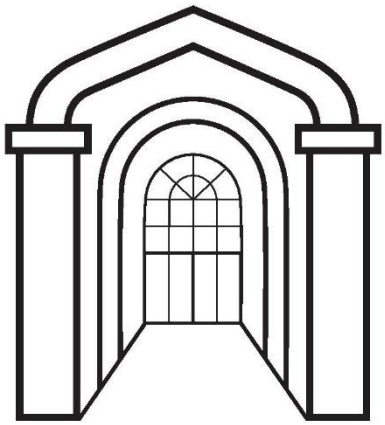
EAST CENTRAL
COMMUNITY COLLEGE



2019
Hazard Mitigation Plan

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Table of Contents

Figure Index

Chart Index

Map Index

Hazard Mitigation Plan
East Central Community College

INTRODUCTION

The East Central Community College (ECCC) Hazard Mitigation Plan was developed in accordance with the requirements of Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Section 201 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan as well as guidance provided by FEMA and the Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA) office.

The goal of this plan is to assist ECCC in reducing the economic and human costs of natural disasters. This plan provides a comprehensive risk assessment, vulnerability analysis, mitigation strategies, and implementation schedule for the College. This plan analyzes natural hazards.

DESCRIPTION OF PLANNING AREA

East Central Community College is located in Decatur, Mississippi, and serves five counties in east central Mississippi – Leake, Neshoba, Newton, Scott, and Winston Counties. Enrollment for the fall 2018 semester was 2,603. (See Figure 1).

ECCC currently has six learning sites in its five-county service area (see Map 1): Main Campus (Decatur), Forest Career Center (Scott County), Carthage Career Advancement Center (Leake County), Integrated Technologies Training Center (Neshoba County), Philadelphia-Neshoba County Career and Technical Center (Neshoba County), and Louisville Career Advancement Center (Winston County). The College also offers online courses through the Mississippi Virtual Community College (MSVCC) network. This plan will focus on the main campus in Decatur.

Winters are generally short with very few days of intense cold. The mean temperature for January is 57.5 degrees Fahrenheit. Summers are hot with high humidity. The mean temperature during July is 92.9 degrees. Precipitation tends to be an average of approximately 62 inches of rain per year.

There are 66 structures on the main Decatur campus (see Map 2). These include residence halls, cafeteria, library, classroom buildings, administrative buildings, auditoriums, and sports-related facilities. Approximately 14% of these buildings are residence halls. The College can currently house up to 800 students in on-campus housing.

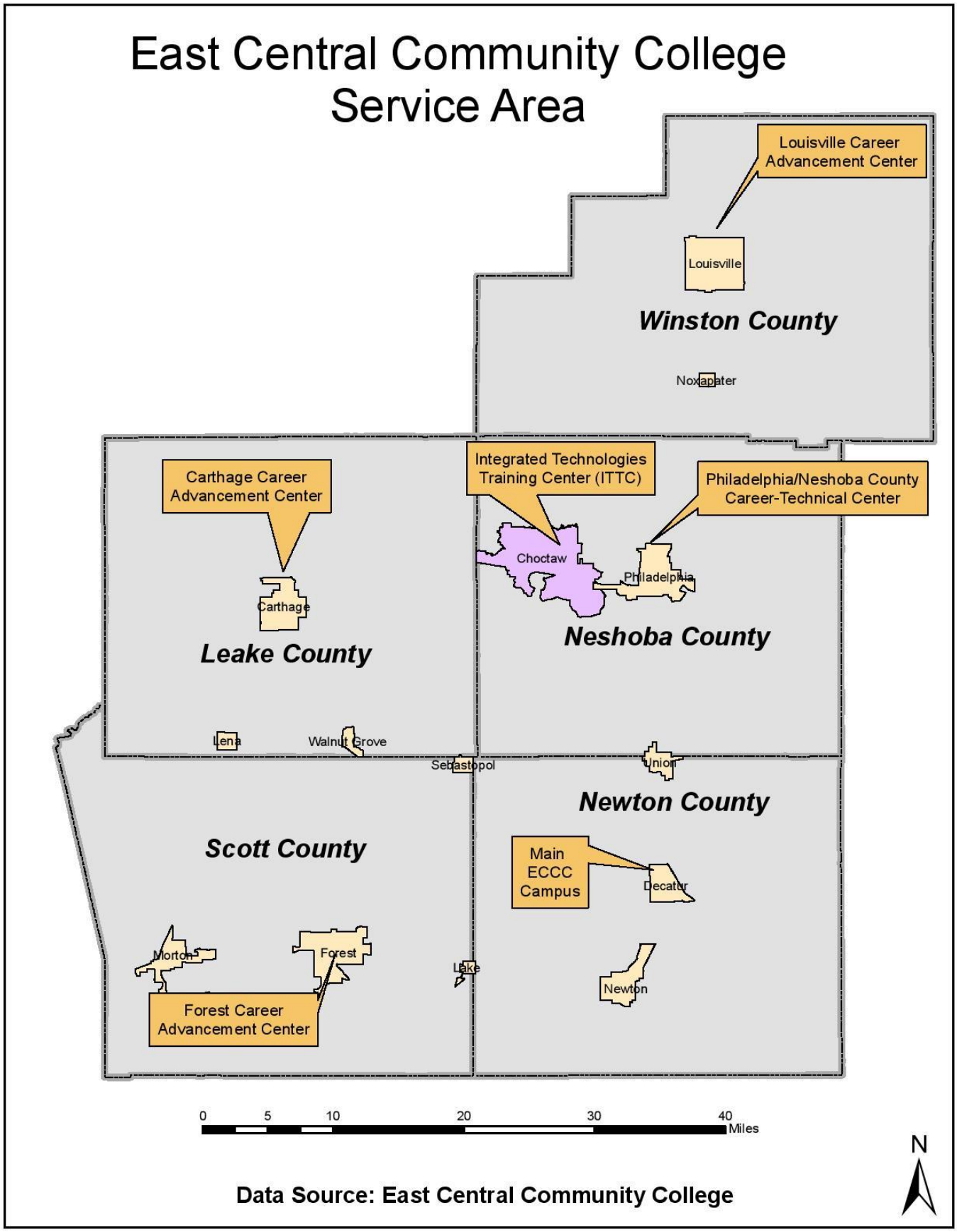
Figure 1

East Central Community College
Fall Semester Enrollment Totals
Academic Years 1999-2000 Through 2018-2019

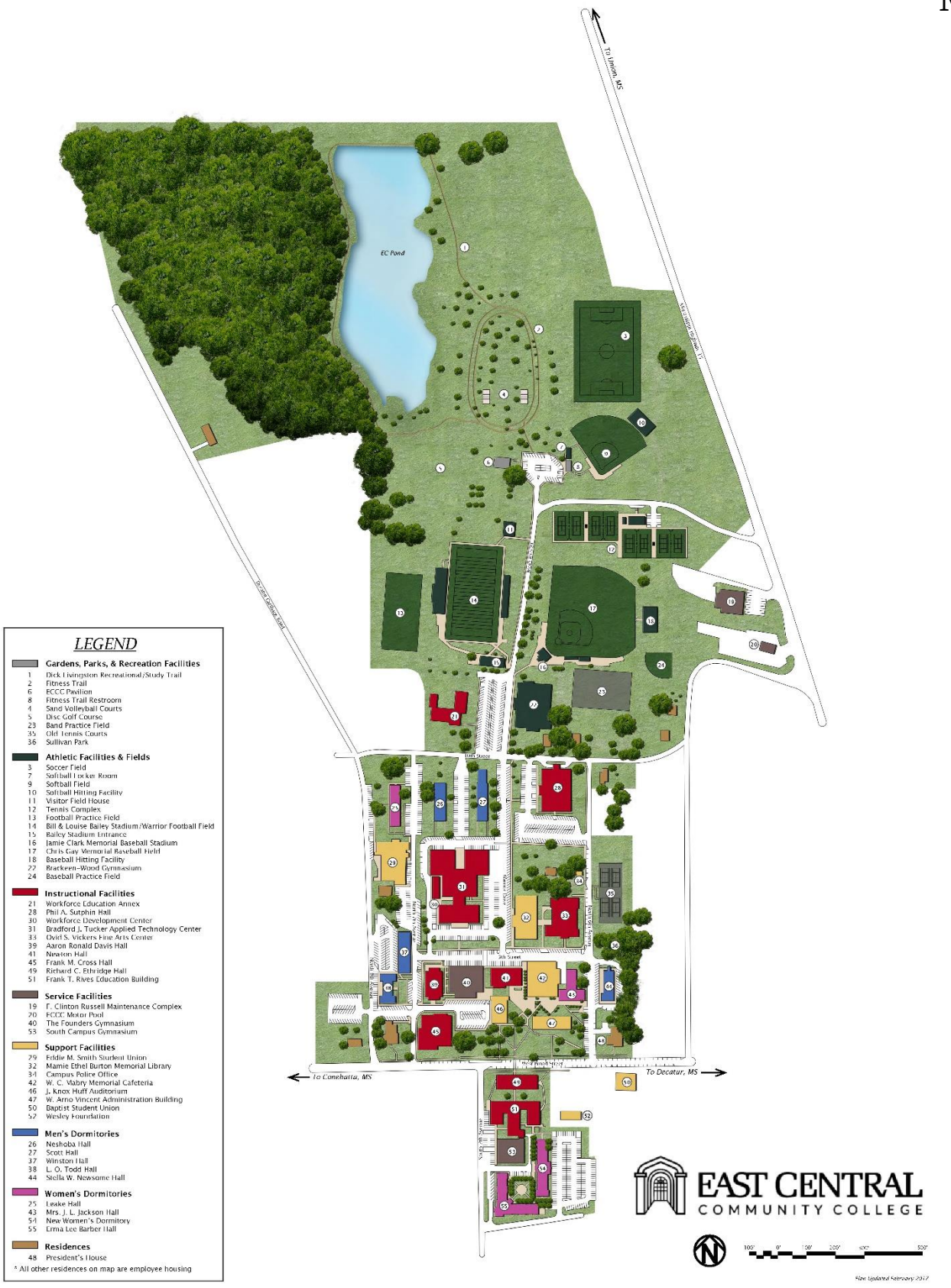
Academic Year	Enrollment
1999-2000	2222
2000-2001	2286
2001-2002	2368
2002-2003	2370
2003-2004	2566
2004-2005	2625
2005-2006	2407
2006-2007	2257
2007-2008	2278
2008-2009	2389
2009-2010	2635
2010-2011	2671
2011-2012	2822
2012-2013	2621
2013-2014	2569
2014-2015	2542
2015-2016	2557
2016-2017	2336
2017-2019	2560
2018-2019	2603

Source: ECCC

Map 1


East Central Community College
Service Area
Louisville Career Advancement Center
Louisville
Winston County
Noxapater
Carthage Career Advancement Center
Integrated Technologies Training Center (ITTC)
Philadelphia/Neshoba County Career-Technical Center
Choctaw
Philadelphia
Carthage
Leake County
Neshoba County
Lena
Walnut Grove
Sebastopol
Union
Newton County
Scott County
Main ECCC Campus
Decatur
Morton
Forest
Lake
Newton
Forest Career Advancement Center
0 5 10 20 30 40
Miles
N
Data Source: East Central Community College

Map 2


To Union, MS
EC Pond
To Old Decatur Road
To Comeharta, MS
To Decatur, MS
LEGEND
Gardens, Parks, & Recreation Facilities
1 Dick Livingston Recreational/Study Trail
2 Fitness Trail
6 ECCC Pavilion
8 Fitness Trail Restroom
4 Sand Volleyball Courts
5 Disc Golf Course
23 Band Practice Field
35 Old Tennis Courts
36 Sullivan Park
Athletic Facilities & Fields
3 Soccer Field
7 Softball Locker Room
9 Softball Field
10 Softball Hitting Facility
11 Visitor Field House
12 Tennis Complex
13 Football Practice Field
14 Bill & Louise Bailey Stadium/Warrior Football Field
15 Bailey Stadium Entrance
16 Jamie Clark Memorial Baseball Stadium
17 Chris Gay Memorial Baseball Field
18 Baseball Hitting Facility
22 Brackeen-Wood Gymnasium
24 Baseball Practice Field
Instructional Facilities
21 Workforce Education Annex
28 Phil A. Sutphin Hall
30 Workforce Development Center
31 Bradford J. Tucker Applied Technology Center
33 Ovid S. Vickers Fine Arts Center
39 Aaron Ronald Davis Hall
41 Newton Hall
45 Frank M. Cross Hall
49 Richard C. Ethridge Hall
51 Frank T. Rives Education Building
Service Facilities
19 F. Clinton Russell Maintenance Complex
20 ECCC Motor Pool
40 The Founders Gymnasium
53 South Campus Gymnasium
Support Facilities
29 Eddie M. Smith Student Union
32 Mamie Ethel Burton Memorial Library
34 Campus Police Office
42 W. C. Mabry Memorial Cafeteria
46 J. Knox Huff Auditorium
47 W. Arno Vincent Administration Building
50 Baptist Student Union
52 Wesley Foundation
Men's Dormitories
26 Neshoba Hall
27 Scott Hall
37 Winston Hall
38 L. O. Todd Hall
44 Stella W. Newsome Hall
Women's Dormitories
25 Leake Hall
43 Mrs. J. L. Jackson Hall
54 New Women's Dormitory
55 Erma Lee Barber Hall
Residences
48 President's House
* All other residences on map are employee housing
EAST CENTRAL
COMMUNITY COLLEGE
Map Updated February 2017

ADOPTION PROCESS AND DOCUMENTATION

The ECCC Hazard Mitigation Plan was developed as a single jurisdiction plan. This section documents the adoption process of each local government in order to demonstrate compliance with this requirement. The following is a sample Hazard Mitigation Plan Adoption Resolution.

RESOLUTION
ADOPTING THE EAST CENTRAL COMMUNITY COLLEGE HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

Whereas, East Central Community College, recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property; and

Whereas, undertaking hazard mitigation actions before disasters occur will reduce the potential for harm to people and property and save taxpayer dollars; and

Whereas, an adopted all hazards mitigation plan is required as a condition of future grant funding for mitigation projects; and

Now, therefore, be it resolved, that the East Central Community College Board of Trustees hereby adopts the East Central Community College Hazard Mitigation Plan as an official plan; and

Be it further resolved, that East Central Community College will submit the adopted Hazard Mitigation Plan to Mississippi Emergency Management Agency and to Federal Emergency Management Agency officials for final review and approval.

Resolved, this the _____ day of _____, 2020 by East Central Community College.

_____

Attest:

_____

PLANNING PROCESS

The planning process utilized by ECCC was based on the Section 201.6(b) local planning requirements of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 and supporting guidance as developed by FEMA and the Mississippi Emergency Management Division. The planning process included the following steps, which will be described in greater detail throughout the plan.

Step 1: Establish a Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee

Step 2: Conduct the Risk Assessment

Step 3: Develop Capabilities Assessment

Step 4: Create Mitigation Plan

Step 5: Adopt and Implement Plan

This process was led by the ECCC Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee members and supported by East Central Planning and Development District.

The activities undertaken by ECCC are all overseen by the college's Hazard Mitigation Committee, which is made up of representatives appointed by the College President. The following is a listing of the members of the ECCC Hazard Mitigation Committee:

Name	**Title**	**Representing**
Dr. Billy Stewart	President	ECCC
David Case	Vice President	Institutional Research and Effectiveness
Mickey Vance	Vice President	Business Operations
John Harris	Chief	Campus Police
Artie Foreman	Superintendent	Physical Plant
Dr. Randall Lee	Vice President	Student Services
James Miller	Dean of Students	Student Services
Bill Wagnon	Vice President	Public Information
Dr. Teresa Mackey	Vice President	Instruction

East Central Planning & Development District assists the College in various planning efforts and was available to convene and facilitate the meetings, consult with local emergency preparedness agencies, and to develop the update document together.

The original plan, which was developed in 2012, was designed to create recent data from 2012 to the present. A Risk Assessment and Mitigation Plan to examine the community's risks and vulnerabilities to natural and man-made hazards. The updated plan update began in November 2017 and consisted of data from federal, state, College, county, municipal and private sources.

The Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee was tasked with most of the activities related to the development of the plan, committee members worked throughout the process from the initial meeting to the development of this updated plan.

The Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee members participated in the development of the updated plan by providing historical data and input into the planning process. The President appointed the committee members to provide the necessary input and to help develop the College's goals, objectives, and strategies.

This is the first plan to be updated after the first plan and represents the first five years as required by MEMA/FEMA. An evaluation of the progress was done and new and updated initiatives for the College is being completed. The plan will also be updated as needed during the previous five-year cycle to make changes needed to address new hazards or to help respond to disasters.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

An initial meeting was held in June 2018 to kick off the planning process and to describe the overall planning process. A notice of the meeting was sent out to faculty, staff and students through the College's email notification system. A notice was submitted to the community leaders, EMA, and local officials.

For the purpose of this plan, "public" is defined as ECCC students, faculty and staff, and the public officials of the counties, emergency management agencies, and non-profit organizations located in the counties served by the College, specifically:

Community Stakeholder	Title
Jeff Mayo	Neshoba County Administrator
Daryl Wilson	Neshoba County EMA Director
David Vowell	Neshoba County Industrial Development Authority
Lee Ann Palmer	Scott County Chancery Clerk
Mike Marlow	Scott County EMA Director
Corey Wooten	Leake County Administrator
Tommy Malone	Leake County EMA Director
Mala Burns	Leake County Industrial Development Authority
Julie Cunningham	Winston County Chancery Clerk
Buddy King	Winston County EMA Director
John McFarland	Executive Director, American Red Cross, Southeast MS Chapter
Young Soon Kim	Commander, Salivation Army, Meridian, MS
Ronald Collier	Executive Director, Multi-County Community Service Agency

The committee used a survey to gather input from ECCC students, faculty, and staff. Surveys were distributed through the College's social media channels, as well as sent directly to local officials and agencies by email. Copies of the surveys and the survey results are included in the appendix.

Copies of the draft update plan (approved by FEMA & MEMA minus the adoption resolutions) will be available for public review with contact information for comments and or suggestions. The final draft will be placed at the College's administrative offices and the College Library for review and comments. In addition, notices detailing the plan's availability for review will be sent to Community Stakeholders identified above. The plan will also be available for review on the College's website. All comments will be considered and will be reviewed and incorporated in the final plan, as appropriate.

In addition, the public will be invited to the plan adoption hearing of the ECCC Board of Trustees. Public notices of the adoption hearing will be posted around campus by College staff.

After the plan is approved, public involvement will continue through regular presentations by the ECCC staff and East Central Planning & Development District.

Public meeting minutes and an attendance list are included in the appendix of this plan.

INCORPORATION OF THE MITIGATION PLAN INTO EXISTING PLANNING MECHANISMS

The Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee reviewed existing plans for the College and where appropriate these plans were incorporated into the updated Hazard Mitigation Plan, including the Campus Master Plan and the College's Safety Plan. Both the Campus Master Plan and Safety Plan were updated since the previous Hazard Mitigation Plan. The College used hazard mitigation principles identified in the Hazard Mitigation Plan to develop these plans, including:

- The Campus Master Plan calls for utilities to be relocated underground to lessen vulnerability from disasters. Phase I of the relocation has been completed and the completion of Phase II is included as a mitigation initiative in this plan update.
- The Campus Master Plan calls for streets and pedestrian paths both on and surrounding the campus to be improved to facilitate better traffic flow and to allow for quicker evacuation routes. Some of these improvements have been completed and an initiative is included in this plan update for the College to complete the remainder of the improvements.
- The Campus Master Plan calls for new security measures to be included in all new construction and renovation of existing facilities, which is also an initiative in this plan update.
- The Campus Safety Plan includes a new Quick Reference guide for all the College's emergency plans (see Appendix).

In the development of future planning mechanisms, the mitigation goals and actions identified in this plan update will be incorporated as appropriate. The Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee will work with College staff and administrators to address how hazard mitigation principles can be included to help lessen the College's vulnerability to future threats and disasters.

In addition to the College's planning documents, ECPDD also maintains the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) for its nine-county district, which includes ECCC. The CEDS lists, by jurisdiction, projects for which the District is presently seeking funds. The overall plan is updated every five years, with annual updates submitted for the projects outlined in the CEDS. As applicable, ECPDD will incorporate the projects identified in the hazard mitigation plan into the CEDS as part of its overall planning process.

Public hearings, which provide an opportunity for public comment, are required prior to adoption of any of the above planning mechanisms.

Risk Assessment

Risk Assessment is the process of measuring the potential loss of life, personal injury, economic injury, and property damage resulting from natural or man-made hazards. For the purpose of this version of the Hazard Mitigation Plan, ECCC decided to focus on natural hazards. The results of this risk assessment assisted ECCC in identifying and understanding their risks from natural hazards. This information also served as the foundation for the development of the mitigation plan and strategies to help reduce risks from future hazard events.

This risk assessment followed the methodology described in the FEMA publication 386-2 "Understanding Your Risks – Identifying Hazards and Estimating Losses" and was based on a four-step process: 1) Identify Hazards; 2) Profile Hazard Events; 3) Inventory Assets; and 4) Estimate Losses. Using FEMA guidance, as well as Section 322 regulations for developing local hazard mitigation plans, ECCC has developed a risk assessment that identifies:

- The hazards to which the College is susceptible.
- The impact of these hazards on physical, social, and economic assets.
- The areas within the county most vulnerable to these hazards.
- The potential costs of damages or costs avoided through future mitigation projects.

Hazard Identification

The first step in the risk assessment process was to identify each of the natural hazards that can impact ECCC. This hazard identification process began with a review of previous hazard events based on historical data provided by various local, state, and national sources, including the Newton County Emergency Management Agency and the members of the ECCC Hazard Mitigation Committee. Staff also consulted numerous databases for information on past hazard events, such as the National Climatic Data Center (NCDC) database. Other existing resources, plans, and reports provided by FEMA, Newton County EMA, and other sources were also reviewed in order to understand the nature and extent of natural hazards affecting the College. The findings from these steps were used to determine the priority hazards for ECCC, which became the focus of the mitigation strategies developed in the remainder of this plan.

Note: Since most of the available data regarding past hazards is compiled on a countywide basis, much of information that follows is for Newton County as a whole and not specifically for ECCC. When data is available for just the Town of Decatur or the College specifically, this information is used.

Natural Hazards

ECCC identified the major natural hazards that the College must face from time to time:

- Tornadoes/High Winds/Severe Weather
- Flooding
- Hurricanes
- Wildfire

The identified natural hazards are considered high priority because the area has received damage from these events in the past and because they are weather-related events, they will continue to occur. Tornadoes/High Winds/Severe Weather has always been a threat to this area and has historically caused the most damage. While there are no flood-prone areas located on campus, flooding was identified as a hazard since the north edge of the campus borders a flood zone. Since the College is located approximately 150 miles from the Mississippi Gulf Coast, most of the damage associated with hurricanes comes not from a direct hit from a storm, but from the tornadoes, severe thunderstorms, and flooding that occur as the storm makes its way inland. Because the campus is bordered by large tracks of trees, wildfires have also been identified as a natural hazard.

In the process of developing this plan, the College also considered the impact of other natural hazards on the campus, including earthquakes, drought, hail, dust storms, fog, precipitation, snow and ice, temperature extremes, tsunamis, volcanoes, landslides, and dams and levees. Because of the relatively minor impact these hazards have had on the College in the past and the small likelihood of these hazards impacting the campus in the future, these are not considered major hazards for ECCC.

Information on past hazards was used to determine that these were the major hazards facing ECCC. Staff researched the National Climatic Data Center, which gives a history by county for all hazards from January 1, 1950, to November 2018. Staff also met with local emergency management personnel and ECCC staff to review past damage reports.

The NCDC database was very useful in determining what hazards had caused damage in the past; however, the information did have some limitations. The information on some hazards, such as flooding and snow/ice events, only goes back to the early 1990s. Before this, Newton County did not have a full-time EMA director, so events were not always reported to NCDC. Information on other hazards, such as tornadoes, goes back further, but the details are sketchy on the older events (pre-1990) because reports were not as detailed as they are today.

The records of local emergency management personnel also had limitations. Up until the last 10 years, most emergency personnel were part-time volunteers whose main objective following a disaster event was serving the public, not record keeping. Historic data, at least on the local level, is mostly based on memories of local residents and not very reliable. Since the onset of paid emergency personnel, records have vastly improved and the information mimics what is in the NCDC database.

The structures on the ECCC campus have an estimated value of $142.8 million. Estimating potential losses from natural, weather-related hazards is difficult because every structure in the area is vulnerable to damage given the right weather circumstances. However, ECCC used various statistical data to determine the value of structures at risk by hazard (Chart 1). The College took the number of structures, multiplied it by the average value of structures, multiplied that number by the percent of structures considered at risk from each hazard, and arrived at a total estimated value of structures at risk by each hazard. Using the results, the College was able to determine which natural hazards had the most potential for damage.

Chart 1

Value of Structures at Risk by Hazard *
East Central Community College

Faculty Housing	Hazard	# of Faculty Residences	Faculty Residential Average Value **	Percent at Risk	Total Value at Risk Residential
Total Value $2,491,602	Flooding	14	$177,971	0%	$0
	Tornadoes High Winds	14	$177,971	100%	$2,491,602
	Wildfires	14	$177,971	1%	$24,916
	Hurricanes	14	$177,971	100%	$2,491,602
Student Housing	**Hazard**	**# of Student Residences**	**Student Residential Average Value ****	**Percent at Risk**	**Total Value at Risk Residential**
Total Value $44,287,686	Flooding	9	$4,920,854	0%	$0
	Tornadoes High Winds	9	$4,920,854	100%	$44,287,686
	Wildfires	9	$4,920,854	1%	$442,876
	Hurricanes	9	$4,920,854	100%	$44,287,686
Non- Residential Buildings	**Hazard**	**# of Non-Residential Structures**	**Non-Residential Average Value ****	**Percent at Risk**	**Total Value at Risk Non-Residential**
Total Value $96,037,481	Flooding	43	$2,233,429	0%	$0
	Tornadoes High Winds	43	$2,233,429	100%	$96,037,481
	Wildfires	43	$2,233,429	1%	$960,375
	Hurricanes	43	$2,233,429	100%	$96,037,481

*** Data Source: East Central Community College Schedule of Values - Insurance**

*** Rounded to the nearest dollar.*

Tornadoes/High Winds

Tornado: A violent windstorm characterized by a twisting, funnel-shaped cloud. It is spawned by a thunderstorm (or sometimes as a result of a hurricane) and produced when cool air overrides a layer of warm air, forcing the warm air to rise rapidly.

Tornadoes are the one naturally occurring event that: (1) contain damaging high winds; (2) produce torrential rainfall that can cause flash flooding; and (3) have hail and lightening that can further damage and endanger lives and property. For these reasons, tornadoes are considered to be the most dangerous and serious natural hazard affecting Newton County.

Newton County has a long history of tornado activity. During the past 60 years, approximately 43 tornadoes were reported the County. These storms resulted in one death and approximately 42 injuries. Property damage totaled approximately $19,720,000 and crop damage of approximately $665,000 (See Figure 2).

The majority of the 43 storms reported in Newton County in the past 60 years have been classified as F0 - F2 on the Fujita Tornado Scale, which is a scale is used to rate tornado intensity based on the damage the tornado caused on structures and vegetation (See Figure 3). Two F3 storms and three F4 storms were reported during this time. The County's deadliest tornado was on January 3, 1982, when an F3 storm struck the County, leaving one dead and 17 injured and causing $2.5 million in damages.

The potential for tornadoes exists year-round; however, most of the recorded tornadoes that have struck Newton County occurred in the winter and spring months. Tornadoes have also struck all across the County (see Map 3), although they tend to follow a northeastern track. Newton County has taken steps to be prepared at all times for these deadly storms.

Because tornadoes can strike anywhere within the County, 100% of the structures on the ECCC campus are considered to be vulnerable to this hazard (see Chart 1). The estimated value of structures at risk from tornadoes is $142,816,769(see Figure 4).

The County is likely to be struck by an F0 or F3 storm every 20 years. The probability of an F1 tornado is once every five years. For an F2, it is every 11 years. The probability of an F4 tornado is every 15 years. No F5 storms have ever been reported in Newton County.

The probability of a particular strength tornado striking Newton County was determined by analyzing data on past occurrences from the National Climatic Data Center. This data is limited because it only covers events reported by local officials. Also, until the early 1990s, the County did not have a full-time emergency management director to file these reports; therefore, information on storms prior to 1990 may not be as complete as the newer data. For example, prior to 1995, the database defines the location of each tornado event as Newton County, without specific details as to the exact area affected by the storm.

Figure 2

Tornado(s) Newton County 1950-2018									
	Location or County	**Date**	**Time**	**Type Event**	**Magnitude**	**Deaths**	**Injuries**	**Property Damage**	**Crop Damage**
1	Newton	11/20/1950	730	Tornado	F1	0	3	$25,000	$0
2	Newton	2/20/1954	130	Tornado	F2	0	5	$250,000	$0
3	Newton	6/3/1954	600	Tornado	F2	0	3	$25,000	$0
4	Newton	7/9/1954	900	Tornado	F0	0	0	$25,000	$0
5	Newton	2/11/1965	1700	Tornado	F2	0	0	$25,000	$0
6	Newton	4/26/1966	1300	Tornado	F?	0	0	$250,000	$0
7	Newton	3/20/1976	1640	Tornado	F2	0	0	$250,000	$0
8	Newton	3/29/1976	1650	Tornado	F4	0	8	$2,500,000	$0
9	Newton	6/1/1976	1515	Tornado	F2	0	0	$250,000	$0
10	Newton	1/3/1982	1455	Tornado	F3	1	17	$2,500,000	$0
11	Newton	8/16/1985	630	Tornado	F1	0	0	$250,000	$0
12	Newton	3/12/1986	1230	Tornado	F3	0	1	$2,500,000	$0
13	Newton	11/16/1987	1615	Tornado	F1	0	0	$0	$0
14	Newton	11/4/1988	1645	Tornado	F1	0	0	$250,000	$0
15	Newton	11/19/1988	1355	Tornado	F1	0	0	$25,000	$0
16	Newton	11/22/1992	102	Tornado	F4	0	5	$2,500,000	$0
17	Newton	11/22/1992	122	Tornado	F1	0	0	$250,000	$0
18	Newton City	1/3/2000	1733	Tornado	F1	0	0	$40,000	$0
19	Newton City	12/23/2001	310	Tornado	F0	0	0	$1,000	$0
20	Newton City	12/19/2002	1307	Tornado	F2	0	0	$1,000,000	$0
21	Lawrence	2/15/2003	1725	Tornado	F1	0	0	$50,000	$0
22	Little Rock	4/6/2003	1400	Tornado	F0	0	0	$200,000	$0
23	Chunky	5/7/2003	1445	Tornado	F0	0	0	$30,000	$0
24	Newton City	2/5/2004	1320	Tornado	F1	0	0	$30,000	$0
25	Hickory	11/24/2004	233	Tornado	F1	0	0	$500,000	$0
26	Chunky	8/29/2005	1100	Tornado	F1	0	0	$200,000	$200,000
27	Decatur	8/29/2005	1106	Tornado	F2	0	0	$50,000	$150,000
28	Newton City	9/24/2005	1845	Tornado	F2	0	0	$1,000,000	$0
29	Prospect	1/5/2007	57	Tornado	F1	0	0	$1,200,000	$0
30	Lawrence	2/24/2007	2240	Tornado	F1	0	0	$70,000	$0
31	Decatur	7/7/2007	908	Tornado	F0	0	0	$20,000	$0
32	Hazel	3/3/2008	2153	Tornado	F0	0	0	$0	$0
33	Rose Hill	3/26/2009	152	Tornado	F1	0	0	$15,000	$100,000
34	Chunky	4/24/2010	834	Tornado	F2	0	0	$200,000	$100,000
35	Roberts	4/15/2011	1327	Tornado	F1	0	0	$15,000	$15,000
36	Corinth Rd	4/27/2011	1530	Tornado	F3	0	0	$1,000,000	$100,000
37	Hazel	10/17/2012	1158	Tornado	F3	0	0	$1,000,000	$0
38	Hazel	4/2/2014	1854	Tornado	F1	0	0	$300,000	$0
39	Jeff	4/28/2014	1912	Tornado	F2	0	0	$750,000	$0
40	Duffee	4/28/2014	1935	Tornado	F1	0	0	$25,000	$0
41	Hickory	1/3/2015	1516	Tornado	F1	0	0	$7,000	$0
42	Chunky	1/3/2015	1524	Tornado	F1	0	0	$10,000	$0
43	Calhoun	2/2/2016	1448	Tornado	F1	0	0	$120,000	$0
					Totals	**1**	**42**	**$19,720,000**	**$665,000**
Data Source: NCDC									

Figure 3

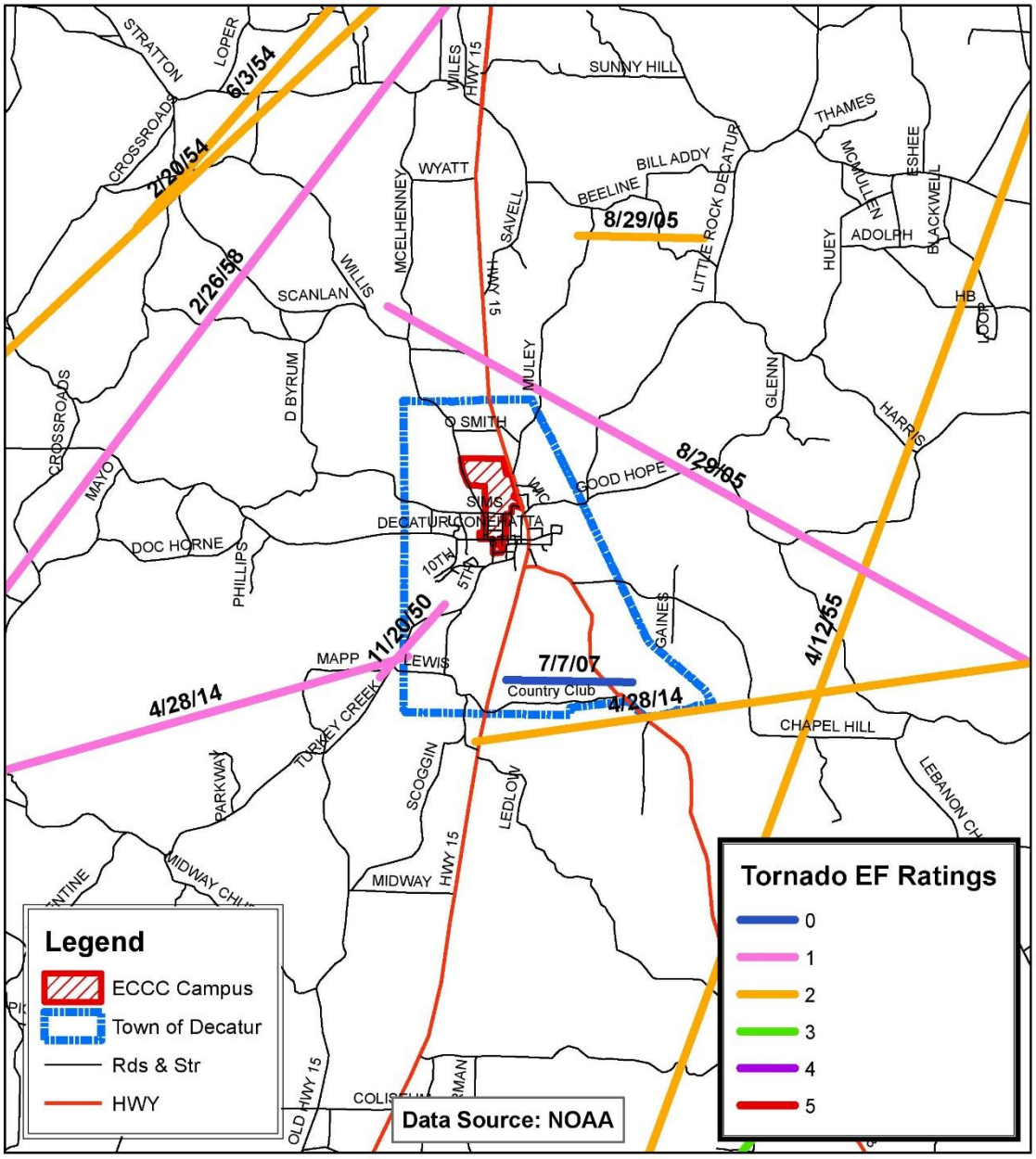
The Enhanced Fujita Tornado Scale						
Fujita Scale			**Operational EF-Scale**		**Details**	
F Number	**Fastest 1/4 Mile (Mph)**	**3 Second Gust (Mph)**	**EF Number**	**3 Second Gust (Mph)**	**Tornado Type**	**Damage**
0	40-72	45-78	0	65-85	Gale	Light
1	73-112	79-117	1	86-110	Moderate	Moderate
2	113-157	118-161	2	111-135	Significant	Considerable
3	158-207	162-209	3	136-165	Severe	Severe
4	208-260	210-261	4	166-200	Devastating	Devastating
5	261-318	262-317	5	Over 200	Incredible	Incredible
Data Source: NCDC						

Figure 4

Value of Structures at Risk from Tornadoes/High Winds * East Central Community College					
Faculty Housing	**Hazard**	**# of Faculty Residences**	**Faculty Residential Average Value ******	**Percent at Risk**	**Total Value at Risk Residential**
Total Value $2,491,602	Tornadoes High Winds	14	$177,971	100%	$2,491,602
Student Housing	**Hazard**	**# of Student Residences**	**Student Residential Average Value ******	**Percent at Risk**	**Total Value at Risk Residential**
Total Value $44,287,686	Tornadoes High Winds	9	$4,920,854	100%	$44,287,686
Non- Residential Buildings	**Hazard**	**# of Non-Residential Structures**	**Non-Residential Average Value ******	**Percent at Risk**	**Total Value at Risk Non-Residential**
Total Value $96,037,481	Tornadoes High Winds	43	$2,233,429	100%	$96,037,481
*** Data Source: East Central Community College Schedule of Values - Insurance** *** Rounded to the nearest dollar.*					

Map 3

East Central Community College
Decatur, Newton County, Mississippi
Tornado Reports 1950 - 2017



Prepared by ECPDD GIS Department
February 2019

Severe Weather/Thunderstorms

Thunderstorms can occur at any time of the year in Newton County. Thunderstorms are often associated with larger weather systems such as the passage of a cold or warm front in the fall, winter, or spring, low-pressure systems forming in the Gulf of Mexico or in association with feeder bands from a larger tropical storm or hurricane. Smaller, isolated storms can form quickly during the summer and contain dangerous lightening and strong straight-line wind bursts. These storms can also dump several inches of rain in a very short time and cause localized flash flooding.

Severe weather/thunderstorms, like tornadoes, can strike anywhere in Newton County. By nature, thunderstorms move quickly across large areas of land. Because thunderstorms are associated with changes in weather caused by cold or warm fronts moving across the area, they can occur at any time of the year. The probability of severe weather affecting ECCC in any given year is 100%. The NCDC has 252 wind events reported from 1950-2018 in Newton County resulting in over three million dollars of damage. The following table is an extract of the wind events that were reported in and near Decatur where the main campus is located (see Figure 5).

Figure 5

Thunderstorm Winds, Decatur, Newton County 1950-2018(*, **)

	Location	Date	Time	Type Event	Speed Knots	Deaths	Injuries	Property Damage
1	Decatur	8/20/1995	1800	Winds		0	0	$3,000
2	Decatur	10/24/1997	1430	Winds		0	0	$60,000
3	Decatur	3/31/1998	1455	Winds		0	0	$3,000
4	Decatur	3/10/2000	1927	Winds		0	0	$2,000
5	Decatur	7/16/2000	1810	Winds		0	0	$5,000
6	Decatur	10/13/2001	1300	Winds		0	0	$1,000
7	Decatur	2/15/2003	1730	Winds	55	0	0	$3,000
8	Decatur	4/6/2003	1430	Winds	60	0	0	$25,000
9	Decatur	6/11/2003	1100	Winds	50	0	0	$5,000
10	Decatur	6/13/2003	1747	Winds	55	0	0	$15,000
11	Decatur	6/15/2003	1715	Winds	50	0	0	$1,000
12	Decatur	7/21/2003	1600	Winds	50	0	0	$2,000
13	Decatur	8/6/2003	1600	Winds	50	0	0	$15,000
14	Decatur	1/5/2007	0110	Winds	67	0	0	$30,000
15	Decatur	3/1/2007	1535	Winds	50	0	0	$0
16	Decatur	8/2/2008	2108	Winds	58	0	0	$20,000
17	Decatur	9/2/2008	941	Winds	50	0	0	$0
18	Decatur	6/28/2014	1605	Winds	43	0	0	$2,000
19	Decatur	10/13/2014	1615	Winds	50	0	0	$0
20	Decatur	2/15/2016	1450	Winds	50	0	0	$10,000
21	Decatur	1/2/2017	1509	Winds	50	0	0	$1,000
					Totals	**0**	**0**	**$203,000**

**** Data Source: NCDC : Newton County 1950-2018***

***** Specific reports on data for Decatur, MS, became available in 1995.***

Flooding

Flood: A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from the overflow of inland or tidal waters, the unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source, or mudflows or the sudden collapse of shoreline land.

Flooding, especially flash flooding has occurred frequently across Newton County. Flash floods occur when large amounts of rain fall in a short period of time, causing local creeks and streams to swell and water to collect in low-lying areas. While none of the campus is located in a floodplain, there is a flood-prone area (see Maps 4-5), adjacent to the north edge of campus. Most of this area is currently vacant, but the College's future plans include building a conference center, faculty housing, an amphitheater, and other outdoor facilities in this area (See Map 8).

Decatur does have flood-prone areas (See Maps 4-5). A "flood-prone area" is defined as an area that is normally in the floodplain and tends to flood during periods of moderate to heavy rain. There are also special condition flood areas – that is, areas that will flood during heavy and/or prolonged periods of rain. Most of these flood-prone and special condition flood areas center along or near the Okahatta Creek.

Thirty-nine (39) flood events were reported in Newton County between 1993 and 2018 (see Figure 6). No deaths or injuries were reported as a result of these floods, but the area saw approximately $32,276,000 in damages from these events.

The largest flood event in the County occurred on April 6, 2003. Several hours of heavy rainfall overwhelmed local creeks and streams, resulting in flooding in many areas of Newton County. Approximately $30 million in damages were reported as a result of this flooding. Portions of Interstate 20 had to be closed because of this flooding, an event that had not happened before.

Information on flood events prior to 1993 was not available on the NCDC database, nor does the County have any reliable records on events before this time. The NCDC database is further limited as to the exact location of the flooding for most of these events. Most events are recorded as having occurred countywide, which the detailed event report describes as "many county roads flooded with several being washed out".

The College was able to estimate the value of structures at risk from flooding (Figure 7). Based on this review, analyzing the FEMA Flood maps and the topography, none of the buildings on the ECCC campus are at risk from flooding.

As a state community college, ECCC is covered under the State of Mississippi's flood hazard ordinance.

The probability of occurrence for a major flood, based on prior history, is every 50 years for Newton County.

While flooding frequently affects Newton County, its impact on ECCC is usually minimal. No campus facilities are located in flood-prone areas. When the College moves forward with its expansion on the north side of campus, the proximity of a flood-prone area will have to be taken into consideration in developing plans and specifications. Hazard mitigation principles will be reviewed in order to make any new structures in this area more hazard resistant.

Figure 6

	Flood Events in Newton County 1950-2018							
	Location	**Date**	**Type Event**	**Depth***	**Death**	**Injuries**	**Property Damage**	**Crop Damage**
1	Newton	11/17/1993	Flash Flood	2-4 ft	0	0	$0	$0
2	Newton	4/27/1997	Flood	2-6 ft	0	0	$0	$0
3	Newton	1/22/1999	Flash Flood	2-6 ft	0	0	$0	$0
4	County Wide	1/30/1999	Flash Flood	2-4 ft	0	0	$0	$0
5	County Wide	4/4/2001	Flash Flood	2-8 ft	0	0	$10,000	$0
6	County Wide	10/13/2001	Flash Flood	2-4 ft	0	0	$0	$0
7	County Wide	9/26/2002	Flash Flood	4-10 ft	0	0	$10,000	$0
8	County Wide	2/21/2003	Flash Flood	2-4 ft	0	0	$1,000	$0
9	North Part	4/6/2003	Flash Flood	6-20 ft	0	0	$30,000,000	$0
10	County Wide	4/24/2003	Flash Flood	4-10 ft	0	0	$300,000	$0
11	Chunky	7/5/2003	Flash Flood	4-10 ft	0	0	$8,000	$0
12	County Wide	2/5/2004	Flash Flood	4-10 ft	0	0	$300,000	$0
13	Little Rock	12/9/2004	Flash Flood	2-6 ft	0	0	$5,000	$0
14	County Wide	8/29/2005	Flash Flood	6-12 ft	0	0	$400,000	$0
15	County Wide	3/20/2006	Flash Flood	2-6 ft	0	0	$0	$0
16	Chunky	5/10/2006	Flash Flood	2-8 ft	0	0	$50,000	$0
17	Chunky	2/22/2008	Flash Flood	4-10 ft	0	0	$500,000	$0
18	Blunts	5/15/2008	Flash Flood	4-8 ft	0	0	$30,000	$0
19	Newton	3/9/2011	Flash Flood	4-8 ft	0	0	$25,000	$0
20	Chunky	7/24/2011	Flash Flood	N/A*	0	0	$5,000	$0
21	Union	9/5/2011	Flash Flood	N/A*	0	0	$0	$0
22	Hickory	3/21/2012	Flash Flood	N/A*	0	0	$25,000	$0
23	Newton City	3/21/2012	Flash Flood	N/A*	0	0	$300,000	$0
24	Decatur	3/22/2012	Flash Flood	N/A*	0	0	$200,000	$0
25	Hickory	6/11/2012	Flash Flood	N/A*	0	0	$0	$0
26	Newton City	7/19/2012	Flash Flood	N/A*	0	0	$0	$0
27	Union	4/7/2014	Flash Flood	N/A*	0	0	$0	$0
28	Prospect	4/7/2014	Flash Flood	N/A*	0	0	$0	$0
29	Beulah Hubbard	4/7/2014	Flash Flood	N/A*	0	0	$0	$0
30	Beulah Hubbard	4/7/2014	Flash Flood	N/A*	0	0	$0	$0
31	Newton City	8/19/2014	Flash Flood	N/A*	0	0	$10,000	$0
32	Union	3/31/2016	Flash Flood	N/A*	0	0	$2,000	$0
33	Decatur	3/31/2016	Flash Flood	N/A*	0	0	$2,000	$0
34	Decatur	3/31/2016	Flash Flood	N/A*	0	0	$2,000	$0
35	Union	3/31/2016	Flash Flood	N/A*	0	0	$5,000	$0
36	County Wide	4/3/2017	Flash Flood	N/A*	0	0	$10,000	$0
37	Chunky	6/16/2017	Flash Flood	2 in	0	0	$5,000	$0
38	County Wide	6/16/2017	Flash Flood	4-6 in	0	0	$5,000	$0
39	Union	4/6/2018	Flash Flood	N/A*	0	0	$6,000	$0
	Totals				0	0	**$32,276,000**	**$0**

Note: Event records with damages not available prior to 1993. Depths are estimated.
Data Source: NCDC
***Depth information not provided for all events in the NCDC database.**

Figure 7

Value of Structures at Risk from Flooding * East Central Community College					
Faculty Housing	**Hazard**	**# of Faculty Residences**	**Faculty Residential Average Value ****	**Percent at Risk**	**Total Value at Risk Residential**
Total Value $2,491,602	Flooding	14	$177,977	0%	$0
Student Housing	**Hazard**	**# of Student Residences**	**Student Residential Average Value ****	**Percent at Risk**	**Total Value at Risk Residential**
Total Value $44,287,686	Flooding	9	$4,920,854	0%	$0
Non- Residential Buildings	**Hazard**	**# of Non-Residential Structures**	**Non-Residential Average Value ****	**Percent at Risk**	**Total Value at Risk Non-Residential**
Total Value $96,037,481	Flooding	43	$2,233,429	0%	$0

*** Data Source: East Central Community College Schedule of Values - Insurance**

*** Rounded to the nearest dollar.*

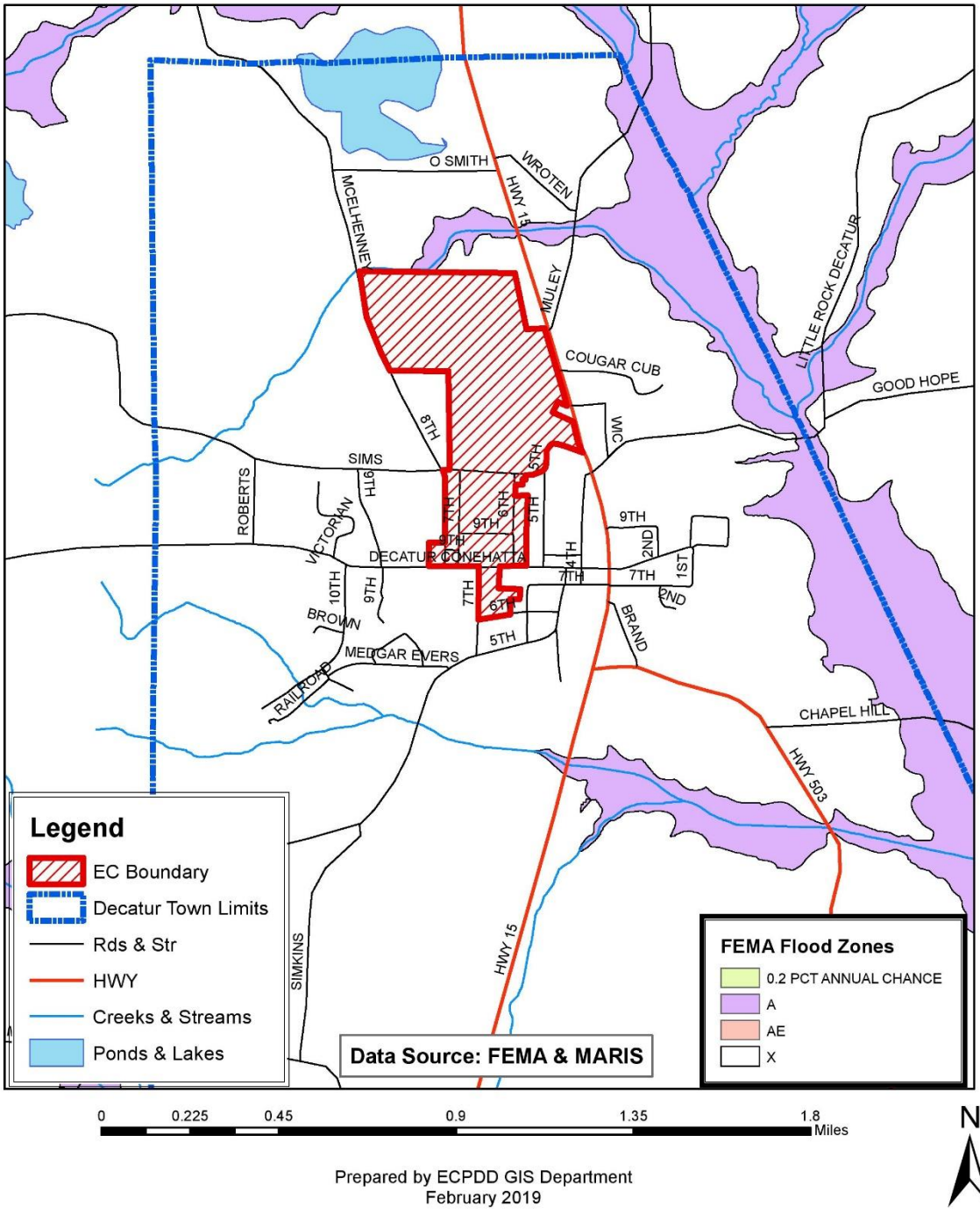
Repetitive Loss Properties

A Repetitive Loss Property (RL) is defined as any insurable building for which two or more claims of more than $1,000 were paid by the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) within any rolling ten-year period since 1987. A RL may or may not be currently insured by the NFIP.

At the present time, ECCC does not have any Repetitive Loss properties as reported to the Flood Plain Manager or Emergency Coordinator.

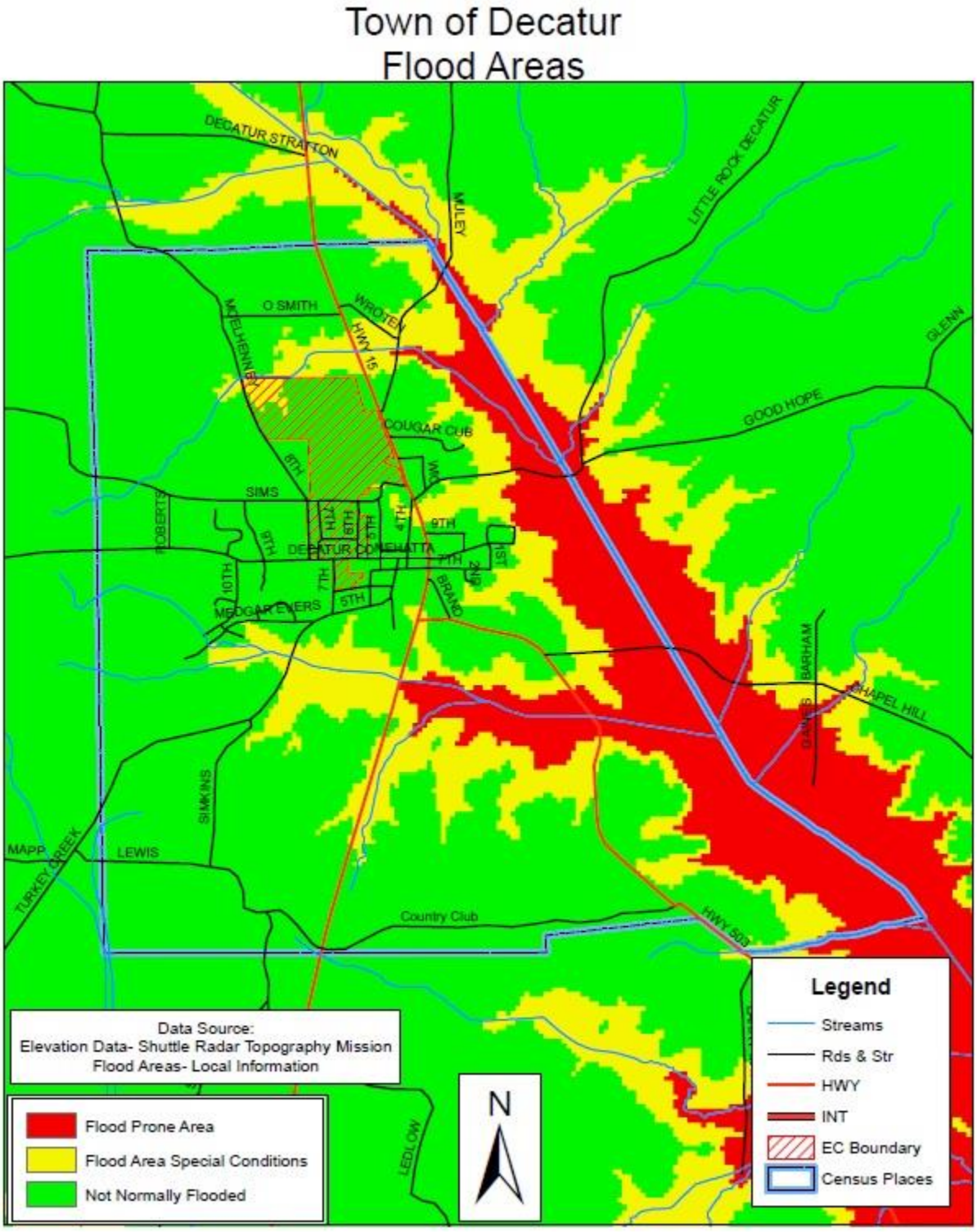
Map 4

East Central Community College
Decatur, Newton County, Mississippi
FEMA Flood Zone Map



Prepared by ECPDD GIS Department
February 2019

Map 5


Town of Decatur
Flood Areas
DECATUR STRATTON
MILEY
LITTLE ROCK DECATUR
O SMITH
WROTEN
HWY 15
MCELHENNEY
GLENN
GOOD HOPE
COUGAR CUB
8TH
SIMS
ROBERTS
9TH
DECATUR CONSHATTA
10TH
7TH
2ND
1ST
BRAND
MEDGAR EVERS
5TH
BARHAM
CHAPEL HILL
SIMKINS
MAPP
LEWIS
TURKEY CREEK
Country Club
HWY 59S
LEDLOW
N
Data Source:
Elevation Data- Shuttle Radar Topography Mission
Flood Areas- Local Information
Flood Prone Area
Flood Area Special Conditions
Not Normally Flooded
Legend
Streams
Rds & Str
HWY
INT
EC Boundary
Census Places

Hurricanes

Hurricane: A severe tropical storm that forms in the North Atlantic Ocean, the Northeast Pacific Ocean east of the dateline, or the South Pacific Ocean east of 160E. Hurricanes need warm tropical oceans, moisture, and light winds above them, and can produce violent winds, incredible waves, torrential rains, and floods. Hurricanes rotate in a counterclockwise direction around an "eye." A tropical storm becomes a hurricane when winds reach 74 mph.(See the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Scale, figure 8).

Since ECCC is approximately 150 miles from the Gulf Coast, most of its damage from hurricanes comes in the form of heavy rainfall, flash flooding, and tornadoes. Hurricanes tend to lose strength once they make landfall and most have been downgraded to tropical storms or depressions by the time they make it as far north as this area. It is predicted that every 25 years this area will be affected by a hurricane. But their potential to spawn other severe weather, such as thunderstorms and tornadoes, has caused them to be listed as a significant hazard for the College.

The NCDC reports three hurricane events in Newton County between 2002 and 2018 (See Figure 9). NCDC's database did not have information on occurrences before 2002. Local records are also very sketchy before this time because the County did not have a full-time emergency management coordinator until the late 1990s; however, many local residents recall the significant damages that Hurricane Camille in 1969 and Hurricane Frederic in 1978 caused in the area. Exact damage estimates from these storms were not available. In September 2004, Hurricane Ivan, which came ashore in Gulf Shores, Alabama, as a strong Category 3 storm, also impacted this area with sustained winds between 30 and 40 mph, with gusts between 48 and 54 mph, and up to four inches of rain during a 15-hour period. Ivan caused an estimated $200 million in damages to the east Mississippi area.

The most significant tropical event to impact Newton County was on August 29, 2005. Hurricane Katrina hit the Gulf Coast as a strong Category 4 hurricane. While Camille was a Category 5 hurricane, Katrina caused more damage because of its sheer size. Katrina came ashore with estimated winds of 160 mph, leveling much of the Mississippi Gulf Coast from Waveland to Pascagoula. Statewide, Hurricane Katrina was responsible for 15 deaths, 104 injuries, and approximately $7.4 billion in damages.

The damages from Katrina extended far beyond the coastal area. The storm was still packing winds as high as 80 to 90 mph when it reached central Mississippi, including Newton County. The storm knocked down hundreds of trees in the County, leaving many County roads blocked and damaging hundreds of homes and businesses. The entire County was without power after the storm, with some rural residents being without power for more than two weeks. All of the municipal and rural water associations in the County lost pressure following the storm and had to issue "boil water" notices. Local residents depended on local, state, and national emergency responders to provide water, ice, and food for days as the lack of power and clean water made daily living very hard.

Hurricane Katrina cause more than $500,000 of damage to the ECCC campus. This included approximately $70,000 in debris removal, $250,000 in damages to buildings, $180,000 in damages to sports facilities, and $8,000 in food spoilage. Less than 50% of these damages were covered by insurance (See Figure 10).

The biggest impact of hurricanes on the college is caring for the students that cannot evacuate following the storm. After Katrina, classes were cancelled for one week, all the residence halls were closed, the cafeteria was not open, and the campus was without power for four days. Local churches provided meals for those stranded on campus following the storm.

Another effect hurricanes have on this area is the influx of evacuees that flood the area when the Gulf Coast region is evacuated because of a hurricane. Residents of not only Mississippi, but also Alabama, Louisiana, and Florida, migrate north during such evacuations. Newton County connects with major evacuation routes from the coastal region, so this area tends to see more visitors than the other counties in the East Central area.

Hurricanes have the potential to affect the entire College, which means that all structures are at risk from this hazard.

The impact of a hurricane on ECCC varies depending on the severity of the storm once it reaches the area. Since the College is located approximately 150 miles from the Gulf Coast, most hurricanes have been downgraded to tropical storms or depressions by the time they reach Decatur. However, if a hurricane is a Category 3 or larger when it comes ashore, or if it makes a direct hit on the Mississippi Gulf Coast, the likelihood of damages on the campus is high. For instance, Hurricane Katrina was a Category 4 that hit the Mississippi coast; therefore, Newton County has heavily impacted by the storm. In comparison, Hurricane Ivan was a Category 3 that hit the Alabama coast. Ivan still caused damage in Newton County, but not to the extent Katrina did. Weaker hurricanes and those that strike Florida, Texas, Louisiana, and Alabama, have less impact on Newton County and have the potential to cause less damage.

The College was able to estimate the value of structures at risk from Hurricanes at approximately $142,816,769 (see Figure 11).

The probability of a major hurricane impacting the ECCC campus in any given year is low (less than 10 %). The area is affected by a major hurricane approximately once every 10-15 years. The probability of a tropical storm impacting the campus in any given year is medium (25%-50%) due to the distance from the Gulf Coast. Any hurricanes or tropical storms normally weaken by the time they reach central Mississippi and their impact is minimal.

Figure 8

Saffir/Simpson Hurricane Scale						
Category	**Description**	**Wind Speed**	**Storm Surge**	**Pressure**	**Equivalent Fujita Scale**	**Typical Effects**
One	***Weak***	74-95 mph	4-5 ft.	>980 mb (28.94 in.)	F1 - F1.4	No real damage to building structures. Damage primarily to unanchored mobile homes, shrubbery, and trees. Also, some coastal road flooding and minor pier damage
Two	***Moderate***	96-110 mph	6-8 ft.	965-979 mb (28.5-28.91 in)	F2 - F2.4	Some roofing material, door, and window damage to buildings. Considerable damage to vegetation, mobile homes, and piers. Coastal and low-lying escape routes flood 2-4 hours before arrival of center. Small craft in unprotected anchorages break moorings.
Three	***Strong***	111-130 mph	9-12 ft.	945-964 mb (27.91-28.47 in.)	F2.0 - F2.4	Some structural damage to small residences and utility buildings with a minor amount of curtain wall failures. Mobile homes are destroyed. Flooding near the coast destroys smaller structures with larger structures damaged by floating debris. Terrain continuously lower than 5 feet ASL may be flooded inland 8 miles or more.
Four	***Very Strong***	131-155 mph	13-18 ft.	920-944 mb (27.17-27.88 in.)	F2.5 -F 2.9	More extensive curtain wall failures with some complete roof structure failure on small residences. Major erosion of beach. Major damage to lower floors of structures near the shore. Terrains continuously lower than 10 feet ASL may be flooded requiring massive evacuation of residential areas inland as far as 6 miles.
Five	***Devastating***	>155 mph	>18 ft.	<920 mb (27.17 in.)	>F3.0	Complete roof failure on many residences and industrial buildings. Some complete building failures with small utility buildings blown over or away. Major damage to lower floors of all structures located less than 15 feet ASL and within 500 yards of the shoreline. Massive evacuation of residential areas on low ground within 5 to 10 miles of the shoreline may be required.
Data Source: NOAA (www.noaa.gov)						

Figure 9

Hurricanes & Tropical Storms Newton Co. 2002-2018

Date	Time	Type Event	Name	Deaths	Injuries	Property Damage	Crop Damage
6/30/2003	1300	Tropical Storm	Bill	0	0	$0	$0
7/1/2003	1200	Tropical Storm	Bill	0	0	$0	$0
9/16/2004	1200	Hurricane	Ivan	0	0	$93,750	$31,300
7/10/2005	1500	Hurricane	Dennis	0	0	$200,000	$100,000
8/29/2005	0800	Hurricane	Katrina	0	0	$100,000,000	$50,000,000
			Totals	**0**	**2**	**$100,293,750**	**$50,131,300**

Data Source: NCDC

Figure 10

East Central Community College

Hurricane Katrina Damage Estimates

August 2005

Project	Cost
Irrigation Repair Football Field	$ 1,365.00
Food Spoilage	$ 8,120.00
Jackson Hall Flooding - Replaced Flooring	$ 12,258.84
Re-Aiming Lights - Softball, Baseball, Football	$ 17,170.00
Restore Safety Lighting	$ 1,390.50
Replace Press Box - Football Stadium	$ 12,500.00
Replace Bleachers - Football Stadium	$ 115,623.08
Replace Dugouts - Baseball Field	$ 22,648.00
Repair Pond Dam	$ -
Replace Fencing - Football Stadium	$ 9,616.00
Replace Netting - Tennis Courts and Batting Cages	$ 1,318.16
Remove Debris from Campus 64,811.56 - 6,227.95	$ 58,583.61
Wind/Water Damage - Brackeen Wood Gym	$ 25,963.00
Remove Tree Stumps and Repair Wash Outs	$ 4,920.00
Damage to House # 14 (Ins. Reim. 10,428) *	$ 16,975.00
Adm. Bldg. Damage *	$ 899.00
Huff Auditorium Damage *	$ 117,658.41
Ethridge Hall Damage *	$ 121,708.00
Leake Hall Damage *	$ 1,410.00
TOTAL	**$ 550,126.60**

**Covered by Ins. Less Deductible*

Source: ECCC Business Office

Figure 11

Value of Structures at Risk from Hurricanes * East Central Community College					
Faculty Housing	**Hazard**	**# of Faculty Residences**	**Faculty Residential Average Value ****	**Percent at Risk**	**Total Value at Risk Residential**
Total Value $2,491,602	Hurricanes	14	$177,971	100%	$2,491,602
Student Housing	**Hazard**	**# of Student Residences**	**Student Residential Average Value ****	**Percent at Risk**	**Total Value at Risk Residential**
Total Value $44,287,686	Hurricanes	9	$4,920,854	100%	$44,287,686
Non- Residential Buildings	**Hazard**	**# of Non-Residential Structures**	**Non-Residential Average Value ****	**Percent at Risk**	**Total Value at Risk Non-Residential**
Total Value $96,037,481	Hurricanes	43	$2,233,429	100%	$96,037,481

*** Data Source: East Central Community College Schedule of Values - Insurance**

*** Rounded to the nearest dollar.*

Wildfires

Wildfire: An uncontrolled fire spreading through vegetative fuels, exposing and possibly consuming, structures.

Due to the large areas of pine trees that border the northern and western edges of campus, wildfires have been identified as a hazard for the College (see Map 6).

The Mississippi Forestry Commission (MFC) has a database of wildfires occurring in Newton County from July 2000 until July 2006. This is the most up-to-date information available at this time. Data for previous years was not available. The database contains the date, location, and number of acres burned for each wildfire. Information on monetary damages is not available.

In the six-year span covered by MFC's database, approximately 107 wildfires were reported in Newton County. Most of these fires occurred during the spring and fall months and burned five acres or less. March was the month with the most wildfire activity. Burning debris caused most of the fires. The largest wildfire reported during this period occurred on November 12, 2001, and burned more than 60 acres.

Wildfires can occur any time of the year, but are more prevalent during the dry, hot summer months. The lack of rain, coupled with temperatures approaching 100 degrees during the middle of the day, turn these wooded areas into tinderboxes. One careless spark from a passing motorist's cigarette or from the lightening associated with strong summer thunderstorms can cause a fire that damages hundreds of acres and threatens the lives and properties of the residents living in or near these areas. During times of extreme dry weather, the Town of Decatur and the County have often issued "No Burn" orders to prevent local residents from causing a wildfire by letting a small fire get out of hand.

Wildfires also have the potential to impact all areas of campus, but are more likely in the areas of campus where there is close interface between wooded areas and campus structures. These structures are more vulnerable to damages from wildfires. The estimated value of structures at risk from wildfire on the ECCC campus is $1,428,167 (see Figure 12).

The probability of the ECCC campus being impacted by wildfire in any given year is low (less than 10%) because there is a clear space buffer between campus facilities and forested land, giving firefighters a defensible space around these facilities.

Figure 12

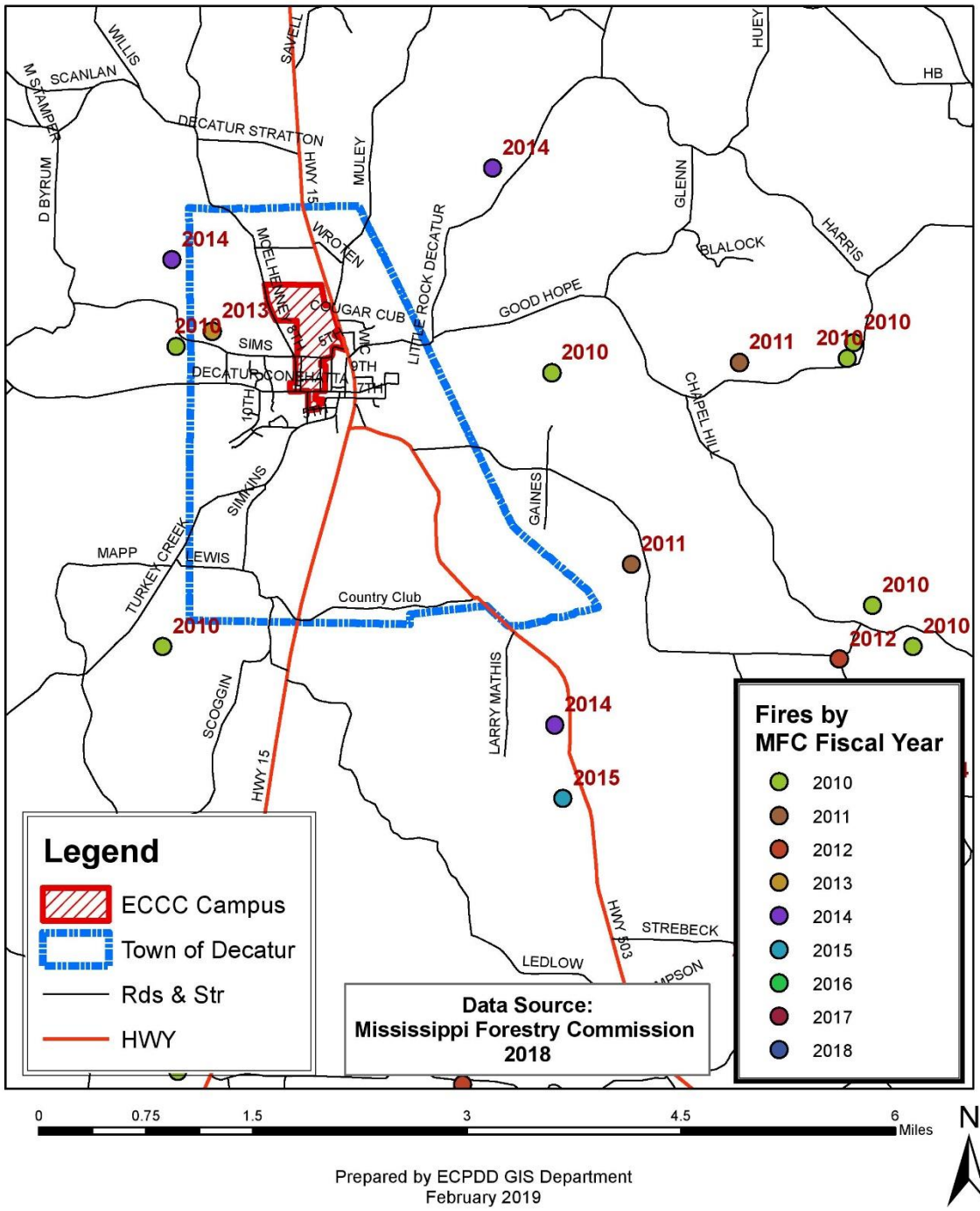
Value of Structures at Risk from Wildfires * East Central Community College					
Faculty Housing	**Hazard**	**# of Faculty Residences**	**Faculty Residential Average Value ****	**Percent at Risk**	**Total Value at Risk Residential**
Total Value $2,491,602	Wildfires	14	$177,971	1%	$24,916
Student Housing	**Hazard**	**# of Student Residences**	**Student Residential Average Value ****	**Percent at Risk**	**Total Value at Risk Residential**
Total Value $44,287,686	Wildfires	9	$4,920,854	1%	$442,876
Non- Residential Buildings	**Hazard**	**# of Non-Residential Structures**	**Non-Residential Average Value ****	**Percent at Risk**	**Total Value at Risk Non-Residential**
Total Value $96,037,481	Wildfires	43	$2,233,429	1%	$960,375

*** Data Source: East Central Community College Schedule of Values - Insurance**

*** Rounded to the nearest dollar.*

Map 6

East Central Community College
Decatur, Newton County, Mississippi
MFC Wildfire Reports (ECCC-Decatur Area) 2010-2018



Prepared by ECPDD GIS Department
February 2019

Earthquakes

Mississippi falls within what scientists call the New Madrid Seismic Zone, which has more earthquakes than any other part of the United States east of the Rocky Mountains. The most notable seismic events to occur in the New Madrid Zone were during the winter of 1811-1812, when three magnitude-8 earthquakes and thousands of aftershocks shook this region.

In the past 20 years, scientists have learned that strong earthquakes in the central Mississippi Valley are not freak events but have occurred repeatedly in the geologic past in the New Madrid zone. Scientists estimate that the probability of a magnitude 6 or 7 earthquake occurring in this zone within the next 50 years is greater than 90 percent. Such an event would certainly have an effect on the economy, transportation, and other state and regional concerns, especially the area's infrastructure, much of which was not built to standards needed to make it resistant to damage from seismic activity.

The U.S. Geological Survey Earthquake Map shows Newton County as having a 2 to 4% probability of an earthquake occurring in the next 50 years. The USGS National Earthquake Information Center reports that the number of earthquakes known to have been centered within Mississippi's boundaries is small; however, the state has been affected by numerous shocks located in neighboring states. Earthquakes are not considered to be a major hazard for ECCC.

Other Natural Phenomena

The National Climatic Data Center and the U.S. Geological Survey and other agencies were queried for other weather, structural and geologic events. The search included history of events including drought, dust storms, fog, precipitation, snow and ice, temperature extremes, tsunamis, volcanoes and landslides, and dams and levees.

- *Drought* -- Although periods of weather and hot temperatures are not uncommon, the area normally receives enough rain to prevent true drought conditions. Although the National Climatic Data Center reports that the east central Mississippi area is in a moderate drought cycle, drought is not considered to be a major hazard for ECCC.

- *Hail* -- The National Climatic Data Center reports 141 hail events in Newton County area between 1950 and 2018, with 14 of these events identified as occurring in the Decatur area(see Figure 13). There is a strong probability of hail occurring every year in the County. Most of these events accompanied severe thunderstorm activity and very few resulted in any property damage. The County's most significant hail event occurred on May 9, 2006, when a storm dumped 1.75 inches of hail on the area, resulting in $100,000 in damages. Most of the other hail events resulted in less than $5,000 in damages each. Newton County had only $438,000 in reported damages during the entire 68-year period. Although hail occurs with some frequency in this area, the lack of resulting property damage means hail is not considered a major hazard for ECCC.

Figure 13

Hail Events for Decatur, Newton County MS 1950-2018(*,**)								
	Location	**Date**	**Type Event**	**Size**	**Deaths**	**Injuries**	**Property Damage**	**Crop Damage**
1	Decatur	3/24/1994	Hail	0.75	0	0	$0	$0
2	Decatur	4/15/1994	Hail	0.75	0	0	$0	$0
3	Decatur	4/15/1994	Hail	0.88	0	0	$0	$0
4	Decatur	2/27/1995	Hail	0.88	0	0	$0	$0
5	Decatur	3/7/1995	Hail	0.75	0	0	$0	$0
6	Decatur	3/10/2000	Hail	0.88	0	0	$0	$0
7	Decatur	4/4/2001	Hail	1.00	0	0	$5,000	$0
8	Decatur	5/24/2001	Hail	0.88	0	0	$0	$0
9	Decatur	2/5/2004	Hail	0.88	0	0	$1,000	$0
10	Decatur	4/6/2005	Hail	1.00	0	0	$0	$0
11	Decatur	4/22/2005	Hail	0.88	0	0	$0	$0
12	Decatur	4/22/2005	Hail	0.75	0	0	$0	$0
13	Decatur	4/21/2006	Hail	0.75	0	0	$0	$0
14	Decatur	4/4/2007	Hail	0.88	0	0	$0	$0
15	Decatur	8/16/2012	Hail	1.0	0	0	$0	$0
			Totals		**0**	**0**	**$6,000**	**$0**

*** Data Source: NCDC: Newton County 1950-2018**

***** Specific reports on data for Decatur, MS, became available in 1994.***

- *Dust Storms* -- While from time to time airborne dust from other areas of the country and world are visible in this area, according to the National Climatic Data Center, no dust storms or dust devils have been reported in Mississippi since 1950 and are not considered a major hazard for ECCC.

- *Fog* -- While the area is susceptible to fog, the National Climatic Data Center indicates no fog events in the past 60 years that were severe enough to be considered a major hazard for ECCC.

- *Precipitation* -- Newton County averages approximately 62 inches of rain per year. March is the rainiest month, with an average of six inches each year. The National Climatic Data Center does not show record of any damaging precipitation events during the past 60 years for the area; therefore, precipitation is not considered a major hazard for ECCC.

- *Snow and ice* -- Moderate temperatures, even in winter, keep snow and ice from being a major hazard in this area. Freezing temperatures seldom last more than 24 hours, and snow, though rare, does not result in any significant accumulation. The biggest threat to this area from freezing temperatures is ice, which tends to coat tree limbs and utility lines, resulting is power outages, and accumulates on roads making driving treacherous. The National Climatic Data Center reports seven major snow and ice events in Newton County since 1996, with the most damage coming from ice (see Figure 14). The NCDC estimates that

approximately $740,000 of damage has occurred during this time as a result of such events.

As with hurricanes, significant snow/ice events can create a real problem for the campus. While the school normally has enough notice to send suspend classes and close the residence halls if such an event is impending, the snow and ice can cause power outages, resulting in longer shutdowns while power is restored. Also, even a small amount of snow or ice can make it difficult for the College's commuter students, faculty and staff to safely reach campus since most vehicles in this area are not equipped to drive in such conditions and drivers are not accustomed to driving on snowy or icy roads and bridges.

Figure 14

Winter Storm Events for Newton County 1950 - 2018

	Date	Type Event	Death	Injuries	Property Damage	Crop Damage
1	2/1/1996	Ice Storm	0	0	$100,000	$0
2	12/23/1998	Ice Storm	0	0	$10,000	$0
3	1/27/2000	Ice Storm	0	0	$10,000	$0
4	1/9/2011	Ice Storm	0	0	$20,000	$0
5	2/3/2011	Ice Storm	0	0	$600,000	$0
6	12/31/2017	Winter Weather	0	0	$0	$0
7	1/16/2018	Winter Weather	0	0	$0	$0
		Totals	**0**	**0**	**$740,000**	**$0**

Data Source: NCDC, Records reporting events started in 1996.

- *Temperature extremes* -- July and August are usually the hottest months of the year with an average maximum temperature of 91 degrees. The NCDC does not report any temperature extremes in the area in the past 60 years and temperature extremes are not considered a major hazard for ECCC.

- *Tsunamis* -- Tsunamis form when an earthquake occurs in the depths of the ocean, creating tidal surge that builds up over a long distance before reaching land. Tsunamis are relatively common in the Pacific and Indian Oceans but have never been recorded in the northern Gulf Coast area and are not considered a major hazard for ECCC.

- *Volcanoes* -- There is no known volcanic activity in the area and the known geologic makeup of the region is unlikely to support volcanic activity. Volcanoes are not considered a major hazard for ECCC.

- *Landslides* -- Mississippi has only one recorded landslide zone located in west central Mississippi in the vicinity of Natchez and Vicksburg, where a high bluff makes up the eastern bank of the Mississippi River. The geologic makeup of the soil on the bluff makes it highly susceptible to erosion and sloughing that results

in landslides. ECCC is located approximately 100 miles from this landslide zone. Due to the topography and geologic makeup of the soil in this area, landslides are not considered a major hazard for ECCC.

- *Dams and levees* -- The Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) oversees dams in the state. At present, there are 40 dams and levees listed on DEQ's inventory that fall within Newton County (see Figure 15 and Map 8). DEQ requires a permit for any dam construction, repair, or alteration and inspects all dams on a regular basis based on its classification.

  All dams are placed into one of three hazard classifications based on threat to life and property downstream should dam failure occur. Dams are classified as high hazard if dam failure may cause loss of life, serious damage to homes, industrial or commercial buildings, important public utilities, main highways or railroads. Dams are classified as significant hazard if dam failure may cause significant damage to main roads, minor railroads, or cause interruption of use or service of relatively important public utilities. Dams are classified as low hazard if dam failure may cause damage to farm buildings (excluding residences), agricultural land, or county or minor roads.

  Of the 43 dams listed in Newton County, three are classified as high hazard and none as significant hazard, (see Figure 15, Map 7). Because the area has not experienced any major losses due to dam failure, dams and levees are not considered a major hazard for ECCC.

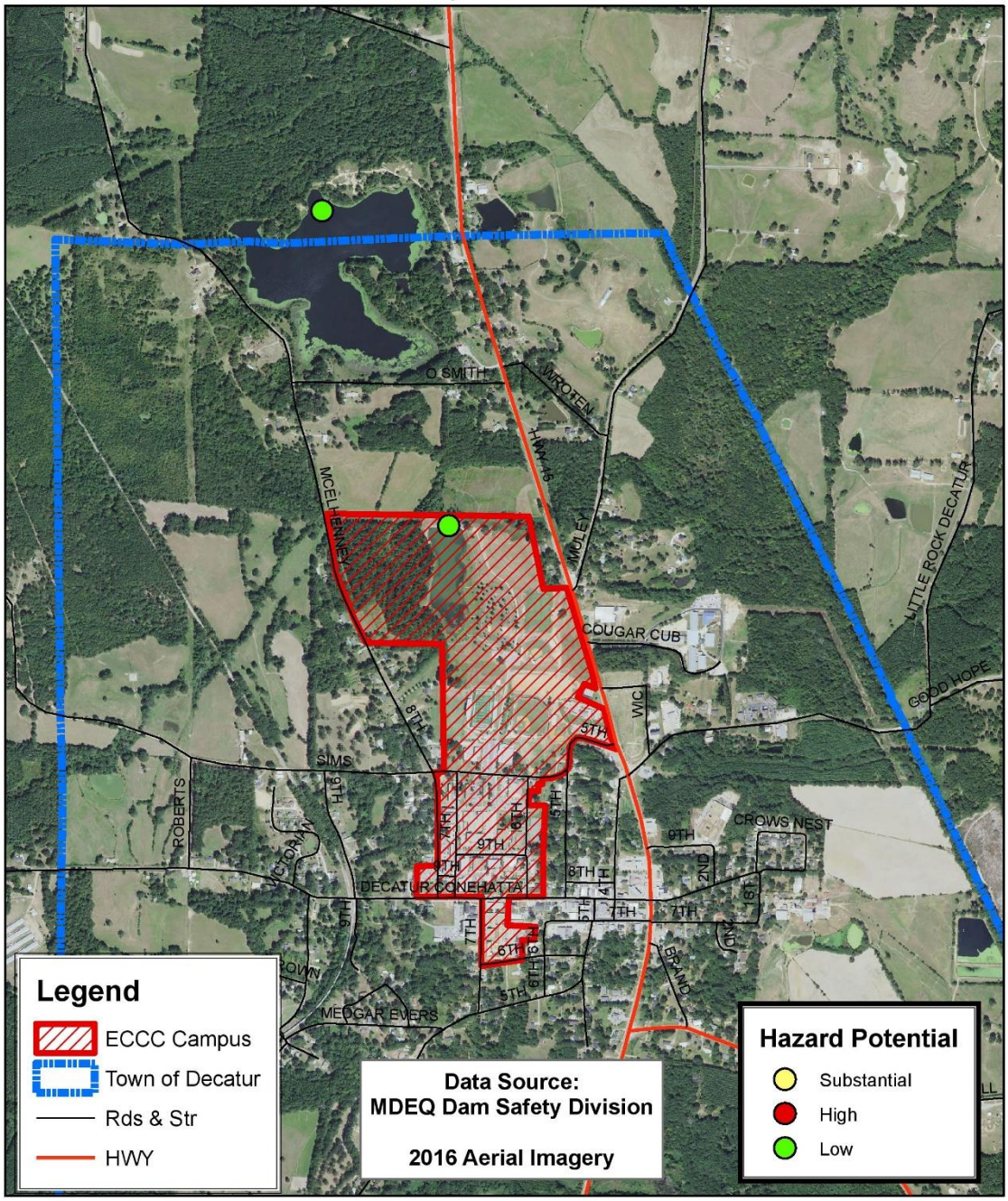
  One dam is located on the East Central Campus at the North end. This dam is rated "Low Risk". The topography of the area is such that if the dam were to fail the discharge of water would only affect agricultural and wood lands.

Figure 15

	Newton County Dams					
	Dam Name	**Emerg. Action Plan**	**Hazard Potential**	**State Id**	**Latitude**	**Longitude**
1	Chunky River Watershed Structure	NR	L	MS02909	32.3433	-89.1167
2	Turkey Creek Water Park Dam	Y	H	MS03053	32.3989	-89.1569
3	Tucker Dam	NR	L	MS03520	32.5011	-89.1319
4	Chunky Creek Watershed Structure	NR	L	MS00625	32.3967	-89.0517
5	Newton Lagoon Dam	NR	L	MS00857	32.3367	-89.1750
6	Mcmullan Lake Dam	NR	L	MS01020	32.4467	-89.1333
7	Dr Laird Lake Dam	NR	L	MS02401	32.5500	-89.1750
8	Earl Laird Lake Dam	NR	L	MS02402	32.5517	-89.1183
9	Henry Lake Dam	NR	L	MS02403	32.5417	-89.1433
10	Earl Laird Lake Number 2 Dam	NR	L	MS02404	32.5350	-89.1350
11	P Measells Lake Dam	NR	L	MS02405	32.5150	-89.1417
12	T Herd Lake Dam	NR	L	MS02406	32.5133	-89.1267
13	County Pond Dam	NR	L	MS02407	32.4650	-89.2050
14	Osborn Lake Dam	NR	L	MS02408	32.4583	-89.1183
15	E J Pearson Lake Dam	NR	L	MS02409	32.4450	-89.2883
16	D Graham Lake Dam	NR	L	MS02410	32.4567	-89.2833
17	Pearsons Catfish Pond Dam	NR	L	MS02411	32.4433	-89.2817
18	Pearsons Catfish Pond Number 2 D	NR	L	MS02412	32.4417	-89.2817
19	Bill May Lake Dam	NR	L	MS02413	32.4500	-89.1883
20	C Loper Catfish Pond Dam	NR	L	MS02414	32.4483	-89.0700
21	Spring Lake Hunting Club Dam	NR	L	MS02415	32.4233	-89.1817
22	B L Griffin Lake Dam	NR	L	MS02416	32.4067	-89.1183
23	C M Blount Lake Dam	NR	L	MS02417	32.4033	-89.0483
24	Dr Moore Lake Dam	NR	L	MS02418	32.3900	-89.1667
25	Tommy Graham Pond Dam	NR	L	MS02419	32.3950	-89.0683
26	R Doolittle Pond Dam	NR	L	MS02420	32.3617	-89.1150
27	T L Harris Lake Dam	NR	L	MS02421	32.3300	-89.1417
28	W Parks Lake Dam	NR	L	MS02422	32.3367	-89.0983
29	B J Blount Lake Dam	NR	L	MS02423	32.3250	-89.0200
30	Germeny Lake Dam	NR	L	MS02424	32.3300	-88.9367
31	Mrs Graham Lake Dam	NR	L	MS02425	32.3300	-88.9250
32	Charles Guin Lake Dam	NR	L	MS02426	32.3200	-89.2283
33	Troy Brand Lake Dam	NR	L	MS02427	32.3000	-89.0550
34	Stovall Lake Dam	NR	L	MS02428	32.2867	-89.2533
35	Fahbrach Lake Dam	NR	L	MS02429	32.2667	-89.0433
36	Carroway Lake Dam	NR	L	MS02430	32.2433	-89.0033
37	ECCC Lake Dam	NR	L	MS02750	32.4500	-89.1183
38	Chunky River Watershed Structure	Y	H	MS02751	32.5000	-89.1417
39	Johnson Dam	NR	L	MS02865	32.3817	-89.0617
40	Mcmullan Lake Number 2 Dam	NR	L	MS02866	32.4517	-89.1350
41	Chunky River Watershed Number 8	N	H	MS03278	32.5050	-89.0433
42	Chunky River Number 14A Dam	NR	L	MS03291	32.5489	-89.0656
43	Lake Cleveland Dam	NR	L	MS03748	32.3731	-89.0453
	Data Source: MDEQ Dam Safety Division 2010					

Map 7

Newton County Dams, Decatur Area



Prepared by ECPDD GIS Department
February 2019

Assessing Vulnerability

Chart 2 is an assessment of the hazard's impact to the College's vulnerable structures. This summary is by type of hazard, estimated number of persons in area to be affected, the hazard average value of each structure and the percent of structures considered at risk, and Chart 3 identifies all critical facilities for ECCC. Chart 4 is an overall summary and impact of hazards. It details worst-case scenarios, expected scenarios, locations, likelihood of multiple events, worst-case human impacts, expected human impacts, worst-case structure impacts, expected structural impacts and additional potential impacts for each hazard.

Critical facilities are defined as facilities for which a slight chance of high wind, tornadoes or severe weather might be too great. While the Town of Decatur does not currently have building codes, the College will continue to use a certified architect for all its building projects to ensure the buildings are constructed correctly and to the International Building Code as required by the Mississippi Bureau of Buildings, which oversees construction on the State's community college campuses.

All of the facilities on the ECCC campus are considered to be critical facilities, including:

- Residence halls
- Cafeteria
- Physical plant
- Administration Building

Maps 2 & 8 show the locations of critical facilities for the College.

Chart 2

Summary Impact of Hazards on Vulnerable Structures					
	Structure Type				
	Mobile Homes	**Frame Houses**	**Brick Houses**	**Commercial Bldgs**	**Infrastructure**
Hazard					
Tornadoes, High Winds, Severe Weather	Home moved off supports, trees on house, collapse of home, total destruction	Roof damage, broken windows, trees on house, house destroyed	Roof damage, broken windows, trees on house, house destroyed	Roof damage, broken windows/doors, building collapse	Roads blocked, Power lines down, bridges damaged/destroyed
Hurricanes	Home moved off supports, trees on house, collapse of home, total destruction	Roof damage, broken windows, trees on house, house destroyed	Roof damage, broken windows, trees on house, house destroyed	Roof damage, broken windows/doors, building collapse	Roads blocked, Power lines down, communications lost, roads/bridges destroyed
Flooding	Water enters home, destroys floors/walls/ mold contamination, home is swept away, lost of furniture	Water enters home, destroys floors/walls/ mold contamination, home is swept away, lost of furniture	Water enters home, destroys floors/walls/ mold contamination, destroys furniture	Water enters building, destroys floors/walls/ mold contamination, destroys inventory, destroys furniture	Roads washed away, bridges undermined/ destroyed, water systems compromised, waste contamination, dams break infiltration of lines
Wildfires	Home damaged from heat, home destroyed	Home damaged from heat, home destroyed	Home damaged from heat, home destroyed	Building damaged from heat, building destroyed	Roads blocked by smoke, possible damage to power poles and communication lines

Note: The above damages are what is expected from a normal occurrence of each hazard at the minor level to the worst case.
Tornadoes: F0-F5, most likely scenario is F0-F3
Hurricanes: Cat.1-Cat. 5, at coast line, Category 1 or 2 is worst case expected in the County
Flooding: Depth 1-6 ft., localized in low lying or poorly drained areas
Wildfires: Isolated areas, fire will not cover entire county or municipality

Chart 3

ECCC Critical Facilities

	Building Identifier	Use	Type of Construction	2019 Replacement Cost
1	Cross Hall	Classroom	Brick Masonry	$4,904,306
2	Bradford Tucker C/T Bldg.	Classroom	Brick Masonry	$11,752,861
3	Vickers Fine Arts	Classroom	Brick Masonry	$3,591,728
4	Brackeen-Wood Phys. Ed Bldg.	Classroom	Brick Masonry	$3,910,388
5	Career & Technical Annex	Classroom	Brick Masonry	$2,655,498
6	Newton Hall	Classroom	Brick Masonry	$4,267,691
7	Winston Hall	Dorm/Residential	Brick Masonry	$4,741,021
8	Masonry Bldg.	Classroom	Metal	$121,905
9	Staff House # 20	Residential	Wood	$137,699
10	Staff House # 19	Residential	Wood	$114,673
11	Staff House # 16	Residential	Wood	$145,183
12	Leake Hall	Dorm/Residential	Brick Veneer	$1,487,513
13	President's House # 14	Residential	Brick Veneer	$318,456
14	Staff House # 15	Residential	Brick Veneer	$299,345
15	Staff House # 10	Residential	Wood	$138,159
16	Staff House # 7	Residential	Wood	$163,143
17	Staff House # 5	Residential	Wood	$161,185
18	Staff House # 4	Residential	Block Masonry	$154,278
19	Staff House # 3	Residential	Block Masonry	$124,343
20	Staff House # 1	Residential	Wood	$288,868
21	Neshoba Hall	Dorm/Residential	Brick Masonry	$4,559,098
22	Scott Hall	Dorm/Residential	Brick Masonry	$5,287,793
23	Newsome Hall	Dorm/Residential	Brick Masonry	$2,746,883
24	Jackson Hall	Dorm/Residential	Brick Masonry	$5,522,588
25	Todd Hall	Dorm/Residential	Brick Masonry	$4,741,021
26	Founders Gymnasium	Classroom	Brick Masonry	$3,781,039
27	Sullivan Center	General	Brick Masonry	$1,675,788
28	Mabry Cafeteria	Dining Facility	Brick Masonry	$1,620,321
29	Mabry Cafeteria Addition	Dining Facility	Brick Masonry	$2,184,266
30	Walter Vincent Administration Bldg.	Offices	Brick Masonry	$1,620,321
31	Huff Auditorium/Public Information	Offices	Brick Masonry	$3,821,113
32	Burton Library	Library	Brick Masonry	$6,976,691
33	Ethridge Hall	Classroom	Brick Veneer	$2,378,028
34	Rives Hall	Classroom	Brick Veneer	$1,875,000
35	South Campus Gymnasium	Classroom	Brick Veneer	$3,702,188

36	Workforce Development	Offices	Brick Veneer	$626,456
37	Sutphin Hall	Classroom	Brick Veneer	$5,512,815
38	Erma Lee Barber Hall	Dorm/Residential	Brick Veneer	$8,201,769
39	Eddie M. Smith Bldg. PH 1	Offices	Brick Veneer	$4,837,935
40	Eddie M. Smith Bldg. PH 2	Offices	Brick Veneer	$8,593,625
41	F. Clinton Russell Complex Major General W. P. Wilson Building	Offices	Brick Masonry	$3,005,500
42	F. Clinton Russell Complex Transportation Building #2	Offices	Brick Masonry	$486,401
43	F. Clinton Russell Complex Building #3	Offices	Metal	$438,858
44	F. Clinton Russell Complex Building #4	Offices	Metal	$138,159
45	Staff House # 21	Residential	Frame	$81,270
46	Staff House # 22	Residential	Frame	$65,000
47	Davis Hall	Classroom	Brick Veneer	$5,125,000
48	New Women's Residence Hall	Dorm	Brick Veneer	$7,000,000
49	Soccer Press box	General	Brick Veneer	$ 45,000
50	Soccer Dugout Home	General	Brick Veneer	$ 5,000
51	Soccer Dugout Visitor	General	Brick Veneer	$ 5,000
52	Softball Dugout Home	General	Brick Veneer	$ 30,720
53	Softball Dugout Visitor	General	Brick Veneer	$ 30,720
54	Softball Dressing Room/ Offices	General/Offices	Brick Veneer	$106,000
55	Softball Hitting Facility	General	Brick Veneer	$ 75,000
56	Warrior Hall	Classroom/Offices/General	Brick Veneer	$3,300,000
57	Visitors Dressing Room	General	Brick Veneer	$144,000
58	Bailey Football Stadium/Warrior Field/Restroom/ Concession Stand	General	Brick Veneer	$2,150,000
59	Baseball Dugout Home	General		$30,720
60	Baseball Dugout Visitor	General		$30,720
61	Baseball Storage Bldg.	General		$30,720
62	Baseball Hitting Facility	General		$300,000
63	Walking Trail Restrooms	General		$60,000
64	Pavilion	General		$40,000
65	Lineman Mobile Lab	Classroom		$50,000
66	Staff Housing #23	Residential		$300,000
		Total Replacement Value		$ 142,816,769

Chart 4

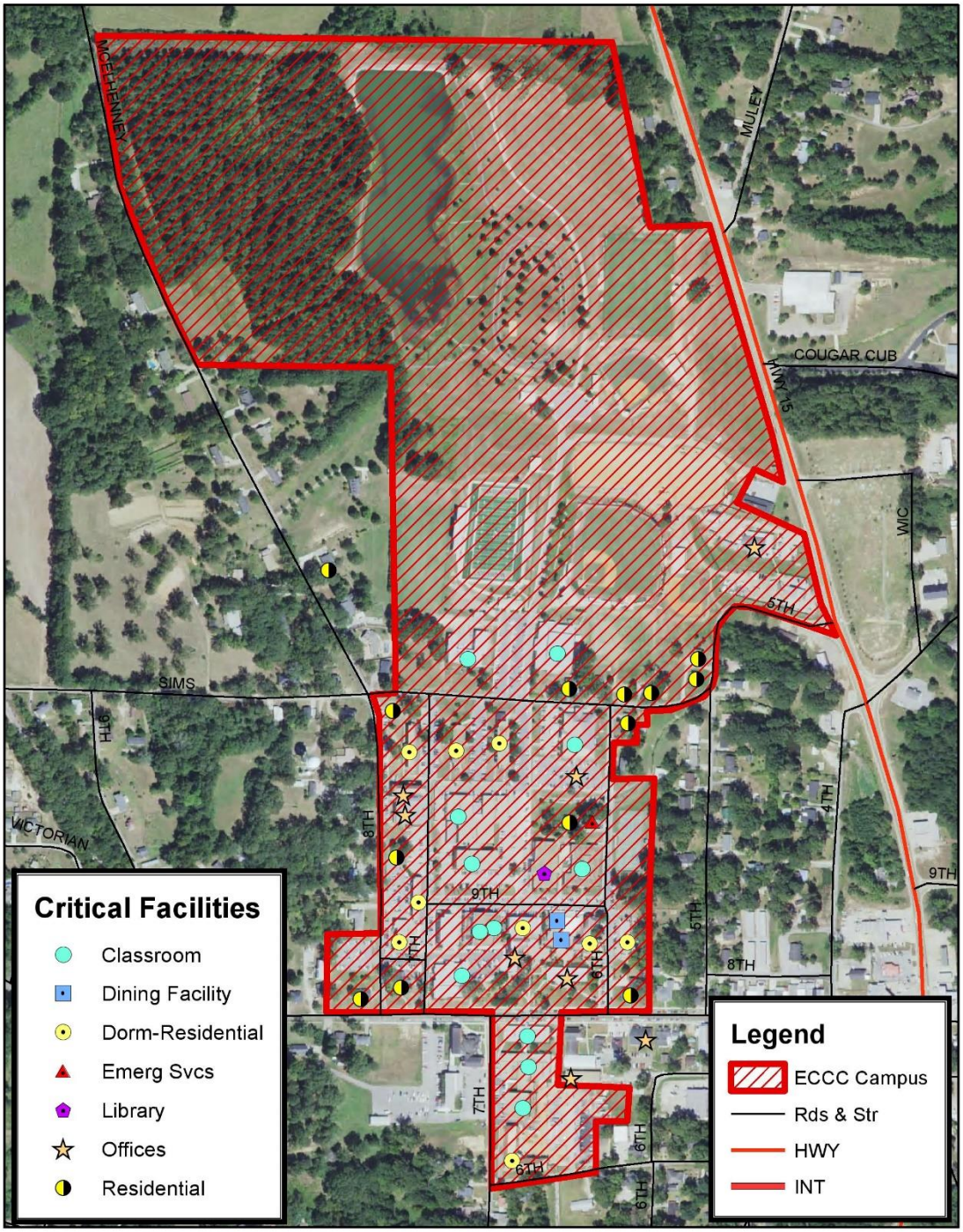
Vulnerability Assessment: Overall Summary and Impact

Hazard	Tornadoes, High Winds, Severe Weather	Flooding	Hurricanes	Wildfires
Worst Case Scenario	Severe Tornado (F3+)	Widespread Flooding, Numerous Buildings and/or roadways impacted	Torrential Rain, Hurricane/Tropical Storm Force Winds, Tornadoes, Flooding	Hundreds of Acres Burned and Numerous Structures Destroyed
Expected Scenario	50-85 Mph winds	Isolated Flooding, Few Buildings and or Roadways Impacted	Heavy Rain, High Winds with Higher Wind Gusts	Localized Fires with 5 Acres or less Burned
Location	Anywhere	Low-Lying Areas	Anywhere	Anywhere
Likelihood of Multiple Events in the Next Five Years	75%-100%	50%-75%	25%-100%	25%-50%
Worst Case Human Impact	Moderate - High Potential for Injuries/Casualties	Evacuation, Potential for Injury or Drowning	Evacuation, Potential for Injuries/Casualties	Potential for Injuries/Casualties
Expected Human Impact	Slight - Moderate Potential for Injuries/Casualties	Injuries/Illnesses Unlikely	Slight - Moderate Potential for Injuries/Casualties	Injuries/Illnesses Unlikely
Worst Case Structural Impact	Extensive Property Damage	Extensive Property Damage	Extensive Property Damage	Extensive Property Damage
Expected Structural Impact	Slight - Moderate Property Damage	Slight - Moderate Property Damage	Slight - Moderate Property Damage	Slight - Moderate Property Damage
Additional Potential Impacts	Loss of Utilities & Communications Transportation Difficulties, Economic Impacts	Loss of Utilities & Communications Transportation Difficulties, Economic Impacts	Loss of Utilities & Communications Transportation Difficulties, Economic Impacts	Loss of Utilities & Communications Transportation Difficulties, Economic Impacts

Key	
Worst Case	What will occur under most extreme conditions
Expected	What will occur under normal conditions
Slight	0% -15% affected
Moderate	16% - 30% affected
High	31% -50% affected
Extensive	51% and above affected

Map 8

East Central Community College
Decatur, Newton County, MS
Critical Facilities



2016 Aerial Imagery

0 0.1 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 Miles

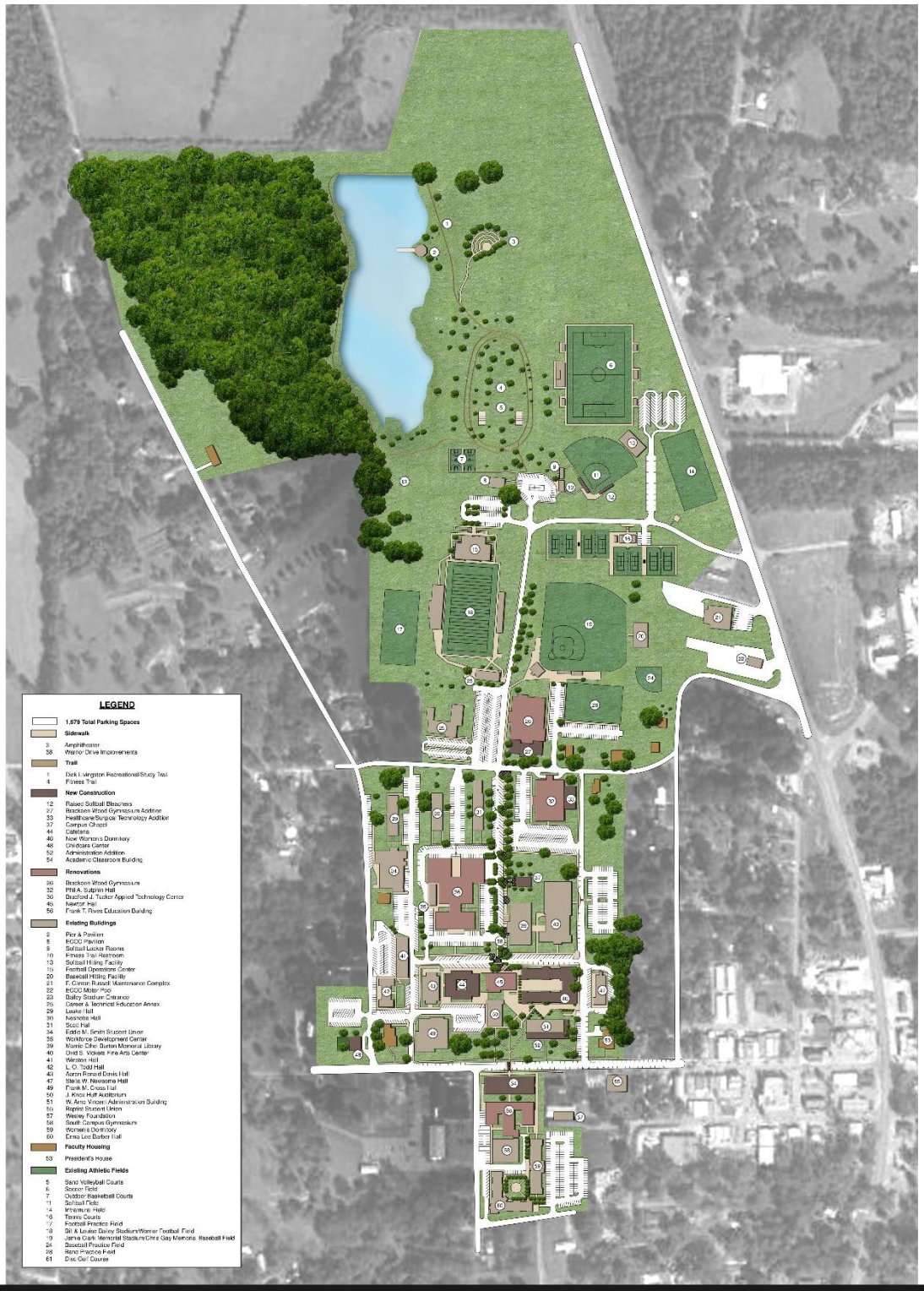
Analysis of Development Trends

The ECCC main campus in Decatur has grown considerably during the past five (5) years. Additions include the development of the recreational and sports complex in the north part of the campus. A new football field, tennis courts, softball field, walking trails and pavilions have been constructed. While this development is near the flood-prone areas north of the campus, these improvements did not impact the College's overall vulnerability because the recreational facilities were constructed in a way to not affect these flood-prone areas.

The College developed a Master Development Plan (see Map 9 and Map 10) for future growth of the Decatur campus. Most of the planned facilities will be built on the north edge of the campus, including a Conference Center, faculty housing, outdoor amphitheater, and outdoor classrooms. Since the northernmost edge of the campus borders a flood-prone area, the potential for flooding was taken into consideration in the planning and construction of these facilities.

As the College continues to grow and new land is acquired, ECCC will have to update the Master Development Plan to include this growth. The College will try and incorporate hazard mitigation principles into these plan updates to help make the College more hazard resistant.

Map 9


LEGEND
1,579 Total Parking Spaces
Sidewalk
3 Amphitheater
58 Warrior Drive Improvements
Trail
1 Dick Livingston Recreational/Study Trail
4 Fitness Trail
New Construction
12 Raised Softball Bleachers
57 Brackeen Wood Gymnasium Addition
53 Healthcare/Surgical Technology Addition
37 Campus Chapel
44 Cafeteria
40 New Women's Dormitory
48 Childcare Center
52 Administration Addition
54 Academic Classroom Building
Renovations
26 Brackeen Wood Gymnasium
32 Phil A. Sulphin Hall
30 Basford J. Tucker Applied Technology Center
45 Newton Hall
50 Frank T. Rives Education Building
Existing Buildings
2 Pier & Pavilion
5 ECCC Pavilion
9 Softball Locker Rooms
10 Fitness Trail Restroom
13 Softball Hitting Facility
19 Football Operations Center
20 Baseball Hitting Facility
21 F. Conon Russell Maintenance Complex
22 ECCC Motor Pool
23 Dailey Stadium Entrance
25 Career & Technical Education Annex
29 Leake Hall
30 Nesmith Hall
31 Scott Hall
34 Eddie M. Smith Student Union
35 Workforce Development Center
39 Mamie Diffe Burton Memorial Library
40 Dwit S. Wakes Fine Arts Center
41 Winston Hall
42 L. O. Todd Hall
43 Aaron Ferrell Davis Hall
47 Stella W. Newsome Hall
49 Frank M. Cross Hall
50 J. Knox Huff Auditorium
51 W. Arlo Vincent Administration Building
55 Baptist Student Union
57 Wesley Foundation
58 South Campus Gymnasium
59 Women's Dormitory
60 Dima Lee Barber Hall
Faculty Housing
53 President's House
Existing Athletic Fields
5 Sand Volleyball Courts
6 Soccer Field
7 Outdoor Basketball Courts
11 Softball Field
14 Intramural Field
16 Tennis Courts
17 Football Practice Field
18 Bill & Louise Bailey Stadium/Warrior Football Field
19 Jamie Clark Memorial Stadium/Chris Gay Memorial Baseball Field
24 Baseball Practice Field
26 Band Practice Field
61 Disc Golf Course

Map 10


LEGEND
2,037 Total Parking Spaces
31 Parking Lot Expansion
43 West Parking Lot
Sidewalk
4 Amphitheater
41 New Campus Quad
Trail
2 Dick Livingston Recreational/Study Trail
7 Fitness Trail
New Construction
1 Multi-Purpose Building
5 Career & Technical Education Building
17 Indoor Golf Driving Range
24 Visitor Seating
29 Visitor Locker Room
35 New Men's Dormitory
36 New Women's Dormitory
37 New Women's Dormitory
38 New Men's Dormitory
Renovations
22 Home Seating
54 J. Knox Huff Auditorium
56 Alumni Relations/Foundation Facility
Existing Buildings
3 Pier & Pavilion
11 ECCC Pavilion
12 Softball Locker Room
13 Fitness Trail Restrooms
15 Raised Softball Bleachers
16 Softball Hitting Facility
19 Football Operations Center
26 Baseball Hitting Facility
27 F. Clinton Russell Maintenance Complex
28 ECCC Motor Pool
30 Bailey Stadium Entrance
32 Brackeen-Wood Gymnasium
39 Phil A. Sutphin Hall
40 Eddie M. Smith Student Union
42 Campus Chapel
44 Mamie Ethel Burton Memorial Library
45 Ovid S. Vickers Fine Arts Center
46 L. O. Todd Hall
47 Aaron Ronald Davis Hall
48 Cafeteria
49 Newton Hall
50 Women's Dormitory
51 Stella W. Newsome Hall
52 Childcare Center
53 Frank M. Cross Hall
55 W. Amo Vincent Administration Building
57 Academic Classroom Building
58 Baptist Student Union
59 Frank T. Rives Education Building
60 Wesley Foundation
61 South Campus Gymnasium
62 Women's Dormitory
63 Erma Lee Barber Hall
Faculty Housing
6 President's House
Existing Athletic Fields
8 Sand Volleyball Courts
9 Soccer Field
10 Outdoor Basketball Courts
14 Softball Field
18 Intramural Field
20 Tennis Courts
21 Football Practice Field
23 Bill & Louise Bailey Stadium/Warrior Football Field
25 Jamie Clark Memorial Stadium/Chris Gay Memorial Baseball Field
33 Band Practice Field
34 Baseball Practice Field
64 Disc Golf Course
25
YEAR
CAMPUS
MASTER
PLAN

13

East Central Community College Inventory of Proposed Buildings and Infrastructure

The following table is an inventory of proposed buildings and infrastructure for the Decatur Campus. The buildings include housing for staff and students, classrooms, athletic facilities and administrative buildings, (see Figure 16). The risk to the proposed buildings and infrastructure is derived from the proximity to existing facilities.

Figure 16

ECCC Future Building Projects					
		% at Risk from Hazards			
Proposed Construction	**Estimated Cost**	**Tornadoes**	**Hurricanes**	**Flooding**	**Wildfires**
Conference Center	$5,000,000	100	100	0	0
Faculty Housing	$500,000	100	100	0	0
Pier	$10,000	100	100	0	0
Amphitheater	$500,000	100	100	0	0
Playground	$25,000	100	100	0	0
Outdoor Classroom	$25,000	100	100	0	0
Soccer Dressing Rooms	$500,000	100	100	0	0
Document Storage	$1,800,000	100	100	0	0
Band Hall	$2,647,500	100	100	0	0
Nursing Addition	$2,250,000	100	100	0	0
Library Addition	$1,536,000	100	100	0	0
Classroom Building	$2,250,000	100	100	0	0
Performance Stage	$50,000	100	100	0	0
Childcare Facility	$947,500	100	100	0	0

Needs

The ECCC Hazard Mitigation Committee identified the following priority hazards that the area faces:

Tornadoes/High Winds/Severe Weather
Flooding
Hurricanes
Wildfires

These hazards were ranked using six factors: percentage of area impacted; amount of property damage; probability of occurrence; environmental impact; health and safety impact; and economic impact. Each factor was further divided into sub-categories, each with a numerical rating from zero to five. The score received under each factor was totaled to achieve the hazard's overall score. Those hazards receiving the highest scores were identified to be the major hazards affecting the College.

Goals and Objectives

The ECCC Hazard Mitigation Committee defined the mission of the East Central Community College Plan. The mission was:

Each individual and each agency on the East Central Community College campus will understand the potential risk from natural hazards and the College officials, in conjunction with community partners, will provide resources (programs, funds, and people) to protect lives and public and private property.

To achieve this mission, the goals defined by the committee addressed mitigating damage, preventing loss of life and injury, and coordinating information for prevention, response, and recovery.

The committee met and data was collected from Federal, State, and Local Agencies to consider existing hazards, their rate of occurrence, the number of buildings and services impacted, and the area's existing mitigation and prevention actions. ECPDD staff developed a survey to submit to the students, faculty and administration. The survey was disseminated to the community and other surrounding area counties

The results from the survey was used to refine and to update the goals and objectives for the College. Broad areas of actions that would help the College meet its mission. These actions include education, actions to protect essential services, infrastructure, and environmentally sensitive areas, actions to protect public property and public resources, and coordination with other agencies, municipalities, and county. Goals, objectives, and specific mitigation actions to be included in this plan were developed.

The following nine (9) goals were defined, as well as the objectives needed to achieve these goals.

1. The College will continue to have the capacity to develop, implement, and maintain effective mitigation programs.

   Objectives
   1. Data and information for defining hazards, risk areas, and vulnerabilities for the College will be obtained.
   2. The effectiveness of mitigation initiatives implemented by the College will be measured and documented.

2. All sectors of the College will continue to work together to create a disaster-resistant campus by the year 2020.

   Objectives
   1. The ECCC Board of Trustees will advocate the College updated mitigation plan and support mitigation programming.
   2. The College community will be periodically updated regarding local efforts in mitigation planning and programming.

3. The College will continue to have the capability to initiate and sustain emergency response operations during and after a disaster.

   Objectives
   1. Designated evacuation shelters will be retrofitted or relocated to ensure their operability during and after disaster events.
   2. Shelters or structures for vehicles and equipment needed for emergency services operations will be retrofitted or relocated to withstand disaster impacts.
   3. Utility and communications systems supporting emergency services operations will be retrofitted or relocated to withstand the impacts of disasters.
   4. Emergency services organizations will have the capability to detect emergency situations and promptly initiate emergency response operations.
   5. Response capabilities will be available to protect residents, visitors, special needs individuals, and the homeless from a disaster's health and safety impacts.
   6 Local emergency services facilities will be retrofitted or relocated to withstand the structural impacts of disasters.

4. The continuity of College operations will not be significantly disrupted by disasters.

   Objectives
   1. Buildings and facilities for the routine operation of the College will be retrofitted or relocated to withstand the impacts of disasters.
   2. Plans will be developed, and resources identified, to facilitate reestablishing

College operations after a disaster.

3. Excess equipment, facilities, and/or supplies will be obtained to facilitate reestablishing College operations after a disaster.

5 The health, safety, and welfare of the Colleges' students, faculty, staff, and visitors will not be threatened by disasters.

Objectives

1. Adequate systems for notifying the public at risk and providing emergency instruction during a disaster will continue to be available in all identified hazard areas.
2. Residential structures will be removed or relocated from defined hazard areas.
3. Structures, facilities, and systems serving visitors to the community will continue to be prepared to meet their immediate health and safety needs.
4. There will continue to be adequate resources, equipment, and supplies to meet victims' health and safety needs after a disaster.
5. Residential and commercial structures will be retrofitted to withstand the physical impacts of disasters.

6. The policies and regulations of the College will support effective hazard mitigation programming throughout the College.

Objectives

1. All reconstruction or rehabilitation of College facilities will continue to incorporate techniques to minimize the physical or operational vulnerability to disasters.
2. With the assistance of the County's EMA, the College officials will discourage or prohibit inappropriate location of structures or infrastructure components in areas of higher risk.
3. The College will continue to enforce building and land development codes as established by the state that are effective in addressing the hazards threatening the campus.
4. The College will continue to protect high hazard natural areas from new or continuing development.
5. The College will continue to participate fully in the National Flood Insurance Program.
6. Regulations will continue to be established and enforced to ensure that property maintenance is consistent with minimizing vulnerabilities to disaster.

7. The economic vitality of the College will not be threatened by a disaster.

Objectives

1. Components of the infrastructure needed by the College's students, faculty, and staff will continue to be protected from the impacts of disaster.

2. The College's emergency response and disaster recovery plans will continue to appropriately consider the needs of key sectors of the College.

8. The availability and functioning of the College's infrastructure will not be significantly disrupted by a disaster.

Objectives

1. The College will continue to encourage hazard mitigation programming by private sector organizations owning or operating key College utilities.
2. Routine maintenance of the Colleges' infrastructure will continue to be done to minimize the potential for system failure because of or during a disaster.
3. Transportation facilities and other systems serving the College will continue to be constructed and/or retrofitted to minimize the potential for disruption during a disaster.
4. Water and sewer services at the College will not fail because of a disaster.
5. The telecommunications systems and facilities will not be unwarrantedly vulnerable to the impacts of a disaster.

9. All members of the College community will continue to understand the hazards threatening the campus and the techniques to minimize vulnerability to those hazards.

Objectives

1. All interested individuals will continue to be encouraged to participate in hazard mitigation planning and training activities.
2. Education programs in risk communication and hazard mitigation will continue to be established and implemented. The public will continue to have facilitated access to information needed to understand their vulnerability to disasters and effective mitigation techniques.

After the committee developed its goals and objectives, they worked to develop specific action items that would help accomplish these goals and objectives. An action was not identified for each goal and objective. Some of the goals and objectives are more long-term and specific actions will be developed as the plan is updated and revised.

Once the specific actions needed to accomplish the goals and objectives were identified, the committee prioritized these items. Several factors were used to prioritize these actions, including: number of persons benefiting from the action; availability of funds to complete the action; feasibility of the action given current staff and resources; the need for the action; and community's acceptance of the action, and a cost benefit analysis to identify actions with the greatest benefit. Each factor was given weight based on its importance to successfully accomplishing the action. Each factor was further divided into high, medium, and low degrees, each with an accompanying score. Figure 17 is an example of the prioritization structure utilized to given each action a priority:

Based on this system, each action was assigned a point value between 0-500 points. Using these values, the proposed actions were divided into three categories:

A High Priority
B Medium Priority
C Low Priority

Chart 5 outlines the proposed mitigation actions for the College. The chart also gives an estimated cost for each action, possible funding sources, person/department responsible for implementation, and a time line. Chart 5 also includes information on the status of mitigation initiatives from the previous plan, including those that have been completed and those that are ongoing. New initiatives were added to reflect changes in priorities that have arisen since the last plan, including strengthening the ability of students, staff and faculty to prepare for future disasters.

Figure 17

Prioritization Chart

Factor	Weight	Scoring Criteria	Total Possible Points
Number of persons benefitting	25%	5 – High: More than 5000 3 – Medium: 2500-5000 1 – Low: 2500 or less	125
Availability of funds	20%	5 – Good : Readily available through grants or other funding 3 – Moderate : Limited matching funds available 1 – Poor: No funding sources or matching funds identified	100
Feasibility	20%	5 – High: Staff/resources exist to accomplish action 3 – Medium: Limited staff/resources to accomplish action 1 – Low: No staff/resources exist	100
Need for action	25%	5 – High: Reduces vulnerability and is consistent with local mitigation goals and plans 3 – Medium: Needed, but does not tie to identified vulnerability 1 – Low: Inconsistent with local goals and plans	125
Community Acceptance	10%	5 – High: Endorsed by most of the community 3 – Medium: Endorsed by most; may created burdens 1 – Low: Not likely to be endorsed by the community	50
Totals	**100%**		**500**

Weight x Criteria Score = Priority Score

Priority score = 100-200 points Priority C - Low

Priority score = 201-400 points Priority B - Medium

Priority score = 401-500 points Priority A - High

ECCC Hazard Mitigation Initiatives

Priority	Hazard	Goal # Objective #	Mitigation Initiative	Implementing Agency	Estimated Cost	Possible Funding Sources	Timeline	Action	Status
A	All Hazards	Goal 3 Objective 5	Development of an evacuation plan for all outdoor athletic venues.	Public Safety Committee	$5,000	FEMA/MEMA, Homeland Security, Local funds	1-2 years	Seeking Funding	Ongoing
A	Tornados/ High Winds	Goal 3 Objective 5	Development of emergency procedures to be followed during tornado warning for indoor athletic venues.	Public Safety Committee	$5,000	FEMA/MEMA, Homeland Security, Local funds	1-2 years	Funded	Complete
A	All Hazards	Goal 6 Objective 1	Implementation of parking improvements, including the reconfiguration of Broad Street, to facilitate better traffic flow on campus and to allow for quicker evacuation during emergencies	Board of Trustees/Town of Decatur	$500,000	FEMA/MEMA, CDBG, Rural Development, Local funds	1-2 years	Funded	Complete
A	All Hazards	Goal 3 Objective 5	Development of a plan to address the needs of students in campus housing who cannot evacuate during and following a disaster.	Public Safety Committee	$5,000	FEMA/MEMA, Local funds	1-2 years	Funded	Complete
A	All Hazards	Goal 5 Objective 4	Purchase of additional equipment for the Campus Police Department	Campus Police Department	$10,000	FEMA/MEMA, Rural Development, DPS, Local funds	1-2 years	Seeking Funding	Ongoing
A	All Hazards	Goal 5 Objective 4	Purchase of a patrol car for the Campus Police Department	Campus Police Department	$30,000	FEMA/MEMA, Rural Development, DPS, Local funds	1-2 years	Funded	Complete
A	Tornados/ High Winds	Goal 9 Objective 2	Education of students, faculty, and staff on being prepared for tornadoes/severe weather	Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee	$1,000	FEMA/MEMA, Local funds	1-2 years	Seeking Funding	Ongoing

Priority	Hazard	Goal # Objective #	Mitigation Initiative	Implementing Agency	Estimated Cost	Possible Funding Sources	Timeline	Action	Status
A	All Hazards	Goal 8 Objective 3	Purchase of generators to provide backup power to the College's essential facilities	Physical Plant	$70,000	FEMA/MEMA, Homeland Security, Local funds	1-2 years	Funded	Complete
A	All Hazards	Goal 8 Objective 5	Upgrade of communications equipment, including purchase of new radios and installation of a new repeater	Board of Trustees	$20,000	FEMA/MEMA, State DOE, JAG, Local funds	1-2 years	Funded	Complete
A	Flooding	Goal 6 Objective 5	Continued compliance with the State's flood ordinance for all new and existing construction.	Board of Trustees	$5,000	FEMA/MEMA, Local funds	1-2 years	Seeking Funding	Ongoing
A	All Hazards	Goal 6 Objective 1	Incorporation of mitigation strategies in the ECCC Master Plan for new and existing property and infrastructure projects.	Board of Trustees	$5,000	FEMA/MEMA/Local funds	1-2 years	Funded	Complete
B	All Hazards	Goal 3 Objective 5	Increasing specialized training of staff and faculty in order to improve response	Public Safety Committee	$5,000	FEMA/MEMA, , Homeland Security, Local funds	2-5 years	Seeking Funding	Ongoing
B	All Hazards	Goal 3 Objective 5	Conducting mock emergency exercises to improve the College's response capabilities	Public Safety Committee	$2,000	FEMA/MEMA, Homeland Security, Local funds	2-5 years	Seeking Funding	Ongoing
B	All Hazards	Goal 1 Objective 1	Improve the College's library of hazard response reference materials	Public Safety Committee	$2,500	FEMA/MEMA, Homeland Security, Local funds	2-5 years	Seeking Funding	Ongoing
B	All Hazards	Goal 5 Objective 5	Encourage dormitory students to develop personal disaster plans and disaster supply kits	Public Safety Committee	$5,000/ Annually	Local Funds	2-5 years	Seeking Funding	New
B	All Hazards	Goal 5 Objective 7	Conduct CPR and First Aid training for faculty, staff, and students	Public Safety Committee	$5,000/ Annually	Local Funds	2-5 years	Seeking Funding	New

Priority	Hazard	Goal # Objective #	Mitigation Initiative	Implementing Agency	Estimated Cost	Possible Funding Sources	Timeline	Action	Status
B	All Hazards	Goal 3 Objective 3	Complete Phase II of underground utilities relocation to lessen potential disaster impact	Board of Trustees	$1.5 million	Local Funds	2-5 years	Seeking Funding	New
B	All Hazards	Goal 5 Objective 5	Renovation of Neshoba and Winston Halls to improve security	Board of Trustees	$1.5 million	Local Funds	2-5 years	Seeking Funding	New
C	All Hazards	Goal 6 Objective 1	Reconfiguration of Warrior Drive to facilitate better traffic flow on campus and to allow for quicker evacuation during emergencies. Proposed improvements include narrowing the street and making traffic one way.	Board of Trustees	$1 million	Local Funds	5-15 years	Seeking Funding	New
C	All Hazards	Goal 1 Objective 1	Collect additional data to define hazards, risk areas, and vulnerabilities to be used in future updates of the plan	Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee	$5,000	FEMA/MEMA, Homeland Security, Local funds	Ongoing	Seeking Funding	Ongoing

Mitigation Strategies and Plans

The staff of ECPDD is dedicated to assisting ECCC in planning for their current and future needs. The College is too small to have full-time staff to dedicate to these duties. For this reason, ECPDD's staff provides these services to the school. Our staff has the knowledge and expertise in these fields and continually update their skills as needed to keep current with applicable laws, regulations, and programs.

In addition to ECPDD's staff, the College has public safety personnel trained to recognize and deal with hazardous situations. These police officers are on the job around the clock. When situations that could endanger lives or property threaten the campus, these dedicated persons are, in most cases, the first responders. Chief John Harris leads the ECCC Campus Police.

The school also has a good working relationship with other emergency agencies in Decatur and Newton County. The campus depends on the volunteers from the Decatur Volunteer Fire Department for its fire protection needs and the department also has emergency first responders to respond to medical calls. The Decatur Police Department and the Newton County Sheriff's Department, which is also located in Decatur, back up the Campus Police. The College also works with Newton County EMA Director Brian Taylor, who channels emergency information to these police and fire personnel and oversees evacuation and security when hazardous conditions are present.

Neither Newton County nor the Town of Decatur has adopted building codes. The Mississippi Bureau of Building, Grounds, and Real Property Management, oversees all construction at the College. The Bureau has adopted the International Building Code (2015 version). All new construction at the College is built to this standard. When the Bureau updates its regulations, the College will follow suit.

Federal and State Programs

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

ECCC plans to access FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) funds for several of the hazard mitigation projects identified in this plan. These include elevation projects, flood proofing, backup power for critical facilities, emergency warning systems, and education of the public on being prepared for all hazards.

Economic Development Administration

ECCC, with the assistance of ECPDD, has the opportunity to work with the Economic Development Administration (EDA) to meet the College's building needs.

U.S. Department of Agriculture - Rural Development

The Rural Development Office of the U.S. Department of Agriculture has grant funds available for many different types of projects, including fire protection improvements, public safety

improvements, and infrastructure improvements, that the College can access to make the improvements in this plan. The Community Facilities Grant Program, administered by the Rural Housing Service, provides grants and loans to assist in the development of essential community facilities, such as fire vehicles and stations, medical clinics, and police equipment and facilities, for rural populations. Rural Development also has the Water and Waste Disposal grants and loans, which are administered by their Rural Utilities Service (RUS). RUS provides loans, guaranteed loans, and grants for water, sewer, storm water, and solid waste disposal facilities in rural. The College plans to access these grant and loan funds as applicable to help accomplish several of the hazard mitigation projects outlined in this plan.

The College will continue to seek out and access a variety of grant programs to assist in addressing the hazard mitigation initiatives outlined in this plan.

Community Development Block Grant Program

While the College is not eligible to apply for the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program, the Town of Decatur and Newton County are. Over the years, these jurisdictions have utilized Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program for a variety of projects, including drainage projects in flood prone areas. CDBG funding has also been used for public works and economic development projects, including replacing bridges, storm water flooding problems, and street reconstruction.

Several of the hazard mitigation initiatives identified in this plan are CDBG-eligible projects, including street reconstruction on the front side of the campus. Either the County or the Town, with the assistance of ECPDD, might be able to apply for eligible projects through this competitive grant program on behalf of the College to lessen their vulnerabilities to all hazards.

Capital Improvements Revolving Loan Program

The Capital Improvements Revolving (CAP) Loan Program is designed to provide low-interest loans to counties and municipalities to accomplish eligible public improvement projects. While the College could not apply for CAP funds on its own, Newton County or the Town of Decatur could possibly apply for a loan on the school's behalf. Examples of CAP-eligible projects that could benefit hazard mitigation include: construction or repair of water and wastewater facilities; construction or repair of drainage systems for industrial development; fire protection improvements (including the purchase of fire trucks and construction of fire stations); renovation or repair of existing buildings for economic development; construction or repair of access roads for industrial development; and construction of any county or municipality-owned health care facilities.

Ordinances

Because ECCC is a school and not an incorporated municipality, it does not have any of its own written ordinances to regulate growth and expansion on the campus. However, construction on the campus is overseen by the Mississippi Bureau of Building, which has adopted the 2015 Version of the International Building Code. All new construction at ECCC is constructed according to these guidelines. As the Bureau of Building adopts or modifies its policies, the College will follow suit.

Newton County and the Town of Decatur do have other ordinances in place and the College complies with all these that apply to the campus.

Figure 18

Newton County Codes & Ordinances by Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	NFIP Participant	ISO Rating	Comprehensive Plan	Land Use Zoning	Fire/Life Safety Code	Bldg. Code	Bldg. Code Used
Newton Co.	Yes		Yes				
Chunky	Yes	8					
Decatur	Yes	8			Yes		
Hickory	Yes	8					
Newton City	Yes	6	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	International 2009
Union	Yes	8		Yes	Yes	Yes	Southern Bldg. Code
ECCC	**	**	Yes	Yes	**	Yes	International 2015

** As a State community college, ECCC falls under the State of Mississippi's flood ordinance.

National Flood Insurance Program

As a State community college, ECCC falls under the State of Mississippi's flood hazard ordinances. All new construction or any reconstruction will be built in accordance with this ordinance.

Comprehensive Plans

As the regional planning organization for the nine counties and thirty-one municipalities within its area, ECPDD has developed and maintains a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) for all the jurisdictions within its district. The overall plan is updated every five years, with annual updates submitted for the projects outlined in the CEDS. As applicable, ECPDD will incorporate the projects identified under the hazard mitigation plan into the CEDS as part of its overall planning process.

ECCC currently has a Master Development Plan to direct future growth and development of the College.

Building Codes

The Mississippi Bureau of Building, Grounds, and Real Property Management, oversees all new construction at the College funded with State Bond money. Construction funded by private donations is not subject to Bureau oversight. The Bureau has adopted the International Building Code (2015 version). All new state funded construction at the College is built to this standard. When the Bureau updates its regulations, the College will follow suit.

Comprehensive Emergency Management Plans and Civil Defense Activities

In the wake of September 11th, the State of Mississippi led an effort to get local jurisdictions to develop emergency management plans. Brian Taylor serves as Newton County's emergency management coordinator and oversees this plan and activities related to it.

Newton County has a Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) that breaks down the functions that each department is to perform during and after an emergency. The CEMP outlines each department's role in the responding to an emergency, persons to be notified in an emergency situation, information to be collected, and the process for issuing warnings. The goal of the CEMP is to outline the process to efficiently restore and maintain essential services during emergency situations.

The County has also adopted the principles of the National Incident Management System (NIMS). Presidential Directive No. 5 mandated that each jurisdiction in adopt and implement this system. NIMS integrates effective practices in emergency preparedness and response into a comprehensive national framework for incident management. NIMS will enable responders at all levels to work together more effectively to manage domestic incidents no matter what the cause, size, or complexity. The benefits of NIMS, once fully implemented, will include: standardized organizational structures, processes, and procedures; standards for planning,

training, and exercising, and personnel qualification standards; equipment acquisition and certification standards; interoperable communications processes, procedures, and systems; information management systems; and support technologies - voice and data communications systems, information systems, data display systems, and specialized technologies. Beginning October 1, 2005, all recipients of federal preparedness funds must adopt NIMS as a condition for the receipt of these funds.

One major component of NIMS is the adoption of Standard Operational Guidelines (SOG) or Procedures (SOP). The SOG/SOPs designate uniform regulations to be followed in such situations, including who is to be in command, what functions each person/department is to perform, what standard of conduct are to be observed, and what the universal warning signals are to be. Newton County presently has universal SOGs for all emergency responders.

Community Education

The Newton County Emergency Management Agency (EMA) serves as the centralized point for all information to be released to the public concerning disasters, along with decisions, suggestions, and instructions. This agency, under the direction of EMA Director Brian Taylor, is responsible for developing and maintaining a public information and education program.

The Newton EMA provides educational programs to the public through many activities. The media is constantly provided with information on new developments affecting emergency management activities. Lectures and other presentations are often requested by various organizations presenting another opportunity for public information. These include presentations to schools and service organizations. Newton EMA often participates in special fairs and events in the local area to further inform the public about their activities.

In addition, the College's Public Information Office also provides information to students regarding disaster preparedness. Emergency drills, especially for fire and tornados/severe weather, are conducted annually to ensure staff and students know what to do in an emergency.

Warrior Alert

ECCC currently uses the Warrior Alert system to disseminate mass notifications to students, staff, and faculty during emergency situations. Warrior Alert is the College's emergency notification system and allows for swift and simultaneous notification via cell phone, text messaging, e-mail, and traditional landline telephones. Alerts come directly from the College President or his appointed designee. ECCC has designed Warrior Alert to be focused upon highly important and highly applicable information related to the college. In addition to emergency alerts, the system can also be used to announce extraordinary school closings in order to assist commuter students. All students and staff are encouraged to sign up for the alert system.

Broadcast News Media

Because there are no television stations located in Newton County, most local residents receive their disaster information from one of the regional television markets in surrounding areas, including Jackson to the west and Meridian to the east. The area also has widespread cable and satellite television access and access to the Weather Channel and other national news outlets.

Public service announcements produced by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and National Flood Insurance Program air during prime time on virtually every major television network. The announcements stress the importance of flood insurance, even for those who have never flooded or do not live in a high-risk area.

Local radio stations play a vital role in dissemination of information during an emergency, especially during and after disasters when many residents' only means of information are battery-operated radios because of power outages. Information broadcast by radio stations at the height of a situation and in the early days following an emergency are essential to the community attempting to survive and recover from a major event. During an emergency, normal programming is often suspended and public service announcements and updates broadcast until the emergency subsides or is over.

Print News Media

The College's newspaper, *The Tom-Tom*, is published two times a year. The College also has an alumni magazine – *The Warrior* – that is published four times a year – two printed editions and two electronic versions.

In addition, Newton County has one local weekly newspaper -- *The Newton County Appeal.* Local residents have access to daily news coverage through *The Clarion-Ledger* (based in Jackson). *The Meridian Star*, published in Meridian, also provides news coverage five days a week.

These newspapers often publish in-depth articles concerning hazards including hurricanes, flooding, and tornadoes. These articles address preparedness, storm prediction, storm categories, what to do should a storm strike, whether or not to evacuate, the history of storms affecting the area, and how they form. During hurricane season, hurricane-tracking maps are often published with instructions for their use and suggestions for protection of property.

After disasters strike, these newspaper provide valuable information to local residents on the extent of damages and the status of services available to residents affected by the disaster. This includes information on accessing emergency supplies and resources as well as disaster relief programs available to victims.

Social Media/Website

The college utilizes various social media and its website to further communicate to students, staff, and faculty about emergency situations.

The main graphic slider on the front of www.eccc.edu can be locked down in emergency situations to indicate the type of emergency underway, such as Severe Weather. Visitors who click on the graphic slider are then linked to information on the situation, as well as updates as needed.

The college actively uses its Twitter and Instagram accounts, @ECCC_MS, and its Facebook page, EastCentralCC, to communicate to not only students, staff, and faculty, but also to parents, local residents, and other interested constituents. A recent Campus Climate survey indicated that Social Media was the most popular means of receiving emergency information after Warrior Alert.

The college's Facebook page has nearly 10,000 followers, Twitter has more than 3,400, and Instagram more than 1,700.

Other Education Sources

Local telephone directories include pages in the community information sections concerning emergency preparedness. Telephone numbers are provided for local emergency response offices and readers are encouraged to telephone for additional information and answers to specific questions. Safety tips for preparing for an emergency are also included, as well as what to do after a disaster strikes.

Unlimited current weather conditions, preparedness, and educational information concerning all types of hazards is available to anyone with Internet access. Virtually every Federal and State agency maintains websites where information can be obtained. These sites include: Federal Emergency Management Agency (www.fema.gov); Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (www.msema.org); National Hurricane Center (www.nhc.noaa.gov); National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (www.noaa.gov), National Weather Service (www.weather.gov), U.S. Geological Survey (www.usgs.gov) and the American Red Cross (www.redcross.org). In addition, interested persons can also get current information from the Weather Channel's website (www.weather.com).

Public Utilities and Infrastructure

Mississippi Power supplies electrical service to the College, while Centerpoint Energy supplies the natural gas. Decatur Telephone Company furnishes the telephone communication system and numerous companies provide long distance and cellular telephone service. All these utility companies have disaster response plans in place and are responsible for their distribution systems and facilities, ensuring that service is restored as quickly as possible after a disaster occurs.

The Town of Decatur provides water and sewer services to the College. The Town is responsible for the maintenance and repair of their facilities and distribution lines; however, due to the age and condition of some of these facilities, maintenance and repair costs are very high, so the Town is often limited in making such changes without outside help. The Town, which participates in the District 6 Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan, will continue to repair, maintain, and upgrade its facilities as needed to make them more hazard resistant.

In addition, because water and sewer service are so vital to the health and welfare of the ECCC students, faculty, and staff, the College will work with these utility systems to develop plans to restore and maintain these services during and after an emergency. This includes the installation of emergency generators to provide an adequate source of backup power to these facilities when normal electric power is interrupted.

PLAN IMPLEMENTATION AND MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES

Maintenance

According to the Disaster Mitigation Act, local plans are required to develop a method and schedule of monitoring, evaluating, and updating the hazard mitigation plan within a five-year cycle.

Monitoring

Using the implementation schedule developed for the mitigation projects, the East Central Community College Hazard Mitigation Committee shall meet semi-annually to evaluate the progress of the mitigation plan. Status reports shall be submitted to the ECCC Board of Trustees detailing efforts to date, and any challenges that are being experienced in implementing the mitigation projects.

Evaluation

On an annual basis, the ECCC Hazard Mitigation Committee shall develop an end of year report. The report will detail mitigation activities undertaken over the course of the year as well as any mitigation projects that have been completed. The report should address the following points:

- Evaluate the goals and objectives to ensure they address current and expected conditions;
- Determine if the nature or magnitude of risk has changed;
- Evaluate whether the current resources are adequate for implementing the plan;
- Document any implementation problems such as technical, political, legal, or coordination issues with other agencies;
- Discuss whether the outcomes have occurred as expected;
- Document agency and other partner participation; and
- Document public participation opportunities.

Copies of the annual evaluation report will be made available to the students, faculty, and staff, MEMA, and FEMA. To maintain public involvement during the plan monitoring and evaluation process, the students, faculty, and staff will be invited to attend the ECCC Hazard Mitigation Committee meetings. The public will be provided an opportunity to comment on the implementation and evaluation of the plan. The public will be notified of the meetings through public notices in *The Newton County Appeal*.

UPDATE

This Hazard Mitigation Plan, in accordance with federal regulations, will be updated every five years after the adoption date. In the event of a significant disaster or any substantial changes in land use planning or regulations that would impact the recommended mitigation projects, more frequent updates should be considered. The update process would be similar to the one used to develop the original plan and updated plan and will incorporate opportunities for public involvement. The public, including students, faculty and administration, will be asked to comment on mitigation needs of the College through public hearings advertised in the newspaper, by displaying notices in public buildings and by written notification to agencies, both public and non-profits. The public will have the opportunity to review the suggested changes, and public comments will be included in the final document.

Appendix

East Central Community College
Hazard Mitigation
Decatur, Mississippi
Public Hearing
June 12, 2018

East Central Community College held a public meeting in Thrash Auditorium of Newton Hall on the Decatur campus on June 12, 2018 at 3:00 p.m. Lynnetta Cooksey from East Central Planning and Development District conducted the meeting.

Ms. Cooksey gave a brief overview of the Hazard Mitigation Program and discussed what had been accomplished in the past five years with regards to the Hazard Mitigation Program. Ms. Cooksey also discussed the purpose of the Hazard Mitigation Plan and discussed strategies for preparing for future natural disasters. Ms. Cooksey stated that an online survey was to obtain input from students, faculty, employees, local residents, and community partners into development of the Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Those in attendance discussed the plan update and what was needed to prepare the College for natural disasters. Ms. Cooksey also stated that written comments on the development of the plan were welcome and could be submitted by June 30, 2018, to: East Central PDD, ATTN: ECCC Hazard Mitigation Project, P. O. Box 499, Newton, MS 39345.

After the discussion ended, Ms. Cooksey thanked those present for their participation in the activities.

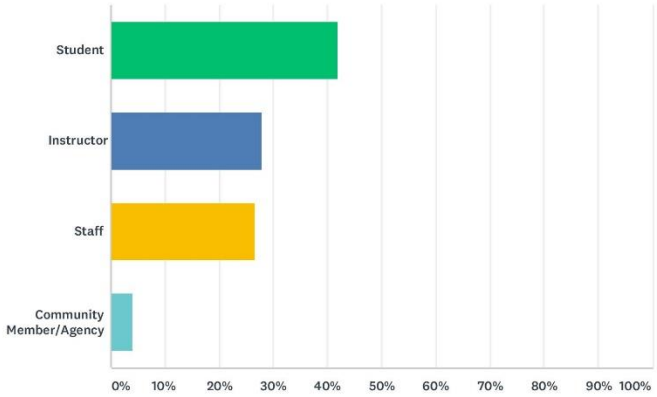
Attached is a listing of attendees.

EAST CENTRAL COMMUNITY COLLEGE
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE
PUBLIC HEARING
TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 2018 @ 3 P.M.

Damien Franklin

Q1 Please indicate your relationship to ECCC:

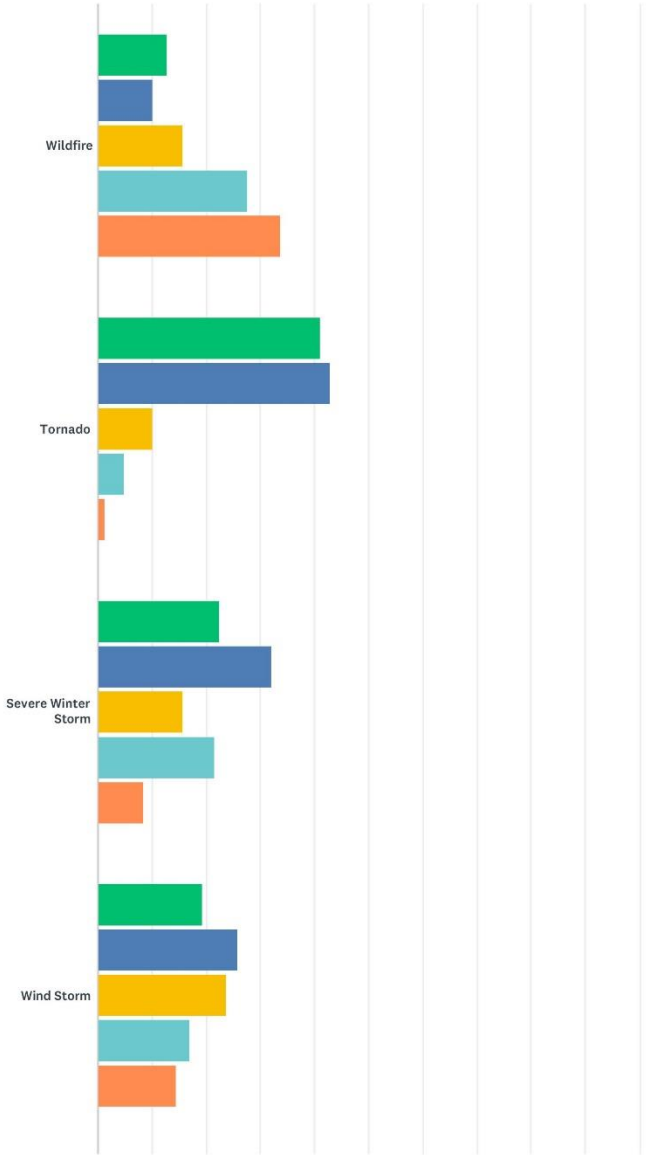
Answered: 230 Skipped: 0



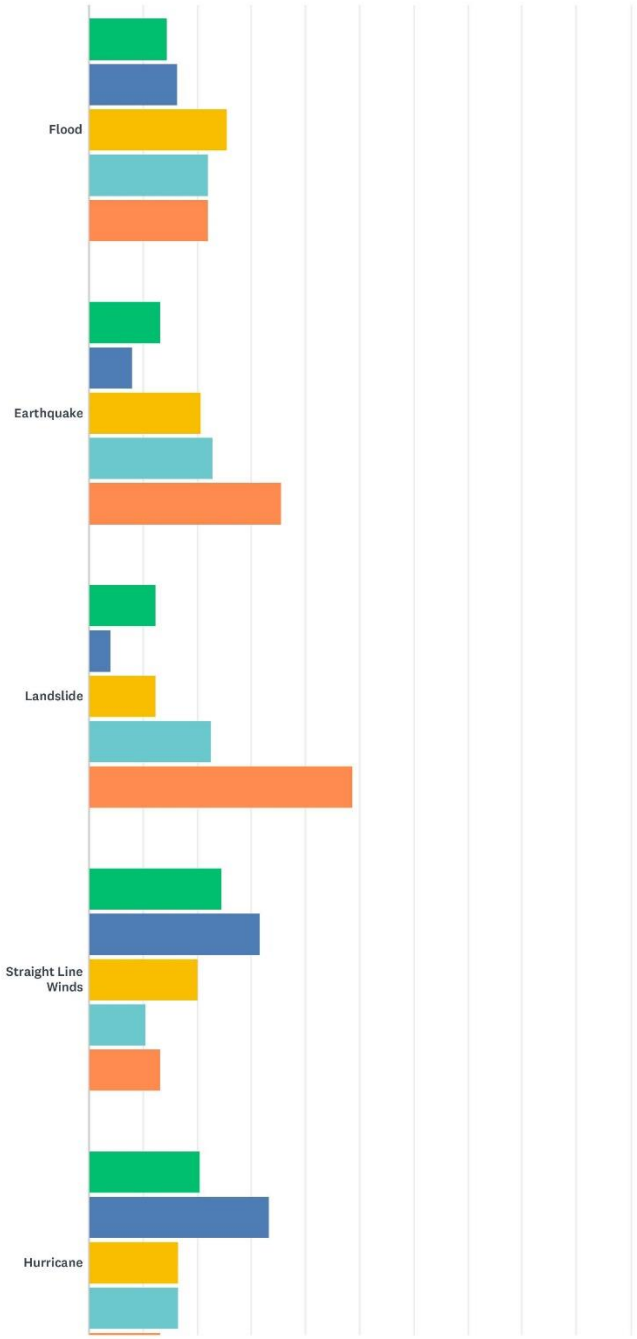
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Student	41.74%	96
Instructor	27.83%	64
Staff	26.52%	61
Community Member/Agency	3.91%	9
TOTAL		230

Q2 How concerned are you about the following natural disasters affecting the ECCC campus community (select the appropriate level of concern for each hazard)?

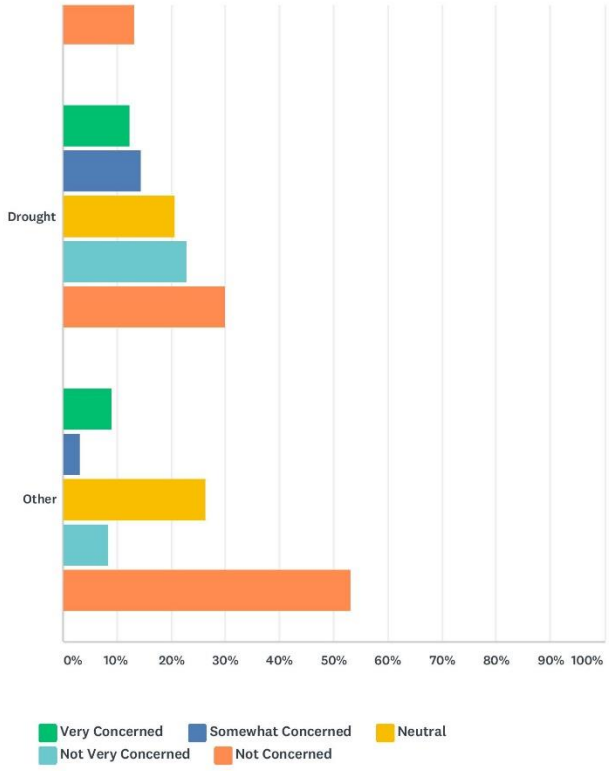
Answered: 229 Skipped: 1



2 / 34


Flood
Earthquake
Landslide
Straight Line Winds
Hurricane

3 / 34



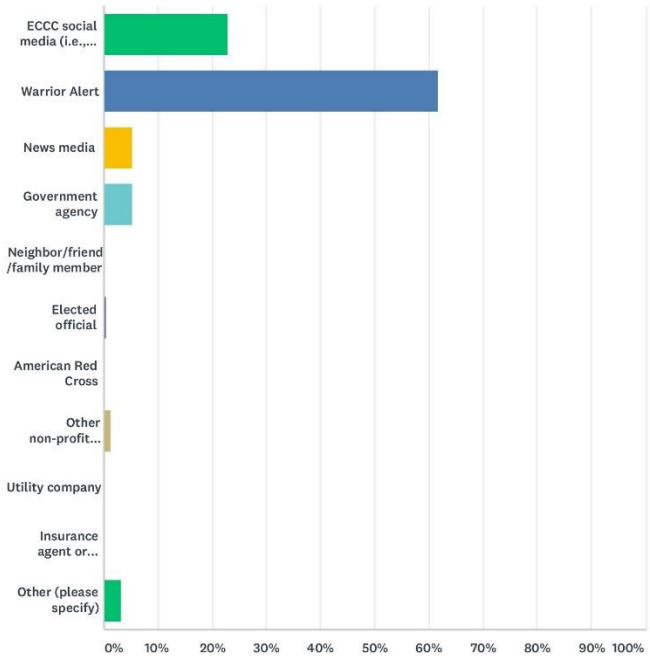
	VERY CONCERNED	SOMEWHAT CONCERNED	NEUTRAL	NOT VERY CONCERNED	NOT CONCERNED	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
Wildfire	12.72% 29	10.09% 23	15.79% 36	27.63% 63	33.77% 77	228	2.40
Tornado	41.05% 94	42.79% 98	10.04% 23	4.80% 11	1.31% 3	229	4.17
Severe Winter Storm	22.37% 51	32.02% 73	15.79% 36	21.49% 49	8.33% 19	228	3.39
Wind Storm	19.21% 44	25.76% 59	23.58% 54	17.03% 39	14.41% 33	229	3.18
Flood	14.47% 33	16.23% 37	25.44% 58	21.93% 50	21.93% 50	228	2.79
Earthquake	13.16% 30	7.89% 18	20.61% 47	22.81% 52	35.53% 81	228	2.40
Landslide	12.39% 28	3.98% 9	12.39% 28	22.57% 51	48.67% 110	226	2.09
Straight Line Winds	24.56% 56	31.58% 72	20.18% 46	10.53% 24	13.16% 30	228	3.44
Hurricane	20.52% 47	33.19% 76	16.59% 38	16.59% 38	13.10% 30	229	3.31
Drought	12.28% 28	14.47% 33	20.61% 47	22.81% 52	29.82% 68	228	2.57

Other	8.97% 14	3.21% 5	26.28% 41	8.33% 13	53.21% 83	156	2.06

#	INDICATE DESCRIPTION OF OTHER (ABOVE) IF SELECTED.	DATE
1	Active Shooter	5/13/2018 1:35 PM
2	Anything that can hurt you	4/27/2018 10:25 AM
3	pandemic	4/23/2018 12:46 PM
4	Fire	4/23/2018 12:45 PM
5	Thunder storms (Lightning)	4/23/2018 8:23 AM

Q3 From whom did you last receive information about how to make the ECCC campus and surrounding community safer from natural disasters (please select only one)?

Answered: 227 Skipped: 3

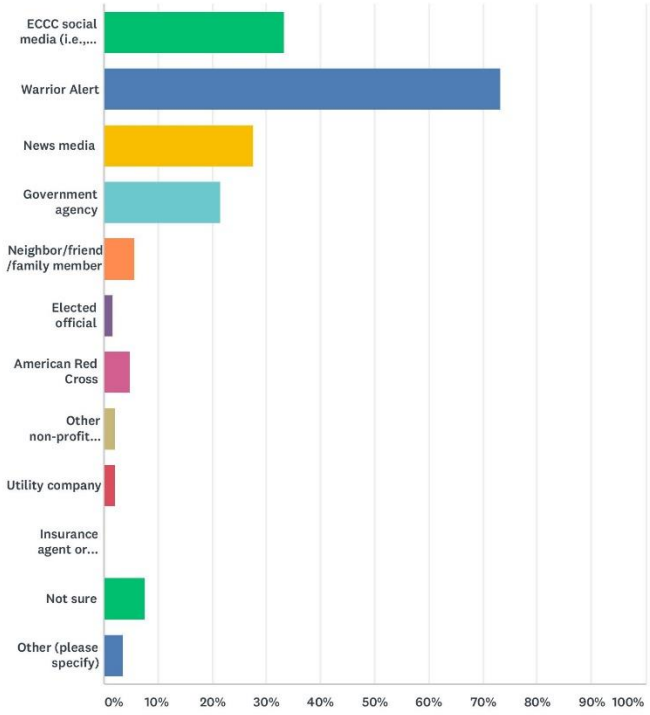


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
ECCC social media (i.e., Facebook, Twitter, et al.)	22.91%	52
Warrior Alert	61.67%	140
News media	5.29%	12
Government agency	5.29%	12
Neighbor/friend/family member	0.00%	0
Elected official	0.44%	1
American Red Cross	0.00%	0
Other non-profit organization	1.32%	3
Utility company	0.00%	0
Insurance agent or company	0.00%	0
Other (please specify)	3.08%	7
TOTAL		227

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	No one	5/2/2018 9:07 AM
2	no one	5/1/2018 1:07 PM
3	Not sure--Dr. Lee sends out notices and I receive Warrior Alerts	4/27/2018 8:59 AM
4	Internal Email	4/23/2018 1:01 PM
5	No one	4/23/2018 9:15 AM
6	Don't remember	4/23/2018 8:48 AM
7	Email	4/23/2018 7:44 AM

Q4 Whom would you most trust to provide you with information about how to make the ECCC campus and surrounding community safer from natural disasters (please select up to three)?

Answered: 228 Skipped: 2



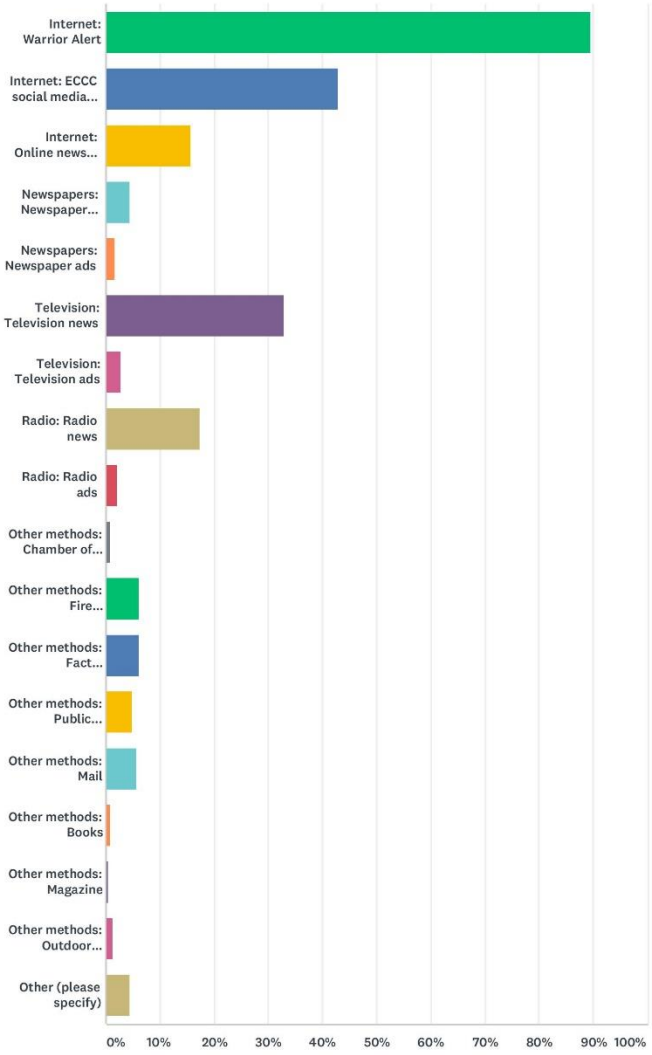
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
ECCC social media (i.e., Facebook, Twitter, et al.)	33.33%	76
Warrior Alert	73.25%	167
News media	27.63%	63
Government agency	21.49%	49
Neighbor/friend/family member	5.70%	13
Elected official	1.75%	4
American Red Cross	4.82%	11
Other non-profit organization	2.19%	5
Utility company	2.19%	5
Insurance agent or company	0.00%	0
Not sure	7.46%	17

Other (please specify)	3.51%	8
Total Respondents: 228		

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	Campus security	5/4/2018 2:59 PM
2	ECCC President	5/2/2018 8:49 AM
3	Emergency Management Expert	4/27/2018 9:15 AM
4	President and VPs of ECCC	4/27/2018 8:59 AM
5	National Weather Service	4/23/2018 12:46 PM
6	No oneNo one	4/23/2018 9:15 AM
7	ECCC Administrator	4/23/2018 8:22 AM
8	Administration	4/23/2018 8:20 AM

Q5 What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make yourself and the ECCC campus community safer from natural disaster (please select up to three)?

Answered: 229 Skipped: 1



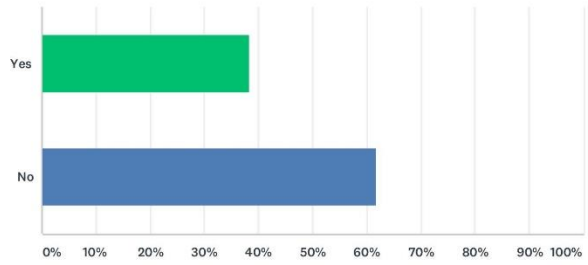
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES

Internet: Warrior Alert	89.52%	205
Internet: ECCC social media (Facebook, Twitter, et al.)	42.79%	98
Internet: Online news outlets	15.72%	36
Newspapers: Newspaper stories	4.37%	10
Newspapers: Newspaper ads	1.75%	4
Television: Television news	32.75%	75
Television: Television ads	2.62%	6
Radio: Radio news	17.47%	40
Radio: Radio ads	2.18%	5
Other methods: Chamber of Commerce	0.87%	2
Other methods: Fire Department/Rescue	6.11%	14
Other methods: Fact sheet/brochure	6.11%	14
Other methods: Public workshops/meetings	4.80%	11
Other methods: Mail	5.68%	13
Other methods: Books	0.87%	2
Other methods: Magazine	0.44%	1
Other methods: Outdoor advertisements (billboards, etc.)	1.31%	3
Other (please specify)	4.37%	10
Total Respondents: 229		

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	Newton County Emergency Management Agency	5/13/2018 1:35 PM
2	N9t5	5/4/2018 8:52 AM
3	Legitimate sites	4/27/2018 2:47 PM
4	Text/call	4/27/2018 10:13 AM
5	EC Administration	4/27/2018 8:59 AM
6	N.O.A.A. weather radio	4/23/2018 12:46 PM
7	Emails	4/23/2018 9:59 AM
8	Government agency FEMA/MSEMA/NCEMA	4/23/2018 9:51 AM
9	No one	4/23/2018 9:15 AM
10	email	4/23/2018 8:30 AM

Q6 Prior to receiving this survey, were you aware of ECCC's Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan (NHMP)?

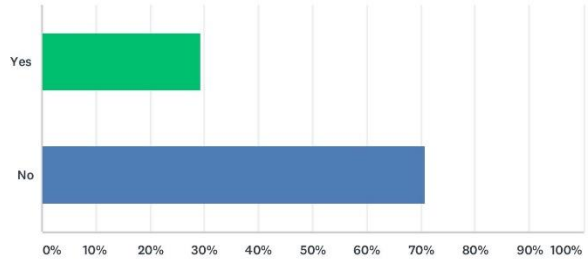
Answered: 227 Skipped: 3



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	38.33%	87
No	61.67%	140
TOTAL		227

Q7 Prior to receiving this survey, were you aware that the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) requires ECCC to update the NHMP every five years in order for the College to be eligible for federal pre- and post-disaster hazard mitigation funds?

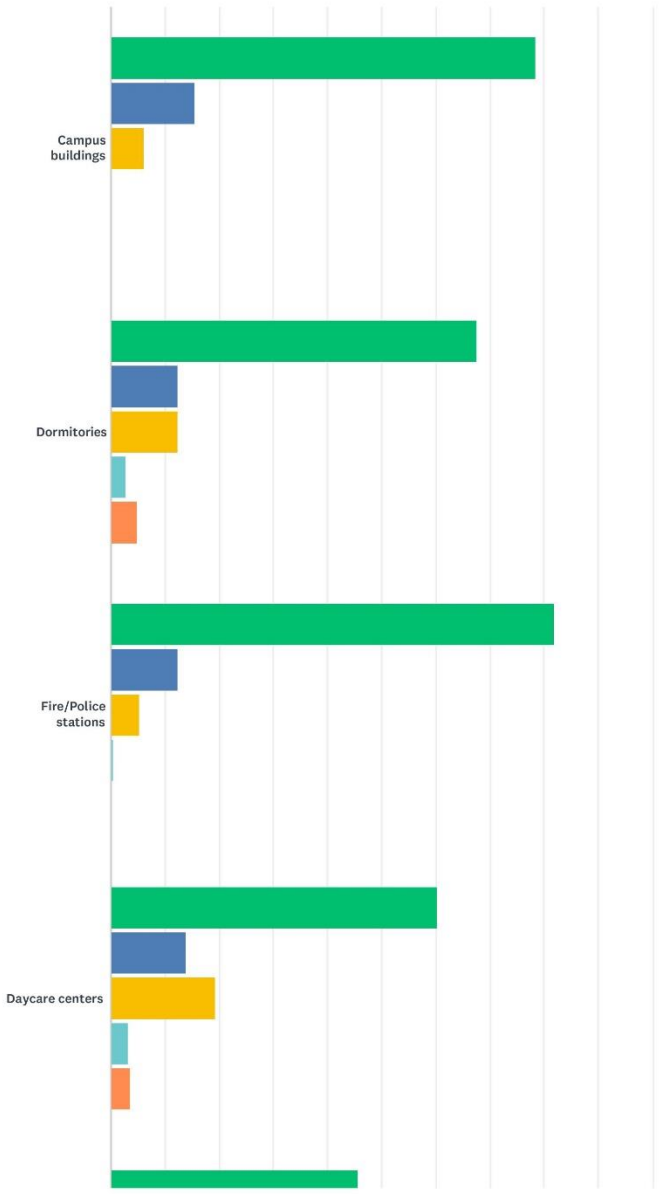
Answered: 228 Skipped: 2



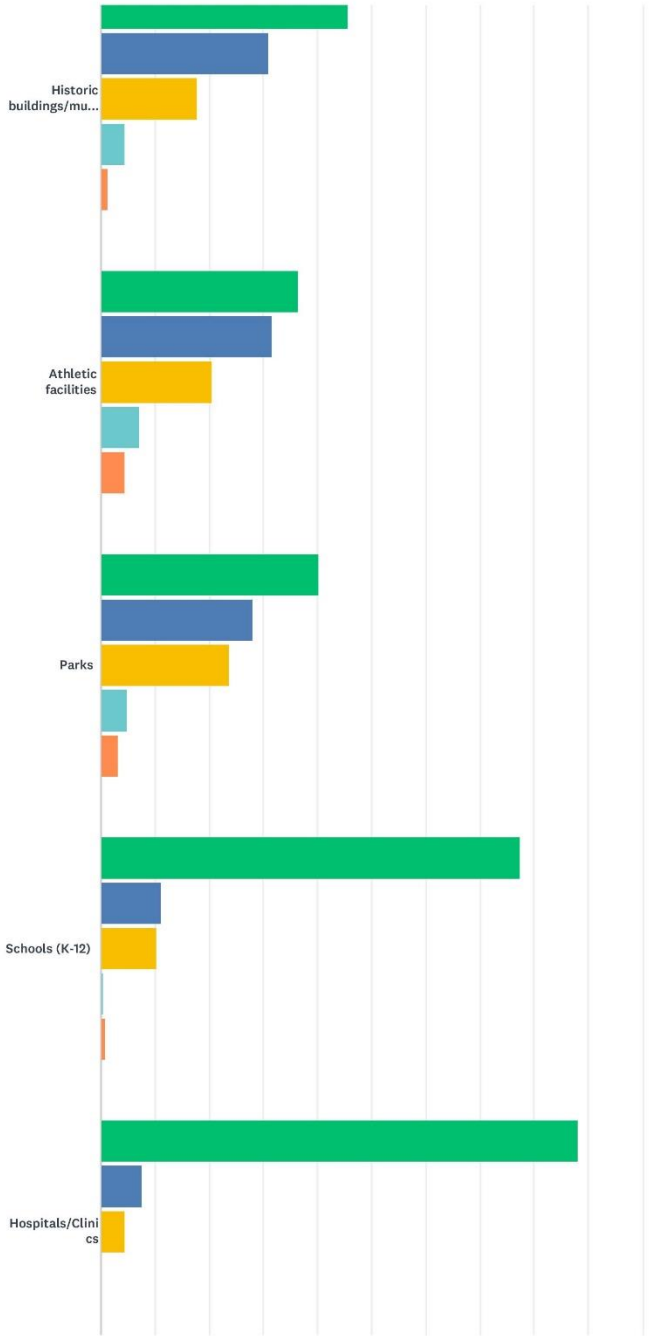
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	29.39%	67
No	70.61%	161
TOTAL		228

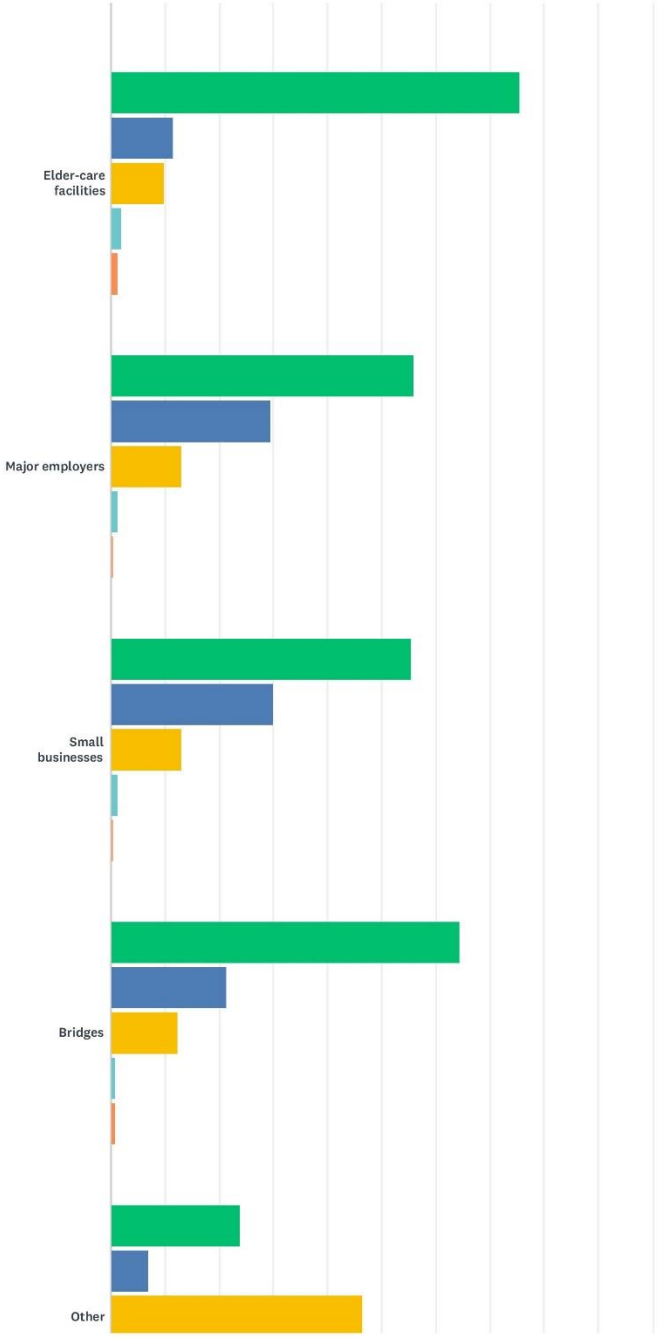
Q8 What type of community and campus assets are most important to you?

Answered: 229 Skipped: 1

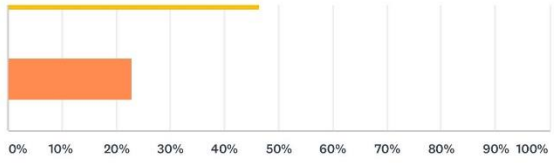


14 / 34


Historic buildings/mu...
Athletic facilities
Parks
Schools (K-12)
Hospitals/Clinics


Elder-care facilities
Major employers
Small businesses
Bridges
Other

16 / 34

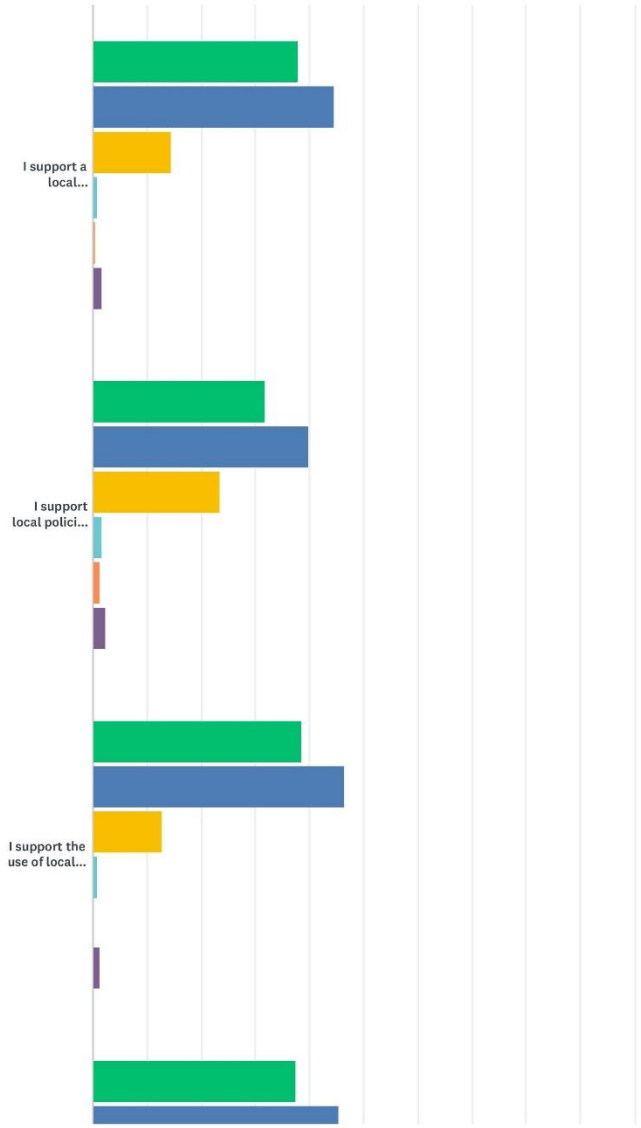


	VERY IMPORTANT	SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT	NEUTRAL	NOT VERY IMPORTANT	NOT IMPORTANT	TOTAL	WEI AVE
Campus buildings	78.41% 178	15.42% 35	6.17% 14	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	227	
Dormitories	67.56% 152	12.44% 28	12.44% 28	2.67% 6	4.89% 11	225	
Fire/Police stations	81.86% 185	12.39% 28	5.31% 12	0.44% 1	0.00% 0	226	
Daycare centers	60.27% 135	13.84% 31	19.20% 43	3.13% 7	3.57% 8	224	
Historic buildings/museums	45.58% 103	30.97% 70	17.70% 40	4.42% 10	1.33% 3	226	
Athletic facilities	36.44% 82	31.56% 71	20.44% 46	7.11% 16	4.44% 10	225	
Parks	40.18% 90	28.13% 63	23.66% 53	4.91% 11	3.13% 7	224	
Schools (K-12)	77.43% 175	11.06% 25	10.18% 23	0.44% 1	0.88% 2	226	
Hospitals/Clinics	88.05% 199	7.52% 17	4.42% 10	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	226	
Elder-care facilities	75.45% 169	11.61% 26	9.82% 22	1.79% 4	1.34% 3	224	
Major employers	55.80% 125	29.46% 66	12.95% 29	1.34% 3	0.45% 1	224	
Small businesses	55.36% 124	29.91% 67	12.95% 29	1.34% 3	0.45% 1	224	
Bridges	64.44% 145	21.33% 48	12.44% 28	0.89% 2	0.89% 2	225	
Other	23.76% 24	6.93% 7	46.53% 47	0.00% 0	22.77% 23	101	

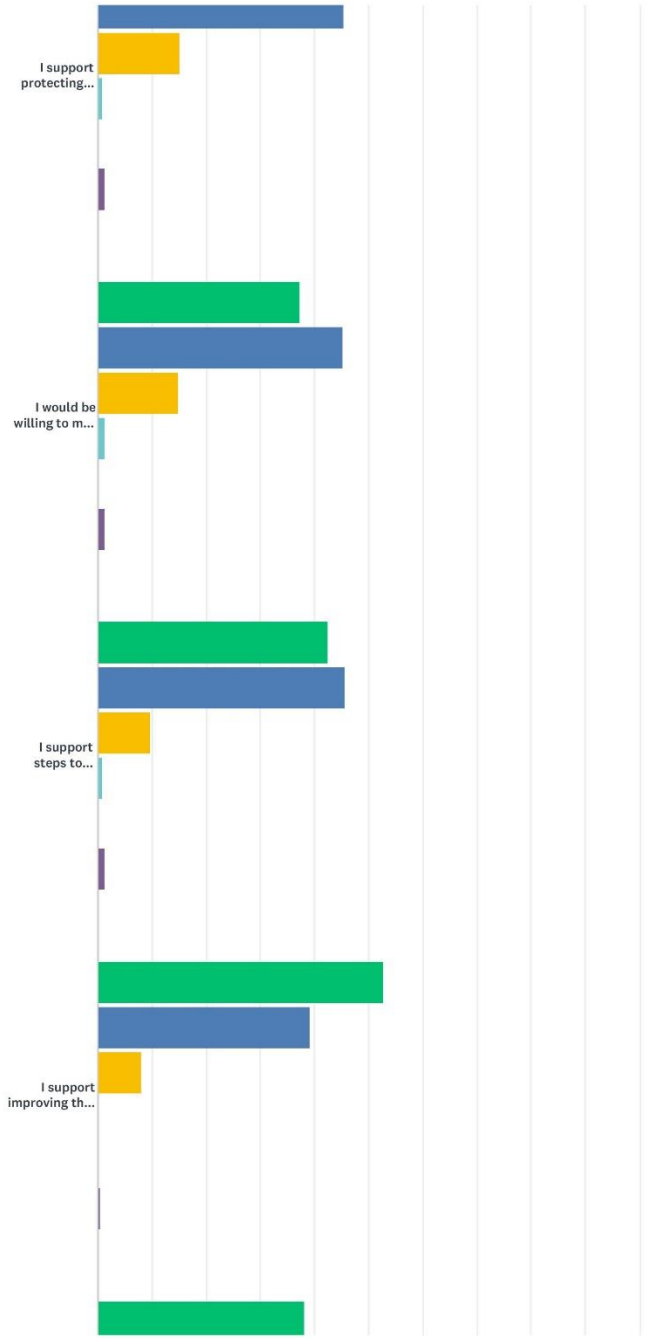
#	INDICATE DESCRIPTION OF OTHER (ABOVE) IF SELECTED.	DATE
1	Emergency Response Teams and Equipment	4/27/2018 2:47 PM
2	Local roadways	4/27/2018 8:59 AM
3	The People	4/23/2018 11:46 AM
4	People	4/23/2018 9:51 AM

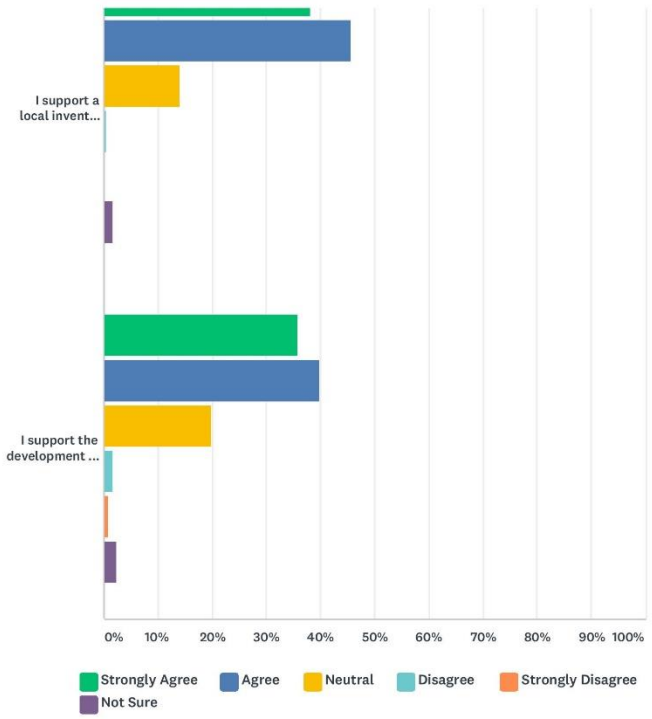
Q9 A number of activities can reduce your risk from natural hazards. These activities can be both regulatory and non-regulatory. Please select the level of agreement that best represents your opinion of the following strategies to reduce the risk and loss associated with natural disasters.

Answered: 228 Skipped: 2



18 / 34

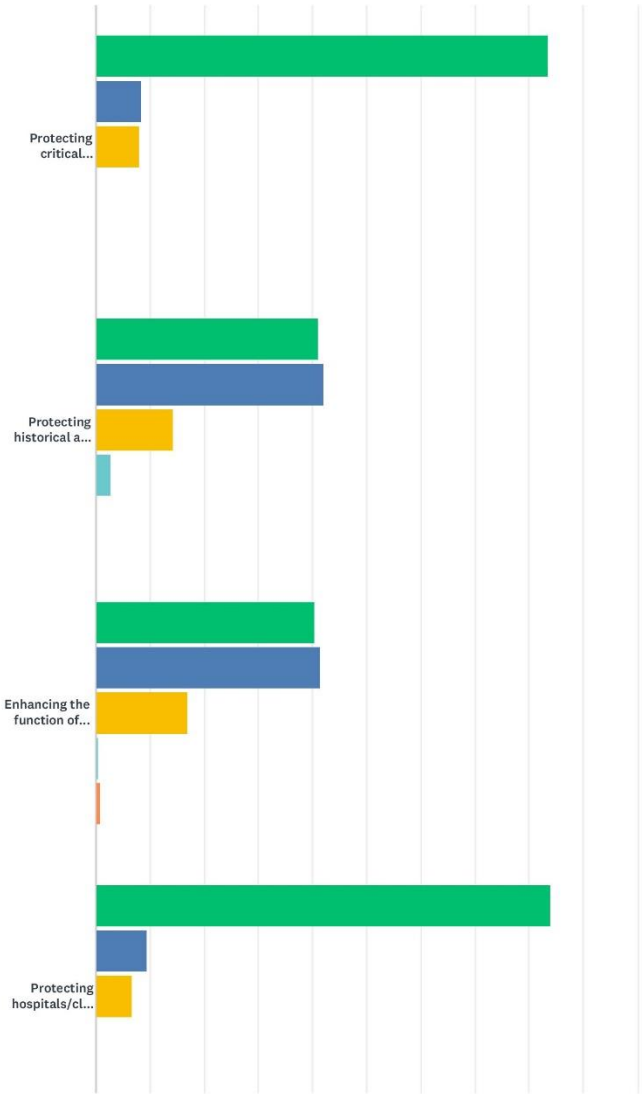

I support protecting...
I would be willing to m...
I support steps to...
I support improving th...

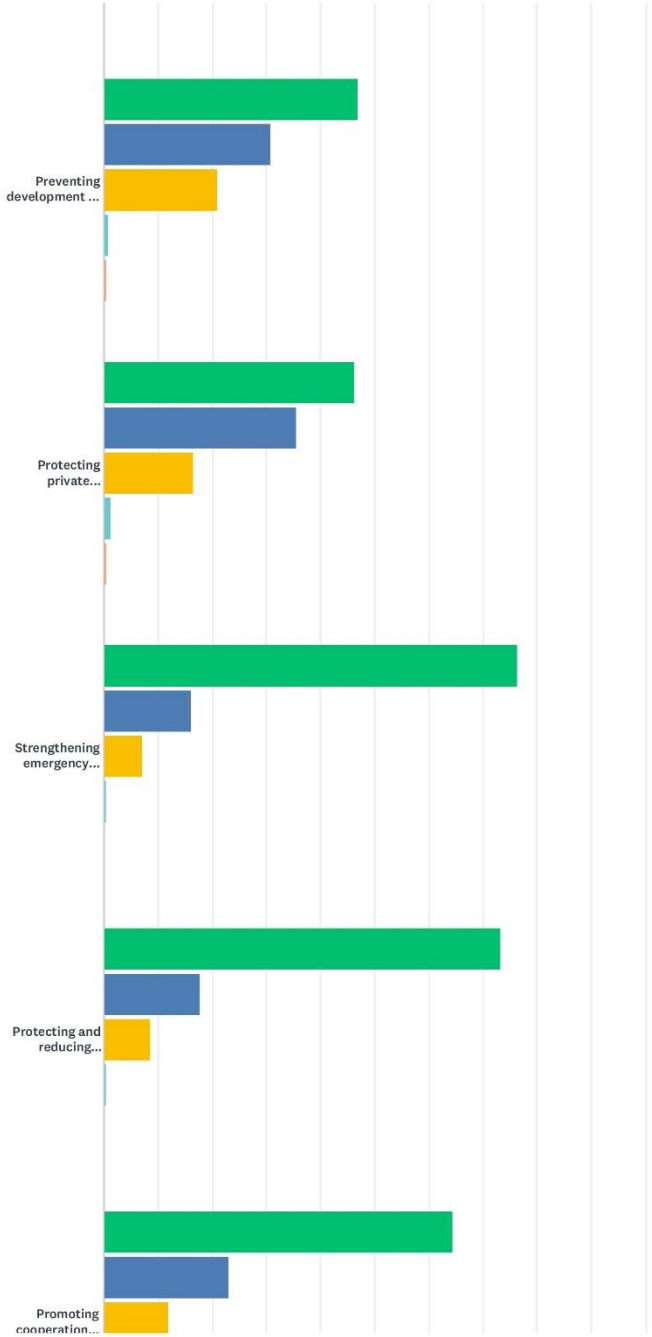


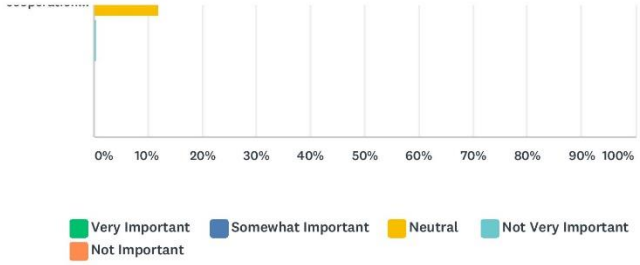
	STRONGLY AGREE	AGREE	NEUTRAL	DISAGREE	STRONGLY DISAGREE	NOT SURE	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
I support a local government approach to reducing risk.	37.89% 86	44.49% 101	14.54% 33	0.88% 2	0.44% 1	1.76% 4	227	4.21
I support local policies to prohibit development in areas subject to natural hazards.	31.72% 72	39.65% 90	23.35% 53	1.76% 4	1.32% 3	2.20% 5	227	4.01
I support the use of local resources to reduce risks and losses from natural disasters.	38.60% 88	46.49% 106	12.72% 29	0.88% 2	0.00% 0	1.32% 3	228	4.24
I support protecting historical and cultural structures.	37.44% 85	45.37% 103	14.98% 34	0.88% 2	0.00% 0	1.32% 3	227	4.21
I would be willing to make my home more disaster resistant.	37.28% 85	45.18% 103	14.91% 34	1.32% 3	0.00% 0	1.32% 3	228	4.20
I support steps to safeguard the local economy following a disaster event.	42.54% 97	45.61% 104	9.65% 22	0.88% 2	0.00% 0	1.32% 3	228	4.32
I support improving the disaster preparedness of local schools and colleges.	52.63% 120	39.04% 89	7.89% 18	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.44% 1	228	4.45
I support a local inventory of at-risk buildings and infrastructure.	38.16% 87	45.61% 104	14.04% 32	0.44% 1	0.00% 0	1.75% 4	228	4.24
I support the development of local land use and building codes.	35.68% 81	39.65% 90	19.82% 45	1.76% 4	0.88% 2	2.20% 5	227	4.10

Q10 Natural hazards can have a significant impact on the ECCC campus community, but planning for these events can help lessen the impacts. The following statements will help determine citizen priorities regarding planning for natural hazards on the ECCC campus and surrounding community. Please indicate how important each one is to you.

Answered: 225 Skipped: 5



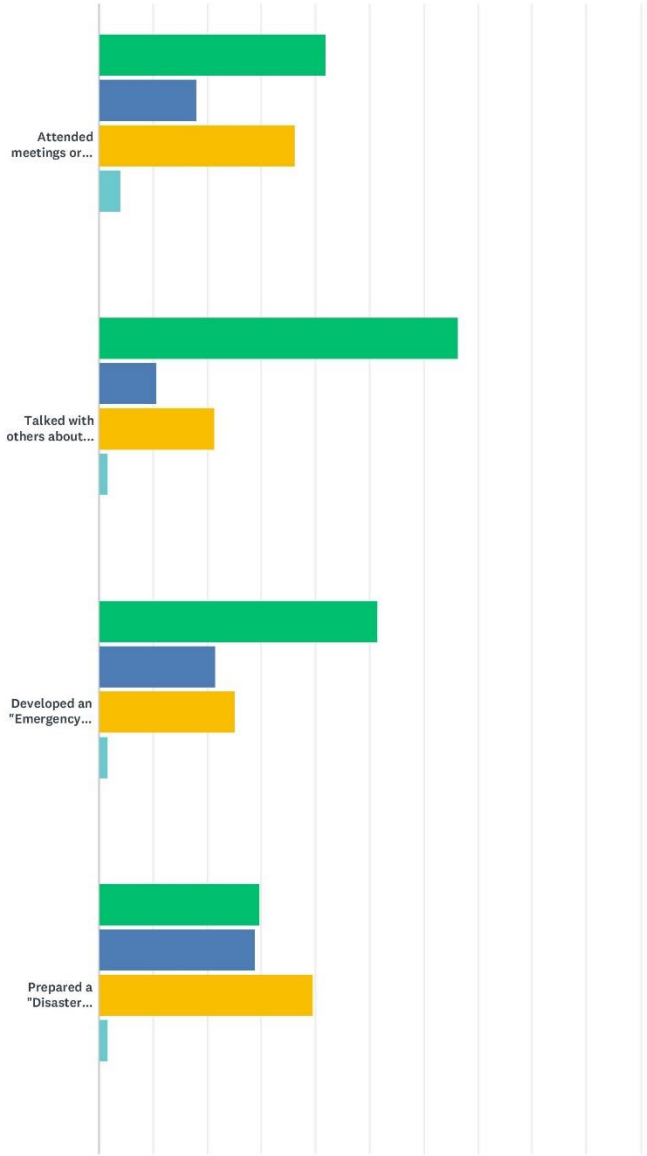

Preventing development ...
Protecting private...
Strengthening emergency...
Protecting and reducing...
Promoting cooperation...

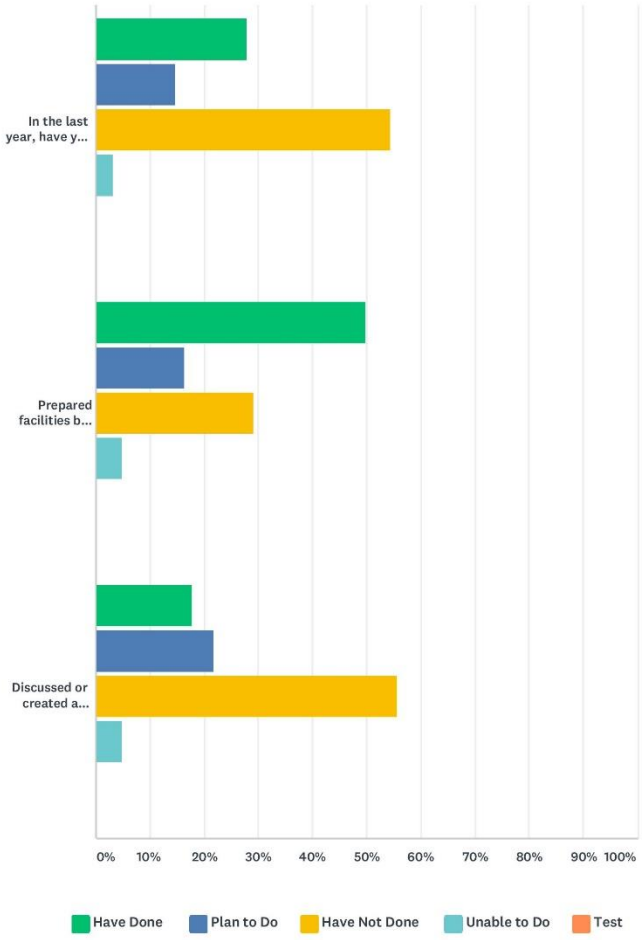


	VERY IMPORTANT	SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT	NEUTRAL	NOT VERY IMPORTANT	NOT IMPORTANT	TOTAL	WEIGH AVERA
Protecting critical facilities (i.e., dormitories, fire/police stations, transportation networks)	83.56% 188	8.44% 19	8.00% 18	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	225	
Protecting historical and cultural landmarks.	41.07% 92	41.96% 94	14.29% 32	2.68% 6	0.00% 0	224	
Enhancing the function of natural features (i.e. streams, wetlands).	40.44% 91	41.33% 93	16.89% 38	0.44% 1	0.89% 2	225	
Protecting hospitals/clinics.	83.93% 188	9.38% 21	6.70% 15	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	224	
Preventing development in hazard areas.	46.88% 105	30.80% 69	20.98% 47	0.89% 2	0.45% 1	224	
Protecting private property.	46.22% 104	35.56% 80	16.44% 37	1.33% 3	0.44% 1	225	
Strengthening emergency services (i.e., police, fire, ambulance).	76.34% 171	16.07% 36	7.14% 16	0.45% 1	0.00% 0	224	
Protecting and reducing damages to utilities.	73.21% 164	17.86% 40	8.48% 19	0.45% 1	0.00% 0	224	
Promoting cooperation among public agencies, citizens, non-profit organizations, and businesses.	64.44% 145	23.11% 52	12.00% 27	0.44% 1	0.00% 0	225	

Q11 In the following list, please select those activities that you have done, plan to do in the near future, have not done, or are unable to do (please select one answer for each preparedness activity).

Answered: 227 Skipped: 3

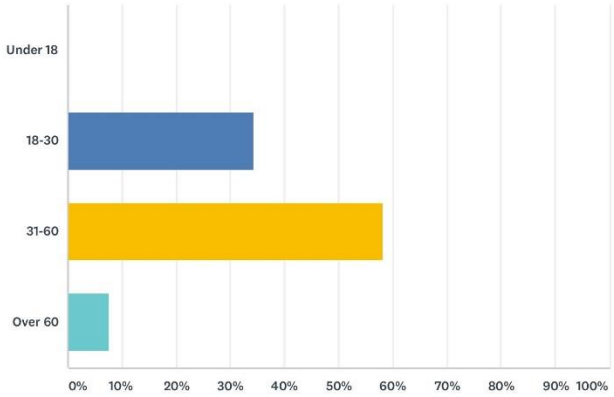




	HAVE DONE	PLAN TO DO	HAVE NOT DONE	UNABLE TO DO	TEST	TOTAL
Attended meetings or received written information on natural disasters or emergency preparedness?	41.85% 95	18.06% 41	36.12% 82	3.96% 9	0.00% 0	227
Talked with others about what to do in case of a natural disaster or emergency?	66.37% 150	10.62% 24	21.24% 48	1.77% 4	0.00% 0	226
Developed an "Emergency Plan" in order to decide what to do in the event of a disaster?	51.54% 117	21.59% 49	25.11% 57	1.76% 4	0.00% 0	227
Prepared a "Disaster Supply Kit" (stored extra food, water, batteries, or other emergency supplies)?	29.78% 67	28.89% 65	39.56% 89	1.78% 4	0.00% 0	225
In the last year, have you been trained in First Aid or Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR)?	27.88% 63	14.60% 33	54.42% 123	3.10% 7	0.00% 0	226
Prepared facilities by having smoke detectors on each level?	49.78% 113	16.30% 37	29.07% 66	4.85% 11	0.00% 0	227
Discussed or created a utility shutoff procedure in the event of a natural disaster?	17.70% 40	21.68% 49	55.75% 126	4.87% 11	0.00% 0	226

Q12 Please indicate your age range:

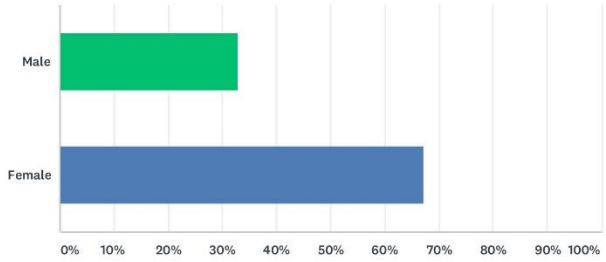
Answered: 227 Skipped: 3



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Under 18	0.00%	0
18-30	34.36%	78
31-60	58.15%	132
Over 60	7.49%	17
TOTAL		227

Q13 Gender:

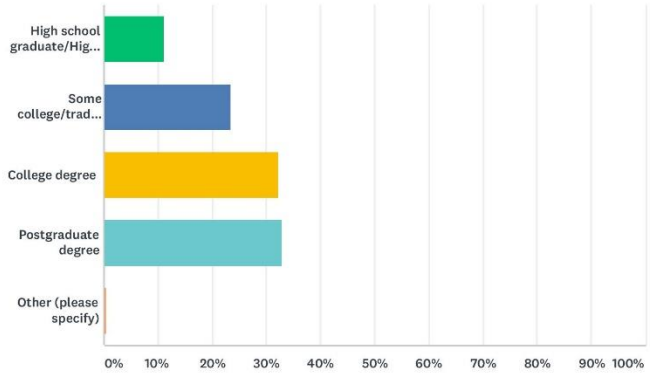
Answered: 225 Skipped: 5



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Male	32.89%	74
Female	67.11%	151
TOTAL		225

Q14 Please indicate your highest completed level of education:

Answered: 226 Skipped: 4

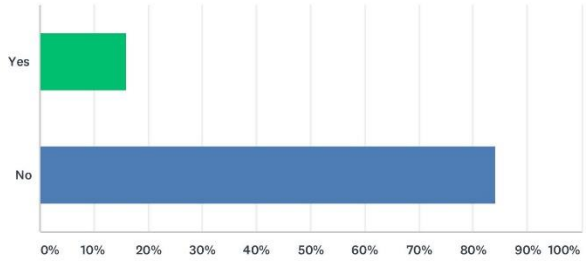


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
High school graduate/High school equivalency (GED, et al.)	11.06%	25
Some college/trade school	23.45%	53
College degree	32.30%	73
Postgraduate degree	32.74%	74
Other (please specify)	0.44%	1
TOTAL		226

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	Retired military	4/23/2018 9:43 AM

Q15 Do you live on campus?

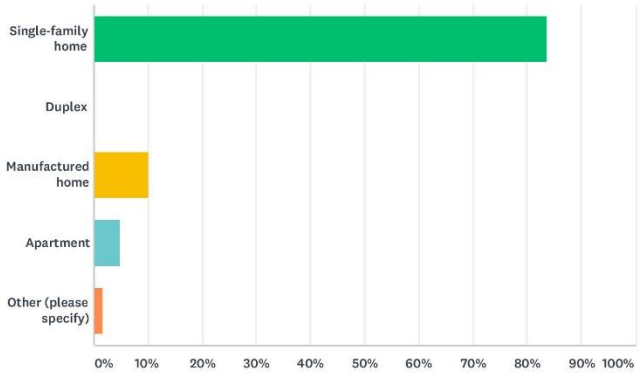
Answered: 226 Skipped: 4



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	15.93%	36
No	84.07%	190
TOTAL		226

Q16 Do you live in:

Answered: 190 Skipped: 40

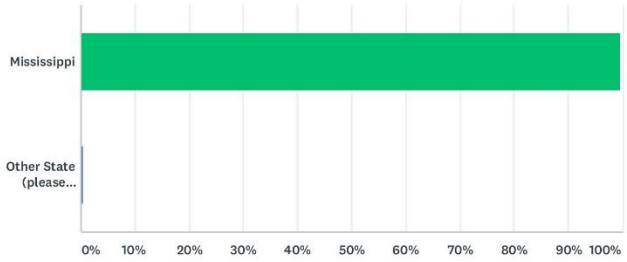


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Single-family home	83.68%	159
Duplex	0.00%	0
Manufactured home	10.00%	19
Apartment	4.74%	9
Other (please specify)	1.58%	3
TOTAL		190

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	Brick Home	5/1/2018 1:25 PM
2	House	4/27/2018 8:28 AM
3	FAMILY HOME	4/23/2018 5:28 PM

Q17 State of Residence:

Answered: 226 Skipped: 4

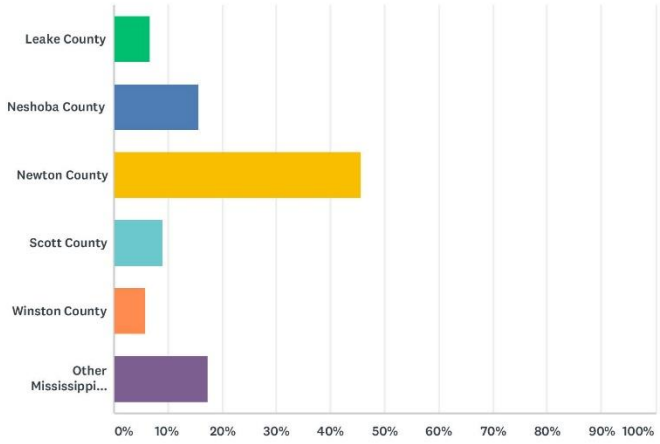


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Mississippi	99.56%	225
Other State (please specify)	0.44%	1
TOTAL		226

#	OTHER STATE (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	Mexico	4/23/2018 10:10 AM

Q18 In what county do you reside?

Answered: 224 Skipped: 6



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Leake County	6.70%	15
Neshoba County	15.63%	35
Newton County	45.54%	102
Scott County	8.93%	20
Winston County	5.80%	13
Other Mississippi County (please specify)	17.41%	39
TOTAL		224

#	OTHER MISSISSIPPI COUNTY (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	Jasper	6/14/2019 2:52 PM
2	Other	6/14/2019 2:52 PM
3	Jones	6/14/2019 2:51 PM
4	Smith	6/14/2019 2:49 PM
5	Lowdnes	6/14/2019 2:48 PM
6	Lauderdale	6/14/2019 2:47 PM
7	Jasper	6/14/2019 2:47 PM
8	Lauderdale	6/14/2019 2:45 PM
9	Hinds	6/14/2019 2:44 PM
10	Lauderdale	6/14/2019 2:43 PM
11	Lauderdale	5/30/2018 8:34 AM
12	Lauderdale	5/10/2018 11:05 AM
13	Clarke	5/4/2018 5:18 PM
14	Vossburg	5/4/2018 10:05 AM
15	Hinds	5/4/2018 10:00 AM

16	Lauderdale	5/4/2018 9:28 AM
17	Lauderdale	5/4/2018 8:47 AM
18	Lowdnes	5/4/2018 8:43 AM
19	Lauderdale	5/4/2018 8:29 AM
20	Lauderdale	5/3/2018 12:01 AM
21	Attala	5/2/2018 8:06 AM
22	Jasper	4/30/2018 11:49 AM
23	Lauderdale	4/30/2018 9:20 AM
24	Lauderdale	4/27/2018 2:47 PM
25	Lauderdale	4/27/2018 12:59 PM
26	Rankin	4/27/2018 12:01 PM
27	Smith	4/27/2018 10:02 AM
28	Lauderdale	4/27/2018 8:57 AM
29	Grenada	4/27/2018 8:24 AM
30	Rankin	4/26/2018 9:30 PM
31	Stone	4/23/2018 10:11 PM
32	Lauderdale	4/23/2018 1:38 PM
33	Jasper	4/23/2018 12:48 PM
34	Kemper	4/23/2018 11:34 AM
35	Rankin	4/23/2018 9:00 AM
36	Lauderdale	4/23/2018 8:53 AM
37	Jasper County	4/23/2018 8:15 AM
38	Smith	4/23/2018 7:58 AM
39	Lauderdale	4/23/2018 7:36 AM

Q19 Please feel free to provide any additional comments in the space provided:

Answered: 3 Skipped: 227

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	A back-up generator is essential to meeting basic needs for many people such as water.	4/27/2018 2:48 PM
2	The region around Smith County (adjacent county) is the most tornado-struck region in the entire country. Every classroom should have a N.O.A.A. weather radio with S.A.M.E. technology to sound a warning when a severe storm or tornado warning is imminent.	4/23/2018 12:50 PM
3	Being prepared is a must.	4/23/2018 9:53 AM

EAST CENTRAL
COMMUNITY COLLEGE

QUICK REFERENCE
EMERGENCY PLANS

WARRIOR ALERT SYSTEM

SchoolCast, a rapid communication system, allows college officials to contact students and staff within a matter of minutes in the event of an emergency situation, as well as unscheduled school closings.

The SchoolCast solution represents an important part of Warrior Alert, EC's emergency notification system, and will allow swift and simultaneous notification via cell phone, text messaging, e-mail, and traditional telephone.

If a student or faculty/staff member has not signed up for the Warrior Alert notification system, or to receive additional information, please contact James Miller at 601-635-6267 or e-mail: jmiller@eccc.edu.

Switchboard----------601-635-6215 or 601-635-2111, Ext. 0
EC Police Department----------601-635-6268
EC Police Department Cell----------601-527-8939
ECCC Physical Plant----------601-635-6266 or 601-635-6298
Ambulance----------911
Decatur Police ----------601-635-3555 or 911
Newton County Sheriff----------911
Decatur Fire Department----------911
Dean of Students----------601-635-6366

CRIMINAL ACTIVITY

Bomb Threat: Do Not Take Bomb Threats As Jokes! Report any Bomb Threat immediately by contacting the ECCC Police Department---------601-635-6268, ECCC Police Department Cell------601-527-8939 or Emergency Services at 911.

Upon notification of a bomb threat, all individuals should immediately evacuate the building(s). All personnel and students, when evacuated, will be moved at least 500 feet away from the building and should not return to the area until it is deemed secure by the authorities. Personnel should notify emergency officials in the event that anyone is left in the building.

Active Shooter on School Campus: Anyone who witnesses a person with a firearm on the East Central Community College campus should notify the proper authorities immediately by contacting the ECCC Police Department---------601-635-6268, ECCC Police Department Cell------601-527-8939 or Emergency Services at 911.

In the event of an active shooter on campus, the campus faculty, staff and students will be notified via the Warrior Alert system. The campus will be placed in "lockdown." The college faculty and staff have been trained on how to react to this situation. No one should leave their location without the lockdown being lifted via the Warrior Alert system or the local authorities.

The safest place is to be locked securely in a room instead of moving about on campus. In the event of this lockdown, East Central Community College will work with local law enforcement authorities who have also been trained as to the policies and procedures the college will follow.

FIRE

When a fire is discovered in any building on campus, take the following steps immediately:

1. Warn others. Identify alarm for students and/or others who may be in the building and not familiar with the alerting procedures.
2. **Call the ECCC Police Department at 601-635-6268, ECCC Police Department Cell at 601-527-8939 or Emergency Services at 911.**
3. Evacuate the building.
4. Stay clear of the building until it is deemed safe by fire department officials.
5. Each instructor or department chair should make sure all his/her students/ employees are out of the building and notify the fire department if someone is missing.
6. Keep access roads open. College personnel should make sure that access roads are kept open for emergency vehicles.

PHYSICAL PLANT

For all building-related problems, contact the Physical Plant office at 601-635-6266. In emergency situations or if the Physical Plant office is closed, **call the ECCC Police Department at 601-635-6268 or the ECCC Police Department Cell at 601-527-8939.** Hazards

1. In the event of a plumbing failure or flooding, discontinue use of all electrical equipment immediately.
2. In the event of a gas leak, stop all operations. Evacuate the building immediately. Do not touch light switches or electrical equipment as this could cause an explosion. Call the Physical Plant immediately.
3. If smoke or foul odors are noticed, call the Physical Plant immediately.

INJURY OR ILLNESS

In the event of a serious injury or illness, call **911. For minor injury or illness, contact the ECCC Police Department at 601-527-8939.**

1. In case of injury or illness, the Dean of Students or Chief of Police will notify the involved person's family.
2. If requested by the injured person, a first aid kit is available in the Dean of Students' office.
3. All safety precautions should be enforced and injured persons should not be moved until they have been checked.
4. Faculty and staff should follow the universal precautions in handling bodily fluids as recommended by the Center of Disease Control, i.e., wear rubber gloves.

AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT

If you are involved in or witness an automobile accident on campus, you should **contact the ECCC Police Department at 601-635-6268 or 601-527-8939, or call 911.**

A doctor or ambulance should be called if necessary when the severity of the injury is determined or if there is any doubt about the condition of the injured.

A full report should be given to the Dean of Students, who will forward a copy to the Vice President for Student Services, then to the President.

HAZARDOUS WEATHER

When the weather conditions are severe enough to warrant limited activities at East Central Community College, students and employees will be advised by watching Meridian and Jackson television stations or by listening to local radio stations. In addition to the these media outlets, announcements and other information regarding ECCC operations will be provided via the Warrior alert system and the college website. Only under emergency or threatening conditions will ECCC be closed during normal operating hours.

TORNADOES

In the event of a tornado, all persons in the building will be alerted to the emergency situation by Warrior Alert (using telephone or email) or by word of mouth and should go immediately to an interior room or hallway and stay away from glassed areas. The town of Decatur also may sound a siren. ***One long blast (15-30 seconds) means a tornado is in the area. Several short blasts means an all clear signal.***

Safe Room for Specific Buildings In the Event of a Tornado

Building, Contact Number(s) and Evacuation Area

Associate Degree Nursing/Early Childhood Education Technology - Ext. 294 and Ext. 251 - Go into the main hallway in the center of the building, away from doors/windows.

Barber Hall - Ext. 459 - Go to the ground floor hallway, away from doors/windows.

Brackeen/Wood Physical Education - Ext. 310; Ext. 107; and Ext. 243; Go into the main hallway away from the doors/windows.

Burton Library - Ext. 220 - Remain in Library, away from doors/windows.
Cross Hall - Ext. 222 and Ext. 362 - Go into the main hallway, away from the doors/windows.

Ethridge Hall/Rives Educational Bldg - Ext. 232 - Go into the main hallway, away from the doors/windows.

Huff Auditorium - Ext. 242 - Go into interior spaces away from doors and windows.

Jackson Hall - Ext. 247 - Go to the ground floor hallway, away from doors/ windows.

Leake Apartments - Ext. 301 and Ext. 213 - Go into the hallway, on the first floor if possible, away from doors/windows.

Mabry Cafeteria - 601-635-2979 - Go into the Gold Room, away from doors/windows.

Neshoba Hall - 601-527-8939 and Ext. 267 - Go to a bottom floor room away from doors and windows.

New Women's Residence Hall - Ext. 351 - Go to the ground floor hallway, away from doors/ windows.

Newsome Hall - 601-527-8939 and Ext. 267 - Go to a bottom floor room away from doors and windows.

Newton Hall - Ext 233; Ext. 365; and Ext. 241 - Go into the main hallway, away from the doors/ windows.

Scott Hall - 601-527-8939 and Ext. 267 - Go to a bottom floor room away from doors and windows.

Smith Student Union - Ext. 375; Ext. 206; and Ext. 378 - Go to the ground floor hallway, away from doors/windows.

Student Center-Bookstore/Grill Area - Ext. 250; Ext. 213; and Ext. 300 - Go into the Activity Center, away from doors/windows.

Todd Hall - 601-527-8939 and Ext. 267 - Go to a bottom floor room away from doors and windows.

Tucker Applied Technology Building - Ext. 211 - Go to the ground floor hallway, away from doors/windows.

Vickers Fine Arts - Ext. 347 and Ext. 306 - Go into the main hallway, away from the doors/windows.

Vincent Administration Building - Ext. 200, and Ext. 201 - Go into the main hallway, away from the doors/windows.

Vocational Annex - Ext. 272 and Ext. 283 - Go into the main hallway in the center of the building, away from doors/windows.

Winston Hall - 601-527-8939 and Ext. 267 - Go to a bottom floor room away from doors and windows.

Workforce Development Center - Ext. 432 and Ext. 297 - Go into the main hallway, away from the doors/windows