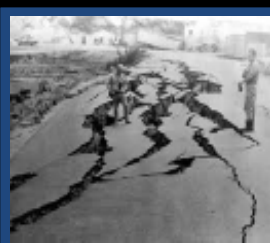


HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

Williamson County

January 2017



Prepared For:
Williamson County
Office of Emergency Management
911 Tracy Chambers Lane
Georgetown, TX 78626

Williamson County
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE

January 2017

Prepared for:

Williamson County Office of Emergency Management
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Williamson County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA) is federal legislation that requires proactive, pre-disaster planning as a prerequisite for some funding available under the Robert T. Stafford Act. The DMA encourages state and local authorities to work together on pre-disaster planning. The planning network called for by the DMA helps local governments articulate accurate needs for mitigation, resulting in faster allocation of funding and more cost-effective risk reduction projects.

Hazard mitigation is the use of long- and short-term strategies to reduce or alleviate the loss of life, personal injury, and property damage that can result from a disaster. It involves strategies such as planning, policy changes, programs, projects, and other activities that can mitigate the impacts of hazards. It is impossible to predict exactly when and where disasters will occur or the extent to which they will impact an area. However, with careful planning and collaboration among public agencies, stakeholders, and citizens, it is possible to minimize losses that disasters can cause. The responsibility for hazard mitigation lies with many, including private property owners; business and industry; and local, state, and federal government.

Williamson County and a partnership of local governments within the county have developed and maintained a hazard mitigation plan to reduce risks from natural disasters and to comply with the DMA.

PLAN UPDATE

Federal regulations require monitoring, evaluation, and updating of hazard mitigation plans. An update provides an opportunity to reevaluate recommendations, monitor the impacts of implemented actions, and evaluate whether there is a need to change the focus of mitigation strategies. A jurisdiction covered by a hazard mitigation plan that has expired is no longer in compliance with the DMA.

Williamson County and its communities participated in previous hazard mitigation plans as part of the Texas Colorado River Floodplain Coalition (TCRFC). The TCRFC is a non-profit, 501(c)(3) organization formed in June 2001 by the cities and counties of the Lower Colorado River Authority (LCRA) in response to flood devastation requiring more coordinated damage prevention efforts. In 2004, the TCRFC developed a Hazard Mitigation Action Plan entitled *Creating a Disaster Resistant Lower Colorado River Basin*, which was approved by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in 2004. In 2011, TCRFC completed the *TCRFC Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2011-2016* as a regional partnership of 15 counties (including Williamson County) and 63 jurisdictions. The 2011-2016 update was completed with technical support from the LCRA and the outside consultant team of H2O Partners, Inc., and PBS&J. This update to the *TCRFC Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2011-2016* This Plan was developed to be specific to Williamson County and its participating communities: the Cities of Cedar Park, Florence, and Hutto.

The development of this hazard mitigation plan update consisted of the following phases:

- **Phase 1: Organize and Review**—A planning team was assembled to provide technical support for the plan update, consisting of TCRFC representatives, key county and city staff, and a team of technical consultants. The first step in developing the plan update was to re-establish a planning partnership. Planning partners participating in the update were the Cities of Cedar Park, Florence, and Hutto. A Steering Committee was assembled to oversee the plan update, consisting of planning partner staff and community representatives from the planning area. Coordination with other county, state, and federal agencies involved in hazard mitigation occurred throughout the plan update process. This phase included a comprehensive review of the previous *TCRFC Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2011-2016*, and existing programs that may support or enhance hazard mitigation actions.
- **Phase 2: Update the Risk Assessment**—Risk assessment is the process of measuring the potential loss of life, personal injury, economic impact, and property damage resulting from natural hazards. This process assesses the vulnerability of people, buildings, and infrastructure to

natural hazards. All facets of the risk assessment of the plan were re-visited by the planning team and updated with the best available data and technology. The work included the following:

- Hazard identification and profiling
 - Assessment of the impact of hazards on physical, social, and economic assets
 - Vulnerability identification
 - Estimation of the cost of potential damage
- **Phase 3: Engage the Public**—A public involvement strategy agreed upon by the Steering Committee was implemented by the planning team. All meetings were open to the public. Meetings were held to present the risk assessment as well as the draft plan. The public was encourage to participate through a county-specific hazard mitigation survey and the county website that included information on the plan.
 - **Phase 4: Assemble the Updated Plan**—The planning team and Steering Committee assembled key information into a document to meet the DMA requirements for all planning partners.
 - **Phase 5: Adopt/Implement the Plan**—Once pre-adoption approval has been granted by the Texas Division of Emergency Management and FEMA Region VI, the final adoption phase will begin. Each planning partner will individually adopt the updated plan. The plan maintenance process includes a schedule for monitoring and evaluating the plan’s progress annually and producing a plan revision every 5 years. Throughout the life of this plan, a representative of the original Steering Committee will be available to provide consistent guidance and oversight.

MITIGATION GUIDING PRINCIPLE, GOALS, AND OBJECTIVES

The guiding principle for the Williamson County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update is as follows:

- To reduce or eliminate the long-term risks to loss of life and property damage in Williamson County and the participating cities from the full range of natural disasters.

The following plan goals and objectives were determined by the Steering Committee:

- **Goal 1:** Protect the life, safety, and health of the public and first responders.
 - **Objective 1.1:** To inform the public and first responders about natural hazards and actions required to reduce risks to life and health, property, and the environment.
 - **Objective 1.2:** To maximize the latest in technology to reduce the risk to the public and first responders through advanced mapping, warning, and emergency communications.
 - **Objective 1.3:** To reduce the risk to the public and first responders through enhanced protective measures to areas known to be of high hazard.
 - **Objective 1.4:** To identify and employ enhanced protective measures to critical infrastructure and key resources to safeguard against natural hazards.
- **Goal 2:** To increase public education and awareness of local hazard mitigation programs.
 - **Objective 2.1:** Increase public awareness of the natural hazards associated with Williamson County and their immediate surroundings.
 - **Objective 2.2:** Educate the public on personal mitigation actions to prevent or reduce the risk to life and health, property, and environment.
- **Goal 3:** Build local support, commitment, and capacity to develop community sustainability.

- **Objective 3.1:** Develop strong public-private partnerships to reduce community vulnerability from natural hazards.
- **Objective 3.2:** Develop a strong volunteer base to safeguard the community both pre and post disaster.
- **Objective 3.3:** Include hazard mitigation concerns or priorities into the planning and budgeting processes.
- **Goal 4:** Protect property and promote community sustainability.
 - **Objective 4.1:** Incorporate hazard mitigation into long-range planning and development activities.
 - **Objective 4.2:** Promote alternative uses to areas prone to natural hazards to include the expansion of open spaces and recreational opportunities.
 - **Objective 4.3:** To limit the development of at risk properties that would increase risk through the enforcement of applicable regulatory measures.
 - **Objective 4.4:** To reduce the repetitive losses reported to the National Flood Insurance Program.
 - **Objective 4.5:** To identify and employee cost-effective measures to protect existing structures, emphasizing those categorized as critical infrastructure and key resources.
- **Goal 5:** Maximize investment resources related to hazard mitigation.
 - **Objective 5.1:** Seek outside funding opportunities for hazard mitigation projects.
 - **Objective 5.2:** Increase the involvement and participation of property owners in the protection of their properties.
 - **Objective 5.3:** Increase the insurance coverage of at risk properties, both public and private.
 - **Objective 5.4:** Prioritize hazard mitigation projects through a cost benefit analysis with the emphasis based upon the risk to life and health, property, and the environment.

IDENTIFIED HAZARDS OF CONCERN

For this plan, the Steering Committee considered the full range of natural hazards that could impact the planning area and then listed hazards that present the greatest concern to the County and the participating cities. The process incorporated review of state and local hazard planning documents, as well as information on the frequency, magnitude, and costs associated with hazards that have impacted or could impact the planning area. Anecdotal information regarding natural hazards and the perceived vulnerability of the planning area's assets to hazards was also included. Based on the review, this plan addresses the following natural hazards of concern:

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| • Dam/Levee Failure | • Hurricane and Tropical Storm |
| • Drought | • Lightning |
| • Expansive Soils | • Tornado |
| • Extreme Heat | • Wildfire |
| • Earthquake | • Wind |
| • Flood | • Winter Weather |
| • Hail | |

MITIGATION ACTIONS

Mitigation actions presented in this plan update are activities designed to reduce or eliminate losses resulting from natural hazards. The update process resulted in the identification of 40 mitigation actions targeted for implementation by individual planning partners as listed in Table ES-1. The Steering Committee ranked the mitigation actions in order of priority, with 1 being the highest priority. The highest priority mitigation actions are shown in red on the table, medium priority actions are shown in yellow and low priority actions are shown in green.

**TABLE ES-1.
RECOMMENDED MITIGATION ACTIONS**

Action No.	Title	Description	Mitigation Action Ranking	Action Type	Applicable Goals	Responsible Department	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Timeline in Months	Benefit
WILLIAMSON COUNTY										
1	Purchase NOAA All Hazard Radios	Purchase radios and disperse to residents to use for hazard events in the area.	13	SIP	G1	Emergency Management	< \$10,000	General Budget, Donations/ Sponsors	60	Medium
2	Educate homeowners on hazards	Educate homeowners on how to mitigation their homes from these hazards on county website and public forums.	14	EAP	G1, G2	Emergency Management	< \$10,000	General Budget	48	Medium
3	Use the application of calcium soil stabilizers	Specify the use of calcium soil stabilizers as part of the County Engineer protocol for pavement subgrade work on county roads. This will make a durable permanent roadway layer and minimize damage from expansive soil issues.	15	SIP	G1	Public Works	< \$10,000	General Budget	24	Medium
4	Wildfire fuels reduction	Perform a THIRA on each property and develop a priority list of properties requiring mitigation actions. Following WHP assessments perform the fuels reduction and create shaded fuel breaks. Upon completion, prescribed burning should take place where appropriate to lower fuel loads.	11	LPR NSP	G1, G2, G4, G5	Parks	>\$100,000	General Budget, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Funding, Private Donations, Volunteer Support	48	High
5	Stream flow and flood monitoring	A network of streamflow gauges and cameras needs to be installed throughout Williamson County. This data can then either be used in a real-time mapping solution or in a direct feed into the EOCs. This project is scalable to the available funding.	6	SIP	G1, G2, G4, G5	Emergency Management	>\$100,000	General Budget, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Funding, Private Donations	60	High

**TABLE ES-1.
RECOMMENDED MITIGATION ACTIONS**

Action No.	Title	Description	Mitigation Action Ranking	Action Type	Applicable Goals	Responsible Department	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Timeline in Months	Benefit
6	Critical infrastructure THIRA	As a part of the County COOP planning process audit and map each facility relating to the potential risk to natural hazards. Develop a prioritization list and strategies for mitigating potential risks and hazards.	7	LPR	G1, G2, G3, G4, G5,	Emergency Management	>\$100,000	General Budget, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Funding, Bond Packages	48	High
7	Repetitive flood loss properties	Collaborate with floodplain professionals, building contractors, and homeowners to identify repetitive flood loss properties/structures. Determine the most cost effective measures to implement to mitigate against continued flood losses including residential property buyouts.	4	LPR SIP NSP	G1, G2, G3, G4, G5,	Emergency Management	>\$100,000	General Budget, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Funding, Bond Packages	24	High
8	Comprehensive evacuation planning	Collaborate with public safety professional, traffic engineers, public information professionals and homeowner's associations to develop comprehensive plans and messaging. Develop area-specific plans based upon local THIRA.	8	LPR	G1, G2, G3, G5	Emergency Management	< \$10,000	General Budget, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Funding, Donations/ Sponsors	36	High
9	Develop and establish a comprehensive volunteer program	Establish and train a core group of CERT instructors. Develop and implement a comprehensive CERT program to include training, continuing education, exercise program, and activation procedures.	9	LPR EAP	G1, G2, G3	Emergency Management	< \$10,000	General Budget, Homeland Security Funding, Donations/ Sponsors	24	High

**TABLE ES-1.
RECOMMENDED MITIGATION ACTIONS**

Action No.	Title	Description	Mitigation Action Ranking	Action Type	Applicable Goals	Responsible Department	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Timeline in Months	Benefit
10	Road and bridge drainage infrastructure projects	Analyze past and potential future flood-related damages to road infrastructure. Develop a priority list based upon past damages, road/structure out of service time due to flooding, and potential or past history of flooding. Create and implement plans to mitigate identified structures.	10	SIP EAP	G1, G4, G5	Road and Bridge	>\$100,000	Road Bonds, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Funding	24	High
11	Community Wildfire Protection Plan	Collaborate with public safety professional, building associations, homeowner's associations, forest service, and public information professionals to develop a comprehensive CWPP to include public education, fuels reduction, residential mitigation, and response recommendations.	2	LPR EAP	G1, G2, G3, G4, G5	Emergency Management	>\$100,000	General Budget, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Funding, Donations/ Sponsorship	36	High
12	Install "Burn Ban" or "Fire Danger" signs along major county roadways	Appropriate signage would be placed strategically through Williamson County, primarily in the rural areas, by County Road and Bridge personnel. During burn bans, the signs could be positioned by local fire departments and/or road and bridge personnel.	12	SIP EAP	G1, G2, G4	Emergency Management	\$10,000 to \$100,000	General Budget, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Funding, Donations/ Sponsorship	24	High
13	All-hazards mapping	Collaborate with public safety professionals, GIS, hazard-specific subject matter experts, private partners, and CIKR owner/operators to obtain data and create a comprehensive all-hazards mapping solution. Additional GIS tools may be required to facilitate use of the data.	1	LPR	G1, G3, G4	Emergency Management	\$10,000 to \$100,000	General Budget	24	High

**TABLE ES-1.
RECOMMENDED MITIGATION ACTIONS**

Action No.	Title	Description	Mitigation Action Ranking	Action Type	Applicable Goals	Responsible Department	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Timeline in Months	Benefit
14	Community Flood Protection Plan	Collaborate with public safety professional, building associations, homeowner's associations, floodplain professionals and public information professionals to develop a comprehensive CFPP to include public education, infrastructure improvement/protection, residential mitigation, and response recommendations.	3	LPR NSP SIP EAP	G1, G2, G3, G4, G5, G6	Emergency Management	\$10,000 to \$100,000	General Budget, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Funding, Donations/Sponsorship	36	High
15	Flood barrier and signage	Install permanent structures with built automatic barriers to facilitate a more rapid closing of the road/structure. This shall include additional signage warning motorists of the flood potential prior to the barrier and attached to the barrier: "Turn Around Don't Drown."	5	SIP	G1, G2, G4, G5	Road and Bridge	>\$100,000	Road Bonds, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Funding	24	High
CITY OF CEDAR PARK										
1	Swift water boat training	Williamson County and Austin Fire Department have instructors available to provide the required training. Classes are forthcoming.	3	EAP	G1	Fire Department	< \$10,000	Existing General funds	12	High

**TABLE ES-1.
RECOMMENDED MITIGATION ACTIONS**

Action No.	Title	Description	Mitigation Action Ranking	Action Type	Applicable Goals	Responsible Department	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Timeline in Months	Benefit
2	Adopt and enforce updated building codes to reduce damages	Adopt 2015 IBC. Stricter building codes goes to mitigate identified hazards, such as tornado, high wind, and impact resistant materials (windows, doors, roof bracings); dry-proofing public buildings for flooding; upgrading to higher standard insulation for extreme heat and winter storms; installing lighting rods and grounding systems on public buildings; retrofitting to low-flow plumbing and replacing landscaping with drought and fire resistant plants; stricter codes for hail and fire resistant roofing and siding; implementing higher standards for foundations, and upgrading requirements for construction beams, brackets and foundations to mitigation impacts of earthquake and expansive soils.	6	LPR	G1, G3, G4, G5	Building Inspections	< \$10,000	City funds	12	High
3	Wildfire training	Continued training of Cedar Park firefighters in wildlife response is required.	7	EAP	G1	Fire Department	< \$10,000	Fire Dept. funds	12	High
4	Disclose the location of high-risk expansive soils areas to builders/buyers	Cedar Park sits on primarily solid rock/limestone. There are two small pockets where expansive soils are present. Disclose the location of high-risk expansive soils areas to builders/buyers to mitigate future foundations problems.	8	EAP	G1, G2, G3, G4	Emergency Management	< \$10,000	Existing General funds	12	Medium
5	Acquire new drainage maintenance crews	Receive funding for 5 new employees and \$8,000 worth of equipment. Begin advertising the positions and proceed with hiring practices.	4	SIP	G3	Public Works	>\$100,000	Existing General funds	24	High

**TABLE ES-1.
RECOMMENDED MITIGATION ACTIONS**

Action No.	Title	Description	Mitigation Action Ranking	Action Type	Applicable Goals	Responsible Department	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Timeline in Months	Benefit
6	Wildfire Mitigation Plan	Create an independent Wildfire Mitigation Plan for the City. This plan will identify all the wildfire interface areas and high fuel areas in the City.	5	LPR EAP	G1, G2, G3	Emergency Management	< \$10,000	Existing General funds	24	High
7	Education to homeowners on all hazards	Obtain printed detailed instruction checklist and other education brochures for homeowners to mitigate their homes from all hazards. Distribute through information booths at all public events. Social media outreach as well as an informative webpage with links to severe weather-related agencies.	1	EAP	G1, G2	Emergency Management	< \$10,000	Existing General funds	12	High
8	Mobile Command Center/Emergency Operations Center	Receive funding approval by City Leadership and or apply for funding through a grant process.	2	SIP	G1	Emergency Management	>\$100,000	Existing General funds, grants	36	High
CITY OF FLORENCE										
1	Public information and education	Public awareness education through outreach programs for homeowners to mitigate their homes from all hazards.	3	EAP	G1, G2	Administrative	< \$10,000	FEMA, local USDA, HUD, USACE	36	Medium
2	Upgrade alert system	Upgrade alert systems and disseminate information on warnings.	2	SIP EAP	G1	Administrative	\$10,000 to \$100,000	HMA	24	High

**TABLE ES-1.
RECOMMENDED MITIGATION ACTIONS**

Action No.	Title	Description	Mitigation Action Ranking	Action Type	Applicable Goals	Responsible Department	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Timeline in Months	Benefit
3	Update building codes	The City of Florence currently has the 2006 IBC and IRC editions, and the 2006 edition of the National Electric Code effective August 2009. These need to be updated to 2012 International Building Codes. Stricter building codes goes to mitigate identified hazards, such as tornado, high wind, and impact resistant materials (windows, doors, roof bracings); dry-proofing public buildings for flooding; upgrading to higher standard insulation for extreme heat and winter storms; installing lighting rods and grounding systems on public buildings; retrofitting to low-flow plumbing and replacing landscaping with drought and fire resistant plants; stricter codes for hail and fire resistant roofing and siding; implementing higher standards for foundations, and upgrading requirements for construction beams, brackets and foundations to mitigation impacts of earthquake and expansive soils.	6	LPR	G3, G4, G5	Administrative	< \$10,000	City funds	12	Medium
4	Alternative water resources	Construct new facilities for drinking water.	1	SIP	G1, G3	Utilities	>\$100,000	FEMA, local USDA, HUD, USACE	60	High
5	Drainage structure	Install new larger capacity infrastructure to mitigate flooding near Beck Street and West Main Street.	5	SIP	G4	Administrative	>\$100,000	FEMA, local USDA, HUD, USACE	36	Medium

**TABLE ES-1.
RECOMMENDED MITIGATION ACTIONS**

Action No.	Title	Description	Mitigation Action Ranking	Action Type	Applicable Goals	Responsible Department	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Timeline in Months	Benefit
6	Increase fire suppression capabilities	Increase capability of fire suppression, equipment, and training.	4	LPR	G1	Administrative	\$10,000 to \$100,000	FEMA, State Forestry Service	24	Medium
7	Strengthen zoning ordinance to encourage higher densities only outside of known hazard areas	Strengthening the zoning ordinance would decrease the chance of property damage to new and existing structures.	7	LPR	G4	Planning and Zoning Commission	< \$10,000	City funds	24	Medium
8	Prohibit fill in floodplain areas and conduct assessment of floodplain management ordinance and implementation	Change floodplain management ordinance to be more restrictive.	8	LPR	G1, G4	City Management	< \$10,000	City funds	24	High
9	Develop a Capital Improvements Plan	A Capital Improvements Plan would provide a forecast of funds available for capital improvement projects and equipment purchases for long-term use.	9	LPR	G3, G4	City Management	< \$10,000	SIB, TWDB Grants	12	Medium

**TABLE ES-1.
RECOMMENDED MITIGATION ACTIONS**

Action No.	Title	Description	Mitigation Action Ranking	Action Type	Applicable Goals	Responsible Department	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Timeline in Months	Benefit
CITY OF HUTTO										
1	Establish and implement an agricultural zoning district to preserve areas of land in high-hazard areas	Establish an Agricultural Zoning District Ordinance to preserve open space of land in high-hazard areas.	7	LPR NSP	G3, G4	Development Services	< \$10,000	City funds	12	Medium
2	Purchase NOAA All Hazard Radios	Purchase NOAA All Hazard Radios to be used in city offices and residents	8	SIP	G1	Emergency Management	< \$10,000	City funds	12	Medium
3	Join the CRS of the NFIP	Join the CRS of the NFIP, to incentivize new development to maintain existing 1 percent chance floodplain areas and to reward citizens who obtain flood insurance through the NFIP with lower premiums.	4	LPR EAP	G3, G5	Emergency Management	< \$10,000	City funds	24	Medium
4	Provide public access to the local FIRMs and map ordering information through the City of Hutto website	A link to the FIRM map will be uploaded to the city's website, as well as instructions on how to order.	5	EAP	G1, G2	GIS	< \$10,000	City funds	12	Medium
5	Cottonwood Channel improvement	Excavate a diversion channel on Cottonwood Creek to lower peak flows and associated flooding.	3	SIP	G1, G4	Engineering	>\$100,000	Funding Needed	12	Medium

**TABLE ES-1.
RECOMMENDED MITIGATION ACTIONS**

Action No.	Title	Description	Mitigation Action Ranking	Action Type	Applicable Goals	Responsible Department	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Timeline in Months	Benefit
6	Construct new Town West Outlet structure	Construct a new larger outlet structure on existing City Detention Pond.	2	SIP	G1, G4	Engineering	\$10,000 to \$100,000	Funding Needed	12	High
7	Educate homeowners on all hazards	Educate homeowners of how to mitigation their homes from these hazards on city website and public forums.	6	EAP	G1	Emergency Management	< \$10,000	City funds	24	Medium
8	Create an evacuation plan, with multiple routes for varying scenarios	Safe routes will be identified for various emergency scenarios, and the designated emergency coordinator will publish these to the appropriate entities.	1	LPR EAP	G3, G4	Emergency Management	< \$10,000	City funds	36	High
CERT	Community Emergency Response Team	HUD	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development							
CFPP	Community Flood Protection Plan	LPR	Local Plans and Regulations							
CIKR	Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources	N/A	Not Applicable							
COOP	Continuity of Operations	NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program.							
CRS	Community Rating System	NSP	Natural Systems Protection							
CWPP	Community Wildfire Protection Plan	NWS	National Weather Service							
EAP	Education and Awareness Programs	SIP	Structure and Infrastructure Project							
EOC	Emergency Operations Center	THIRA	Threat Hazard Identification Risk Analysis							
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency	TWDB	Texas Water Development Board							
FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Maps	USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers							
GIS	Geographic Information System	USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture							
HMA	Hazard Mitigation Assistance	WHP	Wildfire Hazard Potential							

PART 1
PLAN ELEMENTS AND PARTICIPATING
COMMUNITIES

CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 WHY PREPARE THIS PLAN?

1.1.1 The Big Picture

Hazard mitigation is defined as a way to alleviate the loss of life, personal injury, and property damage that can result from a disaster through long- and short-term strategies. Hazard mitigation involves strategies such as planning, policy changes, programs, projects, and other activities that can mitigate the impacts of hazards. The responsibility for hazard mitigation lies with many, including private property owners; business and industry; and local, state, and federal government.

The federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA) (Public Law 106-390) required state and local governments to develop hazard mitigation plans as a condition for federal disaster grant assistance. Prior to 2000, federal disaster funding focused on disaster relief and recovery, with limited funding for hazard mitigation planning. The DMA increased the emphasis on planning for disasters before they occur.

The DMA encourages state and local authorities to work together on pre-disaster planning. It promotes “sustainable hazard mitigation,” which includes the sound management of natural resources and the recognition that hazards and mitigation must be understood in the largest possible social and economic context. The planning network called for by the DMA helps local governments articulate accurate needs for mitigation, resulting in faster allocation of funding and more cost-effective risk reduction projects.

1.1.2 Local Concerns

This hazard mitigation plan considers local concerns when evaluating natural hazards and developing mitigation actions. Several factors specific to Williamson County initiated this planning effort:

- Williamson County and the participating cities are exposed to hazards that have caused past damage.
- Limited local resources make it difficult to be pre-emptive in reducing risk. Eligibility for federal financial assistance is paramount to promote successful hazard mitigation in the area.
- Williamson County and its partners participating in this plan want to be proactive in preparing for the probable impacts from natural hazards.
- Williamson County and its communities participated in previous hazard mitigation plans as part of the Texas Colorado River Floodplain Coalition (TCRFC), which included 15 counties (including Williamson) and 63 jurisdictions. This plan update was developed specifically for Williamson County and its participating communities: the Cities of Cedar Park, Florence, and Hutto.
- FEMA approval of the previous hazard mitigation plan will expire in July 2016. If this plan is not updated, Williamson County and the participating cities would not have a FEMA-approved mitigation plan in place, limiting their access to emergency funds after a disaster declaration.

1.1.3 Purposes for Planning

This hazard mitigation plan update identifies resources, information, and strategies for reducing risk from natural hazards. Elements and strategies in the plan were selected because they meet a program requirement and because they best meet the needs of the planning partners and their citizens. One of the benefits of multi-jurisdictional planning is the ability to pool resources and eliminate redundant activities within a planning area that has uniform risk exposure and vulnerabilities. FEMA encourages multi-jurisdictional

planning under its guidance for the DMA. This plan will help guide and coordinate mitigation activities throughout the planning area.

This plan update was developed to meet the following objectives:

- Meet or exceed requirements of the DMA.
- Enable all planning partners to continue using federal grant funding to reduce risk through mitigation.
- Meet the needs of each planning partner as well as state and federal requirements.
- Create a risk assessment that focuses on Williamson County and the participating cities' hazards of concern.
- Create a single planning document that integrates all planning partners into a framework that supports partnerships within the county, and puts all partners on the same planning cycle for future updates.
- Coordinate existing plans and programs so that high-priority actions and projects to mitigate possible disaster impacts are funded and implemented.

1.2 WHO WILL BENEFIT FROM THIS PLAN?

All citizens and businesses of Williamson County and the participating cities are the ultimate beneficiaries of this hazard mitigation plan update. The plan reduces risk for those who live in, work in, and visit the County and participating cities. It provides a viable planning framework for all foreseeable natural hazards that may impact the County and participating cities. Participation in development of the plan by key stakeholders helped ensure that outcomes will be mutually beneficial. The resources and background information in the plan are applicable countywide. The plan's goals and recommendations can lay groundwork for the development and implementation of local mitigation activities and partnerships.

1.3 ELEMENTS OF THIS PLAN

This plan includes all federally required elements of a disaster mitigation plan:

- Countywide elements:
 - A description of the planning process
 - The public involvement strategy
 - A list of goals and objectives
 - A countywide hazard risk assessment
 - Countywide mitigation actions
 - A plan maintenance strategy
- Jurisdiction-specific elements for each participating jurisdiction:
 - A description of the participation requirements established by the Steering Committee
 - Jurisdiction-specific mitigation actions

The following appendices include information or explanations to support the main content of the plan:

- Appendix A: A glossary of acronyms and definitions.
- Appendix B: The FEMA Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool.
- Appendix C: Public outreach information, including the hazard mitigation survey and summary, and documentation of public meetings.
- Appendix D: Plan adoption resolutions from planning partners.
- Appendix E: A template for progress reports to be completed as this plan is implemented.

All planning partners will adopt this Williamson County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update in its entirety.

CHAPTER 2. PLAN UPDATE—WHAT HAS CHANGED

2.1 THE PREVIOUS PLAN

Williamson County and its communities participated in previous hazard mitigation plans as part of the TCRFC. The TCRFC is a non-profit, 501(c)(3) organization formed in June 2001 by the cities and counties of the Lower Colorado River Authority (LCRA) in response to flood devastation requiring more coordinated damage prevention efforts. In 2004, the TCRFC developed a Hazard Mitigation Action Plan entitled *Creating a Disaster Resistant Lower Colorado River Basin*, which was approved by FEMA in 2004. In 2011, TCRFC completed the *Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2011-2016* as a regional partnership of 15 counties (including Williamson) and 63 jurisdictions. The 2011-2016 update was completed with technical support from the LCRA and the outside consultant team of H2O Partners, Inc., and PBS&J.

The 2011-2016 update ranked 13 hazards from high (H) to very low (VL), or not applicable (N/A) for Williamson County and the participating Cities of Cedar Park, Florence, and Hutto. Table 2-1 lists the hazards and their ranking. These 13 hazards were evaluated in the TCRFC plan. These hazards included 3 human-caused hazards: hazardous materials (HAZMAT), pipeline failure, and terrorism. Although the previous plan profiled human-caused hazards, only natural hazards are evaluated in this plan update. In addition, thunderstorms were not profiled separately in this plan update; rather the hazards associated with thunderstorms (hail, wind, lightning, and flooding) were profiled separately.

TABLE 2-1. HAZARDS EVALUATED IN THE 2011-2016 TCRFC MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE													
Jurisdiction	Dam Failure	Drought	Extreme Heat	Flood	Hail	HAZMAT	Hurricane / Tropical Storm	Pipeline Failure	Terrorism	Thunderstorm	Tornado	Wildfire	Winter Storm
Williamson County	M	H	H	H	M	H	L	M	L	H	H	H	H
City of Cedar Park	H	H	M	H	M	H	H	L	M	H	H	H	H
City of Florence	M	M	H	M	H	H	L	N/A	VL	H	M	L	VL
City of Hutto	M	H	H	M	M	M	M	H	M	M	M	M	M

The *TCRFC Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2011-2016* identified goals, objectives, and mitigation actions for these hazards. The overall goal of the 2011-2016 TCRFC plan was:

- To reduce or eliminate the long-term risks to loss of life and property damage in the Lower Colorado River Basin from the full range of disasters.

Six goals were identified for mitigating the hazards, with one or more objectives defined for each goal. These goals and their associated objectives are as follows:

- **Goal 1:** Protect public health and safety.
 - **Objective 1.1:** Advise the public about health and safety precautions to guard against injury and loss of life from hazards.
 - **Objective 1.2:** Maximize the utilization of the latest technology to provide adequate warning, communication, and mitigation of hazard events.

- **Objective 1.3:** Reduce the damage to, and enhance protection of, dangerous areas during hazard events.
- **Objective 1.4:** Protect critical facilities and services.
- **Goal 2:** Protect existing and new properties.
 - **Objective 2.1:** Reduce repetitive losses to the National Flood Insurance Program.
 - **Objective 2.2:** Use the most cost-effective approaches to protect existing buildings and public infrastructure from hazards.
 - **Objective 2.3:** Enact and enforce regulatory measures to ensure that development will not put people in harm's way or increase threats to existing properties.
- **Goal 3:** Increase public understanding, support and demand for hazard mitigation.
 - **Objective 3.1:** Heighten public awareness of the full range of natural and man-made hazards they face.
 - **Objective 3.2:** Educate the public on actions they can take to prevent or reduce the loss of life or property from all hazards.
 - **Objective 3.3:** Publicize and encourage the adoption of appropriate hazard mitigation measures.
- **Goal 4:** Build and support local capacity and commitment to continuously become less vulnerable to hazards.
 - **Objective 4.1:** Build and support local partnerships to continuously become less vulnerable to hazards.
 - **Objective 4.2:** Build a cadre of committed volunteers to safeguard the community before, during, and after a disaster.
 - **Objective 4.3:** Build hazard mitigation concerns into planning and budgeting processes.
- **Goal 5:** Promote growth in a sustainable manner.
 - **Objective 5.1:** Incorporate hazard mitigation into the long-range planning and development activities.
 - **Objective 5.2:** Promote beneficial uses of hazardous areas while expanding open space and recreational opportunities.
 - **Objective 5.3:** Utilize regulatory approaches to prevent creation of future hazards to life and property.
- **Goal 6:** Maximize the resources for investment in hazard mitigation.
 - **Objective 6.1:** Maximize the use of outside sources of funding.
 - **Objective 6.2:** Maximize participation of property owners in protecting their properties.
 - **Objective 6.3:** Maximize insurance coverage to provide financial protection against hazard events.
 - **Objective 6.4:** Prioritize mitigation projects, based on cost-effectiveness and starting with those sites facing the greatest threat to life, health and property.

The *TCRFC Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2011-2016* then identified one or more mitigation action to accomplish each objective. The current status of each of these actions identified in the plan is shown in Table 2-2. Actions designated as “(Past)” were carried forward from the 2004 TCRFC Plan.

**TABLE 2-2.
WILLIAMSON COUNTY PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION WORKSHEET
(UPDATE OF 2011-2016 TCRFC PLAN PROJECTS)**

Action No.	Action	Project Status				Funding				Comments
		Ongoing	Delayed	Completed	Deleted	Budgeted	Apply for Grant	Grant Received	Target Completion	
WILLIAMSON COUNTY										
1 (Past)	Implement a countywide geographically-based telephone emergency notification system. Develop protocols for use of the system.			X						
2 (Past)	Expand and enhance the County’s Emergency Paging System.			X						
3 (Past)	Develop evacuation plans, policies and procedures for the full range of contingencies and geographic areas of the county. Bring together experts in emergency planning, transportation, and traffic engineers for the full range of contingencies. Develop canned messages for use with the public and the media. Examine the need for additional legislative authority to conduct mandatory evacuations.	X					X	X		Incorporated into Mitigation Action 8.
4 (Past)	Develop a coordinated, interagency emergency debris removal plan that includes: a proposed command structure; pre-designated staging areas and dumping sites; pre-qualified contractors for large-scale disasters; and pre-identified specialized equipment needs and standby lease agreements. The plan would cover debris removal for public and private property.			X						Completed Summer 2015.
5 (Past)	Establish the capability for a single, interagency mobile incident command post and mobile communications center.			X						Completed 2010.

TABLE 2-2.
WILLIAMSON COUNTY PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION WORKSHEET
(UPDATE OF 2011-2016 TCRFC PLAN PROJECTS)

Action No.	Action	Project Status				Funding				Comments
		Ongoing	Delayed	Completed	Deleted	Budgeted	Apply for Grant	Grant Received	Target Completion	
6 (Past)	Recruit and train volunteers to provide support in safeguarding Williamson County before, during, and after any disaster. The Williamson County Sheriff's Office has established a volunteer program that recruits and trains teams of committed volunteers to perform critical tasks that will enhance the county's disaster preparedness and homeland security strategy.		X							Working to develop a countywide CERT program with other participating jurisdictions. Incorporated into Mitigation Action 8.
7 (Past)	Develop a coordinated, regional interagency all-hazard mitigation plan and structure to complement the existing County Resource Coordinator (CRC) concept.				X					
8 (Past)	Continue to improve the training and education of emergency services personnel with regard to fire prevention and safety, and general safety awareness.			X						
9 (Past)	Re-route hazardous materials not destined for the cities to routes outside of cities; build Highway 130 and reroute hazardous materials to the east of the more populated areas within Williamson County. Work with the railroad industry to harden rail lines along the major urban routes within Williamson County.				X					This project is dependent on the City of Austin. A Commodity Flow Study for Williamson County was completed in 2013.
10 (Past)	Participate in education within all Williamson County first responder agencies concerning actions that can be taken in preparation for possible terrorist events including: provide real-time information on alert levels; educate responders on levels; educate county, city, and hospital personnel on mitigation techniques; and provide education on protective measures involving chemical and biological agents, explosives, and radiological agents.				X					

**TABLE 2-2.
WILLIAMSON COUNTY PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION WORKSHEET
(UPDATE OF 2011-2016 TCRFC PLAN PROJECTS)**

Action No.	Action	Project Status				Funding				Comments
		Ongoing	Delayed	Completed	Deleted	Budgeted	Apply for Grant	Grant Received	Target Completion	
11 (Past)	Encourage all Williamson County communities to complete vulnerability assessments for water supply and water treatment systems and encourage those communities to make any necessary improvements to harden security and ensure that appropriate emergency plans are in place.				X					
12 (Past)	Install or replace culverts wherever needed in the county.	X								Incorporated into Mitigation Action 10.
13 (Past)	Replace bridge on County Road 123.		X							Incorporated into Mitigation Action 10.
14 (Past)	Eliminate the large-scale washout problem on the banks of Brushy Creek through an erosion control project.				X					
15 (Past)	Undertake a review of the county's floodplain management ordinance.			X						
1	Develop and implement a Community Wildfire Protection Plan for Williamson County.		X							The county currently lacks the resources to complete this project. Incorporated into Mitigation Action 11.
2	Implement a countywide public education program for residents about xeriscape planting.				X					
3	Conduct public education program on fire risk and wildland fire mitigation.	X								Incorporated into Mitigation Action 11.
4	Install "Burn Ban" or "Fire Danger" signs along major county roadways.	X								Incorporated into Mitigation Action 12.
5	Develop comprehensive GIS mapping tool with multiple hazard layers to include historical events by location and type.	X								Incorporated into Mitigation Action 13.
6	Establish interactive website for educating the public on hazard mitigation/preparedness measures.				X					

**TABLE 2-2.
WILLIAMSON COUNTY PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION WORKSHEET
(UPDATE OF 2011-2016 TCRFC PLAN PROJECTS)**

Action No.	Action	Project Status				Funding				Comments
		Ongoing	Delayed	Completed	Deleted	Budgeted	Apply for Grant	Grant Received	Target Completion	
CITY OF CEDAR PARK										
1	Educate citizenry of: (1) risks from disasters, (2) how to prepare for disasters, and (3) What to do during a disaster. Encourage citizenry to have: (1) an all-hazard radio, (2) home disaster plan, and (3) food and water for initial 72 hours of a disaster.	X								This is an on-going education program. Incorporated into Mitigation Action 7.
2	Acquire an all-hazard mobile command unit for response to emergency calls and public events within Cedar Park.		X				X			Incorporated into Mitigation Action 8.
3	Acquire road closure/redirection equipment.			X						
4	Acquire a water rescue boat.			X						
5	Relocate and maintain a City Emergency Operations Center.	X								Incorporated into Mitigation Action 8.
CITY OF FLORENCE										
1	Strengthen zoning ordinance to encourage higher densities only outside of known hazard areas.	X								Incorporated into Mitigation Action 7.
2	Prohibit fill in floodplain areas and conduct assessment of floodplain management ordinance and implementation.	X								Incorporated into Mitigation Action 8.
3	Develop a Capital Improvements Plan.	X								Incorporated into Mitigation Action 9.
CITY OF HUTTO										
1	Adopt Smart Growth initiatives and incentive programs to implement them.			X						Smart Code and Unified Development Code adopted. Smart Code incentives in place.

**TABLE 2-2.
WILLIAMSON COUNTY PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION WORKSHEET
(UPDATE OF 2011-2016 TCRFC PLAN PROJECTS)**

Action No.	Action	Project Status				Funding				Comments
		Ongoing	Delayed	Completed	Deleted	Budgeted	Apply for Grant	Grant Received	Target Completion	
2	Establish and implement an agricultural zoning district to preserve areas of land in high-hazard areas.	X								Agricultural district or other methods of preserving flood hazard areas being evaluated. Incorporated into Mitigation Action 1.
3	Create an evacuation plan, with multiple routes for varying scenarios.	X								Evacuation Plan in development. Incorporated into Mitigation Action 9.
4	Arrange for HAZMAT training for local emergency responders from Union Pacific Railroad.			X		X		X		HAZMAT training sessions are ongoing.
5	Join the CRS of the NFIP, to incentivize new development to maintain existing 1% chance floodplain areas and to reward citizens who obtain flood insurance through the NFIP with lower premiums.		X							CRS membership being considered. Resources needed have not been identified. Incorporated into Mitigation Action 3.
6	Provide public access to the local FIRMs and map ordering information through the City of Hutto website.	X								Maps available online through FEMA MSC. Link from city website has not been added. Incorporated into Mitigation Action 4.
“ (Past)” in the action number column indicates that the action was first identified in the 2004 TCRFC Hazard Mitigation Plan and was carried forward into the 2011-2016 TCRFC Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.										
CERT	Community Emergency Response Team	GIS		Geographic Information System						
CRC	County Resource Coordinator	HAZMAT		Hazardous Materials						
CRS	Community Rating System	MSC		Flood Map Service Center						
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency	NFIP		National Flood Insurance Program						
FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Map									

2.2 WHY UPDATE?

Title 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations (44 CFR) stipulates that hazard mitigation plans must present a schedule for monitoring, evaluating, and updating the plan. As mentioned previously, Williamson County and participating cities participated in a mitigation planning process in 2011 as part of the TCRFC. This plan included 15 counties and will expire in 2016. Regional plans are no longer acceptable by FEMA. This update process provides an opportunity to reevaluate recommendations, monitor the impacts of actions that have been accomplished, and evaluate whether there is a need to change the focus of mitigation strategies. A jurisdiction covered by a plan that has expired is not able to pursue elements of federal funding under the Robert T. Stafford Act for which a current hazard mitigation plan is a prerequisite.

2.3 THE PLAN—WHAT IS DIFFERENT?

The previous regional TCRFC plan has been improved to focus on Williamson County and its participating communities using the best and most current data and technology available. All participating municipalities were fully involved in the preparation of this plan update. The updated plan includes a more robust hazard analysis. Mitigation actions were reviewed and amended to include only those that would move the community towards a higher degree of resiliency while being feasible, practical, and implementable given current finances. Federal and state funds for projects have become difficult to obtain. The update recommends 40 mitigation actions:

- 15 countywide actions
- 8 actions specifically for the City of Cedar Park
- 9 actions specifically for the City of Florence
- 8 actions specifically for the City of Hutto

Actions from the previous plan were carried forward into the mitigation actions if they were identified as delayed or in progress. These actions are indicated on Table 2-2.

2.4 LOCAL MITIGATION PLAN REVIEW TOOL

The Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool demonstrates how the Local Mitigation Plan meets the regulation in 44 CFR §201.6 and offers states and FEMA Mitigation Planners an opportunity to provide feedback to the community.

- The Regulation Checklist provides a summary of FEMA's evaluation of whether the plan has addressed all requirements.
- The Plan Assessment identifies the plan's strengths as well as documents areas for future improvement.
- The Multi-Jurisdiction Summary Sheet is an optional worksheet that can be used to document how each jurisdiction met the requirements of each element of the plan (Planning Process; Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment; Mitigation Strategy; Plan Review, Evaluation, and Implementation; and Plan Adoption).

The FEMA Mitigation Planner must reference the *Local Mitigation Plan Review Guide* when completing the Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool. The Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool is included in this hazard mitigation plan as Appendix B.

CHAPTER 3. PLAN METHODOLOGY

3.1 GRANT FUNDING

The current TCRFC Hazard Mitigation Plan will expire in 2016. Therefore, TCRFC initiated steps to begin the next update in 2013. The TCRFC Board selected the JSWA Team to assist with development and implementation of the plan update. The JSWA Team consists of JSW & Associates, Tetra Tech, Inc., and Halff Associates. TCRFC worked with the JSWA Team to apply for hazard mitigation funding through FEMA's Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program. The JSWA Team was successful in obtaining grants for Williamson County and the participating communities of the Cities of Cedar Park, Florence, and Hutto. Each participating member contributed both monetarily and through in-kind contributions.

3.2 ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PLANNING PARTNERSHIP

Williamson County opened this planning effort to all eligible local governments in the county. The planning partners covered under this plan are shown in Table 3-1.

TABLE 3-1. COUNTY AND CITY PLANNING PARTNERS		
Jurisdiction	Point of Contact	Title
Williamson County	Jarred Thomas	Emergency Management Coordinator
City of Cedar Park	John Bright	Emergency Management Coordinator
City of Florence	Robert Shelton	Volunteer Fire Department
City of Hutto	Emily Truman	City Engineer

Each jurisdiction wishing to join the planning partnership was asked to commit to the process and have a clear understanding of expectations. These include:

- Each partner will support and participate in the Steering Committee meetings overseeing the development of the plan update. Support includes making decisions regarding plan development and scope on behalf of the partnership.
- Each partner will provide support as needed for the public involvement strategy developed by the Steering Committee in the form of mailing lists, possible meeting space, and media outreach such as newsletters, newspapers, or direct-mailed brochures.
- Each partner will participate in plan update development activities such as:
 - Steering Committee meetings
 - Public meetings or open houses
 - Workshops and planning partner training sessions
 - Public review and comment periods prior to adoption

Attendance will be tracked at these activities, and attendance records will document participation for each planning partner. All participating communities are expected to attend and actively participate in all meetings and activities.

- Each partner will be expected to review the risk assessment and identify hazards and vulnerabilities specific to its jurisdiction. Contract resources will provide jurisdiction-specific

mapping and technical consultation to aid in this task, but the determination of risk and vulnerability ranking will be up to each partner.

- Each partner will be expected to review the mitigation recommendations chosen for the overall county and evaluate whether they will meet the needs of its jurisdiction. Projects within each jurisdiction consistent with the overall plan recommendations will need to be identified, prioritized, and reviewed to identify their benefits and costs.
- Each partner will be required to sponsor at least one public meeting to present the draft plan at least two weeks prior to adoption.
- Each partner will be required to formally adopt the plan.
- Each partner will agree to the plan implementation and maintenance protocol.

Failure to meet these criteria may result in a partner being dropped from the partnership by the Steering Committee, and thus losing eligibility under the scope of this plan.

3.3 DEFINING THE PLANNING AREA

The planning area was defined to consist of all of Williamson County. All partners to this plan have jurisdictional authority within this planning area. Planning partners include the Cities of Cedar Park, Florence, and Hutto (Figure 3-1).

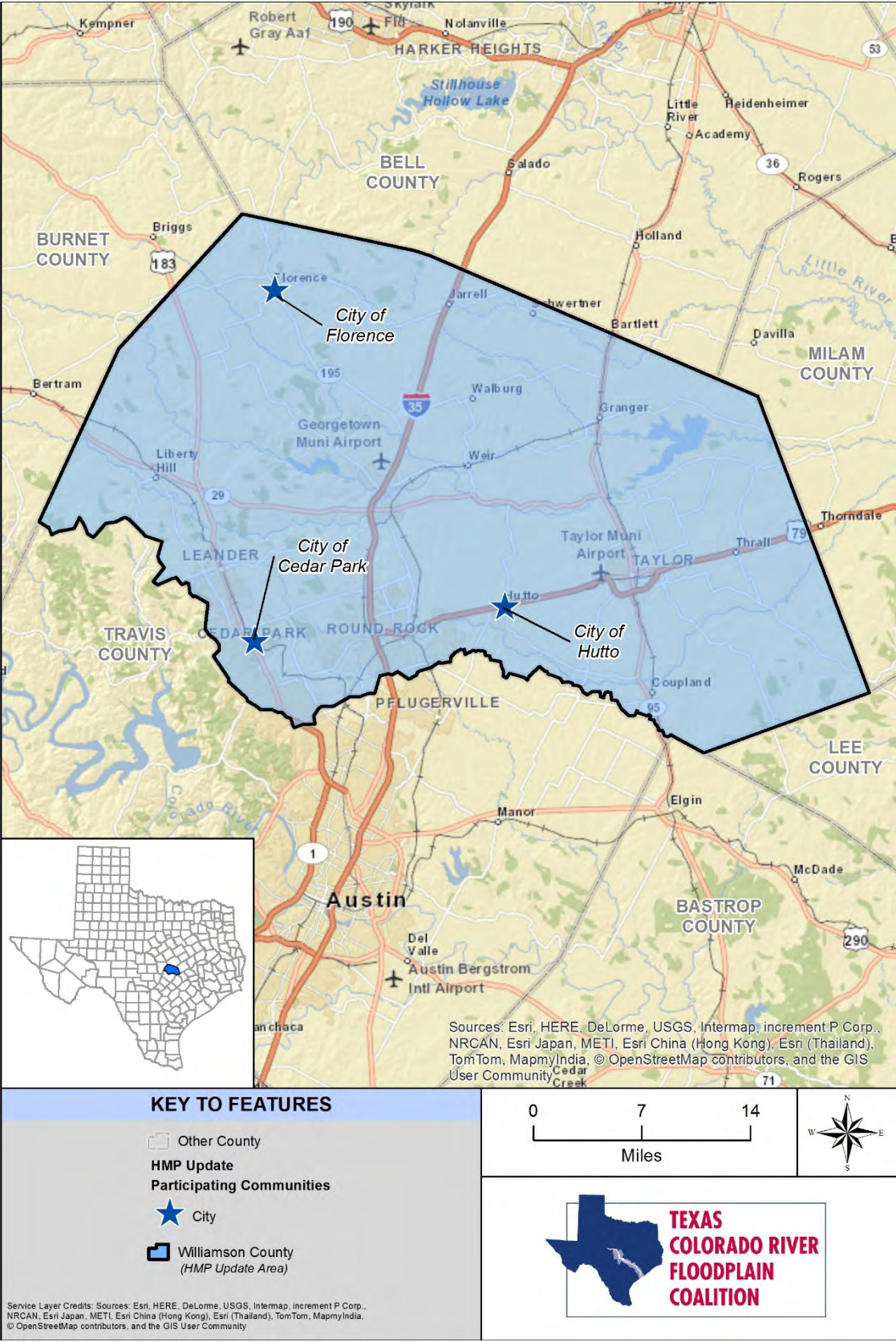


Figure 3-1. Williamson County Planning Area and Participating Communities

3.4 THE STEERING COMMITTEE

Hazard mitigation planning enhances collaboration and support among diverse parties whose interests can be affected by hazard losses. A Steering Committee was formed to oversee all phases of the plan update. The members of this committee included key planning partner staff, citizens, and other stakeholders from the planning area. Table 3-2 lists the committee members.

TABLE 3-2. STEERING COMMITTEE MEMBERS		
Name	Title	Jurisdiction
Jarred Thomas	Emergency Management Coordinator	Williamson County
Michael Turek	Emergency Management Coordinator	Williamson County
Christopher Likon	Public Safety GIS Analyst	Williamson County
Marty Herrin	Hazardous Materials Response Team Chief	Williamson County
George Strebel	GIS Manager	Williamson County
David Zwernemann	Floodplain Manager	Williamson County
John Bright	Emergency Management Coordinator	City of Cedar Park
Garrett Bonn	Project Manager	City of Cedar Park
Robert Shelton	Volunteer Fire Department	City of Florence
Amy Crane	City Secretary	City of Florence
Erika Ragsdale	City Planner	City of Hutto
Scott Kerwood	Hutto Fire Rescue Chief	City of Hutto
Michael Lafferty	Associate Engineer	City of Hutto
Emily Truman	City Engineer	City of Hutto

The Steering Committee agreed to meet a minimum of three times or as needed throughout the course of the plan's development. The JSWA Team and the TCRFC Executive Director facilitated each Steering Committee meeting, which addressed a set of objectives based on the work plan established for the plan update. The Steering Committee met three times from March 2015 through August 2015. Meeting agendas, notes, and attendance logs can be found in Appendix C of this document.

The planning team made a presentation at a Steering Committee meeting on March 11, 2015, to introduce the mitigation planning process. The Steering Committee, planning partners, and the public were encouraged to participate in the plan update process. Key meeting objectives at the March meeting were as follows:

- Steering Committee purposes and responsibilities
- Plan partners and signators responsibilities
- Purpose and goals of the update process
- Review and amend mitigation goals and objectives
- Review previous mitigation actions from 2011 plan
- Critical facilities discussion

- Next steps (including the capabilities assessment, hazard analysis review, and community participation)

3.5 COORDINATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES

Opportunities for involvement in the planning process must be provided to neighboring communities, local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation, agencies with authority to regulate development, businesses, academia, and other private and non-profit interests (44 CFR, Section 201.6(b)(2)). This task was accomplished by the planning team as follows:

- **Steering Committee Involvement**—Agency representatives were invited to participate on the Steering Committee. The Williamson County Emergency Management Coordinator, Mr. Jarred Thomas, was the primary lead / point of contact for stakeholder and community outreach. Williamson County took a proactive approach in inviting and seating the Steering Committee for the development of this hazard mitigation plan. The County invited and requested the active participation of a variety of stakeholder interests to form the Williamson County HMP Steering Committee. The Steering Committee Members that were invited by the County and participated as stakeholders in the Williamson County mitigation plan are listed on Table 3-2.
- The County utilized personal communication including telephone and email outreach, attendance at various public meetings and forums as well as the County website to inform and invite participation of the Steering Committee. The Steering Committee Members were encouraged to attend and actively participate in meetings as well as to review the draft plan and provide questions and comments. Public notices were posted in and around the County offices and the community notifying them of the planning process, upcoming meeting dates and inviting community participation.
- In addition, TCRFC also undertook stakeholder/community outreach activities in support of Williamson County. An informational email was sent in the early weeks of the planning process advising various stakeholders and special interest groups about the planning process and inviting interested members to attend the committee meetings. TCRFC drafted and sent newsletters to various interest groups and also made the newsletters available to the County for their outreach efforts. Informational items and project updates were also posted on the TCRFC Web Site.
- The County coordinated the response to all questions and comments. Any changes to the plan as part of this stakeholder outreach were coordinated thru the County.
- The Williamson County meetings were held in tandem with neighboring counties and communities. Announcements were made in all meetings regarding the outreach and meeting schedules in the other communities. Attendance and participation was encouraged.
- **Agency Notification**—The Texas Division of Emergency Management (TDEM) was invited to participate in the plan development process from the beginning and was kept apprised of plan development milestones. TDEM received meeting announcements, meeting agendas, and meeting minutes by e-mail throughout the plan development process. TDEM supported the effort by attending meetings or providing feedback on issues.
- **Pre-Adoption Review**—Agency representatives on the Steering Committee and TDEM were provided an opportunity to review and comment on this plan, primarily through the hazard mitigation plan website (see Section 3.7). Each agency was sent an e-mail message informing them that draft portions of the plan were available for review. In addition, the complete draft plan was sent to TDEM for a pre-adoption review to ensure program compliance.

This update process was initiated by TCRFC, a regional partnership of cities and counties in the Colorado River basin and the surrounding areas. The process was initiated by and was under the direction of Mr. Mickey Reynolds, Executive Director of TCRFC. Although separate plans were

prepared for each county, 15 counties and 46 cities and towns in TCRFC updated their hazard mitigation plans simultaneously. Steering Committee meetings were held with adjacent counties so neighboring communities were aware of the planning process and could share ideas and information throughout the region. Steering Committee meetings for Williamson County and participating cities were held along with Lee County and the Cities of Lexington and Giddings in Lee County. The full list of attendees from other neighboring communities at each Steering Committee meeting is included in Appendix C. In addition, the planning team presented the plan update process at the TCRFC annual meeting on July 31, 2015.

3.6 REVIEW OF EXISTING PROGRAMS

Hazard mitigation planning must include review and incorporation, if appropriate, of existing plans, studies, reports and technical information (44 CFR, Section 201.6(b)(3)). Chapter 6 of this plan provides a review of laws and ordinances in effect within the planning area that can affect hazard mitigation actions. In addition, the following programs can affect mitigation within the planning area:

- Williamson County
 - Master Subdivision Regulations
 - Flood Damage Prevention Order
 - Stormwater Management Plan
 - Floodplain Map
 - Basic Emergency Operations Plan
 - Strategic Plan
- City of Cedar Park
 - Comprehensive Plan
 - Transportation Master Plan
 - Code of Ordinances
 - Emergency Operations Plan
- City of Florence
 - 2011-2031 Comprehensive Plan
 - Code of Ordinances
- City of Hutto
 - Five-Year Capital Improvement Plan
 - Strategic Guide
 - Code of Ordinances

An assessment of all planning partners' regulatory, technical, and financial capabilities to implement hazard mitigation actions is presented in Chapter 7. Many of these relevant plans, studies, and regulations are cited in the capability assessment.

The review of existing programs and the assessment of capabilities identify the plans, regulations, personnel, and funding mechanisms available to the county and planning partners to impact and mitigate the effects of natural hazards. The review also helps identify opportunities for the planning partners to strengthen their abilities to proactively mitigate natural hazards in the community through the expansion of existing departments and programs; completion of applicable plans; adoption of necessary regulations or ordinances; creation and hiring of new departments and staff; or mutual aid agreements and memorandums of understanding with neighboring communities. The planning partners reviewed the findings of the capabilities assessment during the second Steering Committee meeting and used this information to identify mitigation actions.

3.7 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Broad public participation in the planning process helps ensure that diverse points of view about the planning area's needs are considered and addressed. The public must have opportunities to comment on disaster mitigation plans during the drafting stages and prior to plan approval (44 CFR, Section 201.6(b)(1)). The strategy for involving the public in this plan emphasized the following elements:

- Include members of the public on the Steering Committee
- Use a community survey/questionnaire to evaluate whether the public's perception of risk and support of hazard mitigation has changed since the initial planning process
- Attempt to reach as many planning area citizens as possible using multiple media
- Identify and involve planning area stakeholders
- Solicit public feedback at each stage of plan implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.

3.7.1 Stakeholders and the Steering Committee

Stakeholders are the individuals, agencies, and jurisdictions that have a vested interest in the recommendations of the hazard mitigation plan, including planning partners. The effort to include stakeholders in this process included stakeholder participation on the Steering Committee. Stakeholders were encouraged to attend and participate in all committee meetings.

3.7.2 Survey/Questionnaire

A hazard mitigation plan questionnaire (see Figure 3-2) was developed to gauge household preparedness for natural hazards; the level of knowledge of tools and techniques that assist in reducing risk and loss from natural hazards; and the perceived impact of natural hazards on Williamson County and participating cities' residents and businesses. This on-line questionnaire was designed to help identify areas vulnerable to one or more natural hazards. The answers to these 35 questions helped guide the Steering Committee in prioritizing hazards of impact and in selecting goals, objectives, and mitigation strategies. A total of 236 questionnaires were completed during the course of this planning process.

The image is a screenshot of a web-based survey titled "Williamson County TX HMP Update Survey". At the top, there is a header with the Williamson County Texas logo, which features a white star on a blue background and the text "Williamson County Texas" on a red background. Below the header, the survey title "Williamson County TX HMP Update Survey" is displayed in a blue bar. The current section is "1. Survey Introduction", highlighted in a light green bar. A progress indicator shows "1 / 5" with an orange bar representing the first of five sections. The main content area contains the following text:

A partnership of local governments and other stakeholders in Williamson County are working together to create a Williamson County Hazard Mitigation Plan. The original Hazard Mitigation Plan was prepared by the Texas Colorado River Floodplain Coalition (TCRFC) and included Williamson County and communities in 16 other counties. This updated plan will focus only on hazards identified within Williamson County. The plan is developed in response to Federal programs that enable the partnership to use pre- and post-disaster financial assistance to reduce the exposure of County residents to risks associated with hazards.

In order to identify and plan for future natural disasters, we need your assistance. This questionnaire is designed to help us gauge the level of knowledge local citizens already have about disaster issues and to identify areas vulnerable to various types of disasters. The information you provide will help us coordinate activities to reduce the risk of injury or property damage in the future.

The survey consists of 35 questions plus an opportunity for any additional comments at the end. The survey should take less than 5 minutes to complete and is anonymous. When you have finished the survey, please click "Done" on the final page.

The Williamson County Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee thanks you for taking the time to participate in this information-gathering process.

*** 1. Where in Williamson County do you live?**

The question is followed by a grid of radio button options for various locations in Williamson County:

<input type="radio"/> Andice	<input type="radio"/> Hutto	<input type="radio"/> Schwertner
<input type="radio"/> Austin	<input type="radio"/> Jarrell	<input type="radio"/> Serenada
<input type="radio"/> Bartlett	<input type="radio"/> Jonah	<input type="radio"/> Taylor
<input type="radio"/> Cedar Park	<input type="radio"/> Leander	<input type="radio"/> Thomdale
<input type="radio"/> Coupland	<input type="radio"/> Liberty Hill	<input type="radio"/> Thrall

Figure 3-2. Sample Page from Questionnaire Distributed to the Public

3.7.3 Meetings

Three Steering Committee meetings, as well as one meeting before the Williamson County Commissioners' Court were held during the planning process. Meetings were held in the Cities of Cedar Park or Georgetown on March 11, 2015, June 22, 2015, and August 26, 2015 (see Figure 3-3). The meeting format allowed attendees to access handouts, maps, and other resources and ask questions during the meetings. Additionally, project staff and County and participating cities' personnel remained after the meeting to have direct conversations with interested attendees. Details regarding the planning and information generated for the risk assessment were shared with attendees via a PowerPoint presentation. Planning partners and the planning team were present to answer questions. Williamson County and the planning partners held public meetings to present the draft plan, discuss the benefits of the plan, and solicit public comments. Unless otherwise noted below, the public meetings were held as part of a regularly scheduled public meeting and the plan was discussed as an item on the meeting agenda. Notice of the public meeting was provided in compliance with the communities' individual requirements. A member of the planning team was available during all meetings to answer questions from the public on the development of the hazard mitigation plan.

Williamson County and the planning partners held a public meeting on March 2, 2016 to present the draft plan and solicit public comments. No comments that resulted in changes to the plan were received from the public electronically or in person at the county building or during the public meeting. The draft plan was available for review in hard copy at the County Courthouse for review by interested parties. In addition, the draft was posted on the Williamson County website from January 12, 2016 to March 2, 2016. The draft

plan was presented and reviewed in a public meeting before the Williamson County Commissioners Court on XXXX.

The City of Cedar Park held a public meeting to present the draft plan and solicit public comments on February 11, 2016. No comments that resulted in changes to the plan were received from the public electronically or in person at the county building or during the public meeting. A hard copy was made available at the reception desk at City Hall and a copy of the draft plan was posted on the city website on February 1, 2016. No comments that resulted in changes to the plan were received from the public.

The City of Florence held a public meeting to present the draft plan and solicit public comments on April 5, 2016. No comments that resulted in changes to the plan were received from the public electronically or in person at the county building or during the public meeting. A hard copy was made available at City Hall and a copy of the draft plan was posted on the city website on January 4, 2016. No comments that resulted in changes to the plan were received from the public.

The City of Hutto held a public meeting to present the draft plan and solicit public comments on April 25, 2016. No comments that resulted in changes to the plan were received from the public electronically or in person at the county building or during the public meeting. A hard copy was made available at the Development Services Office and a copy of the draft plan was posted on the city website on March 29, 2016. No comments that resulted in changes to the plan were received from the public.



Figure 3-3. Steering Committee Meeting June 22, 2015

3.7.4 Press Releases/News Articles

Press releases were distributed over the course of the plan's development as key milestones were achieved and prior to each public meeting. TCRFC released an informational brochure to its members.

3.7.5 Internet

At the beginning of the plan development process, the TCRFC posted information regarding the update process, a link to the community survey, and a link to the mitigation plan on the TCRFC website (<http://www.tcrfc.org>). The TCRFC website keeps the public informed on plan development milestones

and to solicit relevant input. Information on the plan development process, the Steering Committee, the questionnaire, and phased drafts of the plan were available to the public on the site throughout the process. After the plan's completion, the TCRFC website will keep the public informed about successful mitigation projects and future plan updates. A link to the community survey was also posted on the City of Florence's website.

The draft plan was posted on the Williamson County website on January 12, 2016, the City of Cedar Park website on February 1, 2016, the City of Florence website on January 4, 2016, and the City of Hutto website on March 29, 2016, to allow the public to review the plan as described in Chapter 3.7.3.

3.8 PLAN DEVELOPMENT, CHRONOLOGY, MILESTONES

Table 3-3 summarizes important milestones in the development of the plan update.

**TABLE 3-3.
PLAN DEVELOPMENT MILESTONES**

Date	Event	Description	Attendance
2013			
9/16	Submit grant application	Seek funding for plan development process	N/A
8/5	Initiate consultant procurement	Seek a planning expert to facilitate the process	N/A
10/1	Select JSWA Team to facilitate plan development	Facilitation contractor secured	N/A
2015			
2/25	Notified grant funding secured	Funding secured	N/A
2/25	Contract signed	Notice to proceed given to Tetra Tech, Inc.	N/A
2/26	Identify Steering Committee	Formation of the Steering Committee	N/A
3/11	Steering Committee/ Stakeholder Meeting #1	Presentation on plan process given, participation, review of goals and objectives	Williamson County; Cities of Cedar Park, Florence, and Hutto
6/22	Steering Committee Meeting #2	Review community survey, review hazard identification and risk assessment, review and update plan goals and objectives	Williamson County; Cities of Cedar Park, Florence, and Hutto
8/26	Steering Committee Meeting #3	Mitigation actions presentation and project development	Williamson County; Cities of Cedar Park, Florence, and Hutto
Ongoing	Public Outreach	News articles and website posting	N/A
10/16	Draft Plan	Internal review draft provided to Steering Committee	N/A
2016			
1/4	Public Comment Period	Initial public comment period of draft plan opens. Draft plan posted on City website and in hard copy at the City of Florence City Hall with press release notifying public of plan availability	City of Florence
1/12	Public Comment Period	Draft plan posted on County website and in hard copy at the County Courthouse with press release notifying public of plan availability	Williamson County
2/1	Public Comment Period	Draft plan posted on City website and in hard copy at the City of Cedar Park City Hall with press release notifying public of plan availability	City of Cedar Park
2/11	Public Meeting	Public meeting held by City of Cedar Park to present the draft plan and solicit feedback	City of Cedar Park
3/2	Public Meeting	Public meeting held by Williamson County to present the draft plan and solicit feedback	Williamson County
3/29	Public Comment Period	Draft plan posted on City website and in hard copy at the City of Hutto Development Services Office with press release notifying public of plan availability	City of Hutto
4/5	Public Meeting	Public meeting held by City of Florence to present the draft plan and solicit feedback	City of Florence
4/25	Public Meeting	Public meeting held by the City of Hutto to present the draft plan and solicit feedback	City of Hutto

**TABLE 3-3.
PLAN DEVELOPMENT MILESTONES**

Date	Event	Description	Attendance
5/16	Plan Review	Final draft plan submitted to Texas Division of Emergency Management for review	N/A
X/X	Plan Approval Pending Adoption	Plan approval pending adoption by FEMA	N/A
X/X	Adoption	Adoption window of final plan opens	N/A
X/X	Plan Approval	Final plan approved by FEMA	N/A
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency		
JSWA Team	JSW & Associates, Tetra Tech, Inc., and Halff Associates		
N/A	Not Applicable		

CHAPTER 4.

GUIDING PRINCIPLE, GOALS, AND OBJECTIVES

Hazard mitigation plans must identify goals for reducing long-term vulnerabilities to identified hazards (44 CFR Section 201.6(c)(3)(i)). The Steering Committee established a guiding principle, a set of goals, and measurable objectives for this plan, based on data from the preliminary risk assessment and the results of the public involvement strategy. The guiding principle, goals, objectives, and actions in this plan all support each other. Goals were selected to support the guiding principle. Objectives were selected that met multiple goals. Actions were prioritized based on the action meeting multiple objectives.

4.1 GUIDING PRINCIPLE

A guiding principle focuses the range of objectives and actions to be considered. This is not a goal because it does not describe a hazard mitigation outcome, and it is broader than a hazard-specific objective. The guiding principle for the Williamson County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update is as follows:

- To reduce or eliminate the long-term risks to loss of life and property damage in Williamson County and participating cities from the full range of natural disasters.

4.2 GOALS

The following are the mitigation goals for this plan:

- **Goal 1:** Protect the life, safety, and health of the public and first responders.
- **Goal 2:** To increase public education and awareness of local hazard mitigation programs.
- **Goal 3:** Build local support, commitment, and capacity to develop community sustainability.
- **Goal 4:** Protect property and promote community sustainability.
- **Goal 5:** Maximize investment resources related to hazard mitigation.

4.3 OBJECTIVES

The objectives are used to help establish priorities and support the agreed upon goals. The objectives are as follows:

- Objectives in support of Goal 1:
 - **Objective 1.1:** To inform the public and first responders about natural hazards and actions required to reduce risks to life and health, property, and the environment.
 - **Objective 1.2:** To maximize the latest in technology to reduce the risk to the public and first responders through advanced mapping, warning, and emergency communications.
 - **Objective 1.3:** To reduce the risk to the public and first responders through enhanced protective measures to areas known to be of high hazard.
 - **Objective 1.4:** To identify and employ enhanced protective measures to critical infrastructure and key resources to safeguard against natural hazards.
- Objectives in support of Goal 2:
 - **Objective 2.1:** Increase public awareness of the natural hazards associated with Williamson County and participating cities and their immediate surroundings.
 - **Objective 2.2:** Educate the public on personal mitigation actions to prevent or reduce the risk to life and health, property, and environment.

- Objectives in support of Goal 3:
 - **Objective 3.1:** Develop strong public-private partnerships to reduce community vulnerability from natural hazards.
 - **Objective 3.2:** Develop a strong volunteer base to safeguard the community both pre and post disaster.
 - **Objective 3.3:** Include hazard mitigation concerns or priorities into the planning and budgeting processes.
- Objectives in support of Goal 4:
 - **Objective 4.1:** Incorporate hazard mitigation into long-range planning and development activities.
 - **Objective 4.2:** Promote alternative uses to areas prone to natural hazards to include the expansion of open spaces and recreational opportunities.
 - **Objective 4.3:** To limit the development of at risk properties that would increase risk through the enforcement of applicable regulatory measures.
 - **Objective 4.4:** To reduce the repetitive losses reported to the National Flood Insurance Program.
 - **Objective 4.5:** To identify and employee cost-effective measures to protect existing structures, emphasizing those categorized as critical infrastructure and key resources.
- Objective in support of Goal 5:
 - **Objective 5.1:** Seek outside funding opportunities for hazard mitigation projects.
 - **Objective 5.2:** Increase the involvement and participation of property owners in the protection of their properties.
 - **Objective 5.3:** Increase the insurance coverage of at risk properties, both public and private.
 - **Objective 5.4:** Prioritize hazard mitigation projects through a cost benefit analysis with the emphasis based upon the risk to life and health, property, and the environment.

CHAPTER 5.

IDENTIFIED HAZARDS OF CONCERN AND RISK ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

Risk assessment is the process of measuring the potential loss of life, personal injury, economic injury, and property damage resulting from natural hazards. It allows emergency management personnel to establish early response priorities by identifying potential hazards and vulnerable assets. The process focuses on the following elements:

- **Hazard identification** - Use all available information to determine what types of disasters may affect a jurisdiction, how often they can occur, and their potential severity.
- **Vulnerability identification** - Determine the impact of natural hazard events on the people, property, environment, economy, and lands of the region.
- **Cost evaluation** - Estimate the cost of potential damage or cost that can be avoided by mitigation.

The risk assessment for this hazard mitigation plan update evaluates the risk of natural hazards prevalent in the planning area and meets requirements of the DMA (44 CFR, Section 201.6(c)(2)).

5.1 IDENTIFIED HAZARDS OF CONCERN

For this plan, the Steering Committee considered the full range of natural hazards that could impact the planning area and then listed hazards that present the greatest concern. The process incorporated review of state and local hazard planning documents, as well as information on the frequency, magnitude, and costs associated with hazards that have impacted or could impact the planning area. Anecdotal information regarding natural hazards and the perceived vulnerability of the planning area's assets to them was also used. Table 2-1 lists the hazards identified in the previous 2011-2016 TCRFC Plan and the hazard ranking. Based on the review, this plan addresses the following hazards of concern:

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| • Dam/Levee Failure | • Hurricane and Tropical Storm |
| • Drought | • Lightning |
| • Expansive Soils | • Tornado |
| • Extreme Heat | • Wildfire |
| • Earthquake | • Wind |
| • Flood | • Winter Weather |
| • Hail | |

Several of these hazards were profiled together because of their common occurrence or damage assessments, such as drought and extreme heat, lightning, hail, and wind. Thunderstorms were profiled in the 2011-2016 TCRFC plan but were not profiled separately in this plan update; however, the hazards associated with thunderstorms (hail, wind, lightning, and flooding) were profiled. Coastal erosion was profiled in the *State of Texas Hazard Mitigation Plan*; however, coastal erosion was not profiled in this plan because of Williamson County's inland location. Furthermore, the steering committee considered the probability and potential impacts of the land subsidence hazard in the planning area and determined it to be of negligible risk in Williamson County. Therefore, land subsidence is not profiled in this plan update.

5.2 CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate includes patterns of temperature, precipitation, humidity, wind, and seasons. Climate plays a fundamental role in shaping natural ecosystems, and the human economies and cultures that depend on them. The term "climate change" refers to changes over a long period of time. It is generally perceived that

climate change will have a measurable impact on the occurrence and severity of natural hazards around the world. Impacts include the following:

- Snow cover losses will continue, and declining snowpack will affect snow-dependent water supplies and stream flow levels around the world.
- The risk of drought and the frequency, intensity, and duration of heat waves are expected to increase.
- More extreme precipitation is likely, increasing the risk of flooding.
- The world's average temperature is expected to increase.

Climate change will affect communities in a variety of ways. Impacts could include an increased risk for extreme events such as drought, storms, flooding, and wildfires; more heat-related stress; and the spread of existing or new vector-borne disease into a community. In many cases, communities are already facing these problems to some degree. Climate change influences the frequency, intensity, extent, or magnitude of the problems.

This hazard mitigation plan update addresses climate change as a secondary impact for each identified hazard of concern. Each chapter addressing one of the hazards of concern includes a section with a qualitative discussion on the probable impacts of climate change for that hazard. While many models are being developed to assess the potential impacts of climate change, none are currently available to support hazard mitigation planning. As these models are developed in the future, this risk assessment may be enhanced to better measure these impacts.

5.3 METHODOLOGY

The risk assessments in Chapter 8 through Chapter 17 describe the risks associated with each identified hazard of concern. Each chapter describes the hazard, the planning area's vulnerabilities, and probable event scenarios. The following steps were used to define the risk of each hazard:

- **Identify and profile each hazard** - The following information is given for each hazard:
 - Geographic areas most affected by the hazard
 - Event frequency estimates
 - Severity estimates
 - Warning time likely to be available for response
- **Determine exposure to each hazard** - Exposure was evaluated by overlaying hazard maps, when available, with an inventory of structures, facilities, and systems to identify which of them would be exposed to each hazard. When hazard mapping was not available, a more qualitative discussion of exposure is presented.
- **Assess the vulnerability of exposed facilities** - Vulnerability of exposed structures and infrastructure was evaluated by interpreting the probability of occurrence of each event and assessing structures, facilities, and systems that are exposed to each hazard. Tools such as geographic information system (GIS) and FEMA's hazard modeling program called Hazards, United States – Multi-Hazard, or HAZUS-MH, were used to perform this assessment for the dam/levee failure, earthquake, flood, and hurricane hazards. Outputs similar to those from HAZUS were generated for other hazards, using maps generated by the HAZUS program.

5.4 RISK ASSESSMENT TOOLS

5.4.1 Dam Failure, Earthquake, Flood, and Hurricane - HAZUS-MH

Overview

In 1997, FEMA developed the standardized HAZUS model to estimate losses caused by earthquakes and identify areas that face the highest risk and potential for loss. HAZUS was later expanded into a multi-hazard methodology, HAZUS-MH, with new models for estimating potential losses from dam failures, hurricanes, and floods.

HAZUS-MH is a GIS-based software program used to support risk assessments, mitigation planning, and emergency planning and response. It provides a wide range of inventory data, such as demographics, building stock, critical facility, transportation, and utility lifeline, and multiple models to estimate potential losses from natural disasters. The program maps and displays hazard data and the results of damage and economic loss estimates for buildings and infrastructure. Its advantages include the following:

- Provides a consistent methodology for assessing risk across geographic and political entities.
- Provides a way to save data so that it can readily be updated as population, inventory, and other factors change, and as mitigation planning efforts evolve.
- Facilitates the review of mitigation plans because it helps to ensure that FEMA methodologies are incorporated.
- Supports grant applications by calculating benefits using FEMA definitions and terminology.
- Produces hazard data and loss estimates that can be used when communicating with local stakeholders.
- Is administered by the local government and can be used to manage and update a hazard mitigation plan throughout its implementation.

Levels of Detail for Evaluation

HAZUS-MH provides default data for inventory, vulnerability, and hazards; this default data can be supplemented with local data to provide a more refined analysis. The model can carry out three levels of analysis, depending on the format and level of detail of information about the planning area:

- **Level 1** – All of the information needed to produce an estimate of losses is included in the software’s default data. These data are derived from national databases and describe in general terms the characteristic parameters of the planning area.
- **Level 2** – More accurate estimates of losses require more detailed information about the planning area. To produce Level 2 estimates of losses, detailed information is required about local geology, hydrology, hydraulics, and building inventory, as well as data about utilities and critical facilities. This information is needed in a GIS format.
- **Level 3** – This level of analysis generates the most accurate estimate of losses. It requires detailed engineering and geotechnical information to customize it for the planning area.

Application for This Plan

This risk assessment was conducted using HAZUS and GIS-based analysis methodology. The default HAZUS inventory database for Williamson County and participating cities was updated with the updated 2010 U.S. Census data and 2014 RS Means Square Foot Costs. This enabled a HAZUS Level 2 analysis to be performed on some of the profiled hazards.

The following methods were used to assess specific hazards for this plan:

- **Dam/Levee Failure** - Dam failure inundation mapping for the planning area was not available in a format usable with HAZUS. Therefore, dam failure inundation maps were not used for performing HAZUS risk analysis.
- **Earthquake** - A Level 2 analysis is typically performed to assess earthquake risk and exposure for counties with a peak ground acceleration (PGA) greater than 3%g (percentage of gravity) (*FEMA How-To Guidance, Understanding Your Risks*, FEMA 386-2, p. 1-7). No earthquake scenarios were selected for this plan since an earthquake event for the planning area is rare according to the *2013 State of Texas Hazard Mitigation Plan*. Only a minimum Level 1 HAZUS analysis was profiled using the 500-Year Probability Event scenario.
- **Flood** - A Level 2 flood analysis was performed using HAZUS.
- **Hurricane** - A HAZUS Level 2 analysis was performed to assess hurricane and tropical storm risk and exposure for coastal and near coastal communities. The probabilistic option in the HAZUS hurricane module was used for analysis of this hazard.

5.4.2 Other Hazards of Concern

For hazards of concern that are not directly modeled in HAZUS, annualized losses were estimated using GIS-based analysis, historical data analysis, and statistical risk assessment methodology. Event frequency, severity indicators, expert opinions, and historical knowledge of the region was used for this assessment. The primary data source was the updated HAZUS inventory data updated with 2010 U.S. Census data and 2014 RS Means Square Foot Costs and augmented with state and federal data sets. Additional data sources for specific hazards were as follows:

- **Drought** - National Drought Mitigation Center, Census of Agriculture.
- **Extreme Heat** - Western Regional Climate Center.
- **Hail, Lightning, Tornado, Wind, and Winter Weather** - Data provided by National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) National Climatic Data Center Storm Events Database.
- **Wildfire** - Information on wildfire hazards areas was provided by the Texas A&M Forest Service Wildfire Risk Assessment Portal (TxWRAP), U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Federal Wildfire History, Fire Program Analysis Fire-Occurrence Database (FPA-FOD), and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Wildfire Hazard Potential (WHP) data.

5.4.3 Limitations

Loss estimates, exposure assessments, and hazard-specific vulnerability evaluations rely on the best available data and methodologies. Uncertainties are inherent in any loss estimation methodology and arise in part from incomplete scientific knowledge concerning natural hazards and their effects on the built environment. Uncertainties also result from the following:

- Approximations and simplifications necessary to conduct a study
- Incomplete or outdated inventory, demographic, or economic parameter data
- The unique nature, geographic extent, and severity of each hazard
- Mitigation measures already employed
- The amount of advance notice residents have to prepare for a specific hazard event

These factors can affect loss estimates by a factor of two or more. Therefore, potential exposure and loss estimates are approximate and not deterministic. The results do not predict precise results and should be

IDENTIFIED HAZARDS OF CONCERN AND RISK ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

used only to understand relative risk for planning purposes and not engineering. Over the long term, Williamson County and its planning partners will collect additional data to assist in estimating potential losses associated with other hazards.

CHAPTER 6.

WILLIAMSON COUNTY PROFILE

Williamson County covers 1,134 square miles. It is located in Central Texas (Figure 6-1) and it is a part of the Austin-Round Rock Metropolitan area. The San Gabriel River and Brushy Creek flow through the county in a west-east direction. The City of Round Rock is the largest city and the City of Georgetown holds the county seat for Williamson County. As of the 2010 U.S. census, Williamson County had a population of 422,679. Seven hospitals are located in the county: Cedar Park Regional Medical Center, Reliant Rehabilitation Hospital Central Texas, Round Rock Medical Center, Scott and White Emergency Hospital - Cedar Park, Scott and White Hospital - Round Rock, Scott and White Hospital - Taylor, and Seton Medical Center Williamson.



Figure 6-1. Location of the Williamson County Planning Area within the State of Texas

U.S. Highway 183, Interstate Highway 35, and State Highway 95 are the major north-south roads; and U.S. Highway 79 and State Highway 29 cross the county east and west. The county is also crossed by four railroads, the Southern Pacific, the Missouri-Kansas-Texas, the Missouri Pacific, and the Georgetown. The county is predominately urban and non-agricultural development, crops, pastures, and native grasses. According to Texas A&M Institute of Renewable Natural Resources survey on land trends, Texas has been losing open space lands between 1997 and 2012 and Williamson County has lost 8.49% of open space land to the growing Austin-Round Rock Metropolitan Area.

The Balcones Canyonlands National Wildlife Refuge is located in the western part of Williamson County and conserves habitat for wildlife in the Texas Hill Country.

6.1 HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

The majority of this section was summarized from the *Handbook of Texas Online* (Odintz 2010).

Williamson County was created in 1848, and named for Robert McAlpin Williamson, a prominent circuit judge and Texas Ranger. There were many Native American tribes in Williamson County and the

surrounding area in 1746, when the Spanish established the first missions at the junction of Brushy Creek and the San Gabriel River.

Anglo settlement began during the Texas Revolution and the early days of the Republic of Texas, when the area was part of Milam County. In 1835, in an attempt to strengthen the frontier against attack, a military post was built near Brushy Creek in what would become southwestern Williamson County. However, the military post was only operational for one year. In 1838, the first civilian settlement was established and a party of settlers built Kenney's Fort on Brushy Creek. Several other sites on Brushy Creek were settled soon after, but Indian raids kept white settlement from expanding. The Indian threat eased after 1846, and part of the influx of settlers who came to Texas after its annexation traveled to the frontier along Brushy Creek and the San Gabriel River.

On the eve of the Civil War, Williamson County had moved beyond the frontier stage and was a populous, agriculturally diverse county. Farmers were using the eastern half of the county to grow wheat and corn. Cotton was introduced in the 1850s. Cattle ranching was widespread throughout the county by 1860. When the Civil War came, the majority of the citizens of Williamson County supported the Confederate cause but there were some loyal to the Union as well.

Though the Civil War had caused little material damage in the area, the county was a poorer place in 1870 than it had been in 1860. The total value of farms and livestock had fallen. The economic recovery in the 1870s was aided by the growth of the cattle and sheep industries and a dramatic expansion of cotton farming. Various feeder routes to the Chisholm Trail passed through Williamson County, and many cattle drives passed through or originated in the county from the 1860s through the early 1880s. With the coming of the railroads to the county in the 1870s, the City of Taylor became an important rail center for cattle trade.

In 1900 and 1901, Williamson County ginned more cotton than any county in Texas except Ellis County. Farm tenancy rates began to decline during the Great Depression. By 1930, Williamson County had a culturally diverse population of 44,146 inhabitants. While cotton production was near its peak in terms of percentage of cropland, the cotton industry was already undergoing a rapid transformation. The combined effects of soil depletion, overproduction, and the influx of the boll weevil had already injured the profitability of the industry by the late 1920s. The situation of cotton growers was further worsened by the Great Depression. The Great Depression encouraged diversification among farmers and a shift away from staple crops to livestock. Along with traditional livestock like sheep and cattle, poultry farming increased by 1950, when the county was fifth in the state in the production of eggs and chickens.

The agricultural diversification of the middle decades of the 20th century was followed by significant social and economic changes in the 1960s, 1970s, and 1980s. Along with changes in racial composition, Williamson County experienced a dramatic increase in population in this period making it 34th in population growth among counties in the United States in the decade between 1970 and 1980. Much of the growth in population was related to the development of new housing communities in the area of the county bordering Austin. Urbanization, or rather "suburbanization," increased the population of Round Rock, Cedar Park, and Georgetown.

6.2 MAJOR PAST HAZARD EVENTS

Federal disaster declarations are typically issued for hazard events that cause more damage than state and local governments can handle without assistance from the federal government. However, no specific dollar loss threshold has been established for these declarations. A federal disaster declaration puts federal recovery programs into motion to help disaster victims, businesses, and public entities. Some of the programs are matched by state programs. The planning area has experienced 20 events since 1974 for which federal disaster declarations were issued. These events are listed in Table 6-1.

Review of these events helps identify targets for risk reduction and ways to increase a community's capability to avoid large-scale events in the future. Still, many natural hazard events do not trigger federal disaster declaration protocol but have significant impacts on their communities. These events are also important to consider in establishing recurrence intervals for hazards of concern. More detailed event tables can be found in the individual hazard profile sections.

**TABLE 6-1.
FEDERAL DISASTER DECLARATIONS IN WILLIAMSON COUNTY**

Disaster Declaration ^a	Description	Incident Date
DR-4223	Severe Storms, Straight-line Winds, Tornadoes, and Flooding	5/4/2015 - 6/22/2015
DR-4029	Wildfires	8/30/2011 - 12/31/2011
FM-2963	Moonglow Fire	9/5/2011 – 9/5/2011
FM-2949	Horseshoe Fire	8/15/2011 – 8/15/2011
FM-2922	Grand Mesa Fire	6/16/2011 - 6/19/2011
EM-3294	Hurricane Ike	9/7/2008 - 9/26/2008
FM-2785	Florence Fire	8/7/2008 - 8/14/2008
EM-3284	Wildfires	3/14/2008 - 9/1/2008
DR-1709	Severe Storms, Tornadoes, And Flooding	6/16/2007 - 8/3/2007
DR-1624	Extreme Wildfire Threat	11/27/2005 - 5/14/2006
DR-1606	Hurricane Rita	9/23/2005 - 10/14/2005
EM-3261	Hurricane Rita	9/20/2005 - 10/14/2005
EM-3216	Hurricane Katrina Evacuation	8/29/2005 - 10/1/2005
EM-3171	Loss Of The Space Shuttle Columbia	2/1/2003 - 2/1/2003
EM-3142	Extreme Fire Hazards	8/1/1999 - 12/10/1999
DR-1239	Tropical Storm Charley	8/22/1998 - 8/31/1998
EM-3113	Extreme Fire Hazard	8/30/1993 - 11/15/1993
DR-930	Severe Thunderstorms	12/20/1991 - 1/14/1992
DR-828	Severe Storms, Tornadoes & Flooding	5/4/1989 - 6/7/1989
DR-454	Severe Storms & Flooding	11/30/1974 - 11/30/1974

a. Federal disaster declarations are coded as follows: DR = Major Disaster Declaration; EM = Emergency Declaration

Source: FEMA Disaster Declarations Summary - Open Government Dataset
(<http://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/28318?id=6292>)

6.3 CLIMATE

Williamson County and participating cities is hot and humid in the summer and cool in winter when an occasional surge of cold air causes a sharp drop in otherwise mild temperatures. Average temperatures range from 95 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) in the summer to 38.2°F in the winter. The Western Regional Climate Center reports data from the Taylor weather station in Williamson County. Table 6-2 contains temperature summaries for the station. Figure 6-2 graphs the daily temperature averages and extremes from January 1, 1929, through August 31, 2001. Figure 6-3 and Figure 6-4 show the geographic distribution of annual average maximum and annual average minimum temperatures in Williamson County and participating cities compared to the State of Texas from 1981 to 2010.

TABLE 6-2. WILLIAMSON COUNTY TEMPERATURE SUMMARIES TAYLOR STATION	
Period of record	1929 - 2001
Winter ^a Average Minimum Temperature ^b	38.2°F
Winter ^a Mean Temperature ^b	50.0°F
Summer ^a Average Maximum Temperature ^b	95.0°F
Summer ^a Mean Temperature ^b	83.0°F
Maximum Temperature (and Date)	112°F, July 27, 1954, and September 4, 2000
Minimum Temperature (and Date)	-5°F, January 31, 1949
Average Annual Number of Days >90°F	117.3
Average Annual Number of Days <32°F	31.9
a. Winter: December, January, February; Summer: June, July, August b. Temperatures are in degrees Fahrenheit Source: Western Regional Climate Center, http://www.wrcc.dri.edu/cgi-bin/cliMAIN.pl?tx6750	

Source: Western Regional Climate Center, <http://www.wrcc.dri.edu/cgi-bin/cliMAIN.pl?tx8861>

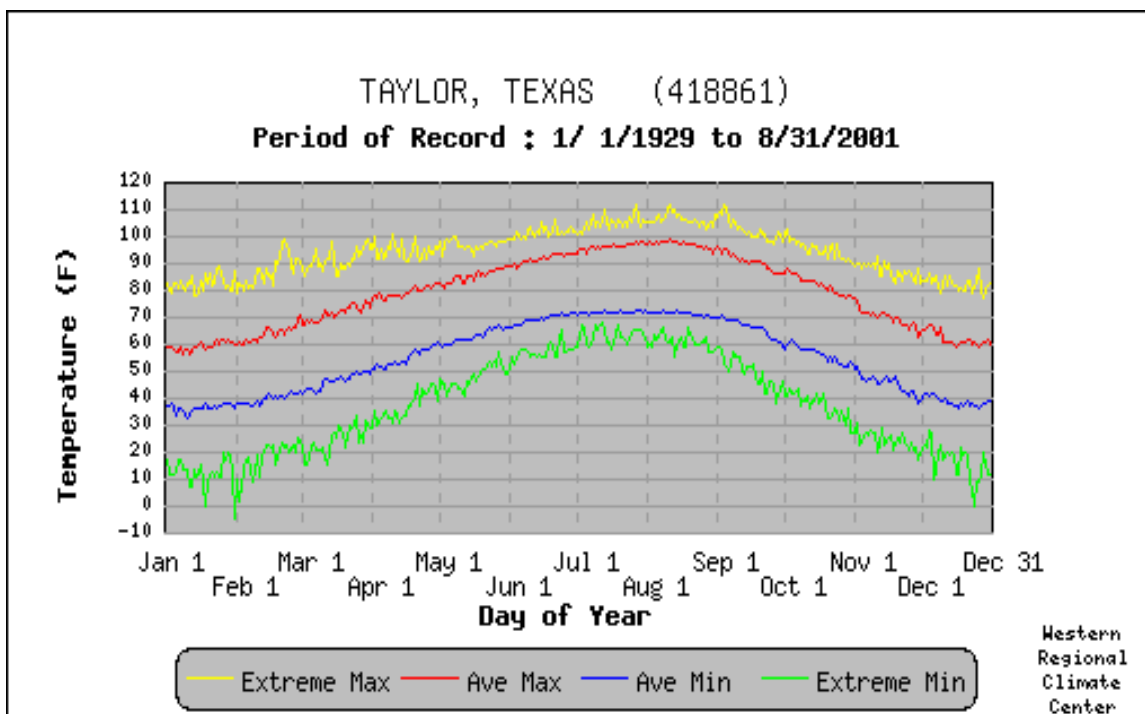


Figure 6-2. Taylor Station Monthly Temperature Data (1929-2001)

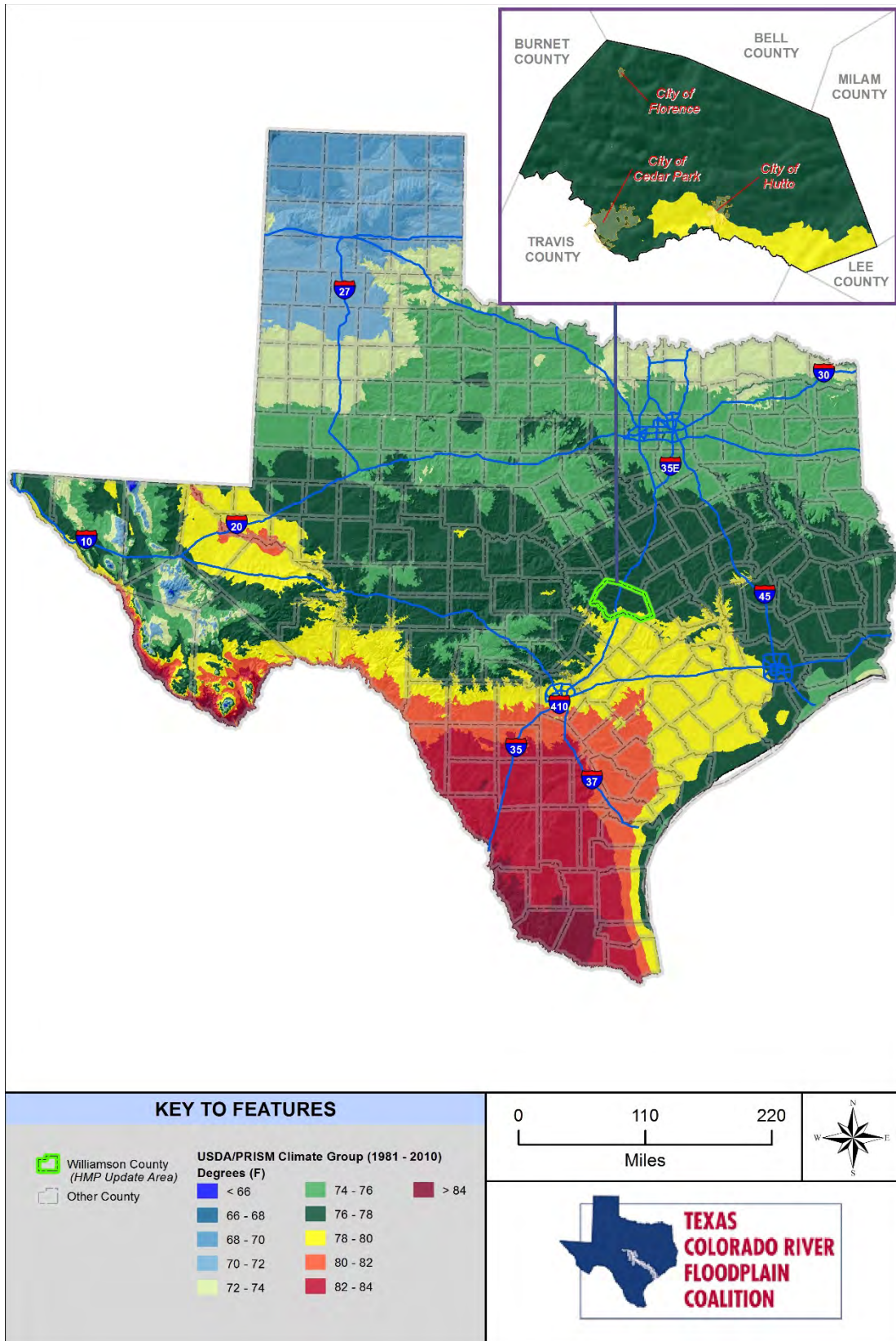


Figure 6-3. Annual Average Maximum Temperature (1981-2010)

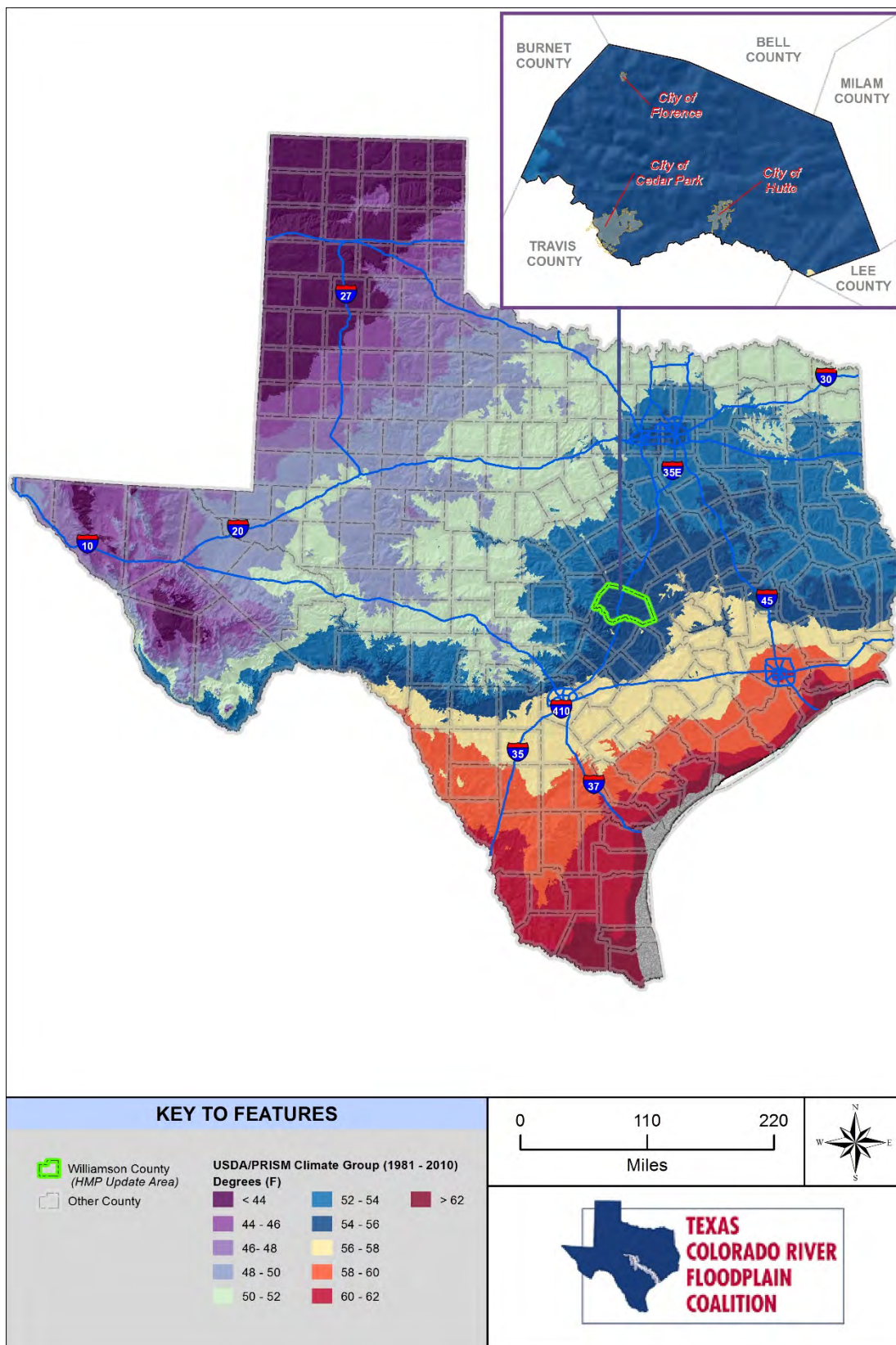


Figure 6-4. Annual Average Minimum Temperature (1981-2010)

Rainfall is uniformly distributed throughout the year, reaching a slight peak in spring. Snowfalls are infrequent. Precipitation is highest in May. The average annual precipitation is 34.68 inches. Severe thunderstorm occur mostly in the spring. Based on information measured by the National Lightning Detection Network, the State of Texas is ranked 17th in the nation for cloud-to-ground lightning flashes per square mile from 1997 to 2010. The average flashes during this timeframe was 11.3 per square mile. Figure 6-5 shows the average monthly precipitation in Williamson County. Figure 6-6 shows geographic distribution of annual average precipitation in Williamson County compared to the State of Texas.

Source: <http://www.wrcc.dri.edu/cgi-bin/cliMAIN.pl?tx8861>

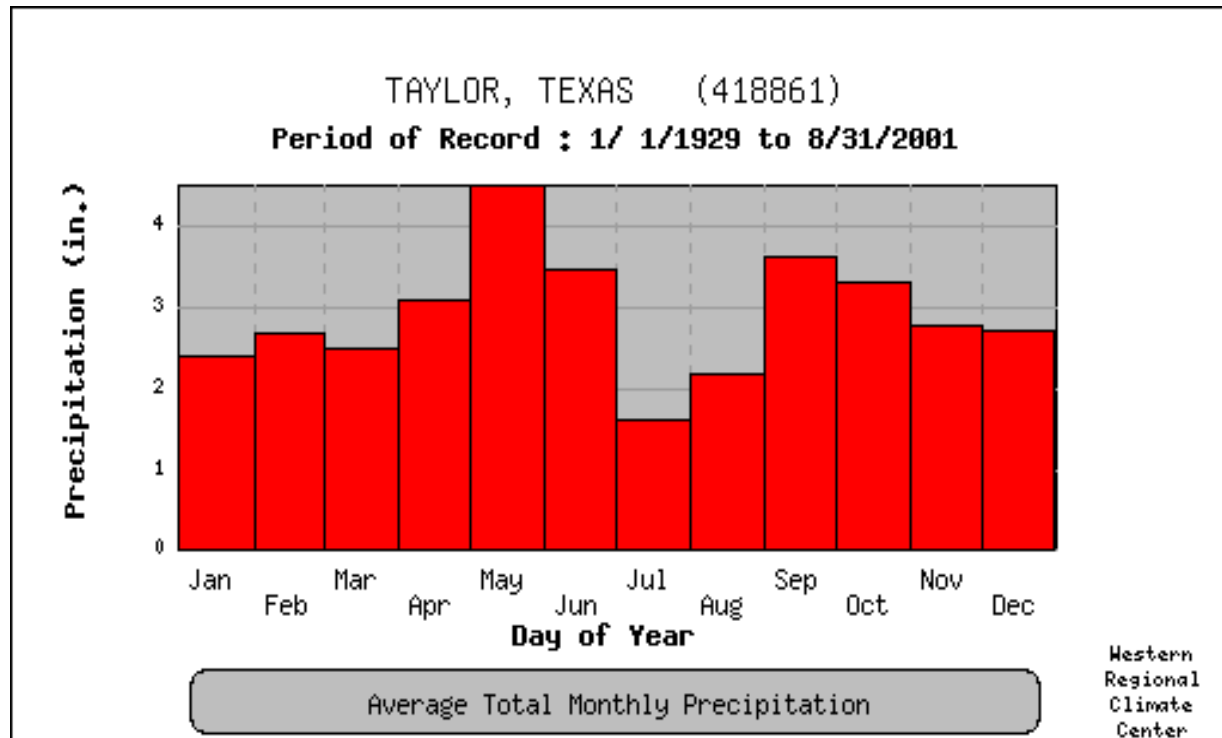


Figure 6-5. Average Monthly Precipitation (1929-2001)

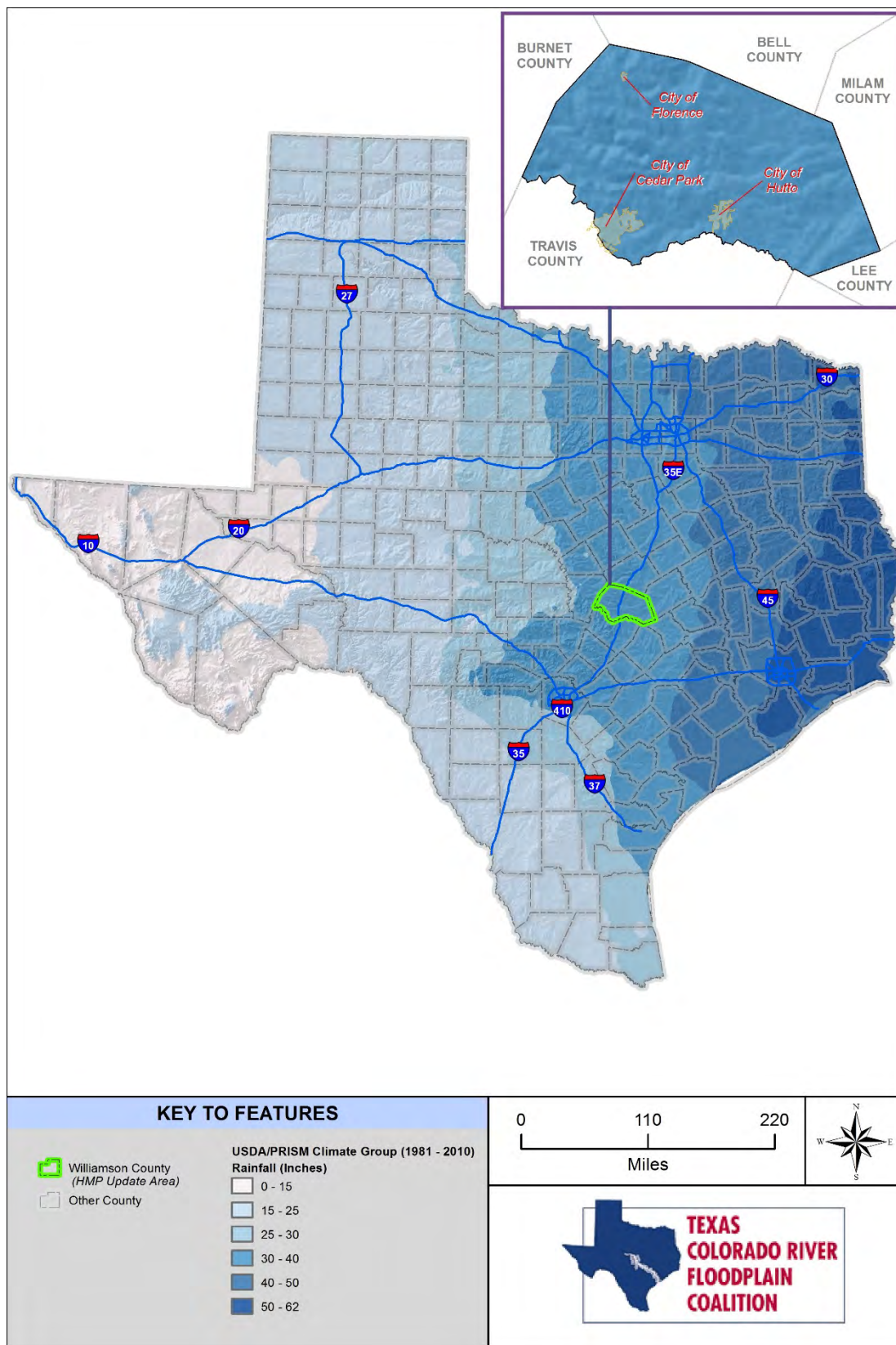


Figure 6-6. Geographic Distribution of Annual Average Precipitation (1981-2010)

6.4 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

Texas is broadly divided into four regions by physical geography features such as landforms, climate, and vegetation. Williamson County is in southeast Central Texas. It lies in two major land resource areas, the High Plains of the Great Plains Natural Region and the Gulf Coastal Plain of the Coastal Plains Natural Region. Figure 6-7 shows the Texas natural regions with Williamson County highlighted.

The county occupies 1,134 square miles and is divided into two regions by the Balcones Escarpment, which runs through the center from north to south along a line from Jarrell to Georgetown to Round Rock. The western half of the county is an extension of the Great Plains and is hilly brush land with little topsoil and an average elevation of 850 feet, while the eastern region is part of the Coastal Plains and is flat to gently rolling with an average elevation of 600 feet. Williamson County is drained in the center and south by the San Gabriel River, which is the only river in the county, and in the north by creeks that run into the Lampasas and Little Rivers north of the county line. Soils in the eastern part of the county are mostly dark loamy to clayey "blackland" soils. These soils are considered prime farmland while those west of the Balcones Fault are light to dark and loamy with limey subsoils. The southeast corner of the county has light colored soils with sandy surfaces and clayey subsoils. Vegetation west of the fault is characterized by tall and mid grasses, post and live oak, mesquite, and junipers. The eastern part of the county, which has been extensively utilized for agricultural purposes, is still wooded along its streams with mesquite, oak, pecan, and elm trees.

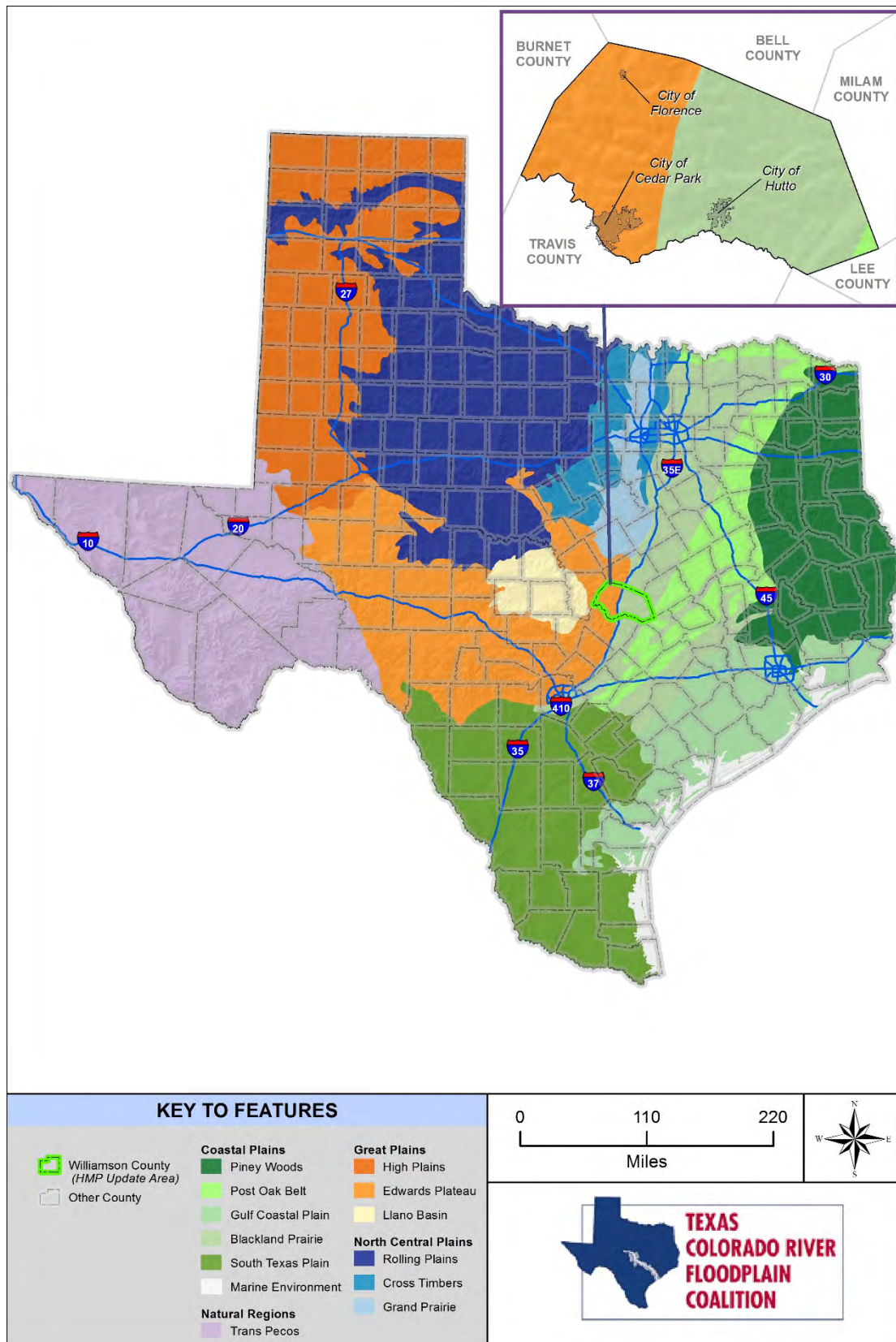


Figure 6-7. Natural Regions of Texas and Williamson County

6.5 CRITICAL FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Critical facilities and infrastructure are essential to the health and welfare of the population. These assets become especially important after a hazard event. As defined for this hazard mitigation plan update, critical facilities include but are not limited to the following:

- Essential services facilities:
 - Public safety facilities (police stations, fire and rescue stations, emergency vehicle and equipment storage, and, emergency operation centers)
 - Emergency medical facilities (hospitals, ambulance service centers, urgent care centers having emergency treatment functions, and non-ambulatory surgical structures but excluding clinics, doctors' offices, and non-urgent care medical structures that do not provide these functions)
 - Designated emergency shelters
 - Communications (main hubs for telephone, broadcasting equipment for cable systems, satellite dish systems, cellular systems, television, radio, and other emergency warning systems, but excluding towers, poles, lines, cables, and conduits)
 - Public utility plant facilities for generation and distribution (hubs, treatment plants, substations and pumping stations for water, power and gas, but not including towers, poles, power lines, buried pipelines, transmission lines, distribution lines, and service lines)
 - Air transportation lifelines (airports [municipal and larger], helicopter pads and structures serving emergency functions, and associated infrastructure [aviation control towers, air traffic control centers, and emergency equipment aircraft hangars])
- Hazardous materials facilities:
 - Chemical and pharmaceutical plants
 - Laboratories containing highly volatile, flammable, explosive, toxic, or water-reactive materials
 - Refineries
 - Hazardous waste storage and disposal sites
 - Aboveground gasoline or propane storage or sales centers
- At-risk population facilities:
 - Elder care centers (nursing homes)
 - Congregate care serving 12 or more individuals (day care and assisted living)
 - Public and private schools (pre-schools, K-12 schools, before-school and after-school care serving 12 or more children)
- Facilities vital to restoring normal services:
 - Essential government operations (public records, courts, jails, building permitting and inspection services, community administration and management, maintenance and equipment centers)
 - Essential structures for public colleges and universities (dormitories, offices, and classrooms only)

Table 6-3 and Table 6-4 summarize the critical facilities and infrastructure in each municipality and unincorporated county areas. This information was obtained from HAZUS-MH, county assessor data, or from community personnel.

TABLE 6-3. CRITICAL FACILITIES IN THE PLANNING AREA					
Facility Type	City of Cedar Park	City of Florence	City of Hutto	Unincorporated or Other	Williamson County Total
Fire Stations	2	1	2	15	20
Police Stations	2	1	1	9	13
Medical and Health	0	0	0	7	7
Emergency Operations Center	0	0	0	2	2
School	17	4	4	55	80
Hazardous Materials	0	0	0	5	5
Government Functions	1	1	1	1	4
Total	22	7	8	94	131

TABLE 6-4. CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE PLANNING AREA					
Facility Type	City of Cedar Park	City of Florence	City of Hutto	Unincorporated or Other	Williamson County Total
Communication	2	1	1	14	18
Power Facility	0	0	0	0	0
Potable Water/ Wastewater Facility	2	1	1	6	10
Dam Location	6	0	2	67	75
Airport Facility	0	0	0	2	2
Airport Runway	0	0	0	3	3
Other Transportation	0	0	0	6	6
Bridge	12	2	8	466	488
Total	22	4	12	564	602

Figure 6-8 through Figure 6-15 show the location of critical facilities and infrastructure in the County and participating cities. Due to the sensitivity of this information, a detailed list of facilities is not provided. The list is on file with each planning partner. Critical facilities and infrastructure were analyzed in HAZUS to help rank risk and identify mitigation actions. The risk assessment for each hazard discusses critical facilities and infrastructure with regard to that hazard.

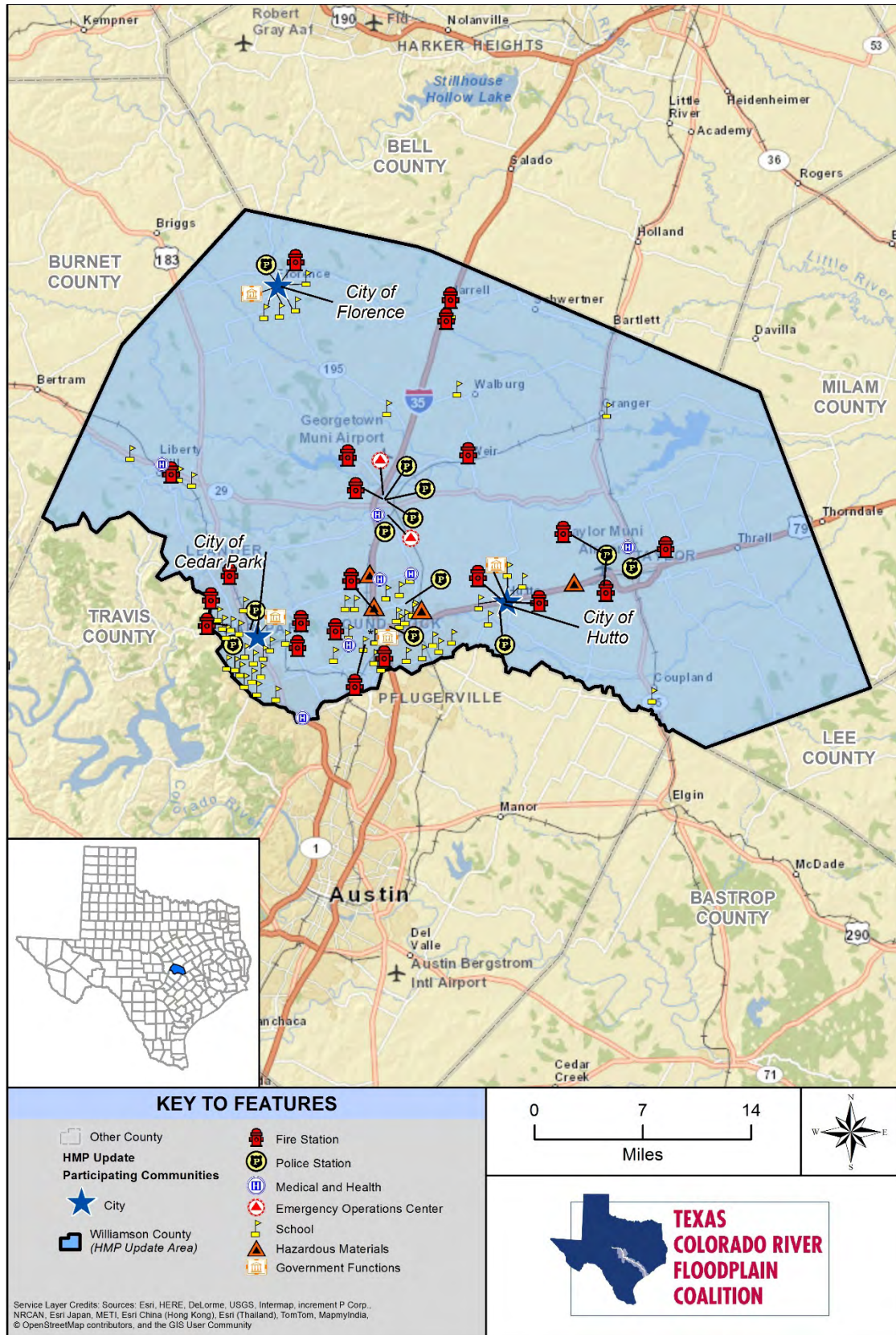


Figure 6-8. Critical Facilities in Williamson County

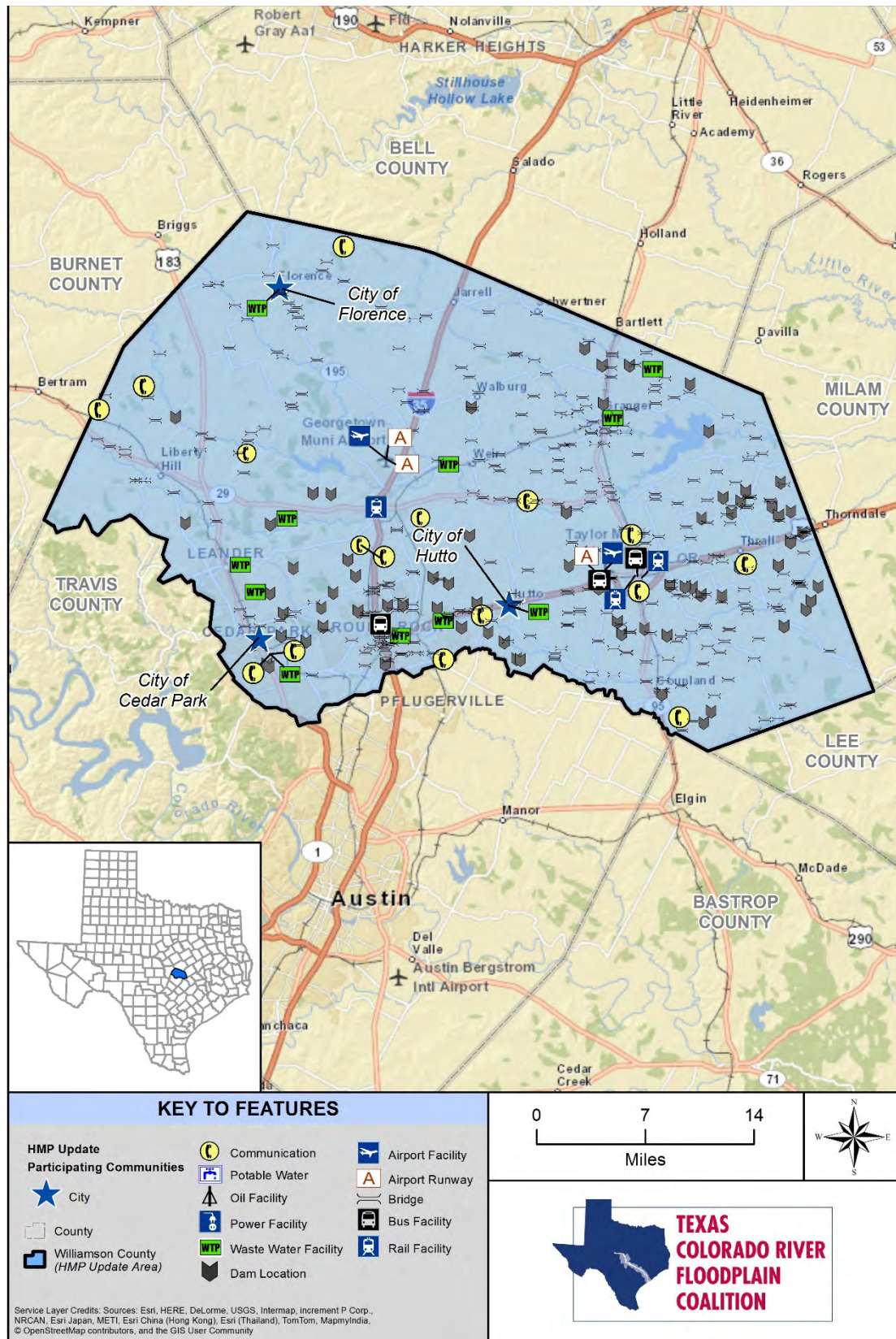


Figure 6-9. Critical Infrastructure in Williamson County

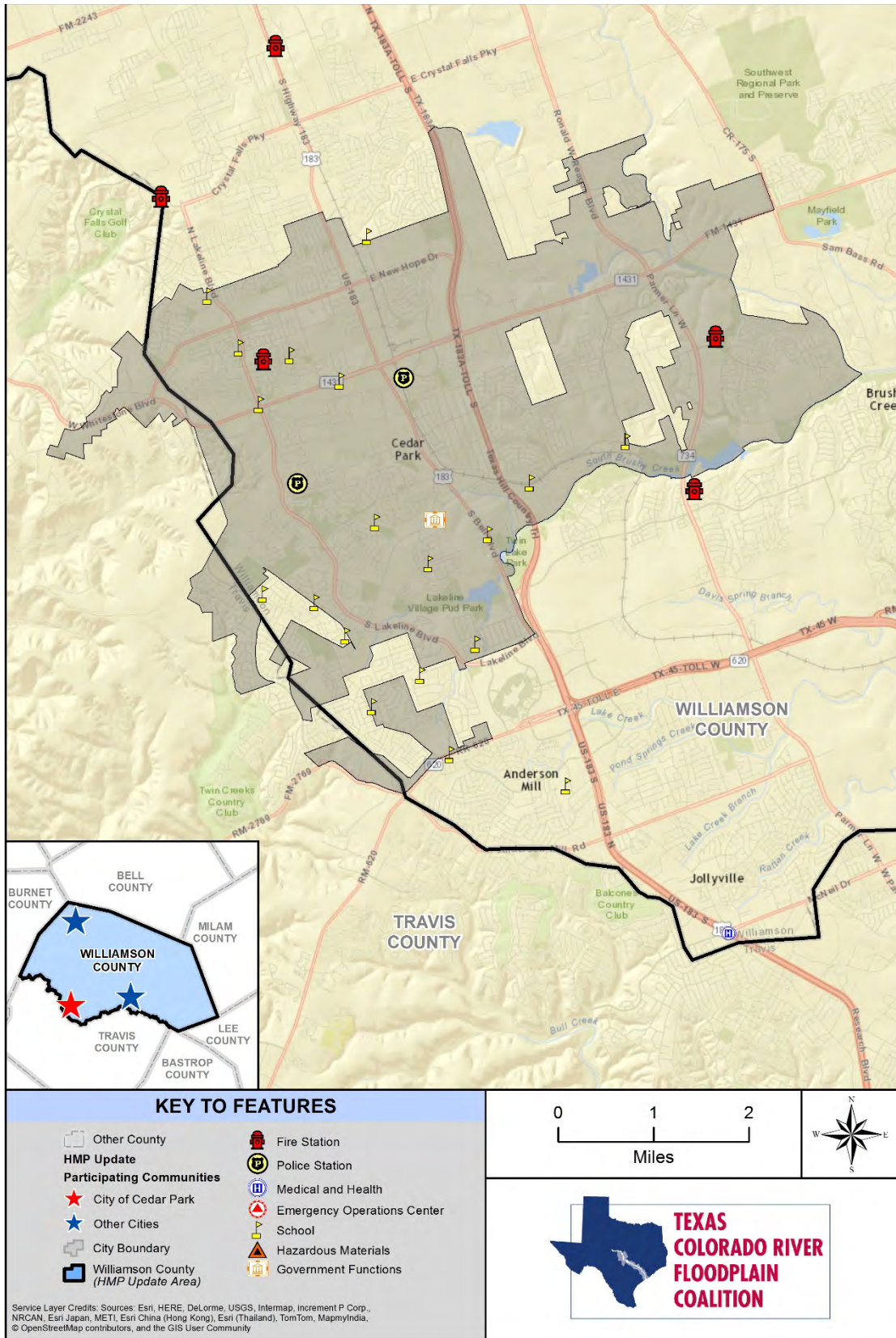


Figure 6-10. Critical Facilities in the City of Cedar Park

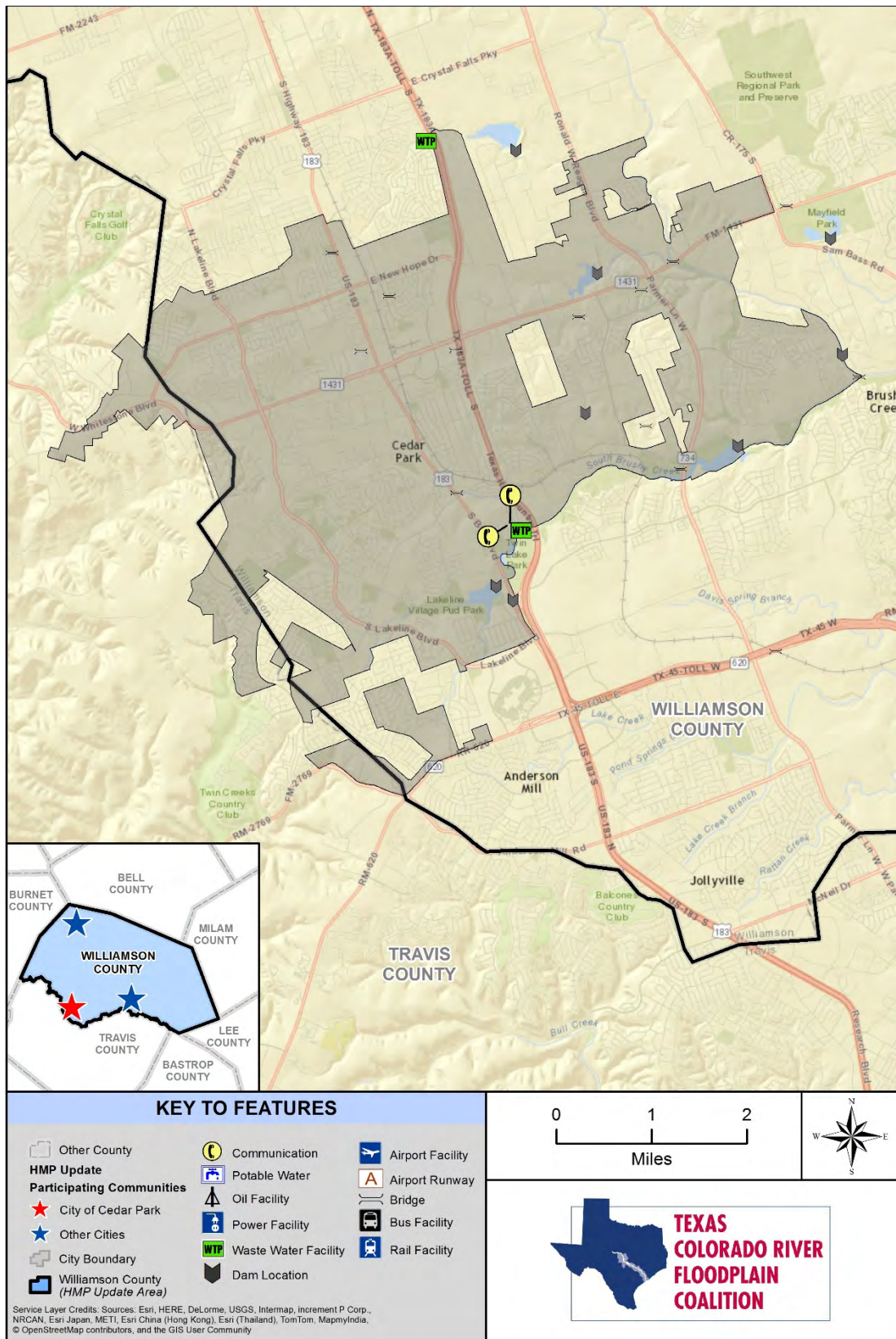


Figure 6-11. Critical Infrastructure in the City of Cedar Park

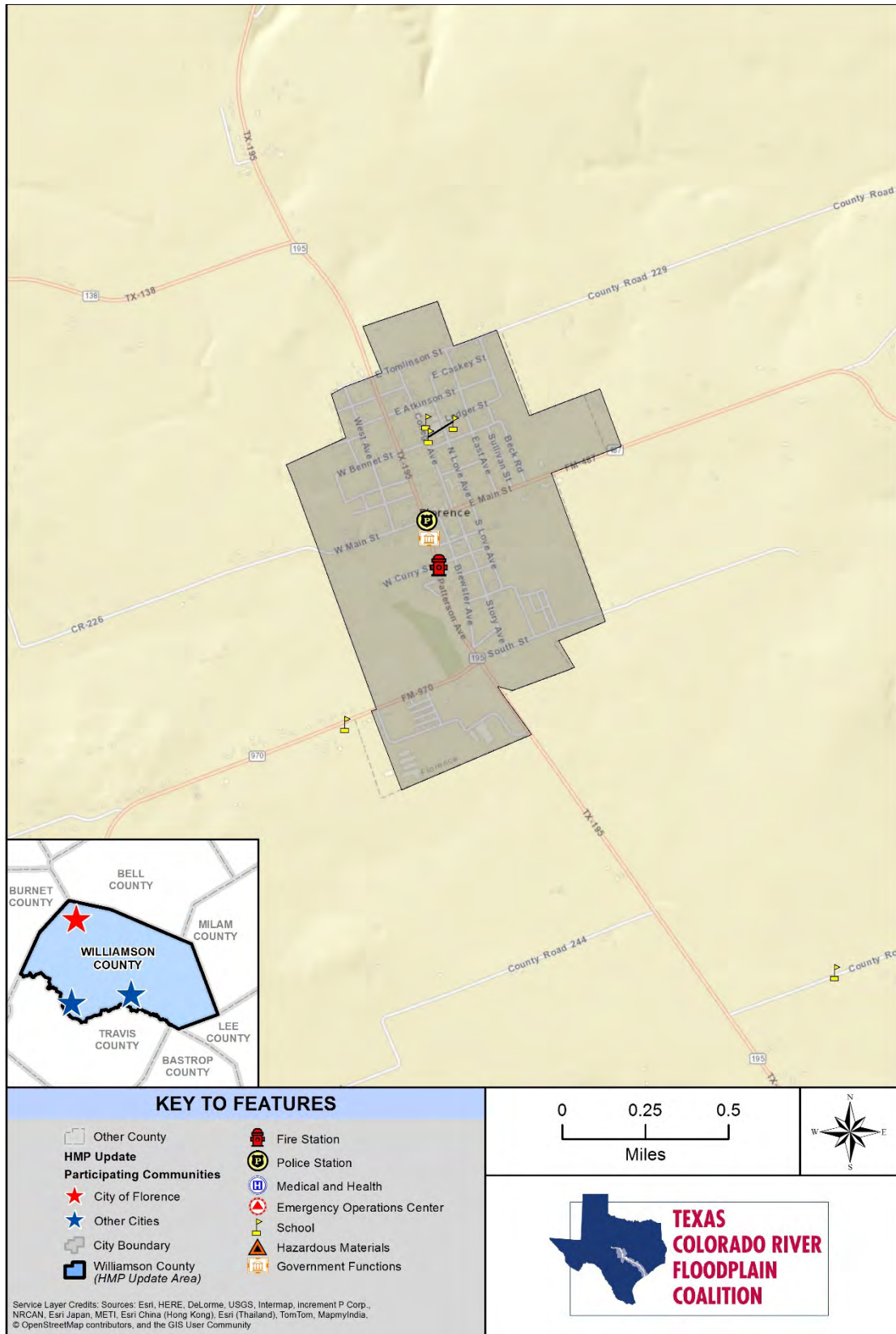


Figure 6-12. Critical Facilities in the City of Florence

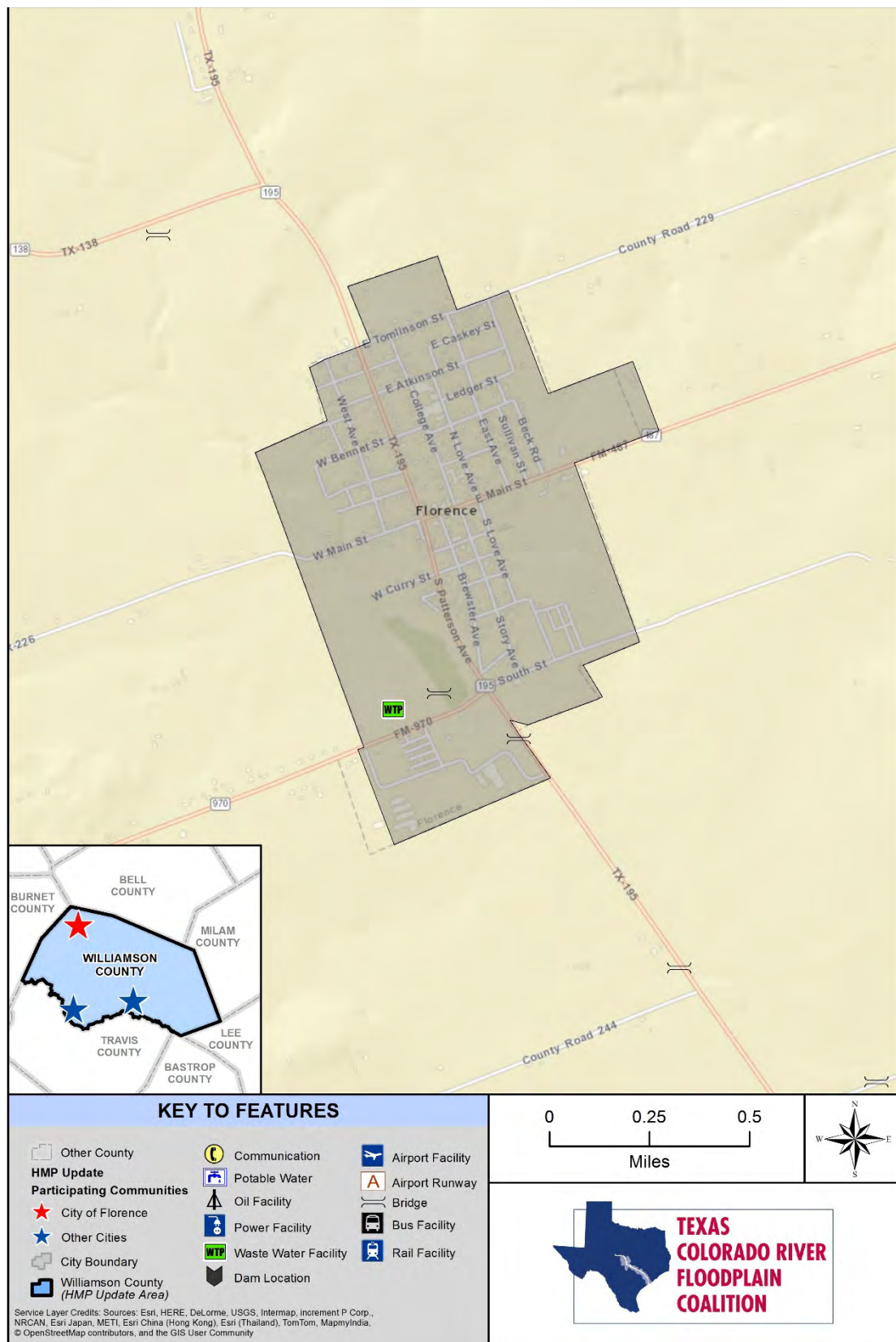


Figure 6-13. Critical Infrastructure in the City of Florence

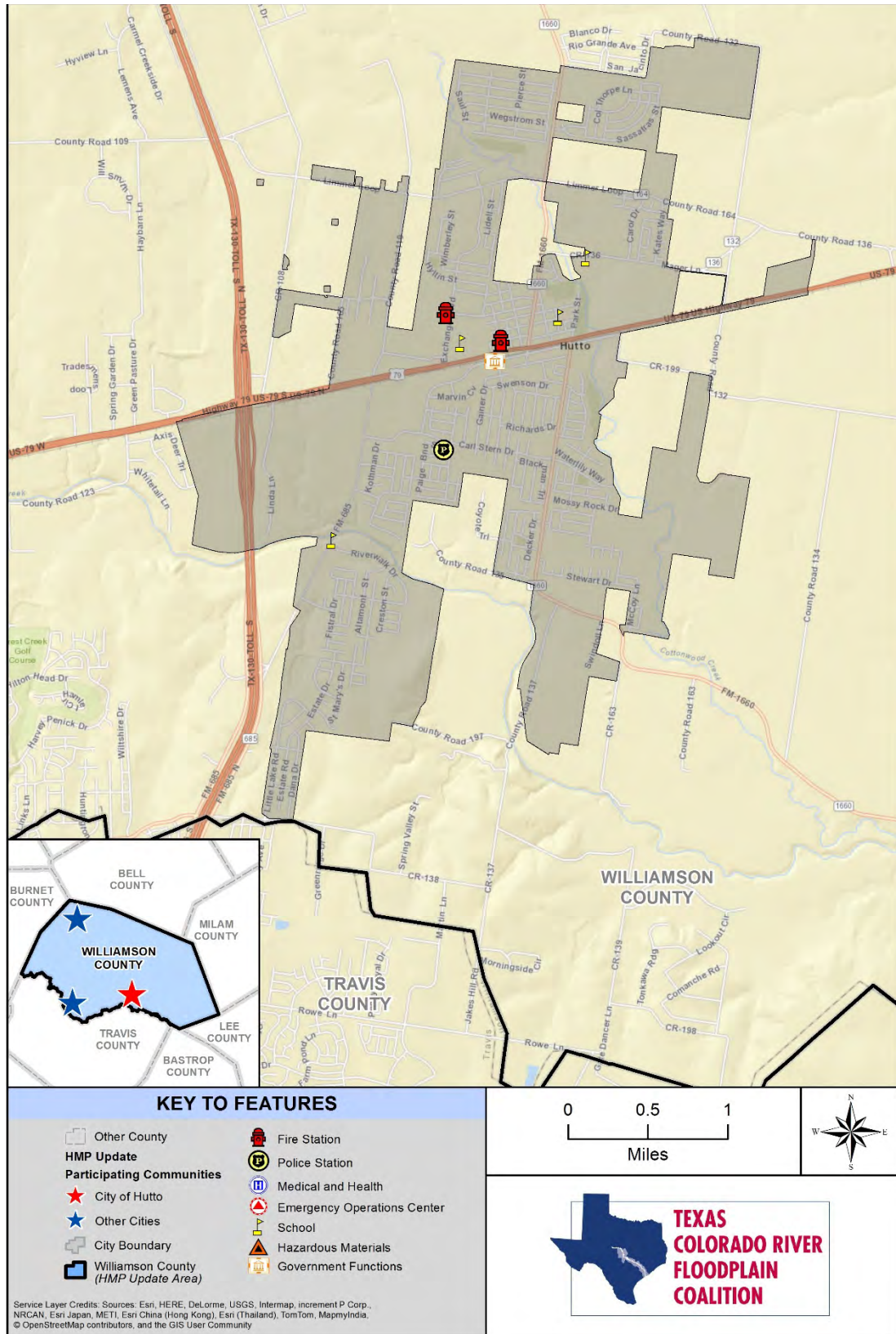


Figure 6-14. Critical Facilities in the City of Hutto

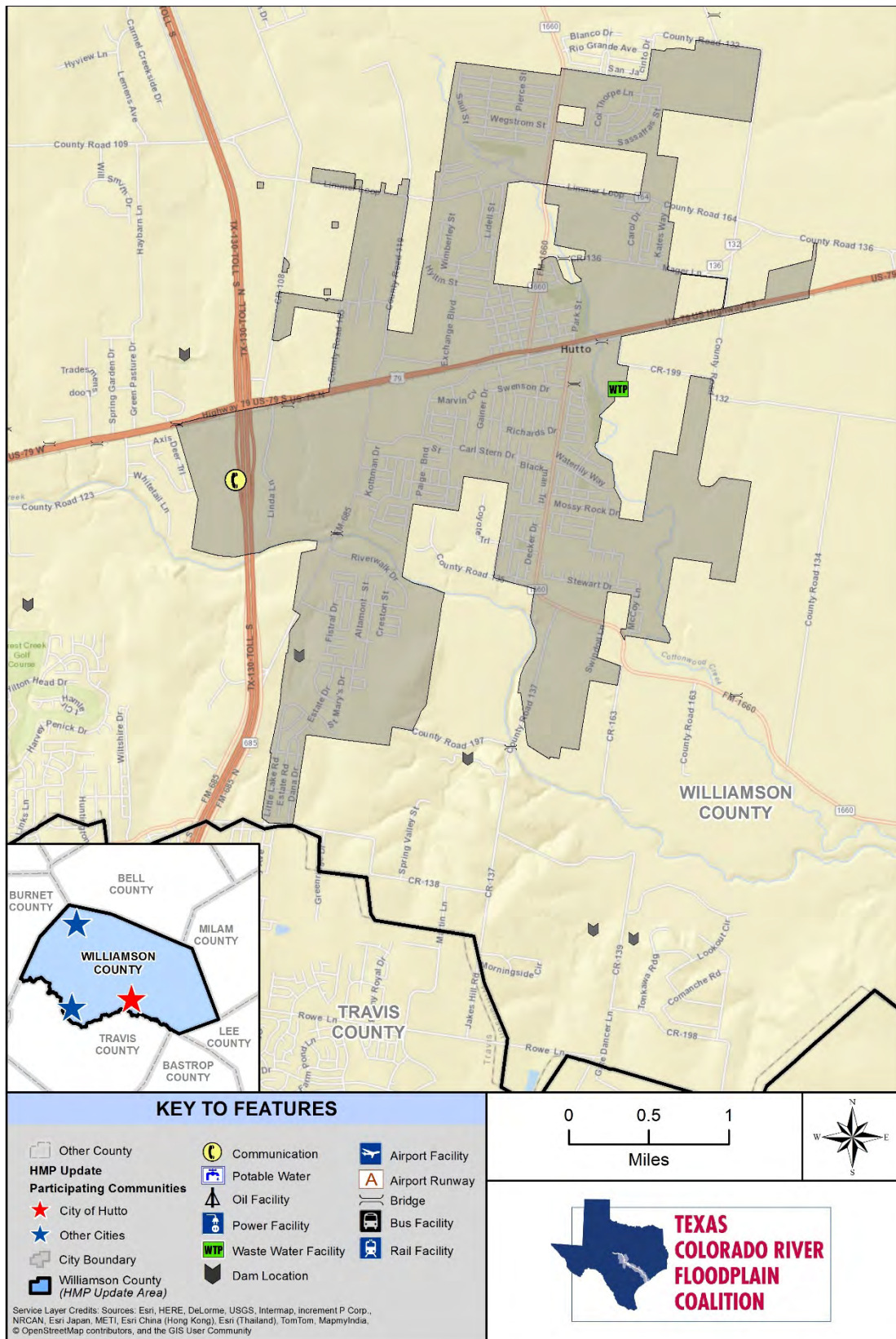


Figure 6-15. Critical Infrastructure in the City of Hutto

6.6 DEMOGRAPHICS

Information on current and historic population levels and future population projections is needed for making informed decisions about future planning. Population directly relates to land needs such as housing, industry, stores, public facilities and services, and transportation. Population changes are useful socio-economic indicators, as a growing population generally indicates a growing economy, and a decreasing population signifies economic decline.

Some populations are at greater risk from hazard events because of decreased resources or physical abilities. Elderly people, for example, may be more likely to require additional assistance. Research has shown that people living near or below the poverty line, the elderly (especially older single men), the disabled, women, children, ethnic minorities and renters all experience, to some degree, more severe effects from disasters than the general population. These vulnerable populations may vary from the general population in risk perception; living conditions; access to information before, during and after a hazard event; capabilities during an event; and access to resources for post-disaster recovery. Indicators of vulnerability—such as disability, age, poverty, and minority race and ethnicity—often overlap spatially and often in the geographically most vulnerable locations. Detailed spatial analysis to locate areas where there are higher concentrations of vulnerable community members would assist the County and participating cities in extending focused public outreach and education to these most vulnerable citizens. Select U.S. Census demographic and social characteristics for Williamson County and participating cities are shown in Table 6-5.

TABLE 6-5. WILLIAMSON COUNTY DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS (2013)				
	Williamson County	City of Cedar Park	City of Florence	City of Hutto
Gender/Age (% of Total Population)				
Male	49.2	48.8	51.6	48.3
Female	50.8	51.2	48.4	51.7
Under 5 years	8.5	7.8	7.7	7.7
65 years and over	9.5	7.4	18.0	4.3
Race/Ethnicity (% of Total Population)				
White	82.1	81.3	95.2	75.1
American Indian/Alaska Native	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2
Asian	5.1	6.8	2.2	0.3
Black or African American	6.3	5.0	0.0	18.8
More Than One Race	2.9	2.7	0.5	2.5
Hispanic or Latino (of any race) ¹	23.4	17.5	30.1	31.0
Education				
High School Graduate or Higher (% of Total Population, 25+ years)	92.0	95.3	71.4	93.8
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, factfinder.census.gov				
¹ The U.S. Census Bureau considers the Hispanic/Latino designation an ethnicity, not a race. The population self-identified as “Hispanic/Latino” is also represented within the categories in the “Race” demographic.				

6.6.1 Population

The U.S. Census Bureau estimated a population of 441,445 for Williamson County as of July 2013. Table 6-6 shows planning area population data from 1990 through 2013. The Williamson County population has had a dramatic increase of 79% from 1990 to 2000 and increased another 77% from 2000 to 2013. Williamson County is one of the fastest growing population areas in the nation since 1990. The City of Round Rock (not participating in this plan) and the City of Cedar Park are the county's principal population centers.

TABLE 6-6. WILLIAMSON COUNTY POPULATION				
	Total Population			
	1990	2000	2010	2013 ^a
City of Cedar Park	5,161	26,049	48,937	54,874
City of Florence	829	1,054	1,136	768
City of Hutto	630	1,250	14,698	17,336
Unincorporated Areas and Other ^b	132,931	221,614	357,908	368,467
Williamson County Total	139,551	249,967	422,679	441,445
Source: Texas State Library and Archives Commission and Texas Association of Counties https://www.tsl.texas.gov/ref/abouttx/population.html http://www.county.org/about-texas-counties/county-data/Documents/towns.html ¹				
a. Data from Texas Association of Counties b. Includes non-participating communities				

Figure 6-16 shows 5-year population changes in Williamson County and the State of Texas from 1990 to 2010, and the 3-year change from 2010 to 2013. Between 1990 and 2013, the State of Texas' population grew by 53% (about 2.3% per year) while Williamson County's population increased by 216% (9.0% per year).

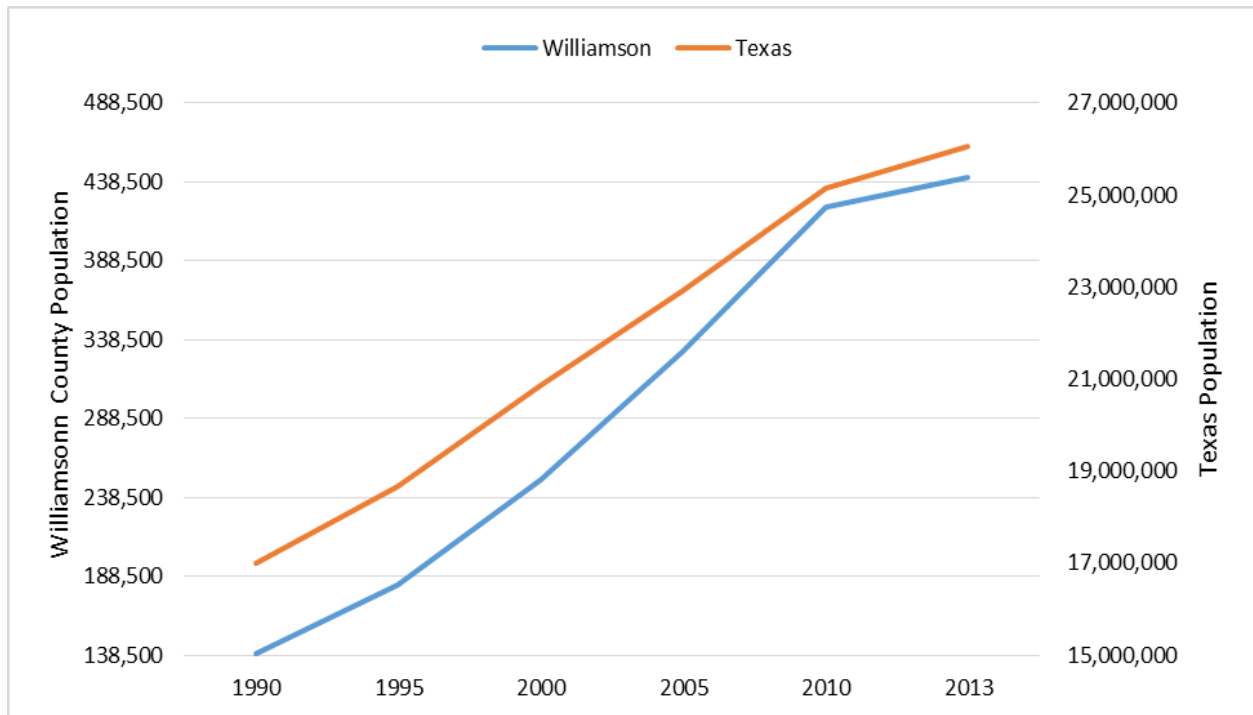


Figure 6-16. State of Texas and Williamson County Population Growth

6.6.2 Age Distribution

As a group, the elderly are more apt to lack the physical and economic resources necessary for response to hazard events and are more likely to suffer health-related consequences making recovery slower. They are more likely to be vision, hearing, or mobility impaired, and more likely to experience mental impairment or dementia. Additionally, the elderly are more likely to live in assisted-living facilities where emergency preparedness occurs at the discretion of facility operators. These facilities are typically identified as “critical facilities” by emergency managers because they require extra notice to implement evacuation. Elderly residents living in their own homes may have more difficulty evacuating their homes and could be stranded in dangerous situations. This population group is more likely to need special medical attention, which may not be readily available during natural disasters due to isolation caused by the event. Specific planning attention for the elderly is an important consideration given the current aging of the national population.

Children under 14 are particularly vulnerable to disaster events because of their young age and dependence on others for basic necessities. Very young children may additionally be vulnerable to injury or sickness; this vulnerability can be worsened during a natural disaster because they may not understand the measures that need to be taken to protect themselves from hazards.

The overall age distribution for the planning area is illustrated in Figure 6-17. Based on U.S. Census data estimates, 9.5% of the planning area’s population is 65 or older. U.S. Census data does not provide information regarding disabilities in the planning area’s over-65 population. U.S. Census estimates for 2013 indicate that 6.8% of Williamson County families have children under 18 and are below the poverty line.

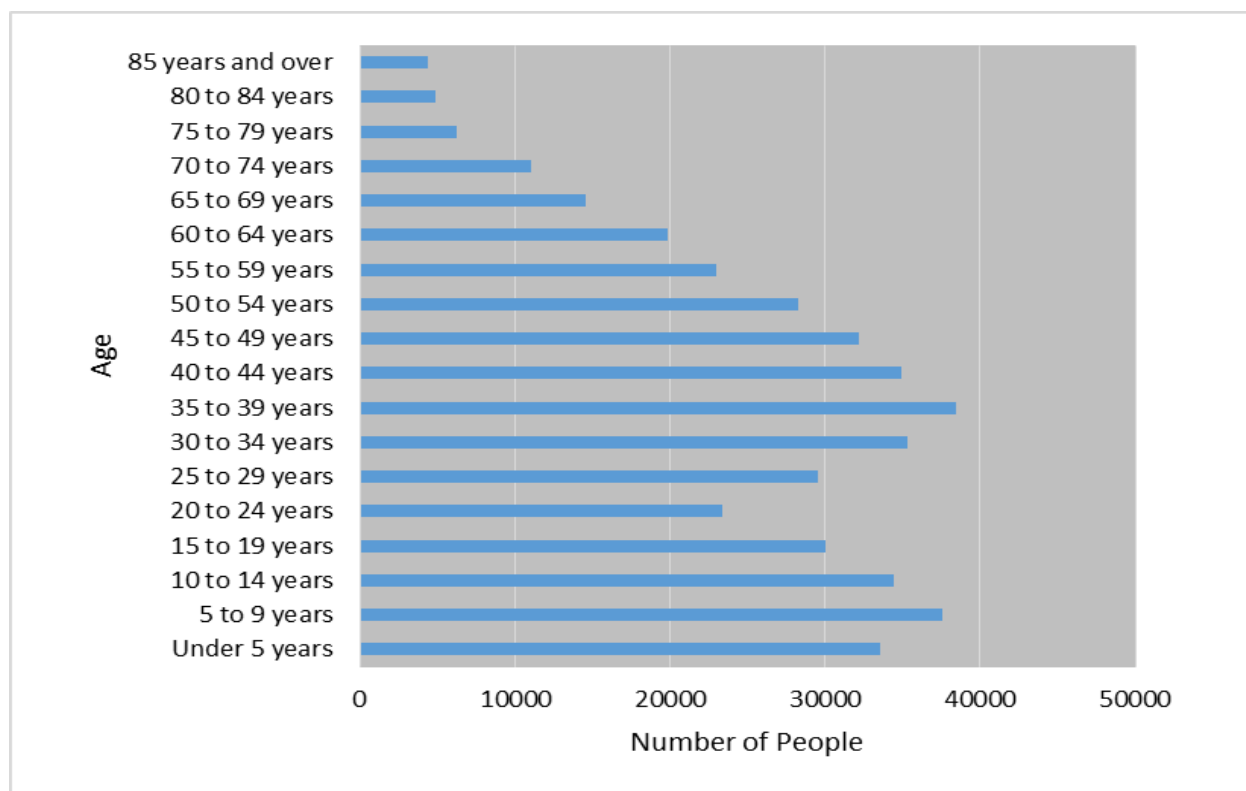


Figure 6-17. Williamson County Age Distribution

6.6.3 Disabled Populations

The 2010 U.S. Census estimated that 57 million non-institutionalized Americans with disabilities live in the U.S. This equates to about one-in-five persons. People with disabilities are more likely to have difficulty responding to a hazard event than the general population. Local government is the first level of response to assist these individuals, and coordination of efforts to meet their access and functional needs is paramount to life safety efforts. It is important for emergency managers to distinguish between functional and medical needs in order to plan for incidents that require evacuation and sheltering. Knowing the percentage of population with a disability will allow emergency management personnel and first responders to have personnel available who can provide services needed by those with access and functional needs. According to the 2010 U.S. Census, 58.7% of the population in the planning area lives with some form of disability.

6.6.4 Ethnic Populations

Research shows that minorities are less likely to be involved in pre-disaster planning and experience higher mortality rates during a disaster event. Post-disaster recovery can be less effective for ethnic populations and is often characterized by cultural insensitivity. Since higher proportions of ethnic minorities live below the poverty line than the majority white population, poverty can compound vulnerability. According to the 2013 U.S. Census, the ethnic composition of Williamson County is predominantly white, at about 82.1%. The largest minority population is Hispanic or Latino at 23.4%. Figure 6-18 shows the population distribution by race and ethnicity in Williamson County. The values shown on Figure 6-18 exceed 100% because according to the U.S. Census, Hispanic or Latino is listed as an ethnicity, not a race. Therefore, the Hispanic or Latino designation encompasses several races.

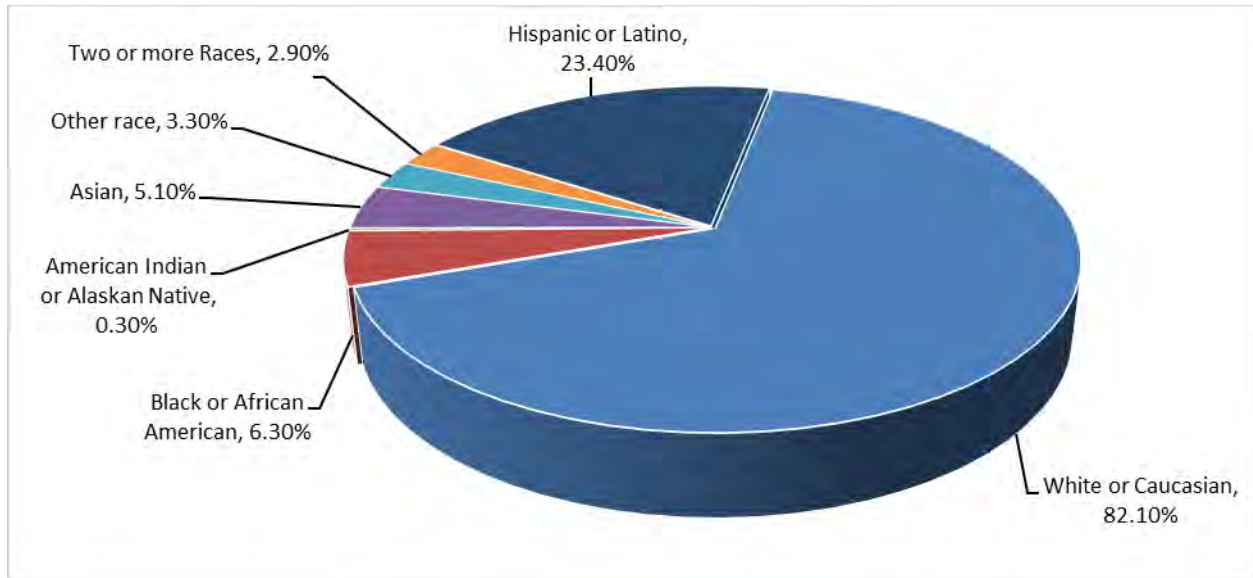


Figure 6-18. Williamson County Ethnic Distribution

Williamson County has an 11.7% foreign-born population. Other than English, the most commonly spoken language in Williamson County is Spanish. The U.S. Census estimates 6.5% of the residents speak English “less than very well.”

6.7 ECONOMY

Select 2013 economic characteristics estimated for Williamson County by the U.S. Census Bureau are shown in Table 6-7.

	Williamson County	City of Cedar Park	City of Florence	City of Hutto
Families Below Poverty Level	5.0%	5.3%	10.3%	2.5%
Individuals Below Poverty Level	7.0%	6.6%	14.2%	4.3%
Median Home Value	\$178,900	\$195,400	\$85,000	\$137,600
Median Household Income	\$71,803	\$77,430	\$42,000	\$72,044
Per Capita Income	\$31,070	\$32,924	\$19,571	\$25,247
Population >16 Years Old in Labor Force	71.4%	73.6%	63.5%	77.3%
Population Employed	65.7%	67.9%	60.1%	70.3%
Source: factfinder.census.gov; www.city-data.com				

6.7.1 Income

In the United States, individual households are expected to use private resources to some extent to prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters. This means that households living in poverty are automatically disadvantaged when confronting hazards. Additionally, the poor typically occupy more poorly built and inadequately maintained housing. Mobile or modular homes, for example, are more susceptible to damage

in earthquakes and floods than other types of housing. In urban areas, the poor often live in older houses and apartment complexes, which are more likely to be made of un-reinforced masonry, a building type that is particularly susceptible to damage during earthquakes. Furthermore, residents below the poverty level are less likely to have insurance to compensate for losses incurred from natural disasters. This means that residents below the poverty level have a great deal to lose during an event and are the least prepared to deal with potential losses. The events following Hurricane Katrina in 2005 illustrated that personal household economics significantly impact people's decisions on evacuation. Individuals who cannot afford gas for their cars will likely decide not to evacuate.

Based on U.S. Census Bureau estimates, per capita income in the planning area in 2013 was \$31,070 and the median household income was \$71,803. It is estimated that 23% of households receive an income between \$100,000 and \$149,999 per year and 14.8% are above \$150,000 annually. Families with incomes below the poverty level in 2013 made up 5.0% of all families and 7.0 % of the total population in Williamson County.

6.7.2 Employment Trends

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Williamson County's unemployment rate as of March 1, 2015, was 3.4%, compared to a statewide rate of 4.2%. Figure 6-19 shows Williamson County's unemployment trends from 1990 through March 1, 2015. Williamson County's unemployment rate was lowest 1999 at 1.4% and peaked in 2009 at 8.2%.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2015, <http://m.research.stlouisfed.org/fred/>

Note: Shaded areas indicate U.S. recessions

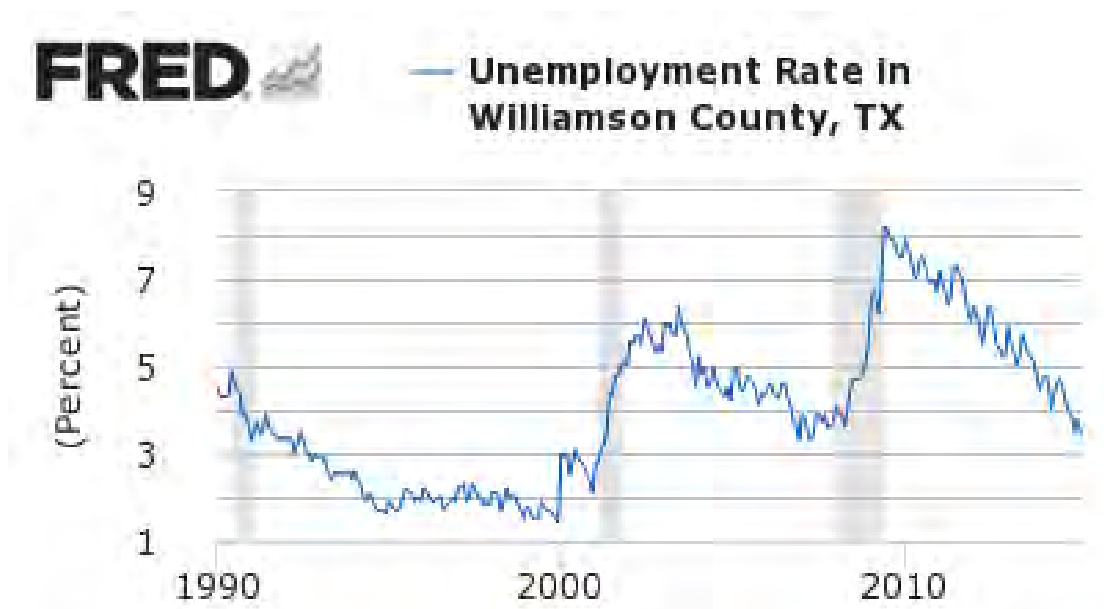


Figure 6-19. Williamson County Unemployment Rate (1990-2015)

According to the 2013 U.S. Census data, 71% of Williamson County's population 16 years and older is in the labor force, including 65% of women and 35% of men.

6.7.3 Occupations and Industries

According to 2013 U.S. Census data, the planning area's economy is strongly based in the education, health care and social assistance industries (20.7% of total employment), followed by professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services (14.0%), retail trade (12.8%), and

manufacturing (11.2%). Figure 6-20 shows the distribution of industry types in Williamson County, based on share of total employment.

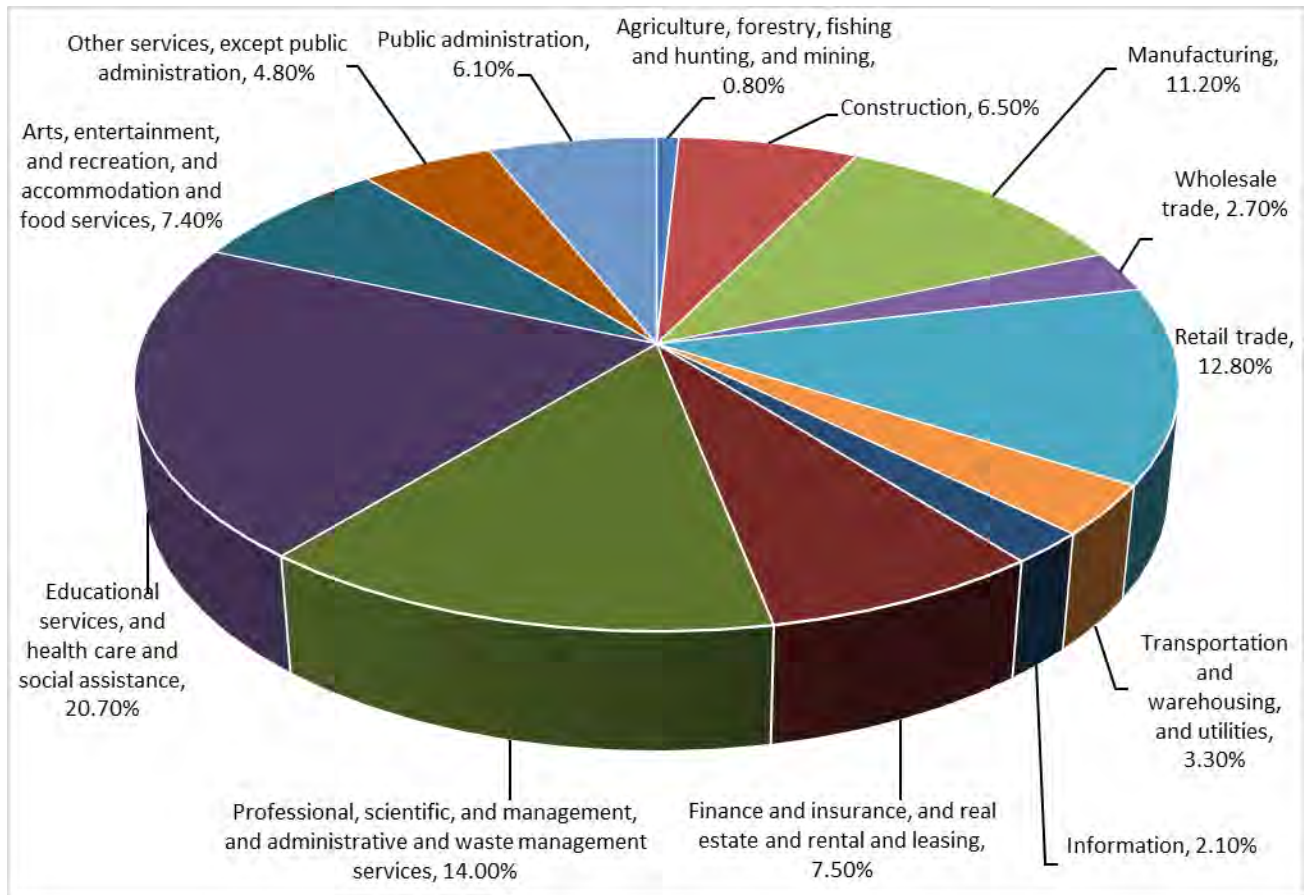


Figure 6-20. Percent of Total Employment by Industry in Williamson County

6.8 TRENDS IN DEVELOPMENT

The municipal planning partners have adopted plans that govern land use decision and policy making in their jurisdictions. Decisions on land use will be governed by these programs. This plan will work together with these programs to support wise land use in the future by providing vital information on the risk associated with natural hazards in the planning area.

It is the goal that all municipal planning partners will incorporate this hazard mitigation plan update in their comprehensive plans (if applicable) by reference. This will help ensure that future development trends can be established with the benefits of the information on risk and vulnerability to natural hazards identified in this plan. The participating communities have not formally tracked the impacts of changes in development over the last five years and how these changes in development were influenced by the risk associated with natural hazards in the county or the communities. As part of this hazard mitigation plan update, Williamson County and the participating cities are now equipped with the knowledge and the tools to track and implement changes to the plan during their annual reviews and 5-year updates to reflect development changes. However, it should be noted that the mitigation actions developed and prioritized through the mitigation action ranking process reflect the current development conditions and applicable policies.

6.8.1 Williamson County

Williamson County consists primarily of agricultural land. Table 6-8 lists the present land use in Williamson County. Developed land accounts for only 16.8% of the county.

TABLE 6-8. PRESENT LAND USE IN PLANNING AREA		
Present Use Classification	Area (acres)	% of Total Land Area
Agriculture	195,493	26.9
Developed, Open Space	71,064	9.8
Developed, High Intensity	6,444	0.9
Developed, Medium Intensity	20,776	2.9
Developed, Low Intensity	23,123	3.2
Forest Land	110,714	15.2
Grassland/Prairie	275,243	37.8
Water/Wetland	24,253	3.3
Total	727,110	100
Note: Acreage covers only mapped parcels and thus excludes many rights of way and major water features.		

As described in Chapter 6, the population of Williamson County increased by 216% from 1990 to 2013. Most of the population in the county lives in unincorporated areas.

Housing units in Williamson County are mainly single-family detached homes; however, there are approximately 4,727 mobile homes in the county. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the number of residential building permits reported in Williamson County decreased from 2007-2009 (the years for which data is available), dropping from 2,393 in 2007 to 1,193 in 2009. As residential building permits continue to be issued, unincorporated Williamson County will be impacted by an increase in vulnerability. Figure 6-21 shows the reported residential building permits in unincorporated Williamson County.

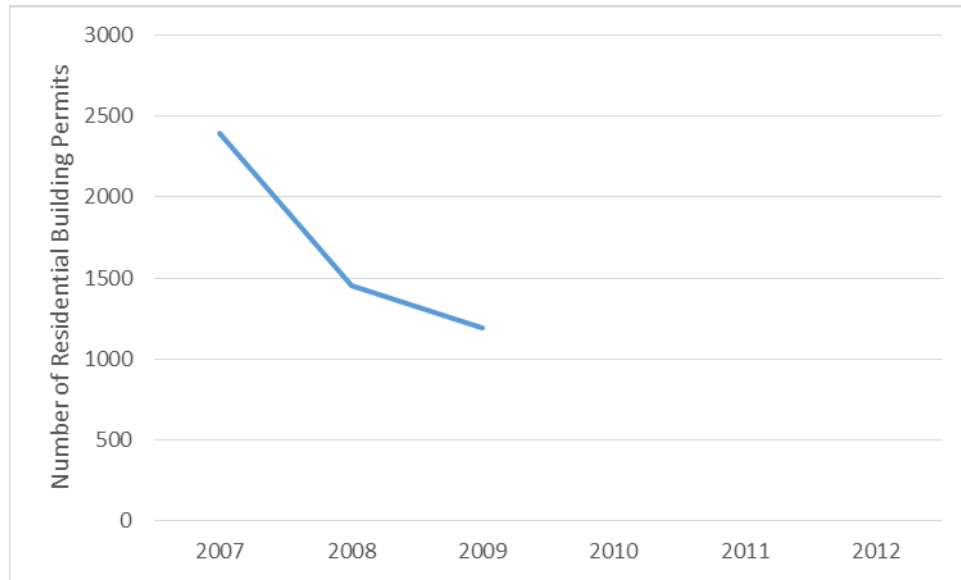


Figure 6-21. Residential Building Permits in Unincorporated Williamson County

6.8.2 City of Cedar Park

According to 2013 U.S. Census data, the population of the City of Cedar Park increased approximately 963% from 1990 to 2013, as shown on Figure 6-22. The number of residential building permits reported in the City of Cedar Park generally decreased during the last 10 years, from a high of 989 permits in 2007, to a low of 506 in 2011, and slightly increasing again with 668 in 2012, as shown on Figure 6-23. According to the 2010-2014 American Community Survey, 15,805 homes in the City of Cedar Park are single-family homes and 413 are mobile homes. The City of Cedar Park would be impacted and vulnerability would be increased by the number of residential building permits issued since 2010.

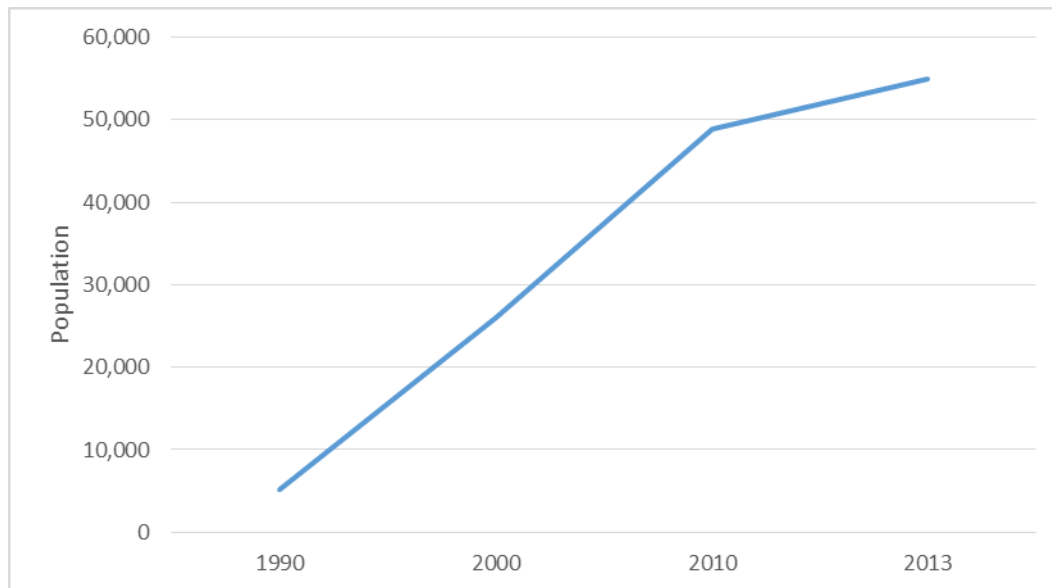


Figure 6-22. Population of City of Cedar Park

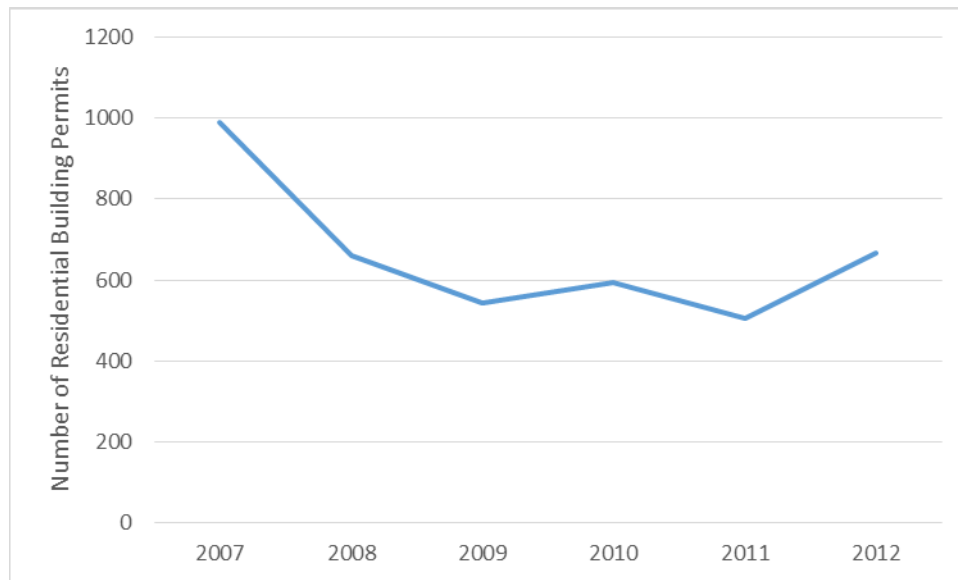


Figure 6-23. Residential Building Permits in the City of Cedar Park

6.8.3 City of Florence

According to 2013 U.S. Census data, the population of the City of Florence decreased approximately 7% from 1990 to 2013, as shown on Figure 6-24. The number of residential building permits reported in the City of Florence has been very low during the last 10 years, with development only occurring in 2008 and 2011, as shown on Figure 6-25. The City of Florence would be impacted minimally and vulnerability would not be significantly increased by the small number of residential building permits issued since 2010. According to the 2010-2014 American Community Survey, 294 homes in the City of Florence are single-family homes and 55 are mobile homes.

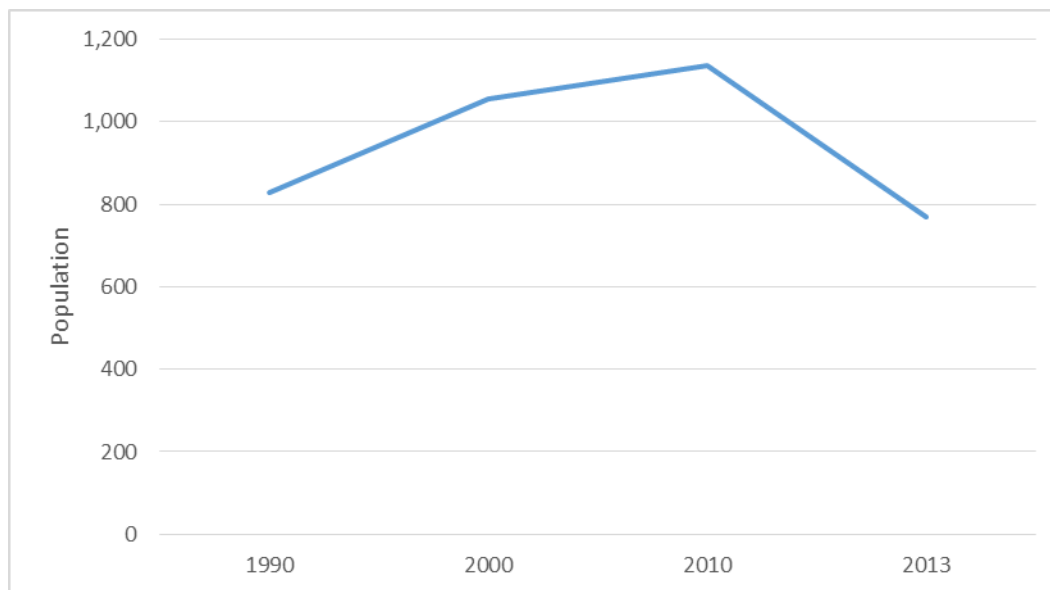


Figure 6-24. Population of City of Florence

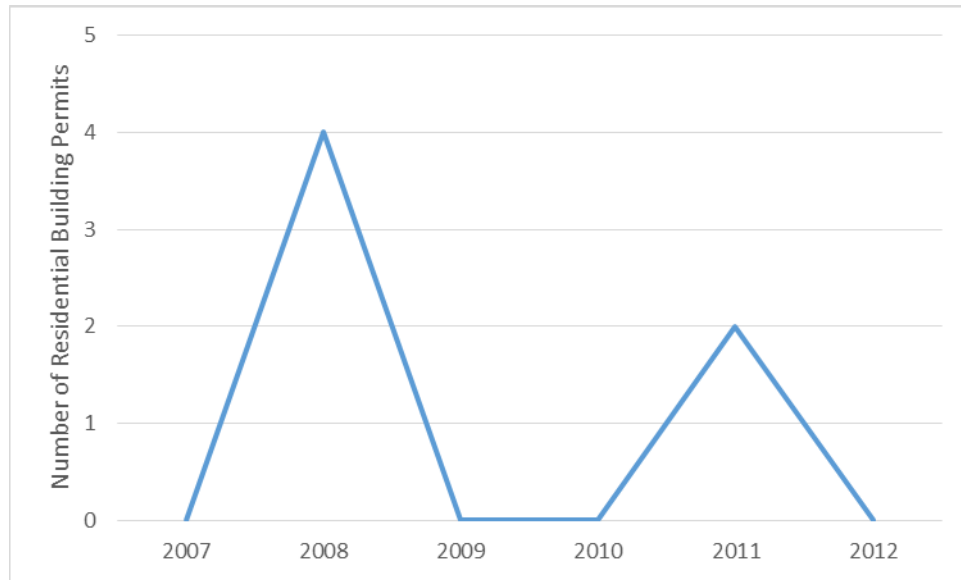


Figure 6-25. Residential Building Permits in the City of Florence

6.8.4 City of Hutto

According to 2013 U.S. Census data, the population of the City of Hutto increased over 2,650% from 1990 to 2013, as shown on Figure 6-26. The number of residential building permits reported in the City of Hutto declined during the last 10 years, from a high of 525 permits in 2007 to a low of 217 in 2011, as shown on Figure 6-27. According to the 2010-2014 American Community Survey, 5,928 homes in the City of Hutto are single-family homes and 51 are mobile homes. The City of Hutto would be impacted and vulnerability would be increased by the number of residential building permits issued since 2010.

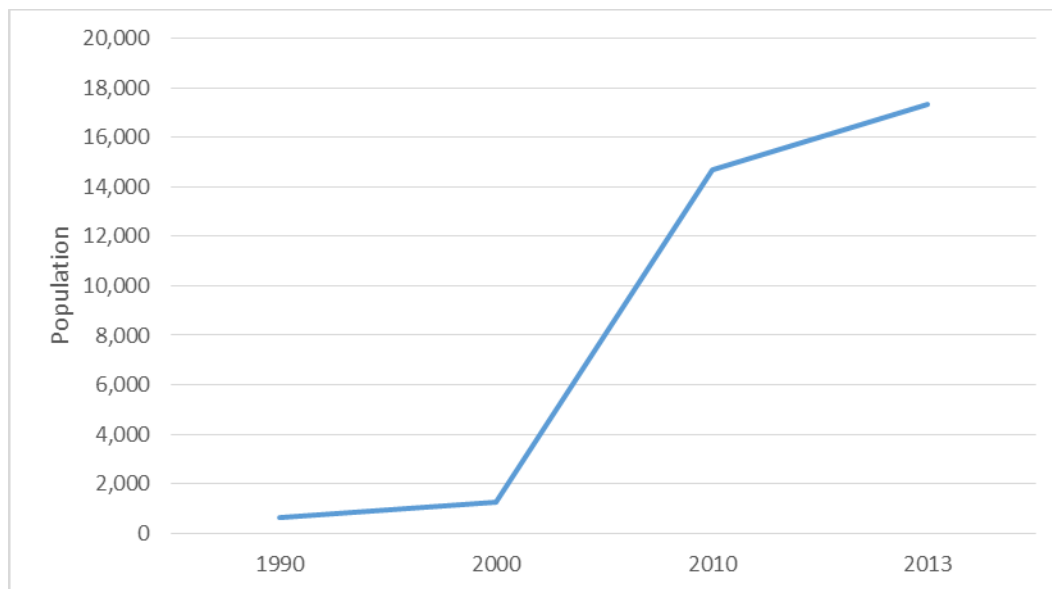


Figure 6-26. Population of City of Hutto

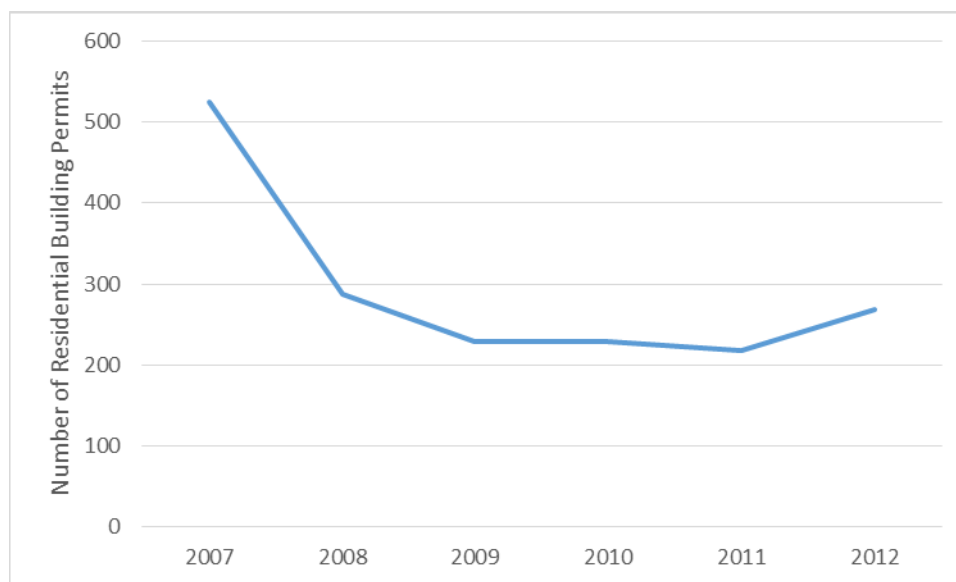


Figure 6-27. Residential Building Permits in the City of Hutto

6.9 LAWS AND ORDINANCES

Existing laws, ordinances, and plans at the federal, state, and local level can support or impact hazard mitigation actions identified in this plan. Hazard mitigation plans are required to include review and incorporation, if appropriate, of existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information as part of the planning process (44 CFR, Section 201.6(b)(3)). Pertinent federal, state, and local laws are described below. These laws, programs, documents, and departments were reviewed to identify the plans, regulations, personnel, and funding mechanisms available to the county and planning partners to impact and mitigate the effects of natural hazards. The county and cities have the capacity to expand their hazard mitigation capabilities through the training of existing staff, cross-training staff across program areas, and hiring of additional staff, as well as acquiring additional funding through the attainment of grant funds, raising of taxes, and levying of new taxes.

6.9.1 Federal

Disaster Mitigation Act

The DMA is the current federal legislation addressing hazard mitigation planning. It emphasizes planning for disasters before they occur. It specifically addresses planning at the local level, requiring plans to be in place before Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) funds are available to communities. This plan is designed to meet the requirements of DMA, improving the planning partners' eligibility for future hazard mitigation funds.

Endangered Species Act

The federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) was enacted in 1973 to conserve species facing depletion or extinction and the ecosystems that support them. The act sets forth a process for determining which species are threatened and endangered and requires the conservation of the critical habitat in which those species live. The ESA provides broad protection for species of fish, wildlife, and plants that are listed as threatened or endangered. Provisions are made for listing species, as well as for recovery plans and the designation of critical habitat for listed species. The ESA outlines procedures for federal agencies to follow when taking actions that may jeopardize listed species and contains exceptions and exemptions. It is the enabling

legislation for the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. Criminal and civil penalties are provided for violations of the ESA and the Convention.

Federal agencies must seek to conserve endangered and threatened species and use their authorities in furtherance of the ESA's purposes. The ESA defines three fundamental terms:

- **Endangered** means that a species of fish, animal, or plant is "in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range." For salmon and other vertebrate species, this may include subspecies and distinct population segments.
- **Threatened** means that a species "is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future." Regulations may be less restrictive for threatened species than for endangered species.
- **Critical habitat** means "specific geographical areas that are...essential for the conservation and management of a listed species, whether occupied by the species or not."

Five sections of the ESA are of critical importance to understanding the act:

- **Section 4: Listing of a Species**—NOAA's Fisheries Service is responsible for listing marine species; the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is responsible for listing terrestrial and freshwater aquatic species. The agencies may initiate reviews for listings, or citizens may petition for them. A listing must be made "solely on the basis of the best scientific and commercial data available." After a listing has been proposed, agencies receive comment and conduct further scientific reviews for 12 to 18 months, after which they must decide if the listing is warranted. Economic impacts cannot be considered in this decision, but it may include an evaluation of the adequacy of local and state protections. Critical habitat for the species may be designated at the time of listing.
- **Section 7: Consultation**—Federal agencies must ensure that any action they authorize, fund, or carry out is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of a listed or proposed species or adversely modify its critical habitat. This includes private and public actions that require a federal permit. Once a final listing is made, non-federal actions are subject to the same review, termed a "consultation." If the listing agency finds that an action will "take" a species, it must propose mitigations or "reasonable and prudent" alternatives to the action; if the proponent rejects these, the action cannot proceed.
- **Section 9: Prohibition of Take**—It is unlawful to "take" an endangered species, including killing or injuring it or modifying its habitat in a way that interferes with essential behavioral patterns, including breeding, feeding, or sheltering.
- **Section 10: Permitted Take**—Through voluntary agreements with the federal government that provide protections to an endangered species, a non-federal applicant may commit a take that would otherwise be prohibited as long as it is incidental to an otherwise lawful activity (such as developing land or building a road). These agreements often take the form of a "Habitat Conservation Plan."
- **Section 11: Citizen Lawsuits**—Civil actions initiated by any citizen can require the listing agency to enforce the ESA's prohibition of taking or to meet the requirements of the consultation process.

Clean Water Act

The federal Clean Water Act (CWA) employs regulatory and non-regulatory tools to reduce direct pollutant discharges into waterways, finance municipal wastewater treatment facilities, and manage polluted runoff. These tools are employed to achieve the broader goal of restoring and maintaining the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the nation's surface waters so that they can support "the protection and propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife and recreation in and on the water."

Evolution of CWA programs over the last decade has included a shift from a program-by-program, source-by-source, and pollutant-by-pollutant approach to more holistic watershed-based strategies. Under the watershed approach, equal emphasis is placed on protecting healthy waters and restoring impaired ones. A full array of issues are addressed, not just those subject to CWA regulatory authority. Involvement of stakeholder groups in the development and implementation of strategies for achieving and maintaining water quality and other environmental goals is a hallmark of this approach.

National Flood Insurance Program

The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) provides federally backed flood insurance in exchange for communities enacting floodplain regulations. Participation and good standing under NFIP are prerequisites to grant funding eligibility under the Robert T. Stafford Act. Williamson County and the Cities of Cedar Park, Florence, and Hutto participate in the NFIP and have adopted regulations that meet the NFIP requirements. At the time of the preparation of this plan, Williamson County and the Cities of Cedar Park, Florence, and Hutto were in good standing with NFIP requirements.

6.9.2 State and Regional

Texas Division of Emergency Management

The TDEM is a division within the Texas Department of Public Safety and has its roots in the civil defense programs established during World War II. It became a separate organization through the Texas Civil Protection Act of 1951, which established the Division of Defense and Disaster Relief in the Governor's Office to handle civil defense and disaster response programs. The division was collocated with the Department of Public Safety (DPS) in 1963. The division was renamed the Division of Disaster Emergency Services in 1973. After several more name changes, it was designated an operating division of the Texas Department of Public Safety in 2005. Legislation passed during the 81st session of the Texas Legislature in 2009 formally changed the name to TDEM. TDEM operates according to the Texas Disaster Act of 1975 (Chapter 418 of the Texas Government Code).

TDEM's is "charged with carrying out a comprehensive all-hazard emergency management program for the state and for assisting cities, counties, and state agencies in planning and implementing their emergency management programs. A comprehensive emergency management program includes pre- and post-disaster mitigation of known hazards to reduce their impact; preparedness activities, such as emergency planning, training, and exercises; provisions for effective response to emergency situations; and recovery programs for major disasters."

Texas Water Development Board

The Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) was created in 1957 but its history dates back to a 1904 constitutional amendment authorizing the first public development of water resources. The TWDB mission is "to provide leadership, information, education, and support for planning, financial assistance, and outreach for the conservation and responsible development of water for Texas." TWDB provides water planning, data collection and dissemination, financial assistance, and technical assistance services.

TWDB financial assistance programs are funded through state-backed bonds, a combination of state bond proceeds and federal grant funds, or limited appropriated funds. Since 1957, the Texas State Legislature and voters approved constitutional amendments authorizing TWDB to issue up to \$10.93 billion in Texas Water Development Bonds. To date, TWDB has sold nearly \$3.95 billion of these bonds to finance the construction of water- and wastewater-related projects. In 1987, TWDB added the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) to its portfolio of financial assistance programs. Low-interest loans from the CWSRF finance costs associated with the planning, design, construction, expansion, or improvement of wastewater treatment facilities, wastewater recycling and reuse facilities, collection systems, stormwater pollution control projects, and nonpoint source pollution control projects. Funded in part by federal grant

money, CWSRF provides loans at interest rates lower than the market can offer to any eligible applicant. CWSRF offers 20-year loans using either a traditional long-term, fixed-rate or a short-term, variable-rate construction period loan that converts to a long-term, fixed-rate loan on project completion.

Texas Soil and Water Conservation Board

The Texas State Soil and Water Conservation Board (TSSWCB) is the state agency that administers Texas' soil and water conservation law and coordinates conservation and nonpoint source water pollution abatement programs. The TSSWCB was created in 1939 by the Texas Legislature to organize the state into 216 soil and water conservation districts (SWCD) and to serve as a centralized agency for communicating with the Texas Legislature as well as other state and federal entities. The TSSWCB is the lead state agency for the planning, management, and abatement of agricultural and silvicultural (forestry) nonpoint source water pollution, and administers the Water Supply Enhancement Program. Each SWCD is an independent political subdivision of state government. Local SWCDs are actively involved throughout the state in soil and water conservation activities such as operation and maintenance of flood control structures.

Texas Bureau of Economic Geology

The University of Texas at Austin, Bureau of Economic Geology serves as the State Geological Survey of Texas. The bureau conducts research focusing on the intersection of energy, environment, and economy. The bureau partners with federal, state, and local agencies, academic institutions, industry, nonprofit organizations, and foundations to conduct high-quality research and to disseminate the results to the scientific and engineering communities as well as to the broad public. The Geophysical Log Facility (GLF) is the official well log repository for the Railroad Commission of Texas, which by law receives a copy of geophysical logs from every new, deepened, or plugged well drilled in Texas since September 1985.

Texas Forest Service

Texas Forest Service (TFS) was created in 1915 by the 34th Legislature as an integral part of the Texas A&M University System. It is mandated by law to assume direction of all forest interests and all matters pertaining to forestry within the jurisdiction of the state. TFS administers the Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) to reduce related risks to life, property, and the environment. Its Fire Control Department provides leadership in wildland fire protection for state and private lands in Texas and reduces wildfire-related loss of life, property, and critical resources.

The intention of the TFS CWPP is to reduce the risk of wildfire and promote ecosystem health. The plan also is intended to reduce home losses and provide for the safety of residents and firefighters during wildfires. It has the following goals and objectives.

Goals:

- Provide for the safety of residents and emergency personnel
- Limit the number of homes destroyed by wildfire
- Promote and maintain healthy ecosystems
- Educate citizens about wildfire prevention

Objectives:

- Complete wildfire risk assessments
- Identify strategic fuels reduction projects
- Address treatment of structural ignitability
- Identify local capacity building and training needs
- Promote wildfire awareness programs

CWPPs are developed to mitigate losses from wildfires. By developing a CWPP, a community is outlining a strategic plan to mitigate, prepare, respond, and recover.

Texas Department of State Health Services

The mission of the Department of State Health Services is to protect and preserve the health of the citizens of Texas. Public health nurses provide a variety of services including immunizations, preventive assessments of children and the elderly, and a full range of services designed to assist individuals and groups to attain and maintain good health and to cope with illnesses.

Texas Colorado River Floodplain Coalition

The TCRFC is a partnership of cities and counties in the Colorado River Basin and surrounding areas seeking better ways to reduce and mitigate flood damage. The coalition was formed in response to a combination of rapid growth, a greatly expanded number of homes and businesses in the floodplain, and devastating floods that have reoccurred in the basin. TCRFC's mission statement is to "Encourage comprehensive consistent management of the floodplain along the Colorado River and its tributaries; provide a forum for data exchange; and facilitate a structured approach to managing the complex issues related to floodplain management." TCRFC is the sponsoring agency for the development of this hazard mitigation plan to address all natural hazards that could potentially affect communities.

Capital Region Council of Governments

For more than 40 years, the Capital Region Council of Governments (CAPCOG) has served as an advocate, planner, and coordinator on important regional issues in the ten-county Austin metropolitan area. The CAPCOG includes the following counties: Bastrop, Blanco, Burnet, Caldwell, Fayette, Hays, Lee, Llano, Travis, and Williamson. CAPCOG counts a constituency of more than 90 member governments and organizations including cities, counties, school and appraisal districts, utilities, chambers of commerce and others. Services and programs range from economic development, emergency communications and elderly assistance to law enforcement training, criminal justice planning, solid waste reduction, and homeland security planning.

The Regional Services Division focuses on initiatives and programs related to mapping, air quality planning and monitoring, solid waste planning, and rural transportation. The division includes CAPCOG's Community & Economic Development Program. The division works closely with cities, counties, chambers of commerce, and economic development corporations. It also manages the U.S. Economic Development Administration-funded Regional Services Capital Area Economic Development District, which establishes regional economic development priorities.

CAPCOG's Emergency Communications Division provides planning, technical, implementation, training and public education assistance to public safety agencies throughout the ten-county region, helping them deliver high-quality 911 service to their communities. The division works with local telephone companies, Voice over Internet Protocol providers, county 911 addressing coordinators, and others to ensure each 911 call reaches the correct public safety answering point with accurate location and telephone number information.

CAPCOG's Homeland Security Division supports local jurisdictions and first responders in building regional strategies for response to natural and man-made disasters, including prioritizing federal homeland security funding, facilitating training and coordinating long-term communications planning. CAPCOG has taken a regional approach to allocating the funding, ensuring both local needs and regional priorities are met. A significant portion of the telecommunications infrastructure that supports local governments—especially public safety personnel—has been funded by CAPCOG-administered Homeland Security Grant Program funding.

6.9.3 Williamson County

The Williamson County government is made up of the following offices and departments:

- Addressing
- Adult Probation
- AirCheck Texas
- Animal Services
- Bail Bond Board
- Budget Office
- Commissioners' Court
- Conservation Foundation
- Constables
- County Attorney
- County Auditor
- County Clerk
- County Courts
- County Engineer
- County Extension Services
- County Judge
- District Attorney
- District Clerk
- District Courts
- Elections
- Emergency Communications
- Emergency Management
- Emergency Medical Services
- Facilities Maintenance
- Health District
- Human Resources
- HUD Grants
- ITS
- Infrastructure
- Justice Courts
- Juvenile Services
- Maps/GIS
- Non-Profit Funding
- Parks & Recreation
- Public Information Office
- Purchasing
- Recycling Center
- Road Bond Program
- Sheriff's Office
- Storm Water Management
- Tax Assessor Collector
- Treasurer
- Veterans Services
- Victim Assistance
- WilcoMentalHealth.org
- Williamson County and Cities Health District
- Williamson County Landfill

Excerpts from applicable policies, regulations, and plans and program descriptions follow to provide more detail on existing mitigation capabilities.

Williamson County Subdivision Regulations, 2013 (as amended)

The 2013 Williamson County Subdivision Regulations established rules, regulations, and standards governing the subdivision of land within the unincorporated areas of Williamson County. On March 12, 1971, the Commissioners' Court of Williamson County adopted regulations governing the subdivision of land (the Williamson County Subdivision Regulations).

The regulations were prepared to aid in the orderly development of Williamson County, and provide guidelines which will lead to a desirable environment. Specifically, they were prepared for the following purposes:

- To furnish the owner with guidance and assistance in the expedient preparation and approval of his or her plat.
- To protect the citizens of Williamson County by providing subdivision and development guidelines for residential, commercial, and industrial subdivisions.
- To provide for the welfare of the public by providing guidelines for the location, design, and construction of roadways, roadway intersections, drainage improvements and other features that provide for the safety of the general public.
- To provide for the proper arrangement and construction of roads, and to ensure the proper relationship of roads to existing or planned roads.
- To ensure adequate access for emergency response vehicles.
- To ensure that the Williamson County will not be burdened with substandard roads in the future.

Williamson County's Flood Damage Prevention Order, 2008 (as amended)

The Flood Damage Prevention Order signed on August 12, 2008, established the Williamson County Commissioners' Court as the governing body to administer the National Flood Insurance Act and Texas Flood Control and Insurance Act. The purpose of the order and attached regulations is to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas by regulations designed to: (1) protect human life and health; (2) minimize the expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects; (3) minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and usually undertaken at public expense; (4) minimize prolonged business interruptions; (5) minimize damage to public facilities and utilities such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone and sewer lines, and streets and bridges located in or near floodplains; (6) help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the sound use and development of flood-prone areas in such a manner as to minimize future flood blight areas; and (7) ensure that potential buyers are notified that property is in a flood area.

The order will be implemented through methods authorized by federal and state law to: (1) restrict or prohibit uses that are dangerous to health, safety, or property in times of flood, or uses that cause excessive increases in flood heights or velocities; (2) require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction; (3) control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, watercourses, and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of flood waters; (4) control filling, grading, dredging, and other development which may increase flood damage; and (5) prevent or regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert flood waters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands.

The responsibilities of the Williamson County and Cities Health District are to: (1) fulfill an obligation mandated by federal and state law; (2) regulate construction in an area designated under law as a floodplain; (3) regulate sewer and on-site sewage/sewer facilities (OSSF); (4) prevent waste; (5) protect the rights of owners of interests in groundwater; (6) prevent subsidence; (7) provide a response to a real and substantial threat to public health and safety, said response being designed to significantly advance the public purposes herein described and not to impose a greater burden than is necessary to achieve said purposes; and (8) prevent the imminent destruction of property or injury to persons from flooding within a floodplain established by a federal flood control program and enacted to prevent the flooding of buildings intended for public occupancy."

Williamson County Stormwater Management Plan

The *Williamson County Storm Water Management Plan* was developed to prevent pollution from storm drainage systems to the maximum extent practicable, with control measures being phased in during the 5 year permit term. The storm water management plan addresses six minimum control measures:

1. Public Education and Outreach on Storm Water Impacts
2. Illicit Discharge Detection
3. Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control
4. Post-Construction Storm Water Management in New Development and Redevelopment
5. Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Community Operations
6. Industrial Stormwater Sources (not applicable to Level 2 Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems)

The Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit requirements apply only to the portions of unincorporated Williamson County that are identified as urbanized areas. There are approximately 43 non-contiguous urbanized areas in unincorporated Williamson County.

Williamson County Floodplain Map

The current floodplain maps from FEMA are already in use for issuing permits and went into effect on September 26, 2008.

Williamson County Basic Emergency Operations Plan, 2014

The *Williamson County Emergency Operations Plan* (EOP) has a base plan and 22 functional annexes is to:

- Identify the roles, responsibilities and actions required of county departments and other agencies in preparing for and responding to major emergencies and disasters.
- Provide a framework for coordinating, integrating, and administering the EOPs and related programs of local, state, and federal governments.
- Provide for the integration and coordination of volunteer agencies and private organizations involved in emergency response and relief efforts.

The plan covers the county and Cities of Hutto and Florence.

Williamson County Office of Emergency Management

The Office of Emergency Management assists Williamson County in preparing for, responding to, and recovering from disasters. The Office of Emergency Management works year-round with city departments, regional emergency management and public safety officials, and elected officials to develop a plan to lessen the impact of disasters on county residents. In addition, communication is maintained with state and federal agencies for coordination in the event of large disasters, natural or manmade.

Williamson County Emergency Medical Services

Williamson County Emergency Medical Services provides countywide coverage from 18 stations. About 130 paramedics provide staffing coverage. In addition, the Advanced Operations Team is made up of 8 Williamson County paramedics trained in Swift Water Rescue, High-Angle Rescue, and Search and Rescue.

Williamson County Emergency Communications

Williamson County Emergency Communications is an autonomous department within county government. The department provides 911 telephone services to nearly 500,000 citizens in Central Texas. As a consolidated 911 Center, Williamson County Emergency Communications dispatches over 30 public safety agencies to over 150,000 emergency and non-emergency calls per year. Using computer-aided design (CAD) and a new Motorola P25 digital 800 Megahertz radio system, Williamson County Emergency Communications is able to provide quality dispatching services to all of its customers. In support of complex field operations, the department also deploys and operates several mobile assets to local, regional, and state emergencies such as wildfires, tornadoes, and hurricanes. The 911 Center serves as the support for emergency management, fire services, and law enforcement agencies during times of crisis or complex operations.

Williamson County Engineer

The County Engineer is responsible for enforcing the development requirements in the subdivision regulations. The Williamson County Engineer's Office is responsible for examining construction for compliance with local and federal floodplain regulations. In addition, the Williamson County Engineer's Office also is responsible for:

- Inspection of county road construction
- Inspection of utility installation in county right-of-way
- Right-of-way acquisition

Williamson County Strategic Plan, 2011

The Williamson County Commissioners' Court adopted the county's long-range strategic plan in 2011. The public provided input on the plan through a survey and an open house. The plan was created with assistance from the Lower Colorado River Authority's (LCRA) Community and Economic Development group and is based on input from Williamson County elected officials and department heads as well as input from the public survey.

The Strategic Plan is a comprehensive compilation of the county's goals and values. Common priorities/strategies include the following:

- Promote an environment that fosters business, economic development, families, and safety
- Ensure fiscal responsibility and maintain low tax rate
- Develop a strategic working method to coordinate the goals between elected county officials and the county government
- Increased efficiency of internal operations through modernization and technology upgrades
- Ensure safety and justice throughout the county and maintain a low crime rate
- Maintain a high degree of professionalism among Williamson County staff
- Constantly improving customer service delivery
- Provide public services in the most cost-effective manner possible

6.9.4 City of Cedar Park

The City of Cedar Park government is made up of the following offices and departments:

- City Manager
- Fire Department

- City Attorney
- City Secretary
- Building Inspections
- Development Services
- Economic Development
- Emergency Management
- Engineering
- Finance
- Human Resources
- Information Services Library
- Media and Communications
- Parks and Recreation
- Animal Control
- Police
- Public Works
- Travel and Tourism

The City of Cedar Park has multiple plans and functions in place that guide growth and development within the community. The City of Cedar Park Boards, Commissions, and Task Forces include:

- Economic Development Sales Tax Corporation
- Community Development Corporation
- Board of Adjustments and Building Standards Commission
- Brushy Creek Regional Utility Authority
- Civil Service Commission
- Parks, Arts, and Community Enrichment Board
- Planning and Zoning Commission
- Science Center Committee
- Sign Control Board
- Tax Increment Reinvestment Zone #1 Board
- Tax Increment Reinvestment Zone #2 Board
- Tourism Advisory Board

Excerpts from applicable policies, regulations, and plans and program descriptions follow to provide more detail on existing mitigation capabilities.

City of Cedar Park Comprehensive Plan, 2014

The *Cedar Park Comprehensive Plan* was created in 2014. The plan serves as a long-range planning tool for municipal staff, decision-makers, and citizens to direct the growth and physical development of a community. The city's leaders initiated the creation of this plan to establish a vision for Cedar Park based on input directly from the community. This vision has guided the plan's recommendations and will continue to shape the future of Cedar Park through the review of future development proposals, attracting future businesses, allocating capital improvements funding, planning for public services and facilities, and many other applications. This 2014 Comprehensive Plan consists of eight parts: Executive Summary; Future Land Use; Transportation; Infrastructure; Public Facilities; Livability; Implementation; and an Appendix.

City of Cedar Park Transportation Master Plan, 2002 (updated in 2015)

In an effort to accommodate the current and future transportation needs of the City of Cedar Park, the *City of Cedar Park Transportation Master Plan* was drafted in 2002 and updated in 2015 to provide more detail and direction regarding transportation issues. The Transportation Master Plan documents the goals, objectives, elements, and means by which transportation infrastructure and management will be addressed.

The goals are to strive to improve mobility and accessibility; improved safety; create alternative travel modes; define financing strategies; and limit environmental impacts.

City of Cedar Park Code of Ordinances

Some of the chapters in the Cedar Park, Texas Code of Ordinances have provisions related, directly or indirectly, to hazard mitigation. These provisions are discussed below:

- **Chapter 3 - Buildings and Building Regulations**

Provisions under this chapter include:

- Building permit requirements (1998 Code, sec. 3.202)
- Adoption of the International Building Code, 2012 edition (Ordinance CO23-14-01-23-C6 adopted 1/23/14)
- Establish a Building and Standards Commission (Ordinance CO23-14-01-23-C6 adopted 1/23/14)
- Description of enforcement, authorization, and purpose of the Standard for Floodplain Management (Ordinance CO59-08-09-25-C5 adopted 9/25/08)
- Methods of reducing flood losses (Ordinance CO59-08-09-25-C5 adopted 9/25/08)
- Basis for establishing the areas of special flood hazard and permitting requirements (Ordinance CO59-08-09-25-C5 adopted 9/25/08)
- Designation, duties, and responsibilities of the floodplain administrator (Ordinance CO59-08-09-25-C5 adopted 9/25/08)
- Permit and variance procedures for a floodplain development permit (Ordinance CO59-08-09-25-C5 adopted 9/25/08)
- Construction standards for new construction and substantial improvements to minimize flood damage (Ordinance CO59-08-09-25-C5 adopted 9/25/08)
- Review of proposed subdivisions and land use areas to minimize flood damage (Ordinance CO59-08-09-25-C5 adopted 9/25/08)

- **Chapter 5 – Fire and Emergency Management**

Provisions under this chapter include:

- Adoption of the International Fire Code, 2012 edition (Ordinance CO58-12-07-12-C2 adopted 6/28/12)
- Creation of the Office of Fire Marshal (Ordinance CO41-14-04-10-C8 adopted 4/10/14)
- Ban on outdoor burning (Ordinance CO41-14-04-10-C8 adopted 4/10/14)
- Regulations on the use, possession, and sale of fireworks (Ordinance CO41-14-04-10-C8 adopted 4/10/14)
- Adoption of the National Incident Management System, dated March 1, 2004 (Ordinance CO63-05-11-17-2C adopted 11/17/05)
- Establishment of the Cedar Park Emergency Management Organization (Ordinance CO02-13-10-03-C2 adopted 10/3/13)
- Identification of the powers, duties, and responsibilities of the Emergency Management Director (Ordinance CO02-13-10-03-C2 adopted 10/3/13)

- Development of an emergency management plan to establish and designate divisions and functions; assign responsibilities, tasks, duties, and powers; and designate officers and employees to carry out the provisions of this division (Ordinance CO02-13-10-03-C2 adopted 10/3/13)

- **Chapter 11 – Zoning**

Provisions under this chapter include:

- The purpose of the zoning regulations (Ordinance CO33-07-06-28-5D adopted 6/28/07; Ordinance CO04-08-10-09-C4 adopted 10/9/08)
- Establishes zoning districts within Cedar Park (Ordinance CO33-07-06-28-5D adopted 6/28/07; Ordinance CO04-08-10-09-C4 adopted 10/9/08)

- **Chapter 12 – Subdivision Regulations**

Provisions under this chapter include:

- Establishes general and prohibited land use (Ordinance CO42-07-07-12-3I adopted 7/12/07)
- Established rules, regulations, and standards governing the subdivision of land (Ordinance CO42-07-07-12-3I adopted 7/12/07)
- Defines the process and permits required (Ordinance CO42-07-07-12-3I adopted 7/12/07)
- Provide for the implementation of the comprehensive plan, including the future land use plan, transportation master plan and compliance with comprehensive zoning (Ordinance CO42-07-07-12-3I adopted 7/12/07)
- Established standards and specifications for construction of roads and drainage (Ordinance CO42-07-07-12-3I adopted 7/12/07)

City of Cedar Park Planning and Zoning Commission

The Planning and Zoning Commission serves as a review body to make recommendations to the City Council regarding land use issues, including zoning requests, subdivision plats, changes to the zoning ordinance, amendment to and update of the Comprehensive Master Plan and other items included in the physical development of the City of Cedar Park.

City of Cedar Park Engineering Department

The Engineering Department is responsible for such things as roadway construction, single-family subdivision review and inspection, commercial site plan review and inspection, water and wastewater service availability, and floodplain determinations.

City of Cedar Park Economic Development Department

The City of Cedar Park's Economic Development Department strives to create a pro-growth environment that promotes local businesses. The city meets regularly with local businesses at their facility to get a better grasp of the business community's activities as well as to share insight about incentives or programs designed to encourage their continued growth. The City provides many services free of charge for area businesses to assist them in their efforts to do business and expand in Cedar Park. The City of Cedar Park Economic Development Department works closely with regional partners such as the Governor's Office of Economic Development, the Cedar Park Chamber of Commerce, Capital Certified Development Corporation, the Opportunity Austin Program of the Austin Chamber of Commerce, the Pedernales Electric Cooperative, and the Texas Workforce Commission to address the needs of businesses.

City of Cedar Park Board of Adjustment/Building and Standards Commission

The Board of Adjustment was created for the purpose of interpreting or modifying zoning regulations in particular cases as circumstances may require. This board is in charge of approving variances to building setbacks and special exceptions to other ordinances. Since its determinations in this respect are that of a quasi-judicial body, its judgments and decrees are afforded a presumption of legality by state law. The board may additionally hear and determine cases concerning alleged violations of the ordinances of the City of Cedar Park regarding the preservation of public safety as it relates to materials or methods used to construct a building, or the safety of a building. The board is also charged with hearing and deciding appeals that allege error in an order, requirement, decision, or determination by code interpretations made by the Chief Building Official or Fire Marshal.

The Building and Standards Commission serves to address public nuisance structures (i.e. dilapidated houses, etc.) within the city. The Building and Standards Commission members are jointly appointed to the Board of Adjustment.

City of Cedar Park Emergency Operations Plan, 2014

The *Cedar Park EOP* has a base plan and 22 functional annexes. The plan is designed to:

- Identify the roles, responsibilities and actions required of county departments and other agencies in preparing for and responding to major emergencies and disasters
- Provide a framework for coordinating, integrating, and administering the EOPs and related programs of local, state, and federal governments
- Provide for the integration and coordination of volunteer agencies and private organizations involved in emergency response and relief efforts

6.9.5 City of Florence

The City of Florence government is made up of the following offices and departments:

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| • City Secretary | • Police Department |
| • Parks and Recreation | • Municipal Court |
| • Utilities | • Planning and Zoning |
| • Finance | • Public Works Department |
| • Human Resources | |

The City of Florence has multiple plans and functions in place that guide growth and development within the community. The city also has a Planning and Zoning Commission. Excerpts from applicable policies, regulations, and plans and program descriptions follow to provide more detail on existing mitigation capabilities.

City of Florence 2011-2031 Comprehensive Plan, 2010

The *Florence 2011-2031 Comprehensive Plan* was created in 2010. The plan examined historic trends and the goals and objectives for future development. Of particular note to this hazard mitigation plan, the city's comprehensive plan examined and improved the zoning ordinance, subdivision ordinance, and outlined a basic capital improvement plan. The plan also examined the infrastructure including water, sewers, roads and recreational facilities. City administrators can use the plan when making decisions for the future.

City of Florence Code of Ordinances

Some of the chapters in the Florence Code of Ordinances have provisions related, directly or indirectly, to hazard mitigation. These provisions are discussed below:

- **Chapter 1 – General Provisions**

Provisions under this chapter include:

- Adoption of the National Incident Management System, dated March 1, 2004 (Ordinance 090605-01 adopted 9/13/2005)
- Establishment of the Cedar Park Emergency Management Organization (Ordinance 10-30-97, sec. 1, adopted 10/30/1997)
- Identification of the powers, duties, and responsibilities of the Emergency Management Director (Ordinance 10-30-97, sec. 2, adopted 10/30/1997)
- Development of an emergency management plan to establish and designate divisions and functions; assign responsibilities, tasks, duties, and powers; and designate officers and employees to carry out the provisions of this division (Ordinance 10-30-97, sec. 3, adopted 10/30/1997)

- **Chapter 3 - Buildings and Building Regulations**

Provisions under this chapter include:

- Building permit requirements (Ordinance 081209-01 adopted 8/18/2009)
- Adoption of the International Building Code, 2006 edition (Ordinance 081209-07, sec. 1, adopted 8/18/2009)
- Description of enforcement, authorization, and purpose of the Standard for Floodplain Management (Ordinance 08052008-03, art. 1, adopted 8/5/2008)
- Methods of reducing flood losses (Ordinance 08052008-03, art. 3, adopted 8/5/2008)
- Basis for establishing the areas of special flood hazard and permitting requirements (Ordinance 08052008-03, art. 4, adopted 8/5/2008)
- Designation, duties, and responsibilities of the floodplain administrator (Ordinance 08052008-03, art. 4, adopted 8/5/2008)
- Permit and variance procedures for a floodplain development permit (Ordinance 08052008-03, art. 4, adopted 8/5/2008; Ordinance adopting Code)
- Construction standards for new construction and substantial improvements to minimize flood damage (Ordinance 08052008-03, art. 5, adopted 8/5/2008)

- **Chapter 5 – Fire and Emergency Management**

Provisions under this chapter include:

- Adoption of the International Fire Code, 2006 edition (Ordinance 081209-08, sec. 1, adopted 8/18/2009)
- Regulations on the use, possession, and sale of fireworks (Ordinance 11042014-02, sec. 4, adopted 12/5/2014)

- **Chapter 10 – Subdivision Regulations**

Provisions under this chapter include:

- Conformance with the Florence Comprehensive Plan (Ordinance 11-14-95)
- Establishes general and prohibited land use
- Established rules, regulations, and standards governing the subdivision of land (Ordinance 11-14-95)
- Defines the process and permits required (Ordinance 11-14-95)
- Established standards and specifications for construction of roads and drainage (Ordinance 11-14-95)

- **Chapter 11 – Zoning**

Provisions under this chapter include:

- Establishes general and prohibited land use (adopted 5/5/99)
- Defines the process and permits required (adopted 5/5/99)
- Created the Planning and Zoning Commission and Board of Adjustment (adopted 5/5/99)
- Established rules, regulations, and standards governing the subdivision of land (adopted 5/5/99)
- Provide for the implementation of the master plan, including the future land use plan, transportation master plan and compliance with comprehensive zoning (adopted 5/5/99)

The City of Florence is currently working to codify its Housing Code of Ordinance. Provisions under the Ordinance include:

- Building permit requirements (1998 Code, sec. 3.202)
- Adoption of the International Building Code, 2012 edition (Ordinance CO23-14-01-23-C6 adopted 1/23/14)
- Establish a Building and Standards Commission (Ordinance CO23-14-01-23-C6 adopted 1/23/14)
- Description of enforcement, authorization, and purpose of the Standard for Floodplain Management (Ordinance CO59-08-09-25-C5 adopted 9/25/08)
- Methods of reducing flood losses (Ordinance CO59-08-09-25-C5 adopted 9/25/08)
- Basis for establishing the areas of special flood hazard and permitting requirements (Ordinance CO59-08-09-25-C5 adopted 9/25/08)
- Designation, duties, and responsibilities of the floodplain administrator (Ordinance CO59-08-09-25-C5 adopted 9/25/08)
- Permit and variance procedures for a floodplain development permit (Ordinance CO59-08-09-25-C5 adopted 9/25/08)
- Construction standards for new construction and substantial improvements to minimize flood damage (Ordinance CO59-08-09-25-C5 adopted 9/25/08)
- Review of proposed subdivisions and land use areas to minimize flood damage (Ordinance CO59-08-09-25-C5 adopted 9/25/08)

City of Florence Planning and Zoning Department

The Planning and Zoning Department sets the framework for the city's development through policy and development review by the Planning Commission. The department pursues community development by facilitating community planning processes, implementing federal, state, and local codes and ordinances,

assuring quality commercial, residential and structure construction, helping to ensure the health, safety, and general welfare of the public and to help ensure the protection of the environment relating to zoning by providing fair, consistent, and timely enforcement of local codes and ordinances through service, education, and coordination with other agencies.

City of Florence Planning and Zoning Commission

The Planning and Zoning Commission is charged with the duties of planning for the future growth of the city and creating, updating and enforcing zoning ordinances. The purpose and goals of the commission are to:

- Make, amend, extend and add to the master plan for the physical development of the city.
- Study plans and plats of proposed subdivisions to ensure they meet city code.
- Draft and recommend to the City Council for its action and official map of the City of Florence and recommend proposed changes in such map.
- Make and recommend to the City Council for its action a zoning plan and recommend changes in such plan.
- Make and recommend to the City Council for its action, roadway facilities and proposed extensions.
- Review and recommend to the City Council for its action alterations to existing building, plumbing, electrical and related codes.

City of Florence Zoning Map

The City of Florence maintains a zoning map to indicate land use in the city. The zoning map is on file with the Planning and Zoning Department.

6.9.6 City of Hutto

The City of Hutto government is made up of the following offices and departments:

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| • Building | • Library |
| • Administration | • Municipal Court |
| • Development Services | • Parks and Recreation |
| • Engineering | • Public Safety |
| • Finance | • Public Works |
| • General Services | • Utility Billing |

The City of Hutto has multiple plans and functions in place that guide growth and development within the community. The city also has the following boards and commissions:

- Economic Development Corporation
- Ethics Review Commission
- Historic Preservation Commission
- Keep Hutto Beautiful Commission
- Library Advisory Board
- Parks Advisory Board

- Planning and Zoning Commission
- Zoning Board of Adjustment

Excerpts from applicable policies, regulations, and plans and program descriptions follow to provide more detail on existing mitigation capabilities.

City of Hutto 2040 Comprehensive Plan, 2015

The *City of Hutto 2040 Comprehensive Plan* (Hutto 2040 Plan) is a tool used to guide growth in order to protect the public health, safety and welfare. It outlines the overall vision for the city's future, and the steps needed to progress toward that vision. Future land use and development should align with the goals of the plan. The Hutto 2040 Plan makes reference to adopted plans, such as the *Thoroughfare Plan*, *Water Master Plan*, *Parks, Trails and Open Space Master Plan*, and others. While the Hutto 2040 Plan sets big-picture goals for the next 25 years, these plans are focused on specific subject matter, and include a high level of detail relative to certain projects. As these plans are implemented and amended, they will continue to support the vision and goals of the Hutto 2040 Plan. At the core is the future land use map (Figure 6-28).

City of Hutto Strategic Guide 2035

The *City of Hutto Strategic Guide 2035* was first created and adopted by the City Council in December 2007 and was recently reviewed and updated in June 2013. It serves as a long-range, comprehensive planning document aimed at guiding the growth and development of the city to the year 2030. The Guide outlines strategic goals centered on the following policies:

- Council Relations
- Leadership
- Quality of Life
- Organizational Development Plan
- Service Delivery
- Fiscal and Budgetary
- Public Safety
- Mobility
- Education
- Growth Guidance Plan
- Infrastructure
- Economic Development
- Legislative Agenda Policy

City of Hutto Code of Ordinances

Some of the chapters in the City of Hutto Code of Ordinances have provisions related, directly or indirectly, to hazard mitigation. These provisions are discussed below:

- **Chapter 1 – General Provisions**

Provisions under this chapter include:

- Establishment of the Hutto Emergency Management Organization (2007 Code, sec. 1.04.001)
- Identification of the powers, duties, and responsibilities of the Emergency Management Director (2007 Code, sec. 1.04.001)
- Development of an emergency management plan to establish and designate divisions and functions; assign responsibilities, tasks, duties, and powers; and designate officers and employees to carry out the provisions of this division (2007 Code, sec. 1.04.001)

- **Chapter 2 – Administration and Personnel**

Provisions under this chapter include:

- Powers and duties of the Planning and Zoning Commission (Ordinance O-15-01-22-7C adopted 1/22/15)
- Powers and duties of the Board of Adjustments (Ordinance O-15-01-22-7C adopted 1/22/15)

- **Chapter 6 – Buildings Regulations**

Provisions under this chapter include:

- Adoption of the International Building Code, 2009 edition (Ordinance O-12-02-16-V2, sec. I (1), adopted 2/16/12)

- **Chapter 10 – Fire Prevention and Protection**

Provisions under this chapter include:

- Adoption of the International Fire Code, 2009 edition (Ordinance O-12-02-16-V2, sec. I (9), adopted 2/16/12)
- Ban on outdoor burning (2007 Code, sec. 5.03.003)
- Regulations on the use, possession, and sale of fireworks (Ordinance O-13-07-11-11A2 adopted 7/11/13)

- **Chapter 16 – Planning and Miscellaneous**

Provisions under this chapter include:

- Impact fee requirements (2007 Code, sec. 13.07.001)

- **Smart Code 2012**

The regulations comply with the made comprehensive plan for the purpose of promoting health, safety, morals and the general welfare of the city. They have been designed to lessen the congestion in the streets; to secure safety from fire, panic and other dangers; to provide adequate light and air; to prevent the overcrowding of land; to avoid undue concentration of population; to facilitate the adequate provision of transportation, water, sewerage, schools, parks and other public requirements. They have been made with reasonable consideration, among other things, for the character of the district and its peculiar suitability for particular uses, and with a view to conserving the value of buildings and encouraging the most appropriate use of the land throughout the city.

City of Hutto Planning and Zoning Commission

The Planning and Zoning Commission is charged with the review, investigation, and recommendation of land use within Hutto. The purpose and goals of the commission are to:

- Being an advisory board to the City Council
- Recommending action on zoning issues
- Studying plats for conformance with city requirements
- Recommending an annexation plan annually to the City Council
- Reviewing the Master Plan annually and recommending any changes to the City Council
- Performing duties delegated by the City Council

City of Hutto Board of Adjustment

The Board of Adjustment is charged with the review, investigation, and recommendation of land use within the City of Hutto. The purpose and goals of the commission are to:

- Hear and decide an appeal that alleges error in an order, requirement, decision, or determination made by an administrative official in the enforcement of the Zoning Ordinance
- Hear and decide special exceptions to the terms of the Zoning Ordinance

- Authorize variance from the terms of the Zoning Ordinance
- Hear and decides other matters, as authorized by the Zoning Ordinance

City of Hutto Economic Development Corporation

The Hutto Economic Development Corporation, a Section 4A authority, is the designated economic development entity for the City of Hutto. The corporation is funded through a one-half cent tax approved on May 4, 1996. The Economic Development Corporation offers a number of performance-based incentives to prospective commercial and mixed-use development.

CHAPTER 7.

HAZARD MITIGATION CAPABILITIES ASSESSMENT

The planning team performed an inventory and analysis of existing authorities and capabilities called a “capability assessment.” A capability assessment creates an inventory of an agency’s mission, programs and policies, and evaluates its capacity to carry them out. The county and the cities used this capabilities assessment to identify mitigation actions to strengthen their ability to mitigate the effects of a natural hazard.

7.1 WILLIAMSON COUNTY

7.1.1 Legal and Regulatory Capabilities

Table 7-1 lists planning and land management tools typically used by local jurisdictions to implement hazard mitigation activities and indicates those that are in place in Williamson County.

TABLE 7-1. WILLIAMSON COUNTY REGULATORY MITIGATION CAPABILITIES MATRIX		
Regulatory Tool (ordinances, codes, plans)	Yes/No	Comments
General plan	No	
Zoning ordinance	No	
Subdivision ordinance	Yes	Williamson County Master Subdivision Policy, 2013 (as amended).
Growth management	No	
Floodplain ordinance	Yes	Flood Damage Prevention Order signed August 8, 2008.
Other special purpose ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	No	Community Development Partnership Program (CDPP) under development. Community Development Floodplain Program (CDFP) under development.
Building code	No	
Erosion or sediment control program	No	Upper Brush Creek Water Conservation Authority is starting to develop a strategy to manage stormwater.
Stormwater management	No	Upper Brush Creek Water Conservation Authority is starting to develop a strategy to manage stormwater.
Site plan review requirements	No	Not currently conducted but the county intends to hire a Fire Marshal in 2016.
Capital improvement plan	Yes	5-Year Capital Improvement Plan (Certificates of Obligation or Bonds).
Economic development plan	No	
Local emergency operations plan	Yes	Williamson County Basic Emergency Operations Plan covers the county and Cities of Florence and Hutto.
Other special plans	No	Regional Debris Management Plan under development.

TABLE 7-1. WILLIAMSON COUNTY REGULATORY MITIGATION CAPABILITIES MATRIX		
Regulatory Tool (ordinances, codes, plans)	Yes/No	Comments
Flood insurance study or other engineering study for streams	Yes	The Department Land Development and Permitting is the local repository for the FEMA FIRM for the unincorporated areas of the county and makes the maps available for public review. The department maintains flood insurance rate maps in conjunction with the NFIP. The current maps are dated 09/26/08.
Elevation certificates	Yes	The Williamson County Engineer and Floodplain Management keeps a copy of the flood elevation certificates on file in its office.
Notes: CDFP Community Development Floodplain Program CDPP Community Development Partnership Program FEMA Federal Emergency Management Agency FIRM Flood Insurance Rate Map NFIP National Flood Insurance Program		

7.1.2 Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Table 7-2 identifies the county personnel responsible for activities related to mitigation and loss prevention in Williamson County.

TABLE 7-2. WILLIAMSON COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE/TECHNICAL MITIGATION CAPABILITIES MATRIX		
Personnel Resources	Yes/No	Department/Position
Planner/engineer with knowledge of land development/land management practices	Yes	County Engineer's Office
Engineer/professional trained in construction practices related to buildings or infrastructure	No	County Engineer's Office. Note: the county does not currently inspect buildings.
Planner/engineer/scientist with an understanding of natural hazards	Yes	County Engineer's Office
Personnel skilled in GIS	Yes	County Engineer's Office and GIS Department
Full-time building official	No	County does not review construction plans but intends to hire a Fire Marshal.
Floodplain manager	Yes	County Engineer's Office
Emergency manager	Yes	Office of Emergency Management
Grant writer	No	Department specific
Other personnel	No	
GIS data: Hazard areas	Yes	Flood and tornado paths mapped
GIS data: Critical facilities	Yes	
GIS data: Building footprints	Yes	
GIS data: Land use	Yes	

**TABLE 7-2.
WILLIAMSON COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE/TECHNICAL MITIGATION CAPABILITIES MATRIX**

Personnel Resources	Yes/No	Department/Position
GIS data: Links to Assessor's data	Yes	
Warning systems/services (Reverse 911 callback, cable override, outdoor warning signals)	Yes	911-based emergency phone notifications (CodeRed), IPAWS, and EAS. Also access to social media, local radio, and television.
Other	No	
Notes: EAS Emergency Alert System GIS Geographic Information System IPAWS Integrated Public Alert and Warning System		

7.1.3 Financial Capabilities

Table 7-3 identifies financial tools or resources that Williamson County could use to help fund mitigation activities.

**TABLE 7-3.
WILLIAMSON COUNTY FINANCIAL MITIGATION CAPABILITIES MATRIX**

Financial Resources	Accessible/Eligible to Use (Yes/No)
Community Development Block Grants	Yes
Capital improvements project funding	Yes
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	No
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	No
Impact fees for new development	No
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes
Incur debt through special tax bonds	Yes
Incur debt through private activities	No
Withhold spending in hazard prone areas	No
Other	No

7.2 CITY OF CEDAR PARK

7.2.1 Legal and Regulatory Capabilities

Table 7-4 lists regulatory and planning tools typically used by local jurisdictions to implement hazard mitigation activities and indicates those that are in place in the City of Cedar Park.

TABLE 7-4. CITY OF CEDAR PARK REGULATORY MITIGATION CAPABILITIES MATRIX		
Regulatory Tool (ordinances, codes, plans)	Yes/No	Comments
General plan	Yes	Cedar Park Comprehensive Plan was created in 2014 to help the city prepare for and manage growth.
Zoning ordinance	Yes	Zoning regulations are included in Chapter 11.
Subdivision ordinance	Yes	Subdivision regulations are included in Chapter 12
Growth management	No	
Floodplain ordinance	Yes	Adopted the Standard for Floodplain Management (2008)
Other special purpose ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	No	Wildfire plan is under development
Building code	Yes	Cedar Park adopted the International Building Code and International Residential Code (2012 editions).
Erosion or sediment control program	Yes	Erosion and sediment control is managed by the LCRA.
Stormwater management	Yes	Stormwater management is managed by the LCRA.
Site plan review requirements	Yes	Development Services
Capital improvements plan	Yes	Engineering Department and Public Works
Economic development plan	Yes	Economic Development Department
Local emergency operations plan	No	Office of Emergency Management
Other special plans	Yes	Transportation Master Plan
Flood insurance study or other engineering study for streams	Yes	FEMA floodplain maps indicate flood insurance is necessary along the Brushy Creek and Blockout Creek. The city also has two flood retention dams.
Elevation certificates	No	The Commissioners' Court of Williamson County keeps records of flood elevation certificates on file in its office.
Notes: FEMA Federal Emergency Management Agency LCRA Lower Colorado River Authority		

7.2.2 Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Table 7-5 identifies the city personnel responsible for activities related to mitigation and loss prevention in the City of Cedar Park.

**TABLE 7-5.
CITY OF CEDAR PARK ADMINISTRATIVE/TECHNICAL MITIGATION CAPABILITIES MATRIX**

Personnel Resources	Yes/No	Department/Position
Planner/engineer with knowledge of land development/land management practices	Yes	Development Services
Engineer/professional trained in construction practices related to buildings or infrastructure	Yes	Development Services
Planner/engineer/scientist with an understanding of natural hazards	Yes	Engineering Department
Personnel skilled in GIS	Yes	Engineering Department and Development Services
Full-time building official	Yes	Development Services
Floodplain manager	Yes	Director of Engineering, Engineering Department
Emergency manager	Yes	Office of Emergency Management
Grant writer	Yes	Finance Department
Other personnel	No	
GIS data: Hazard areas	Yes	
GIS data: Critical facilities	Yes	
GIS data: Building footprints	Yes	
GIS data: Land use	Yes	
GIS data: Links to Assessor's data	Yes	
Warning systems/services (Reverse 911 callback, cable override, outdoor warning signals)	Yes	Reverse 911 for the community, 3 park-specific outdoor warning sirens
Other	Yes	Local cable television station and AM radio repeater. Cedar Park Fire Department is IS01 accredited.
Notes:		
GIS Geographic Information System		

7.2.3 Financial Capabilities

Table 7-6 identifies financial tools or resources that the City of Cedar Park could use to help fund mitigation activities.

**TABLE 7-6.
CITY OF CEDAR PARK FINANCIAL MITIGATION CAPABILITIES MATRIX**

Financial Resources	Accessible/Eligible to Use (Yes/No)
Community Development Block Grants	Yes
Capital improvements project funding	Yes
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	Yes (Water and Sewer)
Impact fees for new development	Yes

**TABLE 7-6.
CITY OF CEDAR PARK FINANCIAL MITIGATION CAPABILITIES MATRIX**

Financial Resources	Accessible/Eligible to Use (Yes/No)
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes
Incur debt through special tax bonds	Yes
Incur debt through private activities	No
Withhold spending in hazard prone areas	No
Other	No

7.3 CITY OF FLORENCE

7.3.1 Legal and Regulatory Capabilities

Table 7-7 lists planning and land management tools typically used by local jurisdictions to implement hazard mitigation activities and indicates those that are in place in the City of Florence.

**TABLE 7-7.
CITY OF FLORENCE REGULATORY MITIGATION CAPABILITIES MATRIX**

Regulatory Tool (ordinances, codes, plans)	Yes/No	Comments
General plan	Yes	The Florence 2011-2031 Plan was created in 2010 to help the city prepare for and manage growth.
Zoning ordinance	Yes	7/1999
Subdivision ordinance	Yes	Chapter 10, Subdivision ordinance
Growth management	Yes	Growth is managed by the Comprehensive Plan and Subdivision Ordinance.
Floodplain ordinance	Yes	Part of the Chapter 3, Building Regulations (2008, as amended)
Other special purpose ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	No	
Building code	Yes	Florence adopted the International Building Code and International Residential Code (2006 editions).
Erosion or sediment control program	Yes	Managed by the City Engineer.
Stormwater management	Yes	Managed by the City Engineer.
Site plan review requirements	Yes	Managed by the City Engineer
Capital improvements plan	Yes	Managed by the City Engineer
Economic development plan	No	
Local emergency operations plan	Yes	The City of Florence works in conjunction with the Williamson County Emergency Management.

TABLE 7-7. CITY OF FLORENCE REGULATORY MITIGATION CAPABILITIES MATRIX		
Regulatory Tool (ordinances, codes, plans)	Yes/No	Comments
Other special plans	Yes	Community Wildfire Protection Plan, 2015 (in progress)
Flood insurance study or other engineering study for streams	Yes	FEMA floodplain maps indicate flood insurance is necessary along Salado Creek.
Elevation certificates	No	The Commissioners' Court of Williamson County keeps records of flood elevation certificates on file in its office.
Notes: FEMA Federal Emergency Management Agency		

7.3.2 Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Table 7-8 identifies the City of Florence personnel responsible for activities related to mitigation and loss prevention.

TABLE 7-8. CITY OF FLORENCE ADMINISTRATIVE/TECHNICAL MITIGATION CAPABILITIES MATRIX		
Personnel Resources	Yes/No	Department/Position
Planner/engineer with knowledge of land development/land management practices	Yes	City Engineer
Engineer/professional trained in construction practices related to buildings or infrastructure	Yes	City Engineer
Planner/engineer/scientist with an understanding of natural hazards	Yes	City Engineer
Personnel skilled in GIS	No	Williamson County provides GIS technical support as needed.
Full-time building official	No	City Engineer
Floodplain manager	Yes	Inspector, Contractor
Emergency manager	Yes	The City Alderman serves as the City's Emergency Manager. The Fire Chief serves as the Deputy Emergency Manager.
Grant writer	Yes	Managed by City Administration Office
Other personnel	No	
GIS data: Hazard areas	No	
GIS data: Critical facilities	Yes	Williamson County provides GIS technical support as needed. Critical facilities have been mapped.
GIS data: Building footprints	No	
GIS data: Land use	Yes	Williamson County provides GIS technical support as needed. Land use has been mapped.

TABLE 7-8. CITY OF FLORENCE ADMINISTRATIVE/TECHNICAL MITIGATION CAPABILITIES MATRIX		
Personnel Resources	Yes/No	Department/Position
GIS data: Links to Assessor's data	No	
Warning systems/services (Reverse 911 callback, cable override, outdoor warning signals)	Yes	Reverse 911 and Civil Service Siren (manual control)
Other	No	
Notes: GIS Geographic Information System		

7.3.3 Financial Capabilities

Table 7-9 identifies financial tools or resources that City of Florence could use to help fund mitigation activities.

TABLE 7-9. CITY OF FLORENCE FINANCIAL MITIGATION CAPABILITIES MATRIX	
Financial Resources	Accessible/Eligible to Use (Yes/No)
Community Development Block Grants	Yes
Capital improvements project funding	No
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	No
Impact fees for new development	Yes
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes
Incur debt through special tax bonds	Yes
Incur debt through private activities	No
Withhold spending in hazard prone areas	Yes
Other	No

7.4 CITY OF HUTTO

7.4.1 Legal and Regulatory Capabilities

Table 7-10 lists planning and land management tools typically used by local jurisdictions to implement hazard mitigation activities and indicates those that are in place in the City of Hutto.

**TABLE 7-10.
CITY OF HUTTO REGULATORY MITIGATION CAPABILITIES MATRIX**

Regulatory Tool (ordinances, codes, plans)	Yes/No	Comments
General plan	Yes	Hutto 2040 Comprehensive Plan
Zoning ordinance	Yes	Smart Code 2012
Subdivision ordinance	Yes	Smart Code 2012
Growth management	Yes	Strategic Guide 2035
Floodplain ordinance	Yes	Chapter 7, Stormwater and Drainage Standards
Other special purpose ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	No	
Building code	Yes	Managed by Development Services
Erosion or sediment control program	Yes	Erosion and sediment control is managed by Development Services.
Stormwater management	Yes	Stormwater management is managed by Development Services.
Site plan review requirements	Yes	Managed by Development Services
Capital improvements plan	Yes	Hutto Five-Year Capital Improvement Plan, 2015-2019
Economic development plan	Yes	Key policies and actions to guide economic development are managed by the Hutto Economic Development Corporation.
Local emergency operations plan	No	Hutto works in conjunction with the Williamson County Emergency Management.
Other special plans	No	
Flood insurance study or other engineering study for streams	Yes	Development Services maintains flood insurance rate maps in conjunction with the NFIP. FEMA floodplain maps indicate flood insurance is necessary along Brushy Creek.
Elevation certificates	No	The Commissioners' Court of Williamson County keeps records of flood elevation certificates on file in its office.
Notes:		
FEMA Federal Emergency Management Agency		
NFIP National Flood Insurance Program		

7.4.2 Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Table 7-11 identifies the City of Hutto personnel responsible for activities related to mitigation and loss prevention.

TABLE 7-11. CITY OF HUTTO ADMINISTRATIVE/TECHNICAL MITIGATION CAPABILITIES MATRIX		
Personnel Resources	Yes/No	Department/Position
Planner/engineer with knowledge of land development/land management practices	Yes	Development Services
Engineer/professional trained in construction practices related to buildings or infrastructure	Yes	Development Services
Planner/engineer/scientist with an understanding of natural hazards	Yes	Development Services
Personnel skilled in GIS	Yes	Development Services
Full-time building official	Yes	Development Services
Floodplain manager	Yes	Development Services
Emergency manager	Yes	Hutto works in conjunction with the Williamson County Emergency Manager. The Police Chief serve as the City's Emergency Manager.
Grant writer	Yes	Each department is responsible for their own grant writing.
Other personnel	No	
GIS data: Hazard areas	No	
GIS data: Critical facilities	No	
GIS data: Building footprints	No	
GIS data: Land use	Yes	
GIS data: Links to Assessor's data	No	
Warning systems/services (Reverse 911 callback, cable override, outdoor warning signals)	No	County 911-based emergency phone notifications.
Other	No	
Notes: GIS Geographic Information System		

7.4.3 Financial Capabilities

Table 7-12 identifies financial tools or resources that City of Hutto could use to help fund mitigation activities.

**TABLE 7-12.
CITY OF HUTTO FINANCIAL MITIGATION CAPABILITIES MATRIX**

Financial Resources	Accessible/Eligible to Use (Yes/No)
Community Development Block Grants	Yes
Capital improvements project funding	Yes
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	Yes (water and sewer only)
Impact fees for new development	Yes
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes
Incur debt through special tax bonds	Yes
Incur debt through private activities	No
Withhold spending in hazard prone areas	No
Other	No

PART 2

RISK ASSESSMENT

CHAPTER 8. EXPANSIVE SOILS

8.1 GENERAL BACKGROUND

Expansive and collapsible soils are some of the most widely distributed and costly geologic hazards. Collapsible soils are a group of soils that can rapidly settle or collapse the ground. They are also known as metastable soils and are unsaturated soils that undergo changes in volume and settlement in response to wetting and drying, often resulting in severe damage to structures. The sudden and usually large volume change could cause considerable structural damage. Expansive soil and rock are characterized by clayey material that shrinks as it dries or swells as it becomes wet. In addition, trees and shrubs placed closely to a structure can lead to soil drying and subsequent shrinkage. The parent (source) rock most associated with expansive soils is shale. Figure 8-1 shows expansive soil distribution in the U.S. Collapsible soils consist of loose, dry, low-density materials that collapse and compact under the addition of water or excessive loading. Soil collapse occurs when the land surface is saturated at depths greater than those reached by typical rain events. This saturation eliminates the clay bonds holding the soil grains together. Similar to expansive soils, collapsible soils result in structural damage such as cracking of the foundation, floors, and walls in response to settlement. Swelling soils cause cracked foundations, as well as damage to upper floors of a building when the motion in the structure is significant. Shrinkage as result of dried soils can remove support from buildings or other structures and result in damaging subsidence. Fissures in the soil can also develop. These fissures can facilitate the deep penetration of water when moist conditions or runoff occurs.

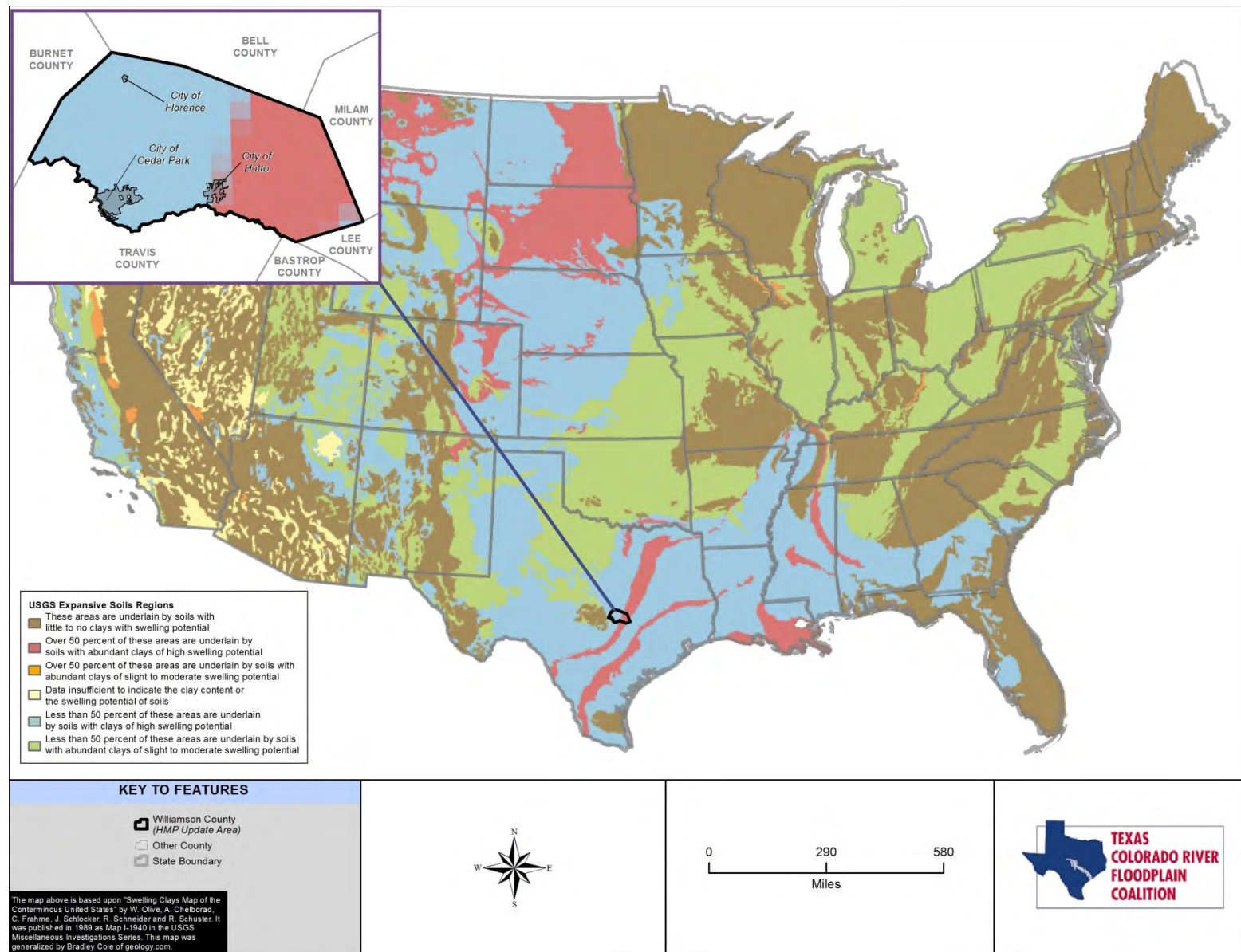


Figure 8-1. Expansive Soil Regions

8.2 HAZARD PROFILE

8.2.1 Past Events

Williamson County and participating communities have soils with clayey textures that have high shrink-swell properties. The areas along the eastern half of the HMP update area are more vulnerable to an expansive soils event than the western half. Here, more than 50% of underlying soils have abundant clays with high swelling potential. This contrasts to less than 50% on the western side. (Figure 8-1). Expansive soils can cause structural damage, and even though structural foundation issues occur in the HMP update area there is little documentation of site-specific past events from local, state, or national datasets.

Expansive soil is a condition that is native to Williamson County and participating communities because of the clay composition of the soils in this region. Expansive soils cannot be documented as a time-specific event, except when it leads to structural and infrastructure damage. There are no specific damage reports or historical records of events in Williamson County and participating communities, however future events can occur. See Chapter 8.2.3 below for more information on future events.

8.2.2 Location

Structural foundation issues are a known occurrence through this region of Central Texas including Williamson County and participating communities. The potential vertical rise of the clay soil in the area can be as high as several inches over a drought cycle. Structural foundations in the participating communities are thus subject to cyclical perimeter lifting and lowering from seasonal changes in soil moisture content because of the semi-arid conditions that persist in the area. Figure 8-1 shows the location of expansive soils areas for the participating communities.

8.2.3 Frequency

Expansive soil is a condition that is native to Williamson County and participating communities. In Central Texas, it can take five or more years for an initial moisture dome to stabilize in a foundation. The establishment of the initial moisture dome usually causes the worst of the damage from foundation deflection. Afterward, the foundation is subject to cyclic perimeter lifting and lowering from seasonal changes in soil moisture content. For example, most homeowners with moving foundations find that cracks widen in the summer and close in the winter because Williamson County and participating communities normally gets most of its annual rainfall in May and October, summers can be quite dry, and evapotranspiration is less in the winter.

Due to the minimal amount of swelling potential, an event is rare or unlikely (event possible in next 10 years) for the western half of the county including the City of Cedar Park and Florence. Due to the amount of swelling potential in the eastern half of the county (including the City of Hutto), an event's likelihood is considered occasional (event possible in next 5 years).

Future Events

The large increase in development between Austin, Texas (Travis County) and Williamson County area could lead to an increase in land subsidence events. More structures, residents, and people could cause a strain on previously undeveloped areas of land and resources. This could increase the probability of an event occurring in Williamson County and the participating communities. Future events are considered rare (event possible in next 10 years) for the western half of the county including the City of Cedar Park and Florence. Future events are considered occasional (event possible in next 5 years) eastern half of the county (including the City of Hutto).

8.2.4 Severity

The severity of expansive soils are largely related to the extent and location of areas that are impacted. Such events can cause property damage as well as loss of life; however, events may also occur in remote areas of the HMP update area where there is little to no impact to people or property.

Expansive soil is the hidden force behind basement and foundation problems. The U.S. Dept. of Agriculture claims that expansive soils are responsible for more home damage every year than floods, tornadoes and hurricanes combined. The U.S. Dept. of Agriculture estimates 50% of all homes in the U.S. are built on expansive soils. Each year in the U.S., expansive soils cause \$2.3 billion in structural damage. Structures may be condemned as a result of this damage resulting in large losses. Shrink-swell problems are the second most likely problem a homeowner would encounter, after insects.

The *State of Texas Hazard Mitigation Plan* defines soil expansion measurements in terms of its swelling potential or volumetric swell. The State uses the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) soil expansion index adopted by ASTM in 1988. This expansion index has been determined to have a greater range and better sensitivity of expansion than other indexes. The following ratings define expansive soil extent 'per the ASTM D4729-11 Expansive Soils Index:

0-20%	Very Low
21-50%	Low
51-90%	Medium
91-130%	High
130%+	Very High

As seen by Figure 8-1, the areas along the eastern half of the HMP update area are more vulnerable to an expansive soils event than the western half. Here, more than 50% of underlying soils have abundant clays with high swelling potential, and therefore fall under the 'Medium' extent. This contrasts to less than 50% on the western side, which would fall under the "Low" extent. Most Unified Building Codes (UBC) mandates that special foundation design consideration be employed if the Expansion Index is 20 or greater.

8.2.5 Warning Time

Soil expansion generally occurs gradually over time; however, these processes may be intensified as a result of natural or human-induced activities.

8.3 SECONDARY HAZARDS

Events that cause damage to improved areas can result in secondary hazards, such as explosions from natural gas lines, loss of utilities such as water and sewer due to shifting infrastructure, and potential failures of reservoir dams. Additionally, these events may occur simultaneously with other natural hazards such as flooding. Erosion can cause undercutting that can result in an increase in landslide or rockfall hazards. Additionally erosion can result in the loss of topsoil, which can affect agricultural production in the area. Deposition can have impacts that aggravate flooding, bury crops, or reduce capacities of water reservoirs.

8.4 CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS

In areas where climate change results in less precipitation and reduced surface-water supplies, communities will pump more groundwater. Changes in precipitation events and the hydrological cycle may result in changes in the rate of subsidence and soil erosion. According to a 2003 paper published by the Soil and Water Conservation Society (Soil and Water Conservation 2003):

The potential for climate change – as expressed in changed precipitation regimes – to increase the risk of soil erosion, surface runoff, and related environmental consequences is clear. The actual damage that would result from such a change is unclear. Regional, seasonal, and temporal variability in precipitation is large both in simulated climate regimes and in the existing climate record. Different landscapes vary greatly in their vulnerability to soil erosion and runoff. Timing

of agricultural production practices creates even greater vulnerabilities to soil erosion and runoff during certain seasons. The effect of a particular storm event depends on the moisture content of the soil before the storm starts. These interactions between precipitation, landscape, and management mean the actual outcomes of any particular change in precipitation regime will be complex.

8.5 EXPOSURE

While all structures and foundations are exposed to expansive soils, Williamson County and participating communities' significant clay soil composition increases the likelihood and severity of the seasonal swelling and contraction of soils. Each participating community's structures and population are potentially exposed and equally at risk by expansive soils. Table 8-1 lists the exposed population and structure count for each participating jurisdiction. The eastern half of the county (including the City of Hutto) are more exposed than the western half of the county (including the City of Cedar Park and Florence)

8.5.1 Population

It can be assumed that the entire planning area is exposed equally to some extent to expansive soils events. Certain areas are more exposed due to geographic location and local weather patterns. Current growth trends could cause more area residents to be exposed to expansive soils. Increased population will increase demands on structure development, as well as surface and sub-surface soil activities, and may introduce new expansive soils in areas where soil expansion activities have not yet occurred.

8.5.2 Property

According to the HAZUS 2.2 inventory data (updated with 2010 U.S. Census data and 2014 RS Means Square Foot Costs), there are 137,095 buildings in the HMP update area with an asset replaceable value of over \$48 million (excluding contents). About 99% of these buildings (and 89% of the building value) are associated with residential housing. Within the participating communities, there are 52,331 buildings (residential, commercial, and other) with a total asset inventory of over \$16 million (excluding contents). Other types of buildings in this report include agricultural, education, religious, and governmental structures. See hazard loss tables for community-specific total assessed numbers (e.g. Table 8-1 and Table 8-3). Table 8-1 lists the exposed structures and population for the participating communities.

TABLE 8-1 EXPOSED STRUCTURES AND POPULATION					
Jurisdiction	Residential	Commercial	Other *	Total Structures	Total Population
City of Cedar Park	16,664	167	101	16,932	53,580
City of Florence	429	7	5	441	1,369
City of Hutto	5,247	6	3	5,256	16,969
Unincorporated Area	29,463	151	88	29,702	99,684
Total	51,803	331	197	52,331	171,602
*Other includes industrial, agricultural, religious, governmental, and educational classifications.					

8.5.3 Critical Facilities and Infrastructure

Any critical facilities or infrastructure that are located in the participating communities on or near areas prone to expansive soils are exposed to risk from the hazard. Bare ground or lack of tree cover may result in additional exposure.

8.5.4 Environment

Expansive soils are naturally occurring processes, but can still cause damage to the natural environment. These processes and events can alter the natural environment where they occur.

8.6 VULNERABILITY

Williamson County and participating communities have low to medium risk from expansive soils because of the minimal amounts of clay with swelling potential of the soils in these communities. Because expansive soils cannot be directly modeled in HAZUS, annualized losses were estimated using GIS-based analysis, historical data analysis, and statistical risk assessment methodology. Event frequency, severity indicators, expert opinions, and historical local knowledge of the region were used for this assessment.

8.6.1 Population

The risk of injury or fatalities as a result of this hazard is limited, but possible. The most vulnerable demographics will be the economically disadvantaged population areas, children under 16 year, and the elderly. Economically disadvantaged families and those living on a fixed income may not have the financial means to adequately deal with the effects of an event and make the necessary structural improvements. The youth and elderly population may require further assistance as dependents if an event were to occur. Table 8-2 show vulnerable populations per participating community.

TABLE 8-2 MOST VULNERABLE POPULATION						
Jurisdiction	Youth Population (< 16)	% of Total Population	Elderly Population (> 65)	% of Total Population	Economically Disadvantage (Income < \$20,000)	% of Total Population
City of Cedar Park	16,510	30.81	3,527	6.58	1,127	2.10
City of Florence	431	31.48	155	11.32	62	4.53
City of Hutto	6,168	36.35	549	3.24	351	2.07
Unincorporated Area	28,939	29.03	8,270	8.30	2,296	2.30
Total	52,048	30.33	12,501	7.28	3,836	2.24

8.6.2 Property

All properties are equally at risk from expansive soils, but properties in poor condition or in particularly vulnerable locations (economically disadvantaged communities and areas with low tree cover) may risk the most damage. Generally, damage is minimal and goes unreported.

Loss estimations for expansive soil hazards are not based on damage functions, because no such damage functions have been generated. Instead, loss estimates were developed representing projected damages

(annualized loss) on exposed values. Historical events, statistical analysis and probability factors were applied to the county's and communities' exposed values to create an annualized loss. Table 8-3 lists the property loss estimates for each participating community. Annualized losses of 'negligible' are less than \$50 annually. Negligible loss hazards are still included despite minimal annualized losses because of the potential for a high value damaging event.

**TABLE 8-3.
LOSS ESTIMATES FOR EXPANSIVE SOIL EVENTS**

Jurisdiction	Exposed Value (\$)	Annualized Loss (\$)	Annualized Loss (%)
City of Cedar Park	138,746,350	Negligible	<0.01
City of Florence	2,055,234	Negligible	<0.01
City of Hutto	31,724,988	Negligible	<0.01
Unincorporated Areas	237,306,359	Negligible	<0.01
Total	409,832,931	Negligible	<0.01

Vulnerability Narrative

The entire participating communities are equally at risk to expansive soils. Table 8-2 lists the vulnerable population per community. Table 8-3 lists the estimated annualized losses in dollars for each participating community.

- City of Cedar Park** - The effects of expansive soils are more likely to be felt in the more developed areas of the City, such as along US 183 or FM 1431. Property owners face additional maintenance costs because of structure foundation issues caused by the swelling of soils. Owners unaware of the areas of higher risk at the time the property was purchased are more at risk to not be prepared for its effects. If an event were to occur near a critical facility, such as an emergency response facility or government building, one of these facilities could be shut down resulting in increased response times to residents. Communities implementing Emergency Response Centers help to mitigate these negative impacts. Structures built without the benefit of building requirements designed to minimize the risk of property damage are more vulnerable as well.
- City of Florence** - Recent weather events of greater disparity (such as short intense periods of rainfall to prolonged drought conditions) cause more stress on areas affected by expansive soils. As the soil expands, cracks in foundations can occur as well as other structural damages. This can cause damages to critical facilities (such as emergency response facilities, government buildings and schools, as well as homes). If major area thoroughfares (such as TX 195) were to be closed or become impassable by an event, response times to the community and mobility into and out of the city would be limited. Structures built without the benefit of building requirements designed to minimize the risk of property damage are more vulnerable as well. Residents unaware of the risks and hazards associated with expansive soils increase their risk of negative impacts.
- City of Hutto** – The City of Hutto is classified as 'No Exposure' due to the number of previous events (0), probability of future events (minimal), and local knowledge.
- Williamson County (Unincorporated Area)** - The areas along the eastern half of the County are more vulnerable to an expansive soils event than the western half. Here, more than 50% of underlying soils have abundant clays with high swelling potential. This contrasts to less than 50% on the western side. Critical facilities and structures that have not been inspected for expansive

soils may have a greater risk. Residents and business owners who are unaware of the dangers of expansive soils are more vulnerable as well. If an event were to occur in one of these areas (or any rural area) response times could be slow. Communities implementing a comprehensive volunteer program to respond to local hazards help to mitigate some of these impacts. Communities who are aware of the more at risk areas, such as through mapping efforts, are better able to prepare for expansive soil events.

Community Perception of Vulnerability

See front page of current chapter for a summary of hazard rankings for Williamson County and participating communities in this HMP update. Chapter 18 gives a detailed description of this rankings and Chapter 19 addresses mitigations actions for this hazard vulnerability.

8.6.3 Critical Facilities and Infrastructure

Even though expansive soils cause enormous amounts of damage, the effects can occur slowly and may not be attributed to a specific event. The damage done by expansive soils is then attributed to poor construction practices or a misconception that all buildings experience this type of damage as they age. Cracked foundations, floors, and basement walls, as well damage to the upper floors of the building when the motion in the structure is significant are typical types of damage done by swelling soils. Shrinkage can remove support from buildings or other structures and result in damaging subsidence.

When critical facilities and infrastructure are affected and closed down for maintenance due to structure foundation problems as a result of soil expansion, critical response times and services to the affected communities will become limited.

8.6.4 Environment

Ecosystems that are exposed to increased soil expansion as a result of the clay content of their soil habitats. However, some soil swelling and contraction is required for healthful ecosystem functioning. Ecosystems that are already exposed to other pressures, such as encroaching development, may be more vulnerable to impacts from these hazards.

8.7 FUTURE TRENDS IN DEVELOPMENT

Jurisdictions in the planning area should ensure that known hazard areas are regulated under their planning and zoning programs. In areas where hazards may be present, permitting processes should require geotechnical investigations to assess risk and vulnerability to hazard areas. Soil expansion issues generally do impact land use and structure development. Issues pertaining to land use in these areas are likely addressed through jurisdictional building codes, ordinances, and regulations.

8.8 SCENARIO

A worst case scenario would occur if a rapidly occurring soil swelling and contraction caused severe structure deformation or the subsurface soil to crack and open up beneath a structure where many individuals lived or worked. This situation could result in a number of injuries or fatalities and would cause extensive damage to the area directly impacted.

8.9 ISSUES

The major issues for soil expansion are the following:

- Onset of actual or observed soil expansion in many cases is related to changes in land use. Land uses permitted in known hazard areas should be carefully evaluated.
- Knowledge of hydrologic factors is critical for evaluating most types of soil swelling.
- Some land use and housing developments have had soil site investigations completed before development. This practice should be reviewed and expanded as needed.

- More detailed analysis should be conducted for critical facilities and infrastructure exposed to hazard areas. This analysis should address how potential structural issues were addressed in facility design and construction.

CHAPTER 9. DAM/LEVEE FAILURE

DAM/LEVEE FAILURE RANKING	
Williamson County	Medium
City of Cedar Park	Medium
City of Florence	Low
City of Hutto	Low

9.1 GENERAL BACKGROUND

9.1.1 Dams

Water is an essential natural resource and one of the most efficient ways to manage and control water resources is through dam construction. A dam is defined in the Texas Water Code as a barrier, including one for flood detention, designed to impound liquid volumes and which has a height of dam greater than six feet” (Texas Administrative Code, Ch. 299, 1986).

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) has jurisdiction over rule changes to dams as 99% of dams are under state regulatory authority. Those regulations are implemented by the TCEQ Dam Safety Program, which monitors and regulates both private and public dams in Texas. The program periodically inspects dams that pose a high or significant hazard and makes recommendations and reports to dam owners to help them maintain safe facilities. The primary goal of the state’s Dam Safety Program is to reduce the risk to lives and property from the consequences of dam failure.

In 2008, TCEQ proposed several rule changes including the definition of dams and dam classifications. According to the new definition, a dam in Texas is a barrier with a “height greater than or equal to 25 feet and a maximum storage (top of dam) capacity of 15 acre-feet; a height greater than 6 feet and a maximum storage capacity greater than or equal to 50 acre-feet; or one that poses a threat to human life or property in the event of failure, regardless of height or maximum storage capacity.” Figure 9-1 shows the specifications required for a dam to be regulated by TCEQ.

DEFINITIONS

Breach — An opening through which floodwaters may pass after part of a levee has given way.

Dam Failure — An uncontrolled release of impounded water due to structural deficiencies in a dam.

Emergency Action Plan — A document that identifies potential emergency conditions at a dam and specifies actions to be followed to minimize property damage and loss of life. The plan specifies actions the dam owner should take to alleviate problems at a dam. It contains procedures and information to assist the dam owner in issuing early warning and notification messages to responsible downstream emergency management authorities of the emergency situation. It also contains inundation maps to show emergency management authorities the critical areas for action in case of an emergency. (FEMA 64)

High Hazard Dam — Dams where failure or operational error will probably cause loss of human life. (FEMA 333)

Significant Hazard Dam — Dams where failure or operational error will result in no probable loss of human life but can cause economic loss, environmental damage, or disruption of lifeline facilities, or can impact other concerns. Significant hazard dams are often located in rural or agricultural areas but could be located in areas with population and significant infrastructure. (FEMA 333)

Accredited Levee — A levee that is shown on a Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) as providing protection from the 1% annual chance or greater flood. A **non-accredited or de-accredited levee** is a levee that is not shown on a FIRM as providing protection from the 1% annual chance or greater flood. A **provisionally accredited levee** is a previously accredited levee that has been de-accredited for which data and/or documentation is pending that will show the levee is compliant with National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) regulations.

Source: DamSafetyAction.Org, Texas

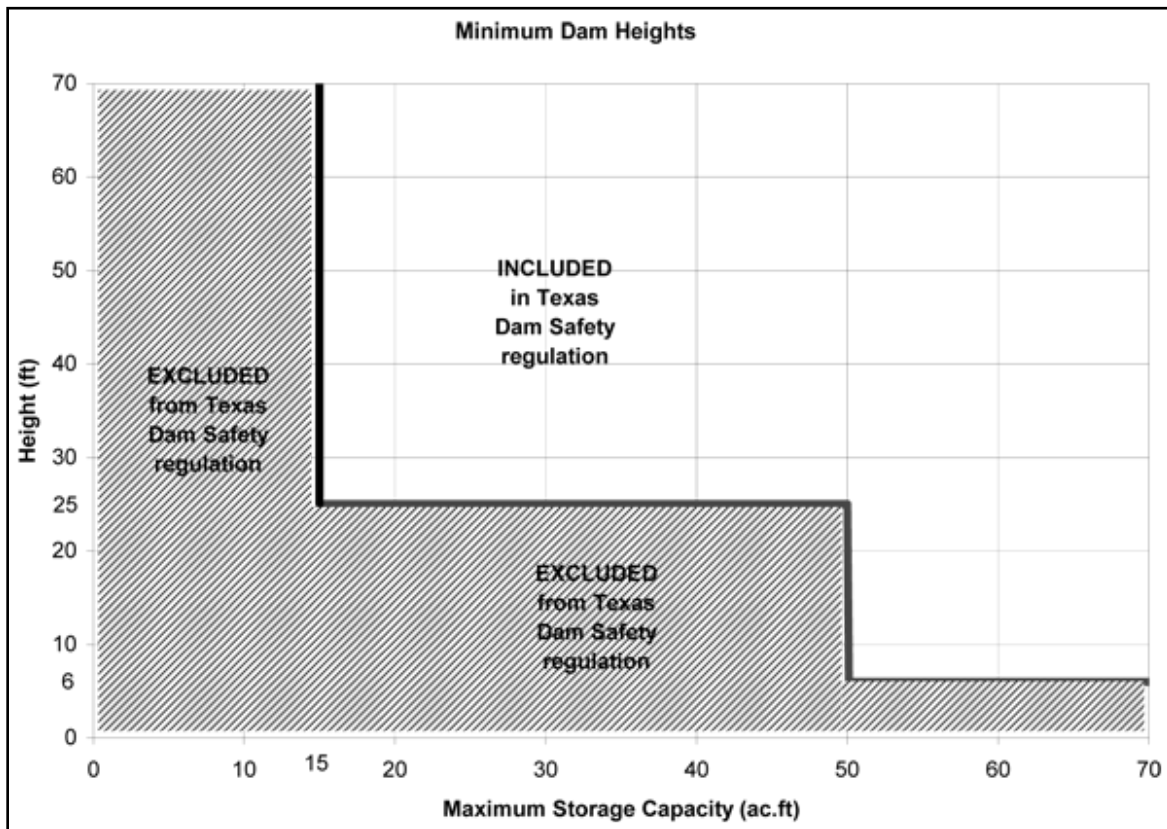


Figure 9-1. TCEQ Dam Definition

The majority of dams and lakes in Texas are used for water supply. Dams also provide benefits such as irrigation for agriculture, hydropower, flood control, maintenance of lake levels, and recreation. The primary purposes and benefits of dams are shown on Figure 9-2. However, despite the benefits and importance of dams to our public works infrastructure, many safety issues exist for dams as with any complex infrastructure; the most serious threat is dam failure. Approximately 75% of the dams in Williamson County are owned by either the local government or local government agency. The remaining 25% are privately owned.

Source: FEMA, Dams

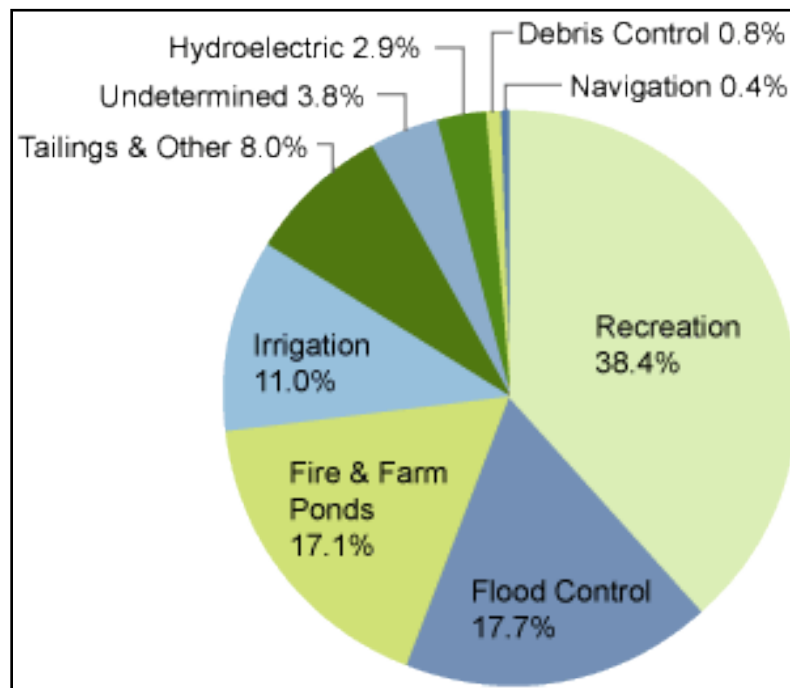


Figure 9-2. Primary Purpose/Benefit of U.S. Dams

Approximately 75% of the dams in all of Williamson County and participating communities are owned by either the local government or local government agency. The remaining 25% are privately owned. See Figure 9-3 for location of dams in the participating communities.

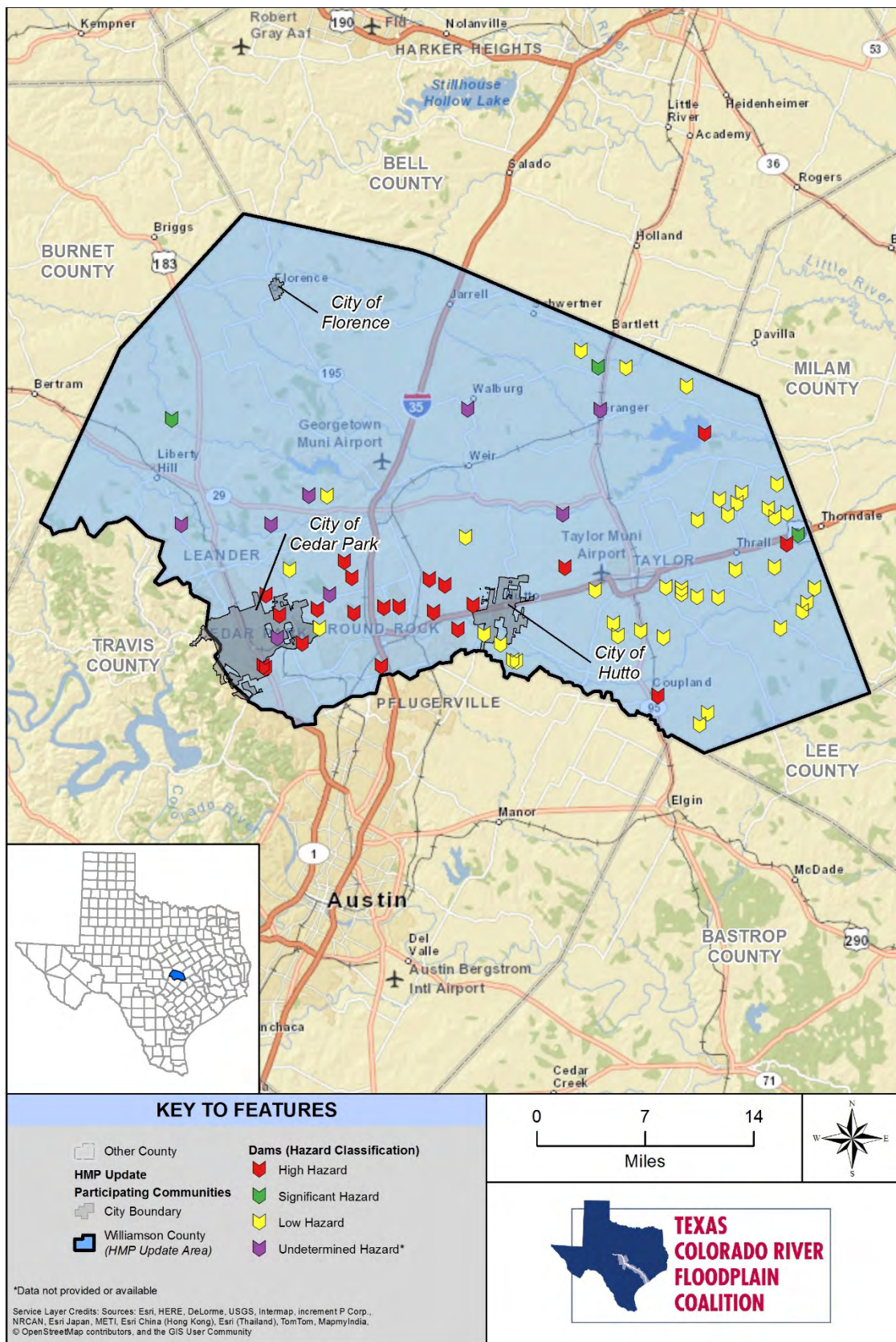


Figure 9-3. Locations of Dams in Williamson County

9.1.2 Levees

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) defines a levee as a “man-made structure, usually an earthen embankment, designed and constructed in accordance with sound engineering practices to contain, control, or divert the flow of water so as to provide protection from temporary flooding.” The terms dike and levee are sometimes used interchangeably. A few examples of levee systems are the Texas City Hurricane Protection Structure, Freeport Hurricane Protection Structure, the Port Arthur Hurricane Protection Structure in the Houston area, and the Trinity Floodway Levees in the Dallas area. Levees reduce the risk of flooding but no levee system can eliminate all flood risk. There is always a chance that a flood will exceed the capacity of a levee, no matter how well built. Levees can work to provide critical time for local emergency management officials to safely evacuate residents during flooding events. The possibility exists that levees can be overtopped or breached by large floods; however, levees sometimes fail even when a flood is small.

Although there are levees in all 50 states, there is no single agency responsible for levee construction and maintenance. It is a common misperception that U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) manages all levees in the nation. In reality, the levees included in the USACE Levee Safety Program represent only about 10% of the nation’s levees (as estimated by the National Committee on Levee Safety). Some estimates indicate that over 100,000 miles of levees exist across the nation. Of that number, the USACE designed and constructed over 14,000 miles of levees with another 14,000 to 16,000 miles operated by other federal agencies, such as the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation. The majority of the nation’s levees were constructed by private and non-federal interests and are not federally operated or maintained. However, more than 10 million people live or work behind USACE program levees. For this reason, USACE considers its role in assessing, communicating, and managing risk to be a top priority. Figure 9-4 shows USACE program levees versus other levee programs. Williamson County and participating communities do not have any known levees.

Flooding can happen anywhere, but certain areas are especially prone to serious flooding. To help communities understand their risk behind levee structures, FEMA uses levee accreditation on flood insurance rate maps (FIRM) to show the locations with reduced risks from the base flood. Conditions in, near, or under levees can change due to environmental factors. The FIRMs take these factors into consideration. If the risk level for a property changes, so may the requirement to carry flood insurance.

Levee accreditation is FEMA’s recognition that a levee is reasonably certain to contain the base (1% annual chance exceedance, sometimes referred to as the 100-year flood) regulatory flood. In order to be accredited, levee owners must certify to FEMA that the levee will provide protection from the base flood. Certification is a technical finding by a professional engineer based on data, drawings, and analyses that the levee system meets the minimum acceptable standards. FEMA’s accreditation is not a guarantee of performance; it is intended to provide updated information for insurance and floodplain development.

Source: USACE

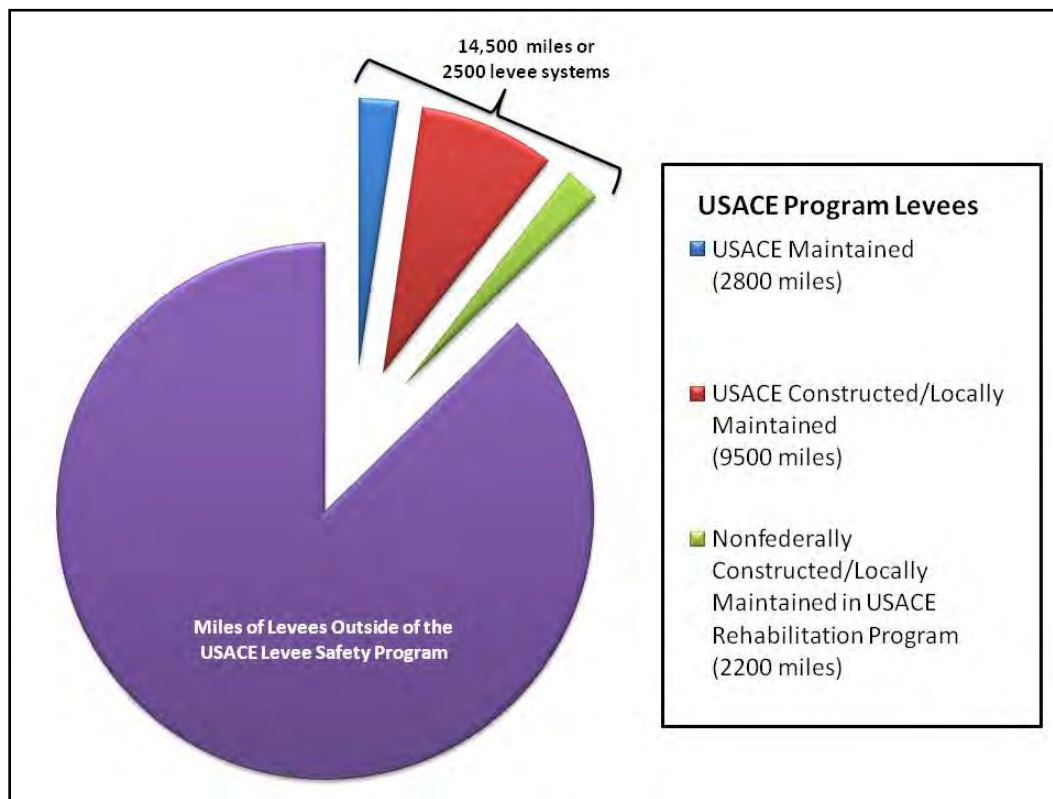


Figure 9-4. U.S. Levee Systems

9.1.3 Causes of Dam Failure

Dam failure is a collapse or breach in a dam. While most dams have storage volumes small enough that failures have little or no repercussions, dams with large storage amounts can cause significant downstream flooding. Dam failures in the United States typically occur from any one or combination of the following:

- Overtopping of the primary dam structure, which accounts for 34% of all dam failures, can occur due to inadequate spillway design, settlement of the dam crest, blockage of spillways, and other factors.
- Foundation defects due to differential settlement, slides, slope instability, uplift pressures, and foundation seepage can also cause dam failure. These account for 30% of all dam failures.
- Failure due to piping and seepage accounts for 20% of all failures. These are caused by internal erosion due to piping and seepage, erosion along hydraulic structures such as spillways, erosion due to animal burrows, and cracks in the dam structure.
- Failure due to problems with conduits and valves, typically caused by the piping of embankment material into conduits through joints or cracks, constitutes 10% of all failures.

The remaining 6% of U.S. dam failures are due to miscellaneous causes. Many dam failures in the United States have been secondary results from other disasters. The prominent causes are earthquakes, landslides, extreme storms, massive snowmelt, equipment malfunction, structural damage, foundation failures, and sabotage.

Poor construction, lack of maintenance and repair, and deficient operational procedures are preventable or correctable by a program of regular inspections. Terrorism and vandalism are serious concerns that all

operators of public facilities must plan for; these threats are under continuous review by public safety agencies.

9.1.4 Causes of Levee Failure

Levee data used in this report is from the FEMA Midterm Levee Inventory (MLI) and the Hazards, United States-Multi Hazard (HAZUS-MH) database. The FEMA MLI captures all levee data (USACE and non-USACE), with a primary focus on levees that provide protection from the base (1% annual chance) flood. Levees providing less than base flood protection will also be included, but only for those levees with data readily available. The HAZUS-MH database and the FEMA MLI database did not list any levees in Williamson County. However, it is possible that there are private levees located within the county that are not listed in these databases.

A levee breach occurs when part of a levee gives way, creating an opening through which floodwaters may pass. A breach may occur gradually or suddenly. The most dangerous breaches happen quickly during periods of high water. The resulting torrent can quickly swamp a large area behind the failed levee with little or no warning.

Earthen levees can be damaged in several ways. For instance, strong river currents and waves can erode the surface. Debris and ice carried by floodwaters—and even large objects such as boats or barges—can collide with and gouge the levee. Trees growing on a levee can blow over, leaving a hole where the root wad and soil used to be. Burrowing animals can create holes that enable water to pass through a levee. If severe enough, any of these situations can lead to a zone of weakness that could cause a levee breach. In seismically active areas, earthquakes and ground shaking can cause a loss of soil strength, weakening a levee and possibly resulting in failure. Seismic activity can also cause levees to slide or slump, both of which can lead to failure. Unfortunately, in the rare occurrence when a levee system fails or is overtopped, severe flooding can occur due to increased elevation differences associated with levees and the increased water velocity that is created.

It is also important to remember that no levee provides protection from events for which it was not designed, and proper operation and maintenance are necessary to reduce the probability of failure. In some cases, flooding may not be directly attributable to a river, stream, or lake overflowing its banks. Rather, it may simply be the combination of excessive rainfall or snowmelt, saturated ground, and inadequate drainage. With no place to go, the water will find the lowest elevations—areas that are often not in a floodplain. This type of flooding, often referred to as sheet flooding, is becoming increasingly prevalent as development outstrips the ability of the drainage infrastructure to properly carry and disburse the water flow. Flooding also occurs due to combined storm and sanitary sewers that cannot handle the amount of water.

The complicated nature of levee protection was made evident by events such as Hurricane Katrina. Flooding can be exacerbated by levees that are breached or overtopped. As a result, FEMA and USACE are re-evaluating their policies regarding enforcement of levee maintenance and post-flood rebuilding. Both agencies are also conducting stricter inspections to determine how much protection individual levees actually provide. The Texas Water Development Board's (TWDB) mission is to provide leadership, information, education, and support for planning, financial assistance, and outreach for the conservation and responsible development of water for Texas. TWDB will assist qualifying entities who are in good standing with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) through technical and financial assistance. TWDB assistance may include grant funding, participation in levee inspections, assistance in developing Maintenance Deficiency Correction Plans, site visits, and participation in public hearings. In addition, the TWDB will also discourage the construction of new levees to protect new developments, and instead encourage other types of flood mitigation projects.

9.1.5 Regulatory Oversight

The potential for catastrophic flooding due to dam failures led to passage of the National Dam Safety Act (Public Law 92-367). The National Dam Safety Program requires a periodic engineering analysis of every major dam in the country. The goal of this FEMA-monitored effort is to identify and mitigate the risk of dam failure so as to protect the lives and property of the public.

Texas Rules and Regulations for Dam Safety and Dam Construction

Effective September 1, 2013, dams are exempt from safety requirements if they are located on private property, have a maximum impoundment capacity of less than 500 acre-feet, are classified as low or significant hazard, are located in a county with a population of less than 350,000 (as per 2010 U.S. Census), and are not located within the corporate limits of a municipality. Dam owners will still have to comply with maintenance and operation requirements. There is no exemption expiration date. Figure 9-5 shows counties in Texas that fall under this exemption criteria. Approximately 60 of the dams in Williamson County are non-exempt while the others are exempt per 30 TAC 299. Dam count and exemptions 30 TAC 299 are detailed below by jurisdiction in Table 9-1.

TABLE 9-1. DAM COUNTS AND EXEMPTIONS		
Jurisdiction	Dam Count	Exemptions
City of Cedar Park	6	0
City of Florence	0	0
City of Hutto	1	0
Unincorporated Areas	57	0
Total	64	0
*Dams data provided by Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) in 2015.		

To help the State Dam Safety Program achieve its goal, the state's dam safety regulations now include the requirement for emergency action plans on all non-exempt Significant-Hazard and High-Hazard Potential dams (Title 30, Texas Administrative Code, Ch. 299, 299.61b).

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Dam Safety Program

USACE is responsible for safety inspections of some federal and non-federal dams in the United States that meet the size and storage limitations specified in the National Dam Safety Act. USACE has inventoried dams; surveyed each state and federal agency's capabilities, practices, and regulations regarding design, construction, operation and maintenance of the dams; and developed guidelines for inspection and evaluation of dam safety (USACE 1997).

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Dam Safety Program

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) cooperates with a large number of federal and state agencies to ensure and promote dam safety. More than 3,000 dams are part of regulated hydroelectric projects in the FERC program. Two-thirds of these are more than 50 years old. As dams age, concern about their safety and integrity grows, so oversight and regular inspection are important. FERC inspects hydroelectric projects on an unscheduled basis to investigate the following:

- Potential dam safety problems
- Complaints about constructing and operating a project

- Safety concerns related to natural disasters
- Issues concerning compliance with the terms and conditions of a license

Every 5 years, an independent engineer approved by the FERC must inspect and evaluate projects with dams higher than 32.8 feet (10 meters) or with a total storage capacity of more than 2,000 acre-feet.

FERC monitors and evaluates seismic research and applies it in investigating and performing structural analyses of hydroelectric projects. FERC also evaluates the effects of potential and actual large floods on the safety of dams. During and following floods, FERC visits dams and licensed projects, determines the extent of damage, if any, and directs any necessary studies or remedial measures the licensee must undertake. The FERC publication *Engineering Guidelines for the Evaluation of Hydropower Projects* guides the FERC engineering staff and licensees in evaluating dam safety. The publication is frequently revised to reflect current information and methodologies.

FERC requires licensees to prepare emergency action plans and conducts training sessions on how to develop and test these plans. The plans outline an early warning system if there is an actual or potential sudden release of water from a dam due to failure. The plans include operational procedures that may be used, such as reducing reservoir levels and reducing downstream flows, as well as procedures for notifying affected residents and agencies responsible for emergency management. These plans are frequently updated and tested to ensure that everyone knows what to do in emergency situations.

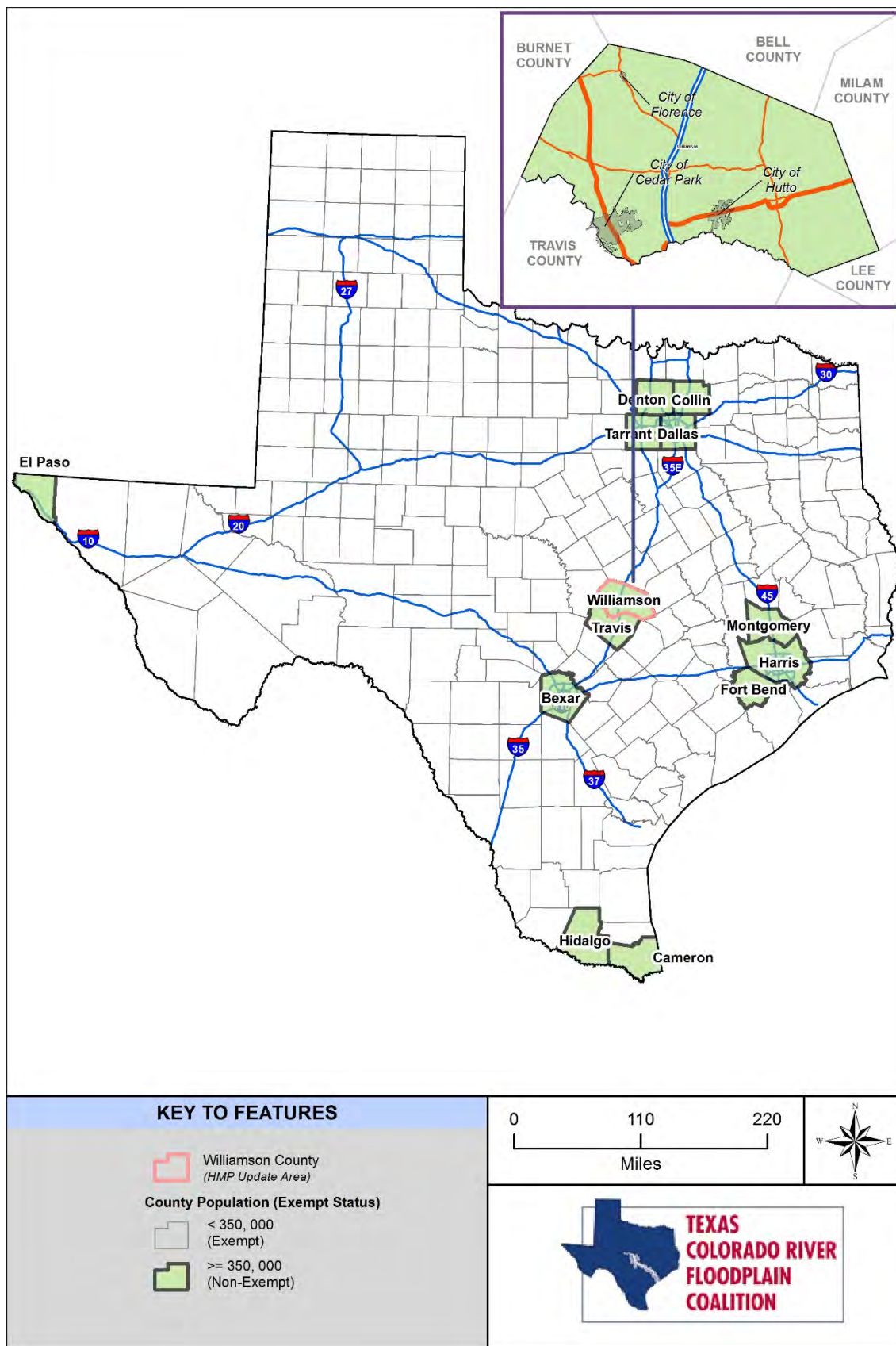


Figure 9-5. Texas County Population Exemptions for Dams

9.2 HAZARD PROFILE

9.2.1 Past Events

There are approximately 7,290 dams in the inventory of dams in Texas. Only two major dam failures have occurred in the entire Texas Colorado River Floodplain Coalition (TCRFC) planning region. Both occurred in the City of Austin, which is not a participating jurisdiction in this effort. The last failure for the city was in 1915. There have been no previous dam failure events in Williamson County and the participating communities.

After a series of high-profile failures throughout the United States during the 1960s and early 1970s, the U.S. Congress enacted legislation mandating inspections and strict safety requirements for all governmental and privately operated dams. Stricter state and federal dam safety regulations were adopted in the 1970s and 1980s as a direct response to numerous dam failures across the country. These standards require that dams be able to withstand the most severe flood imaginable, the Probable Maximum Flood (PMF). This flood is so severe and statistically remote that its probability of occurrence in any given year cannot be measured. Since that time the number of failures and deaths has dramatically decreased.

The Lower Colorado River Authority (LCRA) conducted a Dam Modernization Program between 1994 and 2004 to strengthen the dams in its jurisdiction and ensure their safety for years to come. This program addressed a common problem with the stability of the “gravity” sections of the dams. Since gravity sections derive strength from their size and weight, post-tensioned anchors were added to improve stability. The dam modernization program helps ensure that LCRA’s dams meet required design safety standards to resist the water load and pressure of the PMF.

An extreme precipitation event occurred May 23 through 25, 2015, (this event is further outlined in Chapter 12, Flood) causing a rise in Lake Granger (Figure 9-6) and Lake Georgetown (Figure 9-7); however no releases occurred from LCRA.

Source: USGS

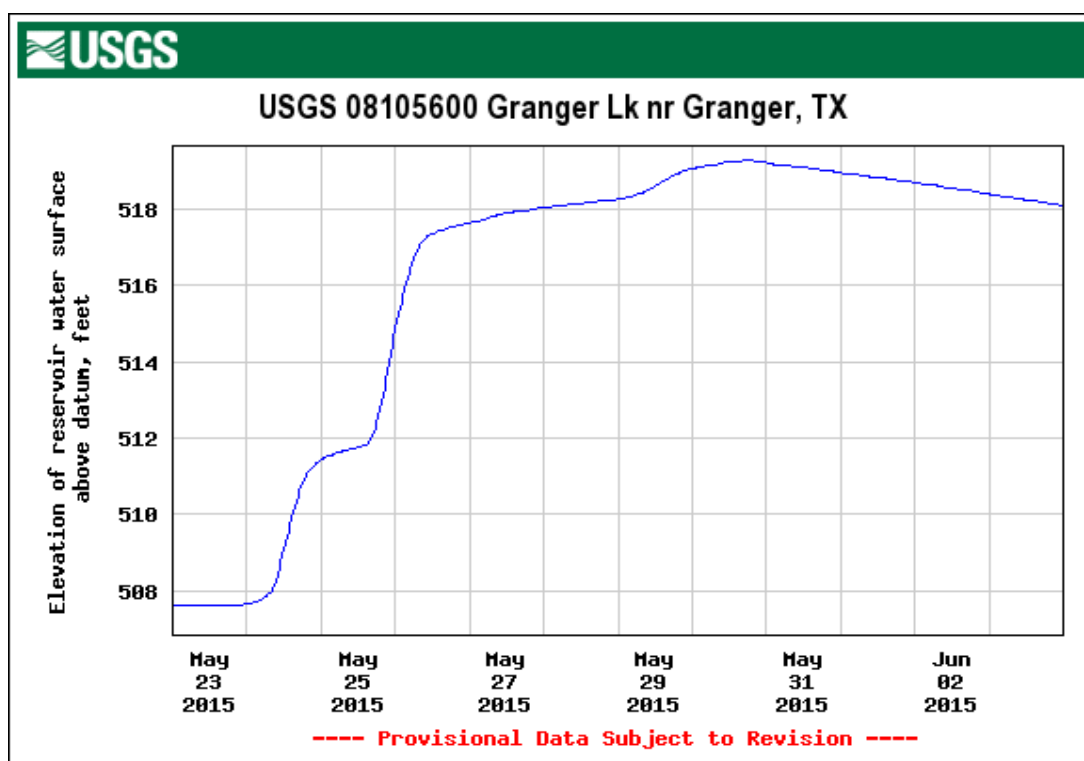


Figure 9-6. Lake Granger Water Surface Elevation During the May 2015 Precipitation Event

Source: USGS

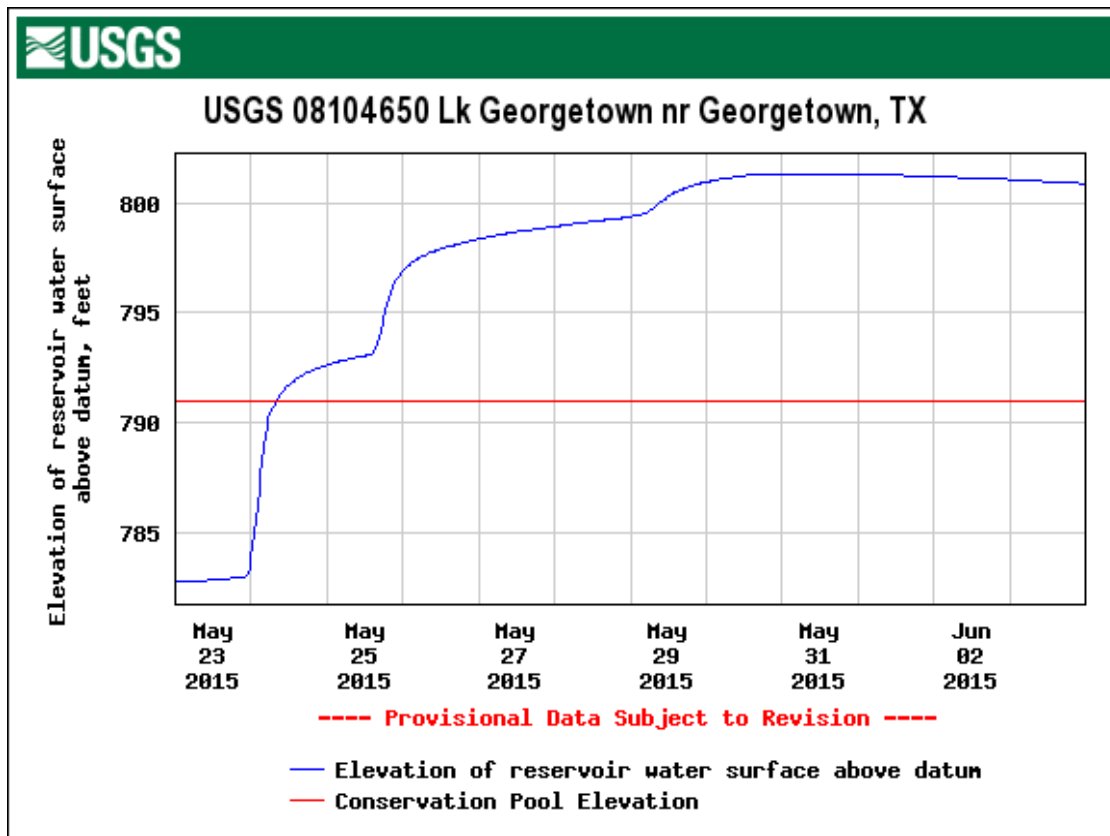


Figure 9-7. Lake Georgetown Water Surface Elevation During the May 2015 Precipitation Event

9.2.2 Location

TWDB provided a database of dams based on the National Inventory of Dams. Table 9-2 shows the number documented high and significant hazard dams in each participating community. This database lists 64 dams in Williamson County and participating communities and classifies dams based on the potential hazard to the downstream area resulting from failure or mis-operation of the dam or facilities:

- High-Hazard Potential—Probable loss of life (one or more persons)
- Significant-Hazard Potential—No probable loss of human life but can cause economic loss, environment damage, disruption of lifeline facilities, or impact other concerns; often located in predominantly rural or agricultural areas but could be located in areas with population and significant infrastructure
- Low-Hazard Potential—No probable loss of human life and low economic or environmental losses; losses are principally limited to the owner's property

Based on these classifications, there are 21 high-hazard and 3 significant-hazard dams in Williamson County. The high-and significant-hazard dams in the participating communities and unincorporated county are listed on Table 9-2. Figure 9-8 shows locations of the high-hazard and significant hazard dams in the county. Figure 9-8. shows the estimated potential dam inundation extents and population vulnerability. There are no known levees in the planning area.

**TABLE 9-2.
HIGH- AND SIGNIFICANT-HAZARD DAMS IN WILLIAMSON COUNTY**

Name	Near City ^a	Max Storage (Acre-Feet)	Hazard Class
Buttercup Creek State Dam	City of Cedar Park	395	High
City Lake No 1 Dam	Williamson County Unincorporated Area	282	Significant
Donahoe Creek Ws Scs Site 2 Dam	Williamson County Unincorporated Area	4,698	Significant
Granger Dam	Williamson County Unincorporated Area	561,100	High
Lower Brushy Creek Ws Scs Site 20 Dam	Williamson County Unincorporated Area	992	High
San Gabriel River Ranch Lake Dam	Williamson County Unincorporated Area	72	Significant
Upper Brushy Creek Ws Scs Site 10a Dam	Williamson County Unincorporated Area	1,872	High
Upper Brushy Creek Ws Scs Site 10b Dam	Williamson County Unincorporated Area	990	High
Upper Brushy Creek Ws Scs Site 13a Dam	Williamson County Unincorporated Area	2,061	High
Upper Brushy Creek Ws Scs Site 14 Dam	Williamson County Unincorporated Area	1,760	High
Upper Brushy Creek Ws Scs Site 15 Dam	Williamson County Unincorporated Area	1,082	High
Upper Brushy Creek Ws Scs Site 18 Dam	Williamson County Unincorporated Area	1,548	High
Upper Brushy Creek Ws Scs Site 19 Dam	Williamson County Unincorporated Area	926	High
Upper Brushy Creek Ws Scs Site 25 Dam	Williamson County Unincorporated Area	1,728	High
Upper Brushy Creek Ws Scs Site 3 Dam	Williamson County Unincorporated Area	4,954	High
Upper Brushy Creek Ws Scs Site 32 Dam	Williamson County Unincorporated Area	843	High
Upper Brushy Creek Ws Scs Site 4 Dam	City of Cedar Park	2,679	High
Upper Brushy Creek Ws Scs Site 6 Dam	City of Cedar Park	3,220	High
Upper Brushy Creek Ws Scs Site 7 Dam	City of Cedar Park	5,234	High

a. Data shown in this table is for dams in participating communities only.
Source: Texas Water Development Board

There are an uncounted number of ‘non-jurisdictional’ dams on public and private lands in the planning area. These are small dams that normally do not store water but may impound water during heavy precipitation events. Because they are not monitored or maintained, there is potential for them to overtop or fail and cause flooding and property damage during a significant rainfall event. The extent and risk associated with these dams is not known.

The areas of the participating communities most likely to be impacted by a dam failure are the Cedar Park area through the City of Round Rock to Hutto and along the San Gabriel River (North Fork and South Fork) and Brushy Creek. Williamson County could be impacted by several high-hazard dams that are located outside of the planning area. If a failure of one of these high-hazard dams occurred, it could result in loss of life. Other high-hazard dams are located outside of the county and their drainages enter Williamson County either by direct drainage through parts of the county or by inflow into the San Gabriel River or Berry Creek upstream from Burnet County. A detailed description of exposure and vulnerability per jurisdiction is described in Chapter 9.5 and Chapter 9.6. Dams located outside of the planning area that could affect the participating communities include Baum Dam, and Hamilton Creek WS SCS Sites 1-3 Dams. Baum Dam is located approximately 15 miles upstream of Liberty City on a tributary to Bear Creek (on the Western edge of Williamson County). The Hamilton Creek WS SCS Sites are approximately 30 miles upstream of Liberty City on and around the South Fork San Gabriel River. Because of these three dam’s upstream location and size, any major dam breach will minimally effect Williamson County.

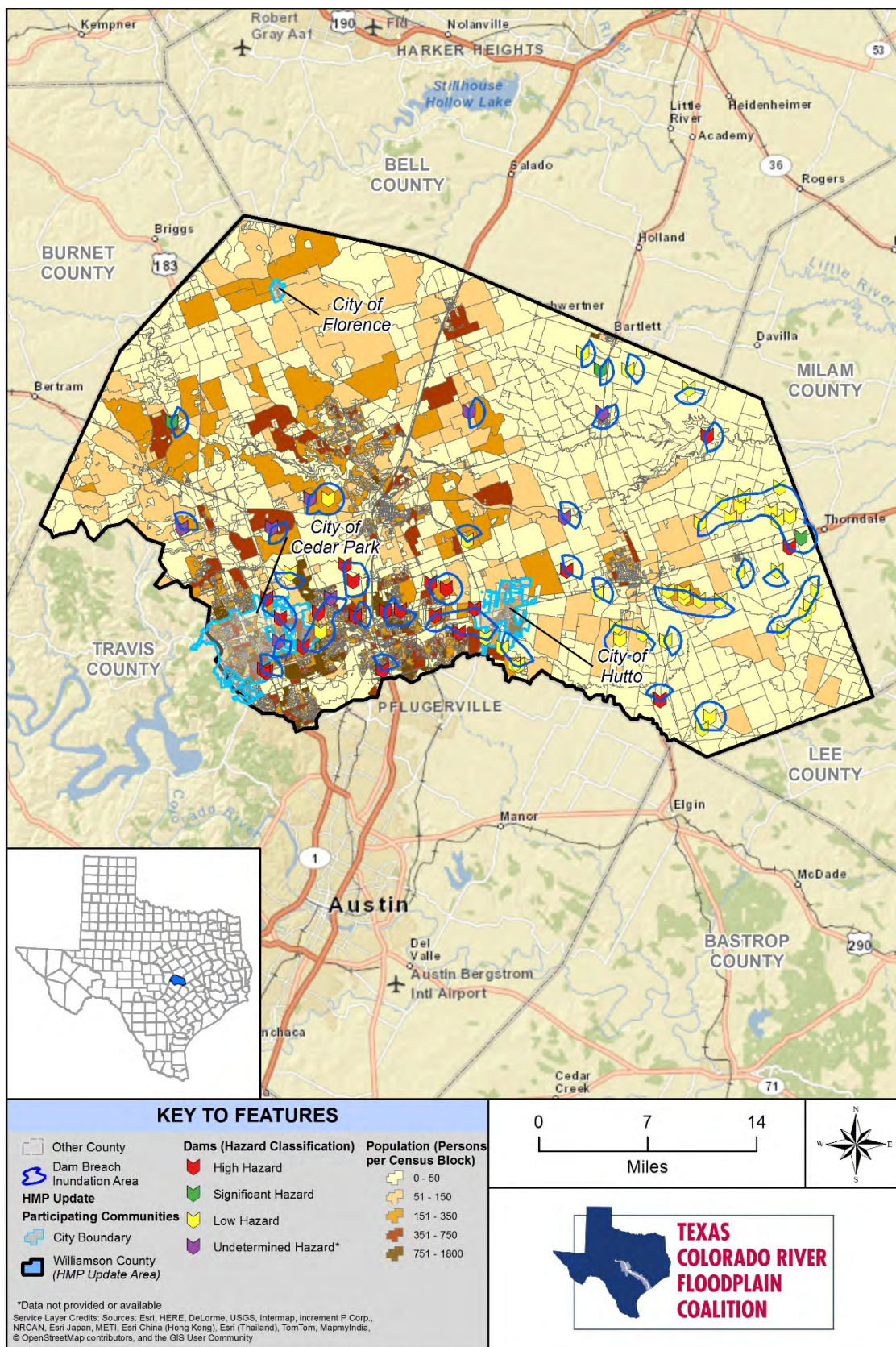


Figure 9-8. Locations of Dams in Williamson County

9.2.3 Frequency

There has been no occurrence of dam failure in the past 100 years in the HMP update area. Overall, the probability of a dam failure somewhere in Williamson County and the participating communities is considered rare or unlikely (event not possible in the next 10 years). This same probability applies to future events (event not possible in the next 10 years).

9.2.4 Severity

USACE and TCEQ developed the classification system shown in Table 9-3 and Table 9-4 for the hazard potential of dam failures. The hazard rating systems are both based only on the potential consequences of a dam failure; neither system takes into account the probability of such failures. Table 9-3 shows the specifications required for a dam to be regulated by TCEQ.

TABLE 9-3. USACE HAZARD POTENTIAL CLASSIFICATION				
Hazard Category ^a	Direct Loss of Life ^b	Lifeline Losses ^c	Property Losses ^d	Environmental Losses ^e
Low	None (rural location, no permanent structures for human habitation)	No disruption of services (cosmetic or rapidly repairable damage)	Private agricultural lands, equipment, and isolated buildings	Minimal incremental damage
Significant	Possible (rural location, only transient or day-use facilities)	Disruption of essential facilities and access	Major public and private facilities	Major mitigation required
High	Certain (one or more persons; extensive residential, commercial, or industrial development)	Disruption of essential facilities and access	Extensive public and private facilities	Extensive mitigation cost or impossible to mitigate
a. Categories are assigned to overall projects, not individual structures at a project. b. Loss of life potential based on inundation mapping of area downstream of the project. Analyses of loss of life potential should take into account the population at risk, time of flood wave travel, and warning time. c. Indirect threats to life caused by the interruption of lifeline services due to project failure or operational disruption; for example, loss of critical medical facilities or access to them. d. Damage to project facilities and downstream property and indirect impact due to loss of project services, such as impact due to loss of a dam and navigation pool, or impact due to loss of water or power supply. e. Environmental impact downstream caused by the incremental flood wave produced by the project failure, beyond what would normally be expected for the magnitude flood event under which the failure occurs. Source: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 1995				

**TABLE 9-4.
TCEQ HAZARD POTENTIAL CLASSIFICATION**

Hazard Category	Human Impact	Economic Impact
Low	No loss of life expected (no lives or permanent habitable structures in the inundation area)	Minimal economic loss (failure may cause damage to occasional farms, agricultural improvements, and minor highways)
Significant	Loss of life is possible (1 to 6 lives or 1 to 2 permanent habitable structures in the inundation area)	Appreciable economic loss (failure may cause damage to isolated homes, secondary highways, minor railroads, or cause interruption of public services)
High	Loss of life is expected (7 or more lives or 3 or more permanent habitable structures in the inundation area)	Excessive economic losses (failure may cause damage to public, agricultural, industrial, or commercial facilities or utilities, and main highways or railroads)
Source: Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, http://www.tceq.texas.gov/field/damsafetyprog.html		

9.2.5 Warning Time

Warning time for dam failure varies depending on the cause of the failure. In events of extreme precipitation or massive snowmelt, evacuations can be planned with sufficient time. In the event of a structural failure due to earthquake, there may be no warning time. A dam's structural type also affects warning time. Earthen dams do not tend to fail completely or instantaneously. Once a breach is initiated, discharging water erodes the breach until either the reservoir water is depleted or the breach resists further erosion. Concrete gravity dams also tend to have a partial breach as one or more monolith sections are forced apart by escaping water. The time of breach formation ranges from a few minutes to a few hours (USACE 1997).

Emergency action plans for all high-hazard dams that would affect Williamson County are on file with TCEQ. Additionally, possible evacuation routes in the event of a failure have been identified.

9.3 SECONDARY HAZARDS

Dam failure can cause severe downstream flooding, depending on the magnitude of the failure. Other potential secondary hazards of dam failure are landslides around the reservoir perimeter, bank erosion on the rivers, and destruction of downstream habitat.

9.4 CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS

Dams are designed partly based on assumptions about a river's flow behavior, expressed as hydrographs. Changes in weather patterns can have significant effects on the hydrograph used for the design of a dam. If the hydrograph changes, it is conceivable that the dam can lose some or all of its designed margin of safety, also known as freeboard. If freeboard is reduced, dam operators may be forced to release increased volumes earlier in a storm cycle in order to maintain the required margins of safety. Such early releases of increased volumes can increase flood potential downstream.

Dams are constructed with safety features known as "spillways." Spillways are put in place on dams as a safety measure in the event of the reservoir filling too quickly. Spillway overflow events, often referred to as "design failures," result in increased discharges downstream and increased flooding potential. Although climate change will not increase the probability of catastrophic dam failure, it may increase the probability of design failures.

9.5 EXPOSURE

Dam data records and exposures are described in general in this section. Figure 9-8. shows potential estimated areas of impact by a dam breach and population vulnerability by census block.

Table 9-5 below list the dams in each jurisdiction, as well as dam height, maximum discharge, and storage. A higher discharge and storage area corresponds with a greater extent of damage from a dam failure. High hazard dams (Table 9-2) are susceptible to human, economic, and environmental impact from a failure (Table 9-3 and Table 9-4). This table includes major upstream dams outside of the planning area that may affect Williamson County participating communities. However, due to their distant location from the planning area, the effects of a dam breach are minimized and likely would not significantly contribute to damages.

Overall, dam failure impacts would likely be rare and limited in Williamson County, largely affecting the downstream areas during a failure event. Roads closed due to dam failure floods could result in serious transportation disruptions due to the limited number of roads in the county. The maximum inundation depth for a dam breach would be in line to the height of the dam, as listed in the table below. Small dams in the rural parts of unincorporated area of the county do not have the data available to predict breach analysis inundation effects on local road crossing (This applies to the Cities of Cedar Park, Florence, and Hutto as well as the rural unincorporated areas of the county). Existing road closure policies and emergency management practices will be used. The San Gabriel River at Georgetown South Fork has an action stage of 5' and a moderate flood stage of 13'. Upper Brush Creek WS SCS Site 6 dam (in Cedar Park Texas) has an 'Observe Level' (water level of reservoir) of ~905' and a normal pool elevation of ~888.5'. Upper Brush Creek WS SCS Site 17 dam (upstream of Hutto, Texas) has an 'Observe Level' (water level of reservoir) of ~978' and a normal pool elevation of ~670'. The City of Florence does not have any dams in or upstream of its jurisdiction. Participating communities use gauges for measurements, monitoring of conditions, road closures, and emergency conditions during events.

TABLE 9-5. WILLIAMSON COUNTY AND PARTICIPATING COMMUNITIES DAM EXTENTS				
Dam Name	Community	Dam Height (feet)	Max Discharge (cubic feet/second)	Max Storage (acre feet)
BUTTERCUP CREEK STATE DAM	City of Cedar Park	30	NA	395
GUPTON DETENTION POND DAM	City of Cedar Park	NA	NA	NA
UPPER BRUSHY CREEK WS SCS SITE 4 DAM	City of Cedar Park	51	23,444	2,679
UPPER BRUSHY CREEK WS SCS SITE 6 DAM	City of Cedar Park	47	23,709	3,220
UPPER BRUSHY CREEK WS SCS SITE 7 DAM	City of Cedar Park	56	43,964	5,234
WALSH LAKE DAM	City of Cedar Park	11	NA	64
UPPER BRUSHY CREEK WS SCS SITE 20 DAM	City of Hutto	33	1,156	558

**TABLE 9-5.
WILLIAMSON COUNTY AND PARTICIPATING COMMUNITIES DAM EXTENTS**

Dam Name	Community	Dam Height (feet)	Max Discharge (cubic feet/second)	Max Storage (acre feet)
AVANT LAKE DAM	Williamson County Unincorporated Area	22	NA	225
BLAND LAKE DAM	Williamson County Unincorporated Area	12	1,409	150
BRENNI LAKE DAM	Williamson County Unincorporated Area	29	360	72
CITY LAKE NO 1 DAM	Williamson County Unincorporated Area	20	5,543	282
CLEMENT DAM NO 4	Williamson County Unincorporated Area	33	224	26
DONAHOE CREEK WS SCS SITE 2 DAM	Williamson County Unincorporated Area	37	6,081	4,698
DONAHOE CREEK WS SCS SITE 3 DAM	Williamson County Unincorporated Area	32	7,743	4,264
GABRIELS OVERLOOK DAM	Williamson County Unincorporated Area	25	NA	114
GRANGER DAM	Williamson County Unincorporated Area	114	342,330	561,100
HARDY DAM	Williamson County Unincorporated Area	20	400	127
HEJL LAKE DAM	Williamson County Unincorporated Area	15	1,700	99
Helmcamp Lake	Williamson County Unincorporated Area	16	685	99
KELLEY OVERFLOW DAM	Williamson County Unincorporated Area	NA	NA	NA
LOGAN MELTON DAM	Williamson County Unincorporated Area	NA	NA	NA
LOWER BRUSHY CREEK WS SCS SITE 10 DAM	Williamson County Unincorporated Area	35	4,238	1,180
LOWER BRUSHY CREEK WS SCS SITE 12 DAM	Williamson County Unincorporated Area	22	1,300	564
LOWER BRUSHY CREEK WS SCS SITE 13 DAM	Williamson County Unincorporated Area	23	1,290	861

**TABLE 9-5.
WILLIAMSON COUNTY AND PARTICIPATING COMMUNITIES DAM EXTENTS**

Dam Name	Community	Dam Height (feet)	Max Discharge (cubic feet/second)	Max Storage (acre feet)
LOWER BRUSHY CREEK WS SCS SITE 17 DAM	Williamson County Unincorporated Area	27	3,658	1,874
LOWER BRUSHY CREEK WS SCS SITE 18 DAM	Williamson County Unincorporated Area	39	7,227	2,790
LOWER BRUSHY CREEK WS SCS SITE 2 DAM	Williamson County Unincorporated Area	34	1,295	710
LOWER BRUSHY CREEK WS SCS SITE 20 DAM	Williamson County Unincorporated Area	27	4,905	992
LOWER BRUSHY CREEK WS SCS SITE 21 DAM	Williamson County Unincorporated Area	19	1,168	548
LOWER BRUSHY CREEK WS SCS SITE 22 DAM	Williamson County Unincorporated Area	29	6,321	1,883
LOWER BRUSHY CREEK WS SCS SITE 23 DAM	Williamson County Unincorporated Area	30	3,272	1,025
LOWER BRUSHY CREEK WS SCS SITE 3 DAM	Williamson County Unincorporated Area	40	3,620	2,100
LOWER BRUSHY CREEK WS SCS SITE 4A DAM	Williamson County Unincorporated Area	35	2,915	1,858
LOWER BRUSHY CREEK WS SCS SITE 6 DAM	Williamson County Unincorporated Area	36	2,565	795
LOWER BRUSHY CREEK WS SCS SITE 7 DAM	Williamson County Unincorporated Area	34	1,390	547
LOWER BRUSHY CREEK WS SCS SITE 8 DAM	Williamson County Unincorporated Area	42	1,300	550
LOWER BRUSHY CREEK WS SCS SITE 9 DAM	Williamson County Unincorporated Area	37	6,467	3,248
MALISH LAKE DAM	Williamson County Unincorporated Area	21	984	82
MARTIN-STEVENS DAM	Williamson County Unincorporated Area	NA	NA	NA
PEARSON LAKE DAM	Williamson County Unincorporated Area	30	685	273
RAILROAD RESERVOIR DAM	Williamson County Unincorporated Area	10	5,127	216

**TABLE 9-5.
WILLIAMSON COUNTY AND PARTICIPATING COMMUNITIES DAM EXTENTS**

Dam Name	Community	Dam Height (feet)	Max Discharge (cubic feet/second)	Max Storage (acre feet)
SAN GABRIEL RIVER RANCH LAKE DAM	Williamson County Unincorporated Area	26	5,100	72
SEGGERN GSS	Williamson County Unincorporated Area	23	509	88
TX NO NAME NO 48 DAM	Williamson County Unincorporated Area	23	NA	155
UPPER BRUSHY CREEK WS SCS SITE 10A DAM	Williamson County Unincorporated Area	42	6,721	1,872
UPPER BRUSHY CREEK WS SCS SITE 10B DAM	Williamson County Unincorporated Area	37	3,366	990
UPPER BRUSHY CREEK WS SCS SITE 13A DAM	Williamson County Unincorporated Area	29	14,253	2,061
UPPER BRUSHY CREEK WS SCS SITE 14 DAM	Williamson County Unincorporated Area	23	2,460	1,760
UPPER BRUSHY CREEK WS SCS SITE 15 DAM	Williamson County Unincorporated Area	27	3,511	1,082
UPPER BRUSHY CREEK WS SCS SITE 18 DAM	Williamson County Unincorporated Area	34	4,302	1,548
UPPER BRUSHY CREEK WS SCS SITE 19 DAM	Williamson County Unincorporated Area	35	2,320	926
UPPER BRUSHY CREEK WS SCS SITE 21 DAM	Williamson County Unincorporated Area	35	874	505
UPPER BRUSHY CREEK WS SCS SITE 22 DAM	Williamson County Unincorporated Area	27	995	531
UPPER BRUSHY CREEK WS SCS SITE 25 DAM	Williamson County Unincorporated Area	35	16,043	1,728
UPPER BRUSHY CREEK WS SCS SITE 29 DAM	Williamson County Unincorporated Area	37	2,435	1,476
UPPER BRUSHY CREEK WS SCS SITE 3 DAM	Williamson County Unincorporated Area	55	29,054	4,954
UPPER BRUSHY CREEK WS SCS SITE 30 DAM	Williamson County Unincorporated Area	27	1,460	574
UPPER BRUSHY CREEK WS SCS SITE 31 DAM	Williamson County Unincorporated Area	44	12,450	4,093

**TABLE 9-5.
WILLIAMSON COUNTY AND PARTICIPATING COMMUNITIES DAM EXTENTS**

Dam Name	Community	Dam Height (feet)	Max Discharge (cubic feet/second)	Max Storage (acre feet)
UPPER BRUSHY CREEK WS SCS SITE 32 DAM	Williamson County Unincorporated Area	23	1,375	843
UPPER BRUSHY CREEK WS SCS SITE 33 DAM	Williamson County Unincorporated Area	31	840	545
UPPER BRUSHY CREEK WS SCS SITE 5 DAM	Williamson County Unincorporated Area	36	1,345	657
WINTERROWD LAKE DAM	Williamson County Unincorporated Area	23	2,500	143
WITTLIFF BLAND GSS	Williamson County Unincorporated Area	24	668	96
ZIMMERHANZEL LAKE DAM	Williamson County Unincorporated Area		NA	144
BAUM DAM**	Burnet County Unincorporated Area		4,783	178
HAMILTON CREEK WS SCS SITE 1 DAM**	City of Burnet		8,458	1,375
HAMILTON CREEK WS SCS SITE 2 DAM**	Burnet County Unincorporated Area		8,690	1,240
HAMILTON CREEK WS SCS SITE 3 DAM**	Burnet County Unincorporated Area		4,784	492
*No dams within City of Florence city limits				
**Dams located outside and upstream of the planning area that may affect participating communities.				

9.5.1 Population

Vulnerable populations are all populations downstream from dam failures that are incapable of escaping the area within the allowable time frame. This population includes the elderly and young who may be unable to get themselves out of the inundation area. The vulnerable population also includes those who would not have adequate warning from a television or radio emergency warning system. Table 9-6 lists the exposed structures and population for the participating communities based on the estimated inundation areas.

9.5.2 Property

According to the HAZUS 2.2 inventory data (updated with 2010 U.S. Census data and 2014 RS Means Square Foot Costs), there are 137,095 buildings in the HMP update area with an asset replaceable value of over \$48 million (excluding contents). About 99% of these buildings (and 89% of the building value) are associated with residential housing. Within the participating communities, there are 52,331 buildings (residential, commercial, and other) with a total asset inventory of over \$16 million (excluding contents). Other types of buildings in this report include agricultural, education, religious, and governmental structures. See hazard loss tables for community-specific total assessed numbers (Table 9-6).

**TABLE 9-6.
EXPOSED STRUCTURES AND POPULATION**

Jurisdiction	Residential	Commercial	Other *	Total Structures	Total Population
City of Cedar Park	1,599	10	4	1,613	7,991
City of Florence	0	0	0	0	0
City of Hutto	858	0	0	858	2,606
Unincorporated Areas	6,834	32	37	6,903	21,070
Total	9,291	42	41	9,374	31,667

*Other includes industrial, agricultural, religious, governmental, and educational classifications.

9.5.3 Critical Facilities and Infrastructure

Any critical facilities or infrastructure that are located within the dam inundation area are exposed to risk from the hazard. Dam or levee failure can result in serious structural damage to critical facilities and infrastructure, in particular roads, bridges, underground utilities, and pipelines.

9.5.4 Environment

Reservoirs held behind dams affect many ecological aspects of a river. River topography and dynamics depend on a wide range of flows, but rivers below dams often experience long periods of very stable flow conditions or saw-tooth flow patterns caused by releases followed by no releases. Water releases from dams usually contain very little suspended sediment; this can lead to scouring of river beds and banks.

The environment would be vulnerable to a number of risks in the event of dam failure. The inundation could introduce many foreign elements into local waterways. This could result in destruction of downstream habitat and could have detrimental effects on many species of animals.

9.6 VULNERABILITY

Dam failure inundation mapping for the planning area was not available to allow HAZUS loss estimations to be modeled. Due to this data deficiency, annualized losses were estimated using GIS-based analysis, historical data analysis, and statistical risk assessment methodology. Event frequency, severity indicators, expert opinions, and historical local knowledge of the region were used for this assessment. Overall, dam failure impacts would likely be rare and limited in Williamson County and the participating communities, with 10 to 25% of the planning area affected during a failure event. Roads closed due to dam failure floods could result in serious transportation disruptions due to the limited number of roads in the HMP update area.

9.6.1 Population

The risk of injury or fatalities as a result of this hazard is limited, but possible. The most vulnerable demographics will be the economically disadvantaged population areas, children under 16 year, and the elderly. See Table 9-7 for vulnerable populations per participating community in the inundation area.

TABLE 9-7. VULNERABLE POPULATION						
Jurisdiction	Youth Population (< 16)	% of Total Population	Elderly Population (> 65)	% of Total Population	Economically Disadvantage (Income < \$20,000)	% of Total Population
City of Cedar Park	2,554	31.96	359	4.49	110	1.38
City of Florence	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
City of Hutto	881	33.81	93	3.57	96	3.68
Unincorporated Areas	6,257	29.70	1,714	8.13	434	2.06
Total	9,692	30.61	2,166	6.84	640	2.02

9.6.2 Property

All downstream properties in the inundation area are equally at risk from a dam breach, but properties in poor condition or in particularly vulnerable locations (economically disadvantaged communities and areas nearest to the dam breach) may risk the most damage.

Loss estimations for dam hazards are not based on HAZUS modeled damage functions, because detailed dam inundation mapping from hydrology and hydraulic modeling was unavailable. Annualized losses were estimated using GIS-based analysis, historical data analysis, and statistical risk assessment methodology. Event frequency, severity indicators, expert opinions, and historical local knowledge of the region were used for this assessment. Table 9-8 lists the property loss estimates for each participating community. Annualized losses of ‘negligible’ are less than \$50 annually. Negligible loss hazards are still included despite minimal annualized losses because of the potential for a high value damaging event.

TABLE 9-8. LOSS ESTIMATES FOR DAM BREACH			
Jurisdiction	Exposed Value (\$)	Annualized Loss (\$)	Annualized Loss Percentage
City of Cedar Park	44,573	Negligible	<0.01%
City of Florence	0	Negligible	<0.01%
City of Hutto	256,771	Negligible	<0.01%
Unincorporated Areas	301,344	Negligible	<0.01%

**TABLE 9-8.
LOSS ESTIMATES FOR DAM BREACH**

Jurisdiction	Exposed Value (\$)	Annualized Loss (\$)	Annualized Loss Percentage
Total	44,573	Negligible	<0.01%

Vulnerability Narrative

All participating communities are equally at risk to a dam breach. Communities with dams inside as well as upstream of their jurisdictions are the most vulnerable. Table 9-7 lists the vulnerable population per community. Table 9-8 lists the estimated annualized losses in dollars for each participating community.

- City of Cedar Park** - The City of Cedar Park has 6 dams within its city limits; Butter Creek State Dam, Gupton Detention Pond Dam, Upper Brushy Creek WS SCS Site 4, 6 & 7 Dams as well as Walsh Lake Dam. All of these dams are located along Brushy Creek and its upstream tributaries. An event at any of these dam locations would affect those downstream and on the eastern portions of the city limits, especially those closest to the creeks. A breach could cause unexpected flooding downstream, resulting in loss of life and great property damage. A devastating effect on water supply and power generation could be expected as well. People could be displaced from their homes as a result of unexpected flooding, especially, residents with closer proximity to the dammed waterbodies. Damages causing operations to halt at emergency response facilities would cause harm to the entire community. Communities not implementing emergency response measures (such as Emergency Operations Centers or Mobile Command Centers) are more at risk as critical facilities could be impacted by an event. Emergency responders not adequately trained in how to operate boats would be unable to respond to residents in a severe dam breach flooding situation.
- City of Florence** - The City of Florence has 0 dams within its city limits. However, there are unknown dams or levees on private land within and upstream of the City. A dam breach at any of these could impact the entire community, especially the properties along the dammed waterbody. A breach could cause unexpected flooding downstream, resulting in loss of life and great property damage. A devastating effect on water supply could be expected as well. People could be displaced from their homes as a result of unexpected flooding. Residents unable to obtain warnings are at an increased risk as they will be unable to effectively prepare or respond in a dam breach event. Communities who encourage higher density development within known hazard areas increase vulnerability as well.
- City of Hutto** – The City of Hutto has 1 dam within its city limits, the Upper Brushy Creek WS Site 20 Dam. However, 5 high hazard dams, Upper Brushy Creek WS Site 15–19 Dams are located directly upstream of the City. All are located along Brushy Creek and its upstream tributaries. An event at any of these locations would affect the entire community but most directly impact the areas along the creek on the southern half of the City. A breach could cause unexpected flooding downstream, resulting in loss of life and great property damage. A devastating effect on water supply and power generation could be expected as well. People could be displaced from their homes, especially, residents living along the creek. Residents who do not have access to early warning systems, such as Code Red Notification System, are at an increased risk as they will be unable to effectively prepare or respond. Areas of the community that only have one evacuation route are more vulnerable if an event were to eliminate their primary means of escape.

- **Williamson County (Unincorporated Area)** - There are 57 dams in the unincorporated parts of the County; 12 are classified as high hazard. Multiple dams upstream (both within Williamson County and in further upstream counties) could impact the entire area. Areas downstream of the City of Cedar Park are at a greater risk as the majority of the high hazard dams are focused in this area. If a major thoroughfare such as Highway 29 or IH 35 were eroded and caved in as a result of flooding, many residents will be affected and emergency response times would increase. Dam breach events could impact critical facilities and infrastructure further increasing risk to residents. Communities that are unaware of the areas of greater risk are unable to effectively plan appropriate emergency response actions including volunteer programs to serve residents in the event of a hazard. Areas of the impacted community that only have one evacuation route are more vulnerable if an event were to eliminate their primary means of escape. Communities that do not implement proactive measures such as Community Flood Protection Plans or that invest in flood barriers or signage increase their risk as well.

Community Perception of Vulnerability

See front page of current chapter for a summary of hazard rankings for Williamson County and participating communities in this HMP update. Chapter 18 gives a detailed description of these rankings and Chapter 19 addresses mitigations actions for this hazard vulnerability.

9.7 FUTURE TRENDS IN DEVELOPMENT

Land use in the planning area will be directed by general plans. The safety elements of the general plans establish standards and plans for the protection of the community from hazards. Dam failure is not typically addressed as a standalone hazard in the safety elements, but flooding is. The planning partners have established plans and policies regarding sound land use in identified flood hazard areas. Most of the areas vulnerable to the more severe impacts from dam failure are likely to intersect the mapped flood hazard areas. Flood-related policies in the general plans will help to reduce the risk associated with the dam failure hazard for all future development in the planning area.

9.8 SCENARIO

An earthquake in the region (although rare) could lead to liquefaction of soils around a dam or levee. This could occur without warning during any time of the day. A human-caused failure such as a terrorist attack also could trigger a catastrophic failure of a dam or levee that impacts the planning area. While the probability of dam or levee failure is very low, the probability of flooding associated with changes to dam operational parameters in response to climate change is higher. Dam and levee designs and operations are developed based on hydrographs with historical record. If these hydrographs experience significant changes over time due to the impacts of climate change, the design and operations may no longer be valid for the changed condition. This could have significant impacts on dams and levees that provide flood control. Specified release rates and impound thresholds may have to be changed. This would result in increased discharges downstream of these facilities, thus increasing the probability and severity of flooding.

9.9 ISSUES

The most significant issue associated with dam and levee failure involves the properties and populations in the inundation zones. Flooding as a result of a dam failure would significantly impact these areas. There is often limited warning time for dam failure. These events are frequently associated with other natural hazard events such as earthquakes, landslides, or severe weather, which limits their predictability and compounds the hazard. Important issues associated with dam failure hazards include the following:

- Federally regulated dams have an adequate level of oversight and sophistication in the development of emergency action plans for public notification in the unlikely event of failure. However, the protocol for notification of downstream citizens of imminent failure needs to be tied to local emergency response planning.

- Mapping for federally regulated dams is already required and available; however, mapping for non-federally regulated dams that estimates inundation depths is needed to better assess the risk associated with dam failure from these facilities.
- Most dam failure mapping required at federal levels requires determination of the PMF. While the PMF represents a worst-case scenario, it is generally the event with the lowest probability of occurrence. For non-federally regulated dams, mapping of dam failure scenarios that are less extreme than the PMF but have a higher probability of occurrence can be valuable to emergency managers and community officials downstream of these facilities. This type of mapping can illustrate areas potentially impacted by more frequent events to support emergency response and preparedness.
- The concept of residual risk associated with structural flood control projects should be considered in the design of capital projects and the application of land use regulations.
- Security concerns should be addressed and the need to inform the public of the risk associated with dam failure is a challenge for public officials.

CHAPTER 10. DROUGHT AND EXTREME HEAT

DROUGHT AND EXTREME HEAT RANKING		
Jurisdiction	Drought	Extreme Heat
Williamson County	Medium	Low
City of Cedar Park	Medium	Medium
City of Florence	High	High
City of Hutto	Medium	Medium

DEFINITIONS

Drought — The cumulative impacts of several dry years on water users. It can include deficiencies in surface and subsurface water supplies and generally impacts health, well-being, and quality of life.

Extreme Heat — Summertime weather that is substantially hotter or more humid than average for a location at that time of year.

10.1 GENERAL BACKGROUND

10.1.1 Drought

Drought is a normal phase in the climatic cycle of most geographical areas. According to the National Drought Mitigation Center, drought originates from a deficiency of precipitation over an extended period, usually a season or more. This results in a water shortage for some activity, group, or environmental sector. Drought is the result of a significant decrease in water supply relative to what is “normal” in a given location. Unlike most disasters, droughts normally occur slowly but last a long time. There are four generally accepted operational definitions of drought (Wilhite and Glantz 1985):

- **Meteorological drought** is an expression of precipitation’s departure from normal over some period of time. Meteorological measurements are the first indicators of drought. Definitions are usually region-specific, and based on an understanding of regional climatology. A definition of drought developed in one part of the world may not apply to another, given the wide range of meteorological definitions.
- **Agricultural drought** occurs when there is not enough soil moisture to meet the needs of a particular crop at a particular time. Agricultural drought happens after meteorological drought but before hydrological drought. Agriculture is usually the first economic sector to be affected by drought.
- **Hydrological drought** refers to deficiencies in surface and subsurface water supplies. It is measured as stream flow and as lake, reservoir, and groundwater levels. There is a time lag between lack of rain and the volume of water in streams, rivers, lakes, and reservoirs, so hydrological measurements are not the earliest indicators of drought. After precipitation has been reduced or deficient over an extended period of time, this shortage is reflected in declining surface and subsurface water levels. Water supply is controlled not only by precipitation, but also by other factors, including evaporation (which is increased by higher than normal heat and winds), transpiration (the use of water by plants), and human use.
- **Socioeconomic drought** occurs when a physical water shortage starts to affect people, individually and collectively. Most socioeconomic definitions of drought associate it with the supply and demand of an economic good.

Defining when drought begins is a function of the impacts of drought on water users, and includes consideration of the supplies available to local water users as well as the stored water they may have available in surface reservoirs or groundwater basins. Different local water agencies have different criteria for defining drought conditions in their jurisdictions. Some agencies issue drought watch or drought

warning announcements to their customers. Determinations of regional or statewide drought conditions are usually based on a combination of hydrologic and water supply factors.

10.1.2 Extreme Heat

Excessive heat events are defined by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as “summertime weather that is substantially hotter or more humid than average for a location at that time of year” (EPA 2006). Criteria that define an excessive heat event may differ among jurisdictions and in the same jurisdiction depending on the time of year. Excessive heat events are often a result of more than just ambient air temperature. Heat index tables (see Figure 10-1) are commonly used to provide information about how hot it feels, which is based on the interactions between several meteorological conditions. Since heat index values were devised for shady, light wind conditions, exposure to full sunshine can increase heat index values by up to 15 degrees Fahrenheit (°F). Also, strong winds, particularly with very hot, dry air, can be extremely hazardous.

Source: NOAA National Weather Service

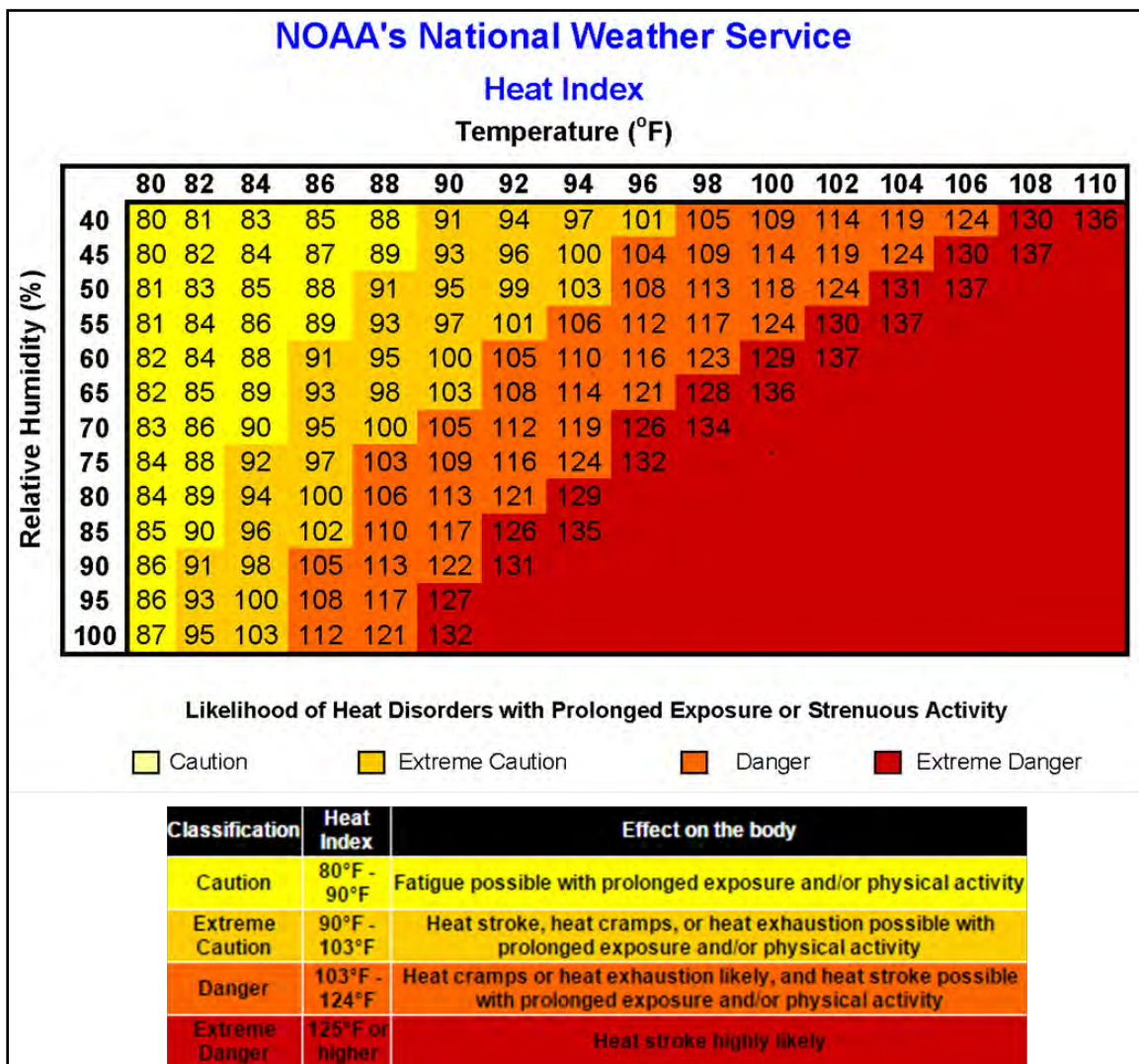


Figure 10-1. Heat Index Table

10.2 HAZARD PROFILE

Droughts originate from a deficiency of precipitation resulting from an unusual weather pattern. If the weather pattern lasts a short time (a few weeks or a couple months), the drought is considered short-term. If the weather pattern becomes entrenched and the precipitation deficits last for several months or years, the drought is considered to be long-term. It is possible for a region to experience a long-term circulation pattern that produces drought, and to have short-term changes in this long-term pattern that result in short-term wet spells. Likewise, it is possible for a long-term wet circulation pattern to be interrupted by short-term weather spells that result in short-term drought.

Precipitation into the area lakes and dams is the main source of Texas' water supply. Precipitation is the only naturally reoccurring/renewable water supply for Williamson County. Annual precipitation in the populated areas of the planning area is approximately 30 to 40 inches per year. There are various streams and tributaries contributing to water supply in the area. This supply is stored in four forms throughout the state: streamflow, reservoir water, soil moisture, and groundwater.

The summer months in Texas are frequently affected by severe heat hazards. Persistent domes of high pressure establish themselves, which set up hot and dry conditions. This high pressure prevents other weather features such as cool fronts or rain events from moving into the area and providing necessary relief. Daily high temperatures range into the upper 90s and low 100s. When combined with moderate to high relative humidity levels, the heat index moves into dangerous levels, and a heat index of 105°F is considered the level where many people begin to experience extreme discomfort or physical distress.

10.2.1 Past Events

Drought

Texas officially experienced the driest nine-month period in the state's history between October 2010 and June 2011 according to the National Weather Service (NWS) in Fort Worth. This beat the previous record of June 1917 to February 1918. The substantial dry period has led to widespread extreme to exceptional drought conditions throughout the state. The 2010-2011 drought neared record levels, ranking as the third worst in Texas history. The worst of the 2010-2011 drought was found in central and western Texas where precipitation deficits during the 10 months exceeded 20 inches in some areas.

Based on previous occurrences, drought conditions in Central Texas counties, such as Williamson County (and participating communities), are usually limited to mild, typically with periods of moderate and severe drought. These drought conditions are shown as D1 and D2 drought intensity in Figure 10-2 and Figure 10-3. These figures show the severity of drought conditions in Texas in spring 2012 and spring 2015. As of March 2015, portions of Williamson County (and participating communities) were only experiencing limited dry conditions in a small section of the county. However, the drought conditions changed in May 2015 with heavy spring rains falling over the Texas region. Williamson County (and participating communities), like much of Texas, saw its wettest May on record. Texas received a statewide average of 8.81 inches of rain in May 2015, exceeding the previous record wet month of June 2004 during which a statewide average of 6.66 inches of rain fell, according to the Office of the State Climatologist at Texas A&M University. The Texas region received more rain in the first 5 months of 2015 than in all of 2011.

Figure 10-4 shows the drought conditions as of June 2015. For the first time in 3 years, none of the state falls within the U.S. Drought Monitor's most severe classification. Most of Williamson County (and participating communities) are now no longer experiencing drought and area reservoirs are 100% full or experienced large capacity gains during the spring and early summer of 2015.

The National Drought Mitigation Center developed the Drought Impact Reporter in response to the need for a national drought impact database for the United States. Information comes from a variety of sources: on-line drought-related news stories and scientific publications, members of the public who visit the website and submit a drought-related impact for their region, members of the media and members of relevant government agencies. The database is being populated beginning with the most recent impacts and working

backward in time. Since drought impacts affect large areas across multiple counties, the impacts affects Williamson County and participating communities equally.

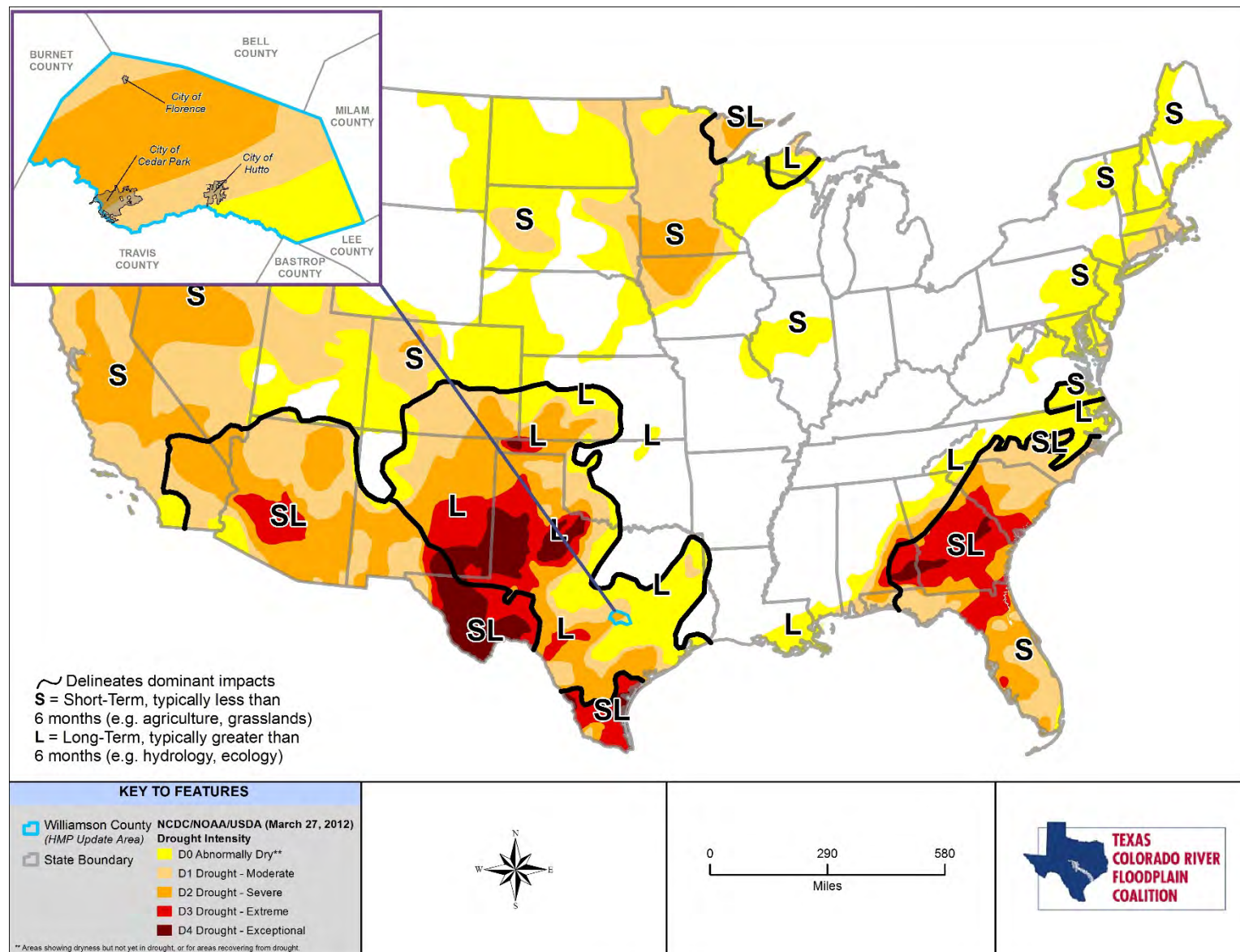


Figure 10-2. U.S. Drought Monitor, March 27, 2012

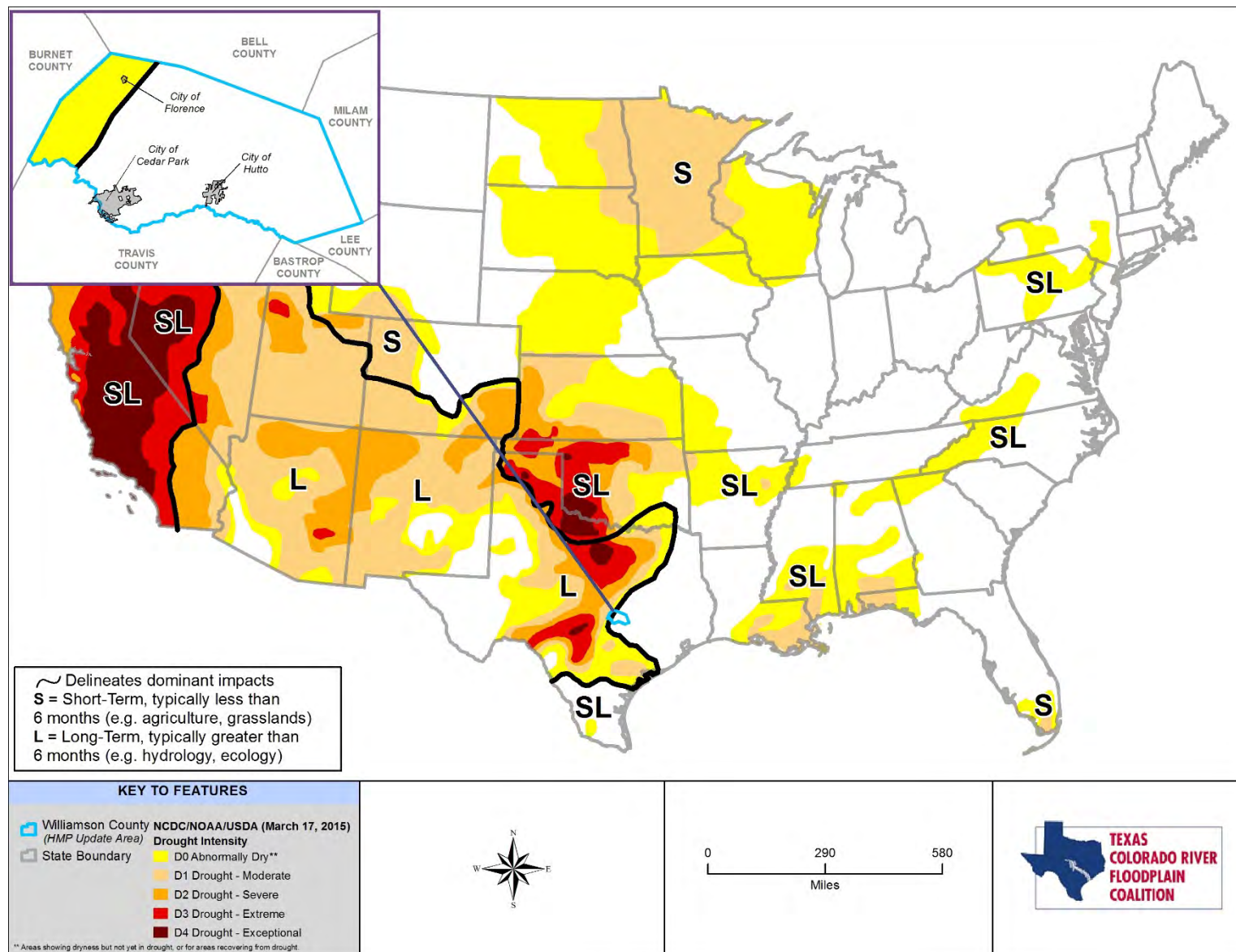


Figure 10-3. U.S. Drought Monitor, March 17, 2015

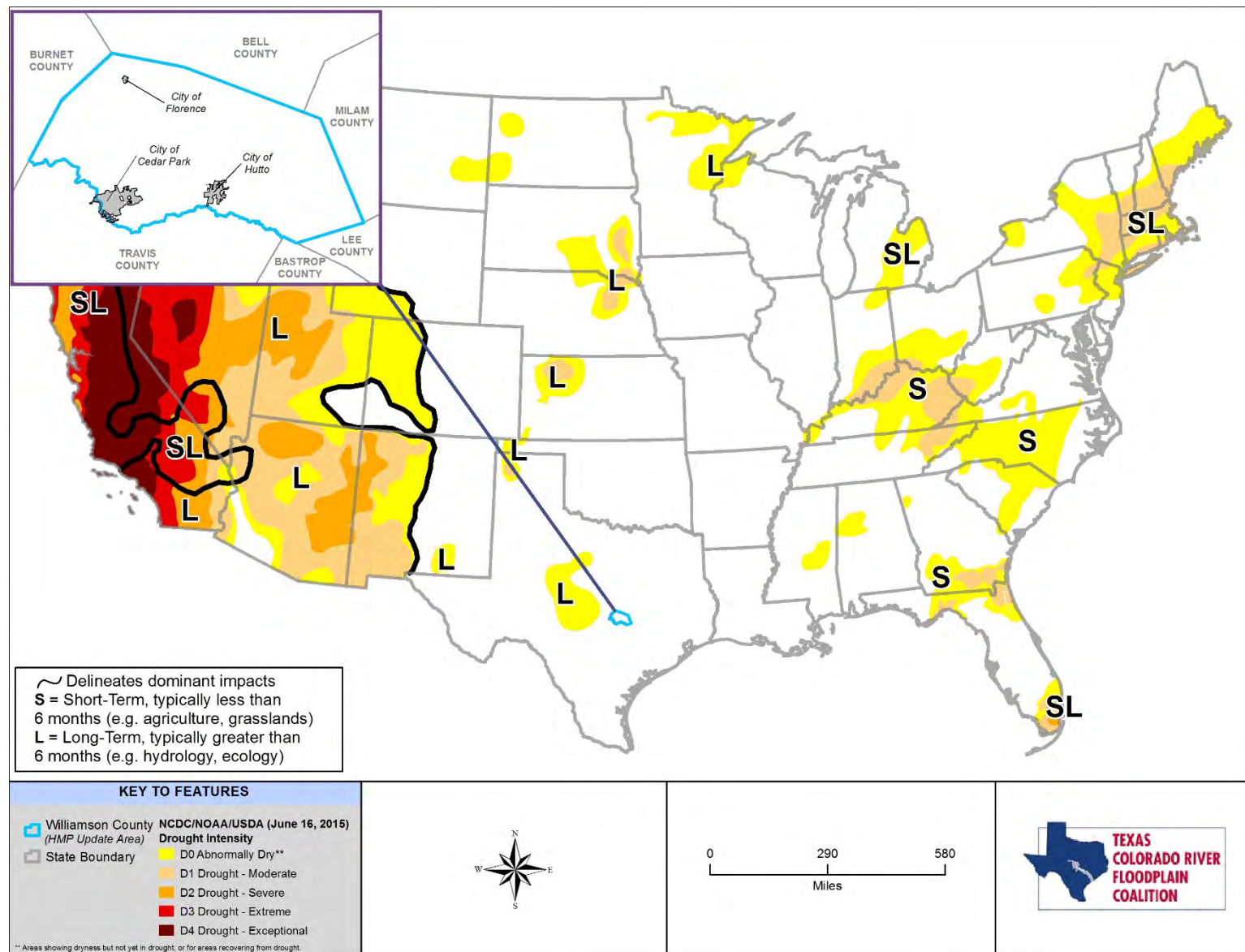


Figure 10-4. U.S. Drought Monitor, June 16, 2015

The Drought Impact Reporter

The Drought Impact Reporter contains information on impacts from droughts that affected Williamson County and participating communities between January 2005 and April 2015. Most of the impacts were classified as “agriculture” (276). Other impacts include “society and public health” (80), “fire” (134), “tourism and recreation” (6), “water supply and quality” (95), “energy” (12), “business and industry” (31), “plants and wildlife” (85), and “relief, response, and restrictions” (159). These categories are described as follows:

- **Agriculture** – Drought effects associated with agriculture, farming, aquaculture, horticulture, forestry, or ranching. Examples of drought-induced agricultural impacts include damage to crop quality; income loss for farmers due to reduced crop yields; reduced productivity of cropland; insect infestation; plant disease; increased irrigation costs; cost of new or supplemental water resource development (wells, dams, pipelines) for agriculture; reduced productivity of rangeland; forced reduction of foundation stock; closure/limitation of public lands to grazing; high cost or unavailability of water for livestock, Christmas tree farms, forestry, raising domesticated horses, bees, fish, shellfish, or horticulture.
- **Society and Public Health** – Drought effects associated with human, public, and social health include health-related problems related to reduced water quantity or quality, such as increased concentration of contaminants; loss of human life (e.g., from heat stress, suicide); increased respiratory ailments; increased disease caused by wildlife concentrations; increased human disease caused by changes in insect carrier populations; population migration (rural to urban areas, migrants into the United States); loss of aesthetic values; change in daily activities (non-recreational, like putting a bucket in the shower to catch water); elevated stress levels; meetings to discuss drought; communities creating drought plans; lawmakers altering penalties for violation of water restrictions; demand for higher water rates; cultural/historical discoveries from low water levels; cancellation of fundraising events; cancellation/alteration of festivals or holiday traditions; stockpiling water; public service announcements and drought information websites; protests; and conflicts within the community due to competition for water.
- **Fire** – Drought often contributes to forest, range, rural, or urban fires, fire danger, and burning restrictions. Specific impacts include enacting or increasing burning restrictions; fireworks bans; increased fire risk; occurrence of fire (number of acres burned, number of wildfires compared to average, people displaced, etc.); state of emergency during periods of high fire danger; closure of roads or land due to fire occurrence or risk; and expenses to state and county governments of paying firefighters overtime and paying equipment (helicopter) costs.
- **Tourism and Recreation** – Drought effects associated with recreational activities and tourism include closure of state hiking trails and hunting areas due to fire danger; water access or navigation problems for recreation; bans on recreational activities; reduced license, permit, or ticket sales (e.g., hunting, fishing, ski lifts, etc.); losses related to curtailed activities (e.g., bird watching, hunting and fishing, boating, etc.); reduced park visitation; and cancellation or postponement of sporting events.
- **Water Supply and Quality** – Drought effects associated with water supply and water quality include dry wells; voluntary and mandatory water restrictions; changes in water rates; increasing water restrictions; increases in requests for new well permits; changes in water use due to water restrictions; greater water demand; decreases in water allocation or allotments; installation or alteration of water pumps or water intakes; changes to allowable water contaminants; water line damage or repairs due to drought stress; drinking water turbidity; change in water color or odor; declaration of drought watches or warnings; and mitigation activities.

- **Energy** – Drought effects on power production, rates and revenue include production changes for both hydropower and non-hydropower providers; changes in electricity rates; revenue shortfalls and/or windfall profits; and purchase of electricity when hydropower generation is down.
- **Business and Industry** – Drought effects on non-agriculture and non-tourism businesses, such as lawn care; recreational vehicles or gear dealers; and plant nurseries. Typical impacts include reduction or loss of demand for goods or services; reduction in employment; variation in number of calls for service; late opening or early closure for the season; bankruptcy; permanent store closure; and other economic impacts.
- **Plants and Wildlife** – Drought effects associated with unmanaged plants and wildlife, both aquatic and terrestrial, include loss of biodiversity of plants or wildlife; loss of trees from rural or urban landscapes, shelterbelts, or wooded conservation areas; reduction and degradation of fish and wildlife habitat; lack of feed and drinking water; greater mortality due to increased contact with agricultural producers as animals seek food from farms and producers are less tolerant of the intrusion; disease; increased vulnerability to predation (from species concentrated near water); migration and concentration (loss of wildlife in some areas and too much wildlife in others); increased stress on endangered species; salinity levels affecting wildlife; wildlife encroaching into urban areas; and loss of wetlands.
- **Relief, Response, and Restrictions** – Drought effects associated with disaster declarations, aid programs, requests for disaster declaration or aid, water restrictions, or fire restrictions. Examples include disaster declarations; aid programs; USDA Secretarial disaster declarations; Small Business Association disaster declarations; government relief and response programs; state-level water shortage or water emergency declarations; county-level declarations; a declared “state of emergency;” requests for declarations or aid; non-profit organization-based relief; water restrictions; fire restrictions; NWS Red Flag warnings; and declaration of drought watches or warnings.

Extreme Heat

According a 2014 EPA study, a total of nearly 8,000 Americans suffered heat-related deaths between 1979 and 2010. The 2012 Natural Resource Defense Council study of 40 major U.S. cities showed that the historic average mortality per summer was 1,332 between 1975 and 2004. This reveals that annually more people in the U.S. die from severe summer heat than from hurricanes, lightning, tornadoes, floods, and earthquakes combined.

According to the National Climatic Data Center, a strong heat wave affected Texas in the summers of 1999, 2000, and 2011. During these heat waves, multiple counties suffered in terms of injuries and deaths, mostly to the elderly. During these periods, some Texas counties also experienced extreme heat events.

Table 10-1 contains temperature summaries related to extreme heat for the Georgetown Lake weather station. These temperatures are experienced throughout the entire planning area (City of Cedar Park, City of Florence, City of Hutto, and Williamson County Unincorporated Areas).

**TABLE 10-1.
TEMPERATURE DATA FROM GEORGETOWN LAKE WEATHER STATION**

Statistic	Years	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
High Annual Maximum	1981-2014	88	98	97	99	102	106	108	109	111	98	93	84
Low Annual Maximum	1981-2014	68	73	79	85	90	93	93	95	91	89	78	70
Average Annual Maximum	1981-2014	78.3	82.0	86.3	91.3	94.8	98.2	101.0	102.6	99.3	92.8	84.3	78.1
Average Days Annually with a Maximum Above 90	1981-2012	0	0.3	0.3	2.3	9.3	20.7	27.5	28.0	17.6	4.0	0	0
Source: www.wrcc.dri.edu Temperatures are in degrees Fahrenheit													

10.2.2 Location

Drought

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) has developed several indices to measure drought impacts and severity and to map their extent and locations:

- The Palmer Crop Moisture Index measures short-term drought on a weekly scale and is used to quantify drought's impacts on agriculture during the growing season. Figure 10-5 shows this index for the week ending in March 28, 2015.
- The Palmer Z Index measures short-term drought on a monthly scale. Figure 10-6 shows this index for March 2015.
- The Palmer Drought Index (PDI) measures the duration and intensity of long-term drought-inducing circulation patterns. Long-term drought is cumulative, so the intensity of drought during a given month is dependent on the current weather patterns plus the cumulative patterns of previous months. Weather patterns can change quickly from a long-term drought pattern to a long-term wet pattern, and the PDI can respond fairly rapidly. Figure 10-7 and Figure 10-8 show this index for March 2015 and May 2015 to show the change in PDI after the May 2015 rain.
- The hydrological impacts of drought (e.g., reservoir levels, groundwater levels, etc.) take longer to develop and it takes longer to recover from them. The Palmer Hydrological Drought Index (PHDI), another long-term index, was developed to quantify hydrological effects. The PHDI responds more slowly to changing conditions than the PDI. Figure 10-9 shows this index for March 2015.
- While the Palmer indices consider precipitation, evapotranspiration and runoff, the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) considers only precipitation. In the SPI, an index of zero indicates the median precipitation amount; the index is negative for drought and positive for wet conditions. The SPI is computed for time scales ranging from 1 month to 24 months. Figure 10-10 shows the 24-month SPI map through the end of February 2015.

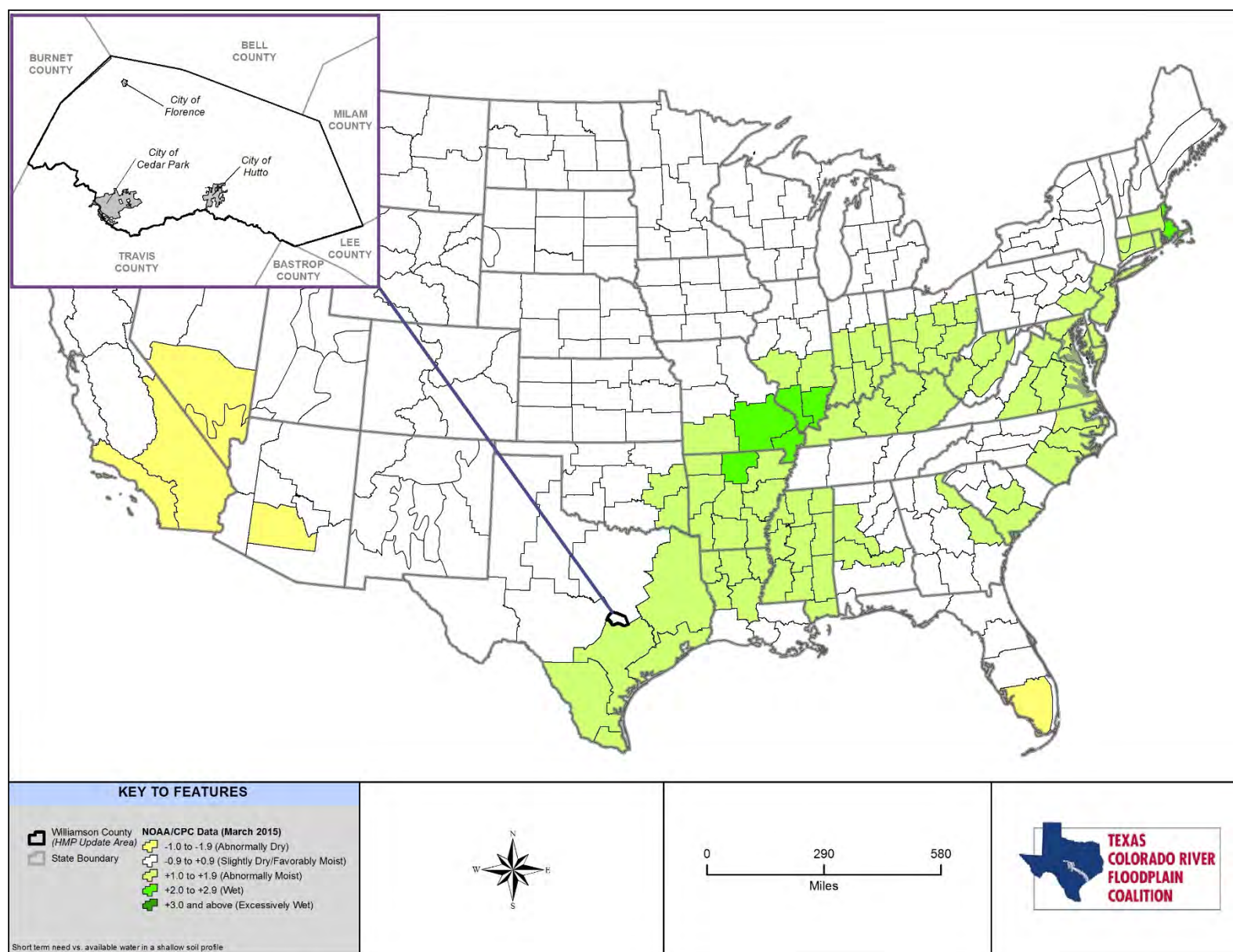


Figure 10-5. Crop Moisture Index (Week Ending March 28, 2015)

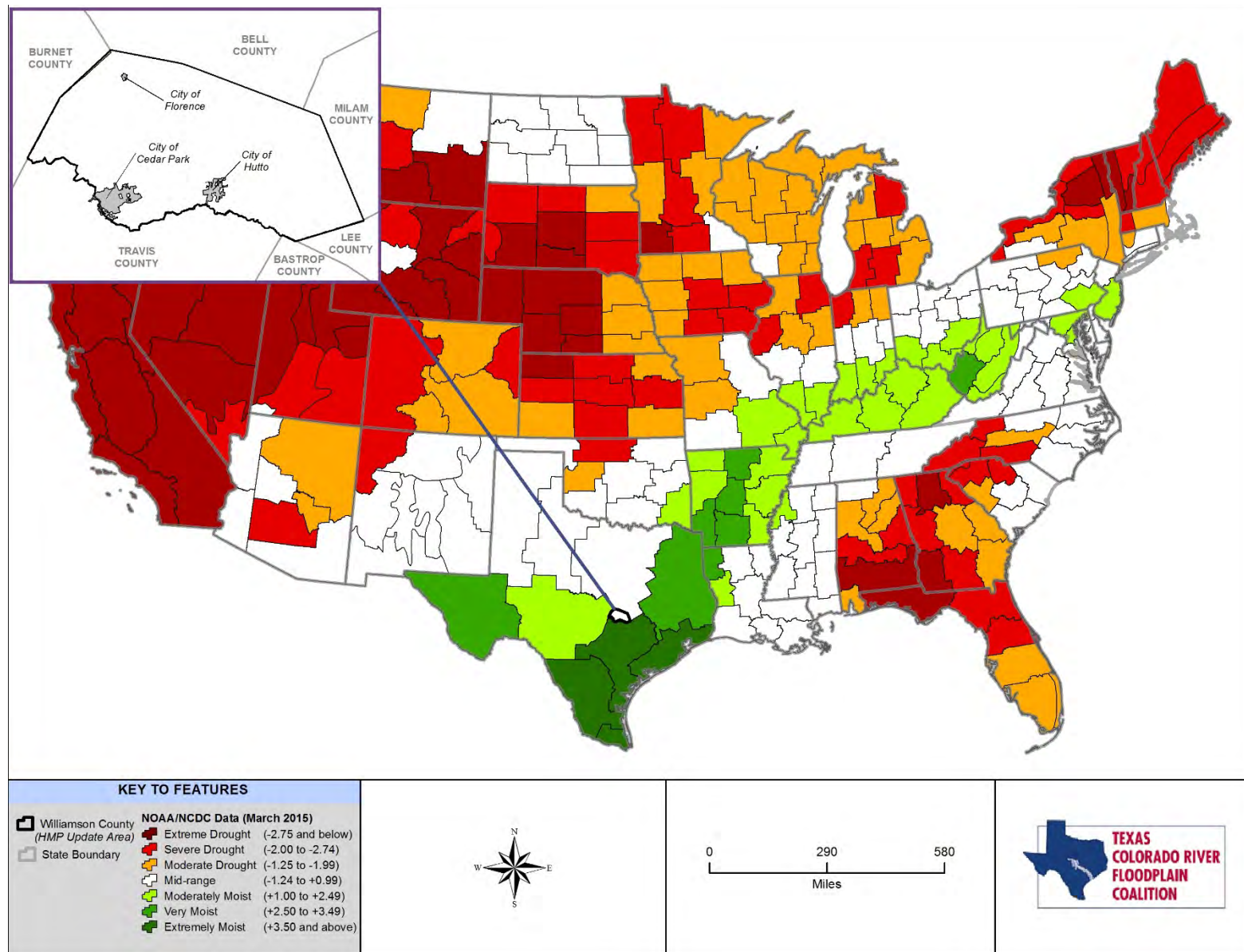


Figure 10-6. Palmer Z Index Short-Term Drought Conditions (March 2015)

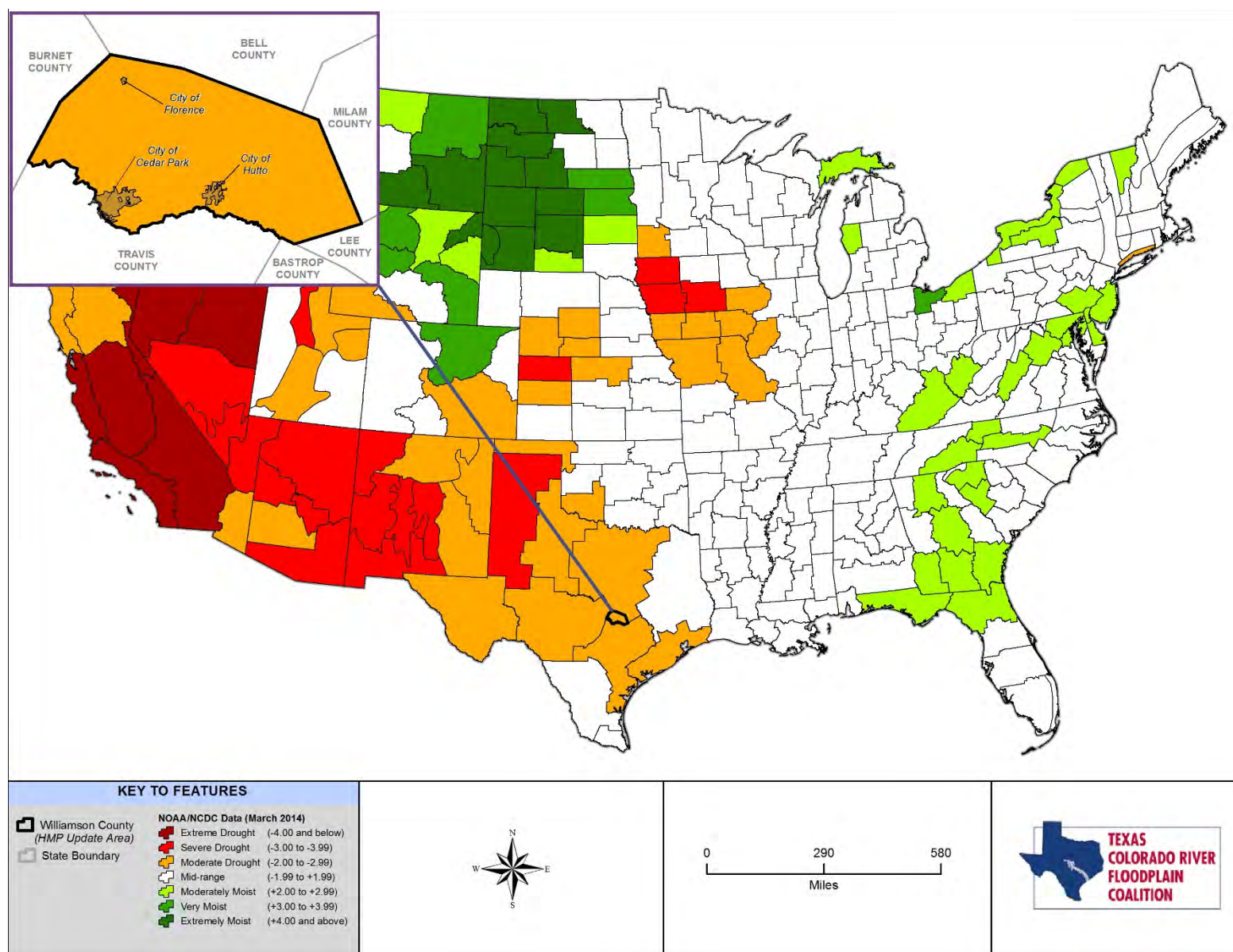


Figure 10-7. Palmer Drought Severity Index (March 2015)

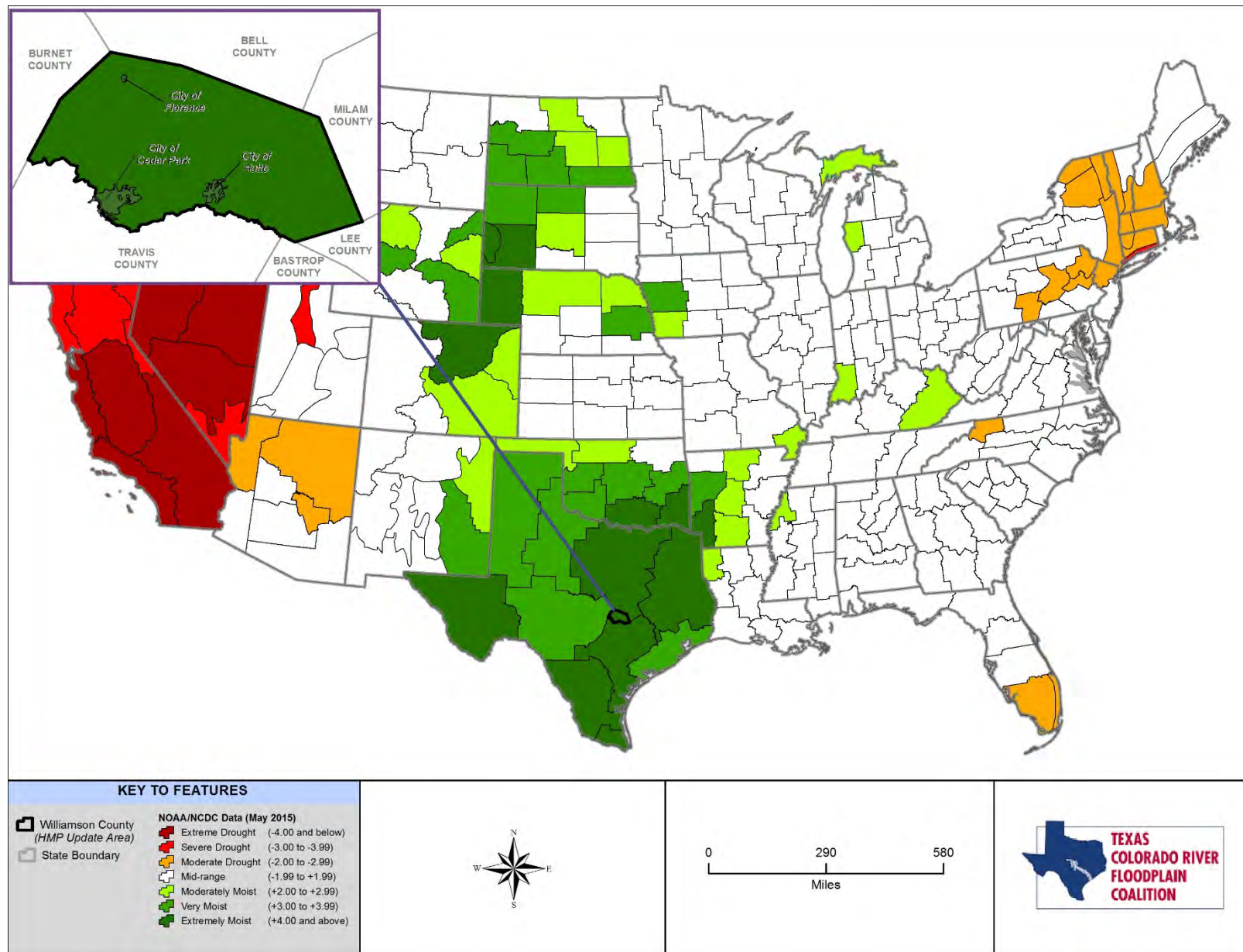


Figure 10-8. Palmer Drought Severity Index (May 2015)

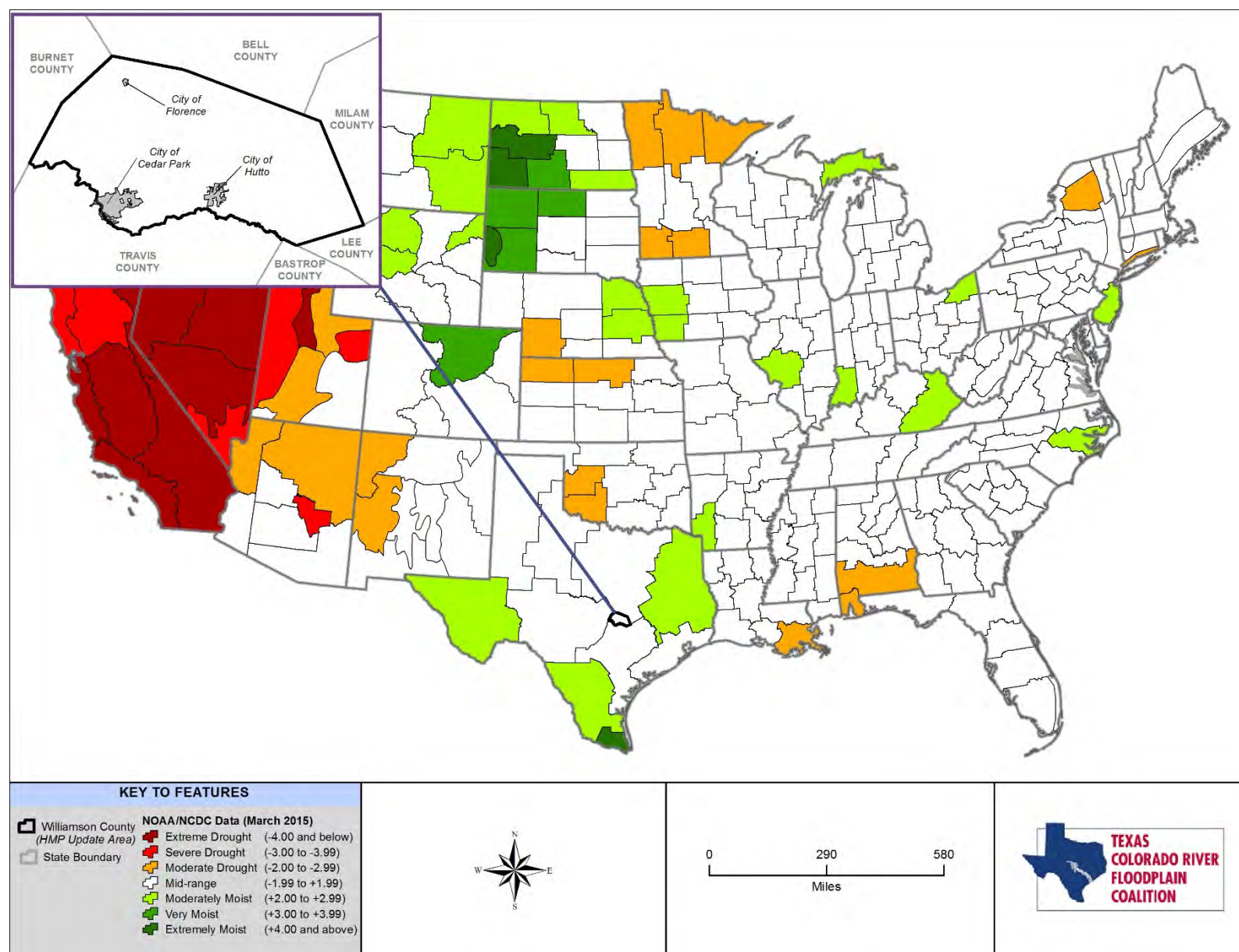


Figure 10-9. Palmer Hydrological Drought Index Long-Term Hydrologic Conditions (March 2015)

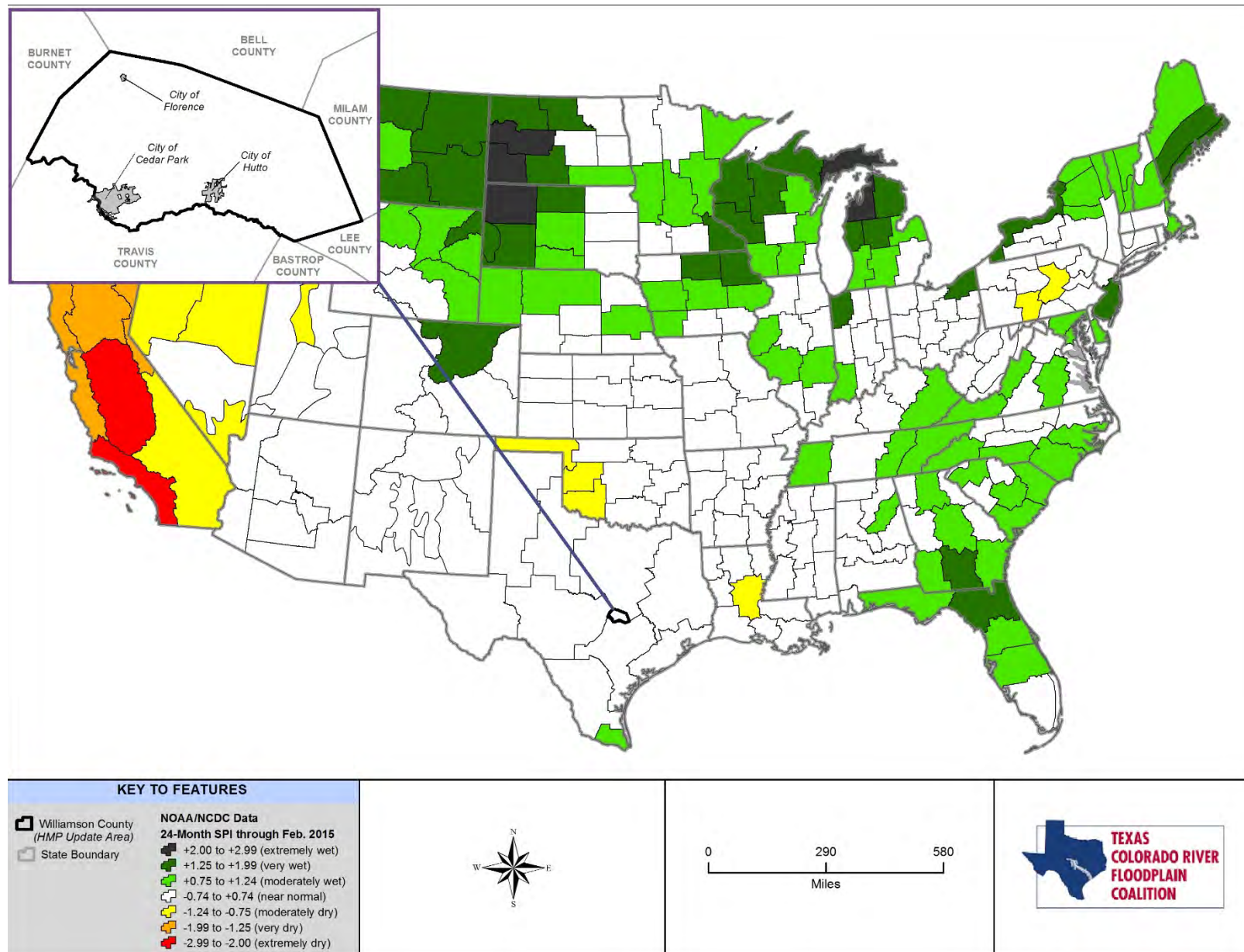


Figure 10-10. 24-Month Standardized Precipitation Index (through February 2015)

Because of Texas's humid sub-tropical to semi-arid conditions, drought is a regular but unpredictable occurrence in the state. However, because of natural variations in climate and precipitation sources, it is rare for all of Texas to be deficient in moisture at the same time. Single season droughts over some portion of the state are quite common. From 1950 to 1957, Texas experienced the most severe drought in recorded history. By the time the drought ended, 244 of Texas' 254 counties had been declared federal disaster areas. In 2011, Texas experienced its most intense single-year drought in recorded history.

Droughts occur regularly in Central Texas and are a normal condition. However, they can vary greatly in their intensity and duration. The entire HMP update area is at risk to drought conditions. Drought is one of the few hazards that has the potential to directly or indirectly impact every person in the participating communities as well as adversely affect the local economy. Table 10-2 lists past drought events for Williamson County and the participating communities in this HMP update.

TABLE 10-2. HISTORIC DROUGHT EVENTS IN WILLIAMSON COUNTY AND PARTICIPATING COMMUNITIES (1996-2014)				
Date	Estimated Damage Cost		Injuries	Deaths
	Property	Crops		
April 1, 1996	\$0	\$0	0	0
May 1, 1996	\$632,976	\$1,265,951	0	0
June 1, 1996	\$632,976	\$1,265,951	0	0
July 1, 1996	\$632,976	\$1,265,951	0	0
August 1, 1996	\$672,748	\$1,345,496	0	0
July 1, 2000	\$0	\$0	0	0
August 1, 2000	\$0	\$0	0	0
September 1, 2000	\$0	\$0	0	0
October 1, 2000	\$0	\$0	0	0
May 5, 2011	\$0	\$0	0	0
June 1, 2011	\$0	\$0	0	0
July 1, 2011	\$0	\$0	0	0
August 1, 2011	\$0	\$0	0	0
September 1, 2011	\$0	\$0	0	0
October 1, 2011	\$0	\$0	0	0
November 1, 2011	\$0	\$0	0	0
December 1, 2011	\$0	\$0	0	0
January 1, 2012	\$0	\$0	0	0
February 1, 2012	\$0	\$0	0	0
March 1, 2012	\$0	\$0	0	0
June 1, 2012	\$0	\$0	0	0
November 1, 2012	\$0	\$0	0	0
December 1, 2012	\$0	\$0	0	0

**TABLE 10-2.
HISTORIC DROUGHT EVENTS IN WILLIAMSON COUNTY AND PARTICIPATING
COMMUNITIES (1996-2014)**

Date	Estimated Damage Cost		Injuries	Deaths
	Property	Crops		
January 1, 2013	\$0	\$0	0	0
February 1, 2013	\$0	\$0	0	0
March 1, 2013	\$0	\$0	0	0
April 1, 2013	\$0	\$0	0	0
May 1, 2013	\$0	\$0	0	0
June 1, 2013	\$0	\$0	0	0
July 1, 2013	\$0	\$0	0	0
August 1, 2013	\$0	\$0	0	0

Extreme Heat

The entire planning area is at risk to extreme heat events; however, these events may be exacerbated in urban areas, where reduced air flow, reduced vegetation, and increased generation of waste heat can contribute to temperatures that are several degrees higher than in surrounding rural (Williamson County Unincorporated Areas) or less urbanized areas. This phenomenon is known as urban heat island effect. This can happen in the Cities of Cedar Park, Florence, and Hutto.

The record highs for Texas occur during May through October. The Williamson County (and participating communities) area experiences an average of 13 days with temperatures 100°F and above during these months, according to data recorded by the NWS between 1900 and 2014. During 2011, Texas experienced the hottest summer in U.S. history with an average temperature of 86.8°F. The planning area experienced more than 90 days with temperatures 100°F and above in 2011. Figure 6-3 shows the annual average maximum temperature distribution in Texas.

Even though the NCDC storm events database doesn't list any documented specific past events for extreme heat, the local participating communities in this HMP update report that extreme heat days do occur a few days in the year during the summer months.

10.2.3 Frequency

Drought

The probability of a future drought in Williamson County and participating communities is likely, with an event possible in the next 3 years or less. According to information from the National Climatic Data Center, Williamson County and participating communities had 5 documented drought years between 1996 and 2014. Based on this historical information, the probability of a drought occurring in any given year is 28% (about 1 in every 3 years). The same frequency (1 in 3 years) applies to the future probability.

Short duration droughts occur much more frequently. Various studies indicate that drought occurrence in Texas is expected to increase in frequency and will continue to be an inevitable factor in the climate of Texas. Table 10-2 lists historic drought events. Furthermore, since drought affects a large area (more regional than city specific) historical analysis are applied to all participating communities equally.

Extreme Heat

On average, Williamson County and participating communities have experienced 114 days per year where temperatures exceed 90°F so the frequency of extreme heat events is expected to be very likely in any given year. According to information from the National Climatic Data Center, an extreme heat event in Williamson County caused a fatality on July 25, 2000. The home had no air conditioning, only a window fan. Williamson County and participating communities can expect similar numbers in the future (114 days per year and highly likely).

10.2.4 Severity

Drought

Drought impacts are wide-reaching and may be economic, environmental, or societal. The most significant impacts associated with drought in Texas are those related to water intensive activities such as agriculture, wildfire protection, municipal usage, commerce, tourism, recreation, and wildlife preservation. An ongoing drought may leave an area more prone to wildfires. Drought conditions can also cause soil to compact, increasing an area's susceptibility to flooding, and reduce vegetation cover, which exposes soil to wind and erosion. A reduction of electric power generation and water quality deterioration are also potential problems. Drought impacts increase with the length of a drought, as carry-over supplies in reservoirs are depleted and water levels in streams and groundwater decline.

According to the information in this hazard profile, drought impacts on Williamson County could be considered moderate. Moderate drought typically means less than 25% to 50% of property (mainly agricultural) is severely damaged; injuries/illnesses are treatable or do not result in permanent disability; crop fields become withered; and cattle herds are thinned. Due to the low probability of severe drought, the overall significance is considered moderate with significant potential impact. Drought can have a widespread impact on the environment and the economy, depending upon its severity, although it typically does not result in loss of life or damage to property, as do other natural disasters. The National Drought Mitigation Center uses three categories to describe likely drought impacts:

- **Agricultural** – Drought threatens crops that rely on natural precipitation.
- **Water supply** – Drought threatens supplies of water for irrigated crops and for communities.
- **Fire hazard** – Drought increases the threat of wildfires from dry conditions in forest and rangelands.

On average, the nationwide annual impacts of drought are greater than the impacts of any other natural hazard. They are estimated to be between \$6 billion and \$8 billion annually in the United States and occur primarily in the agriculture, transportation, recreation and tourism, forestry, and energy sectors. Social and environmental impacts are also significant, although it is difficult to put a precise cost on these impacts.

The severity of a drought depends on the degree of moisture deficiency, the duration, and the size and location of the affected area. The longer the duration of the drought and the larger the area impacted, the more severe the potential impacts. Droughts are not usually associated with direct impacts on people or property, but they can have significant impacts on agriculture, which can impact people indirectly.

When measuring the severity of droughts, analysts typically look at economic impacts on a planning area. A drought directly or indirectly impacts all people in affected areas. All people could pay more for water if utilities increase their rates due to shortages. Agricultural impacts can result in loss of work for farm workers and those in related food processing jobs. Other water- or electricity-dependent industries are commonly forced to shut down all or a portion of their facilities, resulting in further layoffs. A drought can harm recreational companies that use water (e.g., swimming pools, water parks, and river rafting companies) as well as landscape and nursery businesses because people will not invest in new plants if water is not available to sustain them.

Drought generally does not affect groundwater sources as quickly as surface water supplies, but groundwater supplies generally take longer to recover. Reduced precipitation during a drought means that groundwater supplies are not replenished at a normal rate. This can lead to a reduction in groundwater levels and problems such as reduced pumping capacity or wells going dry. Shallow wells are more susceptible than deep wells. Reduced replenishment of groundwater affects streams. Much of the flow in streams comes from groundwater, especially during the summer when there is less precipitation and after snowmelt ends. Reduced groundwater levels mean that even less water will enter streams when stream flows are lowest.

Additionally, there is increased danger of wildfires associated with most droughts. Millions of board feet of timber have been lost due to drought, and in many cases erosion has occurred, which caused serious damage to aquatic life, irrigation, and power production by heavy silting of streams, reservoirs, and rivers.

Extreme Heat

Drought also is often accompanied by extreme heat. When temperatures reach 90°F and above, people are vulnerable to heat cramps, heat exhaustion, and heat stroke. Pets and livestock are also vulnerable to heat-related injuries. Crops can be vulnerable as well.

Based on the information in this hazard profile, the magnitude/severity of extreme temperatures is considered moderate. This is defined as less than 25 to 50% of property (mainly agricultural) is severely damaged, or injuries/illnesses are treatable or do not result in permanent disability. Due to the expansive nature of soils in this area, extreme heat could pose foundation issues. Overall significance is considered minimal: moderate potential impact.

10.2.5 Warning Time

Drought

Droughts are climatic patterns that occur over long periods of time. Only generalized warnings can take place due to the numerous variables that scientists have not pieced together well enough to make accurate and precise predictions. Empirical studies conducted over the past century have shown that meteorological drought is never the result of a single cause. It is the result of many causes, often synergistic in nature.

Scientists at this time do not know how to predict drought more than a month in advance for most locations. Predicting drought depends on the ability to forecast precipitation and temperature. Anomalies of precipitation and temperature may last from several months to several decades. How long these anomalies last depends on interactions between the atmosphere and the oceans, soil moisture and land surface processes, topography, internal dynamics, and the accumulated influence of weather systems on the global scale.

Texas is semi-arid to humid sub-tropical, thus, drought is a regular and natural occurrence in the state. The main source of water supply in the state is precipitation and much of this occurs in the spring and fall. Some snowfall does occur in the wintertime. Although drought conditions are difficult to predict, low levels of spring precipitation may act as an indicator that drought conditions are occurring.

Extreme Heat

NOAA issues watch, warning, and advisory information for extreme heat. Extreme heat is a regular and natural occurrence in the state.

10.3 SECONDARY HAZARDS

Drought

The secondary hazard most commonly associated with drought is wildfire. A prolonged lack of precipitation dries out vegetation, which becomes increasingly susceptible to ignition as the duration of the drought extends. According to the *State of Texas 2014 Emergency Management Plan (Drought Annex)*, economic impacts may also occur for industries that are water intensive such as agriculture, wildfire protection,

municipal usage, commerce, tourism, recreation and wildfire preservation. Additionally, a reduction of electric power generation and water quality deterioration are also potential effects. Drought conditions can also cause soil to compact, decreasing its ability to absorb water, making an area more susceptible to flash flooding and erosion. A drought may also increase the speed at which dead and fallen trees dry out and become more potent fuel sources for wildfires. Drought may also weaken trees in areas already affected by insect infestations, causing more extensive damage to trees and increasing wildfire risk, at least temporarily. An ongoing drought that severely inhibits natural plant growth cycles may impact critical wildlife habitats. Drought impacts increase with the length of a drought, as carry-over supplies in reservoirs are depleted and water levels in groundwater basins decline.

Extreme Heat

Excessive heat events can cause failure of motorized systems such as ventilation systems used to control temperatures inside buildings. The lack of air conditioning in businesses and homes can exacerbate existing health conditions, particularly in senior citizens.

10.4 CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS

The long-term effects of climate change on regional water resources are unknown, but global water resources are already experiencing the following stresses without climate change:

- Growing populations
- Increased competition for available water
- Poor water quality
- Environmental claims
- Uncertain reserved water rights
- Groundwater overdraft
- Aging urban water infrastructure

With a warmer climate, droughts could become more frequent, more severe, and longer-lasting. From 1987 to 1989, losses from drought in the U.S. totaled \$39 billion (Congressional Office of Technology Assessment [OTA] 1993). More frequent extreme events such as droughts could end up being more cause for concern than the long-term change in temperature and precipitation averages.

The best advice to water resource managers regarding climate change is to start addressing current stresses on water supplies and build flexibility and robustness into any system. Flexibility helps to ensure a quick response to changing conditions, and robustness helps people prepare for and survive the worst conditions. With this approach to planning, water system managers will be better able to adapt to the impacts of climate change.

10.5 EXPOSURE

Because droughts cannot be directly modeled in HAZUS, annualized losses were estimated using geographic information system- (GIS) based analysis, historical data (frequency and damage) analysis, and statistical risk assessment methodology. Event frequency, severity indicators, expert opinions, and historical knowledge of the region were used for this assessment. The primary data source was the HAZUS 2.2 data inventory (updated 2010 U.S. Census data and 2014 RS Means Square Foot Costs), and 2012 USDA Census of Agriculture augmented with state and federal datasets as well as the National Drought Mitigation Center reports.

All people, property, and environments in the planning area would be exposed to some degree to the impacts of moderate to extreme drought conditions and extreme heat. Populations living in densely populated urban areas are likely to be more exposed to extreme heat events. Furthermore, farms and agriculture will be

greatly impacted by drought and extreme temperature. For drought, Figure 10-11 (USDA's 2012 Census of Agriculture) profiles the county's agriculture use, which could all be potentially impacted by a drought. By applying historical averages on losses and events (probability) to current economic totals (HAZUS structure inventory) and agricultural values (also from HAZUS), the exposure rate for the participating communities is approximately \$800 million. (See Table 10-5). This number is for the entire planning area. Even though most farmlands are usually outside the city limits, droughts still impact local communities economically.

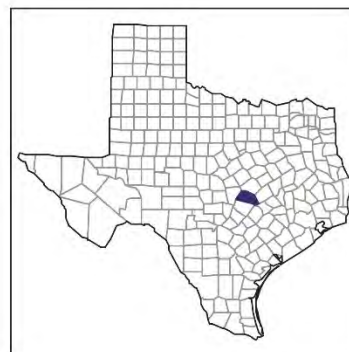
Table 10-3 lists the structures and populations most exposed to drought and extreme heat.

TABLE 10-3 EXPOSED STRUCTURES AND POPULATION					
Jurisdiction	Residential	Commercial	Other *	Total Structures	Total Population
City of Cedar Park	16,664	167	101	16,932	53,580
City of Florence	429	7	5	441	1,369
City of Hutto	5,247	6	3	5,256	16,969
Unincorporated Area	29,463	151	88	29,702	99,684
Total	51,803	331	197	52,331	171,602
*Other includes industrial, agricultural, religious, governmental, and educational classifications.					

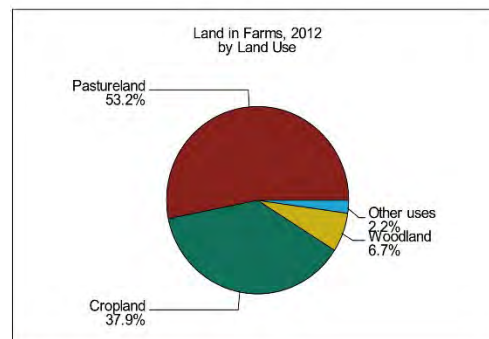
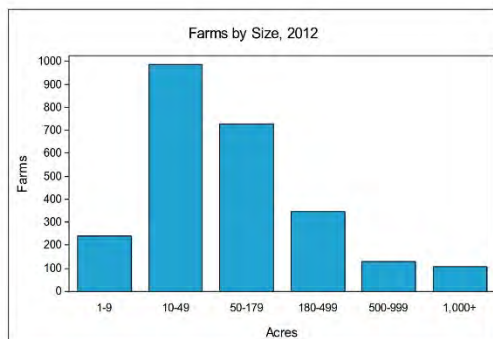
2012 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

COUNTY PROFILE

Williamson County Texas



	2012	2007	% change
Number of Farms	2,542	2,728	- 7
Land in Farms	558,622 acres	541,618 acres	+ 3
Average Size of Farm	220 acres	199 acres	+ 11
Market Value of Products Sold	\$129,648,000	\$190,391,000	- 32
Crop Sales \$74,987,000 (58 percent)			
Livestock Sales \$54,661,000 (42 percent)			
Average Per Farm	\$51,002	\$69,792	- 27
Government Payments	\$3,659,000	\$5,108,000	- 28
Average Per Farm Receiving Payments	\$5,485	\$7,276	- 25



US Department of Agriculture
National Agricultural Statistics Service

www.agcensus.usda.gov

Figure 10-11. USDA Census of Agriculture Williamson County Profile 2012

10.6 VULNERABILITY

Drought produces a complex web of impacts that spans many sectors of the economy and reaches well beyond the area experiencing physical drought. This complexity exists because water is integral to the ability to produce goods and provide services. Drought can affect a wide range of economic, environmental, and social activities. The vulnerability of an activity to the effects of drought usually depends on its water demand, how the demand is met, and what water supplies are available to meet the demand. Extreme heat can exacerbate the effects of drought.

Because droughts cannot be directly modeled in HAZUS, annualized losses were estimated using geographic information system- (GIS) based analysis, historical data (frequency and damage) analysis, and statistical risk assessment methodology. Event frequency, severity indicators, expert opinions, and historical knowledge of the region were used for this assessment. The primary data source was the HAZUS inventory data (updated with 2010 Census Data and 2014 RS Means Square Foot Costs), and the 2012 Census of Agriculture augmented with state and federal data sets as well as the National Drought Mitigation Center reports.

10.6.1 Population

Drought

The planning partnership has the ability to minimize any impacts on residents and water consumers in the county should several consecutive dry years occur. No significant life or health impacts are anticipated as a result of drought within the planning area.

Extreme Heat

According to the EPA, the individuals with the following characteristics are typically at greater risk to the adverse effects of excessive heat events: individuals with physical or mobility constraints, cognitive impairments, economic constraints, and social isolation.

See Table 10-4 for population most vulnerable to extreme heat events per jurisdiction.

TABLE 10-4 DROUGHT AND EXTREME HEAT – MOST VULNERABLE POPULATION						
Jurisdiction	Youth Population (< 16)	% of Total Population	Elderly Population (> 65)	% of Total Population	Economically Disadvantage (Income < \$20,000)	% of Total Population
City of Cedar Park	16,510	30.81	3,527	6.58	1,127	2.10
City of Florence	431	31.48	155	11.32	62	4.53
City of Hutto	6,168	36.35	549	3.24	351	2.07
Unincorporated Area	28,939	29.03	8,270	8.30	2,296	2.30
Total	52,048	30.33	12,501	7.28	3,836	2.24

10.6.2 Property

Drought

No structures will be directly affected by drought conditions, though some structures may become vulnerable to wildfires, which are more likely following years of drought. Droughts can also have significant impacts on landscapes, structure foundation issues (because of soil expansion and contraction) which could cause a financial burden to property owners. However, these impacts are not considered critical in planning for impacts from the drought hazard.

Loss estimations for drought are not based on damage functions, because no such damage functions have been generated. Instead, loss estimates were developed representing projected damages (annualized loss) on historical events, statistical analysis, and probability factors. These were applied to the exposed agriculture values of the participating communities to create an annualized loss (Table 10-5).

TABLE 10-5. LOSS ESTIMATES FOR DROUGHT EVENTS			
Jurisdiction	Exposed Value (\$)	Annualized Loss (\$)	Annualized Loss (%)
City of Cedar Park	277,492,700	11,446	<0.01
City of Florence	4,110,468	Negligible	Negligible
City of Hutto	63,449,976	1,008	<0.01
Unincorporated Areas	474,612,717	876,591	0.18
Total	819,665,861	889,045	0.18

Extreme Heat

Typically the only impact extreme heat has on general building stock is increased demand on air conditioning equipment, which in turn may cause strain on electrical systems. Due to the expansive nature of soils in this area, extreme heat also could pose foundation issues. It costs an average homeowner at least \$5000 to fix or repair structure foundation issues.

Vulnerability Narrative

All participating communities are at risk to drought and extreme heat events. In addition to the documented impacts from the Drought Impact Reporter listed in Chapter 10.2.1, the participating communities also experience the following for both drought and extreme heat events:

- **City of Cedar Park** - The City will be at a greater risk of rolling blackouts during an extreme heat event due to high usage. This would have a greater effect on the young, elderly and economically disadvantaged that may not have the means to respond to such an event. Lawn watering and other outdoor water activities will have to be scheduled and rationed. Property owners and city facilities not using drought tolerant landscaping are increasing their vulnerability to drought. Residents who are not informed on the hazards associated with drought and their risk are more vulnerable as well. Communities not implementing Wildfire Mitigation Planning are increasing their risk to potential negative impacts of this hazard.
- **City of Florence** - The City of Florence will be at a greater risk of rolling blackouts during an extreme heat event due to high usage. This would have a greater effect on the young, elderly and economically disadvantaged populations that may not have the means to respond to such an event.

Uninformed residents and business owners on the effects of drought on their properties or water conservation tactics are more vulnerable as well. Facilities and residents without secondary water sources (at both the individual and city level) are at a higher risk.

- **City of Hutto** - The City of Hutto will be at a greater risk of rolling blackouts during an extreme heat event due to high usage. This would have a greater effect on the young, elderly and economically disadvantaged populations that may not have the means to respond to such an event. Due to the rural landscape of the area and dry climate, during times of drought and extreme heat events, water restrictions could be enforced. Lawn watering and other outdoor water activities will have to be scheduled and rationed. Community members without access to emergency messages could miss vital information to extreme heat events. Communities implementing emergency notification measures help to mitigate this vulnerability.
- **Williamson County (Unincorporated Area)** - Unincorporated county areas are at a greater risk of rolling blackouts during an extreme heat event due to high usage from other areas of the electrical grid. Due to the rural nature of some of Williamson County's Unincorporated Areas, response times restoring outages caused by a black out could be lengthy. This would have a greater effect on the young, elderly and economically disadvantaged. Areas with emergency response services at a greater distance, or who have not implemented volunteer efforts, are at a greater risk as well. Community members without access to emergency messages (land line phones, the internet, radio, etc.) could miss vital information to extreme heat events. This could include the location of emergency shelters or public water distribution locations. Communities not implementing Wildfire Mitigation Planning are increasing their risk of the potential negative impacts of this hazard. Many residents may not know of the risks extreme heat can place on themselves, their families, and homes. Those uninformed on the risks and hazards associated with drought are more vulnerable to its effects.

Community Perception of Vulnerability

See front page of current chapter for a summary of hazard rankings for Williamson County and participating communities in this HMP update. Chapter 18 gives a detailed description of these rankings and Chapter 19 addresses mitigations actions for this hazard vulnerability.

10.6.3 Critical Facilities

Drought

Critical facilities as defined for this plan will continue to be operational during a drought. Critical facility elements such as landscaping may not be maintained due to limited resources, but the risk to the planning area's critical facilities inventory will be largely aesthetic. For example, when water conservation measures are in place, landscaped areas will not be watered and may die. These aesthetic impacts are not considered significant.

Extreme Heat

Power outages may occur as a result of extreme heat events. Additionally, transportation systems may experience disruption in services. It is common in Texas for concrete pavements to experience "blowouts or heaves" both on local highway and the higher volume parkway and interstate systems. Blowouts occur when pavements expand and cannot function properly within their allotted spaces. Pavement sections may rise up several inches during such events. These conditions can cause motor vehicle accidents in their initial stages and can shut down traffic lanes or roadways entirely until such times as the conditions are mitigated.

10.6.4 Environment

Environmental losses from drought are associated with damage to plants, animals, wildlife habitat, and air and water quality; forest and range fires; degradation of landscape quality; loss of biodiversity; and soil

erosion. Some of the effects are short-term and conditions quickly return to normal following the end of the drought. Other environmental effects linger for some time or may even become permanent. Wildlife habitat, for example, may be degraded through the loss of wetlands, lakes, and vegetation. However, many species will eventually recover from this temporary aberration. The degradation of landscape quality, including increased soil erosion, may lead to a more permanent loss of biological productivity. Although environmental losses are difficult to quantify, growing public awareness and concern for environmental quality has forced public officials to focus greater attention and resources on these effects.

10.6.5 Economic Impact

Economic impact will be largely associated with industries that use water or depend on water for their business. For example, landscaping businesses were affected in the droughts of the past as the demand for service significantly declined because landscaping was not watered. Agricultural industries will be impacted if water usage is restricted for irrigation. The tourism sector may also be impacted.

10.7 FUTURE TRENDS IN DEVELOPMENT

Each municipal planning partner in this effort has an established comprehensive plan or policies directing land use and dealing with issues of water supply and the protection of water resources. These plans provide the capability at the local municipal level to protect future development from the impacts of drought. All planning partners reviewed their plans under the capability assessments performed for this effort. Deficiencies identified by these reviews can be identified as mitigation initiatives to increase the capability to deal with future trends in development. Vulnerability to drought will increase as population growth increases, putting more demands on existing water supplies. Future water use planning should consider increases in population as well as potential impacts of climate change.

10.8 SCENARIO

An extreme multi-year drought could impact the region with little warning. Combinations of low precipitation and unusually high temperatures could occur over several consecutive years. Intensified by such conditions, extreme wildfires could break out throughout the planning area, increasing the need for water. Surrounding communities, also in drought conditions, could increase their demand for water supplies relied upon by the planning partnership, causing social and political conflicts. If such conditions persisted for several years, the economy of Williamson County could experience setbacks, especially in water dependent industries.

10.9 ISSUES

The following are extreme heat and drought-related issues:

- Identification and development of alternative water supplies.
- Utilization of groundwater recharge techniques to stabilize the groundwater supply.
- The probability of increased drought frequencies and durations due to climate change.
- The promotion of active water conservation even during non-drought periods.
- Increasing vulnerability to drought over time as demand for water from different sectors increases.
- The effects of climate change may result in an increase in frequency of extreme heat events.
- The effects of recent droughts have exposed the vulnerability of the planning areas economy to drought events.
- Environmental and erosion control impact analysis for transportation projects.
- Wildlife habitat management for landowners.
- Human health impacts from droughts and extreme heat.

- Monitoring and evaluating risks to power supply and water rights.
- Development of mitigation- or response-based state drought plans.

CHAPTER 11. EARTHQUAKE

EARTHQUAKE RANKING	
Williamson County	Low
City of Cedar Park	Low
City of Florence	Low
City of Hutto	Low

11.1 GENERAL BACKGROUND

11.1.1 How Earthquakes Happen

An earthquake is a sudden release of energy from the earth's crust that creates seismic waves. Tectonic plates become stuck, putting a strain on the ground. When the strain becomes so great that rocks give way, fault lines occur. At the Earth's surface, earthquakes may manifest themselves by a shaking or displacement of the ground, which may lead to loss of life and destruction of property. Size of an earthquake is expressed quantitatively as magnitude and local strength of shaking as intensity. The inherent size of an earthquake is commonly expressed using a magnitude. For a more detailed description of seismic/earthquake hazards visit FEMA's web site on hazards, <http://www.fema.gov/hazard>.

Earthquakes tend to reoccur along faults, which are zones of weakness in the crust. Even if a fault zone has recently experienced an earthquake, there is no guarantee that all the stress has been relieved. Another earthquake could still occur.

Geologists classify faults by their relative hazards. Active faults, which represent the highest hazard, are those that have ruptured to the ground surface during the Holocene period (about the last 11,000 years). Potentially active faults are those that displaced layers of rock from the Quaternary period (the last 1,800,000 years). Determining if a fault is "active" or "potentially active" depends on geologic evidence, which may not be available for every fault. Although there are probably still some unrecognized active faults, nearly all the movement between the two plates, and therefore the majority of the seismic hazards, are on the well-known active faults.

Faults are more likely to have earthquakes on them if they have more rapid rates of movement, have had recent earthquakes along them, experience greater total displacements, and are aligned so that movement can relieve accumulating tectonic stresses. A direct relationship exists between a fault's length and location and its ability to generate damaging ground motion at a given site. In some areas, smaller, local faults produce lower magnitude quakes, but ground shaking can be strong, and damage can be significant as a result of the fault's proximity to the area. In contrast, large regional faults can generate great magnitudes but, because of their distance and depth, may result in only moderate shaking in the area.

DEFINITIONS

Earthquake — The shaking of the ground caused by an abrupt shift of rock along a fracture in the earth or a contact zone between tectonic plates.

Epicenter — The point on the earth's surface directly above the hypocenter of an earthquake. The location of an earthquake is commonly described by the geographic position of its epicenter and by its focal depth.

Fault — A fracture in the earth's crust along which two blocks of the crust have slipped with respect to each other.

Focal Depth — The depth from the earth's surface to the hypocenter.

Hypocenter — The region underground where an earthquake's energy originates.

Liquefaction — Loosely packed, water-logged sediments losing their strength in response to strong shaking, causing major damage during earthquakes.

11.1.2 Earthquake Classifications

Earthquakes are typically classified in one of two ways: by the amount of energy released, measured as **magnitude**; or by the impact on people and structures, measured as **intensity**.

Magnitude

Currently the most commonly used magnitude scale is the moment magnitude (M_w) scale, with the following classifications of magnitude:

- Great $M_w > 8$
- Major $M_w = 7.0 - 7.9$
- Strong $M_w = 6.0 - 6.9$
- Moderate $M_w = 5.0 - 5.9$
- Light $M_w = 4.0 - 4.9$
- Minor $M_w = 3.0 - 3.9$
- Micro $M_w < 3$

Estimates of moment magnitude roughly match the local magnitude scale (ML) commonly called the Richter scale. One advantage of the M_w scale is that, unlike other magnitude scales, it does not saturate at the upper end. That is, there is no value beyond which all large earthquakes have about the same magnitude. For this reason, M_w scale is now the most often used estimate of large earthquake magnitudes.

Intensity

Currently the most commonly used intensity scale is the modified Mercalli intensity scale, with ratings defined as follows (U.S. Geological Survey [USGS] 1989):

- I. Not felt except by a very few under especially favorable conditions.
- II. Felt only by a few persons at rest, especially on upper floors of buildings.
- III. Felt quite noticeably by persons indoors, especially on upper floors of buildings. Many people do not recognize it is an earthquake. Standing cars may rock slightly. Vibrations similar to the passing of a truck. Duration estimated.
- IV. Felt indoors by many, outdoors by few during the day. At night, some awakened. Dishes, windows, doors disturbed; walls make cracking sound. Sensation like a heavy truck striking building. Standing cars rocked noticeably.
- V. Felt by nearly everyone; many awakened. Some dishes, windows broken. Unstable objects overturned. Pendulum clocks may stop.
- VI. Felt by all; many frightened. Some heavy furniture moved; a few instances of fallen plaster. Damage slight.
- VII. Damage negligible in buildings of good design and construction; slight in well-built ordinary structures; considerable in poorly built or badly designed structures. Some chimneys broken.
- VIII. Damage slight in specially designed structures; considerable damage in ordinary buildings with partial collapse. Damage great in poorly built structures. Fall of chimneys, factory stacks, columns, monuments, walls. Heavy furniture overturned.
- IX. 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. Some well-built wooden structures destroyed; most masonry and frame structures destroyed with foundations. Rails bent.
- XI. Few, if any (masonry) structures remain standing. Bridges destroyed. Rails bent greatly.
- XII. Damage total. Lines of sight and level are distorted. Objects thrown into the air.

11.1.3 Ground Motion

Earthquake hazard assessment is also based on expected ground motion. This involves determining the annual probability that certain ground motion accelerations will be exceeded, then summing the annual probabilities over the time period of interest. The most commonly mapped ground motion parameters are the horizontal and vertical peak ground accelerations (PGA) for a given soil or rock type. Instruments called accelerographs record levels of ground motion due to earthquakes at stations throughout a region. These readings are recorded by state and federal agencies that monitor and predict seismic activity.

Maps of PGA values form the basis of seismic zone maps that are included in building codes such as the International Building Code. Building codes that include seismic provisions specify the horizontal force due to lateral acceleration that a building should be able to withstand during an earthquake. PGA values are directly related to these lateral forces that could damage “short-period structures” (e.g., single-family dwellings). Longer-period response components create the lateral forces that damage larger structures with longer natural periods (apartment buildings, factories, high-rises, bridges). Table 11-1 lists damage potential and perceived shaking by PGA factors, compared to the Mercalli scale.

TABLE 11-1. MERCALLI SCALE AND PEAK GROUND ACCELERATION COMPARISON				
Modified Mercalli Scale	Perceived Shaking	Potential Structure Damage		Estimated PGA ^a (%g)
		Resistant Buildings	Vulnerable Buildings	
I	Not Felt	None	None	<0.17%
II to III	Weak	None	None	0.17% - 1.4%
IV	Light	None	None	1.4% - 3.9%
V	Moderate	Very Light	Light	3.9% - 9.2%
VI	Strong	Light	Moderate	9.2% - 18%
VII	Very Strong	Moderate	Moderate/Heavy	18% - 34%
VIII	Severe	Moderate/Heavy	Heavy	34% - 65%
IX	Violent	Heavy	Very Heavy	65% - 124%
X to XII	Extreme	Very Heavy	Very Heavy	>124%

a. PGA measured in percent of g, where g is the acceleration of gravity
Sources: USGS, 2008; USGS, 2010

11.1.4 Effect of Soil Types

The impact of an earthquake on structures and infrastructure is largely a function of ground shaking, distance from the source of the quake, and liquefaction. Liquefaction is a secondary effect of an earthquake in which soils lose their shear strength and flow or behave as liquid, thereby damaging structures that derive their support from the soil. Liquefaction generally occurs in soft, unconsolidated sedimentary soils. A program called the National Earthquake Hazard Reduction Program (NEHRP) creates maps based on soil characteristics to help identify locations subject to liquefaction. Table 11-2 summarizes NEHRP soil classifications. NEHRP Soils B and C typically can sustain ground shaking without much effect, dependent

on the earthquake magnitude. The areas that are commonly most affected by ground shaking have NEHRP Soils D, E, and F. In general, these areas are also most susceptible to liquefaction.

**TABLE 11-2.
NEHRP SOIL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM**

NEHRP Soil Type	Description	Mean Shear Velocity to 30 meters (meters per second)
A	Hard Rock	1,500
B	Firm to Hard Rock	760-1,500
C	Dense Soil/Soft Rock	360-760
D	Stiff Soil	180-360
E	Soft Clays	< 180
F	Special Study Soils (liquefiable soils, sensitive clays, organic soils, soft clays >36 meters thick)	

11.2 HAZARD PROFILE

Earthquakes can last from a few seconds to over five minutes; they may also occur as a series of tremors over several days. The actual movement of the ground in an earthquake is seldom the direct cause of injury or death. Casualties generally result from falling objects and debris, because the shocks shake, damage, or demolish buildings and other structures. Disruption of communications, electrical power supplies and gas, sewer and water lines should be expected. Earthquakes may trigger fires, dam failures, landslides, or releases of hazardous material, compounding their disastrous effects.

Small, local faults produce lower magnitude quakes, but ground shaking can be strong and damage can be significant in areas close to the fault. In contrast, large regional faults can generate earthquakes of great magnitudes but, because of their distance and depth, they may result in only moderate shaking in an area.

The severity of earthquakes is influenced by several factors, including the depth of the quake, the geology in the area, and the soils. The severity of soil liquefaction is dependent on the soils grain size, thickness, compaction, and degree of saturation.

11.2.1 Past Events

Most past earthquakes in Texas have been of low magnitude and have mainly occurred in west Texas, or the Panhandle area. Figure 11-1 shows the location of recorded and documented earthquake events in Texas as well as the planning area. As can be seen in Figure 11-2, the probability of a severe earthquake in Williamson County and participating communities is low. According to the State Hazard Mitigation Plan, the probability of an earthquake in the Central Region is considered rare. This includes Williamson County and participating communities. Although a small event is possible, it would pose little to no risk for the area. According to the USGS Earthquake Hazard Program, no earthquakes have been recorded in Williamson County and the participating communities since 1847, (the earliest date data are available).

11.2.2 Location

While Texas does face some earthquake hazard, this hazard is very small in comparison to many other states. The biggest threat appears to be from the New Madrid fault system in Missouri, a system powerful enough to pose a risk to the north Texas area. Two regions, near El Paso and in the Panhandle, should expect earthquakes with magnitudes of approximately 5.5 to 6.0 to occur every 50 to 100 years, with even larger earthquakes possible. In Central Texas, the hazard is generally low, but residents should be aware that small earthquakes can occur, including some that are theoretically triggered by oil or gas production.

Elsewhere in Texas, earthquakes are exceedingly rare. However, the hazard level is not zero anywhere in Texas; small earthquakes are possible almost anywhere, and all regions face possible ill effects from very large, distant earthquakes. Figure 11-2 shows earthquake hazard threats in the U.S. Figure 11-1 shows the location of recorded past events and Figure 11-2 shows probability of earthquake hazard threats in the U.S.

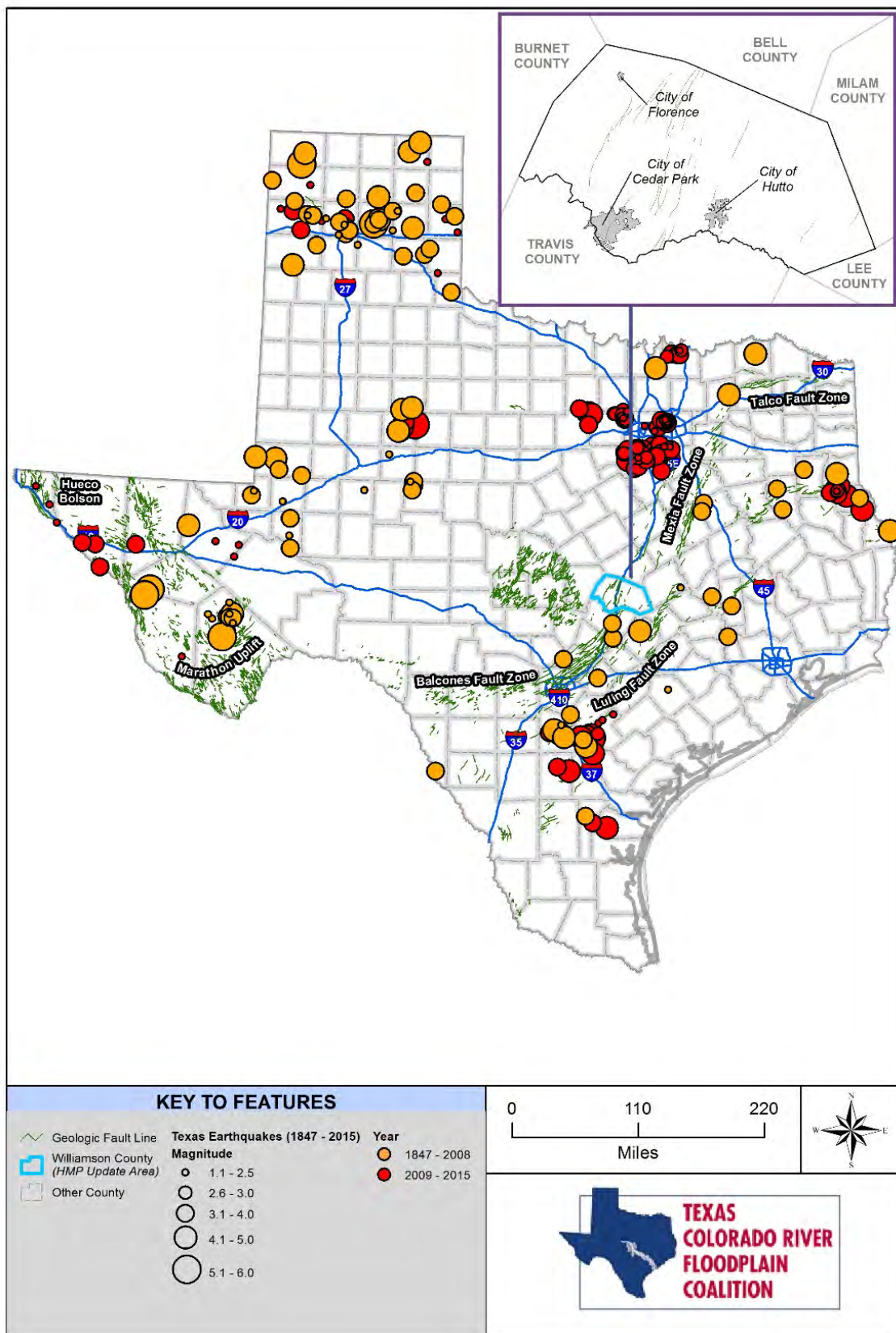


Figure 11-1. Texas Earthquakes (1847-2015)

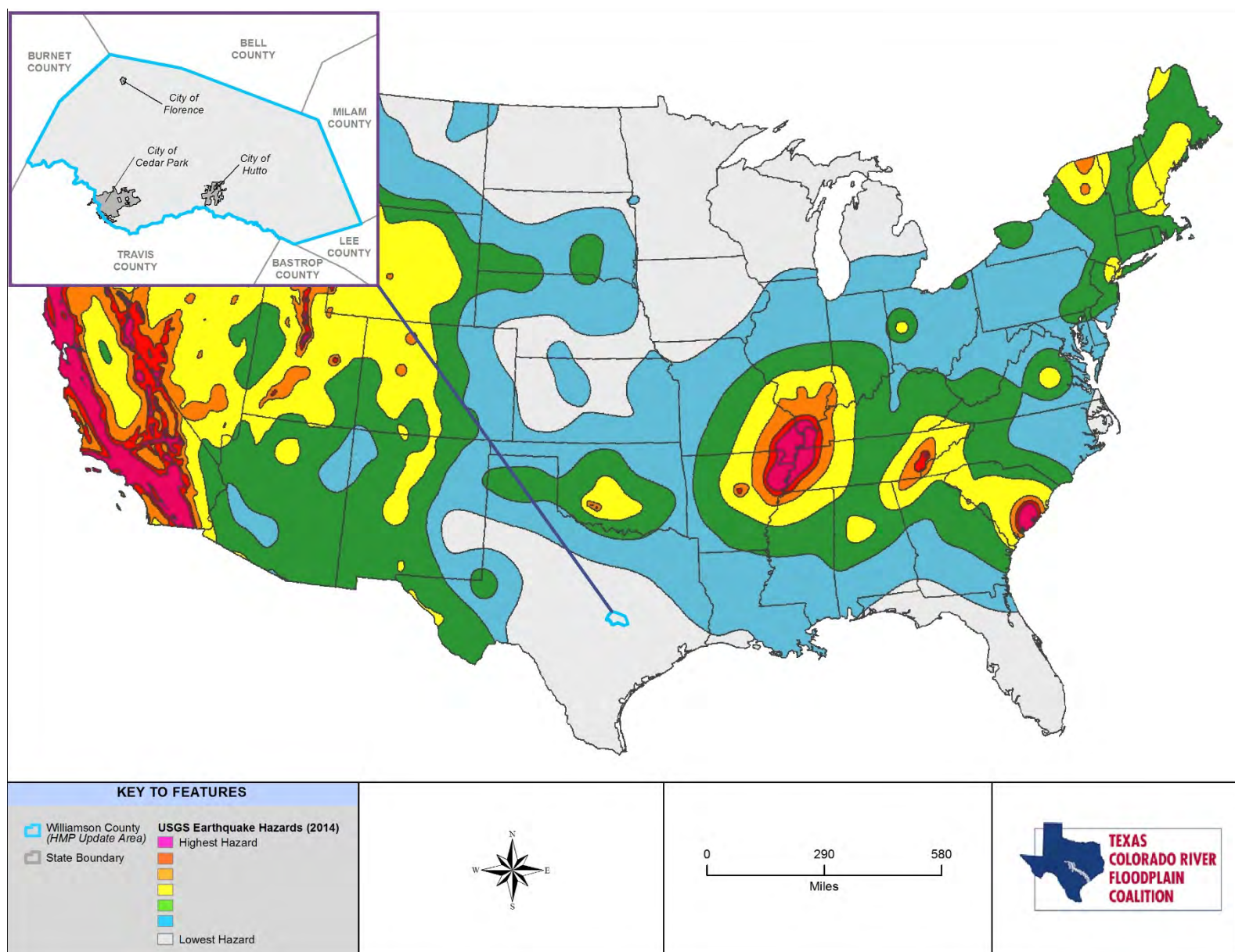


Figure 11-2. Probabilistic Earthquake Hazard Map for the U.S.

Faults have been classified based on the geologic time frame of their latest suspected movement (in order of activity occurrence, most recent is listed first):

- H Holocene (within past 15,000 years)
- LQ Late Quaternary (15,000 to 130,000 years ago)
- MLQ Middle to Late Quaternary (130,000 to 750,000 years ago)
- Q Quaternary (approximately past 2 million years)
- LC Late Cenozoic (approximately past 23.7 million years)

Known named faults in Texas are the Balcones Fault Zone, Mexia Fault Zone, Luling Fault Zone, Hueco Bolson, Marathon Uplift, and Talco Fault Zone.

The impact of an earthquake is largely a function of the following components:

- Ground shaking (ground motion accelerations)
- Liquefaction (soil instability)
- Distance from the source (both horizontally and vertically)

No earthquake scenarios were selected for this plan because an earthquake event for the planning area is rare, according to the *2013 State of Texas Hazard Mitigation Plan*.

11.2.3 Frequency

According to the USGS, the probability that a magnitude 5 or greater earthquake will occur in the planning area in the next few years is unlikely (event not possible in next 10 years). The USGS Earthquake Probability Mapping application estimates that the probability that a magnitude 5 or greater earthquake will occur in the next 500 years in Williamson County and the participating community is 2 percent or less. Overall, the probability of a damaging earthquake somewhere in Williamson County and participating community is considered rare. Small earthquakes that cause no or little damage are more likely (see Figure 11-2). The future probability of an earthquake event in Williamson County and the participating communities is unlikely (event not probable in next 10 years).

11.2.4 Severity

Earthquakes can cause structural damage, injury, and loss of life, as well as damage to infrastructure networks, such as water, power, communication, and transportation lines. Damage and life loss can be particularly devastating in communities where buildings were not designed to withstand seismic forces (e.g., historic structures). Other damage-causing effects of earthquakes include surface rupture, fissuring, settlement, and permanent horizontal and vertical shifting of the ground. Secondary impacts can include landslides, rock falls, liquefaction, fires, dam failure, and hazardous materials incidents.

There are no known deaths or injuries from earthquakes in Williamson County and the participating communities. Some of the past earthquake events in Texas were severe enough to cause minor property damage such as broken windows or contents falling from shelves. The very low probability of an event suggests that potential for these impacts is minimal.

The severity of an earthquake can be expressed in terms of intensity or magnitude. Intensity represents the observed effects of ground shaking on people, buildings, and natural features. The USGS has created ground motion maps based on current information about several fault zones. These maps show the PGA that has a certain probability (2% or 10%) of being exceeded in a 50-year period, as shown on Figure 11-3. The PGA is measured in numbers of g's (the acceleration associated with gravity). The HAZUS modeled 500-Year probabilistic PGA is less than 2% as shown in Figure 11-4. Figure 11-4 shows the 500-year probability event, which produces only a light ground shaking and is likely to cause no damage. Vibrations

feel like those of a heavy truck passing by. This means that during an event of such magnitude, dishes, windows, and doors rattle; walls and frames of structures creak; liquids in open vessels are slightly disturbed; and standing vehicles rock noticeably.

Magnitude is related to the amount of seismic energy released at the hypocenter of an earthquake. It is calculated based on the amplitude of the earthquake waves recorded on instruments. Whereas intensity varies depending on location with respect to the earthquake epicenter, magnitude is represented by a single, instrumentally measured value for each earthquake event.

In simplistic terms, the severity of an earthquake event can be measured in the following terms:

- How hard did the ground shake?
- How did the ground move? (horizontally or vertically)
- How stable was the soil?
- What is the fragility of the built environment in the area of impact?

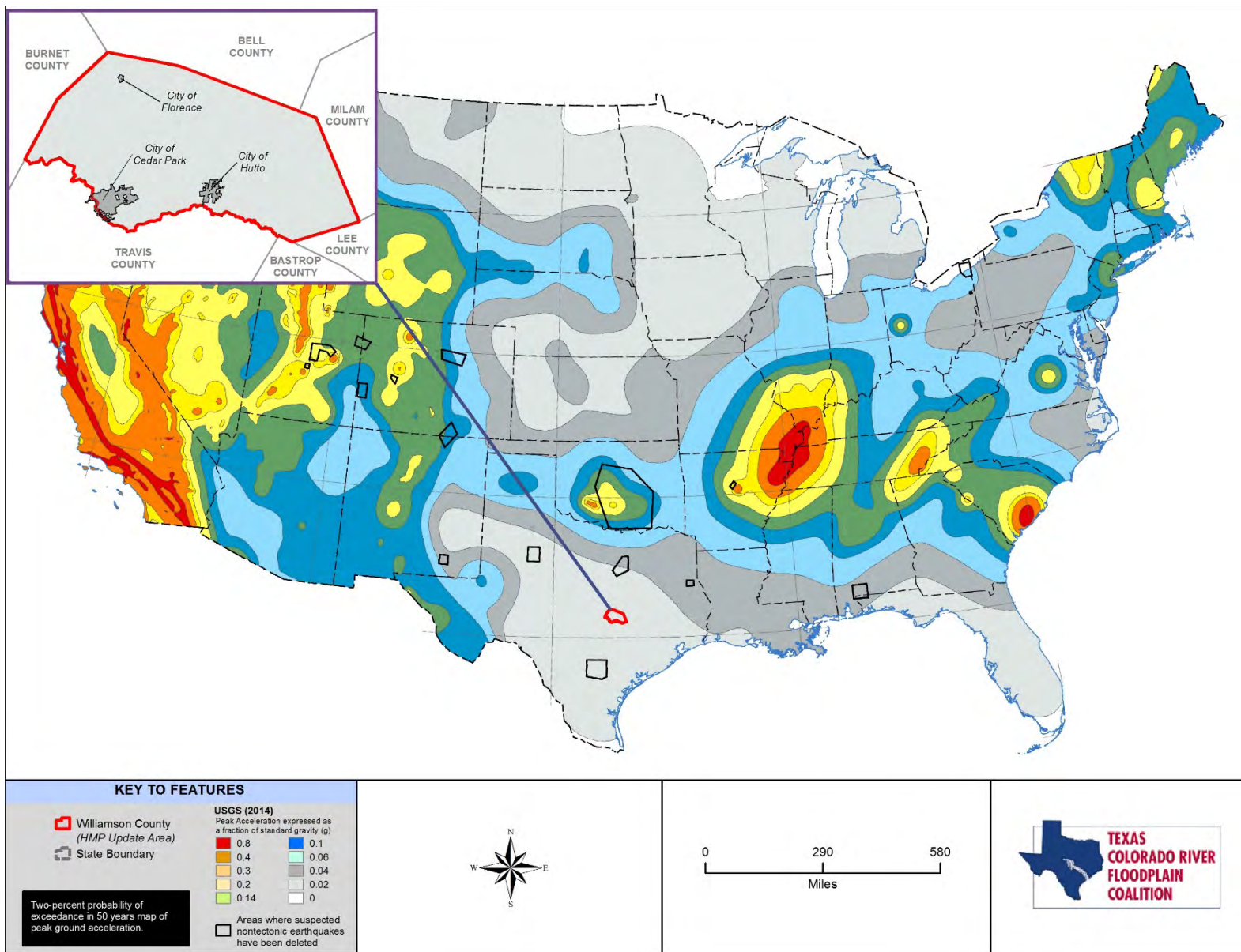


Figure 11-3. Peak Ground Acceleration (10% Probability of Exceedance in 50-Year Map of Peak Ground Acceleration)

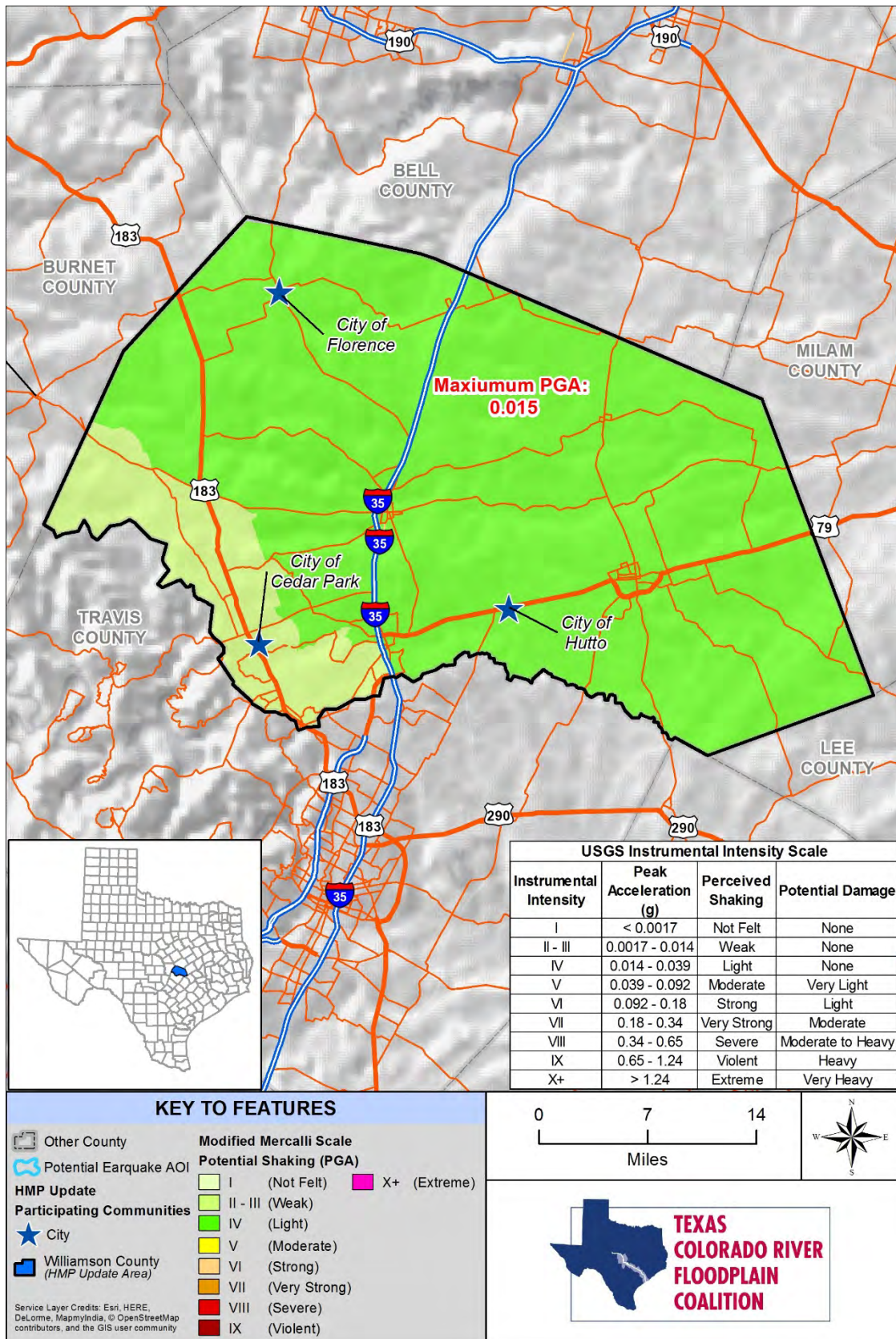


Figure 11-4. 500-Year Probability Event in Williamson County

11.2.5 Warning Time

Part of what makes earthquakes so destructive is that they generally occur without warning. The main shock of an earthquake can usually be measured in seconds, and rarely lasts for more than a minute. Aftershocks can occur within the days, weeks, and even months following a major earthquake.

By studying the geologic characteristics of faults, geoscientists can often estimate when the fault last moved and estimate the magnitude of the earthquake that produced the last movement. Because the occurrence of earthquakes is relatively low to none in the county and the historical earthquake record is short, accurate estimations of magnitude, timing, or location of future dangerous earthquakes in Williamson County are difficult to estimate.

There is currently no reliable way to predict the day or month that an earthquake will occur at any given location. Research is being done with warning systems that use the low energy waves that precede major earthquakes. These potential warning systems give approximately 40 seconds notice that a major earthquake is about to occur. The warning time is very short but it could allow for someone to get under a desk, step away from a hazardous material they are working with, or shut down sensitive equipment.

11.3 SECONDARY HAZARDS

Earthquakes can cause large and sometimes disastrous landslides and mudslides. River valleys are vulnerable to slope failure, often as a result of loss of cohesion in clay-rich soils. Soil liquefaction occurs when water-saturated sands, silts, or gravelly soils are shaken so violently that the individual grains lose contact with one another and float freely in the water, turning the ground into a pudding-like liquid. Building and road foundations lose load-bearing strength and may sink into what was previously solid ground. Unless properly secured, hazardous materials can be released, causing significant damage to the environment and people. Earthen dams and levees are highly susceptible to seismic events and the impacts of their eventual failures can be considered secondary risks for earthquakes.

11.4 CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS

The impacts of global climate change on earthquake probability are unknown. Some scientists say that melting glaciers could induce tectonic activity. As ice melts and water runs off, tremendous amounts of weight are shifted on the earth's crust. As newly freed crust returns to its original, pre-glacier shape, it could cause seismic plates to slip and stimulate volcanic activity according to research into prehistoric earthquakes and volcanic activity. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and USGS scientists found that retreating glaciers in southern Alaska may be opening the way for future earthquakes (NASA 2004).

Secondary impacts of earthquakes could be magnified by climate change. Soils saturated by repetitive storms could experience liquefaction during seismic activity due to the increased saturation. Dams storing increased volumes of water due to changes in the hydrograph could fail during seismic events. There are currently no models available to estimate these impacts.

11.5 EXPOSURE

However unlikely, all structures, people, and infrastructure within the participating communities are minimally vulnerable to potential earthquake damages. The *FEMA How-To Guidance, Understanding Your Risks* (FEMA 386-2, page 1-7), suggests the earthquake hazard should be profiled if the PGA is greater than 3%g. Williamson County and all participating communities PGA is less than 2%g (.02) and there have been no recorded earthquakes in or near the HMP update area. Therefore, only a minimum level-1 HAZUS analysis was profiled using the 500-year probability event scenario. Structures and property located closer to geographic fault lines are more exposed than others.

Table 11-3 lists structures and population affected within a 1 mile geographic buffer of the geological fault lines. While a geographic analysis may show exposed population and structures, when it is combined with

a HAZUS analysis (PGA), previous events, and local knowledge communities may classify their exposure as ‘No Exposure, Low Exposure, Medium Exposure and High Exposure’. The City of Hutto chose to classify themselves as ‘Low Exposure’.

The geographic analysis is further defined in Sections 11.5.1 and 11.5.2, while HAZUS is described above. While communities may not have any population or structures within the buffer area, a community may wish to classify their jurisdiction as ‘No Exposure’, ‘Low’, ‘Medium’, or ‘High’, due to the minimal PGA percentage, and local knowledge. Additionally, while communities may have exposed structures and population, not all communities are vulnerable, as based on historical events (frequency), extent, and local knowledge. This is further outlined in 11.6 Vulnerability section.

11.5.1 Population

The population along the geologic fault lines of Williamson County and participating communities are the most potentially exposed to direct and indirect impacts from earthquakes. The degree of exposure is dependent on many factors, including the age and construction type of the structures people live in, the soil type their homes are constructed on, their proximity to fault location, and other factors. Whether impacted directly or indirectly, the entire population will have to deal with the consequences of earthquakes to some degree. Business interruption could keep people from working, road closures could isolate populations, and functional loss of utilities could impact populations that suffered no direct damage from an event itself.

11.5.2 Property

According to the HAZUS 2.2 inventory data (updated with 2010 U.S. Census data and 2014 RS Means Square Foot Costs), there are 137,095 buildings in the HMP update area with an asset replaceable value of over \$48 million (excluding contents). About 99% of these buildings (and 89% of the building value) are associated with residential housing. Within the participating communities, there are 52,331 buildings (residential, commercial, and other) with a total asset inventory of over \$16 million (excluding contents). Other types of buildings in this report include agricultural, education, religious, and governmental structures. All the structures along the major geologic fault lines in the planning area are susceptible to earthquake impacts to varying degrees. Structures and people located closer to fault lines are exposed to a greater extent than those further away. Table 11-3 this total represents the structure and population exposure to seismic events along and near (within a 1 mile buffer of) the major geologic faults in the HMP update area.

**TABLE 11-3.
EXPOSED STRUCTURES AND POPULATION FOR EARTHQUAKE BUFFER ZONE**

Jurisdiction	Structures and Population Affected			Total Structures	Total Population
	Residential	Commercial	Other *		
City of Cedar Park	11,179	137	58	11,374	381
City of Florence	0	0	0	0	0
City of Hutto	4,404	5	3	4,412	178
Unincorporated Area	12,946	61	34	13,041	1,011
Total	28,529	203	95	28,827	2,475

**TABLE 11-3.
EXPOSED STRUCTURES AND POPULATION FOR EARTHQUAKE BUFFER ZONE**

Jurisdiction	Structures and Population Affected				Total Population
	Residential	Commercial	Other *	Total Structures	
*Other includes industrial, agricultural, religious, governmental, and educational classifications.					

11.5.3 Critical Facilities and Infrastructure

Table 6-3 and Table 6-4 list the number of each type of facility by jurisdiction. Hazardous material releases can occur during an earthquake from fixed facilities or transportation-related incidents. Transportation corridors can be disrupted during an earthquake, leading to the release of materials to the surrounding environment. Facilities holding hazardous materials are of particular concern because of possible isolation of neighborhoods surrounding them. During an earthquake, structures storing these materials could rupture and leak into the surrounding area or an adjacent waterway, having a disastrous effect on the environment.

11.5.4 Environment

Secondary hazards associated with earthquakes will likely have some of the most damaging effects on the environment. Earthquake-induced landslides can significantly impact surrounding habitat. It is also possible for streams to be rerouted after an earthquake. This can change the water quality, possibly damaging habitat and feeding areas. There is a possibility of streams fed by groundwater drying up because of changes in underlying geology.

11.6 VULNERABILITY

All structures, people, and infrastructure within the participating communities are vulnerable to earthquake damage, however due to the low risk of occurrence, only a minimum level-1 HAZUS 500-year probability event analysis was conducted. The 500-Year HAZUS modeled event for Williamson County and the participating communities produced a maximum PGA of 1.5%g (Figure 11-4), which is lower than the FEMA PGA minimum requirement for earthquake analysis (3%g). The potential shaking (0.015 PGA) of the 500-year event in Williamson County (and all participating communities) creates a ‘weak’ perceived shaking with no potential damage on the USGS Instrumental Intensity Scale. While the probability of an event is rare, if an event were to occur, it would be of minimal magnitude with no damage.

Vulnerability Narrative

The vulnerability of the participating communities are described below.

- **City of Cedar Park** - The City of Cedar Park has a fault line running through the center of its jurisdiction. Critical facilities and infrastructure, as well as homes near this line, are more vulnerable. Older homes built with less stringent housing codes are at a greater risk of structural damage from an earthquake. Access to emergency information (phones, internet, radio, or Emergency Notification Systems) could limit residents’ ability to talk to first responders and hear emergency warnings.
- **City of Florence** - The City of Florence does not have any geological fault lines running through its jurisdiction. The nearest fault lines are approximately 3 miles to the southeast. Residents who may not know what to do or where to go for help during an event are at a greater risk. Damages to highways that serve as evacuation routes such as US 77 would increase emergency response times and resident mobility. Older homes built without the influence of building codes (or inadequate building codes) are also more vulnerable. Despite fitting the criteria as a ‘No

Exposure' community, the City of Florence chose to rank this hazard as Low to enhance the quality of their mitigation plan.

- **City of Hutto** – The City of Hutto has one fault line that runs through the south-central portion of the community. An event stronger than the 500 Year HAZUS modeled event along this fault line could impact nearby roadways and structures. Notably, the Hutto Police Department Building is in close proximity to this fault line, as well as FM 1660. A seismic event surpassing the HAZUS 500 year event could affect the police department's ability to respond to calls in the Southeastern part of the community.
- **Williamson County (Unincorporated Area)** - There are multiple fault lines throughout the Unincorporated Areas of Williamson County with the majority focused along the center of the County. Critical facilities and infrastructure, as well as homes near these lines, are more vulnerable in the event of activity stronger than the 500 Year HAZUS modeled event. Damages to transportation features in this area could delay emergency service support from neighboring communities. Rural residents and property are more vulnerable as response times could be limited. Major thoroughfares that cross fault lines include IH 35 and US 183. Bridges along these roadways are at a higher risk. Communities and residents not aware of where the areas of higher risk are focused are more vulnerable.

Community Perception of Vulnerability

See front page of current chapter for a summary of hazard rankings for Williamson County and participating communities in this HMP update. Chapter 18 gives a detailed description of these rankings and Chapter 19 addresses mitigation actions for this hazard vulnerability.

11.7 FUTURE TRENDS IN DEVELOPMENT

Land use in the planning area will be directed by master plans adopted by the county and its planning partners as well as local permitting departments and zoning maps. The information in this plan provides the participating partners a tool to ensure that there is no increase in exposure in areas of high seismic risk. Development in the planning area will be regulated through building standards and performance measures so that the degree of risk will be reduced. The International Building Code also establishes provisions to address seismic risk.

11.8 SCENARIO

An earthquake does not have to occur within the planning area to have a significant impact on the people, property and economy of the county. However, any seismic activity of 6.0 or greater on faults within the planning area would have significant impacts throughout the county. Earthquakes of this magnitude or higher would lead to massive structural failure of property on highly liquefiable soils. Levees and revetments built on these poor soils would likely fail, representing a loss of critical infrastructure. These events could cause secondary hazards, including landslides and mudslides that would further damage structures. River valley hydraulic-fill sediment areas are also vulnerable to slope failure, often as a result of loss of cohesion in clay-rich soils.

11.9 ISSUES

Important issues associated with an earthquake include but are not limited to the following:

- Many structures within the planning area were built prior to 1994, when seismic provisions became uniformly applied through building code applications.
- Critical facility owners should be encouraged to create or enhance continuity of operations plans using the information on risk and vulnerability contained in this plan.
- Geotechnical standards should be established that take into account the probable impacts from earthquakes in the design and construction of new or enhanced facilities.

- Earthquakes could trigger other natural hazard events such as dam failures and landslides, which could severely impact the county.
- A worst-case scenario would be the occurrence of a large seismic event during a flood or high-water event. Failures could happen at multiple locations, increasing the impacts of the individual events.
- The cost of retrofitting buildings to meet earthquake seismicity standards may be cost-prohibitive.
- Dams located in the county may not have been engineered to withstand probable seismic events.
- Information regarding liquefaction susceptibility of soils in the planning area is lacking.

CHAPTER 12. FLOOD

FLOOD RANKING	
Williamson County	High
City of Cedar Park	High
City of Florence	Medium
City of Hutto	Low

12.1 GENERAL BACKGROUND

12.1.1 Flood

The following description of flooding is an excerpt from the *2013 State of Texas Flood Mitigation Plan*.

A flood is a general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from:

- The overflow of stream banks
- The unusual and rapid accumulation of runoff of surface waters from any source
- Mudflows or the sudden collapse of shoreline land

Flooding results when the flow of water is greater than the normal carrying capacity of the stream channel. Rate of rise, magnitude (or peak discharge), duration, and frequency of floods are a function of specific physiographic characteristics. Generally, the rise in water surface elevation is quite rapid on small (and steep gradient) streams and slow in large (and flat sloped) streams.

The causes of floods relate directly to the accumulation of water from precipitation, or the failure of man-made structures, such as dams or levees. Floods caused by precipitation are further classified as coming from: rain in a general storm system, rain in a localized intense thunderstorm, melting snow and ice, and hurricane/tropical storms. Floods may also be caused by structural or hydrologic failures of dams or levees. A hydrologic failure occurs when the volume of water behind the dam or levee exceeds the structure's capacity resulting in overtopping. Structural failure arises when the physical stability of the dam or levee is compromised due to age, poor construction and maintenance, seismic activity, rodent tunneling, or myriad other causes. For more information on floods resulting from dam and levee failure refer to Chapter 9 of this plan.

General Rain Floods

General rain floods can result from moderate to heavy rainfall occurring over a wide geographic area lasting several days. They are characterized by a slow steady rise in stream stage and a peak flood of long duration. As various minor streams empty into larger and larger channels, the peak discharge on the mainstream channel may progress upstream or downstream (or remain stationary) over a considerable length of river. General rain floods can result in considerably large volumes of water. Because the rate of rise is slow and the time available for warning is great, few lives are usually lost, but millions of dollars in valuable public and private property are at risk.

DEFINITIONS

Flood — The inundation of normally dry land resulting from the rising and overflowing of a body of water.

Floodplain — The land area along the sides of a river that becomes inundated with water during a flood.

100-Year Floodplain — The area flooded by a flood that has a 1% chance of being equaled or exceeded each year. This is a statistical average only; a 100-year flood can occur more than once in a short period of time. The 1% annual chance flood is the standard used by most federal and state agencies.

Riparian Zone — The area along the banks of a natural watercourse.

Thunderstorm Floods

Damaging thunderstorm floods are caused by intense rain over basins of relatively small area. They are characterized by a sudden rise in stream level, short duration, and a relatively small volume of runoff. Because there is little or no warning time, the term “flash flood” is often used to describe thunderstorm floods. Texas is known as the “Flash Flood Alley” and the area along the Balcones Escarpment (from Austin south to San Antonio, then west to Del Rio) is one of the nation's three most flash flood-prone regions. Figure 12-1 and Figure 12-2 show the number of flash floods and storm centers in the HMP update area. Williamson County and participating communities lie in the path of the “Flash Flood Alley”.

Thunderstorm floods occur in every month of the year in Texas but are most common in the spring and summer. The mean annual number of thunderstorm flood days varies from 40 in eastern Texas to 60 in western Texas. Most flash flooding is caused by slow-moving thunderstorms, thunderstorms repeatedly moving over the same area, or heavy rains from hurricanes and tropical storms.

Flash floods can occur within a few minutes or after hours of excessive rainfall. Flash floods can roll boulders, tear out trees, destroy buildings and bridges, and carve out new channels. Rapidly rising water can reach heights of thirty feet or more. Flash flood-producing rains can also trigger catastrophic mudslides. Often there is no warning that flash floods are coming. Hill Country flash floods devastated the river basin and are a major reason why the LCRA located Mansfield Dam and Lake Travis (the flood control components of the Highland Lake chain) upstream of Austin. Flash flooding poses a deadly danger to residents of the Lower Colorado River Basin. A number of roads run through low-lying areas that are prone to sudden and frequent flooding during heavy rains. Motorists often attempt to drive through barricaded or flooded roadways. It takes only 18 to 24 inches of water moving across a roadway to carry away most vehicles. Floating cars easily get swept downstream, making rescues difficult and dangerous.

Hurricanes and Tropical Storms

The United States has a significant hurricane problem. More than 60% of our Nation’s population live in coastal states from Maine to Texas, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. In the United States, the Atlantic and Gulf Coast coastlines are densely populated and many regions lie less than 3m (10 ft.) above mean sea level.

Williamson County and participating communities, located in Central Texas, are exposed to flooding from hurricanes, tropical storms, and tropical depressions. Hurricanes, tropical storms, and tropical depressions produce soaking rain, high winds, flying debris, storm surges, tornadoes, and often the most deadly of all, inland flooding. Rain-triggered flooding is not just limited to coastlines as the reach of a large hurricane can cause deadly flooding well inland to communities hundreds of miles from the coast as intense rain falls from these huge tropical air masses. Increased flooding and erosion rates may cause landslides in some areas, especially mountainous regions

Besides causing extensive damage in coastal areas, hurricanes and tropical storms can often cause extensive damages to communities several miles inland. Just a few inches of water from a flood can cause tens of thousands of dollars in damage. Examples include Hurricane Katrina, Hurricane Ike, and Tropical Storm Allison.

Rain on Snowmelt Floods

Winter is the driest time of the year in Texas. Snowfall occurs at least once every winter in the northern half of Texas, although accumulations rarely are substantial except in the High Plains. Snow is not uncommon in the mountainous areas of the Trans-Pecos, though heavy snows (five inches or more) come only once every two or three winters. More often than not, snow falling in the southern half of the state melts and does not stick to the surface; snow stays on the ground only once or twice in every decade. Snowfall rarely is observed before early November and hardly ever occurs after mid-April. Where it is not uncommon, snow is almost always heaviest in either January or February. Mean seasonal snowfall is 15 to 18 inches in the Texas Panhandle and 4 to 8 inches elsewhere in the High and Low Rolling Plains.

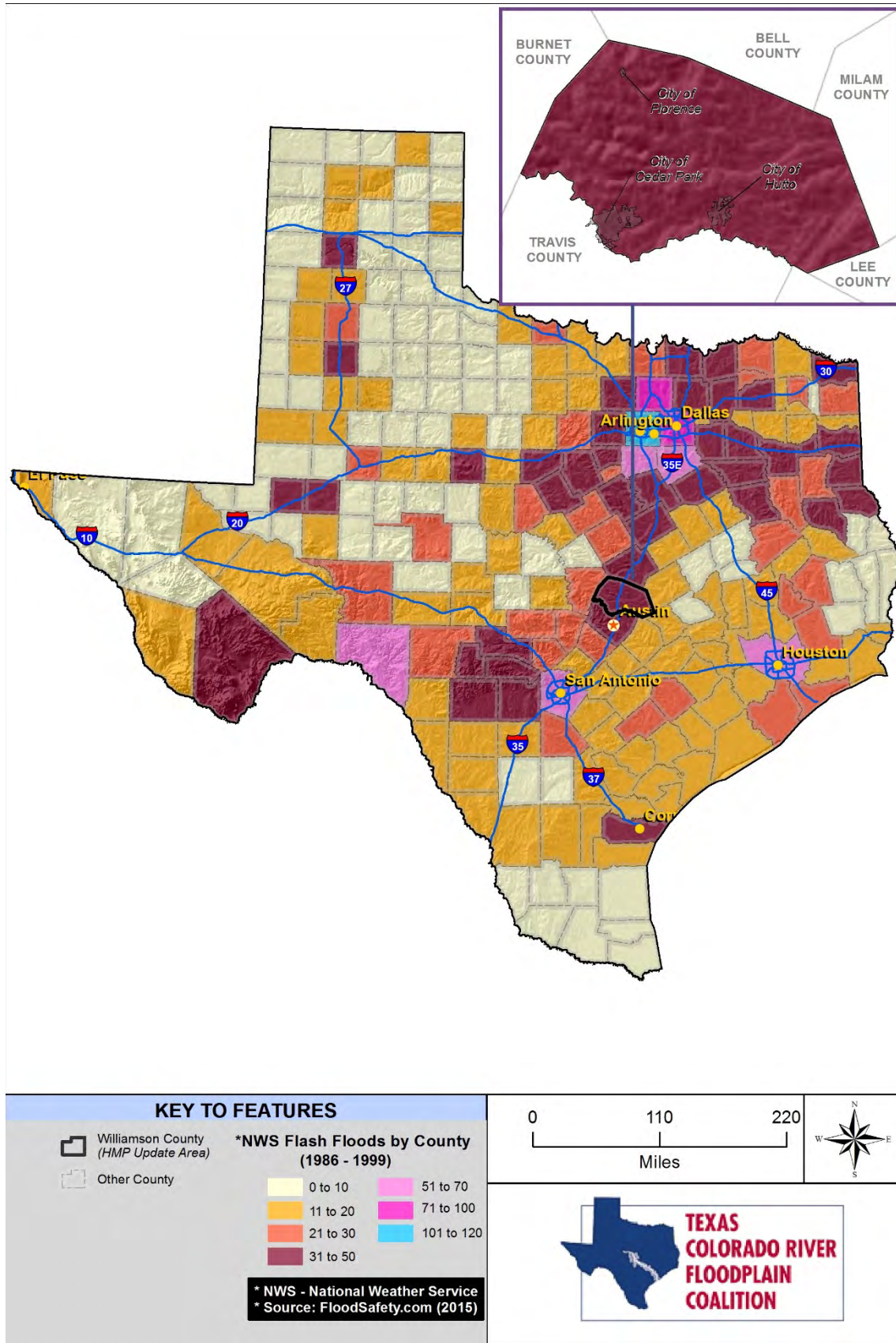


Figure 12-1. Number of Flash Floods in Texas per County (1986-1999)

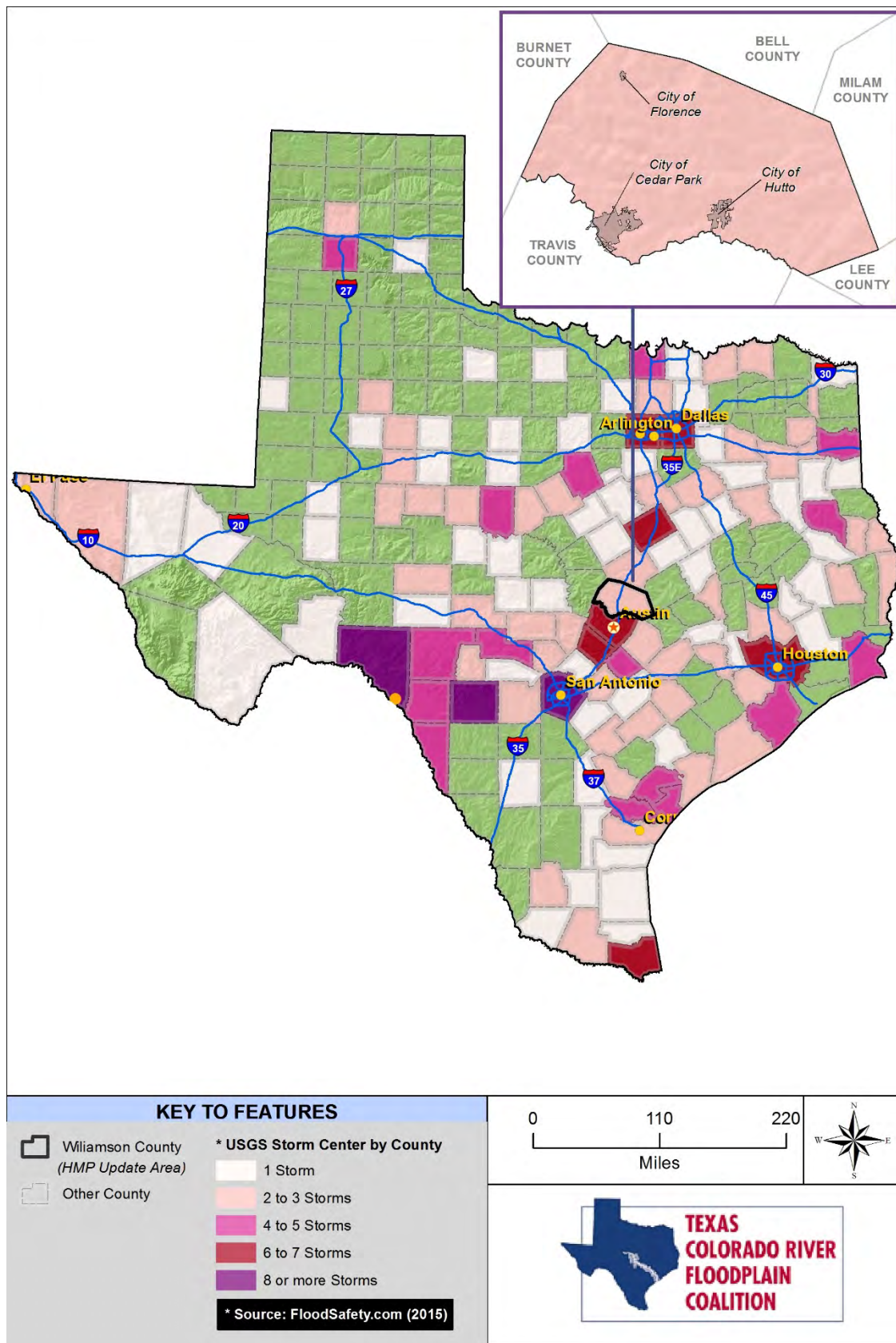


Figure 12-2. Number of Storm Centers by County

12.1.2 Floodplain

A floodplain is the area adjacent to a river, creek, or lake that becomes inundated during a flood. Floodplains may be broad, as when a river crosses an extensive flat landscape, or narrow, as when a river is confined in a canyon.

When floodwaters recede after a flood event, they leave behind layers of rock and mud. These gradually build up to create a new floor of the floodplain. Floodplains generally contain unconsolidated sediments (accumulations of sand, gravel, loam, silt, or clay), often extending below the bed of the stream. These sediments provide a natural filtering system, with water percolating back into the ground and replenishing groundwater. These are often important aquifers, the water drawn from them being filtered compared to the water in the stream. Fertile, flat reclaimed floodplain lands are commonly used for agriculture, commerce, and residential development.

Connections between a river and its floodplain are most apparent during and after major flood events. These areas form a complex physical and biological system that not only supports a variety of natural resources but also provides natural flood and erosion control. When a river is separated from its floodplain with levees and other flood control facilities, natural, built-in benefits can be lost, altered, or significantly reduced.

12.1.3 Measuring Floods and Floodplains

The frequency and severity of flooding are measured using a discharge probability, which is the probability that a certain river discharge (flow) level will be equaled or exceeded in a given year. Flood studies use historical records to estimate the probability of occurrence for the different discharge levels. The flood frequency equals 100 divided by the discharge probability. For example, the 100-year discharge has a 1% chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. These measurements reflect statistical averages only; it is possible for two or more floods with a 100-year or higher recurrence interval to occur in a short time period. The same flood can have different recurrence intervals at different points on a river.

The extent of flooding associated with a 1% annual probability of occurrence (the base flood or 100-year flood) is used as the regulatory boundary by FEMA and many agencies. Also referred to as the special flood hazard area (SFHA), this boundary is a convenient tool for assessing vulnerability and risk in flood-prone communities. Many communities have maps that show the extent and likely depth of flooding for the base flood. Corresponding water surface elevations describe the elevation of water that will result from a given discharge level, which is one of the most important factors used in estimating flood damage.

12.1.4 Floodplain Ecosystems

Floodplains can support ecosystems that are rich in plant and animal species. A floodplain can contain 100 or even 1,000 times as many species as a river. Wetting of the floodplain soil releases an immediate surge of nutrients: those left over from the last flood, and those that result from the rapid decomposition of organic matter that has accumulated since then. Microscopic organisms thrive and larger species enter a rapid breeding cycle. Opportunistic feeders (particularly birds) move in to take advantage. The production of nutrients peaks and falls away quickly, but the surge of new growth endures for some time. This makes floodplains valuable for agriculture. Species growing in floodplains are markedly different from those that grow outside floodplains. For instance, riparian trees (trees that grow in floodplains) tend to be very tolerant of root disturbance and very quick-growing compared to non-riparian trees.

12.1.5 Effects of Human Activities

Because they border water bodies, floodplains have historically been popular sites to establish settlements. Human activities tend to concentrate in floodplains for a number of reasons: water is readily available; land is fertile and suitable for farming; transportation by water is easily accessible; and land is flatter and easier to develop. However, human activity in floodplains frequently interferes with the natural function of floodplains. It can affect the distribution and timing of drainage, thereby increasing flood problems. Human

development can create local flooding problems by altering or confining drainage channels. This increases flood potential in two ways: it reduces the stream's capacity to contain flows, and it increases flow rates or velocities downstream during all stages of a flood event. Human activities can interface effectively with a floodplain as long as steps are taken to mitigate the activities' adverse impacts on floodplain functions.

12.2 HAZARD PROFILE

Texas has the most flash flood deaths of any state in the country. Although Williamson County and participating communities falls in the "Flash Flood Alley" area of Texas. The terrain is punctuated by limestone or granite rocks and boulders and a thin layer of topsoil, which makes the region very dry and prone to flash flooding. Other factors contributing to flash floods in the area include its location between the Rocky Mountains and the moisture laden Gulf of Mexico. As weather systems stall and dissipate over Texas, and they drop intense rains over small areas. In the past, Williamson County and the participating communities in this HMP update have had significant seasonal floods along the San Gabriel River (North Fork and South Fork) and Brushy Creek; however, these floods have been greatly reduced by the construction of reservoirs along the area's rivers, streams, and lakes. This has also helped to reduce the impacts of seasonal floods in the planning area.

Flooding in the HMP update area is mostly caused by slow-moving thunderstorms, thunderstorms repeatedly moving over the same area, or heavy rains from hurricanes and tropical storms. Flash floods can occur within a few minutes or after hours of excessive rainfall. These rain events are most often microbursts, which produce a large amount of rainfall in a short amount of time. Flash floods, by their nature, occur suddenly but usually dissipate within hours. Despite their sudden nature, the NWS is usually able to issue advisories, watches, and warnings in advance of a flood.

The potential for flooding can change and increase through various land use changes and changes to land surface. A change in environment can create localized flooding problems inside and outside of natural floodplains by altering or confining watersheds or natural drainage channels. These changes are commonly created by human activities (e.g., development). These changes can also be created by other events such as wildfires. Wildfires create hydrophobic soils, a hardening or "glazing" of the earth's surface that prevents rainfall from being absorbed into the ground, thereby increasing runoff, erosion, and downstream sedimentation of channels.

Potential flood impacts include loss of life, injuries, and property damage. Floods can also affect infrastructure (water, gas, sewer, and power utilities), transportation, jobs, tourism, the environment, and ultimately local and regional economies.

12.2.1 Past Events

The National Climatic Data Center Storm Events Database includes flood events that occurred in Williamson County and participating communities between 1996 and 2015, as listed in Table 12-1 and shown on Figure 12-5, as well as other events from local resources and experts. Events listed as Williamson County and participating communities in the table below affected large portions of the HMP update area and can include City of Cedar Park, City of Florence, City of Hutto, and the Williamson County unincorporated areas. Specific events described for each participating community is counted and described below. Large flood storms may have effected additional jurisdictions.

TABLE 12-1. HISTORIC FLOOD EVENTS IN WILLIAMSON COUNTY (1996-2015)					
Location	Date	Estimated Damage Cost			
		Property	Crops	Injuries	Deaths
Countywide	08/31/1996	\$5,000	\$0	0	0
Countywide	09/18/1996	\$3,000	\$0	0	0

TABLE 12-1.
HISTORIC FLOOD EVENTS IN WILLIAMSON COUNTY (1996-2015)

Location	Date	Estimated Damage Cost		Injuries	Deaths
		Property	Crops		
Countywide	09/19/1996	\$3,000	\$0	0	0
Countywide	04/04/1997	\$10,000	\$0	0	0
Countywide	04/25/1997	\$5,000	\$0	0	0
Countywide	06/08/1997	\$50,000	\$0	0	0
Countywide	06/22/1997	\$500,000	\$50,000	0	0
Countywide	12/20/1997	\$0	\$0	0	0
Countywide	07/04/1998	\$5,000	\$0	0	0
Countywide	10/17/1998	\$50,000	\$10,000	0	0
Williamson (Zone)	10/17/1998	\$30,000	\$10,000	0	0
Countywide	05/10/1999	\$15,000	\$0	0	0
East Portion	05/11/1999	\$10,000	\$0	0	0
Georgetown	06/13/1999	\$3,000	\$0	0	0
Countywide	06/21/1999	\$8,000	\$0	0	0
Countywide	07/10/1999	\$20,000	\$0	0	0
Countywide	07/12/1999	\$5,000	\$0	0	0
Countywide	05/01/2000	\$40,000	\$0	0	0
South Portion	11/23/2000	\$15,000	\$0	0	0
East Portion	05/06/2001	\$15,000	\$0	0	0
East Portion	07/01/2001	\$50,000	\$0	0	0
South Portion	08/26/2001	\$10,000	\$0	0	0
Countywide	11/15/2001	\$500,000	\$0	10	2
Williamson (Zone)	11/15/2001	\$0	\$0	0	0
Countywide	07/02/2002	\$0	\$0	0	0
Countywide	07/03/2002	\$0	\$0	0	0
Northwest Portion	07/13/2002	\$0	\$0	0	0
Countywide	09/07/2002	\$0	\$0	0	0
Countywide	09/08/2002	\$0	\$0	0	0
Countywide	11/04/2002	\$0	\$0	0	0
Countywide	02/20/2003	\$10,000	\$0	0	0
Cedar Park	05/12/2003	\$10,000	\$0	0	0
West Portion	01/16/2004	\$5,000	\$0	0	0
Countywide	04/06/2004	\$0	\$0	0	0
East Portion	05/11/2004	\$0	\$0	0	0
East Portion	06/09/2004	\$0	\$0	0	0
Countywide	06/25/2004	\$0	\$0	0	0
South Portion	06/29/2004	\$0	\$0	0	0
North Portion	08/19/2004	\$0	\$0	0	0
Liberty Hill	10/26/2004	\$100,000	\$0	0	0

**TABLE 12-1.
HISTORIC FLOOD EVENTS IN WILLIAMSON COUNTY (1996-2015)**

Location	Date	Estimated Damage Cost		Injuries	Deaths
		Property	Crops		
Countywide	11/16/2004	\$0	\$0	0	0
Williamson (Zone)	11/17/2004	\$0	\$0	0	0
Countywide	11/22/2004	\$0	\$0	0	0
East Portion	11/22/2004	\$0	\$0	0	0
Florence	08/05/2005	\$0	\$0	0	0
Granger	08/05/2005	\$0	\$0	0	0
Jarrell	08/05/2005	\$0	\$0	0	0
West Portion	08/09/2005	\$0	\$0	0	0
Countywide	08/10/2005	\$0	\$0	0	0
North Portion	05/06/2006	\$0	\$0	0	0
Florence	05/08/2006	\$0	\$0	0	0
Round Rock	07/04/2006	\$0	\$0	0	0
West Portion	09/11/2006	\$0	\$0	0	0
Georgetown	10/10/2006	\$0	\$0	0	0
Taylor	01/13/2007	\$0	\$0	0	0
Georgetown	03/12/2007	\$0	\$0	0	0
Liberty Hill	03/13/2007	\$0	\$0	0	1
Liberty Hill	05/24/2007	\$0	\$0	0	0
Round Rock	06/03/2007	\$10,000	\$0	0	0
Coupland	06/20/2007	\$0	\$0	0	0
Florence	06/26/2007	\$500,000	\$0	0	0
Georgetown	06/27/2007	\$0	\$0	0	0
Andice	06/28/2007	\$150,000	\$0	0	0
Thrall	07/03/2007	\$0	\$0	0	0
Thrall	07/05/2007	\$0	\$0	0	0
Liberty Hill	07/07/2007	\$0	\$0	0	0
Bartlett	07/14/2007	\$0	\$0	0	0
Jarrell	07/20/2007	\$0	\$0	0	0
Cedar Park	07/23/2007	\$0	\$0	0	0
Granger	07/25/2007	\$0	\$0	0	0
Florence	08/02/2007	\$0	\$0	0	0
Georgetown Municipal Airport	09/11/2009	\$0	\$0	0	0
Jarrell	09/11/2009	\$0	\$0	0	0
Florence	09/12/2009	\$0	\$0	0	0
Georgetown Municipal Airport	09/12/2009	\$0	\$0	0	0
Jollyville	09/12/2009	\$0	\$0	0	0
Round Rock	09/12/2009	\$0	\$0	0	0
Weir	06/09/2010	\$0	\$0	0	0

**TABLE 12-1.
HISTORIC FLOOD EVENTS IN WILLIAMSON COUNTY (1996-2015)**

Location	Date	Estimated Damage Cost		Injuries	Deaths
		Property	Crops		
Florence	09/07/2010	\$0	\$0	0	0
Georgetown Municipal Airport	09/07/2010	\$0	\$0	0	0
Hutto	09/07/2010	\$0	\$0	0	0
Leander	09/07/2010	\$0	\$0	0	0
Georgetown	09/08/2010	\$0	\$0	0	0
Georgetown Municipal Airport	09/08/2010	\$0	\$0	0	1
Georgetown Municipal Airport	09/08/2010	\$0	\$0	0	0
Round Rock	09/08/2010	\$0	\$0	0	0
Taylor Municipal Airport	02/03/2012	\$0	\$0	0	0
Taylor Municipal Airport	02/04/2012	\$0	\$0	0	0
Old Round Rock	07/15/2012	\$0	\$0	0	0
Round Rock	07/15/2012	\$0	\$0	0	0
Florence	08/18/2012	\$0	\$0	0	0
Georgetown Municipal Airport	08/18/2012	\$0	\$0	0	0
Weir	08/18/2012	\$0	\$0	0	0
Georgetown	09/13/2012	\$0	\$0	0	0
Liberty Hill	09/13/2012	\$0	\$0	0	0
Round Rock	10/30/2013	\$1,100,000	\$0	0	0
Granger	07/18/2014	\$0	\$0	0	0
Hutto	09/18/2014	\$0	\$0	0	0
Weir	09/18/2014	\$0	\$0	0	0
Central Texas Area	5/25/2015	*	*	*	*

Source: <http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov> and local resources

*Ongoing

Table may list more events than are shown on related figures since some recorded events do not include specific geographic coordinates (GIS-enabled data) for precise graphical representation.

Notable incidents from the Storm Events Database in Williamson County are described below:

- June 8, 1997 – Rainfall of 2 to 3 inches fell over Williamson County, with isolated totals near 5 inches. Water was reported over an Interstate 35 bridge in Georgetown and numerous rescues were performed throughout the area. The resulting property damage totaled \$50,000, but no injuries or fatalities were reported for Williamson County.
- July 1, 2001 – Thunderstorms moving repeatedly over the eastern part of Williamson County produced a rainfall of 2 to 3 inches, with as much as 5 inches reported near Taylor. Flash flooding closed numerous county roads through the remainder of the morning. No injuries or fatalities were associated with the event, though property damages totaled \$50,000.
- November 11, 2001 – Heavy rains accounted for 4 to 6 inches over the south portion of Williamson County, with a major part of the rainfall occurring over Brushy Creek. Numerous rescues were required, with some victims pulled out of trees. At least three cars were washed off of a bridge over Brushy Creek south of Hutto. Several dozen people were evacuated from their homes before

some of the residences were destroyed. Nearly three dozen trailers and recreational vehicles were damaged or destroyed at resorts along State Highway 29 east of Georgetown along San Gabriel Creek. Two deaths occurred in the Brushy Creek area. A 27-year old man drowned after his car stalled in a low-water crossing across Brushy Creek. A 59-year old woman also drowned after her car had stalled in a low-water crossing across Brushy Creek. Ten additional injuries were also reported as a result of the storm. Property damages totaled \$500,000.

- October 10, 2004 – Slow-moving showers and thunderstorms dropped between 2 and 3 inches of rain in southwest Williamson County in the late evening period. Maximum totals were 5 to 6 inches between Leander and Cedar Park, closing most low water crossing due to flash flooding. Several high water rescues were made between the two cities. Newspapers reported several cars cut off and stranded by water up to 6 feet deep and rising on FM 2243 just northeast of Leander. Related property damages totaled \$100,000, but no injuries or fatalities were reported.
- June 27, 2007 – Two lines of thunderstorms intersected and stalled near Marble Falls, producing a 6 to 8 inch rainfall over western Williamson County, with up to 14 inches between Florence and Liberty Hill. Most roads in the west and south portion of the county were closed through the mid-morning, including highly traveled thoroughfares such as US 183 and SH 29. Property damages totaled \$500,000, but no injuries or fatalities were associated with the event.
- June 28, 2007 - Scattered to numerous showers and thunderstorms persisted along the Interstate-35 corridor from Georgetown southward to south of San Antonio, where widespread flash flooding was reported. Highest rainfall totals in Williamson County were 8 inches in Cedar Park. Ten evacuations were required along Smith Branch Creek and Brushy Creek due to high water. Most rural roads in southern Williamson County were closed, including FM 260, FM 1431, and State Highway 29 where it intersects with State Highway 95. A least 8 high water rescues were made in the Liberty Hill area. No related injuries or fatalities were reported. Resulting property damages totaled \$150,000.
- October 31, 2010 – A series of storms produced heavy rainfall that led to major flooding across the Onion Creek and Blanco/San Marcos River watersheds. Across Round Rock and the northern sections of Williamson County, heavy rain fell much of the night with areas reporting up to 10 inches of rain. The event caused several homes along Brushy Creek to be evacuated. Several houses were damaged over the eastern portions along Highway 79 corridor including Forest Creek, Hutto, and the County Road 123 area. Voluntary evacuations were called for in eastern Round Rock and Hutto, with 88 homes evacuated in total. Several swift water rescues were performed, including 8 vehicle rescues. Overall 19 homes were affected by flooding rains in Williamson County, with overall property damages totaling \$1.1 million in uninsured losses to public infrastructure. No injuries or fatalities were reported.
- May 23 to 25, 2015 – An extreme precipitation event occurred throughout the Central and South Texas regions over Memorial Day weekend. A large volume of precipitation fell within a relatively short period of time, resulting in damaging flood waters throughout the region. According to NWS, observed rainfalls in Comal, Guadalupe, Hays, Comal, Travis, and Kerr Counties exceeded 6 inches within a 48-hour period. Areas within Blanco, Comal, and Kendall Counties received at least 8 inches within 48 hours, and a Blanco County rain gauge managed by LCRA recorded 9.41 inches of rain over the same time period. Williamson County received an average of 2.61 inches of precipitation throughout the county, according to NWS. On May 25, Brushy Creek reached a peak flow of approximately 3,000 cubic feet per second and reached an elevation of about 9 feet (Figure 12-3 and Figure 12-4). No flood damages were reported. There were multiple injuries and one fatality (outside the City of Georgetown) in Williamson County. Estimated damages in Williamson County for this event was \$7 million. Two bodies were found in Travis and Williamson County after the flood waters receded.

Source: USGS

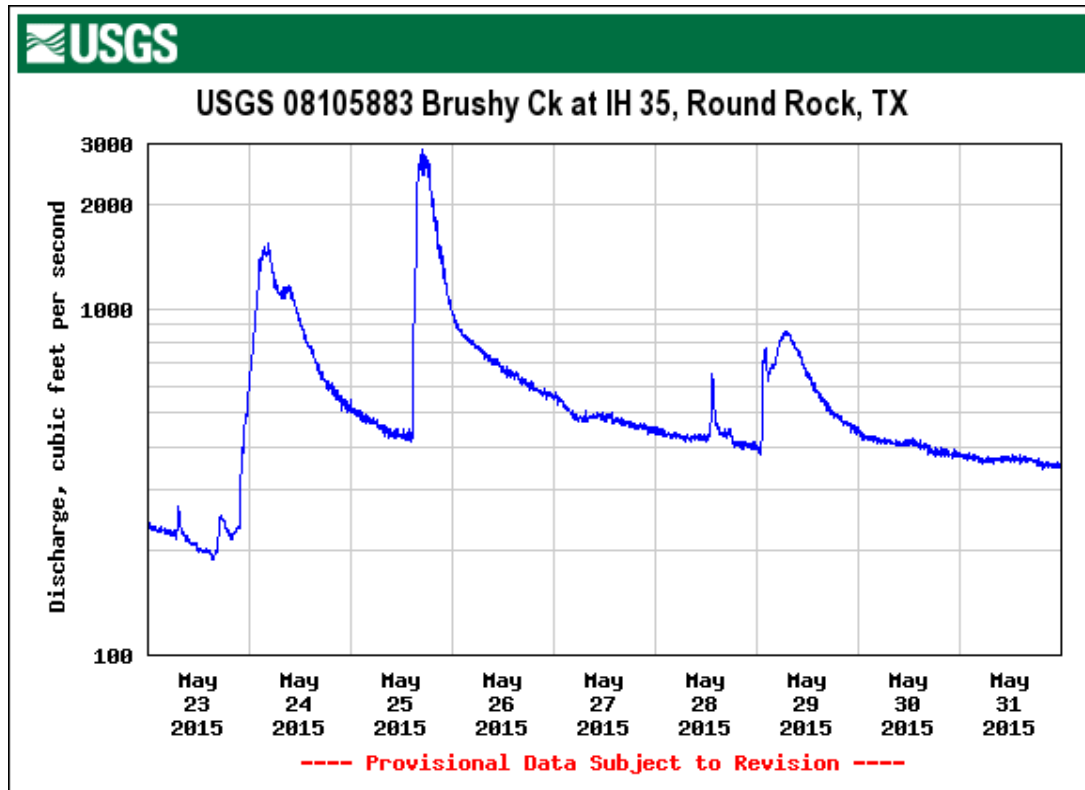


Figure 12-3. Brushy Creek Flow During the May 2015 Flood Event

Source: USGS

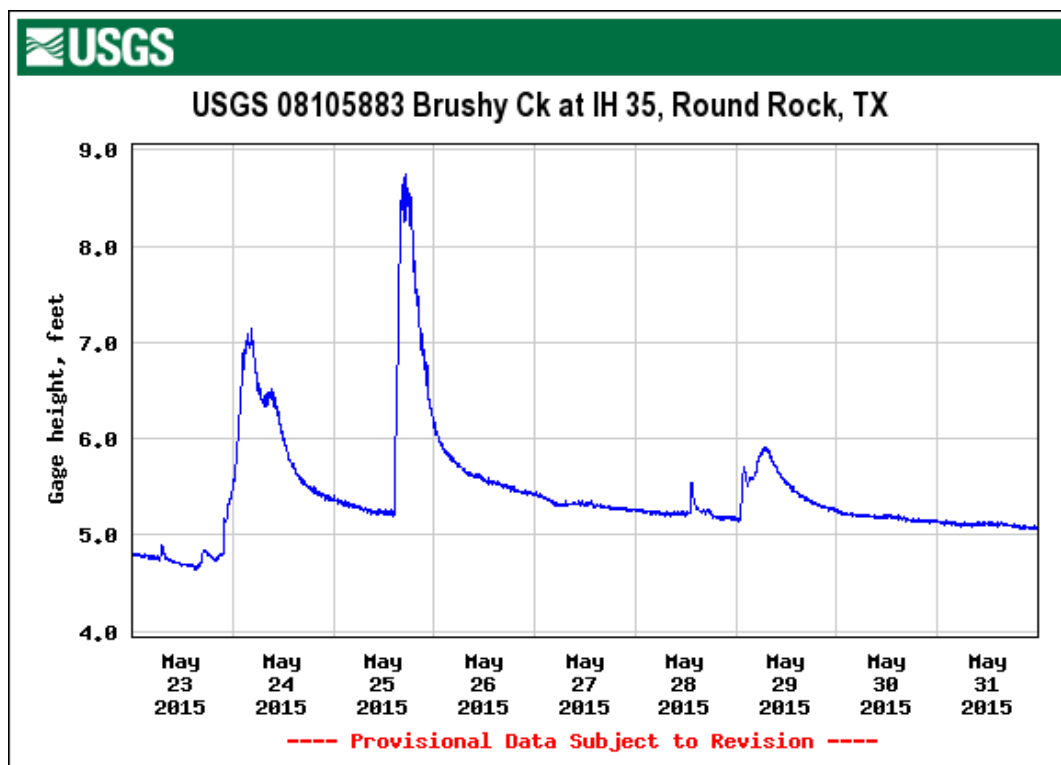


Figure 12-4. Brushy Creek Flood Stage During the May 2015 Flood Event

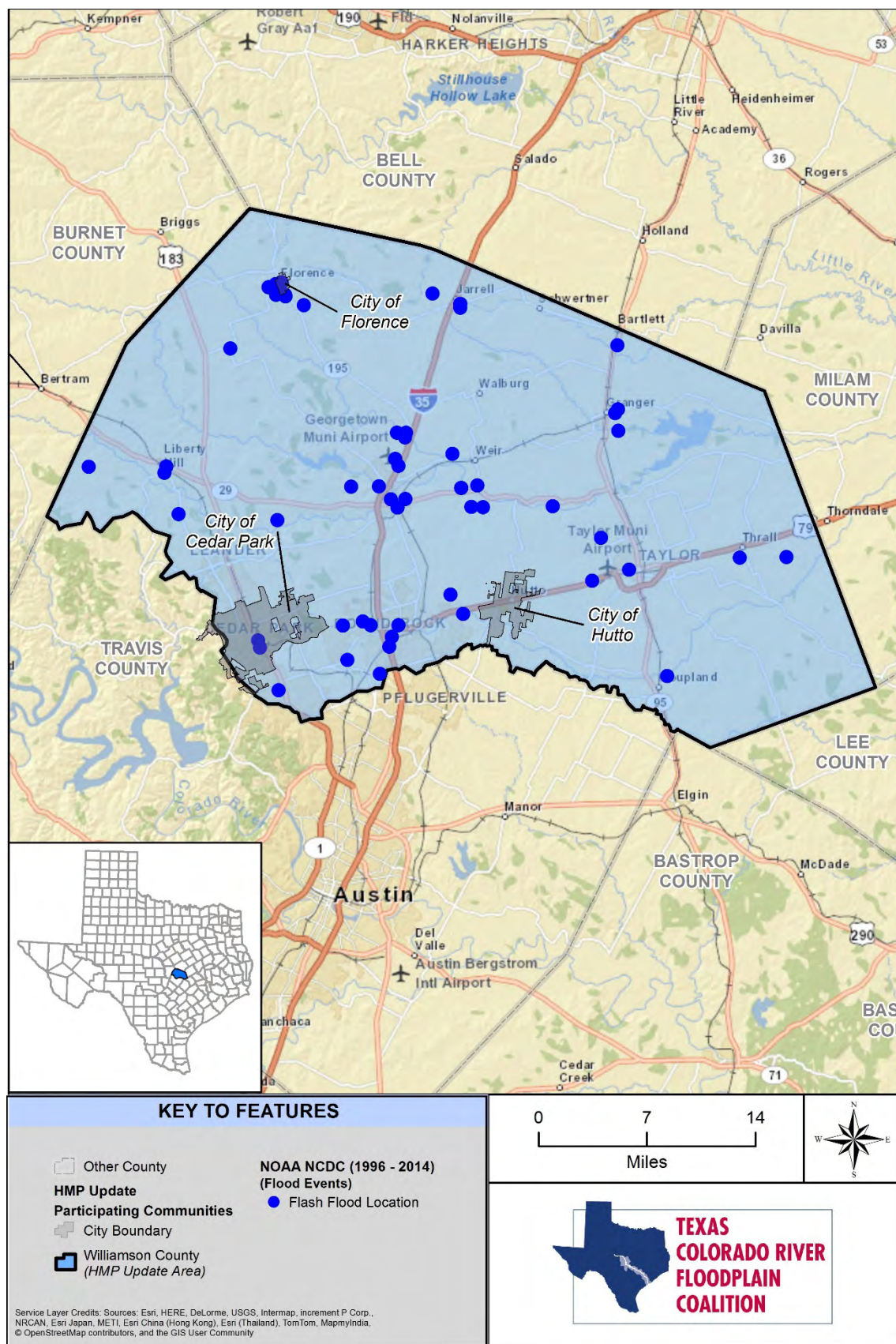


Figure 12-5. Flash Flood Events in Williamson County

12.2.2 Location

Williamson County lies mostly within the San Gabriel Watershed. The northeastern portion of the county is covered by the Lampasas Watershed and a portion of the eastern boundary of the county is covered by the Little Watershed. The North Fork San Gabriel River, South Fork San Gabriel River, and the San Gabriel River flow centrally through the county. Other streams in the county include Berry, Brushy, Donahoe, Mustang, Pecan, Turkey and Willis Creeks. These streams normally flow year round, although they may dry up during unusually dry years. Additionally, large irrigation canals (not mapped) also contribute to local flooding.

Runoff is captured to fill several lakes and reservoirs in the county. The USACE operates Granger Dam and North San Gabriel Dam creating Granger Lake and Lake Georgetown. The Upper Brushy Creek Water Control and Improvement District operates 23 dams in the county. Some with the largest storage volume include Upper Brushy Creek WS SCS Site 1, 3, and 7 Dams. These dams are used to manage floodwaters with the overall goal of reducing downstream flooding.

In addition to the riverine flooding, the HMP update area also experience urban flooding caused by urbanization which can increase the runoff potential of an area. Coastal flooding is typically a result of storm surge, wind-driven waves and heavy rainfall produced by hurricanes, tropical storms, and other large coastal storms that migrate northward from the Gulf of Mexico. Coastal flooding does not apply to Williamson County because of its inland geography.

The floodplain boundary extents for most of the creeks, streams, rivers, and lakes in Williamson County and the participating communities have been mapped by FEMA during its Map Modernization Program. Current FIRMs are available countywide and have an effective date of September 26, 2008. The resulting FIRMs provide an official depiction of flood hazard risks and risk premium zones for each community and for properties located within it. While the FEMA digital flood data is recognized as best available data for planning purposes, it does not always reflect the most accurate and up-to-date flood risk. Riverine flooding, stormwater flooding, and flood-related losses often do occur outside of delineated SFHAs.

Williamson County (all cities) has 88,427 acres in the 100-year floodplain, and 94,249 acres in 500-year floodplain. Table 12-2 shows the distribution of the acreage across the participating jurisdictions in the planning area.

TABLE 12-2.		
ACREAGE IN THE 100-YEAR AND 500-YEAR FLOODPLAIN BY JURISDICTION		
Jurisdiction	Area (acres)	
	100-Year	500-Year
City of Cedar Park	1,276	1,436
City of Florence	154	175
City of Hutto	485	589
Unincorporated Area	77,018	82,125
Total	78,933	84,325

Figure 12-6 shows the SFHAs in Williamson County. Figure 12-7 through Figure 12-9 show the SFHAs for each participating community.

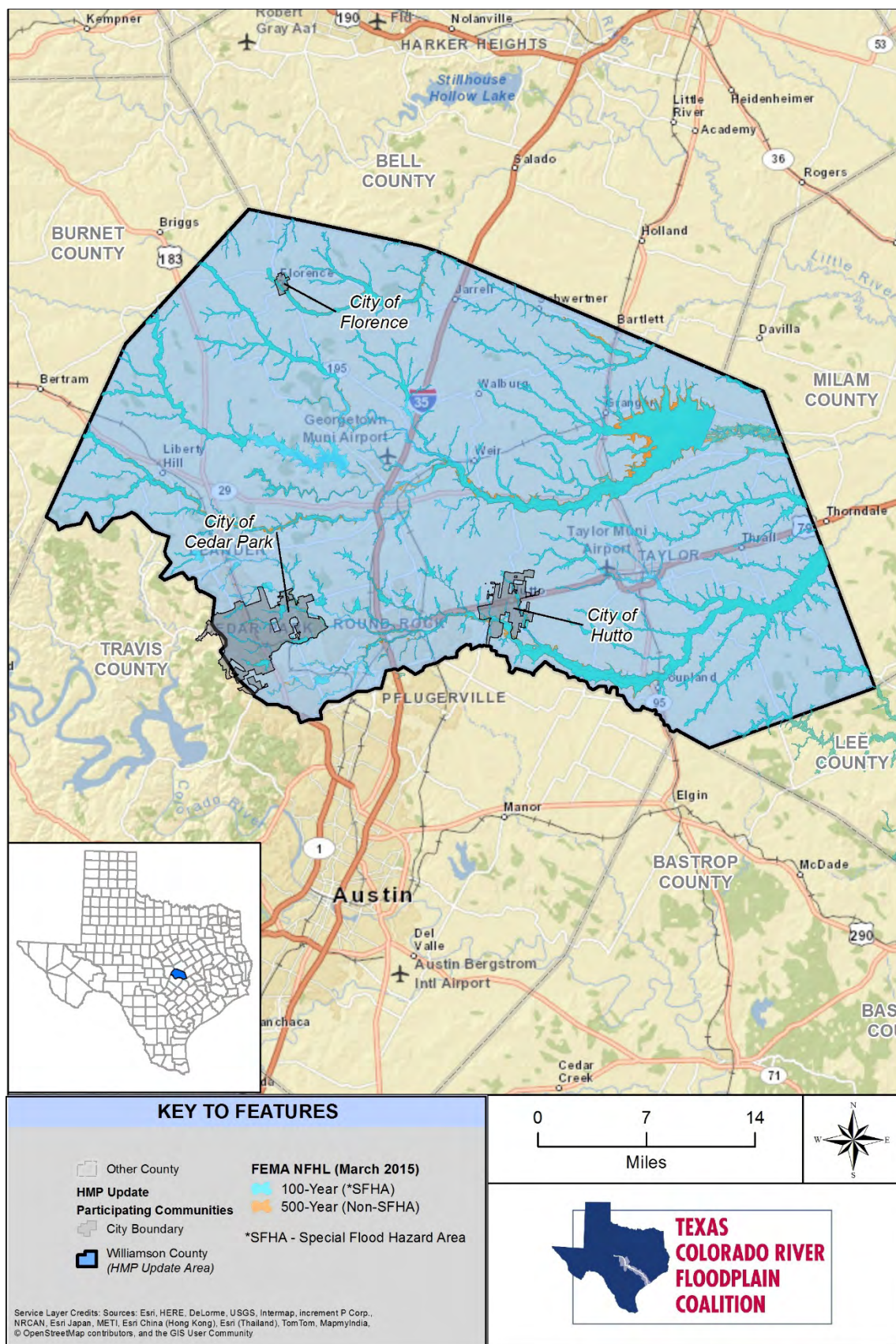


Figure 12-6. Special Flood Hazard Areas in Williamson County

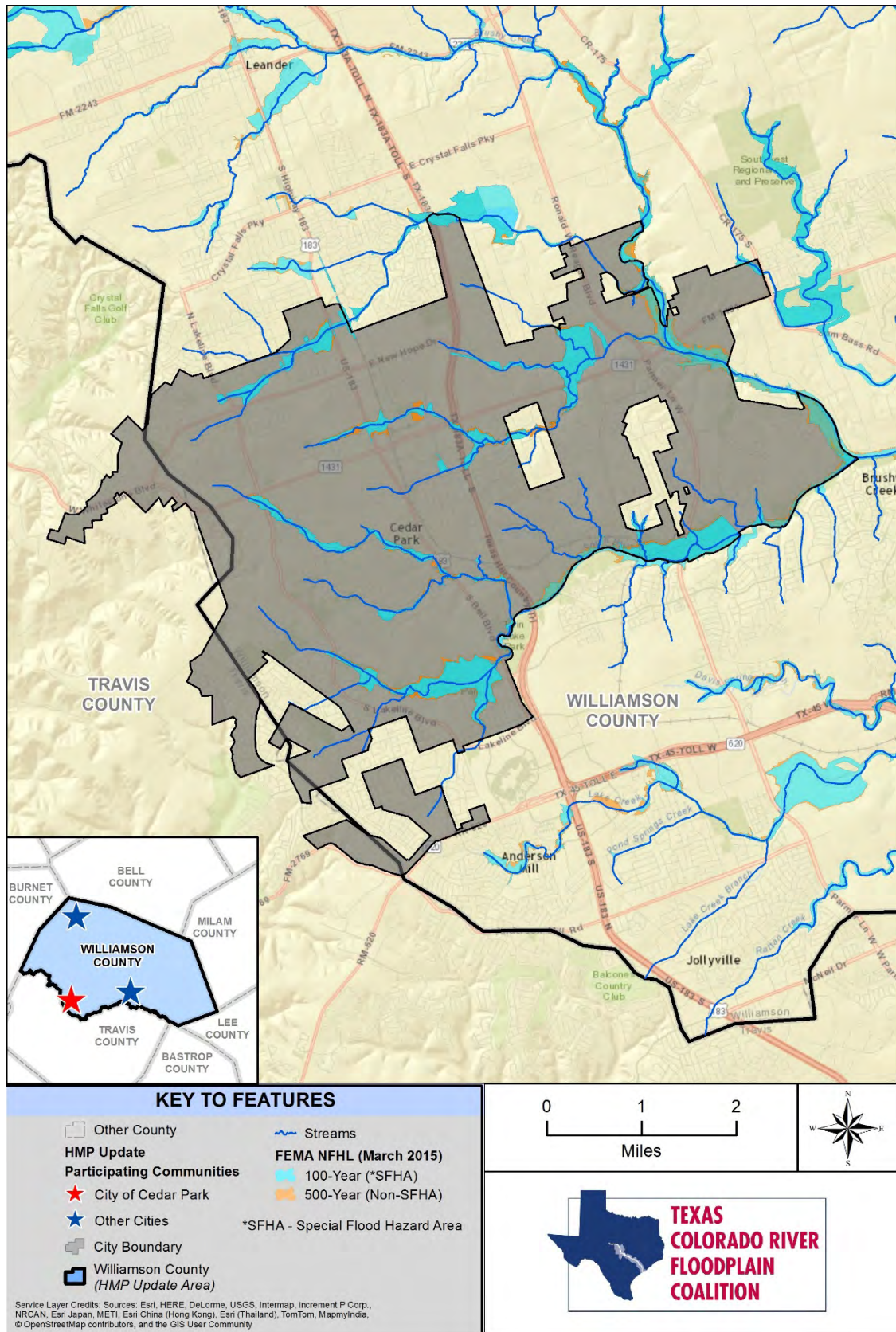


Figure 12-7. Special Flood Hazard Areas in the City of Cedar Park

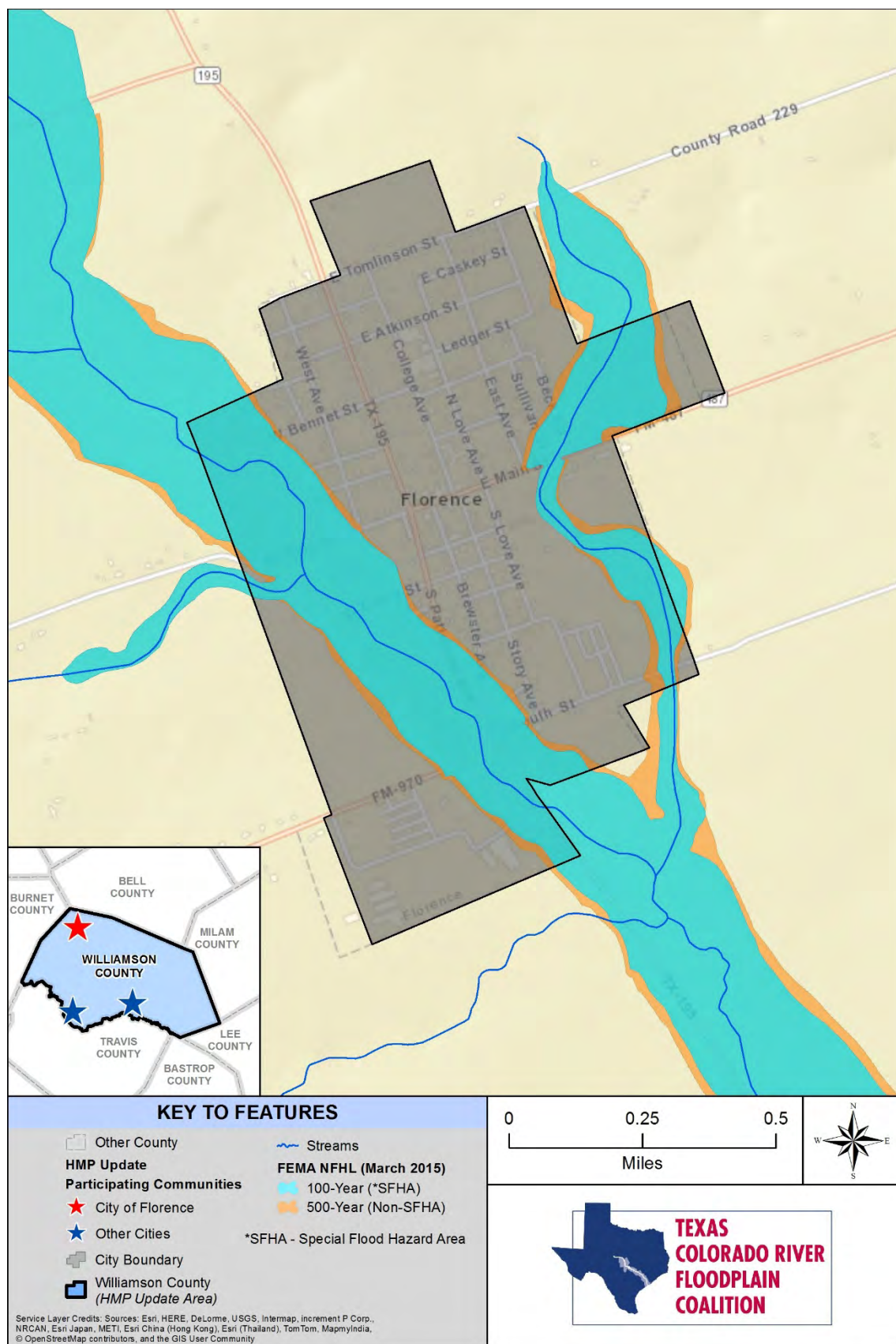


Figure 12-8. Special Flood Hazard Areas in the City of Florence

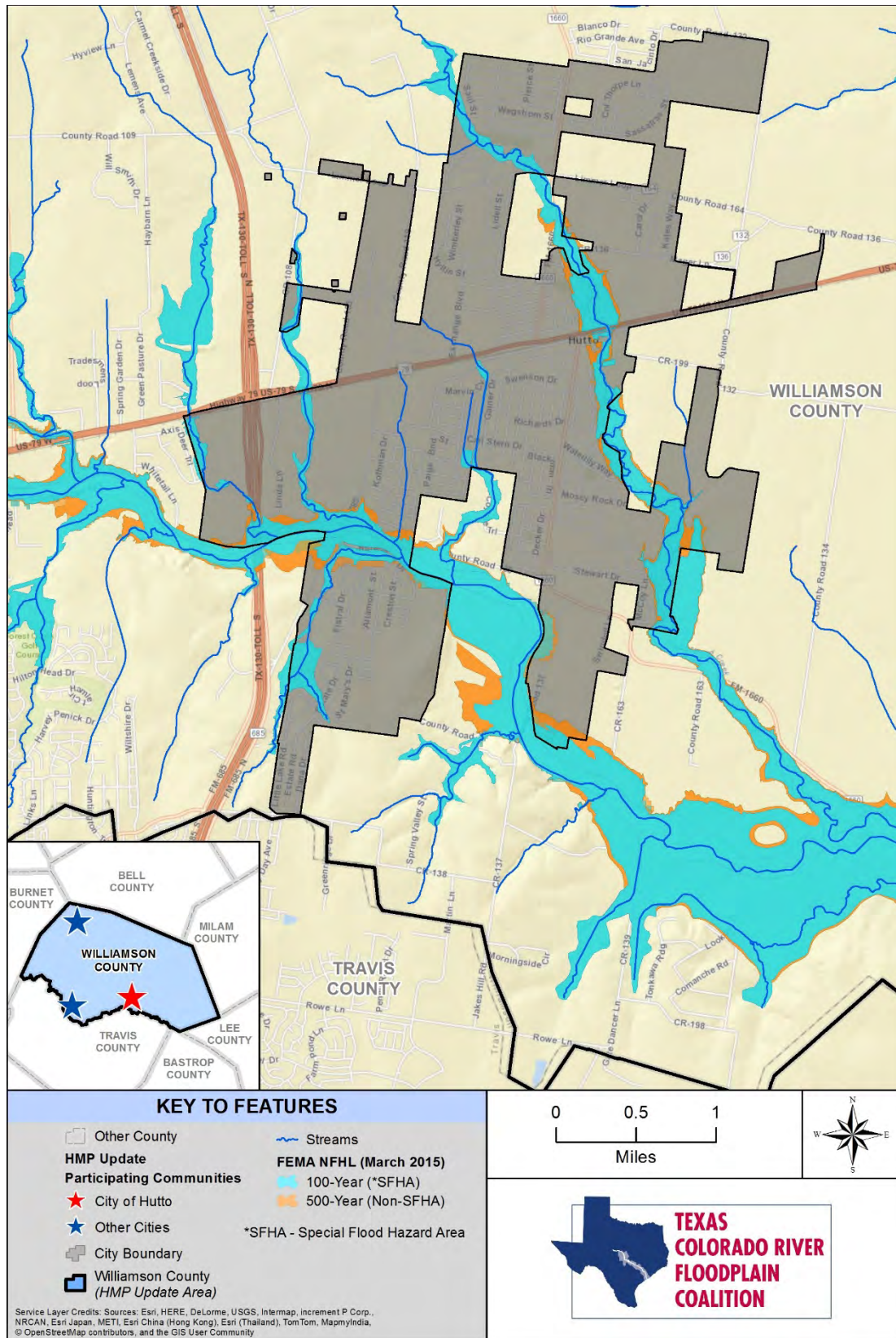


Figure 12-9. Special Flood Hazard Areas in the City of Hutto

12.2.3 Frequency

Seasonal flooding on the San Gabriel (North Fork and South Fork) River, Brushy Creek, and the numerous other creeks in the county have increased over time due to increase rainfall events and weather patterns. Flash floods are still considered to be highly likely to occur with nearly a 100% chance of occurrence in any given year. This probability is based on the 117 events over 67 years reported in the National Climatic Data Center Storm Events Database and other historical records (local knowledge and news sources). Based on a historical analysis, Williamson County unincorporated area can expect 3-4 events per year and has the same frequency and probability for future events. The City of Cedar Park, and Hutto can expect approximately significant 1 event every 10 years. The City of Florence can expect approximately 3-4 events every 10 years. These communities also have the same frequency and probability for future events.

12.2.4 Severity

Based on the 100-Year HAZUS-MH probabilistic event scenario for Williamson County and the participating communities, the magnitude/severity of flooding is severe. Over 25% of structures will be moderately (11 to 25%) damaged, and over 25,000 tons of debris will be generated requiring more than 900 truckloads (at 25 tons/truck) to remove the debris generated by the flood. The 100-Year HAZUS-MH flood scenario estimates approximately 280 households will be displaced and will seek temporary lodging in public shelters. Overall significance is considered severe.

The intensity and magnitude of a flood event is also determined by the depth of flood waters. Table 12-3 describes the type of risk and potential magnitude of an event in relation to water depth. The water depths shown in Table 12-3 are estimated based on elevation data above mean water level.

TABLE 12-3. EXTENT SCALE – WATER DEPTH		
SEVERITY	WATER DEPTH (feet)	DESCRIPTION
BELOW FLOOD STAGE	0 to 5	Water begins to exceed the low sections of banks and the lowest sections of the floodplain.
ACTION STAGE	5 to 10	Flow is well into the floodplain. Minor low-land flooding reaches low areas of the floodplain. Livestock should be moved from low-lying areas.
FLOOD STAGE	10 to 15	Homes are threatened and properties downstream of river flows or in low-lying areas begin to flood.
MODERATE FLOOD STAGE	15 to 20	At this stage, the lowest homes downstream flood. Roads and bridges in the floodplain flood severely and are dangerous to motorists.
MAJOR FLOOD STAGE	20 and Above	Major flooding approaches homes in the floodplain. Primary and Secondary roads and bridges are severely flooded and very dangerous. Major flooding extents well into the floodplain, destroying property, equipment, and livestock.

The range of flood intensity that Williamson County and the participating communities experience is high, even for the 100-Year flood events. This ranges from 0 feet to 5 feet in most areas. Most of the depths place the participating communities at the ‘action stage’ as shown in Table 12-3. Based on historical occurrences, the planning area could experience an average of 5-10 inches of water within a 24 hour period. Figure 12-10 to Figure 12-13 shows the flood depths for the area.

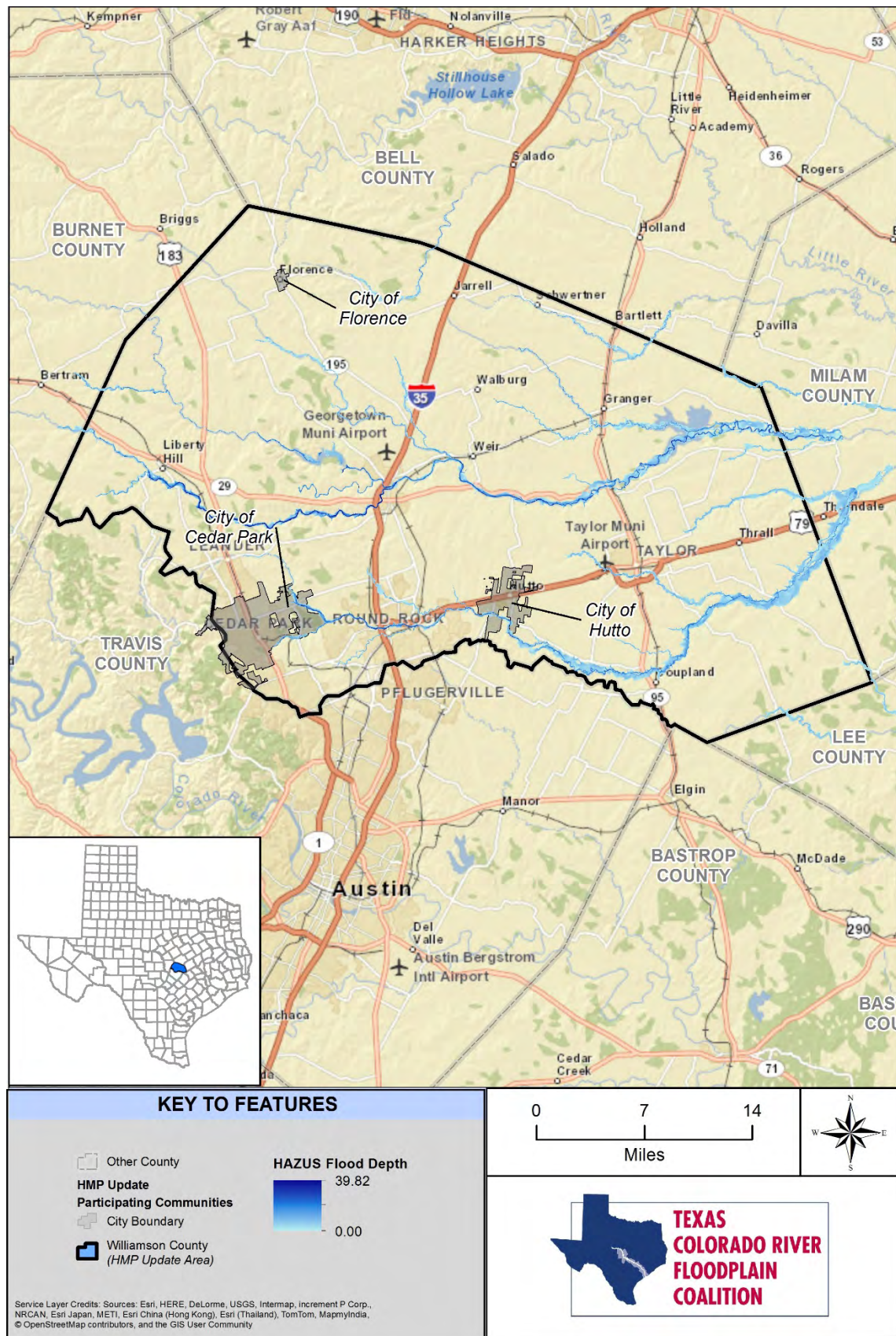


Figure 12-10. Flood Depths in Special Flood Hazard Areas in Williamson County

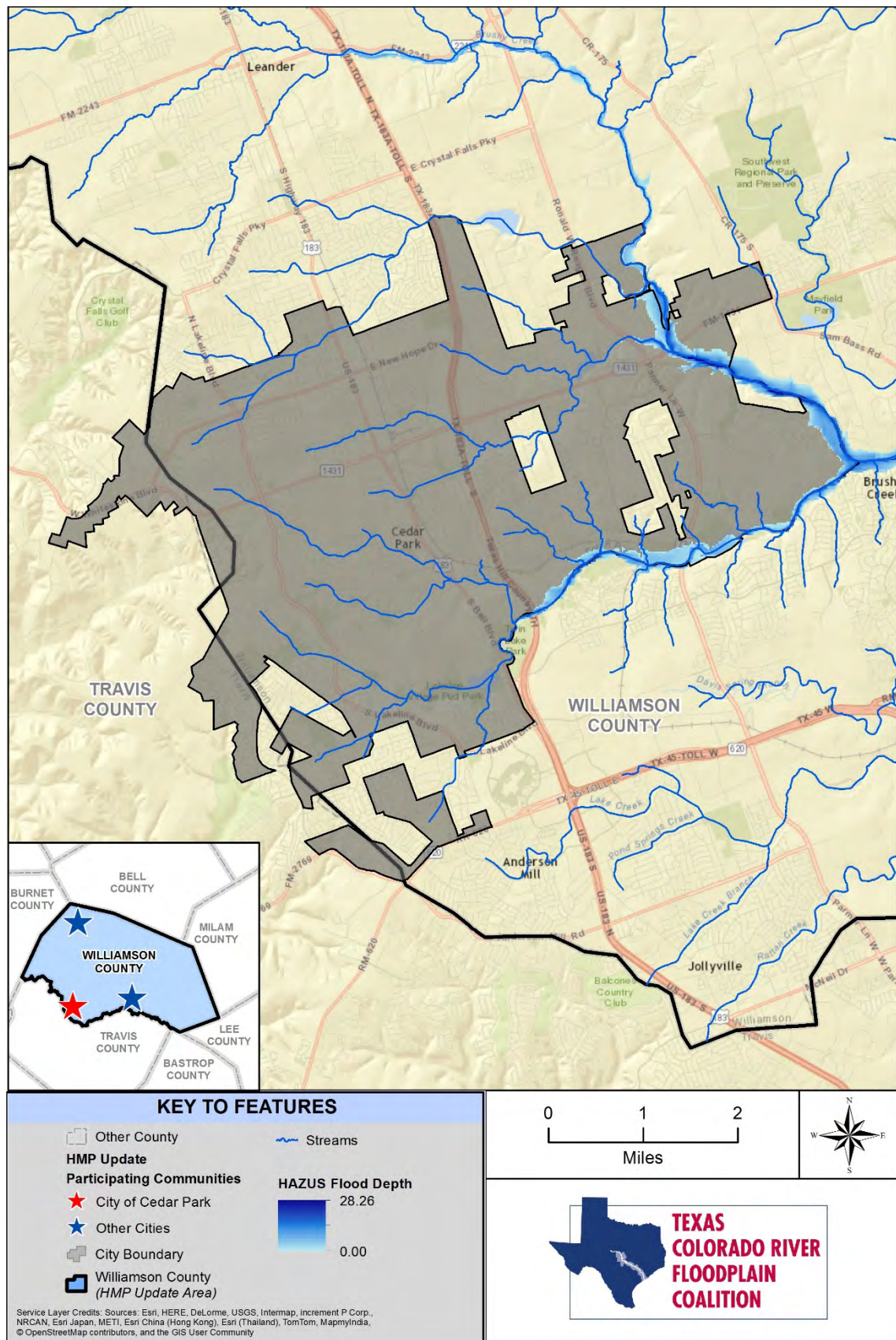


Figure 12-11. Flood Depths in Special Flood Hazard Areas in the City of Cedar Park

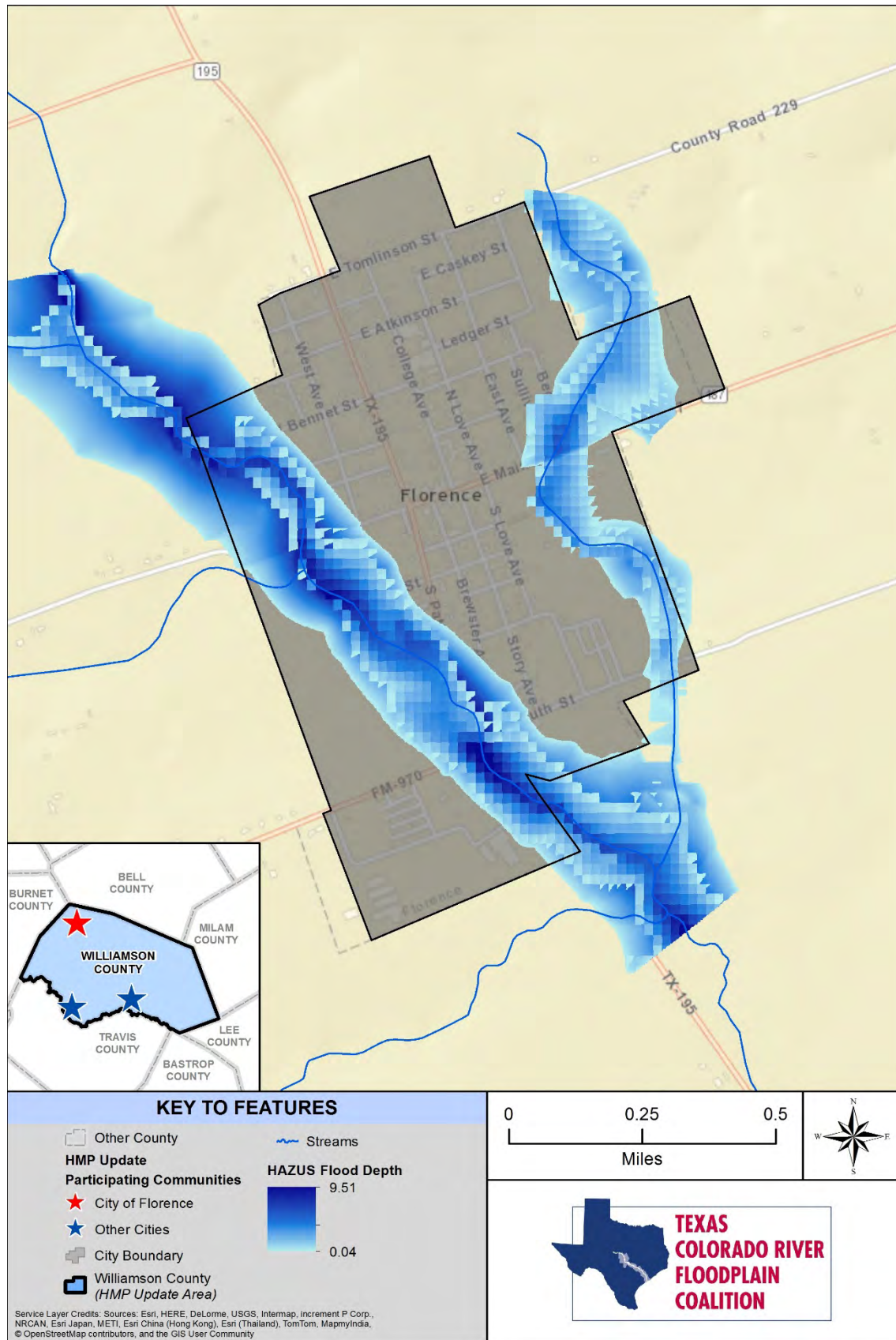


Figure 12-12. Flood Depths in Special Flood Hazard Areas in the City of Florence

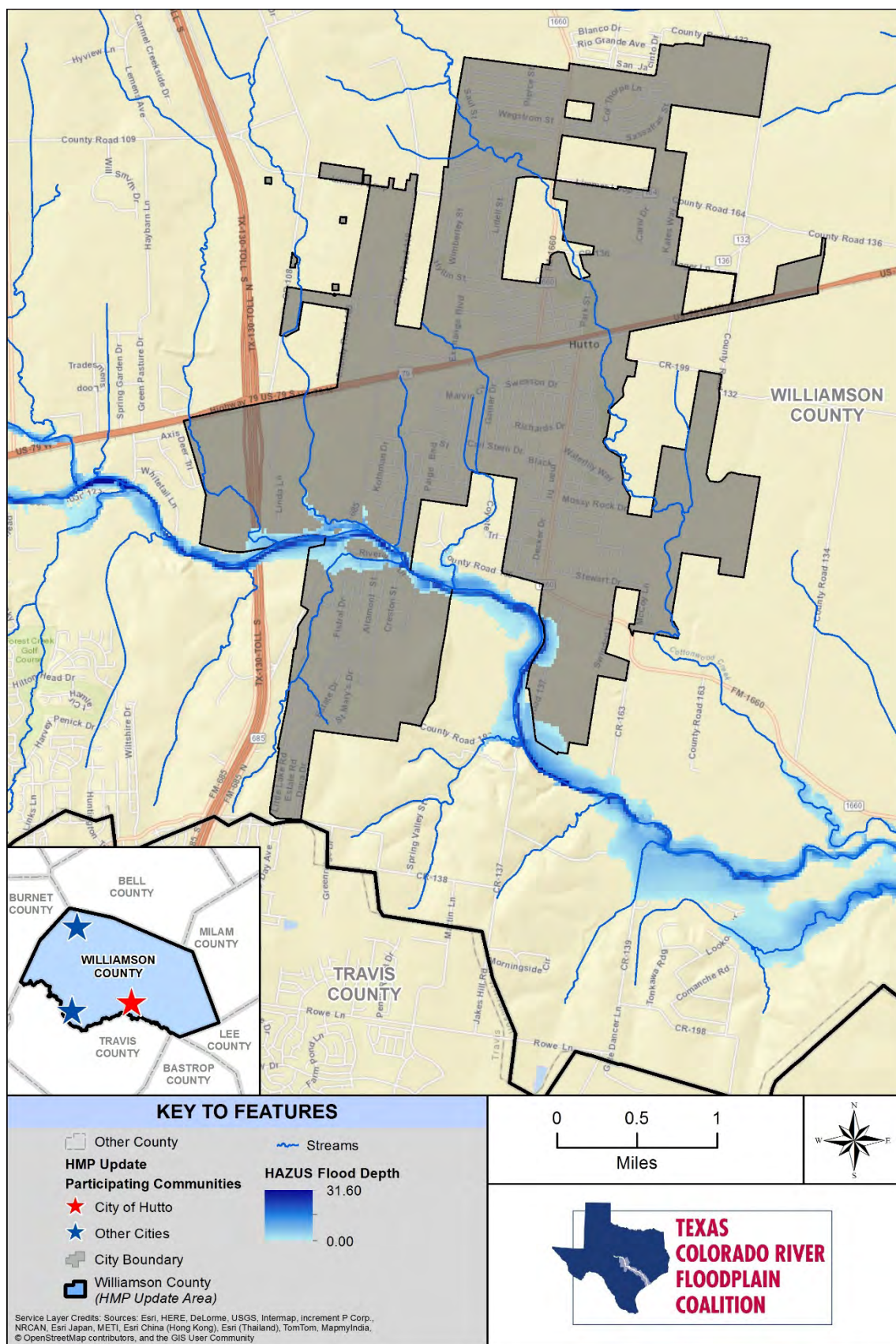


Figure 12-13. Flood Depths in Special Flood Hazard Areas in the City of Hutto

12.2.5 Warning Time

Due to the sequential pattern of meteorological conditions needed to cause serious flooding, it is unusual for a flood to occur without warning. Warning times for floods can be between 24 and 48 hours. Flash flooding can be less predictable, but potential hazard areas can be warned in advanced of potential flash flooding danger.

12.3 SECONDARY HAZARDS

The most problematic secondary hazard for flooding is bank erosion, which in some cases can be more harmful than actual flooding. This is especially true in the upper courses of rivers with steep gradients, where floodwaters may pass quickly and without much damage, but scour the banks, edging properties closer to the floodplain or causing them to fall in. Flooding is also responsible for hazards such as landslides when high flows over-saturate soils on steep slopes, causing them to fail. Hazardous materials spills are also a secondary hazard of flooding if storage tanks rupture and spill into streams, rivers, or storm sewers.

12.4 CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS

Use of historical hydrologic data has long been the standard of practice for designing and operating water supply and flood protection projects. For example, historical data are used for flood forecasting models. This method of forecasting assumes that the climate of the future will be similar to that of the period of historical record. However, the hydrologic record cannot be used to predict changes in frequency and severity of extreme climate events such as floods. Going forward, model calibration or statistical relation development must happen more frequently, new forecast-based tools must be developed, and a standard of practice that explicitly considers climate change must be adopted. Climate change is already impacting water resources, and resource managers have observed the following:

- Historical hydrologic patterns can no longer be solely relied upon to forecast the water future.
- Precipitation and runoff patterns are changing, increasing the uncertainty for water supply and quality, flood management, and ecosystem functions.
- Extreme climatic events will become more frequent, necessitating improvement in flood protection, drought preparedness, and emergency response.

High frequency flood events (e.g., 10-year floods) in particular will likely increase with a changing climate. Along with reductions in the amount of the snowpack and accelerated snowmelt, scientists project greater storm intensity, resulting in more direct runoff and flooding. Changes in watershed vegetation and soil moisture conditions will likewise change runoff and recharge patterns. As stream flows and velocities change, erosion patterns will also change, altering channel shapes and depths, possibly increasing sedimentation behind dams, and affecting habitat and water quality. With potential increases in the frequency and intensity of wildfires due to climate change, there is potential for more floods following fire, which increase sediment loads and water quality impacts.

As hydrology changes, what is currently considered a 100-year flood may strike more often, leaving many communities at greater risk. Planners will need to factor a new level of safety into the design, operation, and regulation of flood protection facilities such as dams, floodways, bypass channels, and levees, as well as the design of local sewers and storm drains.

12.5 EXPOSURE

The Level 2 HAZUS-MH protocol was used to assess the risk and vulnerability to flooding in the planning area. The model used U.S. Census data at the block level and calculated floodplain data, which has a level of accuracy acceptable for planning purposes. Where possible, the generated HAZUS-MH flood depth data was enhanced using revised FEMA flood depth grids for the area. The HAZUS 2.2 default inventory (updated with 2010 U.S. Census data and 2014 RS Means Square Foot Costs) data was used.

12.5.1 Population

Population counts of those living in the floodplain in the planning area were generated by census block demographic data (2010 U.S. Census data) that intersect with the 100-year and 500-year floodplains identified on FIRMs. The methodology used to generate population estimates intersected census block demographic data with the identified floodplains and then aggregating the resulting data to the community boundaries. Using this approach, it was estimated that the exposed population for the entire county within the 100-year floodplain or SFHA is 13,052 (3.1% of the total county population). In the 500-year floodplain it is estimated that 14,854 people countywide live within the mapped non-SFHA areas (3.5% of the total county population). Within the planning area, it was estimated that 7,913 people live within the 100-year floodplain and 8,797 people live within the 500-year floodplain.

12.5.2 Property

Present Land Use

Table 12-4 and Table 12-5 show the present land uses in the 100-year and 500-year floodplains for the entire planning area.

Structures in the Floodplain

Table 12-6 and Table 12-7 summarize the total area and number of structures in the floodplain by participating community. The updated HAZUS-MH model inventory data estimated that there are 2,836 structures within the 100-year floodplain and 2,866 structures within the 500-year floodplain. In the 100-year floodplain, 66% of these structures are in unincorporated areas and 99% are residential.

**TABLE 12-4.
PRESENT LAND USE IN THE 100-YEAR FLOODPLAIN**

Present Use Classification	Area (acres)					% of Total
	City of Cedar Park	City of Florence	City of Hutto	Unincorporated Area or Other	Williamson County Total	
Barren Land (Rock/Sand/Clay)	0	0	6	146	152	0.19
Cultivated Crops	0	0	73	12,722	12,795	16.21
Deciduous Forest	146	16	14	6,015	6,191	7.85
Developed High Intensity	11	0	3	18	32	0.04
Developed, Low Intensity	106	9	26	252	393	0.50
Developed, Medium Intensity	55	2	21	79	157	0.20
Developed, Open Space	283	29	81	4,139	4,532	5.74
Evergreen Forest	0	0	0	55	55	0.07
Emergent Wetlands	195	8	1	3,386	3,590	4.55
Grassland/Herbaceous	233	61	156	22,374	22,824	28.92
Mixed Forest	0	0	0	23	23	0.03

**TABLE 12-4.
PRESENT LAND USE IN THE 100-YEAR FLOODPLAIN**

Present Use Classification	Area (acres)					% of Total
	City of Cedar Park	City of Florence	City of Hutto	Unincorporated Area or Other	Williamson County Total	
Open Water	117	0	14	5,338	5,469	6.93
Pasture/Hay	0	0	31	7,786	7,817	9.64
Shrub/Scrub	76	23	0	4,922	5,021	6.20
Woody Wetlands	55	5	59	9,764	9,883	12.76
Total	1,277	153	485	77,019	78,934	100

**TABLE 12-5.
PRESENT LAND USE IN THE 500-YEAR FLOODPLAIN**

Present Use Classification	Area (acres)					% of Total
	City of Cedar Park	City of Florence	City of Hutto	Unincorporated Area or Other	Williamson County Total	
Barren Land (Rock/Sand/Clay)	0	0	7	159	166	0.20
Cultivated Crops	0	0	99	14,312	14,411	17.09
Deciduous Forest	158	17	14	6,233	6,422	7.62
Developed High Intensity	16	0	6	22	44	0.05
Developed, Low Intensity	126	11	42	277	456	0.54
Developed, Medium Intensity	71	3	30	86	190	0.23
Developed, Open Space	319	33	99	4,638	5,089	6.04
Evergreen Forest	0	0	0	55	55	0.07
Emergent Wetlands	223	9	1	3,574	3,807	4.51
Grassland/Herbaceous	264	70	182	24,238	24,754	29.36
Mixed Forest	0	0	0	23	23	0.03
Open Water	117	0	14	5,350	5,481	6.50
Pasture/Hay	0	0	36	8,039	8,075	9.58
Shrub/Scrub	85	28	0	5,062	5,175	6.14
Woody Wetlands	57	5	59	10,055	10,176	12.07

**TABLE 12-5.
PRESENT LAND USE IN THE 500-YEAR FLOODPLAIN**

Present Use Classification	Area (acres)					% of Total
	City of Cedar Park	City of Florence	City of Hutto	Unincorporated Area or Other	Williamson County Total	
Total	1,436	176	589	82,123	84,324	100

**TABLE 12-6.
STRUCTURES AND POPULATION IN THE 100-YEAR FLOODPLAIN**

Jurisdiction	Structures and Population Affected				
	Residential	Commercial	Other*	Total Structures Affected	Total Population Affected
City of Cedar Park	645	9	4	658	1,990
City of Florence	75	0	0	75	186
City of Hutto	230	0	0	230	694
Unincorporated Area	1,848	16	9	1,873	5,043
Total	2,798	25	13	2,836	7,913

*Other includes industrial, agricultural, religious, governmental, and educational classifications.

**TABLE 12-7.
STRUCTURES AND POPULATION IN THE 500-YEAR FLOODPLAIN**

Jurisdiction	Structures and Population Affected				
	Residential	Commercial	Other*	Total Structures Affected	Total Population Affected
City of Cedar Park	736	11	4	751	2,266
City of Florence	87	0	0	87	221
City of Hutto	289	0	0	289	865
Unincorporated Area	1,997	21	10	2,028	5,445
Total	3,109	32	14	3,155	8,797

*Other includes industrial, agricultural, religious, governmental, and educational classifications.

Exposed Value

Table 12-8 and Table 12-9 summarize the estimated value of exposed buildings in the planning area in the 100-year and 500-year floodplains. The updated HAZUS-MH model inventory data estimated \$1.3 billion worth of building and contents exposure to the 100-year flood. This represents 5% of the total assessed value of the planning area. Approximately \$1.5 billion worth of building-and-contents exposure was estimated to be exposed to the 500-year flood. This represents 6% of the total assessed value of the planning area.

TABLE 12-8. VALUE OF STRUCTURES IN 100-YEAR FLOODPLAIN					
Jurisdiction	Value Exposed (\$)			Total Assessed Value (\$)	% of Total Assessed Value
	Structure	Contents	Total		
City of Cedar Park	229,632,128	130,245,090	359,877,218	9,129,379,056	3.94
City of Florence	14,029,788	7,313,809	21,343,597	164,342,133	12.99
City of Hutto	59,170,447	30,525,504	89,695,951	2,134,759,687	4.20
Unincorporated Area	552,007,079	317,032,750	869,039,829	14,580,185,817	5.96
Total	854,839,442	485,117,153	1,339,956,595	26,008,666,693	5.15

TABLE 12-9. VALUE OF STRUCTURES IN 500-YEAR FLOODPLAIN					
Jurisdiction	Value Exposed (\$)			Total Assessed Value (\$)	% of Total Assessed Value
	Structure	Contents	Total		
City of Cedar Park	262,386,725	149,405,949	411,792,675	9,129,379,056	4.51
City of Florence	16,586,435	8,676,432	25,262,868	164,342,133	15.37
City of Hutto	73,834,491	38,047,630	111,882,121	2,134,759,687	5.24
Unincorporated Area	597,471,528	344,836,289	942,307,817	14,580,185,817	6.46
Total	950,279,179	540,966,300	1,491,245,481	26,008,666,693	5.73

12.5.3 Critical Facilities and Infrastructure

Table 12-10 and Table 12-11 summarize the critical facilities and infrastructure in the 100-year and 500-year floodplains of the planning area. Details are provided in the following sections.

**TABLE 12-10.
CRITICAL FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE 100-YEAR FLOODPLAIN**

	City of Cedar Park	City of Florence	City of Hutto	Unincorporated Area or Other	Williamson County Total
Medical and Health	0	0	0	0	0
Government Functions	0	0	0	0	0
Protective Functions	0	0	0	0	0
Schools	0	0	1	0	1
Hazardous Materials	0	0	0	2	2
Bridges	5	2	2	211	220
Water Storage	0	0	0	0	0
Wastewater	0	0	0	1	1
Power	0	0	0	0	0
Communications	0	0	0	0	0
Transportation	0	0	0	0	0
Dams	3	0	1	41	45

**TABLE 12-11.
CRITICAL FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE 500-YEAR FLOODPLAIN**

	City of Cedar Park	City of Florence	City of Hutto	Unincorporated Area or Other	Williamson County Total
Medical and Health	0	0	0	0	0
Government Functions	0	0	0	0	0
Protective Functions	0	0	0	0	0
Schools	0	0	1	12	13
Hazardous Materials	0	0	0	2	2
Bridges	5	2	2	215	224
Water Storage	0	0	0	0	0
Wastewater	0	0	0	1	1
Power	0	0	0	0	0

**TABLE 12-11.
CRITICAL FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE 500-YEAR FLOODPLAIN**

	City of Cedar Park	City of Florence	City of Hutto	Unincorporated Area or Other	Williamson County Total
Communications	0	0	0	0	0
Transportation	0	0	0	0	0
Dams	3	0	1	41	45

Utilities and Infrastructure

It is important to identify who may be at risk if infrastructure is damaged by flooding. Roads or railroads that are blocked or damaged can isolate residents and can prevent access throughout the county, including emergency service providers needing to get to vulnerable populations or to make repairs. Bridges washed out or blocked by floods or debris also can cause isolation. Water and sewer systems can be flooded or backed up, causing health problems. Underground utilities can be damaged. Levees can fail or be overtopped, inundating the land that they protect. The following sections describe specific types of critical infrastructure.

Roads

The major roads in the planning area that pass through the 100-year floodplain and thus are exposed to flooding are Interstate 35, State Highways 29, 71, and 95, and U.S. Highways 183 and 290. In severe flood events, these roads can be blocked or damaged, preventing access to some areas.

Bridges

Flooding events can significantly impact road bridges. These are important because often they provide the only ingress and egress to some neighborhoods. Countywide, there are more than 200 bridges that are in or cross over the 100-year floodplain.

Water and Sewer Infrastructure

Water and sewer systems can be affected by flooding. Floodwaters can back up drainage systems, causing localized flooding. Culverts can be blocked by debris from flood events, also causing localized urban flooding. Floodwaters can get into drinking water supplies, causing contamination. Sewer systems can be backed up, causing wastewater to spill into homes, neighborhoods, rivers, and streams.

12.5.4 Environment

Flooding is a natural event, and floodplains provide many natural and beneficial functions. Nonetheless, with human development factored in, flooding can impact the environment in negative ways. Migrating fish can wash into roads or over levees into flooded fields, with no possibility of escape. Pollution from roads, such as oil, and hazardous materials can wash into rivers and streams. During floods, these can settle onto normally dry soils, polluting them for agricultural uses. Human development such as bridge abutments and levees, and logjams from timber harvesting can increase stream bank erosion, causing rivers and streams to migrate into non-natural courses.

12.6 VULNERABILITY

Many of the areas exposed to flooding may not experience serious flooding or flood damage. This section describes vulnerabilities in terms of population, property, infrastructure, and environment. The vulnerability analysis was performed at the census-block level. This methodology is likely to overestimate

impacts from both the modeled 100-year and 500-year flood events as it is assumed that both structures and the population are evenly spread throughout census blocks.

12.6.1 Population

A geographic analysis of demographics (countywide) using the default HAZUS-MH model data (2010 U.S. Census demographics) identified populations vulnerable to the flood hazard as follows. These numbers are calculated assuming that the population/households are evenly distributed over the census blocks.

- Economically Disadvantaged Populations—It is estimated that less than 0.1% of the population within the 100-year floodplain are economically disadvantaged. Economically disadvantaged is defined as having household incomes of \$20,000 or less.
- Population over 65 Years Old—It is estimated that less than 0.2% of the population in the 100-year floodplain are over 65 years old.
- Population under 16 Years Old—It is estimated that less than 1% of the population in the 100-year floodplain are under 16 years of age.

The following impacts on persons and households in Williamson County were estimated for the 100-year and 500-year flood events through the Level 2 HAZUS-MH analysis:

- During an 100-year flood event
 - Displaced population = 1,768
 - Persons requiring short-term shelter = 3,862
- During a 500-year flood event
 - Displaced population = 2,257
 - Persons requiring short-term shelter = 5,154

12.6.2 Property

HAZUS-MH calculates losses to structures from flooding by looking at depth of flooding and type of structure. Using historical flood insurance claim data, HAZUS-MH estimates the percentage of damage to structures and their contents by applying established damage functions to an inventory. For this analysis, the default inventory data provided with HAZUS-MH was used. The analysis is summarized in Table 12-12 for the 100-year flood event. It is estimated that there would be up to \$97 million of flood loss from a 100-year flood event in the planning area. This represents 7.25% of the total exposure to the 100-year flood and 0.37% of the exposed replacement value for the county. Losses are estimated to be \$131 million from a 500-year flood event, representing 8.79% of the exposure to the 500-year event and 0.5% of the total replacement value for the county (Table 12-13).

**TABLE 12-12.
LOSS ESTIMATES FOR THE 100-YEAR FLOOD EVENT**

Jurisdiction	Loss (\$)			Exposed Value (\$)	% of Total Exposed Value
	Structure	Contents	Total		
City of Cedar Park	9,748,673	6,557,944	16,306,617	359,877,218	4.53
City of Florence	2,612,000	1,671,000	4,283,000	21,343,598	20.07
City of Hutto	1,409,061	949,902	2,358,963	89,695,951	2.63

**TABLE 12-12.
LOSS ESTIMATES FOR THE 100-YEAR FLOOD EVENT**

Unincorporated Area	41,084,581	33,110,377	74,194,958	869,039,829	8.54
Total	54,854,315	42,289,223	97,143,538	1,339,956,596	7.25

**TABLE 12-13.
LOSS ESTIMATES FOR THE 500-YEAR FLOOD EVENT**

Jurisdiction	Loss (\$)			Exposed Value (\$)	% of Total Exposed Value
	Structure	Contents	Total		
City of Cedar Park	11,235,594	7,521,399	18,756,993	411,792,675	4.55
City of Florence	3,109,000	2,001,000	5,110,000	25,262,868	20.23
City of Hutto	3,572,050	2,351,341	5,923,391	111,882,121	5.29
Unincorporated Area	56,453,535	44,785,969	101,239,504	942,307,817	10.74
Total	74,370,179	56,659,709	131,029,888	1,491,245,481	8.79

National Flood Insurance Program

Table 12-14 lists flood insurance statistics (from 1978 to 2015) that help identify vulnerability in the planning area. Williamson County and the Cities of Cedar Park, Florence, and Hutto participate in the NFIP.

**TABLE 12-14.
NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM STATISTICS**

Facility Type	Initial FIRM Effective Date	Claims	Value of Claims Paid
City of Cedar Park	9/27/1991	44	\$725,648
City of Florence	9/27/1991	10	\$149,030
City of Hutto	9/27/1991	0	0
Unincorporated Area or Other	9/27/1991	253	\$7,356,024
Williamson County Total	9/26/2008 *	307	\$8,230,702
Source: http://bsa.nfipstat.fema.gov/			
Notes:			
FIRM Flood Insurance Rate Map			
* Effective date of initial countywide Flood Insurance Study			

Properties constructed after a FIRM has been adopted are eligible for reduced flood insurance rates. Such structures are less vulnerable to flooding since they were constructed after regulations and codes were adopted to decrease vulnerability. Properties built before a FIRM is adopted are more vulnerable to flooding because they do not meet code or are located in hazardous areas. The first Flood Hazard Boundary Map

(FHBM) for the participating communities was available in 1991, the countywide FIRM has been updated in 1995, 1997, and 2008. All municipal planning partners have adopted the most recent 2008 FIRM.

The following information from flood insurance statistics is relevant to reducing flood risk:

- The use of flood insurance in the planning area is less than the national average
- The average claim paid in Williamson County (1978 to June 2015) is approximately \$25,524, slightly above the national average

Williamson County's continued NFIP compliance is detailed in their floodplain management program and the 2008 Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance. The Ordinance outlines measures to protect public safety and health and enforced by the County Engineer's Office. The Floodplain Administrator is a CFM and there are three other CFMs on staff with the County. To develop in the floodplain, a floodplain permit is required and the property must be elevated one foot above the BFE. Additional requirements include: 1) In Zone A, the Developer must conduct a study to determine the BFE, 2) No fill is allowed in SFHA without mitigation, 3) Onsite detention is required, 4) Developer must mitigate downstream impacts of development, 5) New construction in Zone X must be elevated one foot above natural grade or crown of nearest street, 6) Plats that include a SFHA with drainage area in excess of 64 acres must show 100-year boundary, and 7) An elevation certificate is required when structure is completed. A certification of compliance is required for all structures or other developments outside of a FEMA-mapped floodplain in the unincorporated county to verify that no FEMA-mapped 100-year floodplain exists in the area of the proposed development. The County is committed to reducing the number of repetitive flood loss properties in the county and implementation of a Community Flood Protection Plan as listed in Table 19-2.

Recommended Mitigation Actions. These measures are proposed to reduce the future flood risks to new construction in the SFHA and continue their good standing with NFIP.

The City of Cedar Park's floodplain management program is detailed in their 2008 Standard for Floodplain Management and enforced by the Engineering Department. There is a permit application with additional certification requirements: 1) In Zone A, the Developer must conduct a study to define the BFE and to ensure conveyance of fully developed flows, 2) Detention or mitigation is required for fill placed in the floodplain/floodway, 3) An elevation certificate is required when the structure is completed and prior to certificate of occupancy, 4) An engineering study is required to show no adverse impact to adjacent tracts, 5) The City adopted the City of Austin Drainage Criteria Manual requiring conveyance of fully-developed one percent storm in drainage easements when drainage areas are greater than 64 acres. The City is in the process of obtaining their CRS rating to reduce the cost of flood insurance premium rates for property owners. The Floodplain Administrator is a CFM and three CFM are on staff.

The City of Florence's floodplain management program is governed in Chapter 3, of their Building Regulations and enforced by a contracted floodplain administrator. The City has committed to mitigation actions to prohibit fill in floodplain areas and conduct assessment of floodplain management ordinance as listed in Table 19-2.

Recommended Mitigation Actions.

The City of Hutto's floodplain management program is detailed in Chapter 7 of their Stormwater and Drainage Standards. It describes the permit requirements for residential and nonresidential construction in the floodplain. Any proposed construction must have the lowest floor elevated one foot fully developed above BFE and two feet above the existing BFE. Developers must conduct a study to define the floodway and BFE in Zone A and detention ponds are required to mitigate the impacts of a proposed project. The City is in the process of obtaining their CRS rating to reduce the cost of flood insurance premium rates for property owners as listed in Table 19-2.

Recommended Mitigation Actions. The Floodplain Administrator is a CFM.

These Floodplain Administrators are members of the Texas Floodplain Management Association (TFMA) and attend their two meetings a year with seminars and continued education opportunities. They are also members of TCRFC and attend its annual floodplain regulation meeting.

Repetitive Loss

A repetitive loss property is defined by FEMA as an NFIP-insured property that has experienced any of the following since 1978, regardless of any changes in ownership:

- Four or more paid losses in excess of \$1,000
- Two paid losses in excess of \$1,000 within any rolling 10-year period
- Three or more paid losses that equal or exceed the current value of the insured property

Repetitive loss properties make up only 1% to 2% of flood insurance policies in force nationally, yet they account for 40% of the nation's flood insurance claim payments. In 1998, FEMA reported that the NFIP's 75,000 repetitive loss structures have already cost \$2.8 billion in flood insurance payments and that numerous other flood-prone structures remain in the floodplain at high risk. The government has instituted programs encouraging communities to identify and mitigate the causes of repetitive losses. A recent report on repetitive losses by the National Wildlife Federation found that 20% of these properties are outside any mapped 100-year floodplain. The key identifiers for repetitive loss properties are the existence of flood insurance policies and claims paid by the policies.

FEMA-sponsored programs, require participating communities to identify repetitive loss areas. A repetitive loss area is the portion of a floodplain holding structures that FEMA has identified as meeting the definition of repetitive loss. Identifying repetitive loss areas helps to identify structures that are at risk but are not on FEMA's list of repetitive loss structures because no flood insurance policy was in force at the time of loss. Figure 12-14 shows the location of repetitive loss properties in Williamson County and the participating communities.

The City of Cedar Park and City of Hutto do not have any repetitive loss properties. The City of Florence has 1 residential repetitive loss properties. Williamson County unincorporated area has 23 residential repetitive loss properties.

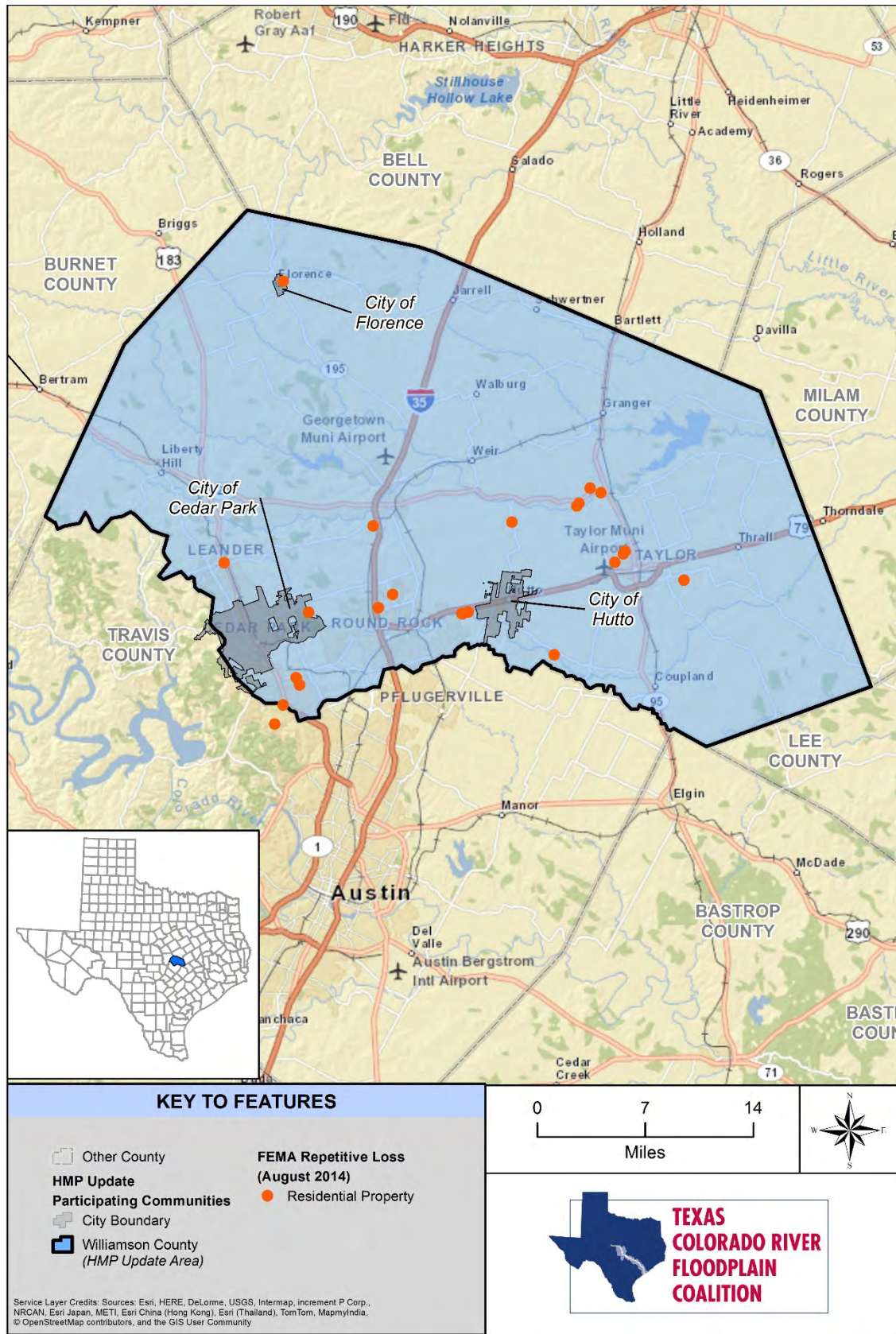


Figure 12-14. Repetitive Loss Properties in Williamson County and participating communities

12.6.3 Critical Facilities and Infrastructure

HAZUS-MH was used to estimate the flood loss potential to critical facilities exposed to the flood risk. Using depth/damage function curves to estimate the percent of damage to the building and contents of critical facilities, HAZUS-MH correlates these estimates into an estimate of functional down-time (the estimated time it will take to restore a facility to 100% of its functionality). This helps to gauge how long the planning area could have limited usage of facilities deemed critical to flood response and recovery.

The HAZUS critical facility analysis found that, on average, critical facilities would receive some damage to structure and contents during a 100-year or 500-year flood event. Countywide, both the 100-year and 500-year flood scenarios would result in moderate damage (10 to 50%) to one fire station. In addition, during a 100-year event, one school would be moderately damaged; during a 500-year event, 16 schools would be moderately damaged. Significant functionality would be lost during these events.

12.6.4 Environment

The environment vulnerable to flood hazard is the same as the environment exposed to the hazard. Loss estimation platforms such as HAZUS-MH are not currently equipped to measure environmental impacts of flood hazards. The best gauge of vulnerability of the environment would be a review of damage from past flood events. Loss data that segregates damage to the environment was not available at the time of this plan. Capturing this data from future events could be beneficial in measuring the vulnerability of the environment for future updates.

12.7 FUTURE TRENDS IN DEVELOPMENT

Williamson County and its planning partners are equipped to handle future growth within flood hazard areas. All municipal planning partners have plans and policies that address frequently flooded areas. All partners have committed to linking their plans to this hazard mitigation plan update. This will create an opportunity for sound watershed-wide land use decisions and floodplain management practices as future growth impacts flood hazard areas.

Additionally, all municipal planning partners are participants in the NFIP and have adopted flood damage prevention ordinances and adopted the 2008 FIRM in response to its requirements. All municipal planning partners have committed to maintaining their good standing under the NFIP through initiatives identified in Section 6.9, Chapter 7, and Section 12.6.2 and Table 19-2.

Recommended Mitigation Actions.

Urban flooding issues that contribute to flash floods are also a concern in more highly developed areas in Williamson County. Jurisdictions in the county are required to develop a stormwater permitting program as mandated by the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System. This program will help jurisdictions apply effective mitigation measures for stormwater runoff.

The recent dam modernization program on LCRA's dams meet required design safety standards to resist the water load and pressure of the PMF is a step in the right direction. There is, however, always some residual risk and it is expected that the emergency action plans for the dams will be maintained so the appropriate responses can be exercised in case of a dam failure.

12.8 SCENARIO

An intense, short-duration storm could move slowly across the planning area creating significant flash floods with little or no warning. Injuries or fatalities may result if residents are caught off guard by the flood event. Stormwater systems could be overwhelmed and significant flooding could impact a substantial portion of structures within the planning area. Transportation routes could be cut off due to floodwaters, isolating portions of the planning area. These impacts may last after the floodwater recedes as flash floods in the area have been known to cause extensive damage to roadway infrastructure. Areas that have recently experienced wildfires would contribute to the extent of flooding impacts.

12.9 ISSUES

The major issues for flooding are the following:

- Flash flooding that occurs with little or no warning will continue to impact the planning area.
- The duration and intensity of storms contributing to flooding issues may increase due to climate change.
- Flooding may be exacerbated by other hazards, such as wildfires.
- Damages resulting from flood may impact tourism, which may have significant impacts on the local economy.
- The promotion of flood insurance as a means of protecting private property owners from the economic impacts of frequent flood events should continue.

CHAPTER 13. HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS

HURRICANE AND TROPICAL STORM RANKING	
Williamson County	High
City of Cedar Park	Medium
City of Florence	Medium
City of Hutto	Low

13.1 GENERAL BACKGROUND

13.1.1 Hurricanes and Tropical Storms

The following description of hurricanes and tropical storms was summarized from the *2013 State of Texas Hazard Mitigation Plan*.

According to NOAA, tropical cyclones are classified into three main categories (per intensity): hurricanes, tropical storms, and tropical depressions.

The term hurricane is used for Northern Hemisphere tropical cyclones east of the International Dateline to the Greenwich Meridian. Hurricanes are any closed circulation developed around a low-pressure center in which the winds rotate counter-clockwise in the Northern Hemisphere (or clockwise in the Southern Hemisphere) and whose diameter averages 10 to 30 miles across. A tropical cyclone refers to any such circulation that develops over tropical waters. The key energy source for a tropical cyclone is the release of latent heat from the condensation of warm water. Their formation requires a low-pressure disturbance, warm sea surface temperature, rotational force from the spinning of the earth, and the absence of wind shear in the lowest 50,000 feet of the atmosphere.

Hurricanes are areas of disturbed weather in the tropics with closed isobars and strong and very pronounced rotary circulation. An area of clear weather called an “eye” is present in the center of the circulation. To qualify as a hurricane, the wind speed is 74 miles per hour (mph) or more. Hurricanes are classified into categories based on wind speed and the potential damage they cause. Thunderstorm rain resulting in urban flooding, battering wave action, intense sea level rise, localized coastal erosion, and significant winds are associated with hurricanes.

A tropical storm is a tropical cyclone in which the maximum sustained surface wind speeds range from 39 to 73 mph. At this time the tropical cyclone is assigned a name. During this time, the storm itself becomes more organized and begins to become more circular in shape, resembling a hurricane. Figure 13-1 illustrates historical hurricane paths affecting the entire study area.

DEFINITIONS

Hurricane— A tropical cyclone with maximum sustained surface winds (using the U.S. 1-minute average) of 64 knot (kt) (74 miles per hour [mph]) or more.

Tropical Storm — A tropical cyclone with maximum sustained surface wind speed (using the U.S. 1-minute average) ranges from 34 kt (39 mph) to 63 kt (73 mph).

Tropical Depression— A tropical cyclone with maximum sustained surface wind speed (using the U.S. 1-minute average) ranges from 4 kt (39 mph) to 63 kt (73 mph).

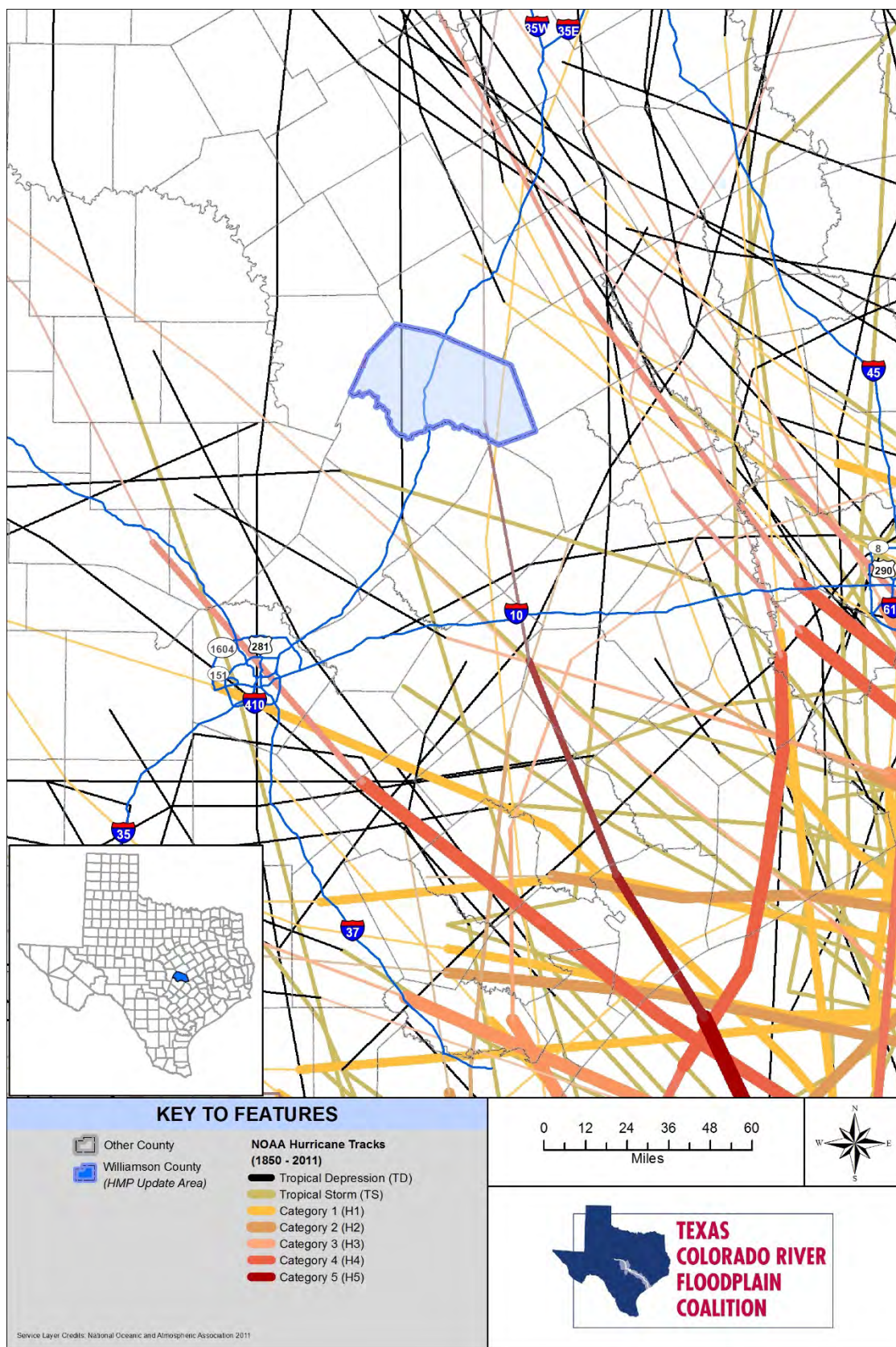


Figure 13-1. Historical Hurricane Paths Affecting Williamson County

13.1.2 Hurricane and Tropical Storm Classifications

Hurricanes are classified according to the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale from a Category 1 to Category 5 by sustained wind intensity. Table 13-1 lists a description of each category.

TABLE 13-1. SAFFIR-SIMPSON HURRICANE WIND SCALE		
Category	Sustained Winds (miles per hour)	Types of Damage Due to Hurricane Winds
1	74-95	Very dangerous winds will produce some damage: Well-constructed frame homes could have damage to roof, shingles, vinyl siding, and gutters. Large branches of trees will snap and shallowly rooted trees may be toppled. Extensive damage to power lines and poles likely will result in power outages that could last a few to several days.
2	96-110	Extremely dangerous winds will cause extensive damage: Well-constructed frame homes could sustain major roof and siding damage. Many shallowly rooted trees will be snapped or uprooted and block numerous roads. Near-total power loss is expected with outages that could last from several days to weeks.
3 (Major)	111-129	Devastating damage will occur: Well-built framed homes may incur major damage or removal of roof decking and gable ends. Many trees will be snapped or uprooted, blocking numerous roads. Electricity and water will be unavailable for several days to weeks after the storm passes.
4 (Major)	130-156	Catastrophic damage will occur: Well-built framed homes can sustain severe damage with loss of most of the roof structure and/or some exterior walls. Most trees will be snapped or uprooted and power poles downed. Fallen trees and power poles will isolate residential areas. Power outages will last weeks to possibly months. Most of the area will be uninhabitable for weeks or months.
5 (Major)	157 or higher	Catastrophic damage will occur: A high percentage of framed homes will be destroyed, with total roof failure and wall collapse. Fallen trees and power poles will isolate residential areas. Power outages will last for weeks to possibly months. Most of the area will be uninhabitable for weeks or months.
Other non-hurricane classifications are tropical storms (39-73 miles per hour) and tropical depressions (0-38 miles per hour)		
Source: http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/aboutsshws.php		

13.2 HAZARD PROFILE

While hurricanes pose the greatest threat to life and property, tropical storms and depressions also can be devastating. Floods from heavy rains and severe weather, such as tornadoes, can cause extensive damage and loss of life. For example, Tropical Storm Allison produced over 40 inches of rain in the Houston area in 2001, causing approximately \$5 billion in damage and multiple fatalities.

13.2.1 Past Events

Due to Williamson County's and participating communities' interior location (approximately 200 miles inland), it is not exposed directly to hurricanes. The hurricanes usually fade and downgrade to tropical storms or tropical depressions as they move away from the coast. According to NOAA, Williamson County and participating communities have been impacted by three Atlantic Hurricanes between 1851 and 2011. A record count of the seven hurricane categories within this time period shows 1 measured tropical depression condition, and 2 tropical storm conditions. Notable tropical storm and depression landfalls

documented by NOAA between 1851 and 2015 for Williamson County participating communities are described below:

- June 27, 1902 – An unnamed tropical storm reached Williamson County that started as a Category 1 hurricane from the Gulf of Mexico. Maximum winds speeds were between 40 mph to 50 mph.
- September 12, 1961 – Hurricane Carla (Category 5) reached Williamson County as a Category 1 hurricane and tropical storm. Maximum wind speeds were about 70 mph.
- June 24, 1968 – Tropical Storm Candy from the Gulf of Mexico downgraded to a tropical depression in Williamson County. Maximum wind speeds were approximately 35 mph.
- June 16 to 17, 2015 (Tropical Storm Bill) – Tropical Storm Bill made landfall on Matagorda Island, Matagorda County, Texas at 11:45 am. Its maximum sustained wind speed at landfall was 60 mph. Tropical Storm Bill moved inland and was downgraded to a tropical depression at 1:00 am on June 17. After spending three days over land as a tropical depression, Bill finally transitioned into a post-tropical cyclone on the afternoon of June 20 over eastern Kentucky. Although Bill brought coastal flooding and gusty winds to the Texas Coast at landfall, its primary impact was rainfall flooding. Peak rainfall totals from Bill were: 13.28 inches near El Campo, Texas; 12.53 inches near Healdton, Oklahoma; and 11.77 inches near Ganado, Texas. A Flash Flood Watch was issued for Williamson County, but no serious flooding occurred. Rainfall totals for the Williamson County area during this event ranged from approximately 1 to 3 inches.

13.2.2 Location

A recorded event can occur anywhere in the HMP update area, moving inland from the Gulf of Mexico. Figure 13-2 illustrates historical hurricane paths effecting Williamson County and participating communities. Most of these hurricane events become tropical depressions or tropical storms by the time they reach Williamson County and participating communities.

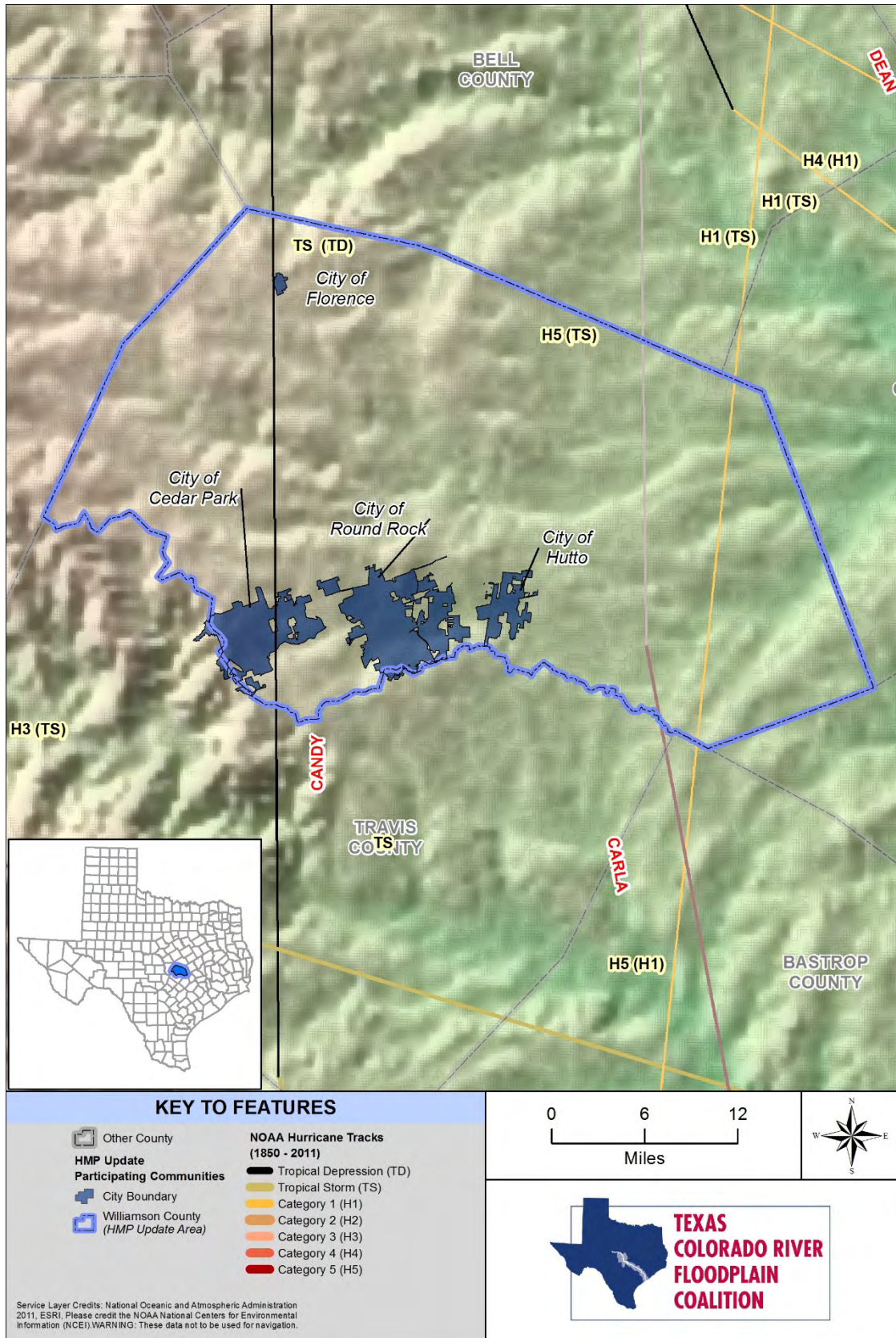


Figure 13-2. Historical Tropical Storms and Hurricanes Affecting Williamson County

13.2.3 Frequency

Tropical storms are an annual event occurring from May through November in either the Gulf of Mexico or the Atlantic Ocean. The peak of the Atlantic hurricane season is in early- to mid-September. On average, approximately six storms reach hurricane intensity each year. Hurricanes appear to be less frequent during La Niña periods and more prevalent during strong El Niño periods. El Niño, and La Niña, its counterpart, refer to climate conditions in the Pacific Ocean that influence weather patterns in Texas. El Niño is associated with warmer sea surface temperatures and high air pressure systems, while La Niña is associated with cooler ocean temperatures and low air pressure systems. These changes in water temperature and air pressure systems occur in somewhat regular intervals, with El Niño periods having longer durations. Figure 13-3 illustrates the probability of a named tropical storm event throughout the U.S. Between 1851 and 2015, Williamson County and participating communities experienced 4 tropical events. This relates to a frequency occurrence of approximately 0.02 events per year (an unlikely event; not probable in the next 10 years).

Future Probability

Williamson County and participating experienced the effects of 4 tropical events. An event is highly unlikely (~0.02 events per year) for Williamson County and participating communities.

Source: <http://www.prh.noaa.gov/cphc/pages/FAQ/Climatology.php>

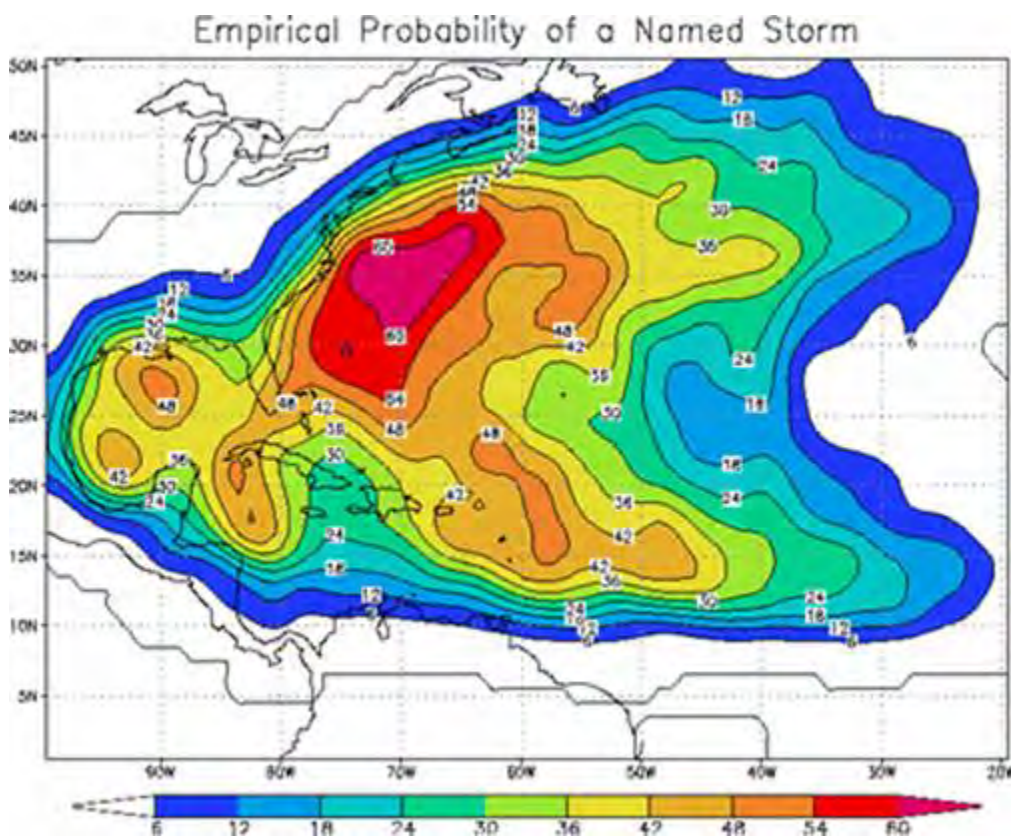


Figure 13-3. Probability of Named Tropical Storm Event

13.2.4 Severity

Historic events indicate that a hurricane will affect Williamson County and participating communities as tropical depressions, tropical storms, hail, lightning, or related weather events (high winds, tornado). These hazards are discussed in more detail in Chapter 14.

13.2.5 Warning Time

Meteorologists can often predict the likelihood and path of a hurricane or tropical storm. Meteorologists can give several days of warning before a storm. However, meteorologists cannot predict the exact time of onset or severity of the storm. At times, warning for the onset of severe weather may be limited. People generally rely on weather forecasts from the City of Round Rock or Cedar Park.

13.3 SECONDARY EVENTS

Secondary events associated with a hurricane reaching Williamson County and participating communities are similar to that of a tropical storm, depression, or related weather event (such as wind, hail, or lightning). By the time a hurricane reaches Williamson County and participating communities it will be more closely classified as a secondary weather thunderstorm event (such as wind, hail, or lightning). These are the secondary events of a hurricane or tropical event. Even after the high winds subside, floods brought on by the heavy rainfalls can be dangerous. As a hurricane or tropical storm moves inland and begins to break up, the storm remnants can drop 6 to 12 or more inches of rain, resulting in extensive damage and loss of life. The most significant secondary hazards associated with severe local storms are floods, falling and downed trees, and downed power lines. Landslides occur when the soil on slopes becomes oversaturated and fails. Fires can occur as a result of lightning strikes. High winds from the storm can turn debris into flying projectiles. Debris carried by high winds can also result in injury or damage to property. The lack of proper management of trees may exacerbate damage from high winds. The damage to the infrastructure and land of Williamson County and participating communities may impact tourism, as Williamson County has many lakes, parks, scenic parks, the Inner Space Cavern, historic sites, and is also known for deer hunting.

13.4 CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS

It's unclear whether climate change will increase or decrease the frequency of hurricanes and tropical storms, but warmer ocean surface temperatures and higher sea levels are expected to intensify their impacts. Hurricanes are subject to various climate change-related influences. Warmer sea surface temperatures could intensify tropical storms wind speeds, potentially delivering more damage if they make landfall. Based on sophisticated computer modeling, scientists expect a 2 to 11% increase in average maximum wind speed, with increased frequency of intense storms. Rainfall rates during these storms are also projected to increase by approximately 20%.

In addition, sea level rise is likely to make future coastal storms, including hurricanes, more damaging. Globally averaged, sea level is expected to rise by 1 to 4 feet during the next century, which will amplify coastal storm surge. For example, sea level rise intensified the impact of Hurricane Sandy, which caused an estimated \$65 billion in damages in New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut in 2012. Much of this damage was related to coastal flooding (Center for Climate and Energy Solutions no date).

13.5 EXPOSURE

Property, population, and the natural environment are all exposed to hurricanes and tropical storms, however by the time such an event reaches Williamson County and participating communities it will be more closely classified as a tropical storm, depression, or related event (such as hail, high winds, or lightning). The entire population of the planning area would be affected by the tropical storm or tropical depression to some degree. Business interruption could keep people from working, road closures could isolate populations, and loss of functions of utilities could impact populations that suffered no direct damage from an event. Table 13-2 lists the exposed structures and population to hurricanes, tropical storms, and tropical depressions per participating community.

**TABLE 13-2
EXPOSED STRUCTURES AND POPULATION**

Jurisdiction	Residential	Commercial	Other *	Total Structures	Total Population
City of Cedar Park	16,664	167	101	16,932	53,580
City of Florence	429	7	5	441	1,369
City of Hutto	5,247	6	3	5,256	16,969
Unincorporated Area	29,463	151	88	29,702	99,684
Total	51,803	331	197	52,331	171,602

*Other includes industrial, agricultural, religious, governmental, and educational classifications.

13.6 VULNERABILITY

The Level 1 HAZUS-MH protocol was used to assess the vulnerability of the planning area to hurricanes and tropical storms. The model used U.S. Census data at the tract level and modeled storms initiated in the Atlantic Ocean, Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico, and eastern and central Pacific Ocean. The HAZUS-MH default data (updated with 2010 Census data and 2014 RS Means Square Foot Costs) were used.

HAZUS-MH calculates losses to structures from hurricanes by looking at wind speeds, winds tracks, and amount of precipitation. Using historical storm data, HAZUS-MH estimates probabilistic storm scenarios. The historic storm database contains precomputed wind fields and storm track for Category 3, 4, and 5 land falling hurricanes from 1900 to 2010. For this analysis, a probabilistic HAZUS-MH hurricane scenario was selected. Table 13-4 lists annualized loss estimates for the 100-year probabilistic event scenario. Peak gust wind speeds for the 100-year probabilistic scenario are between 60 mph to 84 mph (Figure 13-4). Less than 1% of the buildings (mostly residential) are expected to sustain moderate damages for this scenario. The annualized economic loss estimated for this probabilistic hurricane scenario is approximately \$1 million, which represents less than 0.01% of the total replacement value of the building value for each participating community.

Table 13-3 lists the vulnerable population per participating community. Annualized losses of ‘negligible’ are less than \$50 annually. Table 13-4 list the impact in terms of dollar losses.

**TABLE 13-3
MOST VULNERABLE POPULATION**

Jurisdiction	Youth Population (< 16)	% of Total Population	Elderly Population (> 65)	% of Total Population	Economically Disadvantage (Income < \$20,000)	% of Total Population
City of Cedar Park	16,510	30.81	3,527	6.58	1,127	2.10
City of Florence	431	31.48	155	11.32	62	4.53
City of Hutto	6,168	36.35	549	3.24	351	2.07

**TABLE 13-3
MOST VULNERABLE POPULATION**

Jurisdiction	Youth Population (< 16)	% of Total Population	Elderly Population (> 65)	% of Total Population	Economically Disadvantage (Income < \$20,000)	% of Total Population
Unincorporated Area	28,939	29.03	8,270	8.30	2,296	2.30
Total	52,048	30.33	12,501	7.28	3,836	2.24

**TABLE 13-4.
LOSS ESTIMATES FOR HURRICANE EVENT**

	Annualized Loss (\$)			Exposed Value (\$)	% of Total Exposed Value
	Structure	Contents	Total		
City of Cedar Park	222,587	15,549	238,136	9,129,379,056	<0.01
City of Florence	135	Negligible	135	164,342,133	<0.01
City of Hutto	38,554	3,946	42,500	2,134,759,687	<0.01
Unincorporated Area	698,854	73,100	771,954	14,580,185,817	0.01
Total	960,130	92,595	1,052,725	26,008,666,693	<0.01

Vulnerability Narrative

All participating communities are equally at risk to hurricanes, tropical storms, and tropical depressions. The extent of a hurricane event for each jurisdiction is described below.

- **City of Cedar Park** - Probabilistic Peak Wind Gusts for the City of Cedar Park are approximately 65 mph. Approximately 3% of the City of Cedar Park's housing is manufactured homes. These are more vulnerable to high winds from an event. Property along drainage areas that have not been cleaned out are more prone to flooding caused by a secondary event. Communities without sufficient resources to respond to the impacts of hurricanes are more vulnerable. Those that implement Emergency Response Operation Centers or Mobile Command Centers are better able to prepare and respond to hurricane events. First responders trained in areas helpful to aid in flooding events, such as boat operation, will also be more prepared to respond and less vulnerable to negative impacts.
- **City of Florence** - Probabilistic Peak Wind Gusts for the City of Florence are approximately 70 mph. Less than 24% of the City's housing is manufactured homes. These are more vulnerable to high winds from an event. Any ungrounded structures or property could become flying debris causing further damage to properties in the area. Residents unable to receive notification (those in communities without emergency alert systems) are more at risk. Structures built without the

benefit of building requirements designed to minimize the risk of property damage are more vulnerable as well.

- **City of Hutto** - Probabilistic Peak Wind Gusts for the City of Hutto are approximately 73 mph. Approximately 3% of the of the City of Hutto's housing is manufactured homes. These are more vulnerable to high winds from an event. If an event were to impact critical facilities (such as emergency response facilities and schools) many residents could be negatively affected and response times could increase. Communities and residents not implementing or aware of an Emergency Evacuation Plan are at a higher risk in a hurricane if major thoroughfares, such as US 79, were impacted. Residents unable to receive notification (those in communities without emergency alert systems such as Code Red Notification System), are more at risk as well.
- **Williamson County (Unincorporated Area)** - Probabilistic Peak Wind Gusts for Williamson County Unincorporated Areas range between approximately 60-85 mph. Approximately 9% of the of the County's Unincorporated Area's housing is manufactured homes. These are more vulnerable to high winds from an event. Properties throughout the County located along the San Gabriel River are vulnerable to wave action erosion and flooding caused by high winds and intense rainfall. Due to the County's interior location, properties and residents are less vulnerable; but if an event were to occur, these are the most vulnerable areas. Residents who are not part of a Community Flood Protection Plan or who don't implement flood barriers, streamflow monitoring, or evacuation planning are at a higher risk. Transportation routes impacted by an event (such as IH 35 or US 183) could limit access to and from emergency responders. Residents in potential dam inundation areas and within floodplains are more vulnerable to secondary events (such as flooding). Communities coordinating a comprehensive volunteer program are more prepared to handle the negative impacts in the event of a hurricane.

Community Perception of Vulnerability

See front page of current chapter for a summary of hazard rankings for Williamson County and participating communities in this HMP update. Chapter 18 gives a detailed description of these rankings and Chapter 19 addresses mitigations actions for this hazard vulnerability.

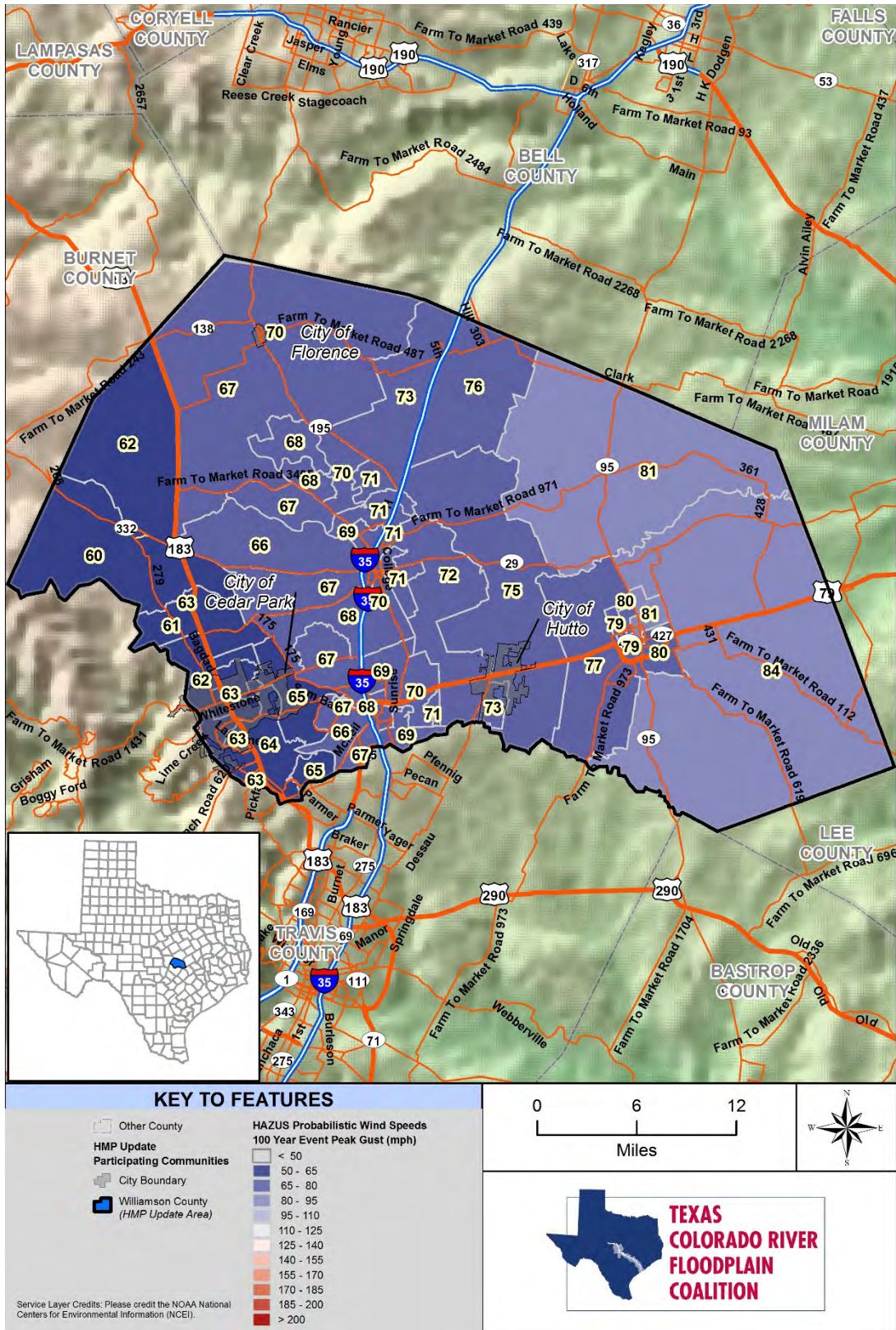


Figure 13-4. 100-Year Probabilistic Peak Wind Gusts for Williamson County

13.7 FUTURE TRENDS IN DEVELOPMENT

The threat of tropical storms is constant in Texas. From the Gulf of Mexico coastline to Central Texas, the adverse effects of tropical storms and hurricanes will be felt. Tropical storms and hurricanes may cause billions of dollars in damages. Hurricane trends change yearly and with the unclear effects of climate change on tropical developments, future trends are difficult to predict. NOAA's 2015 hurricane season outlook predicted that a below-normal Atlantic hurricane season is likely. This outlook called for a 70% chance of a below-normal season, a 25% chance of a near-normal season, and only a 5% chance of an above-normal season. However, Global Weather Oscillations Inc., a leading hurricane cycle prediction company, says "The 2015 Atlantic Basin hurricane season will be the most active and dangerous in at least 3 years, and the next 3 seasons will be the most dangerous in 10 years." Therefore it is important for communities and community leaders to remain alert and informed of seasonal predictions and developments.

13.8 SCENARIO

A worst case scenario would be for a very large and severe hurricane to make landfall at the Texas Gulf Coast and move inland toward Williamson County and the participating communities. Such a powerful storm at landfall would have significant impacts in Williamson County and beyond. This storm could cause severe flooding, tornadoes, and wind damage to infrastructure throughout the county. This could significantly slow emergency response time and cause public utilities to be offline for weeks. A large of a storm would leave a large path of damage across South and Central Texas, straining resources throughout the county and state. However, this event is unlikely and Williamson County's inland location will mitigate the possibility of extensive damage from hurricanes and tropical storms.

13.9 ISSUES

Important issues associated with a tropical storm in Williamson County and the participating communities include the following:

- Older building stock in the planning area is built to low code standards or none at all. These structures could be highly vulnerable to severe weather events such as hurricanes and tropical storms.
- Redundancy of power supply must be evaluated.
- The potential for isolation after a severe storm event is high.
- Flash flooding that occurs with little or no warning will continue to impact the planning area.
- The promotion of flood insurance as a means of protecting private property owners from the economic impacts of frequent flood events should continue.
- Roads and bridges blocked by debris or otherwise damaged might isolate populations.
- Warning time may not be adequate for residents to seek appropriate shelter or such shelter may not be widespread throughout the planning area.
- The impacts of climate change on the frequency and severity of hurricanes and tropical storms are not well understood.

CHAPTER 14. LIGHTNING, HAIL, AND WIND

LIGHTNING, HAIL, AND WIND RANKING			
	Lightning	Hail	Wind
Williamson County	Medium	Medium	Medium
City of Cedar Park	Medium	Medium	Medium
City of Florence	Medium	High	Medium
City of Hutto	Low	Low	Low

14.1 GENERAL BACKGROUND

14.1.1 Lightning, Hail, and Wind

A thunderstorm is a rain event that includes thunder, wind, hail, and lightning. A thunderstorm is classified as “severe” when it contains one or more of the following: hail with a diameter of three-quarter inch or greater, winds gusting in excess of 50 knots (kt) (57.5 mph), or tornadoes. For this hazard mitigation plan, each component of a thunderstorm (lightning, hail, and winds) will be profiled below. Thunderstorms, as a whole, is not a Texas State Hazard per the Texas State Mitigation Plan Update 2013. ‘Thunderstorm’ is used in this section as a descriptive term to qualify hail, wind, and lightning atmospheric events. Thunderstorms are described below for general reference information and not a profiled hazard.

Three factors cause thunderstorms to form: moisture, rising unstable air (air that keeps rising when disturbed), and a lifting mechanism to provide the disturbance. The sun heats the surface of the earth, which warms the air above it. If this warm surface air is forced to rise (hills or mountains can cause rising motion, as can the interaction of warm air and cold air or wet air and dry air) it will continue to rise as long as it weighs less and stays warmer than the air around it. As the air rises, it transfers heat from the surface of the earth to the upper levels of the atmosphere (the process of convection). The water vapor it contains begins to cool and it condenses into a cloud. The cloud eventually grows upward into areas where the temperature is below freezing. Some of the water vapor turns to ice and some of it turns into water droplets. Both have electrical charges. Ice particles usually have positive charges, and rain droplets usually have negative charges. When the charges build up enough, they are discharged in a bolt of lightning, which causes the sound waves we hear as thunder. Thunderstorms have three stages (see Figure 14-1):

- The **developing stage** of a thunderstorm is marked by a cumulus cloud that is being pushed upward by a rising column of air (updraft). The cumulus cloud soon looks like a tower (called towering cumulus) as the updraft continues to develop. There is little to no rain during this stage but occasional lightning. The developing stage lasts about 10 minutes.

DEFINITIONS

Severe Local Storm — Small-scale atmospheric systems, including tornadoes, thunderstorms, windstorms, ice storms, and snowstorms. These storms may cause a great deal of destruction and even death, but their impact is generally confined to a small area. Typical impacts are on transportation infrastructure and utilities.

Thunderstorm — A storm featuring heavy rains, strong winds, thunder and lightning, typically about 15 miles in diameter and lasting about 30 minutes. Hail and tornadoes are also dangers associated with thunderstorms. Lightning is a serious threat to human life. Heavy rains over a small area in a short time can lead to flash flooding.

Windstorm — A storm featuring violent winds. Windstorms tend to damage ridgelines that face into the wind.

- The thunderstorm enters the **mature stage** when the updraft continues to feed the storm, but precipitation begins to fall out of the storm, and a downdraft begins (a column of air pushing downward). When the downdraft and rain-cooled air spread out along the ground, they form a gust front, or a line of gusty winds. The mature stage is the most likely time for hail, heavy rain, frequent lightning, strong winds, and tornadoes. The storm occasionally has a black or dark green appearance.
- Eventually, a large amount of precipitation is produced and the updraft is overcome by the downdraft beginning the **dissipating stage**. At the ground, the gust front moves out a long distance from the storm and cuts off the warm moist air that was feeding the thunderstorm. Rainfall decreases in intensity, but lightning remains a danger.

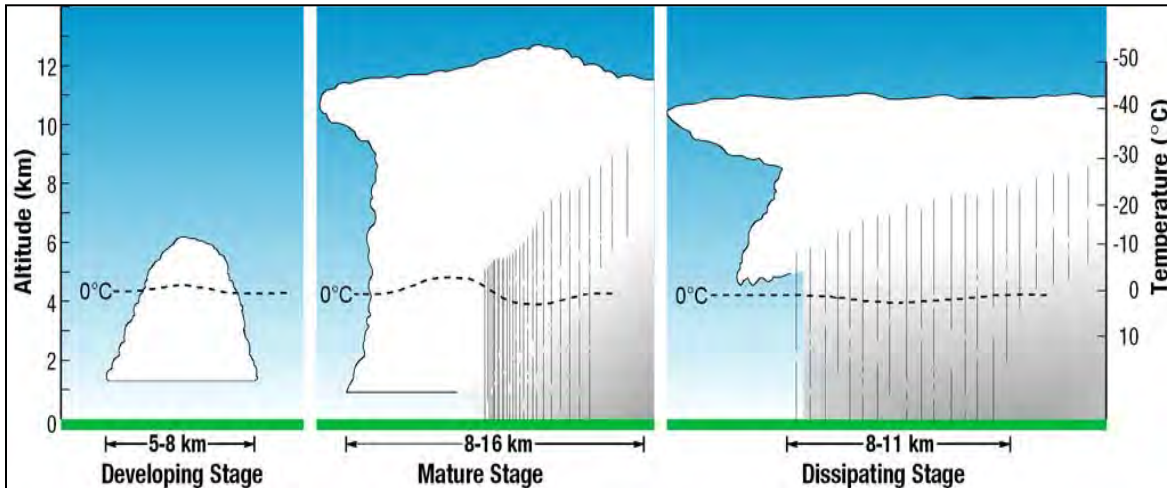


Figure 14-1. Thunderstorm Life Cycle

There are four types of thunderstorms:

- **Single-Cell Thunderstorms**—Single-cell thunderstorms usually last 20 to 30 minutes. A true single-cell storm is rare, because the gust front of one cell often triggers the growth of another. Most single-cell storms are not usually severe, but a single-cell storm can produce a brief severe weather event. When this happens, it is called a pulse severe storm.
- **Multi-Cell Cluster Storm**—A multi-cell cluster is the most common type of thunderstorm. The multi-cell cluster consists of a group of cells, moving as one unit, with each cell in a different phase of the thunderstorm life cycle. Mature cells are usually found at the center of the cluster and dissipating cells at the downwind edge. Multi-cell cluster storms can produce moderate-size hail, flash floods, and weak tornadoes. Each cell in a multi-cell cluster lasts only about 20 minutes; the multi-cell cluster itself may persist for several hours. This type of storm is usually more intense than a single cell storm.
- **Multi-Cell Squall Line**—A multi-cell line storm, or squall line, consists of a long line of storms with a continuous well-developed gust front at the leading edge. The line of storms can be solid, or there can be gaps and breaks in the line. Squall lines can produce hail up to golf-ball size, heavy rainfall, and weak tornadoes, but they are best known as the producers of strong downdrafts. Occasionally, a strong downburst will accelerate a portion of the squall line ahead of the rest of the line. This produces what is called a bow echo. Bow echoes can develop with isolated cells as well as squall lines. Bow echoes are easily detected on radar but are difficult to observe visually.
- **Super-Cell Storm**—A super-cell is a highly organized thunderstorm that poses a high threat to life and property. It is similar to a single-cell storm in that it has one main updraft, but the updraft is extremely strong, reaching speeds of 150 to 175 mph. Super-cells are rare. The main

characteristic that sets them apart from other thunderstorms is the presence of rotation. The rotating updraft of a super-cell (called a mesocyclone when visible on radar) helps the super-cell to produce extreme weather events, such as giant hail (more than 2 inches in diameter), strong downbursts of 80 mph or more, and strong to violent tornadoes.

14.1.2 Lightning

Lightning is an electrical discharge between positive and negative regions of a thunderstorm. A lightning flash is composed of a series of strokes with an average of about four. The length and duration of each lightning stroke vary, but typically average about 30 microseconds.

Lightning is one of the more dangerous and unpredictable weather hazards in the United States and in Texas. Each year, lightning is responsible for deaths, injuries, and millions of dollars in property damage, including damage to buildings, communications systems, power lines and electrical systems. Lightning also causes forest and brush fires as well as deaths and injuries to livestock and other animals. According to the National Lightning Safety Institute, lightning strikes the US about 25 million times each year and causes more than 26,000 fires nationwide each year. The institute estimates property damage, increased operating costs, production delays, and lost revenue from lightning and secondary effects to be in excess of \$6 billion per year. Impacts can be direct or indirect. People or objects can be directly struck, or damage can occur indirectly when the current passes through or near it.

Intra-cloud lightning is the most common type of discharge. This occurs between oppositely charged centers within the same cloud. Usually it takes place inside the cloud and looks from the outside of the cloud like a diffuse brightening that flickers. However, the flash may exit the boundary of the cloud, and a bright channel can be visible for many miles.

Although not as common, cloud-to-ground lightning is the most damaging and dangerous form of lightning. Most flashes originate near the lower-negative charge center and deliver negative charge to earth. However, a minority of flashes carry positive charge to earth. These positive flashes often occur during the dissipating stage of a thunderstorm's life. Positive flashes are also more common as a percentage of total ground strikes during the winter months. This type of lightning is particularly dangerous for several reasons. It frequently strikes away from the rain core, either ahead or behind the thunderstorm. It can strike as far as 5 or 10 miles from the storm in areas that most people do not consider to be a threat. Positive lightning also has a longer duration, so fires are more easily ignited. And, when positive lightning strikes, it usually carries a high peak electrical current, potentially resulting in greater damage.

The ratio of cloud-to-ground and intra-cloud lightning can vary significantly from storm to storm. Depending upon cloud height above ground and changes in electric field strength between cloud and earth, the discharge stays within the cloud or makes direct contact with the earth. If the field strength is highest in the lower regions of the cloud, a downward flash may occur from cloud to earth. Using a network of lightning detection systems, NOAA monitors a yearly average of 25 million strokes of lightning from the cloud-to-ground. Figure 14-2 shows the lightning flash density for the nation.

U.S. lightning statistics compiled by NOAA between 1959 and 1994 indicate that most lightning incidents occur during the summer months of June, July, and August, and during the afternoon hours from between 2 and 6 p.m.

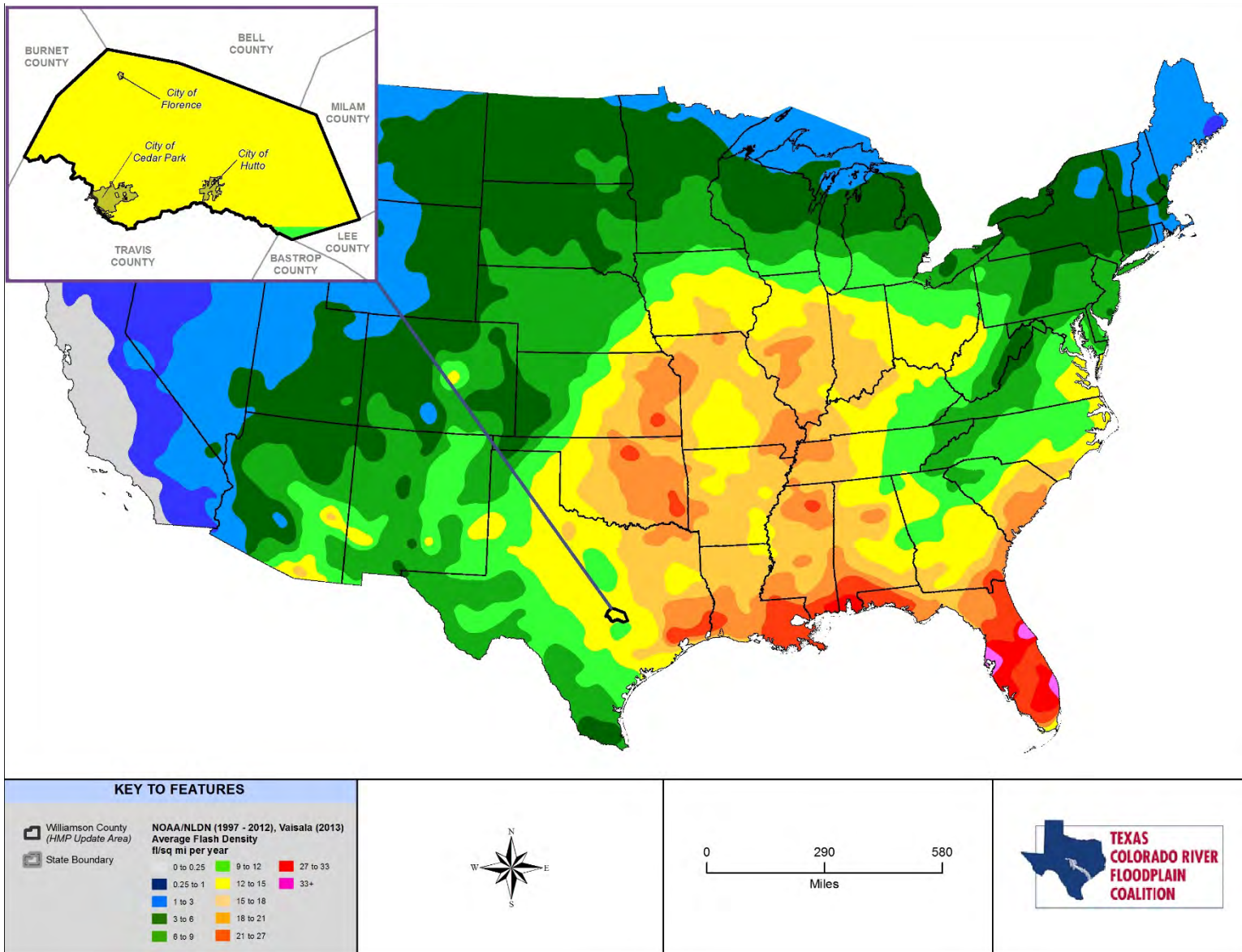


Figure 14-2. Average Annual National Lightning Density

14.1.3 Hail

Hail occurs when updrafts in thunderstorms carry raindrops upward into extremely cold areas of the atmosphere where they freeze into ice. Figure 14-3 shows the hail path across the nation, Williamson County and participating communities. Recent studies suggest that super-cooled water may accumulate on frozen particles near the back-side of a storm as they are pushed forward across and above the updraft by the prevailing winds near the top of the storm. Eventually, the hailstones encounter downdraft air and fall to the ground.

Hailstones grow two ways: by wet growth or dry growth. In wet growth, a tiny piece of ice is in an area where the air temperature is below freezing, but not super cold. When the tiny piece of ice collides with a super-cooled drop, the water does not freeze on the ice immediately. Instead, liquid water spreads across tumbling hailstones and slowly freezes. Since the process is slow, air bubbles can escape, resulting in a layer of clear ice. Dry growth hailstones grow when the air temperature is well below freezing and the water droplet freezes immediately as it collides with the ice particle. The air bubbles are “frozen” in place, leaving cloudy ice.

Hailstones can have layers like an onion if they travel up and down in an updraft, or they can have few or no layers if they are “balanced” in an updraft. One can tell how many times a hailstone traveled to the top of the storm by counting its layers. Hailstones can begin to melt and then re-freeze together, forming large and very irregularly shaped hail. NWS classifies hail as non-severe and severe based on hail diameter size. Descriptions and diameter sizes are provided in Table 14-1.

Source: NOAA's NWS Storm Prediction Center Severe Report Database 1950 – 2013

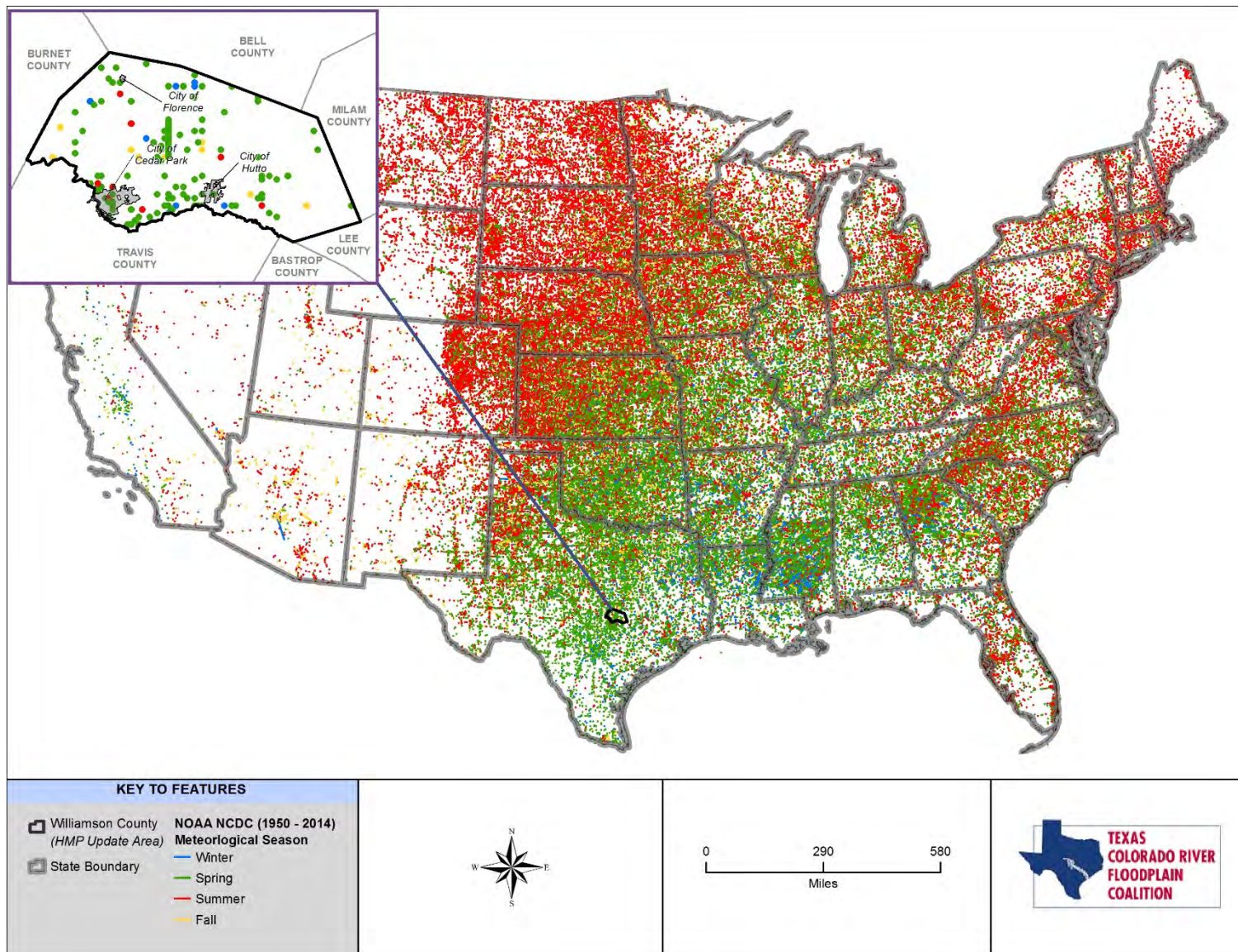


Figure 14-3. National Hail Paths

**TABLE 14-1.
NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE HAIL SEVERITY**

Severity	Description	Hail Diameter Size (in inches)
Non-Severe Hail Does not typically cause damage and does not warrant severe thunderstorm warning from National Weather Service.	Pea	1/4"
	Plain M&M Candy	1/2"
	Penny	3/4"
	Nickel	7/8"
Severe Hail Research has shown that damage occurs after hail reaches around one inch in diameter and larger. Hail of this size will trigger a severe thunderstorm warning from National Weather Service.	Quarter	1" (severe)
	Half Dollar	1 1/4"
	Walnut/Ping Pong Ball	1 1/2"
	Golf Ball	1 3/4"
	Hen Egg/Lime	2"
	Tennis Ball	2 1/2"
	Baseball	2 3/4"
	Teacup/Large Apple	3"
	Grapefruit	4"
	Softball	4 1/2"
	Computer CD-DVD	4 3/4"- 5"

NOAA's National Severe Storms Laboratory used historical data to estimate the daily probability of hail occurrences across the U.S., regardless of storm magnitude. Figure 14-4 shows the average number of hail days per year. The density per 25 square miles in the map's legend indicates the probable number of hail days for each 25 square mile cell within the contoured zone that can be expected over a similar period of record. It should be noted that the density number does NOT indicate the number of events that can be expected across the entire zone on the map.

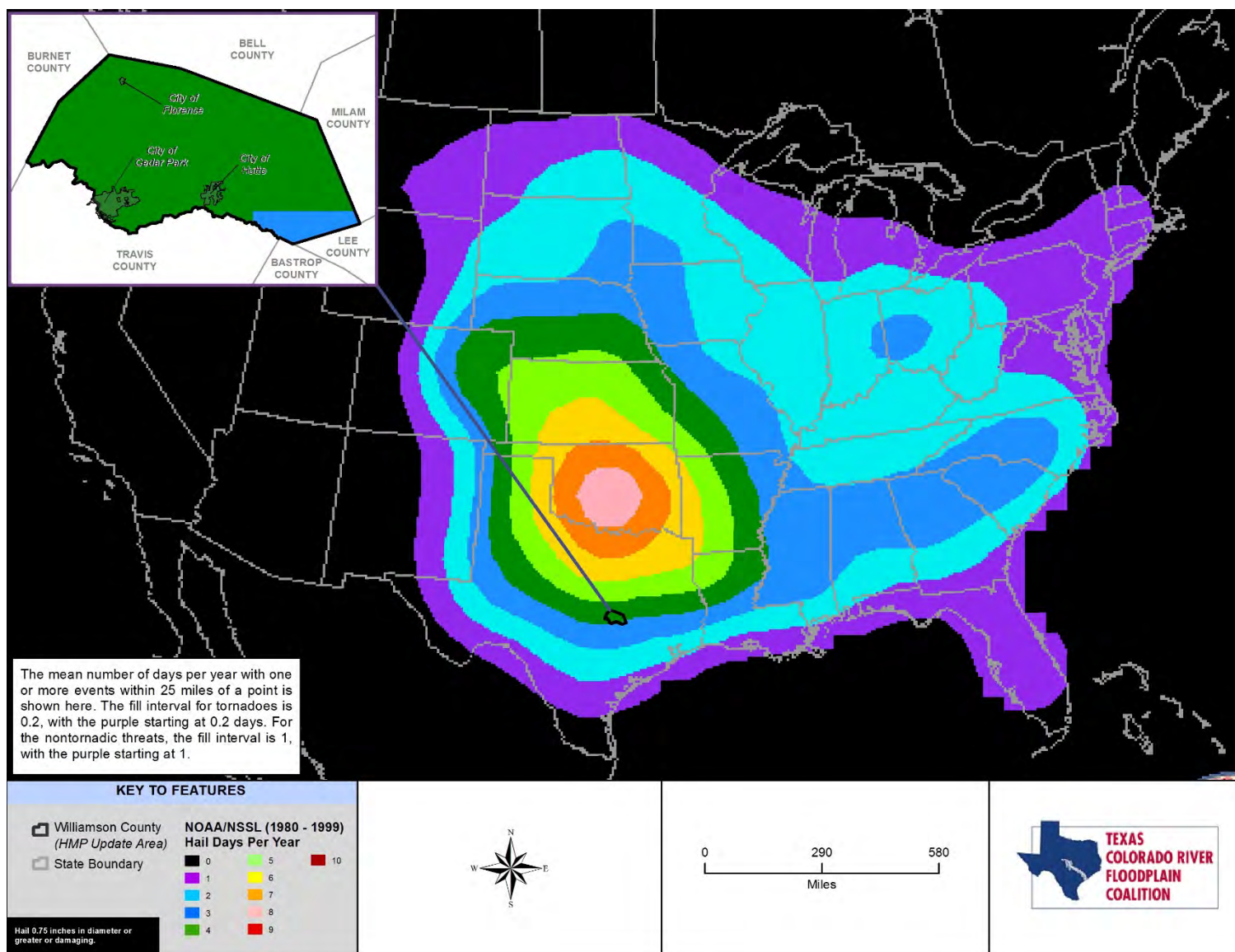


Figure 14-4. National Hail Days per Year

14.1.4 Wind

Damaging winds are classified as those exceeding 60 mph. Figure 14-5 shows the wind zones in the nation. NOAA's NWS Storm Prediction Center Severe Report Database has wind inventory from 1955 to 2014. Figure 14-6 shows the thunderstorm wind paths. Damage from such winds accounts for half of all severe weather 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. There are seven types of damaging winds:

- **Straight-line winds**—Any thunderstorm wind that is not associated with rotation; this term is used mainly to differentiate from tornado winds. Most thunderstorms produce some straight-line winds as a result of outflow generated by the thunderstorm downdraft.
- **Downdrafts**—A small-scale column of air that rapidly sinks toward the ground.
- **Downbursts**—A strong downdraft with horizontal dimensions larger than 2.5 miles resulting in an outward burst or damaging winds on or near the ground. Downburst winds may begin as a microburst and spread out over a wider area, sometimes producing damage similar to a strong tornado. Although usually associated with thunderstorms, downbursts can occur with showers too weak to produce thunder.
- **Microbursts**—A small concentrated downburst that produces an outward burst of damaging winds at the surface. Microbursts are generally less than 2.5 miles across and short-lived, lasting only 5 to 10 minutes, with maximum wind speeds up to 168 mph. There are two kinds of microbursts: wet and dry. A wet microburst is accompanied by heavy precipitation at the surface. Dry microbursts, common in places like the high plains and the intermountain west, occur with little or no precipitation reaching the ground.
- **Gust front**—A gust front is the leading edge of rain-cooled air that clashes with warmer thunderstorm inflow. Gust fronts are characterized by a wind shift, temperature drop, and gusty winds out ahead of a thunderstorm. Sometimes the winds push up air above them, forming a shelf cloud or detached roll cloud.
- **Derecho**—A derecho is a widespread thunderstorm wind caused when new thunderstorms form along the leading edge of an outflow boundary (the boundary formed by horizontal spreading of thunderstorm-cooled air). The word “derecho” is of Spanish origin and means “straight ahead.” Thunderstorms feed on the boundary and continue to reproduce. Derechos typically occur in summer when complexes of thunderstorms form over plains, producing heavy rain and severe wind. The damaging winds can last a long time and cover a large area.
- **Bow Echo**—A bow echo is a linear wind front bent outward in a bow shape. Damaging straight-line winds often occur near the center of a bow echo. Bow echoes can be 200 miles long, last for several hours, and produce extensive wind damage at the ground.

NOAA's National Severe Storms Laboratory used historical data to estimate the daily probability of wind occurrences across the U.S., regardless of storm magnitude. Figure 14-7 shows the estimates for damaging winds with 50 kts or greater. The density per 25 square miles in the map's legend indicates the probable number of wind for each 25 square mile cell within the contoured zone that can be expected over a similar period of record. It should be noted that the density number does NOT indicate the number of events that can be expected across the entire zone on the map.

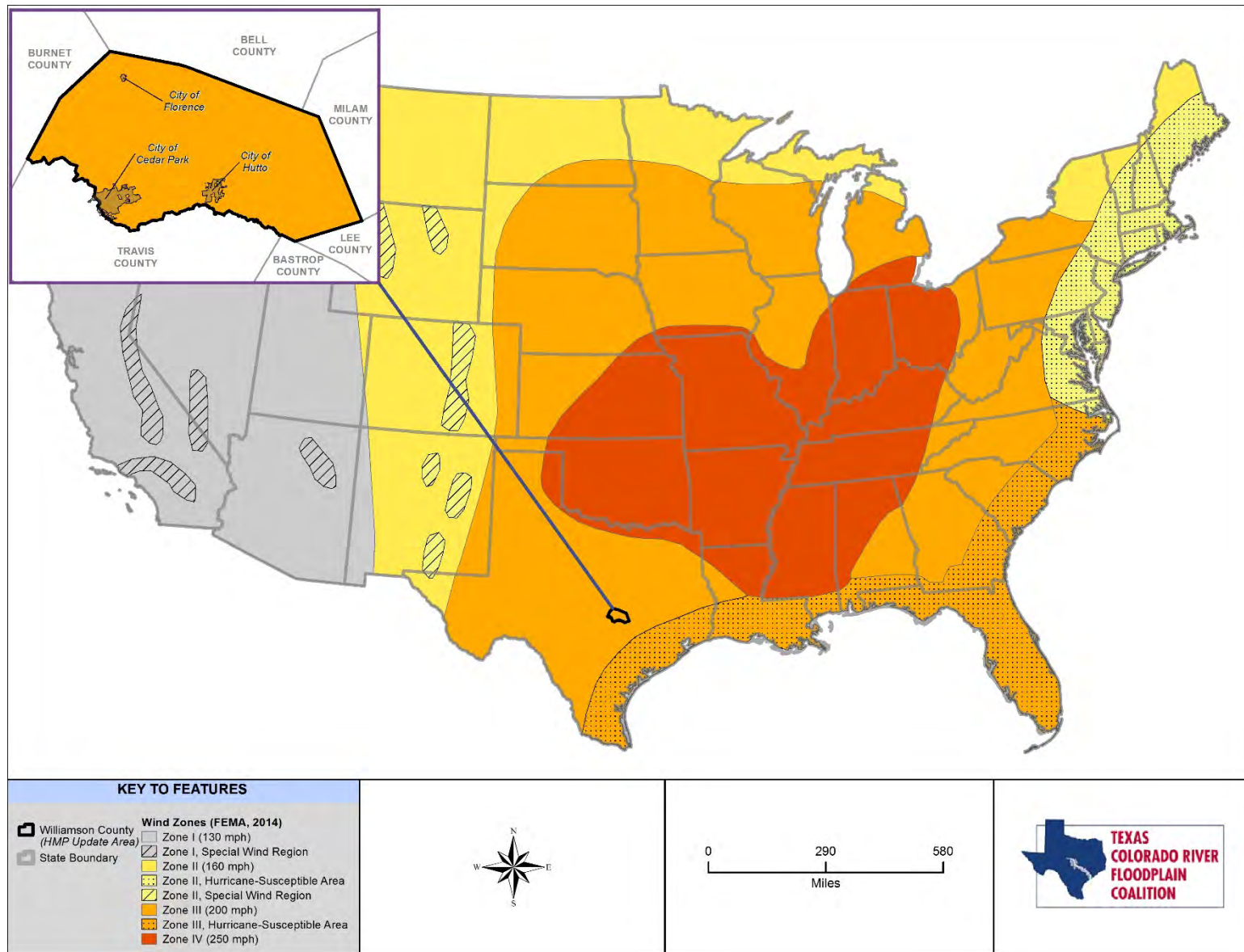


Figure 14-5. National Wind Zones

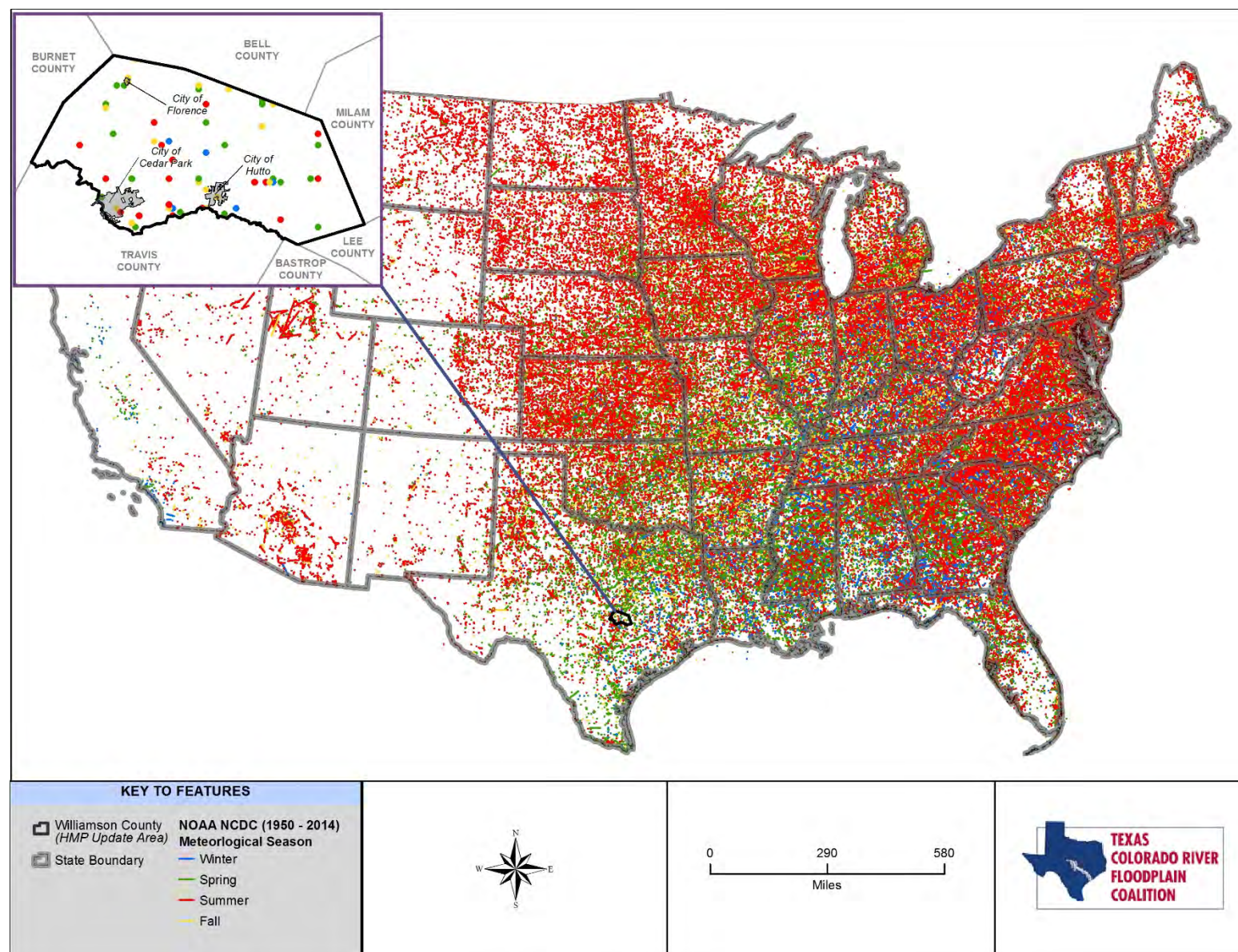


Figure 14-6. National High Wind Paths

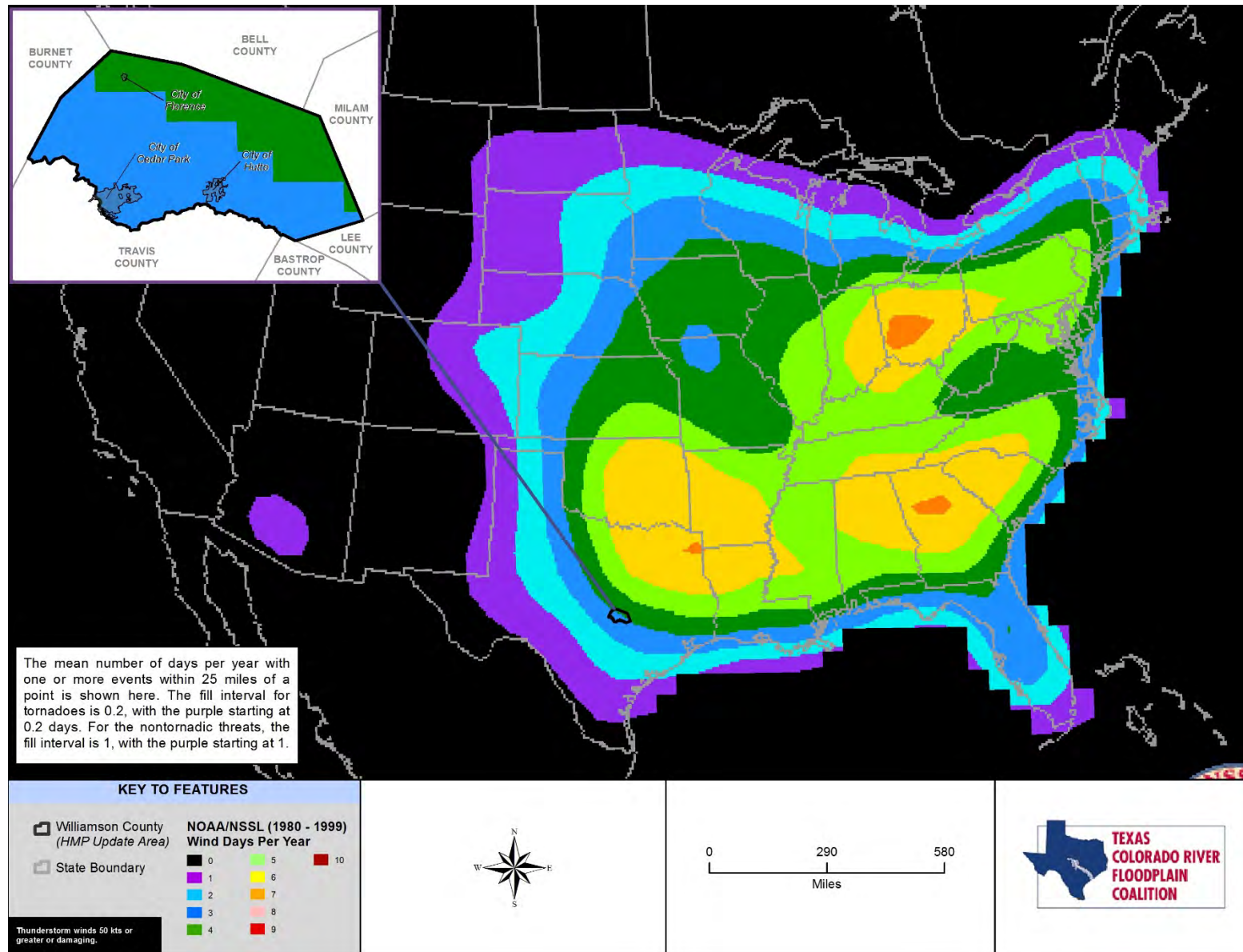


Figure 14-7. National Annual High Wind Days

14.2 HAZARD PROFILE

14.2.1 Past Events

Lightning

Data from the National Lightning Detection Network ranks Texas second in the nation (excluding Alaska and Hawaii) with respect to the number of cloud-to-ground lightning flashes. On average, Texas has more than 2,892,486 cloud-to-ground lightning strikes per year with higher lightning frequency in the western part of the state. Williamson County and participating communities have an average of 12 to 15 lightning flashes per square mile per year as shown in Figure 14-2. The National Climatic Data Center Severe Weather Data Inventory documents that 296,679 cloud-to-ground lightning flashes have been reported in Williamson County from 1986 to 2013. Using an area weighted average, it is estimated that the Williamson County Unincorporated Area experienced 245,177 cloud-to-ground lightning flashes; the City of Cedar Park experienced 6,700 cloud-to-ground lightning flashes; the City of Florence experienced 224 cloud-to-ground lightning flashes; and the Hutto experienced 2,110 cloud-to-ground lightning flashes during this same time period (1986-2013).

Figure 14-8 shows state-by-state lightning deaths between 1959 and 2013. Texas ranks second for the number of deaths at 217. Only Florida, with 471 deaths, had more. Texas has a 0.25 death rate per million people from lightning strikes according to 1959 to 2013 data published by NWS.

Table 14-2 lists the documented lightning events for Williamson County or participating communities, as documented by the National Climatic Data Center Storm Events Database as well as locally available data. There was one fatality from lightning in Williamson County. A man in the City of Georgetown was struck by lightning on July 19, 1998 while cleaning his pool. There were also two damaging lightning strikes, both in 2008. In both instances, lightning struck a house, causing a house fire. The April 17, 2008 event was in the City of Round Rock, and the May 14, 2008 event was in the City of Hutto.

TABLE 14-2.				
HISTORIC LIGHTNING EVENTS IN WILLIAMSON COUNTY (1996-2014)				
Date	Estimated Damage Cost			
	Property	Crops	Injuries	Deaths
07/19/1998	\$0	\$0	0	1
04/17/2008	\$30,000	\$0	0	0
05/14/2008	\$5,000	\$0	0	0
Source: http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/				

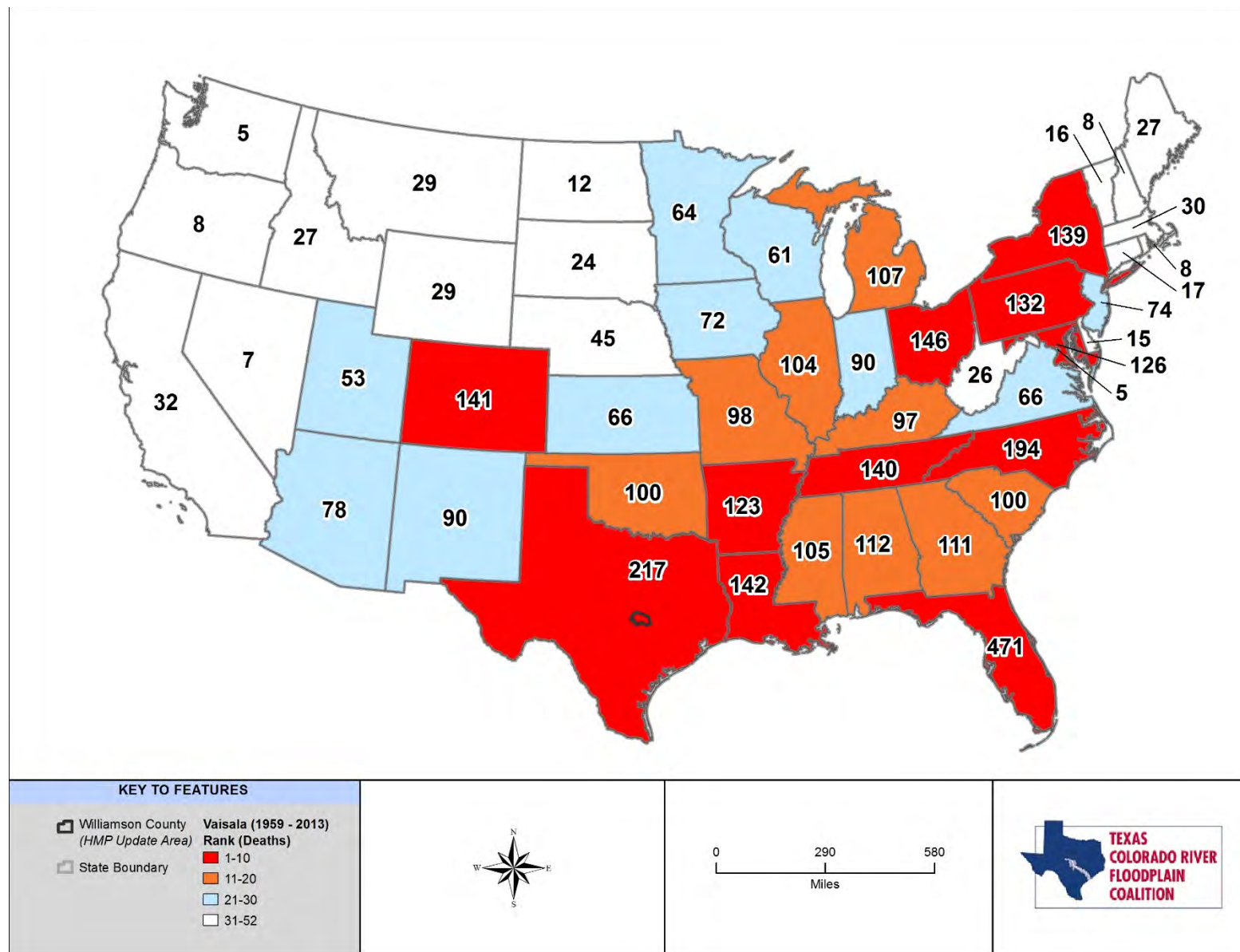


Figure 14-8. Lightning Fatalities in the U.S. (1959-2013)

Hail

The National Climatic Data Center Storm Events Database lists 177 hail events in Williamson County between 1960 and 2014. These events are noted in Table 14-3. None of these events resulted in injuries or deaths. Events listed as Williamson County in Table 14-3 affected large portions of the HMP update area. Large systems may have effected additional jurisdictions. These are also included in Table 14-3. Specific events for the participating communities are described below.

Event Descriptions

City of Cedar Park – The City of Cedar Park had 24 significant events from 1960 to 2014. Three significant events are described below.

- On June 11, 2009, a mesoscale convective system developed along a dryline in Central Texas and moved southeastward through the northwestern part of South Central Texas to include the Cedar Park area in Williamson County. Thunderstorms within this system produced severe winds and large hail.
- On June 11, 2009, thunderstorms producing 1.75 inch hail were recorded in the City of Cedar Park. No injuries, fatalities, or damages were recorded in the City.
- On April 6, 2006, thunderstorms producing 1 inch hail were recorded in the City of Cedar Park. No injuries, fatalities, or damages were recorded.

City of Florence – The City of Florence had 2 significant events from 1960 to 2014. Three significant events are described below.

- On March 18, 2008, a frontal system moved through South Central Texas producing thunderstorms which caused large hail in Williamson County and near the City of Florence.
- On May 6, 2006, Thunderstorms producing 0.75 inch hail were reported in the City of Florence. No injuries, fatalities, or damages were reported.

City of Hutto – The City of Hutto had 3 significant events from 1960 to 2014. Three significant events are described below.

- On May 5, 2005, Thunderstorms causing 0.75 in hail were recorded in the City of Hutto. No injuries, fatalities, or damages were recorded.
- On April 28, 1991, the Williamson County Sheriff's office reported golf ball size hail in the town of Hutto. No damage was reported.
- On November 6, 1983, a strong thunderstorm moving to the east of out Travis County began to produce golf-ball sized hail south of Georgetown, near Hutto. The hail was accompanied by wind gusts estimated at 40 mph. The hail occurrence was brief.

Williamson County (Unincorporated Areas) - Williamson County Unincorporated Areas had 244 significant events from 1960 to 2014. Three significant events are described below.

- On March 12, 1976, a storm moved west to east near Lake Travis Dam to southeast corner of Williamson County. Golf ball size hailstones with some baseball size stones were reported covering the ground 2-3 inches in places. The heaviest damage occurred near Pflugerville with widespread roof, window and automobile damage. Two mobile homes were destroyed and ten were damaged.
- On March 12, 1971, hail and occasionally high winds pelted portions of four Central Texas counties in a broad area about 60 miles long and 30 miles wide beginning north of Georgetown in Williamson County and extending southward to about Lockhart in Hays County. Generally, hailstones were less than one inch in diameter, but hailstones reached up to 3 inches in diameter.

- On October 18, 1960, hailstorms moving in from the West, knocked out window panes and did extensive damage on roofs. Average size hailstones were ½ inch diameter, with the largest at 2 inches. Frequent lightning and strong winds accompanied the storm. 3.28 inches of rain fell during the storm.

TABLE 14-3.
HISTORIC HAIL EVENTS IN WILLIAMSON COUNTY AND PARTICIPATING COMMUNITIES (1955-2014)

Location	Date	Event Type	Hail Size	Estimated Damage Cost		Injuries	Deaths
				Property	Crops		
WILLIAMSON CO.	04/19/1959	Hail	1	\$0	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	05/10/1959	Hail	2	\$0	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	10/18/1960	Hail	2	\$0	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	03/03/1964	Hail	1.5	\$0	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	05/30/1964	Hail	1.75	\$0	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	03/07/1969	Hail	1.5	\$0	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	03/12/1971	Hail	1	\$0	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	04/14/1973	Hail	2	\$0	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	04/25/1973	Hail	1.75	\$0	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	05/03/1975	Hail	1	\$0	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	05/07/1975	Hail	1.75	\$0	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	05/07/1975	Hail	1.75	\$0	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	03/12/1976	Hail	1.5	\$0	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	03/12/1976	Hail	2.75	\$0	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	04/24/1976	Hail	1.75	\$0	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	05/06/1976	Hail	1.75	\$0	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	05/11/1976	Hail	1.75	\$0	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	05/25/1976	Hail	2.5	\$0	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	05/09/1977	Hail	1	\$0	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	03/23/1978	Hail	1.5	\$0	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	04/24/1978	Hail	2.5	\$0	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	05/28/1979	Hail	1.25	\$0	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	04/07/1980	Hail	1.5	\$0	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	04/07/1980	Hail	1.75	\$0	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	04/07/1980	Hail	1.75	\$0	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	04/07/1980	Hail	1.75	\$0	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	04/07/1980	Hail	1.75	\$0	\$0	0	0

**TABLE 14-3.
HISTORIC HAIL EVENTS IN WILLIAMSON COUNTY AND PARTICIPATING COMMUNITIES (1955-2014)**

Location	Date	Event Type	Hail Size	Estimated Damage Cost		Injuries	Deaths
				Property	Crops		
WILLIAMSON CO.	05/08/1980	Hail	1.75	\$0	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	05/08/1980	Hail	1.75	\$0	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	05/08/1980	Hail	2.75	\$0	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	05/13/1980	Hail	1	\$0	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	05/13/1980	Hail	1	\$0	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	02/10/1981	Hail	2	\$0	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	02/10/1981	Hail	2	\$0	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	05/09/1981	Hail	1	\$0	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	05/16/1981	Hail	1.75	\$0	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	05/24/1981	Hail	1.75	\$0	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	04/19/1982	Hail	3	\$0	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	04/19/1982	Hail	3	\$0	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	04/20/1982	Hail	1	\$0	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	04/20/1982	Hail	1.75	\$0	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	11/05/1983	Hail	1.75	\$0	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	11/06/1983	Hail	1.75	\$0	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	05/21/1984	Hail	1	\$0	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	10/20/1984	Hail	1.75	\$0	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	10/20/1984	Hail	1.75	\$0	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	04/22/1985	Hail	1.75	\$0	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	04/13/1987	Hail	1.75	\$0	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	05/03/1987	Hail	1.25	\$0	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	06/25/1987	Hail	1.75	\$0	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	04/19/1989	Hail	1.5	\$0	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	04/28/1990	Hail	1	\$0	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	05/21/1990	Hail	1.75	\$0	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	04/13/1991	Hail	1.75	\$0	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	04/13/1991	Hail	2	\$0	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	04/28/1991	Hail	1.5	\$0	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	04/28/1991	Hail	1.75	\$0	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	02/11/1992	Hail	1.5	\$0	\$0	0	0

**TABLE 14-3.
HISTORIC HAIL EVENTS IN WILLIAMSON COUNTY AND PARTICIPATING COMMUNITIES (1955-2014)**

Location	Date	Event Type	Hail Size	Estimated Damage Cost		Injuries	Deaths
				Property	Crops		
WILLIAMSON CO.	03/04/1992	Hail	1.75	\$0	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	03/04/1992	Hail	1.75	\$0	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	03/04/1992	Hail	1.75	\$0	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	05/11/1992	Hail	1.75	\$0	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	05/11/1992	Hail	1.75	\$0	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	05/12/1992	Hail	1.75	\$0	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	05/12/1992	Hail	1.75	\$0	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	06/22/1992	Hail	1	\$0	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	09/03/1992	Hail	1.75	\$0	\$0	0	0
Noack	05/17/1995	Hail	2.75	\$20,000	\$50,000	0	0
Countywide	09/07/1995	Hail	1.5	\$0	\$0	0	0
Jarrell	09/07/1995	Hail	1.5	\$0	\$0	0	0
TAYLOR	08/08/1996	Hail	1	\$0	\$0	0	0
GEORGETOWN	09/19/1996	Hail	1.5	\$0	\$0	0	0
WEIR	09/19/1996	Hail	1.5	\$0	\$0	0	0
SOUTH PART	09/20/1996	Hail		\$0	\$0	0	0
ROUND ROCK	10/17/1996	Hail	1.5	\$15,000	\$0	0	0
LIBERTY HILL	07/30/1997	Hail	1	\$0	\$0	0	0
COUPLAND	01/06/1998	Hail	1.5	\$0	\$0	0	0
CEDAR PARK	05/01/1998	Hail	1	\$0	\$0	0	0
CEDAR PARK	05/01/1998	Hail	1.5	\$0	\$0	0	0
JARRELL	05/02/1998	Hail	1	\$0	\$0	0	0
LIBERTY HILL	03/12/1999	Hail	1.5	\$0	\$0	0	0
CEDAR PARK	03/12/1999	Hail	1.5	\$0	\$0	0	0
CEDAR PARK	03/12/1999	Hail	1.75	\$0	\$0	0	0
JOLLYVILLE	03/12/1999	Hail	1.75	\$0	\$0	0	0
CEDAR PARK	05/10/1999	Hail	1	\$0	\$0	0	0
ANDICE	05/29/1999	Hail	1	\$0	\$0	0	0
CEDAR PARK	03/16/2000	Hail	1.75	\$0	\$0	0	0
GEORGETOWN	03/16/2000	Hail	1.75	\$0	\$0	0	0
TAYLOR	05/01/2000	Hail	1	\$80,000	\$150,000	0	0

**TABLE 14-3.
HISTORIC HAIL EVENTS IN WILLIAMSON COUNTY AND PARTICIPATING COMMUNITIES (1955-2014)**

Location	Date	Event Type	Hail Size	Estimated Damage Cost		Injuries	Deaths
				Property	Crops		
LIBERTY HILL	05/12/2000	Hail	1.75	\$0	\$0	0	0
ROUND ROCK	05/20/2001	Hail	3.5	\$200,000	\$0	0	0
GEORGETOWN	05/27/2002	Hail	1	\$0	\$0	0	0
WEIR	05/27/2002	Hail	1.75	\$0	\$0	0	0
ROUND ROCK	06/26/2002	Hail	1	\$0	\$0	0	0
TAYLOR	06/26/2002	Hail	1.75	\$0	\$0	0	0
GEORGETOWN	06/26/2002	Hail	1.75	\$0	\$0	0	0
GEORGETOWN	06/26/2002	Hail	2	\$0	\$0	0	0
CEDAR PARK	06/26/2002	Hail	2	\$0	\$0	0	0
LEANDER	11/26/2002	Hail	1	\$0	\$0	0	0
BARTLETT	03/25/2003	Hail	1	\$0	\$0	0	0
CEDAR PARK	04/06/2004	Hail	1.75	\$0	\$0	0	0
GEORGETOWN	11/23/2004	Hail	2.5	\$0	\$0	0	0
JARRELL	11/23/2004	Hail	2.5	\$0	\$0	0	0
GEORGETOWN	03/19/2005	Hail	1	\$0	\$0	0	0
ROUND ROCK	03/31/2005	Hail	1	\$0	\$0	0	0
JARRELL	04/05/2005	Hail	2.75	\$0	\$0	0	0
FLORENCE	07/07/2005	Hail	1	\$0	\$0	0	0
CEDAR PARK	04/06/2006	Hail	1	\$0	\$0	0	0
CEDAR PARK	04/18/2006	Hail	1.75	\$0	\$0	0	0
LEANDER	04/18/2006	Hail	2	\$0	\$0	0	0
ROUND ROCK	04/20/2006	Hail	1	\$0	\$0	0	0
WALBURG	04/20/2006	Hail	1	\$0	\$0	0	0
ROUND ROCK	04/20/2006	Hail	1.25	\$0	\$0	0	0
HUTTO	04/20/2006	Hail	1.5	\$0	\$0	0	0
JARRELL	05/06/2006	Hail	1	\$0	\$0	0	0
GEORGETOWN	05/02/2007	Hail	2.75	\$0	\$0	0	0
LIBERTY HILL	05/24/2007	Hail	1	\$0	\$0	0	0
LEANDER	06/04/2007	Hail	2.75	\$0	\$0	0	0
LIBERTY HILL	04/04/2008	Hail	1	\$0	\$0	0	0
GEORGETOWN MUNI ARPT	04/04/2008	Hail	1	\$0	\$0	0	0

**TABLE 14-3.
HISTORIC HAIL EVENTS IN WILLIAMSON COUNTY AND PARTICIPATING COMMUNITIES (1955-2014)**

Location	Date	Event Type	Hail Size	Estimated Damage Cost		Injuries	Deaths
				Property	Crops		
GEORGETOWN	04/04/2008	Hail	1	\$0	\$0	0	0
WEIR	04/04/2008	Hail	1	\$0	\$0	0	0
LEANDER	04/04/2008	Hail	1	\$0	\$0	0	0
WEIR	04/25/2008	Hail	1.25	\$0	\$0	0	0
SCHWERTNER	04/25/2008	Hail	1.75	\$0	\$0	0	0
WEIR	04/25/2008	Hail	1.75	\$0	\$0	0	0
WHITE STONE	05/14/2008	Hail	1	\$0	\$0	0	0
LEANDER	05/14/2008	Hail	1	\$0	\$0	0	0
WHITE STONE	05/14/2008	Hail	1	\$0	\$0	0	0
OLD ROUND ROCK	05/14/2008	Hail	1	\$0	\$0	0	0
HUTTO	05/14/2008	Hail	1	\$0	\$0	0	0
COUPLAND	05/14/2008	Hail	1	\$0	\$0	0	0
LEANDER	05/14/2008	Hail	1.25	\$0	\$0	0	0
OLD ROUND ROCK	05/14/2008	Hail	1.25	\$0	\$0	0	0
HUTTO	05/14/2008	Hail	1.75	\$0	\$0	0	0
ROUND ROCK	05/14/2008	Hail	4	\$0	\$0	0	0
WHITE STONE	03/25/2009	Hail	1	\$0	\$0	0	0
LEANDER	03/25/2009	Hail	1	\$0	\$0	0	0
CEDAR PARK	03/25/2009	Hail	1	\$0	\$0	0	0
JOLLYVILLE	03/25/2009	Hail	1	\$0	\$0	0	0
JOLLYVILLE	03/25/2009	Hail	1	\$0	\$0	0	0
CEDAR PARK	03/25/2009	Hail	1.75	\$0	\$0	0	0
WHITE STONE	03/25/2009	Hail	1.75	\$0	\$0	0	0
WHITE STONE	03/25/2009	Hail	1.75	\$0	\$0	0	0
OLD ROUND ROCK	03/25/2009	Hail	1.75	\$0	\$0	0	0
OLD ROUND ROCK	03/25/2009	Hail	1.75	\$0	\$0	0	0
OLD ROUND ROCK	03/25/2009	Hail	2	\$0	\$0	0	0
WHITE STONE	06/11/2009	Hail	1	\$0	\$0	0	0
WHITE STONE	06/11/2009	Hail	1	\$0	\$0	0	0
JOLLYVILLE	06/11/2009	Hail	1	\$0	\$0	0	0
WHITE STONE	06/11/2009	Hail	1.25	\$0	\$0	0	0

**TABLE 14-3.
HISTORIC HAIL EVENTS IN WILLIAMSON COUNTY AND PARTICIPATING COMMUNITIES (1955-2014)**

Location	Date	Event Type	Hail Size	Estimated Damage Cost		Injuries	Deaths
				Property	Crops		
JOLLYVILLE	06/11/2009	Hail	1.25	\$0	\$0	0	0
LEANDER	06/11/2009	Hail	1.75	\$0	\$0	0	0
CEDAR PARK	06/11/2009	Hail	1.75	\$0	\$0	0	0
WHITE STONE	04/04/2011	Hail	1	\$0	\$0	0	0
OLD ROUND ROCK	04/04/2011	Hail	1	\$0	\$0	0	0
OLD ROUND ROCK	04/11/2011	Hail	1	\$0	\$0	0	0
FLORENCE	05/11/2011	Hail	1	\$0	\$0	0	0
JARRELL	05/11/2011	Hail	1	\$0	\$0	0	0
CORN HILL	05/11/2011	Hail	1	\$0	\$0	0	0
JARRELL	05/11/2011	Hail	1	\$0	\$0	0	0
CORN HILL	05/25/2011	Hail	1	\$0	\$0	0	0
TAYLOR	05/25/2011	Hail	1.75	\$0	\$0	0	0
OLD ROUND ROCK	04/03/2012	Hail	1	\$0	\$0	0	0
JOLLYVILLE	07/09/2012	Hail	1.5	\$0	\$0	0	0
JARRELL	02/10/2013	Hail	1	\$0	\$0	0	0
GEORGETOWN	03/19/2013	Hail	1	\$0	\$0	0	0
WEIR	03/19/2013	Hail	1	\$0	\$0	0	0
JONAH	03/19/2013	Hail	1	\$0	\$0	0	0
TAYLOR	03/19/2013	Hail	1	\$0	\$0	0	0
LIBERTY HILL	03/20/2013	Hail	1.25	\$0	\$0	0	0
JOLLYVILLE	03/20/2013	Hail	1.5	\$0	\$0	0	0
JARRELL SYBERT ARPT	03/28/2014	Hail	1.25	\$0	\$0	0	0
WHITE STONE	03/28/2014	Hail	1.5	\$0	\$0	0	0
JARRELL	03/28/2014	Hail	1.75	\$0	\$0	0	0
WHITE STONE	03/28/2014	Hail	1.75	\$0	\$0	0	0
JOLLYVILLE	03/28/2014	Hail	1.75	\$0	\$0	0	0

Source: <http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov>

NM Not measured

Table may list more events than are shown on related figures since some recorded events do not include specific geographic coordinates (GIS-enabled data) for precise graphical representation.

Winds

High winds occur year round in Williamson County and participating communities. In the spring and summer, which are generally warm and humid in Texas, high winds often accompany severe thunderstorms. The varying topography in the area has the potential for continuous and sudden high wind gusts. The northern winds are a fairly common wintertime phenomena in Southern Texas. These winds develop in well-defined areas and can be quite strong with resulting drastic drop in air temperatures. Atmospheric conditions are expected to continue unchanged with windstorms remaining a perennial occurrence. Winds of 0 to near 200 mph are possible in the planning area.

Although these high winds may not be life-threatening, they can disrupt daily activities, cause damage to building and structures, and increase the potential damage of other hazards. Wind resource information is shown in Figure 14-9 as a proxy for typical wind speeds. Wind resource information is estimated by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) to identify areas that are suitable for wind energy applications. The wind resource is expressed in terms of wind power classes, ranging from Class 1 (lowest) to Class 7 (highest). Each class represents a range of mean wind power density or approximate mean wind speed at specified heights above the ground (in this case, 50 meters above the ground surface). Table 14-4 identifies the mean wind power density and speed associated with each classification. Figure 14-9 shows the wind power class potential density for Williamson County and participating communities classified as “Poor.” Significant wind events for Williamson County and participating communities are highlighted below. They are also listed in Table 14-5. None of these events resulted in injuries or deaths.

Event Descriptions

City of Cedar Park – The City of Cedar Park had 12 significant events from 1960 to 2014. Three significant events are described below.

- On March 20, 2013, a thunderstorm produced wind gusts estimated at 59 mph in the City of Cedar Park.
- On May 10, 2012, a thunderstorm produced wind gusts estimated at 50 mph that knocked down several trees and power lines.
- On August 16, 2010, a thunderstorm produced wind gusts estimated at 65 mph which caused the roof of the Lifetime Fitness Center to partially collapse.

City of Florence – The City of Florence had 3 significant events from 1960 to 2014. Three significant events are described below.

- On October 1, 2009, the Florence Fire Department reported a 62 mph wind gust.
- On October 1, 2009, power poles were blown down and a roof was blown off on County Road 228.
- On May 14, 2006, winds from a severe thunderstorm tore the roofs off several homes in the Florence area.

City of Hutto – The City of Hutto had 3 significant events from 1960 to 2014. Three significant events are described below.

- On September 20, 1996, winds from a severe thunderstorm were recorded in the City of Hutto at 61 mph. No injuries, fatalities, or damages were reported.
- On September 29, 1988, winds from a severe thunderstorm were recorded in the City of Hutto at 52 mph. No injuries, fatalities, or damages were reported.
- On May 07, 1975, winds from a severe thunderstorm were recorded in the City of Hutto at 52 mph. No injuries, fatalities, or damages were reported.

Williamson County (Unincorporated Areas) - Williamson County Unincorporated Areas had 93 significant events from 1960 to 2014. Three significant events are described below.

- On February 25, 2013, a deep upper level area of low pressure moved out of the Rockies into the southern plains and brought a surface low pressure system with a cold front through Texas. The pressure gradient tightened behind this front and produced strong gusty winds across South Central Texas.
- On September 26, 2011, a thunderstorm produced wind gusts estimated at 58 mph which knocked down powerlines along Ranch Road 2338.
- On May 14, 2006, severe thunderstorm winds damaged roofs and blew down small out-buildings near Andice.

TABLE 14-4. WIND POWER CLASS AND SPEED			
Rank	Wind Power Class	Wind Power Density at 50 meters (W/m ²)	Wind Speed at 50 meters (mph)
Poor	1	0-200	0-12.5
Marginal	2	200-300	12.5-14.3
Fair	3	300-400	14.3-15.7
Good	4	400-500	15.7-16.8
Excellent	5	500-600	16.8-17.9
Outstanding	6	600-800	17.9-19.7
Superb	7	800-2000	19.7-26.6
Source: National Renewable Energy Laboratory Wind Energy Resource Atlas of the United States mph Miles per hour W/m ² Watts per square meter			

Historical severe weather data from the National Climatic Data Center Storm Events Database lists thunderstorm wind events in Williamson County and participating communities between 1955 and December 2014, as shown in Table 14-5. This table was supplemented with local knowledge and news articles of events effecting the participating communities.

The National Climatic Data Center database lists no dust devil or dust storm events for the participating communities. There were several documented tornadoes in Williamson County and participating communities in the 1950 to 2014 time period. These tornadoes are discussed in Chapter 15. Events listed as Williamson County in Table 14-5 affected large portions of the HMP update area. Large systems may have effected additional jurisdictions.

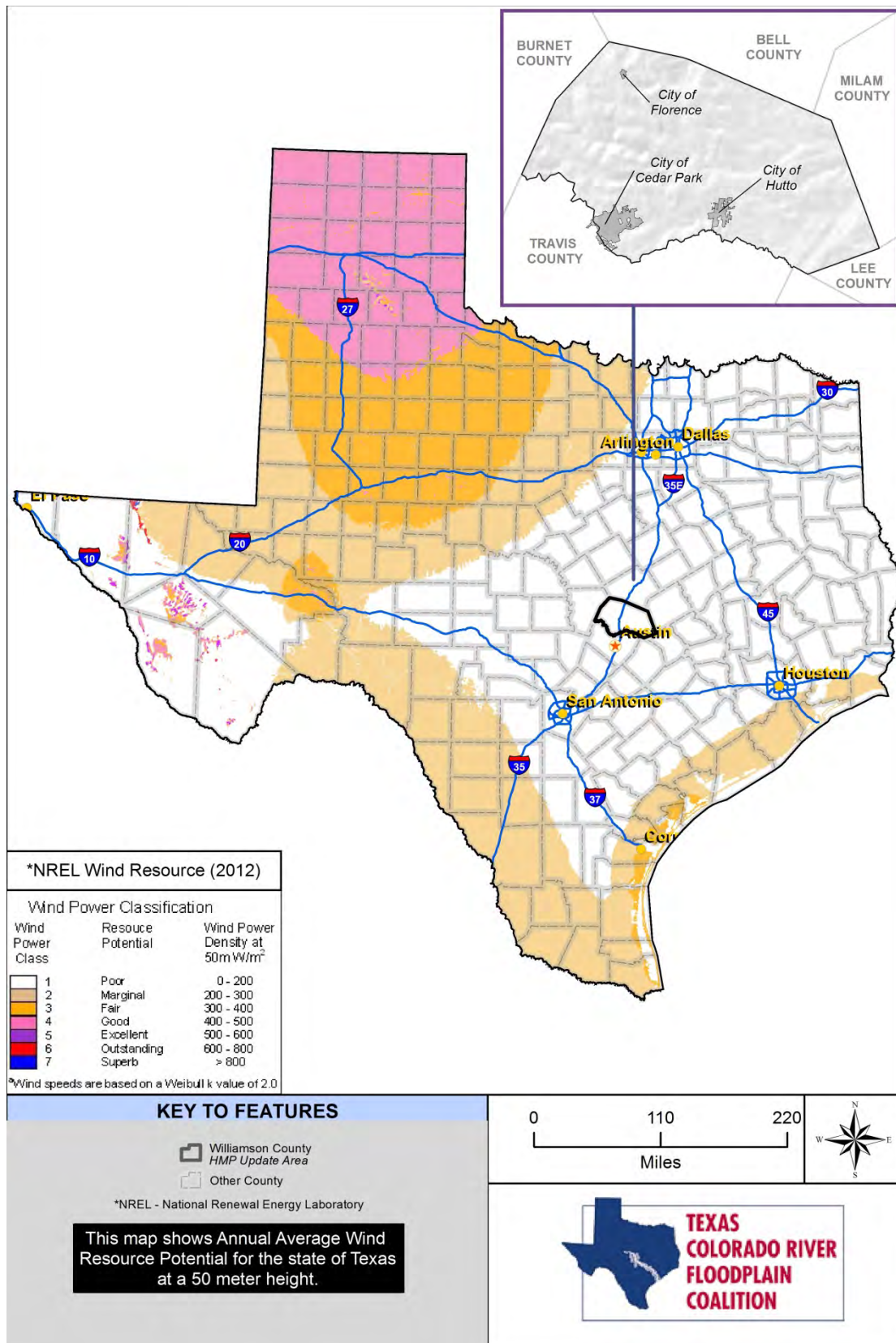


Figure 14-9. Texas Wind Power

**TABLE 14-5.
HISTORIC WIND-RELATED EVENTS IN WILLIAMSON COUNTY AND PARTICIPATING
COMMUNITIES (1950-2014)**

Location	Date	Peak Wind Speed (knots)	Estimated Damage Cost		Injuries	Deaths
			Property	Crops		
Williamson County	06/12/1957	71	\$0	\$0	0	0
Williamson County	08/10/1965	52	\$0	\$0	0	0
Williamson County	06/01/1970	55	\$0	\$0	0	0
Williamson County	05/07/1975	52	\$0	\$0	0	0
Williamson County	04/14/1977	61	\$0	\$0	0	0
Williamson County	02/29/1980	50	\$0	\$0	0	0
Williamson County	05/12/1982	52	\$0	\$0	0	0
Williamson County	05/12/1982	65	\$0	\$0	0	0
Williamson County	06/26/1982	52	\$0	\$0	0	0
Williamson County	06/26/1982	70	\$0	\$0	0	0
Williamson County	06/26/1982	90	\$0	\$0	0	0
Williamson County	02/09/1983	52	\$0	\$0	0	0
Williamson County	03/11/1986	52	\$0	\$0	0	0
Williamson County	04/13/1987	52	\$0	\$0	0	0
Williamson County	09/10/1987	70	\$0	\$0	0	0
Williamson County	09/16/1987	52	\$0	\$0	0	0
Williamson County	11/15/1987	65	\$0	\$0	1	0
Williamson County	09/29/1988	52	\$0	\$0	0	0
Williamson County	04/13/1991	60	\$0	\$0	0	0
Williamson County	05/25/1992	52	\$0	\$0	0	0
Williamson County	06/01/1992	52	\$0	\$0	0	0
Williamson County	09/21/1992	64	\$0	\$0	0	0
Round Rock	05/29/1994	52	\$5,000	\$5,000	0	0
Countywide	03/08/1995	68	\$0	\$0	0	0
Pflugerville	06/11/1995	51	\$10,000	\$10,000	0	0
Taylor	06/11/1995	52	\$10,000	\$10,000	0	0
South Part	09/20/1996	61	\$0	\$0	0	0
Taylor	04/21/1997	62	\$0	\$0	0	0
Round Rock	05/27/1997	52	\$0	\$0	0	0
Granger	05/30/1997	52	\$0	\$0	0	0
Georgetown	02/25/1998	53	\$0	\$0	0	0

**TABLE 14-5.
HISTORIC WIND-RELATED EVENTS IN WILLIAMSON COUNTY AND PARTICIPATING
COMMUNITIES (1950-2014)**

Location	Date	Peak Wind Speed (knots)	Estimated Damage Cost		Injuries	Deaths
			Property	Crops		
Georgetown Municipal Airport	02/25/1998	63	\$0	\$0	0	0
Cedar Park	08/29/1998	69	\$10,000	\$0	0	0
Round Rock	05/20/2001	53	\$0	\$0	0	0
Cedar Park	10/12/2001	56	\$0	\$0	0	0
Round Rock	10/12/2001	58	\$100,000	\$0	0	0
Taylor	06/16/2002	57	\$0	\$0	0	0
Georgetown	06/26/2002	55	\$150,000	\$0	0	0
Liberty Hill	06/13/2003	50	\$5,000	\$0	0	0
Bartlett	06/13/2003	60	\$30,000	\$0	0	0
Coupland	08/08/2003	60	\$100,000	\$0	0	0
Georgetown	07/07/2005	60	\$0	\$0	0	0
Bartlett	07/14/2005	60	\$0	\$0	0	0
Georgetown	04/20/2006	60	\$0	\$0	0	0
Jarrell	04/20/2006	70	\$0	\$0	0	0
Walburg	04/20/2006	70	\$0	\$0	0	0
Taylor	05/06/2006	65	\$0	\$0	0	0
Florence	05/14/2006	65	\$100,000	\$0	0	0
Andice	05/14/2006	80	\$100,000	\$0	0	0
Georgetown	07/22/2006	60	\$30,000	\$0	0	0
Round Rock	05/22/2007	60	\$50,000	\$0	0	0
Hare	04/25/2008	50	\$5,000	\$0	0	0
Norman Crossing	05/14/2008	70	\$200,000	\$0	0	0
Liberty Hill	08/27/2009	50	\$8,000	\$0	0	0
Round Rock	08/27/2009	52	\$10,000	\$0	0	0
Schwertner	10/01/2009	50	\$0	\$0	0	0
Florence	10/01/2009	54	\$0	\$0	0	0
Florence	10/01/2009	56	\$10,000	\$0	0	0
Jarrell	10/01/2009	56	\$0	\$0	0	0
Cedar Park	08/16/2010	56	\$25,000	\$0	0	0
Andice	05/21/2011	50	\$5,000	\$0	0	0
Andice	09/26/2011	50	\$0	\$0	0	0

**TABLE 14-5.
HISTORIC WIND-RELATED EVENTS IN WILLIAMSON COUNTY AND PARTICIPATING
COMMUNITIES (1950-2014)**

Location	Date	Peak Wind Speed (knots)	Estimated Damage Cost		Injuries	Deaths
			Property	Crops		
Jollyville	07/09/2012	50	\$0	\$0	0	0
Old Round Rock	07/09/2012	52	\$0	\$0	0	0
Williamson (Zone)	02/25/2013	50	\$0	\$0	0	0
Williamson (Zone)	02/25/2013	50	\$0	\$0	0	0
Williamson (Zone)	02/25/2013	50	\$0	\$0	0	0
White Stone	03/20/2013	52	\$0	\$0	0	0
Taylor	09/09/2013	50	\$0	\$0	0	0
Georgetown Municipal Airport	10/02/2014	52	\$0	\$0	0	0
Source: http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov						
Table may list more events than are shown on related figures since some recorded events do not include specific geographic (GIS-enabled data) coordinates for precise graphical representation.						

14.2.2 Location

Severe weather events have the potential to happen anywhere in the planning area. Figure 6-6 shows the distribution of average precipitation over the planning area.

Lightning

The entire extent of Williamson County and participating communities are exposed to some degree of lightning hazard, though exposed points of high elevation have significantly higher frequency of occurrence. Since lightning can occur at any location, all of the communities could experience lightning events throughout their respective jurisdictions. There were three lightning damage events (structure damage to houses) recorded by the NOAA National Climatic Data Center from 1993 to 2014 in Williamson County. These events were located near the Cities of Georgetown, Hutto, and Round Rock (Figure 14-10). The City of Cedar Park, the City of Florence, and Williamson County Unincorporated Areas did not have any lightning events recorded by the NOAA National Climatic Data Center during this period. There were no new lightning-related data from local sources for the 1993 to 2014 time period.

Hail

The entire extent of Williamson County and participating communities are exposed to the hailstorm hazard. Previous instances of hail events in the county are shown in Figure 14-11. Table 14-3 does not show all hail events shown on Figure 14-11 because not all tabular data had geographic locations. Only events listed with GIS data were mapped. Non-GIS supported events were included in the table to provide more data for participating communities.

Winds

The entire extent of Williamson County and participating communities are exposed to high winds. They have the ability to cause damage over 100 miles from the center of storm activity. Wind events are most damaging to areas that are heavily wooded. Winds impacting walls, doors, windows, and roofs, may cause structural components to fail. Previous occurrences of damaging high winds and the locations that they occurred are shown in Figure 14-12.

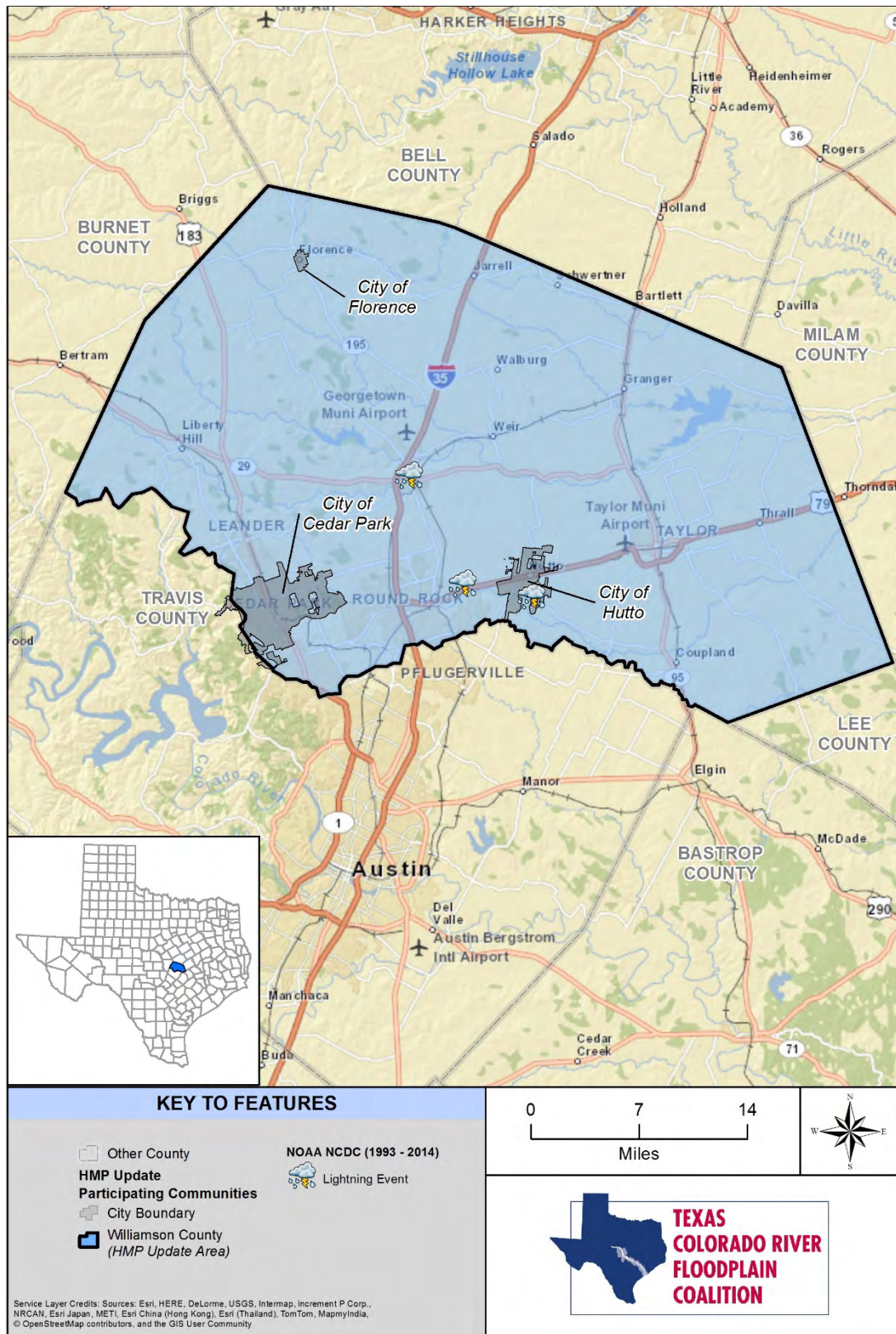


Figure 14-10. Lightning Events in Williamson County (1993-2014)

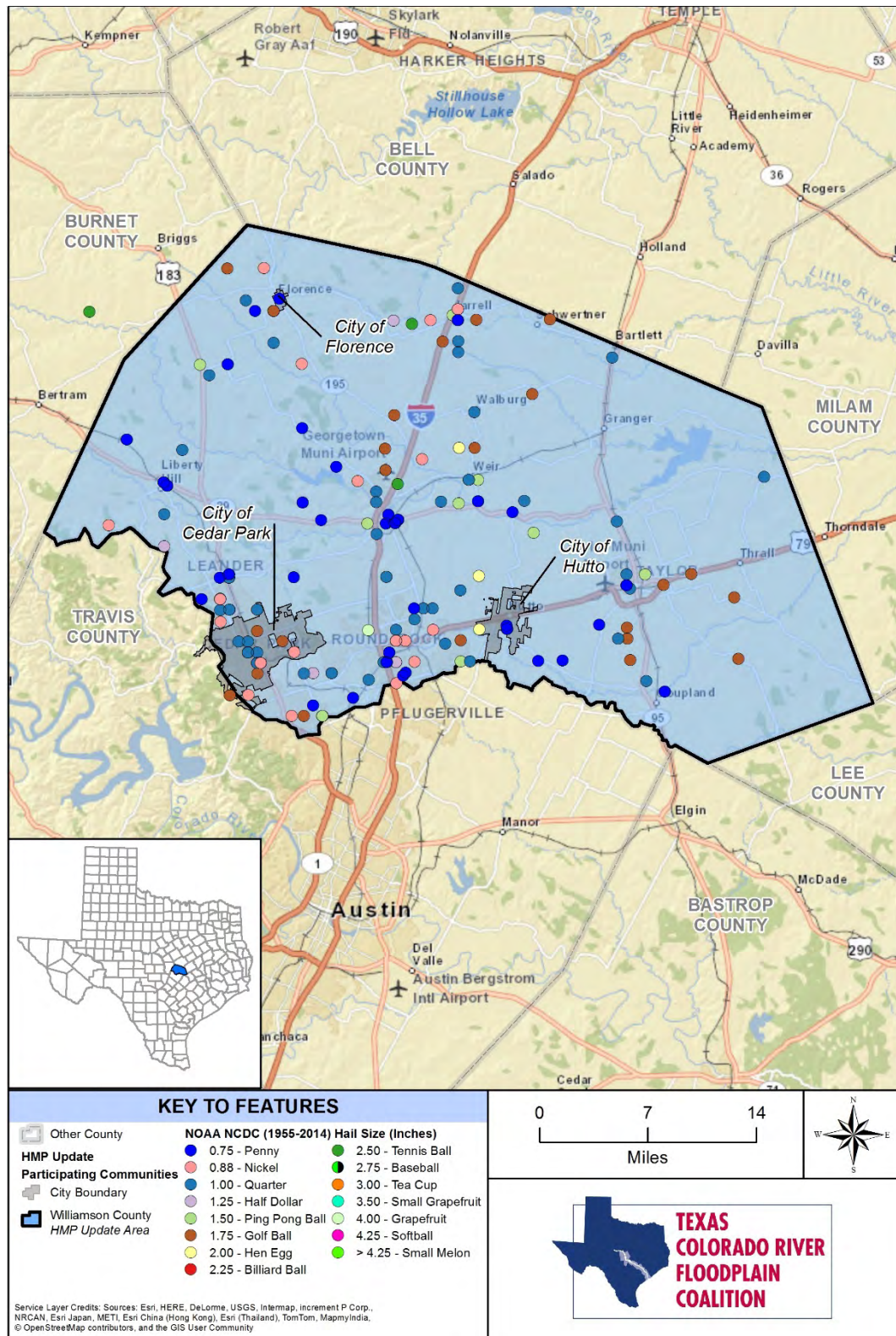


Figure 14-11. Hail Events in Williamson County (1955-2014)

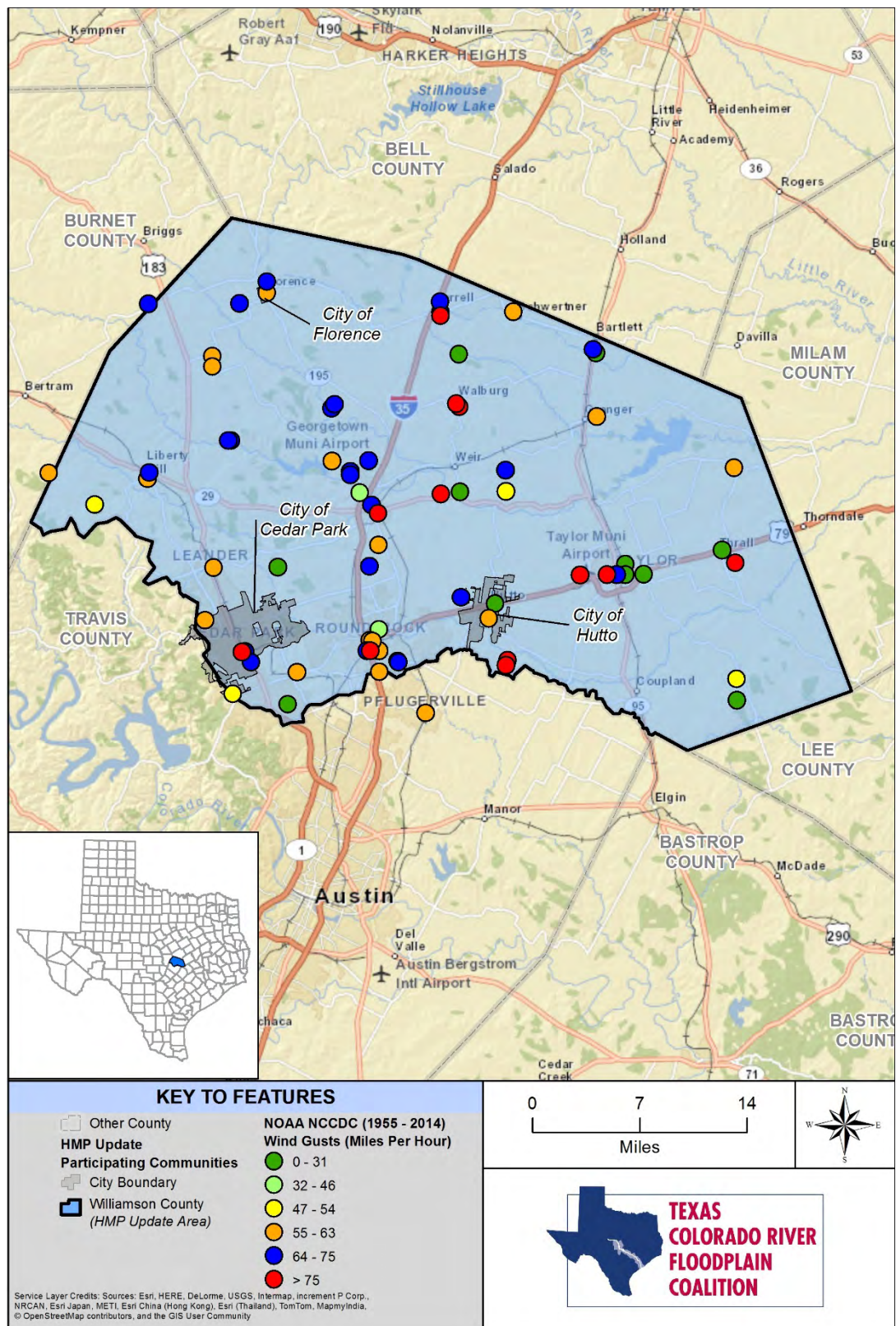


Figure 14-12. Damaging Wind Events in Williamson County (1955-2014)

14.2.3 Frequency

Lightning

To date, there have been two reported lightning strikes resulting in property damage and one lightning strike that resulted in a fatality in Williamson County and all participating communities. Texas ranks as one of the highest in lightning fatalities in the nation. Williamson County and all participating communities have approximately 12 to 15 lightning flashes per square mile per year and a thunderstorm lightning event is considered likely, with a recurrence interval of 6 years or more.

Hail

Based on a record of 177 hailstorm events over a 54-year period, significant hail occurs more than 3 times per year on average and is considered very likely. Since hail events can happen anywhere throughout the HMP update area, each participating community has the same frequency and probability for future events (3 times per year on average). Based on previous occurrences the City of Cedar Park can expect up to 2.00" in diameter hail in future events. Based on previous occurrences the City of Florence can expect up to 1.00" in diameter hail in future events. Based on previous occurrences the City of Hutto can expect up to 1.75" in diameter hail in future events. Based on previous occurrences Williamson County Unincorporated area can expect up to 3.00" in diameter hail in future events. All participating communities can expect 3 events per year in the future (based on historical records).

Winds

Based on 71 events in 64 years, a damaging high-wind event occurs approximately every year on average in Williamson County and participating communities and is considered highly likely. Since wind events can happen anywhere throughout the HMP update area, each participating community has the same frequency and probability for future events (approximately once per year on average).

14.2.4 Severity

Lightning

Based on the information in this hazard profile, the risk of a damaging lightning event in Williamson County and participating communities is likely. The number of reported injuries from lightning is likely to be low, and county infrastructure losses are expected to be limited each year.

Hail

Severe hailstorms can be quite destructive. In recent years within the United States, hail causes more than \$1.3 billion in damage to property and crops each year representing between 1 and 2% of the annual crop value.

Insurance claims resulting from hailstorm damage increased 84% nationwide in 2012 from their 2010 level according to the National Insurance Crime Bureau. In 2010, there were 467,602 hail damage claims filed in the U.S. That number increased to 689,267 in 2011 and 861,597 in 2012. The property damage can be as minimal as a few broken shingles to the total destruction of buildings.

Over 2 million hail damage claims were processed from January 1, 2010, to December 31, 2012, with Texas ranking first in overall claims. The top five states generating hail damage claims were Texas (320,823 claims); Missouri (138,857 claims); Kansas (126,490 claims); Colorado (118,118 claims) and Oklahoma (114,168 claims). Much of the damage inflicted by hail is to crops. Even relatively small hail can shred plants to ribbons in a matter of minutes. Vehicles, roofs of buildings and homes, and landscaping are the other things most commonly damaged by hail. Hail has been known to cause injury to humans and occasionally has been fatal.

A significant event occurred on May 20, 2001. Hail as large as tennis balls damaged vehicle windows and bodies and broke windows in homes within the City of Round Rock and Pflugerville. Most of the hail was reported to be near three inches in diameter, causing more than \$200,000 in property damages. The thunderstorm accompanying the hail event left approximately 20,000 Austin residents without power for several hours.

Based on the information in this hazard profile, the severity of hail storms is limited: 10 to 25% of property severely damaged; shutdown of facilities for more than a week; or injuries/illnesses that are treatable and do not result in permanent disability. The overall significance is considered medium: moderate potential impact.

High Winds

High winds, often accompanying severe thunderstorms, can cause significant property and crop damage, threaten public safety, and have adverse economic impacts from business closures and power loss. Wind storms in Williamson County and participating communities are rarely life threatening, but do disrupt daily activities, cause damage to buildings, and structures, and increase the potential for other hazards, such as wildfires. Winter winds can result in damage and close highways due to ice and blowing snow. Winds can also cause trees to fall, particularly those killed by insects or wildfire, creating a hazard to property or those outdoors.

Based on the information in this hazard profile, the magnitude/severity of high winds is considered limited. The overall significance of the hazard is considered low, with minimal potential impact: 10 to 25% of property severely damaged; shutdown of facilities for more than a week; or injuries/illnesses that are treatable and do not result in permanent disability.

14.2.5 Warning Time

Meteorologists can often predict the likelihood of a severe storm. This can give several days of warning time. However, meteorologists cannot predict the exact time of onset or severity of the storm. Some storms may come on more quickly and have only a few hours of warning time. Weather forecasts for the planning area are reliable. However, at times, the warning for the onset of severe weather may be limited.

14.3 SECONDARY HAZARDS

The most significant secondary hazards associated with severe local storms are floods, falling and downed trees, landslides, and downed power lines. Rapidly melting snow combined with heavy rain can overwhelm both natural and man-made drainage systems, causing overflow and property destruction. Erosion can occur when the soil on slopes becomes oversaturated and fails. Fires can occur as a result of lightning strikes. Many locations in the region have minimal vegetative ground cover and the high winds can create a large dust storm, which becomes a hazard for travelers and a disruption for local services. High winds in the winter can turn small amount of snow into a complete whiteout and create drifts in roadways. Debris carried by high winds can also result in injury or damage to property. A wildland fire can be accelerated and rendered unpredictable by high winds, which creates a dangerous environment for firefighters.

14.4 CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS

Climate change presents a significant challenge for risk management associated with severe weather. The frequency of severe weather events has increased steadily over the last century. The number of weather-related disasters during the 1990s was four times that of the 1950s, and cost 14 times as much in economic losses. Historical data shows that the probability for severe weather events increases in a warmer climate (see Figure 14-13). The changing hydrograph caused by climate change could have a significant impact on the intensity, duration, and frequency of storm events. All of these impacts could have significant economic consequences.

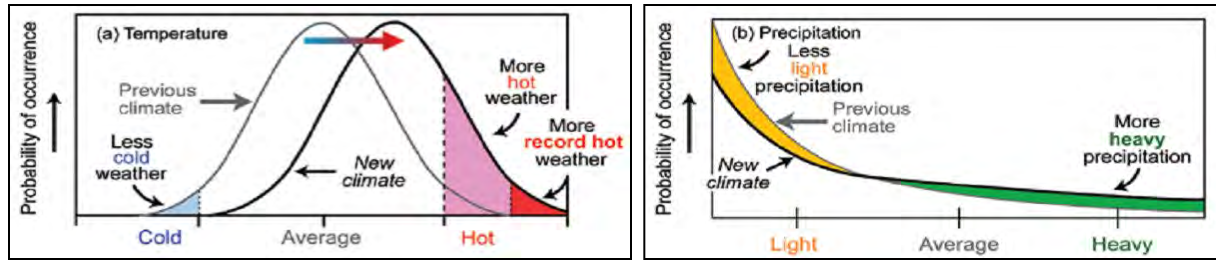


Figure 14-13. Severe Weather Probabilities in Warmer Climates

14.5 EXPOSURE

The primary data source was the HAZUS 2.2 inventory data (updated with 2010 Census Data and 2014 RS Means Square Foot Costs), augmented with state and federal data sets, NOAA National Climatic Data Center Storm Event Database, as well as data from local sources.

14.5.1 Population

It can be assumed that the entire planning area is exposed to some extent to thunderstorm, lightning, high wind, and hail events. Certain areas are more exposed due to geographic location and local weather patterns. Populations with large stands of trees or overhead power lines may be more susceptible to wind damage and black out, while populations in low-lying areas are at risk for possible flooding. It is not uncommon for residents living in more remote areas of the county to be isolated after such events. Table 14-6 lists the vulnerable population for the participating communities.

14.5.2 Property

According to the HAZUS 2.2 inventory data (updated with 2010 U.S. Census data and 2014 RS Means Square Foot Costs), there are 137,095 buildings in the HMP update area with an asset replaceable value of over \$48 million (excluding contents). About 99% of these buildings (and 89% of the building value) are associated with residential housing. Within the participating communities, there are 52,331 buildings (residential, commercial, and other) with a total asset inventory of over \$16 million (excluding contents). Other types of buildings in this report include agricultural, education, religious, and governmental structures.

It is estimated that most of the residential structures were built without the influence of a structure building code with provisions for wind loads. Wind pressure can create a direct and frontal assault on a structure, pushing walls, doors, and windows inward. Conversely, passing currents can create lift and suction forces that act to pull building components and surfaces outward. The effects of winds are magnified in the upper levels of multi-story structures. As positive and negative forces impact the building's protective envelope (doors, windows, and walls), the result can be roof or building component failures and considerable structural damage.

All of these buildings are considered to be exposed to the thunderstorm, lightning, wind, and hail hazards, but structures in poor condition or in particularly vulnerable locations (located on hilltops or exposed open areas) may risk the most damage. The frequency and degree of damage will depend on specific locations.

**TABLE 14-6
EXPOSED STRUCTURES AND POPULATION**

Jurisdiction	Residential	Commercial	Other *	Total Structures	Total Population
City of Cedar Park	16,664	167	101	16,932	53,580

**TABLE 14-6
EXPOSED STRUCTURES AND POPULATION**

Jurisdiction	Residential	Commercial	Other *	Total Structures	Total Population
City of Florence	429	7	5	441	1,369
City of Hutto	5,247	6	3	5,256	16,969
Unincorporated Area	29,463	151	88	29,702	99,684
Total	51,803	331	197	52,331	171,602
*Other includes industrial, agricultural, religious, governmental, and educational classifications.					

14.5.3 Critical Facilities and Infrastructure

All critical facilities within the planning area are exposed to lightning, high winds, and hail. Those facilities within the floodplain (Chapter 12) are exposed to flooding associated with thunderstorms. Additional facilities on higher ground may be particularly exposed to wind damage, lightning, or damage from falling trees. The most common problems associated with these weather events are loss of utilities. Downed power lines can cause blackouts, leaving large areas isolated. Phone, water, and sewer systems may not function. Roads may become impassable due to secondary hazards such as flooding.

14.5.4 Environment

The environment is highly exposed to lightning, high winds, and hail. Natural habitats such as streams and trees risk major damage and destruction. Prolonged rains can saturate soils and lead to slope failure. Flooding events can produce river channel migration or damage riparian habitat. Lightning can start wildfires, particularly during a drought.

14.6 VULNERABILITY

Because lightning, hail, and wind cannot be directly modeled in HAZUS, annualized losses were estimated using GIS-based analysis, historical data analysis, and statistical risk assessment methodology. Event frequency, severity indicators, expert opinions, and historical local knowledge of the region were used for this assessment.

14.6.1 Population

Vulnerable populations are the elderly, low income or linguistically isolated populations, people with life-threatening illnesses, and residents living in areas that are isolated from major roads. Power outages can be life threatening to those dependent on electricity for life support. Isolation of these populations is a significant concern. These populations face isolation and exposure during thunderstorm, wind, and hail events and could suffer more secondary effects of the hazard. Outdoor recreational users in the area may also be more vulnerable to severe weather events. See Table 14-7 for population most vulnerable to tornado events per jurisdiction.

**TABLE 14-7
MOST VULNERABLE POPULATION**

Jurisdiction	Youth Population (< 16)	% of Total Population	Elderly Population (> 65)	% of Total Population	Economically Disadvantage (Income < \$20,000)	% of Total Population
City of Cedar Park	16,510	30.81	3,527	6.58	1,127	2.10
City of Florence	431	31.48	155	11.32	62	4.53
City of Hutto	6,168	36.35	549	3.24	351	2.07
Unincorporated Area	28,939	29.03	8,270	8.30	2,296	2.30
Total	52,048	30.33	12,501	7.28	3,836	2.24

14.6.2 Property

All property is vulnerable during thunderstorm, lightning, wind, and hail events, but properties in poor condition or in particularly vulnerable locations may risk the most damage. Generally, damage is minimal and goes unreported. Those on hillsides and ridges may be more prone to wind damage. Those that are located under or near overhead lines or near large trees may be damaged in the event of a collapse.

Loss estimations for the lightning, wind, and hail hazards are not based on damage functions, because no such damage functions have been generated. Instead, loss estimates were developed representing projected damages (annualized loss) on reported damages and exposed values. Historical events, statistical analysis and probability factors were applied to the county's and communities' reported damages and exposed values to create an annualized loss. Table 14-8 through Table 14-10 lists the property loss estimates for lightning, hail, and wind events. Annualized losses of 'negligible' are less than \$50 annually. Negligible loss hazards are still included despite minimal annualized losses because of the potential for a high value damaging event.

**TABLE 14-8.
LOSS ESTIMATES FOR HAIL EVENTS IN WILLIAMSON COUNTY AND PARTICIPATING
COMMUNITIES**

Jurisdiction	Exposed Value	Annualized Loss	Annualized Loss Percentage
City of Cedar Park	\$9,129,379,056	\$4,498	<0.01
City of Florence	\$164,342,133	Negligible	<0.01
City of Hutto	\$2,134,759,687	\$62	<0.01
Unincorporated Area	\$14,580,185,817	\$49,409	<0.01
Planning Area Total	\$26,008,666,693	\$53,969	<0.01

**TABLE 14-9.
LOSS ESTIMATES FOR LIGHTNING EVENTS IN WILLIAMSON COUNTY AND
PARTICIPATING COMMUNITIES**

Jurisdiction	Exposed Value	Annualized Loss	Annualized Loss Percentage
City of Cedar Park	\$9,129,379,056	Negligible	<0.01
City of Florence	\$164,342,133	Negligible	<0.01
City of Hutto	\$2,134,759,687	Negligible	<0.01
Unincorporated Area	\$14,580,185,817	Negligible	<0.01
Planning Area Total	\$26,008,666,693	Negligible	<0.01

**TABLE 14-10.
LOSS ESTIMATES FOR WIND EVENTS IN WILLIAMSON COUNTY AND
PARTICIPATING COMMUNITIES**

Jurisdiction	Exposed Value	Annualized Loss	Annualized Loss Percentage
City of Cedar Park	\$9,129,379,056	\$3,363	<0.01
City of Florence	\$164,342,133	Negligible	<0.01
City of Hutto	\$2,134,759,687	\$240	<0.01
Unincorporated Area	\$14,580,185,817	\$190,265	0.01
Planning Area Total	\$26,008,666,693	\$193,868	<0.01

Vulnerability Narrative

All participating communities are equally at risk to either lightning, hail, or wind. Table 14-7 lists the vulnerable population per community. Table 14-8 to Table 14-10 lists the estimated annualized losses in dollars for each participating community. All participating communities are vulnerable to communication problems. This applies to both residents of the communities, such as Early Warning Systems, and between emergency personnel. Resources such as the implementation of Emergency Notification Systems and NOAA “All Hazard” Radios would decrease the vulnerability of each jurisdiction. Hail events occur more often in the spring for all participating communities.

City of Cedar Park -

- *Lightning* – Properties with thick vegetation and large trees or those built under no or insufficient building codes are more susceptible to the negative impacts of a lightning event. Residents unaware of the risks or hazards associated with lightning increase their vulnerability as well.

Emergency service facilities and infrastructure such as area schools, wastewater treatment plants, police and fire departments and government buildings are vulnerable to lightning strikes. A power outage at one of these facilities could negatively impact residents and increase and complicate emergency response efforts. The facilities are located throughout the community.

- *Hail* – The maximum hail size recorded for the City was 2 inches (hen egg size hail). This hail size can cause extensive damage to plants and vehicles. Mobile homes and older residential areas are more prone to damages from an event. These buildings are not built to as stringent building codes and are more susceptible to hail damage. Damaging events occur more often along US 183.
- *Wind* – Based on historical events, significant wind events have been recorded within the City of Cedar Park at over 75 mph. Approximately 3% of the of the City of Cedar Park’s housing are manufactured homes. Older residential areas as well as manufactured home subdivisions, houses, and structures not securely anchored to foundations are most vulnerable to wind damages. Furthermore, areas with dead trees and vegetation that are not regularly cleared are more prone to wind damages. Both of these (loose structures and dead vegetation) can become flying/falling hazards in a wind event. The most significant event was recorded on the south central area of the City. Damaging events occur more often along US 183.

Community Perception of Vulnerability in the City of Cedar Park

See front page of current chapter for a summary of hazard rankings for the City of Cedar Park. Chapter 18 gives a detailed description of these rankings and Chapter 19 addresses mitigations actions for this hazard vulnerability.

City of Florence -

- *Lightning* – Properties built without sufficient building codes or with large trees or thick brush are more vulnerable to a damaging lightning event. Residents not aware or unable to afford preventive actions or correct responses to a lightning event are more vulnerable as well. Emergency service facilities and infrastructure such as area schools, wastewater treatment plants, police and fire departments and government buildings are vulnerable to lightning strikes. A power outage at one of these facilities could negatively impact residents and increase and complicate emergency response efforts. These facilities are located near the city center.
- *Hail* – The maximum hail size recorded for Florence was 1 inch (quarter size hail) and can cause extensive damage to plants and vehicles. Older homes may experience more damages as they have been exposed to the elements longer and may not have been built with as stringent building codes. Manufactured homes are less resilient to natural disasters, such as hail, and are more vulnerable to feeling the effects of a damaging hail event. Cars left in the open are subject to damages from hail events as well. Damaging events can occur anywhere throughout the city, no specific clustering appears.
- *Wind* – Based on historical events, the most significant wind events recorded for the City of Florence were between 64 -75 mph. Approximately 24% of the of the City of Florence’s housing are manufactured homes. Older residential areas as well as manufactured home subdivisions, houses, and structures not securely anchored to foundations are most vulnerable to wind damages. Furthermore, areas with dead trees and vegetation that are not regularly cleared are more prone to wind damages. Both of these (loose structures and dead vegetation) can become flying/falling hazards in a wind event. Residents unaware of oncoming severe weather through a community alert system are more vulnerable as well. Damaging events can occur anywhere throughout the city, no specific clustering appears.

Community Perception of Vulnerability in the City of Florence County

See front page of current chapter for a summary of hazard rankings for the City of Florence. Chapter 18 gives a detailed description of these rankings and Chapter 19 addresses mitigations actions for this hazard vulnerability.

City of Hutto -

- *Lightning* – Properties with large trees or thick brush are more vulnerable to a damaging lightning event. Communities not participating in a public notification system for severe weather events, such as Code Red Notification System, increase the risk for their residents as well. Emergency service facilities and infrastructure such as area schools, wastewater treatment plants, police and fire departments and government buildings are vulnerable to lightning strikes. A power outage at one of these facilities could negatively impact residents and increase and complicate emergency response efforts. These facilities are located near the city center.
- *Hail* – The maximum hail size recorded for Hutto was 1.75 inches (golf ball size hail). This hail size can cause damage to glass windows and roofs as well as the body work of vehicles. Manufactured homes are less resilient to natural disasters, such as hail, and are more vulnerable to feeling the effects of a damaging hail event. More damaging events have occurred near the city center, but an event may occur throughout the community.
- *Wind* – Based on historical events, the most significant wind events recorded for the City of Hutto were between 64-75 mph. Approximately 3% of the of the City of Hutto's housing are manufactured homes. Older residential areas as well as manufactured home subdivisions, houses, and structures not securely anchored to foundations are most vulnerable to wind damages. Furthermore, areas with dead trees and vegetation that are not regularly cleared are more prone to wind damages. Both of these (loose structures and dead vegetation) can become flying/falling hazards in a wind event. More damaging events have occurred near the city center, but an event may occur throughout the community.

Community Perception of Vulnerability in the City of Hutto

See front page of current chapter for a summary of hazard rankings for the City of Hutto. Chapter 18 gives a detailed description of these rankings and Chapter 19 addresses mitigations actions for this hazard vulnerability.

Williamson County (Unincorporated Area) -

- *Lightning* – Emergency service facilities and infrastructure such as area schools, wastewater treatment plants, police and fire departments and government buildings are vulnerable to lightning strikes. A power outage at one of these facilities could negatively impact residents and increase and complicate emergency response efforts. Rural areas are a greater distance from emergency responders and face longer response time as well. Properties with large trees and underbrush are also more vulnerable to lightning strikes and fires.
- *Hail* – The maximum hail size recorded for the Unincorporated Areas of Williamson County was 3 inches (tennis ball sized hail) and can cause damage to roofing tiles, significant structural damage and poses a risk of serious injury to humans and animals. Older homes may experience more damages as they have been exposed to the elements longer. Reported events seem to occur more often around developed areas. This likely because damaging events are likely to be recorded than non-damaging events throughout the county.

- *Wind* – Based on historical events, the most significant wind events recorded for the Unincorporated Areas of Williamson County were over 75 mph. Williamson rural areas may experience longer emergency response times if an event were to occur due to their distance from services. Approximately 9% of the City of Hutto's housing are manufactured homes. Older residential areas as well as manufactured home subdivisions, houses, and structures not securely anchored to foundations are most vulnerable to wind damages. Furthermore, areas with dead trees and vegetation that are not regularly cleared are more prone to wind damages. Both of these (loose structures and dead vegetation) can become flying/falling hazards in a wind event. Reported events seem to occur more often around developed areas. This likely because damaging events are likely to be recorded than non-damaging events throughout the county.

Community Perception of Vulnerability in Williamson County Unincorporated Areas

See front page of current chapter for a summary of hazard rankings for Williamson County Unincorporated Area. Chapter 18 gives a detailed description of these rankings and Chapter 19 addresses mitigations actions for this hazard vulnerability.

14.6.3 Critical Facilities and Infrastructure

Incapacity and loss of roads are the primary transportation failures resulting from lightning, wind, and hail and are mostly associated with secondary hazards. Erosion caused by heavy prolonged rains can block roads. High winds can cause significant damage to trees and power lines, blocking roads with debris, incapacitating transportation, isolating population, and disrupting ingress and egress. Of particular concern are roads providing access to isolated areas and to the elderly. Prolonged obstruction of major routes due to debris or floodwaters can disrupt the shipment of goods and other commerce. Large, prolonged storms can have negative economic impacts for an entire region. Severe windstorms and downed trees can create serious impacts on power and above-ground communication lines. Loss of electricity and phone connection would leave certain populations isolated because residents would be unable to call for assistance. Lightning events in the participating communities can have destructive effects on power and information systems. Failure of these systems would have cascading effects throughout the county and could possibly disrupt critical facility functions.

14.6.4 Environment

The vulnerability of the environment to severe weather is the same as the exposure, discussed in Section 14.5.4

14.7 FUTURE TRENDS IN DEVELOPMENT

All future development will be affected by severe storms. The ability to withstand impacts lies in sound land use practices and consistent enforcement of codes and regulations for new construction. The planning partners have already adopted the International Building Code for construction within this region. This code is equipped to deal with the impacts of severe weather events. Land use policies identified in master plans and enforced through zoning code and the permitting process also address many of the secondary impacts of the severe weather hazard. With these tools, the planning partnership is well equipped to deal with future growth and the associated impacts of severe weather.

14.8 SCENARIO

Although severe local storms are infrequent, impacts can be significant, particularly when secondary hazards of flood and erosion occur. A worst-case event would involve prolonged high winds an intense hail event, and a lightning strike at a critical facility (such as an emergency service station) during a thunderstorm. Such an event would have both short-term and longer-term effects. Initially, schools and roads would be closed due to power outages caused by high winds and downed tree obstructions. In more rural areas, some subdivisions could experience limited ingress and egress. Prolonged rain could produce

flooding, overtopped culverts with ponded water on roads and landslides on steep slopes. Flooding could further obstruct roads and bridges, further isolating residents.

14.9 ISSUES

Important issues associated with a severe weather in the planning area include the following:

- Older building stock in the planning area is built to low code standards or none at all. These structures could be highly vulnerable to severe weather events such as windstorms.
- Redundancy of power supply must be evaluated.
- The capacity for backup power generation is limited.
- The potential for isolation after a severe storm event is high.
- There is limited information available for local weather forecasts.
- The lack of proper management of trees may exacerbate damage from high winds.

CHAPTER 15. TORNADO

TORNADO RANKING	
Williamson County	Low
City of Cedar Park	Medium
City of Florence	High
City of Hutto	Medium

DEFINITIONS

Tornado — Funnel clouds that generate winds up to 500 mph. They can affect an area up to three-quarters of a mile wide, with a path of varying length. Tornadoes can come from lines of cumulonimbus clouds or from a single storm cloud. They are measured using the Fujita Scale (ranging from F0 to F5), or the Enhanced Fujita Scale.

15.1 GENERAL BACKGROUND

A tornado is a narrow, violently rotating column of air that extends from the base of a cumulonimbus cloud to the ground. The visible sign of a tornado is the dust and debris that is caught in the rotating column made up of water droplets. Tornadoes are the most violent of all atmospheric storms. Tornadoes can be induced by hurricanes. The following are common ingredients for tornado formation:

- Very strong winds in the mid and upper levels of the atmosphere
- Clockwise turning of the wind with height (i.e., from southeast at the surface to west aloft)
- Increasing wind speed in the lowest 10,000 feet of the atmosphere (i.e., 20 mph at the surface and 50 mph at 7,000 feet)
- Very warm, moist air near the ground with unusually cooler air aloft
- A forcing mechanism such as a cold front or leftover weather boundary from previous shower or thunderstorm activity

Tornadoes can form from individual cells within severe thunderstorm squall lines. They also can form from an isolated super-cell thunderstorm. Weak tornadoes can sometimes occur from air that is converging and spinning upward, with little more than a rain shower occurring in the vicinity.

In 2007, NWS began rating tornadoes using the Enhanced Fujita Scale (EF-scale). The EF-scale is a set of wind estimates (not measurements) based on damage. It uses 3-second gusts estimated at the point of damage based on a judgment of 8 levels of damage to the 28 indicators listed in Table 15-1. These estimates vary with height and exposure. Standard measurements are taken by weather stations in openly exposed area. Table 15-2 describes the EF-scale ratings (NOAA 2007).

The U.S. experiences more tornadoes than any other country. In a typical year, approximately 1,000 tornadoes affect the U.S. The peak of the tornado season is April through June, with the highest concentration of tornadoes in the central U.S. Figure 15-1 shows the annual average number of tornadoes between 1991 and 2010. Texas experienced an average of 155 tornado events annually in that period. Texas ranks first among the 50 states in both the frequency of tornadoes and the number of lethal tornadoes. When these statistics are compared to other states by the frequency per 10,000 square miles, Texas ranks tenth in the U.S. "Tornado Alley" is a nickname given to an area in the southern plains of the central United States that consistently experiences a high frequency of tornadoes each year. Tornadoes in this region typically happen in late spring and occasionally the early fall. The Gulf Coast area has a separate tornado region nicknamed "Dixie Alley" with a relatively high frequency of tornadoes occurring in the late fall (October through December).

NOAA's National Severe Storms Laboratory used historical data to estimate the daily probability of tornado occurrences across the U.S., regardless of tornado magnitude. Figure 15-2 shows the estimates. The density

per 25 square miles in the map's legend indicates the probable number of tornadoes for each 25 square mile cell within the contoured zone that can be expected over a similar period of record. This density number does NOT indicate the number of events that can be expected across the entire zone on the map.

**TABLE 15-1.
ENHANCED FUJITA SCALE DAMAGE INDICATORS**

No.	Damage Indicator	No.	Damage Indicator
1	Small barns, farm outbuildings	15	School – one-story elementary (interior or exterior halls)
2	One or two-family residences	16	School – junior or senior high school
3	Single-wide mobile home	17	Low-rise (1-4 story) building
4	Double-wide mobile home	18	Mid-rise (5-20) building
5	Apartment, condo, townhouse (3 stories or less)	19	High-rise (over 20 stories) building
6	Motel	20	Institutional building (hospital, government, or university)
7	Masonry apartment or motel	21	Metal building system
8	Small retail building (fast food)	22	Service station canopy
9	Small professional (doctor office, bank)	23	Warehouse (tilt-up walls or heavy timber)
10	Strip mall	24	Transmission line tower
11	Large shopping mall	25	Free-standing tower
12	Large, isolated (big box) retail building	26	Free standing pole (light, flag, luminary)
13	Automobile showroom	27	Tree – hardwood
14	Automobile service building	28	Tree – softwood

**TABLE 15-2.
THE FUJITA SCALE AND ENHANCED FUJITA SCALE**

Fujita (F) Scale			Derived		Operational Enhanced Fujita (EF) Scale	
F Number	Fastest ¼ mile (mph)	3-second gust (mph)	EF Number	3-second gust (mph)	EF Number	3-second gusts (mph)
0	40-72	45-78	0	65-85	0	65-85
1	73-112	79-117	1	86-109	1	86-110
2	113-157	118-161	2	110-137	2	111-135
3	158-207	162-209	3	138-167	3	136-165
4	208-260	210-261	4	168-199	4	166-200
5	261-318	262-317	5	200-234	5	Over 200

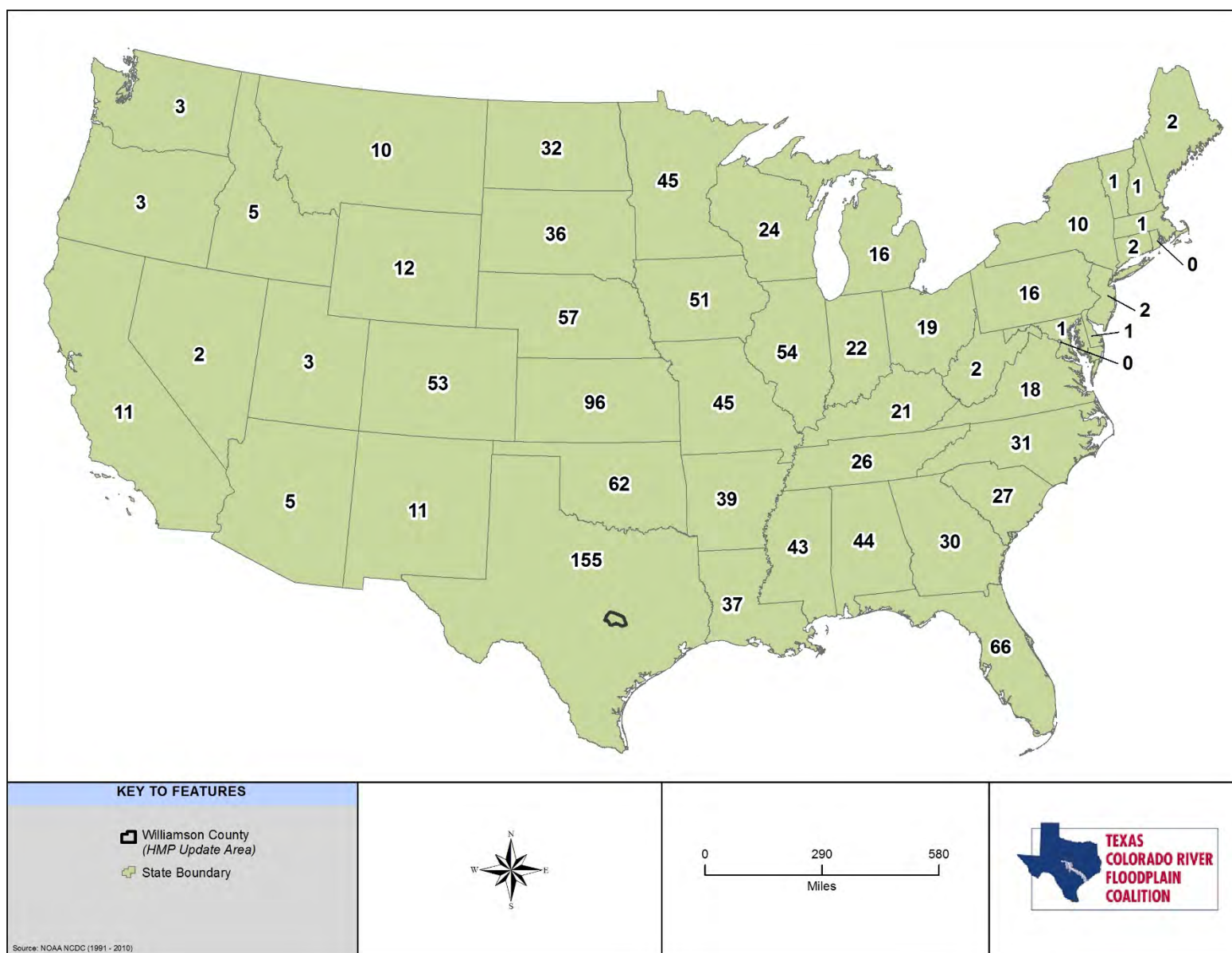


Figure 15-1. Annual Average Number of Tornadoes in the U.S. (1991-2010)

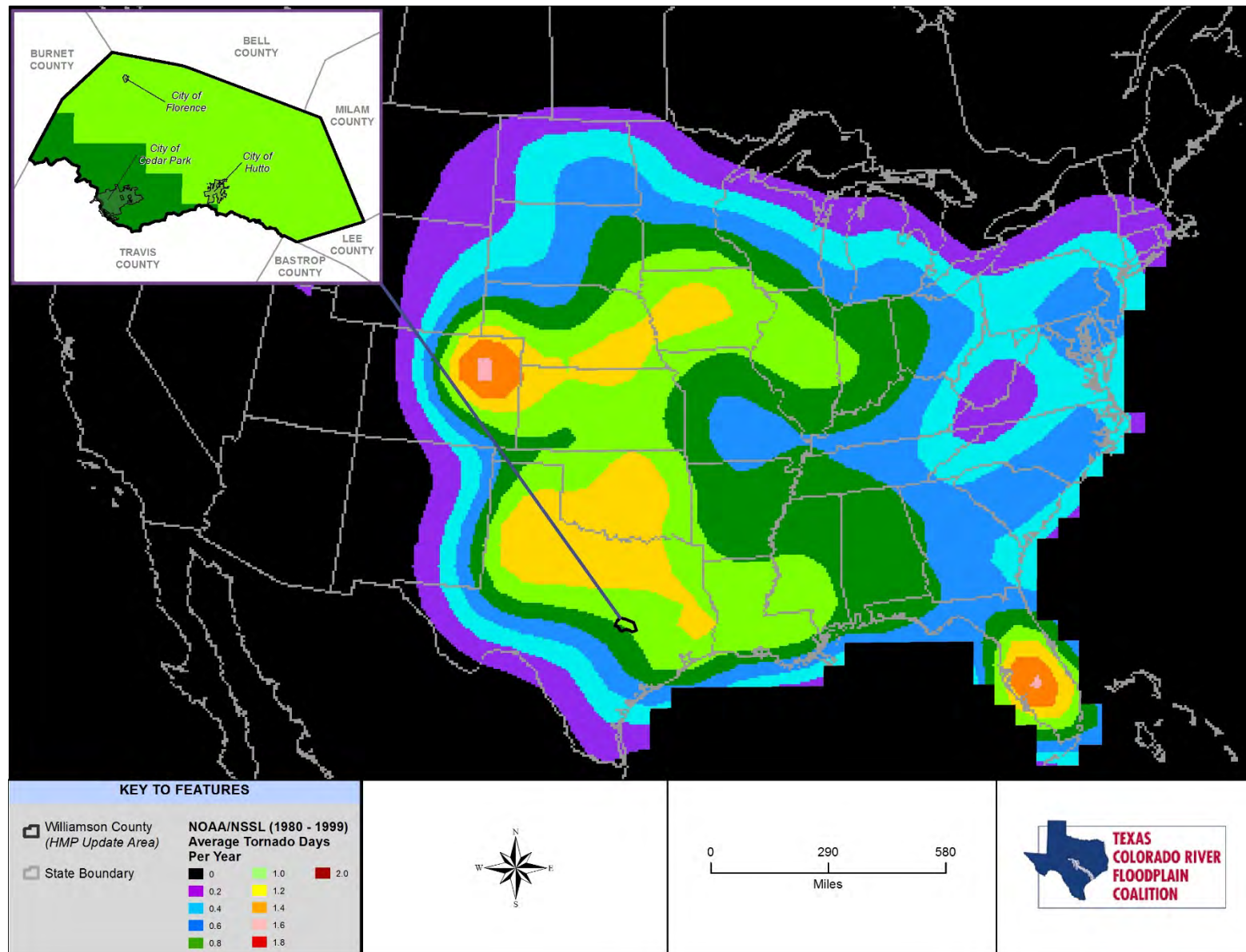


Figure 15-2. Total Annual Threat of Tornado Events in the U.S. (1980-1999)

15.2 HAZARD PROFILE

15.2.1 Past Events

Table 15-3 lists tornadoes in Williamson County and the participating communities recorded by the NOAA Storm Events Center from 1950 to 2014. Most of the tornadoes caused property damages with a sizeable number rated as F1 tornadoes. Table 15-3 shows the location of NOAA documented tornado paths between 1950 and 2014. As can be seen from the map, most of the tornadoes occur in the spring season, with a few in the fall.

TABLE 15-3.
HISTORIC TORNADO EVENTS IN WILLIAMSON COUNTY AND PARTICIPATING COMMUNITIES
(1950-2014)

Location	Date	Event Type	Hail Size	Estimated Damage Cost		Injuries	Deaths
				Property	Crops		
WILLIAMSON CO.	4/30/1954	Tornado	F3	\$250,000	\$0	6	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	6/5/1955	Tornado	F1	\$0	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	9/4/1956	Tornado	F2	\$25,000	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	4/24/1957	Tornado	F1	\$2,500	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	4/24/1957	Tornado	F3	\$250,000	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	5/2/1958	Tornado	F1	\$30	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	6/29/1961	Tornado	F1	\$0	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	3/10/1963	Tornado	F1	\$250	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	4/26/1964	Tornado	F2	\$2,500	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	5/18/1966	Tornado	F1	\$2,500	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	5/18/1966	Tornado	F1	\$0	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	5/18/1966	Tornado	F1	\$0	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	5/18/1966	Tornado	F2	\$0	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	9/4/1967	Tornado	F0	\$0	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	4/8/1968	Tornado	F0	\$0	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	4/27/1972	Tornado	F0	\$0	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	5/24/1972	Tornado	F1	\$0	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	5/24/1972	Tornado	F1	\$0	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	5/24/1972	Tornado	F1	\$250	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	10/21/1972	Tornado	F1	\$25,000	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	10/30/1974	Tornado	F2	\$0	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	5/7/1975	Tornado	F1	\$2,500	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	4/14/1977	Tornado	F2	\$250,000	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	7/28/1978	Tornado	F2	\$25,000	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	2/29/1980	Tornado	F1	\$0	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	4/7/1980	Tornado	F3	\$250,000	\$0	2	1

**TABLE 15-3.
HISTORIC TORNADO EVENTS IN WILLIAMSON COUNTY AND PARTICIPATING COMMUNITIES
(1950-2014)**

Location	Date	Event Type	Hail Size	Estimated Damage Cost		Injuries	Deaths
				Property	Crops		
WILLIAMSON CO.	8/10/1980	Tornado	F0	\$250,000	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	2/10/1981	Tornado	F2	\$250,000	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	5/16/1981	Tornado	F1	\$250,000	\$0	4	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	4/20/1982	Tornado	F1	\$0	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	5/18/1983	Tornado	F1	\$2,500	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	6/4/1983	Tornado	F1	\$250,000	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	9/19/1983	Tornado	F0	\$30	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	12/10/1985	Tornado	F1	\$250,000	\$0	1	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	12/10/1985	Tornado	F2	\$2,500,000	\$0	2	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	5/17/1989	Tornado	F3	\$2,500,000	\$0	28	1
WILLIAMSON CO.	4/28/1991	Tornado	F0	\$0	\$0	0	0
WILLIAMSON CO.	6/1/1992	Tornado	F0	\$0	\$0	0	0
Georgetown	5/13/1994	Tornado	F0	\$5,000	\$5,000	0	0
GEORGETOWN	9/19/1996	Funnel Cloud	N/A	\$0	\$0	0	0
JARRELL	5/27/1997	Tornado	F2	\$0	\$0	0	0
JARRELL	5/27/1997	Tornado	F2	\$0	\$0	0	0
CEDAR PARK	5/27/1997	Tornado	F3	\$70,000,000	\$50,000	15	0
JARRELL	5/27/1997	Tornado	F5	\$40,000,000	\$100,000	12	27
ROUND ROCK	7/4/1998	Tornado	F1	\$30,000	\$0	0	0
GRANGER	7/13/1999	Funnel Cloud	N/A	\$0	\$0	0	0
LEANDER	3/16/2000	Tornado	F0	\$0	\$0	0	0
GEORGETOWN	3/16/2000	Tornado	F0	\$0	\$0	0	0
LEANDER	3/16/2000	Tornado	F2	\$300,000	\$0	0	0
LEANDER	3/16/2000	Funnel Cloud	N/A	\$0	\$0	0	0
TAYLOR	11/15/2001	Tornado	F0	\$0	\$0	0	0
TAYLOR	11/23/2004	Tornado	F0	\$0	\$0	0	0
ROUND ROCK	11/23/2004	Tornado	F0	\$0	\$0	0	0
HUTTO	11/23/2004	Tornado	F0	\$0	\$0	0	0
JARRELL	11/23/2004	Tornado	F0	\$0	\$0	0	0
LIBERTY HILL	11/23/2004	Funnel Cloud	N/A	\$0	\$0	0	0
HUTTO	11/23/2004	Funnel Cloud	N/A	\$0	\$0	0	0
ANDICE	5/14/2006	Tornado	F0	\$0	\$0	0	0
ROUND ROCK	5/14/2006	Funnel Cloud	N/A	\$0	\$0	0	0

**TABLE 15-3.
HISTORIC TORNADO EVENTS IN WILLIAMSON COUNTY AND PARTICIPATING COMMUNITIES
(1950-2014)**

Location	Date	Event Type	Hail Size	Estimated Damage Cost		Injuries	Deaths
				Property	Crops		
WEIR	4/27/2009	Tornado	EF1	\$1,000,000	\$0	0	0
ANDICE	5/21/2011	Tornado	EF0	\$100,000	\$0	0	0
ANDICE	5/21/2011	Funnel Cloud	N/A	\$0	\$0	0	0
http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov Table may list more events than are shown on related figures since some recorded events do not include specific geographic coordinates (GIS-enabled data) for precise graphical representation.							

15.2.2 Location

Recorded tornadoes in the planning area are typically average size and short-lived. They can occur anywhere in Williamson County and participating communities. Figure 15-4 shows tornado activity documented by NOAA from 1980-1999. Figure 15-5 shows the location of previous tornado events in Williamson County and participating communities.

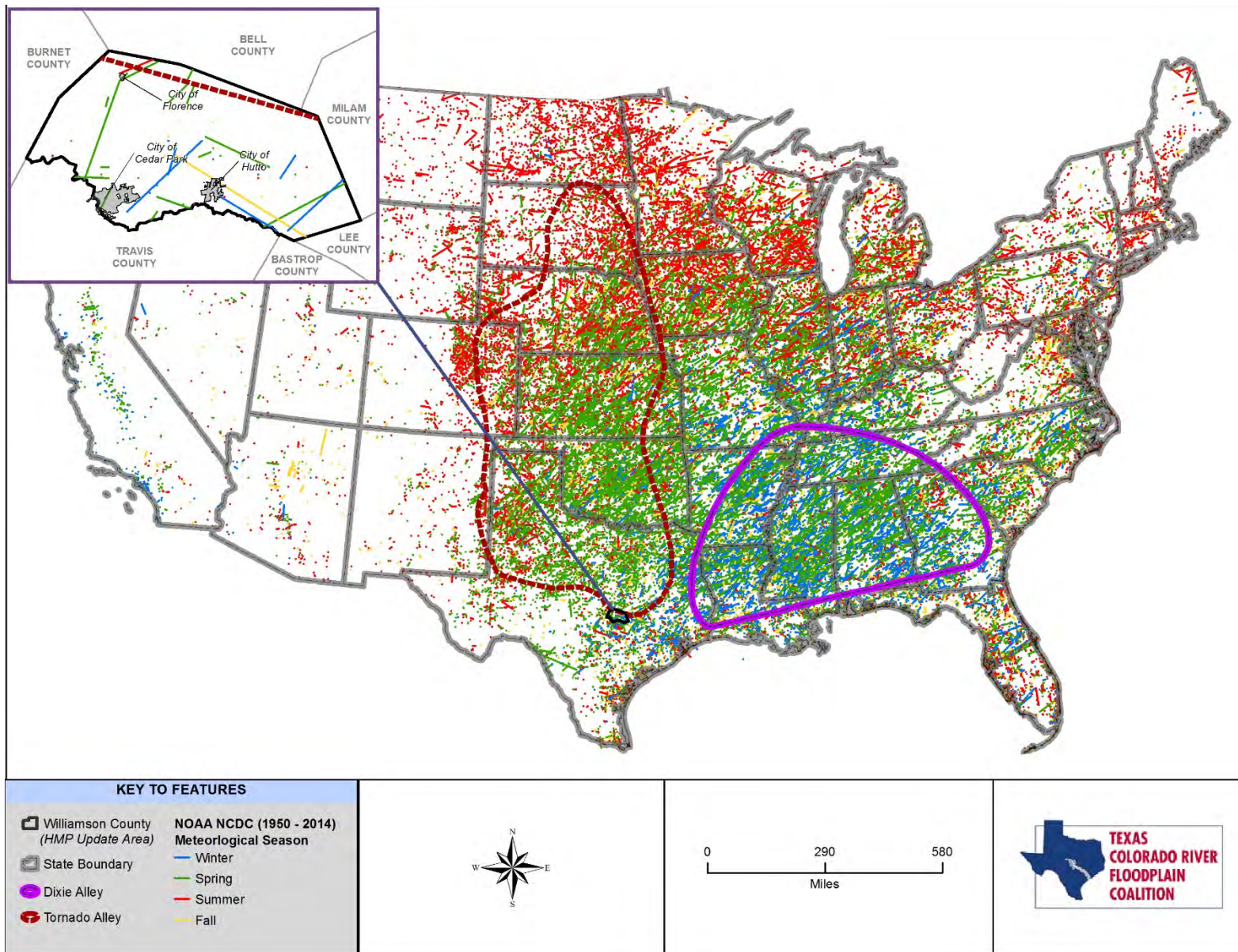


Figure 15-3. Tornado Paths in the U.S. (1950-2014)

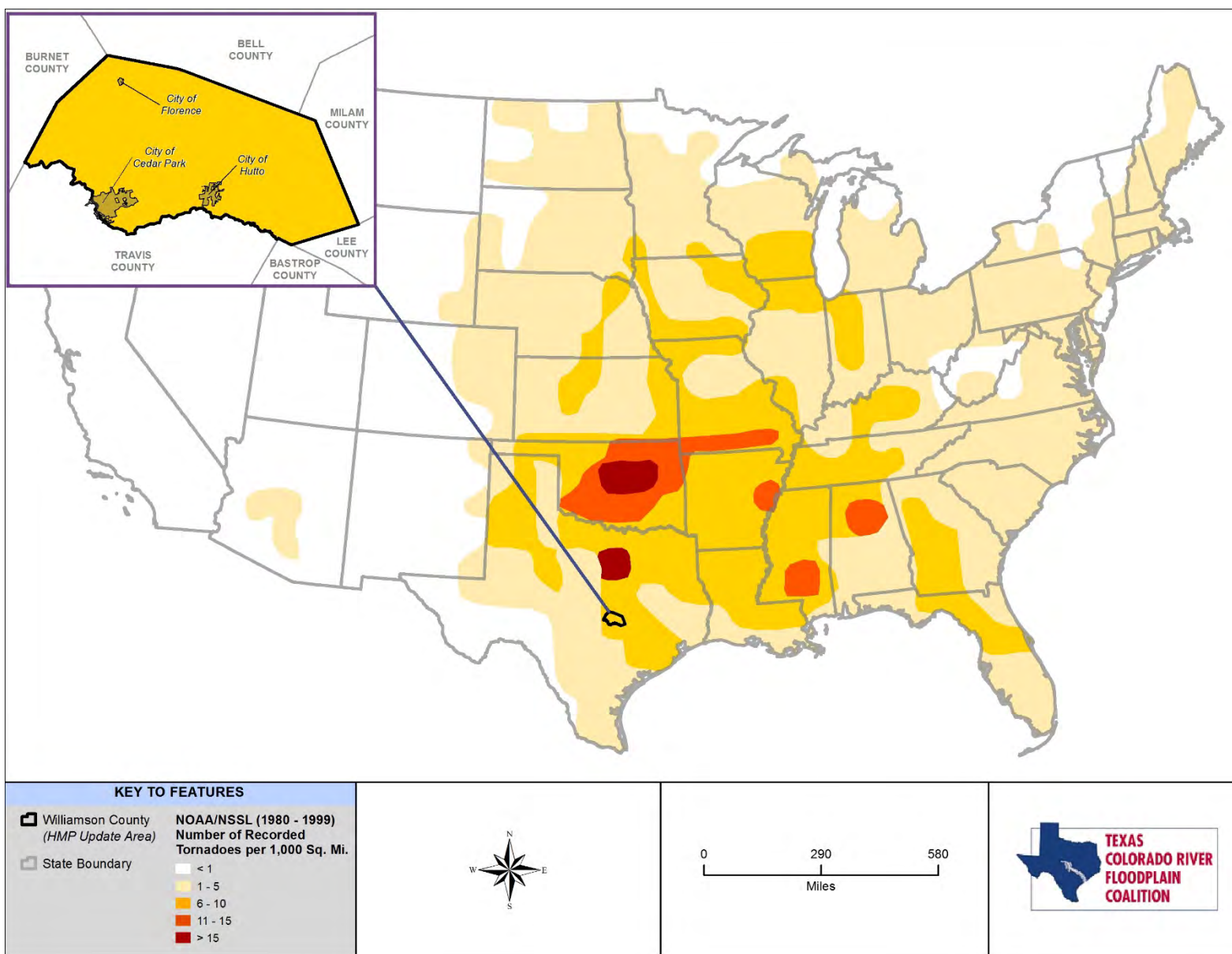


Figure 15-4. Tornado Activity in the U.S. (1950-2014)

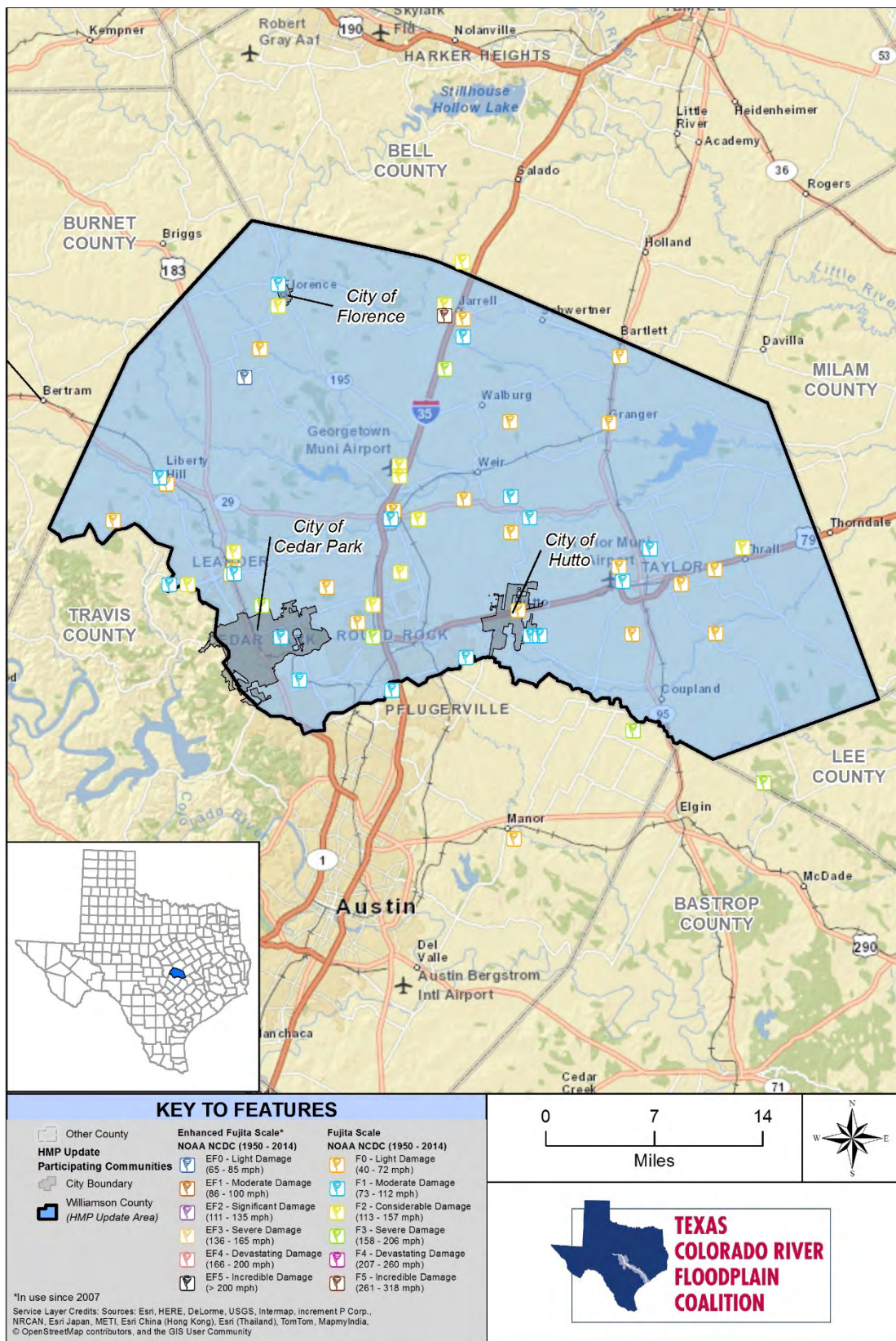


Figure 15-5. Tornado Events in Williamson County (1950-2014)

15.2.3 Frequency

Tornadoes may occur in any month and at any hour of the day, but they occur with the greatest frequency during the late spring and early summer months, and between the hours of 4:00 pm and 8:00 pm. In the period of 1951 to 2011, nearly 62.7% of all Texas tornadoes occurred within the three-month period of April, May, and June, with almost one-third of the total tornadoes occurring in May.

Table 15-3 lists 38 recorded tornadoes rated F1 or higher between 1950 and 2014. Therefore, on average, a significant tornado occurs in the county once every 1 to 2 years for each participating community (as tornado events are random, and can occur anywhere). Since tornado events can occur anywhere throughout the HMP update area, each participating community has the same frequency and probability of future events (once every 1 to 2 years). Future events can be expected to be up to a category F5 for all participating communities (based on previous events, see Table 15-3) as tornado events are random, and can occur anywhere, each participating community can expect the same strength and frequency (once every 1 to 2 years) of future events.

15.2.4 Severity

Tornadoes are potentially the most dangerous of local storms. If a major tornado were to strike within the populated areas of Williamson County and the participating communities, damage could be widespread. Businesses could be forced to close for an extended period or permanently, fatalities could be high, many people could be homeless for an extended period, and routine services such as telephone or power could be disrupted. Buildings may be damaged or destroyed. Historically, tornadoes have not typically been severe or caused damage in the planning area.

15.2.5 Warning Time

The NOAA Storm Prediction Center issues tornado watches and warnings for Williamson County. Watches and warnings are described below:

- Tornado Watch - Tornadoes are possible. Remain alert for approaching storms. Watch the sky and stay tuned to NOAA weather radio, commercial radio, or television for information.
- Tornado Warning - A tornado has been sighted or indicated by weather radar. Take shelter immediately.

Once a warning has been issued, residents may have only a matter of seconds or minutes to seek shelter.

15.3 SECONDARY HAZARDS

Tornadoes may cause loss of power if utility service is disrupted. Additionally, fires may result from damages to natural gas infrastructure. Hazardous materials may be released if a structure is damaged that houses such materials or if such a material is in transport.

15.4 CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS

Climate change impacts on the frequency and severity of tornadoes are unclear. According to the Center for Climate Change and Energy Solutions, “Researchers are working to better understand how the building blocks for tornadoes – atmospheric instability and wind shear – will respond to global warming. It is likely that a warmer, moister world would allow for more frequent instability. However, it is also likely that a warmer world would lessen chances for wind shear. Recent trends for these quantities in the Midwest during the spring are inconclusive. It is also possible that these changes could shift the timing of tornadoes or regions that are most likely to be hit” (Center for Climate and Energy Solutions no date).

15.5 EXPOSURE

Because tornadoes cannot be directly modeled in HAZUS, annualized losses were estimated using GIS-based analysis, historical data analysis, and statistical risk assessment methodology. Event frequency, severity indicators, expert opinions, and historical knowledge of the region were used for this assessment. The primary data source was the updated HAZUS inventory data (updated with 2010 U.S. Census data and 2014 RS Means Square Foot Costs) augmented with state and federal data sets as well as the NOAA National Climatic Data Center Storm Event Database.

15.5.1 Population

It can be assumed that the entire planning area is exposed to tornadoes to some extent. Certain areas are more exposed due to geographic location (rural areas of the county) and local weather patterns.

15.5.2 Property

According to the HAZUS 2.2 inventory data (updated with 2010 U.S. Census data and 2014 RS Means Square Foot Costs), there are 137,095 buildings in the HMP update area with an asset replaceable value of over \$48 million (excluding contents). About 99% of these buildings (and 89% of the building value) are associated with residential housing. Within the participating communities, there are 52,331 buildings (residential, commercial, and other) with a total asset inventory of over \$16 million (excluding contents). Other types of buildings in this report include agricultural, education, religious, and governmental structures. See hazard loss tables for community-specific total assessed numbers (e.g. Table 15-6). Properties at lower elevations are more likely to be exposed to tornadoes. Table 15-4 list the exposed structures and population for each participating community.

TABLE 15-4 EXPOSED STRUCTURES AND POPULATION					
Jurisdiction	Residential	Commercial	Other *	Total Structures	Total Population
City of Cedar Park	16,664	167	101	16,932	53,580
City of Florence	429	7	5	441	1,369
City of Hutto	5,247	6	3	5,256	16,969
Unincorporated Area	29,463	151	88	29,702	99,684
Total	51,803	331	197	52,331	171,602
*Other includes industrial, agricultural, religious, governmental, and educational classifications.					

15.5.3 Critical Facilities and Infrastructure

All critical facilities (see Figure 6-8 and Figure 6-9) are likely vulnerable to tornadoes. The most common problems associated with this hazard are utility losses. Downed power lines can cause blackouts, leaving large areas isolated. Phone, water, and sewer systems may not function. Roads may become impassable due to downed trees or other debris.

15.5.4 Environment

Environmental features are exposed to tornado risk, although damages are generally localized to the path of the tornado.

15.6 VULNERABILITY

15.6.1 Population

Vulnerable populations are the elderly, low income, or linguistically isolated populations, people with life-threatening illnesses, and residents living in areas that are isolated from major roads. Power outages can be life threatening to those dependent on electricity for life support. Isolation of these populations is a significant concern. These populations face isolation and exposure after tornado events and could suffer more secondary effects of the hazard.

Individuals caught in the path of a tornado who are unable to seek appropriate shelter are especially vulnerable. This may include individuals who are out in the open, in cars, or who do not have access to basements, cellars, or safe rooms. See Table 15-5 for population most vulnerable to tornado events per jurisdiction.

TABLE 15-5 MOST VULNERABLE POPULATION						
Jurisdiction	Youth Population (< 16)	% of Total Population	Elderly Population (> 65)	% of Total Population	Economically Disadvantage (Income < \$20,000)	% of Total Population
City of Cedar Park	16,510	30.81	3,527	6.58	1,127	2.10
City of Florence	431	31.48	155	11.32	62	4.53
City of Hutto	6,168	36.35	549	3.24	351	2.07
Unincorporated Area	28,939	29.03	8,270	8.30	2,296	2.30
Total	52,048	30.33	12,501	7.28	3,836	2.24

15.6.2 Property

All property is vulnerable during tornado events, but properties in poor condition or in particularly vulnerable locations (rural areas) may risk the most damage.

Loss estimations for tornadoes are not based on damage functions, because no such damage functions have been generated. Instead, loss estimates were developed representing projected damages (annualized loss) on historical events, statistical analysis, and probability factors. These were applied to the exposed value of the county and communities to create an annualized loss. Table 15-6 lists the loss estimates.

**TABLE 15-6.
LOSS ESTIMATES FOR TORNADO EVENTS**

Jurisdiction	Exposed Value	Annualized Loss	Annualized Loss Percentage
City of Cedar Park	\$9,129,379,056	\$176,034	<0.01%
City of Florence	\$164,342,133	\$120	<0.01%
City of Hutto	\$2,134,759,687	\$14,684	<0.01%
Unincorporated Area	\$14,580,185,817	\$11,655,658	0.08%
Total	\$26,008,666,693	\$11,846,496	0.05%

Vulnerability Narrative

The vulnerability of tornado events per jurisdiction are described below.

- City of Cedar Park** - Approximately 3% of the City of Cedar Park's housing is manufactured homes. This type of housing is more vulnerable to a tornado event. Loose structures and non-secured objects (such as dead trees and thick underbrush) can become flying projectiles in an event. Buildings with large spans are more vulnerable as well, such as the shopping center of 1890 Ranch along FM 1431. If an event were to impact critical facilities, such as police and fire stations, government facilities or area schools, emergency services could be greatly limited and residents would be negatively impacted. Homes built without the use of building codes are more structurally vulnerable. Residents unaware of how to effectively prepare or protect themselves during a tornado event are also more at risk. Communities implementing Mobile Command Centers or Emergency Operation Centers are better able to effectively respond in the event of a hazard.
- City of Florence** - Approximately 24% of the City of Florence's housing is manufactured homes. Tornadoes can easily destroy poorly constructed buildings and mobile homes. Loose structures and non-secured objects (such as vehicles, dead trees and thick underbrush) can become flying projectiles in an event. Older homes constructed without the use of building codes are vulnerable as well. If an event were to strike emergency service centers or key transportation routes (such as the local police and fire stations or TX 195) emergency response times would be limited. Residents unaware of the threat of an event, such as with neighborhood alert systems, are more at risk as well.
- City of Hutto** - Tornadoes can easily destroy poorly constructed buildings and mobile homes. Approximately 3% of the City of Hutto's housing is manufactured homes. Loose structures, non-secured objects, and debris (such as boats, dead trees and thick underbrush) can become flying projectiles during an event. If an event were to damage major access roads such as US 79 or TX 130, emergency services would have limited accessibility. Residents unaware of the threat of an event through a community notification system, such as Code Red Notification System, are more at risk as well.
- Williamson County (Unincorporated Area)** - Approximately 9% of Williamson County's Unincorporated Area's housing is manufactured homes. Tornadoes can easily destroy poorly constructed buildings and mobile homes. Response times to rural communities and residents would be greater if major thoroughfares (such as US 183 or IH 35) as well as emergency response facilities (such as police and fire departments) were impacted by an event. Dead trees, branches,

and non-secured structures can become flying projectiles during a tornado, placing people and property at a greater risk. Communities not implementing a comprehensive volunteer program or who are unaware of the most at risk areas through hazard mapping are less able to respond effectively in a tornado event.

Community Perception of Vulnerability

See front page of current chapter for a summary of hazard rankings for Williamson County and participating communities in this HMP update. Chapter 18 gives a detailed description of these rankings and Chapter 19 addresses mitigations actions for this hazard vulnerability.

15.6.3 Critical Facilities and Infrastructure

Tornadoes can cause significant damage to trees and power lines, block roads with debris, incapacitate transportation, isolate populations, and disrupt ingress and egress. Of particular concern are roads providing access to isolated areas and to the elderly. Any facility that is in the path of a tornado is likely to sustain damage.

15.6.4 Environment

Environmental vulnerability will typically be the same as exposure (discussed in Section 15.5.4); however, if tornadoes impact facilities that store hazardous material, areas impacted by material releases may be especially vulnerable.

15.7 FUTURE TRENDS IN DEVELOPMENT

All future development will be affected by tornadoes, particularly development that occurs at lower elevations. Development regulations that require safe rooms, basements, or other structures that reduce risk to people would decrease vulnerability. Tornadoes that cause damage are uncommon in the county, so mandatory regulations may not be cost-effective.

15.8 SCENARIO

If an F3 or higher tornado were to hit populated areas of the county, substantial damage to property and loss of life could result. Likelihood of injuries and fatalities would increase if warning time was limited before the event or if residents were unable to find adequate shelter. Damage to critical facilities and infrastructure would likely include loss of power, water, sewer, gas and communications. Roads and bridges could be blocked by debris or otherwise damaged. The most serious damage would be seen in the direct path of the tornado, but secondary effects could impact the rest of the county through loss of government services and interruptions in the transportation network. Debris from the tornado would need to be collected and properly disposed. Such an event would likely have substantial negative effects on the local economy.

15.9 ISSUES

Important issues associated with a tornado in the planning area include the following:

- Older building stock in the planning area is built to low code standards or none at all. These structures could be highly vulnerable to tornadoes.
- Redundancy of power supply must be evaluated.
- The capacity for backup power generation is limited.
- Roads and bridges blocked by debris or otherwise damaged might isolate populations.
- Warning time may not be adequate for residents to seek appropriate shelter or such shelter may not be widespread throughout the planning area.
- The impacts of climate change on the frequency and severity of tornadoes are not well understood.

- Building codes may need to be updated so buildings can withstand strong wind loads or provisions may be added for tornado shelters in high risk areas.

CHAPTER 16. WILDFIRE

WILDFIRE RANKING	
Williamson County	High
City of Cedar Park	Medium
City of Florence	High
City of Hutto	Low

DEFINITIONS

Conflagration — A fire that grows beyond its original source area to engulf adjoining regions. Wind, extremely dry or hazardous weather conditions, excessive fuel buildup, and explosions are usually the elements behind a wildfire conflagration.

Interface Area — An area susceptible to wildfires and where wildland vegetation and urban or suburban development occur together. An example would be smaller urban areas and dispersed rural housing in forested areas.

Wildfire — Fires that result in uncontrolled destruction of forests, brush, field crops, grasslands, and real and personal property in non-urban areas. Because of their distance from firefighting resources, they can be difficult to contain and can cause a great deal of destruction.

16.1 GENERAL BACKGROUND

According to the *2000 National Fire Plan*, the wildland fire risk is now considered by authorities as “the most significant fire service problem of the Century.”

A wildfire is any uncontrolled fire occurring on undeveloped land that requires fire suppression. Wildfires can be ignited by lightning or by human activity such as smoking, campfires, equipment use, and arson.

Fire hazards present a considerable risk to vegetation and wildlife habitats. Short-term loss caused by a wildfire can include the destruction of timber, wildlife habitat, scenic vistas, and watersheds. Long-term effects include smaller timber harvests, reduced access to affected recreational areas, and destruction of cultural and economic resources and community infrastructure. Vulnerability to flooding increases due to the destruction of watersheds. The potential for significant damage to life and property exists in areas designated as wildland urban interface (WUI) areas, where development is adjacent to densely vegetated areas.

Texas has seen a huge increase in the number of wildfires in the past 30 years. From January 2005 to mid-September 2006, the Texas Forest Service (TFS) responded to 4,370 wildfires that burned 1.6 million acres. More and more people are placing their homes in woodland settings in or near forests, rural areas, or remote mountain sites. Many of these homes are nestled along ridgelines, cliff-edges, and other classic fire-interface hazard zones. There, homeowners enjoy the beauty of the environment but they also face the very real danger of wildfire.

Years of fire suppression has significantly disturbed natural fire occurrences—nature’s renewal process. The result has been the gradual accumulation of understory and canopy fuels to levels of density that can feed high-energy, intense wildfires and further increase hazards from and exposure to interface problems.

Fire Protection in Williamson County

Fire protection in Williamson County is divided between volunteer fire departments, TFS, Bureau of Land Management, and the U.S. Forest Service (USFS). More information about these divisions is provided in Table 16-1. The TFS administers the Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) to reduce related risks to life, property, and the environment. Its Fire Control Department provides leadership in wildland fire protection for state and private lands in Texas.

**TABLE 16-1.
FIRE PROTECTION SERVICES IN WILLIAMSON COUNTY AND PARTICIPATING
COMMUNITIES**

Fire Protection Service	Unincorporated Area	City of Cedar Park	City of Florence	City of Hutto
Local Volunteer Fire Department	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
National Park Service	Yes	No	No	No
Bureau of Land Management	Yes	No	No	No
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Texas Forest Service	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
AgriLife	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Texas Parks and Wildlife Department	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Texas Interagency Coordination Center	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Yes	No	No	No
U.S. Forest Service	Yes	No	No	No

Vegetation Classes in Williamson County

General vegetation for Williamson County and participating communities are described in Table 16-2 and Figure 16-1. The most common vegetation classes in the county is grassland (comprising approximately 68% of the acreage in the county).

**TABLE 16-2.
VEGETATION CLASSES IN WILLIAMSON COUNTY AND PARTICIPATING COMMUNITIES**

Class	Acres	% of Area
Barren Land (Rock/Sand/Clay)	4,948	0.77%
Deciduous Forest	44,931	6.98%
Developed Land	83,537	12.99%
Evergreen Forest	52,009	8.08%
Grassland	435,955	67.77%
Marshland	14,745	2.29%
Mixed Forest	874	0.14%
Water	6,283	0.98%
Total	643,282	100.00%

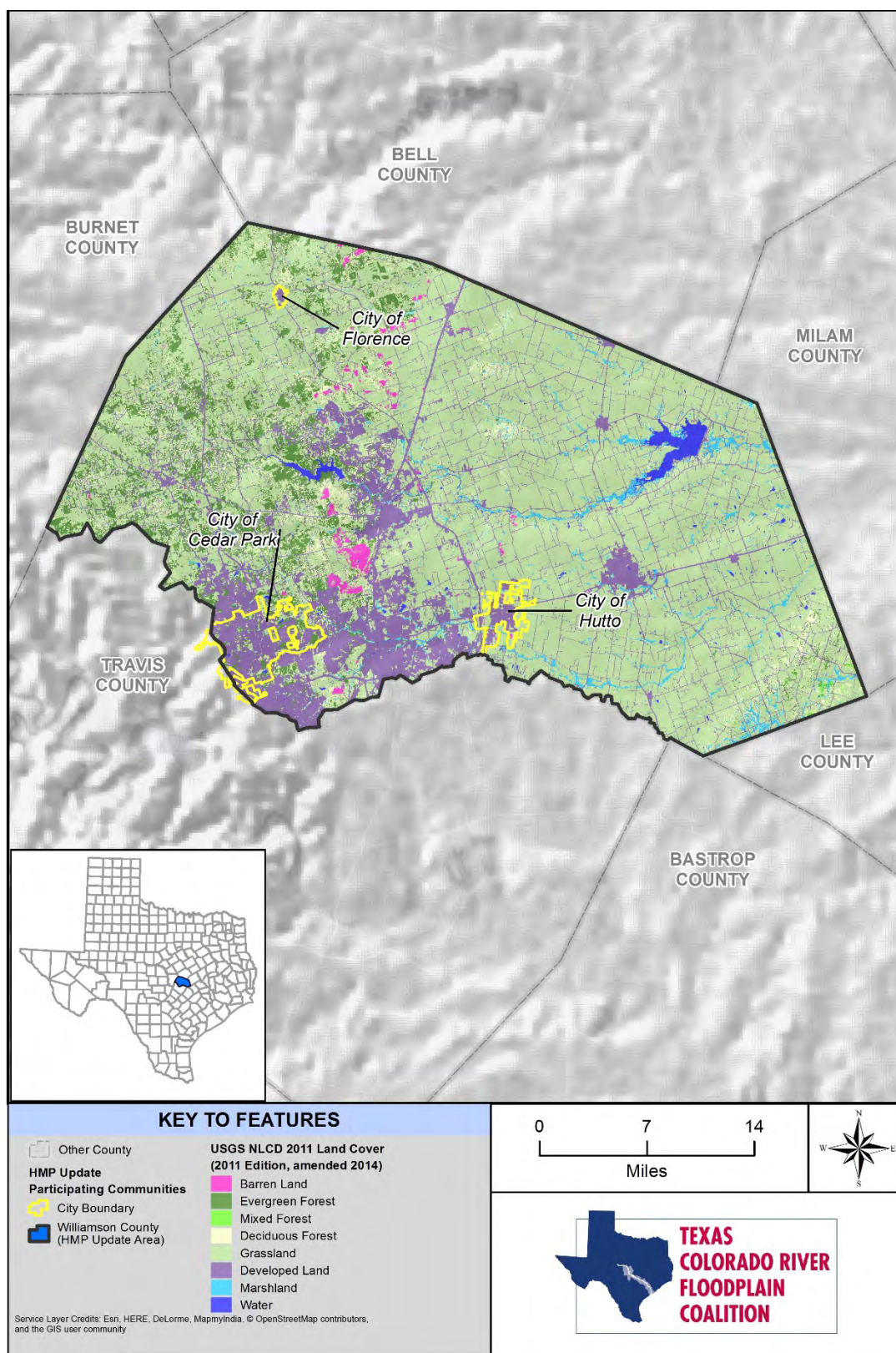


Figure 16-1. Vegetation Types in Williamson County

16.2 HAZARD PROFILE

16.2.1 Past Events

Figure 16-2 shows the locations of federally reported wildfires in Williamson County and participating communities, documented by federal and state agencies from 1980 through 2013. Recent fires larger than 50 acres are listed in Table 16-3. The locations of past wildfires in each partner community are shown on Figure 16-3 through Figure 16-5. No detailed descriptions of the wildfire events in Williamson County and participating communities were available.

TABLE 16-3. HISTORIC WILDFIRE EVENTS IN WILLIAMSON COUNTY AND PARTICIPATING COMMUNITIES (50+ ACRES) (1980-2014)				
Fire ID	Name	Cause	Start Date	Acres
654495	N/A	Debris Burning	2/17/1994	90
200421561AZ6Q	Big James	Human	1/26/2004	184.4
651451	N/A	Debris Burning	1/28/2004	290
3364	Gower Ranch	Equipment use	6/26/2005	70
27789	County Land	Miscellaneous	1/3/2006	350
62792	SH 95	Miscellaneous	7/27/2006	50
200721561C9SD	Dove Fire	Human	2/24/2007	90
112787	Jarrell CR 311	Miscellaneous	12/22/2007	50
72846	Walburg Fire	Miscellaneous	1/12/2008	123
693278	N/A	Miscellaneous	1/29/2008	1400
73300	Lobo Fire	Smoking	3/25/2008	175
200821561EE2T	Robinson Fire	Human	8/4/2008	86.2
200821561EFG3	Hwy 195 Fire	Human	8/7/2008	1412.2
74083	Florence	Miscellaneous	8/7/2008	1452
74185	Knight Branch	Miscellaneous	10/19/2008	120
170449	Hwy 29 & CR 203	Miscellaneous	12/27/2008	1000
201338985	Hycrest Fire	Powerline	8/11/2011	132
Source: TxWRAP (https://www.texaswildfirerisk.com/), USGS (http://wildfire.cr.usgs.gov/firehistory/data.html), USDA (http://www.fs.usda.gov/rds/archive/Product/RDS-2013-0009.2/) Table may list more events than are shown on related figures since some recorded events do not include specific geographic coordinates (GIS-enabled data) for precise graphical representation. N/A Not Available				

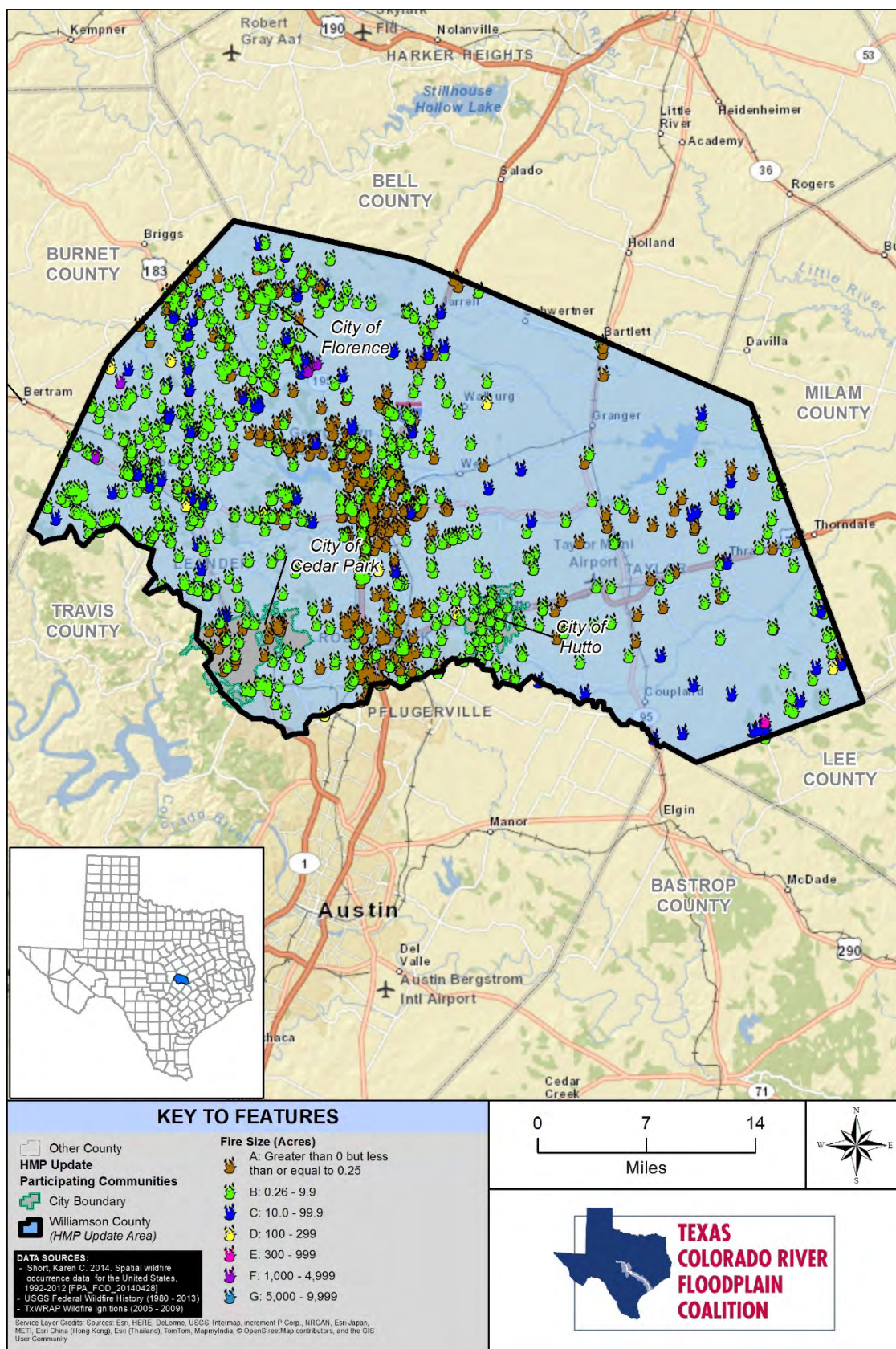


Figure 16-2. Wildfires in Williamson County (1980-2014)

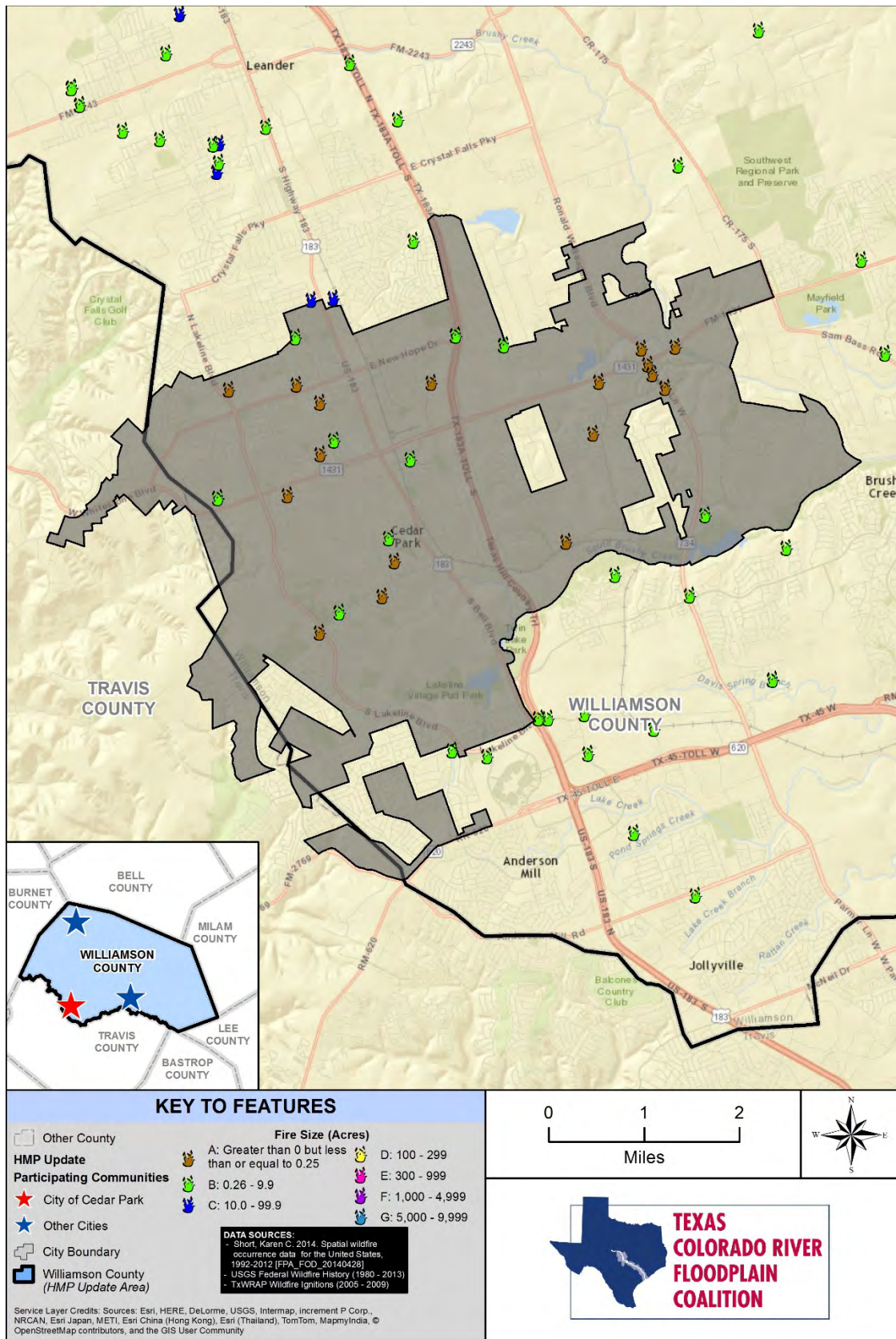


Figure 16-3. Wildfires in City of Cedar Park (1980-2014)

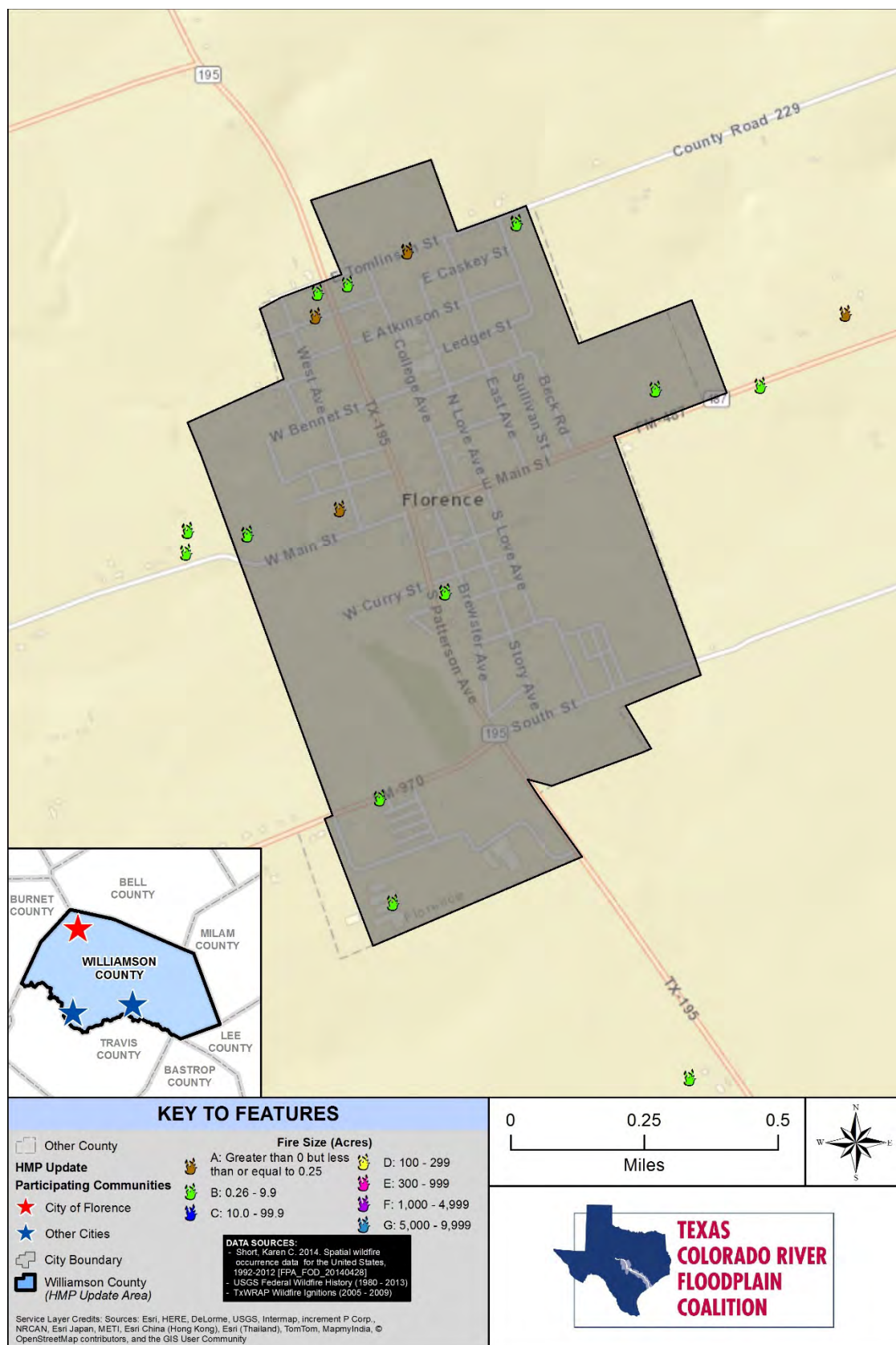


Figure 16-4. Wildfires in City of Florence (1980-2014)

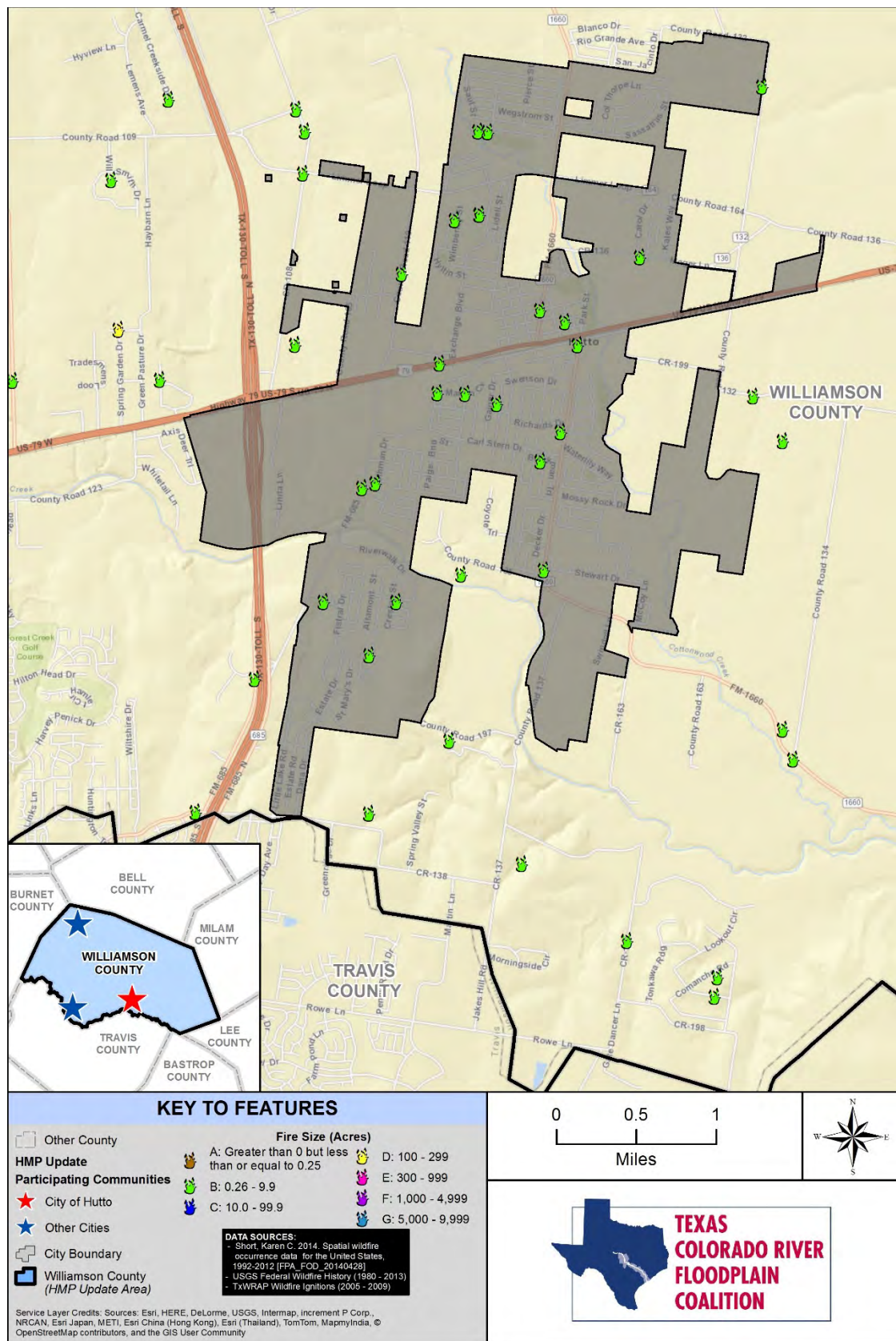


Figure 16-5. Wildfires in City of Hutto (1980-2014)

16.2.2 Location

According to the TFS CWPP, nearly 85% of wildfires in Texas occur within two miles of a community. These wildfires pose a threat to life and property. There are approximately 14,000 communities in Texas that have been identified as “at risk” for potentially devastating fires. Figure 16-6 shows the distribution of wildfire ignitions in Williamson County and the participating communities.

Texas is one of the fastest growing states in the nation. Much of this growth is occurring in the WUI area, where structures and other human improvements meet and mix with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels. Population growth within the WUI substantially increases the risk from wildfires. For Williamson County, the Texas A&M Forest Service Wildfire Risk Assessment Portal (TxWRAP) estimated that 246,436 people or 60% of the total county population (410,345) live within the WUI. The WUI layer reflects housing density depicting where humans and their structures meet or intermix with wildland fuels. Figure 16-7 shows the Williamson County housing density within the WUI.

The TxWRAP report for Williamson County and the participating communities maps the WUI Response Index, which 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 (Figure 16-7). The TxWRAP report states that the location of people living in the WUI and rural areas is essential for defining potential wildfire impacts to people and homes. Figure 16-8 shows the WUI Response Index for Williamson County and the participating communities.

According to the TxWRAP report for Williamson County, wildfire Values Response Index (VRI) layer reflects a rating of the potential impact of a wildfire on values or assets. The VRI is an overall rating that combines the impact ratings for WUI (housing density) and Pine Plantations (pine age) into a single measure. VRI combines the likelihood of a fire occurring (threat) with those areas of most concern that are adversely impacted by fire to derive a single overall measure of wildfire risk. Figure 16-9 shows the VRI for Williamson County and the participating communities.

The TxWRAP report for Williamson County maps the Community Protection Zones (CPZ), which represent those areas considered highest priority for mitigation planning activities. CPZs are based on an analysis of the “Where People Live” housing density data and surrounding fire behavior potential. “Rate of Spread” data is used to determine the areas of concern around populated areas that are within a 2-hour fire spread distance. Figure 16-10 shows the demarcation of CPZs in Williamson County and the participating communities.

Finally, wildfire threat or Wildfire Hazard Potential (WHP) is the likelihood of a wildfire occurring or burning into an area. Threat is calculated by combining multiple landscape characteristics including surface and canopy fuels, fire behavior, historical fire occurrences, weather observations, terrain conditions, and other factors. Figure 16-11 through Figure 16-14 maps the WHP for Williamson County and each partner community as identified in the 2014 USDA Forest Service, Fire Modeling Institute WHP using data from 1992 to 2012. On its own, WHP is not an explicit map of wildfire threat or risk, but when paired with spatial data depicting highly valued resources and assets such as structures or power lines, it can approximate relative wildfire risk to those specific resources and assets. WHP is also not a forecast or wildfire outlook for any particular season, as it does not include any information on current or forecasted weather or fuel moisture conditions. It is instead intended for long-term strategic fuels management and appropriate for regional, county, or local protection mitigation or prevention planning.

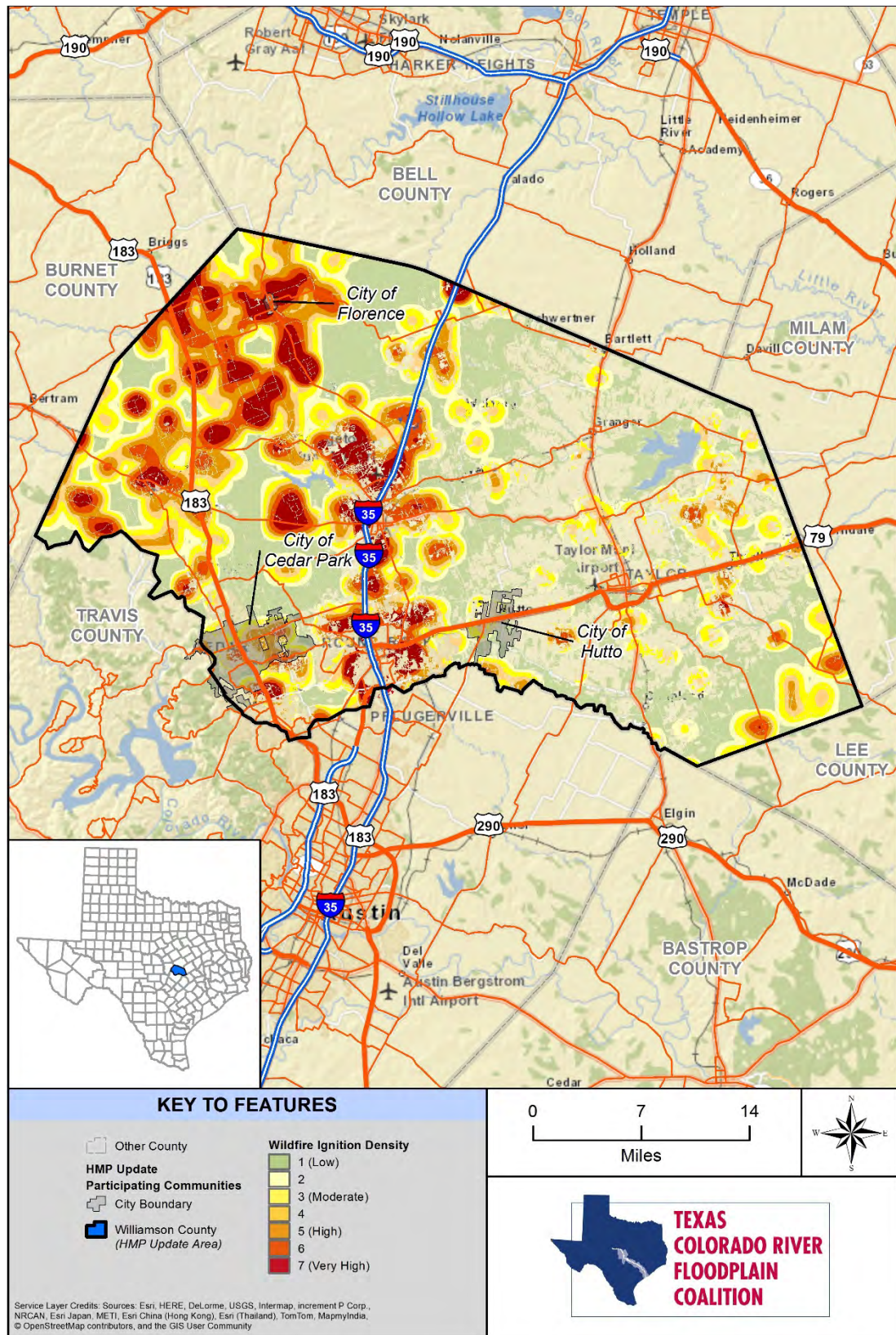


Figure 16-6. Williamson County and participating communities Wildfire Ignitions Distribution

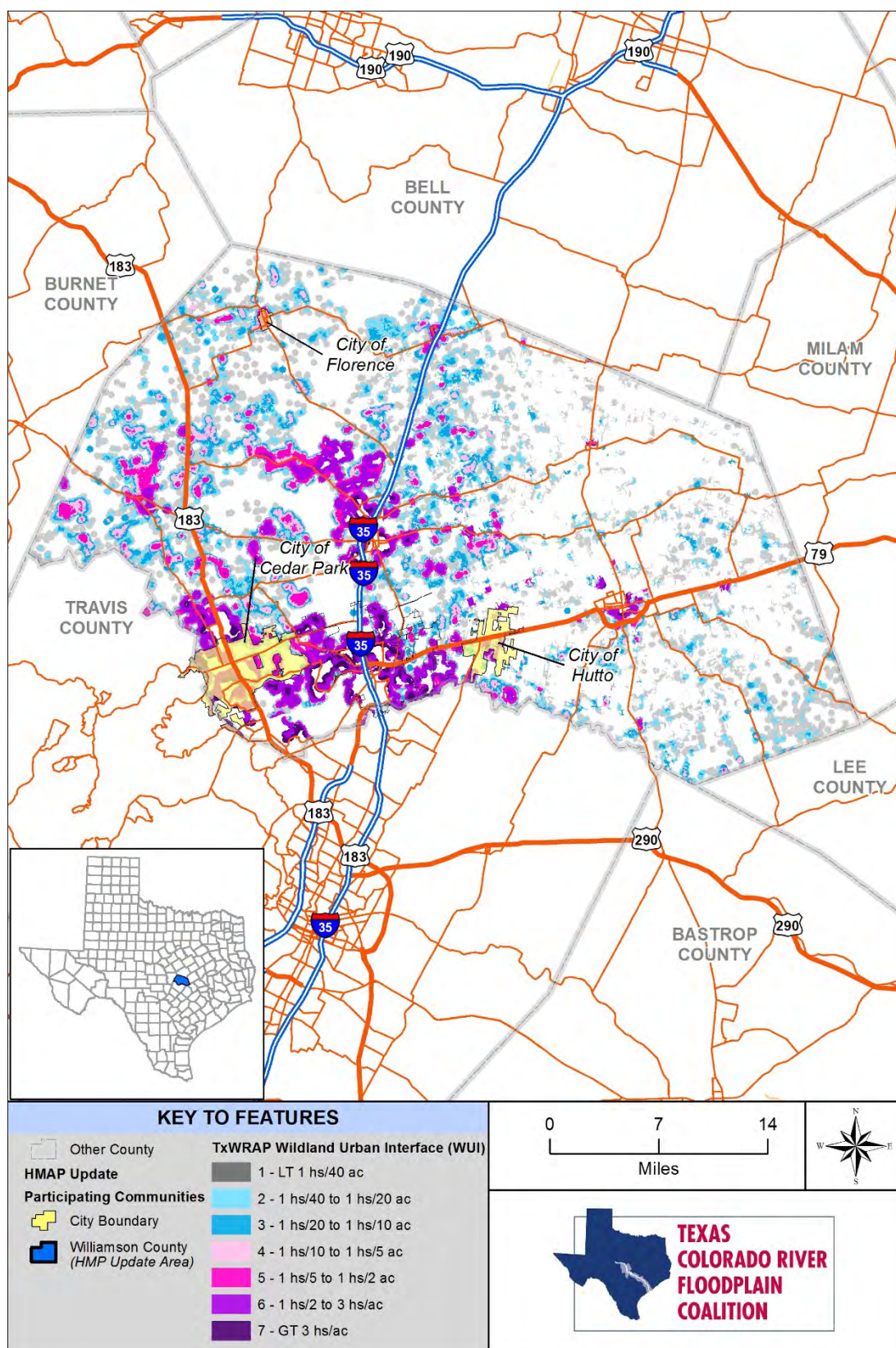


Figure 16-7. Williamson County and participating communities Wildland Urban Interface

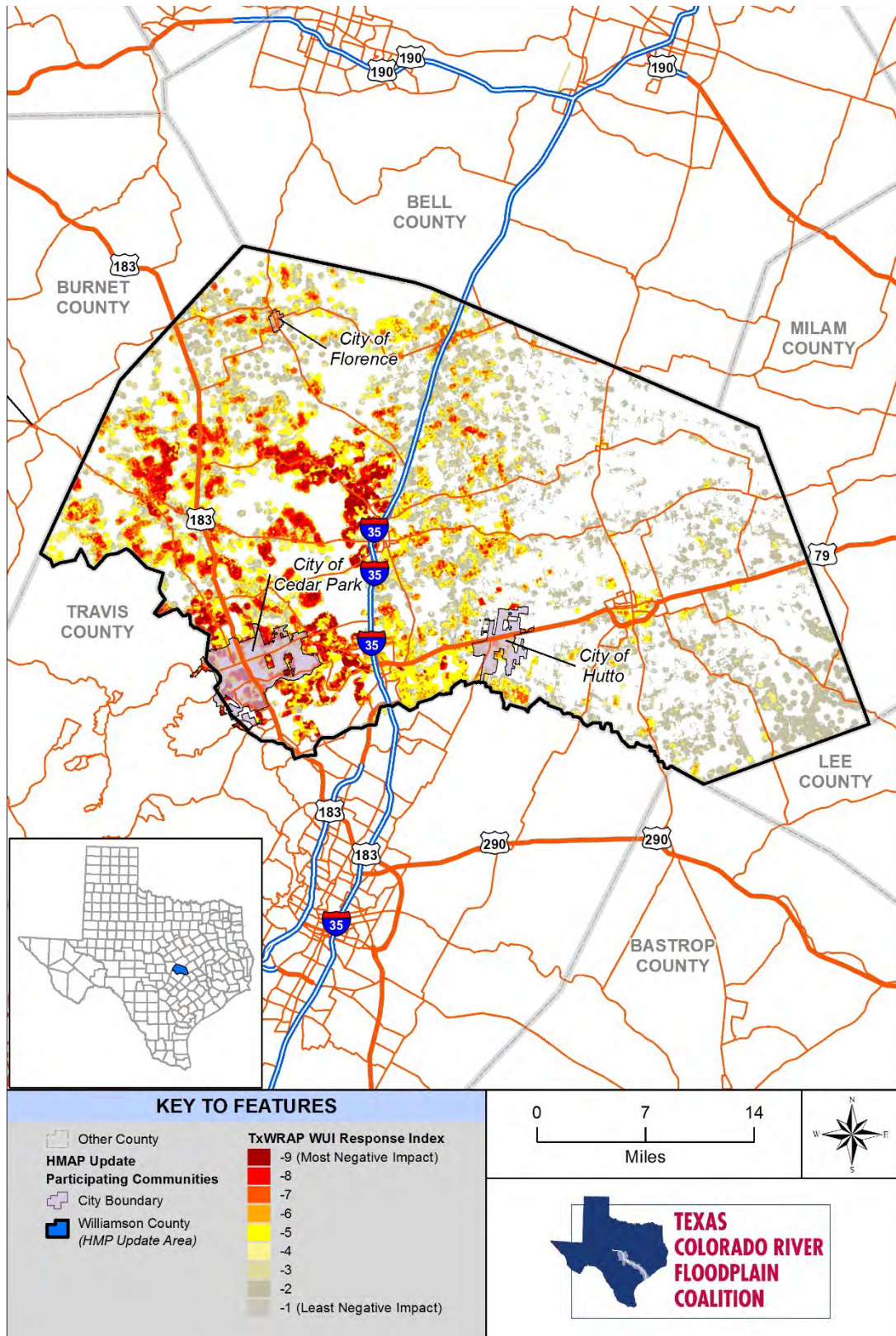


Figure 16-8. Williamson County and participating communities Wildland Urban Interface Response Index

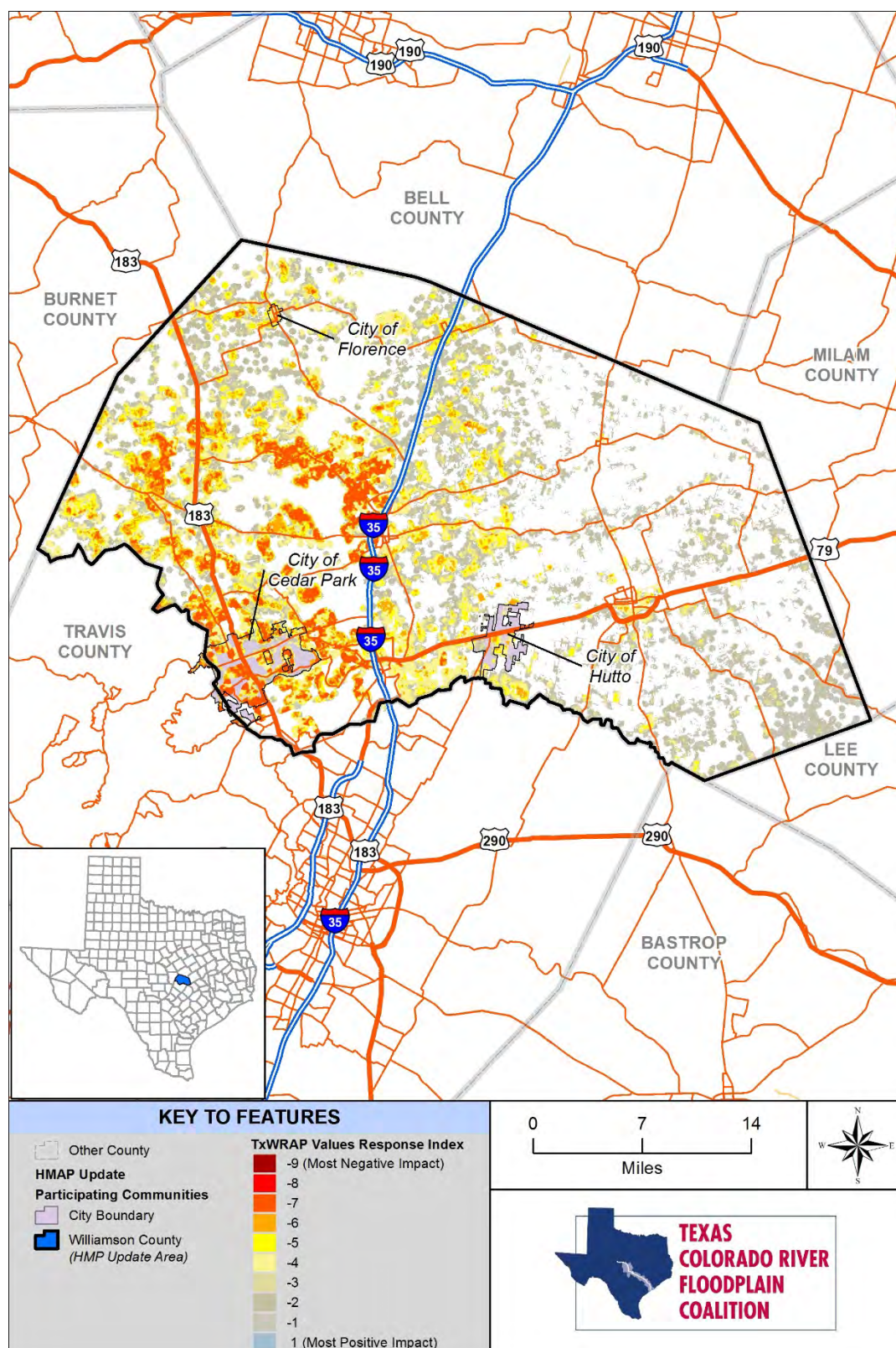


Figure 16-9. Williamson County and participating communities Wildfire Values Response Index

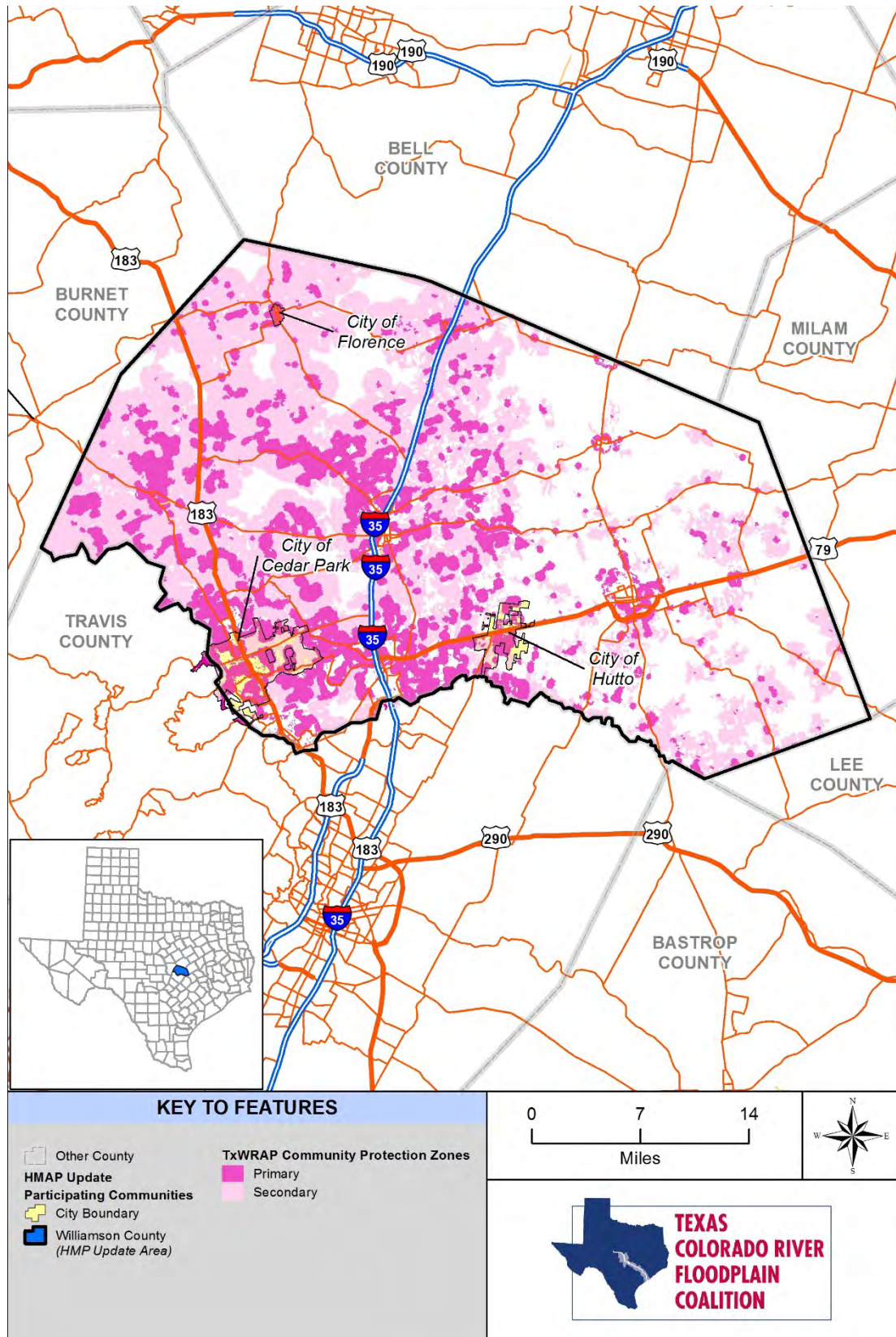


Figure 16-10. Williamson County and participating communities Wildfire Community Protection Zones

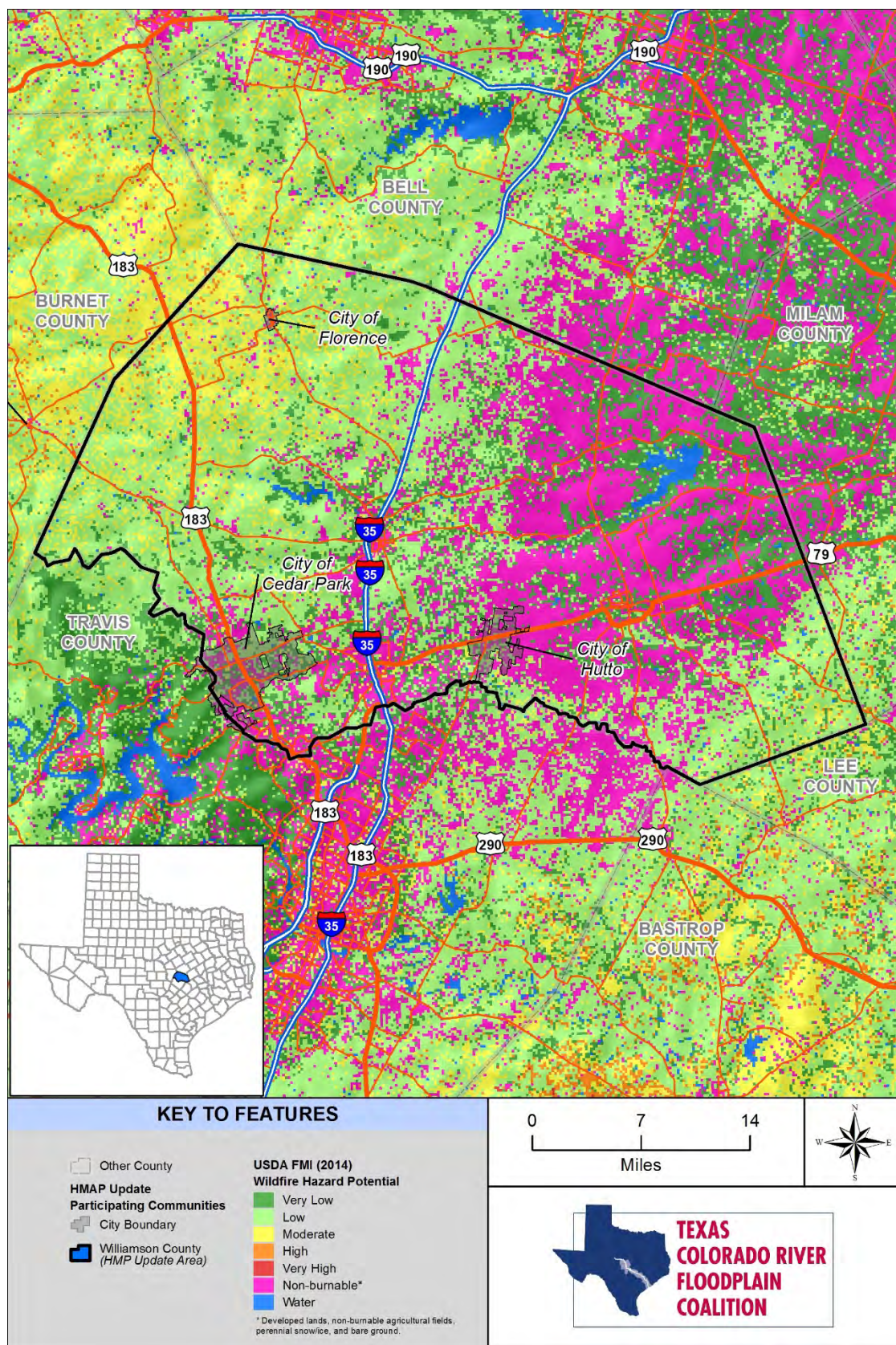


Figure 16-11. Williamson County Wildfire Hazard Potential

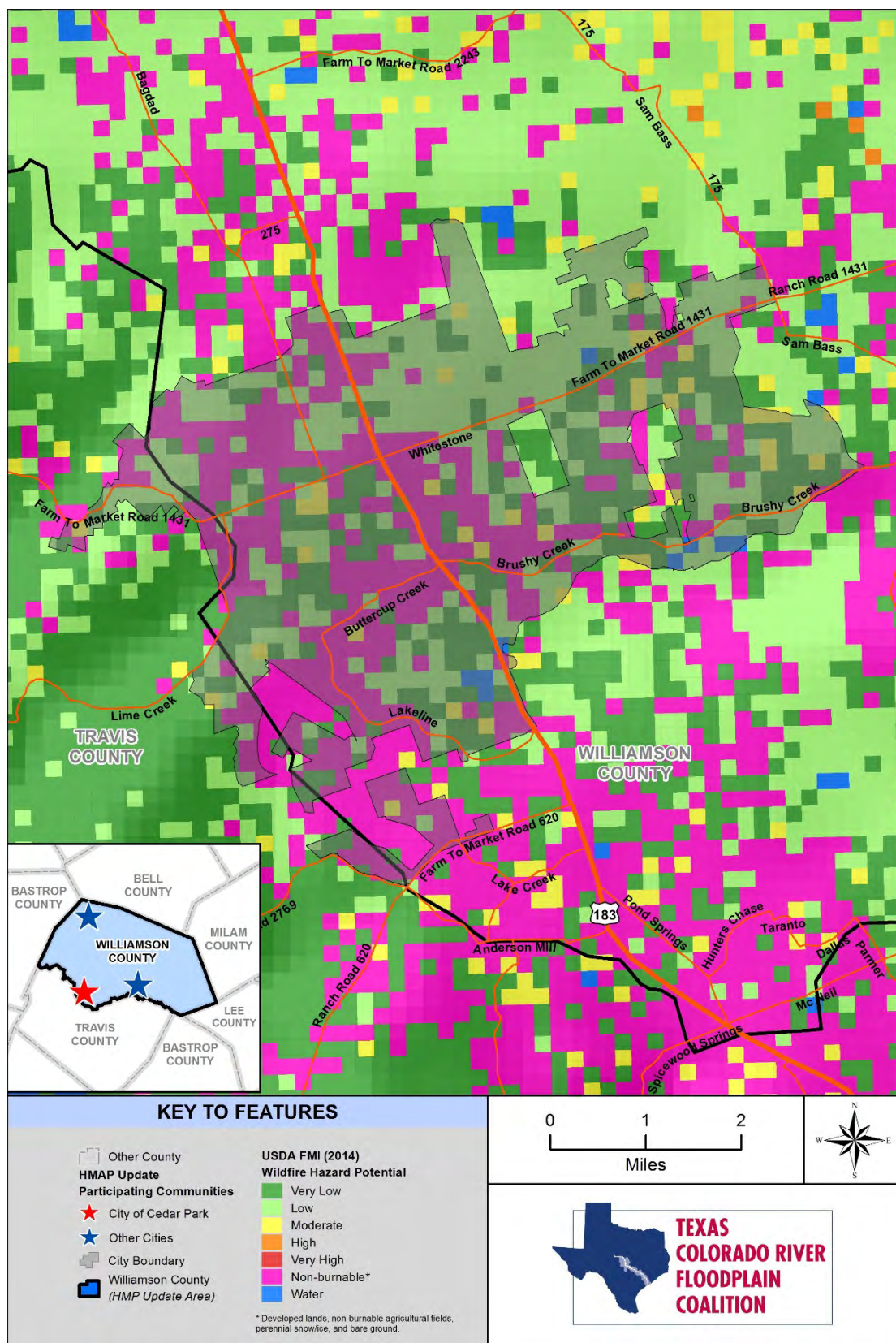


Figure 16-12. City of Cedar Park Wildfire Hazard Potential

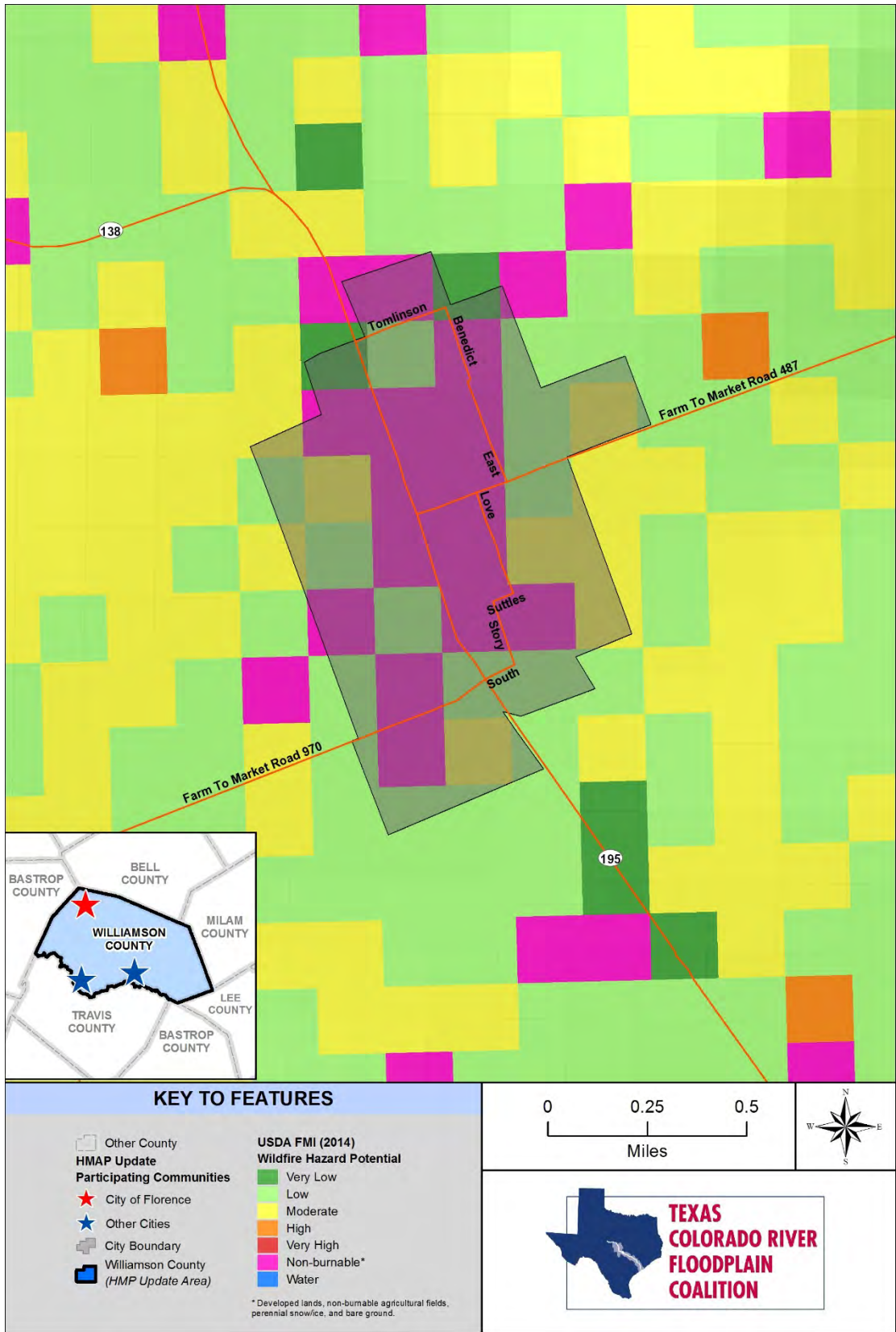


Figure 16-13. City of Florence Wildfire Hazard Potential

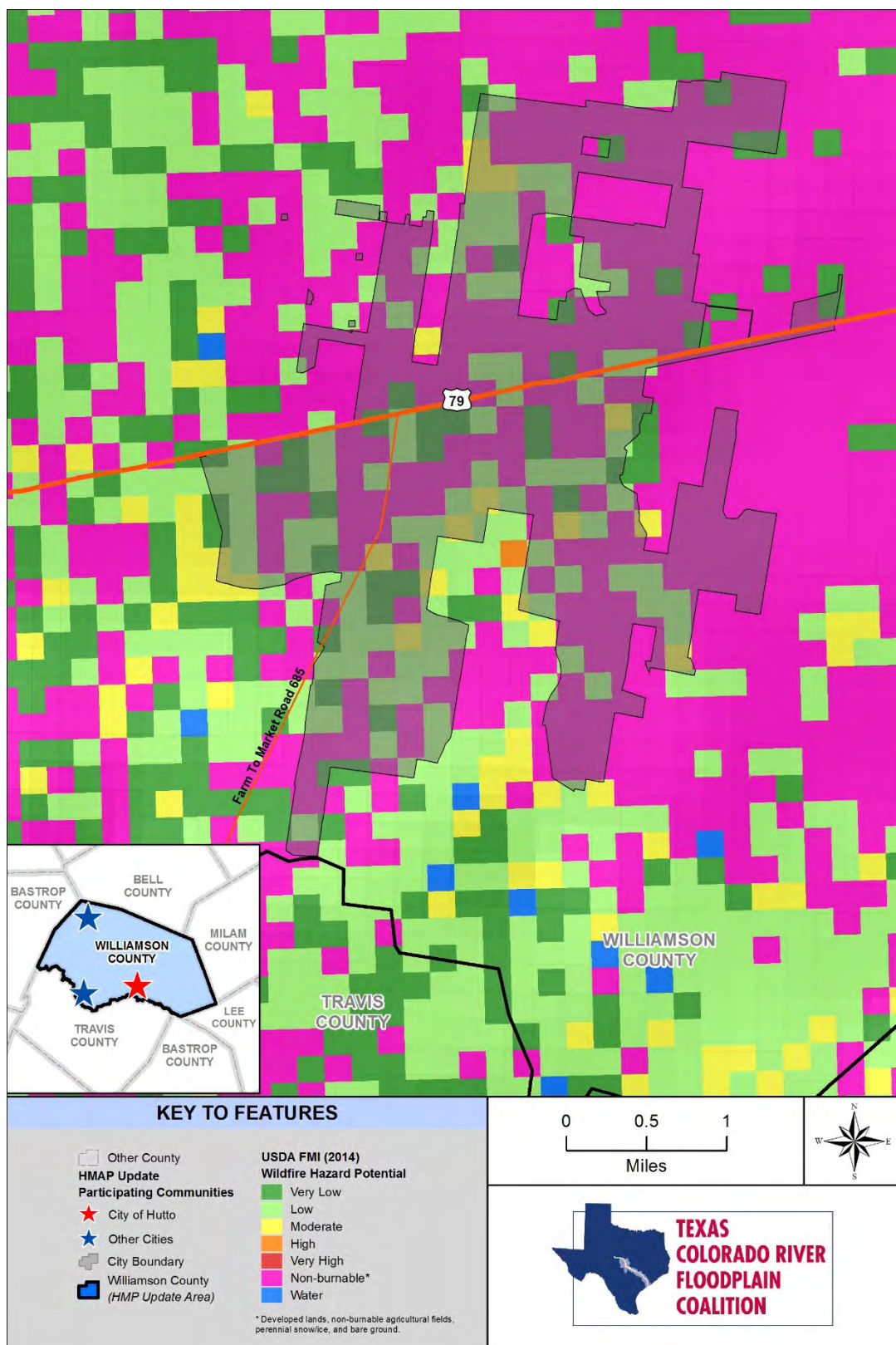


Figure 16-14. City of Hutto Wildfire Hazard Potential

16.2.3 Frequency

Based on previous events and historical records, there is 100% chance of an event occurring in Williamson County unincorporated areas. There is a 40% chance of an event occurring in the City of Cedar Park. There is a 20% chance of an event occurring in the City of Florence. There is a 6% chance of an event occurring inside the City of Hutto. The probability of future events are the same for the respective participating communities. Future events are expected to be similar in size (greater than 50 acres) and strength to previous events. Previous events are listed on Table 16-3 and displayed on Figure 16-2 through Figure 16-5.

16.2.4 Severity

Based on the information in this hazard profile, and the widespread impacts, the magnitude/severity of severe wildfires is considered moderate. Moderate impact indicates there are few deaths or injuries; limited property damage; interruption of essential facilities and services; or economic impact. The overall significance of the hazard is considered low.

The overall significance of the hazard for Williamson County is considered highly likely (event possible in the next year). The City of Cedar Park has an overall significance of likely (event possible in the next 3 years). The City of Florence has an overall significance of occasional (event possible in next 5 years). The City of Florence has an overall significance of unlikely (event possible in next 10 years). Based on the information in this hazard profile, and the widespread impacts, the magnitude/severity of severe wildfires is considered low or limited to medium or major for the participating communities – isolated deaths and multiple injuries; major or long-term property damage that threatens structural stability; or interruption of essential facilities and services for 24 to 72 hours; as well as longer duration economic impact due to interrupted tourism, which plays a major part in the economy of Williamson County and the participating communities.

16.2.5 Warning Time

Wildfires are often caused by humans, intentionally or accidentally. There is no way to predict when one might break out. Because fireworks often cause brush fires, extra diligence is warranted around the Fourth of July when the use of fireworks is highest. Dry seasons and droughts are factors that greatly increase fire likelihood. Dry lightning may trigger wildfires. Severe weather can be predicted, so special attention can be paid during weather events that may include lightning. Reliable NWS lightning warnings are available on average 24 to 48 hours before a significant electrical storm.

If a fire does break out and spreads rapidly, residents may need to evacuate within days or hours. A fire's peak burning period generally is between 1:00 p.m. and 6:00 p.m. Once a fire has started, fire alerting is reasonably rapid in most cases. The rapid spread of cellular and two-way radio communications in recent years has further contributed to a significant improvement in warning time.

16.3 SECONDARY HAZARDS

Wildfires can generate a range of secondary effects, which in some cases may cause more widespread and prolonged damage than the fire itself. Fires can cause direct economic losses in the reduction of harvestable timber and indirect economic losses in reduced tourism. Wildfires cause the contamination of reservoirs, destroy transmission lines, and contribute to flooding. They strip slopes of vegetation, exposing them to greater amounts of runoff. This in turn can weaken soils and cause failures on slopes. Major landslides can occur several years after a wildfire. Most wildfires burn hot and for long durations that can bake soils, especially those high in clay content, increasing the imperviousness of the ground. This increases the runoff generated by storm events, thus increasing the chance of flooding.

16.4 CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS

Fire in western ecosystems is affected by climate variability, local topography, and human intervention. Climate change has the potential to affect multiple elements of the wildfire system: fire behavior, ignitions, fire management, and vegetation fuels. Hot, dry spells create the highest fire risk. Increased temperatures may intensify wildfire danger by warming and drying out vegetation. When climate alters fuel loads and fuel moisture, forest susceptibility to wildfires changes. Climate change also may increase winds that spread fires. Faster fires are harder to contain, and thus are more likely to expand into residential neighborhoods.

Historically, drought patterns in the West and Midwest are related to large-scale climate patterns in the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans. The El Niño–Southern Oscillation in the Pacific varies on a 5- to 7-year cycle, the Pacific Decadal Oscillation varies on a 20- to 30-year cycle, and the Atlantic Multidecadal Oscillation varies on a 65- to 80-year cycle. As these large-scale ocean climate patterns vary in relation to each other, drought conditions in the U.S. shift from region to region.

Climate scenarios project summer temperature increases between 2 and 5 degrees Celsius (35.6 to 41°F) and precipitation decreases of up to 15% by 2100. Such conditions would exacerbate summer drought and further promote wildfires, releasing stores of carbon and further contributing to the buildup of greenhouse gases. Forest response to increased atmospheric carbon dioxide – the so-called “fertilization effect” – could also contribute to more tree growth and thus more fuel for fires, but the effects of carbon dioxide on mature forests are still largely unknown. High carbon dioxide levels should enhance tree recovery after fire and young forest regrowth, as long as sufficient nutrients and soil moisture are available, although the latter is in question for many parts of the western United States because of climate change.

16.5 EXPOSURE

Since wildfire cannot be directly modeled in HAZUS, annualized losses were estimated using GIS-based analysis, historical data analysis, and statistical risk assessment methodology. Event frequency, severity indicators, expert opinions, and historical knowledge of the region were used for this assessment. The primary data source was the updated HAZUS inventory data (updated with 2010 U.S. Census data and 2014 RS Means Square Foot Costs) augmented with state and federal data sets as well as TxWRAP, USGS Federal Wildfire History, Fire Program Analysis Fire-Occurrence Database (FPA-FOD), CWPP, and the USDA WHP data. Information for the exposure analyses provided in the sections below was based on data sources above.

16.5.1 Population

Population estimates within the WHP areas are shown in Table 16-4.

TABLE 16-4. POPULATION WITHIN WILDFIRE RISK AREAS							
Jurisdiction	Non-Burnable*	Very Low	Low	Moderate	High	Very High	Total
City of Cedar Park	25,099	11,342	13,057	2,033	0	0	51,531
City of Florence	588	6	443	99	0	0	1,136
City of Hutto	8,707	1,407	4,558	1,097	0	0	15,769
Unincorporated Area	28,589	15,592	37,317	6,393	164	7	88,062
Total	62,983	28,347	55,375	9,622	164	7	156,498

**TABLE 16-4.
POPULATION WITHIN WILDFIRE RISK AREAS**

* Non-Burnable classification includes developed lands, non-burnable agricultural fields, perennial snow or ice, bare ground, and permanent water areas.

16.5.2 Property

Property damage from wildfires can be severe and can significantly alter entire communities. Table 16-5 through Table 16-9 display the number of structures in the various wildfire hazard zones within the planning area and their values. For all tables, property data are from the HAZUS 2014 data inventory (updated with 2010 U.S. Census data and 2014 RS Means Square Foot Costs).

**TABLE 16-5.
EXPOSURE AND VALUE OF STRUCTURES IN VERY LOW WILDFIRE RISK AREAS**

Jurisdiction	Exposed Buildings	Value Exposed (\$)			% of Total Assessed Value
		Structure	Contents	Total	
City of Cedar Park	3,695	1,312,458,839	703,551,402	2,016,010,241	22.08
City of Florence	4	1,071,036	725,337	1,796,373	1.09
City of Hutto	499	133,012,273	69,031,930	202,044,203	9.46
Unincorporated Area	4,998	1,630,175,379	887,902,716	2,518,078,095	17.27
Total	9,196	3,076,717,527	1,661,211,385	4,737,928,912	18.22

**TABLE 16-6.
EXPOSURE AND VALUE OF STRUCTURES IN LOW WILDFIRE RISK AREAS**

Jurisdiction	Exposed Buildings	Value Exposed (\$)			% of Total Assessed Value
		Structure	Contents	Total	
City of Cedar Park	4,260	1,523,268,543	824,230,111	2,347,498,653	25.71
City of Florence	153	30,729,522	16,191,060	46,920,582	28.55
City of Hutto	1,545	410,050,817	209,448,775	619,499,592	29.02
Unincorporated Area	12,922	4,016,533,412	2,203,173,197	6,219,706,609	42.66
Total	18,880	5,980,582,294	3,253,043,143	9,233,625,436	35.50

**TABLE 16-7.
EXPOSURE AND VALUE OF STRUCTURES IN MODERATE WILDFIRE RISK AREAS**

Jurisdiction	Exposed Buildings	Value Exposed (\$)			% of Total Assessed Value
		Structure	Contents	Total	
City of Cedar Park	689	240,819,946	127,425,741	368,245,687	4.03
City of Florence	42	8,562,709	4,734,907	13,297,616	8.09
City of Hutto	350	94,365,849	47,573,641	141,939,490	6.65
Unincorporated Area	2,321	648,251,096	375,840,725	1,024,091,821	7.02
Total	3,402	991,999,600	555,575,014	1,547,574,614	5.95

**TABLE 16-8.
EXPOSURE AND VALUE OF STRUCTURES IN HIGH WILDFIRE RISK AREAS**

Jurisdiction	Exposed Buildings	Value Exposed (\$)			% of Total Assessed Value
		Structure	Contents	Total	
City of Cedar Park	0	0	0	0	0.00
City of Florence	0	0	0	0	0.00
City of Hutto	0	0	0	0	0.00
Unincorporated Area	62	16,474,575	10,403,864	26,878,439	0.18
Total	62	16,474,575	10,403,864	26,878,439	0.10

**TABLE 16-9.
EXPOSURE AND VALUE OF STRUCTURES IN VERY HIGH WILDFIRE RISK AREAS**

Jurisdiction	Exposed Buildings	Value Exposed (\$)			% of Total Assessed Value
		Structure	Contents	Total	
City of Cedar Park	0	0	0	0	0.00
City of Florence	0	0	0	0	0.00
City of Hutto	0	0	0	0	0.00
Unincorporated Area	3	949,180	513,765	1,462,944	0.01
Total	3	949,180	513,765	1,462,944	<0.01

Present Land Use

Present land use for each wildfire risk area is described in Table 16-10.

**TABLE 16-10.
WILDFIRE RISK AREAS IN PRESENT LAND COVERAGE FOR WILLIAMSON COUNTY**

Present Land Cover Class	Wildfire Risk Class and Area (acres)				
	Very Low	Low	Moderate	High	Very High
Barren Land (Rock/Sand/Clay)	308	2,133	344	0	0
Deciduous Forest	6,571	26,081	8,726	488	26
Developed Land	15,627	29,869	6,871	213	8
Evergreen Forest	8,715	29,615	10,630	491	14
Grassland	67,896	167,381	45,569	2,201	138
Marshland	5,388	4,771	1,093	67	0
Mixed Forest	151	397	293	17	1
Open Water	1,207	853	159	3	0

16.5.3 Critical Facilities and Infrastructure

Table 16-11 identifies critical facilities exposed to the wildfire hazard in the county.

**TABLE 16-11.
CRITICAL FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE PER WILDFIRE RISK CLASS**

	Critical Facilities and Infrastructure per Wildfire Risk Class				
	Very Low	Low	Moderate	High	Very High
Medical and Health	0	0	0	0	0
Government Functions	1	0	0	0	0
Protective Functions	1	0	1	0	0
Schools	11	13	3	0	0
Hazardous Materials	4	13	1	0	0
Bridges	96	112	24	0	0
Wastewater	3	2	0	0	0
Power	0	0	0	0	0
Communications	0	3	0	0	0
Transportation	0	0	0	0	0
Dams	27	21	2	0	0

16.5.4 Environment

Fire is a natural and critical ecosystem process in most terrestrial ecosystems, dictating in part the types, structure, and spatial extent of native vegetation. However, wildfires can cause severe environmental impacts:

- **Soil Erosion** – The protective covering provided by foliage and dead organic matter is removed, leaving the soil fully exposed to wind and water erosion. Accelerated soil erosion occurs, causing landslides and threatening aquatic habitats.
- **Spread of Invasive Plant Species** – Non-native woody plant species frequently invade burned areas. When weeds become established, they can dominate the plant cover over broad landscapes, and become difficult and costly to control.
- **Disease and Insect Infestations** – Unless diseased or insect-infested trees are swiftly removed, infestations and disease can spread to healthy forests and private lands. Timely active management actions are needed to remove diseased or infested trees.
- **Destroyed Endangered Species Habitat** – Catastrophic fires can have devastating consequences for endangered species.
- **Soil Sterilization** – Topsoil exposed to extreme heat can become water repellant, and soil nutrients may be lost. It can take decades or even centuries for ecosystems to recover from a fire. Some fires burn so hot that they can sterilize the soil.

Many ecosystems are adapted to historical patterns of fire occurrence. These patterns, called “fire regimes,” include temporal attributes (e.g., frequency and seasonality), spatial attributes (e.g., size and spatial

complexity), and magnitude attributes (e.g., intensity and severity), each of which have ranges of natural variability. Ecosystem stability is threatened when any of the attributes for a given fire regime diverge from its range of natural variability.

16.6 VULNERABILITY

Structures, aboveground infrastructure, critical facilities, agricultural area (crops and structures), and natural environments are all vulnerable to the wildfire hazard. There is currently no validated damage function available to support wildfire mitigation planning. Except as discussed in this section, vulnerable populations, property, infrastructure, and environment are assumed to be the same as described in the section on exposure.

16.6.1 Population

Smoke and air pollution from wildfires can be a severe health hazard, especially for sensitive populations, including children, the elderly, and those with respiratory and cardiovascular diseases. Smoke generated by wildfire consists of visible and invisible emissions that contain particulate matter (soot, tar, water vapor, and minerals), gases (carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxides), and toxics (formaldehyde, benzene). Emissions from wildfires depend on the type of fuel, the moisture content of the fuel, the efficiency (or temperature) of combustion, and the weather. Public health impacts associated with wildfire include difficulty in breathing, odor, and reduction in visibility.

Wildfire may also threaten the health and safety of those fighting the fires. First responders are exposed to the dangers from the initial incident and after-effects from smoke inhalation and heat stroke.

The increasing demand for outdoor recreation places more people outside and in higher wildfire risk areas during holidays, weekends, and vacation periods. Table 16-4 contains more detailed information.

16.6.2 Property

Loss estimations for wildfire hazard are not based on damage functions, because no such damage functions have been generated. Instead, loss estimates were developed representing projected damages (annualized loss) on historical events, statistical analysis and probability factors. These were applied to the exposed values of the county and communities to create an annualized loss. Table 16-12 lists the loss estimates for the general building stock for jurisdictions that have an exposure to a wildfire risk category. Annualized losses of ‘negligible’ are less than \$50 annually. Negligible loss hazards are still included despite minimal annualized losses because of the potential for a high value damaging event.

TABLE 16-12. LOSS ESTIMATES FOR WILDFIRE EVENTS			
Jurisdiction	Exposed Value	Annualized Loss	Annualized Loss Percentage
City of Cedar Park	\$377,535,782	\$89	<0.01%
City of Florence	\$9,138,128	Negligible	<0.01%
City of Hutto	\$111,236,251	Negligible	<0.01%
Unincorporated Area	\$1,002,589,022	\$9,294	<0.01%
Total	\$1,500,499,183	\$9,383	<0.01%

Community Perception of Vulnerability

See front page of current chapter for a summary of hazard rankings for Williamson County and participating communities in this HMP update. Chapter 18 gives a detailed description of these rankings and Chapter 19 addresses mitigations actions for this hazard vulnerability.

16.6.3 Critical Facilities and Infrastructure

Critical facilities of wood frame construction are especially vulnerable during wildfire events. In the event of wildfire, there would likely be little damage to most infrastructure. Most roads and railroads would be without damage except in the worst scenarios. Power lines are the most at risk from wildfire because most poles are made of wood and susceptible to burning. Fires can create conditions that block or prevent access and can isolate residents and emergency service providers. Wildfire typically does not have a major direct impact on bridges, but it can create conditions in which bridges are obstructed. Many bridges in areas of high to moderate fire risk are important because they provide the only ingress and egress to large areas and in some cases to isolated neighborhoods.

16.6.4 Environment

Environmental vulnerability will typically be the same as exposure (as discussed in Section 16.5).

16.7 FUTURE TRENDS IN DEVELOPMENT

The threat of wildfire is a constant in Texas. From the East Texas Piney Woods to the Davis Mountains of West Texas, wildfires burn thousands, if not millions, of acres each year. Wildfires become especially dangerous when wildland vegetation begins to intermix with homes.

With more and more people living in the WUI, it is increasingly important for local officials to plan and prepare for wildfires. CWPPs are a proven strategy for reducing the risk of catastrophic wildfires and protecting lives and property.

TFS encourages Texas counties and communities to develop and adopt CWPPs to better prepare their region and citizens for wildfires. Planning for wildfires should take place long before a community is threatened. Once a wildfire ignites, the only option available to firefighters is to attempt to suppress the fire before it reaches a community. A CWPP is unique in that it empowers communities to share the responsibility of determining the best strategies for protection against wildfire.

The Texas CWPP calls for communities to:

- Know their environment (WUI), assets at risk, fire occurrence and behavior, and overall wildfire risks
- Adopt mitigation strategies from wildfire preventions to fuels reduction to capacity building
- Create and adopt recovery plan strategies

16.8 SCENARIO

A major conflagration in the planning area might begin with a wet spring, adding to fuels already present on the forest floor. Flash fuels would build throughout the spring. The summer could see the onset of insect infestation. A dry summer could follow the wet spring, exacerbated by dry hot winds. Carelessness with combustible materials or a tossed lit cigarette, or a sudden lightning storm could trigger a multitude of small isolated fires.

The embers from these smaller fires could be carried miles by hot, dry winds. The deposition zone for these embers would be deep in the forests and interface zones. Fires that start in flat areas move slower, but wind still pushes them. It is not unusual for a wildfire pushed by wind to burn the ground fuel and later climb into the crown and reverse its track. This is one of many ways that fires can escape containment, typically

during periods when response capabilities are overwhelmed. These new small fires would most likely merge. Suppression resources would be redirected from protecting the natural resources to saving more remote subdivisions.

The worst-case scenario would include an active fire season throughout Texas, spreading resources thin. Firefighting teams would be exhausted or unavailable. Many federal assets would be responding to other fires that started earlier in the season. While local fire districts would be extremely useful in the urban interface areas, they have limited wildfire capabilities or experience, and they would have a difficult time responding to the ignition zones. Even though the existence and spread of the fire is known, it may not be possible to respond to it adequately, so an initially manageable fire can become out of control before resources are dispatched.

To further complicate the problem, heavy rains could follow, causing flooding and landslides, and releasing tons of sediment into the San Gabriel (North Fork and South Fork) River, Brushy Creek and other streams and creeks. This in turn could permanently change floodplains and damage sensitive habitat and riparian areas. Such a fire followed by rain could release millions of cubic yards of sediment into streams for years, creating new floodplains and changing existing ones. With the forests removed from the watershed, stream flows could easily double. Floods that could be expected every 50 years may occur every couple of years. With the streambeds unable to carry the increased discharge because of increased sediment, the floodplains and floodplain elevations would increase.

16.9 ISSUES

The major issues for wildfire are the following:

- Public education and outreach to people living in or near the fire hazard zones should include information about and assistance with mitigation activities such as defensible space, and advance identification of evacuation routes and safe zones.
- Wildfires could cause landslides as a secondary natural hazard.
- Climate change could affect the wildfire hazard.
- Future growth into interface areas should continue to be managed.
- Area fire districts need to continue to train on WUI events.
- Vegetation management activities should be enhanced.
- Regional consistency of higher building code standards should be adopted such as residential sprinkler requirements and prohibitive combustible roof standards.
- Fire department water supply in high risk wildfire areas.
- Expand certifications and qualifications for fire department personnel. Ensure that all firefighters are trained in basic wildfire behavior, basic fire weather, and that all company officers and chief level officers are trained in the wildland command and strike team leader level.
- Both the natural and man-made conditions that contribute to the wildland fire hazard are tending to exacerbate through time.
- Conservative forestry management practices have resulted in congested forests prone to fire and disease.
- The continued migration of inhabitants to remote areas of the county increases the probability of human-caused ignitions from vehicles, grills, campfires, and electrical devices.

CHAPTER 17. WINTER WEATHER

WINTER WEATHER RANKING	
Williamson County	Medium
City of Cedar Park	Low
City of Florence	Medium
City of Hutto	Low

17.1 GENERAL BACKGROUND

Winter storms can include heavy snow, ice, and blizzard conditions. Heavy snow can immobilize a region, stranding commuters, stopping the flow of supplies, and disrupting emergency and medical services. Accumulations of snow can collapse roofs and knock down trees and power lines. In rural areas, homes and farms may be isolated for days, and unprotected livestock may be lost. The cost of snow removal, damage repair, and business losses can have a tremendous impact on cities and towns.

Heavy accumulations of ice can bring down trees, electrical wires, telephone poles and lines, and communication towers. Communications and power can be disrupted for days until damage can be repaired. Even small accumulations of ice may cause extreme hazards to motorists and pedestrians.

Some winter storms are accompanied by strong winds, creating blizzard conditions with blinding wind-driven snow, severe drifting, and dangerous wind chills. Strong winds with these intense storms and cold fronts can knock down trees, utility poles, and power lines. Blowing snow can reduce visibilities to only a few feet in areas where there are no trees or buildings. Serious vehicle accidents can result in injuries and deaths.

Winter storms in Williamson County, including strong winds and ice conditions, can result in property damage, localized power and phone outages and closures of streets, highways, schools, businesses, and nonessential government operations. People can also become isolated from essential services in their homes and vehicles. A winter storm can escalate, creating life threatening situations when emergency response is limited by severe winter conditions. Other issues associated with severe winter weather include hypothermia and the threat of physical overexertion that may lead to heart attacks or strokes. Snow and ice prevention as well as removal costs can impact budgets significantly.

17.1.1 Extreme Cold

Extreme cold often accompanies a winter storm or is left in its wake. It is most likely to occur in the winter months of December, January, and February. Prolonged exposure to the cold can cause frostbite or hypothermia and can become life-threatening. Infants and the elderly are most susceptible. Pipes may freeze and burst in homes or buildings that are poorly insulated or without heat. Extreme cold can disrupt or impair communications facilities.

DEFINITIONS

Freezing Rain — The result of rain occurring when the temperature is below the freezing point. The rain freezes on impact, resulting in a layer of glaze ice up to an inch thick. In a severe ice storm, an evergreen tree 60 feet high and 30 feet wide can be burdened with up to 6 tons of ice, creating a threat to power and telephone lines and transportation routes.

Severe Local Storm — Small-scale atmospheric systems, including tornadoes, thunderstorms, windstorms, ice storms, and snowstorms. These storms may cause a great deal of destruction and even death, but their impact is generally confined to a small area. Typical impacts are on transportation infrastructure and utilities.

Winter Storm — A storm having significant snowfall, ice, or freezing rain; the quantity of precipitation varies by elevation.

In 2001, the NWS implemented an updated wind chill temperature index (see Figure 17-1). This index describes the relative discomfort or danger resulting from the combination of wind and temperature. Wind chill is based on the rate of heat loss from exposed skin caused by wind and cold. As the wind increases, it draws heat from the body, driving down skin temperature and eventually the internal body temperature.

Source: NOAA, NWS

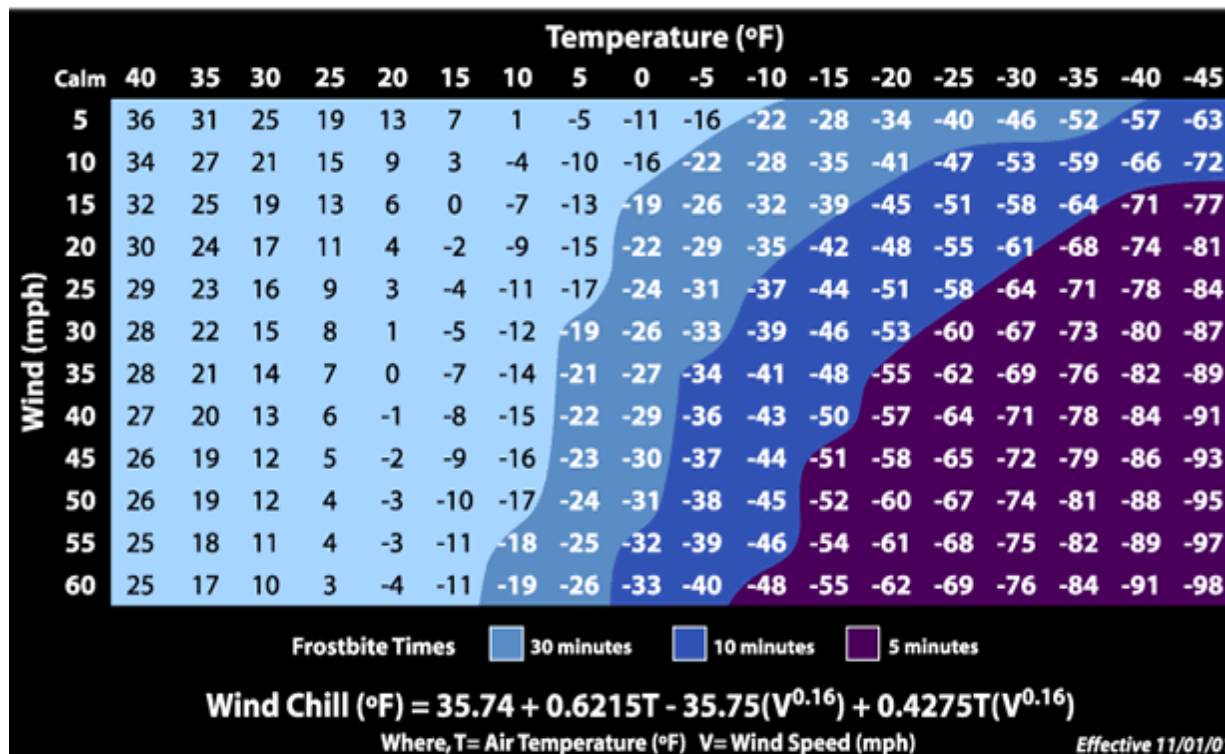


Figure 17-1. National Weather Service Wind Chill Chart

A wind chill watch is issued by the NWS when wind chill warning criteria are possible in the next 12 to 36 hours. A wind chill warning is issued for wind chills of at least -25°F on plains and -35°F in mountains and foothills.

Table 17-1 contains a summary of temperature data related to extreme cold for the Georgetown Lake weather station. These temperatures apply to all of Williamson County and participating communities.

TABLE 17-1. TEMPERATURE DATA FROM THE GEORGETOWN LAKE STATION													
Statistic	Years	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
High Annual Minimum	1981-2014	31	34	39	48	60	69	73	70	69	53	38	32
Low Annual Minimum	1981-2014	6	6	17	31	40	46	56	55	34	28	23	-2
Average Annual Minimum	1981-2014	22.4	24.0	30.4	39.1	49.6	61.2	66.2	65.0	52.7	41.3	30.6	22.5
Average Days Annually with Minimum Below 32	1981-2012	10.6	5.9	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	8.4

**TABLE 17-1.
TEMPERATURE DATA FROM THE GEORGETOWN LAKE STATION**

Statistic	Years	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Note: All temperatures are in degrees Fahrenheit.													

17.1.2 Ice and Snow

An ice storm occurs when freezing rain falls and freezes immediately upon impact. Communications and power can be disrupted for days, and even small accumulations of ice may cause extreme hazards to motorists and pedestrians. A freeze is weather marked by low temperatures below 32 degrees Fahrenheit. Agricultural production is seriously affected when temperatures remain below the freezing point for an extended period of time. Areas unaccustomed to freezing temperatures are more susceptible to are more susceptible to associated damages and threats to public health and safety. Two commonly used indices that measure snow and ice impacts are the Sperry-Piltz Ice Accumulation Index and the Regional Snowfall Index.

The Sperry-Piltz Ice Accumulation Index, or SPIA Index, is an ice accumulation and damage prediction index that uses an algorithm of researched parameters that, when combined with National Weather Service forecast data, predicts the projected footprint, total ice accumulation, and resulting potential damage from approaching ice storms. It is a tool to be used by the National Weather Service, FEMA as well as other agencies and communities for risk management and winter weather preparedness. The SPIA Index is listed below. The SPIA Index's Index range from 0 (lowest) – 5 (most extreme event). All participating areas have typically experience 0-2 (SPIA Index) with an occasional 3 index event. SPIA Ice Damage Index of 0 has an average ice amount of <0.25" and wind less than 15mph. SPIA Ice Damage Index of 1 has an average ice amount of 0.1"-0.5" and wind of 15-25mph. SPIA Ice Damage Index of 2 has an average ice amount of 0.1"-0.75" and wind of 0-35mph. SPIA Ice Damage Index of 3 has an average ice amount of 0.1"-1.00" and wind of 0-35+mph. For more information on SPIA Index parameters and impact descriptions, please see the figure below and 17.2.1.

The Sperry-Piltz Ice Accumulation Index, or “SPIA Index” – Copyright, February, 2009

ICE DAMAGE INDEX	* AVERAGE NWS ICE AMOUNT (in inches) *Revised-October, 2011	WIND (mph)	DAMAGE AND IMPACT DESCRIPTIONS
0	< 0.25	< 15	Minimal risk of damage to exposed utility systems; no alerts or advisories needed for crews, few outages.
1	0.10 – 0.25	15 - 25	Some isolated or localized utility interruptions are possible, typically lasting only a few hours. Roads and bridges may become slick and hazardous.
	0.25 – 0.50	> 15	
2	0.10 – 0.25	25 - 35	Scattered utility interruptions expected, typically lasting 12 to 24 hours. Roads and travel conditions may be extremely hazardous due to ice accumulation.
	0.25 – 0.50	15 - 25	
	0.50 – 0.75	< 15	
3	0.10 – 0.25	> = 35	Numerous utility interruptions with some damage to main feeder lines and equipment expected. Tree limb damage is excessive. Outages lasting 1 – 5 days.
	0.25 – 0.50	25 - 35	
	0.50 – 0.75	15 - 25	
	0.75 – 1.00	< 15	
4	0.25 – 0.50	> = 35	Prolonged & widespread utility interruptions with extensive damage to main distribution feeder lines & some high voltage transmission lines/structures. Outages lasting 5 – 10 days.
	0.50 – 0.75	25 - 35	
	0.75 – 1.00	15 - 25	
	1.00 – 1.50	< 15	
5	0.50 – 0.75	> = 35	Catastrophic damage to entire exposed utility systems, including both distribution and transmission networks. Outages could last several weeks in some areas. Shelters needed.
	0.75 – 1.00	> = 25	
	1.00 – 1.50	> = 15	
	> 1.50	Any	

(Categories of damage are based upon combinations of precipitation totals, temperatures and wind speeds/directions.)

Figure 17-2. Sperry-Piltz Ice Accumulation Index, SPIA Index (Updated Feb 2009, revised Oct 2011)

The Regional Snowfall Index (RSI) is used to assess the societal impact of winter storms in the state of Texas. RSI is based on the spatial extent of the storm, the amount of snowfall, and the juxtaposition of these elements with population. Including population information ties the index to societal impacts. The Regional Snowfall Index is listed below. Rarely do Williamson County and participating communities experience significant snowfall. Previous events described in section 17.2.1.

REGIONAL SNOWFALL INDEX (RSI)

Category	RSI Value	Description	Snowfall Threshold (in.)
1	1-3	Notable	2”
2	3-6	Significant	5”
3	6-10	Major	10”
4	10-18	Crippling	15”
5	18.0+	Extreme	>15”

Few areas of Texas escape freezing weather in any winter. A snowfall with an accumulation of four or more inches in a 12-hour period is considered a heavy snowfall. Snow accumulations of that amount are usually experienced in the northern half of the state and in the higher elevations of West Texas.

For the southern part of the state, more often than not, snow falling in the southern half of the state melts and does not stick to the surface; snow stays on the ground only once or twice every decade. Snowfall occurs at least once every winter in the northern half of Texas. Williamson County lies in Central Texas and gets a mix of the northern and southern winter weather profile. Previously, Williamson County and all participating communities have experienced Category 1 and 2 RSI Events. Category 1 and 2 events have snowfall of 0-2" and 2-5", respectively. Previous events are described in section 17.2.1.

17.2 HAZARD PROFILE

17.2.1 Past Events

The National Climatic Data Center lists 19 winter weather events that impacted Williamson County and the participating communities between 1996 and 2014. These events and estimated damage costs are outlined in Table 17-2. Williamson County and the participating communities do not experience severe winter weather events consistently, but winter storms can affect HMP update area. There have not been any category 5 (SPIA Index) Ice events in Williamson County. Weather events for the Williamson County and participating communities have been in the 0-2 Index, with a rare occurrence of 3 Index events. SPIA Index events of 0-2 can expect ice accumulation up to 0.75" and less than 35mph. SPIA Index 3 events can expect ice accumulation up to 1.0" and winds from 0-35+mph. For snowfall, historically, Williamson County and all participating communities were experience snowfall events of the in RSI Category 1-2. RSI Category 1 events include snowfall of <2". RSI Category 2 events include snowfall of 2"-5". Future events can be expected to follow historical patterns and fall under the RSI Category 1-2 for all participating communities.

Since the winter events for Williamson County and participating communities occur on a zonal and regional scale, the winter events can be applied to all participating communities. The most damaging events from the Historic Winter Weather Events Table are described below. Future events' strength and magnitude (for both ice, wind, and snowfall) are expected to be similar to previous events as listed below. Storm SPIA and RSI scores for significant events are listed in the Event Descriptions (when applicable).

Event Descriptions

Williamson County and Participating Communities – The participating communities had 19 significant events from 1996 to 2014. The most significant events are described below. Since the winter events for Williamson County and participating communities occur on a zonal and regional scale, the winter events can be applied to all participating communities.

- On February 1, 1996 a winter storm developed and continued until well into the afternoon. Rain began falling just before midnight on Wednesday, January 31st, and changed to sleet across the Texas Hill Country just before 2 am CST as the event spread eastward into the Austin and San Antonio metropolitan areas, the sleet formed sheets of ice over bridges and roadways. In addition, snow began to fall over the Hill Country and Austin areas near noon on the 1st. This event was described as one of the worst in the past ten years by the Austin Office of Emergency Management. Nearly 1,000 vehicle accidents were reported in the Austin area with nearly 700 in San Antonio. Students were released early at most schools and universities in the area. Road closures were widespread across the Hill Country, Austin, San Marcos, New Braunfels, San Antonio, and all points in-between. Because of the cold temperatures in the teens and twenties that followed the winter event, many roads and highways remained closed through the evening of the 1st. Property and crop damages \$105,600 and \$3,520 were reported (SPIA Index 2).

- On February 24, 2003 An arctic blast brought a combination of freezing rain, sleet and snow into the northern portion of South Central Texas. The wintery mixture began over the Hill Country and spread east and south to the Austin and San Antonio areas by Monday evening. From Monday night into early Tuesday morning, the wintery mixture was accompanied by thunder. The icy conditions continued through Tuesday, virtually bringing businesses and governmental offices to a halt. Most area schools were forced to remain closed on Tuesday, in spite of the fact that required statewide skills assessment tests were scheduled that day. Most schools were able to resume classes on a delayed basis on Wednesday, as the precipitation ended in the morning and temperatures were able to recover slowly above the freezing mark. Most state and city offices in the county closed early Monday afternoon, remained closed or operated with minimal staffs on Tuesday, and delayed opening until noon on Wednesday. Most schools and many businesses were also closed on Tuesday. Accidents throughout the county caused backups on I35 (SPIA Index 1).
- Cold air poured into South Central Texas on January 14 and 15 in the wake of a strong cold front, with temperatures ranging from the mid-30s to just below freezing early on the morning of January 15. At the same time, an upper level disturbance began to approach South Texas from the southwest. Light precipitation from the upper level system began falling through the cold air and freezing over the northwest counties first. With time, the event spread to the west and southeast, including all but the extreme southern tier of counties, by January 16. Snowfall of 1"-2" were reported in the Hill Country area. The serious problems were associated with coatings of freezing rain and drizzle that varied from one-half inch to three-quarters of an inch in thickness. In many locations, schools and businesses and local offices were already closed on January 15 due to the Martin Luther King Holiday and simply did not re-open until Wednesday, January 16, or Thursday, January 17. Hundreds of accidents were reported on interstate highways as well as city and rural roads, causing additional closures and problems. Most area schools were closed on January 16 as a result of the storm. Sleet and freezing rain began near 3 am on January 15. As the ice layer thickened school districts dismissed early on that date and remained closed on January 16. Most city and county offices as well as businesses closed early on January 15 and remained closed for the next day. Most rural roads and many city roads were closed due to ice, including SH95. Property damages of \$69,518 were reported (RSI Category 1, SPIA Index 2).
- On February 23, 2010 A potent upper level trough moved east into Central Texas over a cold air mass causing widespread precipitation. Rain mixed with sleet and eventually turned over to snow across the northern half of county warning area. The area hardest hit by snow was generally north of Highway 71 in the northern Hill Country. Storm total snowfall amounts near 4 inches were reported in northern Burnet and Williamson County. 4.2 inches of snow near Jarrell was reported (RSI Index 2).

**TABLE 17-2.
HISTORIC WINTER WEATHER EVENTS IN WILLIAMSON COUNTY AND PARTICIPATING
COMMUNITIES (1996-2014)**

Location	Date	Event Type	Estimated Damage Cost			
			Property	Crops	Injuries	Deaths
Williamson (Zone)	02/01/1996	Winter Storm	\$105,600	\$3,520	0	0
Williamson (Zone)	12/23/1998	Winter Storm	\$0	\$0	0	0
Williamson (Zone)	12/12/2000	Winter Storm	\$0	\$0	0	0
Williamson (Zone)	11/28/2001	Winter Storm	\$0	\$0	0	0
Williamson (Zone)	02/24/2003	Winter Storm	\$0	\$0	0	0
Williamson (Zone)	12/07/2005	Winter Storm	\$0	\$0	0	0
Williamson (Zone)	01/15/2007	Winter Storm	\$69,518	\$0	0	0
Williamson (Zone)	01/27/2009	Winter Storm	\$0	\$0	0	0
Williamson (Zone)	02/23/2010	Winter Storm	\$0	\$0	0	0
Williamson (Zone)	02/03/2011	Winter Storm	\$0	\$0	0	0
Williamson (Zone)	02/09/2011	Winter Weather	\$0	\$0	0	0
Williamson (Zone)	11/24/2013	Winter Weather	\$0	\$0	0	0
Williamson (Zone)	11/25/2013	Winter Weather	\$0	\$0	0	0
Williamson (Zone)	12/05/2013	Winter Weather	\$0	\$0	0	0
Williamson (Zone)	12/07/2013	Winter Weather	\$0	\$0	0	0
Williamson (Zone)	01/23/2014	Winter Weather	\$0	\$0	0	0
Williamson (Zone)	01/27/2014	Winter Weather	\$0	\$0	0	0
Williamson (Zone)	02/07/2014	Winter Weather	\$0	\$0	0	0
Williamson (Zone)	03/04/2014	Winter Weather	\$0	\$0	0	0
Source: http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/						

17.2.2 Location

Williamson County and the participating communities are susceptible to severe winter storms; although severe winter weather or blizzard conditions are primarily in the form of freezing rain, sleet, or ice. Ice accumulation becomes a hazard by creating dangerous travel conditions. Interstate Highway 35, State Highways 29, 71, and 95, and US Highways 183 and 290 are important corridors to move people, supplies, and equipment into the region and to reach medical facilities outside of the counties. An accident on these roads can cause a major disruption in the flow of goods and services to the area.

The record lows for Texas occur during October through March. According to data recorded by NWS between 1897 and 2014, the planning area experiences an average of 24 freezing days. The average first freeze in Williamson County and the participating communities usually occurs late November to early December and the last freeze occurs in late February to early March. In January 1940, the Williamson County and the participating communities experienced the coldest month on record with mean temperature

of about 36.5°F. The coldest recorded winter for the area was in 1899, with a mean temperature of about 41.6°F. Figure 6-4 shows the annual average minimum temperature distribution in Texas.

17.2.3 Frequency

Table 17-2 lists 19 winter storms from 1996 to 2014. Therefore, on average a winter storm occurs in the County and participating communities once every 1 to 2 years. In this region, the first autumn freeze ordinarily occurs in mid-December, and the last freeze in spring takes place in mid-February. There is an average of 20 to 25 days of freezes in south Texas. Since winter events are usually zonal events and affect a large area, each participating community has the same frequency and probability of future events (once every 1 to 2 years). All participating communities can expect future events to have similar strength and damages as previous events (see Table 17-2 and Table 17-1).

17.2.4 Severity

The magnitude and severity of severe winter weather in Williamson County and the participating communities are low, resulting in minor injuries and illnesses; minimal property damage that does not severely threaten structural stability; or interruption of essential facilities and services for less than 48 hours.

17.2.5 Warning Time

Meteorologists can often predict the likelihood of a severe winter storm. When forecasts are available, they can give several days of warning time. However, meteorologists cannot predict the exact time of onset or severity of the storm. Some storms may come on more quickly and have only a few hours of warning time.

17.3 SECONDARY HAZARDS

The most significant secondary hazards associated with severe local storms are falling and downed trees, landslides, and downed power lines. Heavy rain and icy conditions can overwhelm both natural and man-made drainage systems, causing overflow and property destruction. Landslides occur when the soil on slopes becomes oversaturated and fails. Additionally, the storms may result in closed highways and blocked roads. It is not unusual for motorists and residents to become stranded. Annually, icy conditions and frozen pipes cause damage to residences and businesses. Late season winter events will typically cause some plant and crop damage.

17.4 CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS

Climate change presents a significant challenge for risk management associated with severe weather. The frequency of severe weather events has increased steadily over the last century. Nationally, the number of weather-related disasters during the 1990s was four times that of the 1950s, and cost 14 times as much in economic losses. Historical data shows that the probability for severe weather events increases in a warmer climate (see Figure 14-13). The changing hydrograph caused by climate change could have a significant impact on the intensity, duration and frequency of storm events. All of these impacts could have significant economic consequences.

17.5 EXPOSURE

Because winter weather cannot be directly modeled in HAZUS, annualized losses were estimated using GIS-based analysis, historical data analysis, and statistical risk assessment methodology. Event frequency, severity indicators, expert opinions, and historical knowledge of the region were used for this assessment. The primary data source was the updated HAZUS inventory data (updated with 2010 U.S. Census data and

2014 RS Means Square Foot Costs) augmented with state and federal data sets as well as the NOAA National Climatic Data Center Storm Event Database.

17.5.1 Population

It can be assumed that the entire planning area is exposed to severe winter weather events to some extent. Certain areas are more exposed due to geographic location and local weather patterns.

17.5.2 Property

According to the HAZUS 2.2 inventory data (updated with 2010 U.S. Census data and 2014 RS Means Square Foot Costs), there are 137,095 buildings in the HMP update area with an asset replaceable value of over \$48 million (excluding contents). About 99% of these buildings (and 89% of the building value) are associated with residential housing. Within the participating communities, there are 52,331 buildings (residential, commercial, and other) with a total asset inventory of over \$16 million (excluding contents). Other types of buildings in this report include agricultural, education, religious, and governmental structures. Table 17-3 lists the exposed structures and population for the participating communities.

Residents within a city or municipality are governed by building codes and ordinances. Buildings and land in unincorporated areas of the county are not governed by building codes. Because of the less stringent regulations, all of these buildings are considered to be exposed to severe winter weather, but structures in poor condition or in particularly vulnerable locations (located on hilltops or exposed open areas) may risk the most damage. The frequency and degree of damage to a building will depend on specific locations.

TABLE 17-3 EXPOSED STRUCTURES AND POPULATION					
Jurisdiction	Residential	Commercial	Other *	Total Structures	Total Population
City of Cedar Park	16,664	167	101	16,932	53,580
City of Florence	429	7	5	441	1,369
City of Hutto	5,247	6	3	5,256	16,969
Unincorporated Area	29,463	151	88	29,702	99,684
Total	51,803	331	197	52,331	171,602
*Other includes industrial, agricultural, religious, governmental, and educational classifications.					

17.5.3 Critical Facilities and Infrastructure

All critical facilities are likely exposed to winter weather events. The most common problems associated with this hazard are utility losses. Downed power lines can cause blackouts, leaving large areas isolated. Phone, water, and sewer systems may not function. Roads may become impassable due to ice or snow. Ice accumulation on roadways can create dangerous driving conditions. There are several county roads that are available to move people and supplies throughout the region.

17.5.4 Environment

The environment is highly exposed to severe weather events. Natural habitats such as streams and trees risk major damage and destruction. Flooding events caused by snowmelt can produce river channel migration or damage riparian habitat.

17.6 VULNERABILITY

Although winter storm is a slow onset hazard with generally six to twelve hours of warning time, utility disruptions from winter storms can severely impact the delivery of services. Water pipes can freeze and crack in sub-freezing temperatures. Ice can build up on power lines and cause them to break under the weight or ice on trees can cause tree limbs to fall on the lines. These events can disrupt electric service for long periods.

Economic impact may be felt by increased consumption of heating fuel which can lead to energy shortages and higher prices. House fires and resulting deaths tend to occur more frequently from increased and improper use of alternate heating sources. Fires during winter storms also present a greater danger because water supplies may freeze and impede firefighting efforts.

All populations, buildings, critical facilities, and infrastructure in the planning area are vulnerable to severe winter events. People and animals are subject to health risks from extended exposure to cold air. Elderly people and economically disadvantaged populations in the planning area are at greater risk of death from hypothermia during these events. According to the U.S. Center for Disease Control, every year hypothermia kills about 600 Americans, half of whom are 65 years of age or older.

17.6.1 Population

Vulnerable populations are the elderly, low income, linguistically isolated populations, people with life-threatening illnesses, and residents living in areas that are isolated from major roads. Power outages can be life threatening to those dependent on electricity for life support. Isolation of these populations is a significant concern. These populations face isolation and exposure during severe winter weather events and could suffer more secondary effects of the hazard. Commuters who are caught in storms may be particularly vulnerable. Stranded commuters may be vulnerable to carbon monoxide poisoning or hypothermia. Additionally, individuals engaged in outdoor recreation during a severe winter event may be difficult to locate and rescue. Table 17-4 contains more specific jurisdictional information.

TABLE 17-4 MOST VULNERABLE POPULATION						
Jurisdiction	Youth Population (< 16)	% of Total Population	Elderly Population (> 65)	% of Total Population	Economically Disadvantage (Income < \$20,000)	% of Total Population
City of Cedar Park	16,510	30.81	3,527	6.58	1,127	2.10
City of Florence	431	31.48	155	11.32	62	4.53
City of Hutto	6,168	36.35	549	3.24	351	2.07
Unincorporated Area	28,939	29.03	8,270	8.30	2,296	2.30

Total	52,048	30.33	12,501	7.28	3,836	2.24
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17.6.2 Property

All property is vulnerable during severe winter weather events, but properties in poor condition or in particularly vulnerable locations may risk the most damage. Those that are located under or near overhead lines or near large trees may be vulnerable to falling ice or may be damaged in the event of a collapse.

Loss estimations for severe winter weather are not based on damage functions, because no such damage functions have been generated. Instead, loss estimates were developed representing projected damages (annualized loss) on historical events, statistical analysis, and probability factors. These were applied to the participating communities reported event damages and exposed values to create an annualized loss. The annualized loss estimated for winter storm events is shown in Table 17-5.

TABLE 17-5. LOSS ESTIMATES FOR WINTER STORM EVENTS			
Jurisdiction	Exposed Value	Annualized Loss	Annualized Loss Percentage
City of Cedar Park	\$9,129,379,056	\$267	<0.01%
City of Florence	\$164,342,133	Negligible	Negligible
City of Hutto	\$2,134,759,687	Negligible	Negligible
Unincorporated Area	\$14,580,185,817	\$17,660	<0.01%
Total	\$26,008,666,693	\$17,927	<0.01%

Vulnerability Narrative

Each community's vulnerability to winter weather events are described below.

- **City of Cedar Park** - Winter storms in the City of Cedar Park would expose the residents to high utility bills, affecting residents, especially those who are economically disadvantaged. Roads become dangerous to travel on because of icy conditions. This can lead to schools and businesses being shut down for a day or two. Homes built without proper building codes could suffer from a lack of insulation and may experience deteriorating infrastructure, physical harm and property damage.
- **City of Florence** - The City of Florence is at a greater risk of rolling blackouts during a winter weather event due to high usage. This can expose the elderly and economically disadvantaged residents to prolonged periods of cold without heating and high utility bills. Roads become dangerous to travel on because of icy conditions. This can lead to schools and businesses being shut down for a day or two. Residents without back up communication devices (such as radios, and land line telephones) may not be able to hear emergency broadcasts.
- **City of Hutto** - Winter storms in the City of Hutto would expose the residents to high utility bills, affecting residents, especially those who are economically disadvantaged. Roads become dangerous to travel on because of icy conditions. Residents without means of getting emergency broadcasts for critical winter storm updates are less able to prepare and mitigate negative impacts.

- **Williamson County (Unincorporated Area)** - Williamson County Unincorporated Areas are at a greater risk of rolling blackouts during a winter weather event due to high usage from other areas of the electrical grid. The more rural areas of Williamson County's Unincorporated Areas could experience longer wait times for emergency response actions. This could expose them to hazards such as prolonged periods of cold without heating. Also, this would have a greater effect on the young, elderly and economically disadvantaged that may not have the means to respond to such an event. Communities who implement comprehensive volunteer programs reduce the vulnerabilities due to a lack of available responders.

Community Perception of Vulnerability

See front page of current chapter for a summary of hazard rankings for Williamson County and participating communities in this HMP update. Chapter 18 gives a detailed description of these rankings and Chapter 19 addresses mitigations actions for this hazard vulnerability.

17.6.3 Critical Facilities and Infrastructure

Incapacity and loss of roads are the primary transportation failures resulting from winter weather, mostly associated with secondary hazards. Snowstorms can significantly impact the transportation system and the availability of public safety services. Of particular concern are roads providing access to isolated areas and to the elderly. Prolonged obstruction of major routes can disrupt the shipment of goods and other commerce. Large, prolonged storms can have negative economic impacts for an entire region.

Severe windstorms, downed trees, and ice can create serious impacts on power and above-ground communication lines. Freezing of power and communication lines can cause them to break, disrupting electricity and communication. Loss of electricity and phone connection would leave certain populations isolated because residents would be unable to call for assistance.

17.6.4 Environment

The vulnerability of the environment to winter weather is the same as the exposure, discussed in Section 17.5.4.

17.7 FUTURE TRENDS IN DEVELOPMENT

All future development will be affected by winter storms. The vulnerability of community assets to severe winter storms is increasing through time as more people enter the planning area. The ability to withstand impacts lies in sound land use practices and consistent enforcement of codes and regulations for new construction. The planning partners have adopted the International Building Code. This code is equipped to deal with the impacts of severe weather events. Land use policies identified in general plans within the planning area also address many of the secondary impacts (flood and landslide) of the severe weather hazard. With these tools, the planning partnership is well equipped to deal with future growth and the associated impacts of severe weather.

17.8 SCENARIO

Although severe local storms are infrequent, impacts can be significant, particularly when secondary hazards, such as flood or erosion occur. A worst-case event would involve prolonged high winds during a winter storm accompanied by thunderstorms. Such an event would have both short-term and longer-term effects. Initially, schools and roads would be closed due to power outages caused by high winds and downed tree obstructions. In more rural areas, some subdivisions could experience limited ingress and egress. Prolonged rain could produce flooding, overtopped culverts with ponded water on roads, and erosion on steep slopes. Flooding and landslides could further obstruct roads and bridges, further isolating residents.

17.9 ISSUES

Important issues associated with a winter storm in the planning area include the following:

- Older building stock in the planning area is built to low code standards or none at all. These structures could be highly vulnerable to winter weather, particularly freezing temperatures, high winds, and ice.
- Redundancy of power supply must be evaluated.
- The capacity for backup power generation is limited.
- Future efforts should be made to identify populations at risk and determine special needs during winter storm event.

CHAPTER 18. PLANNING AREA RISK RANKING

A risk ranking was performed for the hazards of concern described in this plan. This risk ranking assesses the probability of each hazard's occurrence as well as its likely impact on the people, property, and economy of the planning area. The risk ranking was conducted by the Steering Committee based on the hazard risk assessment presented during the second Steering Committee meeting, community survey results, and personal and professional experience with hazards in the planning area. Estimates of risk were generated with data from HAZUS-MH using methodologies promoted by FEMA. The results are used in establishing mitigation priorities. The hazard rankings were used in establishing mitigation action priorities.

18.1 PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE

The probability of occurrence of a hazard is indicated by a probability factor based on likelihood of annual occurrence:

- High – Hazard event is likely to occur within 25 years (Probability Factor = 3)
- Medium – Hazard event is likely to occur within 100 years (Probability Factor = 2)
- Low – Hazard event is not likely to occur within 100 years (Probability Factor = 1)
- No exposure – There is no probability of occurrence (Probability Factor = 0)

The assessment of hazard frequency is generally based on past hazard events in the planning area. The Steering Committee assigned the probabilities of occurrence for each hazard, as shown on Table 18-1.

TABLE 18-1. HAZARD PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE								
	Williamson County		City of Cedar Park		City of Florence		City of Hutto	
Hazard	High/Med /Low/No	Probability Factor	High/Med /Low/No	Probability Factor	High/Med /Low/No	Probability Factor	High/Med /Low/No	Probability Factor
Dam/Levee Failure	M	2	M	2	L	1	L	1
Drought	H	3	H	3	H	3	H	3
Earthquake	L	1	L	1	L	1	L	1
Expansive Soils	H	3	L	1	M	2	N	0
Extreme Heat	H	3	H	3	H	3	H	3
Flood	H	3	H	3	H	3	H	3
Hail	H	3	H	3	H	3	M	2
Hurricane/ Tropical Storm	H	3	H	3	M	2	L	1
Lightning	H	3	H	3	H	3	H	3
Tornado	H	3	M	2	H	3	H	3
Wildfire	H	3	M	2	H	3	L	1
Wind	H	3	H	3	M	2	H	3
Winter Weather	H	3	M	2	M	2	L	1

18.2 IMPACT

Hazard impacts were assessed in three categories, impacts on: people, property, and the local economy. Numerical impact factors were assigned as follows:

- **People** – Values were assigned based on the percentage of the total *population exposed* to the hazard event. The degree of impact on individuals will vary and is not measurable, so the calculation assumes for simplicity and consistency that all people who live in a hazard zone will be equally impacted when a hazard event occurs. It should be noted that planners can use an element of subjectivity when assigning values for impacts on people. Impact factors were assigned as follows:
 - High – 50% or more of the population is exposed to a hazard (Impact Factor = 3)
 - Medium – 25% to 49% of the population is exposed to a hazard (Impact Factor = 2)
 - Low – 24% or less of the population is exposed to the hazard (Impact Factor = 1)
 - No impact – None of the population is exposed to a hazard (Impact Factor = 0)
- **Property** – Values were assigned based on the percentage of the total *assessed property value* exposed to the hazard event:
 - High – 30% or more of the total assessed property value is exposed to a hazard (Impact Factor = 3)
 - Medium – 15% to 29% of the total assessed property value is exposed to a hazard (Impact Factor = 2)
 - Low – 14% or less of the total assessed property value is exposed to the hazard (Impact Factor = 1)
 - No impact – None of the total assessed property value is exposed to a hazard (Impact Factor = 0)
- **Economy** – Values were assigned based on total impact to the economy from the hazard event and activities conducted after the event to restore the community to previous functions. Values were assigned based on the number of days the hazard impacts the community, including impacts on tourism, businesses, road closures, or government response agencies.
 - High – Community impacted for more than 7 days (Impact Factor = 3)
 - Medium – Community impacted for 1 to 7 days (Impact Factor = 2)
 - Low – Community impacted for less than 1 day (Impact Factor = 1)
 - No impact – No community impacts estimated from the hazard event (Impact Factor = 0)

The impacts of each hazard category were assigned a weighting factor to reflect the significance of the impact. These weighting factors are consistent with those typically used for measuring the benefits of hazard mitigation actions: impact on people was given a weighting factor of 3; impact on property was given a weighting factor of 2; and impact on the economy was given a weighting factor of 1. The impacts for each hazard are summarized in Table 18-2 through Table 18-4. The total impact factor shown on the tables equals the impact factor multiplied by the weighting factor.

**TABLE 18-2.
IMPACT ON PEOPLE FROM HAZARDS**

	Williamson County		City of Cedar Park		City of Florence		City of Hutto	
Hazard	High/Med /Low/No	Total Impact Factor	High/Med /Low/No	Total Impact Factor	High/Med /Low/No	Total Impact Factor	High/Med /Low/No	Total Impact Factor
Dam/Levee Failure	H	9	M	6	L	3	L	3
Drought	M	6	M	6	M	6	M	6
Earthquake	L	3	L	3	L	3	L	3
Expansive Soils	M	6	L	3	L	3	N	0
Extreme Heat	L	3	M	6	H	9	M	6
Flood	H	9	H	9	L	3	L	3
Hail	L	3	L	3	M	6	L	3
Hurricane/ Tropical Storm	H	9	M	6	H	9	L	3
Lightning	M	6	M	6	H	9	L	3
Tornado	L	3	M	6	H	9	M	6
Wildfire	M	6	M	6	M	6	M	6
Wind	L	3	L	3	H	9	L	3
Winter Weather	H	9	M	6	H	9	L	3

**TABLE 18-3.
IMPACT ON PROPERTY FROM HAZARDS**

	Williamson County		City of Cedar Park		City of Florence		City of Hutto	
Hazard	High/Med /Low/No	Total Impact Factor	High/Med /Low/No	Total Impact Factor	High/Med /Low/No	Total Impact Factor	High/Med /Low/No	Total Impact Factor
Dam/Levee Failure	L	2	M	4	L	2	L	2
Drought	L	2	M	4	M	4	M	4
Earthquake	L	2	L	2	L	2	L	2
Expansive Soils	M	4	L	2	L	2	N	0
Extreme Heat	L	2	M	4	M	4	L	2
Flood	H	6	H	6	M	4	L	2
Hail	M	4	M	4	H	6	M	4
Hurricane/ Tropical Storm	H	6	M	4	H	6	L	2

**TABLE 18-3.
IMPACT ON PROPERTY FROM HAZARDS**

	Williamson County		City of Cedar Park		City of Florence		City of Hutto	
Hazard	High/Med /Low/No	Total Impact Factor	High/Med /Low/No	Total Impact Factor	High/Med /Low/No	Total Impact Factor	High/Med /Low/No	Total Impact Factor
Lightning	L	2	M	4	L	2	L	2
Tornado	L	2	H	6	H	6	M	4
Wildfire	H	6	M	4	H	6	M	4
Wind	M	4	M	4	H	6	L	2
Winter Weather	L	2	L	2	L	2	L	2

**TABLE 18-4.
IMPACT ON ECONOMY FROM HAZARDS**

	Williamson County		City of Cedar Park		City of Florence		City of Hutto	
Hazard	High/Med /Low/No	Total Impact Factor	High/Med /Low/No	Total Impact Factor	High/Med /Low/No	Total Impact Factor	High/Med /Low/No	Total Impact Factor
Dam/Levee Failure	M	2	L	1	L	1	L	1
Drought	H	3	L	1	H	3	L	1
Earthquake	L	1	L	1	L	1	L	1
Expansive Soils	L	1	L	1	L	1	N	0
Extreme Heat	L	1	L	1	H	3	L	1
Flood	H	3	H	3	L	1	L	1
Hail	L	1	L	1	L	1	L	1
Hurricane/ Tropical Storm	H	3	L	1	M	2	L	1
Lightning	L	1	L	1	L	1	L	1
Tornado	L	1	H	3	H	3	M	2
Wildfire	M	2	M	2	L	1	M	2
Wind	L	1	L	1	L	1	L	1
Winter Weather	L	1	L	1	L	1	L	1

18.3 RISK RATING AND RANKING

The risk rating for each hazard was calculated by multiplying the probability factor by the sum of the weighted impact factors for people, property, and operations, as summarized in Table 18-5. Based on these ratings, a priority of high, medium, or low was assigned to each hazard. The hazards ranked as being of highest concern vary by jurisdiction but generally include drought, extreme heat, and hurricane/tropical storm. Other hazards ranked as being of medium concern include expansive soil, flood, hail, tornado, and wildfire. Table 18-6 summarizes the hazard risk ranking.

**TABLE 18-5.
HAZARD RISK RANKING CALCULATIONS**

	Williamson County			City of Cedar Park			City of Florence			City of Hutto		
Hazard	Probability Factor	Impact Weighted Sum	Total	Probability Factor	Impact Weighted Sum	Total	Probability Factor	Impact Weighted Sum	Total	Probability Factor	Impact Weighted Sum	Total
Dam/Levee Failure	2	13	26	2	11	22	1	6	6	1	6	6
Drought	3	11	33	3	11	33	3	13	39	3	11	33
Earthquake	1	6	6	1	6	6	1	6	6	1	6	6
Expansive Soils	3	11	33	1	6	6	2	6	12	0	0	0
Extreme Heat	3	6	18	3	11	33	3	16	48	3	9	27
Flood	3	18	54	3	18	54	3	8	24	3	6	18
Hail	3	8	24	3	8	24	3	13	39	2	8	16
Hurricane/Tropical Storm	3	18	54	3	11	33	2	17	34	1	6	6
Lightning	3	9	27	3	11	33	3	12	36	3	6	18
Tornado	3	6	18	2	15	30	3	18	54	3	12	36
Wildfire	3	14	42	2	12	24	3	13	39	1	12	12
Wind	3	8	24	3	8	24	2	16	32	3	6	18
Winter Weather	3	12	36	2	9	18	2	12	24	1	6	6
Notes:												
Impact Weighted Sum=Total Impact Factor People+ Total Impact Factor Property + Total Impact Factor Economy												
Total = Probability x Impact Weighted Sum												

TABLE 18-6. HAZARD RISK SUMMARY				
Hazard	Williamson County	City of Cedar Park	City of Florence	City of Hutto
Dam/Levee Failure	Medium	Medium	Low	Low
Drought	Medium	Medium	High	Medium
Earthquake	Low	Low	Low	Low
Expansive Soils	Medium	Low	Low	No Exposure
Extreme Heat	Low	Medium	High	Medium
Flood	High	High	Medium	Low
Hail	Medium	Medium	High	Low
Hurricane/ Tropical Storm	High	Medium	Medium	Low
Lightning	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
Tornado	Low	Medium	High	Medium
Wildfire	High	Medium	High	Low
Wind	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
Winter Weather	Medium	Low	Medium	Low

PART 3
MITIGATION AND PLAN
MAINTENANCE STRATEGY

CHAPTER 19.

AREA-WIDE MITIGATION ACTIONS AND IMPLEMENTATION

The Steering Committee reviewed a menu of hazard mitigation alternatives that present a broad range of alternatives to be considered for use in the planning area, in compliance with Title 44 Code of Federal Regulations (44 CFR) (Section 201.6(c)(3)(ii)). The menu provided a baseline of mitigation alternatives that are backed by a planning process, are consistent with the planning partners' goals and objectives, and are within the capabilities of the partners to implement. The Steering Committee reviewed the full range of actions as well as the county's ability to implement the variety of mitigation actions. Hazard mitigation actions recommended in this plan were selected from among the alternatives presented in the menu as well as other projects known to be necessary.

19.1 RECOMMENDED MITIGATION ACTIONS

The planning partners and the Steering Committee identified actions that could be implemented to provide hazard mitigation benefits. Table 19-1 lists the recommended mitigation actions and the hazards addressed by the action. All of the hazards profiled in this plan are addressed by more than one mitigation action.

Table 19-2 provides more details on the mitigation actions, including the mitigation action description, action type, estimated cost, potential funding sources, timeline, and benefit to the community (high, medium or low). Mitigation types used for this categorization are as follows:

- Local Plans and Regulations (LPR) – These actions include government authorities, policies, or codes that influence the way land and buildings are being developed and built.
- Structure and Infrastructure Projects (SIP) – These actions involve modifying existing structures and infrastructure to protect them from a hazard or remove them from a hazard area. This could apply to public or private structures as well as critical facilities and infrastructure. This type of action also involves projects to construct manmade structures to reduce the impact of hazards.
- Natural Systems Protection (NSP) – These are actions that minimize damage and losses, and also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems.
- Education and Awareness Programs (EAP) – These are actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. These initiatives may also include participation in national programs, such as StormReady and Firewise Communities.

Mitigation action worksheets were developed to provide more information for each recommended mitigation action, including the specific problem being mitigated, alternative actions considered, whether the action applies to existing or future development, the benefits or losses avoided, the department, position, office or agency responsible for implementing the action, the local planning mechanism, and potential funding sources. These worksheets were developed to provide a tool for the planning partners to apply for grants or general funds to complete the mitigation action. An example worksheet for Williamson County is shown in Figure 19-1. These worksheets are kept on file with the county and cities and can be a valuable resource for annual progress updates and reports.

Mitigation Action Worksheet

Please complete one worksheet per action with as much detail as possible, using the instructions beginning on page 3 and examples provided by FEMA.

Name of Jurisdiction: _____ Mitigation Action #: _____

Mitigation Action Title: _____

Assessing the Risk	
Hazard(s) addressed: (check all that apply)	<input type="checkbox"/> All Hazards <input type="checkbox"/> Coastal Erosion <input type="checkbox"/> Dam/Levee Failure <input type="checkbox"/> Drought <input type="checkbox"/> Earthquake <input type="checkbox"/> Expansive Soils <input type="checkbox"/> Extreme Heat <input type="checkbox"/> Flood <input type="checkbox"/> Hail <input type="checkbox"/> Hurricanes/Tropical Storms <input type="checkbox"/> Land Subsidence <input type="checkbox"/> Lightning <input type="checkbox"/> Thunderstorm <input type="checkbox"/> Tornado <input type="checkbox"/> Wildfire <input type="checkbox"/> Wind <input type="checkbox"/> Winter Weather
Specific problem being Mitigated (describe why action is needed)	
Evaluation of Potential Alternatives	
Alternatives Considered (name of project and reason for not selecting)	1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
Action/Project Intended for Implementation	
Describe how action will be implemented (main steps involved)	
Action/Project Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Local Plans and Regulations <input type="checkbox"/> Structure and Infrastructure Project <input type="checkbox"/> Natural Systems Protection <input type="checkbox"/> Education and Awareness Programs
Applicable Goals/Objectives (refer to list of goals/objectives)	<input type="checkbox"/> Goal #1 <input type="checkbox"/> Goal #2 <input type="checkbox"/> Goal #3 <input type="checkbox"/> Goal #4 <input type="checkbox"/> Goal #5 <input type="checkbox"/> Goal #6 Objective: _____
Applies to existing or future development	<input type="checkbox"/> Existing Development <input type="checkbox"/> Future Development <input type="checkbox"/> Both Existing and Future Development <input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable
Describe benefits (losses avoided)	<input type="checkbox"/> Life Safety <input type="checkbox"/> Damage Reduction <input type="checkbox"/> Other Describe: _____
Estimated Cost	<input type="checkbox"/> < \$10,000; <input type="checkbox"/> \$10,000 to \$100,000; <input type="checkbox"/> > \$100,000 Other Amount: \$ _____
Plan for Implementation	
Responsible Department	
Local Planning Mechanism (check all that apply)	<input type="checkbox"/> Capital Improvement Plan <input type="checkbox"/> Comprehensive Plan <input type="checkbox"/> Building Code <input type="checkbox"/> Ordinance <input type="checkbox"/> Other: New Local Plan
Potential Funding Sources	General Fund
Timeline for Completion	_____ months
Reporting on Progress	
Status/Comment	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Started <input type="checkbox"/> In-progress <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed <input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> No Longer Required Comment: _____
Completed by: (name, title, phone #)	Date: _____

Figure 19-1. Blank Mitigation Action Worksheet

19.2 BENEFIT/COST REVIEW AND PRIORITIZATION

The action plan must be prioritized according to a benefit/cost analysis of the proposed projects and their associated costs (44 CFR, Section 201.6(c)(3)(iii)). The benefits of proposed projects were weighed against estimated costs as part of the project prioritization process. The benefit/cost analysis was not of the detailed variety required by FEMA for project grant eligibility under the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) and Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Grant Program. A less formal approach was used because some projects may not be implemented for up to 10 years, and associated costs and benefits could change dramatically in that time. Therefore, a review of the apparent benefits versus the apparent cost of each project was performed. Parameters were established for assigning subjective ratings (high, medium, and low) to the costs and benefits of these projects.

Fourteen criteria were used to assist in evaluating and prioritizing the mitigation initiatives. For each mitigation action, a numeric rank (0, 1, 2, 3, 4) was assigned for each of the 14 evaluation criteria defined as follows:

- Definitely Yes - 4
- Maybe Yes - 3
- Unknown/Neutral - 2
- Probably No - 1
- Definitely No - 0

The 14 evaluation/prioritization criteria are:

1. Life Safety – How effective will the action be at protecting lives and preventing injuries? The numeric rank for this criterion is multiplied by 2 to emphasize the importance of life safety when evaluating the benefit of the action.
2. Property Protection – How significant will the action be at eliminating or reducing damage to structures and infrastructure? The numeric rank for this criterion is multiplied by 2 to emphasize the importance of property protection when evaluating the benefit of the action.
3. Cost-Effectiveness – Will the future benefits achieved by implementing the action, exceed the cost to implement the action?
4. Technical – Is the mitigation action technically feasible? Will it solve the problem independently and is it a long-term solution? Eliminate actions that, from a technical standpoint, will not meet the goals.
5. Political – Is there overall public support for the mitigation action? Is there the political will to support it?
6. Legal – Does the jurisdiction have the authority to implement the action?
7. Fiscal - Can the project be funded under existing program budgets (i.e., is this action currently budgeted for)? Or would it require a new budget authorization or funding from another source such as grants?
8. Environmental – What are the potential environmental impacts of the action? Will it comply with environmental regulations?
9. Social – Will the proposed action adversely affect one segment of the population? Will the action disrupt established neighborhoods, break up voting districts, or cause the relocation of lower income people?

10. Administrative – Does the jurisdiction have the personnel and administrative capabilities to implement the action and maintain it or will outside help be necessary?
11. Multi-hazard – Does the action reduce the risk to multiple hazards?
12. Timeline - Can the action be completed in less than 5 years (within our planning horizon)?
13. Local Champion – Is there a strong advocate for the action or project among the jurisdiction's staff, governing body, or committees that will support the action's implementation?
14. Other Local Objectives – Does the action advance other local objectives, such as capital improvements, economic development, environmental quality, or open space preservation? Does it support the policies of other plans and programs?

The numeric results of this exercise are shown on the mitigation action worksheets. An example worksheet for is shown in Figure 19-2. These results were used to identify the benefit of the action to the community as low, medium, or high priority. Table 19-2 shows the benefit of each mitigation action.

The Steering Committee used the results of the benefit/cost review and prioritization exercise to rank the mitigation actions in order of priority, with 1 being the highest priority. The highest priority mitigation actions are shown in red on Table 19-2, medium priority actions are shown in yellow and low priority actions are shown in green.

Prioritization Worksheet			
Mitigation Action #: _____			
Mitigation Action Title: _____			
Criteria	Numeric Rank: Definitely Yes = 4 Maybe Yes = 3 Unknown/Neutral = 2 Probably No = 1 Definitely No = 0		Provide brief rationale for numeric rank when appropriate
1. Will the action result in <u>Life Safety</u> ?		x 2 =	
2. Will the action result in <u>Property Protection</u> ?		x 2 =	
3. Will the action be <u>Cost-Effective</u> ? (future benefits exceed cost)			
4. Is the action <u>Technically</u> feasible?			
5. Is the action <u>Politically</u> acceptable?			
6. Does the jurisdiction have the <u>Legal</u> authority to implement?			
7. Is <u>Funding</u> available for the action?			
8. Will the action have a positive impact on the natural <u>Environment</u> ?			
9. Is the action <u>Socially</u> acceptable?			
10. Does the jurisdiction have the <u>Administrative</u> capability to execute the action?			
11. Will the action reduce risk to more than one hazard (<u>Multi-Hazard</u>)?			
12. Can the action be implemented <u>Quickly</u> ?			
13. Is there an Agency/Department <u>Champion</u> for the action?			
14. Will the action meet other <u>Community Objectives</u> ?			
Total			
Priority: Low = <35 Medium = 35-49 High = >50	<input type="checkbox"/> Low <input type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> High		

Figure 19-2. Example Benefit/Cost Review and Prioritization Worksheet

**TABLE 19-1.
MITIGATION ACTIONS DEVELOPED TO ADDRESS HAZARDS**

Action No.	Title	Dam/Levee Failure	Drought	Earthquake	Expansive Soil	Extreme Heat	Flood	Hail	Hurricane/Tropical Storms	Lightning	Tornado	Wildfire	Wind	Winter Weather
WILLIAMSON COUNTY														
1	Purchase NOAA All Hazard Radios	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2	Educate homeowners on how to mitigate their homes from all hazards	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3	Use the application of calcium soil stabilizers				X									
4	Wildfire fuels reduction											X		
5	Stream flow and flood monitoring						X		X					
6	Critical infrastructure THIRA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
7	Repetitive flood loss properties	X					X		X					
8	Comprehensive evacuation planning	X					X		X			X		
9	Develop and establish a comprehensive volunteer program	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
10	Road and bridge drainage infrastructure projects	X					X		X					
11	Community Wildfire Protection Plan											X		
12	Install "Burn Ban" or "Fire Danger" signs along major county roadways											X		
13	All-hazards mapping	X		X	X		X	X		X	X	X		
14	Community Flood Protection Plan	X					X		X					

**TABLE 19-1.
MITIGATION ACTIONS DEVELOPED TO ADDRESS HAZARDS**

Action No.	Title	Dam/Levee Failure	Drought	Earthquake	Expansive Soil	Extreme Heat	Flood	Hail	Hurricane/Tropical Storms	Lightning	Tornado	Wildfire	Wind	Winter Weather
15	Flood barrier and signage	X					X		X					
CITY OF CEDAR PARK														
1	Swift water boat training	X					X		X					
2	Adopt and enforce updated building codes to reduce damages	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3	Wildfire training											X		
4	Disclose the location of high-risk expansive soils areas to builders/buyers				X									
5	Acquire new drainage maintenance crews						X		X					
6	Wildfire Mitigation Plan											X		
7	Educate homeowners on how to mitigate their homes from all hazards	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
8	Mobile Command Center/ Emergency Operations Center	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
CITY OF FLORENCE														
1	Public information and education on all hazards	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2	Upgrade alert system	X		X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3	Update building codes	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4	Alternative water resources		X			X								

**TABLE 19-1.
MITIGATION ACTIONS DEVELOPED TO ADDRESS HAZARDS**

Action No.	Title	Dam/Levee Failure	Drought	Earthquake	Expansive Soil	Extreme Heat	Flood	Hail	Hurricane/Tropical Storms	Lightning	Tornado	Wildfire	Wind	Winter Weather
5	Drainage structure						X							
6	Increase fire suppression capabilities											X		
7	Strengthen zoning ordinance to encourage higher densities only outside of known hazard areas	X					X					X		
8	Prohibit fill in floodplain areas and conduct assessment of floodplain management ordinance and implementation						X							
9	Develop a Capital Improvements Plan	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
CITY OF HUTTO														
1	Establish and implement an agricultural zoning district to preserve areas of land in high-hazard areas		X	N/A	N/A		X					X		
2	Purchase NOAA All Hazard Radios	X	X	X	N/A	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3	Join the CRS of the NFIP			N/A	N/A		X		X					
4	Provide public access to the local FIRMs and map ordering information through the City of Hutto website			N/A	N/A		X							
5	Cottonwood Channel improvement			N/A	N/A		X		X					
6	Construct new Town West Outlet structure			N/A	N/A		X		X					
7	Educate homeowners on how to mitigate their homes from all hazards	X	X	X	N/A	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
8	Create an evacuation plan, with multiple routes for varying scenarios	X		N/A	N/A		X		X			X		

**TABLE 19-1.
MITIGATION ACTIONS DEVELOPED TO ADDRESS HAZARDS**

Action No.	Title	Dam/Levee Failure	Drought	Earthquake	Expansive Soil	Extreme Heat	Flood	Hail	Hurricane/ Tropical Storms	Lightning	Tornado	Wildfire	Wind	Winter Weather
Notes: CRS Community Rating System FIRM Flood Insurance Rate Map N/A Not Applicable NFIP National Flood Insurance Program NWS National Weather Service THIRA Threat Hazard Identification Risk Analysis														

**TABLE 19-2.
RECOMMENDED MITIGATION ACTIONS**

Action No.	Title	Description	Mitigation Action Ranking	Action Type	Applicable Goals	Responsible Department	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Timeline in Months	Benefit
WILLIAMSON COUNTY										
1	Purchase NOAA All Hazard Radios	Purchase radios and disperse to residents to use for hazard events in the area.	13	SIP	G1	Emergency Management	< \$10,000	General Budget, Donations/ Sponsors	60	Medium
2	Educate homeowners on how to mitigate their homes from all hazards	Educate homeowners on how to mitigate their homes from these hazards on county website and public forums.	14	EAP	G1, G2	Emergency Management	< \$10,000	General Budget	48	Medium
3	Use the application of calcium soil stabilizers	Specify the use of calcium soil stabilizers as part of the County Engineer protocol for pavement subgrade work on county roads. This will make a durable permanent roadway layer and minimize damage from expansive soil issues.	15	SIP	G1	Public Works	< \$10,000	General Budget	24	Medium
4	Wildfire fuels reduction	Perform a THIRA on each property and develop a priority list of properties requiring mitigation actions. Following WHP assessments perform the fuels reduction and create shaded fuel breaks. Upon completion, prescribed burning should take place where appropriate to lower fuel loads.	11	LPR NSP	G1, G2, G4, G5	Parks	>\$100,000	General Budget, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Funding, Private Donations, Volunteer Support	48	High
5	Stream flow and flood monitoring	A network of streamflow gauges and cameras needs to be installed throughout Williamson County. This data can then either be used in a real-time mapping solution or in a direct feed into the EOCs. This project is scalable to the available funding.	6	SIP	G1, G2, G4, G5	Emergency Management	>\$100,000	General Budget, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Funding, Private Donations	60	High

**TABLE 19-2.
RECOMMENDED MITIGATION ACTIONS**

Action No.	Title	Description	Mitigation Action Ranking	Action Type	Applicable Goals	Responsible Department	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Timeline in Months	Benefit
6	Critical infrastructure THIRA	As a part of the County COOP planning process audit and map each facility relating to the potential risk to natural hazards. Develop a prioritization list and strategies for mitigating potential risks and hazards.	7	LPR	G1, G2, G3, G4, G5,	Emergency Management	>\$100,000	General Budget, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Funding, Bond Packages	48	High
7	Repetitive flood loss properties	Collaborate with floodplain professionals, building contractors, and homeowners to identify repetitive flood loss properties/structures. Determine the most cost effective measures to implement to mitigate against continued flood losses including residential property buyouts.	4	LPR SIP NSP	G1, G2, G3, G4, G5,	Emergency Management	>\$100,000	General Budget, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Funding, Bond Packages	24	High
8	Comprehensive evacuation planning	Collaborate with public safety professional, traffic engineers, public information professionals and homeowner's associations to develop comprehensive plans and messaging. Develop area-specific plans based upon local THIRA.	8	LPR	G1, G2, G3, G5	Emergency Management	< \$10,000	General Budget, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Funding, Donations/ Sponsors	36	High
9	Develop and establish a comprehensive volunteer program	Establish and train a core group of CERT instructors. Develop and implement a comprehensive CERT program to include training, continuing education, exercise program, and activation procedures.	9	LPR EAP	G1, G2, G3	Emergency Management	< \$10,000	General Budget, Homeland Security Funding, Donations/ Sponsors	24	High

**TABLE 19-2.
RECOMMENDED MITIGATION ACTIONS**

Action No.	Title	Description	Mitigation Action Ranking	Action Type	Applicable Goals	Responsible Department	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Timeline in Months	Benefit
10	Road and bridge drainage infrastructure projects	Analyze past and potential future flood-related damages to road infrastructure. Develop a priority list based upon past damages, road/structure out of service time due to flooding, and potential or past history of flooding. Create and implement plans to mitigate identified structures.	10	SIP EAP	G1, G4, G5	Road and Bridge	>\$100,000	Road Bonds, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Funding	24	High
11	Community Wildfire Protection Plan	Collaborate with public safety professional, building associations, homeowner's associations, forest service, and public information professionals to develop a comprehensive CWPP to include public education, fuels reduction, residential mitigation, and response recommendations.	2	LPR EAP	G1, G2, G3, G4, G5	Emergency Management	>\$100,000	General Budget, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Funding, Donations/Sponsorship	36	High
12	Install "Burn Ban" or "Fire Danger" signs along major county roadways	Appropriate signage would be placed strategically through Williamson County, primarily in the rural areas, by County Road and Bridge personnel. During burn bans, the signs could be positioned by local fire departments and/or road and bridge personnel.	12	SIP EAP	G1, G2, G4	Emergency Management	\$10,000 to \$100,000	General Budget, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Funding, Donations/Sponsorship	24	High
13	All-hazards mapping	Collaborate with public safety professionals, GIS, hazard-specific subject matter experts, private partners, and CIKR owner/operators to obtain data and create a comprehensive all-hazards mapping solution. Additional GIS tools may be required to facilitate use of the data.	1	LPR	G1, G3, G4	Emergency Management	\$10,000 to \$100,000	General Budget	24	High

**TABLE 19-2.
RECOMMENDED MITIGATION ACTIONS**

Action No.	Title	Description	Mitigation Action Ranking	Action Type	Applicable Goals	Responsible Department	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Timeline in Months	Benefit
14	Community Flood Protection Plan	Collaborate with public safety professional, building associations, homeowner's associations, floodplain professionals and public information professionals to develop a comprehensive CFPP to include public education, infrastructure improvement/protection, residential mitigation, and response recommendations.	3	LPR NSP SIP EAP	G1, G2, G3, G4, G5, G6	Emergency Management	\$10,000 to \$100,000	General Budget, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Funding, Donations/Sponsorship	36	High
15	Flood barrier and signage	Install permanent structures with built automatic barriers to facilitate a more rapid closing of the road/structure. This shall include additional signage warning motorists of the flood potential prior to the barrier and attached to the barrier: "Turn Around Don't Drown."	5	SIP	G1, G2, G4, G5	Road and Bridge	>\$100,000	Road Bonds, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Funding	24	High
CITY OF CEDAR PARK										
1	Swift water boat training	Williamson County and Austin Fire Department have instructors available to provide the required training. Classes are forthcoming.	3	EAP	G1	Fire Department	< \$10,000	Existing General funds	12	High

**TABLE 19-2.
RECOMMENDED MITIGATION ACTIONS**

Action No.	Title	Description	Mitigation Action Ranking	Action Type	Applicable Goals	Responsible Department	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Timeline in Months	Benefit
2	Adopt and enforce updated building codes to reduce damages	Adopt 2015 IBC. Stricter building codes goes to mitigate identified hazards, such as tornado, high wind, and impact resistant materials (windows, doors, roof bracings); dry-proofing public buildings for flooding; upgrading to higher standard insulation for extreme heat and winter storms; installing lighting rods and grounding systems on public buildings; retrofitting to low-flow plumbing and replacing landscaping with drought and fire resistant plants; stricter codes for hail and fire resistant roofing and siding; implementing higher standards for foundations, and upgrading requirements for construction beams, brackets and foundations to mitigation impacts of earthquake and expansive soils.	6	LPR	G1, G3, G4, G5	Building Inspections	< \$10,000	City funds	12	High
3	Wildfire training	Continued training of Cedar Park firefighters in wildlife response is required.	7	EAP	G1	Fire Department	< \$10,000	Fire Dept. funds	12	High
4	Disclose the location of high-risk expansive soils areas to builders/buyers	Cedar Park sits on primarily solid rock/limestone. There are two small pockets where expansive soils are present. Disclose the location of high-risk expansive soils areas to builders/buyers to mitigate future foundations problems.	8	EAP	G1, G2, G3, G4	Emergency Management	< \$10,000	Existing General funds	12	Medium
5	Acquire new drainage maintenance crews	Receive funding for 5 new employees and \$8,000 worth of equipment. Begin advertising the positions and proceed with hiring practices.	4	SIP	G3	Public Works	>\$100,000	Existing General funds	24	High

**TABLE 19-2.
RECOMMENDED MITIGATION ACTIONS**

Action No.	Title	Description	Mitigation Action Ranking	Action Type	Applicable Goals	Responsible Department	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Timeline in Months	Benefit
6	Wildfire Mitigation Plan	Create an independent Wildfire Mitigation Plan for the City. This plan will identify all the wildfire interface areas and high fuel areas in the City.	5	LPR EAP	G1, G2, G3	Emergency Management	< \$10,000	Existing General funds	24	High
7	Education to homeowners on all hazards	Obtain printed detailed instruction checklist and other education brochures for homeowners to mitigate their homes from all hazards. Distribute through information booths at all public events. Social media outreach as well as an informative webpage with links to severe weather-related agencies.	1	EAP	G1, G2	Emergency Management	< \$10,000	Existing General funds	12	High
8	Mobile Command Center/Emergency Operations Center	Receive funding approval by City Leadership and or apply for funding through a grant process.	2	SIP	G1	Emergency Management	>\$100,000	Existing General funds, grants	36	High
CITY OF FLORENCE										
1	Public information and education	Public awareness education through outreach programs for homeowners to mitigate their homes from all hazards.	3	EAP	G1, G2	Administrative	< \$10,000	FEMA, local USDA, HUD, USACE	36	Medium
2	Upgrade alert system	Upgrade alert systems and disseminate information on warnings.	2	SIP EAP	G1	Administrative	\$10,000 to \$100,000	HMA	24	High

**TABLE 19-2.
RECOMMENDED MITIGATION ACTIONS**

Action No.	Title	Description	Mitigation Action Ranking	Action Type	Applicable Goals	Responsible Department	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Timeline in Months	Benefit
3	Update building codes	The City of Florence currently has the 2006 IBC and IRC editions, and the 2006 edition of the National Electric Code effective August 2009. These need to be updated to 2012 International Building Codes. Stricter building codes goes to mitigate identified hazards, such as tornado, high wind, and impact resistant materials (windows, doors, roof bracings); dry-proofing public buildings for flooding; upgrading to higher standard insulation for extreme heat and winter storms; installing lighting rods and grounding systems on public buildings; retrofitting to low-flow plumbing and replacing landscaping with drought and fire resistant plants; stricter codes for hail and fire resistant roofing and siding; implementing higher standards for foundations, and upgrading requirements for construction beams, brackets and foundations to mitigation impacts of earthquake and expansive soils.	6	LPR	G3, G4, G5	Administrative	< \$10,000	City funds	12	Medium
4	Alternative water resources	Construct new facilities for drinking water.	1	SIP	G1, G3	Utilities	>\$100,000	FEMA, local USDA, HUD, USACE	60	High
5	Drainage structure	Install new larger capacity infrastructure to mitigate flooding near Beck Street and West Main Street.	5	SIP	G4	Administrative	>\$100,000	FEMA, local USDA, HUD, USACE	36	Medium

**TABLE 19-2.
RECOMMENDED MITIGATION ACTIONS**

Action No.	Title	Description	Mitigation Action Ranking	Action Type	Applicable Goals	Responsible Department	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Timeline in Months	Benefit
6	Increase fire suppression capabilities	Increase capability of fire suppression, equipment, and training.	4	LPR	G1	Administrative	\$10,000 to \$100,000	FEMA, State Forestry Service	24	Medium
7	Strengthen zoning ordinance to encourage higher densities only outside of known hazard areas	Strengthening the zoning ordinance would decrease the chance of property damage to new and existing structures.	7	LPR	G4	Planning and Zoning Commission	< \$10,000	City funds	24	Medium
8	Prohibit fill in floodplain areas and conduct assessment of floodplain management ordinance and implementation	Change floodplain management ordinance to be more restrictive.	8	LPR	G1, G4	City Management	< \$10,000	City funds	24	High
9	Develop a Capital Improvements Plan	A Capital Improvements Plan would provide a forecast of funds available for capital improvement projects and equipment purchases for long-term use.	9	LPR	G3, G4	City Management	< \$10,000	SIB, TWDB Grants	12	Medium

**TABLE 19-2.
RECOMMENDED MITIGATION ACTIONS**

Action No.	Title	Description	Mitigation Action Ranking	Action Type	Applicable Goals	Responsible Department	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Timeline in Months	Benefit
CITY OF HUTTO										
1	Establish and implement an agricultural zoning district to preserve areas of land in high-hazard areas	Establish an Agricultural Zoning District Ordinance to preserve open space of land in high-hazard areas.	7	LPR NSP	G3, G4	Development Services	< \$10,000	City funds	12	Medium
2	Purchase NOAA All Hazard Radios	Purchase NOAA All Hazard Radios to be used in city offices and residents	8	SIP	G1	Emergency Management	< \$10,000	City funds	12	Medium
3	Join the CRS of the NFIP	Join the CRS of the NFIP, to incentivize new development to maintain existing 1 percent chance floodplain areas and to reward citizens who obtain flood insurance through the NFIP with lower premiums.	4	LPR EAP	G3, G5	Emergency Management	< \$10,000	City funds	24	Medium
4	Provide public access to the local FIRMs and map ordering information through the City of Hutto website	A link to the FIRM map will be uploaded to the city's website, as well as instructions on how to order.	5	EAP	G1, G2	GIS	< \$10,000	City funds	12	Medium
5	Cottonwood Channel improvement	Excavate a diversion channel on Cottonwood Creek to lower peak flows and associated flooding.	3	SIP	G1, G4	Engineering	>\$100,000	Funding Needed	12	Medium

**TABLE 19-2.
RECOMMENDED MITIGATION ACTIONS**

Action No.	Title	Description	Mitigation Action Ranking	Action Type	Applicable Goals	Responsible Department	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding Sources	Timeline in Months	Benefit
6	Construct new Town West Outlet structure	Construct a new larger outlet structure on existing City Detention Pond.	2	SIP	G1, G4	Engineering	\$10,000 to \$100,000	Funding Needed	12	High
7	Educate homeowners on all hazards	Educate homeowners of how to mitigation their homes from these hazards on city website and public forums.	6	EAP	G1	Emergency Management	< \$10,000	City funds	24	Medium
8	Create an evacuation plan, with multiple routes for varying scenarios	Safe routes will be identified for various emergency scenarios, and the designated emergency coordinator will publish these to the appropriate entities.	1	LPR EAP	G3, G4	Emergency Management	< \$10,000	City funds	36	High
CERT	Community Emergency Response Team	HUD	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development							
CFPP	Community Flood Protection Plan	IBC	International Building Code							
CIKR	Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources	LPR	Local Plans and Regulations							
COOP	Continuity of Operations	N/A	Not Applicable							
CRS	Community Rating System	NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program.							
CWPP	Community Wildfire Protection Plan	NSP	Natural Systems Protection							
EAP	Education and Awareness Programs	NWS	National Weather Service							
EOC	Emergency Operations Center	SIP	Structure and Infrastructure Project							
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency	THIRA	Threat Hazard Identification Risk Analysis							
FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Maps	TWDB	Texas Water Development Board							
GIS	Geographic Information System	USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers							
HMA	Hazard Mitigation Assistance	USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture							
		WHP	Wildfire Hazard Potential							

CHAPTER 20.

PLAN ADOPTION AND MAINTENANCE

20.1 PLAN ADOPTION

A hazard mitigation plan must document that it has been formally adopted by the governing body of the jurisdiction requesting federal approval of the plan (44 CFR Section 201.6(c)(5)). For multi-jurisdictional plans, each jurisdiction requesting approval must document that it has been formally adopted. All planning partners fully met the participation requirements specified by the Steering Committee and will seek Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA) compliance under this plan. The plan will be submitted for review to the Texas Division of Emergency Management (TDEM) and then to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Region VI for review and pre-adoption approval. Once pre-adoption approval has been provided, all planning partners will formally adopt the plan. All partners understand that DMA compliance and its benefits cannot be achieved until the plan is adopted. Copies of the resolutions adopting this plan for all planning partners can be found in Appendix F.

20.2 PLAN MAINTENANCE STRATEGY

A hazard mitigation plan must present a plan maintenance process that includes the following (44 CFR Section 201.6(c)(4)):

- A section describing the method and schedule of monitoring, evaluating, and updating the mitigation plan over a 5-year cycle
- A process by which local governments incorporate the requirements of the mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms, such as comprehensive or capital improvement plans, when appropriate
- A discussion on how the community will continue public participation in the plan maintenance process.

This chapter details the formal process that will ensure that the Williamson County Hazard Mitigation Plan remains an active and relevant document and that the planning partners maintain their eligibility for applicable funding sources. The plan maintenance process includes a schedule for monitoring and evaluating the plan annually and producing an updated plan every 5 years. This chapter also describes how public participation will be integrated throughout the plan maintenance and implementation process. It also explains how the mitigation strategies outlined in this plan will be incorporated into existing planning mechanisms and programs, such as comprehensive land-use planning processes, capital improvement planning, and building code enforcement and implementation. The plan's format allows sections to be reviewed and updated when new data become available, resulting in a plan that will remain current and relevant.

20.2.1 Plan Implementation

The effectiveness of the hazard mitigation plan depends on its implementation and incorporation of its action items into partner jurisdictions' existing plans, policies, and programs. Together, the action items in the plan provide a framework for activities that the partnership can implement over the next 5 years. The planning team and the Steering Committee have established goals and objectives and have prioritized mitigation actions that will be implemented through existing plans, policies, and programs.

The Williamson County Office of Emergency Management will have lead responsibility for overseeing the plan implementation and maintenance strategy. Plan implementation and evaluation will be a shared responsibility among Williamson County and the Cities of Cedar Park, Florence, and Hutto. The public

will be invited to attend meetings regarding the implementation of the plan and feedback will be solicited at the end of the meeting.

20.2.2 Steering Committee

The Steering Committee is a total volunteer body that oversaw the development of the plan and made recommendations on key elements of the plan, including the maintenance strategy. It was the Steering Committee's position that an implementation committee with representation similar to the initial Steering Committee should have an active role in the plan maintenance strategy. The Steering Committee and the Implementation Committee are one and the same. Therefore, it is recommended that a Steering Committee remain a viable body involved in key elements of the plan maintenance strategy. The new Steering Committee should strive to include representation from the planning partners, as well as other stakeholders in the planning area. The public will be invited to attend Steering Committee meetings regarding maintenance of the plan and will be asked for feedback or comments on the maintenance strategy.

The principal role of the new implementation committee in this plan maintenance strategy will be to review the annual progress report and provide input to the Williamson County Emergency Management Coordinator on possible enhancements to be considered at the next update. Future plan updates will be overseen by a Steering Committee similar to the one that participated in this plan development process, so keeping an interim Steering Committee intact will provide a head start on future updates. Completion of the progress report is the responsibility of each planning partner, not the responsibility of the Steering Committee. It will simply be the Steering Committee's role to review the progress report in an effort to identify issues needing to be addressed by future plan updates.

With adoption of this plan, the implementation committee will be tasked with plan monitoring, evaluation and maintenance. The participating jurisdictions and agencies, led by the Williamson County Emergency Management Coordinator, agree to:

- Meet annually, and after a disaster event, to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the plan;
- Act as a forum for hazard mitigation issues;
- Disseminate hazard mitigation ideas and activities to all participants;
- Pursue the implementation of high priority, low- or no-cost recommended actions;
- Maintain vigilant monitoring of multi-objective, cost-share, and other funding opportunities to help the community implement the plan's recommended actions for which no current funding exists;
- Monitor and assist in implementation and update of this plan;
- Keep the concept of mitigation in the forefront of community decision making by identifying plan recommendations when other community goals, plans, and activities overlap, influence, or directly affect increased community vulnerability to disasters;
- Report on plan progress and recommended changes to the Williamson County Commissioners Court and governing bodies of participating jurisdictions; and
- Inform and solicit input from the public.

The implementation committee is an advisory body and can only make recommendations to county, city, or district elected officials. Its primary duty is to see the plan successfully carried out and to report to the community governing boards and the public on the status of plan implementation and mitigation opportunities. Other duties include reviewing and promoting mitigation proposals, hearing stakeholder concerns about hazard mitigation, passing concerns on to appropriate entities, and posting relevant information in areas accessible to the public.

20.2.3 Plan Maintenance Schedule

The implementation committee will meet annually and after a state or federally declared hazard event as appropriate to monitor progress and update the mitigation strategy. The Williamson County Emergency Management Coordinator will be responsible for initiating the plan reviews with the implementation committee.

20.2.4 Annual Progress Report

The minimum task of each planning partner will be the evaluation of the progress of its individual action plan during a 12-month performance period. This review will include the following:

- Summary of any hazard events that occurred during the performance period and the impact these events had on the planning area
- Review of mitigation success stories
- Review of continuing public involvement and feedback received from the community
- Brief discussion about why targeted strategies were not completed
- Re-evaluation of the action plan to evaluate whether the timeline for identified projects needs to be amended (such as changing a long-term project to a short-term one because of new funding)
- Recommendations for new projects
- Changes in or potential for new funding options (grant opportunities)
- Impact of any other planning programs or initiatives that involve hazard mitigation
- Monitor the incorporation of the Mitigation Plan into planning mechanisms

The planning team has created a template to guide the planning partners in preparing a progress report (see Appendix G). The plan maintenance Steering Committee and the public will provide feedback to the planning team on items included in the template. The planning team will then prepare a formal annual report on the progress of the plan. This report should be used to:

- Post on the Williamson County Office of Emergency Management website dedicated to the hazard mitigation plan
- Provide information for a press release that will be issued to the local media
- Inform planning partner governing bodies of the progress of actions implemented during the reporting period.

Uses of the progress report will be at the discretion of each planning partner. Annual progress reporting is not a requirement specified under 44 CFR. However, it may enhance the planning partnership's opportunities for funding. While failure to implement this component of the plan maintenance strategy will not jeopardize a planning partner's compliance under the DMA, it may jeopardize its opportunity to partner and leverage funding opportunities with the other partners.

Evaluation of progress can be achieved by monitoring changes in vulnerabilities identified in the plan. Changes in vulnerability can be identified by noting:

- Decreased vulnerability as a result of implementing recommended actions,
- Increased vulnerability as a result of failed or ineffective mitigation actions, and/or
- Increased vulnerability as a result of new development (and/or annexation).

20.2.5 Plan Update

Local hazard mitigation plans must be reviewed, revised if appropriate, and resubmitted for approval in order to remain eligible for benefits under the DMA (44 CFR, Section 201.6(d)(3)). The Williamson County partnership intends to update the hazard mitigation plan on a 5-year cycle from the date of initial plan adoption. This cycle may be accelerated to less than 5 years based on the following triggers:

- A Presidential Disaster Declaration that impacts the planning area
- A hazard event that causes loss of life
- A comprehensive update of the county or participating city's comprehensive plan

It will not be the intent of future updates to develop a complete new hazard mitigation plan for the planning area. The update will, at a minimum, include the following elements:

- The update process will be convened through a Steering Committee.
- The hazard risk assessment will be reviewed and, if necessary, updated using best available information and technologies.
- The action plans will be reviewed and revised to account for any actions completed, dropped, or changed and to account for changes in the risk assessment or new partnership policies identified under other planning mechanisms (such as the comprehensive plan).
- The draft update will be sent to appropriate agencies and organizations for comment.
- The public will be given an opportunity to participate in the update process and comment on the update prior to adoption.
- The partnership governing bodies will adopt their respective portions of the updated plan.

20.2.6 Continuing Public Involvement

The public will continue to be apprised of the plan's progress through the TCRFC and Williamson County Office of Emergency Management's websites and other methods as appropriate. This site will not only house the final plan, it will become the one-stop shop for information regarding the plan, the partnership and plan implementation. Copies of the plan will be distributed to the public library system in Williamson County Library. Upon initiation of future update processes, a new public involvement strategy will be initiated based on guidance from a new Steering Committee. This strategy will be based on the needs and capabilities of the planning partnership at the time of the update. At a minimum, this strategy will include the use of local media outlets within the planning area. This strategy will include the use of local media outlets within the planning area to notify the public of the implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the plan. The public will be invited to participate in each stage by attending meetings and provide feedback to the planning team and new Steering Committee. The Steering Committee may include community stakeholders, such as prominent businesses, local action groups, etc.

20.2.7 Incorporation into Other Planning Mechanisms

The information on hazard, risk, vulnerability, and mitigation contained in this plan is based on the best science and technology available at the time this plan was prepared. The existing Williamson County regulations, ordinances, and plans (including the Williamson County Emergency Operations Plan), and the comprehensive plans of the partner cities are considered to be integral parts of this plan. The county and partner cities, through adoption of comprehensive plans and zoning ordinances, have planned for the impact of natural hazards.

It will be the responsibility of the county and the cities to determine additional implementation procedures when appropriate. This includes integrating the requirements of the hazard mitigation plan into other local planning documents, processes, or mechanisms.

All municipal planning partners are committed to creating a linkage between the hazard mitigation plan and their individual comprehensive plans. Other planning processes and programs to be coordinated with the recommendations of the hazard mitigation plan include the following:

- Comprehensive plans
- Strategic plans
- Partners' emergency response plans
- Capital improvement programs
- Municipal codes
- Community design guidelines
- Water-efficient landscape design guidelines
- Stormwater management programs
- Water system vulnerability assessments
- Community wildfire protection plans
- Growth management plans
- Ordinances, resolutions, and regulations
- Continuity of operations plans

The previous *TCRFC Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2011-2016* identified mitigation actions for each participating community. These mitigation actions and their current status are listed in Table 2-2. Ongoing or delayed mitigation actions identified in the previous plan were carried forward into new mitigation actions for Williamson County or the City of Cedar Park, the City of Hutto, or the City of Florence. The county and the cities did not actively track the linkage of the previous 2011 TCRFC plan into other local planning mechanisms. However, the annual progress report discussed in Chapter 20.2.4 and Appendix E will provide a framework for tracking future mitigation actions and the incorporation of this plan into other planning mechanisms.

Opportunities to integrate the requirements of this plan into other local planning mechanisms will continue to be identified through future meetings of the Steering Committee, by the individual communities and the county, and through the annual and five-year review processes as required by FEMA. The primary means for integrating mitigation strategies into other local planning mechanisms will be through the revision, update, and implementation of each jurisdiction's individual plans that require specific planning and administrative tasks (for example, plan amendments, ordinance revisions, capital improvement projects, etc.).

The previous Steering Committee representatives will remain charged with ensuring that the goals and strategies of new and updated local planning documents for their jurisdictions or agencies are consistent with the goals and actions of the Williamson County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update and will not contribute to increased hazard vulnerability in Williamson County, the City of Cedar Park, the City of Hutto, or the City of Florence. During the planning process for new and updated local planning documents, such as a comprehensive plan, capital improvements plan, or emergency management plan, the applicable jurisdiction will provide a copy of the Williamson County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update to the appropriate parties and recommend that all goals and strategies of new and updated local planning documents are consistent with and support the goals of the Williamson County plan and will not contribute to increased hazards in the affected jurisdiction(s).

Although it is recognized that there are many possible benefits to integrating components of this plan into other local planning mechanisms, the development and maintenance of this stand-alone hazard mitigation plan is deemed by the Steering Committee to be the most effective and appropriate method to ensure

implementation of local hazard mitigation actions at this time. All participating jurisdictions will comply with local and all applicable statutory requirements while incorporating the Williamson County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update into existing plans in an effort to mitigate the impact of future disasters. A list of the existing plans and procedures in which mitigation activities will be integrated is listed in Table 20-1.

Specifically, the communities will:

- Williamson County - The identified actions will be brought forward by the responsible department or entity to the County Commissioners for approval. The Commissioners will approve or deny the actions. All approved actions will be implemented/acted upon.
- City of Cedar Park - The identified actions will be brought forward by the responsible department or entity to the appropriate sub-committee and then on to the City Council for approval. The Council will approve or deny the actions. All approved actions will be implemented/acted upon.
- City of Florence – The identified actions will be brought forward by the responsible department or entity to the appropriate sub-committee and then on to the City Council for approval. The Council will approve or deny the actions. All approved actions will be implemented/acted upon.
- City of Hutto - The identified actions will be brought forward by the responsible department or entity to the appropriate sub-committee and then on to the City Council for approval. The Council will approve or deny the actions. All approved actions will be implemented/acted upon.

With decision making processes and identified mitigation actions in place, the planning team will ensure that the processes described in Table 20-1 will continue to integrate the Williamson County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update into existing plans, ordinances and budget discussions.

TABLE 20-1. INCORPORATION OF MITIGATION ACTIVITIES					
JU RIS DIC TION	TYPE OF PLAN	DEPARTMENT	REVI EW TIM ELIN E	NEW OR EXIS TING	ACTIONS TO BE INTEGRATED
Willi amso n Coun ty	Williamson County Master Subdivision Policy, 2013 (as amended)	Department of Land Development and Permitting	5 years	Existi ng	Maintain current data on high risk areas via the mitigation plan and regularly incorporate information on high risk hazard areas into the subdivision requirements, thereby eliminating or reducing potential impacts on current and future development.
	Flood Damage Prevention Order signed August 8, 2008	Department of Land Development and Permitting; County Engineer, and Floodplain Management	Annua l	Existi ng	Overlay high risk/flood prone areas with current and future floodplain regulations, thereby minimizing or reducing the impacts of flooding on current and future development. The current FEMA FIRM maps are dated 09/26/08.

TABLE 20-1. INCORPORATION OF MITIGATION ACTIVITIES					
JU RIS DIC TION	TYPE OF PLAN	DEPARTMENT	REVI EW TIM ELIN E	NEW OR EXIS TING	ACTIONS TO BE INTEGRATED
	Community Flood Protection Plan	Department of Land Development and Permitting; County Engineer, and Floodplain Management	5 years	New	Include recommendations from the hazard mitigation plan including public education, infrastructure improvement/protection, residential mitigation, and response recommendations.
	Williamson County Strategic Plan, 2011	County Commissioners' Court	10 years	Exist ing	During the regular review process, bring the identified actions to the County Commissioners for approval. The Commissioners will approve or deny the actions, and incorporate them into the revised strategic plan as strategies and/or priority projects.
	Capital Improvement Projects Plan	County Commissioners' Court	5 years	Exist ing	During the 5-Year Capital Improvement Plan update, bring the identified actions to the Commissioners for approval and eligibility for Certificates of Obligation or Bonds. The Commissioners will approve or deny the actions.
	Williamson County Storm Water Management Plan	Williamson County Road & Bridge	5 years	Exist ing	During the 5-Year update process, integrate hazard mitigation plan data and proposed actions into the plan as control measures for post-construction storm water management in new development and redevelopment.
	Williamson County Basic Emergency Operations Plan	Office of Emergency Management	2 years	Exist ing	Integrate and implement hazard mitigation plan data on high hazards and applicable mitigation actions that are affected by or will affect the emergency operations plan on an annual basis.
	Williamson County Critical infrastructure THIRA	Office of Emergency Management	2 years	New	Integrate hazard mitigation plan data on high hazard areas and map each facility relating to the potential risk to natural hazards. Incorporate applicable mitigation actions into the COOP and THIRA strategies during annual plan review process.
	Williamson County Community Wildfire Protection Plan	Office of Emergency Management	2 years	New	Incorporate hazard mitigation plan data on high wildfire hazard areas on an annual basis. Include applicable mitigation actions on public education, fuels reduction, residential mitigation, and response recommendations that may be promoted by Wildfire Protection Plan.
	Site Plan Review Process	Fire Marshal	2 years	New	The County Fire Marshal (the County intends to hire a Fire Marshal in 2016) will consider the high hazard areas within the community and make development decisions in the best interest of the community integrating the mitigation plan data and proposed actions as applicable into their decision making processes.

TABLE 20-1. INCORPORATION OF MITIGATION ACTIVITIES					
JU RIS DIC TION	TYPE OF PLAN	DEPARTMENT	REVI EW TIM ELIN E	NEW OR EXIS TING	ACTIONS TO BE INTEGRATED
City of Cedar Park	2014 Cedar Park Comprehensive Plan	Development Services	10 years	Existi ng	During the regular review process, the Planning and Zoning Commission will consider mitigation actions from the hazard mitigation plan for incorporation into the Comprehensive Plan Goals and Objectives elements, and present those actions to the City Council for approval.
	Subdivision Ordinance, Chapter 12	Planning and Zoning Commission	10 years	Existi ng	During the City's regular review and update of the subdivision regulations, they will incorporate current data on high hazard areas thereby reducing or eliminating the potential negative impacts of high hazards on existing and future development.
	Site Plan Review Process	Planning and Zoning Commission	Regul arly	Existi ng	The Planning and Zoning Commission will consider the high hazard areas within the community and make development decisions in the best interest of the community integrating the mitigation plan data and proposed actions as applicable into their decision making processes.
	Floodplain Ordinance, Standard for Floodplain Management (2008)	Engineering Department	Annua l	Existi ng	During the regular review process, the Planning and Zoning Commission will bring the identified actions to the City Council for approval. The Council will approve or deny the actions.
	Capital Improvements Plan	Engineering Department and Public Works	Annua l	Existi ng	During the Capital Improvement Plan update, bring the identified actions to the Engineering Department and Public Works for approval and eligibility for funding.
	Williamson County Basic Emergency Operations Plan	Office of Emergency Management	2 years	Existi ng	Under the leadership of the City Council and the City's Emergency Management Coordinator, all appropriate planning documents will be updated to include and implement the appropriate mitigation actions as prioritized in the current hazard mitigation plan.
	Zoning Ordinance, Chapter 11	Development Services, Planning & Zoning Commission	10 years	Existi ng	During the City's regular review and update of the City's zoning ordinance, they will incorporate current data on high hazard areas, thereby reducing or eliminating the potential negative impacts of high hazards on existing and future development.
	Wildfire Mitigation Plan	Cedar Park Fire Marshal's Office	5 years	New	Incorporate hazard mitigation plan data on high wildfire hazard areas on an annual basis. Include applicable mitigation actions on public education, fuels reduction, residential mitigation, and response recommendations that may be promoted by Wildfire Mitigation Plan.

TABLE 20-1. INCORPORATION OF MITIGATION ACTIVITIES					
JU RIS DIC TION	TYPE OF PLAN	DEPARTMENT	REVI EW TIM ELIN E	NEW OR EXIS TING	ACTIONS TO BE INTEGRATED
City of Flo rence	2010 Florence 2011-2031 Plan	City Council	20 years	Existi ng	During the regular review process, the Planning and Zoning Commission will consider mitigation actions from the hazard mitigation plan for incorporation into the Comprehensive Plan Goals and Objectives elements, and present those actions to the City Council for approval.
	Subdivision Ordinance, Chapter 10	Planning and Zoning Commission	5 years	Existi ng	During the City's regular review and update of the subdivision regulations, they will incorporate current data on high hazard areas thereby reducing or eliminating the potential negative impacts of high hazards on existing and future development.
	Floodplain Ordinance, Chapter 3, Building Regulations (2008, as amended)	Planning and Zoning Commission	5 years	Existi ng	During the regular review process of the Floodplain Ordinance, update the ordinance to be more restrictive. Incorporate identified hazard mitigation plan actions to prohibit fill in floodplain areas into the ordinance. Bring proposed amendments to the City Council, which will approve or deny the actions.
	Zoning Ordinance, 7/1999	Code Enforcement, Planning and Zoning Commission	10 years	Existi ng	During the City's regular review and update of the City's zoning ordinance, they will incorporate current data on high hazard areas. Also strengthen zoning ordinance to encourage higher densities only outside of known hazard areas, thereby reducing or eliminating the potential negative impacts of high hazards on existing and future development.
	Site Plan Review Process	City Engineer	Regul arly	Existi ng	The City Engineer will consider the high hazard areas within the community and make development decisions in the best interest of the community integrating the mitigation plan data and proposed actions as applicable into their decision making processes.
	Capital Improvements Plan	City Engineer	Annua l	New and Existi ng	During the annual budget review process, the City Engineer will bring the identified mitigation actions to the City Council for approval as part of the capital improvements funding stream. The Council will approve or deny the actions. In addition, incorporate these elements into a Capital Improvements Plan to provide a forecast of funds available for capital improvement projects and equipment purchases for long-term use.
	Williamson County Basic Emergency Operations Plan	City Alderman, Florence Police Department	2 years	Existi ng	Under the leadership of the County Office of Emergency Management, all appropriate planning documents will be updated to include and implement the appropriate mitigation actions as prioritized in the current hazard mitigation plan.

TABLE 20-1. INCORPORATION OF MITIGATION ACTIVITIES					
JU RIS DIC TION	TYPE OF PLAN	DEPARTMENT	REVI EW TIM ELIN E	NEW OR EXIS TING	ACTIONS TO BE INTEGRATED
	Florence Community Wildfire Protection Plan	Fire Chief	2 years	New	Incorporate hazard mitigation plan data on high wildfire hazard areas on an annual basis. Include applicable mitigation actions on public education, fuels reduction, residential mitigation, and response recommendations that may be promoted by Wildfire Protection Plan.
City of Hutt o	Hutto 2040 Comprehensive Plan	Planning & Zoning Commission, City Council	30 years	Existi ng	During the regular review process, the Planning and Zoning Commission will consider mitigation actions from the hazard mitigation plan for incorporation into the Comprehensive Plan Goals and Objectives elements, and present those actions to the City Council for approval.
	Subdivision Ordinance, Smart Code 2012	Development Services	5 years	Existi ng	During the City's regular review and update of the subdivision regulations, they will incorporate current data on high hazard areas thereby reducing or eliminating the potential negative impacts of high hazards on existing and future development.
	Floodplain Ordinance, Chapter 7, Stormwater and Drainage Standards	Development Services	5 years	Existi ng	During the regular review process of the Floodplain Ordinance (within the Subdivision Ordinance), bring the identified actions to the Planning and Zoning Commission and the City Council for approval. The Council will approve or deny the actions.
	Zoning Ordinance, Smart Code 2012	Development Services	10 years	Existi ng	During the City's regular review and update of the City's zoning ordinance, they will incorporate current data on high hazard areas thereby reducing or eliminating the potential negative impacts of high hazards on existing and future development. Also, establish and implement an agricultural zoning district to preserve areas of land in high-hazard areas.
	Evacuation Plan	Police Chief	5 years	New	Incorporate hazard mitigation plan data on vulnerable populations, critical infrastructure, and high hazard areas into a new evacuation plan, with multiple routes for varying scenarios.
	Site Plan Review Process	Building Inspector	Regul arly	Existi ng	The Building Inspector will consider the high hazard areas within the community and make development decisions in the best interest of the community integrating the mitigation plan data and proposed actions as applicable into their decision making processes.
	Strategic Guide 2035	Planning & Zoning Commission	6 years	Existi ng	During the regular review process, the City Council will consider mitigation actions from the hazard mitigation plan to assist in the selection and prioritization of capital improvement projects.

TABLE 20-1. INCORPORATION OF MITIGATION ACTIVITIES					
JU RIS DIC TION	TYPE OF PLAN	DEPARTMENT	REVI EW TIM ELIN E	NEW OR EXIS TING	ACTIONS TO BE INTEGRATED
	Hutto Five-Year Capital Improvement Plan, 2015-2019	Planning & Zoning Commission	5 years	Existi ng	During the annual Capital Improvements Plan (CIP) adoption process, bring the identified actions to the City Council for approval. The Council will approve or deny the actions.
	Williamson County Basic Emergency Operations Plan	Police Chief	2 years	Existi ng	Under the leadership of the County Office of Emergency Management and the Hutto Chief of Police, all appropriate planning documents will be updated to include and implement the appropriate mitigation actions as prioritized in the current hazard mitigation plan.

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Williamson County
Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

APPENDIX A.
ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

APPENDIX A. ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

ACRONYMS

Note: Acronyms are defined the first time they are used in each part of this plan.

°F	Degrees Fahrenheit
°C	Degrees Celsius
%g	Percentage of gravity
44 CFR	Title 44 Code of Federal Regulations
CAD	Computer-aided Design
CAPCOG	Capital Regional Council of Governments
CEPRA	Coastal Erosion Planning and Response Act
CPZ	Community Protection Zone
CWA	Clean Water Act
CWPP	Community Wildfire Protection Plan
CWSRF	Clean Water State Revolving Fund
DMA	Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000
DPS	Department of Public Safety
EAP	Education and Awareness Program
EF	Enhanced Fujita
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ESA	Endangered Species Act
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
FHBM	Flood Hazard Boundary Map
FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Map
FPA-FOD	Fire Program Analysis-Fire-Occurrence Database
GIS	Geographic Information System
GLF	Geophysical Log Facility
GLO	General Land Office
HAZMAT	Hazardous Materials
HAZUS-MH	Hazards, United States-Multi Hazard
HMGP	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
KT	Knot

LCRA	Lower Colorado River Authority
LPR	Local Plans and Regulations
MLI	Midterm Levee Inventory
ML	Local Magnitude Scale
mph	Miles per Hour
M _w	Moment Magnitude
NEHRP	National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NREL	National Renewable Energy Laboratory
NSP	Natural Systems Protection
NWS	National Weather Service
OSSF	On-site sewage/sewer facilities
OTA	Congressional Office of Technology Assessment
PDM	Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program
PDI	Palmer Drought Index
PGA	Peak Ground Acceleration
PHDI	Palmer Hydrological Drought Index
PMF	Probable Maximum Flood
SIP	Structure and Infrastructure Project
SFHA	Special Flood Hazard Area
SPI	Standardized Precipitation Index
SWCD	Soil and Water Conservation District
TCEQ	Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
TCRFC	Texas Colorado River Floodplain Coalition
TDEM	Texas Division of Emergency Management
TFS	Texas Forest Service
TSSWCB	Texas State Soil and Water Conservation Board
TWDB	Texas Water Development Board
TxWRAP	Texas A&M Forest Service Wildfire Risk Assessment Portal
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USFS	U.S. Forest Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
VRI	Values Response Index

WHP	Wildfire Hazard Potential
WUI	Wildland Urban Interface

DEFINITIONS

100-Year Flood: The term “100-year flood” can be misleading. The 100-year flood does not necessarily occur once every 100 years. Rather, it is the flood that has a 1% chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. Thus, the 100-year flood could occur more than once in a relatively short period of time. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) defines it as the 1% annual chance flood, which is now the standard definition used by most federal and state agencies and by the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

Accredited Levee: A levee that is shown on a FIRM as providing protection from the 1% annual chance or greater flood. A **non-accredited or de-accredited levee** is a levee that is not shown on a FIRM as providing protection from the 1% annual chance or greater flood. A **provisionally accredited levee** is a previously accredited levee that has been de-accredited for which data and/or documentation is pending that will show the levee is compliant with NFIP regulations.

Acre-Foot: An acre-foot is the amount of water it takes to cover 1 acre to a depth of 1 foot. This measure is used to describe the quantity of storage in a water reservoir. An acre-foot is a unit of volume. One acre foot equals 7,758 barrels; 325,829 gallons; or 43,560 cubic feet. An average household of four will use approximately 1 acre-foot of water per year.

Asset: An asset is any man-made or natural feature that has value, including, but not limited to, people; buildings; infrastructure, such as bridges, roads, sewers, and water systems; lifelines, such as electricity and communication resources; and environmental, cultural, or recreational features such as parks, wetlands, and landmarks.

Base Flood: The flood having a 1% chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year, also known as the “100-year” or “1% chance” flood. The base flood is a statistical concept used to ensure that all properties subject to the NFIP are protected to the same degree against flooding.

Basin: A basin is the area within which all surface water, whether from rainfall, snowmelt, springs, or other sources, flows to a single water body or watercourse. The boundary of a river basin is defined by natural topography, such as hills, mountains, and ridges. Basins are also referred to as “watersheds” and “drainage basins.”

Benefit: A benefit is a net project outcome and is usually defined in monetary terms. Benefits may include direct and indirect effects. For the purposes of benefit-cost analysis of proposed mitigation measures, benefits are limited to specific, measurable risk reduction factors, including reduction in expected property losses (buildings, contents, and functions) and protection of human life.

Benefit/Cost Analysis: A benefit/cost analysis is a systematic, quantitative method of comparing projected benefits to projected costs of a project or policy. It is used as a measure of cost effectiveness.

Breach: An opening through which floodwaters may pass after part of a levee has given way.

Building: A building is defined as a structure that is walled and roofed, principally aboveground, and permanently fixed to a site. The term includes manufactured homes on permanent foundations on which the wheels and axles carry no weight.

Capability Assessment: A capability assessment provides a description and analysis of a community’s current capacity to address threats associated with hazards. The assessment includes two components: an inventory of an agency’s mission, programs, and policies, and an analysis of its capacity to carry them out. A capability assessment is an integral part of the planning process in which a community’s actions to reduce

losses are identified, reviewed, and analyzed, and the framework for implementation is identified. The following capabilities were reviewed under this assessment:

- Legal and regulatory capability
- Administrative and technical capability
- Fiscal capability

Collapsible soils: Collapsible soils consist of loose, dry, low-density materials that collapse and compact under the addition of water or excessive loading. Soil collapse occurs when the land surface is saturated at depths greater than those reached by typical rain events. This saturation eliminates the clay bonds holding the soil grains together. Similar to expansive soils, collapsible soils result in structural damage such as cracking of the foundation, floors, and walls in response to settlement.

Community Protection Zones (CPZ): CPZs are based on an analysis of the “Where People Live” housing density data and surrounding fire behavior potential and represent those areas considered highest priority for wildfire mitigation planning activities. “Rate of Spread” data is used to determine the areas of concern around populated areas that are within a 2-hour fire spread distance.

Conflagration: A fire that grows beyond its original source area to engulf adjoining regions. Wind, extremely dry or hazardous weather conditions, excessive fuel buildup, and explosions are usually the elements behind a wildfire conflagration.

Critical Area: An area defined by state or local regulations as deserving special protection because of unique natural features or its value as habitat for a wide range of species of flora and fauna. A sensitive/critical area is usually subject to more restrictive development regulations.

Critical Facility: Facilities and infrastructure that are critical to the health and welfare of the population. These become especially important after any hazard event occurs. For the purposes of this plan, critical facilities include:

- Structures or facilities that produce, use, or store highly volatile, flammable, explosive, toxic or water reactive materials.
- Hospitals, nursing homes, and housing likely to contain occupants who may not be sufficiently mobile to avoid death or injury during a hazard event.
- Police stations, fire stations, vehicle and equipment storage facilities, and emergency operations centers that are needed for disaster response before, during, and after hazard events.
- Public and private utilities, facilities and infrastructure that are vital to maintaining or restoring normal services to areas damaged by hazard events.
- Government facilities.

Dam: A barrier, including one for flood detention, designed to impound liquid volumes and which has a height of dam greater than six feet (Texas Administrative Code, Ch. 299, 1986).

Dam Failure: Dam failure refers to a partial or complete breach in a dam (or levee) that impacts its integrity. Dam failures occur for a number of reasons, such as flash flooding, inadequate spillway size, mechanical failure of valves or other equipment, freezing and thawing cycles, earthquakes, and intentional destruction.

Debris Flow: Dense mixtures of water-saturated debris that move down-valley; looking and behaving much like flowing concrete. They form when loose masses of unconsolidated material are saturated, become unstable, and move down slope. The source of water varies but includes rainfall, melting snow or ice, and glacial outburst floods.

Deposition: Deposition is the placing of eroded material in a new location.

Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA): The DMA is Public Law 106-390 and is the latest federal legislation enacted to encourage and promote proactive, pre-disaster planning as a condition of receiving financial assistance under the Robert T. Stafford Act. The DMA emphasizes planning for disasters before they occur. Under the DMA, a pre-disaster hazard mitigation program and new requirements for the national post-disaster hazard mitigation grant program (HMGP) were established.

Drainage Basin: A basin is the area within which all surface water, whether from rainfall, snowmelt, springs or other sources, flows to a single water body or watercourse. The boundary of a river basin is defined by natural topography, such as hills, mountains and ridges. Drainage basins are also referred to as **watersheds** or **basins**.

Drought: Drought is a period of time without substantial rainfall or snowfall from one year to the next. Drought can also be defined as the cumulative impacts of several dry years or a deficiency of precipitation over an extended period of time, which in turn results in water shortages for some activity, group, or environmental function. A hydrological drought is caused by deficiencies in surface and subsurface water supplies. A socioeconomic drought impacts the health, well-being, and quality of life or starts to have an adverse impact on a region. Drought is a normal, recurrent feature of climate and occurs almost everywhere.

Earthquake: An earthquake is defined as a sudden slip on a fault, volcanic or magmatic activity, and sudden stress changes in the earth that result in ground shaking and radiated seismic energy. Earthquakes can last from a few seconds to over 5 minutes, and have been known to occur as a series of tremors over a period of several days. The actual movement of the ground in an earthquake is seldom the direct cause of injury or death. Casualties may result from falling objects and debris as shocks shake, damage, or demolish buildings and other structures.

Emergency Action Plan: A document that identifies potential emergency conditions at a dam and specifies actions to be followed to minimize property damage and loss of life. The plan specifies actions the dam owner should take to alleviate problems at a dam. It contains procedures and information to assist the dam owner in issuing early warning and notification messages to responsible downstream emergency management authorities of the emergency situation. It also contains inundation maps to show emergency management authorities the critical areas for action in case of an emergency. (FEMA 64)

Enhanced Fujita Scale (EF-scale): The EF-scale is a set of wind estimates (not measurements) based on damage. It uses 3-second gusts estimated at the point of damage based on a judgment of 8 levels of damage to the 28 indicators. These estimates vary with height and exposure. Standard measurements are taken by weather stations in openly exposed area.

Epicenter: The point on the earth's surface directly above the hypocenter of an earthquake. The location of an earthquake is commonly described by the geographic position of its epicenter and by its focal depth.

Expansive Soil: Expansive soil and rock are characterized by clayey material that shrinks as it dries or swells as it becomes wet.

Exposure: Exposure is defined as the number and dollar value of assets considered to be at risk during the occurrence of a specific hazard.

Extent: The extent is the size of an area affected by a hazard.

Extreme Heat: Summertime weather that is substantially hotter or more humid than average for a location at that time of year.

Fault: A fracture in the earth's crust along which two blocks of the crust have slipped with respect to each other.

Fire Behavior: Fire behavior refers to the physical characteristics of a fire and is a function of the interaction between the fuel characteristics (such as type of vegetation and structures that could burn),

topography, and weather. Variables that affect fire behavior include the rate of spread, intensity, fuel consumption, and fire type (such as underbrush versus crown fire).

Fire Frequency: Fire frequency is the broad measure of the rate of fire occurrence in a particular area. An estimate of the areas most likely to burn is based on past fire history or fire rotation in the area, fuel conditions, weather, ignition sources (such as human or lightning), fire suppression response, and other factors.

Flash Flood: A flash flood occurs with little or no warning when water levels rise at an extremely fast rate.

Flood: The inundation of normally dry land resulting from the rising and overflowing of a body of water.

Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM): FIRMs are the official maps on which the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has delineated the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA).

Flood Insurance Study: A report published by the Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration for a community in conjunction with the community's FIRM. The study contains such background data as the base flood discharges and water surface elevations that were used to prepare the FIRM. In most cases, a community FIRM with detailed mapping will have a corresponding flood insurance study.

Floodplain: Any land area susceptible to being inundated by flood waters from any source. A FIRM identifies most, but not necessarily all, of a community's floodplain as the SFHA.

Floodway: Floodways are areas within a floodplain that are reserved for the purpose of conveying flood discharge without increasing the base flood elevation more than one foot. Generally speaking, no development is allowed in floodways, as any structures located there would block the flow of floodwaters.

Focal Depth: The depth from the earth's surface to the hypocenter.

Freeboard: Freeboard is the margin of safety added to the base flood elevation.

Freezing Rain: The result of rain occurring when the temperature is below the freezing point. The rain freezes on impact, resulting in a layer of glaze ice up to an inch thick. In a severe ice storm, an evergreen tree 60 feet high and 30 feet wide can be burdened with up to 6 tons of ice, creating a threat to power and telephone lines and transportation routes.

Frequency: For the purposes of this plan, frequency refers to how often a hazard of specific magnitude, duration, or extent is expected to occur on average. Statistically, a hazard with a 100-year frequency is expected to occur about once every 100 years on average and has a 1% chance of occurring any given year. Frequency reliability varies depending on the type of hazard considered.

Fujita Scale of Tornado Intensity: Tornado wind speeds are sometimes estimated on the basis of wind speed and damage sustained using the Fujita Scale. The scale rates the intensity or severity of tornado events using numeric values from F0 to F5 based on tornado wind speed and damage. An F0 tornado (wind speed less than 73 miles per hour [mph]) indicates minimal damage (such as broken tree limbs), and an F5 tornado (wind speeds of 261 to 318 mph) indicates severe damage.

Goal: A goal is a general guideline that explains what is to be achieved. Goals are usually broad-based, long-term, policy-type statements and represent global visions. Goals help define the benefits that a plan is trying to achieve. The success of a hazard mitigation plan is measured by the degree to which its goals have been met (that is, by the actual benefits in terms of actual hazard mitigation).

Geographic Information System (GIS): GIS is a computer software application that relates data regarding physical and other features on the earth to a database for mapping and analysis.

Ground Subsidence: Ground subsidence is the sinking of land over human-caused or natural underground voids and the settlement of native low density soils.

Groundwater Depletion: Groundwater depletion occurs when groundwater is pumped from pore spaces between grains of sand and gravel. If an aquifer has beds of clay or silt within or next to it, the lowered water pressure in the sand and gravel causes slow drainage of water from the clay and silt beds. The reduced water pressure is a loss of support for the clay and silt beds. Because these beds are compressible, they compact (become thinner), and the effects are seen as a lowering of the land surface.

Hazard: A hazard is a source of potential danger or adverse condition that could harm people or cause property damage.

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP): Authorized under Section 202 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, the HMGP is administered by FEMA and provides grants to states, tribes, and local governments to implement hazard mitigation actions after a major disaster declaration. The purpose of the program is to reduce the loss of life and property due to disasters and to enable mitigation activities to be implemented as a community recovers from a disaster.

Hazards U.S. Multi-Hazard (HAZUS-MH) Loss Estimation Program: HAZUS-MH is a GIS-based program used to support the development of risk assessments as required under the DMA. The HAZUS-MH software program assesses risk in a quantitative manner to estimate damages and losses associated with natural hazards. HAZUS-MH is FEMA's nationally applicable, standardized methodology and software program and contains modules for estimating potential losses from earthquakes, floods, and wind hazards. HAZUS-MH has also been used to assess vulnerability (exposure) for other hazards.

High Hazard Dam — Dams where failure or operational error will probably cause loss of human life. (FEMA 333)

Hurricane: A tropical cyclone with maximum sustained surface winds (using the U.S. 1-minute average) of 64 knot (kt) (74 miles per hour [mph]) or more.

Hydraulics: Hydraulics is the branch of science or engineering that addresses fluids (especially water) in motion in rivers or canals, works and machinery for conducting or raising water, the use of water as a prime mover, and other fluid-related areas.

Hydrology: Hydrology is the analysis of waters of the earth. For example, a flood discharge estimate is developed by conducting a hydrologic study.

Hypocenter: The region underground where an earthquake's energy originates.

Intensity: For the purposes of this plan, intensity refers to the measure of the effects of a hazard.

Interface Area: An area susceptible to wildfires and where wildland vegetation and urban or suburban development occur together. An example would be smaller urban areas and dispersed rural housing in forested areas.

Inventory: The assets identified in a study region comprise an inventory. Inventories include assets that could be lost when a disaster occurs and community resources are at risk. Assets include people, buildings, transportation, and other valued community resources.

Land Subsidence: Land subsidence is the loss of surface elevation due to the removal of subsurface support. In Texas there are three types of subsidence that warrant the most concern: groundwater depletion, sinkholes in karst areas, and erosion.

Landslide: Landslides can be described as the sliding movement of masses of loosened rock and soil down a hillside or slope. Fundamentally, slope failures occur when the strength of the soils forming the slope exceeds the pressure, such as weight or saturation, acting upon them.

Levee: A man-made structure, usually an earthen embankment or concrete floodwall, designed and constructed in accordance with sound engineering practices to contain, control, or divert the flow of water so as to provide reasonable assurance of excluding temporary flooding from the leveed area.

Lightning: Lightning is an electrical discharge resulting from the buildup of positive and negative charges within a thunderstorm. When the buildup becomes strong enough, lightning appears as a “bolt,” usually within or between clouds and the ground. A bolt of lightning instantaneously reaches temperatures approaching 50,000°F. The rapid heating and cooling of air near lightning causes thunder. Lightning is a major threat during thunderstorms. In the United States, 75 to 100 people are struck and killed by lightning each year (see <http://www.fema.gov/hazard/thunderstorms/thunder.shtm>).

Liquefaction: Liquefaction is the complete failure of soils, occurring when soils lose shear strength and flow horizontally. It is most likely to occur in fine grain sands and silts, which behave like viscous fluids when liquefaction occurs. This situation is extremely hazardous to development on the soils that liquefy, and generally results in extreme property damage and threats to life and safety.

Local Government: Any county, municipality, city, town, township, public authority, school district, special district, intrastate district, council of governments (regardless of whether the council of governments is incorporated as a nonprofit corporation under state law), regional or interstate government entity, or agency or instrumentality of a local government; any Indian tribe or authorized tribal organization, or Alaska Native village or organization; and any rural community, unincorporated town or village, or other public entity.

Magnitude: Magnitude is the measure of the strength of an earthquake, and is typically measured by the Richter scale. As an estimate of energy, each whole number step in the magnitude scale corresponds to the release of about 31 times more energy than the amount associated with the preceding whole number value.

Mitigation: A preventive action that can be taken in advance of an event that will reduce or eliminate the risk to life or property.

Mitigation Actions: Mitigation actions are specific actions to achieve goals and objectives that minimize the effects from a disaster and reduce the loss of life and property.

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP): The NFIP provides federally backed flood insurance in exchange for communities enacting floodplain regulations.

Objective: For the purposes of this plan, an objective is defined as a short-term aim that, when combined with other objectives, forms a strategy or course of action to meet a goal.

Peak Ground Acceleration: Peak Ground Acceleration is a measure of the highest amplitude of ground shaking that accompanies an earthquake, based on a percentage of the force of gravity.

Preparedness: Preparedness refers to actions that strengthen the capability of government, citizens, and communities to respond to disasters.

Presidential Disaster Declaration: These declarations are typically made for events that cause more damage than state and local governments and resources can handle without federal government assistance. Generally, no specific dollar loss threshold has been established for such declarations. A Presidential Disaster Declaration puts into motion long-term federal recovery programs, some of which are matched by state programs, designed to help disaster victims, businesses, and public entities.

Probability of Occurrence: The probability of occurrence is a statistical measure or estimate of the likelihood that a hazard will occur. This probability is generally based on past hazard events in the area and a forecast of events that could occur in the future. A probability factor based on yearly values of occurrence is used to estimate probability of occurrence.

Repetitive Loss Property: Any NFIP-insured property that, since 1978 and regardless of any changes of ownership during that period, has experienced:

- Four or more paid flood losses in excess of \$1,000; or
- Two paid flood losses in excess of \$1,000 within any 10-year period since 1978; or

- Three or more paid losses that equal or exceed the current value of the insured property.

Riparian Zone: The area along the banks of a natural watercourse.

Riverine: Of or produced by a river. Riverine floodplains have readily identifiable channels. Floodway maps can only be prepared for riverine floodplains.

Risk: Risk is the estimated impact that a hazard would have on people, services, facilities, and structures in a community. Risk measures the likelihood of a hazard occurring and resulting in an adverse condition that causes injury or damage. Risk is often expressed in relative terms such as a high, moderate, or low likelihood of sustaining damage above a particular threshold due to occurrence of a specific type of hazard. Risk also can be expressed in terms of potential monetary losses associated with the intensity of the hazard.

Risk Assessment: Risk assessment is the process of measuring potential loss of life, personal injury, economic injury, and property damage resulting from hazards. This process assesses the vulnerability of people, buildings, and infrastructure to hazards and focuses on (1) hazard identification; (2) impacts of hazards on physical, social, and economic assets; (3) vulnerability identification; and (4) estimates of the cost of damage or costs that could be avoided through mitigation.

Risk Ranking: This ranking serves two purposes, first to describe the probability that a hazard will occur, and second to describe the impact a hazard will have on people, property, and the economy. Risk estimates for the jurisdiction are based on the methodology that the jurisdiction used to prepare the risk assessment for this plan. The following equation shows the risk ranking calculation:

$$\text{Risk Ranking} = \text{Probability} + \text{Impact (people + property + economy)}$$

Robert T. Stafford Act: The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 100-107, was signed into law on November 23, 1988. This law amended the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, Public Law 93-288. The Stafford Act is the statutory authority for most federal disaster response activities, especially as they pertain to FEMA and its programs.

Severe Local Storm: Small-scale atmospheric systems, including tornadoes, thunderstorms, windstorms, ice storms, and snowstorms. These storms may cause a great deal of destruction and even death, but their impact is generally confined to a small area. Typical impacts are on transportation infrastructure and utilities.

Significant Hazard Dam: Dams where failure or operational error will result in no probable loss of human life but can cause economic loss, environmental damage, or disruption of lifeline facilities, or can impact other concerns. Significant hazard dams are often located in rural or agricultural areas but could be located in areas with population and significant infrastructure. (FEMA 333)

Sinkhole: A collapse depression in the ground with no visible outlet. Its drainage is subterranean. It is commonly vertical-sided or funnel-shaped.

Soil Erosion: Soil erosion is the removal and simultaneous transportation of earth materials from one location to another by water, wind, waves, or moving ice.

Special Flood Hazard Area: The base floodplain delineated on a FIRM. The SFHA is mapped as a Zone A in riverine situations. The SFHA may or may not encompass all of a community's flood problems.

Stakeholder: Business leaders, civic groups, academia, non-profit organizations, major employers, managers of critical facilities, farmers, developers, special purpose districts, and others whose actions could impact hazard mitigation.

Stream Bank Erosion: Stream bank erosion is common along rivers, streams, and drains where banks have been eroded, sloughed, or undercut. However, it is important to remember that a stream is a dynamic and constantly changing system. It is natural for a stream to want to meander, so not all eroding banks are "bad" and in need of repair. Generally, stream bank erosion becomes a problem where development has limited

the meandering nature of streams, where streams have been channelized, or where stream bank structures (like bridges, culverts, etc.) are located in places where they can actually cause damage to downstream areas. Stabilizing these areas can help protect watercourses from continued sedimentation, damage to adjacent land uses, control unwanted meander, and improvement of habitat for fish and wildlife.

Steep Slope: Different communities and agencies define it differently, depending on what it is being applied to, but generally a steep slope is a slope in which the percent slope equals or exceeds 25%. For this study, steep slope is defined as slopes greater than 33%.

Sustainable Hazard Mitigation: This concept includes the sound management of natural resources, local economic and social resiliency, and the recognition that hazards and mitigation must be understood in the largest possible social and economic context.

Thunderstorm: A thunderstorm is a storm with lightning and thunder produced by cumulonimbus clouds. Thunderstorms usually produce gusty winds, heavy rains, and sometimes hail. Thunderstorms are usually short in duration (seldom more than 2 hours). Heavy rains associated with thunderstorms can lead to flash flooding during the wet or dry seasons.

Tornado: A tornado is a violently rotating column of air extending between and in contact with a cloud and the surface of the earth. Tornadoes are often (but not always) visible as funnel clouds. On a local scale, tornadoes are the most intense of all atmospheric circulations, and winds can reach destructive speeds of more than 300 mph. A tornado's vortex is typically a few hundred meters in diameter, and damage paths can be up to 1 mile wide and 50 miles long.

Tropical Storm: A tropical cyclone with maximum sustained surface wind speed (using the U.S. 1-minute average) ranges from 34 kt (39 mph) to 63 kt (73 mph).

Tropical Depression: A tropical cyclone with maximum sustained surface wind speed (using the U.S. 1-minute average) ranges from 4 kt (39 mph) to 63 kt (73 mph).

Values Response Index (VRI): The wildfire VRI reflects a rating of the potential impact of a wildfire on values or assets. The VRI is an overall rating that combines the impact ratings for WUI (housing density) and Pine Plantations (pine age) into a single measure. VRI combines the likelihood of a fire occurring (threat) with those areas of most concern that are adversely impacted by fire to derive a single overall measure of wildfire risk.

Vulnerability: Vulnerability describes how exposed or susceptible an asset is to damage. Vulnerability depends on an asset's construction, contents, and the economic value of its functions. Like indirect damages, the vulnerability of one element of the community is often related to the vulnerability of another. For example, many businesses depend on uninterrupted electrical power. Flooding of an electric substation would affect not only the substation itself but businesses as well. Often, indirect effects can be much more widespread and damaging than direct effects.

Watershed: A watershed is an area that drains downgradient from areas of higher land to areas of lower land to the lowest point, a common drainage basin.

Wildfire: Wildfire refers to any uncontrolled fire occurring on undeveloped land that requires fire suppression. The potential for wildfire is influenced by three factors: the presence of fuel, topography, and air mass. Fuel can include living and dead vegetation on the ground, along the surface as brush and small trees, and in the air such as tree canopies. Topography includes both slope and elevation. Air mass includes temperature, relative humidity, wind speed and direction, cloud cover, precipitation amount, duration, and the stability of the atmosphere at the time of the fire. Wildfires can be ignited by lightning and, most frequently, by human activity including smoking, campfires, equipment use, and arson.

Wildfire Hazard Potential (WHP): The wildfire threat or WHP is the likelihood of a wildfire occurring or burning into an area. Threat is calculated by combining multiple landscape characteristics including

surface and canopy fuels, fire behavior, historical fire occurrences, weather observations, terrain conditions, and other factors.

Windstorm: Windstorms are generally short-duration events involving straight-line winds or gusts exceeding 50 mph. These gusts can produce winds of sufficient strength to cause property damage. Windstorms are especially dangerous in areas with significant tree stands, exposed property, poorly constructed buildings, mobile homes (manufactured housing units), major infrastructure, and aboveground utility lines. A windstorm can topple trees and power lines; cause damage to residential, commercial, critical facilities; and leave tons of debris in its wake.

Winter Storm: A storm having significant snowfall, ice, or freezing rain; the quantity of precipitation varies by elevation.

Zoning Ordinance: The zoning ordinance designates allowable land use and intensities for a local jurisdiction. Zoning ordinances consist of two components: a zoning text and a zoning map.

Williamson County
Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

APPENDIX B.
LOCAL MITIGATION PLAN REVIEW TOOL

APPENDIX B.

LOCAL MITIGATION PLAN REVIEW TOOL

This appendix presents the local mitigation action review tool for the Williamson County Hazard Mitigation Plan. The review tool demonstrates how the plan meets federal regulations and offers state and FEMA planners an opportunity to provide feedback on the plan to the community.

Williamson County
Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

APPENDIX C.
PUBLIC OUTREACH

APPENDIX C. PUBLIC OUTREACH

This appendix includes the agenda, sign-in sheets, and meeting notes from each of the three Steering Committee Meetings. This appendix also include the results of the Williamson County Hazard Mitigation Plan questionnaire, as described in Section 3.7.2.

Williamson County
Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

APPENDIX D.
PLAN ADOPTION RESOLUTIONS FROM PLANNING PARTNERS

APPENDIX D. PLAN ADOPTION RESOLUTIONS FROM PLANNING PARTNERS

To Be Provided With Final Release

Williamson County
Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

APPENDIX E.
EXAMPLE PROGRESS REPORT

APPENDIX E. EXAMPLE PROGRESS REPORT

Williamson County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Annual Progress Report

Reporting Period: 2016-2020

Background: Williamson County and the Cities of Cedar Park, Florence, and Hutto developed a hazard mitigation plan to reduce risk from all hazards by identifying resources, information, and strategies for risk reduction. The federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 requires state and local governments to develop hazard mitigation plans as a condition for federal disaster grant assistance. To prepare the plan, the participating partners organized resources, assessed risks from natural hazards within the planning area, developed planning goals and objectives, reviewed mitigation alternatives, and developed an action plan to address probable impacts from natural hazards. By completing this process, these jurisdictions maintained compliance with the Disaster Mitigation Act, achieving eligibility for mitigation grant funding opportunities afforded under FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Assistance grants. The plan can be viewed online at:

<http://wilco.org/CountyDepartments/EmergencyManagement>

Summary Overview of the Plan's Progress: The performance period for the Hazard Mitigation Plan became effective on [REDACTED], 2016, with the final approval of the plan by FEMA. The initial performance period for this plan will be 5 years, with an anticipated update to the plan to occur before [REDACTED], 2020. As of this reporting period, the performance period for this plan is considered to be [REDACTED] % complete. The Hazard Mitigation Plan has targeted 40 hazard mitigation actions to be pursued during the 5-year performance period. As of the reporting period, the following overall progress can be reported:

- [REDACTED] out of [REDACTED] actions ([REDACTED] %) reported ongoing action toward completion
- [REDACTED] out of [REDACTED] actions ([REDACTED] %) were reported as being complete
- [REDACTED] out of [REDACTED] actions ([REDACTED] %) reported no action taken

Purpose: The purpose of this report is to provide an annual update on the implementation of the action plan identified in the Williamson County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update. The objective is to ensure that there is a continuing and responsive planning process that will keep the Hazard Mitigation Plan dynamic and responsive to the needs and capabilities of the partner jurisdictions. This report discusses the following:

- Natural hazard events that have occurred within the last year
- Changes in risk exposure within the planning area (all of Williamson County)
- Mitigation success stories
- Review of the action plan
- Changes in capabilities that could impact plan implementation
- Recommendations for changes/enhancement.
- Monitor the incorporation of the Mitigation Plan into planning mechanisms.

The Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee: The Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee, made up of planning partners and stakeholders within the planning area, reviewed and approved

this progress report at its annual meeting held on [REDACTED], 201[REDACTED]. It was determined through the plan's development process that a Steering Committee would remain in service to oversee maintenance of the plan. At a minimum, the Steering Committee will provide technical review and oversight on the development of the annual progress report. It is anticipated that there will be turnover in the membership annually, which will be documented in the progress reports. For this reporting period, the Steering Committee membership is as indicated in Table 1.

TABLE 1.
STEERING COMMITTEE MEMBERS

[illegible]

Natural Hazard Events within the Planning Area: During the reporting period, there were natural hazard events in the planning area that had a measurable impact on people or property. A summary of these events is as follows:

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Changes in Risk Exposure in the Planning Area: *(Insert brief overview of any natural hazard event in the planning area that changed the probability of occurrence or ranking of risk for the hazards addressed in the hazard mitigation plan)*

Mitigation Success Stories: *(Insert brief overview of mitigation accomplishments during the reporting period)*

Review of the Action Plan: Table 2 reviews the action plan, reporting the status of each action. Reviewers of this report should refer to the Hazard Mitigation Plan for more detailed descriptions of each action and the prioritization process.

Address the following in the “status” column of the following table:

- Was any element of the action carried out during the reporting period?
- If no action was completed, why?

- Is the timeline for implementation for the action still appropriate?

If the action was completed, does it need to be changed or removed from the action plan?

TABLE 2.
ACTION PLAN MATRIX

Action No.	Title	Action Taken? (Yes or No)	Timeline	Priority	Status	Status (✓, O, X)
WILLIAMSON COUNTY						
1	Purchase NOAA All Hazard Radios					
2	Educate homeowners on hazards					
3	Use the application of calcium soil stabilizers					
4	Wildfire fuels reduction					
5	Stream flow and flood monitoring					
6	Critical infrastructure THIRA					
7	Repetitive flood loss properties					
8	Comprehensive evacuation planning					
9	Develop and establish a comprehensive volunteer program					
10	Road and bridge drainage infrastructure projects					
11	Community Wildfire Protection Plan					
12	Install "Burn Ban" or "Fire Danger" signs along major county roadways					
13	All-hazards mapping					
14	Community Flood Protection Plan					
15	Flood barrier and signage					
CITY OF CEDAR PARK						

TABLE 2. ACTION PLAN MATRIX						
Action n No.	Title	Action Taken? (Yes or No)	Timeline	Priority	Status	Status (√, O, X)
1	Swift water boat training					
2	Adopt and enforce updated building codes to reduce damages					
3	Wildfire training					
4	Disclose the location of high-risk expansive soils areas to builders/buyers					
5	Acquire new drainage maintenance crews					
6	Wildfire Mitigation Plan					
7	Education to homeowners on all hazards					
8	Mobile Command Center/Emergency Operations Center					
CITY OF FLORENCE						
1	Public information and education					
2	Upgrade alert system					
3	Update building codes					
4	Alternative water resources					
5	Drainage structure					
6	Increase fire suppression capabilities					
7	Strengthen zoning ordinance to encourage higher densities only outside of known hazard areas					

TABLE 2.
ACTION PLAN MATRIX

Action No.	Title	Action Taken? (Yes or No)	Timeline	Priority	Status	Status (✓, O, X)
8	Prohibit fill in floodplain areas and conduct assessment of floodplain management ordinance and implementation					
9	Develop a Capital Improvements Plan					
CITY OF HUTTO						
1	Establish and implement an agricultural zoning district to preserve areas of land in high-hazard areas					
2	Purchase NOAA All Hazard Radios					
3	Join the CRS of the NFIP					
4	Provide public access to the local FIRMs and map ordering information through the City of Hutto website					
5	Cottonwood Channel improvement					
6	Town West Outlet structure repair					
7	Educate homeowners on all hazards					
8	Create an evacuation plan, with multiple routes for varying scenarios					
Completion status legend: ✓ = Project Completed O = Action ongoing toward completion X = No progress at this time						

Changes That May Impact Implementation of the Plan: *(Insert brief overview of any significant changes in the planning area that would have a profound impact on the implementation of the plan. Specify any changes in technical, regulatory and financial capabilities identified during the plan's development)*

Recommendations for Changes or Enhancements: Based on the review of this report by the Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee, the following recommendations will be noted for future updates or revisions to the plan:

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Public review notice: *The contents of this report are considered to be public knowledge and have been prepared for total public disclosure. Copies of the report have been provided to the governing boards of all planning partners and to local media outlets and the report is posted on the Williamson County Hazard Mitigation Plan website. Any questions or comments regarding the contents of this report should be directed to:*

Insert Contact Info Here

Williamson County
Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

APPENDIX B.
LOCAL MITIGATION PLAN REVIEW TOOL

APPENDIX B.

LOCAL MITIGATION PLAN REVIEW TOOL

This appendix presents the local mitigation action review tool for the Williamson County Hazard Mitigation Plan. The review tool demonstrates how the plan meets federal regulations and offers state and FEMA planners an opportunity to provide feedback on the plan to the community.

Williamson County
Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

APPENDIX C.
PUBLIC OUTREACH

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This appendix includes the agenda, sign-in sheets, and meeting notes from each of the three Steering Committee Meetings. This appendix also include the results of the Williamson County Hazard Mitigation Plan questionnaire, as described in Section 3.7.2.

Hazard Mitigation Plan Updates for Lee and Williamson Counties

Steering Committee Kickoff Meeting

Wednesday, March 11, 2015

9:00 AM

Agenda

1. Welcome and Introductions
2. Steering Committee Purpose and Responsibilities
3. Plan Partners and Signators
4. Purpose and Goals of the Update Process
5. Review and Amend Mitigation Goals and Objectives (in packet)
6. Review Mitigation Actions from TCRFC Hazard Mitigation Plan (in packet)
7. Critical Facilities Discussion
8. Next Steps
 - a. Capabilities Assessment
 - b. Hazard Analysis Review
 - c. Community Participation and Survey (in packet)
9. Next meeting date - ???
10. Adjournment




TCRFC Hazard Mitigation Plan Update - Kickoff Meeting - Group 2A

March 11, 2015

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	COUNTY	COMMUNITY	EMAIL	SIGN - IN
Eivens	Brenda	Williamson	City of Cedar Park	eivens@cedarparktx.us	
Powell	Matt	Williamson	City of Cedar Park	mayor@cedarparktx.us	
Clanton	Michael	Williamson	City of Cedar Park	michael.clanton@cedarparktx.gov	
Bright	John	Williamson	City of Cedar Park	john.bright@cedarparktx.gov	
Bartos Cahill	Debra	Williamson	City of Florence	dcahill@florencetex.com	
Condon	Mary	Williamson	City of Florence	mayor@florencetex.com	
Crane	Amy	Williamson	City of Florence	acrane@florencetex.com	
Shelton	Robert	Williamson	City of Florence	Rshelton@florencevfd.org	
Marinik	Gerald	Williamson	City of Florence	gmarinik@florencetex.com	
Kerwood	Scott	Williamson	City of Hutto	sdkerwood@huttofirerescue.org	
Lafferty	Michael	Williamson	City of Hutto	michael.lafferty@huttotx.gov	
Gilmore	Patti	Williamson	City of Hutto	patti.gilmore@huttotx.gov	
Holland	Debbie	Williamson	City of Hutto		

TCRFC Hazard Mitigation Plan Update - Kickoff Meeting - Group 2A
March 11, 2015

LAST NAME FIRST NAME COUNTY COMMUNITY EMAIL SIGN - IN

Dowell	John	Lee	City of Giddings	john.dowell@giddings.net	
Jones	Fred	Lee	City of Giddings	DeeDeeJones2@verizon.net	
Jorgensen	Ricky	Lee	City of Giddings	citymanager@giddings.net	
Schneider	Spencer	Lee	City of Giddings	sschneider@giddings.net	
Zgabay	Jeffrey	Lee	City of Giddings	izgabay@giddings.net	
Cox	Pam	Lee	City of Lexington	cityoflexington@reveillebroadband.com	
Fischer	Paul E.	Lee	Lee County	paul.fischer@co.lee.tx.us	
Hartfield	Douglas	Lee	Lee County	commissionerpct2@co.lee.tx.us	
Pitts	Maurice	Lee	Lee County		
Kieschnick	Hilary	Lee	Lee County	hilary.kieschnick@co.lee.tx.us	
Mallinger	James	Williamson	City of Cedar Park	James.Mallinger@cedarparktx.us	
Bonn	Garrett	Williamson	City of Cedar Park	garret.bonn@cedarparktx.us	
Jackson	Jessica	Williamson	City of Cedar Park		

TCRFC Hazard Mitigation Plan Update - Kickoff Meeting - Group 2A
March 11, 2015

LAST NAME FIRST NAME COUNTY COMMUNITY EMAIL SIGN - IN

Herrin	Marty	Williamson			
Sneed	John	Williamson	Williamson County	wherrin@wilco.org	Marty Herrin
Gattis	Dan A.	Williamson	Williamson County	jsneed@wilco.org	
Thomas	Jarred	Williamson	Williamson County	dgattis@wilco.org	
Clemons	Rebecca	Williamson	Williamson County	jthomas@wilco.org	
Zwerneemann	David	"	"	rclemons@wilco.org	
Stabel				dzwerneemann@wilco.org	
Stabel	GEORGE	"	"	gstabel@wilco.org	Stabel Sr



Williamson County and Lee County, TX

Hazard Mitigation Plan Updates Kickoff Meeting – Meeting Notes

Cedar Park Recreation Center

9:00am – 11:00am

Wednesday, March 11, 2015

- Welcome and Introductions – Mickey Reynolds (Texas Colorado River Floodplain Coalition [TCRFC]) welcomed everyone and introduced Cindy Engelhardt (Halff Associates).
 1. Cindy explained the consultant team of JSW, Halff Associates, and Tetra Tech and provided the group with an overview of the Mitigation Plan Update process. TCRFC Basin and Planning Group was funded under the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant, which was awarded in Fall 2014 to update Hazard Mitigation Plans (HMP). Cindy referred to the fact sheet distributed by TCRFC that explains why each community needs to participate in the update process. Each participating community needs to sign in at the steering committee meetings to be recognized by FEMA as participating.
 2. Cindy encouraged Steering Committee members to invite other community groups, such as school districts and hospitals, to attend these meetings and participate in the plan development so they are eligible for additional FEMA grants. Mr. Jarred Thomas (Williamson County) asked if schools that are primarily in Round Rock can attach themselves to the county plan or can they only participate if they are located within a participating city. Laura Johnston (Tetra Tech) replied that they should participate in the area with the highest concentration of their facilities. They can join in any plan that they have facilities in, so they can join the County plan if appropriate.
 3. Cindy explained that while the previous 2011 plan included many counties in the region, FEMA now requires that each county create their own plan. The TCRFC counties were separated into three groups. Williamson and Lee County are in Group 2. The other counties and groups are shown on the TCRFC fact sheet.
 4. Cindy explained the roles and responsibilities of JSW, Halff, and Tetra Tech. Halff will complete the hazard risk assessment and GIS mapping of hazards. Cindy introduced Brian McNamara (Halff). Tetra Tech will complete the planning portions, including leading the steering committee meetings, and write the plan. Cindy introduced Laura Johnston and the rest of the Tetra Tech team (Krista Jack and Diane MacMillan).
 5. Cindy stated that she will distribute a spreadsheet and instructions to attendees to document their time for these meetings for the in-kind 25% soft match.

6. Laura requested introductions of each of the attendees and the organization or municipality they represent. See sign in sheet for a complete list of attendees. All attendees were from Williamson County or a community within Williamson County.
 7. Laura provided an overview of the mitigation plan process, FEMA requirements, and the benefits to the counties and participating communities. Laura stated that a partnership with FEMA and the state is important to the planning and implementation of the HMP. Representatives from FEMA Region 6 and the State of Texas were invited to the meeting but could not attend.
 8. Laura asked if anyone in the meeting participated in the development of the previous 2011 HMP. Jarred Thomas indicated that he was involved in the previous plan and that others in the meeting were also indirectly involved.
- Each attendee was provided a folder, tailored to their specific community and county, with handouts, a copy of the presentation slides, and contact information for the planning team.
 - Laura reviewed the purpose of hazard mitigation. She noted that a community must have a current and approved HMP to be eligible for FEMA funds; however, our team focuses on developing plans that identify practical, implementable, politically viable, and fundable mitigation actions. Laura stated that the hazard mitigation actions from the current plan are robust. Plans need to be updated every 5 years and reviewed annually. Laura also stated that the HMP updates will focus only on natural hazards and will not include human-caused hazards.
 - Laura reviewed the purpose and responsibilities of the Steering Committee. Steering Committee members:
 1. Are leaders involved in the development of the plan
 2. Provide guidance on their specific community
 3. Carry information from the meetings to their community
 4. Represent all community stakeholders (residents and businesses)
 5. Attend and actively participate in all three committee meetings (including this one)
 - Laura discussed Planning Partners and Signators. Each Planning Partner must actively participate in the Steering Committee meetings and formally adopt the plan. The sign-in sheets will be attached to the plan to demonstrate participation.
 - Laura presented a list of participating communities within each plan and asked if the list was comprehensive. Jarred Thomas asked if anyone else can participate in this plan or if it only included members of the TCRFC. Mickey responded that other jurisdictions may be added only if others have dropped out. The grant funding to prepare the plans specified only a limited number of communities. Cindy stated that she would communicate with Jarred directly to identify interested cities.
 - Laura presented the goals for each meeting of the Steering Committee:
 1. The goal of the kick-off meeting is to review the goals and objectives, briefly discuss past mitigation actions, discuss critical facilities, and review the natural hazards as ranked in the current plan;
 2. The goal of the second meeting is to present the results of the hazard risk assessment and to complete the hazard ranking process; and

3. The goal of the third meeting is to identify actions that mitigate the identified hazards and to rank those hazards.
- Laura discussed the project schedule.
 - Laura reviewed distinction between goals, objectives, and mitigation actions.
 1. Laura gave attendees several minutes to review the existing goals and objectives in their current plans (provided in their folder) and make comments on these. She asked that if there are mitigation actions that the counties want to include, the attendees should make a note of those too as they go through this multi-month process because these actions will be presented and discussed in the third meeting.
 - Laura reviewed the goals and objectives from the current regional HMP and stated the updated plan would only address natural hazards. Objective 3.1 would be modified to remove the reference to “man-made” hazards. Laura read through each goal and objective and asked for comments.
 1. The committee agreed that Objective 1.2 required wordsmithing to more accurately state the objective of Williamson County.
 2. Cindy suggested modifying the wording of Objective 1.3 to clarify “dangerous areas.”
 3. Objective 1.4 was changed to “Protect critical infrastructure and key resources.”
 4. Jarred Thomas clarified that Williamson County participates in the NFIP but is not a CRS community. Laura asked if the plan should include Objective 2.1 for repetitive loss properties. Jarred replied that this objective should remain.
 5. The phrase “man-made” should be removed from Objective 3.1. Mr. Scott Kerwood (City of Hutto) asked for clarification of what constitutes a man-made hazard. Jarred explained the difference between a human-caused hazard (such as terrorism) versus a natural hazard that affects man-made structures or facilities. Scott suggested adding replacing “hazard” with “natural hazard” throughout the goals and objectives.
 6. Jarred stated that he would modify Objective 3.2 to add public resiliency.
 7. The committee suggested modifying Goal 5 to “Promote grown in a safe and sustainable manner.” Jarred stated that he would modify the wording of this goal.
 8. Jarred said that he would mark up the goals and objectives and would send his copy to the Steering Committee attendees for their review and comment. He would then send the final version to Laura and Cindy for inclusion in the plan. Laura asked that *any changes or suggestions for goals and objectives should be submitted to the planning team by Friday, March 20, 2015.*
 9. Laura encouraged attendees after the meeting to review the handout containing sample mitigation goals, objectives, and actions as well as the Mitigation Ideas document from FEMA.
 - Laura explained the handout entitled Project Implementation Worksheet, which documents mitigation actions prioritized in the current plan. Scott Kerwood asked why some actions were identified as “PAST”. Laura clarified that these actions were carried over from the 2004 plan into the 2011 plan. Laura requested that attendees update the mitigation action status spreadsheet provided in the packet. This includes updating the project status and funding. There is no punitive action from FEMA for “incomplete” or “no longer applicable” mitigation actions update. Going forward, we want only practical, fundable, and implementable mitigation actions for the HMP update. More information on

the previous mitigation actions is in the 2011 TCRFC HMP, which is available on the TCRFC website. The Steering Committee members will send their updates to Jarred Thomas, who will send the complete list to Cindy and Laura for incorporation into the plan. Laura asked that the *updates to the mitigation action table are returned to the team by March 20, 2015*.

- Laura explained that FEMA requires a minimum of two mitigation actions for each hazard profiled in the plan and that they must be unique to each participating community.
 1. There will be community-specific and county-wide mitigation actions. The local jurisdiction prioritizes the community-specific mitigation actions. County-wide mitigation actions will be ranked by all those representing entities within the County.
 2. Mitigation actions must be supported by at least one goal/objective. However, mitigation actions can fall under multiple goals and objectives. Mitigation actions are more likely to be funded if under more than one goal/objective.
- Laura reviewed the critical facilities analysis.
 1. There was a brief discussion on the definition of “Critical Facilities.” Laura shared the Community Rating System’s (CRS) definition of Critical Facilities because there is no definition of critical facilities in the current regional HMP nor the State of Texas HMP. Jarred indicated that he would look for the definition of critical facilities typically used in Williamson County plans and provide it to Laura.
 2. Laura has a draft list of critical facilities obtained from FEMA’s HAZUS defaults but this needs to be updated. Laura two copies of the list of critical facilities in Williamson County to Jarred Thomas, who will distribute them as necessary. Laura stated that the county may have a more complete list of facilities and to add these facilities to the list as necessary. Laura asked that the committee *review/update the list and return to Laura in the next six weeks*.
 3. Laura stated that this updated information is needed to map the critical facilities for each jurisdiction to determine if these facilities are located in high risk areas and how they overlap with hazards. FEMA requires the identification of critical facilities in the HMP. Cindy will provide the mapped information to the counties once completed as this detailed list of critical facilities will not be included in the HMP.
 4. The committee was concerned that the critical facilities would be listed or shown in the plan in enough detail that the public would be able to identify their locations. Laura and Cindy stated that the map showing the critical facilities in the county would not provide details on the locations but would only give a very general idea of where the facilities are located with respect to natural hazards, such as floodplains. Furthermore, the maps of critical facilities would not be interactive so the public could not gain additional information by zooming in on the location.
 5. Mr. Michael Lafferty (City of Hutto) asked about facilities that are currently under construction. Laura asked that information regarding the location and valuation (if known) be sent to her because that data would not be in the assessor’s data base.
- Laura reviewed the next steps: (1) capabilities assessment; (2) hazard analysis; and (3) community participation and survey.
 1. Laura provided an overview of capabilities assessment. Jeremy Kaufman is Tetra Tech’s lead for this element. He will be contacting each of the participating jurisdictions. Tetra Tech will

initiate online research and then contact the local communities to further document and verify the current resources of each county/community. This is used to determine the strengths and opportunities related to the community's ability to implement the future mitigation actions.

2. Halff Associates will conduct the hazards analysis in the next few months. During the next (second) meeting, the results of the hazards analysis will be presented and the attendees will rank these hazards during next meeting.
3. Laura discussed how community participation (including the online survey) is an integral part of this HMP update process. Laura discussed the benefits of full community participation in order to produce a true community plan.
 - The online surveys are already live and consists of 35 questions. There are separate surveys for each county. The survey were set up for community input; the links to the surveys were provided in the handout packets.
 - Need to get the word out into the communities. Suggest to put on local websites, TCRFC's website, mention in meetings, post announcement, word of mouth, etc.
 - Jarred Thomas commented that social media was very effective in Williamson County.
 - Laura passed out a copy of the online survey. Jarred requested that Tetra Tech add the communities of Andice and Serenada to the list of communities in Williamson County.
- Jarred Thomas asked about documenting in-kind work by the County and community representatives. Cindy replied that she would provide a meeting summary and a spreadsheet for tracking all work conducted by the committee members.
- Laura reviewed the action items for the Steering Committee members, including:
 1. Review/update goals and objectives by March 20, 2015
 2. Update mitigation action table with current status of actions by March 20, 2015
 3. Publicize community survey link to community through website posting and other media
 4. Community points of contact will review and update as necessary the list of critical facilities and return to Laura in 6 weeks.
- The date for the next meeting of the Steering Committee has not been determined but is anticipated to be in May/April. Meeting details will be forthcoming.
- Adjournment


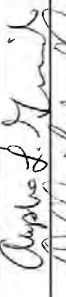




Williamson County
Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Steering Committee Meeting 2
Monday, June 22, 2015
2:00 PM

Agenda

1. Welcome and Introductions
2. Reminder: What is Hazard Mitigation and Why?
3. Reminder: Steering Committee Purpose and Responsibilities
4. Review of Completed Items
 - a. Final Goals and Objectives (in packet)
 - b. Updated Mitigation Actions (in packet)
 - c. Capabilities Assessment
5. Hazard Analysis
 - a. Community Participation and Survey Results (in packet)
 - b. Hazard Analysis Review
 - c. Hazard Ranking Exercise (in packet)
6. Mitigation Action Worksheet (in packet)
7. Next Meeting Date – August 11, 2015
8. Action Items
9. Adjournment



Hazard Mitigation Group	Last Name	First Name	County	Organization	Title	Sign In	Date
2A	Bonn	Garrett	Williamson	City of Cedar Park	Senior Engineer		6/22/2015
2A	Bright	John	Williamson	City of Cedar Park	Emergency Management Coordinator		6/22/2015
2A	Clackson	Michael	Williamson	City of Cedar Park	Emergency Management Coordinator		6/22/2015
2A	Eivens	Brenda	Williamson	City of Cedar Park	City Manager		6/22/2015
2A	Jackson	Jessica	Williamson	City of Cedar Park	Emergency Management Coordinator		6/22/2015
2A	Mallinger	James	Williamson	City of Cedar Park	Emergency Management Coordinator		6/22/2015
2A	Powell	Matt	Williamson	City of Cedar Park	Mayor		6/22/2015
							6/22/2015
							6/22/2015
							6/22/2015
							6/22/2015
2A	Bartos Cahill	Debra	Williamson	City of Florence	Mayor Pro Tem		6/22/2015
2A	Condon	Mary	Williamson	City of Florence	Mayor		6/22/2015
2A	Crane	Amy	Williamson	City of Florence	City Secretary		6/22/2015
2A	Shelton	Robert	Williamson	City of Florence	Fire Department		6/22/2015
							6/22/2015
							6/22/2015
							6/22/2015
							6/22/2015

Hazard Mitigation Group	Last Name	First Name	County	Organization	Title	Sign In	Date
2A	Bushak	Matthew	Williamson	City of Hutto	City Engineer		6/22/2015
2A	Holland	Debbie	Williamson	City of Hutto	Mayor		6/22/2015
2A	Morrison	Earl	Williamson	City of Hutto			6/22/2015
							6/22/2015
							6/22/2015
							6/22/2015
							6/22/2015
							6/22/2015
2A	Clinton Clayton	Michael	Williamson	City of Round Rock	Asst. EMC		6/22/2015
2A	Girard	Alysha	Williamson	City of Round Rock	STORM WATER PROGRAMS Mgr.		6/22/2015
2A	Miller	Dorothy	Williamson	City of Round Rock	Emergency Management Coordinator		6/22/2015
	Bennett	Michael	Williamson	COAL	Risk Mgr.		6/22/2015
							6/22/2015
							6/22/2015
							6/22/2015
							6/22/2015
2A	Clemmons	Rebecca	Williamson	Williamson County	Exec Assistant		6/22/2015
2A	Gattis	Dan A.	Williamson	Williamson County	County Judge		6/22/2015
2A	Herrin	Marty	Williamson	Williamson County	Chief		6/22/2015
2A	Sneed	John	Williamson	Williamson County	Emergency Management Coordinator		6/22/2015
2A	Strebel	George	Williamson	Williamson County			6/22/2015
2A	Thomas	Jarred	Williamson	Williamson County	EMC		6/22/2015



Williamson County, TX

Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Steering Committee Meeting – 2nd Meeting Notes Monday, June 22, 2015

- Welcome and Introductions – Mickey Reynolds (Texas Colorado River Floodplain Coalition [TCRFC]) welcomed everyone and introduced Laura Johnston (Tetra Tech) and Cindy Engelhardt (Halff). Each member of the Committee was provided a folder with handouts and a copy of the presentation slides.
 - TCRFC Annual Meeting is July 31.
 - Laura distributed a spreadsheet and instructions to attendees to document their time for these meetings for the in-kind 25% soft match. She explained what time should be included and asked attendees to add time previously spent that has not already been documented.
 - Laura introduced the rest of the team present today from Halff Associates and Tetra Tech.
 - All attendees introduced themselves.
- Ms. Johnston reviewed the purpose of the mitigation plan update, FEMA requirements, and the benefits to the counties and participating municipalities.
 - Ms. Johnston stated that the plan needed to be reviewed annually and updated every 5 years to remain compliant with the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act.
 - Laura provided an overview of the mitigation plan process, FEMA requirements, and the benefits to the counties and participating communities. Laura stated that a partnership with FEMA and the state is important to the planning and implementation of the HMP.
 - Laura explained that while the previous 2011 plan included many counties in the region, FEMA now requires that each county create their own plan. The TCRFC counties were separated into three groups. The counties and cities in today's meeting are a part of Group 2. The other counties and groups are shown on the TCRFC fact sheet.
 - These reports will be submitted in late 2015/early 2016.
- Ms. Johnston reviewed the purpose and responsibilities of the Steering Committee, Planning Partners, and Signators. She encouraged the attendees to bring the information back from the three planning meetings to the communities. Each Planning Partner must formally adopt the plan.
- Ms. Johnston directed the attendees to look at the handout with the mitigation goals and objectives that were identified during the kick-off meeting and finalized by after receiving input from the Steering Committee.
- Ms. Johnston directed attendees to the mitigation actions handout. She said if the jurisdiction's information is missing then the consultants didn't receive information from the jurisdiction. She asked attendees from those communities to fill out the sheet today during the meeting and give to Ms. Johnston by the end of today's meeting.

- Capability Assessment – Ms. Johnston said this is required element per FEMA. Most jurisdictions should have received a call from Tetra Tech asking questions for this assessment. Jeremy Kaufman (Tetra Tech) still needs to reach some jurisdictions. Ms. Johnston asked attendees to please respond to Mr. Kaufman if he contacts them.
- Ms. Johnston reviewed the community survey results. Responses were very high, the survey will be kept open for another 30 days for any last minute responses.
- Ms. Johnston reviewed the rest of the meeting will include a presentation on the hazard analysis and risk assessment; a hazard ranking exercise (included in the packet); and the anticipated outcome for each jurisdiction.
- Ms. Engelhardt presented a summary of the hazard identification and risk assessment that will be included in the plan. The hazard assessments include identification of areas at risk from the hazard, historical occurrences, damage projections, and historical damages. More detailed information for each jurisdiction are provided in the packets.
- Two sources were used to help with the hazard profile and risk assessment:
 - HAZUS was used to run profiles for the jurisdiction for each hazard.
 - Historical records and information (mostly from NOAA) was used to estimate risk from various hazards
- For each hazard exposed value, estimated loss value and annualized percentage of loss are included for each hazard.
- **Floods** - Ms. Engelhardt reviewed the flood hazard. Floodplain maps (digitized information) were used as available. She presented the 1% annual-chance floodplain and 0.2% annual-chance floodplain information for each community. She presented the structure count inside the floodplains. However the structure count may be inaccurate since it is from HAZUS. The structures are categorized by residential, commercial, and other. “Other” includes schools, agricultural structures, churches, government buildings, and other structures. She presented tables listing estimated risk in total percentage of assessed value in the floodplain and estimated losses (exposed value).
- **Hurricanes and Tropical Storms** – HAZUS has information on the paths of these storms for over 100 years. The HMPs will include in the text portion of the plan information from recent events (including Tropical Storm Bill). Loss estimates for exposed values have been compiled for the communities.
- **Dams and Levees** – USACE National Dam Inventory data was used for this hazard analysis.
 - Ms. Engelhardt encouraged attendees if they know of dams not listed to provide that information so this can be included and updated for the plan. The National Dam Inventory is not a complete listing of dams in the U.S.
- **Drought and Extreme Temperatures** – Ms. Engelhardt showed how drought map for Texas has changed significantly since March 2012 (one of the worst droughts in recent history). She cautioned that because Texas is out of drought, the state is still at risk of drought. Agricultural losses due to drought are the largest consideration for this hazard.
- **Severe Weather – Hail, Winds, Thunderstorm** - This hazard was analyzed using NOAA historical records. Because the risks are being calculated off of historic information and based on documented insurance claims and reported damages, this must be considered going forward. Because some people don’t report damages from these hazards, the reported losses may be underrepresented.
- **Tornado** – Two scales (Fujita and Enhanced Fujita Scales) are used. Ms. Engelhardt said the information was from NOAA and was from decades ago and was probably considered high wind event.
- **Wildfire** - Data from TXWRAP, CWP and other sources were used for wildfire hazard analysis. This is based on last 35 years of record. Tables based on TXWRAP list and ranks the population at risk to wildfire. Because many people don’t report damage from fires, this estimated exposed value, this is likely underestimated.
- **Earthquake** – There was an earthquake in the area in the late 1880s.
- **Winter Weather** – Information is taken from NOAA and is based on damages from snow and ice.
- **Summary of Hazards** – Ms. Engelhardt reviewed the hazard summary matrix including the values within each hazard.

- Ms. Johnston explained the hazard ranking exercise. This needs to be filled out for each community/jurisdiction. Ms. Johnston explained that FEMA and the State of Texas requires that all hazards must be profiled. She encouraged careful consideration for ranking. For example, thunderstorms have a high probability for occurring but the impact and dollar value loss may not be considered high.
- Mitigation Action Worksheet – Ms. Johnston reviewed the mitigation action worksheet that Bryan McNamara (Halff Associates) will send via email. Ms. Johnston clarified the process and the information necessary for each proposed action. Two mitigation actions are required for each hazard. If you rank a hazard as “not applicable” then actions are not necessary but the State of Texas can refute this ranking.
 - Some mitigation action may cover multiple hazards. For example, education and outreach on emergency management (aka what to do when a siren goes off), burying overhead utility lines, or obtain funding to build a new EOP would apply to many or all hazards.
 - Three potential alternatives are required by FEMA. Potential alternatives don’t have to be pre-engineered, researched, etc. One alternative can be “no action.”
 - Mitigation actions should be “actionable” actions which are practical, implementable, discrete actions.
 - Mitigation actions have to be specific to the individual community.
 - Mitigation actions are to reduce the exposed to hazards. Maintenance is not a mitigation action. However, wording or phrasing can shift a maintenance or preparedness action into a mitigation action.
 - In-progress (ongoing) mitigation actions can be included in this worksheet.
 - FEMA likes near-, mid-, and long-term actions.
 - Ms. Johnston reviewed the FEMA-required prioritization worksheet.
 - Ms. Johnston stated that the Steering Committee will review each mitigation action at the next meeting. The mitigation actions will be ranked. The representatives of each municipality will rank only their own actions.
 - It is best to start with the previous mitigation actions, ongoing, existing projects.
 - Ms. Johnston encouraged communities to develop more than two mitigation actions, especially with high ranked hazards.
- Ms. Johnston collected all completed timesheets that have been filled out.
- Ms. Johnston discussed action items for the committee to complete and return to her before the next Steering Committee meeting. Ms. Engelhardt will provide the necessary documents and forms to meeting participants by email after the meeting. Action items include:
 - Capabilities assessment (please be responsive to Jeremy Kaufman if he contacts you)
 - List of mitigation actions for each community or municipality (completed and returned to Ms. Johnston by July 17, 2015)
- The date for the next meeting of the Steering Committee is set for August 26, 2015, from 9:00 to 11:00 AM.
- Adjournment



Williamson County
Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Steering Committee Meeting 3
Wednesday, August 26, 2015
9:00 AM

Agenda

- Welcome and Introductions
- Review and Reminders
 - What is Hazard Mitigation?
 - Steering Committee Purpose and Responsibilities
 - Mitigation Goals and Objectives (In Packet)
 - Final Hazard Ranking (In Packet)
- Review of Survey Results (Handouts)
 - Question #24 Results
- Mitigation Actions
 - General Guidelines and Requirements
 - Summary Table (In Packet)
- Ranking of Mitigation Actions
- Next Steps
- Adjournment



Round 3 Group 2A - Williamson

Hazard Mitigation Group	Last Name	First Name	County	Organization	Formal Title	Sign In	Date
2A	Bonn	Garrett	Williamson	City of Cedar Park	Senior Engineer		3/26/2015
2A	Bright	John	Williamson	City of Cedar Park	<i>SMC</i>		3/26/2015
2A	Eivens	Brenda	Williamson	City of Cedar Park	City Manager		3/26/2015
2A	Jackson	Jessica	Williamson	City of Cedar Park	Emergency Mgmt Coordinator		3/26/2015
2A	Mallinger	James	Williamson	City of Cedar Park	Emergency Mgmt Coordinator		3/26/2015
2A	Powell	Matt	Williamson	City of Cedar Park	Mayor		3/26/2015
2A	Bartos Cahill	Debra	Williamson	City of Florence	Mayor Pro Tem		3/26/2015
2A	Condon	Mary	Williamson	City of Florence	Mayor		3/26/2015
2A	Crane	Amy	Williamson	City of Florence	City Secretary		3/26/2015
2A	Marinik	Gerald	Williamson	City of Florence	Building Official/Inspector		3/26/2015
2A	Shelton	Robert	Williamson	City of Florence	Fire Department	<i>by phone</i> 	3/26/2015

Round 3 Group 2A - Williamson

Hazard Mitigation Group	Last Name	First Name	County	Organization	Formal Title	Sign In	Date
2A	TRUMAN Beech	EMILY Matthew	Williamson	City of Hutto	City Engineer	Emily D Truman	3/26/2015
2A	Gilmore	Patti	Williamson	City of Hutto	Chief of Staff		3/26/2015
2A	Holland	Debbie	Williamson	City of Hutto	Mayor		3/26/2015
2A	Kerwood	Scott	Williamson	City of Hutto	EMC		3/26/2015
2A	Morrison	Earl	Williamson	City of Hutto			3/26/2015
2A	Ragsdale	Erika	Williamson	City of Hutto	Senior Planner		3/26/2015
2A	Ramirez	Helen	Williamson	City of Hutto	Director of Development Services		3/26/2015
2A	B	Michael	Williamson	City of Round Rock	Risk Manager		3/26/2015
2A	Clanton	Michael	Williamson	City of Round Rock	Asst. EMC		3/26/2015
2A	Girard	Alysha	Williamson	City of Round Rock	Storm Water Program Manager		3/26/2015
2A	Miller	Dorothy	Williamson	City of Round Rock	Emergency Mgmt Coordinator		3/26/2015

[illegible]



Williamson County, TX

Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Steering Committee Meeting – 3rd Meeting Notes Wednesday, August 26, 2015

- Welcome and Introductions – Mickey Reynolds (Texas Colorado River Floodplain Coalition [TCRFC]) welcomed everyone and introduced the planning team: Cindy Engelhardt (Halff Associates), Laura Johnston (Tetra Tech). See sign in sheet for a complete list of attendees.
 - Mickey explained that man-made was not a part of the contract and not covered under this project and plan.
 - Sign-in sheet and timesheets are required and necessary part of getting credit for participating (in-kind) in this project. Cindy handed out the timesheets and Laura requested everyone sign in for today's meeting.
 - Each attendee was provided a folder, tailored to their specific community and county, with handouts, a copy of the presentation slides, and contact information for the planning team.
 - There are more hard copies of the survey if attendees want a copy.
 - This is the last of three meetings. After these series of meetings, the draft plan will be finalized and will be submitted to the State of Texas and subsequently submitted to FEMA. All 16 plans are planned to be submitted to the State of Texas by January 2016.
- Laura reminded the attendees that some goals and objectives were edited based on feedback from the last meeting.
- Laura reviewed what hazard mitigation is and why this is important; the steering committee purpose and responsibilities; the final mitigation goals and objectives; and the final hazard rankings. Ranking is different than in other states because in Texas you have to develop two mitigation actions regardless of whether a hazard is ranked high, medium, or low. Only "Non Applicable" (NA) ranking is not required to have two mitigation actions. However, if there are too many NA rankings, you will need to defend these rankings to the State of Texas and FEMA reviewers.
- Survey Responses: Laura reviewed the number of responses for each jurisdiction. Laura encouraged the attendees to review the special comments and read some of the responses, encouraging attendees to review them for possible recommendations for mitigation actions.
- One question from the survey was reviewed in particular: "What types of projects do you believe the county, state, and federal government agencies should be doing in order to reduce damage and disruption from hazard events within your community? Please rank each option as a high, medium, or

low priority.” Laura reviewed the slides for each jurisdiction and the patterns and anomalies from the various communities.

- Key point from these surveys is to keep in mind what your citizens felt were most important. This will be important when the jurisdictions are prioritizing the mitigation actions later on during this meeting.
- Mitigation Actions – you need a minimum of two actions per ranked hazard (this is a requirement). You can have more than two actions. Mitigation actions can cover multiple hazards. This is encouraged especially on medium and high ranked hazards. Carrie Valentine has been working to get these mitigation actions ready for this meeting. All mitigation actions to cover all goals and objectives.
- The Mitigation Action Spreadsheet is in the individual folders for each jurisdiction. This lists the projects which attendees will rank during today’s meeting. Laura reviewed the significance of each column on the spreadsheet. The action number is simply a reference number, not a ranking number. The mitigation actions from the existing plan were handed out at the first meeting. The jurisdictions had previously marked whether mitigation actions would be carried forward and any actions carried forward are included in this spreadsheet. The priority column is per the mitigation action worksheet scoring that each jurisdiction prepared previously. Each jurisdiction may or may not rank these similar today, based in part on public feedback from survey. If actions are shaded in gray, the action is either integrated, duplicate, or not typically a mitigation action. The estimated cost column is a ballpark figure. FEMA likes to see a combination of short-, medium-, and long-term projects. The responsible party should be a department or agency instead of an individual.
- Laura explained that one mitigation action can cover several hazards. Sometimes Tetra Tech combined several mitigation actions to make them a clearer, actionable action. Laura said if these modifications are not accurate to let Laura know. She reminded the attendees they can update the mitigation action list anytime up until submittal and can also modify the plan at any point after the plan is adopted.
- Mitigation Actions – Ranking Process. Laura instructed the attendees how to rank the mitigation actions with 1 as the highest. Laura asked the jurisdictions to rank numerically all the mitigation actions. Laura asked that each jurisdiction return only one sheet to her at the end of this process.
 - For ranking: Only community representatives can vote for the mitigation actions for that community. For the county, either only the county representatives can vote, or the communities and county representatives can vote. This decision is up to each county.
 - Laura explained that ranking and order of implementation can change in the future based on changing conditions (funding sources, current disasters, etc.). There is no punitive action if the jurisdiction ends up implementing action #15 before #1 (for example).
 - The attendees broke into small groups. Afterwards, Laura collected all the ranked spreadsheets and said this data would be compiled.
 - Gray shaded actions at the bottom of the list indicate that they are either not carried forwards, or combined into other actions (especially if they are maintenance actions because these are not covered under this plan).
- Next Steps in the Plan Development
 - Between October and November, a draft plan will be submitted to the counties for their review. The counties will have two weeks to review and should get comments back to Tetra Tech within that period. Yellow highlighted areas mean there is an information gap that will be filled in. The

tight turn-around time was dictated by a schedule set by the lapsing of the existing plan and grant delays. The schedule was not dictated by the TCRFC planning team. Laura reviewed the specific dates the plans will be given to each county.

- Laura alerted the attendees to watch for an email with a link to an FTP site to download the draft plan.
 - The draft plan will be approximately 350 pages and is based on FEMA requirements. All State of Texas and FEMA requirements must be met in the plan.
 - The State of Texas may ask for clarification or additional questions once reviewed. Therefore, the time it takes for the state to review is outside of the planning team's control.
 - Laura said once the plan is accepted by the State of Texas, it is sent to FEMA for review and approval. Once FEMA approves the plan, the plan is granted an Approval Pending Adoption (APA) status. This letter usually comes from FEMA to the State, and then the State sends the letter to the county top elected official. Once this APA status is granted, there is a 6-month period during which the jurisdiction has to officially review, approve, and adopt the plan. According to current regulations, each participating jurisdiction has to officially adopt the plan by the process specific to their jurisdiction. This adoption documentation must be submitted to FEMA within that 6-month period.
- Laura thanked all the attendees for coming to these meetings and all the work that the jurisdictions have done during this process. This is the last of three meetings.
 - Adjournment



Williamson County Communities, Hazard Mitigation Plan Public Involvement/Participation

A partnership of local governments and other stakeholders in Williamson County are working together to create a Williamson County Hazard Mitigation Plan. Community input and involvement is instrumental in the development of a mitigation plan update that truly reflects the perceptions and needs of Williamson County residents.

We have developed a community survey and would like as much input from Williamson County residents, businesses, and interested citizens as possible. Please take a few minutes to fill out this survey so that your ideas may become a part of the plan to make Williamson County a safer and more resilient county!

Community Survey Link:

<https://www.surveymonkey.com/s/WilliamsonCountyHMPCCommunitySurvey>

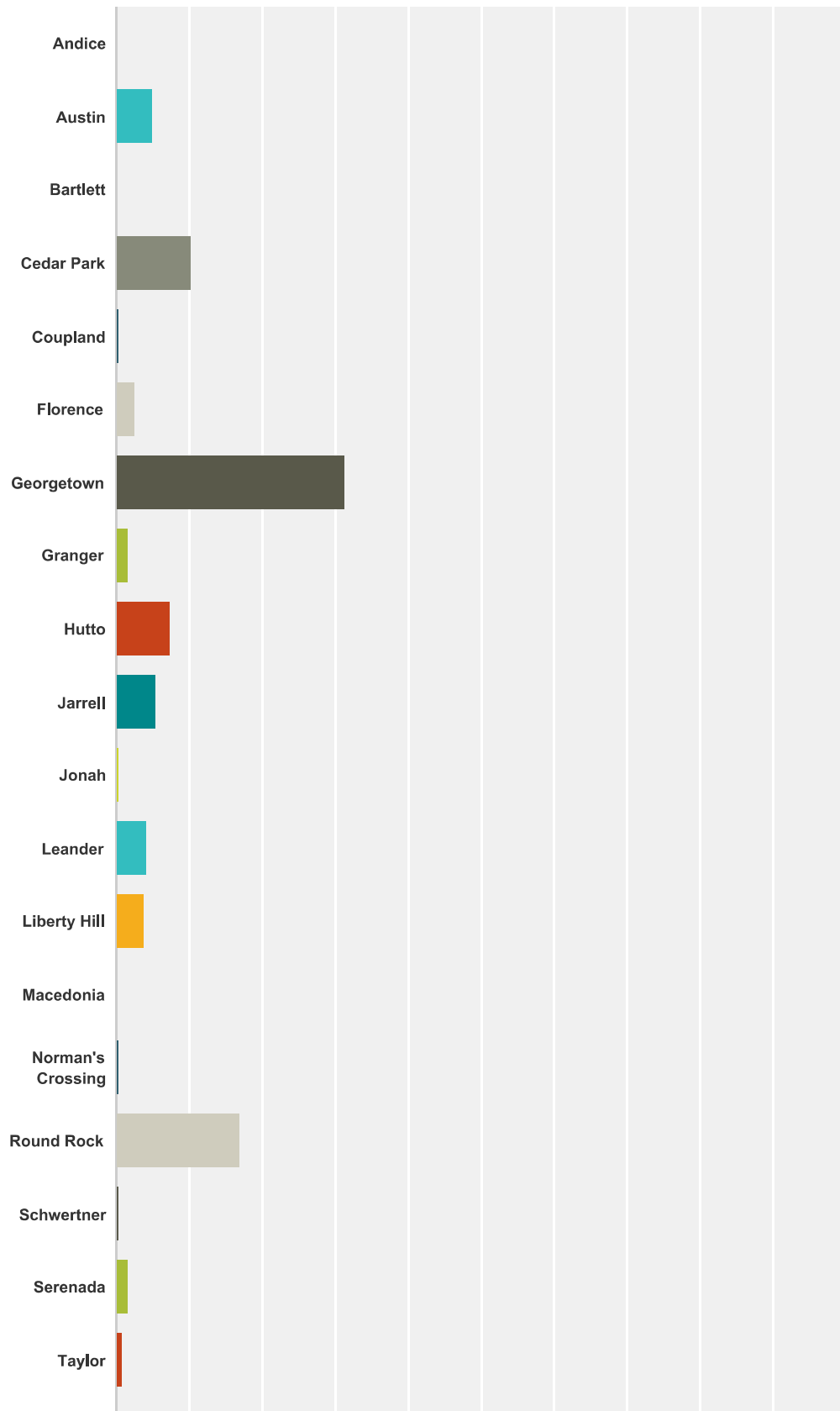
If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to contact:

Laura Johnston at laura.johnston@tetrattech.com or 303-312-8807

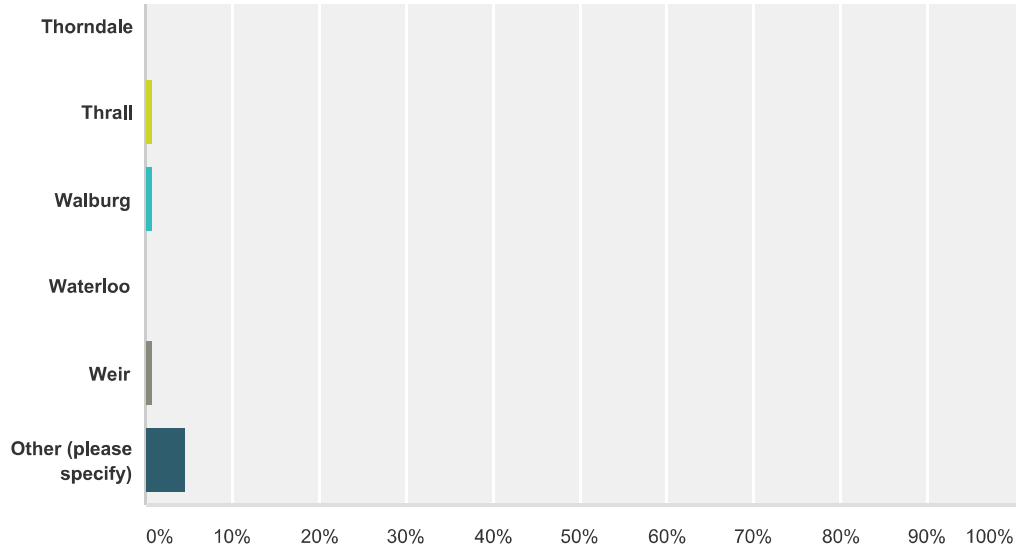


Q1 Where in Williamson County do you live?

Answered: 236 Skipped: 0



Williamson County TX HMP Update Survey



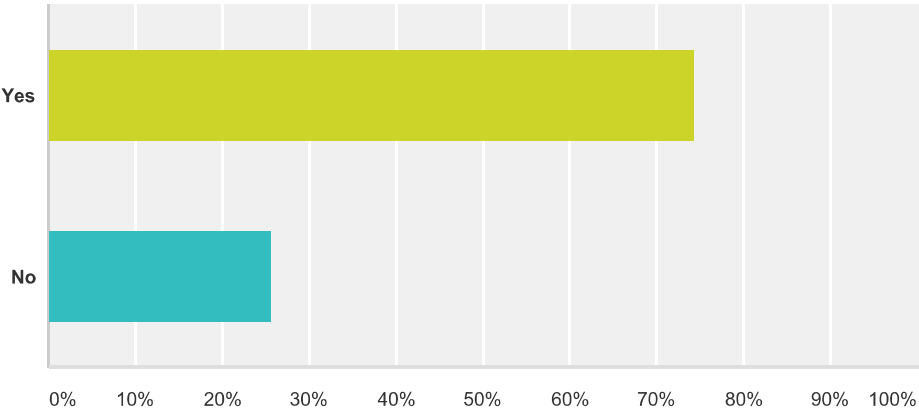
Answer Choices	Responses
Andice	0.00% 0
Austin	5.08% 12
Bartlett	0.00% 0
Cedar Park	10.17% 24
Coupland	0.42% 1
Florence	2.54% 6
Georgetown	31.36% 74
Granger	1.69% 4
Hutto	7.20% 17
Jarrell	5.51% 13
Jonah	0.42% 1
Leander	4.24% 10
Liberty Hill	3.81% 9
Macedonia	0.00% 0
Norman's Crossing	0.42% 1
Round Rock	16.95% 40
Schwertner	0.42% 1
Serenada	1.69% 4
Taylor	0.85% 2
Thorndale	0.00% 0
Thrall	0.85% 2
Walburg	0.85% 2

Williamson County TX HMP Update Survey

Waterloo	0.00%	0
Weir	0.85%	2
Other (please specify)	4.66%	11
Total		236

Q2 Do you work in Williamson County?

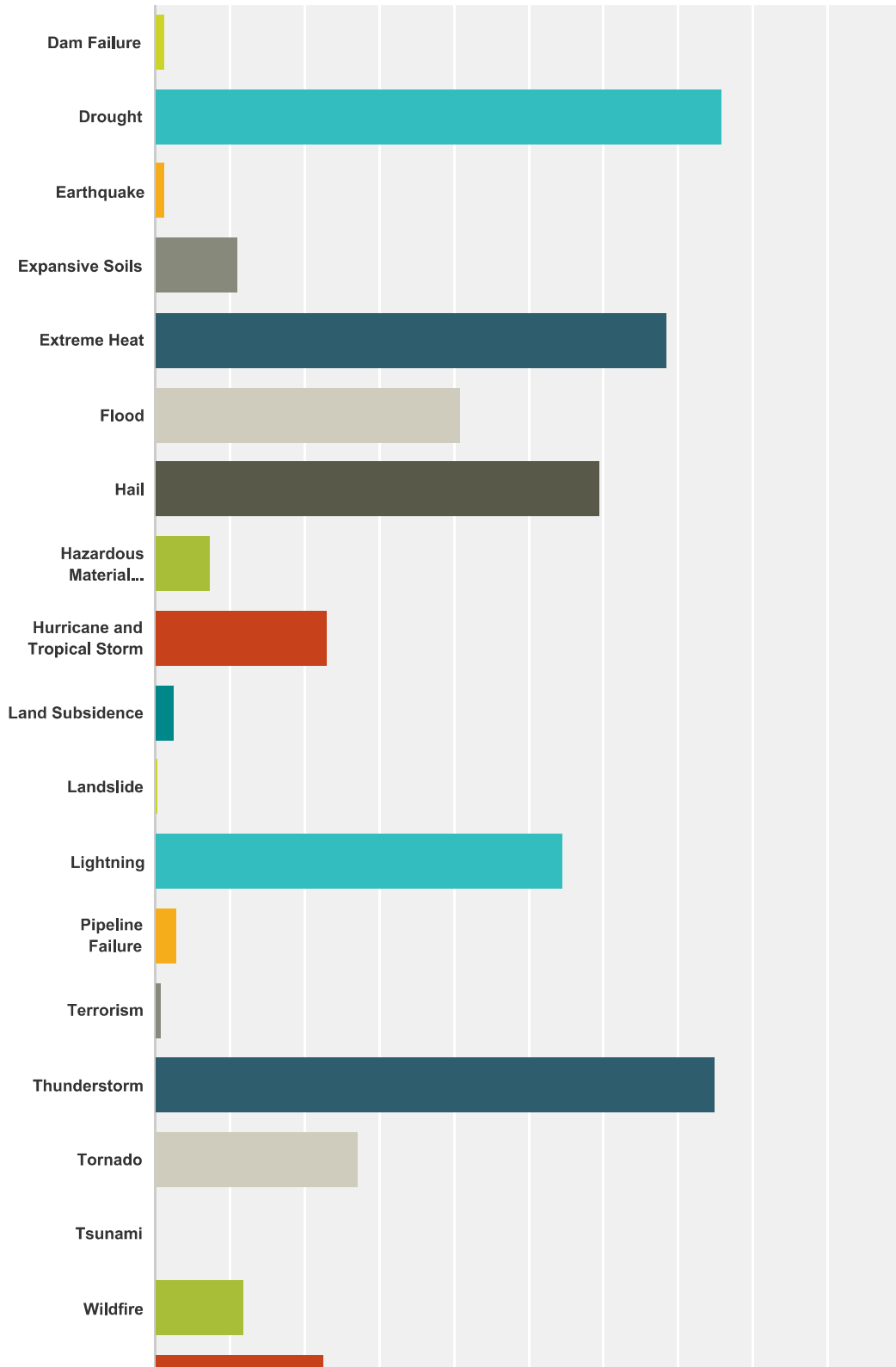
Answered: 229 Skipped: 7



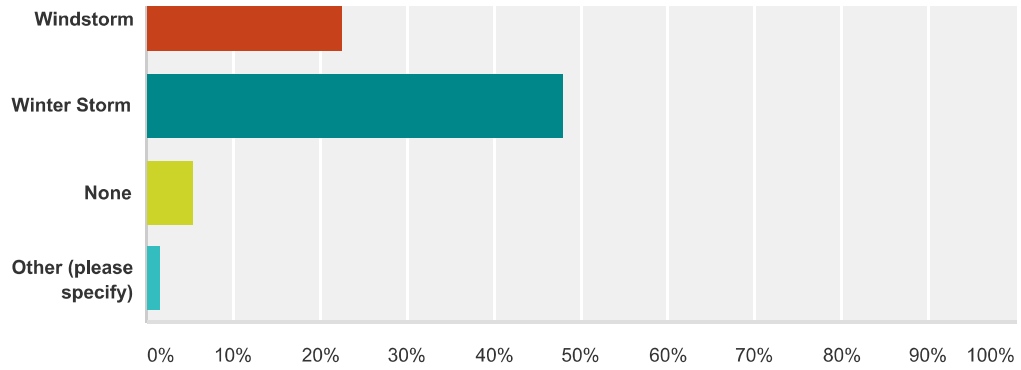
Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	74.24%	170
No	25.76%	59
Total		229

Q3 Which of the following hazard events have you or has anyone in your household experienced in the past 20 years within Williamson County? (Check all that apply)

Answered: 235 Skipped: 1



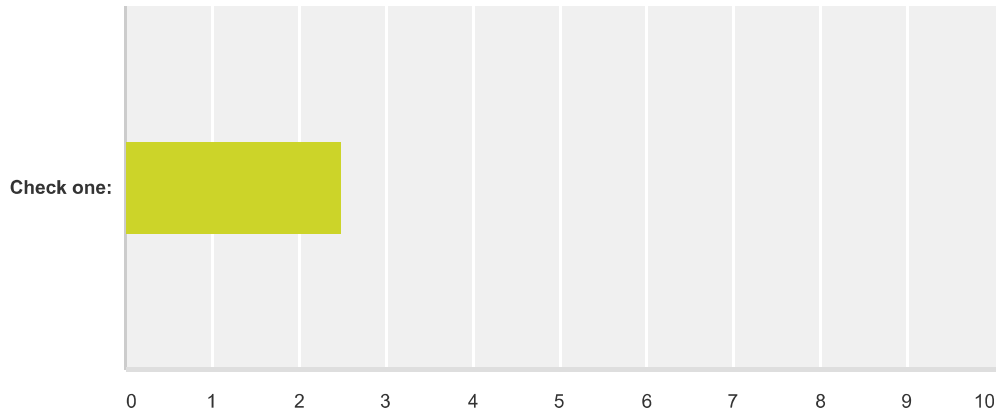
Williamson County TX HMP Update Survey



Answer Choices	Responses	
Dam Failure	1.28%	3
Drought	75.74%	178
Earthquake	1.28%	3
Expansive Soils	11.06%	26
Extreme Heat	68.51%	161
Flood	40.85%	96
Hail	59.57%	140
Hazardous Material Release	7.23%	17
Hurricane and Tropical Storm	22.98%	54
Land Subsidence	2.55%	6
Landslide	0.43%	1
Lightning	54.47%	128
Pipeline Failure	2.98%	7
Terrorism	0.85%	2
Thunderstorm	74.89%	176
Tornado	27.23%	64
Tsunami	0.00%	0
Wildfire	11.91%	28
Windstorm	22.55%	53
Winter Storm	48.09%	113
None	5.53%	13
Other (please specify)	1.70%	4
Total Respondents: 235		

Q4 How prepared is your household to deal with a natural hazard event?

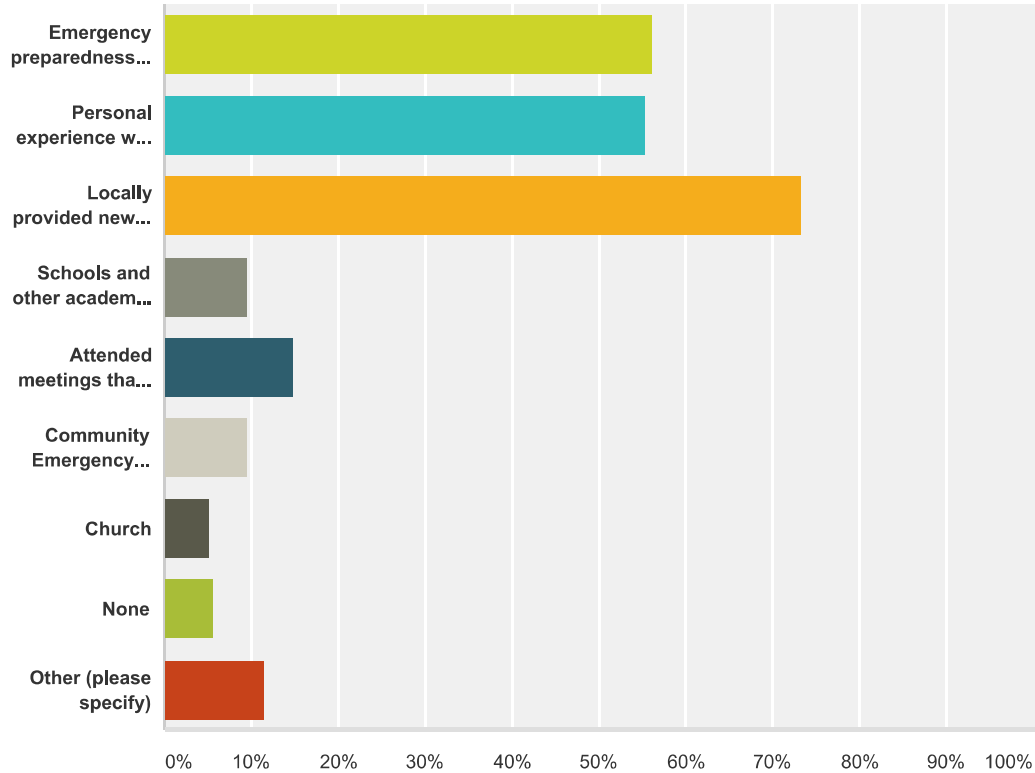
Answered: 210 Skipped: 26



	Not at all prepared	Somewhat prepared	Adequately prepared	Well prepared	Very well prepared	Total	Weighted Average
Check one:	10.00% 21	50.48% 106	23.33% 49	13.33% 28	2.86% 6	210	2.49

Q5 Which of the following have provided you with useful information to help you be prepared for a natural hazard event? (Check all that apply)

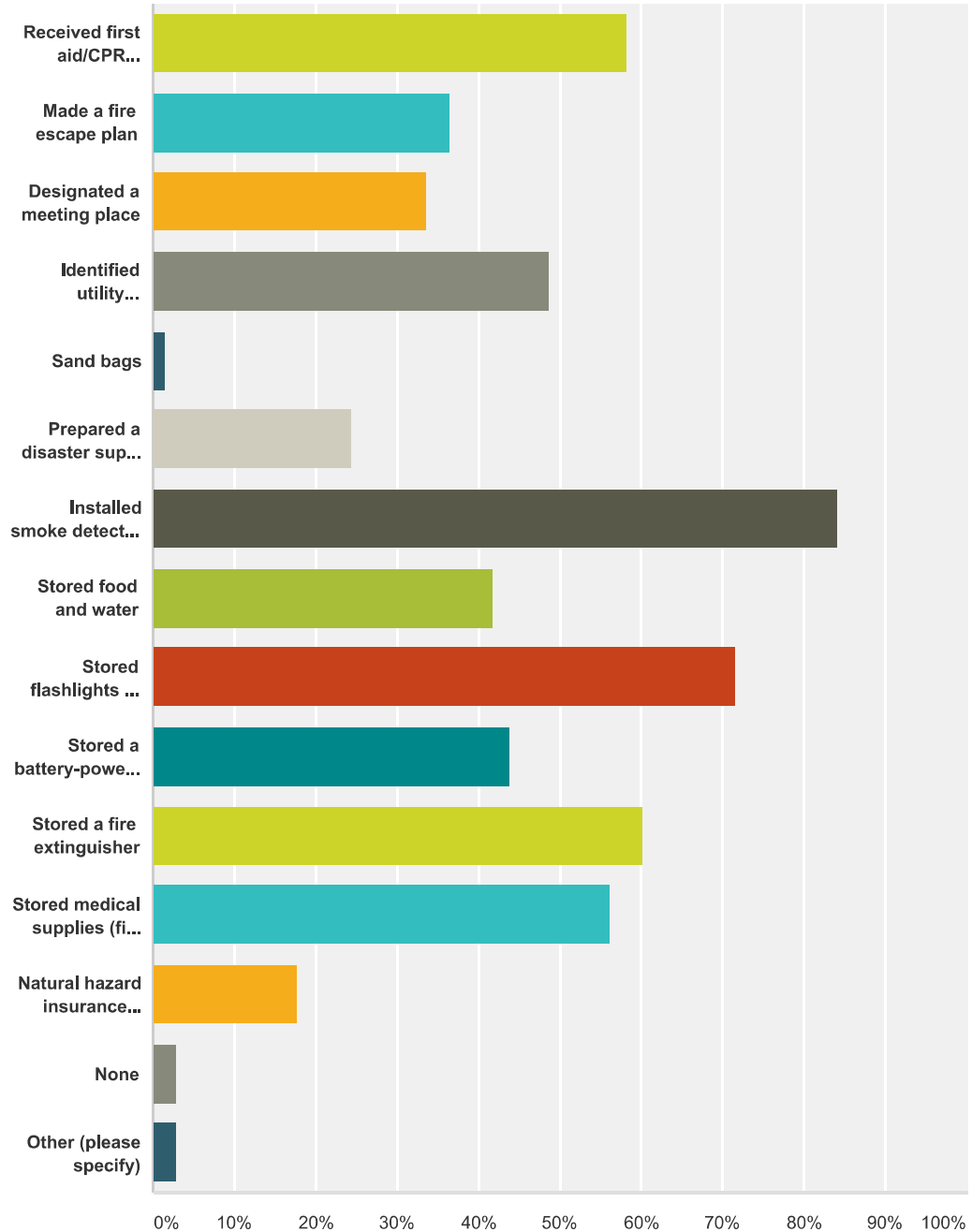
Answered: 210 Skipped: 26



Answer Choices	Responses	
Emergency preparedness information from a government source (e.g., federal, state, or local emergency management)	56.19%	118
Personal experience with one or more natural hazards/disasters	55.24%	116
Locally provided news or other media information	73.33%	154
Schools and other academic institutions	9.52%	20
Attended meetings that have dealt with disaster preparedness	14.76%	31
Community Emergency Response Training (CERT)	9.52%	20
Church	5.24%	11
None	5.71%	12
Other (please specify)	11.43%	24
Total Respondents: 210		

Q6 Which of the following steps has your household taken to prepare for a natural hazard event? (Check all that apply)

Answered: 208 Skipped: 28



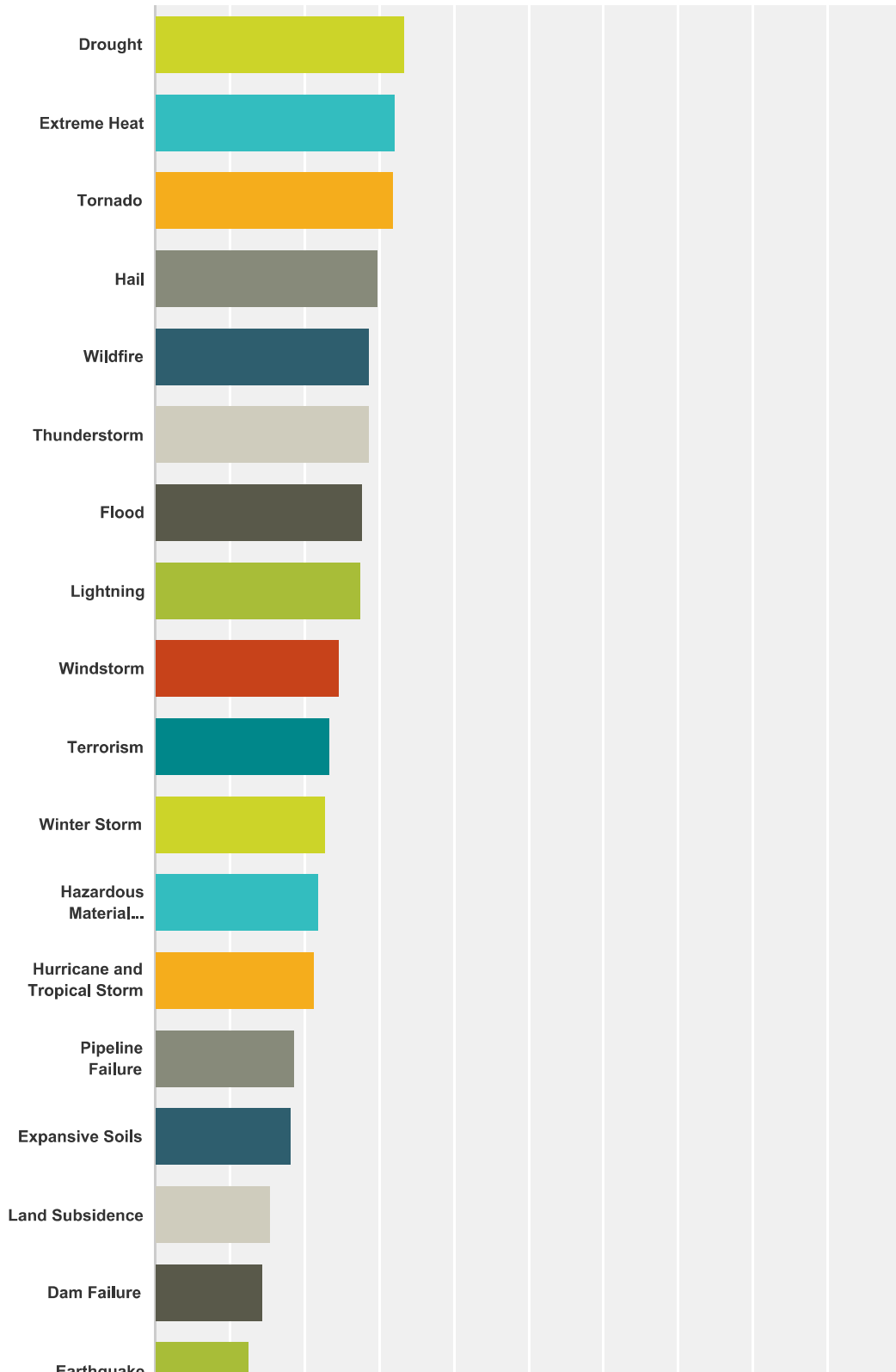
Answer Choices	Responses	
Received first aid/CPR training	58.17%	121
Made a fire escape plan	36.54%	76
Designated a meeting place	33.65%	70

Williamson County TX HMP Update Survey

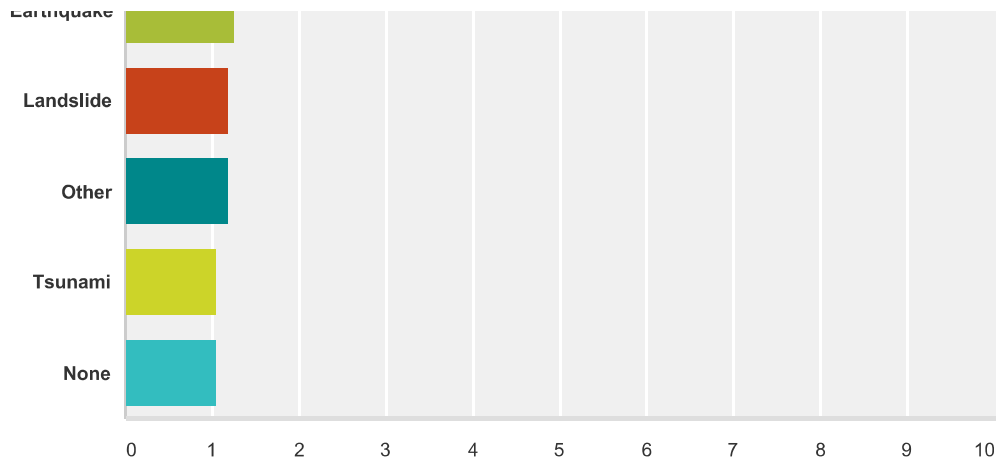
Identified utility shutoffs	48.56%	101
Sand bags	1.44%	3
Prepared a disaster supply kit	24.52%	51
Installed smoke detectors on each level of the house	84.13%	175
Stored food and water	41.83%	87
Stored flashlights and batteries	71.63%	149
Stored a battery-powered radio	43.75%	91
Stored a fire extinguisher	60.10%	125
Stored medical supplies (first aid kit, medications)	56.25%	117
Natural hazard insurance (Flood, Earthquake, Wildfire)	17.79%	37
None	2.88%	6
Other (please specify)	2.88%	6
Total Respondents: 208		

Q7 How concerned are you about the following natural hazards in Williamson County? (Check one response for each hazard)

Answered: 210 Skipped: 26



Williamson County TX HMP Update Survey



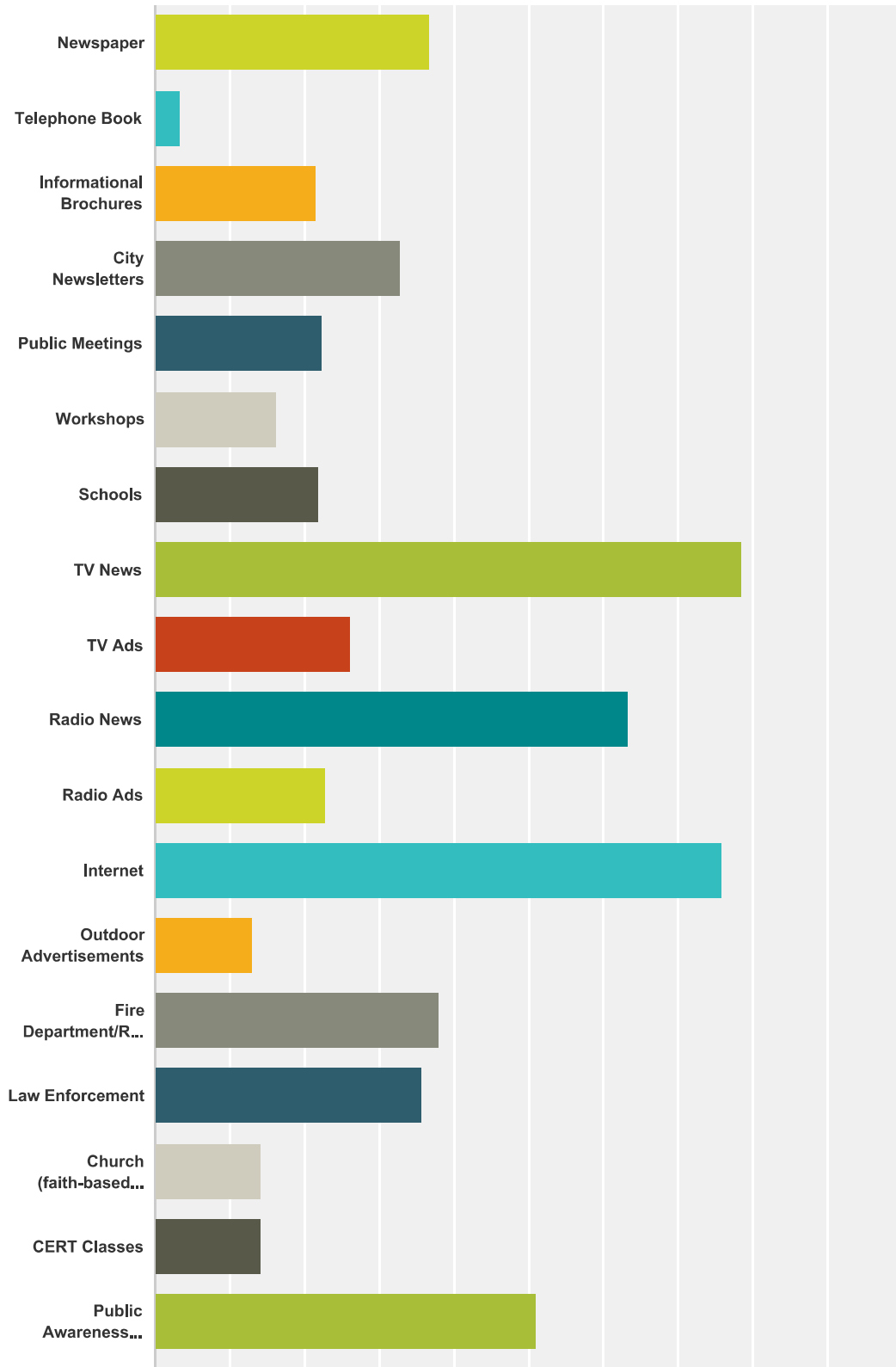
	Not Concerned	Somewhat Concerned	Concerned	Very Concerned	Extremely Concerned	Total	Weighted Average
Drought	5.39% 11	21.08% 43	25.98% 53	29.90% 61	17.65% 36	204	3.33
Extreme Heat	5.47% 11	21.89% 44	32.34% 65	26.87% 54	13.43% 27	201	3.21
Tornado	3.41% 7	30.24% 62	28.29% 58	20.00% 41	18.05% 37	205	3.19
Hail	4.93% 10	29.56% 60	37.44% 76	18.72% 38	9.36% 19	203	2.98
Wildfire	18.18% 36	24.24% 48	26.77% 53	13.64% 27	17.17% 34	198	2.87
Thunderstorm	13.17% 27	27.80% 57	29.27% 60	20.49% 42	9.27% 19	205	2.85
Flood	14.29% 29	28.08% 57	31.53% 64	17.24% 35	8.87% 18	203	2.78
Lightning	11.76% 24	35.29% 72	28.92% 59	12.75% 26	11.27% 23	204	2.76
Windstorm	25.13% 50	29.15% 58	26.63% 53	12.56% 25	6.53% 13	199	2.46
Terrorism	36.82% 74	20.40% 41	24.88% 50	8.96% 18	8.96% 18	201	2.33
Winter Storm	34.01% 67	25.89% 51	22.84% 45	12.69% 25	4.57% 9	197	2.28
Hazardous Material Release	34.17% 68	32.66% 65	18.59% 37	9.05% 18	5.53% 11	199	2.19
Hurricane and Tropical Storm	33.00% 66	34.00% 68	22.50% 45	8.50% 17	2.00% 4	200	2.13
Pipeline Failure	50.25% 99	25.38% 50	15.23% 30	6.60% 13	2.54% 5	197	1.86
Expansive Soils	52.28% 103	24.37% 48	14.21% 28	7.11% 14	2.03% 4	197	1.82
Land Subsidence	66.15% 129	20.51% 40	7.69% 15	4.62% 9	1.03% 2	195	1.54

Williamson County TX HMP Update Survey

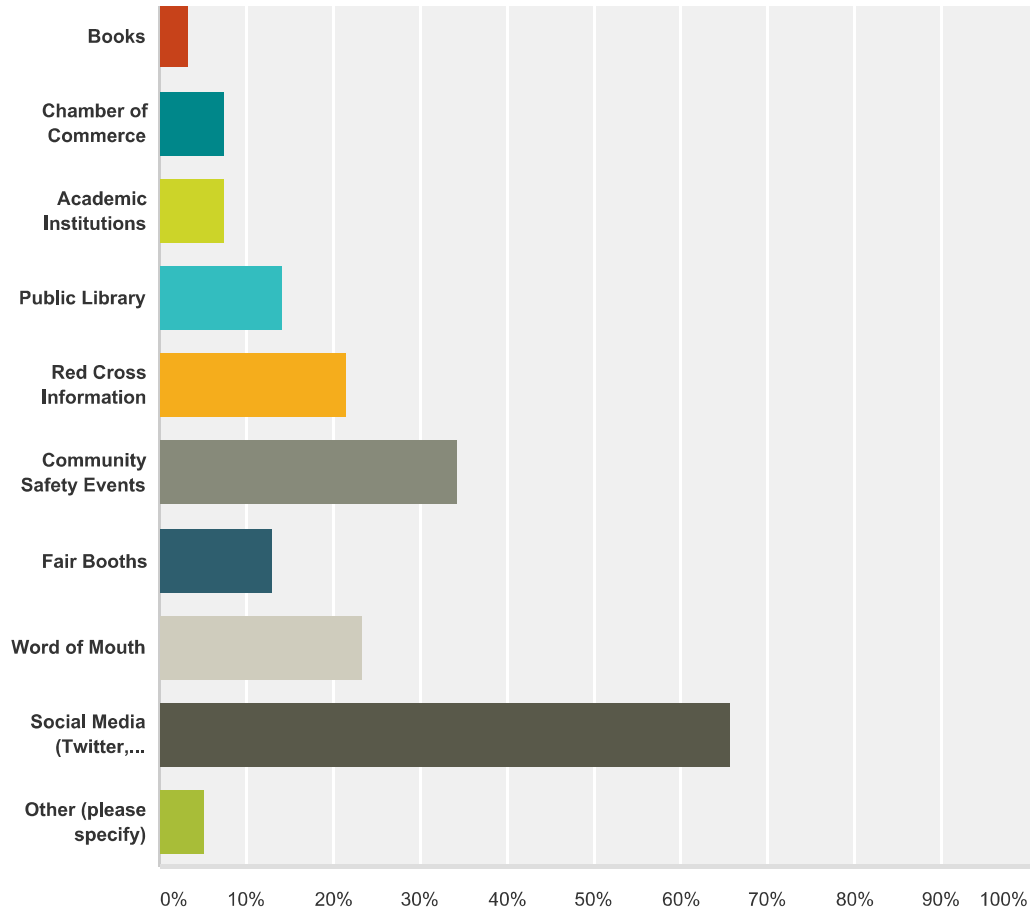
Dam Failure	68.34% 136	22.11% 44	7.54% 15	1.51% 3	0.50% 1	199	1.44
Earthquake	81.22% 160	12.69% 25	5.58% 11	0.51% 1	0.00% 0	197	1.25
Landslide	83.51% 162	12.89% 25	3.61% 7	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	194	1.20
Other	92.96% 66	1.41% 1	1.41% 1	2.82% 2	1.41% 1	71	1.18
Tsunami	96.89% 187	1.55% 3	1.55% 3	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	193	1.05
None	97.96% 48	0.00% 0	2.04% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	49	1.04

Q8 Which of the following methods do you think are most effective for providing hazard and disaster information? (Check all that apply)

Answered: 210 Skipped: 26



Williamson County TX HMP Update Survey



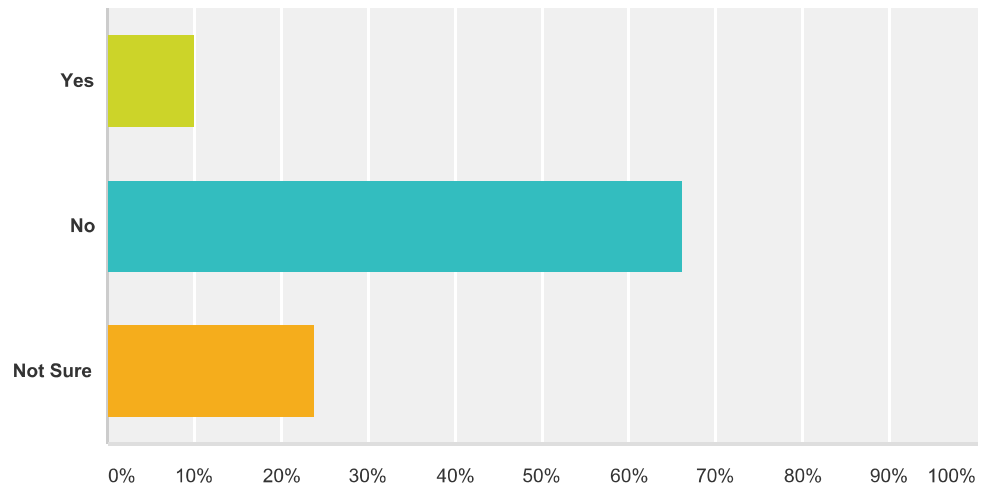
Answer Choices	Responses	
Newspaper	36.67%	77
Telephone Book	3.33%	7
Informational Brochures	21.43%	45
City Newsletters	32.86%	69
Public Meetings	22.38%	47
Workshops	16.19%	34
Schools	21.90%	46
TV News	78.57%	165
TV Ads	26.19%	55
Radio News	63.33%	133
Radio Ads	22.86%	48
Internet	75.71%	159
Outdoor Advertisements	12.86%	27
Fire Department/Rescue	38.10%	80
Law Enforcement	35.71%	75

Williamson County TX HMP Update Survey

Church (faith-based institutions)	14.29%	30
CERT Classes	14.29%	30
Public Awareness Campaign (e.g., Flood Awareness Week, Winter Storm Preparedness Month)	50.95%	107
Books	3.33%	7
Chamber of Commerce	7.62%	16
Academic Institutions	7.62%	16
Public Library	14.29%	30
Red Cross Information	21.43%	45
Community Safety Events	34.29%	72
Fair Booths	12.86%	27
Word of Mouth	23.33%	49
Social Media (Twitter, Facebook, Linkdin)	65.71%	138
Other (please specify)	5.24%	11
Total Respondents: 210		

Q9 Is your property located in or near a FEMA designated floodplain?

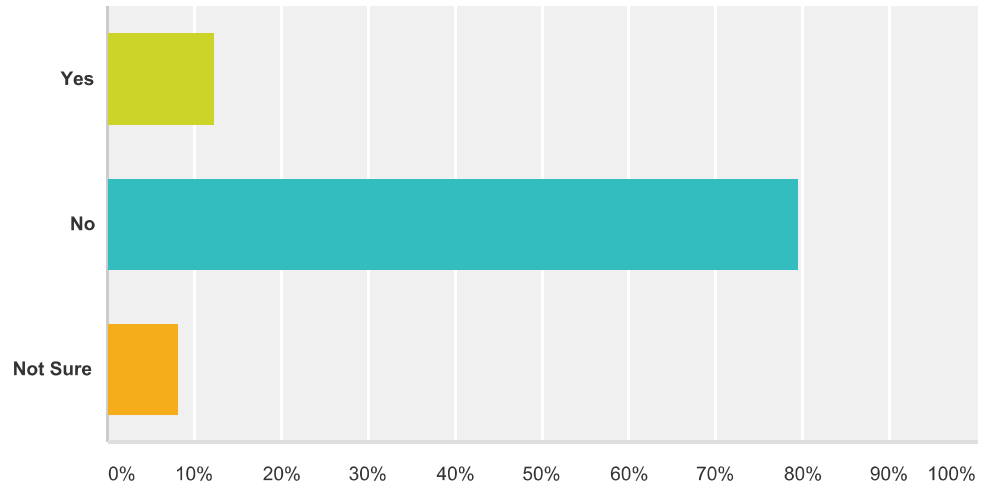
Answered: 210 Skipped: 26



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	10.00%	21
No	66.19%	139
Not Sure	23.81%	50
Total		210

Q10 Do you have flood insurance?

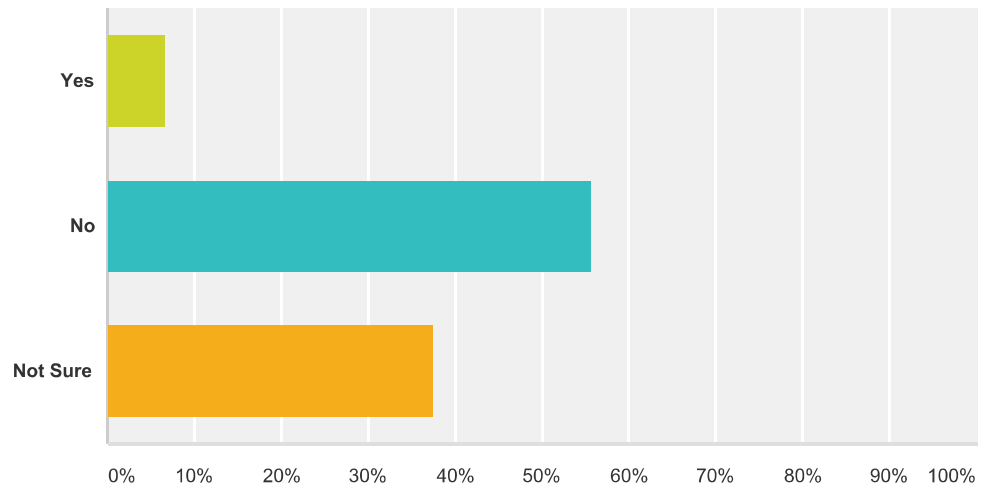
Answered: 210 Skipped: 26



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	12.38%	26
No	79.52%	167
Not Sure	8.10%	17
Total		210

Q11 Is your property located near an earthquake fault?

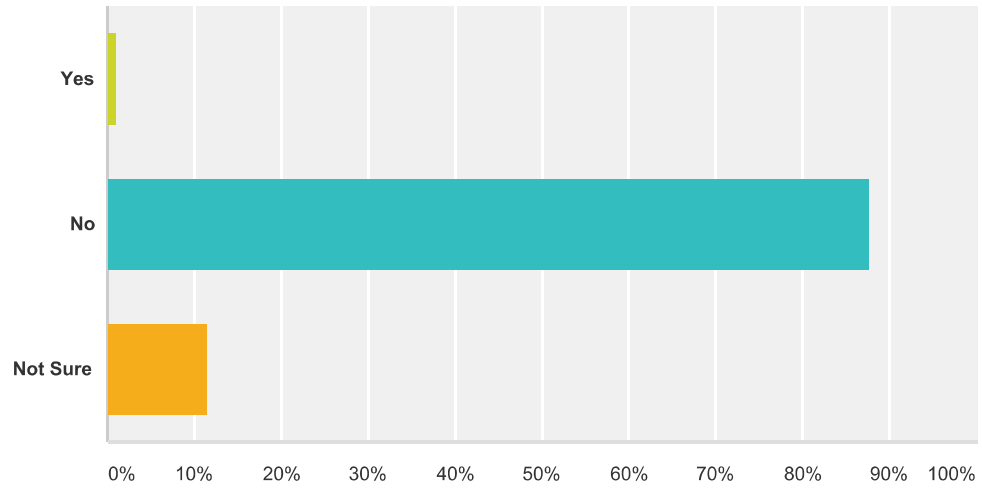
Answered: 210 Skipped: 26



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	6.67%	14
No	55.71%	117
Not Sure	37.62%	79
Total		210

Q12 Do you have earthquake insurance?

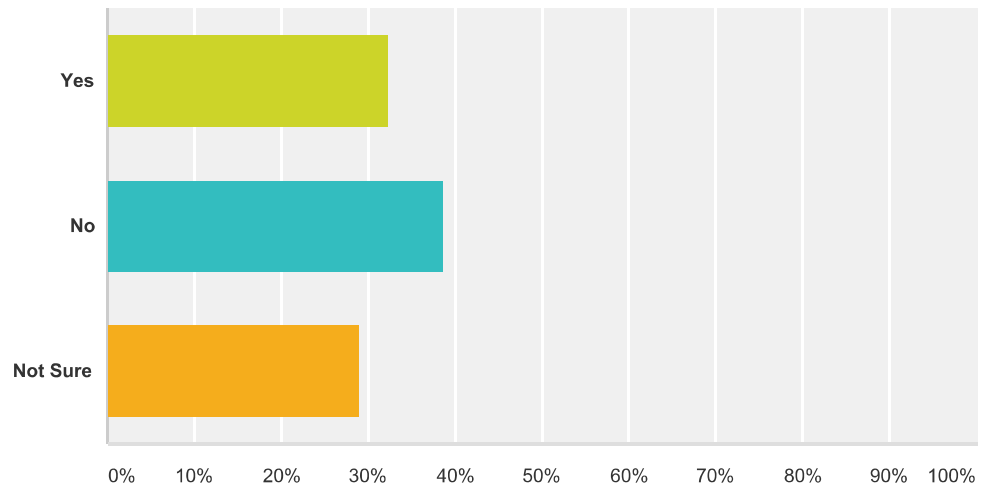
Answered: 210 Skipped: 26



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	0.95%	2
No	87.62%	184
Not Sure	11.43%	24
Total		210

Q13 Is your property located in an area at risk for wildfires?

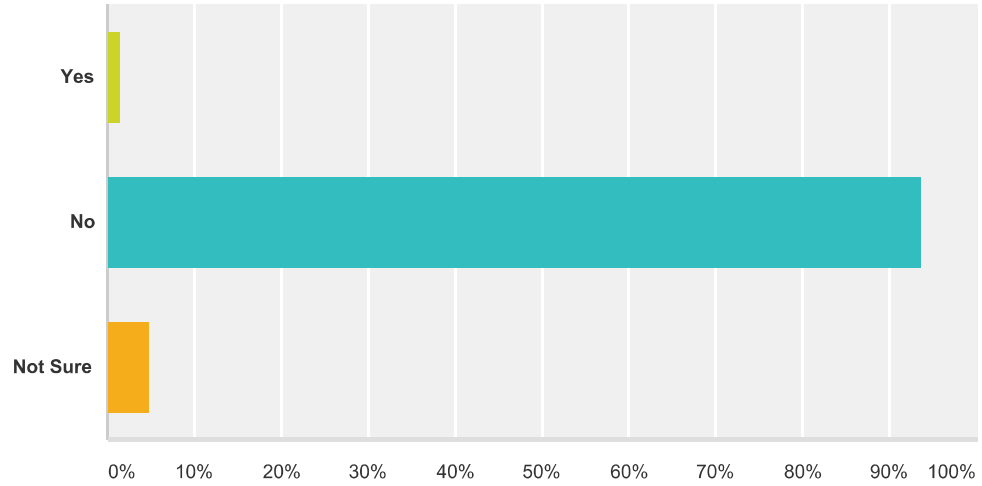
Answered: 210 Skipped: 26



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	32.38%	68
No	38.57%	81
Not Sure	29.05%	61
Total		210

Q14 Have you ever had problems getting homeowners or renters insurance due to risks from natural hazards?

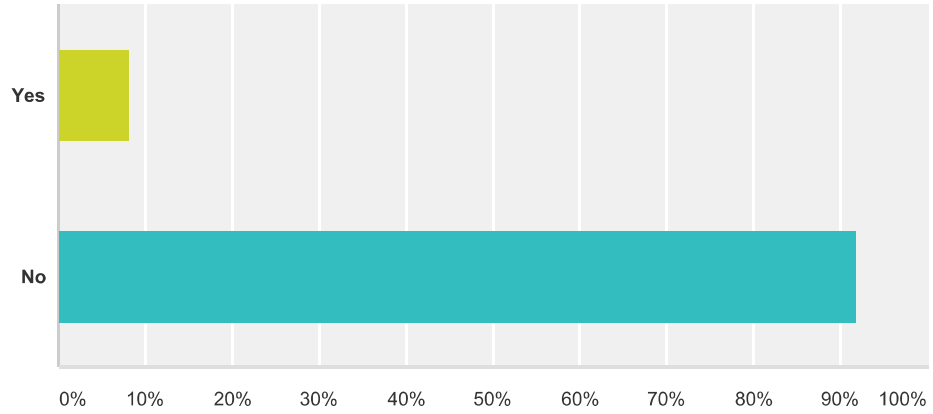
Answered: 209 Skipped: 27



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	1.44%	3
No	93.78%	196
Not Sure	4.78%	10
Total	209	

Q15 Do you have any special access or functional needs within your household that would require early warning or specialized response during disasters?

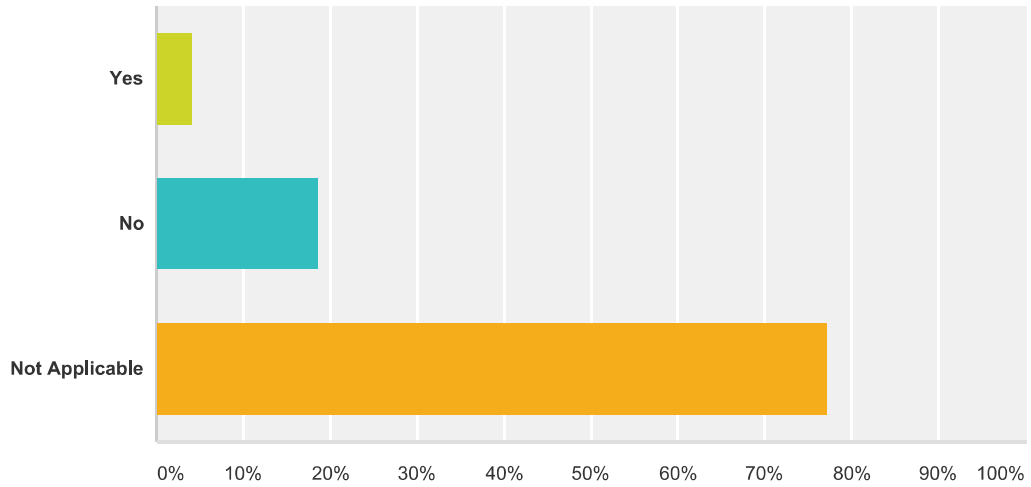
Answered: 210 Skipped: 26



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	8.10%	17
No	91.90%	193
Total		210

Q16 If the answer to question # 15 was yes, would you like County Emergency Management personnel to contact you regarding your access and functional needs? If yes, please enter your contact information in the following text box.

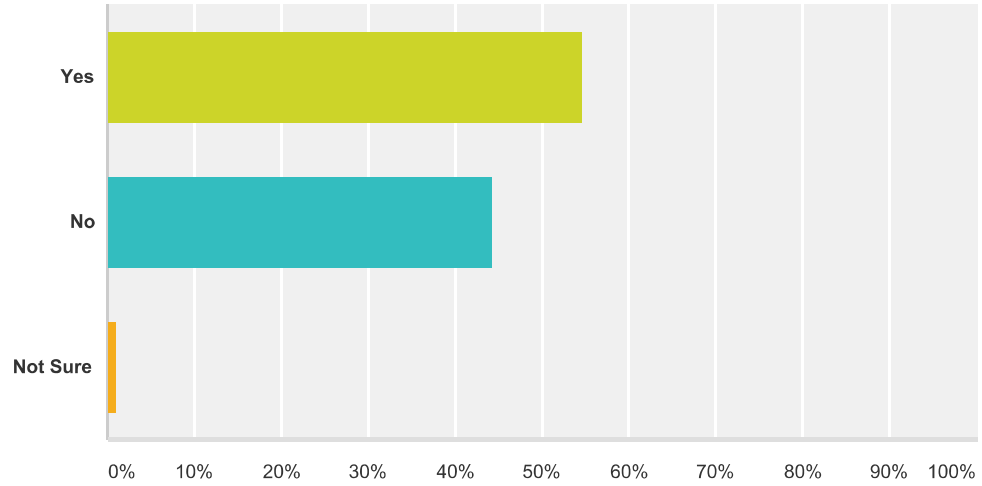
Answered: 145 Skipped: 91



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	4.14%	6
No	18.62%	27
Not Applicable	77.24%	112
Total		145

Q17 When you moved into your home, did you consider the impact a natural disaster could have on your home?

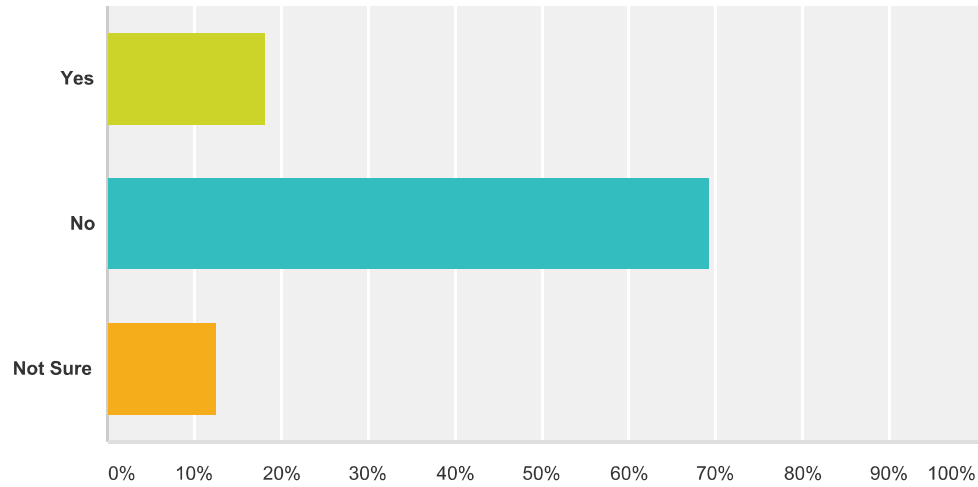
Answered: 199 Skipped: 37



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	54.77%	109
No	44.22%	88
Not Sure	1.01%	2
Total		199

Q18 Was the presence of a natural hazard risk zone (e.g., dam failure zone, flood zone, landslide hazard area, high fire risk area) disclosed to you by a real estate agent, seller, or landlord before you purchased or moved into your home?

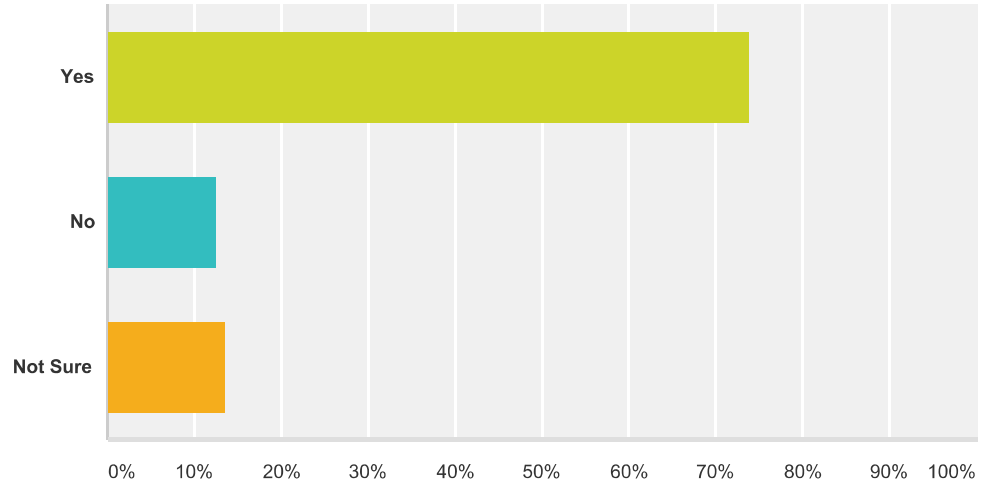
Answered: 199 Skipped: 37



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	18.09%	36
No	69.35%	138
Not Sure	12.56%	25
Total		199

Q19 Would the disclosure of this type of natural hazard risk information influence your decision to buy or rent a home?

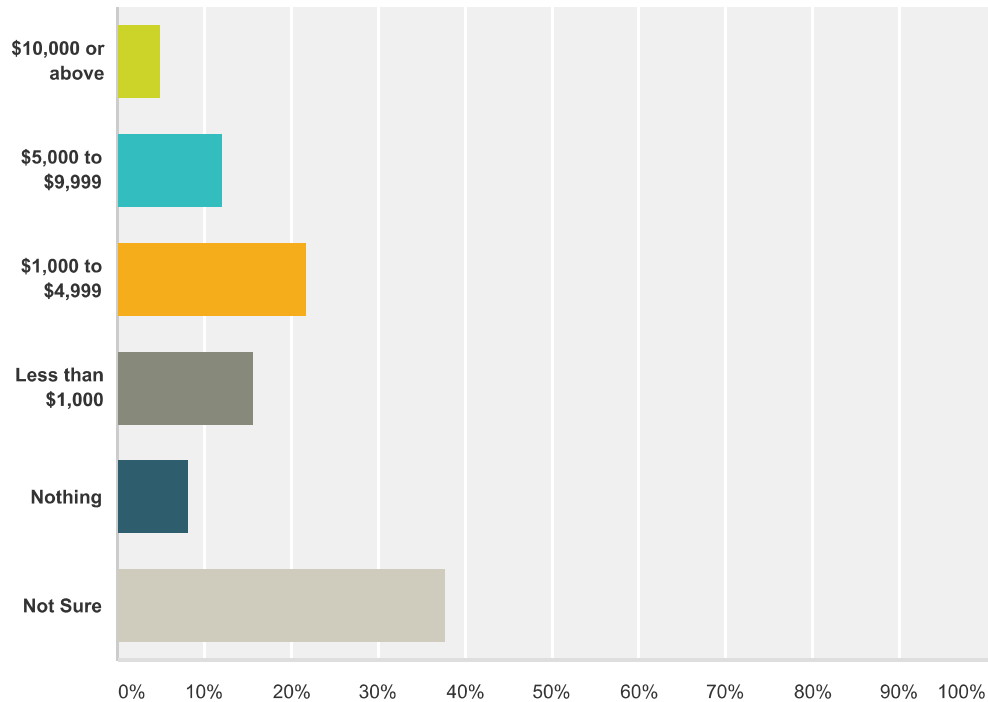
Answered: 199 Skipped: 37



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	73.87%	147
No	12.56%	25
Not Sure	13.57%	27
Total		199

Q20 How much money would you be willing to spend to retrofit your home to reduce risks associated with natural disasters? (for example, by clearing brush and plant materials from around your home to create a "defensible space" for wildfire, performing seismic upgrades, or replacing a combustible roof with non-combustible roofing)

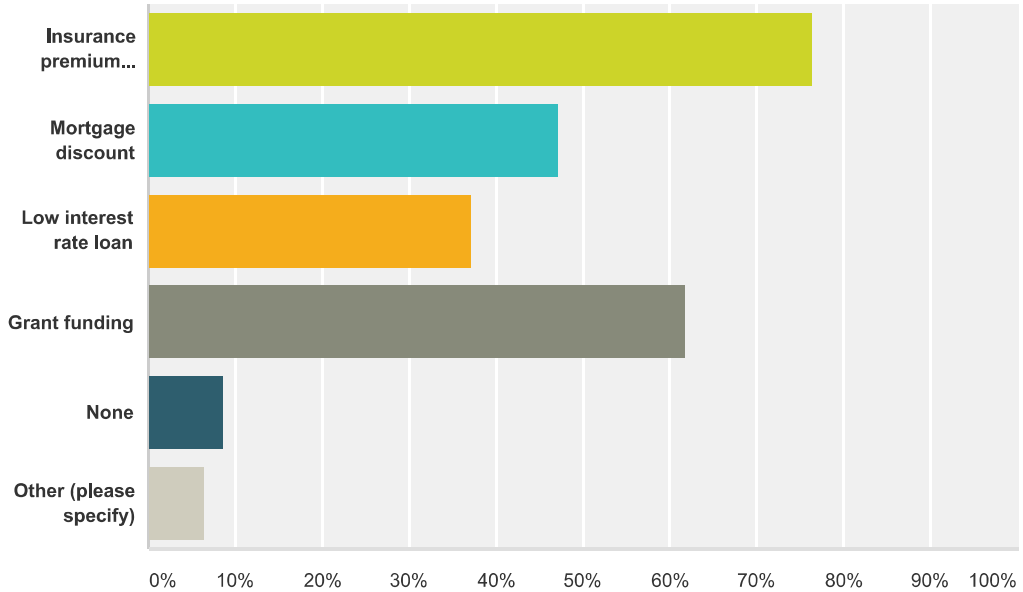
Answered: 199 Skipped: 37



Answer Choices	Responses	
\$10,000 or above	5.03%	10
\$5,000 to \$9,999	12.06%	24
\$1,000 to \$4,999	21.61%	43
Less than \$1,000	15.58%	31
Nothing	8.04%	16
Not Sure	37.69%	75
Total		199

Q21 Which of the following incentives would encourage you to spend money to retrofit your home to protect against natural disasters? (Check all that apply)

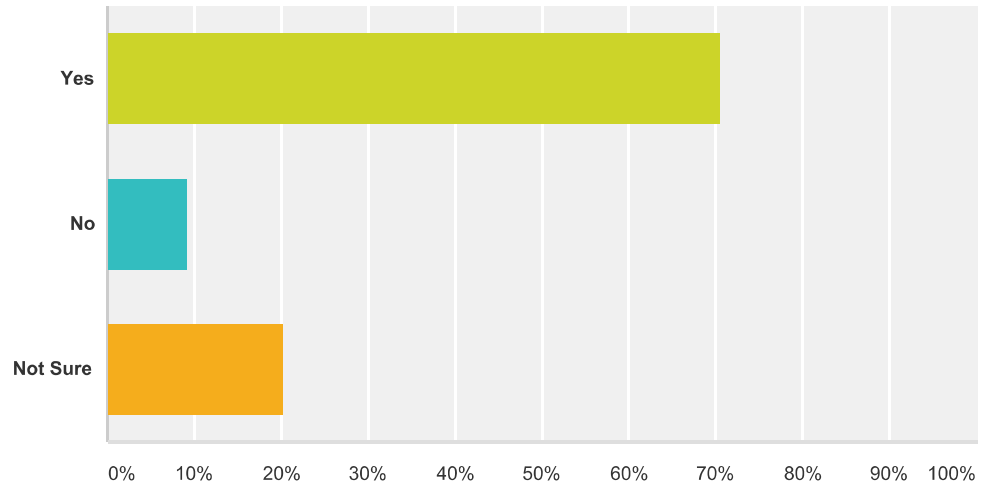
Answered: 199 Skipped: 37



Answer Choices	Responses	
Insurance premium discount	76.38%	152
Mortgage discount	47.24%	94
Low interest rate loan	37.19%	74
Grant funding	61.81%	123
None	8.54%	17
Other (please specify)	6.53%	13
Total Respondents: 199		

Q22 If your property were located in a designated “high hazard” area or had received repetitive damages from a natural hazard event, would you consider a “buyout” offered by a public agency?

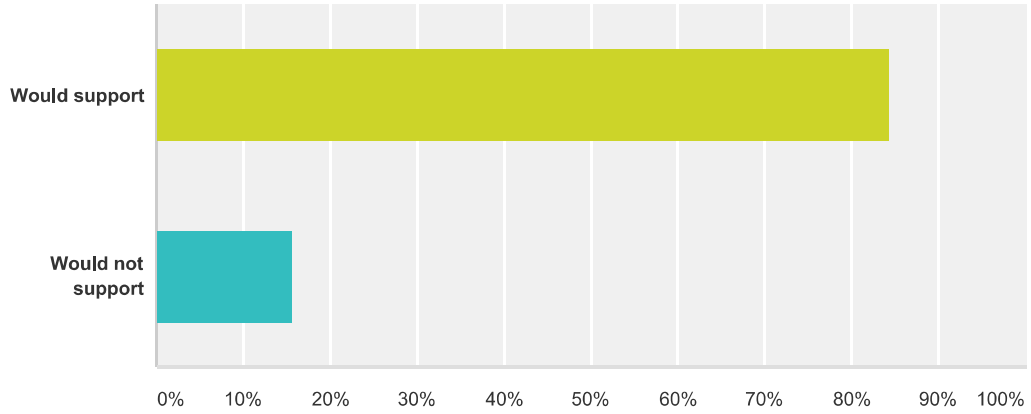
Answered: 197 Skipped: 39



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	70.56%	139
No	9.14%	18
Not Sure	20.30%	40
Total		197

**Q23 Would you support the regulation
(restriction) of land uses within known high
hazard areas?**

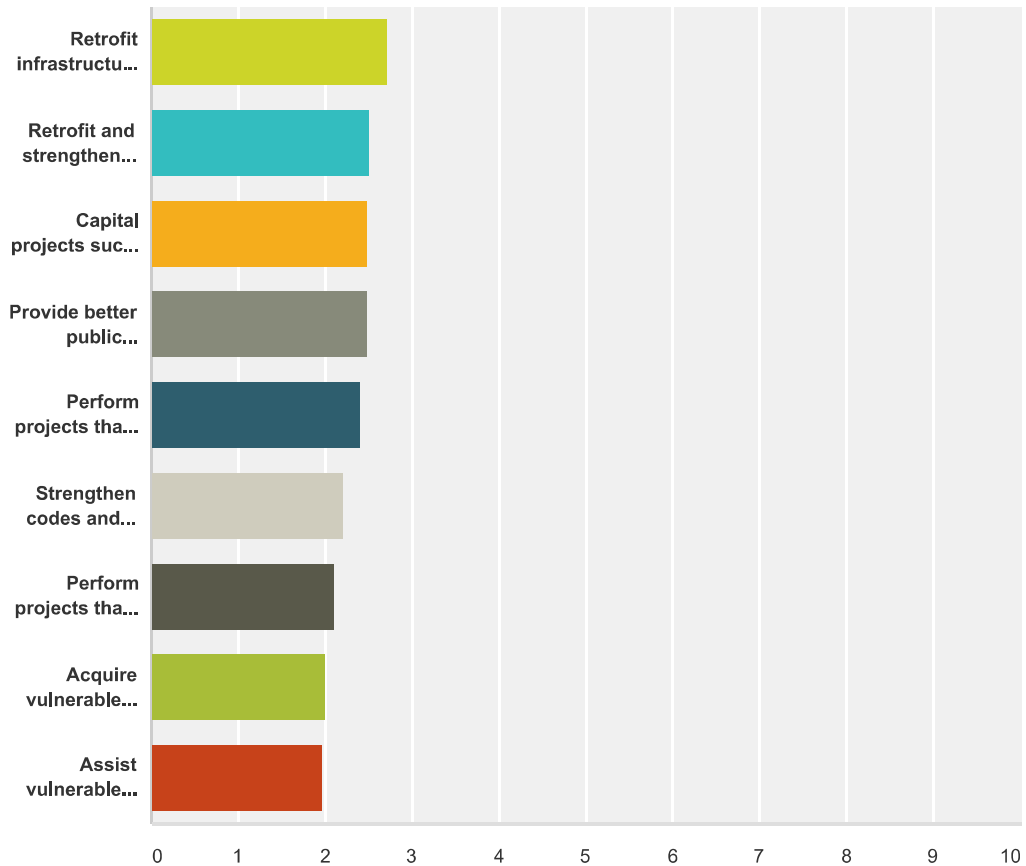
Answered: 199 Skipped: 37



Answer Choices	Responses	
Would support	84.42%	168
Would not support	15.58%	31
Total		199

Q24 What types of projects do you believe the County, State or Federal government agencies should be doing in order to reduce damage and disruption from hazard events within Williamson County? Please rank each option as a high, medium or low priority.

Answered: 199 Skipped: 37



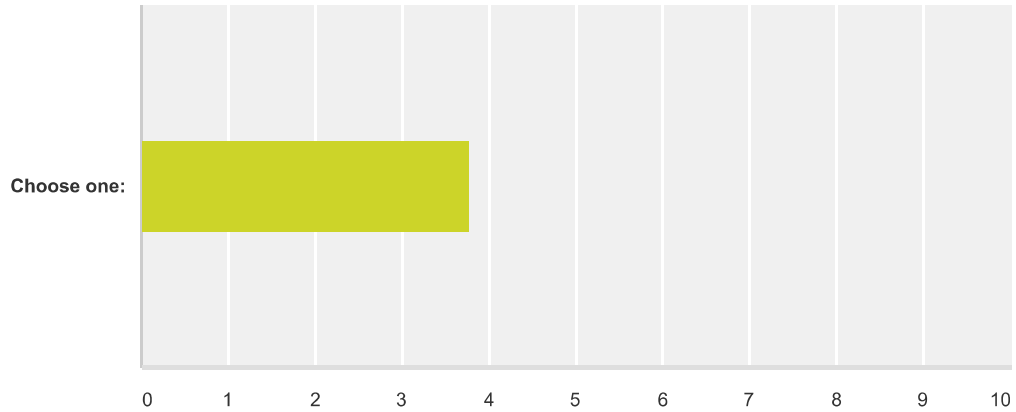
	High	Medium	Low	Total	Weighted Average
Retrofit infrastructure such as roads, bridges, drainage facilities, levees, water supply, waste water and power supply facilities.	73.10% 144	24.37% 48	2.54% 5	197	2.71
Retrofit and strengthen essential facilities such as police, fire, schools and hospitals.	59.69% 117	31.63% 62	8.67% 17	196	2.51
Capital projects such as dams, levees, flood walls, drainage improvements and bank stabilization projects.	55.05% 109	37.88% 75	7.07% 14	198	2.48
Provide better public information about risk, and the exposure to hazards within the operational area.	58.08% 115	32.32% 64	9.60% 19	198	2.48
Perform projects that restore the natural environments capacity to absorb the impacts from natural hazards.	49.75% 98	40.61% 80	9.64% 19	197	2.40

Williamson County TX HMP Update Survey

Strengthen codes and regulations to include higher regulatory standards in hazard areas.	39.59% 78	43.15% 85	17.26% 34	197	2.22
Perform projects that mitigate the potential impacts from climate change.	38.27% 75	33.16% 65	28.57% 56	196	2.10
Acquire vulnerable properties and maintain as open space.	23.86% 47	52.28% 103	23.86% 47	197	2.00
Assist vulnerable property owners with securing funding for mitigation.	22.84% 45	51.78% 102	25.38% 50	197	1.97

Q25 Please indicate how you feel about the following statement: It is the responsibility of government (local, state and federal) to provide education and programs that promote citizen actions that will reduce exposure to the risks associated with natural hazards.

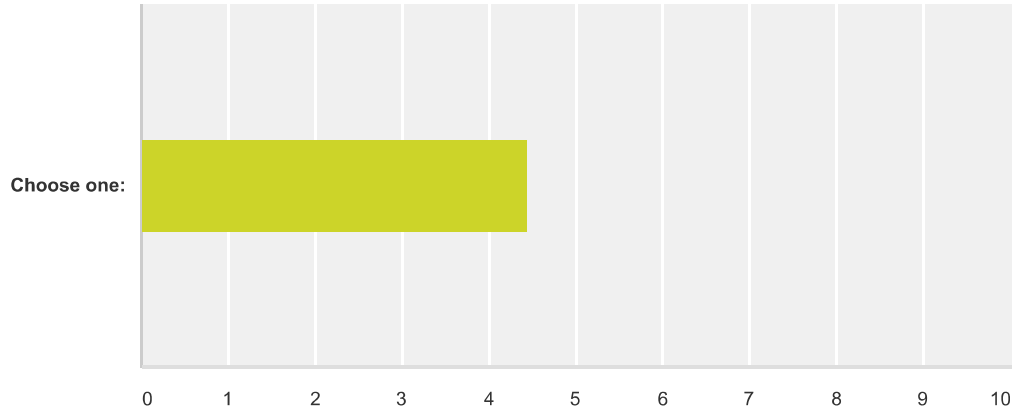
Answered: 196 Skipped: 40



	Strongly Disagree	Somewhat Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Somewhat Agree	Strongly Agree	Total	Weighted Average
Choose one:	5.10% 10	9.18% 18	14.80% 29	45.92% 90	25.00% 49	196	3.77

Q26 Please indicate how you feel about the following statement: It is my responsibility to educate myself and take actions that will reduce my exposure to the risks associated with natural hazards.

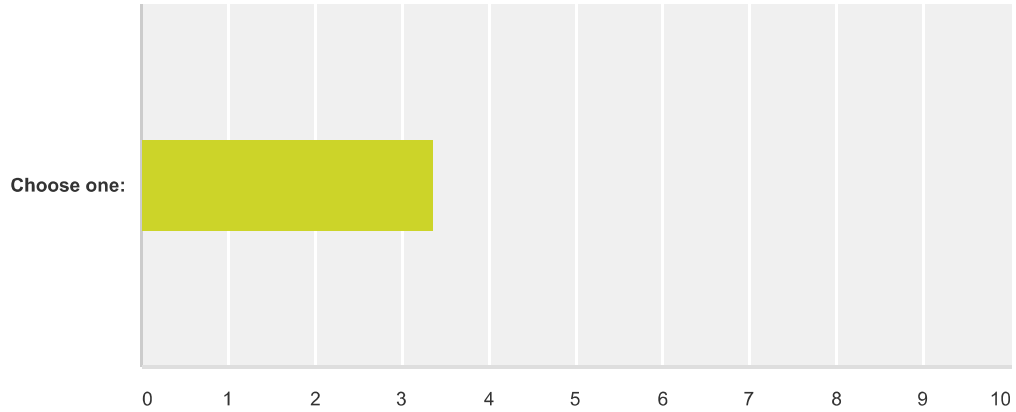
Answered: 199 Skipped: 37



	Strongly Disagree	Somewhat Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Somewhat Agree	Strongly Agree	Total	Weighted Average
Choose one:	4.52% 9	1.51% 3	2.51% 5	27.14% 54	64.32% 128	199	4.45

Q27 Please indicate how you feel about the following statement: Information about the risks associated with natural hazards is readily available and easy to locate.

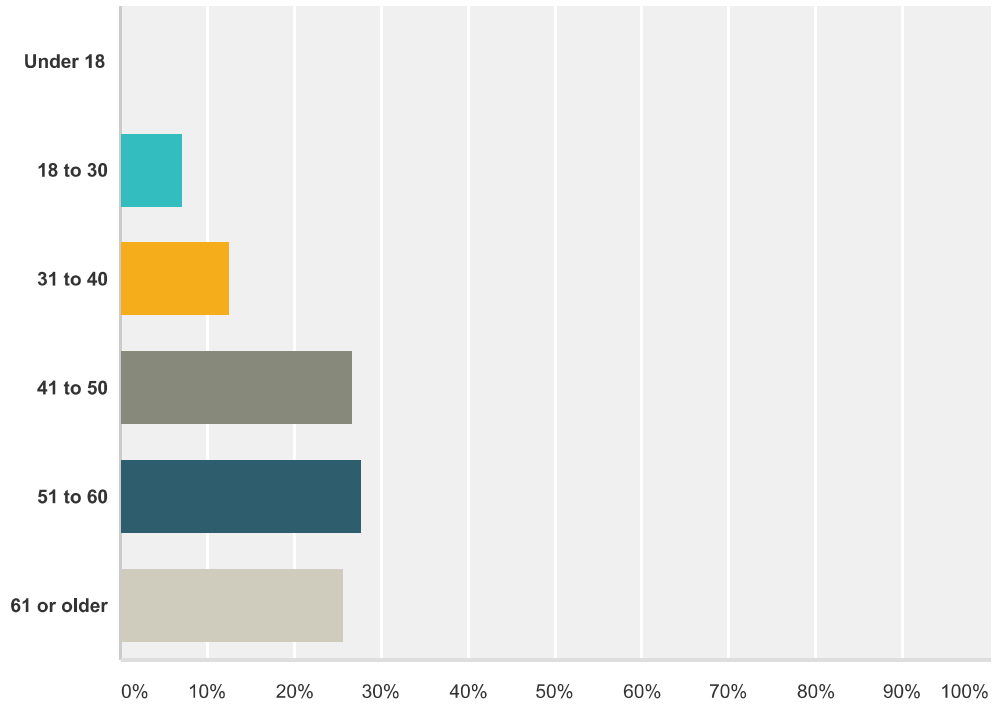
Answered: 199 Skipped: 37



	Strongly Disagree	Somewhat Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Somewhat Agree	Strongly Agree	Total	Weighted Average
Choose one:	3.02% 6	21.61% 43	27.14% 54	32.16% 64	16.08% 32	199	3.37

Q28 Please indicate your age range:

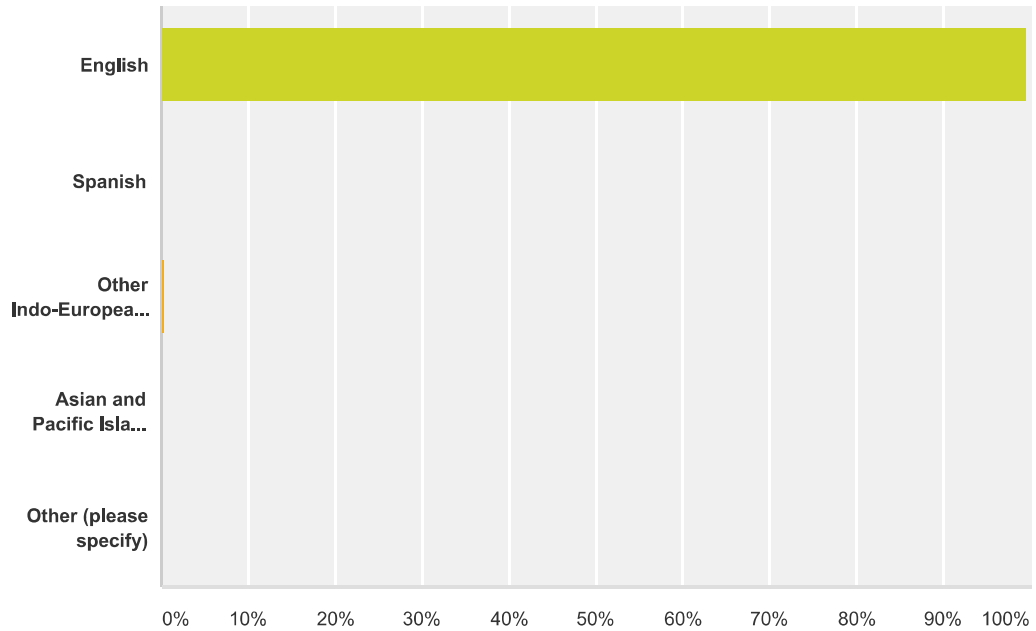
Answered: 198 Skipped: 38



Answer Choices	Responses
Under 18	0.00% 0
18 to 30	7.07% 14
31 to 40	12.63% 25
41 to 50	26.77% 53
51 to 60	27.78% 55
61 or older	25.76% 51
Total	198

Q29 Please indicate the primary language spoken in your household.

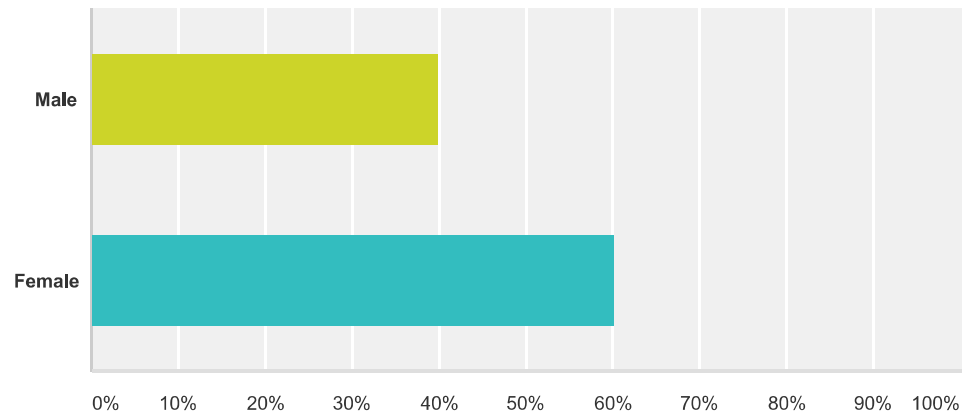
Answered: 199 Skipped: 37



Answer Choices	Responses	
English	99.50%	198
Spanish	0.00%	0
Other Indo-European Languages	0.50%	1
Asian and Pacific Island Languages	0.00%	0
Other (please specify)	0.00%	0
Total		199

Q30 Please indicate your gender:

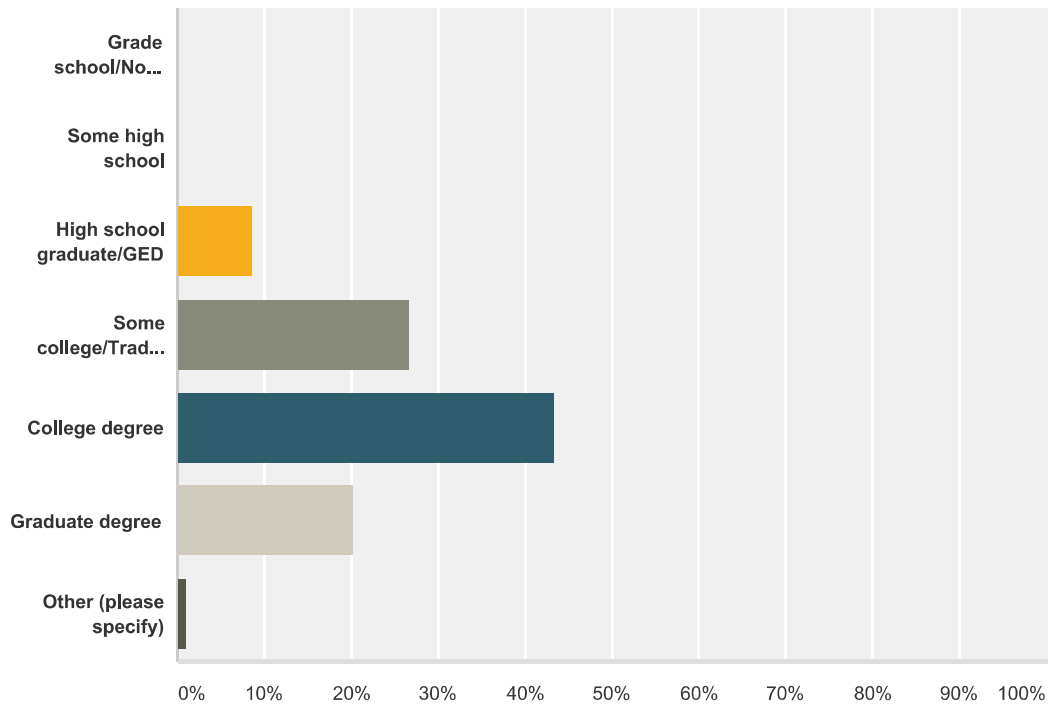
Answered: 196 Skipped: 40



Answer Choices	Responses	
Male	39.80%	78
Female	60.20%	118
Total		196

Q31 Please indicate your highest level of education.

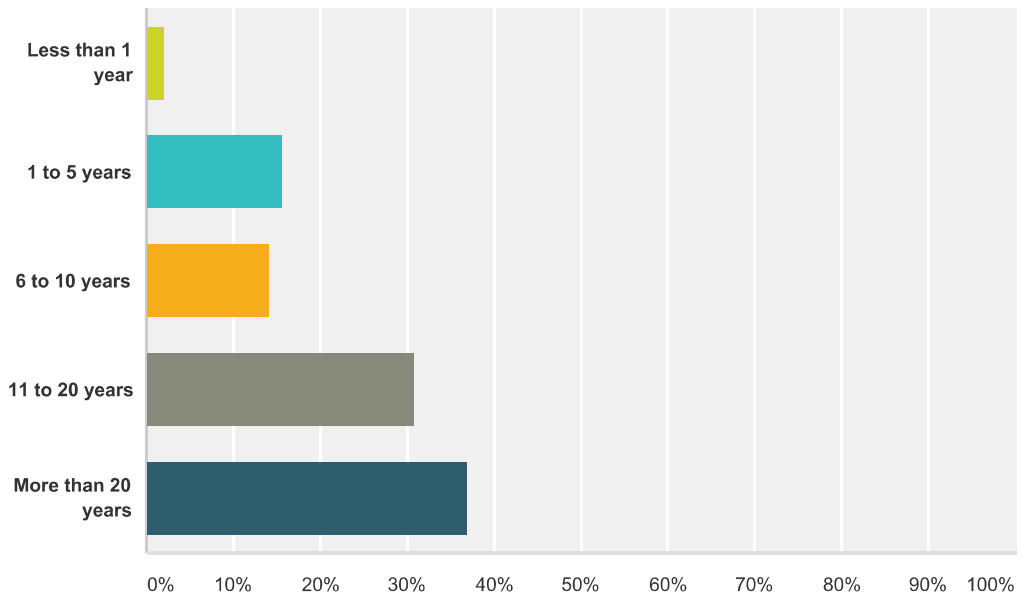
Answered: 198 Skipped: 38



Answer Choices	Responses	
Grade school/No schooling	0.00%	0
Some high school	0.00%	0
High school graduate/GED	8.59%	17
Some college/Trade school	26.77%	53
College degree	43.43%	86
Graduate degree	20.20%	40
Other (please specify)	1.01%	2
Total		198

Q32 How long have you lived in Williamson County?

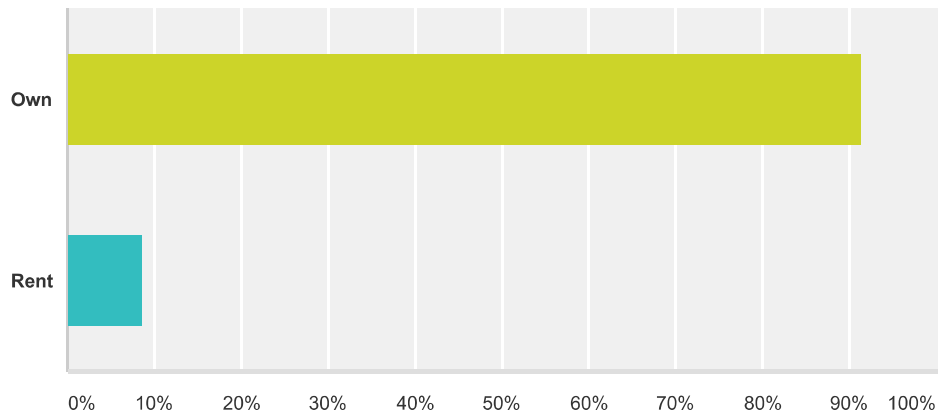
Answered: 197 Skipped: 39



Answer Choices	Responses
Less than 1 year	2.03% 4
1 to 5 years	15.74% 31
6 to 10 years	14.21% 28
11 to 20 years	30.96% 61
More than 20 years	37.06% 73
Total	197

Q33 Do you own or rent your place of residence?

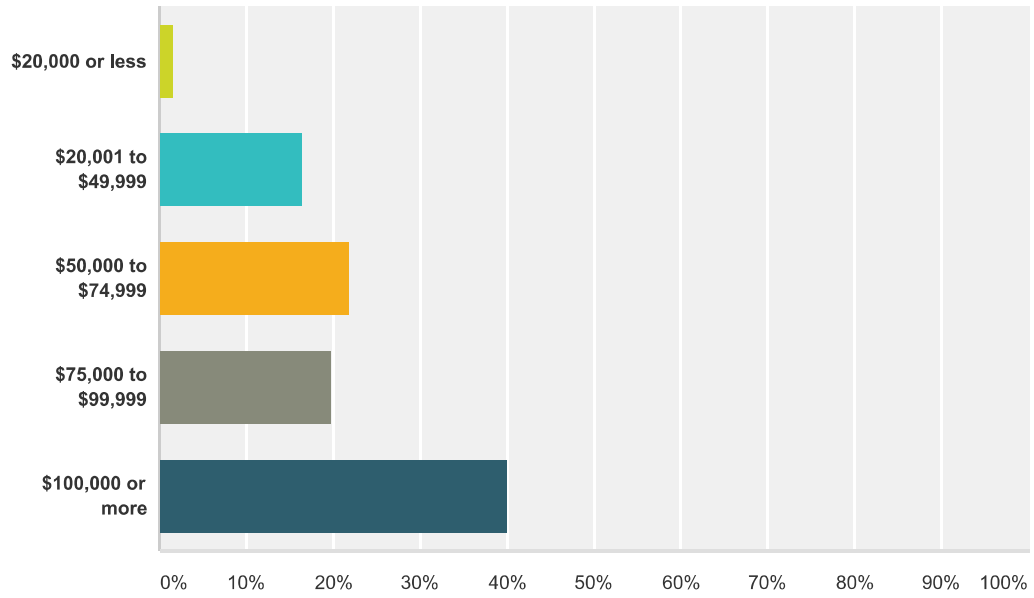
Answered: 199 Skipped: 37



Answer Choices	Responses	
Own	91.46%	182
Rent	8.54%	17
Total		199

Q34 How much is your gross household income?

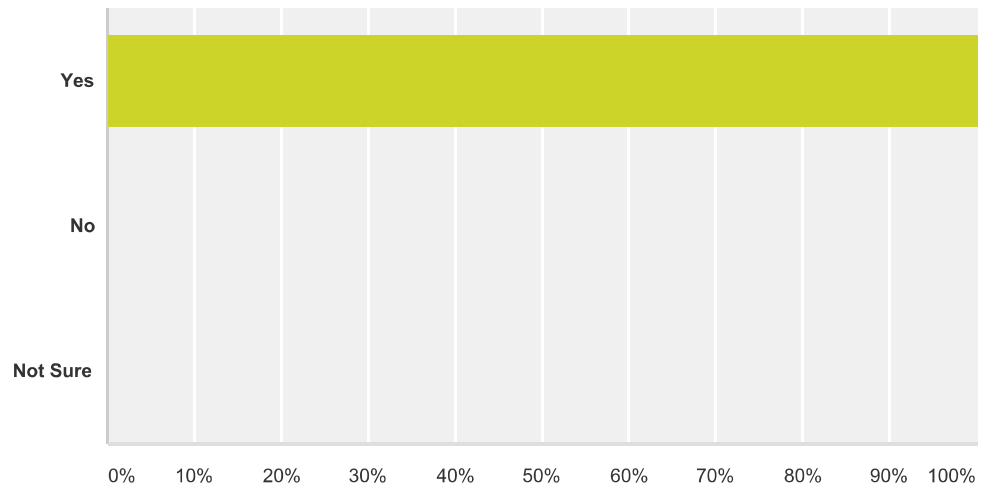
Answered: 182 Skipped: 54



Answer Choices	Responses	
\$20,000 or less	1.65%	3
\$20,001 to \$49,999	16.48%	30
\$50,000 to \$74,999	21.98%	40
\$75,000 to \$99,999	19.78%	36
\$100,000 or more	40.11%	73
Total		182

Q35 Do you have regular access to the Internet?

Answered: 199 Skipped: 37



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	100.00%	199
No	0.00%	0
Not Sure	0.00%	0
Total		199

Williamson County
Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

APPENDIX D.
PLAN ADOPTION RESOLUTIONS FROM PLANNING PARTNERS

**APPENDIX D.
PLAN ADOPTION RESOLUTIONS FROM PLANNING
PARTNERS**

To Be Provided With Final Release

Williamson County
Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

APPENDIX E.
EXAMPLE PROGRESS REPORT

APPENDIX E. EXAMPLE PROGRESS REPORT

Williamson County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Annual Progress Report

Reporting Period: 2016-2020

Background: Williamson County and the Cities of Cedar Park, Florence, and Hutto developed a hazard mitigation plan to reduce risk from all hazards by identifying resources, information, and strategies for risk reduction. The federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 requires state and local governments to develop hazard mitigation plans as a condition for federal disaster grant assistance. To prepare the plan, the participating partners organized resources, assessed risks from natural hazards within the planning area, developed planning goals and objectives, reviewed mitigation alternatives, and developed an action plan to address probable impacts from natural hazards. By completing this process, these jurisdictions maintained compliance with the Disaster Mitigation Act, achieving eligibility for mitigation grant funding opportunities afforded under FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Assistance grants. The plan can be viewed online at:

<http://wilco.org/CountyDepartments/EmergencyManagement>

Summary Overview of the Plan's Progress: The performance period for the Hazard Mitigation Plan became effective on [REDACTED], 2016, with the final approval of the plan by FEMA. The initial performance period for this plan will be 5 years, with an anticipated update to the plan to occur before [REDACTED], 2020. As of this reporting period, the performance period for this plan is considered to be [REDACTED] % complete. The Hazard Mitigation Plan has targeted 40 hazard mitigation actions to be pursued during the 5-year performance period. As of the reporting period, the following overall progress can be reported:

- [REDACTED] out of [REDACTED] actions ([REDACTED] %) reported ongoing action toward completion
- [REDACTED] out of [REDACTED] actions ([REDACTED] %) were reported as being complete
- [REDACTED] out of [REDACTED] actions ([REDACTED] %) reported no action taken

Purpose: The purpose of this report is to provide an annual update on the implementation of the action plan identified in the Williamson County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update. The objective is to ensure that there is a continuing and responsive planning process that will keep the Hazard Mitigation Plan dynamic and responsive to the needs and capabilities of the partner jurisdictions. This report discusses the following:

- Natural hazard events that have occurred within the last year
- Changes in risk exposure within the planning area (all of Williamson County)
- Mitigation success stories
- Review of the action plan
- Changes in capabilities that could impact plan implementation
- Recommendations for changes/enhancement.
- Monitor the incorporation of the Mitigation Plan into planning mechanisms.

The Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee: The Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee, made up of planning partners and stakeholders within the planning area, reviewed and approved

this progress report at its annual meeting held on [REDACTED], 201[REDACTED]. It was determined through the plan's development process that a Steering Committee would remain in service to oversee maintenance of the plan. At a minimum, the Steering Committee will provide technical review and oversight on the development of the annual progress report. It is anticipated that there will be turnover in the membership annually, which will be documented in the progress reports. For this reporting period, the Steering Committee membership is as indicated in Table 1.

[illegible]

Natural Hazard Events within the Planning Area: During the reporting period, there were natural hazard events in the planning area that had a measurable impact on people or property. A summary of these events is as follows:

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Changes in Risk Exposure in the Planning Area: *(Insert brief overview of any natural hazard event in the planning area that changed the probability of occurrence or ranking of risk for the hazards addressed in the hazard mitigation plan)*

Mitigation Success Stories: *(Insert brief overview of mitigation accomplishments during the reporting period)*

Review of the Action Plan: Table 2 reviews the action plan, reporting the status of each action. Reviewers of this report should refer to the Hazard Mitigation Plan for more detailed descriptions of each action and the prioritization process.

Address the following in the “status” column of the following table:

- Was any element of the action carried out during the reporting period?
- If no action was completed, why?

- Is the timeline for implementation for the action still appropriate?

If the action was completed, does it need to be changed or removed from the action plan?

TABLE 2.
ACTION PLAN MATRIX

Action No.	Title	Action Taken? (Yes or No)	Timeline	Priority	Status	Status (✓, O, X)
WILLIAMSON COUNTY						
1	Purchase NOAA All Hazard Radios					
2	Educate homeowners on hazards					
3	Use the application of calcium soil stabilizers					
4	Wildfire fuels reduction					
5	Stream flow and flood monitoring					
6	Critical infrastructure THIRA					
7	Repetitive flood loss properties					
8	Comprehensive evacuation planning					
9	Develop and establish a comprehensive volunteer program					
10	Road and bridge drainage infrastructure projects					
11	Community Wildfire Protection Plan					
12	Install "Burn Ban" or "Fire Danger" signs along major county roadways					
13	All-hazards mapping					
14	Community Flood Protection Plan					
15	Flood barrier and signage					
CITY OF CEDAR PARK						

<p>TABLE 2. ACTION PLAN MATRIX</p>						
Action n No.	Title	Action Taken? (Yes or No)	Timeline	Priority	Status	Status (√, O, X)
1	Swift water boat training					
2	Adopt and enforce updated building codes to reduce damages					
3	Wildfire training					
4	Disclose the location of high-risk expansive soils areas to builders/buyers					
5	Acquire new drainage maintenance crews					
6	Wildfire Mitigation Plan					
7	Education to homeowners on all hazards					
8	Mobile Command Center/Emergency Operations Center					
CITY OF FLORENCE						
1	Public information and education					
2	Upgrade alert system					
3	Update building codes					
4	Alternative water resources					
5	Drainage structure					
6	Increase fire suppression capabilities					
7	Strengthen zoning ordinance to encourage higher densities only outside of known hazard areas					

**TABLE 2.
ACTION PLAN MATRIX**

Action No.	Title	Action Taken? (Yes or No)	Timeline	Priority	Status	Status (✓, O, X)
8	Prohibit fill in floodplain areas and conduct assessment of floodplain management ordinance and implementation					
9	Develop a Capital Improvements Plan					
CITY OF HUTTO						
1	Establish and implement an agricultural zoning district to preserve areas of land in high-hazard areas					
2	Purchase NOAA All Hazard Radios					
3	Join the CRS of the NFIP					
4	Provide public access to the local FIRMs and map ordering information through the City of Hutto website					
5	Cottonwood Channel improvement					
6	Town West Outlet structure repair					
7	Educate homeowners on all hazards					
8	Create an evacuation plan, with multiple routes for varying scenarios					
Completion status legend: ✓ = Project Completed O = Action ongoing toward completion X = No progress at this time						

Changes That May Impact Implementation of the Plan: *(Insert brief overview of any significant changes in the planning area that would have a profound impact on the implementation of the plan. Specify any changes in technical, regulatory and financial capabilities identified during the plan's development)*

Recommendations for Changes or Enhancements: Based on the review of this report by the Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee, the following recommendations will be noted for future updates or revisions to the plan:

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Public review notice: *The contents of this report are considered to be public knowledge and have been prepared for total public disclosure. Copies of the report have been provided to the governing boards of all planning partners and to local media outlets and the report is posted on the Williamson County Hazard Mitigation Plan website. Any questions or comments regarding the contents of this report should be directed to:*

Insert Contact Info Here

