

AGENDA
Camden County Board of Commissioners
Government Services Building, (Courthouse Square)
200 East 4th Street, 2nd Floor, Room 252,
Commissioners' Meeting Chambers
Woodbine, Georgia
Tuesday, July 12, 2016

Opening Ceremonies

- Invocation
- Pledge of Allegiance

Roll Call

Agenda Amendments

Adoption of Agenda

Approval of Minutes

- [June 21, 2016 Public Hearing & Regular Meeting minutes](#)

Presentation

- Certificate of Appreciation for Doug Vaught, St. Marys Railroad
- Georgia Forestry Commission Presentation by Joanne Warren

Public Comments

Adjourn Regular Meeting

Convene Public Hearing (1)

To receive comments from the public regarding the following Planning Item:

- [Request for a transfer of an alcohol license to FLASH FOODS LLC, with John Reinhart listed as the applicant/owner and Joyce Turner Franklin listed as manager for Retail Dealer - Malt Beverages/Beer/Wine sold in packages.](#)

- [Request for a Special Use approval in the I-G \(General Industrial\) District to allow the addition of a transit waste facility use to the existing soil remediation use. The 5815 Highway 17 North location is shown as Tax Parcel 081 016. Clean Earth Inc., owner.](#)

Convene Public Hearing (2)

To receive comments from the public regarding the following Item:

- [Amendments to the Official Code of Camden County, Georgia, Chapter 14 Animals, Article I, Section 2, with the addition of Section 2.1 - Jurisdiction of Offenses and Section 2.2 - Contract for enforcement with municipalities within the county.](#)

Adjourn Public Hearing

Reconvene Regular Meeting

Consent Agenda

1. [Approval of Lease Agreement with the State Properties Commission for 1500 square feet of office space occupied by the Department of Community Supervision located at 208 East 4th Street, Woodbine.](#)
2. [Approval of amendments to the Camden County Records Management Policy.](#)
3. [Approval of amendments to the Camden County Open Records Policy.](#)

Regular Agenda

Planning & Development Director Eric Landon

4. [Consideration of approval of a request for a transfer of an alcohol license to FLASH FOODS LLC, with John Reinhart listed as the applicant/owner and Joyce Turner Franklin listed as manager for Retail Dealer - Malt Beverages/Beer/Wine sold in packages. **District 1 – Commissioner Keene**](#)
5. [Consideration of a request for a Special Use \(SU2016-07\) approval in the I-G \(General Industrial\) District to allow the addition of a transit waste facility use to the existing soil remediation use. The 5815 Highway 17 North location is shown as Tax Parcel 081 016. Clean Earth Inc., owner. **District 1 – Commissioner Keene**](#)

Tax Commissioner / Tax Assessor's Office

6. [Consideration of approval of Tax Release Applications.](#)

Public Safety - Chief Mark Crews

7. [Adoption of Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.](#)
8. [Approval of Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement \(SWMAA\) with the Georgia Emergency Management Agency/ Homeland Security \(GEMA/HS\).](#)
9. [Consideration of the purchase of One \(1\) E-ONE Rescue Pumper on 2016 Freightliner M2 Cab and Chassis with 330 HP diesel engine and 1030 gallon booster tank.](#)

Administration – County Attorney John S. Myers

10. [First Reading of Amendments to the Official Code of Camden County, Georgia, Chapter 14 Animals, Article 1, Section 2, with the addition of Section 2.1 - Jurisdiction of Offenses and Section 2.2 - Contract for enforcement with municipalities within the county.](#)

Reports

- [Calendar – July / August 2016](#)
- County Administrator Comments

Executive Session – Real Estate & Litigation

Additional Public Comments

Adjourn BOC Meeting

**CAMDEN COUNTY, GEORGIA
BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
REGULAR MEETING
JUNE 21, 2016, 6:00 PM**

Present: Chairman James H. Starline; Vice-Chairman Gary Blount; Commissioner Willis R. Keene, Jr.; Commissioner Chuck Clark; Commissioner Tony Sheppard; County Administrator Steve Howard; County Attorney John S. Myers and County Clerk Kathryn A. Bishop.

Chairman Starline called the meeting to order at 6:00 p.m.

Finance & Budget Director Mike Fender delivered the invocation.

Chairman Starline led the Pledge of Allegiance.

Agenda Amendments:

Added Item under Regular Agenda:

Finance & Budget Director Mike Fender

14. Resolution to Declare Intent of Future Financing Options

Remove Item under regular agenda:

Grants Manager Julie Haigler

9. Participation to receive Technical assistance from the National Park Service – Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance Program
(For Informational Purpose Only)

Commissioner Keene made a motion, seconded Commissioner Sheppard to approve the agenda amendments as presented.

The motion carried unanimously.

Motion to Adopt the Agenda:

Commissioner Clark made a motion, seconded by Commissioner Keene to adopt the agenda as amended.

The motion carried unanimously.

Approval of the Minutes

- June 7, 2016 Public Hearing & Regular Meeting minutes

Commissioner Clark made a motion, seconded by Commissioner Keene to approve June 7, 2016 Public Hearing & Regular Meeting minutes.

The motion carried unanimously.

Public Comments

No comments were offered by the Public during this time.

Commissioner Keene made a motion seconded by Commissioner Clark to adjourn the Regular Meeting at 6:04 PM.

The motion carried unanimously.

Chairman Starline convened the Solid Waste Authority meeting at 6:03 PM.

The Camden County Solid Waste Authority held a meeting on Tuesday, June 21, 2016, at 6:16 p.m. in the Board of County Commissioners' Meeting Chambers of the Government Services Building, Woodbine, Georgia.

Present: Chairman Jimmy Starline; Vice-Chairman Chuck Clark; Willis R. Keene, Jr.; Tony Sheppard; Gary Blount; County Administrator Steve Howard; County Attorney John S. Myers; and County Clerk Kathryn A. Bishop.

Adoption of SWA Agenda

SWA Vice-Chairman Chuck Clark made a motion, seconded by Willis R. Keene, Jr. to adopt the Solid Waste Authority agenda as presented.

The motion carried unanimously.

SWA Approval of Minutes

- May 3, 2016 SWA meeting minutes

Willis R. Keene, Jr. made a motion, seconded by Tony Sheppard to approve the May 3, 2016 Solid Waste Authority meeting minutes.

The motion carried unanimously.

SWA Public Comments

No public comments were offered during this time.

SWA Agenda

1. Consideration of amendment to Annual Rates (CPI)

Willis R. Keene, Jr. made a motion, seconded by Tony Sheppard to approve the amendment to Annual Rates (CPI) as presented by staff, and note that there is no increase to the citizens at this time due to this amendment.

The motion carried unanimously.

2. Consideration of Approval of Fiscal Year 2017 Solid Waste Authority Budget.

Willis R. Keene, Jr. made a motion, seconded by Vice-Chairman Chuck Clark to approve the Fiscal Year 2017 Solid Waste Authority Budget.

The motion carried unanimously.

SWA Reports

- **Curbside Collections**

No report regarding Curbside Collections was offered during this time.

- **Solid Waste**

Solid Waste Director Lannie Brant announced that the 23rd Annual Fishing Derby was held at the Landfill recently. He gave the Board an overview of current design for closure of cells at the Landfill and the stats on C & D Site operations for fiscal year 2016.

Additional SWA Public Comments

No public comments were offered during this time.

SWA Adjournment

Willis R. Keene, Jr. made a motion, seconded Vice-Chairman Chuck Clark to adjourn the Solid Waste Authority meeting at 6:10 PM.

The motion carried unanimously.

Chairman Starline convened the Public Hearing at 6:10 PM.

Convene Public Hearing

To receive comments from the public regarding the following Planning Items:

- **Special Use Application SU2016-4** – Request for a Special Use in the R-2 (Multi-family) district to allow a Manufactured Home on Tax Parcel 125A 030. Property located at 925 Hickory Bluff Drive East. Raymond R Copeland, Jr, owner.

No comments were offered by the Public in favor or in opposition during this time.

- **Special Use Application SU2016-6** – Request for a Special Use in the R-1 (Single Family) district to allow 4 chickens on Tax Parcel 083D 021. Property located at 190 Escott Road. Jeffery Sharpe, owner.

Public Comments in opposition:

Mark Patterson, Kingsland

Mr. Patterson expressed his opposition of the Request for a Special Use in the R-1 (Single Family) district to allow 4 chickens on Tax Parcel 083D 021. He explained that the property owners previously had chickens, that were removed, and at

that time the odor was such a nuisance he could not enjoy appending time in his yard. He stated that the property in question is adjacent to his own. He urged the Board to not approve the Special Use Request.

Harold Parker, Kingsland

Mr. Parker expressed his opposition of the Request for a Special Use in the R-1 (Single Family) district to allow 4 chickens on Tax Parcel 083D 021. He explained that he was one of the first residents to this area in 1979. He stated that he requested to have a mobile home on his property and was rejected at the time. He stated that later on he had chickens and his neighbor once had a horse. He stated that other neighbors complained and he got rid of his livestock since it was a nuisance.

In Favor:

No comments were offered by the Public in favor of this item.

Commissioner Keene made a motion seconded by Commissioner Clark to adjourn the Regular Meeting at 6:10 PM.

The motion carried unanimously.

Commissioner Keene made a motion seconded by Commissioner Clark to adjourn the Public Hearing at 6:16 PM.

The motion carried unanimously.

Chairman Starline reconvened the regular meeting at 6:16 PM.

Consent Agenda

1. Approval of Professional Services Agreement for Clinic Provider.
2. Approval of Authorizing Resolution for the Chief Judge's utilization of CSRA Probation Services, Inc. for the provision of misdemeanor probation services within Camden County, Georgia.
3. Approval of Legal Services Agreement with County Attorney.
4. Approval of E - 911 Agreement between Sheriff James K. Proctor and the Board of County Commissioners.
5. Reappointment of Ceola Foreman to the Coastal Regional Commission Aging Services Advisory Council.
6. Approval of Employment Contract for Magistrate and Probate Court Public Defender Attorney Clyde Urquhart.

Commissioner Keene made a motion, seconded by Vice-Chairman Blount to approve the consent agenda items as presented.

The motion carried unanimously.

Regular Agenda

7. Consideration of request by Raymond R. Copeland, Jr, owner, for a Special Use Application (SU2016-4) in the R-2 (Multi-family) district to allow a Manufactured Home on Tax Parcel 125A 030, located at 925 Hickory Bluff Drive East.

Commissioner Keene made a motion, seconded by Commissioner Clark to approve the request by Raymond R. Copeland, Jr, owner, for a Special Use Application (SU2016-4) in the R-2 (Multi-family) district to allow a Manufactured Home on Tax Parcel 125A 030, located at 925 Hickory Bluff Drive East.

The motion carried unanimously.

8. Consideration of request by Jeffery Sharpe, owner, for a Special Use Application (SU2016-6) in the R-1 (Single Family) district to allow 4 chickens on Tax Parcel 083D 021, located at 190 Escott Road.

Commissioner Sheppard made a motion, seconded by Commissioner Keene to deny the request by Jeffery Sharpe, owner, for a Special Use Application (SU2016-6) in the R-1 (Single Family) district to allow 4 chickens on Tax Parcel 083D 021, located at 190 Escott Road.

The motion carried unanimously.

9. Participation to receive Technical assistance from the National Park Service – Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance Program
(For Informational Purpose Only)

This item was removed during agenda amendments.

10. Approval of Memorandum of Understanding (3) establishing a Cooperative Partnership with the City of St. Marys, City of Kingsland and the Public Service Authority for providing Onsite Clinical Medical Services.

Commissioner Keene made a motion, seconded by Vice-Chairman Blount to approve the Memorandum of Understanding (3) establishing a Cooperative Partnership with the City of St. Marys, City of Kingsland and the Public Service Authority for providing Onsite Clinical Medical Services.

The motion carried unanimously.

11. Consideration of amendment to Annual Rates (CPI)

Commissioner Keene made a motion, seconded by Vice-Chairman Blount to approve the amendment to Annual Rates (CPI).

The motion carried unanimously.

12. Consideration of Approval of Fiscal Year 2017 Budget.

Commissioner Keene made a motion, seconded by Commissioner Clark to approve the Fiscal Year 2017 Budget and

Commissioner Keene withdrew motion, Commissioner Clark withdrew the second to said motion.

Commissioner Keene made a motion, seconded by Commissioner Clark to adjourn the regular meeting for recess at 6:57 PM.

The motion carried unanimously.

Chairman Starline reconvened the regular meeting at 7:08 PM.

Commissioner Keene made a motion, seconded by Vice-Chairman Blount to approve the Fiscal Year 2017 County Budget as presented to include a resolution, to be executed by the Chairman, stating that the Board of County Commissioners will provide up to two million dollars incentives for projects approved by the Joint development Authority Board and that meet the threshold requirements of the Fiscal Impact Analysis.

The motion carried unanimously.

13. Consideration to begin process of amending the Camden County Code of Ordinances, Chapter 14, Animals.

Commissioner Keene made a motion, seconded by Vice-Chairman Blount to approve for staff to begin process of amending the Camden County Code of Ordinances, Chapter 14, Animals.

The motion carried unanimously.

14. Resolution to Declare Intent of Future Financing Options

Vice-Chairman Blount made a motion, seconded by Commissioner Keene to approve the Resolution to Declare Intent of Future Financing Options.

The motion carried unanimously.

Reports

- **Calendar – June & July 2016**

County Clerk Kathryn Bishop stated there were no changes to the calendar.

- **County Administrator Comments**

County Administrator Steve Howard announced that Camden County has received 2 NACo Innovative Awards for the Ambulance Refurbishing and McKinney Medical Center.

Additional Public Comments

No additional public comments were offered during this time.

Adjournment:

Vice-Chairman Blount made a motion, seconded by Commissioner Keene to adjourn the June 21, 2016 regular meeting. The vote was unanimous to adjourn the meeting at 7:21 PM.

CAMDEN COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
CONSENT AGENDA ITEM: 1

SUBJECT: Approval of Lease Agreement for the Department of Community Supervision.

- Recommendation
- Policy Discussion
- Status Report
- Action Item
- Other

DATE: July 6, 2016

BUDGET INFORMATION: N/A

COMMISSION ACTION REQUESTED ON: July 12th

PURPOSE:

To request that the Board of Commissioners:

- a. To consider the approval of Lease Agreement for the Department of Community Supervision.

HISTORY:

- 1. The attached lease agreement with the State Properties Commission is for the Department of Community Supervision, approximately 1,500 square feet of office space, located at 208 East 4th Street, Woodbine.
- 2. This agreement has been in effect since December 11, 2012.

FACTS & ISSUES:

- 1. As set forth in the agreement the tenant was permitted for 4 successive 1 year renewal periods ending on June 30, 2016.
- 2. The Department of Community Supervision has elected, in accordance with O.C.G.A. 50-16-41, to exercise the option to extend the term for a 12 month period beginning on July 1, 2016 and ending on June 30, 2017, under the same.

OPTIONS:

- 1. Motion to approve the Lease Agreement for Department of Community Supervision.
- 2. Motion to deny this item.
- 3. Motion to table this item.
- 4. Other action by the Board.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDED ACTION:

- 1. To be determined by the Board.

DEPARTMENT:

Prepared by:

Katie Bishop, County Clerk

IF APPLICABLE:

County Attorney Review:

Attorney John S. Myers

IF APPLICABLE:

Finance Review:

Mike Fender, Director



STATE PROPERTIES COMMISSION

47 Trinity Avenue, S.W., Suite G02, Atlanta, Georgia 30334

Chairman
Nathan Deal
Governor

Executive Director
Steven L. Stancil

January 22, 2013

Ms. Katie Berry
Camden County Board of Commissioners
P.O. Box 99
Woodbine, Georgia 31569

Dear Ms. Berry:

Enclosed is an executed copy of Rental Agreement #8547 for space to be occupied by the Department of Corrections located at 208 East 4th Street in, Woodbine, Georgia 31569.

Please note that we have forwarded an executed copy of this agreement to the occupying agency, and one fully executed copy has been retained in our office.

Should you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me at 404-656-2362.

Sincerely,

Shannon Crockett
Leasing Specialist

SC:ks

Enclosures



STATE PROPERTIES COMMISSION

270 Washington Street, Suite 2-129, Atlanta, Georgia 30334

Chairman
Nathan Deal
Governor

Executive Director
Steven L. Stancil

May 13, 2016

Camden County Board of Commissioners
Katie Bishop
P. O. Box 99
Woodbine, Georgia 31569-0099

Re: Department of Community Supervision
Agreement Number: 8547 FY 2017

Dear Katie Bishop:

The Memorandum of Agreement ("Agreement") dated November 15, 2012, by and between Camden County Board of Commissioners ("Landlord") and Department of Community Supervision ("Tenant"), for use by Department of Community Supervision, for 1,500 rentable square feet of office space located at 208 East 4th Street, Woodbine, Georgia 31569, will expire on June 30, 2016.

Paragraph 3 of the Agreement granted to Tenant the option to extend the Term for eight (8) additional periods of one (1) year each. In accordance with OCGA §50-16-41, the State Properties Commission (SPC) is authorized to manage the utilization of administrative space by state entities. Such authority includes the ability to manage any space rented or leased from any public or private entity. Therefore, by virtue of such authority, the SPC hereby notifies you of Tenant's desires to exercise this option extending the Term for a 12-month period beginning July 1, 2016, and ending June 30, 2017, under the same terms, conditions, covenants, agreements, and provisions, and stipulations of the Agreement and at an annual rental rate of \$1.00.

STATE PROPERTIES COMMISSION


J. Frank Smith
Deputy Executive Director



MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
BETWEEN THE
CAMDEN COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
AND THE
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

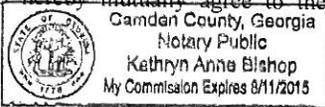
The Camden County Board of Commissioners ("Landlord") agree to provide the Georgia Department of Corrections ("Tenant"), approximately 1,500 square feet of office space located at 208 East 4th Street, Woodbine, Georgia 31569 ("premises").

In consideration for providing this space, the Tenant agrees to pay \$1.00 per year to the Landlord. Tenant agrees to be responsible for all telecom expenses for said premises. The Landlord agrees to be responsible for all operating expenses for said premises.

This Agreement shall be for a term of ^{eight (8)} ~~seven (7)~~ months, commencing retroactively on the 1st day of November, 2012 and ending on June 30, 2013, unless this Agreement shall sooner be terminated as herein provided. If Tenant is not in default of any of its obligations hereunder, Tenant shall be permitted to extend this Agreement for four (4) successive one (1) year renewal periods provided Tenant gives Landlord at least ninety (90) days written notice prior to the expiration of the then current term that tenant elects to renew this Agreement, such extended term to begin upon expiration of the prior term; and all of the terms, covenants and provisions of this Agreement shall be applicable for the term of the renewal.

Both parties agree that this Agreement will terminate, and the premises will revert to the Landlord, in the event the premises are abandoned. Either party shall have right to cancel this agreement by giving the other party ninety (90) days prior written notice.

The undersigned do hereby ~~mutually agree to the~~ above terms this 11th day of December 2012.



Kathryn Bishop
Notary Public
My Commission Expires:

David P. Rame
Camden County Board of Commissioners
P.O. Box 99, Woodbine, GA 31569

Jamie A. O'Steen
Notary Public
My Commission Expires

[Signature]
Department of Corrections
Legal Department
Post Office Box 1529, Forsyth, GA, 31029-1529



APPROVED AS TO CONTENT:
STATE PROPERTIES COMMISSION

By: [Signature]
Date: 01/10/2013

CAMDEN COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
CONSENT AGENDA ITEM: 2

SUBJECT: Approval of amendments to the Camden County Records Management Policy.

- Recommendation
- Policy Discussion
- Status Report
- Action Item
- Other

DATE: July 8, 2016

BUDGET INFORMATION: N/A

COMMISSION ACTION REQUESTED ON: July 12th

PURPOSE:

To request that the Board of Commissioners:

- a. To consider the amendments to the Camden County Records Management Policy.

HISTORY:

- 1. The purpose of this policy is to establish and maintain an active and efficient Records Management Program, in compliance with the Georgia Records Act (O.C.G.A. § 50-18-94) and Camden County's Records Management Ordinance.
- 2. This policy shall also provide procedures for the transfer of records in accordance with applicable Records Retention Schedules.

FACTS & ISSUES:

- 1. Amendments to the Camden County Records Management Policy are to note changes to submitting requests for transfer and retrieval of records to/from the facility.
- 2. Other additions to the policy are to provide guidance regarding email retention.
- 3. Portions amended are highlighted in yellow, and deletions are recognized with a strike-through the wording.

OPTIONS:

- 1. Motion to approve the amendments to the Camden County Records Management Policy.
- 2. Motion to remove this item from consent agenda.
- 3. Motion to deny this item.
- 4. Motion to table this item.
- 5. Other action by the Board.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDED ACTION:

- 1. Staff recommends approval of this item.

DEPARTMENT:
Prepared by:

IF APPLICABLE:
County Attorney Review:

IF APPLICABLE:
Finance Review:

Katie Bishop, County Clerk

Attorney John S. Myers

N/A



CAMDEN COUNTY BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

RECORDS MANAGEMENT POLICY

PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to establish and maintain an active and efficient Records Management Program, in compliance with the Georgia Records Act (O.C.G.A. § 50-18-94) and Camden County's Records Management Ordinance. This policy shall also provide procedures for the transfer of records in accordance with applicable Records Retention Schedules.

POLICY

1. Records Management Officer.

The Clerk of the Camden County Board of County Commissioners (the Board) shall serve as the Records Management Officer (Officer) for the Board and its respective departments. *Constitutional Officers, judiciary offices, and independent county boards are expressly excluded from this policy.*

It shall be the responsibility of the Records Management Officer to:

- ❖ Provide guidance to the Board's departments on matters of records management and records retention in accordance with the Georgia Records Act, the Records Retention Schedules, and the County's Records Management Ordinance.
- ❖ Maintain the official file of the approved Records Retention Schedules (Retention Schedules).
- ❖ Maintain the official file of the "Records Transfer Receipt" forms.
- ❖ Maintain the official file of "Certificate of Records Destruction" forms.
- ❖ Coordinate the annual transfer of records to the Records Retention Facility (Retention Facility) or to the Georgia Archives in accordance with the Retention Schedules.
- ❖ Maintain the General Government division of the Records Retention Facility to included coordinating the destruction of records within that division.
- ❖ Review and update applicable standards and policies regarding records management.

2. Records Management Coordinator.

Each department shall appoint a Records Management Coordinator (Coordinator) and one alternate staff member to assist with the department's records management. The Officer shall be advised of each department's Coordinator and the alternate or any change thereto.

It shall be the responsibility of the Records Management Coordinator to:

- ❖ Create and update an annual Records Inventory of the department's records, and provide a copy of such annual inventory or update to the Officer.
- ❖ Maintain a copy of the current Retention Schedules specific to the department.
- ❖ Coordinate with the Officer to ensure an orderly annual transfer of records to the Retention Facility or the Georgia Archives in accordance with the Retention Schedules.
- ❖ Coordinate with the Officer the destruction of records in accordance with this policy and the Retention Schedules.

3. Records Transfer to Records Retention Facility.

It is recommended that each department's Coordinator should **annually** transfer inactive records of a temporary-short term, temporary-long term, or permanent nature, as defined by the Retention Schedules, to the Retention Facility. No inactive records shall be scheduled for permanent retention in any office or department. Blank forms, and the like, shall **not** be transferred to the Retention Facility for retaining.

Method of Transfer to the Retention Facility:

- A) Box records. Each box containing eligible records must comply with the following requirements.
1. The records are boxed in an approved Retention Facility box. Obtain boxes from Purchasing.
 2. The records in each box are from the same records series with the same retention value.
 3. The records should be packed in the same order as they are filed in the department.
 4. Approximately 1 inch of space should be left in each box to facilitate retrieval.
 5. Records should not be placed on top of other records in the box.
 6. The approximate weight of each box should not exceed 35 pounds.

7. Packing tape is discouraged. If utilized, it may only be used to reinforce the bottom of the box.
 8. To further protect the records in case of fire, departments are strongly encouraged to pack their boxes with the records facing the long (15 inch) side of the box. If records being packed are letter-sized (8 1/2" x 11") the remaining space in the back of the box, may include additional records with the records facing the short side (12 inch) end of the box.
 9. Boxes should not contain mixed media (i.e., Microfiche with paper records).
 10. It is recommended that boxes should not contain hanging file folders, three ring binders, paper clips or binder clips.
 11. If boxes contain records in a media other than paper (i.e., microfilm, audio/video tapes), the media type should be noted on the transmittal within the description of contents section.
- B) You are required to complete a **Records Transfer Receipt Form** in writing, or complete the **Online Records Transfer Receipt Work Order** for each transfer of records box of records, to coordinate transfer of records to the Retention Facility. Records transferred to the Retention Facility without prior coordination with the Officer, or records that are delivered to the facility improperly boxed, will be returned to the transmitting department.

4. Records Retrieval from Retention Facility.

Complete the **Online Records Retrieval Request Work Order** to coordinate the retrieval from and the return of records to the Retention Facility.

5. Records Destruction.

Records shall only be destroyed in accordance with the applicable Retention Schedules as approved and adopted by the Board. No records shall be scheduled for retention any longer than is absolutely necessary in the performance of required functions.

Destruction of Records within Departments:

- An original, signed copy of the **Certificate of Records Destruction Form** is required to be submitted to the Officer **prior to** the destruction of any records.
- The Officer and County Administrator will acknowledge the destruction of the records, and the Officer will specify the method of destruction on the Certificate.

- Upon destruction of the records, the *Verification of Destruction* on the Certificate shall be signed and the date of destruction shall be specified thereon.
- The original, fully executed Certificate shall be returned to the Officer in a timely manner.

Destruction of General Government Division Records at the Retention Facility:

- The Officer shall notify the department's Coordinator, via a *Certificate of Destruction*, of the department's records that are scheduled for destruction.
- The Coordinator shall promptly acknowledge the Certificate of the destruction and timely return the Certificate to the Officer.
- The Officer shall destroy the records and provide the Coordinator with a copy of the Verification of Destruction.

What is an email?

An email is any electronic message with text, pictures, information, etc.

What are the types of emails? *Emails can be classified in several types: Administrative support, policy and program, and transitory.*

What is an Administrative support email? *This type of email is facilitative in nature and is created or received while administering programs.*

What is a policy and program email? *These are emails documenting the formulation and adoption of policies and procedures. They also involve the management of agency programs or functions.*

What is a transitory email? *These are emails with little or no value, with no documentation, or little content.*

What are the different types of retention for emails?

Permanent, Temporary Short-term, Temporary Long-term, and Transitory

What is a permanent email? *A permanent email is one that needs to be archived forever.*

What is a Temporary Short-term email? *This is an email that has information that can be retained for less than 15 years.*

What is a Temporary Long-term email? *This is an email that has information that needs to be retained for more than 15 years, but not permanently.*

What is a Transitory email? *These are emails to be retained for a determined useful life. These emails can be deleted once it is determined they serve no useful value because they hold no real information or use.*

What are the specific classification/retention relations?

- **Administrative support – Temporary Short-term or Temporary Long-term**
- **Policy and Program – Permanent, short or long term**
- **Transitory emails – Retain for useful life then dispose**

What are examples of each type of email?

Examples of Administrative Support emails: *Correspondence, Daily and weekly activity reports, appointments (work related), "want to go to lunch and discuss an issue?"*

Examples of Policy and Program: *Case files, constituent correspondence, periodic reports, budget documents*

Examples of Transitory: *Requests for publications, transmittal letters, agency event notices, "want to go to lunch?"*

What are the responsibilities of the employee in regards to managing their emails?

What should the employee do with Administrative support and Policy and program emails? *These emails should be kept and not deleted as it is **illegal** to delete these types of emails in accordance with Georgia law.*

What should the employee do with **Transitory** emails? *Transitory emails should be deleted out of the inbox and then deleted out of the "deleted" folder daily.*

Why is this necessary? *Transitory emails clutter the folders that the IT Department and County Clerk have to search in order to find the real information related to the open records request.*

How we can become more efficient with our email storage:

- **Keep emails in folders according to: Name, Title, Office, or Subject**
- **Delete Transitory emails daily, from the inbox and the deleted folder**

GLOSSARY

Board means the Camden County Board of County of County Commissioners.

County means Camden County, a political subdivision of the State of Georgia.

Department means any office, department, or division of the Camden County Board of County Commissioners created or established by law and under the jurisdiction of the Board of County Commissioners, excluding offices of the judiciary, Constitutional Officers, and independent boards.

Records means all documents, papers, letters, maps, books (except books in formerly organized libraries), microfilm, magnetic tape, audio and video tapes, or other material, regardless of physical form or characteristics, made or received pursuant to law or ordinance or in performance of functions by, or on behalf of, the Camden County Board of County Commissioners. All records created or received in the performance of a public duty or paid for by public funds by Camden County are deemed to be public property and shall constitute a record of public acts. *Blank forms are not records.*

Record Series means documents or records having similar physical characteristics or relating to a similar function or activity that are filed in a unified arrangement.

Records Retention Facility the facility primarily for the storage and security of records that must be maintained for varying periods of time according to the Records Retention Schedules.

Records Retention Schedule means a set of disposition instructions prescribing how long, where, and in what form a record series shall be kept.

Permanent Records means those records of a legal, historical, fiscal, vital, or administrative nature that must be retained forever.

Temporary Records means records retained for the Camden County Board of County Commissioners and its respective departments and offices daily operations for short periods of time as designated either by law or policy. *Short-term Temporary Records* include information that needs to be retained less than 15 years. *Long-term Temporary Records* include information that needs to be retained for 15 years or longer, but which do not need to be retained permanently.

Transitory Records means records of a temporary nature that do not meet the requirements for longer retention. Examples of transitory records are copies of articles and drafts of works in progress after the works are finalized. Transitory records may be disposed of as soon as they have served their intended purpose.

INDEX OF FORMS

1. Certificate of Records Destruction
2. Records Inventory
3. Records Transfer Receipt

CAMDEN COUNTY BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Records Transfer Receipt

1. **Transmitting Department:**
2. **Name of person completing this form:**
3. **Telephone:**
4. **Email:**

5. RECORDS BEING TRANSMITTED

Record Series Title	Date Range MO/YR - MO/YR	Records Retention Period	Volume of Records

6. VERIFICATION OF TRANSMITTAL

The undersigned Records Management Coordinator verifies that the above specified records are properly boxed in accordance with the Camden County Records Management Ordinance and Records Management Policy and have this day been transmitted to the Records Retention Facility.

Records Management Coordinator (Print)

Signature

Date

7. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF TRANSFER OF RECORDS

The undersigned Records Management Officer acknowledges the transfer and receipt of the above specified records at Records Retention Facility on the date stated below.

Records Management Officer (Print)

Signature

Date

CAMDEN COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
CONSENT AGENDA ITEM: 3

SUBJECT: Approval of the Amendments to the Camden County Open Records Policy

- Recommendation
- Policy Discussion
- Status Report
- Action Item
- Other

DATE: July 8, 2016

BUDGET INFORMATION: N/A

COMMISSION ACTION REQUESTED ON: July 12th

PURPOSE:

To request that the Board of Commissioners:

- a. To consider the amendments to the Camden County Open Records Policy

HISTORY:

1. The Open Records and Open Meetings Acts have the same goal: to allow citizens and the press to observe the function of State and local governmental agencies – their goal is to end closed door governance.
2. The Open Records and Open Meetings Acts were substantially revised during the 2012 term of the General Assembly through the leadership of the Attorney General.
3. Despite the changes many provisions of the law remain the same – the law was primarily rewritten to make it clearer.

FACTS & ISSUES:

1. The amendments to the policy are to comply with House Bill 397 and make the policy easier to understand.
2. Specifically amendments to the policy reflect the change in the cost for copies which is 10 cents per page (previously 25 cents per page).
3. Also, the wording for the alternate Custodian of records, in the absence of the County Clerk, was changed from Deputy Clerk (a position that no longer exists) to Administrative Assistant to the County Administrator.
4. Portions amended are highlighted in yellow, and deletions are recognized with a strike-through the wording.

OPTIONS:

1. Motion to approve the policy amendments under the consent agenda.
2. Motion to remove this item from consent agenda.
3. Motion to deny this item.
3. Motion to table this item.

4. Other action by the Board.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDED ACTION:

1. Staff recommends approval of this item.

DEPARTMENT:

Prepared by:

Katie Bishop, County Clerk

IF APPLICABLE:

County Attorney Review:

Attorney John S. Myers

IF APPLICABLE:

Finance Review:

N/A

CAMDEN COUNTY BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

OPEN RECORDS POLICY

Policy Purpose

The purpose of the Camden County Board of County Commissioners Open Records Policy is to ensure that the Board of County Commissioners is in compliance with the law, as well as to educate and provide staff with guidance on handling Open Records Requests. Failure to properly comply with open records requests may result in serious legal implications for the County, including staff members.

What is the “Open Records Act”?

The **Open Records Act** (O.C.G.A. 50-18-70, *et seq*) requires local government and other governmental agencies to provide public access to records and documents. It was enacted to make government more open to public scrutiny by requiring that records and documents maintained by government offices be produced for inspection and copying at any person’s request. Likewise, according to *Georgia Supreme Court, 262 Ga. 369 (1992)*, “The purpose of the Georgia Open Records Act is to encourage public access to government information and *to foster confidence in government* through openness to the public.”

What is a “Public Record”?

To determine if information is open to public inspection, ask if the information is prepared and maintained or received in the course of the operation of the County, regardless of its location or form. If the answer is yes, the information may be subject to public inspection.

In most situations, everything in your department is a public record and subject to inspection unless it falls within one of the specific statutory exemptions to the open records law. Items that are public records include, but are not limited to, letters, memoranda, invoices, requisitions, hand written notes, maps, plats, ledgers, photographs, microfiche, tapes, compact discs, emails, instant messages, desk diaries, agendas, calendars, etc. Even records that are not physically maintained in your office, but maintained by a private person, off-site storage, or by a company on behalf of your department, are subject to the open records law – including records stored at your home.

With that being said, please keep in mind that ***we are not obligated to create records that do not presently exist or to summarize information on a list or calculation if that has not already been created as a record, document, or computer file.***

What are “Exemptions” to the Open Records Act?

Some records are exempt from the Open Records Act and do not have to be released to the public. However, these exemptions are narrowly interpreted and have been the subject of court rulings. The exemptions generally fall within one of three categories:

- (1) Records that may not be released;
- (2) Records that may, but are not required to, be withheld;
- (3) Records that may temporarily be withheld, but released in the future.

Please refer to O.C.G.A. § 50-18-70 et. seq., otherwise called the Georgia Open Records Act, for a detail of all records that may be released, may not be released, and may temporarily be withheld.

EXEMPTIONS:

Types of exempted documents that are not subject to disclosure are defined in O.C.G.A. § 50-18-72. (In all cases where there is doubt, the County Attorney shall make the final decision if information is to be withheld and will provide a written response citing the appropriate code section, which exempts the records from being released)

These are a few types of exempted documents:

- Any record required by federal law or regulation to be kept confidential.
- An individual’s social security number, mother’s birth name, credit card information, debit card information, bank account information, account number, utility account number, password used to access his or her account, financial data or information, insurance or medical information in all records, unlisted telephone number if so designated in a public record, personal e-mail address or cellular telephone number, and day and month of birth.
- Medical files.
- Records compiled for law enforcement or prosecution purposes to the extent that production of such records would disclose the identity of a confidential source, disclose confidential investigative or prosecution material, which would endanger the life or physical safety of any person or persons, or disclose the existence of a confidential surveillance or investigation.
- Records of law enforcement prosecution, or regulatory agencies in any pending investigation or prosecution of criminal or unlawful activity, other than initial police arrest reports, accident reports, and incident reports;

- provided, however, that an investigation or prosecution shall no longer be deemed to be pending when all direct litigation involving said investigation and prosecution has become final or otherwise terminated.
- Records that consist of confidential evaluations submitted to, or examinations prepared by, a governmental agency and prepared in connection with the appointment or hiring of a public officer or employee, and records consisting of material obtained in investigations related to the suspension, firing, or investigation of complaints against public officers or employees until ten days after the same has been presented to the agency or an officer for action or the investigation is otherwise concluded or terminated, provided that this paragraph shall not be interpreted to make such investigatory records privileged.
 - Real estate appraisals, engineering or feasibility estimates made relative to the acquisition of real property until such time as the property has been acquired or the proposed transition has been terminated or abandoned.
 - Pending, rejected, or deferred sealed bids or sealed proposals and detailed cost estimates related thereto until such time as the final award of the contract is made, the project is terminated or abandoned, or the city council takes a public vote regarding the sealed bid or sealed proposal, whichever comes first.
 - Those portions of records which would identify persons applying for or under consideration for employment or appointment as executive head of an agency ("agency" is defined as a department, commission, board or authority, not just the city government); provided, however, that at least 14 calendar days prior to the meeting at which final action or vote is to be taken on the position, the agency shall release all documents which came into its possession with respect to as many as three persons under consideration whom the agency has determined to be the best qualified for the position and from among whom the agency intends to fill the position. Prior to the release of these documents, an agency may allow such a person to decline from being considered further for the position rather than have the documents pertaining to the person released. If the agency has conducted its hiring or appointment process open to the public, it shall not be required to delay 14 days prior to taking final action. The agency shall not be required to release such records with respect to other applicants or persons under consideration. Upon request, the agency shall furnish the number of applicants and the composition of the list by such factors as race and sex.
 - Records that would reveal the names, home addresses, telephone numbers, security codes, or any other information collected by the county in connection with the operation of its alarm systems.
 - Records of public employees that would reveal the home address, home telephone number, day and month of birth, social security number, insurance or medical information, mother's birth name, credit card information, debit card information, bank account information, account number, utility account number, password used to access his or her account, financial data or information other than compensation by a government agency, unlisted telephone number if so designated in a

public record, or the identity of immediate family members or dependents of the public employee.

- Records that would reveal the name, home address, home telephone number, employment telephone number, or hours of employment for any individual who is participating in, or has expressed interest in participating in a rideshare program.

Specific Examples of those records considered exempt from being open are as follows:

- Portions of personnel files that include medical records, evaluations and exams, and materials obtained to investigate disciplinary action until 10 days after issue is resolved.
- Real Estate documents pending acquisition

Records that may not be released.

You are prohibited from releasing the following records:

- Records that are specifically required by the federal government to be kept confidential. [O.C.G.A. § 50-18-72(a)(1)]
- Medical records. [O.C.G.A. § 50-18-72(a)(2) and (11.3)]
- **Portions** of records containing an individual's social security number, mother's birth name, credit card information, debit card information, bank account information, financial data, or insurance data. [O.C.G.A. § 50-18-72(a)(11.1); (11.3) or (20)]

Note: The month and day of birth should be redacted. Although you are generally prohibited from releasing this information, there are some limited situations where it may be released. For instance, this information may be released to other governmental officials and employees when they seek the information for administrative purpose. Similarly, information may be released for law enforcement purposes or pursuant to a court order. A news media representative may receive social security number and month and day of birth if they submit a written requested signed under oath that the information sought is in connection with news gathering and reporting. The month and day of birth of a deceased individual may be released.

- Records or portions of records that contain information that the disclosure of such would be an "invasion of personal privacy." "Invasion of personal privacy" is a legal phrase that you should not attempt to interpret. Do not fail to release records based upon this exemption without first check with the County Attorney. [O.C.G.A. § 50-18-72(a)(2)]
- Records concerning public employees that reveal the public employee's home address, home telephone number, day and month of birth, social security number, insurance or medical information, mother's birth name, credit card information, debit card information, bank account information, account number, utility account number, password used to access his or her account, financial data or information other than compensation by a government agency, unlisted telephone number if so designated in a

public record, and the identity of the public employee's immediate family members or dependents. This paragraph shall not apply to public records that do not specifically identify public employees or their jobs, titles, or offices. For the purposes of this paragraph, the term 'public employee' means any officer, employee, or former employee of: (A) The State of Georgia or its agencies, departments, or commissions; (B) Any county or municipality or its agencies, departments, or commissions; (C) Other political subdivisions of this state; (D) Teachers in public and charter schools and nonpublic schools; or (E) Early care and education programs administered through the Department of Early Care and Learning

- ~~Name, address and telephone numbers of callers to 9-1-1 call centers. [O.C.G.A. § 50-18-72(a)(16)]~~
- ~~Records or portions of records that would reveal a trade secret. [O.C.G.A. § 50-18-72(b)(1)]~~
- ~~Records required to be kept confidential pursuant to a court order. [O.C.G.A. § 50-18-72(b)]~~
- ~~Vital records. [O.C.G.A. § 50-18-76 and O.C.G.A. § 31-10-25]~~
- ~~Record or portions of records containing confidential tax information. [O.C.G.A. § 50-18-72(e)(3), O.C.G.A. § 48-2-15 and/or O.C.G.A. § 48-5-314(a)]~~
- ~~Records that are subject to the attorney-client privilege or attorney work product confidentiality. [O.C.G.A. § 50-18-72(e)]~~

Records that may be withheld.

The following records may be withheld, but are not required to be. In other words, even though you are not required to release the following records, they may be released:

- ~~Records or portions of records that would reveal the home address and telephone number of a public school teacher or employee. [O.C.G.A. § 50-18-72(a)(13.1)]~~
- ~~Confidential evaluations relating to the appointment or hiring of a public officer or employee. [O.C.G.A. § 50-18-72(a)(5)]~~
- ~~Records or portions of records that would reveal the names, home addresses, telephone numbers, security codes and other data developed by the County in connection with servicing, maintaining, operating, selling, or leasing a burglar alarm system, fire alarm system, or other electronic security system. [O.C.G.A. § 50-18-72(a)(11.2)]~~
- ~~Records or portions of records compiled for law enforcement or prosecution purposes that would disclose (1) the identity of a confidential source, (2) confidential investigation or prosecution material that would endanger the life or physical safety of an individual, or (3) the existence of a confidential surveillance or investigation. [O.C.G.A. § 50-18-72(a)(3)]~~
- ~~Georgia Uniform Motor Vehicle Accident Reports. However, certain individuals supplying a written statement of need may be supplied with a copy, such as the parties and witnesses involved or injured in the accident~~

- (and their attorneys or representative), the insurance companies, and individual: with a personal, professional, or business connection with a party to the accident, an individual identified in the accident report, an individual that owns or leases one of the vehicles (or other property) damaged in the accident, an individual who may be liable as a result of the accident, and individual conducting "public interest" research, a representative of a news media organization, or an attorney needing the accident report as part of a criminal case or an investigation involving the safety of a road, railroad crossing or intersection. Additionally, a district attorney, solicitor or law enforcement officer may obtain a copy of an accident report. [O.C.G.A. § 50-18-72(a)(11.2)]
- Records which could compromise public security including vulnerability assessments, security plans, and blueprints for public facilities. [O.C.G.A. § 50-18-72(a)(15)]
 - Records that would reveal the location or character of a historic property that the Division of Historic Preservation of the Department of Natural Resources has determined the disclosure of which would create a substantial risk of harm, theft, or destruction to the property. [O.C.G.A. § 50-18-72(a)(10)]
 - Records that contain site specific information regarding the occurrence of rare species of plant or animals or the location of sensitive natural habitats the disclosure of which has been determined by the Department of Natural Resources to create a substantial risk of harm, theft, or destruction to the species or habitat. [O.C.G.A. § 50-18-72(a)(11)]

Records that may be withheld temporarily.

The following records may be withheld temporarily, but are not required to be. However, such records must be eventually released.

- Records or portions of records that would reveal the location of real property (i.e. land or land and building or other structure) that the County is considering purchasing. However, once the real property has been purchased or the plan to purchase has been abandoned, the records must be released. [O.C.G.A. § 50-18-72(a)(6)]
- Engineer's cost estimates and pending bids and proposals on public works and road construction project must be withheld until the final award of the contract is made or until the project is terminated or abandoned. [O.C.G.A. § 50-18-72(a)(6)(A)]
- Records that would identify individuals applying for or under consideration for employment or appointment as an executive head (i.e. county administrator or manager or management team member) if the hiring process is not conducted in the open. [O.C.G.A. § 50-18-72(a)(7)]
- Records compiled in an investigation of a county employee or official is not required to be released until ten days after it has been presented to the Board of County Commissioners or other officer for action or until ten days after the investigation is concluded. [O.C.G.A. § 50-18-72(a)(5)]

- ~~Records of a pending investigation or prosecution of a criminal or unlawful activity by a law enforcement, prosecutory, or regulatory agency do not have to be released until the investigation is concluded. [O.C.G.A. § 50-18-72(a)(3)]~~
- ~~Records of historical research value and have had a restriction of access placed upon them by the owner/donor do not have to be released until 75 years after the date of donation. [O.C.G.A. § 50-18-72(a)(9)]~~

The Public's Rights under the Open Records Act.

The public has the right to a personal inspection of all public records not specifically exempted from disclosure under the law. It does not matter whether they are a citizen of our county or even of our state. Similarly, except for information that could lead to identity theft (i.e. date of birth, social security numbers, mother's maiden name, bank account information and credit card information), *it should not matter to you why someone is seeking the records or how they will use the records. If it is a public record, any individual may see it.*

Any individual who asks for a record has the right within **THREE BUSINESS DAYS OF THE RECEIPT OF THE REQUEST**, to **(1)** be told whether the record is a "*public record*" or whether the record or portion of the record falls within one of the "*exemptions*" to the Open Records Act; **(2)** be given the legal authority by code section, subsection and paragraph number, if all or a portion of the requested records are "*exempt*;" **(3)** be notified of any estimated charges for complying with the request; and **(4)** be given copies of the requested records, be given the opportunity to inspect the requested records, or have the requested records emailed, faxed or otherwise transmitted electronically, if available.

Although county records belong to the public, the County serves as the custodian of the records and must protect them from permanent removal or alteration. Individuals have the right to personally inspect or copy the records. However, they do not have the right to remove the records from the office.

Records Custodian.

The Records Custodian for the Camden County Board of County Commissioners and its respective departments is the County Clerk. The alternate custodian is the Administrative Assistant to the County Administrator.

All open records requests received must be ***immediately*** forwarded to the Records Custodian, or if that person is unavailable, to the designated alternate.

The Records Custodian shall coordinate and manage all open records requests and the responses thereto.

How to handle an Open Records Request.

When an open records request is received, the following procedures should be followed:

1. Complete the Open Records Request Log Sheet for every open records request received. A copy of this sheet is included herewith at **Attachment A**. (*Please keep an adequate supply of forms on hand at all times.*)
2. Verbal Requests. You **can not require** that a request be made in writing. However, you can request it. This provides documentation of when an open records request is received and helps prevent misunderstandings over the actual records being requested. A model records request form is included herewith as **Attachment B**. (*Please keep an adequate supply of forms on hand at all times.*) This request form should be offered to every person requesting records and can be provided to the requestor by fax, regular mail, email, or in person. If the requestor will not complete the request form, the individual receiving the request should immediately complete Open Records Request Log Sheet in lieu of a written request from the requestor. Inform the requestor that the County has an Open Records Request Policy that requires all requests be promptly handled through the Records Custodian and that his/her request is being immediately forwarded to the Records Custodian for further action.
3. Written Requests. Complete the Open Records Request Log Sheet and **immediately** forward it and the written request to the Records Custodian. When possible, please forward the request in an electronic format; preferably by email.
4. Upon receipt of an open records request, verbal or written, the receiving department should immediately complete the Open Records Request Log Sheet and immediately forward it to the Records Custodian.
5. Always be courteous, professional, and prompt when handling open records requests. As a county official and employee, it is one of your duties to provide access to records belonging to the public. However, all requests should be handled through the Records Custodian to ensure compliance with the Open Records Request Act.

Copies & Fees

Copies must be furnished, if requested, at a charge of \$.10 cents per page. A written response to all formal requests must be prepared indicating the time and place the records may be inspected and the approximate cost involved. A fee may be charged for research, redaction, retrieval, monitoring, and other administrative costs involved with the request, after the first fifteen minutes of employee time expended. This fee should represent the salary of the lowest paid

full-time employee who possesses the necessary skill and training to perform the request.

How to redact

In the event you are required to redact a record or a portion of a record, the most effective means to do so is as follows:

- Make a copy of the original record and return the original record to its proper file.
- On the copy, completely blackout any *exempt* information with a permanent black marker.
- Copy again; shred the first copy. The second copy is the record you will provide to the requestor.

If at any time you have any questions regarding the Open Records Request Act or any matter regarding open records request, please contact the County Clerk, County Administrator or County Attorney immediately.

**CAMDEN COUNTY
BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS**

OPEN RECORDS REQUEST LOG SHEET

Date:

Time:

Request Type: Phone In Person Letter Fax Email
(If written request received, please attach.)

Requestor's Name:

Address:

Phone:

Record(s) Requested:

Other Information:

Prepared By *(please print)*:

CAMDEN COUNTY OPEN RECORDS REQUEST

Date: _____

Pursuant to the open records law, I would like to: *(please check one)* _____ inspect and copy; or _____ obtain copies of the following Camden County records *(in order to reduce administrative and copying charges, please provide as detailed description as possible of the records that you are requesting)*:

Please check one:

- ____ I would like to review the records/receive the copies within three business days of this request if the records are available; however, I understand that if the records cannot be produced within three business days, a timetable for their release will be provided to me; or
- ____ I do not need the records/access within three business days, but would like to review the records/receive the copies by *(insert desired timetable)*_____.

I understand that, pursuant to O.C.G.A. § 50-18-71, I may be charged administrative and copying fees for the cost to search, retrieve, copy and supervise access to the requested records. This fee represents the hourly rate of the lowest paid full-time employee with the necessary skill and training to respond to my request, with no charge for the first fifteen minutes that it takes to respond to the request. The charge for copies is generally \$.10 per page unless otherwise provided by law. I agree to pay all copying and/or administrative costs incurred with fulfilling my open records request.

If there are any questions about my request, I may be contacted at the following daytime telephone number: _____, or by email at _____.

Sincerely,

Requestor's Signature

Requestor's Printed Name and Address:

CAMDEN COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
AGENDA ITEM: 4

SUBJECT: Flash Foods Alcohol License – Consider a request for a transfer of an alcohol license to FLASH FOODS LLC, with John Reinhart listed as the applicant/owner and Joyce Turner Franklin listed as manager for Retail Dealer - Malt Beverages/Beer/Wine sold in packages.

- () Recommendation
- () Policy Discussion
- () Status Report
- (x) Action Item
- () Other

DATE: June 30, 2016

COMMISSION ACTION REQUESTED ON: July 12, 2016

PURPOSE:

To request that the Board of Commissioners:

- a. To consider action on the request for a transfer of an alcohol license to FLASH FOODS LLC, with John Reinhart listed as the applicant/owner and Joyce Turner Franklin listed as manager for Retail Dealer - Malt Beverages/Beer/Wine sold in packages.

HISTORY:

- 1. A request is for a transfer of an existing license to a new owner.
- 2. The applicant has satisfied all technical requirements for consideration.

FACTS & ISSUES:

- 1. The applicant provided a complete application and necessary documentation including review by the Sheriff's Office.
- 2. The request is for a transfer of an existing license due to a change in ownership.

OPTIONS:

- 1. Motion to approve the request for a transfer of an alcohol license to FLASH FOODS LLC, with John Reinhart listed as the applicant/owner and Joyce Turner Franklin listed as manager for Retail Dealer - Malt Beverages/Beer/Wine sold in packages.
- 2. Motion to approve with conditions or deny the request.
- 3. Table this item.
- 4. Allow withdrawal of the application at the request of the appellant.
- 5. Other action by the Board.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDED ACTION:

- 1. Planning and Development Staff recommends approval of the request.

DEPARTMENT:

Prepared by:

Eric Landon

Director, Planning & Development

IF APPLICABLE:

County Attorney Review:

Attorney John S. Myers



Camden County, GA

200 East 4th Street
Courthouse Square
P.O. Box 99
Woodbine, Georgia 31569

Planning Report

Type: Public Hearing Agenda Item
Contact: Eric Landon, Director for Planning and Development
Agenda Dates: June 30, 2016

Request:

Sanctuary Cove Alcohol License – Consider a request for a transfer of an alcohol license for Retail Dealer - Malt Beverages/Beer/Wine sold in packages only for Flash Foods #124 convenience store, located at 5480 U.S. Highway 17, Kingsland, GA 31548, and shown as a portion of Tax Map 082D02 Parcel 005.

Background:

The applicant has provided a complete application and necessary documentation to be considered for this license including review by the Sheriff's Office. The Alcoholic Beverage License is proposed to be transferred from the owners of the license FLASH FOODS INC., to a new owner listed as FLASH FOODS LLC, with John Reinhart listed as the Applicant/owner and Joyce Turner Franklin listed as manager.

Planning Conclusions:

The County Code of Ordinances' provides the Standards for "Consideration of granting a license" in Section 6-25

In determining whether or not a license shall be granted, in addition to all other provisions of this Ordinance, the following shall be considered in the interest of the public and the public's welfare:

- (1) Whether the proposed premises meets the criteria set out in this Ordinance, in addition to traffic congestion in the area of the proposed premises, the general character of the neighborhood, and the effect the proposed premises would have on the adjacent and surrounding property values.*
- (2) The applicant's reputation, character, and mental capacity to conduct this business, the applicant's personal associations, and record of arrest, or reputation in the community in which the applicant resides, and whether or not applicant is likely to maintain the operation of such business in accordance with federal, state, and local laws.*

- (3) If applicant is a previous holder of a license to sell alcoholic beverages, malt beverages and wine the following shall be considered:*
- (a) Whether or not the applicant has violated any law, regulation or ordinance relating to such business; and*
 - (b) The manner in which applicant conducted said business as it pertains to the necessity for unusual police observation and inspection in order to prevent the violation of any law, regulation or ordinance relating to such business.*
 - (c) Whether the applicant has previously had a similar license suspended or revoked and the reason therefore.*
- (4) The Board shall also consider such other factors as may affect the health and general welfare of the adjacent and surrounding property, to include the type of license applied for, the effect that license will have on schools, public parks and churches in the area, the effect the granting of the license will have on existing land uses in the area, and the character of the area and its peculiar suitability for the particular use sought.*
- (5) The Board shall have full and sole authority to determine whether the applicant for a license under the provisions of this article is a fit and proper person to operate the type of business involved, or, if a corporation, if its officers and directors are fit and proper persons, and whether the location of such business is proper and promotes the welfare and interests of the county. The Board's determination of these requirements shall be final.*

Staff has reviewed the standards of Section 6-25 with consideration of this location. An alcohol license already exists at this location. The request is due to a change in ownership, not a change in use.

Staff Recommendation:

Having satisfied all of the technical requirements for consideration, staff recommends approval of the alcohol license for FLASH FOODS LLC, with John Reinhart listed as the applicant/owner and Joyce Turner Franklin listed as manager for Retail Dealer - Malt Beverages/Beer/Wine sold in packages.

CAMDEN COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
AGENDA ITEM: 5

SUBJECT: Special Use Application SU2016-07 – Request for a Special Use approval in the I-G (General Industrial) District to allow the addition of a transit waste facility use to the existing soil remediation use. The 5815 Highway 17 North location is shown as Tax Parcel 081 016. Clean Earth Inc., owner.

- Recommendation
- Policy Discussion
- Status Report
- Action Item
- Other

DATE: June 30, 2016

COMMISSION ACTION REQUESTED ON: July 12, 2016

PURPOSE:

To request that the Board of Commissioners:

- a. To consider the approval of the Special Use request.

HISTORY:

- 1. The property is zoned I-G, and is the current location of a soil remediation facility.
- 2. The applicant is asking for a special use to allow the temporary storage and transfer of hazardous and non-hazardous wastes.

FACTS & ISSUES:

- 1. Waste transfer stations and remediation work is permitted by right in I-G zoning. However, those uses that involve hazardous waste require a special use permit.
- 2. The materials will not be opened or processed on this site, just simply transferred from one truck to another.
- 3. Planning Staff and the Planning Commission recommend approval.

OPTIONS:

- 1. Motion to approve the Request for a Special Use approval in the I-G (General Industrial) District to allow the addition of a transit waste facility use to the existing soil remediation use. The 5815 Highway 17 North location is shown as Tax Parcel 081 016. Clean Earth Inc., owner.
- 2. Motion to approve with conditions or deny the request.
- 3. Motion to deny this item.
- 4. Motion to table this item.
- 5. Other action by the Board.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDED ACTION:

- 1. Staff recommends approval of SU2016-7 to allow a transit waste use to the existing facility.

DEPARTMENT:

Prepared by:

Eric Landon

Director, Planning & Development

IF APPLICABLE:

County Attorney Review:

Attorney John S. Myers



Camden County, GA

200 East 4th Street
Courthouse Square
P.O. Box 99
Woodbine, Georgia 31569

Planning Report

Type: Public Hearing Agenda
Contact: Eric Landon, Director for Planning and Development
Agenda Date(s): June 30, 2016

Request:

Special Use Application SU2016-7 – Request for a Special Use approval in the I-G (General Industrial) District to allow the addition of a transit waste facility use to the existing soil remediation use. The 5815 Highway 17 North location is shown as Tax Parcel 081 016. Clean Earth Inc., owner.

Background:

The property is zoned I-G, and is the current location of a soil remediation facility. The applicant is requesting to expand the permitted use on site by allowing the temporary storage and transfer of hazardous and non-hazardous wastes. Examples of the types of waste as described by the applicant include paint and dry cleaning solution. These materials will not be opened or processed on this site, just simply transferred from one truck to another. The transfer station use is described in more detail in the “Letter of Intent” from the applicant, attached.

Waste transfer stations and remediation work is permitted by right in I-G zoning. However, those uses that involve hazardous waste require a special use permit.

Section 1213 (b) of the UDC Standards for Consideration of a Proposed Special Use:

“A Special Use otherwise permitted within a zoning district shall be considered to be compatible with other uses permitted in the district, provided that due consideration is given to the following objective criteria. Emphasis may be placed on those criteria most applicable to the specific use proposed”

- 1) *Will the proposed special use be consistent with the stated purpose of the zoning district in which it will be located?*
- 2) *Is the proposed special use compatible with the goals, objectives, purpose and intent of the Comprehensive Plan?*
- 3) *Will the establishment of the special use impede the normal and orderly development of surrounding property for uses predominate in the area?*
- 4) *Is the location and character of the proposed special use consistent with a desirable pattern of development for the locality in general?*

- 5) *Is or will the type of street providing access to the use is adequate to serve the proposed special use?*
- 6) *Is or will access into and out of the property be adequate to provide for traffic and pedestrian safety, the anticipated volume of traffic flow, and access by emergency vehicles?*
- 7) *Are or will public facilities such as schools, water or sewer utilities, and police or fire protection be adequate to serve the special use?*
- 8) *Are or will refuse, service, parking and loading areas on the property be located or screened to protect other properties in the area from such adverse effects as noise, light, glare or odor?*
- 9) *Will the hours and manner of operation of the special use have no adverse effects on other properties in the area?*
- 10) *Will the height, size or location of the buildings or other structures on the property be compatible with the height, size or location of buildings or other structures on neighboring properties?*

Planning Staff Conclusions:

Staffs conclusion after review of Section 1213 of the UDC is that this application does meet the standards for special use approval. Granting of the special use is consistent with the existing uses on the site, which currently operates a facility with waste and remediation. The proposed uses appear to have minimal additional impact on the site.

Alternatives:

- a. *Recommend approval, approval with conditions or denial of the request; or,*
- b. *Table for consideration at its next scheduled meeting; or,*
- c. *Allow withdrawal at the request of the appellant.*

Staff Recommendation:

Staff recommends approval of **Special Use Application SU2016-07** based on the standards of Section 1213 of the Unified Development Code.

Planning Commission Action:

At the June 29, 2016 regular meeting the Planning Commission recommend to the Board of Commissioners approval of **Special Use Application SU2016-07** to allow a transit waste facility.

Recommended Motion:

I move to approve **Special Use Application SU2016-07** to allow a transit waste facility.

Attachments:

1. Zoning/Location Map
2. Letter of Intent
3. Survey – Site Plan



City

SU2016-07

I-R

US Highway 17

A-F

R-3

C-G

Colerain Rd (MLK Blvd)

Colerain Rd

C-N

I-G

R-2

Colerain Rd

R-1

Martin Luther King Blvd (Old Je*)

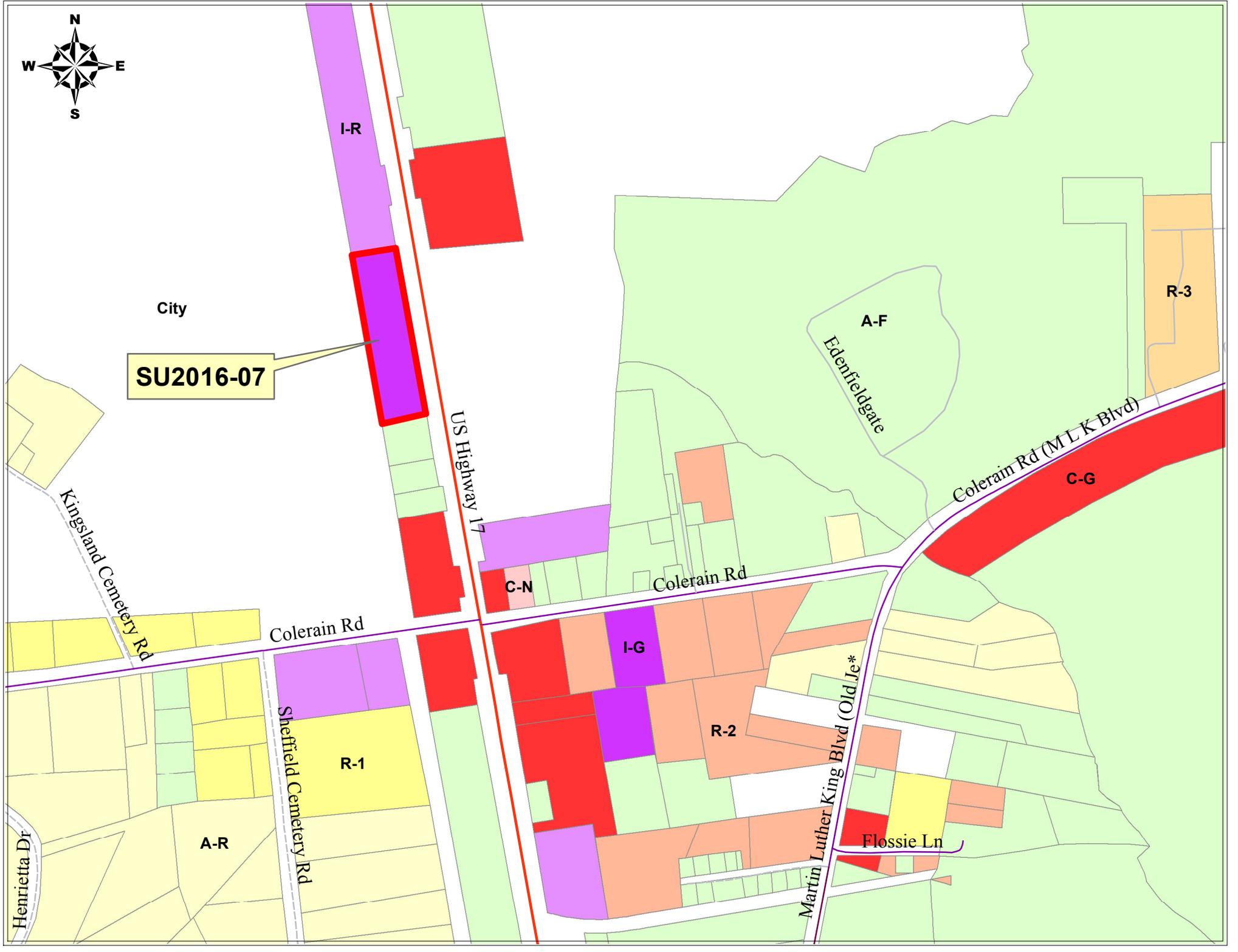
Flossie Ln

Sheffield Cemetery Rd

A-R

Kingsland Cemetery Rd

Henrietta Dr



LETTER OF INTENT
SPECIAL USE PERMIT REQUEST

Location: Clean Earth of Georgia
5815 Hwy. 17 North
Kingsland, GA
Tax Parcel 081 016

In accordance with Sec. 1207 of the Camden County Unified Development Code, Clean Earth of Georgia, LLC (CEG), located at the above referenced address has prepared the following Letter of Intent. The facility is currently a non-hazardous petroleum contaminated soil recycling facility. The facility is currently Zoned I-G (General Industrial District). CEG is requesting Camden County issue a Special Use Permit to allow the facility to add a 10-In Transit Waste Storage Operation.

Proposed Operational Summary

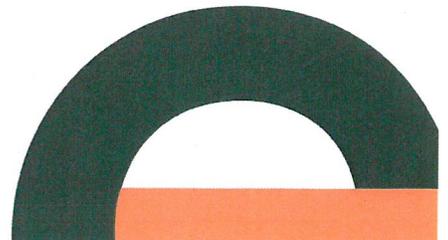
The proposed operation will consist of storage of two (2) trailers on site for the storage of RCRA hazardous and non-hazardous wastes of not more than 10 days in order to facilitate the transportation of full truckloads to the final destination. The containers will include drums, totes and pallets meeting all relevant requirements for marking, labeling, packaging, placarding, etc. Incoming and outgoing loads at the 10-day transfer facility will be delivered and/or picked up by ATS or third-party transporters.

The 10 day transfer facility will utilize three of the four bays of the existing maintenance building at Clean Earth of Georgia. All waste materials will be stored within the two trailers onsite. When the trailers are not being used and at the end of each day, the trailers will be closed and padlocked for security. The facility will be equipped with spill control supplies for response to any spill or release.

Review of Sections 1213(a) and 1213(b)

Sec. 1213(a) or

(a) Standards for consideration of a proposed rezoning (map amendment). In consideration of a rezoning, the planning commission and the county commission shall consider factors relevant in balancing the interest in promoting the public health, safety, or general welfare against the right of the individual to the unrestricted use of property and shall specifically consider the following objective criteria. Emphasis may be placed on those standards most applicable to the specific use proposed:



- (1) *Is this request a logical extension of a zoning boundary that would improve the pattern of uses in the general area?*
CEG Response: *The proposed use is within the scope of the current industrial usage.*
- (2) *Is this request an illogical extension of a zone boundary that would intrude a damaging volume of commercial, industrial or high-density use to a stable neighborhood? Would the change be likely to lead to neighborhood deterioration, the spread of blight, and a request for additional zoning of a similar nature which would expand the problem?*
CEG Response: *The proposed use is within the scope of the current industrial usage and will not cause damage to the neighborhood.*
- (3) *Is this zoning change generally unrelated to either existing zoning or the pattern of development of the area?*
CEG Response: *The proposed use is within the scope of the current industrial usage.*
- (4) *Would granting this request extend to the applicant development rights denied to others similarly situated in the same area?*
CEG Response: *Not that CEG is aware.*
- (5) *Could traffic created by the proposed use or other uses permissible under the zoning sought traverse established neighborhoods, lead to congestion, noise and traffic hazards?*
CEG Response: *The proposed use will not have any impact on the traffic patterns in the area.*
- (6) *Is the proposed zoning in conformity with the community capital improvements staging, or could permitted uses overload existing public facilities, water, sewer, police and fire protection?*
CEG Response: *The proposed use will not require the use of any additional public resources. The amount of waste material to be stored is minimal and pose a low risk. CEG will have a paid spill response contractor on-call.*
- (7) *Could the uses allowed in this request disrupt existing neighborhood character?*
CEG Response: *The proposed use is within the scope of the current industrial usage and will not disrupt the neighborhood character.*
- (8) *Does this request conform or alter general expectations for population growth and distribution?*
CEG Response: *NA*
- (9) *Will this request eliminate options for the acquisition by governments of future public facility sites, roads, open spaces, etc.?*

CEG Response: *The proposed use is within the limits of the existing property boundary.*

- (10) *Will this request require a major change in existing: a. Levels of public service? b. Municipal services? c. Fiscal stability?*

CEG Response: *No*

- (11) *Will this request place irreversible limitations on the area as it is or on future plans for it?*

CEG Response: *The proposed use consists of two (2) tractor trailers that can be removed at any point in the future.*

- (12) *Does this request have the potential of achieving short term, to the disadvantage of long term, development goals?*

CEG Response: *The proposed use is within the scope of the current industrial usage.*

- (13) *Could this request have "domino effect" in that it becomes the opening wedge for further rapid growth, urbanization or other land use change beyond what is indicated in the proposal or existing plan?*

CEG Response: *The proposed use is within the scope of the current industrial usage.*

- (14) *Could the change in classification adversely affect market values and/or tax rates of nearby properties?*

CEG Response: *No - The proposed use is within the scope of the current industrial usage.*

- (15) *Is the proposed rezoning compatible with the goals, objectives, purpose and intent of the Comprehensive Plan?*

CEG Response: *The proposed use is within the scope of the current industrial usage.*

Sec. 1213(b),

(b) Standards for consideration of a proposed special use. A Special Use otherwise permitted within a zoning district shall be considered to be compatible with other uses permitted in the district, provided that due consideration is given to the following objective criteria. Emphasis may be placed on those criteria most applicable to the specific use proposed:

- (1) *Will the proposed special use be consistent with the stated purpose of the zoning district in which it will be located?*

CEG Response: *The proposed use is within the scope of the current industrial usage.*

- (2) *Is the proposed special use compatible with the goals, objectives, purpose and intent of the Comprehensive Plan?*
CEG Response: *The proposed use is within the scope of the current industrial usage.*
- (3) *Will the establishment of the special use impede the normal and orderly development of surrounding property for uses predominate in the area?*
CEG Response: *The proposed use is within the scope of the current industrial usage.*
- (4) *Is the location and character of the proposed special use consistent with a desirable pattern of development for the locality in general?*
CEG Response: *The proposed use is within the scope of the current industrial usage.*
- (5) *Is or will the type of street providing access to the use be adequate to serve the proposed special use?*
CEG Response: *Current street access is sufficient.*
- (6) *Is or will access into and out of the property be adequate to provide for traffic and pedestrian safety, the anticipated volume of traffic flow, and access by emergency vehicles?*
CEG Response: *Current street access is sufficient.*
- (7) *Are or will public facilities such as schools, water or sewer utilities, and police or fire protection be adequate to serve the special use?*
CEG Response: *Current street access is sufficient.*
- (8) *Are or will refuse, service, parking and loading areas on the property be located or screened to protect other properties in the area from such adverse effects as noise, light, glare or odor?*
CEG Response: *The property is screened by a tree line and the additional operations will not create light, glare, odor or any significant truck traffic.*
- (9) *Will the hours and manner of operation of the special use have no adverse effects on other properties in the area?*
CEG Response: *The additional operations will have no adverse effects on the neighboring properties*
- (10) *Will the height, size or location of the buildings or other structures on the property be compatible with the height, size or location of buildings or other structures on neighboring properties?*
CEG Response: *No additional structures are being built for the additional operations.*

CAMDEN COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
AGENDA ITEM: 6

SUBJECT: Consideration of approval of Tax Release Applications

- Recommendation
- Policy Discussion
- Status Report
- Action Item
- Other

DATE: July 6, 2016

BUDGET INFORMATION:

Tax Release Applications Total = \$7,117.87

COMMISSION ACTION REQUESTED ON: July 12th

PURPOSE:

To request that the Board of Commissioners:

- a. Approve the Tax Release Applications and authorize the Chairman to execute the applications.

HISTORY:

- 1. Tax Release Applications (*Error & Release Forms*) is a process used within the office of the Tax Assessor and Tax Commissioner to correct errors within the digest.

FACTS & ISSUES:

- 1. Tax Release Applications consist of corrections per said offices.
- 2. See attached spreadsheet for detail regarding the Tax Release Applications.

OPTIONS:

- 1. Approve the Tax Release Applications and authorize the Chairman to execute said applications.
- 2. Deny this item.
- 3. Table this item.
- 4. Other action by the board.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDED ACTION:

- 1. Tax Commissioner and/or Tax Assessor recommend approval of this item.

DEPARTMENT:

Prepared by:

Katie Bishop, County Clerk

IF APPLICABLE:

County Attorney Review:

Attorney John S. Myers

IF APPLICABLE:

Finance Review:

Mike Fender, Director

NAME	DIGEST YEAR	AMOUNT	REASON	County	JDA	SERVICE DISTRICT	SCHOOL BOARD	STATE	ADMIN FEE	CITY
Joshua L Sherill	2009	\$83.85	Boat sold in 2008	\$36.74	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$46.32	\$0.79	\$10.00	\$0.00
Daniel Blunier	2011	\$177.42	Boat repoed /new owner on record	\$77.11	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$98.86	\$1.65	\$0.00	\$0.00
Daniel Blunier	2012	\$1,150.80	Boat repoed /new owner on record	\$491.40	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$651.00	\$8.40	\$0.00	\$0.00
Daniel Blunier	2013	\$1,148.70	Boat repoed /new owner on record	\$491.40	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$651.00	\$6.30	\$0.00	\$0.00
Daniel Blunier	2014	\$1,154.40	Boat repoed /new owner on record	\$477.60	\$40.00	\$0.00	\$638.20	\$4.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Daniel Blunier	2015	\$1,085.38	Boat repoed /new owner on record	\$494.47	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$599.04	\$1.78	\$0.00	\$0.00
Francis william J	2011	\$226.92	Boat surrendered in Chapter 7 bankrupcy / new owner	\$96.13	\$0.00	\$5.50	\$123.24	\$2.05	\$0.00	\$0.00
Eric Larson	2015	\$97.16	Boat sold in 2008 / new owner on record	\$42.39	\$0.00	\$2.19	\$52.42	\$0.16	\$0.00	\$0.00
Steve brinson	2015	\$134.71	Boats sold / new owner on record	\$58.77	\$0.00	\$3.04	\$72.67	\$0.23	\$0.00	\$0.00
Dennis Kahler	2015	\$100.37	per owner boat was sold 4 years ago	\$43.79	\$0.00	\$2.27	\$54.14	\$0.17	\$0.00	\$0.00
Russell prescott	2015	\$126.87	Boat was sold in 2014 to FL resident	\$56.63	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$70.02	\$0.22	\$0.00	\$0.00
Malissa Chance	2016	\$41.56	Mobile home destroyed/ insurance statement provided	\$13.79	\$0.00	\$0.71	\$17.06	\$0.00	\$10.00	\$0.00
Dallas Horace	2015	\$336.06	Mobile home repoed in 2014	\$131.84	\$11.04	\$7.40	\$174.68	\$1.10	\$10.00	\$0.00
Dallas Horace	2016	\$336.95	Mobile home repoed in 2014	\$142.88	\$0.00	\$7.40	\$176.67	\$0.00	\$10.00	\$0.00
Gerald Todd	2016	\$136.52	Mobile home moved to Charlton County in 2012	\$44.32	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$54.80	\$0.00	\$10.00	\$27.40
Gerald Todd	2015	\$136.24	Mobile home moved to Charlton County in 2012	\$40.89	\$3.43	\$0.00	54,18	\$0.34	\$10.00	\$27.40
Gerald Todd	2014	\$131.07	Mobile home moved to Charlton County in 2012	\$40.07	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$53.09	\$0.51	\$10.00	\$27.40
Gerald Todd	2013	\$131.25	Mobile home moved to Charlton County in 2012	\$40.07	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$53.09	\$0.69	\$10.00	\$27.40
John Parham	2015	\$104.94	Sold boat to resident of Baxley in 2014	\$46.84	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$57.92	\$0.18	\$0.00	\$0.00
Kyle Docs	2015	\$92.53	Boat - Military, moved to VA in 2014	\$41.30	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$51.07	\$0.16	\$0.00	\$0.00
Bobby L Pickett	2015	\$91.27	Boat - Moved to Newnan, GA 2014	\$40.71	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$50.37	\$0.16	\$0.00	\$0.00
Corey B Murrell	2015	\$92.90	Boat sold to FL resident in 2014	\$40.53	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$50.11	\$0.16	\$0.00	\$0.00
TOTAL For all Entities =		\$7,117.87		\$ 2,989.67	\$ 54.47	\$ 28.51	\$ 3,795.77	\$ 29.05	\$ 80.00	\$109.60

CAMDEN COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
AGENDA ITEM: 7

SUBJECT: Adoption of Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.

- Recommendation
- Policy Discussion
- Status Report
- Action Item
- Other

DATE: June 30, 2016

BUDGET INFORMATION:

REVENUES: N/A
EXPENSES: N/A

COMMISSION ACTION REQUESTED ON: July 12, 2016

PURPOSE:

To request that the Board of Commissioners:

- a. To consider the adoption of the Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.

HISTORY:

- 1. Many federal grants require that communities have a current and updated Hazard Mitigation Plan.
- 2. This plan must be updated every 5 years.
- 3. This will be the second update to the original 2005 plan.

FACTS & ISSUES:

- 1. The purpose of the Camden County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan is to create a safer community for Camden County residents by reducing or eliminating the long-term risk to human life, property, and environmental degradation from hazards.

OPTIONS:

- 1. Motion to adopt the Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.
- 2. Motion to deny this item.
- 3. Motion to table this item.
- 4. Other action by the Board.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDED ACTION:

- 1. Staff recommends adoption.

DEPARTMENT:

Prepared by:

Chief Mark Crews

IF APPLICABLE:

County Attorney Review:

Attorney John S. Myers

IF APPLICABLE:

Finance Review:

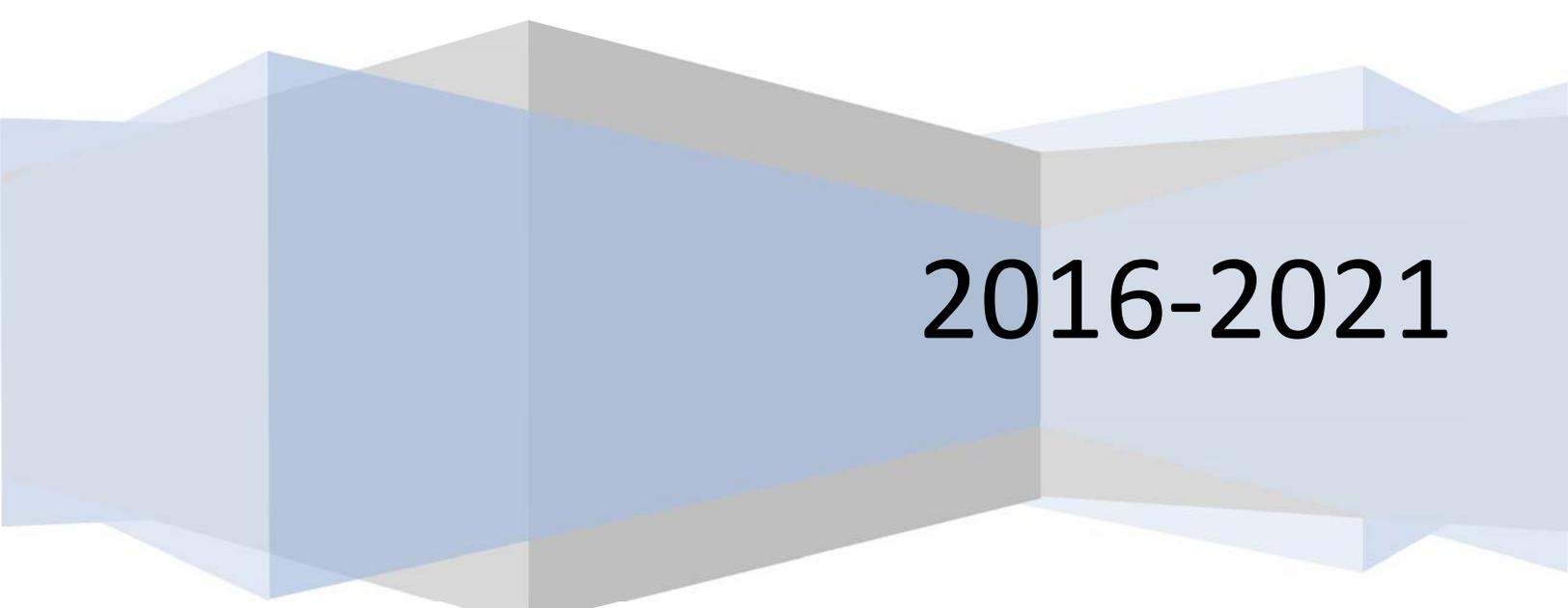
Mike Fender, Director

Grant Services & Consulting, Inc.

Camden County Joint Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Camden County Emergency Management Agency

Mark Crews, Director



2016-2021

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APPENDICES

Appendix A – *Hazard Identification, Risk Assessment and Vulnerability (HRV)*

- Section I – Coastal Erosion
 - a. Description
 - b. Data
 - c. Maps
- Section II – Drought
 - a. Description
 - b. Data
 - c. Maps
- Section III – Flood
 - a. Description
 - b. Data
 - c. Maps
- Section IV – Hurricanes/Coastal Storms
 - a. Description
 - b. Data
 - c. Maps
- Section V – Tornado/Windstorms/Hailstorms
 - a. Description
 - b. Data
 - c. Maps
- Section VI – Water Contamination
 - a. Description
 - b. Data
 - c. Maps
- Section VII – Wildfire
 - a. Description
 - b. Data
 - c. Maps
 - c. Maps

- Section XII – Technological Hazards
 - a. Description
 - b. Data
 - c. Maps

Appendix B – *Growth and Development Trends*

Local Comp Plan Executive Summary

Statistics from Camden County Comprehensive Plan
Community information

Appendix C – *Other Planning Documents*

County Strategic Plan
Community Wildfire Protection Plan
Hazuz Supplement to the Hazard Mitigation Plan

Appendix D – *Worksheets Used in Planning Process*

GEMA/Hazard Frequency Table
FEMA Worksheet #1
Critical Facility Worksheets
Report of Accomplishments

Appendix E – *Miscellaneous Required Planning Documentation*

Meeting Agendas
Meeting Minutes
Meeting Attendance Records
Public Hearing Notices

Appendix F – *Glossary of Terms*

CHAPTER 1 – INTRODUCTION TO HAZARD MITIGATION

Table 1.1 provides a brief description of each section in this chapter and a summary of the changes that have been made to the 2005 Camden County Joint Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Chapter 1 Section	Updates to Section
I. Purpose and need of the plan, authority & statement of problem	Includes information regarding authority of federal and state regulations
II. Local methodology, brief description of plan update process, Participants in update process	Section updated to include list of participants, committee organization, and enhanced public notification procedures.
III. Description of how each section of the original plan was reviewed and analyzed and whether it was revised	Section updated with narrative on plan development process.
IV. Organization of the plan	Text revised, content unchanged from previous plan.
V. Local Hazard, Risk, and Vulnerability (HRV) summary, local mitigation goals and objectives	Section added to address disaster events occurring since 2010 plan, and changes to list of hazards for study. Updated with local mitigation goals and objectives identified based on analysis of cumulative and current data
VI. Multi-Jurisdictional special considerations (HRV, goals, special needs)	Updated to include multi jurisdictional considerations.
VII. Adoption, implementation, monitoring and evaluation (a general description of the processes)	Minor edits have been made to this section.
VIII. Community Data (demographics, census, commerce, history, etc.)	This section has been updated to include population data and additional demographic information.

Section I: Purpose

The purpose of the Camden County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan is to create a safer community for Camden County residents by reducing or eliminating the long-term risk to human life, property, and environmental degradation from hazards. This purpose will be accomplished by creating a planning document that becomes the foundation for emergency management planning, training, and preparedness, and by identifying those hazard mitigation projects that will reduce the impact of future hazard events.

This document, referred to as the Camden County Joint Hazard Mitigation Plan, is the official update to the plan submitted to and approved by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Region IV in 2010. The contents of this document are intended to provide the framework for hazard mitigation strategies and actions undertaken by local governments within Camden County. The purpose of completing these proposed hazard mitigation actions is ultimately the reduction of the overall level of exposure and risk to the citizens of Camden County, Georgia. The Hazard Mitigation Plan Update will meet the requirements of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 Public Law 106-390, October 30, 2000, as stipulated in the Interim Final Rule 44 CFR 201.4 Standard State Plan criteria, published on February 26, 2002. Meeting the regulations will allow Camden County to maintain eligibility and qualify to secure all federally declared disaster assistance, including certain types of Public Assistance and hazard mitigation grants available through the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Public Law 93-288, as amended).

Authority:

Section 322 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended by the Disaster Mitigation Act (DMA) of 2000, is the latest legislation to underscore the importance of mitigation planning. Through this act, local governments will undertake a risk-based approach to reducing risks to natural hazards.

The regulations governing the mitigation planning requirements for local mitigations plans are published under 44 CFR 201.6. Under 44 CFR 201.6, local governments must demonstrate that their proposed mitigation measures are based on a sound planning process that accounts for the risk to and the capabilities of the individual communities in order to qualify for FEMA approval. A FEMA-approved Local Mitigation Plan is required in order to apply for and/or receive project grants under the following hazard mitigation assistance programs:

- ✓ Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)
- ✓ Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM)
- ✓ Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)
- ✓ Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL)

The following section describes the existing state planning initiatives and mitigation programs.

Georgia Planning Act

The Georgia General Assembly adopted the Georgia Planning Act in 1989 as a means to encourage better management of growth in previously developed and developing areas of the State while encouraging smart development in less prosperous areas. Although supporting development, the legislature still strives for the conservation and protection of natural and historic resources, protection and promotion of quality of life through proper land use planning, and protection of community facilities. The cornerstone of the coordinated planning program is the preparation of a long-range comprehensive plan by each local government. This plan is intended to highlight community goals and objectives as well as determine how the government proposes to achieve those goals and objectives. With the passage of the Georgia Planning Act of 1989, all of Georgia's 159 counties and 529 cities were designated "Qualified Local Governments". Each of these local governments must maintain their status in order to remain eligible for a range of state and federal assistance programs. Continuing efforts strive for integrating the local hazard mitigation planning with the local comprehensive planning process.

1.9.6 Coastal Marshland Protection

OCGA 12-5-280

The Coastal Marshland Protection Act provides the Coastal Resources Division with the authority to protect tidal wetlands. The Coastal Marshland Protection Act limits certain activities and structures in marsh areas and requires permits for other activities and structures. Erecting structures, dredging, or filling marsh areas require a Marsh Permit administered through the Coastal Management Program.

Erosion and Sedimentation Control

OCGA 12-7-1

The Georgia Erosion and Sedimentation Act requires that each county or municipality adopt a comprehensive ordinance establishing procedures governing land-disturbing activities based on the minimum requirements established by the act. The Erosion and Sedimentation Act is administered by the EPD of the Georgia DNR and local governments. Permits are required for specified land-disturbing activities, including the construction or modification of manufacturing facilities, construction activities, some activities related to transportation facilities, activities on marsh hammocks, and others.

1.9.8 River Corridor Protection

OCGA 12-2-1

The statute informally known as the Mountain and Corridor Protection Act authorizes DNR to develop minimum standards for the protection of river corridors (and mountains, watersheds, and wetlands) that can be adopted by local governments. The EPD administers the act. All rivers in Georgia with an average annual flow of 400 cubic feet per second are covered by the act, except those within the jurisdiction of the Coastal Marshlands Protection Act. Some of the major provisions of the act include: requirements for a 100-foot vegetative buffer on both sides of rivers, consistency with the Georgia Erosion and Sedimentation Act, and local governments' identification of river corridors in land-use plans developed under their respective comprehensive planning acts.

The Watershed and Flood Prevention Act, PL 83-566, August 4, 1954 (16 U.S.C. 1001-1008)

authorized the establishment of programs to aid in protecting the lives and property threatened by natural disasters related to watersheds (such as flooding and erosion). Prior to fiscal year 1996, separate programs addressed small watershed planning activities and cooperative river basin surveys and investigations. After the 1996 appropriations act, the activities specified under the Watershed and Flood Prevention Act were combined into the single program known as the Emergency Watershed Protection (EWP) program. The purpose of the EWP program is to assist federal, state, and local agencies and tribal governments to protect watersheds from damage caused by erosion, floodwater, and sediment as well as to conserve and develop water and land resources. Resource concerns addressed by the program include water quality, water conservation, wetland protection and restoration, water storage capacity, agricultural drought problems, rural development, municipal and industrial water needs, upstream flood damages, and water needs for wildlife and forest-based industries. Methods of planning and surveying addressed by the program include specific watershed plans, river basin surveys, flood hazard analyses, and floodplain management assistance. The purpose of the plans and surveys is to identify solutions that use land treatment and nonstructural measures to resolve resource problems.

Federal Hazard Mitigation Programs

Because GEMA administers federal hazard mitigation programs for Georgia, GEMA's planning process is inherently integrated into these federal programs, specifically the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program (PDM), the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), the Community Rating System (CRS), Flood Mitigation Assistance Program (FMA), the Map Modernization Project, Repetitive Flood Claims Program (RFC) and Severe Repetitive Loss Program (SRL). The Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), authorized under Section 404 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, provides grants to states and local governments to implement long-term hazard mitigation measures after a major disaster declaration in order to reduce the loss of life and property due to hazard events and to enable the implementation of mitigation measures during the immediate recovery period.

The Repetitive Flood Claims (RFC) grant program was authorized by the Bunning-Bereuter-Blumenauer Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-264), which amended the National Flood Insurance Act (NFIA) of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4001, et al). The RFC program provides funds to assist States and communities in reducing flood damages to insured properties that have had one or more claims to the National Flood Insurance (NFIP) Fund. RFC grants are to be awarded on a competitive basis and without reference to state allocations, quotas, or other formula-based allocation of funds. Georgia has utilized project grants in the first two years of this program's existence to permanently mitigate NFIP insured structures through property acquisition.

Section II - Planning Methodology

Mitigation Planning Team and Project Stakeholders

Development of the 2010 and 2016 Camden County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan was a concerted effort on the part of Camden County and the Cities of Kingsland, St. Marys, and Woodbine. A list of the original planning team members along with those invited for the update process can be found in Appendix E. The list provides documentation that all jurisdictions as well as agencies with authority to regulate development were provided the involvement opportunities. The planning process included the formation of the planning committee as



proclaimed by the Camden County Board of Commissioners, which consisted of the Board of Commissioners and the Cities of Kingsland, St. Marys, and Woodbine sending representatives to provide comment and local expertise. The local governments participated by conducting research on their own time outside of the formal meetings that took place during the planning process. A list of committee members was established in the beginning of the planning process to ensure

adequate membership was met to meet the State of Georgia requirements. Some committee members on the list were chosen to represent multiple agencies and affiliations (Appendix E). Also, two public hearings provided a public forum for the citizens of Camden County to have an opportunity to comment and question the plan itself. An announcement concerning the public hearing was sent to the Tribune & Georgian. The initial public hearing took place September 10, 2015. The final public hearing took place _____. The public and all planning committee members were continually advised to present thoughts, questions, and comments to the Chairman of the Plan Update Committee to facilitate their inclusion in the planning process. Forms were also provided at all formal meetings for the public to make written comments. The final draft of the plan was placed at the local EMA Office as well as online for two weeks for the public to view. The public was made aware of the draft and its availability for review and given the opportunity to comment if deemed necessary. The public was notified of the opportunity to comment on the plan before the adoption of the plan by the local governments at the meetings set up by the local governments to adopt the approved plan by GEMA and FEMA.

The committee consisted of individuals and organizations from the public and private sector of Camden County and other knowledgeable entities that would have a special interest in protecting the health, life, property, and overall well-being of the citizens of Camden County. The committee included representation from the following entities:

Harvey Amerson	Camden County Public Works
Gary Blount	Camden County BOC
Scott Brazell	Camden County CRS, E&S Coordinator
Chuck Byerly	Camden County Sheriff's Office
Chuck Clark	Camden County BOC
Bill Coleman	City of Kingsland Public Works
Mark Crews	Camden County Emergency Management Agency Director
Angie Eaton	CCBOC GIS Mapper
Terry Ferrell	Division of Public Health
Louis Foltzer	IT Director
John Fry	National Park Service – Cumberland Island
Tim Hatch	St. Marys Police Department
John Holman	St. Marys City Administrator
Robby Horton	St. Marys Fire Department
Steve Howard	Camden County Administrator
Joe Hughes	National Park Service – Cumberland Island
Chip Keene	Camden County BOC
Ken Kessler	City of Kingsland Planning Department
Jennifer Kline	Georgia DNR - Coastal Resources Division
John Morrissey	Mayor - City of St. Marys
Jimia Nightingale	College of Coastal Georgia
Wayne Peeples	City of Kingsland Police Department
Jeannie Pierce	Camden County Fire and Rescue
Sandra Rayson	City of Woodbine Administrator
Peter Reitchel	National Park Service – Cumberland Island
Everette Sapp	City of Woodbine Public Works
Tony Sheppard	Camden County BOC
Kenneth Smith	Kingsland Fire Department
Paul Speich	City of Kingsland Planning Department
Jimmy Starline	Camden County BOC
Mark Stewart	Camden County Board of Education
Patricia Stockett	Georgia Forestry Commission
Gary Straight	St. Marys Downtown Development Authority
Jessica Warren	University of Georgia Cooperative Extension Service
Jeff Zawislak	Southeast Georgia Health System - Camden Campus

An effort was made to solicit public input during the planning process. The public was identified as the stakeholders, public officials, and/or other people living/working in or near the county.

To meet federal requirements for the plan review and update process, the Camden County Board of Commissioners approved the following scope of work for the development of the plan:

- Selection of Grant Services & Consulting to provide consultation, meeting facilitation, data collection and plan development services;
- Formation of the Camden County Joint Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Committee, to be chaired by Camden County Emergency Management Agency Director, Mark Crews.
- The plan update process included scheduled committee meetings to review Hazard, Risk and Vulnerability (HRV) assessment data and formulate mitigation actions based on collected assessments and local capabilities; agendas and minutes at each committee meeting; and advertised public meetings at least twice during the planning process with a public review of the draft plan scheduled.
- The public was invited to comment on the Draft of the Joint Hazard Mitigation Plan Update. The process for reviewing the plan and submitting comments was advertised in the local newspaper. The public was invited to receive a copy of the draft from the Emergency Management Agency Office. The advertised public meeting on _____ was intended to allow for the public to comment on the plan prior to plan approval. Suggestions were incorporated to the draft as a result of the public review.



Existing planning documents and studies for the project area were reviewed by the planning committee in order to determine how they could be integrated into the planning process. The table below depicts the name, responsible agency, purpose, and how the data was incorporated into various sections of the ECHMP.

Name of Plan	Responsible Agency	Purpose of Plan	Interaction with Multi-Hazard-Mitigation-Plan
2014 State of Georgia MHMP	GEMA	MHMP	Incorporate data pertaining to Georgia Coast
NFIP Ordinance	Floodplain Administrator	SFHA Ordinance	Participation in the NFIP; Regulates future development in SFHA
Camden County Comprehensive Plan	Camden County BOC	Plan for future of Camden County	Provided Mitigation Suggestions
Coastal Storm Water Supplement to the Georgia Stormwater Management Manual	GA DNR EPD	Natural resource protection, storm water management and site design	Provided Mitigation suggestions
2010 Flood Insurance Study – Camden County	FEMA	Natural Resource Protection	Provided Mitigation suggestions
2012 Census of Agriculture	US Department of Agriculture	Assign monetary value to agriculture resources	Provided market value of agriculture
2013 Community Wildfire Protection Plan	Georgia Forestry Commission	Wildfire Mitigation	Provided mitigation strategies
Board of County Commissioners Camden County, Georgia Strategic Plan - Goals & Strategies	Camden County BOC	Plan for future of Camden County	Provided Mitigation Suggestions
Cumberland Island National Seashore Fire Management Plan January 2015	National Park Service	Wildfire Mitigation	Provided mitigation strategies
Hazard Risk Analysis Supplement to the Camden County Joint Hazard Mitigation Plan	FEMA	Hazard Mitigation data	Provided vulnerability statistics

Name of Plan	Responsible Agency	Purpose of Plan	Interaction with Multi-Hazard-Mitigation-Plan
Greenprint for Camden County, Georgia	The Trust for Public Land	Strategic Planning Communication and decision making tool	Provided mitigation strategies
Regional Assessment of Coastal Georgia	Coastal Regional Commission	Community Resiliency to Hazards	Provided vulnerability statistics
Hazard and Resilience Plan for the Coast of Georgia	Coastal Regional Commission	Provide research, technical analysis to integrate into Hazard Mitigation	Provided vulnerability statistics and mitigation strategies
St. Marys Watershed Management Plan	Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Environmental Protection Division	Water Quality Management	Provided mitigation strategies
St. Marys Flood Resiliency Plan	Georgia Sea Grant, the University of Georgia, North Carolina Sea Grant, Stetson University and the City of St. Marys	Community Planning through the National Sea Grant's Coastal Community Climate Adaption Initiative	Provided mitigation strategies

The contracted planner had primary responsibility for collecting updated information and presenting data to the committee. Each chapter was reviewed chronologically with updated hazard, risk, and vulnerability data, as well as previous accomplishments of mitigation strategy efforts.

The plan update process included committee meetings to review Hazard, Risk and Vulnerability (HRV) assessment data and formulate mitigation actions based on collected assessments and local capabilities; agendas and minutes at each committee meeting; and advertised public meetings at least twice during the planning process with a public review of the draft plan scheduled.

Each section of the 2010 plan has been revised in some manner. Therefore, the first section of each chapter will list those changes. The plan maintenance section (Section 6) was considered during committee review of the Draft of the 2016 Plan Update. The committee confirmed that the review process had been successful and effective; therefore, no changes to the process were necessary.

Section IV – Plan Organization

The Camden County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update is designed and organized in a way to assist local government officials, the citizens of Camden County, various organizations, and any other individuals who may be interested in planning and preparation for natural disasters. The plan commences with an executive summary, followed by a Hazard, Risk, and Vulnerability (HRV) assessment. Following the HRV assessment, the plan examines seven possible natural hazards and two technological hazards that can happen in Camden County and then recommends goals, objectives, and action steps specific to each hazard identified in the HRV summary. To conclude, the plan presents an overview of implementation, a system of updating of information as it becomes available, and the process of updating the plan itself.

In addition, the Hazard Mitigation Plan Update is organized to incorporate the requirements listed in the Interim Final Rule 44 CFR 201.4 Standard State Plan criteria in several chapters. This chapter, “Chapter 1: Introduction to the Planning Process”, includes an overview of the document, assurances of compliance, an overview of the various state and federal authorizing authorities, the overall goals of the plan, and details of the planning process, as stipulated by Interim Final Rule 44 CFR 201.4(c)(1).

Chapter 2 outlines the natural hazard history in terms of events and losses, identifies current hazard exposures, assesses the jurisdiction’s risks and vulnerabilities, and analyzes potential losses, as stipulated by Interim Final Rule 44 CFR 201.4(c)(2).

Chapter 3 outlines the technological hazard history.

Chapter 4 outlines the cities’ and county’s hazard mitigation priorities and goals, related policies, programs, and capabilities at the local level, mitigation actions and activities and specific contributions, and sources of mitigation project funding from all levels, as stipulated by Interim Final Rule 44 CFR 201.4(c)(3).

Chapter 5 outlines the cities’ and county’s technological hazard mitigation priorities and goals.

Chapter 6 outlines the process of plan maintenance, including the methods and schedule of updates, monitoring the implementation of mitigation efforts, and reviewing progress of achieving the goals outlines in Chapter Four, as stipulated by Interim Final Rule 44 CFR 201.4(c)(4).

Finally, Chapter 7 summarizes the planning effort and provides reference material used for the update process.

The summary of changes is included in the overview section of every chapter as a table that details each section and the changes that have occurred within the section since the last approval (2010).

Section V – Local Hazard, Risk, and Vulnerability Summary Mitigation Goals & Objectives

A local risk assessment was accomplished by compiling data on the hazards that could affect Camden County and its residents, profiling these past hazard events, and then assessing the community's vulnerability to these hazards. The Camden County Joint Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Committee accomplished the risk assessment by conducting the following steps:

- (1) Hazard Identification
- (2) Hazard Event Profiling
- (3) Vulnerability Assessment
- (4) Potential Loss Estimates

(1) Hazard Identification: Maps and historical data sources were studied and reviewed in order to identify the geographic extent, intensity, and probability of occurrence for various hazard events. FEMA Worksheet #1 (Identify the Hazard) was used in this process. A copy of this worksheet is provided in Appendix D.

The Camden County Hazard Mitigation Plan addresses the following nine hazards considered by committee members to pose the most threat to the residents, property and economy of Camden County:

- coastal erosion
- drought
- flooding
- hurricanes/coastal storms
- tornado/windstorm/hailstorm
- water contamination
- wildfire
- hazard material spills
- radiological accidents

Of these hazards, the entire county is exposed to five of the nine hazards as noted in Worksheets 1 and 2 (Appendix D). Hurricanes/coastal storms, tornado/windstorm/hailstorms, water contamination, wildfire, and radiological accidents are all potential threats to the entire community. A tornado is a violently rotating column of air extending from a thunderstorm to the ground. The most violent tornados are capable of tremendous destruction with wind speeds of 250 mph or more. Windstorms are a non-spatial occurrence that can cause damage to property. Thunderstorm winds are generally short in duration involving straight-line winds and/or gusts in excess of 50 mph. A Coastal Storm is a tropical cyclone in which the maximum one-minute sustained surface wind ranges from 39 to 73 mph (34 to 63 kts) inclusive. Coastal Storms ultimately lead to tremendous amounts of precipitation, which in turn results in flooding.

Fire is a rapid, persistent chemical reaction that releases heat and light, especially the exothermic combination of a combustible substance with oxygen. Wildfires are known as a

forest fire, vegetation fire, grass fire, or brush fire. Wildfires can occur because of a number of reasons including lightning and debris burning.

Flooding and hazard material spills on the other hand, are isolated to select areas of the county that are within the flood plain and transportation corridors, respectively. A large amount of rainfall over a short time span can result in flash flood conditions. A small amount of rain can also result in floods in locations where the soil is saturated from a previous wet period or if the rain is concentrated in an area of impermeable surfaces such as large parking lots, paved roadways, etc.

Each of these potential hazards is addressed individually with relevant supporting data. The planning committee determined that these nine hazards posed the most serious threat to the community based on the history of their impact on Camden County in the past, whereas other threats were excluded because of their lack of their frequency of occurrence and the expectation they would not occur in the future.

A comprehensive hazard history for Camden County is provided in Appendix A.

(2) Hazard Event Profiling : Past hazard event data were collected through an extensive process that utilized input from Camden County Joint Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Committee members, research on past disaster declarations in the County, information provided from the National Climatic Data Center and the National Weather Service, Hazus- the geographic information system-based natural hazard loss estimation software package developed and freely distributed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), a review of current Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM), internet and newspaper data searches, This source data was used to complete a Hazard Frequency Table for committee analysis purposes. A copy of the Hazard Frequency Table is provided in Appendix D.

The committee analyzed the causes and characteristics of each hazard, how the hazard had affected Camden County in the past, and what part of Camden County's population and infrastructure had historically been vulnerable to each specific hazard. Profiling Past Hazards document was used to complete this process. A profile of each hazard discussed in this plan is provided in *Chapter 2*. Copies of worksheets used are provided in Appendix D.

(3) Vulnerability Assessment: The asset inventory component of the HRV assessment data included the development of a database that provides county infrastructure and critical facilities data as well as estimated structure dollar values for loss estimates. This critical facilities database was developed by the Emergency Management Agency office, local planners and the tax assessor's office. Information collected includes structure location, value, contact information and facility type.

A critical facility, for the purposes of this plan, is defined as a facility in either the public or private sector that provides essential products and services to the general public, is otherwise necessary to preserve the welfare and quality of life in the County, or fulfills important public safety, emergency response and/or disaster recovery functions. The critical facilities identified by the committee in the County are governmental services facilities; water and waste water treatment plants and lift stations; electric and communication utilities; hazardous waste sites; schools; public safety facilities; healthcare facilities; and essential roadways and bridges.

A community's vulnerability can be described in terms of the assets located within the extent of a hazard event and the potential losses if such an event occurs. Therefore, the vulnerability assessment was accomplished by comparing each previously identified hazard with the inventory of affected critical facilities and population exposed to each hazard. GEMA Worksheet # 3a, provided in Appendix D, outlines this step of the HRV assessment.

Assessing vulnerability, for the purposes of this plan, also included a review of the Draft of the Camden County Joint Comprehensive Plan Update to assess general land use patterns and development trends. This review can be found in Appendix B.

(4) Potential Loss Estimates: Using the best available data and mathematical modeling, estimated damages and financial losses likely to be sustained in a geographic area during a hazard event were calculated. Describing vulnerability in terms of dollar losses provides the county with a common framework in which to measure the effects of hazards on critical facilities.

The number and type of structures in the County have been determined for potential loss estimations. The source of the information was the County Tax Assessor's Office. Additional information can be found in Appendix D.

The Camden County Joint Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Committee used the results of the Hazard, Risk and Vulnerability assessment, as well as the Report of Accomplishments to identify and prioritize appropriate further mitigation goals, objectives and related actions. The Planning Committee identified mitigation strategies over the course of two meetings. Input into strategy development was increased as members interviewed staff from their prospective agencies for additional mitigation actions.

After ensuring that all interested persons had been given ample opportunity to contribute to strategy development, mitigation action steps were next given priority status by committee members. To evaluate priorities, committee members used as a guide a planning tool prepared by FEMA known as STAPLEE (Social, Technical, Administrative, Political, Legal, Economic, and Environmental) criteria. Each mitigation strategy step was evaluated using STAPLEE criteria as the guiding principle to identify those steps best for Camden County. Steps were ranked as high priority, medium priority, or low priority. Past occurrences of disasters and historical trend data aided committee members in assigning priorities.

Section VI – Multi-Jurisdictional Considerations

The county and municipalities are equally applicable in terms of tornadoes, water contamination, and thunderstorms/windstorms/tropical storms because they are not spatially definable. In the incorporated areas of Camden County, the threat of flooding is present within the city limits of Woodbine, St. Marys and in low-lying areas in the City of Kingsland. Newly generated LIDAR mapping indicate a few higher elevation areas in the unincorporated county with reduced threat of flooding. Please see the map in Appendix E, IV to view flood prone areas in Camden County.

The Cities of Kingsland, St. Marys, and Woodbine, and unincorporated Camden County were active participants in the planning process. A few mitigation goals, objectives and action items

identified in this plan update may apply to selected jurisdictions. These steps are identified in the appropriate sections. Most steps apply equally to all jurisdictions. The Emergency Management Agency (EMA) Director will coordinate with the appropriate city agency personnel in order to execute multijurisdictional steps. The EMA Director does not have authority to implement items in the jurisdictions; however, the committee has chosen to coordinate communication efforts to implement and document progress towards goals with the EMA agency.

Section VII - Plan Implementation & Maintenance

The Camden County Board of Commissioners and the governing bodies for the Cities of Kingsland, St. Marys, and Woodbine have formally adopted the Camden County Joint Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.

The formal adoption of the Camden County Joint Hazard Mitigation Plan by the County Commissioners and City Councils occurred after two public meetings and the opportunity for the public to comment on the Plan. Documentation of the public opportunities is located in Appendix E. The Board of Commissioners as well as the City Councils will keep in consideration the Priority Task List and oversee the implementation of said tasks using branches of city and county government when appropriate.

Camden County and unincorporated Camden County currently utilize comprehensive land use planning, capital improvements planning and building codes to guide and control development in the county. The Camden County Joint Hazard Mitigation Plan Update will be presented to the Committees and persons responsible for updating Comprehensive Plans and Capitol Improvement plans, for their use in incorporating the Hazard Mitigation goals and strategies. In addition, the Commission and City Council will require that the local authorities responsible for the previous plans listed, along with the Local Emergency Operations Plan (LEOP) and other multi-jurisdictional plans utilize guidance from this Hazard Mitigation Plan.

The plan maintenance section (Section 6) was considered during committee review of the Draft of the 2016 Plan Update. The committee confirmed that no changes to the process were necessary. That process includes a method to ensure that regular review and update of the Plan occurs. The Emergency Management Agency Director will assemble, in January of each odd-numbered year, a Hazard Mitigation Plan Review Committee. Committee members will be responsible for monitoring and evaluating the progress of the mitigation strategies in the Plan. The committee will review each goal and objective to determine relevance to changing situations in the County, as well as changes in state and federal policy and to ensure that goals 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, as assigned by the County Commission and City Council, will provide a project status report and will include which implementation processes worked well, any difficulties encountered, how coordination efforts were proceeding, and which strategies should be revised.

The County Commission and City Council will review recommendations of the committee in of every odd-numbered year. County Commissioners and City Council members will evaluate and update the Plan to ensure mitigation action steps are being established and that existing programs are utilizing the guidance provided by the Hazard Mitigation Plan. The Emergency Management Agency Director will then forward any changes to Georgia Emergency Management Agency's Hazard Mitigation Officer.

Camden County and unincorporated Camden County is dedicated to involving the public directly in the continual reshaping and updating of the Hazard Mitigation Plan. The Plan Review Committee is responsible for the biennial review and update of the Plan. Although they will represent the public to some extent, the public will be able to directly comment on and provide feedback about the Plan. The EMA Director will make periodic presentations on the plan's progress to elected officials. Plan updates will be posted on the County Website with a portal for public comment.

Copies of the Plan will be available at the Camden County Emergency Management Office. The existence and location of these copies will be publicized in the local newspaper. All comments and questions will be directed to the Emergency Management Agency Director for follow-up. The publicly declared County Commission meeting to evaluate and update the Plan will provide the public a forum for which they can express concerns, opinions, or ideas about the Plan.

Section VIII – Community Data

Camden County is the southernmost county on the Georgia coast. Created by the Georgia Constitution of February 5, 1777, it is the state's eighth original county. Camden County combined the colonial parishes of St. Thomas and St. Mary with lands ceded by the Creek Indians. In 1854 the state legislature incorporated land from Camden County to create Charlton County. Camden County is named for Charles Pratt, earl of Camden (1714-94), chief justice and lord chancellor of England who supported the American colonies before the Revolution (1775-83).



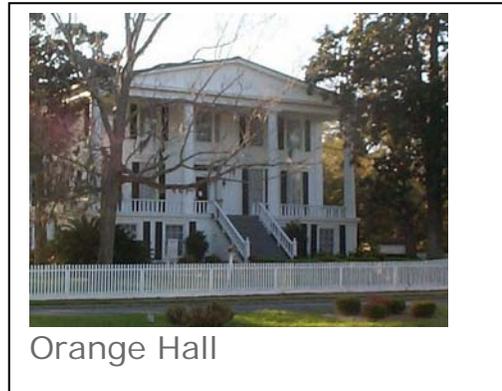
The town of St. Patrick, on the south side of Great Satilla River, was selected as the first county seat in 1787. In 1792 the seat was moved to St. Marys, and in 1800 to Jefferson (later called Jeffersonton), which was at or near the site of St. Patrick. In 1802 a courthouse and jail were built in Jeffersonton. Until the Civil War (1861-65) the community thrived, owing to a large number of plantations along the river cultivating rice, cotton, corn, and other products. With the collapse of the plantation economy after the war, Jeffersonton declined and was mostly abandoned.

Today it is considered a dead town, although several families still own homes in the area. In 1872 the county seat returned to St. Marys, where it remained until 1923, when it was moved to its current location in Woodbine.

From 1898 until 1902 the county was home to a community of Shakers, who settled on a plantation in White Oak.

In the 1890s Camden County's economy was bolstered by timber and turpentine products. These evolved to larger commercial pulp-paper manufacturing operations from the 1940s to the present. By the late 1980s Camden was the state's second leading pulpwood producer, with 72 percent of its lands developed as commercial forest.

The county's economy was also bolstered in 1881 when steel magnate Thomas Carnegie began purchasing large parts of Cumberland Island to create his Dungeness estate on the south end of the island. Carnegie and his heirs eventually purchased 90 percent of the island and employed more than 300 people in the construction and management of their estates. The Dungeness mansion burned in 1959, but its ruins were stabilized after the island came under the supervision of the National Park



Service as the Cumberland Island National Seashore in 1972. In 1975 ferry service began, and commercial development was halted by 1982, after the park service acquired more land.

The creation of the Kings Bay Naval Submarine Base has had the largest impact on the growth of Camden County. Construction on the naval base began in 1978, and it was operational a year later. In 1980 the location was selected as the East Coast refit facility and training command for the navy's fleet of Trident ballistic missile submarines. The first Trident submarine arrived in 1989, and by 2003 Kings Bay employed nearly 9,000 people.

The Kings Bay Naval Submarine Base has had a significant impact on the growth of Camden County. The base employs thousands of people.



Kings Bay Submarine

The growing population in the county after the opening of Kings Bay resulted in the establishment of the Camden Residence Center, a satellite campus of the College of Coastal Georgia.

According to the 2010 U.S. census, the population of Camden County is 50,513, an increase from the 2000 population of 43,664.

Well-known residents of the county include Charles Rinaldo Floyd, who commanded troops in

the Seminole Wars during the 1830s and owned two plantations in the county. Confederate lieutenant general William J. Hardee was born and raised in Camden County.

Camden County Courthouse

Original entry by John L. Kissinger, College of Coastal Georgia, 12/16/2003

Last edited by NGE Staff on 09/03/2014



Camden County Courthouse

CHAPTER 2 – NATURAL HAZARD RISK AND VULNERABILITY (HRV) SUMMARY

Chapter 2 Section	Updates to Section
I. Coastal Erosion	Data added concerning current events
II. Drought	Data added concerning current events
III. Flood	Data added concerning current events
IV. Hurricane/coastal storms	Data added concerning current events
V. Tornado/windstorms/hailstorms	Data added concerning current events
VI. Water contamination	Data added concerning current events
VII. Wildfire	Data added concerning current events

The Hazard, Risk, and Vulnerability assessment of the Camden County Joint Hazard Mitigation Plan Update (CCJHMPU) provides the scientifically sound foundation for the goals, objectives, tasks, and actions steps that are proposed in the plan.

The CCJHMPU Committee compared the hazards from the original plan by reviewing the original FEMA Worksheets #1 (Identify the Hazards) with the updated hazard event data. In addition, past hazards event data was updated on the Hazard Frequency Table for review. Using this review method, the planning committee recommended that the Plan Update continue with the original seven hazards.

The Georgia Emergency Management Agency defines risk, hazard, vulnerability, and mitigation as presented in the *Georgia Hazard Mitigation Plan Standard and Enhanced*, effective April 1, 2014-March 31, 2017 as follows:

“Risk, for the purpose of hazard mitigation planning, is the potential for damage, loss, or other impacts created by the interaction of natural hazards with community assets. Hazards are natural processes, such as tornados and earthquakes. The exposure of people, property, and other community assets to natural hazards can result in disasters depending on the impacts. Impacts are the consequences or effects of the hazard on the community and its assets. The type and severity of impacts are based on the extent of the hazard and the vulnerability of the asset, as well as the community’s capabilities to mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from events. The following are FEMA definitions of terms used in risk assessments.

Hazard: A source of potential danger or adverse condition. Natural hazards are created by a meteorological, environmental, or geological event.

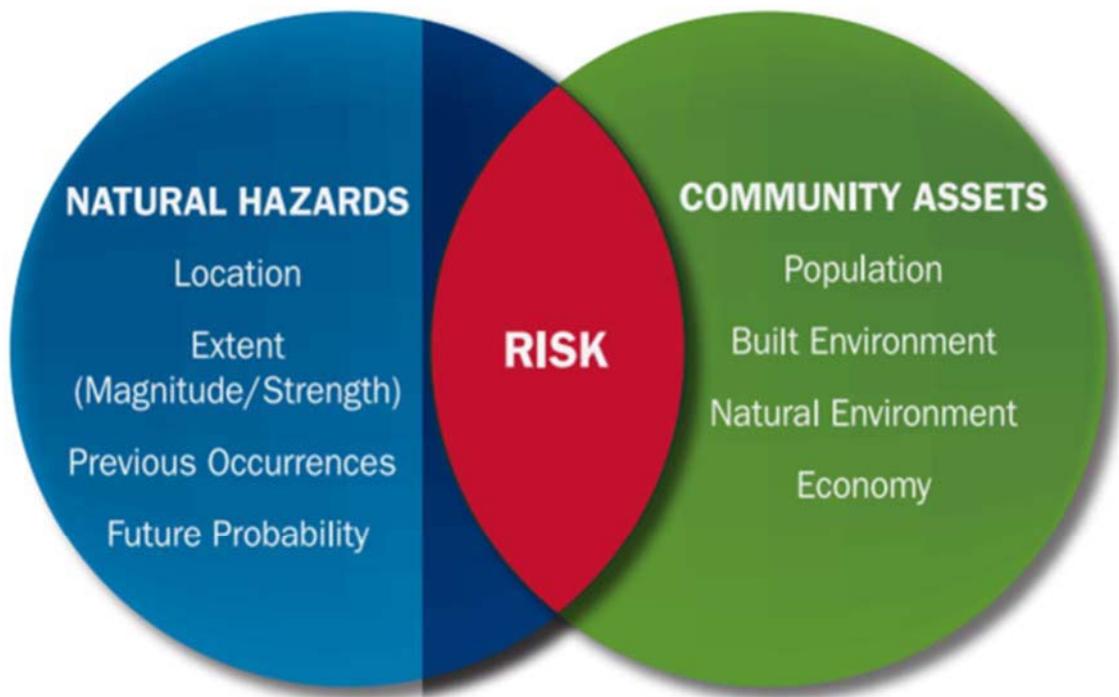
Risk: The estimated impact that a hazard would have on people, services, facilities, and structures in a community; the likelihood of a hazard event resulting in an adverse condition that causes injury or damage. Risk is often expressed in relative terms such as a high, moderate

or low likelihood of sustaining damage above a particular threshold due to a specific type of hazard event. It also can be expressed in terms of potential monetary losses associated with the intensity of the hazard. As Figure 1.1 illustrates, risk exists when natural hazards interact with community assets.

Risk Assessment: The product or process that collects information and assigns values to risks for the purpose of informing priorities, developing or comparing courses of action, and informing decision making.

Vulnerability: Describes how exposed or susceptible to damage an asset is. Vulnerability depends on an asset's construction, contents, and the economic value of its functions. Like indirect damages, the vulnerability of one element of the community is often related to the vulnerability of another. For example, many businesses depend on uninterrupted electrical power – if an electric substation is flooded, it will affect not only the substation itself, but a number of businesses as well. Often, indirect effects can be much more widespread and damaging than direct ones.

Mitigation: Hazard mitigation is sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and their property from hazards.”



Note: Modified from U.S. Geological Survey and Oregon Partnership for Disaster Resilience Models.

Figure 1.1

The asset inventory component of the assessment data included the development of a database that provides county infrastructure and critical facilities data as well as estimated structure dollar values for loss estimates. The committee utilized FEMA Worksheets #3a and #3b (Inventory Assets) to determine the potential dollar losses to vulnerable structures in the region. The figures on the worksheets and included in this text were derived using formulas provided by FEMA and GEMA and represent structure potential loss estimations based on use, square footage, and replacement value. Each of the potential loss estimates is addressed for the individual hazards in the following text. For more specific details, refer to Worksheets #3a provided in Appendix A.

The Decision Matrix in the table below illustrates the data driven process used by the CCJHMPU Committee.

Risk Ranking Part 1: Hazard Score

Potential Hazard

Hazards	Frequency	Past Damages	Potential Damages
Coastal Erosion	32%		\$1,214,137,353
Drought	5%		\$10,736,000
Flooding	32%	\$4,360,000	\$5,463,618,089
Hurricanes/Coastal Storms	10%		\$6,070,686,765
Tornado/Windstorm/Hailstorms	>100%	\$213,500	\$6,070,686,765
Water Contamination	0%		\$6,070,686,765
Wildfire	>100%	\$1,678,200	\$6,070,686,765
Hazardous Material Spills	>100%		\$3,642,412,059
Radiological Accidents	0		\$6,070,686,765

Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Score	Threat
Wildfire	1	Very
Tornado/Windstorms/Hail	2	Very
Flooding	3	Very
Hazardous Material Spills	4	High
Hurricane/Coastal Storms	5	High
Coastal Erosion	6	Medium
Drought	7	Medium
Water Contamination	8	Medium
Radiological	9	Medium

Threat Levels

Very High= 12-15
High= 8-11
Medium= 4-7
Low= 0-3

SECTION I – COASTAL EROSION

A. Hazard Identification - Coastal erosion is the wearing away of coastal land. The term is commonly used to describe the horizontal retreat of the shoreline along the ocean. Erosion is considered a function of larger processes of shoreline change, which includes erosion and accretion. Erosion results when more sediment is lost along a particular shoreline than is re-deposited by the water body. Accretion results when more sediment is deposited along a particular shoreline than is lost. When these two processes are balanced, the shoreline is said to be stable.

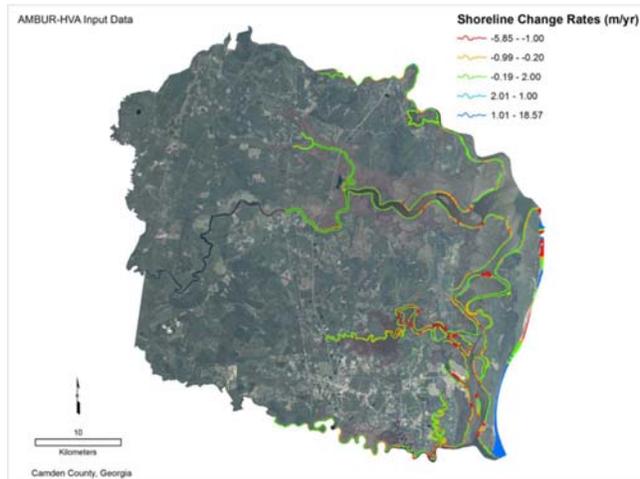
When evaluating coastal erosion, the focus should be on the long-term impacts. However, in the short-term it is important to understand that storms can erode a shoreline that is, over the long-term, classified as accreting, and vice-versa.

Erosion can be caused by a number of events including coastal storms and floods; changes in the geometry of tidal inlets, river outlets, and bay entrances; man-made structures and human activities such as shore protection structures and dredging; long-term erosion; a rise in sea-level; and local scour around buildings and other structures.

Coastal erosion hazard maps for Camden County and the Cities of Kingsland, St. Marys, and Woodbine are located in Appendix A, Section I, pages 4 and 5.

B. Hazard Profile - Scientific data to support coastal erosion issues for the purposes of the Camden County Joint Hazard Mitigation Plan Update has improved. For the 2010 plan, the committee studied the *National Assessment of Shoreline Change: Part 2 Historical Shoreline Changes and Associated Coastal Land Loss along the U.S. Southeast Atlantic Coast*. Open File Report 2005-1401. This report indicates that in Georgia, coastal land loss is caused primarily by erosion of the Atlantic Ocean beaches. Open lagoons are not present landward of the barrier islands and estuaries are small, so erosion of back barrier shores and interior marshes is not a significant component of coastal land loss in Georgia as it is in other states. Analysis of long term historical shoreline change indicates that 65% of the Georgia shore was stable or accreting, with an overall average shoreline change rate of 1.0 ± 2.7 m/yr.

The National Climatic Data Center reported one astronomical low tide for Camden County on January 3, 2014. This phenomenon further exacerbates coastal erosion.



For the 2015 plan update process, the committee studied maps depicting areas of erosion throughout Camden County provided by the Coastal Resources Division, Department of Natural Resources. Additional mapping tools indicated upland areas in Camden County that may be affected by 1-meter sea level rise in 2100. FY15 Hazard Mitigation Assistance Guidance describes key changes to Climate Change/Resilience Incorporation for communities, encouraging communities to become more resilient and to incorporate climate change considerations in their project scoping and development. The GA DNR has

worked closely with GEMA to develop the enhanced portion of the 2014 Georgia State Hazard Mitigation Plan to determine the effects of sea level rise on coastal areas and their natural assets. A number of federal and state-funded studies are underway. Sea level rise is not an immediate natural hazard; however, over the next 100 years, its effects on Georgia’s coastline and natural habitats could be detrimental. Increased sea level can affect the amount of tidal surge during hazard events such as hurricane or tropical wind events.

Climate Central (2014). Sea level rise and coastal flood exposure: Summary for Camden County, GA.

Surging Seas Risk Finder file created June 16, 2014, further states that even small amounts of sea level rise make rare floods more common by adding to tides and storm surge. Climate Central has estimated risk by combining local sea level rise projections with historic flood statistics from the NOAA water level station at Fernandina Beach, FL, 20 miles from the center of Camden County. Extreme values analysis indicates that the "100year" flood height, given sea level in 2012, is 3.1 feet above local Mean Higher High Water (high tide line). The highest observed flood at this location, in records from 1897 to 2013, reached 6.91 feet MHHW in 1898.

These values suggest that floods above 4 feet likely pose significant concerns. Based on the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers midrange sea level rise projection, 3.1 feet of rise is projected by 2100, from a 2012 baseline. Analysis translates this to 1 percent cumulative risk of at least one flood exceeding 4 feet by 2030, a 14 percent risk by midcentury, and a 100 percent risk by 2100. Under the Corps’ high-end projection, these chances increase to 2, 37, and 100 percent, respectively, and a 64 percent risk of at least one flood exceeding 7 feet by the end of the century is computed.

Based on new data available, vulnerability rates of coastal erosion will be increased from the 2010 Plan by 10%.

C. Assets Exposed to Hazard – The Camden County Joint Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Committee determined in 2010 that the assets exposed to coastal and riverine erosion included Crooked River State Park, Cumberland and Little Cumberland Island, and increased asset exposure to targeted residential areas in St. Marys. Further research for the 2016 Plan Update comes from the Climate Central report. Climate Central combined tidal elevation models and LIDAR based (laser based) elevation data supplied

by NOAA, plus levee location data from FEMA, to identify both fully exposed and potentially protected land less than 110 feet above the local high tide line. Camden County is third out of all Counties in Georgia for total exposure of homes on land below 4 feet. Camden County is in the top five rankings for *percentage* of homes exposed, and third of all Counties when ranked by exposure after excluding areas that appear isolated or protected.

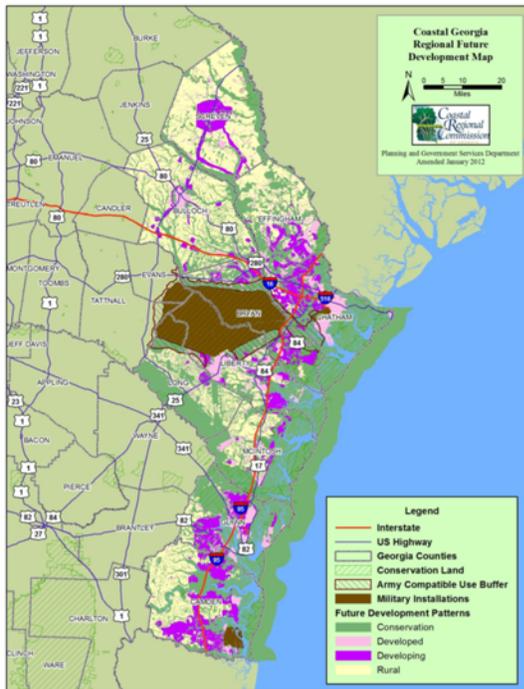
Climate Central's online analysis tool shows exposure on land below 4 feet MHHW level for the following variables, based on data from over ten federal agencies:

Variable	Total Exposure	Excluding isolated areas
Acres of land	54,026	50,917
Population	2,961	2,837
Housing units	1,403	1,345
Property (\$ millions)	91	76
Road miles	78.0	73
EPA listed sites	9	9
Schools	0	0

At 7 feet, 7,873 people (15.6 percent of the total population in Camden County) and \$236 million are exposed in total.

Proposed development pressure, because of their proximity to the water and coastal marshland, and therefore, to the impacts of coastal erosion are the areas north of White Oak Creek to Spring Bluff on both sides of Interstate 95, Dover Bluff Road, and the northern end of the county. Growth pressure in St. Marys includes the suburban area development taking place north and west of the original City Center.

The Regional Plan of Coastal Georgia Amended January 11, 2012 illustrates future development areas



for Camden County. Camden County is the southernmost county highlighted on the regional map. This map provides a more recent tool to the 2008 Future Land Use Map from the Camden County Joint Comprehensive Plan.

Incorporated areas contain the majority of the county's population. The cities of Kingsland and St. Marys both have experienced tremendous growth during the past ten years. In May, 2014, the Camden County Kings Bay Joint Land Use Study Committee published findings from efforts to anticipate and mitigate existing and potential development compatibility issues. That study defines more recent population and growth trends, including that in January 2012, Camden County's estimated population was 51,402 people, an increase of 17percent over the 2000 population of 43,664. Camden County's growth

rate was slightly less than the State of Georgia growth rate (21percent) during the same timeframe. Camden County, Kingsland, St. Marys and Woodbine all experienced far more explosive growth between 1980 and 1990. This increase is due in large part to the massive construction effort and staffing for Navy buildup and operations at SUBASE Kings Bay, which quickly became the largest employer in the area during the 1980s. Growth rates remained high between 1990 and 2000, despite local impacts such as the closure of the Gilman Paper Mill (largest privately owned paper mill in the US).

Analyzing building trends within the study area communities provides additional insight into the amount of growth that is taking place. For Camden County, there was a steady increase in building permits issued from 2000 to 2005. Beginning in 2006, housing construction experienced significant decline consistent with national and regional economic trends that impacted housing construction. Housing construction has remained at a low level through 2013, though a rebound in the housing construction market is anticipated due to national trends and the reduction of excess housing inventory.

SUBASE Kings Bay is located within unincorporated Camden County and is adjacent to the jurisdiction of the City of St. Marys to the south and west. Through annexation, the City of Kingsland has expanded eastward to reach within less than two miles of the SUBASE boundaries. Additionally, Crooked River State Park, property owned by the State of Georgia, borders the SUBASE on the north. To the east of SUBASE is Kings Bay and the Intracoastal Waterway and Cumberland Island which is a designated National Seashore and within Camden County.

In close proximity to SUBASE Kings Bay are multiple undeveloped, or vacant, developable properties. Though significantly impacted by wetlands in many cases, most of these properties have development potential, and many have had development proposals put forth in the past. At present, the real estate market in Camden County is not yet fully supportive of new development, though real estate development potential is improved in comparison with recent years, and local planning officials are seeing increases in development activity.

The Durango-Gilman Paper site is a 720-acre parcel with extensive frontage along the North River and connectivity to the St. Marys River and Cumberland Sound and is located approximately 1.5 miles south



from SUBASE Kings Bay and within the city of St. Marys. The site is a former paper mill, is considered to be a brownfield, and was previously planned and zoned for mixed-use development. A careful approach to redevelopment is required to realize the economic benefits of redevelopment while preserving the unique coastal environment.

D. Estimate of Potential Losses – Estimates of potential losses of residents, homes, businesses and critical facilities by hazard were developed from the vulnerability and exposure approach analysis using

past hazard data and the mapping tool available from the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Coastal Resources Protection Division the Georgia Mitigation Information System. 2014 Tax Digest data provided numbers and value of structures to prepare estimates of potential losses for each category of structure. The potential dollar losses of vulnerable structures due to the effects of coastal erosion are determined to be 13% of the structures in Camden County and unincorporated Camden County, excluding agriculture, deemed to be at no risk. The value of structures at risk is estimated to be \$531,194,277. Estimates for St. Marys residential is increased to 13-15% of the structures and value, estimated at risk value is \$201,447,421.

GEMA Worksheet #3a – Inventory of Assets for Camden County and the Cities of Kingsland, St. Marys, and Woodbine is located in Appendix A, Section I, pages 2 and 3.

Existing buildings in the coastal erosion hazard area may number 7929 residential, commercial, agricultural, and nonprofit buildings, 1 infrastructure facility, as well as 17 critical facilities that include wastewater treatment facilities and transfer stations.

E. Land Use and Development Trends - Land use and Developmental trends were identified in the 2008 Camden County Joint Comprehensive Plan and further in the Camden Kings Bay Joint Land Use Study (JLUS). At that time, residential growth was recognized as the primary source of future growth. Large tracts of land are currently under residential development and these tracts are located in close proximity to river and stream banks.



However, the Camden County Joint Development Authority (JDA), with assistance from the Board of County Commissioners, Office of Commercial Space Transportation-Federal Aviation Administration, the Georgia Department of Economic Development, local governments, and commercial space companies, is pursuing development of a commercial space launch site located on the I-95 corridor next to the Atlantic Ocean. The proposed Camden Spaceport site is surrounded by a large undeveloped buffer zone and has a history of space activity. The site was a

former solid rocket motor testing facility for Thiokol in the 1960's.

In addition, the Joint Development Authority has completed a year 2010 study of the Camden County industrial marketplace. Future growth is projected to be concentrated along Interstate -95 interchanges and along US Highway 27 corridors out of the natural hazard areas.

F. Multi-jurisdictional Concerns – The coastal areas of the county and Cumberland Island are especially vulnerable to the effects of coastal erosion while the interior of the county along the Little Satilla, the Big Satilla, Crooked River, Cumberland River and the St. Marys River are vulnerable as well. Cumberland Island National Seashore, a 36,500-acre island containing marshes, mudflats, tidal creeks, and an

abundant mix of coastal wildlife, enhances the rural feel of Camden County, acting as a draw for tourism and playing a significant role in resident's quality of life.

G. Hazard Summary - The committee is concerned that coastal erosion is an economic issue for Camden County and feel the issue is exacerbated by the frequency of coastal storm events and the geographic location of the county. Failure to plan for and protect these assets may detract from Camden County's rich biodiversity, and the quality of life, and the draw these assets have for potential residents, tourists, and businesses.

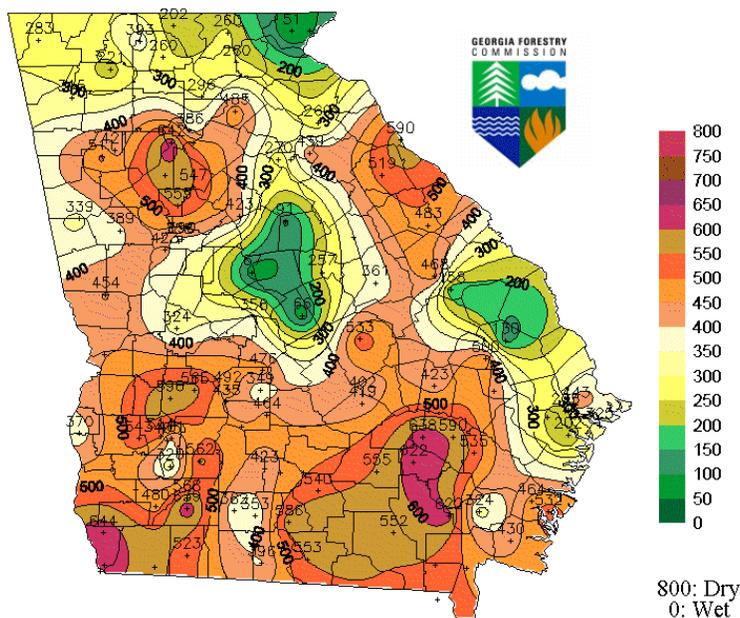
SECTION II – DROUGHT

A. Hazard Identification – The 2014 Georgia Hazard Mitigation Plan Standard and Enhanced defines drought as a normal, recurrent feature of climate consisting of a deficiency of precipitation over an extended period of time (usually a season or more). Therefore, a drought is a protracted lack of rain or periods of abnormally dry weather sufficiently prolonged for the lack of water to cause a serious hydrologic imbalance in the affected area. Drought conditions affect the cultivation of crops as well as a water availability and water quality. Drought is also a key factor in wildfire development. Drought conditions make natural fuels (grass, brush, trees, and dead vegetation) more fire prone. More than 64 per cent of Camden County is considered Agricultural-Forestry.

Drought conditions may endure from months to decades, which implicate droughts as having high potential to cause devastation on a given area. The duration characteristic of droughts is so important that droughts are classified in terms of length of impact. Droughts lasting 1 to 3 months are considered short term, while droughts lasting 4 to 6 months are considered intermediate and droughts lasting longer than 6 months are long term.

Drought is a normal component of the Southeastern US climate system; therefore, the potential extent of impact from short term droughts is minimal. Intermediate and long term impacts on the county's environmental, economic, and social systems can be major. The potential extent of these situations is jurisdiction wide as water management issues, as well as the increased threat of wildfire hazards concern county and city residents. The potential extent of drought as concerns agriculture would impact the entire jurisdiction. The 2014 Georgia County Guide published by the Carl Vinson Institute and the University of Georgia Extension provided a dollar figure for Camden County Total Agricultural Output of \$10,736,000. The loss to agriculture/forestry land has the potential to impact 69 farms in 15,739 acres.

Map of KBDI at July 24, 2014 1300 EST



Georgia Automated Environmental Monitoring Network provided 75% of the stations in the map.

Drought is measured as in a “severe,” “extreme” or “exceptional” drought as ranked by the U.S. Drought Monitor. Drought index numbers are measured by the Keetch-Byram Drought Index (KBDI)

- KBDI = 0 - 200: Soil moisture and large class fuel moistures are high and do not contribute much to fire intensity. Typical of spring dormant season following winter precipitation.
- KBDI = 200 - 400: Typical of late spring, early growing season. Lower litter and duff layers are drying and beginning to contribute to fire intensity.
- KBDI = 400 - 600: Typical of late summer, early fall. Lower litter and duff layers actively contribute to fire intensity and will burn actively.
- KBDI = 600 - 800: Often associated with more severe drought with increased wildfire occurrence. Intense, deep burning fires with significant downwind spotting can be expected. Live fuels can also be expected to burn actively at these levels.

Data provided by College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences at University of Georgia indicates that Camden County can expect drought index numbers as measured by Keetch-Byram Drought Index between all KBDI indexes, including KBDI=0-200 through KBDI=600-800.

Livestock and crops (including trees) are usually most adversely affected by these events, along with county and city residents who lose water due to these conditions. Many residents of Camden County have shallow wells which can go dry during drought periods, thus leaving those residents without readily available potable water for extended periods.

B. Hazard Profile – The occurrence of drought in Camden County has posed a serious threat to the citizens. As pointed out in the NCDC statistics, in the past sixty-four years, droughts were recorded 3 times. Camden County and the Cities of Kingsland, St. Marys, and Woodbine were in a drought of varying degrees from approximately 1999 until 2002. Drought conditions were alleviated by regular rains in 2003. The drought helped fuel many minor and major wildfires that occurred in the county during that time period.

An ongoing dry period continued from early January through 15 December 2006. Aerial precipitation analysis from the Southeast River Forecast Center indicated some areas were over 20 inches below normal for the year to date (12/15/06). In Camden County, the drought halted land clearing operations throughout the county, causing delays in work schedules and construction companies fines coming from inability to complete work on time as well as inability to keep workers employed. Estimated losses were in the tens of thousands. Additionally, on the Satilla River, saltwater impoundment pushed fresh water fish back across the commercial salt water line, resulting in an inability to fish for freshwater catfish, costing an estimated two thousand a month in losses. Drought conditions from 12/1/2006 to 12/15/2006 resulted in \$5500 crop damages.

On October 20, 2007, Georgia Governor Sonny Perdue, declared a State of Emergency in Drought Executive Order 011808 that was extended on November 20, 2007 and again on December 19, 2007. Because the condition was declared a Level 4 drought for most of the state, increased levels of drought response were necessary. Thus, the executive order called for establishment of the Drought Response Unified Command and the Drought Response Working Group to be consistent with the Georgia Emergency Operations Plan. The order also called for the implementation of the State of Georgia Drought Response Strategy.

The chance per year that a drought can occur has increased to 4.6 per cent, as noted in the Hazard Frequency Table (Appendix D). The impact from droughts has not been small. More than \$241,000 has been paid in Farm subsidies from 1999 to 2002. Farm subsidies in the ensuing years have been replaced in large part to crop insurance. In the future, measures suggested in this plan need to be enacted to limit the amount of impact a drought can have on Camden County.

As a result of drought, crops are damaged or loss, water use is restricted, wells become dry, nature is affected by a minimal water supply, and at its extreme a drought can cause a loss of life. Because of the slow rate of onset and long duration of droughts in Georgia, long-term management and mitigation measures are appropriate. The Environmental Protection Division (EPD) of Georgia's Department of Natural Resources (DNR) publishes the Georgia Drought Management Plan, which addresses both pre-drought mitigation strategies and drought response strategies.

C. Assets Exposed to Hazard – Drought conditions typically pose little or no threat to structures, however, fires can occur as a result of dry weather. The Camden County Joint Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Committee concluded that drought, in itself, presents no credible threat to critical facilities. Wildfire, as a result of drought, was considered, and the Committee determined that this hazard does bear a significant threat to the community.

Drought conditions could have a serious impact on the agriculture and therefore the economy of Camden County. *The UGA Extension 2014 Annual Report – Camden County* and the *Camden County*

Community Profile prepared by the Center for Agribusiness and Economic Development highlight the importance of agriculture to the county. According to the reports, 7.2% of the Property Tax Gross Digest comes from the Ag-Preferential Environ-Conservation sector. Further, the 2013 Farm Gate Value for Camden County totals \$12.26 million. Agriculture and directly related businesses output contributes to 653 jobs with an economic contribution of \$129,331,218. Top agriculture commodities include timber, container nurseries, and greenhouses.

GEMA Worksheet #3a – Inventory of Assets for Camden County and the Cities of Kingsland, St. Marys, and Woodbine is located in Appendix A, Section II, pages 2 through 5. Provided tax data worksheets, labeled as Worksheet 3A, include jurisdiction specific data for Camden County, Cities of Kingsland, St. Marys, and Woodbine, and Unincorporated Camden County. These worksheets are located in Appendix A in for each hazard section. Jurisdiction specific Critical Facilities reports are located in Appendix A under each hazard section as well.

D. Estimate of Potential Losses – Potential drought losses are calculated on the value of agriculture in the county. According to the report cited above, the total impact of food and fiber production, processing and direct manufacturing is \$12.26 million. The total county output is more than \$129 million. Affected also would be the total population of the County if drought conditions were so extreme as to affect the water supply volume or quality.

E. Land Use & Development Trends – Neither the cities nor unincorporated Camden County currently have land use or development trends related to drought conditions. The expectation is for guidance to come from the State and Coastal Regional Water Plans for local governments to implement.

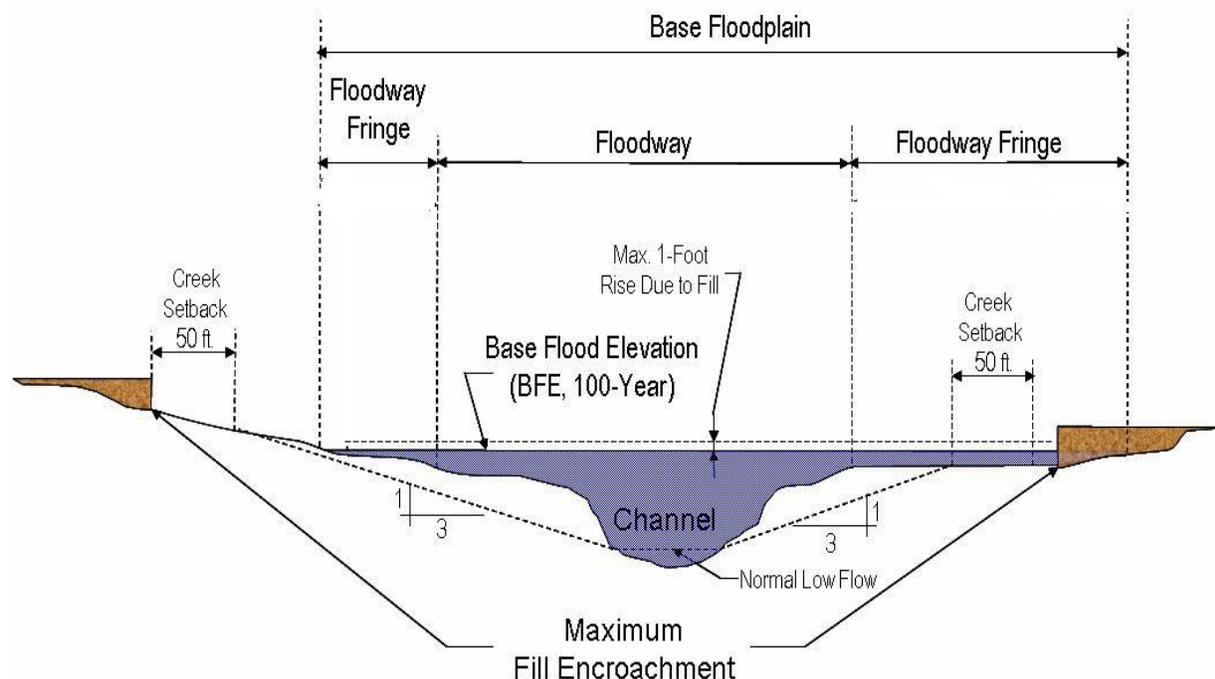
F. Multi-Jurisdictional Concerns – All of Camden County could potentially be affected by drought conditions, particularly as concerns the threat of wildfire.

G. Hazard Summary – Drought can cause severe economic stress to not only the agricultural and forestry interests in Camden County, but to the entire State. The potential negative effects of sustained drought are numerous. In addition to an increased threat of wildfires, drought can affect municipal and industrial water supplies, stream-water quality, water recreation facilities, as well as agricultural and forest resources. The Camden County Joint Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Committee reviewed previous mitigation efforts. Many efforts remain relevant as lack of funding prevented completion of several steps.

SECTION III – FLOOD

A. Hazard Identification – Camden County has experienced a threat and significant damage from flood events, most often from heavy rains and less often from overflowing streams. The susceptibility of a stream to flooding is dependent upon several different variables. Among these are topography, ground saturation, rainfall intensity and duration, soil types, drainage, drainage patterns of streams, and vegetative cover. A large amount of rainfall over a short time span can result in flash flood conditions. A small amount of rain can also result in floods in locations where the soil is saturated from a previous wet period or if the rain is concentrated in an area of impermeable surfaces such as large parking lots, paved roadways, etc. Topography and ground cover are contributing factors for floods in that water runoff is

greater in areas with steep slopes and little or no vegetation. The average monthly rainfall for the county is 3.56 inches with the majority of the precipitation falling as rain during the month of August.



The CCJHMPU Committee examined historical data from the National Climatic Data Center and SHELUDS HAZUS to update research on the effects of flooding in Camden County.

B. Profile Flooding events, frequency of occurrence, probability (Appendix A, I & D, I)

Within Camden County, flooding has caused significant damage on several occasions. Repetitive loss properties include seven residential properties. Specific locations are not provided. Data is located on Worksheet 3-b in the Appendix. Winter storms and tropical storms in 1994 and 1995 resulted in excess of \$56,000 in flood damages. The flooding on October 11, 1994 was a result of Tropical Depression #10. Flooding damage occurred at the Mission Trace subdivision in St. Marys. The heavy rainfall from the storm overwhelmed the drainage systems and back-up flooding damaged numerous homes. Several roads closed including Colerain Rd., Spur 40, and N. River Causeway. Georgia Highway 40 was closed periodically throughout October 12th. Camden County received Presidential Disaster Declaration status on October 19th.

Hurricane Jerry brought heavy rainfall to the area August 25, 1995. Most flooding conditions occurred in Woodbine and south of White Oak, causing several washed out and impassable roads.

On October 7, 1996, heavy rainfall (4to 8 inches) from Tropical Storm Josephine caused flooding across most of Camden County. The flooding closed many roads which closed the public schools for two days. Severe flooding damage occurred on March 1, 1998, from the effects of El Nino. Flooding occurred mainly along the St. Marys and Satilla Rivers. More than 200 homes were damaged in this event. Flooding on September 18, 1998, closed numerous streets in St. Marys and Kingsland. One family was relocated by the Red Cross. Flooding events in 1998 resulted in excess of \$3,500,000 in damages. The

total dollar value of damages paid by GEMA/FEMA as a result of flooding events is in excess of 3.6 million dollars. (National Climatic Data Center information located in Appendix A, Section III.) Most flooding issues occur as the rivers overflow banks and during periods of heavy rainfall. Many of the newly developed residential areas are located close to the rivers.

In 2002, urban and small stream flooding occurred at Highway 40 overpass to Interstate 95, on Spur 40 near Crooked River Elementary School. Roads flooded to one foot in depth. Numerous secondary roads flooded in St. Marys. On September 9, 2004, twelve roads closed in the Browntown area from flooding caused by Hurricane Frances. On October 7, 2005, a low level vorticity center, mesoscale low, developed over northeast Florida and moved along the Georgia coast. This storm was a separate incident from Tropical Storm Tammy.

On April 5, 2009, a stationary front was draped across north Florida and Southeast with a series of disturbances riding eastward along the boundary. Gulf moisture fed the storms with heavy rainfall occurring across most of the region. At 04:00 a.m. EST the Emergency Manager reported major flooding on the Camden County side of the Satilla River with twenty residences flooded. This number included fifteen mobile homes which were evacuated.

On September 21, 2011, locally heavy rainfall produced minor street flooding of low lying areas. Standing water up to 3 inches deep was reported along State Road 40 and U.S. Highway 17 in Kingsland.

On June 26, 2012, Tropical Storm Debby moved across the area from the northeast Gulf of Mexico. Deep tropical moisture combined with a stalled frontal boundary across north Florida over a period of several days caused extensive, flooding rainfall, as well as historic river flooding on the St. Marys River. A few severe storms developed each day, but the main impact was flooding rainfall and extensive river flooding which flooded homes in Baker, Charlton, Camden and Nassau counties. Damages exceeded \$4000.

On July 1, 2012, widespread river flooding continued in southern Camden county due to historic flooding on the St. Marys River from heavy rainfall courtesy of Tropical Storm Debby. State Road 40 was closed between Kingsland and Folkston due to flooding. Numerous residences in Flea Hill were flooded and evacuated. About 37 homes in the Flea Hill area were flooded with river waters. Property damages exceeded \$800,000.

As pointed out in the National Climatic Data Center (NCDC) statistics, in the past sixty-five years, twenty-one flood events were recorded. Camden County can expect a flood event frequency of 32.31 percent in any given year. Flood frequency events are not broken down by jurisdiction and data is not available by jurisdiction. Jurisdictional differences are apparent for assets exposed to flooding events; details follow in the following section. Hazard Frequency Table data is located in Appendix D, page 9. The Mean Base Flood Elevation (BFE) for the county is 15 feet. The historical extent of flooding events in Camden County indicates a typical occurrence from 4 to 8 inches of rainfall during a 24 hour period. Most flooding events occur at one foot over BFE.

FIRM maps have been updated and all incorporated areas are participating in the NFIP program.

Rainfall amounts of 3 to 4 inches impact 60-80% of county roads. Drainage is a problem throughout the county and at times, as little as ¾ inches of rain will cause flooding.

Multijurisdictional differences to flooding exposure of assets are outlined in the table below.

Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)	Per Cent of Structures				
	% in Hazard Area Unincorp County	% in Hazard Area Kingsland	% in Hazard Area St. Marys	% in Hazard Area Woodbine	% in Hazard Area County
Residential	90%	90%	100%	100%	90%
Commercial	90%	90%	100%	100%	90%
Industrial	90%	90%	100%	100%	90%
Agricultural	90%	90%	100%	100%	90%
Religious/ Non- profit	90%	90%	100%	100%	90%
Government	90%	90%	100%	100%	90%
Education	90%	90%	100%	100%	90%
Utilities	90%	90%	100%	100%	90%

Proposed development pressure, because of their proximity to the water and coastal marshland, and therefore, to the impacts of flooding and coastal erosion are the areas north of White Oak Creek to Spring Bluff on both sides of Interstate 95, Dover Bluff Road, and the northern end of the county. Growth pressure in St. Marys includes the suburban area development taking place north and west of the original City Center.

Proposed development pressure is covered extensively in Section I- Coastal Erosion located on pages 6 through 9.

Statistically, Camden County can expect a flood event frequency of 32.31 percent in any given year. Hazard Frequency Table data is located in Appendix D, page 1.

C. Estimate of Potential Losses – An estimate of potential losses is 56,681 structures at a value of \$3,825,625,604 and 72,617 persons. Estimates of potential losses of residents, homes, businesses and critical facilities by hazard were developed from the vulnerability and exposure approach analysis using past hazard data and the mapping tool available with the Georgia Mitigation Information System. The reports are in Appendix A. 2014 Tax Digest data provided numbers and value of structures to prepare estimates of potential losses for each category of structure. Provided tax data worksheets, labeled as Worksheet 3A, include jurisdiction specific data for Camden County, Cities of Kingsland, St. Marys, and Woodbine, and Unincorporated Camden County. These worksheets are located in Appendix A in for each hazard section.

The Hazard Risk Analysis Supplement to the Camden County Joint Hazard Mitigation Plan provided committee members with 1% riverine and coastal flood risk assessment data. The full report is available in the Appendix but as examples, the following information is discussed. For Riverine 1% flood scenario the flood boundaries are overlaid with the USGS DEM to generate riverine depth grids. The riverine flood depth grids were imported into Hazus to calculate the riverine flood loss estimates.

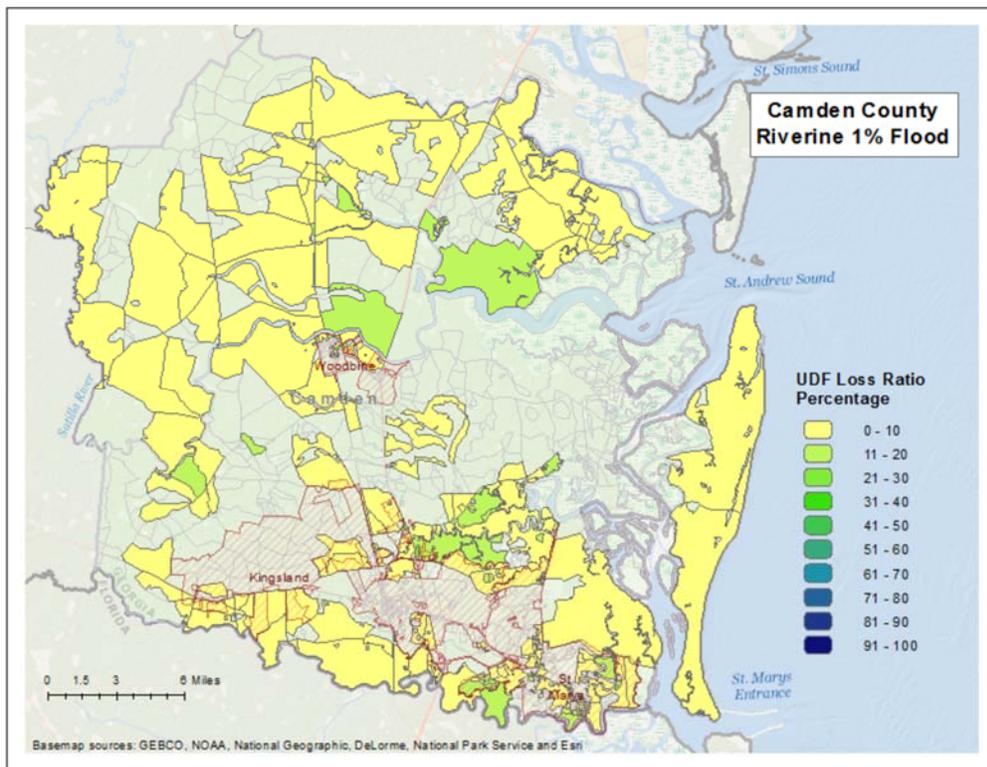


Information for Buildings in Camden County are vulnerable to flooding from the 1% Riverine Flood and the cost to rebuild may have significant consequences to the community. The table below shows a summary of the results of flood-related building damage in Camden County for the Riverine 1% storm. Figures below illustrate and reflect the loss ratios from flood damage as well as maps the buildings located in the inundation area.

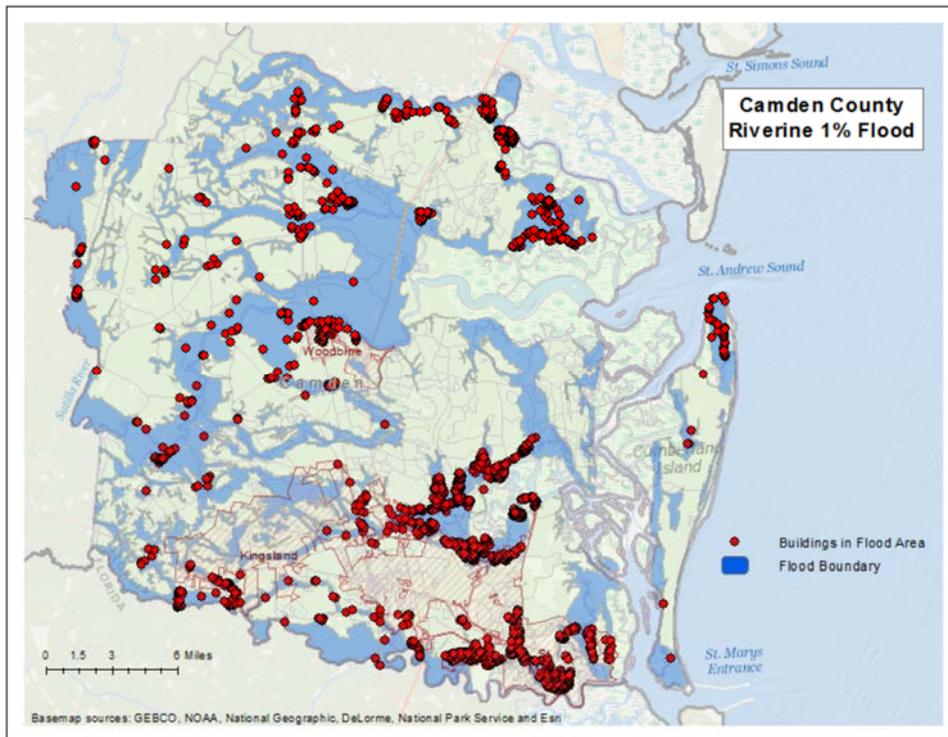
Classification	Number of Buildings Damaged	Total Building Loss (\$)	Loss Ratio
Camden County (including all jurisdictions)			
Residential	2,773	\$78,072,447	3.27%
Commercial	78	\$423,938	0.22%
Industrial	44	\$134,302	0.68%
Agricultural	62	\$220,406	0.68%
Religious	6	\$79,324	0.18%
Government	4	\$53,051	0.19%
Education	1	\$6,248	0.00%
Woodbine			
Residential	43	\$991,810	1.98%
Commercial	4	\$5,015	0.12%
Industrial	0	\$0	0.00%
Agricultural	1	\$9	0.00%
Religious	0	\$0	0.00%
Government	1	\$27,726	0.24%
Education	1	\$6,248	5.06%
St. Mary's			
Residential	1,084	\$33,108,319	3.69%
Commercial	38	\$170,230	0.16%
Industrial	21	\$114,215	1.57%
Agricultural	14	\$4,397	0.57%
Religious	6	\$79,324	0.50%
Government	2	\$14,769	0.24%
Education	0	\$0	0.00%
Kingsland			
Residential	360	\$11,427,769	1.50%
Commercial	6	\$209,386	0.31%

Industrial	4	\$5,045	0.04%
Agricultural	1	\$1,146	0.19%
Religious	0	\$0	0.00%
Government	1	\$10,556	0.17%
Education	0	\$0	0.00%

Camden County Riverine Floodplain (1% Flood) Related Losses



Camden County Buildings in Riverine Floodplain (1% Flood)



Critical Facilities reports are located in Appendix A under each hazard section as well. Jurisdiction specific information is available from the GMIS system for critical facilities. To address specific critical facilities and infrastructure, each facility was examined on an individual basis, entered into the GEMA database, and located on maps, both which are in Appendix E. 103 critical facilities are susceptible to flood damage.

A concern within Camden County, related to flooding, is evacuation of residents during storm events. Many of the residential areas are accessed by county roads that would quickly be flooded during storm surge or flooding events. Some areas of the County would have limited access by Emergency Services personnel during and after a flooding event. The committee has concerns for damages to the historic highways including, Old Dixie Highway, Old Bartram Trail, Old Jefferson Highway, Colerain St. Marys, Old Post Road, and Kings Bay Road.

Mitigation steps related to flood should be undertaken on a countywide basis and include the Cities of Kingsland, St. Marys, and Woodbine. The risk assessments of this Plan apply to the entire planning region.

D. Land Use & Development Trends – Camden County and the Cities of Kingsland, St. Marys, and Woodbine participate in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and are in compliance with the NFIP regulations. The County and City of St. Marys participate in the Community Rating System with a score of 7. Currently, of the 3985 parcels with structures exposed to flood risk within the community, 1,533 have NFIP policies. The Community NFIP Coordinator is certified. The most recent Community

Assistance Visit was in 2013 and the county is currently recertifying. Updated and digitized FIRM maps are available.

National Flood Insurance Claims for each jurisdiction are as follows:

Camden County – 3 properties - \$140,626

Kingsland – 4 properties - \$166,922

St. Marys – 2 properties - \$144,566

Woodbine – 1 property - \$3459

The community uses zoning, building code enforcement and land use regulations to address specific issues and to guide growth.

E. Multi-Jurisdictional Concerns – A major portion of Camden County could potentially be affected by flood conditions, particularly as concerns a hurricane or coastal storm event. Due to St. Marys location in relation to the coast and its flood area size in relation to other cities, it is at greater risk for flooding than Kingsland or Woodbine. Mitigation steps taken related to flooding should be undertaken on a countywide basis and include the Cities of Kingsland, St. Marys, and Woodbine.

G. Hazard Summary – Severe flooding has inflicted significant damage in Camden County in the past due to heavy rainfall and river rising events. The committee reviewed previous mitigation action steps proposed in the approved 2010 plan. Assessments of stormwater and runoff issues were a major factor in flooding problems in that plan and continue to be addressed. Maintaining stormwater facilities and drainage ditches will be an ongoing task.

Many of the assets in the County remain extremely vulnerable to flooding events, and committee members recognized the destructive nature of flooding and identified as a high priority many mitigation measures.

SECTION IV – HURRICANES/COASTAL STORMS

A. Hazard Identification – The National Hurricane Center describes a hurricane as a tropical cyclone in which the maximum sustained wind is, at minimum, 74 miles per hour (mph)². The term hurricane is used for Northern Hemisphere tropical cyclones east of the International Dateline to the Greenwich Meridian. The term typhoon is used for Pacific tropical cyclones north of the Equator west of the International Dateline. Hurricanes in the Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, and Caribbean form between June and November with the peak of hurricane season occurring in the middle of September. Hurricane intensities are measured using the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale (Table 3). This scale is a 1 to 5 categorization based on the hurricane's intensity at the indicated time.

Hurricanes bring a complex set of impacts. The winds from a hurricane produce a rise in the water level at landfall called storm surge. Storm surges produce coastal flooding effects that can be as damaging as the hurricane's winds. Hurricanes bring very intense inland riverine flooding. Hurricanes can also produce tornadoes that can add to the wind damages inland.

Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Scale			
Category	Winds (MPH)	Damage	Storm Surge
1	74 - 95	Minimal: Damage to unanchored mobile homes, vegetation & signs. Coastal road flooding. Some shallow flooding of susceptible homes.	4 - 5 feet
2	96 - 110	Moderate: Significant damage to mobile homes & trees. Significant flooding of roads near the coast & bay.	6 - 8 feet
3	111 - 130	Extensive: Structural damage to small buildings. Large trees down. Mobile homes largely destroyed. Widespread flooding near the coast & bay.	9 - 12 feet
4	131 - 155	Extreme: Most trees blown down. Structural damage to many buildings. Roof failure on small structures. Flooding extends far inland. Major damage to structures near shore.	13 - 18 feet
5	More than 155	Catastrophic: All trees blown down. Some complete building failures. Widespread roof failures. Flood damage to lower floors less than 15 feet above sea level.	Greater than 18 feet

Coastal storm systems are characterized by heavy rains and gale force winds. The worst effect of these storms comes from the sea. As the storms move coastward and cross the continental shelf, the storm's strong winds drive massive amounts of sea water onto land, sometimes increasing mean water level by more than 18 feet. This storm surge is often coupled with normal astronomical tides and wind waves. This coastal flooding has potential to cause severe flooding that not only dampens but destroys exposed structures. The storms can last for several days and can be very large – 1,000 mile wide storms are not uncommon.

B. Hazard Profile – Hurricane data from the Tropical Prediction Center of NOAA (reference in Appendix A, Section IV) indicates that Camden County has been affected by the following hurricanes:

Hurricane Dora September 9, 1964

Hurricane Bertha July 11, 1996
Hurricane Fran September 3, 1996
Hurricane Floyd September 14, 1999

The 2005 Hurricane Katrina evacuations affected all Georgia counties.

Accounts of the impact of Hurricane Dora in the Camden area can be found in the book *Early Days on the Georgia Tidewater* written by local historian, Buddy Sullivan and are available in Appendix A, Section IV. Dora tracked in during the day on September 9, 1964, then made landfall just north of St. Augustine, Florida. The lower Georgia coastline was locked squarely in the path of the strong –side counterclockwise winds. The heavy winds created tidal surges and caused damage as far north as Tybee Island. Sustained winds of 90 to 100 mph along with torrential rains and higher than normal tides caused an estimated 8 million dollars of damage for the Georgia coast.

Hurricane Bertha and Fran threatened, but missed the Georgia coastal counties.

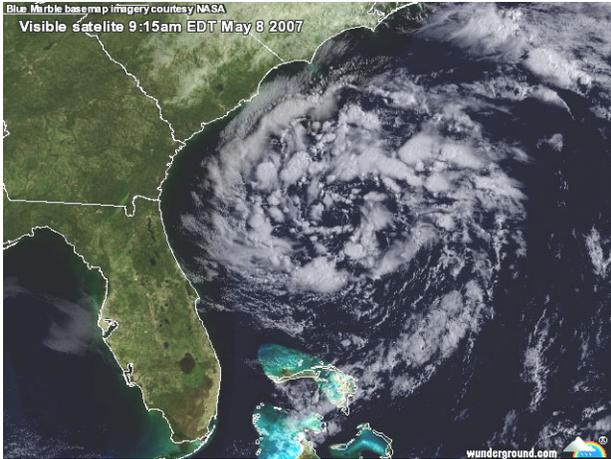
Hurricane Floyd, September 16, 1999, caused the largest peacetime evacuation in history. Approximately 350,000 coastal residents joined more than 2 million people from Florida, South Carolina and North Carolina. Floyd was a Category 5 storm while at sea, but was downgraded to a Category 2 when it made landfall near Cape Fear, North Carolina. The coastal Georgia counties were spared hurricane damage.

Due to St. Marys location in relation to the coast and its flood area size in relation to other cities, the city is at greater risk for hurricane damage from rain and winds than Kingsland or Woodbine.

The probability of a hazardous event caused by a hurricane in Camden County is 0.49 per cent per year. Besides the threat of flooding and high winds, hurricanes also carry the added threat of tornadoes.

Camden County faces greater risks from coastal tropical storms. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration’s National Hurricane Center created the HURDAT database, which contains all of the tracks of coastal tropical systems since the mid-1800s. This database was used to document the number of tropical systems that have affected Camden County by creating a 20-mile buffer around the county to include storms that didn’t make direct landfall in Camden County but impacted the county. Since 1863, Camden County has had 22 tropical systems within 20 miles of its county borders

Camden County has suffered heavy property damage from coastal storms in the past two hundred years. Details of the storms that impacted Camden County in years 1804, 1898, and 1964 can be found in the book *Early Days on the Georgia Tidewater* written by local historian, Buddy Sullivan and are available in Appendix A, Section IV. The storm that hit Georgia on September 7, 1804 is described as the worst to hit the Georgia coast since 1752, as the eye of the storm passed directly over St. Simons Island and Darien (p.69). Details of the widespread damage are not available.



Details included in the history book describe the storm on October 2, 1898, as particularly severe along the coast from Sapelo to Fernandina, Florida (p. 421). The storm blew in off the Atlantic Ocean and its center crossed over Sapelo Island at high tide, which created widespread flooding. Reports told of two-story homes completely under water.

The coastal storm of June 6, 1995, spawned two tornadoes in Camden County, causing more than \$950,000 in damages. Damage was reported to the Crooked River Elementary School and to several local businesses. Reference data on this event is

found in Appendix A, Section VII.

5 tropical storms occurred including two storms in 2004, and one storm in each year 2005, 2006, and 2008. Three of these events resulted in more than \$2 million in county-wide flood damages. Impacts of storms to specific places are available as noted in the National Climatic Data Center.

Updates to the plan include when Tropical Storm Beryl moved onshore on the northeast Florida coast the night of Sunday May 27, 2012. The system moved slowly inland across north Florida Monday the 28th and on the 29th began to recurve to the northeast over south Georgia. Tropical storm force winds caused tree and power line damage mainly impacting coast counties late on the 27th and during the early morning hours of the 28th. The strongest winds measured was a 73 mph gust at 10:35 pm on the 27th at Buck Island on the St. Johns River, just west of Mayport. On the 28th and 29th, as Beryl tracked slowly over north Florida and south Georgia, flooding rainfall developed with storm total rainfall amounts of 6 to 15 inches reported across northeast Florida and southeast Georgia.

At 8:54 pm on the 27th, the Kings Bay Naval Base reported a wind gust to 58 mph in a rain band. At 10:35 pm, the emergency manager reported that Kings Bay had a gust to 65 mph on a waterfront facility before the wind sensor stopped working. There were also reports of several trees blown down in the area. At 11 pm, the emergency manager reported a vehicle accident due to a tree down in the road at Harriets Bluff Road and Paulk Place. At 12:20 am, the emergency manager reported a tree was blown down on a home on Gary Place in Kingsland. There were no injuries. At 12:30 am, the emergency manager estimated winds near 65 mph in Harriets Bluff. Pine trees and large branches were blown down in the area. At 2:50 am, the public reported trees and power lines were blown down in Harriets Bluff. At 7:20 am, a retired NWS Employee reported several large, healthy oak trees were blown down in the Bristol Hammock neighborhood. At 9:04 am, a NWS employee reported numerous large oak tree limbs about 2 to 2.5 inches in diameter were broken off near Borrell Blvd and Riverview Drive. At 12:06 pm on the 28th, the emergency manager reported that the city dock and boat ramp about 5 miles WSW of Dungeness were closed in downtown St. Marys due to significant damage. The Kings Bay Naval Base lost a \$2-million-dollar dock. A total of \$2.3M in damage from T.S. Beryl was estimated by the base.

Statistically, the coastal storm frequency for Camden County has increased from that of 0.10 percent in any given year to 12.3 per cent in any given year. Hazard Frequency Table data is located in Appendix D,

page 1. GEMA Critical Facility Inventory Report is located in Appendix A, Section IV, beginning on page 8.

C. Assets Exposed to Hazards – A Category 5 storm would impact all structures and facilities within Camden County, including all public safety facilities, government buildings, water and wastewater treatment facilities, public utilities, education centers, the public library and commercial and residential areas. Existing buildings in the coastal storm hazard area may number 60,880 residential, commercial, agricultural, and nonprofit buildings, 30 infrastructure facilities, as well as 103 critical facilities.

Proposed development areas identified in the 2008 Camden County Joint Comprehensive Plan remain current for 2016. Those areas include property east of Gross Road, south of Laurel Island Parkway, north of State Highway 40, and west of Winding Road. At present, most of the suburban area development is taking place south and north of Kingsland, along U.S. Highway 17, and the northern end of the county. The highest development pressure, because of their proximity to water and coastal marshlands are the areas north of White Oak Creek to Spring Bluff on both sides of Interstate 95, Dover Bluff Road, and the northern end of the county. These areas include primarily high-end single family developments. The northwest part of the city between the Kingsland City limits and the Naval Submarine Base Kings Bay is a prime area for rapid development.

[All of the community growth and development is guided by local comprehensive planning for the county and the city. These plans reflect the natural hazard vulnerabilities and risk and include objectives to direct and guide growth away from these areas where they cannot be adequately mitigated.](#)

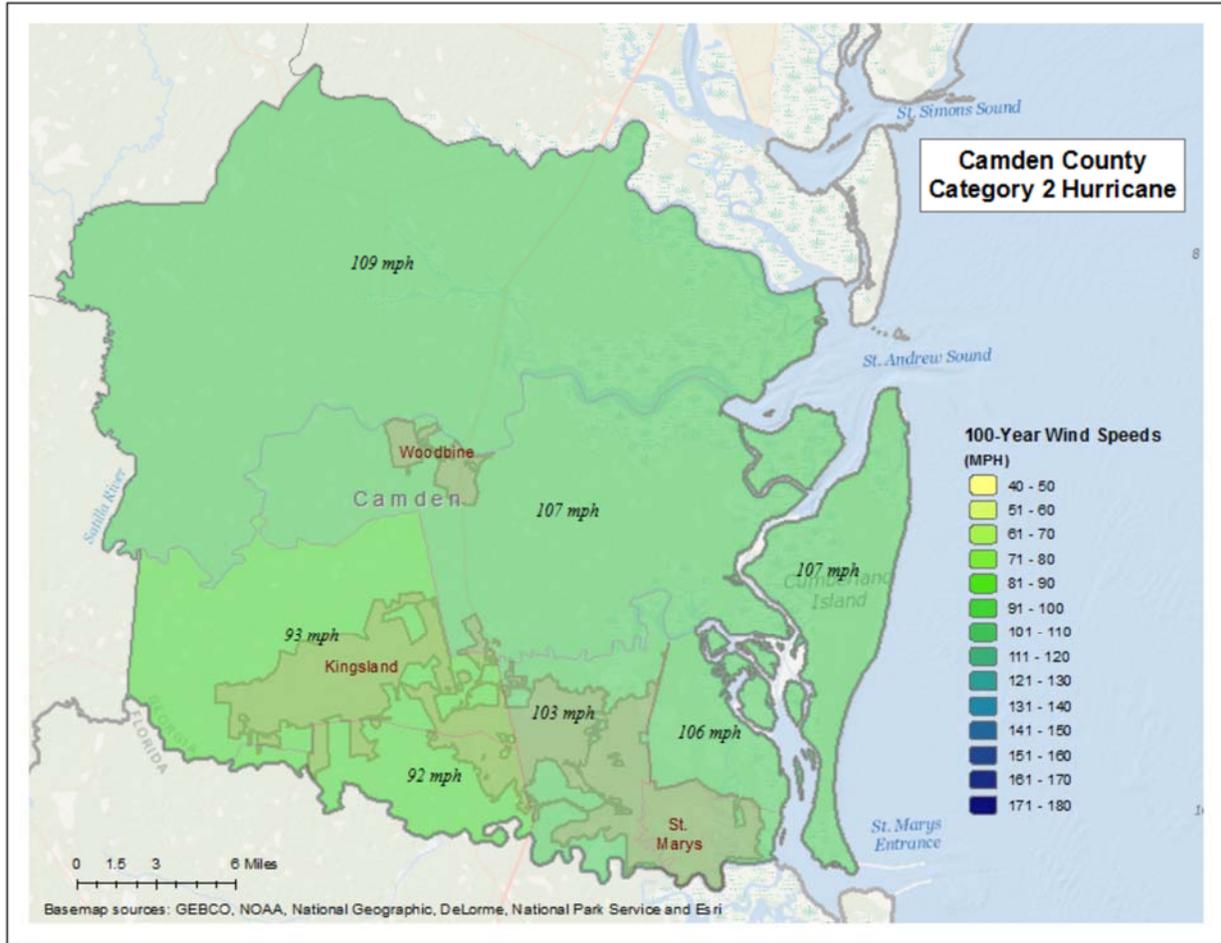
A thorough discussion of proposed development is located in Section I, pages 6 through 9.

GEMA Worksheet #3a – Inventory of Assets for Camden County and the Cities of Kingsland, St. Marys, and Woodbine is located in Appendix A, Section IV, pages 2 through 5. Provided tax data worksheets, labeled as Worksheet 3A, include jurisdiction specific data for Camden County, Cities of Kingsland, St. Marys, and Woodbine, and Unincorporated Camden County. These worksheets are located in Appendix A in for each hazard section. Jurisdiction specific Critical Facilities reports are located in Appendix A under each hazard section as well.

C. Estimate of Potential Losses – The Hazard Risk Analysis Supplement to the Camden County Joint Hazard Mitigation Plan provided committee members analysis with a Category 2 hurricane scenario. Data included Storm surge as modeled using outputs from the SLOSH (Sea, Lake and Overland Surges from Hurricanes) Maximum of Maximums (MOMs) data that is calculated for each hurricane wind category. This data was revised to flood depths using the flood water elevations and elevation data from the National Elevation Dataset (NED). Each depth grid was put into Hazus-MH and damages and losses were calculated.

Separate analyses were performed to determine wind and hurricane storm surge related flood losses. This section describes the wind-based losses to Camden County. Wind losses are determined from probabilistic models run for the Category 2 hurricane which equates to the 1% chance storm event.

Although the amount of rainfall from each storm can vary greatly, riverine flooding from hurricanes can have an impact inland. For this risk assessment, the damages and losses from the storm surge provide a flood risk due to hurricane landfalls.



Wind Speeds by Storm Category

Buildings in Camden County are vulnerable to storm events, and the cost to rebuild may have significant consequences to the community. The following table shows a summary of the results of wind-related building damage in Camden County for the Category 2 (100 Year Event) storm. The loss ratio expresses building losses as a percentage of total building replacement cost.

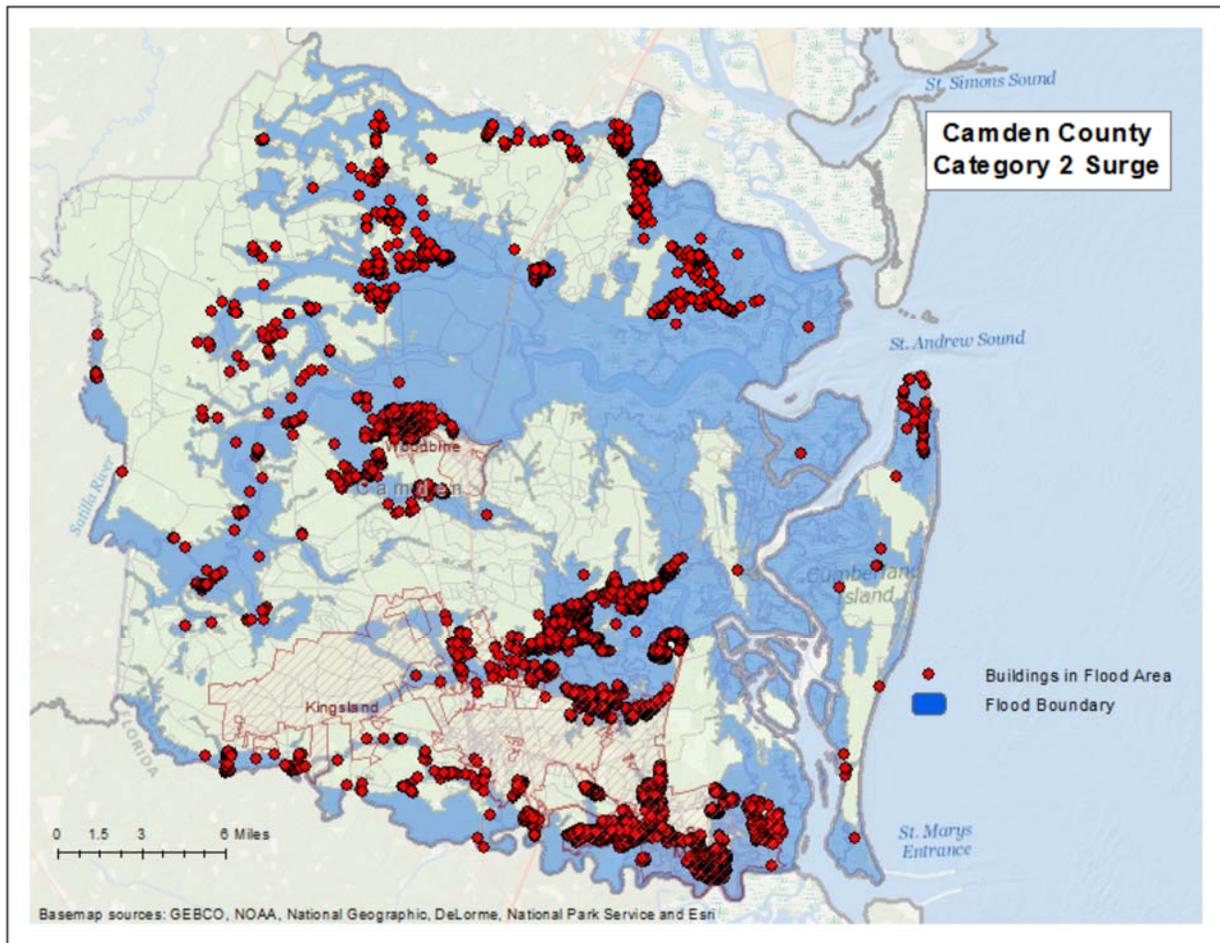
Classification	Number of Buildings Damaged	Total Building Damage	Total Economic Loss ⁴	Loss Ratio
Category 2 Storm	4,278	\$54,140,010	\$89,202,070	2%

Note that wind damaged buildings are not reported by jurisdiction. This is due to the fact that census tract boundaries – upon which hurricane building losses are based – do not closely coincide with jurisdiction boundaries.

This section describes the storm surge-based losses that Camden County could sustain in the event of a hurricane. The coastal losses were determined for Category 2 water depth grids derived from the National Hurricane Center’s (NHC) Sea Lake and Overland Surge from Hurricanes (SLOSH) model Maximum of Maximums (MOMs) data. MOMs represent the worst-case scenario for a given category of storm – as opposed to a specific storm. The coastal surge depth grids were derived by subtracting digital elevation model (DEM) features at 30-meter resolution from a water surface elevation (WSE) raster created from the SLOSH MOMs.

Buildings in Camden County are vulnerable to storm surge flooding and the cost to rebuild may have significant consequences to the community. The table below shows a summary of the results of flood-related building damage in Camden County for the Category 2 (1% probability) storm.

Classification	Number of Buildings Damaged	Total Building Loss (\$)	Loss Ratio
Camden County (including all jurisdictions)			
Residential	6249	\$236,900,426	9.92%
Commercial	232	\$4,752,900	2.42%
Industrial	104	\$447,151	2.27%
Agricultural	161	\$2,500,443	7.75%
Religious	16	\$348,074	0.79%
Government	18	\$535,152	1.96%
Education	4	\$245,368	0.15%
Woodbine			
Residential	270	\$5,963,148	11.93%
Commercial	35	\$227,804	5.52%
Industrial	6	\$5,056	1.37%
Agricultural	4	\$4,222	1.05%
Religious	4	\$23,210	1.89%
Government	5	\$114,531	0.98%
Education	2	\$14,022	11.35%
St. Mary’s			
Residential	2,641	\$111,378,045	12.42%
Commercial	120	\$2,385,239	2.22%
Industrial	49	\$371,122	5.10%
Agricultural	57	\$36,758	4.79%
Religious	9	\$227,449	1.42%
Government	8	\$221,903	3.61%
Education	1	\$119,748	0.25%
Kingsland			
Residential	787	\$29,741,353	3.90%
Commercial	14	\$204,731	0.31%
Industrial	9	\$17,916	0.16%
Agricultural	6	\$11,953	1.99%
Religious	1	\$73,440	0.42%
Government	0	\$41,102	0.66%
Education		\$0	0.00



Buildings in the Category 2 Storm Surge Inundation Area

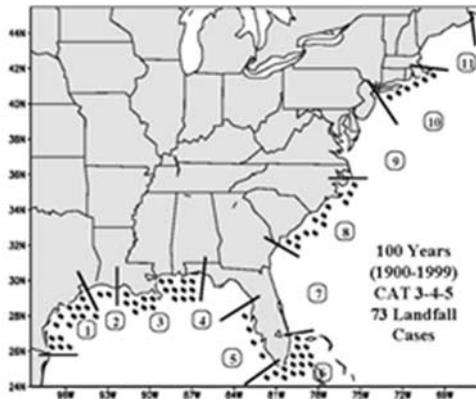
The data provided in the HAZUS report provides research based modeling for future planning efforts. In addition to this information, committee members reviewed several LIDAR generated flood maps indicating structure locations throughout all jurisdictions for Category 1, 3, and 5 Hurricane/SLOSH situations. Each category assumed worst case scenario; i.e. a direct hit and high tide conditions. After reviewing new mapping which showed few areas in the county remaining unaffected during a Category 5 situation, committee members decided to plan for a Category 5 storm event.

Therefore, potential impacts could include 60,918 buildings with an estimated value of \$6,070,686,765 and could impact 74,265 persons. Estimates of potential losses of residents, homes, businesses and critical facilities by hazard were developed from the vulnerability and exposure approach analysis using past hazard data and the mapping tool available with the Georgia Mitigation Information System. 2014 Tax Digest data provided numbers and value of structures to prepare estimates of potential losses for each category of structure. Provided tax data worksheets, labeled as Worksheet 3A, include jurisdiction specific data for Camden County, Cities of Kingsland, St. Marys, and Woodbine, and Unincorporated Camden County. These worksheets are located in Appendix A in for each hazard section. Jurisdiction

specific Critical Facilities reports are located in Appendix A under each hazard section as well. Jurisdiction specific information is available from the GMIS system for critical facilities.

The number of persons represents the resident population and all the workforce. The number may vary during a standard working weekday as opposed to an evening/weekend timeframe. Further clarification of population categories can be found in GEMA Worksheet #3a – Inventory of Assets for Camden County and the Cities of Kingsland, St. Marys, and Woodbine located in the Appendix A, Section IV.

E. Land Use and Development Trends – All of Camden County could potentially be affected by a hurricane/coastal storm event. The committee reviewed previous mitigation action steps proposed in the approved 2010 plan. The availability of LIDAR mapping will allow updated flood elevations and flood boundary calculations. Assessments of stormwater and runoff issues were a major factor in flooding problems in the 2010 plan. These issues are currently being addressed. The West Kingsland Drainage Plan is underway. The City of St. Marys has completed Phase One of its Stormwater Master Plan. The city has also approved new zoning ordinances that require the preservation of sensitive and unique natural areas including streams, wetlands, rivers and marshland. In particular, the City has designated sensitive marsh and waterfront areas into a Maritime Heritage District. Maintaining stormwater facilities and drainage ditches will be an ongoing task. The Public Address system through the Code Red program has been successfully implemented providing for early warning systems and early evacuation. Planned evacuation processes and reentry processes remain a concern.

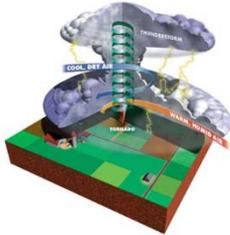


G. Hazard Summary – Camden County has a high probability for exposure to potential damages caused by hurricanes and coastal storms. The worst effect of tropical cyclonic storms, especially powerful hurricanes, comes from the sea. As the storm moves coastward and crosses the continental shelf, the storm’s strong winds drive massive amounts of sea water onto land, sometimes increasing mean water level by more than 18 feet. This storm surge is often coupled with normal astronomical tides and wind waves. This coastal flooding has potential to cause severe flooding that not only dampens but destroys exposed structures.

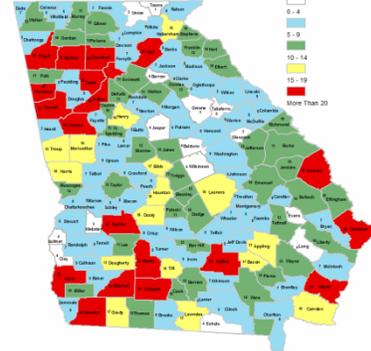
The rate of onset of a storm surge has a smaller range than the storm itself. While the storm may show signs of approach up to days before the storm peaks, the storm surge will often appear somewhat suddenly. This rapid rate of onset is the major contributor to the many deaths associated with storm surge. The duration of the surge event depends on the depth of the surge and other environmental factors such as drainage capability. The waters from the surge may remain for days in certain areas. Although Georgia has not sustained a direct hit from a tropical cyclonic system in the recent record, Georgia’s coastal counties have experienced some coastal flooding. Georgia’s coastal counties have great potential for a massive tropical cyclone to hit directly, causing an overwhelming storm surge.

SECTION V – TORNADO/WINDSTORMS/HAILSTORMS

A. Hazard Identification – A tornado is a violently rotating column of air extending from a thunderstorm to the ground. The most violent tornadoes are capable of tremendous destruction with wind speeds of 250 miles per hour or more. Damage paths can be seen in excess of 1-mile wide and 50-miles long. Tornadoes are among the most unpredictable of weather phenomena. Tornado season typically from March through August; however, tornadoes can strike at any time of the year if the essential conditions are present.



Number of Tornadoes Per County
1950-2012



Thunderstorms and hurricanes spawn tornadoes when cold air overrides a layer of warm air, causing the warm air to rise rapidly. The winds produced from hurricanes and wildfires have also been known to produce tornadoes.

Thunderstorms are formed when moist air near the earth's surface is forced upward through some catalyst (convection or frontal system). As the moist air rises, the air condenses to form clouds. Because condensation is a warming process, the cloud continues to expand upward. When the initial updraft is halted in the upper atmosphere, the characteristic anvil shape forms as well as a downdraft. This system of updrafting and downdrafting air columns is termed a "cell". As the process of updrafts and downdrafts feeds the cell, the interior particulates of the cloud collide and combine to form rain and hail which falls when the formations are heavy enough to push through the updraft. The collision of the water and ice particles within the cloud creates a large electrical field that must discharge to reduce charge separation. This discharge is the lightning that occurs from cloud to ground or cloud to cloud in the thunderstorm cell. In the final stage of development, the updraft weakens as the downdraft-driven participation continues until the cell dies. Thunderstorm winds are generally short in duration involving straight-line winds and/or gusts in excess of 50 mph. Thunderstorm winds tend to affect areas of the county with significant tree stands, as well as areas with exposed property and infrastructure, and above ground utilities. Thunderstorm winds can cause power outages, transportation and economic disruptions, significant property damage and pose a high risk for injuries and loss of life.

Lightning is a major threat during thunderstorms. Lightning is very unpredictable, which increases the risk to individuals and property. Lightning is the second leading cause, following human-caused, of wildfires.

Hail is precipitation that is formed when updrafts in thunderstorms carry raindrops upward into extremely cold areas of the atmosphere. Hail can damage aircraft, homes and cars, and can be deadly to livestock and people.



Hailstones grow by collision with super cooled water drops. (Super cooled drops are liquid drops surrounded by air that is below freezing which is a common occurrence in thunderstorms.) There are two methods by which the hailstone grows, wet growth and dry growth, and which produce the "layered look" of hail.

In wet growth, the hailstone nucleus (a tiny piece of ice) is in a region where the air temperature is below freezing, but not super cold. Upon colliding with a super cooled drop the water does not immediately freeze around the nucleus. Instead liquid water spreads across tumbling hailstones and slowly freezes. Since the process is slow, air bubbles can escape resulting in a layer of clear

ice. With dry growth, the air temperature is well below freezing and the water droplet immediately freezes as it collides with the nucleus. The air bubbles are "frozen" in place, leaving cloudy ice.

Tornado/Windstorm/Hailstorm hazard maps for Camden County and the Cities of Kingsland, St. Marys, and Woodbine are located in Appendix A, Section V.

B. Hazard Profile – According to records maintained by the National Climatic Data Center and SHELDUS HAZUS, Camden County has been impacted by 16 tornadoes in the last 65 years sustaining more than \$7 million in damages. Frequency of occurrence can be expected at 25 per cent per year. Six tornado events occurred in the period from 2002 to 2009 resulting in more than \$250,000 in property damage.

On October 24, 2009, an F0 tornado occurred near Tarboro area near New Post Road and Highway 252. Debris from the vortex resulted in \$50,000 in property damages.

On June 13, 2006, an F0 tornado blew down numerous power lines from St. Marys to Kings Bay Naval Base.

On January 13, 2006, a tornado classified as a weak F0 event touched down along Interstate 95 about five miles southeast of Woodbine. Many trees were snapped off in a swath along Interstate 95. A tractor-trailer was lifted and blown off the interstate along the southbound lanes. The tractor-trailer was carrying other cars, which were damaged in the accident from colliding with each other. Another vehicle was hit by a snapped tree. This event resulted in \$200,000 in property damage claims.

On August 15, 2004, a tornado briefly touched down in the vicinity of State Road 40, Kings Bay Road and Windy Road.

Another F0 event occurred on December 24, 2002 resulting in \$50,000 in damages. The storm severely damaged two roofs on homes near Colerain Road and another house at Natures End near Pointe Peter. Large trees were felled.

Earlier events include on October 2, 1994, a tornado classified as F2, touched down in St. Marys along Bartlett St., Wheeler St., Norris St., and New Point Peter Road. Eighty homes were damaged; ten of these homes were completely destroyed.

The coastal storm of June 6, 1995, spawned two tornadoes in Camden County, causing more than \$950,000 in damages. Damage was reported to the Crooked River Elementary School and to several local businesses. Both tornadoes touched down in St. Marys and caused extensive damage to the elementary school and slight damage to buildings in the Kings Bay Naval Submarine Base. Trees and power lines were knocked down in a four block area down Wheeler Street and along Seagrove Street.

Data review for the Plan Update indicated that a funnel cloud was seen on August 23, 2013. No damages were reported.

Although in the past 65 years of Camden County’s tornado history, the county has been subject to no greater than an F2 on the Enhanced Fujita tornado scale, based on FEMA’s Wind Zones in the United States, winds up to 200 mph are possible in Camden County, which would include tornadoes with severity up to and including an EF4. Tornadoes have the potential to occur anywhere in Camden County. Hazard Frequency Table data is located in Appendix D. Because of the unpredictability of these storms as well as the increased probability of occurrence during coastal storms and hurricanes, the frequency is reported as the same for all jurisdictions.

Enhanced Fujita Scale		
Category	Wind Speed	Potential Damage
EF0	105–137 km/h 65–85 mph	Light damage. Peels surface off roofs; some damage to chimneys; branches broken off trees; shallow-rooted trees pushed over; mobile homes pushed off foundations or overturned; sign boards damaged.
EF1	138–179 km/h 86–110 mph	Moderate damage. Roofs torn off frame houses; windows and glass doors broken; moving autos blown off roads; mobile homes demolished; boxcars overturned.
EF2	180–217 km/h 111–135 mph	Considerable damage. Roofs torn off well-constructed houses; foundations of frame homes shifted; large trees snapped or uprooted; light-object missiles generated; cars lifted off ground.
EF3	218–266 km/h 136–165 mph	Severe damage. Some walls torn off well-constructed houses; trains overturned; most trees in forest uprooted; heavy cars lifted off the ground and thrown; structures with weak foundations blown away some distance.
EF4	267–324 km/h 166–200 mph	Devastating damage. Well-constructed houses and whole frame houses completely leveled; structures with weak foundations blown away some distance; trees debarked; cars thrown and small missiles generated.
EF5	>324 km/h >200 mph	Incredible damage. Strong frame houses leveled off foundations and swept away; with strongest winds, brick houses completely wiped off foundations; automobile-sized missiles fly through the air in excess of 100 m (109 yd); cars thrown and large missiles generated; incredible phenomena will occur.

NOAA’s National Weather Service: The Enhanced F-scale is a set of wind estimates (not measurements) based on damage.

The potential extent of a hazard in Camden County is illustrated by the Enhanced Fujita Scale. Added to the description above, the extent of the storm could result in loss of business, possible injuries and loss of human life, costly expense to government for recovery, severe environmental damage, loss of homes as well as equipment and building damage. The historical extent of tornado events in Camden County indicates the likelihood of an EF0 to EF2 tornado event. Data is not available to provide jurisdiction specific predictions.

A prevalent natural hazard event occurring in Camden County is thunderstorm winds. During the spring and summer months, the county typically experiences countless thunderstorms, some packing significant winds. Over the course of the past 65 years, 189 thunderstorm wind events have been recorded within the county. Significant property damage (\$600,380) has been inflicted by thunderstorm

winds, with \$213,500 in damages reported since the last Plan Update. The most prevalent damage caused by the high winds is to trees and power lines; trees falling on homes and buildings are causes of property damage.

A summary of the data from the National Climatic Database Center is located in Appendix A, Section V. Hazard Frequency Table data is located in Appendix D, page 1. Thunderstorm winds as recorded in the NCDC database range from 0 to 60 knots. The Beaufort wind scale is described below and indicates that Camden County should prepare for top winds of a violent storm, Beaufort Wind Scale of 11. Statistically, Camden County can expect a storm frequency greater than 100% percent in any given year.

Specifications and equivalent speeds									
Beaufort wind scale	Mean Wind Speed		Limits of wind speed		Wind descriptive terms	Probable wave height in metres*	Probable maximum wave height in metres*	Seastate	Sea descriptive terms
	Knots	m/s	Knots	m/s					
0	0	0	<1	0-0.2	Calm	-	-	0	Calm (glassy)
1	2	0.8	1-3	0.3-1.5	Light air	0.1	0.1	1	Calm (rippled)
2	5	2.4	4-6	1.6-3.3	Light breeze	0.2	0.3	2	Smooth (wavelets)
3	9	4.3	7-10	3.4-5.4	Gentle breeze	0.6	1.0	3	Slight
4	13	6.7	11-16	5.5-7.9	Moderate breeze	1.0	1.5	3-4	Slight-Moderate
5	19	9.3	17-21	8.0-10.7	Fresh breeze	2.0	2.5	4	Moderate
6	24	12.3	22-27	10.8-13.8	Strong breeze	3.0	4.0	5	Rough
7	30	15.5	28-33	13.9-17.1	Near gale	4.0	5.5	5-6	Rough-Very rough
8	37	18.9	34-40	17.2-20.7	Gale	5.5	7.5	6-7	Very rough-High
9	44	22.6	41-47	20.8-24.4	Severe gale	7.0	10.0	7	High
10	52	26.4	48-55	24.5-28.4	Storm	9.0	12.5	8	Very High
11	60	30.5	56-63	28.5-32.6	Violent storm	11.5	16.0	8	Very High
12	-	-	64+	32.7+	Hurricane	14+	-	9	Phenomenal

Data for this hailstorm profile was produced by the Spatial Hazard Event and Loss Database for the United States (SHELDUS) and the National Climatic Data Center (NCDC) database. In the years following the original Hazard Mitigation Plan, 68 events have been recorded. No losses in crop damages have been reported. Although committee members could report damages by hail events to homes and vehicles, insurance claim data was not available to the committee. The frequency of events appears to be increasing. Hazard frequency data must consider that data collection and accuracy have been much better in the past 10 to 20 years (NCDC weather records). Of the 68 recorded events in the 65 year recorded storm history, 42 events occurred in the past ten years. This increased frequency provides the major concern for including the storm events in the Plan Update. As stated in the Georgia State Plan, Georgia has experienced so many severe weather events that they have become common.

The extent of potential hail damage is expressed by the Hailstorm Intensity Scale (TORRO). The scale ranges from H0 to H10 and describes the size of hail and the general description of damage that can be caused. Previous hail events in Camden County have produced hail between 0.75 inches to 1.75 inches. The intensity category would be H4 – severe, indicating golf ball size hail with the potential to break windows with widespread glass damage as well as vehicle bodywork damage.

Statistically, Camden County can expect a hail storm frequency greater than 100 percent in any given year. Hazard Frequency Table data is located in Appendix D, page 1.

C. Assets Exposed to Hazard - All structures and facilities within Camden County are exposed to the threat of natural non-spatial occurrence of tornados/windstorms/hailstorms, including all public safety facilities, government buildings, water and wastewater treatment facilities, public utilities, education centers, and commercial and residential areas. Existing buildings in the storm hazard area (assuming 100% damage) may number 62,979 residential, commercial, agricultural, and nonprofit buildings, as well as 103 critical facilities.

The Hazard Risk Analysis Supplement to the Camden County Joint Hazard Mitigation Plan provided committee members with a hypothetical path based upon on EF4 tornado event that ran for 18 miles with a path width of 2400 feet through the towns of St. Marys and Kingsland. The selected width was modeled after a re-creation of the Fujita-Scale guidelines based on conceptual wind speeds, path widths, and path lengths. Maximum expected damage was 100%. The full report is available in the Appendix.

Proposed development areas identified in the 2008 Camden County Joint Comprehensive Plan remain current for 2016. Those areas include property east of Gross Road, south of Laurel Island Parkway, north of State Highway 40, and west of Winding Road. At present, most of the suburban area development is taking place south and north of Kingsland, along U.S. Highway 17, and the northern end of the county. The highest development pressure, because of their proximity to water and coastal marshlands are the areas north of White Oak Creek to Spring Bluff on both sides of Interstate 95, Dover Bluff Road, and the northern end of the county. These areas include primarily high-end single family developments. The northwest part of the city between the Kingsland City limits and the Naval Submarine Base Kings Bay is a prime area for rapid development. [All of the community growth and development is guided by local comprehensive planning for the county and the city. These plans reflect the natural hazard vulnerabilities and risk and include objectives to direct and guide growth away from these areas where they cannot be adequately mitigated.](#)

A thorough discussion of proposed development is located in Section I, pages 6 through 9.

The committee utilized FEMA Worksheets #3a (Inventory Assets, Appendix A) to determine the potential dollar losses to vulnerable structures in their region. The figures for dollar losses were derived using formulas provided by FEMA, Georgia Emergency Management Agency (GEMA), the Camden County 2014 Tax Digest, Georgia Department of Revenue, and the Department of Community Affairs Community Profiles correspond to structure potential loss estimations based on their use, square footage, and replacement value.

D. Estimate of Potential Losses - All structures and facilities within Camden County could be damaged by severe wind events. An event could potentially impact 62,979 structures in Camden County at an estimated dollar value of \$4,250,695,116 and could impact 80,685 persons. Estimates of potential losses of residents, homes, businesses and critical facilities by hazard were developed from the vulnerability and exposure approach analysis using past hazard data and the mapping tool available with the Georgia Mitigation Information System. 2014 Tax Digest data provided numbers and value of structures to

prepare estimates of potential losses for each category of structure. Provided tax data worksheets, labeled as Worksheet 3A, include jurisdiction specific data for Camden County, Cities of Kingsland, St. Marys, and Woodbine, and Unincorporated Camden County. These worksheets are located in Appendix A in for each hazard section. Jurisdiction specific Critical Facilities reports are located in Appendix A under each hazard section as well. Jurisdiction specific information is available from the GMIS system for critical facilities.

The number of persons represents the resident population and all the workforce. The number may vary during a standard working weekday as opposed to an evening/weekend timeframe. Further clarification of population categories can be found in GEMA Worksheet #3a – Inventory of Assets for Camden County and the Cities of Kingsland, St. Marys, and Woodbine located in the Appendix A, Section II.

D. Land Use & Developmental Trends – Camden County is located in wind zone III, which is associated with 200-miles per hour wind speeds. Land use and development trends associated with windstorms include the update of minimum wind speed standards and the adoption of the Subdivision Ordinances. As required, construction will adhere to the Georgia State Minimum Standard Codes (Uniform Codes Act) and the International Building Code. The minimum standards established by these codes provide reasonable protection to property and persons within structures that comply with the regulations for most hazards.

The Joint Comprehensive Plan was approved in 2008 with an Update scheduled for 2017. Building Code version is year 2012. Building Code Effectiveness Grading version is year 2013.

In the future, any number of structures (commercial, industrial, public/institutional, residential), critical facilities, and infrastructure will be very vulnerable to tornadoes because they are a non-spatial hazard. With the rising costs of building a structure and infrastructure, an actual cost will vary.

F. Multi-Jurisdictional Concerns – All of Camden County is considered equally at risk from this hazard.

G. Hazard Summary – Due to the threat of a tornado occurrence during a hurricane, coastal storm or thunderstorm event, Camden County has a fairly high potential for damage from tornados. Camden County residents need to be prepared for a tornado event as much as is possible. Should a tornado hit certain portions of the county that are highly concentrated with homes, or any of the critical facilities identified, depending upon the strength and duration of the event, significant damage could occur. Due to the destructive nature of tornados, mitigation actions related to tornados should be implemented. Severe thunderstorms and high winds typically afford communities advanced warnings or advisories issued from the National Weather Service. Unfortunately, even with advanced warnings, damage can only be minimized, not avoided. In high wind situations, items left out in the open become dangerous ‘missiles’ and can destroy property, cause injuries or worse, or could be implicated in motorist accidents.

Through a concerted effort between local municipalities and the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Planning Committee, measures will be taken, when feasible, to ensure that future buildings, infrastructures and critical facilities are constructed with proper infrastructure therein hazard threat is minimized. Upgrades completed include those at the St. Marys Police Department and the County Jail facility.

SECTION VI – WATER CONTAMINATION

A. – The quality of groundwater is degraded when water carries contaminants downward infiltrating through the soil to the ground water without being adequately filtered or naturally treated. Once a ground water aquifer is contaminated, all water wells drawing water from that aquifer are at risk of being polluted. A contaminated water well can result in health problems and a costly cleanup process.

B. Hazard Profile – The Camden County Joint Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Committee reviewed updated information on water contamination issues. Although saltwater intrusion into the Floridan Aquifer remains a concern, the issue is receiving more attention on the state and federal level. Water quality monitoring is routinely performed by the United States Geological Services.

Water contamination after storm events remains a serious concern; therefore, committee members chose to study possible actions steps to reduce this impact. The concern for the committee is contamination after a major flooding event. Water contamination could be the result of septic systems as well as debris such as refrigerators, trash, boats, oil containers, vehicles, etc. after a major flooding event.

The source of possible contamination concerns includes the water and wastewater treatment plants. Current water and waste water systems include as follows:

- Water System for Unincorporated Camden includes the Browntown and Flea Hill systems
- Water systems for Kingsland include 2 wells on South Grove Road, East Colerain Rd., Harriet’s Bluff Road, and Gross Road. Waste Water treatment plants include the Grove Blvd facility.
- Water systems for St. Marys include North Dandy St, Douglas Dr, Colerain Road, and Cumberland Harbor Development systems. Waste Water treatment facilities include those at Point Peter and Scrubby Bluff
- Water systems for Woodbine include the 105 East 8th St., 220 Conservation Lane, and 264 Plantation Road systems. Waste Water treatment plants include the 220 Conservation Lane facility

Areas not served by a municipal system utilize individual wells and on-site septic disposal systems that must be approved by the Camden County Health Department, Environmental Health Office.

C. Assets Exposed to Hazard –Given the seriousness of the issue, and the level of concern in the area for water issues, the committee felt it best to cover the entire county as a possible exposure risk to this hazard. In evaluating assets that may potentially be impacted by the effects of water contamination issues, the committee determined that all critical facilities, as well as all public, private and commercial property, are susceptible.

D. Estimate of Potential Losses - A water contamination issue could potentially impact 80,685 persons which represent the number of persons living in Camden County. An additional 5,571 commercial entities and 147 industries could be impacted by water contamination issues.

E. Land Use & Developmental Trends – The Land Use Plan identifies unsuitable areas in the county for installing septic systems. Strict environmental health permitting ensures that no new systems are installed improperly.

F. Multi-Jurisdictional Concerns – All of Camden County can potentially be negatively impacted by water contamination issues. The municipalities maintain water and sewer systems. Major storm events create a cause for concern for these systems.

Multijurisdictional concerns include that the City of Kingsland water service infrastructure is aging and capital improvements will be needed to replace these lines. Unincorporated Camden County currently relies on the three municipalities for public water supply and distribution capabilities, as well as sewage collection and treatment. Areas not served by a municipal system utilize individual wells and on site disposal systems that must be approved by the Camden County Health Department, Environmental Health Office.

G. Hazard Summary – Although the risk of a water contamination event is historically low for Camden County, committee members feel this is a relevant issue to include in the Camden County Joint Hazard Mitigation Plan. Many of the proposed action steps from the 2010 plan have been completed including progress towards implementing the Green Infrastructure Plan and Greenprint recommendations. Steps include a review and possible adoption of the Coastal Stormwater Supplement Plan; the installation of solar panels on 450 acres in Kings Bay (will be complete in 12 months); a proposed installation by the City of Woodbine of solar panels on 10 acres to power the treatment facility with solar energy (project scheduled to bid in early 2016); a feasibility analysis by the City of St. Marys to consider installation of solar panels is underway. The City of Woodbine has converted most septic systems to a public system eliminating the need for an alternative waste disposal system in disaster situation.

SECTION VII– WILDFIRE

A. Hazard Identification – Camden County, despite its large urban/suburban presence around Kingsland and St. Marys, is still more than 64 per cent forested. Perhaps with the exception of the heavily developed areas of southeastern Camden County, homes and small communities are scattered throughout the county adjacent to large blocks of heavily forested woodlands. The risks and hazards from the wildland urban interface are fairly general and substantial throughout the county even up to the edges Kingsland and St. Marys.

The extreme weather conditions that are conducive to wildfire disasters (usually a combination of extended drought, low relative humidity and high winds) can occur in this area of Georgia as infrequently as every 10-15 years. This is not a regular event, but as the number of homes that have been built in or adjacent to forested or wildland areas increases, it can turn a wildfire under these weather conditions into a major disaster. Wildfires move fast and can quickly overwhelm the resources of even the best equipped fire department. Advance planning can save lives, homes and businesses.

Fire is a rapid, persistent chemical reaction that releases heat and light, especially the exothermic combination of a combustible substance with oxygen. A wildfire is an uncontrolled fire spreading through vegetative fuels, exposing and possibly consuming structures. Wildfires often begin unnoticed

and spread quickly and are usually signaled by dense smoke that fills the area for miles. Naturally occurring and non-native species of grasses, brush and trees fuel wildfires. Wildfires can occur because of a number of reasons including lightning and debris burning.

A wildland fire is a wildfire in an area in which development is essentially nonexistent, except for roads, railroads, power lines and similar facilities.

An urban-wildland interface fire is a wildfire in a geographical area where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with wildland or vegetative fuels. A concern for Camden County is the increasing amount of residential “sprawl” that dilutes a definitive line between urban/rural areas.

Communities with a large amount of wooded brush and grassy areas are at highest risk of wildfires. Additionally, areas that have experienced prolonged droughts, or are excessively dry, are also at risk of wildfires. People start more than four out of every five wildfires, usually as debris burns, arson, or carelessness. Lightning strikes are the next leading cause of wildfires.

The Georgia Forestry Commission tracks the following causes of fires: campfire, children, debris burning, incendiary, lightning, machine use, miscellaneous, and smoking.

There are three different classes of wildfires. A “surface fire” is the most common type and burns along the floor of a forest, moving slowly and killing or damaging trees. A “ground fire” is usually started by lightning and burns on or below the forest floor in the humus layer down to the mineral soil. “Crown fires” spread rapidly by wind and move quickly by jumping along the tops of trees.

Wildfire hazard maps for Camden County and the Cities of Kingsland, St. Marys, and Woodbine are located in Appendix A, Section VII.

B. Hazard Profile – The Community Wildfire Protection Plan- *An Action Plan for Wildfire Mitigation and Conservation of Natural Resources, Camden County, Georgia* was published by the Georgia Forestry Commission on July 28, 2013. The study has contributed much of the information used by the CCJHMPU Committee to assess the wildfire hazard.

Camden County is protected by organized fire departments within the cities of Kingsland and St. Marys, along with 10 well-spaced rural fire stations under the jurisdiction of the Camden County Fire and Rescue. The Georgia Forestry Commission maintains a county protection unit located about three miles south of Woodbine on US Hwy 17 to respond to wildfires throughout the county. The cities of Woodbine, Kingsland and St. Marys are serviced by pressurized water systems with hydrants available.

Over the past fifty-five years, Camden County has averaged 76 reported wildland fires per year, burning an average of 492 acres per years. Using more recent figures over the past 20 years, this number has declined significantly to an average of 64 fires per year burning 383 acres annually. The occurrence of these fires during this period shows a pronounced peak during the months of January, February, March and April. There is a significant decrease during the remainder of the year, particularly during the summer months.

Over the past 20 years, the leading causes of these fires, was debris burning and lightning causing 27% and 20% of the fires respectively and 47% and 37% of the acres burned. Over the past ten years' records show that over 65% of the debris fires originated from residential burning.

Georgia Forestry Commission Wildfire Records show that in the past ten years, 31 homes have been damaged by wildfire in Camden County resulting in estimated losses of \$1,320,000 along with 13 outbuildings valued at \$57,000. According to reports during this period 442 homes have been directly or indirectly threatened by these fires. Additionally, some 20 personal automobiles valued at \$301,200 and three pieces of motorized equipment valued at \$43,000 have been lost. This is a substantial loss of non-timber property attributed to wildfires in Camden County.

As noted on the Hazard Frequency Table, with documentation produced by the Georgia Forestry Commission, the occurrence of wildfires averages 64 per year, providing a greater than 100% chance of this hazard every year.

Although the amount of acreage burned per occurrence is mild, the impact from a wildfire has the potential to destroy numerous properties. In the future, measures suggested in this plan need to be enacted to limit the amount of impact a wildfire can have on Camden County. As a result of wildfire, properties are severely damaged or lost, natural resources are destroyed, evacuations are sometimes necessary, residents may become displaced, and at its extreme a wildfire can cause a loss of life.

The Community Wildfire Protection Plan proposes several responses to address the severity of this hazard. The task of the plan and its committee members was to set clear priorities for the implementation of wildfire mitigation in Camden County. The plan includes prioritized recommendations for the appropriate types and methods of fuel reduction and structure ignitability reduction that will protect this community and its essential infrastructure. It also includes a plan for wildfire suppression.

Specifically, the plan includes community-centered actions that will:

- Educate citizens on wildfire, its risks, and ways to protect lives and properties,
- Support fire rescue and suppression entities,
- Focus on collaborative decision-making and citizen participation,
- Develop and implement effective mitigation strategies, and
- Develop and implement effective community ordinances and codes.

The core team initially convened on June 2nd, 2009 to assess risks and develop the Community Wildfire Protection Plan. The group is comprised of representatives from local, state and federal fire authorities, and the state agency responsible for forest management. Below are the groups included in the task force:

Local Government

Camden County Fire/Rescue Department

Camden County Emergency Management

St Marys Fire Department

Kingsland Fire Department

Georgia Forestry Commission

Kings Bay Naval Station

Cumberland National Seashore

The decision was made to build upon the Wildland Urban Interface Fire Risk Assessment Plan completed in June of 2003 by the Georgia Forestry Commission. The team discussed the following for the purpose of developing a Community Wildfire Protection Plan:

Risk Assessment	Assessed wildfire hazard risks and prioritized mitigation actions.
Fuels Reduction	Identified strategies for coordinating fuels treatment projects.
Structure Ignitability	Identified strategies for reducing the ignitability of structures within the Wildland interface.
Emergency Management	Forged relationships among local government and fire districts and developed/refined a pre-suppression plan.
Education and Outreach	Developed strategies for increasing citizen awareness and action and to conduct homeowner and community leader workshops

The report provides excellent data and support for the purposes of this Mitigation Plan Update.

The risk assessment instrument used to evaluate wildfire hazards to Camden County's WUI was the Hazard and Wildfire Risk Assessment Score sheet. The instrument takes into consideration accessibility, vegetation (based on fuel models), roofing assembly, building construction, and availability of fire protection resources, placement of gas and electric utilities, and additional rating factors. The following factors contributed to the wildfire hazard score for Camden County:

- Narrow roads without drivable shoulders
- Unstable sandy roads in sections of the county, particularly during drought conditions.
- Inadequate driveway access
- Minimal defensible space around structures
- Homes with wooden siding
- Unmarked septic tanks in yards
- Lack of pressurized or non-pressurized water systems available
- Large, adjacent areas of forest or wildlands
- Heavy fuel buildup in adjacent wildlands
- Lack of prescribed burning in many areas of the county
- Undeveloped lots comprising half the total lots in many rural communities.
- High occurrence of wildfires in the several locations
- Lack of homeowner or community organizations

The Fire Report Data by County Report provided by Georgia Forestry does not indicate dates but rather by cause of fire; however, dates are available from Georgia Forestry upon request.

The historic frequency per cent chance per year in Camden County for a wildfire event is greater than 100 per cent. Hazard Frequency Table data is located in Appendix D. The data necessary to break down the probability by jurisdiction is not available.

C. Assets Exposed to Hazard – All areas of Camden County can be negatively impacted by a rural fire spreading into an urban area. Wildfire has not threatened the municipalities often, but fire has occurred in the past. Therefore, in evaluating assets that are susceptible to wildfire, the

committee determined that all critical facilities, as well as all public, private and commercial property, are susceptible and at risk. Existing buildings in the wildfire hazard area may number 62,871 residential, commercial, agricultural, and nonprofit buildings, 30 infrastructure facilities, as well as 103 critical facilities.

Proposed development areas identified in the 2008 Camden County Joint Comprehensive Plan remain current for 2016. Those areas include property east of Gross Road, south of Laurel Island Parkway, north of State Highway 40, and west of Winding Road. At present, most of the suburban area development is taking place south and north of Kingsland, along U.S. Highway 17, and the northern end of the county. The highest development pressure, because of their proximity to water and coastal marshlands are the areas north of White Oak Creek to Spring Bluff on both sides of Interstate 95, Dover Bluff Road, and the northern end of the county. These areas include primarily high-end single family developments. The northwest part of the city between the Kingsland City limits and the Naval Submarine Base Kings Bay is a prime area for rapid development.

D. Estimate of Potential Losses – Existing buildings in the wildfire hazard area may number 62,979 residential, commercial, agricultural, and nonprofit buildings, infrastructure facilities, at a dollar value of \$4,250,695,116 and impact 80,685 persons.

Estimates of potential losses of residents, homes, businesses and critical facilities by hazard were developed from the vulnerability and exposure approach analysis using past hazard data and the mapping tool available with the Georgia Mitigation Information System. 2014 Tax Digest data provided numbers and value of structures to prepare estimates of potential losses for each category of structure. Provided tax data worksheets, labeled as Worksheet 3A, include jurisdiction specific data for Camden County, Cities of Kingsland, St. Marys, and Woodbine, and Unincorporated Camden County. These worksheets are located in Appendix A in for each hazard section. Jurisdiction specific Critical Facilities reports are located in Appendix A under each hazard section as well. Jurisdiction specific information is available from the GMIS system for critical facilities.

The number of persons represents the resident population and all the workforce. The number may vary during a standard working weekday as opposed to an evening/weekend timeframe.

E. Land Use and Development Trends – Camden County is dominated by large tracts of undeveloped land, much of it in state or federal ownership, or held in commercial forest land by pulp and paper companies. According to the Forest Inventory and Analysis Report for year 2007, 64 per cent of the land in Camden County is considered Agricultural-Forestry (a-F), dominated by forestry. An example of a large tract of land is the Durango-Gilman Paper site - a 720-acre parcel with extensive frontage along the North River and connectivity to the St. Marys River and Cumberland Sound and is located approximately 1.5 miles south from SUBASE Kings Bay and within the city of St. Marys. The site has recently been purchased by the City of St. Marys. A careful approach to redevelopment is planned.

F. Multi-Jurisdictional Concerns – Most of the wildfire danger is in the county, but as lightning strikes can cause a wildfire in any location, any mitigation steps taken related to wildfire should be undertaken on a countywide basis and include the Cities of Kingsland, St. Marys, and Woodbine.

G. Hazard Summary – As Camden County continues to see increased growth both as a retirement destination and from other areas seeking less crowded and warmer climes, new development will occur more frequently on forest and wildland areas. Camden County will have an opportunity to significantly influence the wildland fire safety of new developments. It is important that new development be planned and constructed to provide for public safety in the event of a wildland fire emergency.

Over the past 20 years, much has been learned about how and why homes burn during wildland fire emergencies. Perhaps most importantly, case histories and research have shown that even in the most severe circumstances, wildland fire disasters can be avoided. Homes can be designed, built and maintained to withstand a wildfire even in the absence of fire services on the scene. The national Firewise Communities program is a national awareness initiative to help people understand that they don't have to be victims in a wildfire emergency. The National Fire Protection Association has produced two standards for reference: NFPA 1144 Standard for Reducing Structure Ignition Hazards from Wildland Fire. 2008 Edition and NFPA 1141 Standard for Fire Protection Infrastructure for Land Development in Suburban and Rural Areas.

When new developments are built in the Wildland/Urban Interface, a number of public safety challenges may be created for the local fire services: (1) the water supply in the immediate areas may be inadequate for fire suppression; (2) if the Development is in an outlying area, there may be a longer response time for emergency services; (3) in a wildfire emergency, the access road(s) may need to simultaneously support evacuation of residents and the arrival of emergency vehicles; and (4) when wildland fire disasters strike, many structures may be involved simultaneously, quickly exceeding the capability of even the best equipped fire departments.

The recommendations developed by the Camden County CWPP Core team as a result of surveying and assessing fuels and structures and by conducting meetings and interviews with county and city officials should be given highest priority. These measures should receive full consideration.

CHAPTER 3 – TECHNOLOGICAL HAZARD RISK AND VULNERABILITY (HRV) SUMMARY

Chapter 3 Section	Updates to Section
I. Technological Hazard – Hazardous Material Spills/Transportation Accidents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data added concerning current events; content added to address losses associated with each hazard
II. Technological Hazard – Radiological Accidents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data added concerning current events; content added to address losses associated with each hazard

SECTION I – HAZARDOUS MATERIAL SPILLS

A. Hazard Identification – Cities, counties, and towns where hazardous materials (HAZMAT) fabrication, processing, and storage sites are located, and those where hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities operate, are at risk for HAZMAT events. Of the 6,774 HAZMAT events that occur on average each year, 5,517 are highway events, 991 are railroad events, and 266 are due to other causes. Transportation of HAZMAT on highways involves tanker trucks or trailers and certain types of specialized bulk-cargo vehicles. Because of the distances traveled, it is not surprising that trucks are responsible for the greatest number of HAZMAT events. Transportation routes and facilities may sustain damage, including pipelines, airports, highways, railroad routes, harbors, and related facilities. An average of 280 HAZMAT releases and spills at fixed sites occurred each year between 1987 and 1990, according to the U.S. Coast Guard’s National Response Center.

Natural disasters can cause HAZMAT releases at fixed sites and can impact response. External



events, including natural hazards, can contribute to transportation related HAZMAT events. Rain, high wind, and fire can worsen conditions surrounding HAZMAT events, making it more difficult to contain releases and to mitigate the short and long term effects. Burning fuels or chemicals entering sewers or drains that are not completely filled with storm runoff have caused underground fires. Fires involving certain types of HAZMAT may generate more toxic gas or smoke than would otherwise normally evolve (EPA, DOT, and FEMA, 1989).

HAZMAT releases pose short and long term toxicological threats to people and to terrestrial and aquatic plants and wildlife. Toxic materials affect people through inhalation, ingestion, or direct contact with skin.

Facilities that produce, dispose of, process, treat, or store hazardous materials or waste are at higher risk, as well as the counties in which they are located or surrounded. Types of industrial accidents are either fixed (industrial Facility) or from transport.

B. Hazard Profile – The committee reviewed historical data maintained by the Coast Guard and the National Response Center to research hazardous material spills in Camden County.

Hazardous Material Accident vulnerability has increased due to transportation upgrades throughout the county since the 2010 Plan including the new Horse Stomp exit off Interstate 95 and Exit 14 into Woodbine, the widening of State Road 40 and County Road 90. Hazardous materials travel through the county via I-95 and highways 110, 17, Spur 25, and 252, as well as by rail, waterway and into the King's Bay Naval Substation. Camden County has industrial businesses that require an array of chemical shipments. The Kings Bay Naval Substation receives hazardous materials by road, rail, and sea. Research indicates that of the incidents reported, 321 hazardous events have occurred from 1990 to 2009. No injury to life or property was reported. Updates to the 2010 Plan include 43 additional incidents with reported damages of \$384,700. 14 incidents occurred in 2010 accounting for the damages. A spill involving corn syrup caused \$150,000 in damages, a train derailment resulted in \$234, 700 in damages. The remaining 29 incidents occurred between 2011 and 2014 and included oil spills in water.

C. Assets Exposed to Hazard – The most vulnerable asset exposed to hazardous material spills is often the environment, with waterways being the most impacted. Research indicates that the waterways most often impacted by hazardous material spills are Cumberland Sound and the Satilla River. Major facilities in Camden County produce large amounts of hazardous materials. Historical data indicates most fixed location spills have been minor in nature, consisting of diesel or fuel oil.

Furthermore, these incidents generally occur at a specific location such as a building rather than encompassing a wide area such as a floodplain. An asset specific approach, identifying potentially at-risk critical facilities and systems in the community has been chosen by the committee as the best approach to mitigating this hazard.

A hazardous event spill occurring around the Interstate 95 corridor could impact a one-mile corridor around the spill. Danger to critical facilities would be minimal; however, when spills do occur, whether inside or outside facilities, or whether along roadways: shutdowns, lost time, and expended man-hours are all factors mitigation planners must take into account.

D. Estimate of Potential Losses - The extensive damage that would occur to the environment in the event of a hazardous material spill is difficult to determine. Losses would depend on the chemical released, nature of the release (accidental or intentional), and wind currents, the capability of the hazardous materials response team, and the overall uniqueness of the event. Camden County has no recorded instances of critical facilities or other property being damaged as a result of hazardous material spills.

Multijurisdictional differences were calculated into the estimate of losses. The differences account for the jurisdictional proximity to possible accident sites and the additional access points of the new exits constructed along the interstate. Changes to Hazard Vulnerabilities from the 2005 Plan are increased as follows: Camden County vulnerability is 60%; Kingsland vulnerability is 80%; St. Marys vulnerability is 100%; and Woodbine vulnerability is 100%. Unincorporated vulnerability is 60%. Therefore, the potential impact for the county equates to 37,787 structures valued at \$2,550,417,070 but more importantly, 48,411 persons. The City of Kingsland may be impacted at 80 per cent equating to 12,304 structures valued at \$926,667,157, and would place 18,326 persons at risk. The concern for potential impact in the

City of St. Marys is more grave and estimated at 100 per cent. An event has the potential to impact 20,002 structures with an estimated value of \$1,430,454,846 and place 24,723 persons at risk. The City of Woodbine's vulnerability has increased with the addition of the I-95 exits and increased traffic. This vulnerability could equate to 1,927 structures exposed with an estimated value of \$79,063,096, and could place 1,707 persons at risk of injury. The unincorporated areas of the county have a vulnerability of 15,406 structures valued at \$949,705,963 and exposing 18,809 persons.

Proposed development areas identified in the 2008 Camden County Joint Comprehensive Plan remain current for 2016. Those areas include property east of Gross Road, south of Laurel Island Parkway, north of State Highway 40, and west of Winding Road. At present, most of the suburban area development is taking place south and north of Kingsland, along U.S. Highway 17, and the northern end of the county. The highest development pressure, because of their proximity to water and coastal marshlands are the areas north of White Oak Creek to Spring Bluff on both sides of Interstate 95, Dover Bluff Road, and the northern end of the county. These areas include primarily high-end single family developments. The northwest part of the city between the Kingsland City limits and the Naval Submarine Base Kings Bay is a prime area for rapid development.

[All of the community growth and development is guided by local comprehensive planning for the county and the city. These plans reflect the natural hazard vulnerabilities and risk and include objectives to direct and guide growth away from these areas where they cannot be adequately mitigated.](#)

E. Land Use & Development Trends - Camden County currently has no land use or development trends related to hazardous material spills. An example of a large tract of land is the Durango-Gilman Paper site - a 720-acre parcel with extensive frontage along the North River and connectivity to the St. Marys River and Cumberland Sound and is located approximately 1.5 miles south from SUBASE Kings Bay and within the city of St. Marys. The site has recently been purchased by the City of St. Marys. A careful approach to redevelopment is planned. One project under consideration a barge port. The successful completion of this project may lead to increased exposure to HAZMAT.

Another project under consideration is located on a former industrial site. The Camden County Joint Development Authority (JDA), with assistance from the Board of County Commissioners, Office of Commercial Space Transportation-Federal Aviation Administration, the Georgia Department of Economic Development, local governments, and commercial space companies, is pursuing development of a commercial space launch site located on the I-95 corridor next to the Atlantic Ocean. The proposed Camden Spaceport site is surrounded by a large undeveloped buffer zone and has a history of space activity. The site was a former solid rocket motor testing facility for Thiokol in the 1960's is under review. The study recommends designing multiple transportation modes that could assist Emergency Management Planners develop safety and evacuation strategies.

F. Multi-Jurisdictional Concerns – As the Interstate 95 corridor travels through the center of Camden County, all of Camden County can potentially be affected by a hazardous spill event.

The risk assessments indicate a higher concern for St. Marys and Woodbine. However, proposed mitigation steps taken related to hazardous materials are intended to be undertaken on a countywide basis and include the Cities of Kingsland, St. Marys, and Woodbine.

G. Hazard Summary – Although minor in scope, hazardous material spills are a relatively common occurrence in Camden County. The types of hazardous materials passing through the county are many and varied. The County responded after the 2010 Plan by implementing several measures. Ranking at the top of those implementation measures was the development of a Continuity of Operations Plan in 2012 and the ongoing HAZMAT training for fire and EMS staff. Methods to relocate residents if an event occurs have been developed. Implementation of the Code Red public notification system remains at a high level. Currently there are 25,600 Code Red accounts among 18,386 households in Camden County.

SECTION II – RADIOLOGICAL ACCIDENTS

A. Hazard Identification – A radiological accident is an event that involves the release of potentially dangerous radioactive materials into the environment. This release is usually in the form of a cloud or plume and could affect the health and safety of anyone in its path. Radiological accidents can occur anywhere that radioactive materials are used, stored, or transported. However, operations of facilities and the transport and disposal of radioactive waste are closely regulated by a variety of federal and local organizations, so the likelihood of an incident is remote. In addition to nuclear power plants, hospitals, industries, major highways, railroads, and shipyards could be the site of a radiological accident.

Radioactive materials are composed of atoms that are unstable. An unstable atom gives off its excess energy until it becomes stable. The energy emitted is radiation. Radioactive materials are dangerous because of the harmful effect of certain types of radiation on the cells of the body. The longer a person is exposed to radiation, the greater the risk. The Camden County Joint Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Committee chose to include this hazard in the update process because the community is located on major transportation routes and shares Emergency Response processes with the King's Bay Naval Submarine Base. An accident would involve civilian emergency response and medical personnel, and would require community warning systems.

B. Hazard Profile – Radiological disasters occur infrequently enough that there are few relevant records that can help determine how the hazard may affect the planning area. Camden County has not experienced an accident. However, Camden County is home to Kings Bay Naval Submarine Base. The submarine base is the U.S. Atlantic Fleet's home port for U.S. Navy Fleet ballistic missile nuclear submarines armed with Trident missile nuclear weapons. This submarine base covers about 16,000 acres of land, of which 4,000 acres are protected wetlands.

C. Assets Exposed to Hazard – All assets in Camden County are vulnerable to a radioactive release including 62,979 structures valued at \$ 4,250,695,115 and 80,685 persons.

Proposed development areas identified in the 2008 Camden County Joint Comprehensive Plan remain current for 2016. Those areas include property east of Gross Road, south of Laurel Island Parkway, north of State Highway 40, and west of Winding Road. At present, most of the suburban area development is taking place south and north of Kingsland, along U.S. Highway 17, and the northern end of the county. The highest development pressure, because of their proximity to water and coastal marshlands are the areas north of White Oak Creek to Spring Bluff on both sides of Interstate 95, Dover Bluff Road, and the northern end of the county. These areas include primarily high-end single family developments. The northwest part of the city between the Kingsland City limits and the Naval Submarine Base Kings Bay is a prime area for rapid development.

[All of the community growth and development is guided by local comprehensive planning for the county and the city. These plans reflect the natural hazard vulnerabilities and risk and include objectives to direct and guide growth away from these areas where they cannot be adequately mitigated.](#) The plans do not reflect vulnerability to radioactive events.

D. Estimate of Potential Losses – The extensive damage that could occur to the environment in the event of an accident is difficult to determine. According to the Disaster Handbook 1998 National Edition Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences University of Florida, about three million shipments of radioactive materials are made each year by highway, railroad, aircraft and ship. No deaths or serious injuries have ever been attributed to the radioactive nature of any materials involved in a transportation accident. People receive some radiation exposure each day from the sun, radioactive elements in the soil and rocks, household appliances like televisions and microwave ovens and medical x-rays. The worst nuclear power plant accident in U.S. history occurred at the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania in 1979. A minor mechanical malfunction compounded by human error damaged the nuclear reactor core and threatened to release radioactive materials into the environment.

With assistance from government officials and nuclear scientists, a serious release of radioactive materials was avoided, although officials were able to detect radiation up to 20 miles from the site.

E. Land Use & Developmental Trends – Camden County currently has no land use or development trends related to Radiological accidents.

F. Multi-Jurisdictional Concerns – The committee determined that there are no jurisdictional differences to radiation exposure vulnerability.

G. Hazard Summary – Radiation exposure poses a threat because it cannot be detected by sight, smell or any other sense. Thirty-eight states, particularly those in the eastern half of the contiguous 48 states and the West Coast states have at least one full power, licensed reactor.

Nearly three million Americans live within 10 miles of an operating nuclear power plant. According to the Oxford Journals for February 2010, analysis of radiation accidents over a 50-year period shows that simple cases, where the initiating events were immediately recognized, the source identified and under control, the medical input confined to current handling, were exceptional. After large scale accidents, the situation becomes more complicated, either because of management or medical problems or both. The review of selected accidents which resulted in severe consequences shows that most of them could have been avoided; lack of regulations, contempt for rules, human failure and insufficient training have been identified as frequent initiating parameters. The Camden County Joint Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Committee intends to avoid these initiating causes.

CHAPTER 4 – NATURAL HAZARD MITIGATION GOALS & OBJECTIVES

Chapter 4 Section	Updates to Section
I. Coastal Erosion	Content unchanged from previous plan. Revision of actions steps to meet recommendations of committee
II. Drought	Content unchanged from previous plan. Revision of actions steps to meet recommendations of committee
III. Flood	Content unchanged from previous plan. Revision of actions steps to meet recommendations of committee
IV. Hurricane/Coastal Storms	Content unchanged from previous plan. Revision to actions steps to meet recommendations of committee
V. Tornado/Windstorms/Hailstorms	Content unchanged from previous plan. Revision of actions steps to meet recommendations of committee
VI. Water Contamination	Content changed from previous plan to add recommendations from Community Wildfire Protection Plan. Revision of actions steps to meet recommendations of committee
VII. Wildfire	Content unchanged from previous plan. Revision of actions steps to meet recommendations of committee

Table 4.1 provides a brief description of each section in this chapter and a summary of the changes that have been made.

To develop goals, objectives, and mitigation strategies, the Camden County Joint Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Committee analyzed the new risk assessment data as well as reviewed the implementation status of the 2010 goals, objectives and mitigation strategies. In developing mitigation goals and objectives for the 2016 Plan, the Camden County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Committee compiled data from risk assessments to determine the causal factors of damage from each hazard, its likelihood of occurrence, the severity of occurrence and the extent of the areas affected. Updated risk assessments confirm that Camden County experiences the greatest amount of damage from 1) hazard events that create wildfire issues, 2)

hazard events that create high winds, causing destruction of property, and 3) from hazard events that create flooding issues.

Camden County and its municipalities have completed many of the action steps identified in the 2010 Plan. Because of this status, goals and objective statements have changed significantly from the 2010 Plan.

Goals and Objectives of the 2010 Plan included as follows:

Goal 1: Reduce flood damage in Camden County

Objective 1.1: Minimize losses to existing and future structures, especially critical facilities, due to flooding caused by coastal storms and hurricanes

Objective 1.2: Minimize losses to existing and future structures, especially critical facilities, in low-lying areas of the county due to flooding caused by excessive rainfall

Objective 1.3: Promote acquisition by conservation organizations of flood-prone areas for community parks and recreation areas

Objective 1.4: Reduce the threat of water contamination caused by flooding

Goal 2: Reduce damage caused by high winds in Camden County

Objective 2.1: Protect life, health and property of residents from force of tornadoes

Objective 2.2: Protect life, health and property of residents from high winds from hurricanes, severe winter storms, windstorms and coastal storms

Goal 3: Reduce economic impact of drought in Camden County

Objective 3.1: Minimize damage to local crops

Objective 3.2: Reduce threat of wildfire occurrence during periods of drought

Goal 4: Prevent damage caused by wildfire in Camden County

Objective 4.1: Prevent destruction of forests and structures

Objective 4.2: Protect life and health of residents from threat of wildfire

Goal 5: Build and support local capacity and commitment to become continuously less vulnerable to hazards

Objective 5.1: Provide public safety related prevention programs

Objective 5.2: Ensure that the continuity of local government operations will not be significantly disrupted by disaster

Objective 5.3: Maintain and enhance local government's capacity to continually make Camden County less vulnerable to hazards

Goal 6: Protect health and safety of residents of Camden County

Objective 6.1: Minimize the effect of hazardous material spills

Objective 6.1: Minimize the effect of radiological spills

Goal 7: Reduce the threat of coastal and riverine erosion in Camden County.

Objective 4.1: Minimize losses to structures and existing land caused by erosion resulting from impact of coastal storms and hurricanes

Objective 4.2: Minimize losses to structures and existing land caused by erosion resulting from impact of heavy rainfall

Goal 8: Reduce the losses associated with hail events

To better articulate the community's desire to protect people and structures, reduce the costs of disaster response and recovery, minimize disruption to the community, and identify the overall improvements desired, the committee revised goals and objectives to the following:

Goal 1: Prevent damage caused by fire in Camden County

Objective 1.1: Prevent destruction of forests and structures

Objective 1.2: Protect life and health of persons from threat of fire

Goal 2: Reduce damage caused by high winds in Camden County

Objective 2.1: Protect life, health, and property from force of tornadoes

Objective 2.2: Protect life, health, and property from high winds of hurricanes, windstorms, and coastal storms

Goal 3: Reduce flood damage in Camden County

Objective 3.1: Minimize losses to existing and future structures, especially critical facilities, from flooding caused by coastal storms, hurricanes, excessive rainfall, excessive tides and sea level rise

Objective 3.2: Promote acquisition of flood prone areas for community parks and recreational purposes

Objective 3.3: Reduce the threat of water contamination as a result of flooding

Goal 4: Build and support local capacity and commitment to become continuously less vulnerable to hazards

Objective 4.1: Provide public safety related prevention programs

Objective 4.2: Ensure that the continuity of local government operations will not be significantly disrupted by disaster

Objective 4.3: Maintain and enhance local government’s capacity to continually make Camden County less vulnerable to hazards.

Goal 5: Reduce the threat of coastal and riverine erosion in Camden County

Objective 5.1: Minimize losses to structures and existing land caused by erosion resulting from impact of coastal storms, hurricanes, sea level rise, and other events

Goal 6: Protect health and safety of residents of Camden County

Objective 6.1: Minimize the impact of hazardous material spill incidents

Objective 6.2: Minimize the impact of man-made accidental radiological spills

Objective 6.3: Minimize the effects of transportation accidents

Goal 7: Reduce economic impact of drought in Camden County

Objective 7.1: Minimize damage to local crops

Objective 7.2: Reduce threat of wildfire occurrence during periods of drought.

The new strategies reflect the committee’s concern to provide responsive, innovative, and cost effective services, promote smart growth, effectively communicate with the community, improve infrastructure and technology, preserve the health, welfare, safety, and environment while maintaining the outstanding quality of life that makes Camden County unique. Strategies include steps allowing the community to react, respond, and recover quickly from a disaster; reinforcing critical facilities to withstand storm events, as well as educating the community about protecting their families and property. The Camden County Joint Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Committee developed appropriate goals, objectives and mitigation strategies over the course of two formal committee meeting sessions. Committee members identified many strategies they felt would benefit the community. The public was invited to participate in strategy development and review the Draft Plan Update. The public was notified of the availability through advertisement via newspaper and social media. The purpose of the meeting was to provide the public the opportunity to review the draft plan before submittal. Committee members next developed, through brainstorming sessions, action steps for each objective and evaluated these steps by first grouping them into six broad categories. These categories include the following:

- Prevention
- Property Protection
- Public Education and Awareness
- Natural Resource Protection
- Emergency Services Measures
- Structural Mitigation Measures

To evaluate action step priorities, committee members used as a guide a planning tool prepared by FEMA known as STAPLEE (Social, Technical, Administrative, Political, Legal, Economic, and

Environmental) criteria. Each mitigation strategy step was evaluated using STAPLEE criteria as the guiding principle to identify those steps best for Camden County. Past occurrences of disasters and historical trend data aided committee members in assigning priorities. Through this prioritization process, several projects emerged as being a greater priority than others. Some of the projects involved expending considerable amounts of funds to initiate the required actions. Other projects allowed the community to pursue completion of the project using potential grant funding. Still others required no significant financial commitment by the community.

Finally, the mitigation strategy involved identifying staffing resources to implement the actions and an appropriate time frame for implementation. Following this introduction is a discussion of each hazard with associated goals, objectives, recommended action steps as well as a priority, recommended funding source, staff assignment and timeline for implementation. Many of the recommended action steps are multihazard in nature. Completing one action step may serve to mitigate more than one hazard.

Within the county there are three municipalities – Kingsland, St. Marys, and Woodbine. All municipalities contributed to the risk assessment analyses performed by the Camden County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Committee. Windstorms and wildfire events were identified as a significant risk to the county and the hazard applies equitably to all jurisdictions within the county. Flooding issues impact major sections of the county; however, jurisdictional differences occur due to the location of floodplains. Otherwise, goals, objectives and action steps detailed within this Plan are applicable to, and will be implemented within, all jurisdictions party to this plan. The goals, objectives, and action steps do not vary between jurisdictions except where specifically noted and apply equally to the entire planning region.

Each of the sections will identify the completed, deleted, or ongoing mitigation actions as a benchmark for progress. If activities are deleted, an explanation will be provided describing the reasons for excluding the steps in the update.

SECTION I – COASTAL EROSION

A. Community Mitigation Goals – in 2013, St. Marys was selected as one of five locations in the country to undergo community planning through the national sea grant’s coastal community climate adaptation initiative program. The City of St. Marys, Georgia Sea Grant, North Carolina Sea Grant, the University of Georgia’s Carl Vinson Institute of Government, and Stetson University are partnering to develop a local flood resiliency and adaptation plan, addressing current flood vulnerabilities and the long-term risks associated with sea level rise.

In the context of local planning, participants discussed how erosion affects properties along waterways. Erosion currently occurs as a result of water movement caused mainly by waves during storms and by boats. However, as sea levels rise, there is concern that erosion will increase, leading to a reduction in property size and jeopardizing built structures. Additionally, rising water and inundation could impact the City’s waterfront park, and saltwater intrusion could kill yards.

B. Identification and Analysis of Range of Mitigation Options –

1 - The Camden County Joint Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Committee identified structural and non-structural mitigation measures to ensure that the community adequately addresses relevant erosion issues.

2 - Current land use policies and building codes have been reviewed and erosion and sedimentation control statutes have been enacted. The committee recommends continued enforcement and further study into vulnerable structures.

3 -The proposed strategies hold no inherent risk for historic or special considerations in the community. These strategies will contribute to the community’s sense of place as a coastal community and uphold the values expressed in the Comprehensive Plan Update; therefore, support is strong for the enactment of these measures. The STAPLEE criteria worksheet scores well for the erosion action steps.

4 – New buildings and infrastructure planned near waterways will be subjected to mitigation steps if enacted.

5 – Existing buildings and infrastructure adjacent to river corridors will not be impacted by recommended mitigation measures.

C. Mitigation Strategy for Coastal Erosion

Goal 1: Reduce the threat of coastal and riverine erosion in Camden County

Objective 1.1: Minimize losses to structures and existing land caused by erosion resulting from impact of coastal storms, hurricanes, sea level rise, and other events

Action Step 1.1.1: Use a hybrid of hard/soft engineering techniques (i.e., combine low-profile rock, rubble, oyster reefs, or wood structures with vegetative planting or other soft stabilization techniques).

Responsible Department	County and City Administration
Anticipated cost	Variable; Staff time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General fund; grant funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 1.1.2: Develop an inventory of public buildings and infrastructure that may be particularly vulnerable to sea level rise.

Responsible Department	County and City Administration
Anticipated cost	Variable; Staff time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General fund
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 1.1.3: Establish setbacks in high-risk areas that account for potential sea level rise.

Responsible Department	County and City Administration
Anticipated cost	Variable; Staff time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General fund
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 1.1.4: Continue to enforce erosion and sedimentation control statutes

Responsible Department	Planning and Development
Anticipated cost	Staff time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General fund
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	Medium
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	Ongoing

Special Multi-Jurisdictional Strategy and considerations - The River Corridor Protection Act requires a 100-foot buffer of natural vegetation along both sides of any protected river. Additionally, the Georgia Erosion and Sedimentation Act does not allow for any land-disturbing activity within 25 feet of the banks of any State waters. In Camden County, the Satilla River and the St. Marys River are designated as Protected Rivers under this act. Camden County has adopted river corridor protection plans for the Satilla and St. Marys rivers, and the City of Woodbine has adopted a river corridor protection plan for the Satilla River. The City of Kingsland has adopted the River Corridor Protection Plan.

Coastal erosion conditions affect all of Camden County. Critical facilities and vulnerable populations are located in the Cities of Kingsland, St. Marys, and Woodbine as well as in unincorporated areas of the county. The City of St. Marys has a greater proportion of residential, commercial, and critical facilities.

E. Local Public Information and Awareness Strategy –Local public information efforts provide many methods to reach a larger audience with effective strategies at little cost. Many publications are available for free, or can be made available via the county and/or agency websites. All public information efforts are aimed at keeping the citizens of Camden County fully engaged in the implementation and periodic maintenance of this mitigation plan. Several community events will be leveraged to provide for more awareness opportunities. A kick-off informational meeting was held to provide a general introduction of the planning process to the public. Two public hearings were held. Camden County posts all relevant information on its website Many of these information and awareness strategies for keeping residents informed include maintaining a countywide crisis alert or notification system, distribution of informational brochures or pamphlets, and public and private sector briefings through a public safety marketing campaign.

F. Completed and deleted action steps from original plan

Completed: Assess storm water run-off and watershed plan, evaluate effectiveness of present drainage systems, and study erosion control issues in the county including waterways and tributaries

Support the St. Marys River Management Plan developed by the St. Marys River Management Committee (SMRMC) - an intergovernmental entity of elected and appointed members from four counties along the St. Marys River including Charlton, Camden, Nassau and Baker counties. The committee meets monthly to discuss, develop and implement plans and programs in regard to the St. Marys River

Design shoreline guidelines/incentives e.g. river corridor, vegetative buffers and setbacks

Promote bank to bank legislation to unify recreation and wildlife management laws

Evaluate each County and city's land use pattern as reflected in their Comprehensive Plans and encourage consistency with river protection, using Best Management Practices (BMPs), and similar measures

Deleted: None

G. Unchanged action steps

Unchanged action steps are noted in Section C as Ongoing projects. Ongoing projects include steps already in progress but not yet complete. These action steps remain valid steps to combat hazard associated with coastal erosion conditions throughout Camden County. The STAPLEE criteria worksheet; therefore, scores well for this action steps. All considerations apply affirmatively.

SECTION II – DROUGHT

A. Community Mitigation Goals – Drought conditions can negatively impact the local economy by affecting the agricultural industry. Intermediate and long term impacts on the county’s environmental, economic, and social systems can be major. The hazard poses water management issues, as well as the increased threat of wildfire hazards. Of concern to the committee is the impact drought conditions have on agriculture. The 2012 Total Farm Gate Report for Camden County provides a dollar figure for Total Agricultural Output of \$10,736,000. The loss to agriculture/forestry land has the potential to impact 57 farms on 13,403 acres. Livestock and crops (including trees) are usually most adversely affected by these events.

Another threat posed by drought conditions is the potential for contributing to wildfire conditions. Forest fires are generally the result of dry conditions combined with lightning or human carelessness. Much of the county (64%) is made up of forest and woodlands.

Mitigation goals are intended to mitigate drought through efforts to reduce the impact of wildfire and through methods to conserve water. Conserving water is an important state initiative as well. The St. Marys Regional Watershed Plan was reviewed and many of the suggested strategies are listed in this section as well as in the Water Contamination section.

B. Identification and Analysis of Range of Mitigation Options –

- 1 -The Camden County Joint Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Committee has identified non-structural mitigation measures to minimize the potentially destructive effects of drought. Suggested steps are intended to be proactive through better drought planning and communication efforts. The planning committee’s focus is on improving public education and outreach efforts to mitigate fire prevention measures.
- 2 - Suggested measures may result in modifications to current policies and the implementation of local ordinances to ensure suggested mitigation measures are initiated.
- 3 - The proposed strategies hold no inherent risk for historic or special considerations in the community.
4. New buildings and infrastructure may be impacted through policies of a Comprehensive Water Supply Management Plan.
5. Existing buildings and infrastructure will not be impacted by these proposed measures.

C. Mitigation Strategy for Drought

Goal 1: Reduce economic impact of drought in Camden County

Objective 1.1: Minimize damage to local crops

Action Step 1.1.1: Follow guidelines as established in the Coastal Regional Water Plan for usage of surface artesian flow for irrigation

Responsible Department	Camden County-Extension Service Agent, County/City Administration
Anticipated cost	Variable; Staff time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General fund
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	Medium
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	Ongoing

Action Step 1.1.2: Develop a drought emergency plan

Responsible Department	Camden County-Extension Service Agent, County/City Administration
Anticipated cost	Staff time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General fund
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2018
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 1.1.3: Develop a drought communication plan and early warning system to facilitate timely communication of relevant information to officials, decision makers, emergency managers, and the general public.

Responsible Department	Camden County-Extension Service Agent, County/City Administration
Anticipated cost	Staff time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General fund
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2018
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Objective 1.2: Reduce threat of wildfire occurrence during periods of drought

Action Step 1.2.1: Educate public during periods of drought; ask them to delay outside burning

Responsible Department	Georgia Forestry; Emergency Management Agency Director
Anticipated cost	Staff time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General fund
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	Ongoing

C. Special Multi-Jurisdictional Strategy and considerations -All areas of Camden County could potentially be affected by drought conditions, particularly silviculture, and agriculture interests. Water management issues and threat of wildfire are of great concern.

D. E. Local Public Information and Awareness Strategy –Local public information efforts provide many methods to reach a larger audience with effective strategies at little cost. Many

publications are available for free, or can be made available via the county and/or agency websites. All public information efforts are aimed at keeping the citizens of Camden County fully engaged in the implementation and periodic maintenance of this mitigation plan. Several community events will be leveraged to provide for more awareness opportunities. A kick-off informational meeting was held to provide a general introduction of the planning process to the public. Two public hearings were held. Camden County posts all relevant information on its website. Many of these information and awareness strategies for keeping residents informed include maintaining a countywide crisis alert or notification system, distribution of informational brochures or pamphlets, and public and private sector briefings through a public safety marketing campaign.

E. F. Completed and deleted action steps from original plan

Completed: Investigate implementation of water plans

Implement County-wide initiative for water

Deleted: Follow guidelines as established in the Coastal Regional Water Plan for increased surface water usage for irrigation – *change in priority*

G. Unchanged action steps

Unchanged action steps are noted in Section C as Ongoing projects. Ongoing projects include steps already in progress but not yet complete.

These action steps remain valid steps to combat hazard associated with drought conditions throughout Camden County. The STAPLEE criteria worksheet; therefore, scores well for this action steps. Shortcomings exist in the economic and administrative sections as pertain to funding allocations. All other considerations apply affirmatively as many mitigation steps have been identified in the Draft Comprehensive Plan Update.

SECTION III– FLOODING

A. Community Mitigation Goals – Flooding has caused considerable damage in Camden County in the past 200 years. Flooding issues can be the result of many types of hazard events, including heavy rainfall and storm surge coming from coastal storms, hurricanes, thunderstorms and winter storms. Adverse impacts may include structural damages, temporary backwater effects in sewers and drainage systems, and unsanitary conditions by deposition of materials during recession. Floods are loosely classified as either coastal or riverine. Camden County is vulnerable to both types. Coastal flooding is typically the result of storm surge from the sea. The storm surge is often coupled with astronomical tides and wind waves. This coastal flooding has the potential to cause severe flooding that not only dampens but destroys exposed structures. The storm surge is often the catalyst behind many of the deaths associated with coastal storms and hurricanes. Riverine flooding occurs from inland water bodies such as streams and rivers. Riverine flooding is often classified based on rate of onset, and is typically slow to build, peak, and recede - often allowing sufficient time for evacuations. The susceptibility of a stream to flooding is dependent upon several different variables. Among these are topography, ground saturation, rainfall intensity and duration, soil types, drainage, drainage patterns of streams, and vegetative cover. A large amount of rainfall over a short time span can result in flash flood conditions. A small amount of rain can also result in floods in locations where the soil is saturated from a previous wet period or if the rain is concentrated in an area of impermeable surfaces such as large parking lots, paved roadways, etc. Topography and ground cover are contributing factors for floods in that water runoff is greater in areas with steep slopes and little or no vegetation.

Mitigation measures are designed to buttress structures, especially critical facilities, and provide for more early warning measures. In addition, Camden County officials will continue to assess storm water run-off, watershed plans and effectiveness of present drainage ditching, culverts, storm water and sanitation network. Also, they will encourage enforcement of existing floodplain, zoning, and building regulations (NFIP Regulations and Standards) as well as completion of new regulations to provide stronger enforcement. Officials will also seek funding to add additional storm drainage where practical. Other actions identified in the plan address current needs as well as future needs concerning buildings and infrastructure.

B. Identification and Analysis of Range of Mitigation Options –

1 - The Camden County Joint Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Committee identified the full range of mitigation options, both structural and non-structural mitigation measures, to ensure that the community adequately addresses relevant flooding issues. In efforts to limit damage caused by floods, Camden County will seek funding to add additional storm drainage. Mitigation through public education and awareness concerning floods is also a concern of the officials of Camden County. The county has access to current digitized FEMA Firm Maps. Other mitigation actions include enforcing floodplain and building regulations in the unincorporated areas of Camden County, educating citizens on existing County and FEMA regulations and ordinances, and continuing to notify residents that reside in a flood plain. Finally, the Committee will seek funding to install a weather station, and seek funding to purchase generators.

Many measures are prevention oriented in that increased maintenance of roads and ditches, and a review of building codes would prevent further damage if an event occurs. Provision for stormwater drainage and natural resource protection measures are pressing concerns. Many of

the proposed measures are intended to safeguard the natural protection provided by the floodplain. Protections for the natural resources in the county as well as safeguarding water quality are important issues to the committee members.

Suggested mitigation measures may result in alterations to current policies and building codes, if necessary; to ensure that proper mitigation measures are undertaken.

2- Current land use policies and building codes have been reviewed and some measures have been implemented. FEMA Firm maps have been recently updated. LIDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) mapping has been completed, yielding more valuable elevation data for many of the proposed measures, including flood hazard analysis and hydrologic modeling. Storm drainage has been acquired, as well as a storm water management plan. The proposed measures correlate with many plans including the St. Marys Flood Resiliency Plan, the Hazard and Resiliency Plan for the Georgia Coast and the Short Term Work plans of the Comprehensive Plan Update.

3 – Community values are reflected in the proposed measures in that the vision for future development in the county is guided by supportive, comprehensive land use regulation county-wide, and measured, careful community investment in outstanding community facilities and infrastructure. Subdivision and other residential growth in the county will be encouraged to locate near other development, to not encroach on agriculture and forest needs and resources, and to support and preserve rural character and open space. The local environment provides a sense of place, recreation, and a quality of life to Camden County residents. The proposed measures are intended to balance the natural ability of the environment to absorb flood waters with the safety measures needed to protect life and property. The proposed strategies hold no inherent risk for historic or special considerations in the community. The STAPLEE criteria worksheet scores well for the flooding action steps. Shortcomings exist for the Technical section under the feasibility consideration; the Administrative section under the funding consideration; and Economic section for the costs of actions and outside funding will be required considerations. The Social, Political, Legal, and Environmental considerations are affirmative as many mitigation steps have been identified in the Comprehensive Plan.

4 – New buildings and infrastructure may be subject to stronger building requirements to withstand flood conditions.

5 – Existing buildings and infrastructure may be impacted by storm drain improvements to better withstand flood damage.

C. Mitigation Strategy for Flooding –

Mitigation Goal 1: Reduce flood damage in Camden County.

Objective 1.1: Minimize losses to existing and future structures, especially critical facilities, from flooding caused by coastal storms, hurricanes, excessive tides and sea level rise

Action Step 1.1.1: Identify the critical facilities, roads, and bridges in potential flood and surge zones and develop a plan to relocate or retrofit to withstand hazards

Responsible Department	City and County Administration
Anticipated cost	Variable/Staff Time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Fund
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	Ongoing

Action Step 1.1.2: Use results of NOAA sea level rise study to adjust local plans – When available, utilize NOAA sea level and flood hazard mitigation study findings in future required updates to the Comprehensive Plan (2018) and Hazard Mitigation Plan (2015); and to the extent possible, coordinate with DCA and GEMA to align plan updates to concurrently address land use planning and hazard mitigation planning in the community

Responsible Department	City and County Administration
Anticipated cost	Staff Time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Fund
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 1.1.3: Strengthen current Comprehensive Plan policies in the Natural Resources section to include groundwater, surface water, and aquifer recharge areas as high priorities for protection. Link source water protection to stormwater management within the Comprehensive Plan as well as within key county and city ordinances. These policies should be tied to financial benefits and demonstrate how successful protection can cap and reduce flood management and treatment costs over time.

Responsible Department	City and County Administration
Anticipated cost	Staff time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Fund
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 1.1.4: Adapt Zoning Ordinances to current opportunities/issues

Responsible Department	City Administration
Anticipated cost	Staff Time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Fund
Jurisdiction	Kingsland
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 1.1.5: When LIDAR mapping is available, ensure well head elevations are above known flooding levels

Responsible Department	City and County Administration
Anticipated cost	Staff Time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Fund
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 1.1.6: The City of St. Marys to adopt an ordinance requiring the use of the Coastal Stormwater Supplement for design and post construction Stormwater management systems

Responsible Department	City Administration
Anticipated cost	Staff Time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General funds
Jurisdiction	St. Marys
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 1.1.7: Reduce negative consequences of flooding on Stormwater and wastewater management - increase city's drainage capacity by cleaning ditches more frequently, planting more vegetation and using permeable pavement.

Responsible Department	City Administration
Anticipated cost	Staff Time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General funds
Jurisdiction	St. Marys
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 1.1.8: Implement the findings of the Joint Land Use Study (JLUS)

Responsible Department	County and City Administration
Anticipated cost	Staff Time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 1.1.9: Improve litter law enforcement

Responsible Department	City and County Administration
Anticipated cost	Staff time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	Medium
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 1.1.10: Raise existing structure above Base Flood Elevations

Responsible Department	City and County Administration
Anticipated cost	Staff Time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 1.1.11: Examine the vulnerability of current Stormwater infrastructure and evaluate the costs and benefits of possible interventions

Responsible Department	City and County Administration
Anticipated cost	Staff Time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 1.1.12: Continue to participate in the National Flood Insurance Program by reviewing and updating flood ordinances to protect existing and new developments, to insure new buildings and infrastructure are not in harm's way, and to insure continued compliance with NFIP requirements

Responsible Department	County, City Administration
Anticipated cost	Staff Time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	Ongoing

Action Step 1.1.13: Implement the Stormwater Master Plan

Responsible Department	City and County Administration
Anticipated cost	Staff Time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Fund
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	Ongoing

Action Step 1.1.14: Require more trees be preserved and planted in landscape designs to reduce the amount of stormwater runoff.

Responsible Department	City and County Administration
Anticipated cost	Variable/Staff Time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Fund
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 1.1.15: Implement flood resistance measures for existing buildings such as acquisition, relocation, retrofitting, and maintenance of drainage ways and retention basins

Responsible Department	City and County Administration
Anticipated cost	Variable; staff time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Fund; SPLOST; grant funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 1.1.16: Increase drainage or absorption capacities with detention and retention basins, relief drains, spillways, drain widening/dredging or rerouting, logjam and debris removal, extra culverts, bridge modification, dike setbacks, flood gates and pumps, or channel redirection.

Responsible Department	City and County Administration
Anticipated cost	Variable; Staff Time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Fund; SPLOST, grant funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 1.1.17: Flood proof wastewater treatment facilities located in flood hazard areas

Responsible Department	City and County Administration
Anticipated cost	\$250,000
Existing and Potential funding sources	Grant funds/ SPLOST/General Fund
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 1.1.18: Flood proof water treatment facilities located in flood hazard areas

Responsible Department	City and County Administration
Anticipated cost	\$250,000
Existing and Potential funding sources	Grant funds, Pre-disaster Mitigation Funds, General funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 1.1.19: Install back-up generators for pumping and lift stations in sanitary sewer systems along with other measures (e.g., alarms, meters, remote controls, and switchgear upgrades).

Responsible Department	City and County Administration
Anticipated cost	\$100,000
Existing and Potential funding sources	Grant funds, Pre-disaster Mitigation Funds, General funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 1.1.20: Install a weather station in southern end of county to better predict storm and flooding events

Responsible Department	County Administration
Anticipated cost	\$15,000
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Fund, grant funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2017
Priority	Medium
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	Ongoing

Action Step 1.1.21: Encourage development in line with best environmental practices.

Responsible Department	County and City Administration
Anticipated cost	Staff Time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	Medium
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 1.1.22: Protect and maintain riparian buffers along urban streams.

Responsible Department	County and City Administration
Anticipated cost	\$35,000
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Fund, grant funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	Medium
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 1.1.23: Continue to support the St. Marys River Management Committee

Responsible Department	County and City Administration
Anticipated cost	Staff time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Fund
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	Medium
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	Ongoing

Action Step 1.1.24: Promote St. Marys participation in the Federal Emergency Management Agency’s Community Rating System program, leading to discounts in flood insurance premiums

Responsible Department	City Administration
Anticipated cost	Staff time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Fund
Jurisdiction	St. Marys
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	Medium
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 1.1.25: Review Unified Development Code: Land Use Map

Responsible Department	County and City Administration
Anticipated cost	Staff Time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Fund
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2017
Priority	Medium
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Objective 1.2: Promote acquisition of flood prone areas for community parks and recreational purposes

Action Step 1.2.1: Reduce flood loss claims against NFIP through the mitigation of repetitive loss properties.

Responsible Department	City and County Administration
Anticipated cost	Variable
Existing and Potential funding sources	Pre disaster Mitigation funds/General funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 1.2.2: Include source water protection projects within existing and future public funding programs for land acquisition and restoration

Responsible Department	City and County Administration
Anticipated cost	Staff time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 1.2.3: Institute a countywide Purchase and/or Transfer of Development Rights Program to conserve working waterfronts and tidal and freshwater wetlands beyond the 25-foot buffer zone. This program will require a county ordinance and administrative process that is specific to identifying receiver areas for transferred rights

Responsible Department	City and County Administration
Anticipated cost	Staff Time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2018
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 1.2.4: Strengthen Subdivision and Development Regulations – Require greenspace for parks, trails and greenways, water storage, and set-asides within developments that also connect to countywide networks

Responsible Department	City and County Administration
Anticipated cost	Staff Time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 1.2.5: Adopt a Conservation Subdivision Ordinance in which homes are placed on smaller lots and a portion of land is preserved as open greenspace

Responsible Department	City Administration
Anticipated cost	Staff Time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Fund
Jurisdiction	St. Marys
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 1.2.6: Modify subdivision regulations to require the preservation of sensitive/unique natural areas; including streams, wetlands, rivers and marshlands

Responsible Department	City Administration
Anticipated cost	Staff Time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Fund
Jurisdiction	St. Marys
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 1.2.7: Review and update ordinances and codes to incorporate design guidelines, landscaping, use-based restrictions and performance-based regulations

Responsible Department	City Administration
Anticipated cost	Staff Time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Fund
Jurisdiction	St. Marys
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 1.2.8: Acquire, demolish or relocate structures located in high-risk areas

Responsible Department	County and City Administration
Anticipated cost	Variable/Staff Time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Fund, SPLOST; grant funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 1.2.9: Review opportunities/ create incentives, to acquire properties that are suitable for providing public access to the rivers, streams and marshes and keep existing public access at street ends into the marsh, rivers, or streams

Responsible Department	City Administration
Anticipated cost	Staff Time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Fund
Jurisdiction	Woodbine
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 1.2.10: Encourage appropriate non-profit agencies who acquire land suitable for conservation as opportunities arise.

Responsible Department	City Administration
Anticipated cost	Variable/Staff Time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Fund
Jurisdiction	Woodbine
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 1.2.11: Continue the practice of encouraging developers to provide for open space in their developments that links together into a publicly accessible open space network through PD zoning

Responsible Department	County and City Administration
Anticipated cost	Staff Time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Fund
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	Medium
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	Ongoing

Action Step 1.2.12: Review Unified Development Code: Land Use Map

Responsible Department	County and City Administration
Anticipated cost	Staff Time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Fund
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	Medium
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 1.2.13: Establish requirements for developers to link open spaces together into a publicly accessible open space network.

Responsible Department	County and City Administration
Anticipated cost	Staff Time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Fund
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	Medium
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 1.2.14: Consider implementing Green Print/Open Space recommendations

Responsible Department	County and City Administration
Anticipated cost	Variable/Staff Time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Fund
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	Medium
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	Ongoing

Action Step 1.2.15: Acquire the Rookery and sufficient surrounding property for an ecological preserve and study area.

Responsible Department	City Administration
Anticipated cost	Variable/Staff Time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Fund
Jurisdiction	St. Marys
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	Medium
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 1.2.15: Develop a land banking program for the preservation and management of the natural and beneficial functions of flood hazard areas.

Responsible Department	County and City Administration
Anticipated cost	Variable/Staff Time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Fund
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	Medium
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

D. Special Multi-Jurisdictional Strategy and considerations - Flooding issues can result from any of several natural hazard events which have effects throughout the county. Although some events can be localized along low-lying areas along the St. Marys and Satilla rivers, these events could conceivably encompass all of Camden County. Some of the listed mitigation measures are city specific with regard to building regulations and land acquisitions. All others related to flooding will be accepted on a countywide basis and include the Cities of Kingsland, St. Marys, and Woodbine as all incorporated and unincorporated areas of Camden County contain vulnerable populations and critical facilities.

E. Local Public Information and Awareness Strategy –Local public information efforts provide many methods to reach a larger audience with effective strategies at little cost. Many publications are available for free, or can be made available via the county and/or agency websites. All public information efforts are aimed at keeping the citizens of Camden County fully engaged in the implementation and periodic maintenance of this mitigation plan. Many of these education and awareness tools are multi-hazard in nature. Informational packets will be prepared with recommendations for property protection techniques and given out with building permits. Examples of measures to educate and inform the public include:

- Outreach projects
- Speaker series / demonstration events
- Hazard map information
- Real estate disclosure
- Library materials
- School children educational programs
- Hazard expositions

F. Completed and deleted action steps from original plan

Completed:	<p>When LIDAR mapping data becomes available, update flood elevation and flood boundary calculations for streams previously studied. Calculate BFE's and inundation limits for flooding sources not included in prior studies</p> <p>Inventory wetland areas and seek methods to preserve to assure that excess water can be captured</p> <p>Assess storm water run-off and watershed plans and evaluate effectiveness of present drainage systems</p> <p>Modify subdivision regulations to require the preservation of sensitive/unique natural areas including streams, wetlands, rivers and marshlands</p> <p>Maintain ditch systems to manage storm water drainage</p> <p>Implement Green Infrastructure Master Plan</p> <p>Preserve existing City-owned marsh and waterfront access points</p>
Deleted:	None

G. Unchanged action steps

Unchanged action steps are noted in Section C as Ongoing projects. These projects were started from the previous plan but the committee considers the steps to be viable hazard mitigation actions to pursue.

These action steps remain valid as flooding from storm events creates many of the losses to property throughout Camden County. The STAPLEE criteria worksheet; therefore, scores well for the action steps. Shortcomings exist in the economic and administrative sections as pertain to funding allocations. All other considerations apply affirmatively as many mitigation steps have been identified in the St. Marys Flood Resiliency Plan, the Hazard and Resiliency Plan for the Georgia Coast and the Short Term Work plans of the Comprehensive Plan Update.

SECTION V– HURRICANES/COASTAL STORMS

A. Community Mitigation Goals – Hurricanes and coastal storms are a threat to the life and property of residents in Camden County. Coastal storms cause damage in Camden County through the impact of heavy rainfall, storm surges, flooding and high winds. Exposure to coastal storms impacts critical facilities as well as all populations of Camden County. Specific mitigation measures identified by the planning committee are designed to lessen the effects of flooding and wind damage in the future, as well as address evacuation procedures, educate the public on storm preparation measures, and enhance the ability of local governments to recover quickly from a catastrophic event.

B. Identification and Analysis of Range of Mitigation Options –

The Camden County Joint Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Committee identified the full range of mitigation options, both structural and non-structural mitigation measures, to ensure that the community adequately addresses relevant flooding issues. Structural actions include property protection measures retrofitting critical facilities to withstand storm winds, and building stormwater retention facilities. Several non-structural measures were identified, including assessing storm water runoff issues and supporting measures protecting natural resources, and enhancing the ability of emergency services to respond.

Many measures are prevention oriented in that increased maintenance of roads and ditches, and a review of building codes would prevent further damage if an event occurs. Provision for stormwater drainage and natural resource protection measures are pressing concerns. Many of the proposed measures are intended to safeguard the natural protection provided by the floodplain. Protections for the natural resources in the county as well as safeguarding water quality are important issues to the committee members.

Suggested mitigation measures may result in alterations to current policies and building codes, if necessary; to ensure that proper mitigation measures are undertaken.

2- Current land use policies and building codes have been reviewed and some measures have been implemented. FEMA Firm maps have been recently updated. LIDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) mapping has been completed, yielding more valuable elevation data for many of the proposed measures, including flood hazard analysis and hydrologic modeling. Storm drainage has been acquired, as well as a storm water management plan. The proposed measures correlate with many plans including the St. Marys Flood Resiliency Plan, the Hazard and Resiliency Plan for the Georgia Coast and the Short Term Work plans of the Comprehensive Plan Update.

3 – A proposed strategy recommends wind retrofits to an important historic facility in St. Marys. Orange Hall c. 1830, is located within the St. Marys Historic District in was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on May 7, 1973. Community values are reflected in the proposed measures in that the vision for future development in the county is guided by supportive, comprehensive land use regulation county-wide, and measured, careful community investment in outstanding community facilities and infrastructure. Subdivision and other residential growth in the county will be encouraged to locate near other development, to not encroach on

agriculture and forest needs and resources, and to support and preserve rural character and open space. The local environment provides a sense of place, recreation, and a quality of life to Camden County residents. The proposed measures are intended to balance the natural ability of the environment to absorb flood waters with the safety measures needed to protect life and property. The proposed strategies hold no inherent risk for historic or special considerations in the community. The STAPLEE criteria worksheet scores well for the proposed action steps. Shortcomings exist for the Technical section under the feasibility consideration; the Administrative section under the funding consideration; and Economic section for the costs of actions and outside funding will be required considerations. The Social, Political, Legal, and Environmental considerations are affirmative as many mitigation steps have been identified in the Comprehensive Plan.

4 – New buildings and infrastructure may be subject to stronger building requirements to withstand flood conditions.

5 – Existing buildings and infrastructure may be impacted by storm drain improvements to better withstand flood damage.

B. Mitigation Strategy for Hurricanes/Coastal Storms –

Mitigation Goal 1: Reduce damage caused by high winds in Camden County.

Objective 1.1: Protect life, health, and property from high winds of hurricanes, windstorms, and coastal storms

Action Step 1.1.1: Identify critical facilities and those facilities that shelter vulnerable populations; seek funding to retrofit structures to strengthen resistance to damage. Include these buildings in plan: (1) St. Marys Airport

(2) Sheriff’s Office Main Center (3) Camden County Schools (4) St. Marys Fire Department (5) Kingsland Police Department (6) Kingsland Fire Department (7) St. Marys Water Treatment Plant (8) Kingsland Water Treatment Plant (9) Woodbine Water Treatment Plant (10) All Water City Systems and wells (11) St. Marys Public Works (12) Camden County Road Department (13) Kingsland Public Works (14) Camden Fire and Rescue (15) Southeast Georgia Health System Camden Campus (16) Woodbine City Hall (17) St. Marys City Hall (18) Kingsland City Hall (19) Health Department

Responsible Department	County and city administration
Anticipated cost	Staff Time, variable
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Funds, GEMA, grants, GEFA
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	Ongoing

Action Step 1.1.2: Promote structural retrofits for structures that are vulnerable to wind events.

Responsible Department	County and city administration
Anticipated cost	Staff Time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 1.1.3: Install hurricane shutters on Orange Hall

Responsible Department	City Administration
Anticipated cost	\$35,000
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Funds; Pre-disaster Mitigation funds
Jurisdiction	St. Marys
Timeframe	2016-2017
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	Ongoing

Action Step 1.1.4: Review Undergrounding utilities: Evaluation, goals, directions, and county actions DCA will conduct training builder inspector workshops on the disaster resilient building codes

Responsible Department	County and city administration
Anticipated cost	Staff time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 1.1.5: Encourage the location of new and existing overhead utility wiring underground, as feasible

Responsible Department	County and city administration
Anticipated cost	Staff time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Mitigation Goal 2: Reduce flood damage in Camden County.

Objective 2.1: Minimize losses to existing and future structures, especially critical facilities, from flooding caused by coastal storms, hurricanes, excessive tides and sea level rise

Action Step 2.1.1: Identify the critical facilities, roads, and bridges in potential flood and surge zones and develop a plan to relocate or retrofit to withstand hazards

Responsible Department	City and County Administration
Anticipated cost	Variable/Staff Time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Fund
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	Ongoing

Action Step 2.1.2: Use results of NOAA sea level rise study to adjust local plans – When available, utilize NOAA sea level and flood hazard mitigation study findings in future required updates to the Comprehensive Plan (2018) and Hazard Mitigation Plan (2015); and to the extent possible, coordinate with DCA and GEMA to align plan updates to concurrently address land use planning and hazard mitigation planning in the community

Responsible Department	City and County Administration
Anticipated cost	Staff Time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Fund
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 2.1.3: Strengthen current Comprehensive Plan policies in the Natural Resources section to include groundwater, surface water, and aquifer recharge areas as high priorities for protection. Link source water protection to stormwater management within the Comprehensive Plan as well as within key county and city ordinances. These policies should be tied to financial benefits and demonstrate how successful protection can cap and reduce flood management and treatment costs over time.

Responsible Department	City and County Administration
Anticipated cost	Staff time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Fund
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 2.1.4: Adapt Zoning Ordinances to current opportunities/issues

Responsible Department	City Administration
Anticipated cost	Staff Time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Fund
Jurisdiction	Kingsland
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 2.1.5: When LIDAR mapping is available, ensure well head elevations are above known flooding levels

Responsible Department	City and County Administration
Anticipated cost	Staff Time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Fund
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 2.1.6: The City of St. Marys to adopt an ordinance requiring the use of the Coastal Stormwater Supplement for design and post construction Stormwater management systems

Responsible Department	City Administration
Anticipated cost	Staff Time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General funds
Jurisdiction	St. Marys
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 2.1.7: Reduce negative consequences of flooding on Stormwater and wastewater management - increase city's drainage capacity by cleaning ditches more frequently, planting more vegetation and using permeable pavement.

Responsible Department	City Administration
Anticipated cost	Staff Time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General funds
Jurisdiction	St. Marys
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 2.1.8: Implement the findings of the Joint Land Use Study (JLUS)

Responsible Department	County and City Administration
Anticipated cost	Staff Time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 2.1.9: Improve litter law enforcement

Responsible Department	City and County Administration
Anticipated cost	Staff time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	Medium
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 2.1.10: Raise existing structure above Base Flood Elevations

Responsible Department	City and County Administration
Anticipated cost	Staff Time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 2.1.11: Examine the vulnerability of current Stormwater infrastructure and evaluate the costs and benefits of possible interventions

Responsible Department	City and County Administration
Anticipated cost	Staff Time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 2.1.12: Continue to participate in the National Flood Insurance Program by reviewing and updating flood ordinances to protect existing and new developments, to insure new buildings and infrastructure are not in harm's way, and to insure continued compliance with NFIP requirements

Responsible Department	County, City Administration
Anticipated cost	Staff Time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	Ongoing

Action Step 2.1.13: Implement the Stormwater Master Plan

Responsible Department	City and County Administration
Anticipated cost	Staff Time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Fund
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	Ongoing

Action Step 2.1.14: Require more trees be preserved and planted in landscape designs to reduce the amount of stormwater runoff.

Responsible Department	City and County Administration
Anticipated cost	Variable/Staff Time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Fund
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 2.1.15: Implement flood resistance measures for existing buildings such as acquisition, relocation, retrofitting, and maintenance of drainage ways and retention basins

Responsible Department	City and County Administration
Anticipated cost	Variable; staff time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Fund; SPLOST; grant funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 2.1.16: Increase drainage or absorption capacities with detention and retention basins, relief drains, spillways, drain widening/dredging or rerouting, logjam and debris removal, extra culverts, bridge modification, dike setbacks, flood gates and pumps, or channel redirection.

Responsible Department	City and County Administration
Anticipated cost	Variable; Staff Time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Fund; SPLOST, grant funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 2.1.17: Flood proof wastewater treatment facilities located in flood hazard areas

Responsible Department	City and County Administration
Anticipated cost	\$250,000
Existing and Potential funding sources	Grant funds/ SPLOST/General Fund
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 2.1.18: Flood proof water treatment facilities located in flood hazard areas

Responsible Department	City and County Administration
Anticipated cost	\$250,000
Existing and Potential funding sources	Grant funds, Pre-disaster Mitigation Funds, General funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 2.1.19: Install back-up generators for pumping and lift stations in sanitary sewer systems along with other measures (e.g., alarms, meters, remote controls, and switchgear upgrades).

Responsible Department	City and County Administration
Anticipated cost	\$100,000
Existing and Potential funding sources	Grant funds, Pre-disaster Mitigation Funds, General funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 2.1.20: Install a weather station in southern end of county to better predict storm and flooding events

Responsible Department	County Administration
Anticipated cost	\$15,000
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Fund, grant funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2017
Priority	Medium
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	Ongoing

Action Step 2.1.21: Encourage development in line with best environmental practices.

Responsible Department	County and City Administration
Anticipated cost	Staff Time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	Medium
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 2.1.22: Protect and maintain riparian buffers along urban streams.

Responsible Department	County and City Administration
Anticipated cost	\$35,000
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Fund, grant funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	Medium
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 2.1.23: Continue to support the St. Marys River Management Committee

Responsible Department	County and City Administration
Anticipated cost	Staff time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Fund
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	Medium
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	Ongoing

Action Step 2.1.24: Promote St. Marys participation in the Federal Emergency Management Agency’s Community Rating System program, leading to discounts in flood insurance premiums

Responsible Department	City Administration
Anticipated cost	Staff time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Fund
Jurisdiction	St. Marys
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	Medium
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 2.1.25: Review Unified Development Code: Land Use Map

Responsible Department	County and City Administration
Anticipated cost	Staff Time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Fund
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2017
Priority	Medium
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Mitigation Goal 3: Build and support local capacity and commitment to become continuously less vulnerable to hazards

Objective 3.1: Provide public safety related prevention programs

Action Step 3.1.1: Promote Safe Room construction at all levels (individual residents, local governments, local school districts, and private industry).

Responsible Department	County/City Administration, Emergency Management Director
Anticipated cost	Staff time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General fund
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 3.1.2: Promote mitigation activities on properties that are located in areas vulnerable to hazards

Responsible Department	County and City Administration
Anticipated cost	Staff time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General fund
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 3.1.3: Effective advance planning for evacuation events – 1. Publicize preferred routes, recommend additional alternative routes (from Camden County EMA to GEMA); 2. Continue coordinated emergency management/response efforts with SUBASE Kings Bay, and address evacuation routes in the next Camden County Hazard Mitigation Plan update (2015) and the regional hazard plan underway by the Coastal Regional Commission (CRC).

Responsible Department	County/City Administration, Emergency Management Director
Anticipated cost	Staff time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General fund
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2027
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 3.1.4: Develop educational materials (television and print media) for residents that identify and define their risk to multi hazards: define and offer mitigation measures that residents can take home or share, determine method of distribution of the educational materials and coordinate with the media to reduce conveyance of misinformation. (education, outreach)

Responsible Department	Emergency Management Director
Anticipated cost	\$10,000
Existing and Potential funding sources	General fund; grant funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 3.1.5: Educate public on the effects of littering and Stormwater retention laws.

Responsible Department	Emergency Management Director
Anticipated cost	\$5000
Existing and Potential funding sources	General fund; grant funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 3.1.6: Conduct Builders/ Outreach Program

Responsible Department	County and City Administrations
Anticipated cost	Staff time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General fund
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Objective 3.2: Ensure that the continuity of local government operations will not be significantly disrupted by disaster

Action Step 3.2.1: Provide lightning suppression protection to all DPS buildings

Responsible Department	Emergency Management Director; County, City Administration
Anticipated cost	\$50,000
Existing and Potential funding sources	General funds; grant funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 3.2.2: Provide watertight document storage for assets in SLOSH and Flooding/Velocity Zones

Responsible Department	Emergency Management Director; County, City Administration
Anticipated cost	\$75,000
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Funds; grant funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 3.2.3: Review IT Storage/IT Policy Update.

Responsible Department	Emergency Management Director; IT Director
Anticipated cost	Staff time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 3.2.4: Investigate and implement obtaining additional governmental facilities via either renovation of an acquired existing structure or a new structure.

Responsible Department	Emergency Management Director; County and City Administration
Anticipated cost	Variable
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Funds, Pre-disaster Mitigation Funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 3.2.5: Investigate and implement a site for ‘safe haven’ of City-owned vehicles.

Responsible Department	Emergency Management Director; City Administration
Anticipated cost	Variable
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Funds, Pre-disaster Mitigation Funds
Jurisdiction	St. Marys
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Objective 3.3: Maintain and enhance local government’s capacity to continually make Camden County less vulnerable to hazards.

Action Step 3.3.1: Develop County Infrastructure Plan

Responsible Department	Emergency Management Director; County, City Administration
Anticipated cost	Variable
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Funds, Pre-disaster Mitigation Funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 3.3.2: Determine percentage of population coverage by current alarm system

Responsible Department	Emergency Management Director
Anticipated cost	Staff time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2020
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 3.3.3: Plan and implement needed improvements to evacuation routes - Secure funding for needed improvements to evacuation routes as identified in future transportation planning, comprehensive planning and hazard mitigation planning

Responsible Department	Emergency Management Director; County, City Administration
Anticipated cost	Variable
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Funds, Pre-disaster Mitigation Funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 3.3.4: Protect the integrity of evacuation routes - Protect evacuation routes in general, and specifically routes that connect to SUBASE Kings Bay and peripheral residential areas, through zoning enforcement, transportation planning with traffic analysis, and application of long term planning strategies. While these regulatory and strategic approaches may impact developments proposed for evacuation corridors, the advantages of preserving evacuation routes for adequate functionality in emergency events take precedence

Responsible Department	Emergency Management Director; County, City Administration
Anticipated cost	Variable
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Funds, Pre-disaster Mitigation Funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 3.3.5: Develop a special evacuation plan for tourists

Responsible Department	Emergency Management Director; County, City Administration
Anticipated cost	Variable
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Funds, Pre-disaster Mitigation Funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 3.3.6: Develop a way-finding program with uniform signage throughout the county

Responsible Department	Emergency Management Director; County, City Administration
Anticipated cost	Variable
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Funds, Pre-disaster Mitigation Funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 3.3.7: Work with GEMA and GDOT to resolve the negative economic impact of inadequate evacuation routes in event of a natural or man-made disaster.

Responsible Department	Emergency Management Director; County, City Administration, GEMA, GDOT
Anticipated cost	Variable
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Funds, Pre-disaster Mitigation Funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 3.3.8: Work with GDOT and GEMA to implement emergency evacuation routes as soon as possible

Responsible Department	Emergency Management Director; County, City Administration, GEMA, GDOT
Anticipated cost	Variable
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Funds, Pre-disaster Mitigation Funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 3.3.9: Implement Public Safety Communications Plan (public works, school board, sheriff, police, fire, EMS) with Cities

Responsible Department	Emergency Management Director; County, City Administration
Anticipated cost	Variable
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Funds, Pre-disaster Mitigation Funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 3.3.10: Continue to update all Emergency Response Plans

Responsible Department	Emergency Management Director; County, City Administration
Anticipated cost	Staff Time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	Ongoing

Action Step 3.3.11: Maintain Code Red System

Responsible Department	Emergency Management Director
Anticipated cost	Variable
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	Ongoing

Action Step 3.3.12: Coordinate emergency planning with the Cities

Responsible Department	Emergency Management Director; County, City Administration
Anticipated cost	Staff Time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	Ongoing

Action Step 3.3.13: Upgrade Fire Station #2 for use as a field emergency communication center (hurricane shutters for windows and doors, and other miscellaneous items)

Responsible Department	Emergency Management Director; County Administration
Anticipated cost	Variable
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Funds, Pre-disaster Mitigation Funds
Jurisdiction	Camden County
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	Ongoing

Action Step 3.3.14: Provide multiple frequency backup portable and enhanced repeater tower for communications

Responsible Department	Emergency Management Director; County, City Administration
Anticipated cost	Variable
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Funds, Pre-disaster Mitigation Funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	Ongoing

Action Step 3.3.15: Update Comprehensive Plan in 2017. Revise Comprehensive Plan to address and implement Citywide policies, land use improvements and mapping changes to natural hazards including, but not limited to erosion, floods, severe weather and wildfires

Responsible Department	County, City Administration
Anticipated cost	Variable
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 3.3.16: Develop plan for special needs population during hazard events. 5.3% of households do not have a vehicle available; 14.2% of families live in mobile homes; 3,983 of the population is under 5 years of age; 4,556 residents are 65 and older; 39% of the population is low-and moderate income and 13.7% of families fall below poverty level

Responsible Department	Emergency Management Director; County, City Administration
Anticipated cost	Variable; staff time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Funds, Pre-disaster Mitigation Funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 3.3.17: Develop a plan for animal rescue centers

Responsible Department	Emergency Management Director; County, City Administration
Anticipated cost	Variable
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Funds, Pre-disaster Mitigation Funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 3.3.18: Plan for post-disaster clean-up program

Responsible Department	Emergency Management Director; County, City Administration
Anticipated cost	Staff time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 3.3.19: Continue coordinated emergency planning efforts with Naval Submarine Base Kings Bay

Responsible Department	Emergency Management Director, Kings Bay Emergency Management Director
Anticipated cost	Staff time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	Ongoing

Action Step 3.3.20: Encourage and support development of continuing care communities. The Hospital plans for a facility of this type at an unknown time in the future

Responsible Department	Emergency Management Director; County, City Administration
Anticipated cost	Staff time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	Medium
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

D. Special Multi-Jurisdictional Strategy and considerations–

Hurricanes and coastal storm conditions affect all of Camden County. Critical facilities and vulnerable populations are located in the Cities of Kingsland, St. Marys, and Woodbine as well as in unincorporated areas of the county. Alerting all residents of impending high winds and potential flooding conditions is a county-wide concern. Multi-jurisdictional considerations include differences in proposed needs, as indicated.

E. Local Public Information and Awareness Strategy – The Camden County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Committee has identified several methods of public education and awareness regarding hazard mitigation. All public information efforts are aimed at keeping the citizens of Camden County fully engaged in the implementation and periodic maintenance of this mitigation plan. Informational packets will be prepared with recommendations for property protection techniques and given out with building permits. Several community events will be leveraged to provide for more awareness opportunities. Public and private sector briefings through newspaper articles and bulletins will update residents of weather alerts and county evacuation routes. Examples of measures to educate and inform the public include:

- Outreach projects
- Speaker series / demonstration events
- Hazard map information
- Real estate disclosure
- Library materials
- School children educational programs
- Hazard expositions

F. Completed and deleted action steps from original plan

Completed: When LIDAR mapping data becomes available, update flood elevation and flood boundary calculations for streams previously studied. Calculate BFE's and inundation limits for flooding sources not included in prior studies

Inventory wetland areas and seek methods to preserve to assure that excess water can be captured

Assess storm water run-off and watershed plans and evaluate effectiveness of present drainage systems

Modify subdivision regulations to require the preservation of sensitive/unique natural areas including streams, wetlands, rivers and marshlands

Maintain ditch systems to manage storm water drainage

Recommend that homeowners install stronger windows and doors

Recommend that homeowners install permanent shutters to protect windows

Increase public awareness of the new Public Address System, Code Red, and Severe Weather Radios by posting articles on the

County's website, distributing materials to the public, and providing bulletins to local schools

Develop and implement a public safety marketing campaign to increase awareness of those resources available throughout community provided by Environmental Health, Public Health, Georgia Forestry, Cooperative Extension Service, Emergency Management Agency, law enforcement, fire protection services, and the American Red Cross. Campaign topics to focus on include hazardous waste disposal, mold and mildew issues, water quality testing, care of septic systems, controlled burn issues, surface water usage, policies to adhere to during periods of drought, safety procedures to follow during disaster situations, preparing the home to withstand strong winds, pandemic disease issues, and, but not limited to, safety procedures to follow during hail, lightning storms

Develop a Community Master Plan for contingency methods to continue administrative, clerical, and financial government functions during increased absenteeism caused by federally declared natural disasters/pandemic situations

Become a Storm Ready community

Install New Emergency Generator for Gas Pumps at Public Works Building and at Water Plant #4 (two adequately sized for the use intended)

Deleted: At existing airport, provide emergency generation for runway lights and tower light – *airport to be relocated*

Provide education for proper methods to install utility lines underground that keep lateral roots of trees intact. Seek funding to purchase equipment that diminishes damage to tree roots, alleviating further damage to trees during high winds - *work is done by private contractor*

Promote the American Red Cross Community Disaster – *budget cuts have prevented programming*

Education Preparedness presentations (educating adults, children and families) - *budget cuts have prevented programming*

Promote the American Red Cross Disaster Resistant Neighborhoods Program (educating communities) - *budget cuts have prevented programming*

Promote the American Red Cross Business and Industry Preparedness Seminar (educating businesses on business continuity planning)- *budget cuts have prevented programming*

G. Unchanged action steps

Unchanged action steps are noted in Section C as Ongoing projects. These projects were started from the previous plan but the committee considers the steps to be viable hazard mitigation actions to pursue.

These action steps remain valid as hurricanes and coastal storms have the potential to create great losses to property throughout Camden County. The STAPLEE criteria worksheet; therefore, scores well for the action steps. Shortcomings exist in the economic and administrative sections as pertain to funding allocations. All other considerations apply affirmatively as many mitigation steps have been identified in the St. Marys Flood Resiliency Plan, the Hazard and Resiliency Plan for the Georgia Coast and the Short Term Work plans of the Comprehensive Plan Update.

SECTION VI –TORNADOES/WINDSTORMS/HAILSTORMS

A. Community Mitigation Goals –

The potential for injury, loss of life, and property damage caused by a tornado event in Camden County is great. The threat of a tornado event can come from many of the other hazard events that impact the county, including hurricanes, thunderstorms and wildfires. Tornado events in Camden County have resulted in more than 7 million dollars in property damage. Six tornado events occurred in the period from 2002 to 2009 resulting in more than \$250,000 in property damage. Historically, thunderstorms pose a great threat to life and property of Camden County. Thunderstorm winds occur frequently and have a great chance of affecting the county each year. Thunderstorm events pose the additional threat of lightning strikes – a wildfire danger and potentially life threatening event. Hazard frequency data indicates that storm events that include hailstorms are increasing in occurrence. No one part of Camden County is without these threats which can result in prolonged power outages, road closures, school closures, and loss of communication capabilities and emergency services. With regard to disruption of life and economic concerns, the Camden County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Planning Committee formed many action steps to mitigate this disruption and danger wherever possible.

The Camden County Emergency Management Agency has implemented the Code Red Weather Warning system. This service delivers severe weather warnings affecting the area to telephones within seconds after being issued by the National Weather Service. The mitigation goals intend to educate the community on safety practices during an event, particularly to shelter in place, provide for quick public service response time, and buttress structures, especially critical facilities. Specific mitigation measures identified by the planning committee are designed to lessen the effects of wind damage in the future, as well as educate the public on storm preparation measures, and enhance the ability of local governments to recover quickly from a catastrophic event.

B. Identification and Analysis of Range of Mitigation Options –

1 - The Camden County Joint Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Committee identified the full range of mitigation options, both structural and non-structural mitigation measures, to ensure that the community adequately addresses high wind issues. Structural actions include property protection measures retrofitting critical facilities to withstand strong winds. Several non-structural measures were identified that include enhancing the ability of emergency services to predict, respond, and recover from events.

2- Current land use policies and building codes have been reviewed and several measures implemented. The Unified Development Code, adopted November 18, 2008 by the county and reviewed regularly, includes proper wind strength and safety regulations that are consistent with state and federal regulations. All other jurisdictions have adopted codes that include similar provisions. Some county and city buildings have been retrofitted to better withstand strong winds, including the St. Marys Police Department and the county jail facility. Further accomplishments include implementing the Code Red system for community awareness, becoming a Storm Ready community, educating the public on tornado awareness procedures such as the use of storm shutters, and removing loose objects before they can become projectiles.

3 – Community values are reflected in the proposed measures, as reflected in concerns expressed in the Strategic Plan and the Short Term Work Updates to the Comprehensive Plan. Special considerations include reinforcing critical facilities and providing for critical operations after an event. Historic considerations include reinforcing Orange Hall to better withstand

strong winds. The STAPLEE criteria worksheet scores well for the high wind action steps. Shortcomings exist for the Technical section under the feasibility consideration; the Administrative section under the funding consideration; and Economic section for the costs of actions and outside funding will be required considerations. The Social, Political, Legal, and Environmental considerations are affirmative as many mitigation steps have been identified in the recently updated Short Term Work Programs of the Comprehensive Plan.

4 – New buildings and infrastructure may be subject to stronger building requirements to withstand wind and flood conditions.

5 – Existing buildings and infrastructure will be included in recommendations to retrofit to withstand wind.

C. Mitigation Strategy for Tornadoes

Mitigation Goal 1: Reduce damage caused by high winds in Camden County

Objective 1.1: Protect life, health, and property from force of tornadoes

Action Step 1.1.1: Promote the development of safe areas in public and private schools

Responsible Department	Emergency Management Agency
Anticipated cost	Staff Time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	Ongoing

Action Step 1.1.2: Expand the use of safe rooms throughout community

Responsible Department	County, City Administration
Anticipated cost	Variable
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Funds; Pre-Disaster Mitigation funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 1.1.3: Educate public on Tornado Awareness and Safety Tips

Responsible Department	Emergency Management Agency
Anticipated cost	Staff Time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	Ongoing

Objective 1.2: Protect life, health, and property from high winds of hurricanes, windstorms, and coastal storms

Action Step 1.2.1: Identify critical facilities and those facilities that shelter vulnerable populations; seek funding to retrofit structures to strengthen resistance to damage. Include these buildings in plan: (1) St. Marys Airport

(2) Sheriff’s Office Main Center (3) Camden County Schools (4) St. Marys Fire Department (5) Kingsland Police Department (6) Kingsland Fire Department (7) St. Marys Water Treatment Plant (8) Kingsland Water Treatment Plant (9) Woodbine Water Treatment Plant (10) All Water City Systems and wells (11) St. Marys Public Works (12) Camden County Road Department (13) Kingsland Public Works (14) Camden Fire and Rescue (15) Southeast Georgia Health System Camden Campus (16) Woodbine City Hall

(17) St. Marys City Hall (18) Kingsland City Hall (19) Health Department

Responsible Department	County and city administration
Anticipated cost	Staff Time, variable
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Funds, GEMA, grants, GEFA
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	Ongoing

Action Step 1.2.2: Promote structural retrofits for structures that are vulnerable to wind events.

Responsible Department	County and city administration
Anticipated cost	Staff Time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 1.2.3: Install hurricane shutters on Orange Hall

Responsible Department	City Administration
Anticipated cost	\$35,000
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Funds; Pre-disaster Mitigation funds
Jurisdiction	St. Marys
Timeframe	2016-2017
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	Ongoing

Action Step 1.2.4: Review Undergrounding utilities: Evaluation, goals, directions, and county actions DCA will conduct training builder inspector workshops on the disaster resilient building codes

Responsible Department	County and city administration
Anticipated cost	Staff time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 1.2.5: Encourage the location of new and existing overhead utility wiring underground, as feasible

Responsible Department	County and city administration
Anticipated cost	Staff time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Mitigation Goal 2: Build and support local capacity and commitment to become continuously less vulnerable to hazards

Objective 2.1: Provide public safety related prevention programs

Action Step 2.1.1: Promote Safe Room construction at all levels (individual residents, local governments, local school districts, and private industry).

Responsible Department	County/City Administration, Emergency Management Director
Anticipated cost	Staff time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General fund
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 2.1.2: Promote mitigation activities on properties that are located in areas vulnerable to hazards

Responsible Department	County and City Administration
Anticipated cost	Staff time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General fund
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 2.1.3: Develop educational materials (television and print media) for residents that identify and define their risk to multi hazards: define and offer mitigation measures that residents can take home or share, determine method of distribution of the educational materials and coordinate with the media to reduce conveyance of misinformation. (education, outreach)

Responsible Department	Emergency Management Director
Anticipated cost	\$10,000
Existing and Potential funding sources	General fund; grant funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 2.1.4: Conduct Builders/ Outreach Program

Responsible Department	County and City Administrations
Anticipated cost	Staff time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General fund
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Objective 2.2: Ensure that the continuity of local government operations will not be significantly disrupted by disaster

Action Step 2.2.1: Provide lightning suppression protection to all DPS buildings

Responsible Department	Emergency Management Director; County, City Administration
Anticipated cost	\$50,000
Existing and Potential funding sources	General funds; grant funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 2.2.2: Review IT Storage/IT Policy Update.

Responsible Department	Emergency Management Director; IT Director
Anticipated cost	Staff time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 2.2.3: Investigate and implement obtaining additional governmental facilities via either renovation of an acquired existing structure or a new structure.

Responsible Department	Emergency Management Director; County and City Administration
Anticipated cost	Variable
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Funds, Pre-disaster Mitigation Funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 2.2.4: Investigate and implement a site for ‘safe haven’ of City-owned vehicles.

Responsible Department	Emergency Management Director; City Administration
Anticipated cost	Variable
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Funds, Pre-disaster Mitigation Funds
Jurisdiction	St. Marys
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Objective 2.3: Maintain and enhance local government’s capacity to continually make Camden County less vulnerable to hazards.

Action Step 2.3.1: Develop County Infrastructure Plan

Responsible Department	Emergency Management Director; County, City Administration
Anticipated cost	Variable
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Funds, Pre-disaster Mitigation Funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 2.3.2: Determine percentage of population coverage by current alarm system

Responsible Department	Emergency Management Director
Anticipated cost	Staff time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2020
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 2.3.3: Implement Public Safety Communications Plan (public works, school board, sheriff, police, fire, EMS) with Cities

Responsible Department	Emergency Management Director; County, City Administration
Anticipated cost	Variable
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Funds, Pre-disaster Mitigation Funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 2.3.4: Continue to update all Emergency Response Plans

Responsible Department	Emergency Management Director; County, City Administration
Anticipated cost	Staff Time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	Ongoing

Action Step 2.3.5: Maintain Code Red System

Responsible Department	Emergency Management Director
Anticipated cost	Variable
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	Ongoing

Action Step 2.3.6: Coordinate emergency planning with the Cities

Responsible Department	Emergency Management Director; County, City Administration
Anticipated cost	Staff Time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	Ongoing

Action Step 2.3.7: Upgrade Fire Station #2 for use as a field emergency communication center (hurricane shutters for windows and doors, and other miscellaneous items)

Responsible Department	Emergency Management Director; County Administration
Anticipated cost	Variable
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Funds, Pre-disaster Mitigation Funds
Jurisdiction	Camden County
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	Ongoing

Action Step 2.3.8: Provide multiple frequency backup portable and enhanced repeater tower for communications

Responsible Department	Emergency Management Director; County, City Administration
Anticipated cost	Variable
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Funds, Pre-disaster Mitigation Funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	Ongoing

Action Step 2.3.9: Develop plan for special needs population during hazard events. 5.3% of households do not have a vehicle available; 14.2% of families live in mobile homes; 3,983 of the population is under 5 years of age; 4,556 residents are 65 and older; 39% of the population is low-and moderate income and 13.7% of families fall below poverty level

Responsible Department	Emergency Management Director; County, City Administration
Anticipated cost	Variable; staff time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Funds, Pre-disaster Mitigation Funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 2.3.10: Plan for post-disaster clean-up program

Responsible Department	Emergency Management Director; County, City Administration
Anticipated cost	Staff time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 2.3.11: Continue coordinated emergency planning efforts with Naval Submarine Base Kings Bay

Responsible Department	Emergency Management Director
Anticipated cost	Staff time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	Ongoing

Action Step 2.3.11: Encourage and support development of continuing care communities. The Hospital plans for a facility of this type at an unknown time in the future

Responsible Department	Emergency Management Director; County, City Administration
Anticipated cost	Staff time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	Medium
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 2.3.12: Educate public about the different roofing materials and select the material that addresses hail, high wind and fire risks

Responsible Department	Emergency Management Agency
Anticipated cost	Staff Time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	Ongoing

Action Step 2.3.13: Educate public on safety procedures to follow during hail events

Responsible Department	Emergency Management Agency
Anticipated cost	Staff Time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	Ongoing

D. Special Multi-Jurisdictional Strategy and considerations–

Tornadoes and wind storm events affect all of Camden County. Critical facilities and vulnerable populations are located in the Cities of Kingsland, St. Marys, and Woodbine as well as in unincorporated areas of the county. Alerting all residents of impending high winds and potential tornado conditions is a county-wide concern. Multi-jurisdictional considerations include differences in proposed needs, as indicated.

E. Local Public Information and Awareness Strategy – The Camden County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Committee has identified several methods of public education and awareness regarding hazard mitigation. All public information efforts are aimed at keeping the citizens of Camden County fully engaged in the implementation and periodic maintenance of this mitigation plan. Informational packets will be prepared with recommendations for property protection techniques and given out with building permits. Several community events will be leveraged to provide for more awareness opportunities. Public and private sector briefings through newspaper articles and bulletins will update residents of weather alerts. Examples of measures to educate and inform the public include:

- Outreach projects
- Speaker series / demonstration events
- Hazard map information
- Real estate disclosure
- Library materials
- School children educational programs
- Hazard expositions

F. Completed and deleted action steps from original plan

Completed: Recommend that homeowners install stronger windows and doors
 Recommend that homeowners install permanent shutters to protect windows
 Increase public awareness of the new Public Address System, Code Red, and Severe Weather Radios by posting articles on the County’s website, distributing materials to the public, and providing bulletins to local schools
 Develop and implement a public safety marketing campaign to increase awareness of those resources available throughout community provided by Environmental Health, Public Health, Georgia Forestry, Cooperative Extension Service, Emergency Management Agency, law enforcement, fire protection services, and the American Red Cross. Campaign topics to focus on include

hazardous waste disposal, mold and mildew issues, water quality testing, care of septic systems, controlled burn issues, surface water usage, policies to adhere to during periods of drought, safety procedures to follow during disaster situations, preparing the home to withstand strong winds, pandemic disease issues, and, but not limited to, safety procedures to follow during hail, lightning storms

Develop a Community Master Plan for contingency methods to continue administrative, clerical, and financial government functions during increased absenteeism caused by federally declared natural disasters/pandemic situations

Become a Storm Ready community

Install New Emergency Generator for Gas Pumps at Public Works Building and at Water Plant #4 (two adequately sized for the use intended)

Deleted: At existing airport, provide emergency generation for runway lights and tower light – *airport to be relocated*

Provide education for proper methods to install utility lines underground that keep lateral roots of trees intact. Seek funding to purchase equipment that diminishes damage to tree roots, alleviating further damage to trees during high winds - *work is done by private contractor*

Promote the American Red Cross Community Disaster – *budget cuts have prevented programming*

Education Preparedness presentations (educating adults, children and families) - *budget cuts have prevented programming*

Promote the American Red Cross Disaster Resistant Neighborhoods Program (educating communities) - *budget cuts have prevented programming*

Promote the American Red Cross Business and Industry

Preparedness Seminar (educating businesses on business continuity planning)- *budget cuts have prevented programming*

G. Unchanged action steps

Unchanged action steps are noted in Section C as Ongoing projects. These projects were started from the previous plan but the committee considers the steps to be viable hazard mitigation actions to pursue.

These action steps remain valid as hurricanes and coastal storms have the potential to create great losses to property throughout Camden County. The STAPLEE criteria worksheet; therefore, scores well for the action steps. Shortcomings exist in the economic and administrative sections as pertain to funding allocations. All other considerations apply affirmatively as many mitigation steps have been identified in the St. Marys Flood Resiliency Plan, the Hazard and Resiliency Plan for the Georgia Coast and the Short Term Work plans of the Comprehensive Plan Update.

SECTION VII – WATER CONTAMINATION

A. **Community Mitigation Goals** – Episodic and long-term flooding can potentially impact both stormwater and wastewater management. Failures in the drainage and retention of stormwater during flood events could lead to excess water in wastewater systems, thus overloading treatment plants and potentially causing wastewater spills. Water can also collect in stormwater retention ponds. When capacity is reached, overflow may occur. This overflow could result in flooding, which can cause property damage. The resulting flow into marshes carries sediments and contaminants that reduce water quality. Water may also sit in ponds for days, and this sitting water could create health problems. The Camden County Joint Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Committee expressed concerns about possible wastewater overflows from treatment plants during flood events that could impact water quality and become a health hazard.

B. Identification and Analysis of Range of Mitigation Options –

1 - Committee members identified both structural and non-structural mitigation measures to ensure that the community adequately addresses relevant water contamination issues. Structural actions include replacing dilapidated sewer systems, and retrofitting waster and water treatment plants to withstand flood and wind. Several non-structural measures were identified aimed at increasing community awareness.

2- Current land use policies and building codes have been reviewed and some measures have been implemented. FEMA Firm maps have been recently updated. LIDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) mapping has been completed, yielding more valuable elevation data for many of the proposed measures, including flood hazard analysis and hydrologic modeling. Storm drainage has been acquired, as well as a storm water management plan. The proposed measures correlate with many plans including the St. Marys Flood Resiliency Plan, the Hazard and Resiliency Plan for the Georgia Coast and the Short Term Work plans of the Comprehensive Plan Update.

3 – Community values are reflected in the proposed measures. The coastal environment provides a sense of place, recreation, and a quality of life to Camden County residents. The proposed measures are intended to balance the natural ability of the environment to absorb flood waters with the safety measures needed to protect life and property. Special considerations include reinforcing critical facilities and those facilities that may lead to possible water contamination sources after floodwaters recede. The STAPLEE criteria worksheet scores well for the flooding action steps. Shortcomings exist for the Technical section under the feasibility consideration; the Administrative section under the funding consideration; and Economic section for the costs of actions and outside funding will be required considerations. The Social, Political, Legal, and Environmental considerations are affirmative as many mitigation steps have been identified in the recently updated Comprehensive Plan.

4 – New buildings and infrastructure may be subject to stronger building requirements to withstand flood conditions.

5 – Existing buildings and infrastructure will be included in recommendations to retrofit to withstand flood damage.

C. Mitigation Strategy for Water Contamination

Goal 1: Reduce flood damage in Camden County

Objective 1.1: Reduce the threat of water contamination as a result of flooding

Action Step 1.1.1: Complete Sewer Plan Condition Assessment

Responsible Department	County and City Administration
Anticipated cost	Staff Time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 1.1.2: Complete Long Term Water Supply Plan: Assessment

Responsible Department	County and City Administration
Anticipated cost	Staff Time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-202
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 1.1.3: Complete Regional Septic Tank Assessment Report

Responsible Department	County Environmental Health
Anticipated cost	Staff Time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Funds
Jurisdiction	Camden County
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 1.1.4: Replace dilapidated sanitary sewers in downtown and old city areas.

Responsible Department	City Administration
Anticipated cost	Variable; \$125,000
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Funds; Pre-Disaster Mitigation funds
Jurisdiction	Kingsland
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	Ongoing

Action Step 1.1.5: Build north, west and east sewer force mains

Responsible Department	City Administration
Anticipated cost	Variable; \$250,000
Existing and Potential funding sources	General funds; USDA, Pre-Disaster Mitigation funds
Jurisdiction	Kingsland
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 1.1.6: Build upon past mapping efforts and the development of the Welstrom database to develop a full inventory of septic systems in Camden County

Responsible Department	County and City Administration
Anticipated cost	Staff Time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 1.1.7: Leverage State and federal funding to conduct a broad septic assessment, repair and upgrade program

Responsible Department	Emergency Management Director; County, City Administration; County Environmental Health
Anticipated cost	Variable; \$50,000
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Funds; Pre-Disaster Mitigation funds, USDA
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 1.1.8: Develop a local water quality monitoring program to improve understanding of the sources of contamination and local hydrology.

Responsible Department	County, City Administration, Environmental Protection Division
Anticipated cost	Staff Time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 1.1.9: Consider land use and green infrastructure policies to reduce the impacts of failing septic systems

Responsible Department	County, City Administration, Environmental Health
Anticipated cost	Staff Time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	Medium
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 1.1.10: Create an advisory committee to consider a long term septic management policy

Responsible Department	Emergency Management Director; County, City Administration
Anticipated cost	Staff Time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 1.1.11: Consider an incentive program to get people to tie into municipal sewer system

Responsible Department	Environmental Health; County, City Administration
Anticipated cost	Staff Time; Variable
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	Medium
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 1.1.12: Consider measures to promote increased infiltration of Stormwater to reduce nutrient and other pollutant runoff.

Responsible Department	County, City Administration
Anticipated cost	Staff Time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 1.1.13: Continue to operate Water Pollution Control Programs to remain compliant with NPDES Discharge permits

Responsible Department	County, City Administration
Anticipated cost	Staff Time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 1.1.14: Identify area vulnerable to spillage and determine what types of plans need to be put in place to effectively avoid water contamination during a flood event

Responsible Department	Emergency Management Director; County, City Administration
Anticipated cost	Staff time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 1.1.15: Develop an infrastructure master plan to keep pace with population growth

Responsible Department	City Administration
Anticipated cost	Staff time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Funds
Jurisdiction	St. Marys
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 1.1.16: Educate public about proper disposal of hazardous waste products that have the potential to contaminate water sources after a disaster

Responsible Department	Emergency Management Director; Environmental Health, UGA Cooperative Extension
Anticipated cost	Staff Time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	Ongoing

Action Step 1.1.17: Draft a water and sewer master plan.

Responsible Department	City Administration
Anticipated cost	Staff Time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Funds
Jurisdiction	Woodbine
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

D. Special Multi-Jurisdictional Strategy and considerations–

All areas of Camden County can potentially be negatively impacted by water contamination issues. While the Cities maintain water and sewer systems, there is a concern for these systems during a major storm event.

Multijurisdictional concerns include the inadequate capacity of St. Marys’ wastewater treatment facility to support new development. The City of Kingsland water service infrastructure is aging and capital improvements will be needed to replace these lines. Unincorporated Camden County currently relies on the three municipalities for public water supply and distribution capabilities, as well as sewage collection and treatment. Areas not served by a municipal system utilize individual wells and on site disposal systems that must be approved by the Camden County Health Department, Environmental Health Office.

E. Local Public Information and Awareness Strategy – The Camden County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Committee has identified several methods of public education and awareness regarding hazard mitigation. All public information efforts are aimed at keeping the citizens of Camden County fully engaged in the implementation and periodic maintenance of this mitigation plan. Informational packets will be prepared with recommendations for property protection techniques and given out with building permits. Several community events will be leveraged to provide for more awareness opportunities. Examples of measures to educate and inform the public include:

- Outreach projects
- Speaker series / demonstration events
- Hazard map information
- Real estate disclosure
- Library materials
- School children educational programs
- Hazard expositions

F. Completed and deleted action steps from original plan

Completed: Educate public on local resources available for testing water quality
Develop a plan for alternative septic waste disposal in disaster situations

Deleted: None

G. Unchanged action steps

Unchanged action steps are noted in Section C as Ongoing projects. These projects were started from the previous plan but the committee considers the steps to be viable hazard mitigation actions to pursue.

These action steps remain valid as water contamination issues have the potential to create great losses to property throughout Camden County. The STAPLEE criteria worksheet; therefore, scores well for the action steps. Shortcomings exist in the economic and administrative sections as pertain to funding allocations. All other considerations apply affirmatively as many mitigation steps have been identified in the St. Marys Flood Resiliency Plan, the Hazard and Resiliency Plan for the Georgia Coast and the Short Term Work plans of the Comprehensive Plan Update.

SECTION VIII – WILDFIRES

A. Community Mitigation Goals – Potential wildfire situations are an extreme threat in Camden County. Much of the County is forest and woodlands - 64 per cent of the county is zoned Agriculture/Forestry. Large tracts of timberland are found in the western portion of the county. Recent drought conditions combined with the threat of lightning strikes from thunderstorms have created a serious potential hazard to the life and property of Camden County residents. The extreme weather conditions that are conducive to wildfire disasters (usually a combination of extended drought, low relative humidity and high winds) can occur in this area of Georgia as infrequently as every 10-15 years. This is not a regular event, but as the number of homes that have been built in or adjacent to forested or wildland areas increases, it can turn a wildfire under these weather conditions into a major disaster. Wildfires move fast and can quickly overwhelm the resources of even the best equipped fire department. Advance planning can save lives, homes and businesses.

The efforts of the Camden County Joint Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Committee have been focused on continuing the previous successful efforts to reduce the impact of drought conditions on wildfire threats. Additional mitigation efforts are focused on educating citizens on wildfire, its risks, and ways to protect lives and properties, to support fire rescue and suppression efforts, and developing and implementing effective community ordinances and codes.

B. Identification and Analysis of Range of Mitigation Options –

1 - The Camden County Joint Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Committee identified structural and non-structural mitigation measures to reduce the threat of a wildfire event. Non-structural measures may result in alterations to current land use policies and building codes, if necessary; to ensure that proper mitigation measures are undertaken. Non-structural measures include better training and equipment as well as public education efforts.

2- Current land use policies and building codes have been reviewed and several measures implemented.

3 – Community values are reflected in the proposed measures. Historic considerations are reflected in an action step to provide more protection for an important community asset at Orange Hall. The STAPLEE criteria worksheet scores well for the wildfire prevention action steps. Shortcomings exist for the Administrative section under the funding consideration; and Economic section for the costs of actions and outside funding will be required considerations. The Technical, Social, Political, Legal, and Environmental considerations are affirmative as many mitigation steps have been identified in the recently updated Community Wildfire Protection Plan.

4 – New buildings and infrastructure may be subject to urban interface requirements to reduce destruction of property by wildfire.

5 – Existing buildings and infrastructure will be included in recommendations to retrofit to comply with urban interface requirements.

C. Mitigation Strategy for Wildfires-

Mitigation Goal 1: Prevent damage caused by fire in Camden County.

Objective 1.1: Prevent destruction of forests and structures

Action Step 1.1.1: Create minimum of 30-feet of defensible space-trim shrubs and vines to 30 feet from structures, trim overhanging limbs, and replace flammable plants near homes with less flammable varieties, remove vegetation around chimneys.

Responsible Department	County, City Administration
Anticipated cost	Staff Time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 1.1.2: Reduce structural ignitability - Clean flammable vegetative material from roofs and gutters, store firewood appropriately, install skirting around raised structures, store water hoses for ready access, and replace pine straw and mulch around plantings with less flammable landscaping materials.

Responsible Department	County, City Administration
Anticipated cost	Staff Time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 1.1.3: Right of Way Clearance- Maintain vertical and horizontal clearance for emergency equipment. See that adequate lengths of culverts are installed to allow emergency vehicle access.

Responsible Department	County, City Administration
Anticipated cost	Staff Time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 1.1.4: Seek grant for WUI mitigation team

Responsible Department	Georgia Forestry; Emergency Management Director
Anticipated cost	\$15,000, Staff Time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General Funds; Pre-Disaster Mitigation Funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 1.1.5: Seek grant for prescribed burning in WUI areas

Responsible Department	Georgia Forestry; Emergency Management Agency
Anticipated cost	\$15,000
Existing and Potential funding sources	Pre-Disaster Mitigation Funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 1.1.6: Take preventative measures to protect Orange Hall from threat of fire

Responsible Department	City Administration
Anticipated cost	\$50,000
Existing and Potential funding sources	Grant funds, Pre-disaster Mitigation Funds, General fund
Jurisdiction	St. Marys
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	Ongoing

Action Step 1.1.7: Locate and pre-clear helicopter dip sites

Responsible Department	County, City Administration, Emergency Management Director
Anticipated cost	Variable
Existing and Potential funding sources	General fund
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 1.1.8: Create up to date mapping of roads and water sources

Responsible Department	County, City Administration; Emergency Management Director
Anticipated cost	Variable
Existing and Potential funding sources	Grant funds, Pre-disaster Mitigation Funds, General fund
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 1.1.9: Increase participation in fire hazard mitigation programs such as Firewise

Responsible Department	County, City Administration; Georgia Forestry; Emergency Management Director
Anticipated cost	Staff Time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General fund
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 1.1.10: Complete the Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment

Responsible Department	Georgia Forestry
Anticipated cost	Staff Time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General fund
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 1.1.12: Support Georgia Forestry Commission’s water quality program consisting of Best Management Practices Development, education/outreach, implementation/compliance monitoring, and complaint resolution process

Responsible Department	County and City Administration
Anticipated cost	Staff time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General fund
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 1.1.13: Develop and implement protocol for defining and mapping Wildland Urban Interface Zones and develop recommended policies, regulations and landscape options for incorporation into City plans and programs

Responsible Department	Georgia Forestry, County, City Administration; Emergency Management Director
Anticipated cost	Staff Time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General fund
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 1.1.14: Continue to implement the Firewise Community Initiative – interactive workshop engaging developers, planners, Fire Service, and govt. officials about Firewise concepts within the county

Responsible Department	Georgia Forestry, Emergency Management Director, Fire Chiefs; County, City Administration
Anticipated cost	\$25,000
Existing and Potential funding sources	Pre-disaster Mitigation Funds, General fund
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	Ongoing

Action Step 1.1.15: Continue hazardous fuel reduction by prescribed burning, mechanical or chemical treatment carried out and promoted by GFC guidelines

Responsible Department	Georgia Forestry
Anticipated cost	\$25,000
Existing and Potential funding sources	Pre-disaster Mitigation Funds, General fund
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	Ongoing

Objective 1.2: Protect life and health of persons from threat of fire.

Action Step 1.2.1: Amend and enforce existing building codes as they relate to skirting, propane tank locations, public nuisances (trash/debris on property), Property address marking standards and other relevant concerns

Responsible Department	County and City Administration
Anticipated cost	Staff time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General fund
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 1.2.2: Review Subdivision and development ordinances for public safety concerns.

Responsible Department	County and City Administration; Georgia Forestry, Emergency Management Director
Anticipated cost	Staff Time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General fund
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 1.2.3: Enforce uniform addressing ordinance

Responsible Department	County and City Administration
Anticipated cost	Staff Time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General fund
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 1.2.4: Greater Burn Permit enforcement and education from the Georgia Forestry Commission.

Responsible Department	Georgia Forestry, Emergency Management Director
Anticipated cost	Staff Time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General fund
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 1.2.5: Encourage prescribed burning for private landowners and industrial timberlands particularly adjacent to residential areas.

Responsible Department	Georgia Forestry, Emergency Management Director
Anticipated cost	Staff Time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General fund
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 1.2.6: Inspect, maintain and improve access to existing dry hydrants. Add signage along road to mark the hydrants

Responsible Department	Fire Chiefs; Emergency Management Director
Anticipated cost	\$5,000
Existing and Potential funding sources	Grant funds, Pre-disaster Mitigation Funds, General fund
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 1.2.7: Locate additional viable water sources as needed.

Responsible Department	Georgia Forestry; Emergency Management Director; Fire Chiefs
Anticipated cost	Staff Time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General fund
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 1.2.8: Improve Road Signage at Crossroads. “Dead End” or “No Outlet” Tags on Road Signs

Responsible Department	Count and City Administration; Emergency Management Director
Anticipated cost	\$15,000
Existing and Potential funding sources	General fund, Pre-Disaster Mitigation Funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action Step 1.2.9: Seek funding for more fire tankers (2000 to 3000 gallons) for local fire departments

Responsible Department	Fire Chiefs; Emergency Management Director
Anticipated cost	\$250,000
Existing and Potential funding sources	General funds; SPLOST; Pre-Disaster Mitigation Funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	Ongoing

Action Step 1.2.10: Seek funds to acquire additional fire equipment

Responsible Department	Emergency Management Director; Fire Chiefs
Anticipated cost	Staff Time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	Ongoing

Action Step 1.2.11: Seek funds to train firefighters on tactics and equipment

Responsible Department	Emergency Management Director; Fire Chiefs
Anticipated cost	Staff Time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	Ongoing

Action Step 1.2.12: Public outreach to notify residents of planned prescribed burns - Continue to publicize the schedule for prescribed burning on base via local news outlets, local government websites, digital newsletters, email notifications and other effective outreach methods

Responsible Department	Emergency Management Director; Georgia Forestry
Anticipated cost	Staff Time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	Ongoing

D. Special Multi-Jurisdictional Strategy and considerations

As Southeast Georgia continues to see increased growth, both from local residents leaving the city and from new residents from other areas seeking less crowded and warmer climates, new development will occur more frequently on forest and wildland areas. Camden County will have an opportunity to significantly influence the wildland fire safety of new developments. It is important that new development be planned and constructed to provide for public safety in the event of a wildland fire emergency. Most of the wildfire danger is in the county, but as lightning strikes can cause a wildfire in any location, any mitigation steps taken related to wildfire should be undertaken on a countywide basis and include the Cities of Kingsland, St. Marys, and Woodbine. The Wildland-Urban Interface from a fire management perspective is commonly defined as an area where structures and other human development meet or intermingles with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels. These conditions exist throughout the county.

The Georgia Forestry Commission has published the Community Wildfire Protection Plan which includes recommendations for mitigation projects that would best reduce the hazard of wildfire in the County.

E. Local Public Information and Awareness Strategy – Continuing educational and outreach programs will be conducted by Georgia Forestry as part of the Action Plan for Camden County. The Action Plan includes a comprehensive evaluation component to ensure the outreach programs are effective at reaching a wider audience. Delivered workshops will be assessed for effectiveness. Evaluation will include attendance and post surveys distributed by mail one month and six months following workshop dates. The Camden County Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Council will publish an annual report detailing mitigation projects initiated and completed, progress for ongoing actions, funds received, funds spent, and in-kind services utilized. The report will include a “state of the community” section that critically evaluates mitigation progress and identifies areas for improvement. Recommendations will be incorporated into the annual renewal of the action plan.

An annual survey will be distributed to residents soliciting information on individual mitigation efforts on their own property. Responses will be tallied and reviewed at the next Camden County WUI Council meeting. Needed actions will be discussed and delegated.

Informational packets will be prepared with recommendations for property protection techniques and given out with building permits. Several community events will be leveraged to provide for more awareness opportunities. Public and private sector briefings through newspaper articles and bulletins will update residents of alerts and county evacuation routes.

F. Completed and deleted action steps from original plan.

- Completed:
- Create an ordinance to enforce burn permits at the local level
 - Continue GFC service of construction of firebreaks around forests and structures
 - Maintain fuel breaks along abandoned road beds
 - Seek funding to install more dry hydrants
 - Initiate mass media publicity concerning the threat of destructive wildfires detailing preventative steps homeowners and landowners can take
 - Continue to improve wildland fire training at the local fire department level
 - Purchase, or build and staff, Horse Stamp Fire Station
- Deleted:
- Seek funding for transportation expenses involved in implementing Firewise Communities throughout the county – *not needed*
 - Provide six wheel UTV (Utility Terrain Vehicle) with skid pack for use in debris removal and for use in the urban interface – *change in priority*

G. Unchanged action steps.

Unchanged action steps are noted in Section C as Ongoing projects. These projects were started from the previous plan, not completed or remain relevant and the committee considers the steps to be viable hazard mitigation actions to pursue.

These action steps remain valid as wildfire issues are a concern throughout Camden County. The STAPLEE criteria worksheet; therefore, scores well for the action steps. Shortcomings exist in the economic and administrative sections as pertain to funding allocations. All other considerations apply affirmatively; many mitigation steps have been identified for implementation in the Community Wildfire Protection Plan.

Chapter 5 - Local Technological Hazard Mitigation Goals and Objectives Overall Community Mitigation Goals, Policies and Values Narrative

Chapter 1 Section	Updates to Section
I. Technological Hazard Hazardous Material Spills/Transportation Accidents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goal text revised with addition of transportation accidents. Revision of objectives, tasks, and actions steps to meet recommendations of committee; duplicative action steps from Chapter 4 not repeated in update.
II. Technological Hazard Radiological Accidents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Content unchanged from previous plan. Revision of actions steps to meet recommendations of committee

Table 5.1 provides a brief description of each section in this chapter and a summary of the changes that have been made.

To expand the scope of the Hazard Mitigation Plan, the Camden County Joint Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee elected to address unintentional human-caused acts that may pose a threat to life and property of Camden County residents. Hazardous material accidents and radiological material spills, for the purposes of this plan, are assumed to be unintentional. A serious hazardous material spill could be a very likely event given the amount of traffic on the Interstate 95 corridor and the number of sea-going vessels traveling the Inter-coastal waterways. Major air, rail, road, and maritime accidents are similar in that they generally involve fast moving vehicles carrying many people or large quantities of goods and substances that can cause direct or indirect damage to the public and the environment surrounding the site of the accident. The effects of these accidents are multiplied when several of the same, or different, types of vehicles or means of transport are involved or when vehicles hit buildings or installations sheltering people or containing substances that are dangerous to man and the environment.

The goal of the committee is to better position public safety officials to respond to these events to the best of the community's ability. Hazardous material and radiological accidents remain a threat to citizens because of the community's proximity to the interstate, railroad, several local industries, and King's Bay Naval substation.

SECTION I – HAZARDOUS MATERIAL SPILLS

A. Community Mitigation Goals –

Specific mitigation measures identified by the planning committee are designed to lessen the effects of events through improved training and emergency response procedures, as well as to

address evacuation procedures, educate local government officials on enactment procedures, and to enhance the ability of local governments to recover quickly from a catastrophic event. Hazardous material spills constitute a technological hazard that the Camden County Joint Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Committee identified as potentially damaging to the community. Mitigation of this hazard is best accomplished by close adherence to rules, regulations and procedures established by the chemical manufacturers and the federal government, primarily the Department of Transportation, the Environmental Protection Agency and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration. Accomplishing action steps for mitigating natural hazards will lend mitigation efforts to technological hazards as well. Those goals and action steps are not repeated in this section. Public safety concerns are covered in Chapter 4, Section IV – Hurricanes/Coastal Storms.

B. Identification and Analysis of Range of Mitigation Options –

1 - The Camden County Joint Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Committee identified structural and non-structural mitigation measures related to hazardous material spills to ensure that the community adequately addresses all relevant issues. These measures focus efforts on improved training, collaborative efforts with the military base, improved emergency response, improved citizen notification of disasters and improved transportation corridors.

2- There are currently no land use or policies that deal with hazardous material spills. Mitigation of this hazard is best accomplished by close adherence to rules, regulations and procedures established by the chemical manufacturers and the federal government, primarily the Department of Transportation, the Environmental Protection Agency and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

3 – Community values are reflected in the proposed measures as many mitigation steps have been identified in the recently updated Comprehensive Plan. The STAPLEE criteria worksheet scores well for all proposed action steps.

4 – New buildings will not be impacted by proposed measures. New infrastructure may be subject to improved evacuation processes.

5 – Existing buildings will not be impacted by proposed measures. Existing infrastructure may be subject to improved evacuation processes.

C. Mitigation Strategy for Hazardous Material Spills/Transportation Accidents –

MITIGATION GOAL #1: Protect health and safety of residents of Camden County

OBJECTIVE #1.1: Minimize the impact of hazardous material spill incidents

Action step 1.1.1: Seek additional training for fire, police, sheriff, EMS, and 911 concerning hazmat events.

Responsible Department	Emergency Management Director
Anticipated cost	Variable; Staff time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General fund; Pre-Disaster Mitigation funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions

Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	Ongoing

Action step 1.1.2: Provide river spill control for contaminants in rivers and creeks (St. Marys River, North River, Borrell Creek, Dark Entry Creek, etc.)

Responsible Department	Emergency Management Director; Kings Bay Emergency Management Director
Anticipated cost	Variable; Staff time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General fund; Pre-Disaster Mitigation funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	Ongoing

Action step 1.1.3: Continue to train local government officials on proper enactment procedures for hazardous material spill events

Responsible Department	Emergency Management Director; City and County Administration
Anticipated cost	Variable; Staff time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General fund; Pre-Disaster Mitigation funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	Ongoing

Objective 1.2: Minimize the effects of transportation accidents

Action step 1.2.1: Review ROW Land Acquisition for County Roads, Evaluation, Direction, Funding

Responsible Department	County Administration
Anticipated cost	Staff time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General fund
Jurisdiction	Camden County
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action step 1.2.2: Relocate the airport to a new location, close all airport functions at its current location and redevelop the airport property in accordance with a master plan and coordinated zoning to provide for a mix of residential development and industrial park expansion

Responsible Department	County Administration
Anticipated cost	Variable; Staff time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General fund; Pre-Disaster Mitigation funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action step 1.2.3: Prepare a multi-jurisdictional comprehensive Camden County Long Range Transportation Plan – The long range transportation plan is an effective tool in many communities to guide strategic improvements to the transportation system that are needed to maintain effectiveness and level of service. Camden County has not previously prepared such a plan

Responsible Department	Emergency Management Director
Anticipated cost	\$25,000; Staff time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General fund; Pre-Disaster Mitigation funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action step 1.2.4: Draft a development plan for Exits 1,3, and 6

Responsible Department	City and County Administration, Emergency Management Director
Anticipated cost	Variable; Staff time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General fund; Pre-Disaster Mitigation funds; SPLOST
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action step 1.2.5: Widen Colerain-St. Marys Road to four lanes from SR 40 west to Kings Bay Road in St. Marys; improve the intersection of North Old Jefferson

Responsible Department	City Administration; GDOT
Anticipated cost	\$250,000
Existing and Potential funding sources	General fund; Pre-Disaster Mitigation funds; GDOT funds
Jurisdiction	Kingsland
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action step 1.2.6: Draft a master plan for the commercial corridors and entranceways

Responsible Department	County and City Administrations
Anticipated cost	\$15,000 Staff time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General fund; Pre-Disaster Mitigation funds; SPLOST
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action step 1.2.7: Complete master plan for airport once the airport is relocated

Responsible Department	County Administration
Anticipated cost	Staff time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General fund
Jurisdiction	Camden County
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action step 1.2.8: Improve the intersection of St. Marys Road & Highway 40 with a fly over ramp.

Responsible Department	City Administration
Anticipated cost	\$250,000
Existing and Potential funding sources	General fund; Pre-Disaster Mitigation funds; SPLOST; GDOT

Jurisdiction	St. Marys
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action step 1.2.9: Coordinate with GDOT as Colerain Road is widened and improved

Responsible Department	City Administrations; GDOT
Anticipated cost	Variable; Staff time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General fund; Pre-Disaster Mitigation funds
Jurisdiction	St. Marys
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action step 1.2.10: Work with GDOT to provide a direct off ramp of I-95 north to the existing Haddock Road traffic light to improve safety

Responsible Department	City Administration; GDOT
Anticipated cost	Variable; Staff time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General fund; Pre-Disaster Mitigation funds
Jurisdiction	St. Marys
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action step 1.2.11: Complete railroad crossing of Mickler Drive

Responsible Department	City Administration
Anticipated cost	\$250,000
Existing and Potential funding sources	General fund; Pre-Disaster Mitigation funds; GDOT
Jurisdiction	St. Marys
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

Action step 1.2.12: Lobby for and support the extension of the planned Colerain Road widening from its current ending point to Spur 40 (and tie into the Douglas Drive relocation)

Responsible Department	City
Anticipated cost	Variable; Staff time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General fund; Pre-Disaster Mitigation funds
Jurisdiction	St. Marys
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	New

D. Special Multi-Jurisdictional Strategy and considerations

Hazardous material spill event issues affect all of Camden County. Critical facilities and vulnerable populations are located in the Cities of Kingsland, St. Marys, and Woodbine as well as in unincorporated areas of the county. Alerting all residents of impending disaster issues is a county-wide concern. As the Interstate 95 corridor travels through the center of Camden County, all of Camden County can potentially be affected by a hazardous spill event. Proposed mitigation steps taken related to hazardous materials are intended to be undertaken on a countywide basis and include the Cities of Kingsland, St. Marys, and Woodbine.

E. Local Public Information and Awareness Strategy

Local public information efforts provide many methods to reach a larger audience with effective strategies at little cost. Many publications are available for free, or can be made available via the county and/or agency websites. All public information efforts are aimed at keeping the citizens of Camden County fully engaged in the implementation and periodic maintenance of this mitigation plan. Several community events will be leveraged to provide for more awareness opportunities. A kick-off informational meeting was held to provide a general introduction of the planning process to the public. Two public hearings were held. Camden County posts all relevant information on its website. Many of these information and awareness strategies for keeping residents informed include maintaining a countywide crisis alert or notification system, distribution of informational brochures or pamphlets, and public and private sector briefings through a public safety marketing campaign.

F. Completed and deleted action steps from original plan

- Completed: None

- Deleted: Monitor Homeland Security updates – *committee chose not to consider terrorism in this plan*
 Continue to seek training to respond to terrorism events - *committee chose not to consider terrorism in this plan*

Continue to seek training to respond to terrorism events - *committee chose not to consider terrorism in this plan*

G. Unchanged action steps

Unchanged action steps are noted in Section C as Ongoing projects. Ongoing projects include steps already in progress but not yet complete.

These action steps remain valid steps to combat hazard associated with drought conditions throughout Camden County. The STAPLEE criteria worksheet; therefore, scores well for this action steps. Shortcomings exist in the economic and administrative sections as pertain to funding allocations. All other considerations apply affirmatively as many mitigation steps have been identified in the Short Term Work Programs of the Comprehensive Plan Update

SECTION II – RADIOLOGICAL ACCIDENTS

A. Community Mitigation Goals –

Specific mitigation measures identified by the planning committee are designed to lessen the effects of events through improved training and emergency response procedures, as well as address resident shelter in place procedures, educate local government officials on enactment procedures, and enhance the ability of local governments to recover quickly from a catastrophic event. A radiological accident is an event that involves the release of potentially dangerous radioactive materials into the environment. This release is usually in the form of a cloud or plume and could affect the health and safety of anyone in its path. Radiological accidents can occur anywhere that radioactive materials are used, stored, or transported. However, operations of facilities and the transport and disposal of radioactive waste are closely regulated by a variety of federal and local organization, so the likelihood of an incident is remote. In addition to nuclear power plants, hospitals, industries, major highways, railroads, and shipyards could be the site of a radiological accident.

Radioactive materials are composed of atoms that are unstable. An unstable atom gives off its excess energy until it becomes stable. The energy emitted is radiation. Radioactive materials are dangerous because of the harmful effect of certain types of radiation on the cells of the body. The longer a person is exposed to radiation, the greater the risk. The Camden County Joint Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Committee chose to include this hazard in the update process because the community is located on major transportation routes and shares Emergency Response processes with the King’s Bay Naval Submarine Base. An accident would involve civilian emergency response and medical personnel, and would require community warning systems.

B. Identification and Analysis of Range of Mitigation Options –

1 - The Camden County Joint Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Committee identified non-structural mitigation measures related to radioactive accidents to ensure that the community adequately addresses all relevant issues. These measures focus efforts on improved training, collaborative efforts with the military base, improved emergency response and improved citizen notification of disasters.

2- There are currently no land use or policies that deal with radioactive accidents. Mitigation of this hazard is best accomplished by close adherence to rules, regulations and procedures established by the federal government, primarily the Department of Transportation, the Environmental Protection Agency and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

3 – Community values are reflected in the proposed measures as many mitigation steps have been identified in the recently updated Comprehensive Plan. The STAPLEE criteria worksheet scores well for all proposed action steps.

4 – New buildings and new infrastructure will not be impacted by proposed measures.

5 – Existing buildings and existing infrastructure will not be impacted by proposed measures.

C. Mitigation Strategy for Radioactive accidents –

MITIGATION GOAL #1: Protect health and safety of residents of Camden County.

OBJECTIVE #1.1: Minimize the impact of man-made accidental radiological spills.

Action step 1.1.1: Seek additional training for fire, police, sheriff, EMS, and 911 concerning radioactive accident events

Responsible Department	Emergency Management Director
Anticipated cost	Variable; Staff time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General fund; Pre-Disaster Mitigation funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	Ongoing

Action step 1.1.2: Continue coordinated emergency planning efforts with Naval Submarine Base Kings Bay

Responsible Department	Emergency Management Director
Anticipated cost	Variable; Staff time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General fund; Pre-Disaster Mitigation funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	Ongoing

Action step 1.1.3: Continue to train local government officials on proper enactment procedures for radioactive spill events

Responsible Department	Emergency Management Director
Anticipated cost	Variable; Staff time
Existing and Potential funding sources	General fund; Pre-Disaster Mitigation funds
Jurisdiction	All jurisdictions
Timeframe	2016-2021
Priority	High
Status (Deferred, Ongoing or New)	Ongoing

D. Special Multi-Jurisdictional Strategy and considerations

Radioactive accidents have the potential to affect all of Camden County. There are no multijurisdictional differences calculated into the estimate of losses.

E. Local Public Information and Awareness Strategy – Local public information efforts provide many methods to reach a larger audience with effective strategies at little cost. Many publications are available for free, or can be made available via the county and/or agency websites. All public information efforts are aimed at keeping the citizens of Camden County fully engaged in the implementation and periodic maintenance of this mitigation plan. Several community events will be leveraged to provide for more awareness opportunities. A kick-off informational meeting was held to provide a general introduction of the planning process to the public. Two public hearings were held. Camden County posts all relevant information on its website. Many of these information and awareness strategies for keeping residents informed include maintaining a countywide crisis alert or notification system, distribution of informational brochures or pamphlets, and public and private sector briefings through a public safety marketing campaign.

F. Completed and deleted action steps from original plan.

Completed: None

Deleted: None

G. Unchanged action steps. N/A

CHAPTER 6 – EXECUTING THE PLAN

Chapter 6 Section	Updates to Section
I. Implementation Action Plan	Revised to include new schedule of meetings by committee
II. Evaluation, Monitoring, Updating Note whether the original method and schedule worked	Content unchanged. Previous schedule was successful and resulted in many steps recommended for addition to Comprehensive Plan Update
III. Plan update and maintenance	Content unchanged

SECTION I – ACTION PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

Administrative Actions

The hazard mitigation planning process was overseen by the Camden County Emergency Management Agency. Facilitation of the planning process was conducted by the Camden County Emergency Management Agency and Grant Services & Consulting, Inc. The Camden County Board of Commissioners has authorized the submission of this plan to both GEMA and FEMA for their respective approvals. Upon favorable responses from each of these agencies, the Camden County Commissioners and council of the cities of Kingsland, St. Marys, and Woodbine will act to formally adopt this plan.

Authority and Responsibility

After formal adoption of the Camden County Hazard Mitigation Plan, the County Commissioners and City Councils will keep in consideration the proposed mitigation action steps and oversee the implementation of said tasks using branches of city and county government when appropriate.

As determined by the planning process, the Camden County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee has developed a method to ensure that regular review and update of the Plan occurs. The Emergency Management Agency Director will assemble, in January of each odd-numbered year, a Hazard Mitigation Plan Review Committee. Committee members will be responsible for monitoring and evaluating the progress of the mitigation strategies in the Plan. The committee will review each goal and objective to determine relevance to changing situations in the County, as well as changes in state and federal policy and to ensure that goals 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, as assigned by the County Commission and City Councils, will provide a project status report and will include which

implementation processes worked well, any difficulties encountered, how coordination efforts were proceeding, and which strategies should be revised.

The County Commission and City Councils will review recommendations of the committee in every plan review year. County Commissioners and City Council members will evaluate and update the Plan to ensure mitigation action steps are being established and that existing programs are utilizing the guidance provided by the Hazard Mitigation Plan. The EMA Director will then forward any changes to GEMA's Hazard Mitigation Officer.

Prioritization

Members of the Camden County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee prioritized the identified mitigation actions based on what would be perceived as most beneficial to the community. A list of mitigation goals, objectives and related action items was compiled from the input of the planning committee, as well as from others within the community. Several criteria were established to assist committee members in the prioritization of these suggested mitigation actions. Criteria included perceived cost benefit or cost effectiveness, availability of potential funding sources, overall feasibility, measurable milestones, multiple objectives, and both public and political support for the proposed actions. Through this prioritization process, several projects emerged as being a greater priority than others. Some of the projects involved expending considerable amounts of funds to initiate the required actions. The determination of the cost benefit analysis (such as the FEMA B/CA model) of a project will be implemented at time of project application or funding request. Other projects allowed the community to pursue completion of the project using potential grant funding. Still others required no significant financial commitment by the community.

Incorporation of Local Hazard Mitigation Plan into Other Plans

Future efforts for incorporation of ideas will include presenting the updated Hazard Mitigation Plan to the Committees and persons responsible for updating the Capitol Improvement plans, Future Land Use Plans, Storm Water Management Plans as well as Zoning Ordinances. In addition, relevant sections of this Hazard Mitigation Plan should be included in the next revision of the Camden County Local Emergency Operations Plan (LEOP) as well as the Camden County Comprehensive Plan Update (due in 2017). Estimation of potential damages and costs in the event of a natural hazard achieves two ends: it enables the identification of critical economic targets for hazard mitigation measures, as well as to enhance the ability to prioritize post-disaster response in aiding the community to recover.

SECTION II – EVALUATION

The Emergency Management Agency Director assembled a Committee to ensure that approved 2010 plan was monitored and updated at least bi-annually. The method of evaluation consisted of utilizing a checklist to determine what mitigation actions were undertaken, the completion date of these actions, the cost associated with each completed action, and whether actions were deemed to be successful. This method was successful; therefore, a schedule of regular meetings will again provide an opportunity to discuss the progress of the action items and maintain the partnerships that are essential for the sustainability of the mitigation plan.

The EMA Director will ensure the results of the evaluation(s) are reported to the Camden County Board of Commissioners, the Mayor of the Cities of Kingsland, St. Marys, and Woodbine, as well as to any agencies or organizations having an interest in the hazard mitigation activities identified in the plan.

SECTION III – MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL STRATEGY AND CONSIDERATIONS

The Emergency Management Agency is the overall implementing agency for projects such as Hazard Mitigation. Camden County and the Cities of Kingsland, St. Marys, and Woodbine have authorized the EMA to act, in a prudent manner, on their behalf.

The Cities of Kingsland, St. Marys, and Woodbine and the unincorporated county were included in the planning process. Participation from each jurisdiction was solicited and received by the Camden County Emergency Management Agency. As a result, a truly multi-jurisdictional plan was created for Camden County with ideas and viewpoints of all participants included.

SECTION IV – PLAN UPDATE AND MAINTENANCE

Per the requirements set forth in the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, Camden County is required to update and revise the plan every five years. The desire of the Camden County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee is to review and revise the plan at least every other year. At the direction of the EMA Director, the Camden County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee will convene in order to accomplish this revision.

The revision process should include a firm schedule and timeline, and identify any agencies or organizations participating in the plan revision. The Committee will review the mitigation goals, objectives and action items to determine their relevance to changing situations in the county, as well as changes in State or Federal policy, and 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, given any new available data.

Camden County is dedicated to involving the public directly in review and updates of the Hazard Mitigation Plan. During the plan revision process, the Committee will conduct, at a minimum, one public hearing near the completion of the revision process. This public hearing will provide the public a forum for which they can express their concerns, opinions, or ideas about the plan. Additionally, if persons from the community express interest in participation in the planning process, they will be provided the opportunity to suggest mitigation measures for the community.

Documentation will be maintained to indicate all efforts at continued public involvement. This documentation will include newspaper clippings reflecting the advertised public hearing notice,

sign-in sheets, meeting minutes, etc. All relevant information will be forwarded to GEMA and FEMA as a product of the proposed plan revision.

The EMA Director will ensure the revised plan is presented to the Camden County Board of Commissioners for formal adoption. In addition, all holders of the county plan will be notified of affected changes.

No later than the conclusion of the five-year period following initial approval of the plan, the EMA Director shall submit a revised Hazard Mitigation Plan to the Georgia Emergency Management Agency and the Federal Emergency Management Agency for their review and coordination.

The process to update the Joint Hazard Mitigation Plan, contingent on current regulations in place, will follow the process used for the current update procedure.

The plan maintenance section (Section 6) was considered during committee review of the Draft of the 2016 Plan Update. The committee confirmed that no changes to the process were necessary.

CHAPTER 7 – CONCLUSION

Section I **Summary**

Section II **References**

SECTION I – SUMMARY

As a result of initiating the hazard mitigation planning process, Camden County officials have obtained a great deal of information and knowledge regarding the County’s disaster history, the presence of natural and technological hazards, the likelihood of each of these hazards occurring within the county, and the potential impacts and challenges these hazards present to the community.

The general planning process began with the identification of hazards that have occurred within Camden County over the past sixty years. This was followed with data collection of critical facilities within the community. Assessments were then made to determine the vulnerability of the community to various hazards, and to determine hazard-specific losses. After evaluation of potential losses within the community, mitigation goals, objectives, and related action items were then prioritized and used to formulate a hazard mitigation action plan.

The planning process included the creation of a planning committee, with this body being formally tasked by the Camden County Board of Commissioners. Two public hearings were conducted, providing Camden County citizens with the opportunity to comment on, and offer suggestions concerning disaster mitigation actions within the community.

The Committee found it difficult to predict the geographic threat and resulting impact of some natural disasters as compared to others. Tornadoes and related severe weather strike randomly, usually affecting a small, localized area. On the other hand, natural disasters such as coastal storms and drought can blanket the entire county, affecting all businesses, public facilities, and residents within.

Recognizing this challenge, the Camden County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee identified both general and specific measures to aid in the mitigation of several natural and technological hazards most likely to impact Camden County. These measures include, but are not limited to, the protection of public facilities and infrastructure, progressive government

policies, and the proactive use of codes and regulations. In many instances, the implementation of one mitigation action step will effectively mitigate several hazards at once.

The mission of the Camden County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Planning Committee to *make the citizens, businesses, communities and local governments of Camden County less vulnerable to the effects of hazards through the effective administration of hazard mitigation grant programs, hazard risk assessments, wise floodplain management and a coordinated approach to mitigation policy through state, regional and local planning activities.*

The Committee feels that this plan, when implemented, will help to make all of Camden County a safer place to live and work for all of its citizens.

A summary of the hazards affecting Camden County and the proposed measures to mitigate the impact of these hazards can be found in the Appendix D

SECTION II – REFERENCES

Numerous sources were utilized to ensure the most complete planning document could be assembled. In an effort to ensure that all data sources consulted are cited, references are listed in the following format: 1) Publications, 2) Web Sites, 3) Other Sources.

Publications:

FEMA Pre-Disaster Mitigation *How-to Guides #1, 2, 3, 7* (FEMA)

GEMA Supplements to FEMA Pre-Disaster Mitigation How-to Guides (GEMA)

Camden County Strategic Plan 2008-2013

2007-2027 Joint Camden County Comprehensive Plan

Community Wildfire Protection Plan – An Action Plan for Wildfire Mitigation and Conservation for Natural Resources

Cumberland Island National Seashore Fire Management Plan January 2015

Flood Insurance Study Camden County, Effective December 17,2010

Greenprint for Camden County, Georgia, 2008

Hazard and Resiliency Plan for the Coast of Georgia – Draft Report 2014

Hazard Risk Analysis Supplement to the Camden County Joint Hazard Mitigation Plan

Regional Assessment of Coastal Georgia – 2014

St. Marys Watershed Plan March 2014

St. Marys Flood Resiliency Plan

UGA Extension 2014 Annual Report – Camden County

Web Sites:

FEMA (www.fema.gov)

GEMA (www.gema.state.ga.us)

National Climatic Data Center (www.ncdc.noaa.gov)

Other Sources:

Georgia Forestry Commission

Tropical Prediction Center, National Weather Service

United States Department of Agriculture, Drought Information; Southeast Regional Climatic Center; National Drought Mitigation Center, US Drought Impacts

University of Georgia, State Climate Office, Georgia Tornado Climatology (1950 – 1995)

Camden County Tax Assessors Office, Tax Digest 2013

CAMDEN COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
AGENDA ITEM: 8

SUBJECT: Consideration to entering into a Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement (SWMAA) with the Georgia Emergency Management Agency/ Homeland Security (GEMA/HS).

- Recommendation
- Policy Discussion
- Status Report
- Action Item
- Other

DATE: June 30, 2016

BUDGET INFORMATION: N/A

COMMISSION ACTION REQUESTED ON:

PURPOSE:

To request that the Board of Commissioners:

- a. To consider entering into a Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement (SWMAA) with the Georgia Emergency Management Agency/ Homeland Security (GEMA/HS).

HISTORY:

- 1. Historically public safety agencies have had local mutual aid agreements with their surrounding counterparts.
- 2. This SWMAA would be with the GEMA/HS, who then would act on our behalf with other agencies across Georgia.

FACTS & ISSUES:

- 1. The wild-land fires of 2007 in Ware County was the last time a SWMAA was used in this area.

OPTIONS:

- 1. Motion to approve this item.
- 2. Motion to deny this item.
- 3. Motion to table this item.
- 4. Other action by the Board.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDED ACTION:

- 1. To be determined by the Board.

DEPARTMENT:

Prepared by:

Chief Mark Crews

IF APPLICABLE:

County Attorney Review:

Attorney John S. Myers

IF APPLICABLE:

Finance Review:

N/A

STATEWIDE MUTUAL AID AND ASSISTANCE AGREEMENT

County/Municipality: _____

The State of Georgia is vulnerable to a wide range of natural and man-made disasters and emergencies. The Georgia Emergency Management Act, as amended (The Act) gives the local governments of the State the authority to make agreements for mutual aid assistance in emergencies. Pre-existing agreements for mutual aid assistance in emergencies help to ensure the timely provision of mutual aid assistance and the reimbursement of costs incurred by those parties who render such assistance.

This mutual aid agreement is entered pursuant to on authorities contained in Articles I through III, Chapter 3, Title 38, Official Code of Georgia Annotated.

ARTICLE I STATEMENT OF AGREEMENT, DEFINITIONS AND AUTHORITIES

This Agreement is made and entered into between the participating political subdivisions, which approve and execute this Agreement, hereinafter called "Participating Parties" and the Georgia Emergency Management Agency/Homeland Security (GEMA/HS). For purposes of this Agreement, the following terms and expressions shall apply:

- (1) "Agreement" means this agreement, generally referred to as the "Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement" (SWMAA).
- (2) "Assistance" includes personnel, equipment, facilities, services, supplies and other resources furnished to a Requesting Party pursuant to this Agreement during an emergency or disaster.
- (3) "Assisting Party" means a party that provides assistance pursuant to this Agreement during an emergency or disaster.
- (4) "Authorized Representative" means a Participating Party's elected or appointed official or employee who has been authorized in writing by that party to request, to offer, or otherwise to provide mutual aid assistance.
- (5) "Participating Party" means a county or municipality of the State of Georgia that has become party to this Agreement by its approval and execution of this agreement.
- (6) "Participating Parties" means the combination of counties and municipalities that have become parties to this Agreement by their approval and execution of this Agreement.
- (7) "Requesting Party" means a party that requests assistance pursuant to this Agreement during an emergency or disaster.

Any term or expression not defined in this Agreement shall have the meaning specified in the Georgia Emergency Management Act, (the Act) as amended and rules promulgated thereunder, unless used in a context that clearly suggests a different meaning.

ARTICLE II
GENERAL PURPOSE

The purpose of this Agreement is to:

1. Provide the agreement framework to support mutual assistance in managing an emergency or disaster occurring within any political subdivision that is a Participating Party, whether arising from natural disaster, technological hazard, human caused disaster, civil emergency aspects of resource shortages, community disorders, insurgency, enemy attack, acts of terrorism, other significant events or a national security activity; and,
2. Identify those persons who are authorized to act on behalf of the Participating Party signing this Agreement as their Authorized Representative(s) concerning the provision of mutual aid resources and requests for mutual aid resources related to any mutual aid assistance sought from another Participating Party, or from or through the State of Georgia. Appendix A of this Agreement shall contain the name(s) of the Participating Party's Authorized Representative for purposes of this Agreement. Appendix A can be amended by the authorizing Participating Party as needed with no effect on the entire Agreement. All such amendments to Appendix A shall be done in writing and the Participating Party shall notify GEMA/HS and all other Participating Parties of such amendment within thirty (30) days.

ARTICLE III
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF PRINCIPLES

The prompt, full and effective utilization of resources of the Participating Parties, including any resources on hand or available from the State or Federal Government or any other source, that are essential to the safety, care and welfare of the people shall be the underlying principle on which all articles of this Agreement shall be understood.

In the event of a conflict between any provision of this Agreement and any existing intrastate mutual aid agreement affecting a Participating Party, the provisions of this Agreement shall be controlling.

On behalf of the governing authority of each political subdivision of this State participating in the Agreement, the director of emergency management of such political subdivision will be responsible for formulation of the appropriate mutual aid plans and procedures necessary to implement this Agreement.

ARTICLE IV
PARTICIPATING PARTY RESPONSIBILITIES

(a) It shall be the responsibility of each Participating Party to formulate procedures and programs for intergovernmental cooperation in the performance of the responsibilities listed in this Article. In formulating such plans, and in carrying them out, each Participating Party, insofar as practical, shall:

- (1) Protect and assure uninterrupted delivery of services, medicines, water, food, energy and fuel, search and rescue, and critical lifeline equipment, services, and resources, both human and material; and

(2) Inventory and set procedures for the loan and delivery of human and material resources, together with procedures for reimbursement.

(b) Whenever a Participating Party requires mutual aid assistance from another Participating Party and/or the State of Georgia, the Requesting Party may request assistance by:

(1) Contacting the Participating Party who is the owner/operator/employer of the supplies, equipment and/or personnel being sought for mutual aid assistance (the Assisting Party); or

(2) Contacting GEMA/HS to serve as the facilitator of such request for those resources being sought for mutual aid that are owned/operated/employed by Participating Parties (where such Participating Parties have submitted a record of those resources to GEMA/HS for such use); and/or, when such resources being sought for mutual aid are owned/operated/employed directly by the State of Georgia.

The provisions of this Agreement shall only apply to requests for assistance made by an Authorized Representative. Requests may be verbal or in writing. If verbal, the request must be confirmed in writing within 30 days of the verbal request. Requests shall provide the following information:

(1) A description of the emergency service function for which assistance is needed, such as but not limited to fire services, law enforcement, emergency medical, transportation, communications, public works and engineering, building inspection, planning and information assistance, mass care, resource support, health and medical services, damage assessment, volunteer and donated goods and search and rescue; and

(2) The amount and type of personnel, equipment, materials and supplies needed, and a reasonable estimate of the length of time they will be needed; and

(3) The specific place and time for staging of the Assisting Party's response and a point of contact at that location.

The Assisting Party will (a) maintain daily personnel time records, material records and a log of equipment hours (or miles, if appropriate) and (b) report work progress to the Requesting Party at mutually agreed upon intervals.

ARTICLE V LIMITATIONS

Any Participating Party requested to render mutual aid shall take such action as is necessary to provide and make available the resources covered by this Agreement in accordance with the terms hereof; provided that it is understood that the Participating Party who is asked to render aid may withhold resources to the extent necessary to meet the current or anticipated needs of the Participating Party's own political subdivision to remain in compliance with such Participating Party's policy, rule or law.

The Assisting Party's mutual aid resources will continue under the command and control of their own

supervisors, but the organizational units will be under the operational control of the emergency services authorities of the Requesting Party unless the Assisting Party approves an alternative.

In the event the Governor should declare a State of Emergency, any and all provisions of this Agreement which may conflict with the declared State of Emergency shall be superseded by the terms and conditions contained within the State of Emergency.

ARTICLE VI
LIABILITY AND IMMUNITY

(a) In accordance with O.C.G.A. § 38-3-35(a), no political subdivision of the state, nor the agents or representatives of the state or any political subdivision thereof, shall be liable for personal injury or property damage sustained by any person appointed or acting as a volunteer emergency management worker or member of any agency engaged in emergency management activity. The foregoing shall not affect the right of any person to receive benefits or compensation to which he might otherwise be entitled under Chapter 9 of Title 34, Code Section 38-3-30, any pension law, or any act of Congress.

(b) In accordance with O.C.G.A. § 38-3-35(b), no political subdivision of the state nor, except in cases of willful misconduct, gross negligence, or bad faith, the employees, agents, or representatives of the state or any political subdivision thereof, nor any volunteer or auxiliary emergency management worker or member of any agency engaged in any emergency management activity complying with or reasonably attempting to comply with Articles 1 through 3, Chapter 3, Title 38, Official Code of Georgia Annotated; or any order, rule, or regulation promulgated pursuant to Articles 1 through 3 of title, or pursuant to any ordinance relating to precautionary measures enacted by any political provisions of Articles 1 through 3 of said chapter and title, or pursuant to any ordinance relating to precautionary measures enacted by any political subdivision of the state shall be liable for the death of or the injury to person or for damage to property as a result of any such activity.

(c) It is the express intent of the parties that the immunities specified in accordance with O.C.G.A. § 38-3-35 shall apply in addition to any other immunity provided by statutory or case law.

ARTICLE VII
RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES

In accordance with O.C.G.A. § 38-3-30(a), whenever the employees of any Assisting Party or political subdivision are rendering outside aid pursuant to this agreement and the authority contained in Code Section 38-3-27, the employees shall have the same powers, duties, rights, privileges and immunities as if they were performing their duties in the political subdivisions in which they are normally employed.

ARTICLE VII
REIMBURSEMENT

In accordance with O.C.G.A. § 38-3-30(b), The Requesting Party shall be liable for any loss of or damage to equipment used or placed within the jurisdiction of the Requesting Party and shall pay any expense incurred in the operation and maintenance thereof. No claim for the loss, damage or expense shall be allowed unless, within 60 days after the same is sustained or incurred, an itemized notice of

the claim under oath is served by mail or otherwise upon the designated fiscal officer of the Requesting Party. Appendix B of this Agreement shall contain the name(s) of the Participating Party's designated fiscal officer for purposes of this Agreement. Appendix B can be amended by the authorizing Participating Party as needed with no effect on the entire Agreement. Appendix B can be amended by the authorizing Participating Party as needed with no effect on the entire Agreement. All such amendments to Appendix B shall be done in writing and the Participating Party shall notify GEMA/HS and all other Participating Parties of such amendment within thirty (30) days.

The Requesting Party shall also pay and reimburse the Assisting Party for the compensation paid to employees furnished by the Assisting Party during the time of the rendition of the aid, as well as the actual travel and per diem expenses of such employees while they are rendering the aid. The reimbursement shall include any amounts paid or due for compensation due to personal injury or death while the employees are engaged in rendering the aid. The term "employee," as used herein, shall mean, and this provision shall apply with equal effect to, paid, volunteer and auxiliary employees and emergency management workers. Expenses that are to be reimbursed by the Requesting Party shall include the following:

- (1) Labor costs, which shall include all usual wages, salaries, compensation for hours worked, mobilization and demobilization, the Assisting Party's portion of payroll taxes (as employer), insurance, accrued paid leave and other fringe benefits, but not those amounts paid or due as a benefit to the Assisting Parties personnel under the terms of the Georgia Workers Compensation Act; and
- (2) Equipment costs, which shall include the fair rental value, the cost of fuel and other consumable supplies, service and repairs. If the equipment is damaged while in use under this Agreement and the Assisting Party receives payment for such damage under any contract for insurance, the Requesting Party may deduct such payment from any item or items invoiced; and
- (3) Material costs, which shall include the total reasonable cost for the use and consumption of any and all consumable supplies delivered by the Assisting Party for the benefit of the Requesting Party; and
- (4) Meals, lodging and other related expenses, which shall include charges for meals, lodging and other expenses relating to the provision of assistance pursuant to this Agreement shall be the actual and reasonable costs incurred by the Assisting Party.

The Assisting Party shall maintain records and submit invoices within 60 days for reimbursement as specified hereinabove and the Requesting Party shall pay the invoice no later than 30 days following the invoice date.

ARTICLE VIII IMPLEMENTATION

This Agreement shall become operative immediately upon its approval and execution by GEMA/HS and any two political subdivisions of this State; thereafter, this Agreement shall become effective as to any other political subdivision of this State upon its approval and execution by such political subdivision.

Any Participating Party may withdraw from this Agreement by mailing notice of withdrawal, approved by the governing authority of such political subdivision, but no such withdrawal shall take effect until 30 days after the governing authority of the withdrawing political subdivision has given notice in writing of such withdrawal to the governing authorities of all other Participating Parties. Such action shall not relieve the withdrawing political subdivision from obligations assumed hereunder prior to the effective date of withdrawal.

Copies of this Agreement shall, at the time of their approval, be deposited with each of the respective Participating Parties and with GEMA/HS.

ARTICLE IX
TERM OF AGREEMENT

This Agreement, once executed, is valid until March 1, 2020. Agreement of the Participating Parties to extend the term of this agreement at any time during the last year of its original term or the last year of any subsequent four-year term shall extend the term of this agreement for four years. Each four-year extension shall constitute a separate agreement.

ARTICLE X
VALIDITY

If any provision of this Agreement is declared unconstitutional, or the applicability thereof to any person or circumstances is held invalid, the constitutionality of the remainder of this Agreement and the applicability thereof to other persons and circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

Agreed:

Chief Executive Officer - Signature

Chief Executive Officer – Print Name

County/Municipality: _____

Date: ____/____/____

GEMA/HS Director – Signature

GEMA/HS Director – Print Name

Date: ____/____/____

CAMDEN COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

AGENDA ITEM: 9

SUBJECT: Consideration of the purchase of One (1) E-ONE Rescue Pumper on 2016 Freightliner M2 Cab and Chassis with 330 HP diesel engine and 1030 gallon booster tank.

- Recommendation
- Policy Discussion
- Status Report
- Action Item
- Other

DATE: June 17, 2016

BUDGET INFORMATION:

REVENUES: N/A

EXPENSES:

CAPITAL: \$255,990.00

FUNDING SOURCE: SPLOST 7

COMMISSION ACTION REQUESTED ON: July 12, 2016

PURPOSE:

To request that the Board of Commissioners:

- a. To consider the purchase of One (1) E-ONE Rescue Pumper on 2016 Freightliner M2 Cab and Chassis with 330 HP diesel engine and 1030 gallon booster tank.

HISTORY:

1. SPLOST 7 included funding for 6 fire engines.
2. To date we have purchased 3 fire engines.
3. If approved this would be the 4th fire engine.

FACTS & ISSUES:

1. This Rescue Pumper is the exact same specifications as previously ordered Rescue Pumpers.

OPTIONS:

1. Motion to approve this item.
2. Motion to deny this item.
3. Motion to table this item.
4. Other action by the Board.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDED ACTION:

1. To be determined by the Board.

DEPARTMENT:

Prepared by:

Chief Mark Crews

IF APPLICABLE:

County Attorney Review:

N/A

IF APPLICABLE:

Finance Review:

Mike Fender, Director



"A Full-Line

Fire, Rescue & Safety Distributor"

14 June 2016

Camden County Board of Commissioners
Purchasing Office
200 E. 4th Street
Woodbine, Georgia 31569

FireLine, Inc. is pleased to quote the following:

One (1) E-ONE 1250gpm Rescue Pumper on Freightliner M2 106 Cab and Chassis with 330hp Diesel Engine and 1030gallon Booster Tank

.....\$ 255,990.00

Delivery shall be approximately 240-270 calendar days from completion of pre-construction conference. Price is FOB Camden County, Georgia. This price is good for sixty (60) days.

Thank you for this opportunity. I look forward to working with you on the purchase of another E-ONE apparatus for your fleet.

Sincerely,

Ryan McDonel

Ryan McDonel
FireLine, Inc.
E-ONE, Inc.

**725 Patrick Industrial Lane •Winder, Georgia 30680
Ph. (770) 868-4448 • Fax (770) 868- 4555 • Toll Free (800) 965-6227
E-mail salesinfo@firelineinc.com**



Fire Apparatus Quotation for: CAMDEN COUNTY



Quotation Number: 74204 Rev: 10

Unit Description: ESRA-COMM

Quote Description: Rescue Pumper, Aluminum, Commercial

Salesperson: JHILLIS

Salescode	Extended Description	Qty	
TESTING COMPLIANCE STANDARD			
1001-0015	The E-ONE supplied components of the vehicle shall meet the requirements of NFPA 1901, 2009 edition.	1	
INSPECTIONS AND PENALTIES			
1002-0003	Unit has a penalty clause.	1	
CHASSIS MODEL			
1005-0685	M2 (2) door, 191" WB & 47" frame cut, front tow hooks, 12K & 24K axles, ABS brakes, radiator cooling sized for current emissions requirements, 50 gallon fuel tank, 6 gallon DEF tank, EVS3000 transmission, (2) 1850CCA batteries, 275 alternator, ember separator and AC.	1	
CHASSIS PREP			
1020-0010	Comm Chassis Prep E-1 Supp-FL.	1	
BUMPERS			
1160-0004	Stainless Steel 10" high front bumper. Requires extended front bumper.	1	
1160-0010	1/8" Front Bumper Gravel Shield.	1	
1160-0014	20" Front Bumper Gravel Shield Extension.	1	
1160-0048	Omit OEM Chrome Front Bumper and Tow Hooks From Commercial Chassis Supplier	1	
BUMPER TRAYS			
1150-0055	Hinged diamond plate lid for center bumper tray. Includes 1/4 turn latch and gas shock hold open.	1	
1150-0159	Bumper tray center of bumper with slats 16 inches deep (approx 15 inches to slats).	1	
FRAME ASSEMBLY			

Salescode	Extended Description	Qty	
FRAME ASSEMBLY			
1250-0011	Rear underbody support frame.	1	
WHEEL OPTIONS			
1050-0029	Front & rear axle wheel simulator kit. Includes stainless steel wheel simulator and center cap with E-ONE logo.	1	
1050-0034	Freightliner chassis rims painted job color. Tradition.	1	
TIRE OPTIONS			
1060-0117	RWC AirGuard LED tire pressure monitoring valve stem caps (6) for single rear axle applications.	1	
AIR SYSTEM OPTIONS			
1110-0010-277	Air inlet. To charge brake system. Commercial chassis only. Location: driver's door step area.	1	
1110-0075	Dual Stuttertone Hood Mounted Air Horns with Driver and Officer Foot Switches to be Supplied and Installed by Freightliner. Tradition	1	
ENGINES & TRANSMISSIONS			
1200-0126	Chassis speed to be electronic limited and not to exceed a maximum of 68 MPH. Note: Speed rating may be lower based on OEM tire ratings/top speed limitations provided on chassis.	1	
1200-0251	Exhaust brake for use with Freightliner chassis.	1	
1200-0288	Freightliner Cummins ISL 330 HP engine in place of ISB engine.	1	
CHASSIS OPTIONS			
1680-0011	Tow eyes rear below body, painted.	1	
1680-0042	Tow hooks front painted in the down position.	1	
1680-0110	Chassis Trim Package for a (2) door Freightliner series.	1	
1680-0235-R01	The batteries to be located under left hand side of cab.	1	
CAB BADGE PACKAGE			
1610-0000	Cab and body to have applicable E-ONE logos.	1	
CAB DOOR OPTIONS			
1550-0059-000-G6	Reflective Red/Lemon Yellow printed striping positioned in the "A" formation located on the cab door panels.	1	
MISC EXTERIOR CAB OPTIONS			
1675-0007	Diesel fuel only label.	1	

Salescode	Extended Description	Qty	
SEATS			
1510-0208	Seating Package Two (2) Door Freightliner. Includes One (1) 911 Universal brand high back air suspended driver seat and (1) 911 Universal brand fixed officer seat. NFPA compliant seat sensors and wiring included in seats.	1	
1685-0012	Seating capacity tag of two occupants.	1	
MISC INTERIOR CAB OPTIONS			
1685-0206	Center control console. Locate in cab between driver and officer. Includes area for NFPA siren, electrical, and in-cab controls (as applicable) switching.	1	
CAB ELECTRICAL OPTIONS			
1750-0024-277-04	Auto-Eject receptacle inlet 20 amp located driver's door step area with a Yellow cover.	1	
1750-0161	Air compressor, Kussmaul model 091-9B-1, 120V.	1	
1750-0343	Battery charger E-ONE LPC 20. 120 volt inlet, 20 amp output.	1	
BODY COMPT LEFT SIDE			
3100-0153	Driver side body with full height 42" wide forward and 56" wide rearward enhanced extended compartmentation. Includes (1) 56" wide compartment over the wheel well.	1	
BODY COMPT RIGHT SIDE			
3120-0283	Officer side body with full height 42" wide forward and 56" wide rearward enhanced extended compartmentation. Includes (1) 56" wide compartment over the wheel well and one (1) storage tunnel.	1	
BODY COMPT REAR			
3110-0013	Full Height Rear Compartment with Officer Side Storage Tunnel. Includes smooth plate panels and storage access door with push button latch.	1	
3110-0052	Bolt-on diamond plate tailboard (full width of rear compartment). Includes the enhanced extended side compartment frame work and handrails- (2) vertical on trailing edge of body and horizontal mounted handrail(s) below hosebed.	1	
3110-0092	Enhanced Extended Compartmentation stepped down below hosebed level. Includes embossed diamond plate compartment tops.	1	
DOORS			
3300-0017-004	Door roll up short (up to 45") with satin finish ROM. Location(s): L2.	1	
3300-0017-016	Door roll up short (up to 45") with satin finish ROM. Location(s): R2.	1	
3300-0019-003	Door roll up tall (greater than 45") with satin finish ROM. Location(s): L1.	1	
3300-0019-005	Door roll up tall (greater than 45") with satin finish ROM. Location(s): L3.	1	

Salescode	Extended Description	Qty	
DOORS			
3300-0019-015	Door roll up tall (greater than 45") with satin finish ROM. Location(s): R1.	1	
3300-0019-017	Door roll up tall (greater than 45") with satin finish ROM. Location(s): R3.	1	
3300-0019-027	Door roll up tall (greater than 45") with satin finish ROM. Location(s): B1.	1	
3300-0066-003	Drip pan for a ROM roll-up door (EA). Location(s): L1.	1	
3300-0066-004	Drip pan for a ROM roll-up door (EA). Location(s): L2.	1	
3300-0066-005	Drip pan for a ROM roll-up door (EA). Location(s): L3.	1	
3300-0066-015	Drip pan for a ROM roll-up door (EA). Location(s): R1.	1	
3300-0066-016	Drip pan for a ROM roll-up door (EA). Location(s): R2.	1	
3300-0066-017	Drip pan for a ROM roll-up door (EA). Location(s): R3.	1	
3300-0066-027	Drip pan for a ROM roll-up door (EA). Location(s): B1.	1	
SHELVES			
3370-0025-101	Permanent shelf. Locate in R1 at offset (above extrusion if applicable).	1	
3370-0025-102	Permanent shelf. Locate in R3 at offset (above extrusion if applicable).	1	
3370-0052-003	Adjustable shelf (J-Style) for non-transverse compartments 16" or greater in depth. Location: L1.	1	
3370-0052-005	Adjustable shelf (J-Style) for non-transverse compartments 16" or greater in depth. Location: L3.	1	
3370-0052-027	Adjustable shelf (J-Style) for non-transverse compartments 16" or greater in depth. Location: B1.	1	
3370-0052-073	Adjustable shelf (J-Style) for non-transverse compartments 16" or greater in depth. Location: R1 lower.	1	
3370-0052-075	Adjustable shelf (J-Style) for non-transverse compartments 16" or greater in depth. Location: R3 lower.	1	
3370-0054-003	Tracks for adjustable shelf and/or adjustable tray in compartments 16" or greater in depth. Location: L1.	1	
3370-0054-005	Tracks for adjustable shelf and/or adjustable tray in compartments 16" or greater in depth. Location: L3.	1	
3370-0054-027	Tracks for adjustable shelf and/or adjustable tray in compartments 16" or greater in depth. Location: B1.	1	
3370-0054-073	Tracks for adjustable shelf and/or adjustable tray in compartments 16" or greater in depth. Location: R1 lower.	1	
3370-0054-075	Tracks for adjustable shelf and/or adjustable tray in compartments 16" or greater in depth. Location: R3 lower.	1	
TRAYS / TOOLBOARDS			

Salescode	Extended Description	Qty	
TRAYS / TOOLBOARDS			
3380-0076-027	Tray, floor mounted roll-out with gas spring. 500 lbs. capacity. Location: B1.	1	
COVERS			
3305-0007-000-13	Vinyl Black hose bed cover with attached rear flap(s).	1	
3305-0008-000-13	Vinyl Black crosslay cover with attached side flaps.	1	
PUMP MODULE			
3130-0523	Side mount pump module. Extruded aluminum with runningboards.	1	
3130-0532	Pump panel opening is 39" wide. Pumper / tanker only.	1	
3130-0539	Pump module height is 75". Pumper / tanker only.	1	
PUMP PANELS			
3134-0006	The single gauge panel on the driver's side of the side mount module is to be hinged downward. Includes two (2) cable hold opens, and latches.	1	
3134-0016	Stainless steel driver and officer side pump panels.	1	
3134-0143	Officer side pump panel to be vertical hinged on forward extrusion. Panel to be (3) pieces with upper (2) panels secured in the closed position with push button latches. Upper panel to be held open with gas shock.	1	
MISC PUMP PANEL OPTIONS			
4460-0003	Pump panel tags color coded per NFPA compliance.	1	
PUMP MODULE OPTIONS			
3136-0011	P-Rubber in flex joint(s) between pump module and/or body modules.	1	
3136-0048	Notched crosslay divider(s) on both ends for preconnect line(s) nozzle end storage with NFPA cover(s) in closed position.	1	
3136-0058	E-ONE logo mounted one each side on pump module/preconnect panels. Logos to be sized as applicable to available space on panels.	1	
3136-0141	Crosslay double 4.25" wide single stack to hold up to 200' of 2.0" DJ (each).	1	
3136-0156	Top cover for pump module. Located rearward of crosslays or TM panel with no crosslays.	1	
WATER TANK			
4010-0099	Fill tower(s) to be located offset to officer side of water tank.	1	
4010-0179	1030 Gallon "R" Water Tank. UPF Poly III color fill towers. Note: Any foam cell(s) and/or storage options through the tank will reduce the overall water capacity.	1	
TANK PLUMBING			

Salescode	Extended Description	Qty	
TANK PLUMBING			
4450-0010	2" tank fill Akron manual valve.	1	
4450-0119	3" tank to pump Akron manual valve w/4" tank connection.	1	
FOAM TANK			
4100-0033-590-16	30 gallon integral foam tank for Class A foam. UPF Poly III Green fill tower. Foam tank capacity will reduce the water tank capacity.	1	
LADDER STORAGE / RACKS			
3365-0028	Hard Suction Storage Rack. Driver side compartment top. Includes spring hold downs and scuff plates behind spring mounts (as applicable).	1	
3365-0035	Hard Suction Storage Rack. Officer side compartment top. Includes spring hold downs and scuff plates behind spring mounts (as applicable).	1	
3365-0049	Brand of ladders capable of being carried on unit to be Alco-Lite.	1	
3365-0087-Z71	The length of ladders capable of being stored shall be the following: 24' 2-section, 14' roof ladder and 10' attic ladder w/shoes.	1	
3365-0149-O97	Storage tunnel capable of holding: (1) 2-section, (1) roof, (1) attic, (2) pike poles, (1) backboard in Officer.	1	
HANDRAILS / STEPS			
3330-0103	Dual lighted LED folding steps rear NFPA. Includes folding steps on driver side (staggered stepped as applicable with tailboard depth) for NFPA hosebed access and handrail mounted on driver side upper hosebed side (as applicable).	1	
3330-0104	Dual lighted LED folding steps rear NFPA. Includes folding steps on officer side (staggered stepped as applicable with tailboard depth) for additional hosebed access and handrail mounted on officer side upper hosebed side (as applicable).	1	
3330-0105-060	Dual lighted LED folding step. Location: officer side front compartment face. Each location requires a minimum of (1) handrail per NFPA.	4	
3330-0105-062	Dual lighted LED folding step. Location: driver side front compartment face. Each location requires a minimum of (1) handrail per NFPA.	4	
MISC BODY OPTIONS			
3090-0002	OAH. Unit has no overall height restrictions.	1	
3090-0004	OAL. Unit has no overall length restrictions.	1	
3090-0007	Hosebed hoseload allowance on the apparatus shall be 1200 lbs.	1	
3340-0004	Hosebed above the booster tank. Includes forward hosebed and tower(s) cover plate work (as applicable). Hosebed adjustable divider extrusion rearward of the furthest tower is to run full width of the hosebed (as is practical with other hosebed mounted equipment).	1	

Salescode	Extended Description	Qty	
MISC BODY OPTIONS			
3340-0035	Divider Long. To run full length of hose bed (front to rear).	2	
3340-0063	Divider short. To run full length of hose bed (front to rear) behind dual fill towers or single set back fill tower.	1	
3340-0075	Body mainframe and hosebed side assemblies for a 90" high body.	1	
3340-0093	Mud flaps, rear, black with E-ONE logo.	1	
3340-0110	The rear of each hose bed divider to have a hand hold cut-out(s).	1	
3340-0125	Recess mounting for directional light bar. Located on rear area of body.	1	
3340-0429	Main (structural) body rubrail package. Includes white scotchlite inserts.	1	
3340-0681	Body mainframe layout line to be 24". Includes body and all applicable modules.	1	
3340-0864	Diamond plate single axle wheel well. Includes bolt-on composite wheel well liners and sanded aluminum trim fenderettes.	1	
SCBA BOTTLE STORAGE			
3320-0020	SCBA Bottle Storage. (4) Fire Shopp SCBA bottle storage with hinged doors with push button latches. (2) officer side and (2) driver side in wheel well area.	1	
3320-0100	Strap(s), loop style to retain SCBA bottle(s). Locate one per bottle in each exterior storage compartment.	4	
PUMPS			
4005-0013	Hale QFLO 750-1250 GPM pump, single stage.	1	
4005-0030	Rating 1250 GPM	1	
PUMP CERTIFICATION			
4475-0000	Pump certification 750-2250 GPM	1	
PUMP OPTIONS			
4015-0002	Mechanical speed counter for Hale pumps.	1	
4015-0053-198	Steamers to be Flush + 1". Location: driver's side.	1	
4015-0053-199	Steamers to be Flush + 1". Location: officer's side.	1	
4015-0098	Manual operated master pump drain. The master drain shall be clearly marked and placed in accessible location on pump panel.	1	
4015-0210	Pump cooler with Innovative Control 1/4 turn valve with "T" handle and label.	1	
INTAKES			
4440-0005	2.5" Left Intake Akron Manual Valve.	1	
4440-0006	2.5" Right intake Akron manual valve.	1	

Salescode	Extended Description	Qty	
INTAKE OPTIONS			
4445-0048	Intake pressure relief valve, Task Force Tips.	1	
DISCHARGES AND PRECONNECTS			
4415-0008	1.5" front bumper discharge Akron manual valve.	1	
4415-0012-654	1.5" Crosslay with Akron manual valve. Location: crosslay 1 & 2.	2	
4415-0014-581	2.5" Left Pump Panel Discharge Akron Manual Valve. Location: left side discharge 1.	1	
4415-0014-582	2.5" Left Pump Panel Discharge Akron Manual Valve. Location: left side discharge 2.	1	
4415-0016-584	2.5" Right Pump Panel Discharge Akron Manual Valve. Location: right side discharge 2.	1	
4415-0022-350	2.5" Left Rear Discharge Akron Manual Valve. Location: left rear discharge.	1	
4415-0041	3" Deck Gun Discharge, Akron manual valve.	1	
4415-0164-583	2.5" Right Panel Discharge Akron Manual Valve w/30 Degree Chrome Droop. Location: right side discharge 1.	1	
4415-0176-210	Brass Swivel in Tray center front bumper for Front Bumper Discharge.	1	
4417-0106-L88	Deck gun piping to be positioned centered in deck gun channel or centered and offset forward in dunnage area (as applicable to upper module area design).	1	
DISCHARGE OPTIONS			
4417-0175	Innovative Controls push/pull valve controls with locking T handles.	1	
4417-0177	Innovative Controls 3/4" bleeder/drain valve include 1/4 turn T-handle.	9	
4417-0185	Innovative Controls discharge and intake bezels with integral color code and verbiage for side mount pump panel.	1	
PRESSURE GOVERNORS			
4465-0011	Class 1 TPG pressure governor. Includes, water, oil, volt and tachometer.	1	
GAUGES			
4435-0002	Class 1 Intelli-Tank foam tank level gauge. On pump panel.	1	
4435-0246	2.5" Innovative Controls stainless steel case pressure gauge (0-400) with color code bezel.	9	
4435-0247	4" Innovative Controls stainless steel case master pressure gauges with bezel. Intake 30-0-400, and discharge 0-400.	1	
FOAM SYSTEMS			
4430-0014	Hale 2.1A FoamLogix foam system.	1	

Salescode	Extended Description	Qty	
FOAM SYSTEMS			
4430-0079	The foam system performance shall be tested and certified in compliance with the applicable NFPA 1901 requirements.	1	
FOAM SYSTEM OPTIONS			
4432-0053-556	Foam system plumbed to 1.5 first crosslay.	1	
4432-0053-557	Foam system plumbed to 1.5 second crosslay.	1	
4432-0053-566	Foam system plumbed to center bumper front jump line.	1	
ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS			
5010-0014-G97	Vehicle data recorder for commercial cab - 2009 NFPA compliant. Includes occupant detection with display. Display location: cab dash above transmission shift panel.	1	
5010-0024	Modem for use with the E-ONE multiplex electrical system.	1	
5010-0036	V-MUX Electrical system for pumper / tanker / rescue.	1	
5010-0059-339	VFD Text display for V-MUX electrical system. Location: center of dash.	1	
LIGHT BARS			
5300-0267	Light bar Whelen Justice model JE2NFPA 56" LED with clear lenses and MKEZ7 mounts. N/A on Vista roofs with front facing windows. Includes (4) red corner facing LIN6 LED lights, (6) forward facing CON3 Linear LED lights; (4) red, (2) white. Location: Centered on the front cab roof.	1	
WARNING LIGHT PACKAGES			
5550-0059-535	Whelen Super LED lower level warning light package. Includes (8) red 600 LED light heads and (2) red 500 LED light heads w/chrome flanges. Locate side facing lights: at forward most position, centered in rear wheel well, and side facing at rear of body in rubrail if equipped.	1	
WARNING LIGHTS			
5600-0078-479-06	Whelen Super LED beacon (PR) model L31H with Red domes. Location rear upper body on aerial style brackets.	1	
5600-0105-170	Hazard (door ajar) light 2" LED. Location: center overhead.	1	
DIRECTIONAL LIGHT BARS			
5310-0017	Whelen Traffic Advisor model TAL65 LED - 36" long.	1	
5310-0020-B13	Directional light bar control is to be located in the center console.	1	
SIRENS			

Salescode	Extended Description	Qty	
SIRENS			
5500-0009	Federal PA300 electronic siren recessed mounted.	1	
5500-0011-209	Federal Q2B siren - Pedestal mounted on bumper. Location: driver side front bumper.	1	
5500-0024-B13	The electronic siren control is to be located on the center console.	1	
SPEAKERS			
5510-0029-209	Speaker, Federal Signal Dynamax ES100 with "E-ONE" grille through bumper. Location: driver side front bumper.	1	
DOT LIGHTING			
5150-0007	Whelen 600 series LED vertical mount tail lights. Includes LED stop/tail, arrow turn and halogen back-up lights with vertical Cast 3 housing and weatherproof connectors.	1	
5150-0017	License plate light LED with chrome housing located at the rear of the body.	1	
5150-0112	Marker light package .75" Dia LED TecNiq. Commercial pumper and tanker bodies.	1	
LIGHTS - COMPARTMENT, STEP & GROUND			
5380-0277	Compartment light package TecNiq T440 4" LED for medium bodies.	1	
5380-0279	Ground light package TecNiq T440 4" LED - small.	1	
LIGHTS - DECK AND SCENE			
5390-0058-395	Deck Lights - Truck-Lite LED model 81380 (PR). Location: rear body/beavertail area on the trailing edge up high.	1	
5390-0076	Hose bed light Truck-Lite LED model 81380. Locate at front of hose bed. Switched with work light switch in cab.	1	
5390-0102	Crosslay light Truck-Lite LED model 81380. Locate to rear of crosslay (SM) and forward of crosslay (TM as applicable). Switched with work light switch in cab.	1	
LIGHTS - NON-WARNING			
5400-0003	Engine compartment light (EA).	1	
5400-0031	Pair of Cab Dome Large Lights mounted driver and officer side front. N/A on E-One Chassis. Required on Comm Chassis.	1	
5400-0150	Pump panel LED light package for side mount. Includes (6) Tecniq EON lights with S/S housings located (3) ea side. Includes S/S light shields.	1	
5400-0185	LED pump compartment light (EA).	1	
CONTROLS / SWITCHES			
5100-0006-198	Foot switch to control Q2B located driver's side.	1	

Salescode	Extended Description	Qty	
CONTROLS / SWITCHES			
5100-0006-199	Foot switch to control Q2B located officer's side.	1	
CAMERAS / INTERCOM			
5350-0118	Camera backup Federal Signal LCD model CAMSET70-NTSC-4 with monitor.	1	
MISC ELECTRICAL			
5110-0017	Back-up alarm 97 dB.	1	
ELBOWS			
7400-0004	Elbow 30 degree chrome swivel w/2.5"FNST x 2.5"MNST.	4	
MISC LOOSE EQUIPMENT			
7900-0014	DOT Required Drive Away Kit - Kit includes three (3) triangular warning reflectors with carrying case. This kit is for the end user and is to remain with the truck.	1	
EXTERIOR PAINT			
8100-0089	All applicable pump/pre-connect application modules are to have a sanded finish (not painted job color). Includes upper and lower pump modules, crosswalk module and/or speedlay/pre-connect module (as applicable). Rear mounted body/pump module to be painted job color.	1	
8100-0110	Paint Break 065-373 M2.	1	
8100-0116	Rear body surface to have a sanded finish (not painted job color). Includes hinged doors that do not have discrete sales codes and removable panels.	1	
8100-0182-000-R5	Paint Body - Small - For Pumpers, Rear Mounts, S/A Tankers/Wetsides and Rescues. Sikkens paint. Color: FLNA3225 Red (Sikkens published).	1	
8100-0192-000-35	Freightliner cab two tone. Upper paint color FLNA4145 Black	1	
8100-0443-000-R5	Freightliner cab paint (by chassis OEM). Paint to match FLNA3225 Red (Sikkens published).	1	
STRIPING			
8300-0002-859-12	NFPA Scotchlite Stripe - 4" wide and straight on front/sides of cab and sides/rear of body. Color: White. Location: bottom of stripe flush with bottom of cab and straight back.	1	
8300-0282-000-72	Chevron "A" style 6" printed pattern NFPA Scotchlite striping. Includes driver and officer rear compartment face, smooth plate panels and/or doors outboard and above the center rear compartment opening. Does not include center rear compartment or extrusions. Colors to be Yellow/Red.	1	
WARRANTY / STANDARD & EXTENDED			

Salescode	Extended Description	Qty	
WARRANTY / STANDARD & EXTENDED			
9100-0000	Standard 1 Year Warranty.	1	
9100-0004	10 Year/100,000 Mile Structural Warranty for Alum Cab / Body - Statement of Warranty.	1	
9100-0005	10 Year Stainless Steel Plumbing Warranty - Statement of Warranty.	1	
9100-0019	10 Year Limited Paint and Perforation Warranty - For Sikkens Paint.	1	
SUPPORT, DELIVERY, INSPECTIONS AND MANUALS			
9300-0009	Manuals, Operator and Service CD-ROM.	1	
9300-0316	Fire Apparatus Safety Guide published by FAMA, latest edition.	1	
Dealer Supplied Equipment			

CAMDEN COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

AGENDA ITEM: 10

SUBJECT: First Reading of Amendments to the Official Code of Camden County, Georgia, Chapter 14 Animals, Article I, Section 2, with the addition of Section 2.1 - Jurisdiction of Offenses and Section 2.2 - Contract for enforcement with municipalities within the county.

- Recommendation
- Policy Discussion
- Status Report
- Action Item
- Other

DATE: July 6, 2016

BUDGET INFORMATION: N/A

COMMISSION ACTION REQUESTED ON: July 12th

PURPOSE:

To request that the Board of Commissioners:

- a. To consider waiving the first reading of the Amendments to the Official Code of Camden County, Georgia, Chapter 14 Animals, Article I, Section 2, with the addition of Section 2.1 - Jurisdiction of Offenses and Section 2.2 - Contract for enforcement with municipalities within the county.

HISTORY:

1. Beginning in the 1990's, the county has provided Animal Control enforcement in the cities.
2. State law requires that cities adopt the county ordinance to allow for enforcement of the ordinance within the city limits.
3. Further requirements are that the county ordinance specifically reference the persons authorized to act and jurisdiction for the offenses to be in the Magistrate Court.

FACTS & ISSUES:

1. It has come to the attention of the Magistrate Court that certain enabling language in the resolutions used failed to address the requirements of concurrent jurisdiction in the cities and county for animal control ordinance enforcement.
2. St. Marys (2003) and Kingsland (2015) appear to be in compliance.
3. Woodbine is currently looking for their ordinance from the 1990's addressing this issue.
4. A second Public Hearing will be held on August 6th followed by the consideration of the Second Reading & Adoption of said amendments.

OPTIONS:

1. Motion to waive the first reading of the Amendments to the Official Code of Camden County, Georgia, Chapter 14 Animals,

Article I, Section 2, with the addition of Section 2.1 - Jurisdiction of Offenses and Section 2.2 - Contract for enforcement with municipalities within the county.

2. Motion to deny this item.
3. Motion to table this item.
4. Other action by the Board.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDED ACTION:

1. County Attorney has reviewed this item and recommends waiving the first reading of said amendments.

DEPARTMENT:

Prepared by:

Attorney John S. Myers

IF APPLICABLE:

County Attorney Review:

N/A

IF APPLICABLE:

Finance Review:

N/A

Resolution to amend *Official Code of Ordinances, Chapter 14, Animals*

Section 14-2: **INSERT** “The primary responsibility for the enforcement and execution of this chapter shall be vested in the board of commissioners. County animal control officers shall have the primary responsibility for the enforcement and execution of *Official Code of Ordinances, Chapter 14, Animals*”
at the beginning of the paragraph.

INSERT NEXT: Section 14-2.1 *Jurisdiction of Offenses*

Pursuant to the provisions of O.C.G.A. § 15-10-60 et seq. and the provisions of article III, the county magistrate court shall have jurisdiction to hear and to determine all alleged violations of this chapter unless the accused shall demand a jury trial, in which case the prosecution shall be removed to the county superior court for jury trial as a misdemeanor. The county magistrate court shall have all powers granted to it which are necessary and incident to the hearing and disposition of the matters brought before the court, including but not limited to the authority to issue citations and summons for witnesses. The following persons have standing to file complaints for violations of this chapter:

- (1) County animal control officers;
- (2) Law enforcement officers;
- (3) Public health officials;
- (4) Individuals with personal knowledge of the violation upon filing a sworn complaint with the court.

INSERT NEXT: Section 14-2.2 - *Contract for enforcement with municipalities within the county.*

The jurisdiction for enforcement of this chapter shall be in the unincorporated portion of the county; however, the board of commissioners shall be authorized to provide its services within any municipality within the county. A prerequisite for the provision of said services shall be the adoption of this chapter by the municipality together with an intergovernmental agreement with the board of commissioners. Said intergovernmental agreement shall be subject to any state law which may govern.

CAMDEN COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

PUBLIC NOTICE OF FIRST READING

INTENT TO AMEND THE OFFICIAL CODE OF CAMDEN COUNTY, GEORGIA, CHAPTER 14 ANIMALS, ARTICLE 1, SECTION 2, ADDITION OF SECTION 2.1 JURISDICTION OF OFFENSES AND SECTION 2.2 - CONTRACT FOR ENFORCEMENT WITH MUNICIPALITIES WITHIN THE COUNTY.

The Camden County Board of Commissioners hereby gives this public notice of their intent to amend the Official Code of Camden County, Georgia, Chapter 14 Animals, Article 1, Section 2, with the addition of Section 2.1 - Jurisdiction of Offenses and Section 2.2 - Contract for enforcement with municipalities within the county.

The passage of said amendment is subject to the following event:

First reading of the amendments to the ordinance is to be held on Tuesday, July 12, 2016 at the scheduled meeting of the Board of County Commissioners at 6:00 PM.

To view the full text of the amendments contact the Office of the County Clerk, in Woodbine, GA, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. Monday through Friday.

Camden County Board of County Commissioners

**CAMDEN COUNTY
BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS**

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

Notice is hereby given that a public hearing shall be held at the Camden County Government Services Complex, 200 East Fourth Street, Courthouse Square, Second Floor, Room 252, Woodbine, GA 31569, on Tuesday, July 12, 2016 at 6:00 p.m. before the Board of County Commissioners to consider and receive public comment on amendments to the Official Code of Camden County, Georgia, Chapter 14 - Animals, Article 1, Section 2 Enforcement of Chapter, *to allow for the addition of Section 2.1 - Jurisdiction of Offenses and Section 2.2 - Contract for Enforcement with Municipalities within the County.*

For further information contact the Office of the County Clerk, in Woodbine, GA, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Camden County Board of County Commissioners

Board of County Commissioners July 2016 Calendar

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
				July 1
July 4 County offices will be closed in observance of Fourth of July	July 5	July 6	July 7	July 8
July 11	July 12 Board of County Commissioners Public Hearing (2) & Regular Meeting 6:00 PM, Woodbine	July 13	July 14 PSA Board Meeting Community Room, 1050 Wildcat Dr. 5:30 PM	July 15 JDA Meeting 9:00 AM Center for Industry & Commerce Located at North Center, Kingsland
July 18	July 19	July 20	July 21	July 22
July 25	July 26	July 27 Planning Commission Meeting 6:00 PM Annex - Kingsland	July 28	July 29

*****There is only one (1) Board of Commissioners Regular Meeting for the month of July.**

Board of County Commissioners August 2016 Calendar

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
August 1	August 2 Board of County Commissioners Public Hearing (2) Regular Meeting 6:00 PM, Woodbine	August 3	August 4	August 5
August 8	August 9	August 10	August 11	August 12
August 15	August 16 Board of County Commissioners Regular Meeting 6:00 PM, Woodbine	August 17	August 18	August 19
August 22	August 23	August 24	August 25	August 26
August 29	August 30	August 31 Planning Commission Meeting 6:00 PM Annex - Kingsland		