Faulkner County Hazard Mitgation Plan Update

Including:

- Faulkner County – Unincorporated
- City of Conway
- City of Damascus
- City of Enola
- City of Greenbrier
- City of Guy
- City of Holland
- City of Mayflower
- City of Mt. Vernon
- City of Twin Groves
- City of Vilonia
- City of Wooster
- Conway School District
- Greenbrier School District
- Guy-Perkins School District
- Mayflower School District
- Mt. Vernon-Enola School District
- St. Joseph Catholic School Dist.
- Vilonia School District
- Central Baptist College
- Hendrix University
- University of Central Arkansas

Approved 3/11/2021

Prepared by: Central Arkansas Planning & Development District, Inc.

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SECTION 1: Planning Process

1.1 Plan Introduction

1.1.1 Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000

The purpose of the Faulkner County Hazard Mitigation Plan is to provide guidance for hazard mitigation activities in Faulkner County. The Faulkner County Office of Emergency Management 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 Faulkner 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.

Faulkner County initiated the Hazard Mitigation planning process by securing a FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) grant to complete the update. Faulkner County hired Central Arkansas Planning and Development District, Inc. (CAPDD) to author the plan. Faulkner County and CAPDD worked together to engage the county, cities, communities and school districts in the planning process.

The Faulkner County Hazard Mitigation Plan is being developed to assess the ongoing natural hazard mitigation activities in Faulkner County, 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 Faulkner County and the municipalities within the County including the Cities of Conway, Damascus, Enola, Greenbrier, Guy, Holland, Mayflower, Mt. Vernon, Twin Groves, Vilonia and Wooster. This plan also includes the School Districts of Conway, Greenbrier, Guy-Perkins, Mayflower, Mount Vernon-Enola and Vilonia. It also includes Central Baptist College, Hendrix University and University of Central Arkansas.

Formal adoption and implementation of a hazard mitigation plan presents many benefits to Faulkner County and its residents. By identifying problems and possible solutions in advance of a disaster, Faulkner County, participating communities and school districts will be in a better position to obtain pre- and post-disaster funding. Specifically, the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 establishes a non-disaster hazard mitigation grant programs like the Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) grant program and the Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) grant 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. Faulkner County and 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, Faulkner County will be able to recover faster and more wisely from a disaster. Through planning and acting on local mitigation strategies, the communities 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 2020 Faulkner County Hazard Mitigation Plan remain consistent with the 2014 FEMA approved Faulkner County Hazard Mitigation Plan. The priorities of the county have not changed.

1.1.2 Parts of the Plan

The Faulkner 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
7. Appendix

This plan is multi-jurisdictional with a planning area that includes all of unincorporated Faulkner County and the municipalities within the County including the Cities of Conway, Damascus, Enola, Greenbrier, Guy, Holland, Mayflower, Mt. Vernon, Twin Groves, Vilonia and Wooster. This plan also includes the School Districts of Conway, Greenbrier, Guy-Perkins, Mayflower, Mount Vernon-Enola and Vilonia. It also includes Central Baptist College, Hendrix University and University of Central Arkansas.

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 "Hazard Mitigation Planning Team" (HMPT) or if a representative was unable to attend, they chose to be represented by the Faulkner County Office of Emergency Management. HMPT members actively participated in meetings, provided data, 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

Faulkner County's mitigation planning process was initiated on January 30, 2019, when Faulkner County was awarded a Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) grant by FEMA through Arkansas Department of Emergency Management, under Shelia Bellott, Emergency Management Administrator for Faulkner County. Faulkner County negotiated a contract with Central Arkansas Planning and Development District to facilitate their mitigation planning efforts. Central Arkansas Planning and Development District served as facilitator and Faulkner County OEM Director, Shelia Bellott, led the planning effort.

Once all participating cities and school districts for which the Faulkner County OEM is responsible formally agreed to participate, an initial HMPT comprised of representatives from Faulkner County and participating jurisdiction was organized. This initial team was instructed to solicit interested persons from their community to participate on the HMPT. This solicitation led to the addition of several HMPT members. The HMPT members include representatives from County government, local city governments, public works officials, emergency management officials, local floodplain managers, 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 participant could not attend a meeting, all minutes and materials were mailed out to the jurisdiction. The Faulkner County Mitigation Hazard Mitigation Planning Team also discussed mitigation actions, projects, and past hazard occurrences with CAPDD during conference calls and one-on-one calls and meetings.

Two 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. Technical assistance regarding NFIP was provided by Arkansas Natural Resources Commission. Technical Assistance regarding the Firewise Program was provided by the Arkansas Forestry Commission. 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 in hard copy by the HMPT members, posted on various websites and available for online completion.

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

- County appointed a Hazard Mitigation Planning Team (HMPT) consisting of mayors and city personnel, school personnel, local floodplain managers, fire department members, emergency workers, planning and development district employees, and LEPC/Citizens Corp 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 HMPT to understand and agree on planning processes and steps required, including organizing resources, assessing hazards, developing a mitigation plan, and implementing the plan and monitoring 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 other Planning and Development Districts.
- The Faulkner County OEM reached out directly via email to the OEMs of the surrounding Counties of Faulkner, Lonoke and Saline inviting their participation and providing a draft of the plan for review.
- Public Notices including an invitation to the next HMPT Meeting and a link to an online survey for public, business, academia and other private and non-profit interests was published in the Log Cabin Democrat. The notice was also published on websites for some of the participating jurisdictions.

The Planning Committee utilized these technical documents:

- Arkansas Hazard Mitigation Plan was used as a guidance tool for past occurrences and risk assessments.
- Local Floodplain Ordinances for each NFIP Participating jurisdiction to maintain compliance, especially for mitigation actions.
- Faulkner County Emergency Operations Plan was used to better understand how Faulkner County responds to emergencies and disasters while providing for the safety and welfare of its citizens. Plan provided information about critical facilities in the County.
- 2015 Faulkner County Hazard Mitigation Plan
- FEMA Local Mitigation Planning Handbook (March 2013)
- FEMA G318 Local Mitigation Planning Workshop Student Manual (May 2013)
- FEMA Local Mitigation Plan Review Guide (October 1, 2011)

Timeline:

1. A FEMA Pre-Disaster Mitigation Planning Grant was awarded on January 30, 2019.

2. Contract between Faulkner County and CAPDD executed on April 12, 2019.

3. Memorandum of Understanding was signed between Faulkner County and the Arkansas Department of Emergency Management on February 15, 2019.

4. First organized planning meeting was held May 29, 2019 at the Office of Emergency Management/911 in Conway, AR. Each person in attendance received a workbook containing a copy of the PowerPoint, a HMPT Survey and Community Surveys to distribute to the community. The PowerPoint including an overview of the planning process was presented, and then the floor

was opened for discussion and a questions and answer session. Faulkner County Hazard Mitigation Questionnaires were handed out and participants were asked to forward this information to co-workers and public.

5. Second Meeting was held July 20, 2020 via GoTo Meeting (due to COVID19 Pandemic) A PowerPoint addressing Task 5- Risk Assessment and Critical Facilities, Task 6 Develop a Mitigation Strategy and Task 7 Keep Plan Updated was covered. Jurisdictions were given critical facility map from previous plan along with materials to make any changes/updates. Information on risk assessment development, risks and impacts, the location areas, extent of the magnitude and discussion of probability of future events and identifying the community assets. Mitigation Goals, Mitigation Action, and Action Plan were also discussed. Each jurisdiction was given a copy of the previous version of the mitigation action table and provided input regarding the status of those actions. The HMPT also developed their new mitigation actions at this meeting.

6. A final draft of the Plan was provided to the HMPT for review before official FEMA approval or adoption as an opportunity to provide even more input to affect the plan's content.

Meeting Materials are available upon request from Central Arkansas Planning and Development District.

1.1.4 Neighboring Community Involvement

During the Mitigation Planning Process for Faulkner 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 Faulkner County Emergency Management Administrator to attend planning meetings. Lacye Blake and Jennifer Oakley from the Arkansas Dept. of Emergency Management was involved as the State's point of contact. Local Emergency Managers, Police Officers, Firemen and several other first responders were involved during the planning process. The FCOEM contacted surrounding counties to invite them to participate in the planning process by attending meetings and to fill out the Questionnaire.

1.1.5 Public Involvement

During the development of the plan update, the HMPT was provided a three page survey titled "Faulkner County Natural Hazards Questionnaire" to distribute to the community, businesses, non-profits and neighboring communities for input. In addition, a Public Notice was posted in the Log Cabin Democrat (a daily county-wide newspaper), the Central Arkansas Planning & Development, City of Conway and Faulkner County Facebook page and the Central Arkansas Planning and Development District website. Notices were provided to all the attendees and potential participants at the first meeting and were asked to distribute to citizens, businesses, neighboring communities, Community Organizations and Non-Profits. The notice provided a link for people to complete the survey on the web, a link to the original Faulkner County Hazard Mitigation Plan, and invited citizens to attend the July 20, 2020 virtual HMPT meeting. The notice also gave contact information for questions or more information.

A total of 59 responses were returned. The natural hazards that concerned the general public were drought, floods, tornadoes, thunderstorm winds, lightning and hail, and winter storms. The information from these questionnaires was given to the planning members, and mitigation actions were developed from these natural hazards.

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 any additional input from surrounding communities, the public, businesses, state and local agencies, and anyone else wishing to review.

Planning members were made aware of the requirement that the Faulkner County 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

Faulkner County Hazard Mitigation Planning Team-

Jurisdiction	Participation/Involvement
Faulkner County, unincorporated areas and state agencies	County Judge's Office; Judge Jim Baker, County Staff, Mark Ledbetter, Jimmy Wiedower, Scott Kirby (Rd Dept), and Faulkner County OEM staff: Shelia Bellott. *Faulkner County was our grantee for the Mitigation Plan. They coordinated with CAPDD with all planning and public participation events County Judge and staff received hazard mitigation workbook, attended planning meetings, completed questionnaires, participated in collection of historical natural disaster information and provided input for the Risk Assessment. Personnel of FCOEM 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. FCOEM also handles floodplain management for all of unincorporated Faulkner County and provides technical assistance regarding floodplain issues to all other areas of the County.* Arkansas Department of Emergency Management; Jennifer Oakley *Addressed questions from HMPT about hazard mitigation. Provided Technical Assistance to CAPDD and Faulkner County as needed.* Arkansas Natural Resources Commission; Whit Montague & Veronica Villalobos-Pogue *Provided Technical Assistance to CAPDD and Faulkner County as needed, especially related to Floodplain and NFIP.*
City of Conway	Mayor Bart Castleberry, Jason Lyons, Finley Vinson, James Walden, Mike Winter (Fire Chief) *City staff attended planning meetings, received hazard mitigation workbooks, completed questionnaires assisted with Risk Assessment, and participated in open discussion of historical storm events. City of Conway has 3 CFMs on staff and GIS department was instrumental in providing information for the Plan.*
City of Damascus	Mayor Leon Pavatt *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.*
City of Enola	Mayor Shane Ralston, Chris Hackler, James Chance (Fire Chief) *Attended planning meetings, received hazard mitigation workbooks, completed questionnaires assisted with Risk Assessment, and participated in open discussion of historical storm events.*
City of Greenbrier	Mayor Sammy Hartwick *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.*
City of Guy	Mayor Sam Higdon *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.*
City of Holland	Mayor Benjamin Damron *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.*
City of Mayflower	Mayor Randy Holland, Barbara Mathis *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.*
City of Mt. Vernon	Mayor Jonathan Hawkins *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.*
City of Twin Groves	Mayor Wesley Tyus

	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.
City of Vilonia	Mayor Preston Scroggins, Keigh Hillman (Fire Chief), Bill Reed (WW), Matt Rust (Street Dept.), Cecil McMurry (Water), Brad McNew (Police), Kelly Lawrence (city staff) *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.*
City of Wooster	Mayor Terry Don Robinson *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.*
Conway School District	Chris Oldham *Attended planning meetings, received hazard mitigation workbook, completed natural hazards questionnaire assisted with Risk Assessment, and participated in open discussion of historical storm events.*
Greenbrier School District	Supt. Scott Spainhour *Attended planning meetings, received hazard mitigation workbook, completed natural hazards questionnaire assisted with Risk Assessment, and participated in open discussion of historical storm events.*
Guy-Perkins School District	Supt. Joe Fisher *Attended planning meetings, received hazard mitigation workbook, completed natural hazards questionnaire assisted with Risk Assessment, and participated in open discussion of historical storm events.*
Mayflower School District	Supt. John Gray *Attended planning meetings, received hazard mitigation workbook, completed natural hazards questionnaire assisted with Risk Assessment, and participated in open discussion of historical storm events.*
Mt. Vernon-Enola School District	Supt. Larry Walters *Attended planning meetings, received hazard mitigation workbook, completed natural hazards questionnaire assisted with Risk Assessment, and participated in open discussion of historical storm events.*
St. Joseph Catholic School District	Main Principal Matt Tucker *Attended planning meetings, received hazard mitigation workbook, completed natural hazards questionnaire assisted with Risk Assessment, and participated in open discussion of historical storm events.*
Vilonia School District	Supt. David Tepohens, James Ellison (School maintenance) *Attended planning meetings, received hazard mitigation workbook, completed natural hazards questionnaire assisted with Risk Assessment, and participated in open discussion of historical storm events.*
Central Baptist College	Terry Kimbrow, President *Attended planning meetings, received hazard mitigation workbook, completed natural hazards questionnaire assisted with Risk Assessment, and participated in open discussion of historical storm events.*
Hendrix University	Bill Tisutsui, President *Attended planning meetings, received hazard mitigation workbook, completed natural hazards questionnaire assisted with Risk Assessment, and participated in open discussion of historical storm events.*
University of Central Arkansas	Houston Davis, President, Larry Lawrence (Assoc, Vice Pres.), Tyler LackHowsky *Attended planning meetings, received hazard mitigation workbook, completed natural hazards questionnaire assisted with Risk Assessment, and participated in open discussion of historical storm events.*
Central Arkansas Planning and Development District	Leigh Ann Pool, CFM, *Director of SWM and facilitator for the Faulkner County Hazard Mitigation Planning process.* Conya Spencer and Tanya Childers

Point of Contacts

Entity	mailing address	City	zip	first	last	title	email address
Faulkner County	810 Faulkner Street	Conway	72034	Jim	Baker	County Judge	jim.baker@faulknercounty.org
City of Conway	1201 Oak Street	Conway	72032	Bart	Castleberry	Mayor	bart.castleberry@cityofconway.org
Town of Damascus	PO Box 309	Damascus	72039	Leon (L.B.)	Pavatt	Mayor	clerk@townofdamascus.net
City of Enola	PO Box 97	Enola	72047	Shane	Ralston	Mayor	
City of Greenbrier	PO Box 415	Greenbrier	72058	Sammy	Hartwick	Mayor	cityofgreenbrier@alliancecable.net
City of Guy	PO Box 12	Guy	72061	Sam	Higdon	Mayor	cityofguy@windstream.net
City of Holland	#18 Lodge Dr.	Vilonia	72173	Benjamin	Damron	Mayor	bendamron@hotmail.com
City of Mayflower	PO Box 69	Mayflower	72106	Randy	Holland	Mayor	randyholland@mayflowerar.org
Town of Mt. Vernon	PO Box 126	Mt. Vernon	72111	Jonathon	Hawkins	Mayor	
City of Twin Groves	10 Twin Grove Lane	Twin Groves	72039	Wesley	Tyus	Mayor	wesleytyus72@gmail.com
City of Vilonia	City Hall, Box 188	Vilonia	72173	Preston	Scroggin	Mayor	preston.scroggin@cityofvilonia.org
City of Wooster	PO Box 43	Wooster	72181	Terry	Robinson	Mayor	trobinson@tcworks.net
Conway School District	2220 Prince Street	Conway	72034	Greg	Murry	Superintendent	murryg@conwayschools.net
Greenbrier School District	4 School Drive	Greenbrier	72058	Scott	Spainhour	Superintendent	spainhours@greenbrierschools.org
Guy-Perkins School District	492 Highway 25 North	Guy	72061	Shade	Gilbert	Superintendent	shade.gilbert@gptbirds.org
Mayflower School District	15 Old Sandy Road	Mayflower	72106	John	Gray	Superintendent	jgray@mayflowerschools.org
Mount Vernon-Enola School District	38 Garland Springs Rd	Mt. Vernon	72111	Larry	Walters	Superintendent	lwalters@mvewarhawks.org
St. Joe Catholic School	52 Front St	Conway	72032	Diane	Wolfe	Head of School	dwolfe@sjbulldogs.org

Vilonia School District	11 Eagle Street	Vilonia	72173-9215	David	Stephens	Superintendent	david.stephens@viloniaschools.org
Central Baptist College	1501 College Avenue	Conway	72034	Terry	Kimbrow	President	tkimbrow@cbc.edu
Hendrix University	1600 Washington Ave	Conway	72034-3080	Bill	Tsutsui	President	president@hendrix.edu
University of Central Arkansas	201 Donaghey Ave.	Conway	72035	Houston	Davis	President	hdavis@uca.edu
Arkansas Department of Emergency Mgmt.	Building 9401, Camp Joseph T. Robinson	North Little Rock	72199	Jennifer	Oakley	Mitigation Planner	jennifer.oakley@adem.arkansas.gov
Arkansas Department of Emergency Mgmt.	Building 9401, Camp Joseph T. Robinson	North Little Rock	72199	Lacye	Blake	State Hazard Mitigation Officer	lacye.blake@adem.arkansas.gov
Faulkner County Office of Emergency Management/911	801 Locust Street	Conway	72034	Shelia	Bellott	Director	sbellott@oem911.net

1.2 Plan Maintenance Process

1.2.1 Monitoring, Evaluation and Updating the Plan

Although FEMA regulations require a plan update within five years, Faulkner County and the Faulkner County LEPC has developed a method to ensure that monitoring, evaluation, and updating of the Faulkner County Hazard Mitigation Plan occurs annually or as needed. The plan will be submitted to FEMA within five-years for review. The Faulkner County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) will form a Hazard Mitigation Plan Evaluation Sub-Committee of the existing (LEPC) to monitor the plan content to see if it is still relevant and to notate which projects have been completed or what stage they are at. 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. The Faulkner County Emergency Management Director will be the initial Chair of the sub-committee or HMPT Leader. The HMPT Leader will contact the HMPT committee, set up meeting dates, and ensure that each community will maintain a representative on the team. The public participation will continue.

The Planning Committee will monitor the Plan throughout the 5 year cycle, and 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 social media. This process will inform the County citizens on any changes or revisions of the Faulkner County Hazard Mitigation plan. Monitoring the plan as a whole will include projects/actions progress, as well as the relevance and feasibility of completing those not completed, capabilities changes, new risks or lack of currently identified risks, new hazard data, etc. The Planning Committee will evaluate the method to move forward with proposed actions, re-evaluate and prioritize proposed actions and continue to incorporate the Plan into other planning documents/ mechanisms.

The responsible party for overseeing and assuring plan updates is the Faulkner County Office of Emergency Management. 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 Faulkner 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. The sub-committee will also evaluate Plan content to ensure it is still relevant to current Mitigation Plan Standards and relevant regarding method of public participation, evaluations, updates and administration.

The responsible entity 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 HMPT will take into account any changes in the plan and incorporate the information accordingly in its next update. The HMPT will incorporate any relevant information into the next plan 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 the County citizens on any changes or revisions of the Faulkner County Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Since future plans and government regulations might need to be adopted into the Hazard Mitigation Plan, Faulkner County Quorum Court 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.

Additionally, if any of the participating jurisdictions plan to apply for future FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grants, the public will be invited to comment before the application is submitted, per the HMA grant application guidelines.

There have been no drastic changes in development that would have dramatically impacted the jurisdictions vulnerability.

1.2.2 Incorporation into Existing Planning Mechanisms

The Faulkner County Hazard Mitigation Plan is an overarching document that is both comprised of, and contributes to various other local plans. In creating this HMP, all the planning documents identified below were consulted and reviewed in turn, when each of these other plans are updated, they will be measured against the contents of the FCHMP.
Below is a list of the local participant's various planning efforts, sole or jointly administer programs and documents. While each plan can stand alone, their review and functional understanding was pivotal in the development of this plan and further strengthens and improves the participant's resilience to disasters.

- Comprehensive Master Plan
- Land Use Plan
- Local Emergency Operations Plan
- Storm Water Management Plan
- Stream Management Plan
- Subdivision Management Plan
- Community Wildfire Protection Plan
- Economic Development Plan

Faulkner County currently has the following plans in place: Comprehensive/Master Plan, Local Emergency Operations Plan, County road Plan, Floodplain Plan. The HMGP Plan will be reviewed and integrated into the existing plan by approval from the Faulkner County Quorum Court. The HMG Plan can also be sued when developing the County annual budget for Mitigation education and awareness, new and existing construction, infrastructure improvements and for prioritizing grant development projects which also would need approval from the Quorum Court.

City of Conway currently has a Comprehensive/Master Plan, Land Use Pan, Storm water Management Plan, Floodplain Plan. The HMG Plan will be reviewed and integrated into the existing plan by approval from the Conway City Council. The HMG Plan can be integrated into those Plans. The HMG Plan can

also be used when developing the City annual budget for Mitigation education and awareness, new and existing construction, infrastructure improvements and for prioritizing grant development projects which also would need approval form the City Council.
City of Damascus did not report any existing plans except for the previous Hazard Mitigation Plan. Any future Plans will be approved through the Damascus City Council. The HMG Plan can be integrated into those Plans. The HMG Plan can also be used when developing the City annual budget for Mitigation education and awareness, new and existing construction, infrastructure improvements and for prioritizing grant development projects which also would need approval form the City Council.

City of Enola did not report any existing plans except for the previous Hazard Mitigation Plan. Any future Plans will be approved through the Enola City Council. The HMG Plan can be integrated into those Plans. The HMG Plan can also be used when developing the City annual budget for Mitigation education and awareness, new and existing construction, infrastructure improvements and for prioritizing grant development projects which also would need approval form the City Council.

City of Greenbrier did not report any existing plans except for Floodplain Management and the previous Hazard Mitigation Plan. Any future Plans will be approved through the Greenbrier City Council. The HMG Plan can be integrated into those Plans. The HMG Plan can also be used when developing the City annual budget for Mitigation education and awareness, new and existing construction, infrastructure improvements and for prioritizing grant development projects which also would need approval form the City Council.

City of Guy did not report any existing plans except for the previous Hazard Mitigation Plan. Any future Plans will be approved through the Guy City Council. The HMG Plan can be integrated into those Plans. The HMG Plan can also be used when developing the City annual budget for Mitigation education and awareness, new and existing construction, infrastructure improvements and for prioritizing grant development projects which also would need approval form the City Council.

City of Holland did not report any existing plans except for the previous Hazard Mitigation Plan and Floodplain Plan. Any future Plans will be approved through the Enola City Council. The HMG Plan can be integrated into those Plans. The HMG Plan can also be used when developing the City annual budget for Mitigation education and awareness, new and existing construction, infrastructure improvements and for prioritizing grant development projects which also would need approval form the City Council.

City of Mayflower currently has the following Plans: Comprehensive/Master Plan, Land Use Plan, Storm water Management Plan, Floodplain Plan. The HMG Plan will be reviewed and integrated into the existing plan by approval from the Mayflower City Council. The HMG Plan can be integrated into those Plans. The HMG Plan can also be used when developing the City annual budget for Mitigation education and awareness, new and existing construction, infrastructure improvements and for prioritizing grant development projects which also would need approval form the City Council.

City of Mt. Vernon did not report any existing plans except for the previous Hazard Mitigation Plan. Any future Plans will be approved through the Mt. Vernon City Council. The HMG Plan can be integrated into those Plans. The HMG Plan can also be used when developing the City annual budget for Mitigation education and awareness, new and existing construction, infrastructure improvements and for prioritizing grant development projects which also would need approval form the City Council.

City of Twin Groves did not report any existing plans except for the previous Hazard Mitigation Plan. Any future Plans will be approved through the Twin Groves City Council. The HMG Plan can be integrated into those Plans. The HMG Plan can also be used when developing the City annual budget for

Mitigation education and awareness, new and existing construction, infrastructure improvements and for prioritizing grant development projects which also would need approval form the City Council.

City of Vilonia currently has the following plans in place: Comprehensive/Master Plan, Local Emergency Operations Plan, Land Use Plan, Continuity of Operations Plan, Storm water Management Plan, Master Street Plan and Floodplain Plan. The HMG Plan will be reviewed and integrated into the existing plan by approval from the Vilonia City Council. The HMG Plan can be integrated into those Plans. The HMG Plan can also be used when developing the City annual budget for Mitigation education and awareness, new and existing construction, infrastructure improvements and for prioritizing grant development projects which also would need approval form the City Council.

City of Wooster currently has the following plans in place: Comprehensive/Master Plan, Local Emergency Operations Plan, Land Use Plan, Storm water Management Plan and Floodplain Plan. The HMG Plan will be reviewed and integrated into the existing plan by approval from the Wooster City Council. The HMG Plan can be integrated into those Plans. The HMG Plan can also be used when developing the City annual budget for Mitigation education and awareness, new and existing construction, infrastructure improvements and for prioritizing grant development projects which also would need approval form the City Council.

Conway School District did not report any existing plans except for the previous Hazard Mitigation Plan. Any future Plans will be approved through the School Board. The HMG Plan can be integrated into those Plans. The HMG Plan can also be used when developing the School annual budget for Mitigation education and awareness, new and existing construction, infrastructure improvements and for prioritizing grant development projects which also would need approval form the School Board.

Greenbrier School District did not report any existing plans except for the previous Hazard Mitigation Plan. Any future Plans will be approved through the School Board. The HMG Plan can be integrated into those Plans. The HMG Plan can also be used when developing the School annual budget for Mitigation education and awareness, new and existing construction, infrastructure improvements and for prioritizing grant development projects which also would need approval form the School Board.

Guy-Perkins School District currently has a Living Disaster Recovery Plan that is updated annualy using the information received from meetings with the FCHM Planning team. Any future Plans will be approved through the School Board. The HMG Plan can be integrated into those Plans. The HMG Plan can also be used when developing the School annual budget for Mitigation education and awareness, new and existing construction, infrastructure improvements and for prioritizing grant development projects which also would need approval form the School Board.

Mayflower School District did not report any existing plans except for the previous Hazard Mitigation Plan. Any future Plans will be approved through the School Board. The HMG Plan can be integrated into those Plans. The HMG Plan can also be used when developing the School annual budget for Mitigation education and awareness, new and existing construction, infrastructure improvements and for prioritizing grant development projects which also would need approval form the School Board.

Mt. Vernon-Enola School District did not report any existing plans except for the previous Hazard Mitigation Plan. Any future Plans will be approved through the School Board. The HMG Plan can be integrated into those Plans. The HMG Plan can also be used when developing the School annual budget for Mitigation education and awareness, new and existing construction, infrastructure improvements and for prioritizing grant development projects which also would need approval form the School Board.

St. Joseph Catholic School District did not report any existing plans except for the previous Hazard Mitigation Plan. Any future Plans will be approved through the School Board. The HMG Plan can be integrated into those Plans. The HMG Plan can also be used when developing the School annual budget for Mitigation education and awareness, new and existing construction, infrastructure improvements and for prioritizing grant development projects which also would need approval form the School Board.

Central Baptist College did not report any existing plans except for the previous Hazard Mitigation Plan. Any future Plans will be approved through the Board of Trustees. The HMG Plan can be integrated into those Plans. The HMG Plan can also be used when developing the School annual budget for Mitigation education and awareness, new and existing construction, infrastructure improvements and for prioritizing grant development projects which also would need approval form the Board of Trustees.

Hendrix University did not report any existing plans except for the previous Hazard Mitigation Plan. Any future Plans will be approved through the Board of Trustees. The HMG Plan can be integrated into those Plans. The HMG Plan can also be used when developing the School annual budget for Mitigation education and awareness, new and existing construction, infrastructure improvements and for prioritizing grant development projects which also would need approval form the Board of Trustees.

University of Central Arkansas has the current Plans: Building Emergency Plans and Emergency Operations Plan. Any future Plans will be approved through the Board of Trustees. The HMG Plan can be integrated into those Plans. The HMG Plan can also be used when developing the School annual budget for Mitigation education and awareness, new and existing construction, infrastructure improvements and for prioritizing grant development projects which also would need approval form the Board of Trustees.

The Planning Team was asked how the 2015 updated Plan had be utilized over the past five years. Below are the responses:

- City of Conway: The Mayor's office is working on a 5-year plan for the city. Drainage studies have and are being conducted for areas most affected by flooding. The city has successfully removed 9 frequent flooded properties through an acquisition project. Drainage improvements have and will continue to be made.
- City of Vilonia has made major improvements to low bridges that are affected by flooding using the past HMG Plan and a guide to prioritize projects. The City has applied and was awarded grants from ADEM the last 3 years to make bridges wider and taller to mitigate against flooding. Over the past 5 years, the city has made drainage system requirements for Subdivisions and for the Master Street Plan.
- Guy Perkins Schools have retro fitted a long hallway to shelter during tornadoes. This Shelter is open to the public during the day and after hours during severe weather.
- University of Central Arkansas is very active on the Planning Team and utilize the current Hazard Mitigation Plan. They have identified locations suitable for use as long-term shelters and plan for providing emergency power, climate control and ventilation, cots, food and potable water, lines and emergency medical when funding becomes available. Evacuation plans have been established as well as communication systems. They continue to develop procedures, a website, educational program and public services announcements to increase public awareness of hazards to which Faulkner county residents are exposed and potential mitigation measures that may be undertaken. A saferoom is under construction on campus but an internal audit has identified the need for an additional safe-room across campus at the Child Study Center. Earthquake specific details are included in construction projects. Working to retrofit electrical systems within buildings to install quick-connect emergency generator hook-ups for critical facilities. UCA also has a training program on how to use the fire extinguishers.

Faulkner County and plan participants currently use state laws pertaining to compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program as well as state fire codes, to encourage compliance with its hazard mitigation programs. These existing mechanisms have hazard mitigation strategies integrated into them. Faulkner County, as every other county in the State, has a current Emergency Operations Plan. The Hazard Mitigation Plan will become an annex of the EOP for future submissions.

The Faulkner County Hazard Mitigation Plan will be available for public view on the Faulkner County Office of Emergency Management website and 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. Copies will also be made available at public libraries, the Faulkner County Courthouse Annex in Conway, the Cities of Conway, Damascus, Enola, Greenbrier, Guy, Holland, Mayflower, Mt. Vernon, Twin Groves, Vilonia and Wooster. This plan also includes the School Districts of Conway, Greenbrier, Guy-Perkins, Mayflower, Mount Vernon-Enola and Vilonia. It also includes Central Baptist College, Hendrix University and University of Central Arkansas.

Faulkner County Quorum Court, City Councils and the Board of Directors of the school districts will be adopting the approved Hazard Mitigation Plan by formal adoption or resolution in their existing plans that are relevant to Hazard Mitigation. The same process will also be followed when parts of the Faulkner County Hazard Mitigation Plan are incorporated into community planning mechanisms.

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 Faulkner 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 Faulkner 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 or parts of the plan into other plans will be done by vote at the regular quorum court/city council/school board meetings and passed by resolution.

All participating jurisdictions will use the risk assessment that was conducted for the mitigation plan for creating strategies when dealing with hazards as well as the budget. The data and maps will be used as supporting documentation to encourage participating jurisdictions to address the hazards that affect their areas and organizations and can be used in grant applications.

Faulkner County will be incorporating the Faulkner County Hazard Mitigation Plan into the Faulkner County Continuity of Operations Plan, and any future county land use ordinances and/or plans by following the laws set forth by the county government. Incorporating the plan (and any plan) into other county plans will be done by vote at the regular quorum court meetings and passed by resolution.

Participating school districts will consider incorporating the Faulkner County Hazard Mitigation Plan into their existing emergency preparedness, response and recovery plans, such as a Continuity of Operations Plan, where applicable by following the rules set forth by each school board. Incorporating the plan into any existing or future plans will be done at regular school board meetings by resolution of the School Board.

The Universities may consider incorporating the Faulkner County Hazard Mitigation Plan into their existing emergency preparedness, response and recovery plans, such as a Continuity of Operations Plan,

where applicable by following the rules set forth by the Board of Trustees. Incorporating the plan into any existing or future plans will be done at board meetings by resolution of the Board of Visitors.

1.2.3 Continuous Public Involvement

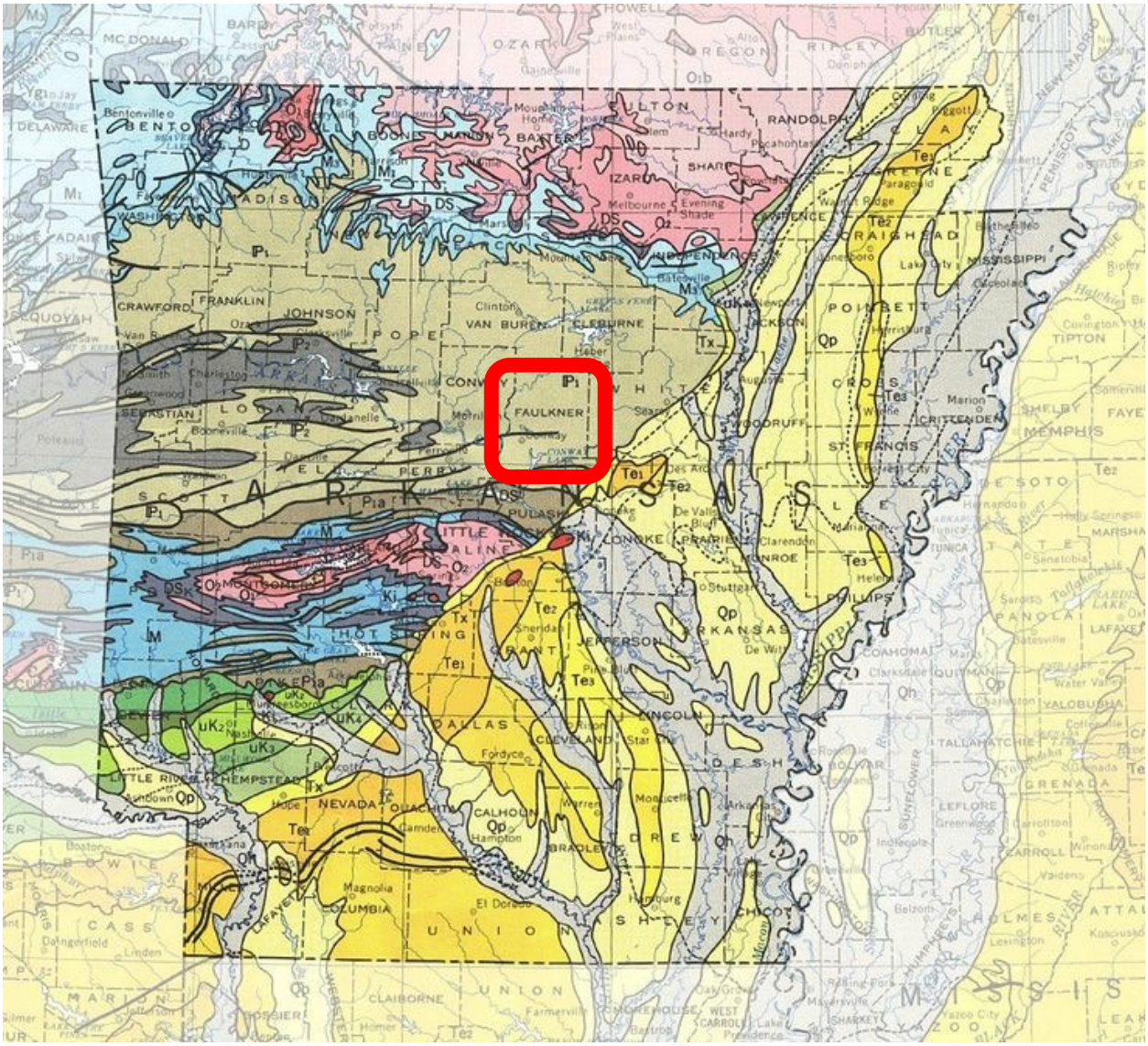
Faulkner County is dedicated to involving the public directly in the continual reshaping and updating of the Faulkner County Hazard Mitigation Plan. The Hazard Mitigation HMPT members are responsible for the annual monitoring, evaluation, and update of the plan. Although they represent the public to some extent, the public will be able to directly comment on and provide feedback about the plan.

Copies of the FEMA approved Faulkner County Hazard Mitigation Plan will be available at http://www.capdd.org/index.php/fema-hazard-mitigation-plans.html. The plan will also be available at the County Courthouse, City Halls of each participating city, public libraries, universities and schools for public review. Contained in the plan are the address, phone number, and e-mail of the Director of the Faulkner 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 Team 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. The Faulkner County LEPC will publicize and host this 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

2.1 General Geography



2.1.1 Topography

Faulkner County is a county located in the Central Arkansas region of the U.S. state of Arkansas. As of the 2010 census, the population was 113,237, making it the fifth most populous of Arkansas's seventy-five counties. The county seat and largest city is Conway. Faulkner County was created on April 12, 1873, one of nine counties formed during Reconstruction, and is named for Arkansas Militia Colonel Sandy Faulkner, a popular figure in the state at the time.

Faulkner County, Arkansas covers an area of approximately 663 square miles with a geographic center of 35.12265701°(N), -92.35513202°(W).

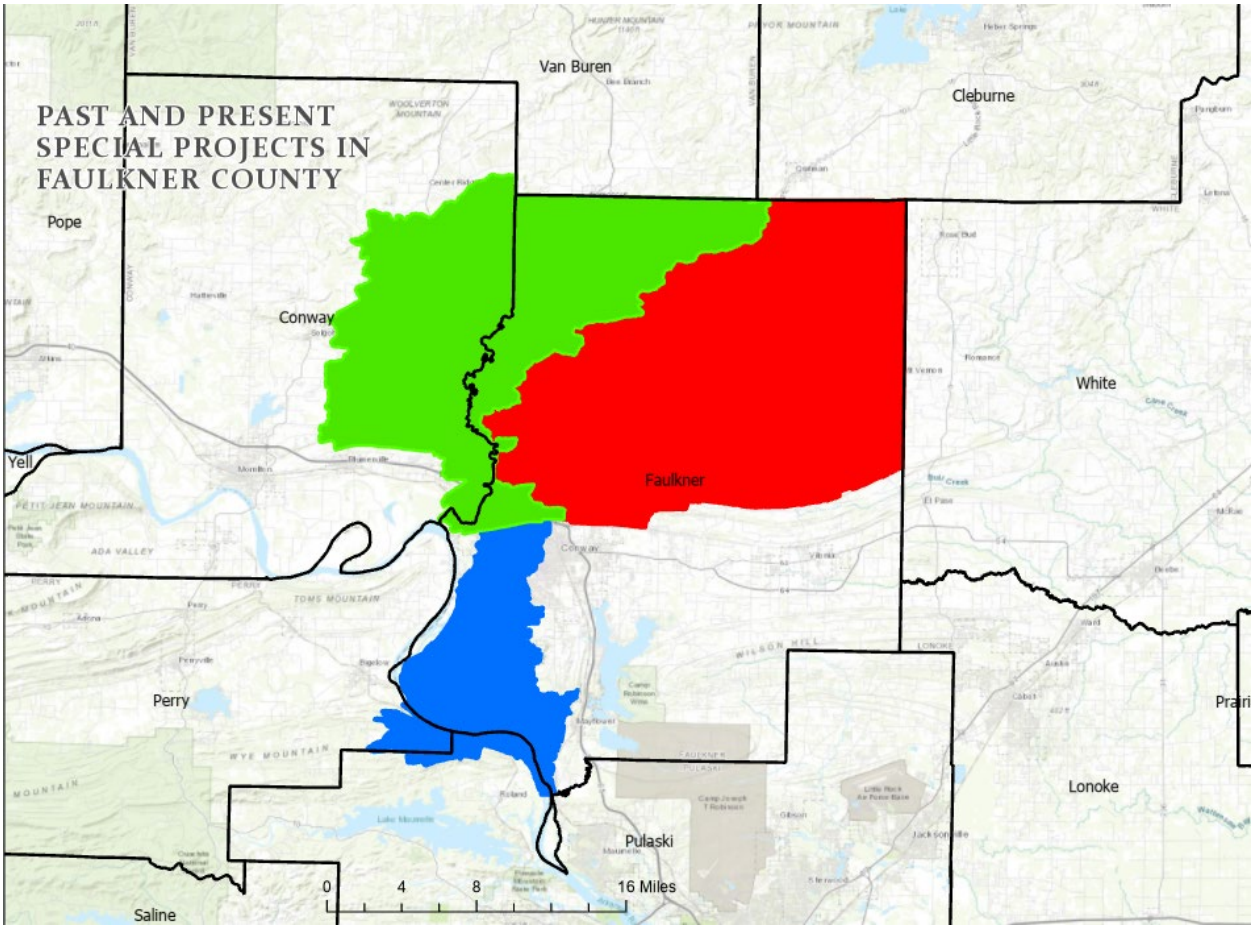
Located at the intersection of the Ozarks and Arkansas River Valley, the county was sparsely populated for much of its early years. Largely a county of rural settlements, growth came slowly following the Civil

War and Reconstruction. The college known today as University of Central Arkansas was established in 1907, but population continued to grow slowly. The growth of Little Rock and the construction of Interstate 40 have made Conway and other parts of Faulkner County into bedroom communities for the state capitol. Today Faulkner County is included in the Central Arkansas metro area, with Conway as a principal city.

According to the U. S. Census Bureau, the county has a total area of 664 square miles of which 648 square miles is land and 16 square miles is water. Adjacent counties include: Cleburne, White, Lonoke, Pulaski, Perry, Conway and Van Buren.

2.1.2 Rivers and Watersheds

The Arkansas River is a major tributary of the Mississippi River. It generally flows to the east and southeast as it traverses the U.S. states of Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas. The river's source basin lies in the western United States in Colorado, specifically the Arkansas River Valley, where the headwaters derive from the snowpack in the Sawatch and Mosquito mountain ranges. It then flows east into the Midwest via Kansas, and finally into the South through Oklahoma and Arkansas. The Arkansas River makes the southwest border of the county from Cadron Creek Settlement Park through Toad Suck to just below Fletcher Bend Public Use area near Marche.
Bayou Meto is a tributary of the Arkansas River in the U.S. state of Arkansas. Its headwaters are at Wilson Hill, in Faulkner County, Arkansas a few miles east of Camp Robinson State Wildlife Management Area and travels 150 miles south and east through Lonoke and Jefferson counties before empting into the Arkansas River a few miles southwest of Gillett, Arkansas.
Cadron Creek is a stream the transverses through Faulkner county. Cadron Creek most likely was named after Charles Cadron, a Canadian trader. According to statistics from the USGS station at Guy, Arkansas, Cadron Creek's mean annual discharge is approximately 271 cubic feet per second.
There are 38 lakes and resevoirs named in Faulkner County as well.
According to the Faulkner County Conseration District, the watersheds that affect Faulkner County include: Lake Conway-Point Remove Watershed, the Cadron Watershed, the Bayou Meto Watershed and the Lower White Bayou Des Arc Watershed.



2.2 General Land Use/Analyzing Development Trends

Conway is the secondary job market in the Little Rock–North Little Rock–Conway Metropolitan Statistical Area. Unlike most "suburban areas" of a central city, the majority of Conway and Faulkner County residents do not commute out of the county to work. However, employers looking to locate in Conway can benefit from the estimated labor force of 353,050 individuals within a 45-minute commute.

Population estimate for July 1, 2019 (US Census Bureau) for Faulkner county Arkansas is 126,007. Population increased by 11.3% from 2010 census population of 113,237.

Below are additional data showcasing the community's economic strength:

1. Three (3) community universities: University of Central Arkansas, Hendrix College, and Central Baptist College
2. Six (6) additional institutions of higher education within a 50-mile radius
3. Four (4) technical colleges within a 30-mile
4. Median age of population in Conway: 36.7
5. A young and educated workforce: 93.6% with high school degree; 38.7% with bachelor's degree or higher
6. Median household income ($2016): $50,316
7. Cost of living index: 85.6 (v. Dallas: 95; includes transportation, utilities, housing, healthcare and groceries)
8. A diverse population: 67.4% white; 22.9% black; 4.11% Hispanic

A diversity of jobs in education, health care, manufacturing, technology, energy, government, and an emerging startup community combine to provide Conway and Faulkner County residents with a variety of employment options.

In 2018, Faulkner County, AR had a population of 122k people with a median age of 32.4 and a median household income of $51,930. Between 2017 and 2018 the population of Faulkner County, AR grew from 121,282 to 122,416, a 0.935% increase and its median household income grew from $50,316 to $51,930, a 3.21% increase. Faulkner County is ranked 72nd fastest growing county in the nation.

Between 2017 and 2018 the population of the City of Conway grew from 64,481 to 65,069, a 0.912% increase.

Census data indicates that the City of Greenbrier's population is increasing at a rate of 16.4%.

Between 2017 and 2018 the population of Vilonia grew from 4,390 to 4,491, a 2.3% increase.

Jurisdiction	Planning and Regulatory Capabilities																
	Comprehensive / Master Plans	Local Emergency Operations Plan	Land Use Plan	Continuity of Operations Plan	County Foreman	Stormwater Management Plan	Adopted Stream Management Ordinance	Adopted Zoning Ordinance	Adopted Subdivision Management Ordinance	Community Wildfire Protection Plan	Building Codes	Fire Department ISO Rating	Development Ordinance	Site Plan Review Requirements	Economic Development Plan	Floodplain Ordinance	Floodplain Plan
Faulkner County	X	X			X											X	X
Conway	X		X			X		X	X		X	1	X	X		X	X
Damascus																	
Enola																	
Greenbrier																	
Guy								X	X		X	5					
Holland																	
Mayflower	X		X			X		X	X		X	4		X		X	X
Mt. Vernon																	
Twin Groves																	
Vilonia	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	3		X		X	X
Wooster	X	X	X			X		X	X		X	4	X	X		X	X
Conway SD																	
Greenbrier SD																	
Guy-Perkins SD																	
Mayflower SD	X																
Mt Vernon-Enola SD																	

Jurisdiction	Planning and Regulatory Capabilities																
	Comprehensive / Master Plans	Local Emergency Operations Plan	Land Use Plan	Continuity of Operations Plan	County Foreman	Stormwater Management Plan	Adopted Stream Management Ordinance	Adopted Zoning Ordinance	Adopted Subdivision Management Ordinance	Community Wildfire Protection Plan	Building Codes	Fire Department ISO Rating	Development Ordinance	Site Plan Review Requirements	Economic Development Plan	Floodplain Ordinance	Floodplain Plan
St. Joseph Catholic School																	
Vilonia SD																	
Central Baptist College																	
Hendrix University																	
University of Central Ark.																	

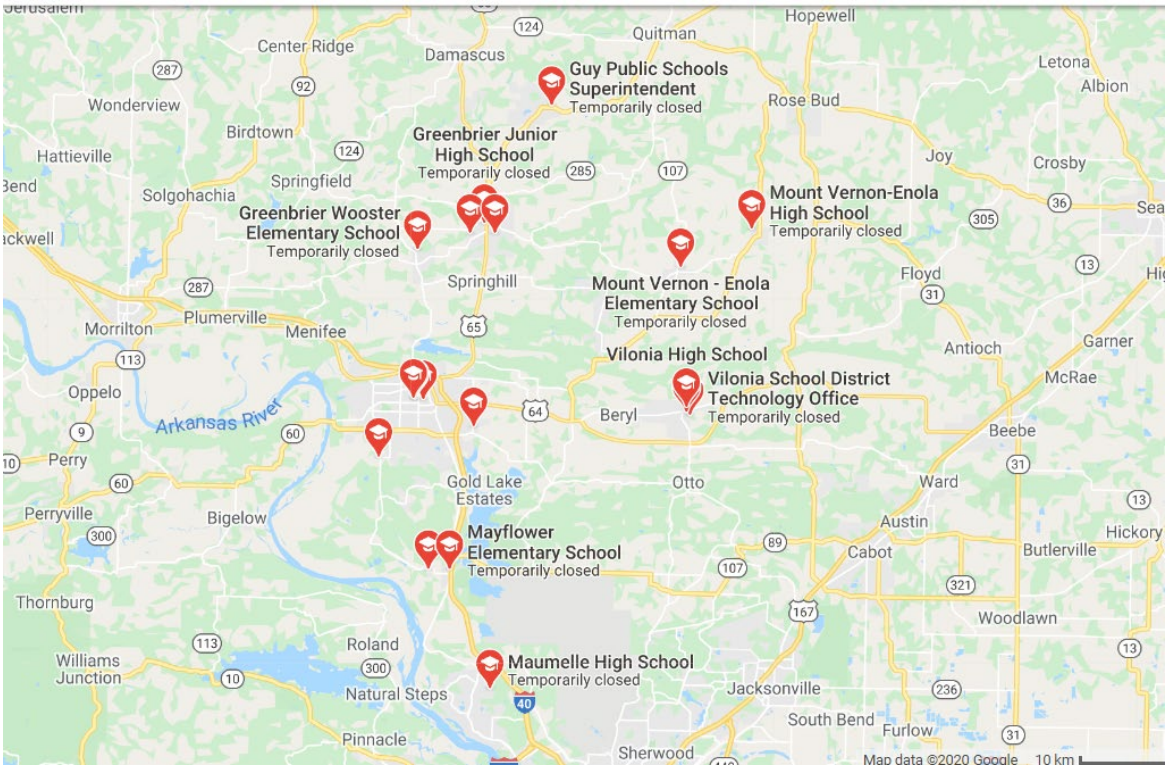
Department Name	ISO Rating
Beaverfork Volunteer Fire Dept. (2)	5/10
Conway Fire Dept. (7)	1
Hwy 286 Volunteer Fire Dept.	4/y
Liberty Volunteer Fire Dept. (3)	4/10
Pine Village Volunteer Fire Dept.	4/10
Saltillo Volunteer Fire Dept.	6/10
Wescon Volunteer Fire Dept.	9/10
Beaverfork Fire Dept.	5/10
Saltillo Fire Dept.	6/10
Damascus Volunteer Fire Dept.	5/5y
Twin Groves Volunteer Fire Dept.	9/10
El Paso Volunteer Fire Dept.	6/10
Enola Volunteer Fire Dept. (3)	6
Centerville Volunteer Fire Dept. (2)	7/9
Greenbrier Volunteer Fire Dept. (2)	6/10 5x
Guy Volunteer Fire Dept.	5/10
Wooster Volunteer Fire Dept.	4
Greenbrier Fire Dept. (2)	6/10 5x
Mayflower Volunteer Fire Dept.	5/10
Quitman Volunteer Fire Dept.	6/6x
Rosebud Volunteer Fire Dept.	5/10
Cato Volunteer Fire Dept. (2)	9/10
Hilltop Volunteer Fire Dept. (2)	7/8
Holland Volunteer Fire Dept.	6
Vilonia Volunteer Fire Dept. (2)	3

Jurisdiction	Administrative and Technical Capabilities								
	Planning Commission	Maintenance Programs to Reduce Risk	Mutual Aid Agreements	GIS Analysts or HAZUS	Warning Systems/Services	Hazard Data and Information	Grant Writers	Emergency Manager	Floodplain Administrator
Faulkner County		X	X	X	X	X	CAPDD	X	X
Conway	X		X				CAPDD		X
Damascus							CAPDD		X
Enola							CAPDD		X
Greenbrier							CAPDD		X
Guy	X				X		CAPDD		
Holland							CAPDD		X
Mayflower	X		X		X		CAPDD	X	X
Mt. Vernon			X				CAPDD		
Twin Groves	X	X	X		X		CAPDD	X	
Vilonia							CAPDD		X
Wooster	X				X		CAPDD		X
Conway SD									
Greenbrier SD									
Guy-Perkins SD									
Mayflower SD									
Mt Vernon-Enola SD									
St. Joseph Catholic School								X	
Vilonia SD									
Central Baptist College									
Hendrix University									
University of Central Ark.				X	X		X	X	

Education and Outreach Capabilities																						
	Faulkner Co	Conway	Damascus	Enola	Greenbrier	Guy	Holland	Mayflower	Mt. Vernon	Twin Groves	Vilonia	Wooster	Conway SD	Greenbrier SD	Guy-Perkins SD	Mayflower SD	Mt Vernon-Enola SD	St Joseph Catholic School	Vilonia SD	Central Baptist College	Hendrix University	University of Central Ark
Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations	X	X								X			X					X				
Ongoing public education or information program	X	X											X					X				
Natural disaster or safety related school programs	X	X				X							X					x				
StormReady certification						X																
Firewise Communities certification						X																
Public-private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	X	X								X												
Website	X	X	X		X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Social Media (Facebook, Twitter, etc.)	X	X			X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Newspaper/Local Media	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mobile Alert System (such as Code RED)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Radio	X	X										X	X									X
Phone																						X
Community Mail-Outs																						X
Public Meetings, Quorum Court, City Council	x	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Local Utilities												
UTILITY	*Faulkner County*	*Conway*	*Damascus*	*Enola*	*Greenbrier*	*Guy*	*Holland*	*Mayflower*	*Mt. Vernon*	*Twin Groves*	*Vilonia*	*Wooster*
Water Distribution	Conway Corp Community Water	Conway Corp				Guy Waterworks		Wooster water		Damascus Water		Wooster Water through Community Water
Wastewater Collection		Conway Corp						Wooster WW				Wooster WW
Wastewater Treatment		Conway Corp						Greenbrier WW				Wooster
Electricity	Petit Jean Conway Corp Entergy	Conway Corp				Petit Jean Conway Corp Entergy		Entergy				Entergy
Natural Gas	Centerpoint Energy	Centerpoint Energy				Centerpoint Energy		Centerpoint		Centerpoint		Centerpoint

School Districts: There are five public school districts and one private located in Faulkner County: Conway School District, Greenbrier School District, Guy-Perkins School District, Mayflower School District, Mt Vernon-Enola School District and St. Joseph Catholic School.



Faulkner School District School Facilities

#	Conway School District	Greenbrier School District	Guy-Perkins School District	Mayflower School District	Mt. Vernon-Enola School District	St. Joseph Catholic School	Vilonia School District
1	Conway Administrative Building	Greenbrier Public Schools, 4 School Drive, Greenbrier, AR 72058	Guy Perkins School Administration, 492 AR-25, Guy, AR 72061	Mayflower School District Administration, 7 Ashmore Drive, Mayflower, AR 72106	Mt. Vernon-Enola School Administration, 38 Garland Springs Road, Mt. Vernon, AR 72111	St. Joseph Administrative Bldg., 502 Front Street, Conway, AR 72032	Vilonia Administrative Bldg., 11 Eagle Street, Vilonia, AR 72173
2	Sallie Cone Pre-K, 1629 South Blvd, Conway, AR 72034	Greenbrier Eastside Elementary School, 61 Glenn Lane, Greenbrier, AR 72058	Guy-Perkins Elementary, 492 Highway 25 North, Guy, AR 72061	Mayflower Elementary School, 7 Ashmore Drive, Mayflower, AR 72106	Mt. Vernon-Enola Elementary, 17 Mt. Vernon Rd, Enola, AR 72047	St. Joseph Elementary School, 818 4th St., Conway, AR 72032	Vilonia Early Learning Center, 5 Naylor Road, Vilonia, AR 72173
3	Carolyn Lewis Elementary, 1805 Old Military Rd, Conway, AR 72032	Greenbrier Springhill Elementary, 91 Elliott Road, Greenbrier AR 72058	Guy Perkins High School , 492 AR-25, Guy, AR 72061	Mayflower Middle School, 18 Mayflower Eagle Drive, Mayflower, AR 72106	Mt. Vernon-Enola High School, 38 Garland Springs Road, Mt. Vernon, AR 7111	St. Joseph Middle School, 415 Hark rider Street, Conway, AR 72032	Vilonia Primary School, 11 Eagle Street, Vilonia, Ar 72173
4	Ellen Smith Elementary, 1601 S. Donaghey Ave., Conway, AR 72032	Greenbrier Westside Elementary, 65 Garrett Road, Greenbrier, AR 72058	Guy-Perkins Preschool, 492 Highway 25 North, Guy, AR 72061	Mayflower High School, 10 Lesley King Drive, Mayflower, AR 72106		St. Joseph High School, 502 Front Street, Conway, AR 72032	Vilonia Elementary School, 11 Eagle Street, Vilonia, AR 72173
5	Ida Burns Elementary , 1201 Donaghey Ave., Conway, AR 72032	Greenbrier Wooster Elementary, 9 Church Cir, Greenbrier, AR 72058					Frank Mitchell Intermediate School, 11 Eagle Street, Vilonia, Ar 72173
6	Julia Lee Moore Elementary, 1301 Country Club Rd, Conway, AR 72034	Greenbrier Middle School, 13 School Dr., Greenbrier, AR 72058					Vilonia Middle School, 11 Eagle Street, Vilonia, AR 72173
7	Florence Mattison Elementary, Conway, AR 72032	Greenbrier Junior High, 10 School Dr, Greenbrier, AR 72058					Vilonia Freshman Academy, 11 Eagle Street, Vilonia, AR 72173
8	Marguerite Vann Elementary, 2845 Carl Stuart Rd, Conway, AR 72034	Greenbrier High School, 72 Valley Dr, Greenbrier, AR 72058					Vilonia High School, 11 Eagle Street, Vilonia, AR 72173
9	Jim Stone Elementary, 4255 College Avenue, Conway, AR 72035						

10	Theodore Jones Elementary, 1800 Freyaldenhoven Ln, Conway, AR 72032						
11	Woodrow Cummins Elementary, 1400 Padgett Rd, Conway, AR 72034						
12	Carl Stuart Middle School, 2745 Carl Stuart Rd, Conway, AR 72034						
13	Courtway Middle School, 1200 Bob Courtway Drive, Conway, AR 72032						
14	Ruth Doyle Middle School, 800 Padgett Rd, Conway, AR 72034						
15	Simon Middle School, 101 East Siebenmorgan, Conway, AR 72032						
16	Conway Junior High School, 1815 Prince Street, Conway, AR 72034						
17	Conway High School, 2300 Prince Street, Conway, AR 72034						

2.2.1.1 Improving Capabilities

Leadership and representatives in all participating jurisdictions are very receptive to mitigation. The Faulkner County, the Local Jurisdictions and Faulkner County OEM make mitigation a first priority. Representatives are actively seeking additional funding to improve the readiness and preparedness of their communities. 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.
- 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.
- Regular Fire Department trainings including fire mitigation

2.2.2 NFIP Participation

Jurisdiction	NFIP Member	Community Identification Number	Init FHBM	Init FIRM	Current Effective Map Date	Reg-Emergency Date	CRS
Faulkner County	Yes	050431	06/07/77	09/27/91	03/21/19	09/27/91	No
Conway	Yes	050078C	5/17/1974	03/18/1980	03/21/2019	03/18/1980	No
Damascus	Yes	050404	04/03/1985	07/03/1985	07/03/85(M)	07/03/1985	No
Enola	Yes	050589	--	09/27/1991	(NSFHA)	08/23/2004	No
Greenbrier	Yes	050328	07/25/1975	07/13/1982	12/19/2006	07/13/1982	No
Guy	No						
Holland	Yes	050606	--	12/19/2006	12/19/2006	04/20/2001	No
Mayflower	Yes	050079	11/23/1973	03/15/1983	12/19/2006	03/15/1983	No
Mt. Vernon	No						
Twin Groves	No						
Vilonia	Yes	050417	04/11/1975	06/01/1988	12/19/2006	06/01/1988	No
Wooster	Yes	050302C	08/22/1975	09/27/1991	03/21/1991	09/27/1991	No

NFIP Members	
Faulkner County	**Participation:** Faulkner county participates in the NFIP by assisting the residences with filling out documents for the NFIP and educating citizen's about the NFIP program. The county plans to continue participating through continuing floodplain education, and staying in compliance with NFIP. The County maintains elevation certificates. **Insurance Summary:** There are 246 policies in force, $187,737 insurance in force, 148 paid losses with a total loss paid of $4,742,718.36. There have been 26 Severe Repetitive Loss/Repetitive Loss Claims since 8/31/2019. **Staff Resources:** Faulkner County (Faulkner County Office of Emergency Management) 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 Natural Resources Division of the Arkansas Department of Agriculture. **Compliance History:** Faulkner 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 June 2019. Faulkner county intends to maintain compliance with the NFIP by continuing to 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.
Conway	**Participation:** The City of Conway participates in the NFIP by assisting the residences with filling out documents for the NFIP and educating citizen's about the NFIP program. The city plans to continue participating through continuing floodplain education, and staying in compliance with NFIP. The City maintains elevation certificates. **Insurance Summary:** There are 138 policies in force, $106,334 insurance in force, 76 paid losses with a total loss paid of $2,373,837.65. There have been 12 Severe Repetitive Loss/Repetitive Loss Claims since 8/31/2019. **Staff Resources:** The City has 3 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 City's Floodplain Manager requests assistance from the Natural Resources Division of the Arkansas Department of Agriculture. **Compliance History:** the City 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 ????? The City intends to maintain compliance with the NFIP by continuing to 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.
Damascus	**Participation:** The City of Damascus participates in the NFIP by assisting the residences with filling out documents for the NFIP and educating citizen's about the NFIP program. The city plans to continue participating through continuing floodplain education, and staying in compliance with NFIP. The City maintains elevation certificates.

	Insurance Summary: There is 1 policy in force, $382 insurance in force, 0 paid losses with a total loss paid of $0. There have been 0 Severe Repetitive Loss/Repetitive Loss Claims since 8/31/2019. **Staff Resources:** The City has a 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 City's Floodplain Manager requests assistance from the Natural Resources Division of the Arkansas Department of Agriculture. **Compliance History:** the City 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 ????? The City intends to maintain compliance with the NFIP by continuing to 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.
Enola	**Participation:** The City of Enola participates in the NFIP by assisting the residences with filling out documents for the NFIP and educating citizen's about the NFIP program. The city plans to continue participating through continuing floodplain education, and staying in compliance with NFIP. The City maintains elevation certificates. **Insurance Summary:** There are 4 policies in force, $5,600 insurance in force, 1 paid losses with a total loss paid of $94,737.29. There have been 0 Severe Repetitive Loss/Repetitive Loss Claims since 8/31/2019. **Staff Resources:** The City has a 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 City's Floodplain Manager requests assistance from the Natural Resources Division of the Arkansas Department of Agriculture. **Compliance History:** the City 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 ????? The City intends to maintain compliance with the NFIP by continuing to 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.
Greenbrier	**Participation:** The City of Greenbrier participates in the NFIP by assisting the residences with filling out documents for the NFIP and educating citizen's about the NFIP program. The city plans to continue participating through continuing floodplain education, and staying in compliance with NFIP. The City maintains elevation certificates. **Insurance Summary:** There are 13 policies in force, $11,856 insurance in force, 1 paid losses with a total loss paid of $4,422.25. There have been 0 Severe Repetitive Loss/Repetitive Loss Claims since 8/31/2019.

	Staff Resources: The City 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 City's Floodplain Manager requests assistance from the Natural Resources Division of the Arkansas Department of Agriculture. **Compliance History:** the City 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 ????? The City intends to maintain compliance with the NFIP by continuing to 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.
Holland	**Participation:** The City of Holland participates in the NFIP by assisting the residences with filling out documents for the NFIP and educating citizen's about the NFIP program. The city plans to continue participating through continuing floodplain education, and staying in compliance with NFIP. The City maintains elevation certificates. **Insurance Summary:** There are 0 policies in force, $0 insurance in force, 0 paid losses with a total loss paid of $0. There have been 0 Severe Repetitive Loss/Repetitive Loss Claims since 8/31/2019. **Staff Resources:** The City has a 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 City's Floodplain Manager requests assistance from the Natural Resources Division of the Arkansas Department of Agriculture. **Compliance History:** the City 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 ????? The City intends to maintain compliance with the NFIP by continuing to 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.
Mayflower	**Participation:** The City of Mayflower participates in the NFIP by assisting the residences with filling out documents for the NFIP and educating citizen's about the NFIP program. The city plans to continue participating through continuing floodplain education, and staying in compliance with NFIP. The City maintains elevation certificates. **Insurance Summary:** There are 61 policies in force, $52,173 insurance in force, 61 paid losses with a total loss paid of $2,149,129.04. There have been 11 Severe Repetitive Loss/Repetitive Loss Claims since 8/31/2019. **Staff Resources:** The City has a Certified Floodplain Manager who oversees the floodplain management. The NFIP administrative services include floodplain maps, permit reviews and inspections.

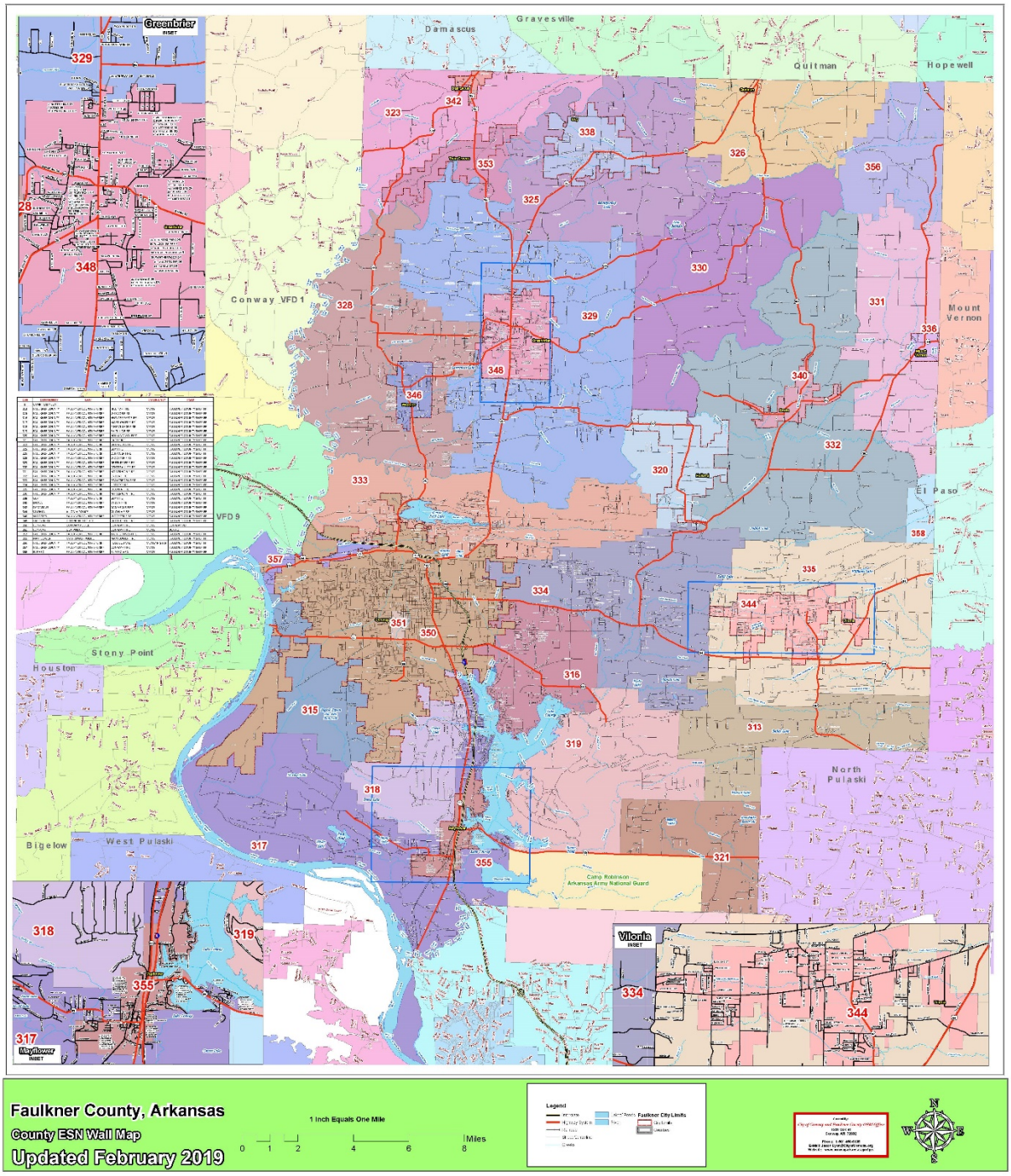
	If floodplain resources are needed that the county cannot provide, the City's Floodplain Manager requests assistance from the Natural Resources Division of the Arkansas Department of Agriculture. **Compliance History:** the City is in good standing with the NFIP, and there are no outstanding compliance issues. The last Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance was on ????? The City intends to maintain compliance with the NFIP by continuing to 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.
Vilonia	**Participation:** The City of Vilonia participates in the NFIP by assisting the residences with filling out documents for the NFIP and educating citizen's about the NFIP program. The city plans to continue participating through continuing floodplain education, and staying in compliance with NFIP. The City maintains elevation certificates. **Insurance Summary:** There are 14 policies in force, $8,191 insurance in force, 6 paid losses with a total loss paid of $75,583.06. There have been 1 Severe Repetitive Loss/Repetitive Loss Claims since 8/31/2019. **Staff Resources:** The City 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 City's Floodplain Manager requests assistance from the Natural Resources Division of the Arkansas Department of Agriculture. **Compliance History:** the City 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 ????? The City intends to maintain compliance with the NFIP by continuing to 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.
Wooster	**Participation:** The City of Wooster participates in the NFIP by assisting the residences with filling out documents for the NFIP and educating citizen's about the NFIP program. The city plans to continue participating through continuing floodplain education, and staying in compliance with NFIP. The City maintains elevation certificates. **Insurance Summary:** There are1 policies in force, $1,567 insurance in force, 1 paid losses with a total loss paid of $45,009.07. There have been 0 Severe Repetitive Loss/Repetitive Loss Claims since 8/31/2019. **Staff Resources:** The City 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 City's Floodplain Manager requests assistance from the Natural Resources Division of the Arkansas Department of Agriculture.

	Compliance History: the City 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 ????? The City intends to maintain compliance with the NFIP by continuing to 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 Cities of Guy, Mt. Vernon and Twin Groves do not currently participate in the NFIP due to the lack of community resources and depend on the help of the Faulkner County Floodplain Manager. The Faulkner County OEM Director, who is a Certified Floodplain Manager, will be entering into written agreements with some of the smaller communities to be their designated Floodplain Manager and will be working actively with the cities of Guy, Mt. Vernon and Twin Groves to establish them with obtaining their membership to the NFIP.

2.2.3 Fire Districts

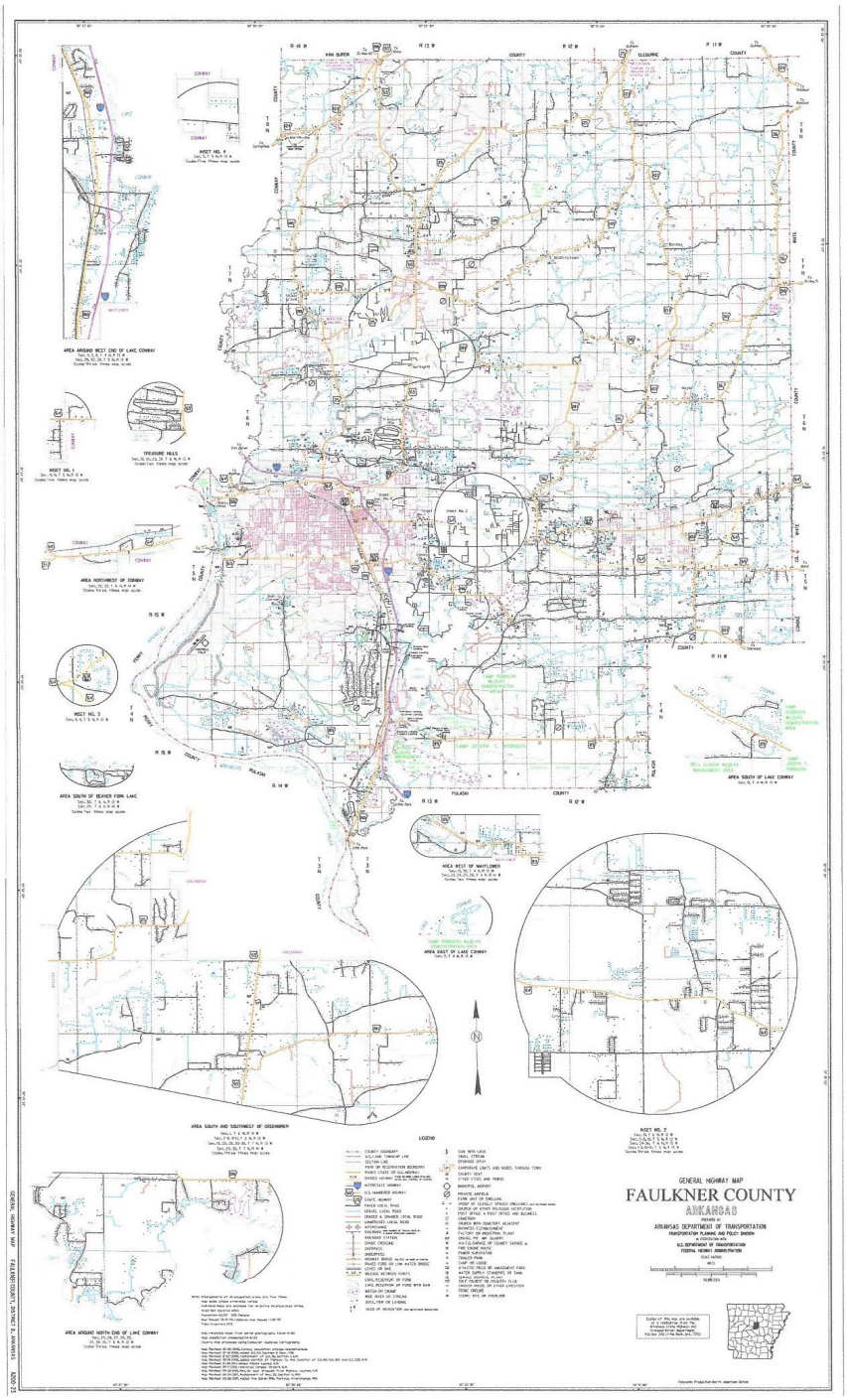
Map of Fire Departments/Districts https://gis.conwayarkansas.gov/documents/maps/FaulknerCountyESN.pdf



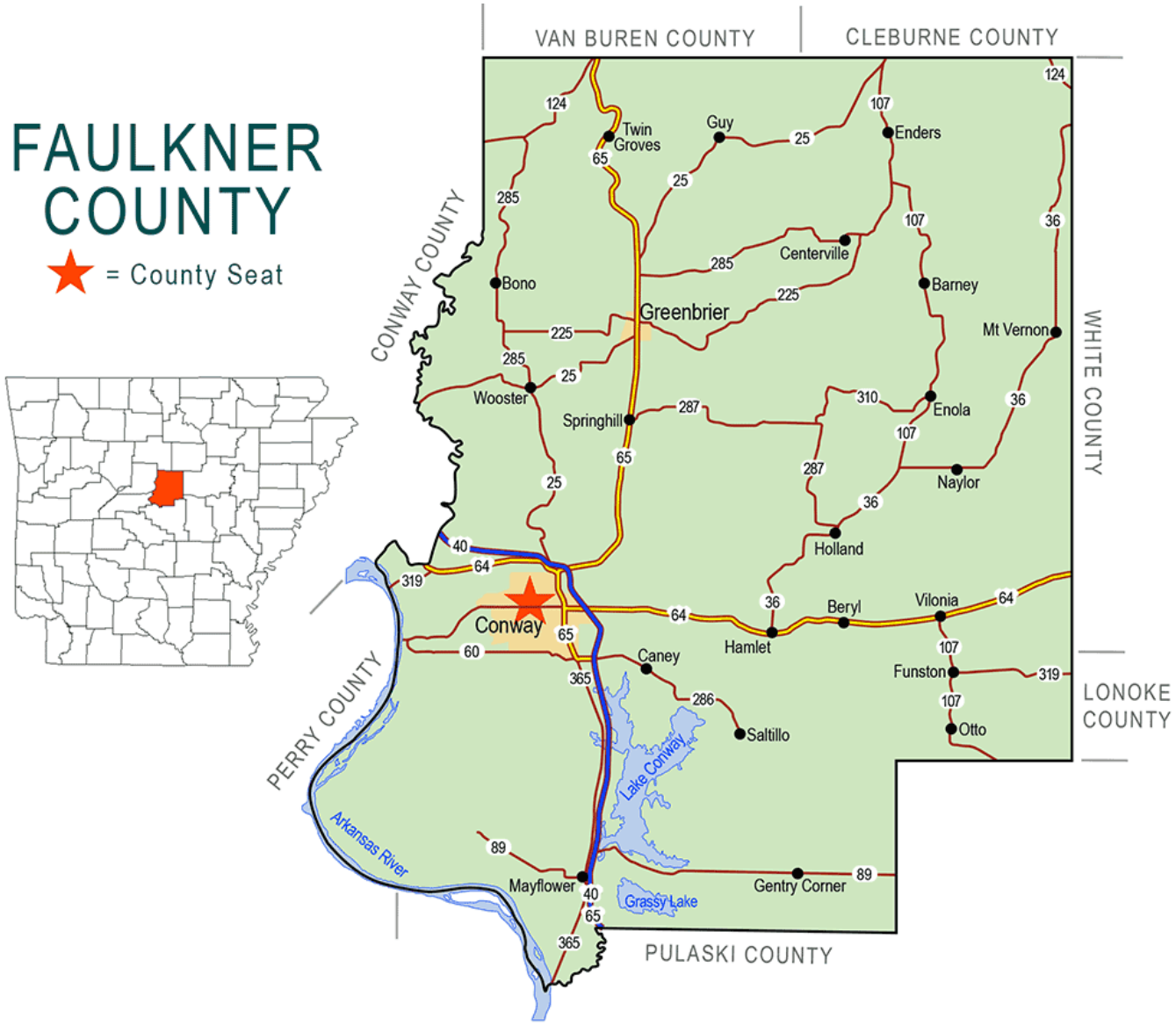
Faulkner County Fire Stations				
Name	Address	City	State	Zip
Beaverfork Volunteer Fire Dept. Station 1	4 Beaverfork Road	Conway	AR	72032
Beaverfork Volunteer Fire Dept. Station 2	161 Hwy 25	Conway	AR	72032
Conway Fire Dept. Station 1	1301 Caldwell St	Conway	AR	72034
Conway Fire Dept. Station 2	72 East German Lane	Conway	AR	72032
Conway Fire Dept. Station 3	875 Enterprise Ave.	Conway	AR	72032
Conway Fire Dept. Station 4	622 Salem Road	Conway	AR	72034
Conway Fire Dept. Station 5	4655 Wescon Lane	Conway	AR	72034
Conway Fire Dept. Station 6	1825 S Donaghey Ave.	Conway	AR	72032
Conway Fire Dept. Station 7	1810 Hwy. 64 West	Conway	AR	72032
Hwy 286 Volunteer Fire Dept.	268 Hwy. 286 East	Conway	AR	72032
Liberty Volunteer Fire Dept. Station 1	562 Hwy. 64 East	Conway	AR	72032
Liberty Volunteer Fire Dept. Station 2	434 Lower Ridge Road	Conway	AR	72032
Pine Village Volunteer Fire Dept.	31 Airport Rd.	Conway	AR	72034
Saltillo Volunteer Fire Dept.	1 Adams Lake Road	Conway	AR	72032
Wescon Volunteer Fire Dept.	4759 Prince St.	Conway	AR	72034
Beaverfork Fire Dept.	386 Acklin Gap Road	Conway	AR	72032
Saltillo Fire Dept.	341 Tower Road	Conway	AR	72058
Damascus Volunteer Fire Dept.	271 Oaktree Rd.	Damascus	AR	72039
Twin Groves Volunteer Fire Dept.	164 Solomon Grove Rd	Damascus	AR	72039
El Paso Volunteer Fire Dept.	2947 Hwy. 5	El Paso	AR	
Enola Volunteer Fire Dept.	1 Hwy 310	Enola	AR	72047
Enola Volunteer Fire Dept. Station 3	1 Cardin Cir.	Enola	AR	72047
Centerville Volunteer Fire Dept.	22 Happy Valley Rd.	Greenbrier	AR	72058
Centerville Volunteer Fire Dept. Station 2	151 Blythe Road	Greenbrier	AR	72058
Greenbrier Volunteer Fire Dept.	6 North Broadview	Greenbrier	AR	72058
Greenbrier Volunteer Fire Dept. Station 2	22 Kaney Ridge Road	Greenbrier	AR	72058
Guy Volunteer Fire Dept.	427 Hwy 25 North	Greenbrier	AR	72058
Wooster Volunteer Fire Dept.	14 Hankins St.	Greenbrier	AR	72058
Greenbrier Fire Dept.	53 Cessna Ave.	Greenbrier	AR	72058
Greenbrier Fire Dept.	268 Hwy 285 E.	Greenbrier	AR	72058
Mayflower Volunteer Fire Dept.	4 Ashmore Dr.	Mayflower	AR	72106
Mayflower Volunteer Fire Dept.	48 Easterwood Point Rd	Mayflower	AR	72106
Mt. Vernon Volunteer Fire Dept.	1381 Hwy 36	Mt. Vernon	AR	72111
Quitman Volunteer Fire Dept.	9 Paul St.	Quitman	AR	72131
Rosebud Volunteer Fire Dept.	415 School Road	Rose Bud	AR	72137
Cato Volunteer Fire Dept.	703 Hwy 89 South	Sherwood	AR	72120
Cato Volunteer Fire Dept.	749 Hwy 89 South	Sherwood	AR	72120
Enola Volunteer fire Dept. Station 2	824 Hwy. 436	Vilonia	AR	72173
Hilltop Volunteer Fire Dept.	56 Billy Goat Mtn. Rd.	Vilonia	AR	72173
Holland Volunteer Fire Dept.	674 Hwy. 287	Vilonia	AR	72173
Liberty Volunteer Fire Dept. Station 3	156 Hwy 36	Vilonia	AR	72173
Vilonia Volunteer Fire Dept. Station 1	7 Bise Dr.	Vilonia	AR	72173
Vilonia Volunteer Fire Dept. Station 2	4 Cypress Creek Rd	Vilonia	AR	72173
Hilltop Fire Dept	109 Otto Road	Vilonia	AR	72173

2.2.4 Transportation

The major highways in Faulkner County are I-30, I-40, Future I-57, I-430, I-440, I-530, I6-30, US Highway 65, US Highway 67, US Highway 70, US Highway 165, US Highway 167, Highway 5, Highway 10, Highway 100, Highway 161, Highway 300, Highway 338, Highway 365 and Highway 367.


GENERAL HIGHWAY MAP
FAULKNER COUNTY
ARKANSAS
PREPARED BY
ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
TRANSPORTATION PLANNING AND POLICY DIVISION
IN COOPERATION WITH
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION
LEGEND

2.3 General Data: Planning Area and Population



Faulkner County is a county located in the Central Arkansas region of the U.S. state of Arkansas. As of the 2010 census, the population was 113,237, making it the fifth most populous of Arkansas's seventy-five counties. The county seat and largest city is Conway. Faulkner County was created on April 12, 1873, one of nine counties formed during Reconstruction, and is named for Arkansas Militia Colonel Sandy Faulkner, a popular figure in the state at the time.

Located at the intersection of the Ozarks and Arkansas River Valley, the county was sparsely populated for much of its early years. Largely a county of rural settlements, growth came slowly following the Civil War and Reconstruction. The college known today as University of Central Arkansas was established in 1907, but population continued to grow slowly. The growth of Little Rock and the construction of Interstate 40 have made Conway and other parts of Faulkner County into bedroom communities for the state capitol. Today Faulkner County is included in the Central Arkansas metro area, with Conway as a principal city.

Information from United States Census Bureau – Quick Facts and Wikipedia

Jurisdiction	**Population 2010**	**Housing Units**	**Land Area in Square Miles**	**Population Density Per Square Mile of Land Area**
Faulkner County	113,237	50,609	647.88	174.8
Conway	58,908	23,205	45.34	1,299.2
Damascus	382	160	1.85	202.27
Enola	338	72	2.71	127.44
Greenbrier	4,706	1,137	7.91	594.3
Guy	708	92	6.71	116.54
Holland	557	217	6.73	82.31
Mayflower	2,234	740	4.05	627.64
Mt. Vernon	145	57	1.01	145.54
Twin Groves	335	103	4.61	71.44
Vilonia	3,815	726	7.97	569.39
Wooster	516	200	2.87	369.56

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. Faulkner County has identified several natural hazards that, because they pose a threat to the County and its residents, have warranted a complete profile in this hazard mitigation plan. Please note that the update period of this plan is December 1, 2015 through June 30, 2020.
The following hazards were identified from historical information provided by HMPT 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.

Hazards	Hazard Events during the update period
Dam/Levee Failure	No dam failures for Faulkner County in the past 5 years, 1 levee failure.
Drought	1 event reported between 2015 and 2019
Earthquake	10 events reported between 2015 and 2019
Extreme Heat	0 events reported between 2015 and 2019
Flood	7 floods and 17 flash flood events between 2015 and 2019
Thunderstorm	86 events including Hail, Lightning and High Winds between 2015 and 2019
Tornado	4 events between 2015 and 2019
Wildfire	89 wildfire events between 2015 and 2019
Winter Storm	3 winter storm events between 2015 and 2019

Although the "Land Subsidence" hazard was profiled in the original Faulkner County Hazard Mitigation Plan it is not being profiled in the plan update for the following reasons: 1) lack of previous occurrences (none documented), 2) it is not profiled in the Arkansas All-Hazard Mitigation Plan (version 2018), and 3) the Hazard Mitigation Planning Team did agreed that this hazard does not affect any areas of Faulkner County based on history, lack of previous occurrences and lack of public concern about it. Furthermore, Land Subsidence was classified as "unlikely" for probability of future events.

High Winds and Hail- While profiled separately in the 2008 Faulkner County Hazard Mitigation Plan, "high winds" and "hail" will be included as a component of Thunderstorm for this plan update, as is commonly accepted by FEMA.

Presidential Disaster Declarations in Faulkner County from 2015 to current date					
Declared Disaster	Disaster Declaration	Incident Period	Total Public Assistance Grants	Declared Areas – Individual Assistance	Hazards
DR-4518	4/3/2020	4/30/2020 - ongoing		All areas of Arkansas	PandemicDR-44

DR-4441	6/8/2019	5/21/2019-6/14/2019	$37,925,639,49	Arkansas, Conway, Crawford, Desha, Faulkner, Jefferson, Lincoln, Logan, Perry, Pope, Pulaski, Sebastian, Yell	Arkansas Severe Storms and Flooding
DR-4318	6/15/2017	4/26/2017 – 5/19/2017	$28,044,295.10	Benton, Boone, Carroll, Clay Faulkner, Fulton, Jackson, Lawrence, Prairie, Pulaski, Randolph, Saline, Washington, White, Woodruff, Yell	Arkansas, Severe Storms, Tornadoes, Straight-line Winds, and Flooding
DR-4254	2/5/2016	12/26/2015 – 1/22/2016	$12,080,236.71	Benton , Carroll, Crawford, Faulkner, Jackson, Jefferson, Lee, Little River, Perry, Sebastian, Sevier	Arkansas Severe Storms, Tornadoes, Straight-line Winds and Flooding

3.2 Vulnerability and Risk Assessment by Hazard

The Faulkner County Hazard Mitigation 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.
Extent describes the strength or magnitude of the hazard. This will usually be demonstrated with a scientific chart or scale.
According to the Arkansas State All-Hazards Mitigation Plan (2018). The Vulnerable Population Data for Faulkner County is as follows:

County	Population 4 and under (2000)	Population 5 and under (2015)	Population 65+(2000)	Population 65+ (2015	Person Speaking Language Other than English at Home (2000)	Person Speaking Language Other Than English At Home (2015)
Faulkner	5,908	8,084	3,381	12,949	3,216	4,937

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. The percent probability was determined using the Poisson distribution, an equation that expresses the probability of a given number of events occurring in a fixed interval of time if these events occur with a known average rate and independently of the time since the last event. 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 addressed 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.

3.2.1 Critical Facilities

Critical facilities for each jurisdiction are provided below. If a hazard affects the entire planning area's structures and infrastructure, these critical facilities area included, unless otherwise stated in each hazard profile.

Critical Facilities

Type	Community	Address	Name
Child Care Facilities	Faulkner County	487 LEE ANDREW LN	Abundant Blessings Christian Child
Child Care Facilities	Conway	1629 SOUTH BLVD	Arch Ford Conway ABC
Child Care Facilities	Conway	825 CENTER ST	By "His" Grace Childcare
Child Care Facilities	Conway	2405 PRINCE ST	By "His" Grace Childcare
Child Care Facilities	Conway	630 ROBINS ST	CAPCA Head Start -- Conway Ctr
Child Care Facilities	Greenbrier	6 SCHOOL DR	CAPCA Head Start -- Greenbrier Ctr
Child Care Facilities	Conway	1865 LUCILLE ST	CAPCA Head Start -- Southside Ctr
Child Care Facilities	Faulkner County	6 FOXMOOR CIR	Caring Hands
Child Care Facilities	Conway	1250 HOGAN LN	Central Christian Academy
Child Care Facilities	Faulkner County	221 S BROADVIEW	Central Christian Academy of Greenbrier
Child Care Facilities	Conway	1150 S HARKRIDER DR	Childcare Network #194
Child Care Facilities	Conway	400 S EAST GERMAN LN	Conway Christian Learning Academy
Child Care Facilities	Conway	2400 PRINCE ST	Conway Cradle Care - First Presbyterian Childrens Education
Child Care Facilities	Conway	643 REEDY RD	Conway Montessori School
Child Care Facilities	Vilonia	15 EAGLE ST	Eagles Landing
Child Care Facilities	Conway	615 ROBINS ST	EDU Kids Day Care
Child Care Facilities	Faulkner County	13 KELLY CIR	Family First Childcare
Child Care	Conway	1610 MITCHELL ST	First United Methodist

Facilities			Church
Child Care Facilities	Vilonia	1003 MAIN ST	Gentle Hands Inc.
Child Care Facilities	Greenbrier	61 GLENN LN	Greenbrier ABC Eastside Preschool
Child Care Facilities	Greenbrier	65 GARRETT RD	Greenbrier ABC Westside Preschool
Child Care Facilities	Guy	492 HWY 25 N	Guy-Perkins School
Child Care Facilities	Conway	1270 BRUCE ST	Kid Life and Money
Child Care Facilities	Conway	1511 BRUCE ST	Kiddie Kare
Child Care Facilities	Greenbrier	7 TYLER ST	Kiddieville Inc.
Child Care Facilities	Faulkner County	237 HWY 64E	Kids R Us
Child Care Facilities	Conway	2130 SPRING VALLEY DR	Kidz University
Child Care Facilities	Faulkner County	19 ROLLING CREEK CIR	Krayola Kidz
Child Care Facilities	Faulkner County	4 DEE LN	Lily Pad Learning Center
Child Care Facilities	Faulkner County	64 MATT ABBOTT DR	Little Britches Child Enrichment Ctr
Child Care Facilities	Faulkner County	9 ODOM RD	Little Dumplings
Child Care Facilities	Conway	633 S COUNTRY CLUB RD	Little Life Academy
Child Care Facilities	Conway	1262 SPENCER ST	Little Miracles Daycare
Child Care Facilities	Faulkner County	183A SUNNY GAP RD	Lollipop Kids
Child Care Facilities	Faulkner County	183B SUNNY GAP RD	Lollipop Kids 2
Child Care Facilities	Conway	7 SUMMERFIELD DR	Lynda Horton Day Care Family Home
Child Care Facilities	Mayflower	4 GROVE ST	Mayflower Elementary

Child Care Facilities	Conway	2680 MEADOWLAKE RD	Meadowlake Day School
Child Care Facilities	Conway	1700 SOUTH BLVD	Milestones (FCDS)
Child Care Facilities	Mayflower	15 MITCHELL ST	Miss Bee's Child Care
Child Care Facilities	Conway	2014 WASHINGTON AVE	Mrs Lias Little Village
Child Care Facilities	Faulkner County	412 STURGIS RD	Ms Barbara's In Home Childcare
Child Care Facilities	Faulkner County	189 SUNNY GAP RD	Ms Carols Day Care
Child Care Facilities	Conway	4000 TYLER ST	Ms Carries Day Care
Child Care Facilities	Faulkner County	426 STURGIS RD	Ms Jeannie's CCFH
Child Care Facilities	Conway	3565 NUTTERS CHAPEL RD	Ms. Cathy's Child Care
Child Care Facilities	Faulkner County	62A HWY 287	Ms. Kristie's
Child Care Facilities	Enola	17 MOUNT VERNON RD	Mt Vernon Enola ABC Preschool
Child Care Facilities	Vilonia	39 VILSONIA WAY	Nika's Playroom
Child Care Facilities	Conway	575 CLUB LN	Pediatric Plus Developmental Preschool
Child Care Facilities	Conway	1256 HAMILTON ST	Precious Moments
Child Care Facilities	Conway	421 1ST AVE	Punkin Patch
Child Care Facilities	Conway	790 EAST GERMAN LN	Quality Child Care
Child Care Facilities	Conway	624 SPRUCE ST	Real Reaching Educational Academic Levels
Child Care Facilities	Conway	1629 SOUTH BLVD	Sallie Cone Preschool

Child Care Facilities	Faulkner County	11 BRIGHT RD	Shug's Funtime Learning
Child Care Facilities	Conway	3005 DAVE WARD DR	Smart Start Christian Academy
Child Care Facilities	Faulkner County	12 JETTA CIR	Snuggle Bug Cafe
Child Care Facilities	Conway	2415 DONAGHEY AVE	Sonshine Academy
Child Care Facilities	Conway	814 SPRUCE ST	Sonshine Inn
Child Care Facilities	Conway	925 MITCHELL ST	St Peters Episcopal Preschool
Child Care Facilities	Conway	364 DENISON ST	Sugar Bear Child Care and Infant Center
Child Care Facilities	Conway	2740 COLLEGE AVE	The Center of Early Learning
Child Care Facilities	Conway	2611 PRINCE ST	The Childrens Center
Child Care Facilities	Conway	640 HOGAN LN	The Preschool House
Child Care Facilities	Faulkner County	1880 HWY 36	Tonya's Tot
Child Care Facilities	Conway	115 FARRIS RD	UCA Child Study Center
Child Care Facilities	Vilonia	2 NAYLOR RD	Vilonia ABC Preschool
Child Care Facilities	Vilonia	2 NAYLOR RD	Vilonia Child Care Ctr
Child Care Facilities	Vilonia	3 NAYLOR RD	Vilonia Child Development Ctr
Child Care Facilities	Faulkner County	4 BANE LN	Vilonia Primary Schools Eagles Landing
Child Care Facilities	Greenbrier	76 GREEN VALLEY DR	Westside Kids Day Out
Child Care Facilities	Conway	4215 PRINCE ST	Woodland Heights Christian Preschool
CITY HALL	Conway	1201 OAK ST	CONWAY CITY HALL
CITY HALL	Conway	801 LOCUST ST	COUNTY JUDGE

CITY HALL	Damascus	5 S BROADWAY	DAMASCUS CITY HALL
CITY HALL	Greenbrier	11 WILSON FARM RD	GREENBRIER CITY HALL
CITY HALL	Mayflower	2 ASHMORE DR	MAYFLOWER CITY HALL
CITY HALL	Mt Vernon	2 GARLAND SPRINGS RD	MT VERNON CITY HALL
CITY HALL	Twin Groves	10 TWIN GROVES LN	TWIN GROVES CITY HALL
CITY HALL	Vilonia	18 BISE DR	VILONIA CITY HALL
Cell and Communication Towers	Guy	<null>	<null>
Cell and Communication Towers	Enola	230 HWY 107 N	<null>
Cell and Communication Towers	Conway	1835 S DONAGHEY	<null>
Cell and Communication Towers	Conway	2698 D'VEREAUX AVE	<null>
Cell and Communication Towers	Faulkner County	4 HIDDEN VALLEY DR	<null>
Cell and Communication Towers	Faulkner County	89 BANISTER RD	<null>
Cell and Communication Towers	Conway	3491 DAVE WARD DR	<null>
Cell and Communication Towers	Conway	2598 DAVE WARD DR -- 2ND BAPTIST	<null>
Cell and Communication Towers	Conway	2928 IRBY DR -- IRBY & SALEM	<null>
Cell and Communication	Faulkner County	4647 CLEARWELL DR	<null>

Towers			
Cell and Communication Towers	Faulkner County	4647 CLEARWELL DR	<null>
Cell and Communication Towers	Faulkner County	4647 CLEARWELL DR	<null>
Cell and Communication Towers	Conway	1399 HICKORY HILL RD	<null>
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Cell and Communication Towers	Conway	1399 HICKORY HILL RD	<null>
Cell and Communication Towers	Conway	4669 CLEARWELL RD	<null>
Cell and Communication Towers	Faulkner County	75 BERYL RD -- ROCKCRUSHER	<null>
Cell and Communication Towers	Guy	431 HWY 25 N	<null>
Cell and Communication Towers	Vilonia	1076 MAIN ST	<null>
Cell and Communication Towers	Damascus	3 S BROADWAY (US 65)	<null>
Cell and Communication Towers	Vilonia	19 NORTH ST -- VILONIA	Alltel Communications Wireless, Inc.
Cell and Communication Towers	Conway	2897 COLLINS DR	Alltel Communications Wireless, Inc.

Cell and Communication Towers	Conway	3250 SAND GAP RD	CANTRELL AIRFIELD
Cell and Communication Towers	Faulkner County	55 Eagle Pt Lane	Cell tower
Cell and Communication Towers	Conway	2398 PRINCE ST -- CHS SOFTBALL	CONWAY HIGH SOFTBALL CELL TOWER
Cell and Communication Towers	Conway	1699 FAVRE LN	ELLEN SMITH CELL TOWER
Cell and Communication Towers	Faulkner County	E MAIN ST -- DAMASCUS	NEW CINGULAR WIRELESS PCS, LLC
Cell and Communication Towers	Faulkner County	725 HWY 25N	NEW CINGULAR WIRELESS PCS, LLC
Cell and Communication Towers	Conway	2399 COLLEGE AVE -- UCA BASEBALL	UCA BASEBALL CELL TOWER
Cell and Communication Towers	Conway	499 S DONAGHEY UCA SOFTBALL	UCA SOFTBALL CELL TOWER
Electric Substations	Faulkner County	20 WHITE CITY RD	CENTER RD-WHITE CITY RD STATION
Electric Substations	Conway	3715 COLLEGE AVE	COLLEGE SUB-STATION
Electric Substations	Conway	HWY 319	HWY 319 SUB STATION
Electric Substations	Mayflower	548 STURGIS RD	MAYFLOWER NORTH STURGIS RD
Electric Substations	Conway	2080 STANLEY RUSS RD	STANLEY RUSS SUB STATION
Electric Substations	Conway	4798 TYLER ST	TYLER SUB STATION
Fire Stations	Faulkner County	2 BEAVERFORK RD	BEAVERFORK VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPT.
Fire Stations	Faulkner County	161 HWY 25 N	BEAVERFORK VOLUNTEER FIRE

			DEPT. STATION 2
Fire Stations	Faulkner County	703 HWY 89N	CATO VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPT.
Fire Stations	Faulkner County	22 HAPPY VALLEY RD	CENTERVILLE VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPT.
Fire Stations	Faulkner County	149 BLYTHE RD	CENTERVILLE VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPT. STATION 2
Fire Stations	Conway	1401 CALDWELL ST	CONWAY FIRE DEPT. STATION 1
Fire Stations	Conway	705 EAST GERMAN LN	CONWAY FIRE DEPT. STATION 2
Fire Stations	Conway	849 ENTERPRISE AVE	CONWAY FIRE DEPT. STATION 3
Fire Stations	Conway	622 SALEM RD	CONWAY FIRE DEPT. STATION 4
Fire Stations	Conway	4605 WESCON LN	CONWAY FIRE DEPT. STATION 5
Fire Stations	Conway	1825 S DONAGHEY AVE	CONWAY FIRE DEPT. STATION 6
Fire Stations	Conway	1810 OLD MORRILTON HWY	CONWAY FIRE DEPT. STATION 7
Fire Stations	<null>	CLEBURNE COUNTY	DAMASCUS VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPT.
Fire Stations	<null>	HWY 5 -- WHITE COUNTY	EL PASO VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPT.
Fire Stations	Enola	152 HWY 310	ENOLA VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPT.
Fire Stations	Faulkner County	830 HWY 36	ENOLA VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPT. STATION 2
Fire Stations	Faulkner County	563 HWY 107 N	ENOLA VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPT. STATION 3
Fire Stations	Greenbrier	6 N BROADVIEW (US 65)	GREENBRIER VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPT.

Fire Stations	Faulkner County	26 KANEY RIDGE RD	GREENBRIER VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPT. STATION 2
Fire Stations	Guy	427 HWY 25 N	GUY VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPT.
Fire Stations	Faulkner County	56 BILLY GOAT MOUNTAIN RD	HILLTOP VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPT.
Fire Stations	Holland	674 HWY 287	HOLLAND VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPT.
Fire Stations	Faulkner County	268 HWY 286 E	HWY 286 VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPT.
Fire Stations	Faulkner County	562 HWY 64 E	LIBERTY VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPT.
Fire Stations	Faulkner County	434 LOWER RIDGE RD	LIBERTY VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPT. STATION 2
Fire Stations	Faulkner County	160 HWY 36	LIBERTY VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPT. STATION 3
Fire Stations	Mayflower	2 ASHMORE DR	MAYFLOWER VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPT.
Fire Stations	Mt Vernon	1374 HWY 36	MOUNT VERNON VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPT.
Fire Stations	Faulkner County	31 AIRPORT RD	PINE VILLAGE VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPT.
Fire Stations	<null>	HWY 36 -- VAN BUREN	QUITMAN VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPT.
Fire Stations	<null>	WHITE COUNTY	ROSEBUD VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPT.
Fire Stations	Faulkner County	1 ADAMS LAKE RD	SALTILLO VOLUNTEER FIRE

			DEPT.
Fire Stations	Twin Groves	164 SOLOMON GROVE RD	TWIN GROVES VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPT.
Fire Stations	Vilonia	1148 MAIN ST	VILONIA VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPT. Station # 1
Fire Stations	Faulkner County	4 CYPRESS CREEK RD	VILONIA VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPT. Station # 2
Fire Stations	Faulkner County	55 FIRE STATION RD	VILONIA VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPT. Station # 3
Fire Stations	Conway	4750 PRINCE ST	WESCON VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPT.
Fire Stations	Wooster	14 HANKIN RD	WOOSTER VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPT.
Law Enforcement	Conway	1105 PRAIRIE ST	CONWAY PD
Law Enforcement	Damascus	5 S BROADWAY	DAMASCUS POLICE
Law Enforcement	Conway	2300 HOGAN LN	EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER
Law Enforcement	Conway	801 LOCUST ST	FAULKNER COUNTY SHERIFF
Law Enforcement	Greenbrier	11 WILSON FARM RD	GREENBRIER POLICE
Law Enforcement	Mayflower	2 ASHMORE DR	MAYFLOWER POLICE
Long Term Care Facilities	Conway	2603 DAVE WARD DR	CONWAY HEALTHCARE AND REHABILITATION CENTER
Long Term Care Facilities	Conway	150 E SIEBENMORGEN RD	CONWAY HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CENTER
Long Term Care Facilities	Conway	325 HUBBARD RD	CREATIVE LIVING, INC.

Long Term Care Facilities	Greenbrier	16 WILSON FARM RD	GREENBRIER NURSING AND REHABILITATION CENTER
Long Term Care Facilities	Faulkner County	239 CENTER POINT LP	GUNTERS VETERAN'S HOME
Long Term Care Facilities	Conway	1175 MORNINGSIDE DR	HERITAGE LIVING CENTER, INC.
Long Term Care Facilities	Conway	2401 CHRISTINA LN	SALEM PLACE NURSING AND REHABILITATION CENTER, INC.
Long Term Care Facilities	Conway	1306 DONAGHEY AVE	SOUTHRIDGE VILLAGE OF CONWAY
Long Term Care Facilities	Conway	3501 COLLEGE AVE	ST. ANDREWS PLACE
Long Term Care Facilities	Conway	1160 HOGAN LN	TRILLIUM PARK RETIREMENT RESIDENCE
Long Term Care Facilities	Conway	413 LOCUST AVE	UNITY ADULT CARE CENTER, INC.
Long Term Care Facilities	Conway	1622 SCOTT ST	VILLAGE PARK OF CONWAY, INC.
Hospital Emergency	Conway	1555 Exchange Ave	Baptist Hospital -- Conway
Hospital Emergency	Conway	2302 COLLEGE AVE	Conway Regional Hospital
School Facilities	Conway	1200 BOB COURTWAY DR	Bob Courtway Middle School
School Facilities	Conway	2745 CARL STUART ST	Carl Stuart Middle School
School Facilities	Conway	1805 OLD MILITARY RD	Carolyn Lewis Elementary School
School Facilities	Conway	400 S EAST GERMAN LN	CONWAY CHRISTIAN ELEMENTARY
School Facilities	Conway	500 S EAST GERMAN LN	CONWAY CHRISTIAN HIGH SCHOOL
School Facilities	Conway	2300 PRINCE ST	Conway High West School

School Facilities	Conway	1015 DAVIS ST	Conway Junior High School
School Facilities	Conway	1601 S DONAGHEY AVE	Ellen Smith Elementary School
School Facilities	Conway	2001 FLORENCE MATTISON DR	Florence Mattison Elementary School
School Facilities	Greenbrier	61 GLENN RD	Greenbrier Eastside Elementary School
School Facilities	Greenbrier	72 GREEN VALLEY DR	Greenbrier High School
School Facilities	Greenbrier	10 SCHOOL DR	Greenbrier Junior High School
School Facilities	Greenbrier	13 SCHOOL DR	Greenbrier Middle School
School Facilities	Greenbrier	65 GARRETT RD	Greenbrier Westside Elementary School
School Facilities	Guy	492 HWY 25 N	Guy-Perkins Elementary School
School Facilities	Guy	492 HWY 25 N	Guy-Perkins High School
School Facilities	Conway	1201 DONAGHEY AVE	Ida Burns Elementary School
School Facilities	Conway	4255 COLLEGE AVE	Jim Stone Elementary School
School Facilities	Conway	1301 COUNTRY CLUB RD	Julia Lee Moore Elementary School
School Facilities	Conway	2845 CARL STUART ST	Marguerite Vann Elementary School
School Facilities	Mayflower	4 Grove Street	Mayflower Elementary School
School Facilities	Mayflower	10 LESLIE KING DR	Mayflower High School
School Facilities	Mayflower	18 Eagle Circle	Mayflower Middle School
School Facilities	Enola	17 MT VERNON RD	Mt. Vernon/Enola Elementary School
School Facilities	Mt Vernon	38 GARLAND SPRINGS RD	Mt. Vernon/Enola High School
School Facilities	Conway	1600 E SIEBENMORGEN RD	Ray/Phyllis Simon Intermediate

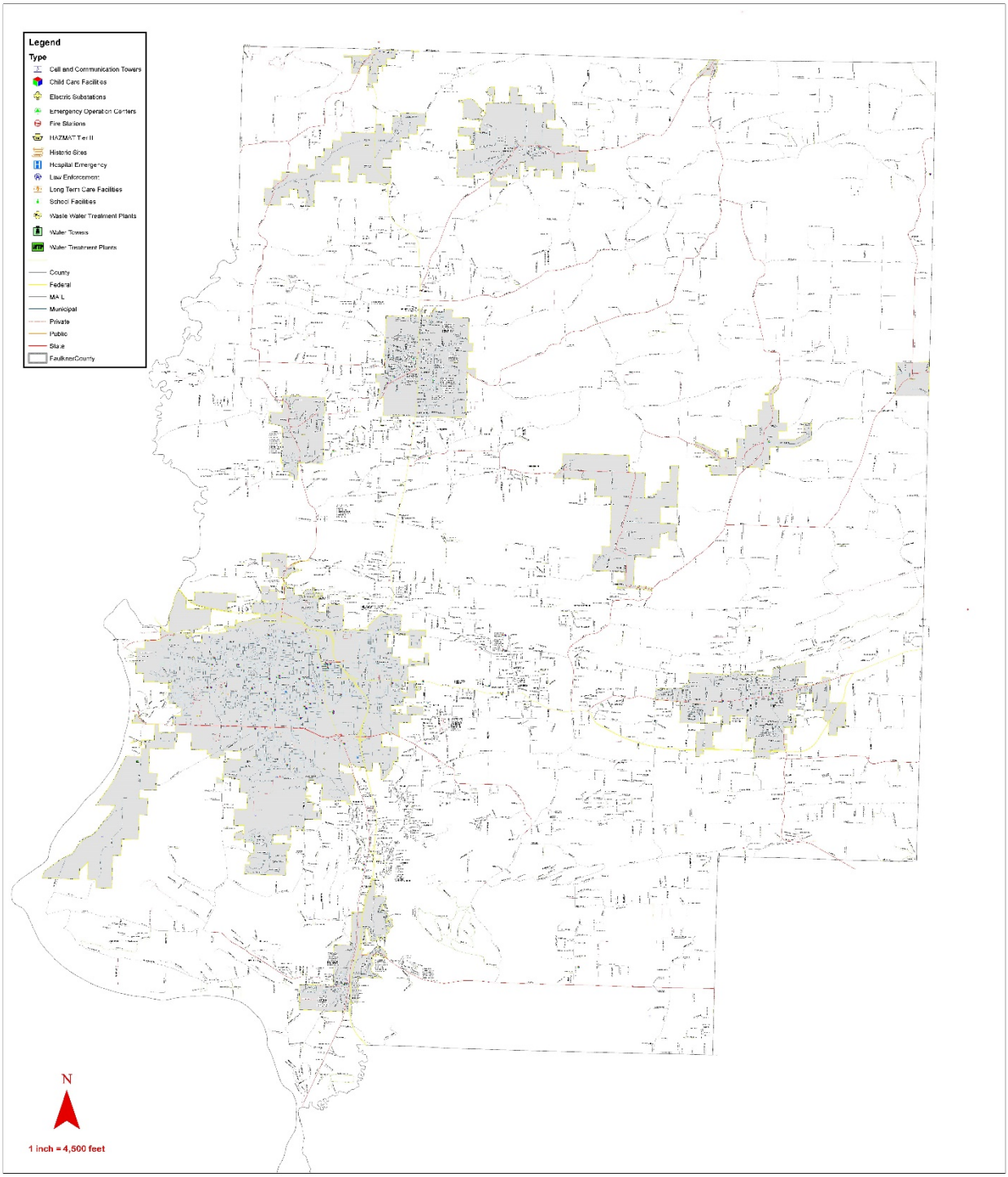
School Facilities	Conway	800 PADGETT RD	Ruth Doyle Intermediate School
School Facilities	Conway	1800 FREYALDENHOVEN LN	Theodore Jones Elementary School
School Facilities	Vilonia	15 ELEMENTARY DR	Vilonia Elementary School
School Facilities	Vilonia	1164 MAIN ST	Vilonia High School
School Facilities	Vilonia	1164A MAIN ST	Vilonia Junior High School
School Facilities	Vilonia	49 EAGLE ST	Vilonia Middle School
School Facilities	Faulkner County	4 BANE LN	Vilonia Primary School
School Facilities	Conway	1400 PADGETT RD	Woodrow Cummins Elementary School
School Facilities	Wooster	9 CHURCH CIR	Wooster Elementary
Water Towers	Conway	1399 HICKORY HILL RD	<null>
Water Towers	Faulkner County	35 ROCK CRUSHER RD	ENTRANCE AT 35 ROCK CRUSHER RD
Water Towers	Conway	2897 COLLINS DR	ROUND MOUNTAIN WATER TOWER
Water Towers	Conway	5099 OLD MORRILTON HWY	WATER TOWER CADRON RIDGE
Water Towers	Conway	5099 OLD MORRILTON HWY	WATER TOWER CADRON RIDGE
Water Towers	Conway	1399 HICKORY HILL RD	WATER TOWER ROLLING HILLS
Water Treatment Plants	Conway	1405 LOLLIE RD	TUPELO BAYOU WASTEWATER PLANT
Waste Water Treatment Plants	Conway	5398 DONNELL RIDGE RD	DONNELL RIDGE PUMP STATION
Waste Water Treatment Plants	Conway	1360 S GERMAN LN	PUMP STATION S GERMAN
Waste Water Treatment Plants	Conway	900 BILL BELL LN	STONE DAM WASTE WATER PLANT

Legend

Type

- Cell and Communication Towers
- Child Care Facilities
- Electric Substations
- Emergency Operation Centers
- Fire Stations
- HAZMAT Tier II
- Historic Sites
- Hospital Emergency
- Law Enforcement
- Long Term Care Facilities
- School Facilities
- Waste Water Treatment Plants
- Water Towers
- Water Treatment Plants

- County
- Federal
- MAIL
- Municipal
- Private
- Public


Legend
Type
Cell and Communication Towers
Child Care Facilities
Electric Substations
Emergency Operation Centers
Fire Stations
HAZMAT Tier II
Historic Sites
Hospital Emergency
Law Enforcement
Long Term Care Facilities
School Facilities
Waste Water Treatment Plants
Water Towers
Water Treatment Plants
County
Federal
MA L
Municipal
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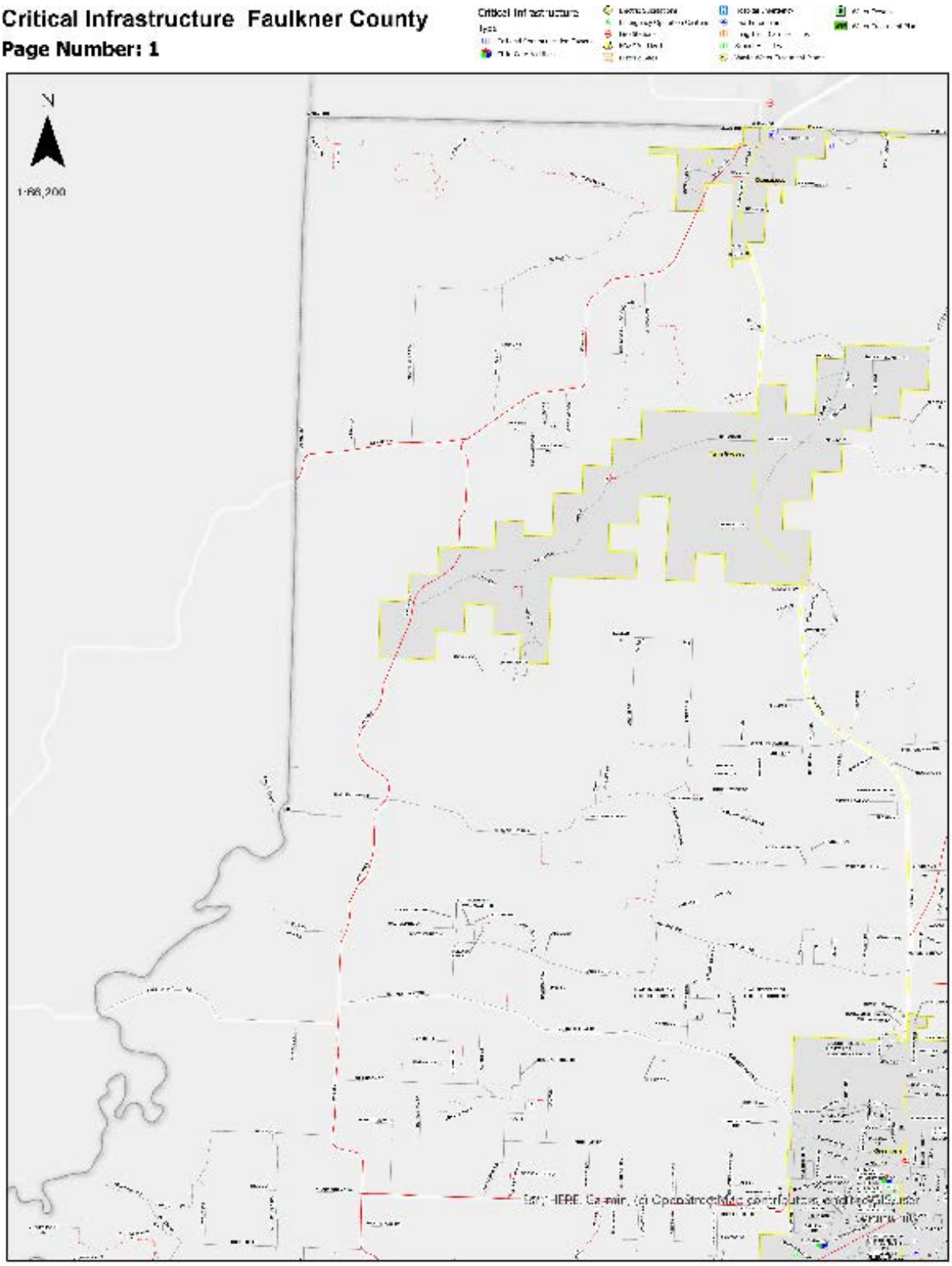
State
FaulknerCounty
N
1 inch = 4,500 feet

Critical Infrastructure Faulkner County

Page Number: 1



Critical Infrastructure Faulkner County

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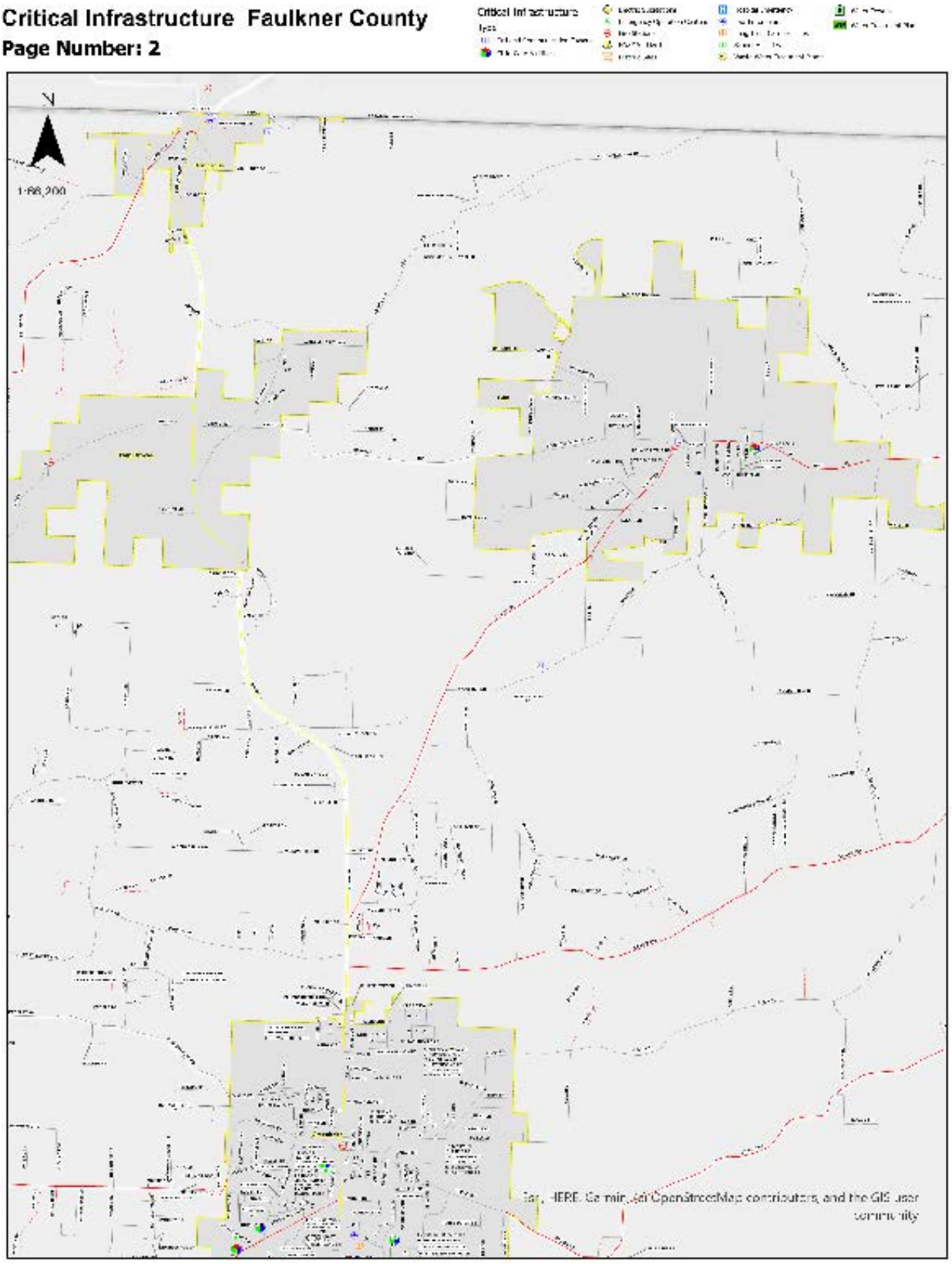

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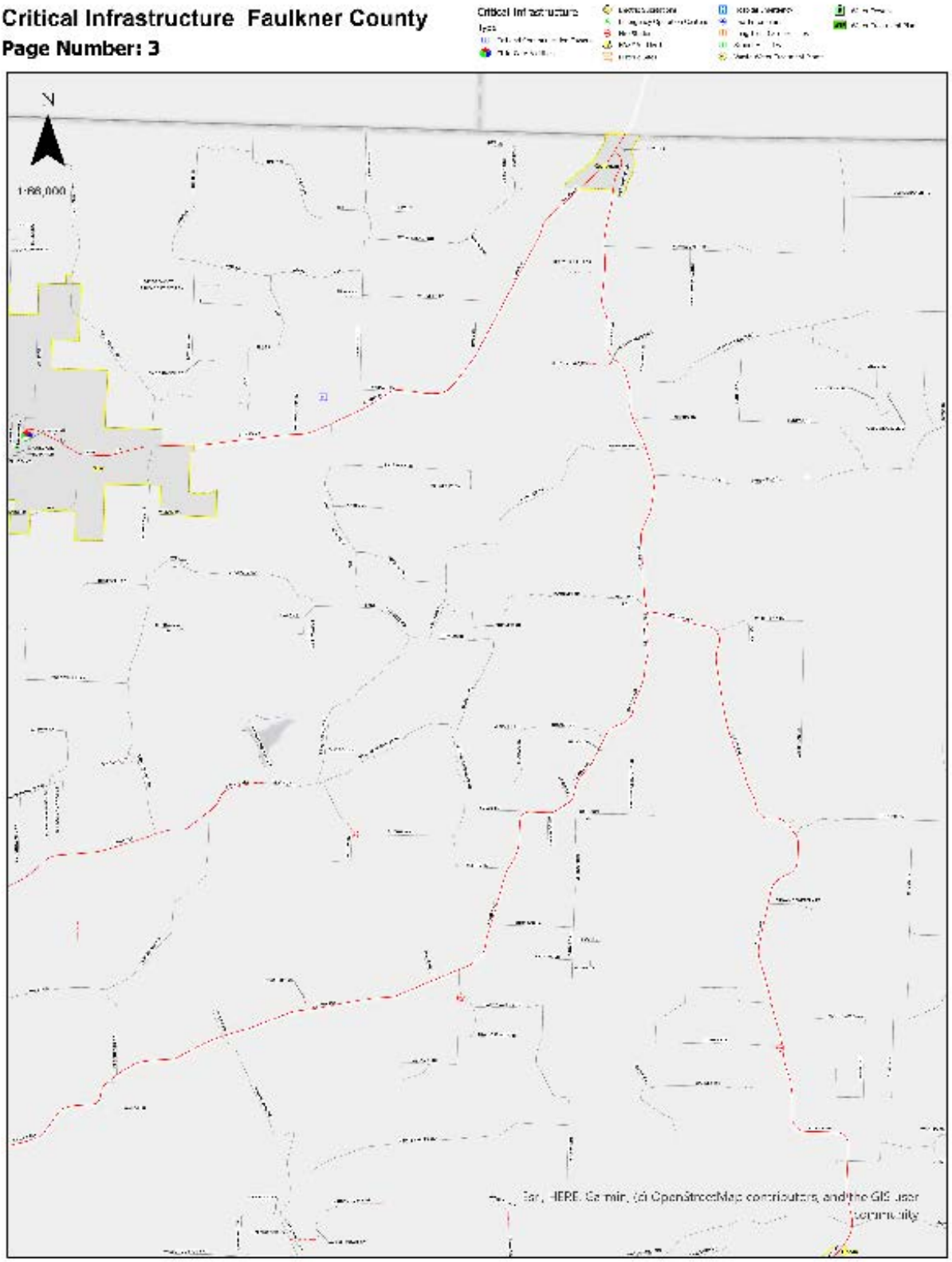

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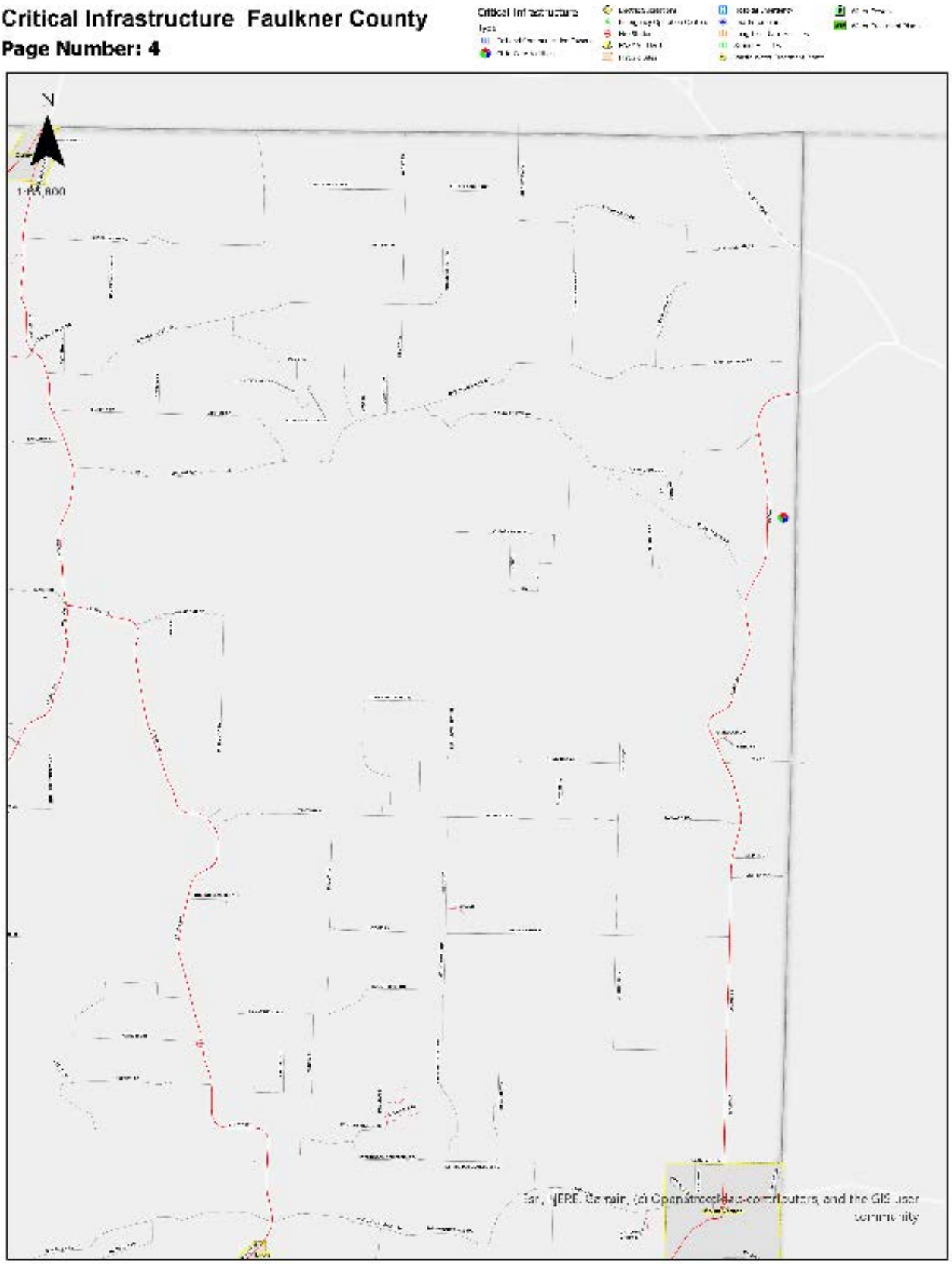

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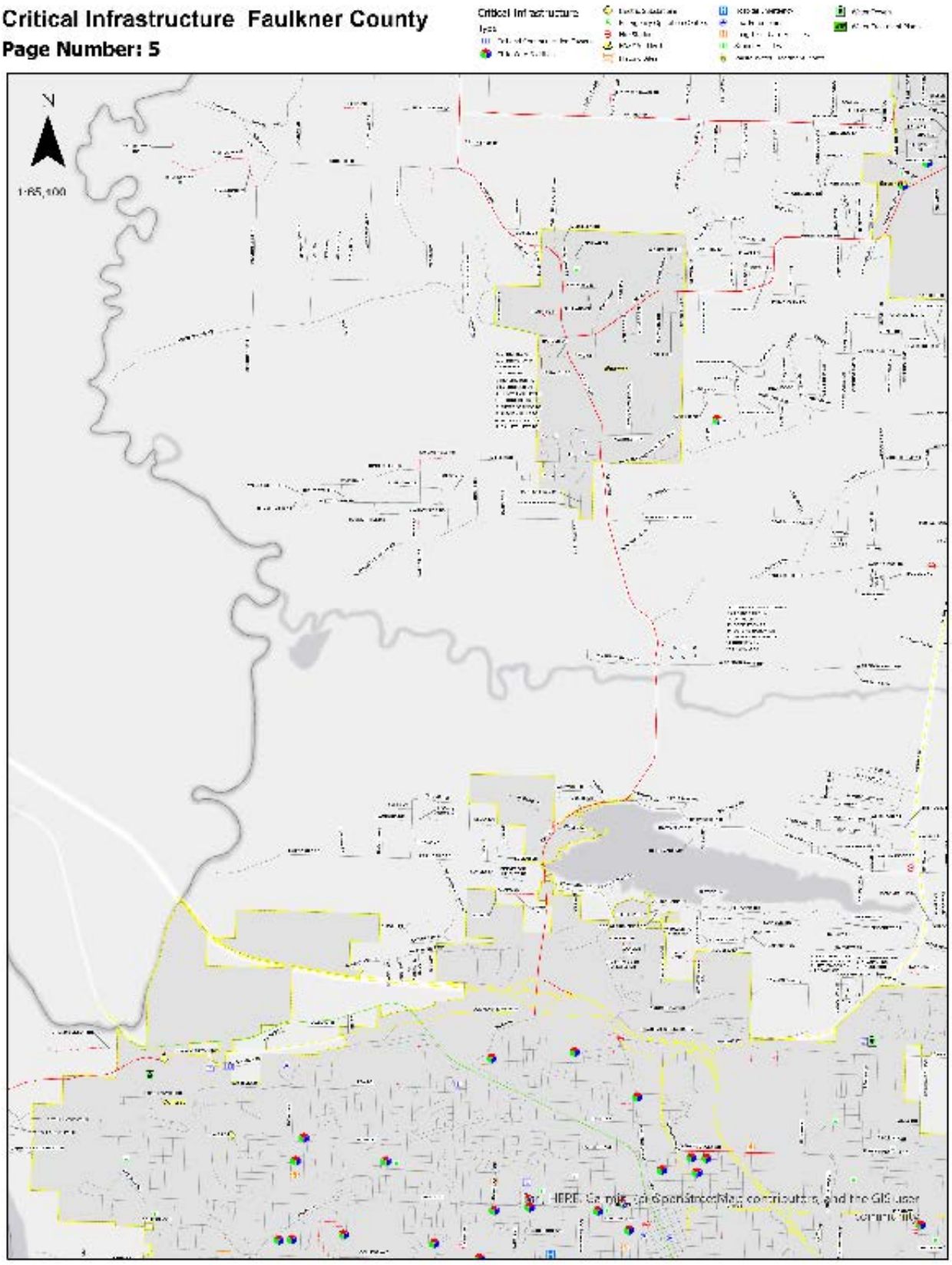

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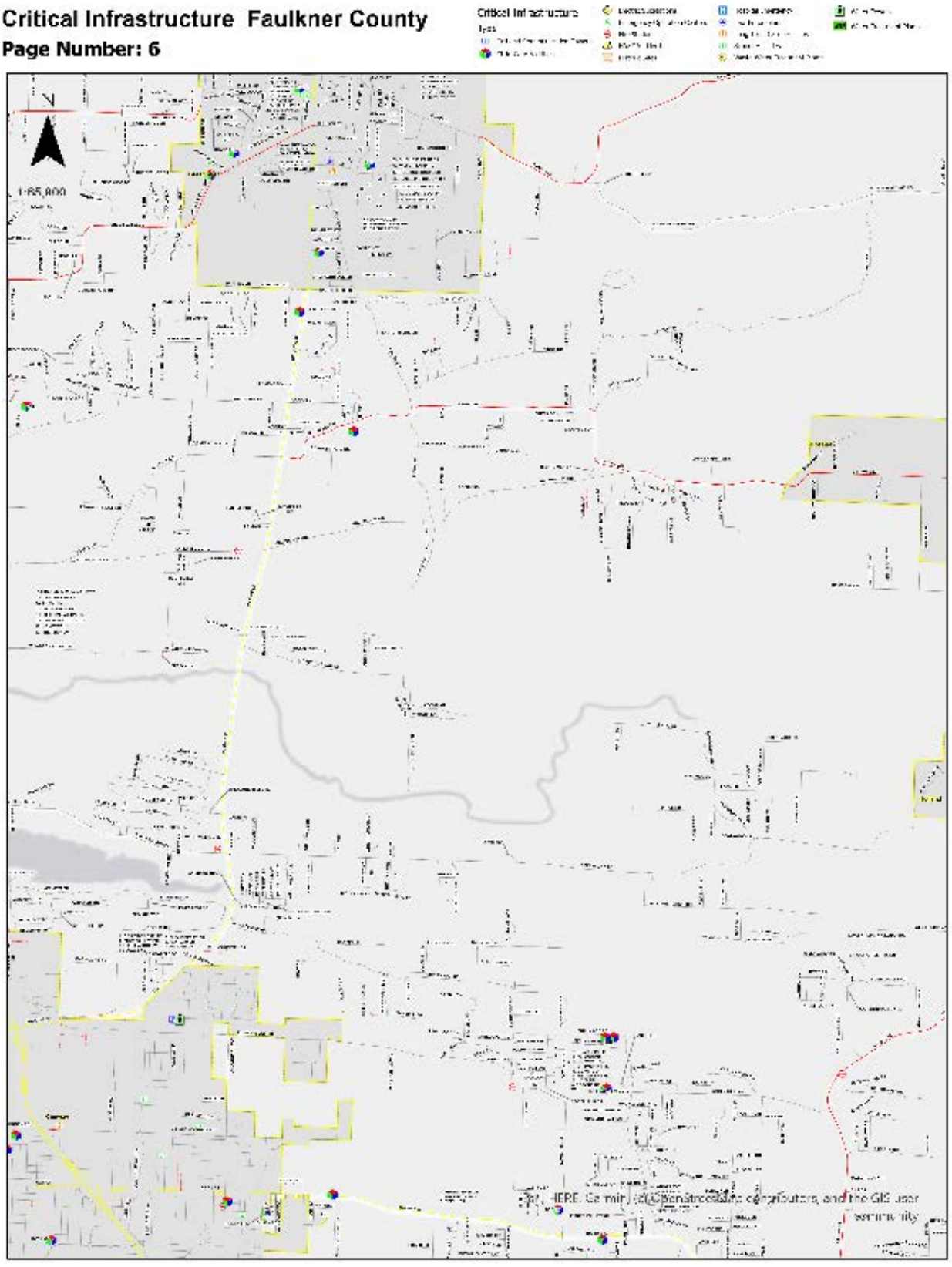

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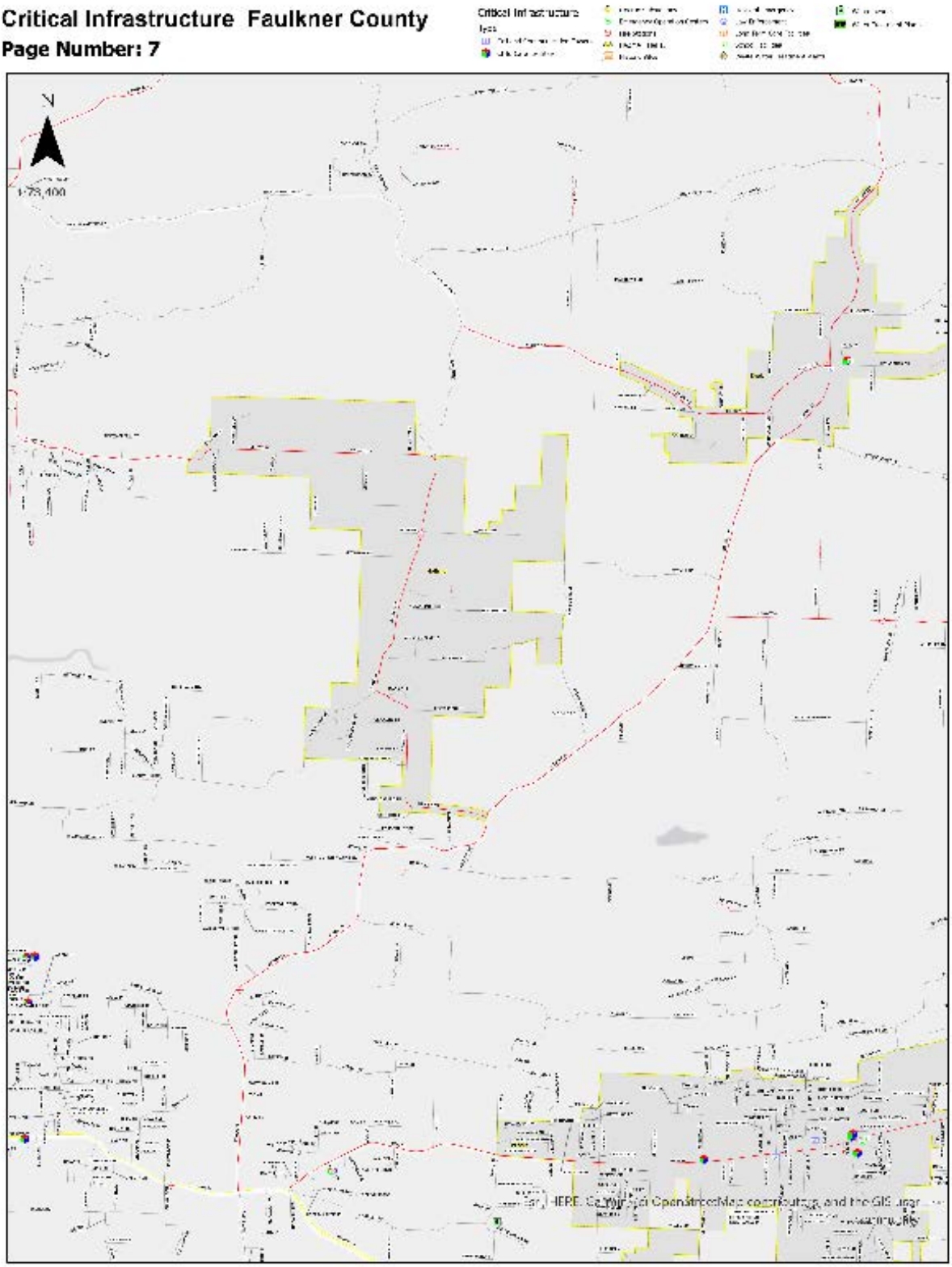

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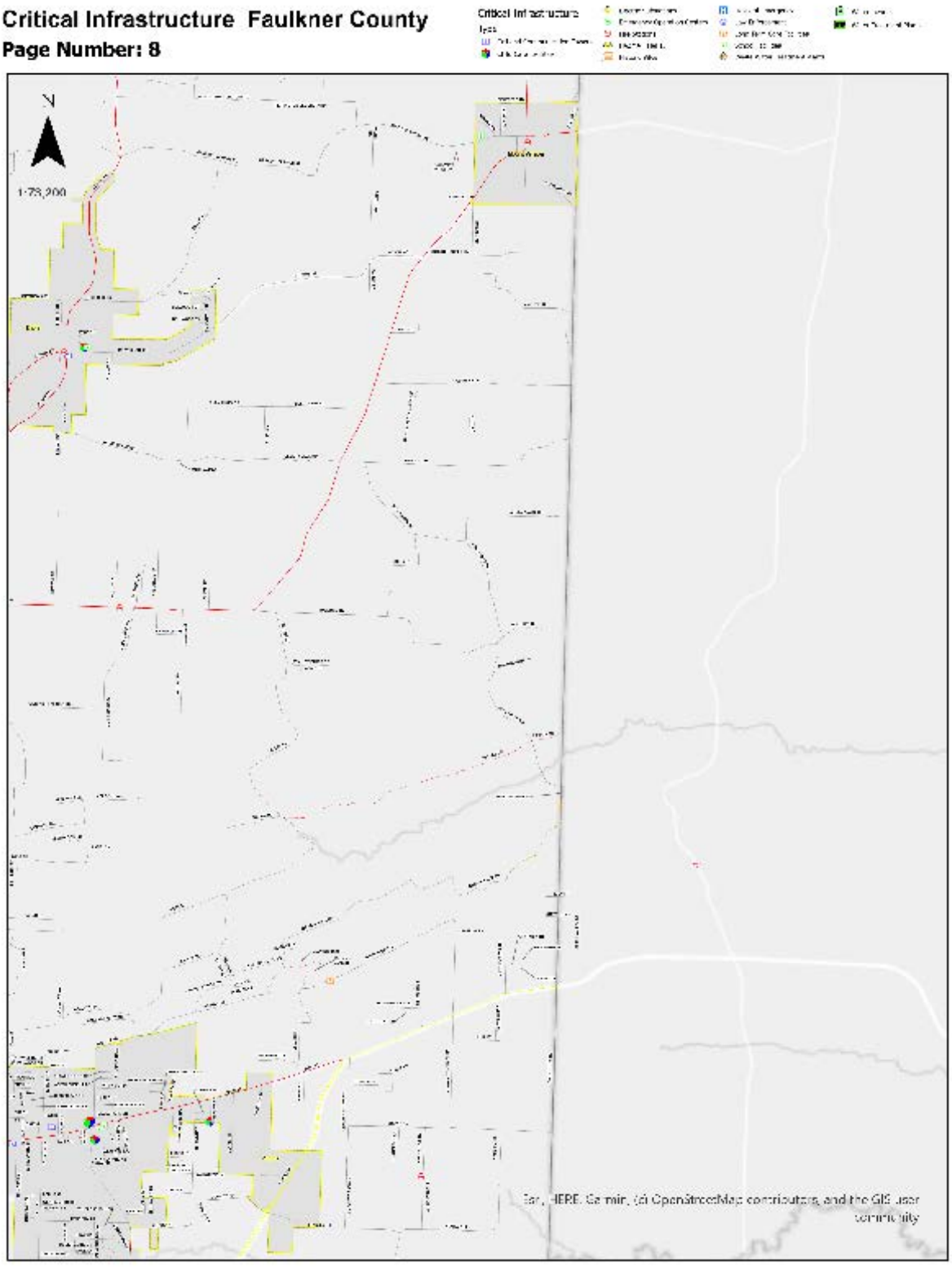

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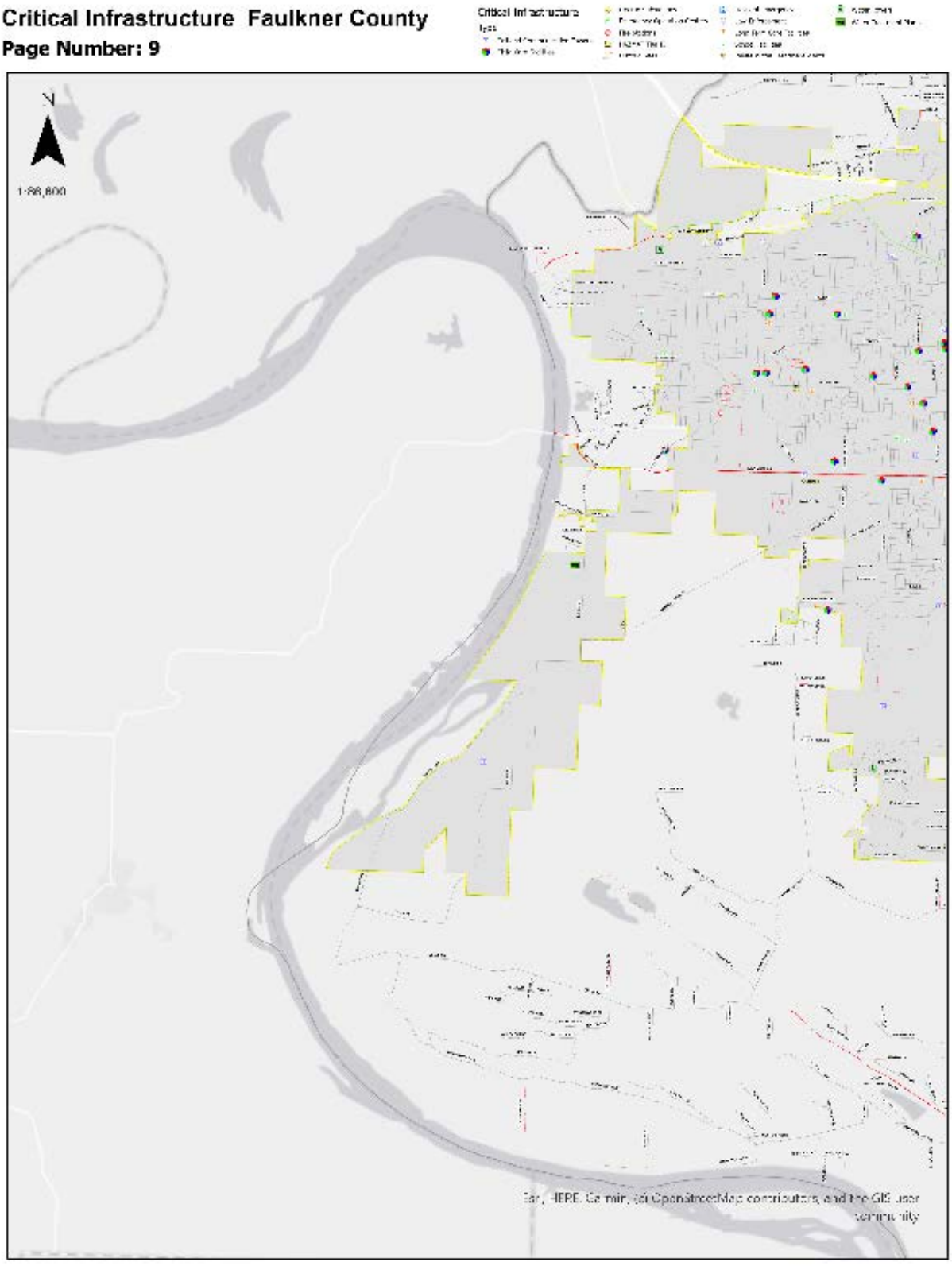

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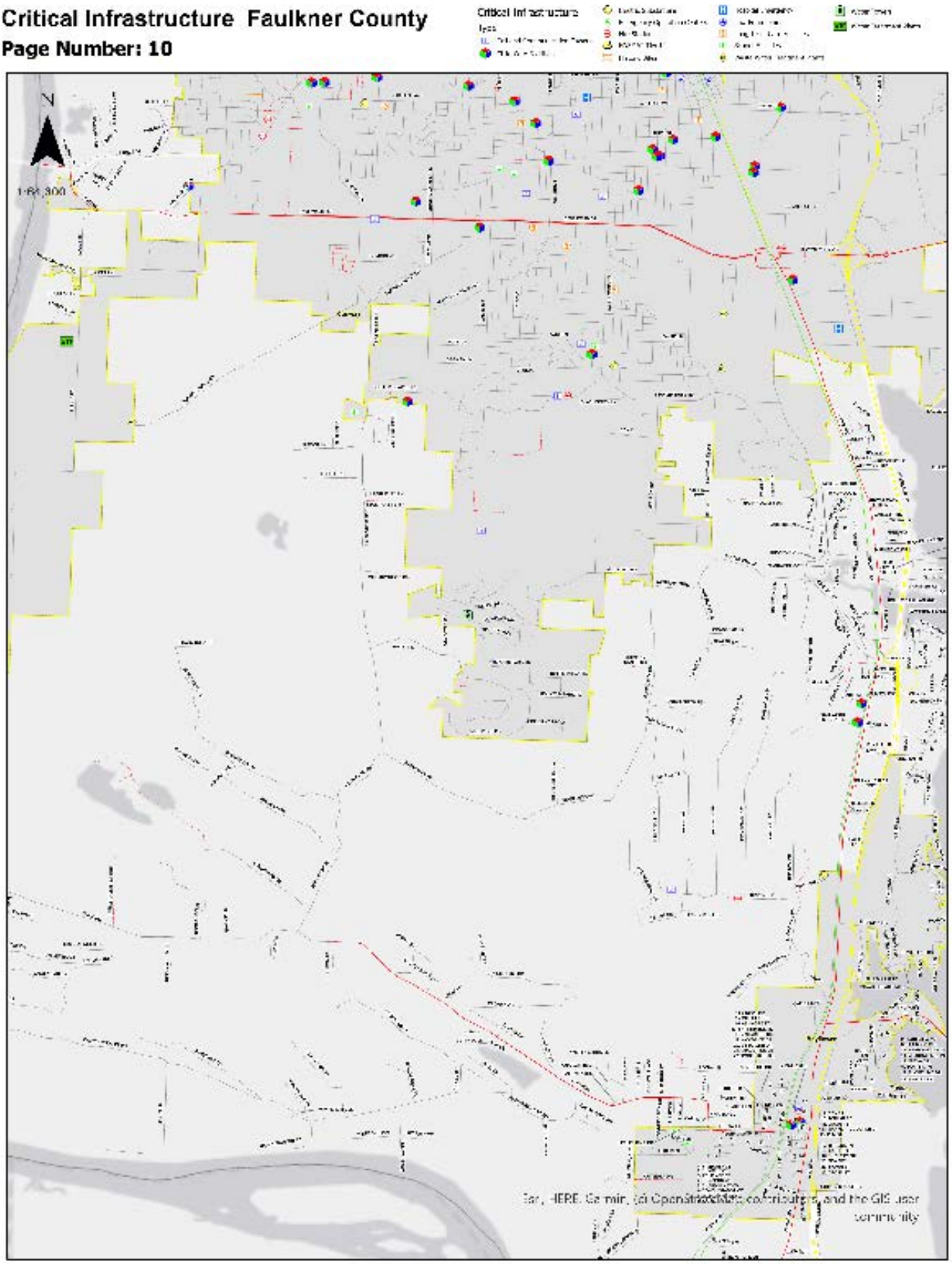

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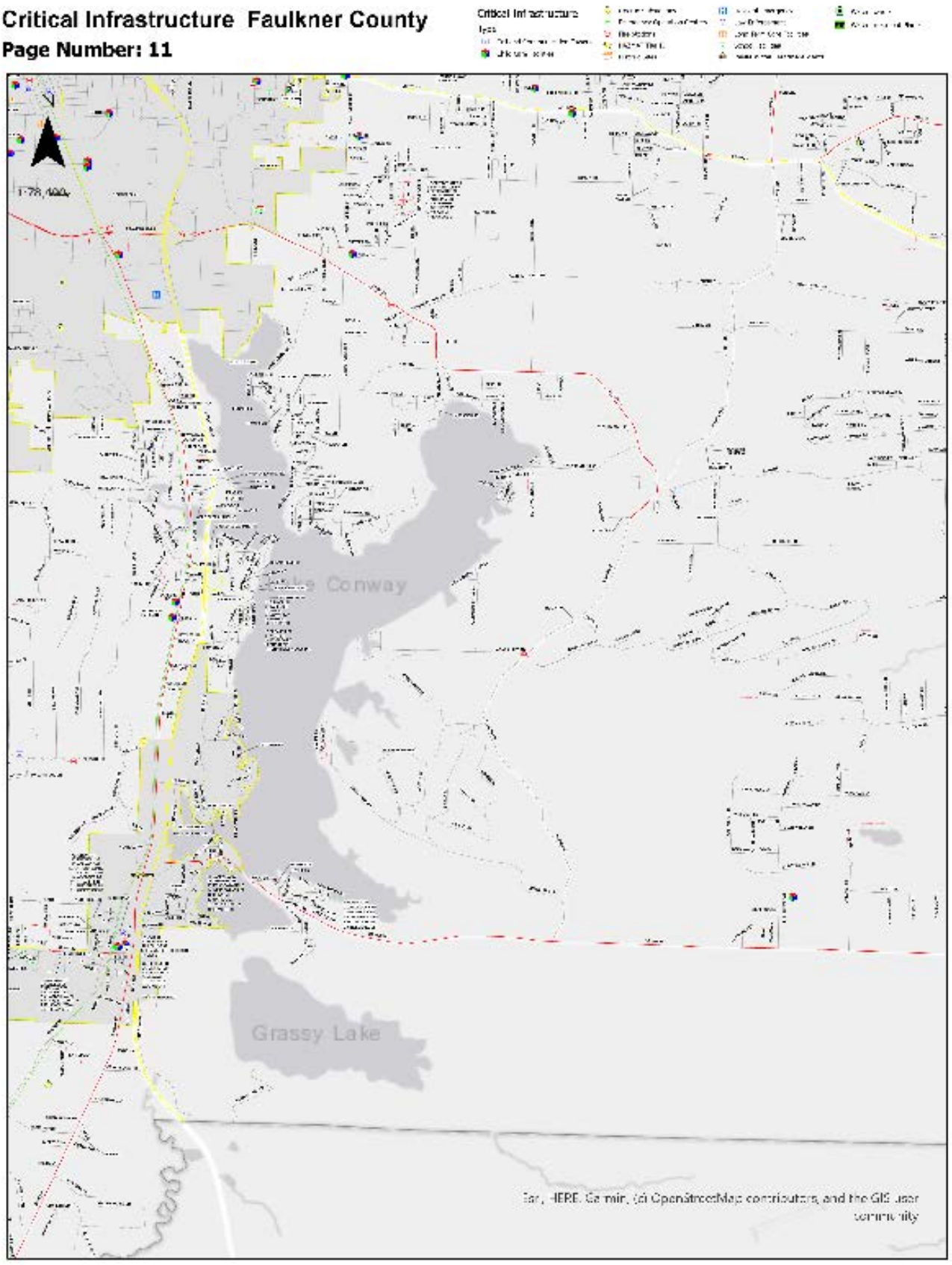

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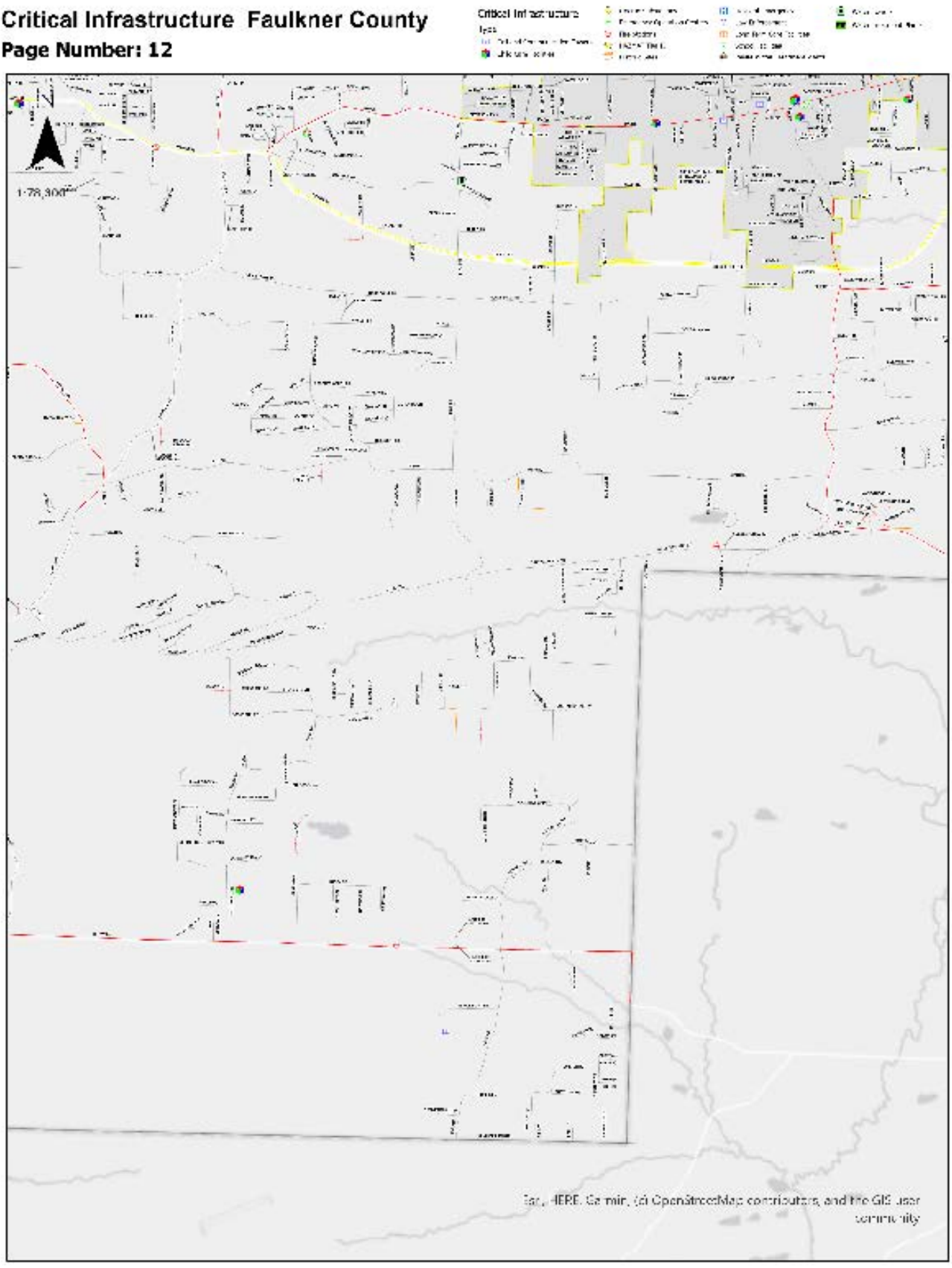

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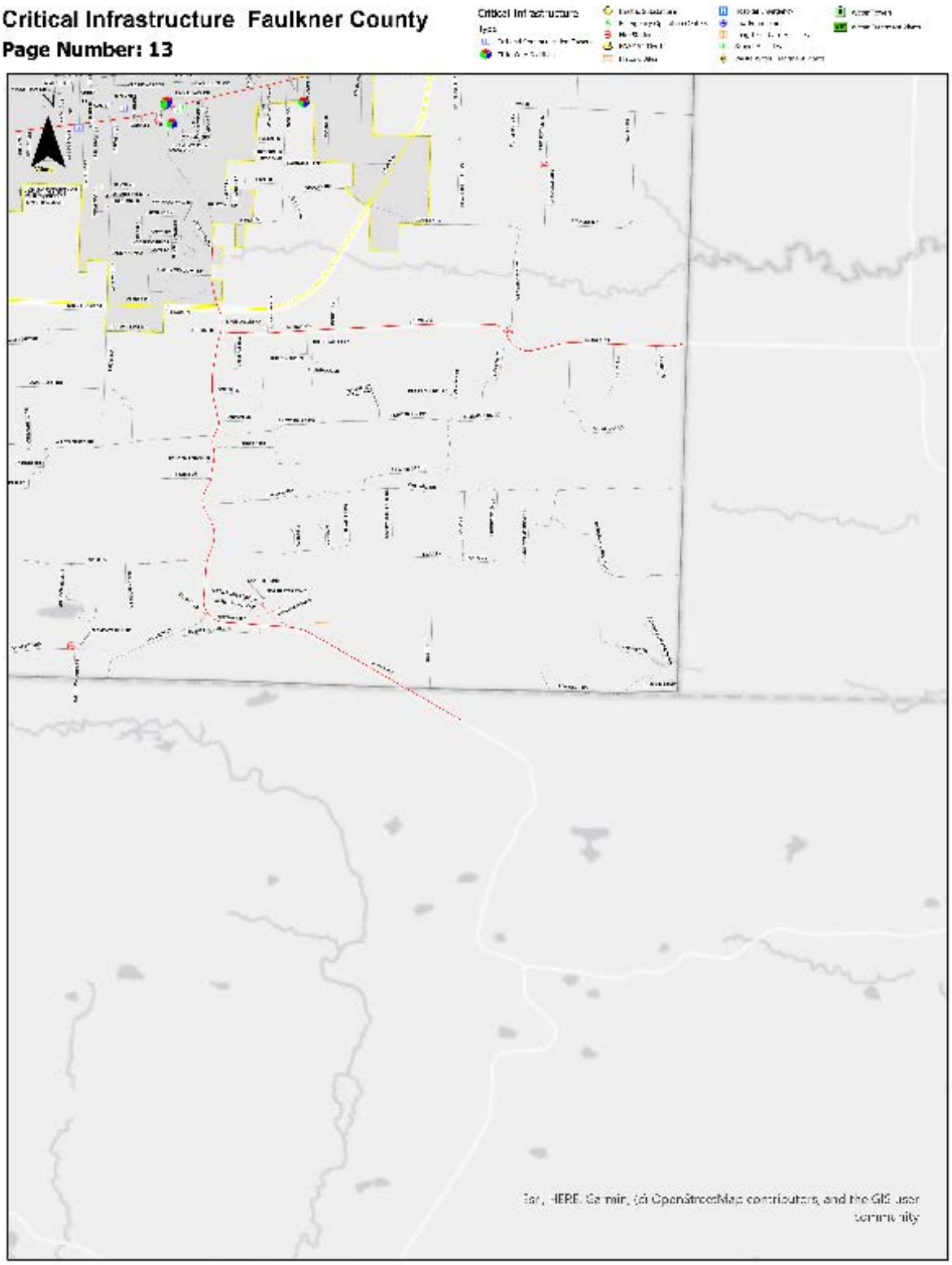

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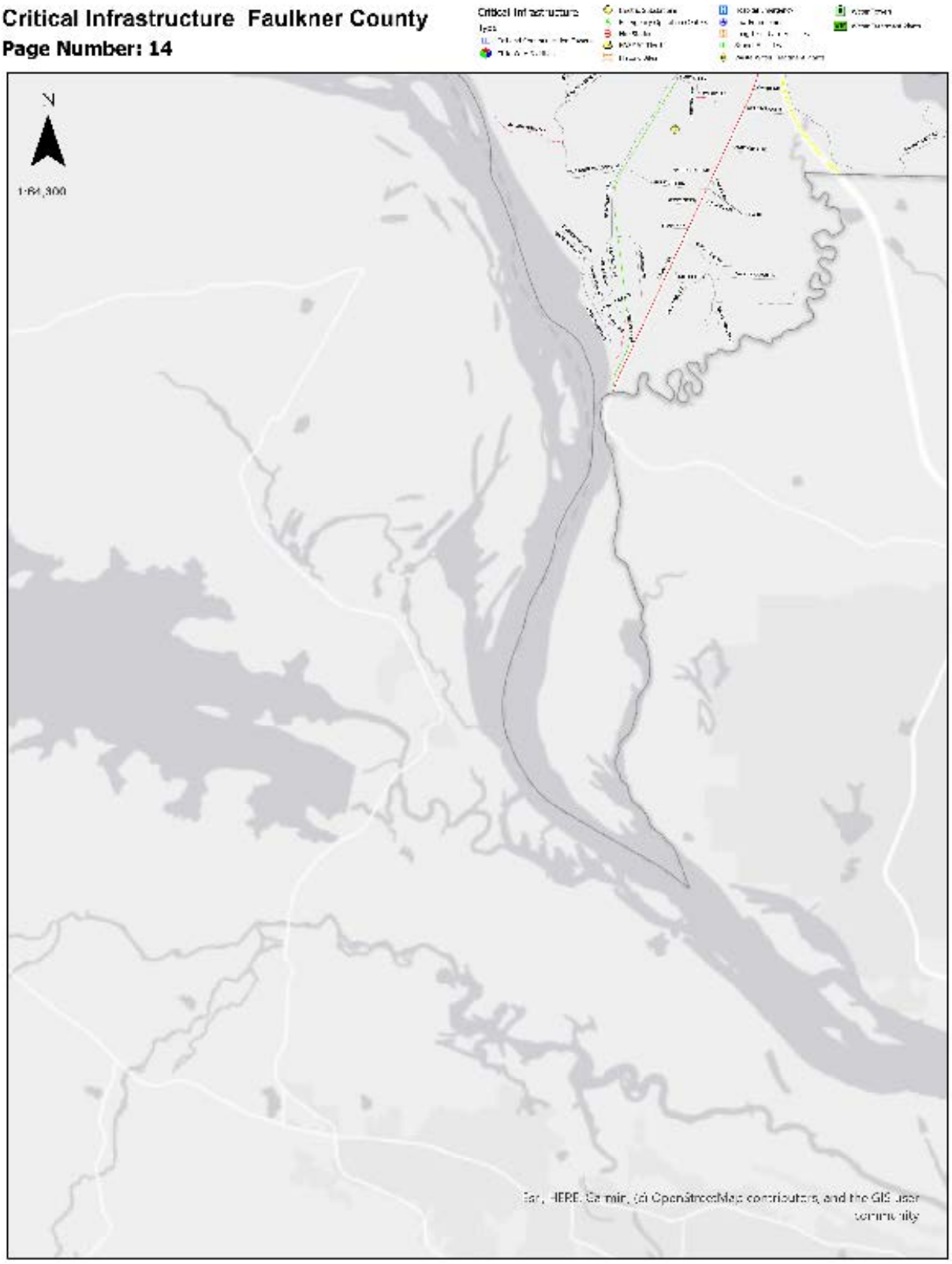


State of Arkansas Owned and Operated Facilities

County	State-Owned Facilities	Total Valuation	Critical Facilities	Critical Facility Total Valuation
Faulkner	375	$1,273,968,488	4	$2,126,375

3.2.2 Structure Data

HAZUS Housing Data from the 2018 Arkansas State All-Hazard Mitigation Plan estimates the following for Faulkner County as a whole:

County	Housing Units 2000	Housing Units 2015	Percent Housing Changes 2000-2015	Mobile Homes 2015	Mobile Home Percent of Housing 2015
Faulkner	34,546	49,321	42.77%	14,775	18.7%

3.3 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 and the NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information. 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.

3.4 Natural Hazards Affecting Faulkner County

This mitigation plan addresses the natural hazards that can affect Faulkner County, cities Conway, Damascus, Enola, Greenbrier, Guy, Holland, Mayflower, Mt. Vernon, Twin Groves, Vilonia, and Wooster. Also included are the schools: Conway, Greenbrier, Guy-Perkins, Mayflower, Mt. Vernon-Enola, St. Joseph Catholic School, Vilonia, Central Baptist College, Hendrix University and University of Central Arkansas. The hazards which have affected Faulkner County in the past or could possibly affect in the near future are dam failure, drought, earthquake, extreme heat, flooding, thunderstorms, tornadoes, wildfire, and winter storms.

3.4.1. Dam 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.

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.

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 1000	25-40
Intermediate	1000 and <50,000	40 and <100
Large	50,000	100

Dam Location

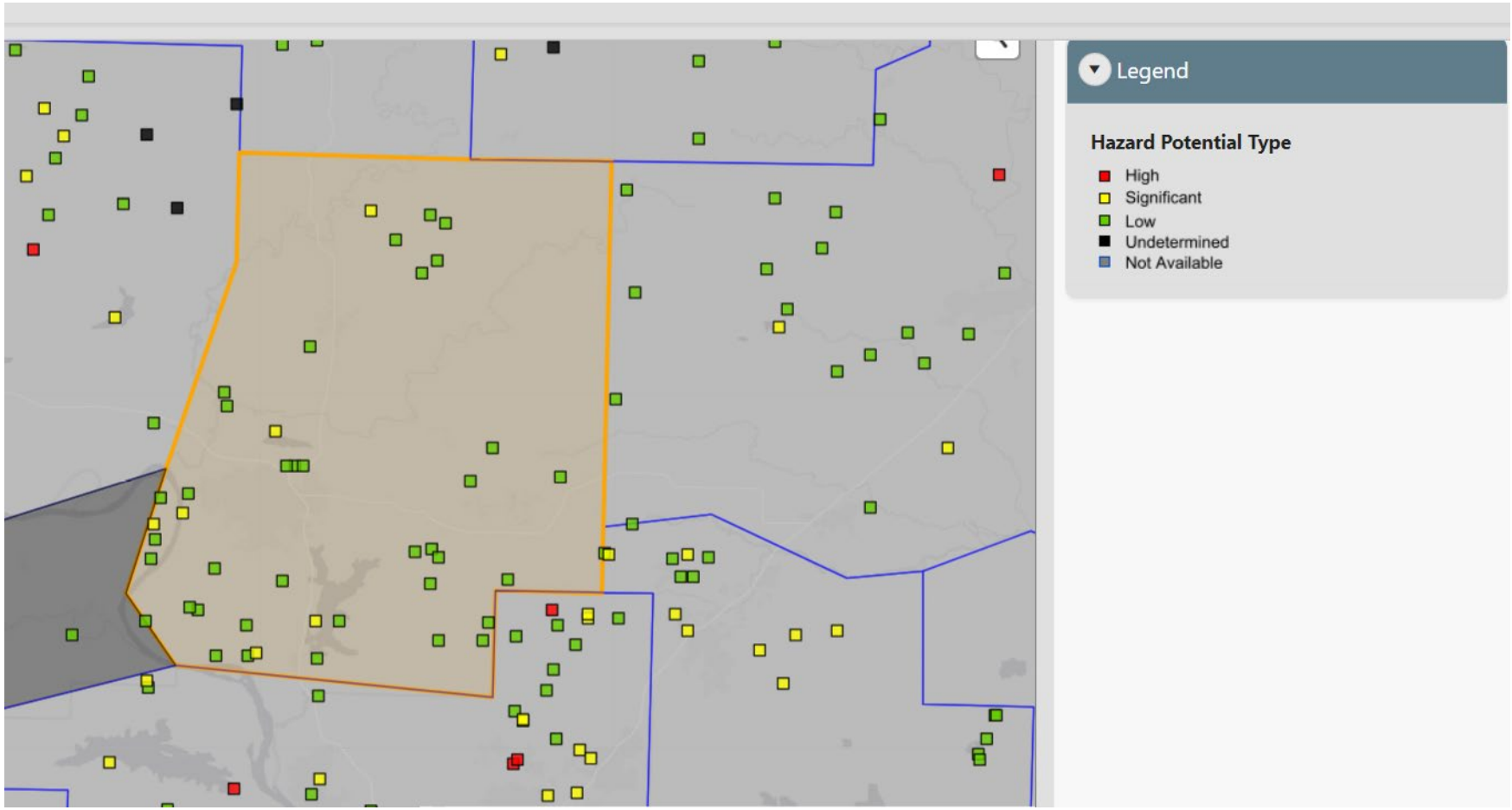
According to the Natural Resource Division, Dam Safety Branch of the Arkansas Department of Agriculture, there are a total of 43 regulated dams throughout the entire Faulkner County planning area. Of these dams, 0 are classified as high hazard dams, 5 are classified as significant hazard dams and 35 are classified as low hazard dams.

PERMIT	DAM_NAME	ARNUM	LAT_DEG	LON_DEG	RIVER_STREAM	AFF_CITY	OWNER	YEAR_COMP	LENGTH	DAM_HGT	MAX_VOL	HAZARD
NP	BIVANS LAKE DAM	AR00036	35	92	FAIRVIEW CREEK	CENTERVILLE	Herman Bivans	1945	354	15	114	L
NP	MONTGOMERY LAKE DAM	AR00037	35	92	MILL CREEK-TR	GREENBRIER	Dalton Montgomery	1936	330	22	87	L
NP	LAWRENCE LAKE DAM	AR00039	35	92	GREENBRIER CREEK	WOOSTER	John Lawrence	1950	725	0	117	L
NP	DEARS POND DAM	AR00040	35	92	EAST CADRON CREEK	CONWAY	Gene Dear	1954	289	0	53	L
NP	TORIAN LAKE DAM	AR00041	35	92	EAST CADRON CREEK-TR	GLEASON	B M Harton	1962	1290	18	303	L
NP	DAYS LAKE DAM	AR00043	35	92	CYPRESS CREEK	CONWAY	Clarence Day	1958	401	20	190	L
NP	ROBBINS LAKE DAM	AR00044	35	92	CYPRESS CREEK	CONWAY	Gail Robbins	1958	452	18	198	L
NP	GENTRY LAKE DAM	AR00045	35	92	CYPRESS CREEK	CONWAY	Edna Gentry	1949	437	15	107	L
NP	DIEHL LAKE DAM	AR00047	35	92	PALARM CREEK	HAMLET	A W Deihl	1952	150	18	128	L
NP	LAKE CAROL-DAN DAM	AR00049	35	92	ARKANSAS RIVER-TR	NONE	Roy Spencer	1963	500	22	690	L
NP	PARKS LAKE DAM	AR00051	35	92	LITTLE CYPRESS CREEK-OS	SALTILLO	Earl Parks	1959	300	15	83	L
NP	BLACKS LAKE DAM	AR00053	35	92	LITTLE CYPRESS CREEK-OS	SALTILLO	Harry Black	1952	250	0	90	L
NP	BLACKS LAKE DAM NO 2	AR00054	35	92	LITTLE CYPRESS CREEK	SALTILLO	Harry Black Estate	1952	595	22	86	L
NP	LAKE CONWAY NURSERY POND DAM	AR00058	34	92	CHADWICK CREEK	NONE	Arkansas Game and Fish Commission	1968	1836	22	298	L
NP	BROWNS LAKE DAM	AR00060	34	92	TUPELLO BAYOU OS	LOLLIE	J W Brown	1966	425	0	108	L
NP	WISLEY LAKE DAM	AR00061	34	92	ARKANSAS RIVER-TR	NONE	Omega Life Insurance Company	1954	400	17	104	L

NP	JEWELL LAKE DAM	AR00062	34	92	BEAVER CREEK-OS	MAYFLOWER	Raymond Stone	1966		680	16	90	L
NP	STONE LAKE DAM	AR00063	34	92	BEAVER CREEK-OS	MAYFLOWER	Raymond Stone	1961		1105	16	659	S
NP	LAKE CONWAY DAM	AR00064	34	92	PALARM CREEK	MAYFLOWER	Arkansas Game and Fish Commission	1950		1100	16	40200	L
NP	TOAD SUCK FERRY LOCK AND DAM	AR00170	35	92	ARKANSAS RIVER	LITTLE ROCK	CESWL	1969		1450	37	37300	S
NP	ROBERTS MINNOW POND DAM	AR01240	34	92	PALARM CREEK-TR	NONE	Russell Roberts	1968		1056	17	208	S
NP	BRUSHLAKE DAM	AR01241	34	92	BRIDGE CREEK-OS	NONE	Charles Brush	1965		160	20	80	L
NP	NALHOLZ LAKE DAM	AR01263	35	92	WHITE OAK BRANCH-TE	ENOLA	Bernard Nalholz	1976		451	0	74	L
NP	SEVEN POINT LAKE DAM	AR01559	35	92	LITTLE CYPRESS CREEK-TR		Daniel Davis	2006			22.7		L
NP		AR01573	35	92	EAST FORK CADRON CREEK-TR						24		
123	TUPELO BAYOU SITE 1	AR01261	35	92	NONE		1974		1449	43.5	4242	163	
124	TUPELO BAYOU SITE 2	AR01262	35	92	TUPELO BAYOU-TR	NONE	Reese Ranch LLC	1974		1660	27	1191	L
181	TRIPLE F ACRES, LLC	AR01238	34	92	BRIDGE CREEK-TR	NONE	TRIPLE F ACRES, LLC	1976		485	25	230	L
277	MCCHRISTIAN'S DAM	AR00000	35	92	PLUM CREEK	NAYLOR	Paul McChristian			390	22	104	L
287	DOYLE JOLLY'S DAM	AR01483	35	92	BLACK FORK CREEK-TR	HOLLAND	Doyle Jolly Farm	1987		900	20	170	L
288	SIMON'S DAM	AR01484	35	92	LITTLE CYPRESS CK-TR	SALTILLO	Steve Simon	1987		270	25	142	L
289	W C SWAFFAR'S DAM	AR01485	35	92	MILL CREEK	NONE	W C Swaffar	1987		670	18	100	L
297	COPELAND DAM	AR01242	34	92	LITTLE RIVER	OLMSTEAD	Tommy R. Overton	1967		450	46	400	L
393	BEAVER FORK LAKE DAM	AR00042	35	92	BEAVER FORK	CONWAY	City of Conway	1956		1491	34	19514	S

397	LAKE BENNETT DAM	AR00038	35	92	BLACK FORK CREEK	CENTERVILLE	Arkansas Parks and Tourism	1935	300	41	486	L
435	CARTER LAKE DAM	AR01243	35	92	GOLD CREEK-TRIB	PRESTON	Kathleen Smith	1968	360	26	125	L
438	LAKE ELIZABETH DAM	AR00055	35	92	LITTLE CYPRESS CREEK-TR	OLMSTEAD	James R. Kuykendall Trust	1948	330	30	222	L
440	DAVIS LAKE DAM	AR00059	34	92	TUPELLO BAYOU	NONE	Barbara Davis Ranch Limited	1960	360	36	269	L
444	CULBERSON LAKE DAM	AR01239	34	92	TUPELO BAYOU-TR	NONE	James Culberson	1976	1848	27	130	L
446	WILLIAMS LAKE 5DAM	AR00048	35	92	LITTLE CYPRESS CREEK TRIBUTARY	VILONIA	Not Sure 2	1957	234	29	233	L
482	WIEDOWER DAM	AR01538	35	92	CADRON CREEK TRIB.		Floyd Wiedower	2000	2062	32		S
NP	HAWKINS POND DAM	AR01611			TURKEY CREEK - TR					24.5		
NP	ROBERT BROWN #2 POND DAM	AR01601	35	92	JACKSON CREEK	NONE	Robert Brown #2	2008	563	22		

Location of Permitted Dams in Faulkner County as provided by National Inventory of Dams (nid.sec.usace.army.mil)


Legend
Hazard Potential Type
High
Significant
Low
Undetermined
Not Available

Extent

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:

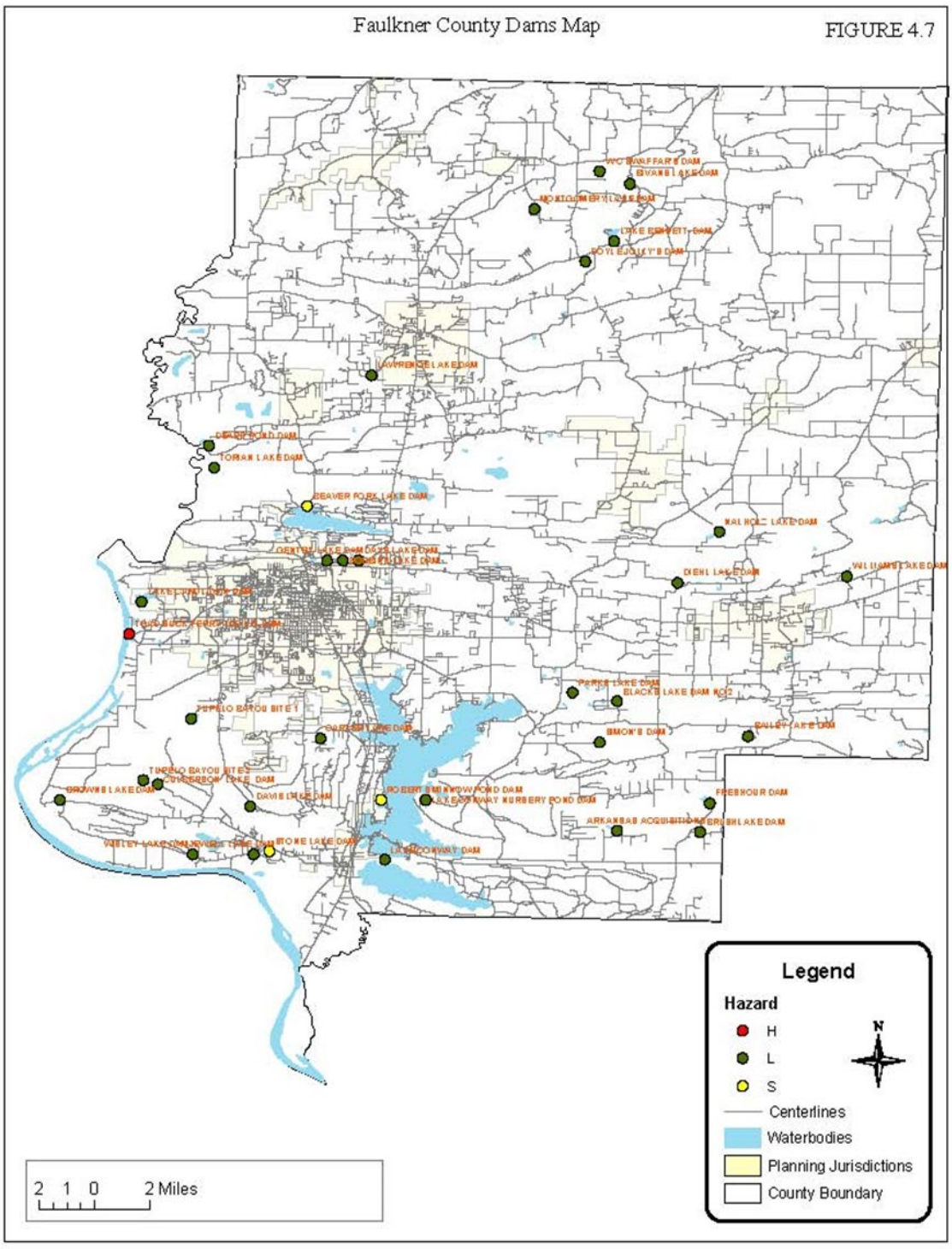
Low Hazard Dams	No loss of life and minimal economic loss are expected. (No significant structures, pastures, woodland, or largely undeveloped land); less than $ 100,000.
Significant Hazard Dams	Loss of life is possible, but not expected. Economic loss would be appreciable. (Significant structures, industrial, 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.

In Faulkner County, the Toad Suck Dam located Lat -92.5383 Long 35.0767 located outside the west side of Conway along the Arkansas River on the Perry and Faulkner County line. This is the Dam that has been rated as a "High Hazard Classification". Failure of the Toad Suck Dam and resultant flooding would directly threaten and/or business associated structures, plus one communications tower. Failure of the Toad Suck Dam would create a very high risk to human life and excessive economic loss in excess of $500,000. Specific data for these damages is not available. 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.

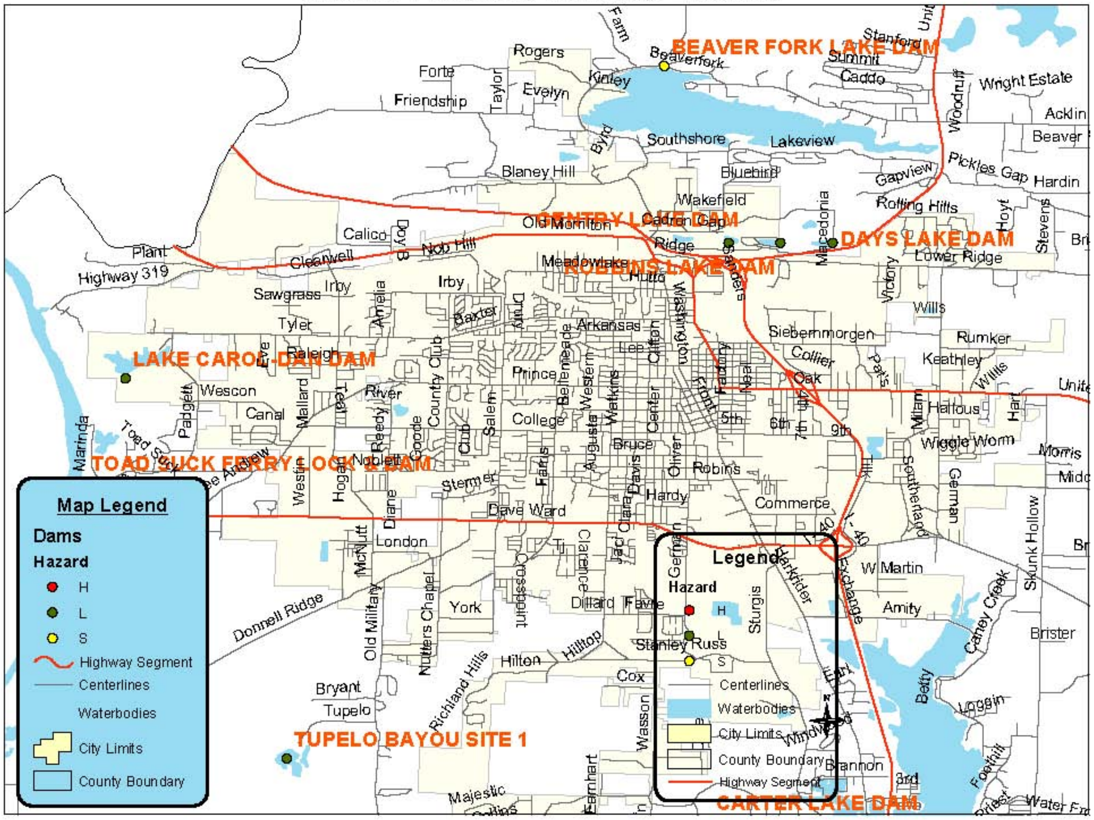
The following maps and "Figure 4.7" was utilized from the 2015 approved Plan.

Faulkner County Dams Map

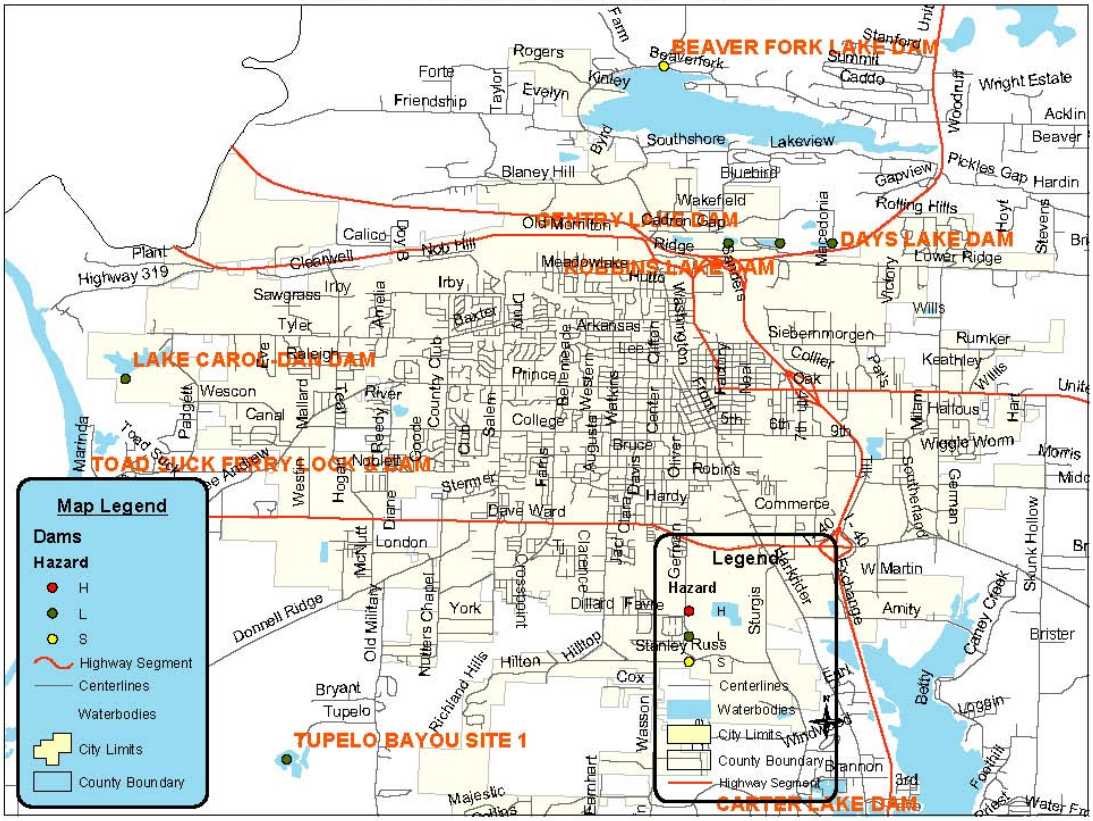
FIGURE 4.7



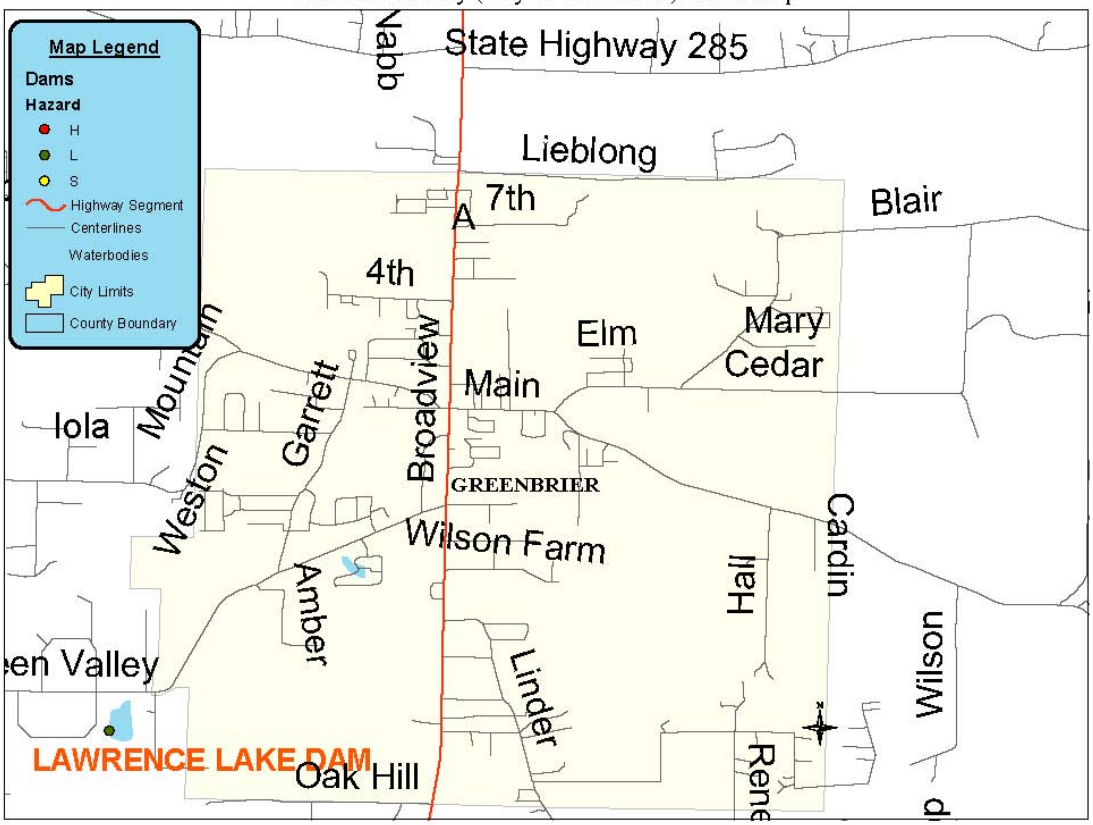
Faulkner County (City of Conway) Dams Map



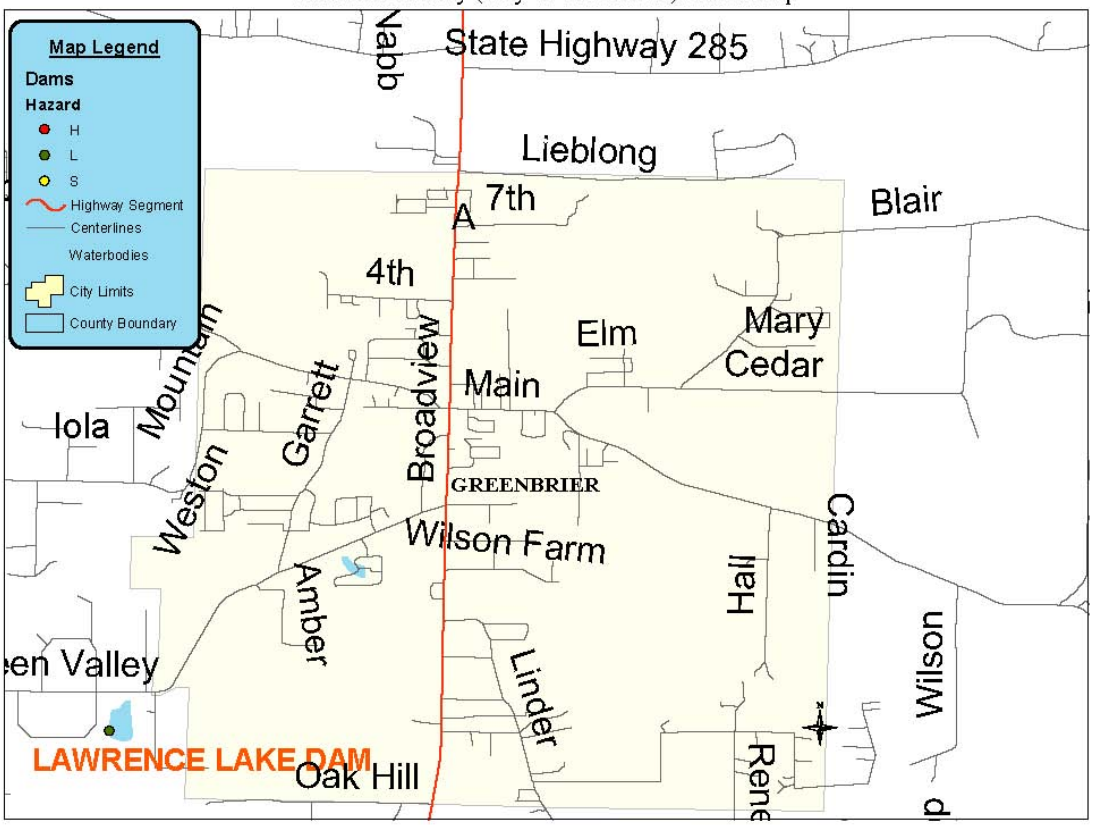
Faulkner County (City of Conway) Dams Map



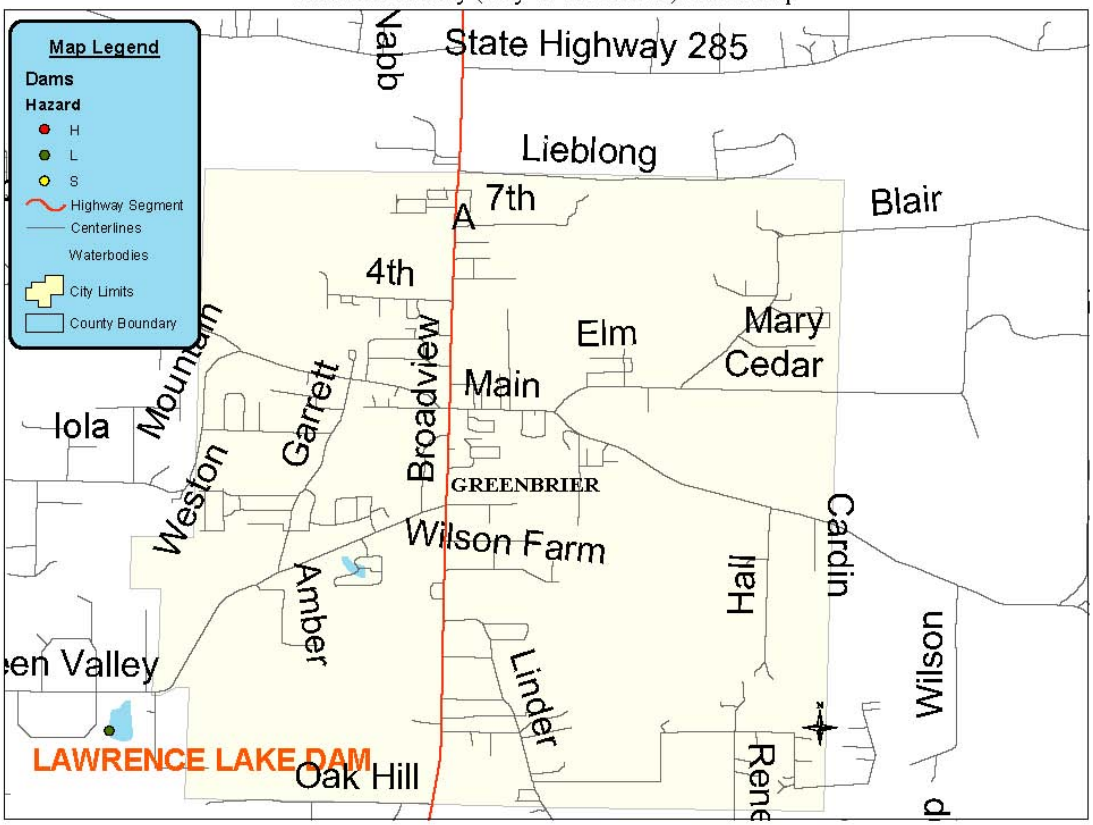
Faulkner County (City of Greenbrier) Dams Map



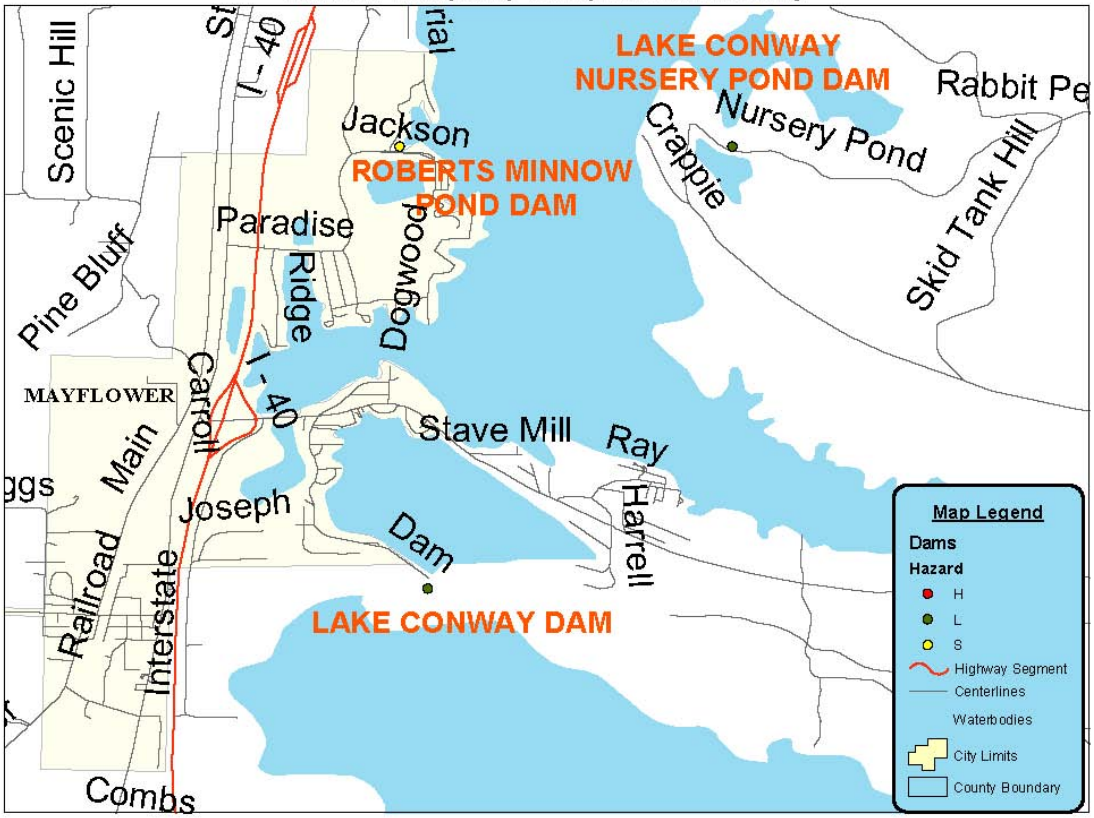
Faulkner County (City of Greenbrier) Dams Map



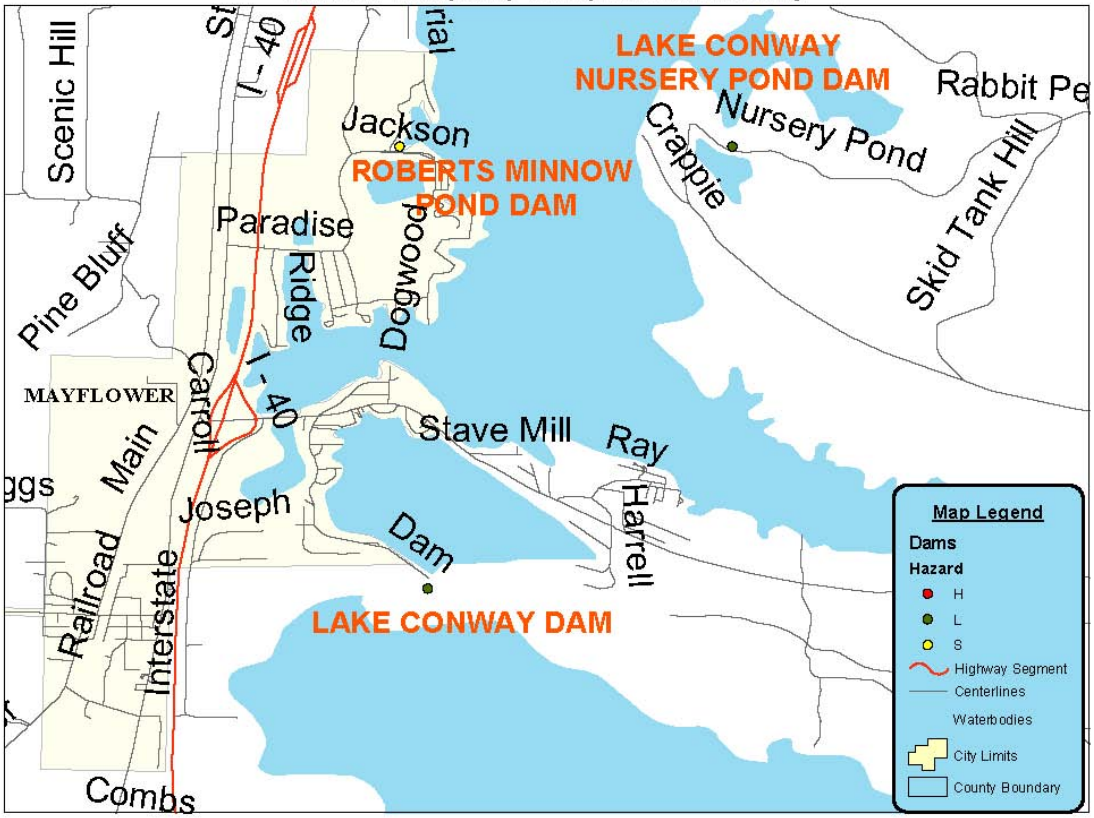
Faulkner County (City of Greenbrier) Dams Map



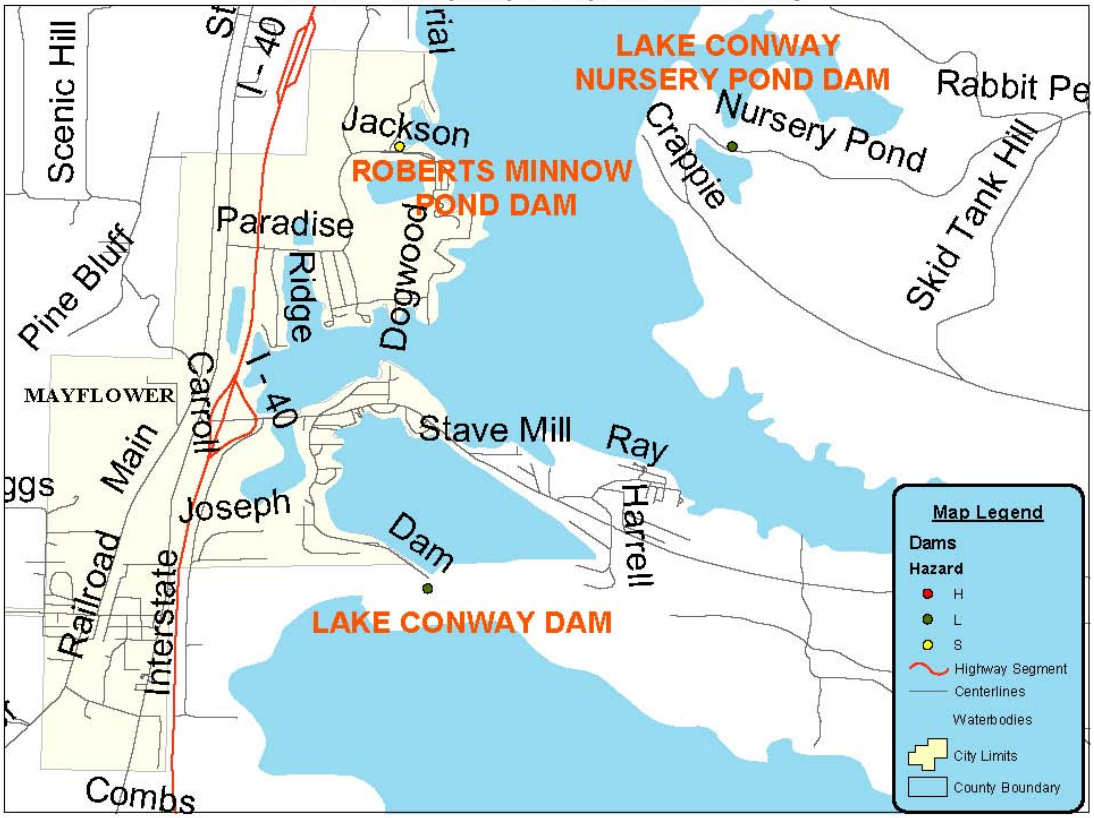
Faulkner County (City of Mayflowern) Dams Map



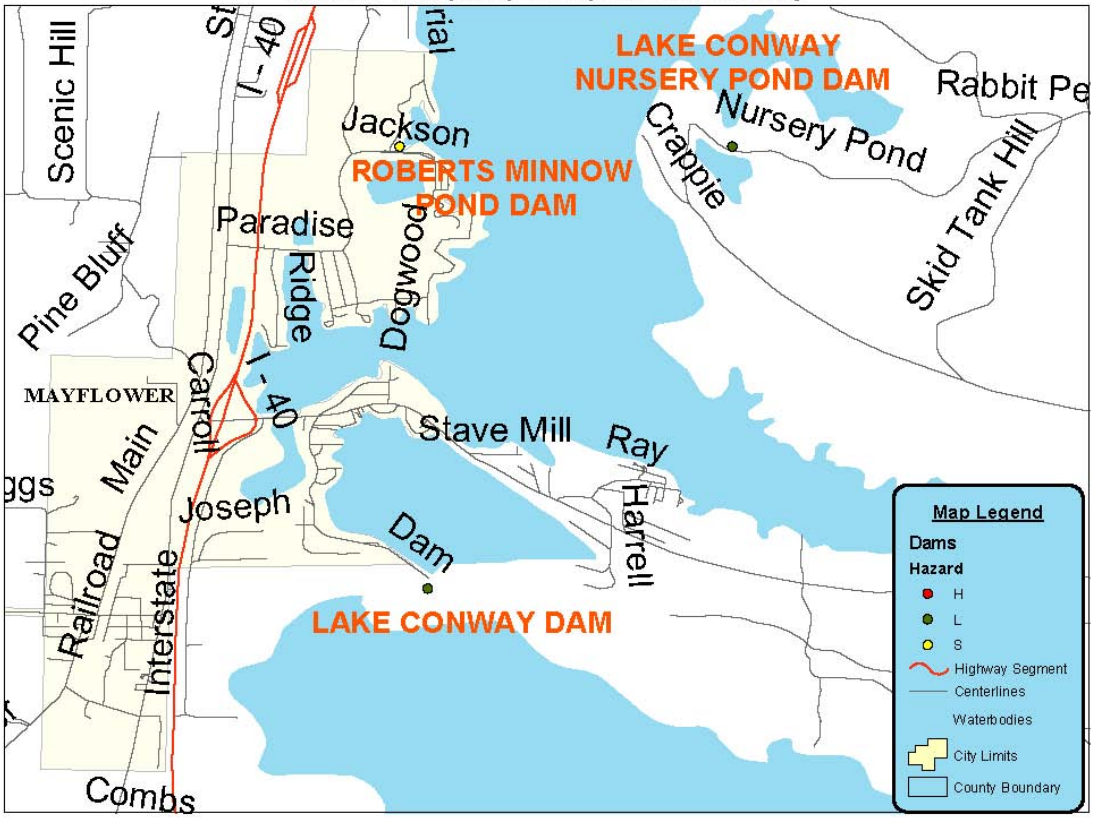
Faulkner County (City of Mayflowern) Dams Map



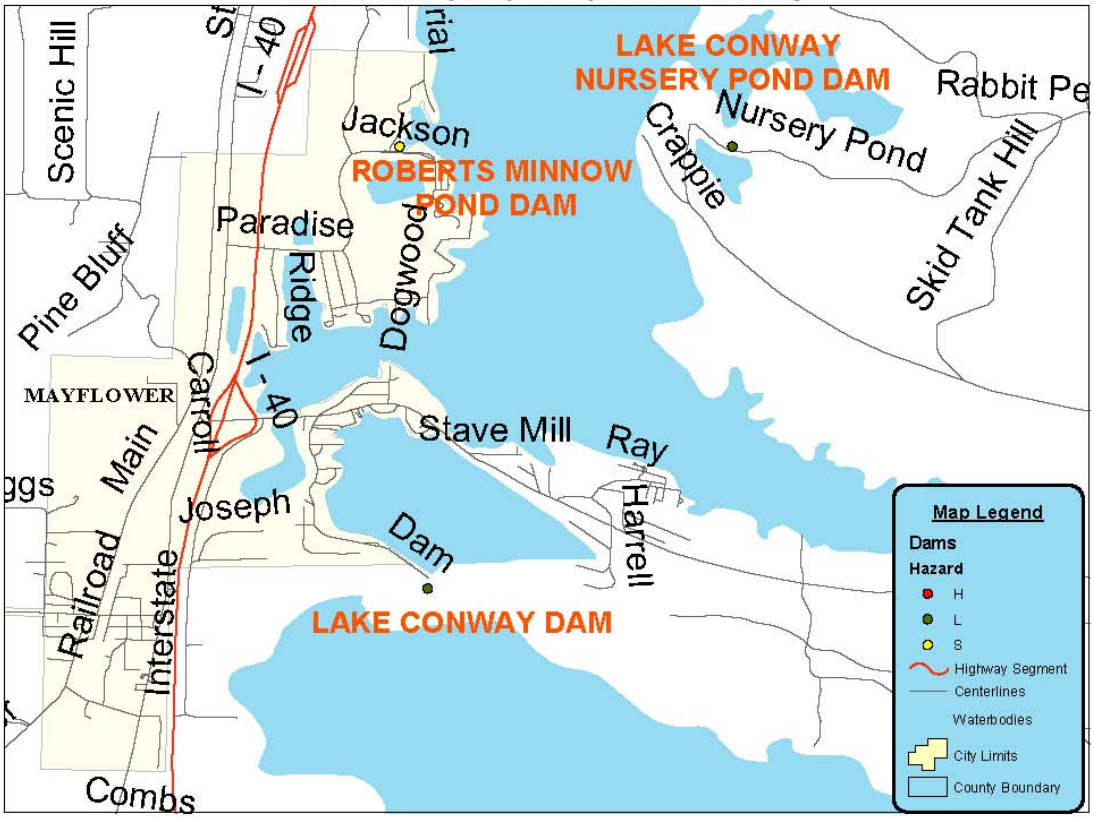
Faulkner County (City of Mayflowern) Dams Map



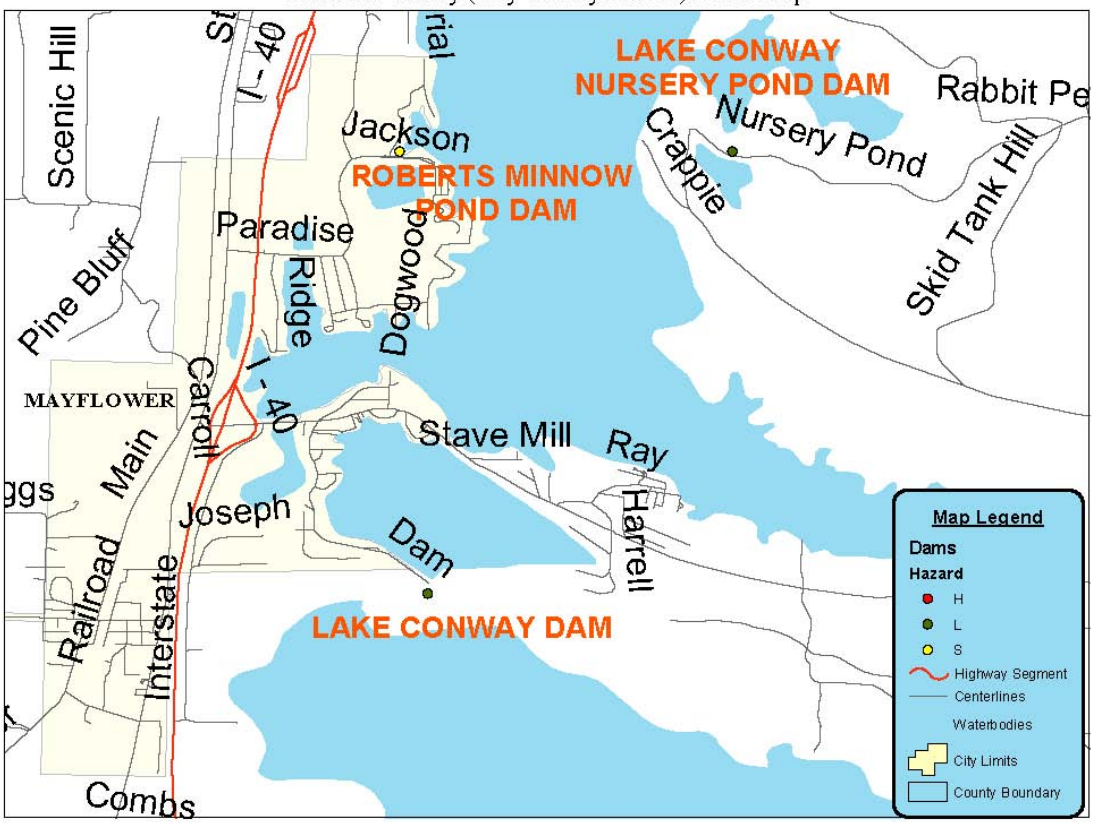
Faulkner County (City of Mayflowern) Dams Map



Faulkner County (City of Mayflowern) Dams Map

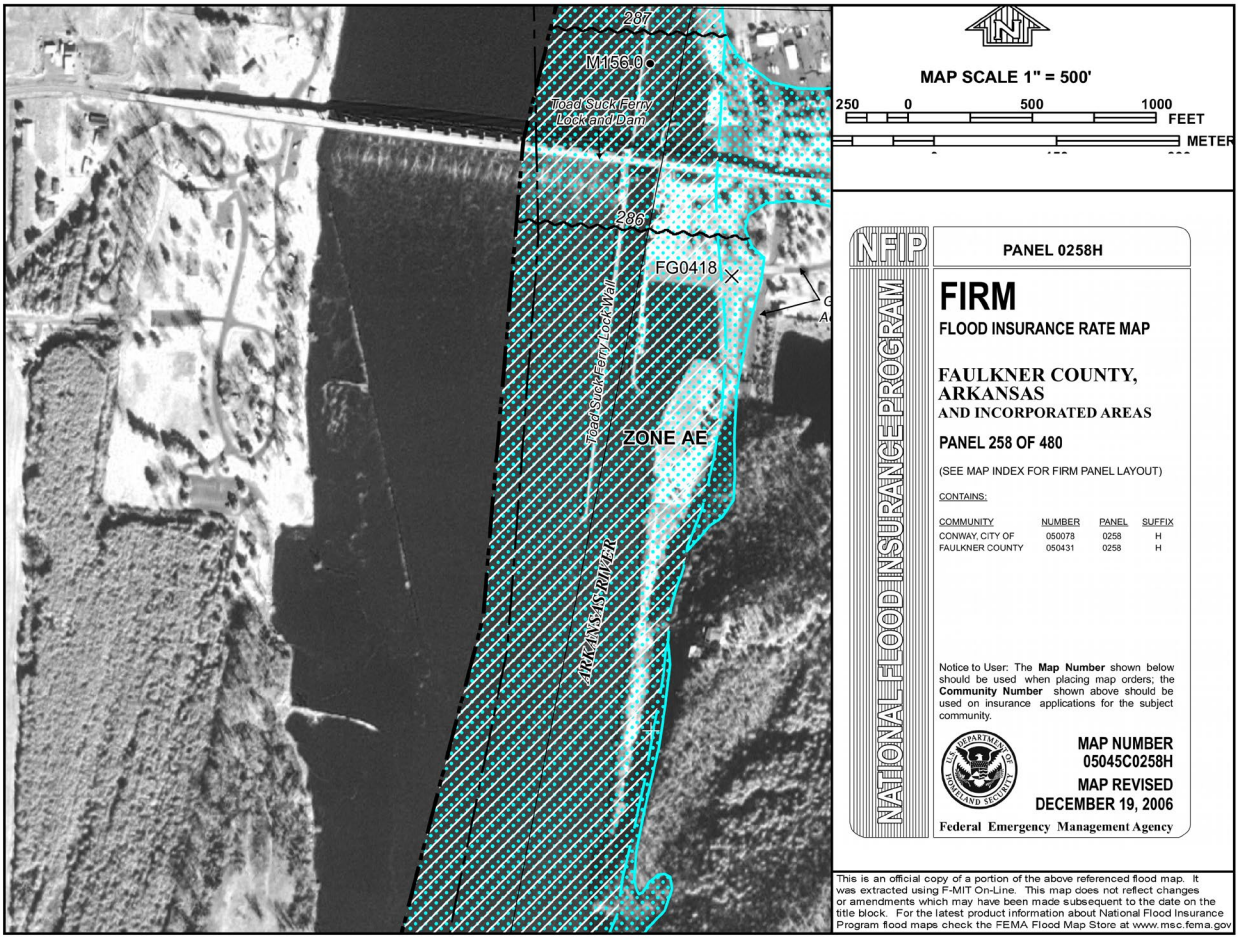


Faulkner County (City of Mayflowern) Dams Map



The following maps show and up-close view of the High Risk Dam: Toad Suck Ferry Lock and Dam. The map shows projected inundation area. Most of the flooding would occur in Conway County. The topo map shows a ridge along the Faulkner County border of the Arkansas River. Apparent flooding would affect recreation areas along the south west side of the dam. The FIRM map is not very helpful due to the limitation of Faulkner County area being show only. Seamless maps are needed.


N
80
© 2008 Tele Atlas
Image © 2008 DigitalGlobe
Google
Pointer 35°04'30.15" N 92°32'39.27" W elev 279 ft Streaming 100% Eye alt



Previous Occurrences

The Arkansas State Plan (2018) shows that there was one (1) Dam Failure incident at the Tupelo Bayou Site 1, ANRC Hazard Class Low, Incident Type is stated to be "piping" in 1973. No Deaths Reported.

Probability of Future Events

Historically, there have been one reported dam failure event in Faulkner County over a 47 year period. Using the binomial probability equation (number of years with an event divided by total number of years in reporting period) we derive a probability of .02% of a dam failure in a given year.

Impact and Vulnerability

According to the 2018 Arkansas Hazard Mitigation Plan, the state described vulnerability in terms of the jurisdictions most threatened by dam failure, points were assigned to each type of dam and then aggregated for a total point score. Points were assigned as follows for each dam:

- Low Hazard Dams, 1 point
- Significant Hazard Dams, 2 points
- High Hazard Dams, 3 points
- High Hazard Dams without EAP, an additional 2 points

The State's analysis did not intend to demonstrate vulnerability in terms of dam structures that are likely to fail, but rather provided a general overview of the counties that have a high number of dams, with a weighted consideration

given to dams whose failure would result in greater damages. The table below identifies dam failure vulnerability in Faulkner County. According to the State Hazard Mitigation Plan,

County	# Low Hazard Dams (x1 point)	# of Significant Hazard Dams (x 2 points)	# of High Hazard Dams (x 3 points)	# of Low Hazard Dams w/o EAP (x2 points)	Weighted Vulnerability Score
Faulkner	35	10	0	0	45

The Arkansas State Hazard Mitigation Plan (2018) uses the following formula to estimate losses:

$500,000 High Hazard Dams
$250,000 Significant Hazard Dams
$50,000 Low Hazard Dams

Expected Damages	High Hazard	Significant Hazard	Low Hazard
	$0	1,250,000	1,750,000

Dam failure risk in the Faulkner County Planning Area varies considerably by jurisdiction:

1. City of Conway – There are 3 dams that would be affected by dams and would be considered "Significant Risk".
2. City of Damascus – is "Not At Risk" from a dam failure event. No dams are located within or upstream from the area.
3. City of Enola – is at "Low Risk" from dam failure. There is one dam located in the area that would affect Enola.
4. City of Greenbrier - is at "Low Risk" from dam failure. There is one dam located in the area that would affect Greenbrier.
5. City of Guy- is "Not At Risk" from a dam failure event. No dams are located within or upstream from the area.
6. City of Holland - is at "Low Risk" from dam failure. There is one dam located in the area that would affect the city.
7. City of Mayflower – has 3 dams in their area and would be considered having a "Significant Risk" of dam failure.
8. City of Mt. Vernon - is "Not At Risk" from a dam failure event. No dams are located within or upstream from the area.
9. City of Twin Groves - is "Not At Risk" from a dam failure event. No dams are located within or upstream from the area.
10. City of Vilonia - is at "Low Risk" from dam failure. There is one dam located in the area that would affect the city.
11. City of Wooster - is at "Low Risk" from dam failure. There is one dam located in the area that would affect the city.
12. The Un-Incorporated area of Faulkner County has 26 dams located within its boundaries. The county is considered being at "Significant Risk" from a dam failure event.
13. **All Schools** are considered to be at "Low Risk" from a dam failure event.

Levees

FEMA defines a levee as a man-made structure that helps contain or control the flow of water during a flood. When discussing levees, there are many terms and definitions that can mean different things to different people. Here are a few terms related to levees and their U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' definition.

Breach: A rupture, break or gap whose cause has not been determined.

Corps authority: There is no single agency with responsibility for levee oversight nationwide. The Corps has specific and limited authorities for approximately 2,000 levees nationwide.

Corps rehabilitation funding eligibility: Federally authorized and some non-federal levees may be eligible for Corps rehabilitation assistance funding if certain criteria are met.

Failure breach: A breach for which a cause of failure is known based on an investigation to determine the cause.

Levee: An earthen embankment, floodwall, or structure along a water course whose purpose is flood risk reduction or water conveyance.

Levee certification: Process under the national Flood Insurance Program used to determine how the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) will map the floodplain behind a given levee system. Certification documentation is the responsibility of the local project sponsor.

Levee types:

- Federally authorized levee: Typically designed and built by the Corps in cooperation with a local sponsor then turned over to a local sponsor to operate, maintain, repair and replace the levee.
- Non-federally authorized levee: Designed and built by a non-federal agency, which is responsible for the operation, maintenance, repair and replacement of the levee.
- Private or corporate-owned levee: Designed and built by a private citizen, company or other public entity, which is responsible for the operation, maintenance, repair and replacement of the levee. The Corps has no responsibility for private or corporate-owned levees.

Local responsibility: The responsibilities of local levee partners are broad and include levee safety; land use planning and development; building codes and operations, maintenance, repair, rehabilitation and replacement of the levee.

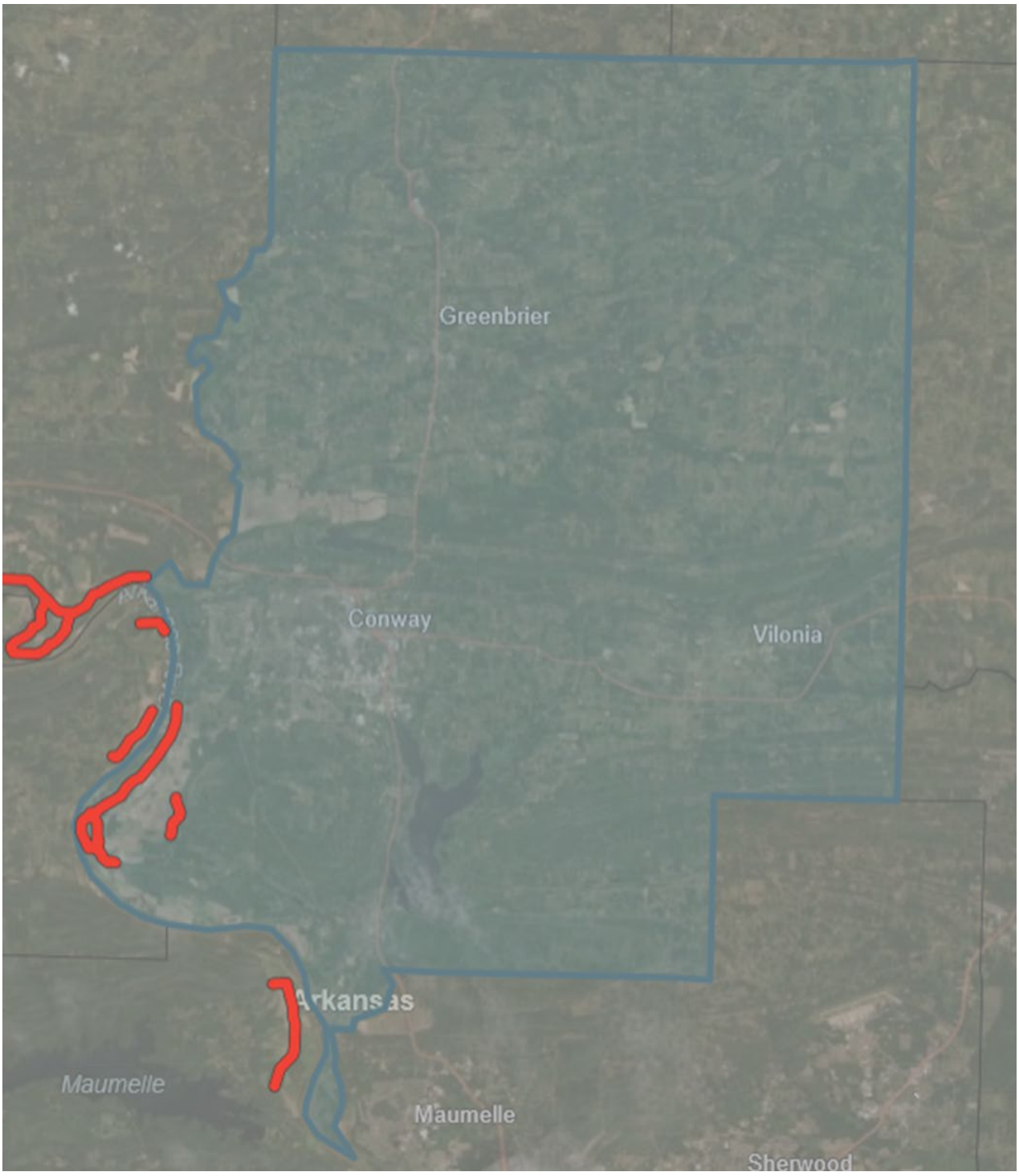
Overtopping: Water levels exceed the crest elevation of a levee and flow into protected areas. Levee may be damaged but not compromised. Flooding occurs from overflow/overwash (waves) and other sources.

Overtopping breach: A breach whose cause is known to be a result of overtopping (system exceeded). The levee has been compromised after overtopping and must be repaired to function prior to the next event.

Faulkner County has 3 levee systems, 10.09 miles of levees, 30 levee structures and the average levee age is 82 years.

Location and Extent

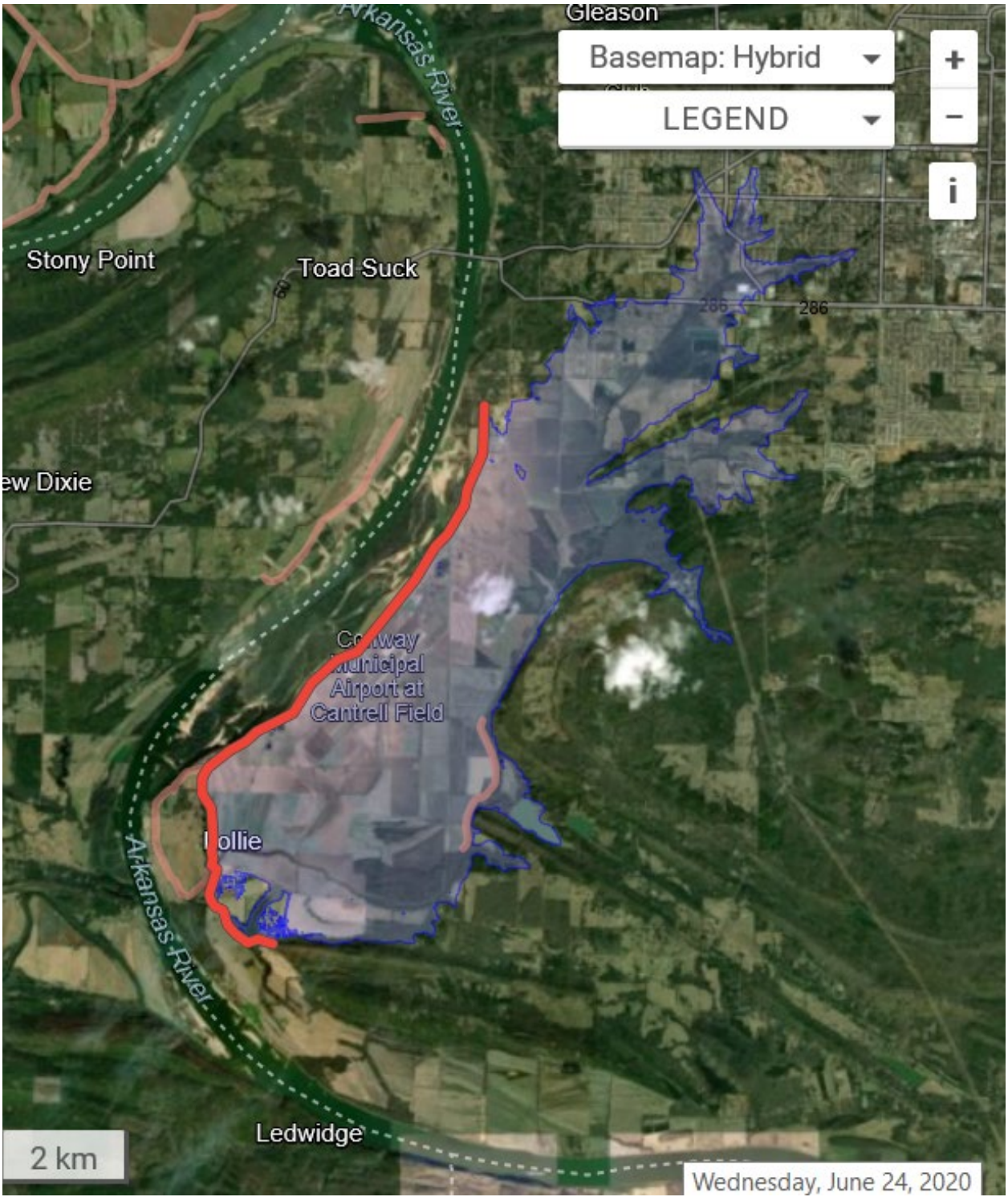
As seen in the location map below, the levees are directly in relation to the Arkansas River. The information provided came from the National Levee Database.


Greenbrier
Conway
Vilonia
Arkansas
Maumelle
Maumelle
Sherwood

The following pages will include the location of each levee (including segments), with a brief description and Risk Assessment of each.

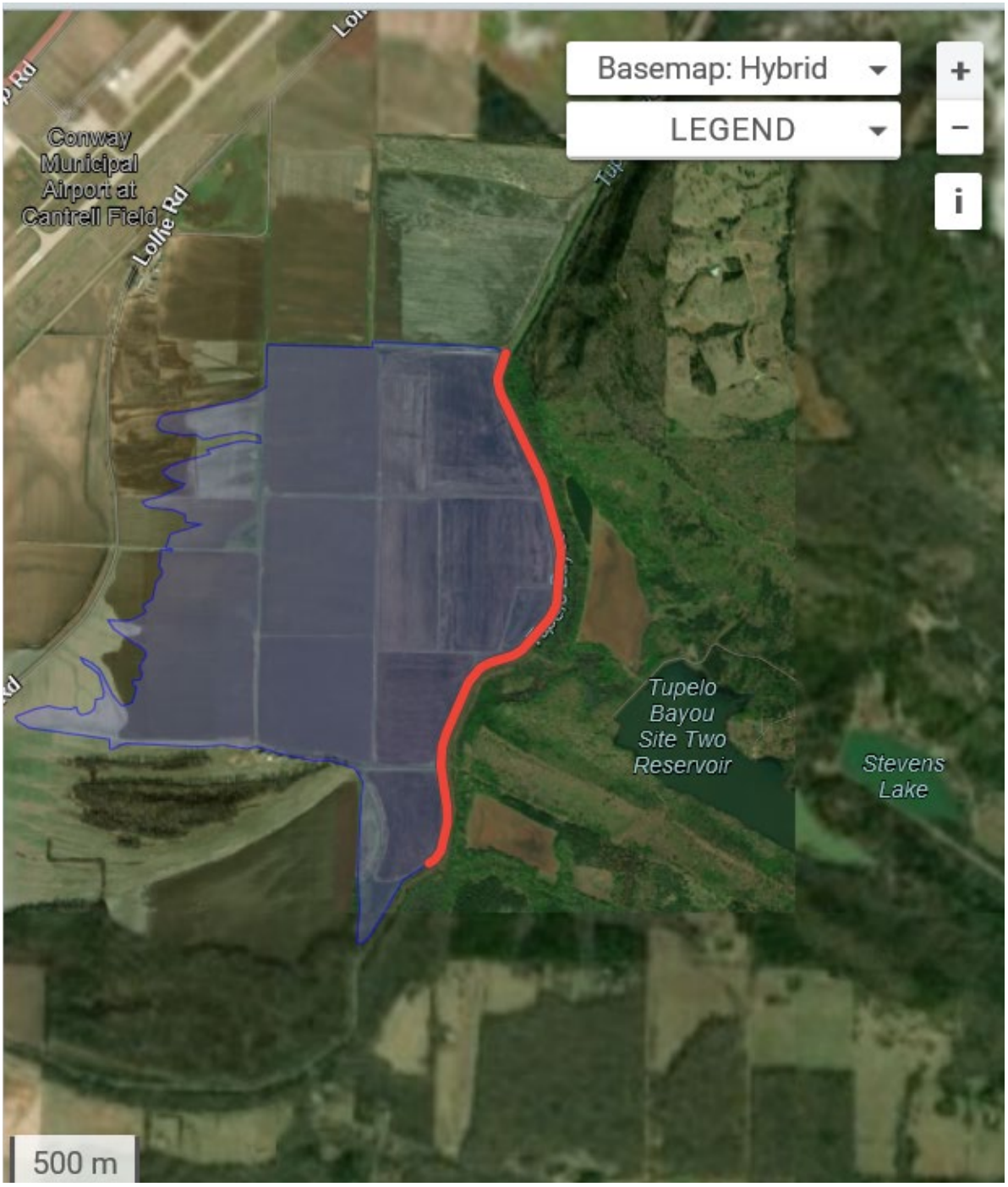
Faulkner County Levee District No. 1
Levee Protection: 254 Population, 30 structures, property Value $7.9M
Constructed in 1938, 6.73 Miles
Risk: low

The Faulkner County Levee District No. 1 Levee System is a federally authorized nonfederally operated and maintained rural flood protection project. The system is 6.7 miles in total length and contains 6.7 miles of earthen levee, and four drainage structures. Faulkner County Levee District No. 1 is located on the left bank of the Arkansas River, approximately between Arkansas River Miles 147 and 154.5 near the City of Conway, in Faulkner County, Arkansas. Faulkner County Levee District No. 1 primarily serves as flood damage reduction for 9,200 acres of agricultural land including very little residential housing and commercial businesses (including the Conway Municipal Airport). Within the protected area are agricultural fields, rural residential homesteads, agricultural businesses such as cattle and horse farms, and a few paved streets. The top of levee elevations for Faulkner County District No. 1 range approximately from 282 feet to 289 feet. Generally the levee sections have a top width of 8 feet with riverside and landside slopes of 1V:3H. The soils in the area along the alignment consist mostly of an upper zone silty sand and silty clay. Poorly graded sand with occasional gravel exists below the finer grain material. The embankment material was obtained from nearby borrow and consist of silty sand and silty clay.
The risk associated with the Faulkner County Levee District No. 1 is considered to be low due to the infrequent likelihood of overtopping and low associated consequences if breached prior to or during overtopping. The levee has experienced some seepage during past high water events and possible sink holes forming on the riverside. There are animal burrows concentrated on both sides of the levee and cattle wallows which cut 2-3ft into the levee which could reduce the seepage path through the relatively non-plastic embankment materials. The Conway Municipal Airport is within the potentially deeply inundated leveed area. These concerns are offset by the fact that the potential for loss of life is very low and the potential for economic damages are low. The Corps of Engineers controls navigation on the Arkansas River, and flood events could be forecasted well in advance due to constant monitoring of the watershed upstream from Conway. For a large flood event scenario, evacuations of the area could probably begin 24 hours in advance. Although there is not a formal evacuation plan for this system, the time permitted due to the pool regulations and long time-of-rise for the Arkansas River allow for local emergency responders to conduct evacuation operations. For an unexpected breach prior to overtopping, the critical path for evacuation would be a farm road located along the landside of the levee with some other farm roads running east. Congestion would not be a problem on the secondary roads leaving the levee area due to a very low population. At the northern end of the leveed area, where most residences are located, the state highways that could serve as evacuation routes are, for the most part, above the flood elevation and outside the leveed area.

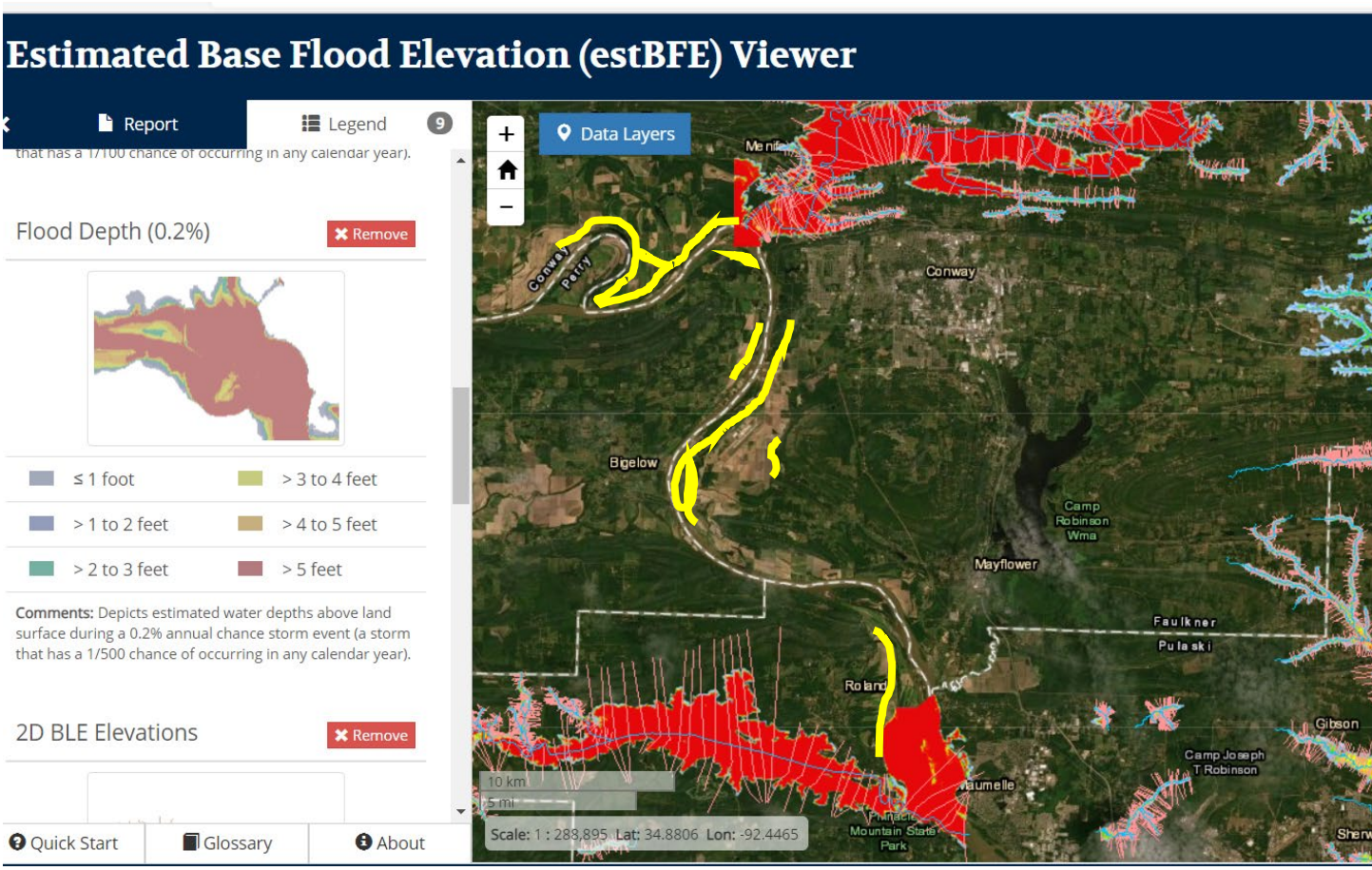

Gleason
Basemap: Hybrid
LEGEND
Arkansas River
Stony Point
Toad Suck
286
286
ew Dixie
Municipal
Airport at
Cantrell Field
ollie
Arkansas River
Ledwidge
2 km
Wednesday, June 24, 2020

Levee Private Levee
Levee Protection: 0 Population, 0 structures, property Value $0
Constructed is unknown, Miles 2.06
Risk: non screened
No data available

Faulkner-Tupelo Bayou System
Levee Protection: 0 Population, 0 structures, property Value $0
Constructed date is unknown, 1.3 Miles
Risk: Not Screened
Additional Data not Available



The following map shows the location for levees and estimated flood risk according to FEMA's Estimated Base Flood Elevation Viewer. The levees are shown highlighted in yellow.



Previous Occurrences

The Lollie Levee is part of the Lake Conway – Point Removed Watershed. Included is the official report from the Corps of Engineering regarding Lollie Levee as was affected in 2019 Arkansas River Flooding Disaster. This was the only levee failure in Faulkner County to present

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers civil engineers Elmo Webb and Jonathan Palmer spoke to a Local Emergency Planning Committee in Conway, Arkansas, recently about what caused the near breach of the Faulkner County Levee, known locally as the Lollie Levee.

The Lollie Levee, which the Corps recognizes as one of the better levees in the state was nearly compromised during the May 2019 flood event when a smaller private levee known as the Little Levee failed. According to Webb, the Little Levee was built at a lower elevation than the Lollie, and when the Little breached, it did so just where the two levees came together. The resulting rush of concentrated water flow began to attack the Lollie Levee, reducing its integrity.

"Luckily, all this started happening when the water started receding," Webb said.

After the flood waters receded, the Corp worked quickly to construct a temporary dam at the levee location. While the dam added protection to the levee system, it was not meant to be a permanent fix. That permanent fix was to come as part of a state-wide initiative driven by the Arkansas Governor's Levee Task Force.

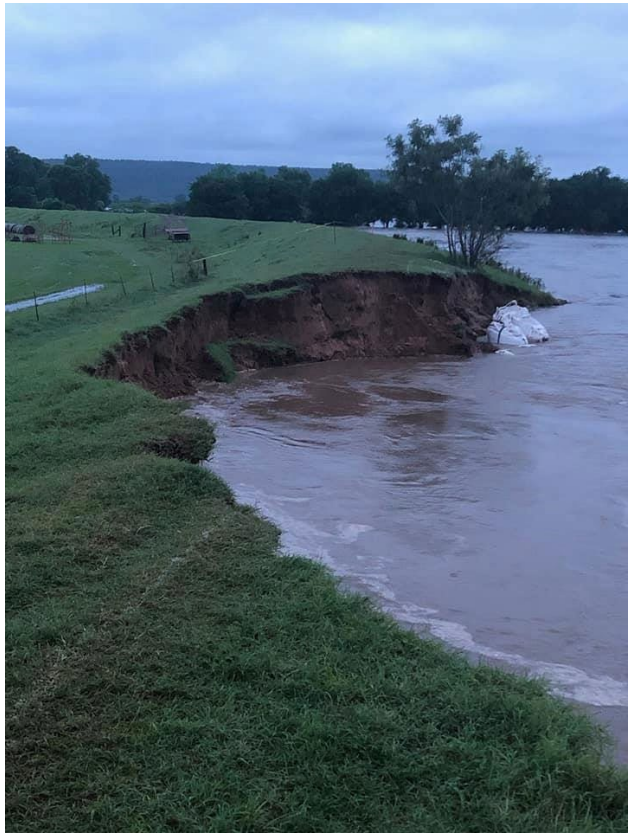
Arkansas Governor Asa Hutchinson created the levee task force in June of 2019 and quickly put them to work determining the condition of the levee systems throughout the state.

"The members of the task force hit the ground running," Hutchinson told reporters in January. "They visited levees. They interviewed people who live and work along the river. They built an inventory of every mile of levee along the river. They interviewed experts and studied the data. They worked closely with the Corps of Engineers. The Task Force produced a report with seventeen recommendations that are thorough, thoughtful, and a solid guide for the future."

For Faulkner County and the Lollie Levee, that future is one that could be completed in 2020. With a setback levee already in place, the Corps has also completed the engineering and design phase of the repair project for the Lollie. With the landowner's permission, Webb believes that the repairs on the Lollie can be completed in under four months once a contractor is onsite.

While this is good news for Faulkner County, there is still much work to be done. Arkansas boasts more than 1300 miles of levee structures throughout the state, and many were significantly damaged during the 2019 floods. To track the work being completed on the damaged levees, the Little Rock Corps of Engineers has created a Levee Status Page that allows you to view status updates on the damaged levees.

These photos were taken by the Faulkner County Office of Emergency Management during the event.



Probability of Future Events

Historically, there has been one reported levee failure event in Faulkner County over a 5-year period. Using the binomial probability equation (number of years with an event divided by total number of years in reporting period) we derive a probability of .20% of a levee failure in a given year.

Impact and Vulnerability

As indicated by the National Levee Data Base, Faulkner County has 10.09 miles of levees affecting 254 people and 30 structures and the total property value of $7.9 Million. The longest levee system in place is the Faulkner County Levee District 1 which affects the City of Conway and Faulkner County. The table below provides detailed information for each levee system. As the growth in population of Faulkner County continues to increase, so does the impact and vulnerability.

ID	System ID	Responsible Entity	Flooding of Record	Length	Communities Protected	Flood Source	Risk #	People	Structures	Property Value	Probability of Overtop
Faulkner county Levee District 1	Unknown	USACE-Little Rock	Data not available	6.7 miles	City of Conway, Faulkner County	Arkansas River	L	254	30	$7.9 M	No data available

Levee - Private Levee	Unknown	USACE-Little Rock	Data not available	2.06 miles		Arkansas River	Not screened	0	0	0	No data available
Faulkner – Tupelo Bayou System	Unknown	USACE-Little Rock	Data not available			Arkansas River	Not screened	0	0	0	No data available

3.4.2 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

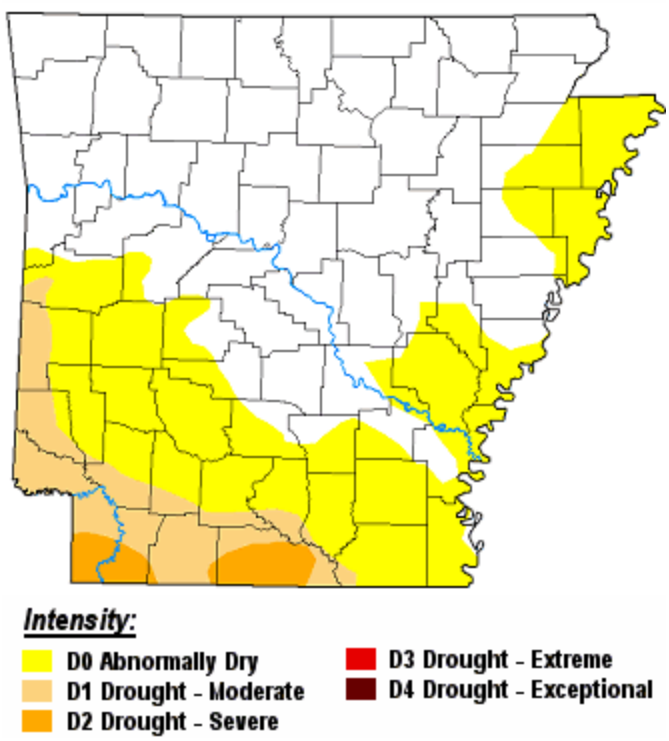
All areas of Faulkner County and plan participants are equally likely to experience severe drought. There is no defined geographic hazard boundary, and the entire planning area is equally susceptible to this hazard.

Extent

Drought Severity Classification

			Ranges				
Category	Description	Possible Impacts	Palmer Drought Index	CPC Soil Moisture Model (Percentiles)	USGS Weekly Streamflow (Percentiles)	Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI)	Objective Short and Long-term Drought Indicator Blends (Percentiles)
D0	Abnormally Dry	Going into drought: short-term dryness slowing planting, growth of crops or pastures. Coming out of drought: some lingering water deficits; pastures or crops not fully recovered	-1.0 to -1.9	21-30	21-30	-0.5 to -0.7	21-30
D1	Moderate Drought	Some damage to crops, pastures; 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	-0.8 to -1.2	11-20
D2	Severe Drought	Crop or pasture losses likely; water shortages common; water restrictions imposed	-3.0 to -3.9	6-10	6-10	-1.3 to -1.5	6-10
D3	Extreme Drought	Major crop/pasture losses; widespread water shortages or restrictions	-4.0 to -4.9	3-5	3-5	-1.6 to -1.9	3-5
D4	Exceptional Drought	Exceptional and widespread crop/pasture losses; shortages of water in reservoirs, streams, and wells creating water emergencies	-5.0 or less	0-2	0-2	-2.0 or less	0-2

Source: U.S. National Drought Mitigation Center.



In the picture: There was a moderate to severe drought (D1/D2) in far southern and western Arkansas on 09/17/2019.

It was dry and hot heading into mid-September. On the 18th, there was a moderate to severe drought (D1/D2) in far southern and western Arkansas.

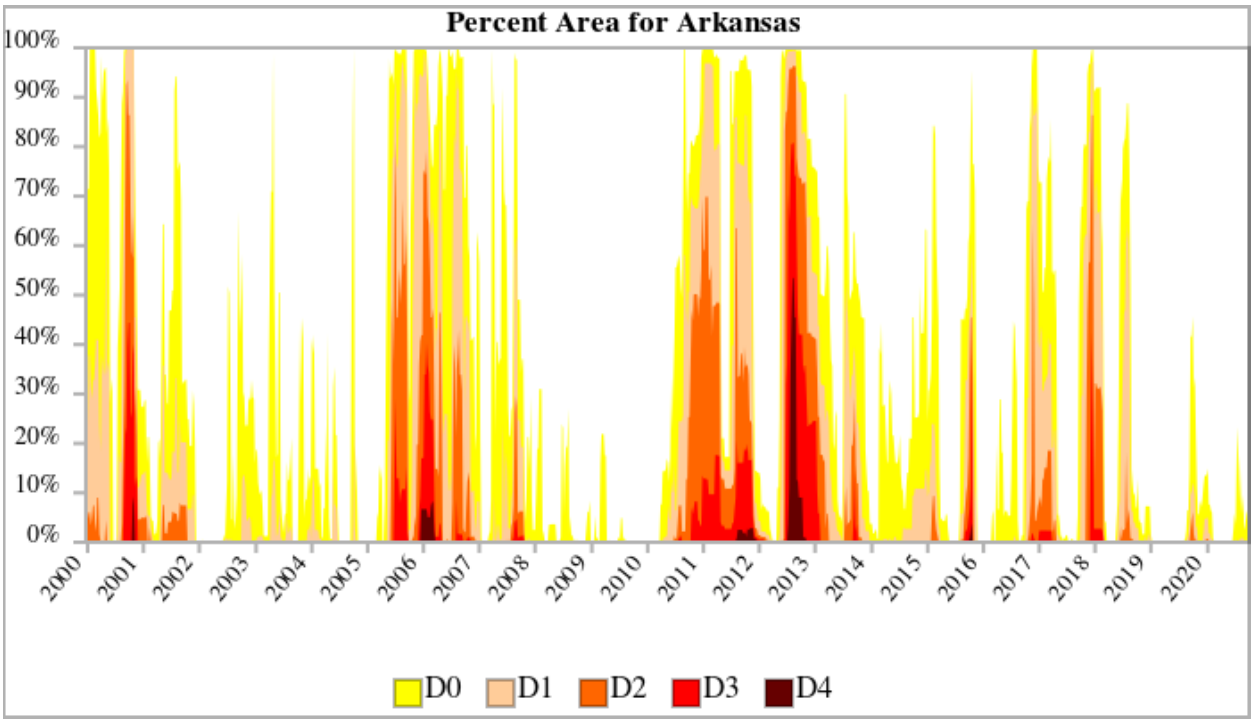
Previous Occurrences:

According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, since 2015 there were:

- 3- D4 incidents reported
- 29- D3 incidents reported
- 74- D2 incidents reported
- 113- D1 incidents reported
- 174- D0 incidents reported

According to NCDC there has been only 1 drought submitted on record for Faulkner County (from 1/1/15-12/31/2019)

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
Totals:								0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAULKNER (ZONE)	FAULKNER (ZONE)	AR	11/14/2017	00:00	CST-6	Drought		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	0.00K	0.00K



The US Drought Monitor started in 2000. Since 2000, the longest duration of drought (D1-D4) in Arkansas lasted 101 weeks beginning on April 20, 2010 and ending on March 20, 2012. The most intense period of drought occurred the week of August 14, 2012 where D4 affected 53% of Arkansas land.
* www.drought.gov/drought/states/arkansas

Probability of Future Events
Based on previous occurrences, the planning area is likely to see the probability of a drought event of 20% in any given year. The entire planning area is expected to experience a drought that is rated between a D0 and D4 in any given year.

Impact and Vulnerability
The primary and most devastating effect for planning area is 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 as they may suffer from dehydration before other populations.
The **economic impacts** of drought on a community can mount up after just one season of drought. Farms may lose money due to crop failures and an inability to feed and water livestock during drought. In turn, agriculture-dependent businesses conduct less business and lose money. Additionally, tourists may be reluctant to visit drought-affected areas, reducing another source of community income. Use of forests for recreational purposes may be discouraged because of fire hazards. Water based recreation may also decrease. Businesses relying on these activities will suffer. Because of a general increase in the potential for bankruptcy among businesses, banks may become reluctant to loan money or extend loan periods. In this way, the economic impacts of drought spread through and beyond affected communities.

Similarly, drought's **environmental impacts** can degrade the habitability of a region. Rivers and lakes drop to low levels and turbidity and salinity increase, affecting fish habitat. Mountain animals have less to drink and migrate to wetter areas or to places of water concentration. The potential for catastrophic wildfires increases.

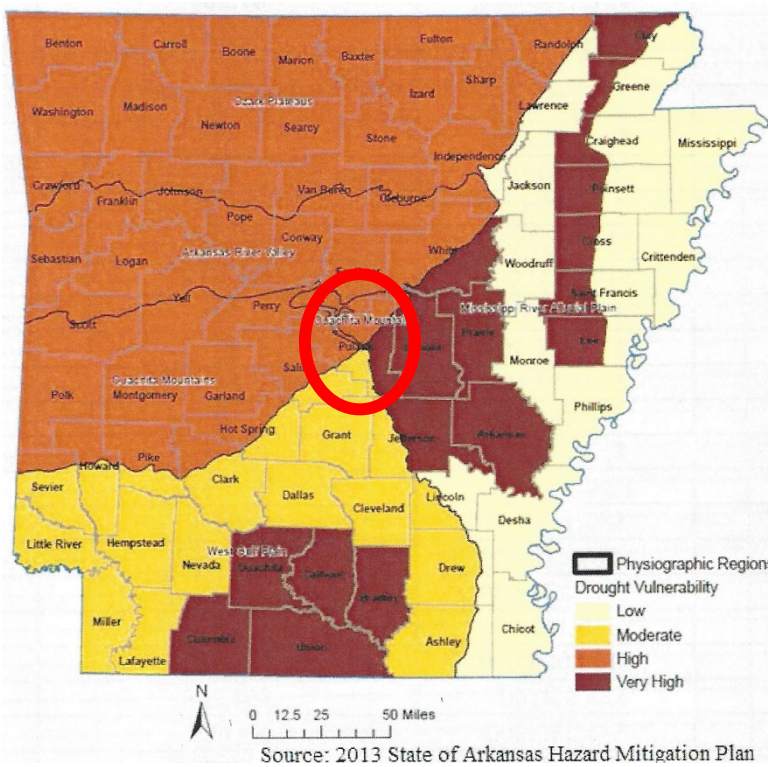
Drought can cause a series of **social impacts**. Drought affects human health, both physically and emotionally, in both rural and urban areas. People lose their peace of mind if they're not certain they'll have enough water. They

may also change their habits in response to animals that come into communities in search of food and water, or to the increased risk of fire caused by dry landscaping around their homes.

The school districts in Faulkner County will also be greatly affected by the dwindling water supply. Limited water supplies may also affect the schools' ability to provide meal services. School schedules could be hindered, or canceled altogether.

According to the Arkansas State Mitigation Plan (2018), the USDA 2012 Census of **Agriculture (**the latest available data) provides data on the crop exposure value, the total dollar value of all crops for Faulkner County.

County	USDA Estimated Crop Exposure	USDA Crop Loss, 2012-2017 Yearly Average	Percentage Crop Loss per year
Faulkner	$26,257,000	$90,639	0.345%



Source: 2013 State of Arkansas Hazard Mitigation Plan

The higher the percentage loss, the higher the vulnerability the county has to drought events.

Additional predictions about drought vulnerability can be made by reviewing the six physiographic sub regions within the state, as the availability of ground water generally is controlled largely by the topography, geology, hydrogeology, and hydrology of these regions. Based on the natural state conditions of each of these sub-regions, the following map illustrates the potential susceptibility of areas of Arkansas to drought. Faulkner County – being located in the "High" vulnerability area.

3.4.3 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.

Location

Data is not available to predict the location of future earthquakes for areas of Faulkner County; therefore it is assumed that all areas of the planning area are equally susceptible to earthquakes. The Arkansas State Mitigation Plan describes the regions with high probability of future earthquakes in the State of Arkansas are along the New Madrid Fault. The portion of Arkansas that is likely to experience damage is located in the northeast portion of the state. Faulkner County is not located in this area.

Extent

The effect of an earthquake on the Earth's surface is called the intensity. The intensity scale consists of a series of certain key responses such as people awakening, movement of furniture, damage to chimneys, and finally - total destruction. Although numerous intensity scales have been developed over the last several hundred years to evaluate the effects of earthquakes, the one currently used in the United States is the Modified Mercalli (MM) Intensity Scale. It was developed in 1931 by the American seismologists Harry Wood and Frank Neumann. This scale, composed of increasing levels of intensity that range from imperceptible shaking to catastrophic destruction, is designated by Roman numerals. It does not have a mathematical basis; instead it is an arbitrary ranking based on observed effects.

The Modified Mercalli Intensity value assigned to a specific site after an earthquake has a more meaningful measure of severity to the nonscientist than the magnitude because intensity refers to the effects actually experienced at that place.

The lower numbers of the intensity scale generally deal with the manner in which the earthquake is felt by people. The higher numbers of the scale are based on observed structural damage. Structural engineers usually contribute information for assigning intensity values of VIII or above.

The following is an abbreviated description of the levels of Modified Mercalli intensity.

Intensity	Shaking	Description/Damage
I	Not felt	Not felt except by a very few under especially favorable conditions.
II	Weak	Felt only by a few persons at rest,especially on upper floors of buildings.
III	Weak	Felt quite noticeably by persons indoors, especially on upper floors of buildings. Many people do not recognize it as an earthquake. Standing motor cars may rock slightly. Vibrations similar to the passing of a truck. Duration estimated.
IV	Light	Felt indoors by many, outdoors by few during the day. At night, some awakened. Dishes, windows, doors disturbed; walls make cracking sound. Sensation like heavy truck striking building. Standing motor cars rocked noticeably.
V	Moderate	Felt by nearly everyone; many awakened. Some dishes, windows broken. Unstable objects overturned. Pendulum clocks may stop.
VI	Strong	Felt by all, many frightened. Some heavy furniture moved; a few instances of fallen plaster. Damage slight.
VII	Very strong	Damage negligible in buildings of good design and construction; slight to moderate in well-built ordinary structures; considerable damage in poorly built or badly designed structures; some chimneys broken.
VIII	Severe	Damage slight in specially designed structures; considerable damage in ordinary substantial buildings with partial collapse. Damage great in poorly built structures. Fall of chimneys, factory stacks, columns, monuments, walls. Heavy furniture overturned.
IX	Violent	Damage considerable in specially designed structures; well-designed frame structures thrown out of plumb. Damage great in substantial buildings, with partial collapse. Buildings shifted off foundations.
X	Extreme	Some well-built wooden structures destroyed; most masonry and frame structures destroyed with foundations. Rails bent.

Previous Occurrences

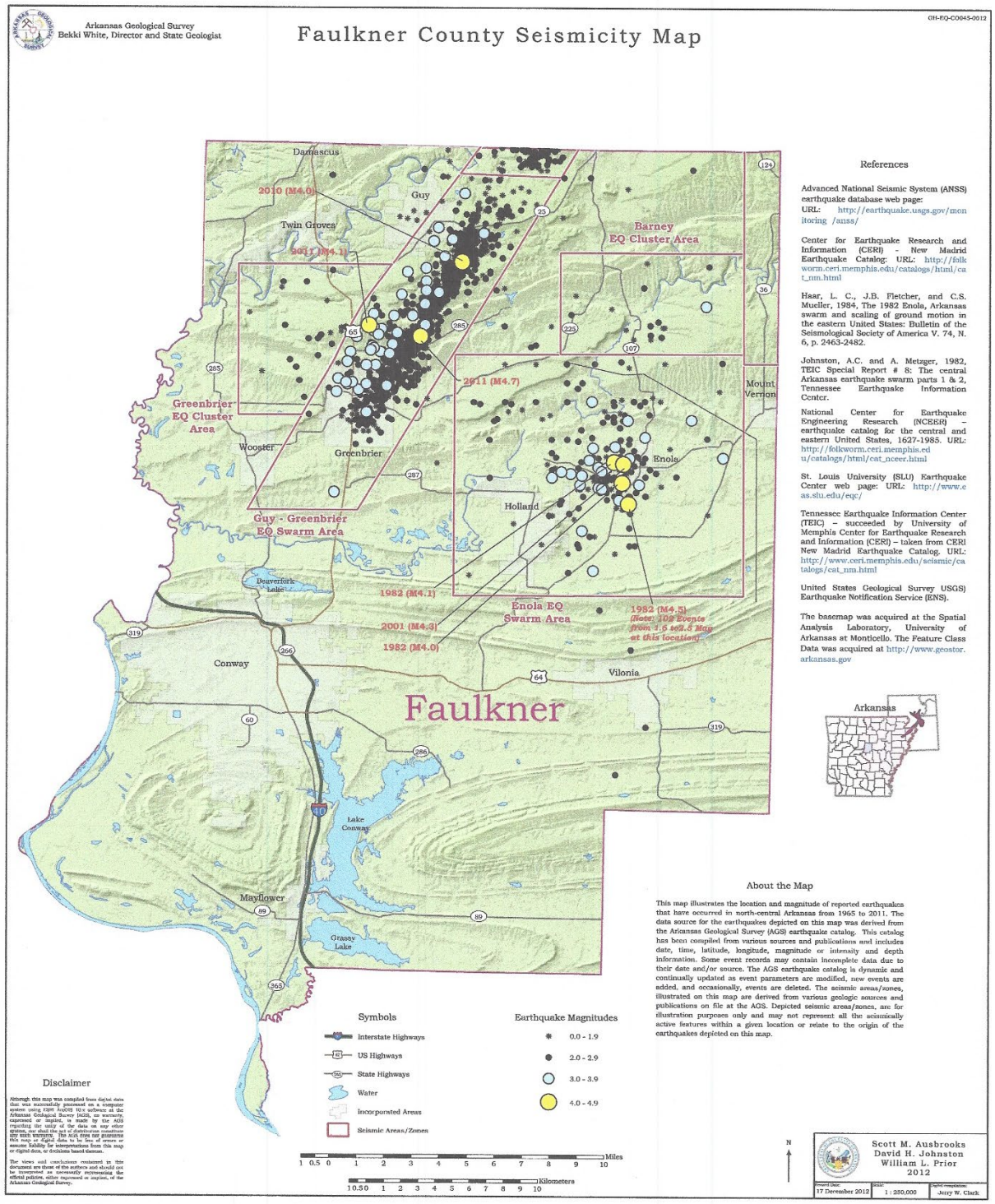
Earthquakes can occur nearly anywhere in Arkansas. Earthquakes that occur outside of the New Madrid Seismic Zone are generally small and have caused little to no damage. When numerous earthquakes occur in a localized area over a short period of time, it is generally referred to as an earthquake swarm. Earthquake swarms have occurred in Arkansas near **Arkadelphia (Clark County)**, **El Dorado (Union County)**, **Enola (Faulkner County)**, and **Magnet Cove (Hot Spring County)**. Of these earthquake swarms, the most noteable is the Enola Swarm in central Arkansas. On January 12, 1982, an earthquake of magnitude 1.2 was recorded near Enola. Since then, more than 40,000 earthquakes have been recorded in the Enola area. Most of the recorded seismic events are microquakes, which are small earthquakes. Earthquakes in the Enola Swarm area have not exceeded a magnitude of 4.5. No structural damage has been reported. On May 4, 2001, a magnitude 4.4 earthquake occurred in the Enola area, followed by aftershocks, some of which measured greater than a magnitude 2.0. Approximately 2,500 earthquakes were recorded in the Enola area in 2001 by a portable seismic monitoring network. Another earthquake swarm began in late 2010 in the region of **Guy (Faulkner County)** and **Greenbrier (Faulkner County)**; the most powerful of these to date was a 4.7 magnitude earthquake which occurred on the night of February 27, 2011.

Faulkner County, Arkansas Historic Earthquake Events above Magnitude 4.0, 1965-2017

Date	Richter Scale Magnitude	Incident Remarks
2/27/2011	4.7	None

1/20/1982	4.7	Enola swarm, largest event, felt area – 75,000 km^2
4/4/2001	4.4	Enola swarm, largest event since 1982
1/23/1982	4.3	Enola swarm, second largest event since, 1982, felt area approximately 43,500 km^2
2/28/1982	4.1	Enola swarm, third largest event

The map below generated by the Arkansas Geological Survey, indicates the “earthquake swarms” in Faulkner County.



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St. Louis University (SLU) Earthquake Center web page: URL: http://www.eas.slu.edu/eqc/

Tennessee Earthquake Information Center (TEIC) – succeeded by University of Memphis Center for Earthquake Research and Information (CERI) – taken from CERI New Madrid Earthquake Catalog. URL: http://www.ceri.memphis.edu/seismic/catalogs/cat_nm.html

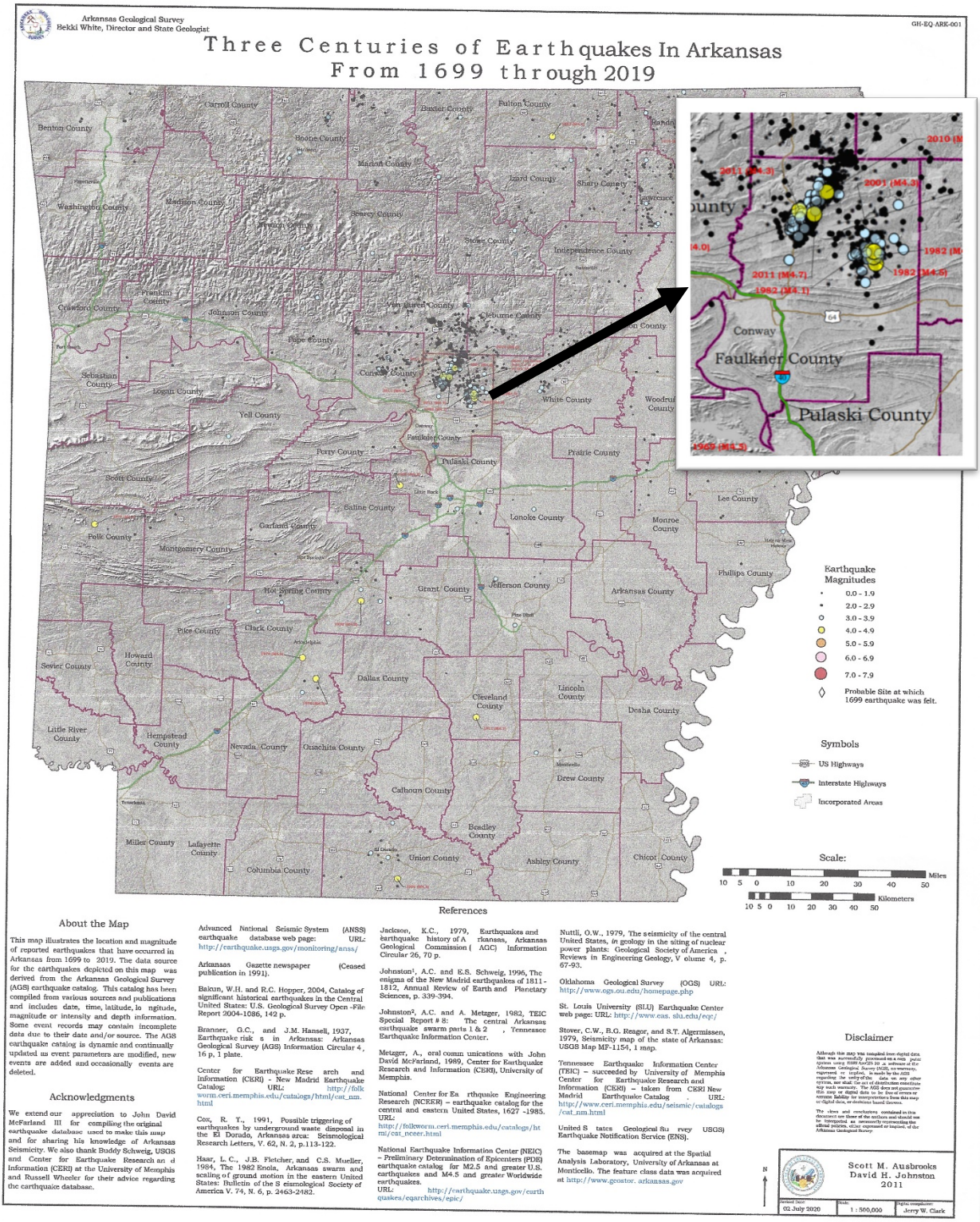
United States Geological Survey USGS) Earthquake Notification Service (ENS).

The basemap was acquired at the Spatial Analysis Laboratory, University of Arkansas at Monticello. The Feature Class Data was acquired at http://www.geostor.arkansas.gov

About the Map

This map illustrates the location and magnitude of reported earthquakes that have occurred in north-central Arkansas from 1965 to 2011. The data source for the earthquakes depicted on this map was derived from the Arkansas Geological Survey (AGS) earthquake catalog. This catalog has been compiled from various sources and publications and includes date, time, latitude, longitude, magnitude or intensity and depth information. Some event records may contain incomplete data due to their date and/or source. The AGS earthquake catalog is dynamic and continually updated as event parameters are modified, new events are added, and occasionally, events are deleted. The seismic areas/zones, illustrated on this map are derived from various geologic sources and publications on file at the AGS. Depicted seismic areas/zones, are for illustration purposes only and may not represent all the seismically active features within a given location or relate to the origin of the earthquakes depicted on this map.

Disclaimer



About the Map

This map illustrates the location and magnitude of reported earthquakes that have occurred in Arkansas from 1699 to 2019. The data source for the earthquakes depicted on this map was derived from the Arkansas Geological Survey (AGS) earthquake catalog. This catalog has been compiled from various sources and publications and includes date, time, latitude, longitude, magnitude or intensity and depth information. Some event records may contain incomplete data due to their date and/or source. The AGS earthquake catalog is dynamic and continually updated as event parameters are modified, new events are added and occasionally events are deleted.

Acknowledgments

We extend our appreciation to John David McFarland III for compiling the original earthquake database used to make this map and for sharing his knowledge of Arkansas Seismicity. We also thank Buddy Schweig, USGS and Center for Earthquake Research and Information (CERI) at the University of Memphis and Russell Wheeler for their advice regarding the earthquake database.

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Disclaimer

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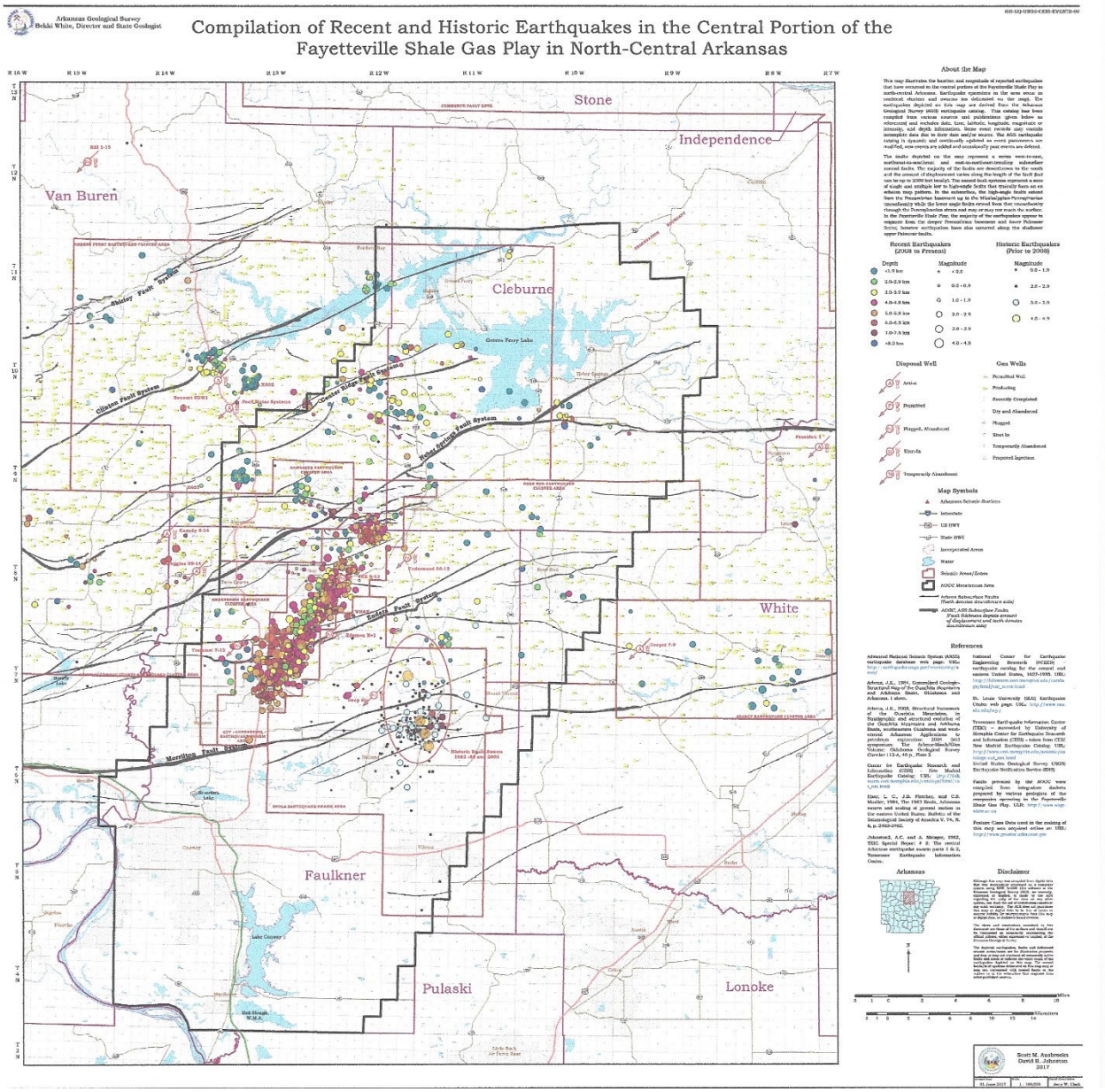
The views and conclusions contained in this map are those of the authors and should not be interpreted as necessarily representing the official policies, either expressed or implied, of the Arkansas Geological Survey.



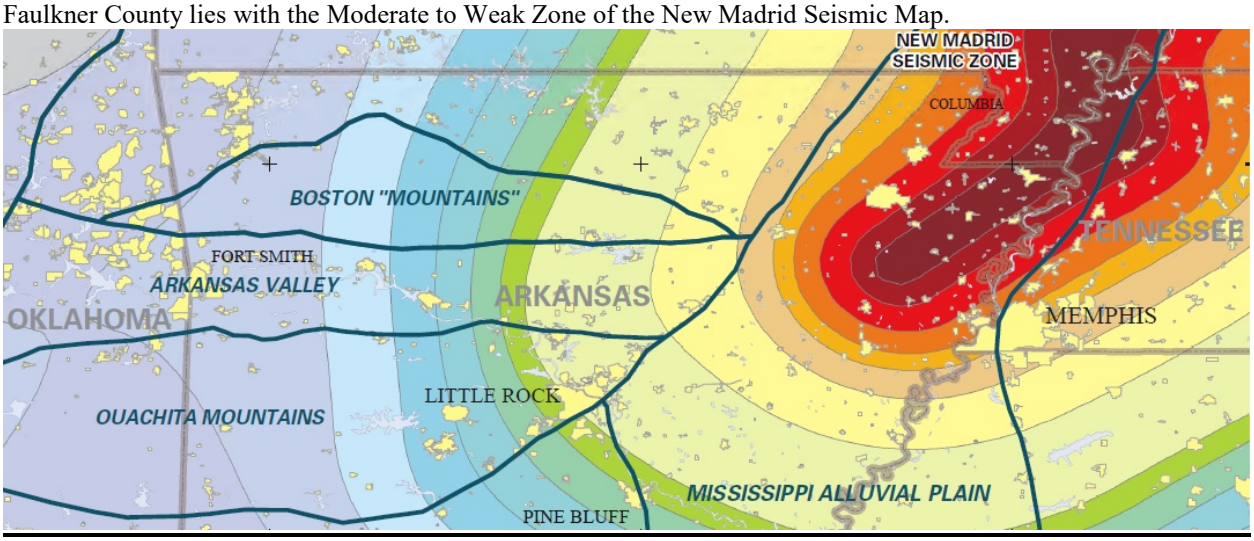
EXERT FROM THIS MAP: This map illustrates the location and magnitude of reported earthquakes that have occurred in the central portion of the Fayetteville Shale Play in north-central Arkansas. Earthquake epicenters in the area occurs in scattered clusters and swarms (as delineated on the map). The earthquakes depicted on this map are derived from the Arkansas Geological Survey (AGS) earthquake catalog. This catalog has been compiled from various sources and publications (given below as references) and includes dates, time, latitude, longitude, magnitude or intensity, and depth information. Some event records may contain incomplete data due to their date and/or source. The AGS earthquake catalog is dynamic and continually updated as event parameters remodified, new events are added and occasionally past events are deleted.

The faults depicted on the map represent a series west-to-east, northwest-to-southeast and east-to-northeast-trending subsurface normal faults. The majority of the faults are downthrown to the south and the amount of displacement varies along the length of the fault (but can be up to 2000 feet locally) the named fault systems represent a zone of single and multiple low to high-angle faults that typically form an en echelon map pattern. In the subsurface, the high-angle faults extend from the Precambrian basement up to the Mississippian-Pennsylvanian unconformity while the lower angle faults extend from that unconformity through the Pennsylvanian strata and may or may not reach the surface. In the Fayetteville Shale Play, the majority of the earthquakes appear to originate from the deeper

Precambrian basement and lower Paleozoic faults; however earthquakes have also occurred along the shallower upper Paleozoic faults

Probability of Future Events

Based on the previous occurrences in recent history, the probability of an earthquake event in any given year is 13%. It appears that the Enola community is most likely to be the area most affected; however, it is possible that all plan participants in Faulkner County could experience up to a 4.0 Magnitude earthquake at some point in the future Faulkner County lies with the Moderate to Weak Zone of the New Madrid Seismic Map.



Impact and Vulnerability

Most earthquake-related property damage and deaths are caused by the failure and collapse of structures due to ground shaking. Impacts to the Faulkner County planning area during a New Madrid event would lend more toward recovery, i.e. acceptance of displaced residents from other counties and the providing of resources to the overall state recovery effort.

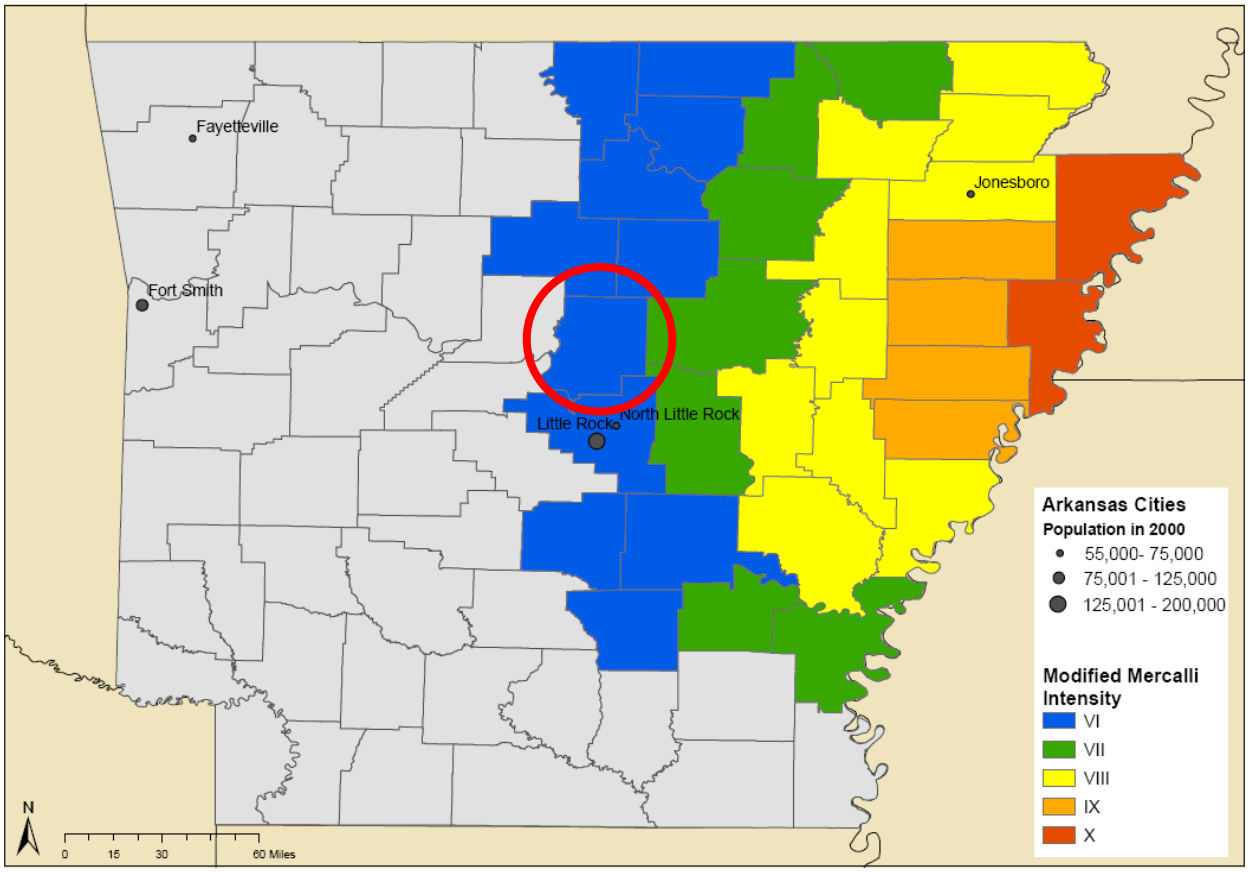
The magnitude of a future probable event for the planning area would not impact any areas differently, i.e. urban vs. rural so building density would not be a factor. There are vulnerable commercial structures located in the planning area that are constructed with unreinforced masonry. During a Magnitude 6.1 on the Richter Scale, the planning area could experience destruction up to about 99 miles across populated areas. According to the Modified Mercalli Scale, an event of this magnitude (IX equivalent) could cause buildings to shift off foundations, foundation cracks, and break underground pipes.

All areas of the planning area contain housing that is constructed with unreinforced masonry. The walls will be cracked or collapsed. The windows would be broken and unanchored furniture will be turned over or displaced. There are also areas with mobile homes that are mounted on piers. The homes could be knocked off their foundation and drop 24 to 36 inches before striking the ground. Any residents in mobile homes are vulnerable and would be knocked from their current position to the floor and injured or killed. The contents of the home would be scattered and damaged, and structures connected to the home can be torn away from the main structure.

Elderly and small children are most vulnerable to this hazard as they may be unable to reach safety (outdoors) as quickly as others. Additionally, an earthquake could create stress or take an emotional toll on this population for fear of future events.

Infrastructure such as roads, bridges, power lines, etc. can also be vulnerable to a future earthquake event. Roads can separate and collapse. Bridges can be structurally compromised and even completely collapse. Power lines can fall and become inoperable. Services such as cell service and landlines may become unavailable as well due to damage or capacity limits.

Earthquake Intensity in Arkansas
FEMA Catastrophic Planning Scenario - NMSZ - 7.7 M



3.4.4 Extreme Heat

Extreme heat is characterized by a combination of very high temperatures and exceptionally humid conditions. 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. When persisting over a period of time, it is called a heat wave. Many areas of the United States are susceptible to heat waves and Arkansas is certainly one of these.

The major threat of extreme heat or heat waves is heatstroke, a medical emergency that can be fatal. Most at risk are outdoor laborers, the elderly, children, and people in poor physical health. The combined effects of high temperature and high humidity are more intense in urban centers than in rural areas.

An estimation of the heat index is a relationship between dry bulb temperatures at different humidity's and the skin's resistance to heat and moisture transfer. Because skin resistance is directly related to skin temperature, a relation between ambient temperature and relative humidity versus skin or apparent temperature can be determined. If the relative humidity is higher or lower than the base value, then the apparent temperature is higher or lower than the ambient temperature.

Approximately 200 deaths a year are attributable to extreme heat in the U.S. There were no records available to the HMPT documenting any deaths in the county which was attributable to extreme heat, although it is doubtful there have not been some over the years, though perhaps not recorded as such or attributed directly to the weather.

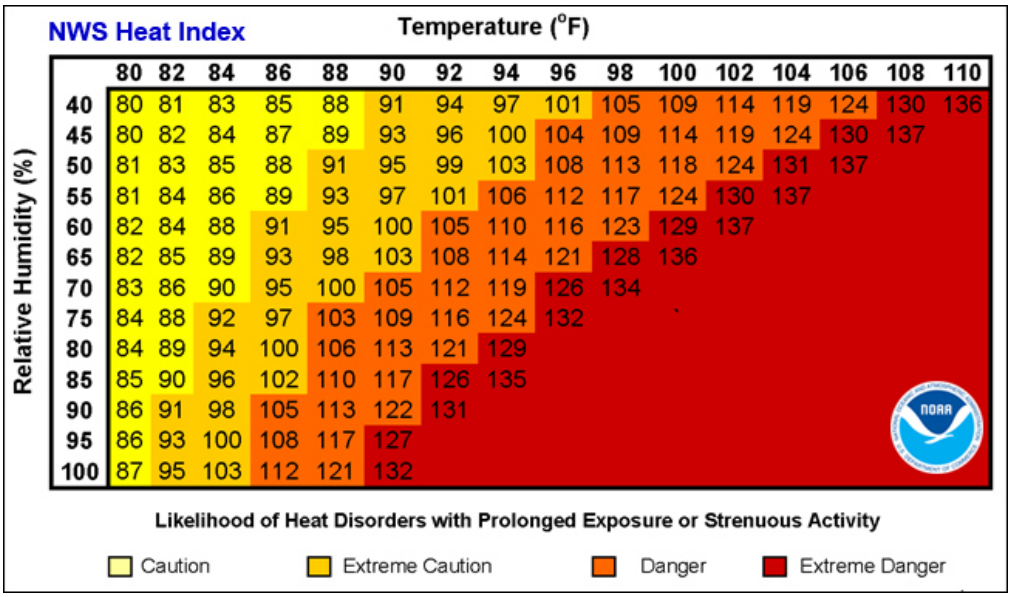
Location

There is no defined geographic hazard boundary for extreme heat. Extreme heat generally affects people rather than property. However; infrastructure such as roads can be affected by extreme heat. All plan participants are equally likely to experience an extreme heat event.

Extent

All plan participants are affected seasonally by summer heat, with summer temperatures averaging 89 degrees (all temperatures given in Fahrenheit). Between 2000 and 2016, areas in Faulkner County have recorded high temperatures between 100 and 108 degrees. The highest recorded temperature of 108 occurred on August 28, 2000. Temperature readings of 107 were recorded on August 31, 2000 and August 4, 2011. The past occurrences help predict that the participating jurisdictions mentioned above are likely to expect extreme heat up to 108 degrees Fahrenheit.

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.



Heat Index/Heat Disorders

Heat Index	Possible heat disorders for people in higher risk groups
130 or higher	Heatstroke/sunstroke highly likely with continued exposure.
105-130	Sunstroke, heat cramps or heat exhaustion likely, and heat stroke possible with prolonged exposure and/or physical activity.
90-105	Sunstroke, heat cramps and heat exhaustion possible with prolonged exposure and/or physical activity.
80-90	Fatigue possible with prolonged exposure and/or physical activity.

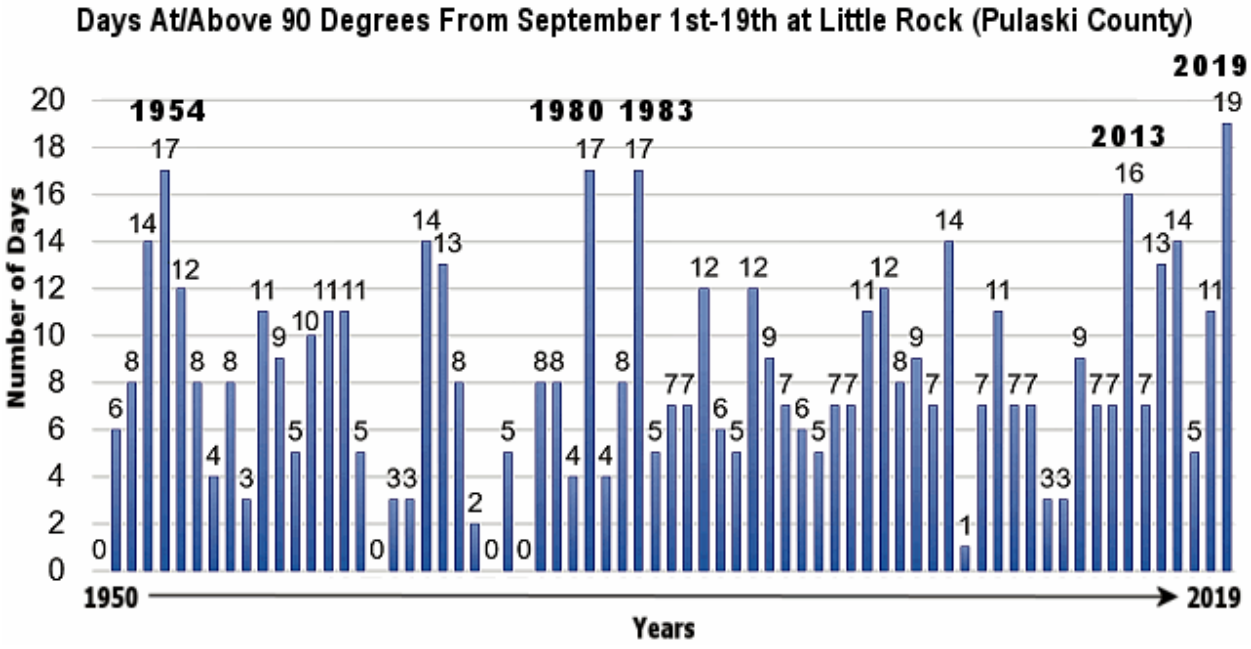
IMPORTANT: Since heat index values were devised for shady, light wind conditions, exposure to full sunshine can increase heat index values by up to 15°F. Also, strong winds, particularly with very hot, dry air, can be extremely hazardous.

Heat Disorder	Symptoms	First Aid

Sunburn	Redness and pain. In severe cases swelling of skin, blisters, fever, and headaches.	Ointments for mild cases if blisters appear and do not break. If breaking occurs, apply dry sterile dressings. Serious, extensive cases should be seen by a physician.
Heat Cramps	Painful spasms usually in muscles of the legs and abdomen possible. Heavy sweating.	Firm pressure on the cramping muscles, or gentle massaging to relieve the spasm. Give sips of water. If nausea occurs, discontinue use.
Heat Exhaustion	Heavy sweating, weakness, skin cold, pale and clammy. Pulse thready. Normal temperature possible. Fainting and vomiting.	Get victim out of sun. Lay down and loosen clothing. Apply cool, wet cloths. Fan or move victim to air conditioned room. Sips of water. If nausea occurs, discontinue use. If vomiting continues, seek immediate medical attention.
Heat Stroke (*sunstroke*)	High body temperature (106 F or higher). Hot dry skin. Rapid and strong pulse. Possible unconsciousness.	*Heat stroke is a severe medical emergency. Summon emergency medical assistance or get the victim to a hosiptal immediately. Delay can be fatal.* Move the victim to a cooler environment. Reduce body temperature with cold bath or sponging. Use extreme caution. Remove clothing, use fans and air conditioners. If temperature rise again, repeat process. Do **not** give fluids.

Previous Occurrences

There were no recorded instance of "excessive heat" recorded by the NCDC from Jan 1 2015 to July 30, 2020. Faulkner County is not listed separately on the National Weather Service "past events" so we will use Pulaski County data. Record breaking temperatures in 2019 with 62 days above 90º from 2015-2019.



Probability of Future Events

Based on previous occurrences, the planning area is likely to see 12.40 extreme heat events per year, so the probability of an event is 29.44% in any given year. The entire planning area is expected to experience temperatures between 100°F and 110°F any given year.

Impact and Vulnerability

All participating jurisdictions have total vulnerable populations with special consideration of children under 5 years and elderly over 62 years. 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. For the Faulkner County School Districts, the students, faculty, and staff are at risk to heat injuries during recess, and transition from building to building.

The unincorporated areas of Faulkner County and rural communities are concerned about the agriculture crops, livestock, water supply, infrastructure 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 and growing food crops require plenty of water. Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining continue to make up a significant portion of Faulkner County's industry. 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. Also, more extreme temperatures prevent crops from growing.

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 plantations 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.

Infrastructure, roads in particular, can quickly deteriorate due to extreme heat. The asphalt becomes soft and will easily buckle with the weight of large vehicles.

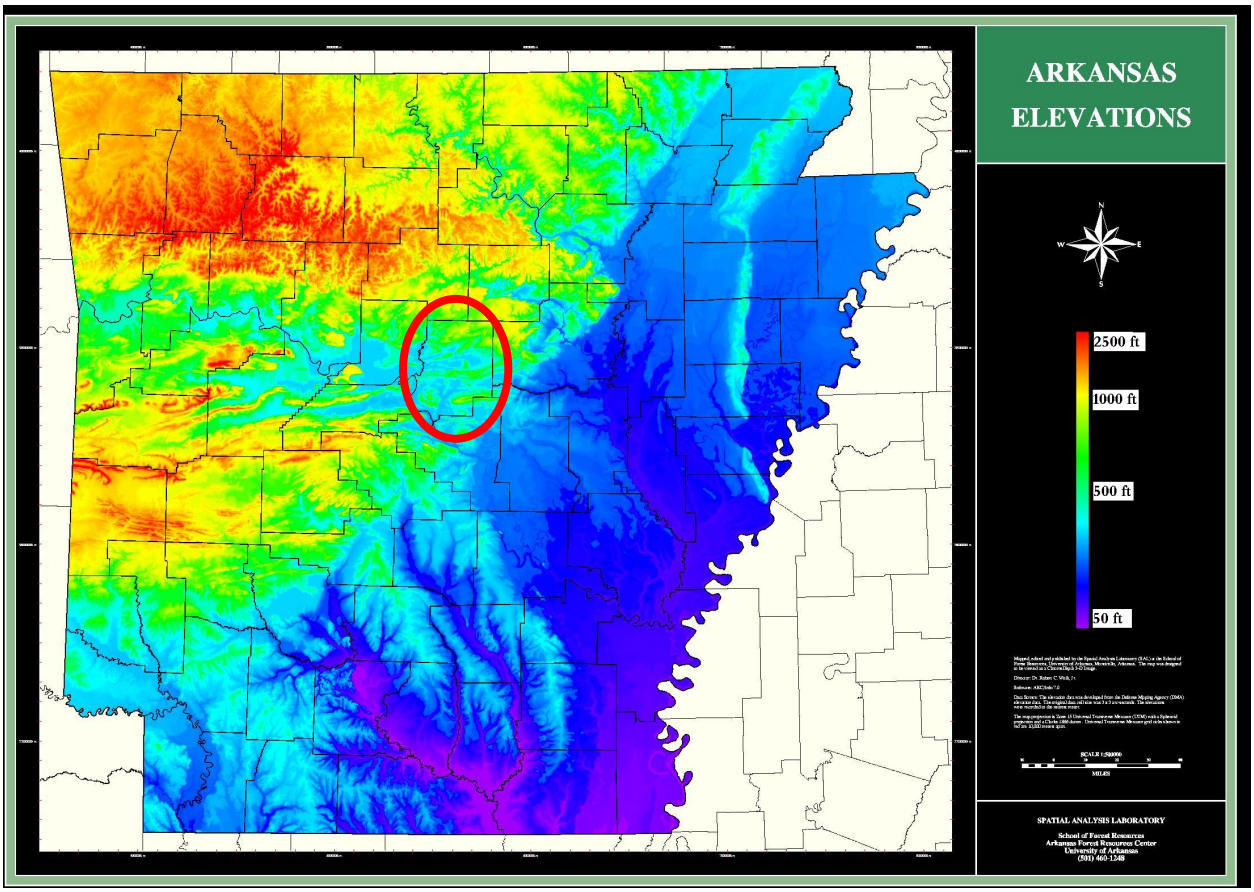
3.4.5 Flooding

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

- Flash Flood: The product of heavy, localized precipitation in a short time period over a given location
- Riverine Flood: Occurs when precipitation over a given river basin for a long period of time causes the overflow of rivers, streams, lakes and drains.

Location

Flash Flooding typically affects the Interior Highlands Region due to large number of smaller drainage basins and steep stream gradients. As you can see, Faulkner County has a variety of elevations within its boundaries and is affected by flash flooding.



The National Weather Service provides the following definitions for actual and potential flash floods.

- *Flash Flood Watch*: Issued to indicate current or developing hydrologic conditions that are favorable for flash flooding in and close to the watch area, but the occurrence is neither certain or imminent.
- *Flash Flood Warning:* Issued to inform the public, emergency management and other cooperating agencies that flash flooding is in progress, imminent, or highly likely.
- *Flash Flood Statement:* In hydrologic terms, a statement by the NWS which provides follow-up information on flash flood watches and warnings.

Riverine Flooding

As defined by the USGS; Riverine flooding is generally more common for larger rivers in areas with a wetter climate, when excessive runoff from longer-lasting rainstorms and sometimes from melting snow causes a slower water-level rise over a larger area. Floods also can be caused by ice jams on a river or high tides, but most floods can be linked to a storm of some kind.

To help classify and map potential flood areas FEMA has identified flood zones for defined geographic area according to varying levels of risk. The Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) is an official flood map used in the National Flood Insurance Program. Most FIRMs are divided into FIRM panels which is available through FEMA.gov. The most typical flood zones used on the FIRM maps are shown below:

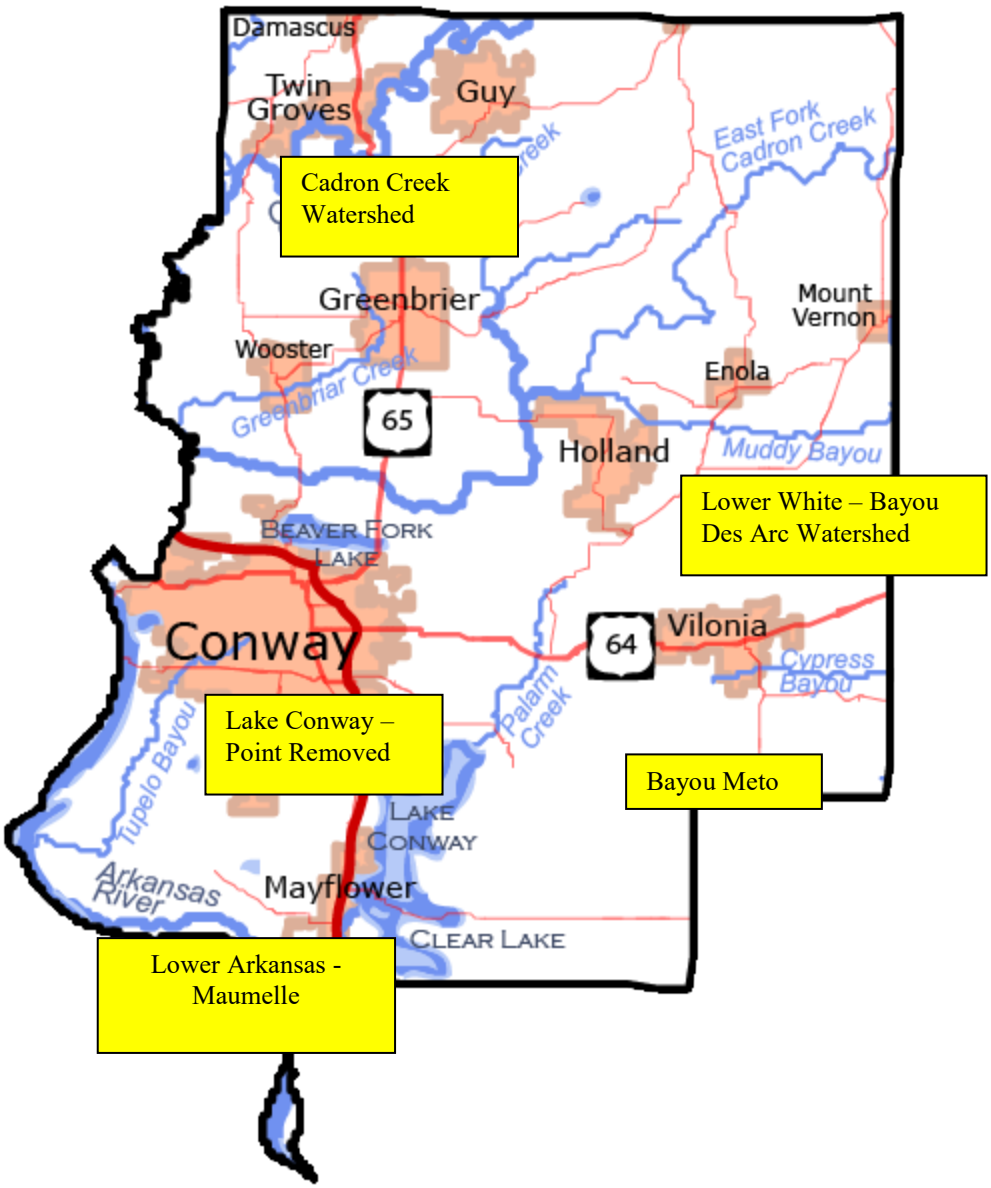
Zone Class	Description
A	An area inundated by 1% annual chance of flooding, for which no BFEs have been determined (100 year Floodplain)
AE	An area inundated by 1% annual chance of flooding, for which BFE's have been determined (100 Year Floodplain)
B	Areas of 500-year flood; areas of 100-year flood with average depths of less than 1 foot or with drainage areas less than 1 square mile; and areas protected by levees from 100-year flood. An area inundated by 0.2% annual chance of flooding.

X (Shaded)	Between the limits of the 100-year and 500-year Floodplain, area with a 0.2% (or 1 in 500 chance) annual chance of flooding. This zone is also used to designate base floodplains of lesser hazards, such as areas protected by levees from 100-year flood, or shallow flooding areas with average depths of less than one foot or drainage areas less than 1 square mile.
X (Unshaded)	500-year Floodplain, area of minimal flood hazard.

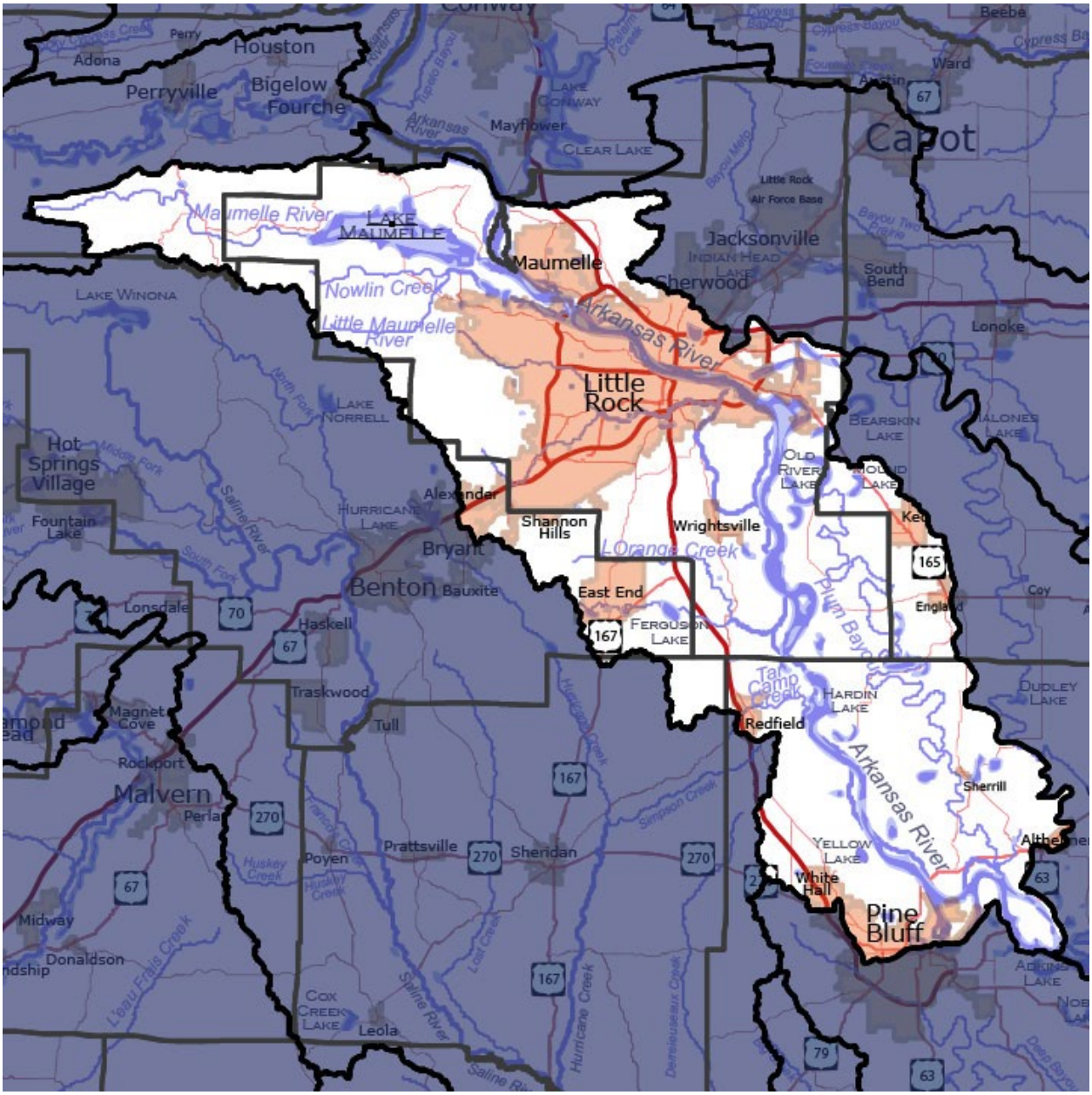
Faulkner County Watersheds

The Lake Conway – Point Removed Watershed covers the majority of Faulkner County and includes the Cities of Conway and Mayflower. Cadron Creek Watershed covers the northwestern area of the county including the cities of Damascus, Twin Groves, Guy, Greenbrier, Wooster, Holland, Enola, Mount Vernon and the very northern tip of Conway. Lower White – Bayou Des Arc Watershed is located on the southeastern boundary of Faulkner County and includes Vilonia.

Arkansas Natural Resources Commission under Cooperating Technical Partner (CTP) with FEMA completed the Flood Risk Report for the Lower Arkansas – Maumelle Watershed in October 10, 2018. and the following non-regulatory risk assessment products of "Flood Risk Map", "Flood Risk Report," and "Flood Risk Database" were made available. A very in depth report project area included: Town of Alexander, City of Bryant, City of Cammack Village, City of England, Town of Keo, City of Little Rock, City of Maumelle, City of North Little Rock, City of Pine Bluff, Town of Redfield, City of Shannon Hills, Town of Sherrill, City of White Hall, city of Wrightsville, Faulkner County Unincorporated Areas, Grant County Unincorporated Areas, Jefferson County Unincorporated Areas, Lonoke County Unincorporated Areas, Perry County Unincorporated Areas, Faulkner County unincorporated Areas, and Saline County Unincorporated Areas.


Damascus
Twin Groves
Guy
Cadron Creek Watershed
East Fork Cadron Creek
Greenbrier
Mount Vernon
Wooster
Greenbriar Creek
65
Enola
Holland
Muddy Bayou
Lower White – Bayou Des Arc Watershed
Beaver Fork Lake
Conway
64
Vilonia
Cypress Bayou
Lake Conway – Point Removed
Palarm Creek
Bayou Meto
Tupelo Bayou
Lake Conway
Arkansas River
Mayflower
Clear Lake
Lower Arkansas - Maumelle

Lower Arkansas – Maumelle Watershed



Arkansas Natural Resources Commission under Cooperating Technical Partner (CTP) with FEMA completed the full Risk MAP process for the Lake Conway – Point Remove Watershed, (09/01/2015) and the following non-regulatory risk assessment products of "Flood Risk Map", "Flood Risk Report," and "Flood Risk Database" were made available.

Arkansas Natural Resources Commission under Cooperating Technical Partner (CTP) with FEMA completed the full Risk MAP process for the Bayou Meto Watershed, (12/17/2015) and the following non-regulatory risk assessment products of "Flood Risk Map", "Flood Risk Report," and "Flood Risk Database" were made available.

Arkansas Natural Resources Commission under Cooperating Technical Partner (CTP) with FEMA completed the full Risk MAP process for the Upper Saline Watershed, (12/23/2015) and the following non-regulatory risk assessment products of "Flood Risk Map", "Flood Risk Report," and "Flood Risk Database" were made available.

No Risk MAP data is available for the Lower Arkansas Watershed at this time. It is not known if ANRC and FEMA have plans to produce Risk MAP products for these Watersheds, but this status will be revisited for future Mitigation Plan Updates to ensure the inclusion of the best available data.

Extent

NOAA data from January 2015- December 2019 indicates Faulkner County as a whole experienced 28 days of heavy rain, 1857 days (75 events) of flooding. The average precipitation for those events is 0.751724 inches. Oftentimes flooding can be a result of the condition of the land's ability to absorb precipitation, which can be affected by how much and in what time period previous rains have occurred. In events where an extreme amount of rain fall occurs over a short amount of time, the land is less able to absorb in influx of the rainfall which contributes to runoff. Runoff is also increased by the land use and development changes causing an increase in non-permeable surfaces such as asphalt and concrete.

Flood elevation data is not available for any of the planning area to determine how high the water can get. However, comparing past occurrences to rainfall received can provide an indication of what amount of rain each community can handle before experiencing flooding.

Flood severity categories used by the NWS include minor flooding, moderate flooding, and major flooding. Each category has a definition based on property damage and public threat. Any of the planning area could see any of the below categories of flooding.

- **Minor Flooding-** minimal or no property damage, but possibly some public threat or inconvenience
- **Moderate Flooding-** some inundation of structures and roads near streams. Some evacuations of people and/or transfer of property to high elevations are necessary
- **Major Flooding-** extensive inundation of structures and roads. Significant evacuations of people and/or transfer of property to higher elevations.

Previous Occurrences

There have been three Presidential Disaster Declarations within the last ten years.

Presidential Disaster Declarations in Faulkner County from 2015 to current date			
Declaration #	Date	Purpose	Amnt. Obligated for Public Assistance (PA)
DR-4441-AR	6/8/2019	Severe Storm & Flooding	$37,925,639.49
DR-4318-AR	4/26/2017	Severe Storms, Tornadoes, Straight-line Winds & Associated Flooding	$28,44,295.10
DR-4554-AR	5/2/2011	Severe Storms, Tornadoes, and Associated Flooding	$12,080,236.71

The conditions listed in the Extent section are determined from previous occurrences.

Flash floods provided through NCDC database.

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
Totals:								0	0	5.00K	0.00K
CONWAY	FAULKNER CO.	AR	06/26/2015	18:30	CST-6	Flash Flood		0	0	5.00K	0.00K
HAMLET	FAULKNER CO.	AR	11/17/2015	14:40	CST-6	Flash Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FUNSTON	FAULKNER CO.	AR	11/17/2015	14:53	CST-6	Flash Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PICKLES GAP	FAULKNER CO.	AR	11/17/2015	16:00	CST-6	Flash Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
VILONIA	FAULKNER CO.	AR	12/28/2015	05:50	CST-6	Flash Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
CONWAY MUNI ARPT	FAULKNER CO.	AR	03/30/2016	16:42	CST-6	Flash Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K

CONWAY MUNI ARPT	FAULKNER CO.	AR	04/29/2017	22:25	CST-6	Flash Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
CONWAY	FAULKNER CO.	AR	04/29/2017	22:40	CST-6	Flash Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SKUNK HOLLOW	FAULKNER CO.	AR	08/15/2017	08:00	CST-6	Flash Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
ENOLA	FAULKNER CO.	AR	08/15/2017	08:00	CST-6	Flash Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
CONWAY	FAULKNER CO.	AR	02/21/2018	07:21	CST-6	Flash Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BONO	FAULKNER CO.	AR	02/21/2018	07:39	CST-6	Flash Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
CONWAY	FAULKNER CO.	AR	08/17/2018	07:32	CST-6	Flash Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
CONWAY	FAULKNER CO.	AR	10/31/2018	19:22	CST-6	Flash Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SALTILLO	FAULKNER CO.	AR	05/02/2019	13:16	CST-6	Flash Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
CANEY	FAULKNER CO.	AR	05/02/2019	13:31	CST-6	Flash Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
CONWAY	FAULKNER CO.	AR	08/10/2019	05:58	CST-6	Flash Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	5.00K	0.00K

Flood

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
Totals:								0	0	2.000M	500.00K
SALEM	FAULKNER CO.	AR	05/12/2015	22:00	CST-6	Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BESSIE	FAULKNER CO.	AR	06/01/2015	00:00	CST-6	Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SALEM	FAULKNER CO.	AR	12/28/2015	15:35	CST-6	Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SALEM	FAULKNER CO.	AR	01/01/2016	00:00	CST-6	Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GOLD CREEK	FAULKNER CO.	AR	02/23/2018	09:00	CST-6	Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GLEASON	FAULKNER CO.	AR	05/25/2019	12:10	CST-6	Flood		0	0	1.000M	500.00K
PORTLAND	FAULKNER CO.	AR	06/01/2019	00:00	CST-6	Flood		0	0	1.000M	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	2.000M	500.00K

Severe Flooding Faulkner County: Arkansas River Flooding 2019

As June began, it was all about the Arkansas River. After fifteen to twenty inches of rain in May across northeast Oklahoma and southeast Kansas, and massive releases from nearby lakes, the Arkansas River rose to unprecedented levels. Crests in late May/early June were more than two feet above previous high marks at Van Buren (Crawford County), Toad Suck (Perry County), and Pendleton (Desha County).

Arkansas River Flooding

Weather Forecast Office
Little Rock, AR
Issued June 11 2019 9:30 PM CDT

Location	Flood Stage	Crest/Date	Versus Highest Crest On Record	Rank	Record Crest/Year Prior to Event
Van Buren	22.0 ft	40.8 ft/June 1	+2.7 ft	1st	38.1 ft/1945
Ozark	357.0 ft	375.0 ft/May 30	-0.5 ft	2nd	375.5 ft/1943
Dardanelle	32.0 ft	45.9 ft/May 30	+1.8 ft	1st	44.1 ft/1943
Morrilton	30.0 ft	43.0 ft/June 4	+1.0 ft	1st	42.0 ft/1927
Toad Suck	275.0 ft	285.4 ft/June 4	+2.5 ft	1st	282.9 ft/1990
Little Rock	23.0 ft	29.7 ft/June 5	-4.9 ft	7th	34.6 ft/1833
Pine Bluff	42.0 ft	50.8 ft/June 6	-1.3 ft	2nd	52.1 ft/1943
Pendleton	31.0 ft	37.6 ft/June 6	+3.5 ft	1st	34.1 ft/1973

An historic flood event unfolded along the Arkansas River. Record or near record crests occurred, with previous high marks surpassed by more than two feet at Van Buren (Crawford County), Toad Suck (Perry County), and Pendleton (Desha County). Some long time records (1940s or before) were broken.

NWSLittle Rock weather.gov/lzk

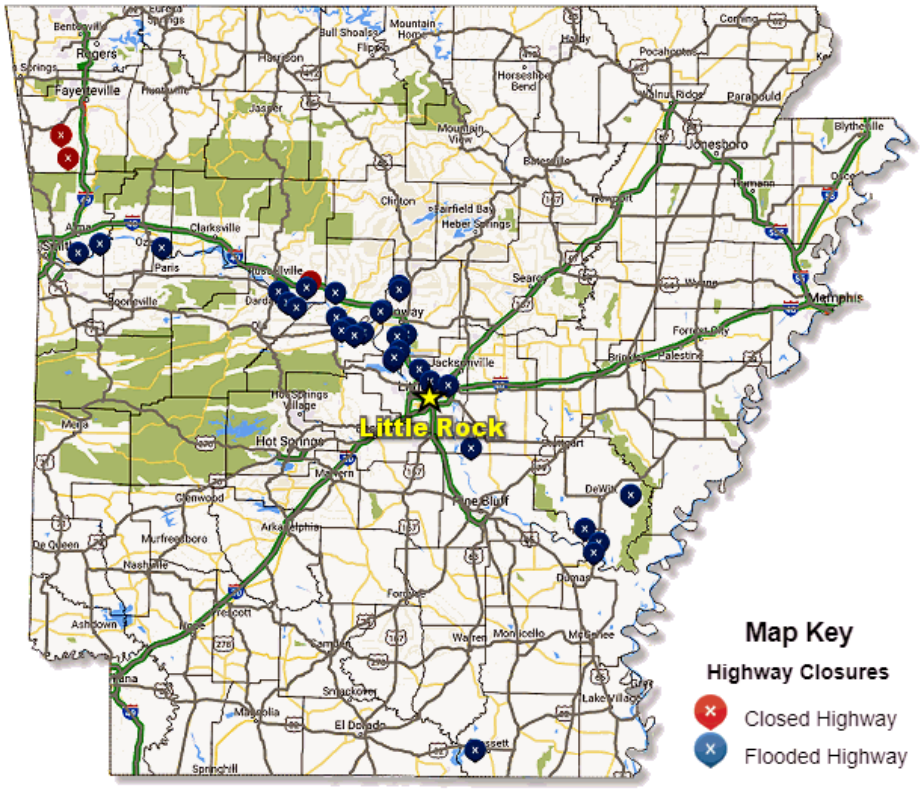
Along the river, major flooding was experienced for almost two weeks in places through June 4th. Water this high for an extended period put levees to the test, and threatened hundreds of homes and businesses.

Consecutive Days Above Flood Stage

National Weather Service Little Rock Arkansas — Current data as of June 4th 2019

Location	Minor (Days/Period)	Moderate (Days/Period)	Major (Days/Period)
Van Buren	14 May 22nd- Today	14 Late May 22nd- Today	13 Late May 23rd- Today
Ozark	14 Late May 22nd- Today	12 Early May 24th- Today	12 May 24th- Today
Dardanelle	12 Late May 24th- Today	11 Late May 25th- Today	9 Early May 27th- Today
Morrilton	12 May 24th- Today	11 May 25th- Today	9 Early May 27th- Today
Toad Suck	11 May 25th- Today	10 Late May 26th- Today	9 May 27th- Today
Little Rock	8 May 28th- Today	7 Late May 29th- Today	5 Early May 31st- Today
Pine Bluff	10 Late May 26th- Today	8 Early May 28th- Today	8 Late May 28th- Today
Pendleton	8 Late May 28th- Today	6 May 30th- Today	6 Late May 30th- Today

Numerous highways were closed and flooded. This included Highway 22 near Barling (Sebastian County), which did not open until water receded on the 4th (after cresting on the 1st). A 64-year-old man lost his life on this highway on May 28th after driving around a barricade



In the photo: Water from the Arkansas River was flooding homes near Two Rivers Park about eight miles northwest of Little Rock (Faulkner County) on **05/29/2019**. The video/photo is courtesy of the Arkansas State Police.

Flooding on Hwy 25 South at Wooster looking south, Greenbrier Creek

May 31 2019, Hwy 25 at Cadron looking towards Lake Beaverfork

The City of Conway's downtown area suffers from repetitive loss multiple times a year on Graham Drive. The Conway downtown area experiences the same fate on a regular basis. The City of Conway has applied for grant funds to provide drainage studies of these areas. They were awarded a grant in 2019 to remove 9 structures in the SFHA.

Faulkner County applied for grants in 2019/2020 to remove 10 homes from the SFHA.

Probability of Future Events

Flood Return Intervals	Chance of Occurrence in Any Given Year
10-Year	10%
50-Year	2%
100-Year	1%
500-Year	0.2%

Based on previous occurrences, the planning area is likely to see14.6 flash flood events per year, so the probability of a flash flood event is 146% in any given year. The planning area is likely to see 2.6 Flood events per year, or a 260% chance of flooding in any given year.

Impact and Vulnerability

Arkansas Natural Resources Commission under Cooperating Technical Partner (CTP) with FEMA completed the full Risk MAP following non-regulatory risk assessment products of "Flood Risk Map", "Flood Risk Report," and "Flood Risk Database" were made available:

1. Lower Arkansas - Maumelle Watershed (10/10/2013) covering a portion of the Unincorporated areas of Faulkner County
2. Bayou Meto Watershed (12/17/2017) a portion of the Unincorporated areas of Faulkner County
3. Lake Conway – Point Remove Watershed (09/01/2015) covering the City of Conway, City of Mayflower, City of Vilonia and Unincorporated areas of Faulkner County.

There are numerous ways that flooding could impact Faulkner County. Flooding causes problems by cutting off streets, collapsing overpasses and bridges and causing traffic-light failures. Cars may stall and can even be carried off by flood waters. Flood waters interrupt gas, electricity and water services and contaminate the water supply, making drinkable water unavailable. Transportation systems may go off-line because buses, cars and trucks can't navigate the high water.

People can die in floods when their autos and homes are overtaken quickly by fast-rising flood waters. Homes, personal belongings and businesses can be damaged or lost entirely as a result of ravages of flooding. People may be unable to get to work, creating a loss of income and a lack of services they would provide. Listed below are other means in which flooding can affect Faulkner County:

Environmental- Flat areas that do not have trees or rocks to prevent erosion are often swept away. Farm fields, which typically are located in flat areas, become washed out and crops are lost. Contaminants from sewer back-ups and other waste may be washed into the water supply, resulting in water that is unsafe for residents to use. The shelters of animals in the area are also washed out, resulting in many homeless animals that can cause problems for their owners.

Economic- Residential loss or repair could have an impact. Businesses also suffer, not only from the loss of property, but the lack of customers during the flood and for a while during recovery. Farmers also suffer from the loss of their crops.

Financial- Some residents who do not carry flood insurance suffer a great financial hardship. Those who do not have insurance get help with the clean-up, but some costs may still come out of pocket. Towns and cities that are impacted by flood carry the financial burden of fixing the public buildings, roads and other structures damaged by the flood waters. People who are impacted by the flood may also lose wages because the business they work for suffered damages or they are unable to get to work.

Health- Flood waters can also damage the health of those living and working in the area. Because flood waters can wash dangerous waste into water supplies, tap water may become unsafe to use if the local authorities do not issue a boil advisory warning everyone to boil water before ingesting it. Mold is also likely to grow in homes and other buildings that were engulfed by the flood waters. It is important to search all homes for mold and remove it completely before moving back in. Breathing the mold spores is dangerous for your health. A flood can also contribute to other health problems from human waste that contaminates the ground.

Safety- Once flooding begins, strong currents can pull a grown man beneath the water to drown. Once the flood waters have settled, it is still unsafe to wander through the water by car or on foot. Deep spots may be undetectable and there may be electric currents running through the water as well. Low spots on County roads, city roads and state highways are vulnerable to flooding in Faulkner County.

Soil- Flooding results in poor soil aeration, leading to poor plant growth. Soil becomes more acidic following flooding. In addition, flooding can lead to soil erosion or soil contamination from such man-made pollutants as oils (on roadways), fertilizers (in yards and farms) and paints.

Rural Impact- Floods damage farmland by burying crops in silt, uprooting crops by the force of the water or drowning crops. Flood waters can drown livestock as well. Flooding devastates wetlands and other wildlife habitats by depositing massive amounts of silt or leaving behind toxic substances such as petroleum products, fertilizers and pesticides and other man-made chemicals. This can kill animals and lead to water and land pollution.

Disease- Flooding increases human exposure to dysentery and other diseases. Flooded sewage treatment plants contaminate drinking water supplies. Contaminated drinking water is a greater problem in developing countries.

Data is available from a HAZUS run for those parts of the planning area that are in the Lake Conway – Point Remove: which includes City of Conway, City of Mayflower, City of Vilonia and Unincorporated Faulkner County. Lower Arkansas – Maumelle Watershed which included: portion of unincorporated Faulkner County. Bayou Meto Watershed Risk Assessment included: a portion of unincorporated Faulkner County.

	City of Vilonia Estimated Potential Losses for Flood Event Scenarios											
	Total Inventory		10% (10-yr)		2% (50-yr)		1% (100-yr)		0.2% (500-yr)		Annualized ($/yr)	
	Estimated Value	% of Total	Dollar Losses[5]	Loss Ratio[1,6]	Dollar Losses[5]	Loss Ratio[1,6]	Dollar Losses[5]	Loss Ratio[1,6]	Dollar Losses[5]	Loss Ratio[1,6]	Dollar Losses[5]	Loss Ratio[1,6]
Residential Building/Contents	$0	N/A	$0	N/A	$0	N/A	$0	N/A	$0	N/A	$0	N/A
Commercial Building/Contents	$0	N/A	$0	N/A	$0	N/A	$0	N/A	$0	N/A	$0	N/A
Other Building/Contents	$0	N/A	$0	N/A	$0	N/A	$0	N/A	$0	N/A	$0	N/A
Total Building/Contents[2]	$0	N/A	$0	N/A	$0	N/A	$0	N/A	$0	N/A	$0	N/A
Business Disruption[3]	$0	N/A	$0	N/A	$0	N/A	$0	N/A	$0	N/A	$0	N/A
TOTAL[4]	$0	N/A	$0	N/A	$0	N/A	$0	N/A	$0	N/A	$0	N/A

Source: Hazus analysis results stored as the Flood Risk Assessment Dataset in the Flood Risk Database.
[1]Loss ratio = Dollar Losses / Estimated Value
[2]Total Building/Contents Loss = Residential Building/Contents Loss + Commercial Building/Contents Loss + Other Building/Contents Loss.
[3]Business Disruption = Inventory Loss + Relocation Cost + Income Loss + Rental Income Loss + Wage Loss + Direct Output Loss.
[4]Total Loss = Total Building/Contents + Business Disruption
[5]Losses shown are rounded to nearest $10,000 for values under $100,000 and to the nearest $100,000 for values over $100,000.
[6]Loss Ratios rounded to nearest integer percent.

	Faulkner County Estimated Potential Losses for Flood Event Scenarios											
	Total Inventory		10% (10-yr)		2% (50-yr)		1% (100-yr)		0.2% (500-yr)		Annualized ($/yr)	
	Estimated Value	% of Total	Dollar Losses[5]	Loss Ratio[1,6]	Dollar Losses[5]	Loss Ratio[1,6]	Dollar Losses[5]	Loss Ratio[1,6]	Dollar Losses[5]	Loss Ratio[1,6]	Dollar Losses[5]	Loss Ratio[1,6]
Residential Building/Contents	$123,600,000	10%	$16,200,000	1%	$22,300,000	2%	$25,000,000	2%	$30,600,000	3%	$2,000,000	< 1%
Commercial Building/Contents	$20,600,000	16%	$2,800,000	2%	$3,900,000	3%	$4,200,000	3%	$4,900,000	4%	$300,000	< 1%
Other Building/Contents	$11,000,000	12%	$1,500,000	2%	$2,100,000	2%	$2,200,000	2%	$2,600,000	3%	$200,000	< 1%
Total Building/Contents[2]	$155,200,000	10%	$20,500,000	1%	$28,200,000	2%	$31,500,000	2%	$38,100,000	3%	$2,500,000	< 1%
Business Disruption[3]	$2,600,000	N/A	$400,000	N/A	$500,000	N/A	$500,000	N/A	$600,000	N/A	$30,000	N/A
TOTAL[4]	$157,800,000	10%	$20,900,000	N/A	$28,700,000	N/A	$32,000,000	N/A	$38,700,000	N/A	$2,500,000	N/A

Source: Hazus analysis results stored as the Flood Risk Assessment Dataset in the Flood Risk Database.
[1]Loss ratio = Dollar Losses / Estimated Value
[2]Total Building/Contents Loss = Residential Building/Contents Loss + Commercial Building/Contents Loss + Other Building/Contents Loss.
[3]Business Disruption = Inventory Loss + Relocation Cost + Income Loss + Rental Income Loss + Wage Loss + Direct Output Loss.
[4]Total Loss = Total Building/Contents + Business Disruption
[5]Losses shown are rounded to nearest $10,000 for values under $100,000 and to the nearest $100,000 for values over $100,000.
[6]Loss Ratios rounded to nearest integer percent.

	City of Conway Estimated Potential Losses for Flood Event Scenarios											
	Total Inventory		10% (10-yr)		2% (50-yr)		1% (100-yr)		0.2% (500-yr)		Annualized ($/yr)	
	Estimated Value	% of Total	Dollar Losses[5]	Loss Ratio[1,6]	Dollar Losses[5]	Loss Ratio[1,6]	Dollar Losses[5]	Loss Ratio[1,6]	Dollar Losses[5]	Loss Ratio[1,6]	Dollar Losses[5]	Loss Ratio[1,6]
Residential Building/Contents	$7,700,000	< 1%	$900,000	< 1%	$1,300,000	< 1%	$1,400,000	< 1%	$2,100,000	< 1%	$100,000	< 1%
Commercial Building/Contents	$2,500,000	< 1%	$200,000	< 1%	$400,000	< 1%	$400,000	< 1%	$800,000	< 1%	$30,000	< 1%
Other Building/Contents	$6,300,000	< 1%	$500,000	< 1%	$900,000	< 1%	$1,100,000	< 1%	$1,900,000	< 1%	$80,000	< 1%
Total Building/Contents[2]	$16,700,000	< 1%	$1,700,000	< 1%	$2,600,000	< 1%	$3,000,000	< 1%	$4,800,000	< 1%	$200,000	< 1%
Business Disruption[3]	$1,200,000	N/A	$100,000	N/A	$100,000	N/A	$200,000	N/A	$400,000	N/A	$10,000	N/A
TOTAL[4]	$17,900,000	< 1%	$1,800,000	N/A	$2,700,000	N/A	$3,100,000	N/A	$5,200,000	N/A	$200,000	N/A

Source: Hazus analysis results stored as the Flood Risk Assessment Dataset in the Flood Risk Database.
[1]Loss ratio = Dollar Losses / Estimated Value
[2]Total Building/Contents Loss = Residential Building/Contents Loss + Commercial Building/Contents Loss + Other Building/Contents Loss.
[3]Business Disruption = Inventory Loss + Relocation Cost + Income Loss + Rental Income Loss + Wage Loss + Direct Output Loss.
[4]Total Loss = Total Building/Contents + Business Disruption
[5]Losses shown are rounded to nearest $10,000 for values under $100,000 and to the nearest $100,000 for values over $100,000.
[6]Loss Ratios rounded to nearest integer percent.

	City of Mayflower Estimated Potential Losses for Flood Event Scenarios											
	Total Inventory		10% (10-yr)		2% (50-yr)		1% (100-yr)		0.2% (500-yr)		Annualized ($/yr)	
	Estimated Value	% of Total	Dollar Losses[5]	Loss Ratio[1,6]	Dollar Losses[5]	Loss Ratio[1,6]	Dollar Losses[5]	Loss Ratio[1,6]	Dollar Losses[5]	Loss Ratio[1,6]	Dollar Losses[5]	Loss Ratio[1,6]
Residential Building/Contents	$11,800,000	7%	$500,000	< 1%	$2,000,000	1%	$2,700,000	2%	$3,300,000	2%	$100,000	< 1%
Commercial Building/Contents	$3,500,000	11%	$200,000	1%	$600,000	2%	$800,000	2%	$1,000,000	3%	$30,000	< 1%
Other Building/Contents	$700,000	3%	$60,000	< 1%	$100,000	< 1%	$100,000	1%	$200,000	1%	$10,000	< 1%
Total Building/Contents[2]	$15,900,000	7%	$800,000	< 1%	$2,700,000	1%	$3,600,000	2%	$4,500,000	2%	$100,000	< 1%
Business Disruption[3]	$300,000	N/A	$10,000	N/A	$40,000	N/A	$60,000	N/A	$90,000	N/A	$0	N/A
TOTAL[4]	$16,200,000	7%	$800,000	N/A	$2,700,000	N/A	$3,600,000	N/A	$4,600,000	N/A	$100,000	N/A

Source: Hazus analysis results stored as the Flood Risk Assessment Dataset in the Flood Risk Database.
[1]Loss ratio = Dollar Losses / Estimated Value
[2]Total Building/Contents Loss = Residential Building/Contents Loss + Commercial Building/Contents Loss + Other Building/Contents Loss.
[3]Business Disruption = Inventory Loss + Relocation Cost + Income Loss + Rental Income Loss + Wage Loss + Direct Output Loss.
[4]Total Loss = Total Building/Contents + Business Disruption
[5]Losses shown are rounded to nearest $10,000 for values under $100,000 and to the nearest $100,000 for values over $100,000.
[6]Loss Ratios rounded to nearest integer percent.

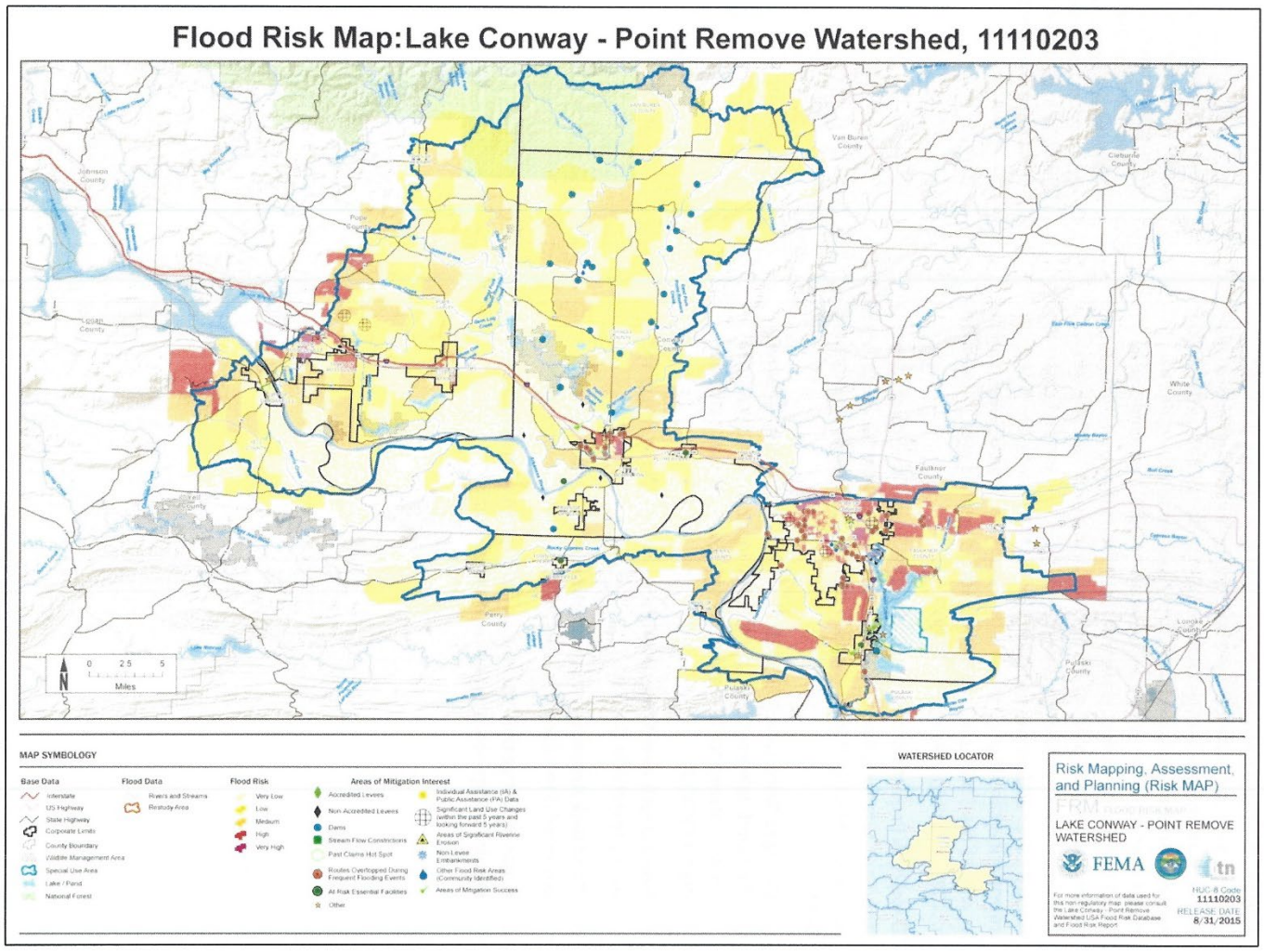
Faulkner Co - unincorporated

	Total Inventory		Estimated Potential Losses for Flood Event Scenarios									
			10% (10-yr)		2% (50-yr)		1% (100-yr)		0.2% (500-yr)		Annualized ($/yr)	
	Estimated Value	% of Total	Dollar Losses[5]	Loss Ratio[1,6]	Dollar Losses[5]	Loss Ratio[1,6]	Dollar Losses[5]	Loss Ratio[1,6]	Dollar Losses[5]	Loss Ratio[1,6]	Dollar Losses[5]	Loss Ratio[1,6]
Residential Building/Contents	$53,300,000	90%	$0	N/A	$0	N/A	$0	N/A	$0	N/A	$0	N/A
Commercial Building/Contents	$3,900,000	7%	$0	N/A	$0	N/A	$0	N/A	$0	N/A	$0	N/A
Other Building/Contents	$2,000,000	3%	$0	N/A	$0	N/A	$0	N/A	$0	N/A	$0	N/A
Total Building/Contents[2]	$59,300,000	100%	$0	N/A	$0	N/A	$0	N/A	$0	N/A	$0	N/A
Business Disruption[3]	$0	N/A	$0	N/A	$0	N/A	$0	N/A	$0	N/A	$0	N/A
TOTAL[4]	$59,300,000	N/A	$0	N/A	$0	N/A	$0	N/A	$0	N/A	$0	N/A

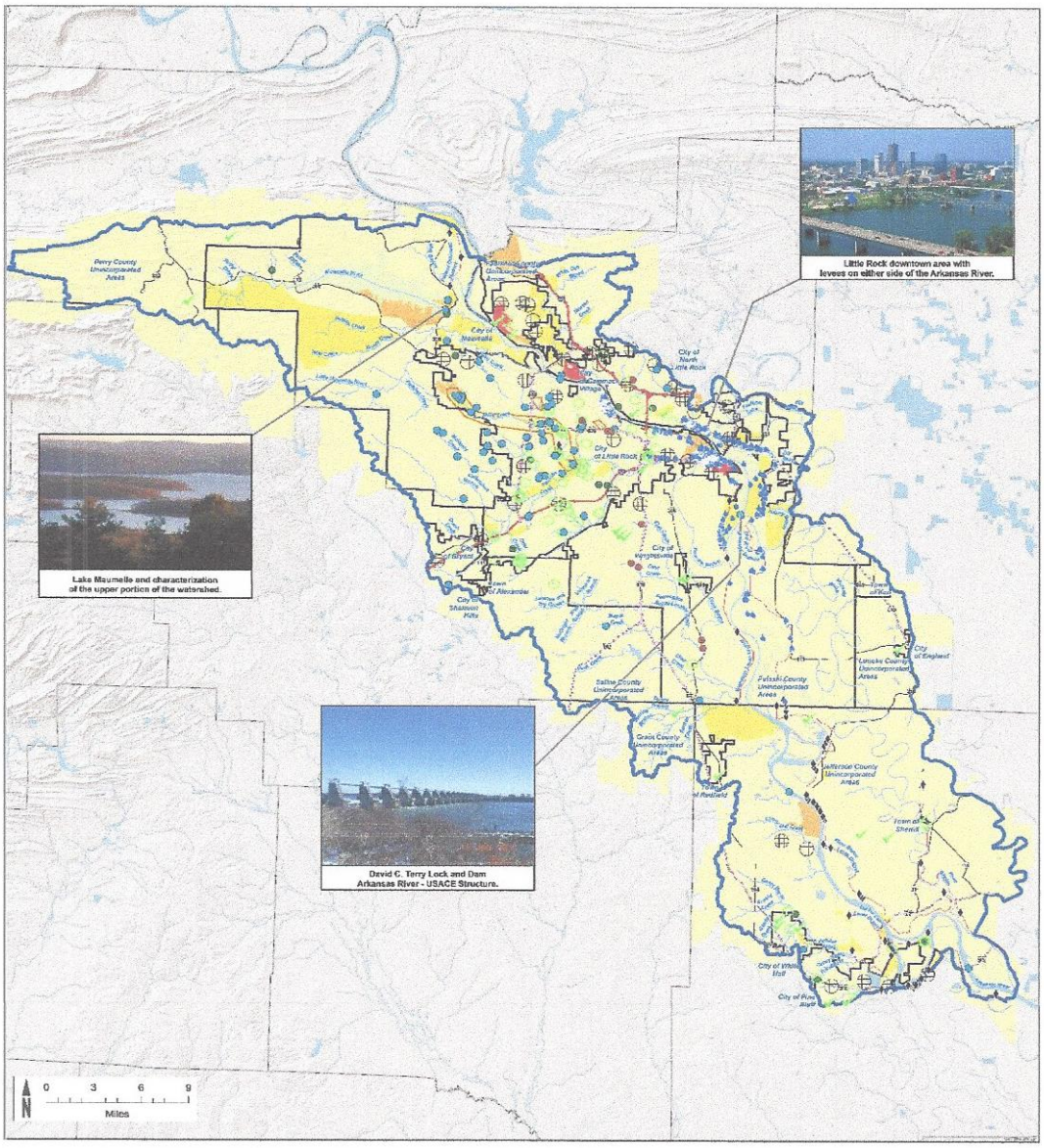
Source: Hazus analysis results stored as the Flood Risk Assessment Dataset in the Flood Risk Database.
[1]Loss ratio = Dollar Losses / Estimated Value
[2]Total Building/Contents Loss = Residential Building/Contents Loss + Commercial Building/Contents Loss + Other Building/Contents Loss.
[3]Business Disruption = Inventory Loss + Relocation Cost + Income Loss + Rental Income Loss + Wage Loss + Direct Output Loss.
[4]Total Loss = Total Building/Contents + Business Disruption
[5]Losses shown are rounded to nearest $10,000 for values under $100,000 and to the nearest $100,000 for values over $100,000.
[6]Loss Ratios rounded to nearest integer percent.

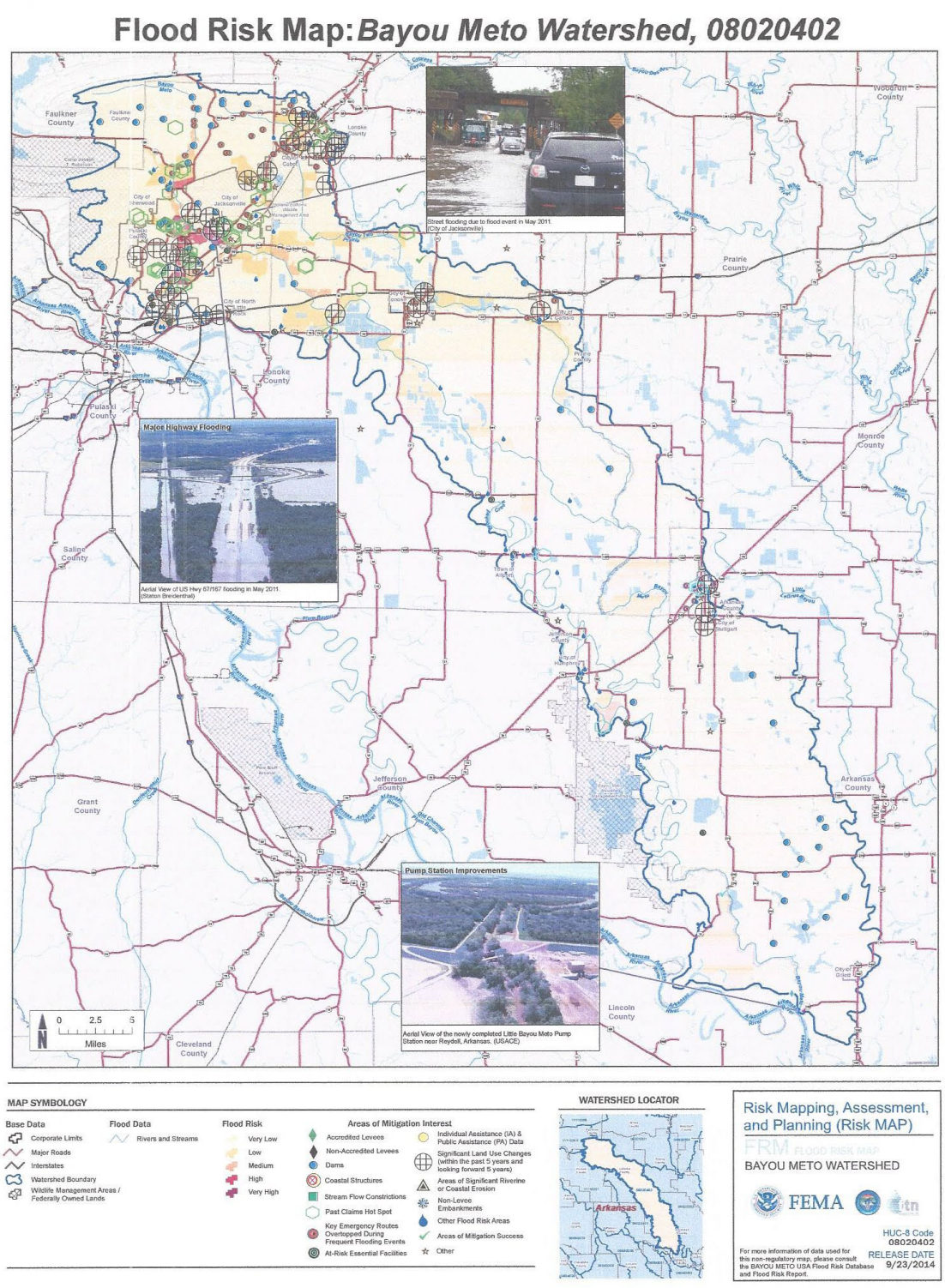
	Faulkner County Unincorporated Areas Estimated Potential Losses for Flood Event Scenarios											
	Total Inventory		10% (10-yr)		2% (50-yr)		1% (100-yr)		0.2% (500-yr)		Annualized ($/yr)	
	Estimated Value	% of Total	Dollar Losses[5]	Loss Ratio[1,6]	Dollar Losses[5]	Loss Ratio[1,6]	Dollar Losses[5]	Loss Ratio[1,6]	Dollar Losses[5]	Loss Ratio[1,6]	Dollar Losses[5]	Loss Ratio[1,6]
Residential Building/Contents	$10,000	100%	$0	0.0%	$0	0.0%	$0	0.0%	$0	0.0%	$0	0.0%
Commercial Building/Contents	$0	0%	$0	0.0%	$0	0.0%	$0	0.0%	$0	0.0%	$0	0.0%
Other Building/Contents	$0	0%	$0	0.0%	$0	0.0%	$0	0.0%	$0	0.0%	$0	0.0%
Total Building/Contents[2]	$10,000	100%	$0	0.0%	$0	0.0%	$0	0.0%	$0	0.0%	$0	0.0%
Business Disruption[3]	$0	N/A	$0	N/A	$0	N/A	$0	N/A	$0	N/A	$0	N/A
TOTAL[4]	$10,000	N/A	$0	0.0%	$0	0.0%	$0	0.0%	$0	0.0%	$0	0.0%

Source: Hazus analysis results stored as the Flood Risk Assessment Dataset in the Flood Risk Database.
[1]Loss ratio = Dollar Losses / Estimated Value
[2]Total Building/Contents Loss = Residential Building/Contents Loss + Commercial Building/Contents Loss + Other Building/Contents Loss.
[3]Business Disruption = Inventory Loss + Relocation Cost + Income Loss + Rental Income Loss + Wage Loss + Direct Output Loss.
[4]Total Loss = Total Building/Contents + Business Disruption
[5]Losses shown are rounded to nearest $10,000 for values under $100,000 and to the nearest $100,000 for values over $100,000.
[6]Loss Ratios are rounded to nearest tenth for values under 1% and to the nearest percent for values over 1%.


Flood Risk Map: Lake Conway - Point Remove Watershed, 11110203
Johnson County
Pope County
Yell County
Perry County
Faulkner County
Van Buren County
Cleburne County
White County
Pulaski County
Lonoke County
N
0 2.5 5
Miles
MAP SYMBOLOGY
Base Data
Interstate
US Highway
State Highway
Corporate Limits
County Boundary
Wildlife Management Area
Special Use Area
Lake / Pond
National Forest
Flood Data
Rivers and Streams
Restudy Area
Flood Risk
Very Low
Low
Medium
High
Very High
Areas of Mitigation Interest
Accredited Levees
Non-Accredited Levees
Dams
Stream Flow Constrictions
Past Claims Hot Spot
Routes Overtopped During Frequent Flooding Events
At Risk Essential Facilities
Other
Individual Assistance (IA) & Public Assistance (PA) Data
Significant Land Use Changes (within the past 5 years and looking forward 5 years)
Areas of Significant Riverine Erosion
Non-Levee Embankments
Other Flood Risk Areas (Community Identified)
Areas of Mitigation Success
WATERSHED LOCATOR
Risk Mapping, Assessment, and Planning (Risk MAP)
LAKE CONWAY - POINT REMOVE WATERSHED
FEMA
tn
For more information of data used for this non-regulatory map please consult the Lake Conway - Point Remove Watershed USA Flood Risk Database and Flood Risk Report
HUC-8 Code
11110203
RELEASE DATE
8/31/2015

Flood Risk Map: Lower Arkansas Maumelle Watershed, 11110207

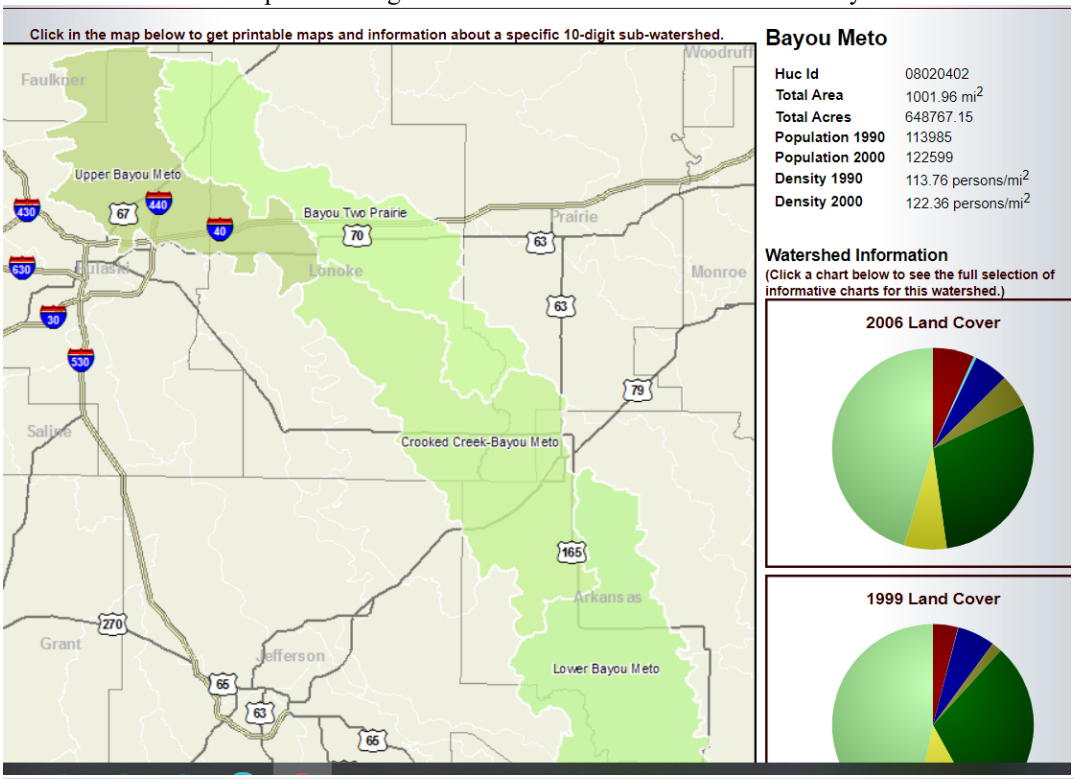


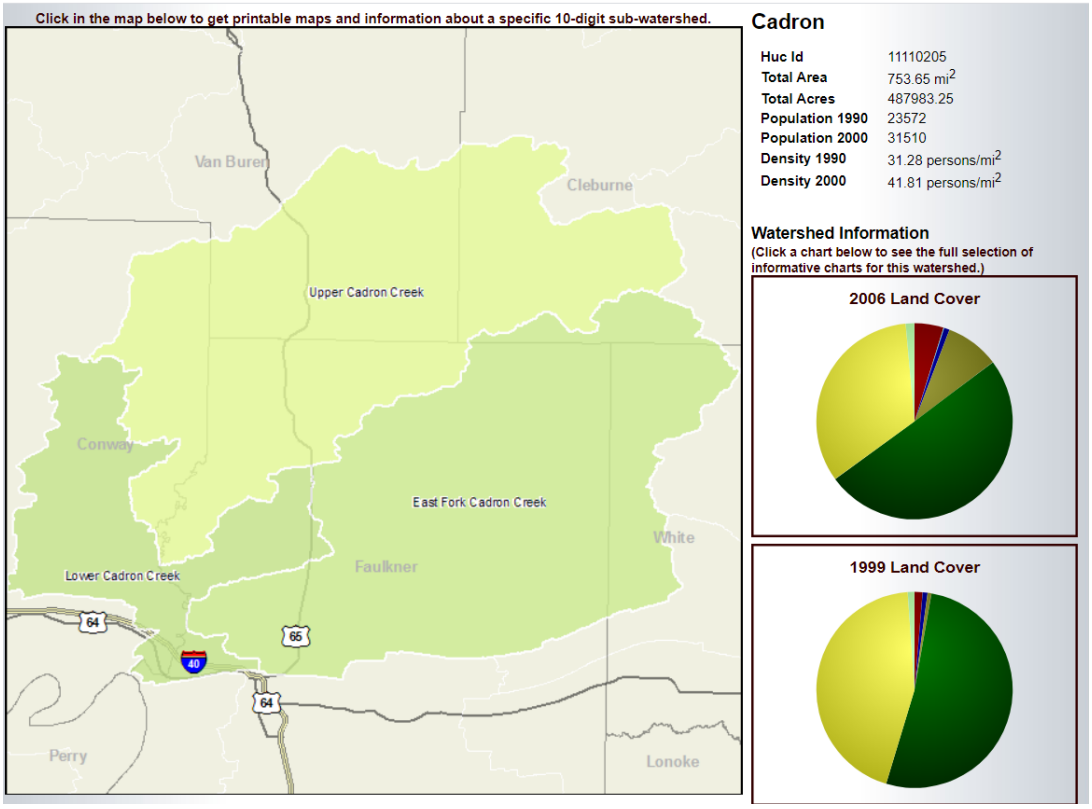


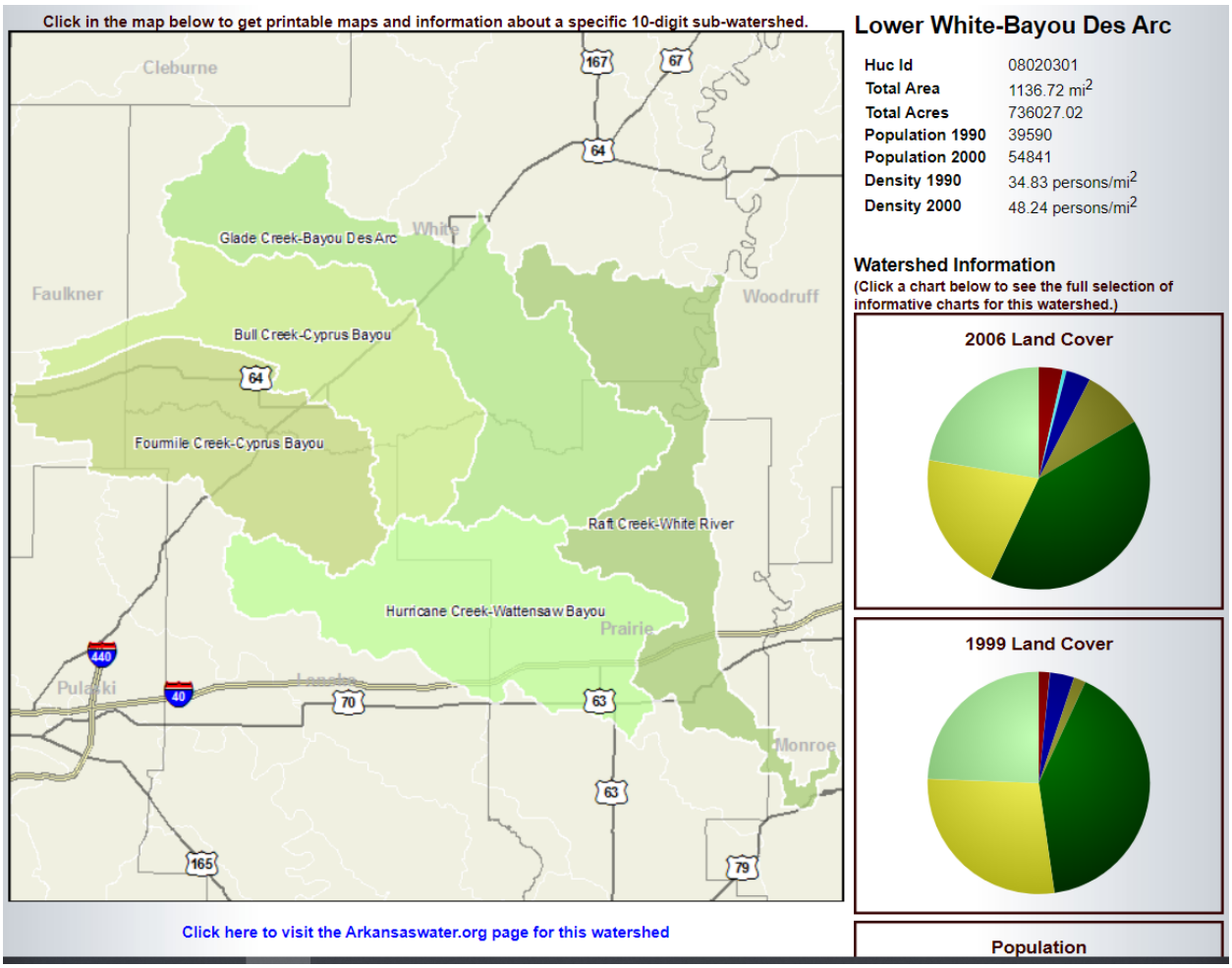
The above maps are from the "Flood Risk Report" for Lake Conway – Point Removed, Lower (9/1/2015) Arkansas – Maumelle Report Number 2, dated 12/17/2015 & Bayou Meto Report dated 12/17/2015, produced as part of

FEMA's Risk MAP program. It indicates that there is a "very low" flood risk for all the cities within Faulkner County.

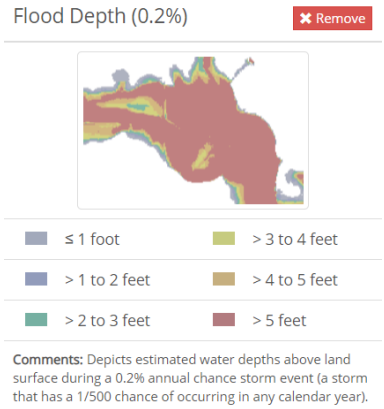
There remaining watersheds that are located in Faulkner County have not had Special Flood Risk studies done. Here are the location maps according to the Arkansas Watershed Information System



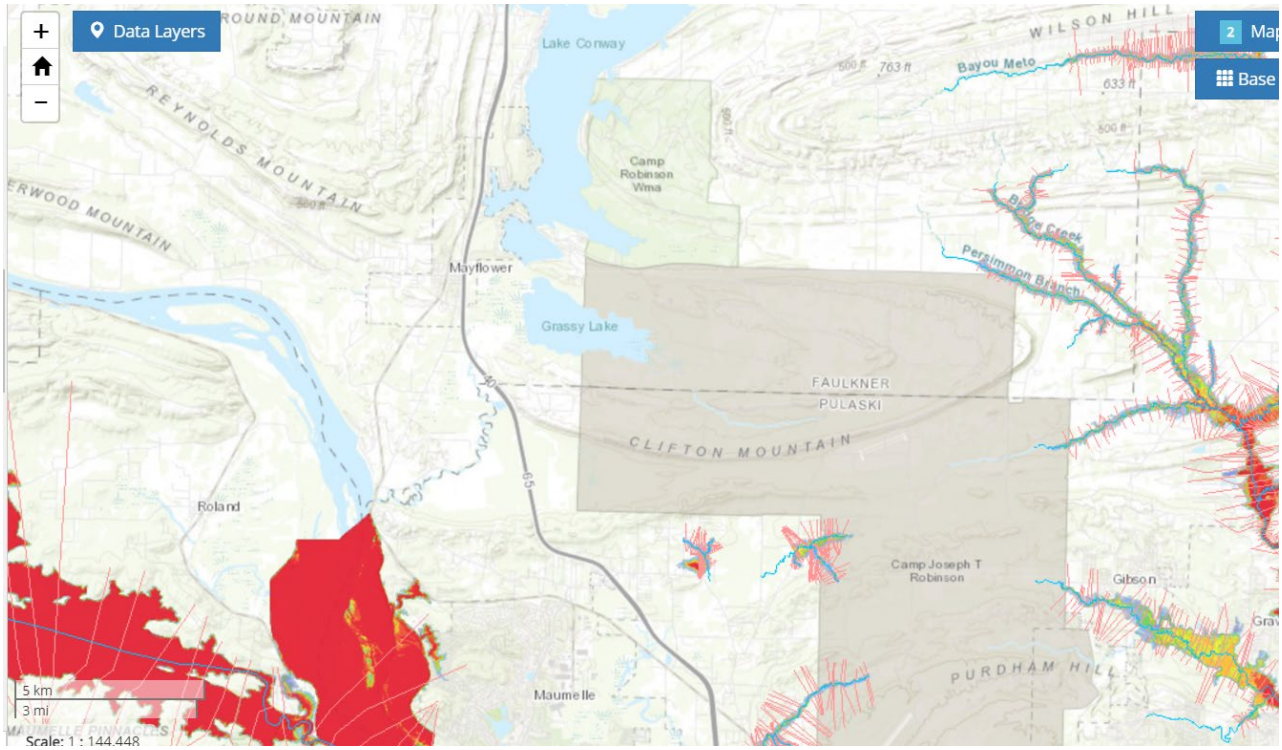




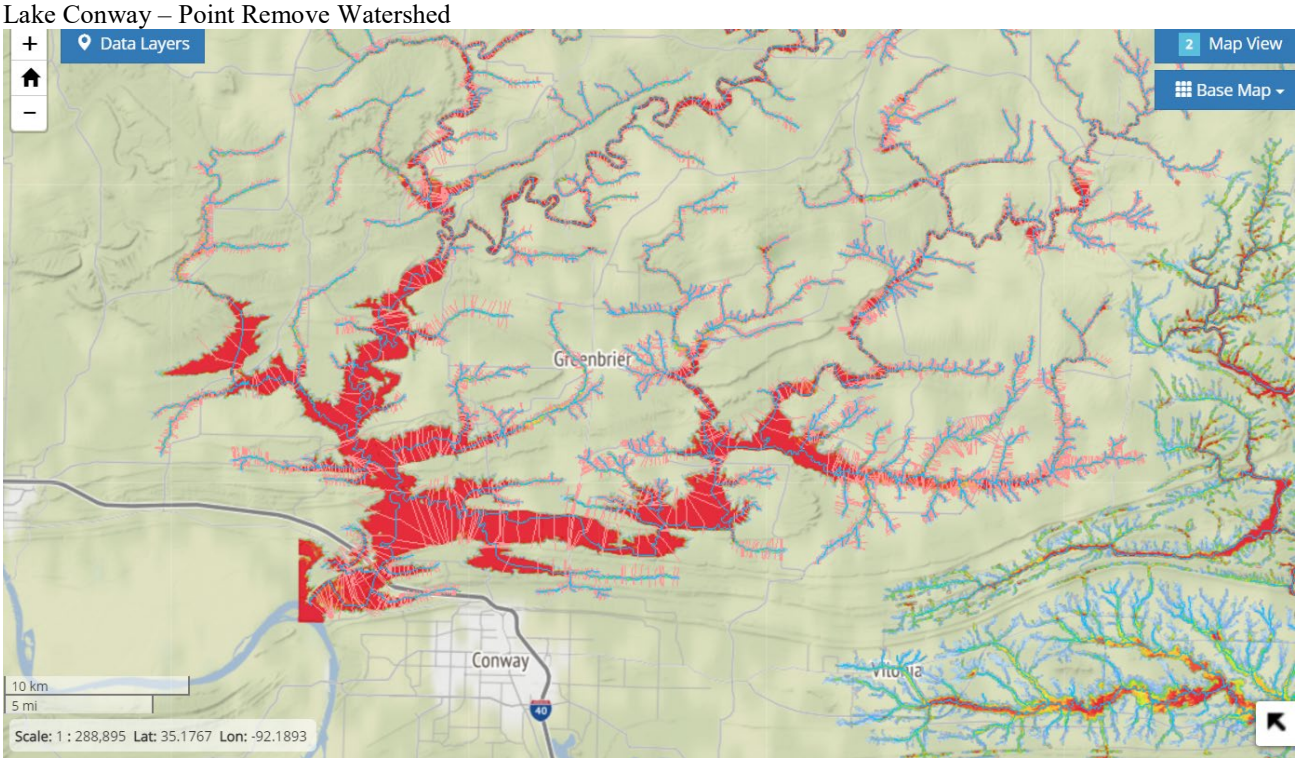
Using the new "Estimated Base Flood Elevations Viewer provided through USGS, we were able to provide flood risk data for each watershed shown in the planning area.



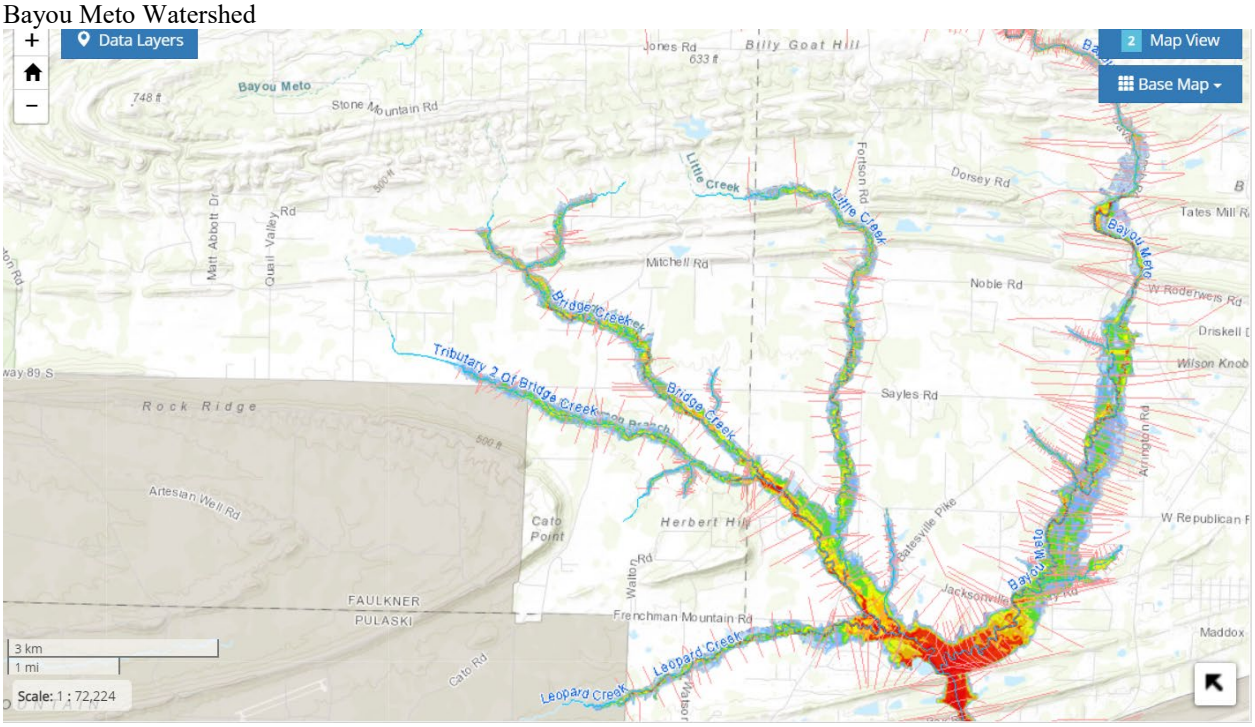
Lower Arkansas – Maumelle



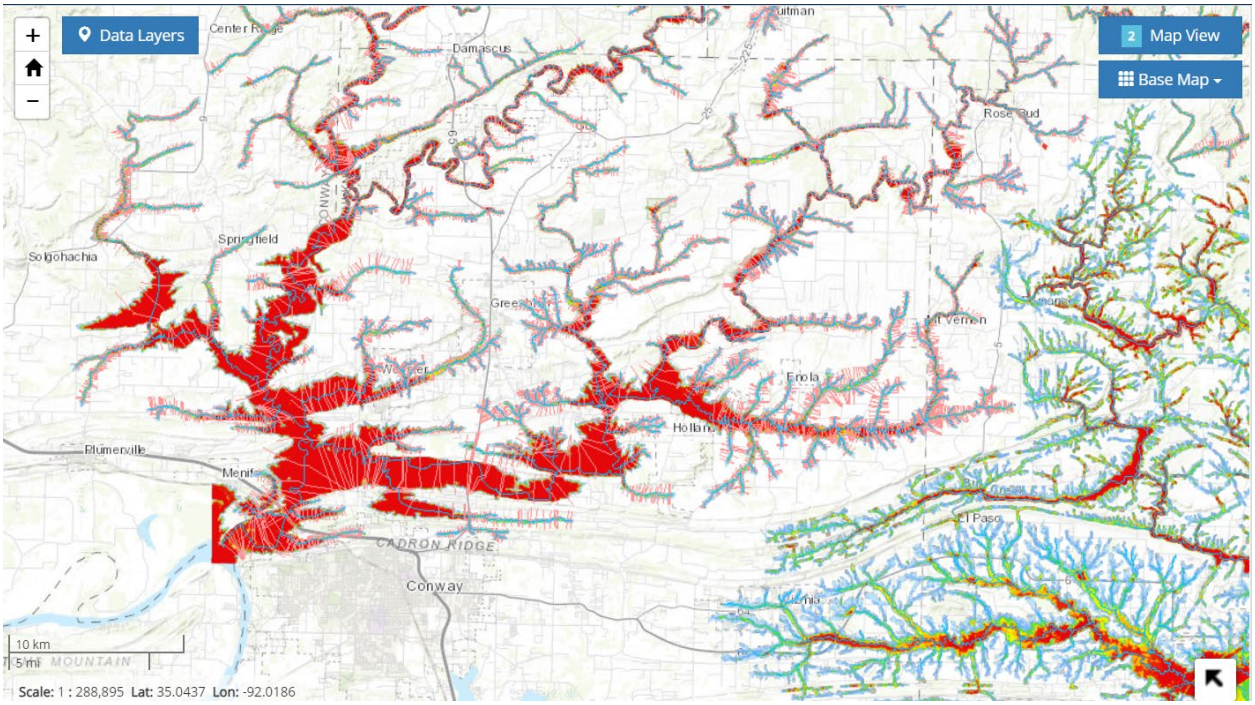
Lake Conway – Point Remove Watershed



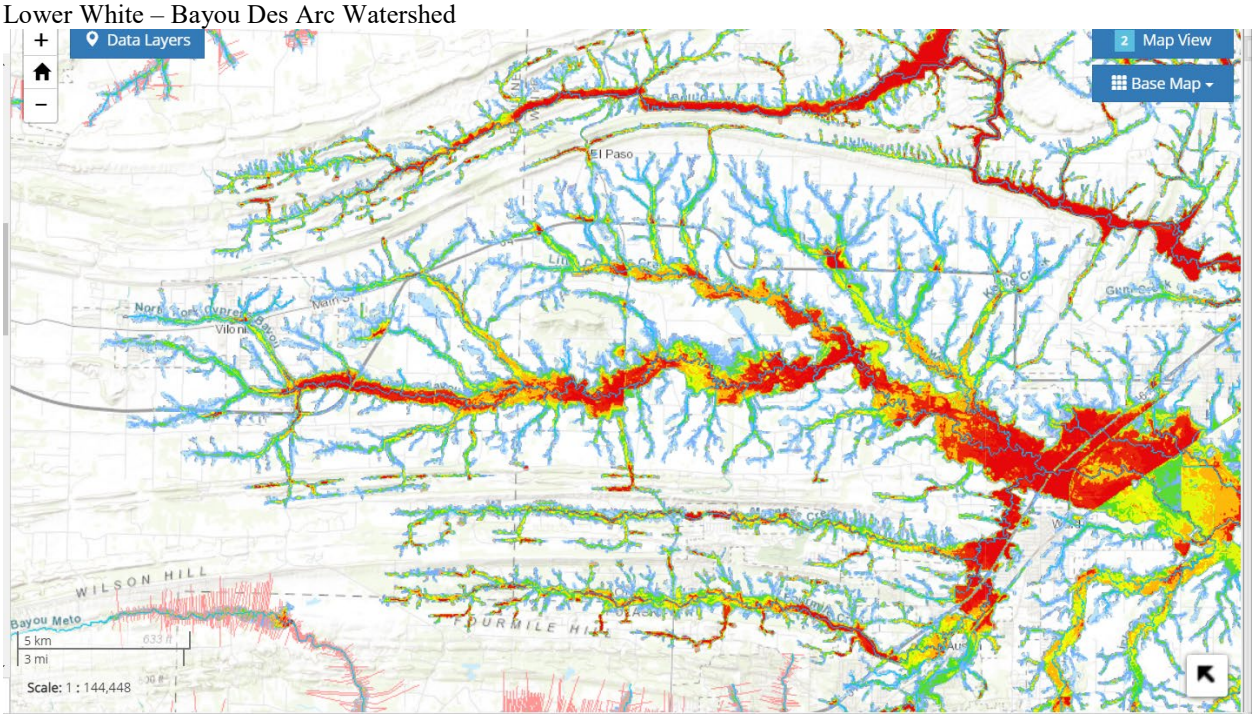
Bayou Meto Watershed



Cadron Creek Watershed



Lower White – Bayou Des Arc Watershed



3.4.6 Addressing Repetitive Loss Properties

Please see Section 2.2.2 for greater detail of each jurisdiction's participation in the NFIP.
Per 2015 HMA Guidance, a severe repetitive loss property is a structure that:

(a) Is covered under a contract for flood insurance made available under the NFIP
(b) Has incurred flood related damage -
i. For which 4 or more separate claims payments (includes building and contents) have been made under flood insurance coverage with the amount of each such claim exceeding $5,000, and which the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeding $20,000

OR

ii. For which at least 2 separate claims payments (includes only building) have been made under such coverage, with the cumulative amount of such claims exceeding the market value of the insured structure.

A **repetitive loss property** is a structure covered by a contract for flood insurance made available under the NFIP that:

(a) Has incurred flood-related damage on 2 occasions, in which the cost of the repair, on the average, equaled or exceeded 25 percent of the market value of the structure at the time of each such flood event AND
(b) At the time of the second incidence of flood-related damage, the contract for flood insurance contains increased cost of compliance coverage

Inventory of Repetitive Loss Structures in Falkner County as of Sept 30 2019

Faulkner County has 25 properties listed as RL/SRL. City of Conway has 13 NFIP RL, 4 FMA RL and 1 FMA SRL. City of Mayflower has 11 NFIP RL, 3 FMA RL and 1 FMA SRL. City of Vilonia has 1 property listed in the NIFP RL.

3.4.7 Thunderstorms

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 rain bands, 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.

Lightning- Lightning is a channel of electrical charge called a stepped leader that zigzags downward in roughly 50-yard segments in a forked pattern. This step leader is invisible to the human eye, and shoots to the ground in less time than it takes to blink. As it nears the ground, the charged step leader is attracted to a channel of opposite charge reaching up, a streamer, normally through something tall, such as a tree, house, or telephone pole. When the oppositely-charged leader and streamer connect, a powerful electrical current begins flowing. A bright return stroke travels about 60,000 miles per second back towards the cloud. A flash consists of one or perhaps as many as 20 return strokes. We see lightning flicker when the process rapidly repeats itself several times along the same path. The actual diameter of a lightning channel is one-to-two inches.

Hail- Hail is a form of precipitation that occurs when updrafts in thunderstorms carry raindrops upward into extremely cold areas of the atmosphere where they freeze into balls of ice. Hail can damage aircraft, homes and cars, and can be deadly to livestock and people.

According to data from the FEMA 1997 publication "Multi-Hazard - Identification and Risk Assessment," Arkansas is within a part of the country that averages two to three hailstorms annually.

Strong Winds- Damaging winds are often called "straight-line" winds to differentiate the damage they cause from tornado damage. Strong thunderstorm winds can come from a number of different processes. Most thunderstorm winds that cause damage at the ground are a result of outflow generated by a thunderstorm downdraft. Damaging winds are classified as those exceeding 50-60 mph.

Damage from severe thunderstorm winds account for half of all severe reports in the lower 48 states and is more common than damage from tornadoes. Wind speeds can reach up to 100 mph and can produce a damage path extending for hundreds of miles.

Location

All areas of the planning area will experience thunderstorm events and are equally at risk.

Extent

The entire planning area is subject to thunderstorms ranging from weak to extreme that includes up to a T-5 on the chart below.

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.Tornados F3-F5 or family of tornados can occur and cause total devastation. 6. Widespread power outage

Previous Occurrences

There have been 86 events reported from January 2015 to June 30, 2020. Reported damage for these events totals $393K. These include High winds, Lightning, Hail, Thunderstorm, and Heavy Rain.

Probability of Future Events

Based on previous occurrences, the planning area is likely to see approximately 17 Thunderstorm events per year, so the probability of an event is 100% in any given year. The entire planning area is expected to experience a T-1 to a T-5 event any given year.

Impact and Vulnerability

All parts of the planning area are equally likely to experience severe thunderstorm, lighting, strong winds and hail storm events.

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 (and other light construction) that are not anchored, and rip off roofing. Winds can cause death and injuries by lifting unanchored objects. On average, 55 people are killed and hundreds are injured each year in the United States by Lighting. Lightning can strike communications equipment (e.g. radio or cell towers, antennae, satellite dishes, etc.) and hamper communication and emergency response. Lightning strikes can cause significant damage to buildings, critical facilities, and infrastructure, largely by igniting a fire (and even wildfires). 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.

In Faulkner County Structural Vulnerability Data from Severe Storms (Arkansas Mitigation Plan 2018)

Hazus Building Valuation	NCDC Structure Damage, Hail 2012-2017	Percentage of Building Valuation Damaged by Hail	NCDC Structure Damage, Lighting 2012-2017	Percentage of Building Valuation Damaged by Lightning	NCDC Structure Damage, Wind 2012-2017	Percentage of Building Valuation Damaged by Wind
$10,585,000	$0	0.000%	$15,000	0.142%	$298,000	2.815%

- Faulkner County has a larger population increase according to the census data, and therefore has an increased vulnerability to sever storm events. They have gained over 1,000 children under the age of 5 and over 1,000 adults over the age of 65 which are the most vulnerable ages.

The USDA 2012 Census of Agriculture provides data on crop exposer value, the total dollar value of all crops, for Faulkner County

USDA Estimated Crop Exposure	USDA Crop Loss, Hail 2012-2017 Yearly Average	Percentage of Crop Exposure Lost to Hail	USDA Crop Loss, Lightning 2012-2017 Yearly Average	Percentage of Crop Exposure Lost to Lightning	USDA Crop Loss, Wind 2012-2017 Yearly Average	Percentage of Crop Exposure Lost to Wind
$26,257,000	$0	0.0000%	$0	0.0000%	$915	0.00035%

As per EMAP requirements, the following table provides the Consequence Analysis

Subject	Impacts of Severe Storm
Health and Safety of the Public	Severity and location dependent, Impacts on persons in the areas of hail, lightning and severe winds are expected to be severe if caught without proper shelter
Health and Safety of Responders	Impacts will be predicated on the severity of the event. Damaged infrastructure will likely result in hazards such as downed utility lines, pipelines breaks and debris on roadways.
Continuity of Operations	Temporary relocation may be necessary if government facilities experience damage. Services may be limited to essential tasks of utilities are impacted.
Property, Facilities, and Infrastructure	Impact to property, facilities and infrastructure could be minimal to severe, depending on the location and structural capacity of the facility. Loss of structural integrity of buildings and infrastructure could occur. Utility lines, roads, residential and business properties will be affected.
Environment	Impact could be severe for the immediate impacted area, depending on the size of the event. Impact will lessen as distance increases from the immediate incident area.
Economic Conditions	Impacts to the economy will depend on the severity of the event and the impact on structures and infrastructure. Impacts could be severe if roads/utilities are affected.
Public Confidence in the Jurisdiction's Governance	Public confidence could be eroded if response and recovery are not timely and effective. Warning systems in place and the timeliness of those warnings could affect confidence in government.

3.4.8 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 (Bryant, 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.

Location

Because there is no defined geographic hazard boundary, all people and property in Faulkner County and the entire planning area are exposed to the risk of damage from tornadoes. Based on the short 50-year dataset, no clear areas of high tornado occurrence happen at any particular county scale. Thus, although tornado risk appears to vary at a statewide scale, variable tornado risk at the county scale cannot be demonstrated. Thus, mapping variations in tornado risk at a local or county scale is not currently possible. For the purpose of this plan, all parts of this plan are considered equally likely to experience a tornado event. This is proven to be the case in tornadoes that have occurred in a wide variety of areas.

Extent

The Enhanced Fujita (EF) Scale was devised by a panel of meteorologists and engineers convened by the Wind Science and Engineering Research Center at Texas Tech University. The Weather Channel's severe weather expert Dr. Greg Forbes was on the team of experts who determined the revised wind speed ranges. Since 2007, the EF Scale has been used to rate tornadoes.

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.

Associated hazards include:

- Wind- Tornadoes consist of strong, often destructive winds that can uproot trees and damage buildings and cars
- Rain/Hail-Tornadoes are associated with thunderstorms and may be preceded or followed by heavy rainfall or hail. Depending on the hydrological conditions, flash flooding may occur.
- Obstacles to Response- Damage or destruction of public facilities, including hospitals, can complicate emergency response efforts. Additionally, debris may block roadways, there may be extensive damage to electric and telephone lines, utility lines may be broken, and communication may be cut off because of damaged or destroyed cell, radio and television towers.

All participating jurisdictions could experience a tornado on the Enhanced Fujita Scale from an EF0 to EF5. The greatest growth in population have occurred County-wide at an increase of .9355%; Conway at .912%, Greenbrier at 16.4% and Vilonia at 2.3%. Therefore it can be surmised that these communities have a greater population to be at risk.

The entire planning area could experience any of the below damages corresponding to the wind speed on the Enhanced Fujita Scale.

RESIDENTAL 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

Previous occurrences

In Faulkner County there have been 8 reported tornadoes between 2015 and 2020.

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
Totals:								0	0	111.00K	5.00K
CATO	FAULKNER CO.	AR	03/24/2017	22:21	CST-6	Tornado	EF1	0	0	10.00K	0.00K
LINDER	FAULKNER CO.	AR	01/22/2018	00:49	CST-6	Tornado	EF1	0	0	100.00K	0.00K
CATO	FAULKNER CO.	AR	05/02/2019	12:27	CST-6	Tornado	EF0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
OTTO	FAULKNER CO.	AR	05/02/2019	12:35	CST-6	Tornado	EF0	0	0	1.00K	5.00K
Totals:								0	0	111.00K	5.00K

Probability of Future Events

Based on previous occurrences, the planning area has an 80% chance of having a tornado event per year ranging from an EF1 to an EF2.

Impact and Vulnerability

Tornadoes can cause significant damage to trees, building, and power infrastructure. They can cause fatalities, particularly when people are unable to get to a protective shelter. All areas, residents, structures, and critical facilities in Faulkner County are of high risk of tornado events. Mobile Homes are of the highest risk.

Because there is no defined geographic hazard boundary, all people and property in Faulkner County are exposed to the risk of damage from tornadoes. All structures in Faulkner County are vulnerable to tornadoes. Data for Faulkner County indicates a total of the total building exposure for Faulkner County

County	HAZUS Building Valuation	NCDC Structure Damage, Tornados, 2013-2017	Percentage of Building Valuation Damaged by Tornados
Faulkner	$10,585,000	$210,000,000	1983.940%

Utilities most vulnerable to tornado winds are electrical power (e.g. power generation facility, above ground transmission lines and sub-stations) and communication structures (radio towers, cell phone towers). 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.

Vulnerable populations including retirement homes, schools and child care centers are located in about every section in the county.

All of the planning area 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. The School

Districts located in Faulkner County could be closed for extended periods due to these outages or possible damage to building structures on school campuses. The school buses are also vulnerable to damage or may face disruption due to unclear roadways and bridges. Employment would be affected from school closings.
Businesses and local government infrastructure often suffer extensive damage in tornados as well as the death of people, wildlife and livestock. Employment is often affected because of businesses that close due to the tornado damage and loss of business. Even with the advances in meteorology, tornado warning times may be issued in a short period of time.
As per EMAP requirements, the following table provides the Consequence Analysis

Subject	Impacts of Tornado
Health and Safety of the Public	Impact of the immediate area could be severe depending on whether individuals were able to seek shelter and get out of the trajectory of the tornado. Casualties are dependent on warning systems and warning times.
Health and Safety of Responders	Impact to responders is expected to be minimal unless responders lives within the affected area.
Continuity of Operations	Temporary to permanent relocation may be necessary if government facilities experience damage.
Property, Facilities and Infrastructure	Localized impact could be severe in the trajectory path. Roads, buildings, and communications could be adversely affected. Damage could be severe.
Environment	Impacts will be severe for the immediate impacted area. Impact will lessen as distance increases from the immediate incident area.
Economic Conditions	Impacts to the economy will greatly depend on the trajectory of the tornado. If a jurisdiction takes a direct hit then the economic conditions will be severe. With an indirect hit the impact could be low to severe.
Public Confidence in Jurisdiction's Governance	Public confidence could be eroded if response and recovery are not timely and effective. Warning systems in place and the timeliness of those warning could affect confidence in government.

The City of Conway replaced two tornado sirens annually, ensuring that equipment is never more than eleven years old.

3.4.9 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. WUI is further described as the area where structures and other human improvements meet and intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels. Population growth within the WUI substantially increases the risk from wildfire.

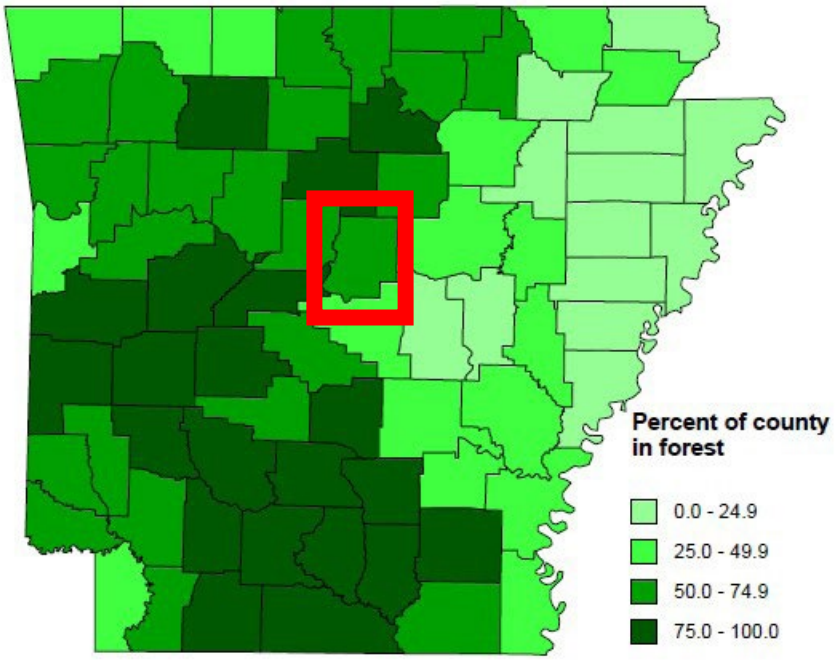
Location

The Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk Index is a rating of the potential impact of a wildfire on people and their homes. The key input, WUI, reflects housing density (houses per acre) consistent with Federal Register National standards. The location of people living in the Wildland Urban Interface and rural areas is key information for defining potential wildfire impacts to people and homes.

Faulkner County and any jurisdiction located in zones that inhibit the primary factors of fuel, topography, and weather is 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. The entire county possesses some type of fuel, whether grass, agriculture, forestry, shrubs, structures, or other vegetation types. An estimated 50-74.9% of Faulkner County is forest.

Maps for each plan participant showing the location of areas at risk for wildfire are included in the next section.



Extent

Based on Arkansas Forestry Commission data from 2013 through 2019, there were 129 fires and 2,223 acres burned in Faulkner County. The most acres burned in a year in the County were 495 acres in 2014; the #1 cause of the fires that year was "debris".

The Fire Intensity Scale (FIS) Scale, retrieved from the Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment, specifically identifies areas where significant fuel hazards and associated dangerous fire behavior potential exist based on weighted average of four percentile weather categories. Fire intensity scale is a fire behavior output, which is influenced by three environmental factors - fuels, weather, and topography. Weather is by far the most dynamic variable as it changes frequently. To account for this variability, four percentile weather categories were created from historical weather observations to represent low, moderate, high, and extreme weather days for each weather influence zone in the planning area. A weather influence zone is an area where, for analysis purposes, the weather on any given day is considered uniform.

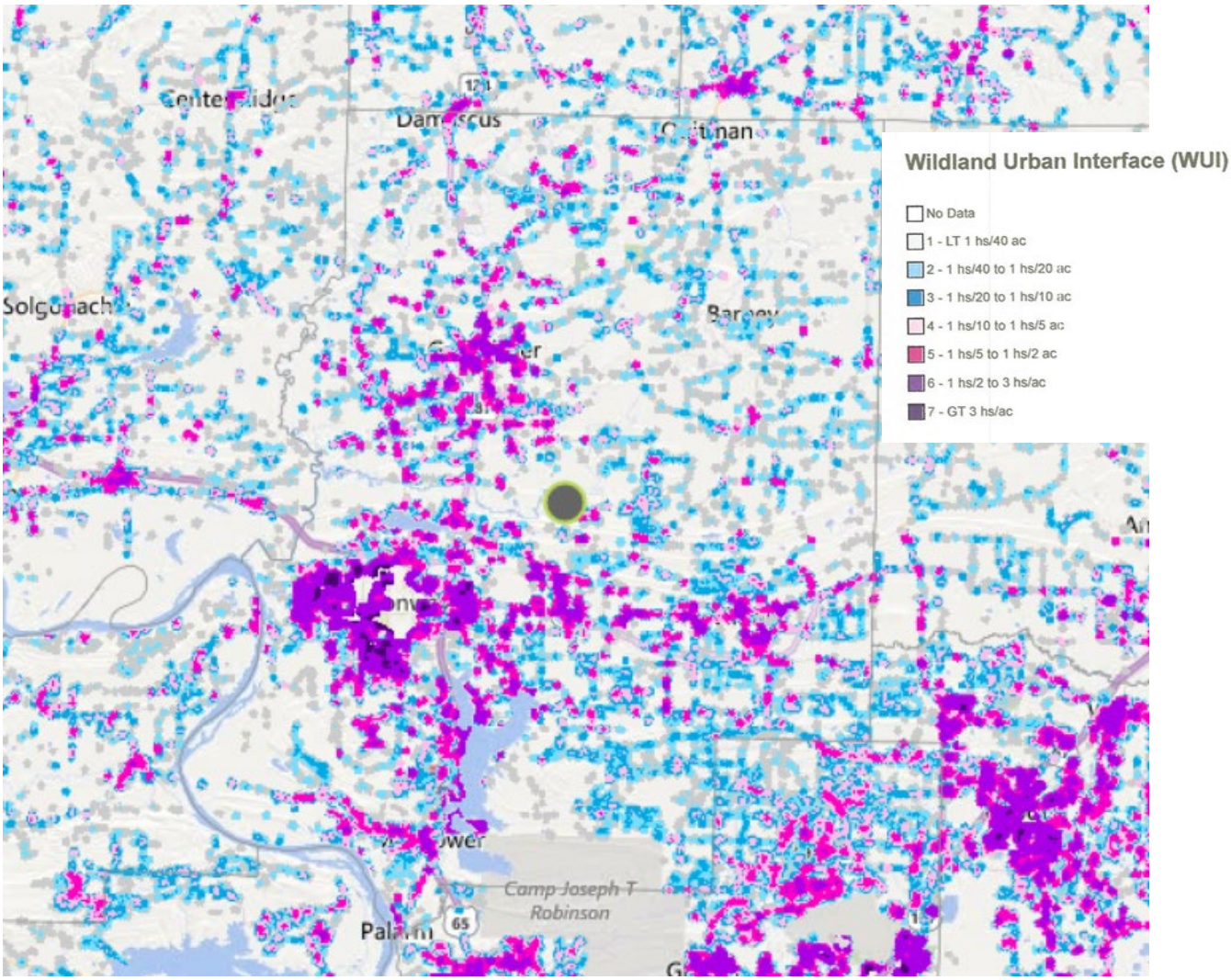
Similar to the Richter scale for earthquakes, FIS provides a standard scale to measure potential wildfire intensity. FIS consist of 5 classes where the order of magnitude between classes is ten-fold. The minimum class, Class 1, represents very low wildfire intensities and the maximum class, Class 5, represents very high wildfire intensities. Refer to descriptions below.

Fire Intensity Scale (FIS)

Class 1	Very Low Fire Intensity	Small flames, usually less than two feet long; small amount of very short range spotting possible. Fires are easy to suppress by trained firefighters with protective equipment and specialized tools.
Class 2	Low Fire Intensity	Small flames, usually less than two feet long; small amount of very short range spotting possible. Fires are easy to suppress by trained firefighters with protective equipment and specialized tools.

Class 3	Moderate Fire Intensity	Flames up to 8 feet in length; short-range spotting is possible. Trained firefighters will find these fires difficult to suppress without support from aircraft or engines, but dozer and plows are generally effective.
		Increasing potential to cause harm or damage to life and property.
Class 4	High Fire Intensity	Large Flames, up to 30 feet in length; short-range spotting common; medium range spotting possible. Direct attack by trained firefighters, engines, and dozers is generally ineffective, indirect attack may be effective.
		Significant potential for harm or damage to life and property.
Class 5	Very High Fire Intensity	Very large flames up to 150 feet in length; profuse short-range spotting, frequent long-range spotting; strong fire-induced winds. Indirect attack marginally effective at the head of the fire. Great potential for harm or damage to life and property.

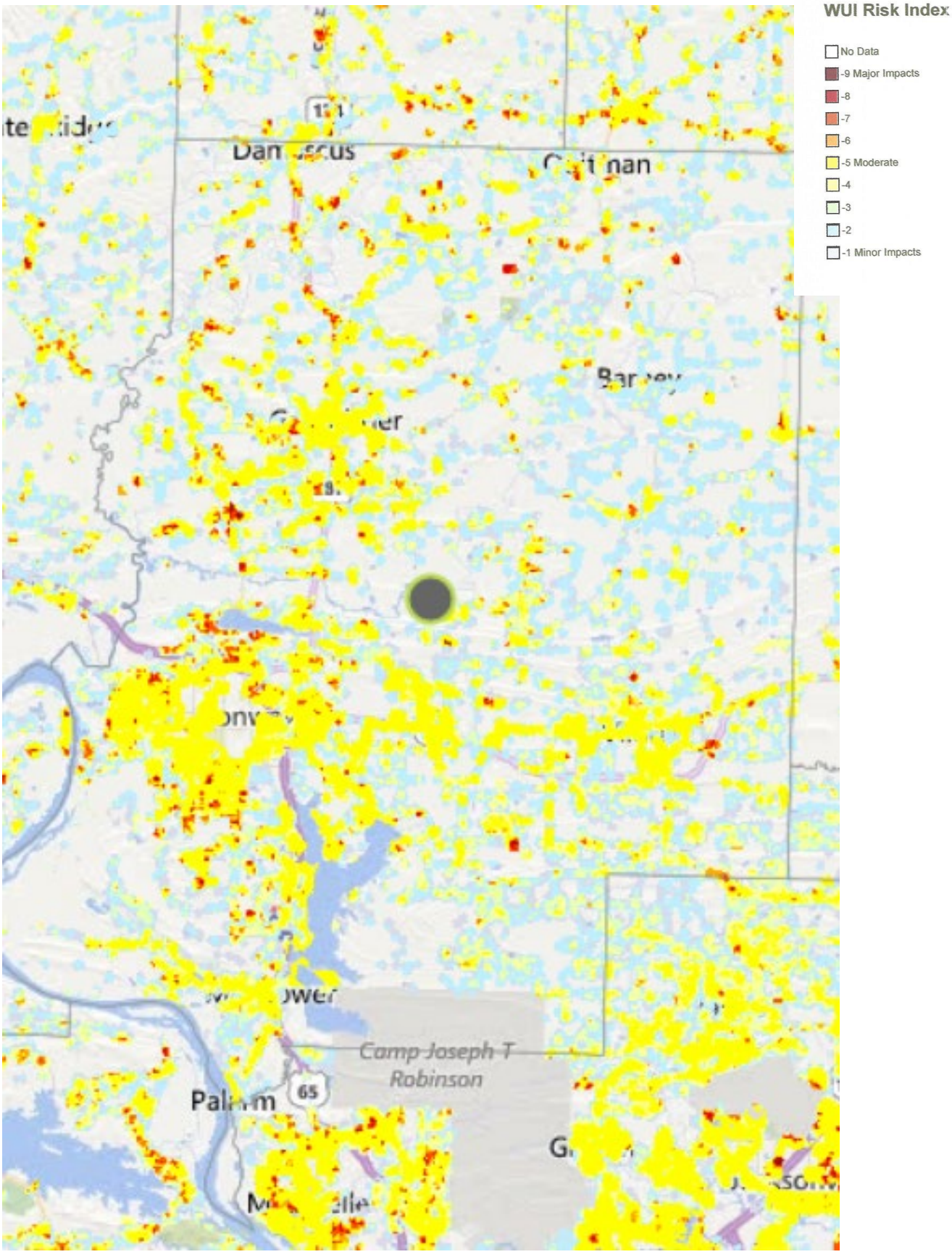
The Fire Intensity Scale shows the locations, impact and vulnerability of wildfire for Faulkner County, the cities of Conway, Damascus, Enola, Greenbrier, Guy, Holland, Mayflower, Mt. Vernon, Twin Groves, Vilonia and Wooster. Also, Conway School District, Greenbrier School District, Guy-Perkins School District, Mayflower School District, Mt. Vernon- Enola School District, St Joe Catholic School, Vilonia School District, Central Baptist College and University of Central Arkansas. As indicated on the below map, the planning area could see a Class 1-2.5 on the FIS.


Wildland Urban Interface (WUI)
No Data
1 - LT 1 hs/40 ac
2 - 1 hs/40 to 1 hs/20 ac
3 - 1 hs/20 to 1 hs/10 ac
4 - 1 hs/10 to 1 hs/5 ac
5 - 1 hs/5 to 1 hs/2 ac
6 - 1 hs/2 to 3 hs/ac
7 - GT 3 hs/ac
Camp Joseph T Robinson
65

The WUI Risk Index is derived using a Response Function modeling approach. Response functions are a method of assigning a net change in the value to a resource or asset based on susceptibility to fire at different intensity levels, such as flame length. The WUI Risk Index range of values is from -1 to -9, with -1 representing the least negative impact and -9 representing the most negative impact. For example, areas with high housing density and high flame lengths are rated -9 while areas with low housing density and low flame lengths are rated -1. To calculate the WUI Risk Index, the WUI housing density data was combined with Flame Length data and response functions were applied to represent potential impacts for all unique conditions of WUI housing density and flame length. The response functions were defined by a team of experts based on values defined by the SWRA Update technical team. By combining flame length with the WUI housing density data, you can determine where the greatest potential impact to homes and people is likely to occur.

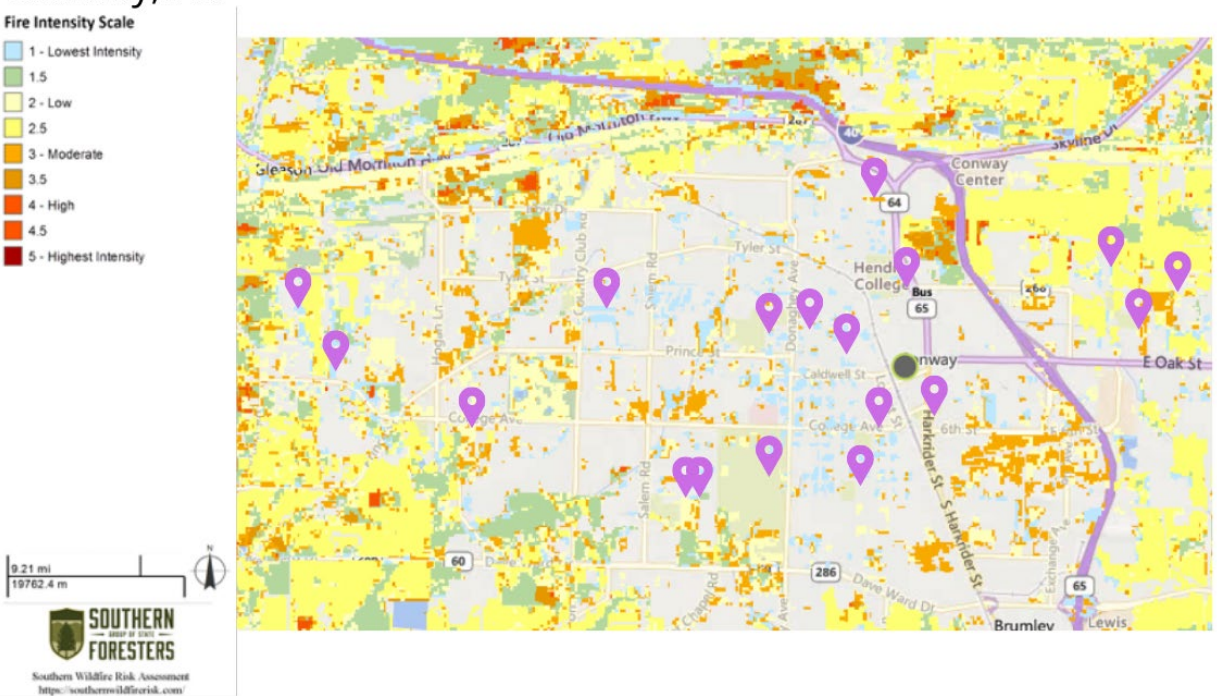
Flame Length is used as a measure of fire intensity. With the WUI Risk Index the analysis incorporates penetration into urban fringe areas so that outputs better reflect real world conditions for fire spread and impact in urban interface areas. With this enhancement, houses in urban areas adjacent to wildland fuels are incorporated into the WUI risk modeling.

A summary of the WUI Risk Index for the entire planning area (Faulkner County as a whole) is provided in the table below. The majority of the planning area is at a 1-5 risk index level. Risk indexes for each participating jurisdiction are depicted in the following maps.

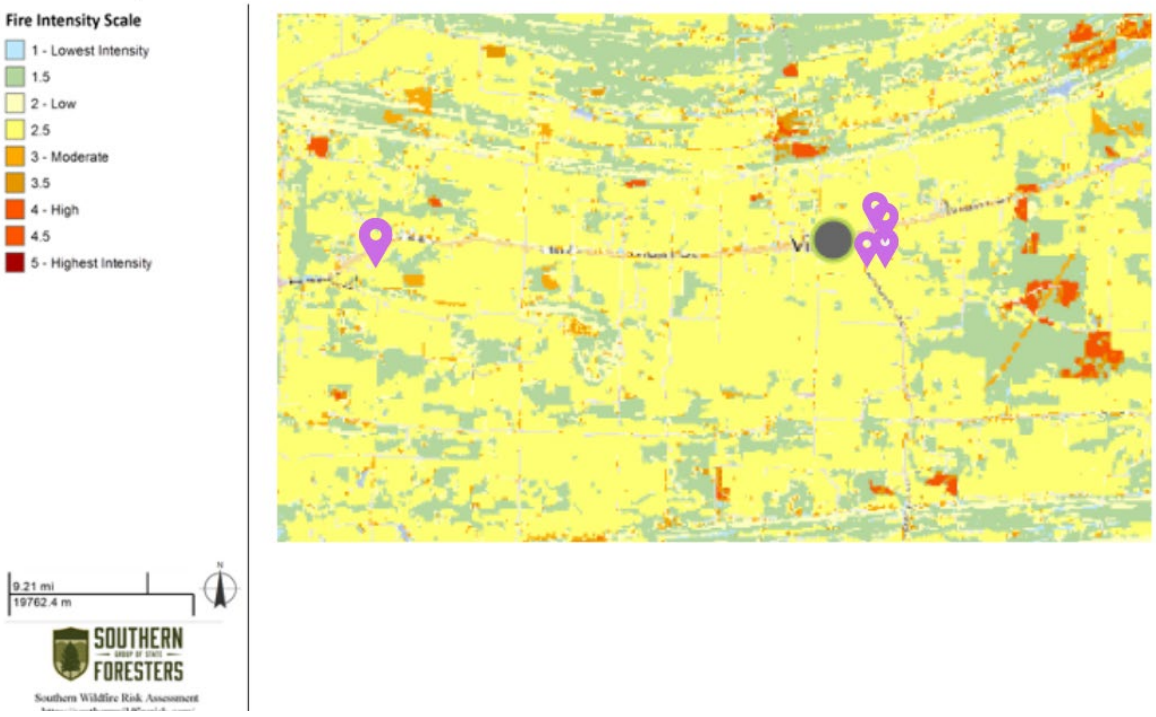

WUI Risk Index
No Data
-9 Major Impacts
-8
-7
-6
-5 Moderate
-4
-3
-2
-1 Minor Impacts
Camp Joseph T Robinson
65

WUI Maps for EACH jurisdiction with schools mark shown below:

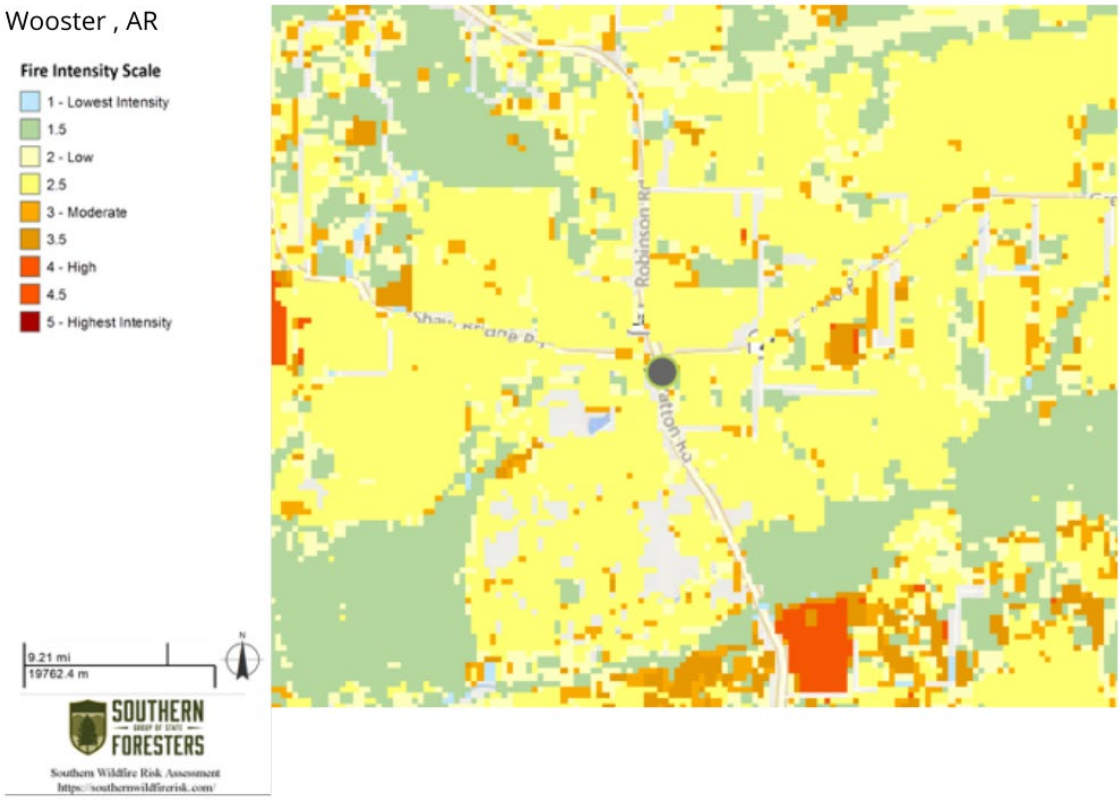
Conway, AR



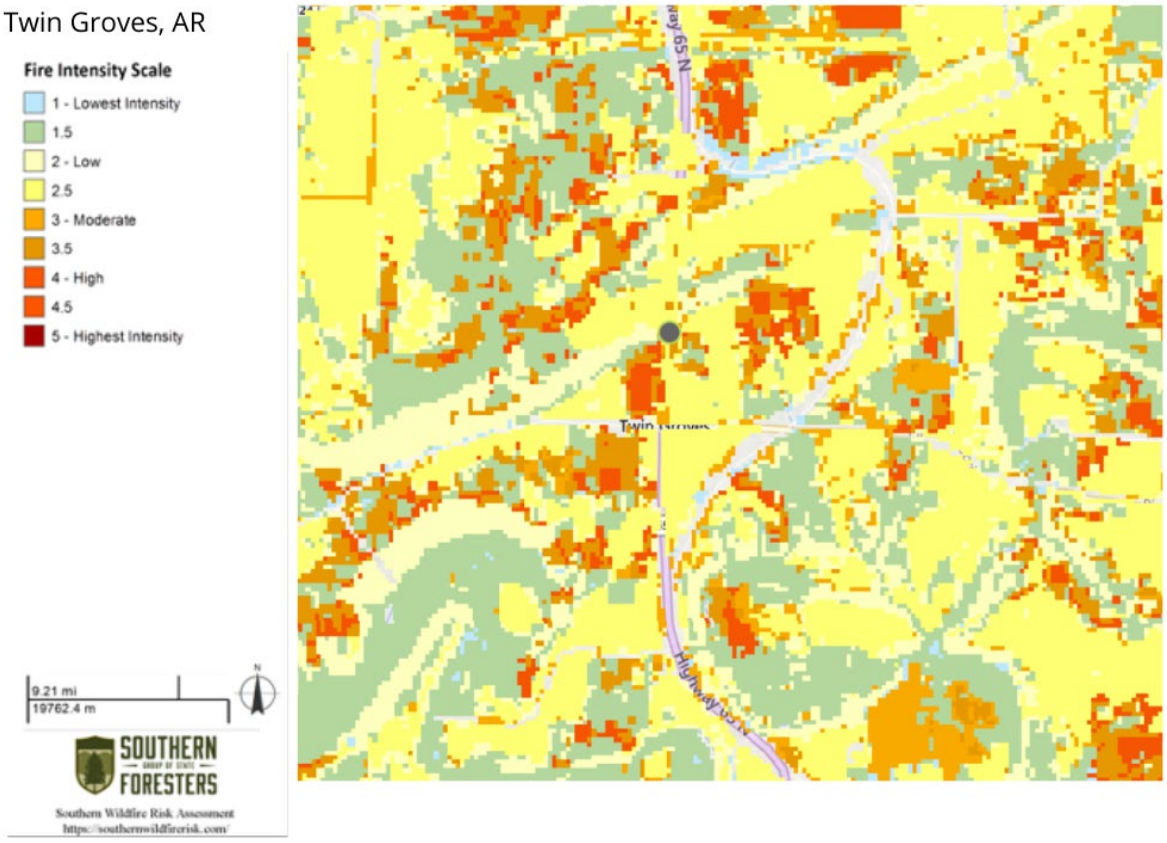
Vilonia School District
Vilonia, AR



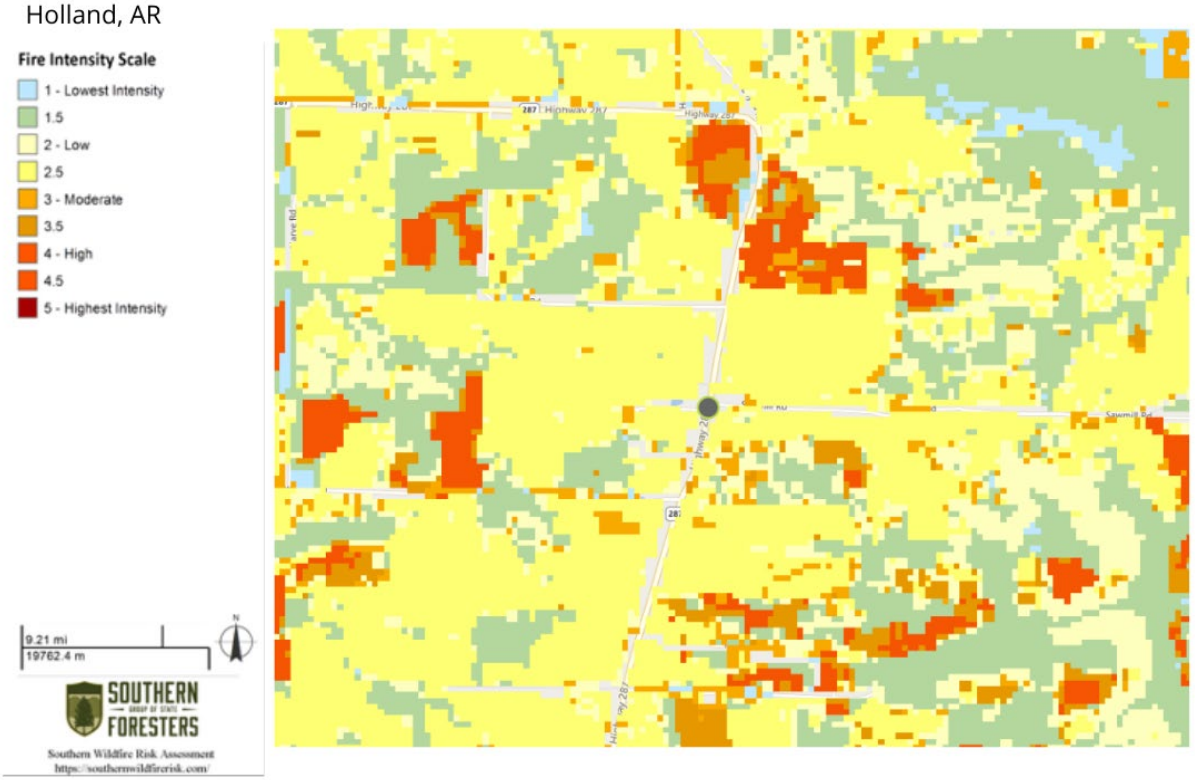
Wooster , AR



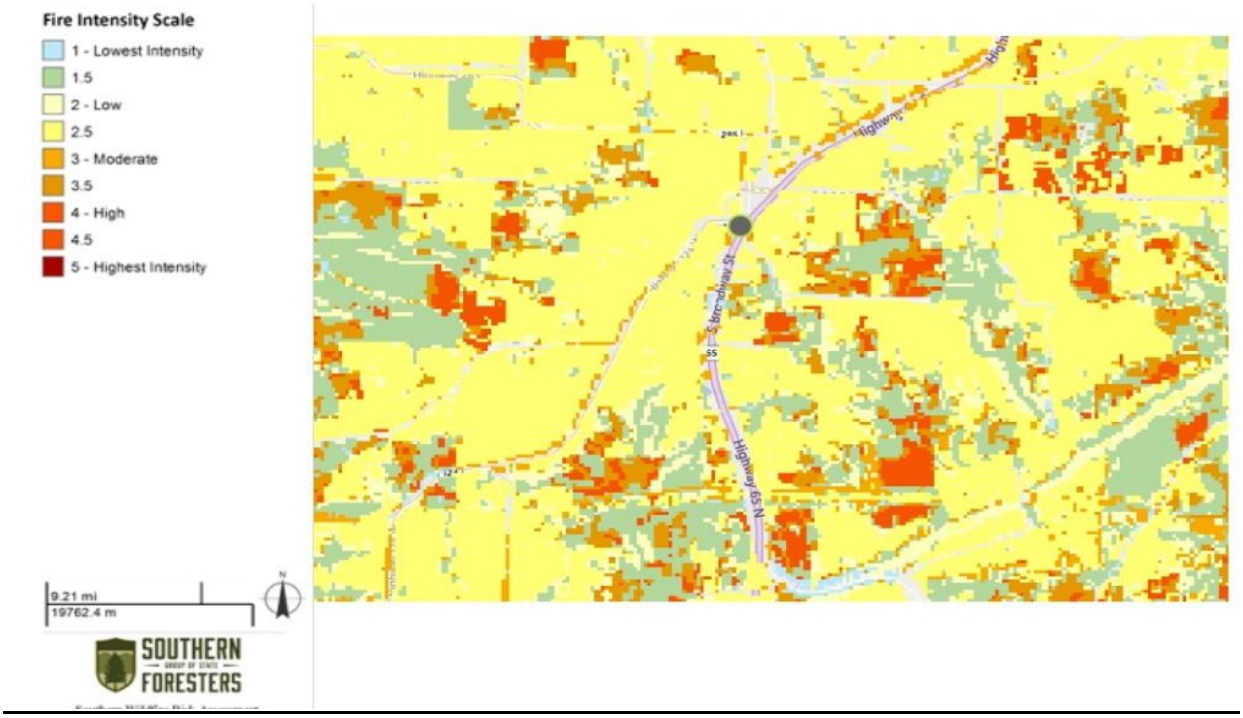
Twin Groves, AR

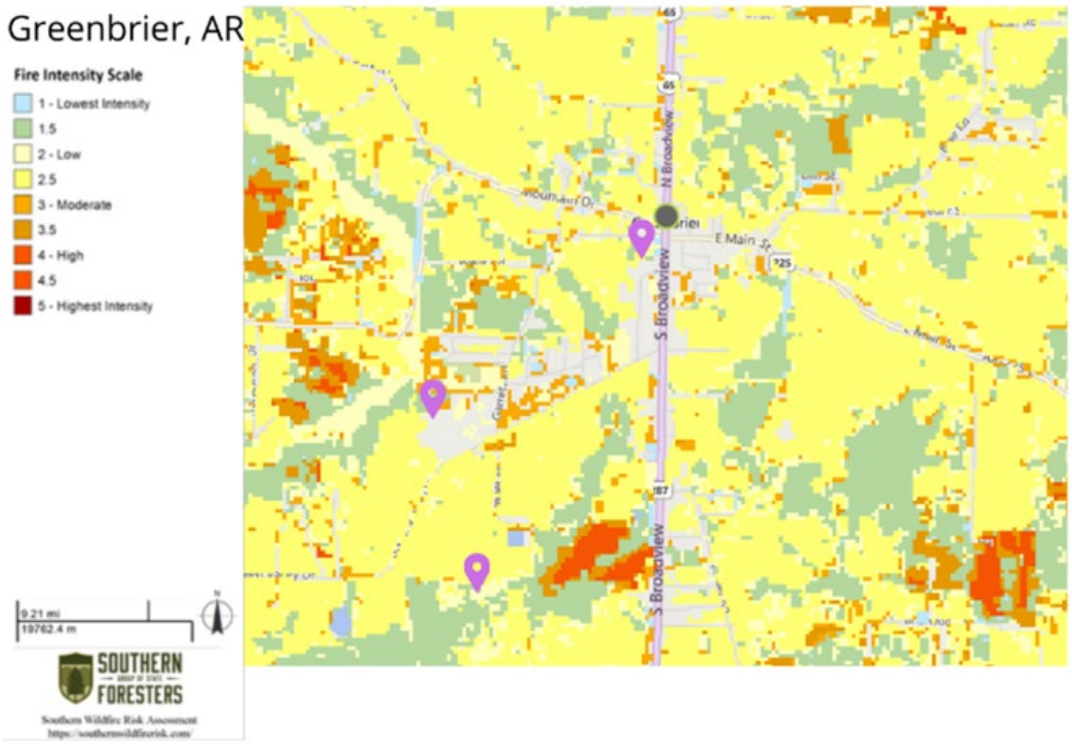


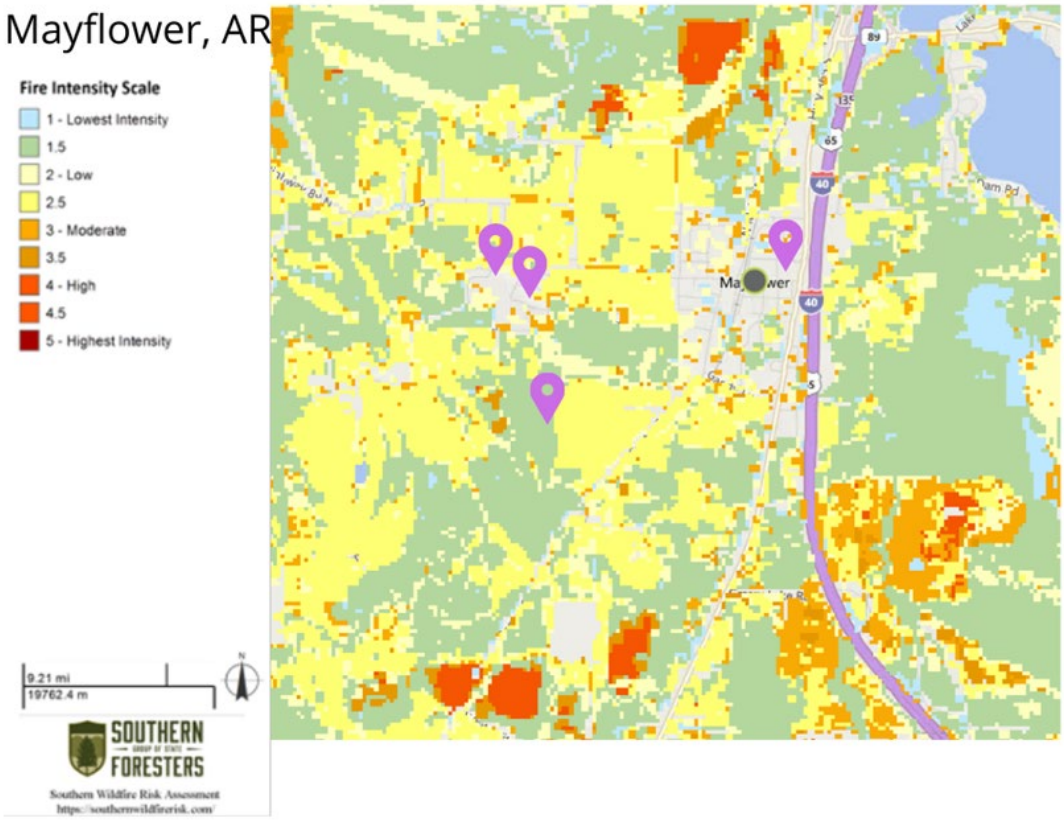
Holland, AR



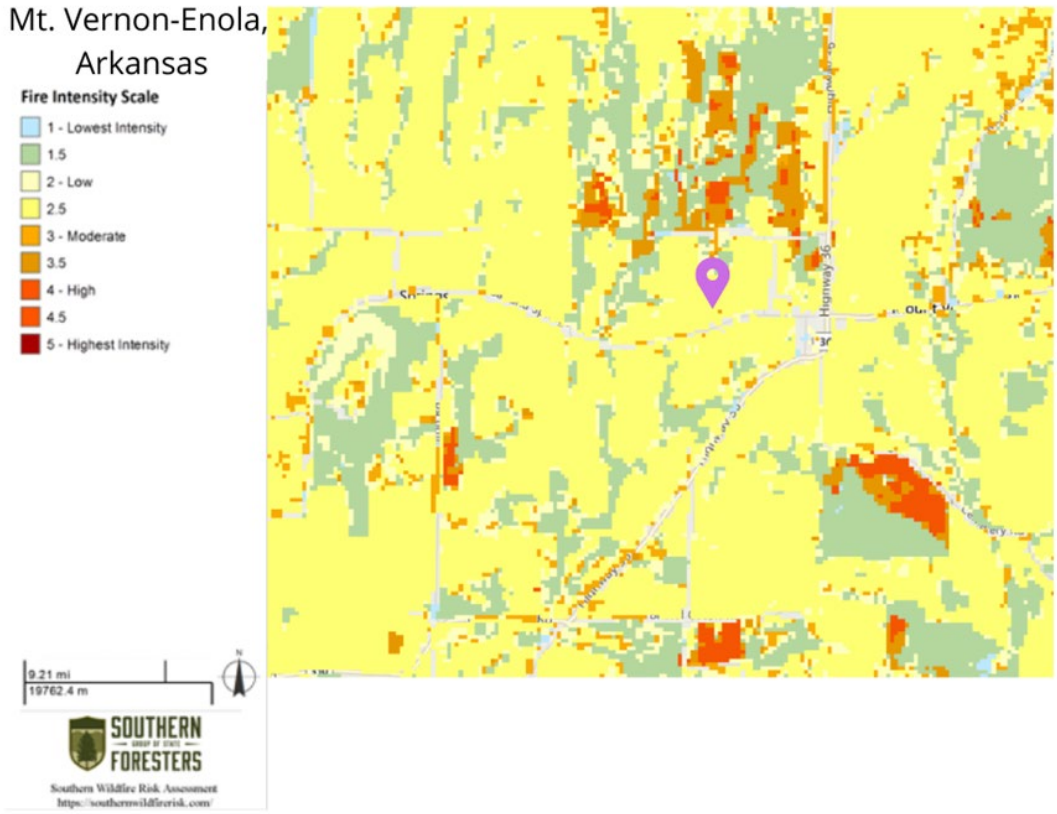
Damascus, AR



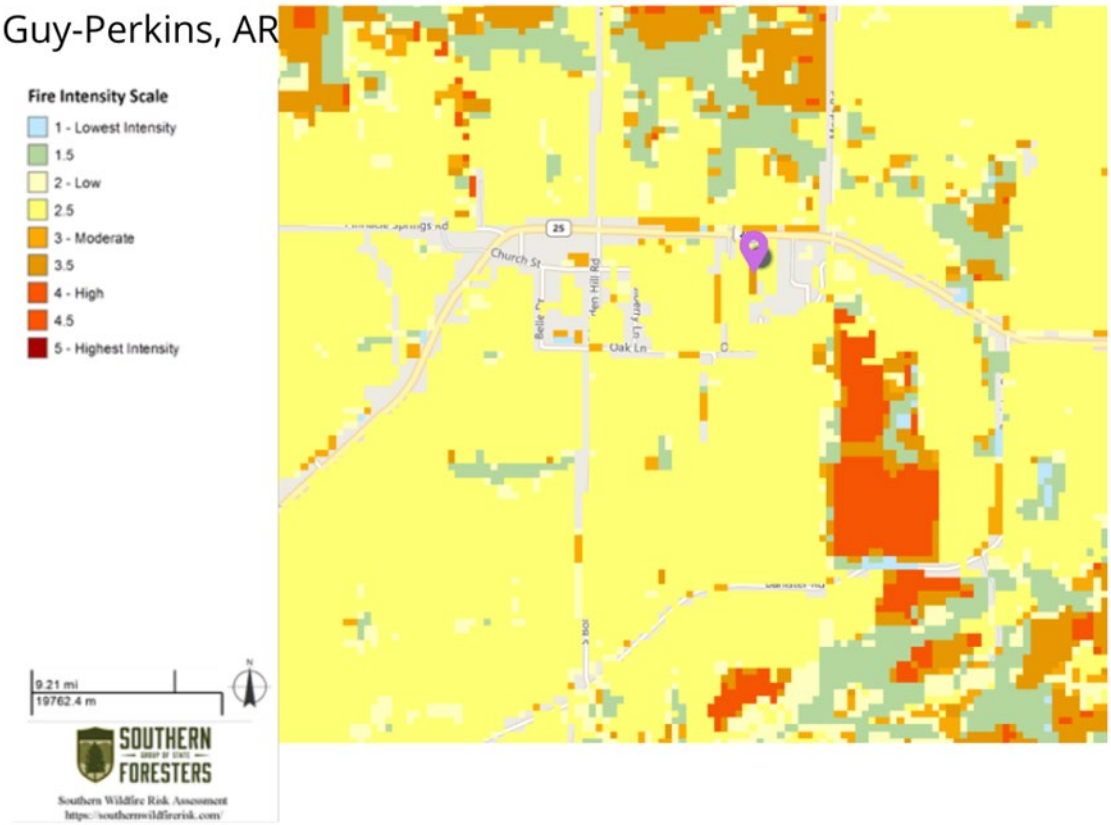

Greenbrier, AR
Fire Intensity Scale
1 - Lowest Intensity
1.5
2 - Low
2.5
3 - Moderate
3.5
4 - High
4.5
5 - Highest Intensity
9.21 mi
19762.4 m
N
SOUTHERN FORESTERS
Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment
https://southernwildfirerisk.com/
E Main
S Broadview
N Broadview


Mayflower, AR
Fire Intensity Scale
1 - Lowest Intensity
1.5
2 - Low
2.5
3 - Moderate
3.5
4 - High
4.5
5 - Highest Intensity
9.21 mi
19762.4 m
N
SOUTHERN FORESTERS
Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment
https://southernwildfirerisk.com/

Mt. Vernon-Enola, Arkansas



Guy-Perkins, AR



Previous Occurrences

There have been 103 wildfire events reported between 2015 and 2019 by the Arkansas Forestry Commission.

Wildfire Summary

Years	*Number of Fires*	*Total Acres Burned*	*5-Year Average # of Fires*	*5-Year Average # of Acres Burned*
2015	22	313		
2016	17	220		
2017	22	252		
2018	18	563		
2019	10	242		
TOTALS	89	1,590	18	318

Probability of Future Events

Based on previous occurrences, the planning area is likely to see 18 wildfire events per year of varying severities.

Impact and Vulnerability of Wildfire

According to the Arkansas State All-Hazards Mitigation Plan (2018), NCDC Reported Wildfires 2013-2017 with HAZUS Building Valuation $10,585. With $0 damage. 2015 Population was 122,227 with 0 Wildfire Deaths.
As per EMAOP requirements, the following table provides the Consequence Analysis

Subject	Impacts of Wildfire
Health and Safety of the Public	Impact could be severe for people living and working in the immediate area. Surrounding communities may also be impacted by evacuees.
Health and Safety of Responders	Impact to responders could be severe depending on the size and scope of the fire, especially for the firefighters. Impact will be low to moderate for support responders with the main threat as smoke inhalation
Continuity of Operations	Temporary relocation may be necessary if government facilitates experience damage.
Property, facilitates and Infrastructure	Delivery of services could be affected if there is any disruption to the roads and/or utilities due to damages sustained
Environment	Impact will be severe for the immediate area with regards to trees, bushes, animals, and crops. Impact will lessen as distance increases.
Economic Conditions	Impacts to the economy could be moderate in the immediate area.
Public Confidence in the Jurisdiction's Governance	Response and recovery will be in question if not timely and effective. Evacuation orders and shelter availability could be called in to question.

3.4.10 Winter Storm

Severe winter storms, which may include heavy snowfall, ice storms, winter storms, and/or strong winds, affect every state in the continental United States. Areas where such weather is uncommon, such as Arkansas, are typically disrupted more severely by severe winter storms than are regions that experience this weather more frequently. The National Weather Service (NWS) defines snow as a steady fall of **snow** for several hours or more. **Heavy snow** is defined as either a snowfall accumulating to 4 inches in depth in 12 hours or less, or snowfall accumulation to 6 inches or more in depth in 24 hours or less. In states such as Arkansas, where lesser accumulations can cause significant impacts, lower thresholds may be used. A **blizzard** means that the following conditions prevail for a period of three hours or longer: 1) sustained wind or frequent gusts to 35 miles an hour or greater; and 2) considerable falling and/or blowing snow (i.e., reducing visibility to less than 1/4 mile). **Sleet** is defined as pellets of ice composed of frozen or mostly frozen raindrops or refrozen partially melted snowflakes. These pellets of ice usually bounce after hitting the ground or other hard surfaces. **Heavy sleet** is a relatively rare event defined as the accumulation of ice pellets covering the ground to a depth of 0.5 inch or more.

Freezing rain or **freezing drizzle** occurs when rain or drizzle freezes on surfaces such as the ground, trees, power lines, vehicles, streets, highways, etc. Small accumulations of ice can cause driving and walking difficulties while heavy accumulations produce extremely dangerous and damaging conditions. An **ice storm** is used to describe

occasions when damaging accumulations of ice are expected during freezing rain situations. Significant accumulations of ice pull down trees and utility lines resulting in loss of power and communication. These accumulations of ice make walking and driving extremely dangerous. Significant ice accumulations are usually accumulations of 0.25 inches or greater.

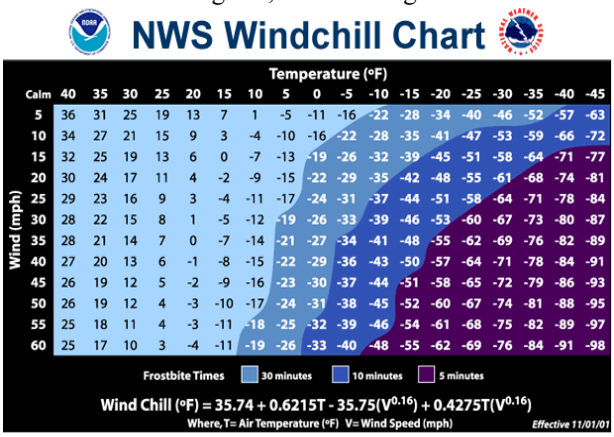
A combination of severe winter weather types occurring over a wide area is usually called a **winter storm**. Winter-storm formation requires below freezing temperatures, moisture, and lift to raise the moist air to form the clouds and cause precipitation. Lift is commonly provided by warm air colliding with cold air along a weather front. Various causes exist for winter storms in the United States. Winter storms in Midwestern and plains states typically develop over southeast Colorado on the lee side of the Rockies. These storms move east or northeast and use both the southward plunge of cold air from Canada and the northward flow of moisture from the Gulf of Mexico to produce ice, snow, and sometimes blizzard conditions. These fronts may push deep into the interior regions, sometimes as far south as Florida.

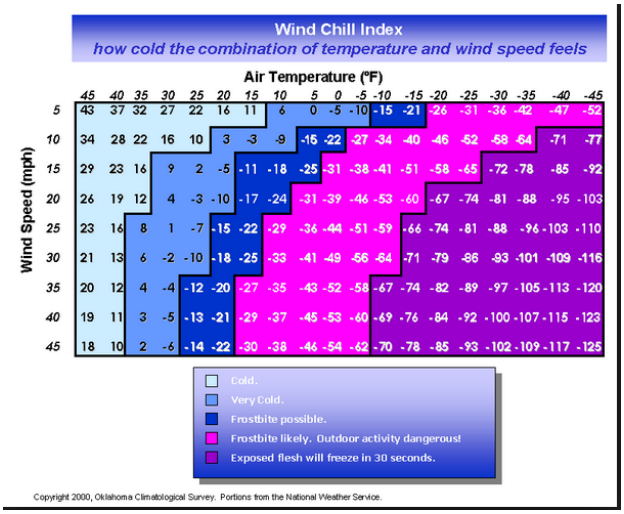
Location

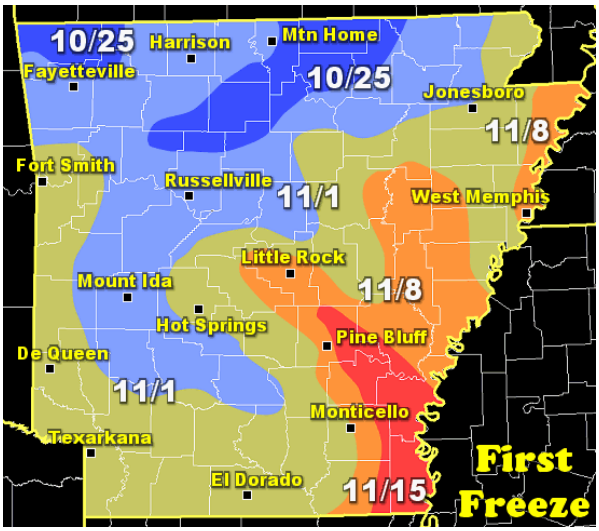
All areas of Faulkner County are equally susceptible to severe winter storm events.

Extent

According to National Climatic Data Center (NCDC) and National Weather Service Data, typical snow accumulations in Faulkner County during heavy snow and winter storm events ranges from 2 inches to 8 inches. Typical ice storm accumulations range from 1 inch to 1 ½ inches. 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.

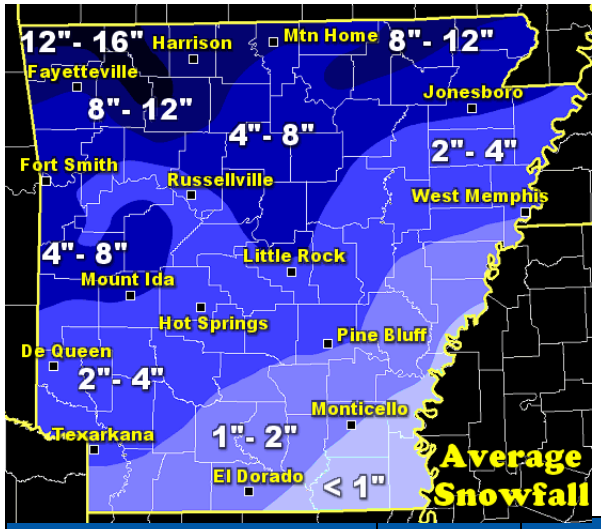






First Freeze (Fall)

In the pictures: Average first freeze dates in the fall and last freeze dates in the spring across Arkansas.
In Arkansas, freezes typically occur by the last week in October across northern and western sections of the state (Ozark and Ouachita Mountains). Elsewhere, freezes tend to hold off until the first couple of weeks in November. In the spring, the last freeze usually happens by mid-March in the southeast. For the remainder of the region, freezes usually linger into April and sometimes into early May in parts of the north.



In the picture: Average annual snowfall across Arkansas
In Arkansas, most snow falls in the months of January, February, March, and December. Average annual accumulations range from less than an inch in the southeast to more than a foot in the northwest. Faulkner County's average annual snowfall is between 2'-4'.

Previous Occurrences
There have been 3 countywide winter storm events between 2015 and 2019; and 0 of these events were classified as ice storms.

Location	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
Totals:						0	0	30.00K	0.00K
FAULKNER (ZONE)	AR	02/15/2015	22:00	CST-6	Winter Storm	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FAULKNER (ZONE)	AR	03/04/2015	16:00	CST-6	Winter Storm	0	0	30.00K	0.00K
FAULKNER (ZONE)	AR	01/21/2016	23:00	CST-6	Winter Storm	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Totals:						0	0	30.00K	0.00K

After springlike conditions were seen across Arkansas on March 3rd, a strong cold front surged southeast across the state on the 4th. Abundant moisture remained in place as the colder air arrived, generating widespread wintry precipitation across the state. Several inches of sleet and snow resulted, causing significant travel hazards and resulting automobile accidents.

Probability of Future Events

Based on previous occurrences, the planning area is likely to see .6 chance of a winter storm events per year of varying severities.

Impact and Vulnerability

The occurrence of severe winter weather has a substantial impact on communities, utilities, transportation systems, and agriculture, and often results in loss of life due to accidents or hypothermia. Severe winter weather hazards include snowstorms, ice storms, storms with strong winds, and extreme cold. Heavy snow from a snowstorm can immobilize a region and paralyze a city, stranding commuters, stopping the flow of supplies, and disrupting emergency and medical services. In rural areas, homes and farms may be isolated for days, and unprotected livestock may be lost. The cost of snow removal, repairing damages, and loss of business can have large economic impacts on cities and towns.

Heavy accumulations of ice or snow commonly result in collapse of structural damage to buildings. The damage may be caused directly by the excessive weight of the ice/snow accumulation, or by ice-laden trees or branches falling on structures. Homes, business, as well as weaker nonresidential structures commonly sustain structural damage. Poultry houses in Arkansas are particularly at risk. Additional agricultural revenues are lost because of the time it takes to rebuild the poultry houses.

Heavy accumulations of ice from ice storms or heavy snow can also bring down trees, electrical wires, telephone poles and lines, and communication towers. Communications and power can be disrupted for days while utility companies work to repair the damage. Power and communications disruptions are common consequences of ice storms and heavy snow. The monetary values of power and communications losses to businesses are significant but difficult to estimate.

Accumulations of ice and snow may also cause extreme hazards to motorists. Motorists in Faulkner County are generally unaccustomed to driving on slick roads resulting in an increase in traffic accidents, some of which may result in fatalities. Travel is hampered by ice or heavy snow because the state lacks sufficient snow removal equipment and road treatments (sand, salt) because of the infrequent occurrence of severe winter weather events. The cost of the numerous traffic accidents, as well as the cost of business and school closings that occur due to hazardous travel conditions, are difficult to estimate.

Winter storms are sometimes accompanied by strong winds creating blizzard conditions with blinding wind-driven snow, severe drifting, and dangerous wind chill. Strong winds with these intense storms and cold fronts can knock down trees, utility poles, and power lines.

The elderly are at increased risk for hypothermia because the skin thins with age. Accidents involving gas heaters and fires for warmth could also occur when not properly supervised, or ventilation is poor when used indoors.

SECTION 4- Mitigation Strategy

The Faulkner County Hazard Mitigation plan includes a mitigation strategy that provides the Faulkner County's 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.

The cities of Conway, Damascus, Enola, Greenbrier, Guy, Holland, Mayflower, Mt. Vernon, Twin Groves, Vilonia and Wooster each 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 flood prone and other hazard areas through land use planning, implement retrofit construction plans, brace equipment, and provide emergency preparedness information to area residents through FEMA brochures.

All participating jurisdictions 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.

There are eleven incorporated municipalities in Faulkner County in addition to Faulkner County government. Communities range in size. The Table below shows the diversity in their population.

Population	Community
Over 100,000	Faulkner County
Over 50,000	Conway
Over 3,000	Greenbrier, Vilonia
Less than 3,000	Damascus, Enola, Guy, Holland, Mayflower, Mt. Vernon, Twin Groves, Wooster

The majority of the cities have populations less than 3,000, and therefore have less capacity and resources to reduce losses in the future when compared to Conway and unincorporated Faulkner County. Each of the School Districts follows their respective jurisdiction's policies and programs. These education institutions also have varying resources to implement mitigation activities. It is likely grant funds may be needed to help all jurisdictions implement identified mitigation projects. The average population growth over the last 9 years has shown to be around 12-15% compared to the state-wide growth average of 3.5%.

4.1 Mitigation Goals and Objectives for Each Hazard

Based upon the results of the local and State risk assessments, the Faulkner County Hazard Mitigation 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 Faulkner County 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 Faulkner County due to natural disasters.

Objective 1.1 Identify, describe, and characterize the natural hazards to which Faulkner County is susceptible

Objective 1.2	Assess the risk of each hazard including probability and frequency, exposure, and consequences
Objective 1.3	Examine feasible mitigation opportunities appropriate for the identified hazards and prioritize those opportunities.
Objective 1.4	Implement mitigation actions to reduce loss of lives and property
Objective 1.5	Identify mitigation opportunities for long-range planning consideration
Objective 1.6	Encourage members of the Faulkner County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) and other stakeholders to include mitigation measures in emergency planning efforts
Objective 1.7	Promote NFIP compliance throughout the County

Goal 2- Provide a framework and coordination to encourage all levels of government and public and private organizations to undertake mitigation to minimize potential disasters and to employ mitigation in the recovery following disasters.

Objective 2.1	Hold regular LEPC meetings to discuss mitigation actions with city officials, county emergency office, and private sectors
Objective 2.2	Keep records of all natural hazards and analyze areas that are at risk to prevent future losses

Goal 3- Seek grants for mitigation projects through the State and Federal funding.

Objective 3.1	Update Hazard Mitigation plan every 5 years
Objective 3.2	Inquire grant information from Arkansas Department of Emergency Management, and Planning and Development District

Goal 4- Protect existing properties from natural disasters.

Object 4.1	Protect existing structures from natural hazards using cost-effective approaches

4.2 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 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, Arkansas

	Forestry Service, Arkansas Natural Resources Commission and. 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.

The Faulkner County Office of Emergency Management (FCOEM) will be responsible for evaluating actions among competing actions. The HMPT 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. The FCOEM 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.*

The priories of the last plan have not changed. The public survey "Faulkner County Natural Hazards Questionnaire" still indicate that the highest concerns are with flooding, dam failure, earthquakes and tornadoes. The Global Pandemic of Covid 19 struck in the midst of updating the plan and was listed in public comments on the Questionnaire.

All Faulkner County actions are the responsibility of the director of Faulkner County Office of Emergency Management, the County Judge and the Faulkner County Quorum Court. The Conway, Damascus, Enola, Greenbrier, Guy, Holland, Mayflower, Mt. Vernon, Twin Groves, Vilonia, and Wooster actions are the responsibility of their Mayors and City Councils. The School Districts of Conway, Greenbrier, Guy-Perkins, Mayflower, Mt. Vernon-Enola, St. Joseph Catholic, Vilonia, Central Baptist College, Hendrix University and University of Central Arkansas will be the responsibility of their Board Administration and Superintendents.

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 developing the Faulkner County Hazard Mitigation Plan, mitigation actions are categorized into five types;

- Local plans and regulations
- Structure and infrastructure projects
- Natural systems protection
- Education and awareness programs
- Other (may lend more toward preparedness, recovery or response capabilities)

All of the following Mitigation Actions meets all criteria for STAPLEE.

4.3 Previous Mitigation Actions

Below is a summary of progress of the mitigation actions determined in the 2014 Faulkner County Mitigation Plan. Those not completed were deferred due to lack of resources. The "Update Status" is as follows:

- **C**=Completed
- **PC**= Partially Complete; some action is still needed, and was partially deferred due to lack of resources
- **NLR**= No Longer Relevant
- **D**= Deferred
- **OG =** On Going

2014 Faulkner County Mitigation Plan – Mitigation Actions

Update marked as follows:
C-Completed, PC-Partially Complete, D-Deferred, OG-On-going, N/A- No longer Applicable

Action #	Actions	Responsible Agency	Projected Timeline	Projected Resources	Rationale for Action	Contribution to Mitigation Objective	Responsible Jurisdiction	Current Status
F-01	City of Conway – a Storm water detention area upstream of downtown Conway area is needed to reduce the frequent flooding which occurs downtown. The flooding also hampers the emergency service traffic route.	FCOEM, FCLEPC	2 years	Existing County and local resources, PDM, City of Conway	Prevent repetitive flood damage to new and existing buildings	Seeks to protect citizens and property	Faulkner County and City of Conway	D
F-02	City of Conway – Additional storm drainage capacity is needed to accommodate storm water from downtown.	FCOEM, FCLEPC	2 years	Existing County, City of Conway and local resources, PDM	Prevent repetitive flood damage to new and existing buildings	Seeks to protect citizens and property	Faulkner County and City of Conway	D
F-03	City of Greenbrier – Repetitive Flooding on West end of Linder lane. Greenbrier Creek overflows the banks. Candidate for HMGP acquisition project.	FCOEM, FCLEPC	2 years	Existing County, City of Greenbrier and local resources, PDM	Prevent repetitive flood damage to new and existing buildings	Seeks to protect citizens and property	Faulkner County and City of Greenbrier	D
MH-01 (Earthquake, Floods, Thunderstorm, Hail, High Wind, Lightning, Tornadoes, Winter Storms, Wildfires, Drought, Dam Failure, Extreme Heat)	Upgrade emergency communication equipment such as Mobile Data Transmitter for patrol cars.	FCOEM, FCLEPC	Ongoing	Existing County, Cities and local resources, FMA	First responders protect property and life	Provides access for response and mitigation activities	Faulkner County and participating cities	N/A
MH-02 (Earthquake, Floods, Thunderstorm, Hail, High Wind, Lightning,	Develop brochures, a website, educational programs, and public services announcements to increase public awareness of hazards to which Faulkner County residents are exposed and potential mitigation measures that may be undertaken.	FCOEM, FCLEPC, ADEM	Ongoing	Existing County, Cities, Schools and local resources	LEPCs are all involved in local mitigation planning; awareness of opportunities	Links Mitigation with preparedness	All participating jurisdictions	OG

Tornadoes, Winter Storms, Wildfires, Drought, Dam Failure, Extreme Heat)					important first step of mitigation			
MH-03 (Earthquake, Floods, Thunderstorm, High Wind, Lightning, Tornadoes, Winter Storms, Wildfires, Dam Failure, Extreme Heat)	Acquire generators for all Faulkner County shelters, city halls, emergency operations centers, and other critical facilities that do not presently have them. To maintain power and water during disaster (protect against further damages)	FCOEM, FCLEPC	1 Year	Existing County, cities and local resources, PDM	First responders protect property and life	Provides access for response and for mitigation activities	Faulkner County and participating cities	OG
MH-04 (Earthquake, Floods, Tornadoes, Winter Storms, Wildfires, Dam Failure)	Faulkner County and Damascus – Need special Excavation and Trenching Rescue Equipment and training. This is unique to this area due to the recent growth of Natural Gas drilling.	FCOEM, FCLEPC	2 year	Faulkner County, City of Damascus, local resources; PDM, DHS	First responders protect property and life	Seeks to protect citizens and property and improve risk assessment	Faulkner County and City of Damascus	D
MH-05 (Earthquake, Floods, Thunderstorm, Hail, High Wind, Lightning, Tornadoes, Winter Storms, Wildfires, Dam Failure, Extreme Heat)	City of Conway needs a mobile command center for use during Tornadoes, Severe Winter Storms, Earthquakes and other natural disasters.	FCOEM, FCLEPC	1 year	Faulkner County, cities, schools and local resources; PDM, DHS, Forestry Commission	First responders protect property and life	Seeks to protect citizens and property and improve risk assessment	All participating jurisdictions	PC
MH-06 (Tornado, High Winds, Earthquakes)	Obtain funding for safe-room construction in Schools, Cities and County facilities.	FCOEM, FCLEPC, ADEM, Governor's Office	1 year	HMGP, Faulkner County, Cities, and Schools	Tornado damage and loss of life important hazard	Safe rooms save lives	All participating jurisdictions	OG
MH-07	Encourage the use of clips and anchors in new construction and retrofitting existing structures.	FCOEM, FCLEPC	Ongoing	Faulkner County, Cities, school and local resources	Lessen or eliminate damage from	Seeks to protect	All participating jurisdictions	OG

(Tornado, High Winds, Earthquakes)					earthquakes and tornadoes	citizens and property		
MH-08 (Earthquake, Floods, Thunderstorm, High Wind, Lightning, Tornadoes, Winter Storms, Wildfires, Dam Failure, Extreme Heat)	Universities – Ensure all building administrators have severe weather action plans	FCOEM, FCLEPC	1 years	Faulkner County, Cities, schools and local resources	GIS best technology for risk identification and assessment	Current use by County of GIS information should be standardized	All participating jurisdictions	C
WF-01	There is a need to upgrade existing firefighting equipment including such things as chainsaws.	FCOEM, FCLEPC	2 year	Faulkner County, Cities; PDM, DHS, Forestry Commission	Lessen or eliminate damage from Wildfires	Seeks to protect citizens and property and improve risk assessment	Faulkner County and participating Cities	OG
WF-02	Work with Arkansas Forestry Commission to improve risk assessment by determining losses due to wildland fires in the County	FCOEM, AFC	2 years	Faulkner County, Cities and local resources PDM	Improves understanding of risk from wildland fires	Seeks to protect citizens and property and improve risk assessment	Faulkner County and participating Cities	PC & OG
WF-03	Enact codes to require homeowners to clear dead vegetation which can fuel wildfires.	FCOEM, FCLEPC	Ongoing	Faulkner County, Cities and local resources, PDM	Lessen or eliminate damage from wildland fires	Seeks to protect citizens and property	Faulkner County and participating Cities	OG
WF-04	Damascus – Fire Fighting Equipment for “Flammable Gases and Liquids”. With the Natural Gas Drilling operations, there are many gallons of fuels stored and transported in the area. Firefighters need Fire Fighting Apparatus with Foam Capabilities.	FCOEM, FCLEPC	1 year	Faulkner County, City of Damascus, Existing local resources; PDM, DHS, Forestry Commission	Lessen or eliminate damage from Wildfires	Seeks to protect citizens and property	Faulkner County and participating Cities	D

Action #	Actions	Responsible Agency	Projected Timeline	Projected Resources	Rationale for Action	Contribution to Mitigation Objective	Responsible Jurisdiction	**Current Status**
F-04	Mayflower – Flooding occurs on Popular Street south of Hwy. 89 in the Franklin T. Booker Community. Canals need rerouted and overall drainage improved.	FCOEM, FCLEPC	3 years	Faulkner County, City of Mayflower and local resources, FMA	Prevent repetitive flood damage to new and existing buildings	Seeks to protect citizens and property	Faulkner County and City of Mayflower	OG
F-05	Mayflower – Flooding occurs on Cross Street. Drainage improvements needed.	FCOEM, FCLEPC	3 years	Faulkner County, City of Mayflower and local resources, FMA	Prevent repetitive flood damage to new and existing buildings	Seeks to protect citizens and property	Faulkner County and City of Mayflower	OG
F-06	Vilonia – The North Fork Cypress Creek overflows its banks causing flooding on South Church Street. Drainage improvements are needed as well as upgrading the storm drains	FCOEM FCLEPC ADEM	2 years	Faulkner County, City of Vilonia and local resources, FMA	Prevent repetitive flood damage to new and existing buildings	Seeks to protect citizens and property	Faulkner County and City of Vilonia	D
F-07	Encourage Property owners to engage in Beaver control projects.	FCOEM, FCLEPC	Ongoing	Faulkner County, Cities and local resources, FMA	Prevent repetitive flood damage	Seeks to protect citizens and property	Faulkner County and participating Cities	OG
F-08	Provide support for structural and non-structural mitigation measures for properties in the 1%-annual-chance floodplain.	FCOEM, FCLEPC	Ongoing	Faulkner County, Cities and local resources, FMA	Prevent repetitive flood damage	Seeks to protect citizens and property	Faulkner County and participating Cities	OG
F-09	Universities – Conduct a Flood Study of University Campuses to determine areas prone to flooding and what corrective measures are necessary.	FCOEM, FCLEPC	3 years	Faulkner County, Schools and local resources, FMA	Prevent repetitive flood damage	Seeks to protect citizens and property and improve risk assessment	Faulkner County and Schools	D (lack of funding)
MH-09 (Earthquake, Floods, Thunderstorm, Hail, High Wind, Lightning, Tornadoes, Winter Storms, Wildfires, Drought, Dam Failure, Extreme Heat)	The FCLEPC will promote the acquisition of all-hazard radios for all schools, city halls, large businesses, churches, and other locations where large numbers of people congregate. Provide information to public on importance of having and how to acquire.	FCOEM, FCLEPC, ADEM	Ongoing	Faulkner County, Cities, Schools and local resources, PDM	Involves encouragement of participation at all public and private levels	All hazard radios essential warning tool	All participating jurisdictions	OG

MH-10 (Earthquake, Floods, Thunderstorm, Hail, High Wind, Lightning, Tornadoes, Winter Storms, Wildfires, Drought, Dam Failure, Extreme Heat)	Ensure proposed mitigation projects are in conformance with the State of Arkansas Hazard Mitigation Plan and State mitigation priorities.	FCOEM, FCLEPC, ADEM	Ongoing	Faulkner County, Cities, Schools and local resources	ADEM grantor of all mitigation grant programs	Provides legal underpinning for mitigation activities	All Participating Jurisdictions	OG
MH-11 (Earthquake, Thunderstorm, High Wind, Tornadoes,)	Advertise and encourage participation in State of Arkansas safe room program.	FCOEM, FCLEPC, ADEM	1 year	Faulkner County, Cities, Schools and local resources	Tornado damage and loss of life important hazard	Safe rooms save lives	All participating jurisdictions	N/A
MH-12 (Earthquake, Floods, Thunderstorm, Hail, High Wind, Lightning, Tornadoes, Winter Storms, Wildfires, Drought, Dam Failure, Extreme Heat)	Ensure that the current version of the Faulkner County Hazard Mitigation Plan is easily accessible to the general public (e.g., online, in local libraries) for public input on Plan updates.	FCOEM, FCLEPC	1 year	Faulkner County, Cities, Schools and local resources	Involves encouragement of participation at all public and private levels	Involves ongoing efforts on mitigation	All participating jurisdictions	OG
MH-13 (Earthquake, Floods, Thunderstorm, High Wind, Lightning, Tornadoes, Winter Storms, Wildfires, , Dam Failure)	Faulkner County – MSDS sheet to let emergency personnel know what is being stored in the area. Large concern of the amount of chemicals being stored in the area.	FCOEM, FCLEPC	1 year	Faulkner County, Cities and local resources	Involves encouragement of participation at all public and private levels	Seeks to protect citizens and property	Faulkner County and participating cities	OG
MH-14 (Earthquake, Floods, Thunderstorm, Hail, High Wind, Lightning, Tornadoes, Winter Storms, Wildfires,	Use GIS mapping to identify past hazard locations and identify emergency response lifelines that are to be protected.	FCOEM, FCLEPC	Ongoing	Faulkner County, Cities and local resources, FMA, PDM	Lifelines essential to maintain adequate response	Encourage assistance from all stakeholders	Faulkner County and participating cities	OG

Drought, Dam Failure, Extreme Heat)								
MH-15 (Earthquake, Floods, Tornadoes, Winter Storms, Wildfires, Dam Failure)	Universities – Establish locations suitable for use as long-term shelters and plan for providing emergency power, climate control and ventilation, cots, food and potable water, linens and emergency medical supplies.	FCOEM	ongoing	Faulkner County, schools and local resources PDM	Disaster Preparedness	Seeks to protect citizens and property	Faulkner County and schools	C
MH-16 (Earthquake, Floods, Thunderstorm, High Wind, Lightning, Tornadoes, Winter Storms, Wildfires, Drought, Dam Failure)	Identify and maintain outside water sources in neighborhoods (small ponds, cisterns, wells, pools, hydrants, etc) for approved use during disasters.	FCOEM, FCLEPC, ADEM	1 year	PDM, Faulkner County and Cities	Continuation of water service essential for response and mitigation	Encourage assistance from non-profits	Faulkner County and participating cities	OG
MH-17 (Earthquake, Floods, Thunderstorm, High Wind, Lightning, Tornadoes, Winter Storms, Wildfires, Dam Failure)	The FCLEPC will encourage adoption of building codes to ensure safe construction.	FCOEM, FCLEPC	Ongoing	Faulkner County, Cities and local resources	Tornado and earthquake damage and loss of life important hazard	Safe rooms save lives	Faulkner County and participating cities	OG
MH-18 (Earthquake, Floods, Thunderstorm, Tornadoes, Winter Storms, Wildfires, Dam Failure)	Faulkner County – Additional search and rescue equipment is needed such as skid for the helicopter, Fleer system and search light; also 4 wheel drive all-terrain vehicles.	FCOEM	1 year	Faulkner County and local resources PDM	First responders protect property and save lives	Seeks to protect citizens and property	Faulkner County	N/A
MH-19 (Earthquake, Floods, Thunderstorm, Hail, High Wind, Lightning, Tornadoes, Winter Storms, Wildfires,	Upgrade Sirens. May areas have an inadequate number of sirens but most need new updated versions.	FCOEM, FCLEPC	1 year	Faulkner County, cities and local resources, ADEM, DHS	Save lives with quick response the disasters	Sirens are essential warning tools	Faulkner County and participating cities	OG

Dam Failure, Extreme Heat)								
MH-20 (Earthquake, Floods, Thunderstorm, Hail, High Wind, Lightning, Tornadoes, Winter Storms, Wildfires, Drought, Dam Failure, Extreme Heat)	Include mitigation awareness efforts in all FCLEPC meetings.	FCOEM, FCLEPC, ADEM	1 year	Faulkner County, cities, school, PDM	Disaster Preparedness	Encourage assistance from non-profits	All participating jurisdictions	OG
MH-21 (Earthquake, Floods, Thunderstorm, High Wind, Lightning, Tornadoes, Winter Storms, Wildfires, Dam Failure)	Increase road-clearing capabilities	FCOEM	1 year	Faulkner County, Cities and local resources PDM	Lessen or eliminate problems with emergency response and business interruptions	Seeks to protect citizens and property	Faulkner County and participating cities	OG
SW-01	Ensure public facilities have severe weather action plans.	FCOEM, FCLEPC, ADEM	Ongoing	Faulkner County, Cities and local resources PDM	Lessen or eliminate problems with emergency response and business interruptions	Plans before disaster lessen response time and protect life and property	Faulkner County and participating cities	OG
SW-02	Universities - Acquire adequate studded snow tires/chains for emergency and service vehicles and other equipment needed on campus for road clearing	FCOEM	2 years	Faulkner County, Cities and local resources PDM, DHS	Lessen or eliminate problems with emergency response	Seeks to protect citizens and property	Faulkner County and participating cities	PC
SW-03	Faulkner County – Studded tires for vehicles during ice storms.	FCOEM	2 years	Faulkner County, Cities and local resources PDM, DHS	Lessen or eliminate problems with emergency response	Seeks to protect citizens and property	Faulkner County and participating Cities	PC
MH-22 (Tornado, High Winds, Earthquake)	Seek to enact manufactured home regulations to ensure use of tie-downs and anchoring in new buildings and existing mobile structures.	FCOEM, FCLEPC, ADEM	Ongoing	Faulkner County, Cities, schools and local resources	Lessen or eliminate damage from earthquakes and tornadoes	Seeks to protect citizens and property	All participating jurisdictions	OG
WF-05	Damascus- Pumper and Pumper/Tanker vehicles are needed to improve fire protections.	FCOEM, FCLEPC	1 year	Faulkner County, City of Damascus, local resources;	Lessen or eliminate damage from Wildfires	Seeks to protect citizens and	Faulkner County, City of Damascus	PC

		Forestry Comm		PDM, DHS, Forestry Commission		property and improve risk assessment		
WF-06	Universities – Train volunteers in firefighting techniques and acquire basic firefighting equipment.	FCOEM, FCLEPC	1 year	Faulkner County, schools, PDM, DHS, Forestry Commission	Lessen or eliminate damage from Wildfires	Seeks to protect citizens and property and improve risk assessment	Faulkner County and schools	PC
WF-07	Encourage formation of neighborhood wildfire safety coalitions.	FCOEM, FCLEPC, ADEM	Ongoing	Faulkner County, Cities and local resources, FMA, PDM	Involves encouragement of participation at all public and private levels	Seeks to protect citizens and property	Faulkner County and participating Cities	OG
WF-08	Encourage installation of smoke detectors fire extinguishers, and fire alarms.	FCOEM, FCLEPC	1 year	Faulkner County, Cities, Schools; PDM, DHS, Forestry Commission	Lessen or eliminate damage from Wildfires	Seeks to protect citizens and property and improve risk assessment	All participating jurisdictions	OG
D-01	Work with Arkansas Soil and Water Conservation Commission to determine losses in Faulkner County due to drought	FCOEM, ANRC	2 years	Faulkner County and local resources PDM	Improves understanding of risk from drought	Seeks to protect citizens and property and improve risk assessment	Faulkner County	OG
F-10	City of Vilonia – North Fork Cypress Creek overflows its banks and floods several streets including: Elizabeth, Church, Simpson, and Marshall. The bridge needs to be raised as well as the road	FCOEM FCLEPC PDM	3 years	Faulkner County, City of Vilonia and local resources, FMA	Prevent repetitive flood damage to new and existing buildings	Seeks to protect citizens and property	Faulkner County and City of Vilonia	D
F-11	City of Wooster – Arkansas State Highway 25 to the south of Wooster floods often. The highway department would need to review and make improvements.	FCOEM, FCLEPC AHTD	3 years	Faulkner County, City of Wooster and local resources, FMA	Prevent repetitive flood damage to new and existing buildings	Seeks to protect citizens and property	Faulkner County and City of Wooster	D
F-12	City of Wooster – 2 small tributaries of Greenbrier Creek, coming off of Horseshoe Mountain, on the North side of town will flood over Arkansas State Highway 25. The highway department would need to review and make improvements.	FCOEM, FCLEPC AHTD	3 years	Faulkner County, City of Wooster and local resources, FMA	Prevent repetitive flood damage to new and existing buildings	Seeks to protect citizens and property	Faulkner County and City of Wooster	D

F-13	County and local governments will evaluate current zoning laws and floodplain development regulations and will adopt new laws and regulations as deemed necessary.	FCOEM, FCLEPC	Ongoing	Faulkner County, Cities and local resources, FMA	Prevent repetitive flood damage to new and existing buildings	Seeks to protect citizens and property	Faulkner County and participating cities	C
F-14	Design and implement in-stream erosion reduction program.	FCOEM, FCLEPC, ADEM	3 years	Faulkner County, Cities HMGP, FMA	Communication and standardization important	Encourage assistance from all stakeholders	Faulkner County and participating cities	N/A
F-15	Inventory repetitive loss structures for removal or retrofitting	FCOEM, FCLEPC	Ongoing	Faulkner County, Cities and local resources, FMA	Prevent repetitive flood damage to new or existing buildings	Seeks to protect citizens and property	Faulkner County and participating cities	OG
MH-23 (Earthquake, Floods, Thunderstorm, Tornadoes, Winter Storms, Wildfires, Dam Failure)	Universities - Establish an emergency notification system capable of delivering immediately to the campus community any emergency messages or safety information.	FCOEM, FCLEPC, ADEM	Ongoing	Faulkner County, Schools and local resources	LEPCs are all involved in local mitigation planning; awareness of opportunities important first step of mitigation	Links Mitigation with preparedness	Faulkner County and schools	C
MH-24 (Earthquake, Floods, Tornadoes, Winter Storms, Wildfires, Dam Failure)	City of Conway -Additional rescue equipment is needed: heavy rescue, water rescue, saws and hand tools.	FCOEM, FCLEPC	1 Year	Faulkner County, Conway and local resources, PDM	First responders protect property and life	Seeks to protect citizens and property	Faulkner County and City of Conway	D
MH-25 (Earthquake, Floods, Tornadoes, Winter Storms, Wildfires, Dam Failure, Extreme Heat)	City of Conway - Shelter equipment and supplies are needed for facilities designated as shelters.	FCOEM	1 year	Faulkner County, City of Conway and local resources PDM	Disaster Preparedness	Seeks to protect citizens and property	Faulkner County and City of Conway	PC
MH-26 (Earthquake, Floods, Thunderstorm, High Wind, Lightning, Tornadoes, Winter Storms,	City of Conway- Haz-mat equipment is needed for spills and ruptures from chemical facilities and/or natural gas wells, as well as for monitoring these sorts of emergencies. This would benefit all areas in Faulkner County	FCOEM, FCLEPC	1 Year	Faulkner County, City of Conway and local resources, PDM	First responders protect property and life	Provides access for response and for mitigation activities	Faulkner County and City of Conway	PC

Wildfires, Dam Failure)								
MH-27 (Earthquake, Floods, Thunderstorm, Hail, High Wind, Lightning, Tornadoes, Winter Storms, Wildfires, Dam Failure)	Damascus – The City needs area to house Emergency Vehicles.	FCOEM, FCLEPC	1 Year	Faulkner County, City of Damascus and local resources, PDM	First responders protect property and life	Provides access for response and for mitigation activities	Faulkner County and City of Damascus	D
MH-28 (Earthquake, Floods, , Tornadoes, Winter Storms, Wildfires, Dam Failure)	Faulkner County – Second Chance Body Armor	FCOEM, FCLEPC	1 Year	Faulkner County and local resources, PDM	First responders protect property and life	Provides access for response and for mitigation activities	Faulkner County	D
MH-29 (Earthquake, Floods, Tornadoes, Winter Storms, Wildfires, Dam Failure)	Universities – Identify routes and transportation methods for campus evacuation and relocation.	FCOEM, FCLEPC, ADEM	Ongoing	Faulkner County, schools and local resources	Disaster Preparedness	Seeks to protect citizens and save lives	Faulkner County and schools	OG
MH-30 (Earthquake, Floods, Thunderstorm, Hail, High Wind, Lightning, Tornadoes, Winter Storms, Wildfires, Drought, Dam Failure)	Faulkner County – Two ACIC computers are needed for the command post. Update 911communication terminals.	FCOEM, FCLEPC	1 Year	Faulkner County and local resources, PDM	First responders protect property and life	Provides access for response and for mitigation activities	Faulkner County	C
MH-31 (Tornado, High Winds, Earthquake)	The FCLEPC will study efficiency of tornado warning sirens and continually monitor siren status.	FCOEM, FCLEPC	1 years	Faulkner County, Cities and local resources	GIS best technology for risk identification and assessment	Current use by County of GIS information	Faulkner County and participating cities	N/A

						should be standardized		
MH-32 (Tornado, High Winds, Earthquake, Winter Storms)	Bury or otherwise protect electric and other utility lines.	FCLEPC	Ongoing	Faulkner County, Cites, Electric Cooperatives HMGP, PDM	Eliminate need to replace lines after tornado or severe winter weather	Seeks to protect citizens and property	Faulkner County and participating cities	N/A
WF-09	City of Conway needs a tanker fire apparatus for firefighting and water supply during disasters in the absence of municipal water supply.	FCOEM, FCLEPC	1 year	Faulkner County, City of Conway, Existing local resources; PDM, DHS, Forestry Commission	Lessen or eliminate damage from Wildfires	Seeks to protect citizens and property and improve risk assessment	Faulkner County and City of Conway	D
WF-10	Mayflower – Needs to upgrade tanker truck	FCOEM, FCLEPC	1 year	Faulkner County, City of Mayflower, Existing local resources; PDM, DHS, Forestry Commission	Lessen or eliminate damage from Wildfires	Seeks to protect citizens and property and improve risk assessment	Faulkner County and City of Mayflower	D
WF-11	Mayflower – Needs an additional fire substation on Hwy. 89 North.	FCOEM, FCLEPC	1 year	Faulkner County, City of Mayflower, Existing local resources; PDM, DHS, Forestry Commission	Lessen or eliminate damage from Wildfires	Seeks to protect citizens and property and improve risk assessment	Faulkner County and City of Mayflower	C
WF-12	All communities should join Fire Wise program at firewise,org.	FCOEM, FCLEPC, ADEM	Ongoing	Faulkner County, Cities, Schools, Existing County and local resources	Lessen or eliminate damage from wildland fires	Seeks to protect citizens and property	All participating jurisdictions	OG

4.4 Mitigation Actions/Projects

Actions from the 2015 plan that were deferred, and that the HMPT would still like to accomplish will be repeated on the table below, and are indicated in *italics*.

Action #	Action	Associated Hazard	Type	Priority	Address New or Existing Buildings	Timeline	Projected Resources	Responsible Party	Jurisdiction
D-01	Educate citizens on water saving techniques such as installing low-flow water saving showerheads and toilets, running dishwashers and washing machines only when they are full and checking for leaks in plumbing and dripping faucets for water conservation	Drought	Education and Awareness Programs	Low	Non-Applicable	2020-2025	County, Cities, and local water suppliers; State Technical Assistance, FEMA resources	LEPC	Faulkner County and all participating cities
D-02	Identify and maintain water alternative sources in neighborhoods (small ponds, cisterns, wells, pools, hydrants, etc.)	Drought	Local Plans and Regulations	Low	New and Existing	2020-2025	Existing local and county government resources; State Technical Assistance	Water Authorities and Fire Departments	Faulkner County and all participating cities
D-03	Install water restriction flow devices to reduce potable water usage and irrigation water demand	Drought	Structure and Infrastructure Projects	Medium	New	2020-2025	County, City and School Construction Budgets; State and FEMA grants	Local Water Authorities	Faulkner County and all participating cities
DL-01	Conduct inspections, maintenance and enforcement programs on Dams to ensure structural integrity (NFIP consideration; CRS 330 Outreach, CRS 350 Flood Protection Information)	Dam/Levee Failure	Local Plans and Regulations	High	New and Existing	2020-2025	Existing County and local resources	Dam owners (cities, county or corp. of engineers)	Fau. Co, Greenbrier, Wooster, Conway, Mayflower, Enola, Holland & Vilonia
DL-02	Adopt Ordinances that limit development in areas that could be affected by flooding caused by a Dam failure.	Dam/Levee Failure	Local Plans and Regulations	High	New and Existing	2020-2025	County and Cities Staff Time, State Technical Assistance	Faulkner County Quorum Court, City Councils	Fau. Co, Greenbrier, Wooster, Conway, Mayflower, Enola, Holland & Vilonia
DL-03	To correct data deficiency, obtain data to indicate inundation areas related to Dam Failure	Dam/Levee Failure	Local Plans and Regulations	Low	New and Existing	2020-2025	County and Cities Staff Time, State Technical Assistance	County OEM, cities and local partners	Fau. Co, Greenbrier, Wooster, Conway, Mayflower,

									Enola, Holland & Vilonia
E-01	Develop and implement an outreach program to encourage homeowners to secure furnishings and utilities to prevent injuries and damage during an earthquake	Earthquake	Education and Awareness Programs	Medium	New and Existing	2020-2025	Existing local and county government resources; State Technical Assistance	HMPT	All plan participants
EH-01	Develop operational options that address excessive heat and reduce energy demands – add to critical incident management plans (e.g., white roofs).	Excessive Heat	Local Plans and Regulations	Low	New & Existing	2020-2025	Existing local and county government resources; State Technical Assistance	Quorum Court and City Councils for each NFIP participating jurisdiction	Faulkner County and all participating cities
F-01	Acquire and demolish, elevate, relocate or flood proof flood-prone structures	Flood	Structure and Infrastructure Projects	High	New and Existing	2020-2025	County and City operating budgets, property owner funds and FEMA Grant Resources	Faulkner County Quorum Court, Property Owners, City Councils	Faulkner County and all participating cities
F-02	Upgrade drainage structures such as culverts, detention ponds, drains and bridges for increased water capacity allowing for flood prevention	Flood	Structure and Infrastructure Projects	High	New and Existing	2020-2025	Existing County, City and school resources; Grant funding	Quorum Court, City Councils and School Boards for each participating jurisdiction	All plan participants
F-03	Conduct county-wide NFIP workshops for newly elected officials and the public	Flood	Education and Awareness Programs	Low	Non-Applicable	2020-2025	Existing County and City resources, State and Federal Resources/Technical Assistance	FCOEM and City Floodplain Managers	Faulkner County and all participating cities
F-04	Join the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and adopt a local floodplain ordinance	Flood	Local Plans and Regulations	High	New and Existing	2020-2025	Twin Groves, Mt. Vernon & Guy , Staff Time and State Technical Assistance	City Councils	Twin Groves, Mt. Vernon & Guy
F-05	Advertise National Flood Insurance Program through a Public Service Announcement	Flood	Education and Awareness Programs	Medium	Non-Applicable	2020-2025	County and City Personnel	HMPT	Faulkner County and all participating cities

F-06	Implement Memorandums of Understandings (MOU) or a Memorandums of Agreements (MOA) that enable Faulkner County to regulate and/or oversee the operation of alternative floodplain management facilities or administrative procedures for small jurisdictions that lie within their respective jurisdictional boundaries.	Flood	Local Plans and Regulations	High	Non-Applicable	2020-2025	Existing local and county government resources; State Technical Assistance	City Councils for Twin Groves, Mt. Vernon & Guy	Twin Groves, Mt. Vernon, & Guy
MH-01	Construct public safe-rooms at current and future critical facilities	Tornado and Thunderstorm	Structure and Infrastructure Projects	High	New & Existing	2020-2025	Existing County, local and schools resources and FEMA Grant Funds	City Engineers and School Construction Managers	All plan participants
MH-02	Purchase heavy-duty generators to back up and maintain electrical power for critical facilities, schools, shelters and nursing homes to maintain power and water supply during disasters.	ALL HAZARDS: Dam Failure, Drought, Earthquake, Extreme Heat, Flood, Thunder Storm, Tornado, Wildfire, Winter Storm	Structure and Infrastructure Projects	High	New and Existing	2020-2025	Existing County, local, and schools resources and possible grant funds	Building Utility Departments	All plan participants
MH-03	Purchase all-hazard NOAA weather radios in all schools, city halls, churches, assisted living facilities, hospitals, nursing homes, day care facilities, businesses, industries, or other locations where large numbers of people congregate; provide information to public on importance of having and how to acquire	ALL HAZARDS: Dam Failure, Drought, Earthquake, Extreme Heat, Flood, Thunder Storm, Tornado, Wildfire, Winter Storm	Education and Awareness Programs	High	Non-Applicable	2017-2023	Public funds, private funds and grant funds	HMPT	All plan participants
MH-04	Implement a county-wide Master Drainage Plan- identifies specific infrastructure improvements to reduce flood risk	Flood, Levee Failure and Dam Failure	Local Plans and Regulations	low	New and Existing	2020-2025	Existing local and county government resources; State Technical Assistance	County/City/School Engineers, Road Dept. Public Works Dept, School Maintenance dept.	Faulkner County and all participating cities

MH-05	Establish/Identify heating and cooling centers to protect exceptionally vulnerable populations from the impacts of Extreme Heat and Winter Storm events through identifying specific at risk populations in the event of long-term power outages	Extreme Heat, Winter Storm	Education and Awareness Programs	High	Existing	2020-2025	Existing County, local resources	HMPT	All plan participants
MH-06	Create a database within each fire district to track those individuals at high risk of death, such as small children elderly, shut-ins, homeless, and those requiring medical attention or medical equipment that require transportation to heating or cooling centers	Extreme Heat, Winter Storm	Education and Awareness Programs	High	Non-Applicable	2020-2025	Existing City and fire departments funding	FCOEM and Fire Departments	Faulkner County and all participating cities
MH-07	Educate the public on the benefits of installing a safe room/shelter at residences	Thunderstorm, Tornado	Education and Awareness Programs	Low	New and Existing	2020-2025	Existing County, local, state and Federal resources	HMPT	Faulkner County and all participating cities
MH-08	Install surge protection devices on all communications infrastructure and critical facilities to prevent equipment damage and damage to electrical systems and components	Thunderstorm, Tornado, Winter Storm	Structure and Infrastructure Projects	High	New and Existing	2020-2025	Existing County, City and School resources; grant funding	Building Maintenance Dept.	All plan participants
MH-09	Implement a public awareness program to regularly trim trees, especially those near power lines and buildings	Thunderstorm, Wildfire and Winter Storm	Education and Awareness Programs	Low	New and Existing	2020-2025	County and City Personnel, Electricity providers	HMPT	Faulkner County and all participating cities
MH-10	Keep trees that are on public or school property regularly trimmed, especially those near power lines and buildings	Thunderstorm, Tornado, Wildfire and Winter Storm	Natural Systems Protection	Low	New and Existing	2020-2025	County, City and School Personnel, Electricity providers, private property owners	Road and Public Works Departments and property owners	Faulkner County and participating Cities.

MH-12	Construct new power utility lines underground	ALL HAZARDS: Dam Failure, Drought, Earthquake, Extreme Heat, Flood, Thunder Storm, Tornado, Wildfire, Winter Storm	Structure and Infrastructure Projects	High	New	2020-2025	County, City and School Construction Budgets; State and FEMA grants	City/County Engineers, Construction Managers. Planning Commission	All plan participants
TS-01	*Install hail resistant roofing and window coverings, shutters and laminated glass in window panes, especially at critical facilities and schools*	*Thunderstorm*	*Structure and Infrastructure Projects*	*Medium*	*New and Existing*	*2020-2025*	*Existing county, local and school resources; Possible grant funding*	City/County Engineers, Construction Managers. Planning Commission	*All plan participants*
TS-02	Install lightning protection devices and methods, such as lightning rods and grounding, on communications infrastructure and other critical facilities	Thunderstorm	Structure and Infrastructure Projects	High	New and Existing	2020-2025	Existing county, local and school resources or grant funding	City/County Engineers, Construction Managers. Planning Commission	All plan participants
WF-02	*Direct fire-risk communities to work with Arkansas Forestry to become Firewise communities and support efforts of school districts to become firewise.*	*Wildfire*	*Local Plans and Regulations*	*Low*	*New and Existing*	*2020-2025*	*Existing local and county government resources; State Technical Assistance*	*Local Fire Departments*	*Faulkner County and all participating cities*
WF-04	Install roof coverings, sheathing, flashing, skylights, roof and attic vents, eaves, and gutters that conform to ignition-resistant construction standards in new and existing public and school buildings	Wildfire	Structure and Infrastructure Projects	Low	New	2020-2025	County, City and School District operating budgets; Potential grant funding	City/County Engineers, Construction Managers. Planning Commission	All plan participants
MH -	Upgrade electrical to be able tin install power “quick connections” for portable generators	ALL HAZARDS: Dam Failure, Drought, Earthquake, Extreme Heat, Flood, Thunder Storm, Tornado, Wildfire, Winter Storm	Structure and Infrastructure Projects	High	New	2020-2025	County, City and School Construction Budgets; State and FEMA grants	City/County Engineers, Construction Managers. Planning Commission	All plan participants

SECTION 5: Acronyms

ADEM	Arkansas Department of Emergency Management
ANRC	Arkansas Natural Resources Commission
CAPDD	Central Arkansas Planning and Development District
CAV	Community Assistance Visit
CFR	Code of Regulations
CRS	Community Rating System
DMA 2000	Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000
EAP	Emergency Action Plan
EF	Enhanced Fujita
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
FCOEM	Faulkner County Office of Emergency Management
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Map
FIS	Flood Insurance Study
FMA	Flood Mitigation Assistance (Grant)
FR	Final Rule
GIS	Geographic Information System
HAZUS	Hazards United States (Software Program)
HMA	Hazard Mitigation Assistance
HMGP	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
HMPT	Hazard Mitigation Planning Team
IBC	Internal Building Code
ISO	International Standards Organization
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
LOMR	Letter of Map Revision
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NCDC	National Climatic Data Center
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NLCD	National Land Cover Dataset
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NWS	National Weather Service
OEM	Office of Emergency Management
PA	Public Assistance (Grant)
PDM	Pre-Disaster Mitigation (Grant)
PGA	Peak Ground Acceleration
Risk MAP	Risk Mapping Assessment and Planning
SD	School District

SEAEDD	Southeast Arkansas Economic Development District
SHMO	State Hazard Mitigation Officer
STAPLEE	Social, Technical, Administrative, Political, Legal, Economic
UCC	Uniform Construction Code
USGS	United States Geological Survey
WUI	Wildland Urban Interface
OPA	Outside Protected Area

SECTION 6: Plan Adoption

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

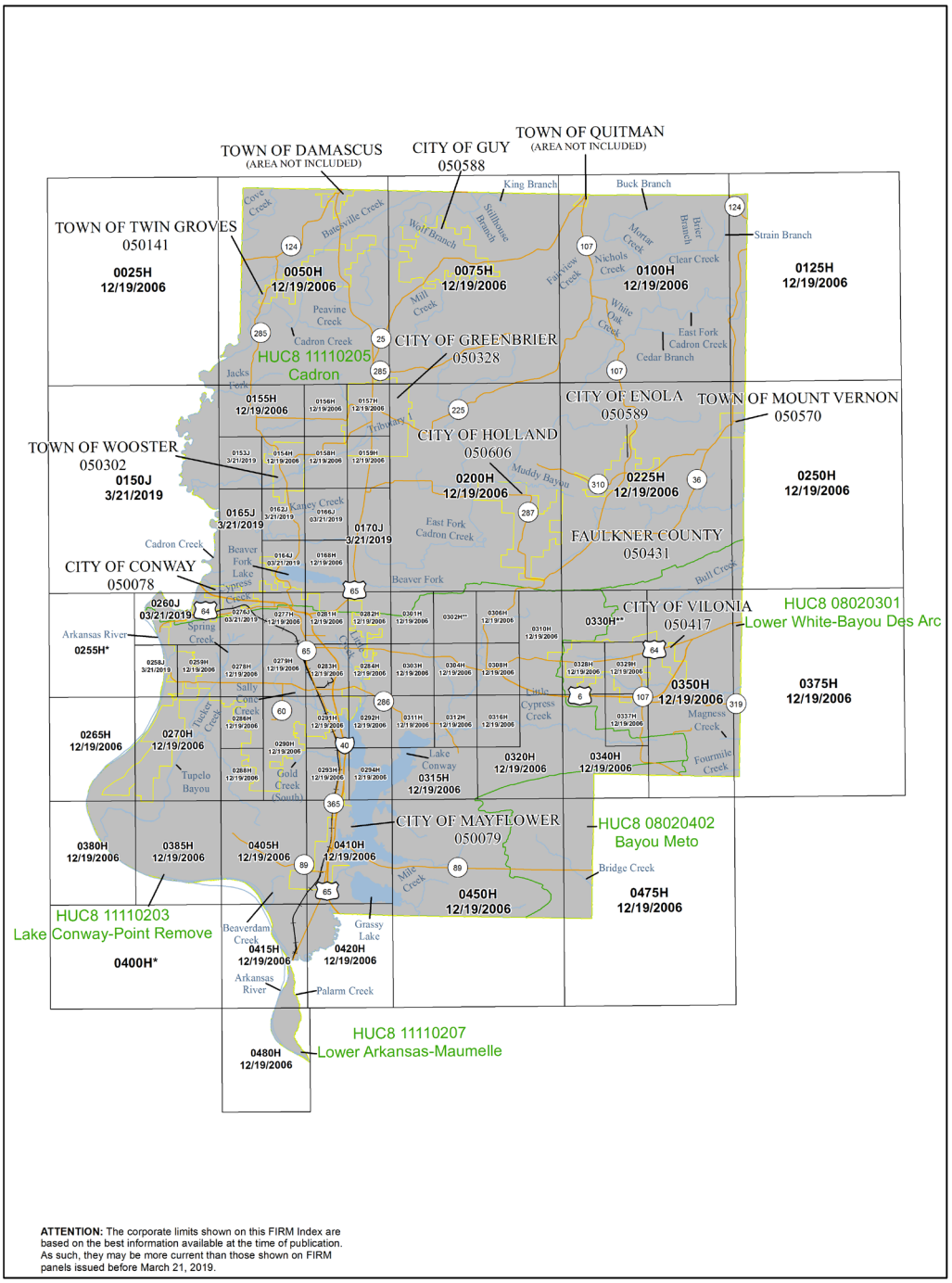
6.1 Resolutions

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

SECTION 7: Appendix

Appendix AFIRM Panels Effective October 1, 2020

- Faulkner County Panel
- Faulkner county – Unincorporated
- City of Conway
- City of Damascus
- City of Enola
- City of Greenbrier
- City of Guy
- City of Holland
- City of Mayflower
- City of Mt. Vernon
- City of Twin Groves
- City of Vilonia
- City of Wooster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(AREA NOT INCLUDED)
CITY OF GUY
050588
TOWN OF QUITMAN
(AREA NOT INCLUDED)
TOWN OF TWIN GROVES
050141
0025H
12/19/2006
0050H
12/19/2006
0075H
12/19/2006
0100H
12/19/2006
0125H
12/19/2006
CITY OF GREENBRIER
050328
HUC8 11110205
Cadron
CITY OF ENOLA
050589
TOWN OF MOUNT VERNON
050570
TOWN OF WOOSTER
050302
0150J
3/21/2019
CITY OF HOLLAND
050606
0200H
12/19/2006
0225H
12/19/2006
0250H
12/19/2006
FAULKNER COUNTY
050431
CITY OF CONWAY
050078
CITY OF VILONIA
050417
HUC8 08020301
Lower White-Bayou Des Arc
0330H**
0350H
12/19/2006
0375H
12/19/2006
0255H*
0260J
03/21/2019
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12/19/2006
0270H
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0315H
12/19/2006
0320H
12/19/2006
0340H
12/19/2006
CITY OF MAYFLOWER
050079
HUC8 08020402
Bayou Meto
0380H
12/19/2006
0385H
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0405H
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0410H
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Lake Conway-Point Remove
0400H*
0415H
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0420H
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Lower Arkansas-Maumelle
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12/19/2006
King Branch
Buck Branch
Strain Branch
Cove Creek
Batesville Creek
Wolf Branch
Stillhouse Branch
Mortar Creek
Briar Branch
Clear Creek
Nichols Creek
Fairview Creek
Mill Creek
Peavine Creek
White Oak Creek
East Fork Cadron Creek
Cedar Branch
Cadron Creek
Jacks Fork
Tributary
Muddy Bayou
Kaney Creek
East Fork Cadron Creek
Beaver Fork Lake
Cypress Creek
Beaver Fork
Bull Creek
Arkansas River
Spring Creek
Sally Conn Creek
Tucker Creek
Little Cypress Creek
Magness Creek
Fourmile Creek
Lake Conway
Gold Creek (South)
Tupelo Bayou
Bridge Creek
Mile Creek
Beaverdam Creek
Grassy Lake
Arkansas River
Palarm Creek
ATTENTION: The corporate limits shown on this FIRM Index are based on the best information available at the time of publication. As such, they may be more current than those shown on FIRM panels issued before March 21, 2019.
1 inch = 20,622 feet
1:247,465
0
11,000
22,000
44,000
Feet
Map Projection:
Universal Transverse Mercator Zone 15N; North American Datum 1983; Western Hemisphere; Vertical Datum: NAVD 88
THE INFORMATION DEPICTED ON THIS MAP AND SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION ARE ALSO AVAILABLE IN DIGITAL FORMAT AT
HTTPS://MSC.FEMA.GOV
SEE FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
*PANEL NOT PRINTED - AREA OUTSIDE COUNTY BOUNDARY
**PANEL NOT PRINTED - NO SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS
COUNTY LOCATOR
NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM
FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP PANEL INDEX
FAULKNER COUNTY, ARKANSAS
and Incorporated Areas
PANELS PRINTED:
0025, 0050, 0075, 0100, 0125, 0150, 0153, 0154, 0155, 0156, 0157, 0158, 0159, 0162, 0164, 0165, 0166, 0168, 0170, 0200, 0225, 0250, 0258, 0259, 0260, 0265, 0270, 0276, 0277, 0278, 0279, 0281, 0282, 0283, 0284, 0286, 0288, 0290, 0291, 0292, 0293, 0294, 0301, 0303, 0304, 0306, 0308, 0310, 0311, 0312, 0315, 0316, 0320, 0328, 0329, 0337, 0340, 0350, 0375, 0380, 0385, 0405, 0410, 0415, 0420, 0450, 0475, 0480
FEMA
MAP NUMBER
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MAP REVISED
MARCH 21, 2019