4:4 Risk Assessment

All Components of this Risk Assessment were developed using the best available data in the Purchase Region. GIS resources and public input were used to identify which hazards, of those listed below, affect the Purchase Region. The Purchase Area Development District (PADD) staff compiled this information to identify hazards and the Jackson Purchase Hazard Mitigation Council (JPHMC) reviewed the definitions and discussed their occurrence in and impact on the Region. This review identified all hazards to the region and consequently all hazards that affect Carlisle County.

For this revision, the MPT for Carlisle County reviewed the previous prioritization of Hazards from the perspective of how they impacted their jurisdictions. The resulting prioritization and risk assessments are contained in this county annex.

4:4.1 Identifying Hazards

FEMA recognizes many forms of natural hazards. Major natural hazards that may occur include:

- Geologic hazards
  - Tsunami
  - Volcano
  - Earthquake
  - Land Subsidence/Karst Topography
  - Landslide
- Weather generated hazards
  - Avalanche
  - Hurricane
  - Severe Thunderstorm
  - Hailstorm
  - Windstorm/Microburst
  - Severe Winter storm
  - Tornado
- Wildfire
- Flooding
  - Flashfloods
  - General Flooding
  - Coastal
  - Riverine
- Urban
- Climatological
  - Drought
  - Extreme Heat
- Failure of Man-made structures from the impact of natural forces
  - Dam Failure
  - Levee/flood Wall Failure

Natural Hazards Addressed by the Regional Plan
The regional planning process identified hazards that significantly impact the entire Purchase Region and eliminated from consideration those natural hazards that do not.

Natural hazards where a historical record of damage to people and property exists, or the potential for such damage to occur, are addressed in the plan. This determination does not preclude the plan from including more hazards in future updates. The Carlisle County MPT agreed that the identification process was sufficiently thorough to serve all the signatory counties of the plan and will not be repeated for the Carlisle County Chapter. Table 4.1 summarizes why these hazards were identified.

Table 4.1 Hazards Identified and Reasons for Identification

Hazard	How Identified	Why Identified
Tornado	* Review of past disaster damage * Review of FEMA hazard maps * Public Input	* Several past occurrences * Hazard maps show all jurisdictions affected
Flood **Flash Flood** **River Erosion**	Review of past disaster damage (FEMA & National Climatic Data Center) * Local Emergency Management * Public Input * Review of FIRM maps	* Affects the region frequently * Maps show many flood prone areas *Public identified several regions not mapped affected by flooding Repetitive flooding has led to the deposition of enormous amounts of silt in Kentucky's Mississippi River ports
Thunderstorm Wind **Hail**	* Review of past disaster damage * Public Input * Review of past occurrences from National Climatic Data Center	* Many events in the past * Widespread: affects all jurisdictions * High wind zone
Earthquake	*Review of Ground Motion Maps * Review of the New Madrid and Wabash Seismic Zone Maps * Public Input	* Location close to New Madrid/Wabash Seismic Zones * Historic accounts of 1812 disaster. * Potential for destructive impact in some jurisdictions
Winter Storm / Ice Storm	* Review of past disaster damage * Review of past occurrences from National Climatic Data Center *Public Input *Local DES/KYTC	* Several past occurrences * Variety of events including snow and ice * Can affect all jurisdictions
Excessive Heat / Drought	* Review of past disaster damage * Public Input * Review of Palmer Drought Severity Index	* Losses have occurred in past * Large impact of agriculture on the region
Dam Failure	*Review of High Risk Dams in the Purchase Region *Corps of Engineers Input	*Potential for flooding *Number of High Risk dams in region
Wildfire	* Review of State Mitigation Plan * Public Input	*Potential for loss at Wildland/urban interface, * Increased fuel supply due to ice storm damage

4:4.2 Hazard Profiles

The Carlisle County MPT reviewed the previously identified hazards based on; historical evidence gathered from the Kentucky State Climatology Center, the National Center for Environmental Information (NCEI), Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Hazard Mapping website, the Kentucky State Hazard Mitigation Plan and the Kentucky Geological Survey. The PADD staff gathered GIS information and historical data to provide to MPT. There are some limitations to the best available GIS and historical data pertaining to hazards. All components of this Risk Assessment were revised using the best available data in the Purchase Region. GIS resources and public input were used to identify which hazards, of those listed below, affect the Purchase Region. The JPHMC reviewed the definitions and discussed their occurrence in and impact on the region. This review identified all hazards to the region and consequently all hazards that affect Carlisle County.

Summary of Hazard Profiles

Several overall conclusions can be drawn from the information gathered in the Hazard Profiles. Based on historical frequency and past disaster damages, several hazards identified in the Regional Plan, stand out as more significant threats to Carlisle County, while several others appear to be less significant.

According to frequency and damage figures, Severe Storms, Flooding, Severe Winter Storms, and Tornadoes stand out as the most significant threats to Carlisle County. Hailstorms are hazards that threaten the county, having caused considerable property and crop damage. Landslides and Earthquakes are hazards rated by committee members as potential threats. There is no historical data on actual landslide or earthquake damages in Carlisle County to analyze the threat, and considerable debate as to the severity of the resultant damage even for the "worst case scenarios".

Dam Failure, Extreme Heat, Wildfire, and Drought are perceived as possible threats to portions of the county, yet historic frequency and damage data do not suggest that these are among the most significant. There is no historical occurrence of damage or injury due to a dam failure in Carlisle County, but the MPT wanted this hazards included in the Mitigation Plan. This would serve as the justification for future studies and data gathering efforts to determine whether such a hazard truly exists.

The following table is a summary of past Declared Disasters as provided by FEMA for Carlisle County. This table is limited to providing information only related to declared disasters on the county level and does not list each jurisdiction.

Table 4.2 Presidential Disaster Declarations that Affected PADD Counties

DR#	Declaration Date	Disaster Type	Total Declared Counties	Declared Counties	Counties Declared for Public Assistance and Individual Assistance	Counties Declared for Public Assistance Only	County	DH Approved Funding	IFG Approved
381	5/11/1973	Severe Storms, Flooding	5	Ballard, Carlisle, Fulton, Hickman, McCracken	Ballard, Carlisle, Fulton, Hickman, McCracken	0			
461	3/29/1975	Severe Storms, Flooding	17	Ballard, Calloway, Fulton, Graves, Hickman, Marshall, McCracken	Ballard, Calloway, Fulton, Graves, Hickman, Marshall, McCracken	0			
821	2/24/1989	Severe Storms, Flooding	67	Ballard, Carlisle, Graves, Hickman, Marshall, McCracken	Ballard, Carlisle, Graves, Hickman, Marshall, McCracken	0			
1089	1/13/1996	Blizzard	120	Ballard, Calloway, Carlisle, Fulton, Graves, Hickman, Marshall	0	Ballard, Calloway, Carlisle, Fulton, Graves, Hickman, Marshall, McCracken,			
1163	3/4/1997	Flooding	101	Ballard, Calloway, Carlisle, Fulton, Graves, Hickman, Marshall, McCracken	Ballard, Carlisle, Fulton, Hickman, Marshall, McCracken	Calloway	McCracken	$137,084.85	$78,709.00
1802	10/9/2008	Severe Wind Storm	36	Ballard, Calloway, Carlisle, Fulton, Graves, Hickman, Marshall, McCracken	0	Ballard, Calloway, Carlisle, Fulton, Graves, Hickman, Marshall, McCracken,			
3302	1/28/2009	Severe Wind Storm	114	Ballard, Calloway, Carlisle, Fulton, Graves, Hickman, Marshall, McCracken	0	Ballard, Calloway, Carlisle, Fulton, Graves, Hickman, Marshall, McCracken,			
1818	2/5/2009	Severe Winter Storm, Flooding	117	Ballard, Calloway, Carlisle, Fulton, Graves, Hickman, Marshall, McCracken	0	Ballard, Calloway, Carlisle, Fulton, Graves, Hickman, Marshall, McCracken,			
1976	5/4/2011	Severe Storms, Tornadoes, Flooding	22	Ballard, Calloway, Carlisle, Fulton, Graves, Hickman, Marshall, McCracken		Calloway			

DR#	Declaration Date	Disaster Type	Total Declared Counties	Declared Counties	Counties Declared for Public Assistance and Individual Assistance	Counties Declared for Public Assistance Only	County	DH Approved Funding	IFG Approved
4057	3/6/2012	Severe Storms, Tornadoes, Straight-line Winds, Flooding	1	Ballard		Ballard			
4216	4/30/2015	Severe Winter Storms, Snowstorms, Flooding, Landslides, Mudslides	3	Ballard, Marshall, McCracken		Ballard, Marshall, McCracken			
4218	5/12/2015	Severe Winter Storms, Snowstorms, Flooding, Landslides, Mudslides	3	Calloway, Fulton, Marshall		Calloway, Fulton, Marshall			
4278	8/26/2016	Severe Storms, Tornadoes, Flooding, Landslides, Mudslides	2	Calloway, Marshall		Calloway, Marshall			

Source:https://www.fema.gov/disasters?field_state_tid_selective=49&field_disaster_type_term_tid=All&field_disaster_declaration_type_value=All&items_per_page=20&=GO

According to State Department of Emergency Management records Carlisle County was eligible for Public Assistance as a result of the above declarations. For this revision, MPT for Carlisle County reviewed the prioritization of Hazards from the 2012 Plan using updated climatic/event data, 2016 revised flood zones, local events occurring since the previous plan, 2010 Census data and the 2015 American Community Survey. The resulting prioritization and risk assessments area contained in this county annex.

Table 4.3 Carlisle County Hazard Summary Table

PLAN VERSION	2017	2012
HIGH RISK HAZARDS	TORNADO FLOOD FLASH FLOOD THUNDERSTORM WIND WINTER STORM/ICE STORM EARTHQUAKE	TORNADO FLOODING SEVERE THUNDERSTORM WINTER STORM/ICE STORM EARTHQUAKE
MODERATE RISK HAZARDS	HAIL EXCESSIVE HEAT DROUGHT WILDFIRE	HAILSTORM EXTREME HEAT/DROUGHT WILDFIRE
LOW RISK HAZARDS	DAM FAILURE	DAM FAILURE

Source: Carlisle County MPT 2017
Note: Following this discussion the MPT elected to drop landslides as a hazard and keep the remaining priorities for the county the same, however terminology was updated based on NCEI terminology.

Table 4.4 represents a summary of the events on record in the NCEI Storm Events Database occurring in Carlisle County for the period January 1, 1950 through March 31, 2017. Data is available as early as 1950, but depending on reporting for some events, the first event on record may come at a much later time. The detailed, disaggregated listing of these events are included in Appendix 1.

Please see NCEI (formerly the National Climatic Data Center) contact page if you have questions at https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/customer-support

Table 4.4 Summary of Hazard Previous Occurrences and Impacts in Carlisle County January 1, 1950 – March 31, 2017

Event	Events	Death	Injury	Damage($)	Damage($)
Tornado	3	0	2	2.200M	0
Thunderstorm	75	0	1	1.162M	20.00K
Winter Storm	18	0	0	70.00K	0
Ice Storm	4	0	0	10.200M	0
Flood	26	0	0	460.00K	0
Flash Flood	24	0	0	507.00K	0
Hail	36	0	0	535.00K	50.00K
Excessive Heat	7	0	0	0	0
Drought	31	0	0	0	9.200M
Wildfire	1	0	0	0	0
Dam Failure	NO EVENTS				
1 class A structure = no loss of life anticipated, only damage to dam owner's property					
2 class B structures = loss of life not probable, some economic loss & environmental damage					

Source: https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/stormevents/choosedates.jsp?statefips=21%2CKENTUCKY

For the purpose of the update to the 2018 Jackson Purchase Hazard Mitigation (JPHM) Plan, the events will be reviewed from January 1, 2012 through March 31, 2017. The storm events database maintained by the NCEI will be utilized for as the source for the best available data for the Purchase Region.

Thunderstorm Wind

A thunderstorm is formed from a combination of moisture, rapidly rising, warm air, or a force capable of lifting air, such as the meeting of a warm and cold front, a sea breeze, or a mountain. Thunderstorms can produce tornadoes, large hail and heavy rain and cause flash flooding. The National Weather Service considers a thunderstorm as severe if it develops ¾ inch hail or 58 mph winds. Straight line winds during thunderstorms can exceed 100 miles per hour and are responsible for wind damage associated with thunderstorms. One type of straight-line wind, the downburst, can cause damage equivalent to a strong tornado and can be extremely dangerous to aviation. Thunderstorms affect relatively small area when compared with winter storms, as the average storm is 15 miles in diameter and lasts an average of 30 minutes. All thunderstorms are dangerous and capable of threatening life and property in localized areas. Every thunderstorm produces lightning, which results from the buildup and discharge of electrical energy between positively and negatively charged areas.

Thunderstorms are quite frequent in Carlisle County. They have produced damage and injuries, but no recorded fatalities over the update period. Numerous severe thunderstorms have been recorded that produce high winds, lightning, and hail, in the county. Many of these thunderstorms have caused property or crop damage. These storms although relatively short in duration when compared to other weather events are often long lived enough to track across the entire county before dissipating their energy or exiting the region.

Table 4.5 Thunderstorm Wind Events and Impacts in Carlisle County January 1, 2012 – March 31, 2017

Location	Date	Time	Time Zone	Magnitude	Deaths	Injuries	Property Damage	Crop Damage
BARDWELL	09/06/2012	17:44	CST-6	52 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BARDWELL	10/05/2013	16:30	CST-6	52 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BARDWELL	10/31/2013	19:19	CST-6	65 kts. EG	0	0	15.00K	0.00K
CUNNINGHAM	06/26/2015	11:20	CST-6	56 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
CUNNINGHAM	06/26/2015	14:40	CST-6	52 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
MILBURN	06/15/2016	14:00	CST-6	50 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
ARLINGTON	07/06/2016	12:25	CST-6	61 kts. EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BARDWELL	07/08/2016	17:10	CST-6	56 kts. EG	0	0	4.00K	0.00K
BARDWELL	03/01/2017	04:55	CST-6	70 kts. EG	0	0	40.00K	0.00K
Totals:					0	0	61.00K	0.00K

Wind Magnitude Definitions:
Measured Gust:'MG', Estimated Gust:'EG', Measured Sustained:'MS', Estimated Sustained:'ES'
Source: Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI), Storm Events Database
https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/stormevents/choosedates.jsp?statefips=21%2CKENTUCKY

The following descriptions are typical of thunderstorm wind experienced in Carlisle County:

- On March 1, 2017 a squall line of severe thunderstorms produced widespread damaging winds from 70 to 80 mph across southwest Kentucky, mainly along and south of a Paducah to Princeton to Madisonville line. Areas of wind damage occurred in Carlisle County, mostly in areas near U.S. Highway 51. The roof was blown off the agri-chem building along U.S. Highway 51 north of Bardwell. Structural damage was reported in Arlington.

- On October 31, 2013, an outbreak of severe thunderstorms and isolated tornadoes occurred ahead of a cold front. Thunderstorms increased in coverage over southeast Missouri and then spread east-northeast into southern Illinois and western Kentucky during the late afternoon and evening. Severe winds downed a large tree branch approximately 18 inches in diameter from a mature elm tree on the south side of State Route 1377. This tree was 145 yards from the first of two chicken houses which received wind damage to the ridge vent metal covering, along with similar damage to a second and immediately adjacent chicken house. The damage area was about 300 yards long and 70 yards wide.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS OF THUNDERSTORM WIND PROFILE

From January 1, 2012 through March 30, 2017, there have been nine occurrences of Severe Storms in Carlisle County reported by the National Climate Data Center. These occurrences totaled $61,000 in reported personal property damage with no injuries reported.

The number of Thunderstorm Wind events were combined to look at the frequency of occurrence. Carlisle County experienced 9 Reported Events over the 5.25 year update period, which divides out to 1.7 reported events per year, a more than 100% probability that such an event will occur in any given year. For Carlisle County the cost of a Thunderstorm Wind Event could be calculated as:

- $61,000 in damages / 9 events = $6,778 per event on average.
- $6,778 damage per event x 1.7 events per year = $11,523 average damage per year.

Of critical concern to the Carlisle County MPT and the main contributing factor in their consideration of risks and vulnerability, is the human cost of Severe Storm Events.

Flash Flood / Flood

As can be seen in Table 4.6, Flash Flood is the most common form of flooding in Carlisle County. The cause, being too much rain water, delivered in too short of time. However, rather than steep slopes and narrow valleys channeling and concentrating the runoff from heavy rains, the runoff is too great in volume for the county's characteristic low lying, meandering streams, to carry away. This slow drainage is often exacerbated by stream blockages of tree limbs and trunks, which form effective check dams and barrages.

River basin flooding is common among Kentucky's major streams and bodies of water during the winter and early spring months. The Mississippi River and its numerous tributary creeks delivered catastrophic flooding to the area in the past, most memorably in 1937. The Mississippi has since been contained, if not controlled by levees, floodwalls and dams. The potential failure of these structures, especially those that are aging is of more concern to the county, than the direct effects of flooding. The creeks have been controlled to a lesser extent.

Periodic flooding of land adjacent to rivers, streams and shorelines is natural and can be expected to take place at fairly regular intervals. The recurrence interval of a flood is defined as the average time interval, in years, expected between a flood event of a particular magnitude and an equal or larger flood. The 100 Year Flood as determined by the FEMA, is a flood event of a magnitude expected to be equaled or exceeded once on the average during any 100-year period. The term "100-year flood" is misleading. It is not the flood that will occur once every 100 years. Rather, it is the flood elevation that has a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded each year. Thus, the 100-year flood could occur more than once in a relatively short period of time. The 100-year flood, is also used by the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) as the standard for floodplain management and to determine the need for flood insurance.

Table 4.6 Flash Flood / Flood Events and Impacts in Carlisle County
January 1, 2012 – March 31, 2017

Location	Date	Time	Time Zone	Event Type	Deaths	Injuries	Property Damage	Crop Damage
CUNNINGHAM	03/08/2012	17:00	CST-6	Flash Flood	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
ARLINGTON	06/01/2013	08:21	CST-6	Flood	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
ARLINGTON	10/05/2013	21:59	CST-6	Flash Flood	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BERKELEY	12/21/2013	15:00	CST-6	Flash Flood	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
ARLINGTON	04/28/2014	06:15	CST-6	Flash Flood	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
ARLINGTON	04/28/2014	08:00	CST-6	Flood	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MAGEE SPGS	06/04/2014	21:51	CST-6	Flash Flood	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
CUNNINGHAM	03/13/2015	17:00	CST-6	Flood	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
CUNNINGHAM	06/26/2015	14:00	CST-6	Flash Flood	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
CUNNINGHAM	03/09/2016	22:15	CST-6	Flash Flood	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BARDWELL	03/10/2016	:15	CST-6	Flood	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
ARLINGTON	07/03/2016	20:30	CST-6	Flash Flood	0	0	10.00K	0.00K
				Total	**0**	**0**	**10.00K**	**0.00K**

Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI), Storm Events Database
https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/stormevents/choosedates.jsp?statefips=21%2CKENTUCKY

The following event descriptions are typical of the flooding experienced in Carlisle County:

- June 1, 2013: A mesoscale convective system that originated over the Missouri Ozarks maintained strength as it moved through the middle Mississippi Valley during the overnight hours. The system slowed down and then stalled as it crossed the Lower Ohio Valley very early in the morning. The stalled thunderstorm complex produced major flash flooding across parts of western Kentucky.Highway 80 was closed due to flooding in the community of Arlington. Water was approaching the front porches of many homes. There were unofficial reports of over six inches of rain in farmers' rain gages in Carlisle County. Carlisle County highway crews reported water over roadways in so many places that they were having difficulty getting signs up. U.S. Highway 62 was among the roads covered by water.

- April 28, 2014: A few severe thunderstorms occurred during the afternoon and evening hours. A powerful mid-level shortwave trough and its associated 70-80 knot jet streak translated from the southern high Plains into the upper Midwest. On the heels of this initial shortwave trough, a channeled vorticity maximum and attendant 70-knot jet streak progressed across the southern Plains into southwest Missouri. In association with these features, a 40 to 50 knot southerly low-level jet became established over the Mississippi Valley. Isolated severe thunderstorms occurred during the afternoon hours near a surface warm front lifting north across the Lower Ohio Valley. During the evening, widespread storms including isolated severe storms occurred ahead of a cold front surging eastward across the Ozark Mountains. The strong supply of warm and moist air fueled heavy rainfall and some local flash flooding southwest of a Paducah to Murray line overnight. Creeks remained well above their banks, and some back roads were still underwater. The flooding was due to thunderstorms the previous night combined with some light to moderate rain the following day.

- July 3, 2016: Multiple clusters of thunderstorms intensified during the heat of the day along and south of a warm front that arced over far southern Illinois and across western Kentucky. The severe weather event morphed into a heavy rain event during the evening hours, causing damaging flash floods in a few counties. Highway 80 was closed in Arlington due to flash flooding. Evacuations were considered for some residents in the flooded area. A trained spotter in Arlington measured 5.12 inches of rain in 24 hours.

Figure 4.1 Carlisle County 100 Year Flood Zone

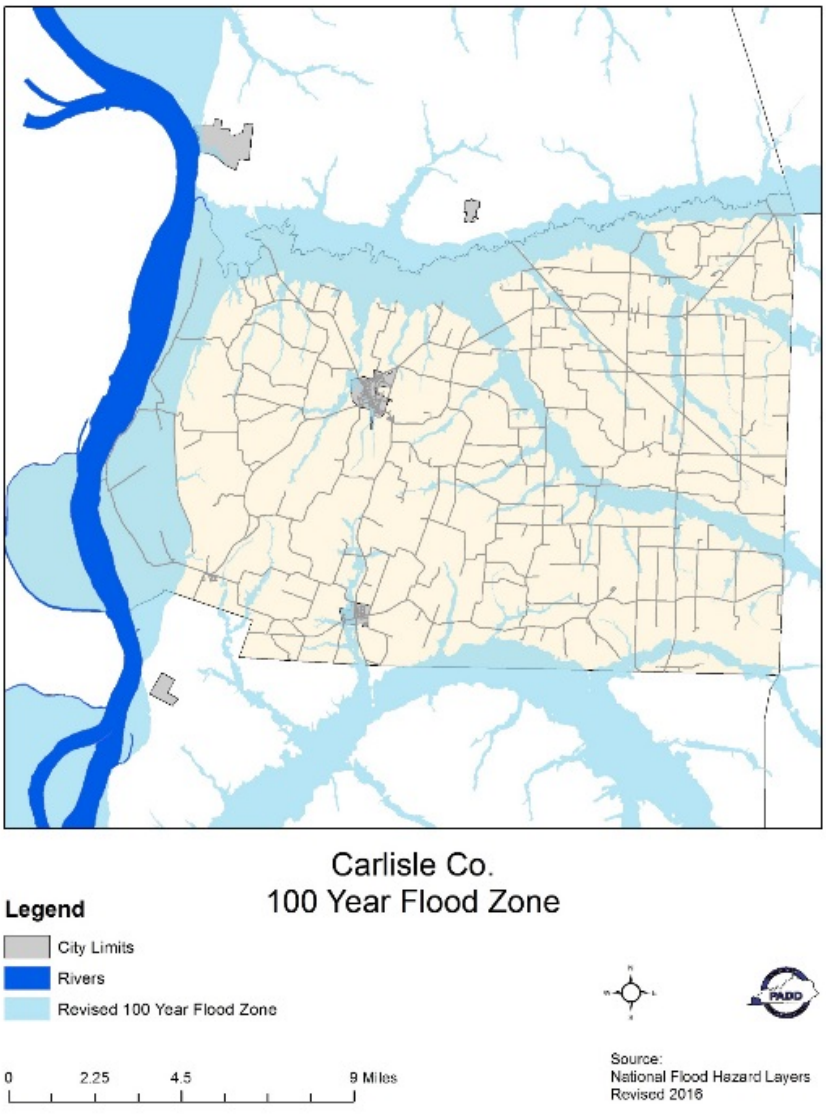


Figure 4.2 City of Arlington Flood Hazard Area

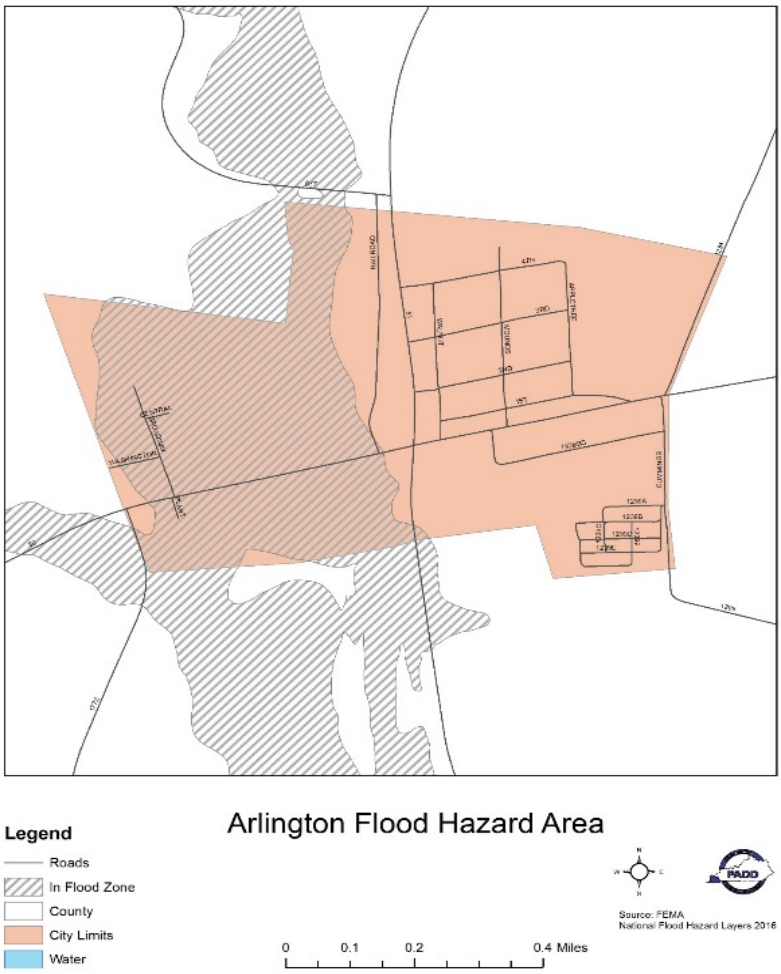


Figure 4.3 City of Bardwell Flood Hazard Area

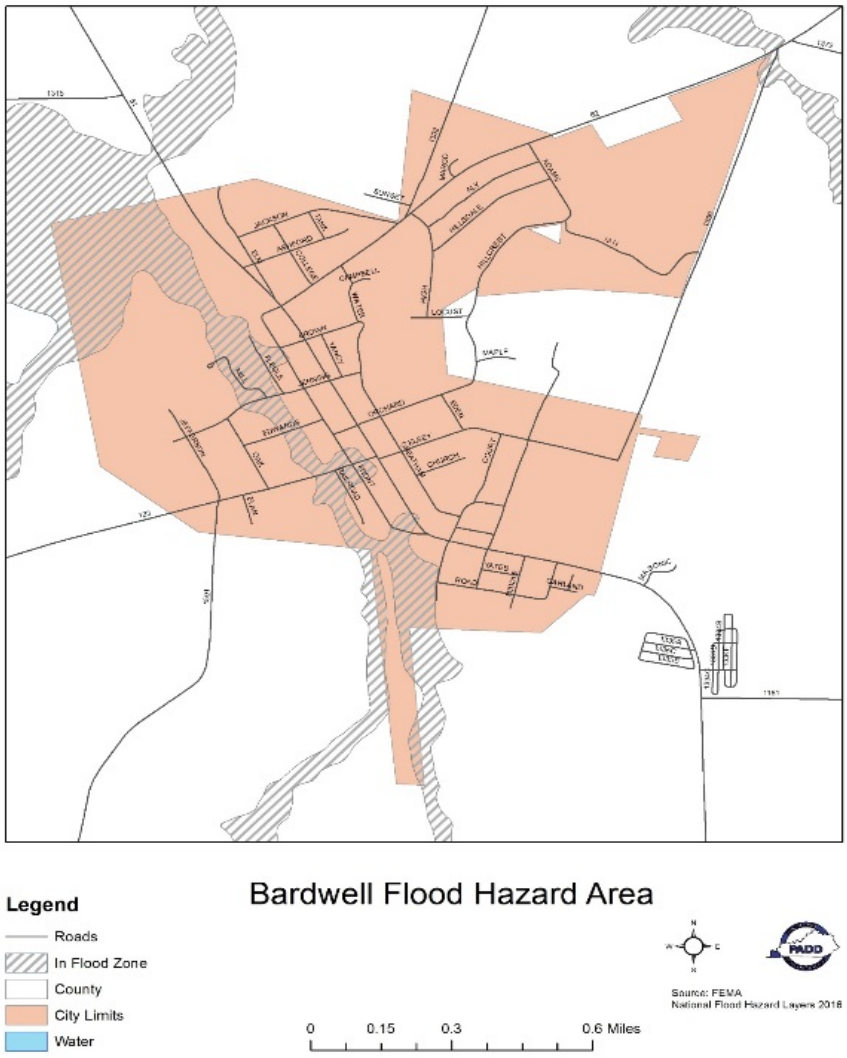


Table 4.7 National Flood Insurance Program Participation by Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	Floodplain Management Ordinance	SFHA in Jurisdictional Limits	Comments	City Class
Ballard County	X	X		
City of Barlow			No mapped SFHA	6
City of Kevil			No mapped SFHA	6
City of La Center		X	SFHA mapped in 2009, NFIP under consideration	5
City of Wickliffe	X	X		5
Calloway County	X	X		
City of Murray	X	X		3
City of Hazel			No mapped SFHA	6
Carlisle County	**X**	**X**		
City of Bardwell	**X**	**X**		**5**
City of Arlington	**X**	**X**		**6**
Fulton County	X	X		
City of Fulton	X	X		4
City of Hickman	X	X		4
Graves County	X	X		
City of Mayfield	X	X		3
City of Wingo		X		6
Hickman County		X	Mapped SFHA, non-participant	
City of Clinton	X	X		5
City of Columbus			No mapped SFHA	5
Marshall County	X	X		
City of Benton	X	X		4
City of Calvert City	X	X		4
City of Hardin	X	X		5
McCracken County	X	X		
City of Paducah	X	X		2

Information from the FEMA Community Status Book as of 6-13-17

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS OF FLOOD PROFILE

Between January 1, 2012 and March 31, 2017 there were eight flash floods and four river basin floods recorded in Carlisle County. The flash flood events did not cause any deaths or injuries however there were $10,000 in property damages. Similarly the river basin floods did not result in death or injury to individuals or damage to property.

Information from the above tables and maps related to flooding can be used to define the frequency of Flood Events and the impact of these events. Data on flood event magnitude was not available. On average the frequency of occurrence indicates a more than 100% probability that such an event will occur in any given year. while the reported data does not indicated a high level of property damage, it is widely agreed that numerous personal losses have not been reported and that a more concerted effort should be made to repo this information.

The cost of a Flood Events for the update period could be calculated as:

- 12 events / 5.25 year plan update period = 2.3 events per year on average
- $10,000 property damage / 12 events = $833 average damage per event.
- $833 average damage per event x 2.3 events per year = $1,916 average damage per year

Tornado

A tornado is a violent windstorm characterized by a twisting, funnel-shaped cloud extending to the ground. It is most often generated by a thunderstorm when cool, dry air intersects and overrides a layer of warm, moist air forcing the warm air to rise rapidly and upper level winds, especially the jet stream runs at an angle relative to the prevailing surface winds. These conditions occur with regularity over the Purchase Region in the spring, but as evidenced recently, can occur at any time of the year. Tornadoes are often accompanied by large hail and damage is most often the result of the high wind velocity and wind-blown debris. The most violent tornadoes have rotating winds of 250 miles per hour or more and are capable of causing extreme destruction. They have the power to uproot trees, structures, and turn harmless objects into deadly flying debris.

Most tornadoes aren't very wide and touch down only briefly. However, a highly destructive tornado may carve a path over a mile wide and several miles long. Tornadoes typically cause the most damage to lightly or poorly built structures, such as residential homes. An average of 800-1000 tornadoes are reported nationwide and they are more likely to occur during the spring and early summer months. Tornadoes can occur at any time of the day, but are more likely to form in the late afternoon or early evening.

In 2007 the Enhanced Fujita (EF) Scale was introduced to better reflect wind speed and the amount of damage produced by tornadoes. It replaced the Fujita-Pearson Scale that defined every tornado on record in the United States since 1950. EF rankings are assigned after a tornado event has occurred and the National Weather Service has inspected the damage.

Table 4.8 The Enhanced Fujita Tornado Measurement Scale

Scale	Estimated Wind Speed	Typical Damage
EF0	65-85 mph	Light Damage - Some damage to chimneys; branches broken off trees; shallow-rooted trees pushed over; signboards damaged.
EF1	86 – 110 mph	Moderate Damage - Peels surface off roofs; mobile homes pushed off foundations or overturned; moving autos blown off roads.
EF2	111 – 135 mph	Considerable Damage - Roofs torn off frame houses; mobile homes demolished; boxcars overturned; large trees snapped or uprooted; light object missiles generated; cars lifted off ground and thrown.
EF3	136 – 165 mph	Severe Damage - Roofs and some walls torn off well-constructed houses; trains overturned; most trees in forest uprooted; heavy cars lifted off the ground and thrown.
EF4	166 – 200 mph	Devastating Damage - Well-constructed houses leveled; structures with weak foundations blown away some distance; cars thrown and large missiles generated.
EF5	>200 mph	Incredible Damage - Strong frame houses leveled off foundations and swept away; automobile-sized missiles fly through the air in excess of 100 meters (109 yards); trees debarked; incredible phenomena will occur.

Table 4.9 Tornado Events and Impacts in Carlisle County January 1, 2012 – March 31, 2017

Location	Date	Time	Time Zone	Magnitude	Deaths	Injuries	Property Damage	Crop Damage
CUNNINGHAM	10/13/2013	19:25	CST-6	EF-1	0	0	200.00K	200.00K
Total							**0.00K**	**0.00K**

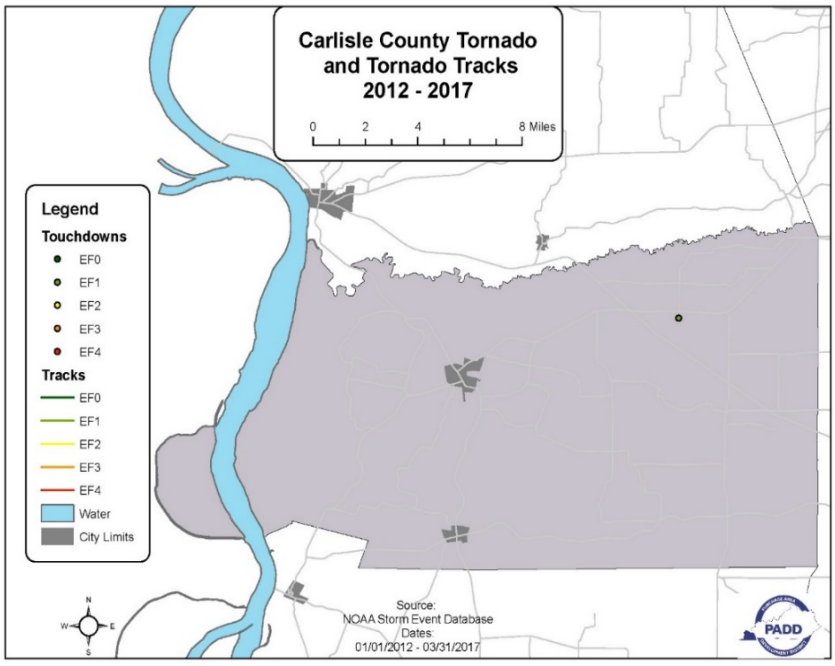
Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI), Storm Events Database
https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/stormevents/choosedates.jsp?statefips=21%2CKENTUCKY

The following event descriptions are typical of the type of tornados experienced in Carlisle County:

- On October 31, 2013 an outbreak of severe thunderstorms and isolated tornadoes occurred ahead of a cold front that rolled through Carlisle County. The damage began just south of the intersection of U.S. Highway 62 and County Road 1015. At that location, a very large but shallow-rooted tree was uprooted. A glass door to a home was destroyed. This home along with other homes in the immediate area had minor roof and siding damage. A mobile home was blown off its foundation. Two sheds were destroyed. Further northeast, along the south side of U.S. Highway 62, there were several homes with shingles missing and one home with the garage door blown in. On the north side of Highway 62, a large well-built barn sustained partial roof loss. Following U.S. Highway 62 northeast, there were many trees snapped or uprooted, large branches broken off, and bean fields flattened. An amateur radio tower was bent over, and more homes had minor roof damage. A mobile home was flipped over. Peak winds were estimated near 105 mph. The tornado path continued northeast into McCracken County just south of Lovelaceville.

Figure 4.4 illustrates the tornado tracks for the eight events recorded during the update period.

Figure 4.4 Vulnerability to Tornados through Identification of Tornado Tracks January 1, 2012 – March 31, 2017



SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS OF TORNADO PROFILE

For the period covered by this update (January 1, 2012 through March 31, 2017), there was one occurrence of a tornado in Carlisle County reported by the National Centers for Environment Information. This occurrences resulted in no injuries and totaled $200,000 in reported personal property damage.

Information from Table 4.9 and Figure 4.4 can be related to Tornados and used to define the frequency of tornado events and the impact of these events. Data on tornado event magnitude is provided in the form of the Enhanced Fujita Scale as shown on the map.

Carlisle County experienced one reported event over a 6.25 year period, which indicates .16 reported tornado events per year. The cost of a tornado event can be calculated as:

- $200,000 total damage divided by 1 event = $200,000 damage per event on average
- $200,000 times .16 events per year = $32,000 damage per year on average

Of critical concern to the Carlisle County MPT, and the main contributing factor to its consideration of risks and vulnerability, is the human cost from Tornado Events. Although there are no recorded fatalities and $200,000 in reported property damage during this update cycle tornados still represent a significant potential risk to Carlisle County.

Winter Storms/Ice Storm

Winter Storms can produce an array of hazardous weather conditions that include heavy snow, freezing rain and sleet, high winds and extreme cold. Ice Storms occur when freezing rain accumulates on surfaces and the ground. When a quarter-inch or more of ice builds up, severe impacts can result. Winter storms are fueled by strong temperature gradients and an active upper-level cold jet stream. An Ice storm can develop when warmer air above the freezing mark above the ground moves over subfreezing air near the ground. Snow aloft falls through the warmer air and melts into rain, then the rain droplets fall into the subfreezing air and freeze upon contact creating a glaze of ice. Winter and Ice storms can paralyze a community by shutting down normal everyday operations. Accumulating snow and ice can result in downed trees and power lines and may block transportation routes or make them hazardous. Heavy snow can also lead to the collapse of weak roofs or unstable structures. Often, the loss of electricity results in the loss of heat in some homes and buildings. This presents a threat to human life, especially the elderly population.

The level of impact Winter Storms have on a community is greatly determined by their ability to manage and control the affect it has on the community, for example the rapid mobilization of snow removal equipment. Because severe winter storms are sporadic in western Kentucky, many communities cannot afford the expensive equipment and maintenance of snow removal equipment. This increases the potential damage a severe winter storm may cause in a community. Depending on the severity of Ice Storms, impacts can persist for days. If more than a half-inch of accumulation occurs and damage is widespread, it can take a while to remove trees and repair power lines. This can result in a loss of electricity and heat for several days. During the planning period for this update there have been eight Winter Storms recorded in Carlisle County and zero ice storms. The last Ice Storm on record happened in January 2009.

Table 4.10 Winter Storm / Ice Storm Events and Impacts in Carlisle County, January 1, 2012 – March 31, 2017

Location	Date	Time	Time Zone	Event Type	Deaths	Injuries	Property Damage	Crop Damage
CARLISLE (ZONE)	12/26/2012	00:00	CST-6	Winter Storm	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
CARLISLE (ZONE)	12/05/2013	21:00	CST-6	Winter Storm	0	0	70.00K	0.00K
CARLISLE (ZONE)	02/02/2014	12:00	CST-6	Winter Storm	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
CARLISLE (ZONE)	02/04/2014	12:00	CST-6	Winter Storm	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
CARLISLE (ZONE)	03/02/2014	07:00	CST-6	Winter Storm	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
CARLISLE (ZONE)	02/20/2015	14:00	CST-6	Winter Storm	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
CARLISLE (ZONE)	03/04/2015	12:00	CST-6	Winter Storm	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
CARLISLE (ZONE)	01/22/2016	01:00	CST-6	Winter Storm	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
CARLISLE (ZONE)	12/26/2012	00:00	CST-6	Winter Storm	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
				TOTALS	**0**	**0**	**70.00K**	**0.00K**

Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI), Storm Events Database
https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/stormevents/choosedates.jsp?statefips=21%2CKENTUCKY

The following event descriptions are typical of the type of winter storms experienced in Carlisle County:

- A winter storm produced a variety of precipitation types across western Kentucky on December 5, 2014. The precipitation changed from rain to freezing rain, then to sleet, and finally to snow in most areas. The wintry precipitation started late in the evening across most areas, but not until early the next morning in the Hopkinsville area. The heaviest accumulations of snow and sleet were in the Ohio River counties from Henderson through Paducah to Ballard County, where 4 to 6 inches fell on top of a quarter inch of ice. Isolated amounts up to 7 inches were measured in Ballard County. The freezing rain caused some sagging of power lines and trees, especially where glazing was the heaviest in the Hopkinsville area. Isolated power outages were reported. Where precipitation changed to snow, it fell heavily for a few hours. Visibility was reduced below one-half mile, and snowfall rates were at least an inch per hour. An off-duty meteorologist near Paducah reported nearly two inches of snow per hour. Roads were very slick and hazardous across all of western Kentucky, with numerous accidents reported. At a farm on State Route 1377 southeast of Bardwell (in Carlisle County), a section of a chicken house roof about 200 feet long collapsed. The roof structure of an immediately adjacent chicken house was compromised. These same areas of roof structure were likely weakened by a severe thunderstorm wind event on October 31, 2014. An arctic cold front

swept east across the region, bringing much colder air. As the depth of the cold air increased behind the front, precipitation changed from freezing rain to sleet and then to snow in most areas. A pair of disturbances in the upper levels of the atmosphere moved northeast across the region, causing wintry precipitation to become heavy at times.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS OF WINTER STORMS / ICE STORM PROFILE

From January 1, 2012 through March 30, 2017, there have been eight occurrences of Winter Storms in Carlisle County reported by the National Climate Data Center. These occurrences totaled over $70,000 in reported personal property damage for the entire region affected.

While no Ice Storm events were recorded during this update period, such events are considered a significant risk due to the 2009 ice storm which produced significant damage to the entire Purchase Region. Ice Storm events, such as the one in 2009, have had a major impact on the region in the past however for this reporting period this specific type of event had no impact.

The number of Winter Storm and Ice Storm events for the Carlisle County and the Cities of Arlington & Bardwell were considered jointly to look at the frequency of occurrence. Carlisle County experienced eight reported Winter Storm Events over the 5.25 year plan update period, which divides out to 1.5 Reported Winter Storm Events per year, or a more than 100% probability that such an event will occur in any given year.

Based on recorded events and reported damages for Carlisle County the cost of a Winter Storm Event could be calculated as:

- $70,000 divided by 8 events = $8,750 average damage per event
- $8,750 damage x 1.5 events/year = $13,125 per year

Earthquake

An earthquake is a geologic event that involves movement or shaking of the earth's crust. Earthquakes are usually caused by the release of stresses accumulated as a result of the rupture of rocks along borders of the earth's ten tectonic plates. Earthquakes can affect hundreds of thousands of square miles, causing damage to property, resulting in loss of life and injury, and disrupting the social and economic functioning of the affected area.

An assessment to the earthquake threat to the entire Purchase Region is provided in the regional plan. Approximately 75 percent of Carlisle County lies in an area that has a 10 per cent probability of an earthquake in the new Madrid Seismic Zone producing ground motions that exceed 15 % to 20% of "G" during the next 50 years (See Figure 4.5). That would equate to a VI on the Modified Mercalli Scale, or a 5.4 on the Richter. (Trees sway, suspended objects swing & objects fall off shelves). The remainder of the county would experience ground motions 10-15% of G under the same conditions.

That does not mean it will happen in fifty years, as one could look at the data and just as correctly assume that there is a 90% probability that the region will not experience this level of ground motion during a given 50 year period. It should be noted that 20% of G is an acceleration of 73 inches/second/second.

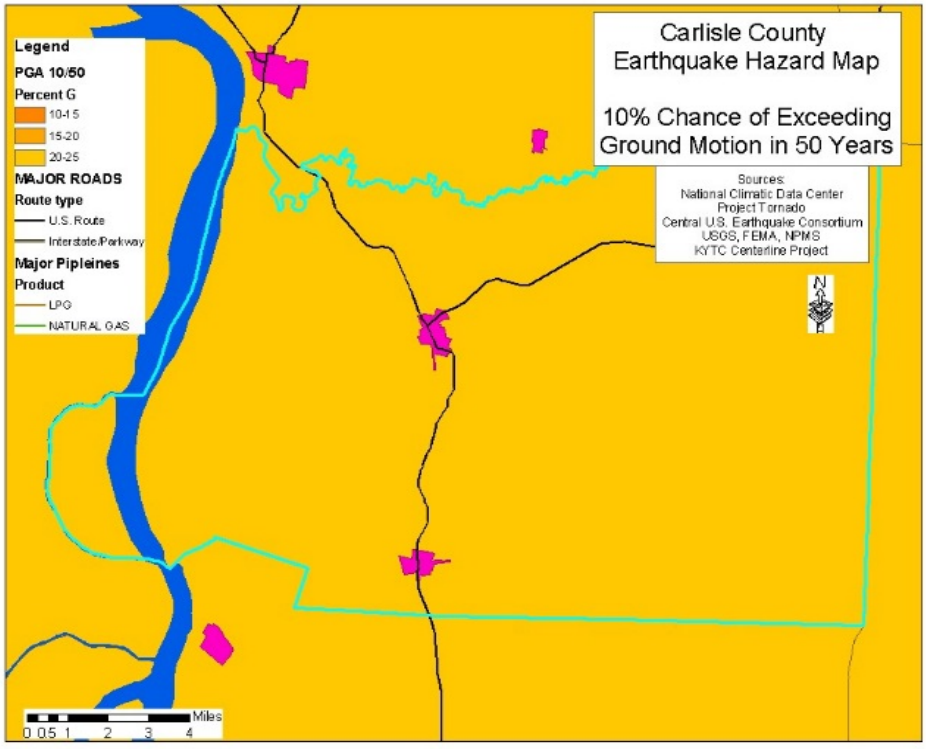


Figure 4.5 Earthquake Ground Motion Map for Carlisle County

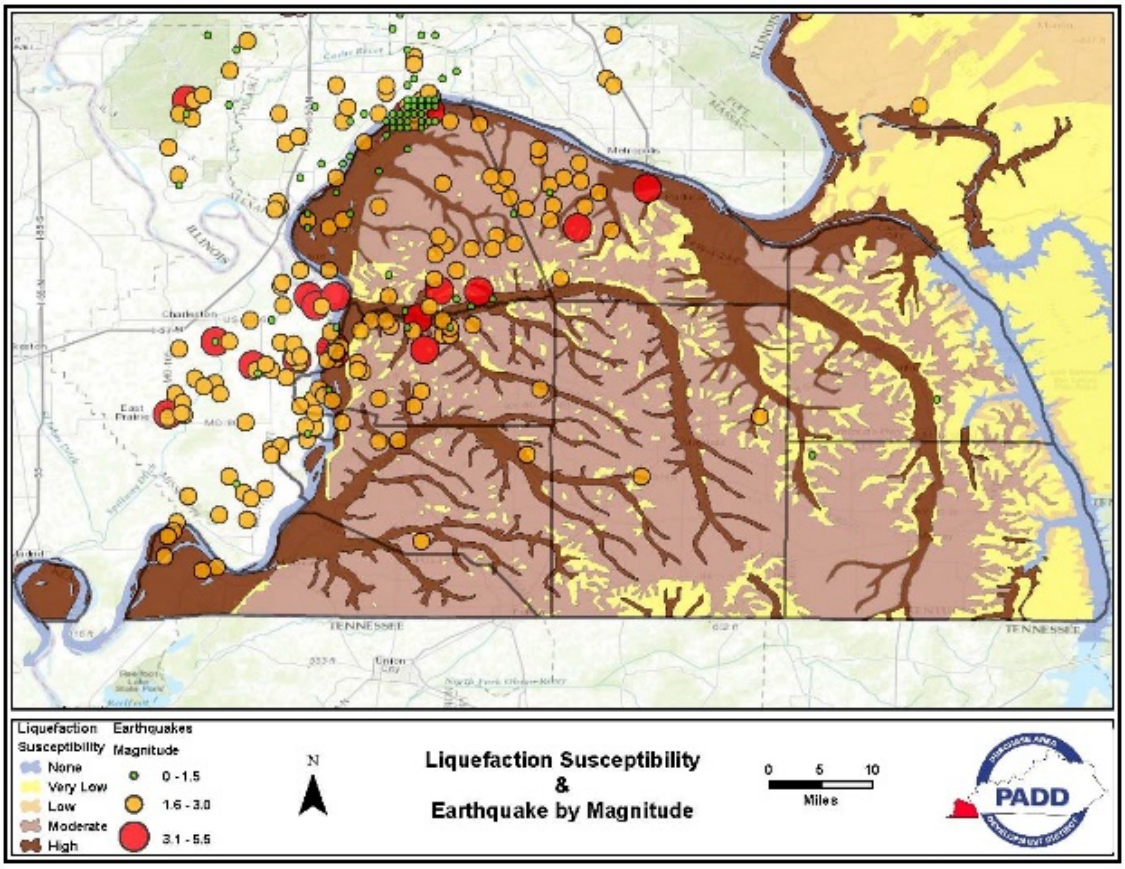
At issue for all the Purchase Region and virtually all of Carlisle County would be the effect of a large magnitude quake on the soils underlying the region. The ground shaking estimate accounts for both the likely ranges of recurrence

intervals and locations. Due to the relatively low rate of seismicity, ground cover, deep soil, etc, most faults within the region aren't even mapped. Even the precise location of faults within the New Madrid Seismic Zone are subject to debate. No one knows what causes New Madrid earthquakes. However, there are ideas that are being researched. Although there is great uncertainty regarding the cause of earthquakes, scientists generally do agree on what happens when they do occur – that is, the likely levels of ground shaking associated with the waves earthquakes emit. These levels are reflected in the National Seismic Hazard Maps, which represent the products of a long consensus building process. These maps also account for the uncertainties in our understanding.

Most property damage and earthquake-related deaths are caused by the failure and collapse of structures due to ground shaking. The level of damage depends on the amplitude and duration of the shaking, which are directly related to the earthquake size, distance from the fault, site and regional geology. Earthquakes may also cause liquefaction. Liquefaction occurs when the ground soil loses the ability to resist shear and flows, much like quick sand. When liquefaction occurs, anything relying on the substrata for support can shift, tilt, rupture, or collapse.

Figure 4.6 describes the underlying soil structure for Carlisle County. It indicates that virtually the entire county is underlain by beds of sediment, not bedrock. This increases the potential for ground shaking and liquefaction.

Figure 4.6 Generalized Liquefaction Susceptibility & Earthquake Magnitude of the Purchase Region



Source: USGS Map was derived from the USGS Earthquake Catalog, Available at: https://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/search/

Included as an Appendix 2 to the regional plan are excerpts from Mid-America Earthquake Center Report 08-02 *Impact of Earthquakes on the Central USA*. This report is the result of a FEMA funded Project completed under the management of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

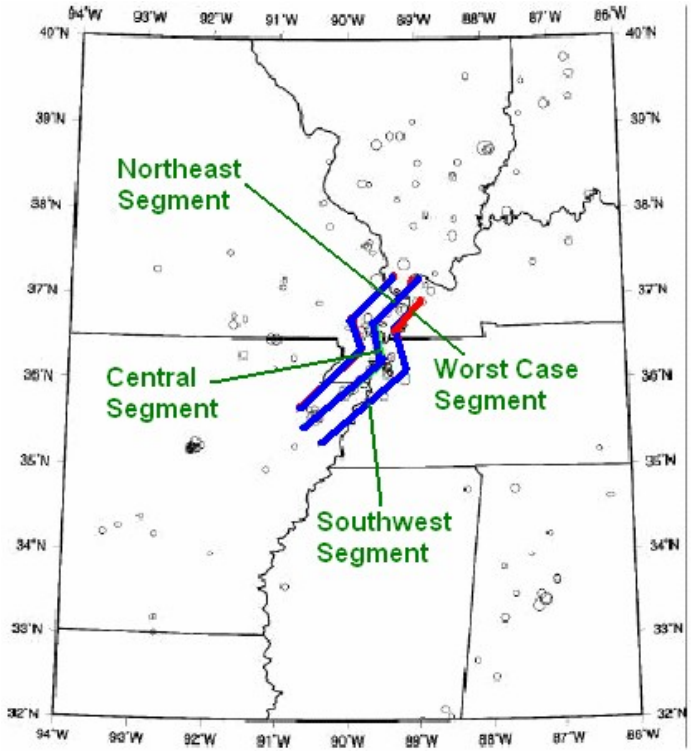
> The NMSZ scenario for the State of Kentucky consists of a magnitude 7.7 (Mw7.7) earthquake along the northeast extension of the presumed eastern fault line in the New Madrid fault system. The ground motions used to represent this seismic event were developed by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) for the middle fault in the proposed New Madrid Seismic Zone (NMSZ). Each fault line is presumed to consist of three fault segments; northeastern, central, and southwestern. This scenario, the worst case event for Kentucky, employs an event in the northeast segment of the eastern fault. The location of this scenario event is illustrated in Figure 4.7. For more information on the ground motion used in this scenario please reference Appendix 2.

This earthquake impact assessment includes all 120 counties in the State of Kentucky. Kentucky is approximately 40,400 square miles and is bordered by Indiana and Ohio to the north, Tennessee to the south, West Virginia and Virginia to the east and Illinois and Missouri to the west. For the purposes of this analysis, 25 critical counties have been identified in the western portion of the state where shaking is anticipated to be most intense. These 25 counties are the focus of much of the damage assessment included within this document". Purchase counties included as critical counties are Ballard, Calloway, Carlisle, Fulton, Graves, Hickman, McCracken, and Marshall.

Within the State of Kentucky, nearly 29,000 buildings experience complete damage, which are included in the nearly 53,000 at least moderately damaged buildings. While this is roughly 2% of all Kentucky buildings, many of these collapsed structures are concentrated in the western counties. As with previous state scenarios, residential buildings experience the greatest amount of damage. Nearly 98% of all building collapses occur to residential structures. In addition, about 94% of all at least moderate damage occurs in the 25 critical counties for Kentucky.

More detailed data from the scenario's results are included in Appendix 2.

Figure 4.7 Scenario Fault Location for the State of Kentucky



SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS OF EARTHQUAKE HAZARD PROFILE

Low magnitude earthquakes occur constantly in the New Madrid Seismic Zone. Depending on the depth and magnitude, some of the stronger tremblors, 3 and above, are felt throughout the entire region. Damages amount to the rare instance of a picture being knocked off a wall or items shaken from shelves.

The potential for an earthquake of catastrophic proportions is not open to debate. Historic and geologic evidence are proof. However, the probability of such an event in any given time frame is open to interpretation and the effects are still a matter of discussion. The excerpts from Report 08-02 include the results of HAZUS simulations for a New Madrid 7.7 generated by the team at the Mid-America Earthquake Center, clearly support the High Risk ranking of this hazard, and provide detailed potential damage and casualty figures.

Wildfire

A wildfire is an uncontrollable burning of grasslands, brush or woodlands. The potential for wildfire depends on surface fuel characteristics, weather conditions, recent climate conditions, and topography and fire behavior. Sometimes a correlation can be drawn between Drought and Wildfire however reported data for Carlisle County does not support this assumption. The biggest threat of wildfires in Kentucky exists in the eastern part of the state.

In the State Hazard Mitigation Plan, the Purchase Region is shown as having a moderate fire danger class, but there are no significant historical occurrences. Wildfires have not been considered to be a threat to the Purchase Region as a whole. Nowhere in the region is there higher than "Low" Wildfire danger.

During the 2012 Plan Update the Carlisle County MPT believed that as a result of the 2009 Ice Storm, a significant percentage of the forest cover in the Purchase Region has been damaged. Some estimates suggest 30% or more of the existing forest could be killed off. This damage will result in considerable "dead and down" fuel, especially if drought and or wind events combine to exacerbate the problem. This did not prove to be a concern on a large scale and the risk has over time has diminished significantly.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS OF WILDFIRES PROFILE

From January 1, 2012 through March 31, 2017, there have been no occurrences of Wildfires in Carlisle County as reported by the NCEI. The frequency of Fire Events in Carlisle County cannot be determined. This is a hazard for which better records need to be kept, and a more explicit definition made. This does not imply that there is no cost of fighting brushfires and grass fires in the county or that they do not have the potential to grow out of control due to the tremendous increase in forest fuels produced over time as a result of the ice storm. It is therefore included as a Hazard in the risk assessment, albeit a low risk but a risk that needs to be continually assessed and planned for, and perhaps anticipated.

Hail

Hail is one of four types of precipitation that falls from the sky. It's also the most dangerous, damaging type, occurring during severe storms. If hail measuring larger than ¾ inches in diameter falls during a thunderstorm, it is classified as severe weather. Sometimes damaging winds accompany this type of storm as well. According to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, hail causes over one billion dollars of damage in the United States each year.

Generally, hail must be 1 ¼ inches in diameter (Half-Dollar size) before it causes damage to heavy composite shingles or wood shake shingles. Lightweight composite shingles may show damage after being struck by 1-inch diameter (Quarter size) hail. Only deteriorated composite shingles will show hail damage due to hail less than 1 inch in diameter, and the hail generally must be more than ¾ inch in diameter (Dime size).

TORRO Hailstorm Intensity Scale

The Torro Hailstorm Intensity Scale was introduced by Jonathan Webb of Oxford, England, in 1986 as a means of categorizing hailstorms. The scale extends from H0 to H10 (See Table 4.11) with its increments of intensity or damage potential related to hail size, texture, numbers, fall speed, speed of storm translation, and strength of the accompanying wind.

An indication of equivalent hail kinetic energy ranges (in joules per square meter) has now been added to the first six increments on the scale, and this may be derived from radar reflectivity or from hail pads. The International Hailstorm Intensity Scale recognizes that hail size alone is insufficient to accurately categorize the intensity and damage potential of a hailstorm, especially towards the lower end of the scale. For example, without additional information, an event in which hail of up to walnut size is reported (hail size code 3: hail diameter of 21-30 mm) would be graded as a hailstorm with a minimum intensity of H2-3. Additional information, such as the ground wind speed or the nature of the damage the hail caused, would help to clarify the intensity of the event. For example, a fall of walnut-sized hail with little or no wind may scar fruit and sever the stems of crops but would not break vertical glass and so would be ranked H2-3. However, if accompanied by strong winds, the same hail may smash many windows in a house and dent the bodywork of a car, and so be graded an intensity as high as H5.

However, evidence indicates that maximum hailstone size is the most important parameter relating to structural damage, especially towards the more severe end of the scale. It must be noted that hailstone shapes are also an important feature, especially as the "effective" diameter of non-spheroidal specimens should ideally be an average of the co-ordinates. Spiked or jagged hail can also increase some aspects of damage.

Table 4.11

H	Intensity Category	Typical Hail Diameter (mm)*	Probable Kinetic Energy, J-m²	Typical Damage Impacts
H0	Hard Hail	5	0-20	No damage
H1	Potentially Damaging	5-15	>20	Slight general damage to plants, crops
H2	Significant	10-20	>100	Significant damage to fruit, crops, vegetation
H3	Severe	20-30	>300	Severe damage to fruit and crops, damage to glass and plastic structures, paint and wood scored
H4	Severe	25-40	>500	Widespread glass damage, vehicle bodywork damage
H5	Destructive	30-50	>800	Wholesale destruction of glass, damage to tiled roofs, significant risk of injuries
H6	Destructive	40-60		Bodywork of grounded aircraft dented, brick walls pitted
H7	Destructive	50-75		Severe roof damage, risk of serious injuries
H8	Destructive	60-90		(Severest recorded in the British Isles) Severe damage to aircraft bodywork
H9	Super Hailstorms	75-100		Extensive structural damage. Risk of severe or even fatal injuries to persons caught in the open
H10	Super Hailstorms	>100		Extensive structural damage. Risk of severe or even fatal injuries to persons caught in the open

Size codes are presented in TABLE 4.12 The Size Code is the maximum reported size code accepted as consistent with other reports and evidence.

Table 4.12

Size code	Maximum Diameter mm	Description
0	5-9	Pea
1	10-15	Mothball
2	16-20	Marble, grape
3	21-30	Walnut
4	31-40	Pigeon's egg > squash ball
5	41-50	Golf ball > Pullet's egg
6	51-60	Hen's egg
7	61-75	Tennis ball > cricket ball
8	76-90	Large orange > Soft ball
9	91-100	Grapefruit
10	>100	Melon

From January 1, 2012 through March 31, 2017, there have been five occurrences of Hail events in Carlisle County reported by the NCEI. There were no injuries or property damages associated with these events for the plan update period.

Table 4.13 Hail Events and Impacts in Carlisle County January 1, 2012 – March 31, 2017

Location	Date	Time	Time Zone	Magnitude	Deaths	Injuries	Property Damage	Crop Damage
CUNNINGHAM	05/05/2012	21:00	CST-6	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
CUNNINGHAM	05/05/2012	21:05	CST-6	1.50 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BARDWELL	06/17/2013	12:49	CST-6	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
CUNNINGHAM	06/26/2015	11:30	CST-6	1.00 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BARDWELL	12/17/2016	14:42	CST-6	0.75 in.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
				TOTALS	**0**	**0**	**0.00K**	**0.00K**

Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI), Storm Events Database
https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/stormevents/choosedates.jsp?statefips=21%2CKENTUCKY

The following event description is typical of the type of hail event experienced in Carlisle County:

- On May 5, 2012 scattered thunderstorms formed along a warm front that extended from central Missouri into western Kentucky. A few of these storms produced large hail. Ping-pong ball size hail was reported on Highway 307 in Carlisle County.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS FOR HAIL PROFILE

There were five hail events during the 5.25 year update planning period. On average, this means that approximately 1.0 hail event occurs in Carlisle County on any given year. While no hail damage was recorded during this update period, small events are not uncommon. The primary hazard associated with such events is typically property damage in the form of vehicle and crop damage. As there were no hail damages reported for the update period, the annualized cost could not be calculated.

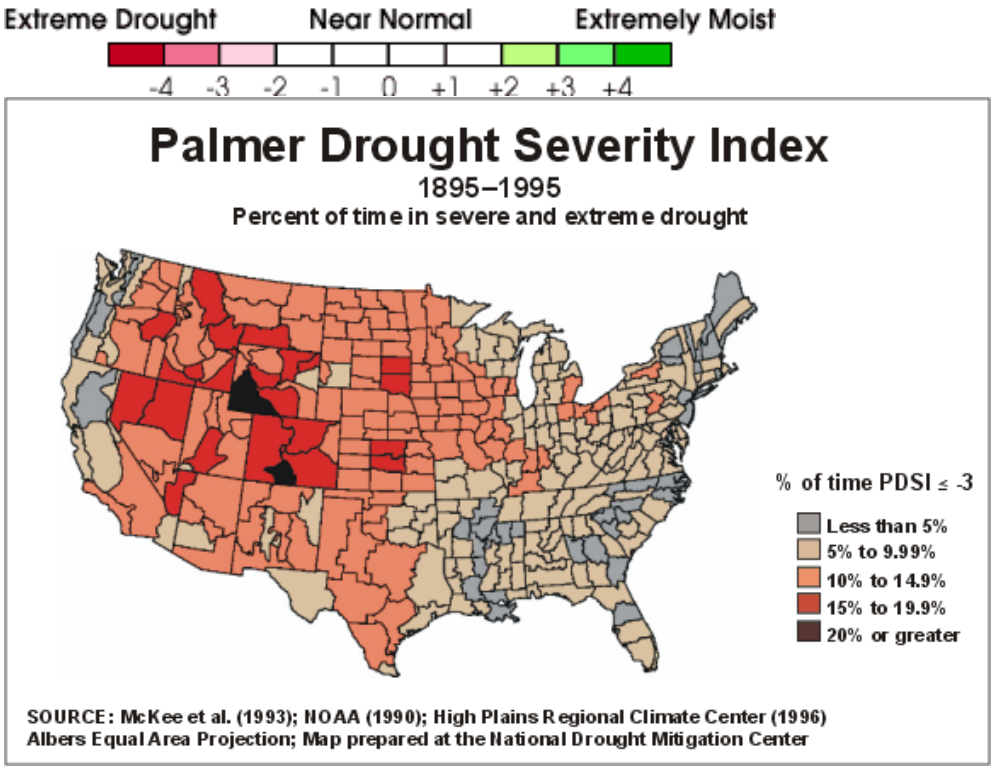
Excessive Heat / Drought

Excessive heat is defined as temperatures that hover 10 degrees or more above the average high temperatures for the region and last for several weeks. Humid or muggy conditions, which add to the discomfort of high temperatures, occur when a "dome" of high atmospheric pressure traps hazy, damp air near the ground. Excessively dry and hot conditions can provoke dust storms and low visibility.

Droughts occur when a long period passes without substantial rainfall. Drought conditions can cause significant crop damage, but there is little property damage from excessive heat. Due to the historical occurrences of drought and excessive heat in the Purchase Region, these hazards present a threat not only to the agriculture of the region, but to the aged, and chronically ill population.

The Palmer Drought Severity Index (PDSI) is used to show the relative dryness or wetness in an area and indicates prolonged and abnormal moisture deficiency or excess. The PDSI is used for evaluating the scope, severity and frequency of prolonged periods of abnormally wet or dry weather (Figure 4.8). The PDSI scale follows below.

Figure 4.8 Palmer Drought Severity Index



During the planning period for this update there have been a combined total of 14 events recorded in Carlisle. Of those 14 events, three have been Excessive Heat and 11 Drought. There were no injuries / fatalities or damages (property or crop) recorded during these events.

Table 4.14 Excessive Heat / Drought Events and Impacts in Carlisle County January 1, 2012 – March 31, 2017

Location	Date	Time	Time Zone	Event Type	Deaths	Injuries	Property Damage	Crop Damage
Carlisle (zone)	05/12/2012	00:00	CST-6		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Carlisle (zone)	06/01/2012	00:00	CST-6		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Carlisle (zone)	07/01/2012	00:00	CST-6		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Carlisle (zone)	07/01/2012	10:00	CST-6		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Carlisle (zone)	07/18/2012	10:00	CST-6		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Carlisle (zone)	08/01/2012	00:00	CST-6		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Carlisle (zone)	09/01/2012	00:00	CST-6		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Carlisle (zone)	10/01/2012	00:00	CST-6		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Carlisle (zone)	11/01/2012	00:00	CST-6		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Carlisle (zone)	12/01/2012	00:00	CST-6		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Carlisle (zone)	01/01/2013	00:00	CST-6		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Carlisle (zone)	01/10/2015	00:00	CST-6		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Carlisle (zone)	07/27/2015	12:00	CST-6		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Carlisle (zone)	11/01/2016	00:00	CST-6		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
				TOTALS	0	0	0.00K	0.00K

Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI), Storm Events Database
https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/stormevents/choosedates.jsp?statefips=21%2CKENTUCKY

The following event description is typical of the type of excessive heat/drought event experienced in Carlisle County:

- On July 27, 2105 afternoon heat indices peaked from around 105 to 115 degrees on three consecutive days. On the 27th, heat indices topped out around 105. The peak heat index on the following two days was around 110. The maximum observed heat indices at several cities over the three-day period included: 113 degrees at Paducah, 114 at Owensboro and Henderson, 117 at the Princeton mesonet site, 111 at Murray, 110 at Madisonville, and 108 at Fort Campbell. All of the preceding sites were airport sites except Princeton. A 500 mb high over the southern Plains built slowly east and northeast into the Mid-Mississippi Valley. At the surface, weak high pressure over the Tennessee Valley produced a persistent southwest wind flow.

- During November of 2016 severe drought conditions spread across almost all of western Kentucky. A number of brush fires and field fires occurred, prompting the issuance of burn bans for almost all counties. The lack of precipitation caused soil moisture to decrease rapidly. Pasture land deteriorated, causing some farmers to begin feeding hay to livestock. Stock ponds began to run low. Some farmers began hauling in water for their livestock. Paducah recorded its driest September-October combination on record. Only about one-quarter inch of rain fell during the first few weeks of November. This lack of precipitation, combined with above normal temperatures, contributed to the rapid onset of drought conditions. At Paducah, 1.28 inches of rain fell from September 1 to November

18. This was 8.69 inches below normal for that period. Small streams as well as larger rivers were running well below normal. Parts of the Ohio River were at 40 percent of normal flows.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS OF EXCESSIVE HEAT / DROUGHT PROFILE

Combined there have been three heat related events in the county during the 5.25 year planning period. This divides out to roughly one event every other year. Common sense would dictate that the conditions that generated a heat type event in one county could have generated a heat type event in another. One in every 10 events could prove deadly and almost four heat injuries result from every event. From a county perspective the cost of an Excessive Heat Event is difficult to assess as there are no monetary damages available. Of critical concern to the Carlisle County MPT was the potential for human casualties in the form of heat stroke and heat exhaustion causing injury and even deaths.

Information from the above table can be used to define the frequency of Drought Events and the impact of these events throughout the region. Carlisle County experienced 11 droughts over the 5.25 year update period which indicated that one can expect an event roughly twice a year. Drought is mainly a threat to the agricultural segment of the county economy, but it is also has a significant impact on water and wastewater systems, especially those with cast iron piping, as soil shrinkage causes pipes to snap was brought to the Regional MPT's attention.

Based on historic records, there have been no deaths or injuries attributed to excessive heat in Carlisle County. Likewise there has been no drought impact recorded for individuals or property over this same period. As there are no reported damages or injuries for the planning update period, the annualized cost of a heat related event could not be calculated.

Dam Failure

There is no historical occurrence of damage or injury due to a dam failure in Carlisle County. However, dam failure is considered a hazard. There are approximately 80,000 regulated dams in the United States. In Kentucky the Division of Water regulate 66 dams in the Purchase Region. Dams are classified based on the evaluation of damage possible downstream. The FEMA guide to dam classifications is as follows:

Table 4.15 FEMA Dam Classification

Classification	Description
Class A (Low)	No loss of human life is expected and damage will only occur to the dam owner's property.
Class B (Moderate/Significant)	Loss of human life is not probable, but economic loss, environmental damage, and/or disruption of lifeline facilities can be expected.
Class C (High)	Loss on one or more human life is expected.

Source: FEMA 333; Federal Guidelines for Dam Safety

Table 4.16 Dam Classification by County

The chart below lists the existing dams in the area by classification. Carlisle County has 23 structures, 22 evaluated as Class A and one evaluated as Class C.

County	Class A (low)	Class B (moderate)	Class C (high)
Ballard	3	1	0
Calloway	7	1	0
Carlisle	**22**	**0**	**1**
Graves	23	2	6
Hickman	5	1	0
Marshall	3	1	2
McCracken	3	0	0
Total	**66**	**6**	**9**

Source: United States Army Corps of Engineers, National Inventory of Dams

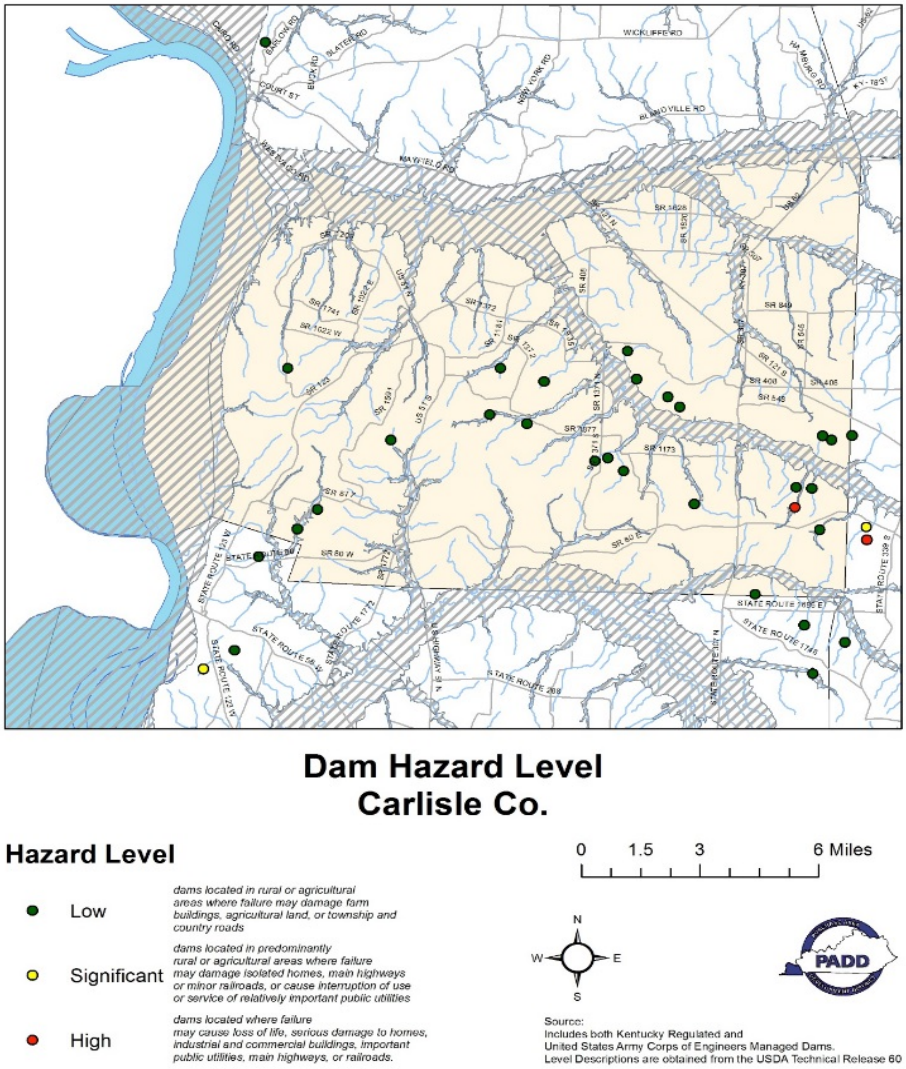


Figure 4.9 Carlisle County Dams by Downstream Hazard Potential

Figure 9.12 shows the approximate location of the State rated dams in Carlisle County. Please note that due to scaling, multiple dams may appear as a single structure. For planning purposes the Carlisle County MPT can only speculate that the area inundated by failure of one of these structures would be at least equal to the 100 year flood zone.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS FOR DAM FAILURE HAZARD PROFILE

The cost of a Dam Failure Event could not be calculated. Of critical concern to the Carlisle County MPT, and the main contributing factor in their consideration of risks and vulnerability, is the potential human and property loss of a Dam Failure Event. In future updates of this hazard profile, information regarding the potential of such an event and losses that might be sustained will be included if available.

4:4.3 Assessing Vulnerability: Identifying Assets Overall Summary Vulnerability

The vulnerability of structures to Severe Weather and Earthquake Hazards in Carlisle County is equal to the total structure value of the county. These hazards are not limited to a particular geographic region. All critical facilities in the County were determined to be vulnerable to Severe Weather and Earthquake Hazards.

Carlisle County's vulnerability to flooding was determined by GIS analysis. A GPS derived data base of Critical Facilities, and the Kentucky Infrastructure Authority database for Water and Waste Water facilities were brought into the GIS. FEMA revised Flood Hazard Areas were added as an overlay and where the data intersected those structures/facilities were deemed vulnerable to a 100 year flood. The vulnerability of residential structures was determined by a similar method, laying the Flood Hazard Areas over imagery, to identify which structures were in the flood plain.

Impact & Frequency

The impact and frequency of each hazard has been identified in each hazard profile in the previous section through maps and frequency tables. Impact is addressed further in the charts and narrative discussions found in the following asset identification and vulnerability sections of this plan

Identification of Assets

This section of the plan identifies what can be affected in each jurisdiction by the different hazard events that occur in the Purchase Region. The information to complete this section was collected from a variety of sources including local jurisdictions, HAZUS 4.0 Kentucky Data, the NOAA NCEI, the 2010 Census, U.S Census Bureau 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates and the Kentucky Revenue Cabinet. The information was collected, mapped and summarized by the PADD staff and reviewed and analyzed by the Carlisle County MPT.

This section was prepared using the best available data for identifying the number of buildings, infrastructure and critical facilities and costs associated with them. Point data for flood vulnerability and critical facility locations were developed by the PADD. For this version of the plan, the PADD GIS staff analyzed imagery, for 2009 revised, FEMA mapped, flood prone areas of the county and extracted points for vulnerable structures, using these points to better focus this assessment. Location data for critical facilities vice the flood hazard areas were derived from GPS coordinates collected by the PADD GIS for Homeland Security purposes under contract to the Kentucky Infrastructure Authority.

Carlisle County MPT members reviewed the information to determine the vulnerability in each community. For the hazards of tornados, severe thunderstorms, earthquakes, and severe winter storms. Team members were not able to identify specific hazard areas for such events which were determined to potentially affect anything within Carlisle County.

These hazards and their occurrence is not limited to any particular area based on past historical events.

Critical Facilities and Infrastructure

For the purpose of this plan, the JPHMC adopted the definitions of the FEMA HAZUS Loss Estimation Model according to FEMA publication 386-1, version 4.0, pages 3-9 that state the following definitions of critical facilities and infrastructure. HAZUS separates critical facilities into five categories based on their loss potential.

For the purpose of this plan, all of the following elements are considered critical facilities except Hazardous Materials Facilities. It was determined by the regional council that Hazardous Materials Facilities would not be addressed as critical facilities. Rationale: Hazardous Materials facilities are addressed in existing Emergency Operations Plans at the Facility and jurisdictional level, which are deemed by the Committee as being both sufficient and beyond the expertise of the committee.

FEMA Critical Facilities Definitions

- Transportation Facilities include airways – airports, heliports; highways – bridges, tunnels, roadbeds, overpasses, transfer centers; railways – track segments, tunnels, bridges, rail yards, depots; waterways – canals, locks, seaports, ferries, harbors, docks, and piers.

- Lifeline Utility Systems such as potable water, wastewater, oil, natural gas, electric power and communication systems.

- Essential Facilities are essential to the health and welfare of the whole population and are especially important following hazard events. Consider not only their structural integrity and content value, but also the effects on the interruption of their functions because the vulnerability is based on the service they provide rather than simply their physical aspects. Essential Facilities include hospitals and other medical facilities, police and fire stations, emergency operations systems, evacuation shelters, schools, and health and human services to the PADD.

- High Potential Loss Facilities are facilities that would have a high loss associated with them, both physical and economical, such as nuclear power plants, dams, and military installations.
- Hazardous Materials Facilities include facilities housing industrial/hazardous materials, such as corrosives, explosives, flammable materials, radioactive materials, and toxins. (Note: Not considered in this Plan)

Critical Facilities Estimated Replacement Value Methodology

Due to a software compatibility problem between FEMA's HAZUS Program, ESRI's Arc and MS Windows, PADD staff was unable to generate complete critical facilities values for the region. FEMA and KYEM have acknowledged this issue and have committed to resolving this problem however this process will not be complete before the region plan expires.

As a result, staff has supplemented updated HAZUS information when available with local data to establish the estimated value of critical facilities. As a last result, data generated during the 2012 update cycle has been utilized to complete tables. For purposes of the update to the 2018 JPHM Plan, this combination of data sources constitutes the best data available.

PADD staff used a combination of GIS data sources and local GIS data layers to build a map of the critical facilities and infrastructure for each jurisdiction found in the hazard area. Estimates were done on a county basis.

Types and Numbers of Buildings for Severe Weather and Earthquake Hazards

Severe Weather Hazards and Earthquakes have been determined to potentially affect anything within each jurisdiction depending on the path of the hazard event. Severe Weather Events: Winter Storm, Thunderstorm Wind, Tornado, Hailstorm, and the potential of Earthquake Events, are five of the top six priorities identified and ranked by the Carlisle County MPT. These hazards and their occurrences are not limited to any particular area based on past historical events and documentation is provided in the hazard profiles.

Table 4.17 identifies the total number of structures vulnerable to Severe Weather Hazards and Earthquakes. This table represents residential structures only and was derived from U.S Census Bureau 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates. Due to data limitations, the numbers of other types of structures was not available at the time of this plan. Future updates of the plan should include numbers of other types of structures as data becomes available.

Table 4.157 Severe Weather/Earthquake Hazard Vulnerable Assets

County	Number of Residential Structures		
	Structures in County	Structures in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Ballard*	3,889	3,889	100%
Calloway	18,065	18,065	100%
Carlisle	**2,426**	**2,426**	**100%**
Fulton	3,360	3,360	100%
Graves	16,753	16,753	100%
Hickman	2,335	2,335	100%
Marshall	15,898	15,898	100%
McCracken	31,342	31,342	100%
Total	**94,240**	**94,240**	**100%**

Sources: U.S Census Bureau 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates

Critical Facilities and Infrastructure at Risk to Severe Weather and Earthquake Hazards
Using the HAZUS MH definition for critical facilities and infrastructure, the PADD staff identified types and numbers of critical facilities and infrastructure that are vulnerable to tornados, thunderstorm wind, winter storm, and earthquakes in Carlisle County.

Table 4.18 Carlisle County Critical Facilities & Infrastructure Severe Weather and Earthquake

Type of Facility	# of Existing Buildings	Current Replacement Value	# in Hazard Area
County EOC	1	$125,000	1
Communication-Radio			
Fire Stations	6	$4,800,000	6
Public Safety Buildings	2	$310,000	2
Railways			
Government Buildings	5	$14,350,000	5
Hospitals			
Electric Power Plants			
Sewage Plants PTP	4	$180,000,000	4
Water Plants	3	$17,300,000	3
Pumping Stations	8	$520,000	8
Lift Stations	11	$1,375,000	11
Flood Control Pump Station			
Wells	7	$875,000	7
Storage Tanks	4	$2,275,000	4
Schools	3	$45,000,000	3
Airport			
Natural Gas Facilities	3	$2,500,000	2
Dams	3		3
Bridges	15	$9,000,000	15
TOTAL	**73**	**$278,430,000**	**73**

Sources: When available local data was used and all other values were determined using HAZUS MH. The numbers of water treatment facilities are derived from Kentucky Infrastructure Authority, Water Resource Information System and the costs were calculated based on standard planning costs.

Critical Facilities and Infrastructure at Risk to Flooding

The PADD GIS staff produced tables which provide an accurate estimate the number of residential structures and Critical Facilities that are vulnerable to flooding. Imagery coverage flown in 2010 was overlaid with the FEMA Flood Hazard Area Maps revised in 2009. GPS structure points, overlain with the Flood Hazard Areas were the primary source of at risk data, and for all counties the PADD's data and Water Information System data base were used to determine at risk Critical Facilities.

Table 4.19 summarizes the numbers of structures in the Flood Hazard area for each county. The highlighted areas indicate the data for Carlisle County. These figures by default are also applicable to the vulnerability of structures to Dam Failure.

Table 4.19 Carlisle County Flood Hazard Vulnerable Assets

County	Estimated Number of Residential Structures In Flood Hazard Areas		
	Number of Structures in County	Percentage of Structures in Flood Hazard Zone	Number of Structures in Flood Hazard Zone
Ballard	3,889	4.7%	147
Calloway	18,237	0.5%	101
Carlisle	**2,426**	**4.2%**	**80**
Fulton	3,360	7.8%	268
Graves	16,753	2.2%	361
Hickman	2,335	6.3%	147
Marshall	15,898	2.8%	444
McCracken	31,342	2.5%	768
Total	**94,240**	**2.5%**	**2,316**

Sources: U.S Census Bureau 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates
Purchase Area Development District GIS Database

The PADD GIS staff produced tables which provide an accurate estimate the number of residential structures and Critical Facilities that are vulnerable to flooding. Imagery coverage flown in 2010 was overlaid with the FEMA Flood Hazard Area Maps revised in 2009. At risk structures were then identified by the PADD's GIS personnel.

Figure 4.10 depicts the location of structures in the Flood Hazard area. Figure 4.11 indicates the location of critical facilities in each jurisdiction relative to the Flood Hazard areas. These maps were presented to the JPHMC and for public comment for review during the identification of vulnerable assets for each jurisdiction.

Figure 4.10 Carlisle County Flood Zones and Structures

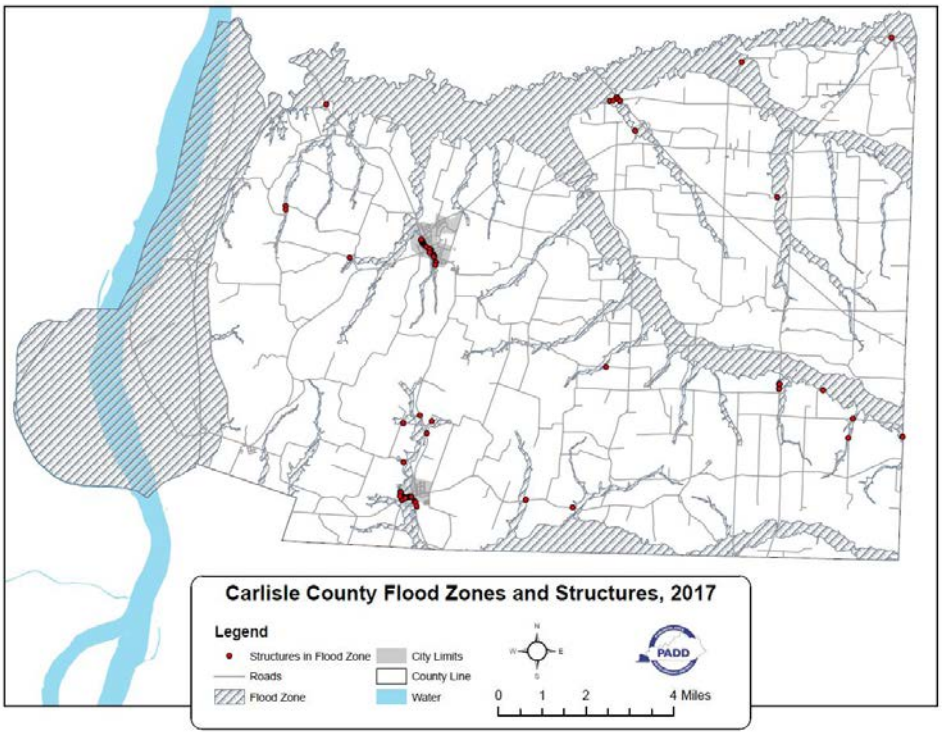


Figure 4.11 Carlisle County Flood Zone Including Industry and Critical Facilities

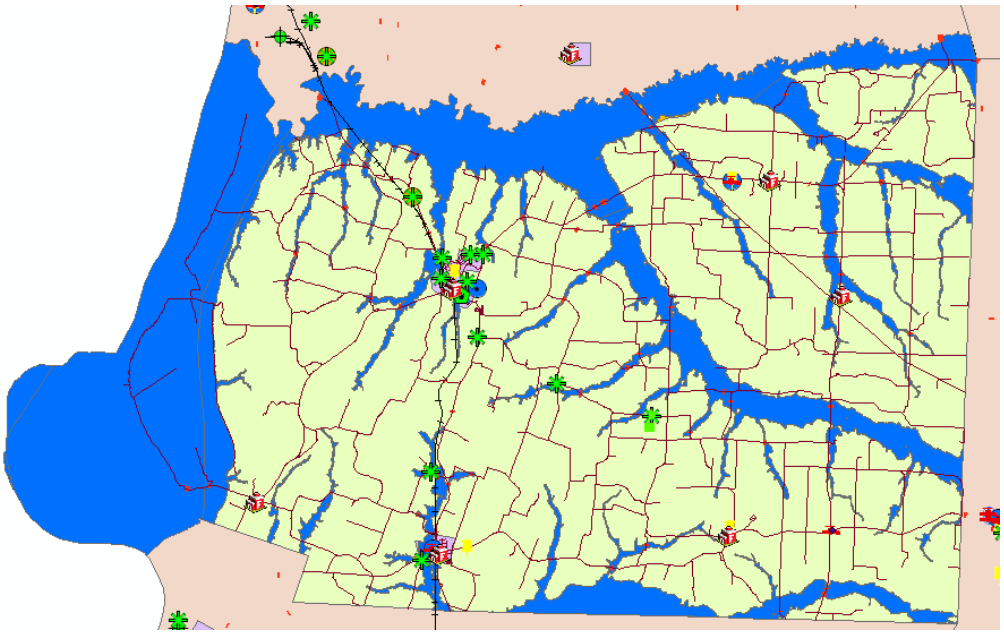


Table 4.20 summarizes the types and number of critical facilities and infrastructure in the identified Flood Hazard areas. These figures, by default are also applicable to the vulnerability of structures to Dam Failure. These charts were created using the mapped information above. Ownership issues provided some limitation in distinguishing what critical facilities belonged to a particular jurisdiction; therefore, asset vulnerability was determined on a county level.

Table 4.20 Carlisle County Flood Vulnerability: Critical Facilities and Infrastructure

Type of Facility	# of Existing Buildings	Current Replacement Value	# in Hazard Area
County EOC	1	$125,000	0
Communication-Radio			0
Fire Stations	6	$4,800,000	0
Public Safety Buildings	2	$310,000	0
Railways			
Government Buildings	5	$14,350,000	0
Hospitals			
Electric Power Plants			
Sewage Plants PTP	4	$180,000,000	4
Water Plants	3	$17,300,000	0
Pumping Stations	8	$520,000	8
Lift Stations	11	$1,375,000	11
Flood Control Pump Station			
Wells	7	$875,000	0
Storage Tanks	4	$2,275,000	0
Schools	3	$45,000,000	0
Airport			
Natural Gas Facilities	3	$2,500,000	0
Dams	3		3
Bridges	15	$9,000,000	0
TOTAL	**73**	**$278,430,000**	**26**

Sources: When available local data was used and all other values were determined using HAZUS MH. The numbers of water treatment facilities are derived from Kentucky Infrastructure Authority, Water Resource Information System and the costs were calculated based on standard planning costs.

Carlisle County and the Cities of Arlington and Bardwell are members of the NFIP. Each entity has a Flood Plain Management Ordinance in accordance with the appropriate State Revised Statutes. As a consequence, development is not likely to occur in flood regions identified on the FIRMS and by the flood data used in this plan.

Some industrial expansion that takes place will be in existing industrial parks. Any industrial expansion that occurs in the 100 year floodplain, will be in accordance with all

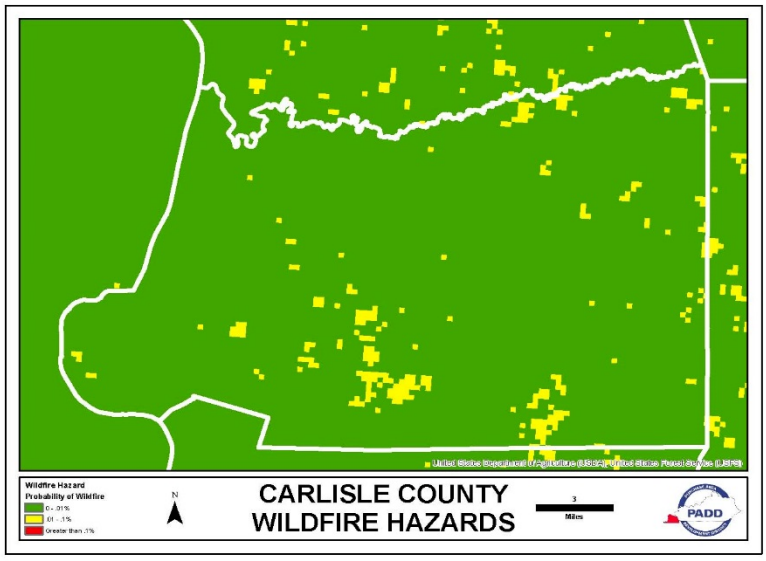
State and Local ordinances. It is anticipated that any facility developed will be largely engineered out of the flood zones of the Mississippi River.

Wildfire

Types and Numbers of Buildings for Wildfire Hazard

Wildfire was rated by the Carlisle County MPT as a Moderate Risk Hazard. Portions of the county are heavily forested. These areas are being encroached upon by urban growth, creating a danger area known as the Wildland/Urban Interface. In the image below, the probability of an event is shown.

Figure 4.12 Wildfire Probability and Impacts in McCracken County



Source: United States Department of Agriculture, United States Forestry Service

Table 4.21 identifies the residential structures only and was derived from U.S. Census Bureau 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5 Year Estimate data. Due to data limitations, the numbers of other types of structures was not available at the time of this plan.

Table 4.21 Carlisle County Wildland/Urban Interface Wildfire Risk:

County	Number of Residential Structures		
	Structures in County	Structures in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Ballard	3,889	72	1.9
Calloway	18,237	153	0.8
Carlisle	2,426	5	0.2
Fulton	3,360	6	0.2
Graves	16,753	156	0.9
Hickman	2,335	5	0.2
Marshall	15,898	168	1.1
McCracken	31,342	148	0.5
Total	**94,240**	**713**	**0.8%**

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5 Year Estimate, Purchase Area Development District GIS Database

Critical Facilities and Infrastructure at Risk in the Wildland/Urban Interface

Using the HAZUS MH definition for critical facilities and infrastructure, the PADD staff identified types and numbers of critical facilities and infrastructure that are in or adjacent to the Wildland/Urban interface, and consequently at risk to wildfires.

Table 4.202 Carlisle County Wildfire Vulnerability: Critical Facilities and Infrastructure

Type of Facility	# of Existing Buildings	Current Replacement Value	# in Hazard Area
County EOC	1	$125,000	0
Communication-Radio			
Fire Stations	6	$4,800,000	0
Public Safety Buildings	2	$310,000	0
Railways			
Government Buildings	5	$14,350,000	0
Hospitals			
Electric Power Plants			
Sewage Plants PTP	4	$180,000,000	0
Water Plants	3	$17,300,000	0
Pumping Stations	8	$520,000	0
Lift Stations	11	$1,375,000	0
Flood Control Pump Station			
Wells	7	$875,000	0
Storage Tanks	4	$2,275,000	0
Schools	3	$45,000,000	0
Airport			
Natural Gas Facilities	3	$2,500,000	0
Dams	3		0
Bridges	15	$9,000,000	0
TOTAL	**73**	**$278,430,000**	**0**

Sources: When available local data was used and all other values were determined using HAZUS MH. The numbers of water treatment facilities are derived from Kentucky Infrastructure Authority, Water Resource Information System and the costs were calculated based on standard planning costs.

Future Development: Types and Numbers of Future Buildings, Critical Facilities, and Infrastructure

Carlisle County is not expected to grow over the next ten years and in fact may decrease in population based on projections generated by the Kentucky State Data Center. As a result there will likely be a decrease in the number of occupied residential structures while critical facilities and infrastructure are expected to remain the same. The Flood Plain Management ordnance will restrict building of residential structures in mapped flood prone areas.

There are no significant changes in land use anticipated for Carlisle County. Should land use changes occur, they will be included in future updates of the plan where applicable.

Table 4.23 Census Projections for the Purchase Region of Kentucky

County	Census 2000	Census 2010	Census 2015	Census Projection				
				2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Kentucky	4,041,769	4,339,367	4,425,092	4,533,464	4,634,415	4,726,382	4,808,682	4,886,381
Ballard	8,286	8,249	8,212	8,164	8,097	8,005	7,906	7,780
Calloway	34,177	37,191	38,343	39,328	40,487	41,687	42,604	43,503
Carlisle	**5,351**	**4,874**	**5,036**	**4,737**	**4,604**	**4,450**	**4,298**	**4,139**
Fulton	7,752	6,238	6,528	5,726	5,252	4,789	4,349	3,939
Graves	37,028	37,421	37,433	37,883	38,243	38,483	38,657	38,788
Hickman	5,262	4,612	4,767	4,349	4,077	3,803	3,563	3,306
Marshall	30,125	31,101	32,301	31,149	31,060	30,830	30,347	29,980
McCracken	65,514	65,018	66,188	65,317	65,487	65,376	64,918	64,273
Purchase	**193,495**	**195,819**	**195,313**	**196,653**	**197,307**	**197,423**	**196,732**	**195,708**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, http://www.ksdc.louisville.edu/data-downloads/projections/ 2017

New Residential Structures – Tornado, Earthquake, Severe Thunderstorm, Severe Winter Storm

The PADD staff calculated the estimated future residential structure growth by multiplying the existing number of residential structures by the expected growth rate for each county. Results of these calculations are represented in the following table.

These numbers would represent the approximate number of future residential structures vulnerable to tornadoes, earthquakes, thunderstorm wind, and winter storms.

Table 4.24 Estimated Future Structure Growth for the Purchase Region

County	Estimated Housing Units (2015)	Estimated % Household Growth Rate (2025)	Estimated Future Growth	Median Structure Value	Estimated Value of Future Growth
Ballard	3883	0.79%	31	$101,800	$3,155,800
Calloway	18,537	7.20%	1335	$119,900	$160,066,500
Carlisle	**2437**	**-6.53%**	**-159**	**$77,200**	*
Fulton	3,359	-15.81%	-531	$61,000	*
Graves	16,741	2.79%	467	$92,900	$43,384,300
Hickman	2,338	-8.68%	-203	$68,400	*
McCracken	31,544	2.04%	643	$111,600	$71,758,800
Marshall	15,982	1.45%	232	$124,400	$28,860,800
Purchase	**94,821**	**2.01%**	**1906**		

* Projected Negative Growth Rate

Source: EHHGR - Kentucky State Data Center (Vintage 2016)

EHU - US Census Bureau, Population Division (June 2017)

MSU - American Community Survey 5- Year Estimates (2011-2015)

The PADD staff and Carlisle County MPT members discussed potential increase in numbers of vulnerable critical facilities, industry and infrastructure; however, there was no consensus for making a reliable calculation. In future updates, involvement from the local planning process may assist in estimating the increase of critical facilities and infrastructure based on projected population growth.

4:4.4 Assessing Vulnerability: Estimating Potential Losses

Winter Storm, Thunderstorm Wind, Tornado, Earthquake

The total valuation of adjusted property as provided by the Kentucky Department of Revenue was used to estimate the potential dollar loss for all vulnerable structures for the following hazards: Winter Storm, Thunderstorm Wind, Tornado, and Earthquake.

Table 4.25 summarizes the total value of adjusted property as provided by the Kentucky Department of Revenue, and the population for each county as provided by 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5 Year Estimate. These values were used to determine potential dollar losses and the number of people at risk in a county and all its jurisdictions, for those hazards that have no defined area: Winter Storm, Thunderstorm Wind, Tornado, and Earthquake. The figures for Carlisle County are highlighted.

Table 4.25 Total Value of Adjusted Property for the Purchase Region

County	County Square Miles	Population 2011-2015 ACS	Total Property Value 2016($)
Ballard	274.70	8,256	545,949,576
Calloway	412.50	38,106	2,355,178,011
Carlisle	**199.10**	**4,984**	**234,857,047**
Fulton	230.70	6,422	277,810,192
Graves	556.00	37,502	1,886,576,304
Hickman	254.20	4,720	265,028,387
Marshall	340.00	31,181	2,457,186,169
McCracken	268.30	65,408	5,111,587,459
Region	**2,434.5**	**196,579**	**13,134,173,145**

Source: Kentucky State Hazard Mitigation Plan. 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5 Year Estimate, Kentucky Revenue Cabinet, Year Estimate, Kentucky Revenue Cabinet, https://revenue.ky.gov/Property/Pages/default.aspx

Table 4.26 Severe Weather/Earthquake Hazard Vulnerable Asset

County	Structures in County	Structures in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Ballard	3,889	3,889	100%
Calloway	18,237	18,237	100%
Carlisle	**2,426**	**2,426**	**100%**
Fulton	3,360	3,360	100%
Graves	16,753	16,753	100%
Hickman	2,335	2,335	100%
Marshall	15,898	15,898	100%
McCracken	31,342	31,342	100%
Region	**94,240**	**94,240**	**100%**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2011- 2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

PADD staff and the Carlisle County MPT determined that all 2,426 residential structures in the county are vulnerable to the "area" threats of weather and earthquake. According to the 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, the median house value for Carlisle County is $77,400. An estimate of the maximum residential risk for Carlisle County is $187,287,200.

Critical Facilities and Infrastructure for Severe Weather and Earthquakes

It was the determination of the PADD staff that the best way to estimate the potential dollar loss associated with critical facilities and infrastructure was to use the insurance replacement values for those structures when available. The following table summarizes the potential dollar loss of vulnerable critical facilities in Carlisle County to the non-geospecific hazards of Severe Weather and Earthquakes. Additional information on potential earthquake losses, especially for in-ground infrastructure can be found in the Appendix 2.

Table 4.27 Carlisle County Critical Facilities & Infrastructure Severe Weather and Earthquake

Type of Facility	# of Existing Buildings	Current Replacement Value	# in Hazard Area	Replacement Cost
County EOC	1	$125,000	1	$125,000
Communication-Radio				
Fire Stations	6	$4,800,000	6	$4,800,000
Public Safety Buildings	2	$310,000	2	$310,000
Railways				
Government Buildings	5	$14,350,000	5	$14,350,000
Hospitals				
Electric Power Plants				
Sewage Plants PTP	4	$180,000,000	4	$180,000,000
Water Plants	3	$17,300,000	3	$17,300,000
Pumping Stations	8	$520,000	8	$520,000
Lift Stations	11	$1,375,000	11	$1,375,000
Flood Control Pump Station				
Wells	7	$875,000	7	$875,000
Storage Tanks	4	$2,275,000	4	$2,275,000
Schools	3	$45,000,000	3	$45,000,000
Airport				
Natural Gas Facilities	3	$2,500,000	2	$2,500,000
Dams	3		3	
Bridges	15	$9,000,000	15	$9,000,000
TOTAL	**73**	**$278,430,000**	**73**	**$278,430,000**

Sources: When available local data was used and all other values were determined using HAZUS MH. The numbers of water treatment facilities are derived from Kentucky Infrastructure Authority, Water Resource Information System and the costs were calculated based on standard planning costs.

Flood

Residential Structures: After the vulnerability maps were created for the flood hazard areas, the cost associated with replacing those structures was evaluated. It was the determination of the PADD staff that the best way to estimate the potential dollar loss associated with the flood hazard areas was to use the median structure value as identified by the 2011- 2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates for residential structures. Table 4.26 summarizes the median residential structure value used to determine the value of structures located in flood hazard areas. The data for Carlisle County is highlighted.

Table 4.28 2011 – 2015 Selected Housing Characteristics

Subject	Ballard	Calloway	Carlisle	Fulton	Graves	Hickman	Marshall	McCracken	Purchase Region
Total Housing Units	3,889	18,237	**2426**	3360	16,753	2335	15,898	31,342	94,240
Occupied Housing Units	3288	14,834	**2059**	2568	14,390	1973	12,062	27,514	79,228
Vacant Housing Units	601	3403	**367**	792	2363	362	3296	3828	15,012
Mobile Homes	657	2306	**500**	205	2220	360	2966	2988	12,202
Owner-occupied	2678	9355	**2059**	2568	14,390	1470	9813	18,511	60,844
Renter-occupied	610	5479	**367**	792	2363	503	2789	9003	21,906
Household Size – Owner	2.42	2.49	**2.34**	2.51	2.63	2.26	2.50	2.46	2.45
Household Size– Renter	2.73	2.09	**2.58**	2.07	2.37	2.39	2.18	2.06	2.31
Median House Value -	$101,800	$119,900	**$77,200**	$61,000	$92,900	$68,400	$111,600	$124,400	$94,650

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2011- 2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

According to the 2011-2015 ACS 5-Year Estimates the median house value for Carlisle County is $77,200. An estimate of the potential residential flood damage for Carlisle County is $6,176,000.

Table 4.28 lists the average number of people per household for Carlisle County according to 2011-2015 ACS 5-Year Estimates. This value was used to determine the number of people in a flood hazard area. Using imagery and GPS structure points PADD staff estimated that 80 residential structures are located in areas with a map flood hazard.

Table 4.29 Flood Hazard Vulnerable Residential Structures by County

County	Number of Residential Structures			Total Property Value		Number of People		
	Structures in County*	Structures in Hazard Area**	% in Hazard Area**	Total Value in County***	Value in Hazard Area**	Residents*	Residents in Hazard Area**	% in Hazard Area**
Ballard	3,889	147	4.7%	$545,949,576	$18,016,336	8,256	305	4.7%
Calloway	18,237	101	0.5%	$2,355,178,011	$9,420,712	38,106	229	0.6%
Carlisle	**2,426**	**80**	**4.2%**	**$234,857,047**	**$751,543**	**4,984**	**199**	**4%**
Fulton	3,360	268	7.8%	$277,810,192	$21,669,195	6,422	450	7%
Graves	16,753	361	2.2%	$1,886,576,304	$41,504,679	37,502	1,013	2.7
Hickman	2,335	147	6.3%	$265,028,387	$16,696,788	4,720	189	4.0%
Marshall	15,898	444	2.8%	$2,457,186,169	$68,801,213	31,181	1,871	6.0%
McCracken	31,342	768	2.5%	$5,111,587,459	$127,789,686	65,408	2,158	4.3%
Total	**94,240**	**2,818**	**2.9%**	**$13,134,173,145**	**$304,650,152**	**196,579**	**6,733**	**4.2%**

*Sources: * U.S Census Bureau 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates,*
*** Purchase Area Development District GIS Database, HAZUS & PVA information,*
****Kentucky Revenue Cabinet and PVA data.*

Table 4.30 Carlisle County Critical Facilities & Infrastructure Flood Vulnerability

Type of Facility	# of Existing Buildings	Current Replacement Value	# in Hazard Area	Replacement Cost
County EOC	1	$125,000	0	
Communication-Radio			0	
Fire Stations	6	$4,800,000	0	
Public Safety Buildings	2	$310,000	0	
Railways				
Government Buildings	5	$14,350,000	0	
Hospitals				
Electric Power Plants				
Sewage Plants PTP	4	$180,000,000	4	$180,000,000
Water Plants	3	$17,300,000	0	
Pumping Stations	8	$520,000	8	$520,000
Lift Stations	11	$1,375,000	11	$1,375,000
Flood Control Pump Station				
Wells	7	$875,000	0	
Storage Tanks	4	$2,275,000	0	
Schools	3	$45,000,000	0	
Airport				
Natural Gas Facilities	3	$2,500,000	0	
Dams	3		3	
Bridges	15	$9,000,000	0	
TOTAL	**73**	**$278,430,000**	**26**	**$181,895,000**

Sources: When available local data was used and all other values were determined using HAZUS MH. The numbers of water treatment facilities are derived from Kentucky Infrastructure Authority, Water Resource Information System and the costs were calculated based on standard planning costs.

Wildfire

Wildfire Hazard for Residential Structures

After the vulnerability maps were created for the Wildfire hazard areas, the cost associated with replacing those structures was evaluated. It was the determination of the PADD staff that the best way to estimate the potential dollar loss associated with the Wildfire Hazard areas was to use the median structure value as identified by the 2011-2015 ACS 5-Year Estimates for residential structures. The following table summarizes the wildfire risk to residential structures in the Purchase Region. The data for Carlisle County is highlighted.

Table 4.31 Carlisle County Wildland/Urban Interface Wildfire Risk

County	Structures in County	Structures in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
Ballard	3,889	72	1.9
Calloway	18,237	153	0.8
Carlisle	**2,426**	**5**	**0.2**
Fulton	3,360	6	0.2
Graves	16,753	156	0.9
Hickman	2,335	5	0.2
Marshall	15,898	168	1.1
McCracken	31,342	148	0.5
Region	**94,240**	**713**	**0.8%**

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5 Year Estimate, Purchase Area Development District GIS Database

Using wildfire vulnerability data obtained from the United States Department of Agriculture, United States Forestry Service PADD Staff estimated that approximately 0.2% by area structures are in the wildfire threat area. According to the American Community Survey 2011-2015 Five Year Estimate the median house value for Carlisle County is $77,200. An estimate of the potential residential Wildfire damage for Carlisle County is $386,000.

Critical Facilities and Infrastructure at Risk in the Wildland/Urban Interface

Using the HAZUS MH definition for critical facilities and infrastructure, the PADD staff identified types and numbers of critical facilities and infrastructure that are in or adjacent to the Wildland-Urban interface, and consequently at risk to wildfires.

Table 4.32 Carlisle County Critical Facilities & Infrastructure Wildfire Vulnerability

Type of Facility	# of Existing Buildings	Current Replacement Value	# in Hazard Area	Replacement Cost
County EOC	1	$125,000	0	
Communication-Radio				
Fire Stations	6	$4,800,000	0	
Public Safety Buildings	2	$310,000	0	
Railways				
Government Buildings	5	$14,350,000	0	
Hospitals				
Electric Power Plants				
Sewage Plants PTP	4	$180,000,000	0	
Water Plants	3	$17,300,000	0	
Pumping Stations	8	$520,000	0	
Lift Stations	11	$1,375,000	0	
Flood Control Pump Station				
Wells	7	$875,000	0	
Storage Tanks	4	$2,275,000	0	
Schools	3	$45,000,000	0	
Airport				
Natural Gas Facilities	3	$2,500,000	0	
Dams	3		0	
Bridges	15	$9,000,000	0	
TOTAL	**73**	**$278,430,000**	**0**	

Sources: When available local data was used and all other values were determined using HAZUS MH. The numbers of water treatment facilities are derived from Kentucky Infrastructure Authority, Water Resource Information System and the costs were calculated based on standard planning costs.

4:4.5 Assessing Vulnerability: Analyzing Development Trends

The Purchase Region grew 1.2% in population between 2000 and 2010 compared to a growth of 7.4% for the state of Kentucky. Carlisle County is projected to lose approximately 4.2% of its population between 2010 and 2020.

Table 4.33 represent growth trends in the Purchase Region as report by the Kentucky State Data Center using Census information.

Table 4.33 Population Projections for the Purchase Region

County	Census 2000	Census 2010	Census 2015	Census Projections				
				2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Kentucky	4,041,769	4,339,367	4,425,092	4,533,464	4,634,415	4,726,382	5,808,682	4,886,381
Ballard	8,286	8,249	8,212	8,164	8,097	8,005	7,906	7,780
Calloway	34,177	37,191	38,343	39,328	40,487	41,687	42,604	43,503
Carlisle	**5,351**	**4,874**	**5,036**	**4,737**	**4,604**	**4,450**	**4,298**	**4,139**
Fulton	7,752	6,238	6,528	5,726	5,252	4,789	4,349	3,939
Graves	37,028	37,421	37,433	37,883	38,243	38,483	38,657	38,788
Hickman	5,262	4,612	4,767	4,349	4,077	3,803	3,563	3,306
Marshall	30,125	31,101	32,301	31,149	31,060	30,830	33,886	29,980
McCracken	65,514	65,018	66,188	65,317	65,487	65,376	64,918	64,273
Purchase	**193,495**	**195,819**	**195,313**	**196,653**	**197,307**	**197,423**	**196,732**	**195,708**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, http://www.ksdc.louisville.edu/data-downloads/projections/ 2017

Land Use

Farmland is the principal land use in Carlisle County. Land use for commercial purposes is primarily concentrated in the downtown areas of incorporated cities. Industrial development takes place primarily in industrial parks. Carlisle County also makes use of land for recreation and greenspace with both city and county space designated for recreational purposes.

Economic and Social Growth Trends

The economy in the Purchase Region is experiencing trends similar to those of the state averages, both in growth and decline. There have been new businesses and industries to open in the region, but in turn there have been layoffs and closures within the market. The fastest growing sectors of the local economy in the Purchase Region were services and manufacturing. Table 4.32 represents the expansion and location of plants in the Carlisle County from 2010 to present. This information was retrieved from the Kentucky Cabinet for Economic Development website www.thinkkentucky.com

Table 4.34 Summary of Recent Locations and Expansions, 2015 - Present

	Companies	Jobs	Investment
Manufacturing Location	0	0	$0
Manufacturing Expansion	2	N/A	$410,000
Service & Technology Location	0	0	$0

Source: Kentucky Cabinet for Economic Development (8/31/2017).

Table 4.35 Employment by Major Industry by Place of Work, 2015

	Carlisle County		Labor Market Area	
	Employment	Percent	Employment	Percent
Total All Industries	988	100.0	75,283	100.0
Total Private Industries	739	74.8	63,319	84.1
Natural Resources and Mining	56	5.7	683	0.9
Construction	56	5.7	2,712	4.6
Manufacturing	77	7.8	7,108	9.4
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	107	10.8	16,718	22.2
Information	N/A	N/A	1,024	1.4
Financial Activities	172	17.4	3,086	4.1
Professional and Business Services	75	7.6	5,288	7.0
Education and Health Services	101	10.2	10,455	14.9
Leisure and Hospitality	55	5.6	7,345	9.8
Other Services and Unclassified	15	1.5	1,592	2.1

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 4.36 Top 20 by Employment (Manufacturing, Service, and Technology Firms Only)

Firm	Product(s)/Service(s)	Emp.	Established
Arlington			
Owens Sawmill Inc	Sawmill: hardwood lumber	16	1989
Wright's Sawmill Inc	Sawmill: rough lumber and crossties; construction stock, custom flatbed hauling	42	1994
Bardwell			
The Federal Materials Company LLC	Ready-mixed concrete	3	1990

Source: Kentucky Cabinet for Economic Development (8/31/2017).

While manufacturing and service sectors are important to the region's economy, agriculture proves to be a vital part of the economy as a whole. The changes, both hazard related and non-hazard related, that affect farming greatly impact the Purchase Region. Hazards such as hail, flooding, tornadoes, and high wind damage crops and thus have an effect.

Farming is the most prevalent land use, by area in Carlisle County. The Table 4.37 is a summary of the farmland located in the Purchase Region and the land use for those acres.

Table 4.37 Total Farmland Located in Purchase Region

County	Number of Farms	Land in Farms(acres)	Avg. Farm Size(acres)
Ballard	408	107,186	263
Calloway	821	176,076	214
Carlisle	**325**	**98,620**	**303**
Fulton	178	83,382	468
Graves	1,442	291,813	202
Hickman	298	141,131	474
Marshall	719	94,879	132
McCracken	447	67,192	150
Total	**4,638**	**1,060,279**	**276**

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistics Service
2012 Census of Agriculture http://www.nass.usda.gov:8080/census/Pull_Data_Census

Social growth trends also play an important role in the economy of the Purchase Region. Median income and housing characteristics of the region are valuable tools in analyzing these growth trends. Tables 4.38 and 4.39 describe the median income and housing characteristics retrieved from the Kentucky State Data Center Census 2010 information.

Table 4.38 2010 Census and ACS 2011-2015 Median Household Income

Area	Median Household Income		
	2010 Census*	ACS 2011-2015**	Percent Change
Kentucky	$42,302	$43,740	4.3%
Ballard	$39,995	$42,240	5.3
Calloway	$34,947	$37,034	5.6
Carlisle	**$35,853**	**$38,829**	**7.7**
Fulton	$27,524	$28,359	2.9
Graves	$34,550	$39,530	12.6
Hickman	$37,045	$41,218	10.1
Marshall	$41,891	$45,212	7.3
McCracken	$40,976	$44,067	7.0

*Source: *2010 data http://www.thinkkentucky.com/edis/cmnty/QuickFacts.aspx?cw=096, Kentucky State Data Center; **U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5 Year Estimate*

Table 4.39 2010 Census: Selected Housing Characteristics for the Purchase Region

Subject	Ballard	Calloway	Carlisle	Fulton	Graves	Hickman	Marshall	McCracken
Total Housing Units*	3,889	18,237	**2,426**	3,360	16,753	2,335	15,898	**31,342**
Occupied Housing Units*	3,288	14,834	**2,059**	2,568	14,390	1,973	12,602	**27,514**
Vacant Housing Units*	601	3,403	**367**	792	2,363	362	3,296	**3,828**
Seasonal Use Units**	547	5,654	**353**	144	1442	290	1,426	**1,678**
Mobile Homes*	657	2,306	**500**	205	2,220	360	2,966	**2,988**
Owner- occupied*	2,678	9,355	**2,059**	2,568	14,390	1,470	9,813	**18,511**
Renter- occupied*	610	5,479	**367**	792	2,363	503	2,789	**9,003**
Household Size – Owner*	2.42	2.49	**2.34**	2.51	2.63	2.26	2.50	**2.46**
Household Size – Renter*	2.73	2.09	**2.58**	2.07	2.37	2.39	2.18	**2.06**
Median House Value – Owner Occupied*	$101,800	$119,900	**$77,200**	$61,000	$92,900	$68,400	$111,600	**$124,400**

*Source * U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5 Year Estimate*
***2010 Census Updates; http://ksdc.louisville.edu/1census.htm*

It is projected that the Purchase Region will have little or no growth over the next 10 years and this trend is expected to hold true for Carlisle County. Development is not likely to occur in flood regions identified in each jurisdiction, because the threat of flooding is known and occurs on an annual basis. Carlisle County and the Cities of Arlington and Bardwell are members of the NFIP and have implemented a Flood Plain Ordinance in accordance with the applicable sections of Kentucky Revised Statues.

4:5 Carlisle County Mitigation Strategy

4:5.1 Capability Assessment

Mitigation strategies were developed in response to the hazard profiles and vulnerability of the assets in each jurisdiction. These strategies provide each jurisdiction with a blueprint for reducing potential losses identified in the risk assessment. These strategies are based on existing authorities, policies, programs, resources, and the ability to expand on and improve the existing tools.

The capability assessment has been divided into three sections:

(A) Existing Authorities, Policies, Programs, and Resources
(B) Existing Governmental Structure
(C) Existing Professional Staff Departments

The purpose of the capability assessment is to identify potential hazard mitigation opportunities available to each jurisdiction through daily operations as a local unit of government. This assessment will highlight the positive measures already in place in the jurisdiction as well as identify weaknesses that could increase vulnerability in a jurisdiction. The capability assessment serves as the foundation for an effective hazard mitigation strategy by establishing goals and objectives for jurisdictions.

(A) Existing Authorities, Policies, Programs, and Resources

The PADD, along with MPT members, evaluated existing authorities, policies, programs, and resources in each jurisdiction. Table 4.37 is a summary of each jurisdiction and the current status of these authorities. Local committee members evaluated this information to determine what goals, objectives, and actions would be necessary to effectively mitigate the vulnerability of a jurisdiction and what resources they currently have that can be used to implement the mitigation strategies identified in this plan.

Table 4.40 Existing Authorities, Policies, Programs, and Resources in the Purchase Region

Jurisdiction	Floodplain Management Ordinance	CRS & FMA Plans	Zoning Regulations	Subdivision Regulations	Land Development Plans	Fire Prevention Code	Comprehensive Plan	Capital Improvement Plan	Stormwater Management Plan	CERT Team	NWS StormReady Program	Local Economic Development	Regional Economic Development	City Class
Ballard County	X							X		X		X	X	
City of Barlow								X				X	X	6
City of Kevil								X				X	X	6
City of La Center					X		X	X				X	X	5
City of Wickliffe	X							X				X	X	5
Calloway County	X		X	X						X	X	X	X	
City of Murray	X		X	X	X		X		X			X	X	3
City of Hazel												X	X	6
Carlisle County	**X**									**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	
City of Bardwell	**X**											**X**	**X**	**5**
City of Arlington	**X**											**X**	**X**	**6**
Fulton County	X									X	X	X	X	
City of Fulton	X		X	X	X		X	X				X	X	4
City of Hickman	X		X		X		X					X	X	4
Graves County	X									X		X	X	
City of Mayfield	X		X	X	X		X		X			X	X	3
City Wingo												X	X	6
Hickman County										X	X	X	X	
City of Clinton	X											X	X	5
City of Columbus													X	5
Marshall County	X				X	X				X	X	X	X	
City of Benton	X		X				X					X	X	4
City of Calvert City	X		X	X	X		X	X	X			X	X	4
City of Hardin	X											X	X	5
McCracken County	X		X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	
City of Paducah	X		X	X	X		X	X	X			X	X	2

All jurisdictions are members of the PADD. Services are provided by the district in GIS/GPS, Economic Development, Community Development, Aging Services, Workforce Development, and Fiscal Management.

The existing authorities, policies, and programs are further explained in relation to the existing governmental structure and powers of the local jurisdiction. It is the responsibility of each local jurisdiction to develop, enact, and enforce the above referenced authorities and programs.

(B) Existing Governmental Structure

Tables 4.39 (county government) and 4.40 (city government) summarize the governmental structure for each jurisdiction in the PADD. Each jurisdiction is responsible for the implementation of mitigation strategies in their community. These governmental structures were reviewed by the JPHMC to determine the capability of implementing and enforcing existing and future authorities, policies, programs, and resources.

Table 4.41 County Government Structure in the Purchase Region

County	Type of Government
Ballard County	Judge/Executive and 5 magistrates
Calloway County	Judge/Executive and 4 magistrates
Carlisle County	**Judge/Executive and 3 magistrates**
Fulton County	Judge/Executive and 4 magistrates
Graves County	Judge/Executive and 3 commissioners
Hickman County	Judge/Executive and 3 magistrates
Marshall County	Judge/Executive and 3 commissioners
McCracken County	Judge/Executive and 3 commissioners

Table 4.42 Governmental Structure and Class of Incorporated Cities

City	Class	County	Type of Government
City of Barlow	6	Ballard	Mayor and 4 commissioners
City of Kevil	6	Ballard	Mayor and 6 council members
City of La Center	5	Ballard	Mayor and 4 commissioners
City of Wickliffe	5	Ballard	Mayor and 6 council members
City of Murray	3	Calloway	Mayor and 12 council members
City Hazel	6	Calloway	Mayor and 6 council members
City of Bardwell	**5**	**Carlisle**	**Mayor and 6 council members**
City of Arlington	**6**	**Carlisle**	**Mayor and 4 commissioners**
City of Hickman	4	Fulton	Mayor and 4 commissioners
City of Fulton	4	Fulton	Mayor and 4 commissioners
City of Mayfield	3	Graves	Mayor and 10 council members
City of Wingo	6	Graves	Mayor and 4 commissioners
City of Clinton	5	Hickman	Mayor and 6 council members
City of Columbus	5	Hickman	Mayor and 6 council members
City of Benton	4	Marshall	Mayor and 6 council members
City of Calvert City	4	Marshall	Mayor and 6 council members
City of Hardin	5	Marshall	Mayor and 6 council members
City of Paducah	2	McCracken	Mayor and 4 commissioners

Legal Authority of Local Jurisdictions

There are many tools available to local governments in Kentucky that may help them implement mitigation programs, policies and actions. Any hazard mitigation program can utilize any or all of the five types of government powers granted by the State of Kentucky: Regulation; Acquisition; Taxation; Spending, and Education.

Regulation

- Police Power: Local governments have been granted broad regulatory powers in their jurisdictions. Kentucky Revised Statutes grant the general police power to local governments, allowing them to enact and enforce ordinances and laws that define, prohibit, regulate or abate acts, omissions, or conditions detrimental to the health, safety and welfare of the citizens of their jurisdiction. The general police power also has the ability to define and abate nuisance ordinances, including those related to public health.

- Jurisdictions can include hazard mitigation requirements in their ordinances as protection of public health, safety and welfare. They may also use this power to enforce nuisance ordinances identifying nuisances that threaten the general health and safety of the public.

- Building Codes and Inspection: The construction and rehabilitation of homes, business and other structures according to standards that will make the structures more resistant to the impact of natural hazards is a big part of mitigation activity in a jurisdiction. These standards can be enforced in a jurisdiction through building codes. Through the adoption and enforcement of building codes in each jurisdiction, it can be assured that mitigation strategies are in place for the planning area.

- Land Use: Local governments can control the use of land in the jurisdiction through regulatory powers granted to them by the State of Kentucky. Jurisdictions can control certain aspects of development under these powers. The amount and type of growth in a jurisdiction can greatly affect the vulnerability of the community in the event of a natural hazard. Land use powers include the power to enact and enforce zoning ordinances, floodplain ordinances, and subdivision controls, as well as the power to engage in planning.

    - Acquisition**:** The State of Kentucky Revised Statutes allows for jurisdictions to acquire property for public purpose. Acquisition can be a useful tool for mitigation goals in that property in hazard prone areas may be acquired so that future development is prohibited in a hazardous area.

    - Taxation**:** Local governments have been given the power to levy taxes and special assignments by the State of Kentucky. Taxation extends beyond the collection of revenue and can provide the means by which the community develops in the future.

    - Spending**:** Local governments have also been given the power to make expenditures on behalf of the public in their interest. Hazard mitigation principles should be incorporated in the spending decisions made by the local government in a jurisdiction.

- Education**:** Although most residents in a jurisdiction have some knowledge of the natural hazards that potentially threaten their community, most of them have had little formal education about what they as individuals can do to reduce their vulnerability to a natural hazard event. Education involving mitigation strategies and potential vulnerability will be essential for all jurisdictions in the planning area.

(C) Existing Professional Staff Departments

Members of Carlisle County MPT reviewed their existing capabilities based on their current professional staff departments. During the public input meetings, participants determined that the implementation of Mitigation Strategies and Projects would depend on the capability of that department in each jurisdiction.

Table 4.43 Capabilities Assessment: Existing Professional Staff Departments

Jurisdiction	Board of Education	Building Inspectors	Court Clerk	Emergency Management	County/City Treasurer	Mayor /County Judge/Executive	Health Department	Road Department	Sheriff Department	City Police Department	PVA (Tax Assessment)	Social Services	Utilities Department
Ballard County	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X
Wickliffe				X	X	X							X
Barlow				X	X	X							X
Kevil				X	X	X							X
LaCenter				X	X	X							X
Calloway County	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X
Murray	X	X		X	X	X		X		X			X
Hazel				X	X	X							X
Carlisle County	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X
Bardwell		X		X	X	X		X		X			X
Arlington		X		X	X	X		X					X
Fulton County	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X
HIckman				X	X	X		X		X			X
Fulton	X			X	X	X		X		X			X
Graves County	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X
Mayfield	X	X		X	X	X		X		X			X
Wingo				X	X	X							X
Hickman County	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X
Clinton				X	X	X				X			X
Columbus				X	X	X							X
Marshall County	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X
Benton		X		X	X	X		X		X			X
Calvert City		X		X	X	X		X		X			X
Hardin				X	X	X							X
McCracken County	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X
Paducah	X	X		X	X	X		X		X			X

The following definitions summarize the duties and responsibilities of the professional staff departments listed in Table 4.43.

The **Board of Education** maintains the operations of the county school system. This board is elected at large by the people of the community. County funds usually maintain the buildings and provide for other capital projects. State funds usually pay for salaries and the purchase of textbooks and supplies.

The **Building Inspectors** are responsible for enforcing the State Building Code, the NFIP, the Community Rating System, and other applicable local codes. These items are enforced through an inspection and permitting program.

The **PVA, Court Clerk,** and **Sheriff** are elected every four years by the citizens in the county. The PVA is responsible for the valuation of property for tax purposes. The Court Clerk is the

custodian of the court system in each county. This office is financed through the State of Kentucky. The Sheriff operates on a budget approved annually by the magistrates (fiscal court) of each county and is responsible for the enforcement of state and local laws.

The **City Police Departments** are responsible for enforcing local and state laws in their designated jurisdiction.

The **Road Departments** are responsible for the care and maintenance of the public roadways in their designated jurisdiction.

The **Utility Departments** are responsible for providing water, gas, electric and sewer services to the public.

The **Emergency Management Service** is responsible for the mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery operations for both natural and man-made disasters. The formation of an emergency management office in each county is mandated under the Kentucky Revised Statutes.

The **County/City Treasurers** are responsible for the management of the budget and fiscal programs for their jurisdiction. This also includes the administration of state and federal grants.

The **Mayor or County Judge/Executive** is responsible for overseeing the daily operations of County or City government in their respective jurisdictions. They are also responsible for the enforcement of County/City policies and regulations.

The **Health Departments** and **Social Services** have separate boards appointed by commissioners. Employment in these departments is approved by the commissioners with state personnel policies applying. These agencies protect and promote public health and provide social services for medical care and governmental social programs for displaced families.

The **Emergency Management, Road Department, Building Inspectors, and Utilities Department** have been identified as the specific departments that will be responsible for carrying out mitigation activities. Each of these departments has been involved in the hazard mitigation planning process by participating in the JPHMC meetings.

It has been determined by the committee that each of these departments have limited available staff that are responsible for multiple duties within their departments. All jurisdictions have limited funding resources available to hire additional staff. Each staff member is adequately trained to accomplish their current work load. Increase in work activities, including hazard mitigation activities, will increase the need for additional staff to effectively perform tasks.

The PADD, as a regional planning agency, has become a primary resource for technical assistance for all jurisdictions in the region. The PADD staff are trained in planning, GIS/GPS, financial management and project development.

SUMMARY: Capability Assessment

The available staff and financial resources of the departments in each jurisdiction determine the ability for expansion and improvement of existing authorities, policies, programs, and resources to reduce potential losses. Each county in the PADD has equal ability to enforce and implement mitigation strategies.

The capability of cities in the Purchase Region varies so communities often work cooperatively with county government to perform projects that improve the quality of life for residents, including mitigation projects and activities. Because counties have more resources available to implement mitigation activities, it has been suggested that the goals and objectives be prioritized at a county level. City jurisdictions will have the opportunity at any given time to implement mitigation activities if their capabilities expand and the opportunity exists.

The jurisdictions that have participated in the mitigation planning process are explained in Section 4.40 of this plan. In addition to local participation, the PADD staff has provided professional assistance in GIS and plan development to help enhance the ability of the local jurisdictions to implement mitigation activities. Based on the above information, the local Hazard Mitigation Goals, Objectives and Actions were compiled at a county level, taking city jurisdiction public input into consideration.

4:5.2 Hazard Mitigation Goals

The PADD staff, along with Carlisle County MPT analyzed the loss estimates in the risk assessment to establish goals and objectives for loss reduction. The goals were established on a regional basis with the input from local city participants. The goals and objectives will serve as a guide to develop specific actions to reduce potential losses caused by hazard events. These goals and objectives were determined to concur with existing community goals and the goals set forth by the Kentucky State Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Mitigation Goals – The mitigation goals were set to be general, long-term guidelines for hazard mitigation in the jurisdictions.

Mitigation Objectives – The mitigation objectives define the strategies and process of implementation to achieve the identified goals. The objectives are specific, measurable, and have a defined completion.

Goal 1: Improve the survivability of critical facilities and infrastructure in order to preserve their capabilities to provide essential services during a hazard event, by reducing the vulnerability of these facilities.

Purpose of Goal in Relation to the Risk Analysis: The 2009 Ice Storm and 2011 flooding & tornadoes, underscored the vulnerability of critical facilities and infrastructure during natural hazards. Loss of these capabilities directly affect public health and public safety in part or all of Carlisle County During a natural hazard event, roadways can be damaged and utility services knocked out. These types of damages hinder emergency first responders from being able to effectively get help to those in need.

The following objectives were formulated as a result of this goal:
1.1 Enhance the rapid restoration of transportation systems.
1.2 Enhance the rapid restoration of utility systems.
1.3 Where possible, move the critical facilities out of flood prone areas.
1.4 Enhance the resistance of/harden critical facility structures to the effects of natural hazards.
1.5 Enhance the capability to maintain essential public health and public safety services by providing back-up sources of power and redundant communications to critical facilities.

Goal 2: Reduce the potential damaging effects of natural hazards through development policies without limiting the goals for growth of the community.

Purpose of Goal in Relation to the Risk Analysis: It has been determined that potential losses associated with development in the Carlisle County may be greatly reduced by enforcing or developing county and city policies that regulate development in hazard prone areas. Policies that regulate and guide the development of future infrastructure, residential, and industrial projects will reduce the vulnerability of these facilities.

The following objectives have been developed as a result of this goal:
2.1 Enforce existing policies and authorities.
2.2 Develop new policies such as ordinances and building codes that require new structures to meet standards that will resist natural hazards.
2.3 Consider land use planning policies that restrict development in hazard prone areas such as flood zones.
2.4 Consider subdivision requirements to protect utilities, such as buried power and phone lines.

Goal 3: Protect public health and safety by increasing public awareness of natural hazards that affect Carlisle County and by fostering a sense of responsibility within the public for mitigating risks associated with those natural hazards.

Purpose of Goal in Relation to the Risk Analysis: It has been determined that the general public in Carlisle County needs to be aware of the high risk areas, and potential harm associated with the natural hazards that affect their area. While policies can be developed to reduce the development in hazard prone areas, public education will ensure that those policies are utilized to their fullest to reduce the number of existing and future structures in those areas. Through public education, individuals may realize the seriousness of potential hazards and act upon this realization by taking steps to secure their property and protect their families against the risks of natural hazards.

The following objectives have been developed as a result of this goal:
3.1 Educate the public on potential natural hazards that affect Carlisle County.
3.2 Increase public understanding and support of the hazard mitigation process.
3.3 Educate the public on how they can take personal responsibility for their own health, safety and property protection.
3.4 Develop and maintain emergency evacuation routes. Educate the public to the location and use of evacuation routes.
3.6 Carlisle County has completed the requirements to be considered a “Storm Ready Community”.
3.7 Carlisle County has now achieved “Firewise Community” status.

Goal 4: Efficiently make use of public and private funds to increase the capabilities of local jurisdictions to reduce potential losses associated with flood hazard events.

Purpose of Goal in Relation to the Risk Area: It has been determined that potential losses can be reduced in Carlisle County by their ability to effectively communicate, plan, and implement mitigation projects. Efficiently using public or private money to improve communication, planning, and implementation capabilities for the general public as well as key critical facilities can reduce the impact a hazard has on Carlisle County.

The following objectives have been developed as a result of this goal:

4.1 Promote inter-agency and inter-local cooperation for the use of funds for mitigation activities.

4.2 Take advantage of State Hazard Mitigation grants associated with Disaster Declarations, Pre-Hazard Mitigation Grant announcements, and other grant programs to fund Mitigation Projects

4.3 Leverage State and local funding, local match sources and in-kind match resources to get the maximum utility from available Mitigation Funds.

Goal 5: Protect Carlisle County's most vulnerable populations, buildings and critical facilities and infrastructure through the implementation of cost-effective and technically feasible mitigation projects.

Purpose of Goal in Relation to the Risk Area: During the review of the risk analysis, council members determined several structures and critical facilities and infrastructure that will need to have specific mitigation actions taken in order to be effective in reducing the vulnerability. Some identified structures and critical facilities and infrastructure need to be removed from the flood hazard area completely or built to appropriate standards to reduce the potential losses.

5.1 Increase the availability of adequate shelters and community shelters for protection from the direct and indirect effects of severe weather events.

5.2 Continue to improve early warning of impending severe weather events.

5.3 Reduce the number critical facilities and infrastructure in identified flood hazard areas.

5.4 Utilize available mitigation measures to reduce the number of vulnerable structures in the flood hazard areas.

5.5 Utilize available mitigation measures such as structure elevation to reduce the vulnerability of structures in the flood hazard areas. 5.6 Identify and remove stream blockages of tree limbs and trunks, form effective check dams and barrages, and result in the pooling of water during flood events.

Goal 6: Protect dwellings, structures and their occupants along the Wildland/Urban interface from the potential of Wildfire.

Purpose of Goal in Relation to the Risk Area**:** Although there has yet to be a major wildfire in the Purchase Region, the one documented occurrence of a significant brush fire requiring multiple unit response did occur in Carlisle County. As noted in the risk assessment the county has a low risk of wildfires.

The following objectives have been developed as a result of this goal:
6.1 Ensure the protection of first responders.
6.2 Enhance the response capability for response to brush fires to mitigate their growth into wildfires.
6.2 Facilitate communities/neighborhoods participation in the State's "Firewise" program.
6.3 Reduce the quantity of available wildfire fuels in proximity to critical facilities and to any/all structures in Carlisle County
6.4 Incorporate fire buffer planning into the design considerations for any new critical facility.

Goal 7: Support and participate in regional Hazard Mitigation Planning.

Purpose of the Goal in Relation to the Risk Area**:** Carlisle County, the City of Bardwell, the City of Arlington, and representatives of various groups and organizations represented the County and participated in the JPHMC and the development of the regional portion of the plan. Because a regional "Authority" does not exist, the realization of the goals and objectives of the JPHMC Multi-jurisdictional Plan depends on the support and cooperation of Carlisle County and the City of Bardwell and the City of Arlington. This is especially true in that; the Regional Goals and Objectives affect all jurisdictions in the Purchase Region, damage to or destruction of the Regional Critical Facilities identified in the plan affect all jurisdictions in the region, the strategies and mitigation projects that will evolve from these goals require the participation of all the jurisdictions in the region and the results will benefit all the participants. In the same vein, Carlisle County, and the City of Bardwell and the City of Arlington will require the cooperation and assistance of other jurisdictions, both neighboring and region wide, and the assistance of Regional organizations such as the PADD, the Kentucky State Police, KYTC District One, Purchase Area Health Department to help plan, fund and implement Hazard Mitigation projects.

The following objectives have been developed as a result of this goal:

7.1 Request agencies such as the Kentucky Geological Survey and the University of Kentucky to conduct/expand further studies into seismicity, soils and ground shaking potential within the region.

7.2 Continue to update & maintain a regional high resolution, spatially accurate imagery data base from which to extract precise point locations and structure footprints for buildings and other critical facilities.

7.3 Adopt an All-Hazard Week public awareness campaign to include earthquake, flood, tornados and severe storms.

Goal 8: Obtain the best data and analysis available to assess the downstream hazard posed existing dams in the event of their failure.

Purpose of Goal in Relation to the Risk Area: Potential losses can be reduced in a jurisdiction by their ability to effectively plan and implement mitigation projects. In order to do so, an accurate assessment of the threat posed by Dam Failure must be made to determine the geographic extent of the hazard and the potential impact of the Hazard in terms of threat to the populace and property.

The following objectives have been developed as a result of this goal:

8.1 Identify and map vulnerable structures, critical facilities, and risk prone areas.

8.3 Update County EOP as required

8.4 Support and participate in ongoing studies simulations and preparedness exercises relating to dam failure.

8.5 Monitor other existing dams in cooperation with the Kentucky Division of Water.

4:5.3 Identification and Analysis of Mitigation Measures

The intention of this section is to identify, evaluate, and analyze a range of mitigation actions that will help reduce the potential effects of hazard events identified in the risk assessment in the plan. These actions were derived based on the analysis of the risk assessment and support the goals and objectives identified in the plan.

The following list describes potential loss reduction mitigation actions and techniques identified for mitigation of hazard events. These actions and objectives were determined to have the greatest influence on hazard loss reduction in Carlisle County. Hazard specific mitigation actions are listed in order of priority in accordance with the High Risk Hazards for the county as identified and prioritized by the Carlisle County MPT.

- Prevention activities are designed to keep current problems from getting worse and to eliminate the possibility of future problems. Prevention activities reduce a jurisdiction's vulnerability to hazard events. This type of activity is especially effective in hazard prone areas where development has not occurred. Prevention activities include the following:
  - Planning and Zoning
  - Floodplain regulations
  - Stormwater management
  - Building codes
  - Capital improvement programs
  - Open space preservation
  - Dam inspection and monitoring

- Property protection activities are designed to adapt existing structures to withstand natural hazards or to remove structures away from hazard prone areas. Property protection activities include the following:
  - Acquisition
  - Relocation
  - Foundation elevation
  - Insurance – flood and homeowner's
  - Retrofitting (includes activities such as wind-proofing, flood-proofing, and seismic design standards)

- Structural projects lessen the impact of a natural hazard by changing the natural progression of the hazard. These types of projects are usually designed by engineers. Structural projects include the following:
  - Storm sewers
  - Floodwalls
  - Highway Projects
  - Retention Basins
  - Reservoirs
  - Dams
  - Levees
  - Dredging
  - Minor flood control projects
  - Culvert resizing
  - Retaining walls
  - Safe rooms

- Emergency services minimize the impact that a natural hazard has on the residents of a jurisdiction. Usually, actions are taken by emergency response services immediately before, during, or in response to a hazard event. Emergency service activities include the following:

- Warning systems: sirens / automated calling system
- Evacuation planning and management
- Sandbagging for flood protection
- Emergency response services
- Protection of critical facilities
- Emergency generators

- Public information and awareness activities are used to educate the residents of a jurisdiction about the potential hazards that affect their area, hazard prone areas, and mitigation strategies they can take part in to protect themselves and their property. Public information and awareness activities include the following:
  - Public speaking events
  - Outreach projects
  - Availability of hazard maps
  - School programs
  - Library materials
  - Hazard Awareness Weeks
  - Real estate disclosure
  - Storm Ready Community Program
  - Firewise Community Program
  - CERT Teams and CERT Training
  - Citizens Corps Organizations

- Natural resource protection activities include those that minimize hazard losses and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Natural resource protection actions include the following:
  - Sediment and erosion control
  - Stream corridor restoration
  - Watershed management
  - Forest and vegetation management
  - Wetlands preservation and management

Hazard specific mitigation activities defined for each goal and objective are listed by priority of risk, and partly based on the capability of the county to acquire funding for such activities. Specific projects included in this plan are either under consideration; Property Acquisition, evolving during this planning process; enhanced early warning throughout the county, or completed; become "Storm Ready Community".

Table 4.44 Carlisle County Hazard Summary Table

HIGH RISK HAZARDS	TORNADO FLOOD FLASH FLOOD THUNDERSTORM WIND WINTER STORM/ICE STORM EARTHQUAKE
MODERATE RISK HAZARDS	HAIL EXCESSIVE HEAT DROUGHT WILDFIRE
LOW RISK HAZARDS	DAM FAILURE

SOURCE: Carlisle County MPT 2017

Tornado Mitigation Activities: Promote public education to individuals, businesses, and schools for hazard events that may include the following.

- Develop a plan of action for a tornado event – include home, work, school, and outdoor situations.
- Have tornado drills on a regular basis
- Encourage all households to maintain a disaster supply kit:
  - A 3-day supply of water (1 gallon per person per day)
  - Non-perishable food items
  - One change of clothing and shoes per person
  - One blanket or sleeping bag per person
  - A first-aid kit, including all prescription medicines
  - A battery-powered NOAA weather radio with warning alarm and extra batteries
  - A flashlight and extra batteries
  - Special items for infants, elderly or disabled individuals
- Listen to the latest forecasts, especially when planning outdoor activities.
- Publicize multi-media access to tornado watches and warnings.

- Inspect designated tornado shelters for compliance with building codes to ensure their ability to withstand high winds.
- Install warning systems that are not completely dependent upon electricity.
- Pursue programs to provide or subsidize the provision of weather radios to low income populations.
- Evaluate the need for tornado safe rooms, particularly for mobile home parks.
- Analyze the shelter requirements for temporary residents/visitors to the elder care facilities.
- Evaluate the need for tornado safe rooms, particularly for mobile home parks.
- Initiate mobile home anchoring program
- Build tornado safe room where deemed necessary.
- Ensure all critical facilities have a backup source of power – generators
- Train, equip and maintain Storm Spotter cadre
- Build community shelters in critical locations in close proximity to the County EOC.

Flood Mitigation Activities: Promote public education to individuals, businesses, and schools for hazard events that may include the following.

- Enforce City and County Floodplain Ordnances
- Participation in the NFIP
- Promote the purchase flood insurance.
- Construct a levee or flood wall
- Elevate the lowest floor level of existing structures above the floodplain
- Elevate flood prone roads
- When feasible, relocate structures out of the floodplain
- Acquire and demolish structures in the floodplain
- Provide openings in foundation walls to allow water to flow in and out
- Install backflow valves to drains, toilets, and other sewer connections
- Maintain ditches and storm water drainage systems
- Ensure all critical facilities have a backup source of power – generators
- Sedimentation control (dredging)
- Wetland restoration
- Stream re-alignment
- Increase culvert cross section
- Dredge existing channels to maintain current depths and flows
- Identification and removal of stream blockages of tree limbs and trunks forming effective check dams and barrages, and resulting in the pooling of water during flood events
- Continue to monitor and evaluate the vulnerability of repetitive loss properties to determine if Mitigation action is warranted. Take mitigation action elevation, acquisition or other as required.

Figure 4.13

City of Bardwell Flood Mitigation Project:

Provide further protection from inundation to the City of Bardwell's commercial area and US Highway 51 where it passes through the city. Provide protection from the ravages of Shawnee Creek with an adjacent berm, stream realignment or levee. The image below shows the locations of the Commercial Center, US Highway 51 and Shawnee Creek.

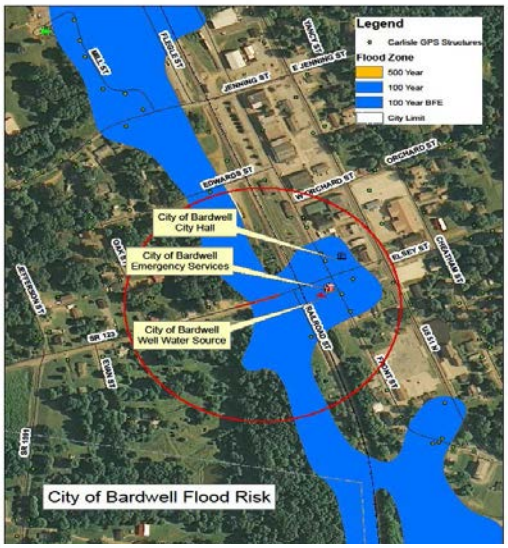


Figure 4.14

City of Arlington Flood Mitigation Project:

Within circled area in map below.
Provide protection from inundation to residential area of the City of Arlington. Provide protection of Critical Waste Water system lift station/force main. Provide protection from inundation for the Arlington Water Treatment Plant.

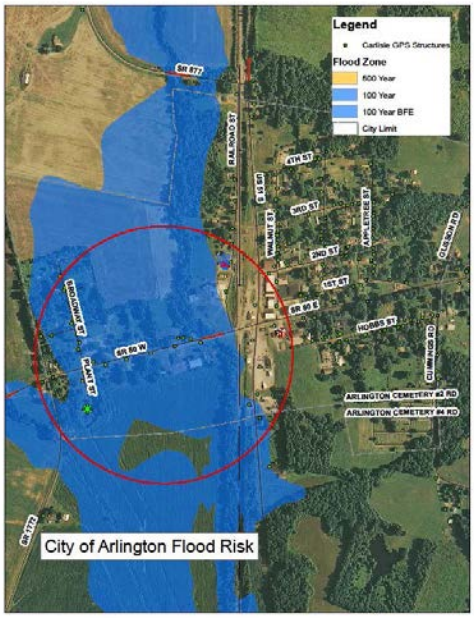
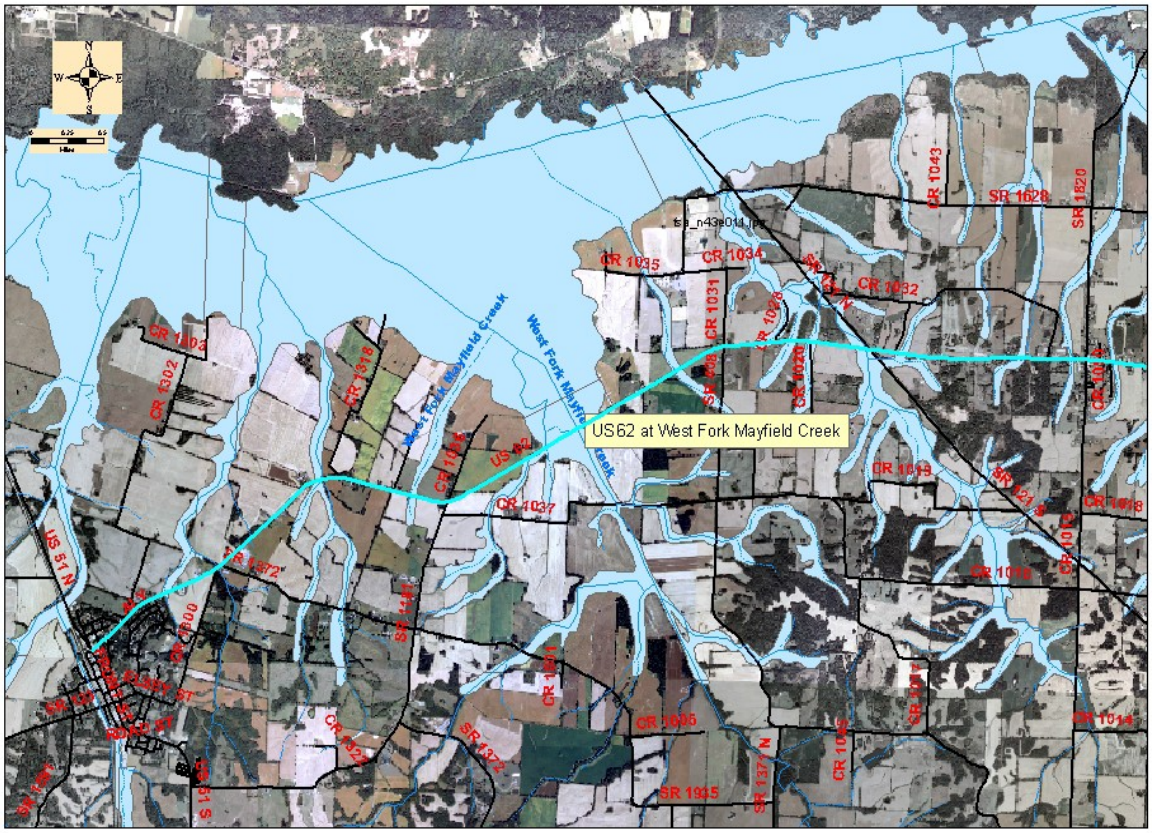


Figure 4.15
Carlisle County Flood Mitigation Project

Periodic, flooding occurs along the West Fork of Mayfield Creek in Carlisle County. Of particular concern to the Carlisle County MPT is the Vulnerability of US Highway 62 where it crosses the West Fork. See project area image below. This location needs to be studied to determine what steps can be taken to assure the viability of this critical line of communication.

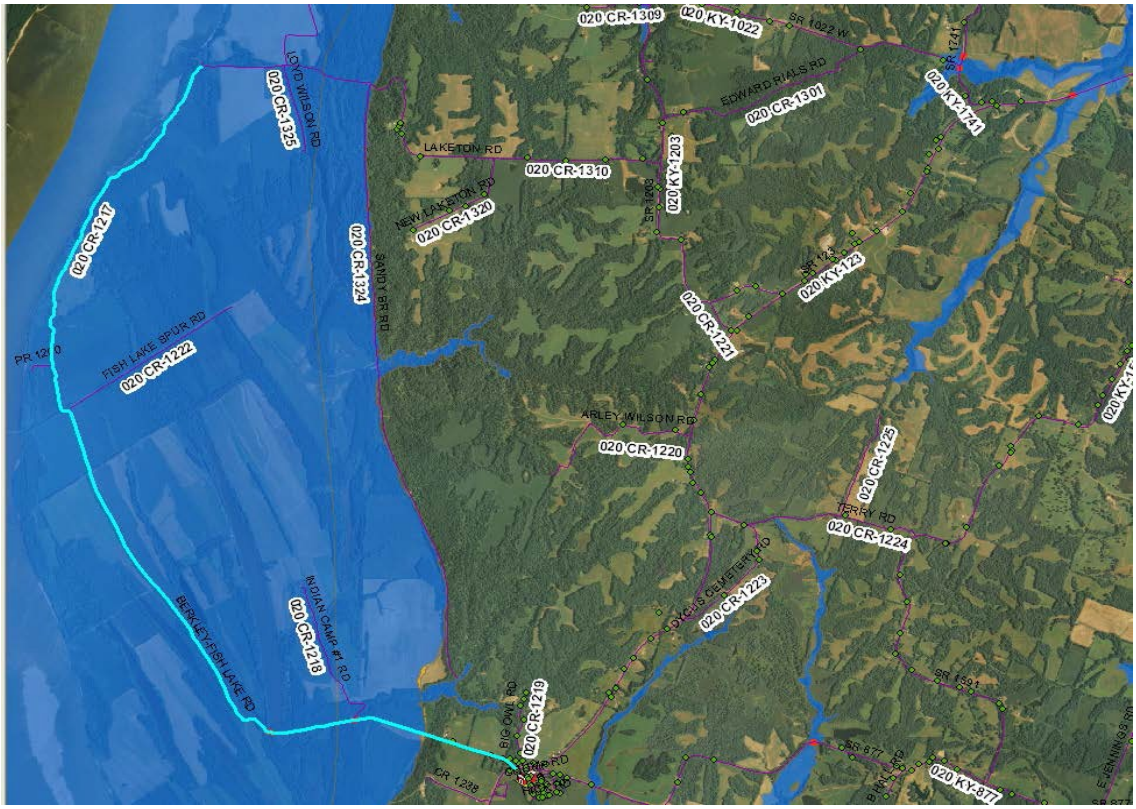
US 62 Flood Damage Protection



D. Carlisle County Flood Mitigation Project, Grant application pending.

Carlisle County applied in 2010 grant for a soil stabilization project in the river bottoms on CR-1217, Berkley-Fishlake Road. Twice a year every year when the river floods the road department has to go down there and rebuild the roads. The county paid for a mile of it on its own as a test spot to see if it would help with the annual spring/fall flooding issues. The one mile they completed only requires the debris being graded off the road, no more gravel, no more filling holes, etc.

Figure 4.16 Carlisle County Road Stabilization Project



Thunderstorm Wind / Hail Mitigation Activities: Promote public education to individuals, businesses, and schools for hazard events that may include the following.

- Listen to the latest forecasts, especially when planning outdoor activities
- Keep a NOAA weather radio with extra batteries nearby to listen for weather updates.
- Listen especially for severe thunderstorm watches and warnings.
- Practice lightning safety.
  - Outdoor activities should not take place when lightning is present.
  - Fully enclosed vehicles and large permanent buildings provide safe havens from lightning.
- Pursue programs to provide or subsidize the provision of weather radios to low income populations.

- Promote trimming of tree limbs and debris, particularly in areas close to critical facilities and infrastructure such as power lines.
- Ensure all critical facilities have a backup source of power - generators

Winter Storm Mitigation Activities: Promote public education to individuals, businesses, and schools for hazard events that may include the following.

- Make sure critical facilities have a backup source of heat
- Provide public education as to the safe use of back up heat sources
- Promote trimming of tree limbs and debris, particularly in areas close to critical facilities and infrastructure such as power lines.
- Evaluate subdivision regulations for inclusion of underground utilities for new development
- Promote public education to individuals and families, business, and schools for Winter Storm Events and include the following:
  - Insulate the walls and attic of structures
  - Caulk and weather-strip doors and windows
  - Allow water to slowly drip from faucets to prevent pipes from freezing
  - Check the antifreeze and battery in vehicles
  - Stay off snow or ice covered roads if possible
  - Keep a supply of non-perishable food and water
  - Ensure all critical facilities have a backup source of power - generators

Earthquake Mitigation Activities: Promote public education to individuals, businesses, and schools for hazard events that may include the following.

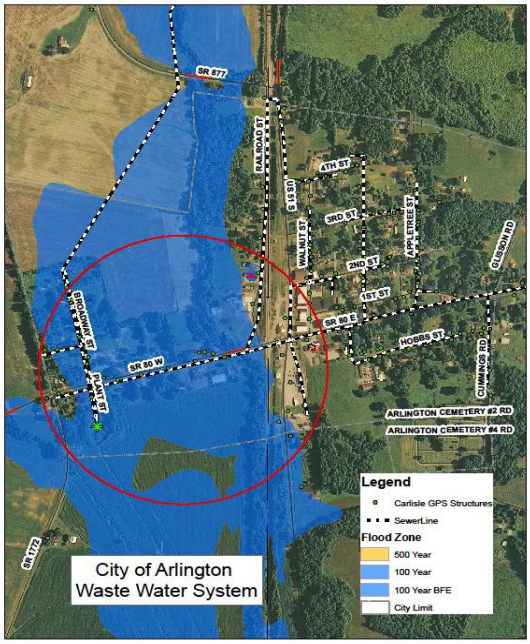
- Support, encourage, and lobby for the continuing study of the threat of ground shaking from the Wabash and New Madrid Seismic Zones.
- Evaluate public critical facilities and infrastructure to determine their resistance to ground movement.
- Replacement of brittle water and waste water infrastructure specifically cast iron pipe, asbestos cement pipe, and vitreous clay pipe.
- Ensure that all homes and other structures are secured to their foundations.
- Enforce existing seismic building standards (current building code)
- Identify "safe places" in structures that are vulnerable during an earthquake. A safe place might include space under a sturdy table or desk against an interior wall. Stay away from windows.
- Practice the "drop and cover" technique in each identified safe place. Drop under your identified safe place, duck your head between your knees, and cover the back of your neck with your hands. Practice makes this process an automatic response in the event of an earthquake.
- Develop an action plan for an earthquake event – include home, work, school, and outdoor situations.
  - Secure heavy furniture to walls. Brace or anchor high or top-heavy objects.
  - Purchase earthquake insurance if available.
  - Install strong latches on all cabinet doors. This will prevent them from spilling their

contents in the event of an earthquake.
- Secure items on shelves or bookcases that might fall and cause injury during an earthquake. Move large or heavy items to lower or bottom shelves.
- Store breakable or glass items in cabinets with latches.
- Brace overhead light fixtures.
- Secure water heater to wall studs.
- Install flexible pipe fittings. These fittings are less likely to break.

- Participate in any/all earthquake planning and exercises at the State and National level.

Figure 4.17
City of Arlington
Earthquake Mitigation Project

The City of Arlington's proximity to the New Madrid fault and the potential for ground movement, puts at risk the Cities already fragile and deteriorating waste water system. This system already poses a hazard due to considerable I&I during rain events. Relining or replacing the system would reduce/eliminate the I&I and significantly reduce the risk of total system failure from and earthquake event. (See Earthquake Appendix)



Excessive Heat and Drought Mitigation Activities: Promote public education to individuals and families, business, and schools for hazard events that may include the following.

- Programs focused on at risk populations, Senior Citizens, very young children
- Air conditioner/fan loan or subsidized purchase program
- Identification of cooling shelters.
- Replacement of brittle water and waste water infrastructure specifically cast iron pipe

Wildfire Mitigation Activities: Promote public education to individuals and families, business, and schools for hazard events that may include the following.

- Each community to strive to be a "Firewise" Community.
- Promote public education to individuals and families, business, and schools for Wildfire Threat include the following:
  - Proper storage of flammables or Class Shingles or tin on roofs or Masonry construction
  - Remove plants with resins, waxes, or oils from landscaping
  - Remove dead branches
  - Reduce the amount of fuel around homes
- Aggressively reduce available fuels in the vicinity of critical facilities
- Amnesty programs for hazardous materials/storage vessels
- Tire amnesty programs
- Removal of potential fuels from the vicinity of Critical Facilities.
- Pursue the acquisition of equipment and training to rapidly respond to brush fires to mitigate their becoming wildfires.

Dam Failure Mitigation Activities: Promote public education to individuals and families, business, and schools for hazard events that may include the following.

- Access and analyze USACE and TVA inundation maps or models for the projected downstream impact of the catastrophic failure of the Kentucky Dam and Barkley Dam.
- Assess the structures at risk to inundation.

4:5.4 Implementation of Mitigation Measures

The purpose of this section is to provide a road map on how the mitigation actions identified in section 2:5.3 will be prioritized, implemented and administered in Carlisle County.

All jurisdictions will adopt the JPHM Plan upon approval in 2018. Each county in the PADD has equal ability to enforce and implement mitigation strategies. The smaller cities in the Purchase Region, depend greatly upon the county government, and the PADD for support and combine resources to perform projects that improve the quality of life for residents, including mitigation projects and activities.

Given the (small) size of most of the Purchase region's cities, the planning process from which the following mitigation actions derived and were prioritized occurred at the county level. However, each city was represented at county-level meetings. Further, within each county-level planning meeting, individual city mitigation actions were discussed and prioritized. In practice, a city would derive one or two structural or property protection projects that it intended to pursue during the next five years and, first, discussed these projects' feasibility to implement in terms of local financing. Predictably, local financing was a significant constraint for both the county and its cities.

Preventative, natural resource protection, emergency service measures, and public information mitigation actions certainly were discussed at each planning meeting. However, the actions are not highly specific actions, by nature. Building code enforcement and enhancement, floodplain mapping and data, floodplain regulation, storm-water management, and planning activities, as examples, do not typically appear distinctive amidst a county and its cities. It is generally universally important, uncontroversial, and prescient to enforce codes, map and regulate floodplains, manage storm-water activity, and plan and zone. Similar that emergency service activities and public information activities are uncontroversial and generally sought (and not mutually exclusively) by both counties and its cities. So while such activities were discussed individually for counties and for cities, their inclusion within the following mitigation action list will appear similar within each jurisdiction's list. In other words: Carlisle County and its incorporated cities, Arlington and Bardwell all agreed that preventative activities, emergency service measures, and public information activities primarily should be implemented using local and federal-cum-state financing (e.g., EMPG) and are a high priority for pursuance during the next five years.

The jurisdictions that have participated in the mitigation planning process are listed in this plan. In addition to local participation, the PADD staff has provided professional assistance in GIS and plan development to help enhance the ability of the local jurisdictions to implement mitigation activities.

Funding: Outside of local financing and state financing options, the jurisdictions of the PADD will attempt to utilize the following funding sources in implementing goals, objectives and actions when possible: the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), the Flood Mitigation Assistance

Program (FMA), the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program (PDM), Hazard Mitigation Technical Assistance Programs (HMTAP), the National Earthquake Technical Assistance Program, the Wind and Water Technical Assistance Program, and federal-state matching programs. It should be noted that the above list represents known funding sources at the time of this writing. It is not exhaustive.

Project Prioritization: Carlisle County will maintain the list of set goals, objectives, and actions that have been identified in this plan. These items were prioritized based on a set of criteria located in the FEMA Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Guidance that includes social, technical, administrative, political, legal, economic, and environmental factors (STAPLE+E) within the county jurisdictions.

As mentioned above, this mitigation strategy will divide mitigation actions into Community-Rating System (CRS) categories *preventative activities*, *property protection activities*, *natural resource protection activities*, *emergency services measures*, *structural projects*, and *public information activities*.

Mitigation actions falling under *preventative activities*, *emergency services measures*, and *public information activities* generally (i.e., unless otherwise specified) are process-driven by nature and driven by uncontroversial and laudable goals. It is thus muddying and complicated to subject such measures to a formal, qualitative, and subjective prioritization mechanism like STAPLE+E. How does a community distinguish "technical assistance" or "hazard response operations" or "enforcement of building codes" as of equally or of higher priority than the construction of a community safe room? Consequently, such process-oriented actions are treated as default "High" in priority and are considered pursued by Carlisle County and its incorporated cities of Arlington and Bardwell, e.g., Carlisle County will "enforce building codes" while its cities may not.

The categories *structural projects*, *property protection activities*, and *natural resource protection activities* primarily will include actions that involve construction activity toward new and existing building structures. It is these intended projects and project categories that were prioritized using STAPLE+E.

Each structural/construction action for each community was given a High, Medium, or Low priority using the STAPLE+E framework. Because STAPLE+E relies upon qualitative and subjective assessment, Table 2.43 defines how each component of the STAPLE+E framework was interpreted. Generally, the mitigation actions with the highest priority were the most cost-effective and most compatible with the jurisdiction's social and cultural values. The below list of structural/construction actions includes a column specifying which components of the STAPLE+E framework as defined below were relevant in the designation of the projects' priority status. "E1" in the project lists refers to the "Economic" consideration. "E2" refers to the "Environmental" consideration.

The PADD staff reviewed each jurisdiction's priorities annually to ensure that they were properly prioritized. The designated council representative from each jurisdiction will be responsible for maintaining this list.

The STAPLE+E criteria guidelines for action prioritization that were given to the council members in order to analyze their actions were as follows.

Table 4.45 STAPLE+E Criteria Explanation

S - Social	Mitigation actions are acceptable to the community if they do not adversely affect a particular segment of the population, do not cause relocation of lower income people, and if they are compatible with the community's social and cultural values.
T – Technical	Mitigation actions are technically most effective if they provide long-term reduction of losses and have minimal secondary adverse impacts.
A – Administrative	Mitigation actions are easier to implement if the jurisdiction has the necessary staffing and funding.
P – Political	Mitigation actions can truly be successful if all stakeholders have been offered and opportunity to participate in the planning process and if there is public support for the action.
L – Legal	It is critical that the jurisdiction or implementing agency have the legal authority to implement and enforce a mitigation action.
E – Economic	Budget constraints can significantly deter the implementation of mitigation actions. It is important to evaluate whether an action is cost-effective, as determined by a cost-benefit review, and possible to fund.
E - Environmental	Sustainable mitigation actions that do not have an adverse effect on the environment, that comply with Federal, State, and local environmental regulations, and that are consistent with the community's environmental goals, have mitigation benefits while being environmentally sound.

Tables 2.46-2.48 represent non-process actions requiring construction or acquisition related to the goals and objectives set forth in this plan, prioritized by each jurisdiction. The table identifies the hazard the action addresses, the action, the action priority, the entity responsible for the action, the potential sources of funding for the action, and to which Community Rating System (CRS) action category each project belongs.

Table 2.49 represents process actions that, thusly, are of High priority to Carlisle County *and* to its incorporated jurisdictions equally: For example, it is expected that "adopting and enforcing building codes" applies with equally "High" priority to Carlisle County and to its incorporated cities of Arlington and Bardwell.

Construction/Non-Process Projects to Be Pursued by Each Jurisdiction:

Table 4.46: Carlisle County, Unincorporated

Hazard	Action	Priority	STAPLE+E	Responsible Entities	Potential Funding Sources	CRS Action Category	Completion Timeframe
Flooding	Elevate segments of roads prone to flooding	High	S, T, A, P, L, E1, E2	Fiscal Court; KYTC	Local, State, Federal Grant Programs	Structural	Long Term
Flooding	Acquire/Demolish Repetitive-Loss Properties	High	S, T, A, P, L, E1	Fiscal Court; KYEM; FEMA	FEMA HMA, Local	Property Protection	On Going
Flooding	Relocate Critical Facilities out of flood-prone areas or Elevate them	High	S, T, P, L, E2	Fiscal Court; Owners of Facilities	Local, State, Federal Grants Programs	Property Protection	On Going
Tornadoes	Purchase and Install Emergency Warning Sirens for the Cunningham Community	High	S, T, A, P, E1	Fiscal Court	Local, FEMA HMA	Emergency Services Measures	Immediate
Tornadoes	Construct Community Safe Room for the Cunningham Community	High	S, T, A, P, L, E1	Fiscal Court	FEMA HMA, Local	Structural; Emergency Services Measures	Immediate
All Identified Hazards	Purchase Generators for Critical Facilities such as the EOC	High	S, T, A, P, E1	Fiscal Court	Local, FEMA HMA	Emergency Services Measures	On Going
All Identified Hazards	Purchase Emergency Power Sources for rural areas' designated shelters	High	S, T, P, L, E1	Fiscal Court	Local, FEMA HMA	Emergency Services Measures	Immediate
Flooding	Develop a Debris Removal Plan for Streams and Ditches	Medium	S, P, L, E1, E2	Fiscal Court; Public Works	Local, Federal Grants	Public Information; Natural Resource Protection	On Going
Tornadoes; Severe Storms; Ice Storms	Trim Trees and Debris from Overhead Powerlines	Medium	S, P, L, E1	Utilities Providers	Private, Local	Preventative Activities	On Going
Wildfires	Purchase Equipment to suppress brush fires	Medium	S, P, E1	Fire Departments; Fiscal Court	Non-Profit, Private, Local, Federal Grants	Natural Resource Protection	Long Term
All Identified Hazards	Upgrade Emergency Services Communication Equipment (for Critical Facilities)	Medium	S, T, P, E1	Emergency Management Agency	FEMA/DHS, Other Federal Grants, Local	Emergency Services Measures	On Going

Table 4.47: Arlington, City of

Hazard	Action	Priority	STAPLE+E	Responsible Entities	Potential Funding Sources	CRS Action Category	Completion Timeframe
Flooding	Study cause of flooding along KY 80, Broadway, Washington, Plant and Central Streets identify measures to alleviate flooding	High	S, T, A, P, L, E1, E2	City	Local, State, Federal Grant Programs	Structural	Immediate
Tornadoes	Purchase and Install Emergency Warning Sirens for portions of Arlington that don't have adequate coverage	High	S, T, A, P, E1	City; Fiscal Court	Local, FEMA HMA	Emergency Services Measures	Immediate
Tornadoes	Construct Community Safe Room for the City of Arlington	High	S, T, A, P, L, E1	City	FEMA HMA, Local	Structural; Emergency Services Measures	Immediate
All Identified Hazards	Purchase Generators for Critical Facilities such as City Hall	High	S, T, A, P, E1	City	Local, FEMA HMA	Emergency Services Measures	On Going
Tornadoes; Severe Storms; Ice Storms	Trim Trees and Debris from Overhead Powerlines	Medium	S, P, L, E1	Utilities Providers	Private, Local	Preventative Activities	On Going

Table 4.48: Bardwell, City of

Hazard	Action	Priority	STAPLE+E	Responsible Entities	Potential Funding Sources	CRS Action Category	Completion Timeline
Flooding	Identify measures to alleviate flooding along KY 123, Edwards, Jenning, Mill, Front & West Court Streets and implement	High	S, T, A, P, L, E1, E2	City	Local, State, Federal Grant Programs	Structural	Immediate
Tornadoes	Purchase and Install Emergency Warning Sirens for the areas in Bardwell that don't have adequate coverage	High	S, T, A, P, E1	City	Local, FEMA HMA	Emergency Services Measures	Immediate
Tornadoes	Construct Community Safe Room for the City of Bardwell	High	S, T, A, P, L, E1	City	FEMA HMA, Local	Structural; Emergency Services Measures	Immediate
All Identified Hazards	Purchase Generators for Critical Facilities	High	S, T, A, P, E1	City	Local, FEMA HMA	Emergency Services Measures	On Going
Tornadoes; Severe Storms; Ice Storms	Trim Trees and Debris from Overhead Powerlines	Medium	S, P, L, E1	Utilities Providers	Private, Local	Preventative Activities	On Going

Table 4.47: Process Mitigation Actions That Apply to Carlisle County and Each of Its Incorporated Cities (Arlington and Bardwell) with Equally (i.e., "High") Priority

Hazard	Action	Priority	Responsible Entities	Potential Funding Sources	CRS Action Category	Completion Timeframe
All Hazards	Upgrade Emergency Services Communication Equipment (for Critical Facilities)	High	Carlisle County Emergency Management Agency	FEMA/DHS, Other Federal Grants, local	Emergency Services Measures	Immediate
Flooding	Enforce NFIP Flood Ordinances	High	County and City Executives; Floodplain Managers	Fiscal Court; City Councils	Preventative Activities	On Going
Flooding	Monitor, Evaluate, Collect Damages Data to determine additional and on existing Repetitive-Loss Properties	High	County EMAs; City-Appointed Designees; Floodplain Managers	Fiscal Court; City Councils	Preventative Activities; Property Protection	On Going
All Identified Hazards	Promote the Usage of NOAA Weather Radios	High	County and City EMA and EM agents	Fiscal Court; City Councils	Preventative Activities; Public Information	On Going
Flooding	Provide Updated Floodplain Mapping and other information regarding flood-prone areas to Public	High	County and City EMA and EM agents; Floodplain Managers	Fiscal Court; KYEM; KDOW	Public Information; Preventative Activities	On Going
Earthquakes; Flooding	Public Outreach regarding Importance of and Availability of Earthquake and Flood Insurance	High	County; City; County EMA and EM agents; Floodplain Managers; Insurance	Fiscal Court; City Councils; KYEM; KDOW; UK-KGS	Public Information; Preventative Activities	On Going
All Identified Hazards	Adopt and Enforce Building Codes	High	County; City; Building Inspection agents	Fiscal Court; City Councils; KYEM; FEMA (through HMGP Initiative)	Preventative Activities	Long Term
All Identified Hazards	Public Outreach for the Development of Evacuation Plans and Procedures relevant to All Identified Hazards	High	County; City	Fiscal Court; City Councils; KYEM	Public Information; Emergency Services Measures; Preventative Activities	Long Term
All Identified Hazards	Develop and Implement a Protection Program for Critical Information Systems	High	County; City	Fiscal Court; City Councils	Emergency Services Measures; Preventative Activities	Long Term
Flooding	Participate in Wetlands Restoration projects along Mississippi River drainage basin	High	County; City; Ad-hoc Regional Entities	Fiscal Court; City Councils; Federal Grants	Natural Resource Protection	Long Term