SECTION 6
VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

This section identifies and quantifies the vulnerability of the MEMA District 6 Region to the significant hazards identified in the previous sections (*Hazard Identification and Profiles*). It consists of the following subsections:

- 6.1 Overview
- 6.2 Methodology
- 6.3 Explanation of Data Sources
- 6.4 Asset Inventory
- 6.5 Vulnerability Assessment Results
- 6.6 Conclusions on Hazard Vulnerability

44 CFR Requirement
44 CFR Part 201.6(c)(2)(ii): The risk assessment shall include a description of the jurisdiction's vulnerability to the hazards described in paragraph (c)(2)(i) of this section. The description shall include an overall summary of each hazard and its impact on the community. The plan should describe vulnerability in terms of: (A) The types and numbers of existing and future buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities located in the identified hazard areas; (B) An estimate of the potential losses to vulnerable structures identified in paragraph (c)(2)(ii)(A) of this section and a description of the methodology used to prepare the estimate; (C) Providing a general description of land uses and development trends within the community so that mitigation options can be considered in future land use decisions.

6.1 OVERVIEW

This section builds upon the information provided in Section 4: *Hazard Identification and* Section 5*: Hazard Profiles* by identifying and characterizing an inventory of assets in the MEMA District 6 Region. In addition, the potential impact and expected amount of damages caused to these assets by each identified hazard event is assessed. The primary objective of the vulnerability assessment is to quantify exposure and the potential loss estimates for each hazard. In doing so, the MEMA District 6 counties and their participating jurisdictions may better understand their unique risks to identified hazards and be better prepared to evaluate and prioritize specific hazard mitigation actions.

This section begins with an explanation of the methodology applied to complete the vulnerability assessment, followed by a summary description of the asset inventory as compiled for the MEMA District 6 Region. The remainder of this section focuses on the results of the assessment conducted.

6.2 METHODOLOGY

This vulnerability assessment was conducted using three distinct methodologies: (1) A stochastic risk assessment; (2) a geographic information system (GIS)-based analysis; and (3) a risk modeling software analysis. Each approach provides estimates for the potential impact of hazards by using a common, systematic framework for evaluation, including historical occurrence information provided in the *Hazard*

Identification and *Analysis* sections. A brief description of the three different approaches is provided on the following pages.

6.2.1 Stochastic Risk Assessment

The stochastic risk assessment methodology was applied to analyze hazards of concern that were outside the scope of hazard risk models and the GIS-based risk assessment. This includes hazards that do not have geographically-definable boundaries and are therefore excluded from spatial analysis through GIS. A stochastic risk methodology was used for the following hazards:

- Erosion
- Dam and Levee Failure
- Winter Storm and Freeze
- Drought / Heat Wave
- Landslide
- Land Subsidence
- Thunderstorm (wind, hailstorm, lightning)
- Tornado
- Pandemic

Many of the hazards listed above are considered atmospheric and have the potential to affect all buildings and all populations. For many of these hazards listed above, no additional analysis was performed. When possible, annualized loss estimates were determined using the best available data on historical losses from sources including NOAA's National Centers for Environmental Information records, MEMA District 6 Region County hazard mitigation plans, and local knowledge. Annualized loss is the estimated long-term weighted average value of losses to property in any single year in a specified geographic area (i.e., municipal jurisdiction or county). Annualized loss estimates were generated by totaling the amount of property damage over the period of time for which records were available, and calculating the average annual loss. Given the standard weighting analysis, losses can be readily compared across hazards providing an objective approach for evaluating mitigation alternatives.

For the erosion, dam and levee failure[1], landslide, and land subsidence hazards no data with historical property damages was available. Therefore, annualized potential losses for these hazards are presumed to be negligible. Winter storm and freeze, drought / heat wave, thunderstorm (wind, hailstorm, lightning), and tornado have the potential to impact the entire MEMA District 6 Region. The results for these hazards are found near the end of this section.

6.2.2 GIS-Based Analysis

Other hazards have specified geographic boundaries that permit additional using Geographic Information Systems (GIS). These hazards include:

- Flood
- Wildfire

[1] As noted in Section 5: *Hazard Profiles*, Dam failure could be catastrophic to areas in the inundation area. Due to a lack of a data, no additional analysis was performed. Further, local MEMA District 6 officials indicate that separate dam failure plans have been completed for their counties to identify risk and response measures. There was no local knowledge of critical facilities being at risk to dam failure.

- Hazardous Material Incident

The objective of the GIS-based analysis was to determine the estimated vulnerability of critical facilities and populations for the identified hazards in the MEMA District 6 Region using best available geospatial data. Digital data was collected from local, regional, state, and national sources for hazards and buildings. Jurisdictions in the MEMA District 6 Region generally did not have readily available geospatial parcel or building footprint data. Despite this lack of data, the HMC wanted to have some estimate of potential building and dollar losses, so Census block data was extracted from Hazus MH 2.2 that included building counts and potential exposure of property in the region. Additionally, geo-referenced point locations for identified assets (critical facilities and infrastructure, special populations, etc.) were identified via Hazus MH 2.2 and used in this vulnerability analysis. ESRI® ArcGIS™ 10.2.2 was used to assess hazard vulnerability utilizing digital hazard data, as well as local building and exposure data described above.

Using these data layers, hazard vulnerability can be quantified by estimating the number and dollar value of Census blocks determined to be located in identified hazard areas. To estimate vulnerable populations in hazard areas, digital Census 2010 data by census tract was obtained. This was intersected with hazard areas to determine exposed population counts. The results of the analysis provided an estimate of the number of people and critical facilities, as well as the value of buildings determined to be potentially at risk to those hazards with delineable geographic hazard boundaries.

6.2.3 Risk Modeling Software Analysis

A risk modeling software was used for the following hazards:

- Earthquake
- Hurricane and Tropical Storm

There are several models that exist to model hazards. Hazus-MH was used in this vulnerability assessment to address the aforementioned hazards.

HAZUS-MH

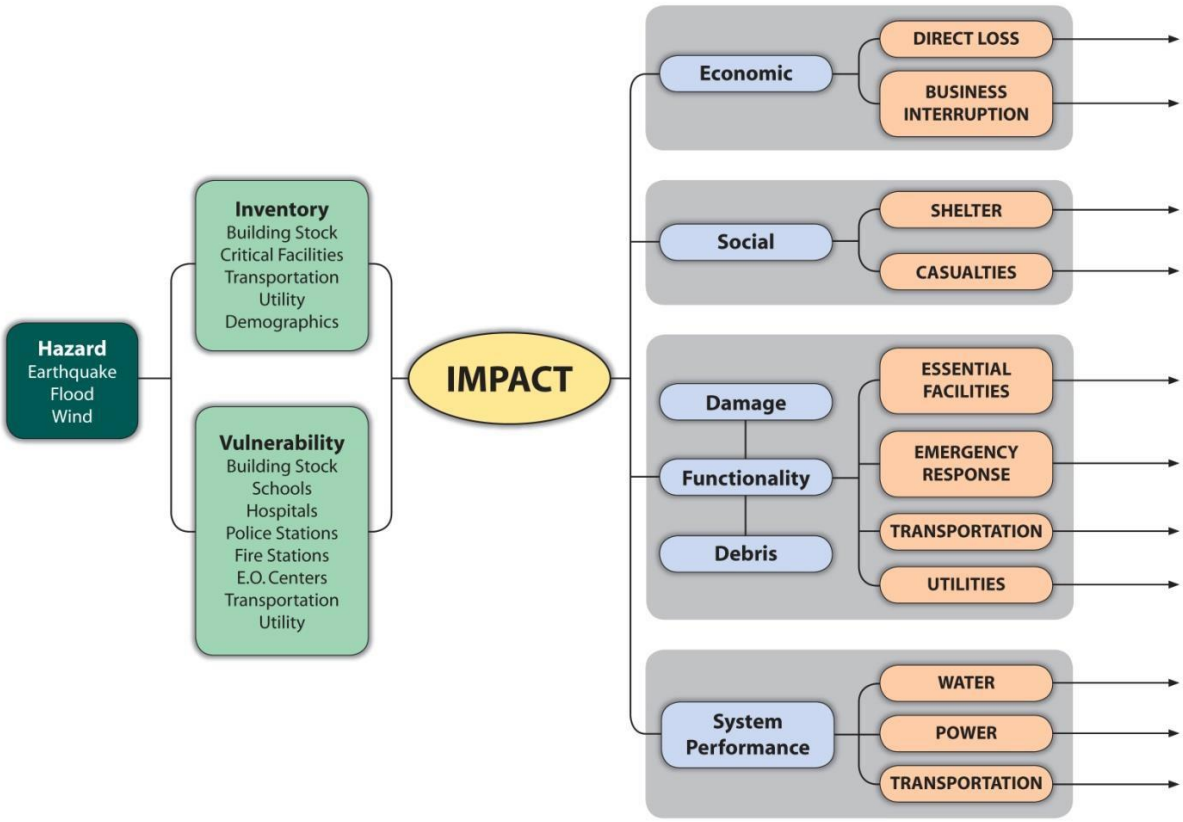
Hazus-MH ("Hazus") is a standardized loss estimation software program developed by FEMA. It is built upon an integrated GIS platform to conduct analysis at a regional level (i.e., not on a structure-by-structure basis). The Hazus risk assessment methodology is parametric, in that distinct hazard and inventory parameters (e.g., wind speed and building types) can be modeled using the software to determine the impact (i.e., damages and losses) on the built environment.

The MEMA District 6 Regional Risk Assessment utilized Hazus-MH to produce hazard damage loss estimations for hazards for the planning area. At the time this analysis was completed, Hazus-MH 2.2 was used to estimate potential damages from hurricane

winds earthquake hazards using Hazus-MH methodology. Although the program can also model losses for flood and storm surge, it was not used in this Risk Assessment.

Figure 6.1 illustrates the conceptual model of the Hazus-MH methodology.

Figure 6.1: CONCEPTUAL MODEL OF HAZUS-MH METHODOLOGY



Hazus-MH is capable of providing a variety of loss estimation results. In order to be consistent with other hazard assessments, annualized losses are presented when possible. Some additional results based on location-specific scenarios may also be presented to provide a complete picture of hazard vulnerability.

Loss estimates provided in this vulnerability assessment are based on best available data and methodologies. The results are an approximation of risk. These estimates should be used to understand relative risk from hazards and potential losses. Uncertainties are inherent in any loss estimation methodology, arising in part from incomplete scientific knowledge concerning natural hazards and their effects on the built environment. Uncertainties also result from approximations and simplifications that are necessary for a comprehensive analysis (e.g., incomplete inventories, non-specific locations, demographics, or economic parameters).

All conclusions are presented in “Conclusions on Hazard Vulnerability” at the end of this section.

6.3 EXPLANATION OF DATA SOURCES

FLOOD

FEMA Digital Flood Rate Insurance Maps (DFIRM) flood data was used to determine flood vulnerability. DFIRM data can be used in ArcGIS for mapping purposes, and they identify several features including floodplain boundaries and base flood elevations. Identified areas on the DFIRM represent some features of a Flood Insurance Rate Maps including the 100-year flood areas (1.0-percent annual chance flood), and the 500-year flood areas (0.2-percent annual chance flood). For the vulnerability assessment, local improved property data and critical facilities were overlaid on the 1.0-percent annual chance floodplains (ACF) and 0.2-percent annual chance floodplain areas for counties that had digital parcel data available. It should be noted that such an analysis does not account for building elevation.

WILDFIRE

The data used to determine vulnerability to wildfire in the MEMA District 6 Region is based on GIS data called the Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment (SWRA). This data is available on the Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment website and can be downloaded and imported into ArcGIS. A specific layer, known as "Wildland Urban Interface Risk Index" (WUIRI) was used to determine vulnerability of people and property. The WUIRI is presented on a scale of 0 to -9. It combines data on housing density with the data on the impact and likelihood of a wildfire occurring in a specific area. The primary purpose of the data is to highlight areas of concern that may be conducive to mitigation actions. Due to assumptions made, it is not true probability. However, it does provide a comparison of risk throughout the region.

EARTHQUAKE

Hazus-MH 2.2 (as described above) was used to assess earthquake vulnerability. A level 1, probabilistic scenario to estimate average annualized loss was utilized. In this scenario, several return periods (events of varying intensities) are run to determine annualized loss. Default Hazus earthquake damage functions and methodology were used to determine the probability of damage. Results are calculated at the 2010 U.S. Census tract level in Hazus and presented at the county level.

LANDSLIDE

As a result of the low susceptibility and low incidence of landslide for counties in the MEMA District 6 Region, a GIS-based vulnerability analysis was not carried out for this plan. USGS Landslide Susceptibility Index data was evaluated alongside historic occurrences and local knowledge to determine landslide vulnerability and vulnerability was determined to be consistently low throughout the region despite some areas of higher USGS vulnerability.

HURRICANE AND TROPICAL STORM WIND

Hazus-MH 2.2 (as described above) was used to assess wind vulnerability. For the hurricane wind analysis, a probabilistic scenario was created to estimate the annualized loss damage in the MEMA District 6 Region. Default Hazus wind speed data, damage functions, and methodology were used in to determine the probability of damage for 100-, 500-, and 1,000-year frequency events (also known as a

return period) in the scenario. Results are calculated in Hazus at the 2010 U.S. Census tract level and presented at the region level.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT

For the fixed hazardous materials incident analysis, Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) data was used. The Toxics Release Inventory is a publicly available database from the federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) that contains information on toxic chemical releases and other waste management activities reported annually by certain covered industry groups as well as federal facilities. This inventory was established under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (EPCRA) and expanded by the Pollution Prevention Act of 1990. Each year, facilities that meet certain activity thresholds must report their releases and other waste management activities for listed toxic chemicals to EPA and to their state or tribal entity. A facility must report if it meets the following three criteria:

- The facility falls within one of the following industrial categories: manufacturing; metal mining; coal mining; electric generating facilities that combust coal and/or oil; chemical wholesale distributors; petroleum terminals and bulk storage facilities; RCRA Subtitle C treatment, storage, and disposal (TSD) facilities; and solvent recovery services;
- Has 10 or more full-time employee equivalents; and
- Manufactures or processes more than 25,000 pounds or otherwise uses more than 10,000 pounds of any listed chemical during the calendar year. Persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic (PBT) chemicals are subject to different thresholds of 10 pounds, 100 pounds, or 0.1 grams depending on the chemical.

For the mobile hazardous materials incident analysis, transportation data including major highways and railroads were obtained from the National Atlas. This data is ArcGIS compatible, lending itself to buffer analysis to determine risk.

6.4 ASSET INVENTORY

An inventory of geo-referenced assets within the MEMA District 6 counties and jurisdictions was compiled in order to identify and characterize those properties potentially at risk to the identified hazards.[2] By understanding the type and number of assets that exist and where they are located in relation to known hazard areas, the relative risk and vulnerability for such assets can be assessed. Under this assessment, two categories of physical assets were created and then further assessed through GIS analysis. Additionally, social assets are addressed to determine population at risk to the identified hazards. These are presented below in Section 6.4.1.

6.4.1 Physical Assets

The two categories of physical assets consist of:

[2] While potentially not all-inclusive for MEMA District 6, "georeferenced" assets include those assets for which specific location data is readily available for connecting the asset to a specific geographic location for purposes of GIS analysis.

1. **Building Stock**: Unfortunately, building footprint and parcel data was not available for any of the participating areas. It should be noted that this data produced less accurate information concerning the number of buildings at risk than parcel data because the Hazus data was aggregated at a much larger geographic area, the Census Block level.

   Hazus inventory data provides an estimate of the number of buildings in the study region. The economic exposure is also presented to be referenced with any Hazus-related results.

2. **Critical Facilities**: Critical facilities vary by jurisdiction. For this Vulnerability Assessment, facilities were used from Hazus-MH which includes fire stations, police station, medical care facilities, schools, and emergency operation centers. When provided, local data was used to supplement the Hazus data. It should be noted that this listing is not all-inclusive for assets located in the region, but it is anticipated that it will be expanded during future plan updates as more geo-referenced data becomes available for use in GIS analysis.

The following tables provide a detailed listing of the geo-referenced assets that have been identified for inclusion in the vulnerability assessment for the MEMA District 6 Region.

The following table lists the estimated number of improved properties and the total value of improvements for participating areas of the MEMA District 6 Region (study area of vulnerability assessment). Because digital parcel data was not available, data obtained from Hazus-MH 2.2 inventory was utilized to complete the analysis.

Table 6.1: BUILDING STOCK VALUES OF MEMA DISTRICT 6

County	Building Value		
	Residential	Non-Residential	Total
Clarke	$936,000,000	$306,000,000	$1,243,000,000
Jasper	$989,000,000	$255,000,000	$1,245,000,000
Kemper	$556,000,000	$141,000,000	$697,000,000
Lauderdale	$5,078,000,000	$2,661,000,000	$7,740,000,000
Leake	$1,200,000,000	$432,000,000	$1,633,000,000
Neshoba	$1,658,000,000	$488,000,000	$2,147,000,000
Newton	$1,271,000,000	$450,000,000	$1,721,000,000
Scott	$1,479,000,000	$596,000,000	$2,075,000,000
Smith	$991,000,000	$195,000,000	$1,187,000,000
Total	**$14,158,000,000**	**$5,524,000,000**	**$19,688,000,000**

Source: Hazus-MH 2.2

BUILDING INVENTORY

Hazus estimates that there are more than 106,000 buildings in the region which have an aggregate total replacement value of $19,692,000,000. In terms of building construction types found in the region, wood frame construction makes up 68% of the building inventory. The remaining percentage is distributed between the other general building types.

TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITY LIFELINE INVENTORY

Within Hazus, the lifeline inventory is divided between transportation and utility lifeline systems. There are seven (7) transportation systems that include highways, railways, light rail, bus, ports, ferry and airports. There are six (6) utility systems that include potable water, wastewater, natural gas, crude & refined oil, electric power and communications.

The total value of the lifeline inventory is over $26,019,000,000. This inventory includes over 1,317.93 miles of highways, 2,162 bridges, 30,058.82 miles of pipes.

Table 6.2: TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM LIFELINE INVENTORY

System	Component	# Locations/ # Segments	Replacement value (millions of dollars)
Highway	Bridges	2,162	2737.4453
	Segments	294	9335.2687
	Tunnels	0	0.0000
		Subtotal	**12072.7140**
Railways	Bridges	332	1328.6073
	Facilities	2	5.3260
	Segments	751	845.0312
	Tunnels	0	0.0000
		Subtotal	**2178.9645**
Light Rail	Bridges	0	0.0000
	Facilities	0	0.0000
	Segments	0	0.0000
	Tunnels	0	0.0000
		Subtotal	**0.0000**
Bus	Facilities	1	1.2805
		Subtotal	**1.2805**
Ferry	Facilities	0	0.0000
		Subtotal	**0.0000**
Port	Facilities	0	0.0000
		Subtotal	**0.0000**
Airport	Facilities	11	50.1029
	Runways	11	691.8066
		Subtotal	**741.9095**
		Total	**14,994.90**

Table 6.3: UTILITY SYSTEM LIFELINE INVENTORY

System	Component	# Locations / Segments	Replacement value (millions of dollars)
Potable Water	Distribution Lines	NA	587.8702
	Facilities	3	84.9150
	Pipelines	0	0.0000
		Subtotal	**672.7852**
Waste Water	Distribution Lines	NA	352.7221
	Facilities	58	6638.2343
	Pipelines	0	0.0000
		Subtotal	**6990.9564**
Natural Gas	Distribution Lines	NA	235.1481
	Facilities	6	8.4038
	Pipelines	105	735.5348
		Subtotal	**979.0867**
Oil Systems	Facilities	2	0.1700
	Pipelines	0	0.0000
		Subtotal	**0.1700**
Electrical Power	Facilities	5	2379.4876
		Subtotal	**2379.4876**
Communication	Facilities	31	2.6350
		Subtotal	**2.6350**
		Total	**11,025.10**

The following table lists the fire stations, police stations, emergency operations centers (EOCs), medical care facilities, and schools located in the MEMA District 6 Region according to Hazus-MH Version 2.2.

In addition, the table also shows the locations of critical facilities in the MEMA District 6 Region. The table at the end of this section, shows a complete list of the critical facilities by name, as well as the hazards that affect each facility. As noted previously, this list is not all-inclusive and only includes information provided through Hazus.

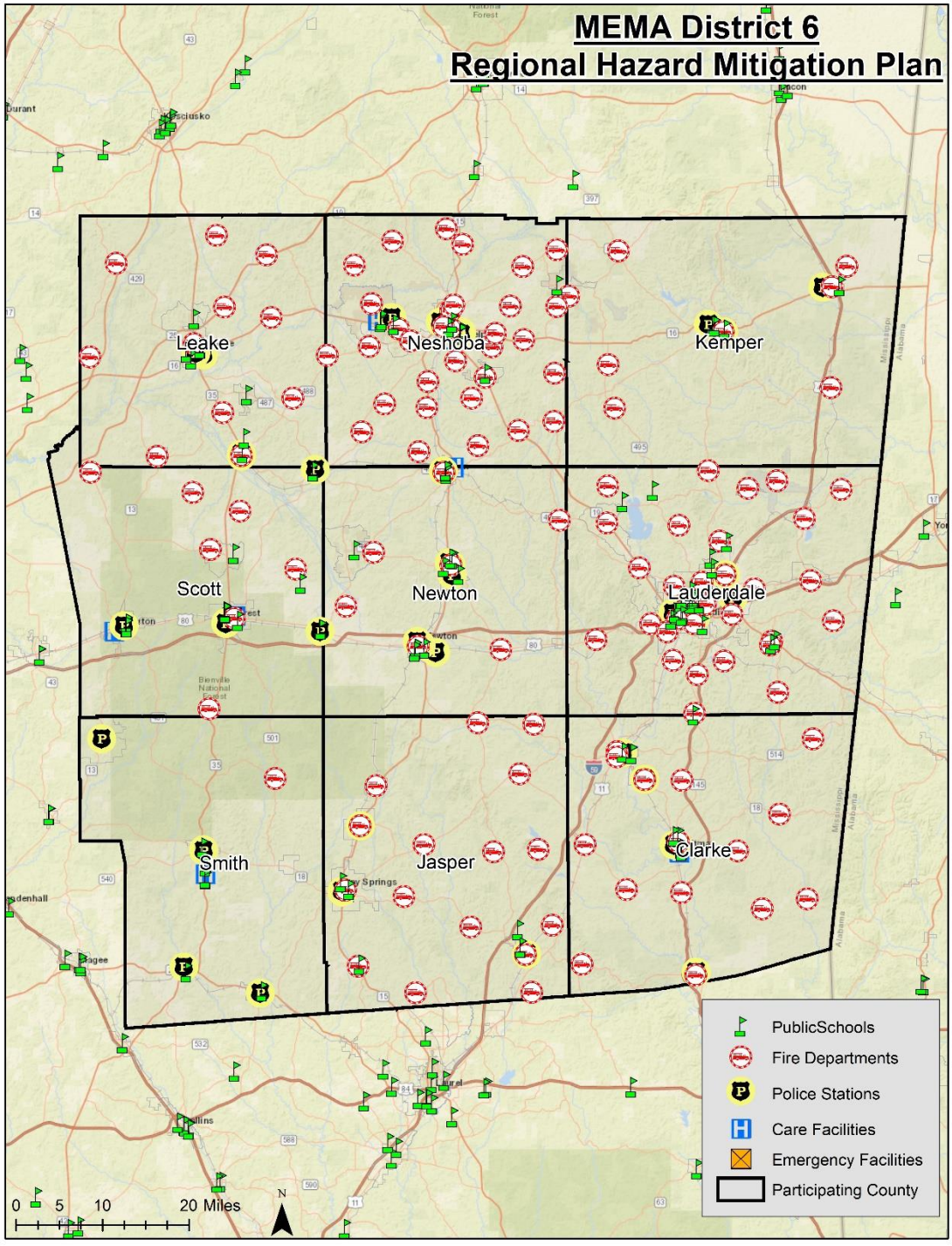
Table 6.4: CRITICAL FACILITY INVENTORY IN THE MEMA DISTRICT 6 REGION

Location	Fire Stations	Police Stations	Medical Care Facilities	EOC	Schools
Clarke County	**14**	**5**	**1**	**1**	**9**
Enterprise	2	1	0	0	3
Pachuta	2	0	0	0	0
Quitman	7	2	1	1	6
Shubuta	2	1	0	0	0
Stonewall	1	1	0	0	0
Unincorporated Area	0	0	0	0	0
Jasper County	**15**	**4**	**1**	**1**	**9**
Bay Springs	2	2	1	1	4
Heidelberg	4	1	0	0	4
Louin	3	1	0	0	0
Montrose	0	0	0	0	0
Unincorporated Area	6	0	0	0	1
Kemper County	**14**	**4**	**1**	**1**	**4**
De Kalb	1	2	1	1	3
Scooba	1	1	0	0	2
Unincorporated Area	12	1	0	0	0
Lauderdale County	**34**	**8**	**8**	**1**	**34**
Marion	1	1	0	0	0
Meridian	24	7	8	1	32
Unincorporated Area	9	0	0	0	2
Leake County	**11**	**4**	**1**	**1**	**10**
Carthage	8	2	1	1	6
Lena	1	0	0	0	0
Walnut Grove	1	1	0	0	2
Unincorporated Area	1	1	0	0	2
Neshoba County	**33**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**12**
Philadelphia	3	2	1	1	4
Unincorporated Area	30	1	1	0	8
Newton County	**10**	**6**	**1**	**1**	**9**
Chunky	1	0	0	0	0
Decatur	1	3	0	1	5
Hickory	1	1	0	0	0
Newton (city)	1	1	0	0	3
Union	1	1	1	0	1
Unincorporated Area	5	0	0	0	0
Scott County	**9**	**5**	**2**	**1**	**12**
Forest	6	2	1	1	5
Lake	1	1	0	0	3
Morton	0	2	1	0	4
Sebastopol	0	0	0	0	0

Location	Fire Stations	Police Stations	Medical Care Facilities	EOC	Schools
Unincorporated Area	6	2	1	1	5
Smith County	**6**	**5**	**0**	**1**	**6**
Mize	1	1	0	0	2
Polkville	1	1	0	0	0
Raleigh	1	2	0	1	2
Sylvarena	1	0	0	0	0
Taylorsville	1	1	0	0	2
Unincorporated Area	1	0	0	0	0
MEMA DISTRICT 6 REGION TOTAL	**146**	**44**	**17**	**9**	**105**

Source: Hazus-MH 2.2

Figure 6.2: CRITICAL FACILITY LOCATIONS IN THE MEMA DISTRICT 6 REGION



Source: Hazus-MH 2.2

6.4.2 Social Vulnerability

In addition to identifying those assets potentially at risk to identified hazards, it is important to identify and assess those particular segments of the resident population in the MEMA District 6 Region that are potentially at risk to these hazards.

The table below lists the population by jurisdiction according to U.S. Census 2020 population estimates. The total population in the MEMA District 6 Region according to Census data is 227,806 persons. Additional population estimates are presented in Section 3: *Community Profile*.

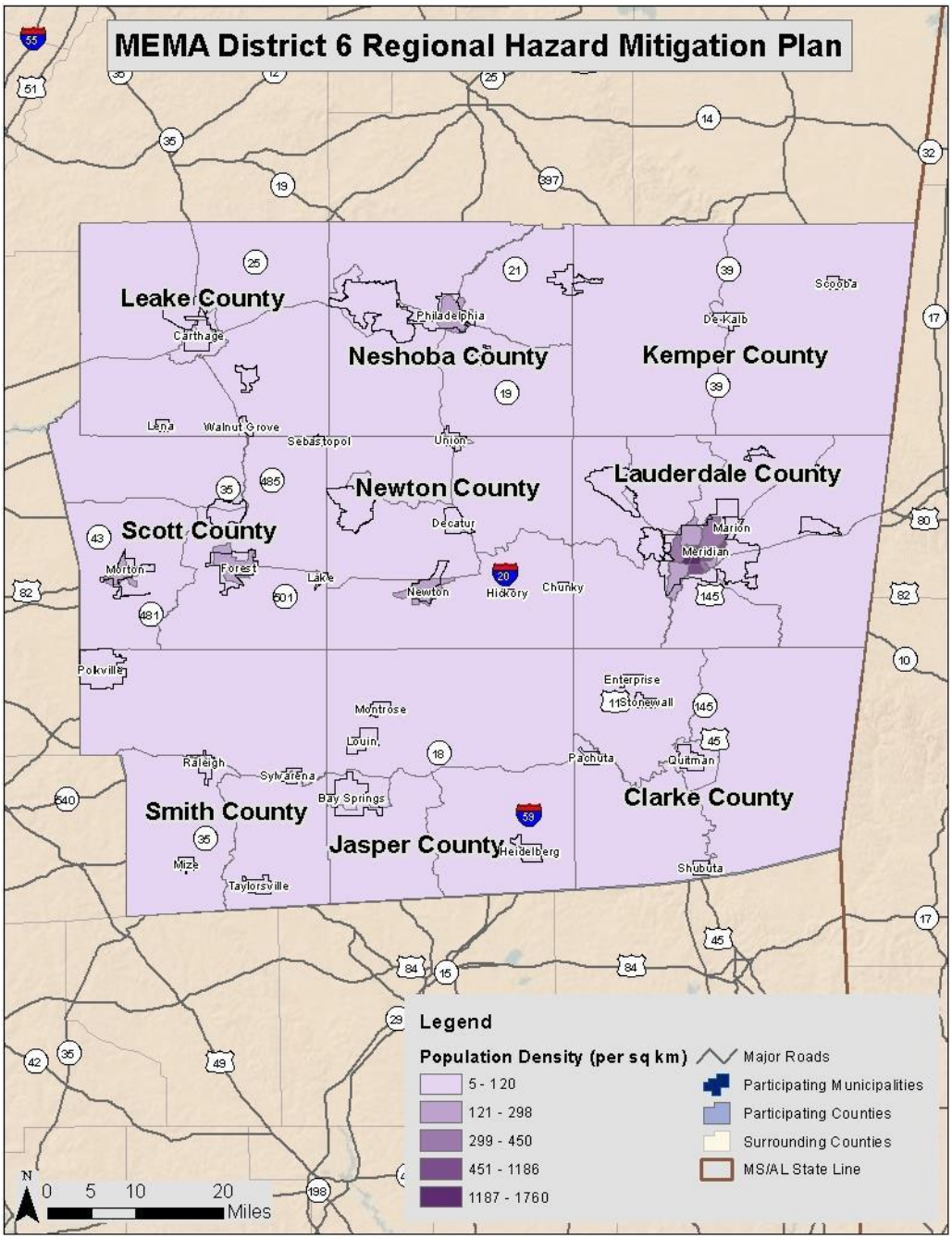
Table 6.5: TOTAL POPULATION IN THE MEMA DISTRICT 6 REGION

Location	Total 2020 Population
Clarke County	15,615
Jasper County	16,367
Kemper County	8,988
Lauderdale County	72,984
Leake County	21,275
Neshoba County	29,087
Newton County	21,291
Scott County	27,990
Smith County	14,209
MEMA DISTRICT 6 REGION TOTAL	**227,806**

Source: United States Census 2020

In addition, **Figure 6.3** illustrates the population density per square kilometer by census tract as it was reported by the U.S. Census Bureau in 2010. As can be seen in the figure the population is spread out, with concentrations in Meridian, Philadelphia, Newton, Forest, and Morton.

Figure 6.3: POPULATION DENSITY IN THE MEMA DISTRICT 6 REGION



Source: United States Census Bureau, 2010

6.4.3 Development Trends and Changes in Vulnerability

Since the previous county hazard mitigation plans were approved (in 2015), the MEMA District 6 Region has experienced limited growth and development. The table below shows the number of building units constructed since 2014 according to the U.S. Census American Community Survey 2019.

Table 6.6: BUILDING COUNTS FOR THE MEMA DISTRICT 6 REGION

Jurisdiction	Total Housing Units (2019)	Units Built 2014 or later	% Building Stock Built Post-2014
Clarke County	**8,000**	**77**	**1.0%**
Enterprise	276	0	0.0%
Pachuta	119	0	0.0%
Quitman	3,581	2	0.1%
Shubuta	205	0	0.0%
Stonewall	546	0	0.0%
Unincorporated Area	3,478	75	2.1%
Jasper County	**8,409**	**73**	**0.9%**
Bay Springs	812	0	0.0%
Heidelberg	335	0	0.0%
Louin	194	0	0.0%
Montrose	88	2	2.3%
Unincorporated Area	6,980	71	1.1%
Kemper County	**4,766**	**27**	**0.6%**
De Kalb	602	8	1.3%
Scooba	241	0	0.0%
Unincorporated Area	3,923	19	0.4%
Lauderdale County	**35,297**	**448**	**1.3%**
Marion	772	22	2.8%
Meridian	19,130	26	0.1%
Unincorporated Area	15,395	400	2.5%
Leake County	**9,567**	**126**	**1.3%**
Carthage	1,628	0	0.0%
Lena	79	1	1.3%
Walnut Grove	280	0	0.0%
Unincorporated Area	7,580	125	1.6%
Neshoba County	**12,535**	**237**	**1.9%**
Philadelphia	3,429	0	0.0%
Unincorporated Area	9,106	237	2.6%
Newton County	**9,508**	**147**	**1.5%**
Chunky	170	9	5.3%
Decatur	723	25	3.5%
Hickory	241	0	0.0%
Newton (city)	1,504	0	0.0%
Union	972	11	1.1%
Unincorporated Area	5,898	102	1.7%
Scott County	**11,716**	**222**	**1.9%**
Forest	2,378	88	3.7%
Lake	181	2	1.1%
Morton	1,212	12	1.0%
Sebastopol	134	4	3.0%
Unincorporated Area	7,811	116	1.4%

Jurisdiction	Total Housing Units (2019)	Units Built 2014 or later	% Building Stock Built Post-2014
Smith County	**7,377**	**114**	**1.5%**
Mize	113	0	0.0%
Polkville	340	0	0.0%
Raleigh	630	0	0.0%
Sylvarena	54	0	0.0%
Taylorsville	722	9	1.2%
Unincorporated Area	5,518	105	1.9%
MEMA DISTRICT 6 REGION TOTAL	**107,157**	**1,471**	**1.3%**

Source: United States Census Bureau - American Community Survey 2019

The table below shows population growth estimates for the region from 2015 to 2019 based on the U.S. Census Annual Estimates of Resident Population.

Table 6.7: POPULATION GROWTH FOR THE MEMA DISTRICT 6 REGION

Jurisdiction	Population Estimates (as of July 1)					% Change 2010-2014
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Clarke County	**16,362**	**16,203**	**16,089**	**15,928**	**15,770**	**-3.61%**
Enterprise	716	586	796	650	615	-14.10%
Pachuta	286	256	219	185	143	-50%
Quitman	2,147	1,914	1,811	2,001	1,974	-8.05%
Shubuta	342	335	397	386	337	-1.46%
Stonewall	1,315	1,250	1,014	961	933	-29%
Unincorporated Area	11,556	12,062	11,852	11,745	11,768	1.83%
Jasper County	**16,554**	**16,588**	**16,574**	**16,425**	**16,383**	**-1.03%**
Bay Springs	1,738	1,613	1,766	1,511	1,632	-6.09%
Heidelberg	702	815	735	830	716	1.99%
Louin	237	381	395	278	378	59.49%
Montrose	108	200	216	133	123	13.88%
Unincorporated Area	13,769	13,579	13,462	13,673	13,534	-1.70%
Kemper County	**10,211**	**10,128**	**10,082**	**10,107**	**9,943**	**-2.62%**
De Kalb	1,082	1,148	1,219	1,278	1,268	17.19%
Scooba	1,052	977	912	954	878	-16.53%
Unincorporated Area	8,077	8,003	7,951	7,875	7,979	-1.21%
Lauderdale County	**78,524**	**77,755**	**76,155**	**75,317**	**74,125**	**-5.60%**
Marion	1,547	1,581	1,492	1,522	1,683	8.79%
Meridian	40,507	40,094	39,213	38,602	37,848	-6.56%
Unincorporated Area	36,470	36,080	35,450	35,193	34,594	-5.14%
Leake County	**23,153**	**23,011**	**22,936**	**22,870**	**22,792**	**-1.55%**
Carthage	4,966	4,938	4,877	4,862	4,830	-2.73%
Lena	200	194	176	161	151	-24.5%
Walnut Grove	913	749	779	809	901	-1.31%
Unincorporated Area	17,074	17,130	17,104	17,038	16,910	-0.96%

Jurisdiction	Population Estimates (as of July 1)					% Change 2015-2019
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Neshoba County	**29,553**	**29,474**	**29,437**	**29,376**	**29,332**	**-0.74%**
Philadelphia	7,433	7,399	7,334	7,284	7,218	-2.89%
Unincorporated Area	22,120	22,075	22,103	22,092	22,114	-0.02%
Newton County	**21,663**	**21,652**	**21,437**	**21,524**	**21,360**	**-1.39%**
Chunky	406	440	436	415	344	-15.27%
Decatur	2,100	2,087	1,888	1,917	1,897	-9.66%
Hickory	604	589	527	654	632	4.63%
Newton (city)	3,347	3,346	3,278	3,251	3,220	-3.79%
Union	1,826	1,860	2,053	2,126	2,349	28.64%
Unincorporated Area	13,380	13,330	13,255	13,161	12,918	-3.45%
Scott County	**28,293**	**28,268**	**28,399**	**28,415**	**28,332**	**0.13%**
Forest	5,713	5,700	5,679	5,668	5,629	-1.47%
Lake	435	532	477	397	439	0.91%
Morton	3,456	3,430	3,429	3,648	3,589	3.87%
Sebastopol	314	317	383	387	359	14.33%
Unincorporated Area	18,375	18,289	18,431	18,315	18,316	-0.32%
Smith County	**16,257**	**16,137**	**16,114**	**16,063**	**16,009**	**-1.52%**
Mize	305	221	265	229	270	-11.47%
Polkville	820	784	676	633	813	-0.85%
Raleigh	1,454	1,536	1,438	1,409	1,152	20.77%
Sylvarena	101	100	116	98	147	45.54%
Taylorsville	1,348	1,534	1,667	1,998	2,080	54.30%
Unincorporated Area	12,229	11,962	11,952	11,696	11,547	-5.57%
MEMA DISTRICT 6 REGION TOTAL	**240,570**	**239,216**	**237,223**	**236,025**	**234,046**	**-2.71%**

Source: United States Census Bureau – American Community Survey

Based on the data above, there has been a relatively low rate of residential development and population growth in the region since 2014, and the majority of jurisdictions have actually experienced slight population declines. Overall, the MEMA District 6 Region experienced a population decline of 2.7%. There are 107,157 residential structures in the 9-county region, and 1.3% of the residential building stock was built 2014 or later, resulting in an increased number of structures that are vulnerable to the potential impacts of the identified hazards. Since the population has increased in this jurisdiction, there is now a greater number of people exposed to the identified hazards. Any increase in building stock is offset by an overall population decline.

It is also important to note that as development increases in the future, greater populations and more structures and infrastructure will be exposed to potential hazards if development occurs in the floodplains, moderate and high landside susceptibility areas, high wildfire risk areas, or primary and secondary TRI site buffers.

6.5 VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT RESULTS

As noted earlier, only hazards with a specific geographic boundary, available modeling tool, or sufficient historical data allow for further analysis in this section. Those results are presented here. All other hazards are assumed to impact the entire planning region (drought / heat wave; thunderstorm—wind, hail, lightning; tornado; and winter storm and freeze) or, due to lack of data, analysis would not lead to credible results (dam and levee failure, erosion, and land subsidence). In the case of landslide, local officials determined that the USGS data may be somewhat amiss and that even the areas identified as moderate risks probably entailed an overall low risk. The total region exposure, and thus risk to these hazards, was presented in **Table 6.1**.

The hazards to be further analyzed in this section include: flood, wildfire, earthquake, hurricane and tropical storm winds, and hazardous materials incident.

The annualized loss estimate for all hazards is presented near the end of this section**.**

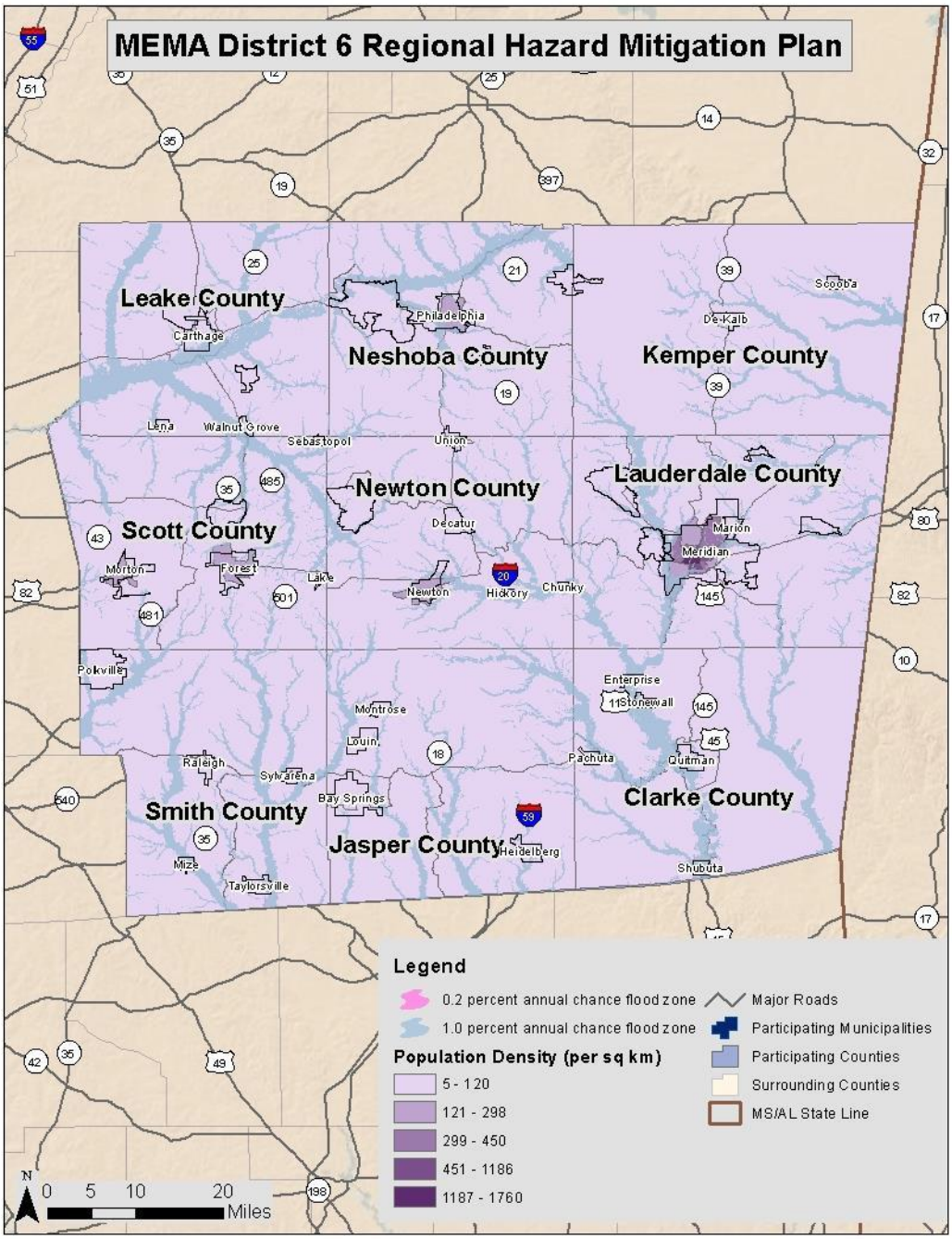
6.5.1 Flood

Historical evidence indicates that the MEMA District 6 Region is susceptible to flood events. A total of 355 flood events have been reported by the National Centers for Environmental Information resulting in $165.26 million in property damage as well as one fatality. On an annualized level, these damages amounted to $6,886,000 for the MEMA District 6 Region.

SOCIAL VULNERABILITY

The following figure is presented to gain a better understanding of at-risk population by evaluating census tract level population data against mapped floodplains. There are areas of concern in several of the municipal population centers in this region including Meridian, Carthage, and Philadelphia. Indeed, nearly every incorporated municipality is potentially at risk of being impacted by flooding in some areas of its jurisdiction. Therefore, further investigation in these areas may be warranted.

Figure 6.4: POPULATION DENSITY NEAR FLOODPLAINS



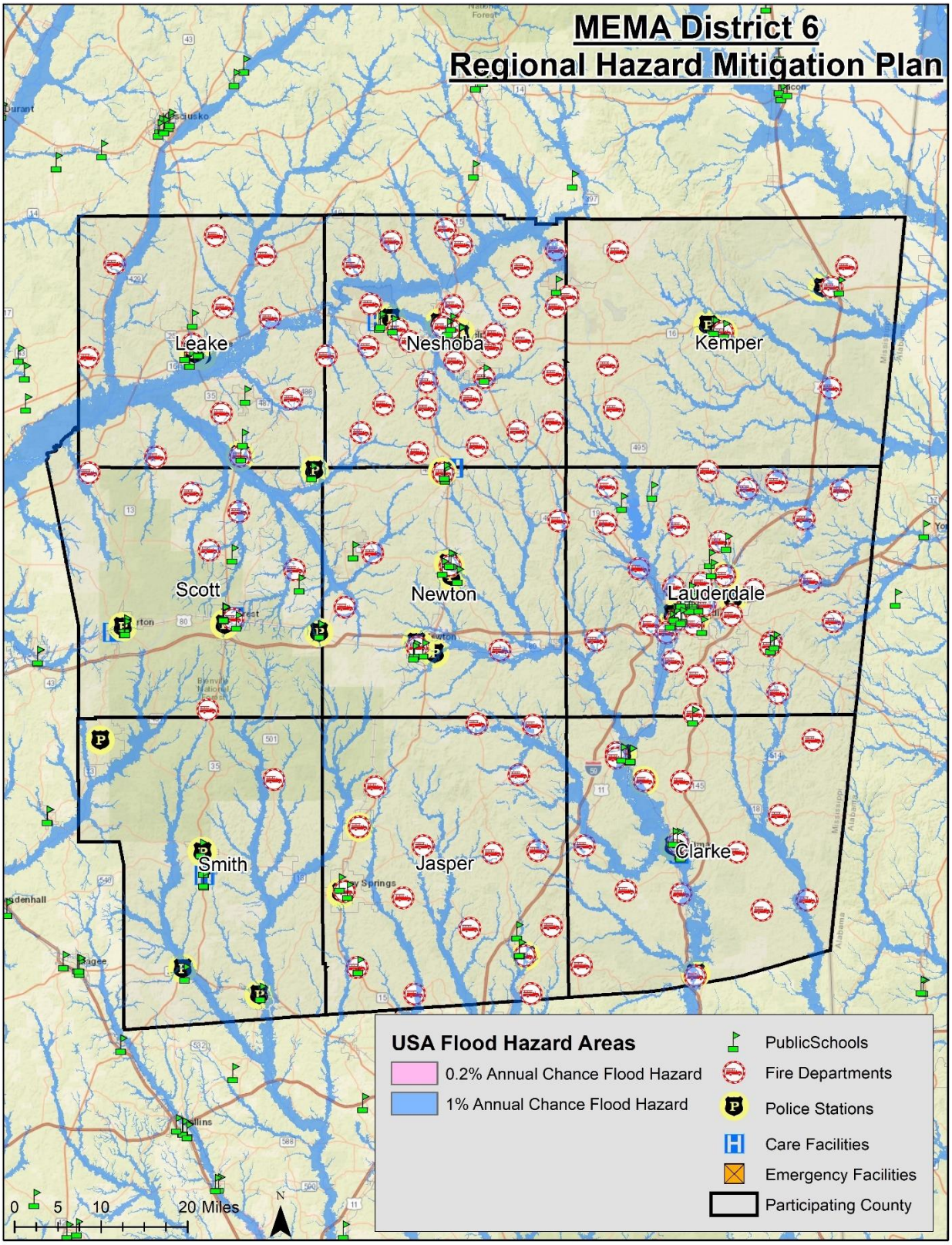
Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency DFIRM, United States Census 2010

CRITICAL FACILITIES

The following figure shows the critical facility analysis in relation to Special Flood Hazard Areas. (Please note, as previously indicated, this analysis does not consider building elevation, which may negate risk. A list of specific critical facilities and their associated risk can be found at the end of this section.

In conclusion, a flood has the potential to impact many existing and future buildings, facilities, and populations in the MEMA District 6 Region, though some areas are at a higher risk than others. All types of structures in a floodplain are at-risk, though elevated structures will have a reduced risk. Such site-specific vulnerability determinations are outside the scope of this assessment but will be considered during future plan updates. Furthermore, areas subject to repetitive flooding should be analyzed for potential mitigation actions.

Figure 6.5: CRITICAL FACILITY ANALYSIS – SFHA



Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency DFIRM, HAZUS

6.5.2 Wildfire

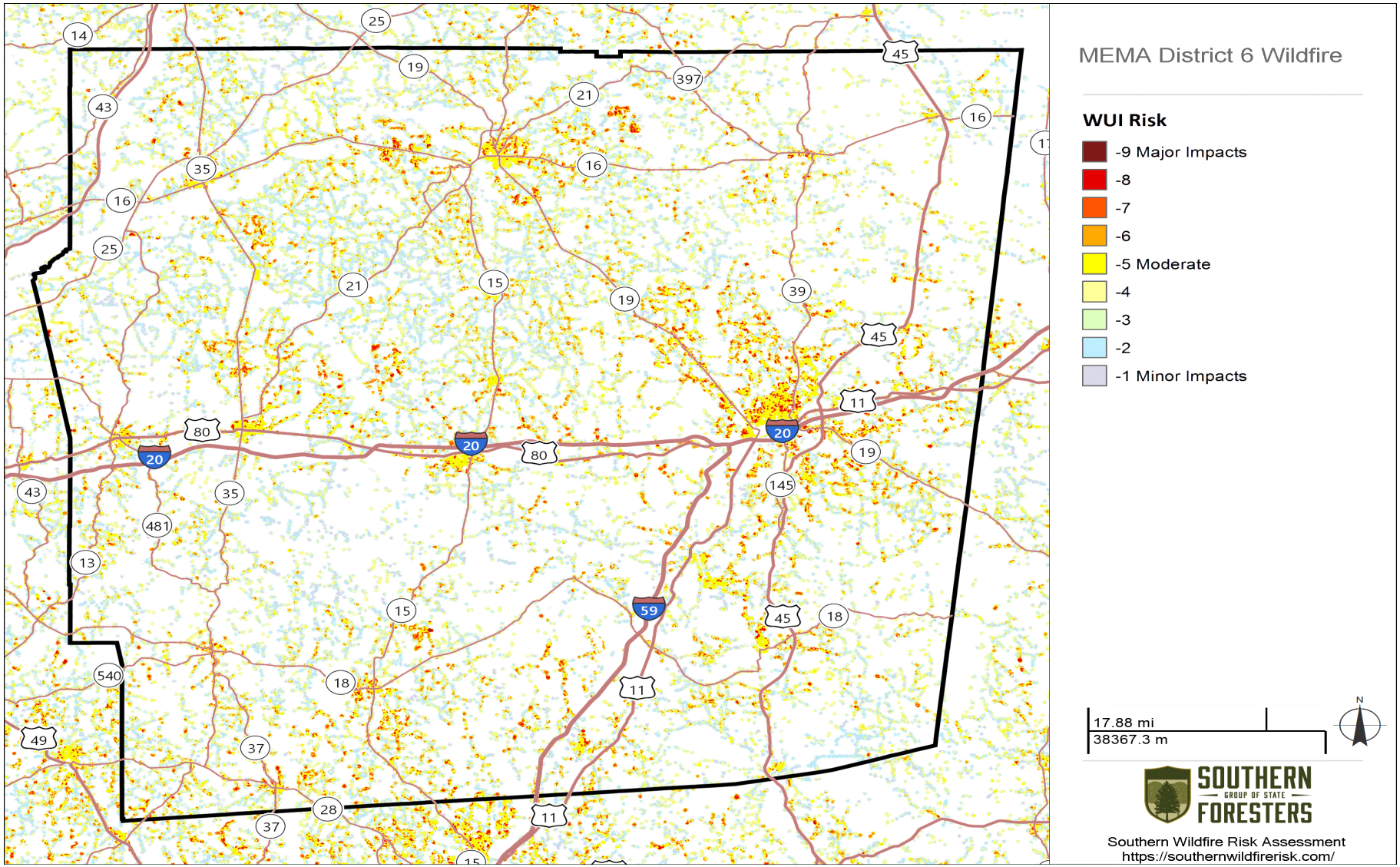
Although historical evidence indicates that the MEMA District 6 Region is susceptible to wildfire events, there are few reports which include information on historic dollar losses. Therefore, it is difficult to calculate a reliable annualized loss figure. Annualized loss is considered negligible though it should be noted that a single event could result in significant damages throughout the region.

Figure 6.6 shows the Wildland Urban Interface Risk Index (WUIRI) data, which is a data layer that shows a rating of the potential impact of a wildfire on people and their homes. The key input, Wildland Urban Interface (WUI), reflects housing density (houses per acre) consistent with Federal Register National standards. The location of people living in the WUI and rural areas is key information for defining potential wildfire impacts to people and homes. Initially provided as raster data, it was converted to a polygon to allow for analysis. The Wildland Urban Interface Risk Index data ranges from 0 to -9 with lower values being most severe (as noted previously, this is only a measure of relative risk). **Figure 6.7** shows the location of critical facilities in relation to historical burns. Data is modeled at a 30-meter cell resolution, which is consistent with other SWRA layers. The following table shows the total acres for each WUI area within the project area.

Table 6.8: MEMA District 6 WUI

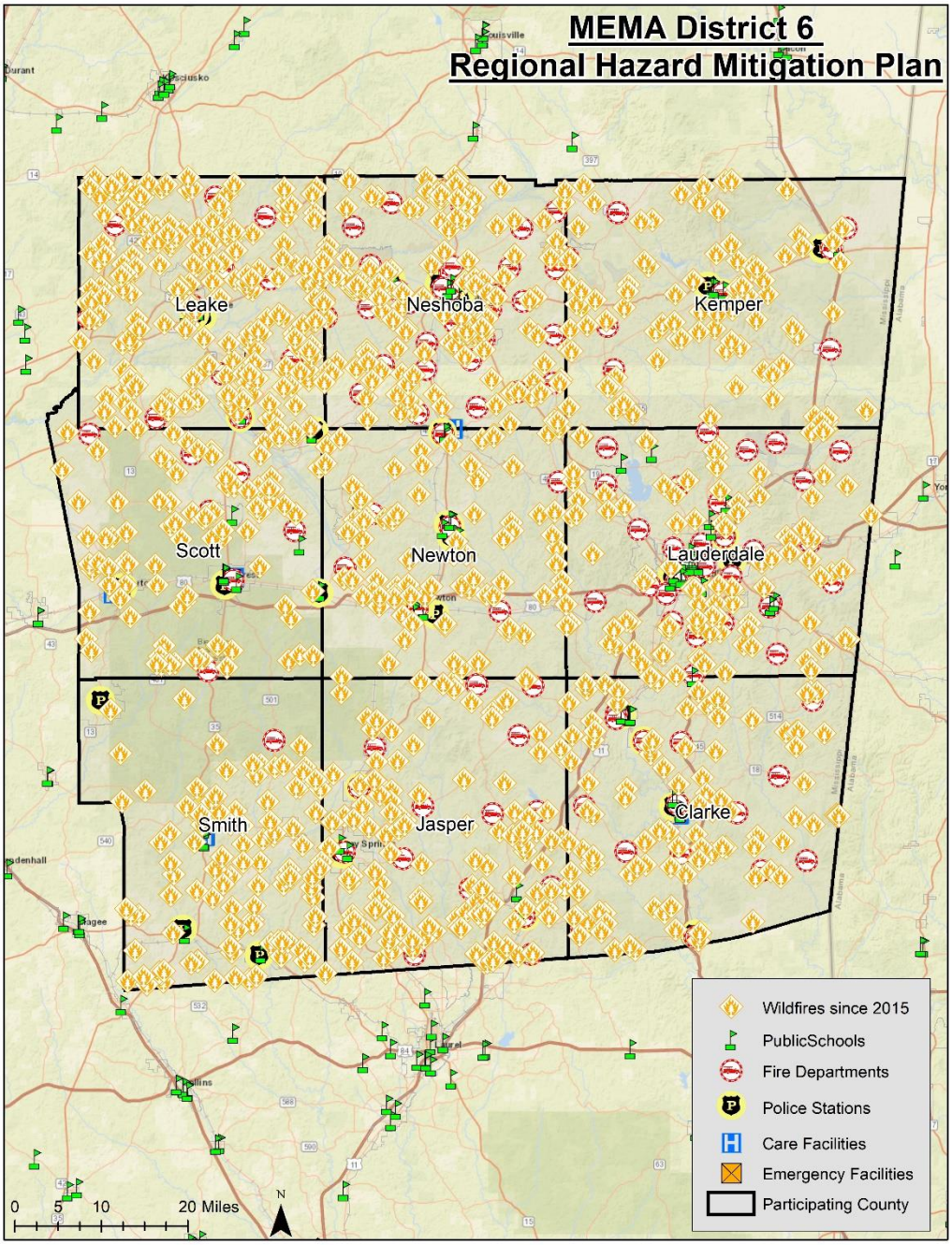
Class	Acres	Percent
-9 Major Impacts	148	0.0 %
-8	13,046	1.0 %
-7	46,442	3.5 %
-6	76,466	5.8 %
-5 Moderate	163,481	12.5 %
-4	356,792	27.2 %
-3	174,198	13.3 %
-2	359,386	27.4 %
-1 Minor Impacts	122,397	9.3 %
Total	**1,312,356**	**100.0 %**

Figure 6.6: WUI RISK INDEX AREAS IN THE MEMA DISTRICT 6 REGION



Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment Data

Figure 6.7: CRITICAL FACILITY LOCATIONS - WILDFIRE



Source: Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment Data

SOCIAL VULNERABILITY

Given some level of susceptibility across the entire MEMA District 6 Region, it is assumed that the total population is at risk to the wildfire hazard. Determining the exact number of people in certain wildfire zones is difficult with existing data and could be misleading. In particular, the expansion of residential development from urban centers out into rural landscapes, increases the potential for wildland fire threat to public safety and the potential for damage to forest resources and dependent industries. This increase in population across the region will impact counties and communities that are located within the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI). The WUI is described as the area where structures and other human improvements meet and intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels. Population growth within the WUI substantially increases the risk from wildfire.

For the MEMA District 6 Wildfire project area, it is estimated that 229,761 people or 93.9 % percent of the total project area population (244,688) live within the WUI.[3]

CRITICAL FACILITIES

The critical facility analysis was shown in the previous figure. It should be noted, that several factors could impact the spread of a wildfire putting all facilities at risk. A list of specific critical facilities and their associated risk can be found at the end of this section.

In conclusion, a wildfire event has the potential to impact many existing and future buildings, critical facilities, and populations in the MEMA District 6 Region.

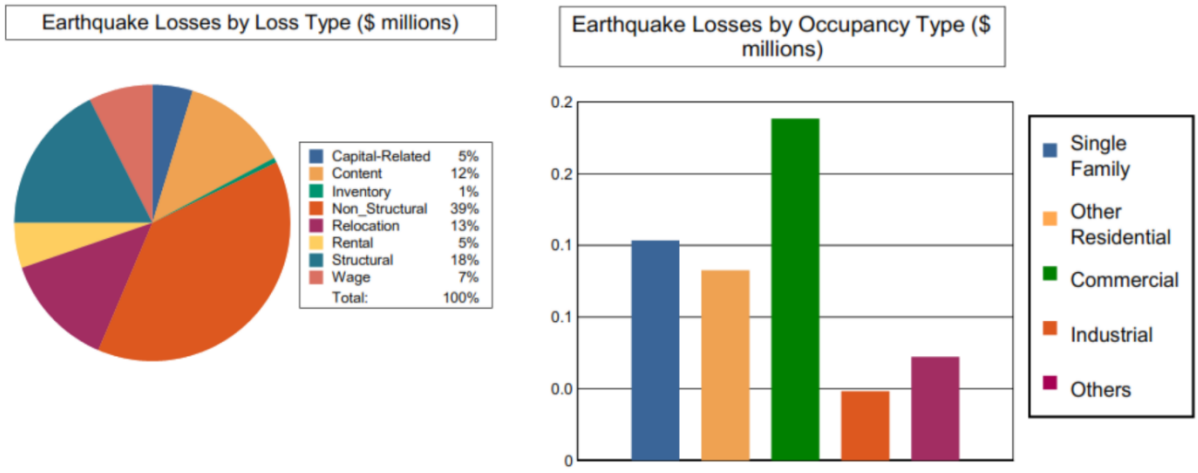
6.5.3 Earthquake

As the Hazus-MH model suggests below, and historical occurrences confirm, any earthquake activity in the area is likely to inflict minor to moderate damage to the planning area.

A probabilistic earthquake model was performed for the MEMA District 6 Region. As the Hazus-MH model suggests below, and historical occurrences confirm, any earthquake activity in the area is likely to inflict minor damage to the region. Hazus-MH 2.2 estimates the total building-related losses were $520,000; 31 % of the estimated losses were related to the business interruption of the region. By far, the largest loss was sustained by the residential occupancies which made up over 44 % of the total loss. The figure below provides a summary of the losses associated with the building damage.

[3] Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment, August 2021. SWRA uses 2010 Census data.

Figure 6.8: MEMA D6 EARTHQUAKE LOSSES BY TYPE



For the earthquake hazard vulnerability assessment, a probabilistic scenario was created to estimate the average annualized loss for the region. The results of the analysis are generated at the Census Tract level within Hazus-MH and then aggregated to the region level. Since the scenario is annualized, no building counts are provided. Losses reported included losses due to structure failure, building loss, contents damage, and inventory loss.

Social Vulnerability

It can be assumed that all existing and future populations are at risk to the earthquake hazard. Hazus estimates the number of households that are expected to be displaced from their homes due to the earthquake and the number of displaced people that will require accommodations in temporary public shelters. The model estimates 39 households to be displaced due to the earthquake. Of these, 32 people (out of a total population of 244,467) will seek temporary shelter in public shelters. [4] The total economic loss estimated for the earthquake is 76.76 (millions of dollars), which includes building and lifeline related losses based on the region's available inventory.

Critical Facilities

The Hazus-MH probabilistic analysis indicated that no critical facilities would sustain measurable damage in an earthquake event. However, all critical facilities should be considered at-risk to minor damage, should an event occur. Before the earthquake, the region had 1,241 hospital beds available for use. On the day of the earthquake, the model estimates that only 1,035 hospital beds (83.00%) are available for use by patients already in the hospital and those injured by the earthquake. After one week, 93.00% of the beds will be back in service. By 30 days, 99.00% will be operational.

In conclusion, an earthquake has the potential to impact all existing and future buildings, facilities, and populations in the MEMA District 6 Region. The Hazus-MH scenario indicates that minimal to moderate damage is expected from an earthquake occurrence. While the MEMA District 6 Region may not experience a large earthquake (the greatest on record is a magnitude V MMI), localized damage is possible with an occurrence. A list of specific critical facilities and their associated risk can be found at the end of this section.

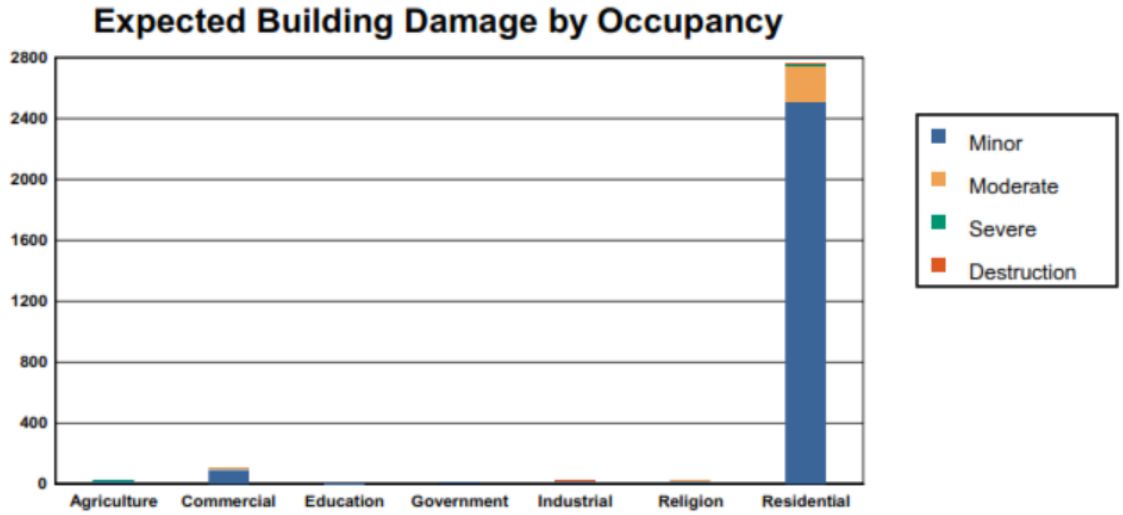
[4] HAZUS-MH utilizes 2010 Census Data

6.5.4 Hurricane and Tropical Storm

Historical evidence indicates that the MEMA District 6 Region has some significant risk to the hurricane and tropical storm hazard. There have been seven disaster declarations due to hurricanes (Hurricanes Camille, Frederic, Georges, Ivan, Dennis, Katrina, and Isaac). Several tracks have come near or traversed through the MEMA District 6 Region, as shown and discussed in Section 5: *Hazard Profiles*.

A probabilistic 100-year hurricane model was performed for the MEMA District 6. Hazus estimates that about 289 buildings will be at least moderately damaged. This is over 0% of the total number of buildings in the region. There are an estimated 12 buildings that will be completely destroyed. The figure below summarizes the expected damage by general occupancy for the buildings in the region.

Figure 6.9: MEMA D6 100-YEAR HURRICANE



Hurricanes and tropical storms can cause damage through numerous additional hazards such as flooding, erosion, tornadoes, and high winds, thus it is difficult to estimate total potential losses from these cumulative effects. The current Hazus-MH hurricane model only analyzes hurricane winds and is not capable of modeling and estimating cumulative losses from all hazards associated with hurricanes; therefore, only hurricane winds are analyzed in this section. It can be assumed that all existing and future buildings and populations are at risk to the hurricane and tropical storm hazard.

Social Vulnerability

Given equal susceptibility across the county, it is assumed that the total population, both current and future, is at risk to the hurricane and tropical storm hazard. Hazus estimates the number of households that are expected to be displaced from their homes due to the hurricane and the number of displaced people that will require accommodations in temporary public shelters. The model estimates 34 households to be displaced due to the hurricane. Of these, 26 people (out of a total population of 244,467) will seek temporary shelter in public shelters.

CRITICAL FACILITIES

Given equal vulnerability across the MEMA District 6 Region, all critical facilities are considered to be at risk. Some buildings may perform better than others in the face of such an event due to construction and

age, among factors. Determining individual building response is beyond the scope of this plan. However, this plan will consider mitigation action for especially vulnerable structures and/or critical facilities to mitigate against the effects of the hurricane hazard. A list of specific critical facilities can be found at the end of this section.

In conclusion, a hurricane event has the potential to impact many existing and future buildings, critical facilities, and populations in the MEMA District 6 Region.

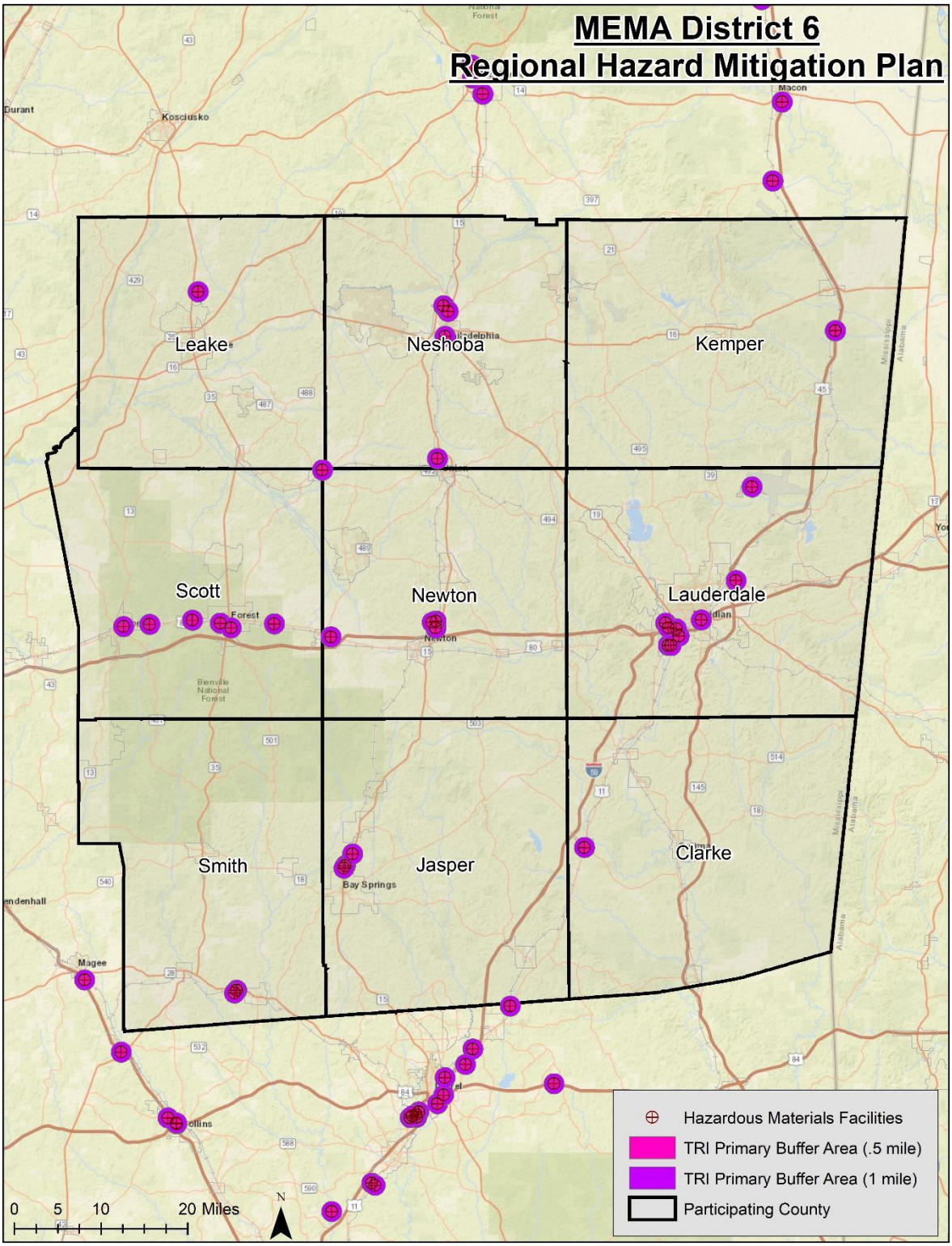
6.5.5 Hazardous Materials Incident

Historical evidence indicates that the MEMA District 6 Region is susceptible to hazardous materials events. A total of 532 HAZMAT incidents have been reported by the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, resulting in $6,485,907 in property damage as well as 16 injuries. On an annualized level, these damages amount to $501,793 for the region.

Most hazardous materials incidents that occur are contained and suppressed before destroying any property or threatening lives. However, they can have a significant negative impact. Such events can cause multiple deaths, completely shut down facilities for 30 days or more, and cause more than 50 percent of affected properties to be destroyed or suffer major damage. In a hazardous materials incident, solid, liquid, and/or gaseous contaminants may be released from fixed or mobile containers. Weather conditions will directly affect how the hazard develops. Certain chemicals may travel through the air or water, affecting a much larger area than the point of the incidence itself. Non-compliance with fire and building codes, as well as failure to maintain existing fire and containment features, can substantially increase the damage from a hazardous materials release. The duration of a hazardous materials incident can range from hours to days. Warning time is minimal to none.

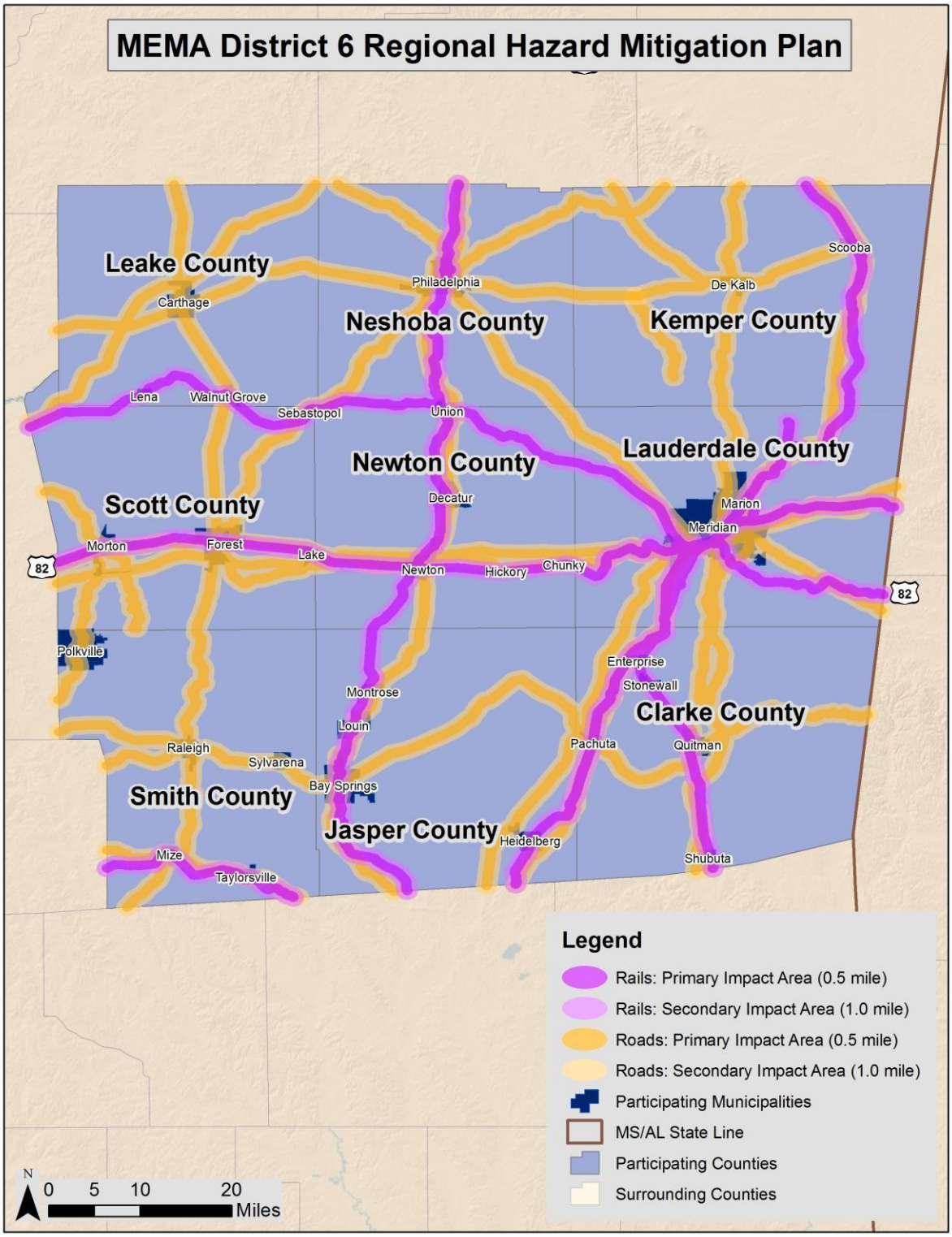
In order to conduct the vulnerability assessment for this hazard, GIS intersection analysis was used for fixed and mobile areas and building footprints/parcels. In both scenarios, two sizes of buffers—0.5- mile and 1.0-mile—were used. These areas are assumed to represent the different levels of effect: immediate (primary) and secondary. Primary and secondary impact zones were selected based on guidance from the PHMSA Emergency Response Guidebook. For the fixed site analysis, geo-referenced TRI sites in the region, along with buffers, were used for analysis as shown in **Figure 6.10.** For the mobile analysis, the major roads (Interstate highway, U.S. highway, and State highway) and railroads, where hazardous materials are primarily transported that could adversely impact people and buildings, were used for the GIS buffer analysis. **Figure 6.11** shows the areas used for mobile toxic release buffer analysis.

Figure 6.10: TRI SITES WITH BUFFERS IN THE MEMA DISTRICT 6 REGION



Source: Environmental Protection Agency

Figure 6.11: MOBILE HAZMAT BUFFERS IN THE MEMA DISTRICT 6 REGION



SOCIAL VULNERABILITY

Given high susceptibility across the entire MEMA District 6 Region, it is assumed that the total population is at risk to hazardous materials incident. It should be noted that areas of population concentration may be at an elevated risk due to a greater burden to evacuate population quickly.

CRITICAL FACILITIES

Fixed Site Analysis:
A list of specific critical facilities and their associated risk can be found at the end of this section.

Mobile Analysis:
It should be presumed that any facility located near a public roadway or rail line is susceptible to a potential HAZMAT event. A list of specific critical facilities and their associated risk can be found at the end of this subsection.

A list of specific critical facilities and their associated risk can be found in at the end of this section.

In conclusion, a hazardous material incident has the potential to impact many existing and future buildings, critical facilities, and populations in the MEMA District 6 Region. Those areas in a primary buffer are at the highest risk, though all areas carry some vulnerability due to variations in condition that could alter the impact area (i.e., direction and speed of wind, volume of release, etc.). Further, incidents from neighboring counties could also impact the region.

6.6 CONCLUSIONS ON HAZARD VULNERABIILTY

The results of this vulnerability assessment are useful in at least three ways:

- Improving our understanding of the risk associated with the natural hazards in the MEMA District 6 Region through better understanding of the complexities and dynamics of risk, how levels of risk can be measured and compared, and the myriad of factors that influence risk. An understanding of these relationships is critical in making balanced and informed decisions on managing the risk.
- Providing a baseline for policy development and comparison of mitigation alternatives. The data used for this analysis presents a current picture of risk in the MEMA District 6 Region. Updating this risk "snapshot" with future data will enable comparison of the changes in risk with time. Baselines of this type can support the objective analysis of policy and program options for risk reduction in the region.
- Comparing the risk among the natural hazards addressed. The ability to quantify the risk to all these hazards relative to one another helps in a balanced, multi-hazard approach to risk management at each level of governing authority. This ranking provides a systematic framework to compare and prioritize the very disparate natural hazards that are present in the MEMA District 6 Region. This final step in the risk assessment provides the necessary information for local officials to craft a mitigation strategy to focus resources on only those hazards that pose the most threat to the MEMA District 6 counties.

Exposure to hazards can be an indicator of vulnerability. Economic exposure can be identified through values for improvements (buildings), and social exposure can be identified by estimating the population exposed to each hazard. This information is especially important for decision-makers to use in planning for evacuation or other public safety related needs.

The types of assets included in these analyses include all building types in the participating jurisdictions. Specific information about the types of assets that are vulnerable to the identified hazards is included in each hazard subsection (for example all building types are considered at risk to the winter storm hazard and commercial and residential are at risk to repetitive flooding, etc.).

The table presents a summary of annualized loss for each hazard in the MEMA District 6 Region. Due to the reporting of hazard damages primarily at the county level, it was difficult to determine an accurate annualized loss estimate for each municipality. Therefore, an annualized loss was determined through the damage reported through historical occurrences at the county level. These values should be used as an additional planning tool or measure risk for determining hazard mitigation strategies throughout the region.

Table 6.9: ANNUALIZED LOSS FOR THE MEMA DISTRICT 6 REGION

Hazard	Clarke County	Jasper County	Kemper County	Lauderdale County	Leake County
Flood-related Hazards					
Flood	$203,260	$167,166	$69,130	$2,316,958	$549,000
Erosion	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Dam and Levee Failure	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Winter Storm & Freeze	$5,200	$29,000	$40,000	$42,400	$65,800
Fire-related Hazards					
Drought / Heat Wave	$8,125	$8,125	$8,750	$7,500	$6,875
Wildfire	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Geologic Hazards					
Earthquake	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Landslide	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Land Subsidence	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Wind-related Hazards					
Hurricane & Tropical Storm	$576,000	$477,000	$87,000	$1,514,000	$169,000
Thunderstorm / High Wind	$78,740	$53,507	$28,378	$115,723	$20,909
Hail	$6,781	$9,881	$19,918	$9,206	$12,411
Lightning	$33,857	$1,470	$17,857	Negligible	$8,692
Tornado	$446,468	$717,885	$642,985	$275,521	$1,049,142
Other Hazards					
HAZMAT Incident	$24,335	Negligible	Negligible	$63,955	Negligible
Pandemic	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

**In this table, the term "Negligible" is used to indicate that no records of dollar losses for the particular hazard were recorded. This could be the case either because there were no events that caused dollar damage or because documentation of that particular type of event is not well kept. Annualized losses were calculated based on the total number of years of reporting and damage totals.*

ANNUALIZED LOSS FOR THE MEMA DISTRICT 6 REGION (CONT.)

Hazard	Neshoba County	Newton County	Scott County	Smith County	Region Total
Flood-related Hazards					
Flood	$90,000	$1,345,666	$2,665,600	$27,478	$7,434,258
Erosion	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Dam and Levee Failure	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Winter Storm & Freeze	$61,200	$63,600	$48,800	$55,000	$411,000
Fire-related Hazards					
Drought / Heat Wave	$8,750	$6,250	$37,500	$8,125	$100,000
Wildfire	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Geologic Hazards					
Earthquake	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Landslide	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Land Subsidence	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Wind-related Hazards					
Hurricane & Tropical Storm	$308,000	$300,000	$359,000	$436,000	$436,000
Thunderstorm / High Wind	$84,766	$79,307	$209,155	$173,467	$843,952
Hail	$33,039	$8,360	$94,677	$135,221	$329,494
Lightning	$6,866	$9,375	$6,739	$241,197	$92,869
Tornado	$1,114,985	$280,070	$149,970	$2,577,687	5,161,943
Other Hazards					
HAZMAT Incident	Negligible	$10,952	$348,864	$53,687	$501,793
Pandemic					

**In this table, the term "Negligible" is used to indicate that no records of dollar losses for the particular hazard were recorded. This could be the case either because there were no events that caused dollar damage or because documentation of that particular type of event is not well kept. Annualized losses were calculated based on the total number of years of reporting and damage totals.*

As noted previously, all existing and future buildings and populations (including critical facilities) are vulnerable to atmospheric hazards including drought / heat wave, hurricane and tropical storm, thunderstorm (wind, hail, lightning), tornado, and winter storm and freeze. In addition, all buildings and populations are vulnerable to all of the man-made and technological hazards identified above. Some buildings may be more vulnerable to these hazards based on locations, construction, and building type. **Table 6.14** shows the critical facilities vulnerable to additional hazards analyzed in this section. The table lists those assets that are determined to be exposed to each of the identified hazards (marked with an "**X**").

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Table 6.10: AT-RISK CRITICAL FACILITIES IN CLARKE COUNTY

		FLOOD-RELATED					FIRE-RELATED		GEOLOGIC			WIND-RELATED			OTHER							
FACILITY NAME	FACILITY TYPE	Flood – 100 yr	Flood – 500 yr	Erosion	Dam and Levee Failure[32]	Winter Storm and Freeze	Drought / Heat Wave	Wildfire	Earthquake	Landslide	Land Subsidence	Hurricane and Tropical Storm	Thunderstorm (wind, hail,	Tornado	Fixed HAZMAT – 0.5 mile	Fixed HAZMAT – 1.0 mile	Mobile HAZMAT – 0.5 mile (road)	Mobile HAZMAT – 1.0 mile (road)	Mobile HAZMAT – 0.5 mile (rail)	Mobile HAZMAT – 1.0 mile (rail)	Pandemic
CLARKE COUNTY																						
Carmichael Volunteer Fire Department	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X								X
DESOTO VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT	Fire Station			X					X	X	X	X	X	X								X
EAST QUITMAN VOLUNTEER FIRE	Fire Station			X					X	X	X	X	X	X								X
Enterprise Volunteer Fire Department & A	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X		X		X
Enterprise Volunteer Fire Department	Fire Station			X					X	X	X	X	X	X								X
HARMONY VOLUNTEER FD	Fire Station			X					X	X	X	X	X	X								X
Hopewell Volunteer Fire Department	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X								X
Pachuta Volunteer Fire Department	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X		X
QUITMAN VOLUNTEER FD	Fire Station			X					X	X	X	X	X	X								X
ROLLING CREEK VOLUNTEER FD	Fire Station			X					X	X	X	X	X	X								X
Shubuta City Fire Dept	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X		X
Stonewall VFD	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X						X		X
THEADSVILLE VOLUNTEER FD	Fire Station			X					X	X	X	X	X	X								X
H C Watkins Memorial Hospital	Medical Care Facility			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X		X
Clarke County Sheriff Dept	Police Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X		X
Enterprise Police Dept	Police Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X		X
Quitman City Police Dept	Police Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X		X
Shubuta Police Department	Police Station			X					X	X	X	X	X	X								X
Stonewall Police Dept	Police Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X						X		X

		FLOOD-RELATED					FIRE-RELATED		GEOLOGIC			WIND-RELATED			OTHER						
FACILITY NAME	FACILITY TYPE	Flood – 100 yr	Flood – 500 yr	Erosion	Dam and Levee Failure[33]	Winter Storm and Freeze	Drought / Heat Wave	Wildfire	Earthquake	Landslide	Land Subsidence	Hurricane and Tropical Storm	Thunderstorm (wind, hail,	Tornado	Fixed HAZMAT – 0.5 mile	Fixed HAZMAT – 1.0 mile	Mobile HAZMAT – 0.5 mile (road)	Mobile HAZMAT – 1.0 mile (road)	Mobile HAZMAT – 0.5 mile (rail)	Mobile HAZMAT – 1.0 mile (rail)	Pandemic
Clarkdale Attendance Center	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X			X
Clarke Co Vocational Center	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X
Enterprise Elementary	School	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X
Enterprise High School	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X
Enterprise Middle School	School	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X
Quitman Alternative School	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X		X	X
Quitman High School	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X		X	X
Quitman Jr High School	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X
Quitman Lower Elementary School	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X
Quitman Upper Elementary School	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X		X	X

As noted previously, these facilities could be at risk to dam failure if located in an inundation area. Data was not available to conduct such an analysis. There was no local knowledge of these facilities being at risk to dam failure. As additional data becomes available, more in-depth analysis will be conducted.

Table 6.11: AT-RISK CRITICAL FACILITIES IN JASPER COUNTY

		FLOOD-RELATED					FIRE-RELATED		GEOLOGIC			WIND-RELATED			OTHER							
FACILITY NAME	FACILITY TYPE	Flood – 100 yr	Flood – 500 yr	Erosion	Dam and Levee Failure	Winter Storm and Freeze	Drought / Heat Wave	Wildfire	Earthquake	Landslide	Land Subsidence	Hurricane and Tropical Storm	Thunderstorm (wind, hail,	Tornado	Fixed HAZMAT – 0.5 mile	Fixed HAZMAT – 1.0 mile	Mobile HAZMAT – 0.5 mile (road)	Mobile HAZMAT – 1.0 mile (road)	Mobile HAZMAT – 0.5 mile (rail)	Mobile HAZMAT – 1.0 mile (rail)	Pandemic
JASPER COUNTY																					
Jasper County Civil Defense	EOC			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X
BAY SPRINGS VOLUNTEER FIRE	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X							X
HAL VOLUNTEER FIRE AND RESCUE	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X					X	X	X
BEAVER MEADOW VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X
HEIDELBERG VOLUNTEER FIRE	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X
OAK BOWERY VOLUNTEER FIRE	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X
MOSSVILLE VOLUNTEER FIRE	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X
MONTROSE VOLUNTEER FIRE	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X
LOUIN VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X
CENTRAL VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X
PAULDING VOLUNTEER FIRE	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X
ROSE HILL VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X
STRINGER VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X
VOSSBURG-HEIDELBERG VOLUNTEER FIRE	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X
Jasper General Hospital	Medical Care			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X
Bay Springs Police Dept	Police Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X

As noted previously, these facilities could be at risk to dam failure if located in an inundation area. Data was not available to conduct such an analysis. There was no local knowledge of these facilities being at risk to dam failure. As additional data becomes available, more in-depth analysis will be conducted.

		FLOOD-RELATED					FIRE-RELATED		GEOLOGIC			WIND-RELATED			OTHER							
FACILITY NAME	FACILITY TYPE	Flood – 100 yr	Flood – 500 yr	Erosion	Dam and Levee Failure[32]	Winter Storm and Freeze	Drought / Heat Wave	Wildfire	Earthquake	Landslide	Land Subsidence	Hurricane and Tropical Storm	Thunderstorm (wind, hail,	Tornado	Fixed HAZMAT – 0.5 mile	Fixed HAZMAT – 1.0 mile	Mobile HAZMAT – 0.5 mile (road)	Mobile HAZMAT – 1.0 mile (road)	Mobile HAZMAT – 0.5 mile (rail)	Mobile HAZMAT – 1.0 mile (rail)	Pandemic
JASPER COUNTY																						
Heidelberg Police Dept	Police Station	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X						X	X
Jasper County Sheriff's Ofc	Police Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X
Louin Police Department	Police Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X
Bay Springs Elem Sch	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X
Bay Springs High School	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X
Bay Springs Middle Sch	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X
Heidelberg High School	School	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X						X	X
Jasper Co Career Development Center	School			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X							X
Stringer Attendance Center	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X
Sylva Bay Academy Inc	School			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X			X
William J Berry Elementary School	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X						X	X

Table 6.12: AT-RISK CRITICAL FACILITIES IN KEMPER COUNTY

		FLOOD-RELATED					FIRE-RELATED		GEOLOGIC			WIND-RELATED			OTHER							
FACILITY NAME	FACILITY TYPE	Flood – 100 yr	Flood – 500 yr	Erosion	Dam and Levee Failure	Winter Storm and Freeze	Drought / Heat Wave	Wildfire	Earthquake	Landslide	Land Subsidence	Hurricane and Tropical Storm	Thunderstorm (wind, hail,	Tornado	Fixed HAZMAT – 0.5 mile	Fixed HAZMAT – 1.0 mile	Mobile HAZMAT – 0.5 mile (road)	Mobile HAZMAT – 1.0 mile (road)	Mobile HAZMAT – 0.5 mile (rail)	Mobile HAZMAT – 1.0 mile (rail)	Pandemic
KEMPER COUNTY																						
East Kemper Elementary	Educational			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X		X	X
East MS Community College	Educational			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X		X	X
East Kemper Attendance Center	Educational			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X			X
KC High School	Educational			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X			X
KC School District	Educational			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X
Stennis Vocation Tech Center	Educational			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X			X
West Kemper Elementary	Educational			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X
3 Mile Corner	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X							X
CHOCTAW FIRE DEPARTMENT STATION 3	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X							X
De Kalb	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X			X
Scooba	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X							X
Damascus	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X
Kemper Springs	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X							X
Mt Nebo	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X							X
New Hope	Fire Station	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						X	X
Mt. Salem	Fire Station			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X			X
Porterville	Fire Station			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X			X
Preston	Fire Station			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X			X

* As noted previously, these facilities could be at risk to dam failure if located in an inundation area. Data was not available to conduct such an analysis. There was no local knowledge of these facilities being at risk to dam failure. As additional data becomes available, more in-depth analysis will be conducted.

FACILITY NAME	FACILITY TYPE	FLOOD-RELATED					FIRE-RELATED		GEOLOGIC			WIND-RELATED			OTHER						Pandemic
		Flood – 100 yr	Flood – 500 yr	Erosion	Dam and Levee Failure	Winter Storm and Freeze	Drought / Heat Wave	Wildfire	Earthquake	Landslide	Land Subsidence	Hurricane and Tropical Storm	Thunderstorm (wind, hail,	Tornado	Fixed HAZMAT – 0.5 mile	Fixed HAZMAT – 1.0 mile	Mobile HAZMAT – 0.5 mile (road)	Mobile HAZMAT – 1.0 mile (road)	Mobile HAZMAT – 0.5 mile (rail)	Mobile HAZMAT – 1.0 mile (rail)	
KEMPER COUNTY																					
Sinai	Fire Station			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X			X
Spring Hill	Fire Station			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X			X
Kemper Sheriff's Department	Police Station			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X			X
Courthouse	Government			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X
DeKalb Town Hall	Government			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X
John C Stennis Memorial Hospital	Medical			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X			X
KC Health Dept	Medical			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X			X
Patient Care Logistics Ambulance	Medical			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X			X
MS Care Center	Medical			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X			X
Rush Health Clinic	Medical			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X			X

Table 6.13: AT-RISK CRITICAL FACILITIES IN LAUDERDALE COUNTY

		FLOOD-RELATED					FIRE-RELATED		GEOLOGIC			WIND-RELATED			OTHER							
FACILITY NAME	FACILITY TYPE	Flood – 100 yr	Flood – 500 yr	Erosion	Dam and Levee Failure[32]	Winter Storm and Freeze	Drought / Heat Wave	Wildfire	Earthquake	Landslide	Land Subsidence	Hurricane and Tropical Storm	Thunderstorm (wind, hail,	Tornado	Fixed HAZMAT – 0.5 mile	Fixed HAZMAT – 1.0 mile	Mobile HAZMAT – 0.5 mile (road)	Mobile HAZMAT – 1.0 mile (road)	Mobile HAZMAT – 0.5 mile (rail)	Mobile HAZMAT – 1.0 mile (rail)	Pandemic
LAUDERDALE COUNTY																						
Lauderdale County EOC	EOC			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X
BAILEY VOLUNTEER FIRE AND RESCUE	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X					X	X	X
MARTIN VOLUNTEER FIRE AND RESCUE	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
COLLINSVILLE VOLUNTEER FIRE	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
EAST NESHOBA VOLUNTEER FIRE	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
SAM DALE VOLUNTEER FIRE	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
LAUDERDALE VOLUNTEER FIRE AND RESCUE	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
CENTER RIDGE VOLUNTEER FIRE AND	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
MARION VOLUNTEER FIRE AND RESCUE	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
CITY OF MERIDIAN FIRE STATION #1	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
CITY OF MERIDIAN FIRE STATION #2	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
CITY OF MERIDIAN FIRE STATION #3	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
CITY OF MERIDIAN FIRE STATION #4	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
CITY OF MERIDIAN FIRE STATION #5	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X

		FLOOD-RELATED					FIRE-RELATED		GEOLOGIC			WIND-RELATED			OTHER						
FACILITY NAME	FACILITY TYPE	Flood – 100 yr	Flood – 500 yr	Erosion	Dam and Levee Failure[32]	Winter Storm and Freeze	Drought / Heat Wave	Wildfire	Earthquake	Landslide	Land Subsidence	Hurricane and Tropical Storm	Thunderstorm (wind, hail,	Tornado	Fixed HAZMAT – 0.5 mile	Fixed HAZMAT – 1.0 mile	Mobile HAZMAT – 0.5 mile (road)	Mobile HAZMAT – 1.0 mile (road)	Mobile HAZMAT – 0.5 mile (rail)	Mobile HAZMAT – 1.0 mile (rail)	Pandemic
LAUDERDALE COUNTY																					
CITY OF MERIDIAN FIRE STATION #6	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
CITY OF MERIDIAN FIRE STATION #7	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
CITY OF MERIDIAN FIRE STATION #8	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
RUSSELL VOLUNTEER FIRE AND RESCUE	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
NAVAL AIR STATION MERIDIAN FIRE	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
NAVAL AIR STATION MERIDIAN FIRE	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
NORTHEAST VOLUNTEER FIRE	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
SUQUALENA VOLUNTEER FIRE	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
MEEHAN VOLUNTEER FIRE	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
LOST GAP VOLUNTEER FIRE	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
CLARKDALE VOLUNTEER FIRE	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
CLARKDALE VOLUNTEER FIRE	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
SOUTH VOLUNTEER FIRE AND RESCUE	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
LONG CREEK VOLUNTEER FIRE	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
WHYNOT VOLUNTEER FIRE AND RESCUE	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
CAUSEYVILLE VOLUNTEER FIRE	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
VIMVILLE VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X

		FLOOD-RELATED					FIRE-RELATED		GEOLOGIC			WIND-RELATED			OTHER						
FACILITY NAME	FACILITY TYPE	Flood – 100 yr	Flood – 500 yr	Erosion	Dam and Levee Failure[32]	Winter Storm and Freeze	Drought / Heat Wave	Wildfire	Earthquake	Landslide	Land Subsidence	Hurricane and Tropical Storm	Thunderstorm (wind, hail,	Tornado	Fixed HAZMAT – 0.5 mile	Fixed HAZMAT – 1.0 mile	Mobile HAZMAT – 0.5 mile (road)	Mobile HAZMAT – 1.0 mile (road)	Mobile HAZMAT – 0.5 mile (rail)	Mobile HAZMAT – 1.0 mile (rail)	Pandemic
LAUDERDALE COUNTY																					
186 AIR REFUELING WING FIRE	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
TOOMSUBA VOLUNTEER FIRE	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
ALAMUCHA VOLUNTEER FIRE	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
ALLIANCE HEALTH SYSTEM	Medical Care			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
ANDERSON REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER	Medical Care			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
ANDERSON REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER	Medical Care			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
EAST MS STATE HOSPITAL	Medical Care			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
GV (SONNY) MONTGOMERY VETERANS	Medical Care			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
REGENCY HOSPITAL OF MERIDIAN	Medical Care			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
RUSH FOUNDATION HOSPITAL	Medical Care			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
THE SPECIALTY HOSPITAL OF MERIDIAN	Medical Care			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
LAUDERDALE COUNTY SHERIFF	Police			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
MARION POLICE DEPARTMENT	Police			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
MERIDIAN COMMUNITY COLLEGE CAMPUS POLICE	Police			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
MERIDIAN POLICE DEPARTMENT	Police			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
MERIDIAN POLICE DEPARTMENT - WEST	Police			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
MISSISSIPPI HIGHWAY PATROL TROOP H	Police			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X

		FLOOD-RELATED					FIRE-RELATED		GEOLOGIC			WIND-RELATED			OTHER						
FACILITY NAME	FACILITY TYPE	Flood – 100 yr	Flood – 500 yr	Erosion	Dam and Levee Failure[32]	Winter Storm and Freeze	Drought / Heat Wave	Wildfire	Earthquake	Landslide	Land Subsidence	Hurricane and Tropical Storm	Thunderstorm (wind, hail,	Tornado	Fixed HAZMAT – 0.5 mile	Fixed HAZMAT – 1.0 mile	Mobile HAZMAT – 0.5 mile (road)	Mobile HAZMAT – 1.0 mile (road)	Mobile HAZMAT – 0.5 mile (rail)	Mobile HAZMAT – 1.0 mile (rail)	Pandemic
LAUDERDALE COUNTY																					
MISSISSIPPI HIGHWAY SAFETY PATROL	Police			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
MISSISSIPPI STATE UNIVERSITY POLICE	Police			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
CALVARY CHRISTIAN SCHOOL	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
CHILDREN'S EDUCATION CONNECTION	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
CLARKDALE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
CLARKDALE HIGH SCHOOL	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
CLARKDALE MIDDLE SCHOOL	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
COMMUNITY CHRISTIAN SCHOOL	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
CRESTWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER MIDDLE	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
LAMAR SCHOOL	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
LAUDERDALE CO EDUCATIONAL & SKILLS	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
MAGNOLIA GROVE SCHOOL	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
MAGNOLIA MIDDLE SCHOOL	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
MARION PARK COMPLEX	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
MERIDIAN COMMUNITY COLLEGE	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
MERIDIAN HIGH SCHOOL	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
NORTHEAST LAUDERDALE ELEMENTARY	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
		FLOOD-RELATED					FIRE-RELATED		GEOLOGIC			WIND-RELATED			OTHER						

FACILITY NAME	FACILITY TYPE	Flood – 100 yr	Flood – 500 yr	Erosion	Dam and Levee Failure[32]	Winter Storm and Freeze	Drought / Heat Wave	Wildfire	Earthquake	Landslide	Land Subsidence	Hurricane and Tropical Storm	Thunderstorm (wind, hail,	Tornado	Fixed HAZMAT – 0.5 mile	Fixed HAZMAT – 1.0 mile	Mobile HAZMAT – 0.5 mile (road)	Mobile HAZMAT – 1.0 mile (road)	Mobile HAZMAT – 0.5 mile (rail)	Mobile HAZMAT – 1.0 mile (rail)	Pandemic
LAUDERDALE COUNTY																					
NORTHEAST LAUDERDALE HIGH SCHOOL	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
NORTHEAST LAUDERDALE MIDDLE	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
NORTHWEST JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
OAKLAND HEIGHTS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
PARKVIEW ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
POPLAR SPRINGS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
ROSS COLLINS VOC CENTER	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
RUSSELL CHRISTIAN ACADEMY	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
SOUTHEAST LAUDERDALE ELEMENTARY	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
SOUTHEAST LAUDERDALE HIGH SCHOOL	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
SOUTHEAST LAUDERDALE MIDDLE	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
ST PATRICK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
T J HARRIS ELEMENTARY	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
THE PENTECOSTAL CHRISTIAN ACADEMY	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
WEST HILLS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
WEST LAUDERDALE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
WEST LAUDERDALE HIGH SCHOOL	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
WEST LAUDERDALE MIDDLE SCHOOL	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X

Table 6.14: AT-RISK CRITICAL FACILITIES IN LEAKE COUNTY

		FLOOD-RELATED					FIRE-RELATED		GEOLOGIC			WIND-RELATED			OTHER							
FACILITY NAME	FACILITY TYPE	Flood – 100 yr	Flood – 500 yr	Erosion	Dam and Levee Failure[33]	Winter Storm and Freeze	Drought / Heat Wave	Wildfire	Earthquake	Landslide	Land Subsidence	Hurricane and Tropical Storm	Thunderstorm (wind, hail,	Tornado	Fixed HAZMAT – 0.5 mile	Fixed HAZMAT – 1.0 mile	Mobile HAZMAT – 0.5 mile (road)	Mobile HAZMAT – 1.0 mile (road)	Mobile HAZMAT – 0.5 mile (rail)	Mobile HAZMAT – 1.0 mile (rail)	Pandemic
LEAKE COUNTY																						
Barnes Volunteer Fire Department	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X					X	X	X
Carthage Fire Department	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X			X
Edinburg Volunteer Fire Department	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X
Lena VFD	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X					X	X	X
Madden Volunteer Fire Department	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X							X
Marydell Volunteer Fire Department	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X			X
Mississippi Forestry Commission	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X					X	X	X
Ofahoma Volunteer Fire Department	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X					X	X	X
Reformation Volunteer Fire Department	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X
Thomastown Volunteer Fire Department	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X					X	X	X
Walnut Grove Volunteer Fire Department	Fire Station	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X							X
Baptist Medical Center	Medical Care Facility			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X			X
Carthage Police Dept	Police Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X			X
Leake County Sheriff	Police Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X			X
Walnut Grove Police	Police Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X					X	X	X

		FLOOD-RELATED					FIRE-RELATED		GEOLOGIC			WIND-RELATED			OTHER						
FACILITY NAME	FACILITY TYPE	Flood – 100 yr	Flood – 500 yr	Erosion	Dam and Levee Failure[33]	Winter Storm and Freeze	Drought / Heat Wave	Wildfire	Earthquake	Landslide	Land Subsidence	Hurricane and Tropical Storm	Thunderstorm (wind, hail,	Tornado	Fixed HAZMAT – 0.5 mile	Fixed HAZMAT – 1.0 mile	Mobile HAZMAT – 0.5 mile (road)	Mobile HAZMAT – 1.0 mile (road)	Mobile HAZMAT – 0.5 mile (rail)	Mobile HAZMAT – 1.0 mile (rail)	Pandemic
LEAKE COUNTY																					
Leake County Vocational Center	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X			X
LEAKE CENTRAL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X					X	X	X
LEAKE CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X					X	X	X
LEAKE CENTRAL JUNIOR HIGH	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X					X	X	X
LEAKE CO CAREER & TECHNICAL CENTER	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X					X	X	X
LEAKE COUNTY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X					X	X	X
LEAKE COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X					X	X	X
Red Water Elementary School	School			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X			X
Standing Pine Elementary School	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X							X

Table 6.15: AT-RISK CRITICAL FACILITIES IN NESHOBA COUNTY

		FLOOD-RELATED					FIRE-RELATED		GEOLOGIC			WIND-RELATED			OTHER						
FACILITY NAME	FACILITY TYPE	Flood – 100 yr	Flood – 500 yr	Erosion	Dam and Levee Failure[32]	Winter Storm and Freeze	Drought / Heat Wave	Wildfire	Earthquake	Landslide	Land Subsidence	Hurricane and Tropical Storm	Thunderstorm (wind, hail,	Tornado	Fixed HAZMAT – 0.5 mile	Fixed HAZMAT – 1.0 mile	Mobile HAZMAT – 0.5 mile (road)	Mobile HAZMAT – 1.0 mile (road)	Mobile HAZMAT – 0.5 mile (rail)	Mobile HAZMAT – 1.0 mile (rail)	Pandemic
NESHOBA COUNTY																					
ARLINGTON VOLUNTEER FIRE	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X			X
ARLINGTON VOLUNTEER FIRE	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X			X
CHOCTAW FIRE DEPARTMENT STATION 1	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X			X
CHOCTAW FIRE DEPARTMENT STATION 2	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X			X
COUNTY LINE VOLUNTEER FIRE	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X			X
COUNTY LINE VOLUNTEER FIRE	Fire Station																				
DIXON VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X			X
DIXON VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X			X
EAST NESHOBA VOLUNTEER FIRE	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X			X
EAST NESHOBA VOLUNTEER FIRE	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X			X
EAST NESHOBA VOLUNTEER FIRE	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X			X
EAST NESHOBA VOLUNTEER FIRE	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X			X
FAIRVIEW VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X			X
HOPE VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X			X
HOPE VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X			X
LINWOOD VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X			X
LINWOOD VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X			X
LINWOOD VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X			X
LONGINO CENTRAL VOLUNTEER FIRE	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X			X
		FLOOD-RELATED					FIRE-RELATED		GEOLOGIC			WIND-RELATED			OTHER						

FACILITY NAME	FACILITY TYPE	Flood – 100 yr	Flood – 500 yr	Erosion	Dam and Levee Failure[32]	Winter Storm and Freeze	Drought / Heat Wave	Wildfire	Earthquake	Landslide	Land Subsidence	Hurricane and Tropical Storm	Thunderstorm (wind, hail,	Tornado	Fixed HAZMAT – 0.5 mile	Fixed HAZMAT – 1.0 mile	Mobile HAZMAT – 0.5 mile (road)	Mobile HAZMAT – 1.0 mile (road)	Mobile HAZMAT – 0.5 mile (rail)	Mobile HAZMAT – 1.0 mile (rail)	Pandemic
NESHOBA COUNTY																					
NORTH BEND VOLUNTEER FIRE 1	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X			X
NORTH BEND VOLUNTEER FIRE 2	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X			X
NORTH BEND VOLUNTEER FIRE 3	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X			X
PHILADELPHIA FIRE DEPARTMENT 1	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X			X
PHILADELPHIA FIRE DEPARTMENT 2	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X			X
PHILADELPHIA FIRE DEPARTMENT 3	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X			X
STALLO VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT 1	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X			X
STALLO VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT 2	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X			X
TUCKER VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT 1	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X			X
TUCKER VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT 2	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X			X
TUCKER VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT 3	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X			X
Choctaw Health Center	Medical Care			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X			X
Neshoba County Gen Hospital	Medical Care	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X			X
Choctaw Indian Police Dept	Police Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X
Neshoba County Sheriff	Police Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X
Philadelphia Police Dept	Police Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X
Boque Chitto Elementary School	School	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X
Choctaw Central High School	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X							X
Choctaw Central Middle School	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X							X

		FLOOD-RELATED					FIRE-RELATED		GEOLOGIC			WIND-RELATED			OTHER						
FACILITY NAME	FACILITY TYPE	Flood – 100 yr	Flood – 500 yr	Erosion	Dam and Levee Failure[32]	Winter Storm and Freeze	Drought / Heat Wave	Wildfire	Earthquake	Landslide	Land Subsidence	Hurricane and Tropical Storm	Thunderstorm (wind, hail,	Tornado	Fixed HAZMAT – 0.5 mile	Fixed HAZMAT – 1.0 mile	Mobile HAZMAT – 0.5 mile (road)	Mobile HAZMAT – 1.0 mile (road)	Mobile HAZMAT – 0.5 mile (rail)	Mobile HAZMAT – 1.0 mile (rail)	Pandemic
NESHOBA COUNTY																					
Neshoba Central Elementary School	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X
Neshoba Central High School	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X			X
Neshoba Central Middle School	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X
Pearl River Elementary School	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X			X
Philadelphia Elementary School	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X		X	X
Philadelphia High School	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X
Philadelphia Middle School	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X
Tucker Elementary School	School	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X

As noted previously, these facilities could be at risk to dam failure if located in an inundation area. Data was not available to conduct such an analysis. There was no local knowledge of these facilities being at risk to dam failure. As additional data becomes available, more in-depth analysis will be conducted.

Table 6.16: AT-RISK CRITICAL FACILITIES IN NEWTON COUNTY

		FLOOD-RELATED					FIRE-RELATED		GEOLOGIC			WIND-RELATED			OTHER							
FACILITY NAME	FACILITY TYPE	Flood – 100 yr	Flood – 500 yr	Erosion	Dam and Levee Failure[32]	Winter Storm and Freeze	Drought / Heat Wave	Wildfire	Earthquake	Landslide	Land Subsidence	Hurricane and Tropical Storm	Thunderstorm (wind, hail,	Tornado	Fixed HAZMAT – 0.5 mile	Fixed HAZMAT – 1.0 mile	Mobile HAZMAT – 0.5 mile (road)	Mobile HAZMAT – 1.0 mile (road)	Mobile HAZMAT – 0.5 mile (rail)	Mobile HAZMAT – 1.0 mile (rail)	Pandemic
NEWTON COUNTY																						
BEULAH HUBBARD VOLUNTEER FIRE	Fire Station																					
CHUNKY VOLUNTEER FIRE	Fire Station																					
CONEHATTA VOLUNTEER FIRE	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X								X
DECATUR VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X								X
DUFFEE VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X								X
GIBBSTOWN VOLUNTEER FIRE	Fire Station																					
GREENVIELD VOLUNTEER FIRE	Fire Station																					
HICKORY VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X								X
NEWTON FIRE DEPARTMENT	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X								X
UNION FIRE DEPARTMENT	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X								X
DECATUR POLICE DEPARTMENT	Police			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X								X

		FLOOD-RELATED					FIRE-RELATED		GEOLOGIC			WIND-RELATED			OTHER						
FACILITY NAME	FACILITY TYPE	Flood – 100 yr	Flood – 500 yr	Erosion	Dam and Levee Failure[33]	Winter Storm and Freeze	Drought / Heat Wave	Wildfire	Earthquake	Landslide	Land Subsidence	Hurricane and Tropical Storm	Thunderstorm (wind, hail,	Tornado	Fixed HAZMAT – 0.5 mile	Fixed HAZMAT – 1.0 mile	Mobile HAZMAT – 0.5 mile (road)	Mobile HAZMAT – 1.0 mile (road)	Mobile HAZMAT – 0.5 mile (rail)	Mobile HAZMAT – 1.0 mile (rail)	Pandemic
EAST CENTRAL COMMUNITY COLLEGE	Police			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X							X
HICKORY POLICE DEPARTMENT	Police			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X							X
MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC	Police			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X							X
NEWTON COUNTY SHERIFFS	Police			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X							X
NEWTON POLICE DEPARTMENT	Police			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X							X
UNION POLICE DEPARTMENT	Police			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X							X
CONEHATTA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X							X
EAST CENTRAL ALTERNATIVE SCHOOL	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X							X
EAST CENTRAL COMMUNITY COLLEGE	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X							X
N H PILATE MIDDLE SCHOOL	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X							X
NEWTON COUNTY ACADEMY	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X							X
NEWTON COUNTY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X							X
NEWTON COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X							X
NEWTON COUNTY VOC COMPLEX	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X							X
NEWTON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X							X
NEWTON HIGH SCHOOL	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X							X
NEWTON MUNICIPAL CAREER CENTER	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X							X
UNION ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X							X
UNION HIGH SCHOOL	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X							X
UNION MIDDLE SCHOOL	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X							X

Table 6.17: AT-RISK CRITICAL FACILITIES IN SCOTT COUNTY

		FLOOD-RELATED					FIRE-RELATED		GEOLOGIC			WIND-RELATED			OTHER							
FACILITY NAME	FACILITY TYPE	Flood – 100 yr	Flood – 500 yr	Erosion	Dam and Levee Failure	Winter Storm and Freeze	Drought / Heat Wave	Wildfire	Earthquake	Landslide	Land Subsidence	Hurricane and Tropical Storm	Thunderstorm (wind, hail,	Tornado	Fixed HAZMAT – 0.5 mile	Fixed HAZMAT – 1.0 mile	Mobile HAZMAT – 0.5 mile (road)	Mobile HAZMAT – 1.0 mile (road)	Mobile HAZMAT – 0.5 mile (rail)	Mobile HAZMAT – 1.0 mile (rail)	Pandemic
SCOTT COUNTY																						
GIBBSTOWN-LAWRENCE VOLUNTEER FIRE	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X							X
HOMEWOOD VOLUNTEER FIRE	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X							X
LAKE VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X							X
LUDLOW VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X							X
NORTH CENTRAL SCOTT COUNTY 1	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X							X
NORTH CENTRAL SCOTT COUNTY 2	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X							X
NORTH CENTRAL SCOTT COUNTY 3	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X							X
PINEVILLE VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X							X
THE CITY OF FOREST FIRE DEPARTMENT	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X							X
FOREST POLICE DEPARTMENT	Police			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X							X
SCOTT COUNTY SHERIFFS DEPARTMENT /	Police			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X							X
LAKE POLICE DEPARTMENT	Police			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X							X
MORTON POLICE DEPARTMENT	Police			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X							X
POLKVILLE POLICE DEPARTMENT	Police			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X							X
SCOTT COUNTY EOC	EOC			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X							X
ALPHA & OMEGA ACADEMY	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X							X
BETTYE MAE JACK MIDDLE SCHOOL	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X							X
FOREST ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X							X
FOREST HIGH SCHOOL	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X							X
FOREST SCOTT CO VOC TECH CENTER	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X							X

		FLOOD-RELATED					FIRE-RELATED		GEOLOGIC			WIND-RELATED			OTHER							
FACILITY NAME	FACILITY TYPE	Flood – 100 yr	Flood – 500 yr	Erosion	Dam and Levee Failure	Winter Storm and Freeze	Drought / Heat Wave	Wildfire	Earthquake	Landslide	Land Subsidence	Hurricane and Tropical Storm	Thunderstorm (wind, hail,	Tornado	Fixed HAZMAT – 0.5 mile	Fixed HAZMAT – 1.0 mile	Mobile HAZMAT – 0.5 mile (road)	Mobile HAZMAT – 1.0 mile (road)	Mobile HAZMAT – 0.5 mile (rail)	Mobile HAZMAT – 1.0 mile (rail)	Pandemic
SCOTT COUNTY																					
HAWKINS MIDDLE SCHOOL	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X							X
LAKE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X							X
LAKE HIGH SCHOOL	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X							X
LAKE MIDDLE SCHOOL	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X							X
MORTON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X							X
MORTON HIGH SCHOOL	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X							X
SCOTT CENTRAL ATTENDANCE CENTER	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X							X

Table 6.18: AT-RISK CRITICAL FACILITIES IN SMITH COUNTY

		FLOOD-RELATED					FIRE-RELATED		GEOLOGIC			WIND-RELATED			OTHER						
FACILITY NAME	FACILITY TYPE	Flood – 100 yr	Flood – 500 yr	Erosion	Dam and Levee Failure	Winter Storm and Freeze	Drought / Heat Wave	Wildfire	Earthquake	Landslide	Land Subsidence	Hurricane and Tropical Storm	Thunderstorm (wind, hail,	Tornado	Fixed HAZMAT – 0.5 mile	Fixed HAZMAT – 1.0 mile	Mobile HAZMAT – 0.5 mile (road)	Mobile HAZMAT – 1.0 mile (road)	Mobile HAZMAT – 0.5 mile (rail)	Mobile HAZMAT – 1.0 mile (rail)	Pandemic
SMITH COUNTY																					
Smith County EOC	EOC			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X			X
Sylvarena Volunteer Fire Department	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X			X
Polkville Volunteer Fire Department	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X			X
Mize Volunteer Fire Department	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X			X
Taylorsville Volunteer Fire Department	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X			X
Raleigh Volunteer Fire Department	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X			X
Pineville Volunteer Fire Department	Fire Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X							X
Mize City Police Dept	Police Station	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X	X
Polkville Police Department	Police Station																				
Raleigh Police Dept	Police Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X			X
Smith County Sheriff	Police Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X			X
Taylorsville Police Dept	Police Station			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Community Learning Center	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X			X
Mize Attendance Center	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X		X	X
Raleigh Elementary School	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X			X
Raleigh High School	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X			X
Smith Co Voc Complex	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X							X
Taylorsville Attendance Center	School			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X
Polksville City Hall	Government			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X