

MITIGATION PLAN

FOR

HENRY COUNTY

And the incorporated communities of
Paris, Puryear, Cottage Grove and Henry

Table of Contents

Local Hazard Mitigation Plan for: Henry County, Tennessee

And the cities of: Cottage Grove, Henry, Paris and Puryear

- I. Introduction:** The following plan has been developed to assist in the elimination of losses of life and property in the community as the result of natural and man-made hazards. Henry County working with the five incorporated communities has entered into this planning process.

The County Mayor and the four City Mayors each appointed at least two representatives to be part of the mitigation planning team and to make up the mitigation committee after that and submitted the plan to FEMA through TEMA in order to insure that it complies with all federal and state requirements. Ron Watkins was appointed as the chairman of the committee, since the county ordinance gives the responsibility of developing and maintaining emergency plans to the Emergency Management Director.

Henry County is a rural county with four incorporated communities. Paris is the county seat and sets in the center of the county. Cottage Grove is in the northwest part of the county, Henry in the southwest and Puryear in the north. The population runs around 30,000 and has been steady for the last few decades. It is located in the northwest corner of Tennessee. The Tennessee River (Kentucky Lake) and Benton County make up its eastern border; the Commonwealth of Kentucky is the northern border; Weakley County is to the west and Carroll County to the south.

Tourism and Agriculture is its two largest industries. Agriculture is found throughout the county, while Tourism is mainly along Kentucky Lake and in Paris, especially at the first of April when it host the “World’s Largest Fish Fry”.

II. Planning Process: The Local Hazard Mitigation Team consists of the following individuals: (Appointed by their respective mayors)

- Ron Watkins Henry County Emergency Management Director
- Stan Seay Henry County Medical Center
- Jessica Pryor Henry County Emergency management Planning Office
- Don Cox Paris Fire Chief
- Tom Cooper Paris Police Chief
- John Etheridge Paris Board of Public Utilities
- John Weiher III Mayor, Cottage Grove
- John Holcomb Representative from Cottage Grove
- Edward Bush Public Works Director, City of Henry
- Jim Sanders City of Henry Police Chief
- Dale Paschall City of Puryear Police Chief
- John Walters City of Puryear Fire Chief

The planning process started with the team reviewing the current status of the Mitigation program, requesting guidance from TEMA and starting on the FEMA guidance booklet on Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment. Then the mitigation committee held their first meeting on April 20, 2006 and assigned its members the task of completing the process of determining the main risks facing the community. The second meeting was held July 27, 2006, at this meeting the team reviewed the risks that faced the communities and came to a consensus on the risk assessment. The third meeting was held November 7, 2006, at this meeting the team reviewed what had been accomplished since the first two meetings and talked with members of the utilities on their concerns. The next meeting was held on March 5, 2007 and the committee compiled the list of strategies and gave the public an opportunity to comment on those strategies. They also gave a week for any other public comment before conducting a concluding meeting on March 12, 2007 to do follow up and prioritize all strategies.

The mitigation committee decided that each incorporated communities would have the opportunity to participate both separately in gathering the information needed to complete the plan and then the team as a whole would come together in this planning initiative to set priorities and insure that the plan was truly multi-jurisdictional.

Each representative was given forms (See Appendix 1) to gather public input for the plan. They were asked to hold public meetings within their jurisdictions and review the history of disasters and their impact on their respective jurisdiction and to talk with the head of their respective governmental departments for input. Each community conducted some type of public outreach, from informal groups up to including it on the agendas of the city councils and other organizational meetings. The April 20, 2006 and the March 5, 2007 full committee meetings started with a public outreach program, both of which were covered by the local media and attended by interest persons.

The risk assessment started with brainstorming what hazards could face the communities.

Then each was researched via articles, interviews with long time residences, though state and federal resources such as disaster reports, media reports and internet sites plus other methods. This determined first, if these factors could reach the disaster stage and then if this was a prevalent disaster requiring further mitigation planning (a graph of this process can be found in Appendix 1). All of the committee members were part of this process. After that, priorities were developed by each community and it was determined what could be impacted by each of the prevalent disasters.

The next step was to develop a mitigation strategy. Through the West Tennessee Emergency Management Association discussions with surrounding counties were conducted on potential mutual projects. It was noted that one recent successful mitigation project was a joint action done by both Henry and Carroll Counties; that of installing a repeater for NOAA weather radio, thus increasing the warning capabilities throughout northwest Tennessee and Southern Kentucky. Once the repeater was installed it was turned over to the National Weather Service to maintain. The committee through EMA also sought input from UT Martin, Murray State and the University of Memphis (Center for earthquake research and information) for information from past events, development of the hazard identifications and possible strategies. Other local groups and civic organizations were contacted for their views.

All information was funneled back to the committee chairman to put it in a usable order for input into the plan. The final step was for the committee to meet and set priorities, determine which agencies would best implement and administer each of these suggested actions, insuring that they are capable and willing to accomplish the project and determines how each community would benefit from each strategy; this to insure that the costs of these projects would be justifiable.

Some of the agencies and material that the committee contacted and/or used during the development of this plan included:

- TEMA – Area Coordinator was at formal committee meeting to answer questions and give technical assistance
- FEMA – the use of forms and guide books
- The National Weather Service – obtain most of the background weather and flooding information and technical assistance
- University of Memphis & CUSEC – for background information on earthquakes and technical assistance
- UT Martin & Murray State – for general background information
- WTEMA – for discussions with surrounding counties and communities
- Department of Homeland Security – for grants and guidance through the state Homeland Security Strategies which this and all other plans has to comply
- BEOP – to insure that this plan worked in consort with the establish emergency response plan
- Numerous civic organizations – who hosted public meetings and got the word out to their membership about mitigation
- Paris Landing State Park – for conservation information
- Chamber of Commerce – for contact with area business

III. Risk Assessment: The hazards, determine to be capable of causing a disaster situation (*that is local resources not sufficient to handle the situation in most cases*) are as follows:

Earthquake, Flood – Flash, Flood – River, Power Failure, Severe Thunderstorm, Severe Winter Storm, Health Emergencies and Tornado

Those determined to be prevalent (*that is, happens often enough or the result would be so great that mitigation actions are needed*) are as follows:

Earthquake, Flood – Flash, Flood – River, Severe Thunderstorm, Severe Winter Storm, Health Emergencies and Tornado.

Due to the same strategies being used for both types of flooding and for Severe Thunderstorms and Tornados we will use these five categories for the rest of this plan.

EARTHQUAKE; FLOOD; WINTER STORM, SEVERE STORM; AND HEALTH EMERGENICES.

The next page contains a chart that the committee used in doing the hazard identifications.

Table 1

<u>Type of Disaster</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>
Civil Disturbance	X		
Collapse Buildings	X		
Dam Failure	X		
Drought	X		
Earthquake	X	X	X
Extreme Heat	X		
Flood – Flash	X	X	X
Flood – River	X	X	X
HazMat – Fixed	X		
HazMat - Transportation	X		
Land Slide	X		
Land Subsidence	X		
Power Failure	X	X	
Severe Thunderstorm	X	X	X
Severe Winter Storm	X	X	X
Terrorism	X		
Transportation Accident	X		
Tornado	X	X	X
Urban Fire	X		
Wildfire	X		
Health Emergency	X	X	X

A – This event may or has occurred

B – This event may reach disaster status

C – A Prevalent Hazard – either by occurrence or threat

This graph developed by consensus of the mitigation committee through research, discussion with long term residences and general opinion of the committee members.

Reviewing the prevalent disasters/probabilities it was determined that these could be combined into five major categories, which will be used during the rest of this plan.

- Earthquake – In this area this occurs in the New Madrid seismic zone. It is the result of movement deep in the earth crust that results in severe movement at the surface resulting in damage. A damaging earthquake occurs in the New Madrid seismic zone on the average of every 50 – 100 years.
- Flood – Occurs when there is too much water for a stream to carry away, resulting in water getting out of its banks. Most flooding is the result of heavy rainfall, but we do have the Tennessee River as our eastern border.
- Severe Storms – These are storms that produce high enough winds, tornado or large enough hail to be live threatening events. Each year we have many watches and warning with damage happening every year. *(Since mitigation and response actions are the same for Severe Thunderstorms and Tornados we are combining them into this one category for this plan)*
- Winter Storms – In this area this is an ice storm rather than a blizzard or other snow event. An Ice Storm is the result of warmer air aloft producing rain and freezing temperatures at or near ground level causing the rain to freeze on contact, producing a heavy layer of ice that causes power outages and trees to block roads.
- Health Emergencies – Are pandemics or other wide spread disease events which would causes a shut down in governmental and private services.

These were determined through the brainstorming of the mitigation committee and then researched to confirm. Earthquake was included because the scientific community predictions of an earthquake in the New Madrid seismic zone which if it happens will be far greater than Henry County could handle. Research and interviews with long time citizens found that minor earthquakes that are felt happens every few years, but over the last century only minor, mainly non-structural, damage occurring. Health Emergencies were included for much of the same reasoning, in that Health Officials believe that it is only a matter of time before another event will happen. All others were included because they happen annually or at least on an average of once a decade. Power outages was not included since this area have not experience power outages on their own (brown-outs), but are caused by one of the other events.

Table 2

IDENTIFIED HAZARD	OCCURRENCE PROBABILITY
Earthquake - County wide	M
Flood	
Henry County	L
Cottage Grove	VL
Henry	VL
Paris	M
Puryear	L
Severe Storm	H
Winter Storm	M
Health Emergency	M

Probability

VL: Hazard has no normal probability of occurrence.

L: Hazard is present with low probability of occurrence.

M: Hazard is present with a medium probability of occurrence.

H: Hazard is present with a high probability of occurrence.

Future risk:

The population of the County has been stable for the past few decades and looks to continue for the foreseeable future. This should keep the risk for all hazards roughly the same in each community. Future risk will be a topic to be included during the each of the annual update meetings. It will be the responsibility of the EMA program to check with all departments before this meeting to determine if there are any changes in population, new industry, new projects or any other actions that could increase or change the risk assessment for the future, both short and long term.

Earthquake Risk

1. Where – County wide
2. What could be impacted - Dependent on epicenter, location, magnitude, duration, etc. The Seismic Zone runs from southern Illinois down to east central Arkansas. Henry County is between 65 and 90 miles east of the most active area. There are too many variables to determine the exact impact; therefore we can only state that everything in the county could be impacted.
3. Result of impact – Since Henry County is near the New Madrid Seismic Zone a large quake could result in numerous structures being destroyed or with major damage; a high death and injury rate; infrastructures being made inoperable; and the lost of some of the emergency services. The HAZUS run for a “Great” quake (7.7) in the Missouri boot hill show that there would not be enough beds in the hospital for the injured for the first week; over 700 people in Henry County will

- need shelter, over 10% of the highway miles will be impassable the first day dropping to around 9% by the third and over 3,000 building destroyed or made unusable, with another 3,500 damaged. Long term economic effects would have to be overcome.
4. Past Events – Hundreds of small earthquakes are recorded each year by scientists, but only a few are large enough to be felt. The reason we include earthquake is the possibility of a damaging or great quake occurring. There were three great quakes that occurred between December 1811 and February 1812 around New Madrid, Mo which is within 100 miles of all parts of Henry County. These were three of the top five magnitude earthquakes ever to hit the 48 contiguous United States. Damaging quakes occurred in 1842 and 1896 in the New Madrid Seismic zone and another quake that approached being a damaging quake (6.0-6.9) occurred in 1956 (5.6).

Severe Storm Risk

1. Where – County wide
2. What – Dependent on where the thunderstorm or tornado would occur and the speed of the winds or the size of the hail. Most of the time this would be a relative small area of the county.
3. Result – The most severe damage done by severe thunderstorm and tornado is from the high winds. Hail does not cause enough damage by itself, normally, to result in a disaster, unless it is to agriculture. The damage done by either can be severe and a large tornado can be total at impact, but since the majority of the land area of the county is still unimproved most tornados do not result in enough structural damage to result in a presidential disaster declaration.
4. Past Events – In the past decade Henry County has been declared a federal disaster five times due to Severe Storms; 1997, 2000, 2001, 2003 and 2005. We also experience watches and warning numerous times each year, normally with a confirm touchdown happening, most of which do only minimal damage. (More info on chart – page 13)

Flood

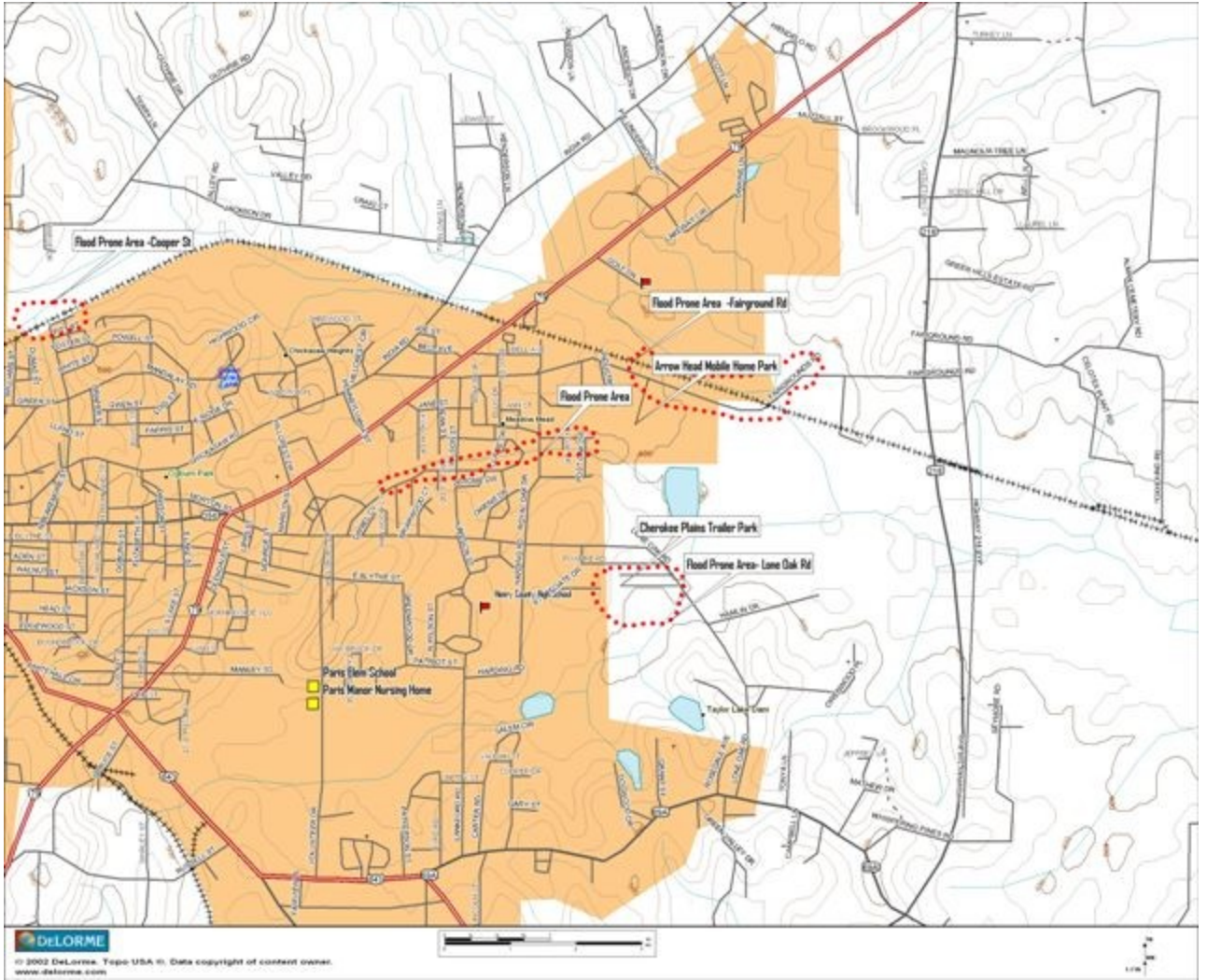
1. Where – The most flood prone areas that effects structures are in Paris. The other three incorporated jurisdictions do not have any area that water gets near any structures. A few sites in the unincorporated sections of the county have been known to threaten structures, but these too are near Paris. The Tennessee River can get out of its banks, but no structures besides boat docks are at risk.
2. What – Most of the time flooding is more of a nuisance, but at times we have to make rescue at the Cherokee Plains Mobile Home Park in Paris.
3. Results – Most of the time this is causes minor problems in travel, but sometimes some structures do get water up to and in them.
4. Past events – The most recent disaster declarations that included flooding have been in 1997 and 2000, but we have some type of flood which causes emergency agencies to take actions on average every two to three years. (More info on chart – page 13)

Winter Storms

1. Where – These storms usually affect the entire county when they happen.
2. What – Ice is formed on tree limbs and power lines until they become too heavy and fall. It also makes driving extremely hazardous if not impossible.
3. Results – Power and telephone lines snap and cause lost of electrical power and communications. Tree fall and block roadways and leave large amount of debris to be dispose of, that is beyond the normal economic capabilities of local governments.
4. Past events – These occur about once a decade, with the most recent ones happening in December 1984, February 1994 (resulting in a presidential disaster), and December 2005. (More info on chart – page 13)

Health Emergency

1. Where- The entire county.
2. What- Both human and animal diseases. With the ability to travel that we enjoy it is a certainty that any pandemics would threaten Henry County and most probably find its way here.
3. Results- A large number of sick individuals; the closure of many institutions, both public and private; and the long term economic effects.
4. Past Events – In 1919 a flu pandemics killed about 675,000 people in the United States and Millions world wide. Two other flu pandemics occurred in the 20th Century, but neither reached the level that required a disaster response. Other disease pandemics have occurred that have put the United States on alert as recently as the Sars of 2004. West Nile virus has directly affected Henry County and the threat of Bioterrorism is in the headlines almost daily.



Flooding Map (areas marked above are the most flood prone areas in the county where structures are effected; all are in or near the City of Paris. No other area of the county have experienced reoccurring flood problems.)

On the next page there is a list of the most significant weather events since 1994 with the amount of damages. The dollar amount is total to structures only; this chart does not total the indirect costs, just describe them. There were other responses, but damage totals were much lighter and were not captured.

Date	Level of Event	Damages	Indirect Costs (Describe)
2/94	Ice Storm Declared Event	Total of \$34,209.00 in damages to county roads & utility lines. One quarter of county without electricity for two weeks during repairs.	Emergency Services, Debris Removal
3/1/97	Tornado/ Hail/ Flash Flooding 8.75 inches of rain Declared Event	Total of \$95,376.00 in damages to county roads & utility lines. Total of 28 roads closed due to washouts & downed trees.	Emergency Services, Debris Removal
4/16/98	Severe Weather/Straight - line Winds	Total of \$50,000 damage to 2 completely destroyed outbuildings, 5 homes with minor damage, and utilities.	Emergency Services, Debris Removal
6/4-5/98	Flash Flooding 7" total rainfall.	Total of \$80,000 in damages to 12 mobile homes with minor flood damage/Damage due to washout and trees to 30 roads and utility electric	Emergency Services, Evacuation of 12 people from mobile home park. 7 Sheltered in local motels. Debris Removal
4/15/99	Severe Weather/Straight - line Winds	Total of \$250,000 in damages to 1 totally destroyed boat dock, one moderately damaged boat dock, 30 boats sunk, 15 damaged, airport building, 1home, and utilities	Emergency Services, Debris Removal, 2 jobs lost temporary
5/2000	Tornado, Flooding Declared Event	Total of \$150,000 damage to homes, automobiles, and utilities. 500 loads of debris was removed from roads and burned.	Emergency Services, Debris Removal, Red Cross Services to uninsured
11/2001	F3 Tornado, Flooding Declared Event TN3379	Homes affected by flooding. SBA Assistance \$811,200. toapplicantsCounty	Emergency Services, Debris Removal, Red Cross Services to uninsured
4/30/2002	Severe Weather Straight	Minor Damage to 24 Homes Springville Area, Debris Removal \$20K . Many Trees Lost.	Debris Removal
5/2003	F2 Tornado Declared Event	Total of \$977,754.20 to 182 structures, 9 structures destroyed. Paris Ele School Damaged, Church, 2 Business Destroyed. \$300K damage to utilities.	Emergency Services, Debris Removal, Red Cross Services to uninsured
10/27/2004	F1 Tornado	Total of \$404,000 damage and clean up to 103 structures. 3 destroyed (Grove Field House, 2 mobile homes), \$75K to Courthouse due to tree, \$25K in debris clean up, \$250K to Grove Football Stadium	Debris Removal
11/5/2005	Severe Weather /Straight Line Wind Event	Total of \$350,000 Damage. 2 Homes Destroyed, 1 Church major damage	Debris Removal
11/15/2005	F2 Tornado SBA Declared	Destroyed, 50 total Damaged. \$750K to Mohon/100 employees lost jobs.\$11K spent by Red Cross, 10K Spent by Salvation Army and \$31K donated to Western Baptist for disaster Relief. Gov. Bredesen here to host town hall meeting.	Emergency Services, Debris Removal, Red Cross, Salvation Army, West Dist Baptist Assoc, Services to uninsured

Vulnerabilities

The entire county is subject to most of the same hazards. The exception is flooding where only the Paris area has a problems with water effecting structures; all other flooding occur in undeveloped areas or areas developed for tourist and are prepared for flooding events, such as boat docks and beaches.

The County has a small population, mainly rural, with very little paid emergency services. Fire protection is largely volunteers and is found in the incorporated communities. There is one hospital in the county. Due to the low population, tax revenue is small, thus requiring outside assistance from the state and/or federal governments for many major capital improvement projects.

Earthquakes give little or no warning. The New Madrid Seismic Zone produces a large earthquake so infrequent that the biggest problem to overcome is compliances. This is why we put a lot of stock on public information for earthquake mitigation.

Medical emergencies, like earthquakes are few and far between. Again a high level of public information is needed before other actions can be contemplated.

Winter storms in this area do happen more often than the first two, but not enough to justify large expenditures for snow removal equipment. Also, major snow events do not last but a few days before temperatures rises to the point that it melts off. Therefore, the cost of buying more equipment does not equal the benefits.

Floods are limited in area and might be able to be eliminated by buyouts and the use of building restrictions in the future. Only a major increase of population and construction would bring about more problems.

Severe weather is the most likely problem that we face. Each year we have numerous watches and warning and most years damages. While the spring is the mostly time for these storms, we also experience a smaller peak around November and we have had events in every month. The main problem is we can't predict the exact path of any storm, so we must have the entire county prepared at all times.

Capability Assessment

Henry County does participate in the NFIP and fully intends to continue in that compliance. All mapped communities also participate, except for Puryear who has submitted to application to FEMA for acceptance. We are an active member of the Tennessee Homeland Security District 9 council, which is developing region wide

response capabilities. Also, we are a member of the west Tennessee Emergency Management Association, which sponsors numerous region wide conferences and other events which usually addresses mitigation as well as other preparedness programs. We and Carroll County installed a NOAA weather radio repeater, which has increase our ability to warn more people of impending severe weather situations. Henry County is a close net society where neighbors look out for each other and work well with each other during times of crisis. We are also proud of our way of life and work together to maintain it. During the development of this plan we were able to attract members of all disciplines to at least one of the formal planning meeting to give invaluable input and commitment to insure the continue success of this planning initiative.

IV. Mitigation Strategy:

Goals: To provide the residents of Henry County:

1. a safe environment through minimum exposure to the risk of natural and man made hazards;
2. promote public awareness of these hazards;
3. insure government and private preparedness and better coordinated responses to these hazards;
4. continue to evaluate and plan for all four phases of an emergency (mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery);
5. continue to maintain current and on going mitigation actions

Strategies:

Strategies are numbers to correspond with a goal – i.e. 1.1 goes with goal 1. Each strategy is assigned to an agency which will keep the mitigation committee informed of the status of their actions. **Bold** numbers are strategies suggested by the public.

1.1 The School Systems has reviewed the need for Weather Shelters in any new school construction. When a new facility is built the county will be requesting a mitigation grant for this action. Cost will be determined at that time. This will be an on going program as schools need to be replaced or added.

1.2 The emergency services (under the EMA) are upgrading their response capabilities through homeland security grants and programs to response to hazardous material and other disaster incidents. The County has chosen the Logistic Support team and a light rescue team which are headed up by the emergency management agency. This federally funded program has gone on for three years and most equipment has been purchased. The next step, expected to take 3-4 years, will be integrating the district, state and/or federal response together. There are no local costs, total expenses to be determined by the Federal Department of Homeland Security.

1.3 As bridges are being replaced on major highway the County Highway Department is insuring that they are meeting the new guidelines for earthquake hardening. This is an on going program that changes with federal recommendations. Costs are incorporated into the annual Highway Department's budget.

1.4 The cities will continue to maintain the current recommended building codes. The mayors are responsible for this action. No cost above normal operational cost will be associated with this on going program.

1.5 The mitigation committee encourages the utilities to maintain clearance around power lines to lessen the change of power outages. Cost to be bore by utility company for this on going program.

1.6 The mitigation committee encourages the public works to keep the sewer drainage free of debris to reduce the chance of street flooding. Cost to be incorporated as part of these departments normal operating budget. This will be an on going program.

1.7 The mitigation committee encourages the County Commission and City Councils to pass zoning regulations on planting trees near power lines. No cost will be

required.

1.8 The City of Paris and Henry County will look at the feasibility of applying for a grant to buy out property that experiences reoccurring flood losses. Total expenses will be determined in this study and public information campaign which is expected to take about two years.

1.9 The mitigation committee will encourage utility and water companies/department to have emergency backup power at all critical facilities. Cost will be addressed by the companies and the committee will continue looking for grants.

1.10 The City of Henry will research the feasibility to build community shelter(s) and seek grants opportunities to install them. The research will be shared with the other jurisdictions in Henry County. The Mayor's Office will be the responsible agency and the research report should be completed within a year. Building the shelter will be determined by when grants are identified and obtained.

2.1 The EMA will continue to conduct public awareness presentations as requested and participate in state and federal campaigns such as Severe Weather Awareness week, Winter Weather Awareness Week, and Earthquake Awareness Week. This is an on going program. Costs are incorporated into current budget.

2.2 The Fire Departments will continue to participate in Fire Prevention Month Activities. This is an on going program. Costs are incorporated into current budget.

2.3 The mitigation committee will develop a program to give the public information on inexpensive topics such as non-structural mitigation, NOAA weather radio, and the need to develop a family emergency plan. Program should be in place and functioning as an on going activity within six months of the plan adoption. It will be maintained by the EMA and included into their budget.

2.4 The EMA offices will maintain information on safe rooms and how to construct them in both new and existing building. The Mitigation Committee through local governments will encourage builders to incorporate these when constructing new or adding on to buildings. No additional costs beyond minor printing expenses, which is part of the operational budget.

2.5 The Health Department has developed and will continue public education programs on health related issues. This is already part of their budget.

3.1 The CBRNE Logistic and Rescue teams will continue to participate in required training. The HLS federal grant program will meet the expenses. This is part of the next phase of CBRNE team developed as stated in 1.2

3.2 Henry County EMA will continue to increase the number of Storms Spotters, by hoisting the National Weather Service Storms Spotters course every few years. The Weather Service does not charge for this course.

3.3 The Health Department will continue to train volunteers to assist in a surge when a pandemic or terrorist attract occurs. Cost is already part of the Department of Health budget.

4.1 The EMA will continue to maintain the County's BEOP and work with the mitigation committee to insure that this plan works in consort with it. This will be overseen by the County Mayor's office.

4.2 The CBRNE team will work with homeland security district 9 officials to develop plans on how it will respond to terrorist and/or major

4.3 Henry County EMA will continue working with the schools and nursing homes in preparing and exercising their plans. This is an on going project that is incorporated into the EMA program.

4.4 EMA and the Health Department will work together in the development of Standard Operating Guides (SOG) on determining what will trigger closing of schools and other institutions for Health Emergencies. No additional cost is expected. This should be completed within six months after the state recommendations have been published.

5.1 Henry County commission and the incorporated city's councils will continue to review and adopt recommended building codes that will harden facilities and bridges for earthquakes. All new governmental building will include a review of earthquake hardening construction methods. No cost above normal operational cost will be associated with this on going program.

5.2 The county and both towns will stay in compliance with the requirements of the NFIP. No cost above normal operational cost will be associated with this on going program.

5.3 The City of Puryear will continue to track the progress of their application into the NFIP and advised the mitigation committee when this has been accepted.

NOTE when any of the above strategies refers to a community the responsible agency will be the Mayor's Office. Please note that in the State of Tennessee the county also has a Mayor.*

Other strategies will be added at annual meetings based on changes in conditions, input from the public, and/or lessons learned from actual disasters.

On the next pages we have charts that covers how the committee developed their priorities and a breakdown by project.

STRATEGY PRIORITY GRAPH

	Cost	Time	Benefit	Demand	Totals
1.1	1	2	4	4	11
1.2	3	3	4	3	13
1.3	2	3	2	2	9
1.4	4	3	3	1	11
1.5	4	3	4	4	15
1.6	4	3	4	4	15
1.7	4	4	4	1	13
1.8	1	1	4	1	7
1.9	3	2	3	2	10
1.10	1	1	4	3	9
2.1	4	3	4	4	15
2.2	4	3	4	4	15
2.3	4	3	4	4	15
2.4	4	3	4	4	15
2.5	4	3	4	4	15
3.1	1	3	4	4	12
3.2	4	3	4	4	15
3.3	4	3	4	4	15
4.1	4	3	4	4	15
4.2	4	3	4	4	15
4.3	4	3	4	4	15
4.4	4	2	4	4	14
5.1	4	3	4	3	14
5.2	4	3	4	3	14
5.3	4	4	4	3	15

	COSTS	TIME	BENEFIT	DEMAND
4	No additional costs	Project started & can be completed within 18 months	Will Pay for itself after the first event	Have a high degree of public demand/expectation
3	Some Additional, but can be handled locally	On going project – no end	Could break even after 1 or 2 events	Have had a number of inquires from public
2	Will need to seek some outside assistance	Projects with primary work done & completion over 1 yr	Would take a few events to justify expense	Project believe to have or will have public support
1	Can't be done without a federal grant	Project not started until funding is identified	Would take numerous events to justify	Projects may have support & could have public objections

Graph on breakdown of project

STRATEGY #	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY	PRIORITY/HAZARD	JURISDICTIONS
1.1	School Systems	High – Severe Wx	All
1.2	Emergency Management	High – All	All
1.3	Highway Department	Medium - Earthquake	All
1.4	Mayor Offices	High – EQ & Sv. Wx	All Cities
1.5	Electric Companies	High – Winter Wx	All
1.6	Public Works	High - Flooding	All Cities
1.7	EMA (Reporting)	High – Weather (both)	All
1.8	Mayor Offices	Low – Flooding	Paris & County
1.9	Utilities	Medium – Weather	All
1.10	Mayor office	Medium – Sv Wx	Henry
2.1	Emergency Management	High - All	All
2.2	Fire department	High - All	All
2.3	Emergency Management	High - All	All
2.4	Emergency Management	High – Severe Wx	All
2.5	Health Department	High - Medical	All
3.1	Emergency Management	High - All	All
3.2	Emergency Management	High – Severe Wx	All
3.3	Health Department	High - Medical	All
4.1	Emergency Management	High -All	All
4.2	Emergency Management	High - All	All
4.3	Emergency Management	High - All	All
4.4	EMA & Health	High - Medical	All
5.1	Mayor Offices	High - Earthquake	All
5.2	Mayor Offices	High – Flood	County, Paris & Puryear
5.3	Mayor’s Office	High - Flood	Puryear

* please note that Cottage Grove (the smallest community in the county) did not have a separate strategy for itself, but was in agreement with the general strategies that does affect them.

V. Maintenance Process:

Monitor, Evaluate, and Update

The Mitigation Committee will meet at least annually to monitor, evaluate and/or amend the plan. Responsible agencies will give either an oral or written status report on respective strategies. The County Mayor or EMA Director will present a report of the status of the NFIP; including any new federal/state changes, local status changes, and any other topic of significance in regards to mitigation of floods. Whether at the request of any Committee member or result of a disaster event, special meetings will be convened within a month to determine the necessity of revising the plan with respect to identified hazards or proposed strategies to counter the adverse effects. Should revisions be warranted, change recommendations will be reviewed/approved by both the entire Committee and respective Mayors then incorporated into the updated plan. During the aforementioned meetings, strategies will be reviewed for continued relevance and effectiveness with new strategies, based on the local priority requirements, added as necessary.

It should be reiterated the plan is a living document and as such continually subject to review for continued relevance and revision. Although, the plan will have been continually updated/revised, prior to the five-year formal approval date, the current version (updated) plan along with a re-accomplished Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Review Crosswalk will be submitted through the state to the Federal Emergency Management Agency for evaluation and subsequent approval for another five-year period. As with all interim versions/updates the five-year submission will be approved by each participating jurisdiction either by mayoral signature or resolution, whichever is prescribed by local procedures.

Public Participation

The annual meeting will be advertised to encourage public attendance and input. Any actions taken at this meeting will be submitted in writing to all interested parties, including, but not limited to, the County Mayor, City Mayors, the TEMA regional office and active members of the committee. Public meetings will be conducted upon request of any community organization and a mitigation section will be developed and incorporated into all emergency services programs. The public input forms will be maintained at all City Halls and the County Courthouse to give the public a means to make commits. It will be the responsibility of each jurisdictional representative to explain any and all changes in the plan to the public for their area and forward any suggestions made by anyone to the full mitigation committee for review. Each jurisdictional representative will remain on the committee until a complete formal review/update of the plan is started at which time the mayors will appoint a new team.

Incorporation

This plan will be adopted by each incorporated jurisdiction as per their local ordinances and submitted to TEMA by the County Mayor. The plan will be reviewed and explained to all new Chief Elected Official within six (6) months of their taken office for actions by the EMA director.

The LEPC and EMA will be responsible to insure that the mitigation plan requirements are coordinated within all other plans submitted to or maintained by their office. This will include but not be limited to the county BEOP, any SARA title III facility plan, school plans, capital improvement projects, and medical facilities plans. The LEPC and EMA will also have the responsibility of insure that this plan complies with all local, state and federal plans and strategies such as the federal and state Homeland Security Strategies, grant program requirements, the NFIP and any other regulatory agency requirements.

VI. Plan Adoption:

This plan has been formally approved by the participating communities and Henry County for submission to the Tennessee Emergency Management Agency (TEMA) in accordance with Section 322 of the Stafford Act and 44 Code of Federal Regulations Section 206. As proof of this adoption the County and City ordinances can be found in APPENDIX 3. If any incorporated community decides not to adopt or write their own plan sometime in the future it will be so noted in APPENDIX 3.

“Once the plan has been federally approved, it will formally adopted by the participating jurisdictions with the documentation submitted to FEMA through the Tennessee Emergency Management Agency (TEMA) in accordance with Section 322 of the Stafford Act and 44 Code of Federal Regulations Section 206. The aforementioned documentation of the County and City ordinances will be incorporated in APPENDIX 4 of the plan. Should any incorporated community decide not to adopt or write their own plan sometime in the future it will be so noted in APPENDIX 4.”

APPENDIX 1

FORMS

To the Citizenry of Henry County - Mitigation is any action taken to reduce or eliminate the effects from a disaster. This can be as inexpensive as bolting heavy items down, not building in a flood plain or insuring that a family disaster plan is develop; or as expensive as building tornado shelter areas in factories and schools. What Henry County needs from you is any idea that you can come up with. These items will be reviewed, prioritized and included in an action plan being developed for the county. Many of the inexpensive items will be acted on, while the more expensive one will require us to apply for federal grants to accomplish. Therefore, please put down, below, any idea that you may have on what we in Henry County should look at doing. Be it something that the government would need to do or just something that we can encourage your neighbors to try. We thank you for your assistance. In the future if you have an idea please pass it on to the Henry County Emergency Management Agency.

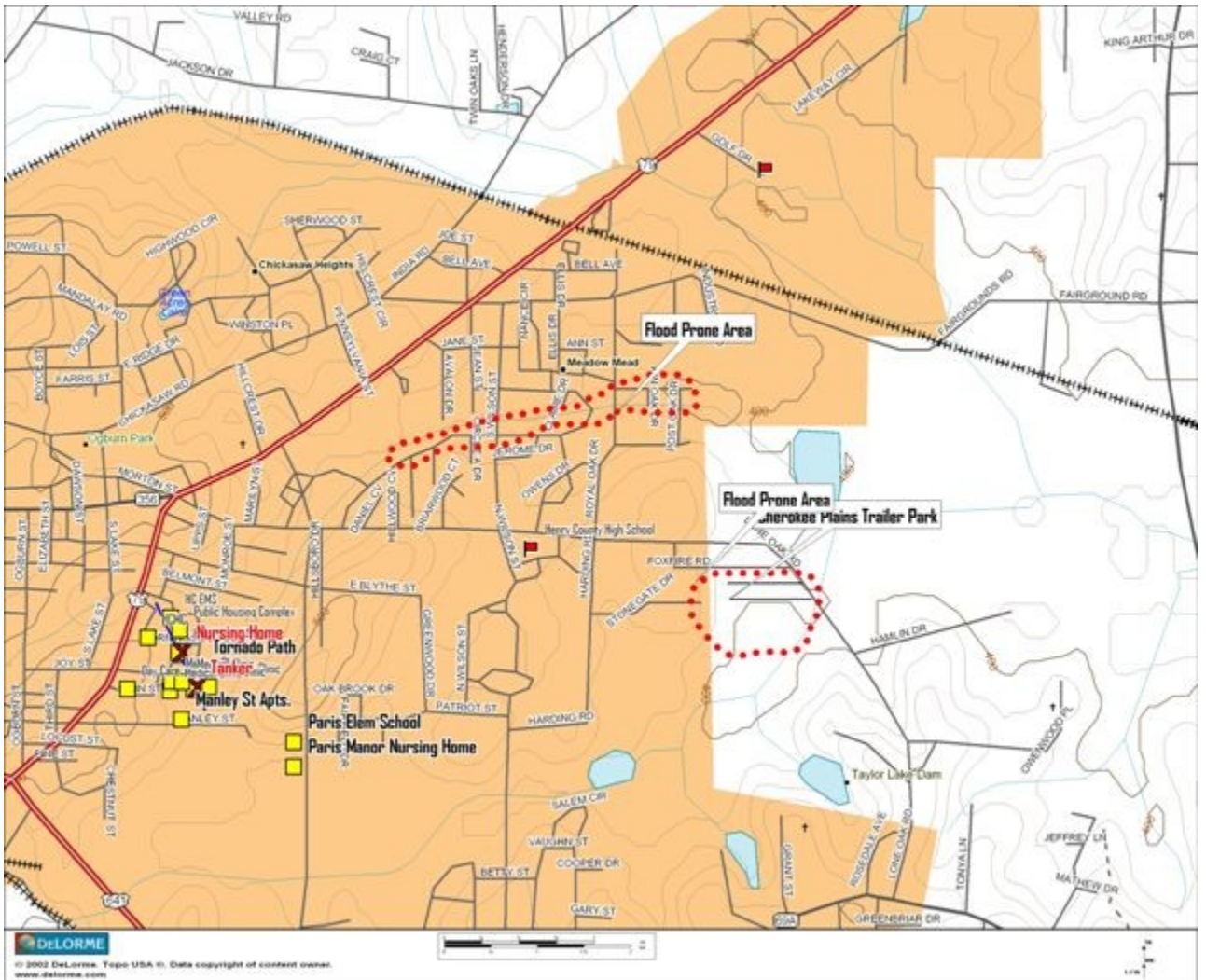
Suggestion(s):

***THIS IS A COPY OF THE FORM THE PLANNING TEAM USED TO
OBTAIN PUBLIC INPUT***

APPENDIX 2

MAPS

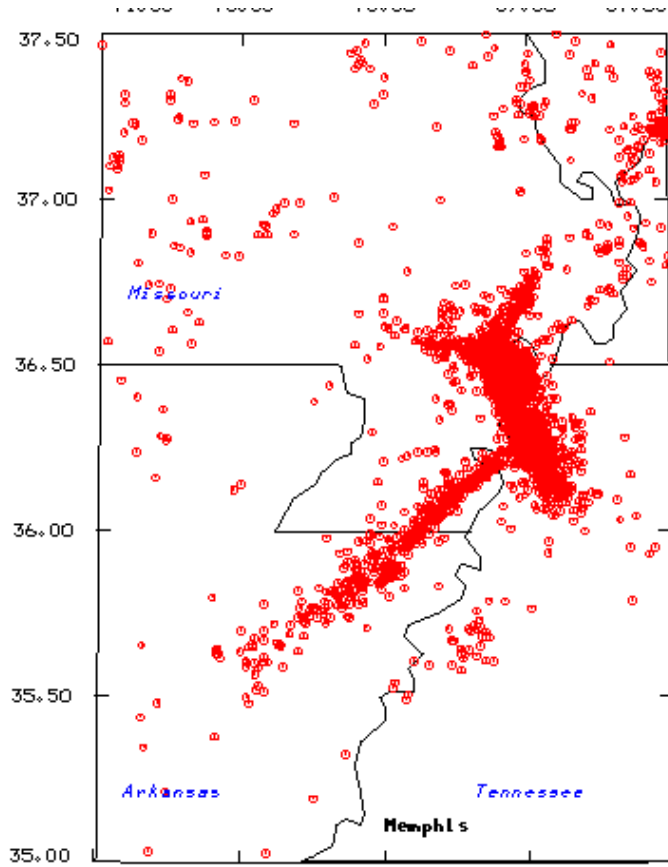
FLOOD MAP



See also wider range flood map on page 12

APPENDIX 2 MAPS

EARTHQUAKES



Since the New Madrid fault is so deep it can only be mapped by recording the epicenters. As this map depicts the most active area of the fault line is just 50-75 miles west of Henry County, Tennessee.

APPENDIX 3

Adoption Resolutions/Ordinances

ACCOMPLISHED AFTER FEDERAL CONTINGENT APPROVAL

Puryear takes steps to allow flood insurance 11/14/06

By GLENN TANNER , Paris Post Intelligencer



The Puryear Mayor and Board of Aldermen took steps to permit local residents to purchase flood insurance during its regular meeting Tuesday.

The board also chose the city's mayor as its flood plain management official, and the city's board of aldermen as its flood plain review board.

The board passed two items related to the flood plain — a flood damage prevention ordinance and a resolution authorizing the city to participate in national flood insurance.

Mayor Kenny Paschall said both measures were prompted by a recent redesign of the nation's flood-prone areas by the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

“To my knowledge, they were updated from back in the sixties,” Paschall said.

Some cities, including Puryear, had to abide by and join into FEMA's flood plan in order for area residents to be able to purchase flood insurance, Paschall said.

Only the city's outlying eastern edge is part of the flood plain. Paschall said no homes are inside the flood zone.

In other actions, the board:

- Passed the first reading of an ordinance establishing a subscription fee for rural fire protection.

The city plans to ask a \$35 fee of residents inside its fire district, which is roughly a five-

APPENDIX 4
List of Successes

January 2007

City of Paris removed bridge on Post Oak Drive that was causing flooding in the Valleywood and Franklin Drive areas.

