Falls County Hazard Mitigation Action Plan

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Falls County and the Cities of Chilton, Golinda, Lott, Marlin, and Rosebud participated in the development of this plan. Falls County and its participating jurisdictions' Mitigation Action Plan (MAP) is intended to protect citizens, property, and local economies from natural hazards. The MAP's sole purpose is to guide local officials and the community at large in taking actions based on a solid understanding of the community's vulnerabilities and reduce the impacts of those hazards that are most likely to strike. In addition to developing an outline for proactive actions, this MAP enables Falls County and its participating jurisdictions to apply for pre- and post-disaster mitigation funding that would otherwise be unavailable. This funding will assist the communities to implement their desired goals and objectives summarized in this plan.

Hereafter when referencing the Falls County and its participating jurisdictions Mitigation Action Plan as a whole, it will be the intent that it includes all jurisdictions within Falls County and its participating jurisdictions.

High Hazard Potential Dams

At the present time, there are 6 high-hazard potential dams located within Falls County. The hazard posed by these dams, as well as mitigation actions, are addressed within the plan. It should be noted that participating jurisdictions have no ability to perform construction or modifications on privately-owned dams.

Significant Changes in Development Since Last Update

In the period between this update and the last revision of the plan (2018), no significant development has occurred within Falls County in hazard-prone areas. While there has been a slight decrease in population, the relative vulnerability of each community remains the same.

Consideration of Changes in Community Priorities

As part of the update process, changes in community priorities were considered throughout the entirety of the plan update. While the majority of priorities remained the same for each participating community, all communities echoed the challenges faced due to significantly limited budgets and the need to leverage state and federal funding sources to implement mitigation actions and reduce community risk. All communities also emphasized the need to prioritize each mitigation action for their community due to having limited personnel availability to implement and manage mitigation projects.

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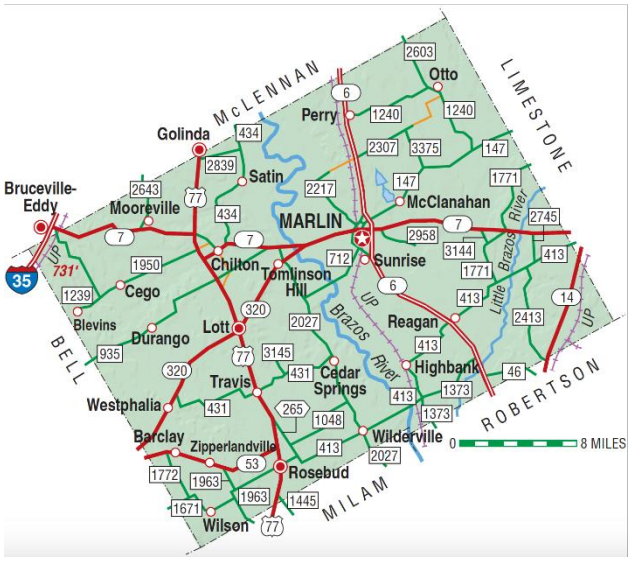
COMMUNITY PROFILE

Understanding the geographic, demographic, and infrastructural characteristics of Falls County is essential to informing a comprehensive and effective hazard mitigation strategy. This section discusses, in detail, each of these characteristics so as to better define Falls County and the cities within the county from a geographic, demographic, economic, and infrastructural perspective.

1. Geography

Falls County is located in Central Texas along the Blackland Prairie region. It shares borders with the following counties:

- **North**: McLennan County
- **Northeast**: Limestone County
- **East**: Robertson County
- **South**: Milam County
- **Southwest**: Bell County
- **West**: Coryell County



The county's geographic center lies near the city of Marlin, at approximately 31.3° N latitude and 96.9° W longitude. Elevations range from approximately 300 to 580 feet above sea level, with terrain characterized by gently rolling prairies, fertile alluvial soils, and broad floodplains along the Brazos River. Falls County encompasses approximately 774 square miles, of which about 1% consists of surface water bodies.

The climate features average winter lows near 38°F in January and summer highs averaging 96°F in July, consistent with Central Texas seasonal patterns. Annual precipitation averages around 36–38 inches, providing a growing season of approximately 250–260 days.

Falls County's soils are highly productive and support vegetation typical of the Blackland Prairie and Post Oak Savannah transition zone:

- **Blackland Prairie Areas:** Tall and mid-grasses such as bluestem, switchgrass, and grama grasses, historically interspersed with mesquite, elm, and hackberry.
- **Eastern and Southern Areas (Post Oak Savannah Influence):** Post oak, blackjack oak, yaupon, and tall grasses.

The county contains several important natural resources, including high-quality agricultural soils, sand and gravel deposits, and petroleum and natural gas reserves. Falls County's hydrology is defined by:

- **Brazos River:** The dominant surface water feature, forming the county's eastern boundary and contributing to significant riparian and floodplain areas.
- **Big Creek, Deer Creek, and Cottonwood Creek:** Key tributary systems that flow toward the Brazos River.

- **Lake Marlin and Tradinghouse Creek Reservoir (nearby supply influence):** Local and regional water resources supporting agriculture and recreation.
- **Groundwater:** Falls County overlies the Carrizo-Wilcox, Queen City, and Sparta aquifers, which provide municipal and agricultural water supplies. Recharge characteristics vary across the county, with the Carrizo-Wilcox capable of producing substantial yields in certain zones.

2. Demographics

Falls County, Texas, has experienced a gradual population decline over the past decade. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the county's population was 16,968 in 2020, down from 17,866 in 2010, representing a 5.0% decrease during that period.

The county includes several incorporated municipalities, with populations reported in the 2020 Census as follows:

- **Marlin**: 5,088 residents
- **Lott**: 775 residents
- **Rosebud**: 1,285 residents
- **Golinda (Falls County portion)**: 423 residents
- **Chilton**: 778 residents

Falls County's demographic composition reflects a predominantly White population, with significant Black or African American and Hispanic or Latino communities. The county's median age is approximately 40 years, reflecting an aging but still balanced population structure. Educational attainment levels indicate that most adults hold at least a high school diploma, with a portion completing some college or post-secondary education.

Economically, Falls County features a mix of employment sectors typical of rural Central Texas, including agriculture, manufacturing, education, healthcare, retail, and public administration. Median household income levels remain below the statewide average but have shown gradual improvement in recent years. Employment trends reflect a stable but modest labor market influenced by agricultural operations, small businesses, correctional facilities, school districts, and local government services.

3. Infrastructure

Falls County, Texas, is supported by a regional transportation network that provides essential local and inter-county connectivity. The county falls under the jurisdiction of the Texas Department of Transportation's (TxDOT) Waco District, which manages the planning, design, construction, maintenance, and operation of the state transportation system across Central Texas.

Several major highways cross Falls County, facilitating the movement of residents, agricultural goods, and commercial traffic:

- **U.S. Highway 77 (US 77):** A primary north–south corridor that connects Falls County to Waco and Interstate 35 to the north and to Cameron and Brazos Valley communities to the south.
- **State Highway 6 (SH 6):** A major regional highway running through the eastern portion of the county, providing a high-capacity connection between Waco, Bryan–College Station, and the Gulf Coast region.

- **State Highway 7 (SH 7):** Running east–west across the northern part of the county, SH 7 links Marlin to Lott, Centerville, and the eastern portions of Central Texas.
- **State Highway 14 (SH 14):** Serving the northeastern corner of the county, connecting communities such as Reagan and supporting regional travel between Marlin and Bremond.
- **Farm-to-Market Roads (FM network):** Falls County relies heavily on an extensive FM system, including FM 2027, FM 2305, FM 708, FM 413, FM 1771, FM 931, and numerous others, that supports rural access, agricultural transport, and emergency response operations.

TxDOT's Waco District outlines transportation upgrades in its Rural Transportation Improvement Plan (RTIP), which includes ongoing and planned improvements for Falls County. Projects typically focus on roadway resurfacing, bridge rehabilitation, safety enhancements, and capacity improvements along US 77, SH 6, and high-use FM roads. These planned improvements support continued regional development, emergency access, and resilience of the county's transportation infrastructure.

Public transit services in Falls County are provided through the Heart of Texas Rural Transportation District, operated by the Heart of Texas Council of Governments. The service offers demand-response transportation to residents, particularly seniors, individuals with disabilities, and those without access to private vehicles, ensuring continued access to essential services, healthcare, employment, and education across the region.

A. PLANNING PROCESS

General Introduction content for the section

1. Preparation of the Plan

The initial development of the Falls County MAP began in 2010. Over the following years, the county undertook a detailed and inclusive process to identify hazards, assess risks, engage stakeholders, and develop actionable mitigation strategies. The following key activities were conducted during this phase:

- **January 18, 2011**: A countywide public workshop was held to introduce the mitigation planning process, educate attendees on the distinction between structural and non-structural mitigation, and solicit community input.
- **March 2011**: A follow-up public meeting was convened to review draft materials and gather additional stakeholder feedback.
- **2012**: The initial MAP received "Approval Pending Adoption" status from the Texas Division of Emergency Management (TDEM) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). All participating jurisdictions subsequently adopted the plan through formal resolutions.

Pursuant to the five-year update requirement, Falls County began revising the MAP in 2018. The revision process included securing funding, conducting new assessments, updating public engagement efforts, and integrating changes in risk conditions and community priorities.

- **2018**: Falls County Emergency Management coordinated efforts to secure funding and initiate the plan update.
- **2019**: A revised draft of the plan was completed. Updated public input was gathered via community surveys, online postings, and a public meeting.
- **2020**: Falls County formally adopted the updated and revised MAP upon received "Approval Pending Adoption" status from TDEM and FEMA. All participating jurisdictions subsequently adopted the plan through formal resolutions.

The current MAP was developed using the 4-step process defined in FEMA's Local Mitigation Planning Handbook (Federal Emergency Management Agency, 2023) as demonstrated in Figure 2. The schedule of activities included:

- **September 2024**: Falls County began soliciting grant funding to support the update of the plan.
- **November 2024**: Falls County solicited vendors for quotes/proposals to support the update of the plan.
- **October 2025**: Falls County executed an agreement with the selected vendor for updating the plan.
- **November 2025**: Falls County established a local mitigation planning team to work directly with the vendor to review and update the plan.
- **January 30, 2026**: Mitigation Planning Team Meeting held (meeting notes located in Appendix 14).
- **March 15, 2026**: Draft MAP made available to the public for review and comment.
- **April 24, 2025**: Public meeting held in Marlin to solicit additional input.
- **May 2025**: MAP was submitted to TDEM for review.

a. Planning Area & Resources

Falls County and its participating jurisdictions determined that maintaining a multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plan covering the entire county remains the most efficient and effective approach to reducing risk. This structure minimizes the demand on local resources, which are already limited in a rural county, while ensuring that all jurisdictions benefit from shared data, coordinated strategies, and unified mitigation priorities. This determination is reinforced by the fact that Falls County jurisdictions share similar needs, capabilities, geographic characteristics, and exposure to hazards, particularly flooding, severe weather, and infrastructure vulnerabilities common across Central Texas.

The county's jurisdictions, including Marlin, Lott, Rosebud, Golinda (Falls County portion), and Chilton, maintain long-standing cooperative relationships built through emergency management coordination, mutual aid agreements, countywide response planning, and daily operational interaction. These partnerships, extending over multiple decades, support the continued use of a single countywide hazard mitigation planning framework.

The scope of this plan update focused on evaluating how conditions, hazards, capabilities, and community priorities have changed since the previous Hazard Mitigation Action Plan was adopted. The planning structure was organized to follow an orderly approach consistent with the FEMA Plan Review Checklist, ensuring the updated plan meets all federal requirements for content, documentation, public engagement, and mitigation strategy development.

b. Local Mitigation Planning Team

The following individuals comprise the local Mitigation Planning Team (MPT):

Name & Title	Jurisdiction/Agency
Hon. Richard Duncan, County Judge	Limestone County
Matt Groveton, Emergency Management Coordinator	Limestone County
Alicia Wilson, Emergency Management Coordinator	Bosque County

Hon. Tonia Bruckner, Mayor	City of Chilton
Chris Henson, City Manager	City of Golinda
Hon. Brooks Valls, Mayor	City of Lott
Joshua Barron, City Manager	City of Marlin
Hon. James Tranam, Mayor	City of Rosebud
Hon. Paul Miller, Mayor	City of Thornton
Victoria Winstead, City Manager	City of Thornton
Boyce Wilson, Owner	MBW Management

c. Participating Jurisdictions

Jurisdictions participating in this plan did so by seeking information from the local jurisdiction's stakeholders, providing direct input on the plan, developing mitigation actions, and soliciting involvement from the public. Participation for each jurisdiction was active, with MPT members coordinating directly with the vendor by telephone, email, and in-person meetings. Additionally, participating jurisdictions provided access to all plans and documents needed to effectively and efficiently update the plan. Participating jurisdictions include:

- Falls County
- City of Lott
- City of Marlin
- City of Rosebud
- City of Golinda
- City of Chilton

2. Local & Regional Participation

In developing the Hazard Mitigation Action Plan (HMAP), Falls County engaged a broad range of stakeholders through a collaborative and participatory planning process. Participants included neighboring jurisdictions, local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation, organizations with regulatory authority over development, and representatives from local businesses, school districts, public utilities, and non-profit groups. This inclusive approach ensured that the plan reflected local knowledge, community priorities, and regional hazard conditions.

Falls County collaborated with its incorporated jurisdictions, including Marlin, Lott, Rosebud, Golinda , and Chilton, as core planning partners. These jurisdictions contributed data, participated in public outreach activities, and coordinated mitigation priorities. Surrounding counties were invited to participate in regional planning meetings held during the update process; although none formally joined the planning team, hazard history and regional impact data from McLennan, Limestone, Robertson, Milam, Bell, and Coryell counties were incorporated to inform the countywide risk assessment.

Local emergency services, including volunteer fire departments, the Falls County Sheriff's Office, local police departments, EMS providers, and nearby medical facilities, were encouraged to participate through direct outreach, email communication, and departmental contact during the planning period. Additional outreach was extended to school districts, faith-based organizations, non-profits, water supply corporations, wastewater operators, and utility providers. Several stakeholders contributed comments or provided data, though only a limited number elected to serve as formal members of the Mitigation Planning Team (MPT), consistent with participation trends in many rural counties.

Agencies with land-use and regulatory authority, including the Falls County Commissioners Court, city councils, planning officials, and floodplain administrators, provided critical insight into zoning practices, subdivision regulations, building codes, and floodplain management ordinances. Their input helped ensure that the mitigation strategies aligned with existing policies while identifying opportunities for improved resilience through future regulatory updates.

3. Public Involvement

The public was given multiple opportunities to be involved in the Falls County Hazard Mitigation Action Plan (MAP) planning process. Their feedback was actively sought and incorporated using several methods, in alignment with FEMA guidance outlined in the Local Mitigation Planning Handbook and Policy Guide. The specific methods used in Falls County include:

a. Public Meetings

Falls County conducted public meetings as part of the HMAP update to inform residents about the planning process and invite feedback:

- An initial public meeting was held early in the planning process to introduce hazard mitigation concepts, explain the plan update timeline, and gather preliminary input from residents, stakeholders, and jurisdictional representatives.
- A final public meeting was conducted upon release of the draft HMAP, allowing residents the opportunity to provide comments before submission to TDEM and FEMA for review.

Public notices for these meetings were posted at the Falls County Courthouse, city halls within participating jurisdictions, and on the Falls County website, ensuring broad public awareness.

b. Public Participation in the Mitigation Planning Team

Members of the public were offered the opportunity to participate directly on the Mitigation Planning Team (MPT). Residents, local business owners, representatives from civic organizations, and other community stakeholders were invited to attend meetings, contribute data, and provide comments throughout the planning process. While participation in rural counties is often limited, all interested individuals were welcomed.

c. Community Survey

A countywide public survey was distributed to gather community perspectives about hazards, previous disaster experiences, and preferred mitigation actions. The survey was made available online through the Falls County website and social media platforms and was also distributed in paper form at public locations for residents without internet access. Survey results were analyzed and incorporated into the risk assessment and mitigation strategy.

Appendix 13 provided an analysis of the data collected that informed the entirety of the MAP update.

d. Online & Physical Draft Access

A draft of the plan was:

- Posted online at the MBW Management website (http://www.mbwmanagement.com/) for public review and comment.
- Physically available at the County Courthouse, ensuring those without internet access could also participate.

e. Incorporation of Public Feedback

Public input gathered through meetings, surveys, and comment opportunities directly informed the development of the plan:

- The risk assessment incorporated hazard concerns frequently identified by the public, including flooding, severe weather, and transportation disruptions.
- The mitigation action plan aligned proposed strategies with community-identified priorities, such as infrastructure hardening, drainage improvements, and emergency communications enhancements.
- The plan maintenance section included procedures to ensure ongoing public involvement during annual reviews and future plan updates.

This inclusive public involvement process ensured the Falls County HMAP reflects local priorities, community values, and resident perspectives, fulfilling FEMA's requirement for meaningful public participation.

4. Incorporation of Existing Plans, Studies, Reports, & Technical Information

The Falls County Mitigation Planning Team (MPT) conducted a systematic review of relevant local, regional, and state documents to ensure the Hazard Mitigation Action Plan (HMAP) was comprehensive, data-driven, and aligned with ongoing planning and policy efforts. This review helped integrate existing capabilities, identify gaps, and ensure consistency with established emergency management and land-use frameworks.

a. Identification & Collection

A wide range of documents and data sources were collected and reviewed during the planning process, including:

- Local emergency management plans,
- Building and fire codes,
- Floodplain ordinances,
- Electrical codes and zoning ordinances,
- Master plans and comprehensive plans,
- Economic development and demographic data,
- Historical hazard data and National Climatic Data Center records,
- FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) and NFIP participation records,
- Historical disaster declaration records and past mitigation grant activity

b. Integration & Cross-Referencing

The plan directly incorporated these resources by:

- Aligning mitigation actions with existing responsibilities and capabilities outlined in emergency operations plans.
- Using current ordinances and codes to assess regulatory capabilities.
- Identifying gaps and opportunities for policy enhancements based on reviewed documents.
- Utilizing data to calculate loss estimates and identify vulnerabilities.

- Referencing building code effectiveness grading and NFIP community status to guide flood mitigation priorities.

c. Alignment with Regional & State Goals

The MAP aligned local mitigation priorities with regional goals established by the Heart of Texas Council of Governments (HOTCOG) in the original 2005 Regional Hazard Mitigation Action Plan and statewide mitigation strategies through:

- Participation in HOTCOG planning processes,
- Leveraging data and resources made available at the regional level, and
- Supporting broader resilience objectives through coordinated planning.

B. HAZARD ANALYSIS

Falls County and its participating jurisdictions face a variety of natural hazards that have historically threatened lives, property, critical infrastructure, and local economic stability. This hazard analysis evaluates the county's exposure to eight primary natural hazards, drought, extreme heat, flooding, hail, tornadoes, severe wind, severe winter weather, and wildfires, based on historical records, local experience, and professional assessment. These hazards are consistent with regional risk patterns in Central Texas and reflect conditions commonly observed across the Blackland Prairie and Post Oak Savannah regions.

Many hazards are interconnected. For example, drought conditions can increase wildfire potential, and severe thunderstorms frequently produce damaging wind and hail. Broad hazard categories such as thunderstorms are not analyzed independently, as their most damaging components (wind, hail, flooding) are addressed within their respective sections. Additionally, hazards vary widely in both spatial extent and intensity: events such as winter storms may affect the entire county without causing significant damage, while localized hazards such as tornadoes can produce severe impacts within a small geographic area.

Each hazard is evaluated in terms of probability, severity, potential impacts, and spatial extent across Falls County. This analysis identifies patterns of historical loss, vulnerability of people and infrastructure, and specific geographic areas most at risk. The results provide the technical basis for developing targeted mitigation actions that reduce long-term losses, protect vulnerable populations, and strengthen overall community resilience.

This risk-informed approach follows FEMA's Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide and supports informed hazard mitigation decision-making at the county and jurisdictional levels. Appendix 15 contains hazard summary profiles for each participating community in the plan.

1. Drought (D)

Table 1: Uniform Hazard Profile - Drought

Probability of Occurrence: LIKELY	**Potential Severity:** MAJOR	**Risk Level:** HIGH
Warning Time: >12 hours	**Probable Duration:** Weeks to Months	**Seasonal Pattern:** Any season, intensity increases during summer months
Cascading Potential:	Increased wildfire risk, agricultural losses, reduced water supply, livestock impacts, economic stress, and strained utilities.	
Existing Warning Systems:	U.S. Drought Monitor, NWS drought statements, TDEM and USDA drought declarations, local media outlets, regional emergency notification system, social media	

Extreme heat is a significant natural hazard in Falls County, defined as a prolonged period of excessively high temperatures, often accompanied by elevated humidity levels, that can pose risks to public health, agriculture, infrastructure, and energy systems. Extreme heat events typically occur during the summer

months, when daytime high temperatures exceed seasonal norms and nighttime temperatures remain elevated, limiting the ability of people, animals, and infrastructure to recover from daytime heat stress.

Falls County experiences a humid subtropical climate typical of Central Texas, characterized by hot summers with frequent periods of temperatures exceeding 95°F. Extreme heat events are generally defined as periods when temperatures exceed the seasonal average by approximately 10°F or more for several consecutive days, particularly when accompanied by high humidity. Historical temperature records for the region indicate that temperatures exceeding 110°F have occurred during severe heat waves in Central Texas, with humidity significantly increasing the physiological impacts of these conditions.

The National Weather Service (NWS) uses the Heat Index to measure the apparent temperature experienced by the human body. The Heat Index combines air temperature and relative humidity to represent how hot conditions actually feel to people and animals. As humidity increases, the body's ability to cool itself through evaporation of sweat is reduced, increasing the risk of heat-related illness.

Table 2: U.S. Drought Monitor Classifications with Comparative Impacts to Falls County & Its Jurisdictions

Drought Monitor Scale	Comparative Impacts
D0 (Abnormally Dry)	Short-term dryness slowing planting, growth of crops, or pastures.
D1 (Moderate Drought)	Some damage to crops and pastures; streams, reservoirs, or wells low; some water shortages developing or imminent.
D2 (Severe Drought)	Crop or pasture losses likely; water shortages common; water restrictions imposed.
D3 (Extreme Drought)	Major crop/pasture losses; widespread water shortages or restrictions.
D4 (Exceptional Drought)	Exceptional and widespread crop/pasture losses; shortages in reservoirs, streams, and wells creating water emergencies.

Based on historical data from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the U.S. Drought Monitor, drought conditions in Falls County have ranged from D0 (Abnormally Dry) to D4 (Exceptional Drought). The county most frequently experiences drought conditions in the D1–D2 range (Moderate to Severe Drought), though prolonged periods of D3 and D4 have occurred during major statewide droughts such as those in 2006, 2011, 2022, and 2023. **Drought impacts are uniform across Falls County due to its agricultural land use and shared climatological patterns, meaning all participating jurisdictions can experience drought conditions anywhere along the D0–D4 spectrum depending on severity and duration.**

In Falls County, drought has historically imposed significant strain on the county's agriculture-driven economy, especially its substantial cattle operations, pastureland, and row-crop production. Reduced rainfall lowers hay yields, diminishes forage availability, and increases ranchers' reliance on supplemental feed or herd reduction, leading to economic losses. Extended drought conditions also reduce water levels in stock tanks, creeks, and agricultural wells, affecting both livestock operations and rural households dependent on groundwater.

Municipal water systems, particularly in smaller cities such as Marlin, Lott, and Rosebud, may also experience increased stress during prolonged drought events as groundwater and surface water sources decline. Low soil moisture, dried vegetation, and high temperatures significantly increase wildfire risk, compounding response challenges for local fire departments and emergency management. Additional

cascading impacts may include heat-related illnesses, stress on electrical utilities during peak demand periods, and reduced crop production.

These conditions illustrate how drought in Falls County affects not only the agricultural sector but also public safety, water supply reliability, utility infrastructure, and the overall well-being of residents, making drought mitigation strategies a continual priority within the county's hazard mitigation planning efforts.

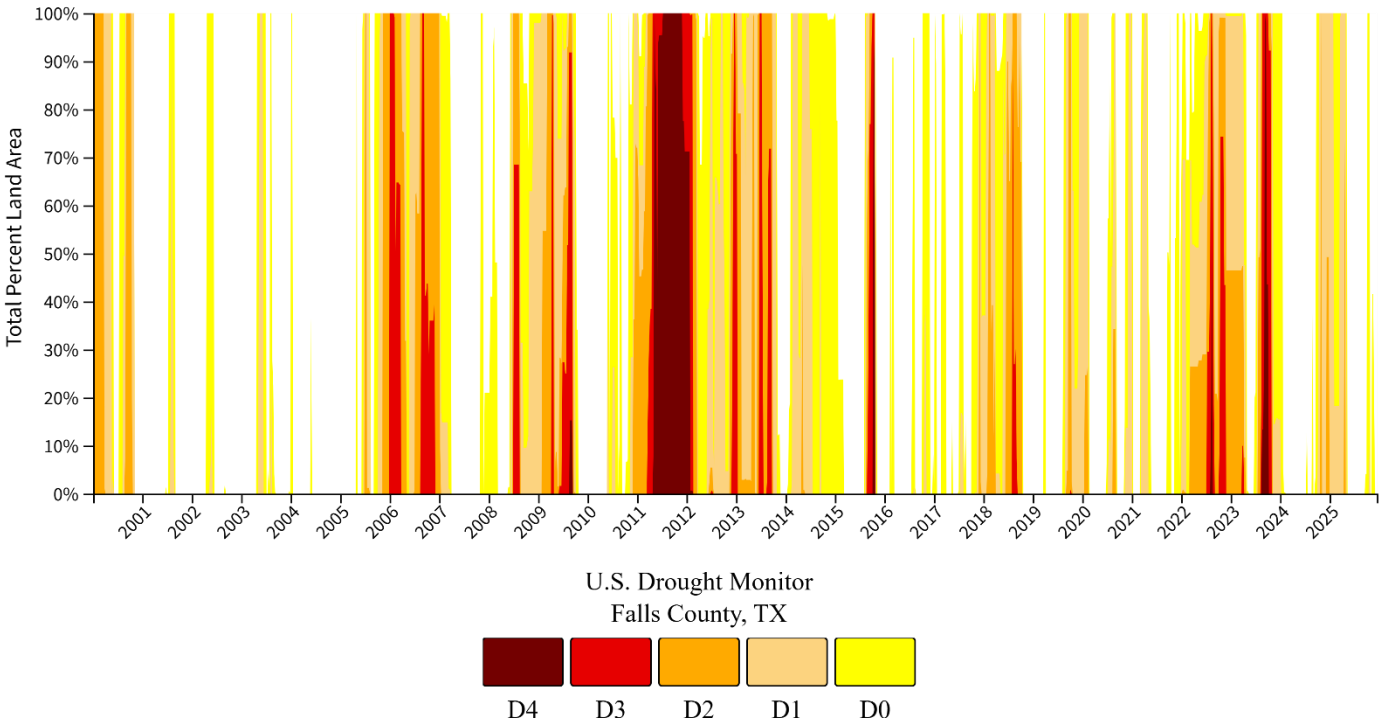


Figure 3: Historical Drought Conditions

a. Vulnerability

Vulnerabilities to drought within Falls County include:

- **Agricultural vulnerability:** Falls County is a predominantly rural county with a strong reliance on cattle operations, pastureland, and row-crop agriculture. Extended drought significantly reduces forage availability, hay production, and crop yields, forcing ranchers to incur higher feed costs or reduce herd sizes.
- **Increased wildfire risk:** Prolonged dry conditions increase vegetation dryness and fuel loads, elevating wildfire risk throughout the county. Volunteer fire departments across Falls County face heightened response demands during severe drought periods.
- **Water scarcity:** Reduced rainfall diminishes groundwater recharge rates and lowers water levels in stock tanks, creeks, and municipal wells. Smaller water systems serving communities such as Marlin, Lott, and Rosebud are particularly vulnerable to stress during multi-month droughts.
- **Economic losses:** Drought has historically caused substantial financial impacts to the local agricultural economy, affecting both small family farms and large-scale cattle operations. Reduced crop production, livestock losses, and increased operational costs contribute to broader economic hardship across the county.

- **Public health and community impacts:** Extended drought can increase heat-related health risks, place additional strain on public utilities during high-temperature periods, and reduce water quality, especially for rural households dependent on private wells.

Table 3: Vulnerable Critical Facilities - Drought

Falls County Courthouse	Rosebud Water Department
Falls County Sheriff's Office	Lott City Hall
Marlin City Hall	Lott Volunteer Fire Department
Marlin Police Department	Chilton City Hall
Marlin Fire Department	Chilton Volunteer Fire Department
Marlin Volunteer Fire Department	Chilton ISD
Marlin ISD	Golinda City Hall
Marlin Water/Wastewater Department	Golinda Volunteer Fire Department
Falls Community Hospital	Lott Water Department
Rosebud City Hall	Golinda Water Department
Rosebud Volunteer Fire Department	All public water supply systems within the County
Rosebud-Lott ISD	Major reservoirs, rivers, and surface water bodies

2. Extreme Heat (EH)

Table 4: Uniform Hazard Profile - Extreme Heat

Probability of Occurrence: HIGHLY LIKELY	**Potential Severity:** MAJOR	**Risk Level:** HIGH
Warning Time: >12 hours	**Probable Duration:** Days to Months	**Seasonal Pattern:** Late Spring through Early Fall
Cascading Potential:	Elderly And Homebound Individuals may need assistance, Heat stroke victims, Power outages/Rolling brownouts, Water shortages due to increased evaporation rate	
Existing Warning Systems:	• Media Outlets • Social Media • National Weather Service	

Extreme heat is a significant natural hazard in Falls County, defined as a prolonged period of excessively high temperatures, often accompanied by elevated humidity levels, that poses risks to public health, agriculture, infrastructure, and energy systems. Extreme heat events typically occur during the summer months, when daytime high temperatures exceed seasonal averages and nighttime temperatures remain elevated, providing little relief and creating cumulative stress on people, animals, and the environment.

Falls County experiences a humid subtropical climate typical of Central Texas, characterized by long, hot summers and periodic heat waves. For planning purposes, extreme heat is generally defined as temperatures exceeding the average high temperature by approximately 10°F or more for several consecutive days. During severe heat waves in Central Texas, temperatures have historically exceeded

110°F, and the combination of heat and humidity can significantly increase the physiological impacts of these conditions by limiting the body's ability to cool through evaporation.

The National Weather Service (NWS) uses the Heat Index to measure the apparent temperature experienced by the human body. The Heat Index combines air temperature and relative humidity to estimate how hot conditions actually feel. Higher humidity levels reduce evaporative cooling, increasing the risk of heat-related illness and other health impacts.

The National Weather Service (NWS) Heat Index is commonly used to quantify the intensity of extreme heat events, as it combines air temperature and relative humidity to reflect how hot conditions feel to the human body. The Heat Index values are generally classified as follows:

Table 5: Heat Index Scale with Expected Impacts

Heat Index (°F)	Classification	Human Health Impacts	Agricultural Impacts
90 – 103	Caution	- Fatigue likely with prolonged exposure - Minimal risk with adequate hydration	- Initial signs of heat stress in livestock (reduced feed intake) - Delayed crop growth
104 – 124	Extreme Caution	- Increased risk of heat cramps and heat exhaustion - Heat illness possible in sensitive individuals	- Livestock experience moderate stress (reduced milk/egg production) - Crop yields decline due to dehydration and photosynthesis inefficiencies
125 – 129	Danger	- Heat stroke becomes possible with prolonged exposure or physical activity - High-risk for elderly, outdoor workers, and those without cooling	- High livestock mortality risk without shade/cooling - Severe moisture loss in crops; potential for wilting and fruit/flower drop
103+	Extreme Danger	- Heat stroke is highly likely; medical emergency - High likelihood of fatalities without prompt intervention	- Emergency conditions for agriculture - Potential for large-scale crop failure - Critical dehydration and death of livestock without mitigation

Based on historical climate patterns across Central Texas, **Falls County and all participating jurisdictions regularly experience heat index values within the Extreme Caution and Danger (104-129 degrees Fahrenheit) categories during severe summer heat waves, particularly when high humidity coincides with stagnant atmospheric conditions. These heat events can persist for several days or weeks and affect the entire planning area relatively uniformly.**

a. Vulnerability

Local impacts of extreme heat in Falls County include increased heat-related illnesses among vulnerable populations such as the elderly, young children, and outdoor workers. Agricultural operations

are also significantly affected, as extreme heat stresses cattle herds and reduces forage quality, while crops may suffer from reduced yields due to heat stress and water demand. High temperatures contribute to increased energy demand as residents rely on air conditioning, which can strain the electrical grid and raise the risk of localized power outages. Prolonged heat waves have also been linked to the deterioration of road surfaces and increased maintenance demands for public infrastructure. Vulnerabilities to extreme heat within Falls County include:

- **Health Impacts**: Increased risk of heat-related illnesses such as heat exhaustion and heat stroke.
- **Infrastructure**: Strain on electric grid due to higher cooling demands; potential for road surface deterioration.
- **Agriculture**: Stress on crops and livestock, leading to potential economic losses.
- **At-Risk Populations**: Populations with minimal or no access to air conditioning or healthcare services are more at risk.

Table 6: Vulnerable Critical Facilities - Extreme Heat

Falls County Courthouse	Rosebud Water Department
Falls County Sheriff's Office	Lott City Hall
Marlin City Hall	Lott Volunteer Fire Department
Marlin Police Department	Chilton City Hall
Marlin Fire Department	Chilton Volunteer Fire Department
Marlin Volunteer Fire Department	Chilton ISD
Marlin ISD	Golinda City Hall
Marlin Water/Wastewater Department	Golinda Volunteer Fire Department
Falls Community Hospital	Lott Water Department
Rosebud City Hall	Golinda Water Department
Rosebud Volunteer Fire Department	All public water supply systems within the County
Rosebud-Lott ISD	Major reservoirs, rivers, and surface water bodies

3. Flood (F)

Table 7: Uniform Hazard Profile - Flood

Probability of Occurrence: LIKELY	**Potential Severity:** SUBSTANTIAL	**Risk Level:** VERY HIGH
Warning Time: >12 hours	**Probable Duration:** Minutes to Days	**Seasonal Pattern:** Late Fall through Spring
Cascading Potential:	Downed Trees, washed out roads and bridges, damaged buildings, displaced personnel, utility outages, slower response times (emergency services), city personnel diverted from normal everyday duties	
Existing Warning Systems:	• Media Outlets • Outdoor Warning Sirens • Emergency Alert System • Emergency Notification System • Social Media • National Weather Service	

Flooding is one of the most significant natural hazards in Falls County, Texas, and occurs throughout the county and its participating jurisdictions. Both flash flooding and riverine flooding present threats to people, property, agriculture, and critical infrastructure. The hazard is influenced by the county's location within the Brazos River watershed, along with numerous tributaries, creeks, and local drainage systems that can rapidly convey stormwater during heavy rainfall events.

Flooding within Falls County is most commonly associated with intense thunderstorms, slow-moving storm systems, and prolonged rainfall events that can produce large volumes of runoff over short periods of time. These events can overwhelm natural drainage channels, culverts, and low-water crossings, particularly in rural portions of the county where transportation networks frequently intersect creeks and tributaries.

a. Flash Flooding

Flash flooding in Falls County is typically caused by slow-moving thunderstorms or intense rainfall events that produce large amounts of precipitation over a short period of time. Flash floods can occur with little warning and are characterized by rapid onset and fast-moving water capable of causing significant damage.

The county is particularly vulnerable when extended dry periods or drought conditions precede heavy rainfall, as hardened or compacted soils have a reduced capacity to absorb water. This increases surface runoff and accelerates the development of flash flooding. Flash flood events can create rapidly rising water levels along creeks, drainage channels, and low-water crossings, sometimes producing swift-moving flows capable of damaging infrastructure, overturning vehicles, and washing out roadways.

Low-water crossings located throughout Falls County are especially vulnerable to flash flooding. During heavy rainfall events, these crossings can become impassable within minutes, creating hazardous travel conditions and isolating rural areas.

b. Riverine Flooding

Riverine flooding occurs when extended periods of rainfall cause rivers, streams, and tributaries to rise above their banks and inundate surrounding floodplain areas. In Falls County, riverine flooding is most closely associated with the Brazos River and its tributaries, along with other creeks and drainage systems that feed into the watershed.

Riverine flooding typically develops more gradually than flash flooding but can affect larger geographic areas and persist for longer periods of time. These events can result in flooding of agricultural lands, transportation routes, and structures located within mapped floodplains. Floodwaters may remain in low-lying areas for several days depending on rainfall intensity, soil saturation, and upstream watershed conditions.

c. Extent of Hazard

The extent of flood hazards across Falls County is considered uniform, meaning all jurisdictions within the county are at risk of experiencing similar floodwater depths and floodplain widths. Flood depths can exceed five feet, and flood widths can extend beyond 150 feet, particularly during large-scale rainfall events. Firmettes for Falls County are included in Appendix 2. A comprehensive list of flooding and flash flooding events for Falls County is provided in Appendix 3. Repetitive Loss Properties are identified in Appendix 4.

d. Vulnerability

Vulnerabilities to flooding events within Falls County include:

- **Health Impacts**: Potential for loss of life due to flooded structures and roadway flooding.
- **Infrastructure**: Damage to drainage infrastructure and roadways, particularly gravel and oil-top roadways located throughout the county.
- **Agriculture**: Loss of both crop and livestock due to drowning (livestock) and oversaturation (crop).
- **At-Risk Populations**: Populations located in or near identified floodplains.

Table 8: Vulnerable Critical Facilities - Flood

Falls County Courthouse	Rosebud Water Department
Falls County Sheriff's Office	Lott City Hall
Marlin City Hall	Lott Volunteer Fire Department
Marlin Police Department	Chilton City Hall
Marlin Fire Department	Chilton Volunteer Fire Department
Marlin Volunteer Fire Department	Chilton ISD
Marlin ISD	Golinda City Hall
Marlin Water/Wastewater Department	Golinda Volunteer Fire Department
Falls Community Hospital	Lott Water Department
Rosebud City Hall	Golinda Water Department
Rosebud Volunteer Fire Department	All public water supply systems within the County
Rosebud-Lott ISD	Major reservoirs, rivers, and surface water bodies

e. National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Participation

Flood risk within Falls County influences the county's participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), ongoing floodplain management activities, and the prioritization of mitigation actions designed to reduce flood vulnerability. These efforts include improvements to drainage infrastructure, protection and maintenance of transportation networks and low-water crossings, enforcement of floodplain development regulations, and public outreach efforts aimed at increasing flood risk awareness and encouraging flood insurance participation.

Participation in the NFIP allows property owners within participating jurisdictions to obtain federally backed flood insurance and ensures that local floodplain management regulations meet minimum federal standards. Floodplain management programs also help guide development away from high-risk areas and promote construction practices that reduce potential flood damage.

Community Status Report findings for Falls County and its participating jurisdictions, including Community Rating System (CRS) participation status, are summarized in the table below.

Table 9: Community Status Report Data for Falls County

Community Name	Initial FHBM	Initial FIRM	Current Effective Map Date	Reg-Emerg Date	Participating Community
Falls County	8/6/1976	5/19/1980	9/26/2008	5/19/1980	Yes
City of Chilton	6/11/1976	5/19/1980	9/26/2008	5/19/1980	Yes
City of Golinda*	6/11/1976	5/19/1980	9/26/2008	5/19/1980	Yes
City of Lott	6/11/1976	5/19/1980	9/26/2008	5/19/1980	Yes
City of Marlin	6/11/1976	5/19/1980	9/26/2008	5/19/1980	Yes
City of Rosebud	6/11/1976	5/19/1980	9/26/2008	5/19/1980	Yes

*Golinda is located in both Falls County and McLennan County; the information presented above reflects the portion of the city located within Falls County.

At the time of this plan update, Falls County and its participating jurisdictions participate in the NFIP but do not participate in the Community Rating System (CRS). Continued compliance with NFIP regulations and consideration of enhanced floodplain management practices remain important tools for reducing flood risk and improving long-term community resilience.

4. Hail (H)

Table 10: Uniform Hazard Profile - Hail

Probability of Occurrence: HIGHLY LIKELY	**Potential Severity:** MINOR	**Risk Level:** HIGH
Warning Time: 3 – 6 Hours	**Probable Duration:** Minutes to Hours	**Seasonal Pattern:** Year Round
Cascading Potential:	Traffic hazards, slower response time (Emergency Services), damaged vehicles, damaged buildings, possible injuries and/or deaths	
Existing Warning Systems:	• Media Outlets • Outdoor Warning Sirens • Emergency Alert System • Emergency Notification System • National Weather Service	

Hail is a recurring severe weather hazard in Falls County, primarily associated with strong thunderstorms. Hail forms when updrafts within storm systems carry raindrops into extremely cold atmospheric layers, where they freeze and accumulate into hailstones. Once the stones are too heavy to be supported by the updrafts, they fall to the ground, potentially causing significant damage.

The extent of hail in Falls County is measured using the TORRO Hailstorm Intensity Scale (Tornado and Storm Research Organisation, 2025), which correlates hailstone diameter with potential damage. Based on historical data (hail events are documented in Appendix 5), **hail events in the county have and may continue to reach up to 3.5 inches in diameter**, corresponding to H8 on the TORRO Scale. This level of hail intensity is classified as very destructive, capable of causing widespread damage to vehicles, roofs, windows, aircraft, and agriculture. **The extent of hail in the planning area is uniform with jurisdictions being able to expect hailstones with a TORRO value ranging from H0 to H8.**

Table 11: TORRO Hailstorm Intensity Scale

Scale	Intensity Category	Typical Hail Diameter (mm)	Typical Damage Impacts
H0	Hard hail	5	No damage
H1	Potentially damaging	5-15	Slight general damage to plants and crops
H2	Significant	10-20	Significant damage to fruit, crops, and vegetation
H3	Severe	20-30	Severe damage to fruit and crops, damage to glass and plastic structures, paint and wood scored
H4	Severe	25-40	Widespread glass damage, vehicle bodywork damage
H5	Destructive	30-50	Wholesale destruction of glass, damage to tiled roofs, significant risk of injuries
H6	Destructive	40-60	Bodywork of grounded aircraft dented; brick walls pitted
H7	Destructive	50-75	Severe roof damage, risk of serious injuries
H8	Destructive	60-90	Severe damage to aircraft bodywork
H9	Super hailstorms	75-100	Extensive structural damage, Risk of severe or even fatal injuries to persons caught in the open
H10	Super hailstorms	>100	Extensive structural damage, Risk of severe or even fatal injuries to persons caught in the open

(Tornado and Storm Research Organisation, 2025)

Table 12: Relative Hail Size Chart (SAE)

Hail Size (inches)	TORRO Scale	Item of Relevant Size
1/4	H0	Pea
1/2	H1	Mothball, peanut
3/4	H2	Penny
7/8	H3	Nickel
1	H4	Quarter
1 1/4	H5	Half Dollar
1 1/2	H5	Ping pong ball
1 3/4	H6	Golf ball
2	H7	Egg, lime
2 1/2	H7	Tennis ball
2 3/4	H8	Baseball
3	H9	Apple, orange
4	H9	Softball
4 1/2	H10	Grapefruit
> 4 1/2	H10	

(National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, 2025)

a. Vulnerability

Vulnerabilities to hail events in Falls County include:

- **Residential and Commercial Structures**: Roofs, windows, and siding are particularly vulnerable to large hailstones, especially in structures with aging or non-impact-resistant materials. Mobile homes, common in rural areas, are more susceptible to damage from large hail.

- **Critical Infrastructure**: Power lines and communication systems may be disrupted by hail damage, especially when accompanied by strong winds. Emergency response capabilities could be temporarily reduced if damage occurs to first responder facilities or equipment.
- **Agriculture**: Hail presents a major risk to crops such as corn, cotton, and hay, which are significant to Falls County's rural economy. Livestock can be injured during exposure to severe hail events if adequate shelter is unavailable.
- **Vehicles and Equipment**: Vehicles left outdoors, including farm machinery and public safety vehicles, are at high risk of damage from large hail.
- **Socioeconomic Considerations**: With a poverty rate of approximately 25% and a median home value significantly lower than the state averages, many residents may lack adequate insurance or financial resilience to recover from property losses. Rural populations may also face challenges in accessing rapid repairs and temporary housing assistance after damaging events.

Table 13: Vulnerable Critical Facilities - Hail

Falls County Courthouse	Rosebud Water Department
Falls County Sheriff's Office	Lott City Hall
Marlin City Hall	Lott Volunteer Fire Department
Marlin Police Department	Chilton City Hall
Marlin Fire Department	Chilton Volunteer Fire Department
Marlin Volunteer Fire Department	Chilton ISD
Marlin ISD	Golinda City Hall
Marlin Water/Wastewater Department	Golinda Volunteer Fire Department
Falls Community Hospital	Lott Water Department
Rosebud City Hall	Golinda Water Department
Rosebud Volunteer Fire Department	All public water supply systems within the County
Rosebud-Lott ISD	Major reservoirs, rivers, and surface water bodies

5. Severe Wind (SW)

Table 14: Uniform Hazard Profile - Severe Wind

Probability of Occurrence: HIGHLY LIKELY	**Potential Severity:** MAJOR	**Risk Level:** HIGH
Warning Time: 6 – 12 Hours	**Probable Duration:** Minutes to Hours	**Seasonal Pattern:** Year Round
Cascading Potential:	Downed Trees and damaged buildings, displaced personnel, utility outages, slower response times (emergency services), city personnel diverted from normal everyday duties	
Existing Warning Systems:	• Media Outlets • Outdoor Warning Sirens • Emergency Alert System • Emergency Notification System • National Weather Service • Social media	

Severe wind is a significant natural hazard in Falls County, defined as a high-wind event capable of causing damage to structures, infrastructure, crops, and utilities. Severe wind events in the region may include straight-line winds, downbursts, microbursts, and macrobursts. These hazards can occur as isolated windstorms or as part of larger severe weather systems such as thunderstorms or squall lines. Severe wind poses risks across both rural and urban areas, where it can damage buildings, down power lines, uproot trees, and disrupt transportation. Severe wind is categorized by the Beaufort Wind Scale as depicted below:

Table 15: Beaufort Wind Scale

Force	Category	Wind Speed (knots)	Wind Speed (mph)	Impact
0	Calm	0	0	Smoke rises vertically
1	Light air	1-3	1-3	Smoke drifts with air
2	Light breeze	4-6	4-7	Weathervanes become active
3	Gentle breeze	7-10	8-12	Leaves and small twigs move
4	Moderate breeze	11-16	13-18	Small branches sway
5	Fresh breeze	17-21	19-24	Small trees sway
6	Strong breeze	22-27	25-31	Large branches sway
7	Near gale	28-33	32-38	Whole trees sway; difficult to walk
8	Gale	34-40	39-46	Twigs break off trees
9	Strong gale	41-47	47-54	Shingles blow off roofs
10	Storm	48-55	55-63	Trees uprooted; damage to buildings
11	Violent storm	56-63	64-73	Widespread damage
12	Hurricane	>63	>73	Violent destruction

(National Weather Service, 2022)

According to historical data (Appendix 6), **Falls County has experienced windstorms with speeds of 50 to 80 knots (approximately 58–92 mph), placing them in the Force 10 to Force 11 range on the Beaufort Wind Scale. These events are not uncommon and can occur across the entire planning area, making the extent of severe wind hazards relatively uniform throughout the county.**

a. Vulnerability

Falls County's vulnerabilities to severe winds are shaped by its demographic, structural, and geographic characteristics. Local impacts of severe wind in Falls County have included damage to roofs, barns, and mobile homes, particularly in rural areas where structures may not be built to withstand high wind speeds. Agricultural losses are common, as high winds can flatten crops and damage fencing, while cattle operations may experience increased risk due to damaged enclosures or barns. Severe winds frequently cause power outages by downing trees and utility lines, which disrupts communications, emergency services, and daily life. In addition, flying debris during high-wind events presents a hazard to people, vehicles, and critical facilities.

- **Aging Housing Stock and Manufactured Homes**: Many structures in the county—particularly older residential homes and mobile homes—are more susceptible to wind damage due to substandard anchoring or outdated construction standards.
- **Critical Infrastructure Exposure**: Public facilities such as schools, fire stations, and utilities may be vulnerable, especially where backup power or protective retrofits are lacking.
- **Economic Base and Agriculture**: The county's agricultural sector is at high risk from severe winds, which can destroy crops, damage equipment, and disrupt farming operations.
- **Power and Communication Lines**: Overhead lines are prone to being downed during wind events, leading to extended outages that affect emergency response, healthcare, and general community functioning.
- **Low-Income and Elderly Populations**: With nearly 25% of the population below the poverty line and another nearly 20% over the age of 65, vulnerable groups may have limited resources for preparedness and recovery.

Table 16: Vulnerable Critical Facilities - Severe Wind

Falls County Courthouse	Rosebud Water Department
Falls County Sheriff's Office	Lott City Hall
Marlin City Hall	Lott Volunteer Fire Department
Marlin Police Department	Chilton City Hall
Marlin Fire Department	Chilton Volunteer Fire Department
Marlin Volunteer Fire Department	Chilton ISD
Marlin ISD	Golinda City Hall
Marlin Water/Wastewater Department	Golinda Volunteer Fire Department
Falls Community Hospital	Lott Water Department
Rosebud City Hall	Golinda Water Department
Rosebud Volunteer Fire Department	All public water supply systems within the County
Rosebud-Lott ISD	Major reservoirs, rivers, and surface water bodies

6. Thunderstorm: Lightning (TS-L)

Table 17: Uniform Hazard Profile – Thunderstorm: Lightning

Probability of Occurrence: HIGHLY LIKELY	**Potential Severity:** MINOR	**Risk Level:** HIGH
Warning Time: Minimal or none	**Probable Duration:** Minutes to Hours	**Seasonal Pattern:** Year-Round possibility; Common in April, June, and September
Cascading Potential:	Wildfire ignition during dry conditions, structural damage to buildings/structures, power outages caused by lightning strikes to utility lines, direct threat to human and animal safety, particularly in outdoor settings.	
Existing Warning Systems:	• Media Outlets • Outdoor Warning Sirens • Emergency Alert System • Emergency Notification System • National Weather Service	

Thunderstorms are a frequent natural hazard in Falls County, often accompanied by lightning, strong winds, hail, and flash flooding. Lightning is a dangerous byproduct of these storms and poses a significant risk to life, property, and infrastructure, including farm structures, homes, utilities, and communications systems. Lightning can also ignite wildfires during dry periods.

The Lightning Activity Level (LAL) is used to classify the frequency and intensity of lightning during thunderstorms, ranging from LAL 1 (infrequent, non-threatening lightning) to LAL 6 (frequent, extremely dangerous lightning associated with severe storms). Historical records indicate that thunderstorms in Limestone County typically range from LAL 3 to LAL 5, reflecting moderately frequent to frequent lightning capable of causing structural and vegetation damage.

The Extreme Weather Madness Scale (EWMS) is an additional tool for assessing lightning hazard severity by integrating storm intensity, lightning frequency, and potential for property or life impact. On the EWMS, thunderstorms in Falls County during severe events have reached levels 7–9 out of 10, indicating highly dangerous conditions with the potential for significant property damage, power outages, and risk to human and animal life.

While there is no standardized scale to measure lightning strikes themselves, the associated thunderstorm characteristics—**including wind speeds of 64 knots (approximately 74 mph) or greater and hail up to 3.5 inches in diameter (H8 on the TORRO scale)**—further indicate the severity of these events. **The extent of thunderstorms and lightning as a hazard is uniform throughout the county with expected severity being storms that range from LAL 3 to LAL 5 and EWMS levels 7-9.**

Thunderstorm: Lightning Events 1950-2025

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
Totals:								0	0	16.00K	0.00K
ROSEBUD	FALLS CO.	TX	07/30/1997	16:00	CST	Lightning		0	0	15.00K	0.00K
CHILTON	FALLS CO.	TX	04/29/2020	03:04	CST-6	Lightning		0	0	1.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	16.00K	0.00K

a. Vulnerability

Falls County's vulnerabilities to thunderstorms, lightning, and tornadoes are shaped by its demographic, structural, and geographic characteristics and closely resemble the county's vulnerabilities to severe wind events. Local impacts of lightning in Falls County include wildfires ignited during dry conditions, structural damage to buildings and farm structures, and power outages caused by lightning strikes to utility lines. Lightning also poses a direct threat to human and animal safety, particularly in outdoor settings such as farms, recreational areas, and sporting events.

- **Infrastructure**: Power infrastructure is especially susceptible to lightning strikes, leading to widespread outages.
- **Residential & Commercial Structures**: Residential and commercial buildings without lightning rods or surge protection are vulnerable to fire and electrical damage.
- **People Located Outdoors**: Outdoor workers, schoolchildren, and recreational users of county lakes (Lake Marlin and Lake Limestone) are at heightened risk during thunderstorm events.
- **Economy**: Economic losses from hail and wind damage to crops and structures are recurrent. Fires subsequent to lightning strikes may result in significant economic loss at the individual or business level.

Table 19: Vulnerable Critical Facilities – Thunderstorm: Lightning

Falls County Courthouse	Rosebud Water Department
Falls County Sheriff's Office	Lott City Hall
Marlin City Hall	Lott Volunteer Fire Department
Marlin Police Department	Chilton City Hall
Marlin Fire Department	Chilton Volunteer Fire Department
Marlin Volunteer Fire Department	Chilton ISD
Marlin ISD	Golinda City Hall
Marlin Water/Wastewater Department	Golinda Volunteer Fire Department
Falls Community Hospital	Lott Water Department
Rosebud City Hall	Golinda Water Department
Rosebud Volunteer Fire Department	All public water supply systems within the County
Rosebud-Lott ISD	Major reservoirs, rivers, and surface water bodies

7. Thunderstorm: Tornado (TS-T)

Table 17: Uniform Hazard Profile – Thunderstorm: Tornado

Probability of Occurrence: LIKELY	**Potential Severity:** SUBSTANTIAL	**Risk Level:** VERY HIGH
Warning Time: Minimal or none	**Probable Duration:** Minutes to Hours	**Seasonal Pattern:** Year Round possibility; Most occur in April, June, and September
Cascading Potential:	Possible shut down of facilities and business, health facilities overwhelmed, possible need for shelter, disruption of essential services, interruption of primary and secondary roadways	
Existing Warning Systems:	• Media Outlets • Outdoor Warning Sirens • Emergency Alert System • Emergency Notification System • National Weather Service	

Tornadoes are one of the most destructive natural hazards in Limestone County and the broader Heart of Texas region. They typically occur during spring and early summer, but tornadoes can form at any time of the year. Tornadoes are characterized by rapidly rotating columns of air in contact with both the cloud base and the ground, capable of causing catastrophic damage to structures, vegetation, and infrastructure.

The magnitude of tornadoes is measured using the Enhanced Fujita (EF) Scale (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, 2025), which estimates three-second wind gusts based on observed damage to 28 different indicators. The EF scale ranges from EF0 (weakest) to EF5 (strongest):

- **EF0 (65–85 mph):** Minor damage to roofs, siding, and trees.
- **EF1 (86–110 mph):** Moderate damage; roofs severely stripped, mobile homes overturned.
- **EF2 (111–135 mph):** Considerable damage; roofs torn from well-built houses, large trees uprooted.
- **EF3 (136–165 mph):** Severe damage; entire stories of well-constructed houses destroyed, significant structural damage to large buildings.
- **EF4 (166–200 mph):** Extreme damage; well-constructed houses leveled, significant destruction of large structures.
- **EF5 (>200 mph):** Incredible damage; strong frame houses lifted off foundations, large-scale destruction.

Based on historical data (Appendix 7), tornadoes in Limestone County have reached up to EF4 intensity, and the extent of tornado risk is generally uniform across the county.

Table 18: Enhanced Fujita Scale

EF Rating	3-second Gust (mph)
0	65-85
1	86-110
2	111-135
3	136-165
4	166-200
5	>200

b. Vulnerability

Limestone County's vulnerabilities to tornadoes are shaped by its demographic, structural, and geographic characteristics and closely resemble the county's vulnerabilities to severe wind events. Local impacts of tornadoes include destruction of homes and farm buildings, damage to critical infrastructure such as power lines, roads, and water systems, and injuries or fatalities among residents and livestock. Tornadoes also pose long-term challenges to recovery, particularly in rural communities, due to widespread debris, disruption of agricultural operations, and damage to essential services.

- **Infrastructure**: Power infrastructure is especially susceptible to lightning strikes, leading to widespread outages.
- **Residential & Commercial Structures**: Residential and commercial buildings without lightning rods or surge protection are vulnerable to fire and electrical damage.
- **People Located Outdoors**: Outdoor workers, schoolchildren, and recreational users of county lakes (Lake Marlin and Lake Limestone) are at heightened risk during thunderstorm events.
- **Economy**: Economic losses from hail and wind damage to crops and structures are recurrent.

Table 19: Vulnerable Critical Facilities – Thunderstorm: Tornado

Falls County Courthouse	Rosebud Water Department
Falls County Sheriff's Office	Lott City Hall
Marlin City Hall	Lott Volunteer Fire Department
Marlin Police Department	Chilton City Hall
Marlin Fire Department	Chilton Volunteer Fire Department
Marlin Volunteer Fire Department	Chilton ISD
Marlin ISD	Golinda City Hall
Marlin Water/Wastewater Department	Golinda Volunteer Fire Department
Falls Community Hospital	Lott Water Department
Rosebud City Hall	Golinda Water Department
Rosebud Volunteer Fire Department	All public water supply systems within the County
Rosebud-Lott ISD	Major reservoirs, rivers, and surface water bodies

8. Severe Winter Weather (WW)

Table 20: Uniform Hazard Profile - Severe Winter Weather

Probability of Occurrence: OCCASSIONAL	**Potential Severity:** MAJOR	**Risk Level:** MODERATE
Warning Time: 6 – 12 Hours	**Probable Duration:** Minutes to Hours	**Seasonal Pattern:** November – March
Cascading Potential:	Possible need for shelters, elderly and homebound will need assistance, power outages, traffic hazards, slower response times (Emergency Services)	
Existing Warning Systems:	• Media Outlets • Emergency Alert System • Emergency Notification System • National Weather Service • Social media	

Severe winter weather poses a recurrent natural hazard in Falls County, Texas, primarily in the form of freezing rain, sleet, ice accumulation, and occasional snowfall. While not as frequent or intense as in more northern regions, winter storms in this area can still produce significant disruptions to transportation, infrastructure, and public safety.

- **Ice Accumulations**: Freezing rain is the most common and dangerous form of winter precipitation in the area. Ice storms can cause hazardous travel conditions, damage to trees and utility lines, and prolonged power outages. Even a small accumulation of ice can create hazardous conditions.
- **Snowfall**: Snow accumulation is less frequent but can reach 2 to 6 inches during severe events. The entire county is susceptible to this range of snowfall.
- **Wind Chill**: Winter storms often bring strong winds, which combined with low temperatures, can result in wind chills that amplify the risk of hypothermia and frostbite. Wind chill temperatures can approach or fall below 0°F during extreme events.

The magnitude of winter weather is measured utilizing the Winter Storm Severity Index (WSSI). The WSSI is constructed utilizing six factors: snow amount, snow load, ice accumulation, flash freeze, blowing snow, and ground blizzard. The WSSI is commonly utilized both as a predictive warning tool and reflective analysis resource.

Table 21: Winter Storm Severity Index (WSSI)

WSSI Descriptor	General Description of Impacts
None	No snow or ice forecast. No potential for ground blizzard conditions.
Limited	Small accumulations of snow or ice forecast. Minimal impacts, if any, expected. In general, society goes about their normal routine.
Minor	Roughly equated to NWS Advisory Level criteria. Minor disruptions, primarily to those who were not prepared. None to minimal recovery time needed.
Moderate	Roughly equated to NWS Warning Level criteria. Definite impacts to those with little preparation. Perhaps a day or two of recovery time for snow and/or ice accumulation events.
Major	Significant impacts, even with preparation. Typically, several days recovery time for snow and/or ice accumulation events.
Extreme	Historic. Widespread severe impacts. Many days to at least a week of recovery needed for snow and/or ice accumulation events.

(National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, 2025)

The wind chill temperature is how cold people and animals feel when outside. Wind chill is based on the rate of heat loss from exposed skin caused by wind and cold. As the wind increases, it draws heat from the body, driving down skin temperature and eventually the internal body temperature. Therefore, the wind makes it feel much colder than ambient temperature and increases temperature-related risks during cold weather. The National Weather Service's Wind Chill Chart (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, 2025) identifies the relationship between ambient temperature, wind speed, and time until frostbite occurs.

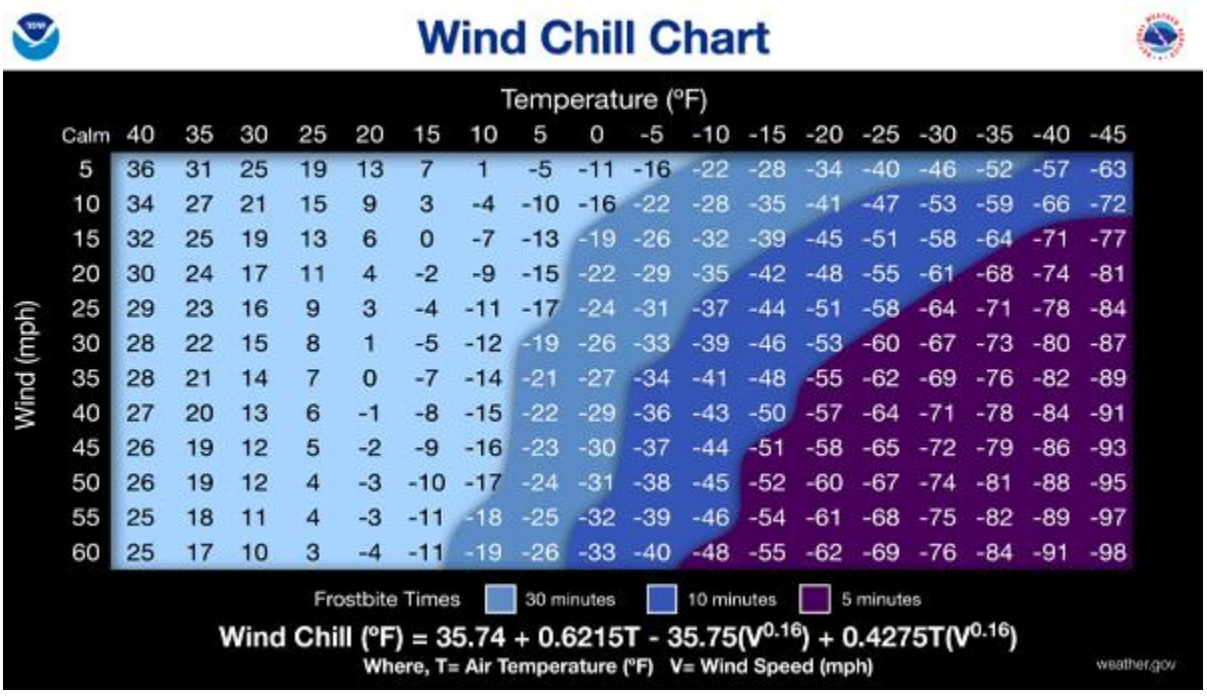


Figure 4: Wind Chill Chart (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, 2025)

The **extent of winter storms throughout the planning area is uniform – Falls County and the jurisdictions participating in this plan can expect ice accumulations lasting more than 24 hours, snowfall ranging from 2-6 inches, and wind chills that fall below 0 degrees Fahrenheit.** Based on the

historical impacts of winter storms in the county (winter storm events are defined in Appendix 8), **winter storm events ranging from Minor to Moderate in magnitude on the WSSI with 2-6 inches of ice or snow should be expected – the extent is uniform across the planning area.**

a. Vulnerability

Falls County's vulnerabilities to winter storms include:

- **Infrastructure Susceptibility**: Ice storms can down trees and power lines, disrupt electricity and communication. Roads, particularly in rural areas, become dangerous due to limited snow and ice removal capabilities.
- **Transportation Risks**: Icy conditions severely affect local roadways, increasing the risk of accidents and impeding emergency response.
- **Vulnerable Populations**: With nearly 20% of residents aged 65 and older, the county has a significant at-risk population who are more susceptible to cold-related illnesses such as hypothermia. Additionally, homeless and transient populations are at risk.
- **Rural and Isolated Areas**: Some residents live in remote areas with limited access to emergency services or warming centers during extreme cold events.
- **Economic Disruption**: Agriculture and ranching, central to the local economy, may suffer losses due to livestock exposure and delays in transportation of goods.

Table 22: Vulnerable Critical Facilities - Severe Winter Weather

Falls County Courthouse	Rosebud Water Department
Falls County Sheriff's Office	Lott City Hall
Marlin City Hall	Lott Volunteer Fire Department
Marlin Police Department	Chilton City Hall
Marlin Fire Department	Chilton Volunteer Fire Department
Marlin Volunteer Fire Department	Chilton ISD
Marlin ISD	Golinda City Hall
Marlin Water/Wastewater Department	Golinda Volunteer Fire Department
Falls Community Hospital	Lott Water Department
Rosebud City Hall	Golinda Water Department
Rosebud Volunteer Fire Department	All public water supply systems within the County
Rosebud-Lott ISD	Major reservoirs, rivers, and surface water bodies

9. Wildfires (W)

Table 23: Uniform Hazard Profile - Wildfires

Probability of Occurrence: LIKELY	**Potential Severity:** MAJOR	**Risk Level:** HIGH
Warning Time: Minimal or none	**Probable Duration:** Hours to Days	**Seasonal Pattern:** Predominantly summer though frequency and severity throughout the year is increased by prolonged drought
Cascading Potential:	People with breathing problems will be affected, manpower shortage, loss of property and businesses, widespread crop destruction, widespread animal deaths	
Existing Warning Systems:	• Media Outlets • Emergency Alert System • Emergency Notification System • National Weather Service	

Wildfire is a significant natural hazard in Falls County, particularly due to the county's rural composition, extensive grasslands, and frequent drought conditions. Wildfires in this region are typically classified as surface fires, though ground fires and crown fires can occur under extreme conditions.

Appendix 9 identifies the documented wildfires in Falls County. These fires are mapped in Appendix 10. The Keetch-Byram Drought Index (KBDI), a key measure of drought and fire potential, is used to gauge fire danger. KBDI values range from 0 (no drought) to 800 (extreme drought), and wildfires become more likely as this number increases. Given local conditions, wildfires can escalate rapidly in intensity, especially during dry spells, high temperatures, and elevated wind events. Wildfires in Falls County have historically burned areas between 80 and 600 acres; Therefore, **the risk of wildfire is uniform throughout the planning area – Falls County and its cities can expect wildfires approaching or exceeding 600 acres.**

a. Vulnerability

Several vulnerabilities make Falls County susceptible to wildfire damage:

- **Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI)**: As development continues to expand into forested or brush-laden areas, homes, outbuildings, and critical infrastructure become increasingly vulnerable to encroaching wildfires. Falls County WUI is mapped in Appendix 11.
- **Agricultural Losses**: A large portion of the county's economy is based on agriculture and ranching. Wildfires threaten pastureland, fencing, outbuildings, and livestock, resulting in direct economic losses.
- **Critical Infrastructure**: Power lines, water systems, and emergency access routes may be compromised during a wildfire event, complicating emergency response and community recovery.
- **Social Vulnerabilities**: Nearly 25% of the county's population lives in poverty, and another approximately 20% are aged 65 or older. These groups may have limited capacity to prepare for, respond to, or recover from wildfire events.

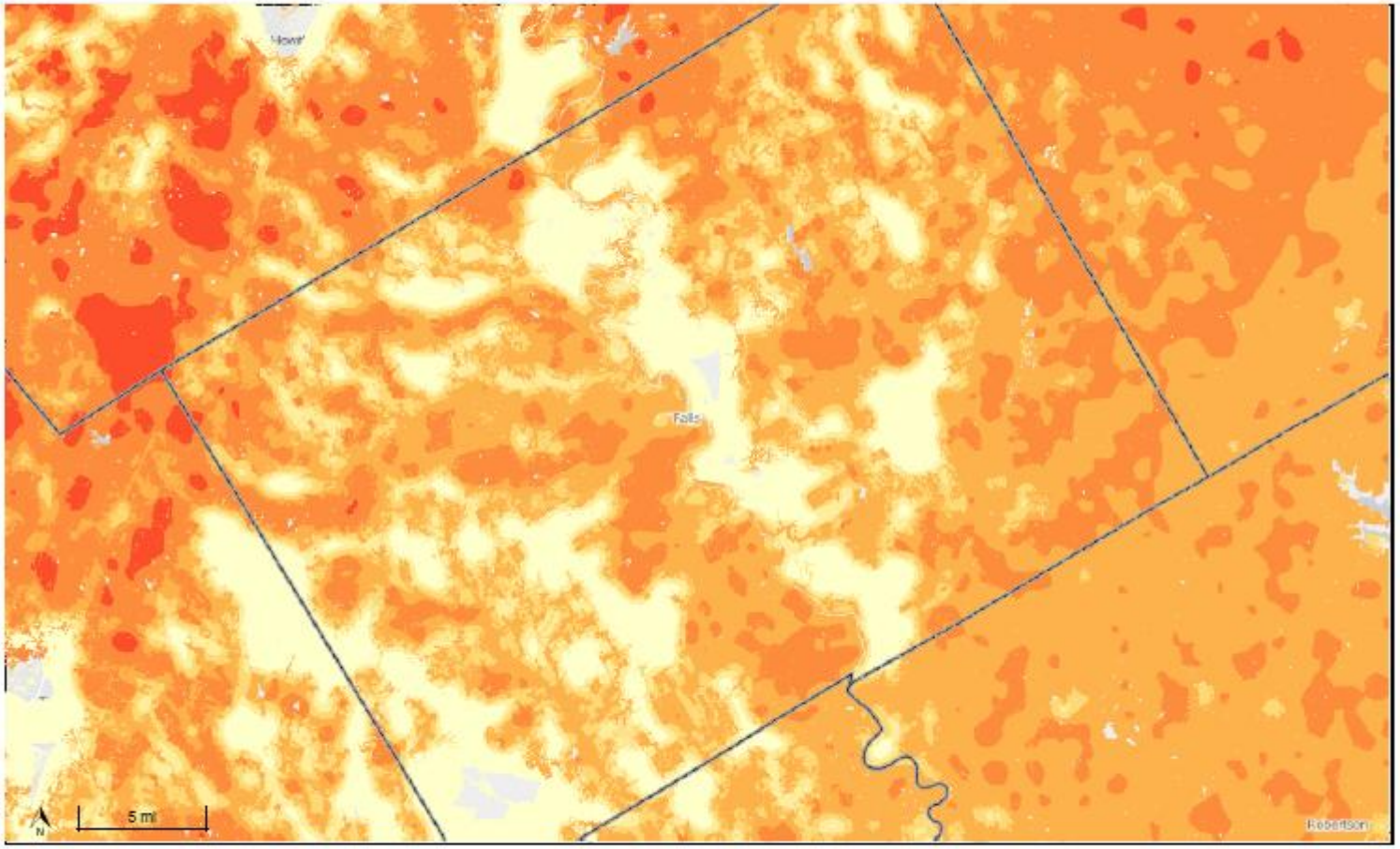
- **Drought Conditions**: Periodic droughts exacerbate wildfire risk by drying out vegetation and increasing fuel loads. This relationship underscores the importance of integrated drought and wildfire mitigation planning.

Table 24: Vulnerable Critical Facilities - Wildfires

Falls County Courthouse	Rosebud Water Department
Falls County Sheriff's Office	Lott City Hall
Marlin City Hall	Lott Volunteer Fire Department
Marlin Police Department	Chilton City Hall
Marlin Fire Department	Chilton Volunteer Fire Department
Marlin Volunteer Fire Department	Chilton ISD
Marlin ISD	Golinda City Hall
Marlin Water/Wastewater Department	Golinda Volunteer Fire Department
Falls Community Hospital	Lott Water Department
Rosebud City Hall	Golinda Water Department
Rosebud Volunteer Fire Department	All public water supply systems within the County
Rosebud-Lott ISD	Major reservoirs, rivers, and surface water bodies

Burn Probability

Falls County



Burn Probability

- Little to no probability
- 1/10 - Very Low
- 2/10
- 3/10 - Low
- 4/10
- 5/10 - Moderate
- 6/10
- 7/10 - High
- 8/10
- 9/10 - Very High
- 10/10

Report Created:
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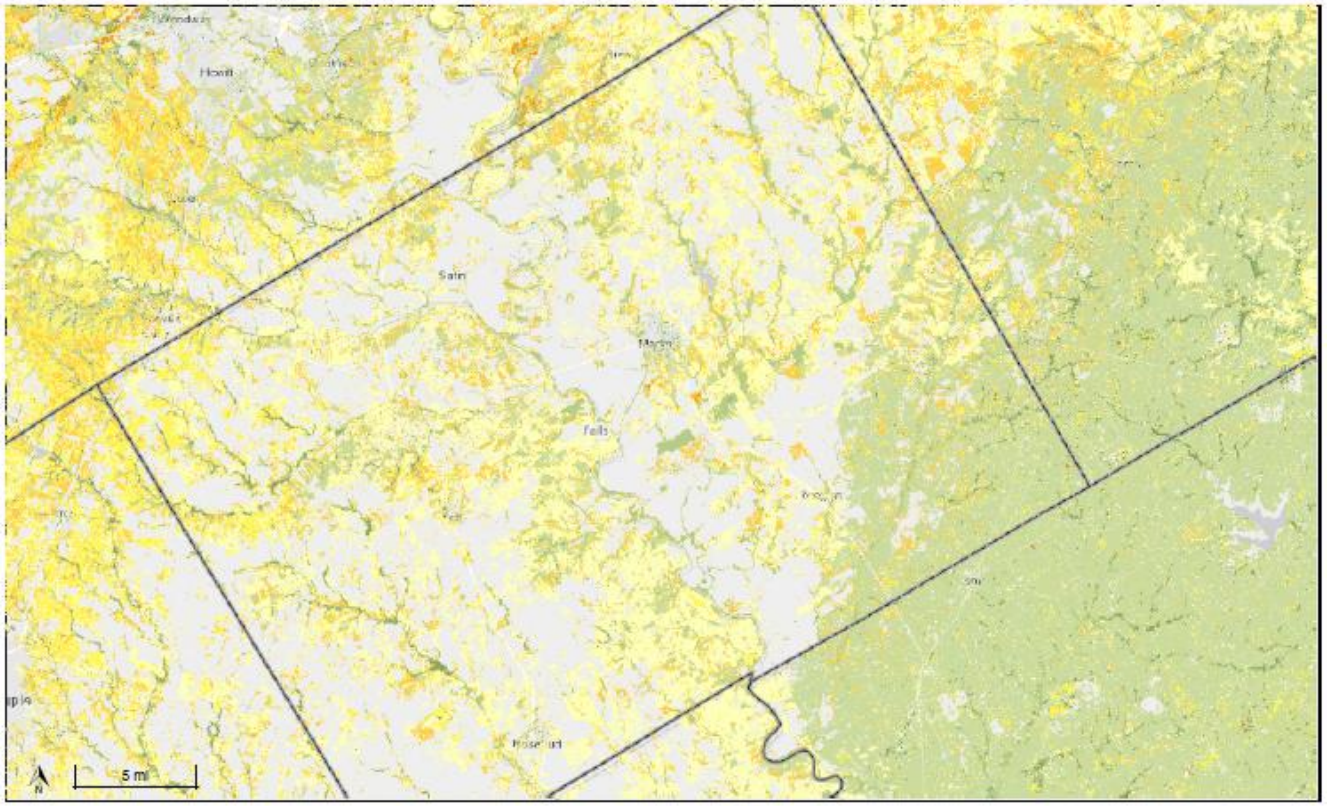
Texas Wildfire Risk Explorer
https://wrap.texaswildfirerisk.com

TEXAS A&M FOREST SERVICE

Characteristic Fire Intensity Scale

Falls County



Characteristic Fire Intensity Scale

- 0
- 1
- 1.5
- 2
- 2.5
- 3
- 3.5
- 4
- 4.5
- 5
- > 5

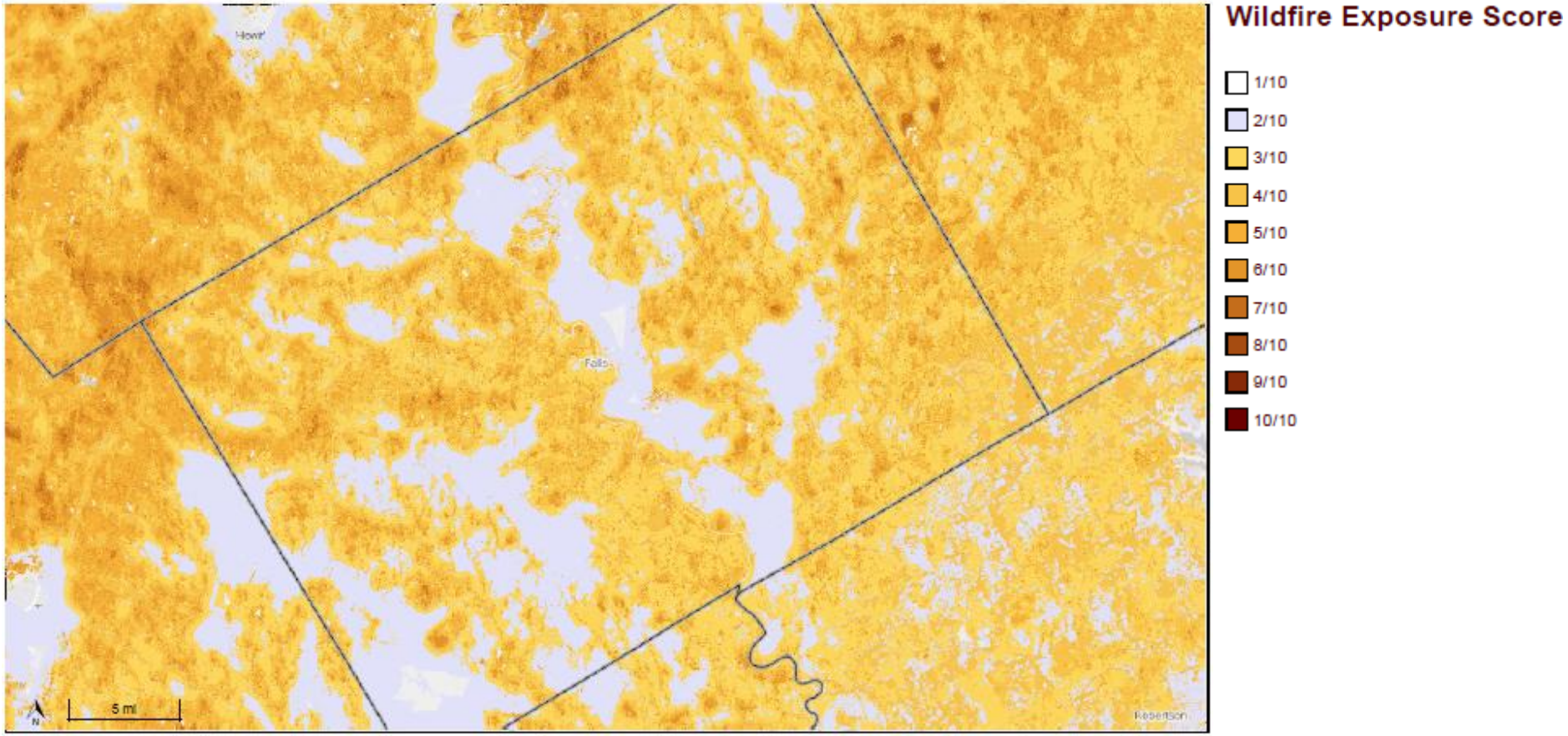
Report Created:
3/8/2026 - 11:42:51 PM

Texas Wildfire Risk Explorer
https://wrap.texaswildfirerisk.com

TEXAS A&M FOREST SERVICE

Wildfire Exposure Score

Falls County



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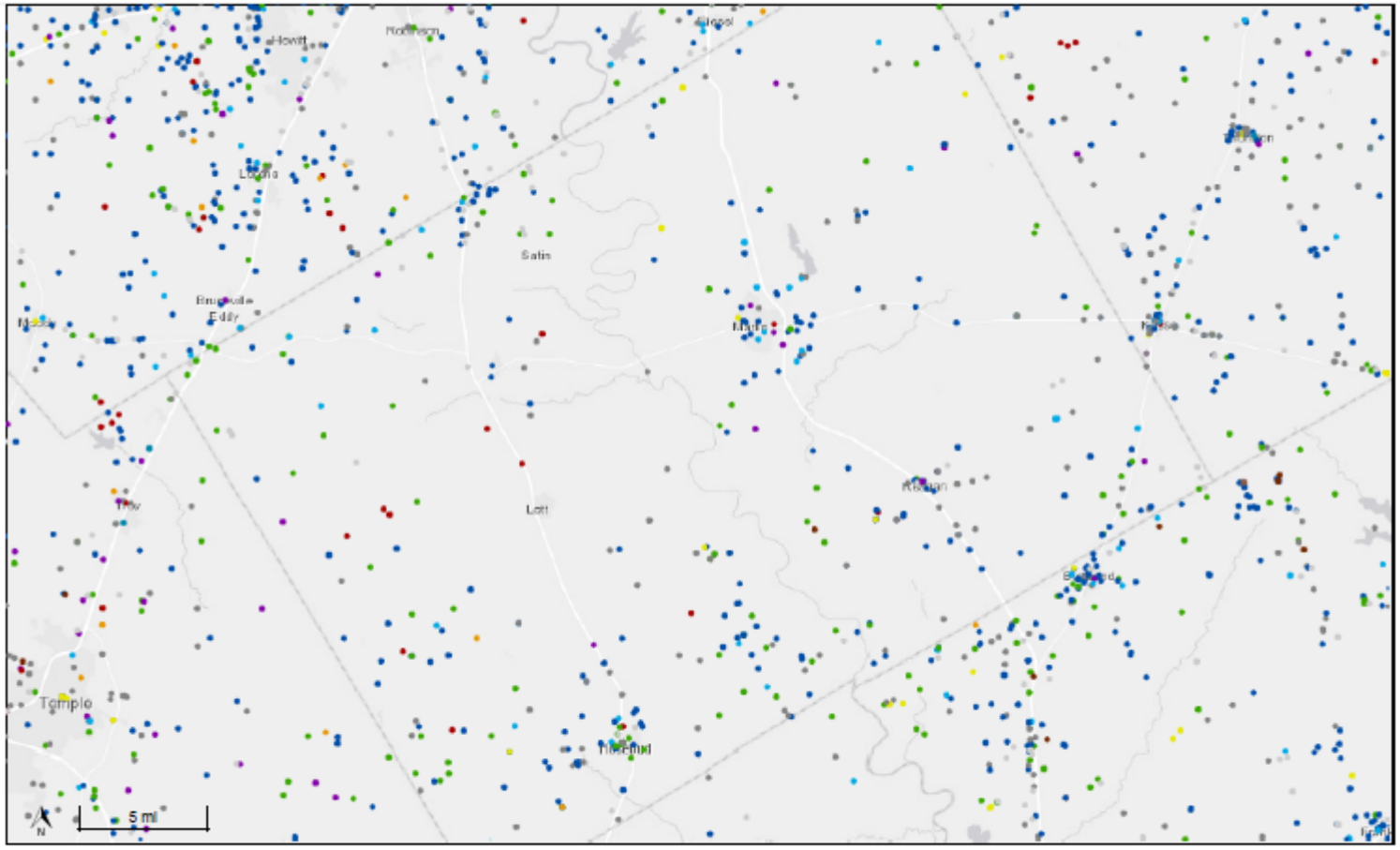
3/8/2026 - 11:43:54 PM

Texas Wildfire Risk Explorer
https://wrap.texaswildfirerisk.com

TEXAS A&M FOREST SERVICE

Wildfire Ignitions (2005-2024)

Falls County



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3/8/2026 - 11:44:51 PM

Texas Wildfire Risk Explorer
https://wrap.texaswildfirerisk.com

TEXAS A&M FOREST SERVICE

10. Dam Failure (DF)

Table 25: Uniform Hazard Profile – Dam Failure

Probability of Occurrence: UNLIKELY	**Potential Severity:** MAJOR	**Risk Level:** LOW
Warning Time: Minimal or none	**Probable Duration:** Hours to Days	**Seasonal Pattern:** Predominantly summer though frequency and severity throughout the year is increased by prolonged drought
Cascading Potential:	People with breathing problems will be affected, manpower shortage, loss of property and businesses, widespread crop destruction, widespread animal deaths	
Existing Warning Systems:	• Media Outlets • Emergency Alert System • Emergency Notification System • National Weather Service	

A dam failure is the partial or complete breach, collapse, or uncontrolled release of water from an impoundment due to structural failure or operational malfunction of the dam and its appurtenant works (spillways, outlet works, gates). Dam failure may occur suddenly (catastrophic breach) or progressively (internal erosion/piping developing over time), potentially resulting in rapid downstream flooding, debris impacts, and loss of essential services.

Common initiating causes include:

- Overtopping during extreme rainfall when inflows exceed spillway capacity or when the reservoir is already elevated.
- Internal erosion (piping) through the embankment or foundation.
- Spillway or outlet works failure, including gate malfunctions.
- Slope instability, settlement, or structural deterioration.
- Human factors, including inadequate operation/maintenance, poor inspections, or delayed repairs.

Texas dam hazard classifications are based on the potential consequences downstream (loss of life and/or property damage) if failure or malfunction occurs. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) administers the state dam safety program and maintains an inventory that includes hazard classification and other key dam data. FEMA also recognizes the National Inventory of Dams as a key national resource for dam-related risk context.

Falls County coordinated with the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) Dam Safety Program and local dam owners to develop the dam failure hazard assessment included in this mitigation plan. The Emergency Management Coordinator (EMC) maintained direct communication with dam owners and operators within the county to discuss the condition, operation, and emergency preparedness procedures associated with their respective facilities. Through this coordination process, dam owners were contacted to confirm basic dam information, discuss Emergency Action Plan (EAP) status where applicable, and ensure that local emergency management contact information was

current. In addition, the EMC obtained and reviewed the official inventory of dams located within Falls County from the TCEQ Dam Safety Program. This list provided information on dam location, ownership, classification, and regulatory status, which was used to support the hazard identification and risk assessment process. Coordination with both TCEQ and dam owners ensured that the mitigation plan reflects the most current information available regarding dam infrastructure and potential dam failure risks within the county.

This type of coordination is recommended in FEMA's mitigation planning guidance to ensure that hazard assessments incorporate input from infrastructure owners and relevant regulatory agencies responsible for dam safety oversight.

Information related to dams located within Falls County was obtained through coordination with the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) Dam Safety Program and through direct communication with local dam owners and operators. Information shared through this process included dam location, ownership, and available contact information necessary for emergency coordination. A current list of dam owners, including 24-hour contact information, is maintained by the Falls County Emergency Management Coordinator to ensure rapid communication in the event of a potential dam safety concern or emergency. At the time of plan development, inundation maps and detailed dam breach modeling results were not provided by local dam owners. As a result, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) and available floodplain data were used as a proxy to estimate the potential extent of downstream flood risk associated with a dam failure scenario. These floodplain mapping resources helped identify areas where populations, structures, critical facilities, transportation routes, and other lifelines could be impacted if a dam breach were to occur. The information gathered through coordination with TCEQ and dam owners, along with the use of existing floodplain mapping, supports the county's understanding of potential downstream impacts and informs emergency planning and mitigation considerations.

The **risk of dam failure is localized to areas downstream of dams within Falls County**, particularly near the Marlin City Lake dams and other watershed structures. While the likelihood of failure is relatively low, a breach of a high-hazard potential dam could produce **rapid, high-velocity flooding in downstream channels and floodplain areas**, posing risks to life, property, transportation infrastructure, and agricultural land located along these corridors.

Table 26: High-Hazard Dams in Falls County

TX#	Dam Name	Condition	Owner Status	EAP
TX01037	Marlin Old City Lake Dam	Poor	Public	YES
TX01038	Marlin New City Lake Dam	Poor	Public	YES
TX01040	Marlin Club Lake Dam	Fair	Private	YES
TX01041	Oil Mill Lake Dam	Poor	Private	YES
TX01046	Cow Bayou WS SCS Site 15 Dam	Good	Public	YES
TX06659	Elm Creek WS SCS Site 39 Dam	Good	Public	YES

b. Vulnerability

Dam failure is a low-frequency, high-consequence hazard. Falls County vulnerabilities primarily relate to downstream population exposure, lifeline corridors, and limited alternate routes in rural areas.

- Populations at greatest risk are those within downstream inundation areas, especially residents in low-lying corridors and travelers on roadways crossing downstream channels.
- Sudden failure can provide minutes of warning in near-field areas.
- Roadways/bridges/low-water crossings: risk of washouts and route cutoffs, affecting emergency response and evacuation.
- Water and wastewater assets: inundation can damage pumps, lift stations, treatment facilities, and wellheads; contamination and service interruptions may follow.
- Power and communications: flood damage to substations, lines, and towers can extend outage duration and complicate response.
- Residential and commercial structures within downstream corridors may experience structural damage, sediment/debris deposition, and extended displacement.
- Agricultural operations may incur losses from inundation, fencing damage, livestock impacts, and erosion/sedimentation of fields.

Table 27: Vulnerable Critical Facilities – Dam Failure

Falls County Courthouse	Marlin Fire Department
Marlin City Hall	Falls Community Hospital
Marlin Police Department	

11. Hazards Not Addressed in the Plan

Several hazards were assessed but not included in the plan due to Falls County and its cities having either no risk or extremely limited risk that would be otherwise mitigated by the actions defined for other hazards that are assessed in the plan:

- **Earthquake**: there is an extremely limited risk of earthquakes occurring in Falls County and no record of a past occurrence.
- **Hurricane**: While tropical depression tracks have passed through Falls County, the risks associated with tropical depressions mirror that of tornados, flooding, and severe wind. As such, the mitigation actions addressing those hazards would also serve to mitigate the impacts of any tropical depression that were to pass through the county.
- **Landslide**: there is an extremely limited risk of landslide occurring in Falls County and no record of a past occurrence.

C. MITIGATION STRATEGY

The mitigation strategy for Falls County is a comprehensive, hazard-specific framework designed to reduce long-term risks to people, property, and the local economy from natural hazards. This strategy was developed by the Falls County Mitigation Planning Team (MPT) and includes participation from all incorporated jurisdictions in the county. The overarching mission of hazard mitigation in Falls County is:

To assist and empower the communities of Falls County in proactively reducing their vulnerability to natural hazards and enhancing their resilience through sustained mitigation efforts.

1. Existing Capabilities: Authorities, Policies, Programs, & Resources

Falls County's mitigation strategy is supported by a framework of authorities, policies, programs, and resources at the federal, state, and local levels. Each participating jurisdiction relies on these capabilities but also has varying levels of authority and capacity to expand or improve them. Where gaps or limitations exist, they are noted as areas for future mitigation actions.

a. Federal Authorities

- **Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (DMA 2000 amendment, Section 322)**: Provides the statutory basis for local hazard mitigation planning.
- **FEMA regulations at 44 CFR Part 201.6**: Outline the requirements for local mitigation plans as a condition for receiving hazard mitigation assistance.

Jurisdictions have limited ability to expand these capabilities, as they are federally mandated. However, local jurisdictions can improve utilization of these authorities by strengthening compliance, seeking federal funding opportunities, and enhancing coordination with FEMA programs.

b. State Authorities

- **Texas Government Code, Chapter 418**: Provides state-level statutory basis for local emergency management activities, including hazard mitigation.

Participating jurisdictions can expand their use of state authorities through improved training for emergency managers and by aligning local plans more closely with state guidance. Funding limitations may hinder expansion, particularly for smaller cities.

c. Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) Projects

Falls County received funding for the completion of this plan development through the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program in 2010. Pre-Disaster Mitigation funding secured in 2018 funded the update and revision of this plan.

Jurisdictions can expand capability by pursuing additional mitigation grant opportunities (e.g., BRIC program). However, smaller jurisdictions often lack staff capacity to prepare competitive grant applications without county or regional support.

d. Past Disaster Declarations Resulting in Public Assistance (PA) Funding

Since 2010, Falls County has utilized Public Assistance Program Grant funds to recover from the impacts of widespread flooding events.

Jurisdictions can expand capability by improving documentation of damages and proactive coordination with state/federal agencies. Some cities report limited staff capacity for disaster accounting and grant management, which restricts their ability to maximize PA funding.

e. Project Impact, Pre-Disaster Mitigation, Hurricane Property Protection Mitigation

Falls County utilized Pre-Disaster Mitigation funding acquired in 2018 to fund the update and revision of this MAP in 2019. Limestone County, or any participating jurisdiction, has not received funding from Project Impact or Hurricane Property Protection Mitigation funding. Falls County and the participating jurisdictions are not located anywhere near the coastline.

Opportunities for expansion are limited, as not all programs are applicable to the county. However, jurisdictions can expand capacity by pursuing other eligible FEMA mitigation programs (e.g., HMGP, BRIC).

f. Building & Fire Codes

Falls County and the participating jurisdictions of Chilton, Golinda (Falls County portion), Lott, Marlin, and Rosebud have varying levels of regulatory capability related to building and fire codes. Falls County does not currently enforce a countywide building code in the unincorporated areas. Among the municipalities, code adoption and enforcement practices vary based on available staff and administrative capacity.

Several cities within the county rely on local ordinances, subdivision regulations, and floodplain management requirements to guide development. All participating jurisdictions comply with the requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) where applicable. Floodplain development permits are reviewed to ensure construction within designated flood hazard areas meets federal and local floodplain management standards.

Where building permit processes are in place, the permitting process typically begins when a property owner applies for a building or development permit through the city or county office responsible for development review. Applicants must provide information regarding the proposed structure, including building dimensions, site location, and elevation information if located within a mapped floodplain. Local officials or designated staff review permit applications and may conduct site visits or inspections to verify compliance with applicable ordinances, local development standards, and NFIP floodplain regulations.

Because many jurisdictions within Falls County are small and have limited staff and financial resources, the ability to adopt, update, and consistently enforce modern building or fire codes varies across the planning area. These limitations represent a capability gap that may increase vulnerability to hazard impacts. Opportunities to strengthen local regulatory capability, including the potential adoption of updated building codes and enhanced enforcement capacity, are addressed in the Mitigation Strategy section of this plan.

g. Emergency Operations Plans

Falls County coordinated the development of the multijurisdictional Emergency Operations Plan and serves as the plan's Primary Jurisdiction. The cities participating in this plan are signatories and secondary jurisdictions on the County's multijurisdictional Emergency Operations Plan.

Jurisdictions can expand by revising annexes to utilize an ESF-based approach rather than a functional approach, increasing participation in training/exercises, and integrating mitigation actions into EOP revisions. Smaller jurisdictions lack staff with the requisite knowledge and expertise to contribute more to comprehensive emergency management planning and rely on county and regional partners.

h. Flood Plain Ordinances / Orders

Falls County and its participating jurisdictions, including Chilton, Golinda (Falls County portion), Lott, Marlin, and Rosebud, require that development within identified Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs), including the 100-year floodplain, be reviewed and permitted in accordance with the requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). These requirements help ensure that development occurring in flood-prone areas meets federal and local floodplain management standards intended to reduce future flood losses.

Responsibility for ensuring compliance with floodplain regulations typically rests with the local Floodplain Administrator or designated city or county official responsible for development review. The permitting process generally begins when a property owner submits an application for a floodplain development permit or building permit. Applicants must provide relevant project information, including site location, building dimensions, and elevation data when applicable. The responsible official reviews the application to verify that proposed development complies with NFIP requirements and local ordinances. Site visits or inspections may be conducted to confirm that construction activities remain consistent with approved plans and floodplain management standards.

Jurisdictions that maintain floodplain management ordinances have opportunities to strengthen their programs through additional measures such as staff training, improved recordkeeping, and participation in the Community Rating System (CRS which can reduce flood insurance premiums for residents. Jurisdictions that lack comprehensive ordinances or sufficient administrative capacity may face challenges in enforcing floodplain regulations, representing a potential capability gap that could increase flood risk exposure within the planning area.

i. Incorporated Planning Mechanisms

In summary, the following plans and activities were reviewed along with building codes, community development plans, master plans, floodplain management ordnances/orders, Building Code Effectiveness Grading Report, and Limestone County MAP. The information was incorporated into this MAP by identifying hazards, mitigation goals, and timelines for improvement. All plans, including the Falls County Emergency Operations Plan, will be incorporated by modification of this MAP and/or linking the mitigation action plan to these and other pertinent documents by way of the implementation of new or revising current policies, plans, and procedures. The Falls County MAP has incorporated some features from other plans, ordinances/orders, and various technical information and input as deemed pertinent and relevant that may range from a mitigation action to a well-crafted turn of phrase.

Jurisdictions can improve integration by formally linking hazard mitigation strategies into capital improvement programs, land-use planning, and economic development plans. Smaller cities may lack planning staff, limiting their ability to expand integration without county or regional support.

2. Participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)

As part of the local hazard mitigation strategy, NFIP participation is critical in managing flood risks, promoting sound floodplain development practices, and ensuring eligibility for federal disaster mitigation funding. The following table outlines each jurisdiction’s participation in the NFIP:

Table 28: NFIP Participation in Falls County

Community Name	Initial FHBM	Initial FIRM	Current Effective Map Date	Reg-Emerg Date	Participating Community
Falls County	8/6/1976	5/19/1980	9/26/2008	5/19/1980	Yes
City of Chilton	6/11/1976	5/19/1980	9/26/2008	5/19/1980	Yes
City of Golinda*	6/11/1976	5/19/1980	9/26/2008	5/19/1980	Yes
City of Lott	6/11/1976	5/19/1980	9/26/2008	5/19/1980	Yes
City of Marlin	6/11/1976	5/19/1980	9/26/2008	5/19/1980	Yes
City of Rosebud	6/11/1976	5/19/1980	9/26/2008	5/19/1980	Yes

Participating jurisdictions have formally adopted floodplain ordinances and maintain active participation in the NFIP to mitigate the financial and safety risks associated with flooding events. Additionally, each participating jurisdiction has appointed a floodplain administrator responsible for the implementation and enforcement of floodplain management requirements, including:

- Reviewing and regulating new and substantially improved construction in Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs).
- Managing local floodplain data, including submitting map update requests to FEMA when necessary.
- Encouraging residents and developers to recognize flood risks and maintain flood insurance coverage.
- Conducting community education efforts to improve flood risk awareness and compliance.

3. Mitigation Goals

The goals below describe the focus areas the MPT has outlines to achieve the mitigation strategy. These goals represent the County's vision for reducing or avoiding losses from identified hazards. During the development of these goals, the MPT evaluated the goals from the 2019 plan update to determine if changes were warranted following a re-examination of risk and vulnerability within the county. Some mitigation goals from the 2019 plan have been included due to their continued relevance with no significant changes while others were removed. Additional goals were also identified by the MPT to reflect the ever-changing environments associated with mitigation planning. The State of Texas Hazard Mitigation Plan served as a foundation for the goal-setting process; Therefore, similarity exists between the goals defined in the State of Texas Hazard Mitigation Plan and the Falls County MAP.

Goal 1: Protect public health and safety.

- Objective 1.1: Leverage community engagement to advise the public about health and safety precautions to guard against injury and loss of life from hazards.
- Objective 1.2: Maximize the utilization of the latest technology to provide adequate warning, communication, and mitigation of hazards events.
- Objective 1.3: Reduce adverse environmental, natural resource, and economic impacts from hazard events.
- Objective 1.4: Reduce the interruption of critical services and activities during and immediately following a hazard event.

Goal 2: Protect existing and new properties.

- Objective 2.1: Reduce repetitive losses to the National Flood Insurance Program
- Objective 2.2: Use the most cost-effective approaches to protect existing and new buildings and public infrastructure from hazards.
- Objective 2.3: Enact and enforce regulatory measures to ensure that development will not put people in harm's way or increase threats to existing and new properties.

Goal 3: Increase public understanding, support, and demand for hazard mitigation.

- Objective 3.1: Increase public awareness of the full range of natural and man-made hazards they face.
- Objective 3.2: Educate the public on actions they can take to prevent or reduce the loss of life or property from all hazards.
- Objective 3.3: Publicize and encourage the adoption of appropriate hazard mitigation measures.
- Objective 3.4: Encourage public policy to promote mitigation activities among the local jurisdictions.

Goal 4: Promote growth in a sustainable manner.

- Objective 4.1: Incorporate hazard mitigation into the long-range planning and development activities.
- Objective 4.2: Promote beneficial uses of hazardous areas while expanding open space and recreational opportunities.
- Objective 4.3: Utilize regulatory approaches to prevent the creation of future hazards to life and property.

Goal 5: Maximize the use of outside sources of funding.

- Objective 5.1: Maximize the use of outside sources of funding.
- Objective 5.2: Maximize participation of property owners in protecting their properties
- Objective 5.3: Maximize insurance coverage to provide financial protection against hazard events.
- Objective 5.4: Prioritize mitigation projects, based on cost effectiveness and starting with those sites facing the greatest threat to life, health and property.

4. Mitigation Actions (by Hazard and Participating Jurisdiction)

The following mitigation actions have been defined by each participating jurisdiction to this plan. The selection of mitigation actions considered:

- Past Hazard Mitigation Activities
- Cost-benefit review
- Comments and Concerns of Falls County Citizens
- County Wide Meetings
- Community Surveys
- Comments left by citizens on the draft MAP.
- Hazard/Vulnerabilities Analyses
- Loss Estimates

Each mitigation action was developed by identifying several possible actions, conducting a benefit-cost review for each action, identifying organizations responsible for each action, identifying objectives relevant to actions, creating an implementation schedule, and prioritizing potential funding sources for each

action. Prioritizing potential funding sources involved identifying the name, authority, and funding source of each program. Representatives of the participating jurisdictions, in coordination with the MPT and members of the public, chose what mitigation actions would go into this MAP. Three criteria were used to prioritize mitigation actions:

- Local Politics
- Local Budgetary Constraints
- Understanding of Jurisdiction and MPT Objectives

a. Past Mitigation Actions

None of the mitigation actions identified in the previous hazard mitigation plan were implemented during the last planning cycle. The most commonly cited challenge among participating jurisdictions was the limited availability of personnel with the expertise to navigate complex grant application processes, such as those required for the Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) program. Smaller jurisdictions in particular lack dedicated grant writers or staff with the time and technical capacity to pursue competitive funding opportunities. In addition, declining operational budgets and extremely limited revenue sources constrained the ability of jurisdictions to allocate local funds toward mitigation projects or provide the required cost share for federal grants. As a result, the mitigation actions remain relevant and have been carried forward into this plan revision for future consideration and implementation as opportunities and resources become available.

To address these challenges, this plan revision emphasizes regional collaboration, technical assistance, and capacity-building among all participating jurisdictions. By coordinating through Falls County's Office of Emergency Management, jurisdictions will pursue shared grant-writing resources, training opportunities, and partnerships with regional councils of government to improve the ability to develop competitive applications for federal and state mitigation programs. In addition, the plan prioritizes low- or no-cost actions that can be implemented locally without heavy financial burden, while positioning jurisdictions to be better prepared to leverage external funding when opportunities arise.

These approaches are directly reflected in the Mitigation Strategy section of this plan, where actions are structured to account for existing capability gaps, staff limitations, and funding challenges. Actions include both near-term, locally achievable measures and longer-term initiatives that can be pursued as resources and opportunities become available. By linking the lessons learned from the previous plan cycle to the strategies outlined in this update, Falls County and its jurisdictions are better positioned to implement mitigation actions effectively moving forward.

a. Flood Mitigation Action Items

Falls County	Implement a program to keep water runoff areas free of debris to allow rapid runoff of flood waters
Location:	Countywide
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.4, 2.1, 2.2, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	$20,000.00
Potential Funding Source:	EMPG Grant Program, HMGP, Local Funds
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	County Commissioners
Implementation Schedule:	12 months after securing funding
Effect on New Buildings:	This action will reduce the effects of flooding on new buildings by ensuring that floodwater can run off rapidly.
Effect on Existing Buildings:	This action will reduce the effects of flooding on existing buildings by ensuring that floodwaters can run off rapidly.
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – The cost of this project is relatively high, but the potential benefits would be reducing the property damage to homes, schools, businesses and critical infrastructure due to flooding.
Discussion: The proposed project would remove any debris that would obstruct the rapid runoff of a flash flood or other flooding event. By ensuring appropriate runoff, flood waters would be substantially less likely to damage new and existing structures or flood roadways.	

Falls County	Implement an aggressive public education campaign targeted toward improving participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.
Location:	Countywide
Objective(s) Addressed:	2.1, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 4.3, 5.2, 5.3
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	$5,000.00
Potential Funding Source:	PDM Grant Program, EMPG Grant Program, Local Funds
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	Office of Emergency Management
Implementation Schedule:	6 months after securing funding
Effect on New Buildings:	Increased participation in the National Flood Insurance Program will reduce uninsured and underinsured property losses for new buildings within the county due to flooding.
Effect on Existing Buildings:	Increased participation in the National Flood Insurance Program will reduce uninsured and underinsured property losses for existing buildings within the county due to flooding.
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – The cost of this project is low while providing a drastically increased potential to decrease property flood losses.
Discussion: Currently, the only advertisements for the NFIP are television and radio spots provided through the national FloodSmart program. Further supporting their initiatives through local public education activities would increase resident awareness of the NFIP. Increased awareness would likely lead to increased participation in the NFIP.	

Falls County	Flood proof critical facilities in A Zones, including attendant utility and sanitary facilities, to meet existing FEMA NFIP standards
Location:	A Zones
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.3, 2.3, 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	$500,000.00
Potential Funding Source:	PDM Grant Program, EMPG Grant Program, Local Funds
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	Office of Emergency Management
Implementation Schedule:	6 months after securing funding
Effect on New Buildings:	New facilities within A Zones will be flood proof
Effect on Existing Buildings:	Existing facilities within A Zones will be flood proof
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – The cost of this project is low while providing a drastically increased potential to decrease property flood losses.
Discussion: Currently, critical facilities within A Zones are not flood proof. This action will ensure that all critical facilities in such zones are retrofitted to be flood proof and watertight below the base flood elevation	

City of Chilton	**Relocate or flood proof critical facilities in A Zones, including attendant utility and sanitary facilities, to meet existing FEMA NFIP standards**
Location:	A Zones
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.3, 2.3, 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	$500,000.00
Potential Funding Source:	PDM Grant Program, EMPG Grant Program, Local Funds
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	Office of Emergency Management
Implementation Schedule:	6 months after securing funding
Effect on New Buildings:	New facilities within A Zones will be flood proof
Effect on Existing Buildings:	Existing facilities within A Zones will be retrofitted to be flood proof or else relocated outside of the A Zones
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – The cost of this project is low while providing a drastically increased potential to decrease property flood losses.
Discussion: Currently, critical facilities within A Zones are not flood proof. This action will ensure that all critical facilities in such zones are relocated outside of the zones or else retrofitted to be flood proof and watertight below the base flood elevation if the structure cannot be relocated.	

City of Chilton	**Purchase and install metal warning signs that show areas prone to flash flooding.**
Location:	Citywide
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.2, 3.1, 5.1, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	$7,000.00
Potential Funding Source:	PDM Grant, EMPG Grant, HMGP Grant
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	City Maintenance Department
Implementation Schedule:	12 months after securing funding
Effect on New Buildings:	This action will reduce the effects of flooding on new buildings by increasing awareness of flood-prone areas within the city.
Effect on Existing Buildings:	This action will reduce the effects of flooding on existing buildings by reminding the citizens of the danger of flooding and taking proactive measures to protect life and property.
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – The cost of this project is low, but the potential benefits would be reducing the property damage and potential loss of life due to flooding.
Discussion: This would increase public awareness of flood hazards within the city while also reducing the potential for loss of life during flooding events.	

City of Chilton	Catalog, evaluate, and update any floodplain regulations within the City to comply with the latest FEMA regulations
Location:	Citywide
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.4, 4.3, 5.2, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	No cost
Potential Funding Source:	Local funds
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	City Administration
Implementation Schedule:	6 months
Effect on New Buildings:	New buildings would be required to conform to the latest floodplain regulations, which would prevent buildings from being constructed in flood-prone areas and decrease property losses due to flooding.
Effect on Existing Buildings:	Existing buildings would be required to conform to existing and updated floodplain regulations, which would decrease property losses due to flooding and prevent reconstruction in flood-prone areas.
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – There is no cost for this project while having the benefit of reducing property damage due to flooding.
Discussion: This would prevent future construction of non-flood hardened structures in flood-prone areas. The prevention of such construction would decrease future property losses to floods.	

City of Golinda	Deepen and widen drainage ditches to eliminate flooding hazards.
Location:	Citywide
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.3, 5.1, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	$75,000.00
Potential Funding Source:	PDM Grant, HMGP Grant, EMPG Grant
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	City Maintenance Department
Implementation Schedule:	Two years after securing funding
Effect on New Buildings:	Deeper and wider drainage ditches would allow for rapid runoff of storm water from properties with new buildings.
Effect on Existing Buildings:	Deeper and wider drainage ditches would allow for rapid runoff of storm water from properties with existing buildings.
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – The cost of this project is high, but the potential benefits would be reducing property damage due to flooding.
Discussion: This would minimize the possible effects of flooding in a low-lying area by ensuring the rapid water runoff can occur safely without damaging new or existing structures.	

City of Golinda	Establish coordinated flood warning education and outreach program for residents.
Location:	Citywide
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	$5,000.00
Potential Funding Source:	PDM Grant, EMPG Grant
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	City Administration
Implementation Schedule:	6 months after securing funding
Effect on New Buildings:	Owners of new buildings would be more aware of their flooding risks and the potential mitigation actions that they can implement to reduce flooding losses.
Effect on Existing Buildings:	Owners of existing buildings would be more aware of their flooding risks and the potential mitigation actions that they can implement to reduce flooding losses.
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – The cost of this project is low, and the potential benefits would be reducing the property damage due to flooding by effectively educating residents on flood risks and appropriate prevention measures.
Discussion: This action would ensure that residents with new or existing structures are aware of the risk of flooding and what steps they can take to minimize or negate the likelihood of flooding damages.	

City of Golinda	Catalog, evaluate, and update any floodplain regulations within the City to comply with the latest FEMA regulations
Location:	Citywide
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.4, 4.3, 5.2, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	No cost
Potential Funding Source:	Local funds
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	City Administration
Implementation Schedule:	6 months
Effect on New Buildings:	New buildings would be required to conform to the latest floodplain regulations, which would prevent buildings from being constructed in flood-prone areas and decrease property losses due to flooding.
Effect on Existing Buildings:	Existing buildings would be required to conform to existing and updated floodplain regulations, which would decrease property losses due to flooding and prevent reconstruction in flood-prone areas.
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – There is no cost for this project while having the benefit of reducing property damage due to flooding.
Discussion: This would prevent future construction of non-flood hardened structures in flood-prone areas. The prevention of such construction would decrease future property losses to floods.	

City of Lott	**Establish designated floodways and encroachment lines to prevent construction and landfilling in flood-prone areas.**
Location:	Citywide
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.3, 2.2, 2.3, 4.1, 4.3, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	No Cost
Potential Funding Source:	Local funds
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	City Administration
Implementation Schedule:	Two years
Effect on New Buildings:	The prevention of construction and landfilling would prevent new buildings from being raised in flood-prone areas.
Effect on Existing Buildings:	No effect on existing buildings.
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – There is no cost for this project and the potential benefits would be reducing the property damage due to flooding by preventing construction in flood-prone areas.
Discussion: This would minimize the possible effects of flooding in low-lying areas by preventing new buildings from being construction in areas with the greatest propensity for flooding.	

City of Lott	**Require approved site control plans and storm water runoff plans before long-duration construction projects are permitted to begin.**
Location:	Citywide
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.3, 2.2, 2.3, 4.3, 5.2, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	No cost
Potential Funding Source:	Local funds
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	City Administration
Implementation Schedule:	12 months
Effect on New Buildings:	Site control and storm water runoff plans would be required prior to new buildings being constructed; This would prevent the development of areas in a manner that would prohibit effective storm water runoff to reduce flooding.
Effect on Existing Buildings:	No effect on existing buildings.
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – There is no cost for this project and the potential benefits would be reducing the property damage to new structures due to flooding caused by inadequate storm water runoff.
Discussion: This would minimize the possible effects of flooding on newly constructed buildings by ensuring that stormwater runoff has been appropriately addressed for the property and type of construction project. This will be accomplished by ensuring that developers establish mechanisms that allow for effective storm water runoff, thereby preventing flooding in and around newly developed areas. Permits will not be granted until storm water drainage has been addressed appropriately.	

City of Lott	Relocate or flood proof critical facilities in A Zones, including attendant utility and sanitary facilities, to meet existing FEMA NFIP standards
Location:	A Zones
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.3, 2.3, 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	$500,000.00
Potential Funding Source:	PDM Grant Program, EMPG Grant Program, Local Funds
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	Office of Emergency Management
Implementation Schedule:	6 months after securing funding
Effect on New Buildings:	New facilities within A Zones will be flood proof
Effect on Existing Buildings:	Existing facilities within A Zones will be retrofitted to be flood proof or else relocated outside of the A Zones
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – The cost of this project is low while providing a drastically increased potential to decrease property flood losses.
Discussion: Currently, critical facilities within A Zones are not flood proof. This action will ensure that all critical facilities in such zones are relocated outside of the zones or else retrofitted to be flood proof and watertight below the base flood elevation if the structure cannot be relocated.	

City of Lott	Catalog, evaluate, and update any floodplain regulations within the City to comply with the latest FEMA regulations
Location:	Citywide
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.4, 4.3, 5.2, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	No cost
Potential Funding Source:	Local funds
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	City Administration
Implementation Schedule	6 months
Effect on New Buildings:	New buildings would be required to conform to the latest floodplain regulations, which would prevent buildings from being constructed in flood-prone areas and decrease property losses due to flooding.
Effect on Existing Buildings:	Existing buildings would be required to conform to existing and updated floodplain regulations, which would decrease property losses due to flooding and prevent reconstruction in flood-prone areas.
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – There is no cost for this project while having the benefit of reducing property damage due to flooding.
Discussion: This would prevent future construction of non-flood hardened structures in flood-prone areas. The prevention of such construction would decrease future property losses to floods.	

City of Marlin	Establish subdivision regulations that require flood-resistant construction methods be used in flood-prone areas.
Location:	Citywide
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.4, 4.1, 4.3, 5.2, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	No cost
Potential Funding Source:	Local funds
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	City Administration
Implementation Schedule:	6 months
Effect on New Buildings:	New buildings would be required to utilize flood-resistant construction methods in order to minimize future flooding damage.
Effect on Existing Buildings:	Existing buildings would be required to implement flood-resistant construction methods if major remodeling or retrofitting is permitted in order to minimize future flooding damage.
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – There is no cost to this action and the potential benefits would be reducing the property damage due to flooding through regulation and sound flood-proofing practices.
Discussion: This would minimize the possible effects of flooding in flood-prone areas through effective structural and regulatory measures.	

City of Marlin	Catalog, evaluate, and update any floodplain regulations within the City to comply with the latest FEMA regulations
Location:	Citywide
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.4, 4.3, 5.2, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	No cost
Potential Funding Source:	Local funds
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	City Administration
Implementation Schedule:	6 months
Effect on New Buildings:	New buildings would be required to conform to the latest floodplain regulations, which would prevent buildings from being constructed in flood-prone areas and decrease property losses due to flooding.
Effect on Existing Buildings:	Existing buildings would be required to conform to existing and updated floodplain regulations, which would decrease property losses due to flooding and prevent reconstruction in flood-prone areas.
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – There is no cost for this project while having the benefit of reducing property damage due to flooding.
Discussion: This would prevent future construction of non-flood hardened structures in flood-prone areas. The prevention of such construction would decrease future property losses to floods.	

City of Marlin	Relocate or flood proof critical facilities in A Zones, including attendant utility and sanitary facilities, to meet existing FEMA NFIP standards
Location:	A Zones
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.3, 2.3, 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	$500,000.00
Potential Funding Source:	PDM Grant Program, EMPG Grant Program, Local Funds
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	Office of Emergency Management
Implementation Schedule:	6 months after securing funding
Effect on New Buildings:	New facilities within A Zones will be flood proof
Effect on Existing Buildings:	Existing facilities within A Zones will be retrofitted to be flood proof or else relocated outside of the A Zones
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – The cost of this project is low while providing a drastically increased potential to decrease property flood losses.
Discussion: Currently, critical facilities within A Zones are not flood proof. This action will ensure that all critical facilities in such zones are relocated outside of the zones or else retrofitted to be flood proof and watertight below the base flood elevation if the structure cannot be relocated.	

City of Rosebud	Flood proof critical facilities in A Zones, including attendant utility and sanitary facilities, to meet existing FEMA standards
Location:	A Zones
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.3, 2.3, 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	$500,000.00
Potential Funding Source:	PDM Grant Program, EMPG Grant Program, Local Funds
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	Office of Emergency Management
Implementation Schedule:	6 months after securing funding
Effect on New Buildings:	New facilities within A Zones will be flood proof
Effect on Existing Buildings:	Existing facilities within A Zones will be flood proof
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – The cost of this project is low while providing a drastically increased potential to decrease property flood losses.
Discussion: Currently, critical facilities within A Zones are not flood proof. This action will ensure that all critical facilities in such zones are retrofitted to be flood proof and watertight below the base flood elevation	

City of Rosebud	**Install an improved drainage system to reduce recurrent flooding, including the reconstruction of bar ditches in the city.**
Location:	City-wide
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.3, 2.3, 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	$15,000,000.00
Potential Funding Source:	PDM Grant Program, Other unknown sources
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	Mayor
Implementation Schedule:	36 months after securing funding
Effect on New Buildings:	Reduction in flood damage due to improved drainage
Effect on Existing Buildings:	Reduction in flood damage due to improved drainage
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – The cost of this project is high but drastically reduces repetitive losses in this area.
Discussion: Installing drainage improvements in the city will require substantial construction efforts but will greatly reduce the recurring damages to buildings, infrastructure, and properties in the city.	

b. Severe Wind & Thunderstorm-Tornado Mitigation Action Items

As windstorms influence the same or similar types of hazards as tornadoes, including the threat to life and the destruction of property, mitigation actions identified for tornadoes will be effective in mitigating windstorm hazards as well. Many mitigation actions for severe wind and thunderstorm-tornado events are also effective at mitigating thunderstorm-lightning impacts. Those actions for consideration as thunderstorm-lightning mitigation actions are noted accordingly in the "discussion" area of the mitigation action.

Falls County	Implement the Storm Ready Program from the National Weather Service
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.1,1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2,3.3, 3.4, 4.3, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	$1,500.00
Potential Funding Source:	General Fund
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	Emergency Management
Implementation Schedule:	Two years after securing funding
Effect on New Buildings:	No effect on new buildings
Effect on Existing Buildings:	No effect on existing buildings
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – The cost of this project is relatively high, but the benefits would be to potentially reduce the risk of lives lost due to tornados.
Discussion: This program helps arm America's communities with the communication and safety skills needed to save lives and property–before and during the event. Storm Ready helps community leaders and emergency managers strengthen local safety programs. Storm-Ready communities are better prepared to save lives from the onslaught of severe weather through better planning, education, and awareness. No community is storm proof, but StormReady can help communities save lives. Hazard awareness and mitigation strategies are a cornerstone of the public education materials. **This mitigation action will also address thunderstorm-lightning as a hazard**	

Falls County	Construct a hardened "Community Safe Room"
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.1, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	$2,500,000.00
Potential Funding Source:	PDM, HMGP, EMPG
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	Emergency Management
Implementation Schedule:	Three years after securing funding
Effect on New Buildings:	No effect on new buildings
Effect on Existing Buildings:	No effect on existing buildings
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – The cost of this project is low compared to the potential benefits of reducing the loss of life from tornados.
Discussion: By constructing a community "Safe Room" the County will be providing emergency shelter for its citizens who are unable to afford the cost of building a safe room for themselves, such as the elderly, disabled and the poor. This project will save untold numbers of lives in the area where the safe room is located. **This mitigation action will also address thunderstorm-lightning as a hazard**	

Falls County	Retrofit existing buildings and implement design and construction for community shelters and/or public facilities.
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.1, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	$250,000.00
Potential Funding Source:	PDM Grant Program, EMPG Grant Program, HMGP, SHSP
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	Emergency Management
Implementation Schedule:	Two years after securing funding
Effect on New Buildings:	This action will reduce the effects of tornados on new buildings by adding and strengthening the shelters in the buildings.
Effect on Existing Buildings:	This action will reduce the effects of tornados on existing buildings by adding and strengthening the shelters in the buildings.
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – The cost of this project is low compared to the potential benefits of reducing the effects of tornados.
Discussion: Utilizing current specifications through FEMA publications, "safe" rooms will be installed at centralized critical facility locations. **This mitigation action will also address thunderstorm-lightning as a hazard**	

City of Chilton	Incorporate building codes that require wind-resistant construction techniques
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.4, 4.1, 4.3, 5.2, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	Medium
Estimated Cost:	No cost
Potential Funding Source:	Local funds
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	City Administration
Implementation Schedule:	12 months
Effect on New Buildings:	New buildings would be required to implement wind-resistant construction techniques that minimize damage from high winds and tornadoes.
Effect on Existing Buildings:	This action would require existing buildings permitted for major modifications or repairs to implement wind-resistant construction techniques to mitigate damage from high winds and tornadoes.
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – There is no cost for the project outside of administrative staff time and the benefits would be to potentially reduce the damage to new and existing buildings from windstorms and tornados.
Discussion: This action would utilize regulatory measures to improve the structural capability for new and existing buildings to withstand windstorms and tornadoes. Currently no building codes within the city require the implementation of wind-resistant construction methods.	

City of Chilton	Establish a community forum to identify and address residential tornado and windstorm mitigation needs.
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 4.3, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	No cost
Potential Funding Source:	Local funds
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	City Administration
Implementation Schedule:	12 months
Effect on New Buildings:	This action will provide the owners of new buildings a mechanism to identify and address mitigation needs within the City, including structural modifications, land use planning, and regulatory measures.
Effect on Existing Buildings:	This action will provide the owners of existing buildings a mechanism to identify and address mitigation needs within the City, including structural modifications, land use planning, and regulatory measures.
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – The cost of this project is low, as the only cost is that of city administrative staff time, as compared to the potential benefits of reducing the risk to lives and property from tornados and windstorms.
Discussion: The use of a community forum increases public education and awareness of tornado and windstorm hazards while providing a mechanism for property owners and residents to discuss and share mitigation activities that they can incorporate to reduce the potential for the loss of life and property from tornadoes and windstorms. Hazard awareness and mitigation strategies are a cornerstone of the public education campaign and community engagement. **This mitigation action will also address thunderstorm-lightning as a hazard**	

City of Chilton	**Develop and implement processes to ensure continued operation of utility infrastructure in easements and rights of ways remain free of obstruction from excessive debris and brush.**
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.3, 1.4, 2.1, 2.2, 5.1, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	$30,000.00
Potential Funding Source:	HMGP, SHSP, PDM Grant, EMPG Grant, Local funds
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	City Administration
Implementation Schedule:	Two years after securing funding
Effect on New Buildings:	This action would prevent the loss of utility and communication services to new buildings by reducing the likelihood of power and telephone outages due to downed lines caused by falling tree branches and other debris.
Effect on Existing Buildings:	This action would prevent the loss of utility and communication services to existing buildings by reducing the likelihood of power and telephone outages due to downed lines caused by falling tree branches and other debris.
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – The cost of this project is relatively high but the benefits would be to potentially reduce the loss of utility service and damage to new and existing buildings by reducing the potential for debris damage.
Discussion: The implementation of processes to ensure that tree branches, dead trees, and brush are cleared from utility infrastructure and rights of way would prevent much of the loss of utilities during windstorms and tornadoes. The reduction of potential debris also reduces the risk of damage to new and existing buildings.	

City of Chilton	Implement a residential safe room program aimed at increasing the number of safe rooms in residences by leveraging grant funds
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.1, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	$2,000,000
Potential Funding Source:	SHSP, HMGP, PDM
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	City Administration
Implementation Schedule:	2 years from the time funding is secured
Effect on New Buildings:	New buildings could be equipped with safe rooms that protect from the loss of life
Effect on Existing Buildings:	Existing buildings could be retrofitted with safe rooms that protect from the loss of life
Cost Effectiveness:	Moderately Cost Effective – The cost of this project is high, but the potential benefit is reducing the potential for loss of life caused by tornadoes and windstorms.
Discussion: No safe room program is in place within the city. If grant funds can be secured to support such a program, new and existing buildings within the city could be enabled to incorporate safe rooms that reduce the potential for the loss of life resulting from windstorms and tornadoes. Hazard awareness and mitigation strategies are a cornerstone of the public education materials. **This mitigation action will also address thunderstorm-lightning as a hazard**	

City of Golinda	Establish and conduct public education activities on the removal of potential debris near homes and businesses
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 4.3, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	$5,000.00
Potential Funding Source:	General Fund, EMPG, HMGP, PDM
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	City Administration
Implementation Schedule:	6 months after securing funding
Effect on New Buildings:	This action will reduce the effects of tornados and windstorms on new buildings by educating the owners on the most up to date methods of removing potential debris surrounding their home or business.
Effect on Existing Buildings:	This action will reduce the effects of tornados and windstorms on existing buildings by educating the owners on the most up to date methods for the removal of potential debris surrounding their home or business.
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – The cost of this project is low compared to the potential benefits of reducing the damages caused by tornadoes and windstorms.
Discussion: By educating the public on effective debris reduction techniques, including the removal of trees and branches over structures and the effective storage of outdoor furniture and items, potential damages from these items when blown by the severe winds produced by windstorms or tornadoes will be reduced.	

City of Golinda	Establish a community forum to identify and address residential tornado and windstorm mitigation needs.
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 4.3, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	No cost
Potential Funding Source:	Local funds
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	City Administration
Implementation Schedule:	12 months
Effect on New Buildings:	This action will provide the owners of new buildings a mechanism to identify and address mitigation needs within the City, including structural modifications, land use planning, and regulatory measures.
Effect on Existing Buildings:	This action will provide the owners of existing buildings a mechanism to identify and address mitigation needs within the City, including structural modifications, land use planning, and regulatory measures.
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – The cost of this project is low, as the only cost is that of city administrative staff time, as compared to the potential benefits of reducing the risk to lives and property from tornados and windstorms.
Discussion: The use of a community forum increases public education and awareness of tornado and windstorm hazards while providing a mechanism for property owners and residents to discuss and share mitigation activities that they can incorporate to reduce the potential for the loss of life and property from tornadoes and windstorms. Hazard awareness and mitigation strategies are a cornerstone of the public education campaign and community engagement. **This mitigation action will also address thunderstorm-lightning as a hazard**	

City of Golinda	Implement a residential safe room program aimed at increasing the number of safe rooms in residences by leveraging grant funds
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.1, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	Low
Estimated Cost:	$4,000,000
Potential Funding Source:	SHSP, HMGP, PDM
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	City Administration
Implementation Schedule:	2 years from the time funding is secured
Effect on New Buildings:	New buildings could be equipped with safe rooms that protect from the loss of life
Effect on Existing Buildings:	Existing buildings could be retrofitted with safe rooms that protect from the loss of life
Cost Effectiveness:	Moderately Cost Effective – The cost of this project is high, but the potential benefit is reducing the potential for loss of life caused by tornadoes and windstorms.
Discussion: No safe room program is in place within the city. If grant funds can be secured to support such a program, new and existing buildings within the city could be enabled to incorporate safe rooms that reduce the potential for the loss of life resulting from windstorms and tornadoes. Hazard awareness and mitigation strategies are a cornerstone of the public education materials. **This mitigation action will also address thunderstorm-lightning as a hazard**	

City of Lott	Implement the utilization of advanced warning systems to notify residents of approaching windstorms and tornadoes
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.1, 1.2, 2.2, 5.1, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	$15,000.00
Potential Funding Source:	General Fund, EMPG, HMGP, PDM
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	City Administration
Implementation Schedule:	6 months after securing funding
Effect on New Buildings:	No effect on new buildings
Effect on Existing Buildings:	No effect on existing buildings
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – The cost of this project is low compared to the potential benefits of reducing the potential for loss of life caused by tornadoes and windstorms.
Discussion: Currently, the City relies on the county to alert its citizens on approaching storms. By establishing an agreement with the County, officials with the City of Lott would have the capability to alert its residents of approaching weather hazards, including tornadoes and windstorms, without the delay in contacting the County. Lightning sensors or interconnectivity to lightning monitoring systems enable this mitigation action to be effective for early warning of localized lightning threats. **This mitigation action will also address thunderstorm-lightning as a hazard**	

City of Lott	Implement local ordinances to require that utility lines from utility poles to residential and commercial structures be buried
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.4, 4.1, 4.3, 5.2, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	No cost
Potential Funding Source:	Local funds
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	City Administration
Implementation Schedule:	12 months
Effect on New Buildings:	The burial of utility lines from the service pole to the new building will reduce the damages caused by debris from tornadoes and windstorms
Effect on Existing Buildings:	Existing buildings permitted for structural modification would be required to bury utility lines in order to reduce potential damages from debris caused by tornadoes and windstorms
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – The cost of this project is low compared to the potential benefits of reducing the potential for property damage caused by tornadoes and windstorms.
Discussion: No city ordinances require the burial of utility lines. The implementation of such ordinances would decrease property damage by preventing the shearing of utility lines from new and existing structures. Furthermore, this would prevent the potential for loss of life due to electrocution by downed lines that are sheared from structures as a result of tornadoes and windstorms. **This mitigation action will also address thunderstorm-lightning as a hazard**	

City of Marlin	**Establish standard operating procedures to utilize social media platforms, including Facebook and Twitter, to disseminate warning of impending storm conditions.**
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 2.2, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	No cost
Potential Funding Source:	Local funds
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	City Administration
Implementation Schedule:	3 months
Effect on New Buildings:	No effect on new buildings
Effect on Existing Buildings:	No effect on existing buildings
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – The cost of this project is low compared to the potential benefits of reducing the potential for loss of life caused by tornadoes and windstorms.
Discussion: Advanced warning for tornadoes and windstorms is accomplished by the county. By establishing local practices to utilize social media to provide additional information and alerts, residents will be more aware of the potential dangers of approaching storms, allowing them to take cover, thereby reducing the loss of life resulting from windstorms and tornadoes. Hazard awareness and mitigation strategies are a cornerstone of the public education materials. **This mitigation action will also address thunderstorm-lightning as a hazard**	

City of Marlin	**Acquire and integrate NOAA All-Hazards Weather Radios into school district campuses**
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.1, 1.2, 1.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	$3,000
Potential Funding Source:	Local funds
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	Marlin ISD
Implementation Schedule:	12 months
Effect on New Buildings:	New school district buildings would be equipped with weather radios that would provide advanced warnings for severe windstorms and tornadoes
Effect on Existing Buildings:	Existing school district buildings would be equipped with weather radios that would provide advances warnings for windstorms and tornadoes
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – The cost of this project is low compared to the potential benefits of reducing the potential for property damage and loss of life caused by tornadoes and windstorms.
Discussion: Currently, the school district has one weather radio per campus. By expanding the number of weather radios throughout the campuses and ensuring that all school district buildings are equipped with a weather radio, advanced warnings will be received quicker than having to relay the message once received from a single point.	

City of Marlin	Establish public education initiatives to encourage the construction and utilization of safe rooms during severe weather events
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.1, 1.2, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 4.3, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	$2,000
Potential Funding Source:	Local funds, EMPG, SHSP, PDM, HMGP
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	City Administration
Implementation Schedule:	6 months
Effect on New Buildings:	New buildings will be more likely to construct a safe room within the building
Effect on Existing Buildings:	Existing buildings will be more likely to retrofit the building with a safe room
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – The cost of this project is low compared to the potential benefits of reducing the potential for property damage and loss of life caused by tornadoes and windstorms.
Discussion: No public education campaign exists within the city to encourage the construction and utilization of safe rooms to protect lives during severe weather events, including tornadoes and windstorms. Hazard awareness and mitigation strategies are a cornerstone of the public education materials. **This mitigation action will also address thunderstorm-lightning as a hazard**	

City of Rosebud	Encourage and support, through public education, the avoidance of standing seam roofing to reduce wind damage to roofs
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.1, 1.2, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 4.3, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	$2,000
Potential Funding Source:	Local funds, SHSP, HMGP, PDM
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	City Administration
Implementation Schedule:	6 months from the time funding is secured
Effect on New Buildings:	New buildings will be less likely to utilize roofing types that are the most susceptible to wind damage
Effect on Existing Buildings:	Existing buildings that require roofing repairs will be less likely to utilize roofing types that are the most susceptible to wind damage
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – The cost of this project is low compared to the potential benefits of reducing the potential for property damage caused by tornadoes and windstorms.
Discussion: Standing seam roofing has proven to be the most susceptible to wind damage, especially from windstorms and tornadoes. By educating the public on how prevent property damage by using alternate roofing types, overall property damage resulting from tornadoes and windstorms will be reduced.	

City of Rosebud	Implement a residential safe room program aimed at increasing the number of safe rooms in residences by leveraging grant funds
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.1, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	$2,000,000
Potential Funding Source:	SHSP, HMGP, PDM
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	City Administration
Implementation Schedule:	2 years from the time funding is secured
Effect on New Buildings:	New buildings could be equipped with safe rooms that protect from the loss of life
Effect on Existing Buildings:	Existing buildings could be retrofitted with safe rooms that protect from the loss of life
Cost Effectiveness:	Moderately Cost Effective – The cost of this project is high, but the potential benefit is reducing the potential for loss of life caused by tornadoes and windstorms.
Discussion: No safe room program is in place within the city. If grant funds can be secured to support such a program, new and existing buildings within the city could be enabled to incorporate safe rooms that reduce the potential for the loss of life resulting from windstorms and tornadoes. Hazard awareness and mitigation strategies are a cornerstone of the public education materials. **This mitigation action will also address thunderstorm-lightning as a hazard**	

City of Rosebud	Establish a community forum to identify and address residential tornado and windstorm mitigation needs.
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 4.3, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	No cost
Potential Funding Source:	Local funds
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	City Administration
Implementation Schedule:	12 months
Effect on New Buildings:	This action will provide the owners of new buildings a mechanism to identify and address mitigation needs within the City, including structural modifications, land use planning, and regulatory measures.
Effect on Existing Buildings:	This action will provide the owners of existing buildings a mechanism to identify and address mitigation needs within the City, including structural modifications, land use planning, and regulatory measures.
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – The cost of this project is low, as the only cost is that of city administrative staff time, as compared to the potential benefits of reducing the risk to lives and property from tornados and windstorms.
Discussion: The use of a community forum increases public education and awareness of tornado and windstorm hazards while providing a mechanism for property owners and residents to discuss and share mitigation activities that they can incorporate to reduce the potential for the loss of life and property from tornadoes and windstorms. Hazard awareness and mitigation strategies are a cornerstone of the public education campaign and community engagement. **This mitigation action will also address thunderstorm-lightning as a hazard**	

c. Wildfire Mitigation Action Items

Falls County	**Develop a county wildfire protection plan that addresses the specific wildfire-related concerns within each jurisdiction as well as the unincorporated areas and established actions to be implemented to reduce vulnerability and risk to wildfire losses.**
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.1, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	$25,000
Potential Funding Source:	PDM Grant Program, EMPG Grant Program, HMGP, SHSP
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	Emergency Management/Volunteer Fire Depts.
Implementation Schedule:	2 years after securing funding
Effect on New Buildings:	This action will reduce the effects of wildfire on new buildings through the education of how to protect buildings from wildfire
Effect on Existing Buildings:	This action will reduce the effects of wildfire on existing buildings through the education of how to protect buildings from wildfire
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – The cost of this project is low compared to the potential benefits of reducing the effects of wildfire.
Discussion: Wildfire mitigation measures are not widely known in rural areas such as Falls County. Developing a plan of action through working relationships with other agencies to include the Texas Forest Service would decrease the impact wildfires would have on the county through a more aggressive approach to combating the wildfires. The plan should contain specific actions to be taken that will decrease vulnerability and risk to wildfire losses, such as fuel reduction measures and other actions.	

Falls County	**Install fuels reduction and fire resistant landscaping at critical facilities.**
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.1, 1.4, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	$250,000
Potential Funding Source:	General Fund, PDM Grant Program, HMGP, SHSP
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	County Commissioners
Implementation Schedule:	Two years after securing funding
Effect on New Buildings:	This action will reduce the effects of wildfire on new buildings by ensuring the fuel for a wildfire is not near a building.
Effect on Existing Buildings:	This action will reduce the effects of wildfire on existing buildings by ensuring the fuel for a wildfire is not near a building.
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – The cost of this project is low compared to the potential benefits of reducing the effects of wildfire.
Discussion: This action will reduce fuel loads at critical facilities while increase resiliency through added fire resistance.	

City of Chilton	Lessen fire sources on public lands near residences by reducing the sources of ignition
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.1, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 5.2, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	$3,000.00
Potential Funding Source:	General Fund
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	City Maintenance Department
Implementation Schedule:	6 months
Effect on New Buildings:	This action will reduce the effects of wildfire on new buildings by removing sources of ignition from public lands near the buildings.
Effect on Existing Buildings:	This action will not reduce the effects of wildfire on existing buildings by removing fuels and sources of ignitions from public lands near the buildings.
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – The cost of this project is low compared to the potential benefits of reducing the effects of wildfire.
Discussion: This program would remove ignition sources and fuel loads on public property near residential areas. This would decrease the likelihood of occurrence of wildfire damage to new and existing buildings while minimizing the impact to life safety.	

City of Chilton	Create and implement a program to educate the public about reducing the fuel load around homes and buildings.
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.1, 1.2, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 4.3, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	$2,000.00
Potential Funding Source:	General Fund, EMPG, HMGP, SHSP, PDM
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	Volunteer Fire Department
Implementation Schedule:	6 months after securing funding
Effect on New Buildings:	This action will reduce the effects of wildfire on new buildings by ensuring that the fuel loads for wildfires are not around buildings.
Effect on Existing Buildings:	This action will reduce the effects of wildfire on existing buildings by ensuring that the fuel load for wildfires are not around buildings.
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – The cost of this project is low compared to the potential benefits of reducing the effects of wildfire.
Discussion: This program would be to create and implement a program to educate the public through local print media and the internet about reducing the fuel load around homes and buildings.	

City of Golinda	Develop and design a program that places smoke detectors in the homes of the senior citizens and children
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.1, 1.2, 1.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	Wildfires
Estimated Cost:	High
Potential Funding Source:	$5,000.00
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	EMPG Grant Program, HMGP
Implementation Schedule:	Volunteer Fire Department
Effect on New Buildings:	Two years after securing funding
Effect on Existing Buildings:	This action will reduce the effects of wildfire on new buildings through the installation of smoke alarms in buildings.
Cost Effectiveness:	This action will reduce the effects of wildfire on existing buildings through the installation of smoke alarms in buildings
Discussion: Wildfire mitigation measures are not widely known in small towns such as the City of Golinda. Installation of smoke alarms in all buildings would greatly increase the safety factor on the city through a more aggressive approach to combating the wildfires and preventing the loss of life due to wildfires.	

City of Golinda	Establish a vegetation management program to reduce the availability of dense fuels that contribute to wildfires
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.3, 1.4, 2.1, 2.2, 5.1, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	$15,000.00
Potential Funding Source:	EMPG Grant Program, HMGP, SHSP, PDM
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	City Maintenance Department
Implementation Schedule:	Two years after securing funding
Effect on New Buildings:	This action will reduce the effects of wildfire on new buildings by removing large fuel loads that are present within the city.
Effect on Existing Buildings:	This action will reduce the effects of wildfire on existing buildings by removing large fuel loads that are present within the city.
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – The cost of this project is low compared to the potential benefits of reducing the effects of wildfire.
Discussion: Wildfire mitigation measures are not widely known in small towns such as the City of Golinda. By managing vegetation within the city and removing large fuel loads that contribute to wildfires, the likelihood of occurrence for wildfire will be decreased.	

City of Lott	Establish a fuel modification plan that addresses the modification of wildfire fuels within the wild land urban interface
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.1, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 4.1, 5.1, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	$5,000.00
Potential Funding Source:	EMPG Grant Program, HMGP, SHSP
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	City Maintenance Department/Volunteer Fire Department
Implementation Schedule:	Two years after securing funding
Effect on New Buildings:	This action will reduce the effects of wildfire on new buildings through long-term reduction of wildfire fuels.
Effect on Existing Buildings:	This action will reduce the effects of wildfire on existing buildings through long-term reduction of wildfire fuels
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – The cost of this project is low compared to the potential benefits of reducing the effects of wildfire.
Discussion: Establishing and implementing a plan for the long-term reduction and modification of wildfire fuels in the wild land urban interface will provide long-term mitigation of wildfire damages by reducing fuel loads and implementing heat-resistant vegetation that slows the movement of wildfires through the area.	

City of Lott	Conduct public education initiatives that target property owners and focus on the reduction and modification of wildfire fuels
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.1, 1.2, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 4.3, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	$5,000.00
Potential Funding Source:	EMPG Grant Program, HMGP
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	Volunteer Fire Department
Implementation Schedule:	6 months are funding is secured
Effect on New Buildings:	This action will reduce the effects of wildfire on new buildings through public education on the reduction and modification of wildfire fuels.
Effect on Existing Buildings:	This action will reduce the effects of wildfire on existing buildings through public education on the reduction and modification of wildfire fuels
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – The cost of this project is low compared to the potential benefits of reducing the effects of wildfire.
Discussion: By educating residents on the reduction, removal, or modification of wildfire fuels around homes and businesses, the effects of wildfire on these properties will be reduced.	

City of Marlin	**Utilize comprehensive public information capabilities, including print media, social networking, and websites to encourage active wildfire mitigation through vegetation management around homes and businesses**
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.1, 1.2, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 4.3, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	$5,000.00
Potential Funding Source:	EMPG Grant Program, HMGP
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	Fire Department
Implementation Schedule:	6 months after securing funding
Effect on New Buildings:	This action will reduce the effects of wildfire on new buildings through the public education on reducing wildfire fuels around businesses and homes.
Effect on Existing Buildings:	This action will reduce the effects of wildfire on existing buildings through public education on reducing wildfire fuels around businesses and homes
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – The cost of this project is low compared to the potential benefits of reducing the effects of wildfire through effective vegetation management.
Discussion: Effective vegetation management by property owners greatly reduced the risk and effects of wildfire on new and existing buildings. By educating the public on effective vegetation management activities, residents will possess the knowledge and capability of better managing vegetation to create defensible space around homes and businesses.	

City of Marlin	**Begin participation in the FIREWISE program to increase public awareness of wildfire risks while reducing the risk of wildfires within the community**
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.1, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.2, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	No initial cost
Potential Funding Source:	Local funds
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	Fire Department/City Administration
Implementation Schedule:	2 years
Effect on New Buildings:	This action will reduce the effects of wildfire on new buildings through the education of the public on wildfire risk and mitigation.
Effect on Existing Buildings:	This action will reduce the effects of wildfire on existing buildings through the education of the public on wildfire risk and mitigation
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – The cost of this project is low compared to the potential benefits of reducing the effects of wildfire.
Discussion: Participation in the FIREWISE program provides number of resources to the city to combat wildfire occurrence and damages while providing mechanisms to educate the public on wildfire risk and mitigation techniques. Active participation in the program will decrease overall wildfire risk, including the potential for loss of life and property, through public education and the incorporation of mitigating techniques.	

City of Rosebud	Increase defensible space around public facilities to ensure continuity of government operations in the event of a wildfire occurrence
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.3, 1.4, 5.1, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	$5,000.00
Potential Funding Source:	EMPG Grant Program, HMGP
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	City Maintenance Department
Implementation Schedule:	12 months after securing funding
Effect on New Buildings:	No effect on new buildings
Effect on Existing Buildings:	This action will reduce the effects of wildfire on existing buildings through the increase of defensible space around existing public facilities
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – The cost of this project is low compared to the potential benefits of reducing the effects of wildfire to the community
Discussion: By increasing defensible space around existing public facilities, the risk of interruption of government operations and loss of property can be drastically reduced.	

City of Rosebud	Implement open space preservation measures into existing master plans to reduce wildfire risk through effect land use planning
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.3, 2.3, 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 5.2, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	No cost
Potential Funding Source:	Local funds
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	City Administration
Implementation Schedule:	12 months
Effect on New Buildings:	This action will reduce the effects of wildfire on new buildings through effective land use planning and fuel reduction.
Effect on Existing Buildings:	This action will reduce the effects of wildfire on existing buildings through effective land use planning and fuel reduction
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – The cost of this project is low compared to the potential benefits of reducing the effects of wildfire.
Discussion: By incorporating open space preservation concepts that focus on wildfire prevention and fuel reduction into existing master plans, the future risk of wildfire occurrence and damage will be reduced.	

d. Drought Mitigation Action Items

Falls County	Create and implement a public education program on drought for the unincorporated areas of the county regarding water conservation and drought resistant landscaping.
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.1, 1.2, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 4.3, 5.2, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	$400.00
Potential Funding Source:	General Fund
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	Emergency Management
Implementation Schedule:	One year after securing funding
Effect on New Buildings:	This action will reduce the effects of drought on new buildings directly and could impact the building through future water conservation measures.
Effect on Existing Buildings:	This action will reduce the effects of drought on existing buildings directly and will impact the building through water conservation measures.
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – The cost of this project is low compared to the potential benefits of reducing the effects of drought.
Discussion: During times of drought, the demand for potable water may exceed the capacity to produce sufficient potable water for domestic, sanitation and fire protection. The educational materials that will be displayed would educate the public about water conservation measures that they can take that would help ensure a sufficient supply of potable water for the public and Fire service.	

Falls County	Develop and implement a drought contingency plan to include water conservation and mandatory water rationing.
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.1, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	$5,000.00
Potential Funding Source:	Local funds, SHSP, HMGP, PDM, EMPG
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	Emergency Management
Implementation Schedule:	Two years after securing funding
Effect on New Buildings:	This action will not reduce the effects of drought on new buildings directly but could impact the building through future building codes.
Effect on Existing Buildings:	This action will not reduce the effects of drought on existing buildings directly but could impact the building through future building codes.
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – The cost of this project is low compared to the potential benefits of reducing the effects of drought.
Discussion: During times of drought, the demand for potable water may exceed the capacity to produce sufficient potable water for domestic, sanitation and fire protection. The drought contingency plan provides the ability to regulate the use of potable water for non-essential uses.	

City of Chilton	Develop brochure to inform citizens on water conservation and safety precautions.
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.1, 1.2, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 4.3, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	$1,000
Potential Funding Source:	Local funds, HMGP, PDM, SHSP, EMPG
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	City Administration
Implementation Schedule:	One year after securing funding
Effect on New Buildings:	This action will reduce the effects of drought on new buildings through increased awareness on water conservation.
Effect on Existing Buildings:	This action will reduce the effects of drought on existing buildings through increased awareness on water conservation.
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – The cost of this project is low compared to the potential benefits of reducing the effects of drought.
Discussion: Brochures would be developed from information from state and federal agencies by the City Administration, printed by the city and distributed to citizens through a mass mailing; they would also be on hand at public buildings.	

City of Chilton	Develop and implement a drought contingency plan to include water conservation and mandatory water rationing.
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.1, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	$2,000.00
Potential Funding Source:	Local funds, HMGP, PDM, EMPG, SHSP
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	City Administration
Implementation Schedule:	Two years after securing funding
Effect on New Buildings:	This action will reduce the effects of drought on new buildings through increased awareness on water conservation.
Effect on Existing Buildings:	This action will reduce the effects of drought on existing buildings through increased awareness on water conservation.
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – The cost of this project is low compared to the potential benefits of reducing the effects of drought.
Discussion: During times of drought, the demand for potable water for drinking, sanitation, Fire protection, may exceed the city's capacity to produce sufficient quantity. The drought contingency plan provides the ability to regulate the use of potable water for non-essential uses.	

City of Golinda	Plant drought resistant plants and trees around critical city facilities.
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	$25,000.00
Potential Funding Source:	Local funds, PDM, HMGP
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	City Maintenance Department
Implementation Schedule:	Two years after securing funding
Effect on New Buildings:	This action will reduce the effects of drought on new buildings through increased awareness on water conservation.
Effect on Existing Buildings:	This action will reduce the effects of drought on existing buildings through increased awareness on water conservation.
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – The cost of this project is low compared to the potential benefits of reducing the effects of drought.
Discussion: During times of drought, the demand for potable water for drinking, sanitation, Fire protection, may exceed the city's capacity to produce sufficient quantity. The planting of drought resistant plants and trees around critical facilities will reduce the demand for potable water for landscaping purposes.	

City of Golinda	Utilize public information capabilities, including social media and printed media, to inform the public of the importance of water conservation and water rationing during drought conditions
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.1, 1.2, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 4.3, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	$2,000.00
Potential Funding Source:	Local funds, EMPG, HMGP, PDM
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	City Administration
Implementation Schedule:	1 year after securing funding
Effect on New Buildings:	This action will reduce the effects of drought on new buildings through increased awareness on water conservation.
Effect on Existing Buildings:	This action will reduce the effects of drought on existing buildings through increased awareness on water conservation.
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – The cost of this project is low compared to the potential benefits of reducing the effects of drought.
Discussion: Educating the public on the necessity for water conservation and rationing will decrease the consumption of water resources that rapidly become limited during drought.	

City of Lott	Promote xeriscaping and low-water consumption activities through public education programs
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.1, 1.2, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 4.3, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	$2,000.00
Potential Funding Source:	Local funds, EMPG, HMGP, PDM
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	City Administration
Implementation Schedule:	1 year after securing funding
Effect on New Buildings:	This action will reduce the effects of drought on new buildings through increased awareness on water conservation and xeriscaping practices.
Effect on Existing Buildings:	This action will reduce the effects of drought on existing buildings through increased awareness on water conservation and xeriscaping practices.
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – The cost of this project is low compared to the potential benefits of reducing the effects of drought.
Discussion: Educating the public on the necessity for water conservation and xeriscaping will decrease the consumption of water resources that rapidly become limited during drought.	

City of Lott	Establish incentive programs that promote soil health, preserve soil moisture, and help to minimize the loss of crops and topsoil during drought events
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.2, 2.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.2, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	$40,000
Potential Funding Source:	Local funds, EMPG, HMGP, PDM
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	City Administration
Implementation Schedule:	2 years after securing funding
Effect on New Buildings:	No impact on new buildings
Effect on Existing Buildings:	No impact on existing buildings
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – The cost of this project is low compared to the potential benefits of reducing the effects of drought.
Discussion: Agricultural losses make up most drought losses for the City. Utilizing an incentive program that encourages drought-resistant agricultural development and activities provides a mechanism to reduce the effects of drought within the area.	

City of Marlin	Encourage, through public education initiatives, agricultural drought management strategies that include the planning of crops that tolerate low moisture levels
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.1, 1.2, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 4.3, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	$2,000.00
Potential Funding Source:	Local funds, EMPG, HMGP, PDM
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	City Administration
Implementation Schedule:	1 year after securing funding
Effect on New Buildings:	No effect on new buildings
Effect on Existing Buildings:	No effect on existing buildings
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – The cost of this project is low compared to the potential benefits of reducing the effects of drought.
Discussion: Educating local farmers on agricultural drought management strategies will lessen the economic effects of drought on the area	

City of Marlin	Establish ordinances to prioritize and control water use during drought events
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.3, 2.2, 2.3, 3.4, 4.1, 4.3, 5.2, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	No cost
Potential Funding Source:	Local funds
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	City Administration
Implementation Schedule:	1 year after securing funding
Effect on New Buildings:	This action will reduce the effects of drought on new buildings through the regulation of water use during times of drought.
Effect on Existing Buildings:	This action will reduce the effects of drought on existing buildings through the regulation of water use during times of drought
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – The cost of this project is low compared to the potential benefits of reducing the effects of drought.
Discussion: Regulating water use will help in protecting existing water resources that become limited during times of drought.	

City of Rosebud	Educate the agricultural community on the availability of crop insurance programs that reduce economic losses during drought events
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.1, 1.2, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 4.3, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	$2,000.00
Potential Funding Source:	Local funds, EMPG, HMGP, PDM
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	City Administration
Implementation Schedule:	1 year after securing funding
Effect on New Buildings:	No effect on new buildings
Effect on Existing Buildings:	No effect on existing buildings
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – The cost of this project is low compared to the potential benefits of reducing the effects of drought.
Discussion: Educating the agricultural community on the availability of crop insurance will decrease the economic losses that occur because of drought.	

City of Rosebud	Promote planting windbreaks for farm crops and areas near building foundations
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.1, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	$2,000.00
Potential Funding Source:	Local funds, EMPG, HMGP, PDM
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	City Administration
Implementation Schedule:	1 year after securing funding
Effect on New Buildings:	This action will reduce the effects of drought on new buildings through increased awareness on the drying effects of wind during drought.
Effect on Existing Buildings:	This action will reduce the effects of drought on existing buildings through increased awareness on the drying effects of wind during drought.
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – The cost of this project is low compared to the potential benefits of reducing the effects of drought.
Discussion: Educating the public on the how wind rapidly dries soil, resulting in foundation damages and the loss of crops, while encouraging the use of drought-resistant windbreaks to prevent the drying effect will decrease water consumption, property damages, and crop losses during drought events.	

e. Extreme Heat Mitigation Action Items

Falls County	Implement an extreme heat public awareness campaign to educate county residents about the effects and dangers of extreme heat.
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.1, 1.2, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 4.3, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	$1,000.00
Potential Funding Source:	PDM Grant Program, EMPG Grant Program, HMGP, SHSP, local funds
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	Emergency Management
Implementation Schedule:	6 months after securing funding
Effect on New Buildings:	This action will reduce the effects of extreme heat on new buildings by educating residents about the effects and dangers of extreme heat.
Effect on Existing Buildings:	This action will reduce the effects of extreme heat on existing buildings by educating residents about the effects and dangers of extreme heat.
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – The cost of this project is low compared to the potential benefits of reducing the effects of extreme heat.
Discussion: The project would increase public awareness and educate county residents about the effects and dangers of extreme heat and actions that can be taken to mitigate the effects.	

Falls County	Retrofit existing shelters into "Cooling Centers" for special needs populations.
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.1, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	$250,000
Potential Funding Source:	HMGP, SHSP, PDM, EMPG
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	Emergency Management
Implementation Schedule:	Two years after securing funding
Effect on New Buildings:	This action will reduce the effects of extreme heat on new buildings by eliminating potential overloading of circuits and potential fire danger.
Effect on Existing Buildings:	This action will reduce the effects of extreme heat on existing buildings by eliminating potential overloading of circuits and potential fire danger.
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – The cost of this project is low compared to the potential benefits of reducing the effects of extreme heat.
Discussion: The project would identify a centralized location and retrofit the location with additional and more efficient air conditioners to better accommodate the facility.	

City of Chilton	**Install back-up power facilities at city-owned critical infrastructure.**
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.1, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	$250,000
Potential Funding Source:	PDM Grant Program, EMPG Grant Program, HMGP, SHSP
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	City Administration
Implementation Schedule:	Two years after securing funding
Effect on New Buildings:	This action will reduce the effects of extreme heat on new buildings by eliminating damage to equipment and circuits from loss of power.
Effect on Existing Buildings:	This action will reduce the effects of extreme heat on existing buildings by eliminating damage to equipment and circuits from loss of power.
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – The cost of this project is low compared to the potential benefits of reducing the effects of extreme heat.
Discussion: The installation of a generator at critical infrastructure would allow for continued operations during power outages that might occur from excessive heat events.	

City of Chilton	**Retrofit City Hall to create "Cooling Shelters" for Special Needs populations.**
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.1, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	$1,000,000.00
Potential Funding Source:	HMGP, SHSP, PDM Grant Program, EMPG Grant Program,
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	City Administration
Implementation Schedule:	Two years after securing funding
Effect on New Buildings:	No effect on new buildings.
Effect on Existing Buildings:	This action will reduce the effects of extreme heat on existing buildings by eliminating damage to equipment and circuits from loss of power.
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – The cost of this project is low compared to the potential benefits of reducing the effects of extreme heat.
Discussion: The project would identify the centralized location with additional and more efficient air conditioners to better accommodate the facility so that it can be used as a cooling center for residents, particularly the at-risk population.	

City of Golinda	Install back-up power facilities at city-owned critical infrastructure.
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.1, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	$250,000
Potential Funding Source:	SHSP, General Fund, PDM Grant Program, EMPG Grant Program, HMGP
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	City Administration
Implementation Schedule:	Two years after securing funding
Effect on New Buildings:	This action will reduce the effects of extreme heat on new buildings by eliminating damage to equipment and circuits from loss of power.
Effect on Existing Buildings:	This action will reduce the effects of extreme heat on existing buildings by eliminating damage to equipment and circuits from loss of power.
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – The cost of this project is low compared to the potential benefits of reducing the effects of extreme heat.
Discussion: The installation of a generator would allow for continued operations during power outages that might occur during periods of extreme heat due to the heavy demand on the electrical grid, or from a windstorm and other disasters.	

City of Golinda	Implement a public education program to educate residents about life safety concerns during extreme heat events
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.1, 1.2, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 4.3, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	$2,000
Potential Funding Source:	HMGP, SHSP, General Fund, PDM Grant Program, EMPG Grant Program
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	City Administration
Implementation Schedule:	Two years after securing funding
Effect on New Buildings:	This action will reduce the effects of extreme heat on new buildings by educating the residents of new buildings on the health and safety concerns related to extreme heat events.
Effect on Existing Buildings:	This action will reduce the effects of extreme heat on existing buildings by educating the residents of existing buildings on the health and safety concerns related to extreme heat events.
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – The cost of this project is low compared to the potential benefits of reducing the effects of extreme heat.
Discussion: Educating the public about the risks associated with extreme heat events will reduce the potential for loss of life during such events.	

City of Lott	Implement a public education program to educate residents about life safety concerns during extreme heat events
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.1, 1.2, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 4.3, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	$2,000
Potential Funding Source:	HMGP, SHSP, General Fund, PDM Grant Program, EMPG Grant Program
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	City Administration
Implementation Schedule:	Two years after securing funding
Effect on New Buildings:	This action will reduce the effects of extreme heat on new buildings by educating the residents of new buildings on the health and safety concerns related to extreme heat events.
Effect on Existing Buildings:	This action will reduce the effects of extreme heat on existing buildings by educating the residents of existing buildings on the health and safety concerns related to extreme heat events.
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – The cost of this project is low compared to the potential benefits of reducing the effects of extreme heat.
Discussion: Educating the public about the risks associated with extreme heat events will reduce the potential for loss of life during such events.	

City of Lott	Install quick-connect emergency generator hookups for air conditioning backup at critical facilities during electrical outages that result from increased electricity demand due to extreme heat
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.1, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	$70,000
Potential Funding Source:	SHSP, General Fund, PDM Grant Program, EMPG Grant Program, HMGP
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	City Administration
Implementation Schedule:	Two years after securing funding
Effect on New Buildings:	This action will reduce the effects of extreme heat on new buildings by eliminating damage to equipment and circuits from loss of power.
Effect on Existing Buildings:	This action will reduce the effects of extreme heat on existing buildings by eliminating damage to equipment and circuits from loss of power.
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – The cost of this project is low compared to the potential benefits of reducing the effects of extreme heat.
Discussion: The installation of generator hookups would allow for continued operations during power outages that might occur during periods of extreme heat due to the heavy demand on the electrical grid, or from a windstorm and other disasters.	

City of Marlin	**Utilize new and existing public information assets to disseminate health and safety warnings to residents during extreme temperatures.**
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.1, 1.2, 2.2, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	No cost
Potential Funding Source:	Local funds
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	City Administration
Implementation Schedule:	Two years after securing funding
Effect on New Buildings:	This action will reduce the effects of extreme heat on new buildings by alerting residents of health hazards due to extreme heat events.
Effect on Existing Buildings:	This action will reduce the effects of extreme heat on existing buildings by alerting residents of health hazards due to extreme heat events.
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – The cost of this project is low compared to the potential benefits of reducing the effects of extreme heat.
Discussion: Alerting the public of extreme heat events and disseminating health and safety information will reduce the potential for loss of life during such events.	

City of Marlin	**Establish standard operating procedures to utilize capable facilities as cooling stations during extreme heat events**
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.3, 1.4, 2.2, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	No cost
Potential Funding Source:	Local funds
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	City Administration
Implementation Schedule:	6 months
Effect on New Buildings:	New public facilities may be utilized in a manner that will prevent illness and the loss of life
Effect on Existing Buildings:	Existing public facilities may be utilized in a manner that will prevent illness and the loss of life
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – The cost of this project is low compared to the potential benefits of reducing the effects of extreme heat.
Discussion: Utilizing capable public facilities as cooling stations during extreme heat events will aid in preventing the loss of life, as well as heat-related injuries and illnesses, to the most at-risk populations.	

City of Rosebud	**Establish working relationships with local non-profit organizations to acquire air conditioning units for homes without air conditioning and without the means to purchase one.**
Objective(s) Addressed:	2.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	No cost
Potential Funding Source:	Local funds
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	City Administration
Implementation Schedule:	Two years after securing funding
Effect on New Buildings:	This action will reduce the effects of extreme heat on new buildings by providing a means for at-risk residents to acquire an air conditioner
Effect on Existing Buildings:	This action will reduce the effects of extreme heat on existing buildings by providing a means for at-risk residents to acquire an air conditioner
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – The cost of this project is low compared to the potential benefits of reducing the effects of extreme heat.
Discussion: The lack of air conditioning during extreme heat events presents a major threat to human and pet life and health. By working with local organizations, these at-risk populations can prevent personal injury, illness or death by acquiring air conditioning for their homes when they have no other capability of doing so.	

City of Rosebud	**Implement a public education program to educate residents about life safety concerns during extreme heat events**
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.1, 1.2, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 4.3, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	$2,000
Potential Funding Source:	HMGP, SHSP, General Fund, PDM Grant Program, EMPG Grant Program
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	City Administration
Implementation Schedule:	Two years after securing funding
Effect on New Buildings:	This action will reduce the effects of extreme heat on new buildings by educating the residents of new buildings on the health and safety concerns related to extreme heat events.
Effect on Existing Buildings:	This action will reduce the effects of extreme heat on existing buildings by educating the residents of existing buildings on the health and safety concerns related to extreme heat events.
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – The cost of this project is low compared to the potential benefits of reducing the effects of extreme heat.
Discussion: Educating the public about the risks associated with extreme heat events will reduce the potential for loss of life during such events.	

f. Hail Mitigation Action Items

Falls County	Install covered parking at county critical infrastructure to provide protection for county vehicles, employees, and residents from hail storms.
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.2, 2.2, 5.1, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	$60,000.00
Potential Funding Source:	HMGP, SHSP, Local funds, PDM Grant Program, EMPG Grant Program
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	County Commissioners
Implementation Schedule:	Two years after securing funding
Effect on New Buildings:	This action will reduce the effects of hail on new buildings by making the building more resistant to hail damage.
Effect on Existing Buildings:	This action will reduce the effects of hail on existing buildings through less damage to buildings and defraying cost of repairs
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – The cost of this project is low compared to the potential benefits of reducing the effects of hail.
Discussion: The project can be implemented by the County Commissioners and will provide great cost savings by preventing hail damage to county vehicles and potential injury to employees and residents by providing covered parking around critical infrastructure.	

Falls County	Install hail resistant roofing on critical infrastructure buildings.
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.1, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	$125,000
Potential Funding Source:	HMGP, Local Funds, PDM Grant Program, EMPG Grant Program
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	County Commissioners
Implementation Schedule:	Two years after securing funding
Effect on New Buildings:	This action will reduce the effects of hail on new buildings by making the building less resistant to hail damage
Effect on Existing Buildings:	This action will reduce the effects of hail on existing buildings through less damage to buildings and defraying cost of repairs
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – The cost of this project is low compared to the potential benefits of reducing the effects of hail.
Discussion: Damage from hail can be underestimated, although not preventable, damage and life safety risks from this hazard can be lessened by installing hail-resistant roofing on county-owned critical infrastructure facilities.	

City of Chilton	**Build public overhead shelters for hailstorms throughout the city of Chilton.**
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.2, 2.2, 5.1, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	$100,000.00
Potential Funding Source:	HMGP, General Fund, PDM Grant Program, EMPG Grant Program
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	City Maintenance Department
Implementation Schedule:	Two years after securing funding
Effect on New Buildings:	No effect on new buildings
Effect on Existing Buildings:	No effect on existing buildings
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – The cost of this project is low compared to the potential benefits of reducing the effects of hail.
Discussion: This program will lessen the potential injury to the citizens of Chilton by providing them basic overhead cover in the event that they are caught out in a hailstorm, thereby reducing the potential loss of life and injury. The shelters would be implemented as an extension of existing public buildings and be constructed in the form of covered gathering areas.	

City of Chilton	**Incorporate standard operating procedures for the activation of existing emergency alert systems as storms with a high propensity for hail approach**
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.3, 1.4, 2.2, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	No cost
Potential Funding Source:	Local funds
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	City Administration
Implementation Schedule:	6 months
Effect on New Buildings:	No effect on new buildings
Effect on Existing Buildings:	No effect on existing buildings
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – The cost of this project is low compared to the potential benefits of reducing the effects of hail.
Discussion: Utilizing existing advanced warning systems to alert residents of potential hailstorms will reduce the potential for loss of life or injuries resulting from hailstorms.	

City of Golinda	Update existing websites and social media platforms to address common types of hail damage and injuries and how to prevent them
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.1, 1.2, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 4.3, 5.2, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	No cost
Potential Funding Source:	Local funds
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	City Administration
Implementation Schedule:	12 months
Effect on New Buildings:	This action will reduce the effects of hail on new buildings by educating residents on how to make the building more resistant to hail damage.
Effect on Existing Buildings:	This action will reduce the effects of hail on existing buildings through less damage to buildings and defraying cost of repairs by educating the public on how to prevent hail damage from occurring
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – The cost of this project is low compared to the potential benefits of reducing the effects of hail.
Discussion: This action will lessen the potential for property damage and injury by educating the public on ways to prevent such effects of hail.	

City of Golinda	Establish permit discounting mechanism to encourage the use of hardening products for roofing
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.1, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.2, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	No cost
Potential Funding Source:	Local funds
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	City Administration
Implementation Schedule:	Two years after securing funding
Effect on New Buildings:	New buildings will be more likely to be constructed with roofs capable of withstanding hail
Effect on Existing Buildings:	Existing buildings will be more likely to be retrofitted with hail-resistant roofing
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – The cost of this project is low compared to the potential benefits of reducing the effects of hail.
Discussion: By encouraging the construction or replacement of roofing with hardened roofing materials, the damages from hail can be reduced on both new and existing buildings.	

City of Lott	Incorporate outdoor warning sirens
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.1, 1.2, 2.2, 5.1, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	$100,000.00
Potential Funding Source:	HMGP, PDM Grant Program, EMPG Grant Program, SHSP
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	City Administration
Implementation Schedule:	18 months after securing funding
Effect on New Buildings:	No effect on new buildings
Effect on Existing Buildings:	No effect on existing buildings
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – The cost of this project is low compared to the potential benefits of reducing the effects of hail.
Discussion: The installation of outdoor warning sirens will drastically reduce the potential for injury and the loss of life resulting from hail. In addition to installing warning sirens, the city will develop a policy for using the sirens to provide early notification of severe weather events, including hail.	

City of Lott	Promote the Community Collaborative Rain, Hail, and Snow Network (CoCoRaHS) through the existing public information capabilities to better document hail events to identify areas that are not properly protected.
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.1, 1.2, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 4.3, 5.2, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	No cost
Potential Funding Source:	Local funds
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	City Administration
Implementation Schedule:	6 months
Effect on New Buildings:	Long-term effects would include the identification of new buildings lacking proper protection from hail damage
Effect on Existing Buildings:	Long-term effects would include the identification of existing buildings lacking proper protection form hail damage
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – The cost of this project is low compared to the potential benefits of reducing the effects of hail.
Discussion: Current hail documentation practices do not exist at the local level. Therefore, supportive information for decision-making and the implementation of protective measures is not available outside of the limited data provided by the NOAA Storm Event Database. By improving the capability to identify trends in hail within the city, it can better define appropriate mitigation actions to reduce damages to hail on new and existing buildings.	

City of Marlin	Increase public education and awareness of the potential severity of hailstorms
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.1, 1.2, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 4.3, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	$2,000
Potential Funding Source:	HMGP, Local funds, PDM Grant Program, EMPG Grant Program
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	City Administration
Implementation Schedule:	6 months after securing funding
Effect on New Buildings:	This action will reduce the effects of hail on new buildings by educating residents of the potential severity for hailstorms and the damages that hail can cause.
Effect on Existing Buildings:	This action will reduce the effects of hail on existing buildings by educating residents of the potential severity for hailstorms and the damages that hail can cause
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – The cost of this project is low compared to the potential benefits of reducing the effects of hail.
Discussion: This action will provide public education and awareness of potential hazards to life safety and building damage caused by hail. A better education population will likely take the recommended actions to reduce the risk to property and life.	

City of Marlin	Promote the use of impact-resistant roofing and window design to minimize structural damage resulting from hail
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.1, 1.2, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 4.3, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	$2,000
Potential Funding Source:	HMGP, Local funds, PDM Grant Program, EMPG Grant Program
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	City Administration
Implementation Schedule:	6 months after securing funding
Effect on New Buildings:	This action will reduce the effects of hail on new buildings by promoting hail-resistant construction.
Effect on Existing Buildings:	This action will reduce the effects of hail on existing buildings by promoting hail-resistant construction techniques be used when remodeling or retrofitting existing buildings
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – The cost of this project is low compared to the potential benefits of reducing the effects of hail.
Discussion: By promoting impact-resistant roofing and window design, the potential for hail damage to buildings that implement such designs will be reduced.	

City of Marlin	Increase public awareness of protective measures that can be taken during hailstorms to prevent injury and the loss of life
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.1, 1.2, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 4.3, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	$2,000
Potential Funding Source:	HMGP, Local funds, PDM Grant Program, EMPG Grant Program
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	City Administration
Implementation Schedule:	6 months after securing funding
Effect on New Buildings:	No effect on new buildings
Effect on Existing Buildings:	No effect on existing buildings
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – The cost of this project is low compared to the potential benefits of reducing the effects of hail.
Discussion: Increasing public awareness of protective measures from hail will reduce the potential for loss of life and injury resulting from hail.	

City of Marlin	Utilize housing authorities to educate residents on hailstorm mitigation measures
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.1, 1.2, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 4.3, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	No cost
Potential Funding Source:	Local funds
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	Emergency Management
Implementation Schedule:	12 months
Effect on New Buildings:	No effect on new buildings
Effect on Existing Buildings:	No effect on existing buildings
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – The cost of this project is low compared to the potential benefits of reducing the effects of hail.
Discussion: This action would utilize existing organizations to promote awareness of measures that can be taken to prevent damage to property and injury to persons by hail. This measure would have no cost to the city and would leverage existing relationships to increase public awareness.	

City of Rosebud	Expand existing outdoor warning siren system
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.1, 1.2, 2.2, 5.1, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	$100,000.00
Potential Funding Source:	HMGP, PDM Grant Program, EMPG Grant Program, SHSP
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	City Administration
Implementation Schedule:	18 months after securing funding
Effect on New Buildings:	No effect on new buildings
Effect on Existing Buildings:	No effect on existing buildings
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – The cost of this project is low compared to the potential benefits of reducing the effects of hail.
Discussion: The expansion of the existing outdoor warning siren system will drastically reduce the potential for injury and the loss of life resulting from hail	

City of Rosebud	Implement and conduct public education programs to inform residents of the dangers of hail
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.1, 1.2, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 4.3, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	$2,000
Potential Funding Source:	HMGP, Local funds, PDM Grant Program, EMPG Grant Program
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	City Administration
Implementation Schedule:	6 months after securing funding
Effect on New Buildings:	Owners of new buildings will be more aware of construction methods that reduce damages from hail
Effect on Existing Buildings:	Owners of existing buildings will be more aware of construction methods that reduce damages from hail
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – The cost of this project is low compared to the potential benefits of reducing the effects of hail.
Discussion: Increasing public awareness of protective measures from hail will reduce the potential for loss of life and injury resulting from hail. Additionally, improving knowledge of hail-resistant construction materials and techniques will equip building owners with the capability of reducing hail damage to their property through building techniques and retrofitting.	

g. Winter Storm Mitigation Action Items

Falls County	Establish a memoranda of understanding between the County and the Texas Department of Transportation to allow for the dissemination of warning messages on roadway signboards
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.1, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	No cost
Potential Funding Source:	Local funds
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	Emergency Management
Implementation Schedule:	12 months
Effect on New Buildings:	No effect on new buildings
Effect on Existing Buildings:	No effect on existing buildings
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – The cost of this project is low compared to the potential benefits of reducing the effects of a winter storm.
Discussion: The program will be used to purchase information signs to inform travelers of road conditions in other locations so they can make contingency plans. This will prevent travelers from becoming stranded between towns away from shelters.	

Falls County	Establish procedures to maintain road sanding or salting capabilities during winter months when there is the greatest likelihood of winter storm events.
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.3, 1.4, 5.1, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	$60,000.00
Potential Funding Source:	HMGP, PDM Grant Program, EMPG Grant Program
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	County Commissioners
Implementation Schedule:	Two years after securing funding
Effect on New Buildings:	No effect on new buildings
Effect on Existing Buildings:	No effect on existing buildings
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – The cost of this project is low compared to the potential benefits of reducing the effects of a winter storm.
Discussion: The procedures would establish a capability for reducing the risk to life from severe weather events by ensuring that affected roads were sanded or salted when ice or snow accumulates.	

City of Chilton	Implement and conduct public education programs to inform residents of the dangers of winter storms
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.1, 1.2, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 4.3, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	$2,000
Potential Funding Source:	HMGP, Local Funds, PDM Grant Program, EMPG Grant Program
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	City Administration
Implementation Schedule:	6 months after securing funding
Effect on New Buildings:	This action will not reduce the effects of winter storm on new buildings.
Effect on Existing Buildings:	This action will not reduce the effects of winter storms on existing buildings
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – The cost of this project is low compared to the potential benefits of reducing the effects of a winter storm.
Discussion: The programs would inform residents of the health and safety hazards caused by winter storms. By educating the public, the potential for loss of life, illness and injury will be decreased.	

City of Chilton	Enhance early warning system by providing targeted facilities with weather radios.
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.1, 1.2, 2.2, 5.1, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	$500.00
Potential Funding Source:	Local Funds
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	City Administration
Implementation Schedule:	2 months after securing funding
Effect on New Buildings:	This project will mitigate the effects of winter storms on new buildings by providing early warning of Winter Storms thereby permitting owners to take appropriate measures to reduce the effects of the storm.
Effect on Existing Buildings:	This project will mitigate the effects of winter storms on existing buildings by providing early warning of Winter Storms thereby permitting owners to take appropriate measures to reduce the effects of the storm.
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – The cost of this project is low compared to the potential benefits of reducing the effects of a winter storm.
Discussion: This project is to enhance early warning system by providing weather radios to critical facilities that will allow appropriate measures to be taken to mitigate the potential damage that winter storms can cause.	

City of Golinda	Purchase back-up generators to maintain power to city hall.
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.2,1.4,2.2, 5.1, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	$85,000.00
Potential Funding Source:	HMGP, SHSP, General Fund, PDM Grant Program, EMPG Grant Program
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	City Administration
Implementation Schedule:	Two years after securing funding
Effect on New Buildings:	No effect on new buildings
Effect on Existing Buildings:	This project will mitigate the effects of winter storms on existing buildings by providing emergency power to the Golinda City Hall.
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – The cost of this project is low compared to the potential benefits of reducing the effects of a winter storm.
Discussion: This project is to enhance citizen safety by providing emergency generator in the event of a winter storm that may make travel conditions too hazardous for staff to leave City Hall. This project would also ensure the continuity of government, including emergency services, during winter storm events.	

City of Golinda	Establish road clearance and closure protocols to ensure that passable roads are deiced and hazardous roads are closed during winter storm events
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.3, 1.4, 2.2, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	No cost
Potential Funding Source:	Local funds
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	City Maintenance Department
Implementation Schedule:	12 months
Effect on New Buildings:	This action will not reduce the effects of winter storm on new buildings.
Effect on Existing Buildings:	This action will not reduce the effects of winter storms on existing buildings
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – The cost of this project is low compared to the potential benefits of reducing the effects of a winter storm.
Discussion: The program would establish standard operating practices that would ensure the protection of life and property by closing unsafe roads and deicing roads during winter storm events.	

City of Lott	**Support and encourage the burial of power lines in new and existing subdivisions to alleviate downed power lines.**
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.1, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	No cost
Potential Funding Source:	Not applicable
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	City Administration
Implementation Schedule:	6 months
Effect on New Buildings:	This project will mitigate the effects of winter storms on new buildings by preventing snow and ice from accumulating on nearby power lines and causing those lines to break.
Effect on Existing Buildings:	This project will mitigate the effects of winter storms on existing buildings by preventing snow and ice from accumulating on nearby power lines and causing those lines to break.
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – The cost of this project is low compared to the potential benefits of reducing the effects of a winter storm.
Discussion: This project is to support and encourage utility provider decisions for the burial of power lines in new and existing subdivisions. This would alleviate the event of downed power lines due to ice accumulation during Winter Storms.	

City of Lott	**Implement vegetation management ordinances that require the removal of branches and limbs that are at risk of collapse under ice accumulation in order to prevent injury, loss of life, damage to property, or obstruction of roadways.**
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.3, 2.2, 2.3, 3.4, 4.1, 4.3, 5.2, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	No cost
Potential Funding Source:	Not applicable
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	City Administration
Implementation Schedule:	12 months
Effect on New Buildings:	This project will mitigate the effects of winter storms on new buildings by reducing damages from falling limbs, branches, and trees under ice loads
Effect on Existing Buildings:	This project will mitigate the effects of winter storms on existing buildings by reducing damages from falling limbs, branches, and trees under ice loads
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – The cost of this project is low compared to the potential benefits of reducing the effects of a winter storm.
Discussion: This project will implement an ordinance that required that property owners manage vegetation to ensure that trees, branches and limbs that are not capable of withstanding ice accumulation are removed so that they do not pose a risk to life or property.	

City of Marlin	**Support and encourage electric and communication providers to ensure that above-ground transmission lines continue to be functional under ice loading from winter storms**
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.1, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	No cost
Potential Funding Source:	Not applicable
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	City Administration
Implementation Schedule:	6 months
Effect on New Buildings:	This project will mitigate the effects of winter storms on new buildings by preventing snow and ice from accumulating on nearby power lines and causing those lines to break.
Effect on Existing Buildings:	This project will mitigate the effects of winter storms on existing buildings by preventing snow and ice from accumulating on nearby power lines and causing those lines to break.
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – The cost of this project is low compared to the potential benefits of reducing the effects of a winter storm.
Discussion: This project is to support and encourage utility providers to ensure that transmission lines are capable of withstanding ice loading, thereby preventing interruption of service. This would alleviate the event of downed power lines due to ice accumulation during winter storms.	

City of Marlin	**Utilize existing public preparedness activities, including those activities of the CERT program, to inform and encourage citizens to implement mitigation actions to prevent the loss of life and property during winter storms**
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.1, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 5.2, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	No cost
Potential Funding Source:	Not applicable
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	City Administration
Implementation Schedule:	3 months
Effect on New Buildings:	Owners and residents of new buildings will be more knowledgeable of ways to reduce the damage to or loss of property
Effect on Existing Buildings:	Owners and residents of existing buildings will be more knowledgeable of ways to reduce the damage to or loss of property
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – The cost of this project is low compared to the potential benefits of reducing the effects of a winter storm.
Discussion: This action will utilize public education activities to encourage residents and property owners to take appropriate actions to protect their property while minimizing exposure to winter storms. This will reduce the potential for loss of life and property damage resulting from winter storms.	

City of Rosebud	Implement public awareness programs that educate residents on the importance of having and using NOAA All-Hazards weather radios
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.1, 1.2, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 4.3, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	$2,000
Potential Funding Source:	EMPG, SHSP, PDM, HMGP, Local funds
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	City Administration
Implementation Schedule:	6 months after securing funding
Effect on New Buildings:	No effect on new buildings
Effect on Existing Buildings:	No effect on existing buildings
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – The cost of this project is low compared to the potential benefits of reducing the effects of a winter storm.
Discussion: This project will educate the public on the importance of receiving early notifications from the National Weather Service using weather radios. Advanced notification will reduce the loss of life from winter storm events.	

City of Rosebud	Establish standard operating procedures to utilize available public buildings as emergency warming areas during winter storms
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.3, 1.4, 2.2, 5.4
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	No cost
Potential Funding Source:	Not applicable
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	Emergency Management
Implementation Schedule:	6 months
Effect on New Buildings:	New public buildings may be used as emergency warming stations during winter storms
Effect on Existing Buildings:	Existing public buildings may be used as emergency warming stations during winter storms
Cost Effectiveness:	Cost Effective – The cost of this project is low compared to the potential benefits of reducing the effects of a winter storm.
Discussion: This project will leverage new and existing public facilities as emergency warming stations to provide protection from the cold to residents. No processes are currently in place by the city to provide warming stations to residents. The provision of warming stations would decrease the potential for loss of life, injury, and illness due to winter storms.	

h. High-Hazard Dam Failure Mitigation Action Items

Mitigation actions are identified only for those jurisdictions that have high-hazard dams within their jurisdictional limits. Jurisdictions not having a high-hazard dam within their city limits did not identify dam failure as a hazard to be addressed within the plan. It should also be specifically noted that local jurisdictions have no authority to make structural modifications to existing dams not owned by the jurisdiction.

Falls County	Develop and Maintain a Dam Emergency Coordination and Notification Program
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 5.1, 5.2
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	$5,000-$15,000 annually
Potential Funding Source:	FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA), Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG), Local Funds
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	Emergency Management
Implementation Schedule:	12 months
Effect on New Buildings:	Indirect benefit through improved emergency notification and evacuation planning for new development located downstream of dams.
Effect on Existing Buildings:	Improves life safety by providing earlier warning, improved evacuation coordination, and faster emergency response for residents located in potential inundation areas.
Cost Effectiveness:	High. The cost of maintaining coordination procedures and contact information is minimal compared to the potential loss of life and property that could result from an uncontrolled dam failure.
Discussion: Falls County will formalize coordination procedures with dam owners and the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) Dam Safety Program to ensure rapid notification in the event of dam safety concerns or potential failures. The Emergency Management Coordinator will maintain and annually update the list of dam owners and 24-hour contact information, review emergency notification procedures, and coordinate with dam operators regarding available emergency action plans. The county will integrate dam failure notification procedures into the Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) and coordinate with local law enforcement, fire departments, and public works agencies to ensure effective evacuation and warning procedures for downstream populations.	

Falls County	Identify and Map Potential Downstream Dam Failure Risk Areas
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 5.1, 5.2
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	Medium
Estimated Cost:	$25,000-$75,000
Potential Funding Source:	FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC), Texas Water Development Board grants
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	Falls County Emergency Management in coordination with TCEQ and HOTCOG
Implementation Schedule:	Two years after securing funding
Effect on New Buildings:	Helps guide future development away from high-risk inundation areas by identifying potential dam breach impact zones during planning and subdivision review.
Effect on Existing Buildings:	Provides improved hazard awareness and supports emergency evacuation planning for existing residents located downstream of dams.
Cost Effectiveness:	Moderate to High. Mapping dam failure risk areas helps prevent future development in hazardous locations and improves emergency preparedness for existing communities.
Discussion: Falls County will work with regional planning partners and the TCEQ Dam Safety Program to identify potential downstream dam failure risk areas. Where dam breach modeling or inundation mapping is unavailable, the county will utilize FEMA floodplain mapping, topographic data, and available hydrologic modeling tools to estimate areas that could be impacted by a dam breach. This information will be incorporated into the county's hazard mitigation planning, emergency response planning, and development review processes to improve awareness of dam failure risks and inform land-use decisions.	

Falls County	Integrate Dam Failure Risk into Local Emergency Operations and Evacuation Planning
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 5.1, 5.2
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	$5,000-$10,000
Potential Funding Source:	Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG), Local Funds
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	Emergency Management Coordinator
Implementation Schedule:	12 months after securing funding
Effect on New Buildings:	Provides improved emergency preparedness information to residents and developers in areas potentially affected by downstream flooding.
Effect on Existing Buildings:	Enhances life safety by establishing evacuation routes, warning procedures, and coordination protocols for residents and businesses located in areas that could be impacted by dam failure flooding.
Cost Effectiveness:	High. Planning improvements require minimal financial investment while significantly improving community preparedness and response capability.
Discussion: Falls County will incorporate dam failure scenarios into its emergency response planning, including evacuation routes, warning procedures, and coordination protocols with local jurisdictions and dam owners. Planning efforts will identify populations, critical facilities, and infrastructure that could be impacted by downstream flooding in a dam failure scenario. The county will also coordinate with local emergency responders to ensure that dam failure response procedures are incorporated into emergency training and exercises. The county's Emergency Management Plan is a multijurisdictional plan that encompasses the operations of all jurisdictions participating in this plan.	

Falls County	Improve Public Warning and Flood Alert Systems for Areas Potentially Impacted by Dam Failure
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 5.1, 5.2
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	Medium
Estimated Cost:	$20,000-$75,000
Potential Funding Source:	FEMA BRIC Program, Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), Homeland Security Grants, Local Funds
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	County Commissioners
Implementation Schedule:	2 years after securing funding
Effect on New Buildings:	Improves overall warning capabilities for future development located within downstream flood-prone areas.
Effect on Existing Buildings:	Provides earlier notification to residents and businesses in areas potentially impacted by dam failure, improving evacuation time and reducing risk to life and property.
Cost Effectiveness:	High. Early warning systems significantly reduce loss of life during flood-related disasters and are widely recognized as one of the most cost-effective mitigation strategies.
Discussion: Falls County will evaluate and improve its public warning and alerting systems to ensure timely notification of residents in the event of dam failure or sudden downstream flooding. Potential improvements may include integration with regional emergency notification systems, improved use of Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA), NOAA Weather Radio alerts, and coordination with local first responders for rapid door-to-door notification in high-risk areas. These improvements will support faster evacuations and improved public safety during dam-related emergencies.	

City of Marlin	Develop and Maintain a Dam Emergency Coordination and Notification Program
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 5.1, 5.2
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	High
Estimated Cost:	$5,000-$15,000 annually
Potential Funding Source:	FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA), Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG), Local Funds
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	City of Marlin Fire Department
Implementation Schedule:	12 months
Effect on New Buildings:	Indirect benefit through improved emergency notification and evacuation planning for new development located downstream of dams.
Effect on Existing Buildings:	Improves life safety by providing earlier warning, improved evacuation coordination, and faster emergency response for residents located in potential inundation areas.
Cost Effectiveness:	High. The cost of maintaining coordination procedures and contact information is minimal compared to the potential loss of life and property that could result from an uncontrolled dam failure.
Discussion: The City of Marlin will formalize coordination procedures with dam owners and the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) Dam Safety Program to ensure rapid notification in the event of dam safety concerns or potential failures. The Emergency Management Coordinator will maintain and annually update the list of dam owners and 24-hour contact information, review emergency notification procedures, and coordinate with dam operators regarding available emergency action plans. The county will integrate dam failure notification procedures into the Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) and coordinate with local law enforcement, fire departments, and public works agencies to ensure effective evacuation and warning procedures for downstream populations.	

City of Marlin	Identify and Map Potential Downstream Dam Failure Risk Areas
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 5.1, 5.2
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	Medium
Estimated Cost:	$25,000-$75,000
Potential Funding Source:	FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC), Texas Water Development Board grants
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	City of Marlin Fire Department in coordination with Falls County Emergency Management, TCEQ and HOTCOG
Implementation Schedule:	Two years after securing funding
Effect on New Buildings:	Helps guide future development away from high-risk inundation areas by identifying potential dam breach impact zones during planning and subdivision review.
Effect on Existing Buildings:	Provides improved hazard awareness and supports emergency evacuation planning for existing residents located downstream of dams.
Cost Effectiveness:	Moderate to High. Mapping dam failure risk areas helps prevent future development in hazardous locations and improves emergency preparedness for existing communities.
Discussion: The city will work with regional planning partners and the TCEQ Dam Safety Program to identify potential downstream dam failure risk areas. Where dam breach modeling or inundation mapping is unavailable, the county will utilize FEMA floodplain mapping, topographic data, and available hydrologic modeling tools to estimate areas that could be impacted by a dam breach. This information will be incorporated into the county's hazard mitigation planning, emergency response planning, and development review processes to improve awareness of dam failure risks and inform land-use decisions.	

City of Marlin	Improve Public Warning and Flood Alert Systems for Areas Potentially Impacted by Dam Failure
Objective(s) Addressed:	1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 5.1, 5.2
Priority (High, Medium, Low):	Medium
Estimated Cost:	$20,000-$75,000
Potential Funding Source:	FEMA BRIC Program, Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), Homeland Security Grants, Local Funds
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	City Administration
Implementation Schedule:	2 years after securing funding
Effect on New Buildings:	Improves overall warning capabilities for future development located within downstream flood-prone areas.
Effect on Existing Buildings:	Provides earlier notification to residents and businesses in areas potentially impacted by dam failure, improving evacuation time and reducing risk to life and property.
Cost Effectiveness:	High. Early warning systems significantly reduce loss of life during flood-related disasters and are widely recognized as one of the most cost-effective mitigation strategies.
Discussion: The City of Marlin will evaluate and improve its public warning and alerting systems to ensure timely notification of residents in the event of dam failure or sudden downstream flooding. Potential improvements may include integration with regional emergency notification systems, improved use of Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA), NOAA Weather Radio alerts, and coordination with local first responders for rapid door-to-door notification in high-risk areas. These improvements will support faster evacuations and improved public safety during dam-related emergencies.	

D. PLAN MAINTENANCE

This section of the plan outlines a structured, ongoing process for ensuring the plan remains current, effective, and integrated into local operations and planning mechanisms. This section is divided into three key components: continued participation of local jurisdictions and the public; monitoring, evaluation, and update of the plan; and integration of the MAP into other planning mechanisms.

1. Continued Participation

Falls County and its participating jurisdictions have established a clear strategy for maintaining public participation after the Hazard Mitigation Action Plan (MAP) is approved. The jurisdictions intend to continue encouraging public involvement in future plan updates and implementation in the following ways:

a. Ongoing Public Access and Transparency

A copy of the approved MAP is maintained and available for public access at:

- The Falls County Courthouse
- The Emergency Operations Center (EOC)
- City Halls of participating jurisdictions

Draft updates of the MAP are also posted in these locations and made available for public review and comment during each update cycle.

b. Online Availability

The plan is made available through the Falls County website, allowing continuous public access and the ability for residents to submit feedback electronically.

c. Public Meetings and Surveys

Public meetings are convened at key phases in the planning and update cycle to inform residents and solicit their input. Online and in-person public surveys are conducted to gather resident perspectives on hazard concerns, priorities, and the effectiveness of mitigation strategies.

d. Stakeholder Engagement

The jurisdictions maintain engagement with key stakeholders – including public safety officials, schools, healthcare providers, utilities, and civic leaders – to ensure ongoing dialogue and integration of new information or concerns. These stakeholders are invited to participate in periodic updates or reviews through the Falls County Mitigation Planning Team (MPT).

e. General Public Membership in the Planning Process

Citizens are welcomed as general members of the MPT, serving as an advisory body to help review progress and provide community insight into new or evolving risks

This multi-pronged approach ensures that Limestone County and its jurisdictions remain responsive to residents' needs, integrate evolving risk data, and support transparency and community engagement in long-term hazard mitigation efforts.

2. Monitoring, Evaluation, & Updates

The process for monitoring, evaluating, and updating the plan is as follows:

a. Monitoring Mitigation Action Progress/Status

Progress on each mitigation action will be tracked through an annual review. The Falls County Emergency Management Coordinator (EMC) is responsible for coordinating these reviews with the participating jurisdictions. Participating jurisdictions will be responsible for reporting the progress on each mitigation action identified in the plan and defining any new mitigation actions that need to be included in the plan.

The process includes:

- Reviewing the status of each mitigation action (e.g., not started, in progress, completed).
- Identifying obstacles or delays.
- Assessing any changes in resources or priorities.
- Documenting success stories and sharing lessons learned.

The annual review will be coordinated in early fall, allowing for inclusion of information in budget and planning cycles.

b. Evaluating the Plan for Effectiveness

Evaluation is done to determine if the goals, objectives, and mitigation actions are still relevant based on changing risks and development patterns and achieving the intended outcomes, such as reducing vulnerability or enhancing resilience. The Falls County Emergency Management Coordinator (EMC) is responsible for coordinating the evaluation of plan effectiveness by working with the MPT.

Evaluation criteria include:

- Progress toward achieving the mitigation goals.
- Completion status and effectiveness of actions taken.
- Changes in risk or vulnerability (e.g., new hazards or development).
- Availability of new data or technologies.
- Stakeholder feedback and public input.
- Information sources include post-disaster analyses, public input, and updates from partner agencies.

Evaluation of the plan will be conducted on a biennial basis and will be scheduled concurrently with the annual mitigation action review for that year, or after any major disaster affecting the planning area.

c. Updating the Plan

Updating the plan involves a comprehensive review of all section of the plan and also involves:

- Incorporating new data and technologies.
- Adjusting for completed or stalled actions.
- Engaging the public through meetings, surveys, and online access.
- Documenting new or revised authorities, programs, or regulations.

The Falls County Emergency Management Coordinator (EMC) is responsible for updating the plan in coordination with the MPT. Plan updates will be conducted every five years.

This approach ensures that the mitigation plan remains a living document, responsive to emerging threats, evolving community needs, and the lessons learned from previous implementation efforts.

3. Integration of MAP into Other Planning Mechanisms

To integrate the ideas, information, and strategies from the Hazard Mitigation Action Plan into other planning mechanisms, the participating jurisdictions will follow a deliberate and structured process, as outlined below. This process aligns with FEMA's (2022) Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide and Local Mitigation Planning Handbook (Federal Emergency Management Agency, 2023) to ensure that hazard mitigation becomes a core component of all relevant community planning and policy documents.

Falls County and its participating jurisdictions (Chilton, Golinda, Lott, Marlin, and Rosebud) commit to integrating the mitigation strategy into broader local planning efforts by:

- Incorporating mitigation goals into comprehensive planning efforts (e.g., land use, housing, and economic development plans).
- Aligning local capital improvement plans (CIPs) with identified mitigation actions, particularly infrastructure retrofits and flood reduction projects.
- Embedding hazard vulnerability data into transportation, utility, and stormwater master plans to avoid placing new developments in high-risk areas.
- Updating building codes and ordinances using the mitigation strategy's findings to enhance resilience standards.
- Coordinating with local emergency operations plans (EOPs) to ensure continuity of operations and recovery align with pre-disaster mitigation actions.
- Engaging in annual review and cross-departmental coordination meetings to ensure ongoing alignment between the MAP and related policy documents.

Planning mechanisms for each participating jurisdiction include:

Table 29: Local Planning Mechanisms for HMAP Integration

Jurisdiction	Planning Mechanisms for Integration
Falls County	County Comprehensive Plan, Emergency Operations Plan, Capital Improvements Program, Subdivision Ordinance, Development Code
City of Chilton	Zoning Ordinance, Public Works Maintenance Plans, Fire Prevention Strategy
City of Golinda	Comprehensive Plan, Local Development Regulations, Floodplain Ordinance, Emergency Services Planning
City of Lott	City Council Planning Directives, Infrastructure Maintenance Programs, Local Emergency Response Plans
City of Marlin	Zoning and Subdivision Regulations, Municipal Drainage Plans, Comprehensive Plan Updates
City of Rosebud	Community Planning Documents, Utility Management Plans, Small Town Infrastructure Investments

APPENDIX I: EXTREME HEAT EVENTS

Dth(D): Deaths directly resulting from the hazard; Dth(I): Deaths indirectly resulting from the hazard; Inj(D): Injuries directly resulting from the hazard; Inj(I): Injuries indirectly resulting from the hazard; PrD: Property Damage; CrD: Crop Damage

Table 30: Heat & Extreme Heat Events for Falls County (1950-2026)

Begin Date	Begin Time	End Date	End Time	Event Type	Dth(D)	Dth(I)	Inj(D)	Inj(I)	PrD	CrD	Source
7/1/1998	0	7/31/1998	2359	Heat	0	0	0	0	0	0	NEWSPAPER
8/1/1999	0	8/31/1999	0	Heat	0	0	0	0	0	0	UNKNOWN
7/1/2000	0	7/31/2000	2359	Heat	0	0	0	0	0	0	NEWSPAPER
8/1/2000	0			Heat	0	0	0	0	0	0	AWOS
9/1/2000	0	9/23/2000	2359	Heat	0	0	0	0	0	0	NEWSPAPER
8/1/2011	600	8/6/2011	221	Excessive Heat	0	0	0	0	0	0	COOP Observer
6/19/2019	1500	6/21/2019	1800	Excessive Heat	0	0	0	0	0	0	Official NWS Observations
7/8/2019	1200	7/9/2019	1800	Heat	0	0	0	0	0	0	Official NWS Observations
7/16/2019	1200	7/17/2019	1800	Heat	0	0	0	0	0	0	Official NWS Observations
8/7/2019	1100	8/14/2019	1800	Heat	0	0	0	0	0	0	Official NWS Observations
8/17/2019	1100	8/21/2019	1900	Heat	0	0	0	0	0	0	Official NWS Observations
8/26/2019	1300	8/26/2019	1900	Heat	0	0	0	0	0	0	Official NWS Observations
7/9/2020	1200	7/13/2020	1900	Heat	0	0	0	0	0	0	Official NWS Observations

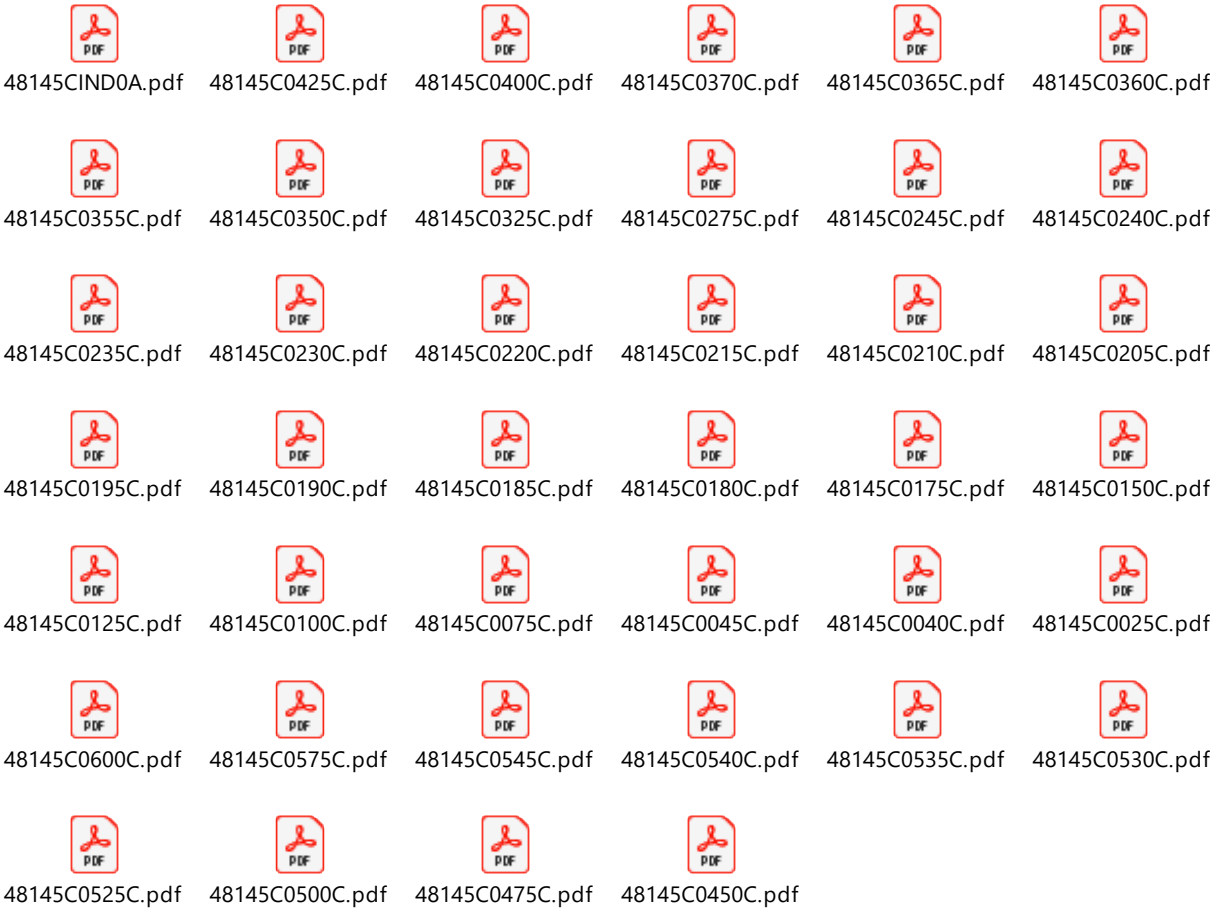
8/12/2020	1200	8/16/2020	1800	Heat	0	0	0	0	0	0	Official NWS Observations
8/28/2020	1200	8/31/2020	2359	Heat	0	0	0	0	0	0	Official NWS Observations
9/1/2020	0	9/1/2020	1900	Heat	0	0	0	0	0	0	Official NWS Observations
7/30/2021	1100	7/31/2021	1800	Heat	0	0	0	0	0	0	Official NWS Observations
8/1/2021	1100	8/1/2021	1800	Heat	0	0	0	0	0	0	Official NWS Observations
8/10/2021	1100	8/10/2021	1800	Heat	0	0	0	0	0	0	Official NWS Observations
9/1/2021	1100	9/1/2021	1800	Heat	0	0	0	0	0	0	Official NWS Observations
6/11/2022	1100	6/13/2022	1800	Heat	0	0	0	0	0	0	AWOS
7/6/2022	1100	7/31/2022	1800	Heat	0	0	0	0	0	0	Official NWS Observations
7/7/2022	1225	7/9/2022	2000	Excessive Heat	0	0	0	0	0	0	Official NWS Observations
7/10/2022	1721	7/12/2022	2000	Excessive Heat	0	0	0	0	0	0	Official NWS Observations
7/19/2022	1104	7/20/2022	2000	Excessive Heat	0	0	0	0	0	0	Official NWS Observations
8/3/2022	1100	8/4/2022	1900	Heat	0	0	0	0	0	0	Official NWS Observations
6/14/2023	1200	6/29/2023	1900	Heat	0	0	0	0	0	0	Official NWS Observations
6/15/2023	2338	6/21/2023	1900	Excessive Heat	0	0	0	0	0	0	Official NWS Observations
6/26/2023	1644	6/28/2023	1900	Excessive Heat	0	0	0	0	0	0	Official NWS Observations
7/10/2023	1200	7/31/2023	2359	Heat	0	0	0	0	0	0	Official NWS Observations

7/12/2023	0	7/13/2023	1900	Excessive Heat	0	0	0	0	0	0	Official NWS Observations
7/17/2023	1300	7/20/2023	1900	Excessive Heat	0	0	0	0	0	0	Official NWS Observations
8/1/2023	1200	8/14/2023	2000	Excessive Heat	0	0	0	0	0	0	Official NWS Observations
8/1/2023	1200	8/14/2023	1900	Heat	0	0	0	0	0	0	Official NWS Observations
8/17/2023	1200	8/27/2023	1900	Excessive Heat	0	0	0	0	0	0	Official NWS Observations
8/17/2023	1200	8/27/2023	1900	Heat	0	0	0	0	0	0	Official NWS Observations
9/5/2023	1300	9/9/2023	1900	Heat	0	0	0	0	0	0	Official NWS Observations
9/7/2023	1800	9/8/2023	1900	Excessive Heat	0	0	0	0	0	0	Official NWS Observations
9/23/2023	1800	9/24/2023	1900	Heat	0	0	0	0	0	0	Official NWS Observations
5/25/2024	1200	5/27/2024	1900	Heat	0	0	0	0	0	0	Official NWS Observations
6/4/2024	1200	6/5/2024	0	Heat	0	0	0	0	0	0	Official NWS Observations
6/24/2024	1100	6/30/2024	2359	Heat	0	0	0	0	0	0	Official NWS Observations
7/1/2024	0	7/4/2024	1900	Heat	0	0	0	0	0	0	Official NWS Observations
7/30/2024	1100	7/31/2024	2359	Heat	0	0	0	0	0	0	Official NWS Observations
8/1/2024	0	8/3/2024	1900	Heat	0	0	0	0	0	0	Official NWS Observations
8/7/2024	1200	8/9/2024	1900	Heat	0	0	0	0	0	0	Official NWS Observations

8/13/2024	1200	8/23/2024	1900	Heat	0	0	0	0	0	0	Official NWS Observations
8/20/2024	1100	8/22/2024	2000	Excessive Heat	0	0	0	0	0	0	Official NWS Observations
8/15/2025	1100	8/18/2025	1900	Heat	0	0	0	0	0	0	Official NWS Observations
8/19/2025	1045	8/20/2025	1515	Heat	0	0	0	0	0	0	Official NWS Observations

(National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, 2026)

APPENDIX 2: FIRMETTES



APPENDIX 3: FLOODING EVENTS

Dth(D): Deaths directly resulting from the hazard; Dth(I): Deaths indirectly resulting from the hazard; Inj(D): Injuries directly resulting from the hazard; Inj(I): Injuries indirectly resulting from the hazard; PrD: Property Damage; CrD: Crop Damage

Table 31: Flash Flooding & Flooding Events for Falls County (1950-2026)

Begin Date	Begin Time	End Date	End Time	Event Type	Dth(D)	Dth(I)	Inj(D)	Inj(I)	PrD	CrD	Source
8/31/1996	1810	8/31/1996	1910	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4/4/1997	1100	4/4/1997	1300	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5/24/1997	1620	5/24/1997	1830	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0	0	0	
12/20/1997	2040	12/20/1997	2300	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0	0	0	
12/20/1997	2040	12/20/1997	2300	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1/4/1998	2154	1/4/1998	2300	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1/4/1998	2200	1/4/1998	2330	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1/5/1998	315	1/5/1998	500	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1/5/1998	2030	1/5/1998	2300	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0	50000	0	
1/6/1998	1742	1/6/1998	2000	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0	0	0	
10/9/2003	900	10/9/2003	1300	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0	15000	0	BROADCAST MEDIA

5/13/2004	726	5/13/2004	1026	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0	0	0	LAW ENFORCEMENT
5/13/2004	845	5/13/2004	1145	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0	0	0	LAW ENFORCEMENT
6/26/2004	2145	6/26/2004	2245	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0	0	0	LAW ENFORCEMENT
8/9/2005	905	8/9/2005	1100	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0	0	0	EMERGENCY MANAGER
8/10/2005	505	8/10/2005	700	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0	0	0	LAW ENFORCEMENT
8/10/2005	1042	8/10/2005	1042	Flood	0	0	0	0	0	0	TRAINED SPOTTER
8/10/2005	1205	8/10/2005	1205	Flood	0	0	0	0	0	0	LAW ENFORCEMENT
5/6/2006	155	5/6/2006	500	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0	0	0	LAW ENFORCEMENT
1/13/2007	1356	1/13/2007	1700	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0	0	0	Law Enforcement
3/12/2007	500	3/12/2007	700	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0	0	0	Law Enforcement
5/26/2007	900	5/26/2007	1200	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0	0	0	Law Enforcement
6/26/2007	2045	6/26/2007	2245	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0	0	0	Law Enforcement
6/27/2007	1718	6/27/2007	1918	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0	0	0	Law Enforcement
7/3/2007	1630	7/3/2007	1930	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0	0	0	Law Enforcement
7/5/2007	1046	7/5/2007	1210	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0	0	0	Emergency Manager
8/19/2008	540	8/19/2008	740	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0	50000	0	Law Enforcement
4/18/2009	900	4/18/2009	1700	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0	10000	0	Newspaper

10/31/2013	430	10/31/2013	800	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0	20000	0	Law Enforcement
10/31/2013	605	10/31/2013	800	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0	40000	0	Law Enforcement
10/31/2013	800	10/31/2013	1400	Flood	0	0	0	0	0	0	Newspaper
5/25/2015	1540	5/25/2015	1830	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0	0	0	Law Enforcement
5/25/2015	1830	5/25/2015	2015	Flood	0	0	0	0	0	0	Law Enforcement
3/9/2016	600	3/9/2016	1300	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0	10000	0	Law Enforcement
3/9/2016	1200	3/9/2016	1500	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0	0	0	Law Enforcement
3/9/2016	1900	3/11/2016	1900	Flood	1	0	0	0	0	0	Newspaper
6/7/2021	1423	6/7/2021	1630	Flood	0	0	0	0	0	0	Emergency Manager
4/20/2023	1725	4/20/2023	1915	Flood	0	0	0	0	0	0	Trained Spotter
4/9/2024	1258	4/9/2024	1430	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0	25000	0	Fire Department/Rescue
5/16/2024	1437	5/16/2024	1600	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0	20000	0	Fire Department/Rescue
5/16/2024	1437	5/16/2024	1600	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0	0	0	Fire Department/Rescue
5/16/2024	1437	5/16/2024	1600	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0	0	0	Fire Department/Rescue
5/6/2025	1118	5/6/2025	1218	Flash Flood	0	0	0	0	0	0	Emergency Manager

(National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, 2025)

APPENDIX 4: REPETITIVE LOSS PROPERTIES

Table 32: Repetitive Loss Properties in Falls County

Reported City	NFIP RL	NFIP Severe RL	FMA RL	FMA Severe RL	NFIP Flood Zone	Occupancy Type	Orig Const Date	Orig NB Date	Post FIRM Const Ind	Pri Res?	Mit?	Ins?	Total Losses	Most Recent Date of Loss
LAKE MARLIN	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	A	Single family residence	7/1/1967	6/10/2009	No	Yes	No	No	13	4/11/2017
MARLIN	No	No	Yes	Yes	A	Single family residence	7/1/1974	10/30/2009	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	12	4/11/2017
MARLIN	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	X	Single family residence w/ exception of a mobile home or other	1/1/1969	8/18/2010	No	Yes	No	Yes	10	5/31/2024
MARLIN	No	No	No	Yes	X	Single family residence	7/1/1966	12/24/2008	No	No	Yes	No	9	10/31/2015
MARLIN	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	A	Single family residence	11/16/1978	11/18/2016	No	No	No	Yes	7	7/6/2020
LAKE MARLIN	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	A	Single family residence	6/1/1960	10/29/2013	No	No	No	No	6	5/11/2015
MARLIN	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	A	Single family residence	1/1/1900	4/10/1994	No	Yes	No	No	6	2/13/1997
LAKE MARLIN	Yes	No	No	No	A	Single family residence	7/1/1950	6/4/1987	No	No	No	No	5	12/22/1991
MARLIN	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	A	Single family residence	7/1/1965	11/8/1997	No	No	No	No	5	3/9/2016
Marlin	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	X	Single family residence	1/1/1972	3/15/1997	No	Yes	No	No	5	4/28/2009
MARLIN	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	A	Single family residence	11/30/1960	10/12/2010	No	Yes	No	No	5	3/9/2016
MARLIN	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	A	Single family residence	11/30/1975	3/26/2003	No	Yes	No	No	5	3/20/2012
MARLIN	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	A	Single family residence	1/1/1978	10/23/2016	No	No	No	Yes	5	7/7/2020

MARLIN	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	X	Single family residence w/ exception of a mobile home or other	2/15/1964	12/28/2016	No	Yes	No	Yes	5	7/7/2020
LAKE MARLIN	Yes	No	No	No	X	Single family residence	6/1/1965	8/29/2001	No	No	No	No	4	4/11/2017
MARLIN	Yes	No	No	No	A	Single family residence	7/1/2000	4/14/2008	Yes	No	No	No	4	3/9/2016
MARLIN	No	No	No	Yes	X	Single family residence	1/1/1971	1/10/2016	No	Yes	Yes	No	4	4/11/2017
MARLIN	Yes	No	No	No	A	Single family residence		10/31/1985	No	No	No	No	3	12/22/1991
LAKE MAXIA	Yes	No	No	No	A	Single family residence	7/1/1974	11/17/1986	No	No	No	No	3	12/27/1991
LAKE MARLIN	Yes	No	No	No	A	Single family residence	1/1/1900	12/10/1988	No	No	No	No	3	12/20/1991
MARLIN	Yes	No	No	No	A	Single family residence	7/1/1974	2/25/1990	No	No	No	No	3	5/27/1994
LK MARLIN	Yes	No	No	No	A	Single family residence	7/1/1964	8/4/1987	No	No	No	No	3	12/22/1991
MARLIN	Yes	No	No	No	X	Single family residence	1/1/1970	11/25/2009	No	No	No	No	3	3/9/2016
MARLIN	Yes	No	No	No	A	Single family residence	7/1/1950	9/25/1987	No	No	No	No	3	12/22/1991
MARLIN	Yes	No	No	No	A	Single family residence	1/1/1900	3/1/1991	No	No	No	No	3	3/9/2016
MARLIN	Yes	No	No	No	X	Single family residence	1/1/1981	3/31/2012	No	Yes	No	No	3	7/7/2020
MARLIN	Yes	No	No	No	A	Single family residence	12/31/1970	3/13/2014	No	Yes	No	No	3	3/9/2016
MARLIN	Yes	No	No	No	X	Single family residence	5/5/1972	3/28/2003	No	Yes	No	No	3	3/20/2012
MARLIN	Yes	No	No	No	A	Single family residence	5/1/1970	5/7/1989	No	Yes	No	No	3	12/16/2001
LAKE MARLIN	Yes	No	No	No	X	Single family residence	7/1/1974	3/17/1985	No	Yes	No	No	3	12/16/2001
MARLIN	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	A	Single family residence	1/1/1979	2/20/2013	No	Yes	No	No	3	3/9/2016
MARLIN	Yes	No	No	No		Non-residential building	7/1/1956	9/23/2023	No	No	No	Yes	3	4/9/2024

MARLIN	Yes	No	No	No	A	Single family residence	8/1/1979	5/7/1991	No	No	No	No	2	12/21/1991
MARLIN	Yes	No	No	No	A	Single family residence	1/1/1965	12/11/1997	No	No	No	No	2	4/28/2009
MARLIN	Yes	No	No	No	A	Single family residence	7/1/1950	2/10/1989	No	No	No	No	2	12/21/1991
MARLIN	Yes	No	No	No	A	Single family residence	7/1/1950	9/30/1991	No	No	No	No	2	12/21/1991
MARLIN	Yes	No	No	No	A	Single family residence	7/1/1969	3/20/1991	No	No	No	No	2	12/22/1991
MARLIN	Yes	No	No	No	A	Single family residence	7/1/1967	6/25/1991	No	No	No	No	2	12/21/1991
MARLIN	Yes	No	Yes	No	X	Single family residence	7/1/1965	4/4/2006	No	No	No	No	2	3/9/2016
MARLIN	Yes	No	No	No	X	Single family residence	6/9/1992	4/22/2005	Yes	No	No	No	2	3/9/2016
GOLINDA	Yes	No	No	No	X	Single family residence	11/30/1979	7/3/2011	No	Yes	No	No	2	1/25/2012
MARLIN	Yes	No	No	No	A	Single family residence	10/1/1979	12/10/2004	No	Yes	No	No	2	3/20/2012
MARLIN	No	No	Yes	No	X	Single family residence	1/1/1978	8/13/2011	No	Yes	Yes	No	2	3/20/2012
MARLIN	No	No	No	No	A	Single family residence	8/18/2016	10/14/2010	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	2	3/9/2016
MARLIN	Yes	No	No	No	A	Single family residence w/ exception of a mobile home or other	8/8/1985	1/24/2014	No	Yes	No	Yes	2	10/24/2015

(Federal Emergency Management Agency, 2024)

APPENDIX 5: HAIL EVENTS

Dth(D): Deaths directly resulting from the hazard; Dth(I): Deaths indirectly resulting from the hazard; Inj(D): Injuries directly resulting from the hazard; Inj(I): Injuries indirectly resulting from the hazard; PrD: Property Damage; CrD: Crop Damage

Table 33: Hail Events for Falls County (1950-2026)

Begin Date	Begin Time	End Date	End Time	Magnitude	Dth(D)	Dth(I)	Inj(D)	Inj(I)	PrD	CrD	Source
4/25/1960	1315	4/25/1960	1315	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3/27/1972	1715	3/27/1972	1715	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5/1/1972	1615	5/1/1972	1615	2.75	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6/3/1973	1545	6/3/1973	1545	0.75	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5/22/1979	1315	5/22/1979	1315	1.75	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5/22/1979	1350	5/22/1979	1350	2.75	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4/20/1981	1715	4/20/1981	1715	1.75	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5/3/1987	2003	5/3/1987	2003	1.75	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4/5/1988	1945	4/5/1988	1945	0.75	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5/9/1988	1835	5/9/1988	1835	1.75	0	0	0	0	0	0	
10/1/1988	1925	10/1/1988	1925	1.75	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3/20/1989	1752	3/20/1989	1752	0.75	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4/13/1991	1215	4/13/1991	1215	0.75	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6/24/1991	1750	6/24/1991	1750	1.75	0	0	0	0	0	0	
10/28/1991	1642	10/28/1991	1642	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
10/28/1991	1703	10/28/1991	1703	0.75	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4/28/1992	2303	4/28/1992	2303	1.75	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5/9/1994	1352	5/9/1994	1352	0.75	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5/10/1994	1842	5/10/1994	1842	0.88	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7/11/1994	1930	7/11/1994	1930	0.75	0	0	0	0	50000	0	
3/6/1995	2340	3/6/1995	2340	0.88	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4/20/1995	741	4/20/1995	741	0.88	0	0	0	0	0	0	

4/20/1995	755	4/20/1995	755	0.75	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3/23/1996	1645	3/23/1996	1930		0	0	0	0	0	0	
3/23/1996	1645	3/23/1996	1930		0	0	0	0	0	0	
3/24/1996	2020	3/24/1996	2020	0.88	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4/12/1996	2025	4/12/1996	2025	0.75	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4/19/1996	1955	4/19/1996	1955	1.75	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4/19/1996	2050	4/19/1996	2050	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4/21/1996	1345	4/21/1996	2000	2.75	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4/21/1996	1345	4/21/1996	2000	2.75	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4/21/1996	1345	4/21/1996	2000	2.75	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4/21/1996	1345	4/21/1996	2000	2.75	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4/21/1996	1345	4/21/1996	2000	2.75	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4/28/1996	1845	4/28/1996	1845	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
9/17/1996	2355	9/18/1996	505	0.88	0	0	0	0	0	0	
9/17/1996	2355	9/18/1996	505	0.88	0	0	0	0	0	0	
9/19/1996	2138	9/19/1996	2138	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
9/19/1996	2155	9/19/1996	2155	0.75	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3/1/1997	2335	3/1/1997	2335	1.75	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4/4/1997	1945	4/4/1997	1945	0.75	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4/25/1997	1405	4/25/1997	1405	0.75	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5/27/1997	1239	5/27/1997	1239	0.75	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5/27/1997	1306	5/27/1997	1306	4.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	
10/23/1997	915	10/23/1997	915	0.75	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1/5/1998	1930	1/5/1998	1930	0.75	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2/18/1998	1955	2/18/1998	1955	1.75	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3/12/1999	1450	3/12/1999	1450	0.75	0	0	0	0	0	0	FIRE DEPT/RESCUE SQUAD
3/12/1999	1513	3/12/1999	1513	0.75	0	0	0	0	0	0	AMATEUR RADIO
4/4/1999	1240	4/4/1999	1240	0.75	0	0	0	0	0	0	LAW ENFORCEMENT
4/4/1999	1330	4/4/1999	1330	0.75	0	0	0	0	0	0	LAW ENFORCEMENT
3/26/2000	1840	3/26/2000	1840	0.88	0	0	0	0	0	0	LAW ENFORCEMENT
3/26/2000	1900	3/26/2000	1900	1.75	0	0	0	0	0	0	LAW ENFORCEMENT

4/2/2000	1837	4/2/2000	1837	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	EMERGENCY MANAGER
4/2/2000	1900	4/2/2000	1900	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	EMERGENCY MANAGER
4/2/2000	1937	4/2/2000	1937	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	TRAINED SPOTTER
5/5/2000	1510	5/5/2000	1525	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	GOVT OFFICIAL
5/5/2000	1539	5/5/2000	1539	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	LAW ENFORCEMENT
5/12/2000	1950	5/12/2000	1950	0.75	0	0	0	0	0	0	LAW ENFORCEMENT
3/30/2002	1259	3/30/2002	1259	1.25	0	0	0	0	0	0	LAW ENFORCEMENT
12/30/2002	1710	12/30/2002	1710	0.75	0	0	0	0	0	0	LAW ENFORCEMENT
5/1/2003	2025	5/1/2003	2025	0.75	0	0	0	0	0	0	EMERGENCY MANAGER
5/31/2004	1914	5/31/2004	1914	1.75	0	0	0	0	0	0	EMERGENCY MANAGER
11/23/2004	645	11/23/2004	645	1.75	0	0	0	0	0	0	GENERAL PUBLIC
3/31/2005	1806	3/31/2005	1806	0.88	0	0	0	0	0	0	AMATEUR RADIO
3/31/2005	1809	3/31/2005	1809	0.75	0	0	0	0	0	0	AMATEUR RADIO
3/31/2005	1829	3/31/2005	1829	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	AMATEUR RADIO
4/2/2006	1015	4/2/2006	1015	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	AMATEUR RADIO
4/25/2006	1910	4/25/2006	1910	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	AMATEUR RADIO
4/25/2006	1928	4/25/2006	1928	1.75	0	0	0	0	20000	0	AMATEUR RADIO
4/3/2007	2250	4/3/2007	2250	0.75	0	0	0	0	0	0	Law Enforcement
6/14/2007	1236	6/14/2007	1236	1.75	0	0	0	0	2000	0	Amateur Radio
4/25/2008	1653	4/25/2008	1653	0.88	0	0	0	0	0	0	Broadcast Media
5/7/2008	1847	5/7/2008	1847	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Amateur Radio
5/20/2010	2120	5/20/2010	2120	1.75	0	0	0	0	5000	0	Amateur Radio
5/20/2010	2120	5/20/2010	2120	1.75	0	0	0	0	1000	0	Broadcast Media
10/24/2010	1606	10/24/2010	1606	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Broadcast Media
10/24/2010	1648	10/24/2010	1648	1.75	0	0	0	0	7000	0	Trained Spotter
3/26/2011	1911	3/26/2011	1911	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Trained Spotter
3/26/2011	1915	3/26/2011	1915	0.75	0	0	0	0	0	0	Law Enforcement
3/26/2011	1946	3/26/2011	1946	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Amateur Radio
4/26/2011	2101	4/26/2011	2101	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Trained Spotter

4/3/2012	1711	4/3/2012	1711	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Trained Spotter
5/9/2013	1400	5/9/2013	1400	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Trained Spotter
3/17/2018	1650	3/17/2018	1650	2.5	0	0	0	0	10000	0	Social Media
3/17/2018	1716	3/17/2018	1716	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	Public
3/17/2018	1718	3/17/2018	1718	1.75	0	0	0	0	5000	0	Public
6/20/2019	319	6/20/2019	319	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Broadcast Media
5/27/2020	1205	5/27/2020	1210	2	0	0	0	0	25000	0	Law Enforcement
5/27/2020	1234	5/27/2020	1234	1.75	0	0	0	0	6000	0	Public
5/27/2020	1234	5/27/2020	1234	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Trained Spotter
5/27/2020	1240	5/27/2020	1240	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Trained Spotter
4/8/2021	1837	4/8/2021	1837	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Fire Department/Rescue
4/8/2021	1903	4/8/2021	1903	2	0	0	0	0	6000	0	Amateur Radio
4/12/2022	1855	4/12/2022	1855	1.75	0	0	0	0	20000	0	Amateur Radio
4/12/2022	1857	4/12/2022	1857	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Public
4/12/2022	1936	4/12/2022	1936	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Amateur Radio
4/12/2022	1945	4/12/2022	1945	2.5	0	0	0	0	50000	0	Public
4/28/2023	1525	4/28/2023	1525	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Amateur Radio
6/16/2023	1845	6/16/2023	1845	2.5	0	0	0	0	60000	0	NWS Employee
6/16/2023	1910	6/16/2023	1910	1.75	0	0	0	0	3000	0	Amateur Radio
5/12/2024	743	5/12/2024	743	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	Broadcast Media
5/23/2024	1730	5/23/2024	1730	2	0	0	0	0	100000	0	Emergency Manager
6/1/2025	1603	6/1/2025	1603	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Public

(National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, 2026)

APPENDIX 6: SEVERE WIND EVENTS

Dth(D): Deaths directly resulting from the hazard; Dth(I): Deaths indirectly resulting from the hazard; Inj(D): Injuries directly resulting from the hazard; Inj(I): Injuries indirectly resulting from the hazard; PrD: Property Damage; CrD: Crop Damage

Table 34: Severe Wind Events for Falls County (1950-2026)

Begin Date	Begin Time	Event Type	Wind Speed	Dth(D)	Dth(I)	Inj(D)	Inj(I)	PrD	CrD	SOURCE
9/3/1956	1530	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5/1/1964	1600	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5/1/1972	1615	Thunderstorm Wind	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6/3/1973	1610	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8/23/1980	2015	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3/23/1984	900	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3/23/1984	1000	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
12/10/1985	1710	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4/30/1986	2025	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8/18/1986	1800	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
9/4/1986	1800	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

4/13/1987	720	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3/29/1988	930	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8/24/1988	1545	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5/4/1989	2240	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5/4/1989	2300	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5/17/1989	940	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4/13/1991	1200	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5/3/1991	1400	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5/3/1991	1425	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5/9/1994	1352	Thunderstorm Wind	52	0	0	0	0	0	0
5/10/1994	1842	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0	0	50000	0
5/29/1994	2105	Thunderstorm Wind	52	0	0	0	0	0	0
7/11/1994	1930	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0	0	50000	0
4/10/1995	1627	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0	0	5000	0
5/31/1995	1800	Thunderstorm Wind	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9/18/1996	1515	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	0	0	5000	0
11/7/1996	110	Thunderstorm Wind	61	0	0	0	0	0	0

11/7/1996	125	Thunderstorm Wind	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11/7/1996	135	Thunderstorm Wind	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3/1/1997	2320	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	0	0	0	0	
3/2/1997	5	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	0	0	5000	0	
4/25/1997	1405	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	0	0	5000	0	
5/24/1997	1600	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	0	0	10000	0	
6/22/1997	1615	Thunderstorm Wind	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3/8/1999	1105	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	0	0	2000	0	POST OFFICE
4/13/1999	2323	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	0	0	2000	0	NEWSPAPER
3/2/2000	2200	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	0	0	1000	0	NEWSPAPER
3/26/2000	1832	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	0	0	10000	0	NEWSPAPER
3/26/2000	1840	Thunderstorm Wind	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	LAW ENFORCEMENT
3/26/2000	1900	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	0	0	50000	0	LAW ENFORCEMENT
5/5/2000	1525	Thunderstorm Wind	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	LAW ENFORCEMENT
5/5/2001	1850	Thunderstorm Wind	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	UTILITY COMPANY
3/30/2002	1220	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	0	0	5000	0	GENERAL PUBLIC
6/26/2002	1731	Thunderstorm Wind	50	0	0	0	0	1000	0	LAW ENFORCEMENT

5/1/2003	1945	Thunderstorm Wind	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	LAW ENFORCEMENT
6/12/2003	1755	Thunderstorm Wind	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	LAW ENFORCEMENT
8/22/2003	1522	Thunderstorm Wind	61	0	0	0	0	10000	0	EMERGENCY MANAGER
8/11/2004	1438	Thunderstorm Wind	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	LAW ENFORCEMENT
5/8/2005	632	Thunderstorm Wind	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	EMERGENCY MANAGER
4/18/2006	2050	High Wind	50	0	0	0	0	5000	0	EMERGENCY MANAGER
4/20/2006	1945	Thunderstorm Wind	50	0	0	0	0	5000	0	AMATEUR RADIO
5/6/2006	43	Thunderstorm Wind	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	LAW ENFORCEMENT
6/22/2006	1500	Thunderstorm Wind	50	0	0	0	0	5000	0	NEWSPAPER
8/6/2006	1706	Thunderstorm Wind	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	GENERAL PUBLIC
6/14/2007	1236	Thunderstorm Wind	50	0	0	0	0	10000	0	Amateur Radio
5/7/2008	1908	Thunderstorm Wind	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	Emergency Manager
5/14/2008	600	Thunderstorm Wind	61	0	0	0	0	75000	0	Newspaper
2/10/2009	2205	Thunderstorm Wind	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	Law Enforcement
8/23/2009	1600	Thunderstorm Wind	61	0	0	0	0	15000	0	Fire Department/Rescue
5/20/2010	2103	Thunderstorm Wind	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	Amateur Radio
5/20/2010	2122	Thunderstorm Wind	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	Amateur Radio

9/18/2011	2330	Thunderstorm Wind	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	Fire Department/Rescue
3/20/2012	115	Thunderstorm Wind	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	Law Enforcement
10/26/2013	2015	Thunderstorm Wind	52	0	0	0	0	1000	0	Law Enforcement
8/11/2014	1225	Thunderstorm Wind	52	0	0	0	0	2000	0	Law Enforcement
10/2/2014	1920	Thunderstorm Wind	50	0	0	0	0	1000	0	Law Enforcement
10/2/2014	1935	Thunderstorm Wind	50	0	0	0	0	1000	0	Law Enforcement
2/20/2017	120	Thunderstorm Wind	70	0	0	0	0	5000	0	Newspaper
2/20/2017	120	Thunderstorm Wind	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	Law Enforcement
5/28/2017	1725	Thunderstorm Wind	52	0	0	0	0	5000	0	Law Enforcement
8/11/2018	1655	Thunderstorm Wind	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	Law Enforcement
6/19/2019	2150	Thunderstorm Wind	50	0	0	0	0	2000	0	Amateur Radio
5/27/2020	1205	Thunderstorm Wind	56	0	0	0	0	6000	0	Public
5/27/2020	1227	Thunderstorm Wind	61	0	0	0	0	10000	0	Public
5/27/2020	1230	Thunderstorm Wind	61	0	0	0	0	0	15000	Public
5/27/2020	1232	Thunderstorm Wind	61	0	0	0	0	7000	0	NWS Employee
4/8/2021	1842	Thunderstorm Wind	63	0	0	0	0	400000	0	Broadcast Media
4/8/2021	1905	Thunderstorm Wind	56	0	0	0	0	30000	0	State Official

6/21/2021	2030	Thunderstorm Wind	52	0	0	0	0	25000	0	Amateur Radio
3/21/2022	1725	Thunderstorm Wind	43	0	0	0	0	1000	0	Trained Spotter
6/10/2023	1911	Thunderstorm Wind	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	Amateur Radio
6/10/2023	1928	Thunderstorm Wind	65	0	0	0	0	100000	0	Broadcast Media
6/10/2023	1934	Thunderstorm Wind	69	0	0	0	0	100000	0	Amateur Radio
6/16/2023	2015	Thunderstorm Wind	61	0	0	0	0	100000	0	Emergency Manager
5/31/2024	257	Thunderstorm Wind	60	0	0	0	0	50000	0	Public
6/1/2025	1634	Thunderstorm Wind	52	0	0	0	0	4000	0	Public

(National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, 2026)

APPENDIX 7: TORNADO EVENTS

Mag: Magnitude; Dth(D): Deaths directly resulting from the hazard; Dth(I): Deaths indirectly resulting from the hazard; Inj(D): Injuries directly resulting from the hazard; Inj(I): Injuries indirectly resulting from the hazard; PrD: Property Damage; CrD: Crop Damage

Table 35: Tornado Events for Falls County (1950-2026)

Begin Date	Begin Time	End Date	End Time	Mag	Dth(D)	Dth(I)	Inj(D)	Inj(I)	PrD	CrD	Source
6/2/1954	2000	6/2/1954	2000	0	F1	0	0	0	0	0	0
5/19/1955	1550	5/19/1955	1550	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
6/12/1962	1200	6/12/1962	1200	0	F1	0	0	0	0	0	0
11/17/1971	1500	11/17/1971	1500	0	F1	0	0	0	0	2500	0
5/13/1985	1347	5/13/1985	1347	0	F0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5/17/1986	1055	5/17/1986	1055	0	F0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6/3/1987	1558	6/3/1987	1558	0	F0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6/3/1987	1620	6/3/1987	1620	0	F0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9/15/1996	745	9/15/1996	747		F1	0	0	0	0	30000	0
9/19/1996	2215	9/19/1996	2217		F0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1/4/1998	2059	1/4/1998	2101		F0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3/30/2002	1251	3/30/2002	1253		F0	0	0	0	0	1000	0
3/21/2005	1805	3/21/2005	1809		F0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9/8/2010	1655	9/8/2010	1657		EF0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3/21/2022	1825	3/21/2022	1825		EF0	0	0	0	0	1000	0
4/2/2023	1615	4/2/2023	1618		EFU	0	0	0	0	0	0
5/23/2024	1627	5/23/2024	1632		EF1	0	0	0	0	200000	0
5/23/2024	1647	5/23/2024	1710		EF0	0	0	0	0	500	0
5/23/2024	1714	5/23/2024	1742		EF0	0	0	0	0	0	0

(National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, 2026)

APPENDIX 8: WINTER STORM EVENTS

Dth(D): Deaths directly resulting from the hazard; Dth(I): Deaths indirectly resulting from the hazard; Inj(D): Injuries directly resulting from the hazard; Inj(I): Injuries indirectly resulting from the hazard; PrD: Property Damage; CrD: Crop Damage

Table 36: Winter Storm Events for Falls County (1950-2026)

Begin Date	Begin Time	End Date	End Time	Event Type	Dth(D)	Dth(I)	Inj(D)	Inj(I)	PrD	CrD	Source
11/24/1996	1400	11/25/1996	1200	Winter Storm	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1/7/1997	2200	1/8/1997	600	Ice Storm	0	0	0	0	0	0	
12/22/1998	0	12/24/1998	2359	Ice Storm	0	0	0	0	0	0	EMERGENCY MANAGER
1/25/2000	0	1/28/2000	0	Winter Storm	0	0	0	0	0	0	NEWSPAPER
12/12/2000	1800	12/13/2000	1800	Winter Storm	0	0	0	0	0	0	NEWSPAPER
12/25/2000	0	12/27/2000	2359	Winter Storm	0	0	0	0	0	0	NEWSPAPER
12/31/2000	0	12/31/2000	2359	Winter Storm	0	0	0	0	0	0	NEWSPAPER
11/29/2001	155	11/29/2001	1800	Ice Storm	0	0	0	0	0	0	LAW ENFORCEMENT
2/24/2003	1120	2/27/2003	1800	Winter Storm	0	0	0	0	0	0	LAW ENFORCEMENT
1/17/2007	500	1/17/2007	1200	Ice Storm	0	0	0	0	10000	0	Trained Spotter
10/31/2019	0	10/31/2019	800	Cold/Wind Chill	0	0	0	0	0	0	Official NWS Observations
2/11/2021	630	2/11/2021	2000	Ice Storm	0	1	0	0	0	0	Trained Spotter
2/13/2021	600	2/17/2021	2000	Winter Storm	0	0	0	0	0	0	Emergency Manager
2/15/2021	0	2/16/2021	1000	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill	0	0	0	0	0	0	Public
2/1/2023	0	2/2/2023	900	Ice Storm	0	0	0	0	0	0	Public
1/6/2025	0	1/6/2025	1000	Cold/Wind Chill	0	0	0	0	0	0	Official NWS Observations

1/19/2025	0	1/22/2025	900	Cold/Wind Chill	0	0	0	0	0	0	Official NWS Observations
2/18/2025	2200	2/20/2025	900	Extreme Cold/Wind Chill	0	0	0	0	0	0	Official NWS Observations
2/20/2025	900	2/21/2025	440	Cold/Wind Chill	0	0	0	0	0	0	Official NWS Observations

(National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, 2026)

APPENDIX 9: WILDFIRE EVENTS

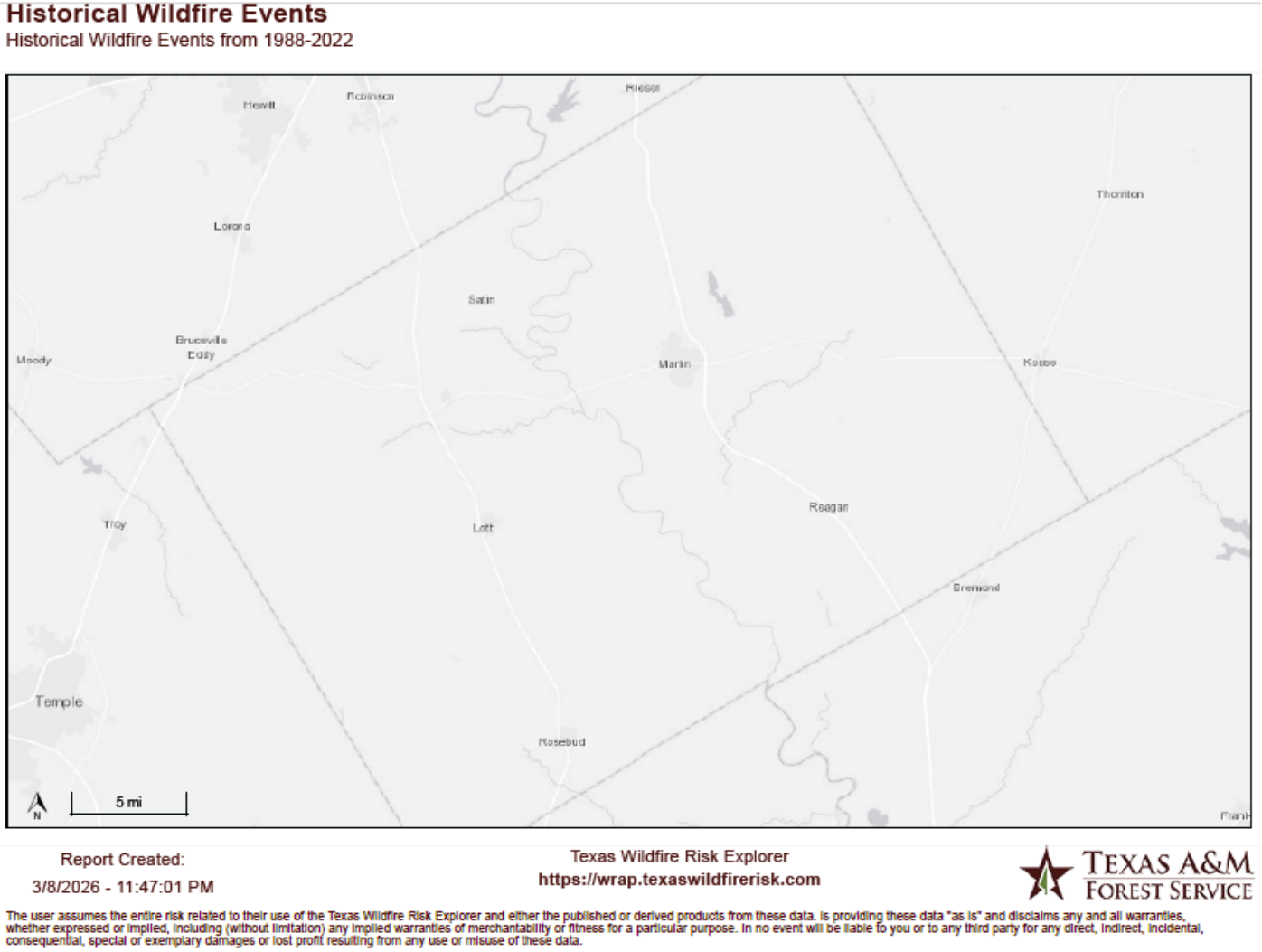
Dth(D): Deaths directly resulting from the hazard; Dth(I): Deaths indirectly resulting from the hazard; Inj(D): Injuries directly resulting from the hazard; Inj(I): Injuries indirectly resulting from the hazard; PrD: Property Damage; CrD: Crop Damage

Table 37: Wildfire Events for Falls County (1950-2026)

Begin Date	Begin Time	End Date	End Time	Event Type	Dth(D)	Dth(I)	Inj(D)	Inj(I)	PrD	CrD	Source
NO WILDFIRE EVENTS LISTED IN THE STORM EVENT DATABASE											

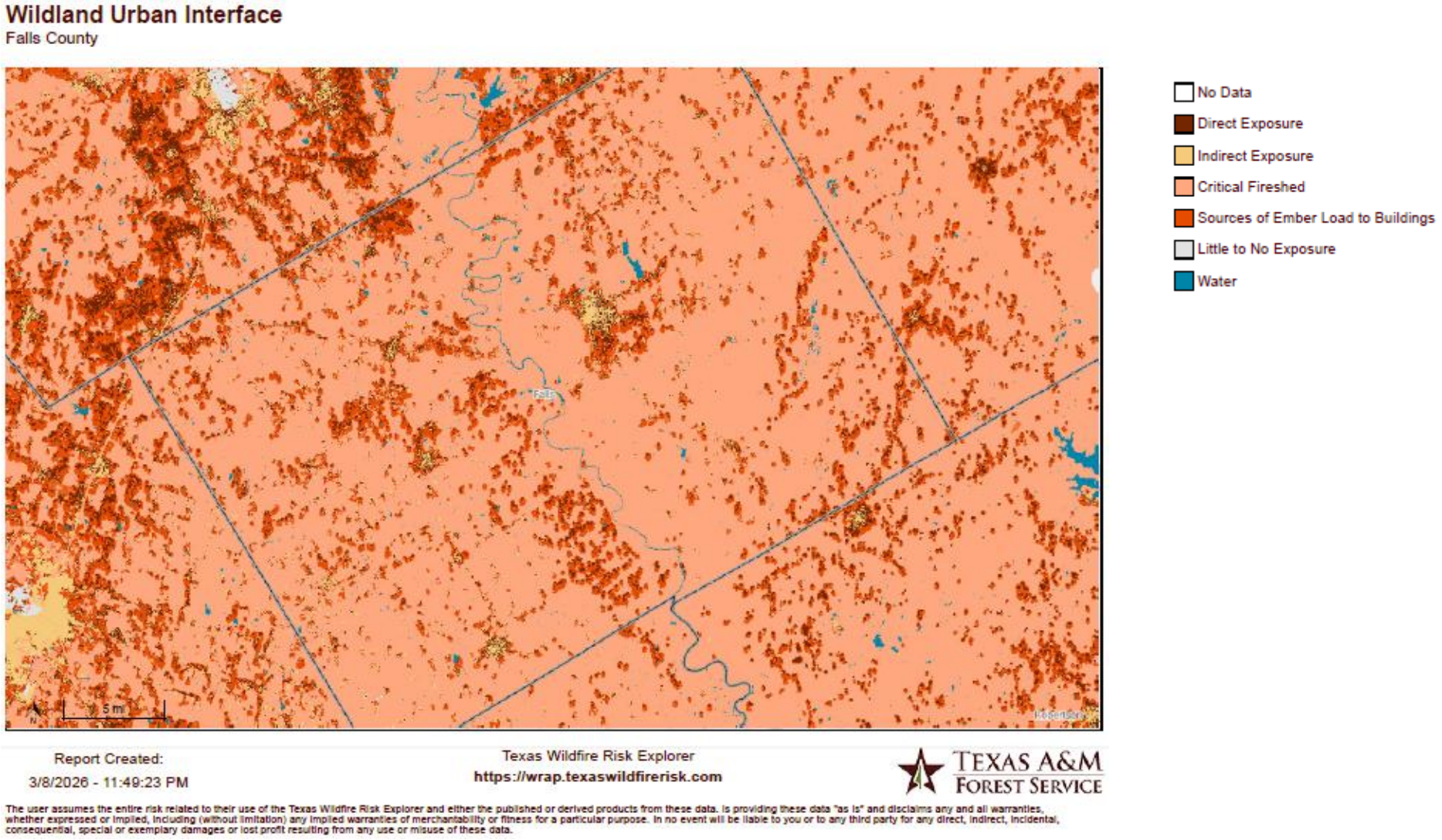
(National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, 2026)

APPENDIX 10: HISTORICAL WILDFIRE MAP



(Texas A&M Forest Service, 2026)

APPENDIX 11: WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE MAP



(Texas A&M Forest Service, 2026)

APPENDIX 12: PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY

The following survey was deployed online to solicit additional public opinion on hazards and mitigation preferences within Falls County. The survey was deployed online at https://www.mbwmanagement.com with the direct link advertised on participating jurisdictions' social media profiles and QR codes posted at the County Courthouse or City Hall in each participating jurisdiction. Additionally, social media networks of the MPT were utilized to disseminate the survey and increase its reach. Paper copies of the survey were made available at the County Courthouse or City Hall of each participating jurisdiction. An analysis of the survey results is provided in Appendix 13 and informed all aspects of the MAP.

FALLS COUNTY OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

COMMUNITY SURVEY

This survey focuses on public perceptions and opinions about natural hazards in Falls County. Within the survey, information about the methods and techniques you prefer for reducing the risks and losses associated with these hazards is requested. The information you provide will be used to help improve public/private coordination, mitigation, and risk reduction efforts in Falls County. The survey should take less than 30 minutes to complete. All responses will remain anonymous.

This is a public opinion survey – the results will inform local natural hazard mitigation planning. Your returned, completed survey indicates your willingness to take part in the study. Participation in this study is voluntary and anonymous. None of the information you provide will be attributed to you directly.

Natural Hazard Information

1. During the past 5 years, have you or someone in your household directly experienced a natural disaster in Falls County? This could be a severe windstorm, tornado, flood, wildfire, or other type of natural disaster.

   ○ Yes ○ No ○ I prefer not to answer

2. How concerned are you about the following natural disasters affecting Falls County?

Natural Disaster	Very Concerned	Somewhat Concerned	Neutral	Not Very Concerned	Not Concerned	Prefer not to answer
Drought	○	○	○	○	○	○
Dust Storm	○	○	○	○	○	○
Earthquake	○	○	○	○	○	○
Flood	○	○	○	○	○	○
Landslide	○	○	○	○	○	○
Wildfire	○	○	○	○	○	○
Volcanic Eruption	○	○	○	○	○	○
Windstorm	○	○	○	○	○	○
Severe Winter Storm	○	○	○	○	○	○
Extreme Heat	○	○	○	○	○	○
Other: _____	○	○	○	○	○	○

3. What are your top 3 sources for information about how to make your household and home safer from natural disasters?

   ○ Local news media
   ○ National news media
   ○ Local government agency
   ○ State government agency
   ○ Federal government agency
   ○ Insurance agent or company
   ○ College, university, or research institution
   ○ Neighbor, friend, or family member
   ○ Elected official
   ○ American Red Cross
   ○ Other non-profit organization
   ○ social media (e.g., Facebook, X, etc.)
   ○ Not Sure
   ○ Other: _____

4. Prior to participating in this survey, were you aware of your county's hazard mitigation plan?

   ○ Yes ○ No ○ I prefer not to answer

Community Vulnerabilities & Hazard Mitigation Strategies

To assess community risk, we need to understand which community assets may be vulnerable to natural hazards in the region. Vulnerable assets are those community features, characteristics, or resources that may be impacted by natural hazards (e.g., populations with functional needs, economic components, environmental resources, etc.). The next set of questions will focus on vulnerable assets in your community. It will also cover your preferred strategies to mitigate risk to those assets.

5. Community assets are features, characteristics, or resources that either make a community unique or allow the community to function. For the following categories, what do you see as vulnerable in your community? Write a short description of each.

   - Human (loss of life and/or injuries):
   - Economic (business closures and/or job losses):
   - Infrastructure (damage or loss of bridges, utilities, schools, etc.):
   - Cultural/Historic (damage or loss of libraries, museums, fairgrounds, etc.):
   - Environmental (damage or loss of forests, rangeland, waterways, etc.):
   - Governance (ability to maintain order and/or provide public amenities and services):

6. What specific types of community assets are most important to you?

Community Asset	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Neutral	Not Very Important	Not Important	Prefer not to answer
Elder-care facilities	○	○	○	○	○	○
Schools (K-12)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Hospitals	○	○	○	○	○	○
Major bridges	○	○	○	○	○	○
Fire/police stations	○	○	○	○	○	○
Museums/historic buildings	○	○	○	○	○	○
Major employers	○	○	○	○	○	○
Small businesses	○	○	○	○	○	○
College/university	○	○	○	○	○	○
City hall/courthouse	○	○	○	○	○	○
Parks	○	○	○	○	○	○
Other: _____	○	○	○	○	○	○

7. Many activities can reduce your community's risk from natural hazards. These activities can be both regulatory and non-regulatory. Please provide your opinion of each of the following strategies to reduce risk and loss associated with natural disasters.

Community-wide Strategy	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Prefer not to answer
I support implementing government rules to reduce risk	○	○	○	○	○	○
I support a non-governmental approach to reducing risk	○	○	○	○	○	○
I support a mix of both governmental and non-governmental approaches to reducing risk	○	○	○	○	○	○
I support policies to prohibit development in areas subject to natural hazards	○	○	○	○	○	○

I support the use of tax dollars (federal, state, and local) to compensate landowners for not developing in areas subject to hazards	○	○	○	○	○	○
I support the use of local tax dollars to reduce risks and losses from natural hazards	○	○	○	○	○	○
I support protecting historical and cultural structures	○	○	○	○	○	○
I would be willing to make my home more disaster-resistant	○	○	○	○	○	○
I support steps to safeguard the local economy following a disaster event	○	○	○	○	○	○
I support improving the disaster preparedness of local schools	○	○	○	○	○	○
I support a local inventory of at-risk buildings and infrastructure	○	○	○	○	○	○
I support the disclosure of natural hazard risks during real estate transactions	○	○	○	○	○	○

8. Natural hazards can have a significant impact on a community. Planning for these events can help lessen the impact. Please tell us how important each of the following is to you:

Statement	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Neutral	Not Very Important	Not Important	Prefer not to answer
Protecting private property	○	○	○	○	○	○
Protecting critical facilities (e.g., transportation networks, hospitals, fire stations)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Preventing development in hazard-prone areas	○	○	○	○	○	○
Enhancing the function of natural features (e.g., streams, wetlands)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Protecting historic and cultural landmarks	○	○	○	○	○	○
Protecting and reducing damage to utilities	○	○	○	○	○	○
Strengthening emergency services (e.g., police, fire, ambulance)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Disclosing natural hazard risks during real estate transactions	○	○	○	○	○	○
Promoting cooperation among public agencies, citizens, non-profit organizations, and businesses	○	○	○	○	○	○

General Household Information

The following questions will be used only for survey comparison. While each question is voluntary, this information greatly increases the potential for the Mitigation Planning Team to identify trends in data that can improve the viability of future mitigation projects.

9. Zip Code: _____

10. County Precinct in which you live:
○ Precinct 1 ○ Precinct 2 ○ Precinct 3 ○ Precinct 4
11. How long have you lived in the state?
○ Less than 1 year ○ 1-5 years ○ 6-9 years ○ 10-19 years ○ 20 or more years
12. Do you own or rent your home?
○ Own ○ Rent
13. Which of the following most closely resembles your home?
○ Single-family home (wood or brick and mortar)
○ Duplex
○ Apartment (3-4 units in structure)
○ Apartment (5 or more units in structure)
○ Condominium or townhouse
○ Manufactured home (trailer house or camper)
○ Other: _____

You may access the draft 2026 update of the Falls County Hazard Mitigation Action Plan here:
https://mbwmanagement.com/home/services/emergency-management/falls-county-mitigation-plan/

APPENDIX 13: PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY ANALYSIS

Total Number of Responses:

1. During the past 5 years, have you or someone in your household directly experienced a natural disaster in Falls County? This could be a severe windstorm, tornado, flood, wildfire, or other type of natural disaster.

2. How concerned are you about the following natural disasters affecting Falls County?

3. What are your top 3 sources for information about how to make your household and home safer from natural disasters?

4. Prior to participating in this survey, were you aware of your county's hazard mitigation plan?

5. Community assets are features, characteristics, or resources that either make a community unique or allow the community to function. For the following categories, what do you see as vulnerable in your community? Write a short description of each.
   - Human (loss of life and/or injuries):
   - Economic (business closures and/or job losses):
   - Infrastructure (damage or loss of bridges, utilities, schools, etc.):
   - Cultural/Historic (damage or loss of libraries, museums, fairgrounds, etc.):
   - Environmental (damage or loss of forests, rangeland, waterways, etc.):
   - Governance (ability to maintain order and/or provide public amenities and services):
6. What specific types of community assets are most important to you?

7. Many activities can reduce your community's risk from natural hazards. These activities can be both regulatory and non-regulatory. Please provide your opinion of each of the following strategies to reduce risk and loss associated with natural disasters.

8. Natural hazards can have a significant impact on a community. Planning for these events can help lessen the impact. Please tell us how important each of the following is to you:

9. Zip Code:

10. County Precinct in which you live:

11. How long have you lived in the state?

12. Do you own or rent your home?

13. Which of the following most closely resembles your home?

APPENDIX 14: HMT MEETING NOTES

1. Attendees

- Boyce Wilson, MBW Management
- Jeff Watkins, Falls County Office of Emergency Management
- Hon. Jay T. Elliott, Falls County Judge

2. Summary:

The kickoff meeting for the Limestone County Hazard Mitigation Plan update for 2026, held on January 30, 2026, at 10:00 AM, focused on collaboration and planning for upcoming hazard mitigation efforts. The meeting highlighted the evolution of the hazard mitigation plan, noting the transition from a regional approach to local-level ownership of mitigation activities, with updates required every five years. Boyce emphasized the assessment of various natural hazards in Falls County, including flooding, tornadoes, and wildfires, and the necessity of developing an action plan with mitigation strategies from local jurisdictions.

Boyce outlined the need for cost estimates and identification of potential funding sources, particularly through grants. He requested feedback on mitigation actions by February 15, confirming that jurisdictions not responding would have their previous actions included by default. The meeting also addressed the process for public engagement, which includes an online survey and a public meeting to gather community feedback. Boyce underscored the significance of community involvement in the planning process and provided details on how stakeholders can participate and submit their comments.

3. Agenda Items:

a. Kickoff Meeting for Falls County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Boyce Wilson led the kickoff meeting for the Falls County Hazard Mitigation Plan update for 2025, expressing gratitude to attendees. The meeting utilized an automated note-taking software to capture discussions.

b. Hazard Mitigation Planning Update

Boyce Wilson outlined the history and process of hazard mitigation planning, noting the transition to local-level management since 2005. He is currently updating the Falls County plan, which requires a thorough review of existing documentation and community input on hazard mitigation strategies. Wilson emphasized the need to adapt the plan to reflect changes in demographics and hazards.

c. Natural Hazards Assessment in Falls County

Boyce Wilson provided an overview of the natural hazards facing Falls County, identifying key threats including flooding, tornadoes, and wildfires. He highlighted the significance of the national storm event database maintained by NOAA in tracking these hazards and their impacts. Wilson also stressed the necessity of developing an action plan that requires input from local communities to identify mitigation actions for each hazard.

d. Mitigation Plan Updates and Public Feedback Process

Boyce Wilson highlighted the critical nature of the Falls County mitigation plan for obtaining disaster recovery funding and requested feedback on mitigation actions by February 15. Boyce assured the attendees that any missed projects could still be added later.

e. Public Engagement and Plan Submission Process

Boyce Wilson discussed methods for engaging the public in the planning process, including an online survey and a public meeting. He noted that while public participation is encouraged, attendance has been low in the past. Wilson also mentioned the timeline for submitting the plan to the state and encouraged stakeholders to reach out with any questions.

APPENDIX 15: COMMUNITY HAZARD PROFILES

Table 39: Categorical Interpretation of Hazard Profiles

Metric	Category	Description
Probability of Occurrence	Highly Likely	Event probable in the next year
	Likely	Event probable in the next 3 years
	Occasional	Event possible in the next 5 years
	Unlikely	Event possible in the next 10 years
Potential Severity	Substantial	Multiple deaths, complete shutdown of facilities for 30 days or more, more than 50% of property destroyed or with major damage
	Major	Injuries and/or illnesses result in permanent disability, complete shutdown of critical facilities for at least two weeks, more than 25% of property destroyed or with major damage
	Minor	Injuries and/or illnesses do not result in permanent disability, complete shutdown of critical facilities for more than 1 week, more than 10% of property destroyed or with major damage
	Limited	Injuries and/or illnesses are treatable with first aid, minor quality of life lost, shutdown of critical facilities and services for 24 hours or less, less than 10% of property destroyed or with major damage
Risk Level	Very High	People and facilities located in known risk areas
	High	People and facilities located in areas that have previously experienced impacts from hazard and/or are in areas where impacts from hazards are both possible and probable (e.g. 500-year floodplain, fringe areas along waterways, “tornado alley”, etc.)
	Moderate	People and facilities located in areas that have low frequency history of impacts from hazards and/or are in areas where impact is possible but not probable.
	Low	People and facilities located in areas with no history of occurrence of hazards and/or in areas where impact is not possible or probable.

1. Falls County

Hazard	Probability of Occurrence	Warning Time	Potential Severity	Risk Level	Priority
Thunderstorm: Tornado	Likely	Minimal or none	Substantial	Very High	1
Floods	Likely	>12 hours	Substantial	Very High	2
Severe Winds	Highly Likely	6 – 12 hours	Major	High	3
Extreme Heat	Highly Likely	>12 hours	Major	High	4
Drought	Likely	>12 hours	Major	High	5
Thunderstorm: Lightning	Highly Likely	Minimal or none	Minor	High	6
Hail	Highly Likely	3 – 6 hours	Minor	High	7
Wildfires	Likely	Minimal or none	Major	Moderate	8
Winter Storms	Occasional	6 – 12 hours	Major	Moderate	9
Dam Failure	Unlikely	3-6 hours	Major	Low	10

2. City of Chilton

Hazard	Probability of Occurrence	Warning Time	Potential Severity	Risk Level	Priority
Thunderstorm: Tornado	Likely	Minimal or none	Substantial	Very High	1
Floods	Likely	>12 hours	Substantial	Very High	2
Severe Winds	Highly Likely	6 – 12 hours	Major	High	3
Extreme Heat	Highly Likely	>12 hours	Major	High	4
Drought	Likely	>12 hours	Major	High	5
Thunderstorm: Lightning	Highly Likely	Minimal or none	Minor	High	6
Hail	Highly Likely	3 – 6 hours	Minor	High	7
Wildfires	Occasional	Minimal or none	Major	Moderate	8
Winter Storms	Occasional	6 – 12 hours	Major	Moderate	9
Dam Failure	*No High-Hazard Dams Present within City Limits*				

3. City of Golinda (Falls County portion)

Hazard	Probability of Occurrence	Warning Time	Potential Severity	Risk Level	Priority
Thunderstorm: Tornado	Likely	Minimal or none	Substantial	Very High	1
Floods	Likely	>12 hours	Substantial	Very High	2
Severe Winds	Highly Likely	6 – 12 hours	Major	High	3
Extreme Heat	Highly Likely	>12 hours	Major	High	4
Drought	Likely	>12 hours	Major	High	5
Thunderstorm: Lightning	Highly Likely	Minimal or none	Minor	High	6
Hail	Highly Likely	3 – 6 hours	Minor	High	7
Wildfires	Occasional	Minimal or none	Major	Moderate	8
Winter Storms	Occasional	6 – 12 hours	Major	Moderate	9
Dam Failure	*No High-Hazard Dams Present within City Limits*				

4. City of Lott

Hazard	Probability of Occurrence	Warning Time	Potential Severity	Risk Level	Priority
Thunderstorm: Tornado	Likely	Minimal or none	Substantial	Very High	1
Floods	Likely	>12 hours	Substantial	Very High	2
Severe Winds	Highly Likely	6 – 12 hours	Major	High	3
Extreme Heat	Highly Likely	>12 hours	Major	High	4
Drought	Likely	>12 hours	Major	High	5
Thunderstorm: Lightning	Highly Likely	Minimal or none	Minor	High	6
Hail	Highly Likely	3 – 6 hours	Minor	High	7
Wildfires	Occasional	Minimal or none	Major	Moderate	8
Winter Storms	Occasional	6 – 12 hours	Major	Moderate	9
Dam Failure	*No High-Hazard Dams Present within City Limits*				

5. City of Marlin

Hazard	Probability of Occurrence	Warning Time	Potential Severity	Risk Level	Priority
Thunderstorm: Tornado	Likely	Minimal or none	Substantial	Very High	1
Floods	Likely	>12 hours	Substantial	Very High	2
Severe Winds	Highly Likely	6 – 12 hours	Major	High	3
Extreme Heat	Highly Likely	>12 hours	Major	High	4
Drought	Likely	>12 hours	Major	High	5
Thunderstorm: Lightning	Highly Likely	Minimal or none	Minor	High	6
Hail	Highly Likely	3 – 6 hours	Minor	High	7
Wildfires	Occasional	Minimal or none	Major	Moderate	8
Winter Storms	Occasional	6 – 12 hours	Major	Moderate	9
Dam Failure	Unlikely	3-6 hours	Substantial	Low	10

6. City of Rosebud

Hazard	Probability of Occurrence	Warning Time	Potential Severity	Risk Level	Priority
Thunderstorm: Tornado	Likely	Minimal or none	Substantial	Very High	1
Floods	Likely	>12 hours	Substantial	Very High	2
Severe Winds	Highly Likely	6 – 12 hours	Major	High	3
Extreme Heat	Highly Likely	>12 hours	Major	High	4
Drought	Likely	>12 hours	Major	High	5
Thunderstorm: Lightning	Highly Likely	Minimal or none	Minor	High	6
Hail	Highly Likely	3 – 6 hours	Minor	High	7
Wildfires	Occasional	Minimal or none	Major	Moderate	8
Winter Storms	Occasional	6 – 12 hours	Major	Moderate	9
Dam Failure	*No High-Hazard Dams Present within City Limits*				

APPENDIX 16: PUBLIC MEETING DOCUMENTS

I. Public Meeting Minutes

APPENDIX 17: PLAN ADOPTION RESOLUTIONS

PENDING "APPROVED PENDING ADOPTION" STATUS