# Anderson County, Tennessee Board of Commissioners

**RESOLUTION No: 22-01-909** 

# RESOLUTION UPDATING AND AMENDING THE ANDERSON COUNTY MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN.

WHEREAS, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) requires all jurisdictions to submit an update to the jurisdiction's Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan in order to comply with United States Code 44 CFR 201.6(b)-(d); and

WHEREAS, the Anderson County Office of Emergency Management has completed the update task and received FEMA approval on December 27, 2021 (See, Updated Hazard Mitigation Plan – Exhibit 1 and FEMA Approval Letter – Exhibit 2); and

WHEREAS, the participating municipalities have worked with the Anderson County Office of Emergency Management and recommend to the Anderson County Legislative Body that this plan be formally adopted.

**NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** by the Anderson County Legislative Body meeting in regular session this 18<sup>th</sup> day of January 2022 that we formally adopt the updated Anderson County Hazard Mitigation Plan as presented.

### BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that:

Section 1: The Anderson County Legislative Body approves the update in its entirety and adopts the Hazard Mitigation Plan for use in Anderson County along with any project identified by the Mitigation Planning Committee and the County agrees to be governed by the plan.

Section 2: The Anderson County Legislative Body authorizes the appropriate participating officials to pursue funding opportunities for implementation of proposals designated therein; and will upon receipt of such funding or other necessary resources, seek to implement the actions contained in the Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Section 3: The Anderson County jurisdiction, including participating municipalities, will continue to cooperate and participate in the hazard mitigation planning process, holding regular meetings, including reporting progress as required by FEMA, the Tennessee Emergency Management Agency (TEMA) and the Mitigation Planning Committee (MPC).

### **VOTING SUMMATION**

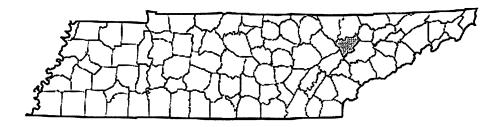
APPROVED by	in favor of passage and	not in favor of passage.
SECOND FOR A	PPROVAL MOTION BY COMMISSIONER	
MOTION FOR A	PPROVAL BY COMMISSIONER	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

COMMISSIONERS VOTING FOR PASSAGE (Please	e sign beside name):
DISTRICT 1: COMMISSIONER CHUCK FRITTS	
DISTRICT 1: COMMISSIONER TRACY WANDELL	
DISTRICT 2: COMMISSIONER ROBERT JAMESON	
DISTRICT 2: COMMISSIONER RICK MEREDITH	
DISTRICT 3: COMMISSIONER JOSH ANDERSON	<del></del>
DISTRICT 3: COMMISSIONER DENVER WADDELL	
DISTRICT 4: COMMISSIONER TIM ISBEL	
DISTRICT 4: COMMISSIONER SHAIN VOWELL	
DISTRICT 5: COMMISSIONER ROBERT McKAMEY	
DISTRICT 5: COMMISSIONER JERRY WHITE	
DISTRICT 6: COMMISSIONER STEVEN MEAD	
DISTRICT 6: COMMISSIONER CATHERINE DENENE	BERG
DISTRICT 7: COMMISSIONER THRESA SCOTT	
DISTRICT 7: COMMISSIONER JERRY CREASEY	
DISTRICT 8: COMMISSIONER ROBERT SMALLRIDG	GE
DISTRICT 8: COMMISSIONER PHIL YAGER	
RESOLVED AND EFFECTIVE this 18th day of January	2022.
Joshua N. Anderson, Chair	Terry Frank, County Mayor
	ATTEST:
	Jeff Cole, County Clerk

# ANDERSON COUNTY UPDATED MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN (2022)

EXHIBIT 1

# Anderson County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan



**November 5, 2021** 

### **Prepared By:**

Anderson County Hazard Mitigation Committee
Anderson County Emergency Management

### **Assistance Provided By:**

**Tennessee Emergency Management Agency** as part of the Tennessee Mitigation Initiative

### **Executive Summary**

Over the past two decades, hazard mitigation has gained increased national attention due to the large number of natural disasters that have occurred throughout the U.S. and the rapid rise in costs associated with those disaster recoveries. It has become apparent that money spent mitigating potential impacts of a disaster event can result in substantial savings of life and property. With these benefit cost ratios being extremely advantageous, the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 was developed as U.S. Federal legislation that reinforces the importance of pre-disaster mitigation planning by calling for local governments to develop mitigation plans (44 CFR 201).

The purpose of a local hazard mitigation plan is to identify the community's notable risks and specific vulnerabilities, and then to create/implement corresponding mitigation projects to address those areas of concern. This methodology helps reduce human, environmental, and economical costs from natural and man-made hazards through the creation of long-term mitigation initiatives.

The advantages of developing a local hazard mitigation plan are numerous including improved post-disaster decision making, education on mitigation approaches, an organizational method for prioritizing mitigation projects, etc. It has been noted that communities who successfully complete and maintain a mitigation plan receive larger amounts of Federal and State funding to be used on mitigation projects, and receive these funds faster, than communities who do not have a plan. Such funding sources that the plan caters to are Pre-Disaster Mitigation, Flood Mitigation Assistance, and Hazard Mitigation Grant Programs.

The 2021 update of the Anderson County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan was created to act as a well-thought-out guide to be used by, and for, the people of Anderson County. For this plan to be successful, the following jurisdictions participated in the drafting and preparation of the plan update. The City of Oliver Springs did not participate.

- Anderson County (unincorporated)
- City of Clinton
- City of Norris
- City of Oak Ridge
- City of Rocky Top

In reference to federal code title 44 CFR 201, the plan is required to be submitted to both TEMA (State) and FEMA (Federal) for review to be approved. When the plan is deemed "approval pending adoption" by FEMA (44 CFR 201.6(c)5), each of the participating jurisdictions will adopt the plan through a local resolution.

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### **Section 1: Planning Process**

### **Planning Process Update**

The last Anderson County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan was approved by FEMA on July 28, 2017. Per federal requirements stated in 44 CFR 201, all local hazard mitigation plans are required to go through a FEMA update review every 5 years to remain eligible for hazard mitigation grants. This update methodology was developed to assure that local governments are continuing to re-evaluate their risks and to regularly implement mitigation projects that can reduce community vulnerabilities.

The plan's five-year update process took place at a meeting on September 21, 2021 with Anderson County, City of Clinton, City of Norris, City of Oak Ridge, City of Rocky Top and the Tennessee Emergency Management Agency (TEMA) (See Appendix 1 and 2). An additional one on one meeting was held with the City of Clinton on September 30, 2021 at 3:45 p.m. Representatives included individuals from fire/rescue, EMS, law enforcement, elected officials, utilities and emergency management. Emails were exchanged prior and post meeting to ensure completion of the needed information and communication. The Program Manager for Anderson County Emergency Management was designated as the person who would be leading staff and interested persons in updating the mitigation plan. The tasks undertaken at the meeting by the Anderson County Hazard Mitigation Committee consisted of continuing to get agencies and the public involved in the county's mitigation efforts, performing the required 5-year plan update, and soliciting for new mitigation actions/projects to be added to the plan. TEMA provided requested technical assistance at the beginning of the update process by presenting successful strategies that have been used in updating hazard mitigation plans, facilitating the meeting, and guiding the committee on planning requirements; (a service established as part of the Tennessee Mitigation Initiative). Additional activities during the meeting included reviewing past incidents, disasters, and data to gain a complete understanding of the hazards faced by Anderson County and all jurisdictions within. The committee proceeded to rate each hazard to evaluate risk. This rating of each hazard is incorporated into the plan under Risk Assessment. The mitigation goals were established and reviewed. Emails were exchanged to ensure appropriate documentation of desired projects along with completing the rating of each project.

Prior to these meetings, the Anderson County Emergency Management Program Manager began reorganizing the county-wide hazard mitigation committee. Realizing that a successful mitigation committee includes a number of representatives, specialists, and individuals who can give valuable/unique insights that local emergency management staff may not have considered; invites to be a part of this plan update included open invitation to elected officials, county and city staff, representatives of the jurisdictions, neighboring counties, local businesses, state agencies, private organizations, academia, non-profits, and other noticeable persons. These invites included email, and phone contact by the Anderson County Emergency Management Program Manager and the Tennessee Emergency Management Agency.

Within this plan update, the participating jurisdictions are outlined in the Executive Summary. The Anderson County Hazard Mitigation Committee for the plan update consists of the following members:

Member	Representation				
Karen Ooten (Committee Chair)	Program Manager, Anderson County EMA				
Gary Long	Road Superintendent, Anderson County Highway Department				
Marty Blackburn	Corporal, Anderson County Sheriff				
Steve Payne	Director, Anderson County EMA				
Scott Thomas	Deputy Director, Anderson County EMS				
BJ Boyd	Emergency Management Contractor, Oak Ridge Fire Department				
Jody Durham	Assistant Chief, Oak Ridge Fire Department				
Stephanie Fox	Chief, Marlow Volunteer Fire Department				
Mike Poole	Police Chief, Norris Police Department				
Ambrea Peters	Chief, Andersonville Volunteer Fire Department				
James Shetterly	Police Chief, Rocky Top Police Department				
Robert Sexton	Chief, Anderson County Sheriff's Office				
Todd Loggins	Director of Engineering & Operations, Clinton Utilities Board				
Bill Riggs	Senior Staff Advisor, City of Clinton				
Josh Garner	District Coordinator, Tennessee Emergency Management Agency				
Michelle Klein	Regional Planner, Tennessee Emergency Management Agency				

The Anderson County Hazard Mitigation Committee continues to be the county's lead in all mitigation efforts and in the development of the county's mitigation plan. The committee member's efforts in the plan update were broken down into five stages: 1) analysis of the 2017 plan 2) updating of the plan, 3) public participation, 4) review of the final updated plan, and 5) adoption of the plan.

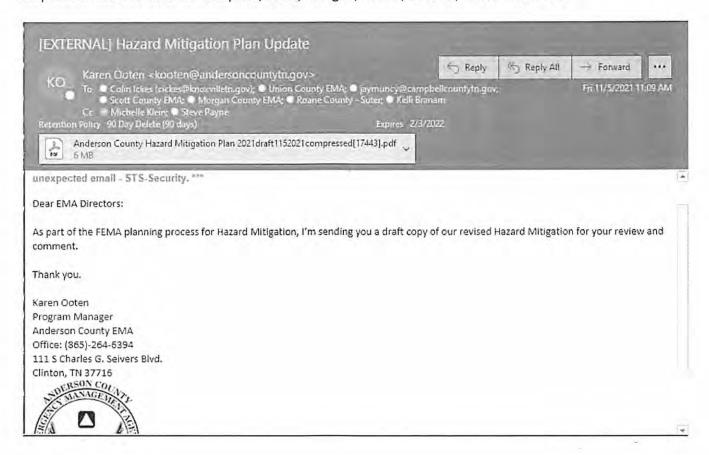
Stage 1: During the analysis of the plan, Anderson County Emergency Management, with assistance from TEMA, reviewed the original county plan and made notes on what sections would require the main updates. Anderson County Emergency Management suggested that the two core areas for needed updates were in the risk/vulnerability assessment and in the restructuring of the county's listed hazard mitigation projects. Additionally, a review of the hazards listed in the 2017 plan occurred. An intense discussion occurred to determine its best to focus on the top tier hazards for financial and planning purposes instead of focusing on every possible hazard that Anderson County, and all jurisdictions within, could face. Within this updated plan are now Hazards of Prime Concern.

<u>Stage 2</u>: From there the committee started making the updates to the plan. Tasks included soliciting for new mitigation projects to be added to the plan and examining the status of mitigation projects listed in the 2017 plan.

<u>Stage 3</u>: To encourage public involvement, the Anderson County Hazard Mitigation Committee advertised the committee meeting for September 21, 2021 in the local newspaper. This notice presents the purpose of the meeting, the time and date of the meeting, how to access the meeting, and stated that all are invited to attend. This meeting provided a great opportunity for the public to comment on the plan during the update drafting stage, to contribute in project proposals, and to participate in project reprioritization. <u>Appendix 1</u> provides a copy of the meeting's attendance sheet and <u>Appendix 2</u> presents a copy of the public notice for the meeting. No members of the public attended.

<u>Stage 4</u>: Next the committee evaluated the written updates of the plan against FEMA's crosswalk requirements via email correspondence. This also included having the jurisdictions review the drafts that specifically addressed aspects of their jurisdiction before the plan is sent to FEMA for review.

The Anderson County Emergency Management Program Manager sent a request to the surrounding Counties to provide opportunity for review and comment. The below is a screenshot of that request. These Counties are Campbell, Scott, Morgan, Roane, Loudon, Union and Knox.



<u>Stage 5</u>: Upon receiving the "Approval Pending Adoption" designation from FEMA's review, adoption/resolution will be obtained for each participating jurisdiction.

### **Review of Existing Information**

A preliminary review of existing plans, reports, and information was conducted during the initial phase of creating the Anderson County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan. The primary purpose of reviewing this information was to identifying local hazards, recognizing local risks, and understanding different local vulnerabilities. The following list of sources identifies some of the existing studies that were reviewed:

- Anderson County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2017
- Anderson County Emergency Operations Plan
- State of Tennessee Hazard Mitigation Plan
- Tennessee Emergency Management Plan

All the listed plans, studies, and data sources were incorporated into the Anderson County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan. These sources developed the plan's hazard, risk, and vulnerability assessment sections that in return led to the establishment of meaningful mitigation projects (aka: actions).

### **Updates within the Plan**

It is important to note that this countywide plan was entirely reorganized and updated head-to-toe from the original Anderson County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan. Anderson County reviewed and analyzed each section of the original plan and made updates in the following ways:

### **Section 1: Planning Process**

Anderson County updated the original plan's description of the planning process to include the new or no longer participating committee members, updated the plan's description of the most recent countywide mitigation meeting that took place in 2021, and documented the lasts opportunities for the public to get involved. Anderson County also reviewed the list of existing documents from the 2017 plan and updated accordingly.

### Section 2: County Profile

Anderson County created a new development trends section in this plan update.

### **Section 3: Risk Assessment**

The committee reviewed their hazards from the 2017 plan and decided to focus more on hazards of prime concern. This shift was made to allow for more meaningful mitigation actions/projects. These hazards include: Flooding, Severe Storms (Wind, Tornado), Winter Weather, Wildfire, and Landslides.

As part of the plan update, Anderson County updated their previous occurrence hazard listings going back to 1950, except for Wildfires, allowing for re-evaluation of each hazard's extent, probability, and potential impacts. The source for this data was NOAA's National

Centers for Environmental Information, Storm Events Database (NCDC), and TN Forestry Division. In some NCDC instances, this data did not go back to 1950 but all documented events from the NCDC are included. The county then decided to use a different method for determining vulnerabilities/risks because this new method was considered superior to the older plan's method. Also, the plan now has a HAZUS-flood model study and simplified countywide floodplain maps (as seen in the plan's appendices).

### **Section 4: Mitigation Strategy**

Anderson County, and all jurisdictions within, changed their mitigation goals from the 2017 plan to allow for a broader focus and the likely shift in priorities as the 5 years progress. Additionally, Anderson County, and all jurisdictions within, has utilized a new method for prioritizing mitigation projects, (thought to be superior to the previous method). Anderson County, and all jurisdictions within, brainstormed many new mitigation projects that were added to the list, used a new chart method to profile project details, and developed a system to describe where their previous plan's projects are in terms of being implemented.

### Section 5: Plan Maintenance

Anderson County, and all jurisdictions within, updated how they would work with the other jurisdictions in monitoring, evaluating, and updating the plan, provided an updated list of mechanisms they could incorporate mitigation, stated that Anderson County Basic Emergency Operations Plan has mitigation concepts incorporated within it, and updated how all the jurisdictions would keep the public involved in updating processes.

### **Section 2: County Profile**

### **Development Trends**

Anderson County was formed from portions of Knox and Grainger County in 1801. It was named for Joseph Anderson, a U.S. Senator from Tennessee. During the Second World War, the federal government founded Oak Ridge as one of the Manhattan Project's primary research sites. The location was selected for a number of reasons, including its relatively low incidence of natural disasters and access to fresh water and infrastructure. The influx of government employees and funding brought Anderson County and Oak Ridge from a roughly 20,000 inhabitants to a peak of 84,000 before the war's end.

The construction of Norris Dam, the first dam built by the Tennessee Valley Authority, brought major changes to the county in the 1930s. Approximately 2900 families were relocated from reservoir lands in Anderson and nearby counties during the construction, which began in 1933 and was completed in 1936. The City of Norris was initially built as a planned community to house the workers involved in the construction of this dam. As a result of the dam completion and operation, the temperature of the downstream Clinch River bed changed, so that a former pearl industry which had been successful for many years evaporated as the mussels, once prevalent in the river, were not able to sustain life in the changed climate.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the county has a total area of 345 square miles, of which 337 square miles is land and 7.6 square miles (2.2%) is water.

Anderson County has a thriving tourism industry, thanks to major attractions such as Norris Lake, the Museum of Appalachia, and American Museum of Science and Energy, and the county is considered a part of the Norris Highlands.

Anderson County does not allow construction within its FEMA designated floodplains without a floodplain construction certificate. The certificate requires any structure to be raised to a BFE. Increased growth will not increase Anderson County or its jurisdiction's vulnerability to flooding due to the enforcement of the certificates.

### **Population**

Population estimates is as follows:

Anderson County: 76,978 (2019); 75,082 (2010) City of Clinton: 10,075 (2019); 9,760 (2010) City of Norris: 1,469 (2019); 1491 (2010) City of Oak Ridge: 29,156 (2019); 29,328 (2010)

City of Cak Ridge: 29,130 (2019); 29,328 (201) City of Rocky Top: 1,767 (2019); 1,781 (2010)

### **Future growth**

The committee was asked to provide feedback and information on future trends. The specific question asked was, "List the areas in your jurisdiction (region, subdivision, etc.) that have experienced growth in the past 10 years or are anticipated to have significant growth in the near future, as well as any potential complications from natural hazards due to the development."

The committee's answers are as follows. For Industrial Growth: "Last 10 years: Carden Farm Industrial Park, Eagle Bend Industrial Park, I-75 Industrial Park & David Jones Industrial Park. Future Growth: currently working on an additional 30 acres to the David Jones Industrial Park; possibly adding more acreage to the other 3 industrial parks as well." For Commercial Growth: "In the area of the industrial parks mentioned in Industrial Growth." For Residential Growth: "We've had moderate growth in the eastern area of Anderson County as well as the southern area in the area between US highway 25 and the Bull Run. The Marlow area has had modest growth as well as the area around Rocky Top. There is also a large subdivision currently being developed in the Sinking Springs area between the I-75 exit and Clinton. This subdivision is estimated to have 140 building parcels. This development should start building houses within the next twelve months. From our prospective there are some drainage issues along the state route 61 corridor between Anderson County, High School, and the river traveling west. We're not sure the new subdivision going in at the Sinking Springs will impact this or not. We really don't think so because it should drain to Hinds Creek."

### **Resource Capabilities**

	YES	NO
Does your jurisdiction enforce building code ordnances?	Х	
Does your jurisdiction enforce zoning code ordnances?	X	
Is your jurisdiction a member of the National Flood Insurance Program?	X	
Does your jurisdiction have the following resources in place?		
Law enforcement	X	
Full-time fire services		Х
Grant writer		Х
Public information officer	Х	

### **Expanding & Improving Mitigation Programs**

The committee was asked, "What mitigation actions has your jurisdiction accomplished in the past 5 years, to include with both local (building/zoning codes, incorporating mitigation into existing planning) and external (grants such as mitigation, CDBG, USDA, etc.) funding?"

The most recent completed CDBG Waterline project effected Strong Hollow Road, Twin Oaks Rd., and the Miller Hollow Rd. area. Also, Humphrey Cemetery Circle, Mill Creek Rd., McAfee Ln., and Ridge Circle Rd.

- 1. Elza Drive Business District Sewer Improvements TN-17665 2013 award date; 2015 completion date.
  - \$400,000.00 Total Cost; \$200,000 ARC; \$200,000 Local

- The project entails an extension of existing 8-inch sewer serving the Army Reserve facility along State Route 95. With a bore of State Route 95, a 3-inch force main can be extended along the south side of Elza Drive to serve the existing business area. The force main will remain on the north side of Elza Drive until Elza Drive intersects State Route 95. The force main will then bore State Route 95 and turn east until it crosses SR 61 near a Marathon Oil Station. A total of 14 businesses and 4 residences will be served by the proposed sewer improvements.
- 2. Claxton Business District Improvements Sewer Improvements TN-17157 2011 award date; 2012 completion date.
  - \$1,00,000.00 Total Cost; \$500,000 ARC; \$500,000 Local
  - In order to provide sewer to the Claxton business area, the existing 8" sewer serving the Greenview Village development must be extended. The extension of approximately 1,400 liner foot of sewer line will be utilized in the project construction; with a bore of Edgemoor Road, sewer can be extended along the north side of Edgemoor Road to serve the existing business area. Two businesses on the south side of Edgemoor Road can be reached by boring the road and connecting to the gravity sewer. A total of thirteen (13) businesses will be served by the sewer improvements. Project will be located in road right-of-way.
- 3. Phase I Claxton Sewer Line Extension # 11355; 2011 Award date; 2012 Completion date.
  - \$566,542 Total Cost; \$491,781 CDBG; \$74,761 Local
  - The project involved running sewer along Raccoon Valley Road, Gadson Chapel Lane, Gadsontown Land and Thomas Lane.
- 4. North Anderson Waterline Extension # 45442 2015 Award Date; 2017 completion date
  - \$610,465 Total Cost; \$525,000 CDBG; \$85465 Local
  - Waterline extension on Twin oaks Road, Strong Hollow Lane, Miller Hollow Lane, McAfee Land, Ridge Circle Road, Mill Creek Road And Humphrey Cemetery Circle.
- 5. North Anderson Waterline Extension # 14049 2019 Award Date; Completion date to be decided.
  - \$630,370.00 Total Cost; \$523,207.00 CDBG; \$107,163.00 Local
  - Waterline extension on Buchanan Lane, Savage Garden Road, Foust Lane, Collins Gap Road, Judson Road and Hinds Creek Road.

### Section 3: Risk Assessment

### Hazard Identification

To begin to assess Anderson County, and all jurisdictions within, risk to natural hazards and identify the community's areas of highest vulnerability, the mitigation committee had to identify which hazards have or could impact the county. This hazard identification process began with researching previous hazard events that have occurred in Anderson County by going through newspaper articles, Anderson County Emergency Management records, the 2017 Anderson County Hazard Mitigation Plan, National Weather Service data and recalling personal experiences. From there Emergency Management staff also analyzed hazard events that could occur in the county by reviewing scientific studies and the State of Tennessee Hazard Mitigation Plan. The following hazards have been identified as hazards of prime concern by the Anderson County Hazard Mitigation Committee. There is a change in focus from the 2017 plan to the 2021 plan to allow for balancing of priorities. The 2017 plan risk assessment was too overwhelming to allow for identification of the prime hazards. By focusing on hazards that are a top priority for the committee, it allowed for better committee discussion and awareness. In some cases, sources of data are restricted to the State of Tennessee Hazard Mitigation Plan and state agencies to ensure continuity of reporting into future years. Consideration has been paid to local needs, input and sensitivities to ensure state and federal input doesn't influence the needs or desires, as deemed appropriate by the committee, of this local plan.

### Flooding

Flooding events occur when excess water from rivers and other bodies of water overflow onto riverbanks and adjacent floodplains. In addition, lower lying regions can collect water from rainfall and poorly drained land can accumulate rainfall through ponding on the surface. Floods in Anderson County are usually caused by rainfall but may also be caused by snowmelt and man-made incidents. The below charts explain common ways flooding occurs and common factors that contribute toward the severity of floods.

	Common Ways Flooding Occurs
Methods	Description
Overland Flow (a) Infiltration (b) Saturation	-Excess overland flow occurs when the rain is falling more rapidly than it infiltrates into the soilExcess overland flow occurs when soil spaces are so full of water that no more rain can be absorbed.
Throughflow	-Rainwater which has infiltrated into unsaturated soil can move horizontally to the river channel. This process is slower than overland flow but faster than baseflow.
Baseflow	-Rainwater which has percolated to the aquifer can seep into the river channel. This is the slowest process.

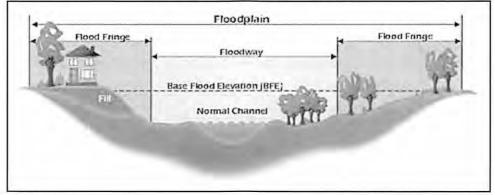
Source: The Field Studies Council

	Common Causes of Flooding
Factor	Effect on Flooding
Geology	Impermeable rocks are saturated more quickly than porous and pervious rocks. Saturation- excess overland flow is more common. Sandy soils have larger pore spaces than clay soils. Infiltration is most rapid in sandy soils.
Relief	Water reaches the channel more rapidly in a steeper basin as water is travelling more quickly downhill.
Vegetation	Vegetation intercepts a large proportion of rainfall. Where trees are deciduous, discharge is higher in a forested basin in winter as there is less interception.
Meteorological Factors	Where rain is falling faster than the infiltration rate there is infiltration-excess overland flow. This is common after a summer storm. Snow does not reach the channel but is stored on the ground surface. As snow melts, the meltwater will reach the channel quickly as infiltration is impeded if the ground is still frozen.
Catchment Shape	It takes less time for water to reach the channel in a circular basin as all extremities are roughly equidistant from the channel.
Land Use	Surface runoff is higher in urban areas because there are more urban surfaces (concrete & tarmac) and sewers take water rapidly to rivers. There is less interception and evapotranspiration and more surface runoff in a deforested catchment.
Catchment Size	Water reaches the channel more rapidly in a smaller basin as water has a shorter distance to travel.
Antecedent Conditions	The level of discharge before the storm is called the antecedent discharge. Even a small amount of rain can lead to flooding.

Source: The Field Studies Council

In Anderson County, some areas are more flood-prone than others. One of the ways of identifying these flood-prone areas is through determining the county's 100- and 500-year floodplains. 100-year floods are calculated to be the level of flood water expected to be equaled or exceeded every 100 years on average, meaning a flood that has a 1% chance of being equaled or exceeded in magnitude in any single year. A 500-year floodplain has a 0.2% chance. A 100-year floodplain would include the areas adjoining a stream, river, or watercourse that would be covered by water in the event of a 100-year flood (see diagram below).

### Characteristics of a Floodplain



Source: FEMA

In Anderson County, all jurisdictions have 100-year floodplains located within their boundaries and all jurisdictions are susceptible to smaller localized flooding outside of the 100-year floodplains. Areas in the county known to flood more often include:

Airport Road Tri-County Blvd Midway Drive

Windrock Road

**Bacon Springs Road** 

Lake City Hwy @ Pumphouse Lane

Lake City Hwy @ Granite Road

**Granite Road** 

Cane Creek Road

**Beets Valley Road** 

**Bolin Road** 

Railroad Ave

**Chestnut Ave** 

Hwy 441

Church Street @ Third St

Jacksboro Ave @ Community Center & Athletic Field

**Offutt Road** 

Old Dutch Valley Road

Hwy 116 near Dump

Hwy 116 at Andy's Ridge Road

**Beach Grove Road** 

Irwin Mill Road

**Brooks Gap Road** 

**Pumpkin Hollow** 

Sinking Springs Road

**Hinds Creek Road** 

**Mountain Road** 

**Brushy Valley Road** 

Hillvale Road

Lambdin Road

Fox Hollow Lane

Sequoyah Marina Area Roads

**Indian Gap Road** 

Mill Creek at Ridge Circle

Mill Creek at Old Boy Scout Road

Park Lane at Clear Springs Cemetery Rd

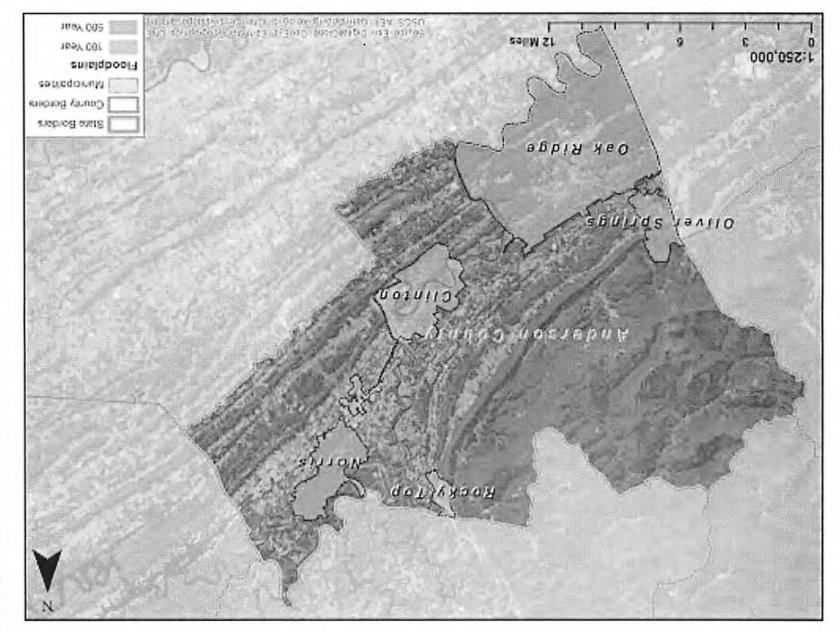
**Huntington Lane at Andersonville Pike** 

Bloomfield Hills Mobile Home Park

Detailed Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) are also included in <u>Appendix 3</u>, which shows where FEMA has placed the 100-year and 500-year floodplains for each jurisdiction.

The next information graphic was brought forward from the 2017 Hazard Mitigation Plan illustrating Anderson County and its jurisdictions Floodplain areas. Anderson County and its participating jurisdictions have utility structures, municipal building, school buildings, and commercial and residential structures in floodplains. Flooding can cause minimal or complete

damage to any of these types of facilities taking them offline for days to years depending on the resources available after an event.



Anderson County, and all jurisdictions within, historically has had many flood events in the past. Based on NOAA NCDC data, the following charts provide a list of flood events occurring in Anderson County from 1950 to 2021 and a list of each flood's description of impacts imposed on the community. No flood was listed for Anderson County prior to 1996.

The following information was obtained by accessing the NOAA database. https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/stormevents/. This information represents all the events and extent of the Flooding hazard experienced by Anderson County, including the jurisdictions located within, and is the only source of data accessible. The information provided for Anderson County also applies to the school district due to the geographic distribution of the schools throughout the County.

## Flood Events in Anderson County: 1950 to 2021

Location	Date	Event Type	Deaths	Injuries	Property Damage	Impact/Extent Description	
Oak Ridge	6/13/1996	Flash Flood	0	0	2000	Nearly two inches of rainfell within thirty-five minutes causing roads to close due to flooding.	
Clinton	7/13/1996	Flash Flood	0	0	0	Heavy rain from thunderstorms resulted in mud slides and flash flooding along highway 25W between Clinton and Lake City.	
Countywide	3/3/1997	Flash Flood	0	0	0	Heavy rain training over the county caused widespread flooding. Several routes closed including Highway 116Highway 441 and I-75 in the Lake City areaand Highway 330 around the community of Frost Bottom.	
Clinton	6/19/1997	Flash Flood	0	0	0	Numerous city streets were closed due to water up to 2 feet deep. Also some county roadways were underwater.	
Lake City	4/17/1998	Flash Flood	1	0	0	Driver drowned when her jeep was swept away in Hinds Creek when she attempted to driver family members to safety.	
Clinton	4/18/1998	Flood	0	0	0	Water over roads on the west side of Clinton.	
Countywide	4/19/1998	Flood	0	0	0	Several roads closed due to heavy rain.	
Clinton	6/1/1998	Flood	0	0	0	Rockslide reported bySheriff's office. Minor flooding on Clinton Highway, East Valley Road, Highway 61 and Buffalo Road.	
Lake City	6/2/1998	Flood	0	0	500	Highway 25W flooded near Lake City. Car washed off road.	
Countywide	7/11/1999	Flash Flood	0	0	0	Widespread showers and thunderstorms with heavy rain caused flooding problems throughout much of East Tennessee. In Cocke County, flooding occurred along Knoxville Highway west of Newport and in the fairgrounds. In Blount County, numerous streets and roads were closed. The Abrams Creek Campground in the Cades Cove area of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park was evacuated as a precautionary measure Sunday. The campground was reopened Monday. The bottom two apartments of Atchley Apartments in Maryville had 6 inches of water in them early Monday morning. In Knox County, many cars were stranded in flooded underpasses. In Bledsoe County, the Jack Branch Road bridge along Highway 30 on the Van Buren County line was washed out. Numerous incidents of minor flooding were reported around the remainder of the region. Water began to recede across the region by late afternoon/early evening Monday.	
Oliver Springs	7/24/1999	Flood	0	0	0	2 feet of water washing large tree limbs and other debris across the 2400 block of Dutch Valley Road.	
Countywide	4/4/2000	Flash Flood	0	0	0	Many roads washed out and closed.	

		l				
Countywide	1/23/2002	Flash Flood	o	o	0	Prolonged heavy rain throughout the day resulted in numerous road closings across much of central East Tennessee.
Not provided	3/17/2002	Flood	0	0	0	Widespread flooding occurred across most of East Tennessee with the hardest hit counties in central East Tennessee including Bledsoe, Meigs, Roane, Rhea, Loudon, Blount, Knox, and Sevier Counties. Rainfall totals between five and eight inches were reported in 36 hours. Numerous major rivers flooded including the Clinch, Powell, Sequatchie, and Pigeon Rivers. Total damage estimates were calculated to
Countywide	3/18/2002	Flash Flood	0	0	0	Widespread flooding occurred across most of East Tennessee. Rainfall totals between five and eight inches were reported in 36 hours. Total damage estimates were calculated to be over 5 million dollars.
North Central Portion	5/26/2002	Flash Flood	0	0	6000	Residents were stranded in homes by flooding on lower Briceville road in northern portion of the county.
Not provided	2/14/2003	Flood	0	0	58000	Four day rainfall totals of two to eight inches fell across east Tennessee, with the highest amounts occurring across the Cumberland Plateau and adjacent valleys areas. This rainfall combined with a melting snowpack (reports of up to a foot in the higher elevations) to produce widespread flooding of rivers and streams with numerous mudslides also reported (one notable mudslide pushed an apartment complex off its foundation in Knox County). The Powell, Clinch and Holston rivers measured the most significant rises with Claiborne, Rhea and Knox counties reporting the most significant damage.
Countywide	2/15/2003	Flash Flood	0	0	0	Numerous roads reported closed by law enforcement due to high water with several reports of mud slides. One home had to be evacuated and one business on Clinton Highway was filled with water.
Not provided	2/21/2003	Flood	0	0	0	With the ground already saturated from the previous week's rainfall, three day rainfall totals of one to three inches created some flooding of streams and rivers as well as several mudslides across east Tennessee. Rivers which rose above their flood stages included the South Chickamauga, Clinch, Powell, Holston, Pigeon, French Broad and Sequatchie rivers.
Not provided	4/10/2003	Flood	0	0	0	Seven day rainfall totals (4th through the 10th) of three to five inches were reported across central east Tennessee and northeast Tennessee, with one to three inches occurring on the 10th. Several secondary roads across the area were flooded with several rivers experiencing some minor flooding including the Clinch, French Broad, Holston, Pigeon and Powell rivers.
Oak Ridge	6/23/2004	Flash Flood	0	0	0	
Clinton	9/18/2009	Flash Flood	0	0	0	Isolated flash flooding occurred with a foot of water over area roads in the Clinton, Tennessee area. A mud slide occurred due to the flash flooding on Spring Street in Clinton, Tennessee and Johnson Gap and Granite roads were also closed due to flash flooding.

Oak Ridge Airport	9/26/2009	Flood	0	0	0	Heavy rainfall resulted in areal flooding from near Oak Ridge to Clinton, Tennessee. Several inches of water was reported to be over and flowing across low lying areas along highways 61, 95 and 10 in Anderson county.
	_	Flash	-			Law enforcement personnel reported heavy rain from thunderstorms caused water completely covering
Elza	6/24/2011	Flood	0	0	10000	the road on Blockhouse Valley Road southwest of Clinton.
		Flash				
Clinton	3/1/2017	Flood	0	0	0	Creek out of its banks on Gamble Farm.
		Flash				
Clinton	3/1/2017	Flood	0	0	1000	Flooding reported at the Ponderosa Zoo.
		Flash				
Marlow	3/1/2017	Flood	0	0	0	Flooding along Marlow Road.
Oak Ridge						
Airport	2/10/2018	Flood	0	0	0	Part of Airport Road closed by flooding.
		Flash				
Andersonville	2/6/2019	Flood	0	0	3000	Cars flooded in Andersonville, as deep as halfway up the car doors.
Norris	2/23/2019	Flood	. 0	0	600000	Portion of Dairy Pond Road closed. All told, Emergency Management estimated about \$600,000 in flood damages across Anderson County from the overall event.

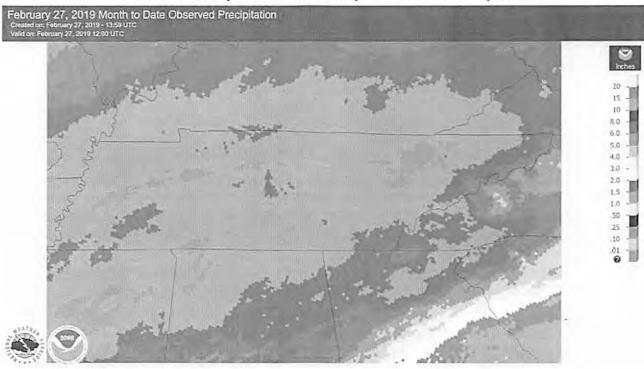
The committee shared their personal experiences of flooding events that have occurred in Anderson County, Clinton, Norris, Oak Ridge, and Rocky Top. The following is transcribed from their thoughts.

• Public Education on Turn Around, Don't Drown; residents continue to drive through flooded roadways.

Small, localized flood events are likely to occur at least two to three times every year in Anderson County. The severity of flooding that may occur in the county is measured by inches of rainfall and by feet of flooding. Based on previous occurrences, in a worst-case scenario it is possible for the extent of a flooding event to exceed 15 inches of rainfall. For example, in March 2002, an event caused over \$5 million in damages across East Tennessee.

As seen below, a stationary frontal boundary stalled over or near the Tennessee Valley for nearly a week in mid to late February 2019. Persistent southwest flow aloft brought copious amounts of Gulf of Mexico moisture northward and interacted with this boundary for many days, causing a prolonged period of heavy rain and flooding throughout Tennessee from Tuesday, February 19 through early Sunday, February 24. Due to the heavy rainfall that had already fallen earlier in the month, along with the already unusually wet winter season, widespread flash flooding and river flooding resulted, with dozens of water rescues being conducted and numerous homes and businesses flooded. Additionally, there were numerous reports of mudslides throughout the state impacting critical interstate travel. In addition, this heavy rainfall set new monthly rainfall records for the month of February at many locations including Nashville and Crossville, both of which saw over a foot of rain. By the end of the month, nearly the entire state of Tennessee had received between 10" and 20" of rain in February 2019. This event led to a Presidential Disaster Declaration (DR4427).

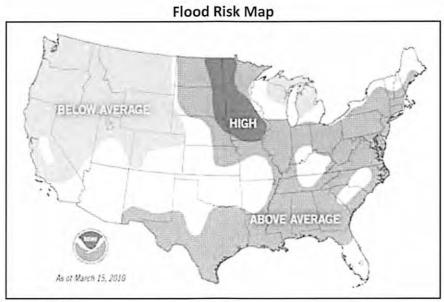
### Tennessee February 2019 Flood - Precipitation for February 2019



Source: National Weather Service

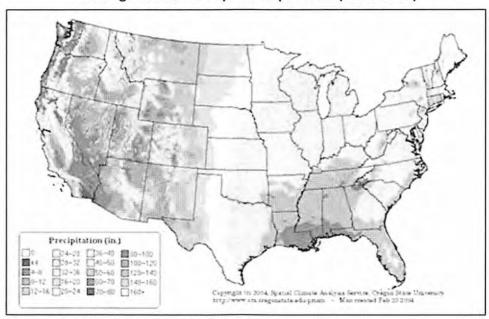
According to a NOAA Flood Risk Map (see map below), the majority of Tennessee was in an "above average" risk of flooding zone during spring 2010. This proposed vulnerability is coupled with the

fact that on average Tennessee usually acquires over 50-60 inches of rainfall a year (see following map).



Source: NOAA

### Average Annual Precipitation per Year (1971-2000)



Source: Spatial Climate Analysis Service, Oregon State University

Anderson County uses a ranking system to determine each jurisdiction's vulnerability to flooding events. This system is based off simple arithmetic which analysis's potential impacts to determine vulnerabilities and then analysis's the probability of a flood event occurring to calculate a flood risk ranking for each jurisdiction.

1 . 6 . 10 . 10	Impacts	Vulnerability			
Jurisdiction	Human	Property	Business	H+P+B=#; #/3=V 2.67	
Anderson County Unincorporated	4	3	1		
City of Clinton	1	2	2	1.67	
City of Norris	1	2	1	1.33	
City of Oak Ridge	2	3	1	2.0	
City of Rocky Top	2	3	1	2.0	

Jurisdiction	Vulnerability	Probability	Risk V+P=R
Anderson County Unincorporated	2.67	5	7.67
City of Clinton	1.67	2	3.67
City of Norris	1.33	2	3.33
City of Oak Ridge	2.0	5	7.00
City of Rocky Top	2.0	5	7

Scale									
Low	2-3.6								
Moderate	3.7-5.2								
Medium	5.3-6.8								
High	6.9-8.4								
Severe	8.5-10								

	Human									
Risk of	Risk of injuries and deaths from the hazard									
1	Death very unlikely, injuries are unlikely									
2	Death unlikely, injuries are minimal									
3	Death unlikely, injuries may be substantial									
4										
5	Deaths probable, injuries will likely be substantial									

Property										
Amount of residetial property damage associated from the hazard										
1	Less than \$500 in damages									
2	\$500-\$10,000 in damages									
3	\$10,000-\$500,000 in damages									
4	4 \$500,000-\$2,000,000 in damages									
5	그 그림 그는 그림이 가지 않아서 지역에 가장을 하지 않아 있다면 하지 않아 하지 않아 하는데 얼마를 하지 않아 하는데 얼마를 하는데 없다면 하다면 하다면 하는데 얼마를 하는데 하는데 없다면 하는데 얼마를 하는데 없다면 하는데									

Business									
Amount of business damage associated from the hazard									
1	Less than 3 businesses closed for only a day								
2	More than 3 businesses closed for a week								
3	More than 3 businesses closed for a few months								
4	More than 3 businesses closed indefinitly or relocated								
5	A top-10 local employer closed indefinitly								

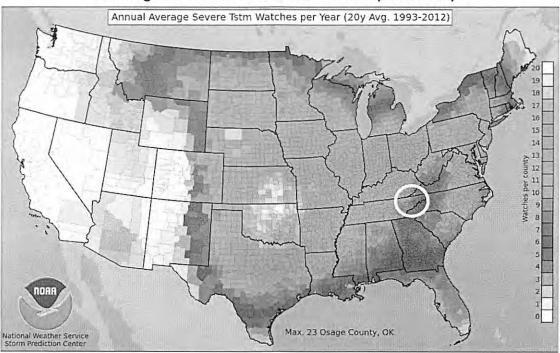
	Probability									
Likelihood	Likelihood of the hazard occurring within a given span of years									
1	Less than once every 10 years									
2	About once every 5-10 years									
3	About once every 2-5 years									
4	4 About once a year									
5	5 More than once a year									

For further information about flooding hazards in Anderson County, see the HAZUS vulnerability study in *Appendix 4*.

### **Tornadoes/Severe Storms**

According to the National Weather Service, to consider a storm severe it must encompass one of three traits: produce winds greater than 58 miles per hour (50.4 knots), produce hail ¾ of an inch or greater in diameter, or produce tornadoes. On average, a typical county in Tennessee has about 5 to 10 severe storm watches per year (see map below).

### Average Severe Storm Watches Per Year (1993-2012)



A tornado is a violently rotating column of air that extends from a thunderstorm, etc. down to the ground, and can reach wind speeds of 40 mph to 250 mph and higher. Tornadoes paths, lengths, and widths can vary greatly. In Anderson County, all jurisdictions are vulnerable to tornado threats. The following map places much of Tennessee in the highest wind zone (see following map).

# WIND ZONES ZONE II (150 mpn) ZONE II (160 mpn) ZONE III (160 mpn)

### Wind Zones in the United States

Source: FEMA

Anderson County historically has had a few tornados in the past. Based on NOAA NCDC data, the following chart provides a list of tornado events occurring in Anderson County from 1950 to 2021 and a description of impacts. The largest tornado occurred in 2002 at an F2 with multiple homes damaged or destroyed.

The following information was obtained by accessing the NOAA database.

https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/stormevents/. This information represents all the events and extent of the Tornado hazard experienced by Anderson County, including the jurisdictions located within, and is the only source of data accessible. The information provided for Anderson County also applies to the school district due to the geographic distribution of the schools throughout the County.

## Tornado Events in Anderson County: 1950 to 2021

Location	Date	Extent	Deaths	Injuries	Property Damage	Impact/Extent Description
Not provided	5/2/1953	F2	0	0	2500	Not provided (NP)
Not provided	4/4/1974	FO	0	0	2500	Not provided
Oliver Springs	4/16/1998	NP	0	0	0	Public reported a funnel cloud at Norwood near Oliver Springs.
Lake City	11/10/2002	F2	0	0	213000	An F2 tornado produced a damage path 75 yards wide for a distance of 5.5 miles from near Briceville to Medford. The Medford community received the brunt of the damage, which was concentrated along Highway 25W, Leinart Road, Bryant Circle and Old and New Clear Branch roads. In all, 32 homes were damaged while 3 were totally destroyed. In addition, 9 mobile homes were damaged.
Oak Ridge	6/24/2011	EF1	0	0	50000	Scattered thunderstorms developed along a boundary during the evening hours and even continued into the overnight hours. Storm reports were varied and ranged from two tornadoes as well damaging thunderstorm wind. Flooding was also reported.

Based on previous occurrences, it's a rare occurrence for Anderson County, and the jurisdictions within, to experience a tornado due to five occurrences since 1950 with no death or injury recorded by the National Weather Service.

The following map may provide some idea for probability information.

# Average Number of April Tornadoes (1989-2013) MN NE 9-10 CO МО 7.8 5-6 AR NM 3-4 1-2 <1 National Weather Service Storm Prediction Center

### Average Number of Tornadoes Per Year

The severity of tornadoes that may occur in the county is measured using the Enhanced Fujita Scale for tornadoes (see chart below). Based on tornado events in other East Tennessee counties, in a worst-case scenario it is possible for the extent of a tornado to exceed an EF4 ranking.

Fujita Scale/Enhanced Fujita Scale for Tornadoes

		<ul> <li>Fujita Scale/Enhanced Fujita Scale for Torna</li> </ul>	does	
F-Scale	Fastest Quarter Mile Wind Speed	Typical Impacts	Enhanced Scale: 3 Sec Wind Gust Speed	Enhanced F-Scale
F0	40-72 mph	Some damage to chimney; breaks branches off trees; pushes over shallow-rooted trees; damages sign boards.	65-85 mph	EF0
F1	73-112 mph	Peels surface off roofs; mobile homes pushed off foundations or overturned; moving autos pushed off the roads; attached garages may be destroyed.	86-110 mph	EF1
F2	113-157 mph .	Considerable damage. Roofs torn off frame houses; mobile homes demolished; boxcars pushed over; large trees snapped or uprooted; light object missiles generated.	111-135 mph	EF2
F3	158-206 mph	Roof and some walls torn off well constructed houses; trains overturned; most trees in forest uprooted.	136-165 mph	EF3
F4	207-260 mph	Well-constructed houses leveled; structures with weak foundations blown off some distance; cars thrown and large missiles generated.	166-200 mph	EF4
F5	261-318 mph	Strong frame houses lifted off foundations and carried considerable distances to disintegrate; automobile sized missiles fly through the air in excess of 100 meters; trees debarked; steel reinforced concrete structures badly damaged.	Over 200 mph	EF5

Source: NOAA National Weather Service; The Tornado Project

Severe storm winds most commonly occur as straight-line winds; a downburst of wind created by an area of significantly rain-cooled air that spreads out in all directions after hitting the ground. All jurisdictions are vulnerable to receiving damage from these severe storm winds. Historically, severe storm wind events occur about four times a year in Anderson County. The severity of severe storm winds is commonly measured by wind speed (knots or mph). It is not unusual for Anderson County to experience winds speeds up to 100 knots (115 mph) causing structural damage, power outages and trees down as seen on May 7, 1999 in Claxton.

The following chart provides severe storm wind event information for Anderson County between 1950 and 2021. The following information was obtained by accessing the NOAA database. https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/stormevents/. This information represents all the events and extent of the Severe Storm Wind hazard experienced by Anderson County, including the jurisdictions located within, and is the only source of data accessible. The information provided for Anderson County also applies to the school district due to the geographic distribution of the schools throughout the County.

Wind Events in Anderson County: 1950 to 2021

NP = not provided

		Extent/Impact Description	Not provided																								
	Property	Damage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	100	Injuries D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	-	Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Extent	in	Knots	NP	NP	NP	NP	63	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	61	NP												
		Date	7/16/1956	6/17/1957	1/21/1959	6/10/1963	7/15/1966	6/22/1967	4/13/1970	7/13/1971	5/23/1973	4/19/1975	2/18/1976	3/30/1977	8/22/1979	5/7/1984	5/7/1984	6/15/1984	4/5/1985	4/5/1985	5/22/1986	7/13/1986	7/5/1987	7/16/1988	4/28/1990	6/9/1990	3/27/1991
		Location	Not provided																								

Not provided	4/9/1991	NP	0	0	0	Not provided
Not provided	6/16/1991	NP	0	0	0	Not provided
Not provided	6/16/1991	NP	0	0	0	Not provided
Not provided	6/15/1992	NP	0	0	0	Not provided
Not provided	6/15/1992	NP	0	0	0	Not provided
Not provided	7/3/1992	NP	0	0	0	Not provided
Oak Ridge	1/24/1993	NP	0	0	500	Some trees fell on a few power lines.
Oak Ridge	6/9/1994	NP	0	0	5000	Several trees and power lines were knocked down.
Claxton	6/16/1994	NP	0	0	50000	Several trees, power lines and power poles were knocked down. A few of the trees went into some homes.
Norris	5/13/1995	NP	. 0	0	10000	Several trees were knocked down. One fallen tree damaged the deck of a house and a van.
Oak Ridge	5/14/1995	NP	0	0	5000	Some trees and power lines were knocked down.
Clinton	5/18/1995	NP	0	0	20000	The county courthouse was damaged. Many trees and power lines were blown down. One tree fell on a house.
Northern Anderson	6/10/1995	NP	0	0	2000	Some trees were knocked down.
Oak Ridge	6/11/1995	NP	0	0	30000	One outbuilding was blown down. One home had its garage roof ripped off. A large number of trees were blown down as well. Some of the fallen trees damaged nearby vehicles.
Clinton	7/14/1995	NP	0	0	10000	Some metal roofs were blown off. Several trees and power lines were knocked down as well.
Countywide	5/24/1996	NP	0	0	0	County dispatch reported trees down countywide.
Countywide	5/27/1996	NP	0	0	0	Numerous trees were downed across the county.
Oak Ridge	6/13/1996	NP	0	0	2000	Trees fell onto powerlines.
Andersonville	8/24/1996	NP	0	0	25000	Numerous trees and powerlines were knocked down countywide. A tree fell onto the Andersonville Elementary School damaging the roof.
Northeast Part	8/27/1996	NP	0	0	0	Powerlines were downed in the northeast part of the county.
Marlow	1/5/1997	NP	0	0	25000	A mobile home was overturned by high winds in the community of Marlow, north of Oak Ridge. Reported by a ham radio operator.

Norris	2/21/1997	NP	0	0	0	Trees down in Norris.
						Several trees down and a flag pole blown down in Andersonville.
Andersonville	6/13/1997	52	0	0	1000	Several trees down in Lake City.
Clinton	6/14/1997	NP	0	0	0	Two trees down on Pumpkin Road near Clinton.
Clinton	6/19/1997	NP	0	0	10000	A telephone pole and a few trees down just west of Clinton.
Claxton	6/21/1997	NP	0	0	0	A severe thunderstorm knocked down trees in the Claxton area.
Andersonville	7/23/1997	NP	0	0	14000	Powerlines down in Brushy Valley area.
Oak Ridge	7/28/1997	NP	. 0	0	0	Trees down.
Oak Ridge	3/20/1998	NP	0	0	0	Trees down in Fairview Subdivision.
						Several trees down around Beech Grove Road near Lake City. A
Lake City	5/25/1998	NP	0	0	0	few trees down around Mill Creek Road in Andersonville.
Clinton	6/30/1998	NP	0	0	0	A few trees down.
Clinton	11/25/1998	NP	0	0	0	Trees down.
Oak Ridge	5/6/1999	NP	0	0	0	Trees down.
Claxton	5/7/1999	100	0	0	0	Not provided
Clinton	5/7/1999	NP	0	0	0	Trees down in and south of town.
						Trees and power lines down. 2000 customers lost power. Power
Countywide	6/2/1999	NP	0	0	20000	was restored about an hour later.
Marlow	7/24/1999	NP	0	0	3000	Trees down.
Clinton	7/27/1999	NP	0	0	5000	Power lines down in north part of county.
Clinton	7/27/1999	NP	0	0	10000	Trees and power lines down in southwest part of county.
Oak Ridge	5/23/2000	NP	0	0	0	Trees down.
Countywide	5/25/2000	NP	0	0	0	Trees down in Claxton, Lake City and Oak Ridge.
Lake City	5/27/2000	NP	0	0	0	Trees down.
Countywide	5/27/2000	NP	0	0	0	Trees down.
Claxton	7/28/2000	NP	0	0	0	Trees down.
Countywide	7/29/2000	NP	. 0	0	0	Trees down.
Devonia	7/30/2000	NP	0	0	0	Trees down.
Countywide	8/10/2000	NP	0	0	0	Trees down.
Claxton	11/9/2000	NP	0	0	0	Trees down.

Lake City	12/16/2000	NP	0	0	0	Trees down.
Oak Ridge	6/29/2001	NP	0	0	18000	Tree down on three cars.
Oak Ridge	6/29/2001	NP	0	0	0	Three trees down along South George Road off Pellissippi.
Lake City	7/4/2001	NP	0	0	0	Trees down.
Oliver Springs	7/4/2001	NP	0	0	0	Trees down.
Marlow	7/5/2001	NP	0	0	0	Numerous trees down.
Lake City	10/24/2001	NP	0	0	0	Trees down.
Countywide	1/24/2002	NP	0	0	10000	Trees and power lines down.
Countywide	4/28/2002	NP	0	0	5000	A few trees were reported down in the far northern and far southern sections of the county.
Norris	5/13/2002	NP	0	0	10000	Trees reported down on power lines near Norris.
Clinton	7/2/2002	NP	0	0	25000	Numerous trees were reported down countywide. One tree was downed on 25W near the Knox County line and another was reported down on Tilleary Road.
Oliver Springs	7/3/2002	NP	0	0	20000	A large tree was downed on two buildings of the Oliver Springs Public Library.
Oak Ridge	7/21/2002	NP	0	0	50000	A large oak tree weighing approximately 70 tons fell on a three bedroom home as a result of thunderstorm wind gusts caving in a section and cracking the walls and foundation.
Clinton	7/30/2002	NP	0	0	0	Trees down on Norris Freeway and New River Highway.
Norris	8/2/2002	NP	0	0	10000	A few trees were reported down in the Norris Lake area.
Mills Creek	8/2/2002	60	0	0	10000	Boat dock was blown into Norris lake near the Union County line with wind speed estimated at 60 mph.
Mills Creek	8/2/2002	NP	0	0	15000	Several trees were reported down near Sequoyah Boat Dock on Norris Lake.
Countywide	11/10/2002	NP	0	0	15000	Trees and power lines were reported down across the county.
Countywide	11/10/2002	NP	0	0	25000	Numerous trees and power lines were reported down across the county.
Countywide	11/11/2002	NP	0	0	20000	Numerous trees and power lines were reported down throughout the county.

						Strong winds (with gusts up to 40 mph) associated with a band of
						showers caused numerous reports of fallen trees and power
Not provided	2/3/2003	40	0	0	1000	outages across east Tennessee.
						Numerous trees down and power outages reported by 911
Countywide	2/22/2003	60	0	0	5000	dispatch.
						Numerous trees reported down across the county with several
Countywide	4/25/2003	60	0	0	10000	secondary roads blocked by trees.
						Several trees were reported down along Riverside Road three
Norris	5/1/2003	60	0	0	10000	miles southeast of Norris.
Clinton	5/11/2003	55	0	0	15000	Numerous trees were reported down in Clinton.
Oak Ridge	5/15/2003	61	0	0	5000	A wind gust was estimated at 60 to 70 miles per hour at Oak Ridge.
						A few trees were reported down in Claxton and in the Dutch Valley
Claxton	5/15/2003	55	0	0	10000	area.
Countywide	5/17/2003	55	0	0	20000	Several trees were reported down across the county.
Countywide	6/11/2003	55	0	0	15000	A few trees were reported down across the county.
Oliver Springs	7/9/2003	60	0	0	0	A few trees and power lines reported down by power company.
						A few trees reported down by highway department near Frills
Oak Ridge	7/9/2003	60	0	0	0	road.
Clinton	7/12/2003	60	0	0	0	Six trees reported down by highway department.
Clinton	8/4/2003	60	0	0	0	Several trees reported down by 911 dispatch.
						Three trees reported down by utility company including two
Countywide	8/17/2003	60	0	0	0	between Lake City and Clinton and one along highway 330.
Oak Ridge	8/31/2003	60	0	0	0	Several trees reported down by police department.
						Thirty to forty trees were reported down on highway 95 in south
Oak Ridge	5/26/2004	70	0	0	40000	Oak Ridge.
Clinton	6/17/2004	65	0	0	10000	Trees down
Clinton	7/5/2004	60	0	0	10000	Large trees were reported down near Andersonville.
Clinton	7/5/2004	60	0	0	10000	A few trees were reported down in Claxton.
						A few trees were reported down in the Marlow area three miles
Oak Ridge	7/6/2004	60	0	0	5000	north of Oak Ridge.
Lake City	7/6/2004	60	0	0	6000	A few trees were reported down near Norris Dam.

Countywide	7/12/2004	60	0	0	12000	A few trees were reported down across the county.
Oak Ridge	7/13/2004	65	0	0	20000	Numerous trees were reported down across the county.
						Numerous trees were reported down across the county between
Oak Ridge	7/13/2004	65	0	0	20000	1130 and 1140 pm EDT.
Oak Ridge	7/17/2004	60	0	0	12000	Several trees were reported down in Oak Ridge.
Oak Ridge	4/22/2005	60	0	0	0	Not provided
Clinton	6/14/2005	65	0	0	15000	Several trees down across north half of county.
Oak Ridge	6/20/2005	52	0	0	0	Wind gust estimated to 60 mph at the Hospital.
Countywide	6/27/2005	65	0	0	15000	Several trees and a few powerlines downed across the county. Reported by Clinton Utilities and the Anderson County Highway Department.
Briceville	7/27/2005	55	0	0	15000	A total of five trees were reported down in Briceville and Beech Grove.
Countywide	8/4/2005	60	0	0	10000	Two trees reported down across the county.
Clinton	8/6/2005	60	0	0	18000	Several trees in and around Claxton.
Norris	8/6/2005	65	0	0	18000	Numerous trees down countywide.
Norris	8/15/2005	65	0	0	20000	Numerous trees and powerlines down across the northeast portions of the county in the Norris area and surrounding areas. Reported by Clinton Utilities.
Clinton	8/17/2005	60	0	0	20000	Numerous trees and powerlines down across the eastern third of county. Reported by Clinton Utilities.
Lake City	8/19/2005	60	0	0	15000	A few trees down on powerlines near Lake City. Reported by Clinton Utilities.
Oak Ridge	10/21/2005	55	0	0	0	Estimated 60+ mph wind in downtown Oak Ridge. Reported by trained spotter.
Andersonville	1/2/2006	60	0	0	3000	One tree was reported down on Sequoyah Lane.
Marlow	1/2/2006	60	0	0	3000	One tree was downed on a railroad track in the Marlow vicinity.
Countywide	4/2/2006	70	0	0	30000	The roof on a school gymnasium in Clinton was damaged.  Numerous trees and powerlines down across the county. The Clinton Utility Board reported around 3000 people lost power.

Lake City	4/7/2006	60	0	0	7000	A few trees down in Lake City
Norris	4/7/2006	60	0	0	8000	A few trees down in Norris.
Countywide	4/7/2006	60	0	0	12000	Numerous trees down countywide.
						A few trees were reported down in the Northern part of Anderson
Clinton	5/20/2006	60	0	0	8000	county.
Lake City	6/23/2006	60	0	0	6000	A few trees down in Lake City.
Oak Ridge	6/30/2006	60	0	0	3000	One tree and powerlines down in Oak Ridge.
Clinton	6/30/2006	60	0	0	4000	Large limbs downed on a powerline near Clinton.
Oak Ridge	7/21/2006	60	0	0	12000	A few trees were reported down in Oak Ridge.
Oak Ridge	7/21/2006	60	0	0	12000	A few trees were reported down just south of Oak Ridge.
						Several trees and power lines were reported down between the
Clinton	7/28/2006	60	0	О	25000	Briceville highway and the Old Dutch Valley road about one mile west of Medford.
						A tree was reported down on a power line at 124 Mirmar Circle in
Oak Ridge	7/28/2006	60	0	0	3000	Oak Ridge.
Clinton	7/28/2006	60	0	0	3000	A tree was reported down on Coward Road in Clinton.
						Several trees and powerlines down across the northern half of the
Clinton	8/4/2006	60	0	0	10000	county.
Claxton	8/10/2006	60	0	0	8000	Several trees down in Claxton area.
Lake City	8/10/2006	60	0	0	8000	Several trees down in Lake City.
						One tree and several power lines were reported down near
Claxton	9/28/2006	60	0	0	8000	Claxton.
						A few trees were reported down near Clinton by the Highway
Clinton	10/5/2006	60	0	0	0	Department.
Lake City	10/11/2006	60	0	0	10000	Two trees and powerlines down in the Miller Hollow area.
						Numerous trees and powerlines down countywide. Estimated wind
						gusts to 60 mph at Buffalo Mountain. Many carports, awnings and
Not provided	12/1/2006	60	0	0	30000	signs were damaged.

				1		
						Numerous trees were reported down across the county although
						the greatest concentration of tree damaged was in the vicinity of
						Lake City. Also Lighthouse Marina on Norris Dam sustained
Lake City	4/3/2007	55	0	0	60000	damage to the docks and boats.
Lake City	4/26/2007	55	0	0	20000	Numerous trees down near Lake City.
						Numerous trees were reported down in the eastern half of Oak
Oak Ridge	5/4/2007	55	0	0	20000	Ridge.
		i				Several trees and powerlines were downed by thunderstorm winds
Oak Ridge	6/8/2007	60	0	0	20000	in and around Oak Ridge.
Lake City	7/16/2007	60	0	0	0	Two trees were reported down in Lake City.
						Sheriffs dispatch reported one tree down on Highway 61 between
Clinton	8/1/2007	40	0	o	2000	Clinton and Norris.
						Sheriff's dispatch reported one tree down on Foster Road near
Lake City	8/2/2007	40	. 0	0	1000	Lake City.
					-	The sheriffs dispatch reported two trees downed by thunderstorm
Rosedale	8/3/2007	52	0	0	2000	winds near Rosedale.
Oak Ridge	1/29/2008	50	0	0	0	Numerous trees were reported down in Marlow.
						The utility company reported several trees downed by
Lake City	4/11/2008	60	0	0	10000	thunderstorm winds along Norris Freeway.
					-	Trained spotter reported numerous trees downed by
South Clinton	6/11/2008	60	0	0	12000	thunderstorm winds in Claxton.
						Dispatch reported numerous trees downed by thunderstorm winds
South Clinton	6/28/2008	60	0	0	15000	countywide.
						Several trees were reported down three miles north northeast of
Mills Creek	7/21/2008	55	0	0	0	Norris.
			·			Law enforcement personnel reported numerous trees and
						powerlines downed by thunderstorm winds countywide. In
South Clinton	2/11/2009	62	0	0	35000	addition, 3 homes were damaged by the winds.
Mills Creek	5/8/2009	55	0	0	0	Numerous trees were reported down.
Buffalo	5/8/2009	55	0	0	0	A few trees were reported down in Northwest Anderson county.

Elza	5/15/2009	50	0	0	0	A few trees were reported down along Wolf Valley Road.
Bethel	5/25/2009	50	0	0	0	Several trees were reported down on Norris Freeway.
Oak Ridge	6/11/2009	58	0	0	12000	The newspaper reported several trees and powerlines downed by thunderstorm winds in the Oak Ridge area.
South Clinton	6/16/2009	60	0	0	20000	Law enforcement personnel reported numerous trees downed by thunderstorm winds countywide.
Кпарр	6/16/2009	58	0	0	10000	Law enforcement personnel reported a home was damaged by thunderstorm winds southeast of Lake City.
Seeber Flats	6/16/2009	55	0	0	0	A gust of 63 mph was measured at a TVA tower.
South Clinton	6/16/2009	60	0	0	20000	Law enforcement personnel reported numerous trees and powerlines downed by thunderstorm winds in the Clinton area.
Andersonville	6/18/2009	52	0	0	2000	Amateur radio personnel reported one tree downed by thunderstorm winds near Andersonville.
Clinton	6/18/2009	55	0	0	8000	Highway department personnel reported several trees downed by thunderstorm winds across the eastern side of the county.
South Clinton	6/22/2009	58	o	0	15000	Law enforcement personnel reported a few trees and powerlines downed by thunderstorm winds countywide. In addition, a home in Claxton was damaged by a falling tree from the wind.
South Clinton	6/28/2009	55	0	0	5000	Law enforcement personnel reported a few trees downed by thunderstorm winds in the southern portions of Clinton.
South Clinton	7/5/2009	45	0	0	100000	A 100 year old elm tree fell onto a home which resulted in damage to the home's deck, back room, and the roof over the kitchen.
Clinton	8/4/2009	50	0	0	2000	Law enforcement officials reported one tree downed by thunderstorm winds south of Clinton.
Clinton	10/9/2009	55	0	0	10000	Law enforcement officials reported several trees downed by thunderstorm winds in Clinton.
Lake City	10/26/2010	55	0	0	5000	Highway department personnel reported a few trees downed by thunderstorm winds in Lake City.
Norris	10/26/2010	55	0	0	5000	Highway department personnel reported a few trees downed by thunderstorm winds in Norris.

						1 a a. a
Clinton	2/28/2011	52	0	О	5000	Law enforcement personnel reported a few trees downed by thunderstorm wind at Clinton.
Ciliton	2/20/2011	52		0	3000	
Clinton	4/4/2011		0		15000	Law enforcement personnel reported numerous trees downed by
Clinton	4/4/2011	55	0	0	15000	thunderstorm wind countywide.
	- /22 /224		_		_	Numerous trees were reported down across much of the northern
Leinart	5/22/2011	55	0	0	0	third of the county.
						Law enforcement personnel reported 2 trees downed by
Clinton	6 /22 /2011	50	•		2000	thunderstorm wind on Oliver Springs Highway 2 miles southwest
Clinton	6/23/2011	52	0	0	3000	of Clinton.
Lake City	3/31/2012	50	0	0	0	A few trees were reported down in Lake City.
						A trained spotter reported several trees downed by thunderstorm
Lake City	4/26/2012	52	0	0	5000	wind near Lake City.
						A few trees were reported down in the southern portion of the
Scarboro	7/1/2012	50	0	0	0	county one mile south of Oak Ridge.
						An individual from the public reported a large tree downed by
Oak Ridge	8/1/2012	50	0	0	2000	thunderstorm wind near Oak Ridge.
						Two trees were reported down near highway 61 between Oliver
Frost Bottom	5/17/2013	50	0	0	0	
						A wind gust of almost 70 mph was measured on the west side of
Oak Ridge	5/19/2013	56	0	0	0	· ·
						Several trees were reported down on roadways in various parts of
South Clinton	5/19/2013	50	0	o	0	i · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
						Law enforcement personnel reported a few trees downed by
Oliver Springs	6/13/2013	50	0	o	5000	thunderstorm wind near 3 miles east of Oliver Springs.
	-,, 20					Dispatch personnel reported 1 tree downed by thunderstorm wind
Lake City	6/27/2013	50	0	o	2000	l , , ,
	0,2.,2013					·
						Law enforcement personnel reported several trees downed by
Norris	8/31/2013	50	0	o	8000	thunderstorm wind 5 miles southeast of Norris along the Norris Freeway near the Knox county line.
1401113	0/31/2013	30	<u> </u>	, U	8000	Two trees were reported down on Indian Gap Road in
Mills Creek	7/27/2014	50	. 0	0	0	
IAIIII2 CLEEK	1/2//2014	30	U		U	Alidei Soliville.

Andersonville	7/27/2014	50	0	0	0	Several trees were reported down in Andersonville.
South Clinton	7/27/2014	55	0	0	0	Several trees were reported down in Clinton.
Clinton	8/20/2014	52	0	0	8000	Law enforcement personnel reported many trees downed by thunderstorm wind countywide.
South Clinton	7/18/2015	50	0.	0	0	Several trees were reported down off West Wolf Valley Road in Clinton.
South Clinton	2/24/2016	50	0	0	0	A barn/storage structure were damaged.
South Clinton	2/24/2016	50	0	0	0	Several trees were reported down.
South Clinton	2/24/2016	50	0	0	0	Several power lines and trees were reported down along Lee Road.
Not provided	3/30/2016	66	0	0	0	A 76 mph gust was measured at the Camp Creek wind tower.
South Clinton	7/6/2016	50	0	0	0	Several trees were reported down in Clinton.
Scarboro	7/8/2016	55	0	0	0	One tree was reported down in the eastern part of Oak Ridge.
						Several trees were reported down across the eastern part of the
South Clinton	7/12/2016	50	0	0	0	county.
Leinart	7/19/2016	50	0	0	0	Several trees were reported down near Briceville.
Oak Ridge	3/1/2017	50	0	0	0	Trees were reported down on Key Springs Road.
Norris	3/1/2017	50	0	0	0	A tree was reported down at Norris.
South Clinton	5/27/2017	50	0	0	0	Several trees were reported down across the county.
Not provided	1/19/2019	51	0	0	0	A 59 mph wind gust was recorded at the Camp Creek wind tower two miles south of Camp Creek.
Batley	4/14/2019	50	0	1	0	A woman was struck and injured by a falling tree at her home on Nesper Road in Oak Ridge.
Batley	4/14/2019	60	0	0	0	Widespread power lines and trees were downed across Oak Ridge. Multiple trees fell on commercial buildings, homes, and across roads. A rook was partially blown off a building on Warehouse Road.
battey	4/14/2013	- 60		U	U	
Andersonville	6/21/2019	55	0	О	0	A gazebo and other structural debris were blown onto Buffloa Road in Andersonville.
Leinart	6/21/2019	55	0	0	0	Several reports of downed trees were received from across the county.

						A large tree was down along Lake City Highway between Rocky Top
Offutt	6/24/2019	50	0	0	0	and Clinton.
Clinton	6/24/2019	50	0	0	0	Multiple trees were reported down near Clinton.
Clinton	10/31/2019	55	0	0	0	A large tree fell onto a home causing extensive damage.
Norris	10/31/2019	55	0	0	0	A few trees were downed on Pine Road.
						One tree and a few power lines were reported down at East Wolf
Clinton	3/3/2020	50	0	0	0	Valley Road in Heiskell.
Edgemoor	7/20/2020	50	0	0	0	Several trees reported down in the Claxton area.
Briceville	7/31/2020	50	0	0	0	Several trees reported down in the Briceville area.
Leinart	7/31/2020	50	0	0	0	Several trees reported down in Dutch Valley.
Leinart	5/28/2021	52	0	0	0	Trees down around Anderson, and some power outages.

The committee shared their personal experiences of tornado/wind events that have occurred in Anderson County, Clinton, Norris, Oak Ridge, and Rocky Top. The following is transcribed from their thoughts.

Tornados generally go around Oak Ridge but we have significant wind events.

Trees Down – multiple streets

Anderson County uses a ranking system to determine each jurisdiction's vulnerability to severe storm events (with a focus on tornadoes). This system is based off simple arithmetic which analysis's potential impacts to determine vulnerabilities and then analyzes the probability of a severe storm event occurring to calculate a risk ranking for each jurisdiction.

		Vulnerability		
Jurisdiction	Human	Property	Business	H+P+B=#; #/3=V
Anderson County Unincorporated	2	3	1	2.0
City of Clinton	4	4	3	3.67
City of Norris	4	3	2	3.00
City of Oak Ridge	5	5	4	4.67
City of Rocky Top	4	3	2	3

Jurisdiction	Vulnerability	Probability	Risk V+P=R	
Anderson County Unincorporated	2.0	5	7.0	
City of Clinton	3.67	1	4.67	
City of Norris	3.0	1	4.0	
City of Oak Ridge	4.67	2	6.67	
City of Rocky Top	3	1	4	

Scale				
Low	2-3.6			
Moderate	3.7-5.2			
Medium	5.3-6.8			
High	6.9-8.4			
Severe	8.5-10			

200	Human	
Risk of	injuries and deaths from the hazard	
1	Death very unlikely, injuries are unlikely	
2	Death unlikely, injuries are minimal	
3	Death unlikely, injuries may be substantial	
4	Death possible, injuries may be substantial	
5	Deaths probable, injuries will likely be substantial	

	Property
Amoun	t of residetial property damage associated from the hazard
1	Less than \$500 in damages
2	\$500-\$10,000 in damages
3	\$10,000-\$500,000 in damages
4	\$500,000-\$2,000,000 in damages
5	More than \$2,000,000 in damages

	Business
Amoun	t of business damage associated from the hazard
1	Less than 3 businesses closed for only a day
2	More than 3 businesses closed for a week
3	More than 3 businesses closed for a few months
4	More than 3 businesses closed indefinitly or relocated
5	A top-10 local employer closed indefinitly

	Probability
Likelihood	d of the hazard occurring within a given span of years
1	Less than once every 10 years
2	About once every 5-10 years
3	About once every 2-5 years
4	About once a year
5	More than once a year

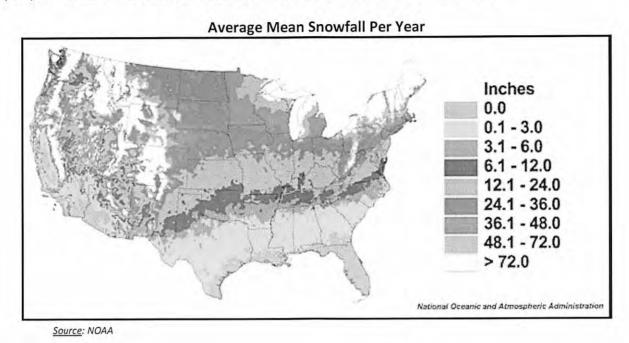
## Winter Weather

A freeze occurs when temperatures are below 32 degrees Fahrenheit for a period. These temperatures can damage agricultural crops, burst water pipes, and create layers of "black ice." Winter storms are events that can range from a few hours of moderate snow to blizzard-like circumstances that can affect driving conditions and impact communications, electricity, and other services. In Anderson County, all jurisdictions are vulnerable to freezes and moderate winter storms, but not to the severity level seen in much of the northern U.S.

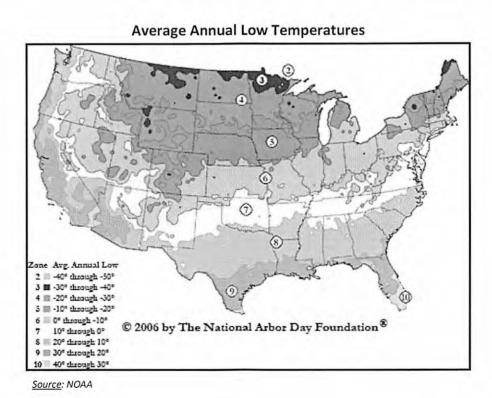
Based on previous occurrences, Anderson County can experience multiple winter weather events in one year affecting all jurisdictions within equally.

The severity of winter storms is commonly measured by inches of snowfall. It is possible for snowfall to accumulate up to 30 inches in Anderson County and/or ice accumulations to cause for

hazardous conditions due to its proximity in and around the mountains. The average mean snowfall per year in Anderson County is between 4-8 inches (as seen on the map below).



Anderson County can experience temperatures between 15 to 5 degrees Fahrenheit, thus causing multiple freeze conditions during the winter months (see the following map for other average lows).



The following chart provides winter storm event information for Anderson County between 1950 and 2021. The following information was obtained by accessing the NOAA database. https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/stormevents/. This information represents all the events and extent of the Winter Weather hazard experienced by Anderson County, including the jurisdictions located within, and is the only source of data accessible. The information provided for Anderson County also applies to the school district due to the geographic distribution of the schools throughout the County.

## Winter Storm Impacts in Anderson County: 1950 - 2020

Date	Event Type	Deaths	Injuries	Property Damage	Impact/Extent Description
1/6/1996	Winter Storm	0	0	0	Snow to parts of East Tennessee and between one to three feet of snow to southwest Virginia. Numerous trees and power lines fell. Many roads became impassable shutting down schools and businesses across the area. There were also isolated incidents of collapsed roofs.
1/11/1996	Winter Storm	0	0	0	Heavy snow accumulations of 4 to 8 inches caused numerous power outages and car accidents. Numerous trees fell as well. Schools and businesses were closed.
2/2/1996	Winter Storm	0	0	0	Numerous minor traffic accidents were reported though no major accidents. Some specific snow amounts reported were: Anderson 18 to 24 inches
12/18/1996	Winter Storm	0	0	0	A strong upper level disturbance brought heavy snow showers to the area resulting in widespread icy roads and hazardous driving conditions. Across northeast Tennessee, amounts were generally between 1 and 2 1/2".
1/10/1997	Winter Storm	0	0	0	An arctic cold front and associated upper level disturbance swept through the southern Appalachians. Snowfall amounts 3-5 inches in northeast Tennessee.
12/30/1997	Winter Storm	0	0	0	A series of fast-moving upper level disturbances caused heavy snow shower activity across East Tennessee. Amounts were generally 2 to 5"
12/22/1998	Ice Storm	0	0	0	The ice storm left minor accumulations of ice in valley locations due to warm ground temperatures. Most of the ice was on trees and bridges. Most roads were only wet. In higher elevations, the ice was much heavier.
1/6/1999	Winter Storm	0	0	0	Generally less than 2 inches of snow fell across East Tennessee, resulting in numerous school closings and traffic accidents.

3/13/1999	Winter Storm	0	0	0	A very wet weather system brought heavy amounts of rain to East Tennessee. Heavy rain began early Saturday morning, changed to heavy snow in some places during the day Saturday, back to rain Saturday night, then finally to snow Sunday night. There were also isolated reports of freezing rain. The snow was confined to northeast Tennessee, generally northeast of Knoxville. Rainfall amounts across much of East Tennessee was 1-2 inches. Snowfall amounts in northeast Tennessee averaged 1-3 inches.
3/13/1333		0		0	
1/22/2000	Winter Storm	0	0	0	Generally 2-4 inches of snow fell across central and northeast portions of East Tennessee, with only a few reports of amounts in the 1-2 inch range and 4-5 inch range
12/2/2000	Winter Storm	0	0	0	Widespread snow fell across East Tennessee. Amounts varied widely. In northeast Tennessee, snowfall amounts averaged 1 to 3 inches, with a few spots in the mountains reporting 2 to 4 inches
12/18/2000	Winter Storm	0	0	0	Widespread light snow fell across East Tennessee. Amounts in counties in the valley generally ranged from 1 to 2 inches. In the higher mountain elevations, amounts were a bit higher, averaging 2 to 4 inches.
1/1/2001	Winter Storm	0	0	0	A strong upper level disturbance swept through the Tennessee Valley and southern Appalachians bringing a round of light snow to the area. Amounts were generally 1/2 inch to 2 inches. There were a few isolated reports of 3 inches, mainly near the mountains.
1/20/2001	Winter Storm	0	0	0	Low pressure moved northeast across the southern Appalachians, bringing light snow to the region. A few spots received around 4 inches. Across the remainder of East Tennessee, amounts were under 1 inch.
1/5/2003	Heavy Snow	0	0	0	Across northeast Tennessee, amounts average between a dusting and a half inch. Widespread snows over northern East Tennesseeand all of the mountain regions brought 4 to 6 inches of snow between 4 A.M. and noon.
1/16/2003	Winter Storm	0	0	0	A storm system moved from the southern plains across the Tennessee Valley of Alabama into the southern Appalachians bringing snowfall amounts ranging from 2 to 8 inches across eastern Tennessee. The higher accumulations were concentrated across extreme northeast sections of the state.

1/22/2003	Winter Storm	0	0	0	Snowfall amounts ranged from 2 to 5 inches in the lower elevations while higher elevations across the region picked up totals ranging from 5 to 8 inches.	
1/22/2003			0	U		
	Heavy				Three to six inches of snow was reported across most of the Cumberland Plateau, with up to	
2/9/2003	Snow	0	0	0	four inches of snow reported across portions of the far eastern Tennessee mountains.	
	Winter				The storm produced snowfall amounts ranging from 1 to 4 inches. Most of East Tennessee	
1/9/2004	Storm	0	0	0	averaged 2-3 inches of snow	
	Heavy					
2/26/2004	Snow	0	0	0	No information provided.	
					Heavy snow occurred across east Tennessee, with snowfall amounts ranging from four to	
					eight inches in the lower elevations to ten to fourteen inches across the higher elevations.	
					Much of the region ended up with ice accumulation around one quarter inch with some	
	Heavy				locations measuring as much as one half inch of ice. Trees and power lines were downed	
1/29/2010	Snow	0	0	0	across parts of the region due to ice accumulation.	
					A storm system moving through the region produced an initial burst of two to four inches at	
	lce				several locations. As warmer air moved into the region, freezing rain followed the snowfall,	
12/16/2010	Storm	0	0	20000	resulting in a quarter to half of an inch of icing at most locations.	
					Very strong lifting of a moist air mass in the presence of an upper level low pressure system	
		:			resulted in a heavy wet snowfall event during the period from around noon est until early	
					evening. Atmospheric dynamics were so intense at times, that lightning was generated; i.e.	
					thundersnow. Much of the snow accumulated across the region from Central East Tennessee	
					northeast through Southwest Virginia, generally north of Interstate 40 and east of Interstate	
					75. The upper level low moved east from Northern to Northeast Georgia generating 3 to 5	
	Heavy				inches of snow across the Great Valley of Central East Tennessee northeast to the Tri-Cities	
1/17/2013	Snow	0	0	0	area.	
					Heavy snow blanketed the area as strong upper level disturbance combined with deep	
	Heavy				moisture pulled from the Carolina coast over a 2 day period. The largest snowfall totals were	
2/13/2014	Snow	0	0	0	in the mountains where up to 16 inches was reported at Newfound Gap.	

3/3/2014	Ice Storm	0	0	0	ice storm that produced accretions ranging from around one tenth to as much as one half inch.
2/21/2015	Winter Storm	0	0	0	For the second time this month conditions were for both for up to 1/2 inch of freezing rain and snow up to 8 inches. Driving on area roads was dangerous.
1/20/2016	Heavy Snow	0	0	0	Moderate to heavy snowfall occurred in an area along interstate 40 and points north across the Cumberland Plateau, Snowfall amounts were generally in the 3 to 5 inch range.

The committee shared their personal experiences of winter weather events that have occurred in Anderson County, Clinton, Norris, Oak Ridge, and Rocky Top. The following is transcribed from their thoughts.

Due to the City being built on ridges, people tend to be stuck in their homes. Most of the impact on people would be related to car accidents.

Anderson County uses a ranking system to determine each jurisdiction's vulnerability to freezes/winter storm events. This system is based off simple arithmetic which analysis's potential impacts to determine vulnerabilities and then analysis's the probability of a freeze/winter storm event occurring to calculate a risk ranking for each jurisdiction.

to dedicate		Vulnerability		
Jurisdiction	Human	Property	Business	H+P+B=#; #/3=V
Anderson County Unincorporated	3	2	1	2.0
City of Clinton	1	1	1	1.0
City of Norris	1	1	1	1.0
City of Oak Ridge	1	3	2	2.0
City of Rocky Top	2	2	1	1.67

Jurisdiction	Vulnerability	Probability	Risk V+P=R
Anderson County Unincorporated	2.0	5	7.0
City of Clinton	1.0	1	2.0
City of Norris	1.0	1	2.0
City of Oak Ridge	2.0	1	3.0
City of Rocky Top	1.67	5	6.67

Scale		
Low	2-3.6	
Moderate	3.7-5.2	
Medium	5.3-6.8	
High	6.9-8.4	
Severe	8.5-10	

	Human
Risk of ii	njuries and deaths from the hazard
1	Death very unlikely, injuries are unlikely
2	Death unlikely, injuries are minimal
3	Death unlikely, injuries may be substantial
4	Death possible, injuries may be substantial
5	Deaths probable, injuries will likely be substantial

	Property
Amount	of residetial property damage associated from the hazard
1	Less than \$500 in damages
2	\$500-\$10,000 in damages
3	\$10,000-\$500,000 in damages
4	\$500,000-\$2,000,000 in damages
5	More than \$2,000,000 in damages

	Business
Amount	of business damage associated from the hazard
1	Less than 3 businesses closed for only a day
2	More than 3 businesses closed for a week
3	More than 3 businesses closed for a few months
4	More than 3 businesses closed indefinitly or relocated
5	A top-10 local employer closed indefinitly

	Probability
Likelihoo	d of the hazard occurring within a given span of years
1	Less than once every 10 years
2	About once every 5-10 years
3	About once every 2-5 years
4	About once a year
.5	More than once a year

### Wildfire

As reported on March 5, 2021 by wate.com, a 40-acre wildfire occurred in Rocky Top.

As reported on November 7, 2016 on wkrn.com, a 1400-acre fire burned near State Route 116 in Anderson County near Rosedale School. The fire did threaten one cabin and was determined to be arson.

As reported on November 11, 2016 on wbir.com, there were 4 active wildfires burning 4230 acres in Anderson County.

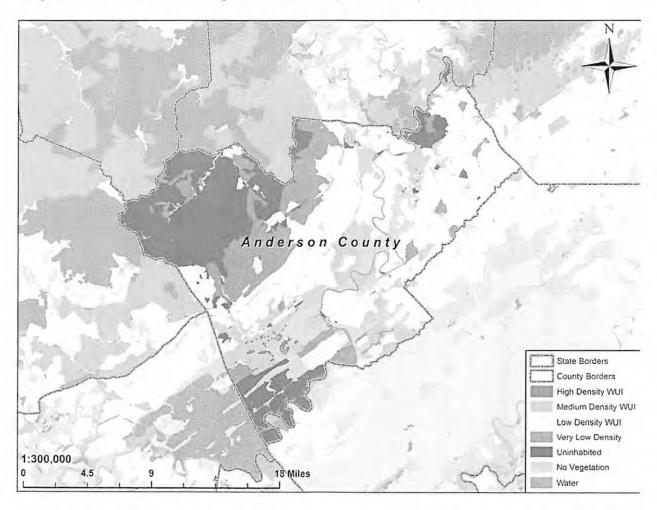
As reported on March 25, 2017 by oakridgetoday.com, a wildfire burned about 18 acres of federal land in west Oak Ridge.

As reported on March 25, 2019 by oakridgetoday.com, CSX said it held train traffic out of the area during a brush and grass fire near the railroad tracks in east Oak Ridge. The fire burned grass on the side of a steep embankment supporting the railroad tracks that cross over Elza Drive. It also appeared to spread to nearby brush and grass near an unused rail line that splits off near the Clinch

River to enter east Oak Ridge at Melton Lake Drive. The fire sent up a large plume of black and gray smoke that was visible for miles. Flames were moving quickly, fueled by strong winds and excess brush in the area.

The 2017 Hazard Mitigation Plan had additional occurrences and stated, "The first occurred on 11/14/1993 that burned 1 acre just south of Oak Ridge. A second fire burned 7 acres south of Clinton on November 17th and was put out by local FD and TN State Forestry. A third fire occurred on November 18th on multiple ridgelines northwest of Briceville. This fire required multiagency support and burned an estimated 250 to 350 acres. No one was injured or killed in any of the three fires."

Below is the Wildland Urban Interface for Anderson County. Anderson County and its jurisdictions range from uninhabited to no vegetation with many areas susceptible to wildfires.



According to the TN Division of Forestry, debris burning, and arson are the two main causes of wildfires. Generally, there are three major factors that sustain wildfires and allow for predictions of a given area's potential to burn. These factors include:

- Fuel:
- · Topography; and

#### · Weather.

Fuel is the material that feeds a fire and is a key factor in wildfire behavior. Fuel is generally classified by type and by volume. Fuel sources are diverse and include everything from dead tree needles, twigs, and branches to dead standing trees, live trees, brush, and cured grasses. Manmade structures and other associated combustibles are also to be considered as a fuel source. The type of prevalent fuel directly influences the behavior of wildfire. Light fuels such as grasses burn quickly and serve as a catalyst for spreading wildfires.

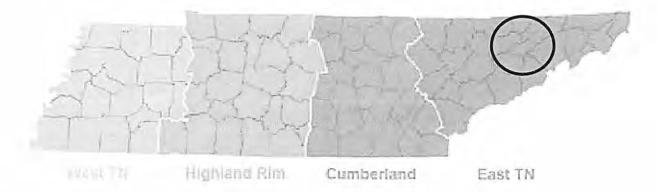
An area's topography (terrain and land slopes) affects its susceptibility to wildfire spread. Fire intensities and rates of spread increase as slope increases due to the tendency of heat from a fire to rise via convection and radiation. The natural arrangement of vegetation throughout a hillside can also contribute to increased fire activity on slopes. Many fires occur in grassland areas such as yards and pastures.

Weather components such as temperature, relative humidity, wind, and lightning also affect the potential for wildfire. High temperatures and low relative humidity dry out the fuels that feed the wildfire creating a situation where fuel will more readily ignite and burn more intensely. Wind is the most treacherous weather factor. The issue of drought conditions contributes to concerns about wildfire vulnerability.

East Tennessee typically has two fire seasons. The spring fire season, prompted by warming weather, begins about February 15 and ends near May 15<sup>th</sup>. Fall fire season begins around October 15, when the leaves begin to fall and usually ends December 15<sup>th</sup> due to shorter, cooler, wetter days. Still, wildland fires occur year-round. A burning permit is required for outdoor burning between October 15<sup>th</sup> and May 15<sup>th</sup>.

The committee shared their personal experiences of wildfire events that have occurred in Anderson County, Clinton, Norris, Oak Ridge, and Rocky Top. The following is transcribed from their thoughts.

The potential impact is on the west end of Oak Ridge. All the homes that back up to E. Boundary Rd. on Whippoorwill could potentially be severely impacted if there were a fire on the DOE reservation.



Anderson County is in the East TN District of the TN Division of Forestry. The TN Division of Forestry provides statistics for each region summarizing wildfire events. Due to outside data sources including federal and state land, causing confusion in wildfire data, the TN Division of Forestry will always remain the only source for Counties within the State of Tennessee for information. It is not the responsibility of Anderson County to mitigate federal or state land. Hopefully, in the future, a more defined dataset can be provided. At this time, this is the only information Anderson County can obtain that is consistent and confirmed. Below are the statistics for Anderson County from 2007 to 2016. These statistics also provide extent of the Wildfire Hazard. For Area, the total number of acres for the East TN District is 6,245,119.29. The percentage is calculated by taking the percentage and calculating the total area by percentage within the entire district. Size is calculated by total number of fires.

Year	# of Fires Forested	# of Fires Non- Forested	Total	# of Acres Forested	# of Acres Non- Forested	Total	Size	Area
2016	18	3	21	4,764.0	14.5	4,778.5	227.5	0.018
2015	2	0	2	16.0	0.0	16.0	8.0	0.000
2014	6	1	7	39.0	4.0	43.0	6.1	0.000
2013	4	0	4	60.0		60.0	15.0	0.000
2012	6	1	7	879.0	20.0	899.0	128.4	0.003
2011	1	1	2	5.0	0.1	5.1	2.6	0.000
2010	3	2	5	10.0	6.4	16.4	3.3	0.000
2009	6	1	7	237.0	106.0	343.0	49.0	0.001
2008	9	1	10	141.5	0.1	141.6	14.2	0.001
2007	22	4	26	386.2	4.1	390.3	15.0	0.001

Anderson County uses a ranking system to determine each jurisdiction's vulnerability to wildfire events. This system is based off simple arithmetic which analyzes potential impacts to determine vulnerabilities and then analyzes the probability of a wildfire event occurring to calculate a risk ranking for each jurisdiction.

Jurisdiction		Impacts	Vulnerability	
Jurisdiction	Human	Property	Business	H+P+B=#; #/3=V
Anderson County Unincorporated	2	3	1	2.0
City of Clinton	1	2	1	1.33
City of Norris	1	2	1	1.33
City of Oak Ridge	4	5	1	3.33
City of Rocky Top	2	3	1	2.0

Jurisdiction	Vulnerability	Probability	Risk V+P=R
Anderson County Unincorporated	2.0	4	6.00
City of Clinton	1.33	1	2.33
City of Norris	1.33	2	3.33
City of Oak Ridge	3.33	3	6.33

City of Rocky Top	2.0	4	6

Scale				
Low	2-3.6			
Moderate	3.7-5.2			
Medium	5.3-6.8			
High	6.9-8.4			
Severe	8.5-10			

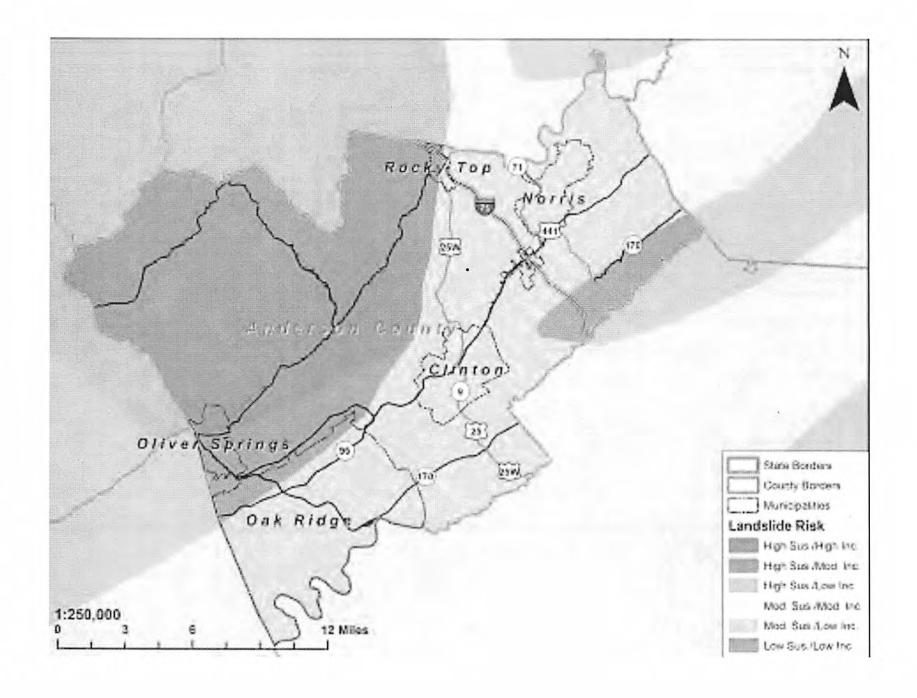
## Landslides

In Eastern Tennessee, the primary way landslides occur is through significant rainfall. Many rainfall-induced landslides transform into debris flows (fast-moving slurries of water, soil, and rock) as they travel down steep slopes, especially those that enter stream channels where they may mix with additional water and sediment.

The topography of East Tennessee lends to the risk of landslides. According to worldatlas.com, varied ranges of the Appalachian Mountain system cover the eastern third of Tennessee, including the Bald, Great Smoky, Holston, Stone, Unaka and Unicoi mountains. Located along its border with North Carolina, Clingmans Dome (at 6,643 ft.) is the state's highest point. In fact, it's the third highest point in the Appalachian Mountain range; only Mt. Mitchell in North Carolina (6,684 ft.), and Mt. Craig (6,647 ft.) in Mt. Mitchell State Park rise higher. To the immediate west of those mountains (stretching south to north) the Appalachian Valley is a series of lower ridges, hills, and very fertile farmland. The Cumberland Plateau, a run of flat hills, valleys and round top mountains, stretches north from Chattanooga to the Kentucky border. Lookout Mountain (1,850 ft.), to the southwest of Chattanooga, provides views of seven states on a clear day.

According to the United States Geological Survey, a landslide is defined as the movement of a mass of rock, debris, or earth down a slope. Landslides are a type of "mass wasting," which denotes any down-slope movement of soil and rock under the direct influence of gravity. The term "landslide" encompasses five modes of slope movement: falls, topples, slides, spreads, and flows. These are further subdivided by the type of geologic material (bedrock, debris, or earth). Debris flows (commonly referred to as mudflows or mudslides) and rock falls are examples of common landslide types. Almost every landslide has multiple causes. Slope movement occurs when forces acting down-slope (mainly due to gravity) exceed the strength of the earth materials that compose the slope. Causes include factors that increase the effects of down-slope forces and factors that contribute to low or reduced strength. Landslides can be initiated in slopes already on the verge of movement by rainfall, snowmelt, changes in water level, stream erosion, changes in ground water, earthquakes, volcanic activity, disturbance by human activities, or any combination of these factors. Other factors pertinent to East Tennessee is the high risk of Wildfire which is a documented hazard within this plan. Wildfire promotes erosion and can contribute to future landslide potential.

This map below shows the distribution of relative landslide susceptibility across Anderson County. This map was brought forward from the 2017 Hazard Mitigation Plan. In the 2017 Hazard Mitigation Plan, there were no Landslide incidents. The past five years have showed an increase of risk in relation to this hazard.



Landslides continue to be a major concern for Anderson County residents. Below is the information about landslide occurrences in Anderson County and its jurisdiction. State route 116 continues to be a significant issue. During heavy rain that caused significant flooding, State Route 116 hillside failed.



2017 US 441 Near Norris Dam, Norris

#### 2018

ST RT Hwy 116 in <u>Briceville</u> Community, <u>Briceville</u> Granite Road, Clinton

#### 2019

ST RT Hwy 116 Ridgeview Road, Clinton Eaglebend Road, Clinton Bear Creek Road, Oak Ridge

#### 2020

ST RT Hwy 116, New River

For the purposes of hazard mitigation, the following roads are the focus of this committee. SR 116 entire route
SR 9 around LM 13 to LM 17 and LM 2
SR330 around LM 8
SR 71 around LM 1 to LM 6
SR 61 around LM 16 to LM 17 and LM 3

To illustrate potential issues surrounding landslides in Oak Ridge, a landslide occurred on February 23, 2019 next to the access road to the Oak Ridge Water Treatment Plant on Pine

Ridge, above the Y-12 National Security Complex. The Water Treatment plant is a critical facility.



The committee shared their personal experiences of landslide events that have occurred in Anderson County, Clinton, Norris, Oak Ridge, and Rocky Top. The following is transcribed from their thoughts.

The landslide on Bear Creek Rd. cost Oak Ridge Public Works over \$250,000.

to refer all settlems		Impacts	Vulnerability		
Jurisdiction	Human	Property	Business	H+P+B=#; #/3=V	
Anderson County Unincorporated	1	2	1	1.33	
City of Clinton	1	3	2	2	
City of Norris	1	2	2	1.67	
City of Oak Ridge	1	4	2	2.33	
City of Rocky Top	1	1	1	1	

Jurisdiction	Vulnerability	Probability	Risk V+P=R
Anderson County Unincorporated	1.33	2	3.33

City of Clinton	2	2	4
City of Norris	1.67	3	4.67
City of Oak Ridge	2.33	3	5.33
City of Rocky Top	1	3	4

Scale				
Low	2-3.6			
Moderate	3.7-5.2			
Medium	5.3-6.8			
High	6.9-8.4			
Severe	8.5-10			

## **Presidential Disaster Declarations**

The source of this information came from <a href="https://www.fema.gov/disasters">https://www.fema.gov/disasters</a>. All disasters included in the table below that were provided on this website.

FEMA DR	Date	Hazard				PA	IA
4427	4/17/2019	Flooding	Landslide	Mudslide		yes	no
1260	1/15/1999	Winter Storm				No	Yes
4211	4/2/2015	Winter Storm	Flooding			yes	no
4189	8/13/2014	Severe Storms	Tornadoes	Straight Line Winds	Flooding	yes	no
4005	7/20/2011	Severe Storms	Tornadoes	Straight Line Winds	Flooding	yes	no
3095	3/14/1993	Winter Storm				yes	no
3217	9/5/2005	Hurricane Katrin	ia			yes	no
366	5/15/1972	Heavy Rains	Flooding			yes	Yes
533	4/29/1977	Severe Storms	Flooding			yes	Yes
889	1/4/1991	Severe Storms	Flooding			No	Yes
1464	5/8/2003	Severe Storms	Tornadoes	Flooding		No	Yes
1456	3/20/2003	Severe Storms	Flooding			yes	no
1441	11/13/2002	Severe Storms	Tornadoes	Flooding		yes	Yes
1408	4/5/2002	Severe Storms	Flooding			yes	no
2346	11/2/2000	Wildfire				yes	no
1331	5/23/2000	Severe Storms	Tornadoes	Flooding		yes	no
1215	4/20/1998	Severe Storms	Tornadoes	Flooding		yes	Yes

PA = Public Assistance IA = Individual Assistance

## **Section 4: Mitigation Strategy**

#### **Mitigation Goals**

The purpose for developing a set of Goals is to clearly state the community's overall vision for hazard mitigation and to provide a path towards building a safer, more resilient community. The Anderson County Hazard Mitigation Committee identified the following goals to be the forefront in the overall development of this plan. All actions/projects recommended as mitigation efforts for the Hazard Mitigation Plan must first meet or further at least one of these goals. The goals are provided in a ranked order where the first goal is paramount.

Goal 1: Protect the lives and health of citizens from the effects of natural hazards.

Goal 2: Emphasize mitigation planning to decrease vulnerability of existing and new structures.

<u>Goal 3</u>: Encourage public support and commitment to hazard mitigation, by communicating mitigation benefits.

### **Identification and Prioritization of Mitigation Projects**

Anderson County has developed a comprehensive range of mitigation projects. These projects were solicited and identified by the different entities who make up the Anderson County Hazard Mitigation Committee. Once the proposed projects attained a sponsoring agency and the details of the projects were discussed by the committee, the committee then proceeded to prioritize the mitigation projects.

The prioritization process was important since most mitigation projects represent a large investment of financial and personal resources. By evaluating each project's degree of feasibility and the level of costs versus benefits, Anderson County was able to determine when and which projects should be implemented based on available funding and time.

The Anderson County Hazard Mitigation Committee used the SAFE-T method to prioritize these projects. This approach was adopted from the successful methodology used by other counties in FEMA Region 4. This rating system uses five variables to evaluate the overall feasibility and appropriateness: Societal, Administrative, Financial, Environmental, and Technical. A focus on this methodology emphasizes the use of a cost-benefit review to maximize benefits.

	Project Prioritization Meth	od: SA	AFE-T
	Variable	Value	Description
S	Societal: The public must support the overall implementation strategy and specified mitigation	1	Low community priority, few societal benefits
	actions. The projects will be evaluated in terms of community acceptance and societal benefits.	2	Moderate community acceptance/priority
		3	High community acceptance/priority
A	Administrative: The projects will be evaluated for anticipated staffing and maintenance	1	High staffing, outside needed
	requirements to determine if the jurisdiction has the personnel and administrative capabilities	2	Some staffing, help may be needed
	necessary to implement the project or whether outside help will be needed.	3	Low staffing, no outside help needed
F	Financial: The projects will be evaluated on their general cost-effectiveness and whether additional	1	Somewhat cost-effective
	outside funding will be required.	2	Moderately cost-effective
		3	Very cost-effective
E	Environmental: The projects will be evaluated for any immediate or long-term environmental	1	Many environ. impacts, possibly long-term
	impacts caused by their construction or operation.	2	Some environ. Impacts, some possibly long-term
		3	Few, if any, environ. impacts
T	Technical: The projects will be evaluated on their ability to reduce losses in the long-term, whether	1	Other actions are needed or short-term fix
	there are secondary impacts, and whether the proposed project solves the associated problem or	2	Other actions may be needed for long-term fix
	if additional components are necessary.		Other actions not needed, long-term fix

Committee members ranked the projects as a group by determining the value for each variable and then by adding the variables rates up for a project sum value. All the project rankings can be seen on the Anderson County Hazard Mitigation Project List.

### Anderson County Project List

The following Project List provides an overview of all the Anderson County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Committee projects. This includes potential funding sources, implementation timeframes, the project's responsible agency, and other information. The committee went into extensive discussion surrounding projects that would be beneficial for our community.

# **Anderson County Project List**

Hazard Mitigated	Project #	Anderson County (Unincorporated) Action/Project Name	Priority Rank	Addresses New or Existing Buildings/Infra?	Responsible Agency	Possible Funding Source(s)	Timeframe
Remarks - 1	1	Alert Broadcast & Warning System	35	Existing	EMA	BRIC, FMA, HMGP	1-5 years
	2	RL/SRL Property Buy-out	55	Existing	EMA	BRIC, FMA, HMGP	1-5 years
	3	Public Awareness & Education	42	Existing	EMA	BRIC, FMA, HMGP	1-5 years
	38	Hwy 116 near Dump	1	Existing	Highway Dept	BRIC, FMA, HMGP	1-5 years
	39	Hwy 116 at Andy's Ridge Road	1	Existing	Highway Dept	BRIC, FMA, HMGP	1-5 years
	40	Beach Grove Road	1	Existing	Highway Dept	BRIC, FMA, HMGP	1-5 years
	50	Fox Hollow Lane	1	Existing	Highway Dept	BRIC, FMA, HMGP	1-5 years
	51	Sequoyah Marina Area Roads	1	Existing	Highway Dept	BRIC, FMA, HMGP	1-5 years
	52	Indian Gap Road	1	Existing	Highway Dept	BRIC, FMA, HMGP	1-5 years
	53	Mill Creek at Ridge Circle	1	Existing	Highway Dept	BRIC, FMA, HMGP	1-5 years
	54	Mill Creek at Old Boy Scout Road	1	Existing	Highway Dept	BRIC, FMA, HMGP	1-5 years
	55	Park Lane at Clear Springs Cemetery Rd	1	Existing	Highway Dept	BRIC, FMA, HMGP	1-5 years
	56	Huntington Lane at Andersonville Pike	1	Existing	Highway Dept	BRIC, FMA, HMGP	1-5 years
Flooding	24	Bacon Springs Road - Clinton	I	Existing	Highway Dept	BRIC, FMA, HMGP	1-5 years
Flooding	25	Lake City Hwy @ Pumphouse Lane	1	Existing	Highway Dept	BRIC, FMA, HMGP	1-5 years
	26	Lake City Hwy @ Granite Road	1	Existing	Highway Dept	BRIC, FMA, HMGP	1-5 years
	27	Granite Road	1	Existing	Highway Dept	BRIC, FMA, HMGP	1-5 years
	28	Cane Creek Road	1	Existing	Highway Dept	BRIC, FMA, HMGP	1-5 years
	29	Beets Valley Road	1	Existing	Highway Dept	BRIC, FMA, HMGP	1-5 years
	36	Offutt Road	1	Existing	Highway Dept	BRIC, FMA, HMGP	1-5 years
	37	Old Dutch Valley Road	1	Existing	Highway Dept	BRIC, FMA, HMGP	1-5 years
	41	Irwin Mill Road	1	Existing	Highway Dept	BRIC, FMA, HMGP	1-5 years
	42	Brooks Gap Road	1	Existing	Highway Dept	BRIC, FMA, HMGP	1-5 years
	43	Pumpkin Hollow	1	Existing	Highway Dept	BRIC, FMA, HMGP	1-5 years
	44	Sinking Springs Road	1	Existing	Highway Dept	BRIC, FMA, HMGP	1-5 years
	45	Hinds Creek Road	1	Existing	Highway Dept	BRIC, FMA, HMGP	1-5 years
	46	Mountain Road	1	Existing	Highway Dept	BRIC, FMA, HMGP	1-5 years
	47	Brushy Valley Road	1	Existing	Highway Dept	BRIC, FMA, HMGP	1-5 years

	48	Hillvale Road	1	Existing	Highway Dept	BRIC, FMA, HMGP	1-5 years
	49	Lambdin Road	1	Existing	Highway Dept	BRIC, FMA, HMGP	1-5 years
	57	Bloomfield Hills Mobile Home Park	1	Existing	Highway Dept	BRIC, FMA, HMGP	1-5 years
5 1 2 2 2	62	Storm Water Drainage System	55	Both	CUB	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
Version in the	1	Alert Broadcast & Warning System	35	Existing	EMA	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	3	Public Awareness & Education	42	Existing	EMA		1-5 years
	10	Generator - Oliver Springs Waste Water Treatment Plant	43	Existing	City of Oliver Springs	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	11	Generator - Ambulance Service - Clinton, Oak Ridge (2), Andersonville & Rocky Top	43	Existing	Ambulance Service	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	12	Generator - Andersonville Volunteer Fire Dept - 2 stations	43	Existing	AVFD	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	13	Generator - Briceville Volunteer Fire Dept	43	Existing	BVFD	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	14	Generator - Claxton Volunteer Fire Dept - 2 stations	43	Existing	CVFD	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	15	Generator - Medford Volunteer Fire Dept	43	Existing	MVFD (Medford)	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
Tornado/Wind	16	Generators - Marlow Volunteer Fire Dept - 2 stations	43	Existing	MVFD (Marlow)	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	17	Generator - Andersonville Elementary School	36	Existing	Schools	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	18	Generator - Fairview Elementary School	36	Existing	Schools	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	19	Generator - Briceville Elementary School	36	Existing	Schools	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	20	Generator - Claxton Elementary School	36	Existing	Schools	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	21	Generator - Lake City Elementary School	36	Existing	Schools	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	22	Generator - Lake City Middle School	36	Existing	Schools	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	23	Generator - His Hands Reaching Academy	59	Existing	His Hands Reaching	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	59	Backup Generators - Clinton Utilities Board (CUB)	43	Both	CUB	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	60	Looped Grid Power Systems	59	Both	CUB	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	61	Tree Wire Installations	59	Both	CUB	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
THE PERSON NAMED IN	1	Alert Broadcast & Warning System	35	Existing	EMA	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	3	Public Awareness & Education	42	Existing	EMA	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	6	Water line insulation program	63	Existing	CUB	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
Winter Weather	10	Generator - Oliver Springs Waste Water Treatment Plant	43	Existing	City of Oliver Springs	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	11	Generator - Ambulance Service - Clinton, Oak Ridge (2), Andersonville & Rocky Top	43	Existing	Ambulance Service	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years

	12	Generator - Andersonville Volunteer Fire Dept - 2 stations	43	Existing	AVFD	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	13	Generator - Briceville Volunteer Fire Dept	43	Existing	BVFD	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	14	Generator - Claxton Volunteer Fire Dept - 2 stations	43	Existing	CVFD	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	15	Generator - Medford Volunteer Fire Dept	43	Existing	MVFD (Medford)	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	16	Generators - Marlow Volunteer Fire Dept - 2 stations	43	Existing	MVFD (Marlow)	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	17	Generator - Andersonville Elementary School	36	Existing	Schools	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	18	Generator - Fairview Elementary School	36	Existing	Schools	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	19	Generator - Briceville Elementary School	36	Existing	Schools	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	20	Generator - Claxton Elementary School	36	Existing	Schools	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	21	Generator - Lake City Elementary School	36	Existing	Schools	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	22	Generator - Lake City Middle School	36	Existing	Schools	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	23	Generator - His Hands Reaching Academy	59	Existing	His Hands Reaching	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	59	Backup Generators - Clinton Utilities Board (CUB)	43	Both	CUB	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	60	Looped Grid Power Systems	59	Both	CUB	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
Manager 1	61	Tree Wire Installations	59	Both	CUB	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
ALC: U.S.	1	Alert Broadcast & Warning System	35	Existing	EMA	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	3	Public Awareness & Education	42	Existing	EMA	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	10	Generator - Oliver Springs Waste Water Treatment Plant	43	Existing	City of Oliver Springs	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	11	Generator - Ambulance Service - Clinton, Oak Ridge (2), Andersonville & Rocky Top	43	Existing	Ambulance Service		1-5 years
	12	Generator - Andersonville Volunteer Fire Dept - 2 stations	43	Existing	AVFD	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
Wildfires	13	Generator - Briceville Volunteer Fire Dept	43	Existing	BVFD	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
W	14	Generator - Claxton Volunteer Fire Dept - 2 stations	43	Existing	CVFD	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	15	Generator - Medford Volunteer Fire Dept	43	Existing		BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	16	Generators - Marlow Volunteer Fire Dept - 2 stations	43	Existing	MVFD (Marlow)	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	17	Generator - Andersonville Elementary School	36	Existing	,	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	18	Generator - Fairview Elementary School	36	Existing	Schools	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	19	Generator - Briceville Elementary School	36	Existing	Schools	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	20	Generator - Claxton Elementary School	36	Existing	Schools		1-5 years

	21	Generator - Lake City Elementary School	36	Existing	Schools	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	22	Generator - Lake City Middle School	36	Existing	Schools	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	23	Generator - His Hands Reaching Academy	59	Existing	His Hands Reaching	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	59	Backup Generators - Clinton Utilities Board (CUB)	43	Both	CUB	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
Salar	60 Looped Gri	Looped Grid Power Systems	59	Both	CUB	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years 1-5 years
Bace.	61	Tree Wire Installations	59	Both	CUB	BRIC, HMGP	
	1	Alert Broadcast & Warning System	35	Existing	EMA	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
Landslides	3	Public Awareness & Education	42	Existing	EMA	BRIC, HMGP BRIC, HMGP BRIC, HMGP BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
Lanusines	4	Slope Reinforcement	62	59         Both         CUB         BI           35         Existing         EMA         BI           42         Existing         EMA         BI	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years	
	5	Structural integrity monitoring systems	58	Existing	EMA/911	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years

Hazard Mitigated	Project #	City of Clinton Action/Project Name	Priority Rank	Addresses New or Existing Buildings/Infra?	Responsible Agency	Possible Funding Source(s)	Timeframe
	1	Alert Broadcast & Warning System	35	Existing	EMA	BRIC, FMA, HMGP	1-5 years
Flooding	2	RL/SRL Property Buy-out	55	Existing	City of Clinton	BRIC, FMA, HMGP	1-5 years
2.vvumg	3	Public Awareness & Education	42	Existing	EMA	BRIC, FMA, HMGP	1-5 years
	62	Storm Water Drainage System	55	Both	CUB	Funding Source(s) BRIC, FMA, HMGP BRIC, FMA, HMGP BRIC, FMA,	1-5 years
	1	Alert Broadcast & Warning System	35	Existing	EMA	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	3	Public Awareness & Education	42	Existing	EMA	Funding Source(s)  BRIC, FMA, HMGP BRIC, FMA, HMGP BRIC, FMA, HMGP BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	11	Generator - Ambulance Service - Clinton, Oak Ridge (2), Andersonville & Rocky Top	43	Existing	Ambulance Service		1-5 years
Tornado/Wind	59	Backup Generators - Clinton Utilities Board (CUB)	43	Both	CUB	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	60	Looped Grid Power Systems	59	Both	CUB	Funding Source(s)  BRIC, FMA, HMGP BRIC, FMA, HMGP BRIC, FMA, HMGP BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	61	Tree Wire Installations	59	both	CUB		1-5 years
	63	Generator - Community Center	43	Existing	City of Clinton	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	1	Alert Broadcast & Warning System	35	Existing	EMA	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	3	Public Awareness & Education	42	Existing	EMA	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	6	Water line insulation program	63	Existing	Clinton Utilities	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
Winter Weather	11	Generator - Ambulance Service - Clinton, Oak Ridge (2), Andersonville & Rocky Top	43	Existing	Ambulance Service	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	59	Backup Generators - Clinton Utilities Board (CUB)	43	Both	CUB	Funding Source(s)  BRIC, FMA, HMGP BRIC, FMA, HMGP BRIC, FMA, HMGP BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	60	Looped Grid Power Systems	59	Both	CUB	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	61	Tree Wire Installations	59	Both	CUB	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	63	Generator - Community Center	43	Existing	City of Clinton	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	1	Alert Broadcast & Warning System	35	Existing	EMA	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	3	Public Awareness & Education	42	Existing	EMA	Funding Source(s)  BRIC, FMA, HMGP BRIC, FMA, HMGP BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	11	Generator - Ambulance Service - Clinton, Oak Ridge (2), Andersonville & Rocky Top	43	Existing	Ambulance Service		1-5 years
Wildfires	59	Backup Generators - Clinton Utilities Board (CUB)	43	Both	CUB		1-5 years
	60	Looped Grid Power Systems	59	Both	CUB		1-5 years
	61	Tree Wire Installations	59	Both	CUB		1-5 years
	63	Generator - Community Center	43	Existing	City of Clinton		1-5 years

NTO -	1	Alert Broadcast & Warning System	35	Existing	EMA	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
T in datida	3	Public Awareness & Education	42	Existing	EMA	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
Landslides	4	Slope Reinforcement	62	Existing	City of Clinton	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	5	Structural integrity monitoring systems	58	Existing	EMA/911	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years

Hazard Mitigated	Project #	City of Norris Action/Project Name	Priority Rank	Addresses New or Existing Buildings/Infra?	Responsible Agency	Possible Funding Source(s)	Timeframe
	1	Alert Broadcast & Warning System	35	Existing	EMA	BRIC, FMA, HMGP	1-5 years
Flooding	2	RL/SRL Property Buy-out	55	Existing	City of Norris	BRIC, FMA, HMGP	1-5 years
Troums	3	Public Awareness & Education	42	Existing	EMA	BRIC, FMA, HMGP	1-5 years
	62	Storm Water Drainage System	55	Both	City of Norris	Funding Source(s) BRIC, FMA, HMGP BRIC, FMA, HMGP BRIC, FMA,	1-5 years
	1	Alert Broadcast & Warning System	35	Existing	EMA	Funding Source(s)  BRIC, FMA, HMGP BRIC, FMA, HMGP BRIC, FMA, HMGP BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	3	Public Awareness & Education	42	Existing	EMA	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
T	58	Generators - Norris Water Treatment Plant (2)	43	Existing	City of Norris	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
Tornado/Wind	59	Backup Generators - Clinton Utilities Board (CUB)	43	Both	CUB	Funding Source(s)  BRIC, FMA, HMGP BRIC, FMA, HMGP BRIC, FMA, HMGP BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	60	Looped Grid Power Systems	59	Both	CUB		1-5 years
	61	Tree Wire Installations	59	Both	CUB		1-5 years
	1	Alert Broadcast & Warning System	35	Existing	EMA	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	3	Public Awareness & Education	42	Existing	EMA	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	6	Water line insulation program	63	Existing	City of Norris	Funding Source(s)  BRIC, FMA, HMGP BRIC, FMA, HMGP BRIC, FMA, HMGP BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
Winter Weather	58	Generators - Norris Water Treatment Plant (2)	43	Existing	Water Plant	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	59	Backup Generators - Clinton Utilities Board (CUB)	43	Both	CUB	BRIC, FMA, HMGP BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	60	Looped Grid Power Systems	59	Both	CUB	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	61	Tree Wire Installations	59	Both	CUB	Funding Source(s)  BRIC, FMA, HMGP BRIC, FMA, HMGP BRIC, FMA, HMGP BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	1	Alert Broadcast & Warning System	35	Existing	EMA	Funding Source(s)  BRIC, FMA, HMGP BRIC, FMA, HMGP BRIC, FMA, HMGP BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	3	Public Awareness & Education	42	Existing	EMA		1-5 years
33214C	58	Generators - Norris Water Treatment Plant (2)	43	Existing	Water Plant	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
Wildfires	59	Backup Generators - Clinton Utilities Board (CUB)	43	Both	CUB	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	60	Looped Grid Power Systems	59	Both	CUB	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	61	Tree Wire Installations	59	Both	CUB	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	1	Alert Broadcast & Warning System	35	Existing	EMA	Funding Source(s)  BRIC, FMA, HMGP BRIC, FMA, HMGP BRIC, FMA, HMGP BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
Landslides	3	Public Awareness & Education	42	Existing	EMA		1-5 years
Lanusnues	4	Slope Reinforcement	62	Existing	City of Norris		1-5 years
	5	Structural integrity monitoring systems	58	Existing	EMA/911	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years

Hazard Mitigated	Project #	City of Oak Ridge Action/Project Name	Priority Rank	Addresses New or Existing Buildings/Infra?	Responsible Agency	Possible Funding Source(s)	Timeframe
Allies and	1	Alert Broadcast & Warning System	35	Existing	EMA	BRIC, FMA, HMGP	1-5 years
Flooding	2	RL/SRL Property Buy-out	55	Existing	City of Oak Ridge	BRIC, FMA, HMGP	1-5 years
	3	Public Awareness & Education	42	Existing	EMA	BRIC, FMA, HMGP	1-5 years
	62	Storm Water Drainage System	55	Both	OR Public Works	Funding Source(s)  BRIC, FMA, HMGP  BRIC, FMA, HMGP  BRIC, FMA, HMGP  BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	Ĭ	Alert Broadcast & Warning System	35	Existing	EMA	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	3	Public Awareness & Education	42	Existing	EMA	Funding Source(s)  BRIC, FMA, HMGP  BRIC, FMA, HMGP  BRIC, FMA, HMGP  BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
Tornado/Wind	11	Generator - Ambulance Service - Clinton, Oak Ridge (2), Andersonville & Rocky Top	43	Existing	Ambulance Service	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	59	Backup Generators - Clinton Utilities Board (CUB)	43	Both	CUB	Funding Source(s)  BRIC, FMA, HMGP BRIC, FMA, HMGP BRIC, FMA, HMGP BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	60	Looped Grid Power Systems	59	Both	ORED	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	61	Tree Wire Installations	59	Both	ORED	Funding Source(s)  BRIC, FMA, HMGP  BRIC, FMA, HMGP  BRIC, FMA, HMGP  BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
ATLANT - TO	1	Alert Broadcast & Warning System	35	Existing	EMA	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	3	Public Awareness & Education	42	Existing	EMA	Funding Source(s)  BRIC, FMA, HMGP BRIC, FMA, HMGP BRIC, FMA, HMGP BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	6	Water line insulation program	63	Existing	City of Oak Ridge		1-5 years
Winter Weather	11	Generator - Ambulance Service - Clinton, Oak Ridge (2), Andersonville & Rocky Top	43	Existing	Ambulance Service		1-5 years
	59	Backup Generators - Clinton Utilities Board (CUB)	43	Both	City of Oak Ridge	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	60	Looped Grid Power Systems	59	Both	ORED	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	61	Tree Wire Installations	59	Both	ORED	Funding Source(s)  BRIC, FMA, HMGP BRIC, FMA, HMGP BRIC, FMA, HMGP BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	1	Alert Broadcast & Warning System	35	Existing	EMA	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	3	Public Awareness & Education	42	Existing	EMA	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	7	Oak Ridge Westwood Subdivision	57	Existing	Oak Ridge Fire		1-5 years
Wildfires	11	Generator - Ambulance Service - Clinton, Oak Ridge (2), Andersonville & Rocky Top	43	Existing	Ambulance Service	Funding Source(s)  BRIC, FMA, HMGP BRIC, FMA, HMGP BRIC, FMA, HMGP BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	59	Backup Generators - Clinton Utilities Board (CUB)	43	Both	CUB		1-5 years
	60	Looped Grid Power Systems	59	Both	ORED	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years

41-	61	Tree Wire Installations	59	Both	ORED	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	1	Alert Broadcast & Warning System	35	Existing	EMA	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	3	Public Awareness & Education	42	Existing	EMA	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
Landslides	4	Slope Reinforcement	62	Existing	City of Oak Ridge	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	5	Structural integrity monitoring systems	58	Existing	EMA/911	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years

Hazard Mitigated	Project #	City of Rocky Top Action/Project Name	Priority Rank	Addresses New or Existing Buildings/Infra?	Responsible Agency	Possible Funding Source(s)	Timeframe
	1	Alert Broadcast & Warning System	35	Existing	EMA	BRIC, FMA, HMGP	1-5 years
	2	RL/SRL Property Buy-out	55	Existing	City of Rocky Top	BRIC, FMA, HMGP	1-5 years
Flooding	3	Public Awareness & Education	42	Existing	EMA	BRIC, FMA, HMGP	1-5 years
	30	Bolin Road	1	Existing	City of Rocky Top	BRIC, FMA, HMGP	1-5 years
	31	Railroad Ave	1	Existing	City of Rocky Top	BRIC, FMA, HMGP	1-5 years
	32	Chestnut Ave	1	Existing	City of Rocky Top	BRIC, FMA, HMGP	1-5 years
	33	Hwy 441	1	Existing	City of Rocky Top	BRIC, FMA, HMGP	1-5 years
	34	Church Street @ Third St	1	Existing	City of Rocky Top	BRIC, FMA, HMGP	1-5 years
	35	Jacksboro Ave @ Community Center & Athletic Field	1	Existing	City of Rocky Top	BRIC, FMA, HMGP	1-5 years
	62	Storm Water Drainage System		Both	RTPW	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	1	Alert Broadcast & Warning System	35	Existing	EMA	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	3	Public Awareness & Education	42	Existing	EMA	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	8	Generator Rocky Top Police & Fire	43	Existing	Police/Fire	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	9	Generator Rocky Top Sewer	43	Existing	Sewer Dept.	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
Tornado/Wind	11	Generator - Ambulance Service - Clinton, Oak Ridge (2), Andersonville & Rocky Top	43	Existing	Ambulance Service	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	59	Backup Generators - Clinton Utilities Board (CUB)	43	Both	CUB	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	60	Looped Grid Power Systems	59	Both	CUB/LUB	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	61	Tree Wire Installations	59	Both	CUB/LUB	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	1	Alert Broadcast & Warning System	35	Existing	EMA	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	3	Public Awareness & Education	42	Existing	EMA	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	6	Water line insulation program	63	Existing	City of Rock Top	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
Winter Weather	8	Generator Rocky Top Police & Fire	43	Existing	Police/Fire	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	9	Generator Rocky Top Sewer	43	Existing	Sewer Dept.	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	11	Generator - Ambulance Service - Clinton, Oak Ridge (2), Andersonville & Rocky Top	43	Existing	Ambulance Service	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years

7.15	59	Backup Generators - Clinton Utilities Board (CUB)	43	Both	CUB	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	60 Looped Grid Power Systems			Both	CUB/LUB	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	61	Tree Wire Installations	59	Both	CUB/LUB	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
Wildfires	1	Alert Broadcast & Warning System	35	Existing	EMA	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	3	Public Awareness & Education	42	Existing	EMA	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	8	Generator Rocky Top Police & Fire	43	Existing	Police/Fire	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	9	Generator Rocky Top Sewer	43	Existing	Sewer Dept.	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	11	Generator - Ambulance Service - Clinton, Oak Ridge (2), Andersonville & Rocky Top	43	Existing	Ambulance Service	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	59	Backup Generators - Clinton Utilities Board (CUB)	43	Both	CUB	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	60	Looped Grid Power Systems	59	Both	CUB/LUB	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	61	Tree Wire Installations	59	Both	CUB/LUB	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	1	Alert Broadcast & Warning System	35	Existing	EMA	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
Landslides	[3	Public Awareness & Education	42	Existing	EMA	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	4	Slope Reinforcement	62	Existing	City of Rocky Top	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years
	5	Structural integrity monitoring systems	58	Existing	EMA/911	BRIC, HMGP	1-5 years

### **Project List Update**

The Anderson County Hazard Mitigation Committee reviewed the actions/projects in the 2017 plan. The decision to keep, discard or change is noted below.

Status
Keeping
Removed due to other priorities.
Keeping but being more specific
Removed due to other priorities.
Removed due to other priorities.
Removed due to other priorities.
Removed due to Dam's no longer being a Hazard of Prime concern.
Keeping for Wildfires but more specific.
Keeping for Wildfires but more specific.
Not allowable under the TN Hazard Mitigation Program.
Removed due to other priorities.
Removed due to other priorities - Winter Storms
Keeping
Keeping but specific to Repetitive/Severe Repetitive Loss properties.
Keeping
Removed due to other priorities.
Keeping
Removed due to other priorities.
Removed due to other priorities.
Keeping
Removed due to other priorities.
Keeping
Keeping
Removed due to other priorities.

### **National Flood Insurance Program Compliance**

The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) is a pre-disaster flood hazard mitigation and insurance protection program which has reduced the increasing cost of disasters. The intent of the program is to: require new and substantially improved structures be designed and constructed to minimize or eliminate future flood damage; provide floodplain residents and business owners with financial insurance assistance in the form of insurance after floods; and it transfers most of the cost of private property flood losses from the taxpayers to floodplain property owners through flood insurance premiums. Participation in the NFIP is based on an agreement between communities and FEMA.

Currently, Anderson County unincorporated, City Clinton, City of Norris, City of Oak Ridge, City of Oliver Springs, and the City of Rocky top are NFIP participants. FEMA has listed these jurisdictions to have a current effective map date as of July 3, 2006. Below gives an overview of NFIP policy and loss data for Anderson County.

According to the National Flood Insurance Program, repetitive flood loss is defined as a facility or structure that has experienced two or more insurance claims of at least \$1,000 in any given 10-year period since 1978. Within the NFIP, repetitive flood loss properties are usually considered the most vital structures to mitigate. Currently, all three residential repetitive loss properties are located in Anderson County; one in the unincorporated section of the County, one in Oliver Springs and one in Rocky Top. In all likelihood, there is an error in the NFIP data. It shows Oliver Springs located in Morgan, Anderson and Roane Counties along with Oak Ridge located in Anderson and Roane Counties.

The chart below provides a summary of their NFIP policy and loss data. The first table provides a description of the columns located within the NFIP policy data.

	The total amount paid to adjusters for all claims within the community and/or county. It
Adjuster Expense	includes all special expenses, allocated loss adjusted expense, and allocated ICC expense.
Building Coverage	Building coverage for a policy or claim (whole dollars)
Building Payments	The total amount paid for all losses for building,
Community Name	The official NFIP name of the community in which the claim or policy exists.
Community Number	The 6 character community ID in which the claim or policy exists.
Contents Coverage	Contents coverage for a policy or claim (whole dollars)
Contents Payments	The total amount paid for all losses for contents
County Name	The official FIPS county name for the claim or policy. It is determined by geocoding of the policy or claim address, rather than the historical method of using the community to look up the county.
Data as of Date	The date of the most recent validated data upon which the report is based.
ICC Coverage	ICC coverage for a policy or claim (whole dollars)
ICC Payments	The total amount paid for all losses for ICC
Number of Losses	The number of losses (claims) reported within that community and/or county.
State	The state in which the policy or claim exists. The value is determined by the geocoded data first, and in the absence of geocoding, by the community state.

Total Policy Count	The total number of policies reported within the community and/or county in force as of the given date. All condo units are counted for each condo master policy.
Total Premium and Policy Fee	The policy premium and associated policy fee for the policies.
WYO or Direct	An indicator of whether the policy or claim is administered by NFIP Direct ("Direct") or a Write-Your-Own Company ("WYO")

		Direct	WYO	Total	Direct	WYO	Total	Direct	WYO	Total	Direct	WYO	Total	Direct	WYO	Total	Adjuster
		Premium	Premium	Premium	Policy	Policy	Policy	Coverage (in	Coverage (in	Coverage	Losses	Losses	Losses	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Expense
		and FPF	and FPF	and FPF	Count	Count	Count	Thousands)	Thousands)	(in				Paid	Paid	Paid	
Community										Thousands)			0.11.00%	See No.			
Name																	
(Number)	County		Argument materials				9		The second								
ANDERSON COUNTY *	ANDERSON		4														
(470217)	COUNTY	\$ 3,066	35,086	\$ 38,152	7	32	39	\$ 1,616	\$ 6,119	\$ 7,735	5	14	19	\$ 13,368	\$ 43,487	\$56,854	\$ 7,088
CLINTON,	COONT	\$ 3,000	33,000	\$ 50,132	,	54	39	\$ 1,010	\$ 6,119	\$ 1,755	3	14	19	\$ 15,500	43,407	\$ 50,654	\$ 7,000
CITY OF	ANDERSON		5					1									
(470001)	COUNTY	\$ 1,964	14,663	\$ 16,627	5	23	28	\$ 1,750	\$ 10,586	\$12,336		3	3	\$ -	\$ 2,900	\$ 2,900	\$ 540
NORRIS,	1.00		- 1,555					7 -7, -0	7 40,000	7-17-1					7 -,500	7	
CITY OF	ANDERSON		\$														
(470003)	COUNTY	\$ -	444	\$ 444	-	1	1	\$ -	\$ 350	\$ 350	-	-		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
OAK RIDGE,	Nahata T					/ - M											
CITY OF	ANDERSON		\$					4.00	3113-					1			4.000
(475441)	COUNTY	\$ 6,183	38,842	\$ 45,025	10	39	49	\$ 3,314	\$ 12,770	\$16,084	1	4	5	\$ 11,089	\$ -	\$ 11,089	\$ 3,956
OLIVER					1 - 1											1	100000
SPRINGS,															144	100	
TOWN OF	ANDERSON		\$		1			1000000				150		Col	\$	100 E 10	
(470005)	COUNTY	\$ 3,384	12,972	\$ 16,356	5	11	16	\$ 1,433	\$ 2,020	\$ 3,453		6	6	\$ -	29,098	\$ 29,098	\$ 2,925
ROCKY													100				
TOP, CITY OF	ANDERSON																
(475436)	COUNTY	\$ 1,868	4,539	\$ 6,407	2	10	12	\$ 1,137	\$ 888	\$ 2,025	1	7	8	\$ -	\$ 66,351	\$ 66,351	\$ 3,600
OLIVER	COONT	\$ 1,000	4,333	\$ 0,407		10	12	\$ 1,157	2 000	\$ 2,023	1	,	0	2 -	00,551	\$ 00,331	\$ 3,000
SPRINGS,			1														
TOWN OF	MORGAN		\$												\$		A land
(470005)	COUNTY	\$ 2,531	5,126	\$ 7,657	1	2	3	\$ 210	\$ 468	\$ 678	1	1	2	\$ 16,214	10,108	\$ 26,322	\$ 1,675
OAK RIDGE,	10,000				1 - 1											77-	
CITY OF	ROANE	1	\$														1 7 4
(475441)	COUNTY	\$ 1,665	14,345	\$ 16,010	3	20	23	\$ 805	\$ 5,872	\$ 6,676	-	2	2	\$ -	\$ 6,816	\$ 6,816	\$ 1,160
OLIVER																	90
SPRINGS,			4.		1												
TOWN OF	ROANE		\$	The second			1	- Strandard	Year I was a second								
(470005)	COUNTY	\$ 375	42,430	\$ 42,805	1	29	30	\$ 280	\$ 4,358	\$ 4,638	-			\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

To continue compliance with the NFIP, the jurisdictions have identified, analyzed, and prioritized three mitigation strategies to stay active with the program.

- 1. Continue to evaluate improved standards that are proven to reduce flood damage.
- 2. Maintaining supplies of FEMA/NFIP materials to help homeowners evaluate measures to reduce damage.
- 3. Maintaining a map of areas that flood frequently and prioritizing those areas for inspection immediately following heavy rains or flooding event.

### **Section 5: Plan Maintenance**

### Monitoring, Evaluating, and Updating

The Anderson County Hazard Mitigation Committee is designated to monitor and evaluate the mitigation plan. This committee is chaired by Anderson County Emergency Management who leads the monitoring, evaluating, and updating process.

Monitoring activities will involve Anderson County Emergency Management setting up a committee meeting to be held on an annual basis. Anderson County Emergency Management will prepare a brief annual report of the meeting's findings by addressing mitigation progress and shortfalls within the county.

The plan is to be evaluated annually and after any significant disaster causing human, infrastructure, and property losses. Following each annual informal evaluation of the plan by emergency management staff, any proposed revisions or recommendations will be brought before the Mitigation Committee to be incorporated into the plan. Potential updates to the plan will address changes to the hazard assessment, the critical facilities list, the repetitive loss list, the committee membership list, and the project priority list.

The plan will be formally updated every five years in accordance with 44 CFR 201.6(d)3, which states that the plan shall be reviewed, revised, and resubmitted for approval within five years to continue eligibility for HMGP grant funding. For the five-year update, Anderson County Emergency Management will notify the jurisdictional governments and the Anderson County Hazard Mitigation Committee approximately one year prior to the plan's expiration date. The review of the plan will include updating the planning process, the hazard profiles, the risk assessment, the vulnerability assessment, the mitigation strategies, and the plan maintenance descriptions.

The five-year plan update will also include soliciting other interested persons/agencies to join the Mitigation Committee and a review of what has been accomplished in the past 5 years. The Anderson County Hazard Mitigation Committee's goal is to have at least 5 meetings within this time span; dates, public notices, and objectives for these meetings will be determined by Anderson County Emergency Management.

Five months prior to the plan's expiration date, Anderson County Emergency Management will submit the revised plan to the Tennessee Emergency Management Agency for preliminary review. Upon approval by the state, TEMA will submit the updated plan to FEMA for review.

Once Anderson County has attained the designation of the plan's approval pending adoption, each jurisdiction will adopt the plan through a resolution within a year.

#### **Incorporation into Planning Mechanisms**

By incorporating the Anderson County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan into other planning documents and mechanisms, information contained in the mitigation plan can help fill-in

missing gaps in existing documents, can contribute to already existing mitigation-based projects, and can create a strengthen stance of mitigation implementation and awareness within the county and its jurisdictions.

The committee discussed incorporating this plan into other plans that exist within the County and all jurisdictions within and due to other jurisdictional priorities and demands (especially during this COVID-19 pandemic), no other plans or options were identified by the members. What you see below is what was discussed and documented. As required, this will be discussed within committee during the next plan update.

Some of the mechanisms that the Anderson County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan could be incorporated into include:

- Anderson County Emergency Operations Plan
- Building Codes
- Floodplain management

The process of incorporating the hazard mitigation plan into other plans will begin during the other plan's update cycles. Anderson County Emergency Management will first review the plans side-by-side, and where deemed necessary, Emergency Management will make notes on how mitigation concepts and actions can be incorporated into the other plans. These recommendations will be submitted to the lead agencies of the other planning mechanisms for them to place relevant information within the documents.

#### **Continued Public Participation**

The Anderson County Mitigation Committee will strive to involve the public in future mitigation activities. This will be accomplished by continuing to post Mitigation Committee Meeting dates in the local newspaper, by attempting to have a public mitigation meeting once a year, by providing public access to copies of the Anderson County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan in the local emergency management office, and by soliciting other interested persons to participate in the mitigation planning process. By implementing these methods, the public will have an opportunity to comment on the plan during the update drafting stage and prior to plan approval.

# **Appendix 1**

## Attendance Sheet Meeting #1

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Karen Osten	Anderson Co EMA	r	030-8435	
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# Appendix 2

## **Public Notices**

# Publisher's Affidavit

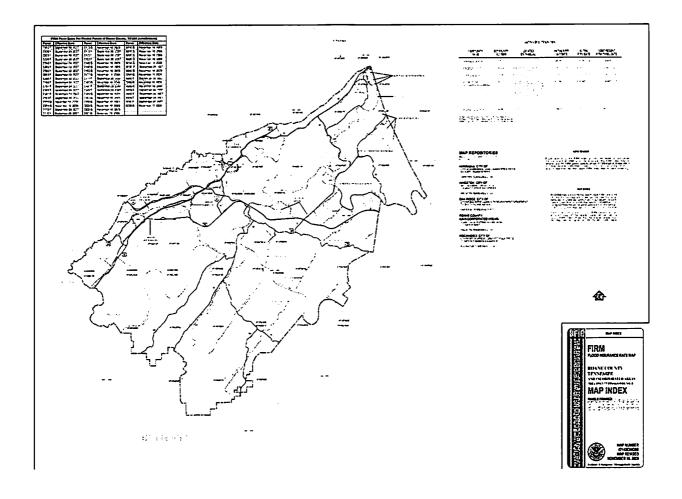
I do solemnly swear that the attached
Notice was published for consecutive
weeks in The Courier News on the following dates:
0/8/71
Signed:
Publisher or Editor
Subscribed and sworn to before me this, the
day of State anher 20 Di
TENNESSEE TENNESSEE NOTARY OF STANDARY
Notary Public
My Commission Expires: 9/28/24

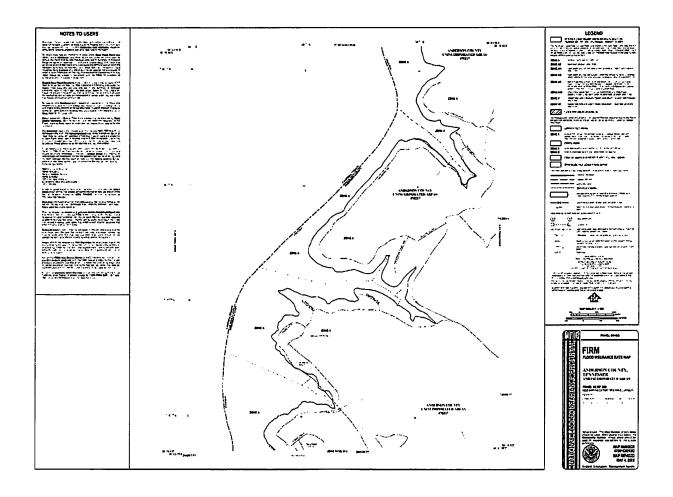
### NOTICE

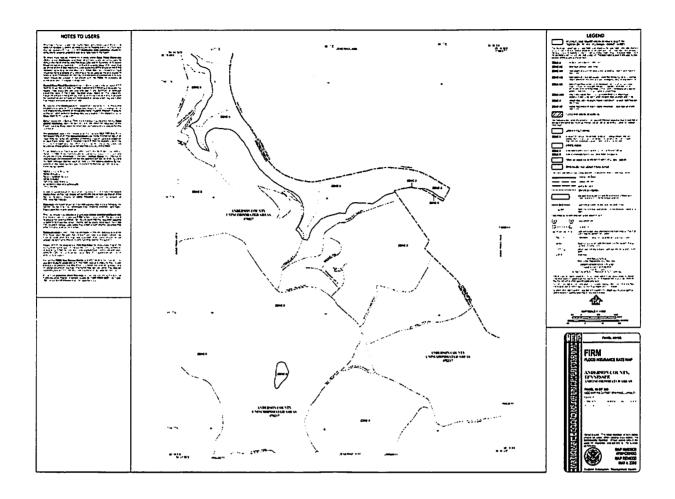
The Anderson County Emergency Management Agency will host a Anderson County Hazard Mitigation Committee Meeting at 9:30 a.m. on September 21 in room #312 of the Anderson County Courthouse. The purpose of this meeting is to review past hazards and disasters which will lead to discussions surrounding beneficial projects Anderson County can put into place to help reduce long-term impacts from disastrous events. The meeting will also help Anderson County Emergency Management Agency develop a meaningful and Federal Emergency Management Agency approved Hazard Mitigation plan to assist with understanding the true impacts of natural disaster events along with being eligible for future grants to assist with paying for the projects. Anyone interested in attending can call the Anderson County Emergency Management Agency Office at 865-264-6394 for additional information.

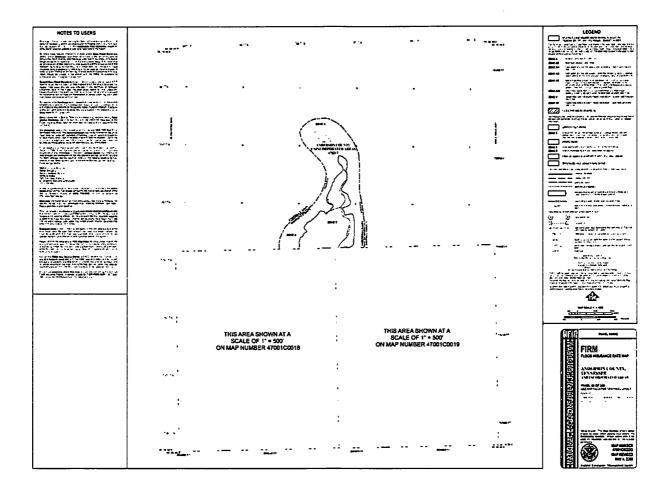
## **Appendix 3**

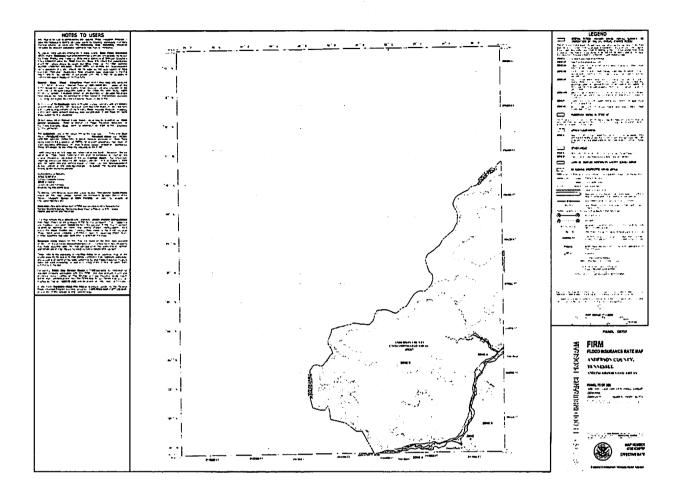
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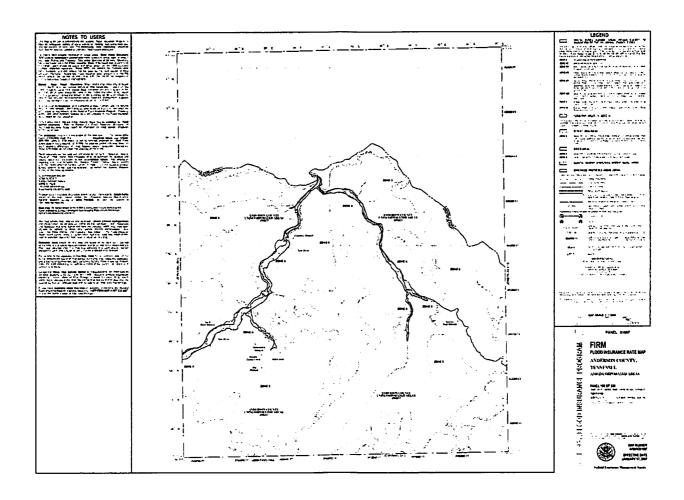


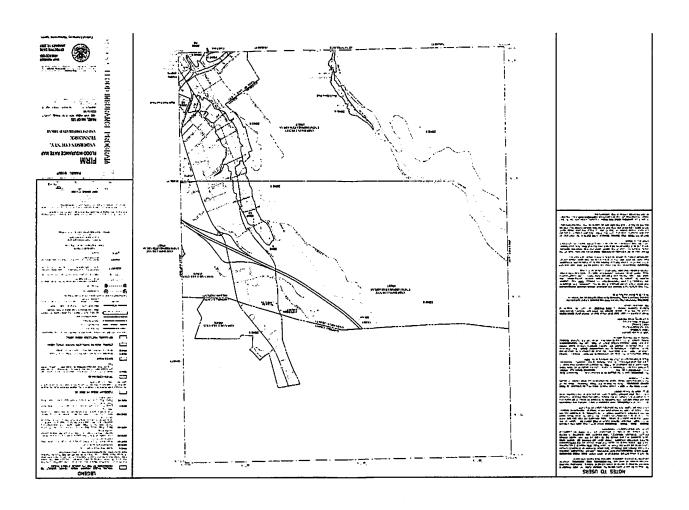


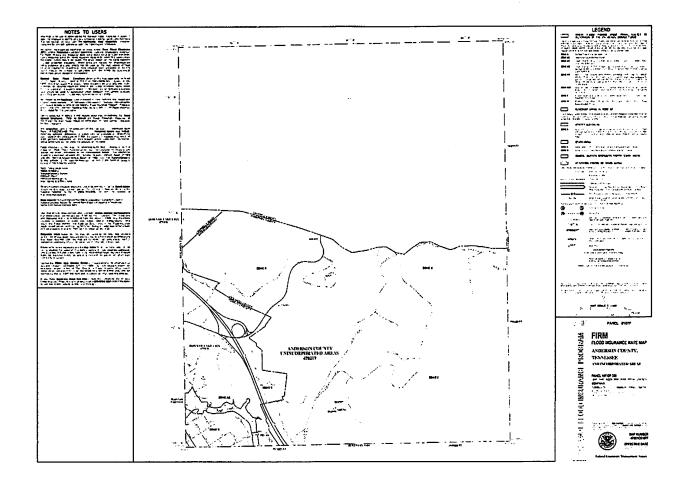


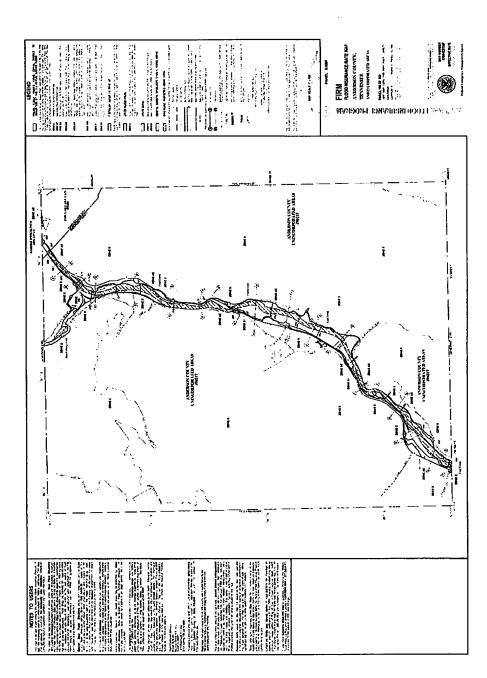


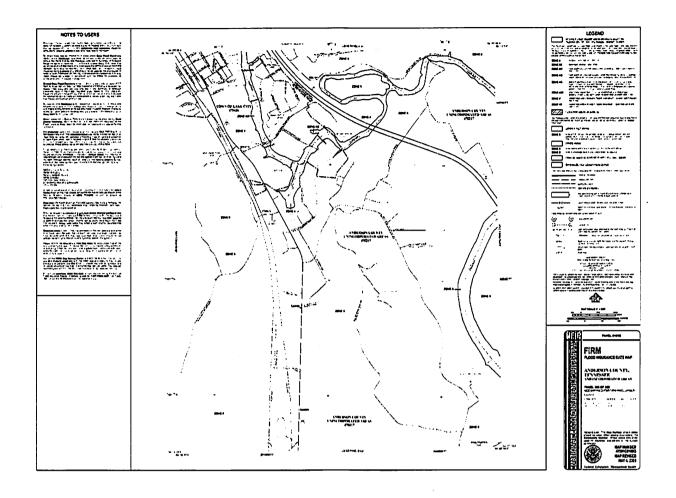


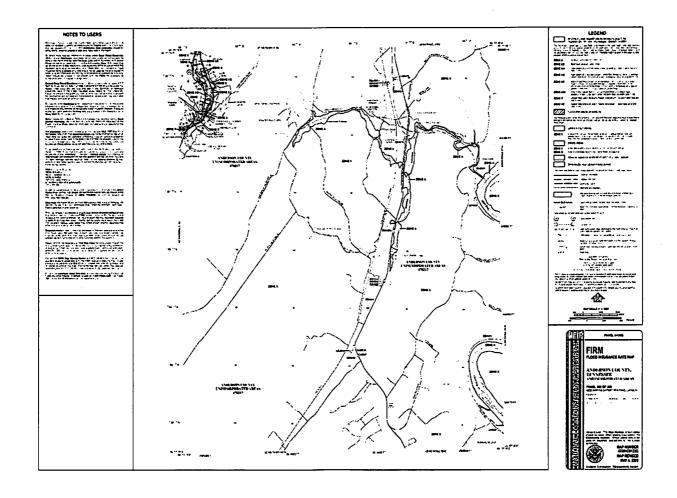


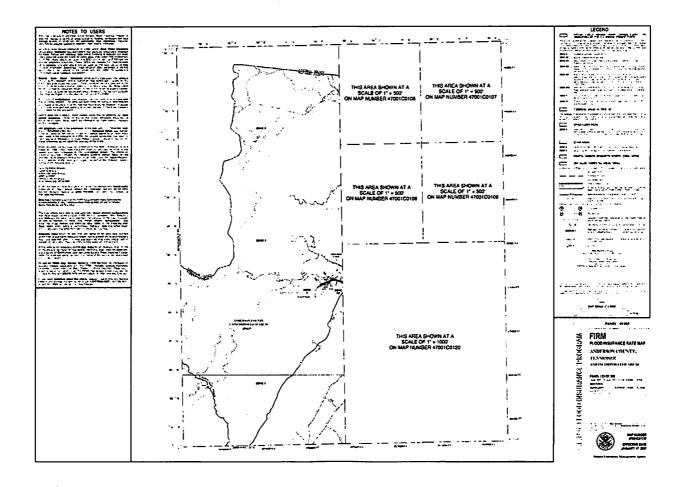


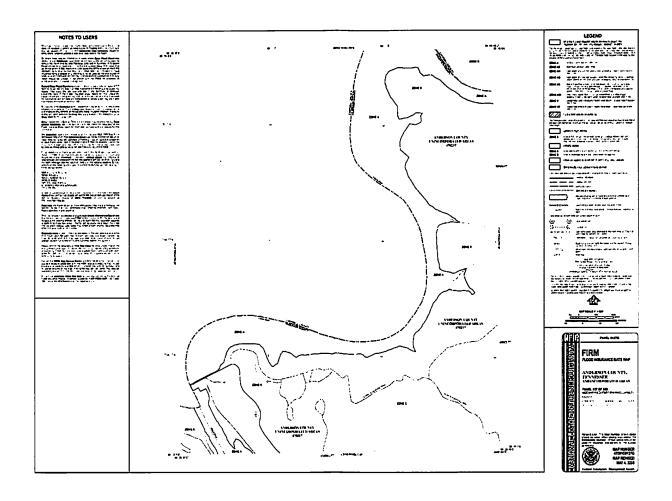


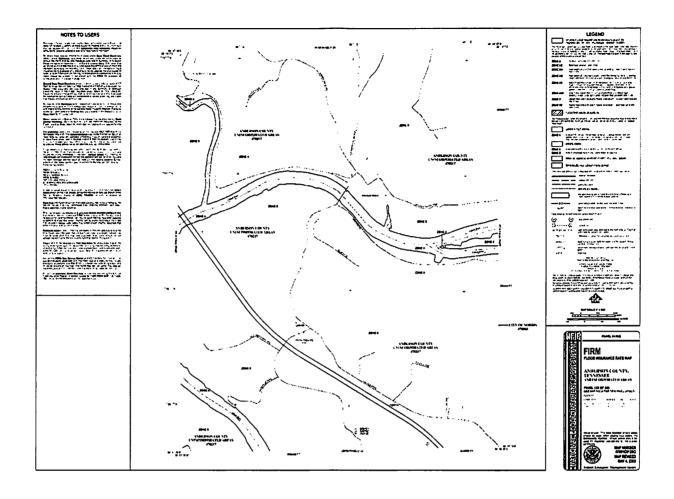


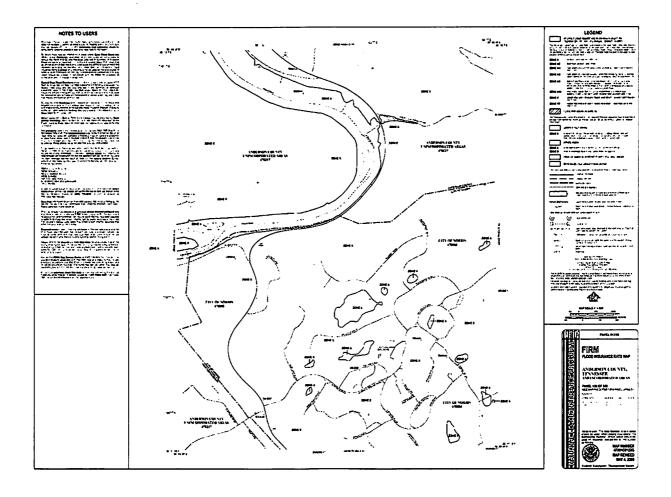


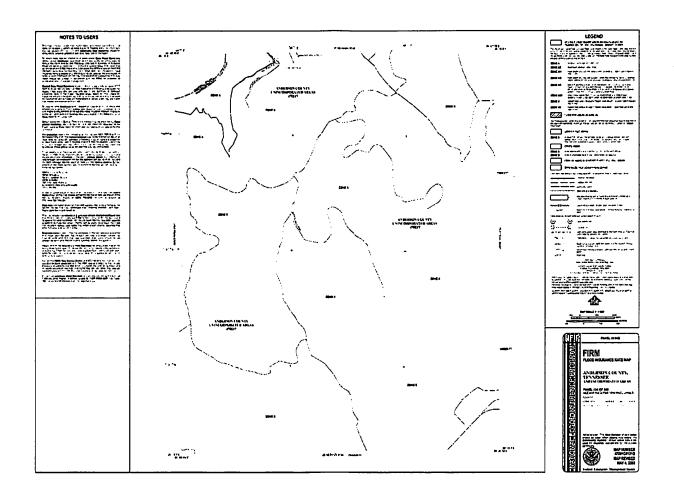


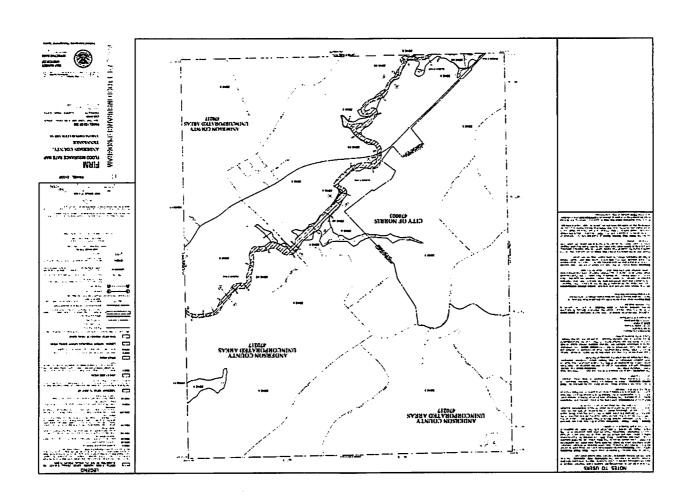


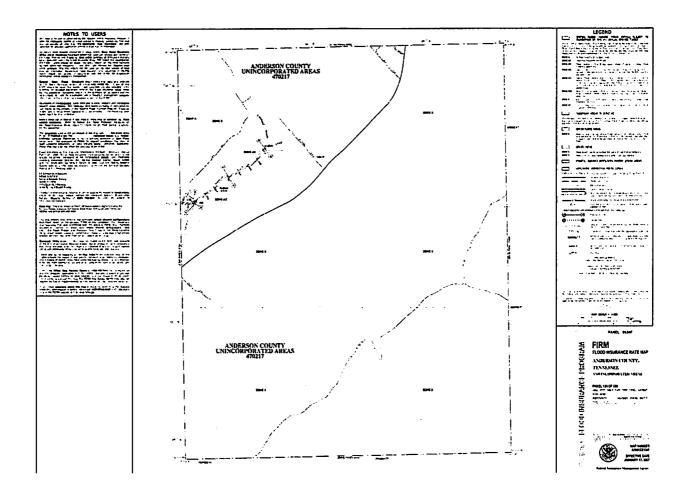


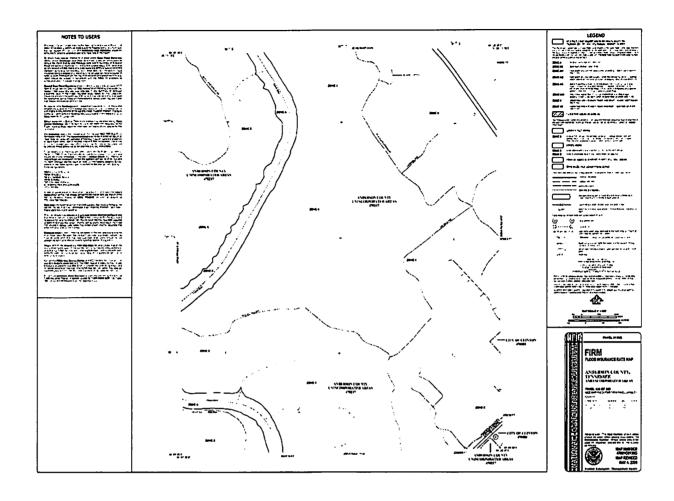


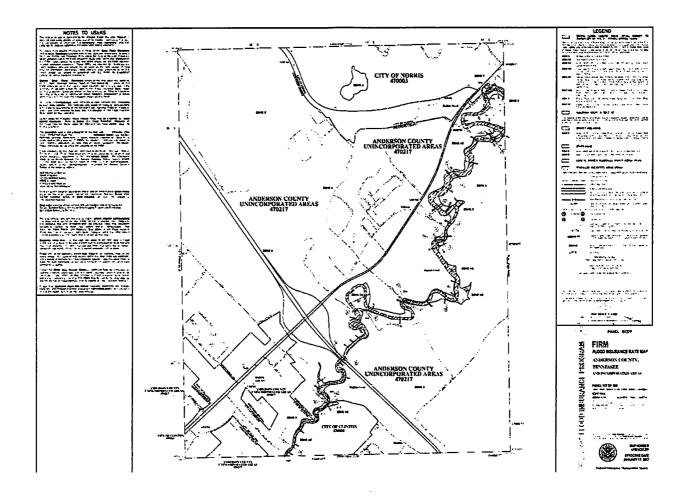


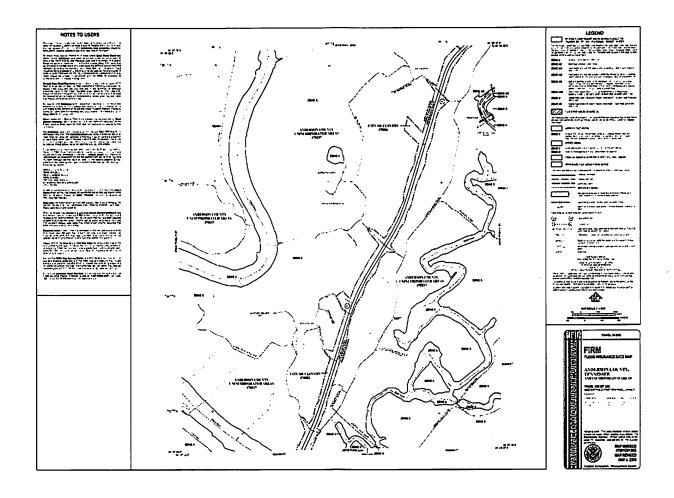


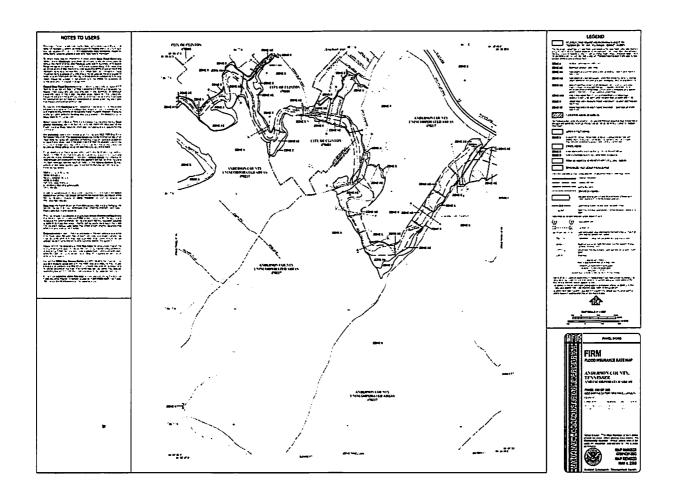


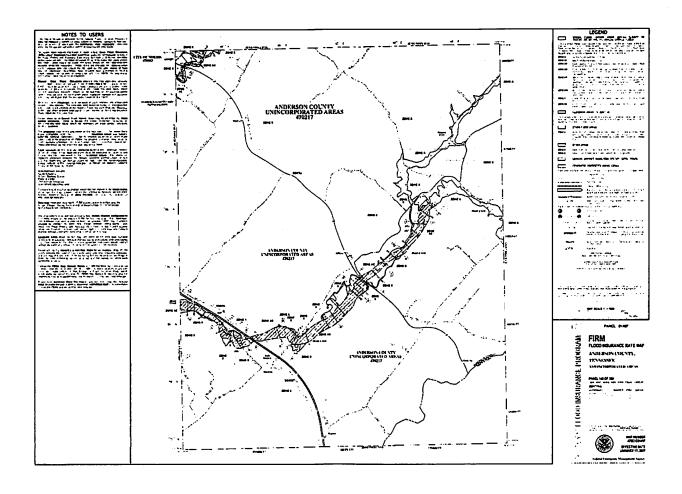


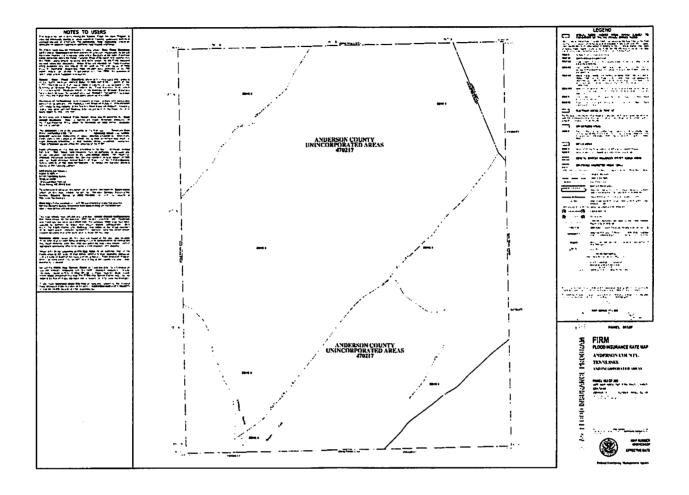


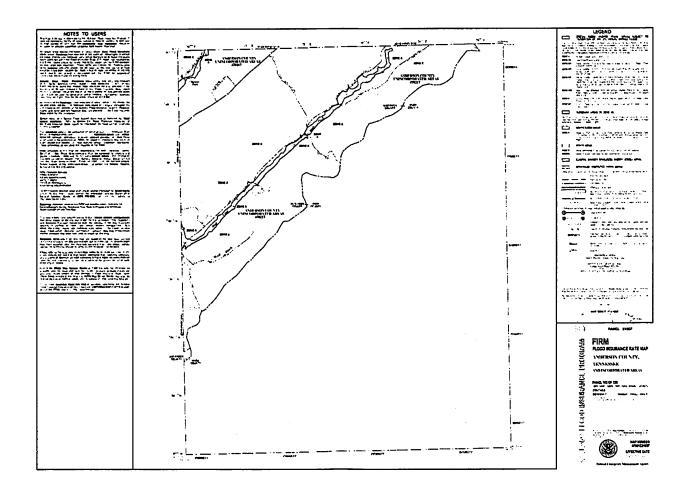


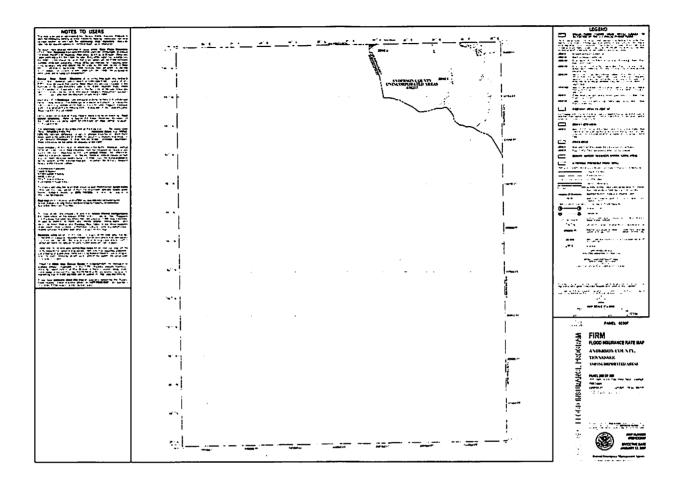


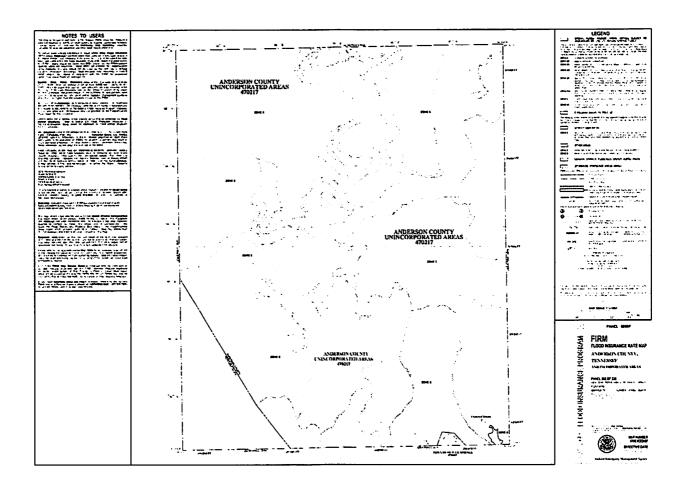


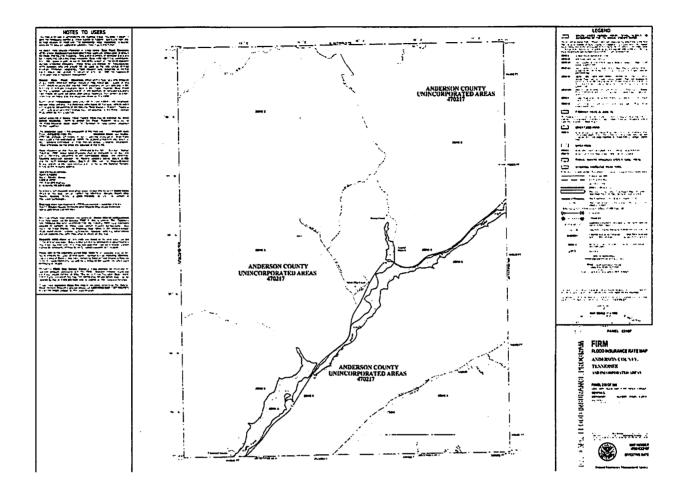


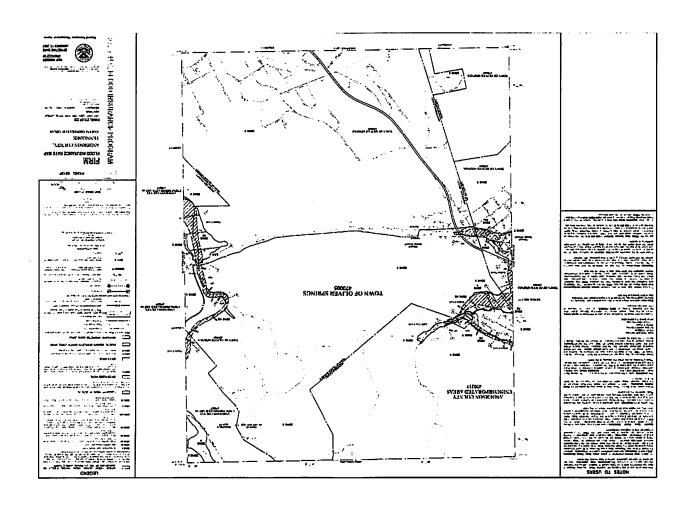


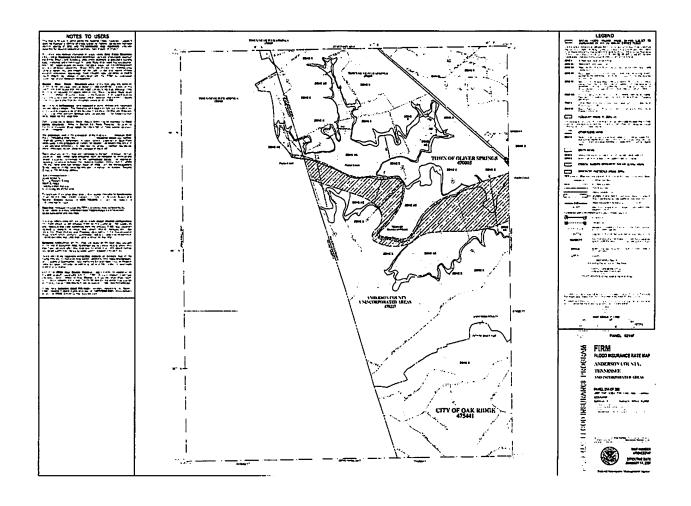


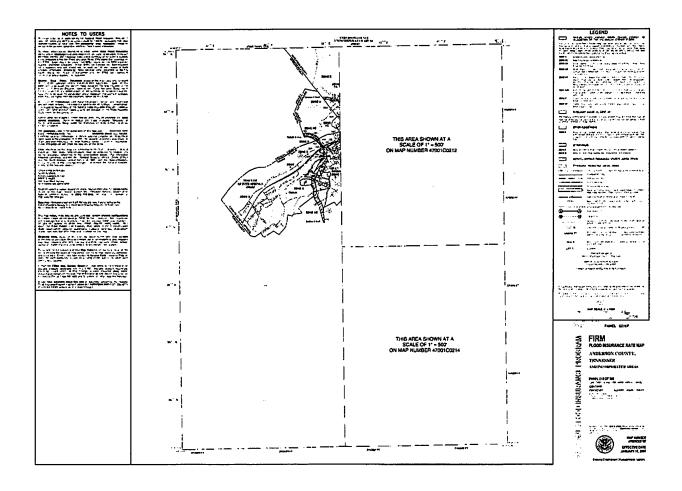


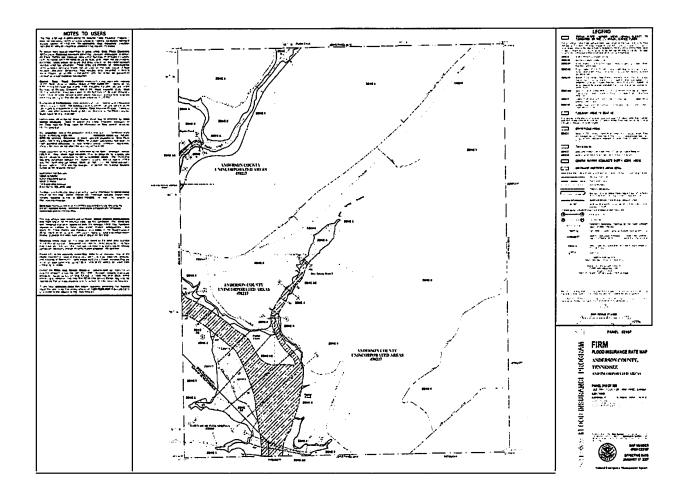


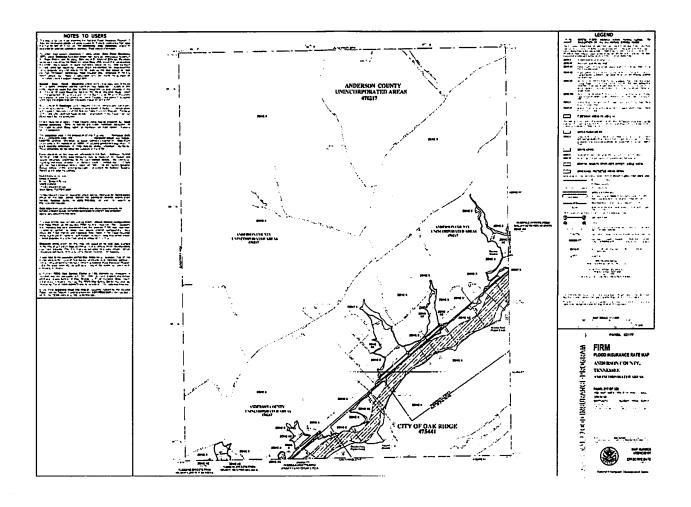


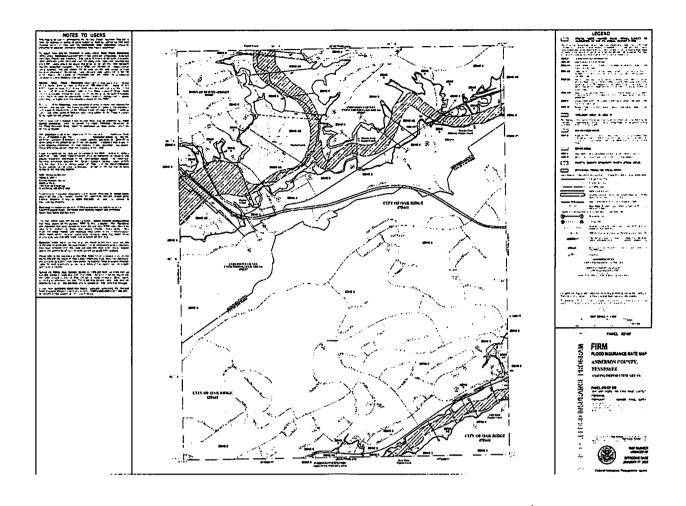


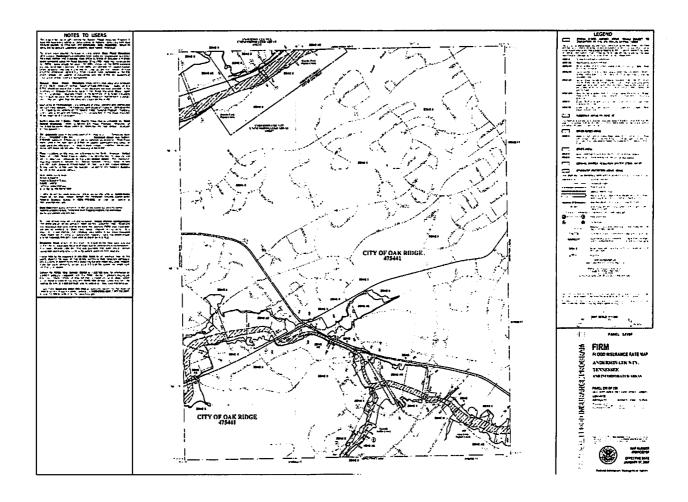


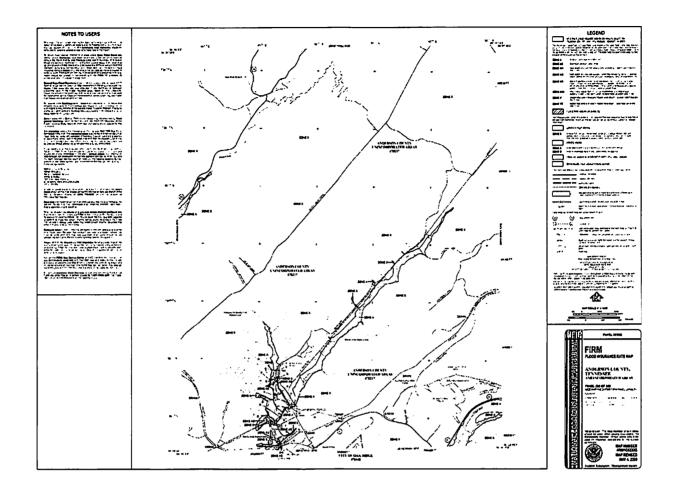


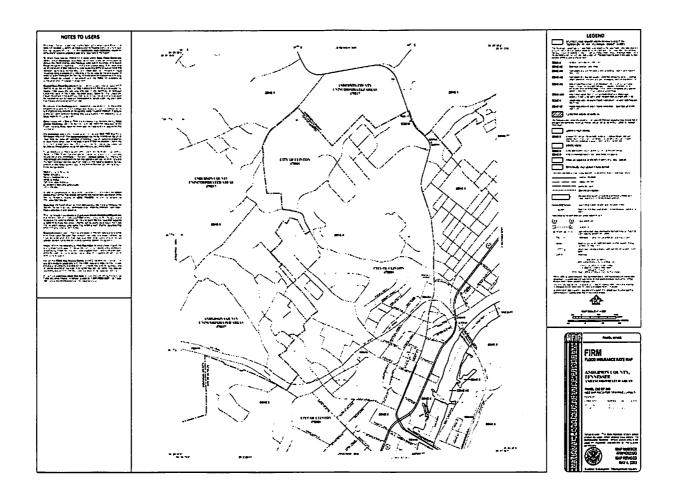


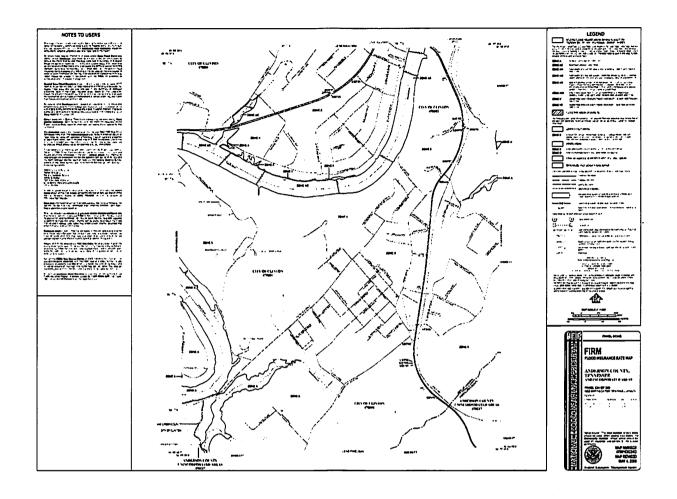


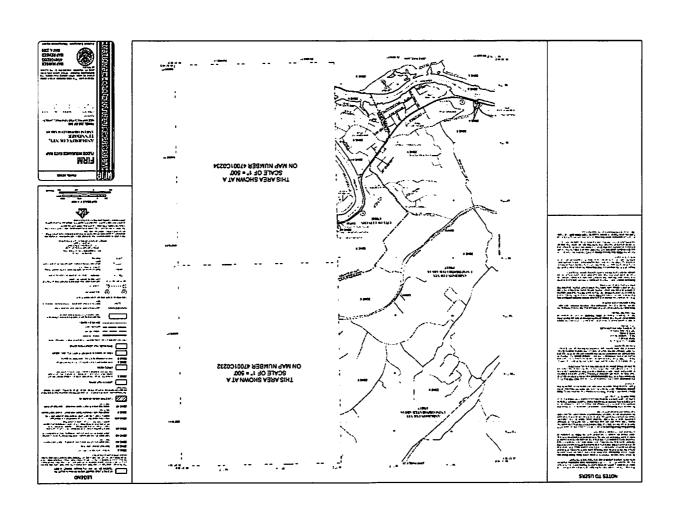


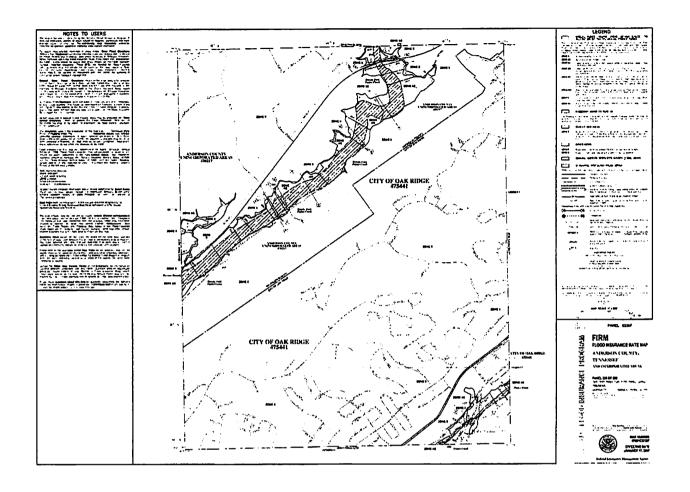


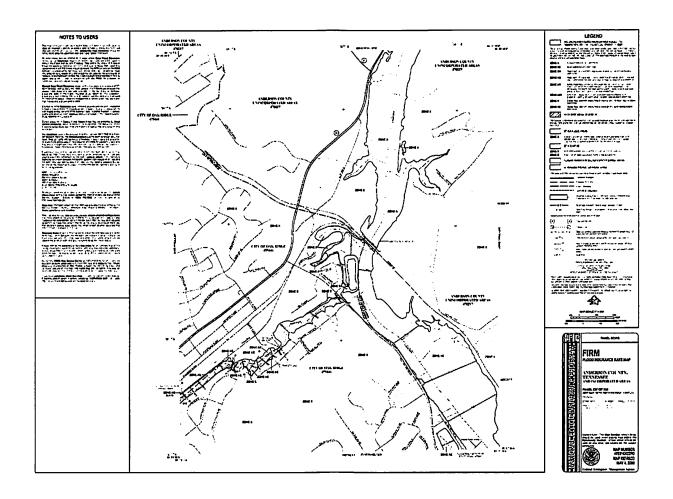


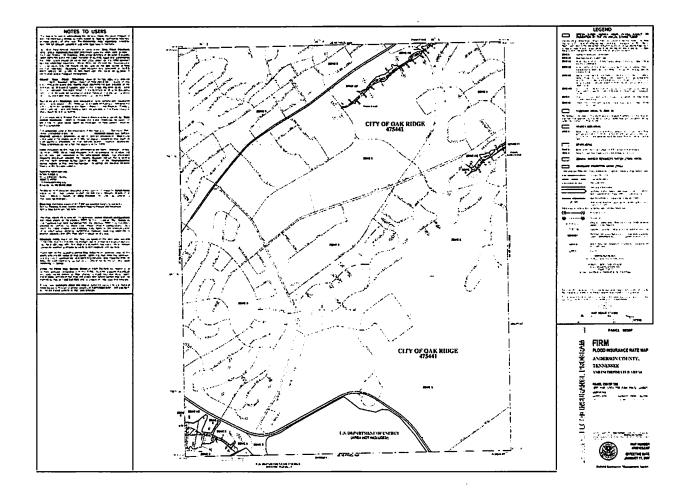


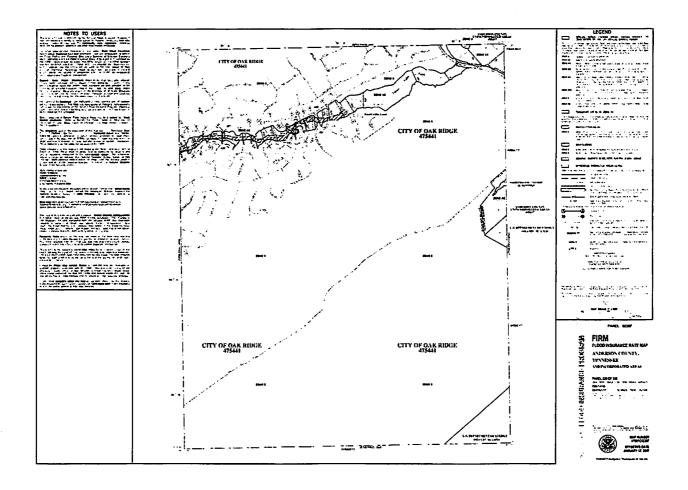


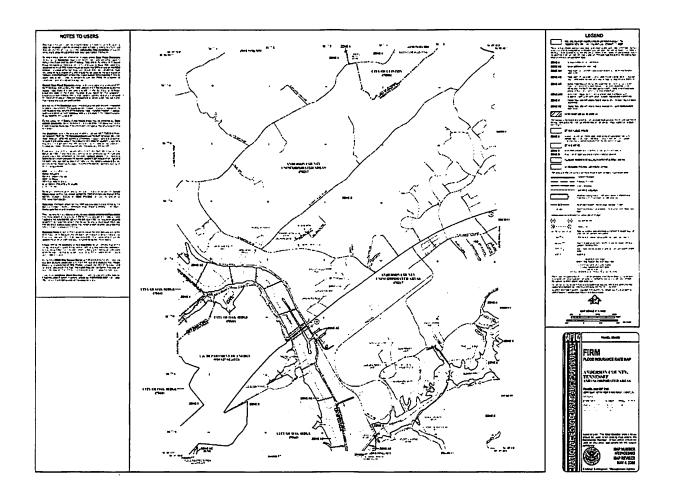


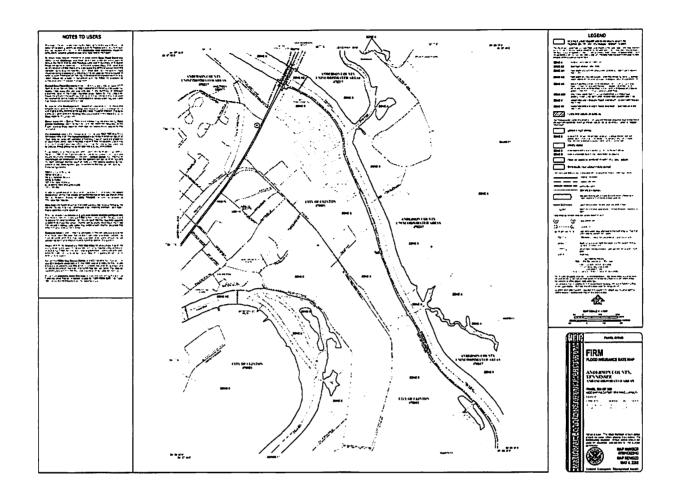


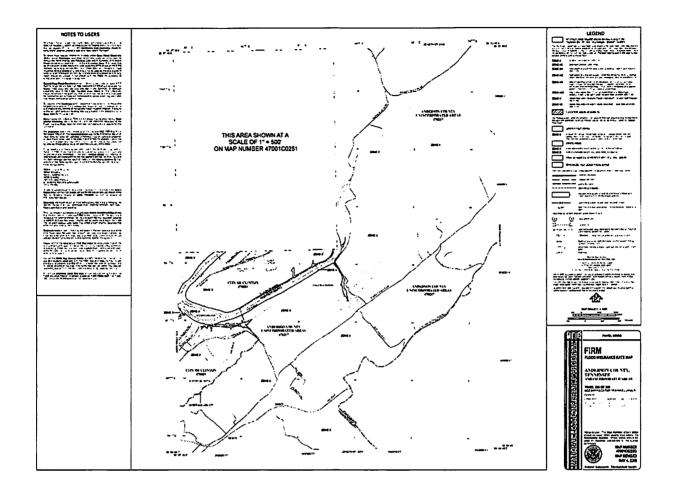


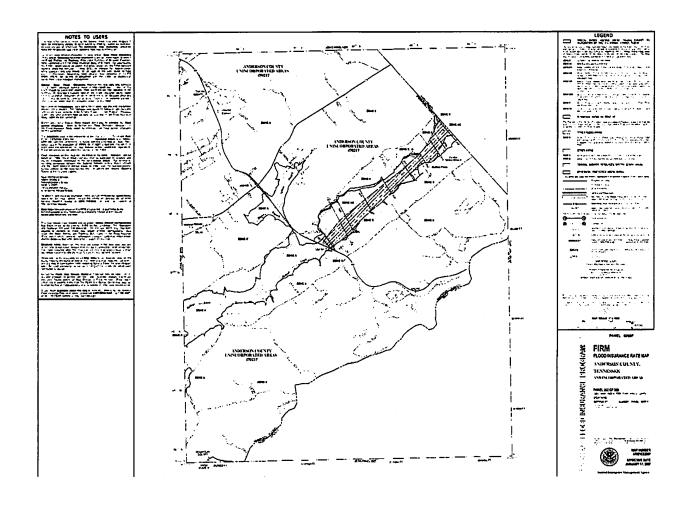


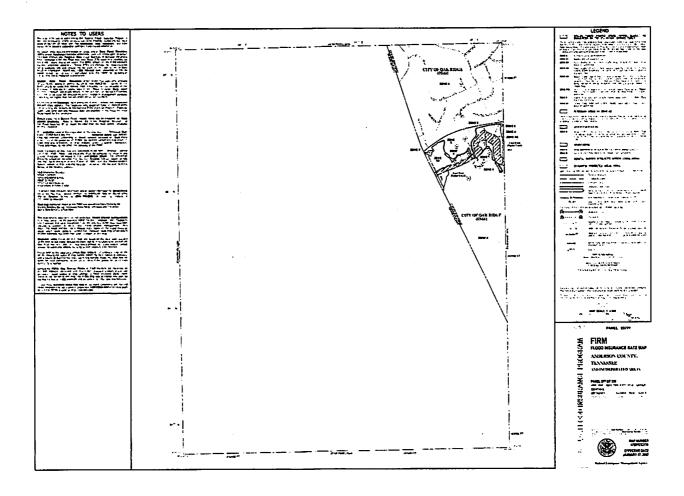


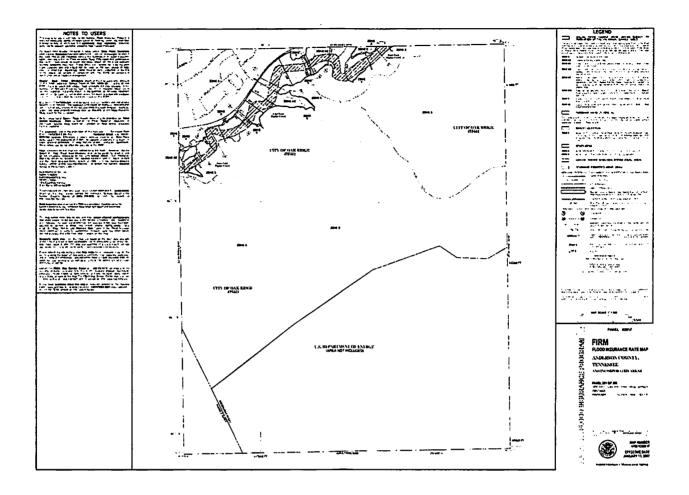


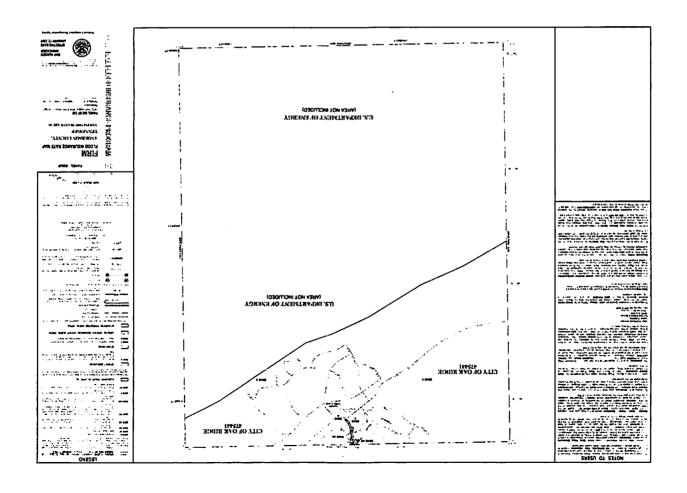


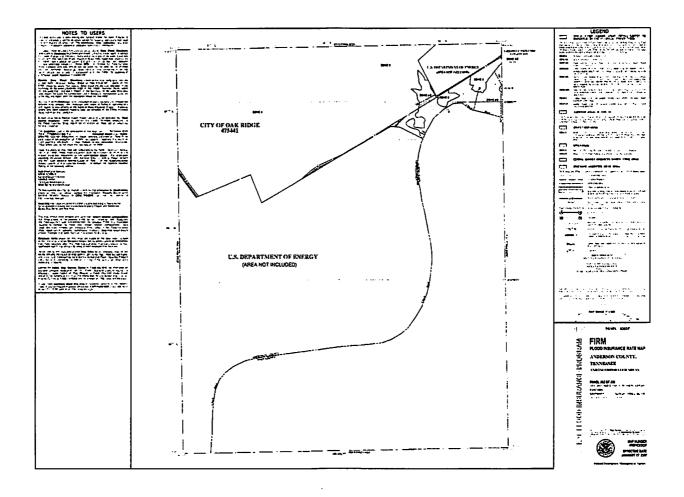


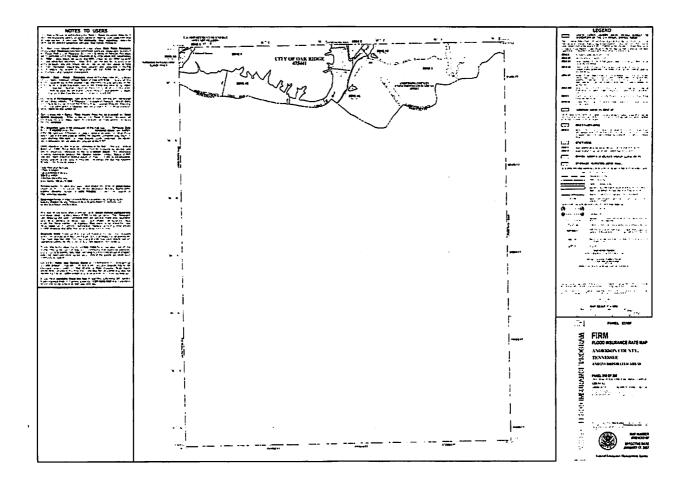


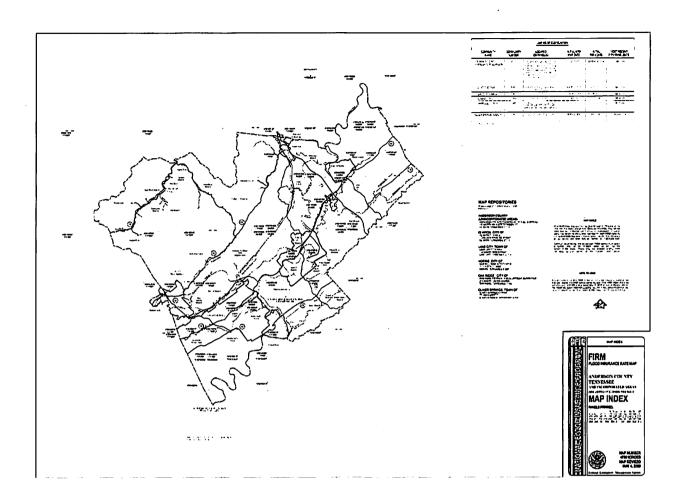


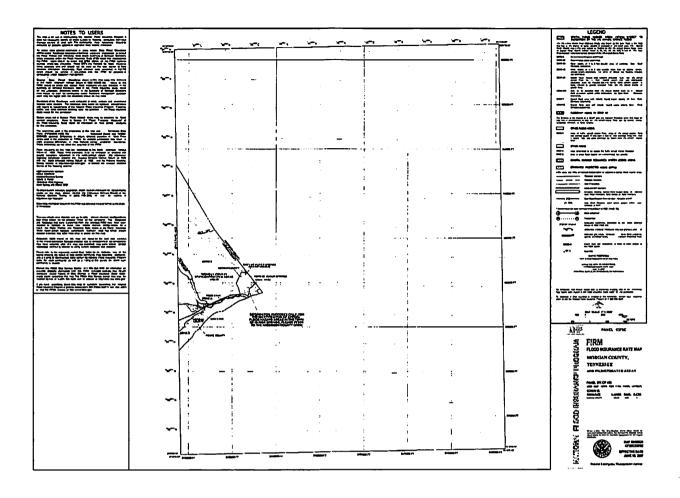












# APPENDIX 4: HAZUS Flood Insurance Rate Maps for Anderson County

# Hazus: Flood Global Risk Report

Region Name:

Anderson\_County

Flood Scenario:

Anderson\_County\_100yr\_Flood

**Print Date:** 

Monday, August 23, 2021

#### Disclaimer:

This version of Hazus utilizes 2010 Census Data.

Totals only reflect data for those census tracts/blocks included in the user's study region.

The estimates of social and economic impacts contained in this report were produced using Hazus loss estimation methodology software which is based on current scientific and engineering knowledge. There are uncertainties inherent in any loss estimation technique. Therefore, there may be significant differences between the modeled results contained in this report and the actual social and economic losses following a specific Flood. These results can be improved by using enhanced inventory data and flood hazard information.







## **Table of Contents**

Section	Page#
General Description of the Region	3
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General Building Stock	4
Essential Facility Inventory	.5
Flood Scenario Parameters	6
Building Damage	
General Building Stock	7
Essential Facilities Damage	.9
Induced Flood Damage	10
Debris Generation	
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Shelter Requirements	
Economic Loss	12
Building-Related Losses	
Appendix A: County Listing for the Region	15
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# General Description of the Region

Hazus is a regional multi-hazard loss estimation model that was developed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the National Institute of Building Sciences (NIBS). The primary purpose of Hazus is to provide a methodology and software application to develop multi-hazard losses at a regional scale. These loss estimates would be used primarily by local, state and regional officials to plan and stimulate efforts to reduce risks from multi-hazards and to prepare for emergency response and recovery.

The flood loss estimates provided in this report were based on a region that included 1 county(ies) from the following state(s):

- Tennessee

#### Note:

Appendix A contains a complete listing of the counties contained in the region.

The geographical size of the region is approximately 345 square miles and contains 3,000 census blocks. The region contains over 31 thousand households and has a total population of 75,129 people (2010 Census Bureau data). The distribution of population by State and County for the study region is provided in Appendix B.

There are an estimated 32,814 buildings in the region with a total building replacement value (excluding contents) of 8,227 million dollars. Approximately 92.22% of the buildings (and 70.91% of the building value) are associated with residential housing.







# **Building Inventory**

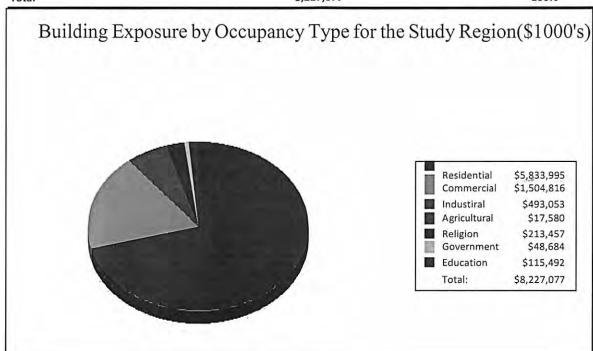
### **General Building Stock**

Hazus estimates that there are 32,814 buildings in the region which have an aggregate total replacement value of 8,227 million dollars. Table 1 and Table 2 present the relative distribution of the value with respect to the general occupancies by Study Region and Scenario respectively. Appendix B provides a general distribution of the building value by State and County.

Table 1

Building Exposure by Occupancy Type for the Study Region

Occupancy	Exposure (\$1000)	Percent of Total
Residential	5,833,995	70.9%
Commercial	1,504,816	18.3%
Industrial	493,053	6.0%
Agricultural	17,580	0.2%
Religion	213,457	2.6%
Government	48,684	0.6%
Education	115,492	1.4%
Total	8,227,077	100%





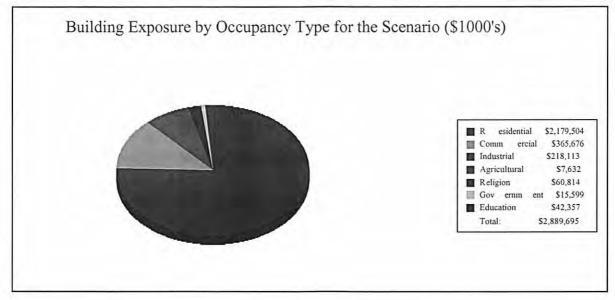


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Table 2
Building Exposure by Occupancy Type for the Scenario

Occupancy	Exposure (\$1000)	Percent of Total
Residential	2,179,504	75.4%
Commercial	365,676	12.7%
Industrial	218,113	7.5%
Agricultural	7,632	0.3%
Religion	60,814	2.1%
Government	15,599	0.5%
Education	42,357	1.5%
Total	2,889,695	100%



## **Essential Facility Inventory**

For essential facilities, there are 2 hospitals in the region with a total bed capacity of 241 beds. There are 32 schools, 9 fire stations, 5 police stations and 1 emergency operation center.







## Flood Scenario Parameters

Hazus used the following set of information to define the flood parameters for the flood loss estimate provided in this report.

Study Region Name: Anderson\_County

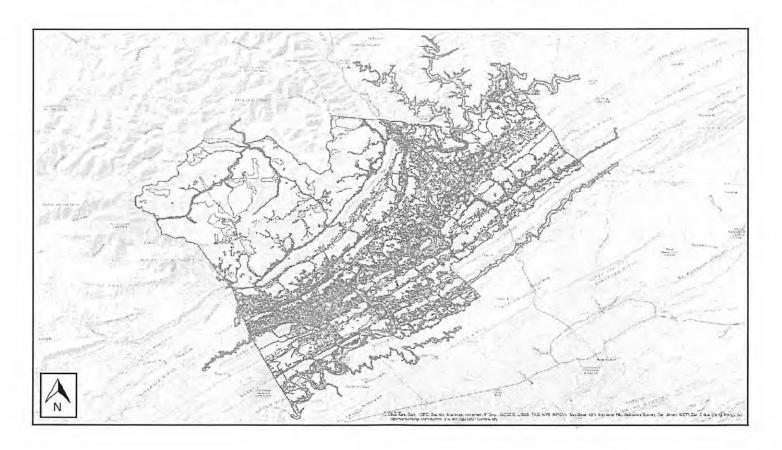
Scenario Name: Anderson\_County\_100yr\_Flood

Return Period Analyzed: 100

Analysis Options Analyzed: No What-Ifs

### Study Region Overview Map

Illustrating scenario flood extent, as well as exposed essential facilities and total exposure









# **Building Damage**

### **General Building Stock Damage**

Hazus estimates that about 649 buildings will be at least moderately damaged. This is over 12% of the total number of buildings in the scenario. There are an estimated 481 buildings that will be completely destroyed. The definition of the 'damage states' is provided in the Hazus Flood Technical Manual. Table 3 below summarizes the expected damage by general occupancy for the buildings in the region. Table 4 summarizes the expected damage by general building type.

Total Economic Loss (1 dot = \$300K) Overview Map

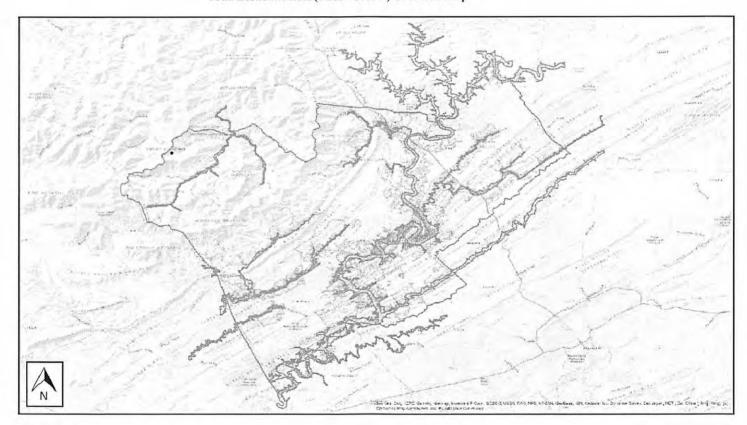








Table 3: Expected Building Damage by Occupancy

	1	-10	11	-20	21	-30	31	-40	41	-50	>5	0
Occupancy	Count	(%)										
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial	0	0	2	25	0	0	0	0	1	13	5	63
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Government	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial	0	0	1	20	0	0	0	0	1	20	3	60
Religion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residential	4	1	42	7	30	5	34	5	57	9	473	74
Total	4		45		30		34		59		481	

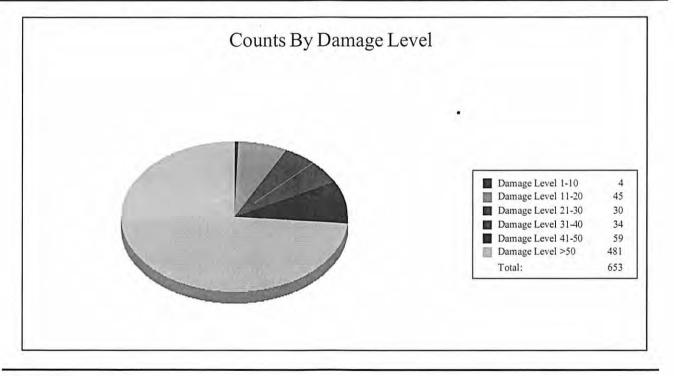














Table 4: Expected Building Damage by Building Type

Building Type	1	-10	11-2	20	21-3	0	31-4	0	41-5	0	>5	0
	Count	(%	Count (	%)	Count (%	<b>%</b> )	Count (%	<b>(6)</b>	Count (%	6)	Count (	%)
Concrete	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100
ManufHousing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	100
Masonry	0	0	1	3	1	3	0	0	3	8	32	86
Steel	0	0	1	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	75
Wood	4	1	41	7	29	5	34	6	55	9	426	72





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# **Essential Facility Damage**

Before the flood analyzed in this scenario, the region had 241 hospital beds available for use. On the day of the scenario flood event, the model estimates that 241 hospital beds are available in the region.

Table 5: Expected Damage to Essential Facilities

# Facilities

Classification	Total	At Least Moderate	At Least Substantial	L ss of Use	
Emergency Operation Centers	1	0	0	0	
Fire Stations	9	1	1	1	
Hospitals	2	0	0	0	
Police Stations	5	2	0	1	
Schools	32	0	1	1	

If this report displays all zeros or is blank, two possibilities can explain this.

- (1) None of your facilities were flooded. This can be checked by mapping the inventory data on the depth grid.
- (2) The analysis was not run. This can be tested by checking the run box on the Analysis Menu and seeing if a message box asks you to replace the existing results.



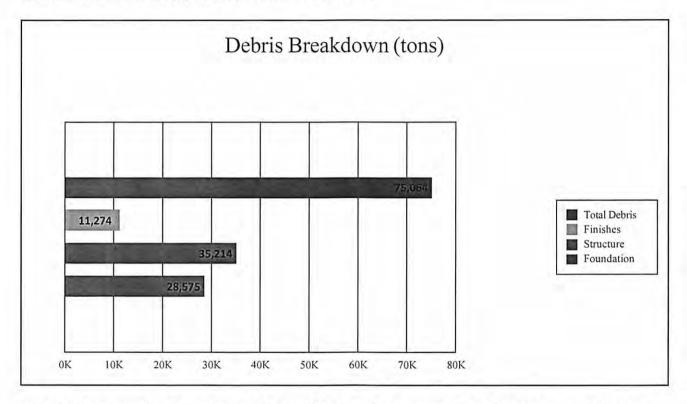




# Induced Flood Damage

### **Debris Generation**

Hazus estimates the amount of debris that will be generated by the flood. The model breaks debris into three general categories: 1) Finishes (dry wall, insulation, etc.), 2) Structural (wood, brick, etc.) and 3) Foundations (concrete slab, concrete block, rebar, etc.). This distinction is made because of the different types of material handling equipment required to handle the debris.



The model estimates that a total of 75,064 tons of debris will be generated. Of the total amount, Finishes comprises 15% of the total, Structure comprises 47% of the total, and Foundation comprises 38%. If the debris tonnage is converted into an estimated number of truckloads, it will require 3003 truckloads (@25 tons/truck) to remove the debris generated by the flood.





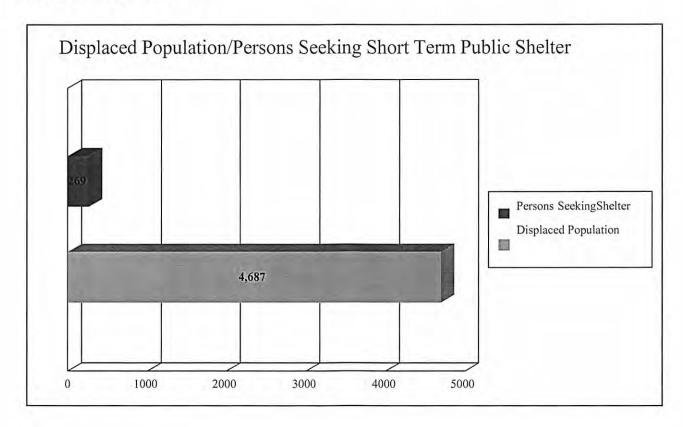
Flood Global Risk Report Page 12 of 16



### **Social Impact**

### **Shelter Requirements**

Hazus estimates the number of households that are expected to be displaced from their homes due to the flood and the associated potential evacuation. Hazus also estimates those displaced people that will require accommodations in temporary public shelters. The model estimates 1,562 households (or 4,687 of people) will be displaced due to the flood. Displacement includes households evacuated from within or very near to the inundated area. Of these, 269 people (out of a total population of 75,129) will seek temporary shelter in public shelters.







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# **Economic Loss**

The total economic loss estimated for the flood is 976.73 million dollars, which represents 33.80 % of the total replacement value of the scenario buildings.

# **Building-Related Losses**

The building losses are broken into two categories: direct building losses and business interruption losses. The direct building losses are the estimated costs to repair or replace the damage caused to the building and its contents. The business interruption losses are the losses associated with inability to operate a business because of the damage sustained during the flood. Business interruption losses also include the temporary living expenses for those people displaced from their homes because of the flood.

The total building-related losses were 630.26 million dollars. 35% of the estimated losses were related to the business interruption of the region. The residential occupancies made up 33.30% of the total loss. Table 6 below provides a summary of the losses associated with the building damage.

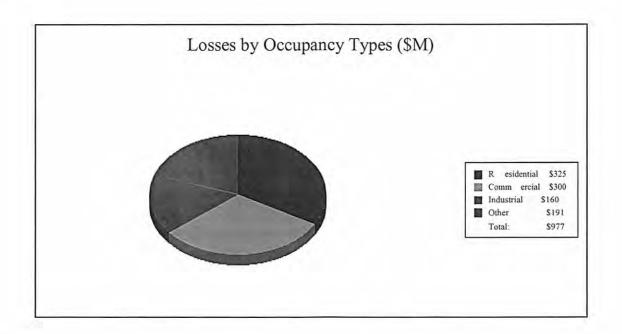






Table 6: Building-Related Economic Loss Estimates (Millions of dollars)

Category	Area	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Others	Total
Building Los						
building Los	Building	183.92	54.57	38.99	12.16	289.64
	Content	91.10	98.13	93.22	37.51	319.96
	Inventory	0.00	3.12	17.41	0.14	20.66
	Subtotal	275.02	155.81	149.62	49.81	630.26
Business Inte	erruption					
	Income -	0.86	55.66	2.87	12.44	71.83
	Relocation	34.35	18.14	2.65	6.85	62.00
	Rental Income	12.95	12.50	0.74	0.72	26.90
	Wage	2.04	58.28	3.81	121.62	185.74
	Subtotal	50.20	144.57	10.07	141.62	346.47
ALL	Total	325.22	300.39	159.68	191.43	976.73







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# Appendix A: County Listing for the Region

Tennessee

Anderson





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1

# **Appendix B: Regional Population and Building Value Data**

75,129

75,129

			Building Value (thousands of dollars)			
	Population	Residential	Non-Residential	Total		
Tennessee						
Anderson	75,129	5,833,995	2,393,082	8,227,077		

5,833,995

5,833,995

2,393,082

2,393,082

8,227,077

8,227,077





Total

**Total Study Region** 

# APPROVAL LETTER FROM FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (FEMA)

**EXHIBIT 2** 

U. S. Department of Homeland Security Region 4 3005 Chamblee Tucker Road Atlanta, GA 30341



December 27, 2021

Mr. Doug Worden State Hazard Mitigation Officer Tennessee Emergency Management Agency 3041 Sidco Drive Nashville, TN 37204

Reference: Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan: Anderson County

Dear Mr. Worden:

This is to confirm that we have completed a Federal review of the Anderson County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update for compliance with the Federal hazard mitigation planning requirements contained in 44 CFR 201.6(b)-(d). Based on our review and comments, Anderson County developed and submitted all the necessary revisions. Our staff has reviewed and approved these revisions. We have determined that the Anderson County Hazard Mitigation Plan is compliant with Federal requirements, subject to formal community adoption.

For our office to issue formal approval of the plan, Anderson County must submit adoption documentation and document that the final public meeting occurred. Upon submittal of these items to our office, we will issue formal approval of the Anderson County Hazard Mitigation Plan.

For further information, please do not hesitate to contact Harlie Clark, of the Hazard Mitigation Assistance Branch, at (770) 220-5219, or Robin Berzins, of my staff, at (678) 822-8516.

Sincerely,

Kristen M. Martinenza, P.E., CFM

Kruste M. Matury

Branch Chief Risk Analysis FEMA Region 4 RESOLUTION NO. 17-4-631

At a meeting of the County Commission of Anderson County, held Aoril Resolution of the County Commission of Anderson County; Adopting the finalized Anderson County Hazard Mitigation Plan; Providing and effective date; and for other purposes: WHEREAS, The participating jurisdictions of Anderson County have worked together to develop a strategy known as the Anderson County Hazard Mitigation Plan to improve disaster resistance in the planning area; AND WHEREAS, the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA2000) pursuant 44 CFR Part 201 and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) require communities to adopt an approved hazard mitigation plan in order to be eligible to receive pre-disaster and post disaster federal funding for mitigation purposes; AND WHEREAS, the participating jurisdiction has participated in the hazard mitigation plan by the formation of a Mitigation Planning Committee (MPC); AND WHEREAS, the MPC recommends the formal adoption of the Anderson County Hazard Mitigation Plan by the passing of this resolution. Therefore, be it resolved by the County Commission of Anderson County THAT: Section 1: The participating stakeholder hereby approves and adopts the hazard mitigation plan in its entirety with projects as adopted by the MPC; AND agree to be governed by the Hazard Mitigation Plan attached hereto and incorporated. Section 2: The participating stakeholder authorizes the appropriate participating officials to pursue funding opportunities for implementation of proposals designated therein; AND will upon receipt of such funding or other necessary resources, seek to implement the actions contained in the hazard mitigation plan. Section 3: The participating jurisdiction will continue to cooperate and participate in the hazard mitigation planning process, holding regular meetings, including reporting of progress as required by FEMA, the Tennessee Emergency Management Agency (TEMA) and the MPC. The resolution was offered for adoption by Commissioner The motion to adopt was seconded by Commissioner essful vote: County Commission of Anderson County's signatories: