

# Lamar County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan

2023

"Under the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000 or "the Act"), Shelby County (County) is required to have a Federal Emergency Management Agency ("FEMA") - approved Local Hazard Mitigation Plan ("the Plan") in order to be eligible for certain pre- and post-disaster mitigation funds. Adoption of this Plan by the County and approval by FEMA will serve the dual objectives of providing direction and guidance on implementing hazard mitigation in the County, and qualify the County to obtain federal assistance for hazard mitigation. Solely to help achieve these objectives, the Plan attempts to systematically identify and address hazards that can affect the County. Nothing in this Plan is intended to be an admission, either expressed or implied, by or on behalf of the County, of any County obligation, responsibility, duty, fault or liability for any particular hazard or hazardous condition, and no such County obligation, responsibility, duty, fault or liability should be inferred or implied from the Plan, except where expressly stated."

## Contents

List of Figures .....	6
List of Tables.....	7
1. Introduction and Background.....	9
1) Participating Jurisdictions .....	9
2) Hazards to be Addressed .....	9
2. Planning Process .....	12
1) Existing Plans, Reports, Ordinances, and Technical Information Sources .....	15
2) Project Meetings.....	16
3) Public Input .....	17
4) Plan Maintenance .....	21
5) Plan Monitoring .....	23
6) Plan Evaluation.....	23
7) Plan Update.....	24
3. Determining Risk .....	25
1) Risk Assessment .....	25
2) Distribution of Property by Housing Density and Potential Damage Values.....	25
3) Distribution of Vulnerable Populations.....	26
4. Floods .....	37
1) Flood History .....	37
2) Likelihood of Future Events .....	40
3) Extent.....	40
4) Location and Impact.....	40
5) Vulnerability .....	47
5. Wildfire.....	53
1) Wildfire History .....	53
2) Likelihood of Future Events .....	53
3) Extent.....	53
4) Location and Impact.....	55
5) Vulnerability .....	62

6.	Tornado .....	68
1)	Tornado History.....	68
2)	Likelihood of Future Events .....	68
3)	Extent.....	68
4)	Location and Impact.....	70
5)	Vulnerability .....	70
7.	Drought .....	76
1)	Drought History.....	78
2)	Likelihood of Future Events .....	79
3)	Extent .....	79
4)	Location and Impact .....	81
A)	Location .....	81
B)	Impact.....	81
5)	Vulnerability .....	82
A)	Population .....	82
B)	Critical Facilities.....	82
C)	Vulnerable Parcels.....	86
8.	Extreme Cold.....	87
1)	Extreme Cold History .....	87
2)	Likelihood of Future Occurrence .....	88
3)	Extent.....	88
4)	Location and Impact.....	89
5)	Vulnerability .....	89
9.	Extreme Heat .....	90
1)	Extreme Heat History.....	91
2)	Likelihood of Future Events .....	92
3)	Extent.....	92
4)	Location and Impact.....	94
5)	Vulnerability .....	94

10.	Hailstorm .....	95
1)	Hailstorm History .....	95
2)	Likelihood of Future Events .....	96
3)	Extent.....	96
4)	Location and Impact.....	97
5)	Vulnerability .....	98
11.	Winter Weather .....	102
1)	Severe Winter Storm History.....	102
2)	Likelihood of Future Events .....	103
3)	Extent.....	103
4)	Location and Impact.....	104
5)	Vulnerability .....	105
12.	Severe Winds.....	109
1)	Windstorm History.....	109
2)	Likelihood of Future Events .....	110
3)	Extent.....	110
4)	Location and Impact.....	111
5)	Vulnerability .....	111
13.	Lightning.....	117
1)	Lightning History .....	117
2)	Likelihood of Future Events .....	117
3)	Extent.....	117
4)	Location and Impact.....	118
5)	Vulnerability .....	118
14.	Dam Failure .....	122
1)	Dam History.....	122
2)	Likelihood of Future Occurrence .....	122
3)	Extent.....	122
4)	Location and Impact.....	124

5)	Vulnerability .....	129
15.	Mitigation Strategy .....	130
1)	Capability Assessment .....	130
2)	Goals and Objectives Overview .....	133
3)	Long-Term Vision .....	133
4)	Goals .....	134
5)	Mitigation Action Plan .....	135

## List of Figures

<i>Figure 1: Survey Responses for Question 1</i> .....	18
<i>Figure 2: Survey Responses for Question 2</i> .....	18
<i>Figure 3: Survey Response for Question 3</i> .....	19
<i>Figure 4: Survey Choices for Question 8</i> .....	20
<i>Figure 5: Response Breakdown for Question 8</i> .....	21
<i>Figure 6: Lamar County Social Vulnerability Index</i> .....	28
<i>Figure 7: City of Blossom Social Vulnerability Index</i> .....	29
<i>Figure 8: City of Deport Social Vulnerability Index</i> .....	30
<i>Figure 9: City of Paris Social Vulnerability Index</i> .....	31
<i>Figure 10: City of Reno Social Vulnerability Index</i> .....	32
<i>Figure 11: City of Roxton Social Vulnerability Index</i> .....	33
<i>Figure 12: Mobile and Manufacturing Clusters in Lamar County and the Participating Jurisdictions</i> .....	35
<i>Figure 13: Shelby County FEMA (estBFE) Potential Flooding Risk</i> .....	41
<i>Figure 14: City of Center FEMA (estBFE) Potential Flood Risk Area</i> .....	42
<i>Figure 15: City of Huxley FEMA (estBFE) Potential Flood Risk Area</i> .....	43
<i>Figure 16: City of Joaquin FEMA (estBFE) Potential Flood Risk Area</i> .....	44
<i>Figure 17: City of Tenaha FEMA (estBFE) Potential Flood Risk Area</i> .....	45
<i>Figure 18: City of Timpson FEMA (estBFE) Potential Flood Risk Area</i> .....	46
<i>Figure 19: Lamar County Wildland Urban Interface</i> .....	56
<i>Figure 20: City of Blossom Wildland Urban Interface</i> .....	57
<i>Figure 21: City of Deport Wildland Urban Interface</i> .....	58
<i>Figure 22: City of Paris Wildland Urban Interface</i> .....	59
<i>Figure 23: City of Reno Wildland Urban Interface</i> .....	60
<i>Figure 24: City of Roxton Wildland Urban Interface</i> .....	61
<i>Figure 25: Sequence of Drought Occurrence and Impacts for Commonly Accepted Drought Types</i> .....	77
<i>Figure 26: Lamar County Drought History</i> .....	78
<i>Figure 27: Minimum Recorded Daily Temperature 2000-2022</i> .....	87
<i>Figure 28: NOAA's NWS Wind Chill Index</i> .....	88
<i>Figure 29: Maximum Recorded Daily Temperature 2000-2022</i> .....	91
<i>Figure 30: NOAA's NWS Heat Index Chart</i> .....	92
<i>Figure 31: NWS Wind Chill Index</i> .....	104

## List of Tables

Table 1: List of Hazards Addressed .....	10
Table 2: Local Planning Team Representatives .....	12
Table 3: Plan Schedule .....	14
Table 4: Planning Team Data Sources .....	15
Table 5: Local Stakeholders Contacted .....	16
Table 6: Maintenance Responsibility .....	22
Table 7: Estimated Values by Location .....	25
Table 8: Age, Disability, and Poverty Level Percentages by Jurisdiction .....	26
Table 9: City of Center Flood History .....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 10: City of Joaquin Flood History.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 11: Shelby County Critical Facilities Vulnerable to Flooding .....	48
Table 12: Vulnerable Parcels by Flood Zone in Shelby County .....	50
Table 13: Vulnerable Parcels by Flood Zone in the City of Center.....	50
Table 14: Vulnerable Parcels by Flood Zone in the City of Huxley.....	51
Table 15: Vulnerable Parcels by Flood Zone in the Joaquin.....	51
Table 16: Vulnerable Parcels by Flood Zone in the Tenaha .....	51
Table 17: Vulnerable Parcels by Flood Zone in the Timpson .....	52
Table 22: Characteristic Fire Intensity Scale .....	54
Table 23: National Wildfire Coordinating Group Size Class of Fire.....	54
Table 20: Critical Facilities Vulnerable to Wildfire and Potential Impacts .....	63
Table 25: Lamar County Parcels Vulnerable to Wildfire.....	66
Table 26: City of Blossom Parcels Vulnerable to Wildfire .....	66
Table 27: City of Deport Parcels Vulnerable to Wildfire .....	66
Table 28: City of Paris Parcels Vulnerable to Wildfire .....	66
Table 29: City of Reno Parcels Vulnerable to Wildfire.....	66
Table 30: City of Roxton Parcels Vulnerable to Wildfire .....	67
Table 34: Fujita Scale .....	68
Table 35: Enhanced Fujita Scale .....	69
Table 29: Critical Facilities Vulnerable to Tornados and Potential Impacts .....	72
Table 37: Parcels Vulnerable to Tornados .....	75
Table 38: Drought Classifications .....	76
Table 39: Lamar County Drought History .....	79
Table 40: Palmer Drought Index.....	80
Table 41: Palmer Drought Category Descriptions .....	80
Table 42: Critical Facilities Vulnerable to Drought and Potential Impacts .....	83
Table 43: Parcels Vulnerable to Drought .....	86
Table 44: Lamar County Extreme Cold History.....	88

Table 45: Lamar County Extreme Heat History .....	92
Table 46: Heat Intensity.....	93
Table 47: City of Blossom Hailstorm History.....	95
Table 48: City of Deport Hailstorm History.....	95
Table 49: City of Paris Hailstorm History .....	96
Table 50: City of Reno Hailstorm History.....	96
Table 51: City of Roxton Hailstorm History.....	96
Table 53: Hailstorm Intensity.....	97
Table 54: Critical Facilities Vulnerable to Hailstorms and Potential Impacts .....	98
Table 55: All Parcels Vulnerable to Hailstorms.....	101
Table 56: Lamar County Severe Winter Storm History .....	103
Table 57: Winter Weather Extent Scale.....	103
Table 58: Critical Facilities Vulnerable to Winter Storms.....	106
Table 59: City of Paris Severe Wind History.....	109
Table 60: City of Deport Windstorm History .....	109
Table 53: Beaufort Wind Scale .....	110
Table 54: Critical Facilities Vulnerable to Windstorms and Potential Impacts.....	113
Table 55: Parcels Vulnerable to Windstorms.....	116
Table 56: Lightning Activity Levels .....	117
Table 70: Critical Facilities Vulnerable to Lightning and Potential Impacts.....	119
Table 71: Parcels Vulnerable to Lightning.....	121
Table 77: Dam Failure Extent Classification.....	123
Table 78: Capability Assessment by Jurisdiction .....	130
Table 79: Previous Mitigation Actions – All Jurisdictions.....	137
Table 80: Plan Integration .....	144
Table 81: Integration Process.....	145

## **1. Introduction and Background**

### **1) Participating Jurisdictions**

The 2023 Lamar County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan is an update of the County’s most recent plan that expired in January 2022. The 2023 Plan update includes six participating jurisdictions: Lamar County, the City of Blossom, the City of Deport, the City of Paris, the City of Reno, and the City of Roxton.

### **2) Hazards to be Addressed**

Previously, the expired plan identified 13 hazards facing the County: dam failure, drought, earthquakes, expansive soils, extreme heat, flooding, hazardous materials incidents, severe winds, thunderstorms (lightning, hail), tornados, wildfires, and winter storm. Of the 13 hazards one is not considered a natural hazard: hazardous materials incidents. FEMA does not recognize hazardous materials as an eligible natural hazard.

The mitigation planning regulation of the Disaster Mitigation Act<sup>1</sup> requires that mitigation plans be reviewed and updated every five years to maintain eligibility for mitigation grant funding. As part of this plan, Lamar County will develop a schedule to ensure that its hazard mitigation plan is regularly updated.

The 2023 Lamar County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan update will address the following natural hazards identified in the State of Texas’ 2018 Hazard Mitigation Plan as threats throughout the state. The participating jurisdictions will address the following natural hazards listed below in Table 1.

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<sup>1</sup> 44 CFR §201.6(d)(3)

**Table 1: List of Hazards Addressed**

Hazard	Jurisdiction					
	Lamar County	City of Blossom	City of Deport	City of Paris	City of Reno	City of Roxton
Flooding	x	x	x	x	x	x
Hurricanes, Tropical Storms, and Depressions						
Wildfire	x	x	x	x	x	x
Tornados	x	x	x	x	x	x
Drought	x	x	x	x	x	x
Extreme Cold	x	x	x	x	x	x
Extreme Heat	x	x	x	x	x	x
Hailstorm	x	x	x	x	x	x
Winter Weather	x	x	x	x	x	x
Severe Winds	x	x	x	x	x	x
Lightning	x	x	x	x	x	x
Additional Optional Hazards						
Coastal Erosion						
Inland Erosion						
Land Subsidence/Sinkhole						
Earthquakes						
Expansive Soils						
Dam / Levee Failure	x		x	x		
Hazardous Materials						

### *Omission Statements*

Lamar County and the participating jurisdictions will not be addressing the following hazards: Expansive Soils, Earthquakes, Land Subsidence, and Coastal/Inland Erosion. Although the previous plan profiled Expansive Soils and Earthquakes, the previous plan noted no history and there has been no history since. The history of impacts for all the omitted hazards have been negligible (or non-existent), therefore the County and participating jurisdictions expects that future impacts will be negligible as well, nor do the County and participating jurisdictions anticipate applying for grant funding to address any of them.

## 2. Planning Process

The Lamar County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan is a multi-jurisdiction plan. Representatives to the local planning team were selected by each jurisdiction. Planning team members represented the following offices and departments:

**Table 2: Local Planning Team Representatives**

Title	Jurisdiction
County Judge	Lamar County
Emergency Management Coordinator	
Chief Administrative Deputy	
County Auditor	
Utilities Director	City of Blossom
Utilities Director	City of Deport
Emergency Management Coordinator	City of Paris
City Secretary	City of Reno
City Secretary	City of Roxton

Once the planning team was established, members developed a schedule with specific goals and proposed meeting dates over the planning period.

Hazard mitigation planning team (HMPT) members contributed to the following activities throughout the planning process:

1. Providing technical assistance and necessary data to the HMPT.
2. Scheduling, coordinating, and facilitating community meetings.
3. Providing necessary materials for public planning meetings.
4. Collecting and analyzing data.
5. Developing mitigation goals and implementation strategies.
6. Preparing the first draft of the plan and providing technical writing assistance for review, editing, and formatting.

Each member of the HMPT participated in the following activities associated with development of the plan:

1. Identifying, contacting, coordinating, and implementing input from stakeholders.
2. Attending, conferencing in, or providing meeting support and information for regular HMPT meetings.
3. Identifying hazards and estimating potential losses from future hazard events.
4. Developing and prioritizing mitigation actions to address identified risks.
5. Coordinating public meetings to develop the plan.
6. Identifying community resources available to support planning effort.
7. Submitting proposed plan to all appropriate departments for review and comment and working with the County to incorporate the resulting comments into the proposed plan.

**Table 3: Plan Schedule**

Timeline									
Planning Tasks	2022 - 2023								Completed
	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	
Organize Resources and Identify Planning Team	█	█							
Create Outreach Strategy	█	█	█						
Review Community Capabilities			█	█	█				
Conduct Risk Assessment			█	█	█				
Identify Mitigation Goals and Actions				█	█	█			
Develop Action Plan for Implementation				█	█	█			
Identify Plan Maintenance Procedures				█	█	█			
Review Plan Draft						█	█	█	
Submit Plan to State and FEMA							█	█	
Adopt Plan								█	TBD
Meetings									
Planning Team		9/20/22		11/9/22					
Public Outreach – Online Surveys			█					█	
Stakeholder Outreach				█	█				

## 1) Existing Plans, Reports, Ordinances, and Technical Information Sources

Each planning team member worked to collect and provide the input and information necessary to develop the hazard mitigation strategy. Research was coordinated and conducted by local planning team members. The local planning team reviewed the following documents during the planning process:

Table 4: Planning Team Data Sources

Data Source	Data Incorporation	Purpose
National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI)	Hazard occurrences	Previous event occurrences, damage dollars, and mapping for all hazards
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)	Historic Weather Data	Previous event occurrences, damage dollars, and mapping for all hazards
National Severe Storms Laboratory (NSSL)	Historic Weather Data	Previous event occurrences, damage dollars, and mapping for all severe storms
National Weather Service (NWS), Shreveport, LA Office	Historic Weather Data	Previous event occurrences, damage dollars, and mapping for all hazards
Lamar County 2018 CHAMPS Report	Natural hazard data	Review previously compiled natural hazard histories.
Lamar County Appraisal District Data	Property values and parcel counts	Population counts, parcel data, and land use data
Lamar County Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2017-2022	Previous planning approach, hazards addressed, and mitigation actions	Previous planning team representatives, plan maintenance, hazard histories, and mitigation actions
State of Texas Hazard Mitigation Plan 2018 Update	Hazard Descriptions	Official descriptions of hazards and their potential impacts
Estimated Base Flood Elevation – Federal Emergency Management (FEMA)	Flood Zones maps	GIS mapping of flood zones and potential flooding risk areas
Lamar County Flood Damage Prevention Order	Flood damage prevention requirements	Identifying building requirements and restrictions for structures in the floodplain
City of Blossom Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Flood damage prevention requirements	Identifying building requirements and restrictions for structures in the floodplain
City of Blossom Drought Contingency Plan	Local drought controls	Identify opportunities to increase drought controls and opportunities for water conservation to reduce drought's impact
City of Deport Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Flood damage prevention requirements	Identifying building requirements and restrictions for structures in the floodplain
City of Deport Drought Contingency Plan	Local drought controls	Identify opportunities to increase drought controls and opportunities for water conservation to reduce drought's impact
City of Reno Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Flood damage prevention requirements	Identifying building requirements and restrictions for structures in the floodplain
City of Reno Drought Contingency Plan	Local drought controls	Identify opportunities to increase drought controls and opportunities for water conservation to reduce drought's impact
City of Roxton Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Flood damage prevention requirements	Identifying building requirements and restrictions for structures in the floodplain

City of Roxton Drought Contingency Plan	Local drought controls	Identify opportunities to increase drought controls and opportunities for water conservation to reduce drought's impact
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Additional information sources included: USDA Census of Agriculture, United States Geological Survey, Vaisala, and specific details about previous natural hazard events from planning team participants. Sources are noted throughout the document. Report titles and links to the most recently accessed websites hosting the related information are also noted, where appropriate.

Area stakeholders contacted to participate in the planning process included the following offices and departments within the participating jurisdictions and neighboring jurisdictions. In many cases of non-participation, the title listed is reflective of the office the planning team tried to contact.

**Table 5: Local Stakeholders Contacted**

Stakeholder	Title	Participated
Fannin County	Emergency Management Coordinator	Y
Red River County	Emergency Management Coordinator	N
Delta County	Emergency Management Coordinator	N

Area stakeholders were contacted by phone and email. In an effort to increase participation, each stakeholder was contacted at least twice. Area stakeholders who chose to participate provided important supplemental input and information that helped shape mitigation strategies for each hazard, in particular by making the planning team aware of actions neighboring communities were successful in implementing, and what actions they think should take priority.

## 2) Project Meetings

The planning team met on two separate occasions. Additional communication was regularly carried out via email and over the phone.

The first planning team meeting was held virtually on September 20, 2022. During this meeting, the planning team decided which hazards needed to be addressed in the mitigation plan and which were not relevant. To make these decisions, a hazard handout was produced to show previous occurrences of each hazard, associated deaths and injuries, and total dollar damages. The team agreed to use the collected hazard data, as the foundation for its hazard risk assessment and ongoing research into hazard extent, impact, and vulnerability. At the end of the meeting, planning team members were tasked with compiling relevant data, including city ordinances; court orders and regulations; identifying critical facilities; and providing a status update on previous mitigation actions.

The second planning team meeting was held virtually on November 9, 2022. To stay on schedule, the planning team needed to meet the following objectives: Finalize the hazards list, collect relevant ordinances and plans, review and refine the critical facilities list, and identify area stakeholders, as well as review possible mitigation actions and potential eligible projects for each participant. The planning team discussed and identified new mitigation actions, discussed changes to the plan drafts, and agreed to work on completing all deliverables for the plan. Additional work was done over email in preparation for submitting the plan for official review in April 2023.

### **3) Public Input**

Members of the public were invited to participate in two public comment periods to provide input and feedback during the planning process. The public comment periods were held virtually. The first public comment period took place in October 2022. A Google Form survey was posted to the County website for a period of two weeks for members of the public to fill out. A newspaper ad was placed to announce to the public for the opportunity to provide input via online survey. The County and participating jurisdictions actively announced the online survey on their own websites and social medias. The planning team appreciated receiving responses to the survey which helped inform them when identifying and prioritizing new mitigation actions for this plan update. The survey received 41 anonymous responses.

The survey asked nine questions:

1. Where do you live?
2. Do you own or rent?
3. Lamar County is looking at addressing the following hazards. Which hazards do you believe impact the County and/or participating cities the most? Please select all that apply (multiple choice answer).
4. Which of the above hazards have affected you directly within the past five years? Please select all that apply (multiple choice answer).
5. How have you been affected by the hazards selected above? (Open-ended question)
6. Have you taken any actions to reduce your risk to these hazards? If so, what actions have you taken? (Open-ended question)
7. What is the best means of communication for you? Please select all that apply (multiple choice answer).
8. Which of the following mitigation project types do you believe local government agencies should focus on to reduce disruptions of services and to strengthen the community? Please check all that apply (multiple choice answer).
9. Do you have any other thoughts or concerns relating to the Hazard Mitigation Plan? (Open-ended question).

### Where do you live?

41 responses

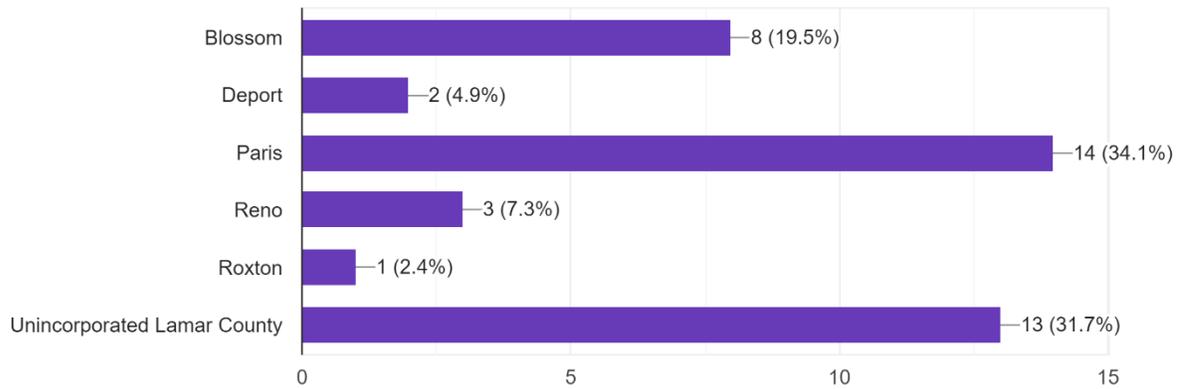


Figure 1: Survey Responses for Question 1

### Do you own or rent?

41 responses

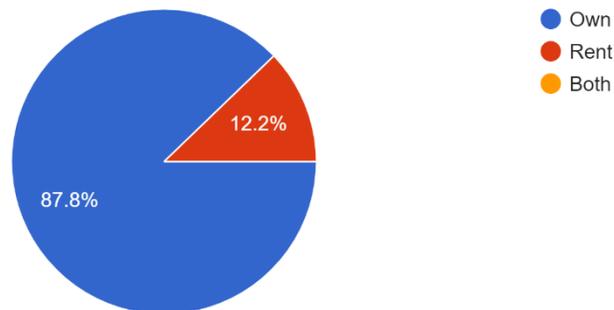


Figure 2: Survey Responses for Question 2

As Figure 1 above shows, majority of the respondents live in the City of Paris. About 87.8% of respondents own their home as shown in Figure 2.

Lamar County is looking at addressing the following hazards. Which hazards do you believe impact the County and/or participating cities the most? Please select all that apply.

41 responses

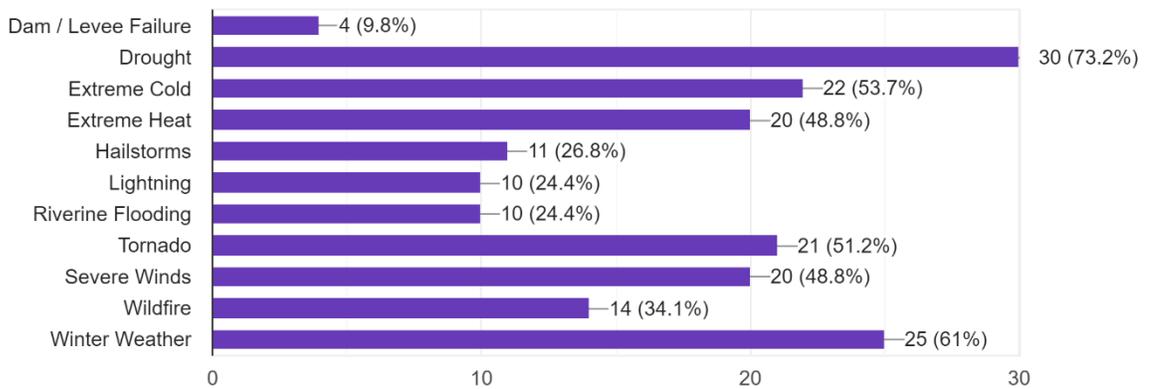


Figure 3: Survey Response for Question 3

The chart in Figure 3 above shows the breakdown of responses for survey question three. The answer choices were Drought, Hailstorm, Flooding, Tornados, Severe Winds, Wildfire, Winter Weather, Lightning, Extreme Cold, Extreme Heat, and Dam/Levee Failure. Drought; Extreme Cold; Tornados, and Winter Weather ranked the highest out of all the hazards addressed in the plan, with each choice getting more than 50% of the votes.

Which of the following mitigation project types do you believe local government agencies should focus on to reduce disruptions of services and to strengthen the community? Please check all that apply.

- Provide better information about hazard risk and high-hazard areas
- Reinforce essential facilities such as police, fire, emergency medical services, hospitals, schools, etc
- Educate property owners on ways they can reduce risk and mitigate damage to their properties
- Replace or improve inadequate or vulnerable bridges and causeways
- Reinforce or improve infrastructure, such as elevating roadways and improving drainage systems
- Work on mitigating risk to utilities (electricity, communications, water/wastewater facilities, etc)
- Install or improve protective structures, such as floodwalls or levees
- Buyout flood-prone properties and maintain as open space
- Strengthen codes, ordinances, and plans to require higher hazard risk management strategies
- Assist vulnerable property owners with securing funding to mitigate impacts to their property(ies)
- Work with schools, churches, local community groups to educate and reduce hazard risks
- Other...

*Figure 4: Survey Choices for Question 8*

Figure 4 shows the choices for Question 8: Which of the following mitigation project types do you believe local government agencies should focus on to reduce disruptions of services and to strengthen the community? Please check all that apply. Respondents could choose from 11 answers such as “Provide better information about hazard risk and high-hazard areas,” “Reinforce or improve infrastructure, such as elevating roadways and improving drainage systems,” “Install or improve protective structures, such as floodwalls or levees,” or input their own answer.

Which of the following mitigation project types do you believe local government agencies should focus on to reduce disruptions of services and to ...gthen the community? Please check all that apply.  
41 responses

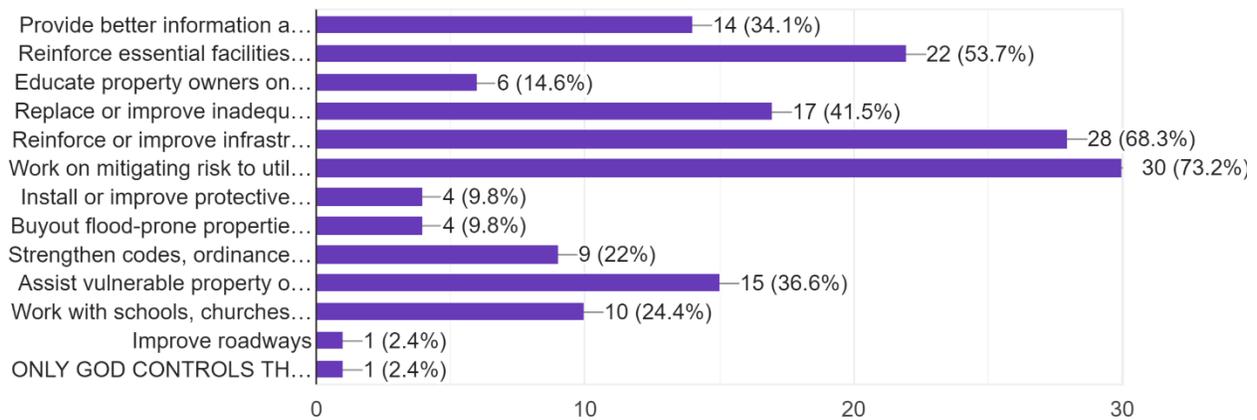


Figure 5: Response Breakdown for Question 8

Figure 5 shows the breakdown of responses to Question 8. The most popular answer was “Work on mitigating risk to utilities (electricity, communications, water/wastewater facilities, etc.),” with 73.2% of respondents voting for it.

The second public comment period took place in March 2023. A copy of the in-progress plan draft was posted to the County website for two weeks for the public to review and comment or provide suggestions. This public comment period was advertised in the newspaper and shared on social media.

#### 4) Plan Maintenance

The hazard mitigation plan is not a static document. As conditions change and mitigation actions are implemented, the plan will need to be updated to reflect new and changing conditions in each jurisdiction.

The planning team has identified specific departments to oversee action implementation in each jurisdiction. The planning team has also identified potential funding sources and an implementation timeframe for each mitigation action. The expected timeframes will be an important component in determining whether actions are implemented efficiently. The departments or persons identified for each jurisdiction include but are not limited to:

**Table 6: Maintenance Responsibility**

<b>Title</b>	<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Agency or Department</b>
County Judge	Lamar County	County Judge
Chief Administrative Deputy	Lamar County	County Judge
County Auditor	Lamar County	County Judge
Emergency Management Coordinator	Lamar County	Office of Emergency Management
Utilities Director	Blossom	Public Works
Utilities Director	Deport	Public Works
Emergency Management Coordinator	Paris	Office of Emergency Management
City Secretary	Reno	City Administration
City Secretary	Roxton	City Administration

Within one year of adoption of this plan, each department or agency will review and, as appropriate, integrate implementation of their respective mitigation actions with their existing internal plans and policies relating to capital improvements, land use, design and construction, and emergency management.

On a biannual basis, representatives from each jurisdiction serving as the planning team will evaluate progress on implementing the plan’s mitigation actions. The planning team will review departmental / agency findings, public input, and future development plans to evaluate the effectiveness and appropriateness of the plan.

Considering changing funding sources, hazard vulnerability, and local mitigation priorities, the planning team will identify changes to plan goals and priorities for their respective jurisdictions, and they will report their findings to the rest of the planning team. It will be the planning team’s responsibility to identify relevant reasons for delay or obstacles to completing the plan’s mitigation actions, along with recommended strategies to overcome any deficiencies.

Any significant change to the plan, including but not limited to changing mitigation actions, abandoning mitigation actions, or pursuing new mitigation actions, will require the County and participating jurisdictions to provide opportunities for the public to make its views and concerns known. Lamar County and the participating jurisdictions will provide notice to the

public through announcements in the local paper, fliers posted at City and County offices, and on the County's website and/or social media accounts.

### **5) Plan Monitoring**

The Lamar County Emergency Management Coordinator (EMC) will be responsible for the overall continued coordination and monitoring of the mitigation plan in its entirety, including but not limited to the planning process, risk assessment, strategy, and the actions assigned for each hazard. The agency or department identified above in Table 6 shall serve as the responsible party for each respective jurisdiction. The plan monitoring worksheet outlined below will serve as the basis for revision of the plan.

At a minimum, the mitigation plan will be reviewed by the EMC and planning team representatives from each jurisdiction quarterly, during budget workshops, and as other plans are being developed or revised including comprehensive plans, capital improvement project plans, and emergency plans.

Regularly monitoring the plan implementation process in each participating jurisdiction will ensure that every component of the plan gets reviewed for potential amendments.

After adoption of this plan, it will be posted to each participating jurisdiction's website or Facebook page, and a printed copy will be available for review in the Office of Emergency Management. The goal is to create the opportunity for constant and continued feedback from local officials, stakeholders, and the public.

### **6) Plan Evaluation**

Proper evaluation will measure the progress and effectiveness of the mitigation actions identified in the plan. On a bi-annual basis the Emergency Management Coordinator along with the planning team representatives from each jurisdiction will use the following criteria, along with additional metrics as necessary, to assess the effectiveness of the plan in its entirety, including but not limited to the planning process, risk assessment, strategy, and the actions:

- Do the specified goals and objectives still address current and expected conditions?
- Has the nature, magnitude, and/or risk of any hazard changed?
- Have there been changes in land development that the plan needs to address?
- Are available resources suitable for implementing the plan?
- Is funding budgeted or available to successfully implement prioritized mitigation actions?
- Are there opportunities in the local budgeting process or local, state, and national grant funding cycles to increase funding to implement mitigation actions?

Other steps will include site visits to completed mitigation projects in each jurisdiction to measure and ensure their success. The planning team will evaluate the causes of the shortcoming in the event that a mitigation project fails to meet its goal. The planning team will use their assessment to amend the project and related projects in other jurisdictions, allocate additional resources to achieve the desired outcome for the project and related projects in other jurisdictions, or replace the project and similar projects in other jurisdictions with better projects.

The EMC and planning team members will also work to implement any additional revisions required to ensure that the plan and their respective jurisdiction is in full compliance with federal regulations and state statutes.

## **7) Plan Update**

The plan is designed to address a five-year period. In accordance with 44CFR Section 201.6, it will be updated every five years to maintain compliance with State and Federal regulations. However, at least every two years from the date of approval, and quarterly on the fifth and final year of the plan, the EMC and planning team representatives from each participating jurisdiction will thoroughly review any significant changes in their respective jurisdictions that might impact the plan update.

During the update process, planning team representatives will do the following for their respective jurisdictions: collect data on recent occurrences of each natural hazard identified in the plan, record how each natural hazard impacted their jurisdiction during the preceding years, determine whether or not implemented mitigation actions produced the desired outcomes in their jurisdiction, and determine whether or not to modify their jurisdiction's list of hazards to be addressed in the update.

Additional considerations to address on a jurisdictional level include but are not limited to changes in local development, changes in exposure to natural hazards, the development of new mitigation capabilities or techniques, and revisions to state or federal legislation.

The update process will provide continued opportunity for the public and elected officials to determine which actions succeeded, failed, or are no longer relevant. It is also an opportunity for each jurisdiction to identify recent losses due to natural hazards and to consider whether any of those losses could have been avoided.

### 3. Determining Risk

#### 1) Risk Assessment

Throughout the plan, each hazard addressed will be considered in light of its history, likelihood of future events, extent, jurisdictional vulnerability, location and impact.

**Likelihood of Future Events** is measured based on a hazard’s expected frequency of occurrence in terms of previous frequency. Each hazard’s likelihood of future events will be considered using the following standardized parameters:

- **Highly likely** – event probable in the next year
- **Likely** – event probable in the next three years
- **Occasional** – event possible in the next five years
- **Unlikely** – event possible in the next 10 years

Given this plan’s five-year duration, hazards likely to occur during that period will be given priority when selecting and prioritizing mitigation actions.

A slight increase in local development is not known to have affected local vulnerability to the natural hazards this plan addresses or to those addressed in the 2017 plan.

#### 2) Distribution of Property by Housing Density and Potential Damage Values

Table 7: Estimated Values by Location<sup>2</sup>

Category	Lamar County	City of Blossom	City of Deport	City of Paris	City of Reno	City of Roxton
Total Housing Units <sup>3</sup>	22,807	625	541	11,936	1,556	295
Housing Unit Density (per square mile)	24 units/sq. mi	250 units/sq. mi	487 units/sq. mi	321 units/sq. mi	375 units/sq. mi	295 units/sq. mi
Median Housing Value <sup>4</sup>	\$108,500	\$79,700	\$44,700	\$86,400	\$174,100	\$76,700
Estimated Value of Housing Units <sup>5</sup>	\$2.4 billion	\$49.8 million	\$24.1 million	\$1.03 billion	\$270.8 million	\$22.6 million

<sup>2</sup> Source: U.S. Census 2020 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

<sup>3</sup> Table [B25001](#) 2020 ACS Housing unit information for Lamar County includes totals for cities and unincorporated areas.

<sup>4</sup> Table [B25077](#) 2020 ACS

<sup>5</sup> Total value of housing units derived from median value multiplied by number of units

### 3) Distribution of Vulnerable Populations

The planning team identified a set of indicators it could use to identify each jurisdiction’s vulnerable population. The indicators include demographic data like age and income, as well as geographic data including the location of low income or subsidized housing units, concentrations of manufactured and mobile homes, and concentrations of homes in substandard condition.

#### Age, Disability, and Income

The populations of each jurisdiction were broken down into four categories: young residents, elderly residents, disabled residents, and low-income residents. Residents falling into these categories were deemed most likely to suffer disproportionate losses due to natural hazards because of their potentially limited means to prepare for and recover from a hazard event.

Table 8: Age, Disability, and Poverty Level Percentages by Jurisdiction<sup>6</sup>

Demographic Category	Lamar County	City of Blossom	City of Deport	City of Paris	City of Reno	City of Roxton	Texas	U.S.
Population Under Age 5 <sup>7</sup>	6.5%	9.3%	4.2%	7%	7.3%	15.4%	7%	6%
Population Over Age 65	19.3%	17.9%	29.8%	20.1%	23.1%	16.9%	12.5%	16%
Disability Status <sup>8</sup>	19.5%	20%	14.6%	19.8% <sup>9</sup>	18.7%	18.9%	11.5%	12.7%
Individuals Below Poverty Level <sup>10</sup>	13.5%	10.6%	15.5%	18%	12.1%	36.6%	10.9%	9.1%

#### Distribution of Vulnerable Populations

The following vulnerable populations map is based on a social vulnerability index created specifically for the planning area. The index considers six relevant Census Block Group-level factors: poverty rate, population of residents 65 years old and older, population of residents

<sup>6</sup> Source: U.S. Census 2020 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

<sup>7</sup> Table S0101, Age and Sex, 2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates

<sup>8</sup> Table S1810, Disability Characteristics. The U.S. Census defines a person as having a work disability if one or more of the following conditions are met:

1. Persons with a health problem or disability which prevents them from working or which limits the kind or amount of work they can do
2. Persons who have retired or left a job for health reasons
3. Persons currently not in the labor force because of a disability.
4. Persons who did not work at all in the previous year because of illness or disability
5. Under 65 years old and covered by Medicare in previous year.
6. Under 65 years old and received Supplemental Security Income (SSI) in previous year.
7. Received VA disability income in previous year.

<sup>9</sup> 2018 stats, 2020 not available

<sup>10</sup> Table DP03, Selected Economic Characteristics, 2016-2019 5-Year Estimates

younger than 18, the population of residents without a high school diploma or GED, the population of residents with a low English proficiency, and the number of homes constructed before 1980.

To create the index, each factor is re-scaled by assigning the largest population in each category a score of 1. The remaining population counts for each category are then given a score based the ratio of the relevant population to the largest population. Once each factor has a re-scaled score, the scores for each factor are totaled to create an overall index number for each Census Block Group. The vulnerable populations map is representative of each Census Block Group's overall vulnerability, based on the six factors outlined above, relative to the other Census Block Groups in the planning area.

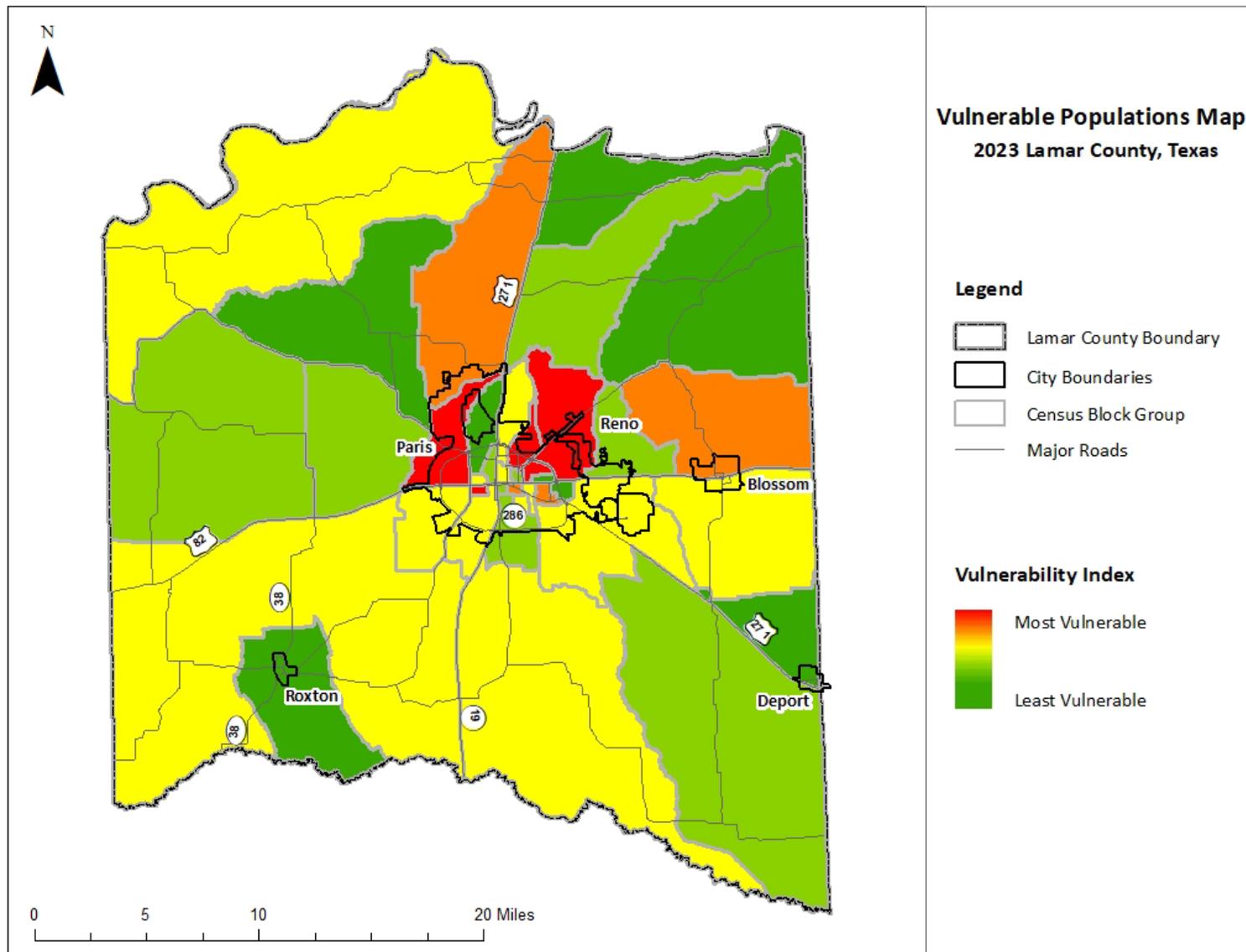


Figure 6: Lamar County Social Vulnerability Index

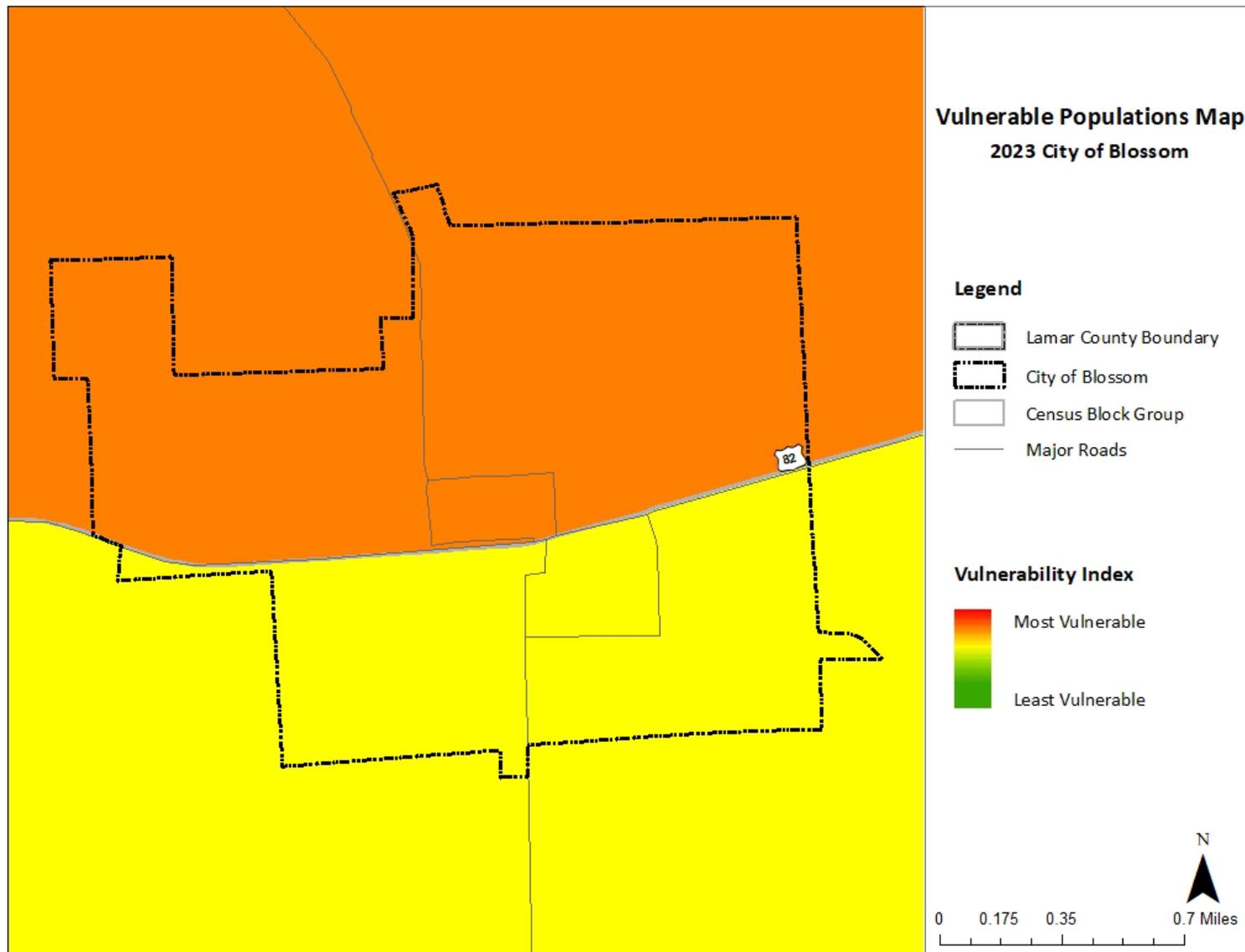


Figure 7: City of Blossom Social Vulnerability Index

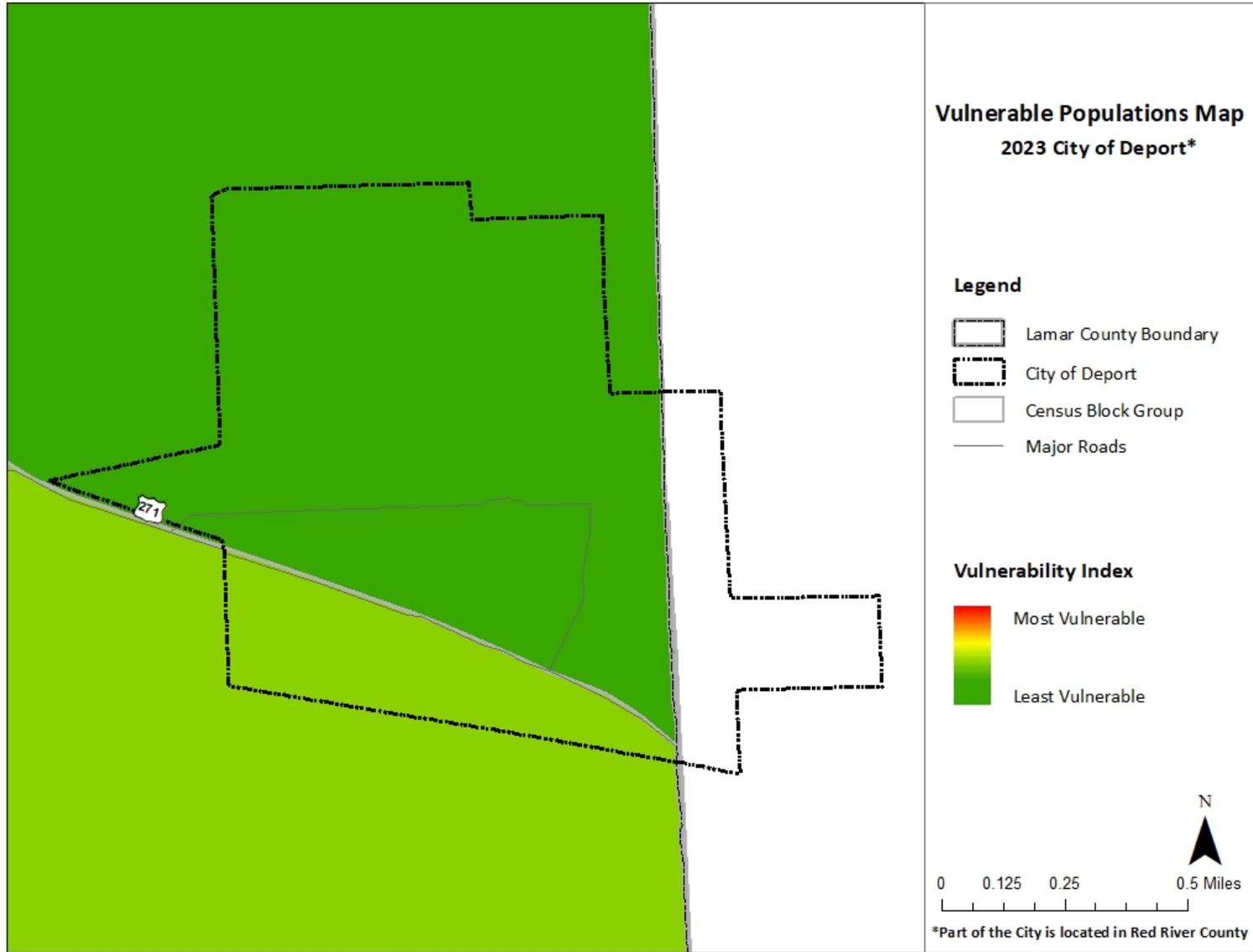


Figure 8: City of Deport Social Vulnerability Index

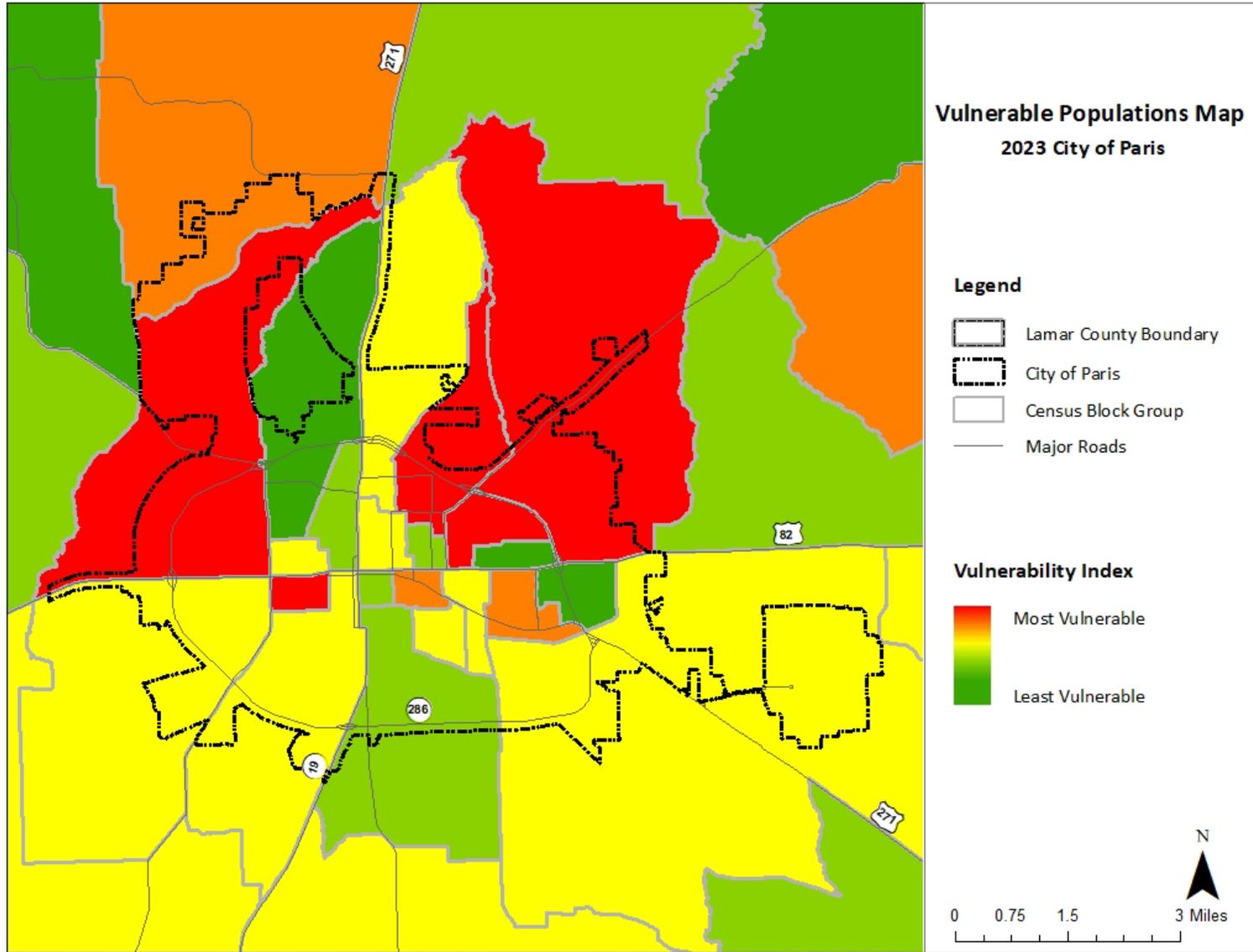


Figure 9: City of Paris Social Vulnerability Index

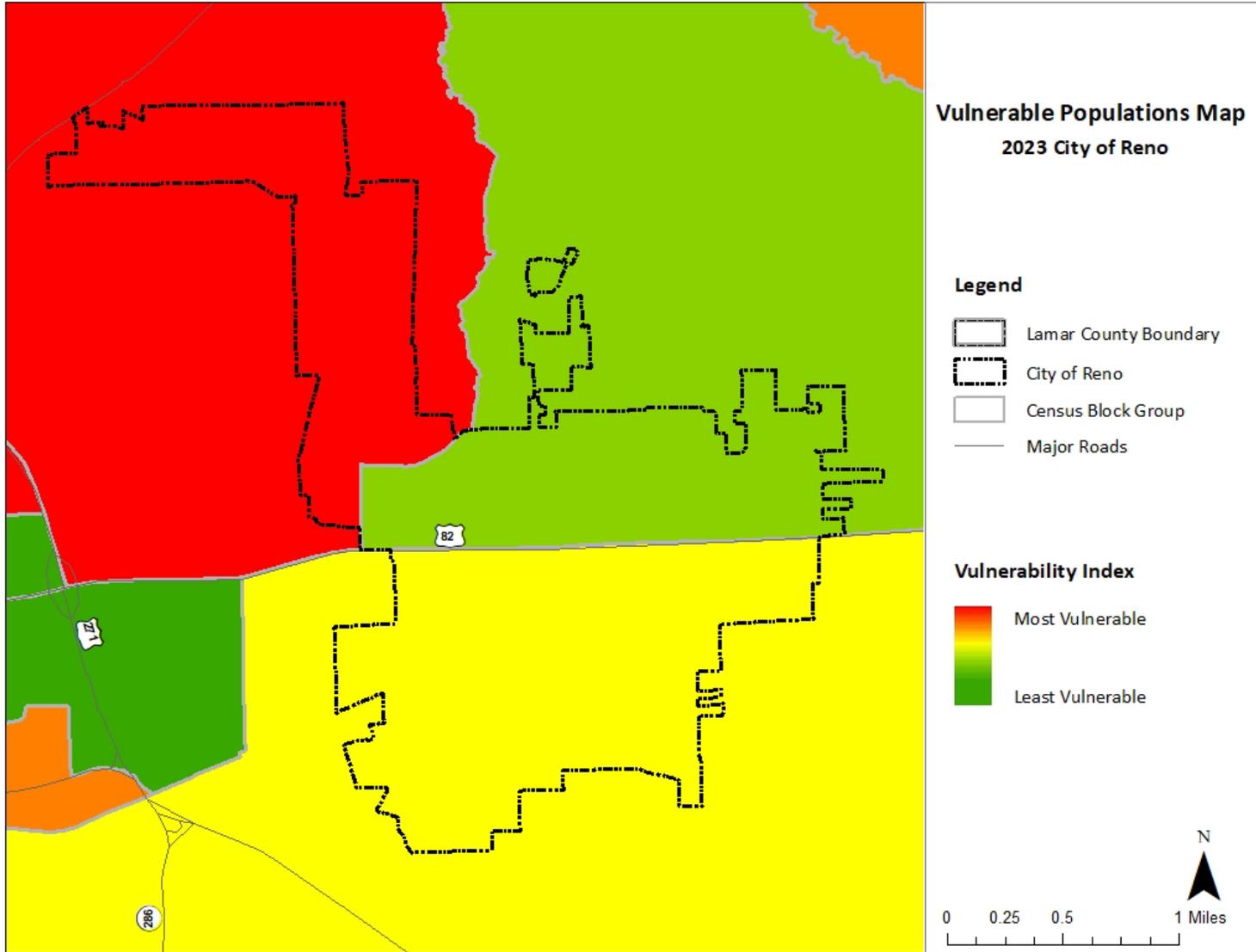


Figure 10: City of Reno Social Vulnerability Index



Figure 11: City of Roxton Social Vulnerability Index

### *Low Income and Subsidized Housing*

Low-income residents in Lamar County are primarily served through rental assistance programs and low-income housing. Ark-Tex Council of Governments is the primary operator of low-income housing in the County<sup>11</sup>. There are ten affordable apartment communities offering 734 units in Lamar County, the majority of which are in the City of Paris.<sup>12</sup>

Residents of low-income housing and/or subsidized housing facilities are expected to suffer disproportionate losses due to natural hazards because of their potentially limited means to prepare for and recover from a hazard event.

### *Housing Type and Condition*

The participating jurisdictions have used housing type and housing conditions to identify additional vulnerable areas and concentrations of vulnerable residents.

#### I. Manufactured / Mobile Homes

In particular, the jurisdictions have identified areas with large numbers of mobile/manufactured housing as being disproportionately vulnerable to certain hazards including but not limited to hurricanes and tropical storms, floods, tornados, droughts, and severe winds.

Mobile and manufactured homes can be found throughout Lamar County, including several RV parks. These parks' populations fluctuate on a seasonal basis. Due to the express portability of RVs, most of these structures are expected to evacuate ahead of hazard events with significant warning times. However, RVs may not have enough time to evacuate ahead of less predictable hazard events like tornados.

Locations with clusters of three or more mobile / manufactured homes, including named mobile home parks, are shown in Figure 12 below.

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<sup>11</sup> Affordable Housing Online, 2021. <https://affordablehousingonline.com/housing-search/Texas/Lamar-County>

<sup>12</sup> Affordable Housing Online, 2021.

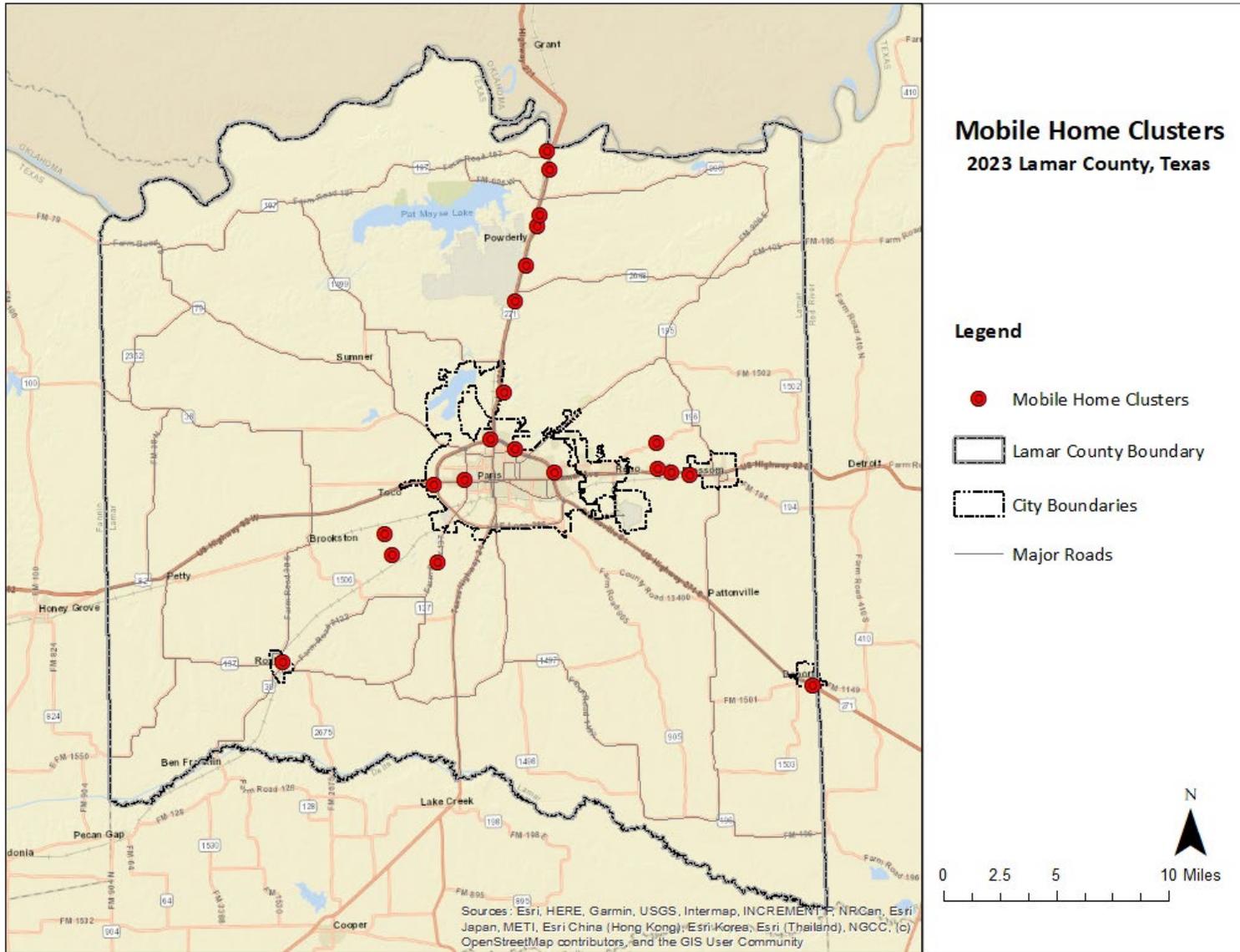


Figure 12: Mobile and Manufacturing Clusters in Lamar County and the Participating Jurisdictions

## II. Homes in Substandard Condition

The jurisdictions have determined that homes in sub-standard condition, regardless of structure type, may indicate that residents are low-income or otherwise means-limited and thus more vulnerable to certain hazards.

To be considered standard condition, a home must show few or no minor visible exterior defects such as:

- cracked, peeling, or missing paint
- cracked, sagging, rotting, or missing siding, steps, porch planks, or other wooden surfaces
- cracked or broken windowpanes
- cracked masonry, brick, or mortar surfaces
- missing or damaged roof shingles
- small rust spots on mobile homes

Structures in sub-standard condition may provide less protection to residents during certain hazard events like tropical storms, tornados, or hurricanes. Furthermore, because they're already in a state of disrepair, additional damages due to hazard events may compound existing ones and potentially make these homes uninhabitable.

## 4. Floods

According to the Texas State Hazard Mitigation Plan, Floods are defined as:

[T]he accumulation of water within a water body and the overflow of excess water into adjacent floodplain lands.

In hydrologic analysis, runoff is that portion of rainfall which, in combination with other factors, contributes to the stream flow of any surface drainage way. When runoff exceeds the carrying capacity of the stream or drainage, flooding occurs. Runoff is a product of two major groups of factors, climate and physiographic. Climatic factors may include precipitation, evaporation, transpiration and interception. Physiographic factors would include the characteristics of the watershed such as size, shape and slope of the basin's drainage area, the general land use within the basin. Average annual runoff decreases unevenly moving east to west across Texas, the localized variations based on these factors listed above.

When surface water runoff enters into streams, rivers, or dry creek beds, riverine flooding conditions occur whenever the water carrying capacity of the water channel is compromised by excess runoff.

If the local basin drainage area is relatively flat, shallow, slow-moving floodwater can last for days. In drainage areas with substantial slope, or the channel is narrow and confined, rapidly moving and extreme high-water conditions, called a flash flood, can occur.

### 1) Flood History

The planning team relied on data from the National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI) to develop a flood history for the County and each participating jurisdiction.

According to Lamar County's 2017 HMAP plan, the County and jurisdictions addressing the hazard recorded 27 flood events between 1993 and 2009. The 2017 plan recorded about \$127,000 in property damages during that time, adjusted to \$2023. The 2017 plan found that the frequency flood occurrences is high.

There have been no recorded events since the 2017 HMAP.

#### *A) National Flood Insurance Program*

The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) is administered by FEMA to provide flood insurance coverage to the nation. Lamar County does not participate in NFIP; however, the remaining jurisdictions are listed as participating NFIP communities in the FEMA Community Status Book Report.

The City of Blossom has adopted and enforced a flood damage prevention ordinance in their jurisdiction. The City of Blossom's Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance designates the Mayor as the Floodplain Administrator responsible for implementing its floodplain management regulations and ensuring regulations meet or exceed the minimum NFIP requirements.

The City of Deport has adopted and enforced a flood damage prevention ordinance in their jurisdiction. The City of Deport's Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance designates the Mayor as the Floodplain Administrator responsible for implementing its floodplain management regulations and ensuring regulations meet or exceed the minimum NFIP requirements.

The City of Paris has adopted and enforced a flood damage prevention ordinance in their jurisdiction. The City of Paris's Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance designates the City Manager as the Floodplain Administrator responsible for implementing its floodplain management regulations and ensuring regulations meet or exceed the minimum NFIP requirements.

The City of Reno has adopted and enforced a flood damage prevention ordinance in their jurisdiction. The City of Reno's Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance designates the Mayor as the Floodplain Administrator responsible for implementing its floodplain management regulations and ensuring regulations meet or exceed the minimum NFIP requirements.

The City of Roxton does not currently have a Flood Damage Prevention Ordinances in place. Mitigation actions have been added to Chapter 15 to address NFIP compliance for the City of Roxton.

Floodplain management ordinances and any future updates will guide each jurisdiction as it continues to comply with NFIP requirements through permitting, inspection, and recordkeeping, especially for new and substantially redeveloped construction. Each jurisdiction will continue to encourage residents to purchase flood insurance to reduce their flood risk.

The flood mitigation actions outlined in Chapter 15 below were developed with flood mitigation and NFIP compliance in mind. Public engagement will be an ongoing effort in each participating jurisdiction to reduce future losses due to flooding and will continue even after recommended corrective actions have been implemented.

A Repetitive Loss (RL) property is any insurable building for which two or more claims of more than \$1,000 were paid by the NFIP within any rolling ten-year period, since 1978.

A severe repetitive loss (SRL) property is: a single family property (consisting of 1 to 4 residences) that is covered under flood insurance by the NFIP and has incurred flood-related damage for which 4 or more separate claims payments have been paid under flood insurance coverage, with the amount of each claim payment exceeding \$5,000 and with cumulative

amount of such claims payments exceeding \$20,000; or for which at least 2 separate claims payments have been made with the cumulative amount of such claims exceeding the reported value of the property.

## **2) Likelihood of Future Events**

In the case of the FEMA 100-year floodplain there is a 1% annual chance, while in the 500-year floodplain there is a 0.02% annual chance. Thus, the likelihood of a 100-year flood event is occasional and the likelihood of a 500-year flood event is unlikely. However, based on the frequency of previous flood events, every jurisdiction can expect to experience some type of flooding that may or may not meet the definition of a 100-year or 500-year event on a more regular basis.

The local planning team determined it is probable that Lamar County and the participating jurisdictions will experience a flood event in the next three years, meaning an event is likely.

## **3) Extent**

Flood magnitude is generally measured by depth of flood waters in feet or inches. Throughout Lamar County and the participating jurisdictions, the worst flood events have been associated with flooding due to combinations of heavy rainfall, flash flooding, and riverine flooding. A flood event in 2008 resulted in 6" to 8" of flooding.<sup>13</sup> Furthermore, the worst flooding events in Lamar County and the participating jurisdictions have inflicted as high as \$101,264<sup>14</sup> in property damages.

Future worst-case flood events in Lamar County and the participating jurisdictions may meet or exceed previous worst-case 8" flood depths.

## **4) Location and Impact**

Roughly 19% (116,947 acres out of 597,759) of Lamar County is in the FEMA 100-year floodplain (Zone A). In contrast, only about 0.2% (1,490 acres out of 597,759) of Lamar County is in the FEMA Base Floodplain (Zone AE), and roughly 80% (479,255 acres out of 597,759) of Lamar County is in the 500-year floodplain (Zone X).

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<sup>13</sup> Incident date: 9/13/2008 2017 Lamar Co. HMAP

<sup>14</sup> Incident date 12/03/1993, 2017 Lamar Co. HMAP, Adjusted for inflation to \$2023

A) Location

I. Lamar County

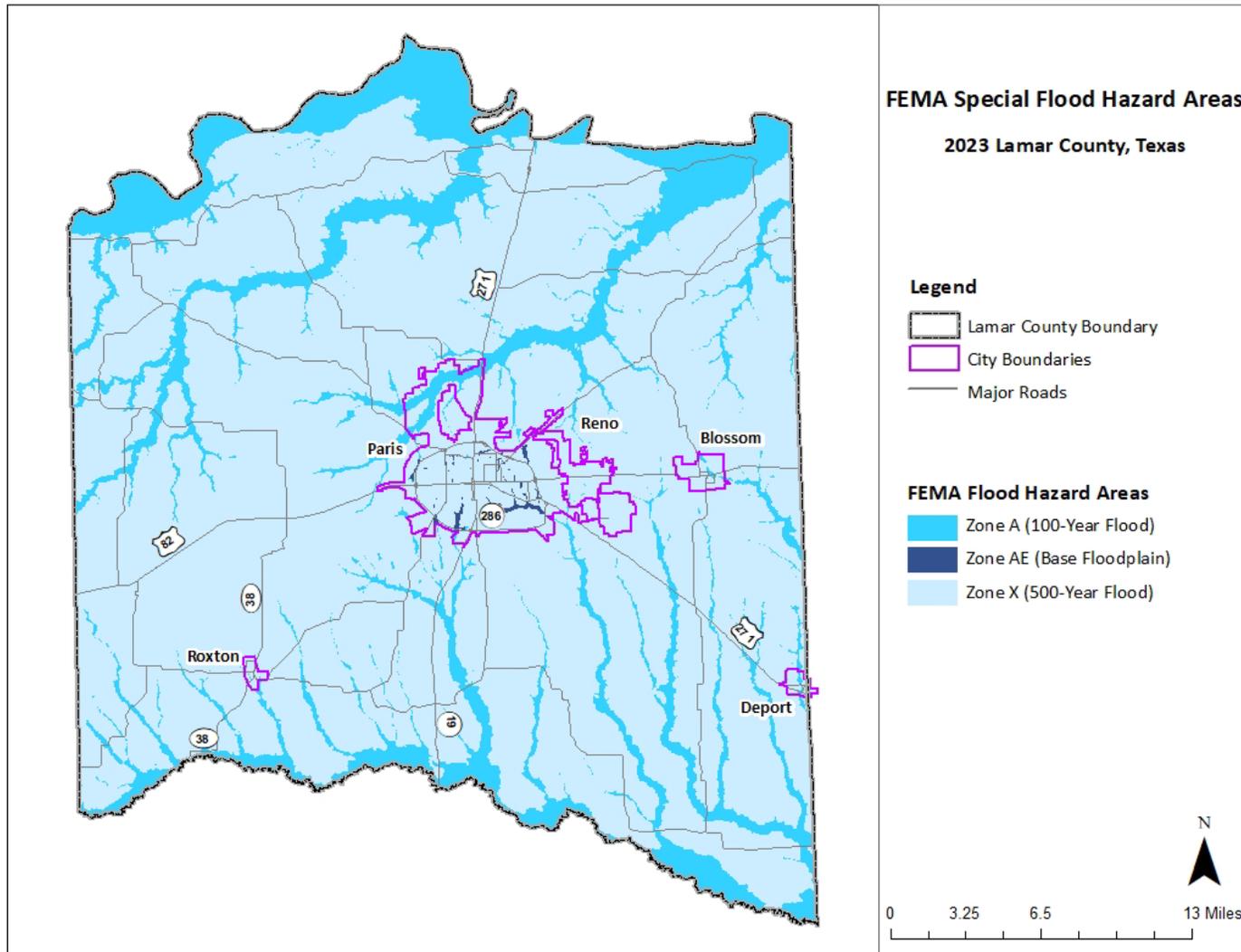


Figure 13: Lamar County FEMA Special Flood Hazard Areas

## II. City of Blossom

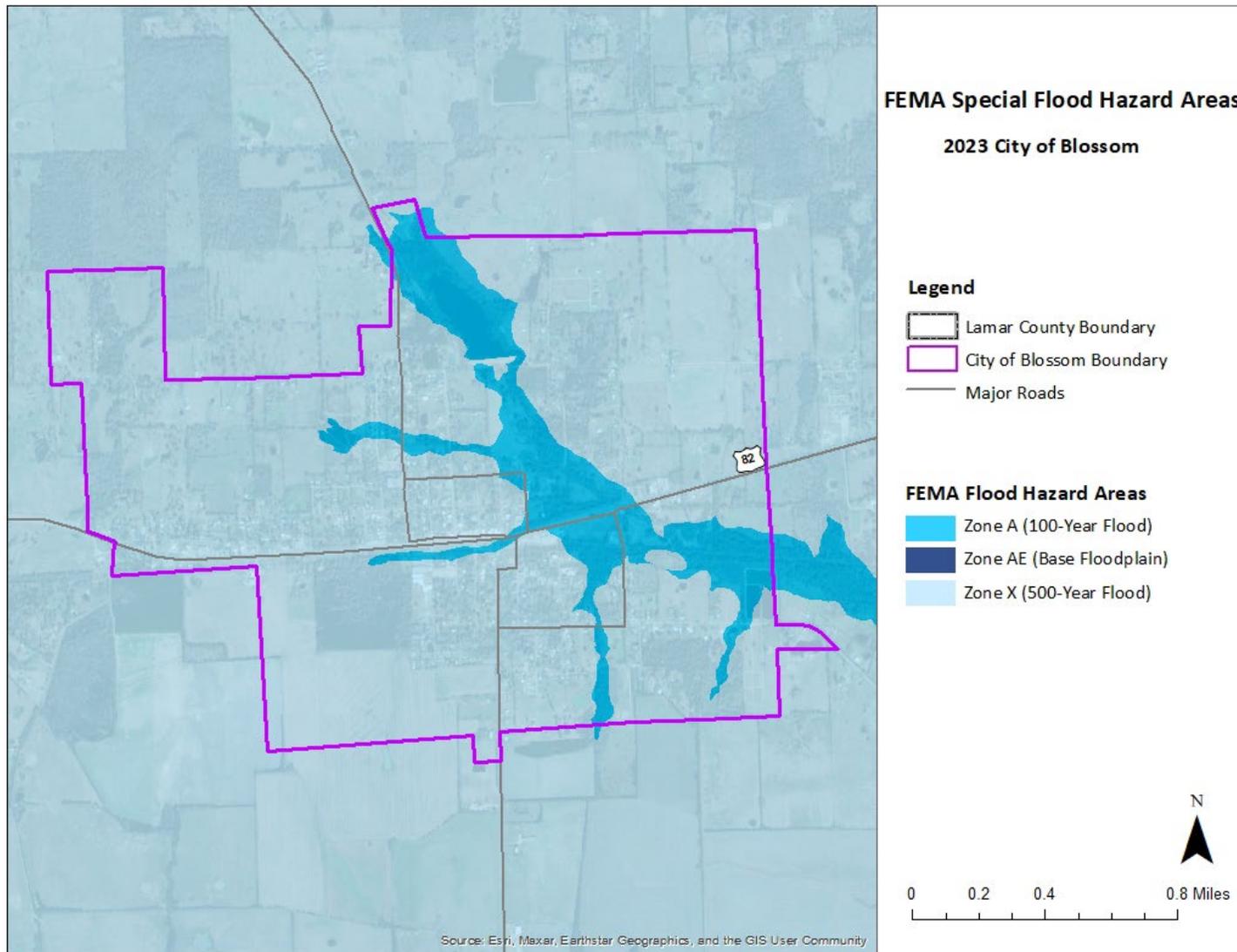


Figure 14: City of Blossom FEMA Special Flood Hazard Areas

### III. City of Deport

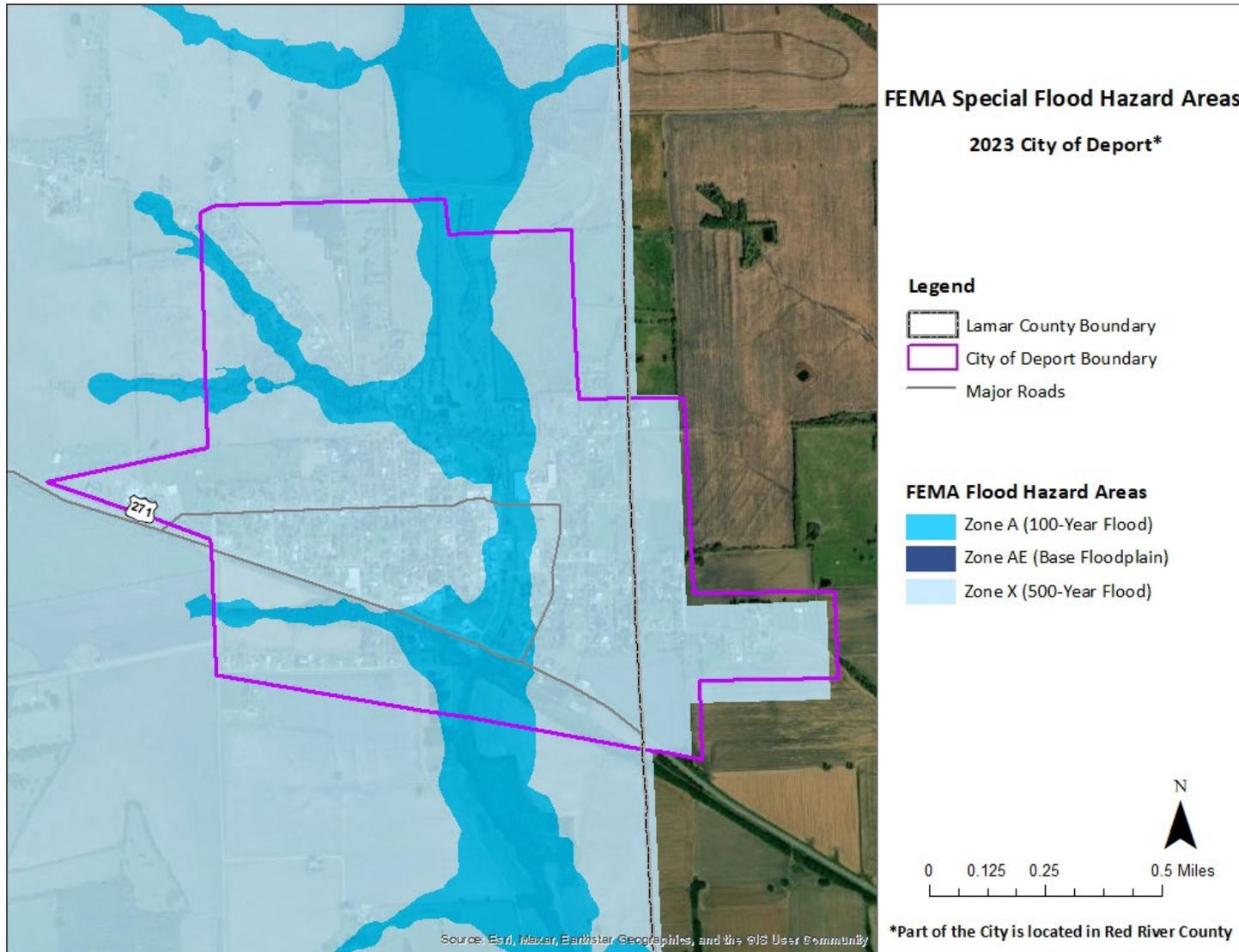


Figure 15: City of Deport FEMA Special Flood Hazard Areas

#### IV. City of Paris

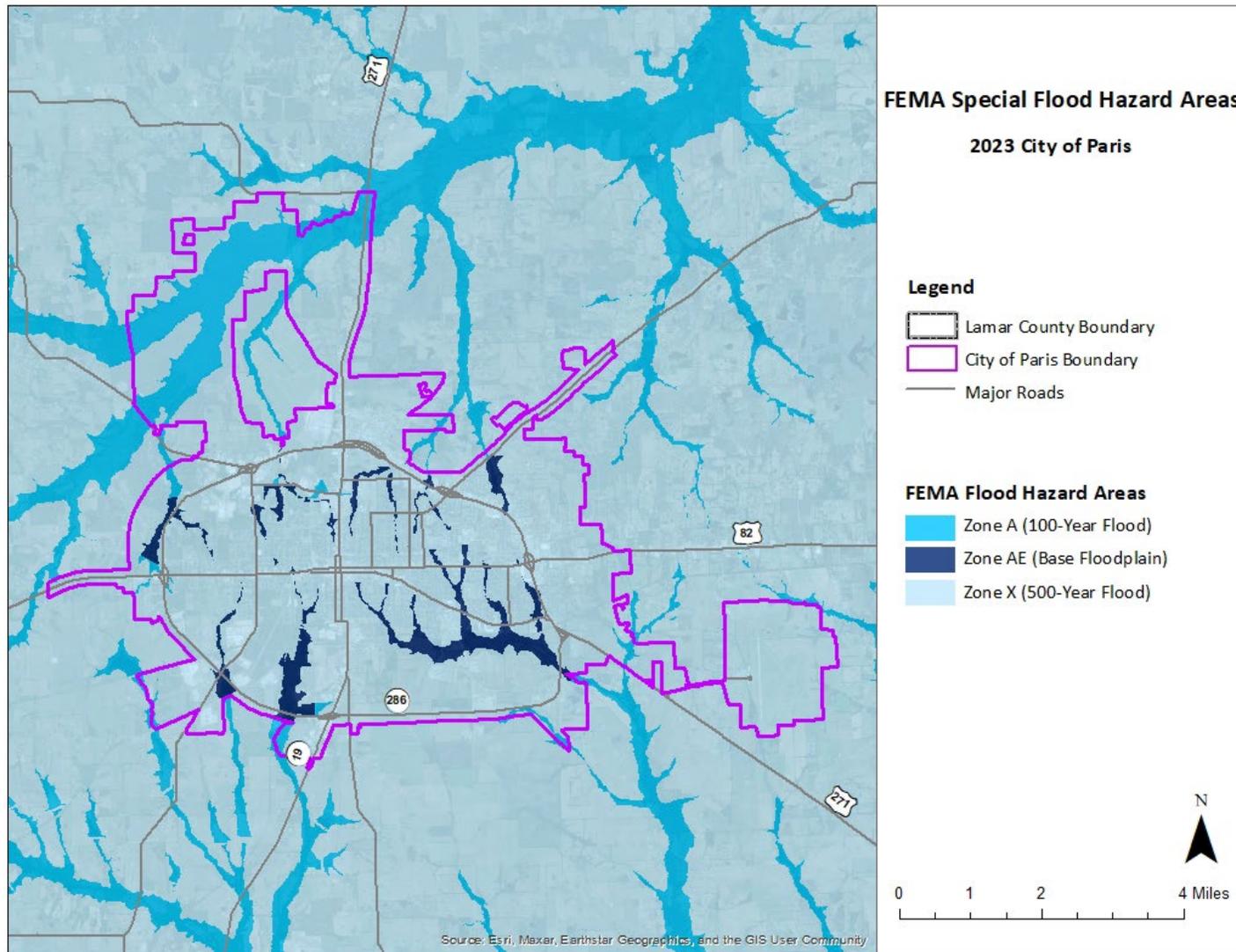


Figure 16: City of Paris FEMA Special Flood Hazard Areas

V. City of Reno

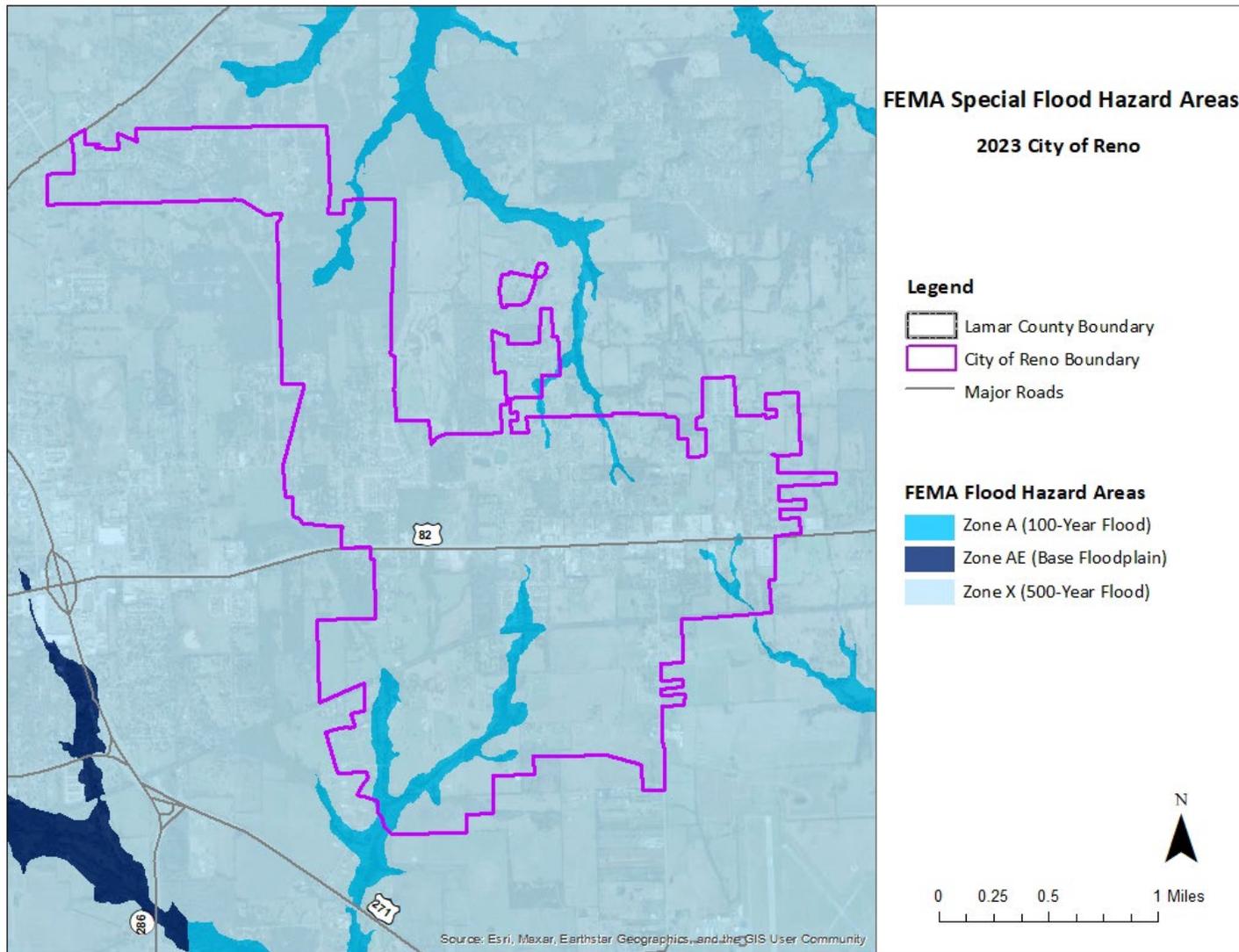


Figure 17: City of Reno FEMA Special Flood Hazard Areas

VI. City of Roxton

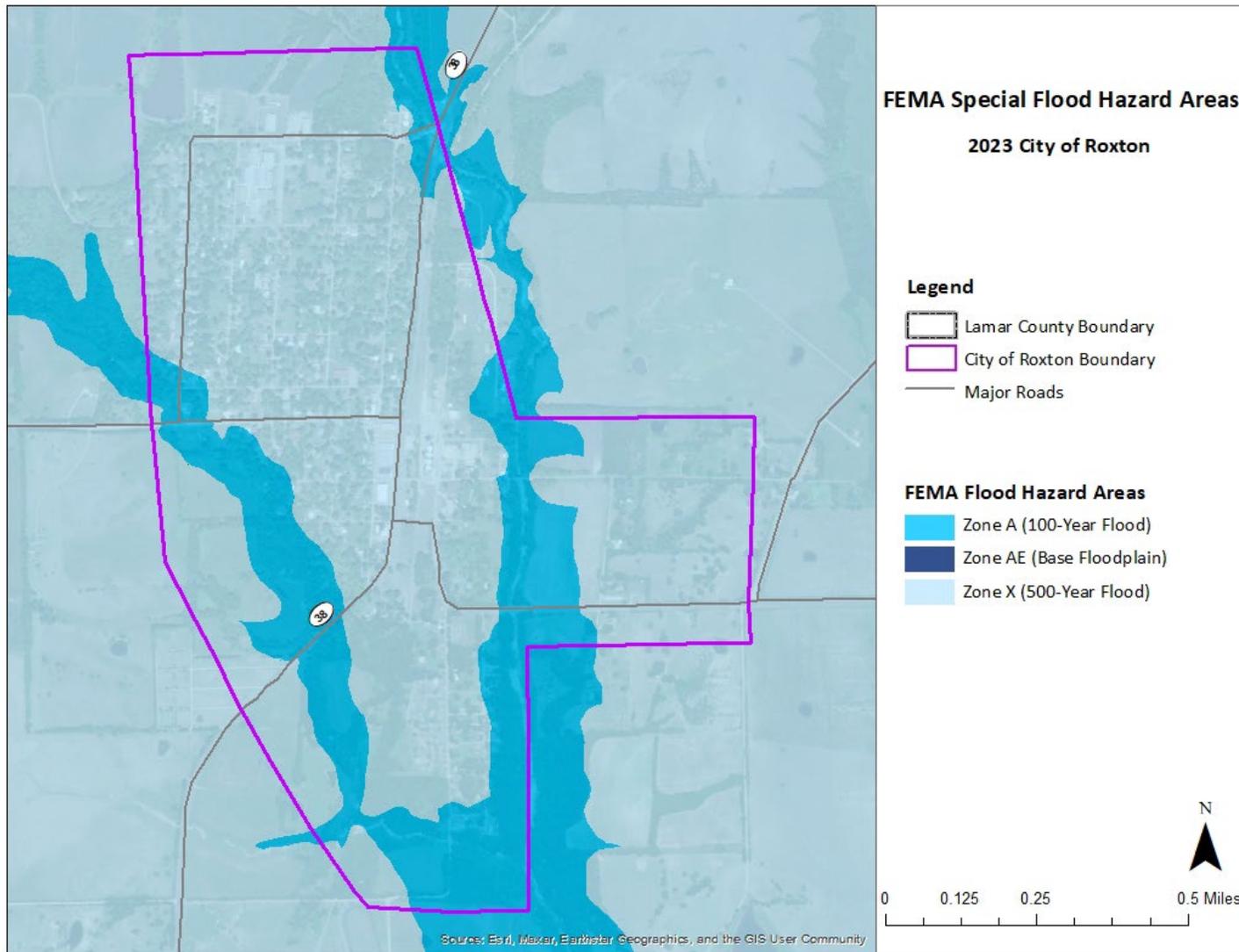


Figure 18: City of Roxton FEMA Special Flood Hazard Areas

## ***B) Impact***

Flood impact in Lamar County and the participating jurisdictions will vary depending on the location, size of the affected area, and number of structures affected. Although the likelihood of a FEMA 100-year flood event remains occasional, 1% in any given year, the floodplain crosses all of Lamar County's major thoroughfares, potentially limiting travel across, within, and around the County.

Residents in the participating jurisdictions may temporarily lose power due to downed power lines. Motorists and residents may be left stranded and needing rescue. Affected structures may be flooded, damaged by foodborne contaminants, damaged by debris flow, or even completely washed away. Crops may be damaged or destroyed. Estimated damage totals to vulnerable parcels affected during a 100-year flood event may meet the totals outlined in Tables 10 through 15.

Despite the unlikely probability of a so-called 500-year flood, 0.02% in any given year, the danger is not negligible. Similar to 100-year flood events, parts of the County may temporarily lose power due to downed power lines; motorists and residents may be left stranded and needing rescue; affected structures may be flooded, damaged by flood borne contaminants, damaged by debris flow, or even completely washed away; crops may be damaged or destroyed. Estimated damage totals to vulnerable parcels affected during a 500-year flood event may meet the totals outlined in Tables 10 through 15.

In addition to flooding's direct effects, the participating jurisdictions may be subject to indirect effects. These may include but aren't limited to loss of power, limited travel due to flooded and/or washed-out roads, and limited access to nearby emergency care centers.

## ***5) Vulnerability***

### ***A) Population***

As described in Section 3 of Chapter 3 above, Lamar County and the participating jurisdictions are home to many vulnerable residents. Increased vulnerability may be due to many factors including but not limited to age, physical ability, financial means, housing type, and housing condition. Many of these vulnerabilities often overlap.

The participating jurisdictions recognize that vulnerable populations may need additional help preparing for and recovering from a flood.

Residents of mobile / manufactured housing are of particular concern. These structures are never considered safe during a flood, and depending on tie-down methods, may threaten surrounding structures.

Residents of sub-standard structures are also of particular concern. Structures in sub-standard condition ahead of a flood, whether due to structural damages, missing windows or doors, holes in exterior walls or the roof, may be less safe during a flood than structures in standard condition. Existing structural weaknesses may mean increased damages, injuries, or loss of life.

**B) Critical Facilities**

The planning team identified 78 critical facilities spread across the County and participating jurisdictions. All are located in some variation of a flood zone.

**Table 9: Lamar County Critical Facilities Vulnerable to Flooding**

<b>Lamar County Critical Facilities</b>
County Courthouse
County Court Annex
Lamar County Sheriff's Office
Lamar County Red Cross Building
Lamar County Jail
Biardstown VFD
Brookston VFD Station #1
Brookston VFD Station #2
Chicota VFD Station #1
Chicota VFD Station #2
Cunningham VFD
Direct VFD
East Post Oak VFD
Faught VFD Station #1
Faught VFD Station #2
Hopewell VFD Station #1
Hopewell VFD Station #2
Lamar Point VFD Station #1
Lamar Point VFD Station #2
Midway VFD
Novice VFD
Pattonville VFD
Powderly VFD
Reno VFD Station #1
Reno VFD Station #2
Taylor Town VFD
Tigertown VFD
<b>City of Blossom Critical Facilities</b>
Blossom City Hall
City of Blossom Water Dept.
City of Blossom VFD
City of Blossom Civic Center
City of Blossom Wastewater Treatment Plant
<b>City of Deport Critical Facilities</b>

Deport City Hall
City of Deport Water Dept.
Deport VFD
Deport City Barn
Deport Community Center
Deport Elementary School
Deport Sewer Plant
Water Tower
<b>City of Paris Critical Facilities</b>
Water/Wastewater Treatment Plant
CR 34950 Pump Station
Paris Fire Station #1
Paris Fire Station #3
Paris Fire Station #4
7 <sup>th</sup> St. Pump Station
Paris Police Department
Paris EMS Eastside
Paris EMS Transfer Station
Paris EMS Northside
Loop 286 Major Lift Station
West Elevated Water Tower
East Elevated Water Tower
7 <sup>th</sup> St. Ground Storage
SE Lift Station
Hwy 271 Major Lift Station
Hwy 271 Water/Wastewater Treatment Plant
City Hall Annex
Animal Shelter
Public Works
Paris Public Library
Paris City Hall
<b>City of Reno Critical Facilities</b>
Reno City Hall
Reno Police Dept.
Rolling Acres Lift Station
Larue Lift Station
HWY 82 Lift Station
SE Lift Station
SW Lift Station
Scotts Lift Station
Meadows Lift Station
Wastewater Treatment Plant
Elevated Water Storage Tank
Standpipe
Reno VFD
<b>City of Roxton Critical Facilities</b>

Roxton City Hall
Roxton City Barn
Roxton VFD

**C) Vulnerable Parcels<sup>15</sup>**

The planning team developed a parcel inventory to identify estimated damage values during a flood event. Parcels vulnerable to flooding have been identified by their complete or partial location within the FEMA 100-year floodplain and the FEMA 500-year floodplain. Actual damages will vary based on the location and extent of flooding.

**Table 10: Vulnerable Parcels by Flood Zone in Lamar County**

Jurisdiction	Total Parcels	Estimated Potential Damage Value
<u>FEMA 100-Year Flood Zone A</u>		
Lamar County	1,776	\$202,652,610
<u>FEMA 500-Year Flood Zone</u>		
Lamar County	86,456	\$9,433,837,142

**Table 11: Vulnerable Parcels by Flood Zone in the City of Blossom**

Jurisdiction	Total Parcels	Estimated Potential Damage Value
<u>FEMA 100-Year Flood Zone A</u>		
Blossom	60	\$1,601,280
<u>FEMA 500-Year Flood Zone</u>		
Blossom	2,229	\$148,020,600

<sup>15</sup> County Parcel Count Includes All Parcels in Lamar County

Table 12: Vulnerable Parcels by Flood Zone in the City of Deport

Jurisdiction	Total Parcels	Estimated Potential Damage Value
<u>FEMA 100-Year Flood Zone A</u>		
Deport	117	\$3,120,090
<u>FEMA 500-Year Flood Zone</u>		
Deport	939	\$50,389,005

Table 13: Vulnerable Parcels by Flood Zone in the City of Paris

Jurisdiction	Total Parcels	Estimated Potential Damage Value
<u>FEMA 100-Year Flood Zone A</u>		
Paris	54	\$65,173,650
<u>FEMA 500-Year Flood Zone</u>		
Paris	36,301	\$3,922,080,680

Table 14: Vulnerable Parcels by Flood Zone in the City of Reno

Jurisdiction	Total Parcels	Estimated Potential Damage Value
<u>FEMA 100-Year Flood Zone A</u>		
Reno	60	\$6,970,260
<u>FEMA 500-Year Flood Zone</u>		
Reno	4,210	\$577,396,449

Table 15: Vulnerable Parcels by Flood Zone in the City of Roxton

Jurisdiction	Total Parcels	Estimated Potential Damage Value
<u>FEMA 100-Year Flood Zone A</u>		
Roxton	180	\$2,326,920
<u>FEMA 500-Year Flood Zone</u>		
Roxton	1200	\$67,707,174

## **5. Wildfire**

Wildfire is defined as a sweeping and destructive conflagration and can be further categorized as wildland, interface, or intermix fires.

Wildland fires are fueled almost exclusively by natural vegetation wildland/urban interface (WUI) fires include both vegetation and the built environment. The wildfire disaster cycle begins when homes are built adjacent to wildland areas. When what would have been rural wildfires occur, they advance through all available fuels, which can include homes and structures.

### **1) Wildfire History**

The Texas A&M Forest Service Wildfire Risk Assessment Portal provides wildfire data on fires that occurred as recently as 2015. Additional data came from local planning team members.

In the 2017 plan, the County and participating jurisdictions looked at Texas A&M Forest Service Wildfire Risk Assessment Portal data to determine wildfire risk across Lamar County. The 2017 plan reported 1 wildfire in 2010.

None of the participating jurisdictions have data available on fires past 2010, though it is likely that some small fires have gone unreported.

### **2) Likelihood of Future Events**

Although the County and participating jurisdictions haven't recorded a wildfire since 2010, some wildfires may have gone unreported. A wildfire event in any of the jurisdictions addressing the hazard is occasional, meaning an event is probable within the next five years.

### **3) Extent**

The Texas A&M Forest Service's Characteristic Fire Intensity Scale (FIS) specifically identifies areas where significant fuel hazards and associated dangerous fire behavior potential exist. The FIS is a fire behavior output, which is influenced by three environmental factors - fuels, weather, and topography. According to Texas A&M Forest Service data, Lamar County and the participating jurisdictions are rated between Class 1 and Class 4.

Table 16: Characteristic Fire Intensity Scale<sup>16</sup>

<b>Class 1</b> Very Low	Very small, discontinuous flames, usually less than one foot in length; very low rate of spread; no spotting. Fires are typically easy to suppress by firefighters with basic training and non-specialized equipment.
<b>Class 2</b> Low	Small flames, usually less than two feet long; small amount of very short-range spotting possible. Fires are easy to suppress by trained firefighters with protective equipment and specialized tools.
<b>Class 3</b> Moderate	Flames up to 8 feet in length; short-range spotting is possible. Trained firefighters will find these fires difficult to suppress without support from aircraft or engines, but dozer and plows are generally effective. Increasing potential for harm or damage to life and property.
<b>Class 4</b> High	Large flames, up to 30 feet in length; short-range spotting common; medium range spotting possible. Direct attack by trained firefighters, engines, and dozers is generally ineffective, indirect attack may be effective. Significant potential for harm or damage to life and property.
<b>Class 5</b> Very High	Very large flames up to 150 feet in length; profuse short-range spotting, frequent long-range spotting; strong fire-induced winds. Indirect attack marginally effective at the head of the fire. Great potential for harm or damage to life and property.

The National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG) provides an additional way to measure extent by accounting for fire size. Based on Texas A&M Forest Service data, the average fire in Lamar County and the participating jurisdictions is a Class C event.

Table 17: National Wildfire Coordinating Group Size Class of Fire<sup>17</sup>

Class A	¼ acre or less
Class B	More than ¼ acre, but less than 10 acres
Class C	10 acres or more, but less than 100 acres
Class D	100 acres or more, but less than 300 acres
Class E	300 acres or more, but less than 1,000 acres
Class F	1,000 acres or more, but less than 5,000 acres
Class G	5,000 acres or more

<sup>16</sup> <https://www.texaswildfirerisk.com>

<sup>17</sup> <http://www.nwcg.gov/term/glossary/size-class-of-fire>

Future fire events in Lamar County and the participating jurisdictions may meet previous worst-case Class C (NWCGSCF) and Class 4 (FIS) wildfires in terms of intensity, acreage burned, and inflicted damage.

#### **4) Location and Impact**

##### ***A) Location***

Due to wildfire's ability to inflict damages to both structures and landscapes, wildfire location has been assessed by parcel, rather than by structure. Parcels have been determined to be either partially or completely vulnerable to wildfire based on TxWRAP's Wildland Urban Interface boundaries.

Because wildfires are dynamically unpredictable, the following maps and tables may not be representative of every location and parcel at risk of wildfire.

I. Lamar County Location

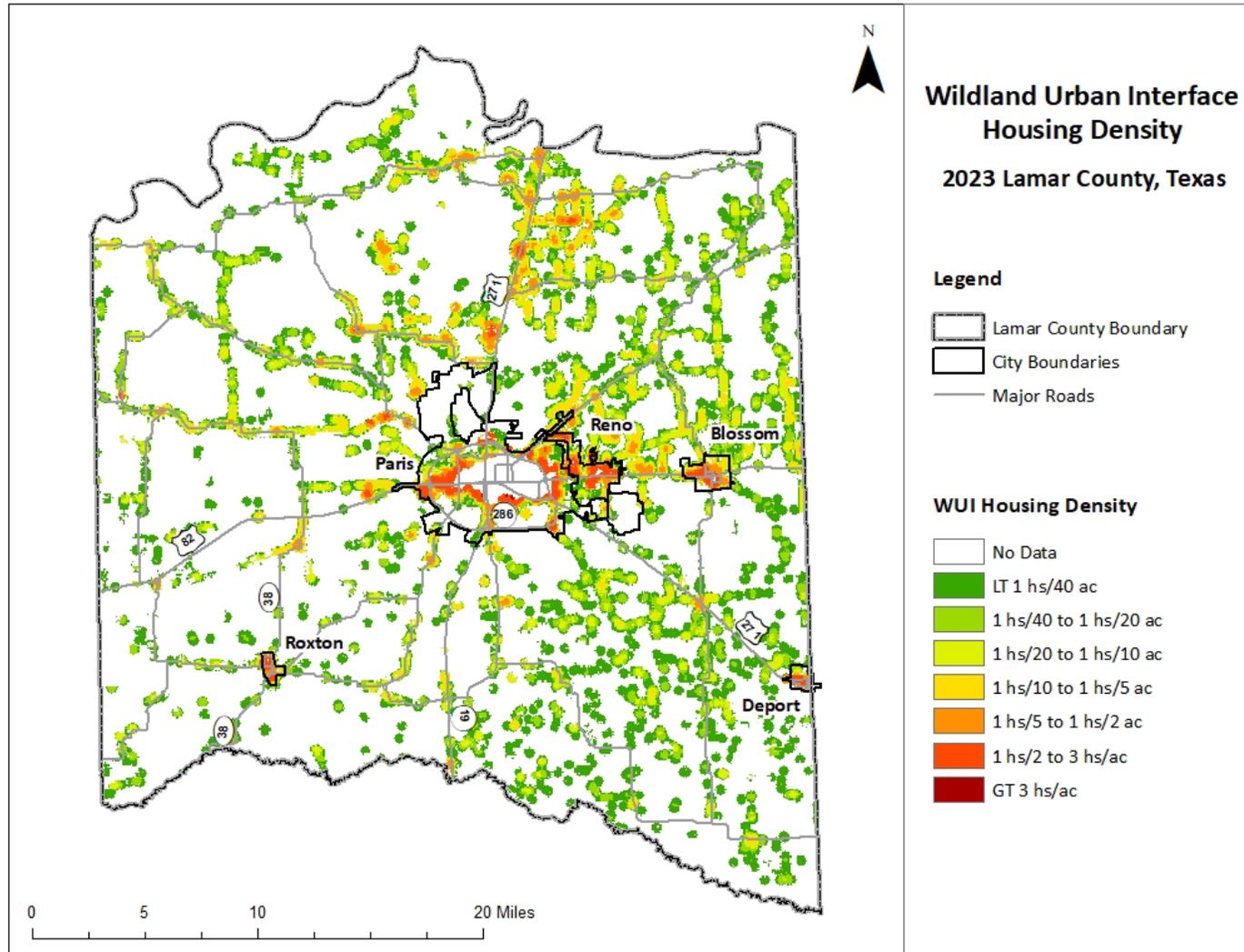


Figure 19: Lamar County Wildland Urban Interface

## II. City of Blossom Location

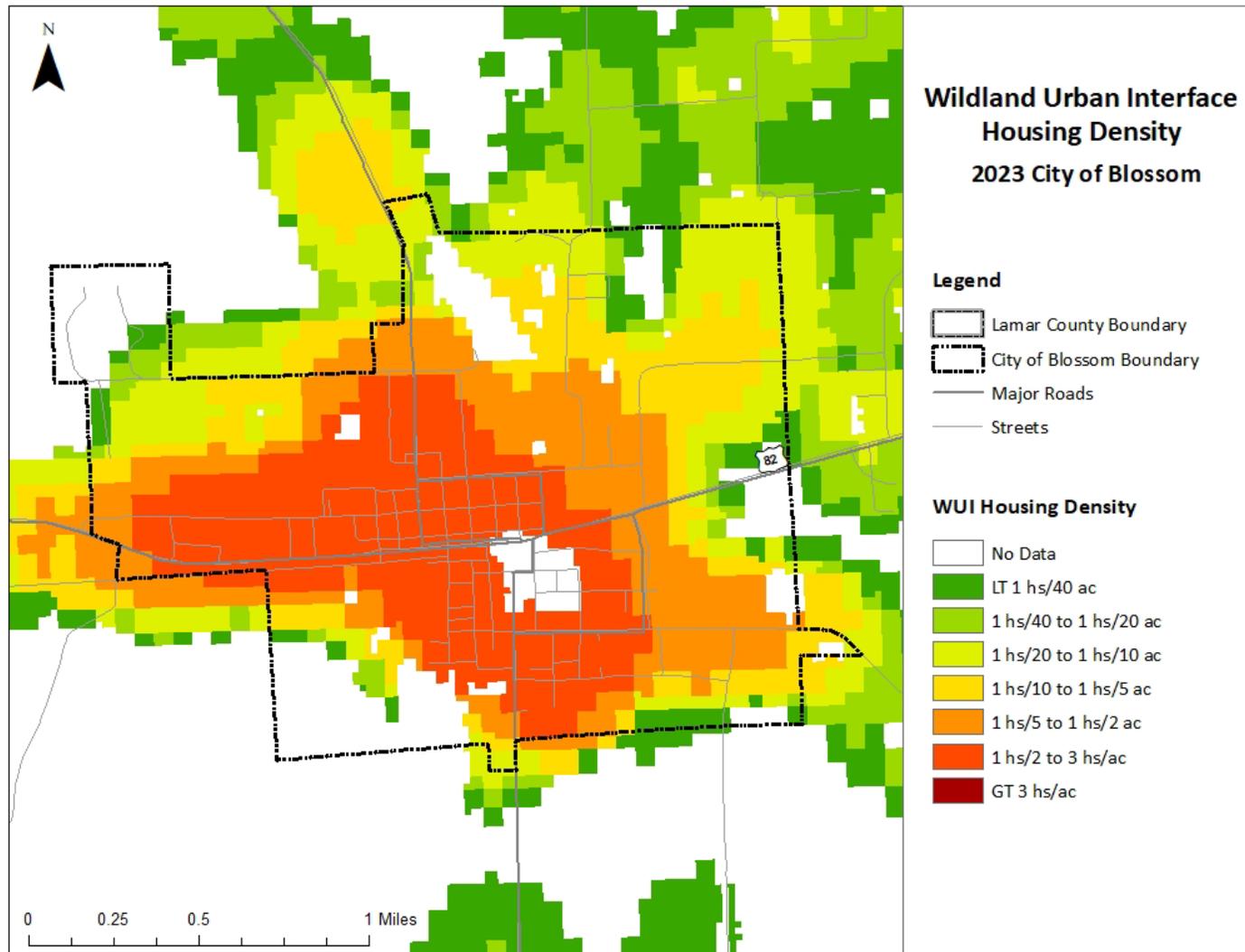


Figure 20: City of Blossom Wildland Urban Interface

III. City of Deport Location

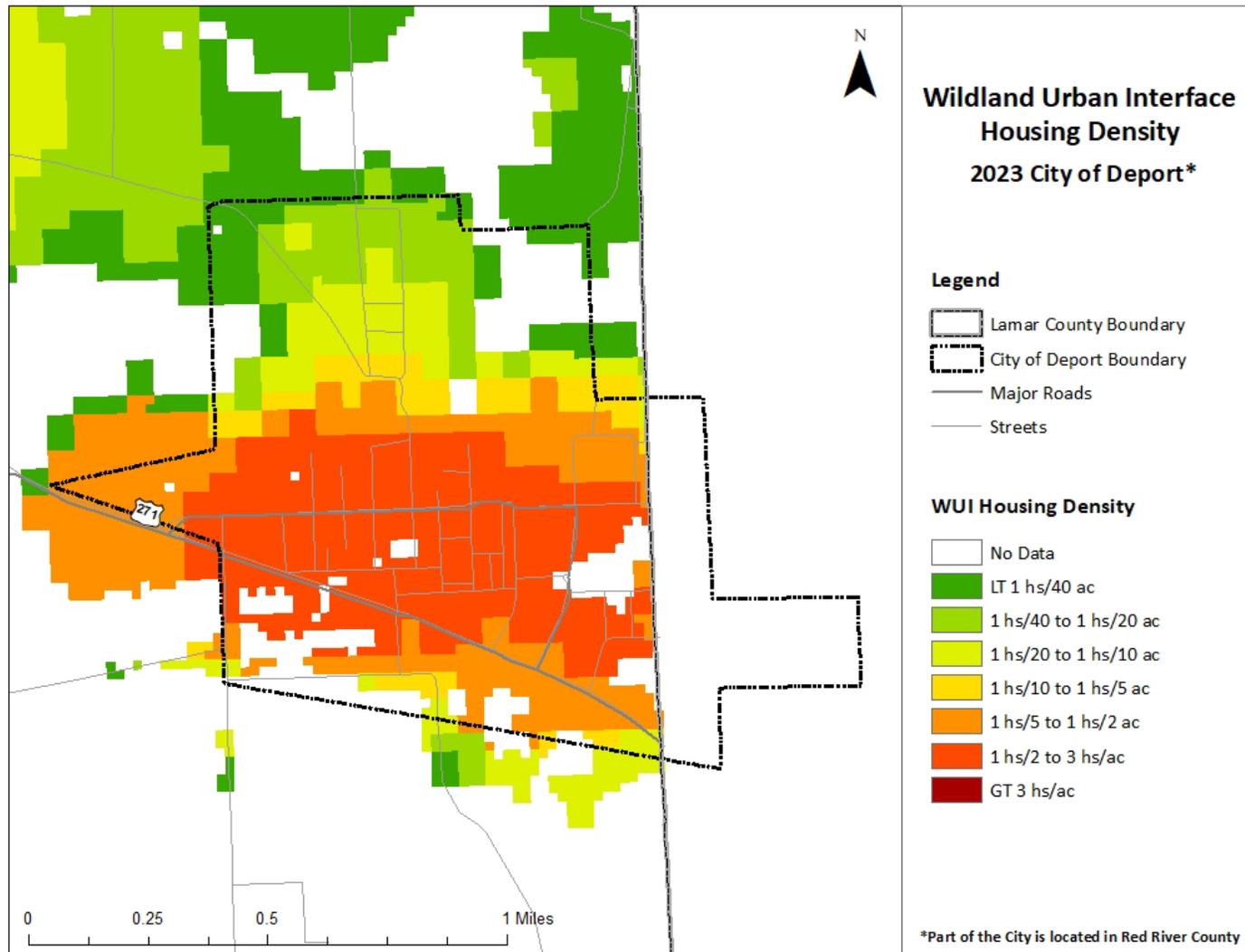


Figure 21: City of Deport Wildland Urban Interface

IV. City of Paris

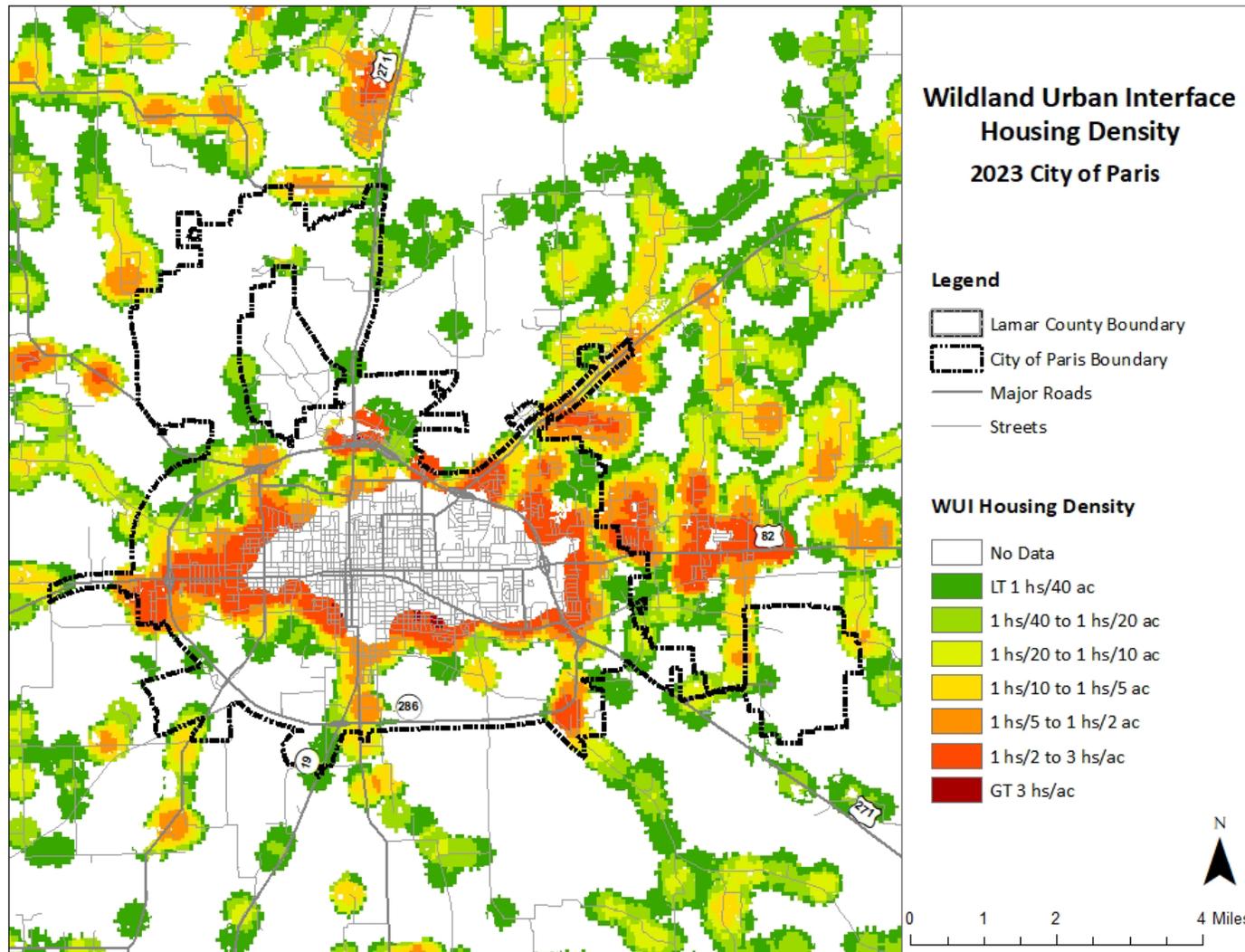


Figure 22: City of Paris Wildland Urban Interface

V. City of Reno

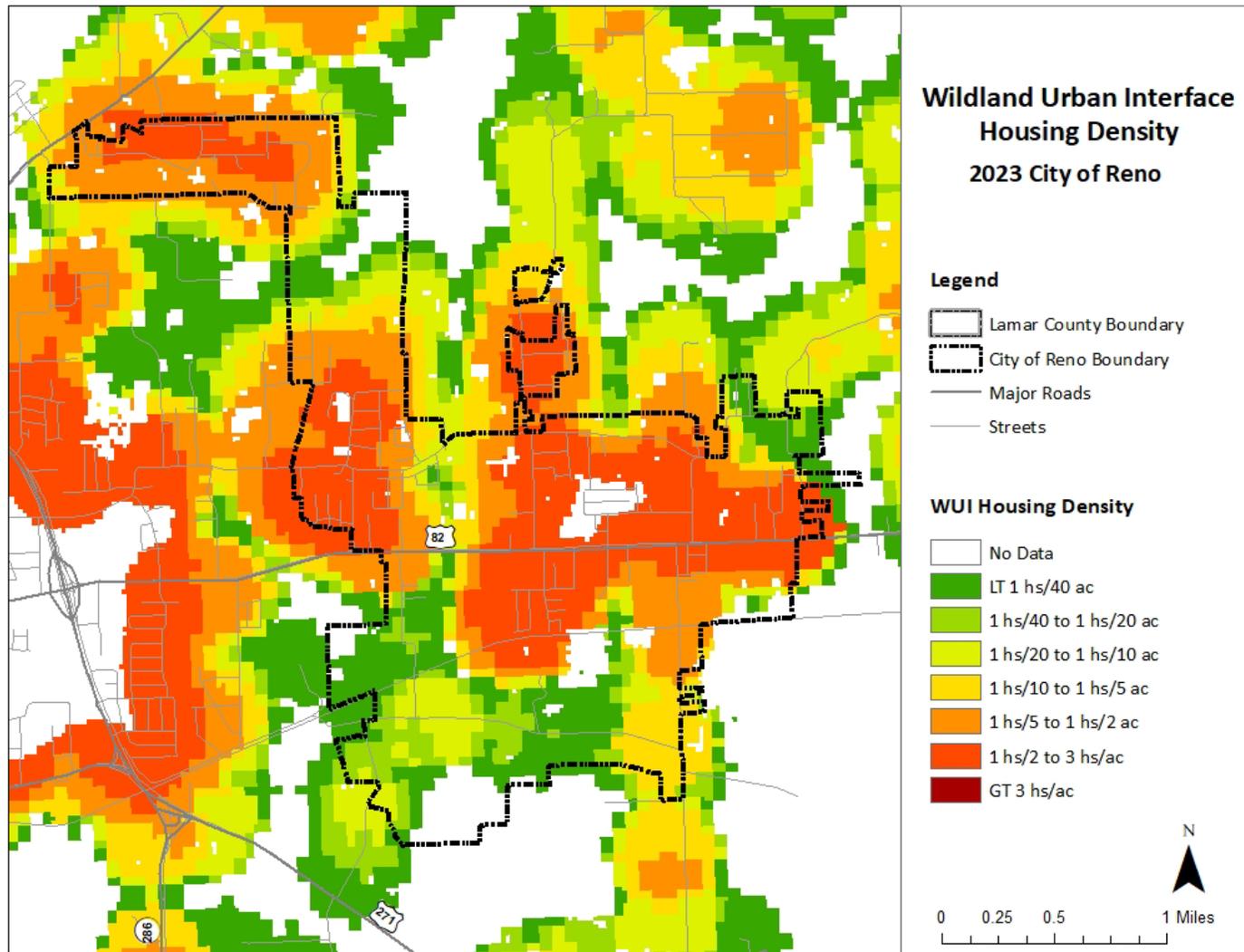


Figure 23: City of Reno Wildland Urban Interface

VI. City of Roxton

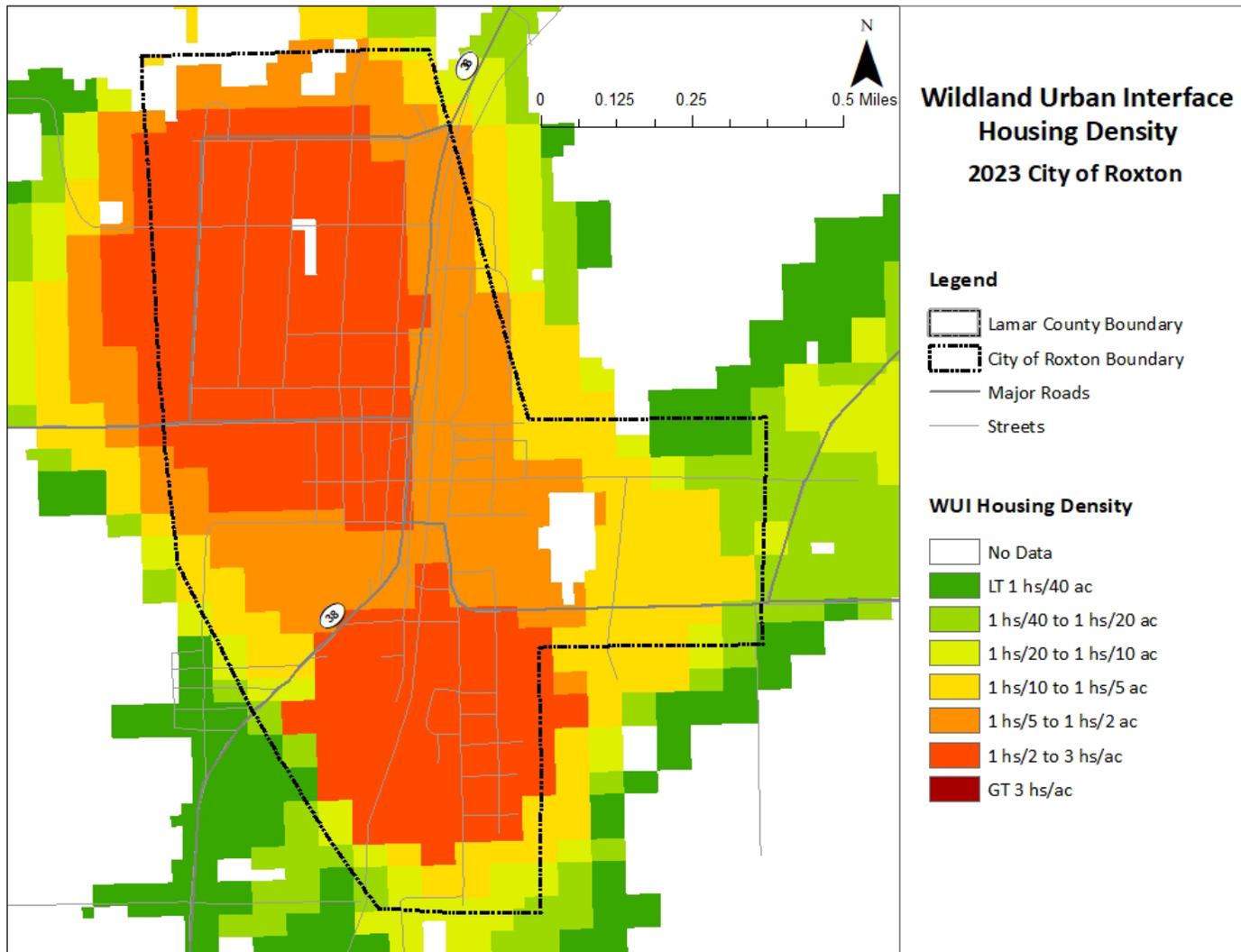


Figure 24: City of Roxton Wildland Urban Interface

## ***B) Impact***

Impacts from a wildfire in Lamar County and the participating jurisdictions may include but are not limited to: crop damage or destruction, damaged or destroyed agricultural, residential, commercial, and industrial buildings, escaped, lost, injured or killed livestock and pets. In the worst cases, residents may be injured or killed.

## **5) Vulnerability**

### ***A) Population***

As described in Section 3 of Chapter 3 above, Lamar County and the participating jurisdictions are home to many vulnerable residents. Increased vulnerability may be due to many factors including but not limited to age, physical ability, financial means, housing type, and housing condition. Many of these vulnerabilities often overlap.

The jurisdictions recognize that vulnerable populations may need additional help preparing for and recovering from a wildfire.

Residents of mobile homes, specifically those built before HUD's Manufactured Housing and Standards requirements were introduced in 1976, are of particular concern<sup>18</sup>. These structures are more prone to fire and have a higher incidence of occupant death than modern manufactured homes.

Residents of sub-standard structures are also of particular concern. Structures in sub-standard condition ahead of a wildfire, whether due to structural damages, missing windows or doors, holes in exterior walls or the roof, may be less safe during a wildfire than structures in standard condition. Exterior damages may make the homes more prone to fire by more readily exposing flammable materials to flame. Missing windows and other exterior gaps may leave residents and structures prone to smoke inhalation and smoke damage.

All of these issues may increase damages and lead to injuries or loss of life.

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<sup>18</sup> <https://www.usfa.fema.gov/downloads/pdf/statistics/rural.pdf>

**B) Critical Facilities**

There are 78 critical facilities located throughout the County and participating jurisdictions. 69 of the 78 critical facilities are located in the wildland urban interface (WUI), as defined by the Texas A&M Forest Service. Because of their location in the WUI, the density of development, and proximity to wildland areas, these facilities are believed to be particularly susceptible to future wildfire threats.

**Table 18: Critical Facilities Vulnerable to Wildfire and Potential Impacts**

Jurisdiction	Critical Facilities	Potential Wildfire Impacts				
		Destruction	Partial Destruction	Heat Damage	Smoke Damage	Water Damage
Lamar County	Lamar County Sheriff's Office	x	x	x	x	x
	Lamar County Red Cross Building	x	x	x	x	x
	Lamar County Jail	x	x	x	x	x
	Biardstown VFD	x	x	x	x	x
	Brookston VFD Station #1	x	x	x	x	x
	Brookston VFD Station #2	x	x	x	x	x
	Chicota VFD Station #1	x	x	x	x	x
	Chicota VFD Station #2	x	x	x	x	x
	Cunningham VFD	x	x	x	x	x
	Direct VFD	x	x	x	x	x
	East Post Oak VFD	x	x	x	x	x
	Faught VFD Station #1	x	x	x	x	x
	Faught VFD Station #2	x	x	x	x	x
	Hopewell VFD Station #1	x	x	x	x	x
	Hopewell VFD Station #2	x	x	x	x	x
	Lamar Point VFD Station #1	x	x	x	x	x
	Lamar Point VFD Station #2	x	x	x	x	x
	Midway VFD	x	x	x	x	x
	Novice VFD	x	x	x	x	x
Pattonville VFD	x	x	x	x	x	
Powderly VFD	x	x	x	x	x	
Reno VFD Station #1	x	x	x	x	x	

	Reno VFD Station #2	x	x	x	x	x
	Taylor Town VFD	x	x	x	x	x
	Tigertown VFD	x	x	x	x	x
Blossom	Blossom City Hall	x	x	x	x	x
	City of Blossom Water Dept.	x	x	x	x	x
	City of Blossom Civic Center	x	x	x	x	x
	City of Blossom Wastewater Treatment Plant	x	x	x	x	x
Deport	Deport City Hall	x	x	x	x	x
	City of Deport Water Dept.	x	x	x	x	x
	Deport VFD	x	x	x	x	x
	Deport City Barn	x	x	x	x	x
	Deport Community Center	x	x	x	x	x
	Deport Elementary School	x	x	x	x	x
	Deport Sewer Plant	x	x	x	x	x
	Water Tower	x	x	x	x	x
Paris	Water/Wastewater Treatment Plant	x	x	x	x	x
	CR 34950 Pump Station	x	x	x	x	x
	Paris Fire Station #1	x	x	x	x	x
	Paris Fire Station #4	x	x	x	x	x
	7 <sup>th</sup> St. Pump Station	x	x	x	x	x
	Paris Police Department	x	x	x	x	x
	Paris EMS Eastside	x	x	x	x	x
	Paris EMS Northside	x	x	x	x	x
	Loop 286 Major Lift Station	x	x	x	x	x
	7 <sup>th</sup> St. Ground Storage					x
	SE Lift Station	x	x	x	x	x
	Hwy 271 Major Lift Station	x	x	x	x	x
	Hwy 271 Water/Wastewater Treatment Plant	x	x	x	x	x
	City Hall Annex	x	x	x	x	x
	Animal Shelter	x	x	x	x	x
Public Works	x	x	x	x	x	

Reno	Reno City Hall	x	x	x	x	x
	Reno Police Dept.	x	x	x	x	x
	Rolling Acres Lift Station	x	x	x	x	x
	Larue Lift Station	x	x	x	x	x
	HWY 82 Lift Station	x	x	x	x	x
	SE Lift Station	x	x	x	x	x
	SW Lift Station	x	x	x	x	x
	Scotts Lift Station	x	x	x	x	x
	Meadows Lift Station	x	x	x	x	x
	Wastewater Treatment Plant	x	x	x	x	x
	Elevated Water Storage Tank	x	x	x	x	x
	Standpipe	x	x	x	x	x
	Reno VFD	x	x	x	x	x
Roxton	Roxton City Hall	x	x	x	x	x
	Roxton City Barn	x	x	x	x	x
	Roxton VFD	x	x	x	x	x

**C) Vulnerable Parcels**

Table 19: Lamar County Parcels Vulnerable to Wildfire

Jurisdiction	Total	Estimated Potential Damage Value
Countywide	4191	\$1,412,793,045

Table 20: City of Blossom Parcels Vulnerable to Wildfire

Jurisdiction	Total	Estimated Potential Damage Value
City of Blossom	12	\$1,160,910

Table 21: City of Deport Parcels Vulnerable to Wildfire

Jurisdiction	Total	Estimated Potential Damage Value
City of Deport	6	\$623,460

Table 22: City of Paris Parcels Vulnerable to Wildfire

Jurisdiction	Total	Estimated Potential Damage Value
City of Paris	159	\$90,502,140

Table 23: City of Reno Parcels Vulnerable to Wildfire

Jurisdiction	Total	Estimated Potential Damage Value
City of Reno	27	\$7,617,540

Table 24: City of Roxton Parcels Vulnerable to Wildfire

Jurisdiction	Total	Estimated Potential Damage Value
City of Roxton	6	\$465,120

## 6. Tornado

A tornado is defined as a rapidly rotating vortex or funnel of air extending ground-ward from a cumulonimbus cloud. Most of the time, vortices remain suspended in the atmosphere and are visible as a funnel cloud. However, when the lower tip of a vortex touches the ground, the tornado becomes a force of destruction. Tornado strength is currently measured using the Enhanced Fujita (EF) Scale. Like the previously used Fujita scale, the EF Scale uses damage to estimate tornado wind speeds and assign a number between 0 and 5. A rating of EF0 represents minor to no damage whereas a rating of EF5 represents destruction of buildings.

### 1) Tornado History

The 2017 Lamar County plan reported 45 tornados between 1880 – 2011 for the County and jurisdictions. There have been no recorded events for any of the participating jurisdictions since the 2017 HMAP.

### 2) Likelihood of Future Events

The likelihood of future tornados will be determined in consideration of all tornados in Lamar County. Tornado events in Lamar County are considered a likely hazard given the frequency of previous tornados in the County and participating jurisdictions, meaning one is possible in the next three years.

### 3) Extent

Before 2007, the Fujita Scale was used for rating tornado strength. The Fujita Scale is based on damage intensity instead of wind speed, with estimated wind speed ranges based on the extent of observed damage.

Table 25: Fujita Scale

Fujita Scale			
Enhanced Fujita Category	Wind Speed (MPH)	Character	Potential Damage
Zero (F0)	40-72	Weak	Light Damage. Some damage to chimneys; branches broken off trees, shallow-rooted trees uprooted, sign boards damaged.
One (F1)	73-112	Weak	Moderate damage. Roof surfaces peeled off; mobile homes pushed foundations or overturned; moving autos pushed off road.
Two (F2)	113-157	Strong	Considerable damage. Roofs torn from frame houses; mobile homes demolished; boxcars pushed over; large trees snapped or uprooted; light objects become projectiles.
Three (F3)	158-206	Strong	Severe damage. Entire stories of well-constructed houses destroyed; severe damage to large buildings such as shopping malls; trains overturned; trees debarked; heavy cars lifted off

			the ground and thrown; structures with weak foundations blown away some distance.
Four (F4)	207-260	Violent	Devastating damage. Well-constructed houses and whole frame houses completely leveled; cars thrown and small missiles generated.
Five (F5)	260-318	Violent	Incredible damage. Strong frame houses leveled off foundations and swept away; automobile-sized missiles fly through the air in excess of 100 m (109 yds.); high-rise buildings have significant structural deformation; incredible phenomena will occur.

Adopted after 2007, the Enhanced Fujita Scale, or EF Scale, is the scale for rating the strength of tornados via the damage they cause. Six categories from zero to five represent increasing degrees of damage. The scale considers how most structures are designed and is thought to be an accurate representation of the surface wind speeds in the most violent tornados.

Table 26: Enhanced Fujita Scale<sup>19</sup>

Enhanced Fujita (EF) Scale		
Enhanced Fujita Category	Wind Speed (MPH)	Potential Damage
EF0	65-85	Light damage. Peels surface off some roofs; some damage to gutters or siding; branches broken off trees; shallow-rooted trees pushed over.
EF1	86-110	Moderate damage. Roofs severely stripped; mobile homes overturned or badly damaged; loss of exterior doors; windows and other glass broken.
EF2	111-135	Considerable damage. Roofs torn off well-constructed houses; foundations of frame homes shifted; mobile homes completely destroyed; large trees snapped or uprooted; light-object missiles generated; cars lifted off ground.
EF3	136-165	Severe damage. Entire stories of well-constructed houses destroyed; severe damage to large buildings such as shopping malls; trains overturned; trees debarked; heavy cars lifted off the ground and thrown; structures with weak foundations blown away some distance.
EF4	166-200	Devastating damage. Well-constructed houses and whole frame houses completely leveled; cars thrown and small missiles generated.
EF5	200+	Incredible damage. Strong frame houses leveled off foundations and swept away; automobile-sized missiles fly through the air in excess of 100 m (109 yds.); high-rise buildings have significant structural deformation; incredible phenomena will occur.

<sup>19</sup> Texas State Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2018 Update.

The most recent tornados in Lamar County and the participating jurisdictions have been classified as EF1s on the Enhanced Fujita Scale. Lamar County sits within Zone IV (250 mph winds) of the IBC's wind speed map<sup>20</sup>. Future tornados in Lamar County and the participating jurisdictions may meet up to EF5 on the Enhanced Fujita Category.

#### **4) Location and Impact**

##### ***A) Location***

Tornados are not constrained by any distinct geographic boundary. Tornados can occur across all participating jurisdictions and may freely cross from one jurisdiction into another.

##### ***B) Impact***

Impacts from a tornado may include but are not limited to damaged or destroyed personal property including vehicles, damaged or destroyed agricultural, residential, commercial, and industrial buildings, and loss of power. Crops may be damaged or destroyed. Pets and livestock may be injured or killed by tornados or flying debris. Pets and livestock may escape due to damaged or destroyed structures and fences.

In the worst cases, tornados may cause injuries and/or be deadly.

#### **5) Vulnerability**

Tornadoes have the potential to impact the entire planning area. All existing and future buildings, critical facilities, critical infrastructure, improved property, and the population of the participating jurisdictions are considered vulnerable to this hazard.

##### ***A) Population***

As described in Section 3 of Chapter 3 above, Lamar County and the participating jurisdictions are home to many vulnerable residents. Increased vulnerability may be due to many factors including but not limited to age, physical ability, financial means, housing type, and housing condition. Many of these vulnerabilities often overlap.

The participating jurisdictions recognize that vulnerable populations may need additional help preparing for and recovering from a tornado. Residents of mobile / manufactured homes are of particular concern. These structures are never considered safe during a tornado.

Residents of sub-standard structures are also of particular concern. Structures in sub-standard condition ahead of a tornado, whether due to structural damages, missing windows or doors, holes in exterior walls or the roof, may be less safe during a tornado than structures in standard

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<sup>20</sup> <https://iibec.org/giving-tornados-their-due/>

condition. Existing structural weaknesses, due to housing type or existing damages, may lead to compounded damages, injuries, or loss of life.

### ***B) Critical Facilities and Infrastructure***

Certain critical facilities and infrastructure in each jurisdiction may be particularly vulnerable to tornados. These facilities have been identified for reasons including: the number of people who use the facility or infrastructure, the facility's role in providing basic services to begin the cleanup process and get the jurisdictions running again, and the facility's ability to offer goods and materials residents will need to resume normalcy as quickly as possible. The selected critical facilities are built from a variety of materials with varying levels of resistance to tornadic damages. Additionally, their varying ages mean they weren't constructed to uniform building standards. Given tornados' violent nature, these facilities may experience increased levels of vulnerability to the hazards. Damage to any of these facilities may have a disproportionately negative impact on each jurisdiction's recovery from a tornado if that damage affects the facility's ability to reopen and resume normal business right away.

Table 27: Critical Facilities Vulnerable to Tornadoes and Potential Impacts

Jurisdiction	Critical Facilities	Potential Tornado Impacts									
		Loss of Power	Flying Debris	Uprooted Trees	Flooding	Flooding Due to Physical Damages	Damaged or Destroyed Roofs	Damaged or Broken Windows	Wind Damage	Injuries	Death
Lamar County	County Courthouse	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	County Court Annex	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Lamar County Sheriff's Office	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Lamar County Red Cross Building	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Lamar County Jail	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Biardstown VFD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Brookston VFD Station #1	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Brookston VFD Station #2	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Chicota VFD Station #1	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Chicota VFD Station #2	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Cunningham VFD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Direct VFD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	East Post Oak VFD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Faught VFD Station #1	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Faught VFD Station #2	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Hopewell VFD Station #1	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Hopewell VFD Station #2	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Lamar Point VFD Station #1	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Lamar Point VFD Station #2	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Midway VFD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Novice VFD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Pattonville VFD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Powderly VFD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Reno VFD Station #1	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Reno VFD Station #2	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Taylor Town VFD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	

	Tigertown VFD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<b>Blossom</b>	Blossom City Hall	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	City of Blossom Water Dept.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	City of Blossom VFD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	City of Blossom Civic Center	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	City of Blossom Wastewater Treatment Plant	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<b>Deport</b>	Deport City Hall	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	City of Deport Water Dept.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Deport VFD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Deport City Barn	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Deport Community Center	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Deport Elementary School	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Deport Sewer Plant	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<b>Paris</b>	Water/Wastewater Treatment Plant	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	CR 34950 Pump Station	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
	Paris Fire Station #1	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Paris Fire Station #3	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Paris Fire Station #4	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	7 <sup>th</sup> St. Pump Station	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
	Paris Police Department	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Paris EMS Eastside	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Paris EMS Transfer Station	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Paris EMS Northside	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Loop 286 Major Lift Station	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
	West Elevated Water Tower	x	x	x	x	x			x		
	East Elevated Water Tower	x	x	x	x	x			x		
	7 <sup>th</sup> St. Ground Storage	x			x	x					
SE Lift Station	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
Hwy 271 Major Lift Station	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			

	Hwy 271 Water/Wastewater Treatment Plant	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	City Hall Annex		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Animal Shelter	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Public Works	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Paris Public Library	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Paris City Hall	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<b>Reno</b>	Reno City Hall	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Reno Police Dept.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Rolling Acres Lift Station	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
	Larue Lift Station	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
	HWY 82 Lift Station	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
	SE Lift Station	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
	SW Lift Station	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
	Scotts Lift Station	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
	Meadows Lift Station	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
	Wastewater Treatment Plant	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Elevated Water Storage Tank	x	x	x	x	x			x		
	Standpipe	x	x	x	x	x			x		
Reno VFD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
<b>Roxton</b>	Roxton City Hall	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Roxton City Barn	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Roxton VFD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

### C) Vulnerable Parcels

Table 28: Parcels Vulnerable to Tornadoes

Jurisdiction	Parcel Count	Estimated Potential Damage Value
<b>Lamar County</b>	<b>104,674</b>	<b>\$12,781,441,507</b>
City of Blossom	2,598	\$168,792,900
City of Deport	1,200	\$63,060,465
City of Paris	40,812	\$4,602,786,283
City of Reno	4,216	\$572,108,925
City of Roxton	1,527	\$74,222,664

## 7. Drought

Drought is defined as the consequence of a natural reduction in the amount of precipitation expected over an extended period, usually a season or more in length.

Droughts are one of the most complex natural hazards to identify because it is difficult to determine their precise beginning or end. In addition, droughts can lead to other hazards such as extreme heat and wildfires. Their impact on wildlife and area farming is enormous, often killing crops, grazing land, edible plants and even in severe cases, trees. A secondary hazard to drought is wildfire because dying vegetation serves as a prime ignition source. Therefore, a heat wave combined with a drought is a very dangerous situation.

Table 29: Drought Classifications

<b>Meteorological Drought</b>	The degree of dryness or departure of actual precipitation from an expected average or normal amount based on monthly, seasonal, or annual time scales.
<b>Hydrologic Drought</b>	The effects of precipitation shortfalls on stream flows and reservoir, lake, and groundwater levels.
<b>Agricultural Drought</b>	Soil moisture deficiencies relative to water demands of plant life, usually crops.
<b>Socioeconomic Drought</b>	The effect of demands for water exceeding the supply as a result of a weather-related supply shortfall.

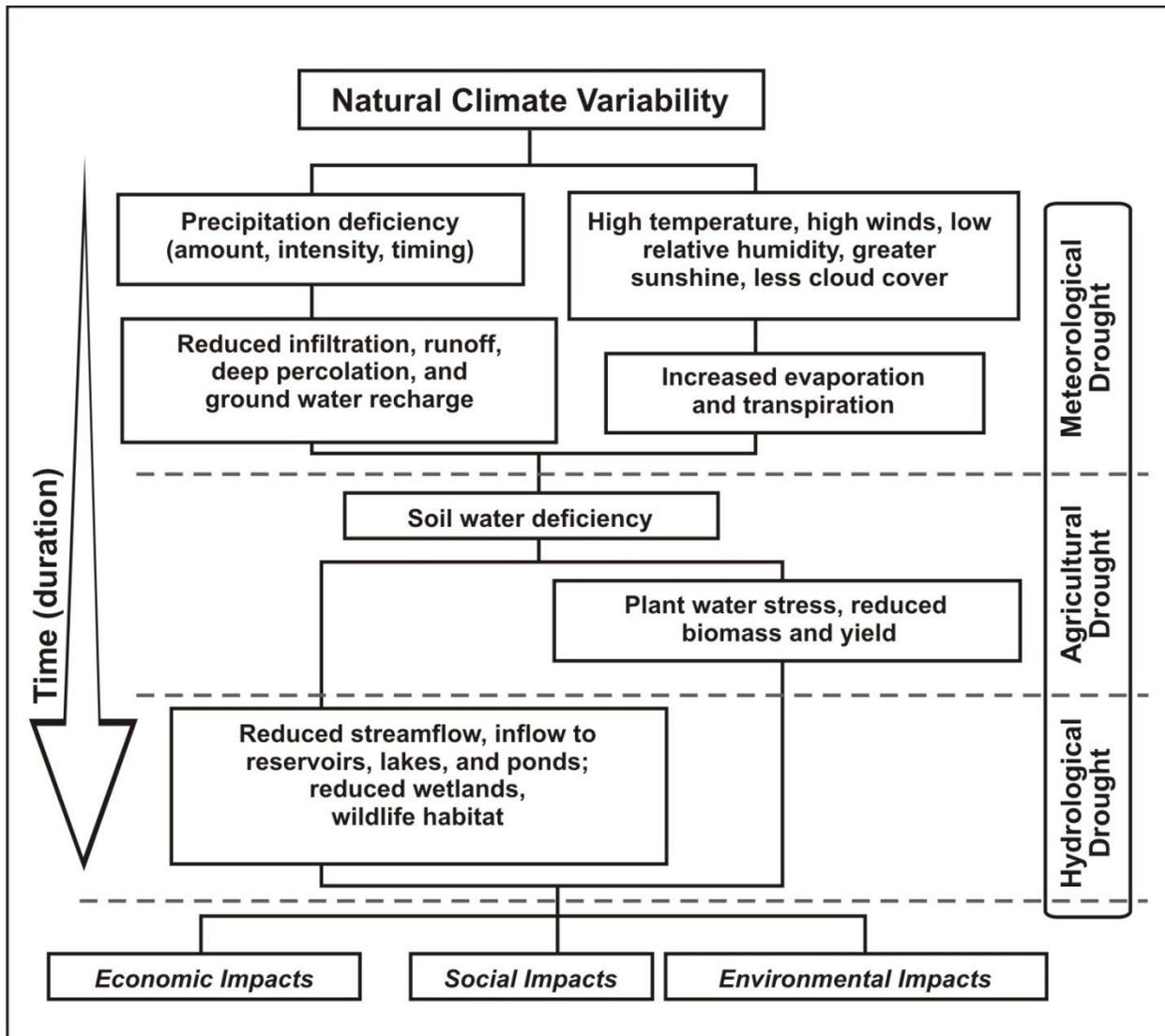


Figure 25: Sequence of Drought Occurrence and Impacts for Commonly Accepted Drought Types<sup>21</sup>

<sup>21</sup> Source: National Drought Mitigation Center, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, <http://drought.unl.edu/DroughtBasics/TypesofDrought.aspx>

# 1) Drought History<sup>22</sup>

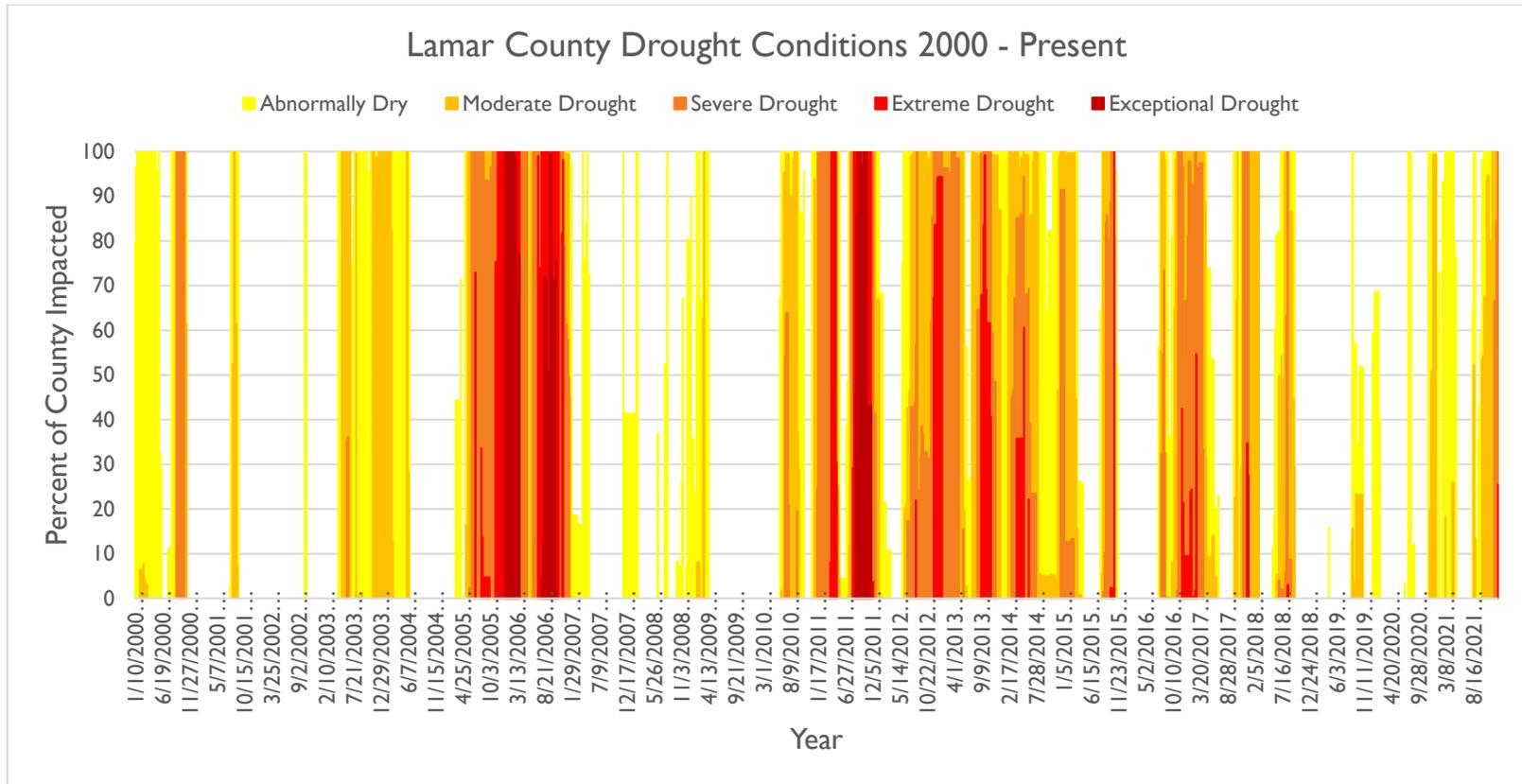


Figure 26: Lamar County Drought History

<sup>22</sup> Source: United States Drought Monitor <https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/Data.aspx>

Drought history is recorded at the county level. However, the data is measured by the percentage of the county affected by drought. Although no specific data regarding drought’s occurrences in the individual cities is available, it’s possible to use the data in Figure 26 to infer when the participating jurisdictions addressing the hazard previously experienced drought conditions due to the fact that the conditions impacted 100% of the county. According to the data, Lamar County and the participating jurisdictions have regularly experienced drought conditions since 2000.

Table 30: Lamar County Drought History

Location	Date Range	Number of Drought Events	Fatalities	Injuries	Property Damage \$2023	Crop Damage \$2023
Countywide	8/1/2000 – 4/1/2022	62	0	0	\$743,806	\$2,131,683

## 2) Likelihood of Future Events

Based on historical drought in Texas and Lamar County, it is highly likely that a future drought will affect Lamar County and the participating jurisdictions, meaning an event affecting any or all the participating jurisdictions is probable in the next year, and a major drought every 20 years.

## 3) Extent

Since 2000, Lamar County has regularly experienced county-wide droughts classified as periods ranging from abnormal dryness to exceptional drought. Between 2011 and 2012, the entire County, including all participating jurisdictions, was in a state of extreme or exceptional drought, the most severe drought categories.

The Palmer Drought Index is used to measure the extent of drought by measuring the duration and intensity of long-term drought-inducing circulation patterns. Long-term drought is cumulative, with the intensity of drought during the current month dependent upon the current weather patterns plus the cumulative patterns of previous months. The hydrological impacts of drought (e.g., reservoir levels, groundwater levels, etc.) take longer to develop.

Table 31: Palmer Drought Index

Drought Index	Drought Conditions Classifications						
	Extreme	Severe	Moderate	Normal	Mostly Moist	Very Moist	Extremely Moist
Z Index	-2.75 and below	-2.00 to -2.74	-1.25 to -1.99	-1.24 to +.99	+1.00 to +2.49	+2.50 to +3.49	n/a
Meteorological	-4.00 and below	-3.00 to -3.99	-2.00 to -2.99	-1.99 to +1.99	+2.00 to +2.00	+3.00 to +3.00	+4.00 and above
Hydrological	-4.00 and below	-3.00 to -3.99	-2.00 to -2.99	-1.99 to +1.99	+2.00 to +2.00	+3.00 to +3.00	+4.00 and above

Table 32: Palmer Drought Category Descriptions<sup>23</sup>

Category	Description	Possible Impacts	Palmer Drought Index
D0	Abnormally Dry	Going into drought: short-term dryness slowing planting, growth of crops or pastures; fire risk above average. Coming out of drought: some lingering water deficits; pastures or crops not fully recovered.	-1.0 to -1.9
D1	Moderate Drought	Some damage to crops, pastures; fire risk high; streams, reservoirs, or wells low, some water shortages developing, or imminent, voluntary water use restrictions requested.	-2.0 to -2.9
D2	Severe Drought	Crop or pasture losses likely; fire risk very high; water shortages common; water restrictions imposed.	-3.0 to -3.9
D3	Extreme Drought	Major crop/pasture losses; extreme fire danger; widespread water shortages or restrictions.	-4.0 to -4.9
D4	Exceptional Drought	Exceptional and widespread crop/pasture losses; exceptional fire risk; shortages of water in reservoirs, streams, and wells, creating water emergencies.	-5.0 or less

Drought is monitored nationwide by the National Drought Mitigation Center (NDMC). Indicators are used to describe broad scale drought conditions across the U.S. Indicators correspond to the intensity of drought.

Based on the historical occurrences of drought, Lamar County and all participating jurisdictions should anticipate experiencing droughts ranging from abnormally dry to exceptional drought or D0 to D4 based on the Palmer Drought Category. Given varying conditions, droughts may start on the low end of the Index but will intensify with duration and ongoing lack of precipitation. Future drought events may reach the intensity of D4 on the Palmer Drought Index.

<sup>23</sup> www.droughtmonitor.unl.edu

## **4) Location and Impact**

### **A) Location**

Drought has no distinct geographic boundary. Drought can occur across all participating jurisdictions.

### **B) Impact**

General impacts may include water shortage, risk to public safety due to wildfire risk increases, respiratory impacts to the public due to affected air quality, and degradation of fish and wildlife habitat. Economic impacts may include increased prices for food, unemployment for farm workers and ranch hands, livestock mortality from limited grazing availability, and reduced tax revenues because of reduced supplies of agriculture products and livestock that are dependent on rainfall, along with other supply shortages.

The City of Blossom adopted its current Drought Contingency Plan in March 2015. The plan describes five stages of water restrictions ranging from a limitation of non-essential use to prohibition of non-essential use. Each stage is triggered by changes in the level of water demand relative to the safe operating capacity of the City's water supply facilities or the occurrence of a water supply emergency.

The City of Deport adopted its current Drought Contingency Plan in November 2014. The plan describes six stages of water restrictions ranging from voluntary conservation to a prohibition of activities and water allocation. Each stage is triggered by changes in the level of water demand relative to the safe operating capacity of the City's water supply facilities or the occurrence of a water supply emergency.

The City of Paris adopted its current Drought Contingency Plan in April 2019. The plan describes four stages of water restrictions ranging from voluntary conservation to a prohibition of activities and water allocation. Each stage is triggered by changes in the level of water demand relative to the safe operating capacity of the City's water supply facilities or the occurrence of a water supply emergency.

The City of Reno adopted its current Drought Contingency Plan in February 2004. The plan describes three stages of water restrictions ranging from voluntary conservation to a prohibition of activities and water allocation. Each stage is triggered by changes in the level of water demand relative to the safe operating capacity of the City's water supply facilities or the occurrence of a water supply emergency.

The City of Roxton adopted its current Drought Contingency Plan in September 2020. The plan describes six stages of water restrictions ranging from voluntary conservation to a prohibition of activities and water allocation. Each stage is triggered by changes in the level of water

demand relative to the safe operating capacity of the City's water supply facilities or the occurrence of a water supply emergency.

Lamar County does not have a drought contingency plan.

### **5) Vulnerability**

Because drought has the potential to impact every jurisdiction equally, all improved property and the entire population is exposed to this hazard. General impacts may include water shortage, risk to public safety due to wildfire risk increases, respiratory impacts to the public due to affected air quality, and degradation of fish and wildlife habitat.

Economic impacts may include increased prices for food, unemployment for farm workers and ranch hands, livestock mortality from limited grazing availability, and reduced tax revenues because of reduced supplies of agriculture products and livestock that are dependent on rainfall.

Lower income populations who may not have the resources to buy large quantities of bottled water in the event of a shortage may be more vulnerable than other populations.

#### **A) Population**

As described in Section 3 of Chapter 3 above, Lamar County and the participating jurisdictions are home to many vulnerable residents. Increased vulnerability may be due to many factors including but not limited to age, physical ability, financial means, housing type, and housing condition. Many of these vulnerabilities often overlap.

The jurisdictions recognize that vulnerable populations may need additional help preparing for and recovering from a drought. Lower income populations who may not have the resources to buy large quantities of bottled water in the event of a shortage may be more vulnerable than other populations.

#### **B) Critical Facilities**

In addition to triggering various components of participating jurisdictions' Drought Contingency plans, drought conditions may affect local critical facilities. Area fire departments may see increased demand for controlling wildland fire due to dry conditions. Drought is likely to require increased output from the local power companies to keep up with electrical demand.

Depending on factors like time of year, temperature, and duration, increased electrical demand may cause brownouts that would impact critical facilities.

Table 33: Critical Facilities Vulnerable to Drought and Potential Impacts

Jurisdiction	Critical Facilities	Potential Drought Impacts	
		Increased Demand for Services	Economic Damages
Lamar County	County Courthouse		x
	County Court Annex		x
	Lamar County Sheriff's Office		x
	Lamar County Red Cross Building	x	x
	Lamar County Jail		x
	Biardstown VFD	x	x
	Brookston VFD Station #1	x	x
	Brookston VFD Station #2	x	x
	Chicota VFD Station #1	x	x
	Chicota VFD Station #2	x	x
	Cunningham VFD	x	x
	Direct VFD	x	x
	East Post Oak VFD	x	x
	Faught VFD Station #1	x	x
	Faught VFD Station #2	x	x
	Hopewell VFD Station #1	x	x
	Hopewell VFD Station #2	x	x
	Lamar Point VFD Station #1	x	x
	Lamar Point VFD Station #2	x	x
	Midway VFD	x	x
	Novice VFD	x	x
Pattonville VFD	x	x	
Powderly VFD	x	x	
Reno VFD Station #1	x	x	
Reno VFD Station #2	x	x	

	Taylor Town VFD	x	x
	Tigertown VFD	x	x
<b>Blossom</b>	Blossom City Hall		x
	City of Blossom Water Dept.	x	x
	City of Blossom VFD	x	x
	City of Blossom Civic Center		x
	City of Blossom Wastewater Treatment Plant	x	x
<b>Deport</b>	Deport City Hall		x
	City of Deport Water Dept.	x	x
	Deport VFD	x	x
	Deport City Barn		x
	Deport Community Center		x
	Deport Elementary School		x
	Deport Sewer Plant	x	x
	Water Tower	x	x
<b>Paris</b>	Water/Wastewater Treatment Plant	x	x
	CR 34950 Pump Station	x	x
	Paris Fire Station #1	x	x
	Paris Fire Station #3	x	x
	Paris Fire Station #4	x	x
	7 <sup>th</sup> St. Pump Station	x	x
	Paris Police Department		x
	Paris EMS Eastside		x
	Paris EMS Transfer Station		x
	Paris EMS Northside		x
	Loop 286 Major Lift Station	x	x
	West Elevated Water Tower	x	x
	East Elevated Water Tower	x	x
	7 <sup>th</sup> St. Ground Storage	x	x

	SE Lift Station	x	x
	Hwy 271 Major Lift Station	x	x
	Hwy 271 Water/Wastewater Treatment Plant	x	x
	City Hall Annex		x
	Animal Shelter		x
	Public Works	x	x
	Paris Public Library		x
	Paris City Hall		x
<b>Reno</b>	Reno City Hall		x
	Reno Police Dept.		x
	Rolling Acres Lift Station	x	x
	Larue Lift Station	x	x
	HWY 82 Lift Station	x	x
	SE Lift Station	x	x
	SW Lift Station	x	x
	Scotts Lift Station	x	x
	Meadows Lift Station	x	x
	Wastewater Treatment Plant	x	x
	Elevated Water Storage Tank	x	x
	Standpipe	x	x
	Reno VFD	x	x
<b>Roxton</b>	Roxton City Hall		x
	Roxton City Barn		x
	Roxton VFD	x	x

### C) Vulnerable Parcels

Given drought’s geographic reach, all parcels within the participating jurisdictions are equally vulnerable to the hazard. However, given the limited damages inflicted by previous droughts, future damages are expected to be similarly limited.

Table 34: Parcels Vulnerable to Drought

Jurisdiction	Parcel Count	Estimated Potential Damage Value
<b>Lamar County</b>	<b>104,674</b>	<b>\$12,781,441,507</b>
City of Blossom	2,598	\$168,792,900
City of Deport	1,200	\$63,060,465
City of Paris	40,812	\$4,602,786,283
City of Reno	4,216	\$572,108,925
City of Roxton	1,527	\$74,222,664

#### I. Agricultural Production

According to the USDA 2017 Census of Agriculture<sup>24</sup>, the total market value of agricultural products sold, including direct sales, in Lamar County was \$73,439,000. About \$49,673,347 in indemnities was paid to farmers in Lamar County between 1995 and 2020<sup>25</sup>. That is roughly \$1,986,934 per year. Although the proportion of indemnities paid to cover losses due to drought isn’t identifiable, given Lamar County’s recent drought history, it is likely that at least some of the dollars paid were related to drought-caused damages.

Given agriculture’s role in the County, drought-caused losses will have impacts beyond any individual and may lead to contraction in the wider economy. However, because the data is recorded at the county level, there is no specific information regarding agricultural losses to due drought for the individual participating jurisdictions.

<sup>24</sup>[https://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/AgCensus/2017/Full\\_Report/Volume\\_1,\\_Chapter\\_2\\_County\\_Level/Texas/st48\\_2\\_0001\\_0001.pdf](https://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/AgCensus/2017/Full_Report/Volume_1,_Chapter_2_County_Level/Texas/st48_2_0001_0001.pdf)

<sup>25</sup> [https://farm.ewg.org/cropinsurance.php?fips=48277&summpage=IN\\_REGPAGE](https://farm.ewg.org/cropinsurance.php?fips=48277&summpage=IN_REGPAGE)

## 8. Extreme Cold

Extreme cold can happen anywhere in the state, although its levels can range extensively. In the panhandle extreme cold means days below zero Fahrenheit while in the Rio Grande Valley it means reaching temperatures below freezing. Extreme cold is an issue any time winter temperatures drop significantly below normal and make staying warm and safe a challenge.

Extreme cold can accompany winter weather, but it can also be independent of those storms. For that reason, the impacts of extreme cold are presented here separately from the impacts of winter weather.

### 1) Extreme Cold History

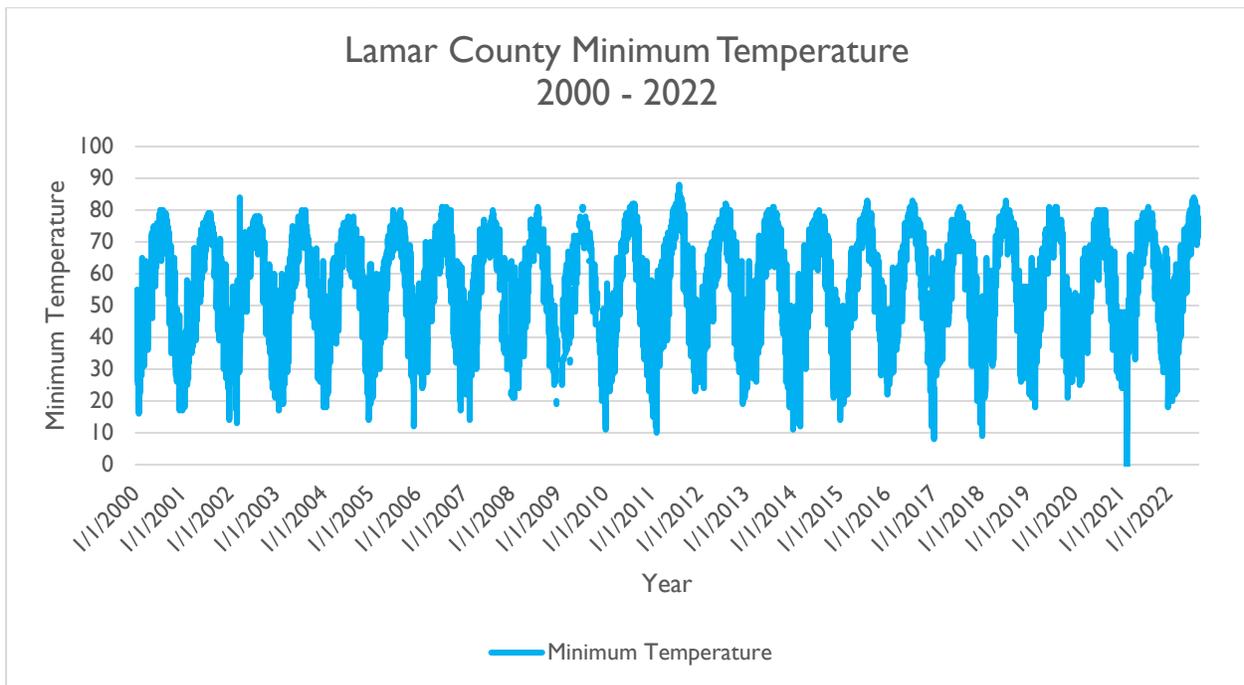


Figure 27: Minimum Recorded Daily Temperature 2000-2022<sup>26</sup>

Lamar County and the jurisdictions addressing the hazard have not previously included extreme cold in their mitigation plan as a standalone hazard. Prior to the 2018 update to the State of Texas mitigation plan, extreme cold was considered part of the winter weather hazard.

Between 2000 to 2022, Lamar County experienced 970 days with a minimum temperature of 32°F or colder. At least 69 of those days had a maximum temperature of 32°F or below. During the same timeframe, the coldest temperature recorded was -4°F on February 16, 2021.

Temperature data is recorded at the county level. However, given the nature of extreme cold and the proximity of all jurisdictions to each other, the jurisdictions addressing the hazard

<sup>26</sup> Source: National Centers for Environmental Information, <https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/cdo-web/datasets>

experienced the same extreme cold events. The following table are the only events recorded in the NCEI database from 2000 – 2022, however it is likely that more events have gone unreported.

Table 35: Lamar County Extreme Cold History

Location	Date Range	Number of Extreme Cold Events	Fatalities	Injuries	Property Damage \$2023	Crop Damage \$2023
Countywide	10/31/2019 – 2/14/2021	2	0	0	\$1,803,454	0

### 2) Likelihood of Future Occurrence

Based on historic weather data, extreme cold in Lamar County and the participating jurisdictions is likely, meaning an event affecting any or all the participating jurisdictions is probable in the next three years.

### 3) Extent

The magnitude or intensity of an extreme cold event is measured according to temperature in relation to wind speed. The relationship is referred to as the “Wind Chill,” and is depicted in Figure 28.

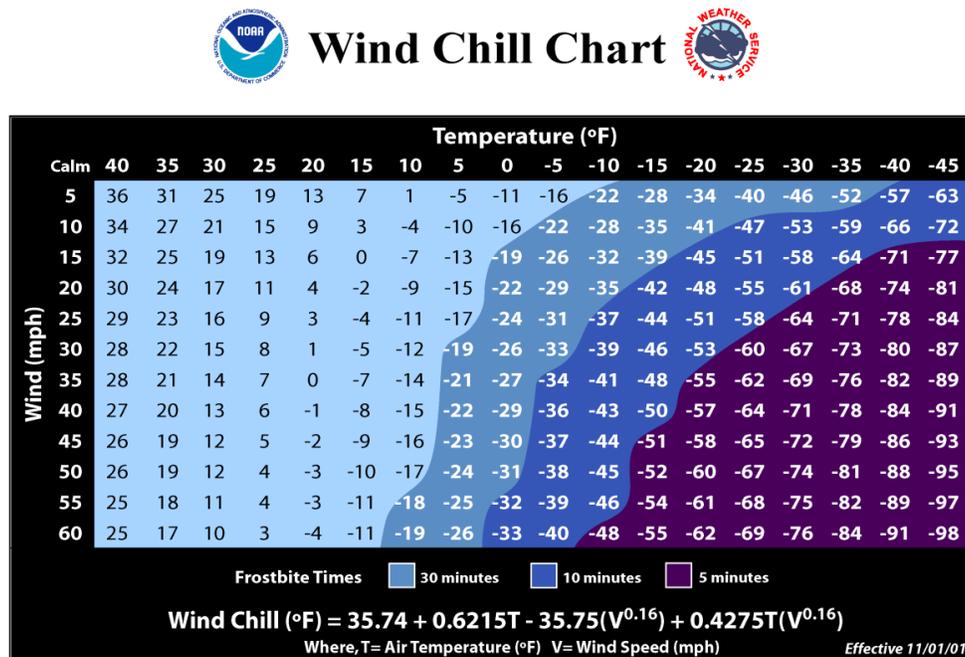


Figure 28: NOAA's NWS Wind Chill Index

As displayed in Figure 28, the wind chill temperature is a measurement of how cold the wind makes the air feel to the human body. Since wind can dramatically accelerate heat loss from the body, a 20° day could feel just as cold as a calm day with 0° temperatures. The Wind Chill Chart factors the wind chill; it is not applicable in calm winds or when the temperature is over 50°.

The coldest temperatures in Lamar County and the participating jurisdictions may meet or exceed the current record temperature of -4°F. Future extreme cold events may be as intense, long-lasting, and dangerous as previous ones.

#### **4) Location and Impact**

##### **A) Location – All Jurisdictions**

Extreme cold has no distinct geographic boundary. Extreme cold can occur across the entire planning area and uniformly affect all participating jurisdictions.

##### **B) Impact – All Jurisdictions**

The potential impact of extreme cold is normally minor, resulting in few, if any, injuries. No deaths related to extreme cold have ever been reported in the participating jurisdictions. However, based on the hazard's potential, in the worst cases, especially if combined with winter weather, the hazard may inflict property or crop damages, and it can even be deadly. Any shutdown of facilities due to extreme cold is expected to be temporary.

#### **5) Vulnerability**

##### **A) Population**

As described in Section 3 of Chapter 3 above, Lamar County and the participating jurisdictions are home to many vulnerable residents. Areas with concentrations of young, elderly, and low-income residents may feel greater impacts from extreme cold due to those populations' limited ability to properly address the hazard. Deficiencies may include but aren't limited to lack of heating in their homes or vehicles, lack of access to heated public spaces during the coldest part of the day or night, and frozen pipes that may jeopardize access to drinking water, and in the worst cases, lead to severe structural damage that can render a home unlivable. The consequences for these populations' exposure to extreme cold may include but are not limited to complications for those suffering from hypertension, hypothyroidism, and diabetes, as well as exhaustion, hypothermia, trench foot, or death.

##### **B) Critical Facilities**

While all the jurisdictions are exposed to extreme temperatures, existing buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities are not considered vulnerable to damages significant enough to interrupt or stop normal operations. Therefore, any estimated property losses associated with the hazard are anticipated to be minimal across the area.

## 9. Extreme Heat

Extreme heat is defined as summertime temperatures that are substantially hotter and/or more humid than average for a given location at that time of year. Humid conditions, which add to the discomfort of high temperatures, occur when a "dome" of high atmospheric pressure traps hazy, damp air near the ground.

Although heat can damage buildings and facilities, it presents a more significant threat to the safety and welfare of citizens. The major human risks associated with severe summer heat include heat cramps; sunburn; dehydration; fatigue; heat exhaustion; and heat stroke. The most vulnerable population to heat casualties are children and the elderly or infirm, who frequently live on low fixed incomes and cannot afford to run air-conditioning on a regular basis. This population is sometimes isolated, with no immediate family or friends to look out for their wellbeing.

Severe summer heat is an invisible killer. Although a heat wave does not happen with the spectacle of other hazards such as tornados and floods, the National Center for Environmental Health reports that extreme heat caused 7,415 heat-related deaths in the United States from 1999 to 2010<sup>27</sup>. Extreme heat kills more people than hurricanes, floods, tornados, and lightning combined, according to the National Weather Service. In 2001, 300 deaths were caused by excessive heat exposure.

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<sup>27</sup> [http://www.bt.cdc.gov/disasters/extremeheat/heat\\_guide.asp](http://www.bt.cdc.gov/disasters/extremeheat/heat_guide.asp)

## 1) Extreme Heat History

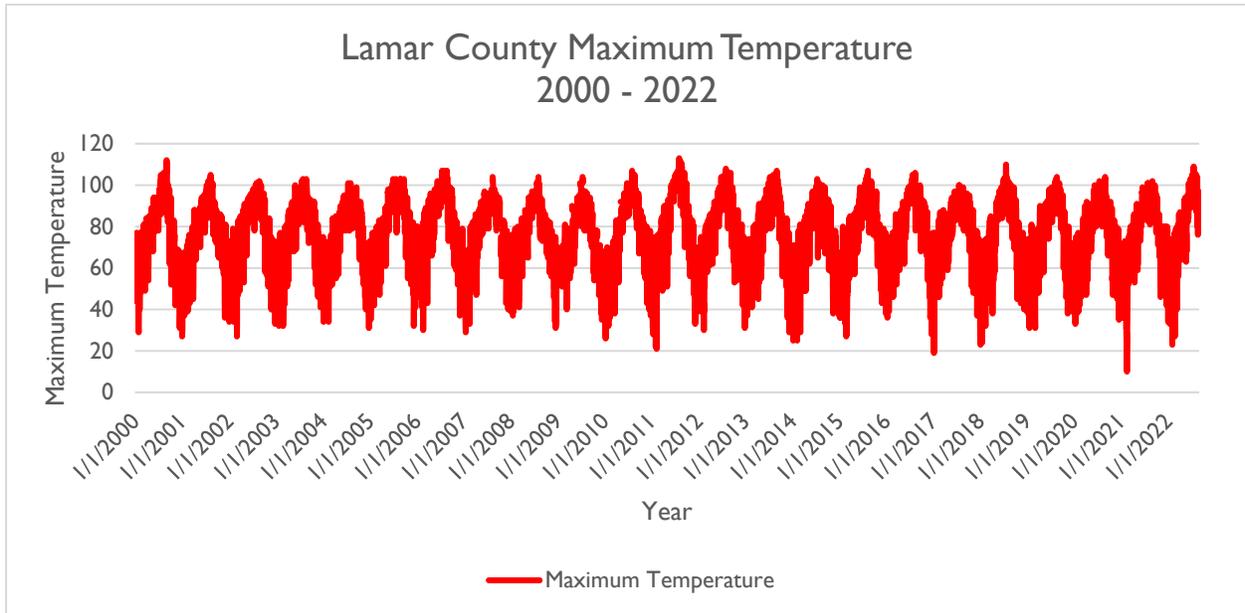


Figure 29: Maximum Recorded Daily Temperature 2000-2022<sup>28</sup>

In the 2017 HMAP, Lamar County and the participating jurisdictions reported 5 excessive heat events from 1998 - 2000, although many occurrences may have gone unreported. The 2017 HMAP also reported that it is highly likely Lamar County, and its jurisdictions, will experience extreme heat with urban areas possibly being at greater risk than within rural areas.

Between 2000 to 2022, Lamar County and the participating jurisdictions experienced 507 days with a maximum temperature of 100°F or hotter and 1044 days where the combination of humidity and moderate-to-high temperatures warranted a heat advisory, if not an extreme heat warning.

Extreme heat data is recorded at the county level. However, given the nature of extreme heat and the proximity of all jurisdictions to each other, every jurisdiction experienced the same extreme heat events. The following table are events reported in the NCEI that have occurred since the 2017 plan.

<sup>28</sup> Source: National Centers for Environmental Information, <https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/cdo-web/datasets>

Table 36: Lamar County Extreme Heat History

Location	Date Range	Number of Extreme Heat Events	Fatalities	Injuries	Property Damage \$2023	Crop Damage \$2023
Countywide	7/1/2019 – 9/1/2021	13	0	0	\$0	\$0

### 2) Likelihood of Future Events

Based on historic weather data, extreme heat in Lamar County and the participating jurisdictions is highly likely, meaning an event affecting any or all of the participating jurisdictions is probable in the next year.

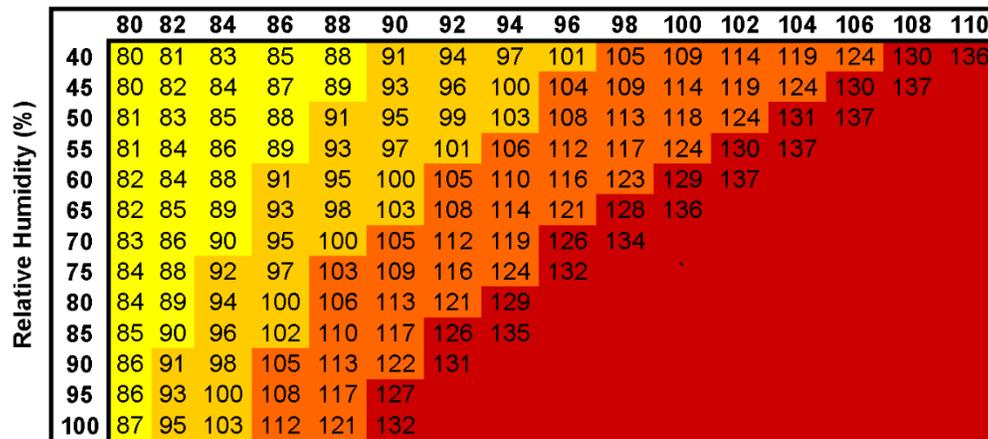
### 3) Extent

The magnitude or intensity of an extreme heat event is measured according to temperature in relation to the percentage of humidity. According to the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), this relationship is referred to as the “Heat Index,” and is depicted in Figure 30. This index measures how hot it feels outside when humidity is combined with high temperatures.

## NOAA's National Weather Service

### Heat Index

Temperature (°F)



Likelihood of Heat Disorders with Prolonged Exposure or Strenuous Activity

- Caution
- Extreme Caution
- Danger
- Extreme Danger

Figure 30: NOAA's NWS Heat Index Chart<sup>29</sup>

<sup>29</sup> <http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/heat/ht-images/heatindexchart.png>

The extent scale in Figure 30 displays varying degrees of caution depending on the relative humidity combined with the temperature. For example, when the temperature is below 90°F, caution should be exercised if the humidity level is at or above 40 percent.

The shaded zones on the chart indicate varying symptoms or disorders that could occur depending on the magnitude or intensity of the event. “Caution” is the first level of intensity where fatigue due to heat exposure is possible. “Extreme Caution” indicates that sunstroke, muscle cramps or heat exhaustion are possible, whereas a “Danger” level means that these symptoms are likely. “Extreme Danger” indicates that heat stroke is likely.

The National Weather Service (NWS) initiates alerts based on the Heat Index as shown in Table 37.

**Table 37: Heat Intensity**

Intensity	Description
Heat Advisory	Extreme heat index making it feel hot, typically between 105°F to 110°F for 3 hours or more during the day and at or above 75°F at night.
Excessive Heat Warning	Extreme heat index making it feel very hot, typically above 105°F for 3 hours or more during the day and at or above 80°F at night.

Given an estimated daily average relative humidity level of 75%<sup>30</sup>, highs as low as 89°F can produce a heat index temperature of 106°F. The combination of high humidity and moderate temperatures creates an environment that reaches the Danger Zone on NOAA’s Heat Index Chart and may trigger an NWS Heat Advisory.

Between 2000 and 2022 Lamar County and the participating jurisdictions experienced 1044 days with highs of 89°F or hotter and overnight lows of 75°F or hotter. Based on the NWS descriptions in Table 37 above, and the average daily humidity level, these days likely warranted a heat advisory.

The hottest temperature recorded in Lamar County in the recent past, 113°F, was reached on August 4, 2011. Based on the NWS descriptions in Table 37 above, at least 196 of the 1044 heat

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<sup>30</sup> Used Houston Average, closest to County - <https://www.currentresults.com/Weather/Texas/humidity-annual.php>

advisory days warranted an excessive heat warning based on daytime highs, the average daily humidity level, and overnight lows not falling below 80°F.

Future extreme heat events may meet the heat index requirements for issuing an Excessive Heat Warning as described in the Heat Intensity scale in Table 37 above. The hottest temperatures in Lamar County and the participating jurisdictions may meet the current record temperature of 113°F. Future extreme heat events may be as intense, long-lasting, and dangerous as previous ones.

#### **4) Location and Impact**

##### ***A) Location – All Jurisdictions***

Extreme heat has no distinct geographic boundary. Extreme heat can occur across the entire planning area and uniformly affect all participating jurisdictions.

##### ***B) Impact – All Jurisdictions***

The potential impact of excessive summer heat is normally minor, resulting in few, if any, injuries. No property or crop damage specifically tied to extreme heat events has been recorded in any of the participating jurisdictions. No deaths related to extreme heat have ever been reported in the participating jurisdictions. However, based on the hazard's potential, in the worst cases, especially if combined with drought conditions, the hazard may inflict property or crop damages, and it can even be deadly. Any shutdown of facilities due to extreme heat is expected to be temporary.

#### **5) Vulnerability**

##### ***C) Population***

As described in Section 3 of Chapter 3 above, Lamar County and the participating jurisdictions are home to many vulnerable residents. Vulnerable populations may feel greater impacts from extreme heat due to these populations' limited ability to properly address the hazard due to deficiencies including but not limited to lack of air conditioning in their homes or vehicles, lack of access to air-conditioned public spaces during the hottest part of the day, insufficient numbers of box or ceiling fans, or lack of access to other means of cooling. The consequences for these populations' exposure to extreme heat can include but are not limited to heat cramps, sunburn, dehydration, fatigue, heat exhaustion, heat stroke, or death.

##### ***D) Critical Facilities***

While all of the jurisdictions are exposed to extreme temperatures, existing buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities are not considered vulnerable to damages significant enough to interrupt or stop normal operations. Therefore, any estimated property losses associated with the hazard are anticipated to be minimal across the area.

## 10. Hailstorm

Early in the developmental stages of a hailstorm, ice crystals form within a low-pressure front due to the rapid rising of warm air into the upper atmosphere and subsequent cooling of the air mass. Frozen droplets gradually accumulate into ice crystals until they fall as precipitation that is round or irregularly shaped masses of ice. The size<sup>31</sup> of hailstones is a direct result of the size and severity of the storm.

High velocity updraft winds are required to keep hail in suspension in thunderclouds. The strength of the updraft is a byproduct of heating on the Earth’s surface. Higher temperature gradients above Earth’s surface result in increased suspension time and hailstone size.

Texas officials estimate that up to 40 percent of all homeowners’ insurance claims in the state result from hail damage.

### 1) Hailstorm History

The 2017 plan reported that Lamar County and the participating jurisdictions experienced 38 hail events between 2006 and 2012. Historically, the County reported high probability of hailstorms, particularly in association with seasonal patterns during the spring and early fall.

The following tables identify the most comprehensive list available of hailstorm events and associated damages in Lamar County and the participating jurisdictions from 2017 to present. No participating jurisdiction has recorded a hailstorm more recently than what is listed below.

Table 38: City of Blossom Hailstorm History

Location	Date Range	Number of Hailstorms	Hail Diameter in inches	Fatalities	Injuries	Property Damage \$2023	Crop Damage \$2023
Blossom	4/4/2017 – 6/19/2019	4	1 – 2.75	0	0	\$28,972	\$0

Table 39: City of Deport Hailstorm History

Location	Date Range	Number of Hailstorms	Hail Diameter in inches	Fatalities	Injuries	Property Damage \$2023	Crop Damage \$2023
Deport	6/19/2019 – 4/9/2021	3	1 – 1.75	0	0	\$4,373	\$0

<sup>31</sup> As of January 5, 2010, the national minimum size for severe hail increased from ¾” to 1”.

**Table 40: City of Paris Hailstorm History**

Location	Date Range	Number of Hailstorms	Hail Diameter in inches	Fatalities	Injuries	Property Damage \$2023	Crop Damage \$2023
Paris	4/4/2017 – 6/19/2019	9	0.75 - 1	0	0	\$0	\$0

**Table 41: City of Reno Hailstorm History**

Location	Date Range	Number of Hailstorms	Hail Diameter in inches	Fatalities	Injuries	Property Damage \$2023	Crop Damage \$2023
Reno	5/9/2019 – 6/19/2019	2	1 - 2	0	0	\$0	\$0

**Table 42: City of Roxton Hailstorm History**

Location	Date Range	Number of Hailstorms	Hail Diameter in inches	Fatalities	Injuries	Property Damage \$2023	Crop Damage \$2023
Roxton	4/12/2020	1	0.75	0	0	\$0	\$0

There were no recorded events for unincorporated Lamar County since 2017, however, it is likely that the events recorded for the jurisdictions also impacted nearby portions of the County.

**2) Likelihood of Future Events**

Based on the history of hailstorms, a hailstorm in Lamar County and each of the participating jurisdictions is likely, meaning that an event is probable within the next three years.

**3) Extent**

The severity of hail events ranges based on the size of the hail, wind speed, and the number and types of structures in the path of the hailstorm. Storms that produce high winds in addition to hail are most damaging and can result in numerous broken windows and damaged siding.

When hail breaks windows, water damage from accompanying rains can also be significant. A major hailstorm can easily cause damage running into the millions of dollars. Nationwide hail is responsible for over \$1 billion in property and crop damages per year. The scale showing intensity categories in

Table 45 was developed by combining data from National Climatic Data Center (NCDC) and the Tornado and Storm Research Organization (TORRO).

Table 43: Hailstorm Intensity<sup>32,33</sup>

Size Code	Intensity Category	Size (Diameter in inches)	Descriptive Term	Typical Damage
H0	Hard Hail	Up to 0.33	Pea	No damage
H1	Potentially Damaging	0.33-.060	Mothball	Slight damage to plants and crops
H2	Significant	.060-.080	Penny	Significant damage to fruit, crops, and vegetation
H3	Severe <sup>34</sup>	0.80-1.20	Nickel – Half dollar	Severe damage to fruit and crops, damage to glass and plastic structures, paint and wood scored
H4	Severe	1.2-1.6	Half dollar – Ping pong ball	Widespread glass damage and vehicle bodywork damage
H5	Destructive	1.6-2.0	Ping pong ball – hen egg	Wholesale destruction of glass, damage to tiled roofs, and significant risk of injuries
H6	Destructive	2.0-2.4	Hen egg – tennis ball	Bodywork of grounded aircraft dented, and brick walls pitted
H7	Destructive	2.4-3.0	Tennis ball – Baseball	Severe roof damage and risk of serious injuries
H8	Destructive	3.0-3.5	Hockey puck	Severe damage to aircraft bodywork
H9	Super Hailstorms	3.5-4.0	Softball	Extensive structural damage could cause fatal injuries
H10	Super Hailstorms	4.0+	Greater than softball-sized	Extensive structural damage could cause fatal injuries

According to NCEI data, the worst hailstorms in Lamar County and the participating jurisdictions have produced hail up to 4.5” in diameter, H10 on the Hailstorm Intensity Scale.

Future hailstorms may meet previous worst-case H10 storms in terms of strength, intensity, hailstone size, damage dollars inflicted, and the number of residents injured or killed.

#### 4) Location and Impact

##### A) Location

Hailstorms vary in terms of size, location, intensity, and duration but are considered frequent occurrences in the planning area. Each jurisdiction is uniformly exposed to hail events just as each is uniformly exposed to the thunderstorms that typically produce the hail events.

<sup>32</sup> <http://www1.ncdc.noaa.gov/pub/data/cmb/extremes/scec/reports/SCEC-Hail-Guide.pdf>

<sup>33</sup> <http://www.torro.org.uk/hyscale.php>

<sup>34</sup> Hail must be 1” or larger to be classified as severe

**B) Impact**

The severity of a hailstorm’s impact is considered limited since they generally result in injuries treatable with first aid, shut down critical facilities and services for 24 hours or less, and less than ten percent of affected properties are destroyed or suffer major damage. All existing and future buildings, facilities, and populations in the participating jurisdictions are considered exposed to this hazard and could potentially be impacted.

**5) Vulnerability**

**A) Population**

As described in Section 3 of Chapter 3 above, Lamar County and the participating jurisdictions are home to many vulnerable residents. Increased vulnerability may be due to many factors including but not limited to age, ability, financial means, housing type, and housing condition. Many of these vulnerabilities often overlap.

Since hailstorms arise with little to no warning, the participating jurisdictions recognize that vulnerable populations may primarily need additional help recovering from a hailstorm. Residents of sub-standard structures are of particular concern. Structures in sub-standard condition ahead of a hailstorm, whether due to structural damages, missing windows or doors, holes in exterior walls or the roof, may sustain more damages than structures in standard condition.

Existing weaknesses, especially those related to the condition of a structure’s roof, due to housing type or existing damages, may lead to compounded damages, injuries, or loss of life.

**B) Critical Facilities**

The presence of older structures that have not been hardened against hailstorms, and / or the presence of metal buildings that may be more susceptible to hail. Thus, the following critical facilities were determined to be especially vulnerable to hailstorms due to the presence of structures with flat roofs and its increased vulnerability.

**Table 44: Critical Facilities Vulnerable to Hailstorms and Potential Impacts**

Jurisdiction	Critical Facilities	Potential Hailstorm Impacts		
		Damaged or Destroyed Roof	Damaged Windows	Water damage due to Physical Damages
Lamar County	County Courthouse	x	x	x
	County Court Annex	x	x	x
	Lamar County Sheriff’s Office	x	x	x
	Lamar County Red Cross Building	x	x	x
	Lamar County Jail	x	x	x
	Biardstown VFD	x	x	x

	Brookston VFD Station #1	x	x	x
	Brookston VFD Station #2	x	x	x
	Chicota VFD Station #1	x	x	x
	Chicota VFD Station #2	x	x	x
	Cunningham VFD	x	x	x
	Direct VFD	x	x	x
	East Post Oak VFD	x	x	x
	Faught VFD Station #1	x	x	x
	Faught VFD Station #2	x	x	x
	Hopewell VFD Station #1	x	x	x
	Hopewell VFD Station #2	x	x	x
	Lamar Point VFD Station #1	x	x	x
	Lamar Point VFD Station #2	x	x	x
	Midway VFD	x	x	x
	Novice VFD	x	x	x
	Pattonville VFD	x	x	x
	Powderly VFD	x	x	x
	Reno VFD Station #1	x	x	x
	Reno VFD Station #2	x	x	x
	Taylor Town VFD	x	x	x
	Tigertown VFD	x	x	x
<b>Blossom</b>	Blossom City Hall	x	x	x
	City of Blossom Water Dept.	x	x	x
	City of Blossom VFD	x	x	x
	City of Blossom Civic Center	x	x	x
	City of Blossom Wastewater Treatment Plant	x	x	x
<b>Deport</b>	Deport City Hall	x	x	x
	City of Deport Water Dept.	x	x	x
	Deport VFD	x	x	x
	Deport City Barn	x	x	x
	Deport Community Center	x	x	x
	Deport Elementary School	x	x	x
	Deport Sewer Plant	x	x	x
	Water Tower			x
<b>Paris</b>	Water/Wastewater Treatment Plant	x	x	x
	CR 34950 Pump Station	x	x	x
	Paris Fire Station #1	x	x	x
	Paris Fire Station #3	x	x	x
	Paris Fire Station #4	x	x	x

	7 <sup>th</sup> St. Pump Station	x	x	x
	Paris Police Department	x	x	x
	Paris EMS Eastside	x	x	x
	Paris EMS Transfer Station	x	x	x
	Paris EMS Northside	x	x	x
	Loop 286 Major Lift Station	x	x	x
	West Elevated Water Tower			x
	East Elevated Water Tower			x
	7 <sup>th</sup> St. Ground Storage			x
	SE Lift Station	x	x	x
	Hwy 271 Major Lift Station	x	x	x
	Hwy 271 Water/Wastewater Treatment Plant	x	x	x
	City Hall Annex	x	x	x
	Animal Shelter	x	x	x
	Public Works	x	x	x
	Paris Public Library	x	x	x
	Paris City Hall	x	x	x
<b>Reno</b>	Reno City Hall	x	x	x
	Reno Police Dept.	x	x	x
	Rolling Acres Lift Station	x	x	x
	Larue Lift Station	x	x	x
	HWY 82 Lift Station	x	x	x
	SE Lift Station	x	x	x
	SW Lift Station	x	x	x
	Scotts Lift Station	x	x	x
	Meadows Lift Station	x	x	x
	Wastewater Treatment Plant	x	x	x
	Elevated Water Storage Tank	x	x	x
	Standpipe			X
	Reno VFD	x	x	X
<b>Roxton</b>	Roxton City Hall	x	x	x
	Roxton City Barn	x	x	x
	Roxton VFD	x	x	x

**C) Vulnerable Parcels**

Table 45: All Parcels Vulnerable to Hailstorms

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Parcel Count</b>	<b>Estimated Potential Damage Value</b>
<b>Lamar County</b>	<b>104,674</b>	<b>\$12,781,441,507</b>
City of Blossom	2,598	\$168,792,900
City of Deport	1,200	\$63,060,465
City of Paris	40,812	\$4,602,786,283
City of Reno	4,216	\$572,108,925
City of Roxton	1,527	\$74,222,664

## **11. Winter Weather**

Winter weather is defined by extreme cold and heavy concentrations of snowfall or ice. Due to low frequency, severe winter weather storms affect Texas more severely compared to other regions that experience severe winter weather more frequently. The types of severe winter storms which Texans are most familiar with are snowstorms, blizzards, cold waves, and ice storms.

Snowfall with an accumulation of four or more inches in a 12-hour period is considered a heavy snowfall. Snowfall of any amount is rare south of a line from Del Rio to Port Arthur, and it is this rarity of event, coupled with a lack of preparedness for such an event, that creates a severe weather condition.

Blizzards are the most perilous of all winter storms, characterized by low temperatures and strong winds more than 35 mph, bearing large amounts of blowing or drifting snow. Blizzards take a terrible toll on livestock and people caught in the open. In Texas, blizzards are most likely to occur in the Panhandle and South Plains Regions.

The passage of a winter cold front with a drastic drop in temperature heralds the arrival of a cold wave, usually referred to as a “blue north’er.”

An ice storm occurs when rain falls out of the warm and moist upper layers of the atmosphere into a cold and dry layer near the ground. The rain freezes on contact with the cold ground and accumulates on exposed surfaces. If a half inch of rain freezes on trees and utility wires, damage can occur, especially if accompanied by high winds, thus half an inch is used as the criteria before an icing event is categorized as an “ice storm.”

### **1) Severe Winter Storm History**

In the 2017 HMAP, Lamar County and the participating jurisdictions reported 21 winter weather events between 1886 – 2011. The 2017 plan found that the frequency of occurrences of severe winter storms is highly likely.

NCEI data shows that the participating jurisdictions experienced 3 winter storm events between December 2017 and February 2022. None are reported to have caused any injuries or fatalities nor significant property or crop damages. One of the most significant winter storms in recent history was Winter Storm Uri in February 2021, during which, Lamar County received up to 8” of snow accumulation.

**Table 46: Lamar County Severe Winter Storm History**

Location	Date Range	Number of Severe Winter Storms	Winter Storm Types	Fatalities	Injuries	Property Damage \$2023	Crop Damage \$2023
Countywide	12/31/2017 – 2/2/2022	3	Winter Storm	0	0	\$20,000	\$0

**2) Likelihood of Future Events**

Future winter storms in Lamar County and the participating jurisdictions are considered likely due to the significant impacts of the historic winter weather, meaning an event affecting any or all of the participating jurisdictions is probable in the next three years.

**3) Extent**

Table 47 below displays the magnitude of severe winter storms.

**Table 47: Winter Weather Extent Scale<sup>35</sup>**

<b>Frost Advisory*</b>	Issued when nighttime minimum temperatures are expected to range from 33°F to 36°F in the growing season.
<b>Freeze Warning*</b>	Issued when nighttime minimum temperatures are expected to reach 32°F or lower in the growing season. They are usually issued to highlight the first few freezes of the fall or unusually late freezes in the spring. <i>A Freeze Watch is issued when these conditions may be met 12 to 48 hours in the future.</i>
<b>Snow Advisory</b>	Issued when accumulating snow of 2 to 4 inches is expected. An advisory may still be warranted if lesser accumulations will produce travel difficulties, especially early in the winter season.
<b>Blowing Snow Advisory</b>	Issued when blowing snow is expected to occasionally reduce visibilities to 1/4 mile or less with winds generally 25 to 34 mph. The event should last at least 3 hours.
<b>Snow and Blowing Snow Advisory</b>	Issued when winds of 25 to 34 mph are expected to be accompanied by falling snow and blowing snow, occasionally reducing the visibility to 1/4 mile or less. The event should last at least 3 hours
<b>Freezing Rain / Drizzle Advisory</b>	Issued for freezing rain when ice accumulations are expected to cause travel problems, but not exceed 1/4".
<b>Sleet Advisory</b>	Issued for accumulating sleet of 1/4" to 1". Because sleet usually occurs with other precipitation types, a winter weather advisory will almost always be used in such cases.

<sup>35</sup> Source: National Weather Service Weather Forecast Office; Norman, Oklahoma. <http://www.srh.noaa.gov/oun/?n=spotter-wwa-definitions>

<b>Winter Weather Advisory</b>	Issued for a winter weather event in which there is more than one hazard present, but all precipitation is expected to remain below warning criteria. For example, it would be issued if 2 inches of snow were expected with a small amount of sleet mixing in at times.
<b>Wind Chill Advisory<sup>36</sup></b>	Issued when wind chill temperatures are expected to be a significant inconvenience to life with prolonged exposure, and, if caution is not exercised, could lead to hazardous exposure.
<b>Wind Chill Warning<sup>37</sup></b>	Issued when wind chill temperatures are expected to be hazardous to life within several minutes of exposure.
<b>Ice Storm Warning</b>	Issued when a period of freezing rain is expected to produce ice accumulations of 1/4" or greater, or cause significant disruptions to travel or utilities.
<b>Heavy Sleet Warning</b>	Issued when a period of sleet is expected to produce ice accumulations of 1" or greater, or cause significant disruptions to travel or utilities.
<b>Heavy Snow Warning</b>	Issued when snow is expected to accumulate 4 inches or more in 12 hours, or 6 inches or more in 24 hours.
<b>Winter Storm Warning</b>	Issued for a winter weather event in which there is more than one hazard present, and one of the warning criteria listed above is expected to be met. For example, it would be issued if 5 inches of snow were expected in 12 hours, with some sleet mixing in at times. It is commonly issued for heavy snow with strong winds of 25-34 mph that will cause blowing and drifting of the snow. <i>A Winter Storm Watch is issued when these conditions may be met 12 to 48 hours in the future.</i>
<b>Blizzard Warning</b>	Issued for sustained wind or frequent gusts greater than or equal to 35 mph accompanied by falling and/or blowing snow, frequently reducing visibility to less than 1/4 mile for three hours or more. <i>A Blizzard Watch is issued when these conditions may be met 12 to 48 hours in the future.</i>

\* - Non-precipitation watch / warning / advisory

Based on previous winter storm events, future storms in Lamar County and the participating jurisdictions may see snow accumulation of up to 8” and see ice accumulation of up to 1”.

**4) Location and Impact**

**A) Location – All Jurisdictions**

Severe winter weather has no distinct geographic boundary. Severe winter weather can occur across the entire planning area and uniformly affect all participating jurisdictions.

<sup>36</sup> [https://www.osha.gov/dts/weather/winter\\_weather/windchill.html](https://www.osha.gov/dts/weather/winter_weather/windchill.html)

<sup>37</sup> [https://www.osha.gov/dts/weather/winter\\_weather/windchill.html](https://www.osha.gov/dts/weather/winter_weather/windchill.html)

## **B) Impact – All Jurisdictions**

The potential impact of a severe winter storm is normally minor, resulting in few, if any, injuries. Drivers, especially those unfamiliar with or unable to drive in icy conditions, may be at the highest risk of crashing their vehicle and sustaining injuries.

Beyond accidents caused by icy conditions, severe winter weather has the potential to cause widespread power outages. Trees and other vegetation that grow along or near power lines and utility lines can become overburdened by ice and snow accumulation. Falling limbs or trees can easily take down power and utility lines. Neglected vegetation is especially at risk of failure due to increased weight loads. Power outages can create a cascading effect depending on residents' ability to heat their homes without electricity, especially for those young, elderly, and low-income residents as identified in Section 3 of Chapter 3 above. Although no deaths related to severe winter storms have been reported in the participating jurisdictions, in the worst cases, the hazard has the potential to be deadly.

Severe winter storms will likely cause only minor property damage and minimal disruption to the quality of life in the participating jurisdictions.

Depending on when the event happens, a severe winter storm may damage or destroy crops.

## **5) Vulnerability**

### **A) Infrastructure**

While all of the participating jurisdictions are exposed to extreme temperatures, existing buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities are not considered vulnerable to significant damage caused by severe winter storm events. This determination was made based on the expectation that most roofs can support 20 lbs. / square foot of snow<sup>38</sup>. The worst snowstorm in any participating jurisdiction dropped 8". Although it's not impossible<sup>39</sup> for that much snow to cause structural damage, given that the snow weight is well below the threshold where damage is likely, structural damages are not expected. Additionally, 1" of ice is roughly equivalent in weight per square foot to 1" of snow. Considering the worst ice storms in the participating jurisdictions cause ice accumulations of 1", it's unlikely, but not impossible, that an ice storm causing structural ice accumulations of less than 4" will cause significant structural damages.

However, significant damages may be incurred indirectly. Examples include, but are not limited to, trees and limbs that fall after being overburdened with snow or ice, building strikes due to

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<sup>38</sup> <https://disastersafety.org/freezing-weather/prevent-roof-collapse-homes/>

<sup>39</sup> [https://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/7d8c55d1c4f815edf3d7e7d1c120383f/FEMA957\\_Snowload\\_508.pdf](https://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/7d8c55d1c4f815edf3d7e7d1c120383f/FEMA957_Snowload_508.pdf) - The weight of a foot a snow can vary widely based on how wet the snow is, between 3 and 21 lbs. per square foot. However, wet snow primarily affects the East Coast, Pacific Northwest, and southwestern Alaska.

vehicles losing traction on snow or ice-covered roads, and power outages that affect building temperature regulation and allow pipes to freeze and burst.

**B) Population**

As described in Section 3 of Chapter 3 above, Lamar County and the participating jurisdictions are home to many vulnerable residents. Areas with concentrations of young, elderly, and low-income residents may feel greater impacts from severe winter weather due to those populations’ limited ability to properly address the hazard. Deficiencies may include but aren’t limited to lack of heating in their homes or vehicles, lack of access to heated public spaces during the coldest part of the day or night, and frozen pipes that may jeopardize access to drinking water, and in the worst cases, lead to severe structural damage that can render a home unlivable. The consequences for these populations’ exposure to severe winter weather can include but are not limited to complications for those suffering from hypertension, hypothyroidism, and diabetes, as well as exhaustion, hypothermia, trench foot, or death.

**C) Critical Facilities**

Any shutdown of critical facilities due to severe winter weather is expected to be temporary. However, based on the proximity of trees and powerlines on their properties, the following critical facilities may be at a higher risk of losing power due to falling limbs.

**Table 48: Critical Facilities Vulnerable to Winter Storms**

Jurisdiction	Critical Facilities	Potential Severe Winter Storm Impacts
		Falling Tree Limbs
Lamar County	County Courthouse	x
	County Court Annex	x
	Lamar County Sheriff’s Office	x
	Lamar County Red Cross Building	x
	Lamar County Jail	x
	Biardstown VFD	x
	Brookston VFD Station #1	x
	Brookston VFD Station #2	x
	Chicota VFD Station #1	x
	Chicota VFD Station #2	x
	Cunningham VFD	x
	Direct VFD	x
	East Post Oak VFD	x
	Faught VFD Station #1	x
	Faught VFD Station #2	x
	Hopewell VFD Station #1	x
Hopewell VFD Station #2	x	

	Lamar Point VFD Station #1	x
	Lamar Point VFD Station #2	x
	Midway VFD	x
	Novice VFD	x
	Pattonville VFD	x
	Powderly VFD	x
	Reno VFD Station #1	x
	Reno VFD Station #2	x
	Taylor Town VFD	x
	Tigertown VFD	x
<b>Blossom</b>	Blossom City Hall	x
	City of Blossom Water Dept.	x
	City of Blossom VFD	x
	City of Blossom Civic Center	x
	City of Blossom Wastewater Treatment Plant	x
<b>Deport</b>	Deport City Hall	x
	City of Deport Water Dept.	x
	Deport VFD	x
	Deport City Barn	x
	Deport Community Center	x
	Deport Elementary School	x
	Deport Sewer Plant	x
	Water Tower	x
<b>Paris</b>	Water/Wastewater Treatment Plant	x
	CR 34950 Pump Station	x
	Paris Fire Station #1	x
	Paris Fire Station #3	x
	Paris Fire Station #4	x
	7 <sup>th</sup> St. Pump Station	x
	Paris Police Department	x
	Paris EMS Eastside	x
	Paris EMS Transfer Station	x
	Paris EMS Northside	x
	Loop 286 Major Lift Station	x
	West Elevated Water Tower	x
	East Elevated Water Tower	x
	7 <sup>th</sup> St. Ground Storage	
	SE Lift Station	x
	Hwy 271 Major Lift Station	x
	Hwy 271 Water/Wastewater Treatment Plant	x
	City Hall Annex	x
Animal Shelter	x	

	Public Works	x
	Paris Public Library	x
	Paris City Hall	x
<b>Reno</b>	Reno City Hall	X
	Reno Police Dept.	x
	Rolling Acres Lift Station	x
	Larue Lift Station	x
	HWY 82 Lift Station	x
	SE Lift Station	x
	SW Lift Station	x
	Scotts Lift Station	x
	Meadows Lift Station	x
	Wastewater Treatment Plant	x
	Elevated Water Storage Tank	x
	Standpipe	x
	Reno VFD	x
	<b>Roxton</b>	Roxton City Hall
Roxton City Barn		x
Roxton VFD		x

## 12. Severe Winds

A windstorm<sup>40</sup> is classified as any wind that is strong enough to cause at least light damage to trees and buildings, which may or may not be accompanied by precipitation. Wind speeds during a windstorm typically exceed 41 knots. Damage can be attributed to gusts or longer periods of sustained winds.

Windstorms may last for just a few minutes when caused by downbursts from thunderstorms, or they may last for hours (and even several days) when they result from large-scale weather systems. A windstorm that travels in a straight line and is caused by the gust front (the boundary between descending cold air and warm air at the surface) of an approaching thunderstorm is called a derecho. Derechos are capable of causing widespread damage and landscape devastation.

### 1) Windstorm History

In the 2017 HMAP, Lamar County and the participating jurisdictions did not identify a specific hazard history for windstorms. Instead, wind was generally included as part of a Thunderstorm hazard history. In the 2017 plan, Lamar County and participating jurisdictions recorded 27 thunderstorm winds events from 2006 to 2011. There were no injuries or fatalities associated with hailstorms for these events. Historically, the County reported high probability of thunderstorms, and therefore increase risk of severe winds.

The following tables identify the most comprehensive list available of severe wind events and associated damages in Lamar County and the participating jurisdictions from 2017 to present.

Table 49: City of Paris Severe Wind History

Incidents	Date Range	Windstorm Events	Windspeed Range (Knots)	Fatalities	Injuries	Property Damage \$2023	Crop Damage \$2023
Paris	7/23/2017 – 10/20/2019	3	54 - 60	0	0	\$57,944	\$0

Table 50: City of Deport Windstorm History

Incidents	Date Range	Windstorm Events	Windspeed Range (Knots)	Fatalities	Injuries	Property Damage \$2023	Crop Damage \$2023
Deport	10/20/2019 – 4/4/2022	2	50 - 55	0	0	\$8,476	\$0

There have been no recorded events for Lamar County, City of Blossom, Reno, or Roxton since the 2017 HMAP, but some events may have gone unreported.

<sup>40</sup> <https://www.britannica.com/science/windstorm>

## 2) Likelihood of Future Events

Given the frequency of past events in all jurisdictions, a damaging severe wind event in the future is highly likely, meaning that an event is probable in the next year.

## 3) Extent

The generally accepted extent scale for wind events is the Beaufort Wind Scale. The following table lists categories, measurement, classification, and appearance descriptions.

Table 51: Beaufort Wind Scale<sup>41</sup>

Beaufort Wind Scale				
Force	Wind (Knots)	WMO Classification	Appearance of Wind Effects	
			On the Water	On Land
0	Less than 1	Calm	Sea surface smooth and mirror-like	Calm, smoke rises vertically
1	1-3	Light Air	Scaly ripples, no foam crests	Smoke drift indicates wind direction, still wind vanes
2	4-6	Light Breeze	Small wavelets, crests glassy, no breaking	Wind felt on face, leaves rustle, vanes begin to move
3	7-10	Gentle Breeze	Large wavelets, crests begin to break, scattered whitecaps	Leaves and small twigs constantly moving, light flags extended
4	11-16	Moderate Breeze	Small waves 1-4 feet becoming longer, numerous whitecaps	Dust, leaves, and loose paper lifted, small tree branches move
5	17-21	Fresh Breeze	Moderate waves 4-8 feet taking longer form, many whitecaps, some spray	Small trees in leaf begin to sway
6	22-27	Strong Breeze	Larger waves 8-13 feet, whitecaps common, more spray	Larger tree branches moving, whistling in wires
7	28-33	Near Gale	Sea heaps up, waves 13-20 feet, white foam streaks off breakers	Whole trees moving, resistance felt walking against wind
8	34-40	Gale	Moderately high (13-20 feet) waves of greater length, edges of crests begin to break into spindrift, foam blown in streaks	Whole trees in motion, resistance felt walking against wind
9	41-47	Strong Gale	High waves (20 feet), sea begins to roll, dense streaks of	Slight structural damage occurs, slate blows off roofs

<sup>41</sup> Source: [www.spc.noaa.gov/faq/tornado/beaufort.html](http://www.spc.noaa.gov/faq/tornado/beaufort.html)

			foam, spray may reduce visibility	
10	48-55	Storm	Very high waves (20-30 feet) with overhanging crests, sea white with densely blown foam, heavy rolling, lowered visibility	Seldom experienced on land, trees broken or uprooted, "considerable structural damage"
11	56-63	Violent Storm	Exceptionally high (30-45 feet) waves, foam patches cover sea, visibility more reduced	
12	64+	Hurricane	Air filled with foam, waves over 45 feet, sea completely white with driving spray, visibility greatly reduced	

The worst severe wind events in Lamar County and the participating jurisdictions have ranged up to a 12 on the Beaufort Wind Scale. No recent severe wind events in any of the participating jurisdictions have caused any injuries, deaths, or crop damages. Future severe wind events may meet previous worst-case Force 12 events in terms of strength and intensity of wind speed.

**4) Location and Impact**

**A) Location**

Windstorms are not constrained by any distinct geographic boundary. Windstorms can occur across all participating jurisdictions.

**B) Impact**

Impacts from a windstorm may include but are not limited to damaged or destroyed personal property including vehicles, damaged or destroyed agricultural, residential, commercial, and industrial buildings. Crops may be damaged or destroyed. Pets and livestock may be injured or killed by flying debris. Pets and livestock may escape due to damaged or destroyed structures and fences.

In the worst cases, windstorms may cause injuries and/or be deadly.

**5) Vulnerability**

Windstorms have the potential to impact all participating jurisdictions. Therefore, each jurisdiction is equally exposed to the hazard. Improved property, critical facilities, critical infrastructure, and the entire population are considered vulnerable to windstorms.

Based on windstorm data collected for the participating jurisdictions, windstorms primarily damage physical structures. However, there is no uniformity with respect to the type of structures that have been damaged by windstorms in any of the participating jurisdictions.

Windstorm damages can be directly caused by the wind itself, flying debris, and falling trees, or indirectly by damages like power outages.

### ***A) Population***

As described in Section 3 of Chapter 3 above, Lamar County and the participating jurisdictions are home to many vulnerable residents. Increased vulnerability may be due to many factors including but not limited to: age, physical ability, financial means, housing type, and housing condition. Many of these vulnerabilities often overlap.

The participating jurisdictions recognize that vulnerable populations may need additional help preparing for and recovering from a windstorm.

Residents of mobile / manufactured homes are of particular concern. These structures may not be safe during a windstorm.

Residents of sub-standard structures are also of particular concern. Structures in sub-standard condition ahead of a windstorm, whether due to structural damages, missing windows or doors, holes in exterior walls or the roof, may be less safe during a windstorm than structures in standard condition.

Existing structural weaknesses, due to housing type or existing damages, may lead to compounded damages, injuries, or loss of life.

### ***B) Critical Facilities***

Certain critical facilities and infrastructure in each jurisdiction may be particularly vulnerable to windstorms similar to hurricane and tornado events. These facilities have been identified for reasons including: the number of people who use the facility or infrastructure, the facility's role in providing basic services to begin the cleanup process and get the jurisdictions running again, and the facility's ability to offer goods and materials residents will need to resume normalcy as quickly as possible. The selected critical facilities are built from a variety of materials with varying levels of resistance to wind damages. Additionally, their varying ages mean they weren't constructed to uniform building standards. Given wind's potentially violent nature, these facilities may experience increased levels of vulnerability to the hazards. Damage to any of these facilities may have a disproportionately negative impact on each jurisdiction's recovery from a windstorm if that damage affects the facility's ability to reopen and resume normal business right away.

Table 52: Critical Facilities Vulnerable to Windstorms and Potential Impacts

Jurisdiction	Critical Facilities	Potential Windstorm Impacts								
		Loss of Power	Flying Debris	Uprooted Trees	Flooding Due to Physical Damages	Damaged or Destroyed Roofs	Damaged or Broken Windows	Wind Damage	Injuries	Death
Lamar County	County Courthouse	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	County Court Annex	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Lamar County Sheriff’s Office	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Lamar County Red Cross Building	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Lamar County Jail	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Biardstown VFD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Brookston VFD Station #1	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Brookston VFD Station #2	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Chicota VFD Station #1	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Chicota VFD Station #2	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Cunningham VFD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Direct VFD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	East Post Oak VFD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Faught VFD Station #1	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Faught VFD Station #2	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Hopewell VFD Station #1	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Hopewell VFD Station #2	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Lamar Point VFD Station #1	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Lamar Point VFD Station #2	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Midway VFD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Novice VFD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Pattonville VFD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Powderly VFD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Reno VFD Station #1	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Reno VFD Station #2	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	

	Taylor Town VFD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Tigertown VFD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<b>Blossom</b>	Blossom City Hall	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	City of Blossom Water Dept.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	City of Blossom VFD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	City of Blossom Civic Center	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	City of Blossom Wastewater Treatment Plant	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<b>Deport</b>	Deport City Hall	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	City of Deport Water Dept.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Deport VFD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Deport City Barn	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Deport Community Center	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Deport Elementary School	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Deport Sewer Plant	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Water Tower	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
<b>Paris</b>	Water/Wastewater Treatment Plant	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	CR 34950 Pump Station	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Paris Fire Station #1	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Paris Fire Station #3	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Paris Fire Station #4	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	7 <sup>th</sup> St. Pump Station	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Paris Police Department	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Paris EMS Eastside	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Paris EMS Transfer Station	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Paris EMS Northside	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Loop 286 Major Lift Station	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	West Elevated Water Tower	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
	East Elevated Water Tower	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
	7 <sup>th</sup> St. Ground Storage				x					
	SE Lift Station	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Hwy 271 Major Lift Station	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	

	Hwy 271 Water/Wastewater Treatment Plant	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	City Hall Annex	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Animal Shelter	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Public Works	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Paris Public Library	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Paris City Hall	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<b>Reno</b>	Reno City Hall	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Reno Police Dept.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Rolling Acres Lift Station	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Larue Lift Station	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	HWY 82 Lift Station	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	SE Lift Station	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	SW Lift Station	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Scotts Lift Station	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Meadows Lift Station	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Wastewater Treatment Plant	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Elevated Water Storage Tank	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
	Standpipe				x					
Reno VFD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
<b>Roxton</b>	Roxton City Hall	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Roxton City Barn	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Roxton VFD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

### C) Vulnerable Parcels

Table 53: Parcels Vulnerable to Windstorms

Jurisdiction	Parcel Count	Estimated Potential Damage Value
<b>Lamar County</b>	<b>104,674</b>	<b>\$12,781,441,507</b>
City of Blossom	2,598	\$168,792,900
City of Deport	1,200	\$63,060,465
City of Paris	40,812	\$4,602,786,283
City of Reno	4,216	\$572,108,925
City of Roxton	1,527	\$74,222,664

### 13. Lightning

Lightning is a massive electrostatic discharge between electrically charged regions within clouds, or between a cloud and the Earth's surface.

Lightning damage can result in electrocution of humans and animals; vaporization of materials along the path of the strike; fire caused by the high temperature produced by the strike; and sudden power surges that can damage electrical and electronic equipment. Millions of dollars of direct and indirect damages result from lightning strikes on electric utility substations and distribution lines. While property damage is the major hazard associated with lightning, it should be noted that lightning strikes kill nearly 49 people<sup>42</sup> each year in the United States.

#### 1) Lightning History

The 2017 HMAP recorded 2 lightning events that caused damage between 2006 to 2008. According to the NCEI database, there have been no recorded events since the 2017 HMAP; however, the planning team determined that lightning events occur multiple times annually.

#### 2) Likelihood of Future Events

Lightning is especially associated with thunderstorms. Despite the lack of officially reported instances of lightning-caused damages, a lightning event is highly likely, meaning an event affecting any or all of the participating jurisdictions is probable in the next year. According to information from VAISALA<sup>43</sup>, most of Lamar County can expect about 13 to 20 lightning flashes per square miles per year.

#### 3) Extent

The extent for lightning can be expressed in terms of the number of strikes within an interval. Given the lack of lightning history data, it is expected that Lamar County and all participating jurisdictions may experience lightning events between LAL 1 and LAL 5. Dry thunderstorms, LAL 6, are not expected.

Table 54: Lightning Activity Levels<sup>44</sup>

Lightning Activity Level (LAL)		
Activity levels are valuable guidance tools to aid in the preparation for possible fire initiation from cloud-to-ground lightning.		
LAL	Cloud and Storm Development	Lightning Strikes per 15 Minutes
1	No thunderstorms.	-

<sup>42</sup> <https://www.weather.gov/safety/lightning-victims>

<sup>43</sup> <https://www.vaisala.com/sites/default/files/documents/WEA-MET-Annual-Lightning-Report-2020-B212260EN-A.pdf>

<sup>44</sup> Source: <http://www.prh.noaa.gov/hnl/pages/LAL.php>

2	Cumulus clouds are common but only a few reaches the towering cumulus stage. A single thunderstorm must be confirmed in the observation area. The clouds produce mainly virga, but light rain will occasionally reach the ground. Lightning is very infrequent.	1-8
3	Towering cumulus covers less than two-tenths of the sky. Thunderstorms are few, but two to three must occur within the observation area. Light to moderate rain will reach the ground, and lightning is infrequent.	9-15
4	Towering cumulus covers two to three-tenths of the sky. Thunderstorms are scattered and more than three must occur within the observation area. Moderate rain is common, and lightning is frequent.	16-25
5	Towering cumulus and thunderstorms are numerous. They cover more than three-tenths and occasionally obscure the sky. Rain is moderate to heavy and lightning is frequent and intense.	25+
6	Similar to LAL 3 except thunderstorms are dry.	

**4) Location and Impact**

**A) Location**

Lightning strikes have no distinct geographic boundary. Lightning can occur across each participating jurisdiction.

**B) Impact**

Impacts from lightning in all jurisdictions may include but are not limited to loss of power due to electrical surges, damaged or destroyed personal property including computers and other electronics, damaged or destroyed agricultural, residential, commercial, and industrial buildings. Crops may be damaged or destroyed. Livestock may be injured or killed by lightning. In the worst cases, lightning may cause injuries or even loss of life.

**5) Vulnerability**

According to the Lightning Protection Institute, it is a myth<sup>45</sup> that lightning always strikes the tallest objects. Given lightning’s indiscriminate nature, it is impossible to identify buildings that are at an increased risk of being struck by lightning. All existing and future buildings, critical facilities, critical infrastructure, improved property, and the population are exposed to this hazard. However, structures without adequate lightning protection and those with large concentrations of electronic equipment like computers, servers, and printers, are most vulnerable, as are locations that may have outside crowds during a lightning event.

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<sup>45</sup> [http://lightning.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/LPI\\_lightning\\_infographic\\_2015.jpg](http://lightning.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/LPI_lightning_infographic_2015.jpg)

### A) Critical Facilities

Table 55: Critical Facilities Vulnerable to Lightning and Potential Impacts

Jurisdiction	Critical Facilities	Potential Lightning Impacts			
		Physical Damage	Electrical Damage	Data Damage or Loss	Fire
Lamar County	County Courthouse	x	x	x	x
	County Court Annex	x	x	x	x
	Lamar County Sheriff's Office	x	x	x	x
	Lamar County Red Cross Building	x	x	x	x
	Lamar County Jail	x	x	x	x
	Biardstown VFD	x	x	x	x
	Brookston VFD Station #1	x	x	x	x
	Brookston VFD Station #2	x	x	x	x
	Chicota VFD Station #1	x	x	x	x
	Chicota VFD Station #2	x	x	x	x
	Cunningham VFD	x	x	x	x
	Direct VFD	x	x	x	x
	East Post Oak VFD	x	x	x	x
	Faught VFD Station #1	x	x	x	x
	Faught VFD Station #2	x	x	x	x
	Hopewell VFD Station #1	x	x	x	x
	Hopewell VFD Station #2	x	x	x	x
	Lamar Point VFD Station #1	x	x	x	x
	Lamar Point VFD Station #2	x	x	x	x
	Midway VFD	x	x	x	x
	Novice VFD	x	x	x	x
	Pattonville VFD	x	x	x	x
	Powderly VFD	x	x	x	x
	Reno VFD Station #1	x	x	x	x
Reno VFD Station #2	x	x	x	x	
Taylor Town VFD	x	x	x	x	
Tigertown VFD	x	x	x	x	
Blossom	Blossom City Hall	x	x	x	x
	City of Blossom Water Dept.	x	x	x	x
	City of Blossom VFD	x	x	x	x
	City of Blossom Civic Center	x	x	x	x
	City of Blossom Wastewater Treatment Plant	x	x	x	x
Deport	Deport City Hall	x	x	x	x
	City of Deport Water Dept.	x	x	x	x
	Deport VFD	x	x	x	x
	Deport City Barn	x	x	x	x
	Deport Community Center	x	x	x	x
	Deport Elementary School	x	x	x	x

	Deport Sewer Plant	x	x	x	x
	Water Tower	x	x	x	x
<b>Paris</b>	Water/Wastewater Treatment Plant	x	x	x	x
	CR 34950 Pump Station	x	x	x	x
	Paris Fire Station #1	x	x	x	x
	Paris Fire Station #3	x	x	x	x
	Paris Fire Station #4	x	x	x	x
	7 <sup>th</sup> St. Pump Station	x	x	x	x
	Paris Police Department	x	x	x	x
	Paris EMS Eastside	x	x	x	x
	Paris EMS Transfer Station	x	x	x	x
	Paris EMS Northside	x	x	x	x
	Loop 286 Major Lift Station	x	x	x	x
	West Elevated Water Tower	x	x	x	x
	East Elevated Water Tower	x	x	x	x
	7 <sup>th</sup> St. Ground Storage				
	SE Lift Station	x	x	x	x
	Hwy 271 Major Lift Station	x	x	x	x
	Hwy 271 Water/Wastewater Treatment Plant	x	x	x	x
	City Hall Annex	x	x	x	x
	Animal Shelter	x	x	x	x
	Public Works	x	x	x	x
Paris Public Library	x	x	x	x	
Paris City Hall	x	x	x	x	
<b>Reno</b>	Reno City Hall	x	x	x	x
	Reno Police Dept.	x	x	x	x
	Rolling Acres Lift Station	x	x	x	x
	Larue Lift Station	x	x	x	x
	HWY 82 Lift Station	x	x	x	x
	SE Lift Station	x	x	x	x
	SW Lift Station	x	x	x	x
	Scotts Lift Station	x	x	x	x
	Meadows Lift Station	x	x	x	x
	Wastewater Treatment Plant	x	x	x	x
	Elevated Water Storage Tank	x	x	x	x
	Standpipe	x	x	x	x
	Reno VFD	x	x	x	x
<b>Roxton</b>	Roxton City Hall	x	x	x	x
	Roxton City Barn	x	x	x	x
	Roxton VFD	x	x	x	x

**B) Vulnerable Parcels**

Table 56: Parcels Vulnerable to Lightning

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Parcel Count</b>	<b>Estimated Potential Damage Value</b>
<b>Lamar County</b>	<b>104,674</b>	<b>\$12,781,441,507</b>
City of Blossom	2,598	\$168,792,900
City of Deport	1,200	\$63,060,465
City of Paris	40,812	\$4,602,786,283
City of Reno	4,216	\$572,108,925
City of Roxton	1,527	\$74,222,664

## **14. Dam Failure**

A dam is defined as any barrier, wall, or embankment, along with its abutments and appurtenant works, constructed for the purpose of storing water or other liquid material either temporarily or permanently. The term dam failure means that the dam is overtopped or fails to operate in the manner for which it was designed. A catastrophic failure would be a breach that would allow the dam's reservoir to suddenly drain. Dam failure can occur with little or no warning, or it can be an anticipated event. Dam failure can cause mass fatalities, mass structural damage and/or a cascading potential if a populated area is located below the dam structure.

### **1) Dam History**

Neither Lamar County nor the Cities of Deport or Paris have documented histories of damages caused by dam failure. However, the planning team has determined that the hazard has the ability to affect structures and infrastructure in these jurisdictions. The remaining jurisdictions have no history of dam failure, have no dams nearby, or no high hazard dams nearby and will not be profiling the hazard.

The three dams of concern to Lamar County are known as the Pat Mayse Dam, the Deport Creek WS SCS Site 1 Dam (near City of Deport), and the Lake Crook Dam (near City of Paris). The Pat Mayse Dam is owned by the USACE Tulsa District, creates the Pat Mayse Lake and has a maximum storage of 457,800 acre-feet, and is considered a flood risk reduction, water supply, and recreational dam. The dam was built originally in 1967 and was last inspected in 2022. The Deport Creek WS SCS Site 1 Dam is owned by the City of Deport, has a maximum storage of 6,008 acre feet, and is considered primarily a flood risk reduction dam. The dam was built in 1980 and last inspected in 2017. The Lake Crook Dam is owned by the City of Paris and creates Lake Crook, with a maximum storage of 23,398 acre feet. The reservoir is primarily a municipal water supply. The dam was built in 1923 and was last inspected in 2017.

### **2) Likelihood of Future Occurrence**

Given the lack of a prior dam or levee failure in the participating jurisdictions, dam / levee failure is considered unlikely, meaning that one is possible in the next 10 years.

As information on the hazard is gathered more closely moving forward, its likelihood will be revised accordingly.

### **3) Extent**

FEMA's classification system for dam failures is a simple and straight-forward three tier system. It is based on whether there is any probability of a loss of human life, and whether there is a large economic, environmental, or lifeline loss. The low hazard potential classification is used for failures that will not result in any loss of human life, and the economic, environmental, and

lifeline losses are low and generally limited to the dam owner. The significant hazard potential classification is used for failures that will not result in any loss of human life, but the economic, environmental, and lifeline losses would have a great impact on the community. The high hazard potential classification is used when the dam failure will cause the loss of at least one human life, regardless of what the economic, environmental, and lifeline losses are. A way to consider the hazard extent is to use the storage capacity behind the dam to estimate the ground surface that would be covered with a foot of water.

An acre-foot is 325,851 gallons and would cover one acre of land with a foot of water. A 1,000-acre-foot body of water could cover 40 acres with an average depth of 25 feet, and the volume of 1,000 acre-feet is approximately 326 million gallons of water.

**Table 57: Dam Failure Extent Classification**

<b>Hazard Potential Classification</b>	<b>Loss of Human Life</b>	<b>Dam Storage Capacity</b>
Low	None Expected	Less than 10,000 acre-feet
Significant	Probable (1-6)	Between 10,000 – 100,000 acre-feet
High	Loss of Life Expected (7 or more)	100,000 acre-feet or more

There are 75 dams in Lamar County. According to the National Inventory of Dams, the vast majority are less than 10,000 acre-feet.

The majority of dams in Lamar County are considered low hazard. They hold less than 10,000 acre-feet of water, and no loss of life is expected should any fail. However, one dam, the Pat Mayse Dam, is identified as a high hazard dam. The Pat Mayse Dam’s storage capacity is 457,800 acre-feet. If a failure of the Pat Mayse Dam were to occur, approximately 18,312 acres of land could be inundated with an average depth of 25 feet.

Although the remaining dams are considered low to significant hazard, the City of Deport and City of Paris chose to profile two other dams due to their proximity to the jurisdiction.

The Deport Creek WS SCS Site 1 Dam’s (near City of Deport) storage capacity is 6,008 acre-feet. If a failure of the Deport Creek WS SCS Site 1 Dam were to occur, approximately 240 acres of land could be inundated with an average depth of 25 feet. The Lake Crook Dam’s (near City of

Paris) storage capacity is 23,398 acre-feet. If a failure of the Lake Crook Dam were to occur, approximately 935 acres of land could be inundated with an average depth of 25 feet.

#### **4) Location and Impact**

##### ***A) Location***

The figures below show the location of all dams of concern within Lamar County as well as their proximity to the participating jurisdictions.

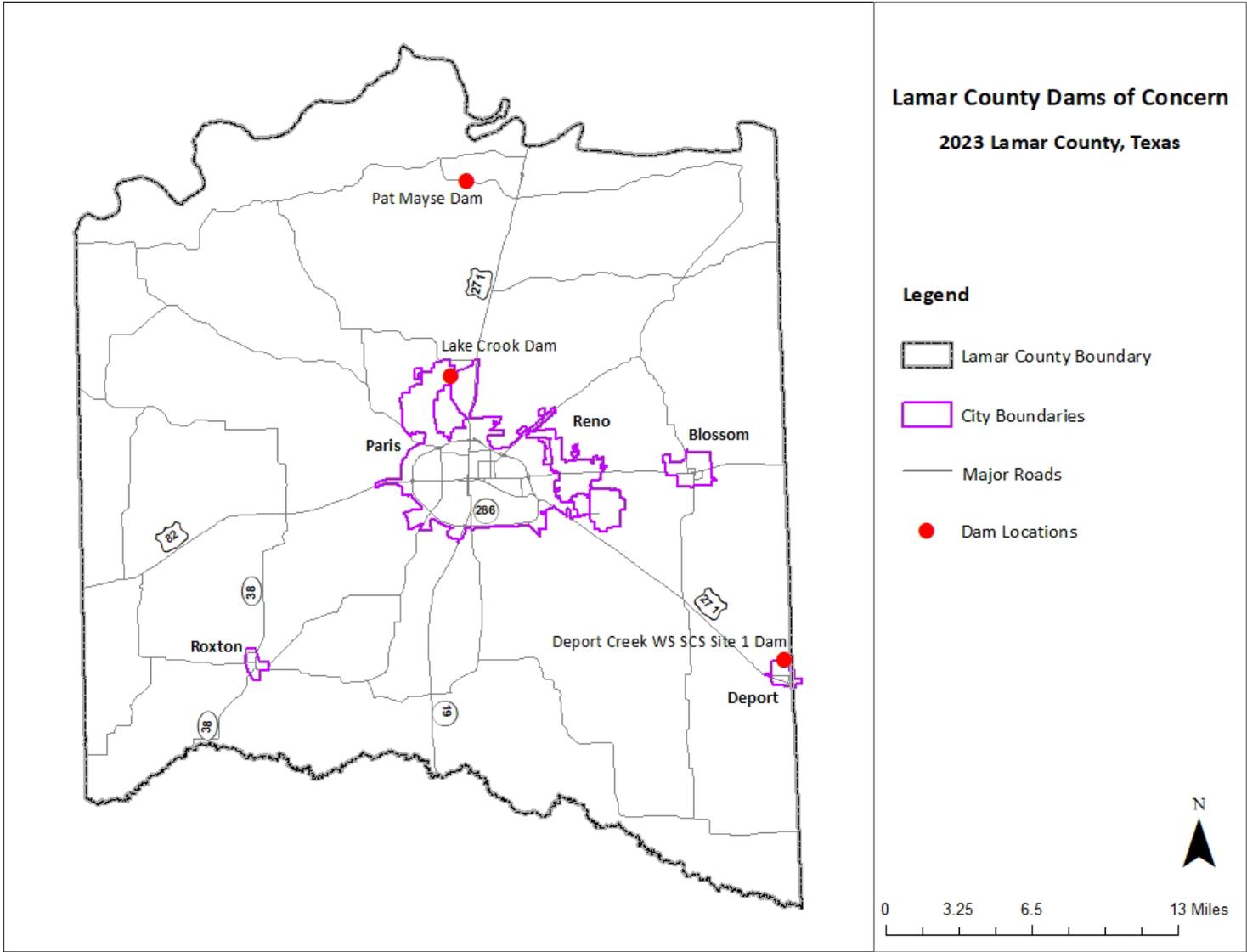


Figure 32: Dams of Concern

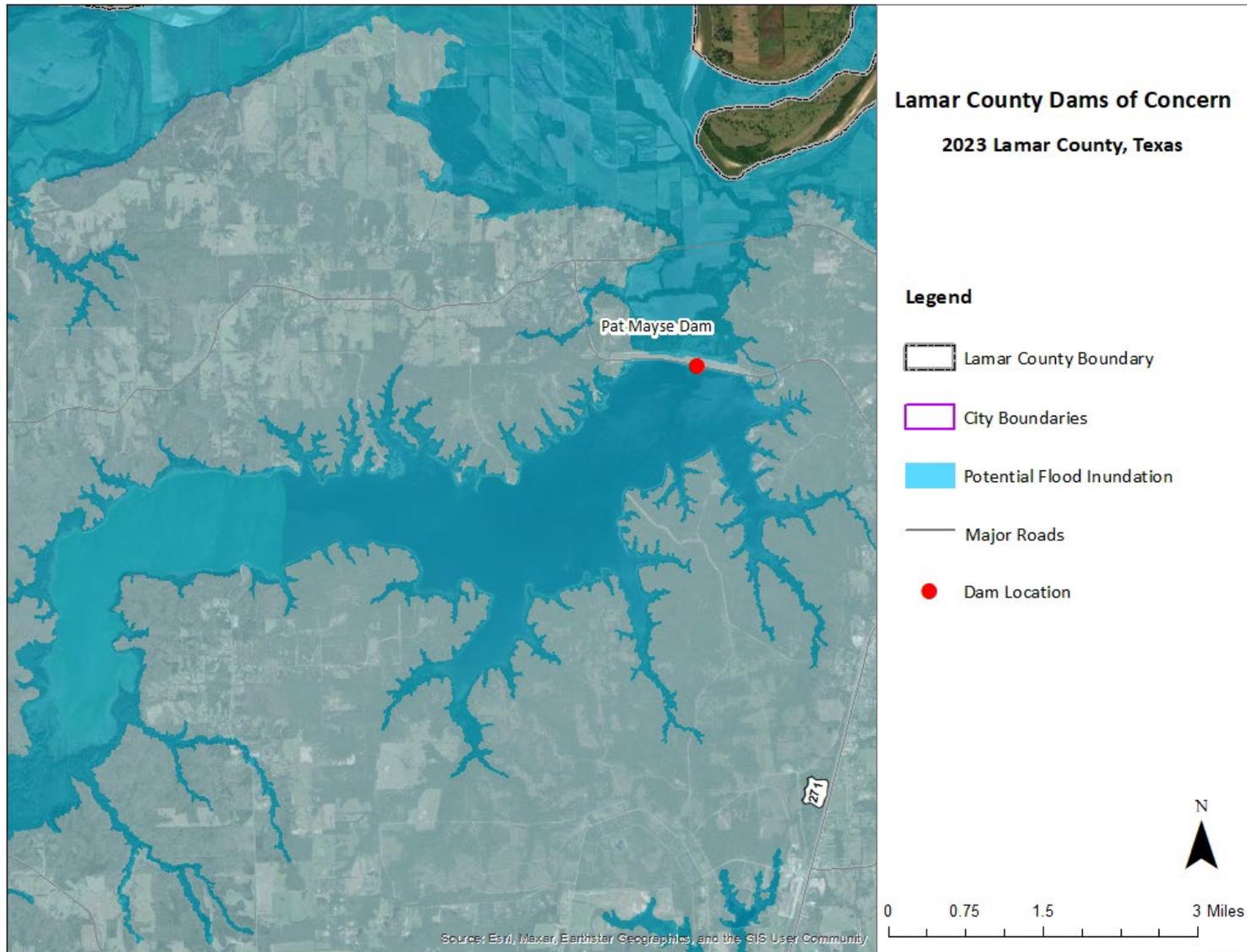


Figure 33: Lamar County Dams of Concern

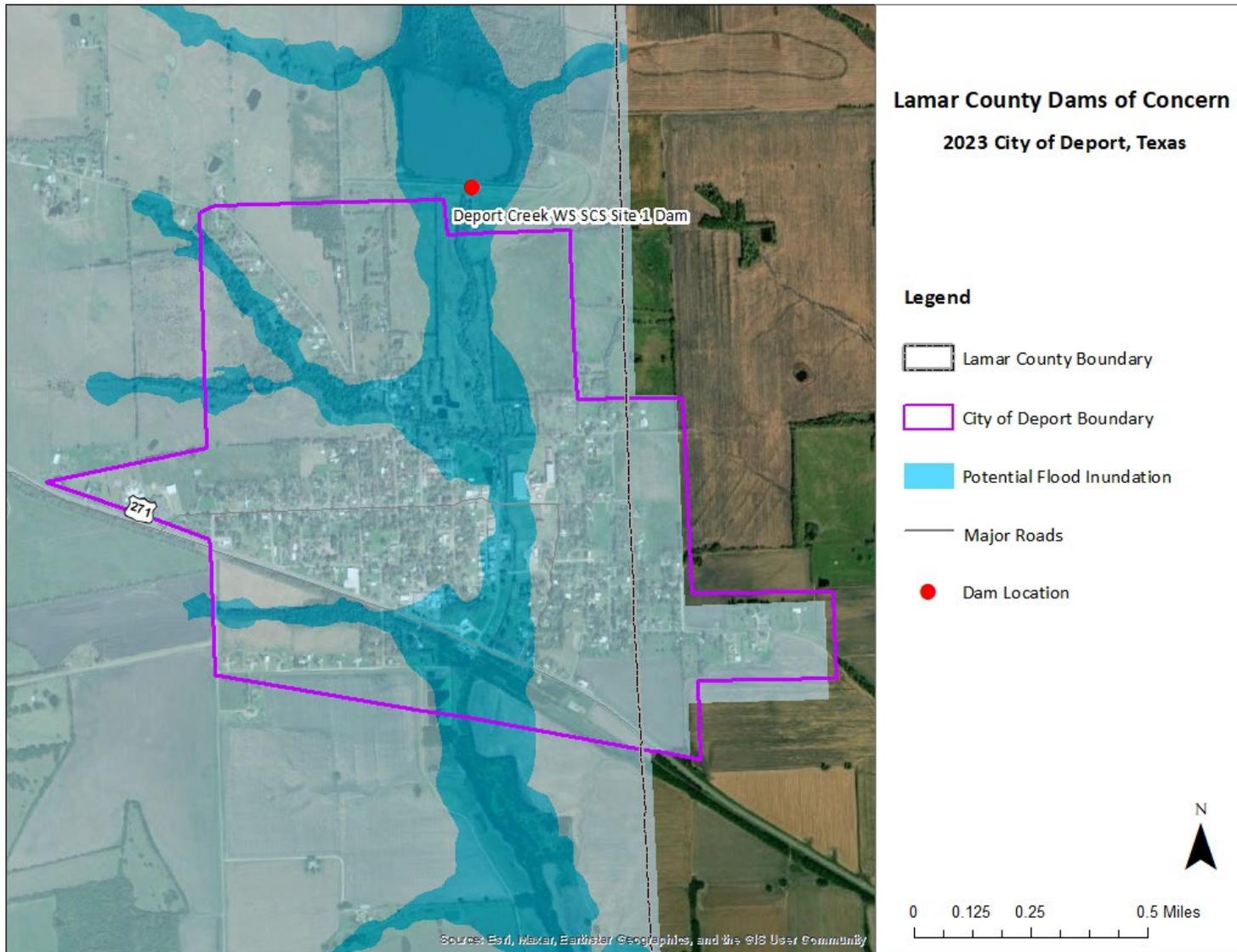


Figure 34: City of Deport Dams of Concern

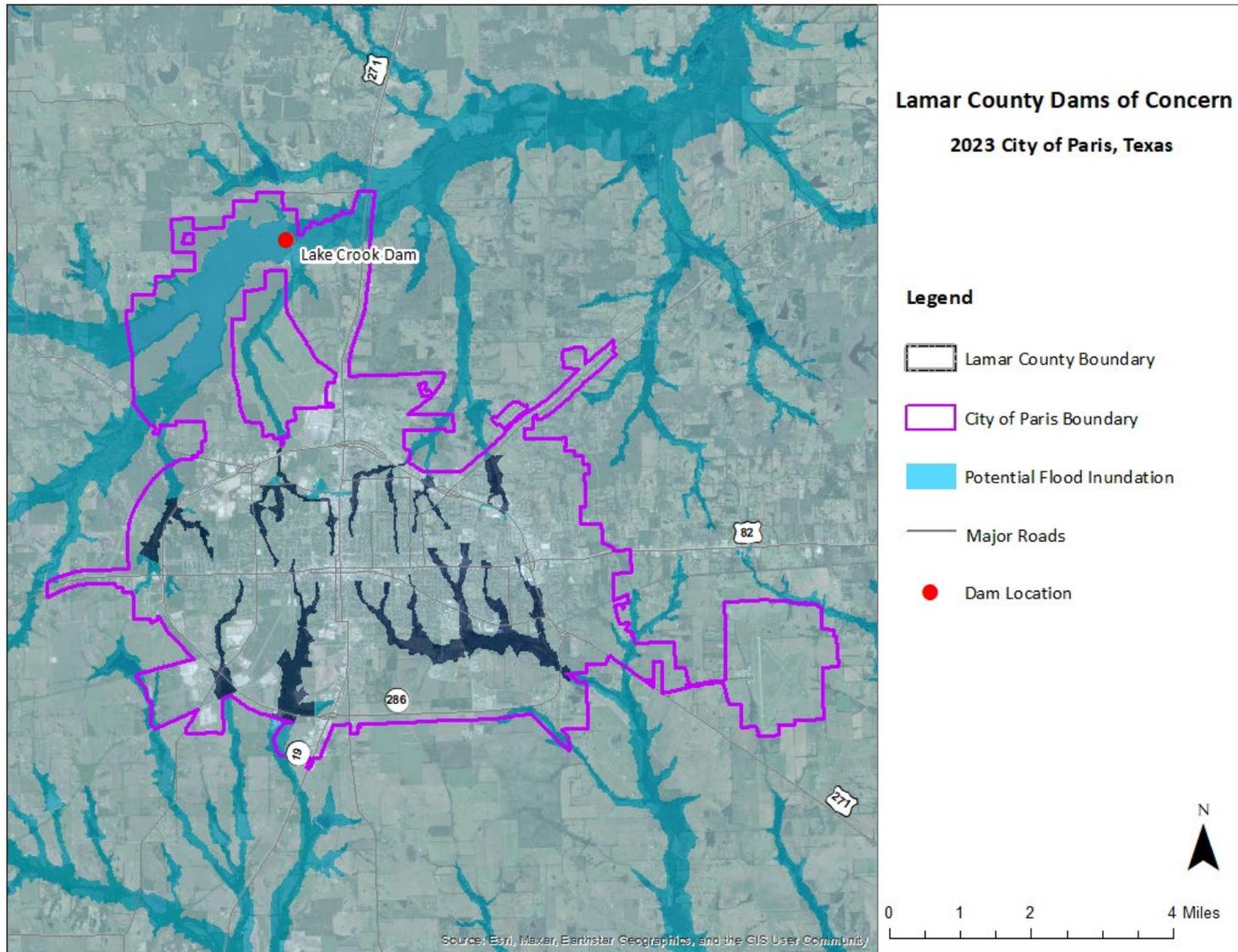


Figure 35: City of Paris Dams of Concern

***B) Impact***

Structures at risk of dam failure may be flooded, damaged by floodborne contaminants, damaged by debris flow, or even completely washed away. Although no loss of life to dam failure is expected in Lamar County, under the right conditions injury or loss of life are possible.

**5) Vulnerability**

***A) Population***

While the Pat Mayse Dam is considered a high hazard dam, meaning that property damage and loss of life could occur if the dam were to fail, the expected inundation zone is located in a primarily rural and sparsely populated area of Lamar County. Therefore, negative impacts on the population is unlikely.

***B) Critical Facilities***

Out of the 78 critical facilities identified in the County and participating jurisdictions, 5 fall within a potential inundation zone.

<b>City of Paris Critical Facilities</b>
Paris Water Treatment Plant
<b>City of Deport Critical Facilities</b>
Water Tower
Deport City Hall
Deport Water Dept.
Deport Elementary School

## 15. Mitigation Strategy

### 1) Capability Assessment

Lamar County and the participating jurisdictions have shown themselves to be highly capable, especially in terms of implementing hazard mitigation actions. All six jurisdictions participated in the 2017 plan.

In addition to reviewing previous actions and the steps taken to implement them, the planning team reviewed existing regulatory capabilities and opportunities for establishing new capabilities and enhancing existing ones. At this time, all jurisdictions could improve their hazard mitigation capabilities through the following efforts: budgeting for mitigation actions and support, passing policies and procedures to implement mitigation actions, adopting, and implementing stricter mitigation regulations, approving the hiring, and training of staff for mitigation activities, and approving mitigation updates and additions to existing plans as new needs are recognized. The participating cities could further improve their capabilities by creating and adopting regularly updated comprehensive plans.

Table 58: Capability Assessment by Jurisdiction

<b>Lamar County Administrative, Financial, Regulatory, and Technical Abilities</b>
Emergency Management
Subdivision
Nuisance Abatement
Road and Bridge Management
Economic Development
Grant Writing
General Budgeting
CIP Funding
CDBG Funding
State and Federal Grant Funding

<b>City of Blossom Administrative, Financial, Regulatory, and Technical Abilities</b>
Drought Contingency Planning
Zoning
Building Code Enforcement
Nuisance Abatement
Substandard Structures Abatement
Water Conservation Planning
Comprehensive Planning
General Budgeting
CIP Funding
CDBG Funding
State and Federal Grant Funding

<b>City of Deport Administrative, Financial, Regulatory, and Technical Abilities</b>
Floodplain Management
Emergency Management
Drought Contingency Planning
Building Code Enforcement
Water Conservation Planning
General Budgeting
State and Federal Grant Funding

<b>City of Paris</b> <b>Administrative, Financial, Regulatory, and Technical Abilities</b>
Floodplain Management
Emergency Management
Drought Contingency Planning
Subdivision
Zoning
Building Code Enforcement
Nuisance Abatement
Substandard Structure Abatement
Water Conservation Planning
Road and Bridge Management
Comprehensive Planning
Economic Development
Grant Writing
General Budgeting
CIP Funding
CDBG Funding
State and Federal Grant Funding

<b>City of Reno</b> <b>Administrative, Financial, Regulatory, and Technical Abilities</b>
Floodplain Management
Emergency Management
Drought Contingency Planning
Subdivision
Zoning
Building Code Enforcement
Water Conservation Planning

Road and Bridge Management
Economic Development
Grant Writing
General Budgeting
CDBG Funding
State and Federal Grant Funding

<b>City of Roxton Administrative, Financial, Regulatory, and Technical Abilities</b>
Emergency Management
Drought Contingency Planning
Water Conservation Planning
Road and Bridge Maintenance
General Budgeting

**2) Goals and Objectives Overview**

The hazard analysis has shown that Lamar County and the participating jurisdictions are at risk of multiple natural hazards. The following goals and objectives take a broad approach to improving outcomes before, during, and after these anticipated natural hazard events.

The goals and objectives in this plan reflect the overarching priorities identified by the communities and are similar to the goals listed in the 2017 plan. They have been expanded to include public services, public infrastructure, economic impacts, civic resources, and cultural resources as priorities in addition to reducing loss of life, injury, property damage, and preservation of natural resources. The mitigation actions the County and participating jurisdictions have selected are designed to address specific hazard-related issues in support of achieving the desired goals and objectives.

**3) Long-Term Vision**

The hazard mitigation plan must strike a balance between identifying long-term goals and objectives and prioritized mitigation actions that may be addressed sooner, depending on funding availability and local priorities. The result is that certain goals and objectives don't have a corresponding mitigation action. Instead, by taking the long view, the local planning team has created a framework that can be developed as the plan is updated over time.

#### 4) Goals

##### **A) Goal 1: To reduce loss of life and injury to persons**

###### *Objective 1.1*

Improve the delivery and effectiveness of warning messages

###### *Objective 1.2*

Preserve public and private emergency response capability (9-1-1, law enforcement, fire services, emergency medical services, hospitals).

###### *Objective 1.3*

Utilize available mitigation measures to prevent or reduce life-threatening impacts of natural hazards.

###### *Objective 1.4*

Reduce obstacles to timely and safe evacuation of flood hazard areas.

###### *Objective 1.5*

Reduce vulnerability of individuals living in mobile homes / manufactured housing.

###### *Objective 1.6*

Reduce life or health threatening impacts on individuals with special physical care requirements.

###### *Objective 1.7*

Reduce secondary impacts to health and safety from cascading effects.

##### **B) Goal 2: To reduce disruptions to essential public services and infrastructure**

###### *Objective 2.1*

Minimize disruption to and enhance rapid restoration of utilities.

###### *Objective 2.2*

Minimize disruption to and enhance rapid restoration of essential transportation infrastructure.

###### *Objective 2.3*

Minimize disruption to governmental, educational, and other institutions providing services to the public.

##### **C) Goal 3: To reduce economic impacts to individuals, businesses, and area institutions**

###### *Objective 3.1*

Increase home and business owner investment in available mitigation measures for private property.

*Objective 3.2*

Increase home and business owner participation in appropriate insurance programs.

*Objective 3.3*

Increase public and private sector development and use of operations continuity strategies.

*Objective 3.4*

Utilize available mitigation measures to prevent or reduce economic losses from natural hazards.

*Objective 3.5*

Reduce vulnerability of existing development by encouraging property owners to participate in buy-out or flood-proofing opportunities.

*Objective 3.6*

Reduce vulnerability of future development by utilizing available planning and structural standards.

***D) Goal 4: To reduce losses to civic, cultural, and environmental resources***

*Objective 4.1*

Protect public investment in community-owned facilities and infrastructure through appropriate structural, non-structural, and financial methods.

*Objective 4.2*

Reduce future losses to the non-profit sector through participation in available mitigation opportunities.

*Objective 4.3*

Reduce vulnerability of historically or culturally significant structures.

*Objective 4.4*

Minimize environmental impacts from cascading effects.

**5) Mitigation Action Plan**

***A) Mitigation Action Prioritization***

The planning team members have identified at least two mitigation actions per natural hazard. The previous plan had three prioritization criteria: 1) cost rank; 2) citizens potentially saved; and 3) number of hazards mitigated by the action. The priorities for this plan were expanded due to community changes in priorities. For this update, action items were identified and prioritized in consideration of the following criteria:

- 1) Life safety and property protection improvements

- 2) Cost effectiveness – do the action’s future benefits exceed its implementation costs
- 3) Technical feasibility – is the action reasonable given its technical requirements
- 4) Political acceptability
- 5) Administrative capabilities and legal authorities for implementation
- 6) Funding availability
- 7) The action’s environmental impacts
- 8) The action’s social acceptability
- 9) The action’s ability to reduce risk to more than one hazard
- 10) The ease of implementation
- 11) The availability of a local champion
- 12) The action’s relationship to other community objectives

In addition to considering an action’s cost effectiveness as described above, the planning team considered TDEM’s Cost-Effectiveness, Environmental Soundness and Technical Feasibility requirements as they relate to construction projects. Mitigation actions relating to physical infrastructure will meet the State’s standards as outlined below:

- A. Any state government construction project, regardless of potential funding source, has to be cost effective, technically feasible and meet all of the appropriate federal, state, and local environmental laws and regulations before it is started.
- B. State government projects funded by Federal Mitigation Grant Programs administered by TDEM have to meet specific criteria related to cost effectiveness, environmental soundness and technical feasibility. These are outlined in the applicable FEMA grant program guidance for that particular funding program.

***B) Incorporation and Integration of Existing Capabilities and Hazard Mitigation***

As previously outlined, the planning team reviewed a range of codes, ordinances, and planning studies that have been adopted by the participating jurisdictions. The planning team’s goal was to understand how these existing capabilities might affect mitigation actions in terms of implementation and enforcement.

**Mitigation Action Status – 2017 Plan**

In addition to reviewing existing codes, ordinances, and planning studies, the planning team also examined the status of each mitigation action identified in the 2017 plan.

A slight increase in local development is not known to have affected local vulnerability to the natural hazards this plan addresses or to those addressed in the 2017 plan.

Mitigation actions marked as abandoned are no longer considered relevant as written to the participating jurisdictions. Deferred and in progress actions are indicated with an asterisk (\*) in the new actions tables in Chapter 15, Part C.

Table 59: Previous Mitigation Actions – All Jurisdictions

<b>Lamar County Mitigation Actions Status</b>		
Hazards Addressed	Mitigation Actions	Status
<b>Tornadoes, Hailstorms, Extreme Heat, Floods, Wind and Thunderstorms, Severe Winter Storms, Dam Failures, Drought, Earthquakes, Wildfire,</b>	Purchase NOAA All Hazard Radios: Purchase and distribute radios to limited income residents that live in high-risk areas.	<i>Abandoned: No longer deemed relevant</i>
<b>Tornadoes, Hailstorms, Extreme Heat, Floods, Wind and Thunderstorms, Severe Winter Storms, Dam Failures, Drought, Earthquakes, Wildfire, Expansive Soils</b>	Public Education: Educate community on Fire Wise Program, and specific actions homeowners can take to mitigate against all hazards.	<i>In Progress</i>
<b>Tornadoes, Hailstorms, Extreme Heat, Floods, Wind and Thunderstorms, Severe Winter Storms, Dam Failures, Wildfire, Earthquake</b>	Generators: Purchase and install for the EOC and other critical facilities.	<i>In Progress</i>
<b>Tornado, Wind and Thunderstorm, Severe Winter Storms</b>	Safe Rooms: Install safe rooms in new construction.	<i>In Progress</i>
<b>Floods, Dam Failure</b>	Road Elevation: Require roads on the fringe of the floodplain or in dam inundation zones to be elevated above BFE.	<i>In Progress</i>
<b>Drought, Extreme Heat, Expansive Soils</b>	Vegetation Landscaping & Ground Water Conservation: Work with County Extension Agent and local nurseries on use of drought resistant vegetation in landscaping and moisture consistency.	<i>Abandoned: No longer deemed relevant</i>
<b>Expansive Soils, Earthquakes, Extreme Heat, Dam/Levee Failure, Floods</b>	Road Standards: Audit road standards to ensure methods to reduce soil expansion are used, such as kneeling the soil, extreme compacting, and treating soils with non-swell additives to extend the life of the roadways.	<i>Abandoned: No longer deemed relevant</i>

<b>City of Blossom Mitigation Actions Status</b>		
<b>Hazards Addressed</b>	<b>Mitigation Actions</b>	<b>Status</b>
<b>Tornadoes, Hailstorms, Extreme Heat, Floods, Wind and Thunderstorms, Severe Winter Storms, Dam Failures, Drought, Earthquakes, Wildfire,</b>	Purchase NOAA All Hazard Radios: Purchase and distribute radios to limited income residents that live in high-risk areas.	<i>Deferred to plan update</i>
<b>Tornadoes, Hailstorms, Extreme Heat, Floods, Wind and Thunderstorms, Severe Winter Storms, Dam Failures, Drought, Earthquakes, Wildfire, Expansive Soils</b>	Public Education: Educate community on Fire Wise Program, and specific actions homeowners can take to mitigate against all hazards.	<i>Deferred to plan update</i>
<b>Tornadoes, Hailstorms, Extreme Heat, Floods, Wind and Thunderstorms, Severe Winter Storms, Dam Failures, Wildfire, Earthquake</b>	Generators: Purchase and install for the EOC and other critical facilities.	<i>Deferred to plan update</i>
<b>Tornado, Wind and Thunderstorm, Severe Winter Storms</b>	Safe Rooms: Install safe rooms in new construction.	<i>Deferred to plan update</i>
<b>Floods, Dam Failure</b>	Road Elevation: Require roads on the fringe of the floodplain or in dam inundation zones to be elevated above BFE.	<i>Deferred to plan update</i>
<b>Drought, Extreme Heat, Expansive Soils</b>	Vegetation Landscaping & Ground Water Conservation: Work with County Extension Agent and local nurseries on use of drought resistant vegetation in landscaping and moisture consistency.	<i>Deferred to plan update</i>
<b>Expansive Soils, Earthquakes, Extreme Heat, Dam/Levee Failure, Floods</b>	Road Standards: Audit road standards to ensure methods to reduce soil expansion are used, such as kneeling the soil, extreme compacting, and treating soils with non-swell additives to extend the life of the roadways.	<i>Abandoned: No longer deemed relevant</i>

<b>City of Deport Mitigation Actions Status</b>		
<b>Hazards Addressed</b>	<b>Mitigation Actions</b>	<b>Status</b>
<b>Tornadoes, Hailstorms, Extreme Heat, Floods, Wind and Thunderstorms, Severe Winter Storms, Dam Failures, Drought, Earthquakes, Wildfire,</b>	Purchase NOAA All Hazard Radios: Purchase and distribute radios to limited income residents that live in high-risk areas.	<i>Deferred to plan update</i>
<b>Tornadoes, Hailstorms, Extreme Heat, Floods, Wind and Thunderstorms, Severe Winter Storms, Dam Failures, Drought, Earthquakes, Wildfire, Expansive Soils</b>	Public Education: Educate community on Fire Wise Program, and specific actions homeowners can take to mitigate against all hazards.	<i>Deferred to plan update</i>
<b>Tornadoes, Hailstorms, Extreme Heat, Floods, Wind and Thunderstorms, Severe Winter Storms, Dam Failures, Wildfire, Earthquake</b>	Generators: Purchase and install for the EOC and other critical facilities.	<i>Deferred to plan update</i>
<b>Tornado, Wind and Thunderstorm, Severe Winter Storms</b>	Safe Rooms: Install safe rooms in new construction.	<i>Abandoned: Costly, cannot meet local match</i>
<b>Floods, Dam Failure</b>	Road Elevation: Require roads on the fringe of the floodplain or in dam inundation zones to be elevated above BFE.	<i>Deferred to plan update</i>
<b>Drought, Extreme Heat, Expansive Soils</b>	Vegetation Landscaping & Ground Water Conservation: Work with County Extension Agent and local nurseries on use of drought resistant vegetation in landscaping and moisture consistency.	<i>Deferred to plan update</i>
<b>Expansive Soils, Earthquakes, Extreme Heat, Dam/Levee Failure, Floods</b>	Road Standards: Audit road standards to ensure methods to reduce soil expansion are used, such as kneeling the soil, extreme compacting, and treating soils with non-swell additives to extend the life of the roadways.	<i>Deferred to plan update</i>

<b>City of Paris Mitigation Actions Status</b>		
<b>Hazards Addressed</b>	<b>Mitigation Actions</b>	<b>Status</b>
<b>Tornadoes, Hailstorms, Extreme Heat, Floods, Wind and Thunderstorms, Severe Winter Storms, Dam Failures, Drought, Earthquakes, Wildfire,</b>	Purchase NOAA All Hazard Radios: Purchase and distribute radios to limited income residents that live in high-risk areas.	<i>Deferred to plan update</i>
<b>Tornadoes, Hailstorms, Extreme Heat, Floods, Wind and Thunderstorms, Severe Winter Storms, Dam Failures, Drought, Earthquakes, Wildfire, Expansive Soils</b>	Public Education: Educate community on Fire Wise Program, and specific actions homeowners can take to mitigate against all hazards.	<i>Deferred to plan update</i>
<b>Tornadoes, Hailstorms, Extreme Heat, Floods, Wind and Thunderstorms, Severe Winter Storms, Dam Failures, Wildfire, Earthquake</b>	Generators: Purchase and install for the EOC and other critical facilities.	<i>In Progress</i>
<b>Tornado, Wind and Thunderstorm, Severe Winter Storms</b>	Safe Rooms: Install safe rooms in new construction.	<i>In Progress</i>
<b>Floods, Dam Failure</b>	Road Elevation: Require roads on the fringe of the floodplain or in dam inundation zones to be elevated above BFE.	<i>Abandoned: No current procedure for this and no plans to do it in the future</i>
<b>Drought, Extreme Heat, Expansive Soils</b>	Vegetation Landscaping & Ground Water Conservation: Work with County Extension Agent and local nurseries on use of drought resistant vegetation in landscaping and moisture consistency.	<i>Abandoned: No current procedure for this and no plans to do it in the future</i>
<b>Expansive Soils, Earthquakes, Extreme Heat, Dam/Levee Failure, Floods</b>	Road Standards: Audit road standards to ensure methods to reduce soil expansion are used, such as kneeling the soil, extreme compacting, and treating soils with non-swell additives to extend the life of the roadways.	<i>Abandoned: No current procedure for this and no plans to do it in the future</i>

<b>City of Reno Mitigation Actions Status</b>		
<b>Hazards Addressed</b>	<b>Mitigation Actions</b>	<b>Status</b>
<b>Tornadoes, Hailstorms, Extreme Heat, Floods, Wind and Thunderstorms, Severe Winter Storms, Dam Failures, Drought, Earthquakes, Wildfire,</b>	Purchase NOAA All Hazard Radios: Purchase and distribute radios to limited income residents that live in high-risk areas.	<i>Deferred to plan update</i>
<b>Tornadoes, Hailstorms, Extreme Heat, Floods, Wind and Thunderstorms, Severe Winter Storms, Dam Failures, Drought, Earthquakes, Wildfire, Expansive Soils</b>	Public Education: Educate community on Fire Wise Program, and specific actions homeowners can take to mitigate against all hazards.	<i>Deferred to plan update</i>
<b>Tornadoes, Hailstorms, Extreme Heat, Floods, Wind and Thunderstorms, Severe Winter Storms, Dam Failures, Wildfire, Earthquake</b>	Generators: Purchase and install for the EOC and other critical facilities.	<i>Deferred to plan update</i>
<b>Tornado, Wind and Thunderstorm, Severe Winter Storms</b>	Safe Rooms: Install safe rooms in new construction.	<i>Deferred to plan update</i>
<b>Floods, Dam Failure</b>	Road Elevation: Require roads on the fringe of the floodplain or in dam inundation zones to be elevated above BFE.	<i>Deferred to plan update</i>
<b>Drought, Extreme Heat, Expansive Soils</b>	Vegetation Landscaping & Ground Water Conservation: Work with County Extension Agent and local nurseries on use of drought resistant vegetation in landscaping and moisture consistency.	<i>Deferred to plan update</i>
<b>Expansive Soils, Earthquakes, Extreme Heat, Dam/Levee Failure, Floods</b>	Road Standards: Audit road standards to ensure methods to reduce soil expansion are used, such as kneeling the soil, extreme compacting, and treating soils with non-swell additives to extend the life of the roadways.	<i>Deferred to plan update</i>

<b>City of Roxton Mitigation Actions Status</b>		
<b>Hazards Addressed</b>	<b>Mitigation Actions</b>	<b>Status</b>
<b>Tornadoes, Hailstorms, Extreme Heat, Floods, Wind and Thunderstorms, Severe Winter Storms, Dam Failures, Drought, Earthquakes, Wildfire,</b>	Purchase NOAA All Hazard Radios: Purchase and distribute radios to limited income residents that live in high-risk areas.	<i>Deferred to plan update</i>
<b>Tornadoes, Hailstorms, Extreme Heat, Floods, Wind and Thunderstorms, Severe Winter Storms, Dam Failures, Drought, Earthquakes, Wildfire, Expansive Soils</b>	Public Education: Educate community on Fire Wise Program, and specific actions homeowners can take to mitigate against all hazards.	<i>Deferred to plan update</i>
<b>Tornadoes, Hailstorms, Extreme Heat, Floods, Wind and Thunderstorms, Severe Winter Storms, Dam Failures, Wildfire, Earthquake</b>	Generators: Purchase and install for the EOC and other critical facilities.	<i>Deferred to plan update</i>
<b>Tornado, Wind and Thunderstorm, Severe Winter Storms</b>	Safe Rooms: Install safe rooms in new construction.	<i>Deferred to plan update</i>
<b>Floods, Dam Failure</b>	Road Elevation: Require roads on the fringe of the floodplain or in dam inundation zones to be elevated above BFE.	<i>Deferred to plan update</i>
<b>Drought, Extreme Heat, Expansive Soils</b>	Vegetation Landscaping & Ground Water Conservation: Work with County Extension Agent and local nurseries on use of drought resistant vegetation in landscaping and moisture consistency.	<i>Deferred to plan update</i>
<b>Expansive Soils, Earthquakes, Extreme Heat, Dam/Levee Failure, Floods</b>	Road Standards: Audit road standards to ensure methods to reduce soil expansion are used, such as kneeling the soil, extreme compacting, and treating soils with non-swell additives to extend the life of the roadways.	<i>Deferred to plan update</i>

Each jurisdiction has its own established process for integrating new actions, codes, ordinances, plans, and studies into its existing capabilities. Currently, integration of the previous 2017 plan into other planning mechanisms within the County is unknown. Therefore, new tracking

measures may be implemented to ensure future staff are aware of plan integration moving forward. The planning team will ensure that each jurisdiction's various departments continue to integrate hazard mitigation actions into their day-to-day processes.

Table 60: Plan Integration

Department	All Departments	Commissioners' Court, Road and Bridge, Mayor's Office/Council, Public Works, Economic Development	Planning, Zoning, Economic Development, Public Works, Mayor's Office, Floodplain Manager	Office of Emergency Management, Mayor's Office, Mayor and Council, Commissioners' Court	Office of Emergency Management, Mayor's Office, Chief of Fire Department	Office of Emergency Management, Mayor's Office, Administrative Office	Floodplain Manager, Mayor's Office
Activity	Annual Budget	Capital Improvement Projects	Comprehensive Master Plan	Public Involvement	Emergency Operations	Grant Application	Floodplain Management
Time Frame	Quarterly/ Annual workshops	Bi-annually	Every 10 Years	As Needed	Annually	Annual Funding Cycles	Annually
Integration Process	Discuss integration of medium and high priority actions with Commissioners' Court, Council, or Schoolboard (as appropriate) concerning feasibility, potential funding sources, and a preliminary cost benefit review.	Discuss inclusion of mitigation actions with CIPs. Ensure CIPs are consistent with mitigation actions, NFIP compliance, and any new land use development.	Review existing floodplain and land use controls to ensure that long term goals are consistent with actions in the HMAP.	Utilize jurisdictional web sites, social media, and other forms of advertising to make announcements of any periodic review activities concerning potential amendments or updating of the HMAP	Review prevention and protection projects for continued relevance. Ensure appropriate actions and information are included in the Emergency Operation Plan.	Review and update mitigation actions as necessary based on funding opportunities available through FEMA FMA, FEMA PDM, FEMA HMGP, and other grant funding sources.	Update and maintain floodplain information including but not limited to: maps, construction practices, permitting, and NFIP compliance.
Jurisdiction							
Lamar County	X	X		X	X	X	
City of Blossom	X	X	X	X		X	X
City of Deport	X			X	X	X	X
City of Paris	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
City of Reno	X			X	X	X	
City of Roxton	X			X	X	X	

Each new mitigation action below outlines the following requirements: the identified responsible department head or delegate will research all relevant information to confirm the action’s feasibility and prioritization, will formulate a plan of action, and will confirm funding sources and identify any fiscal liabilities associated with the mitigation action.

As part of each jurisdiction’s commitment to transparency, all relevant information, including but not limited to that described above and in each action’s description, will be presented to the public before the action is formally adopted for implementation. After public notification, the integration process will resemble the one outlined in Table 61 below.

**Table 61: Integration Process**

Jurisdiction	Integration Process
Lamar County	<p>After considering integrating mitigation actions with the activities outlined in Table 60 above, mitigation actions will be presented, considered, and formally adopted by the County Commissioners’ Court and County Judge.</p> <p>Lamar County will also use the Lamar County Hazard Mitigation Plan as a technical reference and data source for identified and future mitigation actions, as well as future planning processes.</p>
City of Blossom	<p>After considering integrating mitigation actions with the activities outlined in Table 60 above, mitigation actions will be presented, considered, and formally adopted by the council and mayor.</p> <p>The City of Blossom will also use the Lamar County Hazard Mitigation Plan as a technical reference and data source for identified and future mitigation actions, as well as future planning processes.</p>
City of Deport	<p>After considering integrating mitigation actions with the activities outlined in Table 60 above, mitigation actions will be presented, considered, and formally adopted by the council and mayor.</p> <p>The City of Deport will also use the Lamar County Hazard Mitigation Plan as a technical reference and data source for identified and future mitigation actions, as well as future planning processes.</p>
City of Paris	<p>After considering integrating mitigation actions with the activities outlined in Table 60 above, mitigation actions will be presented, considered, and formally adopted by the council and mayor.</p> <p>The City of Paris will also use the Lamar County Hazard Mitigation Plan as a technical reference and data source for identified and future mitigation actions, as well as future planning processes.</p>
City of Reno	<p>After considering integrating mitigation actions with the activities outlined in Table 60 above, mitigation actions will be presented, considered, and formally adopted by the council and mayor.</p>

	The City of Reno will also use the Lamar County Hazard Mitigation Plan as a technical reference and data source for identified and future mitigation actions, as well as future planning processes.
City of Roxton	<p>After considering integrating mitigation actions with the activities outlined in Table 60 above, mitigation actions will be presented, considered, and formally adopted by the council and mayor.</p> <p>The City of Roxton will also use the Lamar County Hazard Mitigation Plan as a technical reference and data source for identified and future mitigation actions, as well as future planning processes.</p>

**C) Mitigation Actions by Jurisdiction and by Hazard**

Each jurisdiction has selected actions that were identified as high or medium priority and that are in line with TDEM’s recommended mitigation actions. However, many of the mitigation actions below are dependent upon outside grant funding for implementation. For all actions likely to require grant funding, potential sources have been identified. However, grant funding is awarded on a competitive basis, so applying for funding doesn’t guarantee that funds will be received. Budget constraints will remain the determining factor for how and when each action is implemented.

**i. Lamar County**

**Multi-Hazard Actions**

<b>Mitigation Action</b>	<b>Educational Outreach*</b>
Objective	This action will create a program to educate the public about specific mitigation actions for all hazards, including but not limited to participation in Wildfire Fuels Reduction, Tornado Saferooms, Structural Hardening, etc.
Hazard	Flood, Wildfire, Tornado, Drought, Extreme Heat, Hailstorm, Extreme Cold, Winter Weather, Severe Wind, Lightning, Dam Failure
Priority	Medium
Estimated Cost	Less than \$10,000 per hazard
Potential Funding Source (s)	County, FEMA BRIC, FEMA HMGP, FEMA FMA, TWDB
Responsible Department	Emergency Management
Implementation Schedule	1 - 5 Years
Target	Existing and future population

<b>Mitigation Action</b>	<b>Construct Community Safe Rooms*</b>
Objective	The action's goal is to minimize local population vulnerability to hazards by providing public safe rooms.
Hazard	Tornado, Wildfire, Severe Wind, Severe Winter Storm
Priority	Medium
Estimated Cost	Greater than \$100,000
Potential Funding Source (s)	County, FEMA BRIC, FEMA HMGP
Responsible Department	County Commissioners’ Court, OEM
Implementation Schedule	1 - 5 Years
Target	Existing and future population and infrastructure

<b>Mitigation Action</b>	<b>Set up Cooling and Heating Centers in Existing Facilities</b>
Objective	The action's goal is to increase extreme heat resilience by limiting vulnerable populations' exposure to extreme heat by creating new or opening up existing facilities as cooling centers or warming centers.
Hazard	Extreme Heat & Extreme Cold
Priority	Medium
Estimated Cost	Less than \$10,000
Potential Funding Source (s)	County, FEMA BRIC, FEMA HMGP
Responsible Department	County Commissioners' Court
Implementation Schedule	1 - 5 Years
Target	Existing and future population

<b>Mitigation Action</b>	<b>Install Back Up Power Generators*</b>
Objective	Installing generators at critical facilities will help ensure physical safety for facility occupants and maintain electronic systems functionality during power outages. Portable generators will maintain additional systems functionality including but not limited to lift stations, pumps, and communications infrastructure.
Hazard	Flood, Wildfire, Tornado, Extreme Heat, Hailstorm, Extreme Cold, Winter Weather, Severe Winds, Lightning, Dam Failure
Priority	Medium
Estimated Cost	More than \$100,000 Each for Fixed Generators, Including Associated Engineering Costs. Less than \$100,000 Each for Portable Generators
Potential Funding Source (s)	County, FEMA BRIC, FEMA HMGP
Responsible Department	County Commissioners' Court
Implementation Schedule	5 Years
Target	Existing infrastructure

<b>Mitigation Action</b>	<b>Install and Expand Warning Systems/Weather Radio</b>
Objective	Warning systems will help limit local vulnerability to hazards by giving residents an opportunity to take shelter before one occurs.
Hazard	Flood, Wildfire, Tornado, Drought, Dam/Levee Failure, Extreme Heat, Extreme Cold, Hailstorm, Severe Winter Storm, Severe Wind, Lightning

Priority	High
Estimated Cost	\$1,000 - \$100,000 per device
Potential Funding Source (s)	Jurisdiction, FEMA BRIC, FEMA HMGP
Responsible Department	County Commissioners' Court, OEM
Implementation Schedule	Short Term – 1 - 5 Years
Target	Existing and future population

Mitigation Action	Implement a Tree Trimming Program
Objective	This action will develop and implement a tree trimming program to reduce wildfire fuels and minimize the amount of debris generated during natural hazard events. Projects may include but are not limited to trees along power lines within the jurisdiction that are connected to critical facilities and creating firebreaks.
Hazard	Flood, Wildfire, Tornado, Hailstorm, Severe Winter Storm, Severe Wind
Priority	Medium
Estimated Cost	\$10,000 - \$500,0000
Potential Funding Source (s)	Jurisdiction, FEMA BRIC, FEMA HMGP
Responsible Department	County Commissioners' Court, OEM
Implementation Schedule	1 - 5 Years
Target	Existing and future infrastructure

Mitigation Action	Harden Facilities
Objective	This action proposes hardening facilities. Hardening will include but is not limited to adding impact and wind-resistant doors, windows; reinforcing building foundations, elevating low-lying structures, upgrading and/or adding shatter-resistant films to all glazing, upgrading thermal insulation, building protective walls around exposed gas tanks and cylinders, shielding roof-mounted equipment, and adding bracing and tie-down clips to building roofs.
Hazard	Hailstorms, Winter Weather, Severe Wind, Riverine Flooding, Tornados
Priority	Medium
Estimated Cost	Greater than \$100,000
Potential Funding Source (s)	County, FEMA FMA, FEMA BRIC, FEMA HMGP, CDBG MIT

Responsible Department	County Sheriff's Office
Implementation Schedule	5 Years
Target	Existing infrastructure

### *Single Hazard Actions*

<b>Mitigation Action</b>	<b>Construct Storm Drainage Infrastructure</b>
Objective	This action proposes constructing new storm drainage infrastructure to reduce the potential impacts of future flood events.
Hazard	Flooding
Priority	Medium
Estimated Cost	More than \$1,000,000
Potential Funding Source (s)	County, FEMA BRIC, FEMA HMGP, FEMA FMA, TWDB
Responsible Department	Commissioners' Court & Planning Department
Implementation Schedule	Short Term: 0-2 Years
Target	Existing infrastructure

<b>Mitigation Action</b>	<b>Create Drainage Master Plan</b>
Objective	This action proposes creating a drainage master plan for the County, in conjunction with other jurisdictions, that will provide the County with a comprehensive planning document that provides basic information and necessary guidance for the county-wide drainage system, including but not limited to an H&H study.
Hazard	Flooding
Priority	Medium
Estimated Cost	Less than \$100,000
Potential Funding Source (s)	County, FEMA BRIC, FEMA FMA, FEMA HMGP, CDBG-MIT
Responsible Department	Commissioners' Court & Planning Department
Implementation Schedule	5 Years
Target	Existing and future infrastructure

<b>Mitigation Action</b>	<b>Replace Water Fixtures with Low Flow Units</b>
Objective	This action's goal is to limit water consumption at County-owned and maintained facilities by replacing traditional water fixtures with low flow units.

Hazard	Drought
Priority	Medium
Estimated Cost	\$10,000 - \$100,000
Potential Funding Source (s)	County, FEMA BRIC, FEMA HMGP
Responsible Department	County Commissioners' Court
Implementation Schedule	Medium Term: 3-5 Years
Target	Existing and Future infrastructure

<b>Mitigation Action</b>	<b>Install Surge Protection and Grounding Systems to Protect Electronic Assets</b>
Objective	This action will install surge protection and/or grounding systems at all County facilities to prevent damage to critical electronic devices including but not limited to: computers, servers, audio/visual equipment, laboratory equipment, and appliances.
Hazard	Lightning
Priority	Medium
Estimated Cost	\$1,000 - \$100,000
Potential Funding Source (s)	County, FEMA BRIC, FEMA HMGP
Responsible Department	County Commissioners' Court, OEM
Implementation Schedule	1 - 5 Years
Target	Existing infrastructure

<b>Mitigation Action</b>	<b>Wildfire Fuels Reduction in WUI</b>
Objective	This action will develop and implement a program to identify and prioritize lands in the Wildland Urban Interface in need of fuels reduction and then reduce or remove wildfire fuels through various methods as appropriate.
Hazard	Wildfire
Priority	Low
Estimated Cost	\$10,000 - \$100,000
Potential Funding Source (s)	Jurisdiction, FEMA BRIC, FEMA HMGP
Responsible Department	County Commissioners' Court, OEM
Implementation Schedule	Short Term – 1 - 5 Years
Target	Existing and future infrastructure

Mitigation Action	Purchase Portable Pumps
Objective	This action proposes purchasing portable pumps that can be deployed as needed to reduce the potential impacts of future flood events.
Hazard	Flood
Priority	Low
Estimated Cost	\$250,000
Potential Funding Source (s)	Jurisdiction, FEMA BRIC, FEMA HMGP, FEMA FMA, TWDB
Responsible Department	County Commissioners' Court, OEM
Implementation Schedule	5 Years
Target	Existing infrastructure

Mitigation Action	Road Elevation*
Objective	Require roads on the fringe of the floodplain to be elevated above BFE.
Hazard	Flood
Priority	Medium
Estimated Cost	Over \$100,000
Potential Funding Source (s)	County, FEMA BRIC, FEMA HMGP
Responsible Department	County Commissioners' Court, OEM
Implementation Schedule	Medium Term: 3-5 Years
Target	Existing and Future infrastructure

## ii. City of Blossom

### Multi-Hazard Actions

Mitigation Action	Educational Outreach*
Objective	This action will create a program to educate the public about specific mitigation actions for all hazards, including but not limited to participation in Wildfire Fuels Reduction, Tornado Saferooms, Structural Hardening, etc.
Hazard	Flood, Wildfire, Tornado, Drought, Extreme Heat, Hailstorm, Extreme Cold, Winter Weather, Severe Wind, Lightning
Priority	Medium

Estimated Cost	Less than \$10,000 per hazard
Potential Funding Source (s)	City, FEMA BRIC, FEMA HMGP, FEMA FMA, TWDB
Responsible Department	Public Works, Emergency Management, City Admin
Implementation Schedule	1 - 5 Years
Target	Existing and future population

<b>Mitigation Action</b>	<b>Construct Community Safe Rooms*</b>
Objective	The action's goal is to minimize local population vulnerability to hazards by providing public safe rooms.
Hazard	Tornado, Wildfire, Severe Wind, Severe Winter Storm
Priority	Medium
Estimated Cost	Greater than \$100,000
Potential Funding Source (s)	City, FEMA BRIC, FEMA HMGP
Responsible Department	Public Works, Emergency Management, City Admin
Implementation Schedule	1 - 5 Years
Target	Existing and future population and infrastructure

<b>Mitigation Action</b>	<b>Set up Cooling and Heating Centers in Existing Facilities</b>
Objective	The action's goal is to increase extreme heat resilience by limiting vulnerable populations' exposure to extreme heat by creating new or opening up existing facilities as cooling centers or warming centers.
Hazard	Extreme Heat & Extreme Cold
Priority	Medium
Estimated Cost	Less than \$10,000
Potential Funding Source (s)	City, FEMA BRIC, FEMA HMGP
Responsible Department	Public Works, Emergency Management, City Admin
Implementation Schedule	1 - 5 Years
Target	Existing and future population

<b>Mitigation Action</b>	<b>Install Back Up Power Generators*</b>
Objective	Installing generators at critical facilities will help ensure physical safety for facility occupants and maintain electronic systems functionality during power outages. Portable generators will maintain additional systems functionality including but not limited to lift stations, pumps, and communications infrastructure.
Hazard	Flood, Wildfire, Tornado, Extreme Heat, Hailstorm, Extreme Cold, Winter Weather, Severe Winds, Lightning
Priority	Medium
Estimated Cost	More than \$100,000 Each for Fixed Generators, Including Associated Engineering Costs. Less than \$100,000 Each for Portable Generators
Potential Funding Source (s)	City, FEMA BRIC, FEMA HMGP
Responsible Department	Public Works, Emergency Management, City Admin
Implementation Schedule	5 Years
Target	Existing infrastructure

<b>Mitigation Action</b>	<b>Install and Expand Warning Systems/Weather Radio</b>
Objective	Warning systems will help limit local vulnerability to hazards by giving residents an opportunity to take shelter before one occurs.
Hazard	Flood, Wildfire, Tornado, Drought, Dam/Levee Failure, Extreme Heat, Extreme Cold, Hailstorm, Severe Winter Storm, Severe Wind, Lightning
Priority	High
Estimated Cost	\$1,000 - \$100,000 per device
Potential Funding Source (s)	City, FEMA BRIC, FEMA HMGP
Responsible Department	Public Works, Emergency Management, City Admin
Implementation Schedule	Short Term – 1 - 5 Years
Target	Existing and future population

<b>Mitigation Action</b>	<b>Purchase NOAA All Hazards Radios*</b>
Objective	Purchase and distribute radios to limited income residents that live in high-risk areas.
Hazard	Flood, Wildfire, Tornado, Drought, Dam/Levee Failure, Extreme Heat, Extreme Cold, Hailstorm, Severe Winter Storm, Severe Wind, Lightning
Priority	Medium

Estimated Cost	Less than \$100,000
Potential Funding Source (s)	City, FEMA BRIC, FEMA HMGP
Responsible Department	Public Works, Emergency Management, City Admin
Implementation Schedule	Short Term – 1 - 5 Years
Target	Existing and future population

Mitigation Action	Implement a Tree Trimming/Clearing Program
Objective	This action will develop and implement a tree trimming and/or clearing program to reduce wildfire fuels and minimize the amount of debris generated during natural hazard events. Projects may include but are not limited to trees along power lines within the jurisdiction that are connected to critical facilities and creating firebreaks.
Hazard	Flood, Wildfire, Tornado, Hailstorm, Severe Winter Storm, Severe Wind
Priority	Medium
Estimated Cost	\$10,000 - \$500,0000
Potential Funding Source (s)	City, FEMA BRIC, FEMA HMGP
Responsible Department	Public Works, Emergency Management, City Admin
Implementation Schedule	1 - 5 Years
Target	Existing and future infrastructure

Mitigation Action	Harden Facilities
Objective	This action proposes hardening facilities. Hardening will include but is not limited to adding impact and wind-resistant doors, windows; reinforcing building foundations, elevating low-lying structures, upgrading and/or adding shatter-resistant films to all glazing, upgrading thermal insulation, building protective walls around exposed gas tanks and cylinders, shielding roof-mounted equipment, and adding bracing and tie-down clips to building roofs.
Hazard	Hailstorms, Winter Weather, Severe Wind, Riverine Flooding, Tornadoes
Priority	Medium
Estimated Cost	Greater than \$100,000
Potential Funding Source (s)	City, FEMA FMA, FEMA BRIC, FEMA HMGP, CDBG MIT
Responsible Department	Public Works, Emergency Management, City Admin

Implementation Schedule	5 Years
Target	Existing infrastructure

### Single Hazard Actions

Mitigation Action	Construct Storm Drainage Infrastructure
Objective	This action proposes constructing new storm drainage infrastructure to reduce the potential impacts of future flood events.
Hazard	Flooding
Priority	Medium
Estimated Cost	More than \$1,000,000
Potential Funding Source (s)	City, FEMA BRIC, FEMA HMGP, FEMA FMA, TWDB
Responsible Department	Public Works, Emergency Management, City Admin
Implementation Schedule	Short Term: 0-2 Years
Target	Existing infrastructure

Mitigation Action	Create Drainage Master Plan
Objective	This action proposes creating a drainage master plan for the County, in conjunction with other jurisdictions, that will provide the County with a comprehensive planning document that provides basic information and necessary guidance for the county-wide drainage system, including but not limited to an H&H study.
Hazard	Flooding
Priority	Medium
Estimated Cost	Less than \$100,000
Potential Funding Source (s)	City, FEMA BRIC, FEMA FMA, FEMA HMGP, CDBG-MIT
Responsible Department	Public Works, Emergency Management, City Admin
Implementation Schedule	5 Years
Target	Existing and future infrastructure

Mitigation Action	Replace Water Fixtures with Low Flow Units
Objective	This action's goal is to limit water consumption at County-owned and maintained facilities by replacing traditional water fixtures with low flow units.

Hazard	Drought
Priority	Medium
Estimated Cost	\$10,000 - \$100,000
Potential Funding Source (s)	City, FEMA BRIC, FEMA HMGP
Responsible Department	Public Works, Emergency Management, City Admin
Implementation Schedule	Medium Term: 3-5 Years
Target	Existing and Future infrastructure

Mitigation Action	Vegetation Landscaping and Groundwater Conservation*
Objective	Work with County Extension Agent and local nurseries on use of drought resistant vegetation in landscaping at City facilities.
Hazard	Drought
Priority	Medium
Estimated Cost	\$10,000 - \$100,000
Potential Funding Source (s)	City, FEMA BRIC, FEMA HMGP
Responsible Department	Public Works, Emergency Management, City Admin
Implementation Schedule	Medium Term: 3-5 Years
Target	Existing and Future infrastructure

Mitigation Action	Road Elevation*
Objective	Require roads on the fringe of the floodplain to be elevated above BFE.
Hazard	Flood
Priority	Medium
Estimated Cost	Over \$100,000
Potential Funding Source (s)	City, FEMA BRIC, FEMA HMGP
Responsible Department	Public Works, Emergency Management, City Admin
Implementation Schedule	Medium Term: 3-5 Years
Target	Existing and Future infrastructure

<b>Mitigation Action</b>	<b>Install Surge Protection and Grounding Systems to Protect Electronic Assets</b>
Objective	This action will install surge protection at all County facilities to prevent damage to critical electronic devices including but not limited to: computers, servers, audio/visual equipment, laboratory equipment, and appliances.
Hazard	Lightning
Priority	Medium
Estimated Cost	\$1,000 - \$100,000
Potential Funding Source (s)	City, FEMA BRIC, FEMA HMGP
Responsible Department	Public Works, Emergency Management, City Admin
Implementation Schedule	1 - 5 Years
Target	Existing infrastructure

<b>Mitigation Action</b>	<b>Wildfire Fuels Reduction in WUI</b>
Objective	This action will develop and implement a program to identify and prioritize lands in the Wildland Urban Interface in need of fuels reduction and then reduce or remove wildfire fuels through various methods as appropriate.
Hazard	Wildfire
Priority	Low
Estimated Cost	\$10,000 - \$100,000
Potential Funding Source (s)	City, FEMA BRIC, FEMA HMGP
Responsible Department	Public Works, Emergency Management, City Admin
Implementation Schedule	Short Term – 1 - 5 Years
Target	Existing and future infrastructure

<b>Mitigation Action</b>	<b>Purchase Portable Pumps</b>
Objective	This action proposes purchasing portable pumps that can be deployed as needed to reduce the potential impacts of future flood events.
Hazard	Flood
Priority	Low
Estimated Cost	\$250,000
Potential Funding Source (s)	City, FEMA BRIC, FEMA HMGP, FEMA FMA, TWDB

Responsible Department	Public Works, Emergency Management, City Admin
Implementation Schedule	5 Years
Target	Existing infrastructure

### iii. City of Deport

#### Multi-Hazard Actions

Mitigation Action	Educational Outreach*
Objective	This action will create a program to educate the public about specific mitigation actions for all hazards, including but not limited to participation in Wildfire Fuels Reduction, Tornado Saferooms, Structural Hardening, etc.
Hazard	Flood, Wildfire, Tornado, Drought, Extreme Heat, Hailstorm, Extreme Cold, Winter Weather, Severe Winds, Lightning, Dam Failure
Priority	High
Estimated Cost	Less than \$10,000 per hazard
Potential Funding Source(s)	City, FEMA BRIC, FEMA HMGP, FEMA FMA, TWDB
Responsible Department	City Administration
Implementation Schedule	1 - 5 Years
Target	Existing and future population

Mitigation Action	Implement a Tree Trimming/Clearing Program
Objective	This action will develop and implement a tree trimming and/or clearing program to reduce wildfire fuels and minimize the amount of debris generated during natural hazard events. Projects may include but are not limited to trees along power lines within the jurisdiction that are connected to critical facilities and creating firebreaks.
Hazard	Wildfire, Tornado, Hailstorm, Winter Weather, Severe Winds
Priority	Medium
Estimated Cost	\$10,000 - \$500,000
Potential Funding Source(s)	City, FEMA BRIC, FEMA HMGP
Responsible Department	City Administration

Implementation Schedule	1 - 5 Years
Target	Existing and future infrastructure

Mitigation Action	Purchase NOAA All Hazards Radios*
Objective	Purchase and distribute radios to limited income residents that live in high-risk areas.
Hazard	Flood, Wildfire, Tornado, Drought, Dam/Levee Failure, Extreme Heat, Extreme Cold, Hailstorm, Severe Winter Storm, Severe Wind, Lightning
Priority	Medium
Estimated Cost	Less than \$100,000
Potential Funding Source (s)	City, FEMA BRIC, FEMA HMGP
Responsible Department	Public Works, Emergency Management, City Admin
Implementation Schedule	Short Term – 1 - 5 Years
Target	Existing and future population

Mitigation Action	Purchase Back Up Power Generators*
Objective	Installing generators at critical facilities will help ensure physical safety for facility occupants and maintain electronic systems functionality during power outages. Portable generators will maintain additional systems functionality including but not limited to lift stations, pumps, and communications infrastructure.
Hazard	Flood, Wildfire, Tornado, Extreme Heat, Hailstorm, Extreme Cold, Winter Weather, Severe Winds, Lightning, Dam Failure
Priority	Medium
Estimated Cost	More than \$100,000 Each for Fixed Generators, Including Associated Engineering Costs. Less than \$100,000 Each for Portable Generators
Potential Funding Source (s)	City, FEMA BRIC, FEMA HMGP
Responsible Department	City Administration
Implementation Schedule	5 Years
Target	Existing infrastructure

Mitigation Action	Road Standards*
Objective	Audit road standards to ensure methods to reduce soil expansion are used, such as kneeling the soil, extreme compacting, and treating soils with non-swell additives to extend the life of the roadways.
Hazard	Flood, Extreme Heat, Drought, Dam Failure,
Priority	Medium
Estimated Cost	Over \$100,000
Potential Funding Source (s)	City, FEMA BRIC, FEMA HMGP
Responsible Department	Public Works, City Admin
Implementation Schedule	Medium Term: 3-5 Years
Target	Existing and Future infrastructure

### Single Hazard Actions

Mitigation Action	Construct Storm Drainage Infrastructure
Objective	This action proposes constructing new storm drainage infrastructure to reduce the potential impacts of future flood events.
Hazard	Flooding
Priority	Medium
Estimated Cost	More than \$1,000,000
Potential Funding Source (s)	City, FEMA BRIC, FEMA HMGP, FEMA FMA, TWDB
Responsible Department	City Council, Public Works
Implementation Schedule	Short Term: 0-2 Years
Target	Existing infrastructure

Mitigation Action	Plant Drought Resistant Vegetation*
Objective	Work with County Extension Agent and local nurseries to plant drought resistant vegetation in landscaping at City properties to limit water consumption.
Hazard	Drought
Priority	Medium
Estimated Cost	\$10,000 - \$100,000
Potential Funding Source (s)	City, FEMA BRIC, FEMA HMGP
Responsible Department	Public Works

Implementation Schedule	Medium Term: 3-5 Years
Target	Existing and Future infrastructure

Mitigation Action	Road Elevation*
Objective	Require roads on the fringe of the floodplain to be elevated above BFE.
Hazard	Flood
Priority	Medium
Estimated Cost	Over \$100,000
Potential Funding Source (s)	City, FEMA BRIC, FEMA HMGP
Responsible Department	Public Works, Emergency Management, City Admin
Implementation Schedule	Medium Term: 3-5 Years
Target	Existing and Future infrastructure

Mitigation Action	Create Drainage Master Plan
Objective	This action proposes creating a drainage master plan for the City, in conjunction with the County, that will provide the City with a comprehensive planning document that provides basic information and necessary guidance for the county-wide drainage system, including but not limited to an H&H study.
Hazard	Flood
Priority	Low
Estimated Cost	Less than \$100,000
Potential Funding Source (s)	County, City, FEMA BRIC, FEMA FMA, FEMA HMGP, CDBG-MIT
Responsible Department	Public Works
Implementation Schedule	5 Years
Target	Existing and future infrastructure

Mitigation Action	Develop and Implement a New Water Conservation Ordinance
Objective	Jurisdiction will re-evaluate all existing water conservation and reduction measures to identify strengths and weaknesses in order to develop and enforce a new water conservation ordinance.
Hazard	Drought

Priority	Low
Estimated Cost	Less than \$10,000
Potential Funding Source (s)	City, FEMA BRIC, FEMA HMGP
Responsible Department	Mayor and City Council
Implementation Schedule	Short Term – 1 - 5 Years
Target	Existing and future population and infrastructure

<b>Mitigation Action</b>	<b>Set up Cooling and Heating Centers in Existing Facilities</b>
Objective	The action's goal is to increase extreme heat resilience by limiting vulnerable populations' exposure to extreme heat by creating new, or opening up existing facilities as cooling centers or warming centers.
Hazard	Extreme Heat & Extreme Cold
Priority	Medium
Estimated Cost	Less than \$10,000
Potential Funding Source(s)	City, FEMA BRIC, FEMA HMGP
Responsible Department(s)	City Administration
Implementation Schedule	1 - 5 Years
Target	Existing and future population

<b>Mitigation Action</b>	<b>Conduct Dam Failure Studies</b>
Objective	This action proposes conducting a dam failure study to determine the potential inundation zone and impacts of a failure.
Hazard	Dam Failure
Priority	Medium
Estimated Cost	More than \$100,000
Potential Funding Source (s)	City, FEMA BRIC, FEMA HMGP, FEMA FMA, TWDB
Responsible Department	City Council, City Admin
Implementation Schedule	Long Term Term: 0-5 Years
Target	Existing infrastructure

Mitigation Action	Mandate Freeboard on Structures to Reduce Flooding Damage
Objective	This action proposes mandating freeboard on structures in a dam failure inundation zone to reduce impacts of flooding.
Hazard	Dam Failure
Priority	Medium
Estimated Cost	Less than \$10,000
Potential Funding Source (s)	City, FEMA BRIC, FEMA HMGP, FEMA FMA, TWDB
Responsible Department	City Council, City Admin
Implementation Schedule	Long Term: 0-5 Years
Target	Existing and Future infrastructure

**iv. City of Paris**

**Multi-Hazard Actions**

Mitigation Action	Educational Outreach*
Objective	This action will create a program to educate the public about specific mitigation actions for all hazards, including but not limited to participation in Wildfire Fuels Reduction, Tornado Saferooms, Structural Hardening, etc.
Hazard	Flood, Wildfire, Tornado, Drought, Extreme Heat, Hailstorm, Extreme Cold, Winter Weather, Severe Winds, Lightning, Dam Failure
Priority	Medium
Estimated Cost	Less than \$10,000 per hazard
Potential Funding Source (s)	City, FEMA BRIC, FEMA HMGP, FEMA FMA, TWDB
Responsible Department	City Administration
Implementation Schedule	1 - 5 Years
Target	Existing and future population

Mitigation Action	Purchase Back Up Power Generators*
Objective	Installing generators at critical facilities will help ensure physical safety for facility occupants and maintain electronic systems functionality during power outages. Portable generators will maintain additional systems functionality including but not limited to lift stations, pumps, and communications infrastructure.

Hazard	Flood, Wildfire, Tornado, Extreme Heat, Hailstorm, Extreme Cold, Winter Weather, Severe Winds, Lightning, Dam Failure
Priority	High
Estimated Cost	More than \$100,000 Each for Fixed Generators, Including Associated Engineering Costs. Less than \$100,000 Each for Portable Generators
Potential Funding Source (s)	City, FEMA BRIC, FEMA HMGP
Responsible Department	City Council, City Admin
Implementation Schedule	5 Years
Target	Existing infrastructure

<b>Mitigation Action</b>	<b>Construct Community Safe Rooms*</b>
Objective	The action's goal is to minimize local population vulnerability to hazards by providing public safe rooms.
Hazard	Tornado, Wildfire, Severe Wind, Severe Winter Storm
Priority	Medium
Estimated Cost	Greater than \$100,000
Potential Funding Source (s)	County, FEMA BRIC, FEMA HMGP
Responsible Department	City Council, Emergency Management
Implementation Schedule	1 - 5 Years
Target	Existing and future population and infrastructure

<b>Mitigation Action</b>	<b>Implement a Tree Trimming/Clearing Program</b>
Objective	This action will develop and implement a tree trimming and/or clearing program to reduce wildfire fuels and minimize the amount of debris generated during natural hazard events. Projects may include but are not limited to trees along power lines within the jurisdiction that are connected to critical facilities and creating firebreaks.
Hazard	Wildfire, Tornado, Hailstorm, Extreme Cold, Winter Weather, Severe Winds
Priority	High
Estimated Cost	\$10,000 - \$500,000
Potential Funding Source (s)	City, FEMA BRIC, FEMA HMGP
Responsible Department	Public Works

Implementation Schedule	1 - 5 Years
Target	Existing and future infrastructure

<b>Mitigation Action</b>	<b>Develop and Implement a New Tie-Down Ordinance for Manufactured / Mobile Homes, Temporary Buildings, and Unrestrained Advertisement Signs</b>
Objective	Re-evaluate all existing tie-down measures to identify strengths and weaknesses in order to develop and enforce a new tie-down ordinance.
Hazard	Severe Wind, Tornado
Priority	Low
Estimated Cost	Less than \$10,000
Potential Funding Source (s)	City, FEMA BRIC, FEMA HMGP
Responsible Department	City Council, Planning, City Admin
Implementation Schedule	Short Term - 1-5 Years
Target	Existing and future population and infrastructure

### *Single Hazard Actions*

<b>Mitigation Action</b>	<b>Construct Storm Drainage Infrastructure</b>
Objective	This action proposes constructing new storm drainage infrastructure to reduce the potential impacts of future flood events.
Hazard	Flooding
Priority	Medium
Estimated Cost	More than \$1,000,000
Potential Funding Source (s)	City, FEMA BRIC, FEMA HMGP, FEMA FMA, TWDB
Responsible Department	Planning, Public Works
Implementation Schedule	Short Term: 0-2 Years
Target	Existing infrastructure

<b>Mitigation Action</b>	<b>Create Drainage Master Plan</b>
Objective	This action proposes creating a drainage master plan for the County, in conjunction with other jurisdictions, that will provide the County with a comprehensive planning document that provides basic

	information and necessary guidance for the county-wide drainage system, including but not limited to an H&H study.
Hazard	Flooding
Priority	Medium
Estimated Cost	Less than \$100,000
Potential Funding Source (s)	City, FEMA BRIC, FEMA FMA, FEMA HMGP, CDBG-MIT
Responsible Department	Planning, Public Works
Implementation Schedule	5 Years
Target	Existing and future infrastructure

Mitigation Action	Plant Drought Resistant Vegetation
Objective	Work with County Extension Agent and local nurseries to plant drought resistant vegetation in landscaping at City properties to limit water consumption.
Hazard	Drought
Priority	Medium
Estimated Cost	\$10,000 - \$100,000
Potential Funding Source (s)	City, FEMA BRIC, FEMA HMGP
Responsible Department	Public Works
Implementation Schedule	Medium Term: 3-5 Years
Target	Existing and Future infrastructure

Mitigation Action	Set up Cooling and Heating Centers in Existing Facilities
Objective	The action's goal is to increase extreme heat resilience by limiting vulnerable populations' exposure to extreme heat by creating new, or opening up existing facilities as cooling centers or warming centers.
Hazard	Extreme Heat & Extreme Cold
Priority	Medium
Estimated Cost	Less than \$10,000
Potential Funding Source(s)	City, FEMA BRIC, FEMA HMGP
Responsible Department(s)	Emergency Management

Implementation Schedule	1 - 5 Years
Target	Existing and future population

<b>Mitigation Action</b>	<b>Install Surge Protection and Grounding Systems to Protect Electronic Assets</b>
Objective	This action will install surge protection and/or grounding systems at all County facilities to prevent damage to critical electronic devices including but not limited to: computers, servers, audio/visual equipment, laboratory equipment, and appliances.
Hazard	Lightning
Priority	Medium
Estimated Cost	\$1,000 - \$100,000
Potential Funding Source (s)	City, FEMA BRIC, FEMA HMGP
Responsible Department	City Council, City Admin
Implementation Schedule	1 - 5 Years
Target	Existing infrastructure

<b>Mitigation Action</b>	<b>Conduct Dam Failure Studies</b>
Objective	This action proposes conducting a dam failure study to determine the potential inundation zone and impacts of a failure.
Hazard	Dam Failure
Priority	Medium
Estimated Cost	More than \$100,000
Potential Funding Source (s)	City, FEMA BRIC, FEMA HMGP, FEMA FMA, TWDB
Responsible Department	Public Works
Implementation Schedule	Long Term Term: 0-5 Years
Target	Existing infrastructure

<b>Mitigation Action</b>	<b>Restrict Development in High Hazard Areas</b>
Objective	This action proposes restricting development in dam failure inundation zones to reduce potential impacts.
Hazard	Dam Failure

Priority	Medium
Estimated Cost	Less than \$10,000
Potential Funding Source (s)	City, FEMA BRIC, FEMA HMGP, FEMA FMA, TWDB
Responsible Department	Planning
Implementation Schedule	Long Term Term: 0-5 Years
Target	Existing infrastructure

## v. City of Reno

### *Multi-Hazard Actions*

Mitigation Action	Educational Outreach
Objective	This action will create a program to educate the public about specific mitigation actions for all hazards, including but not limited to participation in Wildfire Fuels Reduction, Tornado Saferooms, Structural Hardening, etc.
Hazard	Flood, Wildfire, Tornado, Drought, Extreme Heat, Hailstorm, Extreme Cold, Winter Weather, Severe Wind, Lightning
Priority	Medium
Estimated Cost	Less than \$10,000 per hazard
Potential Funding Source (s)	City, FEMA BRIC, FEMA HMGP, FEMA FMA, TWDB
Responsible Department	Public Works, Emergency Management, City Admin
Implementation Schedule	1 - 5 Years
Target	Existing and future population

Mitigation Action	Construct Community Safe Rooms
Objective	The action's goal is to minimize local population vulnerability to hazards by providing public safe rooms.
Hazard	Tornado, Wildfire, Severe Wind, Severe Winter Storm
Priority	Medium
Estimated Cost	Greater than \$100,000
Potential Funding Source (s)	City, FEMA BRIC, FEMA HMGP
Responsible Department	Public Works, Emergency Management, City Admin
Implementation Schedule	1 - 5 Years
Target	Existing and future population and infrastructure

<b>Mitigation Action</b>	<b>Set up Cooling and Heating Centers in Existing Facilities</b>
Objective	The action's goal is to increase extreme heat resilience by limiting vulnerable populations' exposure to extreme heat by creating new or opening up existing facilities as cooling centers or warming centers.
Hazard	Extreme Heat & Extreme Cold
Priority	Medium
Estimated Cost	Less than \$10,000
Potential Funding Source (s)	City, FEMA BRIC, FEMA HMGP
Responsible Department	Public Works, Emergency Management, City Admin
Implementation Schedule	1 - 5 Years
Target	Existing and future population

<b>Mitigation Action</b>	<b>Install Back Up Power Generators</b>
Objective	Installing generators at critical facilities will help ensure physical safety for facility occupants and maintain electronic systems functionality during power outages. Portable generators will maintain additional systems functionality including but not limited to lift stations, pumps, and communications infrastructure.
Hazard	Flood, Wildfire, Tornado, Extreme Heat, Hailstorm, Extreme Cold, Winter Weather, Severe Winds, Lightning
Priority	Medium
Estimated Cost	More than \$100,000 Each for Fixed Generators, Including Associated Engineering Costs. Less than \$100,000 Each for Portable Generators
Potential Funding Source (s)	City, FEMA BRIC, FEMA HMGP
Responsible Department	Public Works, Emergency Management, City Admin
Implementation Schedule	5 Years
Target	Existing infrastructure

<b>Mitigation Action</b>	<b>Install and Expand Warning Systems/Weather Radio</b>
Objective	Warning systems will help limit local vulnerability to hazards by giving residents an opportunity to take shelter before one occurs.
Hazard	Flood, Wildfire, Tornado, Drought, Dam/Levee Failure, Extreme Heat, Extreme Cold, Hailstorm, Severe Winter Storm, Severe Wind, Lightning

Priority	High
Estimated Cost	\$1,000 - \$100,000 per device
Potential Funding Source (s)	City, FEMA BRIC, FEMA HMGP
Responsible Department	Public Works, Emergency Management, City Admin
Implementation Schedule	Short Term – 1 - 5 Years
Target	Existing and future population

Mitigation Action	Purchase NOAA All Hazards Radios
Objective	Purchase and distribute radios to limited income residents that live in high-risk areas.
Hazard	Flood, Wildfire, Tornado, Drought, Dam/Levee Failure, Extreme Heat, Extreme Cold, Hailstorm, Severe Winter Storm, Severe Wind, Lightning
Priority	Medium
Estimated Cost	Less than \$100,000
Potential Funding Source (s)	City, FEMA BRIC, FEMA HMGP
Responsible Department	Public Works, Emergency Management, City Admin
Implementation Schedule	Short Term – 1 - 5 Years
Target	Existing and future population

Mitigation Action	Implement a Tree Trimming/Clearing Program
Objective	This action will develop and implement a tree trimming and/or clearing program to reduce wildfire fuels and minimize the amount of debris generated during natural hazard events. Projects may include but are not limited to trees along power lines within the jurisdiction that are connected to critical facilities and creating firebreaks.
Hazard	Flood, Wildfire, Tornado, Hailstorm, Severe Winter Storm, Severe Wind
Priority	Medium
Estimated Cost	\$10,000 - \$500,0000
Potential Funding Source (s)	City, FEMA BRIC, FEMA HMGP
Responsible Department	Public Works, Emergency Management, City Admin
Implementation Schedule	1 - 5 Years

Target	Existing and future infrastructure
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Mitigation Action	Harden Facilities
Objective	This action proposes hardening facilities. Hardening will include but is not limited to adding impact and wind-resistant doors, windows; reinforcing building foundations, elevating low-lying structures, upgrading and/or adding shatter-resistant films to all glazing, upgrading thermal insulation, building protective walls around exposed gas tanks and cylinders, shielding roof-mounted equipment, and adding bracing and tie-down clips to building roofs.
Hazard	Hailstorms, Winter Weather, Severe Wind, Riverine Flooding, Tornados
Priority	Medium
Estimated Cost	Greater than \$100,000
Potential Funding Source (s)	City, FEMA FMA, FEMA BRIC, FEMA HMGP, CDBG MIT
Responsible Department	Public Works, Emergency Management, City Admin
Implementation Schedule	5 Years
Target	Existing infrastructure

### Single Hazard Actions

Mitigation Action	Construct Storm Drainage Infrastructure
Objective	This action proposes constructing new storm drainage infrastructure to reduce the potential impacts of future flood events.
Hazard	Flooding
Priority	Medium
Estimated Cost	More than \$1,000,000
Potential Funding Source (s)	City, FEMA BRIC, FEMA HMGP, FEMA FMA, TWDB
Responsible Department	Public Works, Emergency Management, City Admin
Implementation Schedule	Short Term: 0-2 Years
Target	Existing infrastructure

Mitigation Action	Create Drainage Master Plan
Objective	This action proposes creating a drainage master plan for the County, in conjunction with other jurisdictions, that will provide the County with a comprehensive planning document that provides basic

	information and necessary guidance for the county-wide drainage system, including but not limited to an H&H study.
Hazard	Flooding
Priority	Medium
Estimated Cost	Less than \$100,000
Potential Funding Source (s)	City, FEMA BRIC, FEMA FMA, FEMA HMGP, CDBG-MIT
Responsible Department	Public Works, Emergency Management, City Admin
Implementation Schedule	5 Years
Target	Existing and future infrastructure

<b>Mitigation Action</b>	<b>Replace Water Fixtures with Low Flow Units</b>
Objective	This action’s goal is to limit water consumption at County-owned and maintained facilities by replacing traditional water fixtures with low flow units.
Hazard	Drought
Priority	Medium
Estimated Cost	\$10,000 - \$100,000
Potential Funding Source (s)	City, FEMA BRIC, FEMA HMGP
Responsible Department	Public Works, Emergency Management, City Admin
Implementation Schedule	Medium Term: 3-5 Years
Target	Existing and Future infrastructure

<b>Mitigation Action</b>	<b>Vegetation Landscaping and Groundwater Conservation</b>
Objective	Work with County Extension Agent and local nurseries on use of drought resistant vegetation in landscaping at City facilities.
Hazard	Drought
Priority	Medium
Estimated Cost	\$10,000 - \$100,000
Potential Funding Source (s)	City, FEMA BRIC, FEMA HMGP
Responsible Department	Public Works, Emergency Management, City Admin
Implementation Schedule	Medium Term: 3-5 Years
Target	Existing and Future infrastructure

<b>Mitigation Action</b>	<b>Road Elevation</b>
Objective	Require roads on the fringe of the floodplain to be elevated above BFE.
Hazard	Flood
Priority	Medium
Estimated Cost	Over \$100,000
Potential Funding Source (s)	City, FEMA BRIC, FEMA HMGP
Responsible Department	Public Works, Emergency Management, City Admin
Implementation Schedule	Medium Term: 3-5 Years
Target	Existing and Future infrastructure

<b>Mitigation Action</b>	<b>Install Surge Protection and Grounding Systems to Protect Electronic Assets</b>
Objective	This action will install surge protection at all County facilities to prevent damage to critical electronic devices including but not limited to: computers, servers, audio/visual equipment, laboratory equipment, and appliances.
Hazard	Lightning
Priority	Medium
Estimated Cost	\$1,000 - \$100,000
Potential Funding Source (s)	City, FEMA BRIC, FEMA HMGP
Responsible Department	Public Works, Emergency Management, City Admin
Implementation Schedule	1 - 5 Years
Target	Existing infrastructure

<b>Mitigation Action</b>	<b>Wildfire Fuels Reduction in WUI</b>
Objective	This action will develop and implement a program to identify and prioritize lands in the Wildland Urban Interface in need of fuels reduction and then reduce or remove wildfire fuels through various methods as appropriate.
Hazard	Wildfire
Priority	Low

Estimated Cost	\$10,000 - \$100,000
Potential Funding Source (s)	City, FEMA BRIC, FEMA HMGP
Responsible Department	Public Works, Emergency Management, City Admin
Implementation Schedule	Short Term – 1 - 5 Years
Target	Existing and future infrastructure

Mitigation Action	Purchase Portable Pumps
Objective	This action proposes purchasing portable pumps that can be deployed as needed to reduce the potential impacts of future flood events.
Hazard	Flood
Priority	Low
Estimated Cost	\$250,000
Potential Funding Source (s)	City, FEMA BRIC, FEMA HMGP, FEMA FMA, TWDB
Responsible Department	Public Works, Emergency Management, City Admin
Implementation Schedule	5 Years
Target	Existing infrastructure

#### vi. City of Roxton

##### *Multi-Hazard Actions*

Mitigation Action	Educational Outreach
Objective	This action will create a program to educate the public about specific mitigation actions for all hazards, including but not limited to participation in Wildfire Fuels Reduction, Tornado Saferooms, Structural Hardening, etc.
Hazard	Flood, Wildfire, Tornado, Drought, Extreme Heat, Hailstorm, Extreme Cold, Winter Weather, Severe Wind, Lightning
Priority	Medium
Estimated Cost	Less than \$10,000 per hazard
Potential Funding Source (s)	City, FEMA BRIC, FEMA HMGP, FEMA FMA, TWDB
Responsible Department	Public Works, Emergency Management, City Admin
Implementation Schedule	1 - 5 Years
Target	Existing and future population

<b>Mitigation Action</b>	<b>Construct Community Safe Rooms</b>
Objective	The action's goal is to minimize local population vulnerability to hazards by providing public safe rooms.
Hazard	Tornado, Wildfire, Severe Wind, Severe Winter Storm
Priority	Medium
Estimated Cost	Greater than \$100,000
Potential Funding Source (s)	City, FEMA BRIC, FEMA HMGP
Responsible Department	Public Works, Emergency Management, City Admin
Implementation Schedule	1 - 5 Years
Target	Existing and future population and infrastructure

<b>Mitigation Action</b>	<b>Set up Cooling and Heating Centers in Existing Facilities</b>
Objective	The action's goal is to increase extreme heat resilience by limiting vulnerable populations' exposure to extreme heat by creating new or opening up existing facilities as cooling centers or warming centers.
Hazard	Extreme Heat & Extreme Cold
Priority	Medium
Estimated Cost	Less than \$10,000
Potential Funding Source (s)	City, FEMA BRIC, FEMA HMGP
Responsible Department	Public Works, Emergency Management, City Admin
Implementation Schedule	1 - 5 Years
Target	Existing and future population

<b>Mitigation Action</b>	<b>Install Back Up Power Generators</b>
Objective	Installing generators at critical facilities will help ensure physical safety for facility occupants and maintain electronic systems functionality during power outages. Portable generators will maintain additional systems functionality including but not limited to lift stations, pumps, and communications infrastructure.
Hazard	Flood, Wildfire, Tornado, Extreme Heat, Hailstorm, Extreme Cold, Winter Weather, Severe Winds, Lightning
Priority	Medium
Estimated Cost	More than \$100,000 Each for Fixed Generators, Including Associated Engineering Costs. Less than \$100,000 Each for Portable Generators

Potential Funding Source (s)	City, FEMA BRIC, FEMA HMGP
Responsible Department	Public Works, Emergency Management, City Admin
Implementation Schedule	5 Years
Target	Existing infrastructure

<b>Mitigation Action</b>	<b>Install and Expand Warning Systems/Weather Radio</b>
Objective	Warning systems will help limit local vulnerability to hazards by giving residents an opportunity to take shelter before one occurs.
Hazard	Flood, Wildfire, Tornado, Drought, Dam/Levee Failure, Extreme Heat, Extreme Cold, Hailstorm, Severe Winter Storm, Severe Wind, Lightning
Priority	High
Estimated Cost	\$1,000 - \$100,000 per device
Potential Funding Source (s)	City, FEMA BRIC, FEMA HMGP
Responsible Department	Public Works, Emergency Management, City Admin
Implementation Schedule	Short Term – 1 - 5 Years
Target	Existing and future population

<b>Mitigation Action</b>	<b>Purchase NOAA All Hazards Radios</b>
Objective	Purchase and distribute radios to limited income residents that live in high-risk areas.
Hazard	Flood, Wildfire, Tornado, Drought, Dam/Levee Failure, Extreme Heat, Extreme Cold, Hailstorm, Severe Winter Storm, Severe Wind, Lightning
Priority	Medium
Estimated Cost	Less than \$100,000
Potential Funding Source (s)	City, FEMA BRIC, FEMA HMGP
Responsible Department	Public Works, Emergency Management, City Admin
Implementation Schedule	Short Term – 1 - 5 Years
Target	Existing and future population

Mitigation Action	Implement a Tree Trimming/Clearing Program
Objective	This action will develop and implement a tree trimming and/or clearing program to reduce wildfire fuels and minimize the amount of debris generated during natural hazard events. Projects may include but are not limited to trees along power lines within the jurisdiction that are connected to critical facilities and creating firebreaks.
Hazard	Flood, Wildfire, Tornado, Hailstorm, Severe Winter Storm, Severe Wind
Priority	Medium
Estimated Cost	\$10,000 - \$500,0000
Potential Funding Source (s)	City, FEMA BRIC, FEMA HMGP
Responsible Department	Public Works, Emergency Management, City Admin
Implementation Schedule	1 - 5 Years
Target	Existing and future infrastructure

Mitigation Action	Harden Facilities
Objective	This action proposes hardening facilities. Hardening will include but is not limited to adding impact and wind-resistant doors, windows; reinforcing building foundations, elevating low-lying structures, upgrading and/or adding shatter-resistant films to all glazing, upgrading thermal insulation, building protective walls around exposed gas tanks and cylinders, shielding roof-mounted equipment, and adding bracing and tie-down clips to building roofs.
Hazard	Hailstorms, Winter Weather, Severe Wind, Riverine Flooding, Tornados
Priority	Medium
Estimated Cost	Greater than \$100,000
Potential Funding Source (s)	City, FEMA FMA, FEMA BRIC, FEMA HMGP, CDBG MIT
Responsible Department	Public Works, Emergency Management, City Admin
Implementation Schedule	5 Years
Target	Existing infrastructure

### Single Hazard Actions

Mitigation Action	Construct Storm Drainage Infrastructure
Objective	This action proposes constructing new storm drainage infrastructure to reduce the potential impacts of future flood events.

Hazard	Flooding
Priority	Medium
Estimated Cost	More than \$1,000,000
Potential Funding Source (s)	City, FEMA BRIC, FEMA HMGP, FEMA FMA, TWDB
Responsible Department	Public Works, Emergency Management, City Admin
Implementation Schedule	Short Term: 0-2 Years
Target	Existing infrastructure

Mitigation Action	Create Drainage Master Plan
Objective	This action proposes creating a drainage master plan for the County, in conjunction with other jurisdictions, that will provide the County with a comprehensive planning document that provides basic information and necessary guidance for the county-wide drainage system, including but not limited to an H&H study.
Hazard	Flooding
Priority	Medium
Estimated Cost	Less than \$100,000
Potential Funding Source (s)	City, FEMA BRIC, FEMA FMA, FEMA HMGP, CDBG-MIT
Responsible Department	Public Works, Emergency Management, City Admin
Implementation Schedule	5 Years
Target	Existing and future infrastructure

Mitigation Action	Replace Water Fixtures with Low Flow Units
Objective	This action's goal is to limit water consumption at County-owned and maintained facilities by replacing traditional water fixtures with low flow units.
Hazard	Drought
Priority	Medium
Estimated Cost	\$10,000 - \$100,000
Potential Funding Source (s)	City, FEMA BRIC, FEMA HMGP
Responsible Department	Public Works, Emergency Management, City Admin
Implementation Schedule	Medium Term: 3-5 Years
Target	Existing and Future infrastructure

<b>Mitigation Action</b>	<b>Vegetation Landscaping and Groundwater Conservation</b>
Objective	Work with County Extension Agent and local nurseries on use of drought resistant vegetation in landscaping at City facilities.
Hazard	Drought
Priority	Medium
Estimated Cost	\$10,000 - \$100,000
Potential Funding Source (s)	City, FEMA BRIC, FEMA HMGP
Responsible Department	Public Works, Emergency Management, City Admin
Implementation Schedule	Medium Term: 3-5 Years
Target	Existing and Future infrastructure

<b>Mitigation Action</b>	<b>Road Elevation</b>
Objective	Require roads on the fringe of the floodplain to be elevated above BFE.
Hazard	Flood
Priority	Medium
Estimated Cost	Over \$100,000
Potential Funding Source (s)	City, FEMA BRIC, FEMA HMGP
Responsible Department	Public Works, Emergency Management, City Admin
Implementation Schedule	Medium Term: 3-5 Years
Target	Existing and Future infrastructure

<b>Mitigation Action</b>	<b>Install Surge Protection and Grounding Systems to Protect Electronic Assets</b>
Objective	This action will install surge protection at all County facilities to prevent damage to critical electronic devices including but not limited to: computers, servers, audio/visual equipment, laboratory equipment, and appliances.
Hazard	Lightning
Priority	Medium
Estimated Cost	\$1,000 - \$100,000
Potential Funding Source (s)	City, FEMA BRIC, FEMA HMGP

Responsible Department	Public Works, Emergency Management, City Admin
Implementation Schedule	1 - 5 Years
Target	Existing infrastructure

Mitigation Action	Wildfire Fuels Reduction in WUI
Objective	This action will develop and implement a program to identify and prioritize lands in the Wildland Urban Interface in need of fuels reduction and then reduce or remove wildfire fuels through various methods as appropriate.
Hazard	Wildfire
Priority	Low
Estimated Cost	\$10,000 - \$100,000
Potential Funding Source (s)	City, FEMA BRIC, FEMA HMGP
Responsible Department	Public Works, Emergency Management, City Admin
Implementation Schedule	Short Term – 1 - 5 Years
Target	Existing and future infrastructure

Mitigation Action	Purchase Portable Pumps
Objective	This action proposes purchasing portable pumps that can be deployed as needed to reduce the potential impacts of future flood events.
Hazard	Flood
Priority	Low
Estimated Cost	\$250,000
Potential Funding Source (s)	City, FEMA BRIC, FEMA HMGP, FEMA FMA, TWDB
Responsible Department	Public Works, Emergency Management, City Admin
Implementation Schedule	5 Years
Target	Existing infrastructure

Mitigation Action	Develop Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance
Objective	This action proposes developing a flood damage prevention ordinance and appointing a floodplain manager in order to maintain compliance with NFIP.

Hazard	Flood
Priority	High
Estimated Cost	Less than \$1,000
Potential Funding Source (s)	City, FEMA BRIC, FEMA HMGP, FEMA FMA, TWDB
Responsible Department	City Mayor, City Admin
Implementation Schedule	5 Years
Target	Existing infrastructure