry..
Low = Minimal level of mutual aid with other jurisdictions, no coordination with volunteer organizations, or private industry.
Moderate = Some mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions, or coordination with volunteer groups and private industry.
High = Substantial level of mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions, or coordination with volunteer groups and private industry.

External Response: Community, Mutual Aid Staff, Supplies	**Moderate**

Directions for Risk:
The Risk for the Threat/ Hazard is automatically calculated from the choices made in the questions above, using a weighted calculation.

Risk: Relative Threat (0-100%, Threat increases with percentage)	**61%**

Save Form | **Add Assessment Form** | **Remove Assessment Form**

Threat and Hazard Assessment

Directions Threat/ Hazard Group:
Select the Threat/Hazard Group (Natural, Technological/ or Human-Caused) in the box below. *(Completes the Step 1 of CPG 201 THIRA Process.)*

Threat/Hazard Group	**Natural**

Directions Threat/ Hazard Type:
Select the Threat/Hazard Type (Tornado, Civil Disorder, etc.) in the box below. *(Completes the Step 1 of CPG 201 THIRA Process.)*

Threat/Hazard Type	**Wild Fire**

Threat and Hazard Context Description

Directions for Threat and Hazard Context Description:
Describe the threats and hazards of concern, showing how they may affect the community; including historical and factual evidence. Context descriptions outline the conditions, including time and location, under which a threat or hazard might occur. *(This completes the Step 2 of the CPG 201 THIRA Process. Reference CPG 201 and the Core Capabilities)*

Threat/Hazard Risk Assessment

Directions for Probability:
Select the likelihood that this Threat/Hazard will occur in your jurisdiction.
Low = Less than 1% probability of occurrence in the next 100 years.
Moderate = Between 1-10% probability of occurrence in the next year, or at least one chance of occurrence in next 100 years.
High = Between 10-100% probability of occurrence in the next year, or at least one chance of occurrence in the next 10 years.

Directions for Human Impact:
Select the vulnerability of the population living in or near the hazard area.
Low = Less than 10% of the total population of the jurisdiction.
Moderate = 10% to 25% of the total population of the jurisdiction.
High = More than 25% of the total population of the jurisdiction.

Human Impact: Possibility of death or injury	**Low**

Directions for Property Impact:
Select the vulnerability of the losses and damages to personal and government property.
Low = Less than 10% of the community and government affected.
Moderate = 10% to 25% of the community and government affected.
High = More than 25% of the community and government affected.

Property Impact: Physical losses and damages	**Low**

Directions for Business Impact:
Select the vulnerability of the losses and damages to businesses and stoppage of business due to the Threat/ Hazard.
Low = Less than 10% of business affected.
Moderate = 10% to 25% of business affected.
High = More than 25% of business affected.

Business Impact: Interruption of Services	**Low**

Directions for Preparedness:
Select the level of planning and training that has occurred to respond to the Threat/Hazard.
Low = Minimal or Outdated (*more than 4 years old*) plans for dealing with the Threat/Hazard.
Moderate = Plans are completed, but are being revised and not tested to deal with the Threat/Hazard.
High = Plans are completed, tested, and ready to respond to Threat/Hazard.

Preparedness: Pre-planning	**High**

Directions for Internal Response:
Select the level of Local Response Capabilities to responding to the Threat/Hazard.
Low = Minimal capabilities to respond without substantial mutual aid to the Threat/Hazard.
Moderate = Have the capabilities to respond with additional aid to the Threat/Hazard.
High = Fully meet the capabilities to respond to the Threat/Hazard.

Internal Response: Time, effectiveness, resources	**High**

Directions for External Response:
Select what level of Mutual Aid Agreements your jurisdiction maintains, coordination with volunteer organizations, and agreements with private industry..
Low = Minimal level of mutual aid with other jurisdictions, no coordination with volunteer organizations, or private industry.
Moderate = Some mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions, or coordination with volunteer groups and private industry.
High = Substantial level of mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions, or coordination with volunteer groups and private industry.

External Response: Community, Mutual Aid Staff, Supplies	**High**

Directions for Risk:
The Risk for the Threat/ Hazard is automatically calculated from the choices made in the questions above, using a weighted calculation.

Risk: Relative Threat (0-100%,Threat increases with percentage)	**33%**

Save Form | **Add Assessment Form** | **Remove Assessment Form**

Threat and Hazard Assessment

Directions Threat/ Hazard Group:
Select the Threat/Hazard Group (Natural, Technological/ or Human-Caused) in the box below. *(Completes the Step 1 of CPG 201 THIRA Process.)*

Threat/Hazard Group	**Technological**

Directions Threat/ Hazard Type:
Select the Threat/Hazard Type (Tornado, Civil Disorder, etc.) in the box below. *(Completes the Step 1 of CPG 201 THIRA Process.)*

Threat/Hazard Type	**Airplane Failure**

Threat and Hazard Context Description

Directions for Threat and Hazard Context Description:
Describe the threats and hazards of concern, showing how they may affect the community; including historical and factual evidence. Context descriptions outline the conditions, including time and location, under which a threat or hazard might occur. *(This completes the Step 2 of the CPG 201 THIRA Process. Reference CPG 201 and the Core Capabilities)*

Threat/Hazard Risk Assessment

Directions for Probability:
Select the likelihood that this Threat/Hazard will occur in your jurisdiction.
Low = Less than 1% probability of occurrence in the next 100 years.
Moderate = Between 1-10% probability of occurrence in the next year, or at least one chance of occurrence in next 100 years.
High = Between 10-100% probability of occurrence in the next year, or at least one chance of occurrence in the next 10 years.

Probability: Likelihood this will occur.	**Low**

Directions for Human Impact:
Select the vulnerability of the population living in or near the hazard area.
Low = Less than 10% of the total population of the jurisdiction.
Moderate = 10% to 25% of the total population of the jurisdiction.
High = More than 25% of the total population of the jurisdiction.

Human Impact: Possibility of death or injury	**Low**

Directions for Property Impact:
Select the vulnerability of the losses and damages to personal and government property.
Low = Less than 10% of the community and government affected.
Moderate = 10% to 25% of the community and government affected.
High = More than 25% of the community and government affected.

Property Impact: Physical losses and damages	**Low**

Directions for Business Impact:
Select the vulnerability of the losses and damages to businesses and stoppage of business due to the Threat/ Hazard.
Low = Less than 10% of business affected.
Moderate = 10% to 25% of business affected.
High = More than 25% of business affected.

Business Impact: Interruption of Services	**Low**

Directions for Preparedness:
Select the level of planning and training that has occurred to respond to the Threat/Hazard.
Low = Minimal or Outdated (*more than 4 years old*) plans for dealing with the Threat/Hazard.
Moderate = Plans are completed, but are being revised and not tested to deal with the Threat/Hazard.
High = Plans are completed, tested, and ready to respond to Threat/Hazard.

Preparedness: Pre-planning	**Moderate**

Directions for Internal Response:
Select the level of Local Response Capabilities to responding to the Threat/Hazard.
Low = Minimal capabilities to respond without substantial mutual aid to the Threat/Hazard.
Moderate = Have the capabilities to respond with additional aid to the Threat/Hazard.
High = Fully meet the capabilities to respond to the Threat/Hazard.

Internal Response: Time, effectiveness, resources	**Moderate**

Directions for External Response:
Select what level of Mutual Aid Agreements your jurisdiction maintains, coordination with volunteer organizations, and agreements with private industry..
Low = Minimal level of mutual aid with other jurisdictions, no coordination with volunteer organizations, or private industry.
Moderate = Some mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions, or coordination with volunteer groups and private industry.
High = Substantial level of mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions, or coordination with volunteer groups and private industry.

External Response: Community, Mutual Aid Staff, Supplies	**Moderate**

Directions for Risk:
The Risk for the Threat/ Hazard is automatically calculated from the choices made in the questions above, using a weighted calculation.

Risk: Relative Threat (0-100%,Threat increases with percentage)	**17%**

Save Form	Add Assessment Form	Remove Assessment Form

Threat and Hazard Assessment

Directions Threat/ Hazard Group:
Select the Threat/Hazard Group (Natural, Technological/ or Human-Caused) in the box below. *(Completes the Step 1 of CPG 201 THIRA Process.)*

Threat/Hazard Group	**Technological**

Directions Threat/ Hazard Type:
Select the Threat/Hazard Type (Tornado, Civil Disorder, etc.) in the box below. *(Completes the Step 1 of CPG 201 THIRA Process.)*

Threat/Hazard Type	**Dam Failure**

Threat and Hazard Context Description

Directions for Threat and Hazard Context Description:
Describe the threats and hazards of concern, showing how they may affect the community; including historical and factual evidence. Context descriptions outline the conditions, including time and location, under which a threat or hazard might occur. *(This completes the Step 2 of the CPG 201 THIRA Process. Reference CPG 201 and the Core Capabilities)*

Threat/Hazard Risk Assessment

Directions for Probability:
Select the likelihood that this Threat/Hazard will occur in your jurisdiction.
Low = Less than 1% probability of occurrence in the next 100 years.
Moderate = Between 1-10% probability of occurrence in the next year, or at least one chance of occurrence in next 100 years.
High = Between 10-100% probability of occurrence in the next year, or at least one chance of occurrence in the next 10 years.

Probability: Likelihood this will occur.	**Low**

Directions for Human Impact:
Select the vulnerability of the population living in or near the hazard area.
Low = Less than 10% of the total population of the jurisdiction.
Moderate = 10% to 25% of the total population of the jurisdiction.
High = More than 25% of the total population of the jurisdiction.

Human Impact: Possibility of death or injury	**Low**

Directions for Property Impact:
Select the vulnerability of the losses and damages to personal and government property.
Low = Less than 10% of the community and government affected.
Moderate = 10% to 25% of the community and government affected.
High = More than 25% of the community and government affected.

Property Impact: Physical losses and damages	**Moderate**

Directions for Business Impact:
Select the vulnerability of the losses and damages to businesses and stoppage of business due to the Threat/ Hazard.
Low = Less than 10% of business affected.
Moderate = 10% to 25% of business affected.
High = More than 25% of business affected.

Business Impact: Interruption of Services	**High**

Directions for Preparedness:
Select the level of planning and training that has occurred to respond to the Threat/Hazard.
Low = Minimal or Outdated (*more than 4 years old*) plans for dealing with the Threat/Hazard.
Moderate = Plans are completed, but are being revised and not tested to deal with the Threat/Hazard.
High = Plans are completed, tested, and ready to respond to Threat/Hazard.

Preparedness: Pre-planning	**Moderate**

Directions for Internal Response:
Select the level of Local Response Capabilities to responding to the Threat/Hazard.
Low = Minimal capabilities to respond without substantial mutual aid to the Threat/Hazard.
Moderate = Have the capabilities to respond with additional aid to the Threat/Hazard.
High = Fully meet the capabilities to respond to the Threat/Hazard.

Internal Response: Time, effectiveness, resources	**High**

Directions for External Response:
Select what level of Mutual Aid Agreements your jurisdiction maintains, coordination with volunteer organizations, and agreements with private industry..
Low = Minimal level of mutual aid with other jurisdictions, no coordination with volunteer organizations, or private industry.
Moderate = Some mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions, or coordination with volunteer groups and private industry.
High = Substantial level of mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions, or coordination with volunteer groups and private industry.

External Response: Community, Mutual Aid Staff, Supplies	**High**

Directions for Risk:
The Risk for the Threat/ Hazard is automatically calculated from the choices made in the questions above, using a weighted calculation.

Risk: Relative Threat (0-100%, Threat increases with percentage)	**19%**

Save Form | **Add Assessment Form** | **Remove Assessment Form**

Threat and Hazard Assessment

Directions Threat/ Hazard Group:
Select the Threat/Hazard Group (Natural, Technological/ or Human-Caused) in the box below. *(Completes the Step 1 of CPG 201 THIRA Process.)*

Threat/Hazard Group	**Technological**

Directions Threat/ Hazard Type:
Select the Threat/Hazard Type (Tornado, Civil Disorder, etc.) in the box below. *(Completes the Step 1 of CPG 201 THIRA Process.)*

Threat/Hazard Type	**Hazardous Materials Release**

Threat and Hazard Context Description

Directions for Threat and Hazard Context Description:
Describe the threats and hazards of concern, showing how they may affect the community; including historical and factual evidence. Context descriptions outline the conditions, including time and location, under which a threat or hazard might occur. *(This completes the Step 2 of the CPG 201 THIRA Process. Reference CPG 201 and the Core Capabilities)*

Threat/Hazard Risk Assessment

Directions for Probability:
Select the likelihood that this Threat/Hazard will occur in your jurisdiction.
Low = Less than 1% probability of occurrence in the next 100 years.
Moderate = Between 1-10% probability of occurrence in the next year, or at least one chance of occurrence in next 100 years.
High = Between 10-100% probability of occurrence in the next year, or at least one chance of occurrence in the next 10 years.

Probability: Likelihood this will occur.	**High**

Directions for Human Impact:
Select the vulnerability of the population living in or near the hazard area.
Low = Less than 10% of the total population of the jurisdiction.
Moderate = 10% to 25% of the total population of the jurisdiction.
High = More than 25% of the total population of the jurisdiction.

Human Impact: Possibility of death or injury	**Low**

Directions for Property Impact:
Select the vulnerability of the losses and damages to personal and government property.
Low = Less than 10% of the community and government affected.
Moderate = 10% to 25% of the community and government affected.
High = More than 25% of the community and government affected.

Property Impact: Physical losses and damages	**Low**

Directions for Business Impact:
Select the vulnerability of the losses and damages to businesses and stoppage of business due to the Threat/ Hazard.
Low = Less than 10% of business affected.
Moderate = 10% to 25% of business affected.
High = More than 25% of business affected.

Business Impact: Interruption of Services	**Low**

Directions for Preparedness:
Select the level of planning and training that has occurred to respond to the Threat/Hazard.
Low = Minimal or Outdated (*more than 4 years old*) plans for dealing with the Threat/Hazard.
Moderate = Plans are completed, but are being revised and not tested to deal with the Threat/Hazard.
High = Plans are completed, tested, and ready to respond to Threat/Hazard.

Preparedness: Pre-planning	**Moderate**

Directions for Internal Response:
Select the level of Local Response Capabilities to responding to the Threat/Hazard.
Low = Minimal capabilities to respond without substantial mutual aid to the Threat/Hazard.
Moderate = Have the capabilities to respond with additional aid to the Threat/Hazard.
High = Fully meet the capabilities to respond to the Threat/Hazard.

Internal Response: Time, effectiveness, resources	**Moderate**

Directions for External Response:
Select what level of Mutual Aid Agreements your jurisdiction maintains, coordination with volunteer organizations, and agreements with private industry..
Low = Minimal level of mutual aid with other jurisdictions, no coordination with volunteer organizations, or private industry.
Moderate = Some mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions, or coordination with volunteer groups and private industry.
High = Substantial level of mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions, or coordination with volunteer groups and private industry.

External Response: Community, Mutual Aid Staff, Supplies	**High**

Directions for Risk:
The Risk for the Threat/ Hazard is automatically calculated from the choices made in the questions above, using a weighted calculation.

Risk: Relative Threat (0-100%,Threat increases with percentage)	**44%**

Save Form	Add Assessment Form	Remove Assessment Form

Threat and Hazard Assessment

Directions Threat/ Hazard Group:
Select the Threat/Hazard Group (Natural, Technological/ or Human-Caused) in the box below. *(Completes the Step 1 of CPG 201 THIRA Process.)*

Threat/Hazard Group	**Technological**

Directions Threat/ Hazard Type:
Select the Threat/Hazard Type (Tornado, Civil Disorder, etc.) in the box below. *(Completes the Step 1 of CPG 201 THIRA Process.)*

Threat/Hazard Type	**Power Failure**

Threat and Hazard Context Description

Directions for Threat and Hazard Context Description:
Describe the threats and hazards of concern, showing how they may affect the community; including historical and factual evidence. Context descriptions outline the conditions, including time and location, under which a threat or hazard might occur. *(This completes the Step 2 of the CPG 201 THIRA Process. Reference* CPG 201 *and the* Core Capabilities*)*

Threat/Hazard Risk Assessment

Directions for Probability:
Select the likelihood that this Threat/Hazard will occur in your jurisdiction.
Low = Less than 1% probability of occurrence in the next 100 years.
Moderate = Between 1-10% probability of occurrence in the next year, or at least one chance of occurrence in next 100 years.
High = Between 10-100% probability of occurrence in the next year, or at least one chance of occurrence in the next 10 years.

Probability: Likelihood this will occur.	**High**

Directions for Human Impact:
Select the vulnerability of the population living in or near the hazard area.
Low = Less than 10% of the total population of the jurisdiction.
Moderate = 10% to 25% of the total population of the jurisdiction.
High = More than 25% of the total population of the jurisdiction.

Human Impact: Possibility of death or injury	**Low**

Directions for Property Impact:
Select the vulnerability of the losses and damages to personal and government property.
Low = Less than 10% of the community and government affected.
Moderate = 10% to 25% of the community and government affected.
High = More than 25% of the community and government affected.

Property Impact: Physical losses and damages	**Low**

Directions for Business Impact:
Select the vulnerability of the losses and damages to businesses and stoppage of business due to the Threat/ Hazard.
Low = Less than 10% of business affected.
Moderate = 10% to 25% of business affected.
High = More than 25% of business affected.

Business Impact: Interruption of Services	**Moderate**

Directions for Preparedness:
Select the level of planning and training that has occurred to respond to the Threat/Hazard.
Low = Minimal or Outdated (*more than 4 years old*) plans for dealing with the Threat/Hazard.
Moderate = Plans are completed, but are being revised and not tested to deal with the Threat/Hazard.
High = Plans are completed, tested, and ready to respond to Threat/Hazard.

Preparedness: Pre-planning	**Moderate**

Directions for Internal Response:
Select the level of Local Response Capabilities to responding to the Threat/Hazard.
Low = Minimal capabilities to respond without substantial mutual aid to the Threat/Hazard.
Moderate = Have the capabilities to respond with additional aid to the Threat/Hazard.
High = Fully meet the capabilities to respond to the Threat/Hazard.

Internal Response: Time, effectiveness, resources	**High**

Directions for External Response:
Select what level of Mutual Aid Agreements your jurisdiction maintains, coordination with volunteer organizations, and agreements with private industry..
Low = Minimal level of mutual aid with other jurisdictions, no coordination with volunteer organizations, or private industry.
Moderate = Some mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions, or coordination with volunteer groups and private industry.
High = Substantial level of mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions, or coordination with volunteer groups and private industry.

External Response: Community, Mutual Aid Staff, Supplies	**High**

Directions for Risk:
The Risk for the Threat/ Hazard is automatically calculated from the choices made in the questions above, using a weighted calculation.

Risk: Relative Threat (0-100%, Threat increases with percentage)	**44%**

Save Form | **Add Assessment Form** | **Remove Assessment Form**

Threat and Hazard Assessment

Directions Threat/ Hazard Group:
Select the Threat/Hazard Group (Natural, Technological/ or Human-Caused) in the box below. *(Completes the Step 1 of CPG 201 THIRA Process.)*

Threat/Hazard Group	**Technological**

Directions Threat/ Hazard Type:

Threat/Hazard Type	Train Derailment

Threat and Hazard Context Description

Directions for Threat and Hazard Context Description:
Describe the threats and hazards of concern, showing how they may affect the community; including historical and factual evidence. Context descriptions outline the conditions, including time and location, under which a threat or hazard might occur. *(This completes the Step 2 of the CPG 201 THIRA Process. Reference* CPG 201 *and the* Core Capabilities*)*

Threat/Hazard Risk Assessment

Directions for Probability:
Select the likelihood that this Threat/Hazard will occur in your jurisdiction.
Low = Less than 1% probability of occurrence in the next 100 years.
Moderate = Between 1-10% probability of occurrence in the next year, or at least one chance of occurrence in next 100 years.
High = Between 10-100% probability of occurrence in the next year, or at least one chance of occurrence in the next 10 years.

Probability: Likelihood this will occur.	**Moderate**

Directions for Human Impact:
Select the vulnerability of the population living in or near the hazard area.
Low = Less than 10% of the total population of the jurisdiction.
Moderate = 10% to 25% of the total population of the jurisdiction.
High = More than 25% of the total population of the jurisdiction.

Human Impact: Possibility of death or injury	**Moderate**

Directions for Property Impact:
Select the vulnerability of the losses and damages to personal and government property.
Low = Less than 10% of the community and government affected.
Moderate = 10% to 25% of the community and government affected.
High = More than 25% of the community and government affected.

Property Impact: Physical losses and damages	**Low**

Directions for Business Impact:
Select the vulnerability of the losses and damages to businesses and stoppage of business due to the Threat/ Hazard.
Low = Less than 10% of business affected.
Moderate = 10% to 25% of business affected.
High = More than 25% of business affected.

Business Impact: Interruption of Services	**Low**

Directions for Preparedness:
Select the level of planning and training that has occurred to respond to the Threat/Hazard.
Low = Minimal or Outdated (*more than 4 years old*) plans for dealing with the Threat/Hazard.
Moderate = Plans are completed, but are being revised and not tested to deal with the Threat/Hazard.
High = Plans are completed, tested, and ready to respond to Threat/Hazard.

Preparedness: Pre-planning	**Moderate**

Directions for Internal Response:
Select the level of Local Response Capabilities to responding to the Threat/Hazard.
Low = Minimal capabilities to respond without substantial mutual aid to the Threat/Hazard.
Moderate = Have the capabilities to respond with additional aid to the Threat/Hazard.
High = Fully meet the capabilities to respond to the Threat/Hazard.

Internal Response: Time, effectiveness, resources	**Low or None**

Directions for External Response:
Select what level of Mutual Aid Agreements your jurisdiction maintains, coordination with volunteer organizations, and agreements with private industry..
Low = Minimal level of mutual aid with other jurisdictions, no coordination with volunteer organizations, or private industry.
Moderate = Some mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions, or coordination with volunteer groups and private industry.
High = Substantial level of mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions, or coordination with volunteer groups and private industry.

External Response: Community, Mutual Aid Staff, Supplies	**High**

Directions for Risk:
The Risk for the Threat/ Hazard is automatically calculated from the choices made in the questions above, using a weighted calculation.

Risk: Relative Threat (0-100%,Threat increases with percentage)	**37%**

Save Form | **Add Assessment Form** | **Remove Assessment Form**

Threat and Hazard Assessment

Directions Threat/ Hazard Group:
Select the Threat/Hazard Group (Natural, Technological/ or Human-Caused) in the box below. *(Completes the Step 1 of CPG 201 THIRA Process.)*

Threat/Hazard Group	**Technological**

Directions Threat/ Hazard Type:
Select the Threat/Hazard Type (Tornado, Civil Disorder, etc.) in the box below. *(Completes the Step 1 of CPG 201 THIRA Process.)*

Threat/Hazard Type	**Urban Conflagration**

Threat and Hazard Context Description

Directions for Threat and Hazard Context Description:
Describe the threats and hazards of concern, showing how they may affect the community; including historical and factual evidence. Context descriptions outline the conditions, including time and location, under which a threat or hazard might occur. *(This completes the Step 2 of the CPG 201 THIRA Process. Reference CPG 201 and the Core Capabilities)*

Threat/Hazard Risk Assessment

Directions for Probability:
Select the likelihood that this Threat/Hazard will occur in your jurisdiction.
Low = Less than 1% probability of occurrence in the next 100 years.
Moderate = Between 1-10% probability of occurrence in the next year, or at least one chance of occurrence in next 100 years.
High = Between 10-100% probability of occurrence in the next year, or at least one chance of occurrence in the next 10 years.

Probability: Likelihood this will occur.	**Moderate**

Directions for Human Impact:
Select the vulnerability of the population living in or near the hazard area.
Low = Less than 10% of the total population of the jurisdiction.
Moderate = 10% to 25% of the total population of the jurisdiction.
High = More than 25% of the total population of the jurisdiction.

Human Impact: Possibility of death or injury	**Moderate**

Directions for Property Impact:
Select the vulnerability of the losses and damages to personal and government property.
Low = Less than 10% of the community and government affected.
Moderate = 10% to 25% of the community and government affected.
High = More than 25% of the community and government affected.

Property Impact: Physical losses and damages	**Moderate**

Directions for Business Impact:
Select the vulnerability of the losses and damages to businesses and stoppage of business due to the Threat/ Hazard.
Low = Less than 10% of business affected.
Moderate = 10% to 25% of business affected.
High = More than 25% of business affected.

Business Impact: Interruption of Services	**Moderate**

Directions for Preparedness:
Select the level of planning and training that has occurred to respond to the Threat/Hazard.
Low = Minimal or Outdated (*more than 4 years old*) plans for dealing with the Threat/Hazard.
Moderate = Plans are completed, but are being revised and not tested to deal with the Threat/Hazard.
High = Plans are completed, tested, and ready to respond to Threat/Hazard.

Preparedness: Pre-planning	**High**

Directions for Internal Response:
Select the level of Local Response Capabilities to responding to the Threat/Hazard.
Low = Minimal capabilities to respond without substantial mutual aid to the Threat/Hazard.
Moderate = Have the capabilities to respond with additional aid to the Threat/Hazard.
High = Fully meet the capabilities to respond to the Threat/Hazard.

Internal Response: Time, effectiveness, resources	**High**

Directions for External Response:
Select what level of Mutual Aid Agreements your jurisdiction maintains, coordination with volunteer organizations, and agreements with private industry..
Low = Minimal level of mutual aid with other jurisdictions, no coordination with volunteer organizations, or private industry.
Moderate = Some mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions, or coordination with volunteer groups and private industry.
High = Substantial level of mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions, or coordination with volunteer groups and private industry.

External Response: Community, Mutual Aid Staff, Supplies	**High**

Directions for Risk:
The Risk for the Threat/ Hazard is automatically calculated from the choices made in the questions above, using a weighted calculation.

Risk: Relative Threat (0-100%,Threat increases with percentage)	**33%**

Save Form | **Add Assessment Form** | **Remove Assessment Form**

Threat and Hazard Assessment

Directions Threat/ Hazard Group:
Select the Threat/Hazard Group (Natural, Technological/ or Human-Caused) in the box below. *(Completes the Step 1 of CPG 201 THIRA Process.)*

Threat/Hazard Group	**Human-Caused**

Directions Threat/ Hazard Type:
Select the Threat/Hazard Type (Tornado, Civil Disorder, etc.) in the box below. *(Completes the Step 1 of CPG 201 THIRA Process.)*

Threat/Hazard Type	**Biological Attack**

Threat and Hazard Context Description

Directions for Threat and Hazard Context Description:
Describe the threats and hazards of concern, showing how they may affect the community; including historical and factual evidence. Context descriptions outline the conditions, including time and location, under which a threat or hazard might occur. *(This completes the Step 2 of the CPG 201 THIRA Process. Reference CPG 201 and the Core Capabilities)*

Threat/Hazard Risk Assessment

Directions for Probability:
Select the likelihood that this Threat/Hazard will occur in your jurisdiction.
Low = Less than 1% probability of occurrence in the next 100 years.
Moderate = Between 1-10% probability of occurrence in the next year, or at least one chance of occurrence in next 100 years.
High = Between 10-100% probability of occurrence in the next year, or at least one chance of occurrence in the next 10 years.

Probability: Likelihood this will occur.	**Low**

Directions for Human Impact:
Select the vulnerability of the population living in or near the hazard area.
Low = Less than 10% of the total population of the jurisdiction.
Moderate = 10% to 25% of the total population of the jurisdiction.
High = More than 25% of the total population of the jurisdiction.

Human Impact: Possibility of death or injury	**Moderate**

Directions for Property Impact:
Select the vulnerability of the losses and damages to personal and government property.
Low = Less than 10% of the community and government affected.
Moderate = 10% to 25% of the community and government affected.
High = More than 25% of the community and government affected.

Property Impact: Physical losses and damages	**Low**

Directions for Business Impact:
Select the vulnerability of the losses and damages to businesses and stoppage of business due to the Threat/ Hazard.
Low = Less than 10% of business affected.
Moderate = 10% to 25% of business affected.
High = More than 25% of business affected.

Business Impact: Interruption of Services	**Moderate**

Directions for Preparedness:
Select the level of planning and training that has occurred to respond to the Threat/Hazard.
Low = Minimal or Outdated (*more than 4 years old*) plans for dealing with the Threat/Hazard.
Moderate = Plans are completed, but are being revised and not tested to deal with the Threat/Hazard.
High = Plans are completed, tested, and ready to respond to Threat/Hazard.

Preparedness: Pre-planning	**High**

Directions for Internal Response:
Select the level of Local Response Capabilities to responding to the Threat/Hazard.
Low = Minimal capabilities to respond without substantial mutual aid to the Threat/Hazard.
Moderate = Have the capabilities to respond with additional aid to the Threat/Hazard.
High = Fully meet the capabilities to respond to the Threat/Hazard.

Internal Response: Time, effectiveness, resources	**Low or None**

Directions for External Response:
Select what level of Mutual Aid Agreements your jurisdiction maintains, coordination with volunteer organizations, and agreements with private industry..
Low = Minimal level of mutual aid with other jurisdictions, no coordination with volunteer organizations, or private industry.
Moderate = Some mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions, or coordination with volunteer groups and private industry.
High = Substantial level of mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions, or coordination with volunteer groups and private industry.

External Response: Community, Mutual Aid Staff, Supplies	**High**

Directions for Risk:
The Risk for the Threat/ Hazard is automatically calculated from the choices made in the questions above, using a weighted calculation.

Risk: Relative Threat (0-100%,Threat increases with percentage)	**19%**

Save Form | **Add Assessment Form** | **Remove Assessment Form**

Threat and Hazard Assessment

Directions Threat/ Hazard Group:
Select the Threat/Hazard Group (Natural, Technological/ or Human-Caused) in the box below. *(Completes the Step 1 of CPG 201 THIRA Process.)*

Threat/Hazard Group	**Human-Caused**

Directions Threat/ Hazard Type:
Select the Threat/Hazard Type (Tornado, Civil Disorder, etc.) in the box below. *(Completes the Step 1 of CPG 201 THIRA Process.)*

Threat/Hazard Type	**Chemical Attack**

Threat and Hazard Context Description

Directions for Threat and Hazard Context Description:
Describe the threats and hazards of concern, showing how they may affect the community; including historical and factual evidence. Context descriptions outline the conditions, including time and location, under which a threat or hazard might occur. *(This completes the Step 2 of the CPG 201 THIRA Process. Reference CPG 201 and the Core Capabilities)*

Threat/Hazard Risk Assessment

Directions for Probability:
Select the likelihood that this Threat/Hazard will occur in your jurisdiction.
Low = Less than 1% probability of occurrence in the next 100 years.
Moderate = Between 1-10% probability of occurrence in the next year, or at least one chance of occurrence in next 100 years.
High = Between 10-100% probability of occurrence in the next year, or at least one chance of occurrence in the next 10 years.

Probability: Likelihood this will occur.	**Low**

Directions for Human Impact:
Select the vulnerability of the population living in or near the hazard area.
Low = Less than 10% of the total population of the jurisdiction.
Moderate = 10% to 25% of the total population of the jurisdiction.
High = More than 25% of the total population of the jurisdiction.

Human Impact: Possibility of death or injury	**Moderate**

Directions for Property Impact:
Select the vulnerability of the losses and damages to personal and government property.
Low = Less than 10% of the community and government affected.
Moderate = 10% to 25% of the community and government affected.
High = More than 25% of the community and government affected.

Property Impact: Physical losses and damages	**Low**

Directions for Business Impact:
Select the vulnerability of the losses and damages to businesses and stoppage of business due to the Threat/ Hazard.
Low = Less than 10% of business affected.
Moderate = 10% to 25% of business affected.
High = More than 25% of business affected.

Business Impact: Interruption of Services	**Moderate**

Directions for Preparedness:
Select the level of planning and training that has occurred to respond to the Threat/Hazard.
Low = Minimal or Outdated (*more than 4 years old*) plans for dealing with the Threat/Hazard.
Moderate = Plans are completed, but are being revised and not tested to deal with the Threat/Hazard.
High = Plans are completed, tested, and ready to respond to Threat/Hazard.

Preparedness: Pre-planning	**High**

Directions for Internal Response:
Select the level of Local Response Capabilities to responding to the Threat/Hazard.
Low = Minimal capabilities to respond without substantial mutual aid to the Threat/Hazard.
Moderate = Have the capabilities to respond with additional aid to the Threat/Hazard.
High = Fully meet the capabilities to respond to the Threat/Hazard.

Internal Response: Time, effectiveness, resources	**Low or None**

Directions for External Response:
Select what level of Mutual Aid Agreements your jurisdiction maintains, coordination with volunteer organizations, and agreements with private industry..
Low = Minimal level of mutual aid with other jurisdictions, no coordination with volunteer organizations, or private industry.
Moderate = Some mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions, or coordination with volunteer groups and private industry.
High = Substantial level of mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions, or coordination with volunteer groups and private industry.

External Response: Community, Mutual Aid Staff, Supplies	**High**

Directions for Risk:
The Risk for the Threat/ Hazard is automatically calculated from the choices made in the questions above, using a weighted calculation.

Risk: Relative Threat (0-100%,Threat increases with percentage)	**19%**

Save Form | **Add Assessment Form** | **Remove Assessment Form**

Threat and Hazard Assessment

Directions Threat/ Hazard Group:
Select the Threat/Hazard Group (Natural, Technological/ or Human-Caused) in the box below. *(Completes the Step 1 of CPG 201 THIRA Process.)*

Threat/Hazard Group	**Human-Caused**

Directions Threat/ Hazard Type:
Select the Threat/Hazard Type (Tornado, Civil Disorder, etc.) in the box below. *(Completes the Step 1 of CPG 201 THIRA Process.)*

Threat/Hazard Type	**Cyber Incident**

Threat and Hazard Context Description

Directions for Threat and Hazard Context Description:
Describe the threats and hazards of concern, showing how they may affect the community; including historical and factual evidence. Context descriptions outline the conditions, including time and location, under which a threat or hazard might occur. *(This completes the Step 2 of the CPG 201 THIRA Process. Reference CPG 201 and the Core Capabilities)*

Threat/Hazard Risk Assessment

Directions for Probability:
Select the likelihood that this Threat/Hazard will occur in your jurisdiction.
Low = Less than 1% probability of occurrence in the next 100 years.
Moderate = Between 1-10% probability of occurrence in the next year, or at least one chance of occurrence in next 100 years.
High = Between 10-100% probability of occurrence in the next year, or at least one chance of occurrence in the next 10 years.

Probability: Likelihood this will occur.	**Moderate**

Directions for Human Impact:
Select the vulnerability of the population living in or near the hazard area.
Low = Less than 10% of the total population of the jurisdiction.
Moderate = 10% to 25% of the total population of the jurisdiction.
High = More than 25% of the total population of the jurisdiction.

Human Impact: Possibility of death or injury	**Low**

Directions for Property Impact:
Select the vulnerability of the losses and damages to personal and government property.
Low = Less than 10% of the community and government affected.
Moderate = 10% to 25% of the community and government affected.
High = More than 25% of the community and government affected.

Property Impact: Physical losses and damages	**Low**

Directions for Business Impact:
Select the vulnerability of the losses and damages to businesses and stoppage of business due to the Threat/ Hazard.
Low = Less than 10% of business affected.
Moderate = 10% to 25% of business affected.
High = More than 25% of business affected.

Business Impact: Interruption of Services	**Low**

Directions for Preparedness:
Select the level of planning and training that has occurred to respond to the Threat/Hazard.
Low = Minimal or Outdated (*more than 4 years old*) plans for dealing with the Threat/Hazard.
Moderate = Plans are completed, but are being revised and not tested to deal with the Threat/Hazard.
High = Plans are completed, tested, and ready to respond to Threat/Hazard.

Preparedness: Pre-planning	**Low or none**

Directions for Internal Response:
Select the level of Local Response Capabilities to responding to the Threat/Hazard.
Low = Minimal capabilities to respond without substantial mutual aid to the Threat/Hazard.
Moderate = Have the capabilities to respond with additional aid to the Threat/Hazard.
High = Fully meet the capabilities to respond to the Threat/Hazard.

Internal Response: Time, effectiveness, resources	**Low or None**

Directions for External Response:
Select what level of Mutual Aid Agreements your jurisdiction maintains, coordination with volunteer organizations, and agreements with private industry..
Low = Minimal level of mutual aid with other jurisdictions, no coordination with volunteer organizations, or private industry.
Moderate = Some mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions, or coordination with volunteer groups and private industry.
High = Substantial level of mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions, or coordination with volunteer groups and private industry.

External Response: Community, Mutual Aid Staff, Supplies	**Moderate**

Directions for Risk:
The Risk for the Threat/ Hazard is automatically calculated from the choices made in the questions above, using a weighted calculation.

Risk: Relative Threat (0-100%,Threat increases with percentage)	**41%**

Save Form | **Add Assessment Form** | **Remove Assessment Form**

Threat and Hazard Assessment

Directions Threat/ Hazard Group:
Select the Threat/Hazard Group (Natural, Technological/ or Human-Caused) in the box below. *(Completes the Step 1 of CPG 201 THIRA Process.)*

Threat/Hazard Group	**Human-Caused**

Directions Threat/ Hazard Type:
Select the Threat/Hazard Type (Tornado, Civil Disorder, etc.) in the box below. *(Completes the Step 1 of CPG 201 THIRA Process.)*

Threat/Hazard Type	**Explosives Attack**

Threat and Hazard Context Description

Directions for Threat and Hazard Context Description:
Describe the threats and hazards of concern, showing how they may affect the community; including historical and factual evidence. Context descriptions outline the conditions, including time and location, under which a threat or hazard might occur. *(This completes the Step 2 of the CPG 201 THIRA Process. Reference CPG 201 and the Core Capabilities)*

Threat/Hazard Risk Assessment

Directions for Probability:
Select the likelihood that this Threat/Hazard will occur in your jurisdiction.
Low = Less than 1% probability of occurrence in the next 100 years.
Moderate = Between 1-10% probability of occurrence in the next year, or at least one chance of occurrence in next 100 years.
High = Between 10-100% probability of occurrence in the next year, or at least one chance of occurrence in the next 10 years.

Probability: Likelihood this will occur.	**Low**

Directions for Human Impact:
Select the vulnerability of the population living in or near the hazard area.
Low = Less than 10% of the total population of the jurisdiction.
Moderate = 10% to 25% of the total population of the jurisdiction.
High = More than 25% of the total population of the jurisdiction.

Human Impact: Possibility of death or injury	**Low**

Directions for Property Impact:
Select the vulnerability of the losses and damages to personal and government property.
Low = Less than 10% of the community and government affected.
Moderate = 10% to 25% of the community and government affected.
High = More than 25% of the community and government affected.

Property Impact: Physical losses and damages	**Low**

Directions for Business Impact:
Select the vulnerability of the losses and damages to businesses and stoppage of business due to the Threat/ Hazard.
Low = Less than 10% of business affected.
Moderate = 10% to 25% of business affected.
High = More than 25% of business affected.

Business Impact: Interruption of Services	**Low**

Directions for Preparedness:
Select the level of planning and training that has occurred to respond to the Threat/Hazard.
Low = Minimal or Outdated (*more than 4 years old*) plans for dealing with the Threat/Hazard.
Moderate = Plans are completed, but are being revised and not tested to deal with the Threat/Hazard.
High = Plans are completed, tested, and ready to respond to Threat/Hazard.

Preparedness: Pre-planning	**Moderate**

Directions for Internal Response:
Select the level of Local Response Capabilities to responding to the Threat/Hazard.
Low = Minimal capabilities to respond without substantial mutual aid to the Threat/Hazard.
Moderate = Have the capabilities to respond with additional aid to the Threat/Hazard.
High = Fully meet the capabilities to respond to the Threat/Hazard.

Internal Response: Time, effectiveness, resources	**Moderate**

Directions for External Response:
Select what level of Mutual Aid Agreements your jurisdiction maintains, coordination with volunteer organizations, and agreements with private industry..
Low = Minimal level of mutual aid with other jurisdictions, no coordination with volunteer organizations, or private industry.
Moderate = Some mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions, or coordination with volunteer groups and private industry.
High = Substantial level of mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions, or coordination with volunteer groups and private industry.

External Response: Community, Mutual Aid Staff, Supplies	**High**

Directions for Risk:
The Risk for the Threat/ Hazard is automatically calculated from the choices made in the questions above, using a weighted calculation.

Risk: Relative Threat (0-100%,Threat increases with percentage)	**15%**

Save Form	Add Assessment Form	Remove Assessment Form

Threat and Hazard Assessment

Directions Threat/ Hazard Group:
Select the Threat/Hazard Group (Natural, Technological/ or Human-Caused) in the box below. *(Completes the Step 1 of CPG 201 THIRA Process.)*

Threat/Hazard Group	**Human-Caused**

Directions Threat/ Hazard Type:
Select the Threat/Hazard Type (Tornado, Civil Disorder, etc.) in the box below. *(Completes the Step 1 of CPG 201 THIRA Process.)*

Threat/Hazard Type	**Sabotage**

Threat and Hazard Context Description

Directions for Threat and Hazard Context Description:
Describe the threats and hazards of concern, showing how they may affect the community; including historical and factual evidence. Context descriptions outline the conditions, including time and location, under which a threat or hazard might occur. *(This completes the Step 2 of the CPG 201 THIRA Process. Reference* CPG 201 *and the* Core Capabilities*)*

Threat/Hazard Risk Assessment

Directions for Probability:
Select the likelihood that this Threat/Hazard will occur in your jurisdiction.
Low = Less than 1% probability of occurrence in the next 100 years.
Moderate = Between 1-10% probability of occurrence in the next year, or at least one chance of occurrence in next 100 years.
High = Between 10-100% probability of occurrence in the next year, or at least one chance of occurrence in the next 10 years.

Probability: Likelihood this will occur.	**Low**

Directions for Human Impact:
Select the vulnerability of the population living in or near the hazard area.
Low = Less than 10% of the total population of the jurisdiction.
Moderate = 10% to 25% of the total population of the jurisdiction.
High = More than 25% of the total population of the jurisdiction.

Human Impact: Possibility of death or injury	**Low**

Directions for Property Impact:
Select the vulnerability of the losses and damages to personal and government property.
Low = Less than 10% of the community and government affected.
Moderate = 10% to 25% of the community and government affected.
High = More than 25% of the community and government affected.

Property Impact: Physical losses and damages	**Low**

Directions for Business Impact:
Select the vulnerability of the losses and damages to businesses and stoppage of business due to the Threat/ Hazard.
Low = Less than 10% of business affected.
Moderate = 10% to 25% of business affected.
High = More than 25% of business affected.

Business Impact: Interruption of Services	**Low**

Directions for Preparedness:
Select the level of planning and training that has occurred to respond to the Threat/Hazard.
Low = Minimal or Outdated (*more than 4 years old*) plans for dealing with the Threat/Hazard.
Moderate = Plans are completed, but are being revised and not tested to deal with the Threat/Hazard.
High = Plans are completed, tested, and ready to respond to Threat/Hazard.

Preparedness: Pre-planning	**Moderate**

Directions for Internal Response:
Select the level of Local Response Capabilities to responding to the Threat/Hazard.
Low = Minimal capabilities to respond without substantial mutual aid to the Threat/Hazard.
Moderate = Have the capabilities to respond with additional aid to the Threat/Hazard.
High = Fully meet the capabilities to respond to the Threat/Hazard.

Internal Response: Time, effectiveness, resources	**Moderate**

Directions for External Response:
Select what level of Mutual Aid Agreements your jurisdiction maintains, coordination with volunteer organizations, and agreements with private industry..
Low = Minimal level of mutual aid with other jurisdictions, no coordination with volunteer organizations, or private industry.
Moderate = Some mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions, or coordination with volunteer groups and private industry.
High = Substantial level of mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions, or coordination with volunteer groups and private industry.

External Response: Community, Mutual Aid Staff, Supplies	**High**

Directions for Risk:
The Risk for the Threat/ Hazard is automatically calculated from the choices made in the questions above, using a weighted calculation.

Risk: Relative Threat (0-100%,Threat increases with percentage)	**15%**

Save Form | Add Assessment Form | Remove Assessment Form

Threat and Hazard Assessment

Directions Threat/ Hazard Group:
Select the Threat/Hazard Group (Natural, Technological/ or Human-Caused) in the box below. *(Completes the Step 1 of CPG 201 THIRA Process.)*

Threat/Hazard Group	**Human-Caused**

Directions Threat/ Hazard Type:
Select the Threat/Hazard Type (Tornado, Civil Disorder, etc.) in the box below. *(Completes the Step 1 of CPG 201 THIRA Process.)*

Threat/Hazard Type	**School and Workplace Violence**

Threat and Hazard Context Description

Directions for Threat and Hazard Context Description:
Describe the threats and hazards of concern, showing how they may affect the community; including historical and factual evidence. Context descriptions outline the conditions, including time and location, under which a threat or hazard might occur. *(This completes the Step 2 of the CPG 201 THIRA Process. Reference* CPG 201 *and the* Core Capabilities*)*

Threat/Hazard Risk Assessment

Directions for Probability:
Select the likelihood that this Threat/Hazard will occur in your jurisdiction.
Low = Less than 1% probability of occurrence in the next 100 years.
Moderate = Between 1-10% probability of occurrence in the next year, or at least one chance of occurrence in next 100 years.
High = Between 10-100% probability of occurrence in the next year, or at least one chance of occurrence in the next 10 years.

Probability: Likelihood this will occur.	**Moderate**

Directions for Human Impact:
Select the vulnerability of the population living in or near the hazard area.
Low = Less than 10% of the total population of the jurisdiction.
Moderate = 10% to 25% of the total population of the jurisdiction.
High = More than 25% of the total population of the jurisdiction.

Human Impact: Possibility of death or injury	**Low**

Directions for Property Impact:
Select the vulnerability of the losses and damages to personal and government property.
Low = Less than 10% of the community and government affected.
Moderate = 10% to 25% of the community and government affected.
High = More than 25% of the community and government affected.

Property Impact: Physical losses and damages	**Low**

Directions for Business Impact:
Select the vulnerability of the losses and damages to businesses and stoppage of business due to the Threat/ Hazard.
Low = Less than 10% of business affected.
Moderate = 10% to 25% of business affected.
High = More than 25% of business affected.

Business Impact: Interruption of Services	**Low**

Directions for Preparedness:
Select the level of planning and training that has occurred to respond to the Threat/Hazard.
Low = Minimal or Outdated (*more than 4 years old*) plans for dealing with the Threat/Hazard.
Moderate = Plans are completed, but are being revised and not tested to deal with the Threat/Hazard.
High = Plans are completed, tested, and ready to respond to Threat/Hazard.

Preparedness: Pre-planning	**High**

Directions for Internal Response:
Select the level of Local Response Capabilities to responding to the Threat/Hazard.
Low = Minimal capabilities to respond without substantial mutual aid to the Threat/Hazard.
Moderate = Have the capabilities to respond with additional aid to the Threat/Hazard.
High = Fully meet the capabilities to respond to the Threat/Hazard.

Internal Response: Time, effectiveness, resources	**High**

Directions for External Response:
Select what level of Mutual Aid Agreements your jurisdiction maintains, coordination with volunteer organizations, and agreements with private industry..
Low = Minimal level of mutual aid with other jurisdictions, no coordination with volunteer organizations, or private industry.
Moderate = Some mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions, or coordination with volunteer groups and private industry.
High = Substantial level of mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions, or coordination with volunteer groups and private industry.

External Response: Community, Mutual Aid Staff, Supplies	**High**

Directions for Risk:
The Risk for the Threat/ Hazard is automatically calculated from the choices made in the questions above, using a weighted calculation.

Risk: Relative Threat (0-100%,Threat increases with percentage)	**22%**

Save Form | **Add Assessment Form** | **Remove Assessment Form**

Threat and Hazard Assessment

Directions Threat/ Hazard Group:
Select the Threat/Hazard Group (Natural, Technological/ or Human-Caused) in the box below. *(Completes the Step 1 of CPG 201 THIRA Process.)*

Threat/Hazard Group	

Directions Threat/ Hazard Type:
Select the Threat/Hazard Type (Tornado, Civil Disorder, etc.) in the box below. *(Completes the Step 1 of CPG 201 THIRA Process.)*

Threat/Hazard Type	

Threat and Hazard Context Description

Directions for Threat and Hazard Context Description:
Describe the threats and hazards of concern, showing how they may affect the community; including historical and factual evidence. Context descriptions outline the conditions, including time and location, under which a threat or hazard might occur. *(This completes the Step 2 of the CPG 201 THIRA Process. Reference CPG 201 and the Core Capabilities)*

Threat/Hazard Risk Assessment

Directions for Probability:
Select the likelihood that this Threat/Hazard will occur in your jurisdiction.
Low = Less than 1% probability of occurrence in the next 100 years.
Moderate = Between 1-10% probability of occurrence in the next year, or at least one chance of occurrence in next 100 years.
High = Between 10-100% probability of occurrence in the next year, or at least one chance of occurrence in the next 10 years.

Probability: Likelihood this will occur.	

Directions for Human Impact:
Select the vulnerability of the population living in or near the hazard area.
Low = Less than 10% of the total population of the jurisdiction.
Moderate = 10% to 25% of the total population of the jurisdiction.
High = More than 25% of the total population of the jurisdiction.

Human Impact: Possibility of death or injury	

Directions for Property Impact:
Select the vulnerability of the losses and damages to personal and government property.
Low = Less than 10% of the community and government affected.
Moderate = 10% to 25% of the community and government affected.
High = More than 25% of the community and government affected.

Property Impact: Physical losses and damages

Directions for Business Impact:
Select the vulnerability of the losses and damages to businesses and stoppage of business due to the Threat/ Hazard.
Low = Less than 10% of business affected.
Moderate = 10% to 25% of business affected.
High = More than 25% of business affected.

Business Impact: Interruption of Services

Directions for Preparedness:
Select the level of planning and training that has occurred to respond to the Threat/Hazard.
Low = Minimal or Outdated (*more than 4 years old*) plans for dealing with the Threat/Hazard.
Moderate = Plans are completed, but are being revised and not tested to deal with the Threat/Hazard.
High = Plans are completed, tested, and ready to respond to Threat/Hazard.

Preparedness: Pre-planning

Directions for Internal Response:
Select the level of Local Response Capabilities to responding to the Threat/Hazard.
Low = Minimal capabilities to respond without substantial mutual aid to the Threat/Hazard.
Moderate = Have the capabilities to respond with additional aid to the Threat/Hazard.
High = Fully meet the capabilities to respond to the Threat/Hazard.

Internal Response: Time, effectiveness, resources

Directions for External Response:
Select what level of Mutual Aid Agreements your jurisdiction maintains, coordination with volunteer organizations, and agreements with private industry..
Low = Minimal level of mutual aid with other jurisdictions, no coordination with volunteer organizations, or private industry.
Moderate = Some mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions, or coordination with volunteer groups and private industry.
High = Substantial level of mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions, or coordination with volunteer groups and private industry.

External Response: Community, Mutual Aid Staff, Supplies

Directions for Risk:
The Risk for the Threat/ Hazard is automatically calculated from the choices made in the questions above, using a weighted calculation.

Risk: Relative Threat (0-100%,Threat increases with percentage) **0%**

Save Form | **Add Assessment Form** | **Remove Assessment Form**

ATTACHMENT F

WEATHER DATABASES
(FROM 1958 TO PRESENT)

Weather Databases

Excessive Heat/Drought

COUNTY	DATE	EVENT	DEATHS	INJURIES	PROPERTY DAMAGE	CROP DAMAGE
SHELBY CO.	7/26/1997	Heat	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	6/26/1998	Heat	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	7/20/1999	Heat	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	7/28/1999	Heat	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	7/22/2005	Heat	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	7/30/2006	Heat	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	8/1/2006	Heat	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	8/3/2010	Excessive Heat	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	8/9/2010	Excessive Heat	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	6/29/2012	Excessive Heat	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	7/1/2012	Excessive Heat	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	7/3/2012	Drought	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	8/1/2012	Drought	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	9/1/2012	Drought	0	0	0	52100000

Weather Databases

Tornado

COUNTY	LOCATION	DATE	EVENT	MAGNITUDE	DEATHS	INJURIES	PROPERTY DAMAGE	CROP DAMAGE
SHELBY CO.		10/6/1955	Tornado	F2	0	0	2500	0
SHELBY CO.		3/26/1959	Tornado	F1	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.		3/6/1961	Tornado	F1	0	1	250000	0
SHELBY CO.		7/28/1961	Tornado	F0	0	0	25000	0
SHELBY CO.		6/24/1969	Tornado	F1	0	0	2500	0
SHELBY CO.		6/22/1974	Tornado	F0	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.		8/10/1974	Tornado	F0	0	0	250	0
SHELBY CO.		8/21/1977	Tornado	F3	6	56	2500000	0
SHELBY CO.		4/22/1988	Tornado	F0	0	0	25000	0
SHELBY CO.		6/2/1990	Tornado	F2	0	2	2500000	0
SHELBY CO.	Oconee	5/9/1995	Tornado	F1	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	Cold Spring	5/9/1995	Tornado	F0	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	MOWEAQUA	4/7/1998	Tornado	F0	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	FINDLAY	4/7/1998	Tornado	F0	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	YANTISVILLE	4/30/1998	Tornado	F0	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	TOWER HILL	6/1/1999	Tornado	F2	0	4	2000000	0
SHELBY CO.	OCONEE	6/20/2000	Tornado	F1	0	1	75000	0
SHELBY CO.	FINDLAY	7/8/2001	Tornado	F0	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	SIGEL	5/1/2002	Tornado	F0	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	OCONEE	1/2/2006	Tornado	F1	0	0	15000	0
SHELBY CO.	OCONEE	4/2/2006	Tornado	F1	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	WESTERVELT	5/30/2008	Tornado	EF0	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	TOWER HILL	5/13/2009	Tornado	EF0	0	0	60000	0
SHELBY CO.	SHELBYVILLE	5/13/2009	Tornado	EF0	0	0	45000	0
SHELBY CO.	SEXSON CORNER	6/15/2011	Tornado	EF0	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	KINGMAN	6/15/2011	Tornado	EF0	0	0	20000	0
SHELBY CO.	OCONEE	2/20/2014	Tornado	EF0	0	0	20000	0
SHELBY CO.	DOLLVILLE	2/20/2014	Tornado	EF2	0	1	80000	0
SHELBY CO.	FINDLAY	2/20/2014	Tornado	EF0	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	MOWEAQUA HILVETY ARP	10/13/2014	Tornado	EF2	0	0	235000	0

Weather Databases

Thunderstorms

COUNTY	LOCATION	DATE	EVENT	MAGNITUDE	DEATHS	INJURIES	PROPERTY DAMAGE	CROP DAMAGE
SHELBY CO.		4/24/1958	Thunderstorm	0	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.		6/13/1958	Thunderstorm	0	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.		6/13/1958	Thunderstorm	0	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.		5/30/1974	Thunderstorm	0	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.		11/9/1975	Thunderstorm	0	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.		5/14/1979	Thunderstorm	0	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.		5/28/1982	Thunderstorm	0	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.		12/2/1982	Thunderstorm	0	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.		12/3/1982	Thunderstorm	0	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.		7/28/1986	Thunderstorm	0	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.		7/31/1986	Thunderstorm	0	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.		7/6/1987	Thunderstorm	61	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.		10/17/1990	Thunderstorm	0	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.		6/17/1992	Thunderstorm	0	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	Shelbyville	6/12/1994	Thunderstorm	0	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	Moweaqua	6/23/1994	Thunderstorm	0	0	0	5000000	50000000
SHELBY CO.	Windsor	6/21/1995	Thunderstorm	0	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	Shelbyville	6/21/1995	Thunderstorm	0	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.		8/29/1995	Thunderstorm	0	0	0	2000	0
SHELBY CO.	SHELBYVILLE	1/18/1996	Thunderstorm		0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.		3/25/1996	High Wind		0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.		4/28/1996	High Wind	50	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	SHELBYVILLE	9/7/1996	Lightning		0	2	0	0
SHELBY CO.	FINDLAY	10/17/1996	Thunderstorm		0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.		4/6/1997	High Wind		0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.		4/30/1997	High Wind		0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	FINDLAY	6/12/1998	Thunderstorm		0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	MOWEAQUA	6/18/1998	Thunderstorm		0	0	300	0
SHELBY CO.	COUNTYWIDE	6/29/1998	Thunderstorm		0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	FINDLAY	11/10/1998	Thunderstorm		0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.		11/10/1998	High Wind		0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	SHELBYVILLE	2/11/1999	Thunderstorm		0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	STEWARDSON	6/1/1999	Thunderstorm	61	0	0	100000	0
SHELBY CO.	CLARKSBURG	6/11/1999	Thunderstorm		0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	TOWER HILL	5/9/2000	Thunderstorm		0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	SHELBYVILLE	5/23/2000	Thunderstorm		0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	SHELBYVILLE	6/10/2000	Thunderstorm		0	0	0	0

Weather Databases

Thunderstorms

COUNTY	LOCATION	DATE	EVENT	MAGNITUDE	DEATHS	INJURIES	PROPERTY DAMAGE	CROP DAMAGE
SHELBY CO.	COUNTYWIDE	6/14/2000	Thunderstorm		0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	SHELBYVILLE	6/20/2000	Thunderstorm		0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	SHELBYVILLE	6/24/2000	Thunderstorm		0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	MOWEAQUA	8/2/2000	Thunderstorm		0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	LAKEWOOD	8/17/2000	Thunderstorm		0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	SHELBYVILLE	2/9/2001	Thunderstorm	50	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	TOWER HILL	5/23/2001	Thunderstorm	50	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	SHELBYVILLE	5/23/2001	Thunderstorm	50	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	TOWER HILL	7/4/2001	Thunderstorm	50	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	COUNTYWIDE	10/24/2001	Thunderstorm	50	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.		3/9/2002	High Wind	50	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	MODE	5/1/2002	Thunderstorm	50	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	OCONEE	5/9/2002	Thunderstorm	55	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	TOWER HILL	6/11/2002	Thunderstorm	50	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	WESTERVELT	7/9/2002	Thunderstorm	50	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	FINDLAY	5/6/2003	Thunderstorm	60	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	MOWEAQUA	5/10/2003	Thunderstorm	60	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	TOWER HILL	5/10/2003	Thunderstorm	65	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	TROWBRIDGE	5/10/2003	Thunderstorm	50	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	STRASBURG	7/11/2003	Thunderstorm	60	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	MOWEAQUA	5/23/2004	Thunderstorm	60	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	TOWER HILL	5/25/2004	Thunderstorm	70	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	COWDEN	5/27/2004	Thunderstorm	52	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	OCONEE	5/30/2004	Thunderstorm	60	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	OCONEE	5/31/2004	Thunderstorm	50	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.		11/24/2004	High Wind	52	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.		1/22/2005	High Wind	52	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	SHELBYVILLE	6/8/2005	Thunderstorm	50	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	SHELBYVILLE	7/26/2005	Thunderstorm	50	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	MOWEAQUA	2/16/2006	Thunderstorm	50	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	OCONEE	4/2/2006	Thunderstorm	60	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	SEXSON CORNE	4/2/2006	Thunderstorm	50	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	COWDEN	7/30/2006	Thunderstorm	52	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	SHELBYVILLE	5/31/2007	Thunderstorm	50	0	0	2000	0
SHELBY CO.	SHELBYVILLE	7/4/2007	Thunderstorm	60	0	0	40000	0
SHELBY CO.	SHELBYVILLE	8/16/2007	Thunderstorm	52	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	WINDSOR	8/16/2007	Thunderstorm	50	0	0	0	0

Weather Databases

Thunderstorms

COUNTY	LOCATION	DATE	EVENT	MAGNITUDE	DEATHS	INJURIES	PROPERTY DAMAGE	CROP DAMAGE
SHELBY CO.	COWDEN	10/18/2007	Thunderstorm	64	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	SHELBYVILLE	6/3/2008	Thunderstorm	56	0	0	15000	0
SHELBY CO.	HERRICK	6/6/2008	Thunderstorm	61	0	0	60000	0
SHELBY CO.	FINDLAY	7/2/2008	Lightning		0	0	20000	0
SHELBY CO.	MOWEAQUA	7/8/2008	Thunderstorm	61	0	0	25000	0
SHELBY CO.	TOWER HILL	7/8/2008	Thunderstorm	61	0	0	55000	0
SHELBY CO.	HERBORN	9/3/2008	Lightning		0	1	0	0
SHELBY CO.	SHELBYVILLE	5/13/2009	Thunderstorm	52	0	0	80000	0
SHELBY CO.	WINDSOR	5/13/2009	Thunderstorm	52	0	0	8000	0
SHELBY CO.	SHELBYVILLE	6/18/2009	Thunderstorm	52	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	SEXSON CORNE	6/18/2009	Thunderstorm	52	0	0	5000	0
SHELBY CO.	MOWEAQUA	6/19/2009	Thunderstorm	52	0	0	15000	0
SHELBY CO.	MOWEAQUA	6/19/2009	Thunderstorm	52	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	WINDSOR	7/25/2009	Thunderstorm	52	0	0	2000	0
SHELBY CO.	WINDSOR	8/4/2009	Thunderstorm	61	0	0	18000	0
SHELBY CO.	WINDSOR	8/19/2009	Thunderstorm	52	0	0	10000	0
SHELBY CO.	OCONEE	4/4/2010	Thunderstorm	52	0	0	40000	0
SHELBY CO.	SHELBYVILLE	6/27/2010	Thunderstorm	52	0	0	2000	0
SHELBY CO.	WINDSOR	6/27/2010	Lightning		0	0	45000	0
SHELBY CO.	FINDLAY	7/19/2010	Thunderstorm	70	0	0	225000	0
SHELBY CO.	TOWER HILL	10/26/2010	Thunderstorm	52	0	0	20000	0
SHELBY CO.	WINDSOR	10/26/2010	Thunderstorm	52	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	WINDSOR	10/26/2010	Thunderstorm	52	0	0	2000	0
SHELBY CO.	COWDEN	4/23/2011	Lightning		0	0	8000	0
SHELBY CO.	WINDSOR	5/25/2011	Thunderstorm	52	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	STRASBURG	5/25/2011	Thunderstorm	52	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	SHELBYVILLE	7/2/2012	Thunderstorm	52	0	0	10000	0
SHELBY CO.	TOWER HILL	8/16/2012	Thunderstorm	70	0	0	0	0

Weather Databases

Thunderstorms

COUNTY	LOCATION	DATE	EVENT	MAGNITUDE	DEATHS	INJURIES	PROPERTY DAMAGE	CROP DAMAGE
SHELBY CO.	WINDSOR	8/16/2012	Thunderstorm	70	0	0	8000	0
SHELBY CO.	WINDSOR	8/16/2012	Thunderstorm	80	0	0	3200000	0
SHELBY CO.	WINDSOR	8/16/2012	Thunderstorm	70	0	0	25000	0
SHELBY CO.		12/20/2012	High Wind	39	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	CLARKSBURG	4/16/2013	Lightning		0	0	30000	0
SHELBY CO.	WINDSOR	5/20/2013	Thunderstorm	61	0	0	50000	0
SHELBY CO.	SHELBYVILLE	5/26/2013	Lightning		1	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	LAKEWOOD	5/31/2013	Thunderstorm	52	0	0	1500	0
SHELBY CO.	STEWARDSON	8/31/2013	Thunderstorm	52	0	0	30000	0
SHELBY CO.	FINDLAY	11/17/2013	Thunderstorm	61	0	0	60000	0
SHELBY CO.	TOWER HILL	4/28/2014	Thunderstorm	52	0	0	24000	0
SHELBY CO.	MIDDLESWORTH	5/11/2014	Thunderstorm	52	0	0	45000	0
SHELBY CO.	MODE	4/9/2015	Thunderstorm	52	0	0	10000	0
SHELBY CO.	STEWARDSON	6/28/2015	Thunderstorm	78	0	0	400000	0

Weather Databases

Flash Flood

COUNTY	LOCATION	DATE	EVENT	DEATHS	INJURIES	PROPERTY DAMAGE	CROP DAMAGE
SHELBY CO.	COUNTYWIDE	5/10/1996	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	EAST PORTION	6/1/1999	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	COUNTYWIDE	7/5/2000	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	COUNTYWIDE	10/4/2000	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	COUNTYWIDE	6/5/2001	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	SHELBYVILLE	5/1/2002	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	COUNTYWIDE	5/6/2002	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	COUNTYWIDE	5/7/2002	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	COUNTYWIDE	5/12/2002	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.		5/12/2002	Flood	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	WESTERVELT	5/27/2002	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	COUNTYWIDE	6/13/2002	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	WINDSOR	5/10/2003	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	OCONEE	7/18/2003	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	MOWEAQUA	5/13/2004	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	COUNTYWIDE	5/27/2004	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	SOUTH PORTION	5/30/2004	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	COWDEN	7/22/2004	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	SHELBYVILLE	1/13/2005	Flash Flood	0	0	165000	0
SHELBY CO.	COUNTYWIDE	5/1/2006	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	SHELBYVILLE	2/5/2008	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	STEWARDSON	7/12/2008	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	DOLLVILLE	5/14/2009	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	FANCHER	8/19/2009	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	DOLLVILLE	6/22/2010	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	MOWEAQUA	6/23/2010	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	MOWEAQUA	9/2/2010	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	TOWER HILL	4/19/2011	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	OCONEE	6/18/2011	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	OCONEE	6/19/2011	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	TROWBRIDGE	6/25/2011	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	SEXSON CORNER	7/3/2011	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	TROWBRIDGE	7/29/2011	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	TROWBRIDGE	7/30/2011	Flood	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	WINDSOR	6/22/2013	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	OCONEE	2/20/2014	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	HANSON	6/19/2015	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	HANSON	6/19/2015	Flood	0	0	0	0

Weather Databases

Winter Storm/Ice Storm

COUNTY	DATE	EVENT	DEATHS	INJURIES	PROPERTY DAMAGE	CROP DAMAGE
SHELBY CO.	1/2/1996	Winter Storm	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	1/4/1996	Winter Storm	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	1/18/1996	Winter Storm	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	3/19/1996	Winter Storm	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	11/25/1996	Winter Storm	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	1/8/1997	Heavy Snow	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	1/15/1997	Winter Storm	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	1/26/1997	Winter Storm	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	12/30/1997	Heavy Snow	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	1/1/1999	Heavy Snow	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	1/13/1999	Ice Storm	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	3/11/2000	Heavy Snow	0	2	0	0
SHELBY CO.	12/13/2000	Winter Storm	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	3/25/2002	Winter Storm	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	12/24/2002	Heavy Snow	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	1/25/2004	Ice Storm	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	3/21/2006	Blizzard	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	11/30/2006	Winter Storm	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	12/1/2006	Winter Storm	0	0	700000	0
SHELBY CO.	2/12/2007	Winter Storm	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	12/15/2007	Heavy Snow	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	1/31/2008	Heavy Snow	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	2/1/2008	Heavy Snow	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	1/26/2009	Heavy Snow	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	2/1/2011	Winter Storm	0	0	500000	0
SHELBY CO.	3/24/2013	Heavy Snow	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	1/5/2014	Heavy Snow	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	1/6/2014	Extreme Cold/Win	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	2/4/2014	Heavy Snow	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	2/20/2015	Heavy Snow	0	0	0	0

Weather Databases

Hail

COUNTY	LOCATION	DATE	EVENT	MAGNITUDE	DEATHS	INJURIES	PROPERTY DAMAGE	CROP DAMAGE
SHELBY CO.		8/15/1958	Hail	0.75	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.		6/19/1971	Hail	1	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.		5/30/1974	Hail	0.75	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.		8/2/1974	Hail	0.75	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.		7/1/1978	Hail	1.5	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.		5/14/1979	Hail	1.75	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.		4/27/1984	Hail	1	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.		8/28/1984	Hail	1	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	MOWEAQUA	2/26/1996	Hail	0.75	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	STEWARDSON	3/28/1997	Hail	1.75	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	OCONEE	6/6/1997	Hail	1	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	LAKEWOOD	7/14/1997	Hail	1	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	MOWEAQUA	4/7/1998	Hail	1.75	0	0	5000	0
SHELBY CO.	HENTON	5/24/1998	Hail	1.75	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	SHELBYVILLE	6/12/1998	Hail	1.75	0	0	200	0
SHELBY CO.	WESTERVELT	5/5/1999	Hail	1	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	SHELBYVILLE	6/4/1999	Hail	0.75	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	HERRICK	4/16/2000	Hail	0.75	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	MOWEAQUA	4/20/2000	Hail	0.75	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	TOWER HILL	4/20/2000	Hail	1	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	COWDEN	5/12/2000	Hail	0.75	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	COWDEN	4/10/2001	Hail	4.5	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	TOWER HILL	8/18/2001	Hail	0.75	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	FINDLAY	4/12/2002	Hail	0.75	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	TOWER HILL	5/1/2002	Hail	1.75	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	FINDLAY	5/27/2002	Hail	0.75	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	MOWEAQUA	5/28/2003	Hail	1.75	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	FINDLAY	5/28/2003	Hail	0.75	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	MOWEAQUA	5/26/2004	Hail	1.25	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	COWDEN	7/22/2004	Hail	0.75	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	SHELBYVILLE	3/11/2006	Hail	0.75	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	WINDSOR	3/11/2006	Hail	0.88	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	STEWARDSON	4/16/2006	Hail	0.75	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	MOWEAQUA	6/2/2006	Hail	1.25	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	COWDEN	7/30/2006	Hail	0.88	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	FINDLAY	3/27/2008	Hail	1	0	0	0	0
SHELBY CO.	MOWEAQUA	5/7/2009	Hail	1.25	0	0	0	0

ATTACHMENT G

MEETING SIGN-IN

Shelby County Emergency Management

Shelby County Hazard Mitigation Planning

January 26th, 2016
Lake Shelbyville Visitor's Center

Name	Agency	Email
STEVE MELEGA	SHELBY CO HEALTH	Steve@shelbyhealthnet
DAVE CRUITT	Shelby Co. Board	dncruitt@consolidated.net
Kenny Tedrick	Village of Oconer	Katedrick@frontier.com
Rob McCay	Shelby Co sheriff	SC517@SC5087.org
Paul Bennett	Shelbyville Police Department	shelbyvillepolice@yahoo.com
Jenny Biggs	WIU Peace Corps Fellow/AmeriCorps	jl-biggs@wiu.edu
Norman Wilson	Herrick Fire Prot Dist	wilson.norman@gmail.com
Paul Antrim	Mayor - Stewardson	N/A (217) 821-8481
Troy L. Agney	Fire Chief Stewardson Strasburg	tagney@southcentralfs.com
ROBERT BUCK	FENDLAY FPD MARBURG	Chiefrobertbuck@gmail.com
JAMES R ALLSOP	COWDEN FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT	chiefallsop@cowdenfirerms.org
Jared Rowecliff	Shelby County EMA	shelbyema@shelbycounty-il.com

Shelby County HMP Steering Committee Meeting
February 4, 2016 at 7:00p.m.

Name	Email	Jurisdiction Represented
DAVID CRUITT	dncruitt@consolided.net	Shelby County Board
FRANK MULHOLLAND	FRAMUL1945@HOTMAIL	Shelby County Board
Carolyn Halbrook	carolynhalbrook@ymail.com	American Red Cross
Steve McKee	steve@shelbyhealth.net	Shelby Health
JON SUMMERS	jon.d.summers@usace.army.mil	USACE - LAKE SHELBYVILLE
Austin Pritchard	shelbycountydiveteam@gmail.com	Shelby Co. Dive Team
Rob McCAY	SC517@SC5087.ORG	Shelby Co Sheriff Off
Paul Bennett	Shelbyvillepolice@yahoo.com	Shelbyville Police Department
JEREMY LOGAN	jeremy.j.logan@usace.army.mil	USACE
SCOTT ENKOFF	senkoff@mysmh.org	SHELBY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
Jenny Biggs	JL-Biggs@wiu.edu	Peace Corps Fellows/AmeriCorps (Shelby County partners)
DAVID JOHNSON	DJOHNSON37@MECOM	FLIP - Findlay
ROBERT BUCK	Chiefrobertbuck@gmail.com	MABAS DIV64 FINDLAY FPD

Shelby County HMP Steering Committee Meeting
February 4, 2016 at 7:00p.m.

Name	Email	Jurisdiction Represented
Norman Wilson	wilson.norman@gmail.com	Herrick Fire Prot Dist
Jared Rowcliffe	shelbyema@shelbycounty-il.com	Shelby Co./Tower Hill
Dick Glover	jglnode1@consolidated.net	Public/Private/Business
Sharon Lamielow	sharonhrnews@yahoo.com	Decatur Herald Review
Zach Sauer	ranger-1096@hotmail.com	Cowden PD

Shelby County Emergency Management

Shelby County Hazard Mitigation Planning

April 7th, 2016
Lake Shelbyville Visitor's Center

Name	Agency	Email
Jared Rowcliffe	Shelby EMA	shelbyema@shelbycounty-il.com
FRANK MUNHOLLAND	SHELBY CO. BOARD	FRAMUL1945@HOTMAIL.COM
Rob McCall	Shelby Co Sheriff	SCS17@scso87.org
Tim Orlowski	USACE	timothy.k.orlowski@usace.army.mil
ROB AMLING	SHELBY CO. BOARD	rodestaml@CONSOLIDATED.NET
FRED WHEELER	COWDEN VILLAGE BD.	fwheeler@consolidated.net
JAMES ALLSOP	COWDEN FIRE DEPT.	chiefallsop@cowdenfire-ems.org
Norman Wilson	Herrick Fire Prot Dist	wilson.norman@gmail.com
Rick Cook	SMH	RCOOK@MYSMH.ORG
Austin Pritchard	SCDT	shelbycountydiveteam@gmail.com
Steve Melige	Shelby Health Dept	Steve@shelbyhealth.net
Kelly Lockhart	Coles County RPC	klockhart@co.coles.il.us

Shelby County HMP Public Meeting
December 7, 2017 at 6:00 p.m.

Name	Email	Jurisdiction Represented
Jared Rowcliffe		Tower Hill
Brian McReynolds		IDNR - Shelbyville
Stephen L. Melega		Shelbyville, Shelby Co Health
FRANK MULLIGAN		COUNTY BOARD SHELBYVILLE
ROBERT BUCH		FINDLAY
Kelly Lockhart		CCRPDC
Norman Wilson		Herrick Fire Prot Dist
SCOTT ENKOFF		HSHS GOOD SHEPHERD HOSPITAL

Shelby County Emergency Management

.75 hr

Hazard Mitigation Plan Committee

October 6th, 2016
Lake Shelbyville Visitor's Center

Name	Agency	Email
Jared Rowcliffe	EMA	
Steve Chabek	USACE	
Troy Agney	Stewart-Strasburg Fire Prot. Dist	
Don Koonce	Shelby Co. Sheriff	
Austin Pritchard	Shelby Co. Dive Team	shelbycountydiveteam@gmail.com
Scott Enkoff	SHELBY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL	senkoff@mysmh.org
STEPHEN MELEGA	SHELBY COUNTY HEALTH	steve@shelbyhealth.net
FRANK MULHOLLAND	SHELBY CO. BOARD	FRANKUL1945@HOTMAIL
Norman Wilson	Herrick Fire	wilson.norman@gmail.com

ATTACHMENT H

NEWS ARTICLES

25 years ago, 1990

CHARLESTON – Heavy rains Wednesday left the area "super saturated" but left little else in the form of damages. Area weather observer Dalias Price said 2.21 inches of rain fell Wednesday. That brought the month's total to 5.5 inches, more than an inch above the average for all of May. A tornado apparently ripped down several trees at Lake Mattoon, but officials said property damage was minimal... INDIANAPOLIS – Investigators' hopes of finding a rural Cumberland County family alive were shattered Wednesday evening. The bodies of Forest "Frosty" and Una Janes odf rural Bradbury and 93-year-old Ivy Welch of Mattoon were discovered in the trunk of the family's 1984 Lincoln Continental in Indianapolis. On Saturday, Una Janes' sister had reported the three, along with a son, Ronald Joe Janes, 35, missing from their home north of Toledo. Investigators now are looking for the younger Janes.

100 years ago, April 8, 1915

CHARLESTON -- Fire threatened to destroy the Central School building, the largest structure of its kind in the city, early this morning. Estimates of the damages are put at $1,000 to $2,000. The flames were confined to the north part of the building. The boiler room was gutted, and the room above, occupied by the eighth grade, was heavily damaged. Dr. Charles E. Greer discovered the fire about 2 o'clock in the morning when he was returning from a house call in the country...
CHARLESTON -- Too much leniency has been shown in dealing with youthful law violators in Charleston, according to Coles County State's Attorney R.G. Hammond. He declares that a parole system, in milder cases, and reform school, in worse ones, should be enacted to stop the wave of juvenile crime which has swept over Charleston. "There have been too many of them turned loose with only a lecture," the state's attorney said. "When a boy is convicted of a crime, the judge should place him on parole, preferably to his parents, and require a weekly report from him and them."

100 years ago, March 20, 1915

MATTOON -- The broomcorn warehouse of S.R. Miller, at 2213-15 Commercial Avenue, which included about 20 rail cars of choice broomcorn, was destroyed by fire which broke out through the roof Friday night shortly before midnight. The origin of the fire in unknown. The loss on the building is about $11,000. The broomcorn probably will be a total loss amounting to $30,000 or more. Lizzie Arnett, a colored woman who lives on Commercial Avenue, furnished the firemen with coffee and luncheon while they were fighting the Miller warehouse fire. That service was highly appreciated...
SPRINGFIELD -- If a bill introduced by state Rep. Moore yesterday becomes law, members of the general assembly will have a rich time of it. The bill provides that members receive $5,000 for their two-year terms, plus 10 cents a mile for traveling to and from their homes and the Capitol. As a still greater inducement to attract good men to become members of the legislature, each is to receive $100 a session for "incidentals." If a separate bill is passed that also would give members $1,000 each for hiring of a secretary, the job will become really attractive.

50 years ago, 1965

MATTOON -- Winds up to 60 mph piled a 4-inch snowfall into deep drifts during the night, virtually paralyzing traffic throughout the Mattoon area. All highways into and out of Mattoon and Charleston were closed for several hours today before road crews who worked most of the night were able to restore traffic on a few thoroughfares. An Effingham truck driver collapsed and died in Casey this morning after he abandoned his stalled truck on U.S. Route 40 and walked one mile to Casey in deep snow and cold winds. Clark County Coroner Donald Hosch said Edward Wakefield, 40, apparently died of a heart attack caused by exposure and over exertion... CHARLESTON -- Earl Bumpus of Humboldt Township achieved the highest yield in the Coles County Corn Club contest, it was announced today by Louis Christen, county farm adviser. Bumpus produced 154.9 bushels of No. 2 corn per acre on his five-acre plot. Mac Bumpus placed second with 150.9 bushels per acre and Robert Hudson produced 149.7 bushels per acre for third place. Both also farm in Humboldt Township. The average yield of the 25 club members was 125.6 bushels per acre.

In 1990, and F5 tornado struck the Chicago area killing 29 people.

June 11, 2015 4:30 pm • DAVE FOPAY JG-TC Staff Writer
(0) Comments

CHARLESTON -- Crews were at Charleston High School's Baker Gym on Thursday working on damage to the gym's floor because of the storm that hit the area Sunday night.

Estimates were that there were at least 400 gallons of water on the floor following the storm, which tore off part of the gym's roof, school district Superintendent Jim Littleford said.

He said the storm's winds removed a section on the north part of the Baker Gym roof, which then hit and broke a classroom window.

The storm also caused other damage on school property in the area of CHS, including tearing the roof off a dugout of a softball field, Littleford said. He said the roof then hit and damaged a fence and a portable restroom.

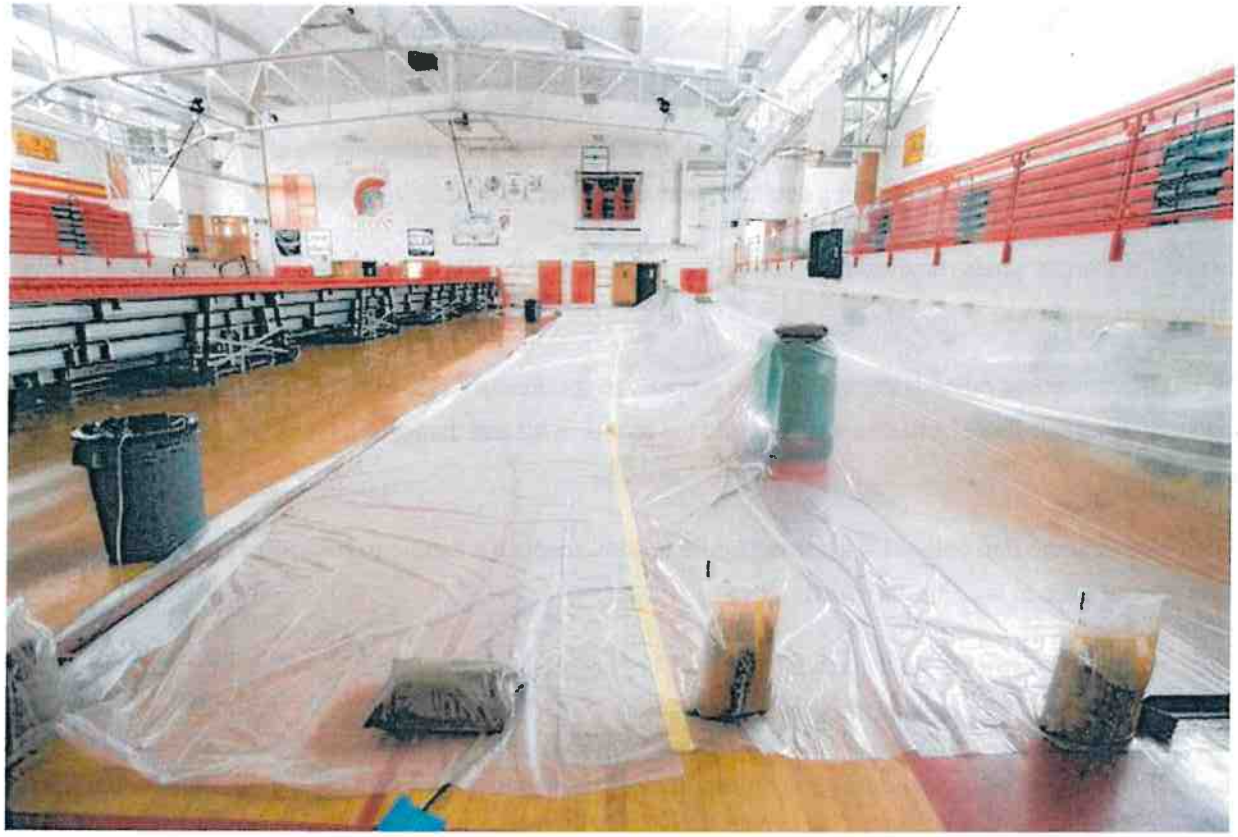
Winds also bent the flag pole at Charleston Middle School, snapped a batting cage support pole and knocked down several trees in the area, he added.

Littleford said the district is "in the assessment stage" of addressing the damages and it's not certain when repairs will be completed or what the cost might be.

Enough repairs were made to the Baker Gym roof to keep more rain out for now but the schedule for the rest of the work has to be determined, he said.

He said it wasn't known yet if all repairs would be finished before students return to school in August.

The storm caused damages in other parts of the Charleston and there was a tornado warning and more damages, but no touchdown, in Ashmore on Sunday night, according to Dan Ensign, Coles County Emergency Management Agency director.



June 08, 2015 4:00 pm

(0) Comments

CHARLESTON (JG-TC) -- Severe weather hit eastern Coles County on Sunday night with most of the damage taking place in Ashmore and Charleston.

A tornado warning was issued in Ashmore about 8 p.m. Sunday, county Emergency Management Agency Director Dan Ensign said. Cloud rotation was spotted but there was no touchdown, though the high winds did cause a large amount of damage in the village, he said.

An Ashmore Township shed was damaged, a trampoline was thrown against a car at one residence, and there were several fallen trees and tree limbs, Ensign said.

In Charleston, the roof of Baker Gym at Charleston High School was damaged and a bin at a grain elevator on North Fifth Street was moved from its base, Ensign also said. The rest of the county saw heavy rains and winds around 40-45 mph, Ensign added. The county was under a severe thunderstorm warning from about 7:15 p.m. until 10:45 p.m. Sunday, he also said.

In adjacent Clark County, Westfield Utilities Supervisor Dane Tally said the storm downed a lot of trees but did not damage any buildings in the village limits. He said downed trees and limbs briefly blocked sections of Cherry and Walnut streets until these materials were removed.

Tally said lights in Westfield flickered after the storm passed through, but he is not aware of a power outage occurring there.

May 06, 2015 10:11 am • TONY REID Lee News Service
(0) Comments

PANA – A round of upcoming public meetings in Strasburg, Pana and several other Central Illinois towns will introduce the proposed route for the Grain Belt Express electricity transmission line.

The schedule includes a meeting at 4-7 p.m. Tuesday in the Pana Eagles Lodge, 186 U.S. 51. For more information, go to www.CleanLineEnergy.com.

The $2 billion project's developers, Clean Line Energy Partners, has filed a request to build the overhead line that will stretch 780 miles through Pike, Scott, Greene, Macoupin, Montgomery, Christian, Shelby, Cumberland and Clark counties. The state's power system regulators, the Illinois Commerce Commission, is expected to say yes or no to the line by November at the latest.

The line will bring yet-to-be-built wind-generated power from Kansas to tap into the electricity grid in Indiana. Texas-based Clean Line Energy already has held one round of meetings to introduce the project and gather feedback. It says the path of the proposed line, plus one alternate route, was influenced by concerns raised by the 3,100 people who came to those meetings.

"Going forward, we're committed to continuing that productive dialogue with landowners and other stakeholders throughout the project area," said Mark Lawlor, director of development for Clean Line Energy.

Several people aren't waiting to continue the dialogue. A public comment section on the ICC website features criticisms ranging from not wanting power lines crossing private property and farmland to concerns the project isn't necessary and could be used by less clean energy sources.

"I highly oppose Grain Belt Express energy line. This will destroy people's lives and their property," wrote one commentator.

Clean Line Energy says while its line could be used to move power from other sources, it makes no sense to build a coal-fired power station in sparsely populated Kansas. It also says the line offers wholesale electricity savings by bringing more power to market when it fires up around 2019.

The company also points out that landowners will be compensated and it's tried hard to find the most agreeable route. "We've spent a lot of time gathering feedback from the public and doing research," said Amy Kurt, a manager for Clean Line Energy. " We've tried to minimize impact across the project."

November 10, 2015

Windsor-Anhydrous ammonia leak from a tractor on a rural road caused hazardous conditions. Fire and EMA were called to contain the scene and rescue the farmer, who had become trapped.

Weather News

Posted: Monday, October 22, 2007 3:50 pm
VALORIE EVERSOLE

Daily Union Staff Writer

Strong winds and thunderstorms swept through the area Thursday evening, prompting tornado warnings, and leaving downed tree branches and hail in different parts of the county.

"The storms went through quickly, but there were no tornadoes spotted." said Shelby County Emergency Services Management Director Gary Bryant.

Bryant noted that generally the county was fortunate in the wake of the storms and that the most serious damage was a downed radio tower at the Cowden Fire Department.

"There was no damage to the fire house," Bryant said. Cowden had winds reported at over 70 miles per hour.

"There were big limbs down and hail in Cowden and hail reported in Moweaqua," Bryant said.

No other structural damage was reported.

Posted: Friday, July 6, 2007 6:08 pm
JOHN CARSWELL - Daily Union Staff Writer
Just as Shelbyville was ready to celebrate the 4th of July, Mother Nature showed up with some fireworks of her own, as high winds, lightning and heavy rain ripped through the area, snapping trees, power lines and destroying sheds.

Earlier in the day, a moderate thunderstorm passed though and 4th of July organizers breathed a temporary sigh of relief. Hundreds of beach-goers filled the Dam West area of Lake Shelbyville, basking in the sun and enjoying the inflatable slide, activities and food booths.

But around 5:30 p.m., a powerful storm came through that sent everyone packing. In short order, lightning cleared the beaches and all tents and amusements were either taken down or blown down.

Shelbyville Fire Chief, Gary Lynch and his crew were pushed to their limits within a matter of minutes.

"Within a period of one hour, we had 30 calls," Lynch said as a transformer crackled against a tree on South Locust St. "The South side of town caught it pretty bad. We have reports of trees and power lines down all over the place."

Posted: Wednesday, July 21, 2010 11:41 am
CNHI
Findlay residents are busy picking up the pieces after a huge storm roared through their village downing trees and power lines leaving many residents in the dark until about 9 p.m. The powerful storm then tore roofs off and did serious structural damage to buildings in the downtown area of Sullivan.
The violent storm with straight line winds reaching 70 m.p.h. raced across Central Illinois doing damage in Assumption, Taylorville, Mattoon and Charleston as well.
Findlay Fire Chief Robert Buck said most of the power outages have been taken care of.
"The utility company C.I.P.S. worked most of the night (Tuesday) getting the power back on," said Buck "In our community the damage was mostly trees and power lines but there was some structural damage where trees fell on houses."
Mid-Illinois American Red Cross Service manager for Shelby and Moultrie Counties, Glenda Punkett said they opened a shelter for Sullivan residents whose homes were affected by the storm.

"I believe we are going to close the shelter this morning, (Wednesday) we are down to one family and we will make other arrangements for them," said Plunkett. "We are doing mobile feeding this morning and will probably do that again at lunch but I am not sure about this evening."
Sullivan mayor Ann Short said they are requesting people not to go the city square where much of the structural damage occurred.
"We are asking Sullivan residents to stay home so the power company personnel can work on the line," said Short. "We have structural engineers assessing the damage to the building on the south side of the square where severe damage occurred."
The Sullivan Little Theatre on the Square postponed its dress rehearsal of "Annie" to Wednesday. Executive Director John Stephens said he still does not know the extent of the damage to one of their buildings.

Posted: Thursday, June 16, 2011 1:58 pm
FRANK MULHOLLAND - Daily Union Managing Editor
CNHI
Shelby County Emergency Management Agency Coordinator Jared Rowcliffe reported a tornado touchdown near Stewardson on Wednesday, June 15 at around 3:35 p.m.
Rowcliffe said the tornado did significant damage to two out buildings and injured two cows on the farm of Henry Probst which is about 5 miles northeast of Stewardson.
"We had no idea this tornado was going to touchdown," said Rowcliffe. "The National Weather Service (NWS) was as baffled about it as anybody else."
Rowcliffe said when he called the NWS to report the touch down they had not noticed any circulation in our area. They (NWS) had some reports of circulation further north but nothing in this area.
"This (tornado) just kind of came out of nowhere," continued Rowcliffe.
Rowcliffe said this touchdown points out how quickly and virtually out of nowhere a tornado can strike.
"This is a testament to how powerful and scary something like this can be," Rowcliffe said.
Chris Miller is the Warning Coordinator Meteorologist for the (NWS) in Lincoln, IL and he said they had no indication of this tornado.
"This tornado developed very rapidly and dropped down out of a thunder storm that was passing over a very small area that included eastern Shelby County down to Mattoon," said Miller. "Fortunately it (tornado) was only on the ground for a very short time."

Posted: Thursday, October 16, 2014 7:19 am
Valorie Eversole/Daily Union Editor
A rural Moweaqua home was severely damaged by a tornado Monday afternoon when storms rolled through the area.
The home of Corey and Holly Steiling on Hilvety Road suffered damage and several outbuildings were destroyed. Fortunately no one was home at the time and no injuries were reported.
The EF-2 tornado with winds at 120 miles per hour touched down in the far northwest corner of Shelby County about three miles east-northeast of Moweaqua, according to the National Weather Service (NWS) in Lincoln.
The tornado touched down just before 4 p.m. along county road 1000E between roads 2800N and 2900N where two machine sheds were destroyed and trees were broken, according to the NWS survey summary released Tuesday.
"The tornado tracked north-northeast, and struck a farmstead along the Macon/Shelby County line just east of county road 1000E. The home sustained significant damage to its roof and windows on the south side of the building, with damage to the attached garage. Several trees were snapped off within a few feet of the base, and several outbuildings were completely destroyed. The tornado peaked at EF-2 intensity at this location," according to the report.
The tornado tracked 10 miles into Macon County with damage to crops and a barn roof two miles west-southwest of Mount Zion where it lifted. According to the NWS, there were three tornadoes in the Shelby-Macon area Monday.
"This incident is another indication that these storms are capable of producing dangerous conditions anywhere at any time. It shows how important it is to have a family emergency plan in place so you can react quickly to the warnings to keep your family safe," said Shelby County EMA Coordinator Jared Rowcliffe.
"The occurrence of these types of tornadoes are more frequent the last few years, for whatever reason. Since 1950, Shelby County has had 29 tornadoes impact our county, 3 of those have occurred in the last 11 months."

Posted: Tuesday, April 4, 2006 2:14 pm
BY FRANK MULHOLLAND
A powerful fast-moving storm ripped through Shelby County Sunday evening leaving thousands without power. Straight line winds clocked as fast as 70 mph caused wide spread damage.

Shelby County Sheriff's Chief Deputy, Bill England said the storm did the most damage in a line 3 miles south of Shelbyville over to 2 miles south of Oconee.

"Most of the damage was confined to machine sheds and out buildings but there is one home on Williamsburg Hill that is probably a total loss," said England.

Power was lost to the entire city of Shelbyville around 6:30 p.m. Sunday evening and was not restored until approximately 2:30 p.m. Monday afternoon.

The only lights to be found in Shelbyville were at the businesses that had generators. Those included Shelby Memorial Hospital, County Market and Shelby Electric.

Utility crews from all over Illinois rushed into Central Illinois to help restore power.

Bill Shoaff, operations superintendent for Shelby Electric said their crews had been working all night Monday to get all their customers power back up.

"At one point Monday morning we had 15 sub-stations out, by mid-morning we were down to about 8 sub-stations still not operating," said Shoaff.

Tuesday morning Shoaff said all of Shelby Electric customers had their power back with the exception of about 8 square miles on the east side of Moweaqua.

"We have got everything bandaged up, but we still have a lot of work to do," said Shoaff. "We still have many of our poles down, that have to be replaced."

Shoaff went on to say they had two crews that worked until around 1:00 a.m. Tuesday morning, but those crews are home resting now.

"We are getting out trucks cleaned up and getting ready to replace poles this morning," Shoaff said.

Posted: Thursday, December 7, 2006 11:33 am
VALORIE EVERSOLE - Daily Union Staff Writer
Illinois Governor Rod Blagojevich has included Shelby County among 49 counties declared disaster areas from last week's winter storm.

The storm affected the western and northern section of Shelby County with heavy ice and wind causing power outages and leaving residents in the dark for several days. Christian County and Macon County were severely affected by the storm

Statement From Sheriff Michael Miller

On December 5, the Shelby County Sheriff's Office received notification from the Illinois

Emergency Management Agency (IEMA) that Governor Rod Blagojevich has declared Shelby County a disaster area due to record snowfall and or extraordinary ice formations.

This proclamation will assist municipalities and townships with the cleanup of the affected areas and the restoration of services. The State of Illinois is providing the service of the National Guard and clean up crews from the Illinois Department of Corrections.

Any municipalities needing assistance with clean up and restoration of services can contact the Shelby County Sheriff's Office who can contact IEMA for further assistance.

The declaration is the first step in helping the Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA) in coordinating state resources, including the Illinois National Guard, to support local governments in their disaster response and recovery efforts.

"This is for the communities' benefit," said IEMA contact Patty Thompson. "We are trying to help communities recover from the storm."

"We have sent in work crews to help clean up debris and sent the National Guard to Decatur," she said. "With the declaration, we are aiming at getting resources to help the communities. We are working with local authorities who are providing information."

As of Tuesday afternoon nearly 38,000 homes in the Decatur area were still without electricity.

Shelby Electric Cooperative, assisted by crews from Indiana and other parts of the state, continues working to restore power in Christian county.

"We are down to 400 without power but hope to have 90% of people back on by end of day Thursday... probably down to 200 by the time this paper comes out tomorrow (Thursday)," said Shelby Electric Cooperative spokesperson Kevin Bernson Wednesday morning.

"The warm weather and sun today (Wednesday) will help get some of the ice off the lines, but it can pose other issues," he added. "If the winds pick up, the lines will begin to gallup, then snap the lines off at the poles, and the bottom wire can touch or come into contact with the top wire causing a breaker or fuse to blow, basically de-energizing an energized line."

Bernson reminds residents who are using generators, that these can be dangerous if not properly used. "People installing or using generators need to have a power disconnect switch that will not allow power to be fed back onto the lines. If feedback occurs, it could cause damage to property, and more of a safety concern. Somebody could get hurt. Linemen working on the lines to restore power could be hurt.

"People should have an electrical professional install their generator if it is hooked into the homes wiring. Do not wire a generator into a home's wiring system without first disconnecting that system from the utilities service line."

Bernson also reminds members who have their meter loops torn off from their meter poles or from their homes need to have an electrician out to fix that first; then the utility can restore their service. If you have questions about this, contact your utility.

Posted: Wednesday, February 14, 2007 4:42 pm

VALORIE EVERSOLE - Daily Union Staff Writer

Winds gusting throughout the day and evening Tuesday turned just a few inches of snow into large drifts that blocked driveways and roads and brought the county to a halt.

According to Maria Shafer of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers at Lake Shelbyville, the Shelbyville area received approximately five inches of snow Tuesday with nearly .9 inch of melted precipitation overnight Monday into early Tuesday morning.

Meteorologist Matt Barnes with the National Weather Service in Lincoln said that its station approximately two miles south of Moweaqua reported 5.5 inches of snow and its station near Lakewood reported 4.3 inches of snow with .25 inch of ice.

County schools were closed for both Tuesday and Wednesday as county roads proved too treacherous for school buses.

Shelbyville Superintendent Robert Verdun anticipates having school Thursday, weather permitting.

"The wind has stopped and road crews are working. I anticipate having school Thursday," Verdun said.

He added that as four emergency days have been used, he will be discussing the year-end scheduled events, such as graduation and the high school band's trip to Florida, with Shelbyville High School principal Kevin Ross. He added that there may be adjustments to the school's sports calendar, also.

County and city crews also got a reprieve Wednesday morning as winds died down allowing them to make progress on the roads and streets.

"We feel lucky today. The weather broke this morning and we are able to plow the roads," County Highway Department Engineer Alan Spesard said Wednesday. "Last night (Tuesday) was bad with blowing snow. The drifting snow filled in behind the plows. We called off operations around 5 p.m. Tuesday night until the winds died down. We went back to work at 5 a.m. this (Wednesday) morning."

Spesard said that ice will continue to be a problem until the temperature rises enough to begin to melt it. Temperatures are expected in the 40s next week.

The county has six plow routes and 200 miles of county highway to work. Spesard added that each township and village does its own roads.

City crews continued plowing streets this morning. City Police Chief Brent Fogleman reported that some vehicles parked on snow routes were plowed in. He reminds residents that whenever a snowfall of two or more inches is predicted, vehicles should be moved from the streets or run the risk of being towed.

Marked snow routes include Morgan, Broadway, Vine, Cedar, North 6th, North 9th, North 1st. North 3rd, South 1st and South 4th streets.

Fogleman reported that there were no major incidents in Shelbyville during Tuesday's storm.

"It was pretty quiet. Everybody stayed home," he said. He advised residents to stay home unless absolutely necessary to "give the street crews a chance to get things cleared."

Shelby County Chief Deputy John Gee said that roads are still slick and hazardous Wednesday morning. He added that the department was kept busy Tuesday with cars off in ditches. One incident resulted in one person being taken to Pana Community Hospital.

"The best advice is if you don't have to get out, you need to stay off the roads," Gee said.

Kevin Bernson, spokesperson for Shelby Electric Cooperative reported that the approximately 600 customers in Shelby, Christian, and Macon counties who suffered power loss Tuesday were back on line by 10 p.m. Tuesday evening.

"The biggest trouble was in the Yantisville area where a substation was down. If it were not for the substation, it would have been just scattered outages," Bernson said.

Bernson said that just lines were broken due to the ice and wind and that no poles were broken as in past storms.

"Due to previous storms, repairs were strong. Everything held up for us," he said. Bernson said that more outages are possible as the ice melts from the lines and "galloping" happens.

"We don't anticipate hundreds of outages, just individual outages in the next couple of days," he said.

"We lucked out with this storm. We anticipated a lot worse than what happened," Bernson said.

Tuesday's mail delivery was also hampered by the storm, according to Shelbyville Postmaster Gary Banning.

"A few deliveries were not made and one carrier ended up in a ditch," Banning said. "Two of the four rural routes were made. We delivered as best we could, but we want to keep our carriers safe."

He said that the calls that came into the office Tuesday were mostly customer concerns about needing to knock off ice from the mailboxes and clearing the way to the boxes.

"Everybody's been pretty nice about it," Banning said.

Banning assured that those not receiving mail Tuesday were first on the delivery routes Wednesday, but warned customers to expect some delays Wednesday, too, due to the ice under the snow. He noted that some Valentines deliveries may be delayed as the Springfield office had to close.

"I have a pretty good crew here. They did a good job Tuesday," Banning said. "Be patient. They are bustin' their tails to get this done."

Posted: Tuesday, February 1, 2011 10:59 am

FRANK MULHOLLAND - Daily Union Managing Editor

Daily Union

Shelby County and the Midwest in general was hit by a ice storm on Monday evening. A quarter to a half inch of ice covers almost everything outside.

Shelbyville police chief Dave Tallman said he doesn't believe there are very many cases of power outages in the city, and only one accident. However, Kevin Bernson of Shelby Electric Cooperative said they had crews out all night.

"We had upwards of 450 power outages scattered throughout our area, but mostly in the west and north parts of our service area," said Bernson. "For the most part I believe we have most customers back up."

Bernson said the cooperative statewide association in Springfield has crews ready to help in areas hit hardest. He also suggests that if you lose power have your account number handy.

"We will keep our customers updated with notices and announcements on our Facebook page and our website. If the winds pick up tonight as is predicted there could be more outages."

Glenda Plunkett of Mid-Illinois American Red Cross said they have shelters that are on stand-by and will open if necessary. For shelters in your area check with your local fire department. In Shelbyville the shelter is located at Shelbyville High school.

"My advise would be to stay home if you can and keep your pantry full," said Plunkett. "You should also keep your vehicle gas tank full and your cell phone fully charged."

Chief Tallman's advise is to be prepared to stay in your home for an extended time.

"Folks need to have plenty of groceries including a lot of non-perishable items, jugs of water, and take care of your animals if they are outside," said Tallman.

Tallman also suggested that if you take prescriptions medications have enough of those to last for a few days. He said CEFS Illinois Public Transit has offered to transport folks to shelters if necessary.

Shelby County Emergency Management Coordinator Jared Rowcliffe has been in contact with the National Weather Service in Lincoln and he said the worst is yet to come.

"Shelby is still in that transitional area where we can expect to see sharp differences throughout the county," said Rowcliffe. "The extreme northern part is looking at potentially 12 inches of snow from this afternoon through midnight. The southern part of the county is looking at 5-6 inches of snow starting this afternoon through midnight. After midnight we are looking at a possibility of another 2 inches or so overnight."

Rowcliffe went on to say the northern part of the county can expect less ice than the southern part. Indications are that we have gotten about .5 inches of ice last night. We can expect somewhere around .1 to .25 inches of ice depending on location. The ice is expected to start within the next hour or two.

You may have noticed that the NWS changed the Blizzard warning to include Macon and Christian County as well. The western part of the county can also expect some blizzard like conditions to occur throughout the evening and overnight, with heavy snow and very high winds.

The major part of this system is expected to impact the area this afternoon and evening.

EARTHQUAKE

Posted: Friday, January 2, 2009 9:11 am

VALORIE EVERSOLE - Daily Union Staff Writer

In Illinois, we are used to natural disasters such as tornadoes, floods, ice storms, lightning, straight line wind, and frigid temperatures.

But on the morning of April 18, residents were awakened by a whole lot of shakin' that is not very common in this area.

The earth rumbled with a 5.2 magnitude earthquake at 4:37 a.m., according to the U.S. Geological Service. The quake, whose epicenter was marked 15 miles northwest of Mt. Carmel, IL, was reportedly felt in 16 states.

Later that morning a second tremblor registering a 4.6 magnitude was felt.

Smaller tremblors continued to be registered throughout the weekend and into the following Monday morning.

"We haven't had any reports of damage in the area or disruption of services," said Shelby County Emergency Management Agency coordinator Gary Bryant. "Generally things like this happening (earthquakes) relieves pressure."

The quake was believed to have involved the Wabash fault, a northern extension of the New Madrid fault. The Wabash fault is located about six miles north of Mt. Carmel.

"This is a fairly large quake for this region," said USGS geophysicist Randy Baldwin. "They might occur every few years.

The largest historical earthquake in the region occurred in 1968 and measured 5.4. Other smaller quakes were recorded in 1987 and 2002.

A series of quakes in the New Madrid fault zone in 1811 and 1812 reached an estimated 7.0 magnitude and reportedly changed the course of the Mississippi River.

"Our bedrock here is old, really rigid and sends those waves a long way," said Bob Bauer, a geologist with the Illinois State Geological Survey.

"California is young bedrock. It's broken up like a cracked bell. You ring that, the waves don't go as far." he said.

Although it is hard to prepare for an earthquake, Bryant advised that homeowners should routinely check chimneys and other structures for loose brick that could collapse in an earth tremor.

He also advises residents to have an emergency preparedness kit in the event of any natural disaster.

"You need to be prepared to be self-sufficient for 48-72 hours," Bryant said.

MAJOR FLOODING DURING SUMMER 2008

VALORIE EVERSOLE - Daily Union Staff Writer

Summertime includes plans for the Fourth of July, but this year's flooding has caused a change in plans for the festivities in Shelbyville.

Lake Shelbyville crested Friday at nearly 616 feet - 16 feet above normal pool level. All that water has caused closing of beaches at Dam West, Sullivan Beach, and Wilborn Creek recreation areas. However, high water boat ramps and most campgrounds are still open.

"If we can let out enough water through the dam, it will still be five to six weeks before we can open the beaches," said Maria Shafer, park ranger for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers at Lake Shelbyville. "But it won't be open for the Fourth of July."

The Greater Shelbyville Chamber of Commerce had plans for the day-long Fourth of July festivities at the beach.

Jesse Helton, president of the Chamber of Commerce, said that the festivities will be moved to Forest Park.

"Everything will be within the park," Helton said. "The only thing we are eliminating is the duck race. We are looking at the possibility of the kayak demonstration being done in the lagoon. The volleyball tournament will be held at the park. Fireworks will be held behind the Little League diamond."

Helton said that the city had offered the use of the park for the Fourth of July activities.

"They offered it to us and we gratefully accepted it," he said.

The lake has experienced other excessive high water episodes in recent years and in 2002, beaches could not open until late in the summer.

The Fourth of July activities, including the fireworks, were held in Forest Park that year.

"It was successful then and it will be again," Helton said.

Shafer said that clean up at the beaches will begin as soon as the water recedes.

"Since we've gone through this before, we know what needs to be done and what to expect," Shafer said.

The Corps will be hiring contractors and enlisting the help of volunteers in the cleanup operation in order to reopen the beaches as soon as possible.

In the meantime the Corps warns boaters to beware of the high water and the debris that it holds.

Posted: Thursday, December 3, 2009 4:31 pm

Lake Shelbyville is still being plagued with high water due to continued heavy rains during the past two weeks.

According to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Lake Shelbyville stands at over 613 feet - almost the level it was during the early summer months when heavy spring rains brought it to nearly 615 feet and closed beaches for the summer.

"Right now we have more inflow than outflow," said Lake Shelbyville Manager Ricky Raymond. "The inflow is almost 1000 cfs (cubic feet per second) than is going out."

Raymond said that the release is currently 1300 cfs and the Corps will be increasing the release as water

downstream allows.

"There's a lot of water in the Kaskaskia downstream right now and there's still a lot of corn in the fields," Raymond said. Holding the water in the lake will help the farmers downstream to get their crops harvested.

Normal summer pool is 599.7 feet and during the winter months the Corps tries to bring the water level down to 594 feet to allow for the inflow from spring rains.

Over the past two summers, the lake's beaches have been closed because of the heavy spring rains.

"This is the second high water event this year because of the heavy fall rains," Raymond said. "If we are going to have high water, this is the time to have it. It has less of an impact on recreation."

The high water has closed the regular boat ramps, but high water ramps are open. But boaters are cautioned that with the high water, there is hidden debris.

The high water has also slowed down some of the work the Corps had planned to do this winter with the federal stimulus money it has received.

"We had several projects planned at Dam West including erosion control and playground equipment to install. We also were going to raise up some of the facilities to help keep them less flooded. We were also planning on doing some work expanding the high water boat ramps,." Raymond said.

"I'm not saying we are not going to get it done, but the high water will delay it," he added.

Raymond added that he has been at Lake Shelbyville for three years and has not seen normal lake level. Lake level in 2008 rose to 616 feet closing some camping areas and keeping beaches closed all summer. In 2007 the lake experienced low water which also closed beaches until July 4.

"I'd like to see what normal looks like," he mused.

The record high water at Lake Shelbyville is 620 feet in July 1974.

VALORIE EVERSOLE - Daily Union Staff Writer
Despite two years of flooding, Lake Shelbyville has suffered some, but not major, damage along its shores.

"We haven't been able to do a full assessment yet because everything is so soft. But we don't expect to see any more damage than what happened in last year's flooding," said park ranger Pam Doty.

"There has been some damage with beach erosion and grasses killed, but the damage is not as significant as the year before," said Lake Shelbyville Manager Ricky Raymond.

This spring's rains brought the lake level up to almost 615 feet and closed the beaches for the third straight year. Last year's level reached 616 feet. In 2007 low water levels kept the beaches closed until the July 4th holiday.Other high water events occurred in 2002 and 2005.

The lake is currently five feet above normal summer pool at about 604.5 feet.

"The lake's main purpose is for flood control. It's doing its job," Doty said.

The lake has been open to camping, boating and fishing all summer. High water boat ramps have allowed the boating

activities to continue on the lake. With the lowering water level, the regular boat ramps have been reopened.

"The number of visitors have been running about the same as last year," Doty noted.

The Corps plans to do some new construction of comfort stations and at Dam West and Wilborn Creek using money allocated from Recovery Act funds awarded earlier this year.

"It's work that has been needed for years due to deterioration and age. The new buildings will be more flood damage resistant," Doty said.

The Corps plans to do some work reinforcing the shoreline and lessen the effects of erosion by placing more stone along the areas already showing some erosion. Beach sand will also be replaced next spring.

Beaches will remain closed for the rest of the season, although work is being done to reopen Lithia Springs beach for the remaining two weekends of the season.

"We are working on the Lithia Springs beach now," Raymond said. "We will be using a side scan sonar to search for large debris in the area. Hopefully it will be open next weekend."

Raymond added that Wilborn Creek is also a high priority area right now to get the recreation area ready for the annual National Hydrofest boat races.

The Corps will be asking for volunteers again this year to help in the cleanup effort throughout the lake area.

"As soon as we can get in to evaluate and make sure it is safe, we will begin the general cleanup work. We will put out the call for volunteers to help with the cleanup work hopefully in September," Doty said. She added that National Public Lands Day is September 26 and work is being planned for the Dam West recreation area.

"Volunteers are very vital for us," Raymond said. "We don't have the personnel. Our staffing is getting smaller with some going back to school. We need the volunteers to be able to get things open again."

Lake personnel are hoping weather patterns will be different in upcoming years.

"Let's hope for a 'normal' year next year," Raymond said.

Posted: Tuesday, June 4, 2013 6:14 am

Mary Holle For the Daily Union

Shelbyville Daily Union

A fire truck was used during the rescue of a Shelbyville family whose vehicle was immersed in swollen flood waters on the Sigel Road in rural Shelby County Saturday.

According to Stewardson Fire Department Public Information Officer Matt Forcum, the fire department received a call at 12:41 p.m. that a vehicle was trapped in flood water approximately three miles east of Illinois 32 on the Sigel Road. Upon arrival at the scene at 12:50 p.m., firefighters discovered Dave and Micah Rader, of Shelbyville, along with their two children, Taylor and Adrianne, stranded in a vehicle in water approximately 2 1/2 feet deep. Firefighters were able to use the fire truck by backing it through the water to the Rader vehicle, retrieving the family from the vehicle and then moving them to a safe location. There were no injuries reported at the scene.

According to Forcum, the Rader family was traveling from Shelbyville to Sigel to attend a wedding when they became trapped by the flood waters.

The large amount of rainfall in the area has caused flooding in many low lying locations and in spots where the ground has become saturated with water. Motorists should use caution when traveling in areas that may have water across the roadway, Forcum said.

"Be very cognizant of areas prone to flooding, and if you come upon standing water, be very cautious. Find a detour if possible," he said.

Firefighters were on the scene for more than 1 1/2 hours. Assisting at the scene were Stewardson Ambulance Service and Shelby County Dive Team.

Posted: Tuesday, June 25, 2013 6:14 am

Shelbyville Daily Union

At 4:10 p.m. on June 22, members of the Stewardson Fire Department responded to a multi-vehicle accident on Illinois Route 32 at the Shelby and Effingham County line.

Upon arrival, firefighters found multiple northbound vehicles involved in a rear-end collision 1/10th mile north of the Effingham County line. The vehicles sustained varied extent of damage, with the final vehicle being an estimated total loss.

No injuries were reported at the scene, but all persons involved in the accident were examined by Stewardson Ambulance personnel as a precaution. No information on those involved in the accident is available because minors were involved in the collision.

The suspected cause of the accident was due to water over the roadway. Firefighters remained on scene for over an hour and a half and were assisted by the Stewardson Ambulance Service, Shelby County Sheriff's Office, and the Effingham County Sheriff's Office at the scene.

The Stewardson Fire Department would like to remind all drivers to be cautious when driving during rapid heavy rains. Many area roadways can experience flash flooding during rainfall and extra caution, slower travel speeds, and greater following distances can decrease the probability of having an accident.

Drivers are also reminded that Illinois requires drivers to operate headlights when weather conditions require the use of windshield wipers, and that wireless phones are prohibited within 500 feet of an emergency scene.

Posted: Friday, February 21, 2014 2:57 pm

VALORIE EVERSOLE - Daily Union Reporter

CNHI

One confirmed tornado and unconfirmed reports of others accompanied a strong storm line that swept through Shelby County Thursday afternoon.

The tornado was spotted south of Pana and tracked into Shelby County west and north of Tower Hill. One destroyed home left a woman injured. Other homes were damaged and several outbuildings were destroyed.

"It was definitely a tornado that moved through the area," said Chris Miller of the National Weather Service in Lincoln. A survey team from the NWS gathered in Pana and western Shelby County to assess the damage and intensity of the twister.

"The storm (tornado) lasted from about 4:20 to 4:25 p.m. It was one storm in a line of storms that produced the tornado,"

Other tornadoes were sighted, but not confirmed, in the Findlay and Stewardson and Strasburg areas. No damage was reported for those areas.

Although there was no tornado in Shelbyville, straight line winds damaged roofs and downed tree branches.

"(Shelby County EMA director) Jared Rowcliffe reported seeing rotation but no funnel clouds. He estimated winds at 75 miles per hour in Shelbyville," Miller said.

Those straight line winds caused damage at the Shelbyville High School and Moulton campus. The roof was blown off the press box causing damage to the bleachers and littering the field and track. The band trailer was blown into the concession stand and a window was blown out of the High School building.

Elsewhere, the sign at the Johnstowne Mall was blown out and the Pizza Hut suffered roof damage.

Posted: Monday, June 22, 2015 10:57 am

Valorie Eversole/Daily Union Editor

Rain, rain, and more rain in recent weeks have caused headaches for farmers and motorists - especially this past weekend.

A few motorists had to be rescued when they drove into water across rural roads Friday.

"Half of all flood related drownings occur driving into flood waters. It only takes twelve inches of water to carry away a car away. It is never safe to drive through flood waters," said Shelby County EMA administrator Jared Rowcliffe. "When you encounter water over a road and you decide to risk driving through it, you are not only risking your own life but those of the first responders that will come and save you."

Farmers in Illinois are struggling with soggy and flooded fields caused by recent heavy rains that have kept them from fieldwork and prevented them from planting. The time is quickly passing for replanting, but farmers have to wait for fields to dry enough to get into them to determine the damage.

According to the National Weather Service in Lincoln, the area received at least 5 inches of rain between June 14 and June 20. The statewide average for the month of June is about 4 inches.

Lake levels at Lake Shelbyville rose to more than 607 feet above sea level according to Monday morning's report and is expected to crest at about 608.5 feet by June 25. Because the level at Carlyle Lake is well above its normal pool, Shelbyville is having to reduce its outflow.

"As long as Carlyle is still rising, we have to keep our flow reduced," said Ricky Raymond, operations manager at Lake Shelbyville. The outflow from the Shelbyville dam affects water flow farther down the Kaskaskia River to the Mississippi.

Raymond said the recreation areas at Lake Shelbyville are not being impacted yet, but expects to close Wilborn Creek beach with the crest. He noted that most impact would be felt at levels over 610 feet. He added that the high water boat ramps are ready when they are needed.

"We still plan on having the fireworks over the lake this year," he said.

STRAIGHT LINE WINDS

Posted: Wednesday, July 1, 2015 6:00 am

Stan Polanski and Dawn Schabbing Effingham Daily News

Wanda Koontz was at her Stewardson trailer Sunday night when she felt winds unlike anything she had felt before.

"I stood in the kitchen and froze. My windows were shut, but air was coming in somehow," Koontz said. "I picked up the phone and said, 'Somebody come and get me.' It was really scary."

The National Weather Service in Lincoln reported that Stewardson had straight-line winds that reached 75 mph at 10:35 p.m. Sunday. In Effingham County, heavy rains caused two separate incidents of vehicles overturning. In Neoga, rainwater carried debris into Jennings Park.

No injuries from the storm were reported, according to officials.

Koontz said the power of the storm made her think she was in the path of a tornado.

"It shook the whole trailer," she said. "It moved by four inches. That's never happened before."

Siding was ripped away and pink insulation hung out of the openings at her trailer.

As Koontz sat outside on her deck Monday morning, cleanup crews all along E. South Fourth Street were busy. Rows of trees had fallen and a roof had blown off of a storage building.

Kurt Bible, one of the owners of the storage building, spent the morning with a crew cleaning up debris. He had planned to spend the day working on the farm and cutting wheat. Instead, he had a mess to take care of.

"We were surprised about how much damage there was," Bible said. "We're going to be cleaning up for a while."

Jessica Beck was waiting outside her home Monday for rakes to finish cleaning her yard. Besides some fallen branches and some debris from the storage shed that blew into her yard, Beck's property was relatively unscathed. But on Sunday night, she feared the storm would cause much worse havoc.

"I thought our trailer was going to tip over, honestly," Beck said.

Jim Carroll, a member of the Stewardson village board, said that he did not receive any reports of injuries. Still, he said that Sunday's storm resulted in damage that the village hasn't seen in years.

Crews from area towns responded and so did community members.

"People just keep rolling in to help," Carroll said. "Even neighbors helping neighbors. That's what I saw this morning. It's been a blessing and makes you feel proud to be a part of the community."

Koontz said her property was looking much better by late Monday morning. A crew was fixing damage on one side of her trailer. But it will take time before her home is back to the way it was.

"It's going to take a lot to get it fixed," she said. "But it's my home."

Meanwhile, city and park employees tended to excess water in Neoga

Rainwater flowed into Copperas Creek that curves through the middle of Jennings Park early Monday morning. Water from the creek in the park was reportedly far above the foot-bridge decks, about 6-inches-from the handrails, at its highest point during the heavy rain Sunday night.

Park District employees on Monday morning were collecting debris that washed through the park grounds overnight. Neoga Public Works employees spent much of their morning unplugging tin horns around town after Sunday's 2.39-inch rainfall drenched the already soggy community.

Tom Helm, Superintendent of Public Works said most of Neoga's excess water flows from a field and interstate pond at the north edge of town, which is also spring fed. During times of excess rainfall the water ends up in the park's creek. Nearby Jennings Park a business property and some residential yards were under water at some point.

"The asphalt playground at the (former) Neoga Elementary School was underwater at midnight," said Helm. A section of U.S. Route 45 was closed about a mile south of Neoga, due to high water on the roadway, he said.

Neoga City Administratoer Brenda Evans said the tremendous amount of rainfall in a short period of time caused localized flooding, but the water receded quickly.

Helm, who is also president of the park board, said crews are still resolving problems caused by remnants of Tropical Storm Bill that hit Neoga during it's annual festival June 18-20. He said the east side of Jennings Park was mostly destroyed from moving of carnival rides in and out in those soggy conditions.

"And we're not done yet," Helm said. "There's more rain coming."

State Climatologist Jim Angel said Effingham reported 0.41 inches, Neoga reported 2.39 inches, and Shelbyville checked in with 1.45 inches over night Sunday.

ATTACHMENT I

EQUIPMENT LISTS

Department	Herrick	Truck Number	Pumper 1551
Make/Model	2003 Crimson	Seating	3
Pump	1250 gallon/min	Tank	1000 gallons
Large Dia Hose	800 ft 4"	3" hose	800 ft
2 ½ preconnect	1	1 ¾ preconnect	4
SCBA	6	Generator	3kw
Special Equip	Deck gun, Vent chain saw, cut-off saw, 18V sawsall, ppv fan, Thermal Imaging Camera, 4 Gas Monitor		

Department	Herrick	Truck Number	Pumper 1552
Make/Model	1994 Pierce	Seating	2
Pump	1500 gallon/min	Tank	1000 gallons
Large Dia Hose	1300 ft 5"	3" hose	800 ft
2 ½ preconnect	1	1 ¾ preconnect	3
SCBA	4	Generator	3Kw
Special Equip	40 ft suction, Hydraulic Extrication tools		

Department	Herrick	Truck Number	Tender 1561
Make/Model	1994 Midstate Tank	Seating	2
Pump	400 gallon/min	Tank	1800 gallons
Large Dia Hose	ft	3" hose	ft
2 ½ preconnect		1 ¾ preconnect	
SCBA		Generator	
Special Equip	2 ½" camlock fills, 2000 gallon fold-a-tank		

Department	Herrick	Truck Number	Brush 1571
Make/Model	1974 Towers	Seating	3
Pump	750 gallon/min	Tank	500 gallons
Large Dia Hose	ft	3" hose	800 ft
2 ½ preconnect		1 ¾ preconnect	2
SCBA		Generator	
Special Equip	2 booster reels, 2 back pack blowers, 3 back pack pumps, 52" tires with 22" ground clearance		

Department	Cowden	Truck Number	1251
Make/Model	2005 International	Seating	
Pump	1000 gallon/min	Tank	1000 gallons
Large Dia Hose	ft	3" hose	ft
2 ½ preconnect		1 ¾ preconnect	
SCBA		Generator	6500 watt
Special Equip	Chain saw,		

Department	Cowden	Truck Number	1252
Make/Model	1984 C8000 Ford	Seating	
Pump	1000 gallon/min	Tank	1000 gallons
Large Dia Hose	ft	3" hose	ft
2 ½ preconnect		1 ¾ preconnect	
SCBA	4	Generator	
Special Equip	2000 gal portable tank		

Department	Cowden	Truck Number	1271
Make/Model	2009 F-350	Seating	
Pump	250 gallon/min	Tank	250 gallons
Large Dia Hose	ft	3" hose	ft
2 ½ preconnect		1 ¾ preconnect	
SCBA		Generator	
Special Equip			

Department	Cowden	Truck Number	1272
Make/Model	2009 F-350	Seating	
Pump	250 gallon/min	Tank	250 gallons
Large Dia Hose	ft	3" hose	ft
2 ½ preconnect		1 ¾ preconnect	
SCBA		Generator	
Special Equip			

Department	Findlay	Truck Number	11
Make/Model	1994 Spartan	Seating	6
Pump	1750 gallon/min	Tank	500 gallons
Large Dia Hose	600 ft	3" hose	ft
2 ½ preconnect	800 ft	1 ¾ preconnect	
SCBA	5	Generator	
Special Equip	10,000 watt light tower, 250 gallon foam tanks, PPV fan, Cutoff saw, roof saw, extra tanks, defib.		

Department	Findlay	Truck Number	6
Make/Model	2001 Smeal	Seating	3
Pump	1750 gallon/min	Tank	1500 gallons
Large Dia Hose	600 ft	3" hose	ft
2 ½ preconnect	1000 ft	1 ¾ preconnect	
SCBA	4	Generator	
Special Equip	Extra tanks, sawsall, smoke ejector, foam eductor, foam, jaws of life, air bags		

Department	Findlay	Truck Number	5
Make/Model	2003 Ford F-550	Seating	5
Pump	150 gallon/min	Tank	300 gallons
Large Dia Hose	ft	3" hose	ft
2 ½ preconnect		1 ¾ preconnect	
SCBA		Generator	
Special Equip	3 water backpacks, leaf blower		

Department	Findlay	Truck Number	7
Make/Model	2004 Sterling	Seating	2
Pump	500 gallon/min	Tank	2000 gallons
Large Dia Hose	ft	3" hose	ft
2 ½ preconnect		1 ¾ preconnect	
SCBA		Generator	
Special Equip	2,100 gallon portable tank		

Department	Findlay	Truck Number	3
Make/Model	1983 Chevy	Seating	2
Pump	gallon/min	Tank	3000 gallons
Large Dia Hose	ft	3" hose	ft
2 ½ preconnect		1 ¾ preconnect	
SCBA		Generator	
Special Equip	2,800 gallon portable tank		

Department	Oconee	Truck Number	1
Make/Model	1984 Simon Duplex	Seating	
Pump	1250 gallon/min	Tank	gallons
Large Dia Hose	ft	3" hose	ft
2 ½ preconnect		1 ¾ preconnect	
SCBA		Generator	4500 watt
Special Equip			

Department	Oconee	Truck Number	2
Make/Model	1987 IH S1700	Seating	
Pump	gallon/min	Tank	gallons
Large Dia Hose	ft	3" hose	ft
2 ½ preconnect		1 ¾ preconnect	
SCBA		Generator	2500 watt
Special Equip			

Department	Oconee	Truck Number	3
Make/Model	Chevy C30	Seating	
Pump	gallon/min	Tank	300 gallons
Large Dia Hose	ft	3" hose	ft
2 ½ preconnect		1 ¾ preconnect	
SCBA		Generator	watt
Special Equip			

Department	Oconee	Truck Number	4
Make/Model	1987 Ford F700	Seating	
Pump	gallon/min	Tank	1800 gallons
Large Dia Hose	ft	3" hose	ft
2 ½ preconnect		1 ¾ preconnect	
SCBA		Generator	
Special Equip			

Department	Shelbyville	Truck Number	3
Make/Model	1971 International	Seating	
Pump	250 gallon/min	Tank	1000 gallons
Large Dia Hose	ft	3" hose	ft
2 ½ preconnect		1 ¾ preconnect	
SCBA		Generator	
Special Equip			

Department	Shelbyville	Truck Number	4
Make/Model	2007 Crimson Spartan	Seating	
Pump	1500 gallon/min	Tank	1000 gallons
Large Dia Hose	ft	3" hose	ft
2 ½ preconnect		1 ¾ preconnect	
SCBA		Generator	5000 watt
Special Equip			

Department	Shelbyville	Truck Number	
Make/Model	1969 International	Seating	
Pump	250 gallon/min	Tank	1250 gallons
Large Dia Hose	ft	3" hose	ft
2 ½ preconnect		1 ¾ preconnect	
SCBA		Generator	
Special Equip			

Department	Shelbyville	Truck Number	7
Make/Model	1998 Freightliner FL80	Seating	
Pump	500 gallon/min	Tank	2345 gallons
Large Dia Hose	ft	3" hose	ft
2 ½ preconnect		1 ¾ preconnect	
SCBA		Generator	10000 watt
Special Equip	2000 gal portable tank		

Department	Strasburg	Truck Number	1951
Make/Model	2005	Seating	
Pump	1250 gallon/min	Tank	gallons
Large Dia Hose	ft	3" hose	300 ft
2 ½ preconnect		1 ¾ preconnect	
SCBA	4	Generator	
Special Equip			

Department	Strasburg	Truck Number	1952
Make/Model	1982	Seating	
Pump	1250 gallon/min	Tank	gallons
Large Dia Hose	ft	3" hose	ft
2 ½ preconnect		1 ¾ preconnect	
SCBA		Generator	1500 watt
Special Equip			

Department	Strasburg	Truck Number	1963
Make/Model	1989	Seating	
Pump	gallon/min	Tank	1500 gallons
Large Dia Hose	ft	3" hose	ft
2 ½ preconnect		1 ¾ preconnect	
SCBA	1	Generator	
Special Equip	1600 gal fold tank		

Department	Strasburg	Truck Number	1965
Make/Model	2006	Seating	
Pump	500 gallon/min	Tank	2500 gallons
Large Dia Hose	ft	3" hose	ft
2 ½ preconnect		1 ¾ preconnect	
SCBA	1	Generator	
Special Equip	2600 fold tank		

Department	Strasburg	Truck Number	1972
Make/Model	2001	Seating	
Pump	250 gallon/min	Tank	250 gallons
Large Dia Hose	ft	3" hose	ft
2 ½ preconnect		1 ¾ preconnect	
SCBA	2	Generator	
Special Equip	Chain saw		

Department	Tower Hill	Truck Number	
Make/Model	1980 Ford C8000	Seating	
Pump	1250 gallon/min	Tank	750 gallons
Large Dia Hose	ft	3" hose	Ft
2 ½ preconnect		1 ¾ preconnect	
SCBA		Generator	3500 watt
Special Equip			

Department	Tower Hill	Truck Number	1652
Make/Model	1988 Ford F-750	Seating	
Pump	gallon/min	Tank	1500 gallons
Large Dia Hose	ft	3" hose	Ft
2 ½ preconnect		1 ¾ preconnect	
SCBA		Generator	
Special Equip	1500 gal portable tank		

Department	Tower Hill	Truck Number	1651
Make/Model	2003 Kenworth	Seating	
Pump	1250 gallon/min	Tank	1000 gallons
Large Dia Hose	ft	3" hose	Ft
2 ½ preconnect		1 ¾ preconnect	
SCBA		Generator	5000 watt
Special Equip			

	Tower Hill	Truck Number	1671
Make/Model	Ford F-250	Seating	
Pump	gallon/min	Tank	200 gallons
Large Dia Hose	ft	3" hose	ft
2 ½ preconnect		1 ¾ preconnect	
SCBA		Generator	
Special Equip			

MABAS owned equipment	
Polaris Ranger 6x6	Housed at Findlay Fire
20 Kw Generator/Light Tower	Housed at Herrick Fire
Expedient Wester Shelter tent system	Housed at Shelbyville Fire
DuoDote Injector Kits, 300 each	Housed at Findlay Fire
Masimo RAD 57, non-invasive patient carbon monoxide measuring unit	Housed at Findlay Fire
Canberra UltraRadiac Device	One at each Fire Department
Med Triage-Tracking Tags	Housed at Tower Hill Fire
Mass Causualty Incident Bag	Housed at Findlay Fire

ATTACHMENT J

RESOLUTIONS

Resolution # _____

ADOPTING THE SHELBY COUNTY MULTI-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, Shelby County recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property; and

WHEREAS, undertaking hazard mitigation actions before disasters occur will reduce the potential for harm to people and property and save taxpayer dollars; and

WHEREAS, an adopted multi-hazard mitigation plan is required as a condition of future grant funding for mitigation projects; and

WHEREAS, Shelby County participated jointly in the planning process with the other local units of government within the County to prepare a Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Shelby County Board hereby adopts the Shelby County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan as an official plan; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Shelby County Emergency Management Agency will submit on behalf of the participating municipalities the adopted Multi-Hazard Mitigation Agency for final review and approval.

ADOPTED THIS _____ day of _____ 2017.

_____
County Board Chair

_____
Attested by: County Clerk

ATTACHMENT K

NEIGHBORING COUNTIES PARTICIPATION SURVEYS

Q1 Your employer is:

Answered: 5 Skipped: 0

Answer Choices	Responses	
Local Government	100.00%	5
University or College	0.00%	0
Business	0.00%	0
Other	0.00%	0
Total		5

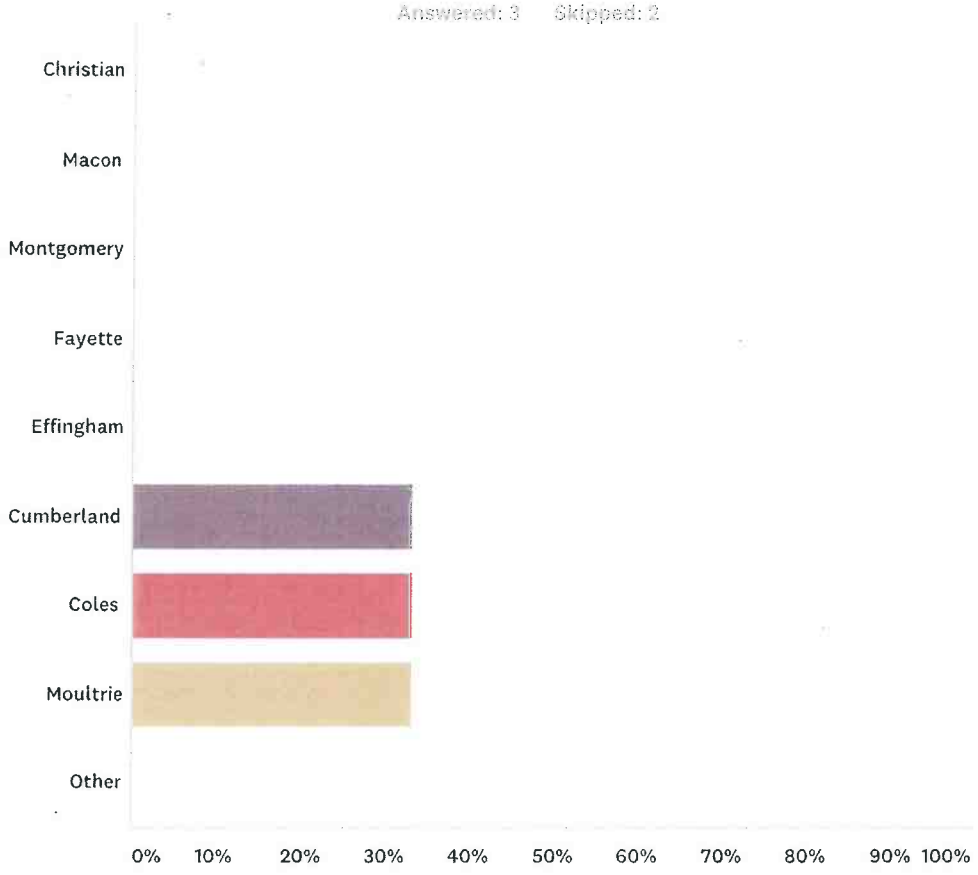
Q2 What is your job title?

Answered: 3 Skipped: 2

#	Responses	Date
1	EMA Coordinator - Coroner	3/10/2017 2:32 PM
2	ESDA Coord for Moultrie County	3/10/2017 12:35 PM
3	EMA Director	3/10/2017 11:56 AM

Q3 What County are you located in?

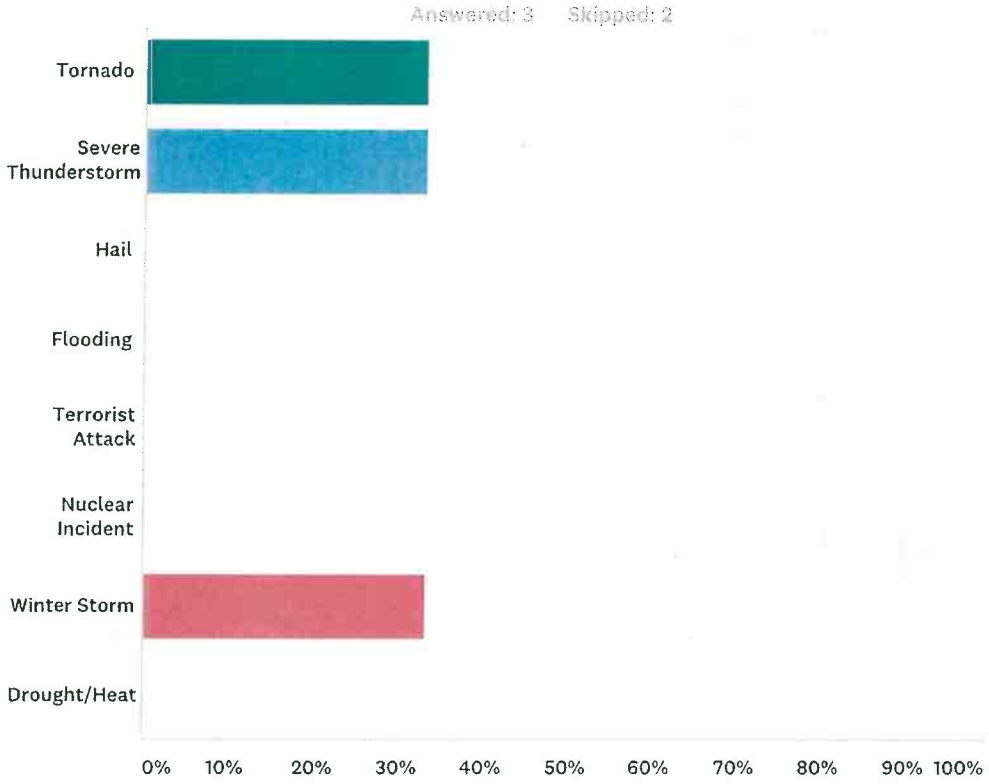
Answered: 3 Skipped: 2



Answer Choices	Responses	
Christian	0.00%	0
Macon	0.00%	0
Montgomery	0.00%	0
Fayette	0.00%	0
Effingham	0.00%	0
Cumberland	33.33%	1
Coles	33.33%	1
Moultrie	33.33%	1
Other	0.00%	0
Total Respondents: 3		

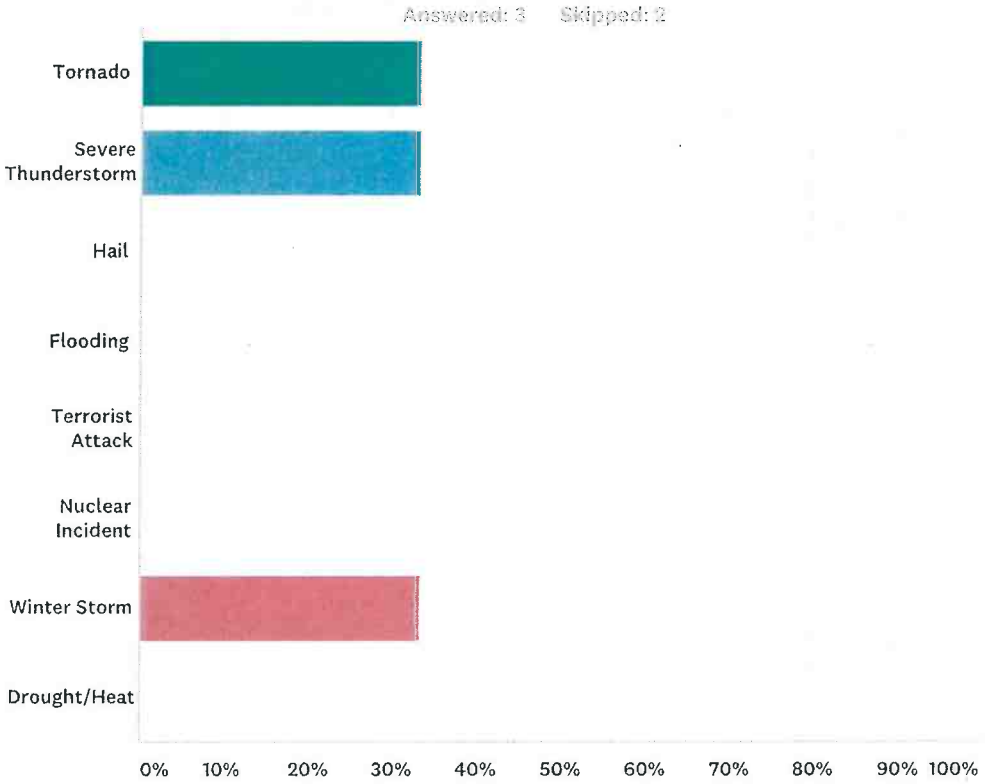
#	Other (please specify)	Date
	There are no responses.	

Q4 Shelby County is at risk for several hazards. What hazard do you feel is their biggest risk?



Answer Choices	Responses	
Tornado	33.33%	1
Severe Thunderstorm	33.33%	1
Hail	0.00%	0
Flooding	0.00%	0
Terrorist Attack	0.00%	0
Nuclear Incident	0.00%	0
Winter Storm	33.33%	1
Drought/Heat	0.00%	0
Total		3

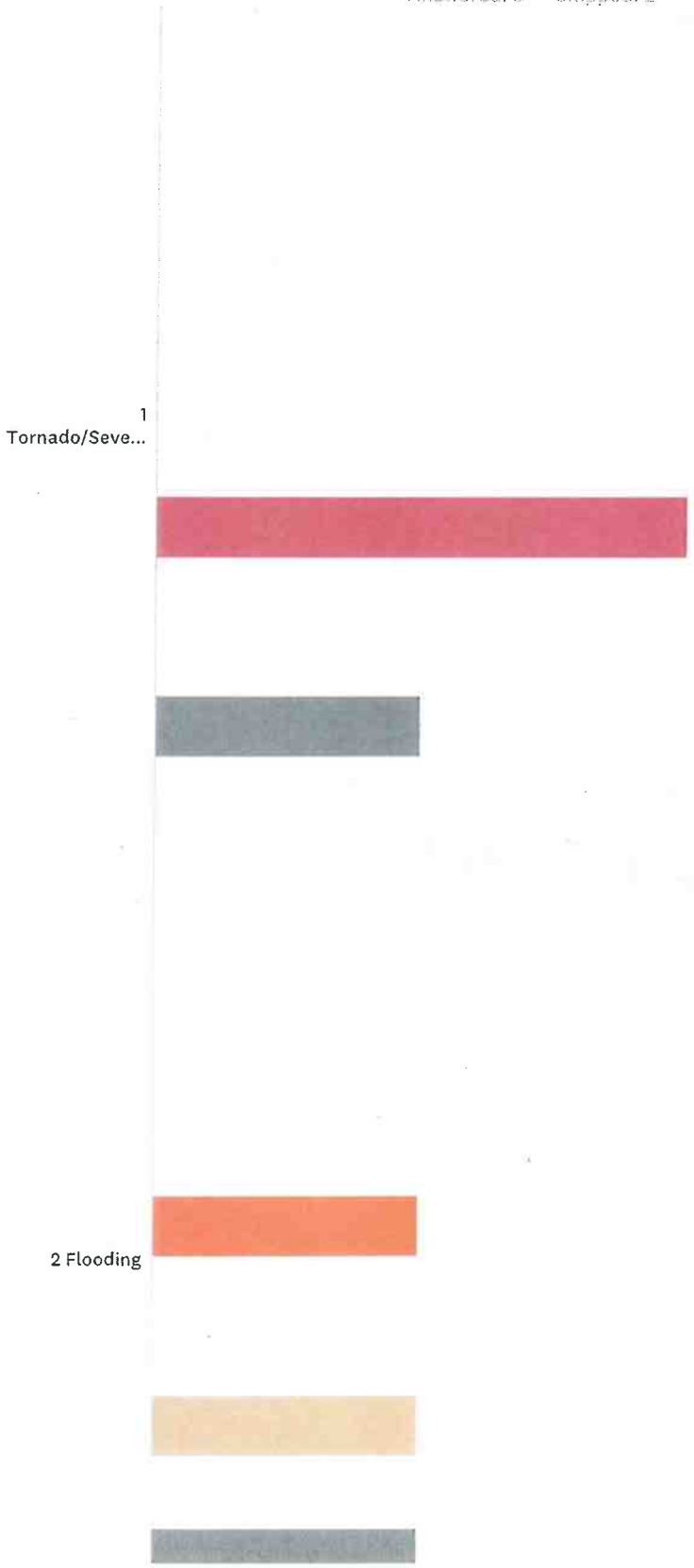
Q5 What do you feel is the largest risk in the County you live in?



Answer Choices	Responses	
Tornado	33.33%	1
Severe Thunderstorm	33.33%	1
Hail	0.00%	0
Flooding	0.00%	0
Terrorist Attack	0.00%	0
Nuclear Incident	0.00%	0
Winter Storm	33.33%	1
Drought/Heat	0.00%	0
Total		3

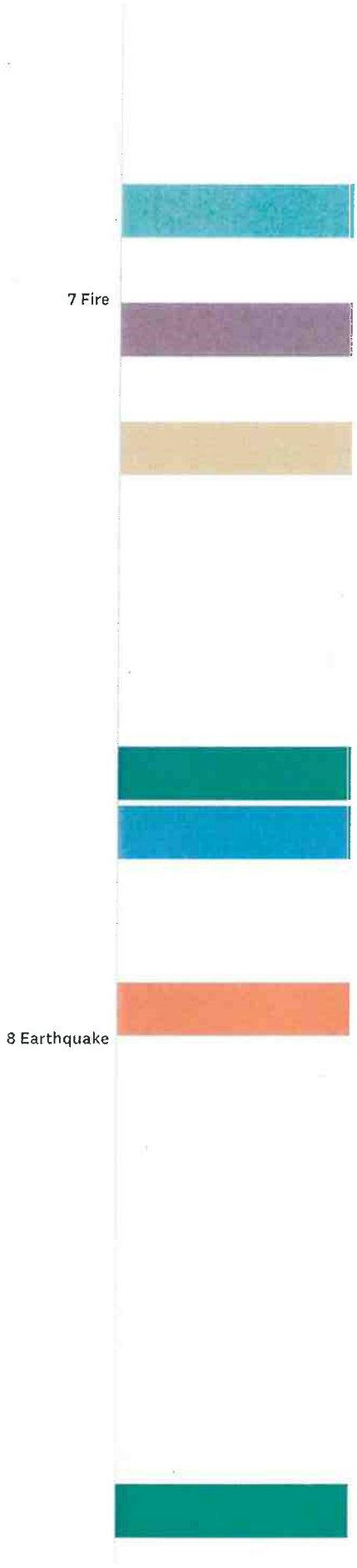
Q6 On a scale of 1 to 10, 1 being lowest risk and 10 being highest risk, how would you rank each of the following hazards for the Region?

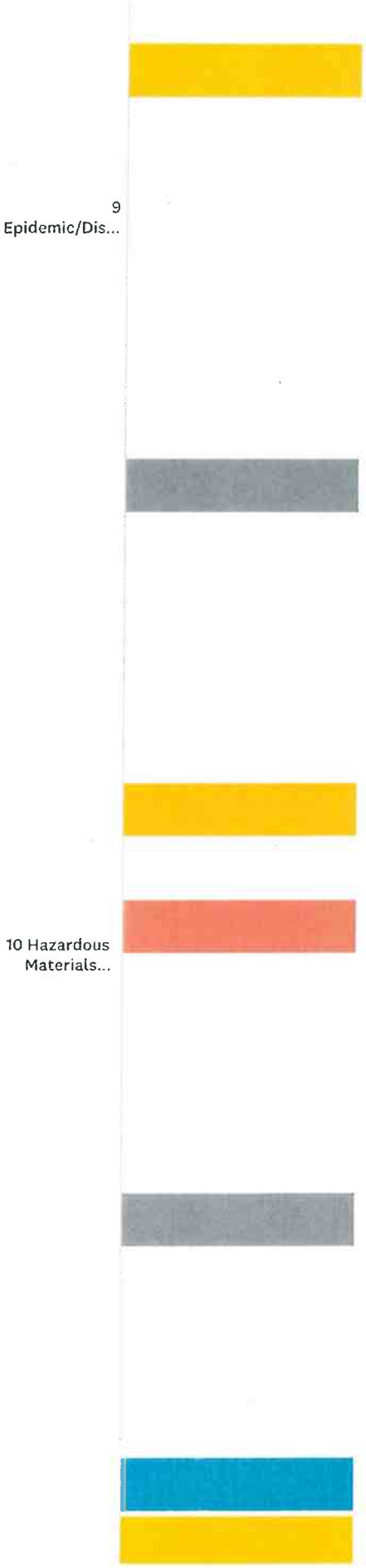
Answered: 3 Skipped: 2

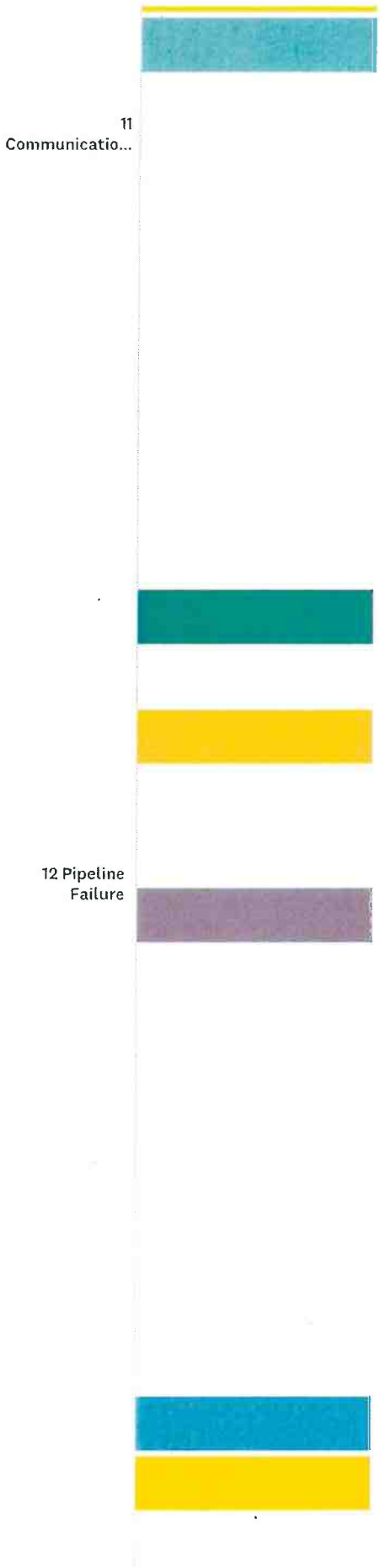


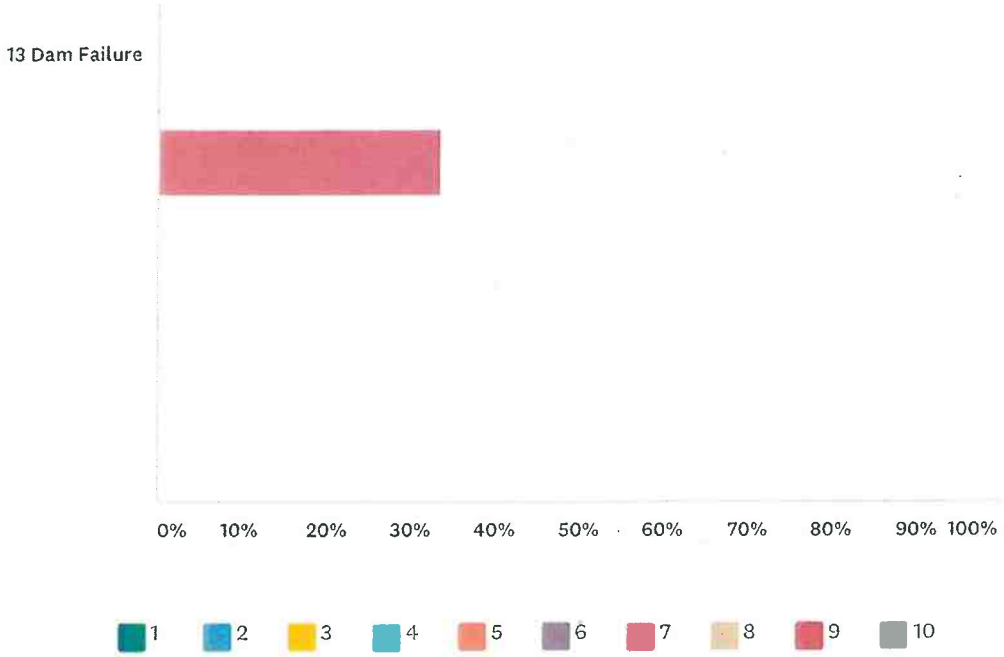
3 Terrorist Attack
4 Nuclear Incident

5 Winter Storm
6 Drought/Heat


7 Fire
8 Earthquake


9
Epidemic/Dis...
10 Hazardous
Materials...

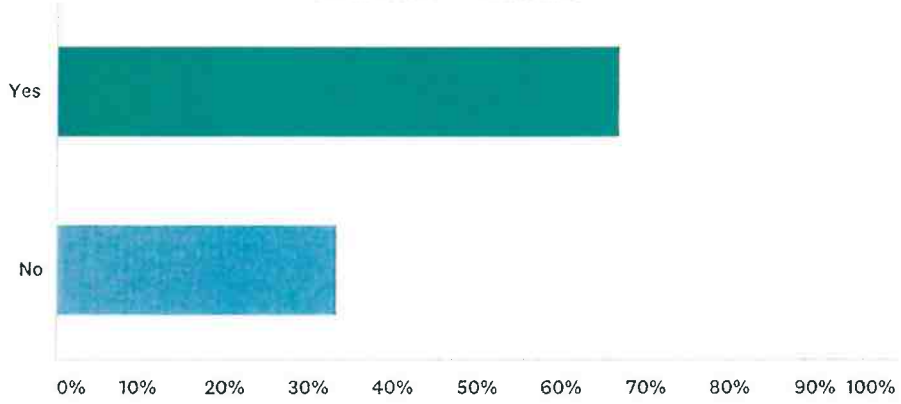

11
Communicatio...
12 Pipeline
Failure



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
1 Tornado/Severe Thunderstorm	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	66.67% 2	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	33.33% 1	3
2 Flooding	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	33.33% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	33.33% 1	0.00% 0	33.33% 1	3
3 Terrorist Attack	33.33% 1	0.00% 0	66.67% 2	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	3
4 Nuclear Incident	66.67% 2	0.00% 0	33.33% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	3
5 Winter Storm	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	33.33% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	66.67% 2	3
6 Drought/Heat	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	33.33% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	33.33% 1	33.33% 1	3
7 Fire	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	33.33% 1	0.00% 0	33.33% 1	0.00% 0	33.33% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	3
8 Earthquake	33.33% 1	33.33% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	33.33% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	3
9 Epidemic/Disease	33.33% 1	0.00% 0	33.33% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	33.33% 1	3
10 Hazardous Materials Accident	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	33.33% 1	0.00% 0	33.33% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	33.33% 1	3
11 Communications Failure	0.00% 0	33.33% 1	33.33% 1	33.33% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	3
12 Pipeline Failure	33.33% 1	0.00% 0	33.33% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	33.33% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	3
13 Dam Failure	0.00% 0	33.33% 1	33.33% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	33.33% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	3

Q7 Do you offer reverse 911 or other program that allows residents to sign up for alerts related to your County?

Answered: 3 Skipped: 2

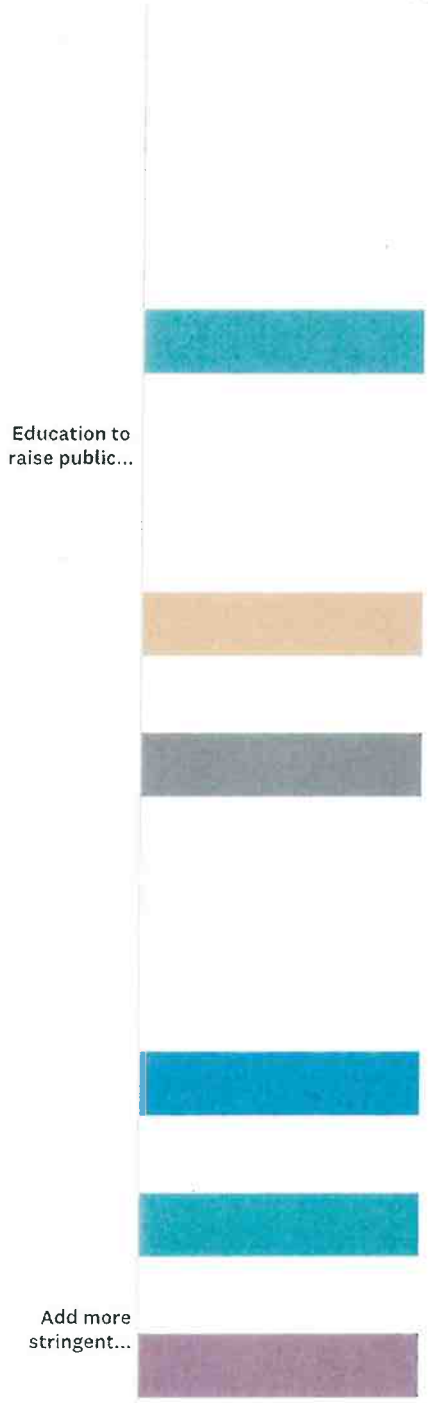


Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	66.67%	2
No	33.33%	1
Total		3

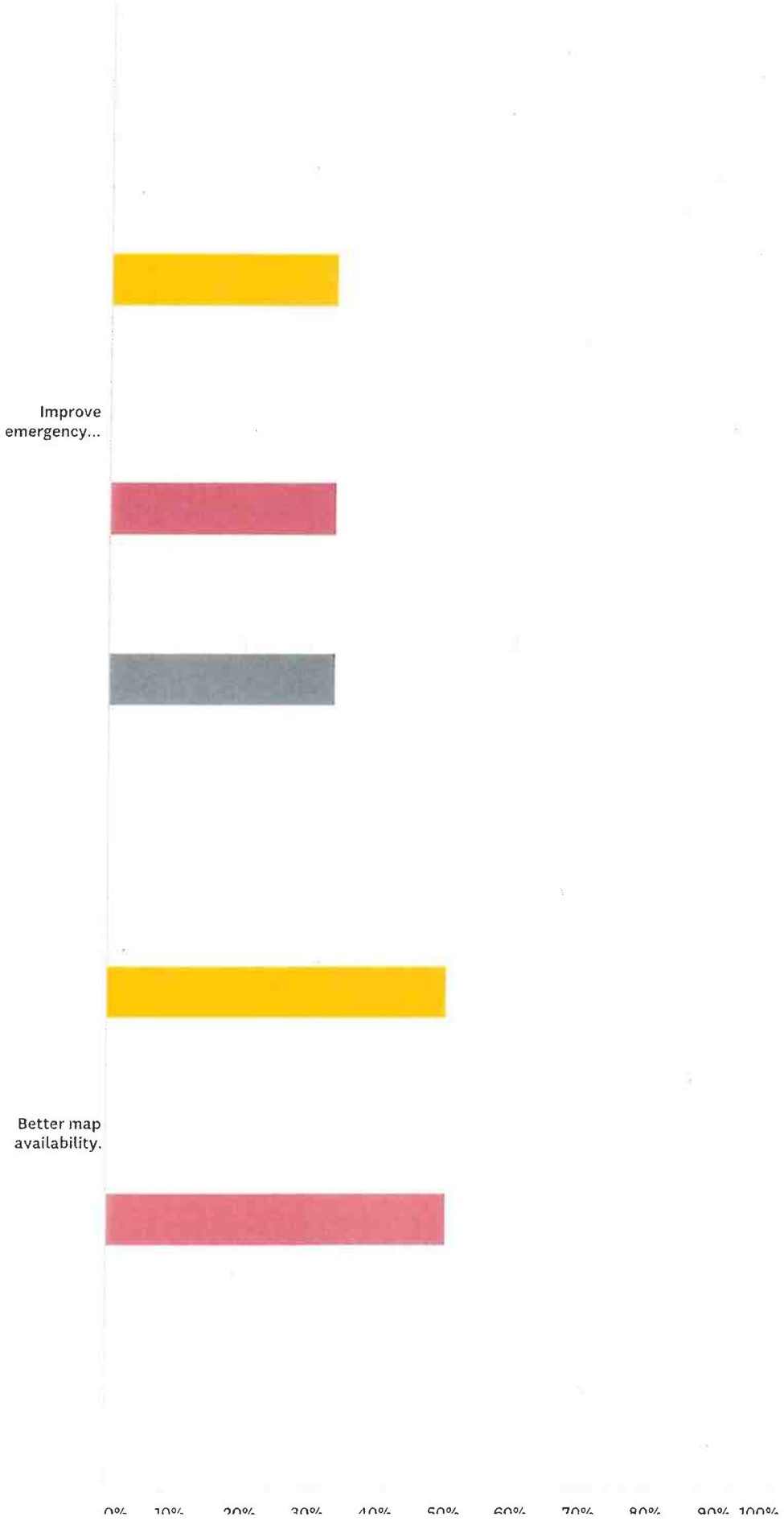
#	If yes, please explain.	Date
1	CodeRed	3/10/2017 12:35 PM

Q8 One purpose of a hazard mitigation plan is to list goals and objectives that can be used to work toward building disaster resistant communities. How would you rank the following goals with 1 being least important and 10 being very important?

Answered: 3 Skipped: 2



Support compliance w...
Strengthen communicatio...


Improve emergency...
Better map availability.
0%
10%
20%
30%
40%
50%
60%
70%
80%
90%
100%

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
Education to raise public awareness.	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	33.33% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	33.33% 1	0.00% 0	33.33% 1	3
Add more stringent building codes.	0.00% 0	33.33% 1	0.00% 0	33.33% 1	0.00% 0	33.33% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	3
Support compliance with the National Flood Insurance program.	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	33.33% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	33.33% 1	33.33% 1	3
Strengthen communication and transportation abilities of emergency services.	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	33.33% 1	33.33% 1	33.33% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	3
Improve emergency sheltering in communities.	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	33.33% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	33.33% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	33.33% 1	3
Better map availability.	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	50.00% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	50.00% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	2