

Chapter 8: Marshall County Hazard Mitigation Plan 2023 Update Cliff Notes

** ALL COUNTY DRAFTS CAN BE FOUND ON THE PADD WEBSITE UNDER THE HAZARD MITIGATION TAB
**

LINK: <https://www.purchaseadd.org/local-government/hazard-mitigation/>

RISK ASSESSMENTS AND HAZARD PROFILES (pages 1 – 54)

The Marshall County MPT reviewed the previously identified hazards based on; historical evidence gathered from the Kentucky State Climatology Center, the National Center for Environmental Information (NCEI), Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Hazard Mapping website, the Kentucky State Hazard Mitigation Plan, and the Kentucky Geological Survey to determine the prioritization and risk hazardous events have to the county. Table 1.1 provides the final Hazard Summary Table determine by the Marshall County Mitigation Planning team for the update period April 1, 2017 to March 31, 2022.

Table 1.1 Marshall County Hazard Summary Table

PLAN VERSION	2022	2017
HIGH RISK HAZARDS	TORNADO FLASH FLOOD / FLOOD THUNDERSTORM WIND WINTER STORM / ICE STORM	TORNADO THUNDERSTORM WIND WINTER STORM / ICE STORM FLASH FLOOD
MODERATE RISK HAZARDS	EARTHQUAKE / FLOOD HAIL	EARTHQUAKE FLOOD HAIL
LOW RISK HAZARDS	EXCESSIVE HEAT DROUGHT DAM FAILURE WILDFIRE	EXCESSIVE HEAT DROUGHT DAM FAILURE WILDFIRE

SOURCE: Marshall County MPT 2022

To review storm data charts for the update period for each of the hazards listed in Table 1.1, refer to pages 7 – 54 in the Marshall County Draft on the PADD website.

Assessing Vulnerability: Identifying Vulnerable Infrastructure and Critical Facilities and Estimating Potential Losses (Page 55– 80)

A critical facility is a facility that is critical to keeping a community operational after a disaster has occurred.

Marshall County Mitigation Planning Team assessed the vulnerability and estimated the potential loss of the community structures to hazardous events. Marshall County has 24,216 structures within the county and 250 of those structures are deemed critical. To review the critical facilities and infrastructure risk to different hazardous events please refer to pages 58-80.

Listed Below Are the Critical Facilities for Marshall County:

Fire Departments, Marshall County Hospital, Police Stations, Schools, Health Department, Road Department, Water and Sewer Facilities (including treatment plants, storage tanks, wells, pump stations, lift stations, package treatment plants, etc.), Marshall County EOC, Marshall County Courthouse, Benton City Hall, Calvert City Hall, Hardin City Hall, 911 Building, Marshall County Detention Center, Joe Reason Community Building (Warming Center), Power Plant, Natural Gas Facilities

Analyzing Developing Trends (81-86)

From the Kentucky Data Center Marshall County is projected to have a low decrease -0.7% of its population between 2020 and 2030. Table 1.2 represents the population projections for the Purchase Region with Marshall County highlighted.

Table 1.2 Population Projections for the Purchase Region

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

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

To review the economic and social growth for Marshall County review pages 82-84 or check out the 2022- 2027 CEDS plan found on the PADD's website <https://www.purchaseadd.org/local-government/comprehensive-economic-development-strategy/> .

Non-Ambulatory / Vulnerable Facilities (Page 87)

During the update process PADD staff met with the JPMC and agreed upon recognizing Non-Ambulatory / Communal Living Facilities as vulnerable populations. The facilities under this category are important to communities during a disaster but do not fall under FEMA's definition of a critical facility.

Name of Facility	Type of Facility
Stilley House	Assisted Living
Calvert City Convalescent Center	Nursing Facility
Lake Way Nursing and Rehabilitation Center	Nursing Facility
Oakview Nursing and Rehabilitation Center	Nursing Facility

Marshall County Mitigation Strategy

Mitigation strategies were developed in response to the hazard profiles and vulnerability of the assets in each jurisdiction. These strategies provide each jurisdiction with a blueprint for reducing potential losses identified in the risk assessment. These strategies are based on existing authorities, policies, programs, resources, and the ability to expand on and improve the existing tools. To review refer to pages 87 –95.

The PADD staff, along with Marshall County MPT analyzed the loss estimates in the risk assessment to establish goals and objectives for loss reduction. The goals were established on a regional basis with input from local city participants. The goals and objectives will serve as a guide to develop specific actions to reduce potential losses caused by hazard events. To review the goals, refer to pages 96-100.

Identification and Analysis of Mitigation Measures:

Mitigation actions were created based on the analysis of the risk assessment and support the goals and objectives identified in the plans. These actions and objectives were determined to have the greatest influence on hazard loss reduction in Marshall County. Hazard specific mitigation actions are listed in order of priority in accordance with the High-Risk Hazards for the county as identified and prioritized by the Marshall County MPT. To review refer to pages 101–108.

Implementing Mitigation Measures

Each county and city in the PADD have equal ability to enforce and implement mitigation strategies. The smaller Cities in the Purchase Region depend greatly upon the county government, and the PADD for support and combine resources to perform projects that improve the quality of life for residents, including mitigation projects and activities. Mitigation actions created for the STAPLE + E criteria to review in detail refer to page 109.

The mitigation actions added into the plan are a list of projects that the county or cities can apply for funds to implement when Hazard Mitigation Grant money becomes available. To be able to apply for hazard mitigation grants the project must be in the plan. To review the current projects in the plan, refer to pages 110-117.