Jule Bryson
CUMBERLAND COUNTY CLERK

1760 South Main Street • Crossville, TN 38555 • (931) 484-6442 • Fax (931) 484-6440

February 7, 2025

TO: Cumberland County Commission, County Mayor, and News Media

FROM: Jule Bryson, Cumberland County Clerk

SUBJECT: Tuesday, February 18, 2025
Regular Monthly Meeting of the Cumberland County Commission

Take notice, the Cumberland County Commission, the governing body of Cumberland County, will meet in regular, open and public session at 6:00 PM on Tuesday, February 18, 2025.

The meeting will be held in the Cumberland Room located at the Art Circle Public Library, at 3 East Street, Crossville, TN. Where at which time and place the said Cumberland County Commissioners will consider such public business as may lawfully come before it.

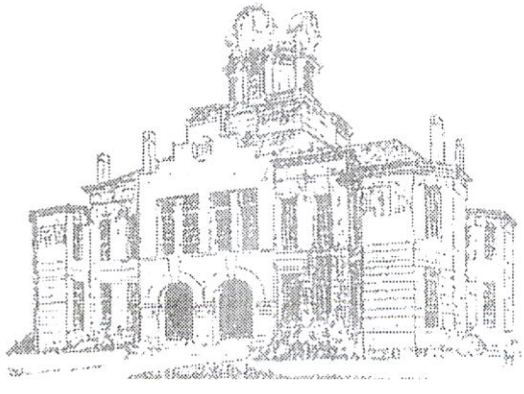
If a member of the public desires to speak, he or she may do so by coming forward during the "Comments by the General Public" section of the meeting.

THIS PUBLIC NOTICE IS GIVEN pursuant to Title 8, Chapter 44, Part 1, *Tennessee Code Annotated* and other pertinent requirements of the County.

Attached is a copy of the agenda as of this date. I am looking forward to seeing you there.

Jule Bryson,
Cumberland County Clerk

JB/cwt
Enclosures



CUMBERLAND COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS MEETING
January 21, 2025 Monthly Meeting Minutes

Be it remembered that the Cumberland County Commission met in monthly session on Tuesday, January 21, 2025 at the Art Circle Public Library in Crossville, Tennessee. Cumberland County Sheriff Casey Cox called the meeting to order at 6:00 o'clock P.M. Present and presiding was Mayor Pro-Tem Terry Lowe who asked Steven Pickard of Faith Assembly of God to deliver the invocation. Commissioner Lowe asked the Young Marines to lead the Pledge of Allegiance to the flag of the United States of America. Also present at this meeting were County Clerk Jule Bryson, Finance Director Jennifer Turner and Library Director James Houston and the following County Commissioners:

Wiley Potter	Sue Ann York **(ABSENT)**
Tom Isham	Nancy Hyder
Karen Shanks	Darrell Threet **(ABSENT)**
David Gibson	Charles Seiber
Jack Davis	Terry Lowe
Wendell Wilson	Joseph Sherrill
Mark Baldwin **(ABSENT)**	Jerry Cooper
Greg Maxwell	Deborah Holbrook
Colleen Mall	John Patterson

A quorum being present, the Cumberland County Commission Meeting was opened in due form of law and the following proceedings were had to wit:

1. APPROVAL OF THE JANUARY 21, 2025 COMMISSION MEETING AGENDA:
On motion of Commissioner Hyder, second by Commissioner Seiber, moved to approve the agenda of the January 21, 2025 Cumberland County Commission meeting bundling resolutions 01-2025-7, 01-2025-8 & 01-2025-9 and bundling resolutions 01-2025-10 through 01-2025-18.

The motion to approve the agenda carried with bundles by voice vote from the commission present.

2. APPROVAL OF THE MINUTES OF THE DECEMBER 16, 2024 CUMBERLAND COUNTY COMMISSION MONTHLY MEETING:
On motion of Commissioner Seiber, second by Commissioner Sherrill, moved to approve the December 16, 2024 Commission monthly meeting minutes, make a matter of record, and file.

The motion to approve the minutes carried by voice vote from the commission present.

PUBLIC COMMENTS:
Howard Burnett, 553 Gardens Drive, Crossville, TN spoke regarding the sovereignty of the State of Tennessee from the United States. Tyler Sisco, 310 Byers Road, Crossville, Tn, Calvin Bruce, 1020 Grapevine Road, Crossville and Jonathan Miller, 7223 Old Pomona Road, Crossville, TN all spoke regarding his concern with the new rules for property and property owner's guideline set through the Health and Safety Standards Board Codes. Also, they spoke regarding a concern for the new codes officer that will be enforcing the guidelines.

Commissioner Mall stated she was proud of the Sheriff and his employees after a recent issue on January 6, 2025. She stated the sheriff's office needed to be commended for their handling of this situation.

OLD BUSINESS:

Commissioner Cooper made a motion to return Resolution 11-2024-4 to the Health and Safety Standards Board for reevaluation and proposed changes to the resolution, second by Commissioner Davis. The motion to return resolution 11-2024-4 carried by a unanimous roll call vote from the commission present.

NEW BUSINESS:

3. RESOLUTION 01-2025-1 – TO APPOINT THREE (3) JUDICIAL COMMISSIONERS FOR CUMBERLAND COUNTY, TENNESSEE:

On motion of Commissioner Gibson, second by Commissioner Mall, moved to adopt resolution 01-2025-1.

The motion to appoint Gregory Watson, Pamela Waltenberg and Christy Stone to serve as a Judicial Commissioner for Cumberland County for a two (2) year term, carried by a unanimous voice vote .

4. RESOLUTION 01-2025-2 – GOVERNING PERMITS FOR THE SALE OF BEER CLOSE TO A PLACE OF PUBLIC GATHERING:

On motion of Commissioner Sherrill, second by Commissioner Seiber, moved to adopt resolution 01-2025-2.

The motion to adopt resolution 01-2025-2, governing Cumberland County Beer Board permit for the sale of beer close to a place of public gatherings, carried by a unanimous voice vote from the commission present.

5. RESOLUTION 01-2025-3 – AGREEMENT OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY SCHOOLS DISTRICT-WIDE ENERGY EFFICIENT LED LIGHTING AND CONTROLS PROJECT:

On motion of Commissioner Holbrook, second by Commissioner Maxwell, moved to adopt resolution 01-2025-3.

The motion to adopt resolution 01-2025-3, entering into an Energy Efficient Schools Initiative loan agreement with the Cumberland County School Board in the amount of $2,131,918.00, carried by a unanimous voice vote from the commission present.

6. RESOLUTION 01-2025-4 – APPROVING STANDARDS FOR THE ADOPTION OF EXISTING COUNTY ROADS TO THE COUNTY ROAD LIST:

On motion of Commissioner Wilson, second by Commissioner Mall, moved to adopt resolution 01-2025-4.

The motion to adopt resolution 01-2025-4, approving the latest standards for the adoption of existing county roads to the Cumberland County Road List, carried by a unanimous voice vote from the commission present.

7. RESOLUTION 01-2025-5 – TO REMOVE THE END SECTION OF NATURE'S WAY FROM THE OFFICIAL COUNTY ROAD LIST:
On motion of Commissioner Gibson, second by Commissioner Hyder moved to adopt resolution 01-2025-5.

The motion to adopt resolution 01-2025-5, removing approximately 4,552.13 feet from the end of Natures Way from the Cumberland County Road List, carried by a unanimous voice vote from the commission present.

8. RESOLUTION 01-2025-6 – APPROVING THE 2025 CUMBERLAND COUNTY ROAD LIST:
On motion of Commissioner Cooper, second by Commissioner Davis, moved to adopt resolution 01-2025-6.

The motion to adopt resolution 01-2025-6, approving the Cumberland County Road List with changes made to this list, carried by a unanimous voice vote from the commission present.

9. RESOLUTION 01-2025-7 – GENERAL FUND BUDGET AMENDMENT, CIRCUIT/SESSION COURT:
On motion of Commissioner Hyder, second by Commissioner Isham moved to adopt resolution 01-2025-7.

The motion to adopt resolution 01-2025-7, approving general fund budget amendment for Circuit/Sessions Court in the amount of $12,648.00 for audio upgrades to bring the courtroom to code required by law, carried by a unanimous roll call vote from the commission present.

10. RESOLUTION 01-2025-8 – GENERAL FUND BUDGET AMENDMENT, CHANCERY COURT:
On motion of Commissioner Hyder, second by Commissioner Isham, moved to adopt resolution 01-2025-8.

The motion to adopt resolution 01-2025-8, approving general fund budget amendment for Chancery Court in the amount of $18,884.00 to update telephone/communication systems in the Circuit Court Clerk, Clerk and Master and General Sessions Judge offices, carried by a unanimous roll call vote from the commission present.

11. RESOLUTION 01-2025-9 – GENERAL FUND BUDGET AMENDMENT, AMBULANCE SERVICE:
On motion of Commissioner Hyder, second by Commissioner Isham, moved to adopt resolution 01-2025-9.

The motion to adopt resolution 01-2025-9, approving general fund budget amendment for Ambulance Service in the amount of $263,490.00 to replace the total loss of an ambulance involved in a motor vehicle accident, carried by a unanimous roll call vote from the commission present.

12. RESOLUTION 01-2025-10 – PERKINS FEDERAL GRANT FUND, BUDGET AMENDMENT:
On motion of Commissioner Patterson, second by Commissioner Wilson, moved to adopt resolution 01-2025-10.

The motion to adopt resolution 01-2025-10, approving Perkins Federal Fund grant, Perkins Basic budget amendment in the amount of $4,436.27 to increase Vocational Instruction Equipment funding, carried by a unanimous roll call vote from the commission present.

13. RESOLUTION 01-2025-11 – GENERAL PURPOSE SCHOOL FUND, BUDGET AMENDMENT, CTSO REFUND CHECK:
On motion of Commissioner Patterson, second by Commissioner Wilson, moved to adopt resolution 01-2025-11.

The motion to adopt resolution 01-2025-11, approving general purpose school fund budget amendment in the amount of $1,536.18 for CTSO refund check , carried by a unanimous roll call vote from the commission present.

14. RESOLUTION 01-2025-12– GENERAL PROGRAM SCHOOL FUND, BUDGET AMENDMENT, NORTH KID'S CLUB:
On motion of Commissioner Patterson, second by Commissioner Wilson, moved to adopt resolution 01-2025-12.

The motion to adopt resolution 01-2025-12, approving general program school fund in the amount of $3,101.40 for rollover funding from the American Rescue Plan Child Care grant for North Kid's Club, carried by a unanimous roll call vote from the commission present.

15. RESOLUTION 01-2025-13 – STATE SPED PRESCHOOL FUND, BUDGET:
On motion of Commissioner Patterson, second by Commissioner Wilson, moved to adopt resolution 01-2025-13.

The motion to adopt resolution 01-2025-13, approving State SPED Preschool fund budget amendment for reallocation of funds, in the amount of $13,408.25, carried by a unanimous roll call vote from the commission present.

16. RESOLUTION 01-2025-14 – GENERAL PROGRAM SCHOOL FUND, BUDGET AMENDMENT, LITERACY FOUNDATION GRANT:
On motion of Commissioner Patterson, second by Commissioner Wilson, moved to adopt resolution 01-2025-14.

The motion to adopt resolution 01-2025-14, approving general program school fund budget amendment in the amount of $16,500.00 to record rollover funding from the Governor's Early Literacy Foundation Grant, carried by a unanimous roll call vote from the commission present.

17. RESOLUTION 01-2025-15– GENERAL PURPOSE SCHOOL FUND, BUDGET AMENDMENT, ISMA STATE GRANT:
On motion of Commissioner Patterson, second by Commissioner Wilson, moved to adopt resolution 01-2025-15.

The motion to adopt resolution 01-2025-15, approving general purpose school fund budget amendment in the amount of $28,000.00 for change in needs and clean up, carried by a unanimous roll call vote from the commission present.

18. RESOLUTION 01-2025-16 –GENERAL PROGRAMS SCHOOL FUND, BUDGET AMENDMENT, EPLAN SSIG-141:
On motion of Commissioner Patterson, second by Commissioner Wilson, moved to adopt resolution 01-2025-16.

The motion to adopt resolution 01-2025-16, approving general programs school fund budget amendment in the amount of $162,793.70 to match ePlan FY24 carryover, carried by a unanimous roll call vote from the commission present.

19. RESOLUTION 01-2025-17 – GENERAL PROGRAMS SCHOOL FUND, BUDGET AMENDMENT, SSIG-141 REVERSE BUDGET AMENDMENT #34:
On motion of Commissioner Threet, second by Commissioner Mall, moved to adopt resolution 01-2025-17.

The motion to adopt resolution 01-2025-17, approving general programs school fund budget amendment in the amount of $162,793.70 to reverse budget amendment #34 of SSIG-141 grant, carried by a unanimous roll call vote from the commission present.

20. RESOLUTION 01-2025-18 – GENERAL PROGRAM SCHOOL FUND, BUDGET AMENDMENT, PUBLIC SCHOOL SECURITY GRANT:
On motion of Commissioner Patterson, second by Commissioner Wilson, moved to adopt resolution 01-2025-18.

The motion to adopt resolution 01-2025-18, approving general program budget amendment in the amount of $274,658.89 to record rollover funding from the Public-School Security Grant, carried by a unanimous roll call vote from the commission present.

21. RESOLUTION 01-2025-19 – TENTATIVELY APPROVING THE ADDITION OF THE BEGINNING SECTION OF GRAPEVINE ROAD TO THE COUNTY ROAD LIST:
On motion of Commissioner Davis, second by Commissioner Sherrill, moved to adopt resolution 01-2025-19.

Discussion: Mayor Pro-Tem Lowe mentioned to donating one month of his commission wages to the help the residence brings this road up to the standard set by the Cumberland County Road Department.

The motion to adopt resolution 01-2025-19, approving adding 0.63 miles (3,315 feet) of Grapevine Road to the Cumberland County Road List after resident's do some improvement, carried by a unanimous voice vote from the commission present.

COUNTY FINANCE DIRECTOR REPORT:
Finance Director Jennifer Turner gave monthly report on EMS collections, Hotel/Motel tax collections, Sales tax and prisoner boarding collections.

COUNTY ATTORNEY REPORT:
Attorney Philip Burnett reported the federal cases have no changes in recent months. Health and Safety Standards case has been moved to January 28, 2025 at 1:30PM. There have been some changes in the HSSB case, details can be discussed as requested. There is a new EEOC case filed but no details are available at this time.

22. ELECTION OF NOTARIES:
On motion of Commissioner Seiber, second by Commissioner Cooper, moved to elect Jay Allen, Kelli Buchannon, Anna Carr, Barbara Clouse, Julie N. Davis, Lucretia Renee Fuller, Journey Houston, Steven M. Hutchens, Susan M. Hyder, Christian Kerley, Steven R. LeGrand, Leigh Ann Marsh, Rebekah Noland, Diana Omalley, Christine Patton, Adrianne R. Salmond, Michelle Wadsworth, as notaries public for the State of Tennessee.

The motion to approve the notaries carried by voice vote from the commission present.

23. ADJOURNMENT:
On motion of Commissioner Sherill, second by Commissioner Hyder moved the January 21, 2025 commission meeting to be adjourned 6:32 P.M.

The motion to adjourn the meeting carried by voice vote from the commission present.

MINUTES APPROVED FOR ENTRY THIS _____ DAY OF FEBRUARY 2025.

Allen Foster, County Mayor
Chairman, Cumberland County Commission

Jule Bryson
Cumberland County Clerk

CUMBERLAND COUNTY COMMISSION
MONTHLY MEETING AMENDED AGENDA

Tuesday, February 18, 2024

6:00 O'CLOCK P.M.

1. Call to order: Chairperson or Cumberland County Sheriff
2. Invocation
3. Pledge to the Flag of the United States of America
4. Roll Call: Cumberland County Clerk Jule Bryson
5. Approval of February 18, 2025 Cumberland County Commission Meeting Agenda
6. Approval of January 21, 2025 Cumberland County Commission Meeting Minutes
7. Special recognitions, memorials, etc.
8. Comments by the General Public
9. Unfinished Business
10. New Business:

RESOLUTION 02-2025-1 – AUTHORIZING THE ISSUANCE, SALE, AND PAYMENT OF GENERAL OBLIGATION INTERFUND CAPITAL OUTLAY NOTES IN AN AGGREGATE PRINCIPAL AMOUNT OF NOT TO EXCEED ONE HUNDRED NINETY-FIVE THOUSAND ELEVEN DOLLARS

RESOLUTION 02-2025-2 – GENERAL FUND, BUDGET AMENDMENT, FIRE DEPARTMENT (THREET)

RESOLUTION 02-2025-3 – GENERAL FUND, BUDGET AMENDMENT, CLERK & MASTER (BALDWIN)

RESOLUTION 02-2025-4 – GENERAL FUND, BUDGET AMENDMENT, AMBULANCE SERVICE (THREET)

RESOLUTION 02-2025-5 – GENERAL FUND, BUDGET AMENDMENT, SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT/SCHOOL RESOURCE OFFICER (GIBSON)

RESOLUTION 02-2025-6 – GENERAL FUND, BUDGET AMENDMENT, PROPERTY ASSESSOR (WILSON)

RESOLUTION 02-2025-7- GENERAL FUND, BUDGET AMENDMENT, SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT, OTHER HEALTH & WELFARE (WILSON)

RESOLUTION 02-2025-8 – GENERAL FUND, BUDGET AMENDMENT, COUNTY COMMISSION (BALDWIN)

RESOLUTION 02-2025-9 – GENERAL FUND, BUDGET AMENDMENT, SHERIFF/JAIL (MALL)

RESOLUTION 02-2025-10 – GENERAL PROGRAM SCHOOL FUND, BUDGET AMENDMENT, THE COOPER INSTITUTE FOR FITNESS GRAM PLATFORM (MALL)

RESOLUTION 02-2025-11 – RECRUITMENT AND RETENTION GRANT, BUDGET AMENDMENT (MALL)

CUMBERLAND COUNTY COMMISSION
MONTHLY MEETING AMENDED AGENDA

RESOLUTION 02-2025-12–GENERAL PROGRAM SCHOOL FUND, BUDGET AMENDMENT, BATTELL RURAL COHORT GRANT (MALL)

RESOLUTION 02-2025-13 – LINE-ITEM BUDGET AMENDMENT, EQUIPMENT REPAIR (MALL)

RESOLUTION 02-2025-14 – CENTRAL CAFETERIA FUND, BUDGET AMENDMENT, NUTRITION PROGRAM (MALL)

RESOLUTION 02-2025-15– GENERAL PROGRAM SCHOOL FUND, BUDGET AMENDMENT, TRANSPORTATION (MALL)

RESOLUTION 02-2025-16 – GENERAL PROGRAM SCHOOL FUND, BUDGET AMENDMENT, TENNESSEE RISK MANAGEMENT TRUST (MALL)

RESOLUTION 02-2025-17 – GENERAL PROGRAM SCHOOL FUND, BUDGET AMENDMENT, BATTELLE RURAL CO-HORT GRANT (MALL)

RESOLUTION 02-2025-18– GENERAL PURPOSE SCHOOL FUND, BUDGET AMENDMENT, ISM STATE GRANT (MALL)

RESOLUTION 02-2025-19 –GEAR UP STATE, FEDERALLY FUNDED, BUDGET AMENDMENT (MALL)

RESOLUTION 02-2025-20 – GENERAL PROGRAM SCHOOL FUND, BUDGET AMENDMENT, TISA FUNDS (MALL)

RESOLUTION 02-2025-21 – TO APPLY TO THE TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANDS FUNDS, (WILSON)

RESOLUTION 02-2025-22 –ADOPTING REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE HEALTH AND SAFETY STANDARDS OF RESIDENTIAL AND NON-RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES (HYDER)

RESOLUTION 02-2025-23 – TO APPOINT CUMBERLAND COUNTY BUILDING MAINTENANCE DIRECTOR (FOSTER)

RESOLUTION 02-2025-24 – TO ADOPT THE 2025 CUMBERLAND COUNTY NATURAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN (GIBSON)

11. County Official Reports
12. County Attorney Report
13. Standing Committee Reports
14. Statutory Committee Reports
15. Election of Notaries, Appointments, and Confirmations
16. Announcements and Statements
17. Adjournment

Resolution No. 02-2025-1

RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNING BODY OF
CUMBERLAND COUNTY, TENNESSEE, AUTHORIZING
THE ISSUANCE, SALE, AND PAYMENT OF
GENERAL OBLIGATION INTERFUND
CAPITAL OUTLAY NOTES IN AN AGGREGATE PRINCIPAL AMOUNT OF NOT TO EXCEED
ONE HUNDRED NINETY-FIVE THOUSAND ELEVEN DOLLARS ($195,011)

WHEREAS, the Governing Body of Cumberland County, Tennessee (the "Local Government") has determined that it is necessary and desirable to issue not to exceed $195,011 in aggregate principal amount of capital outlay notes to provide funds for the purpose of (i) the construction, improvement, renovation and equipping of public buildings and facilities, (ii) payment of legal, fiscal, administrative, architectural and engineering costs incident to the foregoing (the "Project"); (iii) reimbursement for funds previously expended for Project costs, if any; and (iv) the payment of costs incident to the issuance and sale of the notes authorized herein; and

WHEREAS, the Governing Body Governing Body has determined that the Project is a public works project within the meaning of the Act (as defined below);; and

WHEREAS, under the provisions of Parts I, IV and VI of Title 9, Chapter 21, Tennessee Code Annotated (the "Act"), local governments in Tennessee are authorized to finance the cost of this Project through the issuance and sale of interest-bearing interfund capital outlay notes upon the approval of the Comptroller of the Treasury or Comptroller's designee; and

WHEREAS, the Governing Body finds that it is advantageous to the Local Government to authorize the issuance of capital outlay notes to finance the cost of the Project;

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the Governing Body of Cumberland County, Tennessee, as follows:

Section 1. For the purpose of providing funds to finance the cost of the Project, the chief executive officer of the Local Government is hereby authorized in accordance with the terms of this resolution, and upon approval of the Comptroller of the Treasury or Comptroller's designee, to issue and sell interest-bearing capital outlay notes in a principal amount not to exceed One Hundred Ninety-Five Thousand Eleven Dollars ($195,011) (the "Notes"). The Notes shall be designated "General Obligation Interfund Capital Outlay Notes, Series 2025A"; shall be numbered serially from 1 upwards; shall be dated as of the date of issuance; shall be in denomination(s) as agreed upon with the purchaser; shall be sold at not less than 99% of par value plus accrued interest if any; and shall bear interest at a rate or rates not to exceed six percent (6.00%) per annum, and in no event shall the rate exceed the legal limit provided by law.

Section 2. The Notes shall mature not more than one (1) fiscal year after the fiscal year of issuance and, unless otherwise approved by the Comptroller of the Treasury or Comptroller's designee, the Notes shall be amortized through mandatory redemption in amounts reflecting level debt service on the Notes or an equal amount of principal paid in each fiscal year as is agreed upon by the chief executive officer and the Purchaser. The principal amount paid in each fiscal year shall be set forth in the form of the Note. The weighted average maturity of the Notes shall not exceed the reasonably expected weighted average life of the Project which is hereby estimated to be fifteen (15) years.

Section 3. That, the Notes shall be subject to redemption at the option of the Local Government, in whole or in part, at any time, at the principal amount and accrued interest to the date of redemption, without a premium, plus accrued interest.

Section 4. The Notes shall be direct general obligations of the Local Government, for which the punctual payment of the principal and interest on the Notes, the full faith and credit of the Local Government is irrevocably pledged, and the Local Government hereby pledges its taxing power as to all taxable property in the Local Government for the purpose of providing funds for the payment of principal of and interest on the Notes. The Governing Body of the Local Government hereby authorizes the levy and collection of a special tax on all taxable property of the Local Government over and above all other taxes authorized by the Local Government to create a sinking fund to retire the Notes with interest as they mature in an amount necessary for that purpose.

Section 5. The Notes shall be executed in the name of the Local Government; shall bear the signature of the chief executive officer of the Local Government and the signature of the recording officer of the Local Government and shall be payable as to principal and interest at the office of recording officer of the Local Government or at the office of the paying agent duly appointed by the Local Government. Proceeds of the Notes shall be deposited with the official designated by law as custodian of the funds of the Local Government. All proceeds shall be paid out for financing the Project pursuant to this Resolution and as required by law.

Section 6. The Notes will be issued in fully registered form and that at all times during which any Note remains outstanding and unpaid, the Local Government or its agent shall keep or cause to be kept at its office a note register for the registration, exchange or transfer of the Notes. The note register, if held by an agent of the Local Government, shall at all times be open for inspection by the Local Government or any duly authorized officer of the Local Government. Each Note shall have the qualities and incidents of a negotiable instrument and shall be transferable only upon the note register kept by the Local Government or its agent, by the registered owner of the Note in person or by the registered owner's attorney duly authorized in writing, upon presentation and surrender to the Local Government or its agent together with a written instrument or transfer satisfactory to the Local Government duly executed by the registered owner or the registered owner's duly authorized attorney. Upon the transfer of any such Note, the Local Government shall issue in the name of the transferee a new registered note or notes of the same aggregate principal amount and maturity as the surrendered Notes. The Local Government shall not be obligated to make any such Note transfer during the fifteen (15) days next preceding an interest payment date on the Notes or, in the case of any redemption of the Notes, during the forty-five (45) days next preceding the date of redemption.

Section 7. The Notes shall be in substantially the form attached as Attachment 1 with only changes as are necessary or appropriate to comply with the requirements of the purchaser thereof as determined by the chief executive officer.

Section 8. The Notes shall be issued as an interfund loan between the General Purpose School Fund and the General Fund, as authorized in T.C.A. § 9-21-408.

Section 9. The Notes shall not be sold until receipt of the Comptroller of the Treasury or Comptroller's Designee's written approval for the sale of the Notes.

Section 10. The chief executive officer is authorized to designate the Notes as qualified tax-exempt obligations for the purpose of Section 265(b) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 if so eligible to be designated. Additionally, the Notes may be issued as taxable.

Attachment 1
CAPITAL OUTLAY NOTE FORM

Registered
Note #: 1

Registered
$195,011

Of the
State of Tennessee

General Obligation Interfund Capital Outlay Note, Series 2025A (Federally Taxable)

Interest Rate:	Maturity Date:	Date of Note:
_____%	June 1, 2025	____ ___, 2025

Registered Owner: Cumberland County Trustee on behalf of the General Fund

Principal Amount: One Hundred Ninety-Five Thousand Eleven Dollars

The County Commission (the "Governing Body) of Cumberland County, Tennessee (the "Local Government") hereby acknowledges itself indebted, and for value received hereby promises to pay to the Registered Owner hereof (named above), or registered assigns, the Principal Sum specified above on the Maturity Date specified above or according to an amortization schedule attached hereto (unless this note shall have been duly called for prior redemption and payment of the redemption price shall have been duly made or provided for), upon presentation and surrender to the Local Government or its agent, and to pay interest on the Principal Sum on $195,011 and thereafter on June 1 of each year at the Interest Rate per annum specified above or according to an amortization schedule attached hereto, by check, draft, or warrant mailed to the Registered Owner at the address of the Registered Owner as it appears on the fifteenth (15th) calendar day of the month next preceding the applicable payment date in the note register maintained by or on behalf of the Local Government. Both principal of and interest on this note are payable at the office of the Finance Director of the Local Government or a paying agent duly appointed by the Local Government in lawful money of the United States of America.

This note is a direct obligation of the Local Government for the payment of which as to both principal and interest the full faith and credit of the Local Government is pledged.

This note is subject to redemption prior to its stated maturity in whole or in part at any time at the option of the Local Government upon payment of the principal amount of the note together with the interest accrued thereon to the date of redemption.

Section 11. After the sale of the Notes, and for each year that any of the Notes are outstanding, the Local Government shall prepare an annual budget and budget ordinance in a form consistent with accepted governmental standards and as approved by the Comptroller of the Treasury or Comptroller's designee. The budget shall be kept balanced during the life of the Notes and shall appropriate sufficient monies to pay all annual debt service. The annual budget and ordinance shall be submitted to the Comptroller of the Treasury or Comptroller's designee immediately upon its adoption; however, it shall not become the official budget for the fiscal year until such budget is approved by the Comptroller of the Treasury or Comptroller's Designee in accordance with Title 9, Chapter 21, Tennessee Code Annotated (the "Statutes"). If the Comptroller of the Treasury or Comptroller's designee determines that the budget does not comply with the Statutes, the Governing Body shall adjust its estimates or make additional tax levies sufficient to comply with the Statutes, or as directed by the Comptroller of the Treasury or Comptroller's designee.

Section 12. Reimbursement. This resolution shall serve as the expression of official intent of the County to reimburse itself for Project expenditures from proceeds of the notes in an amount not to exceed the amount of the Notes for purposes of Treasury Regulations Section 1.150-2.

Section 13. All orders or resolutions in conflict with this Resolution are hereby repealed insofar as such conflict exists and this Resolution shall become effective immediately upon its passage.

Adopted and approved this 18th day of February, 2025.

Deborah Holbrook by Jennifer Turner
Sponsor Commissioner

/s/
County Mayor

APPROVED:

/s/
County Clerk

This note is issued under the authority of Parts I, IV, and VI of Title 9, Chapter 21, Tennessee Code Annotated, and a Resolution duly adopted by the Governing Body of the Local Government meeting in session on February 18, 2025 (the "Resolution") to provide funds to finance the cost of public works projects referenced in the Resolution.

This note shall have the qualities and incidents of a negotiable instrument and shall be transferable only upon the note register kept by the Local Government or its agent, by the Registered Owner of the note in person or by the Registered Owner's attorney duly authorized in writing, upon presentation and surrender to the Local Government or its agent of the note together with a written instrument of transfer satisfactory to the Local Government duly executed by the Registered Owner or the Registered Owner's duly authorized attorney but only in the manner as provided in the Resolution of the Local Government authorizing the issuance of this note and upon surrender hereof for cancellation. Upon the transfer of any such note, the Local Government or its agent shall issue in the name of the transferee a new registered note or notes of the same aggregate principal amount and maturity as the surrendered note. The Local Government shall not be obligated to make any such Note transfer during the fifteen (15) days next preceding an interest payment date on the Notes or, in the case of any redemption of the Notes, during the forty-five (45) days next preceding the date of redemption.

Pursuant to Tenn. Code Ann. Section 9-21-117, this note and interest thereon are exempt from all state, county, and municipal taxation except for inheritance, transfer and estate taxes and except as otherwise provided under the laws of the State of Tennessee.

IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED, RECITED AND DECLARED that all acts, conditions and things required to exist, happen and be performed precedent to and in the issuance of this note exist, have happened and have been performed in due time, form and manner as required by the Constitution and laws of the State of Tennessee, and that the amount of this note, together with all other indebtedness of the Local Government, does not exceed any constitutional or statutory limitation thereon, and that this note is within every constitutional and statutory limitation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, Cumberland County, Tennessee, has caused this Note to be signed by its County Mayor with his manual signature and attested by its County Clerk with his manual signature under an impression of the corporate seal of the County, all as of the day and date hereinabove set forth.

BY: DO NOT SIGN – FORM OF THE NOTE
County Mayor

ATTESTED:

DO NOT SIGN – FORM OF THE NOTE

County Clerk

ASSIGNMENT

Note No. R-_____.

Amount: $_____.

For value received, the undersigned hereby sells, assigns and transfers unto

_____

(Name and address of assignee)

_____

(Please indicate social security or other tax identifying number of assignee)

The within-mentioned note and hereby irrevocably constitutes and appoints _____, attorney-in-fact, to transfer the same on the note register in the office of the _____ or the agent of the Local Government with full power of substitution in the premises.

Date: _____

Assignor: _____

Address: _____

Signature Guaranteed by:_____

NOTE: The signature as to this assignment must correspond with the name as written on the face of the within note in every particular, without alteration, enlargement or any change whatsoever.

RESOLUTION # 02-2025-2

Cumberland County, Tennessee

General Fund

To the Cumberland County Commission meeting in regular session this 18th day of February, 2025:

Whereas, with the County's proposed acquisition of property that has been leased for the Big Lick Fire Hall from Calvary Church Homestead, and

Whereas, the property is in the Third Civil District, Map 185, Parcel 35, and

Whereas, Calvary Church Homestead has requested that Cumberland County pay $1,700.00 to purchase the property.

Therefore, be it resolved that the following budget amendment be adopted by the Cumberland County Commission:

Fire Department

Increase Expenditures:

101-54310-732	Building Purchases	$ 1,700.00

Decrease:

101-54310-355	Travel	$ 1,700.00

Sponsor: Darrell S Threet
County Commissioner

Approval: _____
County Mayor

Attest: _____
County Clerk

Resolution # 02-2025-3

Cumberland County, Tennessee
General Fund

To the Cumberland County Commission meeting in regular session this 18th day of February, 2025:

Whereas, the Clerk and Master has requested funding for computer technology upgrades at a cost $3,000.00 for the efficient operation of his office, and

Whereas, revenues are designated and reserved for the purpose of improving and maintaining computer technology in the Clerk and Master's Office.

Therefore, be it resolved that the following budget amendment be adopted by the Cumberland County Commission:

General Fund
Clerk & Master

Decrease:

101-34520	Restricted for Technology	$3,000.00

Increase Expenditures:

101-53400-709	Data Processing Equipment	$3,000.00

Sponsor: _____
County Commissioner

Approval: _____
County Mayor

Attest: _____
County Clerk

Budget Committee Vote:

Ayes: 9 Nays: 0 Abstain: 0

RESOLUTION # 02-2025-4

CUMBERLAND COUNTY, TENNESSEE

General Fund

To the Cumberland County Commission meeting in regular session this 18th Day of February, 2025:

Whereas, the telephone/communication system at the Cumberland County Emergency Service is outdated and in need of replacement, and

Whereas, the EMS Director has researched the project and recommended a solution with a total cost of approximately $5,874.00.

Therefore, be it resolved that the following budget amendment be adopted by the Cumberland County Commission.

Ambulance Service

Decrease Fund Balance:

101-39000	Unassigned Fund Balance	$ 5,874.00

Increase Expenditures:

101-55130-708	Communication Equipment	$ 5,874.00

Sponsor: Danell B Short
County Commissioner

Approval: _____
County Mayor

Attest: _____
County Clerk

Budget Committee Vote:

Ayes: 9 Nays: 0 Abstain: 0

Resolution # 02-2025-5

Cumberland County, Tennessee

General Fund

To the Cumberland County Commission meeting in regular session this 18th day of February, 2025:

Whereas, qualified School Resource law enforcement officers received pay supplements from the State of Tennessee for meeting the requirements of the Peace Officers Standards and Training (POST) Commission and the Commerce and Insurance Commission and it is necessary to distribute these incentives to these personnel, and

Whereas, the original budget appropriation requires adjustment to reflect the total supplements.

Therefore, be it resolved that the following budget amendment be adopted by the Cumberland County Commission:

SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT/SCHOOL RESOURCE OFFICER

Increase Revenues:		
101-46210	Law Enforcement Training Programs	$6,400.00
Increase Expenditures:		
101-54120-140	Sheriff Salary Supplements	$6,400.00

Sponsor: _____
County Commissioner

Approval: _____
County Mayor

Attest: _____
County Clerk

Budget Committee Vote:

Ayes: 9 Nays: 0 Abstain: 0

Resolution # 02-2025-6

Cumberland County, Tennessee
General Fund

To the Cumberland County Commission meeting in regular session this 18th day of February, 2025:

Whereas, the Assessor of Property has requested funding for in service training, maintenance agreements, other supplies and materials, and premiums on corporate surety bonds, and

Whereas, these requests are being requested to enhance the efficient operation of the office.

Therefore, be it resolved that the following budget amendment be adopted by the Cumberland County Commission:

General Fund
Property Assessor

Decrease:

101-39000	Unassigned Fund Balance	$16,275.00

Increase Expenditures:

101-52300-196	In-Service Training	$ 8,000.00
101-52300-334	Maintenance Agreement	$ 3,600.00
101-52300-499	Other Supplies & Materials	$ 4,500.00
101-52300-508	Premiums on Corporate Surety Bonds	$ 175.00
	Total	$16,275.00

Sponsor: _____
County Commissioner

Approval: _____
County Mayor

Attest: _____
County Clerk

Budget Committee Vote:
9 0 0

Resolution # 02-2025-7

Cumberland County, Tennessee
General Fund

To the Cumberland County Commission meeting in regular session this 18th day of February, 2025:

Whereas, the State Tennessee Office of Criminal Justice Programs has awarded the Sheriff's Department an additional amount of $52,461.00 to provide funding for the transportation and support of mental health patients.

Whereas, the there have been some revision in allowable purchases related to the transport of patients.

Therefore, be it resolved that the following budget amendment be adopted by the Cumberland County Commission to approve acceptance of the grant and approval of eligible expenditures:

Sheriff's Department
Other Health & Welfare

Increase Revenue:

101-46390	Other Health & Welfare Grants	$52,461.00

Increase Expenditures:

101-55190-201	Social Security	$ 204.00
101-55190-204	Retirement	$ 321.00
101-55190-425	Gasoline	$15,000.00
101-55190-451	Uniforms	$ 4,250.00
101-55190-718	Motor Vehicle	$44,000.00
101-55190-790	Other Equipment	$14,180.00

Decrease Expenditures:

101-55190-196	In Service Training	$ 5,000.00
101-55190-355	Travel	$20,494.00

Sponsor: Wendell Rogers
County Commissioner

Approval: _____
County Mayor

Attest: _____
County Clerk

Budget Committee Vote:

Ayes: 9 Nays: 0 Abstain: 0

Resolution # 02-2025-8

Cumberland County, Tennessee
General Fund

To the Cumberland County Commission meeting in regular session this 18th day of February, 2025:

Whereas, the Fairfield Glade Community Club in partnership with the Fairfield Glade Fire Department has initiated the construction of a new Fire and EMS Station #1 with an estimated budget of $3.5 million, and

Whereas, the new facility will house both the Fairfield Glade Fire Department and Cumberland County EMS, with both emergency departments having separate quarters, and

Whereas, Cumberland County EMS would have a bay area for ambulances, along with a commons area and kitchen, four bunk rooms, and two offices, and

Whereas, Fairfield Glade Community Club Board of Directors is requesting financial assistance from Cumberland County in the amount of $30,000.00 to support the project.

Therefore, be it resolved that the following budget amendment be adopted by the Cumberland County Commission:

General Fund
County Commission

Decrease:		
101-39000	Unassigned Fund Balance	$ 30,000.00
Increase Expenditures:		
101-51100-316	Contributions	$ 30,000.00

Sponsor: Mark Black
County Commissioner

Approval: _____
County Mayor

Attest: _____
County Clerk

Budget Committee Vote:

Ayes: 8 Nays: 1 Abstain: 0

RESOLUTION # 02-2025-9

CUMBERLAND COUNTY, TENNESSEE

General Fund

To the Cumberland County Commission meeting in regular session this 18th Day of February, 2025:

Whereas, the telephone/communication system in the Sheriff's Department is outdated and in need of replacement, and

Whereas, the Sheriff has researched the project and recommended a solution with a total cost of approximately $36,526.00.

Therefore, be it resolved that the following budget amendment be adopted by the Cumberland County Commission.

Sheriff/Jail

Decrease Fund Balance:

101-39000	Unassigned Fund Balance	$36,526.00

Increase Expenditures:

101-54210-708	Communication Equipment	$36,526.00

Sponsor: _____
County Commissioner

Approval: _____
County Mayor

Attest: _____
County Clerk

Budget Committee Vote:

Ayes: 9 Nays: 0 Abstain: 0

Resolution # 02-2025-10

Cumberland County, Tennessee

General Program School Fund

WHEREAS the General budget requires revision to record receipt of the funds from The Cooper Institute for Fitness Gram Platform stipend .

THEREFORE, be it resolved, by the Cumberland County Board of Education meeting on this 23th_day of _January 2025, and by the Cumberland County Commission meeting on February 18th, 2025, that the following budget amendment be adopted.

General Budget Amendment

Increase Revenue:		
141-48610	Citizen Group Donation	$250.00
Total Increase in Revenue		$250.00
Increase Expenditures:	CSH Director	$250.00
141-72120-105		
Total Increase in Expenditures		$250.00

SPONSORED BY: _____
BOE Member

APPROVED BY: _____
Chairman of the Board

ATTEST: _____
Director of School

Ayes: 8 Nays: 1 Abstain: 0

Sponsor: _____
County Commissioner

Approval: _____
County Mayor

Attest: _____
County Clerk

Budget Committee Vote

Ayes: 9 Nays: 0 Abstain: 0

RESOLUTION # 02-2025-11

Cumberland County, Tennessee

Recruitment and Retention Grant

WHEREAS, the Recruitment Retention Grant requires revision to reallocate funds.

THEREFORE, be it resolved, by the Cumberland County Board of Education meeting on this 23rd day of January 2025, that the following budget amendment be adopted:

Recruitment and Retention Grant - RRA

Decrease Expenditures			
141-72220-124-RRA	Psychological Personnel	$	1,148.75
Total Decrease in Expenditures			
Increase Expenditures			
141-72220-201-RRA	Social Security	$	676.97
141-72220-204-RRA	State Retirement	$	442.46
141-72220-217-RRA	Re-Hybird Stablization	$	29.32
Total Increase in Expenditures		$	1,148.75

SPONSORED BY: _____ BOE Member

APPROVED BY: _____ Chairman of the Board

ATTEST: _____ Director of Schools

Ayes: 8 Nays: 1 Abstain: 0

Sponsor: _____ County Commissioner

Approval: _____ County Mayor

Attest: _____ County Clerk

Budget Committee Vote:

Ayes: 9 Nays: 0 Abstain: 0

Resolution # 02-2025-12

Cumberland County, Tennessee

General Program School Fund

WHEREAS the General budget requires revision to record receipt of the funds from the Battelle Rural Cohort Grant for South Cumberland Elementary and Pineview Elementary.

THEREFORE, be it resolved, by the Cumberland County Board of Education meet ng on this 23th_day of _January 2025, and by the Cumberland County Commission meeting on February 18th, 2025, that the following budget amendment be adopted.

General Budget Amendment

Increase Revenue:		
141-48610	Citizen Group Donation	$1,300.00
Total Increase in Revenue		$1,300.00
Increase Expenditures:	Instructional Supplies	$1,300.00
141-71100-429		
Total Increase in Expenditures		$1,300.00

SPONSORED BY: _____ BOE Member

APPROVED BY: _____ Chairman of the Board

ATTEST: _____ Director of School

Ayes: 8 Nays: 1 Abstain: 0

Sponsor: _____ County Commissioner

Approval: _____ County MAYOR

Attest: _____ County Clerk

Budget Committee Vote Ayes: 9 Nays: 0 Abstain: 0

02-2025-13

CENTRAL CAFETERIA FUND

Line-Item Budget Amendments

WHEREAS reallocations are required to balance specific lines of the budget where certain lines were under projected.

WHEREAS an outside equipment repair company had to be contacted to assist with a freon leak in the Phoenix School walk in freezer. All lines of the budget are required to end the year with a positive balance.

THEREFORE, be it resolved that the following budget line-item amendments be approved by the Cumberland County Board of Education meeting this **23rd** day of **January 2025** and adopted by the Cumberland County Commission meeting this _____ day of **February 2025**.

INCREASE EXPENDITURES:

143.73100.336	Maintenance & Repair Services - Kitchen Equipment	$ 2,762.00	
	TOTAL INCREASE		**$ 2,762.00**

DECREASE EXPENDITURES:

143.73100.418	Equipment and Machinery Parts	$ 2,000.00	
143.73100.451	Uniforms	$ 762.00	
	TOTAL DECREASE		**$ 2,762.00**

SPONSORED BY: _____ BOE Member

SPONSORED BY: _____ County Commissioner

APPROVED BY: _____ Chairman of the Board

APPROVED BY; _____ County Mayor

ATTEST: _____ Director of Schools

ATTEST: _____ County Clerk

Ayes: 8 Nays: 1 Abstain: 0

Ayes: 9 Nays: 0 Abstain: 0

RESOLUTION #02-2025-14

Cumberland County, Tennessee

CENTRAL CAFETERIA FUND

WHEREAS, the Cumberland County Board of Education/School Nutrition Program requests the following budget resolution be approved for additional USDA funds designated to minimize charges incurred for storage and distribution of USDA foods from state-contracted warehouses.

WHEREAS the Departments of Agriculture and Education receive formula-based federal funds for state administrative expenses (SAE), and USDA has a specific list of allowable state-level expenses for which these funds can be used. Included in USDA's definition of "state-level" is the storage/distribution costs paid by SFAs to state-contracted warehouses. The availability of funds will fluctuate each year, and the rebate program may or may not occur in the future depending on funding levels.

THEREFORE, be it resolved that the following budget amendment be approved by the Cumberland County Board of Education meeting this **23rd** day of **January 2025** and adopted by the Cumberland County Commission meeting this _____ day of **February 2025**.

INCREASE REVENUES:

143.47114 USDA Other	$ 8,379.36	
TOTAL INCREASE:		**$ 8,379.36**

INCREASE EXPENDITURES:

143.73100.354 Transportation – USDA Foods/Commodity Delivery	$ 8,379.36	
TOTAL INCREASE:		**$8,379.36**

SPONSORED BY: _____ BOE Member

SPONSORED BY: _____ County Commissioner

APPROVED BY: _____ Chairman of the Board

APPROVED BY; _____ County Mayor

ATTEST: _____ Director of Schools

ATTEST: _____ County Clerk

Ayes: 8 Nays: 1 Abstain: 0

Ayes: 9 Nays: 0 Abstain: 0

Resolution # 02–2025–15

Cumberland County, Tennessee

General Program School Fund

WHEREAS the General budget requires revision to reallocate funds to complete bus purchases for 2024-2025.

THEREFORE, be it resolved, by the Cumberland County Board of Education meeting on this 23th_day of _January 2025, and by the Cumberland County Commission meeting on February 18th, 2025, that the following budget amendment be adopted.

General Budget Amendment

Increase Expense:		
141-72710-729	Transportation Equipment - Buses	$11,532.00
Total Increase in Expense		$11,532.00
Decrease Expenditures:	Fuel	$11,532.00
141-72710-425		
Total Decrease in Expenditures		$11,532.00

SPONSORED BY: _____
BOE Member

APPROVED BY: _____
Chairman of the Board

ATTEST: _____
Director of School

Ayes: 8 Nays: 1 Abstain: 0

Sponsor: _____
County Commissioner

Approval: _____
County Mayor

Attest: _____
County Clerk

Budget Committee Vote

Ayes: 9 Nays: 0 Abstain: 0

Resolution #02-2025-16

Cumberland County, Tennessee

General Program School Fund

WHEREAS the General budget requires revision to record receipt of the funds from Tennessee Risk Management Trust 2024-2025 Safety Grant program in the amount of $14,988.56.

THEREFORE, be it resolved, by the Cumberland County Board of Education meeting on this 23th_day of _January 2025, and by the Cumberland County Commission meeting on February 18th, 2025, that the following budget amendment be adopted.

General Budget Amendment

Increase Revenue:		
141-44170	Miscellaneous Refunds	$14,988.56
Total Increase in Revenue		$14,988.56
Increase Expenditures:	Maintenance & Repair	$14,988.56
141-72620-335		
Total Increase in Expenditures		$14,988.56

SPONSORED BY: _____ BOE Member

APPROVED BY: _____ Chairman of the Board

ATTEST: _____ Director of School

Ayes: 8 Nays: 1 Abstain: 0

Sponsor: _____ County Commissioner

Approval: _____ County Mayor

Attest: _____ County Clerk

Budget Committee Vote

Ayes: 9 Nays: 0 Abstain: 0

Resolution # 02-2025-17

Cumberland County, Tennessee

General Program School Fund

WHEREAS the General budget requires revision to record receipt of the funds from the Battelle Rural Cohort Grant for Homestead Elementary, North Cumberland Elementary, Frank P. Brown Elementary and Stone Memorial High School.

THEREFORE, be it resolved, by the Cumberland County Board of Education meet ng on this 23th_day of _January 2025, and by the Cumberland County Commission meeting on February 18th, 2025, that the following budget amendment be adopted.

General Budget Amendment

Increase Revenue:		
141-48610	Citizen Group Donation	$20,000.00
Total Increase in Revenue		$20,000.00
Increase Expenditures:	Instructional Supplies	$20,000.00
141-71100-429		
Total Increase in Expenditures		$20,000.00

SPONSORED BY: _____
BOE Member

APPROVED BY: _____
Chairman of the Board

ATTEST: _____
Director of Schools

Ayes: 8 Nays: 1 Abstain: 0

Sponsor: _____
County Commissioner

Approval: _____
County Mayor

Attest: _____
County Clerk

Budget Committee Vote

Ayes: 9 Nays: 0 Abstain: 0

02–2025–18

Cumberland County, Tennessee

General Purpose School Fund

WHEREAS the ISM State Grant for 2024-2025 required a revision to account for a change in needs.

THEREFORE, be it resolved, by the Cumberland County Board of Education meeting on this 23rd day of January 2025, and by the Cumberland County Commission meeting on this 18th day of February 2025, that the following budget be adopted:

Increase Expenditures:

141-72710-729-COES	Transportation Equipment	$ 10,000.00
141-71300-429-GMES	Instructional Supplies Materials	$ 7,000.00
141-72710-729-HOME	Transportation Equipment	$ 10,000.00
141-71300-429-PINEV	Instructional Supplies Materials	$ 4,000.00
141-71300-730-PINEV	Vocational Instruction Equipment	$ 1,364.04
141-71300-429-PHILL	Instructional Supplies Materials	$ 6,000.00
141-76100-799-PHILL	Other Capital Outlay	$ 10,000.00
141-71300-429-SOUTH	Instructional Supplies Materials	$ 14,000.00
141-76100-799-SOUTH	Other Capital Outlay	$ 4,000.00
141-71300-429-STONE	Instructional Supplies Materials	$ 7,000.00
Total Increase:		**$ 73,364.04**

Decrease expenditures:

141-76100-706-COES	Building Construction	$ 10,000.00
141-71300-471-GMES	Software	$ 1,000.00
141-71300-730-GMES	Vocational Instruction Equipment	$ 2,000.00
141-72130-524-GMES	In-Service/Staff Development	$ 3,000.00
141-72710-399-GMES	Other Contracted Services	$ 1,000.00
141-71300-730-HOME	Vocational Instruction Equipment	$ 10,000.00
141-71300-449-PINEV	Textbooks	$ 364.04
141-71300-471-PINEV	Software	$ 500.00
141-72130-524-PINEV	In-Service / Staff Development	$ 4,000.00
141-72710-399-PINEV	Other Contracted Services	$ 500.00
141-76100-706-PHILL	Building Construction	$ 16,000.00
141-71300-730-SOUTH	Vocational Instruction Equipment	$ 18,000.00
141-76100-707-STONE	Building Improvements	$ 7,000.00
Total Decrease:		**$ 73,364.04**

SPONSORED BY:

BOE Member **APPROVED BY:** Chairman of the Board

ATTEST:

Director of Schools Ayes: 8 Nays: 1 Abstain: 0

Sponsor: County

Commissioner

Approval:

County Mayor

Attest:

County Clerk

Budget Committee Vote: Ayes: 9 Nays: 0 Abstain: 0

Amendment # 02-2025-19
Cumberland County, Tennessee
GEAR UP State / Federally Funded

WHEREAS, Cumberland County High School and it's feeder schools were awarded the GEAR UP Grant. GEAR UP is a Federally funded state grant. Please approve the following budget to implement the grant.

THEREFORE, be it resolved, by the Cumberland County Board of Education meeting on this 23rd day of January 2025 and by the Cumberland County Commission meeting on this 18th day of February 2025, that the following budget be adopted:

STATE / FEDERAL GRANT: GEAR UP

Increase Revenue:		
47590		$ 135,500.00
	Total **Increase**	**$ 135,500.00**
Increase Expenditures:		
141-71300-116-GEAR	Certified Teachers	$ 59.123.00
141-71300-201-GEAR	Social Security	$ 5,400.00
141-71300-204-GEAR	State Retirement	$ 6,350.00
141-71300-207-GEAR	Medical Insurance	$ 18,800.00
141-71300-208-GEAR	Dental Insurance	$ 327.00
141-71300-429-GEAR	Instructional Supplies & Materials	$ 15,000.00
141-71300-730-GEAR	Vocational Instruction Equipment	$ 5,000.00
141-71300-399-GEAR	Other Contracted Services/Field Trips	$ 15,500.00
141-72130-524-GEAR	Professional Development/Travel	$ 10,000.00
	Total Increase	**$ 135,500.00**

SPONSORED BY: _____ APPROVED BY: _____
BOE Member Chairman of the Board

ATTEST:
_____
Director of Schools

Ayes: 8 Nays: 1 Abstain: 0

Sponsor: _____
County Commissioner

Approval: _____
County Mayor

Attest: _____
County Clerk

Budget Committee Vote: Ayes: 9 Nays: 0 Abstain: 0

Resolution # 02–2025–20

Cumberland County, Tennessee

General Program School Fund

WHEREAS the General budget requires revision to record receipt of the Outcomes based funds 2025.

THEREFORE, be it resolved, by the Cumberland County Board of Education meeting on this 23th_day of _January 2025, and by the Cumberland County Commission meeting on February 18th, 2025, that the following budget amendment be adopted.

General Budget Amendment

Increase Revenue:		
141-46510	TISA Funds	$724,480.00
Total Increase in Revenue		$724,480.00
Increase Expenditures:	Regular Ed Teachers	$724,480.00
141-71100-116		
Total Increase in Expenditures		$724,480.00

SPONSORED BY: _____
BOE Member

APPROVED BY: _____
Chairman of the Board

ATTEST: _____
Director of School

Ayes: 8 Nays: 1 Abstain: 0

Sponsor: _____
County Commissioner

Approval _____
County Mayor

Attest: _____
County Clerk

Budget Committee Vote

Ayes: 9 Nays: 0 Abstain: 0

RESOLUTION NO. 02-2025-21

A RESOLUTION TO APPLY TO THE TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT FUNDS

WHEREAS, Cumberland County, Tennessee, is eligible for grant funds under the Community Development Block Grant Program administered by the Tennessee Department of Economic and Community Development; and

WHEREAS, Cumberland County, Tennessee, is estimating applying for approximately $400,000 under the Community Development Block Grant Community Revitalization category, including the three-star bonus; and

WHEREAS, Cumberland County, Tennessee, needs to make park improvements at Obed River Park by applying for grant funding; and

WHEREAS, local parks and recreation projects are eligible activities under the Community Development Block Grant Program; and

WHEREAS, Cumberland County has agreed to pay the required 17% ability-to-pay match on the grant amount received, as well as any overages accrued during the project timeline if funded;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, by the Cumberland County Commission that:

1. The County Mayor be authorized and directed to:

   A. Execute and submit an application for Community Development Block Grant funds to the Tennessee Department of Economic and Community Development to make park improvements at Obed River Park.
   B. Enter into the necessary agreements with the Tennessee Department of Economic and Community Development to receive and administer said grant funds.
   C. Execute necessary agreements for administrative services without further action by the Commission, contingent upon approval by the funding agencies.

2. The Upper Cumberland Development District shall prepare all necessary documents for the completion of said application for the proposed project at no charge to Cumberland County. Should said CDBG grant be approved, UCDD shall be engaged to perform all administrative services for said project upon approval of the state funding agency.

Be it further resolved, this resolution shall take effect immediately, the public welfare requiring it.

Wendell Wilson by: BEthWilliams 2/6/25

COUNTY COMMISSIONER DATE

ATTEST

RESOLUTION NO. 02-2025-22

RESOLUTION ADOPTING REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE HEALTH AND SAFETY STANDARDS OF RESIDENTIAL AND NON-RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES

WHEREAS, Cumberland County Resolution Numbers 1205-6, 05-2019-01, 05-2019-2, 08-2019-02, 11-2022-4, and 11-2024-4 were adopted pursuant to Tennessee Code Annotated § 5-1-115, to establish regulatory standards for the prevention of vacant, dilapidated structures and the accumulation of debris, trash, litter, and garbage within the confines of Cumberland County; and,

WHEREAS, the Health and Safety Standards Board desire to repeal Resolution Numbers 1205-6, 05-2019-01, 05-2019-2, 08-2019-02, 11-2022-4, and 11-2024-4 and adopt a new Resolution whereby the investigation of these regulations will lie with the Cumberland County Codes Department and the Enforcement of these regulations shall lie with the Health and Safety Standards Board.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Cumberland County Commission that Resolution Numbers 1205-6, 05-2019-01, 05-2019-2, 08-2019-02, 11-2022-4 and 11-2024-4 are hereby REPEALED, and a new resolution is hereby adopted pursuant to Tennessee Code Annotated § 5-1-115 as follows:

Regulations Governing the Health and Safety Standards of Residential and Non-Residential Properties

SECTION I - Appointment of Investigating Officer and Board

(a) These regulations shall be investigated by the Cumberland County Codes Department.

(b) The Cumberland County Health and Safety Standards Board (hereinafter referred to as the Standards Board) shall consist of five (5) members to be appointed by the County Mayor subject to confirmation by the County Legislative Body. All members of the Standards Board shall be residents of Cumberland County and shall be appointed for four-year terms. The current five (5) members of the Cumberland County Health and Safety Standards Board are hereby reappointed to serve out the same term to which they have previously been appointed as follows:

Nancy Hyder	(Term Expires 05/15/2025)
Craig Clark	(Term Expires 05/15/2027)
Tom Isham	(Term Expires 05/15/2027)
Richard Bringenberg	(Term Expires 05/15/2027)
Sheryl Webb	(Term Expires 05/15/2025)

There will be no compensation or reimbursement of expenses for the members of the Hearing Board. Any vacancy, which occurs on the Hearing Board, shall be filled by the

County Mayor subject to confirmation by the County Legislative Body for the remainder of the term of the vacant position.

In addition to its responsibilities to enforce these regulations as set out in Section VI below, the Standards Board shall also be charged with the responsibility of recruiting or coordinating efforts of community organizations, neighbors, religious institutions, and other agencies to provide assistance to persons who are not financially or physically able to comply on their own with the requirements of these regulations.

SECTION II - Property Standards

(a) Definitions:
As used in these regulations, the following terms are defined below. Any term not defined by this regulation shall be interpreted as having the meaning established by the 11th Edition of the Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary.

1. Accumulation of debris, trash, litter, or garbage means a state in which a significant quantity of solid waste products, decomposing matter, or personal property that has been discarded, damaged or which has little or no economic value or practical use is located on the property such that one or more of the following conditions results: the accumulation contributes to the infestation of the property by insects, rodents or other vermin; the accumulation creates an attractive nuisance or other danger to children; the debris, trash, litter or garbage spreads to adjacent properties by natural action of wind or water; the accumulation produces offensive odors that affect reasonable enjoyment of adjacent properties; the accumulation creates a risk to the health and safety of occupants of the property or other residents of the county; or the accumulation noticeably depresses the value of adjacent properties. This term would not include the brief, temporary storage of debris, trash, litter or garbage for regularly scheduled waste disposal or transfer.

2. Dilapidated building or structure means a structure that is unfit for human occupation or use due to conditions in or around such structure that are dangerous or injurious to the health or safety of the occupants of such structure, the occupants of neighboring structures or to the health or safety of other residents of the county, assuming ordinary health and sensibilities of a reasonable person. Such conditions may include but are not limited to: defects within the structure increasing the hazard of fire, accidents or other calamities, disrepair; structural defects; and unsanitary conditions.

3. Owner means the owner of record of the real property as established in the records of the register of deeds and assessor of property.

4. Neglect and overgrowth of vegetation means a condition where trees, vines, grass, underbrush or other vegetation has been allowed to grow in such a manner as to

endanger the health, safety or welfare of occupants of the property or other persons of the county or encourage the infestation of rats, insects or other harmful animals.

5. Structure means a building or construction intended for human occupation or use for residential, commercial, industrial or storage purposes. The term includes, but is not limited to houses, garages, commercial and industrial buildings, shops, storage buildings, and sheds. The term does not include structures as referenced in Tennessee Code Annotated § 5-1-122, which states the powers granted to counties by Tennessee Code Annotated § 5-1-115 do not include the regulation of buildings used primarily for agricultural purposes.

(b) Regulations:

1. It shall be a violation of these regulations for any owner of property to create, maintain, or permit to be maintained on property the obvious neglect and overgrowth of vegetation or the accumulation of debris, trash, litter, or garbage so as to endanger or adversely affect the health, safety, or welfare of other persons. The accumulation will be deemed to adversely affect the welfare of other persons if it noticeably depresses the value of adjacent properties.

2. It shall be a violation of these regulations for any owner of property to create, maintain, or permit to be maintained on property a vacant dilapidated building or structure that endangers the health, safety, or welfare of other persons.

3. It shall be a violation of these regulations for any owner of property to create, maintain, or permit to be maintained on property any combination of the preceding elements so as to endanger the health, safety, or welfare of other persons.

4. It shall be a violation of these regulations for any owner of property to allow any violation identified in 1 through 3 above to continue in, on or around any building, structure or property affected by this regulation.

5. Each day that one or more of the conditions described above exists or continues to exist shall constitute a separate violation of these regulations except to the extent that enforcement of the regulations are stayed pending a hearing as described in VI, below.

SECTION III - Owner Responsibilities

It is the obligation of the owner(s) of property to maintain such property as not to endanger the health, safety, or welfare of county residents and/or so as not to violate the terms of these Regulations. If said property fails to comply with the above-stated regulations, the property owner(s) is ultimately responsible and liable regardless of whether such condition was caused by a tenant, leaseholder or other person.

SECTION IV - Inspection Procedures

Whenever a petition is filed with the Cumberland County Codes Department by at least one (1) owner or occupant of property that lies within three hundred (300) yards of the boundary of the property in question alleging that violation(s) of any of these regulations exist; or whenever Codes Department Staff can visibly observe a violation from a public road, the Codes Department, after making a preliminary investigation which discloses a basis for such violation, may issue and cause to be served upon the owner of record of such properties a notice, in accordance with the provisions of Section VI, stating the violations and requesting the condition to be remedied within 30 days of the service of the notice.

The Codes Department shall investigate an alleged violation with the full force and effect of the laws and regulations of both Cumberland County and the State of Tennessee. When approaching a property or an owner to investigate the allegation, the Codes Department shall do so while making known their authority and purpose in the investigation. As part of the investigation, the Codes Department shall photograph and/or video proof of the violation(s). Should the Enforcement Officer be denied access to a property to inspect for violations, the enforcement officer can petition for an administrative search warrant pursuant to T.C.A. §68-120-117.

SECTION V – Determination of Violation

After proper notice pursuant to Section VI, if the property owner fails to remedy the violations noted in the notice within 30 days of service, the Codes Department shall forward all documentation to the Standards Board, including photos and/or videos, along with proof of service of the Notice and request that the matter be placed on the agenda for the next Standards Board meeting. To forward said documentation, the Codes Department shall deliver this material to the Cumberland County Mayor's office, which will then notify the chair of the Standards Board. The Standards Board shall thereafter have 45 days to schedule a meeting to address the alleged violations.

The Standards Board shall be the entity to determine whether a property is in violation of these regulations. A finding of violation shall require a majority vote of the Standards Board.

Once placed on the Standards Board's agenda, the Standards Board can take the following actions:

1. Postpone a vote on the violation and attempt to contact the property owner to attempt a resolution of the property's condition. Unless there is good cause, which shall be documented in the Standard Board's minutes, no allegation of violation shall be postponed beyond 90 days from the first meeting without a vote.

2. Based on the proof presented by the Codes Department, vote immediately on whether the property is in violation.

To properly fulfill its obligations under these regulations, the Standards Board may request that the Codes Department provide more evidence of the violations and/or assist with communicating with the property owner. A vote by the Standards Board that a property is in violation of these regulations shall be served on the property owner by the Cumberland County Codes Department as set out in Section VI below.

SECTION VI - Notice of Violation

(a) Formal notifications required by these regulations shall notify the owner of the property of the violation(s) of these regulations by personal service upon the owner or by United States Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested, addressed to the last known address of the owner(s) of record or by personal service hand delivered. The notice of violation shall state that the owner of the property is entitled to a hearing. The notice of violation shall be written in plain language and shall also include, but not be limited, to the following elements:

1. A summary of the requirements of these regulations and a brief statement of the violations noted by the Codes Department including the date the violations were noted;

2. A brief statement of the authority granted to counties under T.C.A. § 5-1-115 and an explanation of the consequences and penalty of failing to remedy the violations of the regulations;

3. The person, office, address, and telephone number of the department or person giving notice;

4. Instructions regarding what actions should be taken to remedy the violation;

5. An indication of the time frame during which the alleged violator must remedy the violation or request a hearing with information regarding the place wherein the notified party may return a copy of the notice of violation indicating the desire for a hearing or waiver of hearing and agreement to remedy the violation.

6. Said notice shall indicate whether this is an initial notice from the Codes Department or whether the Standards Board has formally found the property to be in violation.

(b) For purposes of service of the formal violation as found by the Standards Board, if the whereabouts of the owner(s) of record is unknown and the same cannot be ascertained by the Codes Department in the exercise of due diligence or if for any reason notice by

Certified Mail, Return Receipt Request, cannot be obtained, the Codes Department, after making an affidavit to that effect, may then serve notice of violation upon such person(s) by publishing the same once each week for two (2) consecutive weeks in a newspaper of local circulation. A copy of such notice of violation shall be posted in a conspicuous place on the premises affected by the notice or order. A copy of such notice of violation may also be filed for record in the county register's office and such filing of the notice of violation or order shall have the same force and effects as other lis pendens notices provided by law.

SECTION VII - Compliance and Appeals

(a) The Cumberland County Environmental Committee shall act as the hearing board for any request for hearings by citizens seeking review or disagreeing with any notice of violation issued by the Standards Board. Upon receipt of the notice of violation formally approved by the Standards Board, the property owner shall proceed forthwith to take appropriate measures to comply with these regulations or to request a hearing before the Cumberland County Environmental Committee. A request for hearing shall be made to the Cumberland County Mayor's office within thirty (30) days following receipt of said notice of violation. If the property owner does not request a hearing, he or she shall take appropriate action to remedy the violation within thirty (30) days of receipt of the notice of violation, unless the owner of record is a carrier engaged in the transportation of property or is a utility transmitting communications, electricity, gas, liquids, steam, sewerage or other materials in which case the owner shall have twenty (20) days to remedy the violation, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays.

(b) If the property owner timely requests a hearing as provided herein, the Cumberland County Environmental Committee shall, following the receipt of the request for hearing, hold a hearing on whether the property is in violation and the appropriateness of the requirements imposed on the property owner. Failure to make the request for a hearing within the time limit allowed by this regulation shall, without exception, constitute a waiver of right to a hearing and judicial review.

(c) The hearing shall be conducted as an initial hearing with the burden of proof resting on the Standards Board to demonstrate, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the alleged violation exists. Immediately following the hearing, the Cumberland County Environmental Committee may:

1) Dismiss the notice of violation and such notice shall become ineffective;
2) May confirm the finding of violation;
3) May modify the notice of violation; or
4) Grant a continuance at the request of either party if the continuance is deemed appropriate.

The affirmative vote of the majority of the Cumberland County Environmental Committee members shall constitute action by said committee.

(d) Any person aggrieved by an act of the Cumberland County Environmental Committee under the provisions of this regulation may seek judicial review of same under Tennessee Code Annotated, Title 27, Chapter 8, Part 1.

SECTION VIII - Remedies and Penalties

(a) If the owner fails to comply with the notice of violation as approved by the Standards Board within thirty (30) days of receipt of same, subject to stay pending review and any modifications made pursuant to review as provided for above, the Standards Board may cause such property to be repaired, altered, or improved or be vacated and closed, removed, or demolished as necessary to remedy the condition. In contracting for such services from a private entity, the Standards Board shall comply with all applicable purchasing procedures of the county. The costs of such action shall be assessed against the owner of the property. Upon performance, the actual cost of such repairs, alterations or improvements or vacating and closing or removal or demolition by the county or its agent shall, upon the filing of a notice with the office of the register of deeds, be a lien in favor of the county against the real property on which such cost was incurred, second only to liens of the state and county for taxes, any lien of the county for special assessments, and any valid lien, right or interest in such property duly recorded or duly perfected by filing prior to the filing of such notice. These costs shall be placed upon the tax rolls of the county as a lien upon the property and shall be collected in the same manner as the county's taxes are collected, when the county causes a notice thereof to be filed in the office of the register of deeds of the county in which the property lie. The notice of lien shall identify the owner of record of the real property, contain the property address, describe the property sufficiently to identify it and recite the amount of the obligation secured by the lien.

(b) Owner(s), individually and/or jointly, of property found to be in violation of these Regulations by the Standards Board shall be subject to a civil penalty of not more than fifty dollars ($50.00) for each offense. Each and every day during which such violation exists and continues after notice has been provided to the property owner shall be deemed a separate offense.

(c) Pursuant to T.C.A. § 5-1-121 and 5-1-123, such penalties may be assessed by the General Sessions Court of Cumberland County in exercise of its powers to enforce these regulations. Action to pursue such penalties in the General Sessions Court shall be instituted at the request of the Codes Department, the Standards Board, the Mayor, the County Attorney, or other legal counsel designated by the County Legislative Body.

SECTION IX - Exceptions

(a) The provision of Section VIII(a) of this regulation permitting Cumberland County to remedy conditions pursuant to T.C.A. § 5-1-115(c) and place a lien for the costs of remedying the violation on the property shall not apply to any parcel of property upon which an owner- occupied residence is located. Enforcement of these regulations upon

owner-occupied properties shall be accomplished solely by civil penalties assessed in General Sessions Court.

(b) This regulation shall not apply to any business operated pursuant to the Tennessee Solid Waste Disposal Act, Tennessee Code Annotated, § 68-221-1101, et seq.

SECTION X - Rules and Record Keeping

a) In addition to these regulations, the Standards Board may promulgate any additional rules and regulations necessary for the administration and enforcement of these regulations subject to approval by the County Legislative Body.

b) The Codes Department shall serve as the record keeper for the Standards Board and the Environmental Committee and shall maintain all minutes and records. The Codes Department shall also keep a record of the following information regarding petitions, inspections and enforcement actions:

1) all petitions filed in the Codes Department office;
2) the address of any property found to be in violation of these regulations;
3) a copy of all notices delivered to property owners found to be in violation of this regulation and any expenses associated therewith;
4) all waivers of hearing and agreements to remedy violations;
5) all requests for hearing received;
6) orders and decisions issued by the Hearing Board; and
7) Copies of all requests for judicial review and final decision of the judicial review.

The Codes Department shall submit an annual report summarizing this information to the County Mayor.

SECTION XI - Effective Date

After passage of this regulation, the county clerk shall cause this regulation to be published in a newspaper of general circulation within the county. This regulation shall become effective on July 1, 2025, the public welfare requiring it.

SECTION XII - Severability and Conflict with Other Resolutions

If any provision of this regulation or the application thereof to any person or circumstance shall be held to be invalid or unconstitutional by any court of competent jurisdiction, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of this regulation which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to that end, the provisions of this regulation are declared to be severable.

This resolution was adopted by the Cumberland County Commission on this ____ day of _____, 20____.

SPONSOR:

Nancy Hyder
_____
County Commissioner

APPROVED:

_____
County Mayor

ATTEST:

_____
County Clerk

RESOLUTION NO. 02-2025-23

RESOLUTION TO APPOINT CUMBERLAND COUNTY BUILDING MAINTENANCE DIRECTOR

WHEREAS, it is the recommendation of the County Mayor that _____ be hired and appointed to serve as the Cumberland County Building Maintenance Director.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that this resolution shall take effect upon adoption at the following legislative body meeting.

This 18th day of February, 2025.

SPONSOR:

Allen Foster

COUNTY MAYOR

APPROVED:

_____

COUNTY MAYOR

ATTEST:

_____

COUNTY CLERK

RESOLUTION 02-2025-24

A RESOLUTION OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY TO ADOPT THE 2025 CUMBERLAND COUNTY NATURAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, the participating jurisdictions of Cumberland County have worked together to develop a strategy known as the Cumberland County Hazard Mitigation Plan to improve disaster resistance in the planning area; and

WHEREAS, the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA2000) pursuant 44 CFR Part 201 and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) require communities to adopt an approved hazard mitigation plan in order to be eligible to receive pre-disaster and post-disaster federal funding for mitigation purposes; and

WHEREAS, the participating jurisdiction has participated in the hazard mitigation plan by the formation of a Mitigation Planning Committee (MPC); and

WHEREAS, the MPC recommends the formal adoption of the Cumberland County Hazard Mitigation Plan dated 01/24/2025 by the passing of this resolution; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Commissioners of Cumberland County, Tennessee, in the regular session assembled, that:

Section 1: Board of Commissioners of Cumberland County, Tennessee, hereby approves and adopts the updated hazard mitigation plan in its entirety with projects as adopted by the MPC; and agrees to be governed by the Hazard Mitigation Plan dated 01/24/2025 attached hereto and incorporated.

Section 2: Board of Commissioners of Cumberland County, Tennessee, authorizes the appropriate participating officials to pursue funding opportunities for the implementation of proposals designated therein; and will, upon receipt of such funding or other necessary resources, seek to implement the actions contained in the hazard mitigation plan.

Section 3: Board of Commissioners of Cumberland County, Tennessee, will continue to cooperate and participate in the hazard mitigation planning process, holding regular meetings, including reporting progress as required by FEMA, the Tennessee Emergency Management Agency (TEMA), and the MPC.

Adopted this 18th day of February, 2025.

SPONSOR:

David Gibson by: Bobby Davis

COUNTY COMMISSIONER

APPROVED:

_____

COUNTY MAYOR

ATTEST:

_____

COUNTY CLERK

Cumberland County Hazard Mitigation Plan

2024 Update

Prepared By:
Cumberland County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee
Cumberland County Emergency Management Agency/Office of Emergency Management

Assistance Provided By:
Tennessee Emergency Management Agency
as part of the Tennessee Mitigation Initiative

Executive Summary

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

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

The advantages of developing a local hazard mitigation plan are numerous and include improved post-disaster decision-making, education on mitigation approaches, and an organizational method for prioritizing mitigation projects. Communities with a mitigation plan receive larger amounts of Federal and State funding opportunities to be used on mitigation projects and can receive these funds faster than communities without a plan. This 2024 update of the Cumberland County Hazard Mitigation Plan addresses Building Resilient Communities and Infrastructure (BRIC), Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA), and Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) requirements. Each jurisdiction within the county participated in the preparation of the update, including:

- Cumberland County (unincorporated)
- City of Crossville
- Town of Pleasant Hill
- City of Crab Orchard
- Cumberland County School District

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

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Chapter 1. The Planning Process

1.1 Purpose and Need, Authority and Statement of Problem

1.1.1 Purpose and Need

FEMA defines "hazard mitigation" as any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to life and property from a hazard event. Hazard mitigation planning is the process through which hazards are identified, likely impacts determined, mitigation goals set, and appropriate mitigation strategies defined, prioritized, and implemented. The Hazard Mitigation Plan aims to identify, assess, and mitigate risk to better protect the people and property of Cumberland from the effects of natural and man-made hazards. This Plan documents the hazard mitigation planning process and identifies relevant hazards, vulnerabilities, and strategies the County and incorporated jurisdictions will use to decrease vulnerability and increase resiliency and sustainability. This Plan demonstrates the participating communities' commitment to reducing risks from identified hazards and serves as a tool to help decision-makers direct mitigation activities and resources.

1.1.2 Authority

This Hazard Mitigation Plan has been adopted by Cumberland County and all participating jurisdictions in accordance with the authority granted to local communities by the State of Tennessee. This Plan was updated per state and federal rules and regulations governing local hazard mitigation plans. The Plan shall be reviewed annually and go through a complete update process every five years to remain eligible for hazard mitigation grants. The following legislation was used for guidance:

- Section 322 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act or the Act), 42 U.S.C. 5165, enacted under Section 104 of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) Public Law 106-390 of October 30, 2000, as implemented at 44 CFR 201.6 and 201.7 dated October 2011.
- Tennessee Code Annotated
  - **T.C.A. 58-2-106(b)(16)**
  - **T.C.A. 58-2-106(b)(1)**
  - **T.C.A. 58-2-103(a)(5)**

1.1.3 Statement of Problem

Each year in the United States, natural disasters take the lives of hundreds of people and injure thousands more. Taxpayers pay billions of dollars annually to help communities, organizations, businesses, and individuals recover from disasters. Unfortunately, this only partially reflects the cost of disasters because additional expenses incurred by insurance companies and non-governmental organizations are not reimbursed by tax dollars. Many natural disasters are predictable, and much of the damage caused by these events can be reduced or even eliminated.

The original Cumberland County Hazard Mitigation Plan was created and approved by FEMA in 2024. Per federal requirements stated in *44 CFR 201*, all local hazard mitigation plans are required to go through a FEMA approval process every five years to remain eligible for hazard mitigation grants. This plan will be re-evaluated and updated every five years to ensure local governments are continuing to assess the hazards and risks within their communities. This plan update has been prepared to meet requirements set forth by FEMA and the Tennessee Emergency Management Agency (TEMA) to ensure Cumberland is eligible for funding and technical assistance from state and federal hazard mitigation programs. All communities are welcome to address man-made hazards and risks in their hazard mitigation plan. However, it's important to note that the State and Federal governments only evaluate and approve based on natural hazards only as per federal code title 44 CFR 201.

1.2 Methodology, Update Process, and Participation Summary

This Hazard Mitigation Plan was developed under the guidance of a Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee (HMPC). The Committee included representatives of Cumberland County, City of Crab Orchard, City of Crossville, Town of Pleasant Hill, Cumberland County Schools.

Information in this plan will be used to help guide and coordinate mitigation activities and decisions for local land use policy in the future. Proactive mitigation planning will help reduce the cost of disaster response and recovery to communities and their residents by protecting critical community facilities, reducing liability exposure, and minimizing overall community impacts and disruptions. This plan identifies activities that can be undertaken by both the public and the private sectors to reduce risk to safety, health, and property caused by natural and man-made hazards.

1.2.1 Local Government Participation

The planning regulations and guidance stress that each local government seeking FEMA approval of their mitigation plan must participate in the planning effort in the following ways:

- Participate in the process as part of the HMPC;
- Detail where within the planning area the risk differs from that facing the entire area;
- Identify potential mitigation actions; and
- Formally adopt the plan.

For the HMPC, "participation" meant the following:

- Providing facilities for meetings;
- Attending and participating in the HMPC meetings;
- Collecting and providing other requested data (as available);
- Identifying mitigation actions for the plan;
- Reviewing and providing comments on plan drafts;

- Informing the public, local officials, and other interested parties about the planning process and providing opportunity for them to comment on the plan;
- Coordinating, and participating in the public input process; and
- Coordinating the formal adoption of the plan by the appropriate governing body.

The HMPC met all the above-stated participation requirements. Cumberland and all its incorporated jurisdictions (Cumberland County, City of Crab Orchard, City of Crossville, Town of Pleasant Hill, Cumberland County Schools.) participated in the 2024 Plan update, as well as reviewed and provided timely comments on all draft components of the Plan. A summary of past and current community participation is shown below. All participants were invited to this committee via email by the County EMA Director. Those who did not originally respond were reached out to via phone or email by the County EMA Director.

Multi-Jurisdictional HMPC Participation

Jurisdiction	2018 Participation	2024 Participation
Cumberland County (unincorporated)	Yes	Yes
City of Crab Orchard	Yes	Yes
City of Crossville	Yes	Yes
Town of Pleasant Hill	Yes	Yes
Cumberland County Schools	Yes	Yes

The HMPC for the 2024 plan update included key community representatives. *Table 2* details the HMPC members, meeting dates, associated FEMA Lifeline, and committee member attendance. FEMA Lifelines are a fundamental way for a community to recover, however, all participants might not be associated with a FEMA Lifeline. If they are not associated with a FEMA Lifeline, then they will be indicated as not applicable (NA).
The EMA director invited individuals who represented regional and local agencies that have authority in regulating county/city development, individuals that represent vulnerable populations, as well as those that are responsible for responding to the identified hazards of prime concern. These partners include jurisdictional police, fire, public works, and health departments, community representatives, nonprofit organizations, local floodplain administration, the county/city school board, elected officials, and electric utility companies. All committee members provided key information to recognize and mitigate hazards of prime community concern. A more detailed summary of HMPC meeting dates, members seeking approval and FEMA lifeline association followsbelow. Meeting sign-in sheets are included in Appendix A.

HMPC Members

Name	Title	Associated FEMA Lifeline	Organization/ Jurisdiction	Meeting Dates	
				2/16/2024	N/A
Chris Nunley	District Cord	All	TEAM	Y	N/A
Travis Cole	EMA	All	CC EMA	Y	N/A

Tommy Lee	Deputy Director	All	UC DD	Y	N/A
Molly Brown	Tourism Recovery Director	All	UC DD	Y	N/A
Allan Dayley	Police Chief	All	FG PD	Y	N/A
Kevin Hembree	Service Area Superintendent	All	VEC	Y	N/A
Jessie Brooks	Police Chief	Safety & Security	Crossville PD	Y	N/A
Chris South	Fire Chief	Safety & Security	Crossville FD	Y	N/A
Brion Eckelson	Captain	Safety & Security	Crossville PD	Y	N/A
Chris Kendrick	Deputy Chief	Safety & Security	Crossville PD	Y	N/A
Eric Ritzman	911 Director	Safety & Security	911	Y	N/A
Jill Ritzman	n/a	All	Public	Y	N/A
Chris Cox	EMA	All	CC EMA	Y	N/A
Bo Magnusson	Dir. of EM & Security	All	CC Schools	Y	N/A
Terry Williams	Dir. of Operations	Safety & Security	911	Y	N/A
Kieth Greenhalgh	Southeast Region Planner	All	TEMA	Y	N/A
Emmett Sherrrill	Mayor	All	City of Crab Orchard	Y	N/A
Dan Dowdy	Mayor	All	Town of Pleasant Hill	Y	N/A

1.2.2 Hazard Mitigation Planning Process

The 2024 Cumberland County Hazard Mitigation Plan was updated following guidance put forth by FEMA in the *Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide* which became effective on April 19, 2023. This guidance emphasized the need for a whole community planning approach to include representatives from all sectors of the community with an emphasis on the increased need for vulnerable and underserved population representation. The guidance also highlighted the increased emphasis on risk, vulnerability, and resilience assessments, the inclusion of high-hazard dams, and future weather trends/patterns.

FEMA guidance proposes a structured four-phase approach to completing a Hazard Mitigation Plan as follows:

1) Planning Process

2) Risk Assessment
3) Mitigation Strategy
4) Plan Maintenance

Phase I - Planning Process

Organize to Prepare the Plan

The planning process officially began with a meeting held on **2/16/2024** at Community Complex, 1398 Livingston Rd, Crossville, TN, 38555. The meeting covered the scope of hazard mitigation, the purpose of planning, eligible grants, risk assessments, and vulnerabilities impacting the community. During the planning process, the committee communicated through face-to-face meetings, email, and telephone conversations. The neighboring communities were given an opportunity to be involved in the planning process with email invitations by the County EMA Director for the planning committee meetings, however, none chose to attend.

Involve the Public

Early discussions established the significance of involving the public. The HMPC agreed to an approach using established public information mechanisms and resources within the community. Public involvement activities for this plan update included public notices, stakeholder and public meetings, and the collection of public and stakeholder comments on the draft plan. To ensure socially vulnerable and underserved populations were included in organizing efforts the Cumberland EMA director contacted organizations that had roots within the community such as such as churches, civic organizations, and community centers. Due to the nature of the public meetings, neighboring communities, agencies, utilities, academia, civic organizations, and other interested parties were given the opportunity to participate.

A public notice was posted in January 2024 in multiple public locations (see attached meeting locations in Appendix A) inviting members of the public to attend the **2/16/2024** Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee meeting. Documentation to support outreach efforts such as emails, community flyers, and social media postings can be found in Appendix A.

Sign-in sheets from all meetings are included in Appendix A. The meeting date and topics discussed are summarized below. The meeting on 2/16/2024 was open to the public and announced via flyers posted around the community for widespread viewing.

Summary of Hazard Mitigation Planning Meetings

Meeting Number	Meeting Topic	Meeting Date	Meeting Location
Meeting 1	Overview of hazard mitigation Hazard Mitigation Planning Process Purpose of the HMP	2/16/2024	Community Complex 1398 Livingston Rd, Crossville, TN 38555

	Area growth and changes		
	Identification of Hazards		
	Future weather predictions		
	Assessment of risk, vulnerabilities, resilience		
	Review of NFIP		
	Previous HMP goals/projects		
	New goals/projects		

Coordination

Early in the planning process, the committee determined that the risk assessment, mitigation strategy development, and plan approval would be greatly enhanced by inviting other local and state partners to participate in the process. The coordination involved contacting these agencies through email, flyers, in-person and phone conversations. All groups and agencies were advised on how to become involved in the plan development process and were solicited asking for their assistance and input. A summary of agencies and organizations actively involved in the HMPC is as follows:

- Tennessee Emergency Management Agency
- Cumberland Emergency Management Agency / Office of Emergency Management
- Cumberland County (unincorporated)
- City of Crab Orchard
- City of Crossville
- Town of Pleasantville
- Cumberland County Schools

Coordination with other community planning efforts was also paramount to the success of this plan. Mitigation planning involves identifying existing policies, tools, and actions that will reduce a community's risk and vulnerability to hazards. Cumberland uses a variety of planning mechanisms, such as land development regulations and ordinances, to guide growth and development. Integrating existing planning efforts, mitigation policies, and action strategies into this plan establishes a credible and comprehensive plan that ties into and supports other community programs.

The table below identifies the existing planning mechanisms that were reviewed and how they were incorporated into the 2024 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.

Planning Mechanism Review

Existing Planning Mechanisms	Reviewed? (Yes/No)	Method of Use in Hazard Mitigation Plan
State Hazard Mitigation Plan	Yes	Identifying hazards, assessing vulnerabilities, and mitigation strategies
Local Emergency Operations Plan	Yes	Identify major capabilities
Community Data Profile	Yes	Development trends, capability assessment
Stormwater Ordinance	Yes	Capability assessment, mitigation strategies

Capital Improvement Plans	Yes	Reviewed for assessment of hazards
Building and Zoning Codes, Maps, and Ordinances	Yes	Different years of code regulations utilized in different jurisdictions
CDC Social Vulnerability Index	Yes	Analyze vulnerable populations in jurisdictions
FEMA's National Risk Index	Yes	Analyze natural hazard risk within each jurisdiction
Land Use Maps	Yes	Assessing vulnerabilities, development trends, and mitigation strategies
Critical2TN Infrastructure Database	Yes	Assessing vulnerabilities, mitigation strategies
All County Comprehensive Plans	Yes	Assessing vulnerabilities, mitigation strategies
NOAA Archives	Yes	Analyze weather data and trends
ETSU Geoinformatics & Disaster Science Lab	Yes	Analyze future weather trends and patterns
U.S Census Bureau	Yes	Analyze community demographic data and trends
Local County Hazard Mitigation Plan	Yes	Analyze previous plan for updates
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	Yes	Analyze flood-prone areas within the community

These and other documents were reviewed and considered, as appropriate, during the collection of hazard identification, vulnerability assessment, and capability assessment. Data from these plans and ordinances were incorporated into the plan's risk assessment and hazard vulnerability sections as appropriate. The data was also used to determine the community's capability to implement certain mitigation strategies. To further enhance integration, the local hazard mitigation plan will be strategically synchronized with existing county and jurisdictional policies, plans, and procedures, leveraging investments from their own budgets. This coordinated effort maximizes resources and promotes efficient allocation of funds towards mitigation projects, strengthening community resilience against a spectrum of hazards.

Planning Mechanism Analysis

Existing Planning Mechanisms	Updated? (Yes/No)	How was it utilized?
Local Basic Emergency Operations Plan	Yes	Identify major capabilities
Stormwater Ordinance	Yes	Capability assessment, mitigation strategies
Building and Zoning Codes and Ordinances	Yes	Different years of code regulations utilized in different jurisdictions
Critical2TN Infrastructure Database	Yes	Assessing vulnerabilities, mitigation strategies
Budget Hearings	Yes	Financial Budgeting

Phase II – Risk Assessment

Identify the Hazard, Assess the Risk and Vulnerabilities

The committee completed a comprehensive effort to identify/update, document, and profile all hazards that have, or could have, an impact on the community. The committee also conducted a capability assessment to review and document the planning area's current capabilities and gaps. By collecting information about existing government programs, policies, regulations, ordinances, and emergency plans, the committee could assess the activities and measures already in place that contribute to mitigating some of

the risks and vulnerabilities identified. A more detailed description of the risk assessment process and the results are included in Chapter 2 Risk and Vulnerability Assessment.

Phase III - Mitigation Strategy

Set Goals and Review Actions

This meeting facilitated brainstorming and discussion sessions that described the purpose and process of developing planning goals and objectives, a comprehensive range of mitigation alternatives, and a method of selecting and defending recommended mitigation actions using a series of selection criteria. This information is included in Chapter 3 Mitigation Strategy.

Draft an Action Plan

A complete first draft of the plan was prepared based on information and input collected during the HMPC meetings, and various agencies and individuals were invited to comment on this draft. Public and agency comments were integrated into the final draft for TEMA and FEMA Region IV to review and approve, contingent upon final adoption by Cumberland.

Phase IV - Plan Maintenance

Adopt the Plan

To secure buy-in and officially implement the plan, the plan was reviewed and adopted by the appropriate governing bodies.

Implement, Evaluate, and Revise the Plan

Implementation and maintenance of the plan is critical to the overall success of hazard mitigation planning and actions. Chapter 4 Plan Integration and Maintenance discusses incorporating the plan into existing planning mechanisms and how to address continued public involvement.

1.3 Plan Update

The 2018 Cumberland County Hazard Mitigation Plan contained a hazard identification and risk assessment for each jurisdiction and a corresponding action list aimed at mitigation risk. Since that time, progress has been made by both the County and incorporated jurisdictions on the implementation of the mitigation strategy with 4 completed actions and 0 in progress. The HMPC has met annually over the past five years to monitor, implement, and update the plan. This chapter includes an overview of the approach to updating the plan and identifies new analyses and information included in this plan update.

1.3.1 The New Plan

The updated plan involved a comprehensive review and revision of each section of the 2018 plan and included an assessment of the success of the County and the incorporated jurisdictions in evaluating, monitoring, and implementing the mitigation strategy outlined in the 2024 plan. Only the information and data still valid from the 2018 plan were carried forward as applicable in this update. The following requirements were addressed during

this plan update process with consideration of the priorities and goals of the Cumberland Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee:

- Consider changes in vulnerability due to action implementation;
- Document success stories where mitigation efforts have proven effective;
- Document areas where mitigation actions were not effective;
- Document any new hazards that may arise or were previously overlooked;
- Document NFIP as related to the county and jurisdictions;
- Incorporate new data or studies on hazards and risks;
- Incorporate new data related to future climate patterns and trends;
- Incorporate new capabilities or changes in capabilities;
- Incorporate social vulnerability data and vulnerable population information;
- Incorporate growth and development-related changes to inventories; and
- Incorporate new action recommendations or changes in action prioritization;
- Enhanced public outreach and multi-agency coordination efforts.

1.3.2 2024 HMP Strategy Review

During the 2024 update of the Cumberland County Hazard Mitigation Plan, the HMPC identified 19 actions as relevant to the county. Of these 19 actions, 0 have been completed, none are in progress, and none have been started. Actions that had not been pursued were discussed for relevance to the new plan and were either carried over to the 2024 plan or deleted from the strategy. One project was added post-2018 and all 19 of these projects were determined to be viable and will be carried over or added into this plan update. Details and the status of all previous actions are in *the table below.*

Mitigation Action Progress Summary (2024 Plan)

Est time to complete	Action Description	Responsible Dept.	Location	Current Status			2024 Plan Update		Funding Source				Priority Score	Est. Cost	New or Existing Infrastructure
				Complete	In-Progress	Not yet Started	Delete Action	Carry Forward or Revise	HMGP	BRIC[1]	FMA	Local			
5yrs	Build up road (Flooding)	Cumberland County Utilities	Jason Barnwell's Pomona Road			X		x	X	X	X		13	750k	Existing
5yrs	Build up road (Flooding)	Cumberland County Utilities	Frost Road			X		X	X	X	X		13	500k	Existing
5yrs	5ft Culverts throughout City (Flooding)	City of Crab Orchard Utilities	2nd St, Market St, and Elizabeth St.			X		X	X	X	X		13	1.5M	Existing
5yrs	Community Outreach Material for Communicable Diseases Prevention (Communicable Diseases)	Cumberland County EMA	All Jurisdictions			X		X	X	X	X		15	250k	Existing
5yrs	Ditch Canal Cleanup (Flooding, Tornadoes)	City of Crab Orchard Utilities	City of Crab Orchard			X		X	X	X	X		12	1M	Existing
5yrs	Impact Resistant Window Coverings – All Schools (Tornadoes)	School Board	Cumberland County Schools			X		x	X	X			15	800k	Existing

[1] BRIC previously referred to as PDM in the 2017 Hazard Mitigation Plan13

5yrs	Safe Rooms for Cumberland Schools (Tornadoes)	School Board	Cumberland County Schools			X		X	X	X			14	2M	Existing
5yrs	Flood Control (Flooding)	City of Crossville Utilities	City of Cr1ossville, Frog Hollow/4th St			X		X	X	X	X		13	750K	Existing
5yrs	Flood Control for Schools (Flooding)	School Board	Cumberland County Schools			X		x	X	X			13	950k	Existing
5yrs	Flooding/Road Damage Culverts/U-Channel (Flooding)	Town of Pleasant Hill Utilities	Town of Pleasant Hill			X		x	X	X	X		13	800k	Existing
5yrs	Road Drainage Improvements (Flooding)	Cumberland County, City of Crossville, Pleasant Hill Utilities	Cumberland County, City of Crossville, Pleasant Hill			X		x	X	X	X		13	850k	Existing
5yrs	Residential Drainage Project (Flooding)	City of Crab Orchard Utilities	City of Crab Orchard			X		X	X	X	X		13	900k	Existing
5yrs	Tree Limb Removal on Public Right of Ways (Severe Wx, Extreme Temps)	Cumberland County Utilities	Cumberland County			X		x	X	X			13	400k	Existing
5yrs	Generator at Crossville Rec Center for	City of Crossville / EMA	City of Crossville			X		x	X	X			13	150k	New

	Disaster Shelter Use (Severe Wx, Tornadoes, Extreme Temps)														
5yrs	Firewise (Wildfires)	Cumberland County FD	All Jurisdictions			X		New	X	X			13	250k	New
5yrs	Engineering Study to address Public Right of Ways and Public Property (Tornadoes, Flooding)	Cumberland County Buildings & Codes	All Jurisdictions			X		New	X	X	X		13	450k	New
5yrs	Insulate Buildings/Pipes for Extreme Weather events (Extreme Temps/Severe Weather)	Cumberland County Utilities	All Jurisdictions			X		New	X	X			14	1M	New
5yrs	Flooding Workshops for Communities to Mitigate Flooding (Flooding)	Cumberland County EMA	All Jurisdictions			X		New	X	X	X		15	150k	New
5yrs	NOAA Storm Radios (All Hazards)	Cumberland County EMA	All Jurisdictions			X		New	X	X	X		12	250k	New

1.4 Multi-Jurisdictional Special Considerations

Hazards Assessment

Most of the natural hazards identified within this plan have an impact on both Cumberland County and the incorporated jurisdictions. Some hazards have a larger impact on the County rather than the incorporated jurisdictions and vice versa. Impacts of identified hazards differ the most at the rural and urban interface. Below is a table that shows whether a hazard will have multi-jurisdictional impacts.

Hazards	Will the hazard have multi-jurisdictional differences?
Extreme Temperature	No
Severe Weather	No
Tornado	Yes
Communicable Disease	Yes

1.5 Public Participation

Public involvement included press releases, public meetings, and a public comment period on the draft plan. Organizations representing vulnerable and underserved populations were contacted to gain further input from populations most at risk during hazardous events. The formal public meetings for this plan are summarized in *Table 3* (Section 1.2.2) discussed early in this chapter. The **2/16/2024** HMPC meeting was open to the public; The attendance sheet is attached to this plan.

A public notice was posted to support the public outreach efforts. It can be found in Appendix A. Over the past five years, the community was kept involved in the planning process through the implementation of projects in the plan.

1.6 County Data Profile

Cumberland County is located on the Cumberland Plateau and is home to the cities of Crossville, Crab Orchard, and Pleasant Hill. Cumberland County is also home to many tourist attractions such as the Cumberland Mountain State Park, Cumberland Playhouse, Catoosa Wildlife Management Area, numerous Golf Courses, Museums, and shopping centers.

Cumberland's population has increased in the past decade. Between 2010 and 2022, Cumberland's population has increased from 56,053 *(2010) to 61,552 (2022)*. The U.S. Census Bureau estimates an increase in population across the jurisdictions over the next decade.

Cumberland's top employers are Cumberland Board of Education with 1100 employees, CoLinx with 850 employees, and Cumberland Medical Center/Covenant with 530 employees.

Future developments in Cumberland County are estimated to remain minimal and will not change the vulnerability to hazards within the next 5 years. If there are development projects, these would likely occur on property currently owned by the City of Crossville: Interchange Business Park (off of 127 N.), Maryetta Street, or property just off of Albert Frye Road at 590 Peavine Road. Flatrock Motorsports Park is currently in development on the east side of Cumberland off Westel Road. This development will bring hundreds of jobs and an increase in population. https://experienceflatrock.com/

Currently, all jurisdictions within Cumberland County have no zoning codes, except subdivision regulations and zoning to lead sensible growth and land development patterns. In 2012 the city and county adopted the IBS (International Building Code) and IRC (International Residential Code) for structural purposes. This is the highest level of Residential and Building Codes available. There are no current plans to expand on there. Additionally, all jurisdictions enforce building codes to make sure structures are built by national standards and the County enforces floodplain ordinances as part of adopting the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). These instituted planning mechanisms help guide growth away from floodplains and other identified hazardous areas, thus reducing vulnerabilities to the jurisdictions.

1.6.1 Resources and Assets

Cumberland Medical Center provides 24-hour emergency care to residents of the county and is home to 126 beds. The county also has: 10 full-time and 118 volunteer firefighters with 16 stations, and 62 full-time Law Enforcement officers including the county sheriff.

Cumberland County houses eight radio stations under two companies (PEG Broadcasting and 3B Media). The main phone companies in the area are Charter, Spectrum, Ben Lomand, and Frontier. Communication resources, a vital component of emergency response and preparedness, are notably lacking in the more rural portions of Cumberland County. Between 2018 and 2022 91.7% of households had a computer and 84.2% had broadband internet access according to the United States Census Bureau.

The main roadways that travel through the county are Interstate 40, State Highways 127,70 East, 70 West, 70 North, 101, 68, and 282. The nearest interstate is 1-40 which runs through the county. The Tennessee River is 30 miles to the east in Roane County. The only other significant waterway in Cumberland is the Obed River. A further analysis of these water systems will be explored in the hazard flood section as related to their propensity for flood events.

The nearest international airport is BNA (approx. 106 miles), and the closest general aviation location is Crossville Memorial within the city limits. Given the limited public

transportation options and the rural environment of Cumberland, the Average commute is 22.8 minutes, and 81.7% of all working individuals drive alone to work.

Cumberland is governed by an elected County Mayor and Board of Commissioners (Eighteen members). The jurisdictions within Cumberland County are governed by an elected Mayor and Council. Multiple regulatory committees are appointed by both the County Mayor and the Board of Commissioners.

1.6.2 Development and Growth

Like a majority of its counterparts, Cumberland County has been experiencing rapid growth over the past few years. The population of the county increased between the 2010 and 2020 censuses from 56,053 to 61,145. 11% of the Cumberland households deal with at least 1 severe housing problem (overcrowding, high housing costs, lack of kitchen facilities, or lack of plumbing facilities). Cumberland County is a member of the Joint Economic and Community Development Board to ensure and promote economic growth within the county and for its constituents. As stated, Cumberland County has experienced much growth since the last planning period, specifically residentially/industrially/commercially. However, it is noteworthy that the county continues to see growth in population due to Cumberland Plateau's beauty and desirable location along with the affordable cost-of-living.

1.6.3 Demographics

Throughout the planning process, Cumberland County HMPC remained committed to recognizing socially vulnerable and underserved populations. To maintain this commitment, the HMPC reached out to key stakeholders as discussed previously and reviewed the CDC/ATSDR Social Vulnerability Index (SVI). SVI information is located in Appendix B.

Table 7 below illustrates the population data of the county according to the 2020 U.S. Census. Other important demographics obtained via the U.S Census Bureau and County Health Rankings (RWJ Foundation) are presented in list form. Of the 64, 760 residents living within Cumberland County:

- The median household income is $56,002
- 14% live below the national poverty line
- 13.5% of the under 65 years of age population live with a disability
- 13.4% of the under-65 population do not have health insurance
- Population as of July 1, 2023 was 64, 760 people
- 53.9% of the population lives in Rural areas

Table 7 Population Data

Demographic	Percentage
Identified gender	
Male	49.1

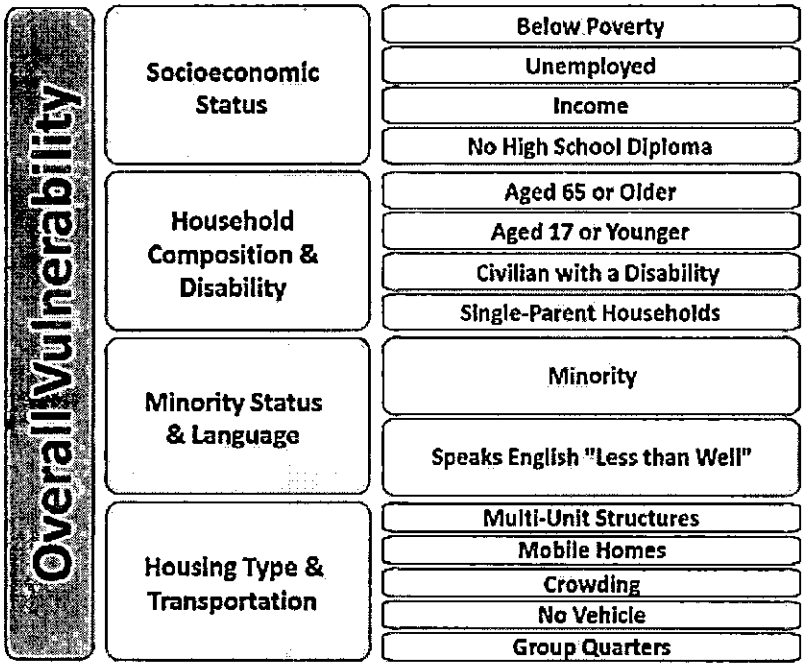
Female	50.9
Age Group	
Under 5	4.2
Under 18	16.8
Over 65	32.3
Race/Ethnicity (one)	
White (not Hispanic/Latin)	96.5
Asian	0.7
Black or African American	0.9
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0.5
Hispanic/Latino	3.5
Education	
High School Graduate or Higher	89.3
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	18.1

Data sources:
U.S. Census Bureau QuickFacts: United States
Tennessee | County Health Rankings & Roadmaps

1.6.4 Social Vulnerability

Social vulnerability refers to a community's capacity to prepare for and respond to the stress of hazardous events ranging from natural disasters, such as tornadoes or disease outbreaks, to human-caused threats, such as toxic chemical spills. Social vulnerability considerations were included in this plan update to identify areas across the planning area that might be more vulnerable to hazard impacts based on several factors. The County BEOP will also incorporate this information to improve response efforts in socially vulnerable neighborhoods.

The Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has developed a social vulnerability index (SVI) to measure the resilience of communities when confronted by external stresses such as natural or human-caused disasters or disease outbreaks. The SVI is broken down to the census tract level and provides insight into vulnerable populations to assist emergency planners and public health officials in identifying communities more likely to require additional support before, during, and after a hazardous event. The SVI index combines four main themes of vulnerability, which are, in turn, broken down into subcategories for 16 vulnerability factors. The themes are outlined in the below table.



The specific breakdown for Cumberland County and all participating jurisdictions are as follows: Source: https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/placeandhealth/svi/interactive_map.html

Cumberland County Social Vulnerability Factors	
Total Square Miles	310.80
Total Population (as of 2022)	61,552
Housing Units Estimated	30,555
Households	26,931
Persons below Poverty	17,284
Age 16+ unemployed	1,365
Per Capita Income (from 2018-2022)	30,952
Age 25+ w/ no HS Diploma	5,099
Percentage of Persons below poverty	28%
Unemployment Rate	5%
Percentage of Persons Age 25+ w/no HS Diploma	10%
Aged 65+ & older	19,390
Age 17 & younger	10,398
Civilian noninstitutionalized population with a disability	12,873
Single Parent HH w/ children under 18	841
Percentage of persons aged 65+	31%
Percentage of persons 18 or older	16%
Percentage of Persons Below Poverty	28%
Percentage of Unemployed	5%
Minority (all persons except white, non-Hispanic)	3,844

Persons (age 5+) who speak English "less than well"	125
Percentage minority (all persons except white, non-Hispanic)	6%
Percentage of persons (age 5+) who speak English "less than well"	0%
Housing in structures with 10 or more units	656
Mobile Homes	4,311
At the Household level (occupied housing units) more people than rooms	323
Households w/ no vehicle	1,510
Persons in Group Quarters	650
Percentage of housing in structures with 10 or more units	2%
Percentage of mobile homes	14%
Percentage of occupied housing units with more people than rooms	1%
Percentage of households with no vehicle available	5%
Percentage of persons in group quarters	1%

Vulnerable Populations: To reach vulnerable populations in Cumberland County, resources from Upper Cumberland Human Resource Agency (UCHRA) and the Vulnerable Population Coordinator in the Upper Cumberland Healthcare Coalition will be included in all updates to this plan and to ensure vulnerable populations are included in all aspects of mitigation. Cumberland County in response to disasters, coordinates with these resources and works closely with first responders responding agencies to address and assist the vulnerable populations with food, shelter, medical, and evacuation assistance if needed and when directed.

1.6.5 Critical Infrastructure

Critical Infrastructure are assets in a community that are considered vital to the public's health and safety. Due to the sensitivity of these assets in Cumberland County and the incorporated jurisdictions, these assets are restricted for public viewing. However, the data is viewable to restricted personnel on the State of Tennessee's Critical2TN Database. The county and incorporated jurisdictions currently have 84 Tier 2 and 78 foundational assets identified.

1.7 Resource Capabilities

The committee gathered the following resource capabilities to determine what existing staff and resources are being used to support mitigation programs.

Jurisdictional Mitigation Capabilities

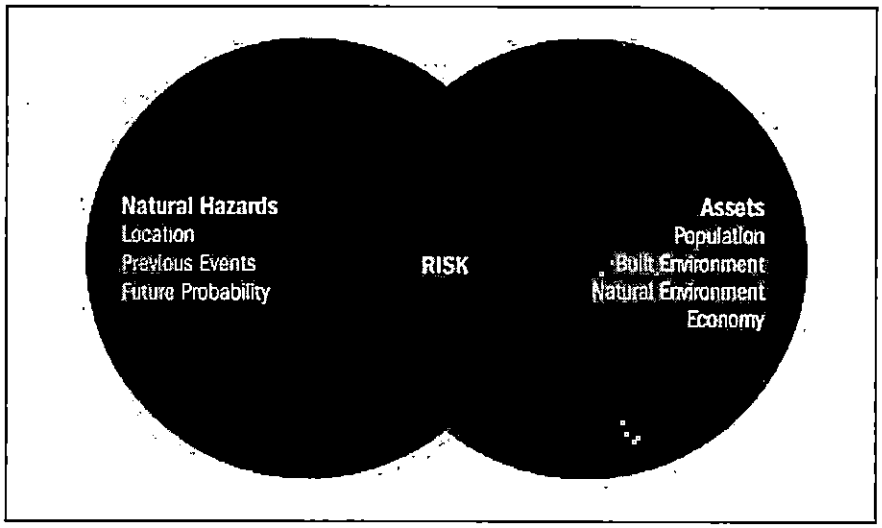
Mitigation Capabilities	Cumberland	City of Crossville	City of Crab Orchard	Town of Pleasant Hill	Cumberland School District
Building Codes	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Zoning Codes	N	N	N	N	Y
Subdivision Ordinance	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Stormwater Ordinance	Y	Y	N	N	N
Floodplain Ordinance	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Erosion, Sedimentation and Pollution Control Ordinance	N	N	N	N	N
Stormwater Management Program	N	Y	N	N	N
Site Plan Review Requirements	N	Y	N	N	N
Capital Improvements Plan	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Economic Development Plan	Y	Y	N	N	N
Local Emergency Operations Plan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Flooding or Engineering Study	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Repetitive Loss Plan	N	N	N	N	N
Elevation Certificates	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Grant writer (part-time or full-time)	N	Y	N	N	Y
Public Information Officer	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Floodplain Manager	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Volunteer Fire Service	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Full-Time Fire Service	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
School Resource Officers (SROs)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Law Enforcement	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Emergency Manager	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
GIS Personnel	N	Y	N	N	N
Capital improvement project funding	Y	Y	N	N	N
Fees for utility services	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Impact fees for new development	N	N	N	N	N
General obligation bonds	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Withhold spending in hazard-prone areas	Y	Y	Y	Y	N

Chapter 2: Hazard and Risk Assessment

2.1 Risk Assessment Overview

Hazard Mitigation Planning is about developing a strategy to reduce risk in the long term. An essential part of the process is identifying hazards, risks, impacts and vulnerabilities. In mitigation planning, "risk" is the potential for damage or loss when a hazard interacts with an asset. Assets can be people, buildings, infrastructure, the economy, or natural and cultural resources.

The risk assessment helps communicate vulnerabilities, develop priorities, and inform decision making. It is the factual basis for the mitigation strategy. The hazards and associated impacts in the risk assessment should be the hazards and impacts the mitigation strategy seeks to address. If, for example, the risk assessment shows that the state will have hurricane damage in a specific area, the mitigation strategy should include actions to protect state assets and jurisdictions, especially underserved communities, and socially vulnerable populations, in those areas.



The Cumberland County HMPC conducted a hazard identification analysis to determine the natural and man-made hazards that threaten the County. Existing hazard data from TEMA, FEMA, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and other sources were examined to assess the significance of these hazards to the planning area. Hazard data from the ETSU Geoinformatics & Disaster Science Lab was also analyzed as related to the changing weather trends and their significance. Significance was measured in general terms and focused on key criteria such as frequency and resulting damage, which includes deaths and injuries, as well as property and economic damage. Any hazard that had two or more green lifeline categories is considered low risk for damages and therefore, will not be providing mitigation actions for those specific hazards.

To further focus on the list of identified hazards for this plan update, the HMPC researched past events that resulted in a federal and/or state emergency or disaster declaration in Cumberland County to identify known hazards. *The table below* presents a list of all major disaster and emergency declarations that have occurred in Cumberland County since 1953, illustrating which hazards pose the greatest risk to the County.

Disaster Declarations in Cumberland County (1953-2024)

Declaration #	Date	Event Details	Individual Assistance	Public Assistance
4742	9-27-2023	Severe Storms, Winds, and Tornado	Y	Y
4514	4-2-2020	Biological	Y	Y
3473	3-13-2020	Biological	N/A	N/A
4320	6-23-2017	Severe Storm	Y	Y
4211	4-2-2015	Severe Ice storm	Y	Y
4060	3-16-2012	Severe Storm	Y	Y
1634	4-5-2006	Severe Storm	Y	Y
3217	9-5-2005	Hurricane	Y	Y
1568	10-7-2004	Severe Storm	Y	Y
1464	5-8-2003	Severe Storm	Y	Y
1456	3-20-2003	Severe Storm	Y	Y
1441	11-13-2002	Severe Storm	Y	Y
1408	4-5-2002	Severe Storm	Y	Y
1260	1-15-1999	Severe Storm	Y	Y
1197	1-13-1998	Severe Storm	N/A	N/A
1057	6-14-1995	Tornado	N/A	N/A
1010	2-28-1994	Severe Storm	N/A	N/A
3095	3-14-1993	Snowstorm	Y	Y
889	1-4-1991	Flood	N/A	N/A
459	3-22-1975	Flood	N/A	N/A
424	4-4-1974	Tornado	N/A	N/A
395	6-28-1973	Flood	N/A	N/A
263	7-11-1969	Flood	N/A	N/A

The table below documents the hazards of interest to Cumberland County and the decision to re-evaluate or delete them from this plan update. The hazards of concern were altered as necessary to ensure the Cumberland County Hazard Mitigation Plan is in accordance with the Tennessee Mitigation Strategy.

Overview of Updates to Chapter 2: Risk and Vulnerability Assessment

Tennessee 2018 Mitigation Strategy	Cumberland County 2018 HMP	Status	Cumberland County 2024 HMP Update
Communicable Disease	N	Reviewed	Y
Dam Failure	N	Reviewed	N
Drought	N	Reviewed	N
Earthquakes	N	Reviewed	N
Extreme Temperatures	Y	Reviewed	Y

Flooding	Y	Reviewed	Y
Geological Hazard	Y	Reviewed	N
Hazardous Materials Release	N	Reviewed	N
Infrastructure Incident	N	Reviewed	N
Terrorism	N	Reviewed	N
Tornadoes	Y	Reviewed	Y
Severe Weather (thunderstorms, lightning, hail)	Y	Reviewed	Y
Wildfire	Y	Reviewed	Y

Summary of changes in the 2024 plan update:

- Only Six hazards are carried over from the 2024 plan: Tornadoes, Severe Weather, Extreme Temperatures, Flooding, Wildfires, and Communicable Diseases.
- Due to the County never having any reported history of Geological Hazards, it was not carried forward into the 2024 plan.

The complete list of hazards to be addressed in this 2024 Plan Update includes:

- Tornado
- Severe Weather
- Extreme Temperatures
- Communicable Diseases
- Wildfires
- Flooding

2.2 Communicable Diseases

2.2.1 Hazard Overview

Communicable disease (infectious disease) is defined as an illness caused by a specific infectious agent or its toxic product that results from transmission of that agent or its products from an infected person, animal, or reservoir to a susceptible host, directly or indirectly either through an intermediate plant or animal host, vector, or inanimate environment. Vector-borne diseases include bacterial and viral diseases transmitted by mosquitoes, ticks, and fleas. Climate trends and variations could impact the spread of certain communicable diseases in Cumberland County. Many infectious respiratory illnesses (influenza, RSV, etc.) spread between humans more easily in cooler, less humid conditions, so a decrease in the length and severity of winter seasons could potentially reduce the impacts of these diseases in Cumberland County. For further details on these changes see the Winter Weather sub-section of the Severe Weather section of this appendix.

Studies have found evidence that climate trends and variations contribute to the expanding range of suitable tick habitats. As temperatures and humidity rise, it is believed that tick habitats will continue to expand, increasing the risk of exposure to infected ticks. Longer, warmer summers have given mosquitoes more time to both reproduce and spread disease. Additionally, shifts in average temperature, humidity, and precipitation can potentially allow for increased habitat of invasive mosquito species that could bring with them non-endemic diseases that are usually only found in travelers.

2.2.2 County Profile

Historically, examples of communicable disease outbreaks in Tennessee are West Nile Virus (mosquito-borne), bed bugs, and pertussis (whooping cough). The most recently declared worldwide communicable disease emergency that affected Tennessee was the COVID-19 (coronavirus) pandemic in 2019. Communicable disease cases are reported to the Tennessee Department of Health which provides reporting guidance and resources for communicable disease outbreaks within the state. Within Tennessee 12 diseases are categorized as immediate notification and 25 as next business day notification.

Past Occurrences

- 2009 H1N1 Pandemic: In the spring of 2009, a strain of H1N1 spread quickly across the U.S. and the globe. The U.S. government declared H1N1 (swine flu) a public health emergency in April 2006. By November 2009, 48 states reported cases of H1N1, mostly in children and young adults. The CDC estimates that 43 million to 89 million people had H1N1 between April 2009 and April 2010, resulting in an estimated 8,870 and 18,300 H1N1-related deaths.
- 2014 Ebola Outbreak: During the 2014 West African Ebola outbreak, 11 people were treated for Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) in the U.S., two of whom died. The majority

were infected with the Ebola virus outside of the U.S. and either medically evacuated into the U.S. for treatment or entered the country as airline passengers.

- 2019 Coronavirus Pandemic: In December 2019, a coronavirus disease (COVID-19) outbreak was identified in Wuhan, China. In 2020, COVID-19 quickly spread to the United States, and in March 2020, the World Health Organization characterized COVID-19 as a pandemic. The United States declared a national emergency. As of June 8th, 2024, there were 21, 216 cases, resulting in 362 COVID19-related deaths in Cumberland County. Data for this can be found at: County Data Snapshot (tn.gov)

2.2.3 Risk Assessment and Vulnerable Populations

The entirety of Cumberland County, including all assets located within the County, can be considered at risk. Vulnerable and underserved populations (Poor, Blind, Deaf, elderly, impaired individuals, and those who work in the medical field or respond to large gatherings) have a higher risk of severe illness following disease infections. Historically, these populations include adults aged 65 or older (1/3 of the County population), infants under 2 years old, marginalized populations experiencing health or social inequities, and individuals with medical conditions. While a pandemic outbreak will not directly impact critical facilities and infrastructure, it could severely impact local healthcare services, with clinical systems and 911 becoming overwhelmed. A severe pandemic may result in an interruption of services and a shortage of supplies.

The National Risk Index (Map | National Risk Index (fema.gov) is a dataset that uses 16 census variables to help local officials identify communities that may need support before, during, or after disasters. Unfortunately, the National Risk Index does not capture non-natural disaster impacts. Therefore, using the SVI can help public health officials and local planners better prepare for and respond to emergency events such as disease outbreaks.

Social Vulnerability Index Score for Cumberland County: Moderate vulnerability

Although the Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) is a well-valued resource it fails to properly show the feedback from the participating jurisdictions. Therefore, all identified hazards were evaluated concerning risk in FEMA lifelines per jurisdiction. The scenario that which local jurisdictions would evaluate the conditions was a mid-level impact of the identified hazard. The results are below:

Communicable Disease Risk based on selected FEMA Lifelines

Communicable Disease Risk	FEMA Lifelines

Jurisdiction	Safety & Security	Food, Water & Shelter	Health & Medical	Energy	Communications	Transportation	Hazardous Materials	Water Systems
Cumberland County	Y	Y	Y			Y		
Crossville	Y	Y	Y			Y		
Crab Orchard	Y	Y	Y			Y		
Pleasant Hill	Y	Y	Y			Y		
Cumberland County Schools	Y	Y	Y			Y		

Colors indicate lifeline or component conditions:	
	Significant Impact, Multiple Required Resources
Yellow	Some Impact, Some Outside Resources Required
Green	Little to No Impact, No Outside Resources Required

Given the information above it becomes vital that all participating jurisdictions are able to prioritize the necessity of mitigation actions in the following lifeline categories so that they can become more resilient in the whole community that they serve.

2.2.4 Land Use & Development

Considering that the entire County is at risk of communicable disease, increased development, and population growth can reasonably translate to increased impacts due to these events. The population in Cumberland County is expected to rise similarly to its surrounding counties and Tennessee. An increase in population may lead to an increased risk of infection and new and improved business, which in turn means an increase in the number and value of assets at risk of economic disruption.

2.2.5 Multi-Jurisdictional Differences

The entirety of Cumberland County and the incorporated jurisdictions, including all assets located within, can be considered equally at risk of communicable disease outbreaks. This includes the entire population, all critical facilities, buildings (commercial and residential), and infrastructure.

2.2.6 Summary

Cumberland County is subject to communicable diseases through plant or animal host, vector, or inanimate environments. Communicable diseases can spread, leading to deaths, local business impacts and closures, and supply chain disruptions. Infections and hospitalizations due to communicable diseases can overwhelm local healthcare services.

2.3 Extreme Temperatures

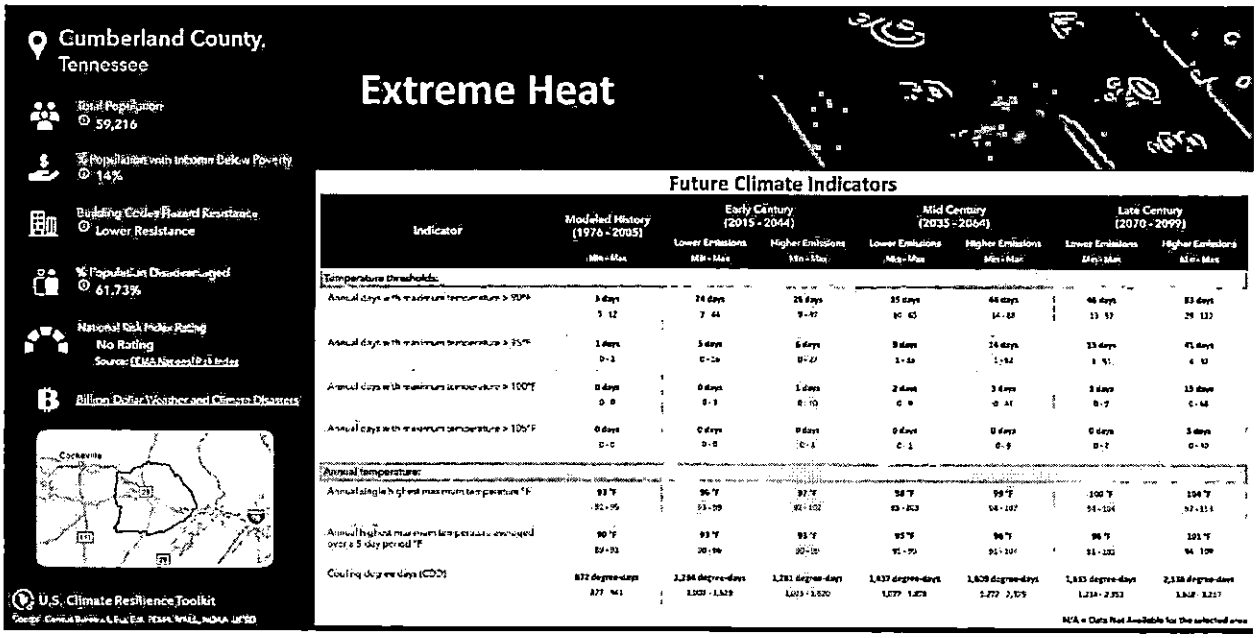
2.3.1 Hazard Overview

Heat Wave

Excessive Heat is when the heat index reaches at least 105ºF for at least three hours on two consecutive days, and the nighttime air temperature does not drop below 75ºF. The definition of Excessive Heat is a "rule of thumb" because the detrimental effects of high temperatures and humidity vary among segments of the population (old, young, etc.) and whether the population, in general, has built up a heat tolerance (residents in desert communities fair better than visitors). While some may be better able to cope with Excessive Heat as defined, others may still be adversely affected by a lower heat index. A "rule of thumb" works for mitigation planning because the benefits of specific mitigation actions start accruing before conditions reach Excessive Heat levels. Exposure to extreme heat can pose health risks, including sunburn, dehydration, heat cramps, and heat stroke. The National Weather Service Heat Index calculates how hot it feels when relative humidity is factored in with the actual air temperature using a 4-factor scale: caution, extreme caution, danger, extreme danger. The National Weather Service (NWS) also issues Heat Alerts.

- A Heat Advisory is issued 12-24 hours before the onset, at least 100°F but less than 105°F for at least 2 hours.
- An Excessive Heat Watch is issued when temperatures of 105°F or greater are forecasted for the next 24 to 72 hours.
- An Excessive Heat Warning is issued when temperatures of 105°F last for more than 3 hours per day for two consecutive days or temperatures exceed 115°F for any period.

The Climate Mapping Risk Assessment (CMRA) Report for Cumberland County shows the potential for an increase in high heat days when examining temperature thresholds and annual temperatures. By mid-century, Cumberland County could experience between 35 and 44 days of maximum temperatures exceeding 90°F, compared to a historical (1976-2005) average of 5 days. There could be 2-3 days of maximum temperatures exceeding 100°F by mid-century, compared to a historical average of 0 days per year. Additionally, the annual single highest maximum temperature could be 98-99°F by mid-century, compared to a historical average of 99°F.

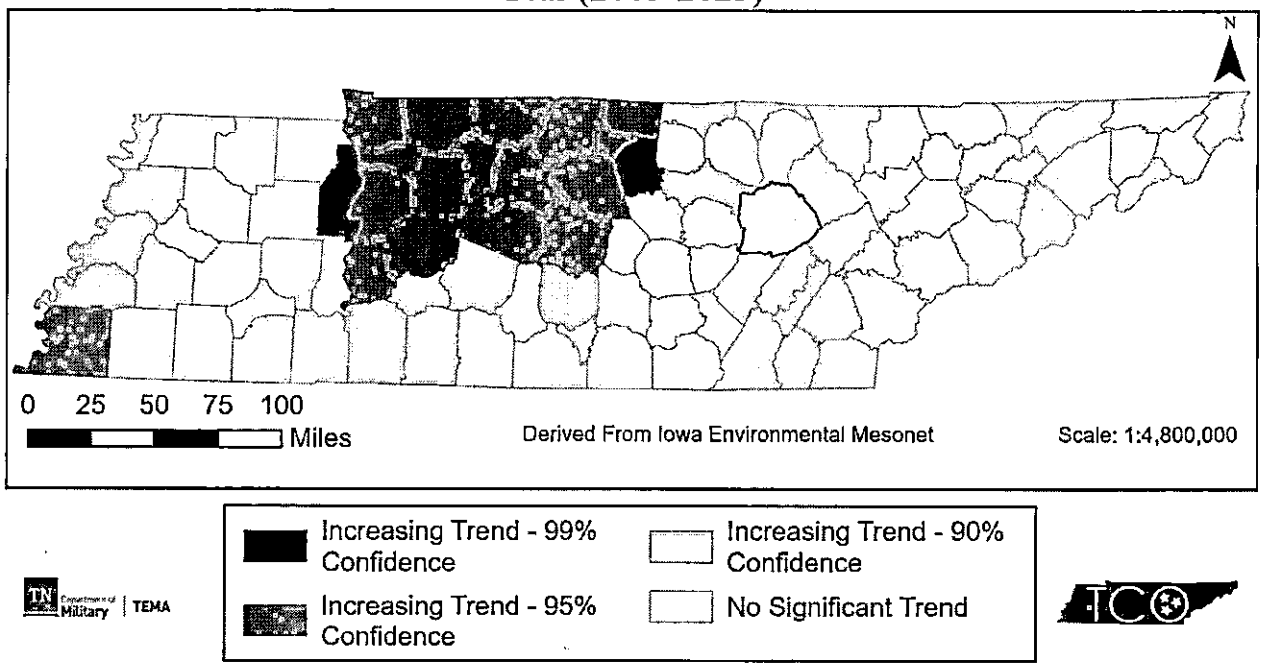


Climate Mapping Risk Assessment Report for Extreme Heat in Cumberland County.

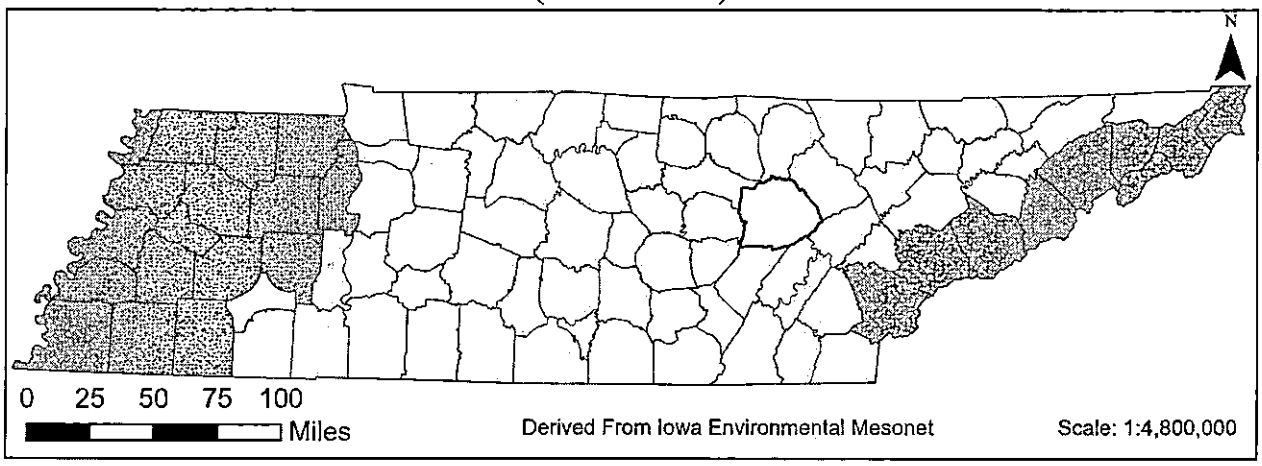
(Source: US Climate Resilience Toolkit)

Trend analysis of heat advisories/excessive heat warnings showed no significant increasing decreasing trend for Cumberland County, meaning that these types of advisories and warnings (issued by the National Weather Service) have not increased or decreased between 2005 and 2023. Cumberland County was also not identified as an emerging hot or cold spot for heat advisories/excessive heat warnings; meaning it was not statistically more or less likely to have heat advisories or warnings than other parts of the state.

Trend in the Number of Heat Advisories/Excessive Heat Warnings Issued per Year (2005-2023)



Emerging Hot Spot Analysis of Cold/Windchill Advisories and Warnings (2005-2022)



Cold Wave

Trend analysis of cold/windchill advisories and extreme cold/extreme windchill warnings showed no significant increasing or decreasing trend for Cumberland County, meaning that

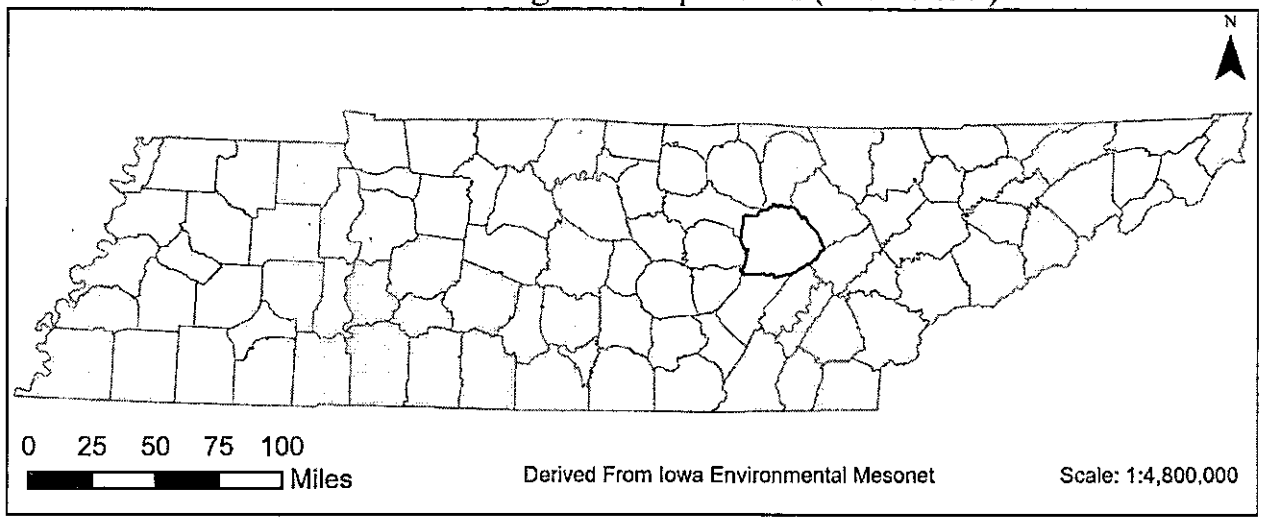
these types of advisories and warnings (issued by the National Weather Service) have remained relatively stable from 2005 to 2022. Cumberland County was also not identified as an emerging hot or cold spot for cold temperature or wind chill-based advisories or warnings; meaning it was not statistically more or less likely to have heat advisories or warnings than other parts of the state.

The National Weather Service (NWS) issues the nation's Wind Chill Warning, Watch, and Advisory:

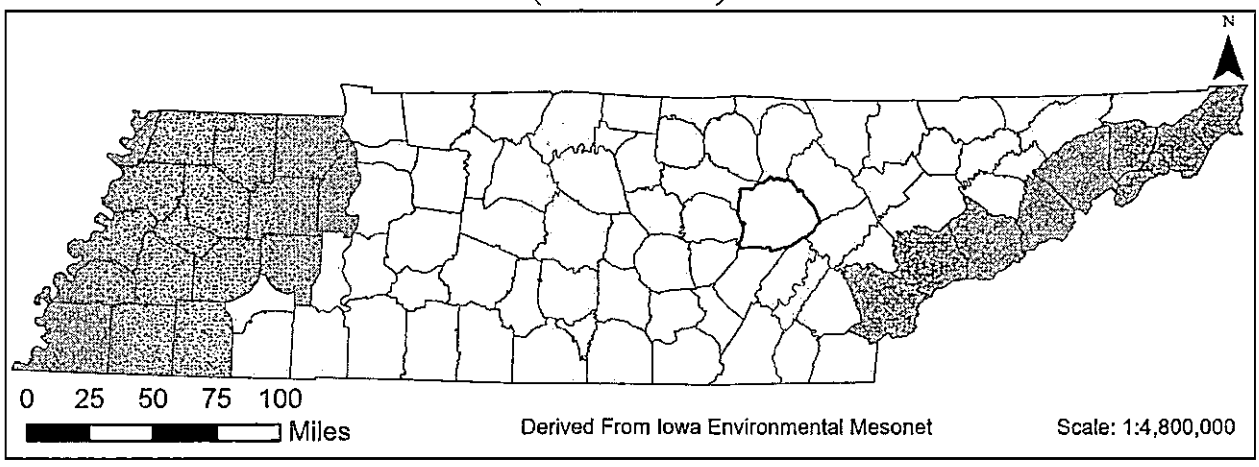
- Wind Chill Warning: NWS issues a wind chill warning when dangerously cold wind chill values are expected or occurring.
- Wind Chill Watch: NWS issues a wind chill watch when dangerously cold wind chill values are possible.
- Wind Chill Advisory: NWS issues a wind chill advisory when seasonably cold wind chill values, but not extremely cold values, are expected or occurring.

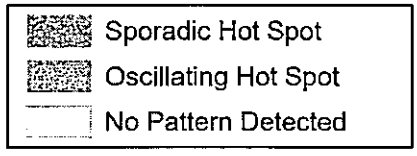
The National Weather Service Wind Chill Chart calculates the danger from winter winds and freezing temperatures using a 3-factor time-based scale (30 min, 10 min, 5 min).

Trend in the Number of Cold/Windchill Advisories and Extreme Cold/Extreme Windchill Warnings Issued per Year (2005-2022)



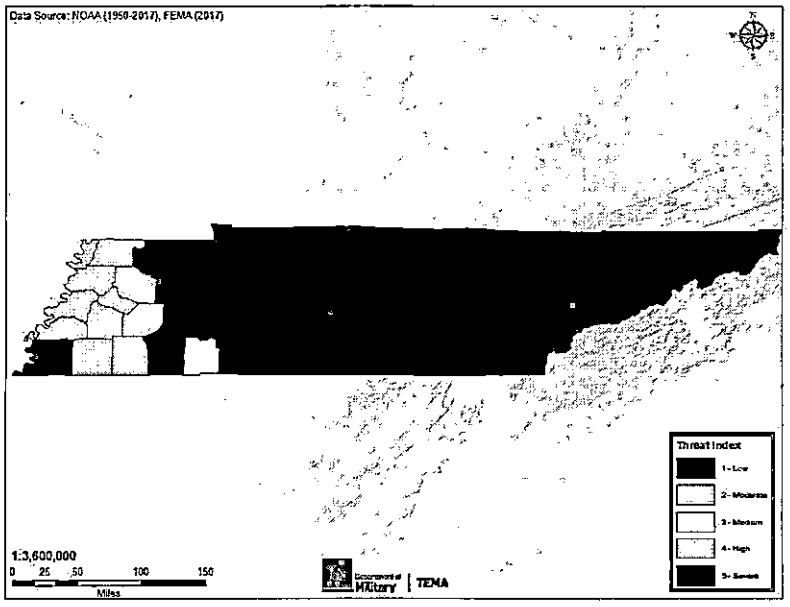
Emerging Hot Spot Analysis of Cold/Windchill Advisories and Warnings (2005-2022)





2.3.2 County Profile

The following figure provides extreme temperature event information for Cumberland County. The threat index for Cumberland County is:



Extreme Temperatures Impact Density (Source: 2018 Tennessee Hazard Mitigation Plan)

The following narratives were obtained via the NOAA Storm Event Database for Cold/Wind Chill, Excessive Heat, and Extreme Cold/Wind Chill. A table containing all NOAA-recorded events between 2023-2024 for Cumberland County.

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
CUMBERLAND (ZONE)	CUMBERLAND (ZONE)	TN	03/03/2023	15:30	CST-6	High Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	300.00K	0.00K
CAMP NAKAWANA	CUMBERLAND CO.	TN	04/01/2023	01:55	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts. EG	0	0	250.00K	0.00K
CROSSVILLE MEM	CUMBERLAND CO.	TN	08/07/2023	11:30	CST-6	Thunderstorm Wind	56 kts. MG	0	0	250.00K	0.00K
CUMBERLAND (ZONE)	CUMBERLAND (ZONE)	TN	01/14/2024	18:15	CST-6	Heavy Snow		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	800.00K	0.00K

Probability of Future Events - Cumberland County should experience 1 or more events per year every 5 years

The probability of Cumberland County and its participating jurisdictions experiencing extreme temperature variations is difficult to predict but based on the historical record of events since 1950; it can reasonably be assumed that this type of event can occur frequently at least once per year. To reference the climate trend analyzed by East Tennessee State University, reference Appendix C.

2.3.3 Risk Assessment and Vulnerable Populations

In the county, road traveling conditions, electrical lines, human health, and agricultural functions are some of the most vulnerable features. The National Risk Index is a dataset and online tool to help illustrate the United States communities most at risk for natural hazards. It was built and designed by FEMA in close collaboration with various stakeholders and partners in academia; local, state, and federal government. The Risk Index leverages available source data for natural hazards and community risk factors to develop a baseline relative risk assessment for each county and census trace. Some of these community risk factors include social vulnerability which is determined by the data pulled from the Census performed every ten years. A higher social vulnerability score is proportional to a higher risk score.

The most vulnerable populations within the county are those with limited access to be able to get medical services or appointments in the event of an ice storm or severe weather that impacts travel. Deaf and blind individuals could experience lack of information on a potential hazard due to not being able to see or hear about hazard impacts or conditions. Lack of power could prevent impaired individuals or poor households from being able to seek or afford shelter or move quickly due to loss of power or heat source. Elderly (1/3 of the population) are particularly vulnerable to both hot and cold temperatures in the event

of power outages or from having the ability to move without help, potentially stranding them in hazards. Access to medical care, water, facilities, and getting assistance could also pose challenges to the vulnerable populations in the County, especially during winter storms that can impact travel, power, and cause water issues. Heat can also impact all populations, but young and elderly are particularly vulnerable in the event of a power outage or extended outdoor exposure.

National Risk Index Score for Cold Waves = no rating
National Risk Index Score for Heat Waves = no rating

Although the National Risk Index is a well-valued tool it fails to properly show the feedback from the participating jurisdictions. Therefore, all identified hazards were evaluated in regard to risk in FEMA lifelines per jurisdiction. The scenario that local jurisdictions would evaluate the conditions off of was mid-level impact of the identified hazard. The results are below:

Extreme Temperature Risk based on selected FEMA Lifelines

Extreme Temperature Risk	FEMA Lifelines							
Jurisdiction	Safety & Security	Food, Water & Shelter	Health & Medical	Energy	Communications	Transportation	Hazardous Materials	Water Systems
Cumberland County			Y					
City of Crossville			Y					
Crab Orchard			Y					
Pleasant Hill			Y					
Cumberland County Schools			Y			Y		

Colors indicate lifeline or component conditions:	
	Significant Impact, Multiple Required Resources
Yellow	Some Impact, Some Outside Resources Required
Green	Little to No Impact, No Outside Resources Required

Given the information above it becomes vital that all participating jurisdictions are able to prioritize the necessity of mitigation actions in the following lifeline categories so that they can become more resilient in the whole community that they serve.

Future Heat Events and Social Vulnerability

The cross-examination of NOAA Future Heat Events and CDC Social Vulnerability Index (2018) indicates that Cumberland County will experience several days of 100-degree temperatures by 2050. Multiple determinates such as socioeconomic status, household

composition, disability, minority status, language, housing, and transportation heavily indicate how an individual will be affected by extreme temperatures. Individuals within vulnerable or underserved populations such as the elderly are not only more likely to experience the effects of extreme temperatures but also likely to be impacted to a higher degree than their counterparts.

2.3.4 Land Use and Development

Extreme temperature events have significant or even catastrophic impacts on property and critical infrastructure. Cumberland County is interested in protecting facilities, property, and infrastructure owned and managed by the jurisdictions. Disasters can damage not only private property but government property as well, placing a financial and operational burden on the County. Losses can extend from structures and contents to the interruption of services and the general economy. Many of these structures could receive indirect impacts, such as downed electrical lines that cut off electricity to the facilities, frozen pipelines that crack, destroyed crops, and customers not being able to access travel to the structures due to ice-covered roads.

2.3.5 Multi-Jurisdictional Differences

Due to the nature of extreme temperatures, Cumberland County and the incorporated jurisdictions are equally susceptible. The entire State is vulnerable to extreme temperatures. Varying land elevations, the landscape's character, and proximity to large bodies of water play a significant role in the State's temperatures.

2.3.6 Summary

Cumberland County and the incorporated jurisdictions are equally vulnerable to extreme temperatures, affecting people's health and safety. Therefore, it is essential to have proper measurements in place to prevent critical structures from being vulnerable to utility failure during extreme temperatures.

2.4 Severe Weather

2.4.1 Hazard Overview

Thunderstorms

Thunderstorms result from the rapid upward movement of warm, moist air. They can occur inside warm, moist air masses and at fronts. As the warm, moist air moves upward, it cools, condenses, and forms cumulonimbus clouds that can reach heights greater than 35,000 ft. Thunderstorms are responsible for developing and forming many severe weather phenomena, posing significant hazards to the population and landscape. Damage from thunderstorms is mainly inflicted by downburst winds, large hailstones, and flash flooding caused by heavy precipitation. Stronger thunderstorms can produce tornadoes and waterspouts.

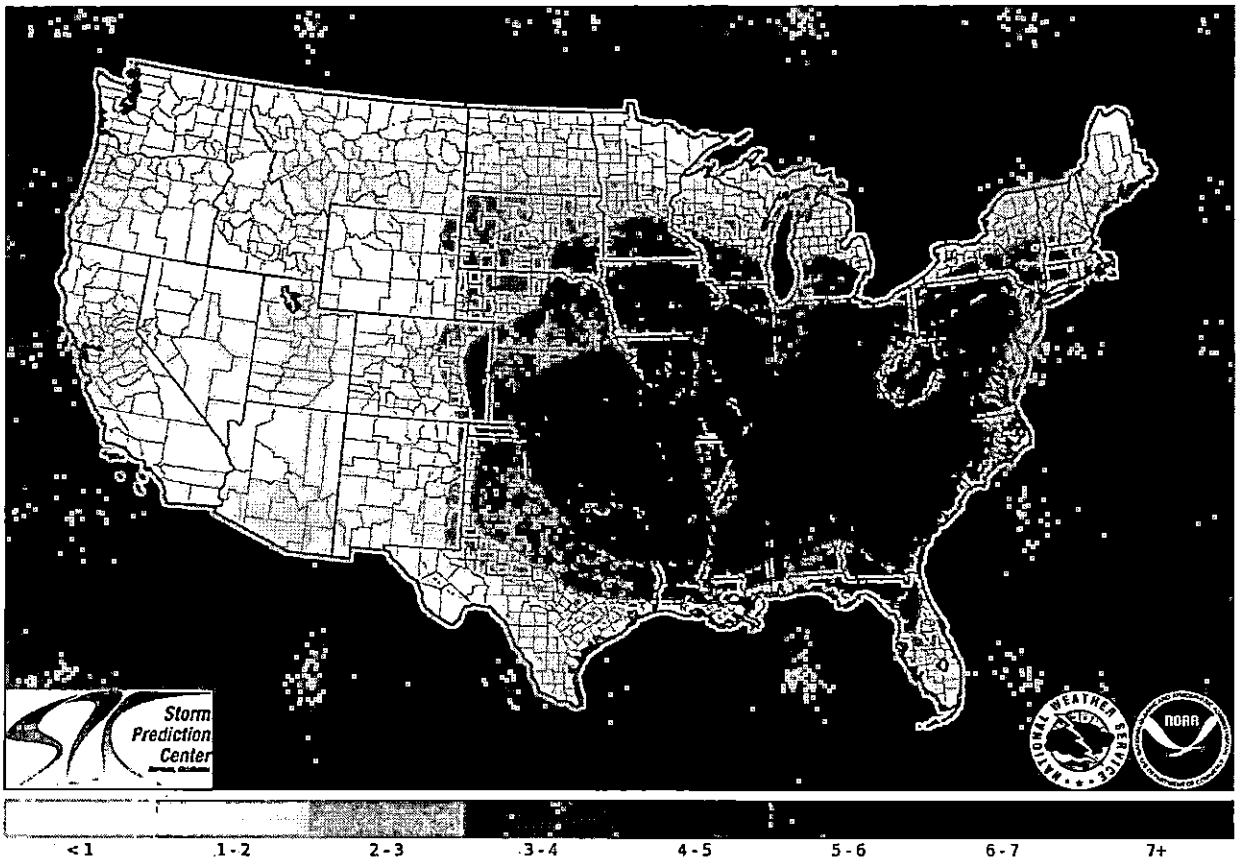
Wind

All jurisdictions are vulnerable to receiving damage from severe winds. The NOAA Storm Data Preparation document categorizes wind into three different types, as defined below.

- High Wind: Sustained non-convective winds of 40mph or greater lasting for one hour or longer or winds (sustained or gusts) of 58 mph for any duration on a widespread or localized basis.
- Strong Wind: Non-convective winds gusting less than 58 mph or sustained winds less than 40 mph, resulting in a fatality, injury, or damage.
- Thunderstorm Wind: Winds arising from convection (occurring within 30 minutes of lightning being observed or detected), with speeds of at least 58 mph, or winds of any speed (non-severe thunderstorm winds below 58 mph) producing a fatality, injury, or damage.

Historically, severe wind events occur multiple times yearly in Cumberland County. It is not unusual for Cumberland County to experience winds speeds up to 60 knots (69 mph), causing structural damage, power outages, and downed trees Climate trends and variations may lead to an increase in frequency and intensity of certain types of severe storms. Warmer air temperatures can contribute to more moisture in the atmosphere, providing fuel for stronger rainfall events and potentially more intense thunderstorms. The increased energy in the atmosphere can also contribute to the development of more powerful storms. Climate trends can also result in altered precipitation patterns influencing the distribution, timing, and intensity of rainfall during storms. Climate trends can influence the paths and tracks of severe storms too. Changes in atmospheric circulation patterns may lead to shifts in the regions where storms typically form or move, potentially affecting the areas that are historically vulnerable to specific types of storms. This can result in new areas being exposed to severe storms while other areas experience a decrease. Research by Ashley et al. (2023) into supercell thunderstorm formation compared historical data (1990-2005) and future climate models for the late 21st century (2085 – 2100), which indicate that the mid-South region of the U.S. could see an increase in the number of supercell thunderstorms capable of producing severe thunderstorm hazards and

tornadoes. These increases were mostly found in the late winter to early spring months of February, March, and April. Additionally, they found that an increasing number of supercell thunderstorms in this region could form in the late afternoon to overnight hours. Climate trends can contribute to compound events where multiple extreme weather events can occur simultaneously or in succession. These compound events can amplify the overall impacts on communities and ecosystems, making them more challenging to manage and recover from.



Mean Number of >50-knot Wind Days per Year (1986-2015) (source: NOAA)

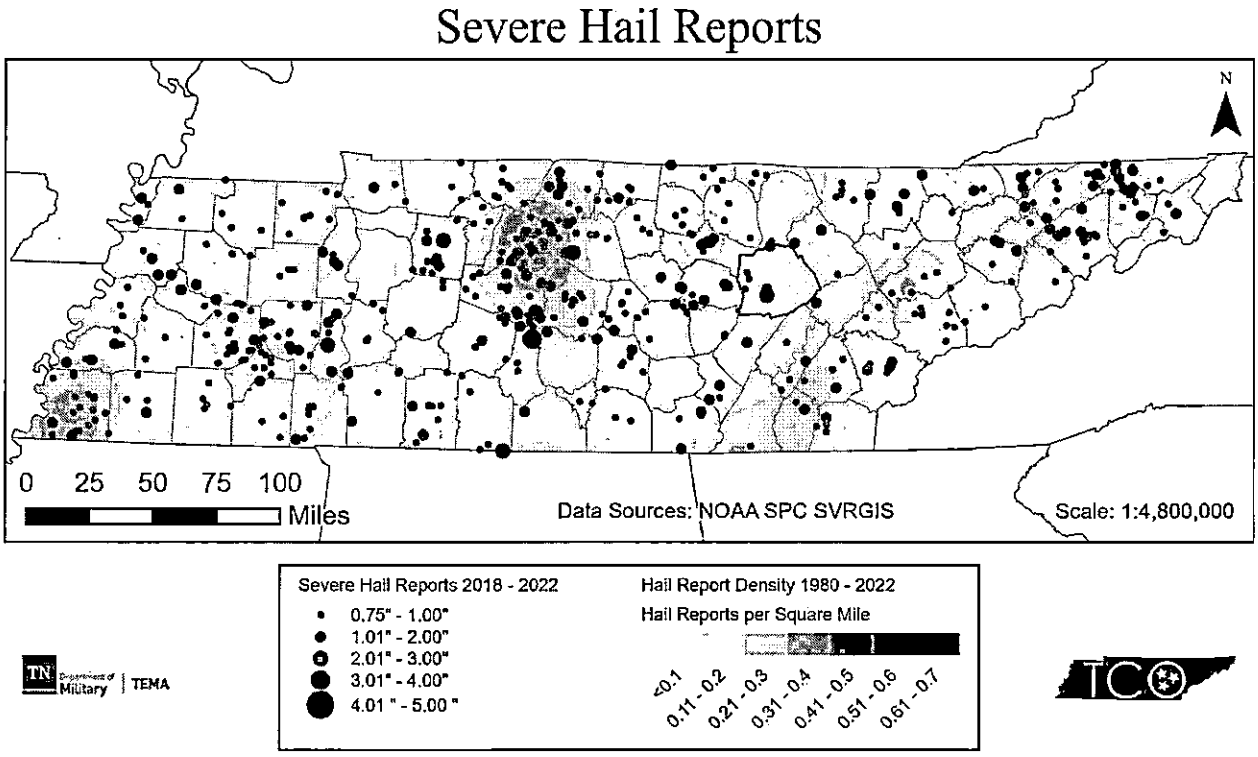
Hail

Hail forms when updrafts carry raindrops into icy areas of the atmosphere, where they freeze into ice. Hailstorms occur throughout the spring, summer, and fall but are more frequent in late spring and early summer. Hailstones are usually less than two inches in diameter and can fall at speeds of 120 mph. Hail causes nearly $1 billion in damage to crops and property yearly in the United States.

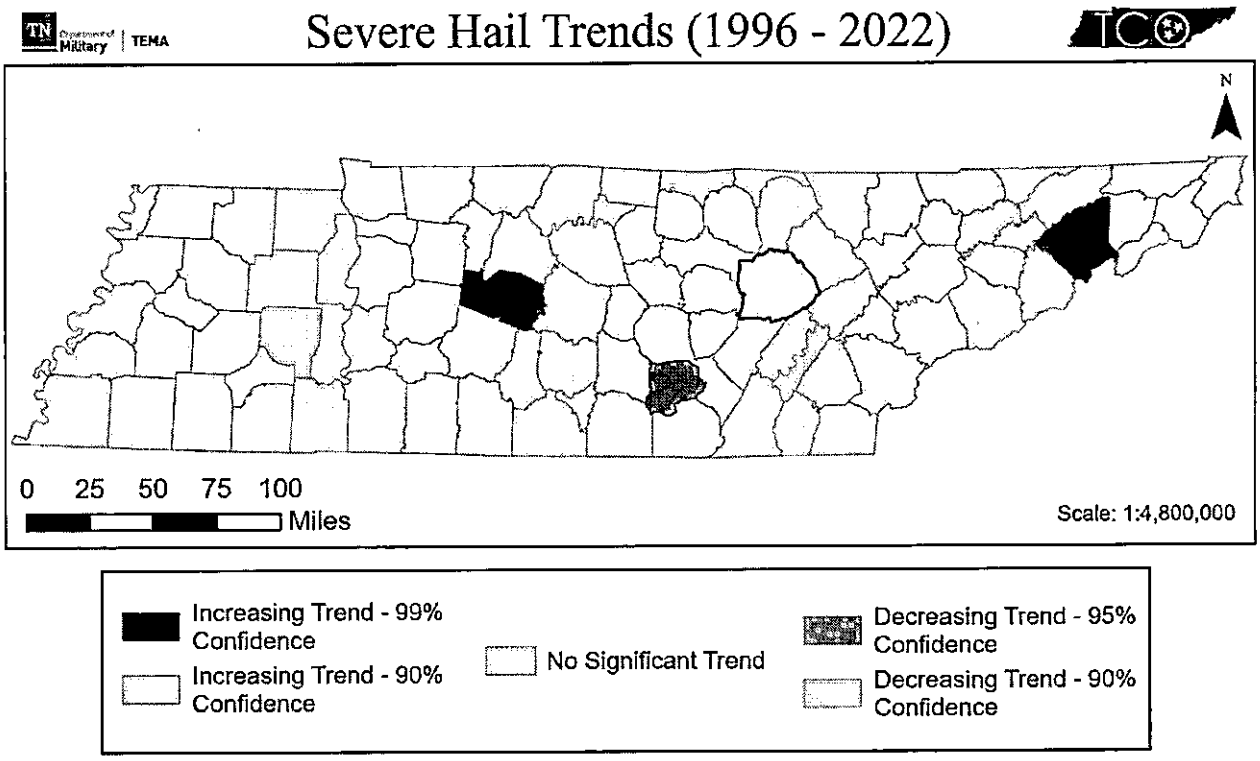
TORRO Hail Index (Source: The Tornado and Storm Research Organization)

Scale	Description	Max Diameter (mm)	Typical Damage
H0	Pea	5-9	No damage
H1	Mothball	10-15	Slight general damage to crops and plants

H2	Marble	16-20	Significant damage to crops and vegetation
H3	Walnut	21-30	Severe damage to fruits and crops, damage to glass and plastic structures, wood and paint scored
H4	Pigeons Egg	31-40	Widespread glass damage, auto-body damage
H5	Golf Ball	41-50	Destruction of glass, damage to tiled roofs, significant risk of injuries
H6	Hens Egg	51-60	Grounded aircrafts dented; brick walls pitted
H7	Tennis Ball	61-75	Severe roof damage and risk of serious injury
H8	Softball	76-90	Severe damage to aircrafts
H9	Grapefruit	91-100	Extensive structural damage, risk of severe or fatal injuries to people caught in storm
H10	Melon	>100	Extensive structural damage, risk of severe or fatal injuries to people caught in storm



Severe Hail Reports from 2018-2022 and Severe Hail Density from 1980-2022, Cumberland County Outlined in Bold.

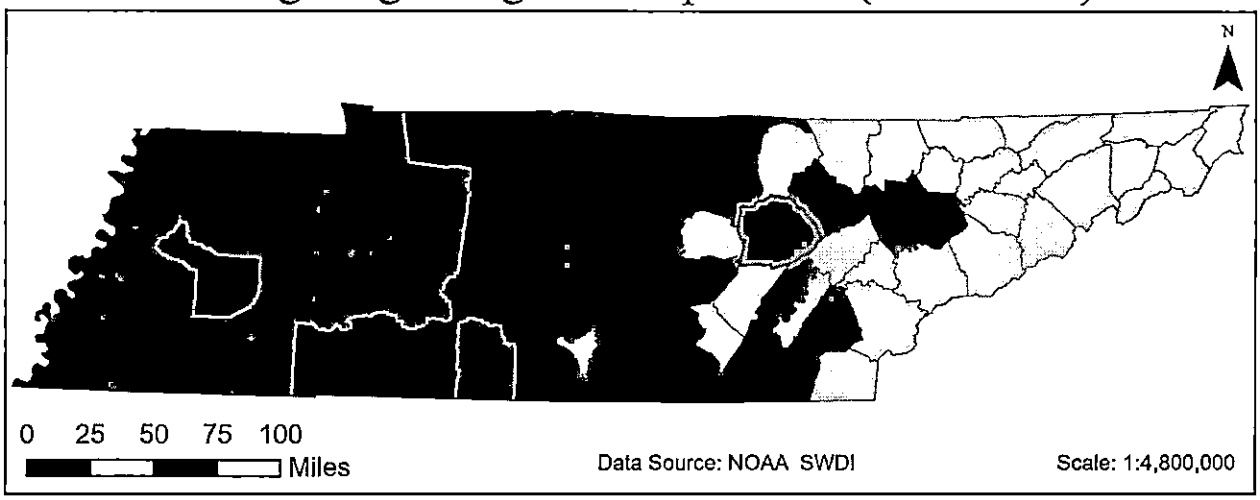


Trends in the Number of Severe Hail Events Recorded in the NCEI Storm Events Database from 1996 to 2022, Cumberland County Outlined in Bold.

Lightning

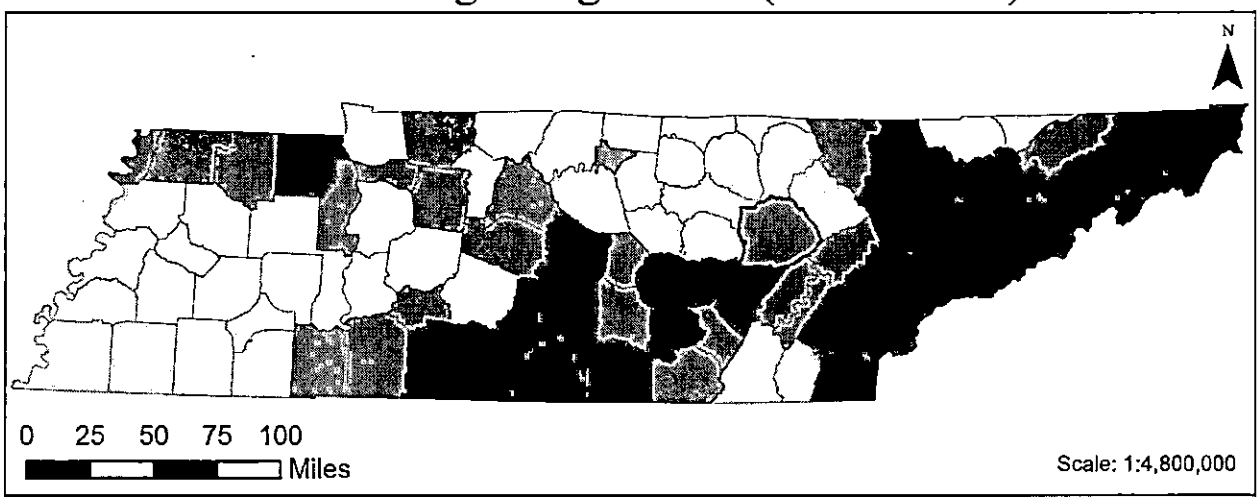
Lightning is an electrical discharge between the positive and negative regions of a thunderstorm. Lightning is one of the more dangerous weather hazards in the United States. Annually, lightning is responsible for deaths, injuries, and millions of dollars in property damage, including damage to buildings, communications systems, power lines, and electrical systems. Lightning also causes forest and brush fires and deaths, and injuries to livestock and other animals. According to the National Lightning Safety Institute, lightning causes more than 26,000 fires in the United States annually. The institute estimates property damage, increased operating costs, production delays, and lost revenue from lightning and secondary effects to be more than $6 billion annually. Impacts can be direct or indirect. People or objects can be struck or damaged when the current passes through or nearby.

Average Lightning Strikes per Year (1996-2021)



Average Annual Number of Lightning Strikes per Square Mile from 1996 to 2021, Cumberland County Outlined in Bold.

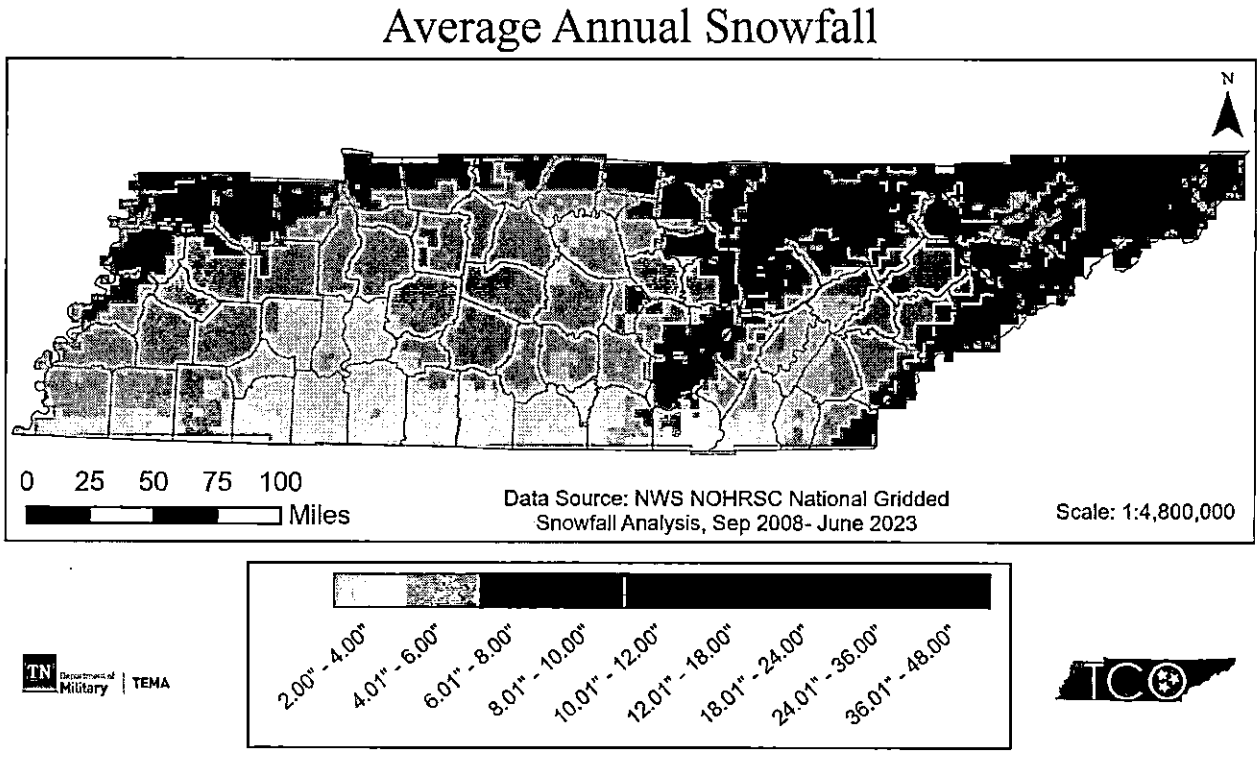
Trend in Lightning Strikes (1996 - 2021)



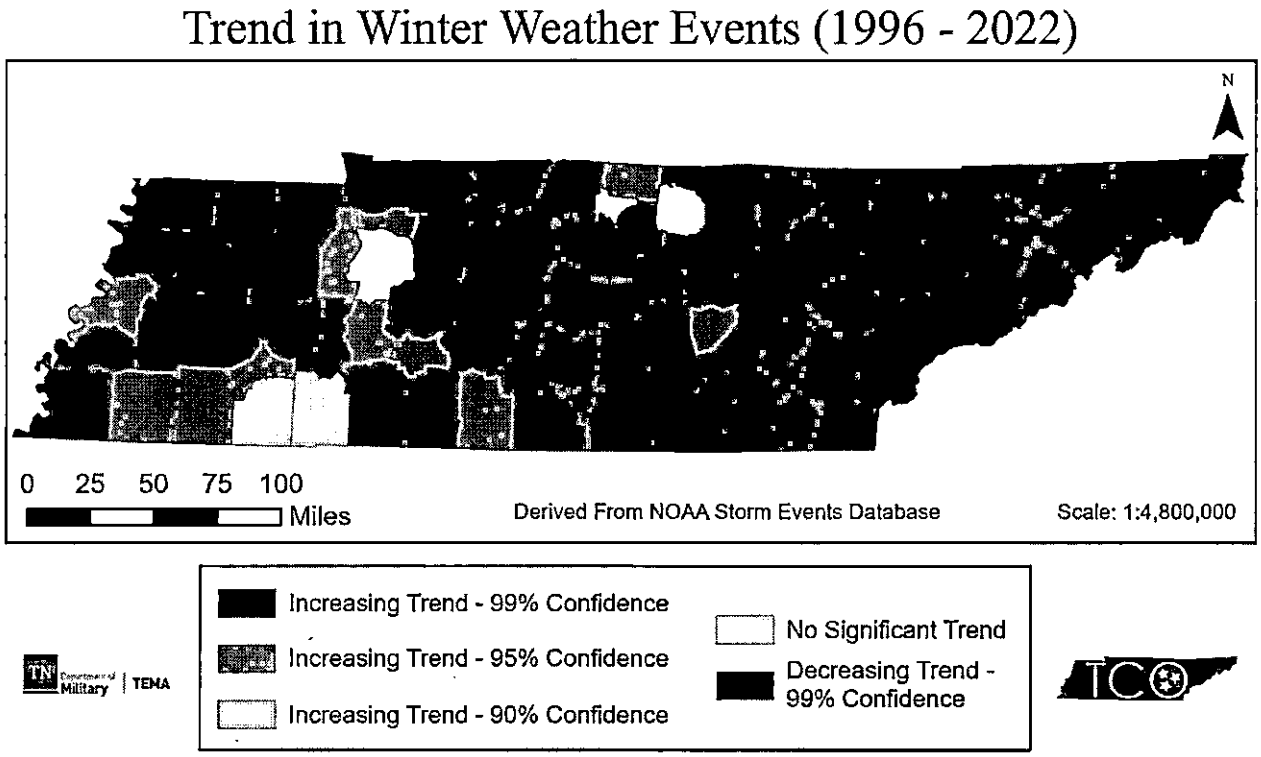
Trends in the Number of Lightning Strikes per County Recorded in the NOAA Severe Weather Data Inventory from 1996 to 2021, Cumberland County Outlined in Bold.

Winter Weather

Data from the National Weather Service NOHRSC National Gridded Snowfall Analysis webpage covering the winters of 2008-2009 to 2022-2023 (the last 15-years) indicates that the average annual snowfall for Cumberland County ranges from 4 to 18-inches per year, varying mostly with elevation, with higher snowfall found in the eastern portion of the county. Using data from the NOAA Storm Events Database, trend analysis was performed on winter weather-related storms from 1996 to 2022 across the state of Tennessee. In this time period there was an increasing trend in the number of winter storms impacting Cumberland County, this trend was significant to the 99% confidence level.

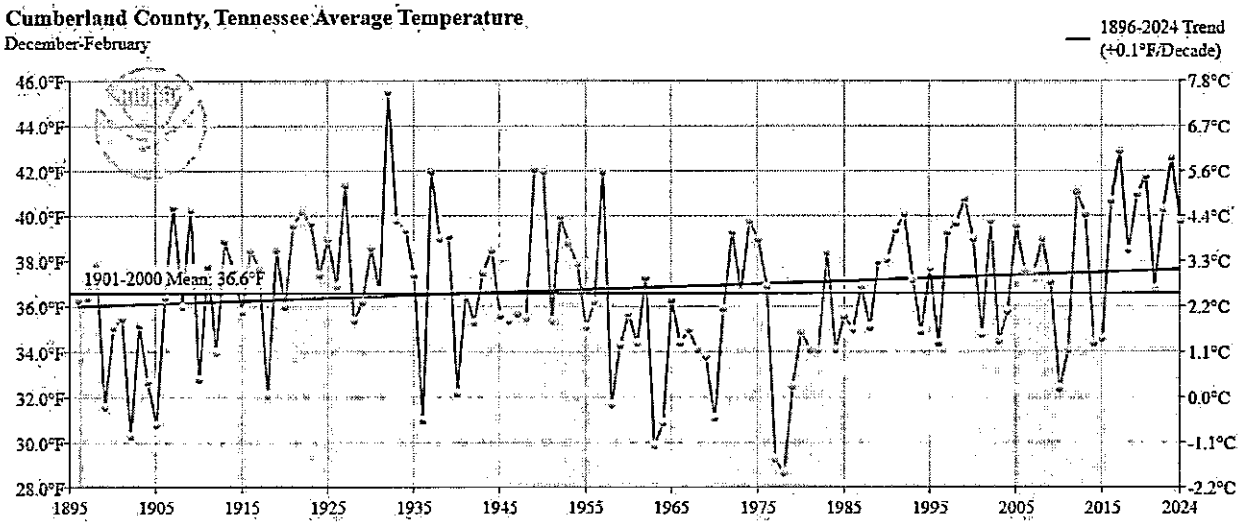


Average Annual Snowfall from the Winter of 2008/2009 to the Winter of 2022/2023, Cumberland County Outlined in Bold.



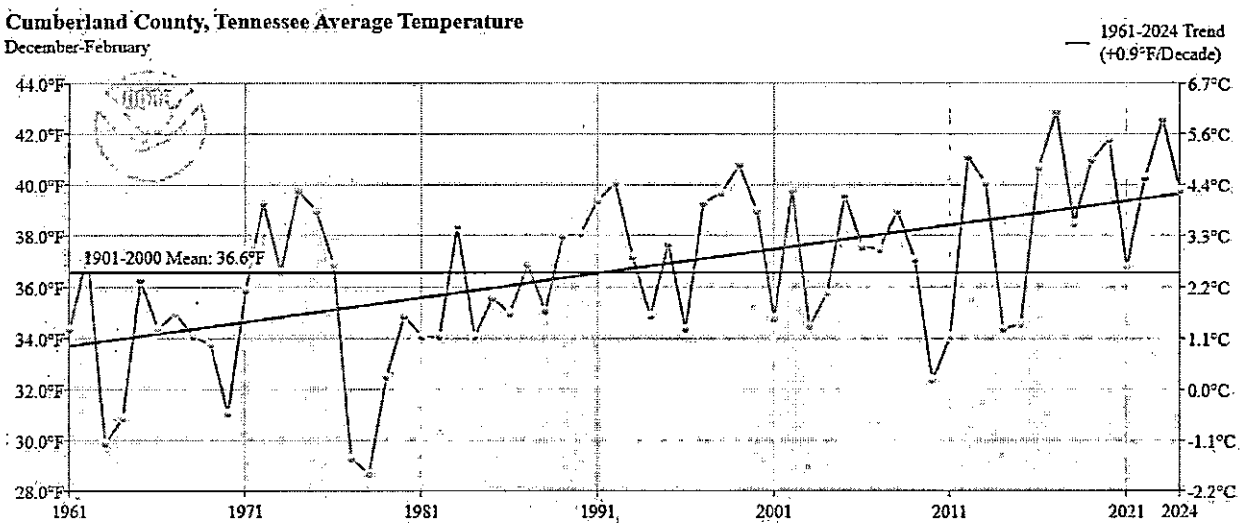
Trends in the Number of Winter Weather-Related Events Recorded in the NCEI Storm Events Database from 1996 to 2022, Cumberland County Outlined in Bold.

Climate trends and variability will impact the future likelihood of winter weather events or severe winter storms in Tennessee, likely decreasing but not eliminating the overall risk. Average annual temperatures are expected to increase across the Southeast US, including temperatures during the winter season. Cumberland County has an observed warming trend of +0.1°F per decade from 1896 to 2024 throughout the meteorological/climatological winter season (December – February). In the medium-term (1961 - 2024) the winter temperature trend shows greater warming at +0.9°F per decade, however the short-term (1991 - 2024) trend shows slightly moderated warming of +0.7°F per decade during the winter season. The moderation was caused by the exclusion of the very cold winters of 1963-1964, 1970, and 1977-1979.



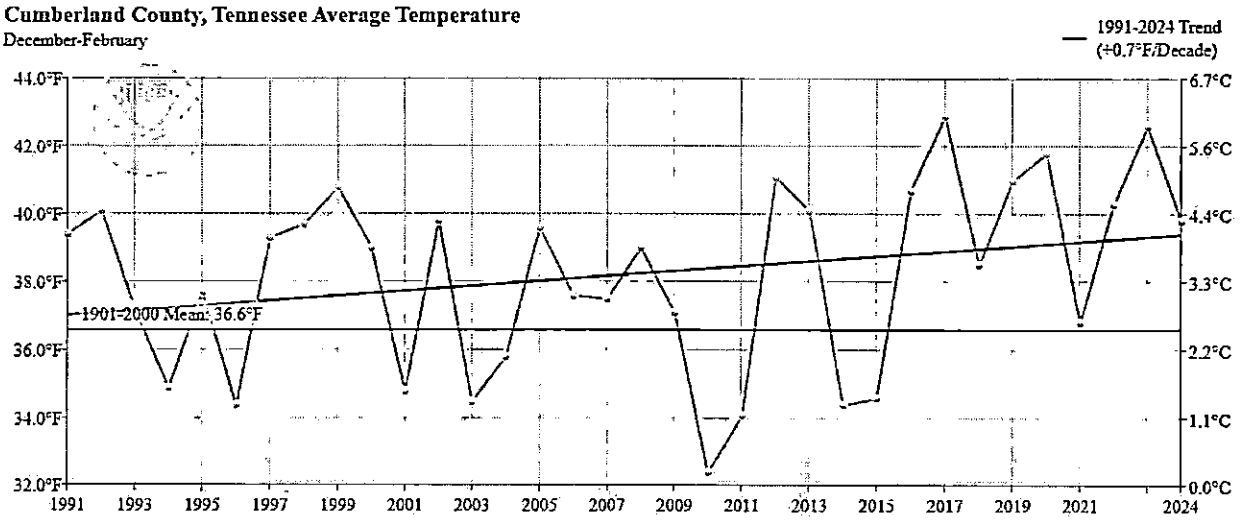
Winter (December to February) Mean Temperature for Cumberland County, Tennessee, Showing a +0.1°F Increase per Decade Since 1895.

(Source: NOAA NCEI, Climate-at-a-Glance: County Time Series)



Winter (December to February) Mean Temperature for Cumberland County, Tennessee, Showing a +0.9°F Increase per Decade Since 1961.

(Source: NOAA NCEI, Climate-at-a-Glance: County Time Series)



Winter (December to February) Mean Temperature for Cumberland County, Tennessee, Showing a +0.7°F Increase per Decade Since 1991.

(Source: NOAA NCEI, Climate-at-a-Glance: County Time Series)

County Profile

The entirety of Cumberland County is at risk of severe weather. Severe weather events are most likely in the spring and summer months and during the afternoon and evening hours, but they can occur year-round and at all hours. In terms of magnitude, the NWS defines thunderstorms in terms of severity. A severe thunderstorm produces winds greater than 57 miles per hour and/or hail greater than 1 inch in diameter, and/or a tornado. The NWS chose these severity measures as parameters more capable of producing considerable damage. Hail stones can vary in diameter, and in Tennessee, there have been records of hail up to 2.75 inches.

Event narratives were obtained via the NOAA Storm Event Database and are included below for each severe weather category. Cumberland County averages less than 0.5 severe thunderstorm wind damage report per square mile, and 0.11-0.2 severe hail reports per square mile. Cumberland County has a relatively high number of lightning strikes per year compared to other areas in the eastern half of the state, with an average of 10-15 lightning strikes per square mile per year. The Tennessee Climate Office (TCO) analyzed trends for thunderstorm winds (convective wind) and severe hail reports in counties across Tennessee using the NOAA Storm Events Database with data from 1996 to 2022, and lightning strikes per county from 1996 to 2021 from the NOAA Severe Weather Data Inventory (SWDI). The trend analysis for convective wind reports and severe hail reports shows no significant trend in the number of these severe thunderstorm hazards in Cumberland County. Trend analysis for lightning strikes showed a decreasing trend for the county that was significant to the 95% confidence level.

Thunderstorms

Date – 1/3/2023: A severe thunderstorm tracking eastward through Cumberland County produced straight-line wind damage just north of Crossville. The emergency manager reported damage on Tabor Loop which included an uprooted tree, another tree that fell on a house. An estimated $25,000 in damages occurred.

Date - 8/7/2023: An ASOS station in Crossville measured a 64 mph wind gust from a severe thunderstorm. These winds downed numerous trees and powerlines in the area and caused 4,420 customers to be without power in Crossville and western Cumberland County. Two homes were damaged by falling trees. Caused an estimated $250,000 in damages.

Wind

Date – 3/3/2023: Several hours of severe non-thunderstorm winds led to numerous damage reports of downed trees and limbs, downed powerlines, and roof damage. A NWS employee reported that a fallen large tree created a traffic jam along Interstate 40 from Crossville to Ozone. Caused an estimated $300,000 in damages.

Hail

Date – 6/16/2019: Cumberland County EMA relayed a report of estimated quarter-size hail 4 miles northwest of Lake Tansi.

Date - 3/3/2020: Dime to half-dollar size hail was reported in Rinnie.

Lightning

Date – 5/31/2018: Lightning struck a home on Stonecrest Avenue causing one minor injury.

Date – 7/21/2018: Lightning struck a transformer and caught it on fire on Main Street in Crossville. Estimated damage was $1,000

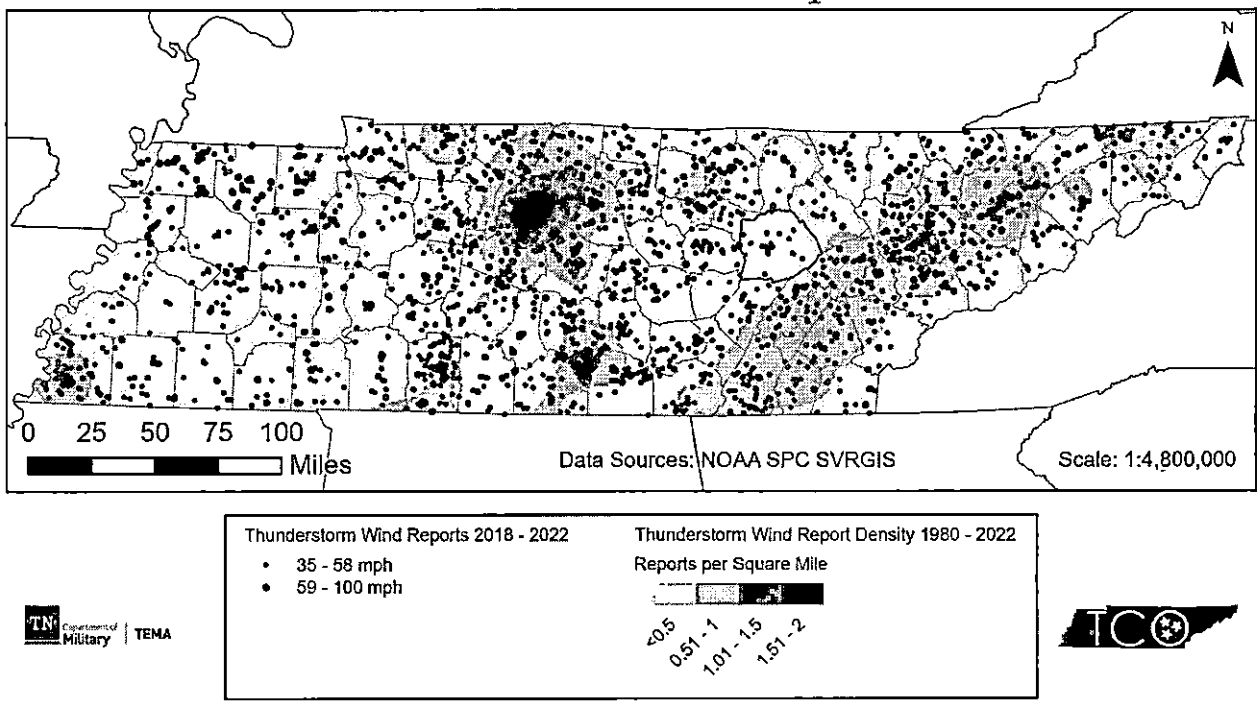
Winter Weather

Date – 3/11/2022: Snow totals up to 5 inches fell across Cumberland County. CoCoRaHS station Crossville 5.8 SSW measured 5.0 inches of snow, CoCoRaHS station Crossville 6.9 S measured 4.2 inches of snow, and CoCoRaHS station Fairfield Glade 0.1 NNW measured 3.5 inches of snow.

Date – 12/23/2022: An ASOS station at Crossville Airport measured a minimum wind chill of -26 degrees.

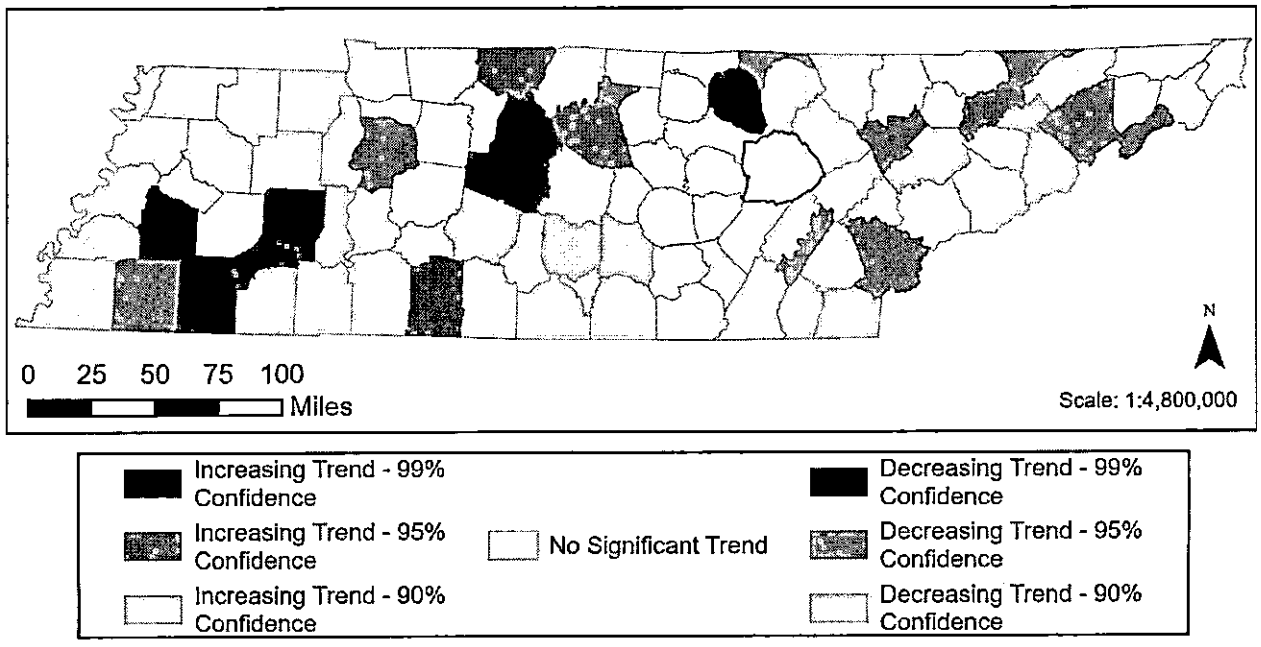
Probability of Future Events - Cumberland County should experience 1 or more events per year every 5 years.

Thunderstorm Wind Reports



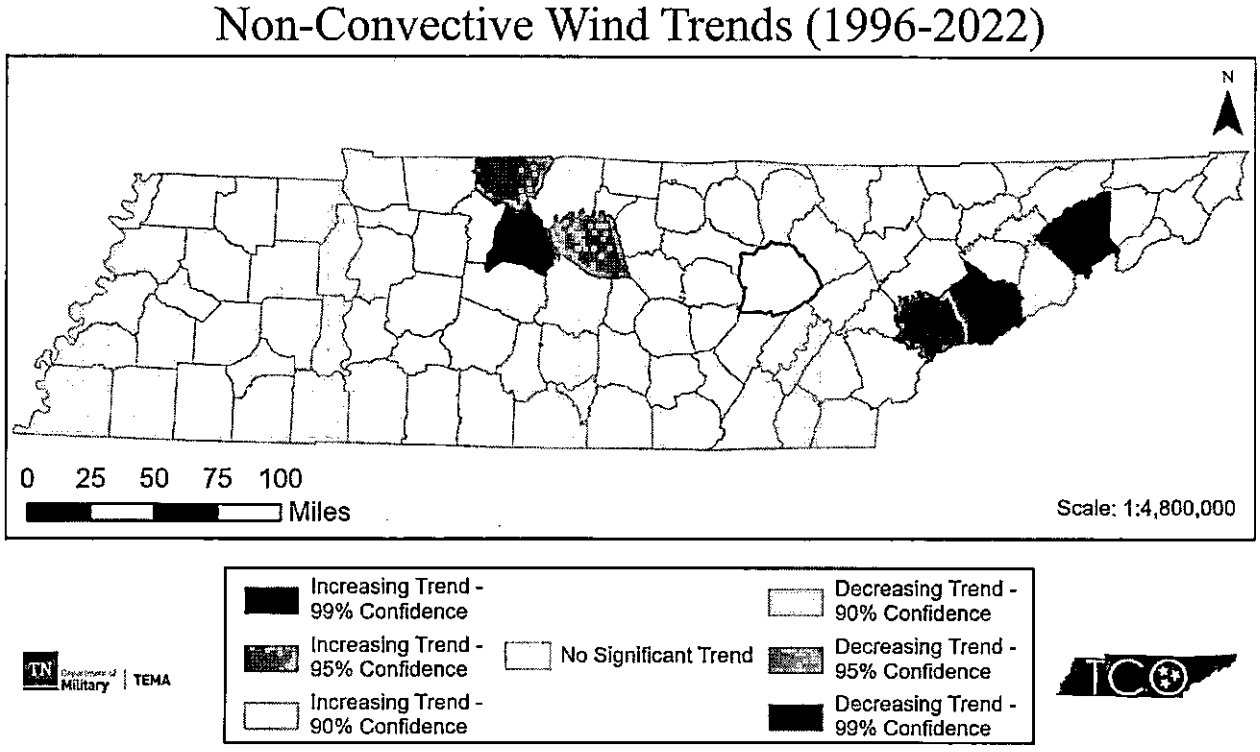
Severe Thunderstorm Wind Reports from 2018-2022 and Severe Thunderstorm Wind Report Density from 1980-2022, Cumberland County Outlined in Bold.

Convective (Thunderstorm) Wind Trends (1996 - 2022)



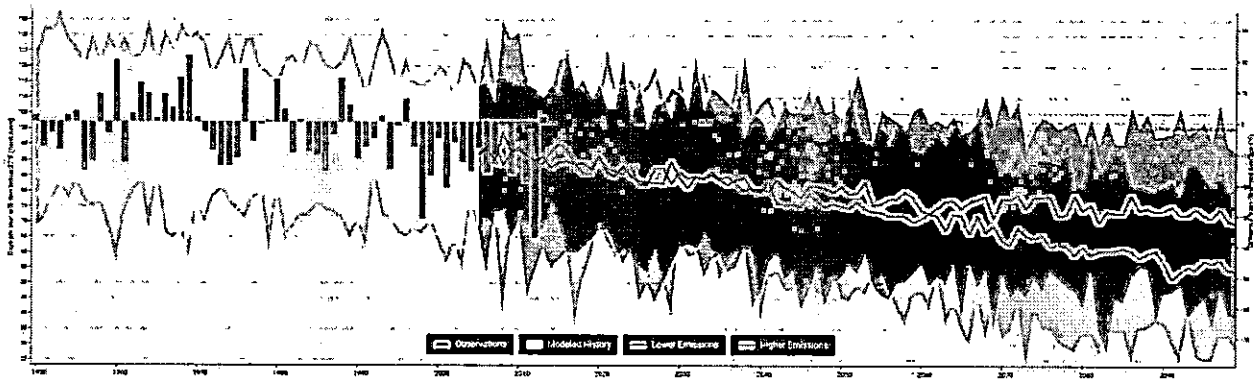
Trends in the Number of Thunderstorm Wind Events Recorded in the NCEI Storm Events Database from 1996 to 2022, Cumberland County Outlined in Bold.

The Tennessee Climate Office (TCO) also analyzed trends for non-convective (non-thunderstorm) wind reports in counties across Tennessee using the NOAA Storm Events Database with data from 1996 to 2022, and Cumberland County showed no significant trend in non-convective wind events during this time.



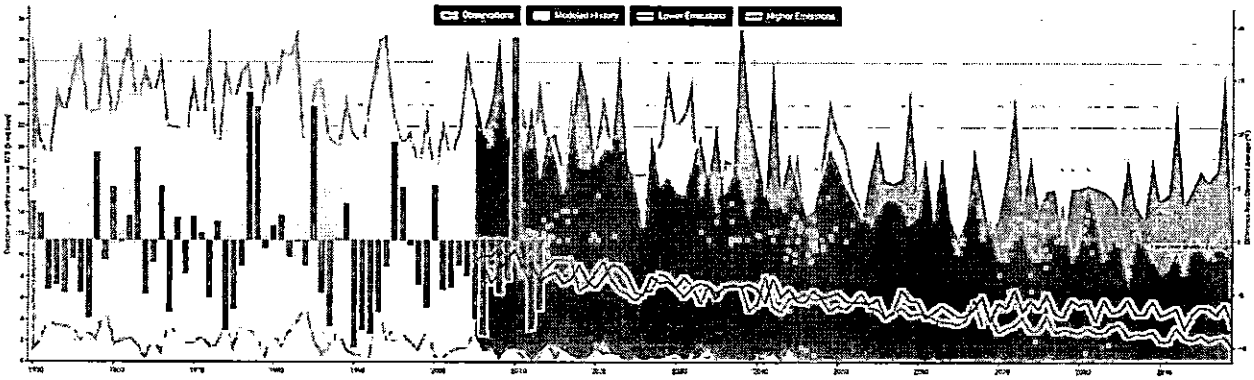
Trends in the Number of Non-Convective Wind Events Recorded in the NCEI Storm Events Database from 1996 to 2022, Cumberland County Outlined in Bold.

In the following two figures the historical and projected number of Frost Days (days with a minimum temperature below freezing) and Icing Days (days with a maximum temperature below freezing) are shown for Cumberland County from the U.S. Climate Resilience Toolkit Climate Explorer. The mean projection for the low emissions scenario indicates that Cumberland County could have 32 fewer Frost Days per year by the end of the century, while the mean projection for the high emissions scenario indicates there could be 48 fewer Frost Days per year than the 1961-1990 observed average number of frost days. The mean projection for the low emissions scenario shows that Cumberland County could observe approximately eight fewer Icing Days per year, while the high emissions scenario shows that there could be approximately 10 fewer Icing Days per year by the end of the century compared to the 1961-1990 observed average.



Days Per Year with Minimum Temperature Below 32°F (Frost Days) with Historical Observations from 1950 to 2013 and High (red) and Low (blue) Emission Scenarios Going to 2100 for Cumberland County, Tennessee.

(Source: U.S. Climate Resilience Toolkit Climate Explorer)



Days per Year with a Maximum Temperature Below 32°F (Icing Days) With Historical Observations from 1950 to 2013 and High (red) and Low (blue) Emission Scenarios Going to 2100 for Cumberland County, Tennessee.

(Source: U.S. Climate Resilience Toolkit Climate Explorer)

Additionally, the USDA forecasted changes in plant hardiness zones for the Southeast U.S. The following figure, from the Fourth National Climate Assessment (2018) indicates that Cumberland County may transition from Plant Hardiness Zone 6a/6b (historical data, 1976-2005) to Plant Hardiness Zone 7b by 2070-2099, based on climate models using the RCP8.5 (higher emissions) greenhouse gas emissions scenario. That would correlate to a warming of approximately 10-15 degrees in the average coldest temperature expected in parts of the county, from historical values of -10°F to -0°F to future values of +5°F to +10°F.

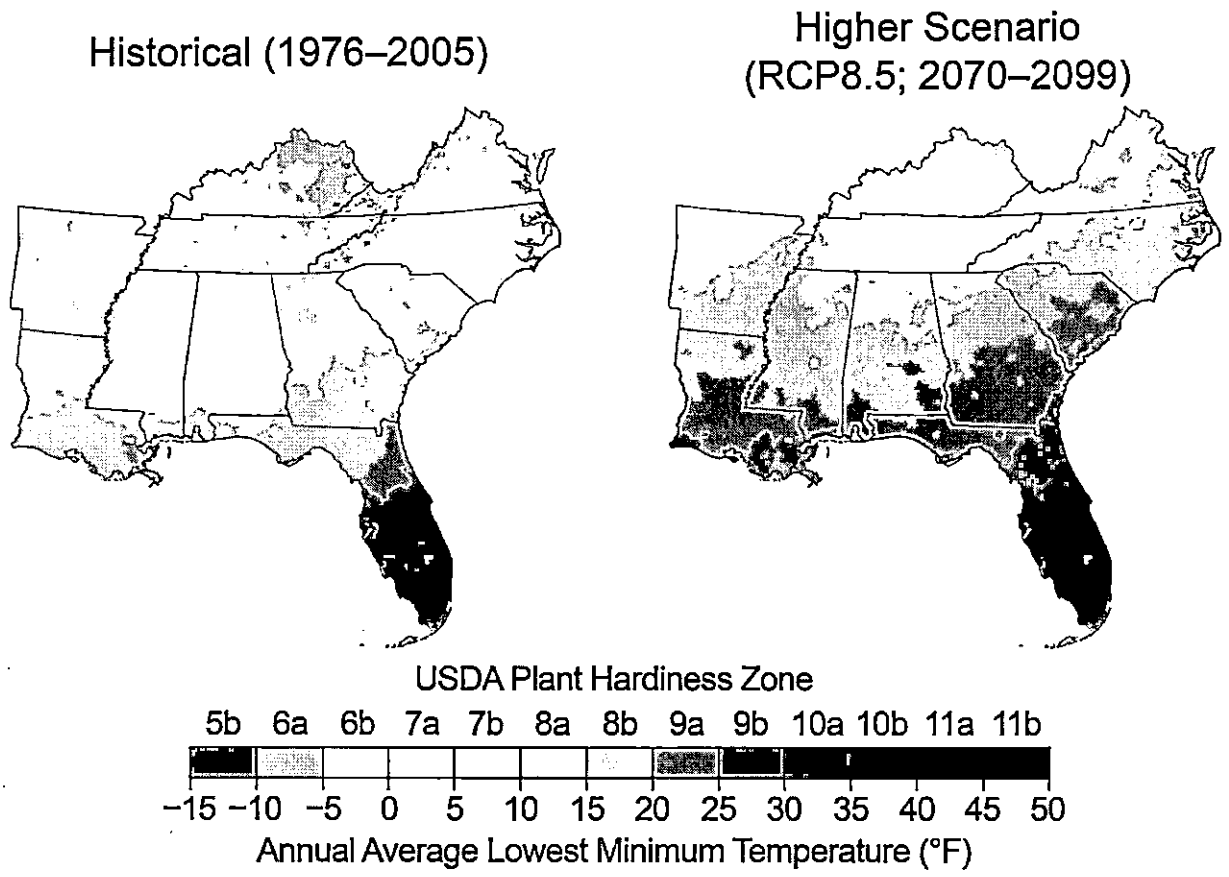


Figure 44: Comparison of Plant Hardiness Zones Across the Southeast U.S. from Historical Averages and Projected Values for Late Century using RCP8.5 (high emissions) Scenario Models.

(Source: Fourth National Climate Assessment (Southeast Chapter)

2.4.2 Risk Assessment and Vulnerable Populations

Severe weather is not as spatially defined in any location in Cumberland County; therefore, the entire County is equally at risk of severe weather. This includes the entire County population, all critical facilities, buildings (commercial and residential), and infrastructure. The National Risk Index is a dataset and online tool to help illustrate the United States communities most at risk for natural hazards. It was built and designed by FEMA in close collaboration with various stakeholders and partners in academia; local, state and federal government. The Risk Index leverages available source data for natural hazards and community risk factors to develop a baseline relative risk assessment for each county and census trace. Some of these community risk factors include social vulnerability which is determined by the data pulled from the Census performed every ten years. A higher social vulnerability score is proportional to a higher risk score.

The most vulnerable populations within the county are those with limited access to be able to get medical services or appointments in the event of an ice storm or severe weather that

impacts travel. Deaf and blind individuals could experience lack of information on a potential hazard due to not being able to see or hear about hazard impacts or conditions. Lack of power could prevent impaired individuals or poor households from being able to seek or afford shelter or move quickly due to loss of power or heat source. Elderly (1/3 of the population) are particularly vulnerable to ice and winter weather in the event of power outages or from having the ability to move without help, potentially stranding them in hazards. Falling risks are increased in Winter, posing a great concern to the elderly. Access to medical care, water, facilities, and getting assistance could also pose challenges to the vulnerable populations in the County, especially during winter storms that can impact travel, power, and cause water pipe issues. Winter storms can impact all populations, but young and elderly are particularly vulnerable in the event of a power outage or extended outdoor exposure.

National Risk Index Score for Hail = Very low
National Risk Index Score for Strong Wind = Relatively low
National Risk Index Score for Ice Storm = Relatively low
National Risk Index Score for Winter Weather = Relatively moderate

Although the National Risk Index is a well-valued tool it fails to properly show the feedback from the participating jurisdictions. Therefore, all identified hazards were evaluated regarding risk in FEMA lifelines per jurisdiction. The scenario that local jurisdictions would evaluate the conditions of was a mid-level impact of the identified hazard. The results are below:

Severe Weather Risk based on selected FEMA Lifelines

Severe Weather Risk	FEMA Lifelines							
Jurisdiction	Safety & Security	Food, Water & Shelter	Health & Medical	Energy	Communications	Transportation	Hazardous Materials	Water Systems
Cumberland County	Y			Y				
Crossville	Y			Y				
Crab Orchard	Y			Y				
Pleasant Hill	Y			Y				
Cumberland County Schools	Y			Y				

Colors indicate lifeline or component conditions:	
	Significant Impact, Multiple Required Resources
Yellow	Some Impact, Some Outside Resources Required

Green	Little to No Impact, No Outside Resources Required

Given the information above, it becomes vital that all participating jurisdictions are able to prioritize the mitigation actions in the following lifeline categories so that they can become more resilient to the whole community that they serve.

2.4.3 Land Use & Development

Increased development and population growth can reasonably translate to increased damages resulting from severe weather events. The population in Cumberland County is expected to rise similarly to its surrounding counties and Tennessee. An increase in population will lead to an increase in the number of residential and commercial structures as well as new and improved infrastructure, which in turn means an increase in the number and value of assets at risk of wind damage.

2.4.4 Multi-Jurisdictional Differences

The entirety of Cumberland County and the incorporated jurisdictions, including all assets, can be considered equally at risk of severe weather events. This includes the entire population, all critical facilities, buildings (commercial and residential), and infrastructure.

2.4.5 Summary

Cumberland County is subject to severe weather hazards, including thunderstorms, wind, lightning, and hail. Associated damages include impacts to utilities, residential and commercial buildings/property, and agricultural losses. High wind can cause trees to fall and potentially result in injuries or death; lightning can lead to house fires and serious injury. Hail can cause injury and severe property damage to homes and automobiles.

2.5 Tornadoes

2.5.1 Hazard Overview

Tornadoes have the potential to produce winds over 200 mph (EF5 on the Enhanced Fujita Scale) and can be very expansive. Before February 1, 2007, tornado intensity was measured by the Fujita (F) scale. This scale was revised and is now the Enhanced Fujita scale. Both scales are wind estimates (not measurements) based on damage. The new scale provides more damage indicators (28) and associated degrees of damage. *Table X* shows the wind speeds associated with the enhanced Fujita scale ratings and the damage that could result at different intensity levels.

Table X Enhanced Fujita Scale

EF Rating	3 Second Wind Gust (mph)	Estimated Damage
0	65-85	**Light Damage.** Slight damage to roofs, gutters, siding, tree branches broken, shallow-rooted trees overturned
1	86-110	**Moderate Damage.** Mobile homes damaged, exterior portions of homes damaged or lost (i.e., roofs, doors, windows)
2	111-135	**Considerable Damage.** Mobile homes destroyed, cars lifted, well-constructed home frames shifted, roofs torn off, light-object missiles generated, large trees uprooted or snapped.
3	136-165	**Severe Damage.** Severe damage to large buildings, entire home stories destroyed, trees debarked, trains overturned, heavy vehicles lifted and thrown, structures with weaker foundations thrown
4	166-200	**Devastating Damage.** Well-constructed houses and whole frame houses leveled, cars thrown, small missiles generated
5	200+	**Incredible Damage.** Substantial frame houses leveled off foundations and the automobile-sized missiles generated, and high rises experience considerable damage and deformation

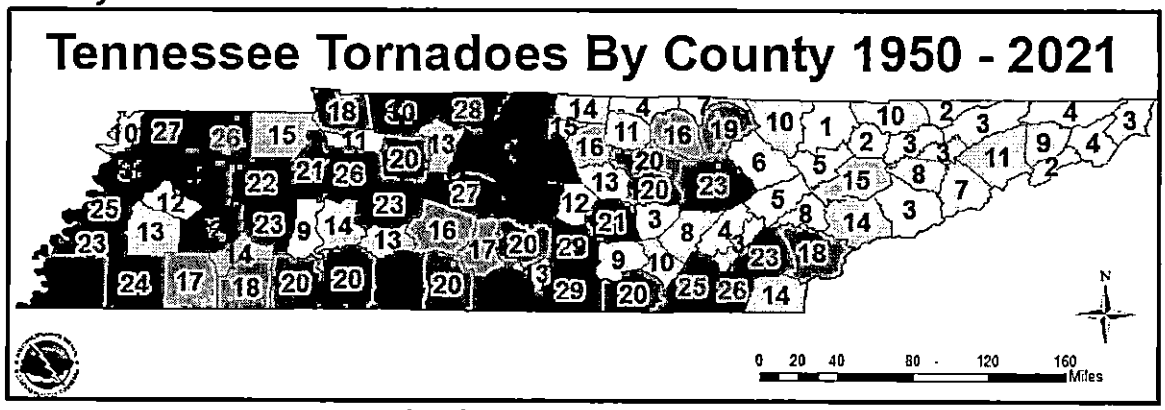
According to the Glossary of Meteorology (AMS 2000), a tornado is "a violently rotating column of air, pendant from a cumuliform cloud or underneath a cumuliform cloud, and often (but not always) visible as a funnel cloud." Most tornadoes move from southwest to northeast or west to east.

Although tornadoes can occur in any location, most of the tornado activity in the United States exists in the Midwest and Southeast. An exact season does not exist for tornadoes; however, most occur between early spring and mid-summer (February – June). The onset of tornado events is rapid, giving those in danger minimal time to seek shelter. The current average lead time, according to NOAA, is 13 minutes. A tornado can reach wind speeds of 40 mph to 250 mph and higher. The following map illustrates the frequency of tornadoes in Tennessee. It is uncertain how climate trends will impact the overall frequency of tornadoes, with convective storms (from which tornadoes form) being the least well-understood extreme events when it comes to attributing future changes to climate trends and variations. However, some studies suggest that the number of days conducive to severe thunderstorms, which can spawn tornadoes, may increase in certain regions. Additionally, warmer temperatures can provide more energy to storms, potentially leading

to more intense tornadoes. Tornado formation depends on the interaction of multiple atmospheric factors, including temperature, humidity, wind shear, and instability. While climate trends may alter some of these factors, the precise impact on tornado formation remains uncertain. Warmer temperatures and increased moisture content in the atmosphere can contribute to more favorable conditions for tornado formation, but other factors like wind shear patterns may also change and reduce the chances for tornado formation.

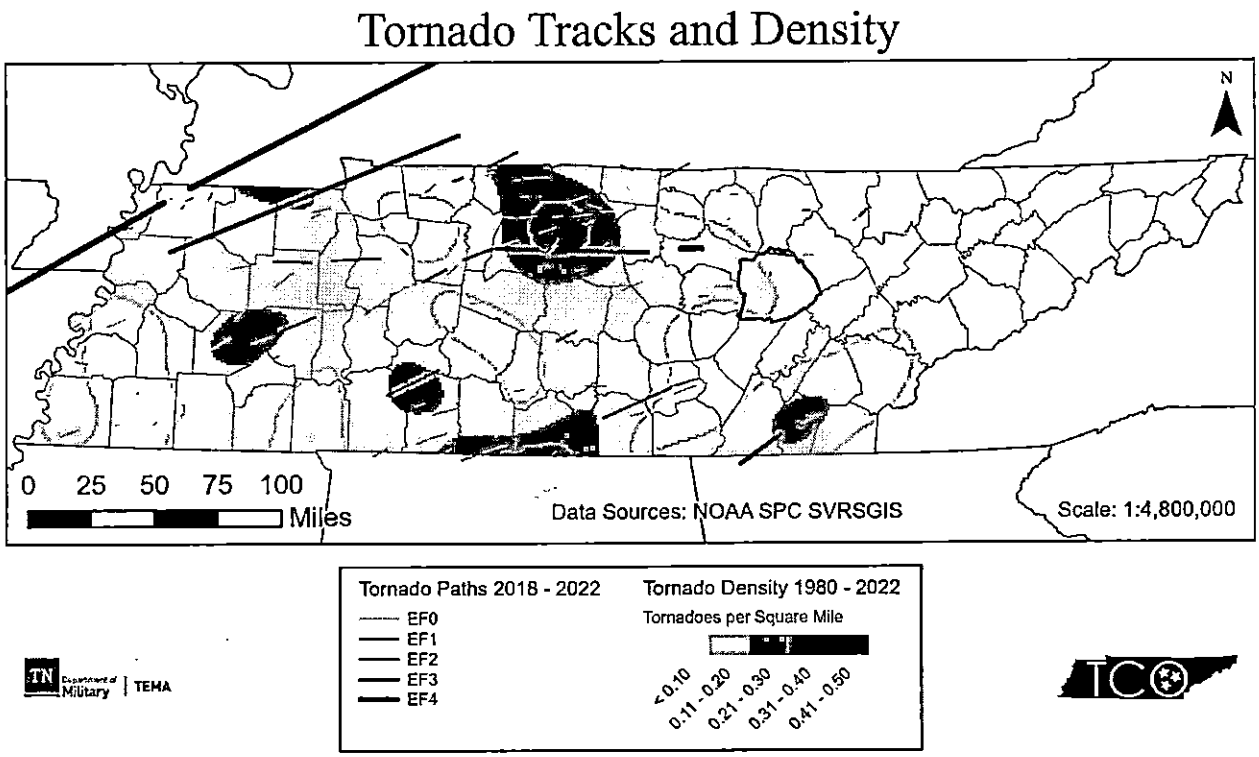
Using historical data from 1980 to 2022, Cumberland County has a low-to-moderate density for tornadoes in Tennessee, with an average of less than 0.10 tornado tracks per square mile in the eastern half of the county and 0.11 to 0.2 tornado tracks per square mile in the western half of the county.

2.5.2 County Profile



Tornadoes by County (NWS/NOAA)

The above table illustrates the track of tornadoes through Cumberland County as recorded by the National Weather Service Nashville and the National Climatic Data Center and compiled into a visual database by Mississippi State University. The above table shows the number of tornadoes in TN for each county.
https://www.midsouthtornadoes.msstate.edu/index.php?cw=ohx



Tornado Tracks from 2018-2022 and the Density of Tornado Tracks across Tennessee from 1980 to 2022, Cumberland County Outlined in Bold.

Using data from the NOAA Storm Events Database, trend analysis and emerging hotspot analysis were performed on the number of tornadoes reported in each county of Tennessee from 1996 to 2022. There was no significant increasing or decreasing trend in the number of tornadoes observed in Cumberland County and it was not identified as an emerging hot spot. These results indicate that while there are a moderate number of tornadoes occurring in Cumberland County, there is not a significant increasing or decreasing trend in the number of tornadoes observed per year over the past 27 years.

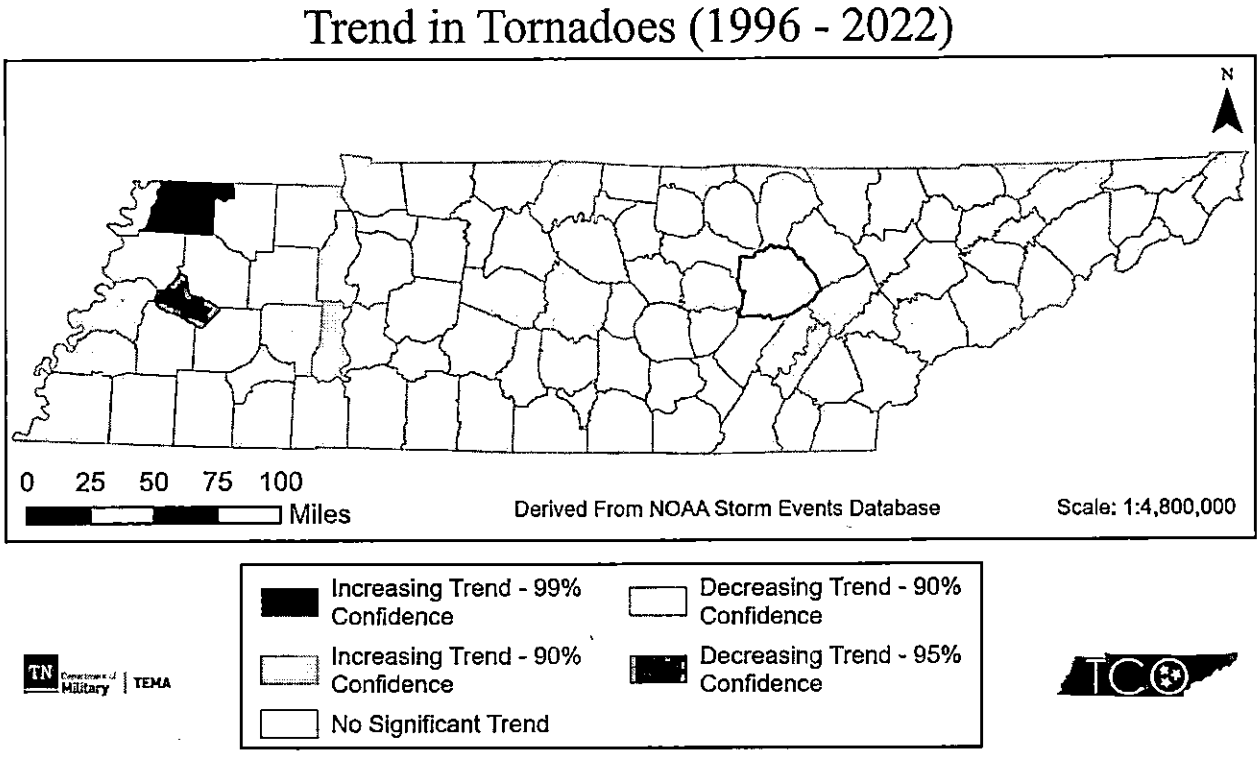
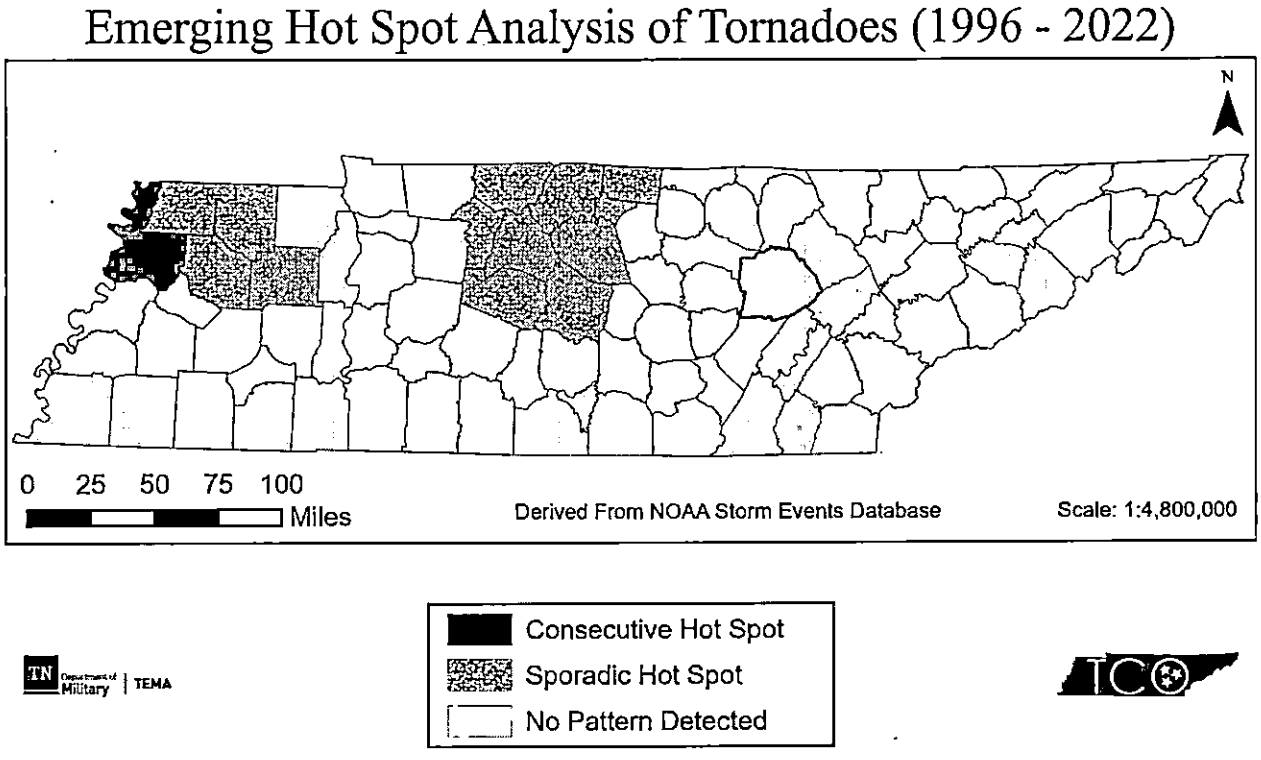


Figure 46: Trends in the Number of Tornadoes Recorded in the NCEI Storm Events Database from 1996 to 2022, Cumberland County Outlined in Bold.



Emerging Hot Spot Analysis based on the Number of Tornadoes per Year Recorded in the NCEI Storm Events Database from 1996 to 2022, Cumberland County Outlined in Bold.

The following narratives were obtained via the NOAA Storm Event Database. Only events resulting in injury, death, or extensive damage (greater than $200K property/crop damage) were included as expanded narratives.

Date – 6/11/2023: This EF1 tornado touched down near Highway 70 about 3.6 miles northwest of downtown Crossville. A home on the south side of Highway 70 west of Ivey Road was destroyed when it slid off its foundation which it was not properly attached to, and a couple of outbuildings were destroyed on the north side of the highway. The tornado weakened as it moved northeast but was widely visible and several local residents captured it on video. The tornado crossed Interstate 40 and caused minor damage to a hotel roof before lifting near Highway 127. No injuries or fatalities were reported. Damages are a rough estimate. As an upper-level low approached Middle Tennessee on June 11, 2023, it along with warm, moist air, plenty of instability, and deep wind shear helped to set the stage for severe weather across much of the area. Before a line of thunderstorms along a cold front arrived, however, the thunderstorms that developed ahead of it brought the first and most significant round of severe weather. These thunderstorms developed strong mesocyclones that were able to produce large hail and damaging winds. Several reports of hail larger than one inch were received with the largest hailstone about 1.75 inches in Pickett County. It was across the Cumberland Plateau where favorable amounts of helicity were also present where three tornadoes occurred. All three were rated EF-1, but one of these tornadoes in Cumberland County was on the ground for nearly 11 miles. Fortunately, no injuries or fatalities were reported.

Probability of Future Events – Cumberland County should experience 1 or more events every 5 years. Historical data and weather patterns were analyzed to determine the likelihood of future tornado occurrence in Cumberland County. Since 1950, 24 tornadoes have occurred within the county.

2.5.3 Risk Assessment and Vulnerable Populations

The entirety of Cumberland County can be considered at risk for a tornado. This includes the entire County population, all critical facilities, buildings (commercial and residential), and infrastructure. Tornadoes tracked in Tennessee predominantly travel in a northeasterly direction in the state. While all assets are considered at risk from this hazard, a particular tornado would only cause damages along its specific track.
The National Risk Index is a dataset and online tool to help illustrate the United States communities most at risk for natural hazards. It was built and designed by FEMA in close collaboration with various stakeholders and partners in academia; local, state and federal government. The Risk Index leverages available source data for natural hazards and community risk factors to develop a baseline relative risk assessment for each county and census trace. Some of these community risk factors include social vulnerability which is

determined by the data pulled from the Census performed every ten years. A higher social vulnerability score is proportional to a higher risk score.

The most vulnerable populations within the county are those with limited access to be able to get to medical services in the event of a tornado that impacts travel or to evacuate. Deaf and blind individuals could experience lack of information on a potential hazard due to not being able to see or hear about hazard impacts or conditions. Lack of power could prevent impaired individuals or poor households from being able to seek shelter or move due to loss of power or heat source. Elderly are particularly vulnerable to tornados in the event of power outages or from having the ability to move without help, potentially stranding them in hazards or debris. Travel also causes issues for vulnerable populations due to roadways being potentially blocked or access limited due to down power lines, trees, and debris.

National Risk Index Score for Tornado = Relatively moderate

Although the National Risk Index is a well-valued tool it fails to properly show the feedback from the participating jurisdictions. Therefore, all identified hazards were evaluated regarding risk in FEMA lifelines per jurisdiction. The scenario that local jurisdictions would evaluate the conditions off of was a mid-level impact of the identified hazard. The results are below:

Tornado Risk based on selected FEMA Lifelines

Tornado Risk	FEMA Lifelines							
Jurisdiction	Safety & Security	Food, Water & Shelter	Health & Medical	Energy	Communications	Transportation	Hazardous Materials	Water Systems
Cumberland County								
Crossville								
Crab Orchard								
Pleasant Hill								
Cumberland County Schools								

Colors indicate lifeline or component conditions:

	Significant Impact, Multiple Required Resources
Yellow	Some Impact, Some Outside Resources Required
	Little to No Impact, No Outside Resources Required

Given the information above it becomes vital that all participating jurisdictions can prioritize the necessity of mitigation actions in the following lifeline categories so that they can become more resilient in the whole community that they serve.

2.5.4 Land Use and Development Trends

Cumberland County codes include proper wind strength and safety regulations consistent with state and federal regulations. While the adopted code provides adequate protection, older and mobile homes are highly susceptible to tornado events. There are multiple mobile home areas in the county, but an official counted to see how vulnerable those areas are. Additionally, many incorporated jurisdictions do not have building ordinances for the structures that reside in the area.

2.5.5 Multi-Jurisdictional Differences

The entirety of Cumberland County and its incorporated jurisdictions are at risk for a tornado event; however, historically, a large portion of tornado events have taken place at or below the middle region of the county. It is also worth noting that given the county's sizeable rural component, some tornadic events may have gone unreported.

2.5.6 Summary

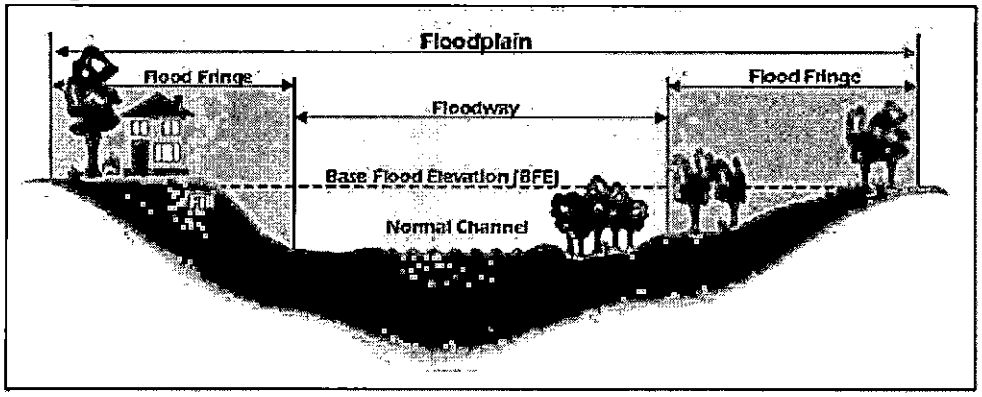
This includes the entire County population, all critical facilities, buildings (commercial and residential), and infrastructure. While all assets are considered at risk from this hazard, a tornado would only cause damages along its specific track. The weakest tornadoes, EF0, can cause minor roof damage, and stronger tornadoes can destroy frame buildings and badly damaged steel-reinforced concrete structures. Given the strength of the wind impact and construction techniques, buildings are vulnerable to direct impact, including potential destruction, from tornadoes and wind debris that tornadoes turn into missiles. Structures constructed of light materials such as mobile homes are most susceptible to damage.

2.6 Flood

2.6.1 Hazard Overview

Flooding events occur when excess water from rivers and other bodies of water overflow onto riverbanks and adjacent floodplains. In addition, lower-lying regions can collect water from rainfall, and poorly drained land can accumulate rain through ponding on the surface. Floods in Cumberland County are usually caused by rain and may also be caused by snowmelt and man-made incidents.

The area adjacent to a channel is the floodplain, as shown below. A floodplain is a flat or nearly flat land adjacent to a stream or river that experiences occasional or periodic flooding. It includes the floodway, which consists of the stream channel and adjacent areas that carry flood flows, and the flood fringe, which are areas covered by the flood but do not experience a strong current. Floodplains are made when floodwaters exceed the capacity of the main channel or escape the channel by eroding its banks. When this occurs, sediments (including rocks and debris) are deposited that gradually build up over time to create the floor of the floodplain. Floodplains generally contain unconsolidated sediments, often extending below the stream's bed.



Characteristics of a Floodplain (Source: FEMA)

Three general health hazards common to flood events:

1. Floodwaters carry anything on the ground that the upstream runoff picked up, including dirt, oil, bacteria, animal waste, lawn, farm, and industrial chemicals. Pastures and areas where farm animals are kept or their wastes are stored can contribute to polluted waters in the receiving streams. Floodwaters also saturate the ground, which leads to infiltration into sanitary sewer lines. When wastewater treatment plants are flooded, there is nowhere for the sewage to flow. Infiltration and lack of treatment can lead to overloaded sewer lines that can back up into low-lying areas and homes. Even when flood waters dilute it, raw sewage can be a breeding ground for bacteria such as *E. coli* and other disease-causing agents.
2. The second health problem arises after most water has gone. Stagnant pools can become breeding grounds for mosquitoes, and wet building areas that have not been adequately cleaned breed mold and mildew. A building that is not thoroughly cleaned becomes a health hazard, especially for small children and the elderly.

Another health hazard occurs when ducts in a forced air system are not adequately cleaned after inundation. When the furnace or air conditioner is turned on, the sediments left in the ducts are circulated throughout the building and breathed in by the occupants. If the county water system loses pressure, a boil order may be issued to protect people and animals from contaminated water.

3. The third problem is the long-term psychological impact of experiencing a flood and seeing one's home damaged and personal belongings destroyed. The cost and labor needed to repair a flood-damaged home severely strain people, especially the unprepared and uninsured. There is also a long-term problem for those who know their homes can be flooded again. The resulting stress on floodplain residents takes its toll in the form of aggravated physical and mental health problems.

2.6.2 County Profile

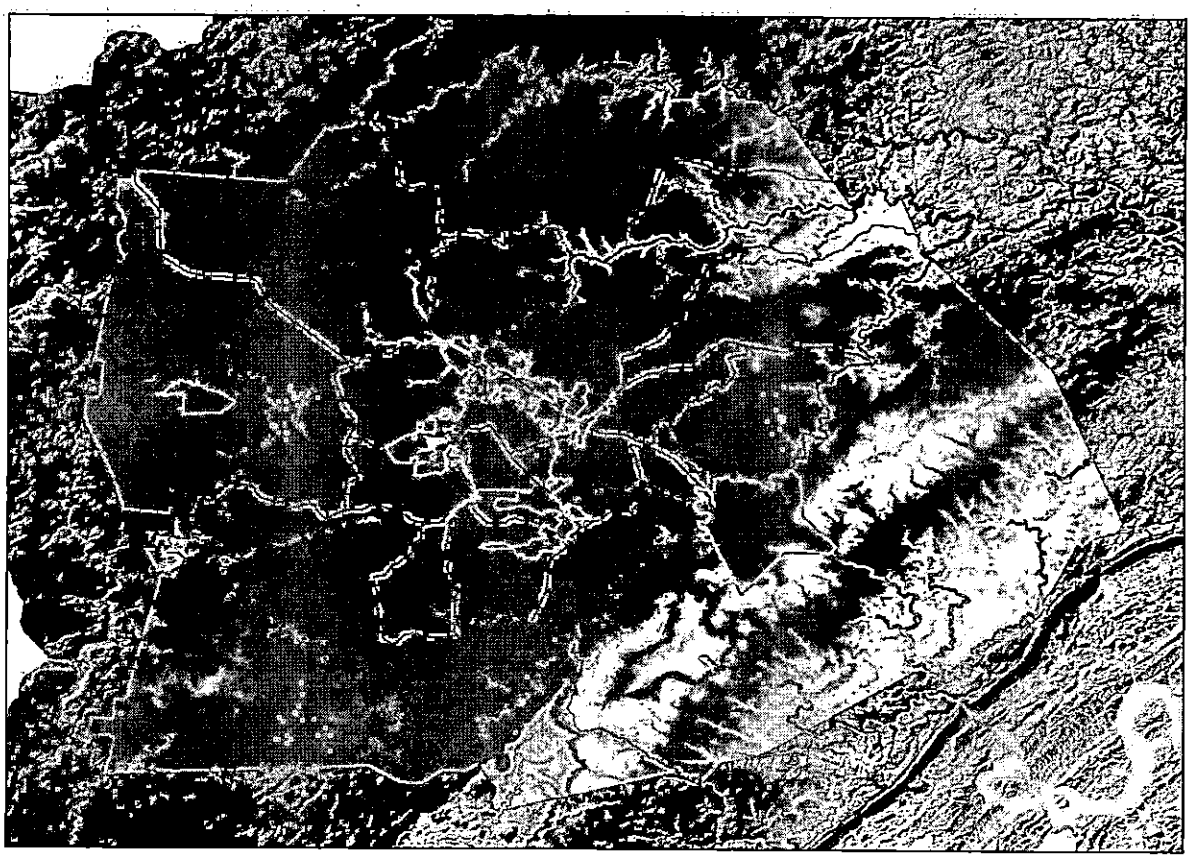
Riverine flooding occurs from inland water bodies such as streams and rivers. In Tennessee, flooding is highly dependent on precipitation amounts and is highly variable within the State.

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

Mapped Flood Insurance Zones

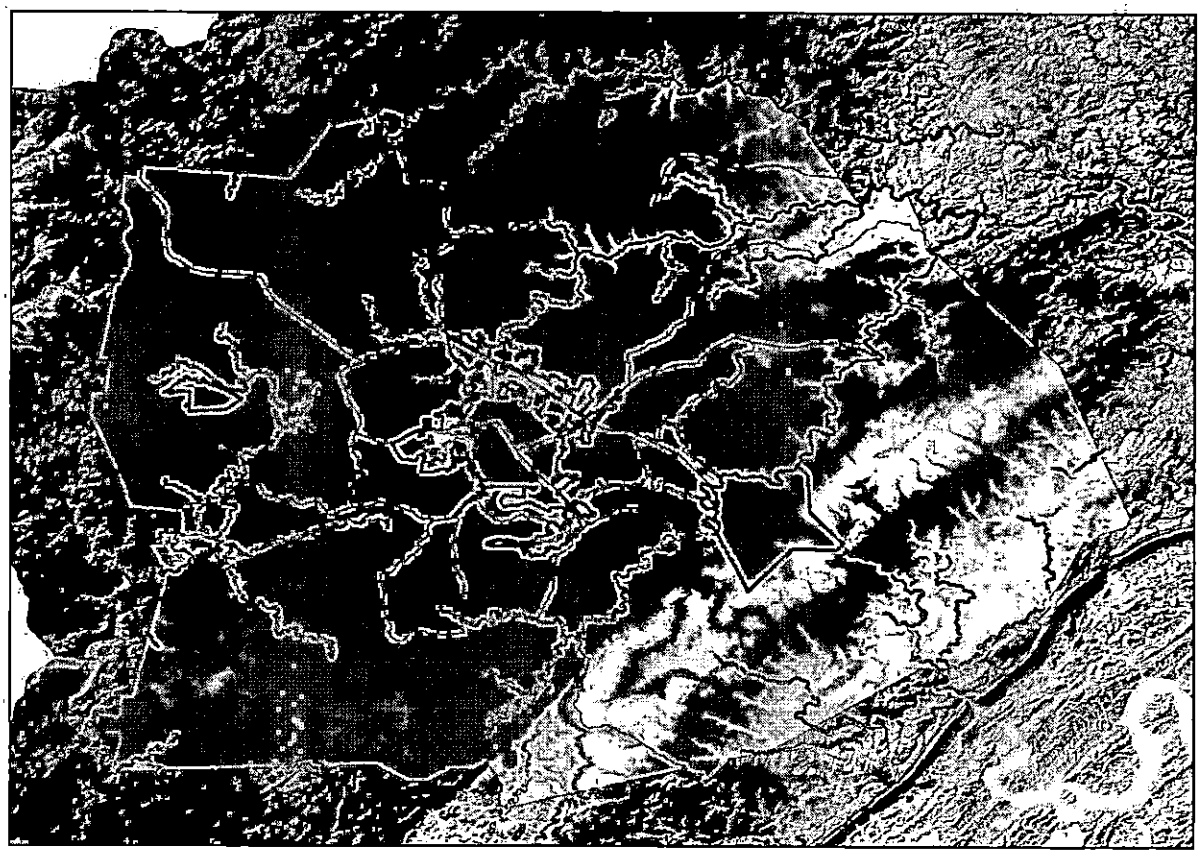
Flood Hazard Area	Description
HAZUS (100-yr)	Areas subject to inundation by the 1-percent-annual-chance flood event are generally determined using approximate methodologies. Mandatory flood insurance purchase requirements and floodplain management standards apply.
HAZUS (500-yr)	A 500-year flood zone is a moderate flood hazard area and is an area between the limits of the base flood and the 0.2- percent-annual-chance (or 500-year) flood. Mandatory flood insurance is not required.
Non-highlighted Areas	Minimal risk areas outside the 1-percent and .2 percent annual chance floodplains.

Cumberland County 100yr Flood



HAZUS 100-year Flood Map

Cumberland County 500yr Flood



HAZUS 500-year Flood Map

NFIP Policy Data

NFIP Policy Data for Cumberland County				
Jurisdiction	**CID Number**	**Policies In-Force**	**Insurance In-Force Whole $**	**Written Premium In-Force**
Cumberland County (Unincorporated)	470037	10	3,233,000	5,354
City of Crossville	470039	16	2,315,000	12,084
City of Crab Orchard	470038	0		
Town of Pleasant Hill	470428C	0		

Policies In-force: number of NFIP flood insurance policies
Insurance In-force whole $: value of the building and contents insured by the NFIP
Written Premium In-force: total premiums paid for NFIP insurance policies

According to the National Flood Insurance Program, repetitive flood loss is a facility or structure that has experienced two or more insurance claims of at least $1,000 in any given 10-year period since 1978. Severe repetitive loss is defined as a facility or structure that has experienced four or more insurance claims exceeding $5,000 or two claims exceeding the value of the building. Within the NFIP, flood loss properties are usually considered the most

vital structures to mitigate. The chart below provides a summary of repetitive and severe repetitive losses for Cumberland County.

NFIP Loss Data

[illegible] currently no RL listed for Cumberland County [illegible]

NFIP Loss Data for Cumberland County					
Jurisdiction	Total Losses	Closed Loses	Open Loses	CWOP Loses	Total Payments
Cumberland County (Unincorporated)	RL:				
	SRL:				
City of Crossville	RL:				
	SRL:				
City of Crab Orchard	RL:				
	SRL:				
Town of Pleasant Hill	RL:				
	SRL:				

RL: Repetitive Loss
SRL: Severe Repetitive Loss
Total Losses: number of flood insurance claims filed by policyholders
Closed Losses: number of flood insurance claims paid to policyholders
Open Losses: claims that are still being processed
CWOP Losses: claims that were "closed without payment"
Total Payments: total dollars paid to policyholders

There have been no significant flooding events recorded in Cumberland County in the past 20 years.

Probability of Future Events - There is a likelihood of an event occurring in the next 5 years

Cumberland County has a **minor risk from flooding**. There are **6,103 properties** in **Cumberland County** that have risk of flooding over the next 30 years. This represents **9.3% of all properties** in **Cumberland County**.

The impact of extreme weather events may increase the frequency and intensity of flash flooding within Tennessee, particularly in highly urbanized regions such as Memphis, Nashville, Knoxville, and Chattanooga. Any area with extreme changes in deep terrain, predominately in East Tennessee, will experience significant flooding impacts.

If a low-likelihood storm resulting in severe flooding (a 1-in-100 year flood event), occurred today, it could affect **4,971** properties in Cumberland County. This type of event has a 26% chance of occurring at least once over the life of a 30 year mortgage. 30 years from now, an event of this same likelihood would affect **4,991** properties due to a changing environment.

2.6.3 Risk Assessment and Vulnerable Populations

The HMPC meeting cited flooding as a hazard in the county and jurisdictions. Discussion of commonly flood-prone areas took place, as did mention of improvements that have already

been made to mitigate risks, and creating future projects that could help mitigate hazards identified were also discussed and can be found in the Mitigation Action Plan project list.

The National Risk Index is a dataset and online tool to help illustrate the United States communities most at risk for natural hazards. It was built and designed by FEMA in close collaboration with various stakeholders and partners in academia; and local, state, and federal government. The Risk Index leverages available source data for natural hazards and community risk factors to develop a baseline relative risk assessment for each county and census trace. Some of these community risk factors include social vulnerability which is determined by the data pulled from the Census performed every ten years. A higher social vulnerability score is proportional to a higher risk score.

The most vulnerable populations within the county are those with limited access to be able to get medical services or evacuate in the event of a flood. Deaf and blind individuals could experience lack of information on a potential hazard due to not being able to see or hear about hazard impacts or conditions. Lack of power could prevent impaired individuals or poor households from being able to seek shelter or move due to loss of power or heat source. If flooding occurred in the Winter months, shelter and staying warm would affect the vast majority of the County residents in the affected area. Elderly or persons with disabilities are particularly vulnerable to flooding due to power outages or from having the ability to move without help, potentially stranding them in flooded areas. First responders would likely also have difficulty accessing populations in the disaster area to be able to evacuate or assist the vulnerable due to travel access being destroyed or blocked.

National Risk Index Score for Flooding = Very Low

Although the National Risk Index is a well-valued tool it fails to properly show the feedback from the participating jurisdictions. Therefore, all identified hazards were evaluated regarding risk in FEMA lifelines per jurisdiction. The scenario that local jurisdictions would evaluate the conditions off of was a mid-level impact of the identified hazard. The results are below:

Flooding Risk based on selected FEMA Lifelines

Flooding Risk	FEMA Lifelines							
Jurisdiction	Safety & Security	Food, Water & Shelter	Health & Medical	Energy	Communications	Transportation	Hazardous Materials	Water Systems
Cumberland County								

(Unincorporated)								
City of Crossville								
City of Crab Orchard								
Town of Pleasant Hill								
Cumberland County Schools								

Colors indicate lifeline or component conditions:	
	Significant Impact, Multiple Required Resources
Yellow	Some Impact, Some Outside Resources Required
Green	Little to No Impact, No Outside Resources Required

Given the information above it becomes vital that all participating jurisdictions are able to prioritize the necessity of mitigation actions in the following lifeline categories so that they can become more resilient in the whole community that they serve.

HAZUS Data and Methodology

A Level I HAZUS analysis was completed using a probabilistic risk assessment for the 100-yr and 500-year return periods. The Level I vulnerability assessment is presented below by return period.

Building Inventory (General Building Stock)

HAZUS estimates that 32,709 buildings in the region have an aggregate total replacement value of $9.319 million.

- **Essential Facility Inventory:** HAZUS indicates that there is 1 hospital in the region with a total capacity of 189 beds. There are 17 schools, 22 fire stations, 3 police stations, and 1 emergency operation center.
- **General Building Stock Damage:** For the 100-year flood scenario, HAZUS estimates that about 0 buildings will be at least moderately damaged. This is over 0% of the total number of buildings in the scenario. There are an estimated 0 buildings that will be destroyed completely.

Debris Generation

- ***100-year Scenario:*** The model estimates that a total of 92 tons of debris will be generated. Of the total amount, Finishes comprises 36% of the total, Structure comprises 31% of the total, and Foundation comprises 33%. If the debris tonnage is converted into an estimated number of truckloads, it will require 4 truckloads (@25 tons/truck) to remove the debris generated by the flood.
- ***500-year Scenario:*** The model estimates that a total of 118 tons of debris will be generated. Of the total amount, Finishes comprises 35% of the total, Structure comprises 30% of the total, and Foundation comprises 35%. If the debris tonnage is converted into an estimated number of truckloads, it will require 5 truckloads (@25 tons/truck) to remove the debris generated by the flood.

Shelter Requirements

HAZUS estimates the number of households expected to be displaced due to the flood and the associated potential evacuation. HAZUS also estimates those displaced people who will require accommodations in temporary public shelters.

- ***100-year Scenario:*** The model estimates 28 households (or 85 people) will be displaced due to the flood. Displacement includes households evacuated from within or very near to the inundated area. Of these, 57 people (out of a total population of 61,087) will seek temporary shelter in public shelters.
- ***500-year Scenario:*** The model estimates 33 households (or 99 people) will be displaced due to the flood. Displacement includes households evacuated from within or very near to the inundated area. Of these, 61 people (out of a total population of 61,087) will seek temporary shelter in public shelters.

2.6.4 Land Use and Development

All future developments within the floodplain may be considered at risk. An increase in population will likely increase the number of buildings and infrastructure. New development in unincorporated areas could potentially occur in areas prone to flooding and increase vulnerabilities and potential losses; however, most land use regulations require the consideration of flooding during the development process.

2.6.5 Multi-Jurisdictional Differences

Flooding affects all jurisdictions differently; that is why it is essential to document the depth, duration, and time that flooding occurred. These differences are noted in past occurrences to demonstrate the toll that flooding can take on the county's rural and urban areas. Due to the topography of Cumberland County with its rolling hills and deep valleys, flood events are prone to occur near the streams within the county. FIRM Panels are located within Appendix D to help illustrate the areas at risk and depth of flooding within the county and its incorporated jurisdictions.

(FIRM Panels: https://msc.fema.gov/portal/home)

Intersections & Roads that consistently flood in Cumberland County: Obed River Park, Martin Elementary School, Post Office in Cumberland County, Hwy 27 South near Crossville Ford, Newton Rd, Orchard Rock Quarry Rd, Market Street, 2nd St, Adam St, and Main Street in Crab Orchard, Deep Draw and Highland Ln in Linary, Industrial Rd and Old Jamestown Rd., Otter Creek Rod Bridge

Waterways that are prone to flooding in Cumberland County: Obed River, One Mile Creek, Caney Fork River, Daddy's Creek, and Byrd's Creek

2.6.6 Summary

Severe flooding has the potential to inflict significant damage in Cumberland County. The total economic loss estimated for the 100-year riverine flood is $10.91 million. The total economic loss estimated for the 500-year riverine flood is $12.42 million. Residential, commercial, and public buildings and critical infrastructures such as transportation, water, energy, and communication systems may be damaged or destroyed by flood waters.

During a flood event, chemicals and other hazardous substances may contaminate local water bodies. Flooding kills animals and, in general, disrupts the ecosystem. Snakes and insects may also make their way to the flooded areas.

2.7 Wildfire

2.7.1 Hazard Overview

According to the Tennessee Division of Forestry, debris burning, and arson are the two leading causes of wildfires. Generally, three significant factors sustain wildfires and allow predictions of a given area's potential to burn. These factors include fuel, topography, and weather.

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

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

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

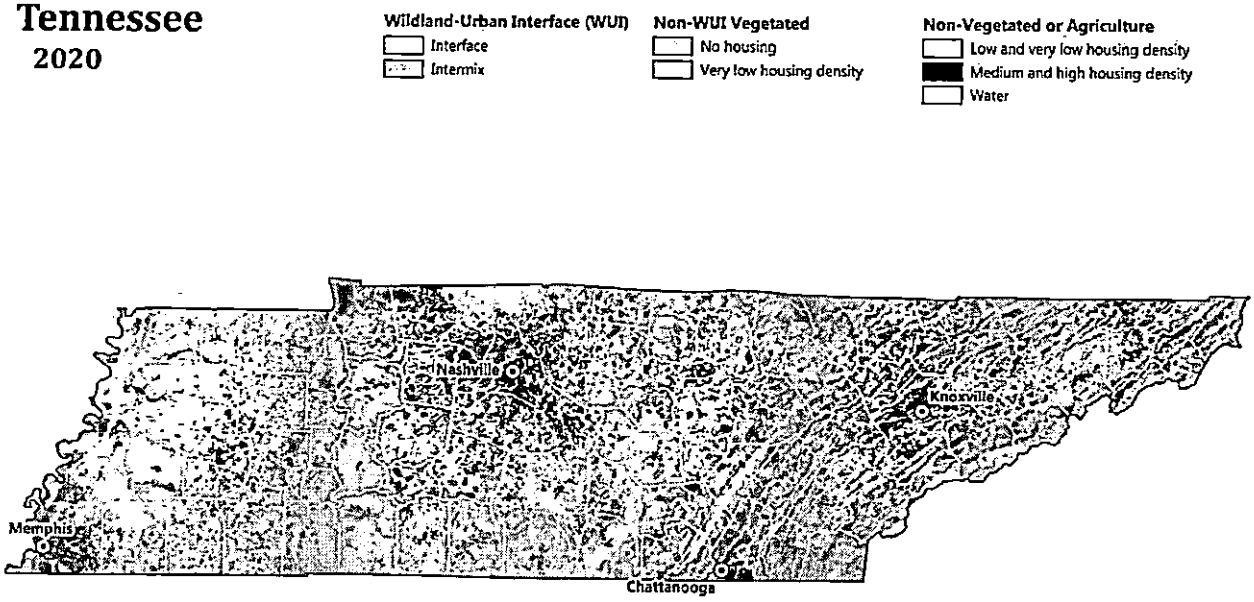
2.7.2 County Profile

Cumberland County is in the East District of the Tennessee Division of Forestry. The Tennessee Division of Forestry provides statistics for each region, summarizing wildfire events. Due to outside data sources, including federal and state land, causing confusion in wildfire data, the Tennessee Division of Forestry will always remain the only source of information for Counties within the State of Tennessee. It is not the responsibility of Cumberland County to mitigate federal or state land. Hopefully, in the future, a more defined dataset can be provided.

There are very few news reports of Wildfires occurring in Cumberland County. Data that is available is from 1984 to 2022.

In March 2022, 3 buildings in Cumberland County were impacted by a wildfire that covered 1 sq mile.

Due to the terrain and rural nature of the county, combined with limited resources and capabilities inside the county, wildfire poses a significant risk to the region's agricultural resources and residential structures. The sparse population and the availability of fuel create an environment where fires could develop and spread rapidly and delay the notice as well as response.



Wildland-Urban Interface (SILVIS LAB)

Probability of Future Events – Cumberland County could experience 1 or more events every 5 years

It is hard to predict the likelihood of wildfires as many factors contribute to the ignition of a wildfire. Wildfires can be part of a natural and healthy forest disturbance process, but they have become increasingly frequent and severe in recent years. Higher spring and summer temperatures cause soils to be drier for longer, increasing the likelihood of drought and a more extended wildfire season. These hot, dry conditions also increase the chance that wildfires will be more intense and long-burning once they are started by lightning strikes or human error.

Due to changing precipitation patterns, future conditions make forests more susceptible to severe fires. Wildfires emit carbon dioxide, greenhouse gases, and air pollutants such as methane and nitrous oxide, up to 3% of annual U.S. greenhouse gas emissions. Wildfires release carbon that has been sequestered by the trees that are burned. However, these effects are not uniform across all forests.

One of the most severe future conditions concerns about wildfires is that it could lead to an increase in the conditions that lead to more enormous wildfires – which is essential as most of the area burned in the Eastern United States results from a limited number of

massive wildfires. After examining what conditions were associated with VLFs (very large fires), the researchers found that they are some of the same related to future conditions.

2.7.3 Risk Assessment and Vulnerable Populations

Wildfires have a higher likelihood of occurring during periods of drought due to dryer foliage being quicker to ignite and spread.

The National Risk Index is a dataset and online tool to help illustrate the United States communities most at risk for natural hazards. It was built and designed by FEMA in close collaboration with various stakeholders and partners in academia; local, state, and federal government. The Risk Index leverages available source data for natural hazards and community risk factors to develop a baseline relative risk assessment for each county and census trace. Some of these community risk factors include social vulnerability which is determined by the data pulled from the Census performed every ten years. A higher social vulnerability score is proportional to a higher risk score.

The most vulnerable populations within the county are those with limited access to be able to get to medical services in the event of a wildfire that impacts travel. Deaf and blind individuals could experience lack of information on a potential hazard due to not being able to see or hear about hazard impacts or conditions. Lack of power could prevent impaired individuals or poor households from being able to seek shelter or move due to loss of power, blocked access, or seeking shelter. Elderly and impaired individuals are particularly vulnerable to wildfires from having the inability to move without help, potentially stranding them in hazards. Wildfires can also prevent safe evacuation due to routes being closed off. All populations, particularly the elderly or people with health conditions would likely be impacted by smoke inhalation.

National Risk Index Score for Wildfire = Relatively Low

Although the National Risk Index is a well-valued tool it fails to properly show the feedback from the participating jurisdictions. Therefore, all identified hazards were evaluated regarding risk in FEMA lifelines per jurisdiction. The scenario that local jurisdictions would evaluate the conditions off of was a mid-level impact of the identified hazard. The results are below:

Wildfire Risk based on selected FEMA Lifelines

Wildfire Risk	FEMA Lifelines							
Jurisdiction	Safety & Security	Food, Water & Shelter	Health & Medical	Energy	Communications	Transportation	Hazardous Materials	Water Systems

Cumberland County (Unincorporated)								
City of Crossville								
City of Crab Orchard								
Town of Pleasant Hill								
Cumberland County Schools								

Colors indicate lifeline or component conditions:	
	Significant Impact, Multiple Required Resources
Yellow	Some Impact, Some Outside Resources Required
Green	Little to No Impact, No Outside Resources Required

2.7.4 Land Use and Development Trends

Many residential and commercial buildings and most infrastructure networks throughout the county may be vulnerable to wildfire impacts. Many of these structures are at risk for direct impacts and indirect impacts; such as downed electrical lines, decreased water quality, decreased air quality, devastated agriculture crops, and restricted travel routes.

2.7.5 Multi-Jurisdictional Differences

Due to the nature of wildfires, Cumberland County and all incorporated jurisdictions are equally susceptible to them.

2.7.6 Summary

Cumberland County and the incorporated jurisdictions are equally vulnerable to wildfire. Fires, smoke, and air quality can affect people's health and safety. Therefore, it is essential to have proper measurements in place to prevent critical structures, homes, and businesses from being vulnerable to fire and smoke damage.

Chapter 3. Mitigation Strategy

3.1 Mitigation Goals

Goals are general guidelines that explain what is to be achieved. They are usually broad-based policy-type statements, long-term, and represent global visions. Goals help define the benefits that the plan is trying to achieve.

Goal Setting Exercise

In 2024, the HMPC agreed upon the goals for their hazard mitigation plan. It was decided that the goals from the 2018 plan should be carried over into the 2024 plan. They still reflect the current hazards and current conditions in the community.

Resulting 2024 Plan Update Goals

At the end of the meeting, the HMPC agreed upon three general goals for planning efforts. Those goals are as follows:

Goal 1: Protect the Lives and health of citizens from the effects of natural hazards.
Goal 2: Emphasize mitigation planning to decrease vulnerability to new and existing structures.
Goal 3: Encourage public support and commitment to hazard mitigation by communicating mitigation benefits.

Expanding & Improving Mitigation Programs

The participating jurisdictions determined which areas they could improve or expand based on the table above. Gaps and limitations for each jurisdiction may be addressed in the mitigation strategy.

Expansion Narrative

Jurisdiction/Applicant	How are you able to expand?
Cumberland County	By utilizing and integrating multiple plans
Crossville	By utilizing and integrating multiple plans
Crab Orchard	By utilizing and integrating multiple plans
Pleasant Hill	By utilizing and integrating multiple plans
Cumberland County Schools	By utilizing and integrating multiple plans

3.2 Compliance with NFIP

Cumberland County, Crossville, Crab Orchard, Pleasant Hill, etc. participate in FEMA's National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Each participating community enforces a flood damage prevention ordinance that regulates development within the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA). Additionally, as members of FEMA's NFIP, each community requires Elevation Certificates on all new buildings and substantial improvements within the SFHA.

Given the flood hazards in the planning area, an emphasis will be placed on continued compliance with the NFIP. Cumberland County adopted minimum Floodplain Management Criteria on June 8th, 2010 (Resolution 06-2010-15).

Permit Applications Review for SD/SI Buildings Located in Special Flood Hazard Areas
The review of permit applications for structures designated as Substantially Damaged (SD) or Substantially Improved (SI) in special flood hazard areas is conducted with meticulous attention to building codes. Our review process involves a comprehensive assessment of proposed construction to determine compliance with floodplain management criteria. We collaborate closely with relevant stakeholders, such as building officials, engineers, and architects, to ensure accurate interpretation and application of regulatory requirements. Permit applications are evaluated based on their potential impact on flood risk reduction and community resilience, with a focus on promoting sustainable development practices and safeguarding against future flood hazards.

Performing Damage Assessments and Substantial Damage Determinations
Crossville/Cumberland County Emergency Management Agency has developed a trained Damage Assessment Team. This team consists of personnel from Crossville/Cumberland County Emergency Management Agency, Cumberland County Fire Department, and Crossville Fire Department. In the event of a damage assessment, this team will come together to complete the damage assessment. This team will utilize ReadyOp and/or pen and paper, depending on the circumstances, to complete the damage assessment.

The Cumberland County Emergency Management Director, along with trained staff, makes damage assessments and determinations for all jurisdictions after a flooding event. If the scope of the event is beyond their ability or capability, they reach out to state and local partners to include other counties and TEMA District Coordinators.
Officials in NFIP-participating communities are responsible for regulating all development in SFHAs by issuing permits and enforcing local floodplain requirements, including SD, for the repairs of damaged buildings. After an event, they must:

- Determine where the damage occurred within the community and if the damaged structures are in an SFHA.
- Determine what to use for "market value" and cost to repair consistently; uniformly applying regulations will protect against liability and promote equitable administration.
- Determine if repairing plus improving the damaged structure equals or exceeds 50% of the structure's pre-damage value.
- Require permits for floodplain development.

Following a disaster event, the floodplain manager should act quickly to move forward with the SI/SD process. If it is determined that the cost to repair is 50% or more of the market value, the structure is considered Substantially Damaged and must be brought into compliance with current local floodplain management standards. Rebuilding to current standards decreases peril to life and property and prevents future disaster suffering. if the

proposed work to improve a structure will cost 50% or more of the value, the structure is considered to be Substantially Improved and must be brought into compliance with current local floodplain management standards.

Informing Property Owners for SD/SI Permits

Based on the jurisdiction questionnaire responses, we utilize a variety of communication channels to inform property owners about Substantially Damaged (SD) or Substantially Improved (SI) permits. This includes direct mail, sending informational packets or letters directly to affected property owners to notify them of SD/SI permit requirements. Additionally, we regularly update the jurisdiction's website with relevant information, forms, and guidance on SD/SI permits. Social media platforms are utilized to disseminate information and reminders about SD/SI permits, and collaboration with local newspapers, radio stations, or television channels is made to broadcast announcements and raise awareness about SD/SI permit requirements.

Ongoing Involvement and Engagement

Each jurisdiction participates in NFIP Webinars hosted by the State National Flood Insurance Program Office as illustrated. Each participating community will take the following steps to meet or exceed the following minimum requirements as set by the NFIP:

- Issuing or denying floodplain development/building permits.
- Inspecting all development to ensure compliance with the local ordinance;
- Maintaining records of floodplain development;
- Assisting in the preparation and revision of floodplain maps; (See Appendix D)
- Helping residents obtain information on flood hazards, floodplain map data, flood insurance, and proper construction measures.

NFIP Designees and Webinar Attendance

Jurisdiction	Title of NFIP Designee
Cumberland County	Crossville/ Cumberland County EMA Director
Crossville	Crossville/ Cumberland County EMA Director
Crab Orchard	Crossville/ Cumberland County EMA Director
Pleasant Hill	Crossville/ Cumberland County EMA Director
Cumberland County Schools	Crossville/ Cumberland County EMA Director

3.3 Prioritization Process

The prioritization process was necessary as most mitigation projects represent a significant investment of financial and personal resources. By evaluating each project's degree of feasibility and the level of costs versus benefits, Cumberland County could determine which projects should be included based on the available funding and time. The HMPC used the SAFE-T method to prioritize these projects. This approach was adopted from the successful methodology used by other counties in FEMA Region IV. This rating system uses five variables to evaluate each project's overall feasibility and appropriateness.

Project Prioritization Method: SAFE-T			
Variable		Value	Description
S	**Societal:** The public must support the overall implementation strategy and specified mitigation actions. The projects will be evaluated in terms of community acceptance, social vulnerability and societal benefits	1	Low community acceptance/priority
		2	Moderate community acceptance/priority
		3	High community acceptance/priority
A	**Administrative:** The projects will be evaluated for anticipated staffing and maintenance requirements to determine if the jurisdiction has the personnel and administrative capabilities necessary to implement the project or whether outside help will be needed.	1	High staffing, outside help needed
		2	Some staffing, no outside help needed
		3	Low staffing, no outside help needed
F	**Financial:** The projects will be evaluated on their general cost-effectiveness and whether additional outside funding will be required.	1	Somewhat cost-effective
		2	Moderately cost effective
		3	Very cost-effective
E	**Environmental:** The projects will be evaluated for any immediate or long-term environmental impacts caused by their construction or operation.	1	Many environmental impacts
		2	Some environmental impacts
		3	Few environmental impacts
T	**Technical:** The projects will be evaluated to ensure they are technically feasible and effective.	1	Short-term fix
		2	Medium-term fix
		3	Long-term fix

SAFE-T Project Prioritization

The identification and analysis process of mitigation alternatives allowed the HMPC to come to a consensus and prioritize recommended mitigation actions. The HMPC discussed the contribution of the effort to save lives or property first and foremost, with additional consideration given to the benefit-cost aspect of a project; however, this was not a quantitative analysis. The team agreed that prioritizing the actions collectively enabled the actions to be ranked in order of relative importance and helped steer the development of additional actions that meet the more essential objectives while eliminating some of the actions that did not garner much support. The cost-effectiveness of any mitigation alternative will be considered in greater detail by performing benefit-cost project analyses when seeking FEMA mitigation grant funding for eligible actions associated with this plan.

3.4 Mitigation Action Plan

The Mitigation Action Plan was developed to present the recommendations developed by the HMPC for how the communities can reduce the risk and vulnerability of people, property, infrastructure, and natural and cultural resources to future disaster losses. Emphasis was placed on both future and existing development. The action plan summarizes who is responsible for implementing each of the prioritized actions and when and how the actions will be implemented. Due to funding availability and other criteria, it should be clarified that the actions included in this mitigation strategy are subject to further review and refinement, alternative analyses, and reprioritization. In this plan, the term "local funding" occurs when the local governments use revenue to fund mitigation projects. In the table below, the column titled Jurisdiction indicates which local government is using its revenue received via taxes, charges, or fees to fund the mitigation project.

This document does not obligate Cumberland County and the incorporated jurisdictions to implement any or all of these projects. Rather, this mitigation strategy represents the community's desire to mitigate the risks and vulnerabilities of identified hazards.

The Cumberland County EMA will review the plan annually. Cumberland County EMA will be the lead POC for receiving, implementing, and administering the mitigation action projects. The EMA director will also receive the funding and work with the jurisdiction mayors to disperse the funds for the projects in each jurisdiction and ensure the project's budget is used accordingly, and the project is within its scope.

Timeframe for completion of the projects is dependent upon funding, contracts, and upon received approval from FEMA.

Please use the following survey link to generate the mitigation actions/projects list: https://arcg.is/1ibD0D

Mitigation Action Progress Summary (2024 Plan)

Time Frame	Action Description	Responsible Dept.	Location	Current Status			2024 Plan Update		Funding Source				Priority Score	Est. Cost	New or Existing Infrastructure
				Complete	In-Progress	Not yet Started	Delete Action	Carry Forward or Revise	HMGP	BRIC[2]	FMA	Local			
5yrs	Build up road (Flooding)	Cumberland County Utilities	Jason Barnwell's Pomona Road			X		x	X	X	X		13	750k	Existing
5yrs	Build up road (Flooding)	Cumberland County Utilities	Frost Road			X		X	X	X	X		13	500k	Existing
5yrs	5ft Culverts throughout City (Flooding)	City of Crab Orchard Utilities	2nd St, Market St, and Elizabeth St.			X		X	X	X	X		13	1.5M	Existing
5yrs	Community Outreach Material for Communicable Diseases Prevention (Communicable Diseases)	Cumberland County EMA	All Jurisdictions			X		X	X	X	X		15	250k	Existing
5yrs	Ditch Canal Cleanup (Flooding, Tornadoes)	City of Crab Orchard Utilities	City of Crab Orchard			X		X	X	X	X		12	1M	Existing
5yrs	Impact Resistant Window Coverings – All Schools (Tornadoes)	School Board	All Jurisdictions			X		x	X	X			15	800k	Existing
5yrs	Safe Rooms for Cumberland Schools (Tornadoes)	School Board	Cumberland County Schools			X		X	X	X			14	2M	Existing

[2] BRIC previously referred to as PDM in the 2017 Hazard Mitigation Plan

5yrs	Flood Control (Flooding)	City of Crossville Utilities	City of Crossville, Frog Hollow/4th St			X		X	X	X	X		13	750K	Existing
5yrs	Flood Control for Schools (Flooding)	School Board	Cumberland County Schools			X		x	X	X			13	950k	Existing
5yrs	Flooding/Road Damage Culverts/U-Channel (Flooding)	Town of Pleasant Hill Utilities	Town of Pleasant Hill			X		x	X	X	X		13	800k	Existing
5yrs	Road Drainage Improvements (Flooding)	Cumberland County, City of Crossville, Pleasant Hill Utilities	Cumberland County, City of Crossville, Pleasant Hill			X		x	X	X	X		13	850k	Existing
5yrs	Residential Drainage Project (Flooding)	City of Crab Orchard Utilities	City of Crab Orchard			X		X	X	X	X		13	900k	Existing
5yrs	Tree Limb Removal on Public Right of Ways (Severe Wx, Extreme Temps)	Cumberland County Utilities	Cumberland County			X		x	X	X			13	400k	Existing
5yrs	Generator at Crossville Rec Center for Disaster Shelter Use (Severe Wx, Tornadoes, Extreme Temps)	City of Crossville Utilities	City of Crossville			X		x	X	X			14	150k	New
5yrs	Firewise (Wildfires)	Cumberland County FD	All Jurisdictions			X		New	X	X			15	250k	New

5yrs	Engineering Study to address Public Right of Ways and Public Property (Tornadoes, Flooding)	Cumberland County Buildings & Codes	All Jurisdictions			X		New	X	X	X		12	450k	New
5yrs	Insulate Buildings/Pipes for Extreme Weather events (Extreme Temps/Severe Weather)	Cumberland County Utilities	All Jurisdictions			X		New	X	X			13	1M	New
5yrs	Flooding Workshops for Communities to Mitigate Flooding (Flooding)	Cumberland County EMA	All Jurisdictions			X		New	X	X	X		14	150k	New
5yrs	NOAA Storm Radios (All Hazards)	Cumberland County EMA	All Jurisdictions			X		New	X	X	X		14	250k	New

Chapter 4. Implementation, Integration, and Maintenance

This section provides an overview of the overall plan implementation, integration and maintenance strategy and outlines the method and schedule for monitoring, evaluating, and updating the plan. This section also discusses incorporating the plan into existing planning mechanisms and how to address continued public involvement.

4.1 Plan Adoption, Implementation, Monitoring, and Evaluation

4.1.1 Plan Adoption

The purpose of formally adopting this plan is to secure buy-in, raise awareness of the plan, and formalize the plan's implementation. This plan will be adopted by the appropriate governing body for each participating community. Copies of the executed resolutions are shown below.

Note to Reviewer: Executed resolutions will be inserted when they become available.

4.1.2 Implementation

Implementation and maintenance of the plan is critical to the overall success of hazard mitigation planning. This section provides an overview of the overall strategy for plan implementation and maintenance.

Mitigation is most successful when it is incorporated into the day-to-day functions and priorities of the government. Implementation will be accomplished by adhering to the schedules identified for each action and through constant, pervasive, and energetic efforts to network and highlight the multi-objective benefits to each program and the community. This effort is achieved through the routine actions of monitoring agendas, attending meetings, and promoting a safe, sustainable community. Additional mitigation strategies could include consistent and ongoing enforcement of existing policies and vigilant review of programs for coordination and multi-objective opportunities.

Simultaneous to these efforts, it is important to maintain constant monitoring of funding opportunities that can be leveraged to implement some of the more costly actions. This will include creating and maintaining a list of ideas on how to meet local match or participation requirements. When funding does become available, the communities will be able to capitalize on the opportunity due to the diligence of the HMPC. Funding opportunities to be monitored include special pre- and post-disaster funds, state and federal funds, benefit assessments, and other grant programs, including those that can serve or support multi-objective applications.

Elected officials, officials appointed to head community departments and community staff are charged with the implementation of various activities in the plan. Recommendations will be made to modify timeframes for the completion of activities, funding resources, and responsible entities. On an annual basis, the priority standing of various activities may also be changed. Some activities that are found unachievable may be removed from the plan

entirely, and activities addressing problems unforeseen during plan development may be added.

4.2 Integration into Local Planning Mechanism

A vital implementation mechanism that is highly effective and low-cost is the incorporation of the Hazard Mitigation Plan recommendations and their underlying principles into other plans and tools. All plan participants will use existing methods and programs to implement hazard mitigation actions where possible. As previously stated, mitigation is most successful when it is incorporated into government and public service's day-to-day functions and priorities. This plan builds upon the momentum developed through previous and related planning efforts and mitigation programs and recommends implementing actions, where possible, through these other program mechanisms. These existing mechanisms include:

- Regularity Capabilities
- Administrative Capabilities
- Fiscal Capabilities

For further information regarding the different capabilities refer to Chapter 3 – Mitigation Strategy.

Implementation and incorporation into existing planning mechanisms will be conducted by respective planning authorities and will be done through the routine actions of:

- Monitoring other planning/program agendas;
- Attending other planning/program meetings;
- Participating in other planning processes; and
- Monitoring community budget meetings for other community program opportunities.

The successful implementation of this mitigation strategy will require constant and vigilant review of existing plans and programs for coordination and multi-objective opportunities that promote a safe, sustainable community. Efforts should continuously be made to monitor the progress of mitigation actions implemented through other planning mechanisms. Where appropriate, priority actions should be incorporated into Hazard Mitigation Plan updates.

4.3 Monitoring, Evaluating, Updating

For the Hazard Mitigation Plan update review process, the Cumberland County Emergency Management Agency Director will be responsible for facilitating, coordinating, and scheduling reviews and maintenance of the plan. The review of the Hazard Mitigation Plan will be conducted as follows:

- The Cumberland County Emergency Management Agency will be responsible for leading the meeting to review the plan.
- Notices will be emailed to the members of the HMPC, federal, state, and local agencies, non-profit groups, local planning agencies, and representatives of

business interests, neighboring communities, and others advising them of the date, time, and place for the review.
- Local City officials will be notified by email or phone call.
- Before the review, department heads and others tasked with implementing various projects/actions will be queried concerning progress in their area of responsibility and asked to present a report at the review meeting.
- A copy of the current plan will be available for public comment.
- After the review meeting, a status report will be developed outlining the implementation of projects over the past year.

Criteria for Annual Reviews

The criteria recommended for annual reviews will include the following:

- Community growth or change in the past year to include residential, commercial, and industrial growth trends.
- The number of substantially damaged or improved structures by flood zone and review of jurisdictional NFIP membership.
- Renovations to public infrastructure, including water, sewer, drainage, roads, bridges, gas lines, and buildings.
- Natural hazard occurrences that required activation of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and whether the event resulted in a presidential disaster declaration.
- Natural hazard occurrences that were not of a magnitude to warrant activation of the EOC or a federal disaster declaration but were severe enough to cause damage in the community or closure of businesses, schools, or public services.
- The dates of hazardous events, narratives, and documented damages.
- Closures of places of employment or schools and the number of days closed.
- Road or bridge closures due to the hazard and the length of time closed.
- Assessment of the number of private and public buildings damaged and whether the damage was minor, substantial, major, or if buildings were destroyed. The assessment will include residences, mobile homes, commercial structures, industrial structures, and public buildings, such as schools and public safety buildings.
- Review of any changes in federal, state, and local policies to determine the impact of these policies on the community and how and if the policy changes can or should be incorporated into the Hazard Mitigation Plan.
- Review of the implementation status of projects/actions (mitigation strategies). The reason for delay will be discussed for any projects that are behind schedule or not yet started.

4.3.1 Continued Public Involvement

Continued public involvement is imperative to the overall success of the plan's implementation. The update process provides an opportunity to solicit participation from new and existing stakeholders, publicize mitigation success stories, and seek additional public comment. The plan maintenance and update process will include continued public

and stakeholder involvement and input through attendance at designated committee meetings, web postings, press releases to local media, and public hearings.

Public Involvement Process for Annual Reviews

The public will be notified via the Cumberland County website or any other form of a publicized social platform (i.e., local newspaper, Facebook, Twitter) well in advance of any public meetings or comment periods.

Public Involvement for Five-year Update

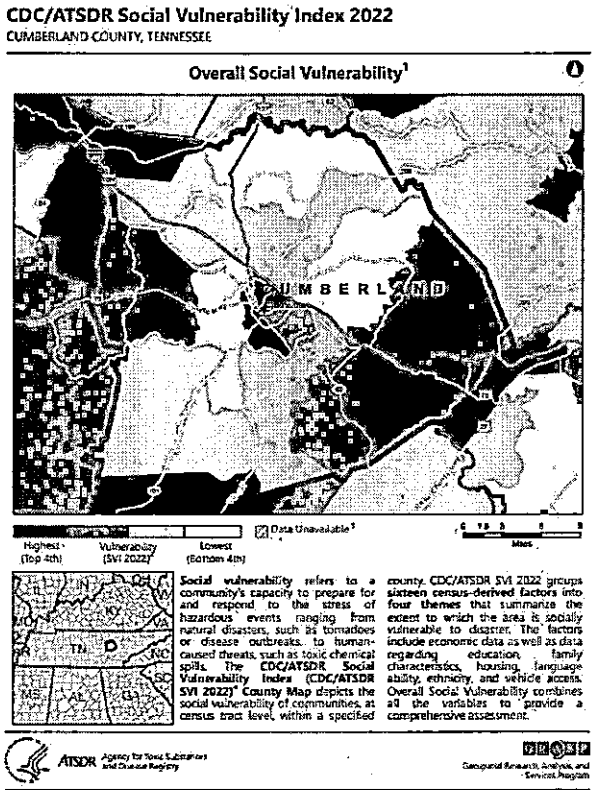
When the HMPC reconvenes for the five-year update, they will coordinate with all stakeholders participating in the planning process—including those who joined the committee since the planning process began—to update and revise the plan. In reconvening, the HMPC will develop a plan for public involvement and will be responsible for disseminating information through various media channels detailing the plan update process. As part of this effort, public meetings will be held, and public comments will be solicited on the plan update draft.

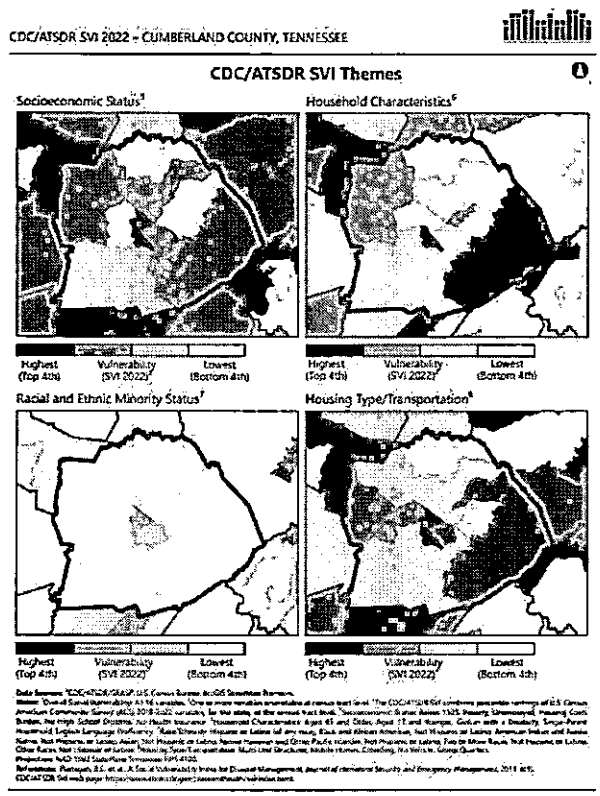
Sign-In Sheet

Event: Hazard Mitigation Meeting **Date:02/16/2024**

Location: 1398 Livingston Rd Crossville, TN 38555 (Community Complex)

Name	Organization	Phone Number	Email
Chris Nunley	TEMA	865.722.8605	christian.m.nunley@tn.gov
Travis Cole	CCEMA	931-200-2266	emdirector@cumberlandcounty.tn.gov
Tommy Lee	UCDD	931-979-2170	tlee@ucdd.org
Molly Brown	UCDD	931-239-5813	mbrown@ucdd.org
Allen Dagley	FGPD	423-404-0874	jdagley@fairfieldglade.com
Kevin Hembree	VEC	931.260.9595	Khembree@vec.org
Jessie Beeds	CPD	865-748-0437	Jessie.beeds@crossville-tn.gov
Chris South	CPD		Chris.South@crossville-tn.gov
Brian Eckelson	CPD	931484-7201	brian.eckelson@crossville-tn.gov
Chris Kendrick	CPD	"	chris.kendrick@crossville-tn.gov
Eric Reitzman	911		
Jill Reitzman	Public	931-787-3062	jreitzman.jr@gmail.com
Travis Cox	CCEMA	931-200-4169	
Bo Magnusson	CC Schools	931-261-9693	
Terry Williams	911	931-200-0264	
Keith Greenhalgh	TEMA	615-806-3300	Keith.greenhalgh@tn.gov
Emmett Sherrill	City of Cookeville	931-484-2815	theorchard@frontiernet.net
Don Dowdy	Town of Pall Hill	931-277-3813	mayordough@gmail.com


CDC/ATSDR Social Vulnerability Index 2022
CUMBERLAND COUNTY, TENNESSEE
Overall Social Vulnerability[1]
CUMBERLAND
Highest Vulnerability (Top 4th)
(SVI 2022)
Lowest (Bottom 4th)
Data Unavailable[2]
Miles
Social vulnerability refers to a community's capacity to prepare for and respond to the stress of hazardous events ranging from natural disasters, such as tornadoes or disease outbreaks, to human-caused threats, such as toxic chemical spills. The CDC/ATSDR Social Vulnerability Index (CDC/ATSDR SVI 2022)* County Map depicts the social vulnerability of communities, at census tract level, within a specified county. CDC/ATSDR SVI 2022 groups sixteen census-derived factors into four themes that summarize the extent to which the area is socially vulnerable to disaster. The factors include economic data as well as data regarding education, family characteristics, housing, language ability, ethnicity, and vehicle access. Overall Social Vulnerability combines all the variables to provide a comprehensive assessment.
ATSDR Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
Geospatial Research, Analysis, and Services Program


CDC/ATSDR SVI 2022 – CUMBERLAND COUNTY, TENNESSEE
CDC/ATSDR SVI Themes
Socioeconomic Status[3]
Household Characteristics[4]
Racial and Ethnic Minority Status[5]
Housing Type/Transportation[6]
Highest Vulnerability (Top 4th)
(SVI 2022)
Lowest (Bottom 4th)

Public Locations Where Flyers Were Posted

Business Name	Address	Location of Flyer
Justice Center	90 Justice Center Drive	Bulletin board in lobby
Police Department	115 Henry Street	Bulletin board in lobby
Homestead Market	2300 Hwy 127 S	On hanger by front door
Clerks Office	1760 S Main Street	Bulletin board in entry way
Central Baptist	1346 S Main Street	Bulletin Board outside sanctuary
Lantana Baptist	3270 Lantana Road	Bulletin by front door
Dollar General Market	1259 Miller Ave	Taped to front glass
Linda's Coffee Shop	356 E Main Street	Bulletin Board by register
Pleasant Hill Town Hall	351 E Main Street	Bulletin Board by front door
West Cumberland Utility	321 E Main Street	Bulletin Board by front door
Pleasant Hill Post Office	626 E Main Street	Bulletin Board by service window
Heritage Hall	86 Heritage Circle	Bulletin Board in Hallway by entrance
Cumberland County 911	42 Southbend Drive	Taped to the front glass
Cumberland Cove Market	15454 Highway 70 N	Bulletin board by front door
Cumberland Cove Golf Course	16941 Highway 70 N	Bulletin Board in Lobby
Cumberland Cove POA	16939 Highway 70 N	Bulletin Board in lobby and outside
Profits Market	3405 Pomona Rd	Bulletin Board by front door
5 Point Exxon	966 West Ave	Taped to the front glass
Woodmere Exxon	616 N Main St.	Taped to glass by front door
Elite Exxon	4050 Hwy 127 N	Taped to glass by front door



Hazus: Flood Global Risk Report

Region Name:	Cumberland_100yr
Flood Scenario:	Cumberland_100yr
Print Date:	Tuesday, May 21, 2024

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

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



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General Description of the Region

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

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

- Tennessee

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

The geographical size of the region is approximately 34 square miles and contains 2,003 census blocks. The region contains over 27 thousand households and has a total population of 61,087 people. The distribution of population by State and County for the study region is provided in Appendix B.

There are an estimated 32,709 buildings in the region with a total building replacement value (excluding contents) of 9,319 million dollars. Approximately 91.79% of the buildings (and 64.67% of the building value) are associated with residential housing.

HAZUS
EARTHQUAKE · WIND · FLOOD · TSUNAMI

Building Inventory

General Building Stock

Hazus estimates that there are 32,709 buildings in the region which have an aggregate total replacement value of 9,319 million dollars. Table 1 and Table 2 present the relative distribution of the value with respect to the general occupancies by Study Region and Scenario respectively. Appendix B provides a general distribution of the building value by State and County.

Table 1
Building Exposure by Occupancy Type for the Study Region

Occupancy	Exposure ($1000)	Percent of Total
Residential	6,026,516	64.7%
Commercial	1,970,192	21.1%
Industrial	554,065	5.9%
Agricultural	63,867	0.7%
Religion	263,157	2.8%
Government	105,366	1.1%
Education	336,011	3.6%
Total	**9,319,174**	100%

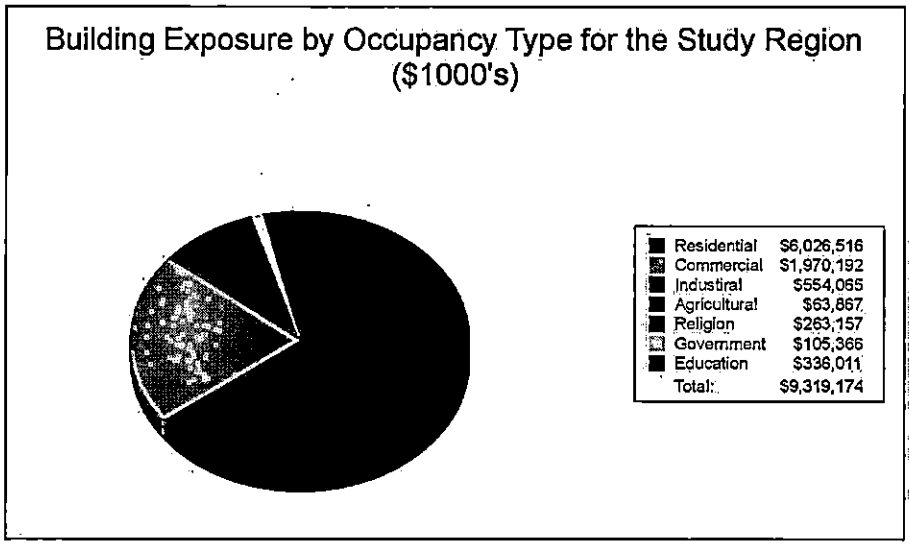
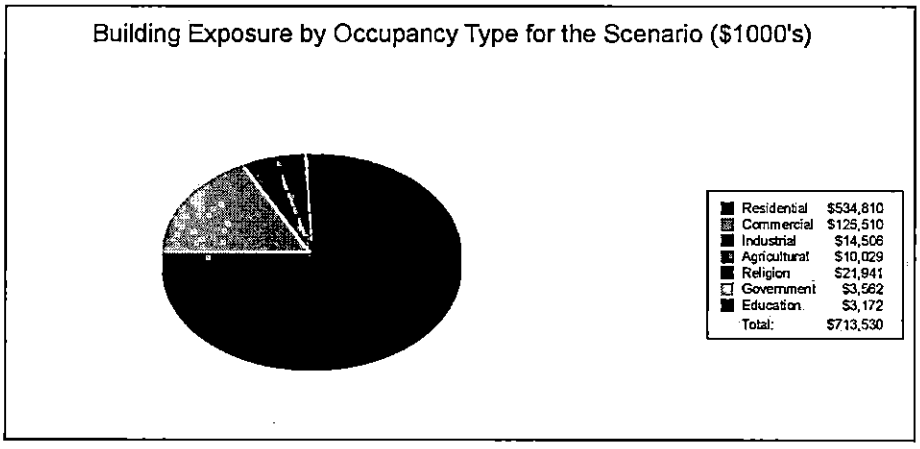


Table 2
Building Exposure by Occupancy Type for the Scenario

Occupancy	Exposure ($1000)	Percent of Total
Residential	534,810	75.0%
Commercial	125,510	17.6%
Industrial	14,506	2.0%
Agricultural	10,029	1.4%
Religion	21,941	3.1%
Government	3,562	0.5%
Education	3,172	0.4%
Total	**713,530**	**100%**



Essential Facility Inventory

For essential facilities, there are 1 hospitals in the region with a total bed capacity of 189 beds. There are 17 schools, 22 fire stations, 3 police stations and 1 emergency operation center.

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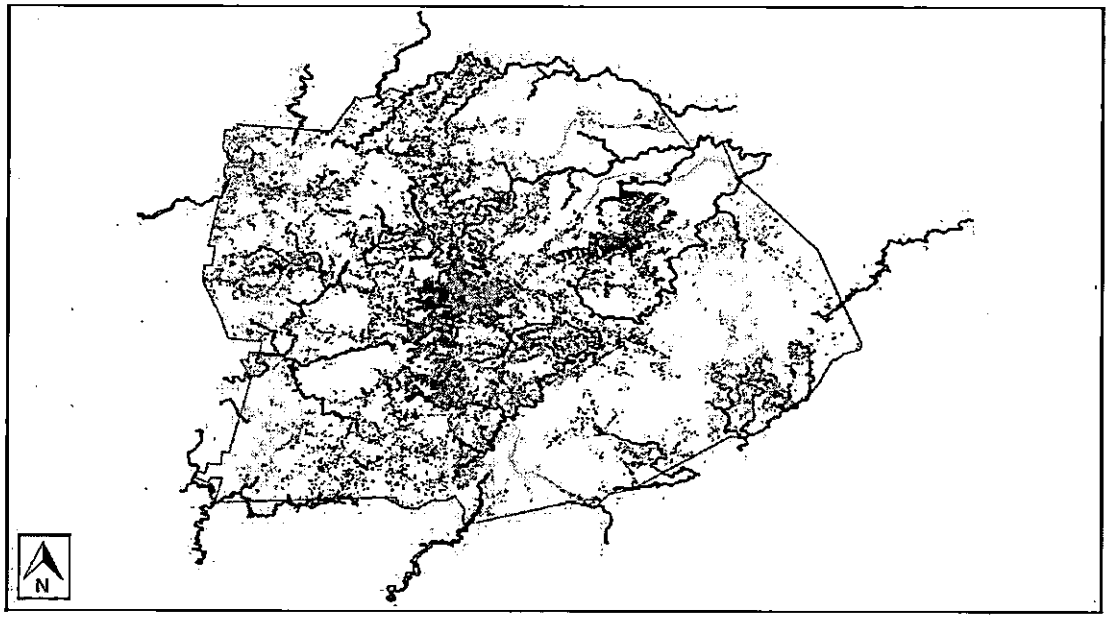
Flood Scenario Parameters

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

Study Region Name:	Cumberland_100yr
Scenario Name:	Cumberland_100yr
Return Period Analyzed:	100
Analysis Options Analyzed:	No What-Ifs

Study Region Overview Map

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



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Building Damage

General Building Stock Damage

Hazus estimates that about 0 buildings will be at least moderately damaged. This is over 0% of the total number of buildings in the scenario. There are an estimated 0 buildings that will be completely destroyed. The definition of the 'damage states' is provided in the Hazus Flood Technical Manual. Table 3 below summarizes the expected damage by general occupancy for the buildings in the region. Table 4 summarizes the expected damage by general building type.

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

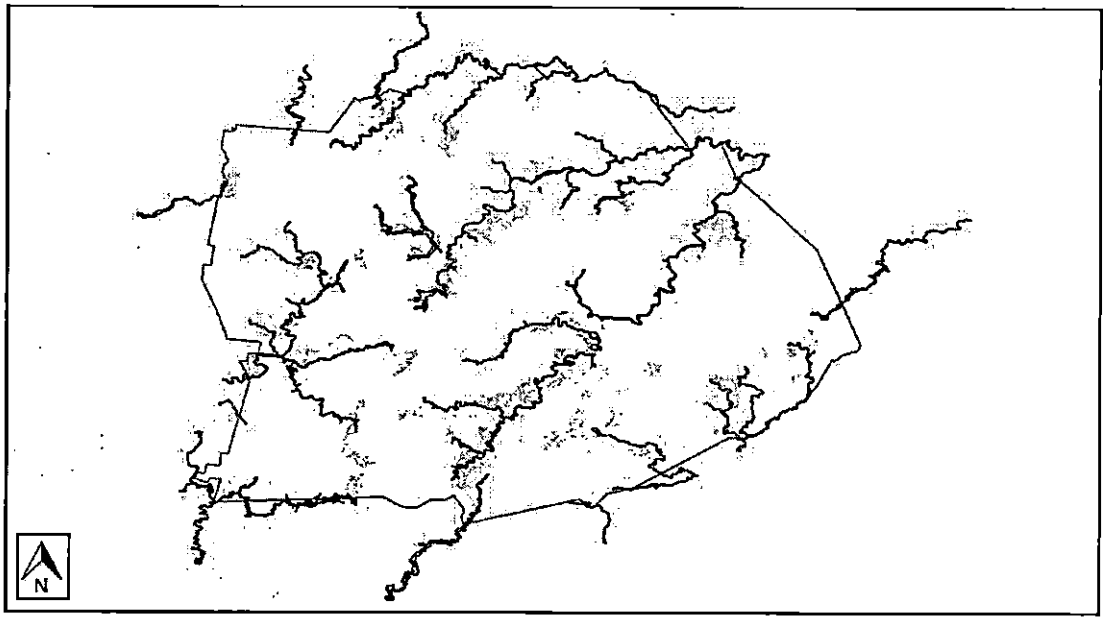


Table 3: Expected Building Damage by Occupancy

	1-10		11-20		21-30		31-40		41-50		>50	
Occupancy	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Government	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Religion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residential	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0		0		0		0		0		0	

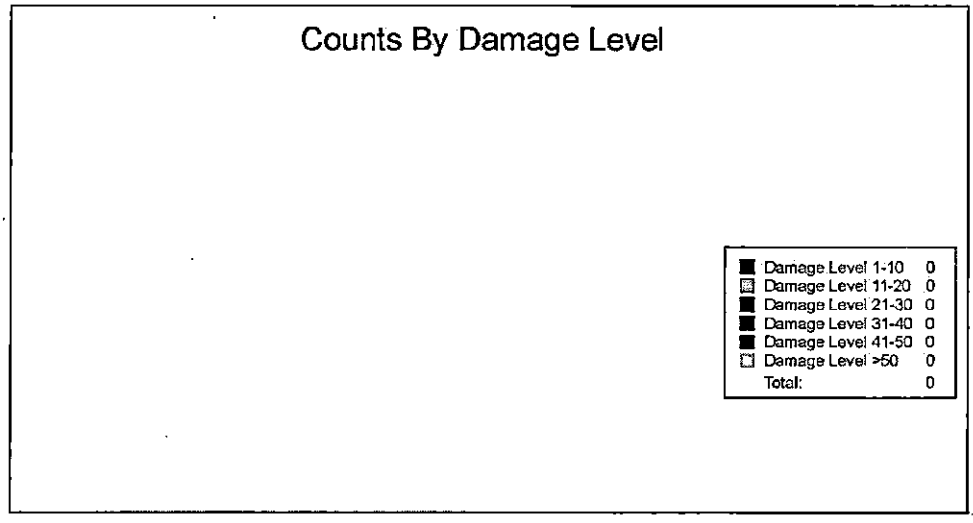




Table 4: Expected Building Damage by Building Type

Building Type	1-10		11-20		21-30		31-40		41-50		>50	
	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)
Concrete	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ManufHousing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masonry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Steel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wood	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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Essential Facility Damage

Before the flood analyzed in this scenario, the region had 189 hospital beds available for use. On the day of the scenario flood event, the model estimates that 189 hospital beds are available in the region.

Table 5: Expected Damage to Essential Facilities

		# Facilities		
Classification	Total	At Least Moderate	At Least Substantial	Loss of Use
Emergency Operation Centers	1	0	0	0
Fire Stations	22	0	0	0
Hospitals	1	0	0	0
Police Stations	3	0	0	0
Schools	17	0	0	0

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

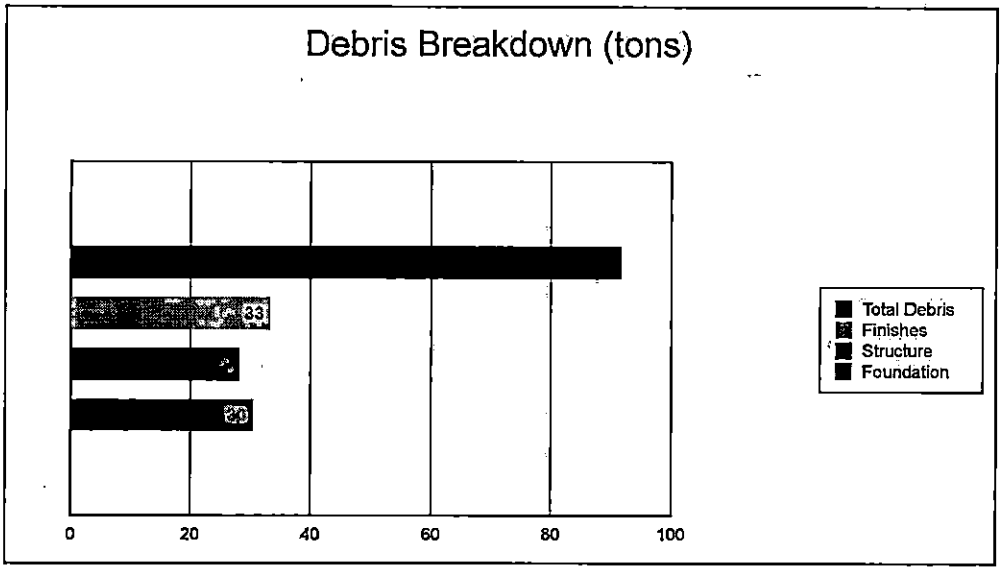
(1) None of your facilities were flooded. This can be checked by mapping the inventory data on the depth grid.

(2) The analysis was not run. This can be tested by checking the run box on the Analysis Menu and seeing if a message box asks you to replace the existing results.

Induced Flood Damage

Debris Generation

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

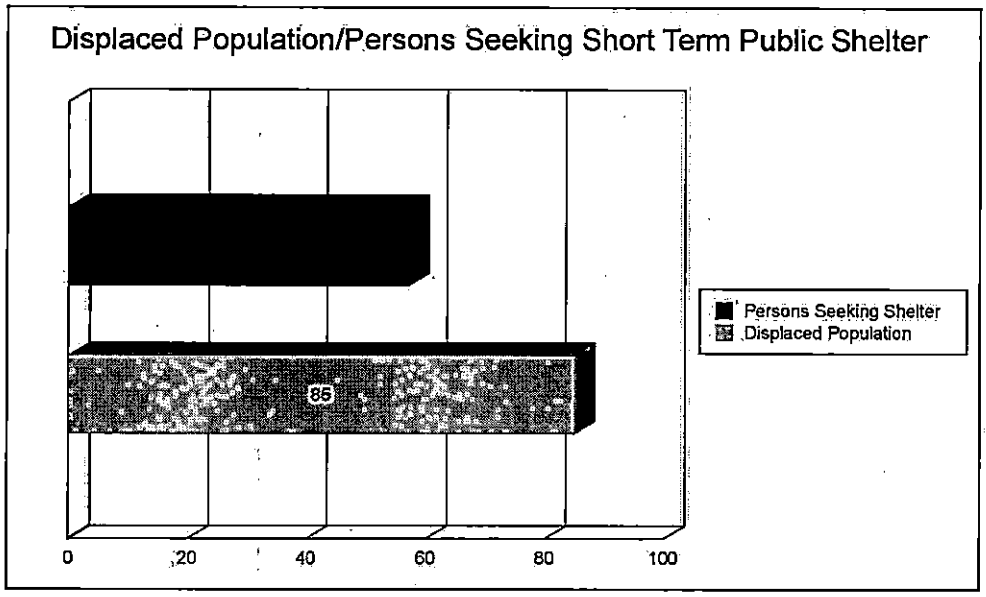


The model estimates that a total of 92 tons of debris will be generated. Of the total amount, Finishes comprises 36% of the total, Structure comprises 31% of the total, and Foundation comprises 33%. If the debris tonnage is converted into an estimated number of truckloads, it will require 4 truckloads (@25 tons/truck) to remove the debris generated by the flood.

Social Impact

Shelter Requirements

Hazus estimates the number of households that are expected to be displaced from their homes due to the flood and the associated potential evacuation. Hazus also estimates those displaced people that will require accommodations in temporary public shelters. The model estimates 28 households (or 85 of people) will be displaced due to the flood. Displacement includes households evacuated from within or very near to the inundated area. Of these, 57 people (out of a total population of 61,087) will seek temporary shelter in public shelters.





Economic Loss

The total economic loss estimated for the flood is 10.91 million dollars, which represents 1.53 % of the total replacement value of the scenario buildings.

Building-Related Losses

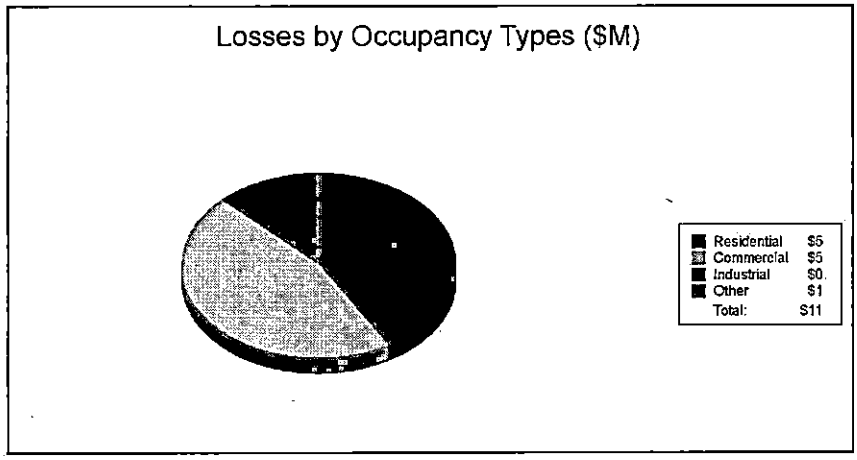
The building losses are broken into two categories: direct building losses and business interruption losses. The direct building losses are the estimated costs to repair or replace the damage caused to the building and its contents. The business interruption losses are the losses associated with inability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

The total building-related losses were 7.17 million dollars. 34% of the estimated losses were related to the business interruption of the region. The residential occupancies made up 41.61% of the total loss. Table 6 below provides a summary of the losses associated with the building damage.

Table 6: Building-Related Economic Loss Estimates

(Millions of dollars)

Category	Area	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Others	Total
Building Loss						
	Building	2.72	0.42	0.03	0.12	3.29
	Content	1.30	1.39	0.06	0.44	3.19
	Inventory	0.00	0.48	0.00	0.21	0.69
	Subtotal	4.02	2.28	0.10	0.78	7.17
Business Interruption						
	Income	0.00	1.27	0.00	0.13	1.40
	Relocation	0.41	0.21	0.00	0.01	0.64
	Rental Income	0.11	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.28
	Wage	0.00	1.09	0.00	0.34	1.43
	Subtotal	0.52	2.74	0.00	0.48	3.74
ALL	Total	4.54	5.02	0.10	1.26	10.91





Appendix A: County Listing for the Region

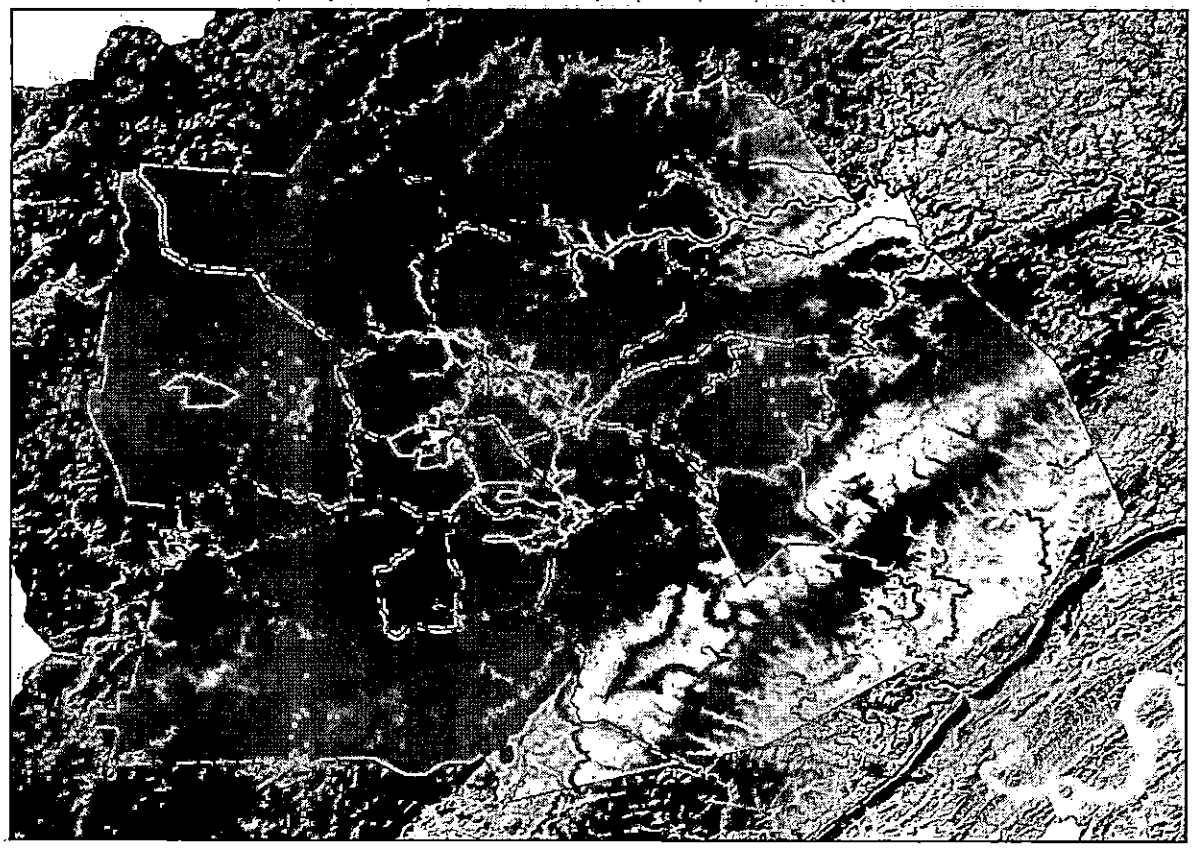
Tennessee
- Cumberland



Appendix B: Regional Population and Building Value Data

		Building Value (thousands of dollars)		
	Population	Residential	Non-Residential	Total
Tennessee				
Cumberland	61,087	6,026,516	3,292,658	9,319,174
Total	**61,087**	**6,026,516**	**3,292,658**	**9,319,174**
Total Study Region	**61,087**	**6,026,516**	**3,292,658**	**9,319,174**

Cumberland County 100yr Flood





Hazus: Flood Global Risk Report

Region Name:	Cumberland_500yr
Flood Scenario:	Cumberland_500yr
Print Date:	Wednesday, May 22, 2024

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

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

- Tennessee

Note:
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The geographical size of the region is approximately 34 square miles and contains 2,003 census blocks. The region contains over 27 thousand households and has a total population of 61,087 people. The distribution of population by State and County for the study region is provided in Appendix B.

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Religion	263,157	2.8%
Government	105,366	1.1%
Education	336,011	3.6%
Total	**9,319,174**	**100%**

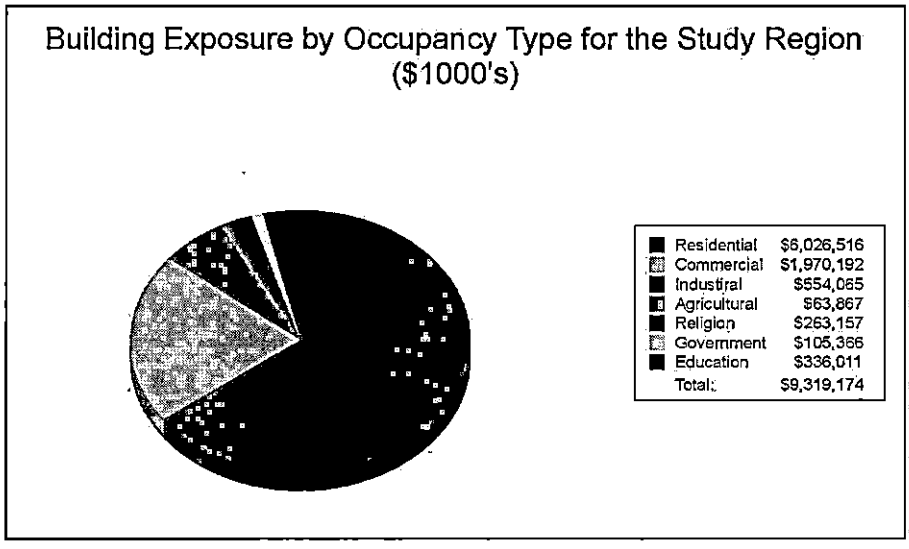
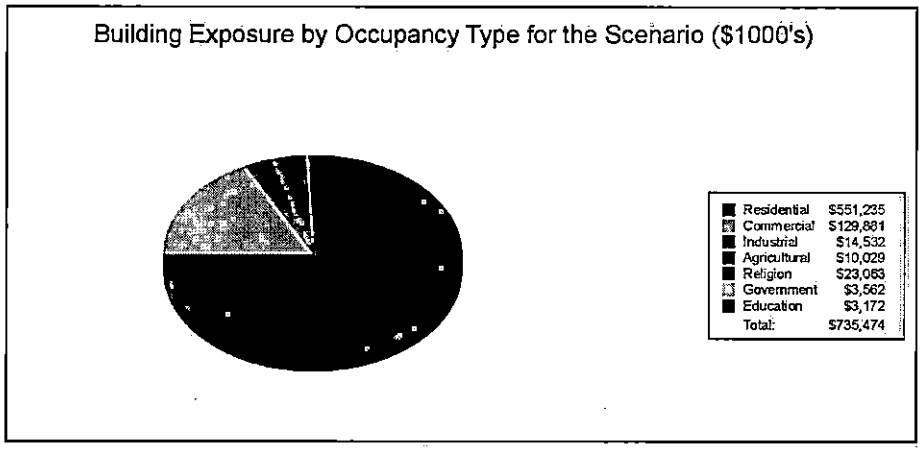


Table 2
Building Exposure by Occupancy Type for the Scenario

Occupancy	Exposure ($1000)	Percent of Total
Residential	551,235	74.9%
Commercial	129,881	17.7%
Industrial	14,532	2.0%
Agricultural	10,029	1.4%
Religion	23,063	3.1%
Government	3,562	0.5%
Education	3,172	0.4%
Total	**735,474**	**100%**



Essential Facility Inventory

For essential facilities, there are 1 hospitals in the region with a total bed capacity of 189 beds. There are 17 schools, 22 fire stations, 3 police stations and 1 emergency operation center.

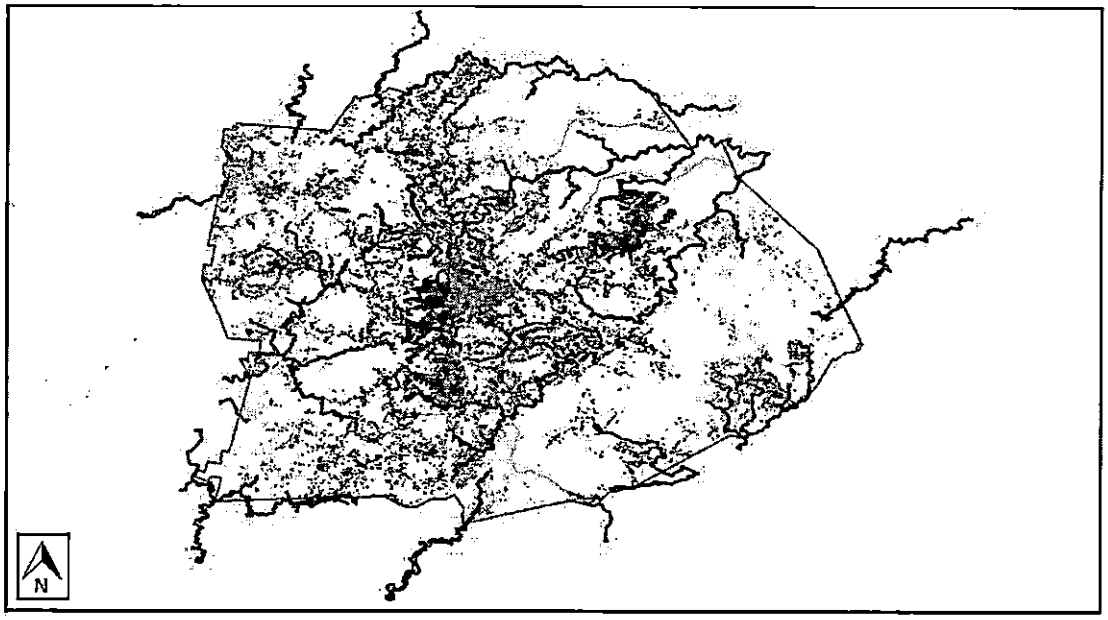
Flood Scenario Parameters

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

Study Region Name:	Cumberland_500yr
Scenario Name:	Cumberland_500yr
Return Period Analyzed:	500
Analysis Options Analyzed:	No What-Ifs

Study Region Overview Map

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



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Building Damage

General Building Stock Damage

Hazus estimates that about 0 buildings will be at least moderately damaged. This is over 0% of the total number of buildings in the scenario. There are an estimated 0 buildings that will be completely destroyed. The definition of the 'damage states' is provided in the Hazus Flood Technical Manual. Table 3 below summarizes the expected damage by general occupancy for the buildings in the region. Table 4 summarizes the expected damage by general building type.

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

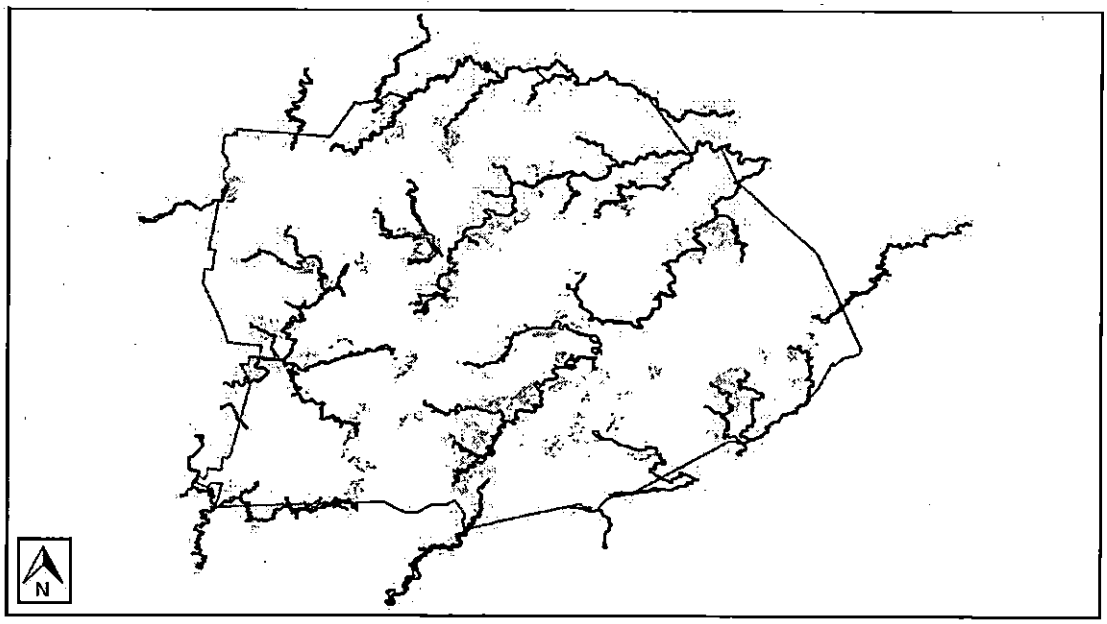


Table 3: Expected Building Damage by Occupancy

	1-10		11-20		21-30		31-40		41-50		>50	
Occupancy	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Government	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Religion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residential	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0		0		0		0		0		0	

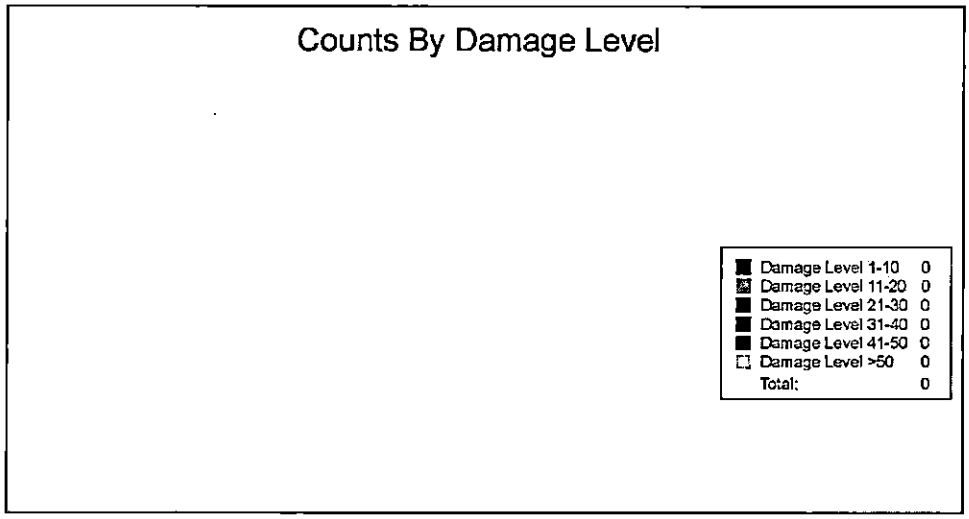




Table 4: Expected Building Damage by Building Type

Building Type	1-10		11-20		21-30		31-40		41-50		>50	
	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)
Concrete	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ManufHousing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masonry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Steel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wood	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

HAZUS
EARTHQUAKE · WIND · FLOOD · TSUNAMI

Essential Facility Damage

Before the flood analyzed in this scenario, the region had 189 hospital beds available for use. On the day of the scenario flood event, the model estimates that 189 hospital beds are available in the region.

Table 5: Expected Damage to Essential Facilities

		# Facilities		
Classification	Total	At Least Moderate	At Least Substantial	Loss of Use
Emergency Operation Centers	1	0	0	0
Fire Stations	22	0	0	0
Hospitals	1	0	0	0
Police Stations	3	0	0	0
Schools	17	0	0	0

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

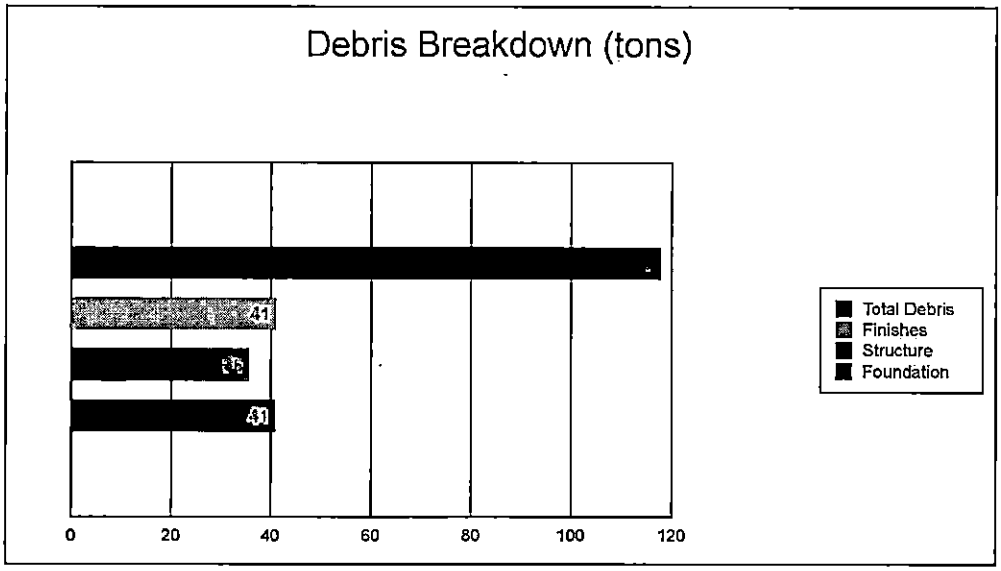
(1) None of your facilities were flooded. This can be checked by mapping the inventory data on the depth grid.

(2) The analysis was not run. This can be tested by checking the run box on the Analysis Menu and seeing if a message box asks you to replace the existing results.

Induced Flood Damage

Debris Generation

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

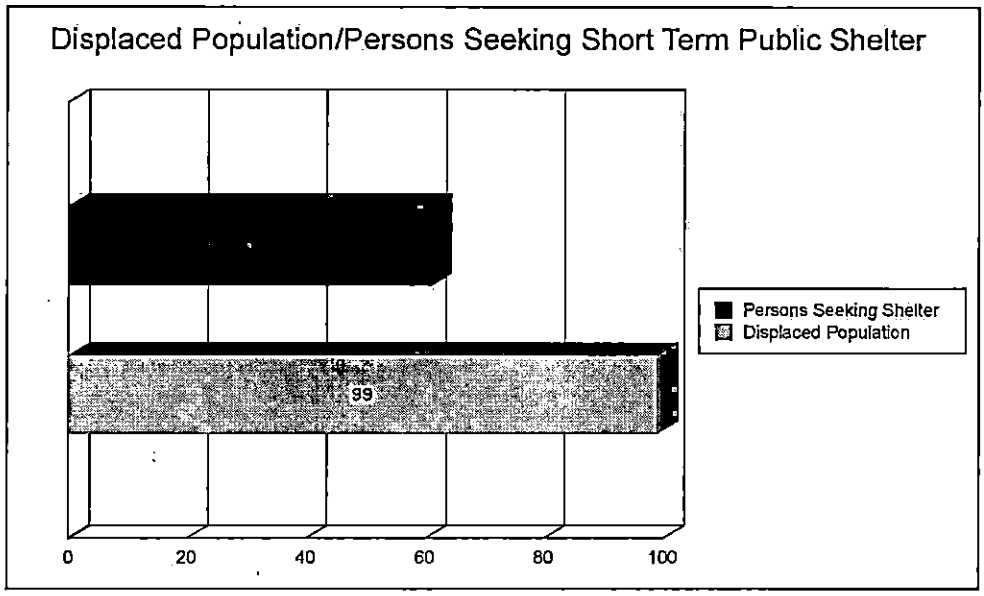


The model estimates that a total of 118 tons of debris will be generated. Of the total amount, Finishes comprises 35% of the total, Structure comprises 30% of the total, and Foundation comprises 35%. If the debris tonnage is converted into an estimated number of truckloads, it will require 5 truckloads (@25 tons/truck) to remove the debris generated by the flood.

Social Impact

Shelter Requirements

Hazus estimates the number of households that are expected to be displaced from their homes due to the flood and the associated potential evacuation. Hazus also estimates those displaced people that will require accommodations in temporary public shelters. The model estimates 33 households (or 99 of people) will be displaced due to the flood. Displacement includes households evacuated from within or very near to the inundated area. Of these, 61 people (out of a total population of 61,087) will seek temporary shelter in public shelters.



Economic Loss

The total economic loss estimated for the flood is 12.42 million dollars, which represents 1.69 % of the total replacement value of the scenario buildings.

Building-Related Losses

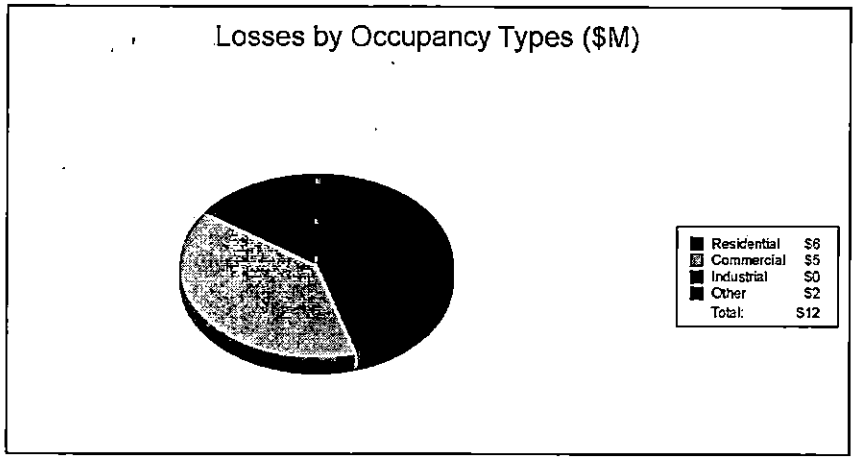
The building losses are broken into two categories: direct building losses and business interruption losses. The direct building losses are the estimated costs to repair or replace the damage caused to the building and its contents. The business interruption losses are the losses associated with inability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

The total building-related losses were 8.42 million dollars. 32% of the estimated losses were related to the business interruption of the region. The residential occupancies made up 45.24% of the total loss. Table 6 below provides a summary of the losses associated with the building damage.

HAZUS
EARTHQUAKE - WIND - FLOOD - TSUNAMI

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

Category	Area	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Others	Total
Building Loss						
	Building	3.41	0.40	0.08	0.16	4.04
	Content	1.62	1.32	0.11	0.59	3.63
	Inventory	0.00	0.47	0.02	0.27	0.75
	Subtotal	5.02	2.18	0.21	1.01	8.42
Business Interruption						
	Income	0.00	1.17	0.00	0.18	1.35
	Relocation	0.47	0.27	0.00	0.04	0.78
	Rental Income	0.12	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.33
	Wage	0.00	1.09	0.00	0.44	1.54
	Subtotal	0.59	2.73	0.01	0.66	4.00
ALL	Total	5.62	4.92	0.21	1.67	12.42





Appendix A: County Listing for the Region

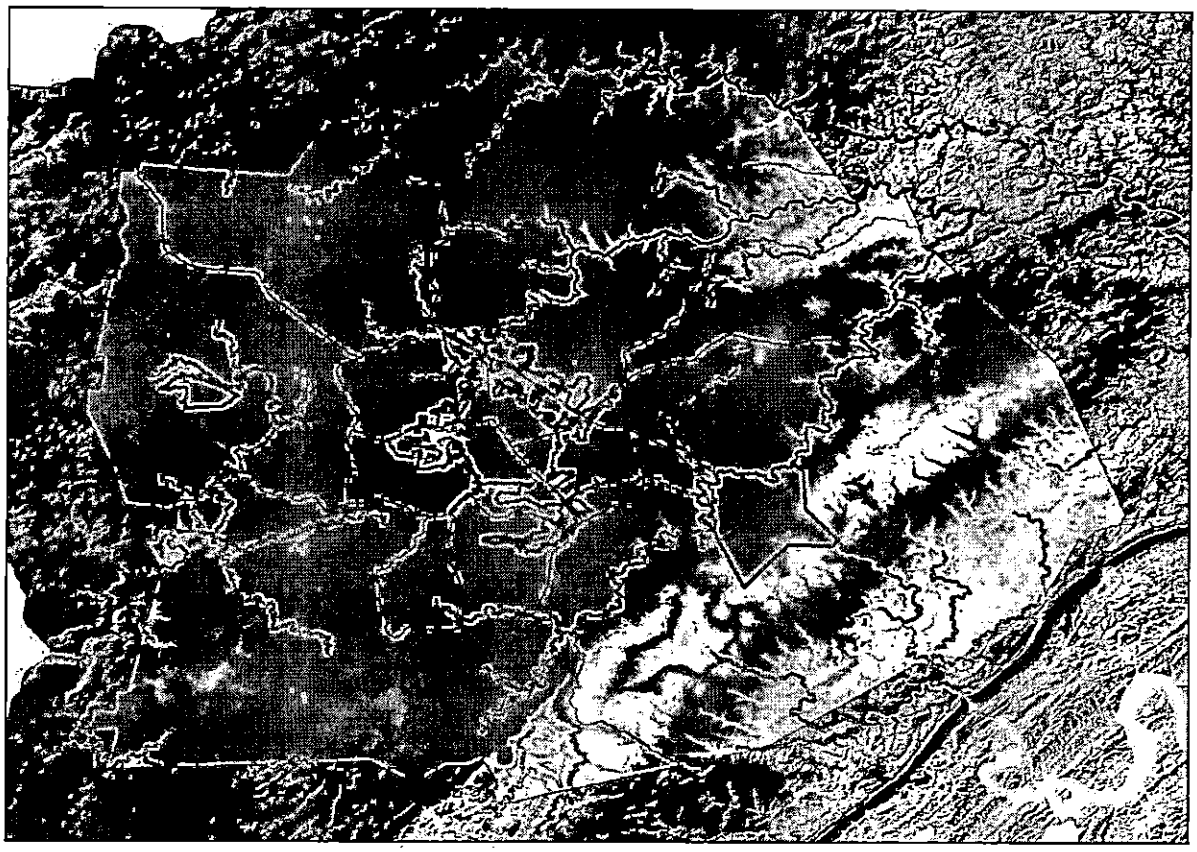
Tennessee
- Cumberland

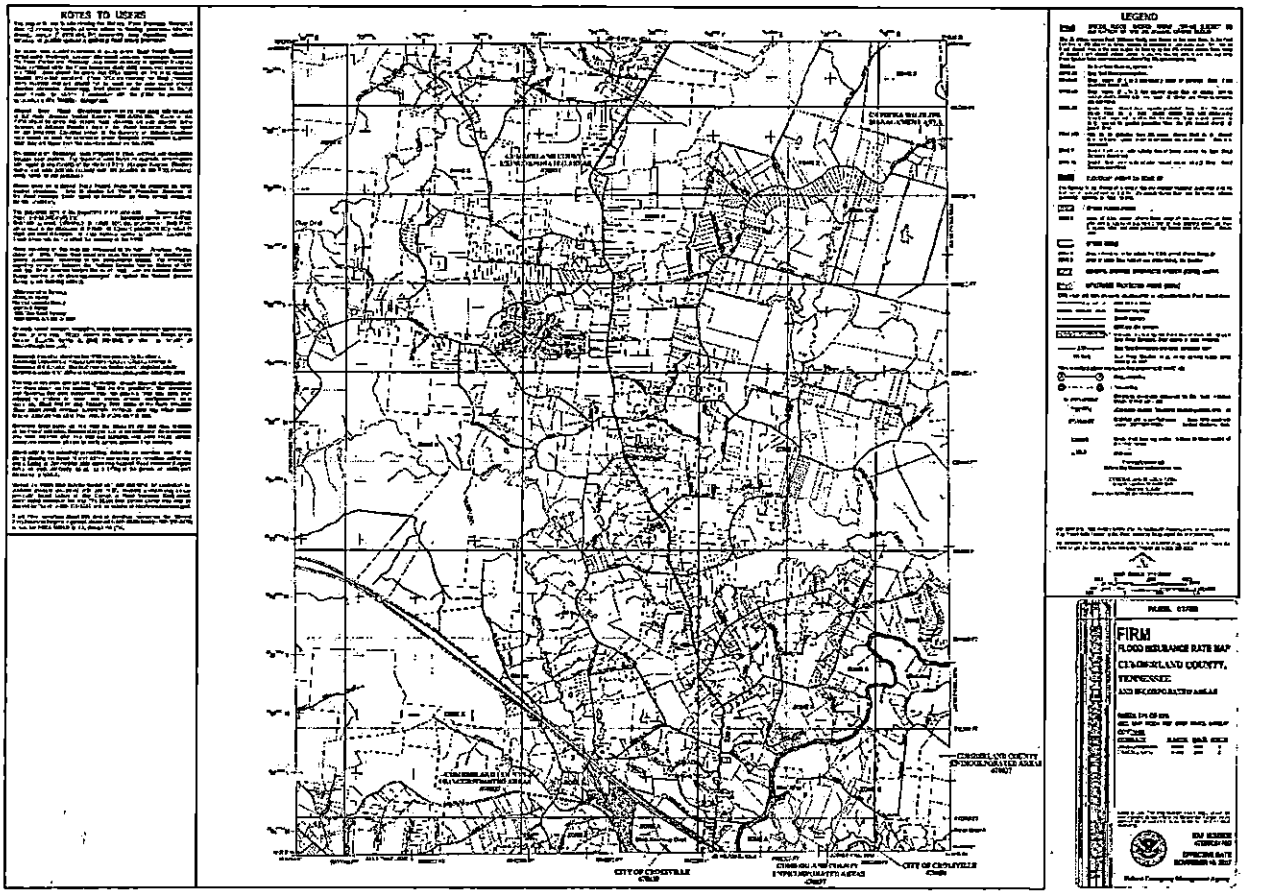


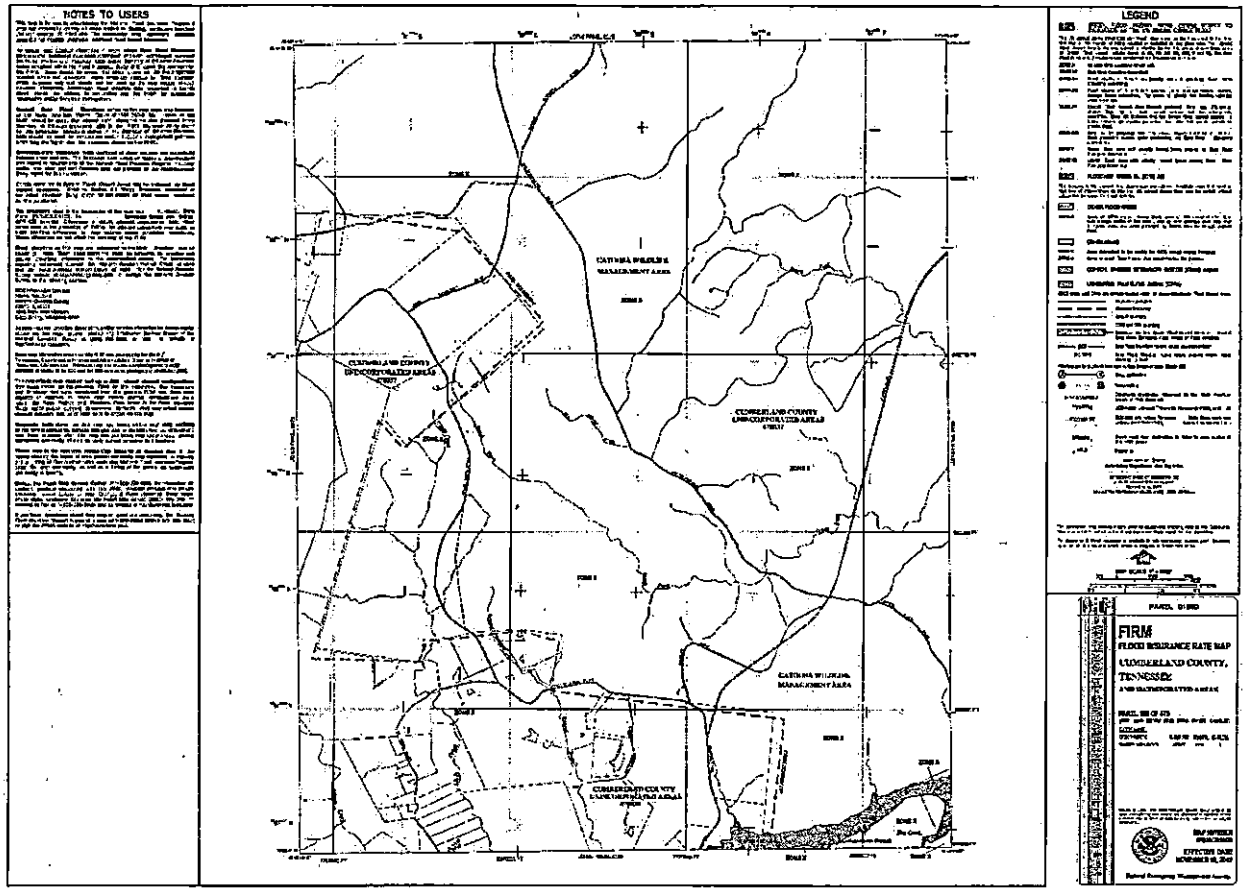
Appendix B: Regional Population and Building Value Data

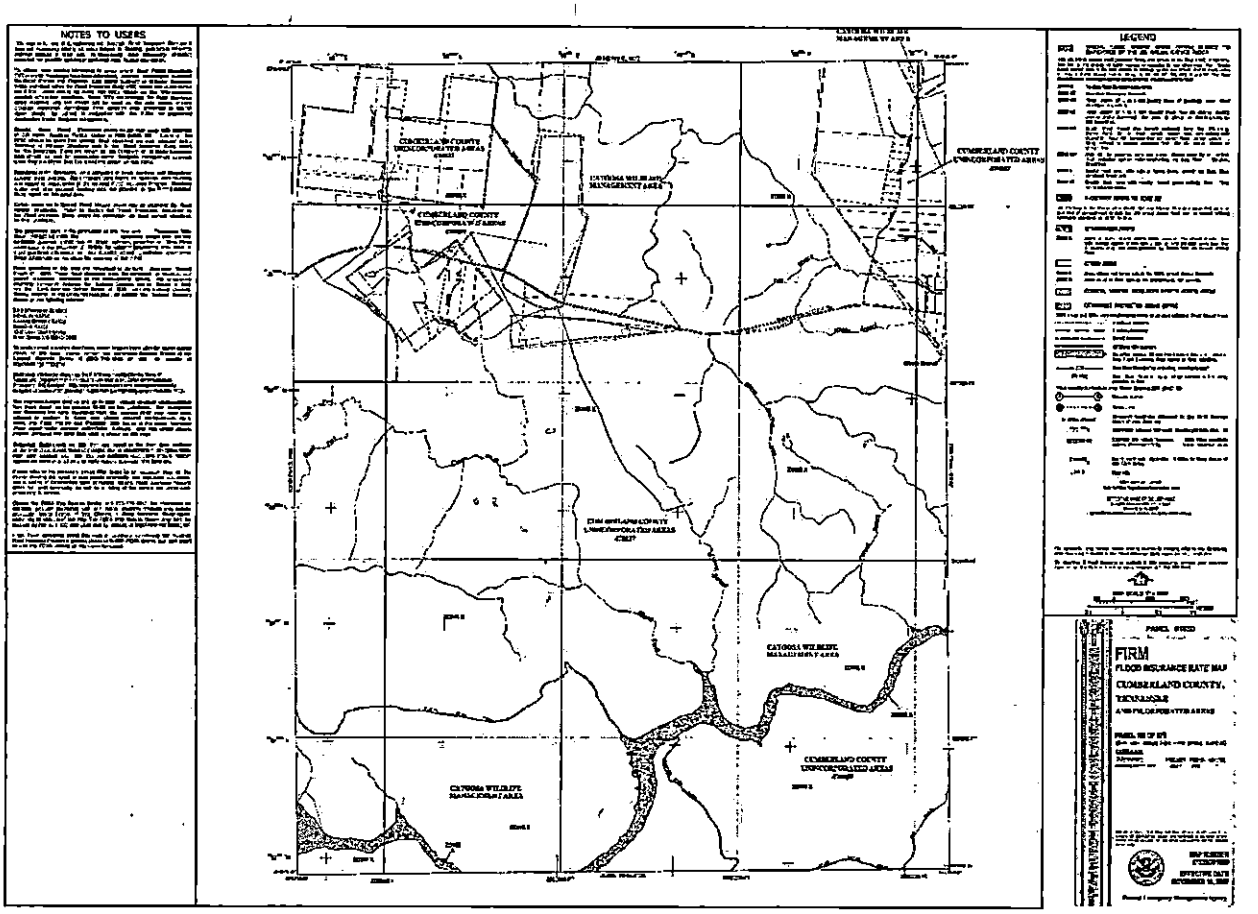
		Building Value (thousands of dollars)		
	Population	Residential	Non-Residential	Total
Tennessee				
Cumberland	61,087	6,026,516	3,292,658	9,319,174
Total	**61,087**	**6,026,516**	**3,292,658**	**9,319,174**
Total Study Region	**61,087**	**6,026,516**	**3,292,658**	**9,319,174**

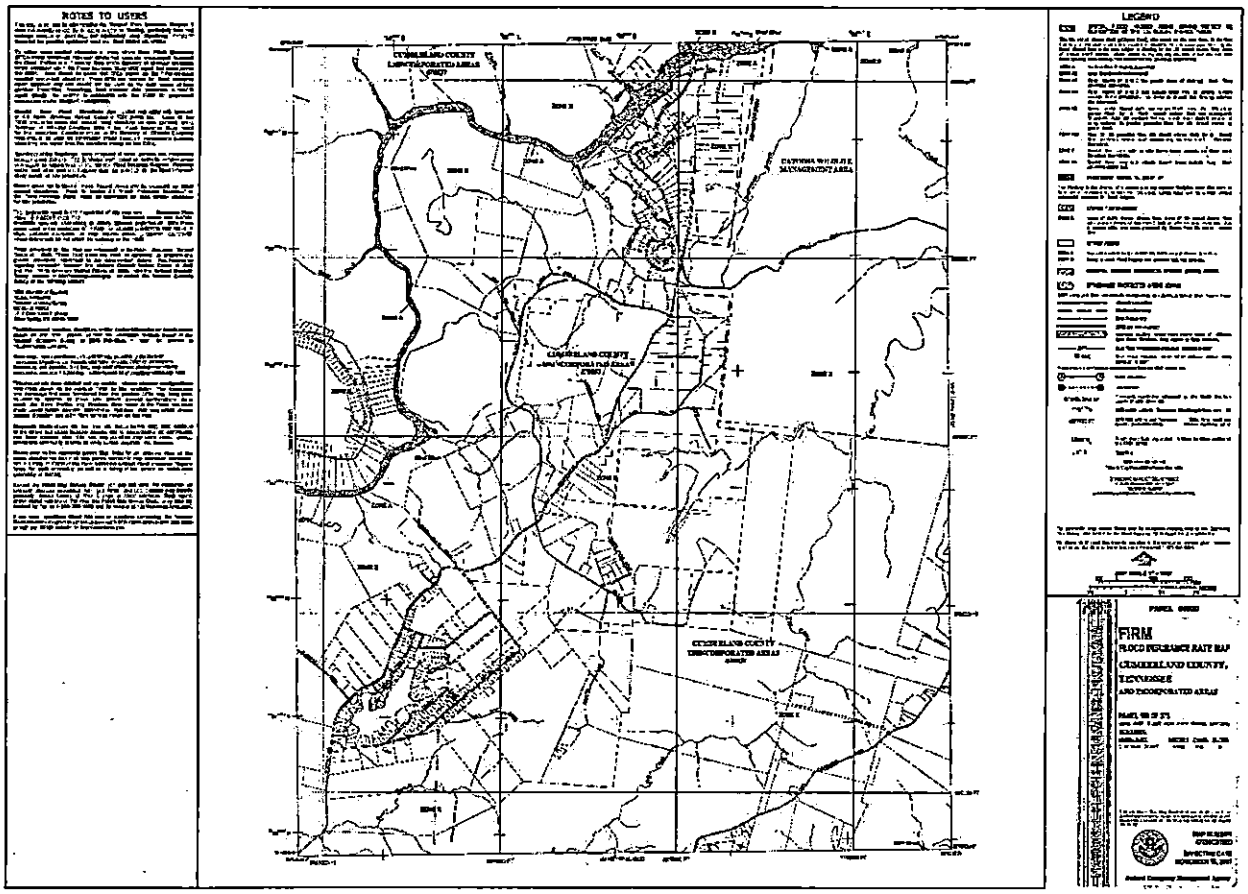
Cumberland County 500yr Flood

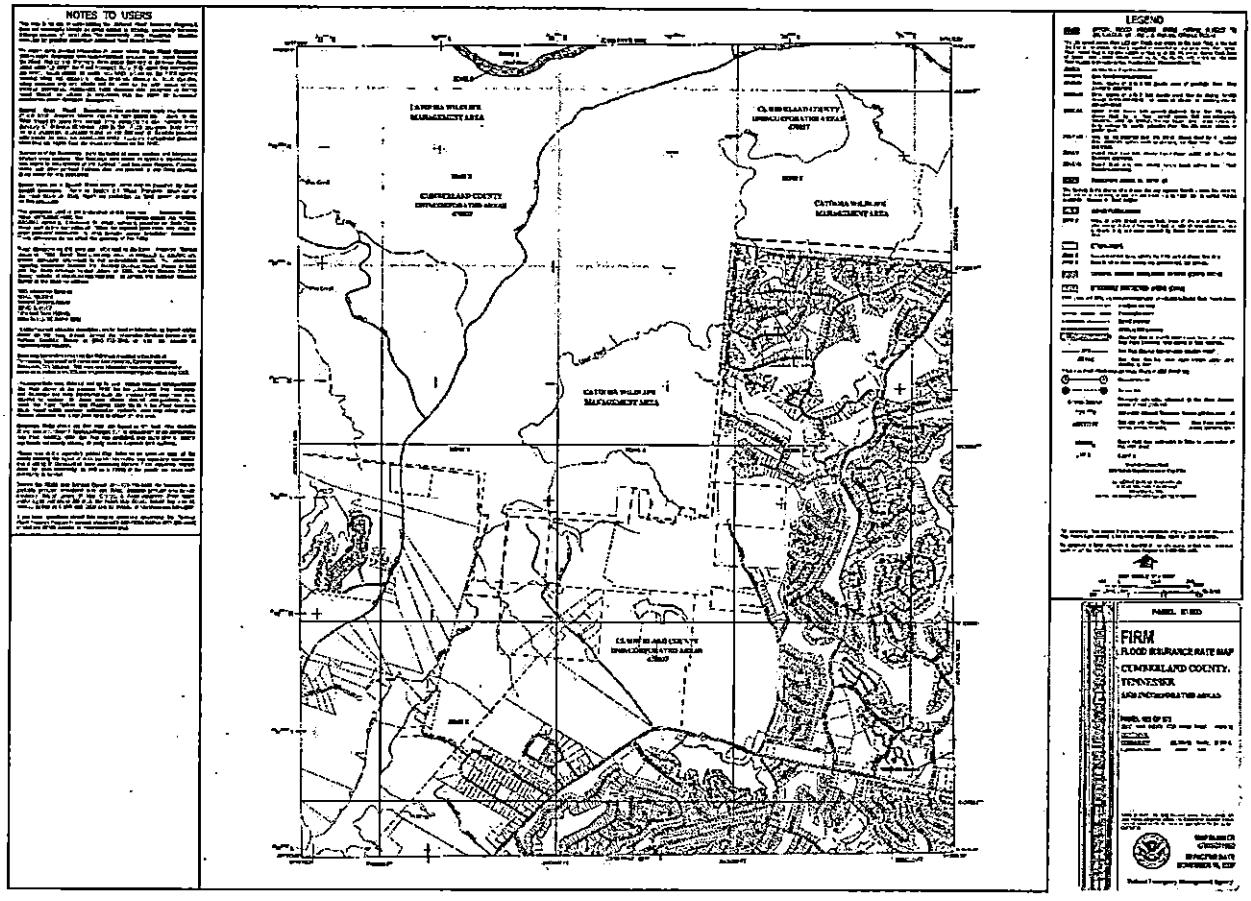


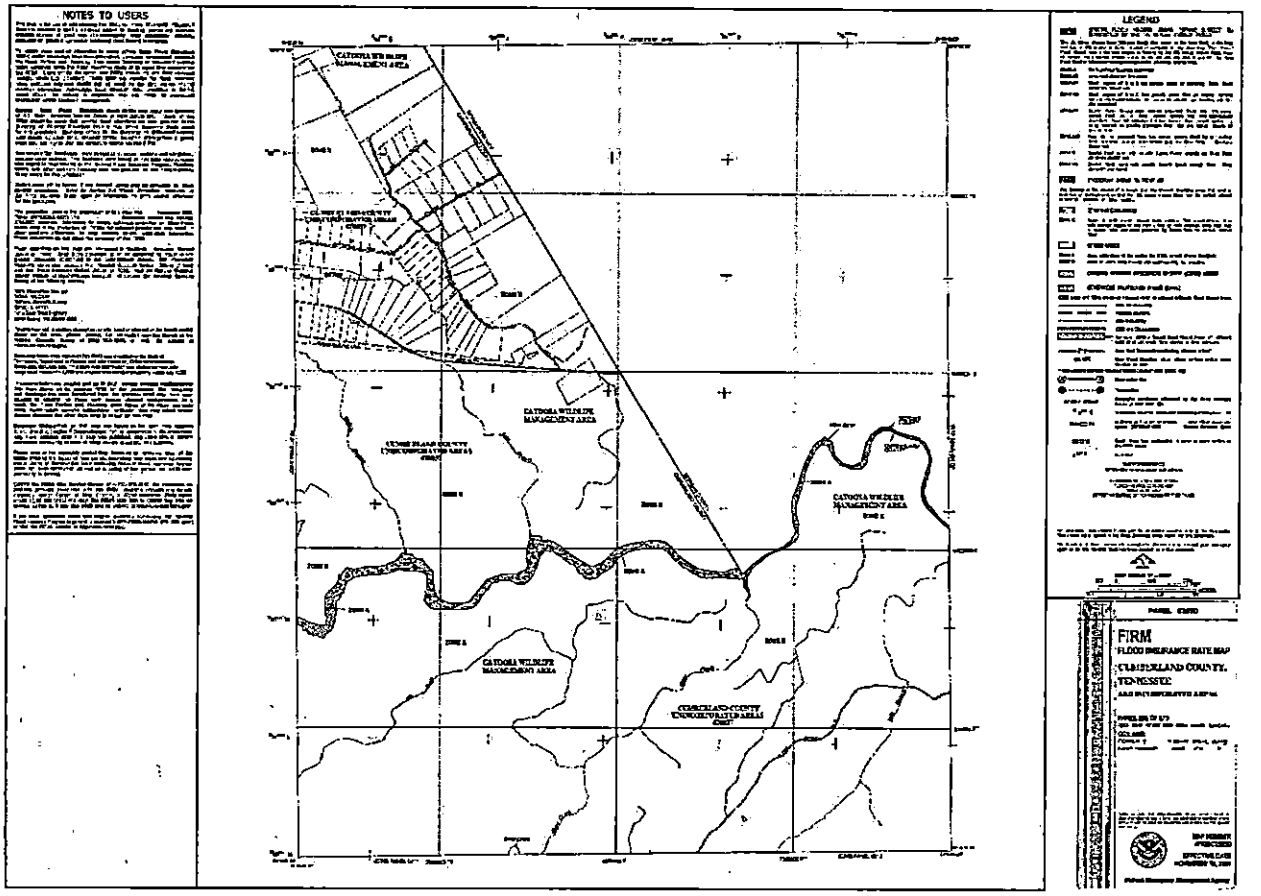

NOTES TO USERS
LEGEND
FIRM
FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP
CUMBERLAND COUNTY,
TENNESSEE
AND INCORPORATED AREAS

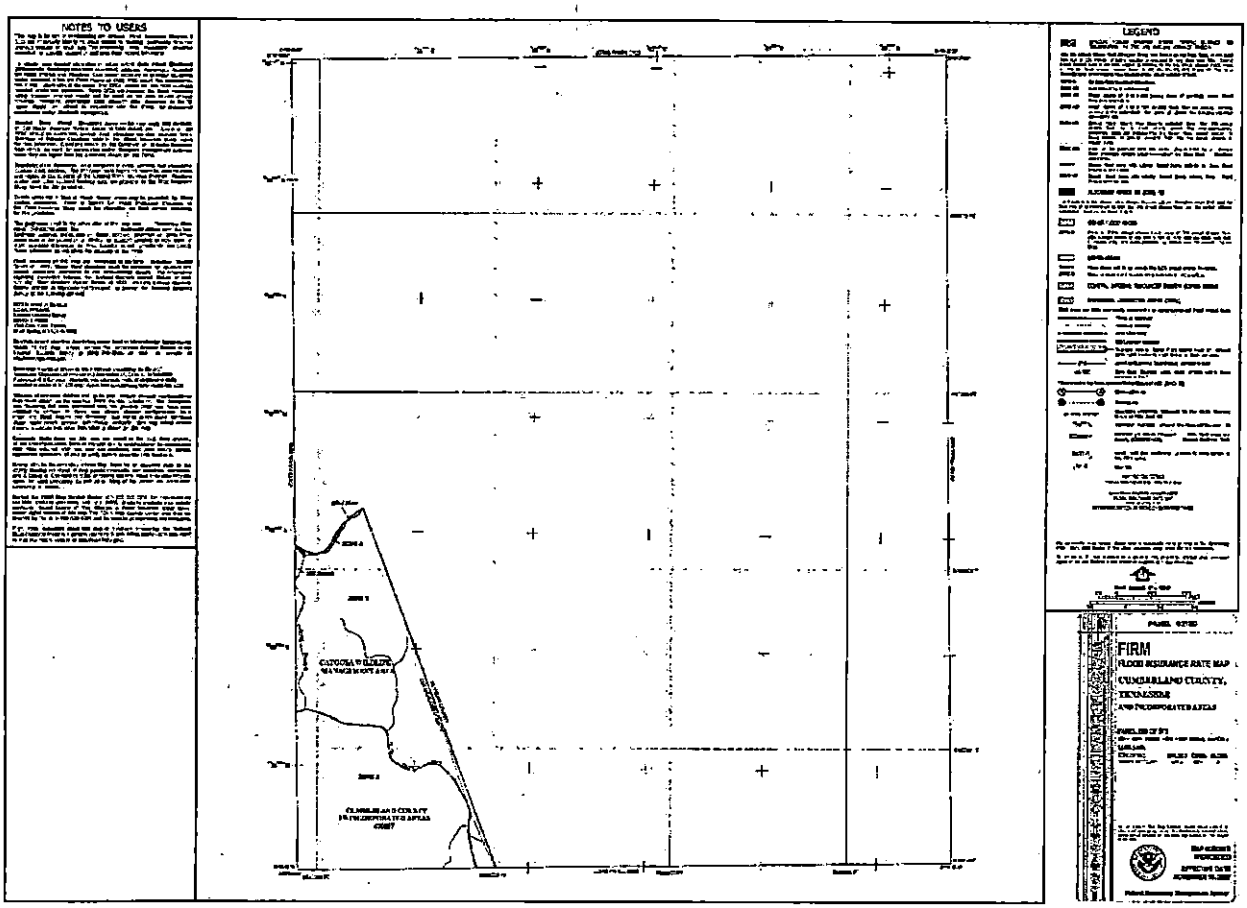

NOTES TO USERS
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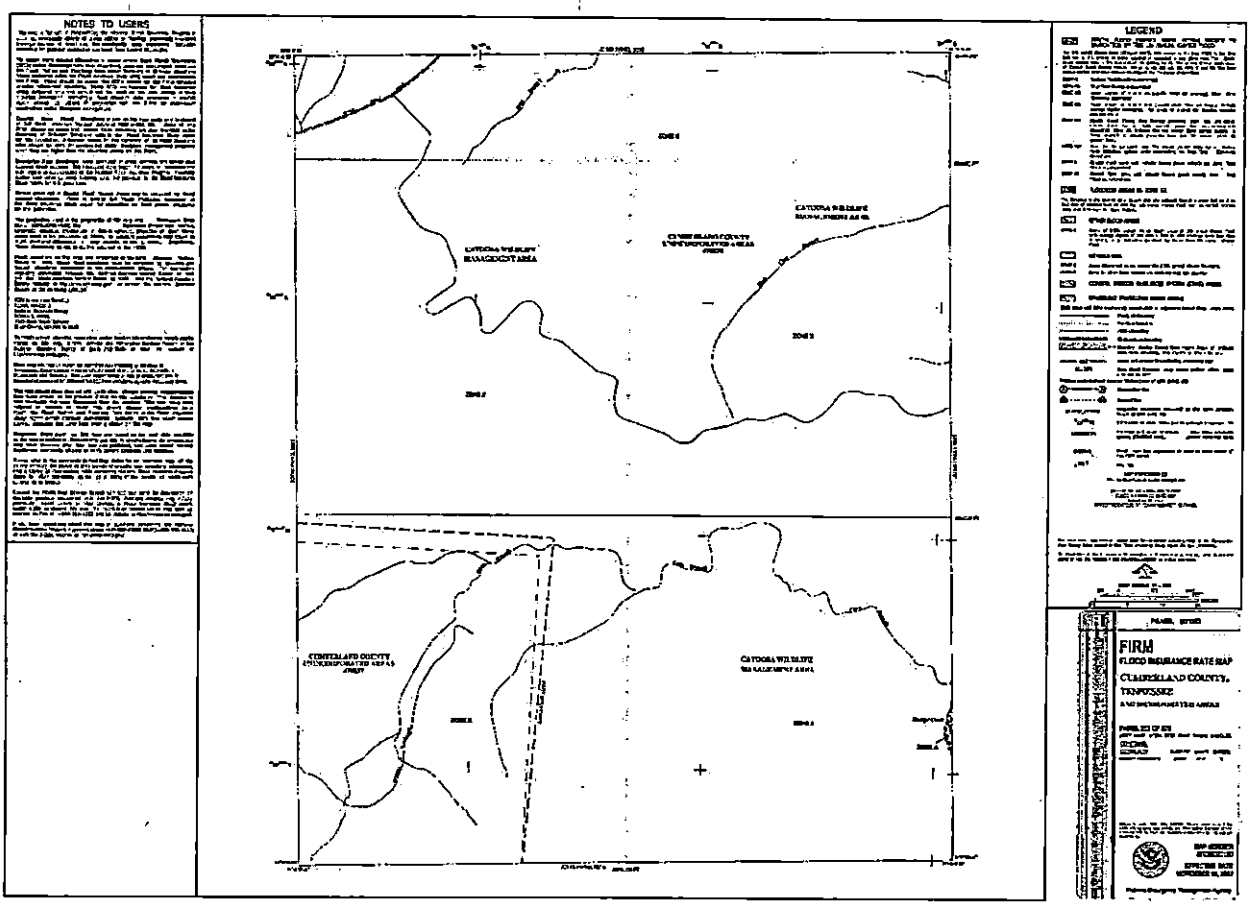

NOTES TO USERS
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TENNESSEE

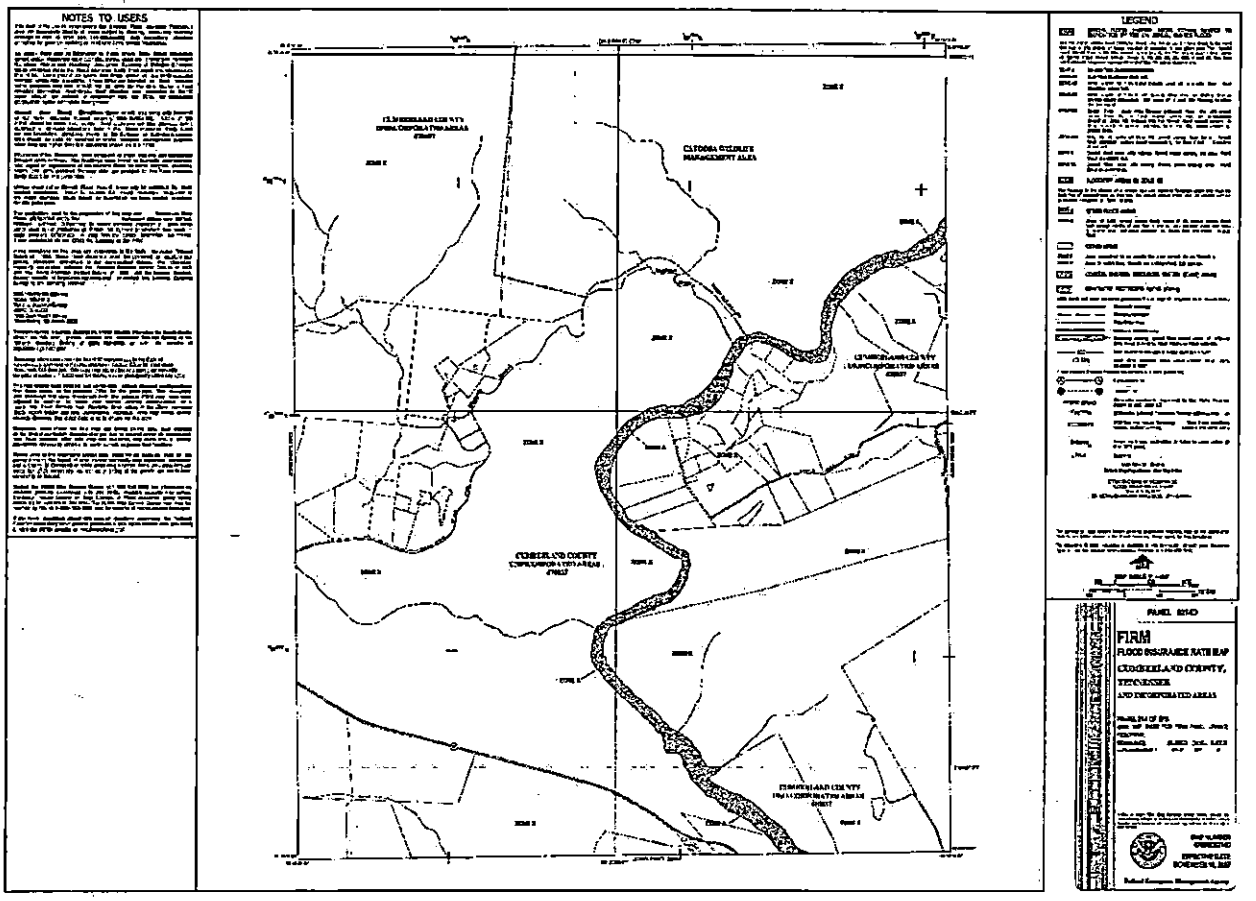

NOTES TO USERS
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CUMBERLAND COUNTY,
TENNESSEE
AND INCORPORATED AREAS

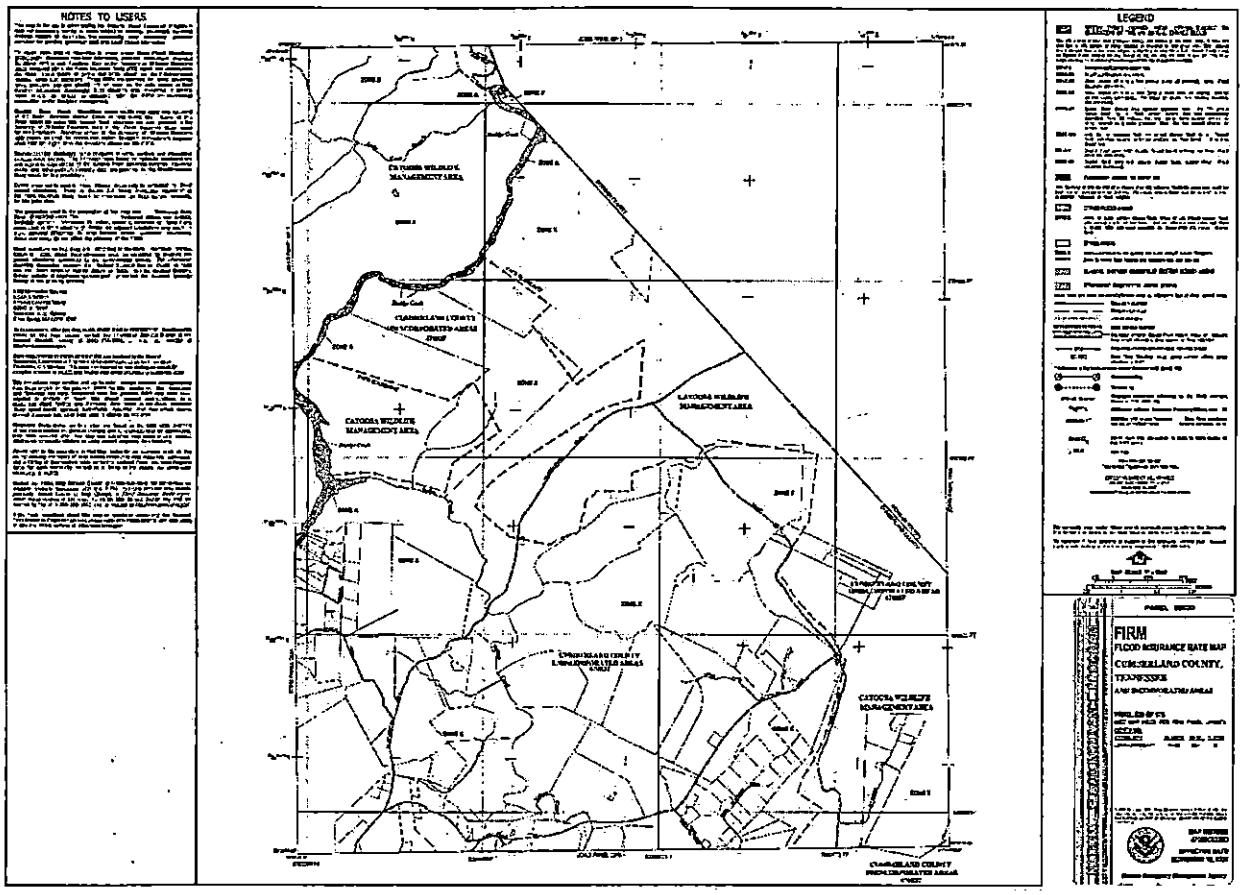

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TENNESSEE

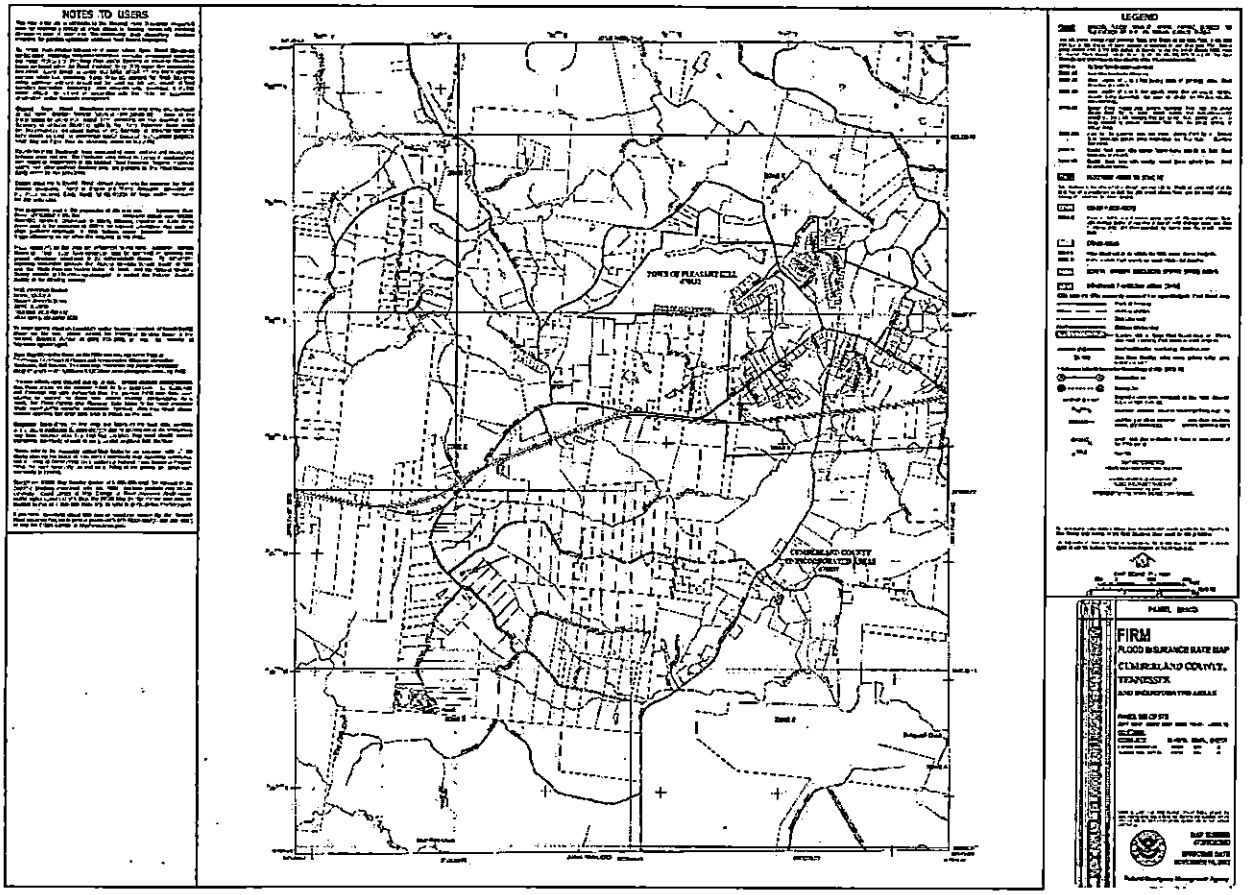

NOTES TO USERS
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CUMBERLAND COUNTY,
TENNESSEE

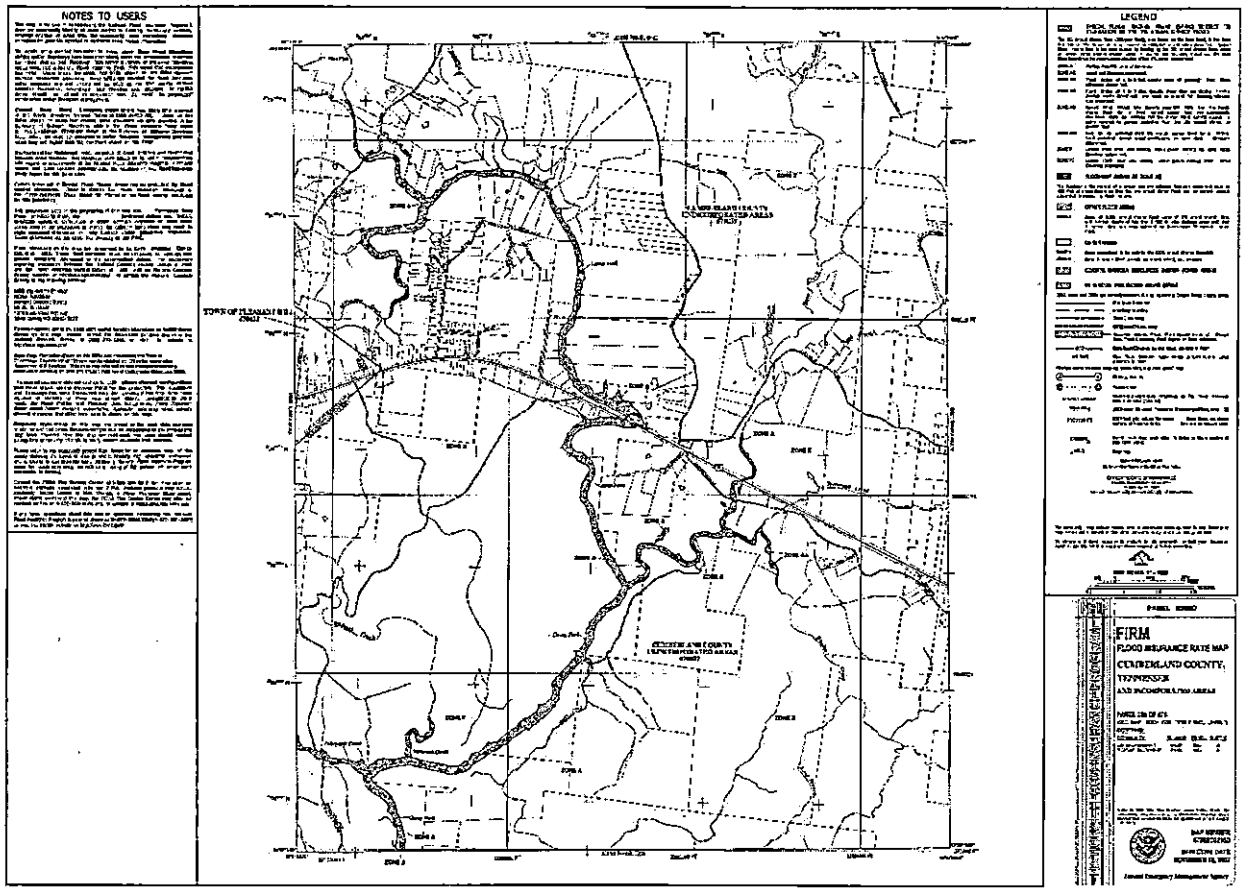

NOTES TO USERS
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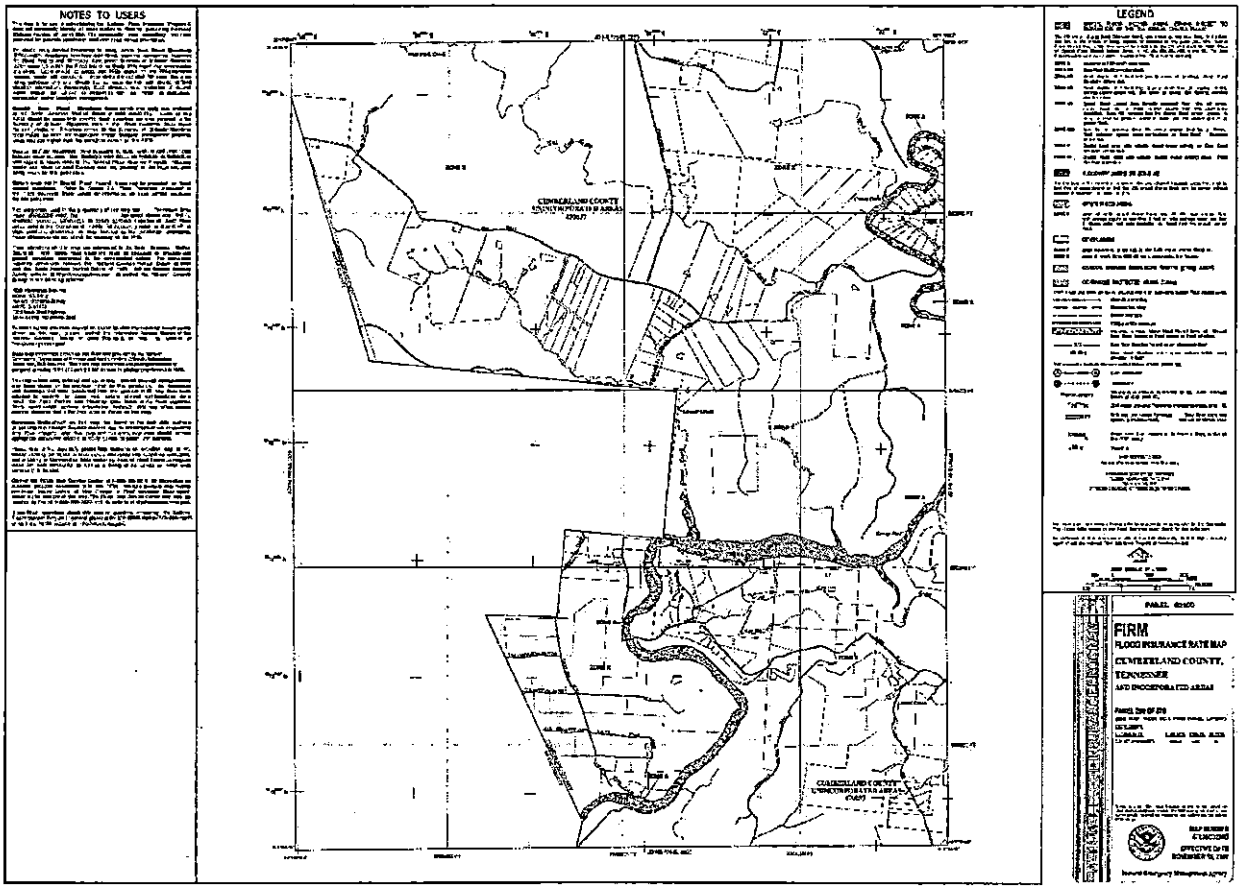

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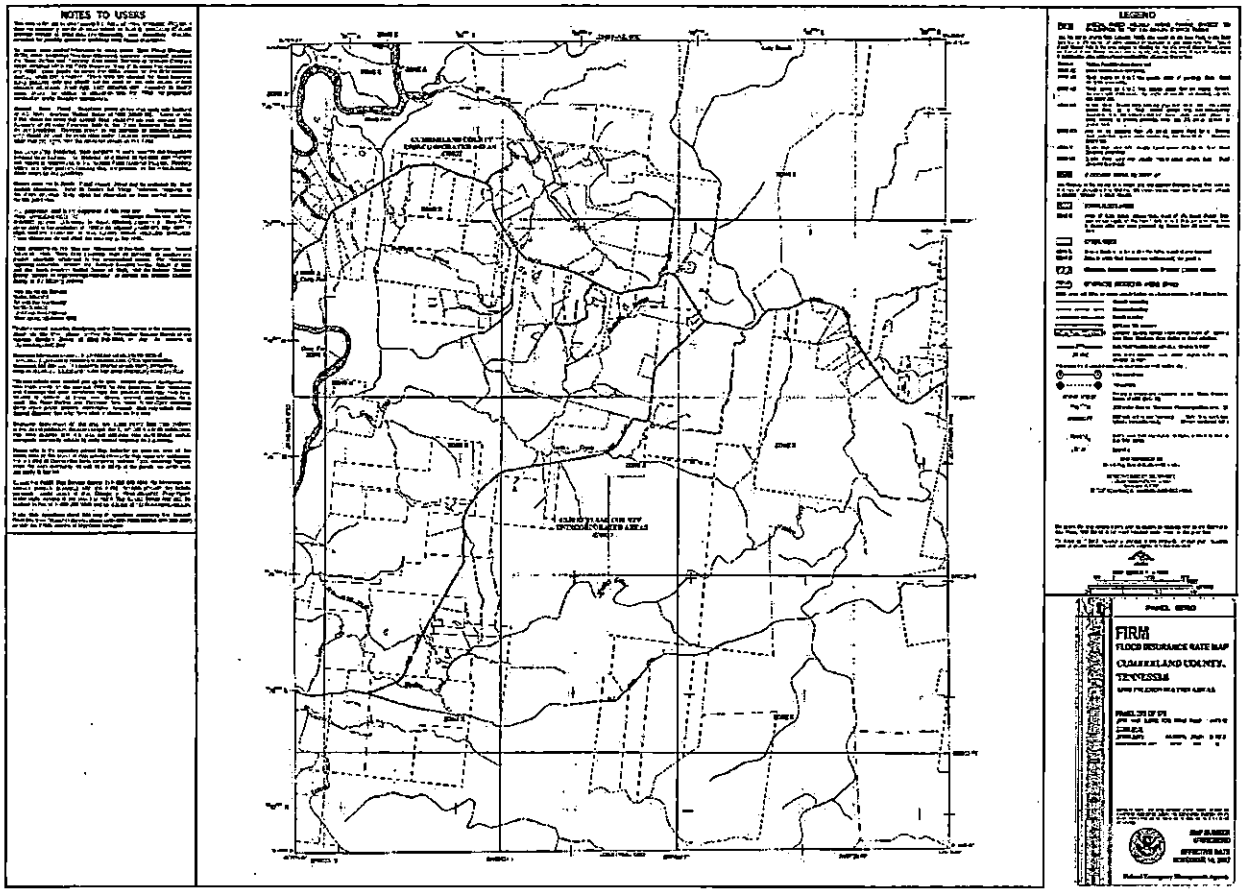

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AND INCORPORATED AREAS

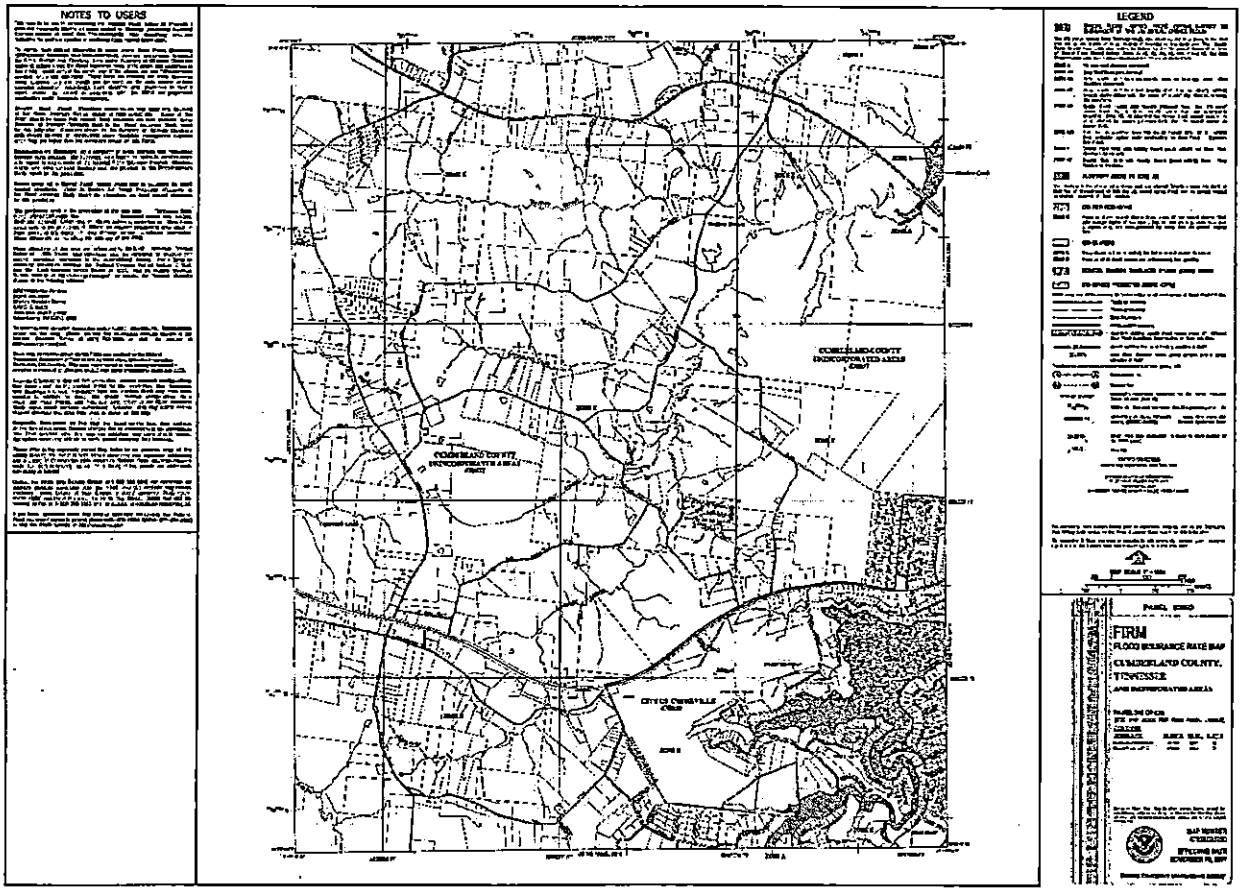

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CUMBERLAND COUNTY,
TENNESSEE
AND INCORPORATED AREAS

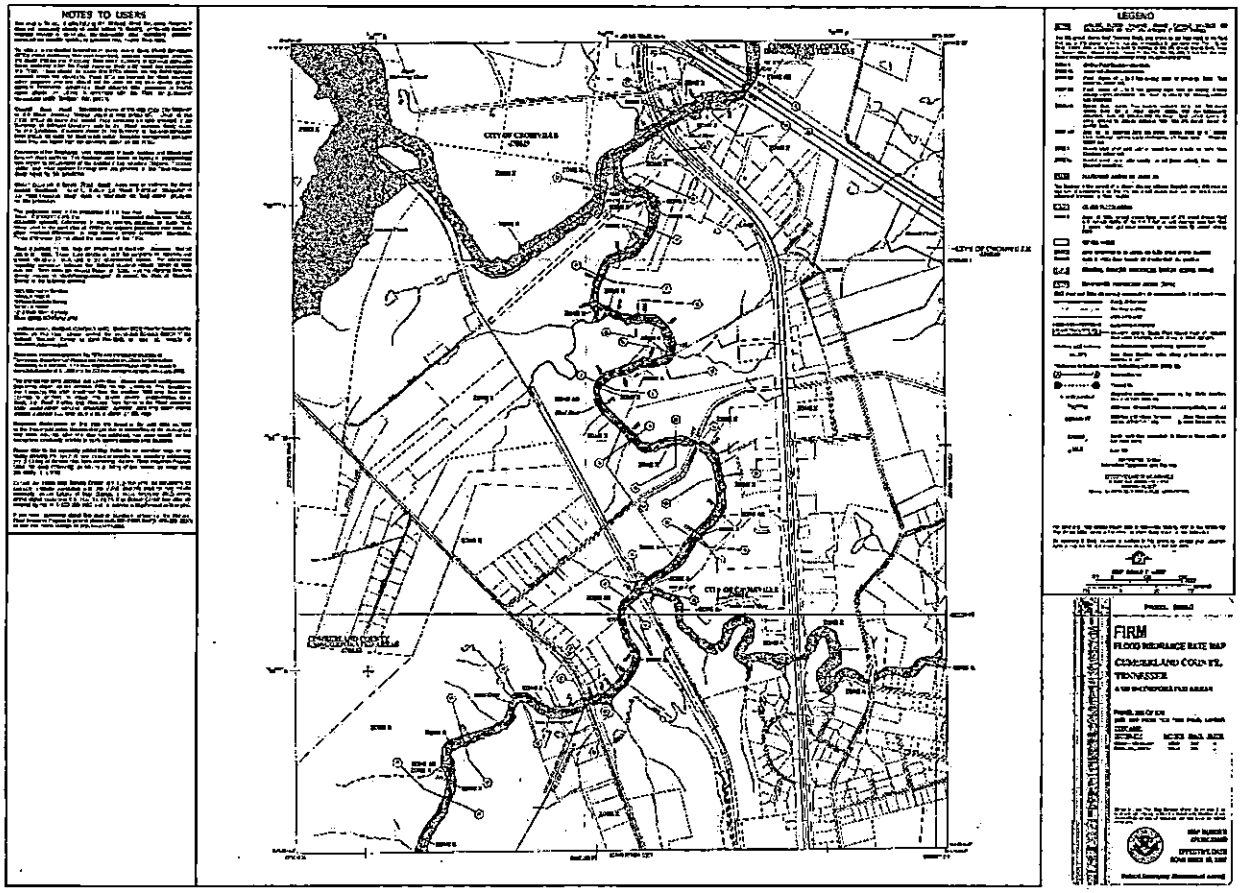

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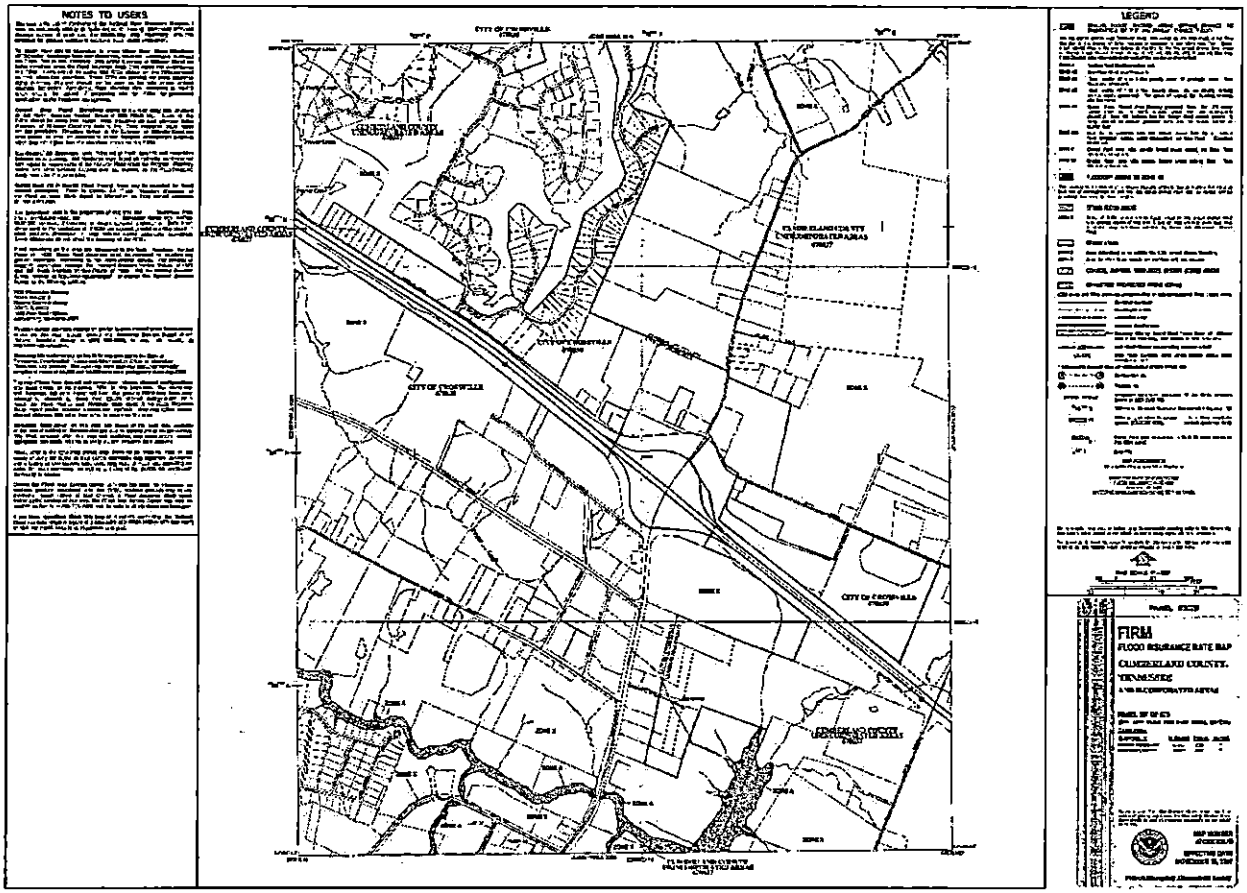

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CUMBERLAND COUNTY,
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AND INCORPORATED AREAS

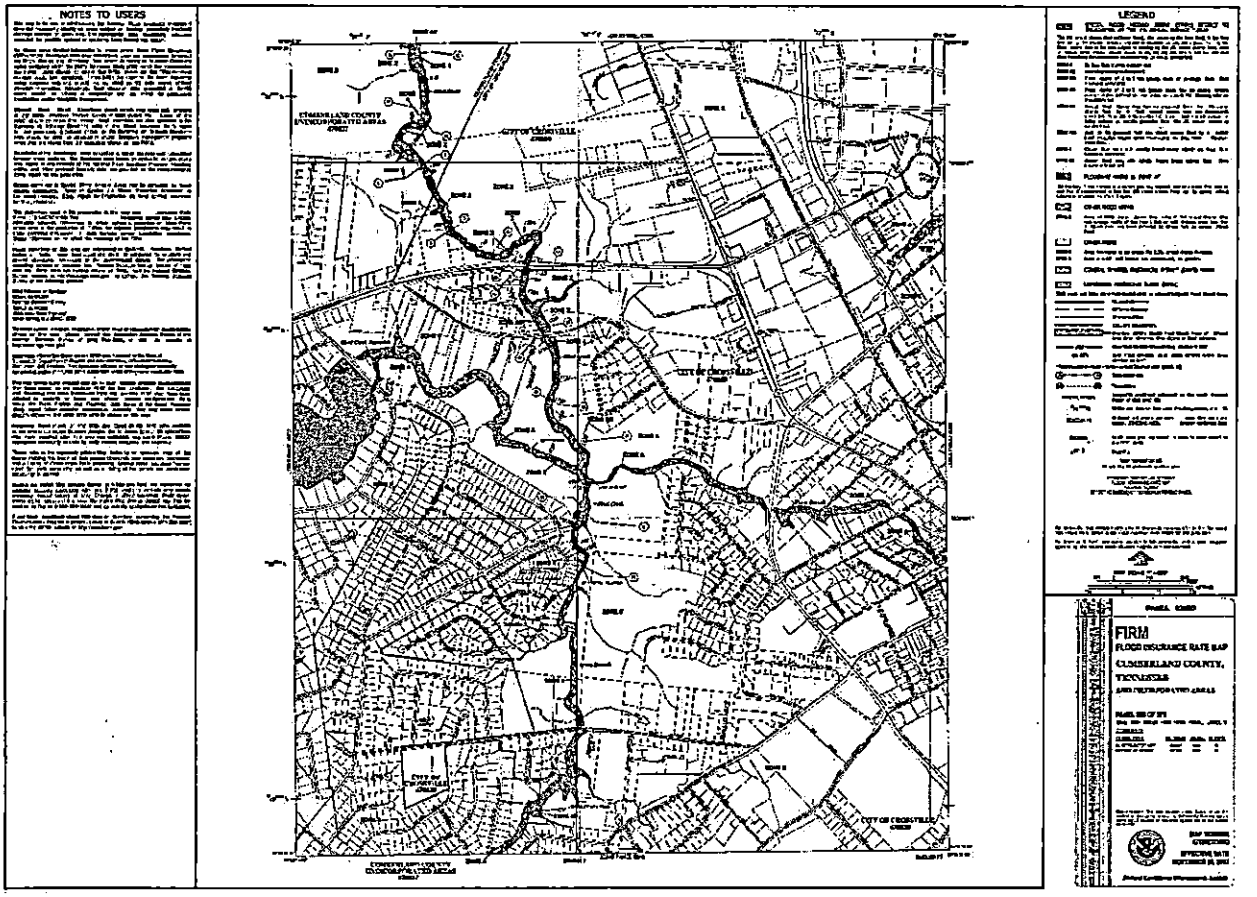

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FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP
CUMBERLAND COUNTY,
TENNESSEE

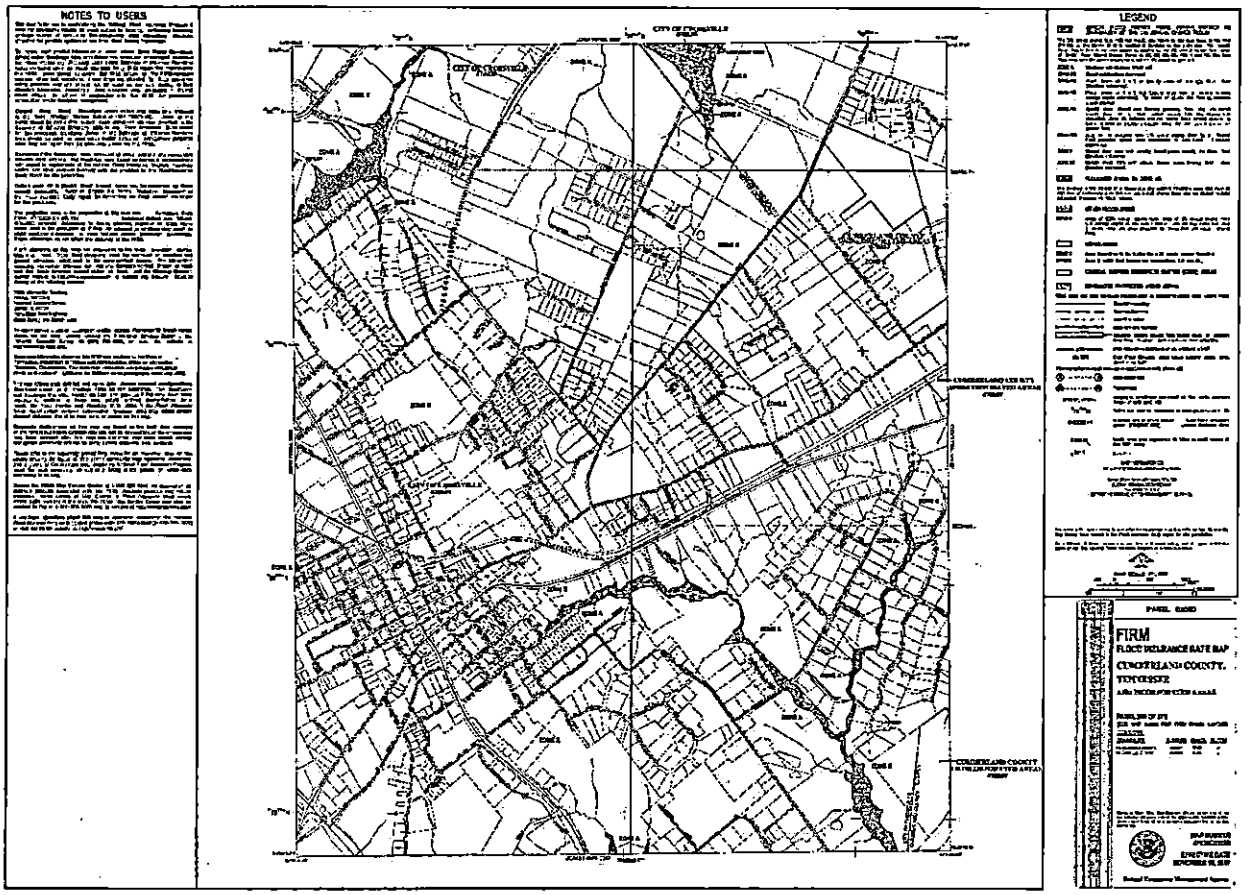

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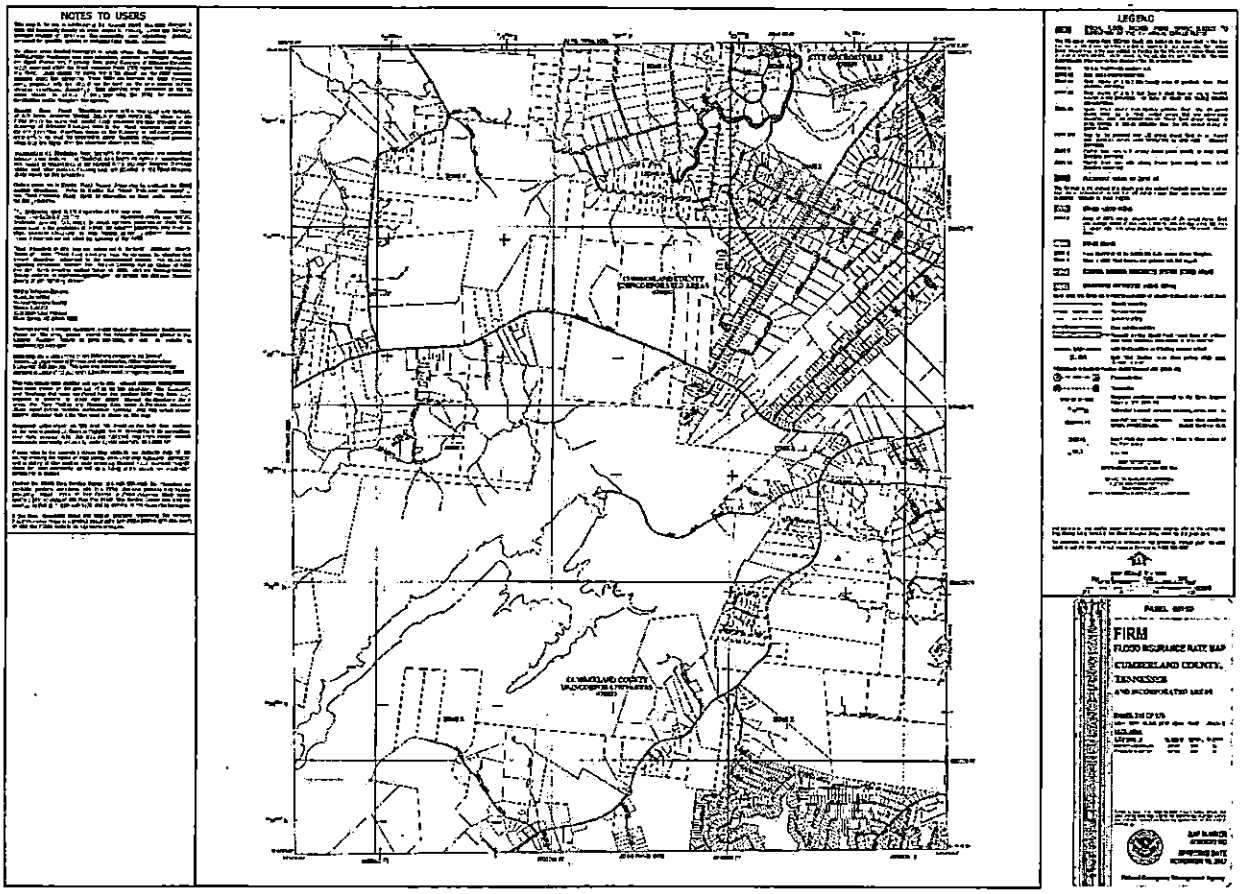

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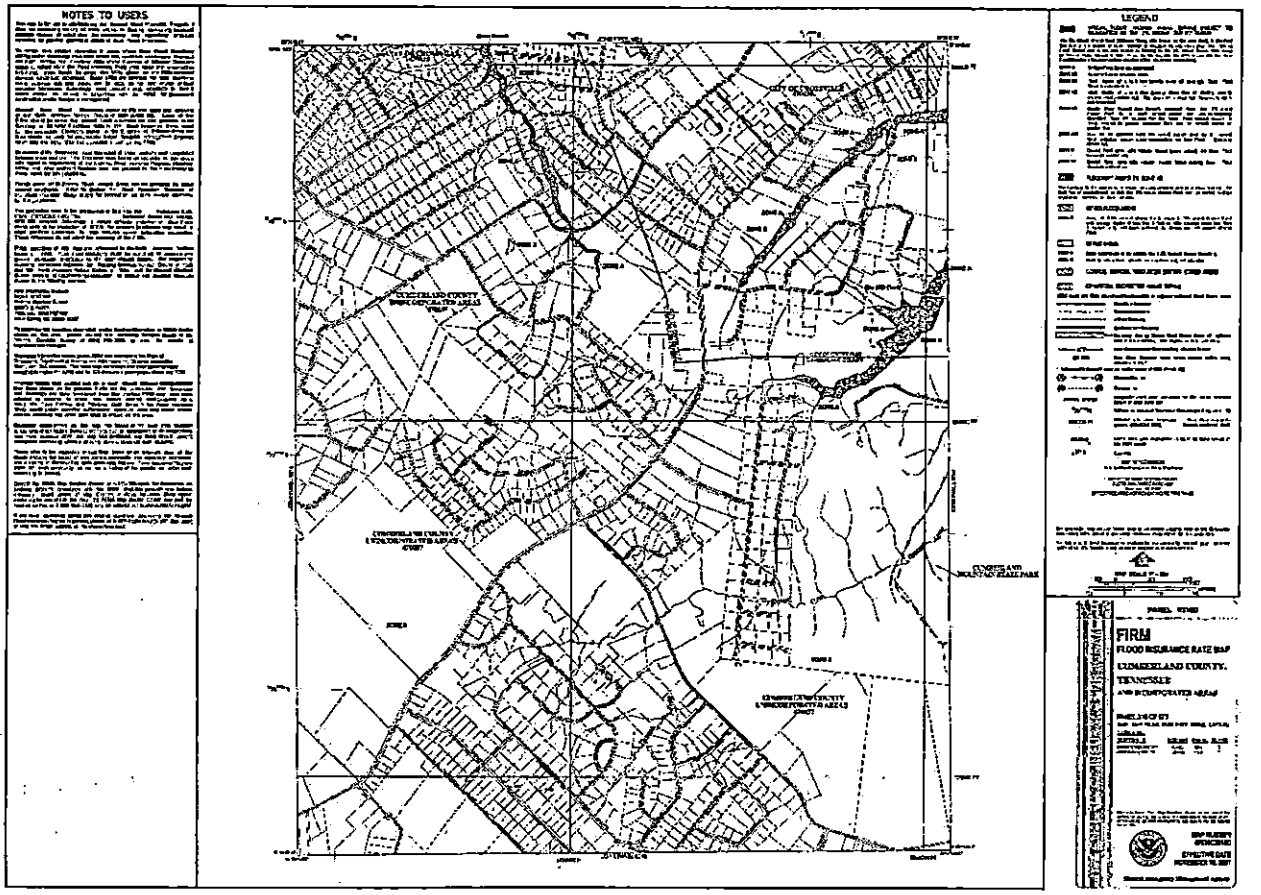

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CUMBERLAND COUNTY,
TENNESSEE

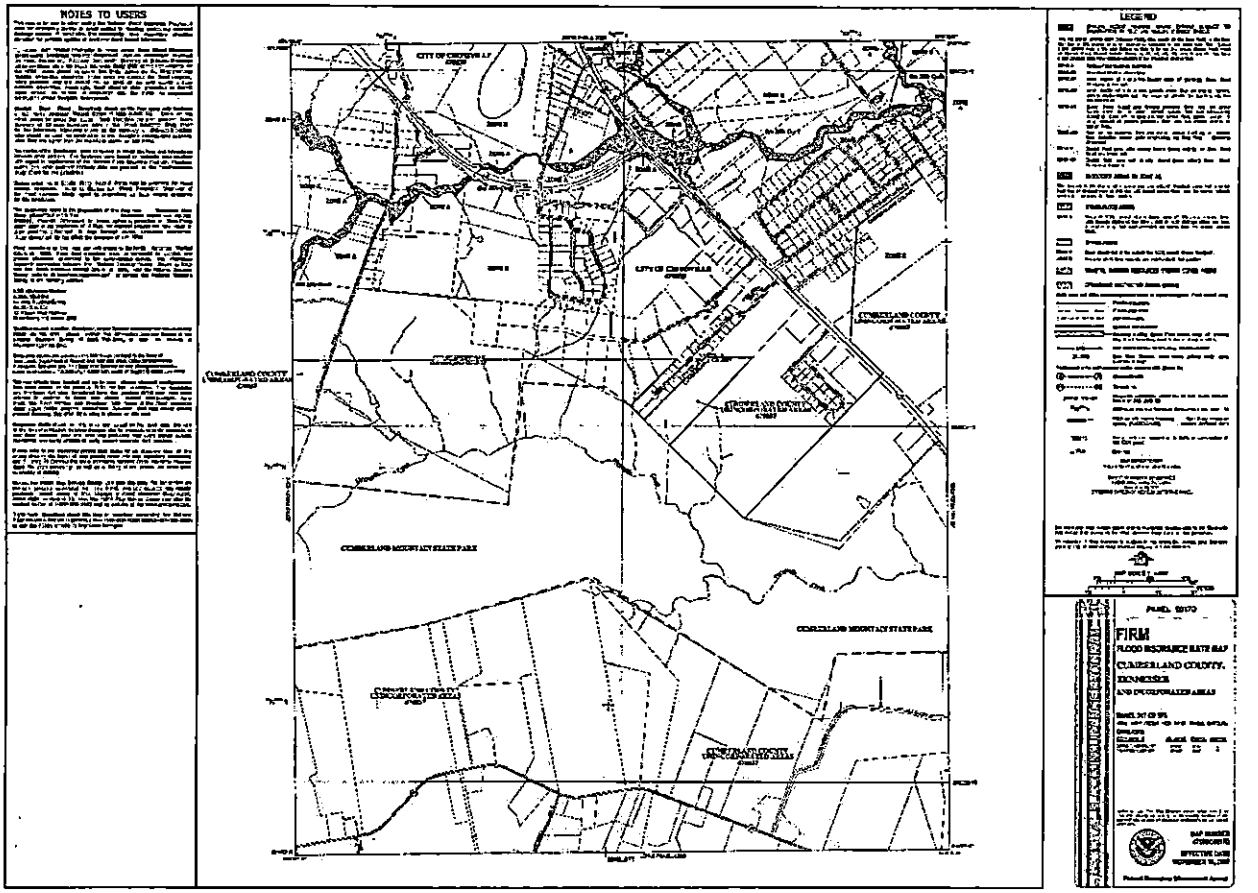

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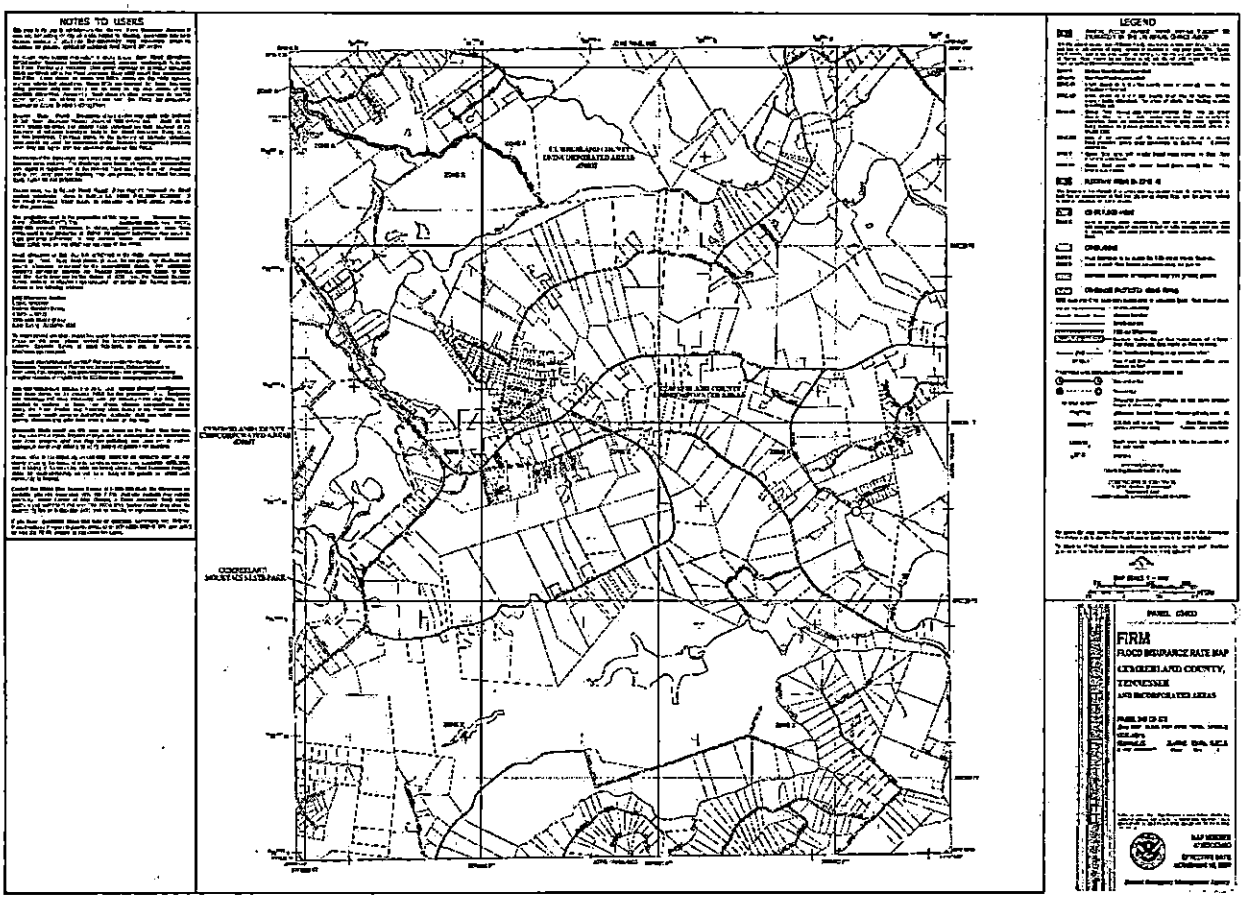

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FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP
CUMBERLAND COUNTY,
TENNESSEE

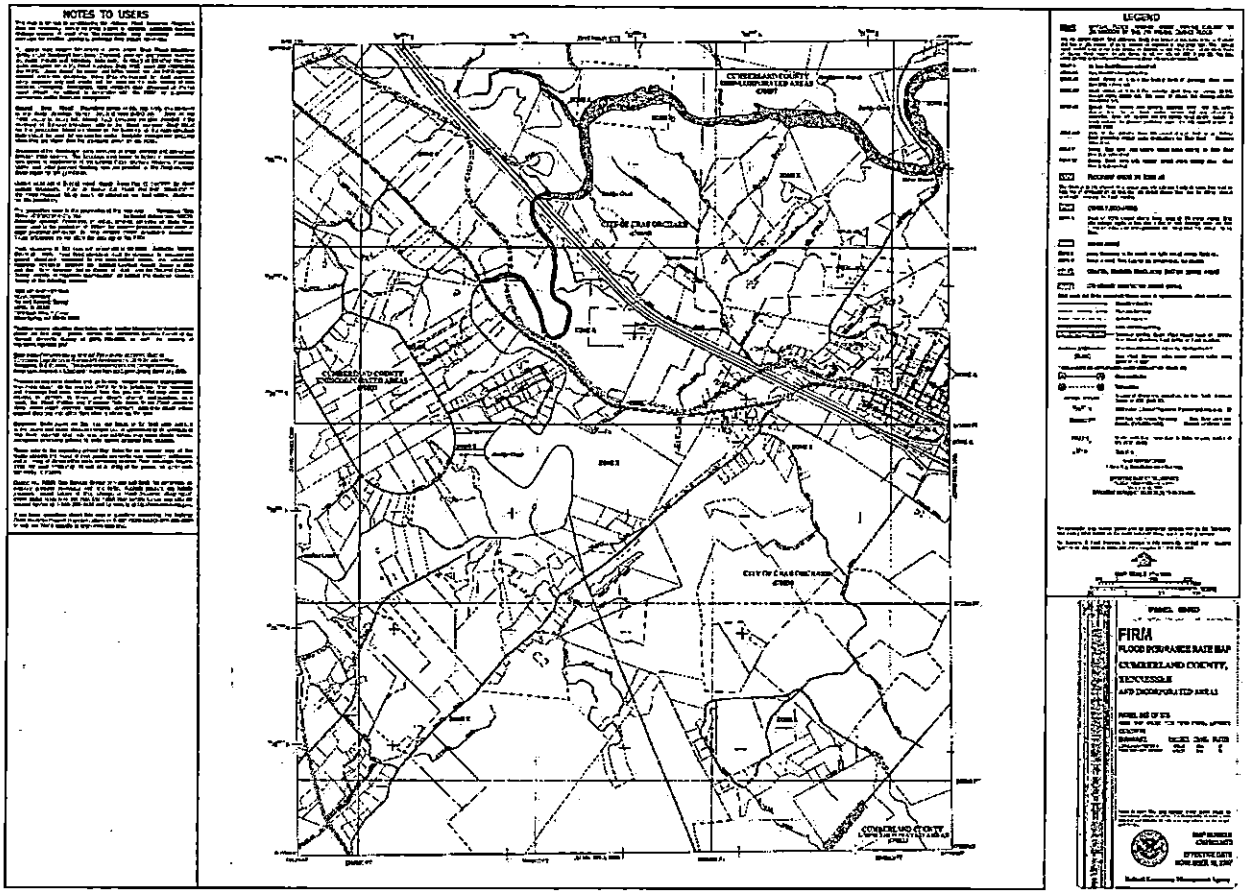

NOTES TO USERS
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CUMBERLAND COUNTY, TENNESSEE

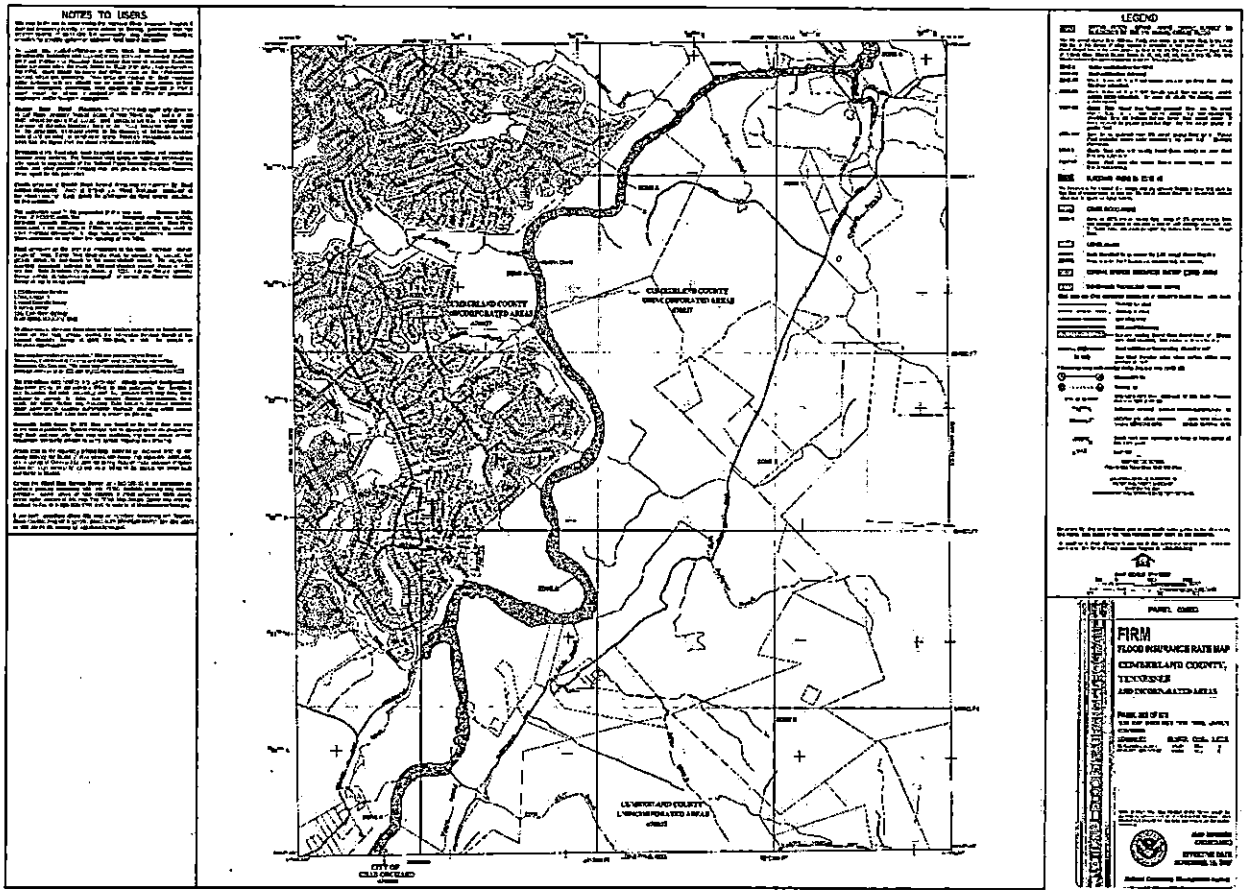

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CUMBERLAND COUNTY,
TENNESSEE

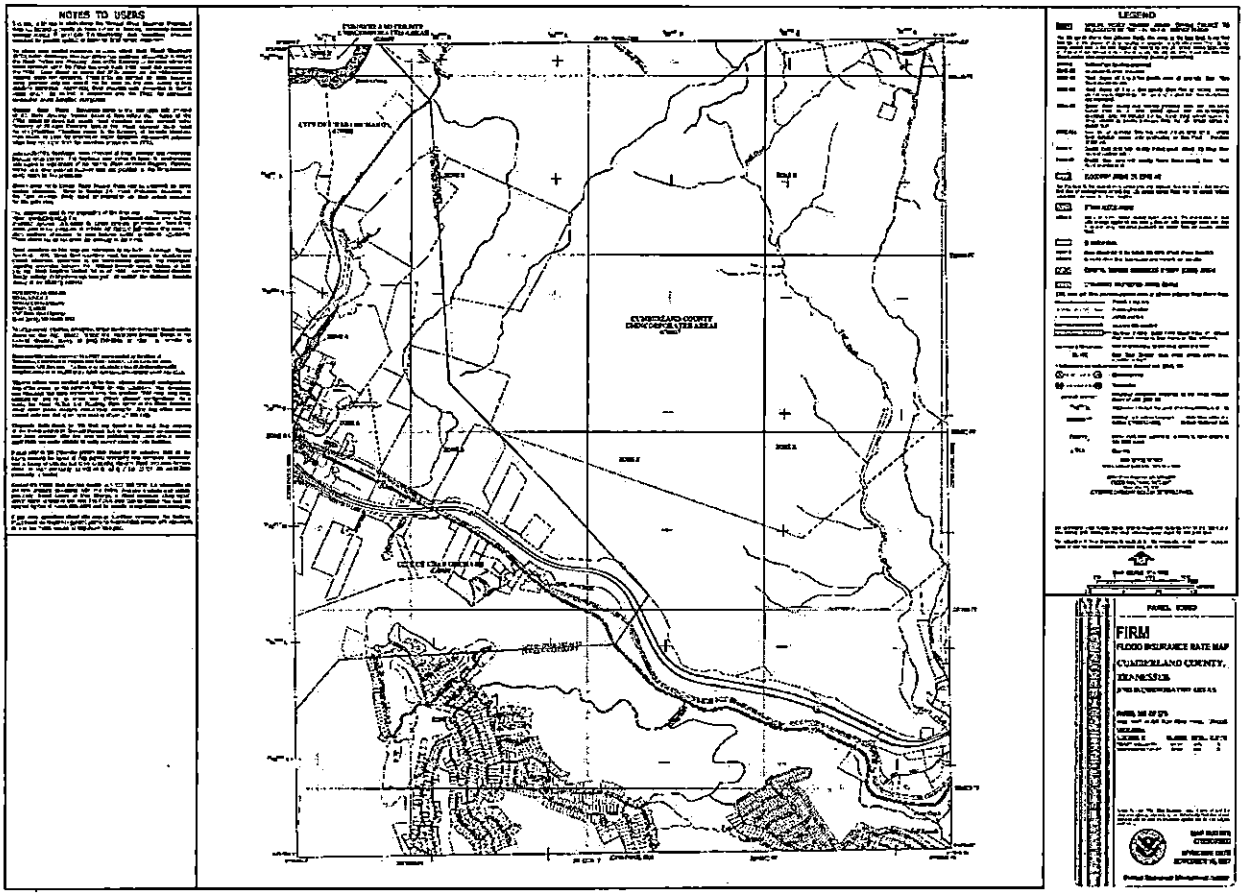

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CUMBERLAND COUNTY,
TENNESSEE

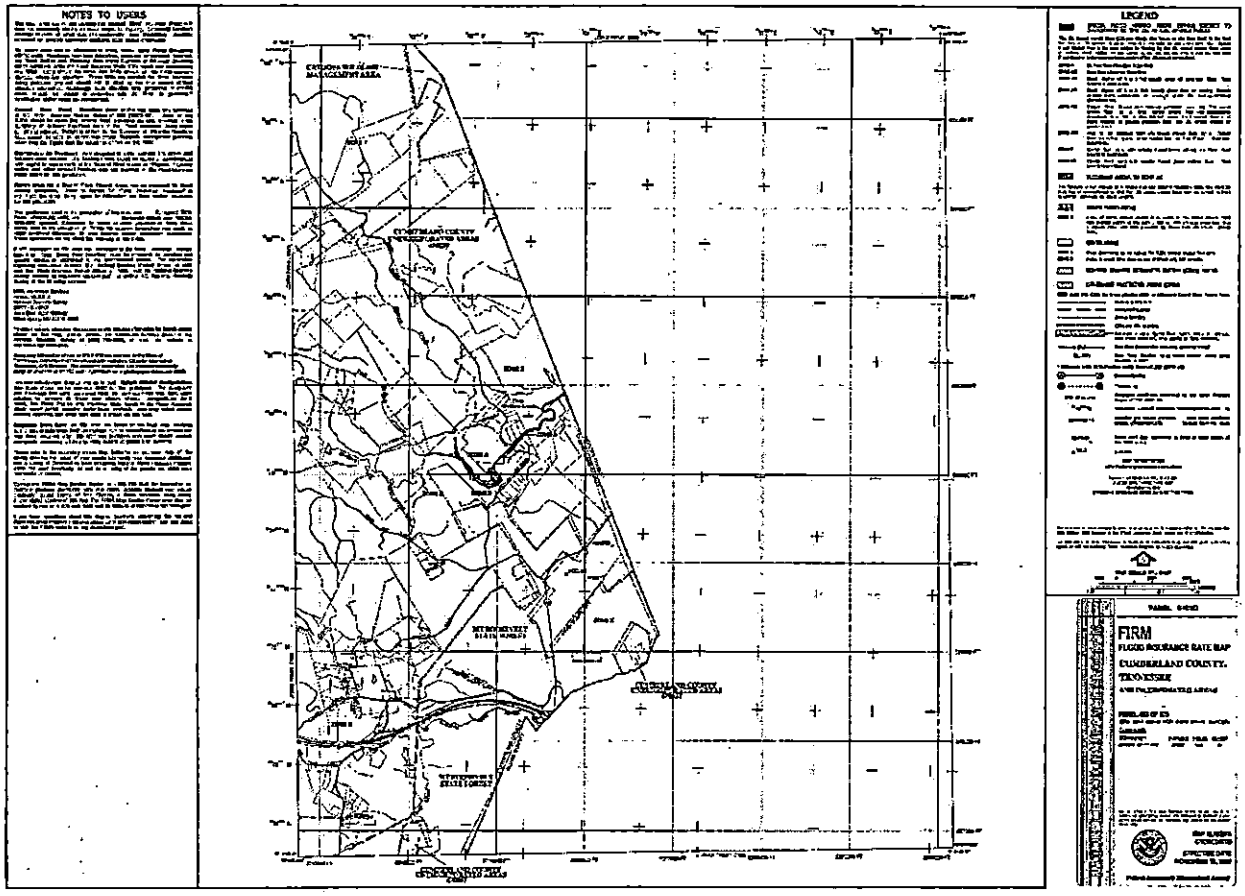

NOTES TO USERS
LEGEND
CITY OF CROSSVILLE
CUMBERLAND COUNTY
CUMBERLAND MOUNTAIN STATE PARK
FIRM
FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP
CUMBERLAND COUNTY,
TENNESSEE
AND INCORPORATED AREAS

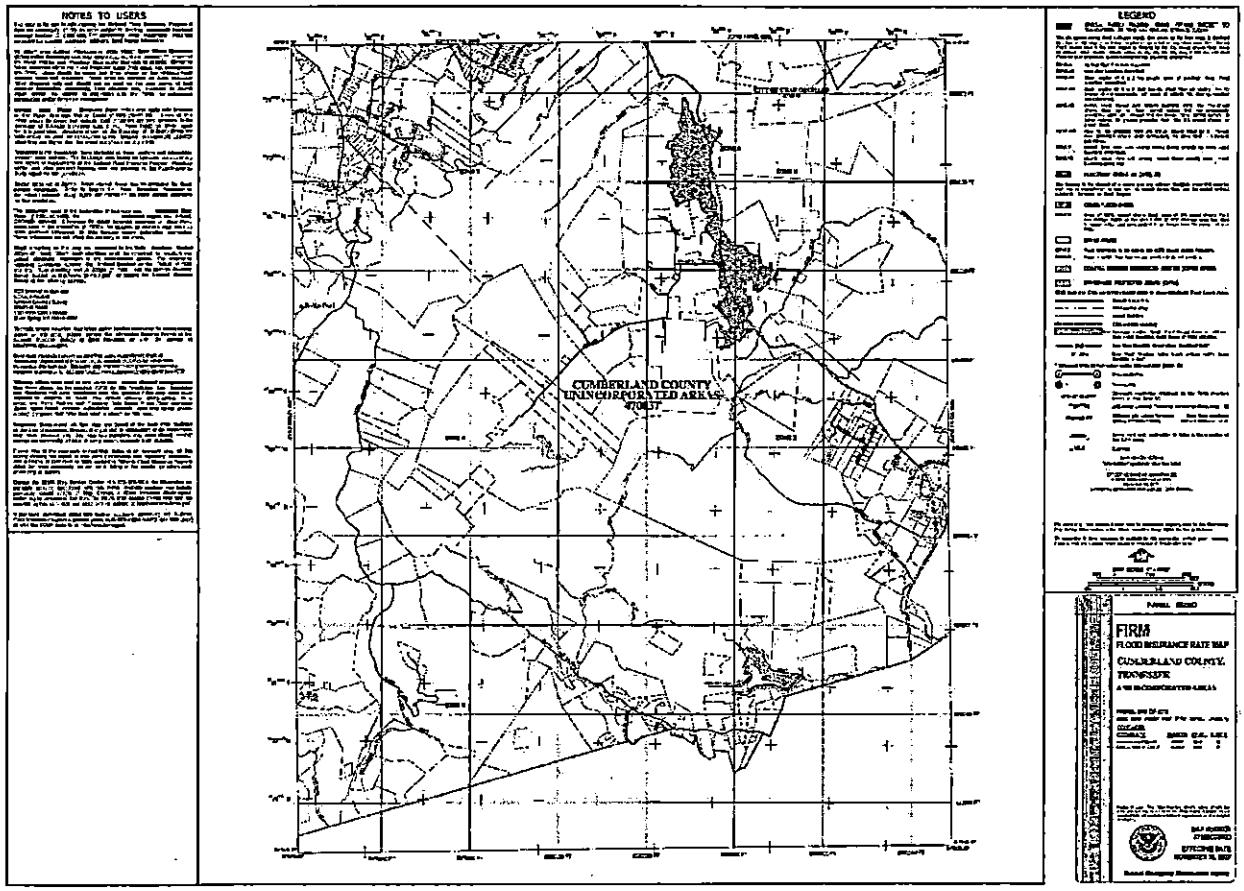

NOTES TO USERS
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FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP
CUMBERLAND COUNTY,
TENNESSEE
AND INCORPORATED AREAS

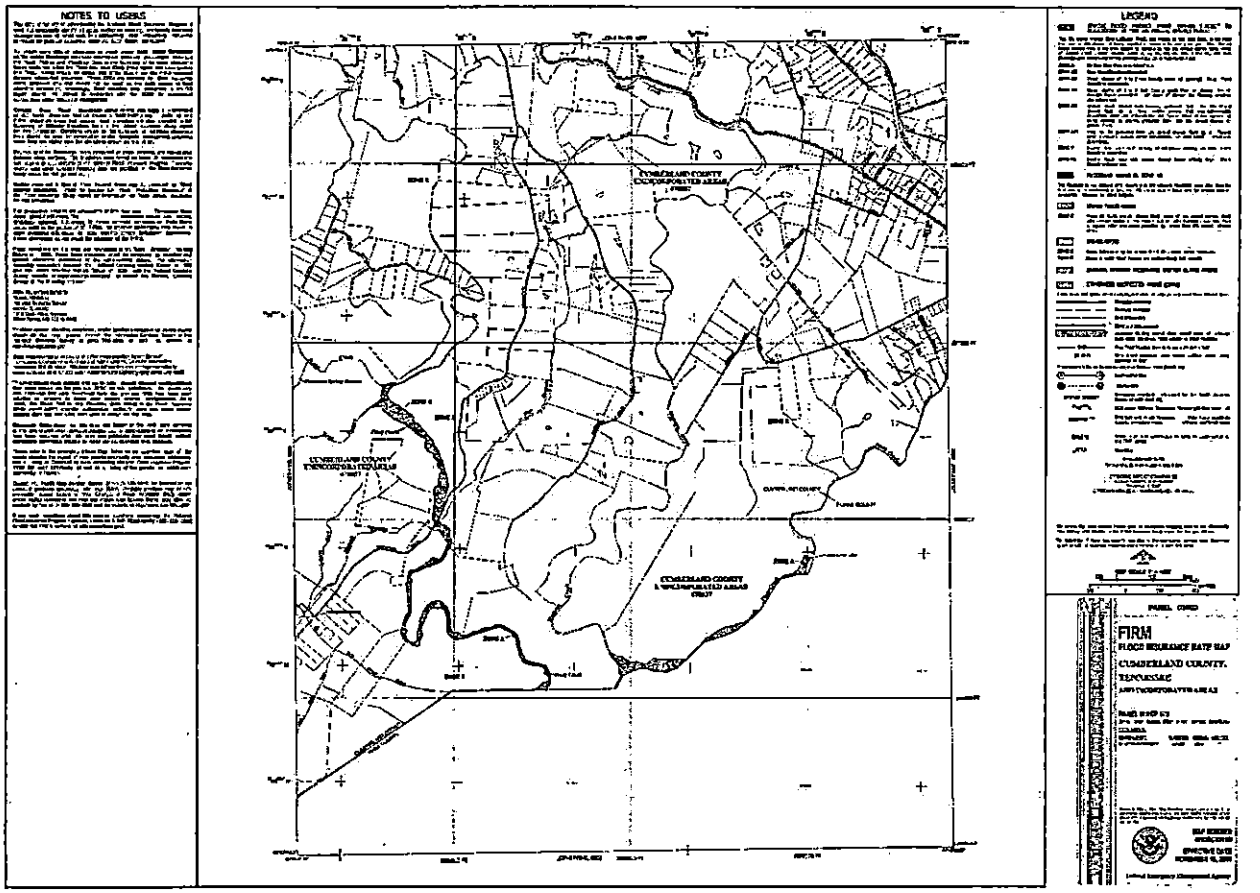

NOTES TO USERS
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FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP
CUMBERLAND COUNTY,
TENNESSEE

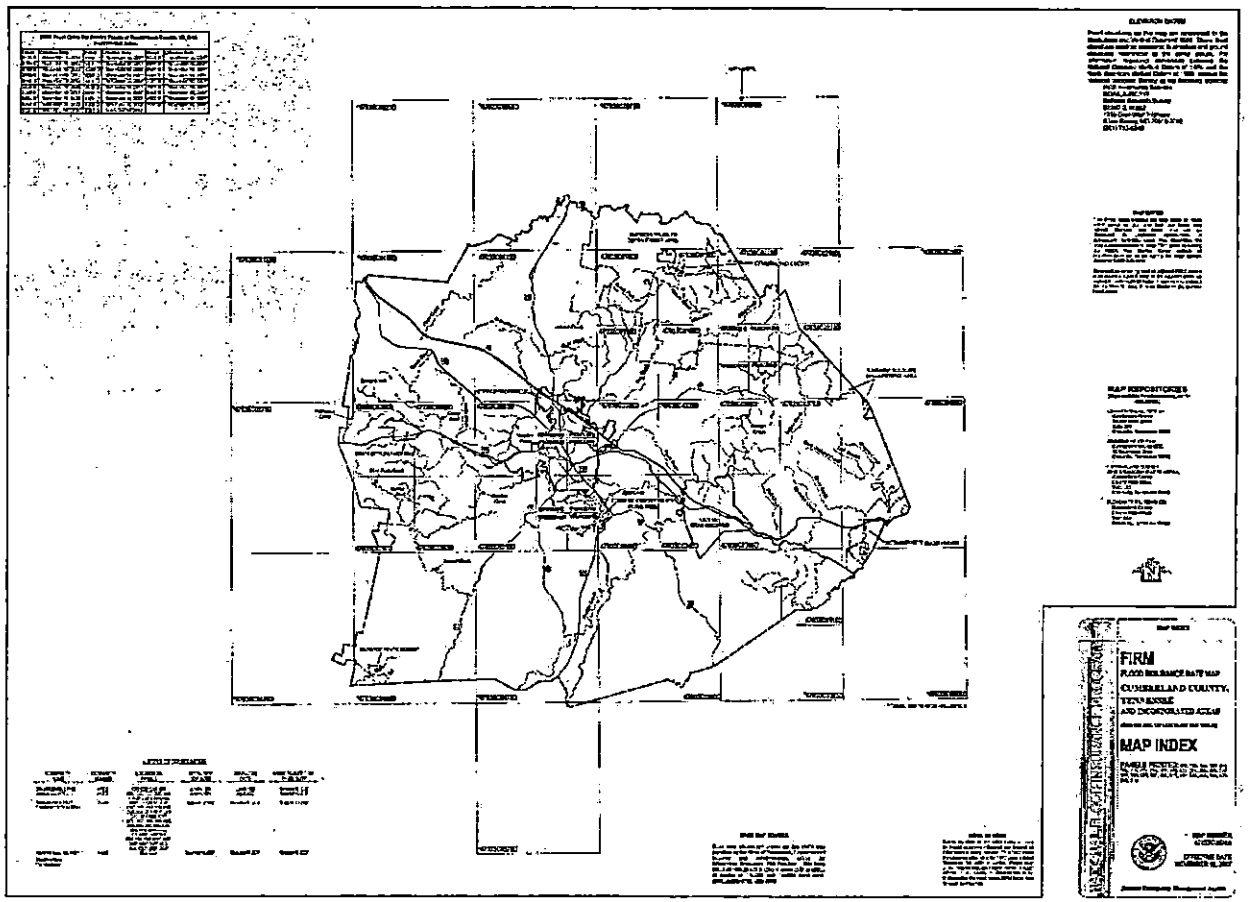

NOTES TO USERS
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CUMBERLAND COUNTY,
TENNESSEE
AND INCORPORATED AREAS


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LEGEND
FIRM
FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP
CUMBERLAND COUNTY,
TENNESSEE


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TENNESSEE


NOTES TO USERS
CUMBERLAND COUNTY
UNINCORPORATED AREAS
LEGEND
FIRM
FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP
CUMBERLAND COUNTY,
TENNESSEE

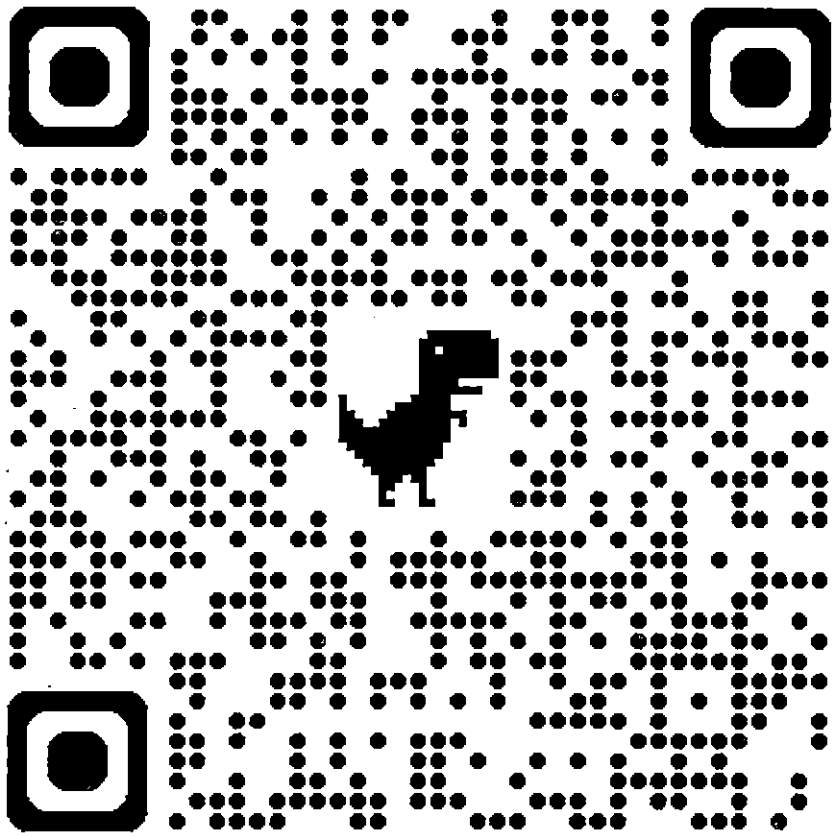

NOTES TO USERS
LEGEND
FIRM
FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP
CUMBERLAND COUNTY,
TENNESSEE


FIRM
MAP INDEX

APPENDIX D

FEMA FIS REPORTS

https://map1.msc.fema.gov/data/47/S/PDF/47035CV000A.pdf?LOC=82427eb762a8c378090e1438055503dd



1st District
Dewey Walker
Sue York
2nd District
Nancy Hyder
Tom Isham
3rd District
Karen Shanks
Darrell Threet
4th District
David Gibson
Charles Seiber
5th District
Jack Davis
Terry Lowe

6th District
Joe Sherrill
Wendell Wilson
7th District
Mark Baldwin
Jerry Cooper
8th District
Deborah Holbrook
Greg Maxwell
9th District
Colleen Mall
John Patterson, Jr
Commission Chairman
Mayor Allen Foster

Cumberland County Board of Commissioners

2 N Main St | Suite 203 | Crossville, TN 38555

February 5, 2025

TO: County Commissioners, County Mayor, County Clerk, Media

FROM: Joe Sherrill—Convener, Road Goals Subcommittee

A subcommittee exploring road goals for Cumberland County will be meeting on Thursday, February 13, 2025 at 5:00 pm in the Plateau Room of the Art Circle Public Library.

AGENDA

1. Call to Order
2. Election of Officers
3. Public Comment Opportunity
4. Cumberland County Road Goals
5. Old Business, if any
6. New Business, if any
7. Adjournment

SUBCOMMITTEE MEMBERS
(subject to change):
Karen Shanks, 3rd District
Terry Lowe, 5th District
Joe Sherrill, 6th District
Colleen Mall, 9th District
John Patterson, 9th District

CUMBERLAND COUNTY
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
1760 South Main Street Crossville, Tennessee 38555

FIRST DISTRICT	FOURTH DISTRICT	SEVENTH DISTRICT
Dewey Walker	David Gibson	Mark Baldwin
Sue Ann York	Charle Seiber	Jerry Cooper
SECOND DISTRICT	FIFTH DISTRICT	EIGHTH DISTRICT
Tom Isham	Jack Davis	Greg Maxwell
Nancy Hyder	Terry Lowe	Deborah Holbrook
THIRD DISTRICT	SIXTH DISTRICT	NINTH DISTRICT
Rebecca Stone	Joseph Sherrill	Colleen Mall
Darrell Threet	Wendell Wilson	John Patterson

Beer Board Meeting Agenda

DATE: February 7, 2025
TO: All County Commissioners, County Mayor, County Attorney, Sheriff and News Media
FROM: Commissioner Joseph Sherrill Chairman of the Cumberland County Beer Board

MEETING DATE: **The Beer Board will be conducted with Commissioners on Tuesday, February 18, 2025 at 5:30 o'clock PM at the Cumberland County Courthouse in the Small Courtroom**

AGENDA

1. Call to Order
2. Comments by General Public
3. Approval of Minutes: December 16, 2024 Beer Board Minutes
4. New Business:

Jason M. Lambert
The Golf Garage
437 Lakeview Drive
Crossville, TN 38558
ON PREMISES PERMIT

Hunter Blake Fitzgerald
Fitzgerald Motorsports Park LLC
1650 Creston Road
Crossville, TN 38571
ON AND OFF PREMISES PERMIT

Vipul M. Patel
Tobacco King
3942 Peavine Road
Crossville, TN 38555
OFF PREMISES PERMIT

5. Other Business
6. Adjournment

BEER BOARD MEMBERS:
Darrell Threet (3rd) David Gibson (4th) Terry Lowe (5th) Joe Sherrill (6th) John Patterson (9th)

2 N Main St | Suite 203 | Crossville, TN 38555

TO: Joint Economic Community Development Board Members, County Mayor, County Clerk, Media

FROM: Joint Economic Community Development Board Chair, Deborah Holbrook

The Joint Economic Community Development Board will be meeting on Tuesday, February 25th at 2:00 pm in the Third Floor Conference Room of City Hall – Room 317

AGENDA

1. Call to Order
2. Approval of Minutes from December 5, 2024
3. Public Comment
4. Membership Discussion
5. 2023 Three Star Grant Project Update
6. County Asset Inventory
7. 2025 Three Star Program
8. County Update – Allen Foster
9. City Update – RJ Crawford
10. Chamber of Commerce Update – Ethan Hadley
11. UCDD Update – Tommy Lee
12. Old Business
13. New Business
14. Adjourn

MINUTES

RECEIVED
2.6.25

Financial Management Committee
of
Cumberland County, Tennessee

Meeting Held
at the
Conference Room – 1st floor of the Courthouse

December 03, 2024

Members Present:

Allen Foster
Nancy Hyder
Charles Seiber
William Stepp

Members Absent:

Stanley Hall
Jack Davis
John Patterson

Chairman Allen Foster called the meeting to order at 8:00 A.M. with the following business conducted:

APPROVAL OF MINUTES

After review of the minutes of the November 13, 2024 meeting, Commissioner Hyder made a motion to approve them as presented. The motion was seconded by Director of Schools William Stepp, and carried by voice vote.

REVIEW/APPROVAL OF BID ITEMS

The following bid procurement items were presented to the Committee for consideration:

Item #1
General Fund – Ems Fencing

Motion to award to Tennessee Fence Systems in the total amount of $ 42,785.00 by Director of Schools Stepp. Seconded by Commissioner Hyder and carried by voice vote.



Item #2
General Fund – Emergency Management

Motion to award to AMK Services in the total amount of $116,000.40 by Commissioner Hyder. Seconded by Director of School Stepp and carried by voice vote.

Award to AMK Services was recommended by Travis Cole, EMA Director.

Item #3
General Purpose School Fund –School Buses

Motion to award to Mid-South Bus Center in the total amount of $759,868.00 by Commissioner Hyder. Seconded by Seiber and carried by voice vote.

Award to Mid-South Bus Center was recommended Kathleen Martin, Transportation Supervisor

Item #4
General Fund- Cumberland Child Care

Motion to award to Stubbs Construction in the total amount of $356,976.60 by Director of Schools Stepp. Seconded by Hyder and carried by voice vote.

Award to Stubbs Construction is contingent upon grant approval.

Item #4
General Fund- Sheriff Car Donation

Motion to donate (2) decommissioned cars to Tennessee College of Applied Technology for their School Resource Officer Program by Director of Schools Stepp. Seconded by Seiber and carried by voice vote.

ADJOURNMENT

With no further business to discuss, Commissioner Seiber made a motion to adjourn. The motion was seconded by Nancy Hyder and carried by voice vote. The meeting adjourned at 8:05 A.M.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY BEER BOARD MEETING MINUTES

Monday, December 16, 2024

RECEIVED
2.6.25

5:30 PM

The Cumberland County Beer Board met on Monday, December 16, 2024 at 5:30 o'clock P.M. in The Cumberland Room located in the Art Circle Public Library at 3 East Street, Crossville, Tennessee. Present at the meeting was Beer Board Chairman Joseph Sherrill and Beer Board Members Commissioners Terry Lowe, David Gibson, John Patterson and Darrell Threet. Also present in the meeting was Beer Board Secretary, County Clerk Jule Bryson and Gary Nelson from Crossville Chronicle and county attorney Philip Burnett. Chairman Sherrill called the meeting to order at 5:30PM.

On motion of Commissioner Lowe, second by Commissioner Patterson move to approve the minutes of the November 18, 2024 Cumberland County Beer Board. The motion carried with a unanimous roll call vote from the Board members present.

Chairman Sherrill advised the Board of the one (1) application submitted for the Board's consideration.

1) Vipul Patel – Pomona Market, 4456 Sparta Highway, Crossville, TN 38572
   There being no objections to the permit being issued to Pomona Market, on motion of Commissioner Patterson, second by Commissioner Lowe moved to grant ON Premises permit.

Discussion:
Chairman Sherrill presented a resolution created by Cumberland County Attorney, Philip Burnett creating the distance rules for future Beer Board applicants to follow.

On motion of Commissioner Gibson, second by Lowe moved to approve the distance resolution as presented.

The motion to approve sending this distance resolution for a vote from the full Cumberland County Commissioner carried by a voice vote with four (4) ayes from Commissioners Gibson, Lowe; Threet and Sherrill and one (1) nay from Commissioner Patterson.

With no further business to come before the Board, on motion of Commissioner Gibson, second by Commissioner Lowe the meeting adjourned 5:34 o'clock PM. The motion to adjourn the December 16, 2024 Beer Board Meeting carried by a unanimous roll call vote from the Beer Board present.

Joseph Sherrill
Chairman, Cumberland County Beer Board

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2.6.25

MINUTES

Debt Management Committee
Of
Cumberland County, Tennessee

Meeting Held
At The
Small Courtroom

January 23,2024

Members Present:

Sue York
Rebecca Stone
Charles Seiber
Jack Davis
Joe Sherrill
Jerry Cooper
Greg Maxwell
John Patterson

CALL TO ORDER

Chairman Stone called the meeting to order at 4:00 P.M. and the following business was conducted:

APPROVAL OF MINUTES

After review of the minutes of the March 7, 2023 meeting, Commissioner Seiber made a motion to approve as presented. Commissioner Maxwell seconded the motion, it carried by voice vote.

PUBLIC COMMENTS

There were no public comments.

PRESENTATION of INTEREST RATE SWAP
From
CUMBERLAND SECURITIES COMPANY, INC

Scott Gibson, a representative from Cumberland Securities, presented members of the Committee with a handout and reviewed the information enclosed. Mr. Gibson discussed the summary of outstanding debt and preliminary funding analysis for variable rate loans.

Mr. Gibson recommended that Cumberland County consider funding a Capital Project Fund with tax pennies in the future. This would help pay for larger capital items like ambulances, fire trucks, and patrol cars.

DEBT REPORT
FROM
FINANCE DIRECTOR

Finance Director, Nathan Brock presented members of the committee with a handout showing multi-year projection on the Debt Service Fund.

DEBT MANAGEMENT
POLICY REVIEW

The committee reviewed Commission rules set in place by the Rules Committee along with Debt Management Policy. During the discussion Mayor Foster state that he feels that no changes need to be made to the Debt Management Policy. Scott Gibson stated that he felt that Cumberland County had a great policy in place

OTHER BUSINESS

There was no other business to discuss.

ADJOURNMENT

With no further business to discuss, Commissioner Sherrill made a motion to adjourn. Commissioner Seiber seconded the motion and it carried by voice vote. The meeting adjourned at 5:15 P.M.

RECEIVED
2.6.25

MINUTES

BUDGET COMMITTEE
Of
CUMBERLAND COUNTY, TENNESSEE

Meeting Held
At the
Art Circle Public Library

January 7, 2025

Members Present:

Wiley Potter
Tom Isham
David Gibson
Terry Lowe
Wendell Wilson
Mark Baldwin
Deborah Holbrook
Colleen Mall

Member Absent:

Darrell Threet

CALL TO ORDER

Chairman Lowe called the meeting to order at 4:30 P.M. and the following business was conducted:

APPROVAL OF MINUTES

After review of the minutes of the December 3, 2024 meeting, Commissioner Gibson made a motion to approve as presented. Commissioner Isham seconded the motion, and it carried by voice vote.

Public Comments

There were no public comments.

BUDGET MATTERS
AND
OTHER FINANCIAL ITEMS

The following budget amendments were presented to the committee for consideration:

Resolution: 1-2025-7
General Fund
Circuit/Sessions Court
Amount: $12,648.00
Motioner: Mall
Seconder: Holbrook
Motion carried by voice vote.
Vote count 8Y-0N-0A.

Resolution: 1-2025-8
General Fund
Chancery Court
Amount: $18,884.00
Motioner: Mall
Seconder: Gibson
Motion carried by voice vote.
Vote count 8Y-0N-0A.

Resolution: 1-2025-9
General Fund
Ambulance Service
Amount: $263,490.00
Motioner: Baldwin
Seconder: Mall
Motion carried by voice vote.
Vote count 8Y-0N-0A

Resolution: 1-2025-10
Perkins Federal Fund
Amount: $4,436.27
Motioner:Wilson
Seconder: Baldwin
Motion carried by voice vote.
Vote count 8Y-0N-0A.

Resolution: 1-2025-11
General Purpose School Fund
Amount: $1,536.18
Motioner: Wilson
Seconder: Baldwin
Motion carried by voice vote.
Vote count 8Y-0N-0A

Resolution: 1-2025-12
General Purpose School Fund
Amount: $3,101.40
Motioner: Wilson
Seconder: Baldwin
Motion carried by voice vote.
Vote count 8Y-0N-0A

Resolution: 1-2025-13
General Purpose School Fund
Amount: $13,408.25
Motioner: Wilson
Seconder: Baldwin
Motion carried by voice vote.
Vote count 8Y-0N-0A

Resolution: 1-2025-14
General Purpose School Fund
Amount: $16,500.00
Motioner: Wilson
Seconder: Baldwin
Motion carried by voice vote.
Vote count 8Y-0N-0A

Resolution: 1-2025-15
General Purpose School Fund
Amount: $28,000.00
Motioner: Wilson
Seconder: Baldwin
Motion carried by voice vote.
Vote count 8Y-0N-0A

Resolution: 1-2025-16
General Purpose School Fund
Amount: $162,793.70
Motioner: Wilson
Seconder: Baldwin
Motion carried by voice vote.
Vote count 8Y-0N-0A

Resolution: 1-2025-17
General Purpose School Fund
Amount: $162,793.70
Motioner: Wilson
Seconder: Baldwin
Motion carried by voice vote.
Vote count 8Y-0N-0A

Resolution: 1-2025-18
General Purpose School Fund
Amount: $274,658.89
Motioner: Wilson
Seconder: Baldwin
Motion carried by voice vote.
Vote count 8Y-0N-0A

The following budget amendments were presented to the committee for consideration:

Line Item Budget Amendment
Federal Program School Fund
Amount: $2,000.00
Motioner:Mall
Seconder: Holbrook
Motion carried by voice vote.
Vote count 8Y-0N-0A.

Line Item Budget Amendment
General Fund
Libraries
Amount: $3,000.00
Motioner:Baldwin
Seconder: Wilson
Motion carried by voice vote.
Vote count 8Y-0N-0A.

FINANCIAL REPORTS

The Finance Director presented the committee with data on Local Option Sales Tax, Ems Collections, Prisoner Boarding, and Hotel Motel Tax. Members of the committee also received an update on fuel usage and cost.

ADJOURNMENT

With no further business to be conducted, Commissioner Isham made a motion to adjourn. Commissioner Baldwin seconded the motion. The motion carried by voice vote. The meeting adjourned at 4:55 P.M.

RECEIVED
2.6.25

Environmental Committee
December 12, 2024 | 4:30 PM
Cumberland Room, Art Circle Public Library

Members Present:
Sue York
Nancy Hyder (A)
Rebecca Stone (A)
David Gibson
Jack Davis
Joe Sherrill
Mark Baldwin
Deborah Holbrook (A)
John Patterson

Others Present:
Gary Nelson, *Crossville Chronicle*
Torey LaMontagne, Mayor's Office, Minutes
Conrad Welch, Director, Solid Waste
Stanley Hall, Road Superintendent
Philip Burnett, County Attorney, Burnett Law
Colleen Mall, 9th District
Craig Clark, HSSB

CALL TO ORDER
With a quorum present, Chair David Gibson called the meeting to order at 4:30 pm on Thursday, December 12, 2024 in the Cumberland Room at the Art Circle Public Library.

APPROVAL OF MINUTES
Joe made a motion to approve the previous meeting's minutes as presented. The motion was seconded by Jack, none were opposed, and the motion carried. The previous set of minutes was approved as presented.

OPPORTUNITY FOR PUBLIC COMMENT ON THE AGENDA
David opened the floor for an opportunity for public comment relating to the agenda, and there were none.

SOLID WASTE UPDATES, CONRAD WELCH
Conrad Welch, Director of Solid Waste, was present with updates from his department. He stated that with it being Christmas time, they are bailing as quickly as they can. The aluminum can picker that was purchased using grant funding is nearly completed and ready for use. He also noted that bids are currently out to fix a seep at the landfill, and that cost will be approximately $50,000. Joe inquired about current contracts that solid waste has out and how long they may have left. Joe also mentioned the desire to have some kind of solid waste study done to determine if there are things we can do better.

ROAD LIST CHANGE (YOUNGSTOWN AVE 2)
Stanley Hall, Road Superintendent, was present with details on this road. County attorney Burnett was also present and noted that the road was on the official road list from 1995 – 2004, and then it did not appear again from 2005 to present, but records were not kept regarding its removal. It is Stanley and Philip's opinion to add it back to the list. Stanley stated that the condition isn't great, but it isn't the worst. It will need a new cross drain. There was a motion from Jack Davis to approve the addition of Youngstown Ave 2 to the road list. John seconded the motion, none were opposed, and the motion carried.

Colleen asked if the road list could be sorted by district, and right now that isn't a possibility.

2025 ROAD LIST APPROVAL
There was a motion by Jack to approve the 2025 Road List. John seconded the motion, none were opposed, and the motion carried.

ADJOURNMENT

With no further business, a motion was made to adjourn by Joe. The motion was seconded by Sue, none were opposed, and the motion to adjourn carried. The meeting was adjourned at 5:02 pm on Thursday, December 12, 2024 in the Cumberland Room at the Art Circle Public Library.

Recorded and submitted by Torey LaMontagne

Approval:

David H. Gibson — 01/09/2025

David Gibson **Date**