7:4 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 Hickman County.

Of the three jurisdictions in Hickman County—the County proper, the City of Clinton, and the City of Columbus—all three are eligible and will participate in the Jackson Purchase Hazard Mitigation (JPHM) Plan. It should be noted, however, that, while the Cities of Clinton and Columbus are participating, the county currently is not a participant in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), despite having mapped its Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs).

For this revision, the Hickman County MPT 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.

7:4.1 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 Hickman 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 Hickman County Chapter. Table 7.1 summarizes why these hazards were identified.

Table 7.1 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 floods prone areas. * Public identified several regions not mapped affected by flooding * Repetitive flooding has led to the deposit of enormous amounts of silt in Kentucky's
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	* Proximity to New Madrid/Wabash Seismic Zones * Historic accounts of 1812 disaster. * Potential for destructive impact in some
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/ 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 the past. * Large impact of agriculture on the region
Dam Failure	* Review of High-Risk Dams in the 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

07:4.2 Hazard Profiles

The Hickman County MPT reviewed the previously profiled hazards based on; historical evidence gathered from the National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI), Kentucky State Climatology Center, Federal Emergency Management Agency's (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 the MPT. There are some limitations to the best available GIS and historical data pertaining to hazards. The Hickman MPT identified hazards affecting the county based on past experiences. Information collected throughout the planning process by means of public input was a pertinent resource to the plan. Because the purpose of this plan is to identify hazards that present a threat to the safety of life and property, only moderate and high-risk hazards will be fully addressed in this plan.

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 Hickman County, while several others appear to be less significant.

According to frequency and damage figures, Winter Storms, Thunderstorm Wind, Tornadoes, and Flash Flood / Flood stand out as the most significant threats to Hickman County. Earthquake is a hazard rated by committee members as one of the biggest potential threats. There is no historical data on actual earthquake damage in Hickman County to analyze the threat, and considerable debate as to the severity of the resultant damage even for the "worst case scenario".

Hail, Drought, and Dam Failure were also determined to be threats to 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 Hickman County. Hailstorms are a hazard that threatens the county, having caused some property and crop damage. Drought is a threat to the Agricultural segment of the county economy.

Table 7.2 is a summary of past Declared Disasters as provided by FEMA for Hickman County. This table is limited to providing information only related to declared disasters on the county level and does not list each jurisdiction.

Table 7.2 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 Windstorm	36	Ballard, Calloway, Carlisle, Fulton, Graves, Hickman, Marshall, McCracken	0	Ballard, Calloway, Carlisle, Fulton, Graves, Hickman, Marshall, McCracken,			

3302	1/28/2009	Severe Windstorm	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			
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			
4358	4/12/2018	Severe Storms, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides	22	None		None			
4361	4/26/2018	Severe Storms, Tornadoes, Flooding,	35	Carlisle, Graves, Hickman, Fulton, McCracken		Carlisle, Graves, Hickman,			

		Landslides and Mudslides				Fulton, McCracken			
4428	4/17/2019	Severe Storms, Straight-line Winds, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides	60	Ballard, Carlisle, Fulton, Hickman, Marshall, McCracken		Ballard, Carlisle, Fulton, Hickman, Marshall, McCracken			
3469	3/13/2020	Covid-19	120	Ballard, Calloway, Carlisle, Fulton, Graves, Hickman, Marshall, McCracken		Ballard, Calloway, Carlisle, Fulton, Graves, Hickman, Marshall, McCracken			
4497	3/28/2020	Covid-19 Pandemic	120	Ballard, Calloway, Carlisle, Fulton, Graves, Hickman, Marshall, McCracken	Ballard, Calloway, Carlisle, Fulton, Graves, Hickman, Marshall, McCracken				
4540	4/24/2020	Severe Storms, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides	27	Hickman, McCracken		Hickman, McCracken			
4592	3/31/2021	Severe Winter Storms, Landslides, and Mudslides	45	None		None			
4595	4/23/2021	Severe Storms, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides	44	Ballard, Graves, Calloway		Ballard, Graves, Calloway			
3575	12/11/2021	Severe Storms, Straight-line Winds, Flooding and Tornadoes	16	Fulton, Graves, Hickman, Marshall					
4630	12/12/2021	Severe Storms, Straight-line Winds, Flooding and Tornadoes	23	Fulton, Graves, Hickman, Marshall	Fulton, Graves, Hickman, Marshall				
4643	2/27/2022	Severe Storms, Straight-line Winds, Tornadoes, Flooding, Landslides	13	None		None			

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 Hickman County was eligible for Public Assistance because of the above declarations. For this revision, MPT for Hickman County reviewed the prioritization of Hazards from the 2018 Plan using updated climatic/event data, revised flood zones, local events occurring since the previous plan, 2020 Census data and the 2020 American Community Survey. The resulting prioritization and risk assessments area contained in this county annex.

Table 7.3 Hickman County Hazard Summary Table

PLAN VERISON	2022	2017
HIGH RISK HAZARDS	TORNADO THUNDERSTORM / WIND WINTER STORMS FLASH FLOOD / FLOOD	WINTER STORM THUNDERSTORM / WIND TORNADO FLASH FLOOD / FLOOD
MODERATE RISK HAZARDS	EARTHQUAKE	EARTHQUAKE
LOW RISK HAZARDS	HAIL DROUGHT DAM FAILURE	HAIL DROUGHT DAM FAILURE

Source: Hickman County MPT 2022

Table 7.4 represents a summary of the hazard events identified by the MPT that are recorded in the NCEI Storm Events Database for Hickman County for the period 01/01/1950 through 03/31/2022. Data is available as early as 1950, but depending on reporting for 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 7.4 Summary of Hazard Previous Occurrences and Impacts
January 1, 1950 – March 31, 2022

Event	Events	Death	Injury	Property Damage ($)	Crop Damage ($)
Tornado	12	0	5	$1.212 M	0.00K
Thunderstorm Wind	71	0	1	$681.00K	$10.00K
Winter Storm	20	0	0	$0.00K	$0.00K
Ice Storm	4	0	0	$10.20M	$0.00K
Flood	35	0	2	$135.00K	$15.00K
Flash Flood	26	4	0	$392.00K	$0.00K
Hail	27	0	0	$2.00K	$0.00K
Excessive Heat	11	0	0	$0.00K	$0.00K
Drought	32	0	0	$0.00K	$9.200M
Wildfire	1	0	0	$0.00K	$0.00K
Dam Failure	No History				
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 update to the 2023 Jackson Purchase Hazard Mitigation Plan, the events from April 1, 2017, through March 31, 2022. (4/1/2017 – 3/31/2022) will be reviewed. The storm events database maintained by the NCEI will be utilized far as the source the best available for the Purchase Region.

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 and 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 7.5 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 7.6 Tornado Events and Impacts in Hickman County
April 1, 2017 – March 31, 2022

Location	Date	Time	Time Zone	Magnitude	Deaths	Injuries	Property Damage	Crop Damage
CROLEY	4/26/2017	18:12	CST-6	EF1	0	0	425.00K	0.00K
OAKTON	4/3/2018	18:09	CST-6	EF1	0	0	20.00K	0.00K
NEW CYPRESS	4/3/2018	18:17	CST-6	EF1	0	0	30.00K	0.00K
OAKTON	5/4/2021	2:31	CST-6	EF1	0	0	350.00K	0.00K
CROLEY	12/10/2021	21:06	CST-6	EF3	0	5	0.00K	0.00K
TOTALS					**0**	**5**	**825.00K**	**0.00K**

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

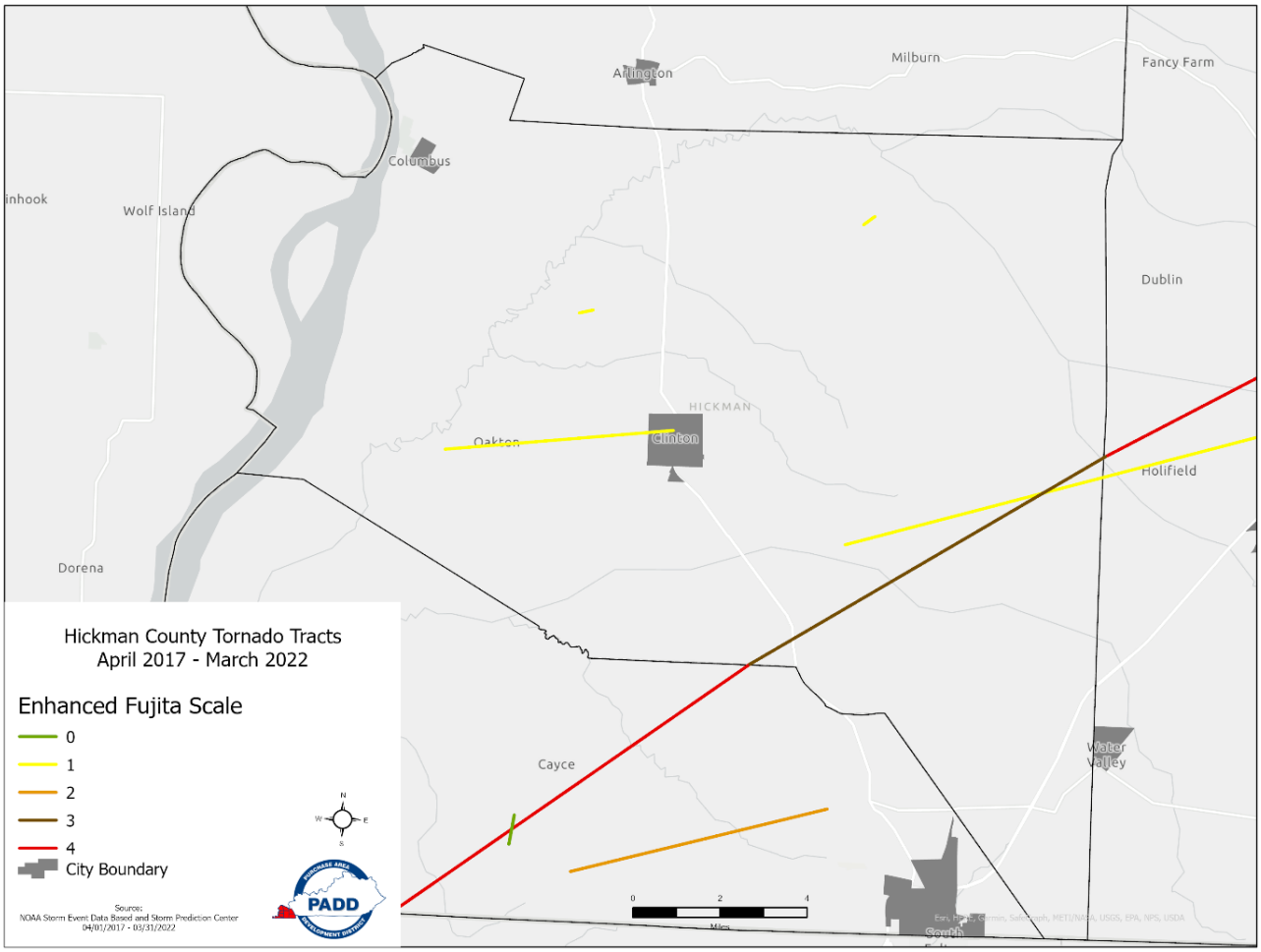
The following event descriptions are typical of the type of tornados experienced in Hickman County:

- April 26, 2017, Temperatures warmed into the 80's ahead of a line of thunderstorms over northwest Tennessee and the Missouri Bootheel. The line of storms became severe as it moved rapidly northeast across the Purchase area of western Kentucky. A combination of moderate instability, sufficient wind shear, and steep low-level lapse rates supported locally damaging winds and an isolated tornado with these storms. This tornado began about 4.6 miles southeast of Clinton. The path crossed awfully close to the intersection of Highways 58 and 307, where the community of Fulgham is located. Peak winds were estimated near 95 mph. Three dozen homes and outbuildings received minor to moderate damage, consisting primarily of loss of shingles, siding, and trim. One home lost about a third of its roof, and another home had the back porch blown off. Several smaller outbuildings or garages were destroyed. A large chicken house lost one-quarter of its roof. Kentucky Highway 307 was closed by downed trees and power lines north of Highway 58. Hundreds of trees and tree limbs were blown down. Four eyewitnesses reported seeing the tornado near Fulgham. Most of the damage was concentrated around and just north of Fulgham. The tornado weakened somewhat as it crossed into Graves County, and the damage track became more intermittent there. The tornado crossed into Graves County about one mile north of where Highway 58 crosses the county line.
- On December 12, 2021, On the evening of Friday, December 10, 2021, a potent storm system moving across the central United States resulted in significant long-track tornadoes. A violent EF-4 tornado began in far northwest Tennessee, and moved across western Kentucky, resulting in dozens of lost lives and a swath of destruction. This tornado crossed from Fulton County into Hickman County about 7 miles northwest of Fulton, close to the community of Croley. The tornado was exceptionally wide as it entered Hickman County, becoming about 1.5 miles wide. The tornado track in Hickman County was over rural farmland, bypassing small communities. The tornado achieved a rating of EF-3 over far eastern Hickman County, along Highway 58 near the Graves County line. This is where numerous wooden towers carrying electrical

transmission lines collapsed (DI 24, DOD 6). This damage site is where the tornado was assigned the highest estimated wind speed in the county, about 140 mph. On Highway 307, there were four collapsed metal truss towers for carrying electrical transmission lines (DI 24, DOD 6). There were several injuries but no fatalities in the county. About a dozen homes were destroyed countywide. A mobile home was destroyed (DI 3, DOD 9). Most walls of one destroyed house collapsed, except small interior rooms (DI 2, DOD 8). A total of 41 homes were damaged in Hickman County, and 12 were destroyed or uninhabitable. Hundreds of trees were snapped or uprooted. The average path width was about 1.25 miles (2250 yards). The tornado exited Hickman County into Graves County in a rural area about one-half mile north of where Highway 58 crosses the county line.

Figure 7.1 illustrates the tornado tracks for the five events recorded during the update period.

Figure 7.1 Vulnerability to Tornados through Identification of Tornado Tracks April 1, 2017 – March 31, 2022



Source: NOAA Storm Database

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS OF TORNADO PROFILE

During the period covered by the update (04/01/2017 – 03/31/2022) there has been five occurrences of a Tornado Event in Hickman County recorded by the NCEI. There were five injuries, but no fatalities and it resulted in $825,000 in reported personal property damage.

Information from Table 7.8 and Figure 7.1 related to Tornadoes can be 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.

Hickman County experienced one event over a 5- year period, which divides out to one reported Tornado Event per year, or a 100% probability that such an event will occur in any given year. Based on recorded events and reported damages, the cost of a tornado event could be calculated as:

- $825,000 divided by 5 events = $165,000 average per event.
- $165,000 x 1 events per year = $165,000 damage per year.

Any area in the county is as vulnerable as another and tornado events are completely random and unpredictable. While the county has been very fortunate to not have multiple occurrences during this cycle, of critical concern to the Hickman County MPT, and the main contributing factor in their consideration of risks and vulnerability, is the potential human cost of Tornado Events and the damage created.

During this planning period on December 10, 2021, four Purchase Region Counties were impacted by the historical Quad State tornado. Hickman County experienced an EF 3 tornado, and the cost of damages has yet to be fully calculated and therefore are not available during this update period.

Thunderstorm Wind

A thunderstorm is formed when a combination of moisture, rapidly rising, warm air, or a force capable of lifting air, meets warm and cold front, a sea breeze, or a mountain. Thunderstorms can produce tornadoes, large hail, and heavy rain which can 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 areas 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 Hickman County. They may produce damage, injuries, or fatalities. Numerous thunderstorms have been recorded that produce high winds, lightning, and hail in the county. Many of these thunderstorms have caused property or crop damage. 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 7.7 Thunderstorm Wind Events and Impacts in Hickman County April 1, 2017 – March 31, 2022

Location	Date	Time	Time Zone	Magnitude	Deaths	Injuries	Property Damage	Crop Damage
BEELERTON	5/27/2017	17:37	CST-6	65 kts. EG	0	0	30.00K	0.00K
CLINTON	7/5/2018	15:35	CST-6	52 kts. EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
CLINTON	5/3/2020	13:33	CST-6	52 kts. EG	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
BEELERTON	5/3/2020	13:40	CST-6	52 kts. EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
CROLEY	2/22/2022	6:32	CST-6	61 kts. EG	0	0	15.00K	0.00K
TOTALS					**0**	**0**	**$53.00K**	**$0.00K**

Wind Magnitude Definitions: Measured Gust:'MG', Estimated Gust:'EG', Measured Sustained:'MS', Estimated Sustained:'ES'
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 Hickman County:

- On May 27, 2017, an organized severe weather outbreak affected western Kentucky with numerous damaging wind gusts and isolated large hail. By the afternoon hours, large amounts of moisture and instability were present, along with plenty of deep-layer wind shear. As a mid-level disturbance lifted out of the Southern Plains, multiple storm clusters and bowing segments formed across Missouri and western Kentucky in a very favorable environment for severe thunderstorms. Dew points were in the lower 70's in

many locations in the afternoon, coupled with surface cape values of 3000-4000 j/kg. Boundaries left over from early morning storms also played a role in the placement of afternoon thunderstorm development. Multiple rounds of severe thunderstorms impacted the area on the first day of the Memorial Day holiday weekend. There were two or three bowing lines of thunderstorms that impacted the region with damaging winds. Individual storm cells and clusters also developed early on in the event, producing mainly large hail. Multiple rounds of storms over the same locations also resulted in locally heavy rain. On Highway 1529 just west of Highway 307, thunderstorm winds damaged a barn and took down a number of trees and tree limbs. A couple of small to medium-size trees were uprooted. An exceptionally large oak tree was snapped. One of the trees landed on a corner of a house roof, causing moderate damage. Part of the wall of a large barn or shed was blown down.

- On February 22, 2022, A broken line of thunderstorms moved rapidly east northeastward during the early morning hours. A few damaging wind events and a weak tornado accompanied the storms. A low amplitude mid-level shortwave trough over the southern Plains ejected northeast into the Ohio Valley, providing support for the broken line of storms. A surface low tracked northeast across Missouri and Illinois. Within the warm sector of this low-pressure system, buoyancy was very weak but adequate for thunderstorms. An intense low-level jet over 70 knots translated northeast from Arkansas into Kentucky. The extraordinarily strong winds near the surface contributed to the tornado and wind damage. Pockets of flooding occurred where the most intense storms passed through, mainly in Hickman and Carlisle Counties.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS OF THUNDERSTORM WIND PROFILE

During the period covered by the update (04/01/2017 – 03/31/2022) there have been five occurrences of Thunderstorm Wind Events in Hickman County reported by the NCEI. There are no reported fatalities or injuries because of these events.

These occurrences produced $53,000 of reported damages in personal property. Hickman County experienced five reported events over the 5-year update period, which divides out to one reported event per year, a more than 100% probability that such an event will occur in any given year. Based on recorded events and reported damages in Hickman County, the cost of a Thunderstorm Wind Event could be calculated as:

- $53,000 in damages / 5 events = $10,600 per event on average.
- $10,600 damage per event x 1 event per year = $10,600 damage per year.

Of critical concern to the Hickman County MPT and the main contributing factor in their consideration of risks and vulnerability, is the potential of property damage and human cost of any occurring Thunderstorm Wind Event.

Winter Storm

Winter Storms can produce an array of hazardous weather conditions that include heavy snow, freezing rain and sleet, high winds and extreme cold. Winter storms are fueled by strong temperature gradients and an active upper-level cold jet stream. Winter 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. If more than a half-inch of ice 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 seven Winter Storms recorded in Hickman County.

Table 7.8 Winter Storm Events and Impacts in Hickman County, April 1, 2017 – March 31, 2022

Location	Date	Time	Time Zone	Deaths	Injuries	Property Damage	Crop Damage
HICKMAN (ZONE)	1/12/2018	2:00	CST-6	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
HICKMAN (ZONE)	2/15/2019	17:00	CST-6	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
HICKMAN (ZONE)	2/10/2021	1:00	CST-6	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
HICKMAN (ZONE)	2/14/2021	20:00	CST-6	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
HICKMAN (ZONE)	2/2/2022	20:00	CST-6	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TOTALS				**0**	**0**	**00.00K**	**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 winter events experienced in Hickman County.

- On January 12, 2018, an Arctic cold front moved southeast across western Kentucky on the night of the 11th. Rain changed to a brief period of freezing rain, then to sleet during the overnight hours. The sleet changed to snow on the 12th as the Arctic air flooded in. A vigorous disturbance in the upper levels of the atmosphere prolonged the snow through the day on the 12th. Total accumulations of sleet were from one-half to one inch in most areas. On top of the sleet, snow accumulated from 3 to 4 inches in most places.

- On February 10, 2021, A wintry mix of precipitation impacted the region resulting in icy roads, numerous accidents, road closures, and scattered power outages. Most areas received at least minor accumulations of sleet along the Ohio River, but the heaviest swath of sleet amounts ranging from 0.5 to 1.5 occurred north of the Ohio River. The winter storm was the result of a moist southwest 500 mb flow and an embedded low-amplitude impulse. An inverted surface trough developing in the general vicinity of Arkansas brought another swath of precipitation. As the inverted trough pulled away to the east, colder air was drawn southward and changed the freezing rain to sleet.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS OF WINTER STORMS / ICE STORMS PROFILE

From April 1, 2017, through March 31, 2022, there have been five occurrences of Winter Storms in Hickman County reported by the NCEI. There were no recorded monetary damages reported with these occurrences. Likewise, there were no injuries or fatalities recorded. The five reported Winter Storm events over the 5-year plan update period, divides out to one reported Winter Storm event per year, or a more than 100% probability that such an event will occur in any given year. The annual cost of a Winter Storm event could not be calculated based on recorded events for the planning update period.

Flash Flood / Flood

Flash Flood is the most common form of flooding in Hickman County. The cause, being too much rainwater, delivered in too short of time. However, rather than steep slopes and narrow valleys channeling and volume from heavy rains, the runoff is too great for the county's 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 major bodies of water in Hickman County are the Mississippi River, Obion Creek and the Bayou DeChein. The Mississippi River delivered catastrophic flooding to the area in the past, most memorably in 1937, but has since been contained, if not controlled by levees and floodwalls. The Mississippi at flood stage backs up the Bayou DeChein and Obion Creek causing flooding along those two streams.

Periodic flooding of land adjacent to rivers, streams and shorelines is natural and can be expected to take place at 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. 100 Year Flood: as determined by the FEMA, is a flood event of a magnitude expected to be equaled or exceeded once on 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 1- 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 NFIP as the standard for floodplain management and to determine the need for flood insurance.

Table 7.9 Flash Flood / Flood Events and Impacts in Hickman County January 1, 2012 – March 31, 2017

Location	Date	Time	Time Zone	Event Type	Deaths	Injuries	Property Damage	Crop Damage
CROLEY	4/30/2017	10:50	CST-6	Flash Flood	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COLUMBUS	2/24/2018	16:00	CST-6	Flood	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COLUMBUS	3/1/2018	0:00	CST-6	Flood	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COLUMBUS	2/11/2019	17:00	CST-6	Flood	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
CLINTON	2/20/2019	1:36	CST-6	Flood	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
CLINTON	2/23/2019	13:40	CST-6	Flash Flood	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SOUTH COLUMBUS	3/1/2019	0:00	CST-6	Flood	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
CLINTON	3/14/2019	3:31	CST-6	Flood	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BEELERTON	1/11/2020	12:00	CST-6	Flood	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
CLINTON	8/12/2020	16:00	CST-6	Flood	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SPRING HILL	2/22/2022	10:30	CST-6	Flash Flood	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
TOTALS					**0**	**0**	**5.00K**	**0.00K**

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

The following descriptions are typical of flood events in Hickman County:

- On February 20, 2019, A warm front moved slowly northward from the Gulf Coast states on the night of the 19th, reaching the lower Ohio Valley on the morning of the 20th. This warm front brought the third widespread heavy rainfall event so far in February. Rainfall totals over a 24-hour period were from 2 to 3 inches in much of western Kentucky, with locally up to 3.5 inches west of Kentucky Lake. This rainfall fell on moist ground, causing many creeks and smaller rivers to flood. The flooding was exacerbated by extremely high levels on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, which caused tributary rivers and creeks to back up into western Kentucky. Two vehicles were stalled in floodwaters at a railroad underpass in Clinton. Multiple highways were covered by water around the county, especially near flood-prone creeks.
- On February 22, 2022, A broken line of thunderstorms moved rapidly east northeastward during the early morning hours. A few damaging wind events and a weak tornado accompanied the storms. A low amplitude mid-level shortwave trough over the southern Plains ejected northeast into the Ohio Valley, providing support for the broken line of storms. A surface low tracked northeast across Missouri and Illinois. Within the warm sector of this low-pressure system, buoyancy was very weak but adequate for thunderstorms. An intense low-level jet over 70 knots translated northeast from Arkansas into Kentucky. The extraordinarily strong winds near the surface contributed to the tornado and wind damage. Pockets of flooding occurred where the most intense storms

passed through, mainly in Hickman and Carlisle Counties. U.S. Highway 51 was closed near Cane Creek. Parallel routes to this section of Highway 51 were also flooded, eliminating any practical detour.

Figure 7.2 Hickman County 100 Year Flood Zone

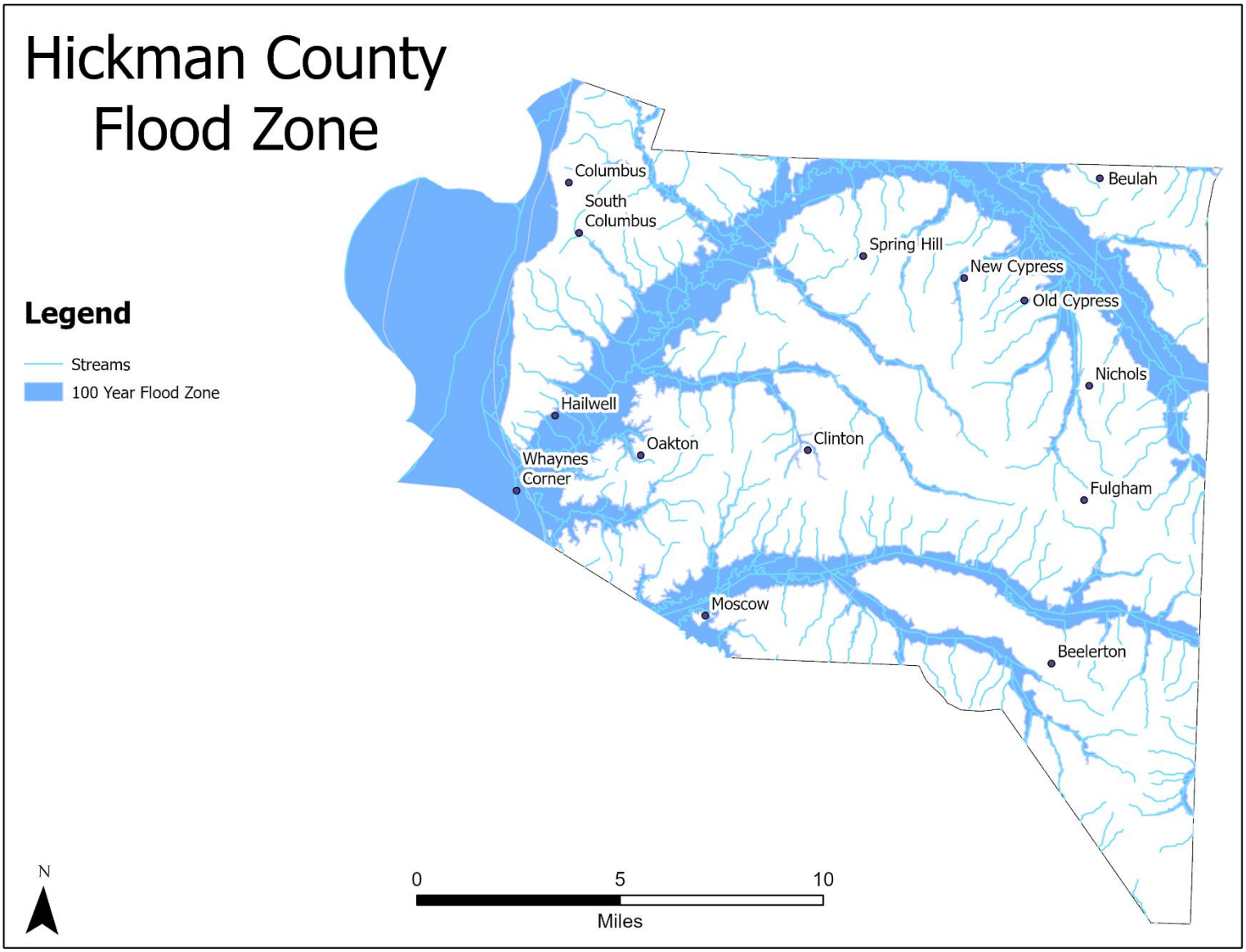


Figure 7.3 City of Clinton Flood Hazard Areas

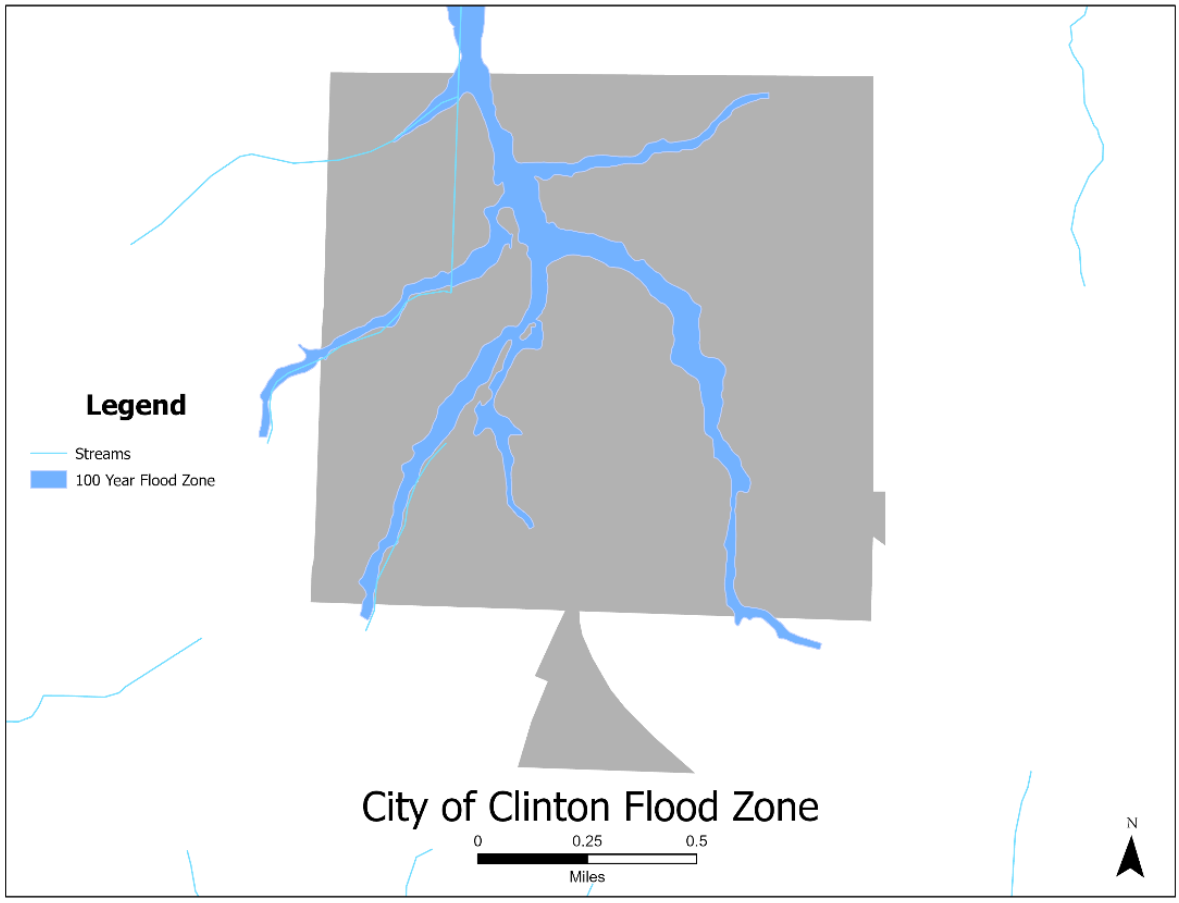


Figure 7.4 City of Columbus Flood Hazard Areas

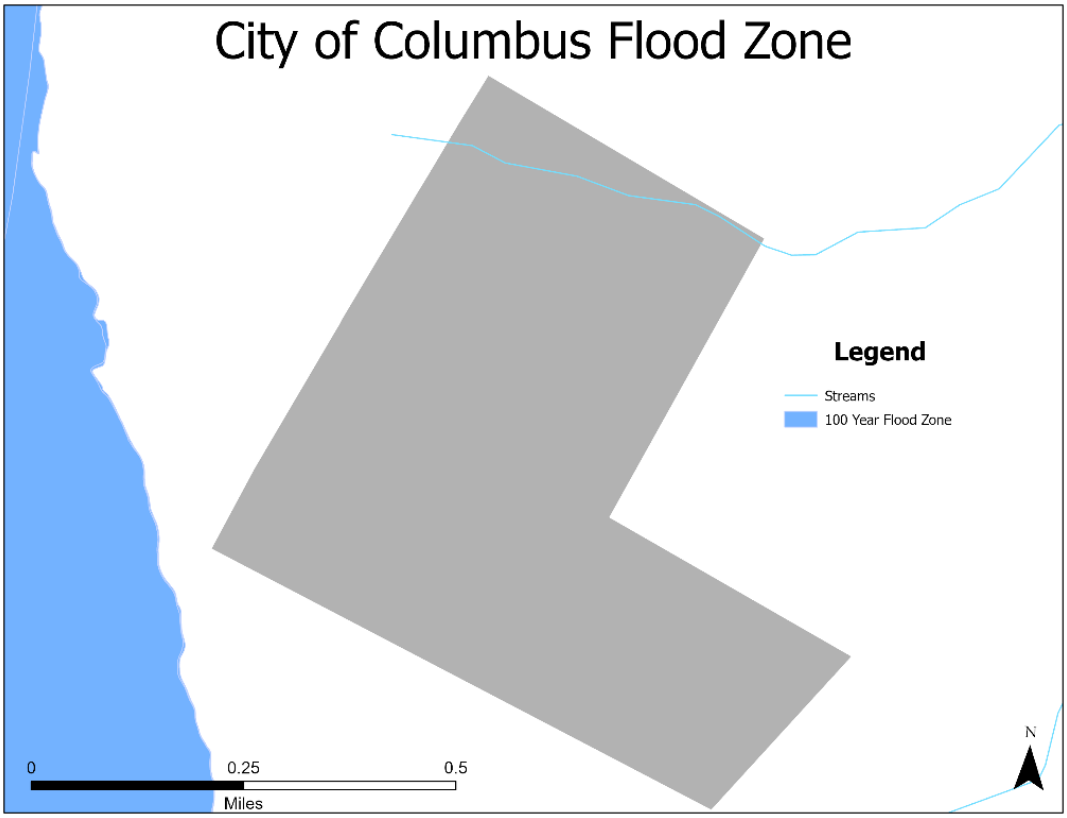


Table 7.10 National Flood Insurance Program Participation by Jurisdiction

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 03-17-22

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS OF FLOODING PROFILE

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.

The frequency of occurrence that can be derived from this data is eleven Flood/ Flash Flood (8 / 3) events in the 5-year update period, which divides out to 2.2 reported Flooding Events per year, or a probability greater than 100% for the occurrence of a Flood Event in any given year. Based on recorded events and reported damages in Hickman County, the cost of a Flood Event could be calculated as:

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

- $5,000 property damage divided by 11 events = $454 average damage per event.
- $454 average damage per event X 2.2 events per year = $998.8 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 kilometers, causing damage to property, resulting in loss of life and injury, and disrupting the social and economic functioning of the affected area.

According to the New Madrid Seismic Zone Catastrophic Earthquake Response Planning Project Volume 1 all Purchase Region counties will be severely impacted:

"The largest number of damaged buildings occurs in McCracken County where 24,100 structures are damaged. Graves and Marshall Counties also incur substantial building damage at 9,000 and 5,100 buildings, respectively. Conversely, over 90% of all buildings in Ballard and Hickman Counties are expected to experience damage. Additionally, 80% to 90% of buildings in McCracken and Carlisle Counties are damaged."

Based on the scenario conducted in the study

"Various modes of transportation are also compromised in western Kentucky following the NMSZ scenario event. Over 250 bridges are damaged; numerous bridges along US-51, US-60 and US-45 are heavily damaged and likely impassible the day after the earthquake. Additionally, damage to major river bridges during the event severely limits traffic between Kentucky and Illinois, Tennessee and Missouri."

To review more information regarding this study, refer to appendix 3.

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 landslides and liquefaction. Landslides are the down-slope movement of soil and rock in mountainous regions and along hillsides. Liquefaction occurs when the ground soil loses the ability to resist shear and flows much like quicksand. When liquefaction occurs, anything relying on the substrata for support can shift, tilt, rupture, or collapse.

Earthquakes are measured in terms of their magnitude and intensity. Magnitude is measured using the Richter Scale, an open-ended logarithmic scale that describes the energy release of an earthquake through a measure of shock wave amplitude. Each unit increase in magnitude on the Richter Scale corresponds to a ten-fold increase in wave amplitude, or a 32-fold increase in energy. Intensity is most commonly measured using the Modified Mercalli Intensity (MMI) Scale. It is a twelve-level scale based on direct and indirect measurements of seismic effects. The scale levels are typically described using roman numerals, with an "I" corresponding to imperceptible (instrumental) events, "IV" corresponding to moderate (felt by people awake), to "XII" for catastrophic (total destruction).

Table 7.11 Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale for Earthquakes Compared to the Richter Scale

Scale	Intensity	Description of Effects	Maximum Acceleration (mm/sec)	Richter Scale
I	Instrumental	Detected only on seismographs	<10	
II	Feeble	Some people feel it	<25	<4.2
III	Slight	Felt by people resting; like a truck rumbling by	<50	
IV	Moderate	Felt by people walking	<100	
V	Slightly Strong	Sleepers awake; church bells ring	<250	<4.8
VI	Strong	Trees sway: suspended objects swing, objects fall off shelves	<500	<5.4
VII	Very Strong	Mild alarm: walls crack; plaster falls	<1000	<6.1
VIII	Destructive	Moving cars uncontrollable; masonry fractures, poorly constructed buildings damaged	<2500	
IX	Ruinous	Some houses collapse; ground cracks; pipes break	<5000	<6.9
X	Disastrous	Ground cracks profusely; many buildings destroyed; liquefaction and landslides widespread	<7500	<7.3
XI	Very Disastrous	Most buildings and bridges collapse; roads, railways, pipes, and cables destroyed; general triggering of other hazards	<9800	<8.1
XII	Catastrophic	Total Destruction: trees fall; ground rises and falls in waves	>9800	>8.1

The New Madrid Seismic Zone is located in southeastern Missouri, northeastern Arkansas, Western Tennessee, Western Kentucky and Southern Illinois. This area is the most active seismic area east of the Rocky Mountains.

Every Year hundreds of small earthquakes occur in the New Madrid Seismic Zone but are typically too small to be felt by humans and can only be detected by sensitive instruments. The last major earthquake in the state of Kentucky was in 1812. The probability of a large magnitude earthquake impacting the Purchase Region is about 10% based on 50 years of research. Though Earthquakes are hard to predict, and scientists are taking great strides to understand the New Madrid Seismic Zone.

Due to the nature of the bedrock that is present in the New Madrid Seismic Zone the geographic impact in the asking of the ground and be 20 times larger than the earthquakes that impact California. If a large magnitude Earthquake is to occur in the Purchase Region area the damages will be significant.

The primary cause for damage and injuries during an earthquake is because of the destruction of manmade structures. These structures are particularly susceptible 1. Tall Structures (Buildings, Bridges, Dams), 2. Large Open Structures, 3. Brittle Structures, 4. Complex Structures with odd shapes and lots of corners, and 5. Unanchored building contents. Damage will vary depending on the magnitude, zone location, geologic nature of material and degree of urbanization. More information can be found on the Missouri Department of Natural Resources facts page of the New Madrid Seismic Zone https://dnr.mo.gov/land-geology/hazards/earthquakes/science/facts-new-madrid-seismic-zone.

Figure 7.5 collected from the Kentucky Geological Survey interprets ground motion.

Figure 7.5 KGS Ground Motion

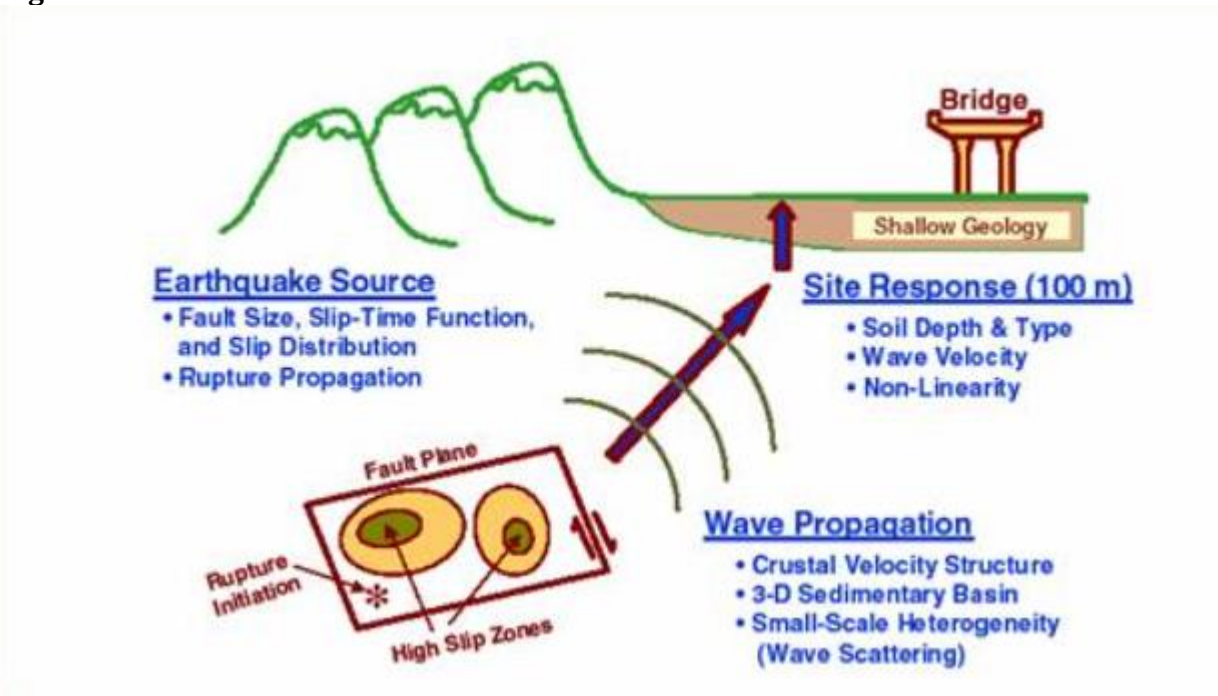
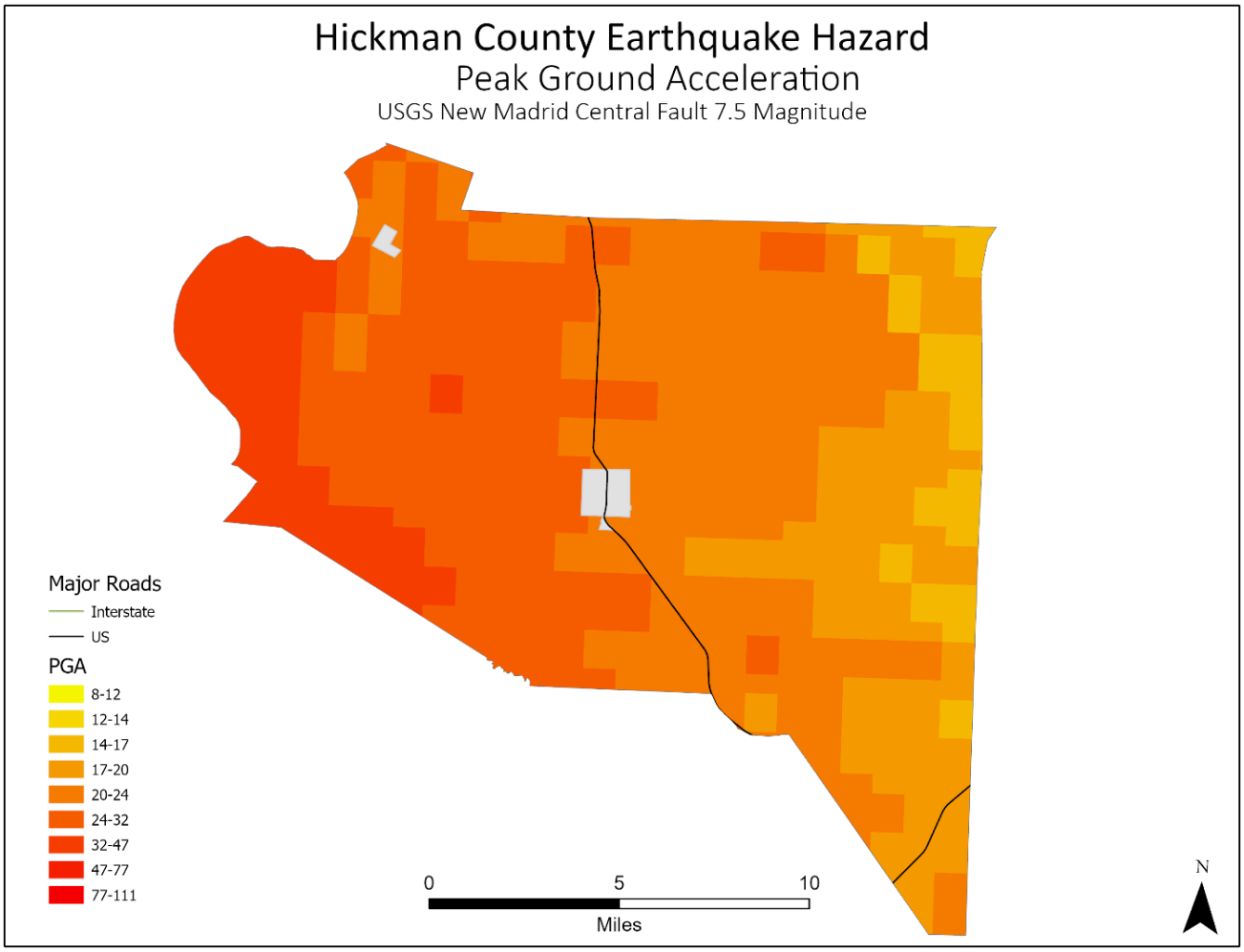


Figure 7.6 shows the Peak Ground Acceleration for Hickman County based on the USGS Shake map simulator at an earthquake of 7.5 magnitude. Figure 7.7 shows the Peak Ground Velocity for Hickman County based on the USGS Shake Map simulator for an earthquake of 7.5 magnitude.

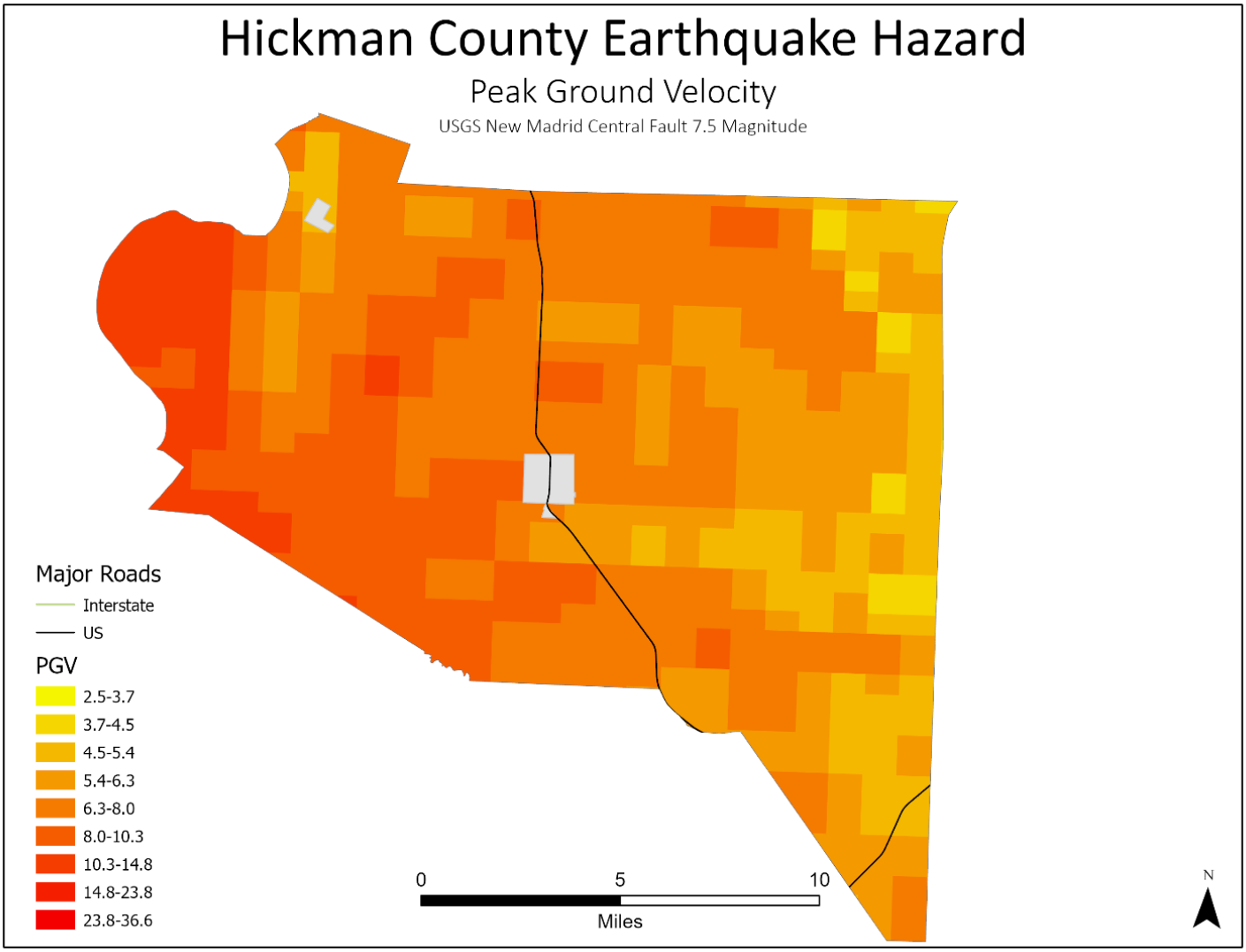
Figure 7.6 USGS New Madrid Central Fault 7.5 Magnitude Peak Ground Acceleration



PERCEIVED SHAKING	Not felt	Weak	Light	Moderate	Strong	Very strong	Severe	Violent	Extreme
POTENTIAL DAMAGE	none	none	none	Very light	Light	Moderate	Mod./Heavy	Heavy	Very Heavy
PEAK ACC.(%g)	<0.05	0.3	2.8	6.2	12	22	40	75	>139
PEAK VEL.(cm/s)	*<0.02*	*0.1*	*1.4*	*4.7*	*9.6*	*20*	*41*	*86*	*>178*
INSTRUMENTAL INTENSITY	I	II–III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X+

Scale based upon Worden et al. (2012)

7.7 USGS New Madrid Central Fault 7.5 Magnitude Peak Ground Velocity



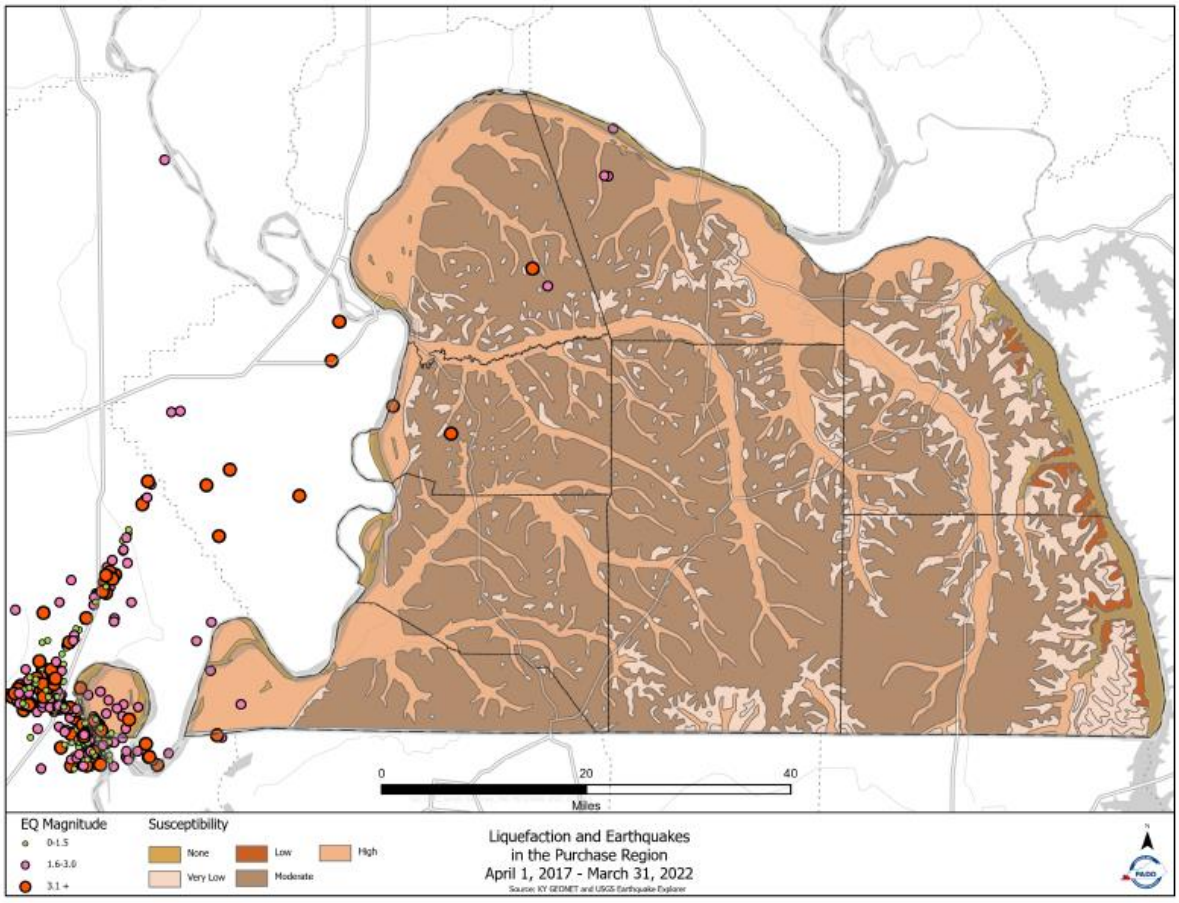
PERCEIVED SHAKING	Not felt	Weak	Light	Moderate	Strong	Very strong	Severe	Violent	Extreme
POTENTIAL DAMAGE	none	none	none	Very light	Light	Moderate	Mod./Heavy	Heavy	Very Heavy
PEAK ACC.(%g)	<0.05	0.3	2.8	6.2	12	22	40	75	>139
PEAK VEL.(cm/s)	*<0.02*	*0.1*	*1.4*	*4.7*	*9.6*	*20*	*41*	*86*	*>178*
INSTRUMENTAL INTENSITY	I	II–III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X+

Scale based upon Worden et al. (2012)

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 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 quicksand. When liquefaction occurs, anything relying on the substrata for support can shift, tilt, rupture, or collapse.

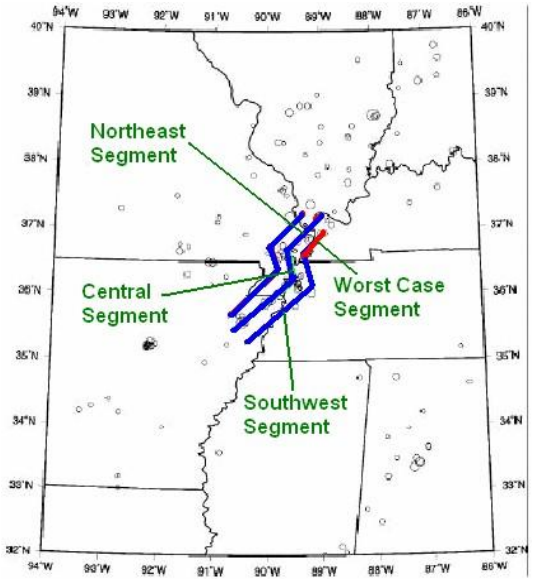
Figure 7.8 describes the underlying soil structure for Hickman County. It indicates that virtually the entire county is underlain by beds of sediment, not bedrock. This increases the potential for ground shaking and liquefaction.

Figure 7.8 Generalized Liquefaction Susceptibility & Earthquake Magnitude of the Purchase Region



Source: USGS Map was derived from the USGS Earthquake Catalog, and the Liquefaction data was retrieved from Kentucky Geonet

Figure 7.9 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 tremblers, 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.

During this update period there were not earthquakes in Hickman County. Most of the earthquakes that occurred in the Purchase Region were near or in Fulton County. A full figure of earthquake occurrences will be found in the appropriate county annexes.

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 7.12) 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 scare 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 7.12

	Intensity Category	Typical Hail Diameter (mm)*	Probable Kinetic Energy, J-m^2	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 7.13. The Size Code is the maximum reported size code accepted as consistent with other reports and evidence.

Table 7.13

Hail size and diameter in relation to TORRO Hailstorm Intensity Scale		
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

From April 1, 2017, through March 31, 2022, there have been four occurrences of Hail events in Hickman County reported by the NCEI. There were no injuries or property damage associated with these events for the plan update period.

Table 7.14 Hail Events and Impacts in Hickman County April 1, 2017 – March 31, 2022

Location	Date	Time	Time Zone	Magnitude	Deaths	Injuries	Property Damage	Crop Damage
BEELERTON	05/02/2019	19:25	CST-6	0.88 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 descriptions are typical of hail events in Hickman County:

- On May 2, 2019, ahead of a MCV (mesoscale convective vortex) over Arkansas, strong thunderstorms moved northeast from Tennessee into western Kentucky. Some of these storms produced dime to nickel-size hail. The storms weakened as they encountered more stable air along and north of a stationary front near the southern Kentucky border.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS FOR HAIL PROFILE

Hickman County has experienced one reported Hail Event during the 5-year plan update period, which divides out to 0.2 events per year or a probability of 20% chance for an event with Hail occurrence in any given year.

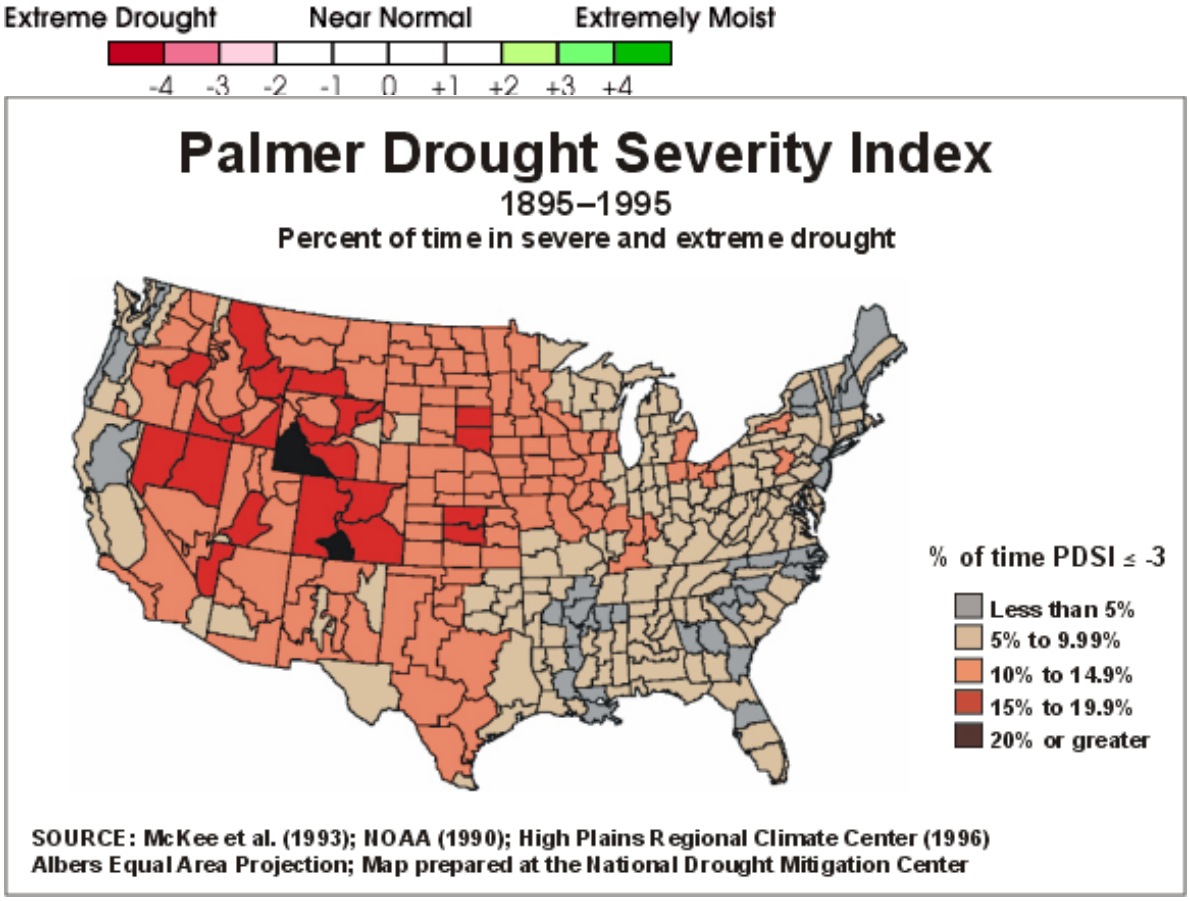
Based on the few recorded events and no reported damages in Hickman County, the cost of a Hail Event could not be calculated for this update cycle. A historical account of Hail Events recorded in Hickman County by NCEI can be found in Appendix.

Drought

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 (see Figure 7.10). The PDSI scale follows below.

Figure 7.10 Palmer Drought Severity Index



During the planning period for this update there have been four occurrences of excessive heat conditions recorded in Hickman County. There were no injuries / fatalities or damage (property or crop) recorded during these events.

Table 7.15 Excessive Heat / Drought Events and Impacts in Hickman County April 1, 2017 – March 31, 2022

Location	Date	Time	Time Zone	Event Type	Deaths	Injuries	Property Damage	Crop Damage
HICKMAN (ZONE)	7/21/2017	11:00	CST-6	Excessive Heat	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
HICKMAN (ZONE)	7/5/2018	10:00	CST-6	Excessive Heat	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
HICKMAN (ZONE)	7/14/2018	10:00	CST-6	Excessive Heat	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
HICKMAN (ZONE)	8/12/2019	10:00	CST-6	Excessive Heat	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 descriptions are typical of excessive heat events in Hickman County:

- On July 21, 2017, A large upper-level high resulted in two to three days of dangerously high heat indices from 105 to 115 degrees. The large high in the upper levels of the atmosphere expanded over much of the southern two-thirds of the United States for a few days. The center of the high gradually shifted east from the southern Plains on the 20th to the middle Mississippi Valley on the 22nd. The high then weakened and shrank on the 23rd. The daily peak heat indices at Paducah during the hot weather were 109 degrees on the 21st and 107 degrees on the 22nd. At Hopkinsville, the peak heat index was 106 on the 21st, 107 on the 22nd, and about 105 on the 23rd. A number of Kentucky mesonet sites and automated airport sites reported peak heat indices from 110 to 115 on the 21st and 22nd. Actual air temperatures reached the mid to upper 90's on both afternoons. Overnight lows were in the mid to upper 70's. Cooling centers were opened in Marshall County to accommodate residents needing help.

- On August 12, 2019, Heat indices peaked between 105 and 112 degrees across most of western Kentucky except the Owensboro and Henderson area during the afternoon hours. The highest heat indices were over the Mississippi River counties, where the peak heat index ranged from 110 to 112 degrees. Actual air temperatures reached the lower to mid-90's. Dew points were in the mid 70's to near 80, which resulted in extremely high heat indices. At mid-levels of the atmosphere, a large ridge of high pressure dominated the southern half of the United States. A weak surface warm front over the lower Ohio Valley caused dew points to pool into the mid 70's to near 80.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS OF EXCESSIVE HEAT / DROUGHT PROFILE

There have been four heat related events in the county during the 5-year planning period. This divides out to 0.8 events per year, an 80% probability that a drought could occur in any given 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. Information from the above table can be used to define the frequency of heat related and the impact of these events throughout the region. Drought is mainly a threat to the agricultural segment of the county economy, but it is also having a significant impact on water and wastewater systems.

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. The complete history of drought events in Hickman County can be reviewed in Appendix 1.

Dam Failure

There are around 80,000 dams in the United States. The Kentucky Division of Water has surveyed 81 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 7.16 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 7.17 Dam Classification by County

The existing dams in the area by classification. Seven of the eight counties have dams that have been classified by the state. Hickman County has six structures, five evaluated as Class A and one evaluated as Class B.

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**

Figure 7.11 Hickman County Dams by Downstream Hazard Potential

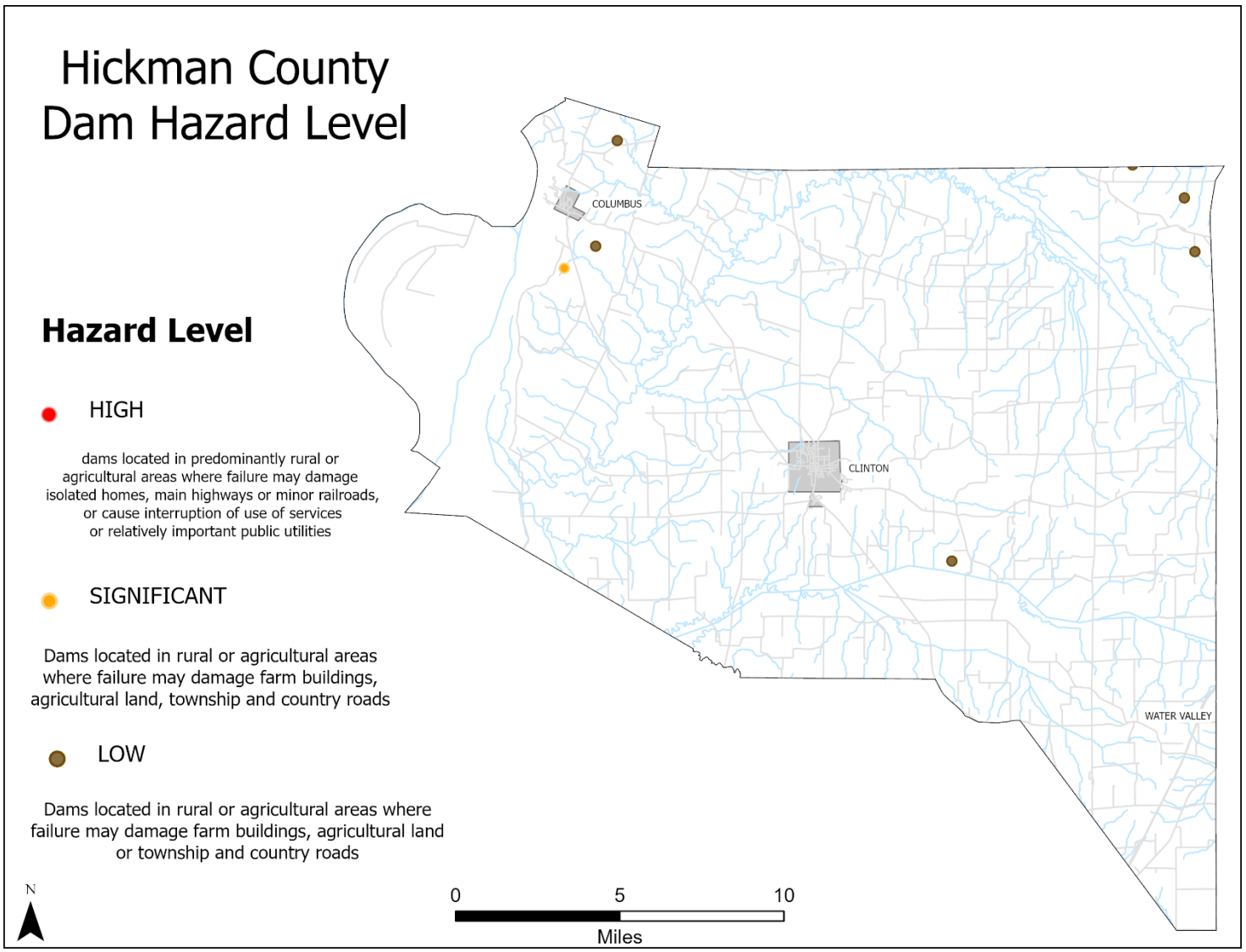


Figure 7.11 shows the approximate location of the State rated dams in Hickman County. Please note that due to scaling, multiple dams may appear as a single structure.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS FOR DAM FAILURE HAZARD PROFILE

There is no historical occurrence of damage or injury due to a dam failure in Hickman County. However, dam failure is considered a hazard.

7:4.3 Assessing Vulnerability: Identifying Assets Overall Summary Vulnerability

The vulnerability of structures to Severe Weather and Earthquake Hazards in Hickman 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.

Hickman County's vulnerability to flooding was determined by GIS analysis. A GPS derived database of Critical Facilities, and the Kentucky Infrastructure Authority database for Water and Wastewater 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 value of Critical Facilities and structures exposed to the other identified hazards, which are limited in area extent, varied by hazard type.

Impact & Frequency

The impact and frequency of each hazard is identified in each hazard profile in the previous section through maps and frequency tables. Impact is addressed further in the tables 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 affect the Purchase Region. The information to complete this section was collected from a variety of sources using the HAZUS 4.0 Kentucky Data, the NOAA NCEI, the 2020 Census, U.S. Census Bureau 2020 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 Hickman County MPT.

Hickman County MPT members reviewed the following information to determine the vulnerability in each community. Tables were created by the PADD staff to estimate the numbers of existing buildings located in mapped Flood Hazard areas. For the other identified hazards, tornado, thunderstorm wind, earthquakes, and winter storms, MPT members were not able to identify specific hazard areas for those hazards which were determined to potentially affect anything within Hickman County. These hazards and their occurrence are not limited to any particular area based on past historical events and documentation as provided in the hazard profiles for the hazards.

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. Cost replacement values were collected by PADD staff from local mitigation planning teams for each county. County and City facilities KACO and KLC insurance values were collected. While cost replacement values for other critical facilities data was collected by reaching out to different organizations (Schools, Water and Sewer companies, airports, hospital, etc.) head of company or finance officers to receive values. If values were unable to be determined HAZUS facility values were used.

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 Hickman County MPT. These hazards and their occurrences are not limited to any area based on past historical events and documentation is provided in the hazard profiles.

Table 7.18 identifies the total number of structures vulnerable to Severe Weather Hazards and Earthquakes. This table represents structures only and was derived from the U.S. Building Blueprint shapefile. Due to data limitations, the number of commercial and residential structures could not be individually determined from the data provided. Future updates of the plan should have a separation of commercial and residential properties if data is available.

Table 7.18 Hickman County Severe Weather/Earthquake Hazard Vulnerable Assets

County	Number of Structures		
	Structures in County	Structures in Hazard Area	% In Hazard Area
Ballard	7,041	7,041	100%
Calloway	22,328	22,328	100%
Carlisle	4,476	4,476	100%
Fulton	4,091	4,091	100%
Graves	25,720	25,720	100%
Hickman	**3,777**	**3,777**	**100%**
Marshall	24,216	24,216	100%
McCracken	36,549	36,549	100%
Total	**128,198**	**128,198**	**100%**

Sources: https://github.com/Microsoft/USBuildingFootprints, PADD GIS

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 Hickman County.

Table 7.19 Hickman County Critical Facilities & Infrastructure Severe Weather and Earthquake

Type of Facility	# Of Existing Buildings	Current Replacement Value	# In Hazard Area
County EOC	1	$275,243	1
Communication-Radio		$5,409,708	
Fire Stations	4	$9,955,640	4
Police Stations	2	$7,898,618	2
Railways			
Government Buildings	7	$8,154,517	7
Hospitals			
Electric Power Plants			
Package Treatments Plants	1		1
Sewage Plants	1	$126,531,170	1
Water Plants	2	$253,062,340	0
Pumping Stations	1	$198,290	1
Lift Stations	1	$516,911	1
Flood Control Pump Station			
Wells	4		4
Storage Tanks	4	$1,312,000	4
Schools	2	$48,300,468	2
Airport	1	$4,248,170	1
Natural Gas Facilities			
Warming Centers			
Dams	6		6
Bridges	35	$11,757,607.1	35
TOTAL	**66**	**$477,620,682**	**66**

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.

*** If values were not provided the best estimate was given based on other facilities in Hickman, and the HAZUS Program.*

*** Cost replacement values left blank were hard to determine due to many factors involved*

Critical Facilities and Infrastructure at Risk to Flooding

The PADD GIS staff produced tables which provide an accurate estimate of the number of structures that are vulnerable to flooding. PADD GIS staff collect Purchase Region Structure Blueprints from US Building Blueprints on Microsoft for the state of Kentucky and clipped out the structures for the Purchase Region. 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 database were used to determine at risk Critical Facilities.

Table 7.20 summarizes the numbers of structures in the Flood Hazard area for each county. The highlighted areas indicate the data for Hickman County. These figures by default are also applicable to the vulnerability of structures to Dam Failure.

Table 7.20 Hickman County Flood Hazard Vulnerable Assets

County	Estimated Number of Structures in Flood Hazard Areas		
	Number of Structures in County	Percentage of Structures in Flood	Number of Structures in Flood Hazard Zone
Ballard	7,041	4.6%	327
Calloway	22,328	1.6%	359
Carlisle	4,476	2.4%	108
Fulton	4,091	4.7%	193
Graves	25,720	1.6%	404
Hickman	**3,777**	**2.3%**	**85**
Marshall	24,216	6.7%	1624
McCracken	36,549	4.3%	1586
Total	**128,198**	**3.7%**	**4,686**

Sources: https://github.com/Microsoft/USBuildingFootprints, Purchase Area Development District GIS Database

The following maps indicate the location of critical facilities in each jurisdiction relative to the flood hazard areas. These maps were presented to the regional council for public comment for review during the identification of vulnerable assets for each jurisdiction.

Figures 7.12 and 7.13 depict the location of Hickman County's critical and transportation facilities in relation to the mapped 100-year flood zones.

Figure 7.12 Hickman County Structures in Flood Zone

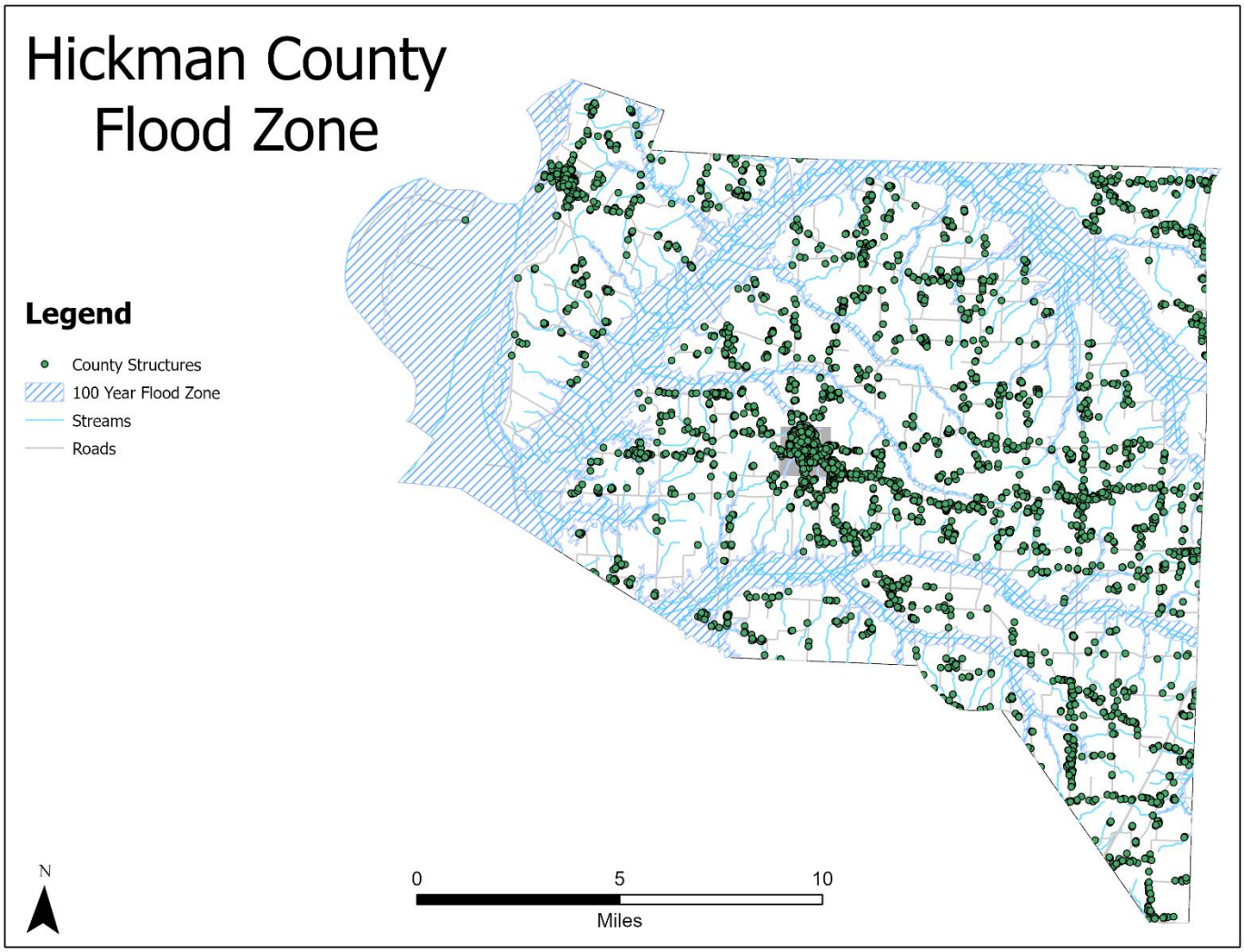


Figure 7.13 Hickman County Flood Zone Including Critical Facilities

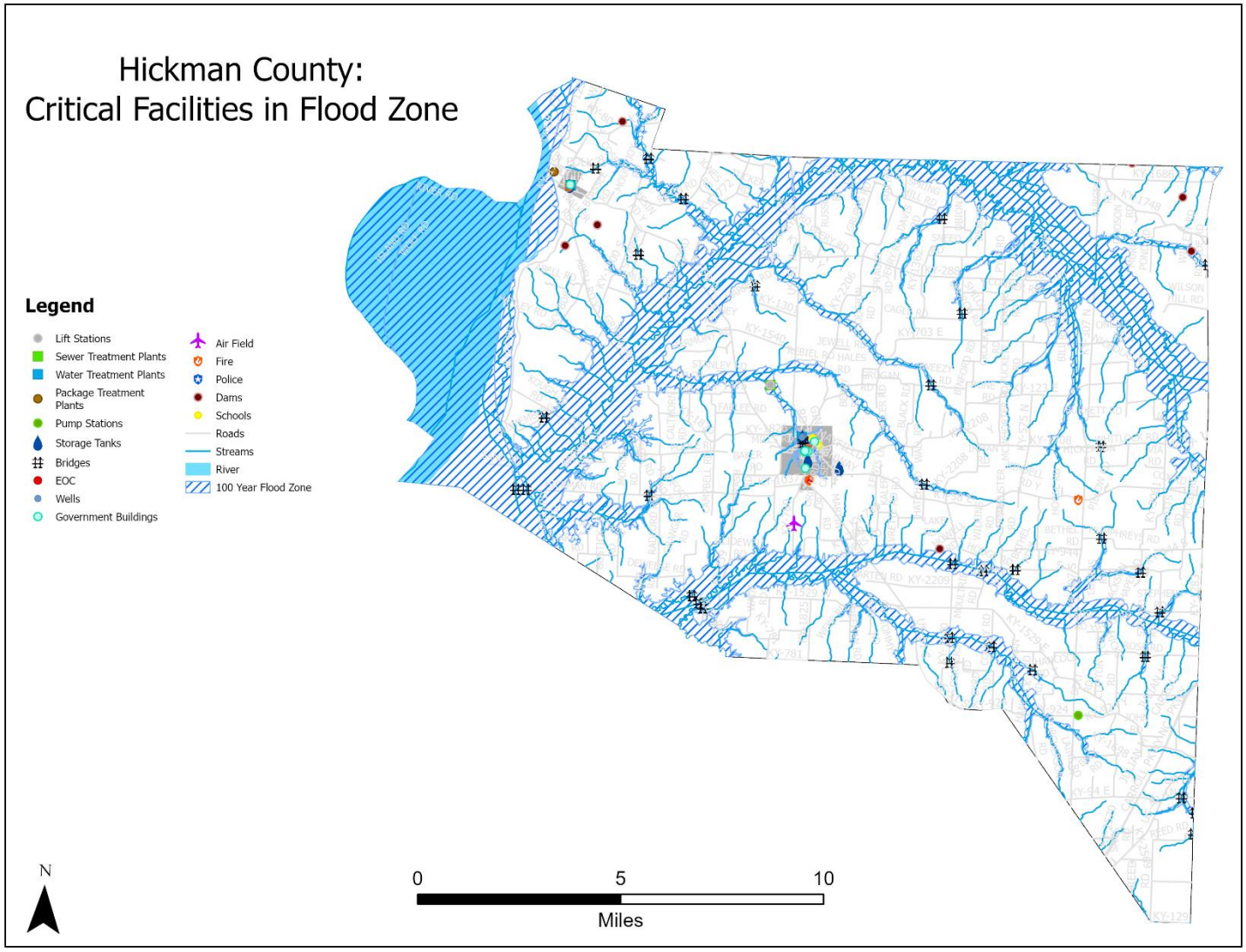
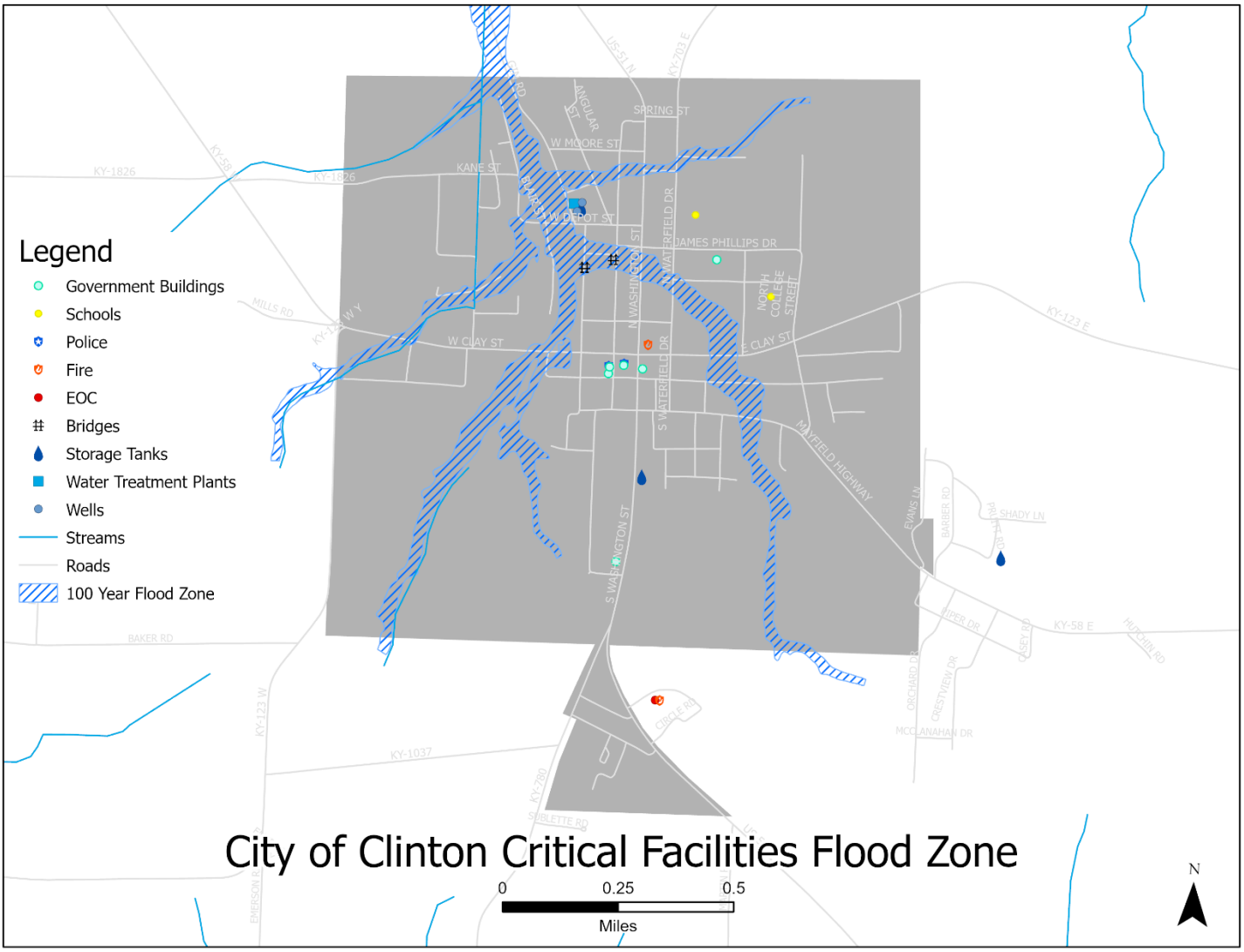


Figure 7.14 indicates the location of critical facilities in the City of Clinton relative to the Flood Hazard areas. These maps were presented to the JPHMC for public comment for review during the identification of vulnerable assets for each jurisdiction.

Figure 7.14 City of Clinton Flood Zone Including Critical Facilities



Further review of the city jurisdictions for the City of Columbus reveal that there are no critical facilities located in flood hazard areas for Columbus.

Table 7.21 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 7.21 Hickman County Flood Vulnerability: Critical Facilities and Infrastructure

Type of Facility	# Of Existing Buildings	Current Replacement Value	# In Hazard Area
County EOC	1	$275,243	0
Communication-Radio		$5,409,708	
Fire Stations	4	$9,955,640	0
Police Stations	2	$7,898,618	0
Railways			
Government Buildings	7	$8,154,517	
Hospitals			
Electric Power Plants			
Package Treatments Plants	1		0
Sewage Plants	1	$126,531,170	1
Water Plants	2	$253,062,340	0
Pumping Stations	1	$198,290	0
Lift Stations	1	$516,911	1
Flood Control Pump Station			
Wells	4		0
Storage Tanks	4	$1,312,000	0
Schools	2	$48,300,468	0
Airport	1	$4,248,170	0
Natural Gas Facilities			
Warming Centers			
Dams	6		1
Bridges	35	$11,757,607.1	24
TOTAL	**66**	**$477,620,682**	**66**

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.

*** If values were not provided the best estimate was given based on other facilities in Hickman and the HAZUS Program.*

*** Cost replacement values left blank were hard to determine due to many factors involved*

Wildfire

Types and Numbers of Buildings for Wildfire Hazard

Wildfire was rated by the Hickman 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 7.15 Wildfire Probability and Impacts in Hickman County

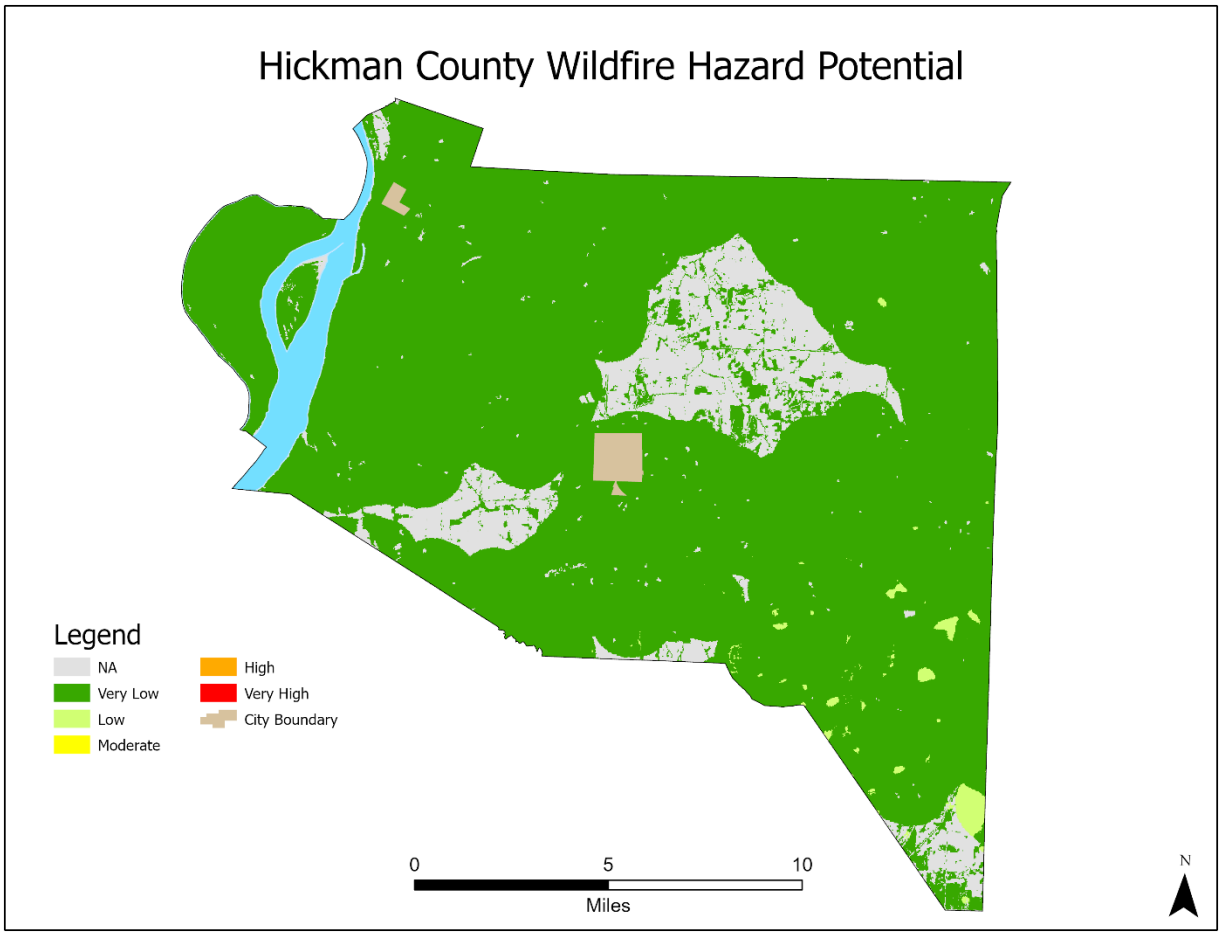


Table 7.22 identifies the structures only within the wildfire potential areas in Hickman County was derived from U.S. Building Blueprint shapefile. Due to data limitations, the types of building structures were not available at the time of this plan.

Table 7.22 Hickman County Wildland/Urban Interface Wildfire Risk:

County	Structures in County	Structures in None to Very Low	Structures in Low	Structures in Moderate	Structures in High
Ballard	7,041	7,041	0	0	0
Calloway	22,328	22,175	153	0	0
Carlisle	4,476	4,476	0	0	0
Fulton	4,091	4,060	31	0	0
Graves	25,720	25,522	198	0	0
Hickman	**3,777**	**3,764**	**13**	**0**	**0**
Marshall	24,216	24,214	2	0	0
McCracken	36,549	36,549	0	0	0
Purchase	128,198	127,801	397	0	0

Sources: USDA Wildfire Hazard Potential and PADD GIS Staff

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 of wildfires.

Table 7.23 Hickman County Wildfire Vulnerability: Critical Facilities and Infrastructure

Type of Facility	# Of Existing Buildings	Current Replacement Value	# In None to Very Low Hazard Area	# In Low Hazard Area
County EOC	1	$275,243	1	0
Communication-Radio		$5,409,708		
Fire Stations	4	$9,955,640	4	0
Public Safety Buildings	2	$7,898,618	2	0
Railways				
Government Buildings	7	$8,154,517	7	0
Hospitals				
Electric Power Plants				
Package Treatment Plant	1		1	0
Sewage Plants PTP	1	$126,531,170	1	0
Water Plants	2	$253,062,340	2	0
Pumping Stations	1	$198,290	1	0
Lift Stations	1	$516,911	1	0
Flood Control Pump Station				
Wells	4		4	0
Storage Tanks	4	$1,312,000	4	0
Schools	2	$48,300,468	2	0
Airport	1	$4,248,170	1	0
Natural Gas Facilities				
Warming Centers				
Dams	6		6	0
Bridges	35	$11,757,607.1	35	0
TOTAL	**66**	**$477,620,682**	**66**	**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.
*** If values were not provided the best estimate was given based on other facilities in Hickman, and HAZUS Program.*
*** Cost replacement values left blank were hard to determine due to many factors involved*

For the other identified hazards in this plan, council members were not able to identify specific hazard areas for the following hazards: drought/excessive heat, and dam failure. There are no potential inundation maps for the event of the failure of the agricultural dams in the county, and therefore no way to judge the impact. PADD GIS analysis has determined that no Critical Facilities are in close proximity to any of the known dams.

Drought poses a considerable hazard to the agricultural sector of the economy and while its effects cannot be mitigated except by irrigation the impact is mitigated by crop insurance programs. Extreme heat poses a health risk, but not a structural risk to residences or Critical Facilities. Infrastructure at risk to Excessive Heat/Drought consists of in ground water and wastewater systems that rely on cast iron pipe. This type of pipe is prone to radial fracture caused by soil shrinkage.

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

Hickman County is not expected to grow in population over the next ten years. There will likely be little, if any, increase in the number of residential structures or critical facilities and infrastructure.

Table 7.24 Census Projections for the Purchase Region of Kentucky

County	Census 2000	Census 2010	Census 2020	Census Projections		
				2030	2040	2050
Kentucky	4,041,769	4,339,367	4,505,836	4,461,150	4,721,118	4,785,233
Ballard	8,286	8,249	7,728	7,180	6,558	5,979
Calloway	34,177	37,191	37,103	38,298	38,626	38,424
Carlisle	5,351	4,874	4,826	4,445	4,090	3,765
Fulton	7,752	6,238	6,515	6,132	5,697	5,349
Graves	37,028	37,421	36,649	36,582	36,163	35,758
Hickman	**5,262**	**4,612**	**4,521**	**4,094**	**3,621**	**3,139**
Marshall	30,125	31,101	31,659	31,430	30,794	30,218
McCracken	65,514	65,018	67,875	69,450	70,529	71,761
Purchase	**193,495**	**195,819**	**196,876**	**197,611**		

Source: Kentucky State Data Center Projection Report for 2022 http://ksdc.louisville.edu/

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

County Structures – Tornado, Earthquake, Severe Thunderstorm, Severe Winter Storm

The PADD staff used the Kentucky Data Center Household Projections to estimate future residential structure growth for each Purchase Region County. Table 7.25 shows the Kentucky Data Center Household Projects. These numbers would represent the approximate number of

future residential structures vulnerable to tornadoes, earthquakes, thunderstorm wind and winter storms.

Table 7.25 Household Projections

County	2010	2020	Projections		
			2030	2040	2050
Ballard	3,397	3,228	3,060	2,772	2,478
Calloway	15,530	15,108	16,126	16,569	16,616
Carlisle	2,116	2,003	1,845	1,681	1,532
Fulton	2,864	2725	2,578	2,368	2,157
Graves	14,978	14,742	14,697	14,396	14,180
Hickman	**2,028**	**1,916**	**1,725**	**1,512**	**1,290**
Marshall	13,073	13,359	13,301	13,003	12,693
McCracken	28,227	28,932	30,250	30,563	30,828
Purchase Region	**82,2213**	**82,013**	**83,582**	**82,864**	**81,774**

Flood

Hickman County is not a member of the NFIP. The City of Columbus does not have a mapped Flood Hazard Area. The City of Clinton is a member of the NFIP. It has a Flood Plain Management Ordinance IAW the appropriate State Revised Statutes. As a consequence, development is not likely to occur in flood regions identified on the FIRMS covering the City of Clinton and by the Q3 Flood data used in this plan. It is a mitigation goal that Hickman County will eventually enter the NFIP. Industrial expansion that takes place in the City of Clinton will be in areas which are not located in floodplains.

The PADD staff and Hickman 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 reached. 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.

In summary, MPT members have estimated the numbers of existing residential structures that are located in hazard areas. Future updates of this plan may include actual point data for building locations which will revise the vulnerability figures downward. Better data may result in a better estimate of growth and future buildings for each Hickman County that will allow a more accurate assessment of vulnerable assets. This information was used to determine mitigation strategies and actions to help reduce potential losses from hazard events.

7:4.4 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: Tornado, Thunderstorm Wind including Hail, Winter Storm, and Earthquake.

Table 7.26 summarizes the total value of adjusted property as provided by the Kentucky Department of Revenue, and the population for each county as provided by 2020 Census. 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: tornado, thunderstorm wind, winter storm, and earthquake. The figures for Hickman County are highlighted. Table 7.27 is specifically focused on county structures.

Table 7.26 Total Value of Adjusted Property for the Purchase Region

County	County Square Miles	Population 2020 Census	Total Property Value 2021($)
Ballard	246.7	7,728	$562,799,918
Calloway	385.0	37,103	$2,670,699,673
Carlisle	189.4	4,826	$268,513,078
Fulton	205.9	6,515	$285,685,821
Graves	551.8	36,649	$2,221,703,207
Hickman	**242.3**	**4,521**	**$295,853,256**
Marshall	301.3	31,659	$2,801,935,108
McCracken	248.7	67,875	$5,629,613,526
Purchase Region	**2,371.1**	**196,876**	**$14,736,803,587**

Source: United States Census Bureau County Summary, 2020 Census Data, Kentucky Revenue Cabinet, Year Estimate, Kentucky Revenue Cabinet, https://revenue.ky.gov/Property/Pages/default.aspx , Statewide Certified Property Values 2021

Table 7.27 Severe Weather/Earthquake Hazard Vulnerable Asset

County	Structures in County	Structures in Hazard Area	% In Hazard Area
Ballard	7,041	7,041	100%
Calloway	22,328	22,328	100%
Carlisle	4,476	4,476	100%
Fulton	4,091	4,091	100%
Graves	25,720	25,720	100%
Hickman	**3,777**	**3,777**	**100%**
Marshall	24,216	24,216	100%
McCracken	36,549	36,549	100%
Purchase Region	**128,198**	**128,198**	**100%**

Source: Microsoft U.S Building Blueprint

PADD staff and the Hickman County MPT determined that all 3,777 structures in the county are vulnerable to the "area" threats of weather and earthquake. According to the 2020 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, the median house value for Hickman County is $46,321.

Critical Facilities and Infrastructure for Severe Weather and Earthquakes

Table 7.29 summarizes of vulnerable critical facilities and infrastructure to the non-geo specific hazards of Severe Weather and Earthquakes, as well as the potential dollar losses associated with structures in the high priority hazard areas. It was the determination of PADD staff that the best way to estimate the potential dollar loss associated with critical facilities and infrastructure was to use insurance replacement values, when available, for those structures provided by the jurisdictions, or default to values from the HAZUS tables.

Table 7.28 Hickman County Critical Facilities & Infrastructure Severe Weather and Earthquake

Type of Facility	# Of Existing Buildings	Current Replacement Value	# In Hazard Area
County EOC	1	$275,243	1
Communication-Radio		$5,409,708	
Fire Stations	4	$9,955,640	4
Police Stations	2	$7,898,618	2
Railways			
Government Buildings	7	$8,154,517	7
Hospitals			
Electric Power Plants			
Package Treatments Plants	1		1
Sewage Plants	1	$126,531,170	1
Water Plants	2	$253,062,340	2
Pumping Stations	1	$198,290	1
Lift Stations	2	$516,911	2
Flood Control Pump Station			
Wells	4		4
Storage Tanks	4	$1,312,000	4
Schools	2	$48,300,468	2
Airport	1	$4,248,170	1
Natural Gas Facilities			
Warming Centers			
Dams	6		6
Bridges	35	$11,757,607.1	35
TOTAL	**66**	**$477,620,682**	**66**

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.
*** If values were not provided the best estimate was given based on Hickman County and the HAZUS Program.*
*** Cost replacement values left blank were hard to determine due to many factors involved*

Flood

County 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 Total Property value in the county and the 2.3% of structures within the Hazard Area.

Table 7.29 summarizes the total number of structures in the county were determine by the Microsoft U.S. Building Blueprint. This value allowed us to determine 85 structures in the county were within the flooding hazard area. Table 7.29shows the total property value for the Purchase Region counties from the Kentucky Revenue Cabinet and the property value within the flood Hazard Areas. Fulton County is highlighted.

Table 7.29 Flood Hazard Vulnerable Residential Structures by County

County	Number of Structures			Total Property Value	
	Structures in County	Structures in Hazard Area	% In Hazard Area	Total Value in County	Value in Hazard Area
Ballard	7,041	327	4.6%	$562,799,918	$25,888,796
Calloway	22,328	359	1.6%	$2,670,699,673	$42,731,194
Carlisle	4,476	108	2.4%	$268,513,078	$6,444,313
Fulton	4,091	193	4.7%	$285,685,821	$13,427,233
Graves	25,720	404	1.6%	$2,221,703,207	$35,547,251
Hickman	**3,777**	**85**	**2.3%**	**$295,853,256**	**$6,804,624**
Marshall	24,216	1624	6.7%	$2,801,935,108	$187,729,652
McCracken	36,549	1586	4.3%	$5,629,613,526	$242,073,381
Total	**128,198**	**4686**	**3.7%**	**$14,736,803,587**	**$545,261,843**

Sources: Kentucky Revenue Cabinet, https://revenue.ky.gov/Property/Pages/default.aspx , Statewide Certified Property Values 2021 and Microsoft U.S. Building Blueprint

7.30 summarizes the Fulton County Housing Characteristics based on the 2020 ACS 5-Year survey.

Table 7.30 2020 ACS Selected Housing Characteristics

Subject	Ballard	Calloway	Carlisle	Fulton	Graves	Hickman	Marshall	McCracken	Purchase Region
Total Housing Units	3,915	18,924	2,471	3,336	16,862	**2,367**	16,229	32,237	96,341
Occupied Housing Units	3,052	15,942	1,925	2,550	14,402	**1,724**	13,119	27,787	80,501
Vacant Housing Units	863	3,432	546	786	2,460	**643**	3,110	4,450	16,290
Mobile Homes	676	2,555	512	164	2,508	**307**	2,370	3,005	12,097
Owner- occupied	2,403	9,730	1,573	1,680	10,690	**1,383**	10,926	17,930	56,315
Renter- occupied	649	5,762	352	870	3,712	**341**	2,193	9,857	23,736
Household Size – Owner	2.60	2.44	2.45	2.19	2.56	**2.34**	2.39	2.46	2.43
Household Size– Renter	2.39	1.99	2.34	2.24	2.47	**3.21**	2.04	2.03	2.34
Median House Value -	$103,800	$141,200	$83,200	$63,800	$109,000	**$85,000**	$138,000	$145,200	$106,638

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profile Table DP04

Critical Facilities and Infrastructure for Flood Hazards

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, or values from the HAZUS data tables.

Table 7.31tables summarize the potential dollar loss of vulnerable critical facilities and infrastructure in flood hazard areas by county.

Table 7.31 Hickman County Critical Facilities & Infrastructure Flood Vulnerability

Type of Facility	# Of Existing Buildings	Current Replacement Value	# In Hazard Area
County EOC	1	$275,243	0
Communication-Radio		$5,409,708	
Fire Stations	4	$9,955,640	0
Police Stations	2	$7,898,618	0
Railways			
Government Buildings	7	$8,154,517	
Hospitals			
Electric Power Plants			
Package Treatments Plants	1		0
Sewage Plants	1	$126,531,170	1
Water Plants	2	$253,062,340	0
Pumping Stations	1		0
Lift Stations	2	$516,911	1
Flood Control Pump Station			
Wells	4		0
Storage Tanks	4	$1,312,000	0
Schools	2	$48,300,468	0
Airport	1	$4,248,170	0
Natural Gas Facilities			
Warming Centers			
Dams	6		1
Bridges	35	$11,757,607.1	25
TOTAL	**66**	**$477,620,682**	**28**

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.
*** If values were not provided the best estimate was given based on other facilities in Hickman, and HAZUS Program.*
*** Cost replacement values left blank were hard to determine due to many factors involved*

Wildfire

After determining the vulnerability of critical facilities to wildfire hazard the wildfire relative risk and exposure risk in Hickman County were collected from the USDA and US Forestry Service. Table 7.32 represents the wildfire risk Hickman County faces compared to the United States. Table 7.33 represent homes exposure percentage to wildfires in Hickman County compared to the United States.

Table 7.32 Hickman County Wildfire Risk

Relative Wildfire Risk	
Statewide Percentile Rank	
Risk to Homes	**8**
Wildfire Likely Hood	**7**
Nationwide Percentile Rank	
Risk to Homes	**14**
Wildfire Likely Hood	**13**

Source : https://wildfirerisk.org/explore/overview/21/21105/

Table 7.33 Hickman County Wildfire Exposure

Wildfire Exposure		
	Hickman County	**United State**
Percent Total		
Homes Directly Exposed	**44.0%**	**33.0%**
Homes Indirectly Exposed	**50.0%**	**30.0%**
Homes not Exposed	**6.0%**	**37.0%**

Source : https://wildfirerisk.org/explore/overview/21/21105/

Figure 7.16 Represents the Vulnerable Populations in Hickman County at risk if a wildfire hazard was to occur. Collected from the USDA and US Forestry Service wildfire risk to community's database.

Figure 7.16 Wildfire Hazard: Hickman County Vulnerable Population

Potentially Vulnerable Populations

Populations, 2021*	Hickman County, KY	United States
Families in poverty	`142	7,181,779
Households with no car	`106	10,349,174
Mobile Homes	`126	6,509,758
People under 5	`213	19,423,121
People over 65	1,094	52,888,621
People with disabilities	`887	41,055,492
People with language barriers	"17	12,736,062
Percent of Total**		
Families in poverty	13.1%	8.9%
Households with no car	6.3%	8.3%
Mobile Homes	7.5%	5.2%
People under 5	4.7%	5.9%
People over 65	24.2%	16.0%
People with disabilities	20.1%	12.6%
People with language barriers	0.4%	4.1%

High Reliability: Data with coefficients of variation (CVs) < 12% are in black to indicate that the sampling error is relatively small.
Medium Reliability: Data with CVs between 12 & 40% are in orange to indicate that the values should be interpreted with caution.
Low Reliability: Data with CVs > 40% are displayed in red to indicate that the estimate is considered very unreliable.

** Each measure on this page comes from a different subset of the overall population. For example, "poverty status" is not determined for all families. "Households with no car" is determined only for occupied households. "People with disabilities" includes only those people in civilian, noninstitutionalized settings. "Language barriers" is determined only for people five years or older.

7:4.5 Assessing Vulnerability: Analyzing Development Trends

The Purchase Region grew 0.54 % in population between 2010 and 2020 compared to a growth of 3.8 % for the state of Kentucky. Hickman County is projected to lose approximately 9.4% of its population between 2020 and 2030.

Table 7.32 represents growth trends in the PADD as report by the Kentucky State Data Center using Census information. Hickman County is highlighted.

Table 7.32 2020 Population Projects for the Purchase Region

County	Census 2000	Census 2010	Census 2020	Census Projections		
				2030	2040	2050
Kentucky	4,041,769	4,339,367	4,505,836	4,641,150	4,721,118	4,785,233
Ballard	8,286	8,249	7,728	7,180	6,558	5,979
Calloway	34,177	37,191	37,103	38,298	38,626	38,424
Carlisle	5,351	4,874	4,826	4,445	4,090	3,765
Fulton	7,752	6,238	6,515	6,132	5,697	5,349
Graves	37,028	37,421	36,649	36,582	36,163	35,758
Hickman	**5,262**	**4,612**	**4,521**	**4,094**	**3,621**	**3,139**
Marshall	30,125	31,101	31,659	31,430	30,794	30,218
McCracken	65,514	65,018	67,875	69,450	70,529	71,761
Purchase	**193,495**	**195,819**	**196,876**	**197,611**	**196,078**	**194,393**

Source: Kentucky State Data Center Projection Report for 2022 http://ksdc.louisville.edu/

Land Use

Farmland is the principal land use in Hickman County. Land use for commercial purposes is primarily concentrated in or near the incorporated cities. Industrial development takes place primarily in the industrial parks. Hickman County also makes use of land for recreation and greenspace. Hickman County has both city and county parks for recreational purposes and is also home to the Columbus-Belmont State Park.

Economic and Social Growth Trends

The economy in the Purchase Region is experiencing trends like those of the state averages, both in growth and decline. There have been new businesses and industries opening in the region, but in turn there have been layoffs and closures within the market. Especially during the COVID-19 pandemic which is addressed in the 2022 – 2027 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) where it was listed as a threat to the region, and the Disaster Resiliency Plan is supplement to that update. The CEDS update mentioned some of the impacts of COVID-19 on the Purchase Region communities while the Disaster Resiliency Plan goes into greater depth and addresses short-term and long-term approaches to rebuild resilient and sustainable communities throughout the Purchase Region. Data for this portion of plan was collected from the US Census and Purchase Region Community Economic Development Strategy.

Hickman County is known for its traditional values, hospitality and hard work and it is a certified work ready community. Hickman County's primary objective is to improve the quality of life for all its citizens through community development and economic growth. Hickman County's growth strategy includes universal access to reliable broadband, commercial and industrial expansion and developing and marketing their unique recreational and tourism assets.

Table 7.33 Employment Rate for 2010 and 2020 for the Purchase Region

Employment Rate	2010	2020
Kentucky	55.3 %	55.90 %
Ballard	52.10 %	49.50 %
Calloway	57.30 %	55.10 %
Carlisle	47.30 %	46.50 %
Fulton	47.30 %	46.50 %
Graves	52.00 %	53.30 %
Hickman	**45.9 %**	**44.50 %**
Marshall	54.9 %	51.30 %
McCracken	53.8 %	55.90 %

Table 7.34 Hickman County Labor Force

HICKMAN COUNTY LABOR FORCE	
Labor Force	Unemployment Rate
1,719	4.7%

Table 7.35 Hickman County Income Data

INCOME	
Per Capita Income	$30,609
Median Household	$44,063
Poverty Rate	20.90%

Figure 7.16 Hickman County Education

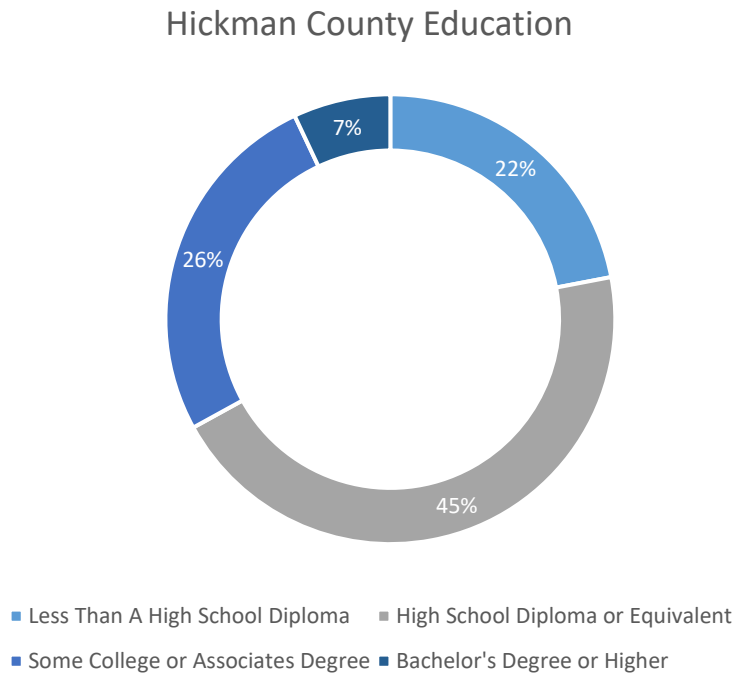


Table 7.36 Top 5 Industries in Hickman County

Top 5 Industries	
Industries	**Percentage of Total Employment by Industry**
All Government (Includes Education)	15.0 %
Health Care and Social Assis.	10.0%
Agriculture, Forestry, etc.	6.0%
Retail Trade	4.0%
Construction	2.0%

As previously stated, farming is the most prevalent land use in Hickman County. Table7.30 is a summary of the farmland located in the Purchase Region and the land use for those acres. This data was retrieved from the United States Department of Agriculture.

While manufacturing and service sectors are important to the region's economy, agriculture proves to be a vital part of the overall economy. The changes, both hazards 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 influence the economy of the region.

Table 7.37 Total Farmland Located in Purchase Region

County	Number of Farms	Land in Farms(acres)	Avg. Farm Size(acres)
Ballard	295	94,340	320
Calloway	710	135,521	191
Carlisle	273	88,015	322
Fulton	146	97,615	669
Graves	1,104	251,192	228
Hickman	**246**	**118,474**	**482**
Marshall	699	84,676	121
McCracken	318	62,082	195
Total	**3,791**	**931,915**	**2,528**

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistics Service
2017 Census of Agriculture
https://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/AgCensus/2017/Full_Report/Volume_1,_Chapter_2_County_Level/Kentucky/

Social growth trends also play a key role in the economy of the Purchase Region. Median income and housing characteristics of the region are valuable tools in analyzing these growth trends. The following tables describe the median income and housing characteristics retrieved from the Kentucky State Data Center Census 2020 information.

Table 7.38 2010 Census and ACS 2020 Median Household Income

	Median Household Income		
Area	**2010 ACS**	**ACS 2020**	**Percent Change**
Kentucky	$41,476	$52,238	25.64
Ballard	$41,228	$45,517	10.40
Calloway	$39,194	$41,841	6.75
Carlisle	$33,909	$41,222	21.57
Fulton	$31,965	$31,587	-1.18
Graves	$35,277	$45,614	29.30
Hickman	**$31,836**	**$44,063**	**38.41**
Marshall	$43,326	$57,348	32.36
McCracken	$41,630	$47,011	12.93

*Source: Kentucky State Data Center; **U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5 Year Estimate and 2020 ACS 5-year estimates*

Table 7.39 2020 Census: Selected Housing Characteristics for the Purchase Region

Subject	Ballard	Calloway	Carlisle	Fulton	Graves	Hickman	Marshall	McCracken
Total Housing Units*	3,915	18,924	2,471	3,336	16,862	**2,367**	16,229	32,237
Occupied Housing Units*	3,052	15,942	2,550	2,550	14,402	**1,724**	13,119	27,787
Vacant Housing Units*	863	3,432	546	786	2,460	**643**	3,110	4,450
Mobile Homes*	676	2,555	512	164	2,508	**307**	2,370	3,005
Owner- occupied*	2,403	9,730	1,573	1,680	10,690	**1,383**	10,926	17,930
Renter- occupied*	649	5,762	352	870	3,712	**341**	2,193	9,857
Household Size – Owner*	2.60	2.44	2.45	2.19	2.56	**2.34**	2.39	2.46
Household Size – Renter*	2.39	1.99	2.34	2.24	2.47	**3.21**	2.04	2.03
Median House Value – Owner Occupied*	$103,800	$141,200	$83,200	$63,800	$109,000	**$85,000**	$138,000	$145,200

*Source: Source * U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 5-Year Estimates table DP04*

Little to no population growth (0.4%) is expected to occur in the Purchase Region between 2020 and 2030. Hickman County is expected to decline by 9.4% during that same period. 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. Industrial expansion that takes place will be in existing industrial parks. The City of Clinton is a member of the NFIP and has implemented a Flood Plain Ordinance IAW the applicable paragraphs of the Kentucky Revised Statues.

Non-Ambulatory / Communal Living Facilities

During the update process PADD staff met with the JPMC and agreed upon recognizing Non-Ambulatory / Communal Living Facilities as vulnerable populations. The facilities under this category are important to communities during a disaster but do not fall under FEMA's definition of a critical facility.
While critical facilities keep the government functioning and benefit the community, Non-Ambulatory / Communal Living Facilities protect a percentage of the population that relies on assistance.
The facilities listed below are funded locally or by the state, no private entities were included. The list below includes nursing homes, non-urgent care medical facilities, senior centers, etc.

Table 7.40 Non-Ambulatory / Communal Living Facilities in Hickman County

Name of Facility	Type of Facility
Fulton County Senior Center	**Senior Center**

Climate Change and Kentucky

Kentucky's climate is changing. Although the average temperature did not change much during the 20th century, most of the commonwealth has warmed in the last 20 years. Average annual rainfall is increasing, and a rising percentage of that rain is falling on the four wettest days of the year. In the coming decades, the changing climate is likely to reduce crop yields and threaten some aquatic ecosystems. Floods may be more frequent, and droughts may be longer, which would increase the difficulty of meeting the competing demands for water in the Ohio, Tennessee, and Cumberland rivers. Our climate is changing because the earth is warming. People have increased the amount of carbon dioxide in the air by 40 percent since the late 1700s. Other heat trapping greenhouse gases are also increasing. These gases have warmed the surface and lower atmosphere of our planet by about one degree (F) during the last 50 years. Evaporation increases as the atmosphere warms, which increases humidity, average rainfall, and the frequency of heavy rainstorms in many places—but contributes to drought in others. Natural cycles and sulfates in the air prevented much of Kentucky from warming during the last century. Sulfates are air pollutants that reflect sunlight back into space. Now sulfate emissions are declining, and the factors that once prevented Kentucky from warming are unlikely to persist.

Kentucky Issues due to Climate Change

- Precipitation and Water Resources
    - Annual precipitation in Kentucky has increased approximately 5 percent since the first half of the 20th century. But rising temperatures increase evaporation, which dries the soil and decreases the amount of rain that runs off into rivers. Although rainfall during spring is likely to increase during the next 40 to 50 years, the total amount of water running off into rivers or recharging ground water each year is likely to decline 2.5 to 5 percent, as increased evaporation

offsets the greater rainfall. Droughts are likely to be more severe because periods without rain will be longer and very hot days will be more frequent.

- Flooding
    - Flooding is becoming more severe in the Southeast. Since 1958, the amount of precipitation during heavy rainstorms has increased by 27 percent in the Southeast, and the trend toward increasingly heavy rainstorms is likely to continue. The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers operate Kentucky Dam, Wolf Creek Dam, and other dams to prevent serious floods on the Ohio, Tennessee, and Cumberland rivers. The agencies release water from the reservoirs behind these dams before the winter flood season. By lowering water levels, these releases provide greater capacity for the reservoirs behind those dams to prevent flooding. Nevertheless, dams and other flood control structures cannot prevent all floods. The Ohio River has flooded Louisville several times, for example, and flash floods have caused property destruction and deaths throughout Kentucky.

- Agriculture
    - Longer frost-free growing seasons and increased concentrations of atmospheric carbon dioxide tend to increase yields for many crops during an average year. But more severe droughts and more hot days are likely to reduce yields, especially in the western half of Kentucky, which in seventy years is likely to have 15 to 30 more days with temperatures above 95°F than it has today. Even on irrigated fields, higher temperatures are likely to reduce yields of corn, and possibly soybeans. Higher temperatures are also likely to reduce livestock productivity: hot weather causes cows to eat less, grow more slowly, and produce less milk, and it can threaten their health.

- Human Health
    - Hot days can be unhealthy—even dangerous. High air temperatures can cause heat stroke and dehydration, and affect people's cardiovascular and nervous systems. Certain people are especially vulnerable, including children, the elderly, the sick, and the poor. Higher temperatures can also increase the formation of ground-level ozone, a key component of smog. Ozone has a variety of health effects, aggravates lung diseases such as asthma, and increases the risk of premature death from heart or lung disease. EPA and the Kentucky Department for Environmental Protection have been working to reduce ozone concentrations. As the climate changes, continued progress

toward clean air will require even more reductions in the air pollutants that contribute to ozone.

-

Actionable Climate Change responses, in the Purchase Region, for reducing the impacts of climate change.

- Restoration of natural systems, increases in the use of green infrastructure, and targeted conservation efforts, especially of groundwater aquifers, can help protect people and nature from climate change impacts.
- Improving urban storm water infrastructure to deal with the increase of flooding, as well as limiting nonporous surfaces. Using Green infrastructure is reducing some of the negative impacts by using plants and open space to absorb storm water.
- Improved basic health services and increased public health measures—including surveillance and monitoring of local trends—can prevent or reduce the impacts of the anticipated increased frequency and intensity of poor air quality days. Establishing cooling and heating stations through the year at a local level for extreme high temperature events.
- Integrating climate adaptation into planning Local processes offers an opportunity to better manage climate risks now. Developing knowledge for decision-making in cooperation with vulnerable communities will help to build adaptive capacity and increase resilience. Scaling unban development and Industrial farming that's sustainable for local aquifers

7:5 Mitigation Strategy

7:5.1 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. 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. The following chart 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 7.41 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 Storm Ready 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**	**X**	**5**
Marshall County	X					X				X	X	X	X	
City of Benton	X		X	X	X	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	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 7.34 (county government) and 7.35 (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 7.42 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 7.43 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 purposes. 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 Hickman 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 7.44 Capabilities Assessment: Existing Professional Staff Department

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	Churches	Fire Departments	Kentucky State Police
Ballard County	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Wickliffe				X	X	X							X	X	X	X
Barlow				X	X	X							X	X	X	X
Kevil				X	X	X							X	X	X	X
LaCenter				X	X	X							X	X	X	X
Calloway County	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Murray	X	X		X	X	X		X		X			X	X	X	X
Hazel				X	X	X			X				X	X	X	X
Carlisle County	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Bardwell		X		X	X	X		X		X			X	X	X	X
Arlington		X		X	X	X		X					X	X	X	X
Fulton County	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Hickman				X	X	X		X		X			X	X	X	X
Fulton	X			X	X	X		X		X			X	X	X	X
Graves County	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Mayfield	X	X		X	X	X		X		X			X	X	X	X
Wingo				X	X	X							X	X	X	X
Hickman County	**X**		**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**		**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**
Clinton				**X**	**X**	**X**				**X**			**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**
Columbus				**X**	**X**	**X**							**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**
Marshall County	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Benton		X		X	X	X		X		X			X	X	X	X
Calvert City		X		X	X	X		X		X			X	X	X	X
Hardin				X	X	X							X	X	X	X
McCracken County	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Paducah	X	X		X	X	X		X		X			X	X	X	X

The following definitions summarize the duties and responsibilities of the professional staff departments listed in Table 7.36.

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 **Kentucky State Police** are responsible for enforcing local and state law in the entire state of Kentucky.

The **Fire Departments** are responsible for responding to emergencies / medical emergencies, helping with search and rescue after and extinguishing fires in areas where fires have occurred.

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 **Churches** provide shelters, food and water to community members. Churches in the Purchase Region opened their doors during a time of disaster and provided locations for emeregcny response teams to set up, helped with search and rescue, helped with clean up, etc. They are a fundamental part of the communities in the Purchase Region.

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 has 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 cover their current workload. 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. 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.

7:5.2 Hazard Mitigation Goals

The Hickman County MPT along with PADD staff, analyzed the loss estimates in the risk assessment to establish goals and objectives for loss reduction. The goals were established with 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 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.

The following goals and objectives were determined to have the greatest influence on hazard loss reduction in Hickman County.

Goal 1: Improve the survivability of critical facilities and infrastructure 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: It is understood that there will be a certain level of vulnerability to critical facilities and infrastructure depending on the nature of a hazard event. Loss of these capabilities directly affect public health and public safety in part or all of Hickman 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 from those in need. The following objectives were formulated because of this goal:

The following objectives have been developed because 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 Hickman 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 Develop land use planning policies that restrict development in hazard prone areas such as flood zones.
2.4 Develop 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 Hickman 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 public in Hickman 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:

The following objectives have been developed as a result of this goal:
3.1 Educate the public on potential natural hazards that affect Hickman 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 about the location and use of evacuation routes.
3.5 Storm Ready: Maintain Hickman County's status as a Storm Ready Community.
3.6 Pursue Firewise Community status for Hickman County, City of Clinton, and City of Columbus.

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

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 mitigation funds and activities.
4.2 Take advantage of State Hazard Mitigation grants associated with Disaster Declarations, Pre-Hazard Mitigation Grant announcements, and other grants 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 Hickman 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.
The following objectives have been developed as a result of this goal:

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 of 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 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: Support and participate in regional Hazard Mitigation Planning.

Purpose of the Goal in Relation to the Risk Area: Hickman County, the City of Clinton, the City of Columbus, 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 Hickman County and the City of Clinton and the City of Columbus. 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, Hickman County, and the City of Clinton and the City of Columbus 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 District Health Department to help plan, fund and implement Hazard Mitigation projects.

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

6.1 Request Kentucky Geological Survey and the University of Kentucky to conduct/expand further studies into seismicity, soil and ground shaking potential within the region.

6.2 Develop a regional high resolution, spatially accurate imagery database to extract precise point locations and structure footprints for buildings and other critical facilities.

6.3 Adopt an All-Hazard Week public awareness campaign to include earthquakes, floods, tornados and severe storms.

Goal 7: Obtain the best data and analysis available to assess the downstream hazard posed by existing dams in the event of 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.

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

7.2 Update County EOP as required.

7.3 Support and participate in simulations and preparedness exercises relating to dam failure.

7.4 Monitor other existing dams in cooperation with the State Department of Water.

7:5.3 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 of 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 Hickman 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 Hickman 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
  - 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

The goals and objectives for hazard mitigation in Hickman County were developed on a multi-jurisdictional basis. The mitigation activities defined for each goal and objective were largely based on the capability of the county to complete the activities given their geographical location and financial capability. Specific projects included in this plan or evolved out of participation in this planning process.

Table 7.45 Hickman County Hazard Summary Table

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

SOURCE: Hickman County MPT 2022

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 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.
- Develop/maintain residential addressed structure point database for house-to-house recon during widespread power failures.

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.

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

- Immediate repair or replacement of the emergency siren system for the City of Columbus, which also covers Columbus-Belmont State Park's Campground / RV Park
- Construct community shelter at the City of Columbus
- Develop a plan of action for a tornado event – including 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.
- 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 rooms 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 specifically near the County EOC.

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

- Protection from inundation for the City of Clinton's wastewater treatment facility.
- Examine and pursue measures to protect from inundation the houses in the City of Clinton's mapped flood hazard areas.
- Hickman County participation in the NFIP
- Enforce City of Clinton Flood Plain Management Plan
- Promote the purchase of flood insurance.
- Elevate the lowest floor level of existing structures above the floodplain.
- Elevate flood prone roads.
- When feasible, relocate structures out of 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.
- Wetland restoration. 4 Rivers Basin Team/Nature Conservancy
- Stream re-alignment
- Increase culvert cross section.
- 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.

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 wastewater 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 – including 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.
- Ensure that all homes and other structures are secured to the foundations.
- Participate in any/all earthquake planning and exercises at the State and National level.

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, and incredibly young children.
- Air conditioner/fan loan or subsidized purchase program
- Identification of cooling shelters.
- Replacement of brittle water and wastewater infrastructure specifically cast-iron pipe.

7:5.4 Implementation of Mitigation Measures

Of the three jurisdictions in Hickman County, the county, City of Clinton and City of Columbus, the Cities of Clinton and Columbus are eligible to participate in the JPHM Plan. Hickman County does have mapped special flood hazard areas but is not a participant in the NFIP. The City of Columbus and the City of Clinton meet the prerequisites to participate in the JPHM Plan and subsequent Hazard Mitigation Programs.

The purpose of this section is to provide a road map on how the mitigation actions identified in this plan will be prioritized, implemented and administered in the Purchase Region.
All jurisdictions will adopt the JPHM Plan by January 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.

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 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: 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 local funding.

Project Prioritization: The Cities of Clinton and Columbus 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).
Each action was given a high, medium, or low priority based on those criteria. The mitigation actions with the highest priority were the most cost effective and most compatible with the jurisdiction's social and cultural values. The PADD staff will review 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 7.46 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 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.

Table 7.47-7.49 summarizes actions 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 priority, an implementation timeline, the entity responsible for the action, and the potential sources of funding for the action.

Table 7.50 represents process actions, that thusly, are of High priority to Hickman County and to its incorporated jurisdictions equally: For example, it is that "adopting and enforcing building codes" applies with equally "High" priority to Hickman County and to its incorporated cities Clinton and Columbus.

Table 7.47 Hickman County Mitigation Actions Prioritization

Hazard	Action	Priority	STAPLE + E	Responsible Entities	Potential Funding Sources	CRS Action Category	Completion Timeframe
Flooding	Encourage the Fiscal Court to participate in HFIP Program	High	S, T, A, P, L, E1, E2	Fiscal Court	Local, State, Federal Grants Programs	Structural	Immediate
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 areas in Hickman County that lack adequate coverage	High	S, T, A, P, E1	Fiscal Court	Local, FEMA HMA	Emergency Services Measures	Immediate
Tornadoes	Construct community safe room for the County	High	S, T, A, P, L, E1	Fiscal Court	Local, FEMA HMA	Structural; Emergency Services Measures	Immediate
All Identified Hazards	Purchase Generators for Critical facilities	High	S, T, A, P, E1	Fiscal Court	Local, Federal Grants	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	On Going
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
All Identified Hazards	Energy/Grid Resilience	High	S, T, L, P, E1	Fiscal Court, EMA, Owners of Facilities	FEMA, HMA, Local, State, and Federal Grants	Emergency Services Measures	On Going

Table 7.48 Clinton, City of

Hazard	Action	Priority	STAPLE +E	Responsible Entities	Potential Funding Sources	CRS Action Category	Implementation Timeline
Flooding	Identify measures to alleviate flooding of the City's wastewater treatment system	High	S, T, A, P, L, E1, E2	City	Local, State, Federal Grant, Programs	Structural	Immediate
Flooding	Identify and implement measures to protect homes in the mapped flood hazard area from inundation	High	S, T, A, P, L, E1, E2	City	Local, State, Federal Grants Programs	Structural	Immediate
Tornadoes	Purchase and Install Emergency Warning sirens for portions of Clinton 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 Clinton	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
All Identified Hazards	Upgrade Emergency Services Communication Equipment (for critical facilities)	Medium	S, T, P, E1	Hickman County Emergency Management Agency	FEMA / DHS, Other Federal Grants, Local	Emergency Services Measures	On Going
All Identified Hazards	Energy/Grid Resilience	High	S, T, L, P, E1	Fiscal Court, EMA, Owners of Facilities	FEMA, HMA, Local, State, and Federal Grants	Emergency Services Measures	On Going

Table 7.49 Columbus, City of

Hazard	Action	Priority	STAPLE +E	Responsible Entities	Potential Funding Sources	CRS Action Category	Implementation Timeline
Tornadoes	Repair or replace emergency warning siren system that serves the City of Columbus and Columbus Belmont State Park	High	S, T, A, P, E1	City	Local, FEMA HMA	Emergency Services Measures	Immediate
Tornadoes	Construct Community Safe Room for the City of Columbus and the State Park	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 Columbus Water Works	High	S, T, A, P, E1	City	Local, FEMA HMA	Emergency Services Measures	Immediate
Tornadoes; Severe Storms; Ice Storms	Trim trees and debris overhead powerlines	Medium	S, P, L, E1	Utilities Providers	Private, Local	Preventative Activities	On Going
All Identified Hazards	Upgrade Emergency Services Communication Equipment (For Critical Facilities)	Medium	S, T, P, E1	Hickman County Emergency Management Agency	FEMA/DHS, Other Federal Grants, Local	Emergency Services Measures	On Going
All Identified Hazards	Energy/Grid Resilience	High	S, T, L, P, E1	Fiscal Court, EMA, Owners of Facilities	FEMA, HMA, Local, State, and Federal Grants	Emergency Services Measures	On Going

Table 7.50 Process Mitigation Actions That Apply to Hickman County and Each of Its Incorporated Cities (Clinton and Columbus) with Equally (i.e., "High") Priority

Hazard	Action	Priority	Responsible Entities	Potential Funding Sources	CRS Action Category	Implementation Timeline
Flooding	Establish & Enforce NFIP Flood Ordinances	High	County and City Executives; Floodplain Managers	Fiscal Court; City Councils	Preventative Activities	Immediate
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 and City 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	Preventative Activities	Long Term

				(through HMGO Initiative)		
All Identified Hazard	Public outreach for the development of evacuation plans and procedures 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	On going
All Identified Hazards	Energy/Grid Resilience	High	Fiscal Court, EMA, Owners of Facilities	FEMA, HMA, Local, State, and Federal Grants	Emergency Services Measures	On Going

As funding becomes available, these projects will be pursued. However, this listing is not a commitment by the jurisdictions to pursue each project. Some projects may be cost prohibitive, not as desirable as initially thought, or overridden by competing priorities.