

Prairie & Monroe County Hazard Mitigation Plan



Developed by Central Arkansas
Planning and Development District

Funded by FEMA PDM Planning Grant 2015

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Adoption Resolution
County, Participating Jurisdictions and School Districts

Sample Resolution

RESOLUTION #

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE PRAIRIE COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN FOR THE CITY/COUNTY/SCHOOL DISTRICT PRAIRIE COUNTY ARKANSAS.

WHEREAS, certain areas of Prairie County are subject to periodic flooding and other natural and man-caused hazards with the potential to cause damages to people's properties with the area; and

WHEREAS, the City/County/School District desires to prepare and mitigate for such circumstances; and
WHEREAS, under the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, the United States Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) required that local jurisdictions have in place a FEMA-approved Hazard Mitigation Action Plan as a condition of receipt of certain future Federal mitigation funding after November 1, 2004; and

WHEREAS, to assist cities and counties in meeting the requirement, Prairie County, with the assistance of Central Arkansas Planning and Development District, has initiated the development of County-wide, multi-jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plan the County and all jurisdictions in the County specifically the cities and school districts;

SAMPLE

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE City/Quorum/Board of City/County/School District.

That the City/County/School District, Arkansas adopts those portions of the Plan relating to and protecting its jurisdictional area against all hazards (date) and

Appoints the Emergency Management Director to assure that the Hazard Mitigation Plan be reviewed at least annually and that any needed adjustment to the Hazard Mitigation Plan be developed and presented to the governing board for consideration; and

Agrees to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the objectives of the Hazard Mitigation Plan.

APPROVED and ADOPTED on this _____ day of _____, 2016

APPROVED:

Mayor/Judge/Superintendent

ATTEST:

Secretary

SECTION 1

Planning Process

1.1 Plan Introduction

The purpose of the Prairie & Monroe County Hazard Mitigation Plan is to provide guidance for hazard mitigation activities in both counties. The County Judge of each county has the responsibility to coordinate all local activities relating to hazard evaluation and mitigation, and to prepare and submit to FEMA a Local Mitigation Plan following the criteria established in 44 CFR 201.4 and Section 322 of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-390). The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 became law on October 30, 2000, and amends the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (“Stafford Act”) (Public Law 93-288, as amended). Regulations for this activity can be found in Title 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations Part 206, Subpart M.

This plan meets requirements for a local mitigation plan under Final Rule 44 CFR 201.4, published in the Federal Register by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) on February 28, 2002. Meeting the requirements of the regulations cited above keeps Prairie County qualified to obtain all disaster assistance including hazard mitigation grants available through the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, P.L. 93-288, as amended.

Prairie County initiated the Hazard Mitigation planning process by securing a FEMA HMGP grant to update and merge its plan with Monroe County. Prairie County hired Central Arkansas Planning and Development District, Inc. (CAPDD) to update the plan. Both Prairie & Monroe County Judges along with CAPDD worked together to engage the county, cities, communities and school districts in the planning process.

This Plan is being developed to assess the ongoing natural hazard mitigation activities in both counties, to evaluate additional mitigation measures that should be undertaken, and to outline a strategy for implementation of mitigation projects. This plan is multi-jurisdictional with a planning area that includes all of unincorporated Prairie & Monroe County, and the municipalities within the County including the Cities of Biscoe, Des Arc, DeValls Bluff, Hazen, Ulm, Brinkley, Clarendon, Fargo, Holly Grove, and Roe. This plan also includes the School Districts located of Des Arc, Hazen, Brinkley, and Clarendon School Districts.

Formal adoption and implementation of a hazard mitigation plan presents many benefits to both counties and their residents. By identifying problems and possible solutions in advance of a disaster, participating jurisdictions will be in a better position to obtain pre- and post-disaster funding. Specifically, the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 establishes a pre-disaster hazard mitigation program and new requirements for the national post-disaster Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP). It requires that states and communities have a FEMA approved hazard mitigation plan in place prior to receiving post-disaster HMGP funds. Adoption of this hazard mitigation strategy will also increase Prairie & Monroe County’s eligibility for assistance from FEMA’s Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program. Participating communities will also gain additional credit points under FEMA’s Community Rating System (CRS) program, which provides discounts on National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) flood insurance premiums for residents of communities that voluntarily participate in this program. Most importantly, the jurisdictions will be able to recover faster and more wisely from a disaster. Through planning and acting on local mitigation strategies, the city will reduce vulnerability to disasters and identify opportunities for mitigation. In addition, the communities may meet comprehensive planning and other planning requirements and achieve community goals. The priorities of the 2015 Prairie & Monroe County Hazard Mitigation Plan remain consistent with the 2008 FEMA approved Mitigation Plans for each of these Counties. The priorities have not changed.

1.1.2 Parts of the Plan

The Prairie & Monroe County Hazard Mitigation Plan is divided into sections to address FEMA requirements for a local multi-jurisdictional plan. These sections are;

1. Planning Process
2. Planning Area and Resources
3. Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment
4. Mitigation Strategy
5. Acronyms
6. Plan Adoption

This plan is multi-jurisdictional with a planning area that includes all of unincorporated Prairie and Monroe Counties, and the municipalities within the Counties including the Cities of Biscoe, Des Arc, DeValls Bluff, Hazen, Ulm, Brinkley, Clarendon, Fargo, Holly Grove, & Roe. This plan also includes the school districts of; Des Arc (Prairie), Hazen (Prairie), Brinkley (Monroe), and Clarendon (Monroe).

All jurisdictions and school districts listed above actively participated in the planning process from its inception. Each jurisdiction provided a representative to participate on the planning team or if a representative was unable to attend, they chose to be represented by the Prairie County Office of Emergency Management. Planning team members actively participated in meetings, solicited input from members of their communities, and ensured that all jurisdiction information was reflected in the plan.

1.1.3 Involvement of Local Governments

Prairie County's mitigation planning process was initiated in May 22, 2014, when the County, through the efforts of the Prairie County Office of Emergency Management (OEM), was awarded a Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) grant by FEMA through ADEM, under Prairie County Judge Mike Skarda, and Monroe County Judge, Larry Taylor. Prairie County negotiated a subcontract with Central Arkansas Planning and Development District to facilitate their mitigation planning efforts. Central Arkansas Planning and Development District served as facilitator as well as the Director of the Prairie County OEM, led the planning effort.

Once all participating cities and school districts for each County formally agreed to participate, an initial planning team comprised of representatives from both counties and participating jurisdiction was organized. This initial team was instructed to solicit interested persons from their community to participate on the planning team. This solicitation led to the addition of several additional planning team members. The planning team members include representatives from County government, local city governments, public works officials, emergency management officials, fire districts, and school districts. All participating jurisdictions actively participated in the planning process through soliciting input from their communities and participation in meetings. If a city or school district could not attend a meeting, all minutes and materials were hand-delivered to the jurisdiction and were consulted on what they had missed.

Three planning events were scheduled throughout the planning process. Training events began the planning process. The Central Arkansas Planning and Development District also utilized technical assistance provided by the Arkansas Department of Emergency Management by receiving training at workshops provided by ADEM and FEMA. Guidelines for the mitigation plan were discussed as well as training for entering data and how to locate and research the data needed for the mitigation plan. It was stressed to have public involvement and to work together with cities, schools, and County.

Natural Hazard Mitigation Questionnaires were distributed via plan meetings. The general public were invited to the meetings via social media postings and flyers posted on bulletin boards at county and city offices. The only people who attended the meetings were the planning team members. The general public were invited to the meeting, but no members of the "general public" attended. Also, no members of the general public submitted any questionnaires. The natural hazards identified were dam failure, drought, extreme heat, earthquake, flooding, thunderstorms, tornadoes, wildfire, and winter storms. These questionnaires are on file at CAPDD.

1.1.4 Neighboring Community Involvement

During the Mitigation Planning Process for Prairie County, neighboring communities, local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities, and agencies that have the authority to regulate development were informed

of the meetings and invited personally by Prairie County OEM to attend planning meetings. Lacye Blake from the Arkansas Dept. of Emergency Management was involved as the State's point of contact. The Prairie County OEM & Floodplain Manager, Sandra Patterson, and Monroe County OEM, P.K. Norman, were brought into the discussion of prioritizing hazards and mitigation projects. Rita Schmitz, Lonoke County OEM, and the State Regional Coordinator for ADEM, Glen Beedle, were invited to attend the meetings as well.

In summary, the planning process consisted of the following items:

- County appointed a planning committee consisting of mayors and city personnel, school personnel, fire department members, emergency workers, planning and development district employees, and LEPC/Citizens Corp/Hazard Mitigation Planning Team Members.
- County engaged Central Arkansas Planning and Development District (CAPDD), the regional planning organization, to provide staff support in conducting the planning process and preparing the plan.
- Meetings were held with committee members to understand and agree on planning processes and steps required, including organizing resources, assess hazards, develop a mitigation plan, and implement the plan and monitor progress.
- Central Arkansas Planning and Development District staff attended workshops presented by FEMA and ADEM on the preparation of the mitigation plan.
- Central Arkansas Planning and Development District staff also had numerous subsequent discussions about the planning process with ADEM staff. The CAPDD staff also discussed planning process issues with others in the state that were involved in the preparation of other hazard mitigation plans such as UALR which prepared the State Hazard Mitigation Plan, other Planning and Development Districts.

The Planning Committee utilized these technical documents:

- Arkansas Hazard Mitigation Plan was used as a guidance tool for past occurrences and risk assessments.
- Prairie & Monroe's County Land Use Plan was used to prevent land-use conflicts during developing mitigation actions.
- Prairie & Monroe County Emergency Operations Plans were used to better understand how they respond to emergencies and disasters while providing for the safety and welfare of its citizens. Plan provided information about critical facilities in the County.
- CAPDD Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy was used to review Disaster and Resiliency procedures from natural disasters that helped during the mitigation actions process.
- Prairie & Monroe County Floodplain Ordinances were used to maintain compliance of the NFIP ordinance during mitigation actions.
- Prairie County Arkansas Continuity of Operations Plan was utilized in the capability assessment to incorporate how the departments and agencies in Prairie County continue the operations of their essential functions under a broad range of circumstances including all-hazard emergencies as well as natural, man-made, and technological threats and national security emergencies

Timeline:

1. Meeting of County Judge Mike Skarda, Prairie County Office of Emergency Director Sandra Patterson, and Central Arkansas Planning and Development District Program Manager Josh Rogers. Discussion included the planning area, planning team and how/when to set up the first meeting.
2. First organized planning meeting was held July 15, 2015 at the Monroe County Annex. Each person in attendance received a copy of the PowerPoint "Overview of the Mitigation Planning Process" excerpts from the FEMA's Local Mitigation Planning Handbook March 2013; Tasks 4- Community Capabilities, Task 5- Risk Assessment and Critical Facilities Task 6-Development a Mitigation Strategy and Task 7- Procedures to Keep Plan Updated. The PowerPoint was presented, and then the floor was opened for a questions and answer session.
Hazard Mitigation Questionnaires were handed out and participants were asked to forward this information to co-workers and public.
3. Second Meeting was held January 26, 2016, at the DeValls Bluff City Hall - A PowerPoint addressed Task 5- Risk Assessment and Critical Facilities, Task 6 and 7 , Develop a Mitigation Strategy and Procedures to

Keep Plan Updated and 7 were covered. Jurisdictions were given critical facility map from previous plan along with materials to make and changes/updates. Information on risk assessment development, risks and impacts, the location areas, extent of the magnitude and discussion of probably of future events and identifying the community assets. Mitigation Goals, Mitigation Action, and Action Plan were the main topic of planning meeting. Each jurisdiction was given a copy of the previous version of the mitigation action table. CAPDD then emailed the planning team and set up one-on-one meetings with jurisdictions in order to update the action table once the jurisdiction had time to review it.

1.1.5 Public Review

After the completion of the planning meetings, the draft plan was provided on the Central Arkansas Planning and Development District (CAPDD) website <http://www.capdd.org/index.php/fema-hazard-mitigation-plans.html> for the LEPC members to review before submission to the public.

Planning members were made aware of the requirement that the Hazard Mitigation Plan must be submitted to the Arkansas Department of Emergency Management for review prior to the State submitting plans to FEMA.

1.1.6 Plan Developers

Planning Team-

Jurisdiction	Participation/Involvement
Prairie County, unincorporated areas and state agencies	<p>County Judge Mike Skarda <i>County Judge received hazard mitigation workbook, attended planning meetings, completed questionnaires, and participated in historical natural disasters.</i></p> <p><u>Prairie County Office of Emergency Management</u>; Sandra Patterson, Director, CJ Engel, Deputy Director <i>All members of SCOEM received hazard mitigation workbook, attended planning meetings, completed and distributed hazard questionnaires, participated in collection of historical natural disasters information. Participated in phone calls, emails, and other correspondence with facilitator and school districts, cities, and fire departments.</i></p> <p><u>Arkansas Department of Emergency Management</u>; Lacye Blake <i>Received hazard mitigation workbook, attended first planning meeting. Addressed questions from planning team about hazard mitigation.</i></p>
Monroe County, unincorporated areas and state agencies	<p>County Judge Larry Taylor <i>County Judge received hazard mitigation workbook, attended planning meetings, completed questionnaires, and participated in historical natural disasters.</i></p> <p><u>Prairie County Office of Emergency Management</u>; P.K. Norman, Director <i>All members of SCOEM received hazard mitigation workbook, attended planning meetings, completed and distributed hazard questionnaires, participated in collection of historical natural disasters information. Participated in phone calls, emails, and other correspondence with facilitator and school districts, cities, and fire departments.</i></p> <p><u>Arkansas Department of Emergency Management</u>; Lacye Blake <i>Received hazard mitigation workbook, attended first planning meeting. Addressed questions from planning team about hazard mitigation.</i></p>
City of Biscoe	<p>Mayor Kent Smith <i>Mayor attending planning meetings, completed questionnaires and participated in open discussions and natural hazards events.</i></p>
City of Des Arc	<p>Mayor Jim Garth, <i>Mayor attended planning meetings, received hazard mitigation workbooks, participated in open discussions about historical storm events and completed questionnaires.</i></p>
City of DeValls Bluff	<p>Mayor Kenny Anderson,</p>

	<i>Mayor attended planning meetings, received hazard mitigation workbooks, participated in open discussions about historical storm events and completed questionnaires.</i>
City of Hazen	Mayor David Duch <i>Attended planning meetings, completed community capabilities assessment and natural hazard questionnaire, received hazard mitigation workbook assisted with Risk Assessment, and participated in open discussion of historical storm events.</i>
City of Ulm	Mayor Dennis Dopell <i>Attended planning meetings, completed community capabilities assessment and natural hazard questionnaires, received hazard mitigation workbook assisted with Risk Assessment, and participated in open discussion of historical storm events.</i>
City of Brinkley	Mayor Billy Hankins <i>Attended planning meetings, completed community capabilities assessment and natural hazard questionnaires, received hazard mitigation workbook assisted with Risk Assessment, and participated in open discussion of historical storm events.</i>
City of Clarendon	Mayor James Stinson <i>Attended planning meetings, completed community capabilities assessment and natural hazard questionnaires, received hazard mitigation workbook assisted with Risk Assessment, and participated in open discussion of historical storm events.</i>
City of Fargo	Mayor Linda Collins <i>Attended planning meetings, completed community capabilities assessment and natural hazard questionnaires, received hazard mitigation workbook assisted with Risk Assessment, and participated in open discussion of historical storm events.</i>
City of Holly Grove	Mayor Lula Tyler, <i>Attended planning meetings, completed community capabilities assessment and natural hazard questionnaires, received hazard mitigation workbook assisted with Risk Assessment, and participated in open discussion of historical storm events.</i>
City of Roe	Mayor Travis Hackelton <i>Attended planning meetings, completed community capabilities assessment and natural hazard questionnaires, received hazard mitigation workbook assisted with Risk Assessment, and participated in open discussion of historical storm events.</i>
Hazen School District	Supt. Nanette Belford <i>Attended planning meetings, received hazard mitigation workbook, completed inclement weather questionnaire for school district, completed natural hazards questionnaire assisted with Risk Assessment, and participated in open discussion of historical storm events.</i>
Des Arc School District	Supt. Nick Hill <i>Attended planning meetings, received hazard mitigation workbook, completed inclement weather questionnaire for school district, completed natural hazards questionnaire assisted with Risk Assessment, and participated in open discussion of historical storm events.</i>
Brinkley School District	Supt., Arthur Tucker <i>Attended planning meetings, received hazard mitigation workbook assisted with Risk Assessment, and participated in open discussion of historical storm events.</i>
Clarendon School District	Supt., Lee Vent Clarendon Schools, Katy Miller <i>Attended planning meetings, received hazard mitigation workbook assisted with Risk Assessment, and participated in open discussion of historical storm events.</i>
Central Arkansas Planning and Development	Josh Rogers <i>Program Manager and facilitator for the Prairie County Hazard Mitigation Planning process.</i>

1.2 Plan Maintenance Process

1.2.1 Monitoring, Evaluation and Updating the Plan

Although FEMA regulations require a plan update within five years, Prairie & Monroe Counties have developed a method to ensure that monitoring, evaluation, and updating of the Prairie & Monroe County Hazard Mitigation Plan occurs annually or as needed. The plan will be submitted to FEMA within five-years for review. The County will form a Hazard Mitigation Plan Evaluation Sub-Committee of the existing Prairie County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC). The LEPC consists of members from fire service, health officials, emergency management, law enforcement, community groups, transportation, hospital personnel, school administration and emergency medical personnel, elected officials, and owners and operators of covered facilities. Both County Judges will be in charge of the sub-committee or Planning Team Leader. The Planning Team Leader will contact the planning team committee, set up meeting dates, and insure that each community will maintain a representative on the team.

The responsible party for overseeing and assuring plan updates is both Prairie & Monroe County Judges. At this time, the maintenance procedures for the Mitigation Plan will be conducted at the LEPC meeting, which are held quarterly. Each community's representative will be responsible for monitoring and evaluating the progress of the mitigation strategies in the plan. The team members will monitor the plan by providing a mitigation planning update at each quarterly meeting.

During the last LEPC meeting of each year, the sub-committee will meet to review and evaluate each goal and objective to determine their relevance to changing situations in Prairie County, as well as changes in State or Federal policy, and to ensure that they are addressing current and expected conditions. The Sub-committee will also review and evaluate the risk assessment portion of the plan to determine if this information should be updated or modified. The parties or agencies responsible for the various implementation actions (identified in Section 4) will report on the status of their projects and will evaluate which implementation processes worked well, any difficulties encountered, how coordination efforts were proceeding, and which strategies should be revised.

Each Office of Emergency Management will then have three months to update and make changes to the plan before submitting it to the Sub-Committee members and the State Hazard Mitigation Officer. If no changes are necessary, the State Hazard Mitigation Officer will be given a justification for this determination. Comments and recommendations offered by Sub-Committee members and the State Hazard Mitigation Officer will be incorporated into the plan update.

The Hazard Mitigation Plan will take into account any changes in these plans and incorporate the information accordingly in its next update.

The Planning Committee will make every attempt to ensure the public will be able to directly comment on, and provide feedback about the Plan by posting the agenda and submitting meeting notice to the local media through newspaper articles, County website and postings in public locations. This process will inform citizens on any changes or revisions of the Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Since future plans and government regulations might need to be adopted into the Hazard Mitigation Plan, County Quorum Courts will be informed of any necessary changes to the plan by the Team Leader, to be adopted into the Plan by County resolution. The Arkansas Department of Emergency Management will be contacted as necessary for professional and technical advice as needed.

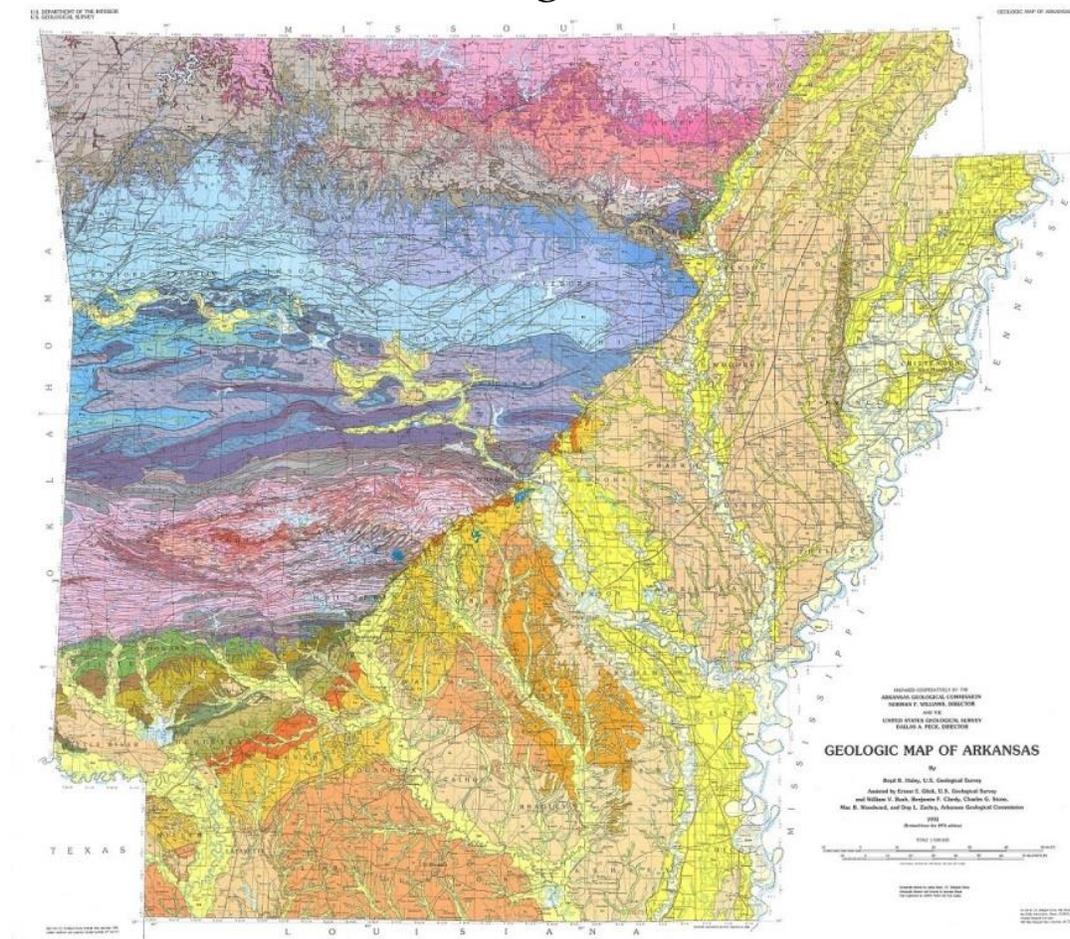
1.2.2 Continuous Public Involvement

Both counties are dedicated to involving the public directly in the continual reshaping and updating of the Prairie & Monroe County Hazard Mitigation Plan. The Hazard Mitigation Plan Evaluation Sub-Committee members are responsible for the annual monitoring, evaluation, and update of the plan. Although they represent the public to some extent, the public will be able to directly comment on and provide feedback about the plan.

Copies of the FEMA approved Hazard Mitigation Plan will be available at <http://www.capdd.org/index.php/fema-hazard-mitigation-plans.html>. Contained in the plan are the address, phone number, and e-mail of the Director of the Prairie County Office of Emergency Management, the primary point of contact for the plan.

A public announcement inviting all interested parties will be made prior to each quarterly LEPC meeting, including the December LEPC meeting during which the Hazard Mitigation Planning Sub-Committee reviews and evaluates the plan in its entirety. This meeting will provide the public a forum for which the general public can express concerns, opinions, or ideas about the plan. Both County Judge's Offices will publicize and host at least one meeting. Following the meeting, the evaluation committee will review the comments and make changes to the plan, as appropriate.

SECTION 2 Planning Area and Resources



2.2 General Land Use/Analyzing Development Trends

The planning area has been experiencing a shrinking population since the 1930s. This trend has persisted during this plan update. The planning area is dominated by a landscape consisting of row crop farms (corn, rice, soybean, etc.), along with hardwood timber bottomlands near the White River, Cache River, and Bayou DeView. There has not been any change in land use since the previous plan versions, and there are no expectations for it to change. The mechanization and technology advancements of the farming industry has led to a decrease in the amount available jobs in the area. This directly led (and continues to lead) to a decreasing population and workforce, which stagnates any new developments. For the purpose of the risk and vulnerability assessment, if there is not a summary identifying the changes in land use and development trends, then there is no applicable change that effects the impact to the community's infrastructure, people, and economy in respect to that hazard.

Capability Assessment:

Jurisdiction	Planning and Regulatory Capabilities									
	Comprehensive / Master Plans	Local Emergency Operations Plan	Continuity of Operations Plan	Road Foreman	Stormwater Management Plan	Community Wildfire Protection Plan	Building Codes	Fire Department ISO Rating	Development Ordinance	Site Plan Review Requirements
Prairie County		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	x	X
Monroe County		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Biscoe		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Des Arc		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ulm		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Hazen	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Brinkley	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
DeValls Bluff		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Holly Grove		X	X	X	X		X	X		
Clarendon	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Fargo		X	X	X				X		X
Roe		X	X							X
Des Arc S.D.		X	X							X
Hazen S.D.		X	X							X
Brinkley S.D.		X	X							X
Clarendon S.D.		X	X							X
Jurisdiction	Administrative and Technical Capabilities									
	Planning Commission	Maintenance Programs to Reduce Risk	Mutual Aid Agreements	GIS Analysts	Warning Systems/Services	Hazard Data and Information	Grant Writers	Emergency Manager	Floodplain Administrator	
Prairie County	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X
Monroe County	X	X	X		X	X				X
Biscoe		X	X				X			X
Des Arc	X	X	X		X		X			
Ulm		X	X				X			
Hazen	X	X	X		X		X			X
Brinkley	X	X	X		X		X			X

Holly Grove	X	X	X		X		X		
Clarendon	X		X		X		X		X
DeValls Bluff	X		X		X		X		X
Fargo			X				X		
Roe			X				X		
Des Arc S.D		X					X		
Hazen S.D.		X					X		
Brinkley S.D.		X					X		
Clarendon S.D.		X					X		

Jurisdiction	Financial Capabilities					
	General Improvements Project Funding	Authority to levy taxes/millage for purposes	Community Development Block Grant	Federal Funding Programs	State funding programs	Impact fees for new development
Prairie County	X	X	X	X	X	X
Monroe County	X	X	X	X	X	X
Biscoe	X	X	X	X	X	X
Des Arc	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ulm	X	X	X	X	X	X
Hazen	X	X	X	X	X	X
Brinkley	X	X	X	X	X	X
Clarendon	X	X	X	X	X	X
Holly Grove	X	X	X	X	X	X
DeValls Bluff	X	X	X	X	X	X
Fargo	X	X		X	X	
Roe	X	X		X	X	
Des Arc S.D	X	X		X	X	
Hazen S.D.	X	X		X	X	
Brinkley S.D.	X	X		X	X	

Clarendon S.D.	X	X		X	X	
Jurisdiction	Education and Outreach Capabilities					
	Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations	Ongoing public education or information program	Natural disaster or safety related school programs	StormReady certification	Firewise Communities certification	Public-private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues
Prairie County	X	X	X			X
Monroe County	X	X	X			X
Biscoe	X	X	X			X
Des Arc	X	X	X			X
Ulm	X	X	X			X
Hazen	X	X	X			X
Brinkley		X	X			X
Clarendon		X	X			X
Holly Grove		X	X			X
DeValls Bluff	X	X				X
Fargo		X				X
Roe		X	X			X
Des Arc S.D		X	X			X
Hazen S.D.		X	X			X
Brinkley S.D.		X	X			X
Clarendon S.D.		X	X			X

Improving & Using Capabilities:

Leadership and representatives in all participating jurisdictions are very receptive to mitigation. Both Prairie and Monroe County Judges, OEMs, and Road Foremen make mitigation a first priority. One way to utilize capabilities is to seek grant funding to financial fulfill mitigation activities. Working with the CAPDD is a good way to explore the options available to the jurisdictions. The maintenance program are a great way to mitigate further damages. While conducting routine maintenance, the question of “Can we do this better to prevent hazards from developing in the future?” can be useful to add a little extra effort to an existing method that will reduce the risk of hazards in the future. Ways the communities are improving capabilities are:

- Becoming StormReady Certified and organizing a Community Emergency Response Team (CERT).
- Becoming FireWise Communities
- Regularly attend state-wide full-scale drills for evacuation.
- Participate in the Great Arkansas Shake-Out.
- Increase GIS capabilities.
- Expand upon education and outreach by establishing and promoting cooling centers and shelters.
- Expand the Road Department Budget to improve culverts, box tiles, and water crossings.
- Representatives to attend training through ADEM and FEMA to include ICS and NIMS.
- Create a Transportation Plan to include in the Master Plan.

1.2.2 Incorporation into Existing Planning Mechanisms

The Prairie County Hazard Mitigation Plan will be integrated into other plans. Integrating hazard mitigation into the local comprehensive plan thereby establishes resilience as an overarching value of a community and provides the opportunity to continuously manage development in a way that does not lead to increased hazard vulnerability.

Jurisdiction	Planning Mechanism & How Incorporated
<p style="text-align: center;">Prairie County</p>	<p>Comprehensive / Master Plans: The risk assessment will inform all strategic strategies of hazard areas. The data and maps will be used as supporting documentation to encourage political agendas to deter from development and activity in hazard areas. Integrating mitigation concepts and policies will provide a means for implementing initiatives through legal frameworks and enhances the opportunity to reduce the risk posed by hazard events.</p> <p>Emergency Operation Plan (EOP): The Prairie County HMP will be annexed into the Prairie County EOP.</p> <p>COOP: The risk assessment will inform the risk analysis in the COOP, and the vulnerable structures will inform the COOP of places to avoid when selecting alternate locations.</p> <p>County Foreman/Road Department: Risk assessment will inform committees and leadership to adopt policies that will direct growth away from known hazard areas. It will also insure that county roads and other critical infrastructure are designed to withstand the probable extent of known hazards so they function in the event of an emergency or disaster. The monthly report that is submitted every month detailing roads and bridges needing repairs will also feed the mitigation plan to prioritize mitigation when repairing roads and bridges with concrete stabilization and correcting erosion. There are 770 miles of county and public access roads that the county oversees and encourages public complaints and suggestions when mitigation roads.</p> <p>Storm Water Management: Prairie County will require permits for sewer systems and construction to guide storm waters in designated Regulated Small (Small MS4) areas.</p> <p>Grant Applications: Data and maps will be used as supporting documentation in grant applications. Risk assessment will be used to identify hazard areas for community development and critical facilities in need of repair and renovation.</p> <p>Budget: The local budget will be fund hazard mitigation goals and objectives as budge allows. The mitigation strategies will inform city councils of most important construction projects to be completed.</p> <p>Emergency Manager: Will be the liaison between county and city leadership and ADEM and FEMA to encourage and monitor regional recovery, response, mitigation, and readiness by conduction training sessions and informing leadership and staff of available training like ICS, NIMS, and flood plain management.</p> <p>Flood Plain Administrator: County Foreman is the CFM. Will attend regular meetings to inform leadership and community of the water source out of Lake Brewer. He assist in filling out addendum forms and permits for those building in flood plains. Monitors the county’s compliance with the NFIP.</p> <p>Development Ordinance: Will provide an opportunity to account for the natural hazards described in the risk assessment prior to the development of land as they formulate regulations when the land is subdivided. Also, A variety of building and zoning regulations are used to restrict the uses of land and establish building specifications. Prior to land use, zoning changes, or development permitting, the county will review the hazard mitigation plan to ensure consistent and compatible land use.</p>

	<p>Fire Department ISO Rating: The mitigation actions will employ effective fire prevention practices without unduly affecting those who have not yet adopted such measures.</p> <p>Economic Development Plans: The risk assessment will inform these plans and guide commercial or industrial expansion in areas that are not vulnerable to damage or disruption from hazards and by making community resilience a key feature in attracting, expanding, and retaining businesses and industry.</p> <p>Ongoing public education or information program: The county received funds for a radio tower for the public’s use of NOAA radios. The county will continue to encourage use of these radios and bettering the service by purchasing a repeater.</p> <p>Maintenance Programs to Reduce Risk: The county Foreman oversees the maintenance program. The Foreman ensures all trees along roads are trimmed and maintained. Also monitors drainage systems to ensure that debris is not causing flooding. Also purchases signs for dangerous roads during flooding that reads “Unsafe when Underwater”</p>
<p>Monroe County</p>	<p>Comprehensive / Master Plans: The risk assessment will inform all strategic strategies of hazard areas. The data and maps will be used as supporting documentation to encourage political agendas to deter from development and activity in hazard areas. Integrating mitigation concepts and policies will provide a means for implementing initiatives through legal frameworks and enhances the opportunity to reduce the risk posed by hazard events.</p> <p>Emergency Operation Plan (EOP): The Prairie County HMP will be annexed into the Prairie County EOP.</p> <p>COOP: The risk assessment will inform the risk analysis in the COOP, and the vulnerable structures will inform the COOP of places to avoid when selecting alternate locations.</p> <p>County Foreman/Road Department: Risk assessment will inform committees and leadership to adopt policies that will direct growth away from known hazard areas. It will also insure that county roads and other critical infrastructure are designed to withstand the probable extent of known hazards so they function in the event of an emergency or disaster. The monthly report that is submitted every month detailing roads and bridges needing repairs will also feed the mitigation plan to prioritize mitigation when repairing roads and bridges with concrete stabilization and correcting erosion. There are 770 miles of county and public access roads that the county oversees and encourages public complaints and suggestions when mitigation roads.</p> <p>Storm Water Management: Prairie County will require permits for sewer systems and construction to guide storm waters in designated Regulated Small (Small MS4) areas.</p> <p>Grant Applications: Data and maps will be used as supporting documentation in grant applications. Risk assessment will be used to identify hazard areas for community development and critical facilities in need of repair and renovation.</p> <p>Budget: The local budget will be fund hazard mitigation goals and objectives as budge allows. The mitigation strategies will inform city councils of most important construction projects to be completed.</p> <p>Emergency Manager: Will be the liaison between county and city leadership and ADEM and FEMA to encourage and monitor regional recovery, response, mitigation, and readiness by conduction training sessions and informing leadership and staff of available training like ICS, NIMS, and flood plain management.</p> <p>Flood Plain Administrator: County Foreman is the CFM. Will attend regular meetings to inform leadership and community of the water source out of Lake Brewer. He assist in filling out addendum forms and permits for those building in flood plains. Monitors the county’s compliance with the NFIP.</p> <p>Development Ordinance: Will provide an opportunity to account for the natural hazards described in the risk assessment prior to the development of land as they formulate regulations when the land is subdivided. Also, A variety of building and</p>

	<p>zoning regulations are used to restrict the uses of land and establish building specifications. Prior to land use, zoning changes, or development permitting, the county will review the hazard mitigation plan to ensure consistent and compatible land use.</p> <p>Fire Department ISO Rating: The mitigation actions will employ effective fire prevention practices without unduly affecting those who have not yet adopted such measures.</p> <p>Economic Development Plans: The risk assessment will inform these plans and guide commercial or industrial expansion in areas that are not vulnerable to damage or disruption from hazards and by making community resilience a key feature in attracting, expanding, and retaining businesses and industry.</p> <p>Ongoing public education or information program: The county received funds for a radio tower for the public’s use of NOAA radios. The county will continue to encourage use of these radios and bettering the service by purchasing a repeater.</p> <p>Maintenance Programs to Reduce Risk: The county Foreman oversees the maintenance program. The Foreman ensures all trees along roads are trimmed and maintained. Also monitors drainage systems to ensure that debris is not causing flooding. Also purchases signs for dangerous roads during flooding that reads “Unsafe when Underwater”</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Biscoe</p>	<p>Grant Applications: Data and maps will be used as supporting documentation in grant applications. Risk assessment will be used to identify hazard areas for community development and critical facilities in need of repair and renovation</p> <p>Building Codes: The risk assessment will identify the type, frequency, and intensity of hazards present in specific geographic areas. The building codes will in turn use this information to develop and regulate construction standards in order to increase the structure’s resiliency to the specified hazards.</p> <p>Subdivision Management: Will provide an opportunity to account for the natural hazards described in the risk assessment prior to the development of land as they formulate regulations when the land is subdivided.</p> <p>Budget: The local budget will be fund hazard mitigation goals and objectives as budge allows. The mitigation strategies will inform city councils of most important construction projects to be completed.</p> <p>Fire Department ISO Rating: The mitigation actions will employ effective fire prevention practices without unduly affecting those who have not yet adopted such measures.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Des Arc</p>	<p>Grant Applications: Data and maps will be used as supporting documentation in grant applications. Risk assessment will be used to identify hazard areas for community development and critical facilities in need of repair and renovation</p> <p>Subdivision Management: Will provide an opportunity to account for the natural hazards described in the risk assessment prior to the development of land as they formulate regulations when the land is subdivided.</p> <p>Building Codes: The risk assessment will identify the type, frequency, and intensity of hazards present in specific geographic areas. The building codes will in turn use this information to develop and regulate construction standards in order to increase the structure’s resiliency to the specified hazards.</p> <p>Budget: The local budget will be fund hazard mitigation goals and objectives as budge allows. The mitigation strategies will inform city councils of most important construction projects to be completed.</p> <p>Fire Department ISO Rating: The mitigation actions will employ effective fire prevention practices without unduly affecting those who have not yet adopted such measures.</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">DeValls Bluff</p>	<p>Grant Applications: Data and maps will be used as supporting documentation in grant applications. Risk assessment will be used to identify hazard areas for community development and critical facilities in need of repair and renovation</p> <p>Subdivision Management: Will provide an opportunity to account for the natural hazards described in the risk assessment prior to the development of land as they formulate regulations when the land is subdivided.</p> <p>Budget: The local budget will be fund hazard mitigation goals and objectives as budge allows. The mitigation strategies will inform city councils of most important construction projects to be completed.</p> <p>Fire Department ISO Rating: The mitigation actions will employ effective fire prevention practices without unduly affecting those who have not yet adopted such measures.</p> <p>Building Codes: The risk assessment will identify the type, frequency, and intensity of hazards present in specific geographic areas. The building codes will in turn use this information to develop and regulate construction standards in order to increase the structure’s resiliency to the specified hazards. The codes the County uses are those from the State of Arkansas.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Ulm</p>	<p>Grant Applications: Data and maps will be used as supporting documentation in grant applications. Risk assessment will be used to identify hazard areas for community development and critical facilities in need of repair and renovation</p> <p>Subdivision Management: Will provide an opportunity to account for the natural hazards described in the risk assessment prior to the development of land as they formulate regulations when the land is subdivided.</p> <p>Budget: The local budget will be fund hazard mitigation goals and objectives as budge allows. The mitigation strategies will inform city councils of most important construction projects to be completed.</p> <p>Fire Department ISO Rating: The mitigation actions will employ effective fire prevention practices without unduly affecting those who have not yet adopted such measures.</p> <p>Building Codes: The risk assessment will identify the type, frequency, and intensity of hazards present in specific geographic areas. The building codes will in turn use this information to develop and regulate construction standards in order to increase the structure’s resiliency to the specified hazards. The codes the County uses are those from the State of Arkansas.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Hazen</p>	<p>Grant Applications: Data and maps will be used as supporting documentation in grant applications. Risk assessment will be used to identify hazard areas for community development and critical facilities in need of repair and renovation</p> <p>Subdivision Management: Will provide an opportunity to account for the natural hazards described in the risk assessment prior to the development of land as they formulate regulations when the land is subdivided.</p> <p>Fire Department ISO Rating: The mitigation actions will employ effective fire prevention practices without unduly affecting those who have not yet adopted such measures.</p> <p>Budget: The local budget will be fund hazard mitigation goals and objectives as budge allows. The mitigation strategies will inform city councils of most important construction projects to be completed.</p> <p>Building Codes: The risk assessment will identify the type, frequency, and intensity of hazards present in specific geographic areas. The building codes will in turn use this information to develop and regulate construction standards in order to increase the structure’s resiliency to the specified hazards. The codes the County uses are those from the State of Arkansas.</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">Brinkley</p>	<p>Grant Applications: Data and maps will be used as supporting documentation in grant applications. Risk assessment will be used to identify hazard areas for community development and critical facilities in need of repair and renovation</p> <p>Subdivision Management: Will provide an opportunity to account for the natural hazards described in the risk assessment prior to the development of land as they formulate regulations when the land is subdivided.</p> <p>Budget: The local budget will be fund hazard mitigation goals and objectives as budge allows. The mitigation strategies will inform city councils of most important construction projects to be completed.</p> <p>Fire Department ISO Rating: The mitigation actions will employ effective fire prevention practices without unduly affecting those who have not yet adopted such measures.</p> <p>Building Codes: The risk assessment will identify the type, frequency, and intensity of hazards present in specific geographic areas. The building codes will in turn use this information to develop and regulate construction standards in order to increase the structure’s resiliency to the specified hazards. The codes the County uses are those from the State of Arkansas.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Clarendon</p>	<p>Grant Applications: Data and maps will be used as supporting documentation in grant applications. Risk assessment will be used to identify hazard areas for community development and critical facilities in need of repair and renovation</p> <p>Subdivision Management: Will provide an opportunity to account for the natural hazards described in the risk assessment prior to the development of land as they formulate regulations when the land is subdivided.</p> <p>Budget: The local budget will be fund hazard mitigation goals and objectives as budge allows. The mitigation strategies will inform city councils of most important construction projects to be completed.</p> <p>Fire Department ISO Rating: The mitigation actions will employ effective fire prevention practices without unduly affecting those who have not yet adopted such measures.</p> <p>Building Codes: The risk assessment will identify the type, frequency, and intensity of hazards present in specific geographic areas. The building codes will in turn use this information to develop and regulate construction standards in order to increase the structure’s resiliency to the specified hazards. The codes the County uses are those from the State of Arkansas.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Holly Grove</p>	<p>Grant Applications: Data and maps will be used as supporting documentation in grant applications. Risk assessment will be used to identify hazard areas for community development and critical facilities in need of repair and renovation</p> <p>Subdivision Management: Will provide an opportunity to account for the natural hazards described in the risk assessment prior to the development of land as they formulate regulations when the land is subdivided.</p> <p>Budget: The local budget will be fund hazard mitigation goals and objectives as budge allows. The mitigation strategies will inform city councils of most important construction projects to be completed.</p> <p>Fire Department ISO Rating: The mitigation actions will employ effective fire prevention practices without unduly affecting those who have not yet adopted such measures.</p> <p>Building Codes: The risk assessment will identify the type, frequency, and intensity of hazards present in specific geographic areas. The building codes will in turn use this information to develop and regulate construction standards in order to increase the structure’s resiliency to the specified hazards. The codes the County uses are those from the State of Arkansas.</p>

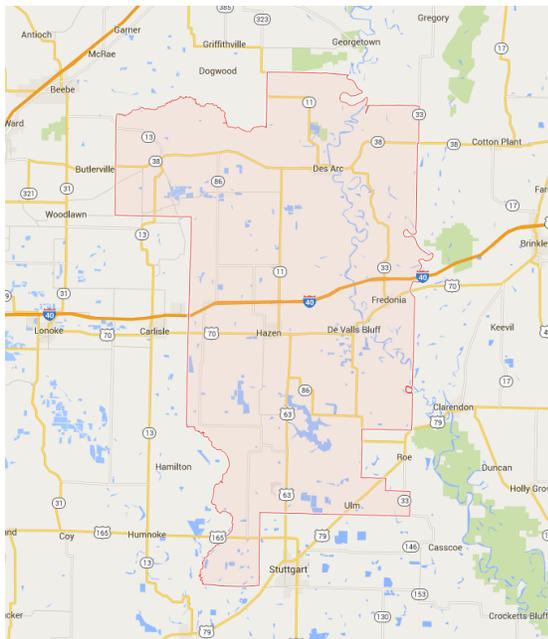
<p style="text-align: center;">Fargo</p>	<p>Grant Applications: Data and maps will be used as supporting documentation in grant applications. Risk assessment will be used to identify hazard areas for community development and critical facilities in need of repair and renovation</p> <p>Subdivision Management: Will provide an opportunity to account for the natural hazards described in the risk assessment prior to the development of land as they formulate regulations when the land is subdivided.</p> <p>Budget: The local budget will be fund hazard mitigation goals and objectives as budge allows. The mitigation strategies will inform city councils of most important construction projects to be completed.</p> <p>Fire Department ISO Rating: The mitigation actions will employ effective fire prevention practices without unduly affecting those who have not yet adopted such measures.</p> <p>Building Codes: The risk assessment will identify the type, frequency, and intensity of hazards present in specific geographic areas. The building codes will in turn use this information to develop and regulate construction standards in order to increase the structure’s resiliency to the specified hazards. The codes the County uses are those from the State of Arkansas.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Roe</p>	<p>Grant Applications: Data and maps will be used as supporting documentation in grant applications. Risk assessment will be used to identify hazard areas for community development and critical facilities in need of repair and renovation</p> <p>Subdivision Management: Will provide an opportunity to account for the natural hazards described in the risk assessment prior to the development of land as they formulate regulations when the land is subdivided.</p> <p>Fire Department ISO Rating: The mitigation actions will employ effective fire prevention practices without unduly affecting those who have not yet adopted such measures.</p> <p>Budget: The local budget will be fund hazard mitigation goals and objectives as budge allows. The mitigation strategies will inform city councils of most important construction projects to be completed.</p> <p>Building Codes: The risk assessment will identify the type, frequency, and intensity of hazards present in specific geographic areas. The building codes will in turn use this information to develop and regulate construction standards in order to increase the structure’s resiliency to the specified hazards. The codes the County uses are those from the State of Arkansas.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">All participating School Districts</p>	<p>Grant Applications: Data and maps will be used as supporting documentation in grant applications. Risk assessment will be used to identify hazard areas for community development and critical facilities in need of repair and renovation</p> <p>Building Codes: The risk assessment will identify the type, frequency, and intensity of hazards present in specific geographic areas. The building codes will in turn use this information to develop and regulate construction standards in order to increase the structure’s resiliency to the specified hazards.</p> <p>Budget: The local budget will be fund hazard mitigation goals and objectives as budge allows. The mitigation strategies will inform the school board of most important construction projects to be completed.</p> <p>Natural Disaster or Safety Related School Programs: School districts will provide FEMA brochures for StormReady and Turn Around Don’t Drown brochures to students that will enlighten them and their families of hazards identified.</p>

The Prairie & Monroe County Hazard Mitigation Plan will be available for public view on the Central Arkansas Planning and Development District’s website <http://www.capdd.org/index.php/fema-hazard-mitigation-plans.html> for any entity or citizen who wishes to view or make a copy of it. The Prairie County OEM, and all jurisdictions will keep copies of the plan and make available to the public.

Prairie & Monroe County Quorum Court, City Councils of Biscoe, Des Arc, DeValls Bluff, Hazen, Ulm, Brinkley, Fargo, Holly Grove, Roe, and Clarendon will adopt the approved mitigation plan through resolution. The Board of Directors of the school districts of Hazen, Des Arc, Brinkley, and Clarendon will be adopting the approved Hazard Mitigation Plan by formal adoption or resolution in their existing plans that are relevant to Hazard Mitigation.

Any participant without previous plans in place will be encouraged to develop zoning plans and other land ordinance plans to incorporate mitigation strategies. Participants incorporating the Prairie County Hazard Mitigation Plan pertain to them. After these discussions, each incorporating mechanism will follow their local laws or guidelines necessary for implementation through open forum public meetings. Each incorporating party will monitor the progress of any incorporated mitigation strategies and report the success or failure to the Local Emergency Planning Committee for inclusion in its annual report. After each update of the Prairie County Hazard Mitigation Plan, each incorporating participant will be informed of the changes so they can reflect these changes in their plans also. Incorporating the plan into other plans will be done by vote at the regular quorum court meetings and passed by resolution.

2.2.1 NFIP Participation



Prairie County is a member of the National Flood Insurance Program, Community Identification Number 050459. Their initial Flood Hazard Boundary Map was identified 06/06/1977, the Initial Flood Insurance Rate Map identified 10/15/1985, current effective map date 10/15/1985, Reg-Emergency Date 11/29/1983.

Prairie County participates in the NFIP by assisting the residences by assisting with the filling out documents for the NFIP and educating citizens about the NFIP program. Permits are issued for those wishing to build in the floodplain, then the floodplain manager monitors the construction process to insure compliance. The county plans to continue to participating through continuing floodplain education, and staying in compliance with NFIP.

Insurance Summary- Prairie County has 74 policies within its jurisdiction (excluding cities) in the amount of \$7,236,400.00 force, 47 paid losses with a total loss paid of \$2,202,721.70. CAC date 07/14/2011, GTA Date 01/02/2013.

Staff Resources- Prairie County has a Certified Floodplain Manager who oversees the floodplain management. The NFIP administrative services include floodplain maps, permit reviews and inspections.

If floodplain resources are needed that the county cannot provide, the County's CFM request assistance from the Arkansas Natural Resource Conservation Service and FEMA.

Compliance History- Prairie County is in good standing with the NFIP, and there are no outstanding compliance issues. The last Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance was on 09/26/2013.

Prairie County intends to maintain compliance with the NFIP by continuing ensure all constructing, locating, substantially altering or changing the use of any structure or land after the effective date of the County's floodplain ordinance. The current FIRM maps are date 06/19/2012.

City of Biscoe (Fredonia)



City of Biscoe is a member of the National Flood Insurance Program, Community Identification Number 050226. Their initial Flood Hazard Boundary Map was identified 04/18/1975, the Initial Flood Insurance Rate Map identified 01/20/1982, current effective map date 7/06/15 D), Reg-Emergency Date 09/26/1980.

The City of Biscoe participates in the NFIP by assisting the residences by assisting with the filling out documents for the NFIP and educating citizens about the NFIP program. Permits are issued for those wishing to build in the floodplain, then the floodplain manager monitors the construction process to insure compliance. The city plans to continue to participating through continuing floodplain education, and staying in compliance with NFIP.

Insurance Summary- There are 3 policies and \$590,000.00 insurance in force

Staff Resources- City of Biscoe has a Floodplain Manager and oversees the floodplain management. The city is very small with limited resources and is new to the NFIP program.

If floodplain resources are needed that the city cannot provide, the City request assistance from the Prairie County Office of Emergency Services, Prairie County Floodplain Manager, Arkansas Natural Resource Conservation Service and FEMA.

Compliance History- Biscoe is a new member, and in good standing with the NFIP, and there are no outstanding compliance issues. The Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance made their visit June 2014 when a class was held at the Prairie County of Emergency Services.

Biscoe intends to maintain compliance with the NFIP by continuing education, ensure all constructing, locating, substantially altering or changing the use of any structure or land after the effective date of the city's floodplain ordinance.

City of Des Arc



City of Des Arc is a member of the National Flood Insurance Program, Community Identification Number 050237. Their initial Flood Hazard Boundary Map was identified 08/08/1975, the Initial Flood Insurance Rate Map identified 01/03/1986, current effective map date 01/03/1986, Reg-Emergency Date 05/10/1976.

The City of Des Arc participates in the NFIP by assisting the residences by assisting them with the process of education and permitting. Permits are issued for those wishing to build in the floodplain, then the County floodplain manager monitors the construction process to insure compliance. The city plans to continue to participating through continuing floodplain education, and staying in compliance with NFIP.

Insurance Summary- There are 20 policies and \$2,740,900.00 insurance in force. A total of 4 losses have been paid I the amount of \$40,251.36.

Staff Resources- The County Floodplain manager oversees the floodplain management. The city is very small with limited resources.

If floodplain resources are needed that the city cannot provide, the City request assistance from the Prairie County Office of Emergency Services, Prairie County Floodplain Manager, Arkansas Natural Resource Conservation Service and FEMA.

Compliance History- Des Arc is in good standing with the NFIP, and there are no outstanding compliance issues. The Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance made their visit July 2014.

Des Arc intends to maintain compliance with the NFIP by continuing education, ensure all constructing, locating, substantially altering or changing the use of any structure or land after the effective date of the city's floodplain ordinance.

City of De Valls Bluff



The City of De Valls Bluff is a member of the National Flood Insurance Program, Community Identification Number 050238. The Initial Flood Hazard Boundary Map is dated 12/27/1974, the Initial Flood Insurance Rate Map identified 01/17/1986, current effective map date 01/17/1986.

The City of Hazen participates in the NFIP by assisting the residences by assisting with the filling out documents for the NFIP and educating citizens about the NFIP program. Permits are issued for those wishing to build in the floodplain, then the floodplain manager monitors the construction process to insure compliance. The city plans to continue to participating through continuing floodplain education, and staying in compliance with NFIP.

Insurance Summary- There are 2 policies in force for \$55,100.00, and there have been 5 paid losses totaling \$116,603.70.

Staff Resources- The Floodplain Manager and oversees the floodplain management. The NFIP administrative services include floodplain maps, permit reviews and inspections. The city is very small with limited resources. The city may also seek the County floodplain administrator if the city is not able to resolve an issue.

If floodplain resources are needed that the county cannot provide, the city can request assistance from the Arkansas Natural Resource Conservation Service and FEMA.

Compliance History- DeValls Bluff is in good standing with the NFIP, and there are no outstanding compliance issues. The last Community Assistance Visit (CAV) was on 09/18/2012.

DeValls Bluff intends to maintain compliance with the NFIP.

City of Hazen



The City of Hazen is a member of the National Flood Insurance Program, Community Identification Number 050331. The Initial Flood Hazard Boundary Map is dated 10/12/1982, the Initial Flood Insurance Rate Map identified 10/12/1982, current effective map date 10/12/1982.

The City of Hazen participates in the NFIP by assisting the residences by assisting with the filling out documents for the NFIP and educating citizens about the NFIP program. Permits are issued for those wishing to build in the floodplain, then the floodplain manager monitors the construction process to insure compliance. The city plans to continue to participating through continuing floodplain education, and staying in compliance with NFIP.

Insurance Summary- There are 0 policies in force, and there has been only 1 paid loss totaling \$387.50.

Staff Resources- The Floodplain Manager and oversees the floodplain management. The NFIP administrative services include floodplain maps, permit reviews and inspections. The city may also seek the County floodplain administrator if the city is not able to resolve an issue.

If floodplain resources are needed that the county cannot provide, the city can request assistance from the Arkansas Natural Resource Conservation Service and FEMA.

Compliance History- Hazen is in good standing with the NFIP, and there are no outstanding compliance issues. The last Community Assistance Visit (CAV) was on 09/19/2012.

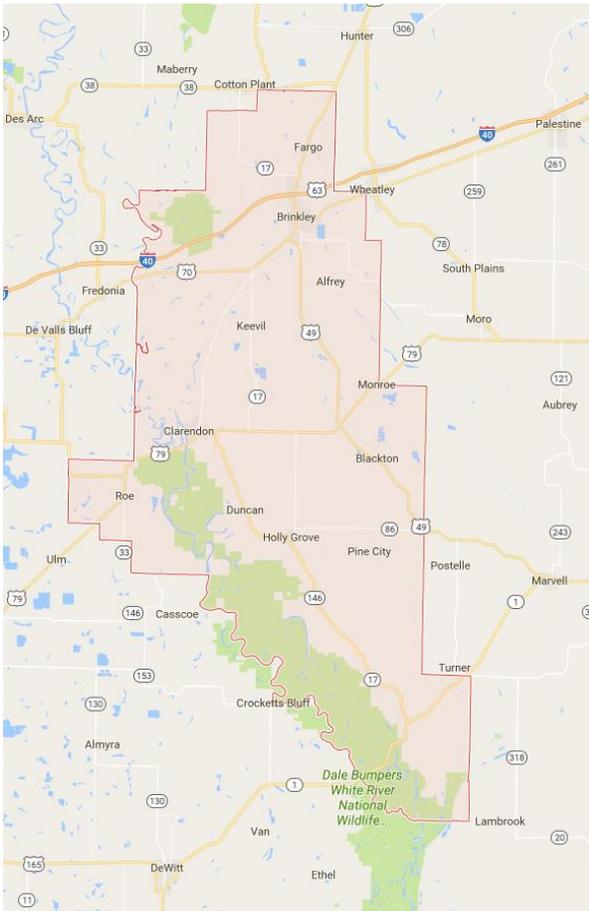
Hazen intends to maintain compliance with the NFIP.

City of Ulm



The City of Ulm is not a current member of the NFIP. Although NFIP participation has been discussed, the city has not decided to join at this time.

Monroe County



Monroe County is a member of the National Flood Insurance Program, Community Identification Number 050154. Their initial Flood Hazard Boundary Map was identified 06/21/1977, the Initial Flood Insurance Rate Map identified 09/04/1985, current effective map date 07/21/1999, Reg-Emergency Date 02/16/1983.

Monroe County participates in the NFIP by assisting the residences by assisting with the filling out documents for the NFIP and educating citizens about the NFIP program. Permits are issued for those wishing to build in the floodplain, then the floodplain manager monitors the construction process to insure compliance. The county plans to continue to participating through continuing floodplain education, and staying in compliance with NFIP.

Insurance Summary- Monroe County has 105 policies within its jurisdiction (excluding cities) in the amount of \$12,741,700.00 in force, 112 paid losses with a total loss paid of \$3,540,409.70. CAC date 07/17/2012, GTA Date 08/13/2015.

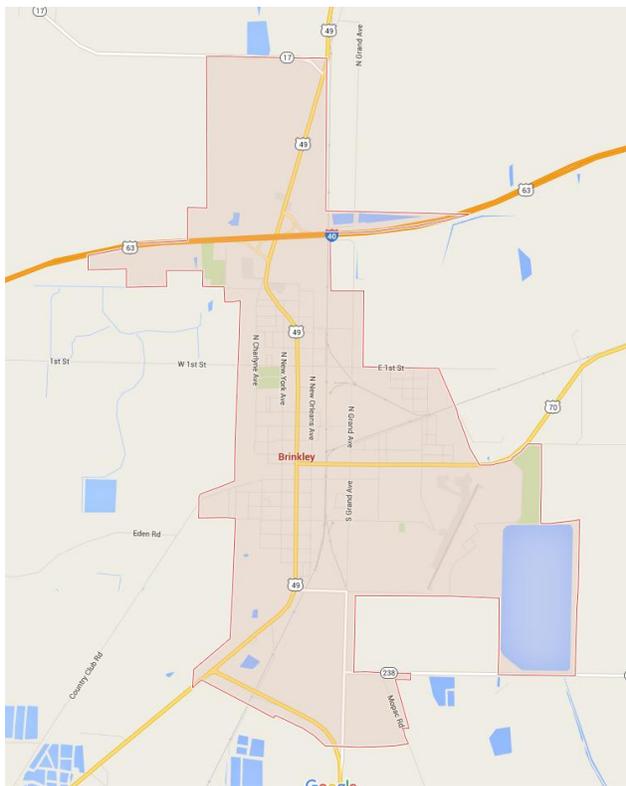
Staff Resources- Prairie County has a Certified Floodplain Manager who oversees the floodplain management. The NFIP administrative services include floodplain maps, permit reviews and inspections.

If floodplain resources are needed that the county cannot provide, the County's CFM request assistance from the Arkansas Natural Resource Conservation Service and FEMA.

Compliance History- Monroe County is in good standing with the NFIP, and there are no outstanding compliance issues. The last Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance was on 07/13/2011.

Monroe County intends to maintain compliance with the NFIP by continuing ensure all constructing, locating, substantially altering or changing the use of any structure or land after the effective date of the County's floodplain ordinance. The current FIRM maps are date 07/21/1999.

City of Brinkley



The City of Brinkley is a member of the National Flood Insurance Program, Community Identification Number 050155. The date for the initial Flood Hazard Boundary Map is 05/10/74, the Initial Flood Insurance Rate Map identified 09/04/1985, current effective map date 09/04/1985.

Brinkley participates in the NFIP by assisting the residences by assisting with the filling out documents for the NFIP and educating citizens about the NFIP program. Permits are issued for those wishing to build in the floodplain, then the floodplain manager monitors the construction process to insure compliance. The city plans to continue to participating through continuing floodplain education, and staying in compliance with NFIP.

Insurance Summary- There are 20 policies in force for \$1,387,000.00. A total of 15 claims have been paid totaling \$108,532.12

Staff Resources- The Floodplain Manager oversees the floodplain management. The NFIP administrative services include floodplain maps, permit reviews and inspections. If the city needs further assistance, the County CFM is available to assist.

If floodplain resources are needed that the city, or county, cannot provide, the mayor will request assistance from the Arkansas Natural Resource Conservation Service and FEMA.

Compliance History- Brinkley is in good standing with the NFIP, and there are no outstanding compliance issues. The last Community Assistance Visit (CAV) was 12/05/13.

Brinkley intends to maintain compliance with the NFIP by continuing ensure all constructing, locating, substantially altering or changing the use of any structure or land after the effective date of the City's floodplain ordinance

City of Clarendon



The City of Clarendon is a member of the National Flood Insurance Program, Community Identification Number 050156. The date for the initial Flood Hazard Boundary Map is 12/28/1973, the Initial Flood Insurance Rate Map identified 07/16/1980, current effective map date 07/16/1980.

Clarendon participates in the NFIP by assisting the residences by assisting with the filling out documents for the NFIP and educating citizens about the NFIP program. Permits are issued for those wishing to build in the floodplain, then the floodplain manager monitors the construction process to insure compliance. The city plans to continue to participating through continuing floodplain education, and staying in compliance with NFIP.

Insurance Summary- There are 85 policies in force for a coverage of \$6,592,300.00. There have been 12 paid losses totaling \$37,583.52.

Staff Resources- The Floodplain Manager oversees the floodplain management. The NFIP administrative services include floodplain maps, permit reviews and inspections. If the city needs further assistance, the county is available to help.

If floodplain resources are needed that the city, or county, cannot provide, the mayor will request assistance from the Arkansas Natural Resource Conservation Service and FEMA.

Compliance History- Clarendon is in good standing with the NFIP, and there are no outstanding compliance issues. The last Community Assistance Visit (CAV) was on 03/16/2012.

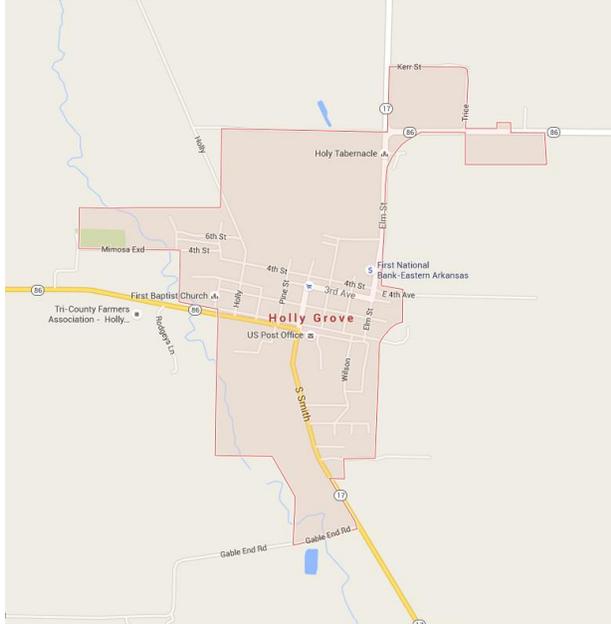
Clarendon intends to maintain compliance with the NFIP by continuing ensure all constructing, locating, substantially altering or changing the use of any structure or land after the effective date of the City's floodplain ordinance.

City of Fargo



The City of Fargo is not a member of the NFIP. Although NFIP participation has been discussed, the city has not decided to join at this time.

City of Holly Grove



The City of Holly Grove is a member of the National Flood Insurance Program, Community Identification Number 050157. The date for the initial Flood Hazard Boundary Map is 04/05/74, the Initial Flood Insurance Rate Map identified 03/15/1982, current effective map date 07/21/1999.

Holly Grove participates in the NFIP by assisting the residences by assisting with the filling out documents for the NFIP and educating citizens about the NFIP program. Permits are issued for those wishing to build in the floodplain, then the County floodplain manager monitors the construction process to insure compliance. The city plans to continue to participating through continuing floodplain education, and staying in compliance with NFIP.

Insurance Summary- There are 15 policies in force for \$1,388,200.00. A total of 5 claims have been paid totaling \$82,064.61.

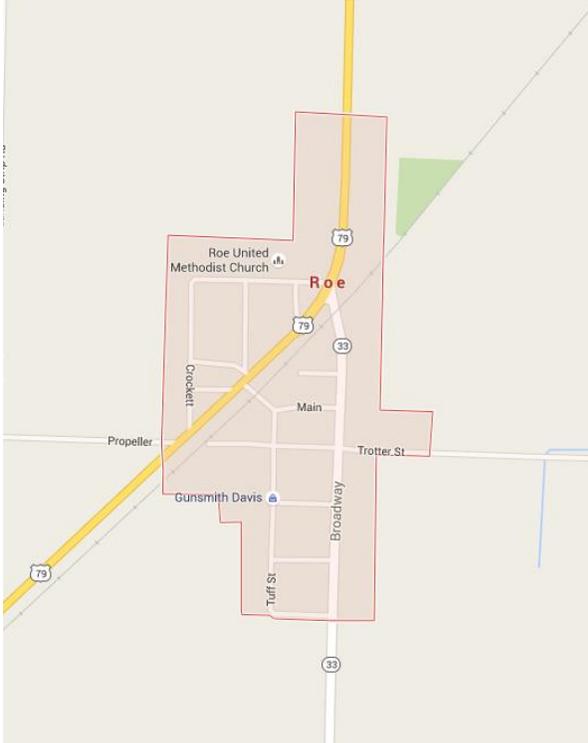
Staff Resources- The County Floodplain manager oversees the floodplain management. The NFIP administrative services include floodplain maps, permit reviews and inspections. The city is very small and has limited staff and resources.

If floodplain resources are needed that the city cannot provide, the mayor will request assistance from the County, Arkansas Natural Resource Conservation Service, or FEMA.

Compliance History- Holly Grove is in good standing with the NFIP, and there are no outstanding compliance issues. The last Community Assistance Visit (CAV) was on 02/27/2012.

Holly Grove intends to maintain compliance with the NFIP.

City of Roe



The City of Roe is not a member of the NFIP. Although NFIP participation has been discussed, the city has not decided to join at this time.

School Districts:

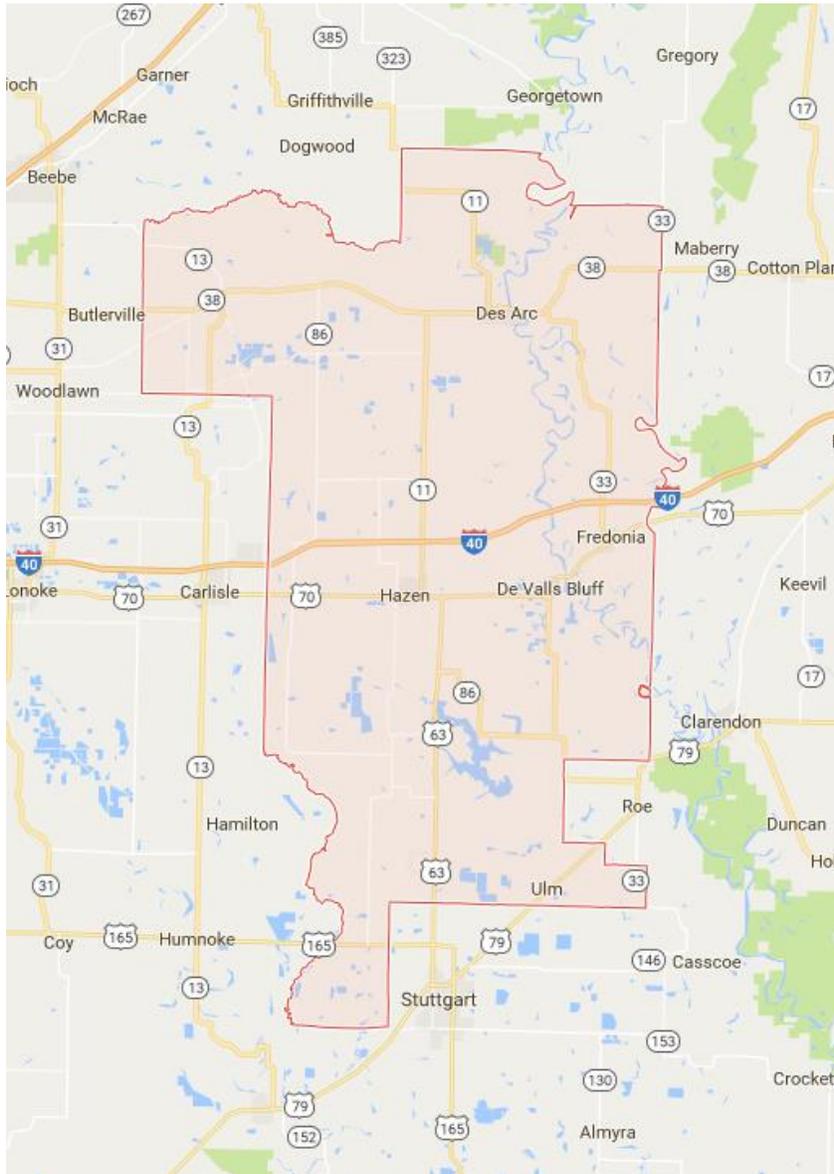
There are four school districts in the planning region Des Arc & Hazen districts are in Prairie County, while Brinkley and Clarendon districts are in Monroe County.

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) School Districts are not required to be a member of the NFIP, but they are located in cities that are members.

2.2.2 Fire Districts

None of the fire districts in Prairie County belong to the Community Firewise at this time, but plans are being made to become Firewise Communities in the future.

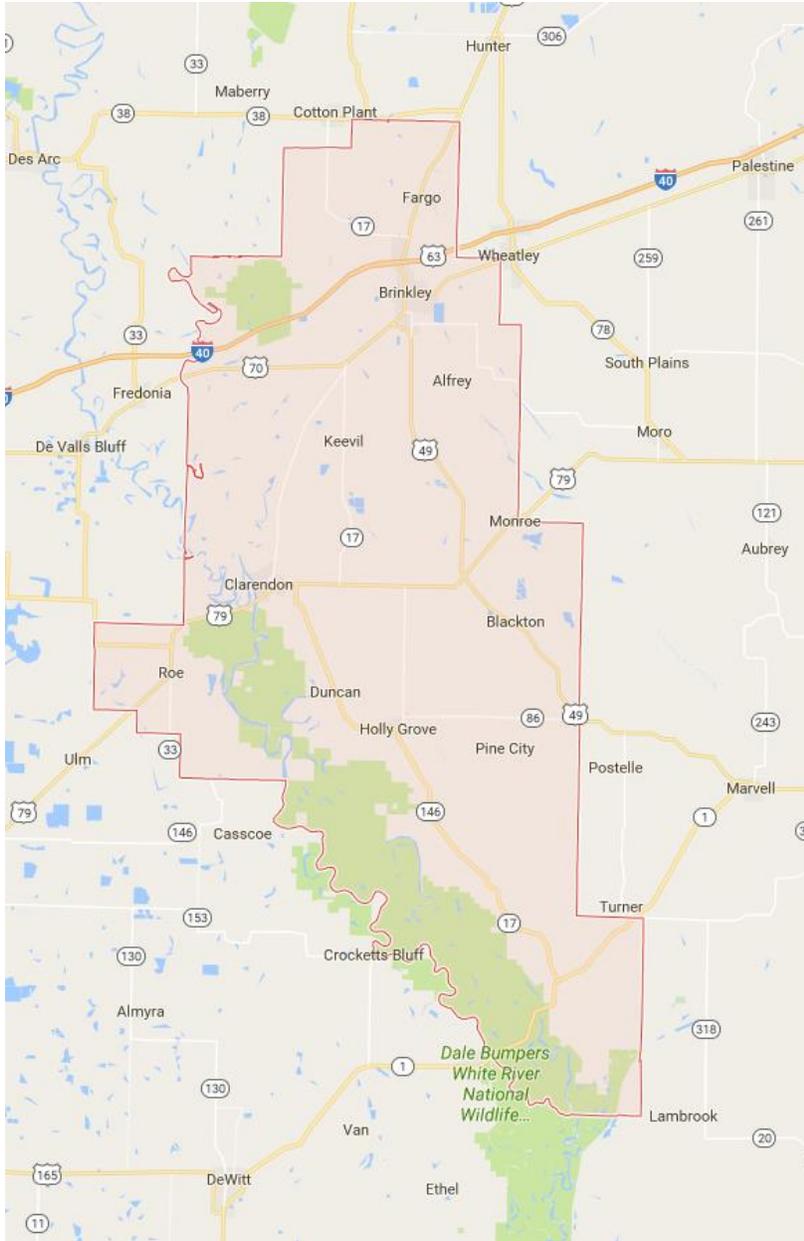
2.2.6 Transportation



As shown above: The major highways in Prairie County are Arkansas Highway 11, 33, 63, 70, 86, and Interstate 40. I-40 is a main thoroughfare for traffic between Little Rock and Memphis, TN. It is considered one of the busiest stretches of interstate in the country.

Interstate 40 passes directly through the County from east to west. Highway 70 parallels I-40 to the south, which used to be the main route before the interstate system. Most of the “interstate towns” are actually a result of Hwy 70. This is a main thoroughfare for travel across the United States, and sees cargo, recreational, commuter, and hazardous waste travel each day.

There are 7 air strips in the county, but the two larger ones are Hazen Municipal Airport, and Stuttgart Municipal Airport. The Stuttgart Municipal Airport is one of the larger airports outside of the Little Rock Metro area, and serves a growing industry, and even is used frequently for U.S. Special Forces training assignments.



As shown above: The major highways in Prairie County are Arkansas Highway 17, 49, 70, 79, 86/146, and Interstate 40. I-40 is a main thoroughfare for traffic between Little Rock and Memphis, TN. It is considered one of the busiest stretches of interstate in the country.

Interstate 40 passes directly through the County from east to west. Highway 70 parallels I-40 to the south, which used to be the main route before the interstate system. Most of the “interstate towns” are actually a result of Hwy 70. Highway 79 is also oriented east/west and cuts the county in half. Also, Hwy 49 is a national highway that is oriented north/south. This is a main thoroughfare for travel across the United States, and sees cargo, recreational, commuter, and hazardous waste travel each day.

There are 3 airports in the county, and each are located near the three largest cities: Brinkley, Clarendon, & Holly Grove.

SECTION 3

Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment

3.1 Hazard Identification and Prioritization

Hazard identification, the process of identifying hazard that threatens a given area, is the first step in the risk assessment process. The planning area has identified several natural hazards that, because they pose a threat to the jurisdictions and their residents, have warranted a complete profile in this hazard mitigation plan.

Please note that the update period of this plan is January 1, 2009, through January 1, 2016.

The following hazards were identified from historical information provided by planning team members, newspapers, review of plans and reports, internet research, the State Mitigation Plan, and FEMA publication “Multi-Hazard-Identification and Risk Assessment”, and information provided by FEMA and ADEM. The following chart is a cumulative overview of the hazard events that affected all participating jurisdictions in the planning area.

Hazards	Hazard Events during the update period
Dam Failure	No dam/levee failures.
Drought	15 events reported
Earthquake	0 epicenters, but 5 quakes were felt from neighboring counties
Extreme Heat	1 event reported
Flood	53 events, (21 Prairie, 32 Monroe, with 13 shared events), 1 death (Prairie)
Thunderstorm	46 events
Tornado	6 events
Wildfire	1 events
Winter/Ice Storms	8 events (7 shared, +1 extra for Prairie Co.)

Landslide – There is information from the USGS on Landslides in Arkansas. I spoke to David Johnston at the Arkansas Geological Survey and he said that they have no record of information for Prairie County. There was information on the Arkansas Geological Survey website for other areas in Arkansas but not for Prairie County. This was addressed in the planning meeting and Prairie County is not a high risk area for landslides.

Land Subsidence - David Johnston at the Arkansas Geological Survey said that they have no records or information for Prairie County. Further research shows that data and past occurrences are not available therefore Land Subsidence will be omitted from this Plan.

Presidential Disaster Declarations in planning area during update (including May 2016 declaration)

Disaster Declaration	Declaration Date	Incident Description
1861	12/03/2009	Severe Storms, Tornadoes, and Flooding
1872	02/04/2010	Severe Storms and Flooding
1975	05/02/2011	Severe Storms, Tornadoes, and Flooding
4270	05/09/2016	Severe Storms, Tornadoes, Straight-line Winds, and Flooding

Vulnerability and Risk Assessment by Hazard

The Plan includes a description or profile, location, and extent of all natural hazards that can affect each jurisdiction.

Description describes the natural hazard that can affect the jurisdictions in the planning area.

Location (Geographic Area Affected) is where geographic areas in the planning area that are affected by the hazard, and when possible maps were used to illustrate the location. But for some hazards, such as tornados, the plan stated that the entire planning area is equally at risk to that hazard.

Previous Occurrences lists past hazard events for each jurisdiction.

Probability of Future Events means the likelihood of the hazard occurring in the future and may be defined in terms of general descriptors, historical frequencies, and statistical probabilities. Statistical probabilities often refer to events of a specific size or strength. Hazard likelihood can also be compared using general descriptions or rankings. For the purpose of this plan we will use the general descriptors to describe the likelihood of hazard events based on historical frequency.

Unlikely: Less than 1 percent probability of occurrence in the next year or a recurrence interval of greater than every 100 years.

Possible: 1 to 10 percent probability of occurrence in the next year or a recurrence interval of 11 to 100 years.

Likely: 10 to 90 percent probability of occurrence in the next year or a recurrence interval of 1 to 10 years.

Highly Likely: 90 to 100 percent probability of occurrence in the next year or a recurrence interval of 1 year.

A description of each identified hazard's impact on the community as well as an overall summary of the community's vulnerability for each jurisdiction is included.

Impact and Overall Jurisdictional Vulnerability— is the consequence or effect of the hazard on the community and its assets. Impacts will be described by referencing historical disaster impacts and/or an estimate of potential future losses, such as percent damage of total exposure. It will identify structures, systems, populations or other community assets as defined by the community that are susceptible to damage and loss from hazard events. It is a list of key issues or problem statements that clearly describes the community's greatest vulnerabilities and that will be address in the mitigation strategy.

Repetitive Loss Properties and Severe Repetitive Loss Properties- addresses NFIP insured structures describing the types (residential, commercial, institutional, etc.) and estimates the number of repetitive loss properties located in the identified flood hazard areas.

Methodology used in Estimating Potential Loss

The methodology used in this plan for the potential loss estimate was developed by using past hazard events data from The National Climatic Data Center (NCDC) Storm Events Database. If information was not able to be obtained of a certain type past hazard event, an estimate of potential loss was not completed due to the lack of information.

Natural Hazards Affecting Planning Area

This mitigation plan addresses the natural hazards that can/have/or possibly could affect the participating jurisdictions. The hazards identified are dam failure, drought, extreme heat, earthquake, flooding, thunderstorms, tornados, wildfire, and winter storms.

3.5.1. Dam Failure

For the dam failure risk assessment, each dam will be described separately with their corresponding location, impact and overall summary of vulnerability due to the uniqueness of each dam and location. Note that all inundation areas depicted in the following maps created in ArcMap have been estimated by following natural

floodways using information of maximum discharge release, maximum capacity, and the drainage area acreage retrieved from the National Inventory of Dams. There are no previous occurrence of dam failure in all participating jurisdictions of Prairie County.

Low Risk Dams that are private, county or state owned dams not presenting a danger to individuals, structures, residential housing, county roads or state highways will not be addressed in this plan.

Description, Extent, and Impact Vulnerability of Dam/Levee Failure:

According to the Association of State Dam Safety Officials, the term dam is defined in the rules as “any barrier, including one for flood detention, designed to impound liquid volumes.” A dam failure is the collapse, breach, or other failure resulting in downstream flooding. A dam impounds water in the upstream area, referred to as the reservoir. The amount of water impounded is measured in acre-ft. An acre-foot is the volume of water that covers an acre of land to a depth of one foot. As a function of upstream topography, even a very small dam may impound or detain many acre-ft. of water. Two factors influence the potential severity of a full or partial dam failure: the amount of water impounded, and the density, type, and value of development and infrastructure located downstream.

According to the Arkansas Natural Resource Commission (ANRC) Title 7, Sections 705.3 – 705.4, the criteria for size classifications are based on height of dam and impoundment capacity, and hazard classifications, which are used in this plan to describe the level of risk and severity associated with dam failure.

Section 705.5 provides detail on the hydrologic criteria for dams based on hazard classification. The classifications are shown in the table below:

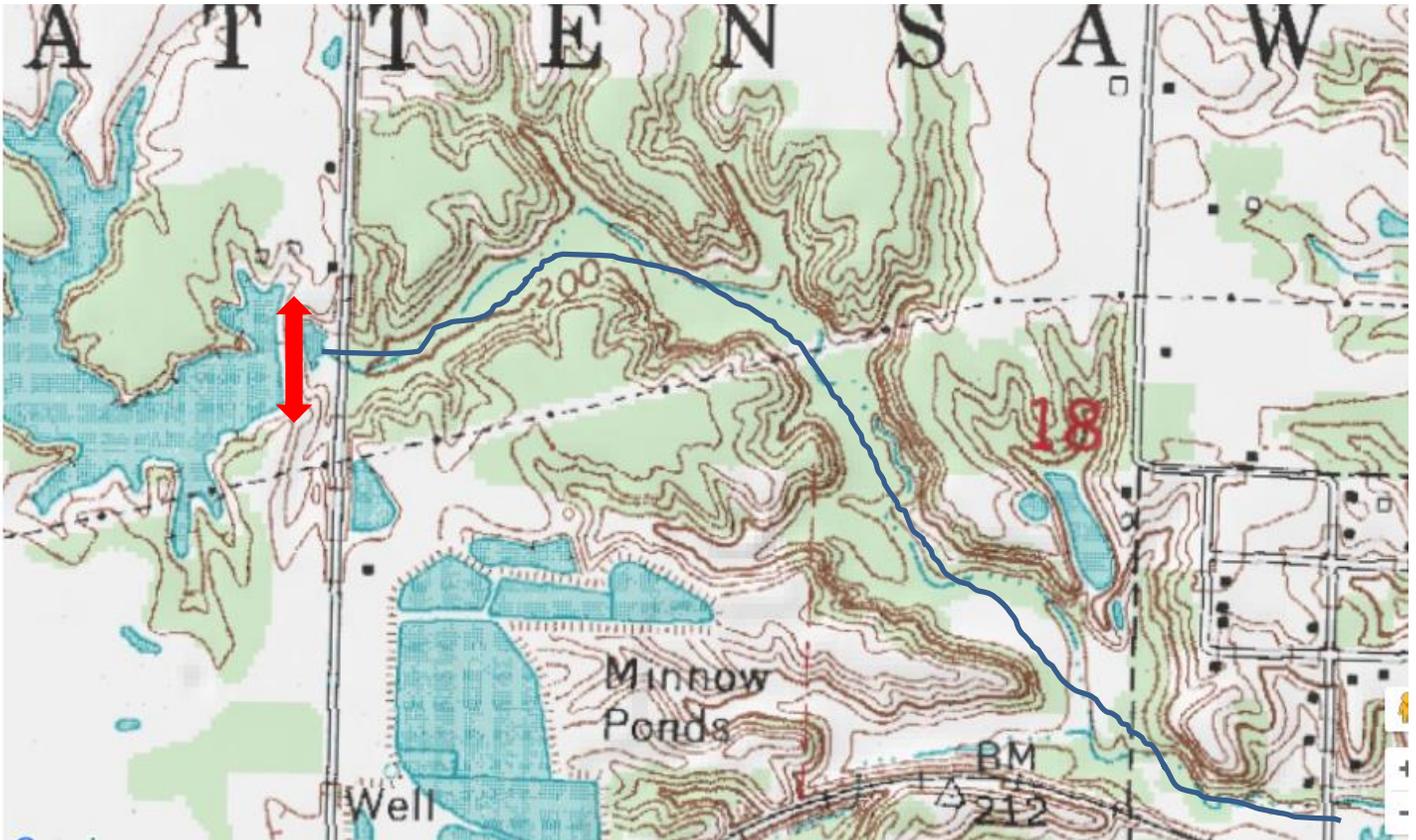
Category	Maximum Storage (ac-ft)	Height (Feet)
Small	50 to 100	25-40
Intermediate	1000 and <50,000	40 and <100
Large	50,000	100

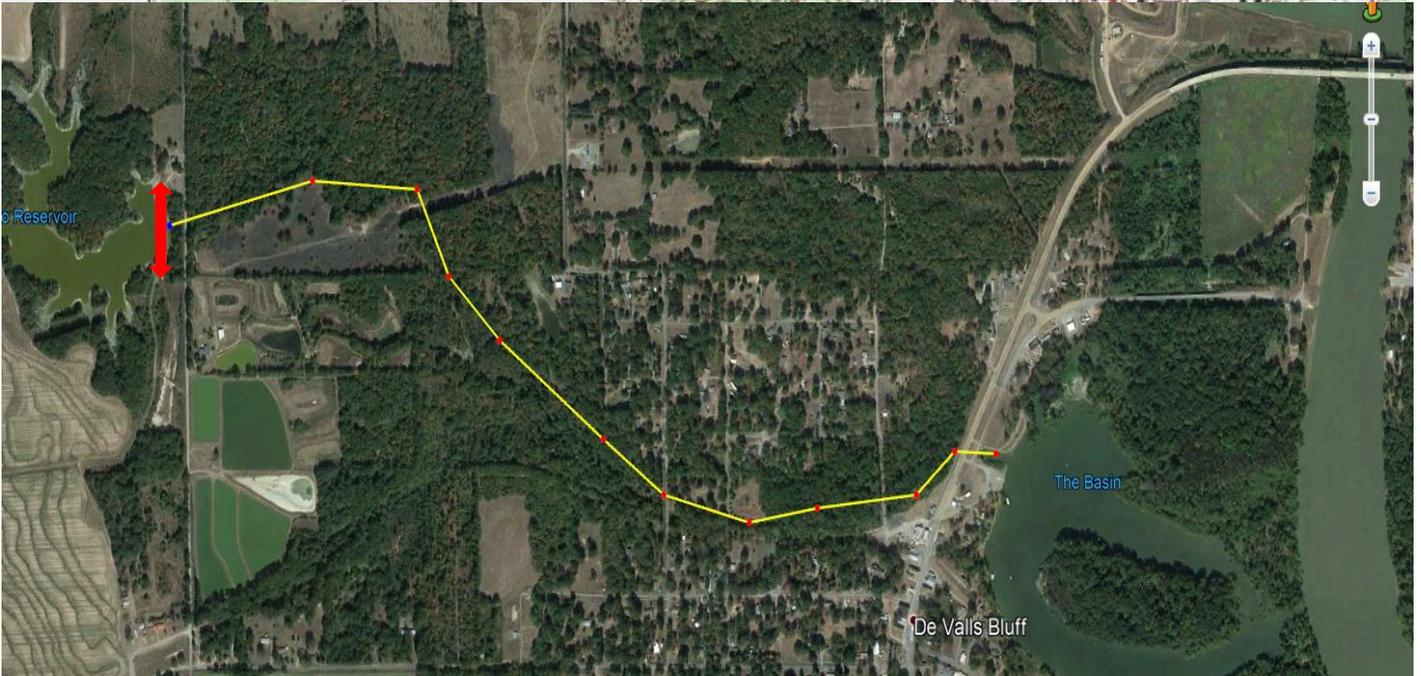
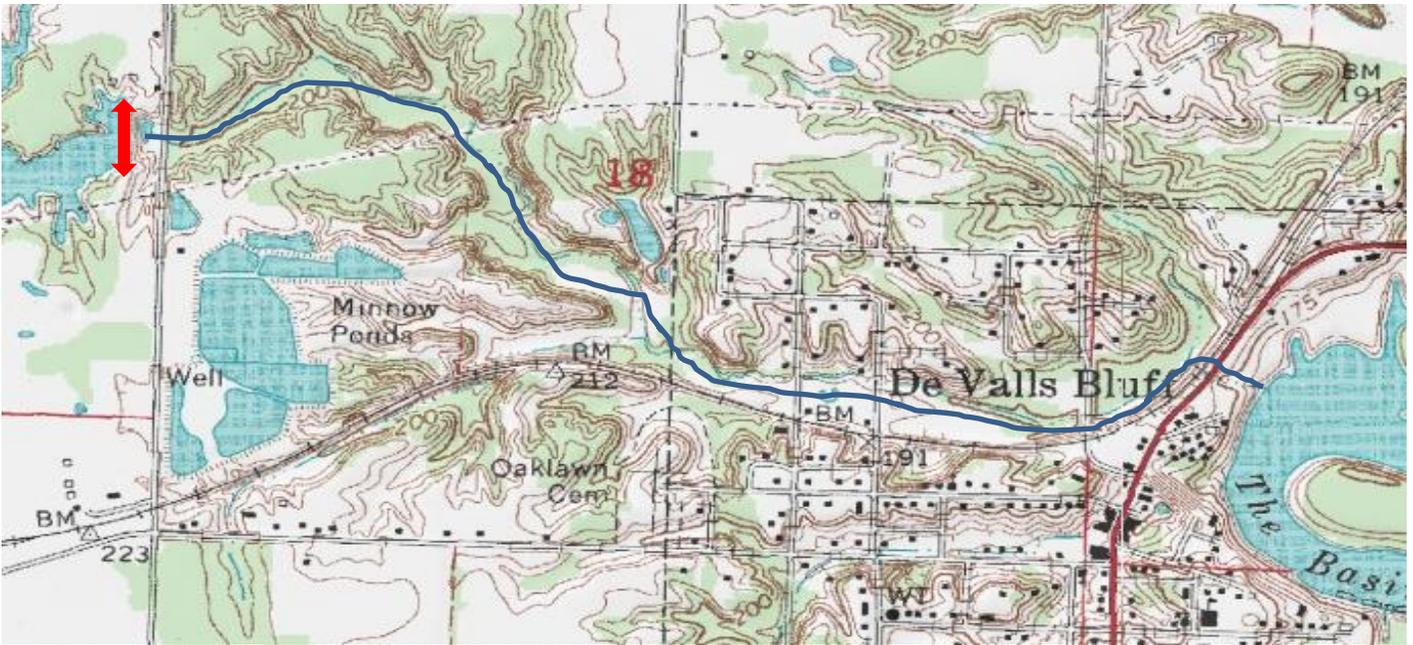
The following calculations do not reflect the physical conditions of the dams, but rather describe areas downstream of the dams that could be impacted in the event of failure. According to ANRC Title 7, the rate of risk for dam failure is calculated as follows:

Low Hazard Dams	No loss of life and minimal economic loss are expected. (No significant structures, pastures, woodland, or largely undeveloped land); less than \$ 100,000.
Significant Hazard Dams	Loss of life is possible, but not expected. Economic loss would be appreciable. (Significant structures, industrial, or commercial development, or cropland); \$100,000 to \$500,000.
High Hazard Dams	Loss of life is expected, and economic damage would be excessive. (Extensive public, industrial, commercial, or agricultural development); over \$500,000.

According to the Arkansas State Hazard Mitigation Plan, there are a total of 24 dams throughout the entire planning area. There are 23 dams rated as a low hazard in the State plan, therefore they will not be profiled in this Mitigation Plan update. There are none that are ranked significant and only one ranked high in the State plan, and that will be profiled. If a dam is rated as a high risk, it is required to have an Emergency Action Plan (EAP) completed. This EAP will also require inundation studies that will detail the extent of a dam failure for a particular dam. However, due to the sensitivity of the information, EAP’s are not released to the public. Failure of small, non-permitted dams, levees and/or dikes may occur, but the impact would not threaten life or property in a significant manner. The Argo dam located on the west side of DeValls Bluff is the only high risk dam. In the maps to follow, the dam is indicated by a red line with arrows at each end. Using a topographic map, the lower elevations directly downstream from the dam create a natural pathway 1.5 miles to the White River. Depending on the water level of the reservoir, it could possibly

affect up to 14 residences, and 4 businesses at high levels, and cross up to 3 roads and one major highway for short period of time. Depth could be from 0-6 feet in areas. Along with potential property damage, if individuals were present in the watershed during a breach, there is a threat to injury and potential loss of life. However, due to the watershed area, and the limited volume of the dam, each location would not be inundated with water at the same time. In other words, the water would be quickly receding as it passes by each location. Delayed traffic would be minimal to a number of hours. However, Hwy 70 could potentially delay traffic to reroute and cross the White River either on Interstate 40, or at Clarendon.





Probability of Future Events:

There have been no previous occurrences of dam failure in the planning area. It is unlikely that the planning area will experience a dam failure in the next 10 years.

3.5.2 Drought

Description of Drought

A drought is a period of unusually persistent dry weather that persists long enough to cause serious deficiencies in water supply (surface or underground). Droughts are slow onset hazard, but over time they can severely affect crops, municipal water supplies, recreation resources and wildlife. If drought conditions extend over a number of years, the direct and indirect economic impacts can be significant. High temperatures, high winds, and low humidity can worsen drought conditions and also make areas more susceptible to wildfire. In addition, human actions and demands for water resources can accelerate drought-related impacts.

Location of Drought Events:

The entire planning area is equally likely to experience severe drought, there is no defined geographic hazard boundary.

Changes in Land Use

Row crop farming continues to remain a significant source of farm income for Prairie and Monroe County farmers. A drought’s risk on the livelihood of farmers and the overall economy increases due to the direct relationship between farming and its need for water.

Extent, Magnitude or Severity of Drought:

All participating jurisdictions could experience a drought that is rated between a D0 and D2 in any given year.

Drought Severity Classification

Source: U.S. National Drought Mitigation Center

Drought Severity Classification								
		RANGES						
Category	Description	Possible Impacts	Palmer Drought Index	CPC Soil Moisture Model (Percentiles)	USGS Weekly Streamflow (Percentiles)	Percent of Normal Precip	Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI)	Satellite Vegetation Health Index
D0	Abnormally Dry	Going into drought: short-term dryness slowing planting, growth of crops or pastures; fire risk above average. Coming out of drought: some lingering water deficits; pastures or crops not fully recovered.	-1.0 to -1.9	21-30	21-30	<75% for 3 months	-0.5 to -0.7	36-45
D1	Moderate Drought	Some damage to crops, pastures; fire risk high; streams, reservoirs, or wells low, some water shortages developing or imminent, voluntary water use restrictions requested	-2.0 to -2.9	11-20	11-20	<70% for 3 months	-0.8 to -1.2	26-35
D2	Severe Drought	Crop or pasture losses likely; fire risk very high; water shortages common; water restrictions imposed	-3.0 to -3.9	6-10	6-10	<65% for 6 months	-1.3 to -1.5	16-25
D3	Extreme Drought	Major crop/pasture losses; extreme fire danger; widespread water shortages or restrictions	-4.0 to -4.9	3-5	3-5	<60% for 6 months	-1.6 to -1.9	6-15
D4	Exceptional Drought	Exceptional and widespread crop/pasture losses; exceptional fire risk; shortages of water in reservoirs, streams, and wells, creating water emergencies	-5.0 or less	0-2	0-2	<65% for 12 months	-2.0 or less	1-5

Probability of Future Events:

The probability that the planning jurisdictions will experience a drought event every year is likely.

Impact and Vulnerability:

The primary and most devastating effect for all jurisdictions would be the lack of water. As a dry period progresses and water supplies dwindle, existing water supplies are overtaxed and dry up. If the drought is long term, it may result in permanent changes in settlement, social, and living patterns in these jurisdictions. During a past drought event, the water utility companies serving these jurisdictions instituted mandatory water restrictions. Cascading effects also include major ecological changes such as increased flash flooding and desertification. All populations in these jurisdictions are vulnerable during a drought event; however, children and elderly are the biggest concerns for the communities. They may suffer from dehydration before other populations.

The unincorporated areas are mostly rural with a large amount of flat, row crop farmland, and pasture for farm animals. As water supplies dwindle in these jurisdictions, the farmers will have to rely on pumping well water for their crops, resulting in increased cost to their business. The White River Refuge, Cache River, Refuge, Dagmar Wildlife Management Area, Farming families will begin to migrate in search of better grazing lands for their herds or move to the cities to seek jobs and alternative sources of income. If the dwindling supplies of food are not replaced, famine can occur, further accelerating the migration out of these jurisdictions. The migration may contribute to spreading the scope of the disaster, especially if grazing animals are moved with the people. Severe droughts will cause crop damage and elevate the potential to wildfires. While all populations are considered vulnerable during a drought event, the communities are more concerned about the farmers and their crops and animals.

The school districts of Des Arc, Hazen, Brinkley, and Clarendon will also be greatly affected by the dwindling water supply. School schedules could be hindered, or canceled altogether. The students, faculty, staff are the vulnerable populations during a drought event. These populations are at risk of dehydration and famine during drought events.

3.5.3 Earthquake

Description of Earthquake:

An earthquake is what happens when two blocks of the earth suddenly slip past one another. The surface where they slip is called the fault or fault plane. The location below the earth's surface where the earthquake starts is called the hypocenter, and the location directly above it on the surface of the earth is called the epicenter.

Sometimes an earthquake has foreshocks. These are smaller earthquakes that happen in the same place as the larger earthquake that follows. Scientists can't tell that an earthquake is a foreshock until the larger earthquake happens. The largest, main earthquake is called the mainshock. Mainshocks always have aftershocks that follow. These are smaller earthquakes that occur afterwards in the same place as the mainshock. Depending on the size of the mainshock, aftershocks can continue for weeks, months, and even years after the mainshock.

Locations affected by Earthquake

The planning area has no recorded earthquake epicenters according to the Arkansas Geological Survey.

Extent, Magnitude or Severity of Earthquake Events:

No earthquake activity has been reported for the planning area. However, it is possible that epicenters in neighboring counties can effect life and property. Events ranging from a 1.7 – 4.2 magnitude have been felt. The Planning team cannot rule out that an earthquake could occur in the planning area. With the epicenters, nearby counties, the planning area may experience an earthquake with a magnitude ranging from 0.0 – 4.2.

Earthquake Magnitudes

- * 0.0 - 1.9
- 2.0 - 2.9
- 3.0 - 3.9



Richter Scale

Magnitude	Description	Earthquake effects	Frequency of occurrence
Less than 2.0	Micro	Micro earthquakes, not felt. ^[13]	Continual
2.0–2.9	Minor	Generally not felt, but recorded.	1,300,000 per year (est.)
3.0–3.9		Often felt, but rarely causes damage.	130,000 per year (est.)
4.0–4.9	Light	Noticeable shaking of indoor items, rattling noises. Significant damage unlikely.	13,000 per year (est.)
5.0–5.9	Moderate	Can cause major damage to poorly constructed buildings over small regions. At most slight damage to well-designed buildings.	1,319 per year
6.0–6.9	Strong	Can be destructive in areas up to about 160 kilometres (99 mi) across in populated areas.	134 per year
7.0–7.9	Major	Can cause serious damage over larger areas.	15 per year
8.0–8.9	Great	Can cause serious damage in areas several hundred kilometres across.	1 per year
9.0–9.9		Devastating in areas several thousand kilometres across.	1 per 10 years (est.)
10.0+	Massive	Never recorded, widespread devastation across very large areas; see below for equivalent seismic energy yield.	Extremely rare (Unknown/May not be possible)



Probability of Future

Events

Earthquakes are unlikely for each participating jurisdiction.

Location, Impact, and Vulnerability of Earthquake

There are no known fault lines or epicenters located within the planning area. However, because of the New Madrid fault line in northeast Arkansas, it is possible for the shaking from an earthquake in northeast Arkansas to have to be felt within the planning area.

Due to the nature of the farming industry, the lands within the unincorporated areas of the counties are mostly farm ground, with few major roadways throughout. If a bridge was damaged, the detour could possibly add several miles to travel, which could affect emergency response. There are also homes and several metal building used for storage of farm equipment that could be affected as well. If the earthquake took place during “planting” or “harvesting” season, the impacts could be greater to farmers due to the increased cost of time traveling from one place to another.

The participating cities would receive the most structural damage of an earthquake (stronger than a 4.0) due to the building density the cities. Structures that were developed decades ago with unreinforced masonry would be more vulnerable than newer structures that meet seismic regulations. The areas downtown areas located in the participating cities may have the most vulnerable structures.

The walls of the building would shake, and windows might break. All furniture, equipment, and material inside the buildings would be shake, but damage would be negligible. Equipment in the facilities that are not strapped down would be displaced or turned over. Patients in health care facilities are vulnerable to additional injuries. The Fire Departments within the jurisdictions are suspected to have negligible damage. Most equipment in the fire departments is contained or strapped down and is not suspected to be displaced. Children present at the school districts would be vulnerable to falling structures and moving furniture/equipment inside the buildings. Due to the number of children to adults, children are also at higher risk to being lost or missing. Fear might be prevalent in children and cause widespread panic.

If buildings containing grocery stores and fuel suppliers were affected, this could negatively impact the economy due to loss of revenue. In addition the reduced availability of necessary goods such as food and fuel to the jurisdictions could result in a food and fuel shortage.

3.5.4 Extreme Heat

Description of Extreme Heat:

Temperatures that hover 10 degrees or more above the average high temperature for the region and lasts for several weeks are defined as extreme heat. Humid or muggy conditions, which add to the discomfort of high temperatures, occur when a "dome" of high atmospheric pressure traps hazy, damp air near the ground.

Locations Affected by Extreme Heat:

There is no defined geographic hazard boundary for extreme heat. Extreme heat generally affects people rather than property. All planning areas are equally likely to experience an extreme heat event.

Extent, Magnitude or Severity of Extreme Heat Events

All participating jurisdictions are affected seasonally by summer heat, with summer temperatures averaging in the high 80's and low 90's (degrees). During summer, it is common to experience highs around in 100 degrees. In 2010, a heat wave brought temperatures in the planning area ranging up to 108 degrees. The extent could range up to 110 degrees. It is common that highs remain in the high 90's during the months of July and August each year.

The magnitude or intensity of an extreme heat event is measured according to temperature in relation to the percentage of humidity. According to the National Oceanic Atmosphere Administration (NOAA) this relationship is referred to as the "Heat Index" which is shown below. The Heat Index measures how hot it feels outside when humidity is combined with high temperatures.

NOAA's National Weather Service

Heat Index
Temperature (°F)

Relative Humidity (%)	80	82	84	86	88	90	92	94	96	98	100	102	104	106	108	110
40	80	81	83	85	88	91	94	97	101	105	109	114	119	124	130	136
45	80	82	84	87	89	93	96	100	104	109	114	119	124	130	137	
50	81	83	85	88	91	95	99	103	108	113	118	124	131	137		
55	81	84	86	89	93	97	101	106	112	117	124	130	137			
60	82	84	88	91	95	100	105	110	116	123	129	137				
65	82	85	89	93	98	103	108	114	121	128	136					
70	83	86	90	95	100	105	112	119	126	134						
75	84	88	92	97	103	109	116	124	132							
80	84	89	94	100	106	113	121	129								
85	85	90	96	102	110	117	126	135								
90	86	91	98	105	113	122	131									
95	86	93	100	108	117	127										
100	87	95	103	112	121	132										

Likelihood of Heat Disorders with Prolonged Exposure or Strenuous Activity

Caution
 Extreme Caution
 Danger
 Extreme Danger

IMPORTANT: Since heat index values were devised for shady, light wind conditions, **exposure to full sunshine can increase heat index values by up to 15°F.** Also, **strong winds**, particularly with very hot, dry air, can be extremely hazardous.

Probability of Future Extreme Heat Events

It is highly likely that the participating jurisdictions will experience an extreme heat event in the next year or a recurrence interval of 1 year.

Impact and Vulnerability of Extreme Heat:

In the population of the planning area consists of 6% of people under the age of 5, and 20% of people are 62 or older.. Prolonged exposure to temperatures above 100 degrees Fahrenheit can cause significant health-related ailments that include heat stroke and even death. Infrastructure is not affected by extreme heat events.

The unincorporated areas and all of the cities have areas that provide shade to buildings and sidewalks. However, populations of children under 5 years and elderly over 62 years remain vulnerable to heat injuries. The school district campuses have limited shade other than covered walkways, and shade from buildings. The students, faculty, and staff are vulnerable to heat injuries during recess, ad transition from building to building. Prolonged periods of time increase the populations risk to heat injury. Schools may have to reduce the amount of time of outdoor activities for students while in school.

Continuing with the unincorporated areas, the Counties are concerned about the agriculture crops, livestock, water supply, and timber populations during extreme heat events. As temperatures rise, people and animals need more water to maintain their health. Many important economic activities like raising livestock require plenty of water. This trend remains a vulnerability of the farmers and the economy that relies on the product sales during extreme heat events.

During extreme heat, warmer temperatures make crops grow more quickly, also while warmer temperatures can reduce yields. For some crops, such as grains, faster growth reduces the amount of time that seeds have to grow and mature.

Heat waves directly threaten livestock. Heat stress can increase vulnerability to disease, reduce fertility, and reduce milk production. Pasture and feed supplies will deplete. Extreme heat will reduce the amount of quality forage available to grazing livestock. Animals that rely on grain will have a lack of feed. All the while, the prevalence of parasites and diseases will rise.

For timber and forestry, the climate will influence the structure and function of forest ecosystems and plays an essential role in forest health. Increased temperature may worsen many of the threats to forests through the increase of pest outbreaks, fires, and drought.

3.5.5 Flooding

Description of Flooding:

A flood is the partial or complete inundation of normally dry land. The various types of flooding include riverine flooding, and shallow flooding in Prairie County. Common impacts of flooding include damage to personal property, buildings, and infrastructure; bridge and road closures; service disruptions; and injuries or even fatalities.

Land Use and Development Trends:

Along the most of the rivers and bayous in the unincorporated areas, there is minimal housing with mostly cropland, or forested land bordering the river. The cities of DeValls Bluff and Des Arc are on the “high” ground, or bluff side, of the White and Cache Rivers. The White River at Des Arc and Clarendon have experienced flooding over the course of this plan update, and they have worked to correct flooding issues in areas around their cities.

Location, Extent, Impact, Vulnerability of Flooding Events:

Overall:

Most of the areas flooding and drainage problems are found in communities near the White River, Cache River, and Bayou DeView. Floods are most common in this area due to this area exhibiting high to moderate relief, steep to moderate slopes, and bedrock with low permeability. All factors facilitate rapid runoff and the consequent potential for flash floods. Urban development in this part of the county exacerbates the flash flooding problem. Intense rainfall events, often accompanying the large thunderstorms that occur in both counties several times a year, may result in water flowing rapidly from high elevations into valleys, collecting in, and sometimes overtopping the valley streams. There have also been issues with the maintenance and clearing of drainage channels in this area that have resulted in obstructions restricting the flow of water during a storm.

In all the above jurisdictions, flood waters will interrupt gas, electricity and water services and contaminate the water supply, making drinkable water unavailable. Homes, personal belongings and businesses can be damaged or lost entirely as a result of ravages of flooding. Residents and home owners who do not have flood insurance are vulnerable. They will suffer a great financial hardship from the expenses of clean up and rebuilding.

Prairie County:

The areas near Bayou Des Arc (Northwest corner), White River (Running North to South through the County), Cache River National Wildlife Refuge (Southeastern corner), and Two Prairie Bayou (Southwestern corner), experience riverine flooding. However, a large portion of this area is managed for wildlife, with minimal structures, so the impact is less.

In other areas of the County near the White River include oxbow lakes with cabins/homes constructed on their banks. Specifically, Horseshoe Lake, Spring Lake, Peppers Eddy, and Horn Lake have homes that have been damaged due to flooding in 2011. Cabins/homes that are at a higher elevation may not receive as much damage as those with a lower elevation. Flooding can be from 0-10 feet. The White River Dairy Bar is also vulnerable to flooding when the White River at DeValls Bluff reaches flood stage. The restaurant is located on Reds Camp Road on the east side of the river at DeValls Bluff. The restaurant is vulnerability/impact is loss of business and potential property damage. Also, extended riverine flooding can cause crop damage, and create an economic loss that totals to millions of dollars.

Cities in Prairie County:

The City of Biscoe is not located in a special flood hazard area. When the White River (west of town) is at flood stage, the land next to Hwy. 70 near King Rd. and Talley Rd. can experience minor period of inundation from 0-3 feet. No structures affected, just open space.

The city of Des Arc experiences riverine flooding from the White River at flood stage. This usually results in 3rd and 4th street and sometimes 5th street (between Claiborne and Walnut streets) to be closed due to overtopping. There are 4 homes on Walnut street are vulnerable and may experience flooding from 0-1.5 feet as a result of floodwaters. The depth of water across the roadways ranges from 0-9 feet. The impact is losing the function of the road, and the property damage to homeowners. Also, if the flooding crosses west of 5th street, it encroaches onto school property. At times of extreme flood, sandbags may need to be placed around one of the school buildings to keep a few inches of water from entering the structure.

The City of DeValls Bluff is located on the west side of the White River. Within the city limits, there is an inlet bay from the river, with a public boat ramp. During high water events, the boat ramp and parking lot becomes inundated, but affecting no structures. Also, during heavy rain events and high water events, Bridges, Rumbaugh, and Washington Streets can be overtopped with water. The impact is residents having to detour up to one mile in order to reach their homes.

The City of Hazen does not have any significant flooding problems. A large drainage ditch runs from the southwest part of town northeast into a large watershed area. The drainage ditch will fill during heavy rain events, and the only foreseeable potential vulnerability/impact would be overtopping ranging from 0-3 inches. The impact is impassibility for a short period of time, and a detour of less than ½ a mile.

The City of Ulm may experience flooding ranging from 0-2 feet on the northeast corner of town next to Sherrill Creek. Homes at the end of 3rd, 5th, 6th, and Spring Streets could experience flooding during heavy rains if the creek is already full of water. The potential vulnerability and impact would be property damage to homes, but due to the fact that the streets “end” towards the creek, there would not be any impact to traffic, only the potential damage to the structures.

Monroe County:

The most flooding issues for the unincorporated areas are in the western 1/3 of the county. This is mainly due to the Cache and White Rivers. However, most of the area is uninhabited natural bottomland that is part of the National Wildlife Refuge System or is a State Wildlife Management area. These areas are preserved for the sake of wildlife, and only used for recreational purposes such as hunting, fishing, or bird-watching. These areas often experience flooding and are sometimes closed to public access during flood events. Highway 86 north and south of Holly Grove has experienced overtopping, which resulted in the closure of the highway, and a may result in a detour of over 20 miles.

There are multiple oxbow lakes along the edge of the White River Refuge including Green Lake, East Lake, Maddox Bay, and Indian Bay. There are several homes and cabins that range significantly in value from a few thousand dollars up to half a million dollar homes. During extreme flooding events, those structures that are not built above the high water have a higher risk of property damage. Flooding can range from 0-20 feet in these areas. Property damage to homes and outbuildings, loss of normal transportation routes, and loss of the use of the recreational areas are the major impacts of a flood.

There are numerous creeks throughout the county, and after heavy rain events, overtopping of the roadways where they intersect with the creeks can range from 0-3 feet.

The Pines Golf Course (near the Hwy 79/49 junction) experiences flooding on their golf course during flood events. The flooding occurs due to backwater from Cypress Creek at high water levels.

The Cities of Monroe County:

The City of Brinkley experiences flooding of homes in the northeast corner of town south of 1st street and above Plaza Ave. There are around 70 homes in the area that may receive 0-3 feet of floodwater. This is a special flood hazard area. These homes are vulnerable to property damage to homes and the residents are exposed to health concerns due to bacteria and waste if the water persists for a long period of time, as well as being displaced from their home. Also in Brinkley, the area west of Charlyne Ave, north of Hemlock St., south of Baxter St., over to Grand Ave is located within a special flood hazard area. There are several homes, a church, and over 5 businesses that are within this SFHA. Floodwater can range from 0-3 feet. This has a potential to displace residents, loss of revenue for businesses, which could be a great impact to the business owner as well as tax revenue.

Monroe County also has a large amount of row crop farmland. Extended riverine flooding could cause crop loss for farmers that could have a negative economic impact that totals into millions of dollars.

The City of Clarendon has a large portion of its city in the special flood hazard area. The city can experience flooding after significant rain, which floodwaters can range from 0-4 feet. Homes and businesses are vulnerable to property damage. The impact would be monetary damage from property damage, loss of revenue from affected businesses, and health concerns. Water that remains stagnate for an extended period of time can create a health and a safety issue by waste and bacteria being becoming present in the water.

The City of Fargo does not have home or structures in a SFHA. However, after a heavy rain event, flash floods may cause ditches to fill that may back out into along Clinton and Freeman Streets, respectively.

The City of Holly Grove experiences flooding from Dial Creek. This usually occurs when the White River is at a high water level. The areas that are vulnerable contain homes, businesses, and government offices. The impact could be the loss of government function for a short period, as well as economic loss of revenue to the businesses. The locations areas along South Smith Street, west of Holly Street, and north of 2nd Ave. Floodwaters range form 0-3 feet.

The City of Roe does not have home or structures in a SFHA. Flash flooding in ditches along the streets are the only type of water inundation the city may expect. It is not expected to detour travel or cause any damage.

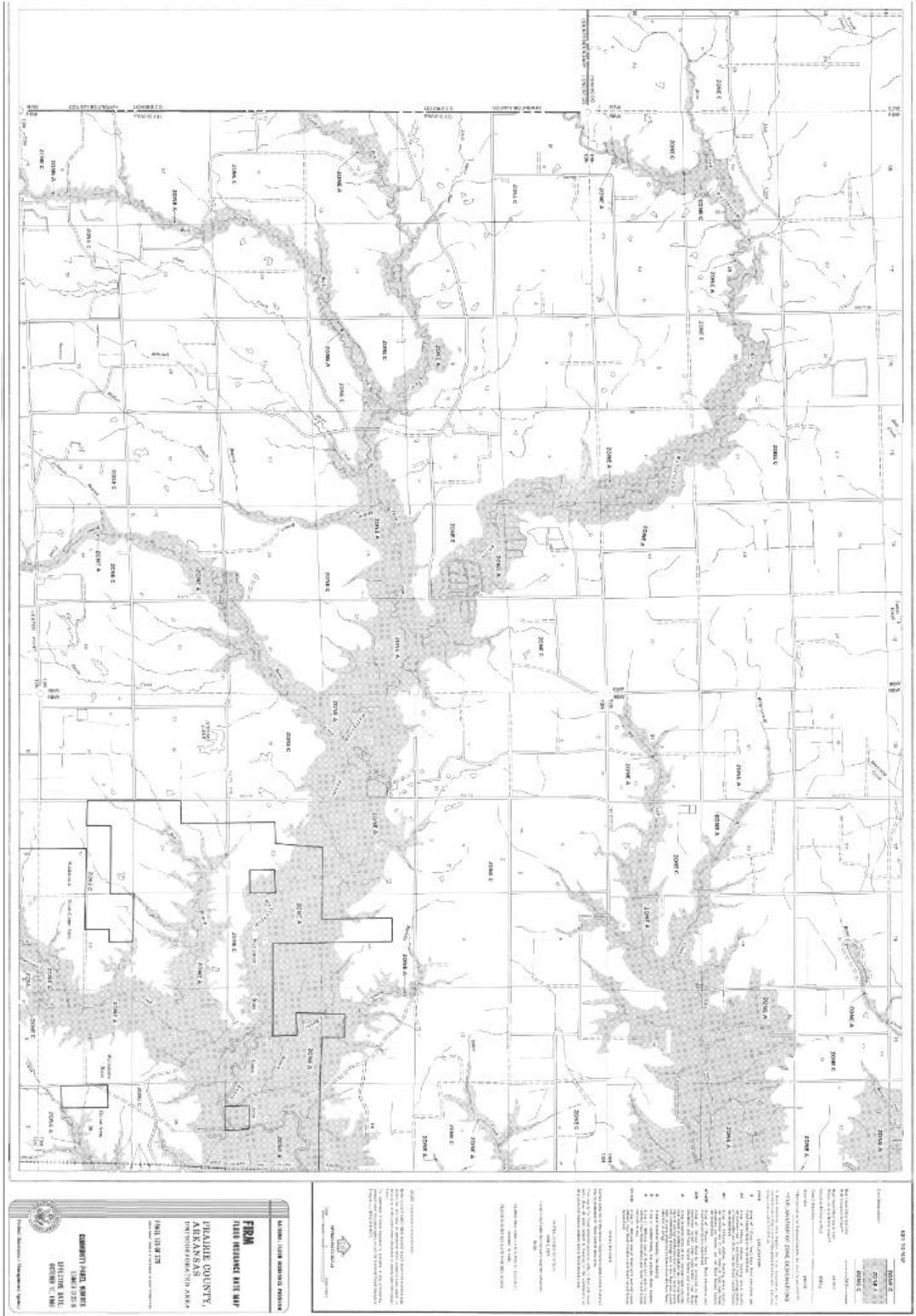
The School Districts:

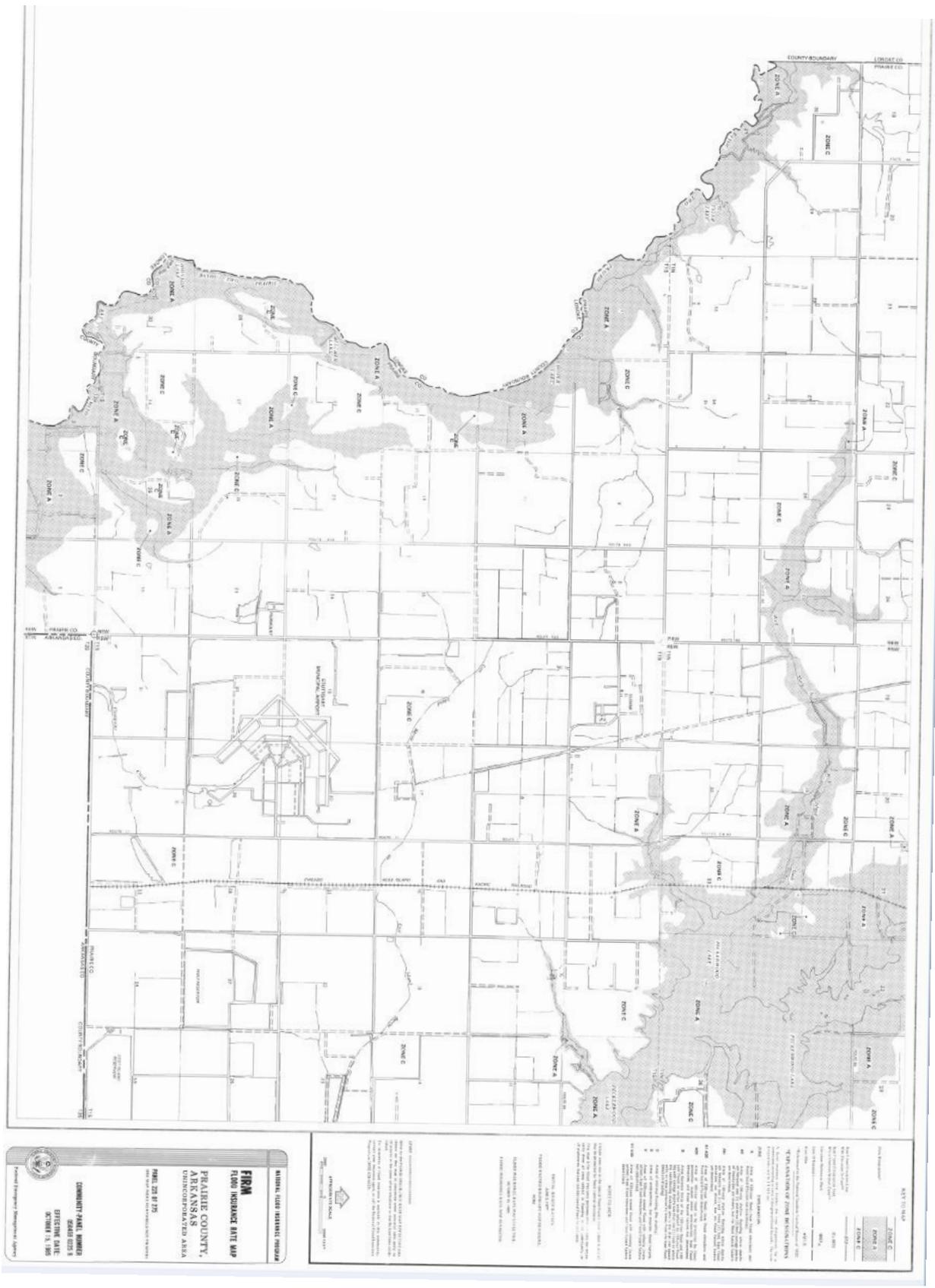
The main drainage ditch flows along the north border of the Hazen High School Property. However, the water in the ditch does not impact or affect the function of the school. The Des Arc School may experience on flooding on the eastern portion of the property near 5th street. If the White River reaches very high water levels, the school could experience 0-3 inches of water in the western building. The impact would be loss of function and minor damage to floors. The Brinkley School District is not located in a SFHA and does not experience flooding. The Clarendon school district is located within a SFHA. During extreme flooding, the school is vulnerable to property damage and loss of function. It is possible that an impact, besides property damage, would be to close school for an indefinite period of time.

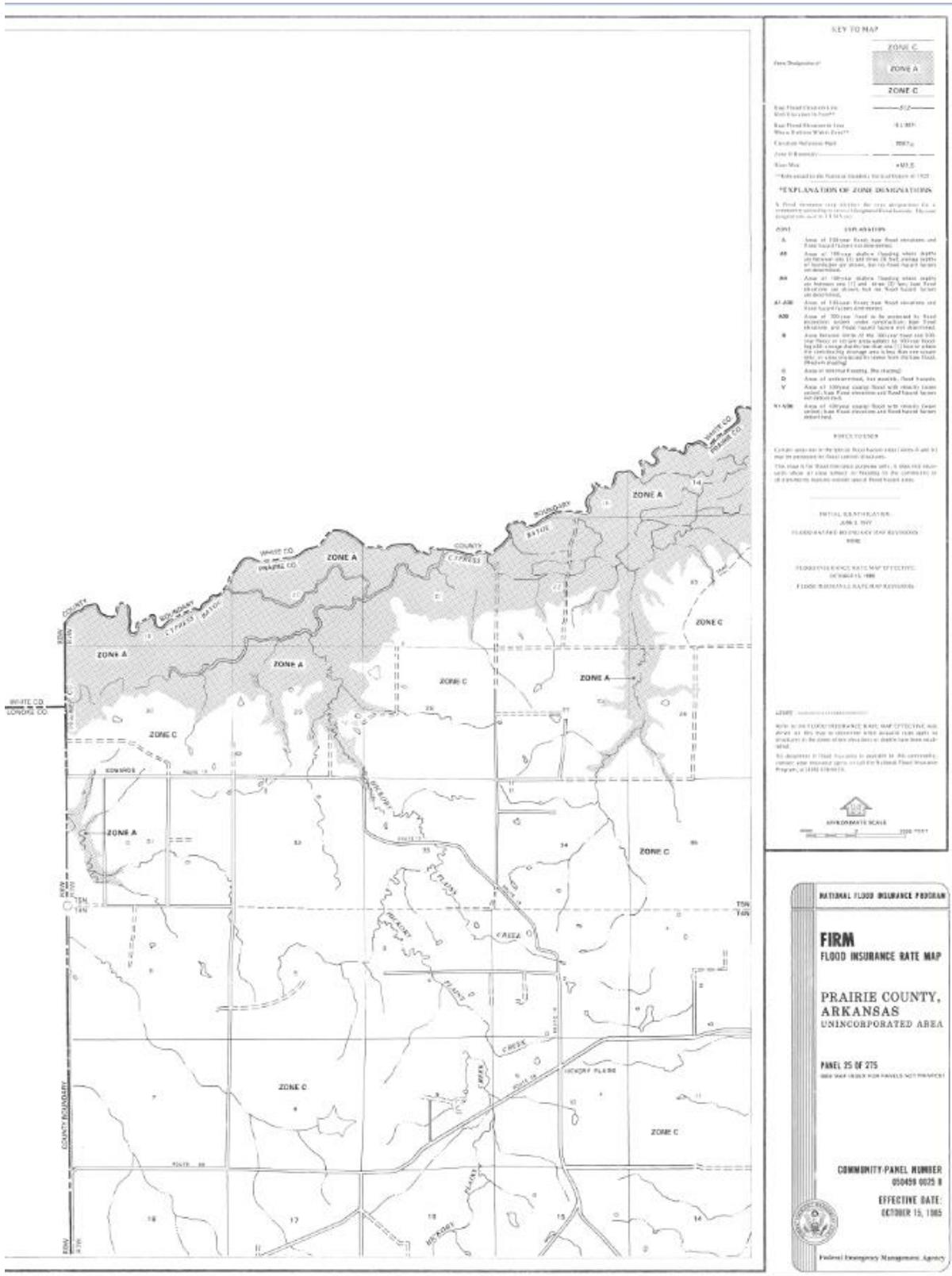
The Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) that follow depict the locations of flood zones:

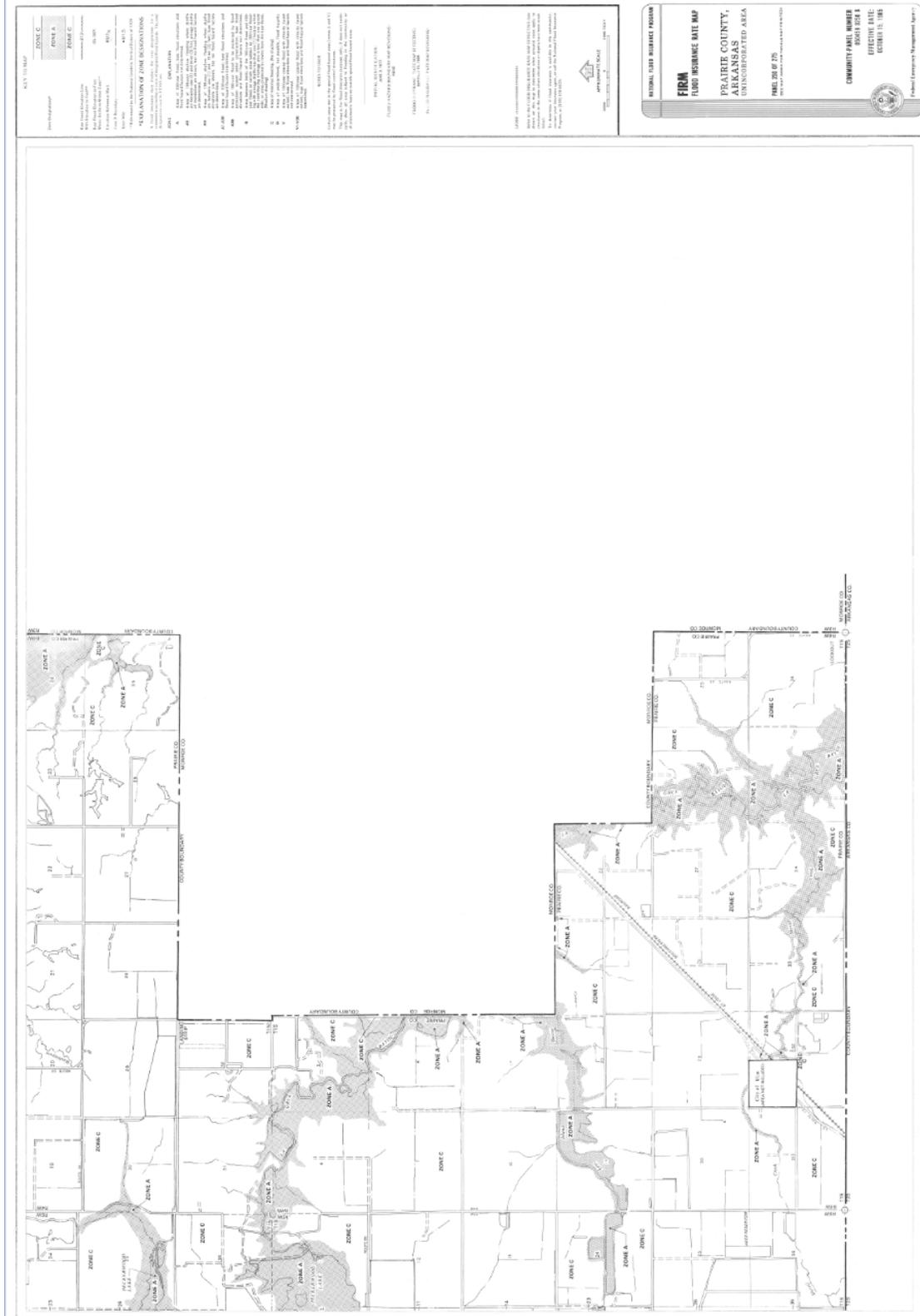


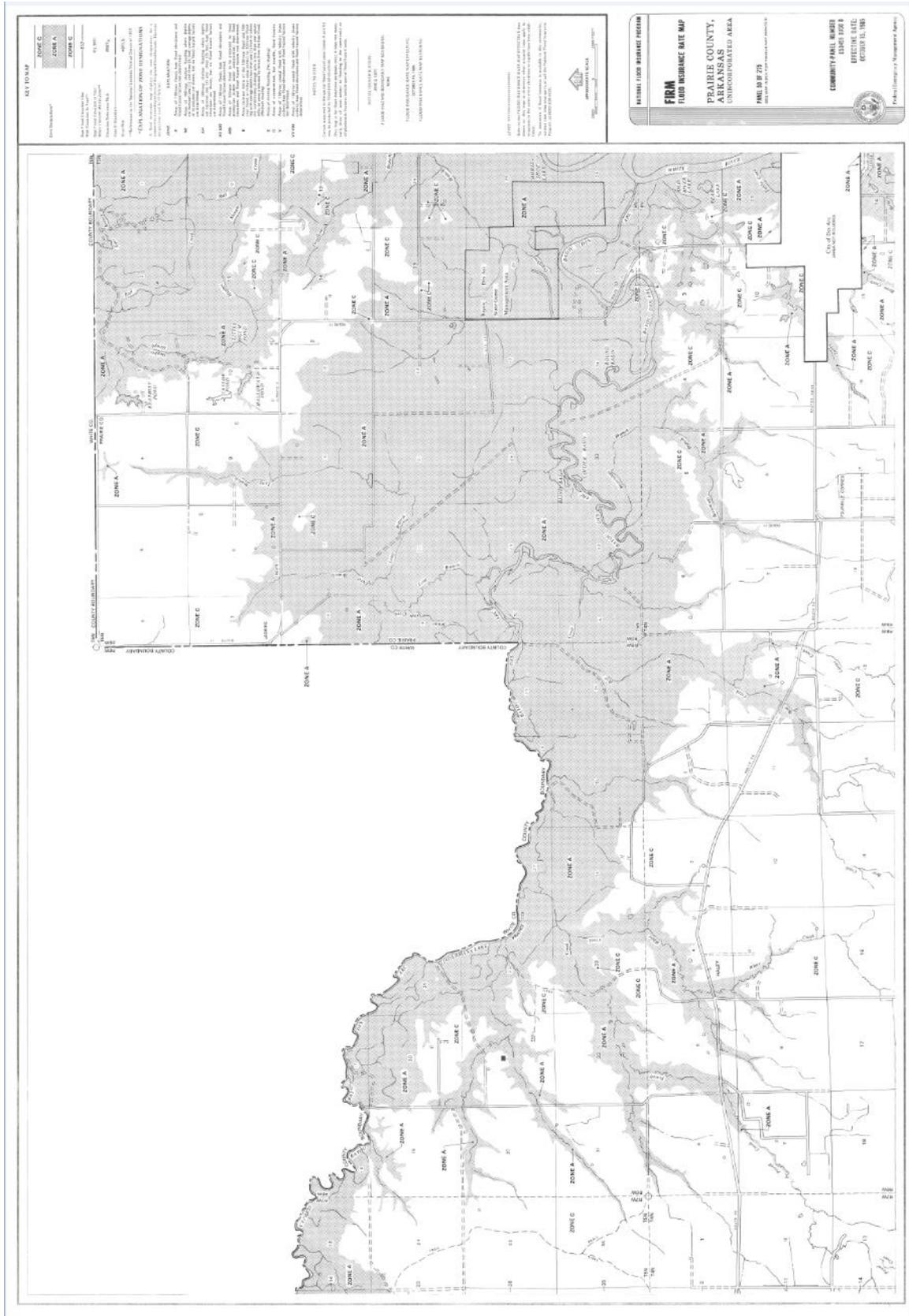
Base map with roads is provided on page 32. No other floodplain maps were available at the time of the update.











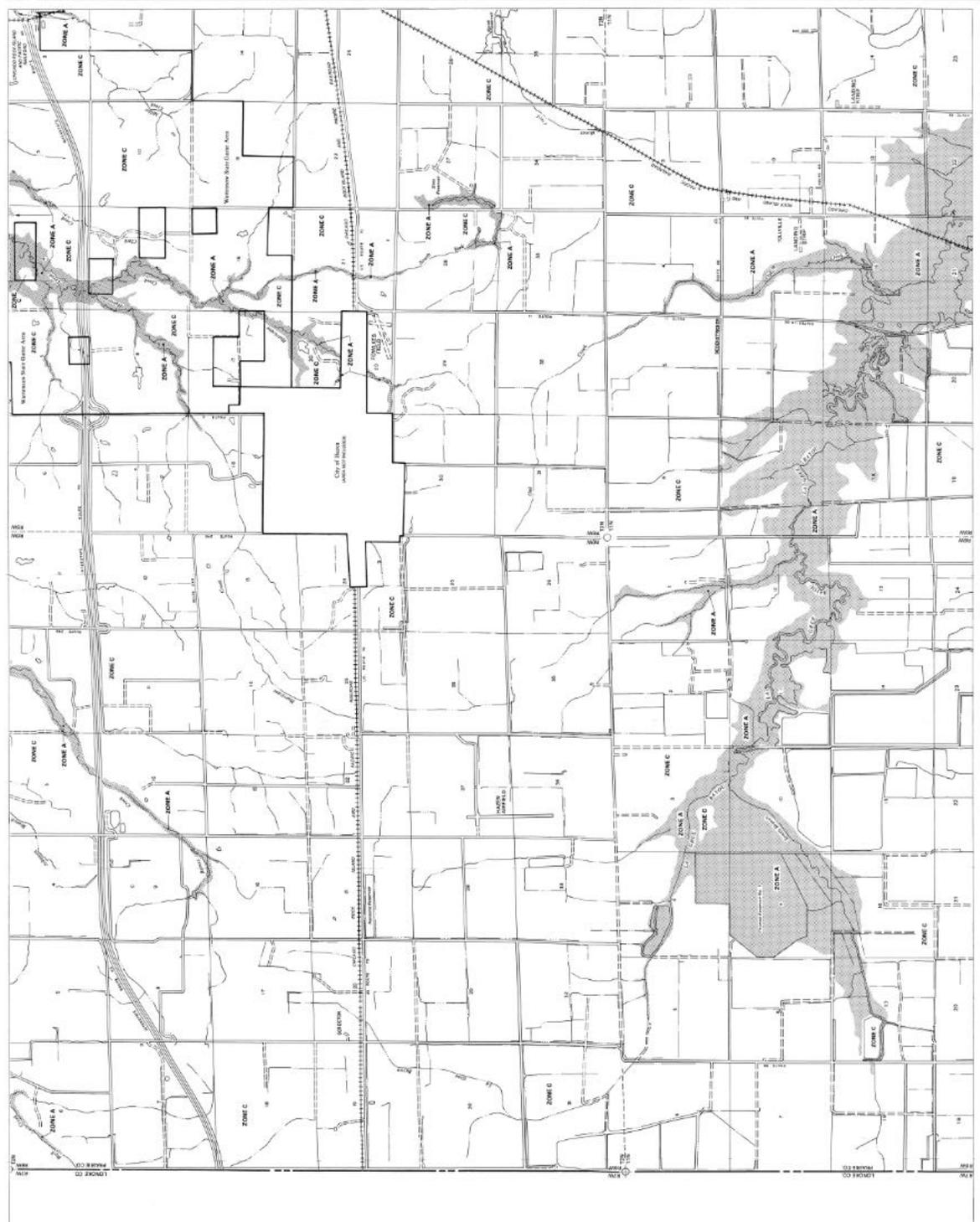
KEY TO MAP

- ZONE C
 - ZONE A
 - ZONE B
 - ZONE D
1. Areas in which the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) is in effect. Areas in which the FIRM is not in effect are shown in white.
- GENERAL NOTES:**
1. This map is a general representation of the flood hazard areas and does not constitute a guarantee, warranty, or representation of the accuracy of the information shown hereon.
 2. The flood hazard areas shown hereon are based on the best available data and are subject to change without notice.
 3. The flood hazard areas shown hereon are not to be used for any purpose other than that for which they were prepared.
 4. The flood hazard areas shown hereon are not to be used as a basis for any other action.
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GENERAL NOTES:

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FIRM
FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP
PRAIRIE COUNTY, ILLINOIS
UNINCORPORATED AREA
PANEL 15 OF 275
COMMUNITY PANEL NUMBER
ENGINE DATE
DATE 10, 2008



KEY TO MAP

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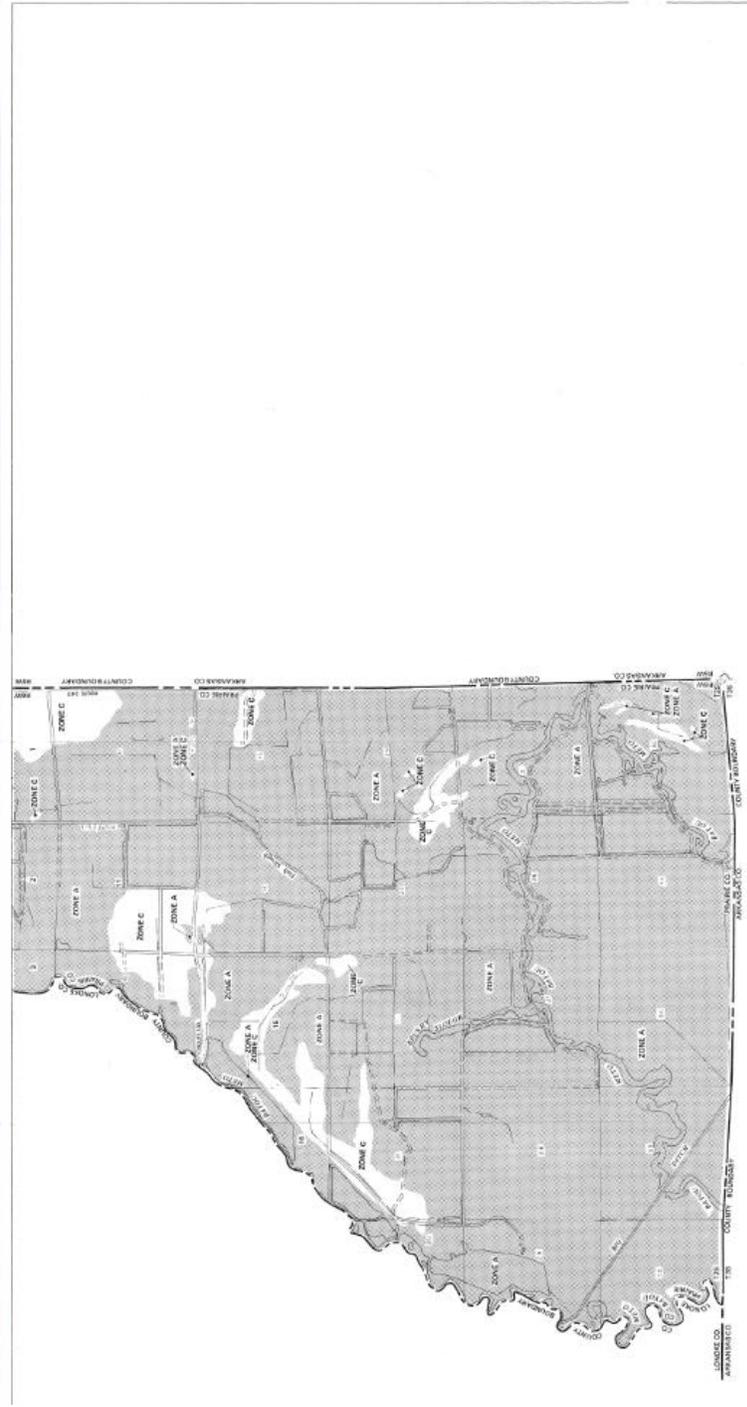
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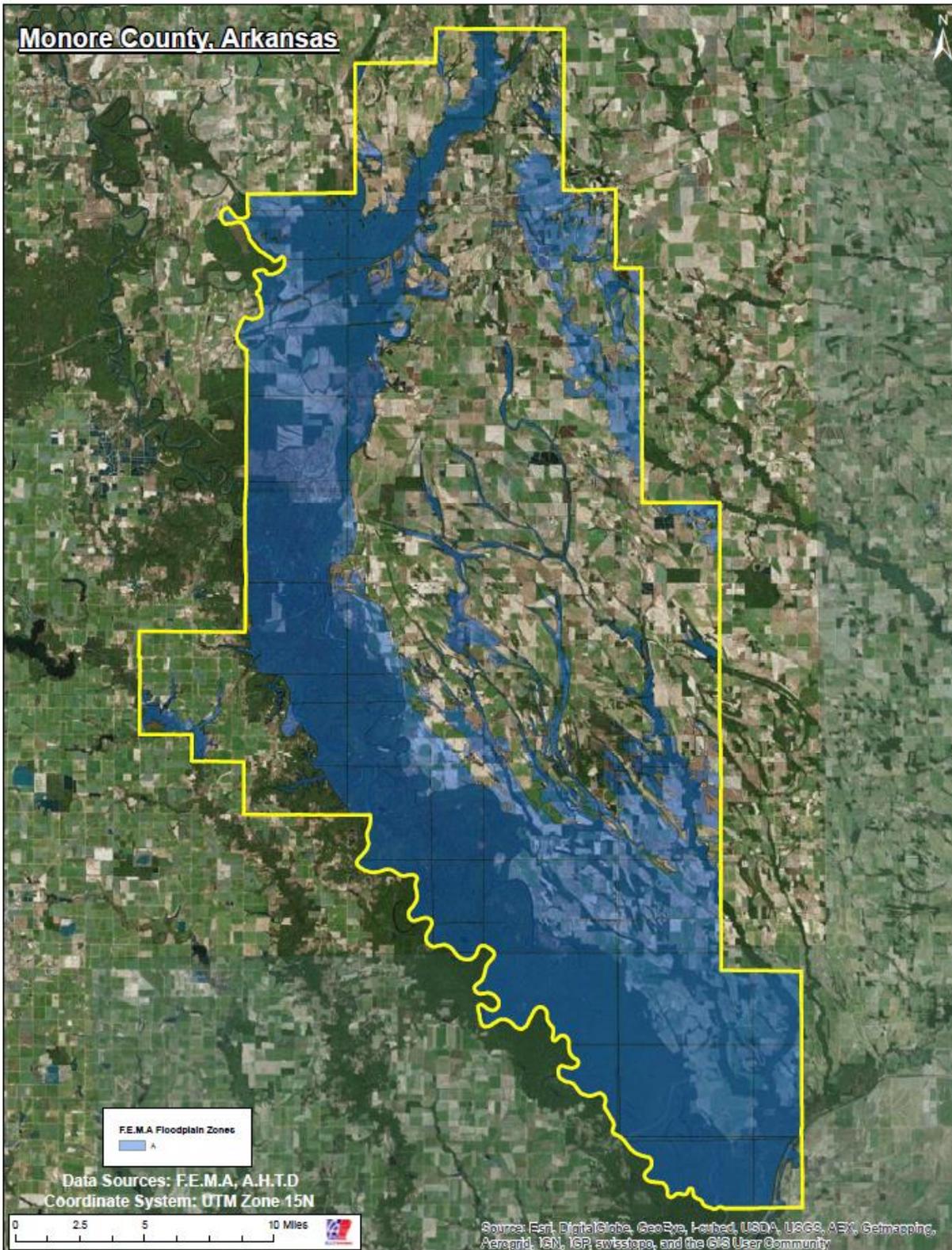
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A base map with highways for Monroe County can be found on page 33.





Probability of Future Flooding:

Due to the repetitive nature of flooding events throughout all jurisdictions, the probability of the jurisdictions identified within the flood hazard area are likely to experience an occurrence in the next year or a recurrence interval of 1 to 10 years.

Addressing Repetitive Loss Properties:

The floodplain managers and OEMs work directly with jurisdictions and homeowners to better mitigate future losses. They accomplish this by working with the State and Federal government to stay abreast with the current opportunities and programs that are available to individuals and municipalities. Then they meet with individuals and municipalities to find a way to accomplish their goals.

Repetitive Loss County Summary
For the state of **ARKANSAS**

Data as of 05/31/2016

County Name	Cnty Nbr	Community Name	Comm Number	Building Payments	Contents Payments	Total Payments	Average Payment	Losses	Properties
PRAIRIE COUNTY	117	De Valls Bluff, City Of	050238	85,103.70	1,300.00	86,403.70	21,600.93	4	2
		Prairie County *	050459	339,105.99	.00	339,105.99	28,258.83	12	6

All eight of the above properties are single-family homes. If the property is in a community/city, it is grouped under the city name. The number for Prairie County (6), means that six are located in the unincorporated area of the County. Only one property is has a Severe Repetitive Loss designation, which is located in the unincorporated area of the county. The other two repetitive loss properties located in DeValls Bluff.

Repetitive Loss County Summary
For the state of **ARKANSAS**

Data as of 05/31/2016

County Name	Cnty Nbr	Community Name	Comm Number	Building Payments	Contents Payments	Total Payments	Average Payment	Losses	Properties
MONROE COUNTY	095	Brinkley, City Of	050155	31,897.42	8,400.00	40,297.42	10,074.35	4	2
		Clarendon, City Of	050156	12,057.79	9,065.38	21,123.17	3,520.53	6	3
		Holly Grove, City Of	050157	69,774.27	.00	69,774.27	34,887.14	2	1
		Monroe County *	050154	1,309,576.18	63,208.92	1,372,785.10	36,125.92	38	18

If the property is located within in a community/city, it is counted under the city name (ex. Brinkley has (2) repetitive loss properties). The number for Monroe County is (18), which means that 18 are located in the unincorporated area of the County. One severe repetitive loss property (residential) is located within the unincorporated area of the County. There is only one non-residential repetitive loss structure; is not a severe repetitive loss property; and it is also located in the unincorporated area. The rest of the properties in the table above are residential, and located within their respective community as identified in the table.

3.5.7 Thunderstorms

Description of Thunderstorm Events:

A **thunderstorm**, also known as an **electrical storm**, a **lightning storm**, **thundershower** or simply a **storm**, is a form of turbulent weather characterized by the presence of lightning and its acoustic effect on the Earth's atmosphere known as thunder. The meteorologically assigned cloud type associated with the thunderstorm is the cumulonimbus. Thunderstorms are usually accompanied by **strong winds**, heavy rain and sometimes snow, sleet, hail, or no precipitation at all. Those that cause hail to fall are called **hailstorms**. Thunderstorms may line up in a series or rainbands, known as a squall line. Strong or severe thunderstorms may rotate, known as supercells. While most thunderstorms move with the mean wind flow through the layer of the troposphere that they occupy, vertical wind shear causes a deviation in their course at a right angle to the wind shear direction.

Location of Thunderstorm Events:

All planning areas experience Thunderstorms, lightning, strong winds and hail events and are equally at risk.

Extent, Magnitude or Severity of Thunderstorm Events:

All jurisdictions are equally subject to thunderstorms ranging from weak to extreme that includes up to 4 inches of rainfall.

Modified Extreme Weather Madness Thunderstorm Criteria published by AccuWeather:

THUNDERSTORM CRITERIA							
THUNDERSTORM TYPES	RAINFALL RATE/HR	MAX WIND GUST	HAIL SIZE	PEAK TORNADO	LIGHTNING FREQUENCY	DARKNESS FACTOR	STORM IMPACT
T-1 Weak Thunderstorms or Thundershowers	.03" .10"	25 MPH	None	None	Only a few strikes during the storm	Slightly Dark. Sunlight may be seen under the storm.	1. No Damage 2. Gusty Winds at times
T-2 Moderate Thunderstorms	.10" .25"	25-40 MPH	None	None	Occasional 1 -10	Moderately Dark. Heavy downpours may cause the need for car lights.	1. Heavy Downpours. 2. Occasional lightning. 3. Gusty winds. 4. Very little damage. 5. Small tree branches may break. 6. Lawn furniture moved around
T-3 Heavy Thunderstorms 1. Singular or lines of storms	.25" .55"	40-57 MPH	1/4"-3/4"	EF 0	Occasional to Frequent 10-20	Dark. Car lights used. Visibility low in heavy rains.	1. Minor Damage 2. Downpours that produce some flooding. 3. Frequent lightning 4. Hail occurs with the downpours 5. Small branches are broken. 6. Shingles are blown off roofs.
T-4 Intense Thunderstorms 1. Weaker Supercells 2. Bow echos or lines of storms	.55" 1.25"	57-70 MPH	1" - 1.5"	EF 0 to EF 2	Frequent 20-30	Very Dark. Car lights are used and street lights come on.	1. Moderate Damage 2. Heavy rains can cause flooding to streams, creeks, and roadways. 3. Wind damage to trees and buildings 4. Tornado damage 5. Power outages
T-5 Extreme Thunderstorms 1. Supercells with family of tornadoes 2. Derecho Windstorms	1.25" 4"	Over 70 MPH	Over 1.5" to 4"	EF 3 to EF5	Frequent to Continuous < 30	Pitch Black with the need for street lights and housing lights.	1. Severe damage to trees and property. Damage is widespread. 2. Flooding rains. 3. Damaging hail. 4. Damaging wind gusts to trees and buildings. 5. Tornadoes F3-F5 or family of tornadoes can occur and cause total devastation. 6. Widespread power outage

Previous Thunderstorm Events

There have been 132 events reported from 1998 to 2016.

Probability of Future Thunderstorm Events:

The probability of future thunderstorm events is highly likely. There is a 90 to 100 percent probability of occurrence in the next year or a recurrence interval of 1 year.

Impact and Vulnerability of Thunderstorm Events:

The threat of thunderstorms, strong winds, lightning and hailstorms effect all the participating jurisdictions equally.

In all participating jurisdictions, structures and their contents are vulnerable to damage by thunderstorms winds. Strong winds can down trees onto power lines, damage mobile homes that are not anchored, and rip off roofing. Winds can cause death and injuries by lifting unanchored objects. Lightning strikes can cause structural, timberland, and grass fires. It can cause damage to the communication towers throughout the jurisdictions and disrupt service. Hailstorms will cause damage to all structures, mainly roof shingles which can lead to roof leaks and further damage to the structure interiors. All types of real estate and personal property are vulnerable to hail; such as cars, trailers, boats, and crops. Hailstorms can cause bodily injury if caught outside without protection.

Unincorporated areas of Prairie & Monroe Counties:

Populations housed in unreinforced masonry homes or without safe rooms are at risk to injury or death during thunderstorms, especially the elderly and children. Travelers and campers also without shelter or safe rooms nearby are extremely vulnerable to death and injury. Timberland is at risk to lightning, which can cause fires and destroy several acres.

The Cities:

Populations housed in unreinforced masonry homes or without safe rooms are at risk to injury or death during thunderstorms, especially the elderly and children. Travelers and campers also without shelter or safe rooms nearby are extremely vulnerable to death and injury. Timberland is at risk to lightning, which can cause fires and destroy several acres.

The Clarendon School District:

The buildings on campus are vulnerable to the elements of a thunderstorm. They could be damaged or destroyed, including the contents instead such as computers, gym equipment, desks, chairs, and records. FEMA funds were received to construct a safe room on campus that reduces or totally eliminates death and injury to all populations located on the campus. The local population is welcome to use the safe room after school hours.

All other school districts. (Hazen, Des Arc, & Brinkley) The buildings on campus are vulnerable to the elements of a thunderstorm. They could be damaged or destroyed, including the contents instead such as computers, gym equipment, desks, chairs, and records.

Description of a Tornado:

A tornado is a rapidly rotating vortex or funnel of air extending ground ward from a cumulonimbus cloud. Most of the time, vortices remain suspended in the atmosphere (Golden and Snow, 1991). When the lower tip of the vortex touches earth, the tornado becomes a force of destruction. Approximately 1,000 tornadoes are spawned by severe thunderstorms each year.

Tornadoes are related to larger vortex formations and therefore often form in convective cells such as thunderstorms or in the right forward quadrant of a hurricane, far from the hurricane eye. The strength and number of tornadoes are not related to the strength of the hurricane that generates them. Often, the weakest of hurricanes produce the most tornadoes (Ulm, 1991). In addition to hurricanes, events such as earthquake induced fire and fires from atomic bombs or wildfires may produce tornadoes.

The path of a single tornado generally is less than 0.6 mi (1km). The path length of a single tornado can range from a few hundred meters to dozens of kilometers. A tornado typically moves at speeds between 30 and 125 mph (50 and 200 km/h) and can generate internal winds exceeding 300 mph (500km/h). However, the lifespan of a tornado rarely is longer than 30 minutes.

Locations of Tornado Events:

Because there is no defined geographic hazard boundary, all people and property in the planning area are exposed to the risk of damage from Tornadoes.

Extent, Magnitude or Severity of Tornado:

All participating jurisdictions can expect a tornado on the Operational EF Scale from a EF-0 to EF-5.

Enhanced EF Scale for Tornado Damage

OPERATIONAL EF SCALE	
EF Number	3 Second Gust (mph)
0	65-85
1	86-110
2	111-135
3	136-165
4	166-200
5	Over 200

Previous occurrences:

In Monroe County there have been 3 tornadoes during the update period:

- 1/22/2012 – EF1 - \$300,000 in property damage
- 10/17/2012 – EF1 - \$300,000 in property damage
- 05/30/2013 – EF1 - \$125,000 in property damage

In Prairie County there have been 3 tornadoes during the update period:

- 07/11/2010 – EF0 - \$5,000 in property damage
- 04/25/2011 – EF1 - \$25,000 in property damage
- 10/02/2014 – EF1 - \$20,000 in property damage

Probability of Future Tornadoes:

The probability of future events is Likely. There a 90 to 100 percent probability of tornado occurrence in the next 10 years.

Impact and Vulnerability of Tornado:

All areas, residents, structures, and critical facilities in the planning area are of high risk of tornado events. Because there is no defined geographic hazard boundary, all people and property in Prairie County are exposed to the risk of damage from tornadoes. All structures in Prairie & Monroe Counties are vulnerable to tornadoes.

Jurisdiction	Total Housing Structures	Wood/Frame Structures	Unreinforced Masonry/Frame Structures	Manufactured Homes
Entire Planning Area	45,922	24,143	5,281	8,198
Unincorporated Areas	21,229	10,067	2,202	5,499
Biscoe	1,088	249	54	698
Brinkley				
Des Arc	192	78	17	70
Hazen	13,004	7,853	1,717	733
DeValls Bluff	7,668	4,460	975	699
Clarendon	1,263	736	161	113
Fargo				
Holly Grove				
Roe				
Ulm	1,478	698	152	386

The most vulnerable to tornadoes are wood frame structures and manufactured homes. Damage to residential structures could cause hundreds to be without shelter, or try to live in unsafe conditions:

Enhanced Fujita Scale		
Category	Wind Speed	Potential Damage
EF0	105–137 km/h 65–85 mph	Light damage. Peels surface off roofs; some damage to chimneys; branches broken off trees; shallow-rooted trees pushed over; mobile homes pushed off foundations or overturned; sign boards damaged.
EF1	138–179 km/h 86–110 mph	Moderate damage. Roofs torn off frame houses; windows and glass doors broken; moving autos blown off roads; mobile homes demolished; boxcars overturned.
EF2	180–217 km/h 111–135 mph	Considerable damage. Roofs torn off well-constructed houses; foundations of frame homes shifted; large trees snapped or uprooted; light-object missiles generated; cars lifted off ground.
EF3	218–266 km/h 136–165 mph	Severe damage. Some walls torn off well-constructed houses; trains overturned; most trees in forest uprooted; heavy cars lifted off the ground and thrown; structures with weak foundations blown away some distance.
EF4	267–324 km/h 166–200 mph	Devastating damage. Well-constructed houses and whole frame houses completely leveled; structures with weak foundations blown away some distance; trees debarked; cars thrown and small missiles generated.
EF5	>324 km/h >200 mph	Incredible damage. Strong frame houses leveled off foundations and swept away; with strongest winds, brick houses completely wiped off foundations; automobile-sized missiles fly through the air in excess of 100 m (109 yd); cars thrown and large missiles generated; incredible phenomena will occur.

The table below describes the impact of tornadoes to residential homes in the participating jurisdictions:

RESIDENTIAL HOME DAMAGE CLASSES		
Degree of Damage (DOD)		Expected Wind Speed Value (mph)
1	Threshold of visible damage	65
2	Loss of roof covering material (<20%), gutters, and/or Awning; loss of vinyl or metal siding	79
3	Broken glass in doors and windows	90
4	Uplift of roof deck and loss of significant roof covering material (>20%); collapse of chimney, garage doors; collapse inward, failure of porch or carport.	97
5	Entire house shifts off foundation	121
6	Large sections of roof structure removed; most walls remain standing	122
7	Exterior walls collapsed	132
8	Most walls collapsed, except small interior rooms	152
9	All walls collapsed	170
10	Destruction of engineered and/or well-constructed residence; slab swept clean.	200

Source: FEMA.GOV

Since 1950, one death has occurred in Prairie County from injuries caused by tornadoes. The death occurred in 1952, and luckily the County has not experienced one since. Since 1950, Monroe County has not experienced a tornado event that resulted in a death.

Utilities most vulnerable to tornado winds are electrical power lines and communication structures. Most transportation systems such as highways, railways are not highly vulnerable to tornadoes, but downed power lines and trees and limbs can delay travel until roads are cleared. This would not only affect the day to day traffic but also critical services such as emergency police, fire, and ambulance. All jurisdictions would be affected due to the lost power, water, sewer, gas, and communications. Power and water outages would cause food spoilage and sanitation problems for communities. Hospitals, grocery stores and other critical need and economically important facilities are damaged and closed for extended periods.

City of Des Arc:

Resident homes constructed with unreinforced masonry will be damaged or destroyed during a tornado event, and will pose serious risk of death or injury to occupants inside. There are few homes with safe rooms or high-wind shelters that reduce the risk of injury or death.

City of Clarendon:

Resident homes constructed with unreinforced masonry will be damaged or destroyed during a tornado event, and will pose serious risk of death or injury to occupants inside. There are few homes with safe rooms or high-wind shelters that reduce the risk of injury or death.

City of Biscoe:

Real and private property will receive damage from the elements of a tornado. Resident and commercial property that are constructed with unreinforced masonry will be damaged or destroyed. Populations residing or working in these buildings without safe rooms or nearby high-wind shelters are vulnerable to injury or death, especially the elderly and children.

City of Brinkley:

Real and private property will receive damage from the elements of a tornado. Resident and commercial property that are constructed with unreinforced masonry will be damaged or destroyed. Populations residing or working in these buildings without safe rooms or nearby high-wind shelters are vulnerable to injury or death, especially the elderly and children.

City of Ulm:

Real and private property will receive damage from the elements of a tornado. Resident and commercial property that are constructed with unreinforced masonry will be damaged or destroyed. Populations residing or working in these buildings without safe rooms or nearby high-wind shelters are vulnerable to injury or death, especially the elderly and children.

City of Hazen:

Resident homes constructed with unreinforced masonry will be damaged or destroyed during a tornado event, and will pose serious risk of death or injury to occupants inside. There are few homes with safe rooms or high-wind shelters that reduce the risk of injury or death.

City of Fargo:

Resident homes constructed with unreinforced masonry will be damaged or destroyed during a tornado event, and will pose serious risk of death or injury to occupants inside. There are few homes with safe rooms or high-wind shelters that reduce the risk of injury or death.

City of Holly Grove:

Resident homes constructed with unreinforced masonry will be damaged or destroyed during a tornado event, and will pose serious risk of death or injury to occupants inside. There are few homes with safe rooms or high-wind shelters that reduce the risk of injury or death.

City of Roe:

Resident homes constructed with unreinforced masonry will be damaged or destroyed during a tornado event, and will pose serious risk of death or injury to occupants inside. There are few homes with safe rooms or high-wind shelters that reduce the risk of injury or death.

City of DeValls Bluff:

Real and private property will receive damage from the elements of a tornado. Resident and commercial property that are constructed with unreinforced masonry will be damaged or destroyed. Populations residing or working in these buildings without safe rooms or nearby high-wind shelters are vulnerable to injury or death, especially the elderly and children.

School Districts:

All school districts could be closed for extended periods due to power outages, or possible damage to building structures on school campuses. The school buses are also disrupted due to damaged or destroyed roads and bridges. Employment would be affected from school closings

3.5.9 Wildfire Profile

Description of Wildfire:

A wildfire is any outdoor fire that is not controlled, supervised, or arranged that spreads through vegetative fuels, exposing and possibly consuming structures. Naturally occurring and non-native species of grasses, brush, and trees fuel wildfires. There are essentially two types of fires. They are known as wildland fires and Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) fires. A wildland fire is a wildfire in an area in which development is essentially nonexistent, except for roads, railroads, power lines and similar facilities. A WUI fire is a wildfire in a geographical area where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with wildland or vegetative fuels. Areas with a large amount of wooded, brush and grassy areas are at highest risk of wildfires. Additionally, areas anywhere that have experienced prolonged droughts or are excessively dry are also at risk of wildfires.

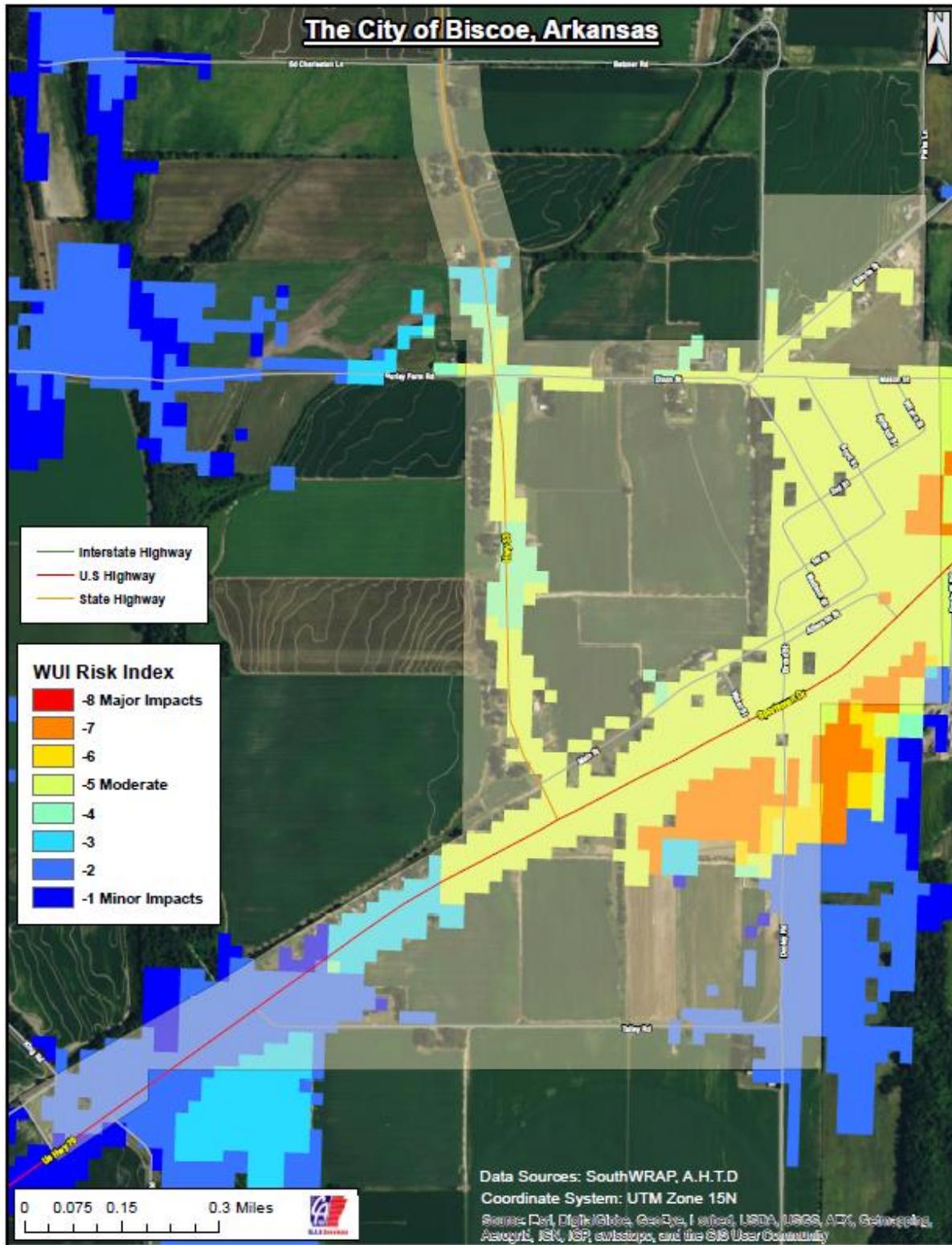
Location of Wildfire

Any jurisdiction located in zones that inhibit the primary factors of fuel, topography, and weather are susceptible to wildfire. These three factors can predict wildfire behavior in WUI areas and wildland areas. Large amount of wooded, brush, and grassy areas are considered fuel that promotes the spread of wildfires. Topography affects the movement of air over the ground surface, and the slopes of terrain will change the rate of speed that the fire spreads. Lastly, areas that have experienced prolonged droughts or excessive dry spells can predict wildfires. For WUI fires, any location that intermixes with wildland fuel and human development along with topography and weather are at risk to wildfire. For the entire planning area, including the unincorporated areas of Prairie & Monroe Co.'s, all participating cities, and school districts, it is estimated that 90 percent of the area population live within the WUI.

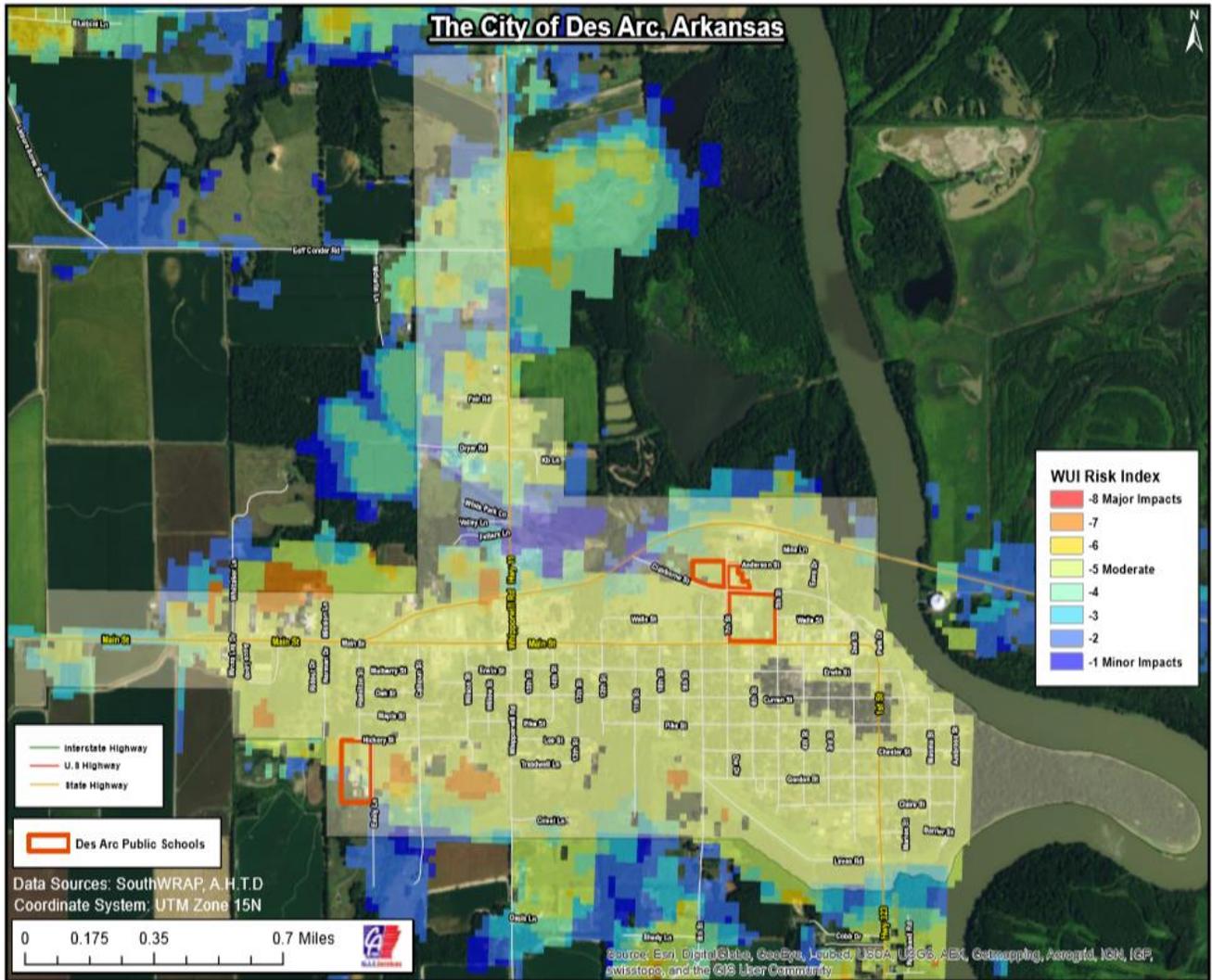
The Fire Intensity Scale shows the locations of wildfire.

Extent, Magnitude or Severity of Wildfire

A Fire Intensity Scale retrieved from the Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment is included for each individual jurisdiction depicting the location and extent of a wildfire. The maps are on the following pages:

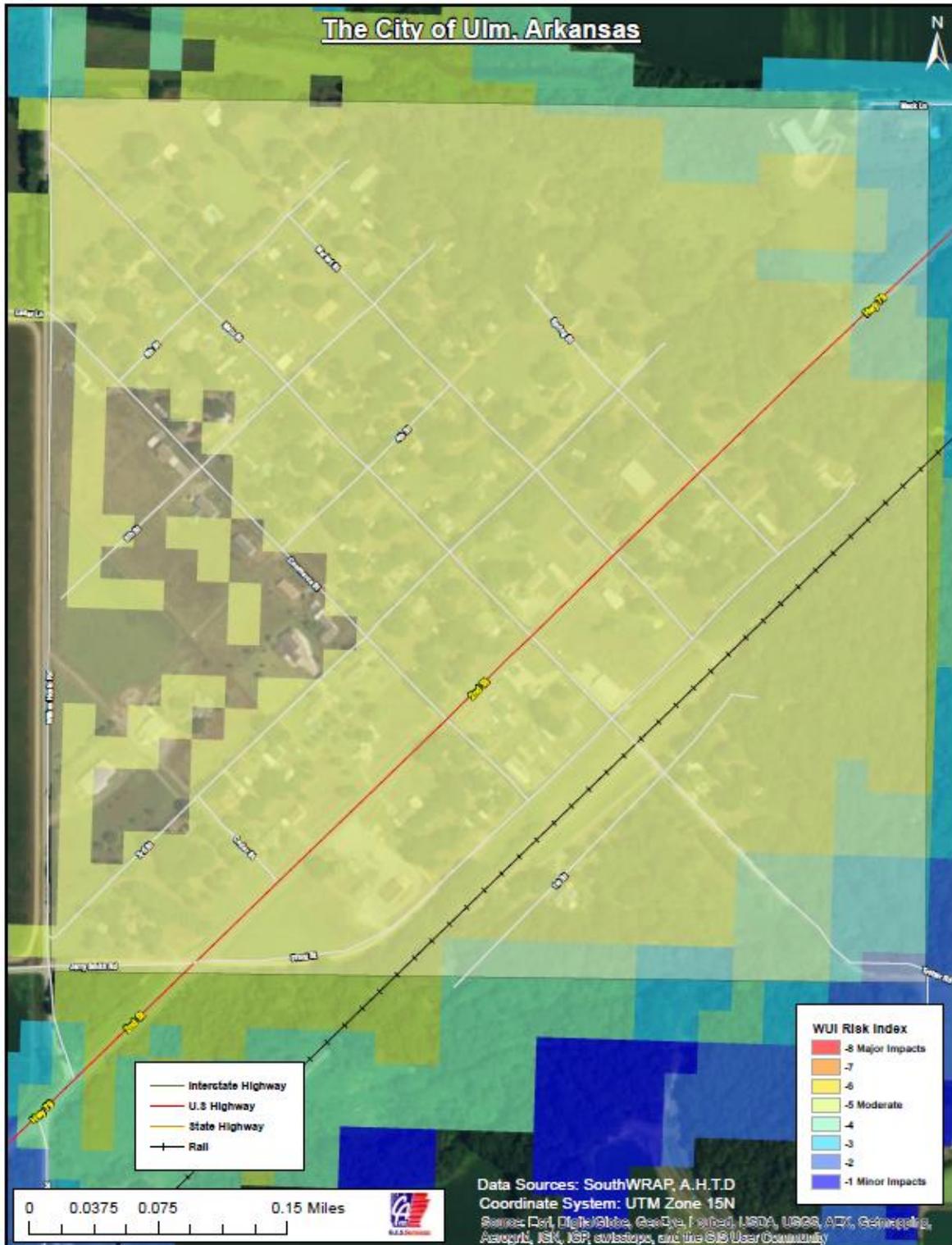


The city of Biscoe has a Low to Moderate Fire Intensity. Short-range spotting is possible. Flames may be up to 8 feet in length. Dozer and plows are generally effective.

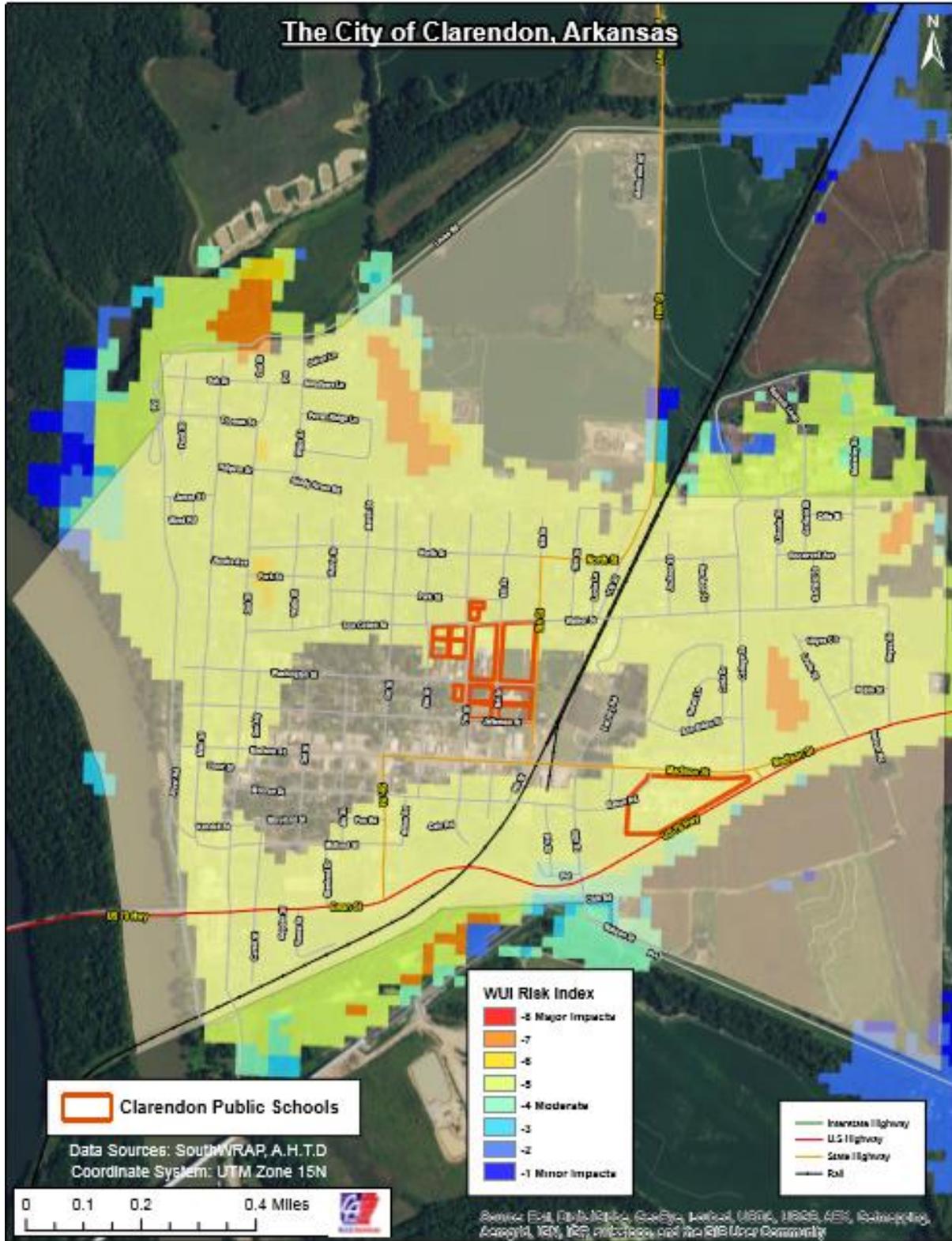


The city of Des Arc has a Moderate Intensity throughout most of the town, with a Low Intensity on the edges of town. Flames may be up to 8 feet in length.

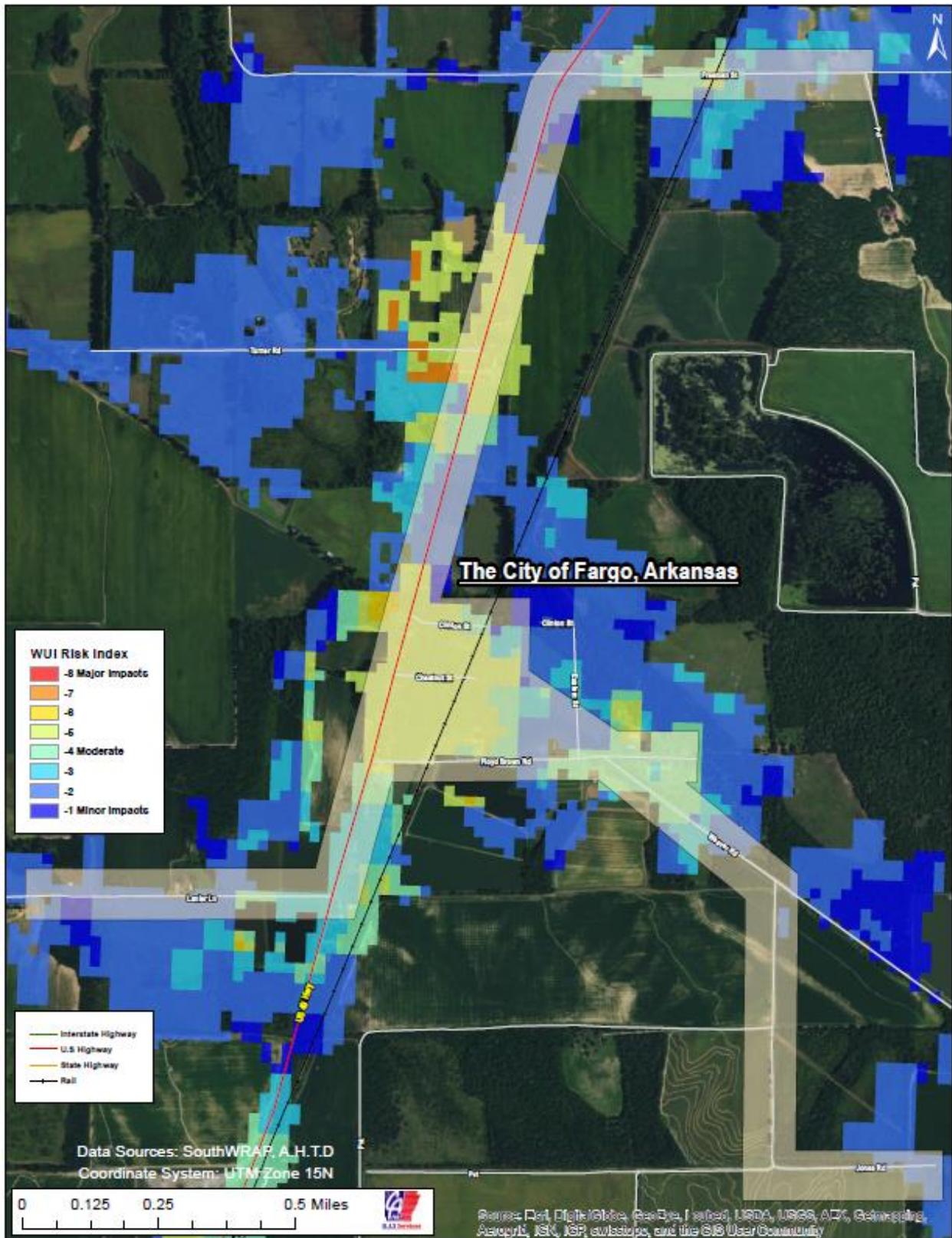
City of Ulm:



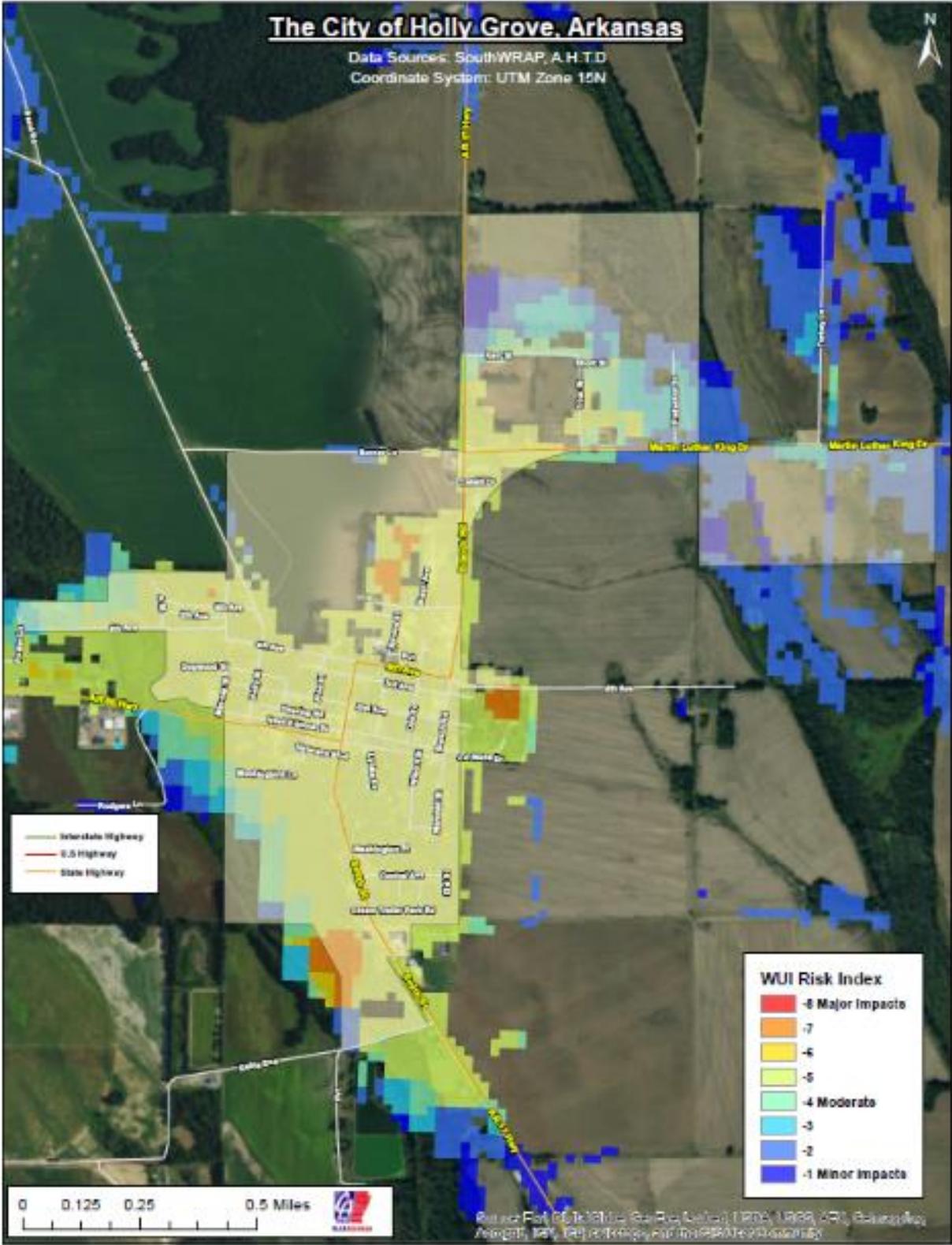
The city of Ulm has a Moderate Fire Intensity. Flames will be up to 8 feet in length. It is very possible for short range spotting and possible of medium range spotting.



The city of Clarendon has a Moderate Fire Intensity. Flames will be up to 8 feet long. It is possible for short range spotting.

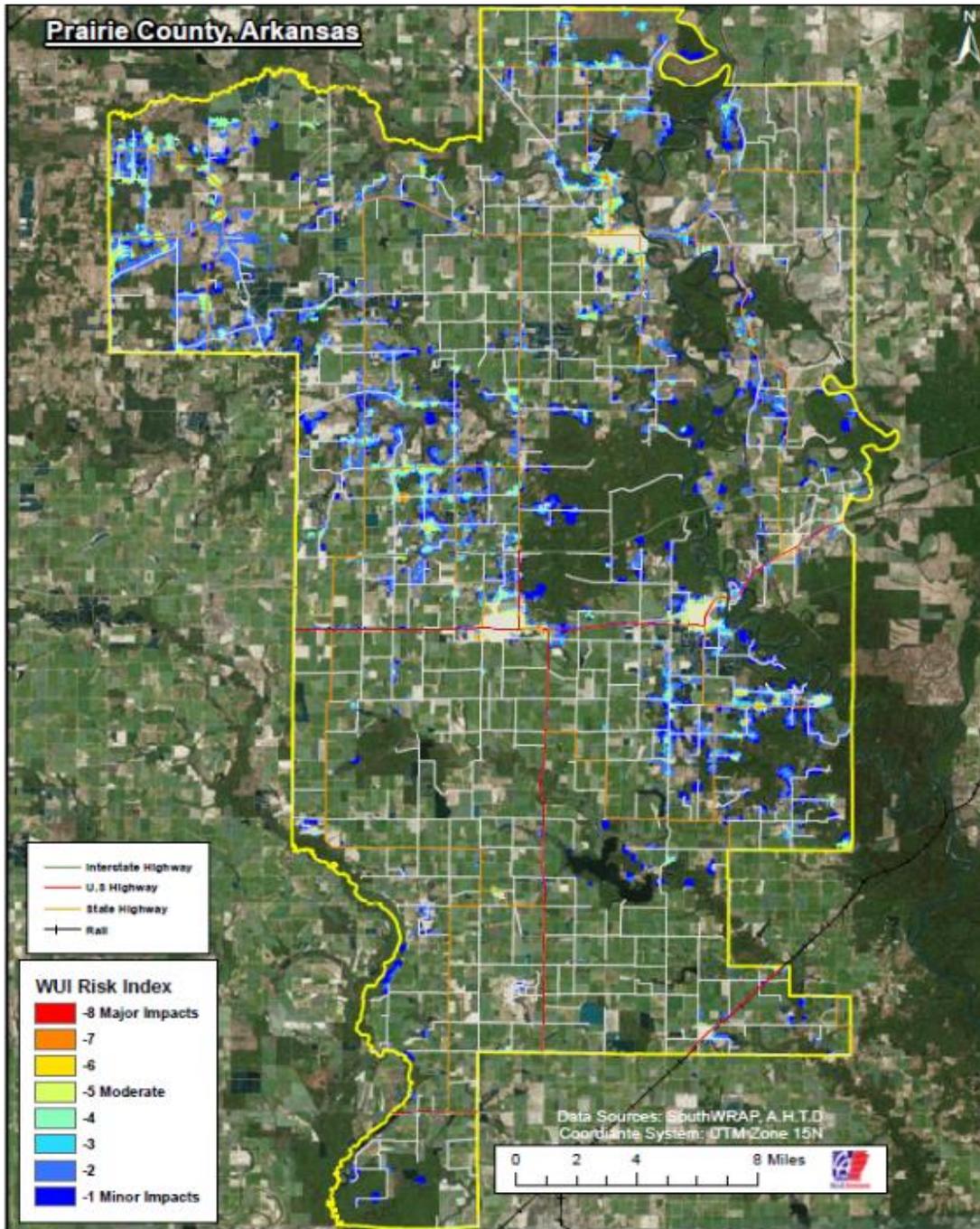


The city of Fargo has a Low Fire Intensity. These areas may receive some short-range spotting.



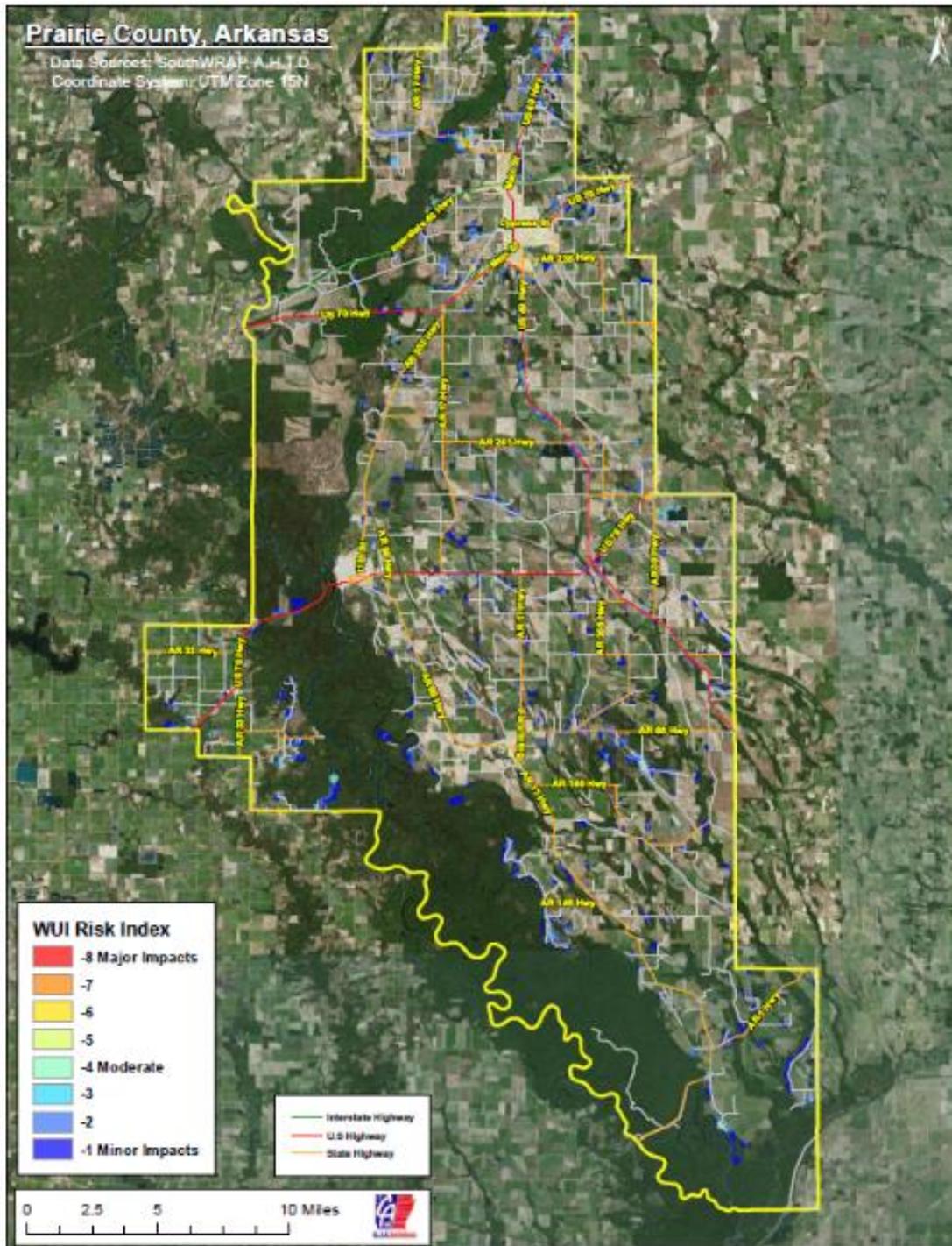
The city of Holly Grove has a Moderate Fire Intensity. These areas will experience some short-range spotting. The flames may be up to 20 feet in length.

Unincorporated Areas of Prairie County: Base map with roads is available on page 32



The unincorporated areas of Prairie County have a Low Fire Intensity. These areas may experience some short-range spotting. However, due to the cropland landscape, fires are not likely to spread rapidly. Flames may be up to 8 feet in length.

Unincorporated Areas of Monroe County: Base map with roadways is provided on page 33



The unincorporated areas of Monroe County have a low Fire Intensity. These areas will experience some short-range spotting, and medium range spotting is possible. If the White River Refuge experienced a forest fire, the flames could reach up to 300 feet in length. Direct attack by trained firefighters, engines, and dozers is generally ineffective, indirect attack may be effective. Airplane and helicopter capability might be needed for such a fire.

All School Campuses:

All campuses have a Low to Moderate Fire Intensity. Short range spotting is possible with flames up to 8 feet in length.

Previous Occurrences:

Only one wildfire event has occurred since the plan update. A wildfire burned 120 acres 2.25 miles east of Holly Grove on 11-11-2011. No economic damages were reported.

Probability of Future Wildfire Occurrences

The probability of future events is unlikely. There is less than a 10 percent probability of occurrence in the next year.

Impact and Vulnerability of Wildfire

The chart below outlines the number of structures, their value, acre and percentage in each level of wildland fire risk. The structures are a combination of all participating jurisdiction. Please note that this report is concerning all fires located within the planning area.

Table 1: Wildfire Summary

Years	Number	Total Acres Burned	Mean Fire Size (ac)
2000-2016	1	120	120

Fire Fighters are the most vulnerable populations during wildfires. Other vulnerable populations are those that live in a High Intensity area, and those that reside in wood frame structures or manufactured homes, especially the elderly and children.

The most vulnerable structures in Wildfire occurrences are wood frame structures and manufactured homes.

Overall:

There is a greater chance of loss of life from a wildfire in the cities and school campuses due to population concentration. Also, businesses could be shut down, and due to the entire planning area being rural, loss of key businesses could create the citizens to travel several miles to acquire necessary goods. An economic impact would be loss of revenue for businesses and tax base for the cities and some in the unincorporated areas. Extreme losses could shut businesses down definitely, which it may be difficult to recruit new businesses to such a rural area. Students could possibly miss school for a long time, and residents may be displaced for long periods of time.

Des Arc:

The city of Des Arc only has a Moderate chance of being impacted by a wildfire, and wood frame structures and manufactured homes are vulnerable. Structures located in those areas are vulnerable to damage and destruction. The structures located just outside of the downtown are more susceptible to wildfires due to higher concentration of vegetation. This is a higher concentration of residences. The buildings downtown are vulnerable due to their proximity to each other, but vegetation is much less than the areas just outside of the downtown area. The structures susceptible there would be the municipal buildings and businesses, and a few homes, which are susceptible to being destroyed by fire as well as any other structure previously mentioned.

Brinkley:

Brinkley has a Moderate Fire Intensity. The buildings in Brinkley are vulnerable to damage and destruction. Brinkley has trees located throughout the town, but most vegetation is located on the outskirts of the city. The central area of the city consists of concrete, municipal buildings, and businesses. This actually breaks the town up into three different sections of where a wildfire could be contained. However, the residential homes would likely burn, and the edges of the central part of the town would burn as well, depending on which sector the fire encroached upon.

Ulm:

Since the Wildland Urban Interface has a Moderate Fire Intensity, structures located in those areas are vulnerable to damage and destruction. Structures located in the WUI and the Fire Department could be consumed and hinder the department's capability of responding to an event. Ulm consists mostly of single-family residences that are all susceptible to being destroyed by fire.

Biscoe:

The city of Biscoe only has a Low to Moderate chance of being impacted by a wildfire. The structures located in those areas are still vulnerable to damage and destruction. Biscoe has structures sparsely populated throughout the town, which all are susceptible to burning. Most of these structures are residential, but also contain a few small businesses and a municipal building.

Hazen:

Since the Wildland Urban Interface has a low to moderate Fire Intensity, structures located in those areas are vulnerable to damage and destruction. Structures located in the WUI and the Fire Department could be consumed and hinder the department's capability of responding to an event. Hazen is split in half by Hwy 70 that runs east and west. This would act as a barrier that could potentially contain a fire from completely burning all structures within the city. Areas closest to the highways are mostly businesses made from concrete or metal, with the industrial part located on the western edge of town. There are several residential structures and businesses located throughout the town that are equally susceptible to burning.

Prairie & Monroe County unincorporated:

The unincorporated areas of both counties are mostly rural with a large amount of row crop farmland, and pasture for farm animals. The rest of the area consists of hardwood river bottoms that make up the White & Cache River Refuge. The risk on the livelihood of farmers and the overall economy is small due to wildfire, but if it happens in the wooded refuges, there could be an economic loss of tourism. There are some residences and cabins located on or near the White and Cache Rivers in wooded areas, but they are usually located on oxbow lakes *across* from the wooded areas. However, if the refuges were to burn, these homes and structures could completely burn if the fire spread to them. The other structures in the unincorporated areas are surrounded by row crops. If for some reason the crops were to burn, several homes, barns, and grain bins could be destroyed, but it is likely that the fire could be contained to limit the number of burned structures.

Clarendon:

The city of Clarendon has a Moderate Fire Intensity. The structures located in the city are vulnerable to damage and destruction. Clarendon has structures sparsely populated throughout the town, which all are susceptible to burning. Most of these structures are residential, but also contain a few small businesses and two municipal buildings. They are all susceptible to completely burning if they caught fire.

Fargo:

Since the Wildland Urban Interface has a low to moderate Fire Intensity, structures located in those areas are vulnerable to damage and destruction. Structures located in the WUI and the Fire Department could be consumed and

hinder the department's capability of responding to an event. Fargo consists mostly of single-family residences that are all susceptible to being destroyed by fire.

Holly Grove:

The city of Holly Grove has a Moderate chance of being impacted by a wildfire, and wood frame structures and manufactured homes are vulnerable. Structures located in those areas are vulnerable to damage and destruction. Holly Grove has more dense vegetation throughout the town than most of the other jurisdictions. Most of the structures are residential, but also contain a few small businesses and a municipal buildings. They are all susceptible to completely burning if they caught fire

Roe:

The city of Roe has a Moderate chance of being impacted by a wildfire, and wood frame structures and manufactured homes are vulnerable. Structures located in those areas are vulnerable to damage and destruction. Roe consists mostly of single-family residences that are all susceptible to being destroyed by fire.

Des Arc School District: Des Arc School District is located within the city of Des Arc consisting of structures made from brick, concrete, and metal. Although the building do have somewhat of a defensible space due to open fields, if a fire were to burn the grass and the few trees next to the school, it could possibly burn portions of the campus and avoid a total loss.

Hazen School District: Hazen's campuses (located in Hazen) are located in close proximity to each other and also have some vegetation close by. If one building were to catch fire, it is foreseeable that all of the structures (concrete, brick and metal) could be completely destroyed by fire,

Brinkley School District: Brinkley's campus is located on the southwest corner of the city of Brinkley. The structures (metal, concrete, and brick) are spread out with defensible spaces in between, but are surrounded by vegetation that could potentially burn some, or most of the structures completely.

Clarendon School District: Clarendon's campus is located in the city of Clarendon. Most of the buildings are connected and consist of concrete, metal or brick. Although they are located in town, the football field and railroad track make the border to the east, and few trees are in close proximity to the campus. However, if a wildfire had engulfed that area of town, they would have some fire damage to those buildings on the northeastern portion of their campus.

3.5.10 Winter Storm

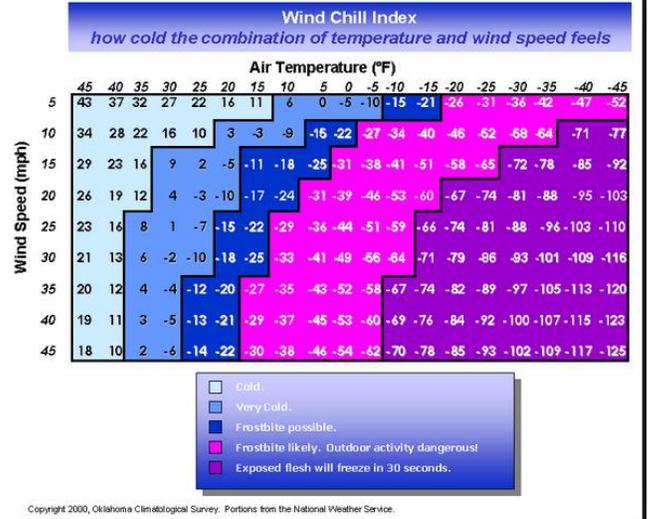
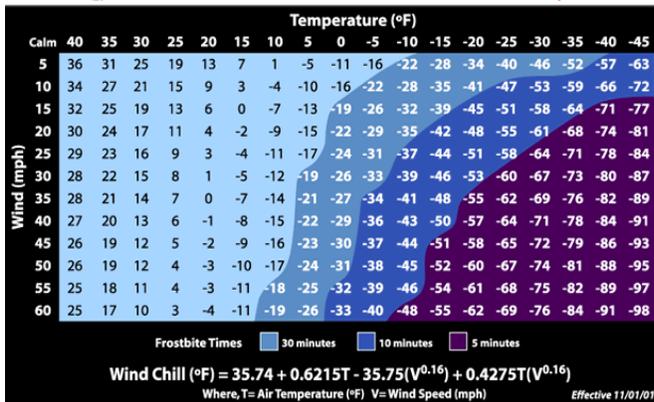
Description of Winter Storm:

Severe winter storms, which may include heavy snowfall, sleet, freezing rain, or a mix of these wintry forms of precipitation. Severe winter weather can down trees, cause widespread power outages, damage property, and cause fatalities and injuries

Location of Winter Storm Events:

All areas of Prairie County are equally susceptible to severe winter storm events.

NWS Windchill Chart



Extent, Magnitude or Severity of Winter Storms

According to National Climatic Data Center (NCDC) and National Weather Service Data, typical snow accumulations in the planning area during heavy snow and winter storm events ranges from 1 inch to 8 inches. Typical ice storm accumulations range from 1/10 of one inch to 1/2 of an inch. When severe winter storm events do occur (the worse typically associated with ice), they are usually wide-spread over the area and impede the movement of vehicles – limiting regular movement of traffic, causing accidents and limiting responsiveness of emergency services – and can down power and communications lines and seriously damage some structures, thus creating potentially critical conditions for the entire area.

Students may be kept inside by the determination of the building principals if there are extreme cold temperatures. Wind chill would be the determining factor in keeping students inside. Some districts initiate monitoring for wind chill is below 32 degrees, some 40 degrees.

Previous Occurrences

There have been 8 winter storm events between since 2009. There was one ice storm event between in the same period.

Probability of Future Winter Storms

The probability of future events is likely. There is a 10 to 90 percent probability of occurrence in the next year or a recurrence interval of 1 to 10 years.

Impact of Winter Storms

The Unincorporated areas of Prairie & Monroe Counties:

These areas can be somewhat isolated the further away from the cities, and without adequate supply of fuel, equipment, and food. Also, when utilities and communication is disrupted during a winter storm event, these areas are the last to receive support or returned power because these areas are less populated than the cities. That means these populations will go a week or more without heat and fresh food. During very icy conditions, residents in these areas are extremely vulnerable. They could be trapped at home without utilities or other services. The elderly are the most vulnerable and account for the largest percentage of hypothermia victims. House fires in these areas are common during winter storms from using alternate heating sources without caution. The rural areas also account for a large number of farms and livestock. The cold will damage vegetation and kill livestock. Poultry houses are vulnerable to loss of poultry products. As for structures, past experience proves that an estimated twenty or thirty structures will be impacted by winter storm events, resulting in only minor damage due to limbs breaking and falling

on roofs. County roads will be impassible. The fire districts belonging to these jurisdictions are not equipped with plows or other equipment for clearing roads and sidewalks. In these areas, water supplies may freeze, and impede firefighting efforts.

The cities:

Winter storms may immobilize the greater part of the cities. The highways will be impassible for one or two days. The County Road Department has access to equipment for clearing roads, and has mutual aid agreements with private services and other counties for support. When major roads are affected, it affects the travel flow and the availability of essential services throughout all participating jurisdictions.

Trees can be brought down by the weight of wet snow, snap power lines and damage buildings and houses when they fall. For houses that are poorly insulated will have pipes that freeze and bust inside these homes. Winter storms can cut off heat, power and communications for several days. This cities will have priority to restored utilities due to the more populated area and more critical facilities. The elderly account for the most percentage of hypothermia victims. Water supplies may freeze, and impede firefighting efforts. Even small accumulations of ice may cause wrecks, and slip/fall hazards to motorists and pedestrians.

School districts:

The buildings on these campuses may have freezing pipes due to lack of heating or insulation. Trees may fall and down power lines and damage the rooves. Students attending and staff employed at these districts are vulnerable to the impacts of a winter storm. Cancellations will disrupt schedules and education programs.

Progress in Local Mitigation Efforts:

SECTION 4- Mitigation Strategy

This section provides a blueprint for reducing the potential losses identified in the risk assessment, based on existing authorities, policies, programs and resources, and its ability to expand on and improve these existing tools by funding through county, city and school district taxes, yearly budgets and passing ordinances.

The following capabilities describe what the County, Cities and School Districts may or may not have to implement and maintain mitigation efforts, are addressed in the existing authorities, policies, programs and resources available to accomplish hazard mitigation;

All participants are different in terms of staffing, funding, policies and program giving them the ability to carry out their local hazard mitigation goals. Each city has the capability to be an active member in the NFIP, to pass mitigation ordinances for their local government, regulate and limit the development in wildfire hazard areas and flood prone areas through land use planning implement retrofit construction plans, brace equipment, and provide emergency preparedness information to area residents through FEMA brochures.

All cities, and school districts would be dependent upon grant funding to assist with larger mitigation projects, such as safe rooms and heavy duty generators to back up and maintain electrical power for critical facilities. The Cities would need assistance in financing drought communication and early warning systems, heating and cooling centers. Funds would also be needed for flood inundation studies and conduct inspections, maintenance and enforcement programs on high risk dams in the County.

4.1 Mitigation Goals and Objectives for Each Hazard

Based upon the results of the local and State risk assessments, the Planning Team, with input from local jurisdictions and officials, developed hazard mitigation goals and objectives and selected those that were determined to be of greatest benefit. These goals and objectives represent what the planning team believes is a long-term vision for reduction and enhancement of mitigation capabilities:

Goal 1. Reduce the potential for loss of life, injury and economic damage created by exposure to natural hazard for residents of Prairie County due to natural disasters.

Objective 1 Enhance and maintain county capability to implement a comprehensive countywide hazard loss reduction strategy

Objective 1.1 Integrate overall mitigation strategies into the community's current and future capital improvements program and planning efforts to ensure that new projects have a minimal associated risk.

Objective 1.2 Formulate strategies using state of the art knowledge to reduce vulnerability to natural hazards

Objective 1.3 Identify Mitigation grant opportunities for the counties, cities, school districts, non-profit agencies, and the general public, and provide effective technical support in pursuit of grants for hazard mitigation measures.

Objective 2 Implement public education initiatives to improve understanding of natural hazards and hazard mitigation.

Objective 2.1 Design mitigation website for planning area with link to public view of the Mitigation Plan and mitigation strategies.

Objective 2.2 All jurisdictions included in the mitigation plan should participate in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), the Community Rating System (CRS), the Firewise Communities/USA program, the National Weather Service StormReady Program, Disaster Resistant Community Council and FEMA’s Cooperating Technical Partners (CTP) program (participation in the above programs is part of the State ranking criteria for funding mitigation proposals).

Objective 2.3 Educate the public about the risks associated with natural hazards and the steps they can take to be prepared.

Objective 2.4 Initiate programs to promote on-going partnerships within the community to address mitigation and emergency management.

Objective 3 Implement public works projects that improve the protection of important developed areas in the community.

Objective 3.1 Implement voluntary and regulated programs to ensure the continued improvement to building structures, locations and on-going emergency planning initiatives that improve the protection of critical infrastructure and county emergency management facilities.

Objective 3.3 Continually assess and evaluate the requirements for new structural projects that aid in the reduction of risk to the community.

Implementation of Mitigation Actions

The mitigation actions are prioritized based upon their effect on the overall risk to life and property. Ease of implementation, community and agency support and ease of obtaining funding. The County and participating jurisdictions have used the STAPLEE method to prioritize mitigation actions. This method has the benefit that the Mitigation actions are considered in discrete categories of Social, Technical, Administrative, Political, Economic and Environmental. Prioritization can therefore be made taking each of these categories into account, so that nothing is overlooked when considering which actions may be best for each jurisdiction to consider.

Criteria used for prioritization and review of mitigation actions based on STAPLEE

Evaluation Category	Sources of Information
Social	Members of Local governments and the County Government were members of the Hazard Mitigation Planning Team and had input throughout the planning process. It must be noted that many small town political leaders are also business or professional persons. They are also members of the LEPC. Existing community plans were and will be relied on wherever possible. Members of the media were contacted and invited to all attend all HMPT meetings.
Technical	The following persons/agencies were consulted as to the technical feasibility of the various projects: Arkansas Geological Commission, University of Arkansas Extension Service, Arkansas Soil and Water Conservation Commission, Arkansas Health Department, Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department, Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality, Arkansas Governor’s Pre-Disaster Advisory Council, Arkansas Governor’s Earthquake Advisory Council, and Arkansas Forestry Service. Arkansas Department of Emergency Management. All of these had their comments and suggestions incorporated.
Administrative	Staffing for proper implementation of the plan currently will rely largely on existing members of the various agencies involved. Technical assistance is available from various local and state agencies. Some local jurisdictions have incorporated Hazard Mitigation efforts into their Capital Improvement Plans. Operations costs are under discussion by the appropriate agency or department heads.
Political	The County Quorum Court has passed resolutions in support of mitigation activities involving floodplain ordinances, mitigation planning, and fire districts, among others. The Governor of Arkansas issued an Executive Order in August of 2004 (EO 04-02) instructing all state agencies to assist ADEM in mitigation planning and implementation of mitigation goals.

Legal	Members of the HMPT discussed legal issues, and it was their opinion that no significant legal issues were involved in the projects that were selected by the HMPT. However, where legalities may be an issue, this is noted.
Economic	Economic and benefit cost issues were the predominant topics discussed by all concerned. Each entity felt that the projects selected would have positive effects, but yet realized that actions often have costs, sometimes hidden, imposed on the community, residents and businesses. Funding for the various activities was a major concern as local budgets are always under pressures with existing and competing projects and activities. Where necessary, particularly for costly capital projects, outside grants would be relied on heavily.
Environmental	The Arkansas Geological Survey, Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality, Arkansas Forestry Commission, and Arkansas Soil and Water Conservation Commission were all consulted as to the environmental impact of the various projects and it was felt that there would be no negative impact. Local environmental issues and concerns were also taken into consideration.

There were no changes to priority on this update.

Each County Office of Emergency Management will be responsible for evaluating actions among competing actions. The Planning Team prioritized the list of mitigation actions by conducting a cost-benefit review. This review was conducted by; first considering the number of people who would be affected by a chosen project, determining the area the project would cover, considering how critical the structures were within in the project area, and which structure were most critical, and finally how would it benefit the entire community. They shall evaluate actions based on funding availability, comparative value to mitigation objectives, and consideration of economic benefits and environmental concerns of the communities. Actions are prioritized in three different categories; **High need for immediate action**, **Medium need for action**, **Low lacking in urgency**.

All actions are the responsibility of each jurisdictions highest official. County level would be the Judge. The Cities actions are the responsibility of their Mayors. The School Districts will be the responsibility of their Superintendent and Board Administration.

The Responsible Agency for each mitigation action will identify resources. Their responsibility will be to examine resources from all levels of government. The responsible parties will integrate the requirements of the mitigation plan into other plans when appropriate. This also, includes funding and support for enacting and enforcing building codes and zoning ordinances, and developing public education programs to alert residents to risks and how they can reduce hazard losses. Plans will be made to earmark resources for implementing these actions. Each jurisdiction and school district within the County that participated in the planning process has at least two actions that will benefit the jurisdiction.

For the purpose of the update, mitigation actions are categorized into six groups;

- Actions that will keep problems from getting worse (Prevention).
- Actions that address individual buildings (Property protection)
- Actions that will inform the public (Public education and awareness)
- Actions that will protect natural resources (Natural resource protection)
- Actions that will protect emergency services before, during, and immediately after an occurrence (Emergency services protection)
- Actions that will control the hazard (Structural projects)

Previous Mitigation Actions

Most actions on the previous plan would not pass for “mitigation” under the current rules, or they now fall under one of the newly reworded actions. Several of them are now considered “preparedness,” or do not have constructive language, but some of the identified actions have been accomplished. Most actions were stricken from this plan update because of the reasons mentioned. Accomplished actions are:

- Establish and notify the public of shelters during winter storm events. (County)
- Added some all-hazard radios to critical facilities (All Emergency response facilities for the County & Cities)
- Maintained adequate road and debris clearing equipment. (County & Cities)
- Both Prairie & Monroe Counties have sought after grant funds for small drainage projects.
- Clarendon School District constructed a tornado safe room at their campus.

3.4 Mitigation Actions/Projects

For the purpose of this plan, and this section, the term “All participating jurisdictions” or “All jurisdictions” refer to the unincorporated areas of Prairie and Monroe Counties; the municipalities within the Counties including the cities of Biscoe, Des Arc, DeValls Bluff, Hazen, Ulm, Brinkley, Clarendon, Holly Grove, Fargo, and Roe; and the Hazen, Brinkley, Clarendon, and Des Arc School Districts.. “Participating cities” refers to the above mentioned cities, and “all participating schools” refers to the above mentioned school districts.

Mitigation Actions
<p><i>M-1 Construct safe rooms within new and existing public buildings, such as schools, libraries, and community centers.</i> Associated Hazard: Thunderstorm Winds, Tornado Type of Action: Structural Project Contribution to Mitigation Objective: Prevent the loss of life by providing shelter during pre/post disasters. Priority: High Rationale of Priority: Prevents the loss of life during storms and also minimizes the effects post hazard events. Ranked high due to past storm events Cost Benefit: Benefits outweighs cost. Possible grants for construction. TimeLine: 1 year Projected Resources: HMGP, PDM funding Responsible Party: All participating jurisdictions Action adopted by: All participating jurisdictions STAPLEE: Meets all Criteria</p>
<p><i>M-2 Acquire generators for all shelters, courthouses, offices, city halls, emergency operations centers, and other critical facilities that do not presently have them to maintain power and water during disasters</i> Associated Hazard: Earthquake, Flood, Dam Failure, Severe Thunderstorm, Hail, Lightning, Tornado, Winter Storm, Wildfire, Drought, High Winds, Extreme Heat. Type of Action: Structural & Prevention Contribution to Mitigation Objective: Prevent loss of critical functions. Priority: High Rationale of Priority: Provides necessary facility and equipment capabilities for administrators, first responders, and life-saving facilities. Cost Benefit: Benefits outweighs cost. Possible grants for construction. TimeLine: 3 months Projected Resources: HMGP, State grant funds, local resources Responsible Party: All participating jurisdictions Action adopted by: All participating jurisdictions STAPLEE: Meets all Criteria</p>
<p><i>W-1 Enact codes to require homeowners to clear dead vegetation which can fuel wildfires, ensuring that structures are surrounded by defensible space buffer zones</i> Associated Hazard: Wildfire Type of Action: Prevention Contribution to Mitigation Objective: Protect against loss of life and property. Priority: High Rationale of Priority: Reduce structures’ vulnerability to wildfires. Cost Benefit: Benefits outweighs cost. Possible grants for construction. TimeLine: 6 months Projected Resources: Existing County and Local Resources Responsible Party: Both Counties and all cities Action adopted by: Both counties and all cities STAPLEE: Meets all Criteria</p>
<p><i>M-3 Seek to enact manufactured home regulations to ensure use of tie-downs and anchoring in new buildings and existing mobile structures.</i> Associated Hazard: Tornado, High Winds, Earthquake Type of Action: Prevention Contribution to Mitigation Objective: Protect against loss of life and property. Priority: High Rationale of Priority: Lessen or eliminate damage from earthquakes and tornadoes to new and existing buildings</p>

<p>Cost Benefit: Benefits outweighs cost. Possible grants for construction. TimeLine: 6 months Projected Resources: Existing County and Local Resources Responsible Party: Both counties and all cities Action adopted by: Both counties and all cities STAPLEE: Meets all Criteria</p>
<p><i>M-4 Install additional warning sirens.</i> Associated Hazard: Earthquake, Flood, Dam Failure, Severe Thunderstorm, Hail, Lightning, Tornado, Winter Storm, Wildfire, Drought, High Winds, Extreme Heat Type of Action: Prevention Contribution to Mitigation Objective: Protect against loss of life and property. Priority: High Rationale of Priority: GIS best technology for risk identification and assessment (NFIP consideration: CRS 610 Flood warning Program) Cost Benefit: Benefits outweighs cost. Possible grants for construction. TimeLine: 1 year Projected Resources: Existing County and Local Resources Responsible Party: Both counties and all cities Action adopted by: Both counties and all cities STAPLEE: Meets all Criteria</p>
<p><i>M-5 Acquire all-hazard radios for all schools, city halls, critical facilities, large businesses, churches, and other locations where large numbers of people congregate in order to warn citizens of hazard event.</i> Associated Hazard: Tornado, Flood Severe Winter Weather, Wildland Fire, Thunderstorms, Dam Failure, Earthquake Dam Failure, High Winds, Extreme Heat Type of Action: Prevention Contribution to Mitigation Objective: Protect against loss of life and property. Priority: High Rationale of Priority: Lessen or eliminate damage from earthquakes and tornadoes to new and existing buildings Cost Benefit: Benefits outweighs cost. Possible grants for construction. TimeLine: 3 months Projected Resources: Existing County and Local Resources Responsible Party: Both counties and all cities Action adopted by: Both counties and all cities STAPLEE: Meets all Criteria</p>
<p><i>M-6 Ensure proposed mitigation projects are in conformance with the State of Arkansas Hazard Mitigation Plan and State mitigation priorities.</i> Associated Hazard: Tornado, Flood Dam Failure, Severe Winter Weather, High Winds, Wildland Fire, Thunder Storms, Drought, Earthquake) Type of Action: Prevention Contribution to Mitigation Objective: Public Education and Awareness Priority: High Rationale of Priority: Provides legal justification for mitigation activities Cost Benefit: Benefits outweighs cost. Possible grants for construction. TimeLine: 1 months Projected Resources: Existing County and Local Resources Responsible Party: All participating jurisdictions Action adopted by: All participating jurisdictions STAPLEE: Meets all Criteria</p>
<p><i>F-1 Encourage property owners to engage in beaver control projects.</i> Associated Hazard: Flood Type of Action: Prevention Contribution to Mitigation Objective: Protect against loss of life and property. Priority: High Rationale of Priority: Lessen or eliminate damage from earthquakes and tornadoes to new and existing buildings Cost Benefit: Benefits outweighs cost. Possible grants for construction. TimeLine: 1 year Projected Resources: Existing County and Local Resources Responsible Party: Both Counties & participating Cities Action adopted by: Both Counties & participating Cities STAPLEE: Meets all Criteria</p>

F-2 Adopt structural and non-structural mitigation measures/codes for properties in the floodplain.

Associated Hazard: Flood
Type of Action: Property Protection
Contribution to Mitigation Objective: Protect against loss of life and property.
Priority: High
Rationale of Priority: Lessen or eliminate damage from flooding
Cost Benefit: Benefits outweighs cost. Possible grants for construction.
TimeLine: 6 months
Projected Resources: Existing County and Local Resources
Responsible Party: Both counties & participating cities
Action adopted by: Both counties & participating Cities
STAPLEE: Meets all Criteria

F-3 Mitigate flooding from Piney Ditch that backs up Hwy 70 up through Greenlee Park and the north end of the airport.

Associated Hazard: Flood
Type of Action: Structural Project
Contribution to Mitigation Objective: Protect against loss of life and property.
Priority: High
Rationale of Priority: Lessen or eliminate damage from flooding
Cost Benefit: Benefits outweighs cost. Possible grants for construction.
TimeLine: 1 year
Projected Resources: Existing County and Local Resources
Responsible Party: City of Brinkley
Action adopted by: City of Brinkley
STAPLEE: Meets all Criteria

F-4 Mitigate flooding from Dial Creek along the western edge of Holly Grove.

Associated Hazard: Flood
Type of Action: Structural Project
Contribution to Mitigation Objective: Protect against loss of life and property.
Priority: High
Rationale of Priority: Lessen or eliminate damage from flooding
Cost Benefit: Benefits outweighs cost. Possible grants for construction.
TimeLine: 1 year
Projected Resources: Existing County and Local Resources
Responsible Party: Monroe County & Holly Grove
Action adopted by: Monroe County & Holly Grove
STAPLEE: Meets all Criteria

M-7 Acquire structures that have or may potentially experience flooding in the future from flooding or dam failure.

Associated Hazard: Flood, Dam Failure
Type of Action: Property Protection & Structural
Contribution to Mitigation Objective: Protect against loss of life and property.
Priority: High
Rationale of Priority: Lessen or eliminate damage from flooding
Cost Benefit: Benefits outweighs cost. Possible grants for construction.
TimeLine: 2 years
Projected Resources: Existing County and Local Resources
Responsible Party: All participating jurisdictions
Action adopted by: All participating jurisdictions
STAPLEE: Meets all Criteria

M-8 Complete a study to determine vulnerability and losses due to dam failure.

Associated Hazard: Dam Failure, Flood
Type of Action: Prevention
Contribution to Mitigation Objective: Protect against loss of life and property.
Priority: High
Rationale of Priority: Lessen or eliminate damage from earthquakes and tornadoes to new and existing buildings
Cost Benefit: Benefits outweighs cost. Possible grants for construction.
TimeLine: 2 years
Projected Resources: Existing County and Local Resources
Responsible Party: All participating jurisdictions
Action adopted by: All participating jurisdictions

<p>STAPLEE: Meets all Criteria</p> <p><i>M-9 Ensure that the current version of the Mitigation Plan is easily accessible to the general public (e.g., online, in local libraries) in order to promote the public involvement and assisting citizens on projects that can be done to reduce the risk of a hazard..</i></p> <p>Associated Hazard: Tornado, Flood, Dam Failure, Severe Winter Weather, High Winds, Wildland Fire, Thunderstorms, Drought, Earthquake</p> <p>Type of Action: Public education & awareness</p> <p>Contribution to Mitigation Objective: Involves Ongoing efforts on mitigation.</p> <p>Priority: High</p> <p>Rationale of Priority: Lessen or eliminate damage from earthquakes and tornadoes to new and existing buildings</p> <p>Cost Benefit: Benefits outweighs cost. Possible grants for construction.</p> <p>TimeLine: 1 week</p> <p>Projected Resources: Existing County and Local Resources</p> <p>Responsible Party: All Participants</p> <p>Action adopted by: All Participants</p> <p>STAPLEE: Meets all Criteria</p>
<p><i>F-5 Conduct a drainage project to reduce water overtopping from Gunwale Slash on Highway 17.</i></p> <p>Associated Hazard: Flood</p> <p>Type of Action: Structural projects</p> <p>Contribution to Mitigation Objective: Protect against loss of life and property.</p> <p>Priority: High</p> <p>Rationale of Priority: Lessen or eliminate damage from flooding</p> <p>Cost Benefit: Benefits outweighs cost. Possible grants for construction.</p> <p>TimeLine: 6 months</p> <p>Projected Resources: Existing County and Local Resources</p> <p>Responsible Party: Monroe County</p> <p>Action adopted by: Monroe County & Holly Grove</p> <p>STAPLEE: Meets all Criteria</p>
<p><i>M-10 Elevate roadway and increase culvert sizes of bridges within the planning area that frequently flood.</i></p> <p>Associated Hazard: Flood, Dam Failure</p> <p>Type of Action: Structural projects</p> <p>Contribution to Mitigation Objective: Provides access for response and for mitigation activities.</p> <p>Priority: High</p> <p>Rationale of Priority: Lessen or eliminate damage from flooding</p> <p>Cost Benefit: Benefits outweighs cost. Possible grants for construction.</p> <p>TimeLine: 6 months</p> <p>Projected Resources: Existing County and Local Resources</p> <p>Responsible Party: Both Counties & and all participating cities</p> <p>Action adopted by: Both Counties & all participating cities</p> <p>STAPLEE: Meets all Criteria</p>
<p><i>F-6 Elevate road, or construct drainage projects to alleviate flood across Hwy 86 at Persimmon Slash, Big Cypress Creek at Connel's Point, and Walker Cypress at Ragtown on Hwy 156. .</i></p> <p>Associated Hazard: Flood</p> <p>Type of Action: Structural projects</p> <p>Contribution to Mitigation Objective: Provides access for response and for mitigation activities.</p> <p>Priority: High</p> <p>Rationale of Priority: Lessen or eliminate damage from flooding</p> <p>Cost Benefit: Benefits outweighs cost. Possible grants for construction.</p> <p>TimeLine: 6 months</p> <p>Projected Resources: Existing County and Local Resources</p> <p>Responsible Party: Monroe County</p> <p>Action adopted by: Monroe County</p> <p>STAPLEE: Meets all Criteria</p>
<p><i>M-11 Install all-hazard weather waring radios in all critical facilities.</i></p> <p>Associated Hazard: Earthquake, Flood, Dam Failure, Severe Thunderstorm,</p> <p>Type of Action: Structural projects</p> <p>Contribution to Mitigation Objective: Protect against loss of life and property.</p> <p>Priority: High</p> <p>Rationale of Priority: Lessen or eliminate damage from flooding</p> <p>Cost Benefit: Benefits outweighs cost. Possible grants for construction.</p>

<p>TimeLine: 3 months Projected Resources: Existing County and Local Resources Responsible Party: All participating jurisdictions Action adopted by: All participating jurisdictions STAPLEE: Meets all Criteria</p>
<p><i>W-2 Work with Arkansas Forestry Commission to improve risk assessment by determining losses due to wildland fires in the County.</i> Associated Hazard: Wildfire Type of Action: Structural projects Contribution to Mitigation Objective: Protect against loss of life and property. Priority: High Rationale of Priority: Lessen or eliminate damage from wildfires Cost Benefit: Benefits outweighs cost. TimeLine: 2 years Projected Resources: Existing County and Local Resources Responsible Party: All participating jurisdictions Action adopted by: All participating jurisdictions STAPLEE: Meets all Criteria</p>
<p><i>W-3 Join Fire Wise program.</i> Associated Hazard: Wildfire Type of Action: Prevention Contribution to Mitigation Objective: Protect against loss of life and property. Priority: High Rationale of Priority: Lessen or eliminate damage from wildfire Cost Benefit: Benefits outweighs cost. TimeLine: 1 year Projected Resources: Existing County and Local Resources Responsible Party: Both Counties & participating cities Action adopted by: Both Counties & participating cities STAPLEE: Meets all Criteria</p>
<p><i>M-12 Bury or otherwise protect electric and other utility lines.</i> Associated Hazard: Tornado, Severe Winter Weather, High Winds, Wildfire, Thunderstorms Type of Action: Structural projects Contribution to Mitigation Objective: Protect against loss of life and property. Priority: Medium Rationale of Priority: Lessen or eliminate damage from flooding Cost Benefit: Benefits outweighs cost. Possible grants for construction. TimeLine: 2-10 years Projected Resources: Existing County and Local Resources Responsible Party: Both Counties & all cities Action adopted by: Both Counties & all cities STAPLEE: Meets all Criteria</p>
<p><i>D-1 Work with Arkansas Soil and Water Conservation Commission to determine losses in Both Counties due to drought.</i> Associated Hazard: Drought Type of Action: Prevention Contribution to Mitigation Objective: Protect against loss of life and property. Priority: Medium Rationale of Priority: Lessen or eliminate damage from flooding Cost Benefit: Benefits outweighs cost. Possible grants for construction. TimeLine: 1 years Projected Resources: Existing County and Local Resources Responsible Party: Both Counties & all participating cities Action adopted by: Both Counties & all participating cities STAPLEE: Meets all Criteria</p>
<p><i>W-4 Encourage formation of neighborhood wildfire safety coalitions to keep</i> Associated Hazard: Wildfire Type of Action: Prevention Contribution to Mitigation Objective: Protect against loss of life and property. Priority: Medium Rationale of Priority: Lessen or eliminate damage from flooding</p>

<p>Cost Benefit: Benefits outweighs cost. TimeLine: 3 years Projected Resources: Existing County and Local Resources Responsible Party: All participating jurisdictions Action adopted by: All participating jurisdictions STAPLEE: Meets all Criteria</p>
<p><i>M-13 Develop brochures, a website, educational programs, and public services announcements to increase public awareness of hazards to which residents are exposed and potential mitigation measures that may be undertaken.</i> Associated Hazard: Tornado, Flood, Dam Failure, Severe Winter Weather, High Winds, Wildland Fire, Thunderstorms, Drought, Earthquake, Extreme Heat Type of Action: Public Education & Awareness Contribution to Mitigation Objective: Protect against loss of life and property. Priority: Medium Rationale of Priority: Links mitigation with preparedness Cost Benefit: Benefits outweighs cost. TimeLine: 3 months Projected Resources: Existing County and Local Resources Responsible Party: All participating jurisdictions Action adopted by: All participating jurisdictions STAPLEE: Meets all Criteria</p>
<p><i>M-14 Identify and maintain alternative water resources in neighborhoods (small ponds, cisterns, wells, pools, hydrants, etc.) Thus relieving impacts on agriculture and livestock.</i> Associated Hazard: Drought, Wildfire, Dam Failure Type of Action: Prevention Contribution to Mitigation Objective: Protect against loss of life and property. Priority: Medium Rationale of Priority: Lessen or eliminate damage from flooding Cost Benefit: Benefits outweighs cost. TimeLine: 1 year Projected Resources: Existing County and Local Resources Responsible Party: Both Counties & participating cities Action adopted by: Both Counties & participating cities STAPLEE: Meets all Criteria</p>
<p><i>M-15 Include mitigation awareness efforts in all SCLEPC and Inter-governmental Council meetings which will help keep risk reduction a priority by making it a part of the discussion.</i> Associated Hazard: Tornado, Flood, Dam Failure, Severe Winter Weather, High Winds, Wildland Fire, Thunderstorms,, Drought, Earthquake, Extreme Heat Type of Action: Public Education and Awareness Contribution to Mitigation Objective: Protect against loss of life and property. Priority: Low Rationale of Priority: Lessen or eliminate damage from flooding Cost Benefit: Benefits outweighs cost. TimeLine: 1 year Projected Resources: Existing County and Local Resources Responsible Party: All participating jurisdictions Action adopted by: All participating jurisdictions STAPLEE: Meets all Criteria</p>
<p><i>F-7 Adopt zoning laws and floodplain development regulations.</i> Associated Hazard: Flood Type of Action: Prevention Contribution to Mitigation Objective: Protect against loss of life and property. Priority: Low Rationale of Priority: Lessen or eliminate damage from flooding Cost Benefit: Benefits outweighs cost.. TimeLine: 3 months Projected Resources: Existing County and Local Resources Responsible Party: City of Des Arc Action adopted by: City of Des Arc STAPLEE: Meets all Criteria</p>
<p><i>F-8 Mitigate flooding along Brook Rd. in Biscoe. Crooked Creek overflows its banks. Road needs to be Raised.</i></p>

<p>Associated Hazard: Flood Type of Action: Structural Project Contribution to Mitigation Objective: Protect against loss of life and property. Priority: Low Rationale of Priority: Lessen or eliminate damage from flooding Cost Benefit: Benefits outweighs cost.. TimeLine: 6 months Projected Resources: Existing County and Local Resources Responsible Party: Prairie County Action adopted by: Prairie County STAPLEE: Meets all Criteria</p>
<p><i>F-9 Join the NFIP</i> Associated Hazard: Flood Type of Action: Prevention Contribution to Mitigation Objective: Protect against loss of life and property. Priority: Low Rationale of Priority: Lessen or eliminate damage from flooding Cost Benefit: Benefits outweighs cost.. TimeLine: 6 months Projected Resources: Existing County and Local Resources Responsible Party: Cities of Ulm, Fargo, & Roe Action adopted by: Cities of Ulm, Fargo, & Roe STAPLEE: Meets all Criteria</p>
<p><i>F-10 Elevate 3rd Street in Des Arc to mitigate flooding and loss of travel</i> Associated Hazard: Flood Type of Action: Structural Project Contribution to Mitigation Objective: Protect against loss of life and property. Priority: High Rationale of Priority: Lessen or eliminate damage from flooding Cost Benefit: Benefits outweighs cost. Possible grants for construction. TimeLine: 1 year Projected Resources: Existing County and Local Resources Responsible Party: Prairie County & Des Arc Action adopted by: Prairie County & Des Arc STAPLEE: Meets all Criteria</p>
<p><i>D-2 Implement of xeriscaping on public facilities.</i> Associated Hazard: Drought Type of Action: Natural Resources Protection Contribution to Mitigation Objective: Protect against loss of resource. Priority: Low Rationale of Priority: Lessen or eliminate impacts of drought Cost Benefit: Benefits outweighs cost. TimeLine: 1 year Projected Resources: Existing County and Local Resources Responsible Party: All participating jurisdictions Action adopted by: All participating jurisdictions STAPLEE: Meets all Criteria</p>
<p><i>SW-1 Assist power companies in efforts to remove limbs around power lines.</i> Associated Hazard: Severe Winter Weather Type of Action: Emergency Services Protection Contribution to Mitigation Objective: Protect against loss of power. Priority: Low Rationale of Priority: Lessen or eliminate impacts of severe winter weather Cost Benefit: Benefits outweighs cost. TimeLine: 1 months Projected Resources: Existing County and Local Resources Responsible Party: All participating jurisdictions Action adopted by: All participating jurisdictions STAPLEE: Meets all Criteria</p>
<p><i>D-3 Adopt water rationing codes/measures to conserve water during times of extreme drought.</i> Associated Hazard: Drought</p>

<p>Type of Action: Natural Resources Protection Contribution to Mitigation Objective: Protect against loss of resource. Priority: Low Rationale of Priority: Lessen or eliminate impacts of drought Cost Benefit: Benefits outweighs cost. TimeLine: 1 year Projected Resources: Existing County and Local Resources Responsible Party: All participating jurisdictions Action adopted by: All participating jurisdictions STAPLEE: Meets all Criteria</p>
<p>M-16 Establish accessible cooling & heating shelters for vulnerable, special-needs, and at-risk population. Associated Hazard: Extreme Heat, Severe Winter Weather Type of Action: Prevention Contribution to Mitigation Objective: Protect against extreme heat. Priority: Low Rationale of Priority: Lessen or eliminate impacts of the hazard Cost Benefit: Benefits outweighs cost. TimeLine: 1 year Projected Resources: Existing County and Local Resources Responsible Party: All participating jurisdictions Action adopted by: All participating jurisdictions STAPLEE: Meets all Criteria</p>
<p>E-1 Implement non-structural mitigation of public facilities for earthquake (window film, bracing of cabinets, emergency gas shut-offs, etc.) Associated Hazard: Earthquake Type of Action: Prevention Contribution to Mitigation Objective: Protect against earthquake. Priority: Low Rationale of Priority: Lessen or eliminate impacts of the hazard Cost Benefit: Benefits outweighs cost. TimeLine: 1 year Projected Resources: Existing County and Local Resources Responsible Party: All participating jurisdictions Action adopted by: All participating jurisdictions STAPLEE: Meets all Criteria</p>

SECTION 5 Acronyms

ADA	Average Daily Attendance
ADEM	Arkansas Department of Emergency Management
BCA	Benefit-Cost Analysis
BMPs	Best Management Practices
CFR	Code of Regulations
CRS	Community Rating System
DMA 2000	Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Map
FIS	Flood Insurance Study
GIS	Geographic Information System
HMC	Hazard Mitigation Committee
HMGP	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
IBC	Internal Building Code
FR	Final Rule
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
PDM	Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program
PGA	Peak Ground Acceleration
SHMO	State Hazard Mitigation Officer
STAPLEE	Social, Technical, Administrative, Political, Legal, Economic
UCC	Uniform Construction Code
WUI	Wildland Urban Interface

SECTION 6

Plan Adoption

Attached are approved resolutions the County, cities and school districts passed after FEMA approved the Prairie/Monroe County Hazard Mitigation Plan.

6.1 Resolutions

(To be added after FEMA approves DRAFT copy of Hazard Mitigation Plan)

City of Biscoe

CITY OF BISCOE
P.O. BOX 187
BISCOE, AR 72017
Telephone 870-998-2226 Fax 870-998-2449
cityofbiscoe@centurytel.net e-mail
KENT SMITH, MAYOR

RESOLUTION 2018-55

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE PRAIRIE COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN FOR THE CITY OF BISCOE, PRAIRIE COUNTY ARKANSAS.

WHEREAS, certain areas of Prairie County are subject to periodic flooding and other natural and man-caused hazards with the potential to cause damages to people's properties with the area; and

WHEREAS, the City of Biscoe desires to prepare and mitigate for such circumstances; and
WHEREAS, under the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, the United States Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) required that local jurisdictions have in place a FEMA-approved Hazard Mitigation Action Plan as a condition of receipt of certain future Federal mitigation funding after November 1, 2004; and

WHEREAS, to assist cities and counties in meeting this requirement, Prairie County, with the assistance of Central Arkansas Planning and Development District, has initiated development of County wide, multi-jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plan the County and all jurisdictions in the County, specifically the cities and school districts;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY OF BISCOE

That the City of Biscoe, Arkansas adopts those portions of the Plan relating to and protecting its jurisdictional area against all hazards 12-05-2018 and

Appoints the Emergency Management Director to assure that the Hazard Mitigation Plan be reviewed at least annually and that any needed adjustment to the Hazard Mitigation Plan be developed and presented to the governing board for consideration; and

Agrees to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the objectives of the Hazard Mitigation Plan.

APPROVED and ADOPTED on this 10 day of Dec 2018

APPROVED:



Mayor, CITY OF BISCOE

ATTEST:



BISCOE RECORDER, TREASUER

City of Hazen

RESOLUTION # 539

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE PRAIRIE COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN FOR THE CITY OF HAZEN, PRAIRIE COUNTY ARKANSAS.

WHEREAS, certain areas of Prairie County are subject to periodic flooding and other natural and man-caused hazards with the potential to cause damages to people's properties with the area; and

WHEREAS, The City of Hazen desires to prepare and mitigate for such circumstances; and

WHEREAS, under the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, the United States Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) required that local jurisdictions have in place a FEMA-approved Hazard Mitigation Action Plan as a condition of receipt of certain future Federal mitigation funding after November 1, 2004; and

WHEREAS, to assist cities and counties in meeting this requirement, Prairie County, with the assistance of Central Arkansas Planning and Development District, has initiated development of County wide, multi-jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plan the County and all jurisdictions in the County, specifically the cities and school districts;

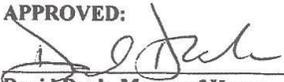
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY the City of Hazen that the City of Hazen, Arkansas adopts those portions of the Plan relating to and protecting its jurisdictional area against all hazards as of December 20, 2018 and;

Appoints the Emergency Management Director to assure that the Hazard Mitigation Plan be reviewed at least annually and that any needed adjustment to the Hazard Mitigation Plan be developed and presented to the governing board for consideration; and

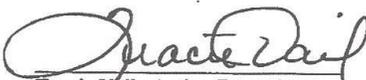
Agrees to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the objectives of the Hazard Mitigation Plan.

APPROVED and ADOPTED on this 20th day of December, 2018

APPROVED:


David Duch, Mayor of Hazen

ATTEST:


Tracie Yail, Acting Recorder

RESOLUTION NO. 2019-04

"A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE PRAIRIE AND MONROE COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN FOR PRAIRIE COUNTY, ARKANSAS,"

WHEREAS, certain areas of Prairie and Monroe Counties are subject to periodic flooding and other natural and man-caused hazards with the potential to cause damages to people's properties within the area; and

WHEREAS, the County desires to prepare and mitigate for such circumstances; and
WHEREAS, under the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, the United States Federal Emergency Management Agency (**FEMA**) required that local jurisdictions have in place a FEMA-approved Hazard Mitigation Action Plan as a condition of receipt of certain future Federal mitigation funding after November 1, 2004; and

WHEREAS, to assist cities and counties in meeting this requirement, Prairie County, with the assistance of Central Arkansas Planning and Development District, has initiated development of 2 – County wide, multi-jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plan the Prairie & Monroe Counties and all jurisdictions in the Counties, specifically the cities and school districts;

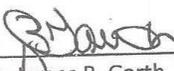
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE City of Des Arc's City Council in Prairie County, Arkansas adopts those portions of the Plan relating to and protecting its jurisdictional area against all hazards as of 11/29/18 and;

Appoints the Emergency Management Director to assure that the Hazard Mitigation Plan be reviewed at least annually and that any needed adjustment to the Hazard Mitigation Plan be developed and presented to the governing board for consideration; and

Agrees to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the objectives of the Hazard Mitigation Plan.

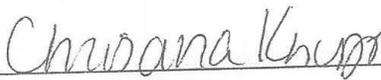
APPROVED and ADOPTED on this 19th day of February, 2019.

APPROVED:



Mayor James B. Garth City of Des Arc

ATTEST:



Rec.-Treas Chrisana Knupp

RESOLUTION # 2018-007

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE MONROE COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN FOR THE CITY OF HOLLY GROVE MONROE COUNTY ARKANSAS.

WHEREAS, certain areas of Monroe County are subject to periodic flooding and other natural and man-caused hazards with the potential to cause damages to people's properties with the area; and

WHEREAS, the City of Holly Grove desires to prepare and mitigate for such circumstances; and

WHEREAS, under the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, the United States Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) required that local jurisdictions have a FEMA-approved Hazard Mitigation Action Plan as a condition of receipt of certain future Federal mitigation funding after November 1, 2004; and

WHEREAS, to assist cities and counties in meeting this requirement, Monroe County, with the assistance of Central Arkansas Planning and Development District, has initiated development of County-wide, multi-jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plan the County and all jurisdictions in the County;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE City of Holly Grove Council:

That the City of Holly Grove, Arkansas adopts those portions of the Plan relating to and protecting its jurisdictional area against all hazards, December 27th, 2018 and

Appoints the Emergency Management Director to assure that the Hazard Mitigation Plan be reviewed at least annually and that any needed adjustment to the Hazard Mitigation Plan be developed and presented to the governing board for consideration; and

Agrees to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the objectives of the Hazard Mitigation Plan.

APPROVED and ADOPTED on this 27th day of December, 2018.

APPROVED:



Mayor City of Holly Grove

ATTEST:



Clerk

Monroe County

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE QUORUM COURT OF THE COUNTY OF MONROE,
STATE OF ARKANSAS, A RESOLUTION TO BE ENTITLED:

RESOLUTION NO.: 2018-04

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN FOR MONROE
COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

WHEREAS, certain areas of Monroe County are subject to periodic flooding and other natural hazards with the potential to cause damage and loss to the real and personal property of citizens within the area; and

WHEREAS, Monroe County desires to prepare and mitigate for such circumstances; and

WHEREAS, under the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, the United States Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) required that local jurisdictions have in place a FEMA approved Hazard Mitigation Action Plan as a condition of receipt of certain future Federal mitigation funding after November 1, 2004; and

WHEREAS, to assist cities and counties in meeting this requirement, Monroe County, with the assistance of Central Arkansas Planning and Development District, has initiated development of a Multi-jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plan for the county and all jurisdictions in the county, specifically the cities and school districts;

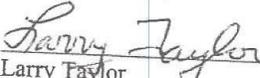
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE QUORUM COURT OF MONROE
COUNTY, ARKANSAS:

Section 1. Monroe County, Arkansas, hereby adopts those portions of the Plan relating to and protecting its jurisdictional area against all hazards.

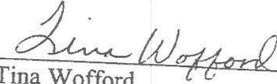
Section 2. The Office of Emergency Management of Monroe County, Arkansas is hereby appointed to assure that the Hazard Mitigation Plan be reviewed at least annually and that any needed adjustment to the Hazard Mitigation Plan be developed and presented to the Quorum Court of Monroe County for consideration.

Section 3. The Office of Emergency Management of Monroe County shall take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the objectives of the Hazard Mitigation Plan.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED on this 19th day of November, 2018.


Larry Taylor
Monroe County Judge

Attest:


Tina Wofford
Monroe County Clerk

392

Prairie Co

RESOLUTION NO. 2018-2

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE PRAIRIE COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN FOR PRAIRIE COUNTY, ARKANSAS

WHEREAS, certain areas of Prairie County are subject to periodic flooding and other natural and man-caused hazards with the potential to cause damage to properties within the area; and

WHEREAS, the County desires to prepare for and mitigate such circumstances; and

WHEREAS under the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, the United States Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) required that local jurisdictions have in place a FEMA-approved Hazard Mitigation Action Plan as a condition of receipt of certain future Federal mitigation funding after November 1, 2004; and

WHEREAS, to assist cities and counties in meeting this requirement, Prairie County, with the assistance of Central Arkansas Planning and Development District, has initiated development of county-wide, multi-jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plan for the county and all jurisdictions therein, specifically, the cities and school districts;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Quorum Court, County of Prairie, Arkansas, that the County adopts those portions of the Plan relating to and protecting its jurisdictional area against all hazards as of December 11, 2018; and

Appoints the Emergency Management Director to assure that the Hazard Mitigation Plan be reviewed at least annually and that any needed adjustment to the Hazard Mitigation Plan be developed and presented to the governing board for consideration; and

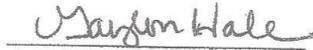
Agrees to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the objectives of the Hazard Mitigation Plan.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED on this 11th day of December 2018.

APPROVED:


Mike Skarda
Prairie County Judge

ATTEST:


Gaylon Hale
Prairie County Clerk

Des Arc Public School

RESOLUTION #

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE PRAIRIE COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN FOR THE CITY/COUNTY/SCHOOL DISTRICT PRAIRIE COUNTY ARKANSAS.

WHEREAS, certain areas of Prairie County are subject to periodic flooding and other natural and man-caused hazards with the potential to cause damages to people's properties with the area; and

WHEREAS, the City/County/School District desires to prepare and mitigate for such circumstances; and
WHEREAS, under the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, the United States Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) required that local jurisdictions have in place a FEMA-approved Hazard Mitigation Action Plan as a condition of receipt of certain future Federal mitigation funding after November 1, 2004; and

WHEREAS, to assist cities and counties in meeting this requirement, Prairie County, with the assistance of Central Arkansas Planning and Development District, has initiated development of County wide, multi-jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plan the County and all jurisdictions in the County, specifically the cities and school districts;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE City/Quorum/Board of City/County/School District that the City/County/School District, Arkansas adopts those portions of the Plan relating to and protecting its jurisdictional area against all hazards as of (date) and

Appoints the Emergency Management Director to assure that the Hazard Mitigation Plan be reviewed at least annually and that any needed adjustment to the Hazard Mitigation Plan be developed and presented to the governing board for consideration; and

Agrees to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the objectives of the Hazard Mitigation Plan.

APPROVED and ADOPTED on this 25 day of Feb 2018

APPROVED:


Mayor/Judge/Superintendent

ATTEST:


Secretary

Clarendon - Holly Grove
School

RESOLUTION

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE MONROE COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN FOR THE CLARENDON HOLLY-GROVE SCHOOL DISTRICT, MONROE COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

WHEREAS, certain areas of Monroe County are subject to periodic flooding and other natural and man-caused hazards with the potential to cause damages to people's properties with the area; and

WHEREAS, the Clarendon Holly-Grove School District desires to prepare and mitigate for such circumstances; and WHEREAS, under the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, the United States Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) required that local jurisdictions have in place a FEMA- approved Hazard Mitigation Action Plan as a condition of receipt of certain future Federal mitigation funding after November 1, 2004; and

WHEREAS, to assist cities and counties in meeting this requirement, Monroe County, with the assistance of Central Arkansas Planning and Development District, has initiated development of County wide, multi-jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plan the County and all jurisdictions in the County, specifically the cities and school districts;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CLARENDON HOLLY-GROVE SCHOOL DISTRICT BOARD OF DIRECTORS, CLARENDON HOLLY-GROVE SCHOOL DISTRICT, with administrative offices located at 316 N. 6th Street Clarendon, Arkansas. Arkansas adopts those portions of the Plan relating to and protecting its jurisdictional area against all hazards as of December 11, 2018 and

Appoints the Emergency Management Director to assure that the Hazard Mitigation Plan be reviewed at least annually and that any needed adjustment to the Hazard Mitigation Plan be developed and presented to the governing board for consideration; and

Agrees to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the objectives of the Hazard Mitigation Plan.

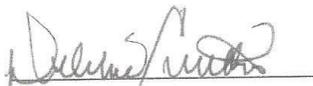
APPROVED and ADOPTED on this 11 day of Dec, 2018.

APPROVED:



LEE R. VENT, SUPERINTENDENT

ATTEST:



DEBBIE CRUTHIS, BOARD SECRETARY

RESOLUTION # Hazen School Dist.

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE PRAIRIE COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN FOR THE CITY/COUNTY/SCHOOL DISTRICT PRAIRIE COUNTY ARKANSAS.

WHEREAS, certain areas of Prairie County are subject to periodic flooding and other natural and man-caused hazards with the potential to cause damages to people's properties with the area; and

WHEREAS, the ~~City/County~~ School District desires to prepare and mitigate for such circumstances; and
WHEREAS, under the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, the United States Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) required that local jurisdictions have in place a FEMA-approved Hazard Mitigation Action Plan as a condition of receipt of certain future Federal mitigation funding after November 1, 2004; and

WHEREAS, to assist cities and counties in meeting this requirement, Prairie County, with the assistance of Central Arkansas Planning and Development District, has initiated development of County wide, multi-jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plan the County and all jurisdictions in the County, specifically the cities and school districts;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE ~~City/Quorum/Board of City/County~~ School District.

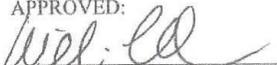
That the ~~City/County~~ School District, Arkansas adopts those portions of the Plan relating to and protecting its jurisdictional area against all hazards (date) and

Appoints the Emergency Management Director to assure that the Hazard Mitigation Plan be reviewed at least annually and that any needed adjustment to the Hazard Mitigation Plan be developed and presented to the governing board for consideration; and

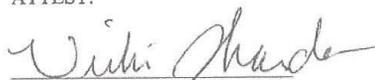
Agrees to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the objectives of the Hazard Mitigation Plan.

APPROVED and ADOPTED on this 17th day of Dec., 2018

APPROVED:


Mayor/Judge/Superintendent

ATTEST:


Secretary

Brinkley School Dist.

RESOLUTION

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE MONROE COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN FOR THE BRINKLEY SCHOOL DISTRICT, MONROE COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

WHEREAS, certain areas of Monroe County are subject to periodic flooding and other natural and man-caused hazards with potential to cause damages to people's properties with the area; and

WHEREAS, the Brinkley School District desires to prepare and mitigate for such circumstances; and WHEREAS, under the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, the United States Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) required that local jurisdictions have in place a FEMA-approved Hazard Mitigation Action Plan as condition of receipt of certain future Federal mitigation funding after November 1, 2004; and

WHEREAS, to assist cities and counties in meeting this requirement, Monroe County, with the assistance of Central Arkansas Planning and Development District, has initiated development of County wide, multi-jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plan the County and all jurisdictions in the County, specifically the cities and school districts;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BRINKLEY SCHOOL DISTRICT BOARD OF DIRECTORS, BRINKLEY SCHOOL DISTRICT, with administrative offices located at 200 Tiger Drive, Brinkley, Arkansas. Arkansas adopts those portions of the Plan relating to and protecting its jurisdictional area against all hazards as of January 8, 2019.

Appoints the Emergency Management Director to assure that the Hazard Mitigation Plan be reviewed at least annually and that any needed adjustment to the Hazard Mitigation Plan be developed and presented to the governing board for consideration; and

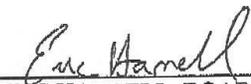
Agrees to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the objectives of the Hazard Mitigation Plan.

APPROVED and ADOPTED on this 8 day of January 2019.

APPROVED:


BRENDA POOLE, SUPERINTENDENT

ATTEST:


ERIC HARRELL, BOARD SECRETARY

City of Roe

RESOLUTION # 2019-R001

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE PRAIRIE AND MONROE COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN FOR THE TOWN OF ROE, ARKANSAS.

WHEREAS, certain areas of Prairie and Monroe Counties are subject to periodic flooding and other natural and man-caused hazards with the potential to cause damages to people's properties with the area; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Roe desires to prepare and mitigate for such circumstances; and

WHEREAS, under the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, the United States Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) required that local jurisdictions have in place a FEMA-approved Hazard Mitigation Action Plan as a condition of receipt of certain future Federal mitigation funding after November 1, 2004; and

WHEREAS, to assist cities and counties in meeting this requirement, Monroe County, with the assistance of Central Arkansas Planning and Development District, has initiated development of a two-county-wide, multi-jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plan for Prairie & Monroe Counties and all jurisdictions in the Counties, specifically the cities and school districts;

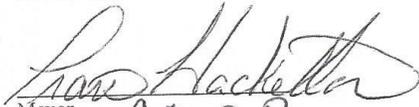
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Town of Roe of Monroe County, Arkansas that the Town of Roe, Arkansas adopts those portions of the Plan relating to and protecting its jurisdictional area against all hazards as of February 13, 2019 and

Appoints the Emergency Management Director to assure that the Hazard Mitigation Plan be reviewed at least annually and that any needed adjustment to the Hazard Mitigation Plan be developed and presented to the governing board for consideration; and

Agrees to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the objectives of the Hazard Mitigation Plan.

APPROVED and ADOPTED on this 13th day of February, 2019

APPROVED:


Mayor
City of Roe

ATTEST:


Secretary

RESOLUTION #2018-03

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE PRAIRIE COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN FOR THE CITY OF DEVALLS BLUFF, PRAIRIE COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

WHEREAS, certain areas of Prairie County are subject to periodic flooding and other natural and man-caused hazards with the potential to cause damages to people's properties with the area; and

WHEREAS, the City of DeValls Bluff desires to prepare and mitigate for such circumstances; and

WHEREAS, under the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, the United States Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) required that local jurisdictions have in place a FEMA-approved Hazard Mitigation Action Plan as a condition of receipt of certain future Federal mitigation funding after November 1, 2004; and

WHEREAS, to assist cities and counties in meeting this requirement, Prairie County, with the assistance of Central Arkansas Planning and Development District, has initiated development of a County wide, multi-jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plan for the County and all jurisdictions in the County, specifically the cities and school districts;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE City Council of the City of DeValls Bluff, Arkansas that the City adopts those portions of the Plan relating to and protecting its jurisdictional area against all hazard of this 13th day of December, 2018; and

The City Council of the City of DeValls Bluff, Arkansas appoints the Emergency Management Director to assure that the Hazard Mitigation Plan be reviewed at least annually and that any needed adjustment to the Hazard Mitigation Plan be developed and present to the governing board for consideration; and

The City Council of the City of DeValls Bluff, Arkansas agrees to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the objectives of the Hazard Mitigation Plan.

APPROVED and ADOPTED on this 13th day of December, 2018.

Brooks Anthony

Mayor Kenneth Anderson City of DeValls Bluff

Pamela DelGiorno

Attest: Pamela DelGiorno, Recorder/Treasurer

RESOLUTION # 2019-1

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE PRAIRIE AND MONROE COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN FOR THE CITY OF ULM, PRAIRIE COUNTY ARKANSAS.

WHEREAS, certain areas of Prairie and Monroe Counties are subject to periodic flooding and other natural and man-caused hazards with the potential to cause damages to people's properties with the area; and

WHEREAS, the City of Ulm desires to prepare and mitigate for such circumstances; and WHEREAS, under the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, the United States Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) required that local jurisdictions have in place a FEMA-approved Hazard Mitigation Action Plan as a condition of receipt of certain future Federal mitigation funding after November 1, 2004; and

WHEREAS, to assist cities and counties in meeting this requirement, Prairie County, with the assistance of Central Arkansas Planning and Development District, has initiated development of 2- County wide, multi-jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plan the Prairie & Monroe Counties and all jurisdictions in the Counties, specifically the cities and school districts;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE City of Ulm, Prairie County, Arkansas adopts those portions of the Plan relating to and protecting its jurisdictional area against all hazards as of 11/29/18 and

Appoints the Emergency Management Director to assure that the Hazard Mitigation Plan be reviewed at least annually and that any needed adjustment to the Hazard Mitigation Plan be developed and presented to the governing board for consideration; and

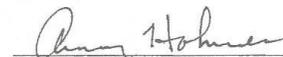
Agrees to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the objectives of the Hazard Mitigation Plan.

APPROVED and ADOPTED on this 4 day of March, 2019

APPROVED:


Mayor Dennis Doepel *City of Ulm*

ATTEST:


Secretary

RESOLUTION # 2018-007

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE MONROE COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN FOR THE CITY OF HOLLY GROVE MONROE COUNTY ARKANSAS.

WHEREAS, certain areas of Monroe County are subject to periodic flooding and other natural and man-caused hazards with the potential to cause damages to people's properties with the area; and

WHEREAS, the City of Holly Grove desires to prepare and mitigate for such circumstances; and

WHEREAS, under the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, the United States Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) required that local jurisdictions have a FEMA-approved Hazard Mitigation Action Plan as a condition of receipt of certain future Federal mitigation funding after November 1, 2004; and

WHEREAS, to assist cities and counties in meeting this requirement, Monroe County, with the assistance of Central Arkansas Planning and Development District, has initiated development of County-wide, multi-jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plan the County and all jurisdictions in the County;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE City of Holly Grove Council:

That the City of Holly Grove, Arkansas adopts those portions of the Plan relating to and protecting its jurisdictional area against all hazards, December 27th, 2018 and

Appoints the Emergency Management Director to assure that the Hazard Mitigation Plan be reviewed at least annually and that any needed adjustment to the Hazard Mitigation Plan be developed and presented to the governing board for consideration; and

Agrees to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the objectives of the Hazard Mitigation Plan.

APPROVED and ADOPTED on this 27th day of December, 2018.

APPROVED:


Mayor City of Holly Grove

ATTEST:


Clerk

RESOLUTION NO. 2019-04

"A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE PRAIRIE AND MONROE COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN FOR PRAIRIE COUNTY, ARKANSAS,"

WHEREAS, certain areas of Prairie and Monroe Counties are subject to periodic flooding and other natural and man-caused hazards with the potential to cause damages to people's properties within the area; and

WHEREAS, the County desires to prepare and mitigate for such circumstances; and **WHEREAS**, under the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, the United States Federal Emergency Management Agency (**FEMA**) required that local jurisdictions have in place a FEMA-approved Hazard Mitigation Action Plan as a condition of receipt of certain future Federal mitigation funding after November 1, 2004; and

WHEREAS, to assist cities and counties in meeting this requirement, Prairie County, with the assistance of Central Arkansas Planning and Development District, has initiated development of 2 – County wide, multi-jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plan the Prairie & Monroe Counties and all jurisdictions in the Counties, specifically the cities and school districts;

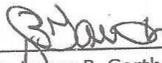
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE City of Des Arc's City Council in Prairie County, Arkansas adopts those portions of the Plan relating to and protecting its jurisdictional area against all hazards as of 11/29/18 and;

Appoints the Emergency Management Director to assure that the Hazard Mitigation Plan be reviewed at least annually and that any needed adjustment to the Hazard Mitigation Plan be developed and presented to the governing board for consideration; and

Agrees to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the objectives of the Hazard Mitigation Plan.

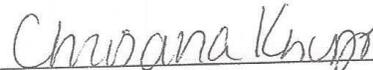
APPROVED and ADOPTED on this 19th day of February, 2019.

APPROVED:



Mayor James B. Garth City of Des Arc

ATTEST:



Rec.-Treas Chrisana Knupp

City of Hazen

RESOLUTION # 539

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE PRAIRIE COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN FOR THE CITY OF HAZEN, PRAIRIE COUNTY ARKANSAS.

WHEREAS, certain areas of Prairie County are subject to periodic flooding and other natural and man-caused hazards with the potential to cause damages to people's properties with the area; and

WHEREAS, The City of Hazen desires to prepare and mitigate for such circumstances; and

WHEREAS, under the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, the United States Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) required that local jurisdictions have in place a FEMA-approved Hazard Mitigation Action Plan as a condition of receipt of certain future Federal mitigation funding after November 1, 2004; and

WHEREAS, to assist cities and counties in meeting this requirement, Prairie County, with the assistance of Central Arkansas Planning and Development District, has initiated development of County wide, multi-jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plan the County and all jurisdictions in the County, specifically the cities and school districts;

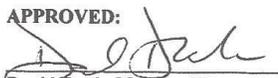
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY the City of Hazen that the City of Hazen, Arkansas adopts those portions of the Plan relating to and protecting its jurisdictional area against all hazards as of December 20, 2018 and;

Appoints the Emergency Management Director to assure that the Hazard Mitigation Plan be reviewed at least annually and that any needed adjustment to the Hazard Mitigation Plan be developed and presented to the governing board for consideration; and

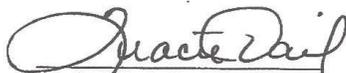
Agrees to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the objectives of the Hazard Mitigation Plan.

APPROVED and ADOPTED on this 20th day of December, 2018

APPROVED:


David Duch, Mayor of Hazen

ATTEST:


Tracie Yail, Acting Recorder

City of Biscoe

CITY OF BISCOE
P.O. BOX 187
BISCOE, AR 72017
Telephone 870-998-2226 Fax 870-998-2449
cityofbiscoe@centurytel.net e-mail
KENT SMITH, MAYOR

RESOLUTION 2018-55

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE PRAIRIE COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN FOR THE CITY of BISCOE, PRAIRIE COUNTY ARKANSAS.

WHEREAS, certain areas of Prairie County are subject to periodic flooding and other natural and man-caused hazards with the potential to cause damages to people's properties with the area; and

WHEREAS, the City of Biscoe desires to prepare and mitigate for such circumstances; and
WHEREAS, under the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, the United States Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) required that local jurisdictions have in place a FEMA-approved Hazard Mitigation Action Plan as a condition of receipt of certain future Federal mitigation funding after November 1, 2004; and

WHEREAS, to assist cities and counties in meeting this requirement, Prairie County, with the assistance of Central Arkansas Planning and Development District, has initiated development of County wide, multi-jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plan the County and all jurisdictions in the County, specifically the cities and school districts;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY OF BISCOE

That the City of Biscoe, Arkansas adopts those portions of the Plan relating to and protecting its jurisdictional area against all hazards 12-05-2018 and

Appoints the Emergency Management Director to assure that the Hazard Mitigation Plan be reviewed at least annually and that any needed adjustment to the Hazard Mitigation Plan be developed and presented to the governing board for consideration; and

Agrees to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the objectives of the Hazard Mitigation Plan.

APPROVED and ADOPTED on this 10 day of Dec 2018

APPROVED:



Mayor, CITY OF BISCOE

ATTEST:



BISCOE RECORDER, TREASURER

RESOLUTION # 2019-1

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE PRAIRIE AND MONROE COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN FOR THE CITY OF ULM, PRAIRIE COUNTY ARKANSAS.

WHEREAS, certain areas of Prairie and Monroe Counties are subject to periodic flooding and other natural and man-caused hazards with the potential to cause damages to people's properties with the area; and

WHEREAS, the City of Ulm desires to prepare and mitigate for such circumstances; and
WHEREAS, under the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, the United States Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) required that local jurisdictions have in place a FEMA-approved Hazard Mitigation Action Plan as a condition of receipt of certain future Federal mitigation funding after November 1, 2004; and

WHEREAS, to assist cities and counties in meeting this requirement, Prairie County, with the assistance of Central Arkansas Planning and Development District, has initiated development of 2- County wide, multi-jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plan the Prairie & Monroe Counties and all jurisdictions in the Counties, specifically the cities and school districts;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE City of Ulm, Prairie County, Arkansas adopts those portions of the Plan relating to and protecting its jurisdictional area against all hazards as of 11/29/18 and

Appoints the Emergency Management Director to assure that the Hazard Mitigation Plan be reviewed at least annually and that any needed adjustment to the Hazard Mitigation Plan be developed and presented to the governing board for consideration; and

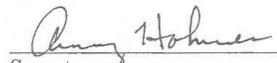
Agrees to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the objectives of the Hazard Mitigation Plan.

APPROVED and ADOPTED on this 4 day of March, 2019

APPROVED:


Mayor Dennis Doepel *City of Ulm*

ATTEST:


Secretary

RESOLUTION #2018-03

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE PRAIRIE COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN FOR THE CITY OF DEVALLS BLUFF, PRAIRIE COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

WHEREAS, certain areas of Prairie County are subject to periodic flooding and other natural and man-caused hazards with the potential to cause damages to people's properties with the area; and

WHEREAS, the City of DeValls Bluff desires to prepare and mitigate for such circumstances; and

WHEREAS, under the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, the United States Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) required that local jurisdictions have in place a FEMA-approved Hazard Mitigation Action Plan as a condition of receipt of certain future Federal mitigation funding after November 1, 2004; and

WHEREAS, to assist cities and counties in meeting this requirement, Prairie County, with the assistance of Central Arkansas Planning and Development District, has initiated development of a County wide, multi-jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plan for the County and all jurisdictions in the County, specifically the cities and school districts;

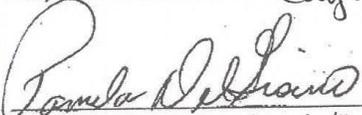
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE City Council of the City of DeValls Bluff, Arkansas that the City adopts those portions of the Plan relating to and protecting its jurisdictional area against all hazard of this 13th day of December, 2018; and

The City Council of the City of DeValls Bluff, Arkansas appoints the Emergency Management Director to assure that the Hazard Mitigation Plan be reviewed at least annually and that any needed adjustment to the Hazard Mitigation Plan be developed and present to the governing board for consideration; and

The City Council of the City of DeValls Bluff, Arkansas agrees to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the objectives of the Hazard Mitigation Plan.

APPROVED and ADOPTED on this 13th day of December, 2018.


Mayor Kenneth Anderson City of DeValls Bluff


Attest: Pamela DelGiorno, Recorder/Treasurer

City of Roe

RESOLUTION # 2019-R001

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE PRAIRIE AND MONROE COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN FOR THE TOWN OF ROE, ARKANSAS.

WHEREAS, certain areas of Prairie and Monroe Counties are subject to periodic flooding and other natural and man-caused hazards with the potential to cause damages to people's properties with the area; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Roe desires to prepare and mitigate for such circumstances; and

WHEREAS, under the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, the United States Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) required that local jurisdictions have in place a FEMA-approved Hazard Mitigation Action Plan as a condition of receipt of certain future Federal mitigation funding after November 1, 2004; and

WHEREAS, to assist cities and counties in meeting this requirement, Monroe County, with the assistance of Central Arkansas Planning and Development District, has initiated development of a two-county-wide, multi-jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plan for Prairie & Monroe Counties and all jurisdictions in the Counties, specifically the cities and school districts;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Town of Roe of Monroe County, Arkansas that the Town of Roe, Arkansas adopts those portions of the Plan relating to and protecting its jurisdictional area against all hazards as of February 13, 2019 and

Appoints the Emergency Management Director to assure that the Hazard Mitigation Plan be reviewed at least annually and that any needed adjustment to the Hazard Mitigation Plan be developed and presented to the governing board for consideration; and

Agrees to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the objectives of the Hazard Mitigation Plan.

APPROVED and ADOPTED on this 13th day of February, 2019

APPROVED:


Mayor
City of Roe

ATTEST:


Secretary

Brinkley School Dist.

RESOLUTION

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE MONROE COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN FOR THE BRINKLEY SCHOOL DISTRICT, MONROE COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

WHEREAS, certain areas of Monroe County are subject to periodic flooding and other natural and man-caused hazards with potential to cause damages to people's properties with the area; and

WHEREAS, the Brinkley School District desires to prepare and mitigate for such circumstances; and WHEREAS, under the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, the United States Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) required that local jurisdictions have in place a FEMA-approved Hazard Mitigation Action Plan as condition of receipt of certain future Federal mitigation funding after November 1, 2004; and

WHEREAS, to assist cities and counties in meeting this requirement, Monroe County, with the assistance of Central Arkansas Planning and Development District, has initiated development of County wide, multi-jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plan the County and all jurisdictions in the County, specifically the cities and school districts;

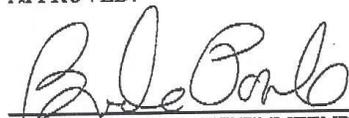
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BRINKLEY SCHOOL DISTRICT BOARD OF DIRECTORS, BRINKLEY SCHOOL DISTRICT, with administrative offices located at 200 Tiger Drive, Brinkley, Arkansas. Arkansas adopts those portions of the Plan relating to and protecting its jurisdictional area against all hazards as of January 8, 2019.

Appoints the Emergency Management Director to assure that the Hazard Mitigation Plan be reviewed at least annually and that any needed adjustment to the Hazard Mitigation Plan be developed and presented to the governing board for consideration; and

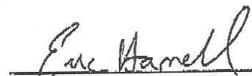
Agrees to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the objectives of the Hazard Mitigation Plan.

APPROVED and ADOPTED on this 8 day of January 2019.

APPROVED:


BRENDA POOLE, SUPERINTENDENT

ATTEST:


ERIC HARRELL, BOARD SECRETARY

RESOLUTION # Hazen School Dist.

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE PRAIRIE COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN FOR THE CITY/COUNTY/SCHOOL DISTRICT PRAIRIE COUNTY ARKANSAS.

WHEREAS, certain areas of Prairie County are subject to periodic flooding and other natural and man-caused hazards with the potential to cause damages to people's properties with the area; and

WHEREAS, the City/County/School District desires to prepare and mitigate for such circumstances; and
WHEREAS, under the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, the United States Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) required that local jurisdictions have in place a FEMA-approved Hazard Mitigation Action Plan as a condition of receipt of certain future Federal mitigation funding after November 1, 2004; and

WHEREAS, to assist cities and counties in meeting this requirement, Prairie County, with the assistance of Central Arkansas Planning and Development District, has initiated development of County wide, multi-jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plan the County and all jurisdictions in the County, specifically the cities and school districts;

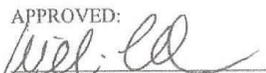
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE City/Quorum/Board of City/County/School District.

That the City/County/School District, Arkansas adopts those portions of the Plan relating to and protecting its jurisdictional area against all hazards (date) and

Appoints the Emergency Management Director to assure that the Hazard Mitigation Plan be reviewed at least annually and that any needed adjustment to the Hazard Mitigation Plan be developed and presented to the governing board for consideration; and

Agrees to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the objectives of the Hazard Mitigation Plan.

APPROVED and ADOPTED on this 17th day of Dec., 2018

APPROVED:

Mayor/Judge/Superintendent

ATTEST:

Secretary

Clarendon - Holly Grove
School

RESOLUTION

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE MONROE COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN FOR THE CLARENDON HOLLY-GROVE SCHOOL DISTRICT, MONROE COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

WHEREAS, certain areas of Monroe County are subject to periodic flooding and other natural and man-caused hazards with the potential to cause damages to people's properties with the area; and

WHEREAS, the Clarendon Holly-Grove School District desires to prepare and mitigate for such circumstances; and
WHEREAS, under the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, the United States Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) required that local jurisdictions have in place a FEMA- approved Hazard Mitigation Action Plan as a condition of receipt of certain future Federal mitigation funding after November 1, 2004; and

WHEREAS, to assist cities and counties in meeting this requirement, Monroe County, with the assistance of Central Arkansas Planning and Development District, has initiated development of County wide, multi-jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plan the County and all jurisdictions in the County, specifically the cities and school districts;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CLARENDON HOLLY-GROVE SCHOOL DISTRICT BOARD OF DIRECTORS, CLARENDON HOLLY-GROVE SCHOOL DISTRICT, with administrative offices located at 316 N. 6th Street Clarendon, Arkansas. Arkansas adopts those portions of the Plan relating to and protecting its jurisdictional area against all hazards as of December 11, 2018 and

Appoints the Emergency Management Director to assure that the Hazard Mitigation Plan be reviewed at least annually and that any needed adjustment to the Hazard Mitigation Plan be developed and presented to the governing board for consideration; and

Agrees to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the objectives of the Hazard Mitigation Plan.

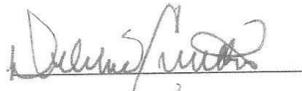
APPROVED and ADOPTED on this 11 day of Dec, 2018.

APPROVED:



LEE R. VENT, SUPERINTENDENT

ATTEST:



DEBBIE CRUTHIS, BOARD SECRETARY

RESOLUTION #

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE PRAIRIE COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN FOR THE CITY/COUNTY/SCHOOL DISTRICT PRAIRIE COUNTY ARKANSAS.

WHEREAS, certain areas of Prairie County are subject to periodic flooding and other natural and man-caused hazards with the potential to cause damages to people's properties with the area; and

WHEREAS, the City/County/School District desires to prepare and mitigate for such circumstances; and
WHEREAS, under the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, the United States Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) required that local jurisdictions have in place a FEMA-approved Hazard Mitigation Action Plan as a condition of receipt of certain future Federal mitigation funding after November 1, 2004; and

WHEREAS, to assist cities and counties in meeting this requirement, Prairie County, with the assistance of Central Arkansas Planning and Development District, has initiated development of County wide, multi-jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plan the County and all jurisdictions in the County, specifically the cities and school districts;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE City/Quorum/Board of City/County/School District that the City/County/School District, Arkansas adopts those portions of the Plan relating to and protecting its jurisdictional area against all hazards as of (date) and

Appoints the Emergency Management Director to assure that the Hazard Mitigation Plan be reviewed at least annually and that any needed adjustment to the Hazard Mitigation Plan be developed and presented to the governing board for consideration; and

Agrees to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the objectives of the Hazard Mitigation Plan.

APPROVED and ADOPTED on this 25 day of Feb 2018

APPROVED:


Mayor/Judge/Superintendent

ATTEST:


Secretary

392

Prairie Co

RESOLUTION NO. 2018-2

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE PRAIRIE COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN FOR PRAIRIE COUNTY, ARKANSAS

WHEREAS, certain areas of Prairie County are subject to periodic flooding and other natural and man-caused hazards with the potential to cause damage to properties within the area; and

WHEREAS, the County desires to prepare for and mitigate such circumstances; and

WHEREAS under the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, the United States Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) required that local jurisdictions have in place a FEMA-approved Hazard Mitigation Action Plan as a condition of receipt of certain future Federal mitigation funding after November 1, 2004; and

WHEREAS, to assist cities and counties in meeting this requirement, Prairie County, with the assistance of Central Arkansas Planning and Development District, has initiated development of county-wide, multi-jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plan for the county and all jurisdictions therein, specifically, the cities and school districts;

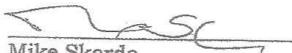
NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Quorum Court, County of Prairie, Arkansas, that the County adopts those portions of the Plan relating to and protecting its jurisdictional area against all hazards as of December 11, 2018; and

Appoints the Emergency Management Director to assure that the Hazard Mitigation Plan be reviewed at least annually and that any needed adjustment to the Hazard Mitigation Plan be developed and presented to the governing board for consideration; and

Agrees to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the objectives of the Hazard Mitigation Plan.

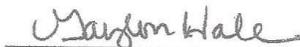
APPROVED AND ADOPTED on this 11th day of December 2018.

APPROVED:



Mike Skarda
Prairie County Judge

ATTEST:



Gaylon Hale
Prairie County Clerk

Monroe County

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE QUORUM COURT OF THE COUNTY OF MONROE,
STATE OF ARKANSAS, A RESOLUTION TO BE ENTITLED:

RESOLUTION NO.: 2018-04

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN FOR MONROE
COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

WHEREAS, certain areas of Monroe County are subject to periodic flooding and other natural
hazards with the potential to cause damage and loss to the real and personal property of citizens
within the area; and

WHEREAS, Monroe County desires to prepare and mitigate for such circumstances; and

WHEREAS, under the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, the United States Federal Emergency
Management Agency (FEMA) required that local jurisdictions have in place a FEMA approved
Hazard Mitigation Action Plan as a condition of receipt of certain future Federal mitigation
funding after November 1, 2004; and

WHEREAS, to assist cities and counties in meeting this requirement, Monroe County, with the
assistance of Central Arkansas Planning and Development District, has initiated development of
a Multi-jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plan for the county and all jurisdictions in the county,
specifically the cities and school districts;

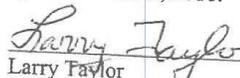
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE QUORUM COURT OF MONROE
COUNTY, ARKANSAS:

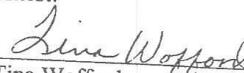
Section 1. Monroe County, Arkansas, hereby adopts those portions of the Plan relating to
and protecting its jurisdictional area against all hazards.

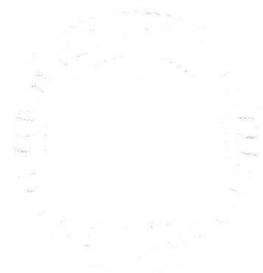
Section 2. The Office of Emergency Management of Monroe County, Arkansas is hereby
appointed to assure that the Hazard Mitigation Plan be reviewed at least annually and that any
needed adjustment to the Hazard Mitigation Plan be developed and presented to the Quorum
Court of Monroe County for consideration.

Section 3. The Office of Emergency Management of Monroe County shall take such
other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the objectives of the Hazard
Mitigation Plan.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED on this 19th day of November, 2018.


Larry Taylor
Monroe County Judge

Attest:

Tina Wofford
Monroe County Clerk



RESOLUTION #

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE PRAIRIE AND MONROE COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN FOR THE CITY OF ULM, PRAIRIE COUNTY ARKANSAS.

WHEREAS, certain areas of Prairie and Monroe Counties are subject to periodic flooding and other natural and man-caused hazards with the potential to cause damages to people's properties with the area; and

WHEREAS, the City of Ulm desires to prepare and mitigate for such circumstances; and
WHEREAS, under the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, the United States Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) required that local jurisdictions have in place a FEMA-approved Hazard Mitigation Action Plan as a condition of receipt of certain future Federal mitigation funding after November 1, 2004; and

WHEREAS, to assist cities and counties in meeting this requirement, Prairie County, with the assistance of Central Arkansas Planning and Development District, has initiated development of 2- County wide, multi-jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plan the Prairie & Monroe Counties and all jurisdictions in the Counties, specifically the cities and school districts;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE City of Ulm, Prairie County, Arkansas adopts those portions of the Plan relating to and protecting its jurisdictional area against all hazards as of 11/29/18 and

Appoints the Emergency Management Director to assure that the Hazard Mitigation Plan be reviewed at least annually and that any needed adjustment to the Hazard Mitigation Plan be developed and presented to the governing board for consideration; and

Agrees to take such other official action as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the objectives of the Hazard Mitigation Plan.

APPROVED and ADOPTED on this ____ day of ____, 2019

APPROVED:

Mayor Dennis Doepel

ATTEST:

Secretary