

TYLER COUNTY COMMISSIONERS COURT  
REGULAR MEETING  
September 14, 2012 ---- 8:30 a.m.

THE STATE OF TEXAS                      ON THIS THE 14th day of September, 2012 the  
Commissioners Court in and for Tyler County, Texas convened in a Regular Meeting at  
the Commissioners' Courtroom in Woodville, Texas, the following members of the Court  
present, to wit:

JACQUES L. BLANCHETTE	COUNTY JUDGE, Presiding
MARTIN NASH	COMMISSIONER, PCT. #1
RUSTY HUGHES	COMMISSIONER, PCT. #2
MIKE MARSHALL	COMMISSIONER, PCT. #3
JACK WALSTON	COMMISSIONER, PCT. #4
DONECE GREGORY	COUNTY CLERK, EX OFFICIO

The following were absent: none thereby constituting a quorum. In addition to the  
above were:

JACKIE SKINNER	COUNTY AUDITOR
JOE SMITH	CRIMINAL DISTRICT ATTORNEY
SHARON FULLER	COUNTY TREASURER
KIM NAGYPAL	DISTRICT CLERK
TERRY ALLEN	JUVENILE PROBATION OFFICER
DALE FREEMAN	EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
AUDREY PELLY	COURT COORDINATOR

The invocation was delivered by Bubba Sheffield, pastor of Katy Baptist Church,  
Colmesneil. Commissioner Marshall then led the pledge of allegiance to the Texas flag.

Minutes were not available for approval.

**Commissioner Walston** motioned to approve the update of the **Tyler County District Court Jury Pay Policy**, as recommended by Kim Nagypal. The dollar amount has been taken out so that the policy does not have to be approved every time the amount fluctuates. **Commissioner Marshall** seconded the motion. All voted yes and none no. SEE ATTACHED

A motion was made by **Commissioner Walston** and seconded by **Commissioner Marshall** to drop Standard Life and contract with MetLife as the **life insurance** provider for county employees. Steve Evans will be the local insurance representative. All voted yes and none no. SEE ATTACHED.

A motion was made by **Commissioner Walston** and seconded by **Commissioner Marshall** to approve the purchase of a lateral file with a privacy panel for the **tax office** to be paid out of County Records Management. All voted yes and none no. SEE ATTACHED

A motion was made by **Commissioner Nash** and seconded by **Commissioner Marshall** to approve payment of the **county bills**. All voted yes and none no. SEE ATTACHED CLAIM LIST

**Commissioner Marshall** motioned to approve **line-item transfers** for: **1-A Judicial District, Jury Account and Commissioners Court Appropriations**. **Commissioner Walston** seconded the motion. All voted and none no. SEE ATTACHED.

**Commissioner Walston** motioned to approve the annual maintenance agreement for crime reports with **Southern Software, Inc.** This is for software for the **Sheriff's department**. **Commissioner Marshall** seconded the motion. All voted yes and none no. SEE ATTACHED

A motion was made by **Judge Blanchette** to approve the **Multi-jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan 2012-2017**, as submitted by Dale Freeman. **Commissioner Walston** seconded the motion. All voted yes and none no. SEE ATTACHED

A motion was made by **Commissioner Walston** and seconded by **Commissioner Marshall** to accept the resignation of Doug Gore from **Emergency Service District #6**. All voted yes and none no. SEE ATTACHED

**Commissioner Marshall** motioned to appoint Paul Erwin to fill the vacant position on the board of commissioners of **Emergency Service District #6**, for the term January 1, 2011 to December 31, 2012. The motion was seconded by **Commissioner Nash**. All voted yes and none no. SEE ATTACHED.

A motion was made by **Commissioner Walston** and seconded by **Commissioner Marshall** to appoint Terry Allen as the County's representative on **DETCOG's Council on Children and Families**. All voted yes and none no. SEE ATTACHED

PRESENTATIONS:

The court presented a Certificate of Appreciation to Tucker Ferguson, resident engineer for TxtDot, for all the improvement projects that the **Texas Highway Department** is doing in Tyler County. Judge Blanchette also conveyed appreciation from James White, State Representative.

Dale Freeman expressed appreciation to those both in his office and at the weather service for helping to make the county safe. He introduced Roger Ericson and Andy Patrick, with the Lake Charles Weather Service. Mr. Patrick presented and congratulated the County for being "Storm Ready", a distinction given to very few communities.

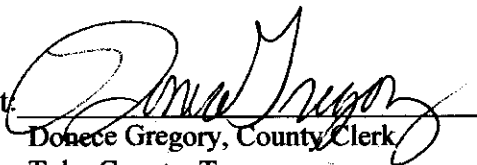
Executive Session was not held.

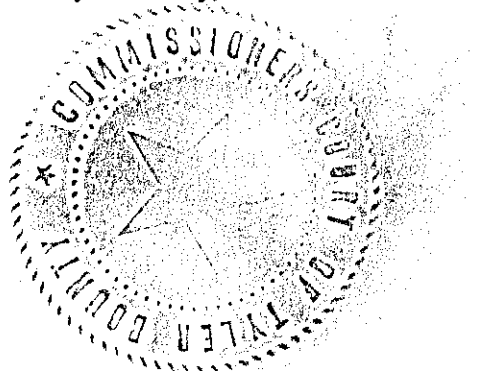
A motion was made by Commissioner Marshall and seconded by Commissioner Walston that the meeting adjourn. All voted yes and none no.

THERE BEING NO FURTHER BUSINESS, THE MEETING ADJOURNED: 9:10 a.m.

I, Donece Gregory, County Clerk and ex officio member of the Tyler County Commissioners Court, do hereby certify to the fact that the above is a true and correct record of the Tyler County Commissioners Court session held on September 14, 2012.

Witness my hand and seal of office on this the 24<sup>th</sup> day of September, 2012.

Attest:   
Donece Gregory, County Clerk  
Tyler County, Texas



S U S A N

C O M B S

TEXAS COMPTROLLER *of* PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

P.O. Box 13528 • AUSTIN, TX 78711-3528



August 22, 2012

**To:** County Treasurer and Auditor

**From:** Leonard Higgins

**Subject:** Changes in Juror Program beginning October 1, 2012

On July 19, 2011 the Governor signed SB 1, 82nd Legislature, 1<sup>st</sup> Called Session, which changes the reimbursement rate for jury service after the second day of service. This bill also requires the Comptroller to provide a daily reimbursement rate to the counties based on funding in the General Appropriations Act.

The Comptroller's Judiciary Section has determined that the county reimbursement amount beginning October 1, 2012 will be **\$30** per day or fraction of a day for juror service beginning on the second day. This amount will be reviewed quarterly and is subject to adjustment based on claims filed and remaining funds. SB 1 specifically provides that the Comptroller may permit a different rate of juror reimbursement for each quarterly payment to counties provided the funds available in the General Appropriations Act.

If you have additional questions or need further information concerning the Juror Program, please contact the Comptroller's Judiciary Section by e-mail at [leonard.higgins@cpa.state.tx.us](mailto:leonard.higgins@cpa.state.tx.us) or by phone at 1-800-531-5441, extension 6-6100.

Thank you.



### Tyler County District Court Jury Pay Policy

First day of participation in jury selection: \$ 6.00

First day of participation in jury selection and  
serve as a selected juror on the same day: \$10.00

Subsequent days of jury service: \$ 6.00 + the official jury pay  
reimbursement rate  
in effect as established  
by the State Comptroller  
for all service days after  
the first day.

*Judge***STEVE EVANS**

**From:** "Kelly Ingraham" <kingraham@metlife.com>  
**To:** <sevans@cmaaccess.com>; "Linda Baillie" <Linda@DavisDifference.com>; "Mike Davis" <MDavis@davidifference.com>  
**Sent:** Monday, September 10, 2012 3:19 PM  
**Attach:** County of Tyler - Life 3 and Voluntary Life\_Prop.doc  
**Subject:** Re: Emailing: File

Hi Steve,

Great to meet you and it was a pleasure to make it to the meeting with you today. Good news to hear the County is seriously considering the change in insurance to MetLife. Great outcome for all of us.

I've priced the voluntary life insurance per the discussions at today's meeting. All the pricing will be LESS than what the current voluntary life participants pay. If anyone wants to enroll into this insurance, they can purchase \$10,000 increments to a maximum of 5 times their salary. Current employees would need to fill out a Statement Of Health for any amount of insurance. Any new employees or those with qualifying events (ie marriage, new baby) can take advantage of the Guarantee Issue of \$100,000 (do not have to fill out the Statement of Health).

Based on the bill here is how my pricing compares:

Ages 45 - 49 = \$.485 vs MetLife at \$.28  
 Ages 50 -55 = \$1.042 vs Metlife at \$.456  
 Ages 60-64 = \$1.397 vs MetLife at \$1.147  
 Ages 65 - 69 = \$2.63 vs Metlife at \$2.114

Steve would you provide my new proposal to Sheron to share with the vote on Friday?

Thanks again!

PS Congrats on the new grandbaby girl. Hope all goes well today.

Kelly Ingraham  
 MetLife  
 Account Executive  
 Group Benefits Sales  
 5400 LBJ Freeway, Suite 1100  
 Dallas, TX 75240

Tel: (972)246-3823  
 Cell: (704)724-4200  
 Fax: (866)224-6621  
 kingraham@metlife.com

.....  
 Please Send All RFPs to [dallassbc@metlife.com](mailto:dallassbc@metlife.com)  
 Please Send Service Requests to [Dallas\\_Service@metlifeservice.com](mailto:Dallas_Service@metlifeservice.com)  
 All forms Available On-Line  
<http://www.whymetlife.com/adminmanual>  
 .....

\*\*\*PLEASE NOTE THAT MY OFFICE NUMBER HAS CHANGED TO (972)246-3823\*\*\*\*

9/12/2012

Audrey

---

To: lynnette cruse  
Subject: RE: Attached is the information Jackie presented in Court for your review

Thanks!

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**From:** lynnette cruse [mailto:[lynnettecruse@sbcglobal.net](mailto:lynnettecruse@sbcglobal.net)]  
**Sent:** Tuesday, September 11, 2012 9:32 AM  
**To:** Audrey  
**Subject:** Re: Attached is the information Jackie presented in Court for your review

Audrey,

I do need one of these. The color I ordered my desk is Walnut on Red Oak.

Thanks,

*Lynnette Cruse, RTA  
Tax Assessor/Collector  
Tyler County  
409-283-2734  
409-283-5967 fax  
email: [lynnettecruse@sbcglobal.net](mailto:lynnettecruse@sbcglobal.net)*

--- On Tue, 9/11/12, Audrey <[apelly.cojudge@co.tyler.tx.us](mailto:apelly.cojudge@co.tyler.tx.us)> wrote:

**From:** Audrey <[apelly.cojudge@co.tyler.tx.us](mailto:apelly.cojudge@co.tyler.tx.us)>  
**Subject:** Attached is the information Jackie presented in Court for your review  
**To:** "lynnette cruse" <[lynnettecruse@sbcglobal.net](mailto:lynnettecruse@sbcglobal.net)>  
**Date:** Tuesday, September 11, 2012, 8:27 AM

I sent this attachment through a different process than I usually use. Let me know if it worked out.

If so, it saves me a couple of steps.

Thanks,

Audrey Pelly

Administrative Assistant

Tyler County Judge

100 West Bluff, Room 102



# Texas Correctional Industries

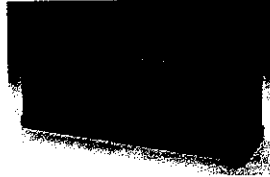
(936) 437-6048

Toll Free (800) 833-4302



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## Lateral File Credenza



This lateral file credenza is 70.5" w x 21" d x 30" h. Standard with central locking, grommet and brass pulls.

Customer shall specify stain, Walnut, Mahogany, Natural Walnut.

Schools & Higher Education

City & County Municipalities

Parks & Outdoors

Law Enforcement

### Graphics

Signs, Awards & Plastics  
Laser Engraved Awards  
Custom Printing  
Cardboard Boxes  
Folders

### Janitorial

Soaps & Detergents  
Mops & Wax Applicators  
Brooms & Brushes

### Garment / Textile

Apparel  
Bedding & Mattresses  
Linens & Piece Goods  
Leather Goods  
Bags, Flags & Embroidery  
Windscreen and Drapery

### Modular

Office Systems

### Furniture

Sam Houston Series  
Stephen F. Austin Series  
Flip-Tex Lounge  
Designs in Wood Series  
Dorm Line Series  
Fabric Samples  
Chairs, Seating, Podium & Courtroom  
English Series Lounge  
ModuForm

### Metal

Truck Beds & Trailers  
Dump Truck and Tarp Accessories  
Park Equipment  
Toilets, Sinks & Showers  
Detention & Security  
School Equipment  
Kitchen & Food Service  
Storage & Shelving  
Miscellaneous

### Services

Commodity Code	Description	Price
425-41-31112-4	4 drawer lateral file	\$718.00
425-41-31114-0	High Gloss Laminate Top	\$125.00
425-41-31116-5	Keyed Alike	\$6.00
425-41-31120-7	Installation within <u>C.O.G 13, 14, 15, 16, 18</u>	\$30.00
	Other C.O.G	Quote Only

[Click here to order Lateral File Credenza](#)

*Total for file \$ 879.00*

*Privacy Panel \$ 500.00 for binders.*

*Total Estimated Cost \$ 1,379.00*





**Tyler County**

**Accounts Payable**

**September 14, 2012**



Tyler County, TX

# Check Register

By Fund

Payable Dates 9/11/2012 - 9/14/2012

Vendor Name	Payment Number	Post Date	Description (Item)	Account Number	Project Account Key	Post Date	Amount
<b>Fund: 010 - GENERAL FUND</b>							
TYLER COUNTY ESD # 1	105882	09/13/2012	DONATION FROM THOMAS J	010-401-42701		09/13/2012	5,000.00
TYLER COUNTY ESD # 1	105885	09/13/2012	DONATION FROM THOMAS J	010-401-42701		09/13/2012	5,000.00
TYLER COUNTY ESD #7	105884	09/13/2012	DONATION FROM THOMAS J	010-401-42701		09/13/2012	6,500.00
Hart Intercivic, Inc.	105938	09/14/2012	TYL00002/COCLK	010-401-42158		09/14/2012	375.00
HOV Services, Inc.	105940	09/14/2012	00360/COCLK	010-440-42423		09/14/2012	463.00
HOV Services, Inc.	105940	09/14/2012	00360/COCLK	010-440-42101		09/14/2012	1,933.79
Tyler County Booster	106022	09/14/2012	INV. #0010643/COCLK	010-402-42100		09/14/2012	98.40
Tyler County Booster	106022	09/14/2012	INV. #0010645/COCLK	010-401-42158		09/14/2012	90.00
Tyler County Booster	106022	09/14/2012	INV. #0010647/CDA	010-401-42616		09/14/2012	84.90
Angelina County Clerk's Offic	105898	09/14/2012	SMART, JOHNNY/CAUSE NO.	010-415-42623		09/14/2012	434.00
Wells, Holly CSR	106034	09/14/2012	MILEAGE	010-415-42635		09/14/2012	100.10
Wells, Holly CSR	106034	09/14/2012	COURT REPORTING SRV.	010-415-42635		09/14/2012	137.50
Tyler Technologies, Inc.	106025	09/14/2012	AUDIT	010-440-42353		09/14/2012	661.50
Dogwood EMS	105922	09/14/2012	AMBROSE, CONNIE F./TCSO	010-401-42667		09/14/2012	504.18
Dogwood EMS	105922	09/14/2012	AMBROSE, CONNIE F./TCSO	010-401-42667		09/14/2012	504.18
Scott Merriman, INC.	106000	09/14/2012	TY02/CDA	010-419-42100		09/14/2012	320.00
Scott Merriman, INC.	106000	09/14/2012	TY02/COCLK	010-440-42101		09/14/2012	170.81
ACE Imagewear	105895	09/14/2012	3719/COJUD	010-442-42150		09/14/2012	38.24
Bear Graphics, Inc.	105902	09/14/2012	DOCKET BOOK/JP. 2	010-412-42100		09/14/2012	368.28
Xerox Corporation	106040	09/14/2012	711323717/DSCLK	010-440-42350		09/14/2012	107.86
ACE Imagewear	105895	09/14/2012	3719/COJUD	010-442-42150		09/14/2012	38.24
Walling Signs & Graphics/Pa	106030	09/14/2012	INV. #082217/TCSO	010-426-42100		09/14/2012	21.95
Walling Signs & Graphics/Pa	106030	09/14/2012	INV. #082220/DSCLK	010-442-42412		09/14/2012	15.00
ACE Imagewear	105895	09/14/2012	3719/COJUD	010-442-42150		09/14/2012	38.24
Davidson Document Solution	105918	09/14/2012	LK0124/COCLK	010-440-42423		09/14/2012	533.75
FMMS Holdings of Texas, LLC	105926	09/14/2012	COWAN, ALVIN	010-401-42643		09/14/2012	2,800.00
ACE Imagewear	105895	09/14/2012	3719/COJUD	010-442-42150		09/14/2012	38.24
FMMS Holdings of Texas, LLC	105926	09/14/2012	PENN, DAVID	010-401-42643		09/14/2012	1,900.00
Tyler County Hospital	106023	09/14/2012	REYNOLDS, JAMES T./TCSO	010-401-42667		09/14/2012	50.00
Marshall, Chuck	105965	09/14/2012	PER DIEM/ADV. RDSIDE TRAI	010-426-42659		09/14/2012	100.00
Whitworth, Casey	106038	09/14/2012	PER DIEM/ADV. RDSIDE TRAI	010-426-42659		09/14/2012	100.00
H.I.T.S.	105936	09/14/2012	REGIS/WHITWORTH & MAR	010-426-42659		09/14/2012	500.00
FMMS Holdings of Texas, LLC	105926	09/14/2012	TOMPkin, DARREL, SR.	010-401-42643		09/14/2012	1,900.00
ACE Imagewear	105895	09/14/2012	3719/COJUD	010-442-42150		09/14/2012	38.24
Foremost Concrete Construc	105927	09/14/2012	INV. #1206/COJUD	010-442-42412		09/14/2012	1,750.00
Xerox Corporation	106040	09/14/2012	71132371-supplies	010-440-42101		09/14/2012	122.00
Child Abuse & Forensic Servi	105909	09/14/2012	INV. #12-143/CDA	010-419-42639		09/14/2012	950.00

Check Register

Payable Dates: 9/11/2012 - 9/14/2012

Vendor Name	Payment Number	Post Date	Description (Item)	Account Number	Project Account Key	Post Date	Amount
U S Flag & Flagpole Supply, L	106027	09/14/2012	TYLER COUNTY JUDGE/COJU	010-442-42412		09/14/2012	86.50
Cypher Technologies	105914	09/14/2012	INV. #1254/CDA	010-440-42353		09/14/2012	60.00
Cypher Technologies	105914	09/14/2012	INV. #1254A/JP. 1	010-440-42353		09/14/2012	60.00
Cypher Technologies	105914	09/14/2012	INV. #1255/TCSO	010-440-42353		09/14/2012	60.00
Cypher Technologies	105914	09/14/2012	INV. #1256/JUPRO	010-440-42353		09/14/2012	60.00
Cypher Technologies	105914	09/14/2012	INV. #1258/PCT. 1/2	010-440-42353		09/14/2012	60.00
Walling Signs & Graphics/Pa	106030	09/14/2012	TYCOJU/COJUD	010-442-42412		09/14/2012	25.00
Spindlemedia, Inc.	106005	09/14/2012	Maintenance Agreement	010-440-42600		09/14/2012	12,705.00
Innovative Office Systems	105944	09/14/2012	TYLCOT/postage	010-401-42111		09/14/2012	494.36
Brookshire Bro. Food & Phar	105907	09/14/2012	18005/TCSO	010-427-42157		09/14/2012	50.04
Brookshire Bro. Food & Phar	105907	09/14/2012	18005/TCSO	010-427-42157		09/14/2012	50.04
Brookshire Bro. Food & Phar	105907	09/14/2012	18005/TCSO	010-427-42157		09/14/2012	50.04
Brookshire Bro. Food & Phar	105907	09/14/2012	18005/TCSO	010-427-42157		09/14/2012	50.04
The Printery	106014	09/14/2012	INV. #16671/COAUD	010-440-42101		09/14/2012	278.01
Tyler County Hospital	106023	09/14/2012	MITCHELL, TAWUN L./TCSO	010-401-48000		09/14/2012	42.00
Pitney Bowes-Refill by phon	105990	09/14/2012	POSTAGE/COCLK	010-401-42111		09/14/2012	1,500.00
Oce' Financial Services Inc.	105981	09/14/2012	200-5028484-000/COAUD	010-440-42677		09/14/2012	218.00
Story-Wright	106006	09/14/2012	104307/COAUD	010-422-42100		09/14/2012	69.13
Story-Wright	106006	09/14/2012	103363/TCSO	010-440-42101		09/14/2012	505.20
Story-Wright	106006	09/14/2012	104983/JP. 1	010-440-42101		09/14/2012	133.92
Story-Wright	106006	09/14/2012	104307/COAUD	010-440-42101		09/14/2012	61.97
Story-Wright	106006	09/14/2012	104307/COAUD	010-422-42100		09/14/2012	57.99
Story-Wright	106006	09/14/2012	104307/COAUD	010-440-42101		09/14/2012	8.99
Story-Wright	106006	09/14/2012	105136/supplies	010-420-42100		09/14/2012	25.17
Sysco Food Services	106009	09/14/2012	819219/TCSO	010-427-42157		09/14/2012	88.02
Indoff Office Supplies	105942	09/14/2012	183749/TREAS.	010-423-42100		09/14/2012	7.49
Indoff Office Supplies	105942	09/14/2012	187474-supplies	010-407-42100		09/14/2012	18.86
Indoff Office Supplies	105942	09/14/2012	185596/CDA	010-440-42101		09/14/2012	344.95
Indoff Office Supplies	105942	09/14/2012	183922/EOC	010-440-42101		09/14/2012	49.96
indoff Office Supplies	105942	09/14/2012	183748/COJUD	010-421-42100		09/14/2012	45.98
indoff Office Supplies	105942	09/14/2012	183748/COJUD	010-440-42101		09/14/2012	32.98
Indoff Office Supplies	105942	09/14/2012	183749/TREAS.	010-423-42100		09/14/2012	59.99
Indoff Office Supplies	105942	09/14/2012	185596/CDA	010-419-42100		09/14/2012	250.50
Indoff Office Supplies	105942	09/14/2012	185084-supplies	010-420-42100		09/14/2012	4.26
Indoff Office Supplies	105942	09/14/2012	187474-supplies	010-407-42100		09/14/2012	45.56
Indoff Office Supplies	105942	09/14/2012	185084-supplies	010-440-42101		09/14/2012	69.36
Indoff Office Supplies	105942	09/14/2012	183749/TREAS.	010-423-42100		09/14/2012	72.96
CIT	105910	09/14/2012	930-0039477-000/JP. 1	010-440-42677		09/14/2012	85.30
Pitney Bowes-Refill by phon	105991	09/14/2012	POSTAGE REFILL/COAUD	010-401-42111		09/14/2012	1,122.00
Wright, Henry G.	106039	09/14/2012	OVERPYMT/JP. 1	010-401-42178		09/14/2012	40.00
Tyler County Hospital	106023	09/14/2012	DEROUEN, ELLIS R. JR./COJU	010-401-48000		09/14/2012	42.00
Oce' Imagistics Inc.	105982	09/14/2012	SR4199/COAUD	010-440-42101		09/14/2012	50.73
Tyler County Hospital	106023	09/14/2012	FORD, TRISHER M./TCSO	010-401-48000		09/14/2012	42.00
BJ Transport Service, Inc.	105904	09/14/2012	COWAN, ALVIN	010-401-42643		09/14/2012	225.00

Check Register

Payable Dates: 9/11/2012 - 9/14/2012

Vendor Name	Payment Number	Post Date	Description (Item)	Account Number	Project Account Key	Post Date	Amount
Brookshire Bro. Food & Phar	105907	09/14/2012	18005/TCSO	010-427-42157		09/14/2012	50.04
BJ Transport Service, Inc.	105904	09/14/2012	TOMPKIN, DARREL G.	010-401-42643		09/14/2012	225.00
Sparkletts & Sierra Springs	106004	09/14/2012	Water	010-440-42101		09/14/2012	33.47
Code Blue Police Supply	105911	09/14/2012	TYLER CO/TCSO	010-426-42182		09/14/2012	96.00
Tolars Feed & Outdoor Suppl	106016	09/14/2012	STMT.#14633/TCSO	010-426-42656		09/14/2012	18.45
LEAF	105959	09/14/2012	100-1360627-001/COAUD	010-440-42677		09/14/2012	79.61
Tolars Feed & Outdoor Suppl	106016	09/14/2012	STMT. #14633/TCSO	010-426-42656		09/14/2012	21.00
Tolars Feed & Outdoor Suppl	106016	09/14/2012	STMT#14633/TCSO	010-426-42182		09/14/2012	48.00
Tolars Feed & Outdoor Suppl	106016	09/14/2012	STMT. #14633/TCSO	010-426-42656		09/14/2012	8.50
Tolars Feed & Outdoor Suppl	106016	09/14/2012	STMT. #14633/TCSO	010-426-42656		09/14/2012	57.00
Quill Corporation	105996	09/14/2012	C3338775/EXT.	010-439-42100		09/14/2012	63.37
Tyler County Hospital	106023	09/14/2012	HICKMAN, JAKE A./TCSO	010-401-48000		09/14/2012	42.00
Parker Lumber - Woodville	105987	09/14/2012	22760/TCSO	010-442-42411		09/14/2012	59.21
Pitney Bowes Inc.	105989	09/14/2012	1517-9506-86-8/COCLK	010-440-42677		09/14/2012	207.00
Quill Corporation	105996	09/14/2012	C3338775/EXT.	010-439-42100		09/14/2012	34.95
Quill Corporation	105996	09/14/2012	C5421407/DPS	010-430-42100		09/14/2012	44.22
Quill Corporation	105996	09/14/2012	C5421407/DPS	010-440-42101		09/14/2012	80.51
Davidson Document Solution	105918	09/14/2012	LK1670/TCSO	010-440-42101		09/14/2012	106.57
Davidson Document Solution	105918	09/14/2012	LK1670/TCSO	010-440-42101		09/14/2012	26.44
Davidson Document Solution	105918	09/14/2012	LK1670/TCSO	010-440-42101		09/14/2012	125.30
Davidson Document Solution	105918	09/14/2012	LK1670/TCSO	010-440-42101		09/14/2012	32.08
Peters Tractor & Equip Co.	105988	09/14/2012	TYLER COU/COJUD	010-442-42412		09/14/2012	59.00
Daniel's Tree Service, Inc.	106041	09/14/2012	INV. #5501/COAUD	010-401-42178		09/14/2012	43.49
Lakeway Tire & Service-Jasp	105956	09/14/2012	1063/TCSO	010-426-42400		09/14/2012	41.55
Lakeway Tire & Service-Jasp	105956	09/14/2012	1063/TCSO	010-426-42401		09/14/2012	662.43
Key Equipment Finance	105954	09/14/2012	lease	010-440-42677		09/14/2012	154.93
West Bluff Emerg Physicians	106035	09/14/2012	PELLERT, RONALD A./TCSO	010-401-42667		09/14/2012	672.60
AAA Reliable Telephone & El	105894	09/14/2012	INV. #6167/COMM. OFFICE	010-440-42101		09/14/2012	165.40
National Asso. of St. Boating	105978	09/14/2012	INV. #6553/TAX	010-420-42100		09/14/2012	60.01
Innovative Leasing	105943	09/14/2012	001-0034127-002/lease	010-440-42677		09/14/2012	867.99
Innovative Leasing	105943	09/14/2012	001-0077472-001/CDA	010-440-42677		09/14/2012	165.00
Verizon Wireless	106029	09/14/2012	8019-00001/COJUD	010-442-42412		09/14/2012	149.59
West Bluff Emerg Physicians	106035	09/14/2012	WIGGINS, ELVIS E./TCSO	010-401-42667		09/14/2012	498.60
Direct Solutions	105920	09/14/2012	INV. #7143/COJUD	010-442-42106		09/14/2012	535.29
Direct Solutions	105920	09/14/2012	INV. #7276/COAUD	010-440-42101		09/14/2012	354.80
Direct Solutions	105920	09/14/2012	INV. #7336/COJUD	010-442-42106		09/14/2012	132.95
Telstar Specialty Products	106012	09/14/2012	INV. #7426/TCSO	010-427-42108		09/14/2012	1,207.35
FedEx	105925	09/14/2012	1706-0613-2/TCSO	010-401-42111		09/14/2012	168.87
Walling Signs & Graphics/Pa	106030	09/14/2012	BUS. CARDS/TREAS.	010-423-42100		09/14/2012	68.00
Jarrots Pharmacy	105948	09/14/2012	HOOKS, DAVID WAYNE	010-401-42667		09/14/2012	34.72
Jarrots Pharmacy	105948	09/14/2012	PELLERT, RONALD	010-401-42667		09/14/2012	84.12
Jarrots Pharmacy	105948	09/14/2012	HUMPHUS, PAUL	010-401-42667		09/14/2012	84.35
Jarrots Pharmacy	105948	09/14/2012	CHAPMAN, WALTER	010-401-42667		09/14/2012	174.51
Jarrots Pharmacy	105948	09/14/2012	SCHLEE, TERRY	010-401-42667		09/14/2012	346.18

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Vendor Name	Payment Number	Post Date	Description (Item)	Account Number	Project Account Key	Post Date	Amount
Jarrots Pharmacy	105948	09/14/2012	DIANNI, ARMON	010-401-42667		09/14/2012	175.20
Jarrots Pharmacy	105948	09/14/2012	EASON, KEVIN	010-401-42667		09/14/2012	21.33
Jarrots Pharmacy	105948	09/14/2012	CHEATHAM, JIMMY	010-401-42667		09/14/2012	332.87
Jarrots Pharmacy	105948	09/14/2012	COWAN, LEONARD A.	010-401-42667		09/14/2012	31.26
Jarrots Pharmacy	105948	09/14/2012	BRIDGES, JAMES	010-401-42667		09/14/2012	66.72
Jarrots Pharmacy	105948	09/14/2012	WEEMS, CURTIS	010-401-42667		09/14/2012	18.86
Jarrots Pharmacy	105948	09/14/2012	WAGNER, PELTON	010-401-42667		09/14/2012	57.12
Jarrots Pharmacy	105948	09/14/2012	HILL, LENORA	010-401-42667		09/14/2012	32.46
Jarrots Pharmacy	105948	09/14/2012	WIGGINS, ELVIS	010-401-42667		09/14/2012	60.96
Jarrots Pharmacy	105948	09/14/2012	BASS, JOHNNY	010-401-42667		09/14/2012	250.08
Jarrots Pharmacy	105948	09/14/2012	BEATY, SHELTON	010-401-42667		09/14/2012	35.89
Jarrots Pharmacy	105948	09/14/2012	SHERIFF'S OFFICE	010-401-42667		09/14/2012	55.35
Jarrots Pharmacy	105948	09/14/2012	ADAMS, CLINTON	010-401-42667		09/14/2012	4.40
O'Reilly Automotive, Inc.	105985	09/14/2012	596507/TCSO	010-426-42413		09/14/2012	200.16
Timberman's Supply	106015	09/14/2012	12032/COJUD	010-442-42412		09/14/2012	160.24
Parker Lumber - Woodville	105987	09/14/2012	22725/COJUD	010-442-42412		09/14/2012	244.52
Kelli's Custom Framing	105953	09/14/2012	FRAME/DSCLK	010-442-42412		09/14/2012	90.00
U Pump It - Gardner Oil	106026	09/14/2012	UP TYCO COURTHOUSE/COJ	010-442-42411		09/14/2012	322.06
U Pump It - Gardner Oil	106026	09/14/2012	UP TYLERCOSH/TCSO	010-426-42400		09/14/2012	10,342.78
WalMart Community/GECRB	106031	09/14/2012	0428/CDA	010-440-42101		09/14/2012	199.00
Entergy	105923	09/14/2012	1727262/JUST. CTR.	010-442-42511		09/14/2012	42.29
Entergy	105923	09/14/2012	3146058/COCLK	010-442-42516		09/14/2012	0.60
Entergy	105923	09/14/2012	3468292/BEST BLDG.	010-442-42516		09/14/2012	643.76
Entergy	105923	09/14/2012	3738638/COJUD	010-442-42515		09/14/2012	9.20
A T & T / Phone lines / Atlan	105891	09/14/2012	DPS	010-430-42500		09/14/2012	111.36
A T & T / Phone lines / Atlan	105891	09/14/2012	TAX OFFICE	010-420-42500		09/14/2012	292.71
A T & T / Phone lines / Atlan	105891	09/14/2012	ELEVATOR	010-442-42422		09/14/2012	82.89
A T & T / Phone lines / Atlan	105891	09/14/2012	JP. 1	010-411-42500		09/14/2012	88.71
A T & T / Phone lines / Atlan	105891	09/14/2012	COUNTY CLERK	010-402-42500		09/14/2012	200.73
A T & T / Phone lines / Atlan	105891	09/14/2012	DISTRICT ATTY.	010-419-42500		09/14/2012	199.29
A T & T / Phone lines / Atlan	105891	09/14/2012	DISTRICT CLERK	010-407-42500		09/14/2012	59.09
A T & T / Phone lines / Atlan	105891	09/14/2012	EXTENSION OFFICE	010-439-42500		09/14/2012	56.94
A T & T / Phone lines / Atlan	105891	09/14/2012	DRIVERS LICENSE	010-430-42503		09/14/2012	56.94
A T & T / Phone lines / Atlan	105891	09/14/2012	DISTRICT JUDGE	010-409-42500		09/14/2012	28.47
A T & T / Phone lines / Atlan	105891	09/14/2012	DATA PROCESSING	010-440-42350		09/14/2012	167.83
A T & T / Phone lines / Atlan	105891	09/14/2012	COUNTY JUDGE	010-421-42500		09/14/2012	144.13
A T & T / Phone lines / Atlan	105891	09/14/2012	AUDITOR OFFICE	010-422-42500		09/14/2012	56.94
A T & T / Phone lines / Atlan	105891	09/14/2012	TREASURER	010-423-42500		09/14/2012	28.47
A T & T / Phone lines / Atlan	105891	09/14/2012	PARKS/WILDLIFE	010-430-42502		09/14/2012	28.47
A T & T / Phone lines / Atlan	105891	09/14/2012	COMMISSIONER COURT	010-401-42519		09/14/2012	224.31
A T & T / Phone lines / Atlan	105891	09/14/2012	VETERANS SRV.	010-405-42500		09/14/2012	160.55
A T & T / Phone lines / Atlan	105891	09/14/2012	TCSO	010-426-42500		09/14/2012	717.06
WalMart Community/GECRB	106031	09/14/2012	6899/COCLK	010-402-42100		09/14/2012	48.15
WalMart Community/GECRB	106031	09/14/2012	6915/COJUD	010-442-42412		09/14/2012	463.10

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WalMart Community/GECRB	106031	09/14/2012	6915/COJUD	010-421-42100		09/14/2012	3.97
WalMart Community/GECRB	106031	09/14/2012	6915/COJUD	010-442-42106		09/14/2012	158.20
WalMart Community/GECRB	106031	09/14/2012	6915/COJUD	010-440-42101		09/14/2012	20.97
Music Mountain Water Com	105973	09/14/2012	82274101/COJUD	010-440-42101		09/14/2012	183.08
Modica Bros.	105968	09/14/2012	AUGUST 2012/TCSO	010-426-42400		09/14/2012	223.20
Modica Bros.	105968	09/14/2012	AUGUST 2012/TCSO	010-426-42401		09/14/2012	162.00
Modica Bros.	105968	09/14/2012	AUGUST 2012/TCSO	010-426-42413		09/14/2012	131.95
Walling Signs & Graphics/Pa	106030	09/14/2012	INV. #82112JP1/JP. 1	010-411-42100		09/14/2012	65.80
West Group Payment Center	106036	09/14/2012	1000413654/COCLK	010-402-42100		09/14/2012	106.50
Walling Signs & Graphics/Pa	106030	09/14/2012	INV. #83113B/CDA	010-419-42100		09/14/2012	79.80
Data Collection Specialists, I	105917	09/14/2012	INV. #8956/EOC	010-440-42101		09/14/2012	205.57
Weatherford, Bryan / JP 1	106033	09/14/2012	HOTEL/TAC WORKSHOP	010-411-42661		09/14/2012	88.55
Weatherford, Bryan / JP 1	106033	09/14/2012	MILEAGE/TAC WORKSHOP	010-411-42661		09/14/2012	163.17
Derouen, Tamara L.	105919	09/14/2012	CRT. REPORTER/DSJUD	010-408-42638		09/14/2012	333.00
Foster Floor Covering & Cons	105928	09/14/2012	9-7-12/TCSO	010-442-42411		09/14/2012	648.36
Tyler County Hospital	106023	09/14/2012	JOHNSON, THERESA C./EXT.	010-401-48000		09/14/2012	42.00
Mann Furniture & Appliance	105964	09/14/2012	INV. #9871/TCSO	010-442-42411		09/14/2012	739.90
Guardian Force Security Serv	105934	09/14/2012	INV. #99889/COCLK	010-442-42412		09/14/2012	350.00
Graves, Humphries, Stahl, IT	105933	09/14/2012	JUNE 2012	010-401-42178		09/14/2012	35.00
Graves, Humphries, Stahl, IT	105933	09/14/2012	AUGUST 2012	010-401-42178		09/14/2012	142.67
Graves, Humphries, Stahl, IT	105933	09/14/2012	MAY 2012	010-401-42178		09/14/2012	256.10
Graves, Humphries, Stahl, IT	105933	09/14/2012	JULY 2012	010-401-42178		09/14/2012	84.00
Graves, Humphries, Stahl, IT	105933	09/14/2012	APRIL 2012	010-401-42178		09/14/2012	128.50
Sullivan's Hardware	106007	09/14/2012	AUG. 2012/COJUD	010-442-42412		09/14/2012	184.05
ATCO International	105901	09/14/2012	160569/TCSO	010-427-42108		09/14/2012	342.00
GULF EMPLOYEES CREDIT U	105886	09/14/2012	Julius A. Walston - acct# 100	010-21300		09/14/2012	175.00
OFFICE OF THE A.G. CHILD S	DFT0000138	09/14/2012	CS	010-21300		09/14/2012	200.00
OFFICE OF THE A.G. CHILD S	DFT0000139	09/14/2012	CS	010-21300		09/14/2012	143.00
OFFICE OF THE A.G. CHILD S	DFT0000141	09/14/2012	CS	010-21300		09/14/2012	312.58
OFFICE OF THE A.G. CHILD S	DFT0000142	09/14/2012	CS	010-21300		09/14/2012	175.00
Tyler County Payroll	105887	09/14/2012	FICA	010-21300		09/14/2012	11,129.12
Tyler County Payroll	105887	09/14/2012	Federal Withholding	010-21300		09/14/2012	9,262.69
Tyler County Payroll	105887	09/14/2012	Medicare	010-21300		09/14/2012	3,103.26
TYLER COUNTY PAYROLL	105890	09/13/2012	PAYROLL TRANSFER	010-29999		09/13/2012	80,360.50
Graves, Humphries, Stahl, IT	105932	09/14/2012	JUNE 2012	010-401-42178		09/14/2012	370.50
Graves, Humphries, Stahl, IT	105932	09/14/2012	MAY 2012	010-401-42178		09/14/2012	529.32
Graves, Humphries, Stahl, IT	105932	09/14/2012	AUGUST 2012	010-401-42178		09/14/2012	669.53
Graves, Humphries, Stahl, IT	105932	09/14/2012	JULY 2012	010-401-42178		09/14/2012	690.07
FP Mailing Solutions	105929	09/14/2012	500065071-postage	010-401-42111		09/14/2012	7.75
Tyler County Appraisal Distri	106019	09/14/2012	4TH QTR/COJUD	010-401-42218		09/14/2012	65,953.00
Noble Industrial Supply Corp	105980	09/14/2012	34557/TCSO	010-427-42108		09/14/2012	664.74
Otis Elevator Company	105986	09/14/2012	410283/COJUD	010-442-42412		09/14/2012	2,321.51

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Hardin County Juvenile Prob	105937	09/14/2012	PID #1456 & #1446/JUPRO	010-401-42672		09/14/2012	1,260.00
<b>Fund: 021 - ROAD &amp; BRIDGE I</b>							<b>Fund 010 - GENERAL FUND Total: 260,206.31</b>
Jerry's Saw Shop	105950	09/14/2012	INV. #026455/PCT. 1	021-000-42425		09/14/2012	13.95
Texas Association of Countie	106013	09/14/2012	210452/PCT. 1	021-000-42659		09/14/2012	225.00
My Favorite Things	105976	09/14/2012	INV. #120821/PCT. 1	021-000-42150		09/14/2012	8.00
Tyler County Tractor	106024	09/14/2012	1356/PCT. 1	021-000-42425		09/14/2012	237.10
Story-Wright	106006	09/14/2012	105828/PCT. 1	021-000-42998		09/14/2012	7.29
Lakes areas Septic & Sludge	105955	09/14/2012	INV. #23871/PCT. 1	021-000-42510		09/14/2012	25.00
Lakes areas Septic & Sludge	105955	09/14/2012	INV. #23897/PCT. 1	021-000-42510		09/14/2012	25.00
Beaumont Tractor Company,	105903	09/14/2012	TYLE00/PCT. 1	021-000-42425		09/14/2012	4,945.18
Nalcom Wireless Communic	105977	09/14/2012	INV. #40558/PCT. 1	021-000-42425		09/14/2012	85.38
Rainey Air Conditioning, Inc.	105997	09/14/2012	INV. #40818/PCT.1	021-000-42998		09/14/2012	46.00
WalMart Community/GECRB	106031	09/14/2012	5371/PCT. 1	021-000-42998		09/14/2012	250.41
Larry Trest Auto Brokers, Inc.	105958	09/14/2012	F150 SUPERCREW/PCT. 1	021-000-42425		09/14/2012	291.65
Sullivan's Hardware	106007	09/14/2012	AUGUST 2012/PCT. 1	021-000-42425		09/14/2012	31.94
Timberman's Supply	106015	09/14/2012	12023/PCT. 1	021-000-42425		09/14/2012	155.31
D & D Hardware & Feed, Inc.	105915	09/14/2012	INV. #329/PCT. 1	021-000-42425		09/14/2012	2.09
D & D Hardware & Feed, Inc.	105915	09/14/2012	INV. #494/PCT.1	021-000-42425		09/14/2012	1.86
Parker Lumber - Woodville	105987	09/14/2012	22700/PCT. 1	021-000-42425		09/14/2012	153.25
Tyler County Auto Parts/NAP	106021	09/14/2012	7050/PCT. 1	021-000-42425		09/14/2012	385.48
Wardlaw, Wade	106032	09/14/2012	GRADER/PCT. 1	021-000-42425		09/14/2012	140.00
U Pump It - Gardner Oil	106026	09/14/2012	UP TYCOPCT1/PCT. 1	021-000-42400		09/14/2012	532.64
Blue Tarp Financial/Northern	105906	09/14/2012	INV. #26570546/PCT. 1	021-000-42425		09/14/2012	579.99
Blue Tarp Financial/Northern	105906	09/14/2012	INV. #26561914/PCT.1	021-000-42425		09/14/2012	449.99
A T & T / Phone lines / Atlan	105891	09/14/2012	PCT. 1	021-000-42500		09/14/2012	53.15
Modica Bros.	105968	09/14/2012	AUG. 2012/PCT. 1	021-000-42401		09/14/2012	1,563.74
Walling Signs & Graphics/Pa	106030	09/14/2012	CUSTOM MAGNETS/PCT. 1	021-000-42998		09/14/2012	72.00
Blue Tarp Financial/Northern	105905	09/14/2012	INV. #26629108/PCT. 1	021-000-42425		09/14/2012	609.59
Blue Tarp Financial/Northern	105905	09/14/2012	INV. #26629277/PCT. 1	021-000-42425		09/14/2012	210.87
Blue Tarp Financial/Northern	105905	09/14/2012	INV. #26738737/PCT. 1	021-000-42425		09/14/2012	174.99
A-1 Johnny Portable Toilets	105893	09/14/2012	644/PCT. 1	021-000-42510		09/14/2012	35.00
OFFICE OF THE A.G. CHILD S	DFT0000137	09/14/2012	CS	021-21300		09/14/2012	325.00
Tyler County Payroll	105887	09/14/2012	FICA	021-21300		09/14/2012	1,021.92
Tyler County Payroll	105887	09/14/2012	Federal Withholding	021-21300		09/14/2012	839.35
Tyler County Payroll	105887	09/14/2012	Medicare	021-21300		09/14/2012	284.96
TYLER COUNTY PAYROLL	105890	09/13/2012	PAYROLL TRANSFER	021-29999		09/13/2012	7,199.31
PowerPlan	105993	09/14/2012	87001-13258/PCT. 1	021-000-42425		09/14/2012	841.68
J. R. Enterprises	105946	09/14/2012	INV. #R3119/PCT. 1	021-000-42425		09/14/2012	1,295.75
Gardner Oil, Inc.	105930	09/14/2012	INV. #108471/PCT. 1	021-000-42400		09/14/2012	32.95
Gardner Oil, Inc.	105930	09/14/2012	INV. #0107513/PCT. 1	021-000-42400		09/14/2012	1,357.41
Gardner Oil, Inc.	105930	09/14/2012	INV. #109159/PCT. 1	021-000-42400		09/14/2012	57.95

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Vendor Name	Payment Number	Post Date	Description (Item)	Account Number	Project Account Key	Post Date	Amount
Mustang Machinery Compan	105975	09/14/2012	0792900/PCT. 1	021-000-42425		09/14/2012	547.70
<b>Fund 021 - ROAD &amp; BRIDGE I Total:</b>							<b>25,115.83</b>
<b>Fund: 022 - ROAD &amp; BRIDGE II</b>							
Gardner Oil, Inc.	105930	09/14/2012	TYCO PCT2/PCT. 2	022-000-42400		09/14/2012	3,361.03
Gardner Oil, Inc.	105930	09/14/2012	TYCO PCT2/PCT. 2	022-000-42400		09/14/2012	3,765.90
Jerry's Saw Shop	105950	09/14/2012	INV. #026549/PCT. 2	022-000-42425		09/14/2012	67.70
Jerry's Saw Shop	105950	09/14/2012	INV. #026586/PCT. 2	022-000-42425		09/14/2012	33.20
Lowe's / Atlanta, GA.	105963	09/14/2012	99006650867/PCT. 2	022-000-42425		09/14/2012	464.98
Gulf Welding Supply Co.	105935	09/14/2012	030133/PCT. 2	022-000-42425		09/14/2012	51.00
Gardner Oil, Inc.	105930	09/14/2012	TYCO PCT2/PCT. 2	022-000-42400		09/14/2012	169.50
Sullivan's Hardware	106007	09/14/2012	AUG. 2012/PCT. 2	022-000-42425		09/14/2012	2.78
Tyler County Tractor	106024	09/14/2012	1347/PCT. 2	022-000-42425		09/14/2012	62.33
Tyler County Tractor	106024	09/14/2012	1347/PCT. 2	022-000-42425		09/14/2012	184.00
Eternagy, Inc. formerly Ecofu	105924	09/14/2012	INV. #2012-171/PCT. 2	022-000-42400		09/14/2012	372.00
Lehman's Pipe & Steel, INC.	105960	09/14/2012	TYLE00/PCT. 2	022-000-42420		09/14/2012	8,467.76
D & J Tire, INC	105916	09/14/2012	37013/PCT. 2	022-000-42401		09/14/2012	2,514.00
Tyco General Feed & Ranch	106017	09/14/2012	STMT.#28253/PCT. 2	022-000-42425		09/14/2012	39.95
Nalcom Wireless Communic	105977	09/14/2012	INV. #40558/PCT. 2	022-000-42425		09/14/2012	85.37
Rainey Air Conditioning, Inc.	105997	09/14/2012	INV. #40818/PCT. 2	022-000-42998		09/14/2012	46.00
Smart's Truck & Trailer Equip	106002	09/14/2012	T6001/PCT. 2	022-000-42425		09/14/2012	19.80
T. Bell Services	106010	09/14/2012	5/5 HUB COMPLETE/PCT. 2	022-000-42425		09/14/2012	45.00
Tyler County Auto Parts/NAP	106021	09/14/2012	7051/PCT. 2	022-000-42425		09/14/2012	57.47
T. Bell Services	106010	09/14/2012	REPAIRS/PCT. 2	022-000-42425		09/14/2012	650.50
O'Reilly Automotive, Inc.	105985	09/14/2012	591682/PCT. 2	022-000-42425		09/14/2012	103.65
Timberman's Supply	106015	09/14/2012	12024/PCT. 2	022-000-42425		09/14/2012	138.29
Parker Lumber - Woodville	105987	09/14/2012	22705/PCT. 2	022-000-42425		09/14/2012	44.83
U Pump It - Gardner Oil	106026	09/14/2012	UP TYLERCCP2/PCT. 2	022-000-42400		09/14/2012	576.11
A T & T / Phone lines / Atlan	105891	09/14/2012	PCT. 2	022-000-42500		09/14/2012	53.15
Consolidated Communicatio	105912	09/14/2012	936-969-2645/0-PCT. 2	022-000-42500		09/14/2012	7.79
Lakeway Tire & Service-Jasp	105956	09/14/2012	INV. #55747/PCT. 2	022-000-42401		09/14/2012	68.00
Lakeway Tire & Service-Jasp	105956	09/14/2012	INV. #55736/PCT. 2	022-000-42401		09/14/2012	35.00
Lakeway Tire & Service-Jasp	105956	09/14/2012	INV. #55746/PCT. 2	022-000-42401		09/14/2012	113.50
Lakeway Tire & Service-Jasp	105956	09/14/2012	INV. #55789/PCT. 2	022-000-42401		09/14/2012	35.00
Lakeway Tire & Service-Jasp	105956	09/14/2012	INV. #55735/PCT. 2	022-000-42400		09/14/2012	43.10
Lakeway Tire & Service-Jasp	105956	09/14/2012	INV. #56105/PCT. 2	022-000-42401		09/14/2012	33.50
Lakeway Tire & Service-Jasp	105956	09/14/2012	INV. #56100/PCT. 2	022-000-42401		09/14/2012	12.00
Lakeway Tire & Service-Jasp	105956	09/14/2012	INV. #55857/PCT. 2	022-000-42401		09/14/2012	481.00
Lakeway Tire & Service-Jasp	105956	09/14/2012	INV. #55673/PCT. 2	022-000-42401		09/14/2012	84.95
Lakeway Tire & Service-Jasp	105956	09/14/2012	INV. #55648/PCT. 2	022-000-42401		09/14/2012	35.00
Lakeway Tire & Service-Jasp	105956	09/14/2012	INV. #56086/PCT. 2	022-000-42401		09/14/2012	166.85
Lakeway Tire & Service-Jasp	105956	09/14/2012	INV. #55688/PCT. 2	022-000-42401		09/14/2012	28.50
Rhame Equipment, Inc.	105998	09/14/2012	HEADWALL LABOR/PCT. 2	022-000-42420		09/14/2012	7,533.00
Rural Pipe & Supply	105999	09/14/2012	TYLCO2/PCT.2	022-000-42161		09/14/2012	469.97



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Rural Pipe & Supply	105999	09/14/2012	TYLCO2/PCT. 2	022-000-42161		09/14/2012	730.50
Moore, Phillip	105969	09/14/2012	16 HOURS/PCT. 2	022-000-42425		09/14/2012	1,120.00
OFFICE OF THE A.G. CHILD S	DFT0000140	09/14/2012	CS	022-21300		09/14/2012	225.00
Tyler County Payroll	105887	09/14/2012	FICA	022-21300		09/14/2012	863.97
Tyler County Payroll	105887	09/14/2012	Federal Withholding	022-21300		09/14/2012	743.55
Tyler County Payroll	105887	09/14/2012	Medicare	022-21300		09/14/2012	240.90
TYLER COUNTY PAYROLL	105890	09/13/2012	PAYROLL TRANSFER	022-29999		09/13/2012	5,994.77
PowerPlan	105992	09/14/2012	87001-13258/PCT. 2	022-000-42425		09/14/2012	65.00
<b>Fund 022 - ROAD &amp; BRIDGE II Total:</b>							<b>40,507.15</b>
<b>Fund: 023 - ROAD &amp; BRIDGE III</b>							
Martin's True Value Hardwar	105966	09/14/2012	INV. #0014625/PCT. 3	023-000-42425		09/14/2012	227.67
Martin's True Value Hardwar	105966	09/14/2012	INV. #0014651/PCT. 3	023-000-42425		09/14/2012	87.53
Matheson Tri-Gas INC	105967	09/14/2012	E2314/PCT. 3	023-000-42425		09/14/2012	33.48
Jack Alexander,LTD.	105947	09/14/2012	TYLCO3/PCT. 3	023-000-42160		09/14/2012	1,934.30
Jack Alexander,LTD.	105947	09/14/2012	TYLCO3/PCT. 3	023-000-42160		09/14/2012	1,458.77
Rainey Air Conditioning, inc.	105997	09/14/2012	INV. #40818/PCT. 3	023-000-42998		09/14/2012	46.00
Southern Tire Mart, LLC	106003	09/14/2012	115736/PCT. 3	023-000-42401		09/14/2012	1,431.60
Sexton, Mattie M.	106001	09/14/2012	8-24-12/PCT. 3	023-000-42998		09/14/2012	35.00
Timberman's Supply	106015	09/14/2012	12025/PCT. 3	023-000-42425		09/14/2012	243.71
Tyler County Auto Parts/NAP	106021	09/14/2012	7052/PCT. 3	023-000-42425		09/14/2012	268.23
A T & T / Phone lines / Atlan	105891	09/14/2012	PCT. 3	023-000-42500		09/14/2012	53.14
PowerPlan-Doggett Mach. S	105995	09/14/2012	INV. #J29337/PCT. 3	023-000-42425		09/14/2012	991.94
PowerPlan-Doggett Mach. S	105995	09/14/2012	INV. #J29322/PCT. 3	023-000-42425		09/14/2012	550.00
Lakeway Tire & Service-Jasp	105956	09/14/2012	INV. #56016/PCT. 3	023-000-42401		09/14/2012	298.50
Lakeway Tire & Service-Jasp	105956	09/14/2012	INV. #56053/PCT. 3	023-000-42401		09/14/2012	115.45
Lakeway Tire & Service-Jasp	105956	09/14/2012	INV. #55573/PCT. 3	023-000-42401		09/14/2012	86.50
Lakeway Tire & Service-Jasp	105956	09/14/2012	INV. #56107/PCT. 3	023-000-42401		09/14/2012	15.95
Lakeway Tire & Service-Jasp	105956	09/14/2012	INV. #56050/PCT. 3	023-000-42401		09/14/2012	287.65
Rural Pipe & Supply	105999	09/14/2012	TYLCO3/PCT. 3	023-000-42161		09/14/2012	781.38
Tyler County Payroll	105887	09/14/2012	FICA	023-21300		09/14/2012	1,089.83
Tyler County Payroll	105887	09/14/2012	Federal Withholding	023-21300		09/14/2012	722.85
Tyler County Payroll	105887	09/14/2012	Medicare	023-21300		09/14/2012	303.86
TYLER COUNTY PAYROLL	105890	09/13/2012	PAYROLL TRANSFER	023-29999		09/13/2012	8,078.16
Mustang Machinery Compan	105975	09/14/2012	0792920/PCT. 3	023-000-42425		09/14/2012	27.88
Mustang Machinery Compan	105975	09/14/2012	0792920/PCT. 3	023-000-42425		09/14/2012	64.46
Mustang Machinery Compan	105975	09/14/2012	0792920/PCT. 3	023-000-42425		09/14/2012	361.28
Gardner Oil, Inc.	105930	09/14/2012	0107650/PCT. 3	023-000-42400		09/14/2012	1,629.50
Gardner Oil, Inc.	105930	09/14/2012	0107702/PCT. 3	023-000-42400		09/14/2012	5,156.21
Gardner Oil, Inc.	105930	09/14/2012	0107519/PCT. 3	023-000-42400		09/14/2012	3,061.20
U Pump It - Gardner Oil	106026	09/14/2012	UP TYCOPCT3/PCT. 3	023-000-42400		09/14/2012	112.65
Interstate Billing Service, INC	105945	09/14/2012	120677/PCT. 3	023-000-42425		09/14/2012	5.90
<b>Fund 023 - ROAD &amp; BRIDGE III Total:</b>							<b>29,560.58</b>

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Vendor Name	Payment Number	Post Date	Description (Item)	Account Number	Project Account Key	Post Date	Amount
<b>Fund: 024 - ROAD &amp; BRIDGE IV</b>							
Bryan & Bryan Asphalt Road	105908	09/14/2012	Road Material	024-000-42160		09/14/2012	13,334.20
Bryan & Bryan Asphalt Road	105908	09/14/2012	TYLER4/PCT. 4	024-000-42160		09/14/2012	13,334.20
Southern Tire Mart, LLC	106003	09/14/2012	115736/PCT. 4	024-000-42401		09/14/2012	889.00
Gempler's	105931	09/14/2012	6246690/PCT. 4	024-000-42401		09/14/2012	92.85
Mott Supply	105970	09/14/2012	RECEIPT #128661/PCT. 4	024-000-42425		09/14/2012	18.00
APAC Texas, Inc.	105899	09/14/2012	210162/PCT. 4	024-000-42160		09/14/2012	1,115.50
Eternagy, Inc. formerly Ecofu	105924	09/14/2012	INV. #2012-172/PCT. 4	024-000-42400		09/14/2012	1,764.00
Hollis Tire Co., Inc.	105939	09/14/2012	T122/PCT. 4	024-000-42401		09/14/2012	82.50
Hollis Tire Co., Inc.	105939	09/14/2012	T122/PCT. 4	024-000-42401		09/14/2012	25.00
Lehman's Pipe & Steel, INC.	105960	09/14/2012	TYLE03/PCT. 4	024-000-42425		09/14/2012	111.62
Blue Tarp Financial/Northern	105905	09/14/2012	123729/PCT. 4	024-000-42998		09/14/2012	202.29
Rainey Air Conditioning, Inc.	105997	09/14/2012	INV. #40818/PCT. 4	024-000-42998		09/14/2012	46.00
Smart's Truck & Trailer Equip	106002	09/14/2012	T6003/PCT. 4	024-000-42425		09/14/2012	224.03
Verizon Wireless	106028	09/14/2012	5093-00001/PCT. 4	024-000-42500		09/14/2012	157.21
Timberman's Supply	106015	09/14/2012	12026/PCT. 4	024-000-42425		09/14/2012	16.33
U Pump It - Gardner Oil	106026	09/14/2012	UP TYCOPCT4/PCT. 4	024-000-42400		09/14/2012	463.27
A T & T / Phone lines / Atlan	105891	09/14/2012	PCT. 4	024-000-42500		09/14/2012	53.14
Modica Bros.	105968	09/14/2012	AUG. 2012/PCT. 4	024-000-42401		09/14/2012	412.91
PowerPlan-Doggett Mach. S	105994	09/14/2012	INV. #J29298/PCT. 4	024-000-42425		09/14/2012	153.10
PowerPlan-Doggett Mach. S	105994	09/14/2012	INV. #J49256/PCT. 4	024-000-42425		09/14/2012	2,753.94
Mott Wholesale, Inc.	105971	09/14/2012	INV. #18928/PCT. 4	024-000-42425		09/14/2012	225.07
Mott Wholesale, Inc.	105971	09/14/2012	INV. #19175/PCT. 4	024-000-42425		09/14/2012	15.27
Mott Wholesale, Inc.	105971	09/14/2012	INV. #19223/PCT. 4	024-000-42425		09/14/2012	57.21
Mott Wholesale, Inc.	105971	09/14/2012	INV. #19019/PCT. 4	024-000-42425		09/14/2012	205.59
Tyler County Payroll	105887	09/14/2012	FICA	024-21300		09/14/2012	950.56
Tyler County Payroll	105887	09/14/2012	Federal Withholding	024-21300		09/14/2012	933.43
Tyler County Payroll	105887	09/14/2012	Medicare	024-21300		09/14/2012	265.06
TYLER COUNTY PAYROLL	105890	09/13/2012	PAYROLL TRANSFER	024-29999		09/13/2012	7,057.27
Surplus Center	106008	09/14/2012	0012335543/PCT. 4	024-000-42425		09/14/2012	51.78
Gardner Oil, Inc.	105930	09/14/2012	INV. #109251/PCT. 4	024-000-42400		09/14/2012	115.00
Gardner Oil, Inc.	105930	09/14/2012	INV. #0107526/PCT. 4	024-000-42400		09/14/2012	3,774.50
Gardner Oil, Inc.	105930	09/14/2012	INV. #0107733	024-000-42400		09/14/2012	5,657.81
Mustang Machinery Compan	105975	09/14/2012	0792930/PCT.4	024-000-42425		09/14/2012	1,095.40
<b>Fund 024 - ROAD &amp; BRIDGE IV Total:</b>							<b>55,653.04</b>
<b>Fund: 026 - TYLER CO. RODEO ARENA/FAIRGRND</b>							
Direct Solutions	105920	09/14/2012	INV. #7335/RODEO ARENA	026-000-42410		09/14/2012	83.25
<b>Fund 026 - TYLER CO. RODEO ARENA/FAIRGRND Total:</b>							<b>83.25</b>
<b>Fund: 031 - COUNTY CLERK RMP</b>							
Net Data Corp.	105979	09/14/2012	TYL900057/COCLK	031-000-42695		09/14/2012	225.00
Tyler County Payroll	105887	09/14/2012	FICA	031-21300		09/14/2012	54.60
Tyler County Payroll	105887	09/14/2012	Federal Withholding	031-21300		09/14/2012	13.83
Tyler County Payroll	105887	09/14/2012	Medicare	031-21300		09/14/2012	15.22

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TYLER COUNTY PAYROLL	105890	09/13/2012	PAYROLL TRANSFER	031-29999		09/13/2012	464.36
<b>Fund 031 - COUNTY CLERK RMP Total:</b>							<b>773.01</b>
<b>Fund: 033 - SHERIFF FORFEITURE</b>							
Brookshire Bro. Food & Phar	105907	09/14/2012	18005/TCSO	033-000-48000		09/14/2012	119.98
<b>Fund 033 - SHERIFF FORFEITURE Total:</b>							<b>119.98</b>
<b>Fund: 036 - LIBRARY FUND</b>							
Jones McClure Publishing	105951	09/14/2012	41060/CDA	036-000-48007		09/14/2012	301.00
Jones McClure Publishing	105951	09/14/2012	41060/CDA	036-000-48007		09/14/2012	215.00
Lexis Nexis	105961	09/14/2012	1134N6/CDA	036-000-48007		09/14/2012	89.00
Lexis Nexis	105961	09/14/2012	1396TR/DSJUD	036-000-48007		09/14/2012	46.00
Juris Publishing, Inc.	105952	09/14/2012	55132/CDA	036-000-48007		09/14/2012	20.00
Appriss, Inc.	105900	09/14/2012	INV. #396-12-4906/CDA	036-000-48007		09/14/2012	120.00
West Group Payment Center	106036	09/14/2012	1000705398/CDA	036-000-48007		09/14/2012	1,123.50
<b>Fund 036 - LIBRARY FUND Total:</b>							<b>1,914.50</b>
<b>Fund: 037 - T C COLLECTION CENTER</b>							
IESI Hardin County Landfill	105941	09/14/2012	Container Hauls	037-000-42177		09/14/2012	2,037.60
IESI Hardin County Landfill	105941	09/14/2012	Container Hauls	037-000-42177		09/14/2012	2,865.30
Timberman's Supply	106015	09/14/2012	12028-supplies	037-000-42425		09/14/2012	67.20
Gardner Oil, Inc.	105930	09/14/2012	Fuel	037-000-42400		09/14/2012	1,078.26
A T & T / Phone lines / Atlan	105891	09/14/2012	COLLECTION CENTER	037-000-42510		09/14/2012	28.47
Tyler County Payroll	105887	09/14/2012	FICA	037-21300		09/14/2012	276.80
Tyler County Payroll	105887	09/14/2012	Federal Withholding	037-21300		09/14/2012	240.36
Tyler County Payroll	105887	09/14/2012	Medicare	037-21300		09/14/2012	77.18
TYLER COUNTY PAYROLL	105890	09/13/2012	PAYROLL TRANSFER	037-29999		09/13/2012	2,084.56
<b>Fund 037 - T C COLLECTION CENTER Total:</b>							<b>8,755.73</b>
<b>Fund: 044 - COURTHOUSE SECURITY</b>							
A T & T / Phone lines / Atlan	105891	09/14/2012	COURTHOUSE SECURITY	044-000-42510		09/14/2012	28.47
Tyler County Payroll	105887	09/14/2012	FICA	044-21300		09/14/2012	41.60
Tyler County Payroll	105887	09/14/2012	Federal Withholding	044-21300		09/14/2012	6.25
Tyler County Payroll	105887	09/14/2012	Medicare	044-21300		09/14/2012	11.60
TYLER COUNTY PAYROLL	105890	09/13/2012	PAYROLL TRANSFER	044-29999		09/13/2012	371.15
<b>Fund 044 - COURTHOUSE SECURITY Total:</b>							<b>459.07</b>
<b>Fund: 045 - COUNTY-RMP</b>							
Net Data Corp.	105979	09/14/2012	TYL900057/COCLK	045-000-48000		09/14/2012	225.00
<b>Fund 045 - COUNTY-RMP Total:</b>							<b>225.00</b>
<b>Fund: 050 - C D A FEES</b>							
Tyler County Payroll	105887	09/14/2012	FICA	050-21300		09/14/2012	19.96
Tyler County Payroll	105887	09/14/2012	Medicare	050-21300		09/14/2012	5.56
TYLER COUNTY PAYROLL	105890	09/13/2012	PAYROLL TRANSFER	050-29999		09/13/2012	181.16
<b>Fund 050 - C D A FEES Total:</b>							<b>206.68</b>

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<b>Fund: 053 - ADULT PROBATION</b>							
Tyler County Auditor	106020	08/31/2012	FY12 SRV. FEE/CSCD	053-000-42602		08/31/2012	830.00
Tyler County	106018	09/14/2012	SEPT. 2012/CSCD	053-434-42629		09/14/2012	2,000.00
Corrections Software Solutio	105913	09/14/2012	INV. #26040 SEPT. 2012/CSC	053-000-42602		09/14/2012	995.00
Corrections Software Solutio	105913	09/14/2012	INV. #26141 OCT. 2012/CSC	053-000-42602		09/14/2012	995.00
O'Neal, Matt	105984	09/14/2012	REGIS./O'NEAL, MATT TYLER	053-000-42602		09/14/2012	175.00
A T & T / Phone lines / Atlan	105891	09/14/2012	ADULT PROBATION	053-000-42510		09/14/2012	30.00
Music Mountain Water Com	105974	08/31/2012	51092000/CSCD	053-000-42104		08/31/2012	36.96
Alere Toxicology Services, In	105896	08/31/2012	DANIELS, MEALANNA/CSCD	053-000-42647		08/31/2012	15.00
Tyler County Payroll	105887	09/14/2012	FICA	053-21300		09/14/2012	1,020.52
Tyler County Payroll	105887	09/14/2012	Federal Withholding	053-21300		09/14/2012	1,098.75
Tyler County Payroll	105887	09/14/2012	Medicare	053-21300		09/14/2012	284.56
TYLER COUNTY PAYROLL	105890	09/13/2012	PAYROLL TRANSFER	053-29999		09/13/2012	7,386.48
<b>Fund 053 - ADULT PROBATION Total:</b>							<b>14,867.27</b>
<b>Fund: 054 - JUVENILE PROBATION</b>							
Music Mountain Water Com	105972	09/14/2012	82308201/JUPRO	054-451-42100		09/14/2012	3.01
Allen, Terry	105897	09/14/2012	MILEAGE/VISIT FOR PID#143	054-452-42659		09/14/2012	281.94
Tyler County Payroll	105887	09/14/2012	FICA	054-21300		09/14/2012	546.95
Tyler County Payroll	105887	09/14/2012	Federal Withholding	054-21300		09/14/2012	585.06
Tyler County Payroll	105887	09/14/2012	Medicare	054-21300		09/14/2012	152.52
TYLER COUNTY PAYROLL	105890	09/13/2012	PAYROLL TRANSFER	054-29999		09/13/2012	3,892.29
<b>Fund 054 - JUVENILE PROBATION Total:</b>							<b>5,461.77</b>
<b>Fund: 067 - STATE-TLFTA</b>							
OmniBase Services of Texas,	105983	09/14/2012	JAN-JUNE 2012 1ST QTR./JP.	067-000-49000		09/14/2012	54.00
OmniBase Services of Texas,	105983	09/14/2012	JAN- MAR. 20121ST QTR./JP.	067-000-49000		09/14/2012	6.00
OmniBase Services of Texas,	105983	09/14/2012	2ND QTR/JP. 1	067-000-49000		09/14/2012	12.00
<b>Fund 067 - STATE-TLFTA Total:</b>							<b>72.00</b>
<b>Fund: 076 - EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER</b>							
TechRadium, Inc.	106011	09/14/2012	INV. #6431/COJUD	076-000-42178		09/14/2012	6,075.00
Sullivan's Hardware	106007	09/14/2012	AUGUST 2012/EOC	076-000-43901		09/14/2012	46.32
U Pump It - Gardner Oil	106026	09/14/2012	UP TYCO EMER MGT2/EOC	076-000-42416		09/14/2012	309.88
A T & T / Phone lines / Atlan	105891	09/14/2012	EMERGENCY MGMT.	076-000-42500		09/14/2012	370.86
Walling Signs & Graphics/Pa	106030	09/14/2012	INV. #81412A/EOC	076-000-43901		09/14/2012	600.00
Walling Signs & Graphics/Pa	106030	09/14/2012	INV. #82712A/EOC	076-000-43901		09/14/2012	112.00
Tyler County Payroll	105887	09/14/2012	FICA	076-21300		09/14/2012	292.24
Tyler County Payroll	105887	09/14/2012	Federal Withholding	076-21300		09/14/2012	242.52
Tyler County Payroll	105887	09/14/2012	Medicare	076-21300		09/14/2012	81.50
TYLER COUNTY PAYROLL	105890	09/13/2012	PAYROLL TRANSFER	076-29999		09/13/2012	2,223.53
<b>Fund 076 - EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER Total:</b>							<b>10,353.85</b>
<b>Fund: 089 - TYLER COUNTY NUTRITION CENTER</b>							
Lowes / Atlanta, GA.	105963	09/14/2012	0867/NUTR. CTR.	089-000-42410		09/14/2012	265.26
Lifetime Products, Inc.	105962	09/14/2012	INV. #1807460/NUTR. CTR.	089-000-43200		09/14/2012	2,599.96

**Check Register**

Payable Dates: 9/11/2012 - 9/14/2012

Vendor Name	Payment Number	Post Date	Description (Item)	Account Number	Project Account Key	Post Date	Amount
DirecTV	105921	09/14/2012	035535115/NUTR. CTR.	089-000-42510		09/14/2012	89.99
Parker Lumber - Woodville	105987	09/14/2012	22735/NUTR. CTR.	089-000-42410		09/14/2012	30.05
WalMart Community/GEGRB	106031	09/14/2012	5371/NUTR. CTR.	089-000-42204		09/14/2012	132.76
Parker Lumber - Woodville	105987	09/14/2012	22720/supplies	089-000-42410		09/14/2012	276.36
Sullivan's Hardware	106007	09/14/2012	Nutr. Ctr - Supplies	089-000-42410		09/14/2012	98.27
Entergy	105923	09/14/2012	451093/SHELTER W/SHOP	089-000-42510		09/14/2012	722.51
Entergy	105923	09/14/2012	451094/NUTR. CTR.	089-000-42510		09/14/2012	1,087.57
WalMart Community/GEGRB	106031	09/14/2012	6915/NUTR. CTR.	089-000-42410		09/14/2012	15.41
Whelan, Robert William	106037	09/14/2012	WALL FOR NUTR. CTR./COJU	089-000-42410		09/14/2012	150.00
Tyler County Payroll	105887	09/14/2012	FICA	089-21300		09/14/2012	25.80
Tyler County Payroll	105887	09/14/2012	Medicare	089-21300		09/14/2012	7.20
TYLER COUNTY PAYROLL	105890	09/13/2012	PAYROLL TRANSFER	089-29999		09/13/2012	216.62
<b>Fund 089 - TYLER COUNTY NUTRITION CENTER Total:</b>							<b>5,717.76</b>
<b>Fund: 100 - DETCOG SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK G</b>							
TYLER COUNTY PAYROLL	105890	09/13/2012	net salaries ppd 05/25/2012	100-29999		09/13/2012	0.75
<b>Fund 100 - DETCOG SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK G Total:</b>							<b>0.75</b>
<b>Fund: 111 - COURTHOUSE RESTORATION</b>							
Tyler County Auto Parts/NAP	106021	09/14/2012	7040/COJUD	111-000-48011		09/14/2012	19.99
Whelan, Robert William	106037	09/14/2012	WINDOW RESTOR/COJUD	111-000-48011		09/14/2012	400.00
Parker Lumber - Woodville	105987	09/14/2012	22725/COJUD	111-000-48011		09/14/2012	38.55
Sullivan's Hardware	106007	09/14/2012	AUG. 2012/COJUD	111-000-42412		09/14/2012	94.30
<b>Fund 111 - COURTHOUSE RESTORATION Total:</b>							<b>552.84</b>
<b>Grand Total:</b>							<b>460,606.37</b>

**Report Summary**

**Fund Summary**

Fund	Payment Amount
010 - GENERAL FUND	260,206.31
021 - ROAD & BRIDGE I	25,115.83
022 - ROAD & BRIDGE II	40,507.15
023 - ROAD & BRIDGE III	29,560.58
024 - ROAD & BRIDGE IV	55,653.04
026 - TYLER CO. RODEO ARENA/FAIRGRND	83.25
031 - COUNTY CLERK RMP	773.01
033 - SHERIFF FORFEITURE	119.98
036 - LIBRARY FUND	1,914.50
037 - T C COLLECTION CENTER	8,755.73
044 - COURTHOUSE SECURITY	459.07
045 - COUNTY-RMP	225.00
050 - C D A FEES	206.68
053 - ADULT PROBATION	14,867.27
054 - JUVENILE PROBATION	5,461.77
067 - STATE-TLFTA	72.00
076 - EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER	10,353.85
089 - TYLER COUNTY NUTRITION CENTER	5,717.76
100 - DETCOG SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK G	0.75
111 - COURTHOUSE RESTORATION	552.84
<b>Grand Total:</b>	<b>460,606.37</b>

**Account Summary**

Account Number	Account Name	Payment Amount
010-21300	PAYROLL LIABILITIES	24,500.65
010-29999	Due To Other Funds	80,360.50
010-401-42111	POSTAGE FOR POSTAGE	3,292.98
010-401-42158	ELECTION EXPENSE	465.00
010-401-42178	CONTINGENCY FOR MIS	2,989.18
010-401-42218	TYLER COUNTY APPRAIS	65,953.00
010-401-42519	PROBATION TELEPHONE	224.31
010-401-42616	ADVERTISING	84.90
010-401-42643	AUTOPSIES	7,050.00
010-401-42667	JAIL NEEDS ANALYSIS	4,095.94
010-401-42672	JUVENILE DENTENTION	1,260.00
010-401-42701	RURAL FIRE PROTECTIO	16,500.00
010-401-48000	MISCELLANEOUS EXPEN	210.00
010-402-42100	OFFICE SUPPLIES	253.05
010-402-42500	TELEPHONE	200.73
010-405-42500	TELEPHONE	160.55

Account Summary

Account Number	Account Name	Payment Amount
010-407-42100	OFFICE SUPPLIES	64.42
010-407-42500	TELEPHONE	59.09
010-408-42638	CPS COURT REPORTER	333.00
010-409-42500	TELEPHONE	28.47
010-411-42100	OFFICE SUPPLIES	65.80
010-411-42500	TELEPHONE	88.71
010-411-42661	TRAINING & EDUCATION	251.72
010-412-42100	OFFICE SUPPLIES	368.28
010-415-42623	COMMITMENTS	434.00
010-415-42635	COURT REPORTER	237.60
010-419-42100	OFFICE SUPPLIES	650.30
010-419-42500	TELEPHONE	199.29
010-419-42639	DNA LAB FEES	950.00
010-420-42100	OFFICE SUPPLIES	89.44
010-420-42500	TELEPHONE	292.71
010-421-42100	OFFICE SUPPLIES	49.95
010-421-42500	TELEPHONE	144.13
010-422-42100	OFFICE SUPPLIES	127.12
010-422-42500	TELEPHONE	56.94
010-423-42100	OFFICE SUPPLIES	208.44
010-423-42500	TELEPHONE	28.47
010-426-42100	OFFICE SUPPLIES	21.95
010-426-42182	DEPUTIES SUPPLIES	144.00
010-426-42400	GAS, OIL, GREASE	10,607.53
010-426-42401	TIRES, TUBES	824.43
010-426-42413	REPAIRS TO VEHICLES	332.11
010-426-42500	TELEPHONE	717.06
010-426-42656	ANIMAL CONTROL	104.95
010-426-42659	TRAVEL & EDUCATION	700.00
010-427-42108	JAIL SUPPLIES	2,214.09
010-427-42157	PRISONER MEALS	338.22
010-430-42100	OFFICE SUPPLIES	44.22
010-430-42500	TELEPHONE	111.36
010-430-42502	TELEPHONE - PARKS &	28.47
010-430-42503	TELEPHONE - DRIVERS LI	56.94
010-439-42100	OFFICE SUPPLIES	98.32
010-439-42500	TELEPHONE	56.94
010-440-42101	SUPPLIES	5,295.86
010-440-42350	SERVICE CONTRACTS	275.69
010-440-42353	SUPPORT SERVICES	961.50
010-440-42423	EQUIPMENT REPAIRS	996.75
010-440-42600	PROFESSIONAL SERVICE	12,705.00

## Account Summary

Account Number	Account Name	Payment Amount
010-440-42677	EQUIPMENT LEASE	1,777.83
010-442-42106	JANITORS SUPPLIES	826.44
010-442-42150	UNIFORMS	191.20
010-442-42411	REPAIRS AT JUSTICE CEN	1,769.53
010-442-42412	REPAIRS TO COURTHOU	5,898.51
010-442-42422	ELEVATOR REPAIRS	82.89
010-442-42511	UTILITIES-JUSTICE CENT	42.29
010-442-42515	UTILITIES-COURTHOUSE	9.20
010-442-42516	UTILITIES-BEST BUILDIN	644.36
021-000-42150	UNIFORMS	8.00
021-000-42400	GAS, OIL, GREASE	1,980.95
021-000-42401	TIRES, TUBES	1,563.74
021-000-42425	MACHINERY MAINTENA	11,153.75
021-000-42500	TELEPHONE	53.15
021-000-42510	UTILITIES	85.00
021-000-42659	TRAVEL & EDUCATION	225.00
021-000-42998	MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLI	375.70
021-21300	PAYROLL LIABILITIES	2,471.23
021-29999	Due To Other Funds	7,199.31
022-000-42161	CULVERTS	1,200.47
022-000-42400	GAS, OIL, GREASE	8,287.64
022-000-42401	TIRES, TUBES	3,607.30
022-000-42420	BRIDGE REPAIR	16,000.76
022-000-42425	MACHINERY MAINTENA	3,235.85
022-000-42500	TELEPHONE	60.94
022-000-42998	MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLI	46.00
022-21300	PAYROLL LIABILITIES	2,073.42
022-29999	Due To Other Funds	5,994.77
023-000-42160	ROAD MATERIAL	3,393.07
023-000-42161	CULVERTS	781.38
023-000-42400	GAS, OIL, GREASE	9,959.56
023-000-42401	TIRES, TUBES	2,235.65
023-000-42425	MACHINERY MAINTENA	2,862.08
023-000-42500	TELEPHONE	53.14
023-000-42998	MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLI	81.00
023-21300	PAYROLL LIABILITIES	2,116.54
023-29999	Due To Other Funds	8,078.16
024-000-42160	ROAD MATERIAL	27,783.90
024-000-42400	GAS, OIL, GREASE	11,774.58
024-000-42401	TIRES, TUBES	1,502.26
024-000-42425	MACHINERY MAINTENA	4,927.34
024-000-42500	TELEPHONE	210.35



Account Summary

Account Number	Account Name	Payment Amount
024-000-42998	MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLI	248.29
024-21300	PAYROLL LIABILITIES	2,149.05
024-29999	Due To Other Funds	7,057.27
026-000-42410	REPAIRS & MAINTENAN	83.25
031-000-42695	PRESERVATION-RMP	225.00
031-21300	PAYROLL LIABILITIES	83.65
031-29999	Due To Other Funds	464.36
033-000-48000	MISCELLANEOUS EXPEN	119.98
036-000-48007	LIBRARY BOOKS & SUPP	1,914.50
037-000-42177	CONTAINER HAULS	4,902.90
037-000-42400	GAS, OIL, GREASE	1,078.26
037-000-42425	MACHINERY MAINTENA	67.20
037-000-42510	UTILITIES	28.47
037-21300	PAYROLL LIABILITIES	594.34
037-29999	Due To Other Funds	2,084.56
044-000-42510	UTILITIES	28.47
044-21300	PAYROLL LIABILITIES	59.45
044-29999	Due To Other Funds	371.15
045-000-48000	MISCELLANEOUS EXPEN	225.00
050-21300	PAYROLL LIABILITIES	25.52
050-29999	Due To Other Funds	181.16
053-000-42104	SUPPLIES & OPERATING	36.96
053-000-42510	UTILITIES	30.00
053-000-42602	PROFESSIONAL FEES	2,995.00
053-000-42647	CONTRACT SERVICES FO	15.00
053-21300	PAYROLL LIABILITIES	2,403.83
053-29999	Due To Other Funds	7,386.48
053-434-42629	CCP CONTRACT SERV FO	2,000.00
054-21300	PAYROLL LIABILITIES	1,284.53
054-29999	Due To Other Funds	3,892.29
054-451-42100	OFFICE SUPPLIES	3.01
054-452-42659	TRAVEL & EDUCATION	281.94
067-000-49000	PAYMENTS TO STATE	72.00
076-000-42178	I.R.I.S. LICENSE	6,075.00
076-000-42416	VEHICLE OPERATIONS/	309.88
076-000-42500	TELEPHONE	370.86
076-000-43901	STANDBY MAINTENANC	758.32
076-21300	PAYROLL LIABILITIES	616.26
076-29999	Due To Other Funds	2,223.53
089-000-42204	SENIOR ACTIVITIES	132.76
089-000-42410	REPAIRS & MAINTENAN	835.35
089-000-42510	UTILITIES	1,900.07

**Account Summary**

Account Number	Account Name	Payment Amount
089-000-43200	PURCHASE OF EQUIPME	2,599.96
089-21300	PAYROLL LIABILITIES	33.00
089-29999	Due To Other Funds	216.62
100-29999	Due To Other Funds	0.75
111-000-42412	RESTORATION EXPENSE	94.30
111-000-48011	COURTHOUSE REPAIRS	458.54
	<b>Grand Total:</b>	<b>460,606.37</b>

**Project Account Summary**

Project Account Key	Payment Amount	
**None**	460,606.37	
	<b>Grand Total:</b>	<b>460,606.37</b>

LINE ITEM TRANSFER-BUDGET AMENDMENT

Department & Fund: 1-A Judicial District


Date: 09/10/12

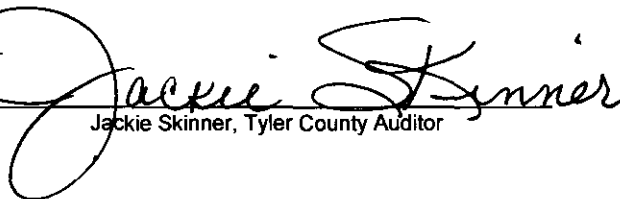
Honorable Commissioners' Court of Tyler County

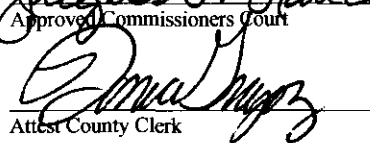
I submit to you for consideration the following:

<u>LINE ITEM</u>	<u>LINE ITEM NUMBER</u>	<u>BUDGET</u>	<u>AMENDED</u>	<u>INCREASE</u> <u>(DECREASE)</u>	<u>REVENUE</u>
Court Coordinator	010-410-42354	7,860.00	8,141.00	281.00	
Computer Service	010-410-42627	700.00	419.00	(281.00)	
			0.00		
			0.00		
			0.00		

Reason: Invalid assumptions underlying budget estimates of receipts and disbursements.

  
Approved Commissioners Court

  
Jackie Skinner, Tyler County Auditor

  
Attest County Clerk

LINE ITEM TRANSFER-BUDGET AMENDMENT

Department & Fund: Jury Account


Date: 09/10/12

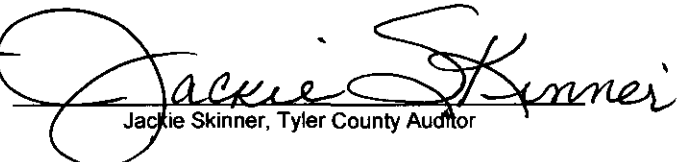
Honorable Commissioners' Court of Tyler County


I submit to you for consideration the following:

<u>LINE ITEM</u>	<u>LINE ITEM NUMBER</u>	<u>BUDGET</u>	<u>AMENDED</u>	<u>INCREASE</u> <u>(DECREASE)</u>	<u>REVENUE</u>
Psychiatric/Med. Exp.	010-408-42347	4,000.00	8,000.00	4,000.00	
CPS Cr. Appt. Atty.	010-408-42637	25,000.00	21,000.00	(4,000.00)	
			0.00		
			0.00		
			0.00		

Reason: Invalid assumptions underlying budget estimates of receipts and disbursements.

  
Approved Commissioners Court

  
Jackie Skinner, Tyler County Auditor

  
Attest County Clerk

LINE ITEM TRANSFER-BUDGET AMENDMENT

Department & Fund: Commissioners Court Appropriations



Date: 09/10/12

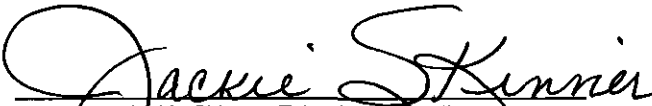
Honorable Commissioners' Court of Tyler County

I submit to you for consideration the following:

<u>LINE ITEM</u>	<u>LINE ITEM NUMBER</u>	<u>BUDGET</u>	<u>AMENDED</u>	<u>INCREASE (DECREASE)</u>	<u>REVENUE</u>
Election Expense	010-401-42158	38,500.00	75,000.00	36,500.00	
Election Expense	010-37102	0.00	(36,500.00)	(36,500.00)	
			0.00		
			0.00		
			0.00		
			0.00		

Reason: Invalid assumptions underlying budget estimates of receipts and disbursements.

  
 Approved Commissioners Court  
  
 Attest County Clerk

  
 Jackie Skinner, Tyler County Auditor

LINE ITEM TRANSFER-BUDGET AMENDMENT

Department & Fund: Commissioners Court Appropriations

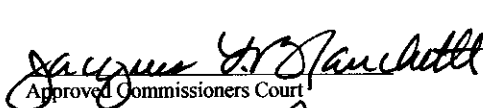
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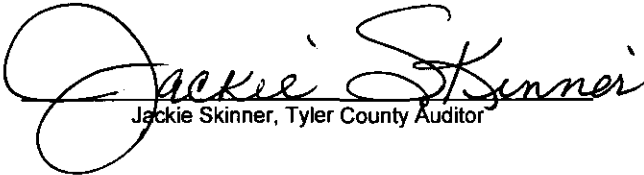
Honorable Commissioners' Court of Tyler County

I submit to you for consideration the following:

<u>LINE ITEM</u>	<u>LINE ITEM NUMBER</u>	<u>BUDGET</u>	<u>AMENDED</u>	<u>INCREASE (DECREASE)</u>	<u>REVENUE</u>
Wildfire Reimb.	010-401-42915	0.00	93,871.70	93,871.70	
Wildfire Reimb.	010-37110	0.00	(93,871.70)	(93,871.70)	
			0.00		
			0.00		
			0.00		
			0.00		

Reason: Invalid assumptions underlying budget estimates of receipts and disbursements.

  
Approved Commissioners Court

  
Jackie Skinner, Tyler County Auditor

  
Attest County Clerk

# LINE ITEM TRANSFER-BUDGET AMENDMENT

Department & Fund: Commissioners Court Appropriations


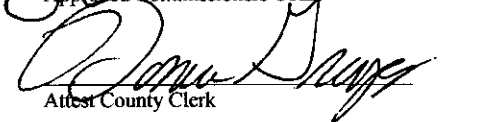
Date: 09/10/12


Honorable Commissioners' Court of Tyler County

I submit to you for consideration the following:

<u>LINE ITEM</u>	<u>LINE ITEM NUMBER</u>	<u>BUDGET</u>	<u>AMENDED</u>	<u>INCREASE (DECREASE)</u>	<u>REVENUE</u>
Refunds	010-37000	0.00	(30,000.00)	(30,000.00)	
Juvenile Det. Service	010-401-42672	5,800.00	6,000.00	200.00	
Legislative Service	010-401-42674	0.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	
General Liability	010-401-42688	20,700.00	25,000.00	4,300.00	
Radio Tower Rental	010-401-42697	3,500.00	6,000.00	2,500.00	
Payments to State	010-401-49000	3,000.00	25,000.00	22,000.00	

Reason: Invalid assumptions underlying budget estimates of receipts and disbursements.

  
Approved Commissioners Court  
  
Attest County Clerk

  
Jackie Skinner, Tyler County Auditor



**SOUTHERN SOFTWARE, INC.**  
an employee-owned company

Southern Software, Inc.  
150 Perry Drive  
Southern Pines, NC 28387

**Agency:**

**Tyler County Sheriff's Office, TX**

**Contact:**

**Sheriff David Hennigan**

Support Renewal for Period 10/26/12 - 10/25/13

**Summary Annual Maintenance Cost - TX RRMS Project**

TX RRMS - RMS 2nd Year Annual Support	1 Year	\$	3,500.00
TX RRMS - JMS 2nd Year Annual Support	1 Year	\$	3,250.00
TX RRMS - CAD 2nd Year Annual Support	1 Year	\$	7,250.00
<b>Total Annual Maintenance</b>	<b>1 Year</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>14,000.00</b>

**Crime Reports / Command Central Web based Incident Reporting**

The Crime Reports / Command Central web-based incident reporting module allows the public to view crime statics in their community as well as providing the participating agencies an in-depth statistical analysis tool. Your agency may opt-out of this module if so desired

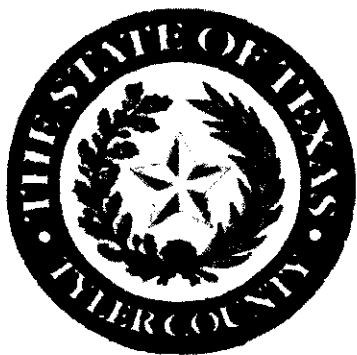
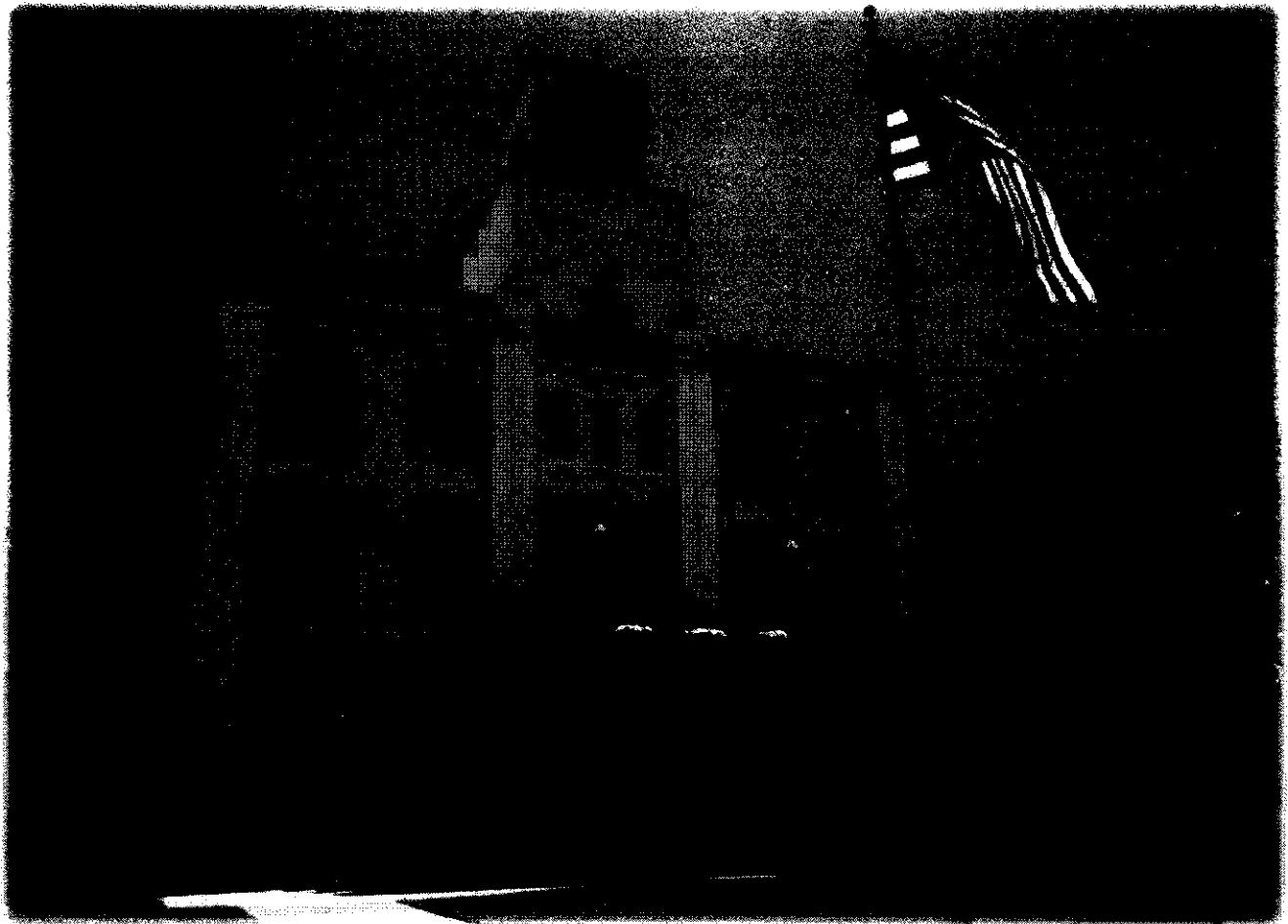
TX RRMS - Crime Reports/ Command Central <i>(Paid directly to CrimeReports if renewing)</i>	1 Year	\$	4,776.00
<b>Total Annual Maintenance w/Crime Reports</b>	<b>1 Year</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>18,776.00</b>



# Tyler County

## Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard

## Mitigation Plan 2012 - 2017



**Office of Emergency Management**

201 Veterans Way

Woodville, TX 75979

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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### **PURPOSE AND PROCESS OF DEVELOPMENT**

This update document, "Tyler County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2012 – 2017," was prepared by the jurisdictions within Tyler County with the support of Tyler County Emergency Management and its contractor, Disaster Preparedness & Response Solutions, LLC (DP&RS).

This plan is a five-year blueprint for the future, aimed at making communities in Tyler County disaster resistant by reducing or eliminating the long-term risk of loss of life and property from the full range of natural disasters. It meets the requirements of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-390); Section 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 201.6 & 206; and State of Texas Division of Emergency Management standards. An open public process was established to provide multiple opportunities for all sectors in Tyler County to become involved in the planning process and make input during its drafting stage.

### **HAZARDS FACING TYLER COUNTY**

The plan identifies and assesses the potential impact of ten (10) natural hazards that threaten Tyler County. These include: dam failures; drought; excessive heat; fires; floods; hail; hurricanes; severe winter storms; thunderstorms; and tornadoes. Hazards were identified based on a review of historical records, national data sources, existing plans and reports, and discussions with local, regional, and national experts. Each hazard was profiled based on its severity of impact, frequency of occurrence, seasonal patterns, warning time, cascading potential and existing warning systems. An inventory of populations, buildings, critical and special facilities, and commercial facilities at potential risk was conducted. The probability of occurrence and potential dollar losses from each hazard were estimated using the Federal Emergency Management Agency Hazards U.S. ("HAZUS") multi-hazards model and other HAZUS-like modeling techniques. The hazards were then ranked based on potential damages in terms of lives lost, dollars lost, and other relevant community factors. In order of priority, they are:

- Floods
- Droughts
- Hurricanes
- Fires
- Severe Winter Storms
- Tornadoes
- Hail
- Thunderstorms

- Dam failures
- Excessive Heat

## **MITIGATION VISION**

A vision statement, 6 goals, and 21 objectives were developed to guide the jurisdictions in Tyler County in reducing or eliminating the long-term risk of loss of life and property from the full range of natural disasters. The mitigation vision for the Tyler County region incorporates:

- An informed citizenry aware of the risks they face and the measures that can be taken to protect their families, homes, workplaces, communities and livelihoods from the impact of disasters.
- Local governments and regional entities that are capable of high-level hazard-mitigation planning and project implementation, and of leveraging state, federal, and private resources for investments in mitigation;
- Intergovernmental coordination and cooperation on mutual issues of concern related to floodplain management and hazard mitigation.
- A commitment to locate buildings outside hazardous areas and to promote building methods that result in structures able to withstand the natural hazards that threaten them;
- The integration of mitigation into routine budgetary decisions and planning for future growth and development by Tyler County communities, making disaster resistance an integral part of the livability and sustainability of the county.

## **GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS**

The overall goal of this plan is to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of loss of life and property damage in Tyler County from the full range of disasters. Individual goals are:

- GOAL 1.** Develop new, and upgrade existing capabilities for identifying the need for and implementing hazard mitigation activities.
- GOAL 2.** Generate support for and increase public awareness of the need for hazard mitigation.
- GOAL 3.** Increase awareness of public officials, community and business leaders of the need for hazard mitigation, and support actions to protect public health and safety.
- GOAL 4.** Promote resource-sharing and increase coordination and cooperation among governmental entities in conducting hazard-mitigation activities.
- GOAL 5.** Mitigate damage to and losses of new and existing real property.
- GOAL 6.** Promote sustainable growth.

Twenty-one objectives in support of these goals are presented in Section 3.

## *Mitigation Actions*

This plan sets forth mitigation actions to be carried out by the participating jurisdictions to reduce the risks to these hazards facing Tyler County. Each action statement includes a description of the action, estimated costs, benefits, the organization responsible for implementing the action, an implementation schedule, mitigation objective(s), priority, and potential funding sources. Some actions are directed at reducing the risk from a priority, and potential funding sources. Some actions are directed at reducing the risk from a single hazard, such as flooding. Others pertain to multiple hazards or all 10 hazards. The hazards differ in important ways, such as in their predictability, length of warning time, speed of onset, magnitude, scope, duration of impact, and the possibility of secondary impacts. Many of the demands on the emergency management infrastructure they generate, however, arise not from their differences, but from their commonalities.

## **ORGANIZATION OF THE PLAN**

The executive summary is at the beginning of the plan. Sections 1 and 2 outline the purpose of the plan and the process of development. Section 3 contains the vision statement and mitigation goals and objectives. Section 4 describes profiles the geography, population, land use and development trends within Tyler County.

The major natural hazards that Tyler County faces and the property at risk are identified in Section 5. Background on each hazard, including why the hazard is a threat, a hazard profile, the location of hazardous areas, history of hazardous events, people and property at risk, and potential damages and losses, is presented in Sections 6 through 15.

Section 16 reports previously implemented mitigation actions, including those supported by federal and state agencies, and local programs relating to building and fire codes and floodplain management ordinances. Section 17 presents mitigation actions to be undertaken by each participating jurisdiction. Section 18 discusses plan maintenance procedures, including how the plan is to implemented, maintained and evaluated, and how the public will continue to be involved.

Appendix A defines acronyms used in this plan. Appendix B reports the results of a web-based hazard survey to elicit information from the public on issues of concern about hazard mitigation. Appendix C identifies members of the local hazard mitigation team who updated this plan. Appendix D identifies the critical facilities in Tyler County. Appendix E contains the resolutions adopted by jurisdictional authorities to approve this plan.

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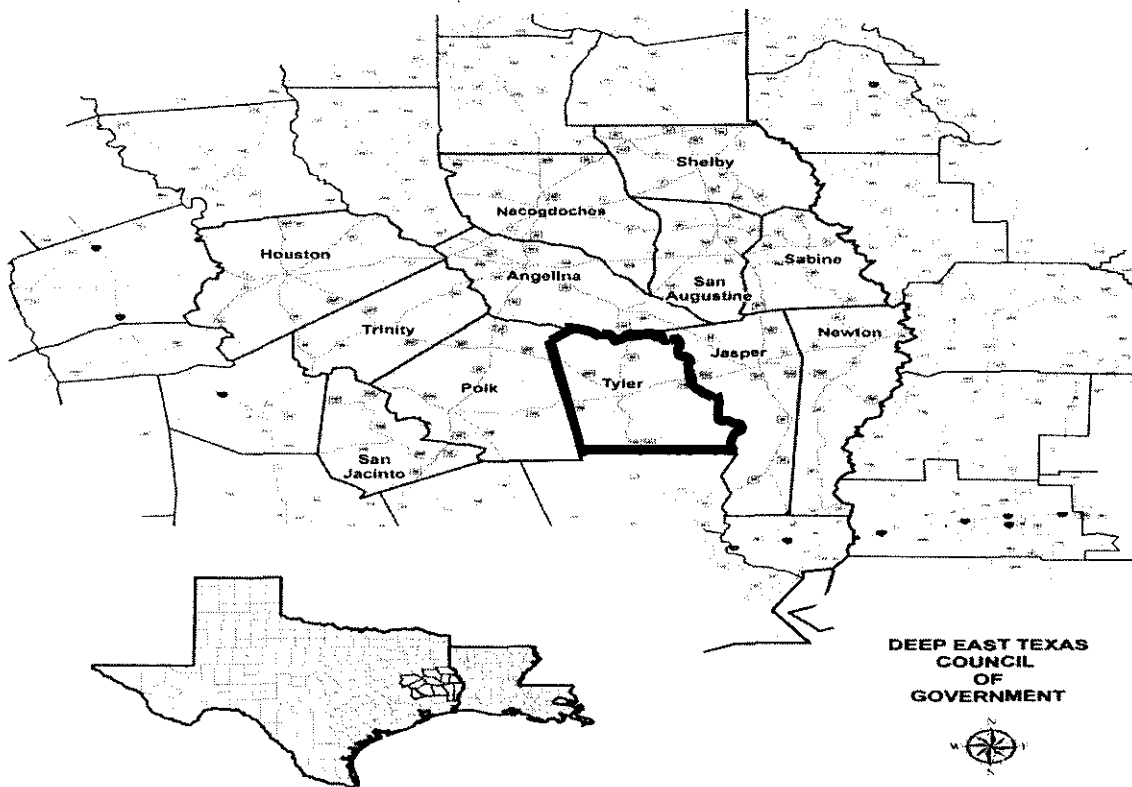
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## SECTION 1: PURPOSE AND ORGANIZATION OF THE PLAN

### PURPOSE

The Deep East Texas Council of Governments (DETCOG) is a voluntary association of counties, cities, independent school districts, river authorities, soil and water conservation districts, hospital districts and sustaining private industry members in a 12 county region of deep east Texas. The region covers an area of 9,790 square miles. DETCOG serves the twelve-county Deep East Texas region that consists of Angelina, Houston, Jasper, Nacogdoches, Newton, Polk, Sabine, San Augustine, San Jacinto, Shelby, Trinity, and Tyler Counties, as well as incorporated cities and several unincorporated communities in those counties. Its boundaries are based on geographic features, economic market areas, labor markets, commuting patterns and media coverage areas.

Figure 1-1. Site of Tyler County within Texas and the DETCOG region



DETCOG's goal is to create and enhance partnerships among local governments, private businesses and service organizations to collaboratively plan for and maintain the highest quality of life in Tyler County. The organization provides, in consultation with and through the cooperation of the local elected officials, housing, health, workforce, and senior services



programs throughout Tyler County. The council also administers the regional 9-1-1 plan, community and economic development programs, criminal justice planning and grants, and solid waste planning and grants

The Tyler County Office of Emergency Management took the lead in sponsoring the development of this comprehensive Hazard Mitigation Plan for Tyler County. Jurisdictions participating in this Hazard Mitigation Action Plan include Tyler County and the cities of Woodville, Ivanhoe, Colmesneil and Chester.

### *Role of this Plan*

This Hazard Mitigation Action Plan was prepared by DP&RS, on behalf of Tyler County and participating jurisdictions. It is intended as a blueprint for future hazard mitigation, defined as "any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property from all hazards." The plan is designed to help build sustainable communities that, when confronted by natural or man-caused disasters, will sustain fewer losses and recover more quickly. It is also intended to:

- Minimize disruption to Tyler County communities following a disaster;
- Streamline disaster recovery by articulating actions to be taken before a disaster strikes, to reduce or eliminate future damage;
- Serve as a basis for future funding that may become available through grant and technical assistance programs offered by state or federal governments. The plan will enable Tyler County communities to take advantage of rapidly developing mitigation grant opportunities as they arise; and
- Ensure that Tyler County maintains their eligibility for the full range of future federal disaster relief. Certain forms of federal mitigation assistance for projects will be available only to cities and counties that have a FEMA-approved hazard mitigation plan in place.

## **ORGANIZATION**

Section 2 of this plan address how it was prepared and who was involved in planning. Section 3 articulates the vision, mitigation goals, and objectives that guided the development of the plan. The goals are general guidelines that articulate a desired end state. They are expressed as policy statements of global visions. Objectives are specific, measurable, and define the strategies or implementation steps to attain the identified goals. Section 4 profiles Tyler County's geography, population, land use and development trends. Section 5 identifies the major natural that have affected and may again affect the Tyler County region and describes the people and property at risk from these hazards.

Sections 6 through 15 discuss each of the natural hazards that affect Tyler County. The plan addresses why each hazard is a threat and profiles each hazard in terms of its severity of impact, frequency of occurrence, hours of warning time, and existing warning systems. If the hazard has a geographic boundary, it is identified and mapped if possible. Data on the property and

number of people at risk from each hazard are presented, along with the history of hazard events in Tyler County. Finally, potential dollar losses are presented.

Section 16 discusses previously implemented mitigation actions. These include federal projects such as the Federal Emergency Management Agency's Public Assistance projects, Hazard Mitigation Grant Program projects, and other federal mitigation projects; and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' (USACE) studies, plans, and projects. It also includes plans, studies and projects of the Texas Water Development Board, and local plans, ordinances, and inspection and permitting processes.

Section 17 contains actions to be undertaken by each participating city and the county to mitigate the hazards identified in Sections 6 to 15. Mitigation action plans describe each mitigation action, the hazard addressed, the estimated costs, benefits, organization responsible for overseeing implementation, implementation schedule, objectives the action is designed to achieve, priority, and potential funding sources. Section 18 discusses plan maintenance procedures, including how the plan is to be implemented, maintained and evaluated, and how the public will continue to be involved.

Appendix A defines acronyms used in this plan. Appendix B reports the results of a hazard survey to elicit information from the public on issues of concern about hazard mitigation. Appendix C identifies members of the local hazard mitigation team who updated this plan. Appendix D identifies the critical facilities in Tyler County. Appendix E contains the resolutions adopted by jurisdictional authorities to approve this plan.

## SECTION 2: THE PLANNING PROCESS

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### PREPARATION OF THE PLAN

This document was prepared by Tyler County Hazard Mitigation Team, in coordination with participating jurisdictions covered, with technical support of Disaster Preparedness & Response Solutions, LLC (DP&RS). It was developed in accordance with the provisions of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-390), the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program, Federal Regulations (44 CFR 206), and the planning standards adopted by the Texas Division of Emergency Management. The hazard mitigation planning process for Tyler County was started in May 2011 and a draft was completed for submission to the state in September 2012.

Development of this plan was funded by the Tyler County Commissioner's Court under a contract awarded in April 2011, to DP&RS).

Jurisdictions participating in this Hazard Mitigation Action Plan include Tyler County and the cities of Woodville, Ivanhoe, Colmesneil and Chester.

#### *Jurisdictional Participation*

This Hazard Mitigation Action Plan was created in 2005 and updated in 2011-2012. Just as the 2005 version contained multiple cities within Tyler County, this updated plan covers only Tyler County.

The jurisdictions participating in this update remain the same as in 2005. They include Tyler County and the cities of Woodville, Ivanhoe, Colmesneil, and Chester, and therefore fall under the County's jurisdiction).

The jurisdictions all participated equally during the update process. Each jurisdiction contributed during the update process by:

- Forming a new local Hazard Mitigation Team (HMT) with representatives from their jurisdiction.
- Attended kick-off meetings, a mitigation workshop and public meetings.
- Reviewed and analyzed the existing plan and updated each section, as necessary.
- Provided an updated risk assessment for their jurisdiction.
- Discussed the status of previous action items and provided new mitigation actions.
- Devised a way to keep the plan maintained from 2012-2017.

#### *Open Public Process*

An open public process was established to give Tyler County and the participating jurisdictions an opportunity to become involved in the planning process and make their views known.

Neighboring jurisdictions, federal and state agencies, businesses, schools, water utility districts, non-profit organizations and the public participated in the process.

Tyler County established a Hazard Mitigation Team composed of broad-based representatives of cities and the county. A list of team members is provided at Appendix C. The Hazard Mitigation Team members from each jurisdiction participated actively throughout the planning process. They attended a kick-off workshop and a mitigation workshop in the county, updated mitigation actions and developed new mitigation actions, and devised a way to keep the plan up to date from 2012-2017. Non-participating jurisdictions were notified about the planning effort and invited to participate. They were given the opportunity to attend a kick-off meeting, public meetings, a mitigation workshop and to fill out the Hazard Mitigation Survey Form.

A kick-off meeting was held in Tyler County on May 6, 2011. County Judge, County Commissioners, city mayors, elected officials, city managers, emergency management coordinator/floodplain manager, fire marshal, city police chiefs, the sheriff, water utility districts, road and bridge officials, hospital administrators, state correctional facility representatives, and other interested officials were invited to the kick-off meeting.

At the meeting, DP&RS provided a briefing on the FEMA hazard mitigation planning requirements and the respective roles and responsibilities of Tyler County Emergency Management, local jurisdictions and DP&RS. An opportunity was provided for Tyler County officials to discuss how they would like to approach the planning process in their county. The Tyler County Kick-Off Meeting was conducted on May 6, 2011 and a second mitigation team meeting was held on July 13, 2011 in Woodville. A Public meetings were held on August 6th and 23<sup>rd</sup> of 2011, and a third public meeting will occur following FEMA's review of the draft plan. The purpose of the meeting is to inform the public about the planning process and solicit their ideas and recommendations.

A Hazard Survey was developed to solicit opinions from the public about hazards of concern. The survey provided a mechanism to gain input from neighboring communities, agencies, businesses, academia, non-profit organizations, and other interested parties. A total of 25 responses were received. The responses are summarized in Appendix C. These responses provided a significant base of information to assist with participating jurisdictions in formulating mitigation actions.

### *Identify Hazards*

Profiles of hazards were prepared to show their severity of impact, frequency of occurrence, seasonal patterns, warning time, cascading potential, and applicable warning systems.

### *Assess Risks*

The characteristics and potential consequences of each hazard were assessed to determine how much of Tyler County could be affected and the potential effects on local assets.

An inventory was taken of "at risk" populations, buildings, infrastructure and lifelines, and commercial facilities in Tyler County classified as "critical" or "special" or housing hazardous materials. A list of critical facilities is provided in Appendix E.

Potential dollar losses from each hazard were estimated, using the Federal Emergency Management Agency Hazards U.S. (HAZUS) Multi-Hazards (MH) model (HAZUS-MH) and other HAZUS-like modeling techniques. The techniques were applied to examine the impact of various hazards on the built environment, including on the general building stock (e.g., residential, commercial, industrial), critical facilities, lifelines, and infrastructure.

Two distinct assessment methodologies were used. The HAZUS-MH risk-assessment methodology was used to model distinct hazard and inventory parameters (e.g., wind speed and building types) and determine potential damages and losses in the built environment. The second, "HAZUS-driven" methodology used a statistical approach to model risk by analyzing a hazard's frequency of occurrence and estimated effects based on recorded damage data. Both methodologies use a common, systematic framework developed to supply a factual basis for determining which actions will mitigate risks. The assessments also were used to set priorities for mitigation based on potential dollar losses, loss of lives, and other factors. The hazards in Sections 6 through 15 of this plan appear generally in priority order, based on risk to Tyler County as a whole, with the greatest hazards appearing first.

The updated Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment was completed in July of 2011. Ten (10) hazards that have the potential or probability to affect Tyler County were identified based on a review of historical records, national data sources, existing plans and reports, and discussions with local, regional, state, federal and national experts.

### *Develop Mitigation Strategies*

A vision statement for mitigation in Tyler County was formulated, along with mitigation goals and objectives to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to life and property from hazards. The goals are general guidelines that articulate a desired end state. They are expressed as policy statements of global visions. Objectives are specific, measurable, and define the strategies or implementation steps necessary to attain the identified goals. The vision statement, goals, and objectives are presented in Section 3 of this plan.

A variety of existing studies, plans, reports and technical information were reviewed as part of the planning process. Sources of the information included the Federal Emergency Management Agency, USACE, the Insurance Services Office, the U.S. Fire Administration, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the Texas Water Development Board, the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, the State Comptroller, the Texas State Data Center, and the Texas Division of Emergency Management. Section 20 and the hazard-specific sections of the plan summarize the findings from the studies, plans, reports and technical information.

An inclusive and structured process was used to develop and prioritize mitigation actions for this Hazard Mitigation Plan. It included the following steps:

- A vision statement, mitigation goals and objectives were formulated to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property from each hazard.

- Mitigation team members considered the benefits that would result from the mitigation actions versus the cost of those projects. For those actions in which the benefits could be quantified, an economic evaluation was one factor that helped team member's select one mitigation action from among many competing ones. Cost-effectiveness of actions was considered as each team member developed their final list of mitigation actions. Economic considerations were part of the community's analysis of the comprehensive range of specific mitigation actions and projects being considered.
- Then, hazard mitigation team members selected mitigation actions and prioritized them. The prioritization method was based on the following criteria: 1) benefits in terms of effect on overall risk to life and property, including the effects on both new and existing buildings and infrastructure; 2) ease of implementation; 3) political and community support; and 4) cost and funding availability. The overall priority is reflected in each action in Section 17.
- Team members developed action plans identifying proposed actions, estimated costs and benefits, the responsible organization(s), implementation schedule, related objective(s) to which the actions relate, priority, and potential funding sources.

At the workshop, participants discussed responses to the public surveys and their implications for the plan. They received a briefing on the risk assessment results and identified any unique hazards for their jurisdiction that varied from those hazards affecting Tyler County as a whole. Participants discussed potential mitigation actions to identify any that might be relevant to the risks they face in their jurisdiction and to solicit ideas.

### *Implement the Plan and Monitor Progress*

A formal process was established at the workshops to ensure that the plan is implemented and remains an active and relevant document. Plan maintenance is addressed in Section 18.

## **PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT**

Because public involvement is critical to the success of hazard-mitigation planning, public input was sought in several ways. Public input was solicited during the drafting stage, upon development of the draft, and prior to adoption of the plan. The public also was given the opportunity to provide comments, input into the planning process, and discuss other issues of concern to Tyler County residents.

A public meeting was held in Tyler County, August 6, 2011, to inform the public about the planning process and solicit their ideas and recommendations. Announcements of the public meeting were distributed to the media and civic organizations and were displayed in public places. Members of the general public, residents, local businesses, community leaders, educators, representatives of neighboring jurisdictions and private and non-profit groups were invited to attend and participate. A second public meeting for Tyler County will be held following FEMA's review of the draft plan.

The county-wide public meetings provided an opportunity for the public to make input to the planning process during the drafting stage. The public was also provided an opportunity to comment on the draft plan prior to its submission to the Texas Division of Emergency Management and FEMA. Each governing body in posted open meetings adopted the plan.

A Hazard Survey was made available to the public and was distributed at the public meetings. The survey sought information from citizens about hazards that have affected them and recommendations for action to reduce future risks. A total of 25 responses were received. The survey results provided an important source of information for use in formulating mitigation actions. Survey results appear in Appendix B.

A draft of this plan was made available on the Tyler County Office of Emergency Management website for public review and comment. Each participating jurisdiction made a copy of the plan available for public inspection and review and formally solicited public review and comment prior to their governing bodies' adoption of the plan. A copy of each resolution adopting the plan is at Appendix E.

## **PARTNERS IN PLANNING**

### *Hazard Mitigation Teams*

The hazard mitigation planning team, which had a central role throughout the planning process, was composed of local officials throughout Tyler County representing each participating jurisdictions. The Tyler County Office of Emergency Management coordinated development of the plan. The hazard mitigation planning team laid the groundwork for the plan, examined risk in Tyler County, sought the participation of stakeholders and the public, and articulated the mitigation actions and action plans presented in the document. The team, in short, served as the primary vehicle through which to share information, invite active participation, and coordinate the plan's development, implementation, and maintenance within participating jurisdictions.

Federal and state agencies were also involved in the planning process. Federal and state agencies provided input which assisted the team in developing the plan. These included the Federal Emergency Management Agency of the Department of Homeland Security, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Texas Division of Emergency Management, the Texas Water Development Board, the Texas Department of Transportation, and the Texas Forest Service. Weather event data were provided by the National Weather Service, NOAA.

Under the overall coordination of the council of government, hazard mitigation team members assessed their capabilities, examined previous mitigation efforts, and developed mitigation actions. Throughout the process, they reached out to police and fire departments, emergency medical services, code enforcement entities, floodplain managers, neighboring jurisdictions, local businesses, community leaders, educators and other private and non-profit organizations to inform them of the planning process and seek their views.

## *Updated Plan Participation*

This Hazard Mitigation Action Plan was created in 2005 and updated in 2011-2012. The 2005 version contained all jurisdictions within Tyler County. This updated plan covers Tyler County and the cities of Chester, Colmesneil, Ivanhoe, and Woodville.

As part of the update process, a local Hazard Mitigation Team (HMT) was formed and tasked with reviewing and updating each section of the plan, as necessary.

The process by which the HMT undertook to determine if a section warranted an update began with the HMT reading the 2005 version of the plan. Local team members were then tasked to review and analyze the information that pertained to their local jurisdiction or to Tyler County in general. The HMT would then determine if that data needed to be updated based on if it contained outdated information or, in the case of mitigation actions, had already been accomplished. Likewise, sections of the 2005 plan that did not warrant an update were not revised in this 2012 version.

The following is a summary of the sections that were updated by the Hazard Mitigation Team:

- The Executive Summary and Section 1: *Purpose and Organization of the Plan* was updated to reflect changes in the plans development. Whereas the original plan contained seven counties, this update reflects a focus on Tyler County and participating jurisdictions.
- Section 2: *The Planning Process* was updated to reflect the local planning process undertaken by Tyler County and the cities of Chester, Colmesneil, Ivanhoe, and Woodville. This includes the formation of the local HMT workshops and public meetings were held in coordination with the Tyler Co Emergency Management and DP&RS.
- Section 3: *Mitigation Vision, Goals, and Objectives* were not revised by the Hazard Mitigation Team (HMT). The HMT discussed the vision, goals, and objectives of the original version of the plan and felt they were still valid. The team voted to keep the vision, goals and objectives the same for this version of the plan.
- Section 4: *Tyler County at a Glance* was updated to reflect a focus on Tyler County, since the original plan contained multiple counties.
- Section 5: *Hazards the County Faces and What's at Risk* was revised to reflect a focus on Tyler County rather than the multiple counties in the original plan.
- Sections 6-15 contain the risk assessment for each of the 10 hazards listed in the plan and were revised as necessary to reflect any changes to the risks that can affect the Tyler County region. The HMT discussed the hazards listed in the original plan and decided to keep the same natural hazards. No previously unidentified natural hazards were determined by the HMT to pose a threat since the previous version of the plan. The team then discussed the manmade hazards listed in the plan and voted to eliminate the four manmade hazards of energy pipeline failures, hazardous materials incidents, nuclear power plant accidents and terrorism. These four manmade hazards were eliminated because they are not required by Section 44 of



the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 201.6(c)(2)(i), which requires a risk assessment for all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdictions. The risk assessment was also revised to focus on Tyler County, and previous occurrences of hazards since 2005 were updated.

- Section 16: *Previous Mitigation Actions* discusses mitigation actions supported by federal and state agencies, and local programs relating to building and fire codes and floodplain management ordinances. This section was revised to reflect any updated building and fire codes, and floodplain ordinances that were readopted since the original version of the plan.
- Section 17: *Mitigation Actions* contains actions to be undertaken by the county and each participating city to mitigate the hazards identified in Sections 6 through 15. This section was reviewed and analyzed by the HMT to identify and previous actions items to be deferred from the original plan and to include new action items to help achieve the vision, goals and objectives listed in Section 3.
- Section 18: *Plan Implementation and Maintenance Procedures* discusses the plan maintenance procedures and was revised to reflect how Tyler County will maintain, update and evaluate the plan during the next five years.

## SECTION 3: MITIGATION VISION, GOALS, AND OBJECTIVES

### VISION

The mitigation vision for Tyler County is:

- Intergovernmental coordination and cooperation on mutual issues of concern related to hazard mitigation and disaster preparedness;
- Local governments and regional entities with high levels of capability for hazard mitigation planning and project implementation, leveraging state, federal and private resources for investments in mitigation;
- An informed citizenry, aware of the risks they face and the measures that can be taken to protect their families, homes, workplaces, communities and livelihoods from the impact of disasters; and
- Buildings located outside of hazardous areas and built to withstand the natural hazards that threaten them;
- Communities integrating hazard mitigation concerns into routine planning and budgetary decisions and plans for future growth and development; with disaster resistance an integral part of the livability and sustainability of the region.

### GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

*Overall Goal: Reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of loss of life and property damage in Tyler County from the full range of disasters.*

The following mitigation goals and objectives, from the previous version of this plan, were re-evaluated by the Hazard Mitigation Team and determined to remain valid and effective.

**GOAL 1. Build the capability for carrying out hazard mitigation activities.**

- Objective 1.1 Encourage education and training for personnel involved in hazard mitigation to develop high levels of expertise.
- Objective 1.2 Ensure, to the extent feasible, adequate levels of staffing for hazard mitigation activities.
- Objective 1.3 Create and foster partnerships to help communities reduce their exposure to hazards.
- Objective 1.4 Focus on identifying and obtaining federal, state, and private-sector funds available for hazard mitigation.
- Objective 1.5 Upgrade operational systems and facilities that support hazard mitigation.

**GOAL 2. Heighten public awareness and support for hazard mitigation.**

- Objective 2.1 Ensure that communication between disaster personnel and the public in advance of and during hazard events is adequate in content and coverage.
  - Objective 2.2 Inform area citizens about the full range of natural hazards they face, and the need for guarding against injury and loss of life caused by those hazards.
  - Objective 2.3 Devise programs to educate the public about how to prevent or reduce the loss of life or property from all hazards, including specific actions that can be taken.
- GOAL 3. Increase awareness of public officials, community and business leaders of the need for hazard mitigation, and support actions to protect public health and safety.**
- Objective 3.1 Encourage the adoption of appropriate hazard mitigation measures by local governments, businesses, institutions, and individuals, and communicate information about specific, effective actions they can take.
  - Objective 3.2 Ensure that communication among disaster personnel and public officials in advance of and during hazard events is adequate in content and coverage.
  - Objective 3.3 Focus on protecting particularly vulnerable areas during hazard events (e.g., hospitals, areas crossed by fuel transmission lines).
- GOAL 4. Promote resource-sharing and increase coordination and cooperation among governmental entities in conducting hazard-mitigation activities.**
- Objective 4.1 Improve and expand communication and coordination within and among federal, state, and local governments in mitigating hazards.
  - Objective 4.2 Identify and map critical facilities and take action to ensure that critical facilities and services can continue to operate in disaster situations.
  - Objective 4.3 Create hazard-specific and general hazard-mitigation partnerships among Tyler County, its cities and other stakeholders.
- GOAL 5. Mitigate damage to and losses of new and existing real property.**
- Objective 5.1 Protect public infrastructure and private buildings from known hazards.
  - Objective 5.2 Support methods, codes, and ordinances that reduce threats to existing and new development and ensure that citizens are not unnecessarily exposed to potential hazards.
  - Objective 5.3 Reduce repetitive losses to the NFIP.
  - Objective 5.4 Protect against financial losses caused by hazard events through liberal application of insurance coverage.
- GOAL 6. Promote sustainable growth.**
- Objective 6.1 Promote beneficial uses of hazardous areas while expanding open space and recreational opportunities.

Objective 6.2 Incorporate hazard mitigation into long-range planning, budgeting and development activities.

Objective 6.3 Prevent creation of future hazards to life and property.

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## SECTION 4: TYLER COUNTY AT A GLANCE

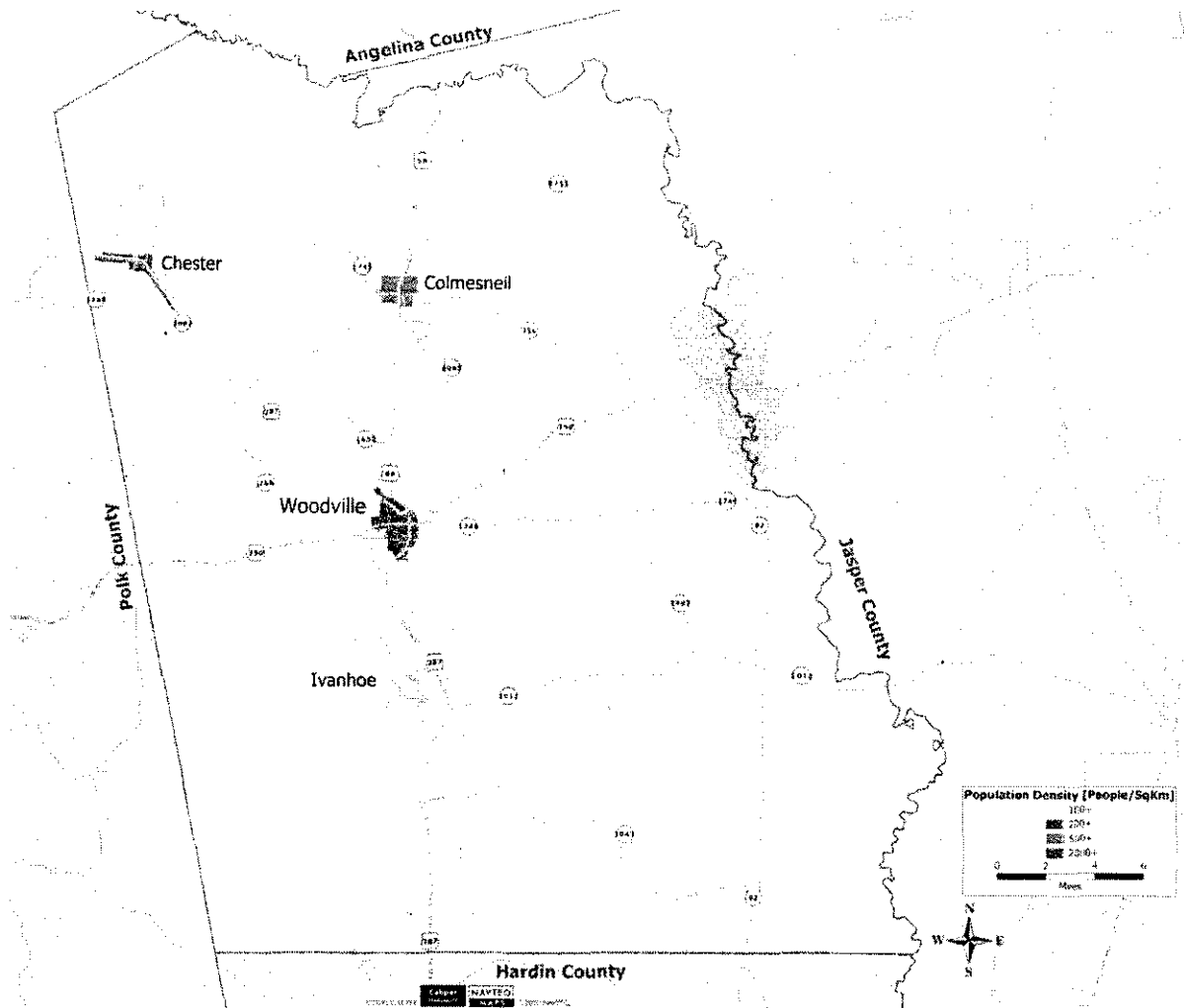
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### GEOGRAPHY

Tyler County comprises 473 square miles of undulating terrain, primarily in post-oak savannah with some post-oak woods and grasslands, in central East Texas. It was formed in 1853. Woodville is the county seat and largest town, named for the nation's fourth president, James Tyler.

Tyler County is in southeastern Texas near the Louisiana border. Woodville, the county seat and largest town, is fifty-six miles north of Beaumont and ninety miles northeast of Houston, very near the center of the county at 30°47' north latitude and 94°25' west longitude. Tyler County is bounded on the north and east by the Neches River. The county comprises 908 square miles of the East Texas timberlands, an area densely forested with pine and a great variety of hardwoods. It contains two units and parts of two more of the twelve units of the Big Thicket National Preserve established by Congress in 1974. The land is gently rolling, with an elevation ranging from 100 to 400 feet above sea level. Northern and eastern Tyler County is drained to the Neches River via Caney, Russell, Billiams, Pamplin, Wolf, Theuvenins, and Rush creeks. The southwestern part of the county contains numerous springs and drains into Horsepen, Hickory, Turkey, and Cypress creeks. The largest body of water in the county is B. A. Steinhagen Lake on the Neches River, impounded in 1951 by Town Bluff Dam (also called Dam B); the lake covers 13,700 acres. Two main soil types are found in Tyler County. In the northern, rolling two-thirds are clayey to sandy marine and continental deposits, and in the level, southern one-third are recent noncalcareous and calcareous clayey flood plain and alluvium. The former, with its loamy or sandy surface layers and clayey or loamy subsoils, supports heavy stands of pine and hardwoods. The latter, more varied soil supports hardwood forest, grasses, crops, and pasturage. Excellent farmland comprises 21 to 30 percent of the land in the county. Mineral resources include clay, industrial sands, oil, and gas. Temperatures range from an average high of 94° F in June to an average low of 38° F in January, rainfall averages forty to fifty inches per year, and the growing season extends for 241 days.

Figure 4-1. Tyler County



## POPULATION

The population of Tyler County in 2010 is 21,766 people. The largest city in Tyler County is Woodville with 2,586 people.

## LAND USE

The U.S. Department of Agriculture conducts a census of agricultural uses of land. The 792 farms in Tyler County in 2007, which averaged about 106 acres in size, contained almost 84,253 acres. Of this about 10,501 acres, or around 12 percent of the total farmland, were devoted to harvested crops. Tyler County contains over 4,566 of privately owned properties over 5 acres of timberland.

**Table 4-1. Agricultural Land Use Tyler County, 2011**

<b>Number of Farms</b>	<b>Ave. Size of Farm (acres)</b>	<b>Harvested Cropland (acres)</b>	<b>Timberland (over 5 Acres)</b>
792	106	10,501	4,566

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Census of Agriculture

Farms in the area covered by Tyler County produce a wide variety of agricultural products with cattle being the most common.

**Table 4-2. Agricultural Products of Tyler County**

<b>Agricultural Products</b>	<b>Annual Value</b>
Nursery crops, cattle, horses, poultry, forage, timberland	\$75,045,000

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture

In terms of minerals, oil is produced in Tyler County. Table 4-3 lists the chief minerals found in Tyler County.

**Table 4-3. Minerals**

<b>County</b>	<b>Minerals</b>
Tyler	Sand, oil

**Table 4-4. Tyler County Economic Development Organizations**

<b>Organization Name</b>	<b>Telephone Number</b>	<b>Website</b>
Tyler County Chamber of Commerce	409-283-2632	<a href="http://www.tylercountychamber.com">www.tylercountychamber.com</a>

As part of the five-year plan update, depending upon resource availability, a review will be undertaken of development trends in each jurisdiction and vulnerability. Also as part of the five-year plan update, depending upon resource availability, a review will be undertaken for each hazard of the type and number of existing and future buildings, infrastructure and critical facilities within each hazard area, and an estimate will be undertaken of the vulnerability of critical facilities and infrastructure in terms of potential dollar losses from each hazard. Also depending upon resource availability, land uses and development trends will also be re-

examined, including the types of development occurring, location, expected intensity, and pace by land use for each jurisdiction. This will help complete and improve future vulnerability assessment efforts. Based on the analysis, a summary of vulnerability will be provided for participating jurisdictions below the county level.

## **COMMUNITIES DESIGNATED FOR SPECIAL CONSIDERATION**

The state of Texas requires that hazard mitigation plans identify any Small and Impoverished Communities in the planning area. These communities may receive special consideration in some federal and state grant programs.

According to the established criteria, Small and Impoverished Communities 1) have a population less than 3,000 and are not a remote area within the corporate boundaries of a larger city and 2) are economically disadvantaged, with residents having an average per capita annual income not exceeding 80 percent of the national per capita income and a local unemployment rate that exceeds by one percentage point or more the most recently reported national unemployment rate.

At this time, there are no small and impoverished communities within Tyler County.



## **SECTION 5: HAZARDS THE REGION FACES AND WHAT'S AT RISK**

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### **RISK ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGIES**

A risk assessment, conducted in Summer 2011, evaluated the probability of occurrence of a hazard event and the potential associated losses in Tyler County. The resulting loss estimates are a starting point from which to evaluate mitigation measures if a real hazard event occurs. The loss estimates also are intended to support mitigation decision-making. It is important to note, however, that loss estimates calculated during the risk assessment used available data and methodologies and are approximate. The estimates should be used to understand relative risks from hazards and potential losses and are not intended to predict precise results. Uncertainties are inherent in any loss-estimation methodology and arise, in part, from incomplete scientific knowledge about natural hazards and their effects on the built environment. Uncertainties also result from approximations and simplifications (such as incomplete or outdated inventory, demographic, or economic parameter data) that are necessarily used during a comprehensive analysis. These data can result in a range of uncertainty in loss estimates, perhaps at a factor of two or more. In addition, a variety of previous studies and reports were reviewed for additional risk data.

Two distinct hazard risk-assessment methodologies were applied during the risk assessment: HAZUS-MH, FEMA's loss-estimation software, and a statistical risk-assessment methodology. Each provided estimates of potential effects using a common, systematic framework for evaluation.

The HAZUS-MH risk-assessment methodology is parametric; in that distinct hazard and inventory parameters (wind speed and building types) are modeled determine the effects (damages and losses) on the built environment. Its statistical approach and mathematical modeling of risk is based on recorded or historic damage information, and predicts a hazard's frequency of occurrence and estimated effects. The HAZUS-MH software was used to estimate losses from wind (hurricane and tornado) and flood hazards.

The statistical risk-assessment methodology was applied to analyze hazards outside the capability of the HAZUS-MH software. A brief description of each approach follows.

#### ***HAZUS-MH***

HAZUS-MH is FEMA's standardized loss estimation software program built upon an integrated geographic information system (GIS) platform. This risk assessment applied HAZUS-MH to produce regional profiles and estimate losses for four hazards.

#### ***Statistical Risk Assessment Methodology***

Risks associated with other natural hazards were analyzed using a statistical assessment methodology developed and used specifically for this project. Its approach is based on the same principles as HAZUS-MH, but does not rely on readily available automated software.

Historical data for each hazard are used and statistics are evaluated using manual calculations. The general steps used in the statistical risk-assessment methodology are summarized below:

- Compile data from national and local sources
- Conduct statistical analysis of data to relate historical patterns within data to existing hazard models (minimum, maximum, average, and standard deviation)
- Categorize hazard parameters for each hazard to be modeled (e.g., tornado)
- Develop model parameters based on analysis of data, existing hazard models, and risk engineering judgment
- Apply hazard model including:
  - Analysis of frequency of hazard occurrence
  - Analysis of intensity and damage parameters of hazard occurrence
  - Development of intensity and frequency tables and curves based on observed data
  - Development of simple damage function to relate hazard intensity to a level of damage (for example, one flood = \$ in estimated damages)
  - Development of exceedence and frequency curves relating a level of damage for each hazard to an annual probability of occurrence
  - Development of annualized loss estimates

The economic loss results are presented in this plan using two interrelated risk indicators:

- The Annualized Loss (AL), which is the estimated long-term value of losses to the general building stock in any single year in a specified geographic area (i.e., county)
- The Annualized Loss Ratio (ALR), which expresses estimated annualized loss as a fraction of the building inventory replacement value

The estimated Annualized Loss (AL) addresses the two key components of risk: the probability of the hazard occurring in the study area and the consequences of the hazard, largely a function of building construction type and quality, and of the intensity of the hazard event. By annualizing estimated losses, the AL factors in historic patterns of frequent smaller events with infrequent but larger events to provide a balanced presentation of the risk.

The Annualized Loss Ratio (ALR) represents the AL as a fraction of the replacement value of the local building inventory. This ratio is calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{ALR} = \text{Annualized Losses} / \text{Total Exposure at Risk}$$

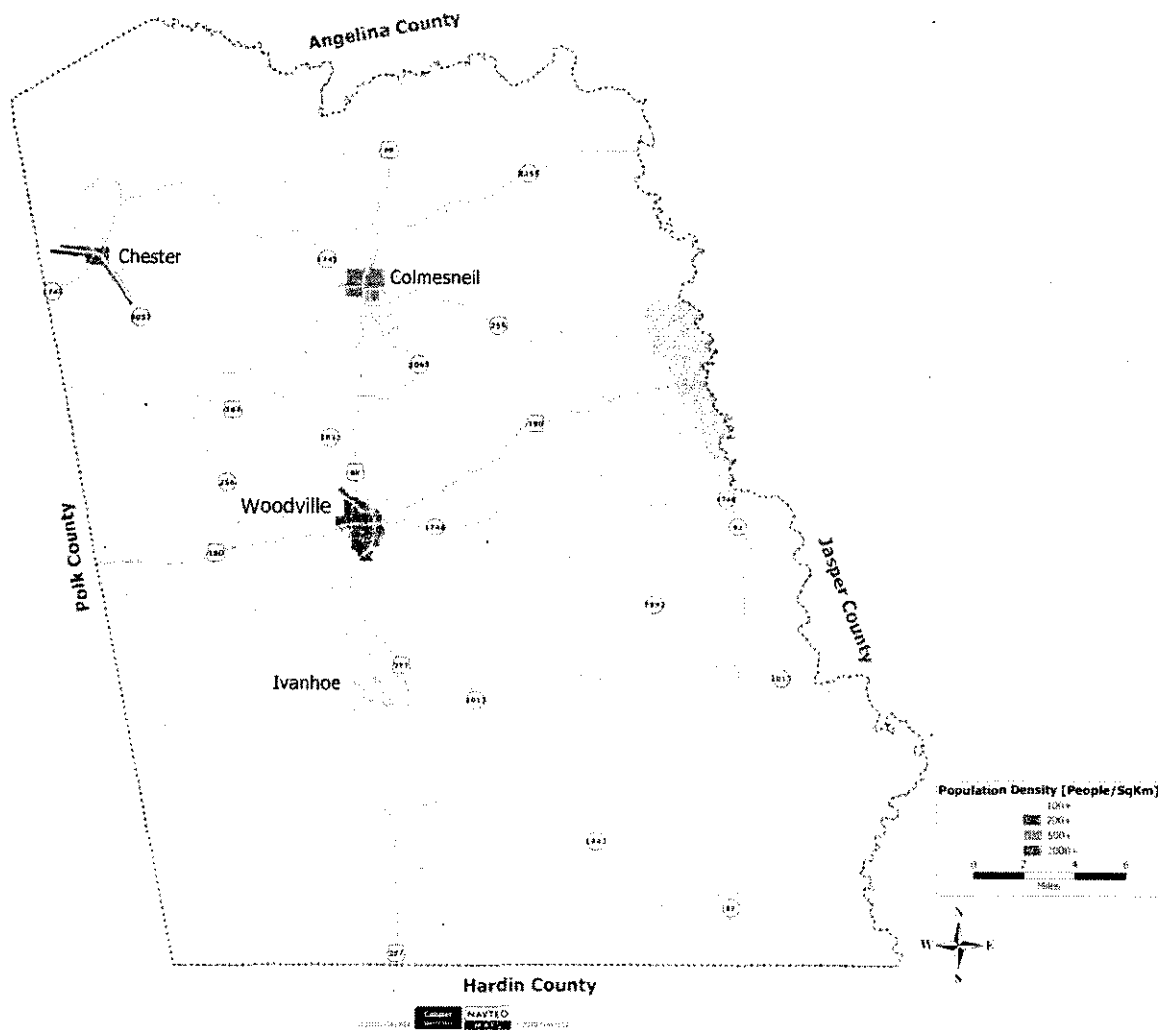
The annualized loss ratio gauges the relationship between average annualized loss and building replacement value. This ratio can be used as a measure of relative risk between areas and, since it is normalized by replacement value, it can be directly compared across different geographic units such as metropolitan areas, jurisdictions or counties.

## PEOPLE AND PROPERTY AT RISK

Hazard identification consists of defining the study area in terms of scale and coverage and collecting and compiling a list of prevalent hazards in the study area to help narrow the focus of the analysis.

Figure 5-1 below shows the extent of the study area, as well as the population density distribution at the county level (based on Census 2010) for the area forming Tyler County. Table 5-1 provides a numeric breakdown of the population and total estimated dollar exposure by key occupancy, including statewide critical facilities, that was the basis of the risk assessment presented in this report. Table 5-2 provides the types of critical facilities. This information was derived from HAZUS-MH (October 2003). Figure 5-2 is a map of critical facilities in Tyler County. Detailed lists of critical facilities, identified by county, can be found in Appendix D. Figure 5-3 further refines the information by displaying the distribution of Tyler County Emergency Critical Facilities.

Figure 5-1. Population Density Distribution Map



**Table 5-1. Population and Building Distribution by Key Occupancy in Tyler County and Cities**

Location	Population (2010)	Residential Buildings		Commercial Buildings		Critical Facilities
		Number	Value (\$)	Number	Value (\$)	Number
<b>Tyler County</b>	21,766	8,565	386,976,136	500	60,200,033	23
<b>Woodville</b>	2,586	855	48,979,364	197	31,840,121	4
<b>Ivanhoe</b>	887	987	35,201,545	17	1,128,822	2
<b>Colmesneil</b>	596	Tyler County Assessed Taxes				7
<b>Chester</b>	312	Tyler County Assessed Taxes				5

**Table 5-2. Critical Facilities by Type in Tyler County**

Oil Pipe (km)	Infrastructure and Lifelines			Hazardous Materials Facilities	
	Gas Pipe (km)	Highway (km)	Railroad (km)	Number of Sites	Number of Materials
86.6	465.5	132	0	0	0

Figure 5-2. Critical Facilities Distribution Map for Tyler County

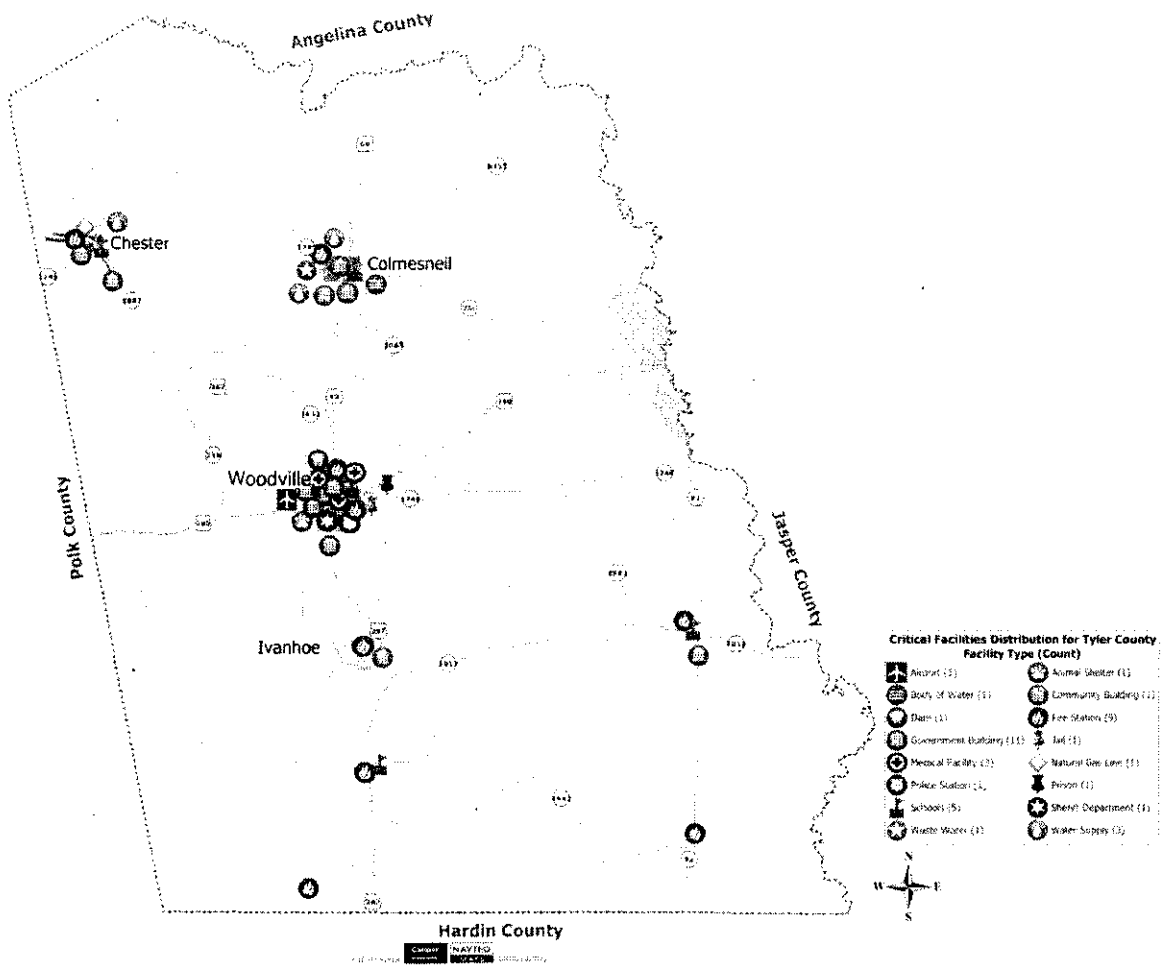
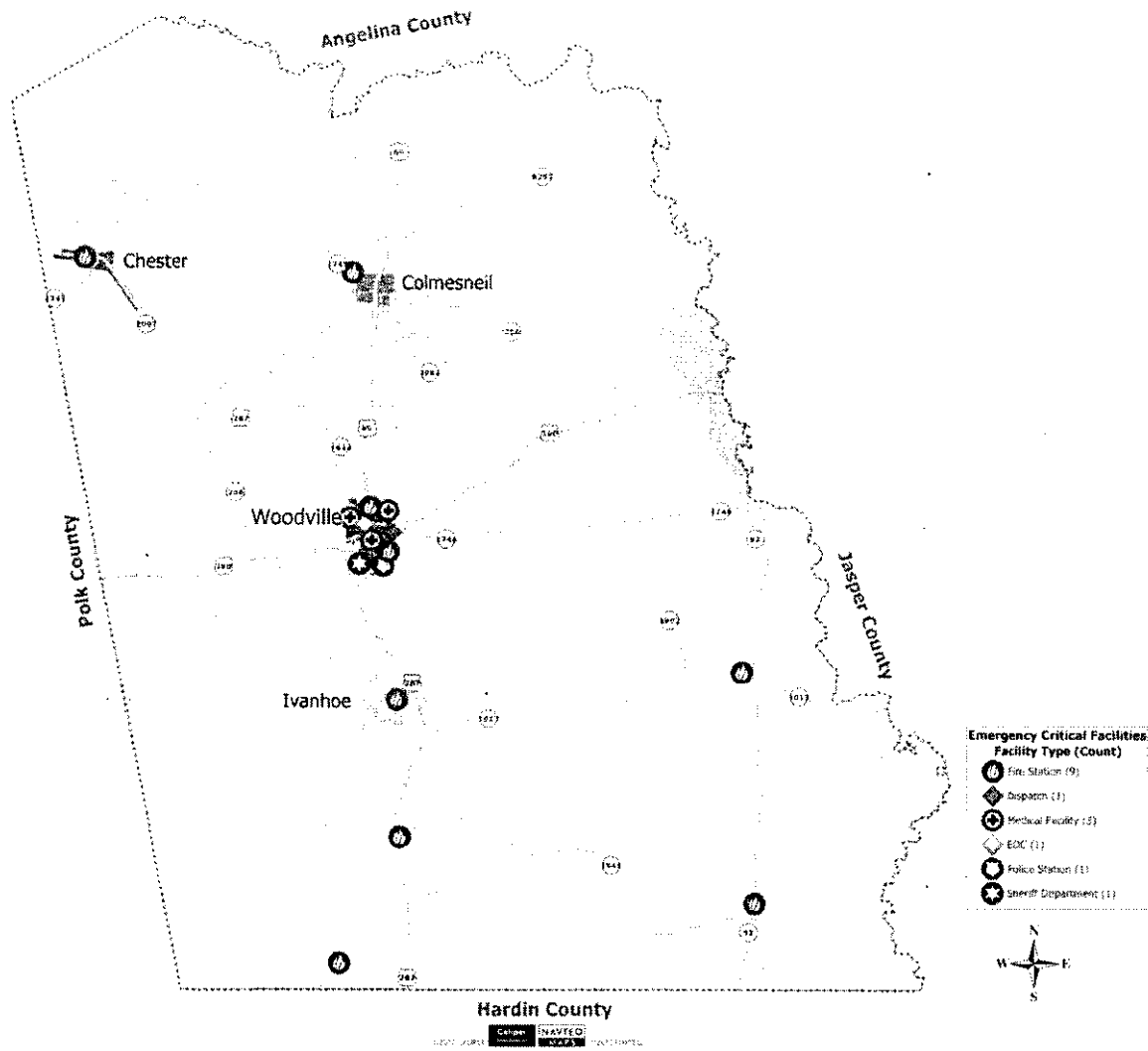


Figure 5-3. Emergency Critical Facilities Distribution Map for Tyler County



## HAZARDS OF CONCERN

Based on input such as historical data, public perception, and technical requirements, the following hazards (listed alphabetically) were considered for analysis:

- Dam failures
- Drought
- Excessive Heat
- Fires
- Floods
- Hail
- Hurricanes

- Severe Winter Storms
- Thunderstorms
- Tornadoes

## DISASTER DECLARATIONS

A total of 8 Presidential and Small Business Administration Disaster Declarations have been issued since 1965 for Tyler County. This area has experienced many additional disasters that were not severe enough to be declared by the President, but nevertheless resulted in millions of dollars in direct and indirect costs to governments, businesses, and residents and caused significant human suffering, injuries, and deaths.

Table 5-3. Disaster Declarations in Tyler County

Date	Event	Type of Declaration	Declaration Number
1987	Flood	Presidential, SBA	802 DR
1990	Flood	Presidential, SBA	863 DR
1991	Flood	Presidential, SBA	930 DR
1994	Flood	Presidential, SBA	1041 DR
2001	Tropical Storm	Presidential, SBA	1379 DR
2005	Hurricane Rita	Presidential, SBA	1606 DR
2008	Hurricane Ike	Presidential, SBA	1791 DR
2011	Drought	Presidential, SBA	1999 DR and 4029 DR

## ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL LOSSES

Risk (vulnerability) assessments are presented, whenever possible, in terms of annualized losses. The annualized data are useful for three reasons:

- Contribution of potential losses from all future disasters is accounted for with this approach.
- Results in this form from different hazards are readily comparable and, hence, easier to rank.
- For purposes of evaluating mitigation alternatives, use of annualized losses is the most objective approach.

Annualized losses for hazards where the parametric approach is used are computed in a three-step process:

- Compute / estimate losses for a number of scenario events with different return periods (e.g., 10-year, 100-year, 200-year, 500-year)
- Approximate the probability versus loss curve through curve fitting
- Calculate the area under the fitted curve to obtain annualized losses.

Computations of loss predictions from the other hazards that used a statistical approach are based primarily on observed historical losses.

### *Economic Impact*

The economic loss results are presented using two interrelated risk indicators:

- The annualized loss (AL), which is the estimated long-term value of losses to the general building stock in any single year in a specified geographic area (i.e., county), and
- The annualized loss ratio (ALR), which expresses estimated annualized losses as a fraction of the building inventory replacement value.

The estimated AL addresses the two key components of risk: the probability of a hazard event occurring in the study area and the consequences of the hazard, largely a function of building construction type and quality and of the intensity of the hazard event. By annualizing estimated losses, the AL factors in historic patterns of frequent smaller events with infrequent but larger events to provide a balanced presentation of the risk.

Using the previously described methodology, statistical results were obtained for the different hazards profiled earlier. Estimated annualized losses for ten hazards and estimated annualized loss ratios for flood, hurricane, and earthquake are summarized in Tables 5-4 and 5-5. It should be noted that dollar loss estimates are not available for all hazards, including hazardous materials incidents, terrorism, nuclear power plant incidents, dam failure and energy pipeline failures and thus those hazards are not included in Tables 5-4 and 5-5.

Annualized losses and annualized loss ratios represent two different statistical ranking methods. The estimates should be used to understand relative risks from hazards and potential losses and are not intended to predict precise results.

**Table 5-4. Summary of the Annualized Loss Estimates for Tyler County**

Hurricane	Tornado	Hail	Winter Storm	Thunderstorm	Drought	Urban Fire	Earthquake	Flood
594,647	29,773	10,272	71,706	7,873	10,148,450	138,000	Negligible	2,905,000



**Table 5-5. Annualized Loss Ratios (ALR) for Tyler County**  
 (estimated annualized losses as a fraction of the building inventory replacement value)

Hurricane	Earthquake	Flood
0.0576%	Not Available	0.01000%

***Impact on Critical and Essential Facilities***

Hazard mitigation plans often focus on critical facilities vulnerable to hazards simply because it is usually most cost-effective to mitigate the assets that are the most important to the community. These could be facilities critical to emergency operations, or ones that house important government functions or vulnerable populations, or ones simply deemed important to the community for their economic or cultural value. Consequently, these facilities are considered high-priority when evaluating structures for the purpose of increasing their disaster resistance.

Critical and essential facilities include:

- Facilities critical to normal and emergency response operations in the area (fire stations, police stations, and the EOC)
- Infrastructure and facilities critical to community survivability or continuity of community services (transportation facilities; post offices; radio station and other communication facilities; electrical transmission and distribution; water and wastewater treatment),
- Facilities needed to assist vulnerable populations during and after a disaster (schools, hospitals, residential care facilities), and
- Facilities in which key government functions take place (sheriff’s office, county courthouse, town halls).

In general, for most of the hazards addressed in this study, the potential for significant damage exists primarily at critical facilities located in flood-prone areas. Critical facilities that happen to be in the tornado path or nearby energy pipelines where incidents could occur also may sustain considerable damage.

**HAZARD RANKING**

Based on absolute economic losses, the top eight hazards in Tyler County are listed below. (Because economic loss data is not available for all hazards, only the top eight are listed here.)

- Flood
- Drought
- Hurricane

- Fire
- Winter Storm
- Tornado
- Hail
- Thunderstorm

Hazard ranking depends on the probability of occurrence of a disaster within a period of time measured in time (or "return period"). An Exceeding Probability Curve (EP-Curve) provides the full picture of ranking at different return periods. At different return periods, the hazard loss rankings are different. For example, a fire is likely to occur fairly frequently with relatively small losses as compared to a hurricane that occurs less frequently but can cause much greater damage.

The Exceeding Probability (EP) curves are a way of showing the likelihood of disasters with varying levels of loss occurring. The EP curve for each of the counties displays the expected monetary loss (x-axis) as it correlates with the annual probability of occurrence of the loss (y-axis) for any given hazard. These curves are based on historical records of disasters within each county and on statistical modeling.

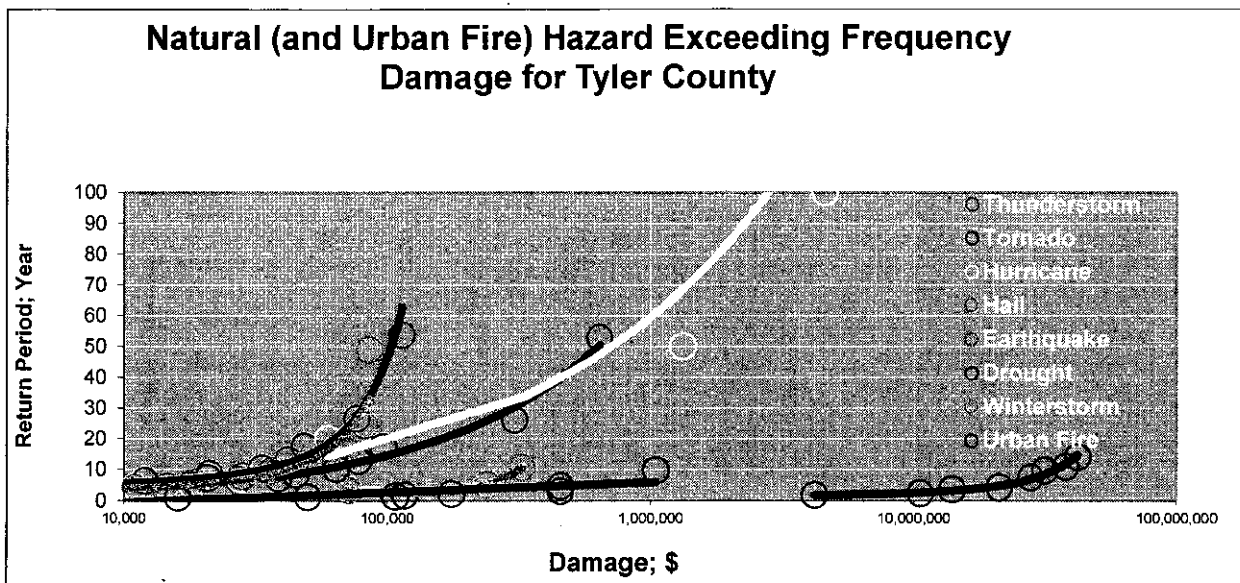
The annualized loss is the expected losses from all possible future events (considering all magnitude and frequencies), averaged over an annual basis.

Table 5-6 ranks hazard risks by county at a ten-year return period. Figure 5-4 illustrates the EP-Curve for Tyler County for selected hazards.

**Table 5-6. Hazard Risk Ranking for Tyler County, Ten Year Return Period**

<b>1</b>	Flood	<b>5</b>	Hurricane
<b>2</b>	Urban Fire	<b>6</b>	Hail
<b>3</b>	Winter Storm	<b>7</b>	Thunderstorm
<b>4</b>	Tornado	<b>8</b>	Earthquake

Figure 5-4. Exceeding Probability Curve for Tyler County



## CONCLUSIONS

Tables 5-7, 5-8 and 5-9 on the following pages provide an overall summary of Tyler County's vulnerability to hazards. Each hazard was given a rating of **substantial**, **major**, **minor** or **limited** based on a description of that particular jurisdiction's vulnerability to the hazard. Table 5-7 focuses on vulnerability in terms of property damage. Table 5-8 focuses on vulnerability in terms of loss of life or injury. Table 5-9 focuses on vulnerability of facilities to being shut down.

Section 201.6(c)(2)(iii) of FEMA regulations indicate that for multi-jurisdictional plans, the risk assessment must assess each jurisdiction's risks where they vary from the risks facing the entire planning area. These rating were developed based on the best acceptable data and will be updated during the five-year plan review and update process.

Definitions of the classifications are as follows: "**Substantial**" severity of impact may result in multiple deaths, complete shutdown of facilities for 30 or more days, or more than 50 percent of property destroyed or with major damage. "**Major**" severity of impact may result in injuries or illnesses that result in permanent disability, complete shutdown of critical facilities for at least 2 weeks, or more than 25 percent of property destroyed or with major damage. "**Minor**" severity of impact may result in injuries or illnesses that do not result in permanent disability, a complete shutdown of critical facilities for more than 1 week, or more than 10 percent of property destroyed or with major damage. "**Limited**" severity of impact may result in injuries or illnesses that are treatable with first aid, minor quality of life lost, shutdown of critical facilities and services for 24 hours or less, or less than 10 percent of property destroyed or with major damage.

Dam failure ratings are based on the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' definitions. The existence of a high hazard dam resulted in a "substantial" ranking; of a significant hazard dam in a "major" ranking; and a low hazard dam in a "minor" ranking. The USACE rankings only focus on the

potential consequences of a dam failure; not the probability that a dam will fail. Just because a dam is considered "high hazard," does not mean that it is at high risk for failure. DETCOG and the participating jurisdictions chose to use the official USACE ratings in these tables, even though the likelihood of a dam failure is low. The flooding risk is based on FEMA flood maps and on claims under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

**S**=Substantial define

**Maj**=Major

**Min**=Minor

**L**=Limited

**Table 5-7. Overall Summary Descriptions of Jurisdictions' Vulnerability to Hazards in Tyler County in Terms of Property Damage**

Jurisdiction	Dam Failure	Drought (Including agriculture)	Excessive Heat	Flooding (riverine)	Hail Storm	Hurricane Wind	Severe Winter Storm	Thunderstorm	Tornado	Wildfire
Tyler	S	MIN	L	S	L	L	MIN	L	MAJ	MIN
Woodville	S	L	L	MIN	L	L	MIN	L	MAJ	L
Ivanhoe	S	L	L	S	L	L	MIN	L	MAJ	L
Colmesneil	S	MIN	L	MIN	L	L	MIN	L	MAJ	MIN
Chester	S	MIN	L	MIN	L	L	MIN	L	MAJ	MIN

Table 5-8. Overall Summary Descriptions of Jurisdictions' Vulnerability to Hazards in Tyler County in Terms of Loss of Life or Injury

Jurisdiction	Dam Failure	Drought (Including Agricultural)	Excessive Heat	Flooding (riverine)	Hail Storm	Hurricane Wind	Severe Winter Storm	Thunderstorm	Tornado	Wildfire
Tyler	S	L	S	S	L	L	L	L	MAJ	L
Woodville	S	L	S	S	L	L	L	L	MAJ	L
Ivanhoe	S	L	S	MIN	L	L	L	L	MAJ	L
Colmesneil	S	L	S	S	L	L	L	L	MAJ	L
Chester	S	L	S	S	L	L	L	L	MAJ	L

Table 5-9. Overall Summary Descriptions of Jurisdictions' Vulnerability to Hazards in Tyler County in Terms of Vulnerability of Facilities to Being Shut Down

Jurisdiction	Dam Failure	Drought (Including Agricultural)	Excessive Heat	Flooding (riverine)	Hail Storm	Hurricane Wind	Severe Winter Storm	Thunderstorm	Tornado	Wildfire
Tyler	S	L	L	S	L	L	L	L	MAJ	L
Woodville	S	L	L	S	L	L	L	L	MAJ	L
Ivanhoe	S	L	L	MIN	L	L	L	L	MAJ	L
Colmesneil	S	L	L	S	L	L	L	L	MAJ	L
Chester	S	L	L	S	L	L	L	L	MAJ	L

The hazard-event profiles relevant to Tyler County reveal historic hazard trends and provide a reference point for understanding the potential effects of future hazard events. A review of historic data helps to evaluate hazard-event profiles and answer questions: How often may a particular disaster occur? Who and where are most likely to be affected? How bad can it get?

Sections 6 through 15 of this plan contain reviews of the historical frequency of occurrence and/or loss and damage estimates, by hazard, in Tyler County. Each section discusses why the hazard is a threat, profiles the hazard, identifies areas at risk to hazards that have distinct geographic boundaries, identifies the people and property at risk, and summarizes the history of hazard events and potential damages and losses.

The results of this study are useful in at least three ways:

- Improving our understanding of the risk associated with the natural hazards in Tyler County through better understanding of the complexities and dynamics of risk, how levels of risk can be measured and compared, and the myriad factors that influence risk. An understanding of these relationships is critical in making balanced and informed decisions on managing the risk.
- Providing a baseline for policy development and comparison of mitigation alternatives. The data used for this analysis present a current picture of risk in Tyler County. Updating this risk "snapshot" with future data will enable comparison of the changes in risk with time. Baselines of this type can support the objective analysis of policy and program options for risk reduction in the region.
- Comparing the risk among the natural hazards addressed. The ability to quantify the risk to all these hazards relative to one another helps in a balanced, multi-hazard approach to risk management at each level of governing authority. This ranking provides a systematic framework to compare and prioritize the very disparate natural hazards that are present in Tyler County. This final step in the risk assessment provides the necessary information for the Mitigation Planning Committee to craft a mitigation strategy to focus resources on only those hazards that pose the most threat to the region.

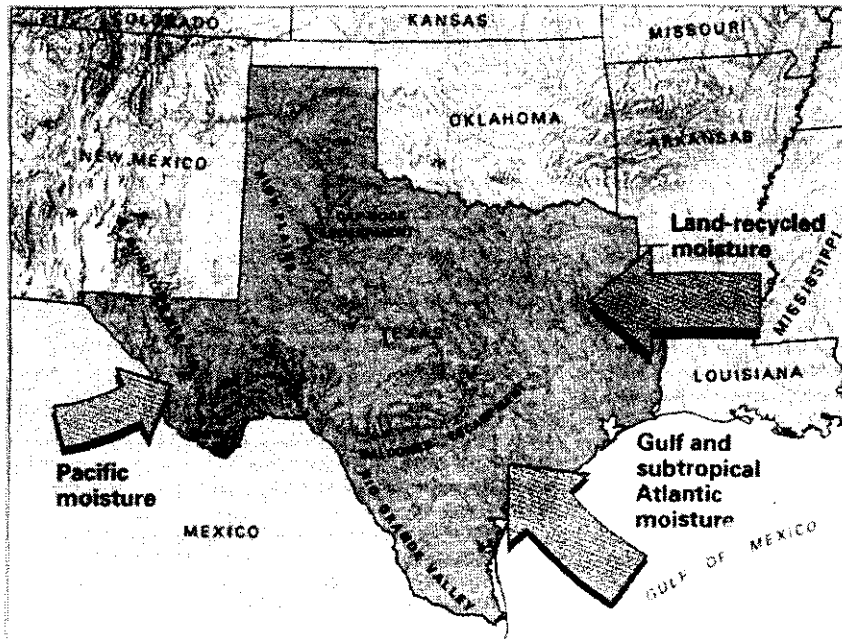
**WHY FLOODS ARE A THREAT**

*Unique Geographic and Atmospheric Conditions*

According to American Hazardscapes: The Regionalization of Hazards and Disasters published by the National Academy Press, Texas, because of its size and location, consistently outranks other states in deaths and damage from floods. Texas is second in casualties and damage from hurricanes and tropical storms.

The state's vulnerability is the result of several factors: its miles of Gulf of Mexico coastline; its proximity to the Pacific Ocean off the west coast of Mexico; its geographical location near the Rocky Mountains of Colorado and Arizona and the high-altitude jet stream; and its nearness to the unique West Texas "dry line," a shifting, invisible atmospheric separation of dry desert air from the moist Gulf air. These factors create a breeding ground for the big storms of spring and fall that spawn tornadoes and suck up Gulf or Pacific moisture that feed the heavy rains that cause flash flooding. All these geographic factors cause Texas to experience extensive, annual storms. Figure 6 1 shows the state's vulnerability to damaging storms. Flooding takes many forms in Tyler County.

Figure 6-1. Texas Sources of Moisture



### *Flash Flooding*

Most flash flooding is caused by slow-moving thunderstorms, by thunderstorms repeatedly moving over the same area, or by heavy rains from hurricanes and tropical storms. Flash floods can occur within a few minutes or after hours of excessive rainfall. Often there is no warning that flash floods are coming.

Flash flooding can pose a deadly danger to residents of Tyler County. 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.

### *Riverine Flooding*

Riverine flooding is natural and inevitable. It is the overbank flooding of rivers and streams, typically resulting from large-scale weather systems that generate prolonged rainfall over a wide geographic area. Some river floods occur seasonally when winter or spring rainfalls fill river basins with too much water, too quickly. Torrential rains from decaying hurricanes or tropical systems can also produce river flooding.

### *Urban Flooding*

Urban flooding occurs as land is converted from fields or woodlands to roads, buildings and parking lots and when the natural land loses its ability to absorb rainfall. Urbanization changes the natural hydrologic systems of a basin, increasing runoff two to six times over what would occur on natural terrain. During periods of urban flooding, streets can become swift moving rivers, while highway underpasses and underground parking garages can become death traps as they fill with water.

### *El Niño Phenomenon*

Flooding can occur in cycles. The El Niño phenomenon – the cyclical disruption of the ocean-atmosphere system in the tropical Pacific Ocean – has important consequences around the globe and here in Texas. The presence of El Niño is indicated by unusually warm water in the eastern Pacific Ocean, altering wind and ocean currents. El Niño generally brings cooler winters and wetter than normal conditions to Texas. In 1997-1998, El Niño increased surface temperatures in the Eastern equatorial Pacific Ocean by 5 to 7°F warmer than normal, thus contributing to the 1998 flooding.

### *Tropical Flooding*

Hurricanes and tropical storms also bring floods. Between 1900 and 2011, 47 hurricanes made landfall in Texas. Eight were a Category 4 on the Saffir-Simpson scale, 10 were Category 3, 11 were Category 2 and 18 were Category 1.



Tyler County is not immune to the death and destruction that tropical systems can bring. Indeed, almost 60 percent of deaths in the U.S. from tropical cyclones have been from inland, freshwater flooding.

## **HAZARD PROFILE**

Major flooding and flash flooding events can have a substantial severity of impact. They can cause multiple deaths, completely shut down facilities for thirty days or more, and cause more than fifty percent of affected properties to be destroyed or suffer major damage.

The frequency of occurrence of flooding is highly likely, with an event probable in the next year.

The annual probability of observing a 100-year flood is one percent. The annual probability of observing a 500-year flood event is 0.2 percent.

Flooding occurs in seasonal patterns. Thunderstorms form when warm, moist air collides with cooler, drier air. Since these masses tend to come together during the transition from summer to winter, most thunderstorms and resulting flooding occur during the spring (April, May and June) and fall (October, November, and December).

Potential severity of impact is defined as follows: "Substantial" may result in multiple deaths, complete shutdown of facilities for 30 or more days, or more than 50 percent of property destroyed or with major damage. "Major" may result in injuries or illnesses that result in permanent disability, complete shutdown of critical facilities for at least two weeks, or more than 25 percent of property destroyed or with major damage. "Minor" may result in injuries or illnesses that do not result in permanent disability, a complete shutdown of critical facilities for more than 1 week, or more than 10 percent of property destroyed or with major damage. "Limited" may result in injuries or illnesses that are treatable with first aid, minor quality of life lost, shutdown of critical facilities and services for 24 hours or less, or less than 10 percent of property destroyed or with major damage.

Frequency or occurrence is defined as follows: "Highly likely" means an event is probable in the next year. "Likely" means an event is probable in the next three years. "Occasional" means an event is possible in the next five years. "Unlikely" means an event is possible in the next 10 years.

## HISTORY OF FLOODING

Flood events in Tyler County reported to the National Weather Service are listed in Table 6-1.

Table 6-1. Reported Flood Events, 1994 to December 2011

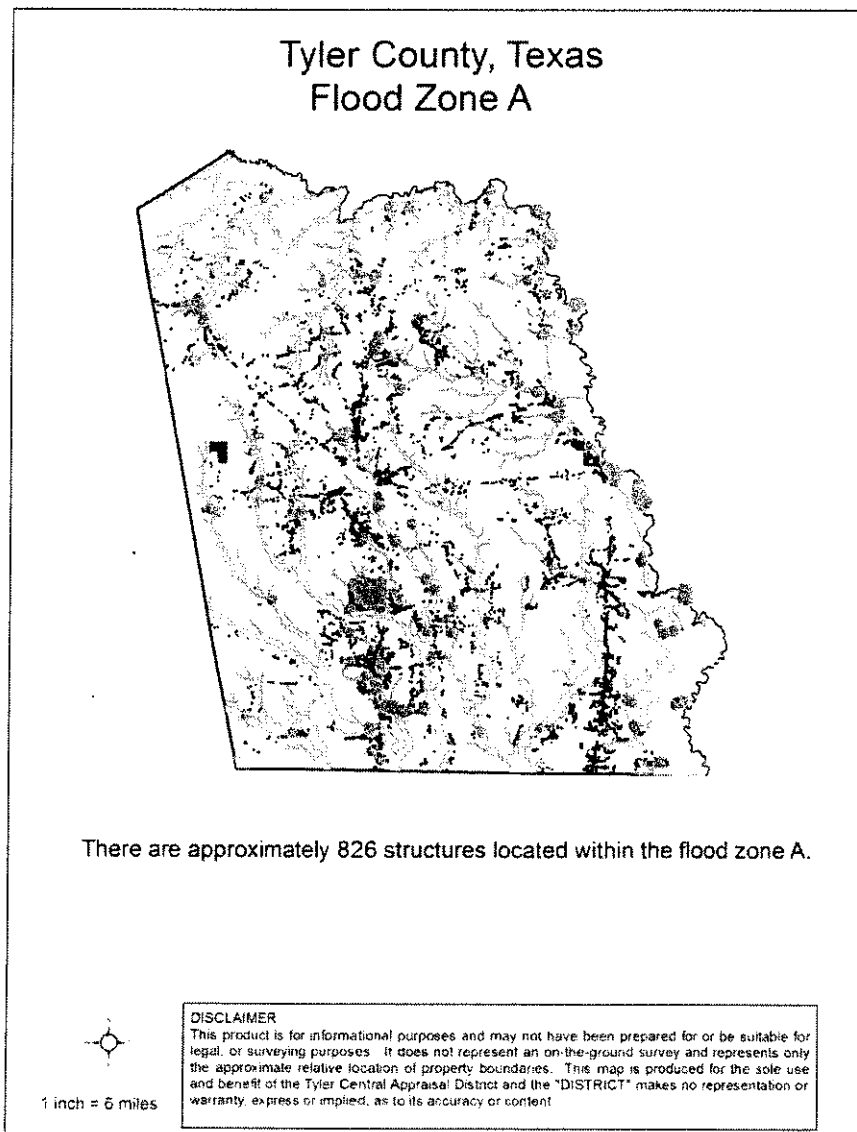
Type	Location or County	Date	Deaths	Injuries	Property Damage (\$)	Crop Damage (\$)	
Flash Flood	1 TYLER	01/27/1995	0	0	0	50K	
Flash Flooding	2 TYLER	04/10/1995	0	0	0	50K	
Flash Flooding	3 TYLER	04/10/1995	0	0	0	0	
Flash Flooding	4 TYLER	04/10/1995	0	0	0	0	
Flash Flooding	5 TYLER	04/10/1995	0	0	0	0	
Flash Flooding	6 Tyler	04/10/1995	0	0	30K	0	
Flash Flooding	7 TYLER	04/10/1995	0	0	15K	0	
Flash Flood	8 Woodville	09/27/1996	0	0	250K	0	
Flash Flood	9 Colmesneil	12/21/1997	0	0	25K	0	
Flood	10 Woodville	03/13/1999	0	0	10K	0	
Flood	11 Woodville	04/03/1999	0	0	200K	0	
Flash Flood	12 Woodville	06/27/2004	0	0	0	0	
<b>TOTALS:</b>				0	0	530K	0

## LOCATION OF HAZARDOUS AREAS

Flood-hazard areas are determined using statistical analyses of records of river flow, storm tides, and rainfall; information obtained through consultation with communities; floodplain topographic surveys; and hydrological and hydraulic analyses. FEMA's Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) identify areas subject to flood hazard. These include Special Flood Hazard Areas, which are defined as areas that will be inundated by a flood event having a one-percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. The one-percent-annual-chance flood is also referred to as the base flood or 100-year flood. Moderate flood-hazard areas are also shown on

the FIRM, and are the areas between the limits of the base flood and the two-tenths of a percent-annual-chance (or 500-year) flood. Figure 6-2 depicts the flood zones where there is potential for damage to property and loss of life. Most of the 826 structures located in Flood Zone A are fish/hunting camps and weekend cabins; they are not permanent residences.

Figure 6-2. Riverine Flooding Potential, Tyler County



**Note:** FEMA has not completed a flood study nor mapping for Tyler County at this time.

## NFIP PROGRAM PARTICIPATION

Flood insurance offered through the NFIP is the best way for home and business owners to protect themselves financially against the ravages of flooding. There are currently approximately 145 flood insurance policies in the force in participating Tyler County jurisdictions. There have been 128 losses to date with \$1,900,900 in claims payments.

Table 6-2. National Flood Insurance Program, Policies and Losses for Tyler County

Community	Policies in Effect	Total Coverage in Thousands	Total Losses	Dollars Paid, Historical
Tyler County	130	\$24,383	114	\$1,744,027
Woodville	14	\$3,056.20	14	\$156,873
Ivanhoe	0	0	0	0
Colmesneil	1	\$28.6	0	0
Chester	0	0	0	0

## PEOPLE AND PROPERTY AT RISK

To assess flood risk, flood areas were modeled for 100-year and 500-year events. Flood depth was estimated at the pixel level for affected areas, along with proportion of the area affected within the census block. HAZUS-MH inventory and damage functions were then utilized to estimate exposure. Table 6-3 shows the estimated buildings and people at risk to flooding by county.

Because detailed information was not available to calculate potential losses due to flood, it is assumed that in a worst-case-scenario event, all exposed areas would be impacted and the exposed values would equal the potential losses.

Table 6-3. Potential Wet Exposure for 100-Year Flood in Tyler County (Riverine Flooding)

Potential Residential Building Exposure at Risk		Potential Commercial Building Exposure at Risk		People at Risk
Number	Value (\$1,000)	Number	Value (\$1,000)	
332	57,160	1	12,078	637

## POTENTIAL DAMAGES AND LOSSES

To estimate annualized losses due to flood, the exposed values were multiplied by the probability of the occurrence of a 100-year flood event (1 percent) to calculate the estimated annualized losses. Annualized losses by county are shown in Table 6-4. Potential impacts to critical facilities and infrastructure are provided in Table 6-5. Repetitive losses are provided in Table 6-6.

Table 6-4. Potential Annualized Losses in Tyler County (Riverine Flooding)

Total Exposure of Residential and Commercial Buildings (\$1000)	Annualized Losses for Residential Buildings at Risk (\$1000)	Annualized Losses for Commercial Buildings at Risk (\$1000)	Total Annualized Expected Property Losses	Annualized Percent Loss Ratio
290,598	2,761	144	2905	0.01000

Table 6-5. Critical Facilities and Infrastructure Potentially Damaged for Tyler County

Critical Facilities and Infrastructure		
Total Number	Number Inside the 100-year Floodplain	Percentage Susceptible to Flooding
41	24	24.00

## REPETITIVE LOSSES FOR TYLER COUNTY

"Tyler County has 14 RL structures and 0 SRL structures located in the County, according to FEMA's Repetitive Loss (RL) and Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) lists."

"The City of Woodville has 4 RL structures and 0 SRL structures located in the County, according to FEMA's Repetitive Loss (RL) and Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) lists."

"The City of Ivanhoe has 0 RL structures and 0 SRL structures located in the County, according to FEMA's Repetitive Loss (RL) and Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) lists."

"The City of Colmesneil has 0 RL structures and 0 SRL structures located in the County, according to FEMA's Repetitive Loss (RL) and Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) lists."

"The City of Ivanhoe has 0 RL structures and 0 SRL structures located in the County, according to FEMA's Repetitive Loss (RL) and Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) lists."

"Tyler County and the City of Woodville RL properties have been paid \$1,900,900 in insurance claims from FEMA's NFIP program since 1978."

There were 14 rural structures and 4 residential structures. It was unknown whether they were residential or commercial.

### WHY DROUGHT IS A THREAT

According to the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, "Drought is one of the most complex, and least understood, of all natural hazards, affecting more people than do other natural hazards, but differing from them in important ways. Unlike earthquakes, hurricanes and tornadoes, drought unfolds at an almost imperceptible pace with beginning and ending times that are difficult to determine, and with effects that often are spread over vast regions. Drought is the most costly of all natural disasters, and because of the famines it causes, it is the most deadly."

Drought is a period of time without substantial rainfall that persists from one year to the next.

Drought is a normal part of virtually all-climatic regimes, including areas with high and low average rainfall. Drought is the consequence of a natural reduction in the amount of precipitation expected over an extended period of time, usually a season or more in length. Droughts can be classified as meteorological, hydrologic, agricultural, and socioeconomic.

**Table 7-1. Drought Classification Definitions**

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

*Source: Multi-Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment: A Cornerstone of the National Mitigation Strategy, FEMA*

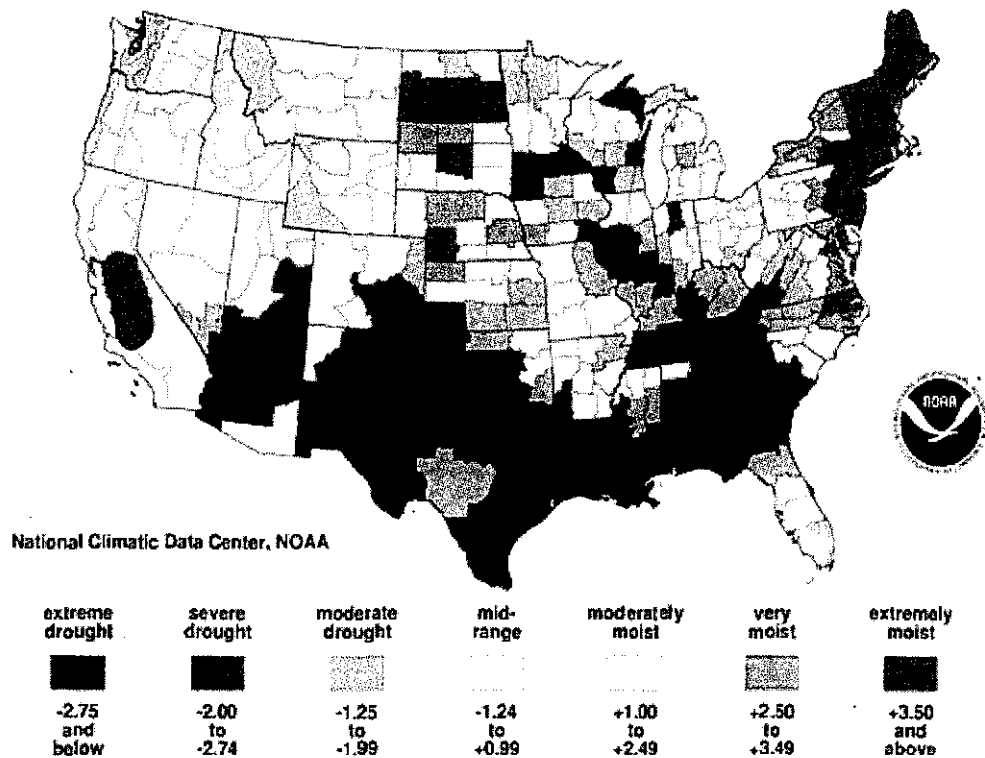
Over time, droughts can have very damaging effects on crops, municipal water supplies, recreational uses, and wildlife. If droughts extend over a number of years, the direct and indirect economic impact can be significant.

Droughts can affect a large area and range in size from a couple of counties to several states. Their impact on wildlife and area farming is enormous. Droughts can kill crops, grazing land, edible plants and even in severe cases, trees. Agricultural losses in Texas from the 1996 drought

are estimated at \$2 billion, and losses from the 1998 drought estimated at \$2.1 billion, with some estimates much higher. Estimates of overall state losses from both droughts exceed \$11 billion. According to the Texas A&M Agri-Life Extension Service the 2010 and 2011 drought has exceeded all previous totals to reach an estimated \$7.62 billion. Dying vegetation also serves as a prime ignition source for wildland fires.

**Palmer Z Index  
Short-Term Conditions**

August 2011



A heat wave combined with a drought is a very dangerous situation. Although drought can occur in any season, when extreme heat combines with drought conditions, the result can be a community disaster.

Droughts occur regularly in Texas and are a normal condition. They can vary greatly, however, in their intensity and duration. On average, a year-long drought takes place somewhere in Texas once every 3 years and a major drought every 20 years. Major droughts can last for years.

**HAZARD PROFILE**

The potential severity of impact of droughts is substantial, especially taking into consideration the economic losses that may result.



Droughts are slow onset hazards. Warning time for drought is long, since drought events take place over long periods of time. Drought warnings are issued by the State Drought Preparedness Council, as directed by House Bill 2660, based upon input from NOAA, the Office of the State Climatologist, the U.S. Geological Service, the Texas Water Development Board, Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, and the Texas Agricultural Statistics Service. Warnings utilize five "levels of concern" and take into account assessments of climatology, agriculture, and water availability for each of 10 climatic regions of the state.

## HISTORY OF DROUGHT

Table 7-2. Exposure to Droughts in Tyler County as Reported to the National Weather Service, 01/01/1950 to 12/31/2011

Location or County	Date	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
Tyler	05/01/1996	Drought	N/A	0	0	0	0
Tyler	05/20/1998	Drought	N/A	0	0	0	0
Tyler	06/01/1998	Drought	N/A	0	0	0	0
Tyler	07/01/1998	Drought	N/A	0	0	0	0
Tyler	02/01/2000	Drought	N/A	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTALS:</b>				0	0	0	0

## PEOPLE AND PROPERTY AT RISK

Droughts impact large geographical areas, thus all the population, buildings, critical facilities, infrastructure and lifelines, and hazardous materials facilities are considered exposed to the hazard and could potentially be impacted. In Tyler County, drought does not have a specific location. However, all jurisdictions are at risk and could be affected by drought.

## POTENTIAL DAMAGES AND LOSSES

In order to analyze the risk of Tyler County to drought and estimate potential losses, 100 years of statistical data from the University of Nebraska was used (this data was developed by the university based on Palmer Drought and Crop Severity Indices) as well as 1997 USDA agriculture

data. A drought event frequency-impact was then developed to determine a drought impact profile on non-irrigated agriculture products and estimate potential losses due to drought in the area. Table 7-3 shows annualized expected exposure by county.

**Table 7-3. Annualized Expected Agricultural Product Market Value Exposed to Drought in Tyler County**

<b>County</b>	<b>Annualized Expected Exposure (\$)</b>
Tyler	293,903

## SECTION 8: HURRICANES

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### WHY HURRICANES ARE A THREAT

According to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, a hurricane is an intense tropical weather system of strong thunderstorms with a well-defined surface circulation and maximum sustained winds of 74 mph or higher. A hurricane is a type of tropical cyclone, a low pressure system that generally forms in the tropics. A hurricane is accompanied by thunderstorms and, in the Northern Hemisphere, a counterclockwise circulation of winds near the earth's surface.

Hurricanes are categorized according to the strength of their winds using the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Scale. A Category 1 storm has the lowest wind speeds, while a Category 5 hurricane has the strongest. These are relative terms, because lower category storms can sometimes inflict greater damage than higher category storms, depending on where they strike and the particular hazards they bring. In fact, tropical storms can also produce significant damage and loss of life, mainly due to flooding.

The ingredients for a hurricane include a pre-existing weather disturbance, warm tropical oceans, moisture, and relatively light winds aloft. If the right conditions persist long enough, they can combine to produce the violent winds, incredible waves, torrential rains, and floods we associate with this phenomenon.

Each year, an average of ten tropical storms develops over the Atlantic Ocean, Caribbean Sea, and Gulf of Mexico. Many of these remain over the ocean and never impact the U.S. coastline. On average, six of these storms become hurricanes each year. In an average 3-year period, roughly 5 hurricanes strike the U.S. coastline, killing approximately 50 to 100 people anywhere from Texas to Maine. Of these, two are typically "major" or "intense" hurricanes (a Category 3 or higher storm on the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Scale).

When the winds from these storms reach 39 mph, the cyclones are given names. Years ago, an international committee developed names for Atlantic cyclones. In 1979, a six-year rotating list of Atlantic storm names was adopted — alternating between male and female hurricane names. Storm names are used to facilitate geographic referencing, for warning services, for legal issues, and to reduce confusion when two or more tropical cyclones occur at the same time. Through a vote of the World Meteorological Organization Region IV Subcommittee, Atlantic cyclone names are retired usually when hurricanes result in substantial damage or death or for other special circumstances.

The Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Scale classifies hurricanes according to the following:

- Tropical Storm—Winds 39-73 mph
- Category 1 Hurricane—winds 74-95 mph (64-82 kts.).  
No real damage to buildings. Damage to unanchored mobile homes. Some damage to

poorly constructed signs. Also, some coastal flooding and minor pier damage.  
Examples: Dolly (TX) 2008, Irene 1999 and Allison 1995

- Category 2 Hurricane—winds 96-110 mph (83-95 kts.).  
Some damage to building roofs, doors and windows. Considerable damage to mobile homes. Flooding damages piers and small craft in unprotected moorings may break their moorings. Some trees blown down.  
Examples: Ike (TX) 2008, Gustav (LA) 2008, Bonnie 1998, Georges (FL & LA) 1998, and Gloria 1985
- Category 3 Hurricane—winds 111-130 mph (96-113 kts.)  
Some structural damage to small residences and utility buildings. Large trees blown down. Mobile homes and poorly built signs destroyed. Flooding near the coast destroys smaller structures with larger structures damaged by floating debris. Terrain may be flooded well inland.  
Examples: Katrina (LA) 2005, Rita (TX) 2005, Keith 2000, Fran 1996, Opal 1995, Alicia 1983 and Betsy 1965
- Category 4 Hurricane—winds 131-155 mph (114-135 kts.)  
More extensive curtain wall failures with some complete roof structure failure on small residences. Major erosion of beach areas. Terrain may be flooded well inland.  
Examples: Hugo 1989 and Donna 1960
- Category 5 Hurricane—winds 156 mph and up (135+ kts.)  
Complete roof failure on many residences and industrial buildings. Some complete building failures with small utility buildings blown over or away. Flooding causes major damage to lower floors of all structures near the shoreline. Massive evacuation of residential areas may be required.  
Examples: Andrew (FL) 1992, Camille 1969 and Labor Day 1935

Hurricane hazards come in many forms: storm surge, high winds, tornadoes, and flooding.

### *Storm Surge*

Although Tyler County is not at risk from it, the greatest potential for loss of life related to a hurricane is from the storm surge, according to the National Hurricane Center.

Storm surge is water that is pushed toward the shore by the force of the winds swirling around the storm. This advancing surge combines with the normal tides to create the hurricane storm tide, which can increase the mean water level 15 feet or more. In addition, wind driven waves are superimposed on the storm tide. This rise in water level can cause severe flooding in coastal areas, particularly when the storm tide coincides with the normal high tides. Because much of the United States' densely populated Atlantic and Gulf Coast coastlines lie less than 10 feet above mean sea level, the danger from storm tides is tremendous.

## *High Winds*

Tyler County can experience high winds from hurricanes. The intensity of a landfalling hurricane is expressed in terms of categories that relate wind speeds and potential damage. According to the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Scale, a Category 1 hurricane has lighter winds compared to storms in higher categories. A Category 4 hurricane would have winds between 131 and 155 mph and, on the average, would usually be expected to cause 100 times the damage of the Category 1 storm. Depending on circumstances, less intense storms may still be strong enough to produce damage, particularly in areas that have not prepared in advance.

Tropical storm-force winds are strong enough to be dangerous to those caught in them. For this reason, emergency managers plan on having their evacuations complete and their personnel sheltered before the onset of tropical storm-force winds, not hurricane-force winds.

Hurricane-force winds can easily destroy poorly constructed buildings and mobile homes. Debris such as signs, roofing material, and small items left outside become flying missiles in hurricanes. Extensive damage to trees, towers, water and underground utility lines (from uprooted trees), and fallen poles cause considerable disruption.

## *Tornadoes*

Hurricanes can also produce tornadoes that add to the storm's destructive power. Tornadoes are most likely to occur in the right-front quadrant of the hurricane. However, they are also often found elsewhere embedded in the rain bands, well away from the center of the hurricane.

Some hurricanes seem to produce no tornadoes, while others develop multiple ones. Studies have shown that more than half of the land falling hurricanes produce at least one tornado; Hurricane Beulah (1967) spawned 141 according to one study. In general, tornadoes associated with hurricanes are less intense than those that occur independently. Nonetheless, the effects of tornadoes, added to the larger area of hurricane-force winds, can produce substantial damage.

## *Inland Flooding*

In the last 30 years, inland flooding has been responsible for more than half the deaths associated with tropical cyclones in the United States. Inland flooding from hurricanes is a potential threat to Tyler County.

When it comes to hurricanes, wind speeds do not tell the whole story. Hurricanes produce storm surges, tornadoes, and often the most deadly of all - inland flooding.

While storm surge is always a potential threat, more people have died from inland flooding in the last 30 years. Intense rainfall is not directly related to the wind speed of tropical cyclones. In fact, some of the greatest rainfall amounts occur from weaker storms that drift slowly or stall over an area.

Inland flooding can be a major threat to communities hundreds of miles from the coast as intense rain falls from these huge tropical air masses.

- Freshwater floods accounted for more than half (59 percent) of U.S. tropical cyclone deaths over the past 30 years. These floods are why 63 percent of U.S. tropical cyclone deaths during that period occurred in inland counties.
- At least 23 percent of U.S. tropical cyclone deaths occur to people who drown in, or attempting to abandon, their cars.
- 78 percent of children killed by tropical cyclones drowned in freshwater floods.

## HAZARD PROFILE

Hurricanes can have a substantial severity of impact. They can cause multiple deaths, completely shut down facilities for thirty days or more, and cause more than 50 percent of affected properties to be destroyed or suffer major damage.

The frequency of occurrence of flooding is likely, with an event probable in the next year.

Hurricanes occur in seasonal patterns, with hurricane season occurring between June 1 and November 30.

Warning time for hurricanes is long, thanks to modern warning technology.

## HISTORY OF HURRICANES

Between 1900 and 2011, 47 hurricanes made landfall in Texas.

### *Hurricane Winds*

Table 8-1 profiles the potential winds speeds (in miles per hour) that could be expected in Deep East Texas Region counties in a hurricane event.

Table 8-1. Average Hurricane Wind Speeds in Tyler County

County	Wind Speed [MPH] vs. Return Period [Year]						
	10	20	50	100	200	500	1000
Tyler	39	55	72	84	95	107	116

## PEOPLE AND PROPERTY AT RISK

The entire building stock in Tyler County is exposed to the threat of hurricane winds. Table 8-2 shows the potential impact on the 41 facilities in Tyler County from 100- and 500-year winds.

It is impossible to predict the exact location of hurricanes. However, the effects of hurricanes are generally two-fold. They are expected to have the most impact on floodplains. The location

of floodplains is identified in Figure 6-3. Hurricane winds may impact the entire region depending on the path of the hurricanes.

**Table 8-2. Critical Facilities at Risk from Hurricane Winds in Tyler County**

Critical Facilities	100-Year Hurricane Wind			500-Year Hurricane Wind			
	Total Number	Loss of Function	Partially Functional	Fully Functional	Loss of Function	Partially Functional	Fully Functional
	41	0	41	0	10	31	0

## POTENTIAL DAMAGES AND LOSSES

Table 8-4 displays the risks from hurricanes faced by Tyler County. Annualized expected property losses from hurricane winds total almost \$600,000 per year. Annualized loss ratios are presented to show the relative risk among counties.

**Table 8-4. Potential Annualized Losses from Hurricanes in Tyler County**

Total Exposure (\$)	Annualized Losses for Residential Buildings at Risk (\$)	Annualized Losses for Commercial Buildings at Risk (\$)	Total Annualized Expected Property Losses (\$)	Annualized Percent Loss Ratio
1,032,976,000	516,591	57,520	594,647	0.0576%

## SECTION 9: URBAN AND WILDLAND FIRES

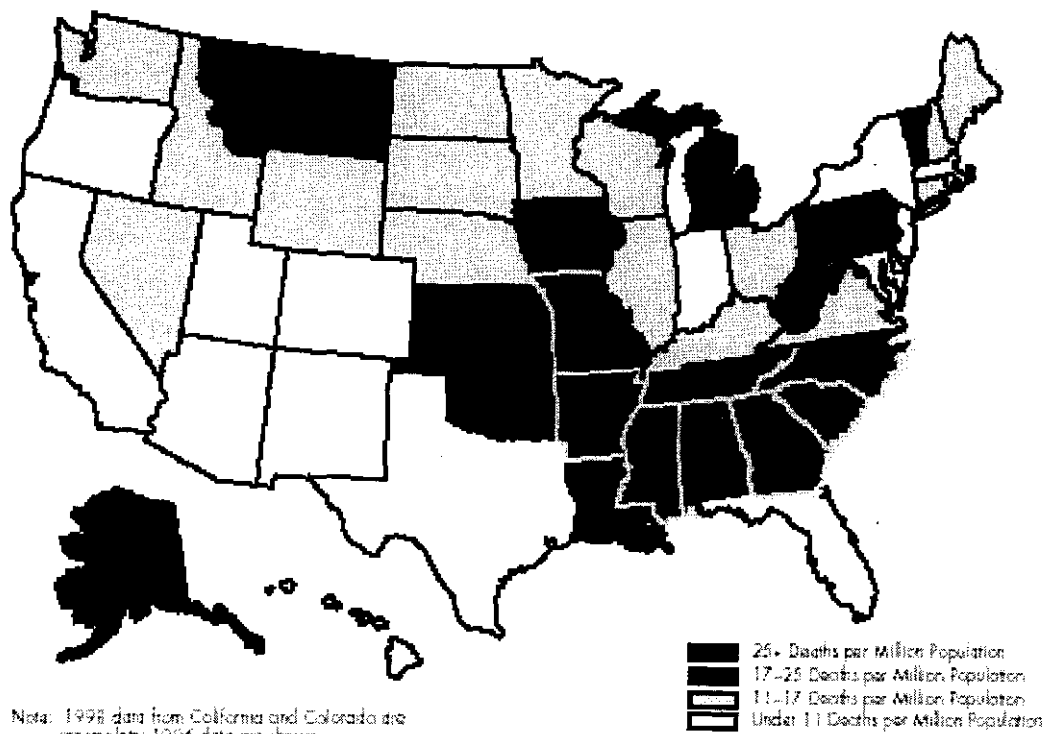
### WHY URBAN AND WILDLAND FIRES ARE A THREAT

The fire problem in the United States on a per capita basis is one of the worst in the industrial world. Thousands of Americans die each year from fire, tens of thousands of people are injured, and property losses reach billions of dollars. To put these figures in context, the annual losses from floods, hurricanes, tornadoes, earthquakes and other natural disasters combined in the United States average just a fraction of the losses from fire.

According to the National Fire Data Center of the U.S. Fire Administration, recent trends show a decline in the numbers of fires, deaths, injuries, and dollar loss to property. However, despite these encouraging trends, an average of over 5,000 deaths and 28,000 injuries to civilians, and over 100 firefighter deaths occurred annually over the 10-year period from 1987 to 1996. The fire death rate, by state, is shown in Figure 9-1.

This plan addresses both wildland fires and major urban fires. For purposes of this plan, major wildland fire events are those that were greater than or equal to two-alarm fires. Major urban fires are defined as those structure fires that were greater than or equal to three-alarm fires.

Figure 9-1. Fire Death Rate by State





## *Major Urban Fires*

The leading causes of fires nationally are arson, open flames, and cooking. Urban fires cause most fire deaths and injuries. The leading causes of fire deaths are smoking, arson, and heating. Between 70 and 80 percent of deaths result from residential fires. People under age 5 and over age 55 have a much higher death rate than the average population. These two age groups account for more than one-third of all deaths nationally.

## *Wildland Fires*

A wildland fire is any fire occurring on grassland, forest, or prairie, regardless of ignition source, damages, or benefits. According to the National Fire Plan, 2000, the wildland fire risk is now considered by authorities as "the most significant fire service problem of the century."

The National Fire Plan was issued by the U.S. Departments of Agriculture and Interior. It defines the urban/wildland interface as "the line, area, or zone where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels." The interface problem has grown dramatically over the last twenty years, spawned by increases in population, urban expansion, land-management decisions that place neighborhoods adjacent to wildland preserves, parks, and greenbelts, and the ever-present desire to intermingle with nature. The marriage between humans and their property and wildland areas has significantly increased human exposure to wildfires.

More and more people are building 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 have 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 the hazards from and exposure to interface problems.

Multiple devastating interface-area fires over the past several years have demonstrated the disastrous potential inherent in the interface. This danger is perhaps best epitomized by the Cerro Grande fire of 2000 in New Mexico or the Oakland, California, fire of 1991 in which 25 lives were lost and more than 2,900 homes destroyed.

In a letter to the president after the devastating 1999-2000 fire season, the secretaries of the Departments of Agriculture and Interior wrote, "explosive growth in the wildland urban interface now puts entire communities and associated infrastructure, and the socioeconomic fabric that holds communities together, at risk from wildland fire."

Wildland fires can occur at any time of the year. Climatic conditions such as severe freezes and drought can significantly increase the intensity of wildland fires since these conditions kill vegetation, creating a prime fuel source for these types of fires. The intensity of fires and the rate at which they spread are directly related to wind speed, temperature, and relative humidity.

Three different classes of wildfires exist. A "surface fire" is the most common type and burns along the floor of a forest, moving slowly and killing or damaging trees. A "ground fire" is usually started by lightning and burns on or below the forest floor in the humus layer down to the mineral soil. "Crown fires" spread rapidly by wind and move quickly by jumping along the tops of trees.

Humans start about 90 percent of wildfires (cigarettes thrown from cars, burning of refuse, etc.); lightning starts the other 10 percent.

## HAZARD PROFILE

Both major urban and wildland fire events can completely shut down facilities for at least two weeks and cause more than 25 percent of affected properties to be destroyed or incur major damage. Major urban and wildland fire events are highly likely. An event is probable in the next year. Winter is the peak period for major urban fires and fire deaths. The wildland fire risk varies considerably by month.

Warning time for urban and wildland fire events is minimal or none.

## HISTORY OF FIRE

Table 9-1 shows the number of voluntarily reported incidents and the total dollar losses by county in Tyler County during 2006 through 2011. It is likely that more fire incidents occurred during this timeframe that were not reported. Reporting is voluntary and thus not consistent. During 2011 Tyler County experienced over 59,000 acres burned at an estimated cost of over \$214,000 for that response.

Table 9-1. Urban Fire Incidents and Losses in Tyler County, 2006-2009

FD Name	Date	Type	acres	Cause	# Dept Resp
Woodville VFD	1/7/2006	Wildfire	200	Miscellaneous	3
Woodville VFD	1/8/2006	Wildfire	200	Miscellaneous	2
Woodville VFD	1/17/2006	Wildfire	25	Miscellaneous	4
Woodville VFD	1/17/2006	Wildfire	25	Miscellaneous	1
Woodville VFD	1/17/2006	Wildfire	25	Miscellaneous	1
Woodville VFD	2/10/2008	Wildfire	30	Debris burning	4
Woodville VFD	2/10/2008	Wildfire	30	Debris burning	4
Woodville VFD	7/29/2008	Wildfire	40	Debris burning	3

Hilltop Lakes VFD, Inc.	1/19/2009	Wildfire	200	Debris burning	5
Colmesneil VFD	1/19/2009	Wildfire	200	Debris burning	5
Colmesneil VFD	1/19/2009	Wildfire	200	Debris burning	5
Dam-B VFD	3/1/2011	Wildfire	45	Debris Burning	3
Warren VFD	4/16-17/ 2011	Wildfire	7,000	Farm Equipment	15
Dam-B VFD	4/18/2011	Wildfire	130	Debris Burning	4
Spurger VFD	4/18/2011	Wildfire	40	Debris Burning	4
Shady Grove VFD	4/25/2011	Wildfire	30	Fallen Power Line	4
Warren VFD	5/30/2011	Wildfire	35	Farm Equipment	5
Shady Grove VFD	6/17/2011	Wildfire	467	Debris Burning	6
Shady Grove VFD	6/20/2011	Wildfire	424	Debris Burning	10
Alabama Coushatta Indian Nation	8/8/2011	Wildfire	175	Debris Burning	8
Shady Grove VFD	8/8/2011	Wildfire	107	Debris Burning	8
Warren VFD	8/26/2011	Wildfire	50	Lightning	4
Ivanhoe VFD	8/30/2011	Wildfire	300	Debris Burning	10
Ivanhoe VFD	9/1/2011	Wildfire	40	Debris Burning	4
Spurger VFD	9/1/2011	Wildfire	40	Debris Burning	4
Dam-B VFD	9/6/2011	Wildfire	52	Debris Burning	5

## LOCATION OF HAZARDOUS AREAS

There is no defined geographic hazard boundary for urban and wildland fires in Tyler County. Due to the recent droughts of 2009 and 2011, along with the excessive heat of the summer months during those years, all people, buildings, critical facilities, infrastructure and lifelines are considered exposed to the urban and wildland fire hazard and could potentially affect Tyler County. Therefore, an urban or wildland fire has the capacity to equally occur anyplace throughout the county and the participating cities in this plan.

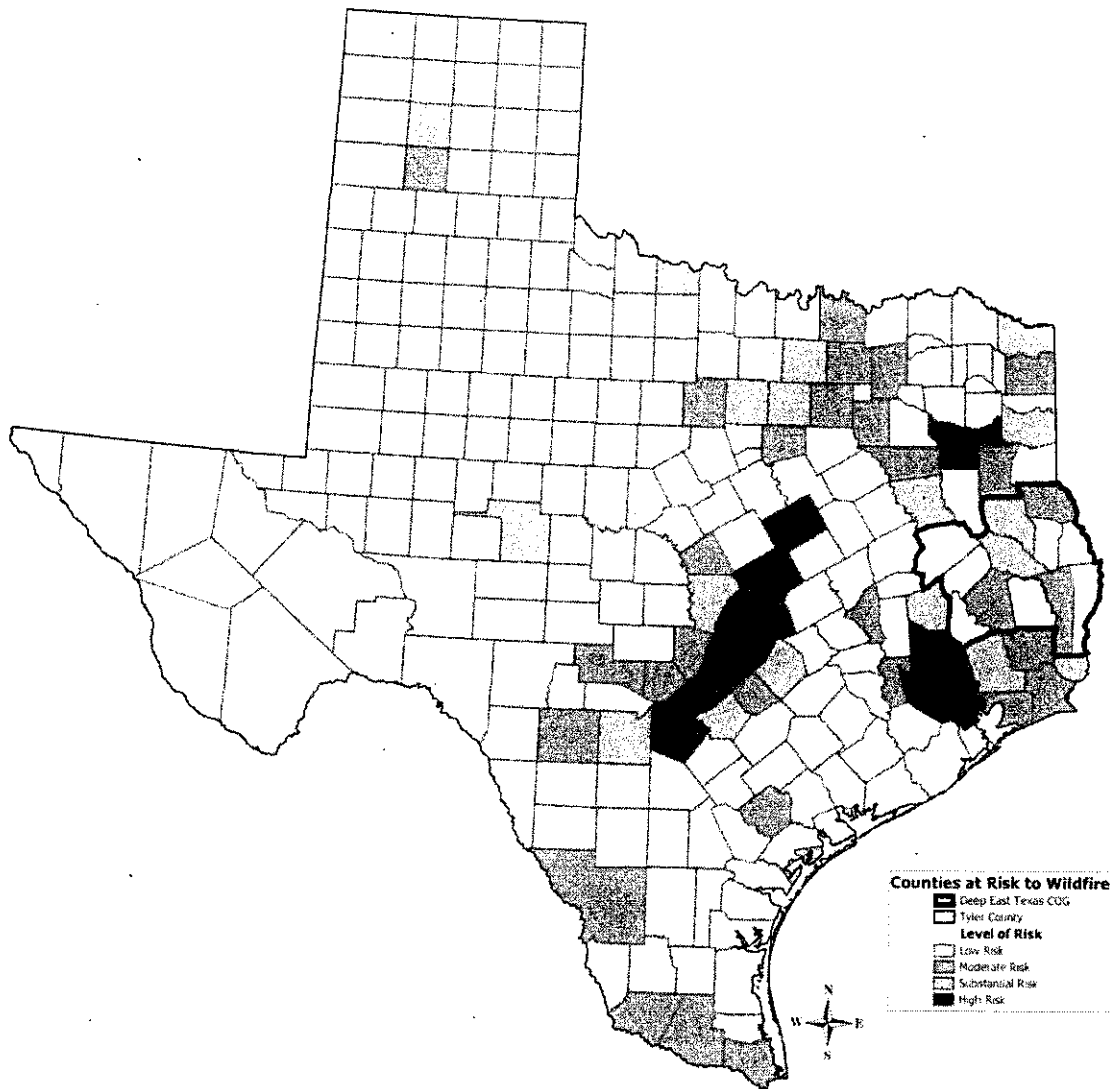
Figure 9-2 shows wildfire risk across Texas, as determined by the Texas Forest Service. The map represents the cumulative weights of (1) the risks associated with fuel complexes, (2) the risks

associated with population, and (3) the weighted factors of population growth. These combined variables determine the following risk categories:

- Low risk: Low risk counties are primarily those that have little population or population densities that are not located near or in a hazardous fuel complex.
- Moderate risk: Counties that may have a high population but are located near or in a moderate- or low-hazard fuel complex. Also, counties that have a low population but have significant growth located near or in a high-hazard fuel complex are included in this category.
- Substantial risk: Counties that have a moderate population and a high growth rate and are located near or in a high- or moderate-hazard fuel complex.
- High risk: Counties that have high population numbers and moderate-to-high growth rates and are located near or in a high-hazard fuel complex area.
- This overall hazard rating by the Texas Forest Service is descriptive and not predictive, based on wide-ranging parameters. In most cases, the interface risk in a county will change based on the distribution of hazardous wildland fuels and population and growth within the county. Keeping this in mind, counties that have an overall low-hazard rating may have isolated areas within the county that are at high risk, just as counties identified as high risk may have isolated areas within the county that are at low risk.

A major component of the risk assessment was the relation of population and urban development to hazardous wildland fuels. To achieve a rating, the fuels model map for Texas was categorized in to fuel complexes that represented low, moderate and high hazard fuels. This correlation was developed under the direction of Karen Allender and the Urban Wildland Interface Division of the Texas Forest Service. Fuels were grouped by National Fire Danger Rating System (NFDRS) and Anderson Fuel Model ratings and the resulting descriptors of low to high hazard were assigned. These descriptors were based on the fuel complexes potential for spread rates, heat output (BTUs) and duration of output, difficulty of control and potential for fire movement in the canopy of the vegetation. Fuels that had the highest potential for crowning, difficulty in control and heat output for duration posed the most hazards.

Figure 9-2. Counties at Risk to Wildfire in Texas



Any structure is exposed to the urban fire risk. The wildland fire risk is a function of the following:

- the climate (patterns over time);
- fuel complexes (vegetation);
- topography (slope, aspect and elevation);
- human factors (structures and infrastructure).

## HISTORY OF FIRE

Table 9-2 shows the number of voluntarily reported incidents and the total dollar losses in Tyler County during a ten year period. It is likely that more fire incidents occurred during this timeframe that were not reported. Reporting is voluntary and thus not consistent.

Table 9-2. Urban Fire Incidents and Losses in Tyler County

Incidents	Total Dollar Loss (\$)
4,272	14,570,651

## PEOPLE AND PROPERTY AT RISK

There is no defined geographic hazard boundary for urban and wildland fires. All people, buildings, critical facilities, infrastructure and lifelines, and hazardous materials facilities are considered exposed to the urban and wildland fire hazard and could potentially be impacted. However, it is not expected that a fire event would impact a large area.

## POTENTIAL DAMAGES AND LOSSES

Table 9-3 shows potential annualized losses by county due to urban fire, which were calculated using the statistical risk assessment methodology.

Table 9-3. Potential Annualized Losses to Urban Fire in Tyler County

County	Annualized Expected Property Losses (\$)
Tyler	293,903

## SECTION 10: WINTER STORMS

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### WHY WINTER STORMS ARE A THREAT

A severe winter storm event includes a storm with snow, ice or freezing rain—all of which can cause significant problems for area residents. Winter storms that threaten Texas usually start out as powerful cold fronts that push south from central Canada.

Most of the precipitation seen in the Deep East Texas from severe winter storms takes the form of ice or sleet. Freezing rain occurs when rain developing in a relatively warm (above freezing) layer of air falls through a layer of air that is below freezing (25 to 32°F). The rain is “supercooled” as it falls through the cold layer near the surface of the earth. When the supercooled but still liquid raindrops strike the ground or an object already below freezing, they freeze on contact. The resulting coating of ice is commonly known as glaze.

A heavy accumulation of ice can topple power and telephone lines, television towers, and trees. Highways become impossible to travel on, and even stepping outdoors can be extremely risky. The severity of an ice storm and the amount of damage caused by the storm depends on the amount of rain and thus the amount of icing taking place, the strength of the wind, and whether or not the storm strikes an urban or rural area. Urban areas tend to suffer more damage than rural areas because of the concentration of utilities and transportation systems (aircraft, trains, buses, trucks, and cars), all of which may be affected to a great degree by the icing.

### HAZARD PROFILE

The severity of impact of winter storms is generally minor. Winter storms can cause injuries and completely shut down facilities for more than one week, and cause more than ten percent of affected properties to be destroyed or suffer major damage. The frequency of severe winter storm (or probability of occurrence) is highly likely as indicated in Figure 10-1.

A heavy accumulation of ice can topple power and telephone lines, television towers, and trees. Highways become impossible to travel on, and even stepping outdoors can be an extremely risky undertaking. 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.

Warning time for winter storms is generally six to twelve hours.

**Table 10-1. Winter Weather Alerts**

<b>Winter weather advisory</b>	This alert may be issued for a variety of severe conditions. Weather advisories may be announced for snow, blowing or drifting snow, freezing drizzle, freezing rain, or a combination of weather events.
<b>Winter storm watch</b>	Severe winter weather conditions may affect your area (freezing rain, sleet or heavy snow may occur separately or in combination).
<b>Winter storm warning</b>	Severe winter weather conditions are imminent.
<b>Freezing rain or freezing drizzle</b>	Rain or drizzle is likely to freeze upon impact, resulting in a coating of ice glaze on roads and all other exposed objects.
<b>Sleet</b>	Small particles of ice usually mixed with rain. If enough sleet accumulates on the ground, it makes travel hazardous.
<b>Blizzard warning</b>	Sustained wind speeds of at least 35 mph are accompanied by considerable falling or blowing snow. This alert is the most perilous winter storm with visibility dangerously restricted.
<b>Frost/freeze warning</b>	Below freezing temperatures are expected and may cause significant damage to plants, crops and fruit trees.
<b>Wind chill</b>	A strong wind combined with a temperature slightly below freezing can have the same chilling effect as a temperature nearly 50 degrees lower in a calm atmosphere. The combined cooling power of the wind and temperature on exposed flesh is called the wind-chill factor.

## **HISTORY OF SEVERE WINTER STORMS**

Winter storm events that have occurred in Tyler County 1993 to 2012 are presented in Table 10-2, along with reported injuries, deaths and damages.



Table 10-2. Severe Winter Storms, Tyler County, 1993–2011

Date	Time	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD	Notes
1/12/1997	0600	Ice Storm	N/A	3	0	0	0	23 counties affected, no data on location of Dth
12/22/1998	1614	Winter Storm	N/A	0	0	75K	0	5 counties affected, no data on location of PrD
12/13/2000	0001	Ice Storm	N/A	0	0	1.0M	0	9 counties affected, no data on location of PrD
1/16/2007	2000	Ice Storm	N/A	0	0	1K	0K	16 counties affected, no data on location of PrD
12/10/2008	1100	Heavy Snow	N/A	0	0	0K	0K	2 counties affected.
2/11/2010	2200	Heavy Snow	N/A	0	0	0K	0K	8 counties affected, no data on location of PrD
2/23/2010	1200	Heavy Snow	N/A	0	0	0K	0K	3 counties affected, no data on location of PrD
2/4/2011	1200	Ice Storm/ Winter Storm	N/A	0	0	0K	0K	7 counties affected, no data on location of PrD

## PEOPLE AND PROPERTY AT RISK

Winter storms usually impact large geographical areas; thus, all the population, buildings, critical facilities, infrastructure and lifelines, and hazardous materials facilities are considered exposed to the hazard and could potentially be impacted.

## POTENTIAL DAMAGES AND LOSSES

Table 10-3 presents annualized expected property losses due to winter storms in Tyler County.

Table 10-3. Potential Annualized Losses due to Winter Storms in Tyler County

County	Annualized Expected Property Losses (\$)
Tyler	71,706

## SECTION 11: TORNADOES

### WHY TORNADOES ARE A THREAT

Tornadoes are unquestionably the most violent storms on the planet. A tornado is a violently rotating column of air extending between, and in contact with, a cloud and the surface of the earth. The most violent tornadoes are capable of tremendous destruction with wind speeds of 250 miles per hour or more. In extreme cases, winds may approach 300 miles per hour. Damage paths can be in excess of one mile wide and 50 miles long.

The most powerful tornadoes are spawned by "super-cell thunderstorms." These storms are affected by horizontal wind shears (winds moving in different directions at different altitudes) that begin to rotate the storm. This horizontal rotation can be tilted vertically by violent updrafts, and the rotation radius can shrink, forming a vertical column of very quickly swirling air. This rotating air can eventually reach the ground, forming a tornado.

**Table 11-1. Enhanced Fujita Tornado Scale implemented February 1, 2007**

EF-Scale Number	Intensity	Wind Speed (mph)	Type of Damage Done
EF0	Gale tornado	65-85	Some damage to chimneys; breaks branches off trees; pushes over shallow-rooted trees; damages sign boards.
EF1	Moderate tornado	86-110	The lower limit is the beginning of hurricane wind speed; peels surface off roofs; mobile homes pushed off foundations or overturned; moving autos pushed off roads; attached garages may be destroyed.
EF2	Significant tornado	111-135	Considerable damage. Roofs torn off frame houses; mobile homes demolished; boxcars pushed over; large trees snapped or uprooted; light object missiles generated.
EF3	Severe tornado	136-165	Roof and some walls torn off well-constructed houses; trains overturned; most trees in forest uprooted.
EF4	Devastating tornado	166-200	Well-constructed homes leveled; structures with weak foundations blown off some distance; cars thrown and large missiles generated.
EF5	Incredible tornado	Over 200	Strong frame houses lifted off foundations and carried considerable distances to disintegrate; automobile sized missiles flying through the air in excess of 100 meters; trees debarked; steel reinforced concrete badly damaged.

Tyler County is known for frequent severe weather and thunderstorms. Thunderstorms form when warm, moist air collides with cooler, drier air. Since these masses tend to come together during the transition from summer to winter, most thunderstorms occur during the spring and fall months. Severe thunderstorms can produce tornadoes, high winds, and hail—any of which can cause extensive property damage and loss of life.

Tornadoes occasionally accompany tropical storms and hurricanes that move over land. Tornadoes are the most common to the right and ahead of the path of the storm center as it comes ashore.

Tornadoes vary in terms of duration, wind speed and the toll that they take, as shown in Table 11-2.

**Table 11-2. Variations Among Tornadoes**

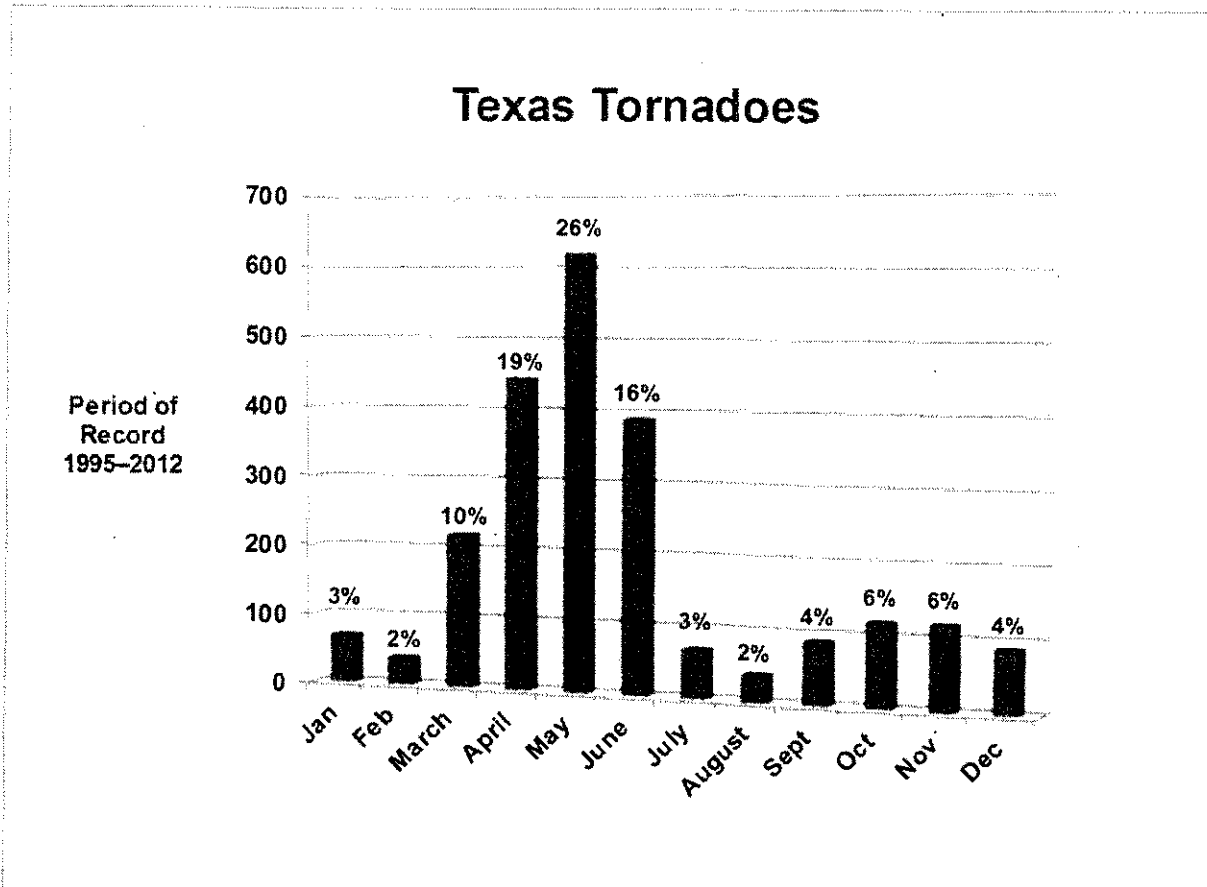
<b>Weak Tornadoes</b>	<b>Strong Tornadoes</b>	<b>Violent Tornadoes</b>
69% of all tornadoes	29% of all tornadoes	2% of all tornadoes
Less than 5% of tornado deaths	Nearly 30% of all tornado deaths	70% of all tornado deaths
Lifetime 1-10+ minutes	May last 20 minutes or longer	Lifetime can exceed one hour
Winds less than 110 mph	Winds 110 – 205 mph	Winds greater than 205 mph

## **HAZARD PROFILE**

The impact of tornadoes can be substantial. They can cause multiple deaths, completely shut down facilities for thirty days or more, and cause more than fifty percent of affected properties to be destroyed or suffer major damage.

Seasonal patterns are relevant to tornadoes. Thunderstorms form when warm, moist air collides with cooler, drier air. Since these masses tend to come together during the transition from summer to winter, most thunderstorms and resulting tornadoes occur during the spring (March, April, May and June) and, at a lesser intensity, during the fall (September, October, and November). Warning time for tornadoes is minimal.

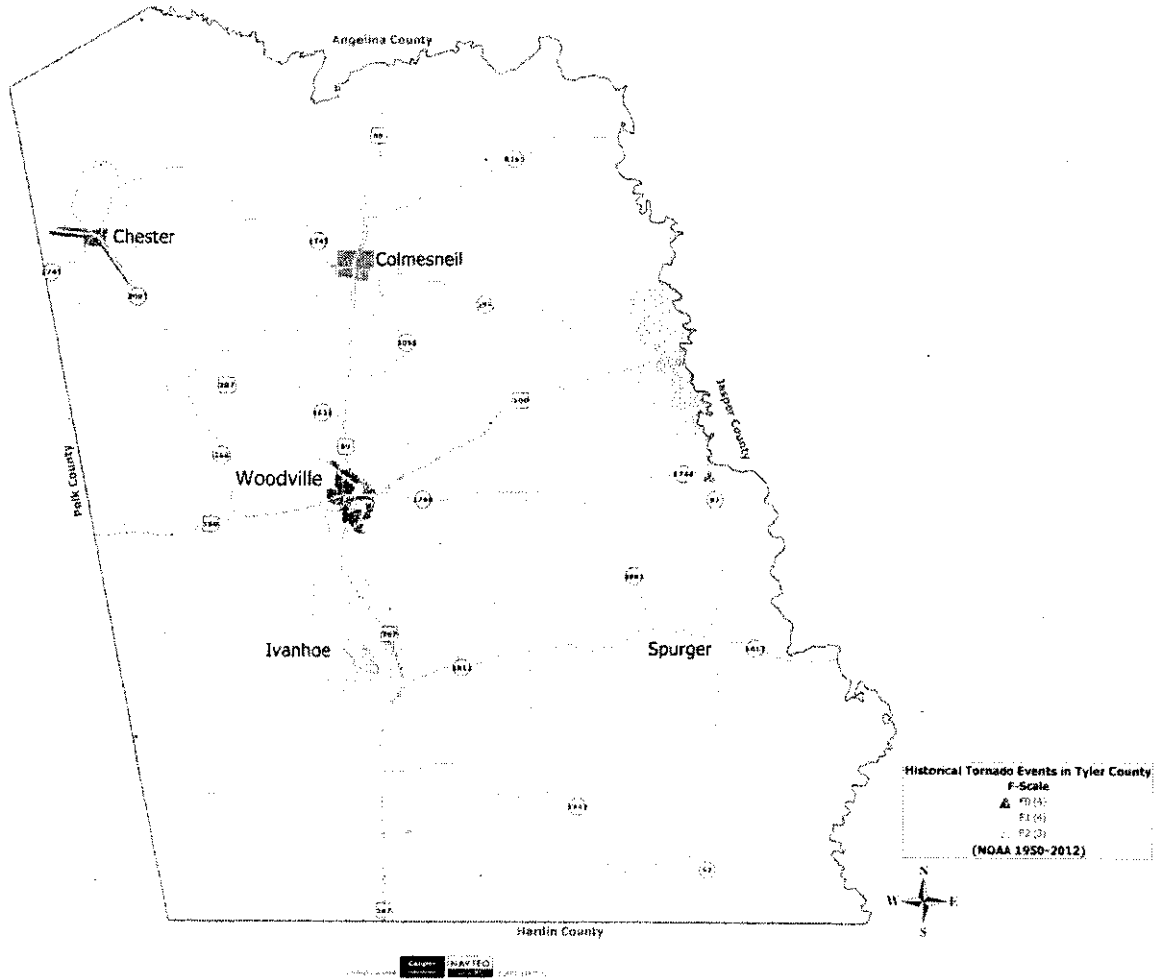
Figure 11-1. Occurrence of Texas Tornadoes, by Month



## HISTORY OF TORNADES

Historical evidence, as reflected in Figure 11-2, shows that most of Tyler County is vulnerable to tornadic activity. There is no defined hazard boundary for tornadoes.

Figure 11-2. Historical Tornado Events in Tyler County (NOAA Data 1950 - 2002)



Since the Enhanced Fujita Scale was not implemented until 2007, the original Fujita Scale is included here to help understand the History of Tornado Events scale in Table 11-3.

ORIGINAL FUJITA SCALE		ENHANCED FUJITA SCALE	
F5	261-318 mph	EF5	+200 mph
F4	207-260 mph	EF4	166-200 mph
F3	158-206 mph	EF3	136-165 mph
F2	113-157 mph	EF2	111-135 mph
F1	73-112 mph	EF1	86-110 mph
F0	<73 mph	EF0	65-85 mph

Table 11-3 identifies reported tornado events in Tyler County, and Table 11-4 gives the number of tornadoes in each county.

**Table 11-3. History of Tornado Events in the Tyler County as Reported to the National Weather Service**

Location or County	Type	Date	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
1 Tyler	Tornado	02/20/1967	F2	0	0	250K	0
2 Tyler	Tornado	04/13/1967	F1	0	0	0K	0
3 Tyler	Tornado	09/13/1978	F0	0	0	0K	0
4 Tyler	Tornado	12/10/1983	F2	0	4	2.5M	0
5 Tyler	Tornado	04/08/1984	F0	0	0	25K	0
6 Woodville	Tornado	03/07/1995	F0	0	0	20K	0
7 Woodville	Tornado	10/23/1997	F1	0	0	75K	0
8 Spurger	Tornado	01/29/1999	F2	0	2	20K	0
9 Warren	Tornado	03/12/1999	F1	0	0	100K	0
10 Woodville	Tornado	05/10/1999	F1	0	0	50K	0
11 Town Bluff	Tornado	05/25/1999	F0	0	3	25K	0
<b>TOTALS:</b>				0	4	3.065M	0

Table 11-4. Overall Historical Impact of Tornadoes in Tyler County

Number of events	Maximum F-Scale
11	F2

## PEOPLE AND PROPERTY AT RISK

Because it cannot be predicted where a tornado will touch down, all buildings and facilities are considered to be exposed to the tornado hazard and could potentially be impacted. All the population, buildings, critical facilities, infrastructure and lifelines, and hazardous materials facilities are considered exposed to the hazard and could potentially be impacted.

## POTENTIAL DAMAGES AND LOSSES

Table 11-5 shows potential annualized expected property losses in Tyler County.

Table 11-5. Potential Annualized Losses from Tornadoes in Tyler County

County	Annualized Expected Property Losses (\$)
Tyler	29,773



## SECTION 12: HAIL

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### WHY HAILSTORMS ARE A THREAT

Large hail results in nearly \$1 billion in damage annually to property and crops in the United States. Hail is made up of spherical balls of ice. It is a product of thunderstorms or intense showers. It is generally white and translucent, consisting of liquid or snow particles encased with layers of ice. Hail is formed within the high tops of a well-organized thunderstorm. An updraft will sometimes throw rain droplets high up into the tops of a cloud, where the temperature is well below freezing. The droplet freezes, then falls and can become caught in another updraft. This time, a second coating of ice is added, making the hail stone larger. This cycle continues until the hailstone is too heavy to be lifted again and falls to the ground as hail. The stronger the updraft, the longer the hail develops and the bigger the hailstone is when it falls.

Hail is not to be confused with sleet, which consists of frozen raindrops that fall during winter storms. Hail can be smaller than a pea or as large as a softball and can be very destructive to plants, cars, homes, buildings and crops.

The development and maturation of hailstones are very complex processes. Numerous factors impact the resultant size of the hailstone including updraft strength, storm scale wind profile, height of the freezing level, and the mean temperature and relative humidity of downdraft air. The complexities of hail formation and sub-cloud processes make utilizing Doppler radar data to forecast the occurrence of large hail difficult. Verification of hail events is also important, but is a cumbersome process due to the limited temporal and spatial distribution of the event.

Large hailstones fall at speeds faster than 100 mph. Large falling balls of ice can be very dangerous. Large hail can do significant damage to automobiles, windows, roofs, crops and animals. When caught in a hailstorm, it is important to seek shelter immediately. Pets and livestock are particularly vulnerable to hail, and should be brought into a shelter.

### HAZARD PROFILE

Hailstorms are generally localized and their impact is considered limited since the injuries they cause are generally treatable with first aid, they shut down critical facilities and services for 24 hours or less, and less than 10 percent of affected properties are destroyed or suffer major damage.

Hail events are highly likely. Most hailstorms occur during the spring (March, April and May) and the fall, during the month of September.

Warning time for hailstorms is generally minimal or no warning. The National Weather Service classifies a storm as severe if hail of  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch in diameter (approximately the size of a penny) or greater is imminent based on radar intensities or observed by a spotter or other people.

## HISTORY OF HAILSTORMS

Figure 12-1 maps the historical hail events that hit Tyler County. Historical hail events with hailstone size one inch or greater are listed in Table 12-1 below. Table 12-2 aggregates historical hail events by county.

Figure 12-1. Spatial Historical Hail Events in Tyler County

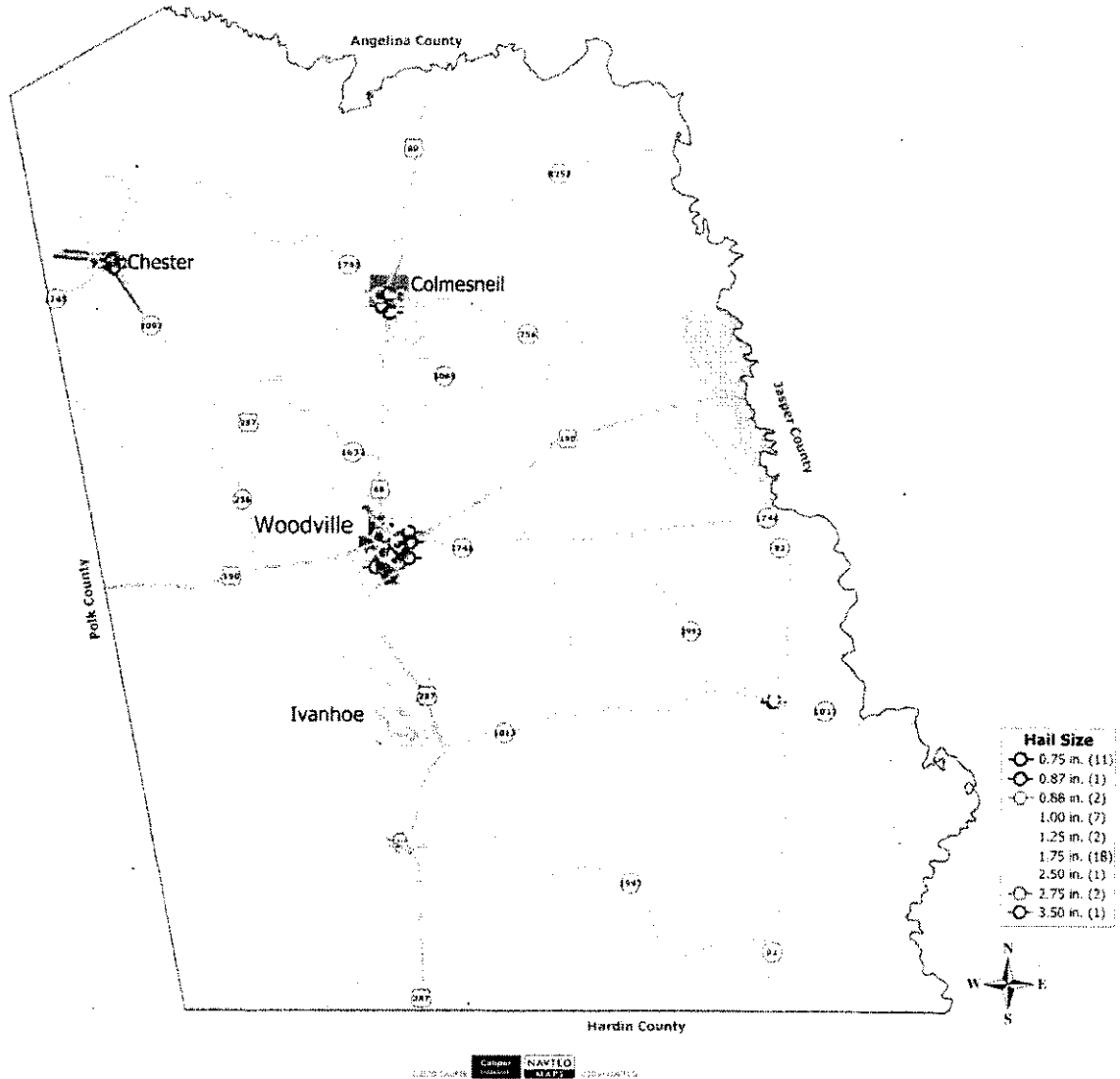


Table 12-1. Overall Historical Hail Impact by County  
(National Climatic Data Center), 1956-2011

Location or	Date	Time	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
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County								
Tyler	05/18/1981	2020	Hail	3.50 in.	0	0	0	0
Tyler	10/25/1981	1850	Hail	2.50 in.	0	0	0	0
Tyler	04/23/1985	1943	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0	0
Tyler	08/02/1985	1730	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0	0
Tyler	02/05/1986	1818	Hail	0.87 in.	0	0	0	0
Tyler	02/05/1986	1831	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0	0
Tyler	02/05/1986	1845	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0	0
Tyler	04/28/1989	1541	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0	0
Tyler	08/01/1990	1705	Hail	1.25 in.	0	0	0	0
Tyler	04/18/1991	2335	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0	0
Tyler	04/26/1991	2045	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0	0
Tyler	04/26/1991	2145	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0	0
Tyler	04/28/1991	1850	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0	0
Tyler	06/16/1991	1535	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0	0
Colmesneil	04/25/1993	1640	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0	0
Woodville	04/11/1994	2220	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	50K	50K
Woodville	05/02/1994	1759	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	50K	50K
Chester	05/28/1994	0100	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	5K	50K
Woodville	01/18/1995	0750	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0	0
Woodville	03/07/1995	0325	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0	0
Chester	05/29/1995	0451	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0	0
Chester	05/31/1995	2030	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0	0
Colmesneil	06/11/1995	1640	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0	0
Spurger	05/29/1996	05:10 PM	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0	0
Warren	10/23/1997	04:45 PM	Hail	2.75 in.	0	0	0	0

Warren	01/11/1998	10:35 PM	Hail	2.75 in.	0	0	0	0
Spurger	01/13/1998	11:25 AM	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0	0
Fred	01/21/1998	03:16 PM	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0	0
Woodville	01/21/1998	08:15 PM	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0	0
Warren	02/10/1998	01:30 PM	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0	0
Woodville	06/05/1998	05:30 PM	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0	0
Fred	02/27/1999	02:54 PM	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0	0
Warren	02/27/1999	02:54 PM	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0	0
Warren	02/27/1999	06:40 PM	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0	0
Chester	03/12/1999	09:40 PM	Hail	0.88 in.	0	0	0	0
Woodville	03/12/1999	05:20 PM	Hail	1.25 in.	0	0	0	0
Woodville	05/25/1999	04:40 PM	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0	0
Colmesneil	03/10/2000	05:50 PM	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0	0
Woodville	03/18/2000	02:45 PM	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0	0
Woodville	03/21/2000	01:38 PM	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0	0
Woodville	08/03/2000	06:45 PM	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0	0
Spurger	06/27/2001	06:45 PM	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0	0
Spurger	11/26/2001	03:30 PM	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0	0
Warren	11/28/2001	03:04 PM	Hail	1.75 in.	0	0	0	0
Chester	11/28/2001	03:45 PM	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0	0
<b>Total:</b>					0	0	105K	150K

Table 12-2. Overall Historical Hail Impact in Tyler County  
(National Climatic Data Center)

Number of Events	Maximum Diameter (inches)
---------------------	---------------------------------

45	3.50
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## PEOPLE AND PROPERTY AT RISK

Because it cannot be predicted where hail may fall, all buildings and facilities are considered to be exposed to this hazard and could potentially be impacted, so estimated annualized losses cannot be broken down into further categories (residential, commercial, etc.). It is important to note that only hail that has been reported has been factored into this risk assessment. However, in the past 53 years it is likely that a higher number of occurrences have not been reported.

## POTENTIAL DAMAGES AND LOSSES

In order to estimate losses due to hail, NOAA historical hail loss data was used to develop a hail stochastic model. In this model:

- Losses were scaled to account for inflation;
- Average historic hail damageability was used to generate losses for historical hail events where losses were not reported;
- Expected annualized losses were calculated through a non-linear regression of historical data; and
- Probabilistic losses were scaled to account for would-be losses where no exposure/instrument was present at the time of the event.

Table 12-3 shows potential annualized losses in Tyler County.

**Table 12-3. Overall Historical Hail Impact in Tyler County  
(National Climatic Data Center)**

County	Annualized Expected Property Damage (\$)
Tyler	10,272

## SECTION 13: THUNDERSTORMS

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### WHY THUNDERSTORMS ARE A THREAT

According to the National Weather Service (NWS), a thunderstorm occurs when an observer hears thunder, radar observers use the intensity of the radar echo to distinguish between rain showers and thunderstorms. Lightning detection networks routinely track cloud-to-ground flashes, and therefore thunderstorms. Thunderstorms form when clouds develop sufficient upward motion and are cold enough to provide the ingredients (ice and super-cooled water) to generate and separate electrical charges within the cloud. The cumulonimbus cloud is the perfect lightning and thunder factory, earning its nickname, "thunderhead."

Thunderstorms are like nature's heat pumps. At the very top of giant thunderstorms, air temperatures can sometimes drop to below -100°F. Sometimes, on a hot summer day, this air originates near the ground at 100°F. Thunderstorms carry the sun's energy from the surface into the cooler reaches of the atmosphere. Without this convective heat transport it is estimated that the mean temperature of the planet would increase by over 20°F, making many areas uninhabitable.

By definition, the National Weather Service classifies a thunderstorm as severe if it contains hail of three-quarter inches or larger, and/or wind gusts of 58 mph or higher, and/or a tornado. Severe thunderstorm watches, meaning conditions are suitable for severe thunderstorm development during the next several hours, are issued for areas several hundred miles on a side by the National Weather Service Storm Prediction Center in Norman, Oklahoma. A severe thunderstorm warning is issued by the local NWS office, usually for a county or several counties over an hour or so, based on spotter reports or radar indications of conditions exceeding severe levels. If there is a distinct threat or actual observation of a tornado, a tornado warning is issued. Tornadoic storms also produce hail, downbursts, and lightning.

### HAZARD PROFILE

Thunderstorms are generally localized events. The severity of impact of thunderstorms is considered to be limited since they generally result in injuries treatable with first aid, shut down critical facilities and services for 24 hours or less, and less than ten percent of affected properties are destroyed or suffer major damage.

Most thunderstorms occur during the spring (March, April and May) and the fall, during the month of September.

Warning time for thunderstorms is generally minimal or no warning.

## HISTORY OF THUNDERSTORMS

Historical thunderstorm events are detailed in Table 13-1. It is important to note that only thunderstorms that have been reported are recorded in these tables. It is likely that a higher number of occurrences have not been reported.

The frequency of thunderstorms (or probability of occurrence) is highly likely as indicated in Figure 13-1.

Table 13-1. Thunderstorms in Tyler County

Type	Location or County	Date	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
Thunderstorm Winds	Tyler	08/10/1962	0 kts.	0	0	0	0
Thunderstorm Winds	Tyler	04/15/1973	0 kts.	0	0	0	0
Thunderstorm Winds	Tyler	04/29/1975	0 kts.	0	0	0	0
Thunderstorm Winds	Tyler	06/20/1980	0 kts.	0	0	0	0
Thunderstorm Winds	Tyler	02/10/1981	0 kts.	0	0	0	0
Thunderstorm Winds	Tyler	05/09/1981	0 kts.	0	0	0	0
Thunderstorm Winds	Tyler	05/14/1981	0 kts.	0	0	0	0
Thunderstorm Winds	Tyler	05/15/1981	0 kts.	0	0	0	0
Thunderstorm Winds	Tyler	05/16/1981	0 kts.	0	0	0	0
Thunderstorm Winds	Tyler	07/11/1981	0 kts.	0	0	0	0
Thunderstorm Winds	Tyler	11/23/1983	0 kts.	0	0	0	0
Thunderstorm Winds	Tyler	04/02/1984	52 kts.	0	0	0	0

Type	Location or County	Date	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
Thunderstorm Winds	Tyler	08/02/1985	0 kts.	0	0	0	0
Thunderstorm Winds	Tyler	03/12/1986	0 kts.	0	0	0	0
Thunderstorm Winds	Tyler	05/17/1986	65 kts.	1	0	0	0
Thunderstorm Winds	Tyler	12/22/1988	0 kts.	0	0	0	0
Thunderstorm Winds	Tyler	05/05/1989	0 kts.	0	0	0	0
Thunderstorm Winds	Tyler	06/07/1989	0 kts.	0	0	0	0
Thunderstorm Winds	Tyler	06/10/1989	0 kts.	0	0	0	0
Thunderstorm Winds	Tyler	05/27/1990	0 kts.	0	0	0	0
Thunderstorm Winds	Tyler	07/03/1990	0 kts.	0	0	0	0
Thunderstorm Winds	Tyler	04/26/1991	0 kts.	0	0	0	0
Thunderstorm Winds	Tyler	05/15/1991	0 kts.	0	0	0	0
Thunderstorm Winds	Tyler	07/01/1991	0 kts.	0	0	0	0
Thunderstorm Winds	Tyler	05/28/1992	0 kts.	0	0	0	0
Thunderstorm Winds	Tyler	06/30/1992	0 kts.	0	0	0	0
Thunderstorm Winds	Tyler	06/30/1992	0 kts.	0	0	0	0
Thunderstorm Winds	Tyler	06/30/1992	0 kts.	0	0	0	0



Type	Location or County	Date	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
Thunderstorm Winds	Tyler	06/30/1992	0 kts.	0	0	0	0
Thunderstorm Winds	Woodville	08/21/1993	N/A	0	0	0	5K
Thunderstorm Winds	Western Warren	05/13/1994	N/A	0	0	5K	5K
Thunderstorm Winds	Fred	05/29/1994	N/A	0	0	50K	5K
Thunderstorm Winds	Tyler	01/12/1995	N/A	0	0	0	0
Thunderstorm Winds	Countywide	03/07/1995	N/A	0	0	0	0
Thunderstorm Winds	Colmesneil	06/11/1995	N/A	0	0	0	0
Thunderstorm Winds	Warren	12/17/1995	N/A	0	0	0	0
Thunderstorm Winds	Warren	12/17/1995	N/A	0	0	0	0
Thunderstorm Winds	Woodville	12/18/1995	N/A	0	0	0	0
Thunderstorm Winds	Woodville	12/18/1995	N/A	0	0	0	0
Thunderstorm Winds	Woodville	09/15/1996	0 kts.	0	0	10K	0
Thunderstorm Winds	Woodville	09/26/1996	0 kts.	0	0	10K	0
Thunderstorm Winds	Spurger	11/30/1996	0 kts.	0	0	10K	0
Thunderstorm Winds	Colmesneil	05/30/1997	0 kts.	0	0	20K	0
Thunderstorm Winds	Chester	06/17/1997	0 kts.	0	0	10K	0

Type	Location or County	Date	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
Thunderstorm Winds	Warren	09/09/1997	0 kts.	0	0	10K	0
Thunderstorm Winds	Fred	12/23/1997	0 kts.	0	0	10K	0
Thunderstorm Winds	Chester	02/10/1998	0 kts.	0	0	10K	0
Thunderstorm Winds	Colmesneil	02/26/1998	0 kts.	0	0	10K	0
Thunderstorm Winds	Warren	02/26/1998	0 kts.	0	0	10K	0
Thunderstorm Winds	Warren	06/15/1998	0 kts.	0	0	10K	0
Thunderstorm Winds	Colmesneil	07/13/1998	0 kts.	0	0	75K	0
Thunderstorm Winds	Colmesneil	11/01/1998	0 kts.	0	0	10K	0
Thunderstorm Winds	Woodville	03/12/1999	0 kts.	0	0	10K	0
Thunderstorm Winds	Colmesneil	05/25/1999	0 kts.	0	0	10K	0
Thunderstorm Winds	Colmesneil	12/04/1999	0 kts.	0	0	2K	0
Thunderstorm Winds	Chester	03/10/2000	0 kts.	0	0	5K	0
Thunderstorm Winds	Colmesneil	03/26/2000	0 kts.	0	0	5K	0
Thunderstorm Winds	Spurger	04/02/2000	0 kts.	0	0	2K	0
Thunderstorm Winds	Colmesneil	05/10/2000	0 kts.	0	0	2K	0
Thunderstorm Winds	Woodville	08/03/2000	0 kts.	0	0	2K	0

Type	Location or County	Date	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
Thunderstorm Winds	Colmesneil	08/21/2000	0 kts.	0	0	2K	0
Thunderstorm Winds	Spurger	03/14/2001	0 kts.	0	0	5K	0
Thunderstorm Winds	Woodville	06/29/2001	0 kts.	0	0	5K	0
Thunderstorm Winds	Colmesneil	10/13/2001	50 kts.	0	0	5K	0
Thunderstorm Winds	Spurger	11/26/2001	0 kts.	0	0	5K	0
Thunderstorm Winds	Spurger	12/16/2001	0 kts.	0	0	20K	0
Thunderstorm Winds	Countywide	04/08/2002	0 kts.	0	0	10K	0
Thunderstorm Winds	Spurger	07/07/2002	0 kts.	0	0	5K	0
Thunderstorm Winds	Colmesneil	08/27/2002	0 kts.	0	0	2K	0
Thunderstorm Winds	Spurger	08/27/2002	0 kts.	0	0	2K	0
Thunderstorm Winds	Woodville	03/18/2003	50 kts.	0	0	10K	0
<b>TOTALS:</b>				1	0	369K	15K

## PEOPLE AND PROPERTY AT RISK

There is no defined geographic boundary for thunderstorm events. Thunderstorms usually impact large geographical areas; thus, all the population, buildings, critical facilities, infrastructure and lifelines, and hazardous materials facilities are considered exposed to the hazard and could potentially be impacted.

## POTENTIAL DAMAGES AND LOSSES

Table 13-2 presents annualized expected property losses by county. To estimate thunderstorm losses, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration historical thunderstorm loss data was used to develop a thunderstorm stochastic model. In this model:

- Losses were scaled to account for inflation;
- Average historic thunderstorm damageability was used to generate losses for historical thunderstorm events where losses were not reported;
- Expected annualized losses were calculated through a non-linear regression of historical data; and
- Probabilistic losses were scaled to account for would-be losses where no exposure/instrument was present at the time of the event.

**Table 13-2. Potential Annualized Losses to Thunderstorms in Tyler County**

County	Annualized Expected Property Losses (\$)
Tyler	78,873

## SECTION 14: DAM FAILURE

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### WHY DAM FAILURE IS A THREAT

Dams are water storage, control, or diversion barriers that impound water upstream in reservoirs. Dams provide many benefits and are an important part of our public works infrastructure. They are built for a variety of reasons, including maintenance of lake levels, flood control, power production, and water supply.

Although dams have many benefits, the risk that a dam could fail still exists. Dams can pose a risk to communities if not designed, operated and maintained properly. Dam failure is a collapse or breach in the structure. While most dams have storage volumes small enough that failures have little or no repercussions, dams with large storage amounts can cause significant flooding downstream. Dam failures can result from any one or a combination of the following causes:

- Prolonged periods of rainfall and flooding, which cause most failures;
- Inadequate spillway capacity, resulting in excess overtopping flows;
- Internal erosion caused by embankment or foundation leakage or piping;
- Improper maintenance, including failure to remove trees, repair internal problems, or maintain gates, valves, and other operational components;
- Improper design, such as use of improper construction materials;
- Failure of upstream dams in the same drainage basin;
- Landslides into reservoirs, which cause surges that result in overtopping;
- High winds, which can cause significant wave action and result in substantial erosion;
- Earthquakes, which typically cause longitudinal cracks at the tops of the embankments, leading to structural failure.

The nation's infrastructure of dams is aging. Old age and neglect can intensify vulnerability to these same influences. Furthermore, the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, have brought an increased focus on infrastructure protection nationwide, including the safety of dams.

Dam failures may result in the quick release of all the water in the lake. In the event of a dam failure, the energy of the water stored behind the dam is capable of causing rapid and unexpected flooding downstream, resulting in loss of life and great property damage downstream of the dam.

### HAZARD PROFILE

Failure of a major dam is an unlikely event. If a major dam should fail, however, the severity of impact could be substantial. It could cause multiple deaths, completely shut down facilities for

thirty days or more, and cause more than 50 percent of affected properties to be destroyed or severely damaged. The frequency of dam failure or probability to its occurrence is unlikely.

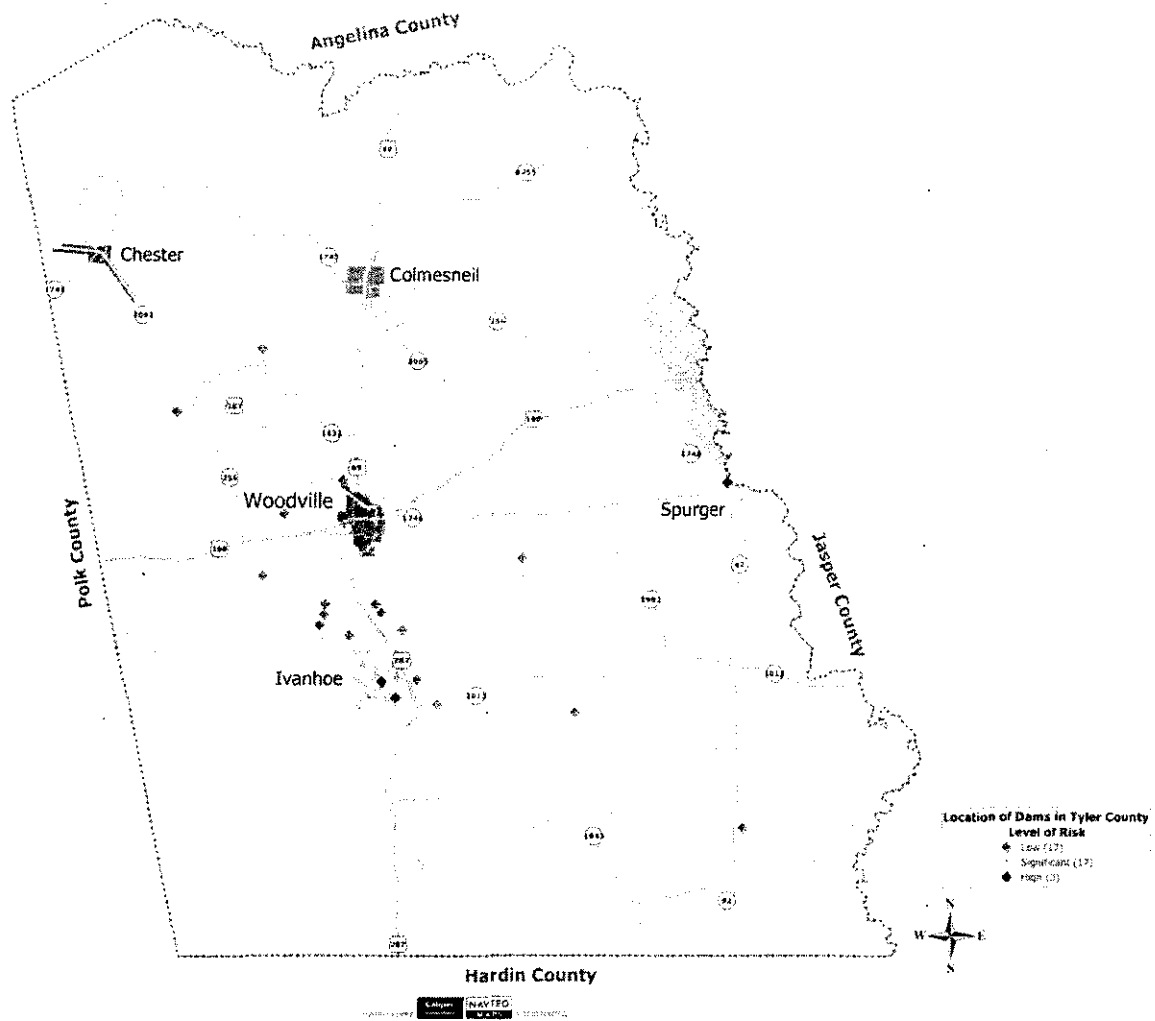
Flooding-related dam failure would most likely occur in months when floods are most likely -- during the spring (April, May and June) and fall (October, November, and December). Warning time for dam failure, or the potential speed of onset, varies with the causes but is estimated to be three to six hours.

There are about 80,000 dams in the United States today. Catastrophic dam failures have occurred frequently throughout the past century. Between 1918 and 1958, 33 major dam failures in the United States caused 1,680 deaths—an average of 42 deaths a year. From 1959 to 1965, nine major dams failed worldwide.

## **LOCATION OF HAZARDOUS AREAS**

Figure 14-1 shows the location of dams in Tyler County. Detailed maps of the dam failure inundation areas are not currently available. However, a mitigation action item has been added to Section 17 of this plan to address this deficiency.

Figure 14-1. Location of Dams in Tyler County



**PEOPLE AND PROPERTY AT RISK**

High-hazard-potential dams are those at which failure or misoperation would probably cause loss of human life. Significant-hazard-potential dams are those at which failure or misoperation probably would not result in loss of human life but could cause economic loss, environmental damage, disruption of lifeline facilities, or other significant damage. Significant-hazard-potential dams often are located in predominantly rural or agricultural areas but could be located in populated areas having significant infrastructure. Low-hazard-potential dams are those at which failure or misoperation probably would not result in loss of human life but would cause limited economic and/or environmental losses. Losses would be limited mainly to the owner's property.

Table 14-1. Dam Failure Hazard-Potential Classifications, National Inventory of Dams

Hazard Potential	Loss of Human Life	Economic, Environmental, and
------------------	--------------------	------------------------------

Classification	Lifeline Losses	
Low	None expected	Low and generally limited to owner
Significant	None expected	Yes
High	Probable. One or more expected	Yes (but not necessary for this classification)

The State of Texas has 7,413 dams, all regulated by the Texas Commission of Environmental Quality. Of these, 854 are considered "high-hazard," 779 are considered "significant-hazard," and 5,780 are considered "low-hazard." See Table 14-2.

**Table 14-2. Summary Status of Texas Dams**

State-Regulated Dams			
Total	High Hazard	Significant Hazard	Low Hazard
7,413	854	779	5,780

The National Inventory of Dams maintained by the Federal Emergency Management Agency lists 37 dams in Tyler County. Of these, 17 are considered "low hazard," 17 are considered a "significant hazard," and 3 are considered "high hazard." Table 14.3 shows the number of high, significant, and low-hazard dams in Tyler County according to the National Inventory of Dams. Table 14.4 lists each dam and its rating by county.

**Table 14-3. Summary Status of Dams in Tyler County**

High	Significant	Low	Undetermined	Total
3	17	17	0	37

**Table 14-4. Hazard Ratings of Dams in Tyler County**

Dam	Hazard Rating
Town Bluff Dam	High
Lake Charmaine Dam	High
Lake Tristan Dam	High
Hyatt Lake Dam	Significant



West Lake Dam	Significant
Big Lake Dam	Significant
East Lake Dam	Significant
Lake Galahad Dam	Significant
Barclay Lake Dam	Significant
Sutton Lake Dam	Significant
Josiah Wheat Lake Dam	Significant
Forest Lake Dam	Significant
Birdwell Lake Dam	Significant
Lake Tejas Dam	Significant
Amanda Lake Dam	Significant
Frog Pond Lake Dam	Significant
Lake Camelot Dam	Significant
Lake Ivanhoe Dam	Significant
Lake Jackson Dam	Significant
Hearn Dam	Significant
Boykin Lake Dam No 1	Low
Boykin Lake Dam	Low
Reid Lake Dam	Low
Masterson Lake Dam	Low
Phillips Lake Dam	Low
Electro Lake Dam	Low
Drakes Branch Lake Dam	Low
Spurlock Lake Dam	Low
Twin Lakes Dam	Low
Jeko Lake Dam	Low

Magnolia Hills Lake Dam	Low
Allison Lake Dam	Low
Clemmons Lake Dam	Low
George Lake Dam	Low
El Boykin Dam	Low
Chesswood Lake Club Dam	Low
Rigsby Dam	Low

## POTENTIAL DAMAGES AND LOSSES

Table 14-5 shows the risk to people and buildings of failure of high-hazard dams in Tyler County. HAZUS-MH inventory was used to estimate potential exposure, losses, and affected population due to dam failure. It was assumed that dam break happens most likely at the time of maximum capacity and that a downstream quarter-circle buffer proportional to the maximum capacity of dams represents the maximum impact area. There have been no previous occurrences of dam failure at high hazard dams in the Tyler County. Dam inundation maps are not currently available.

**Table 14-5. Exposure of People and Buildings to Failure of High-Hazard Dams in Tyler County**

Affected		
Number of Buildings	Exposure	Number of People at Risk
	Value (\$1,000)	
327	79,097	932

## SECTION 15: EXCESSIVE HEAT

### WHY EXCESSIVE HEAT IS A THREAT

Texas is known for its long hot summers. These conditions can pose problems for those not accustomed to the climate or who are outside for prolonged periods of time. Excessive heat is defined as temperatures that hover 10 degrees or more above the high average temperature for a particular region and last for several weeks.

Excessive heat can pose a threat even to individuals and communities that are accustomed to high temperatures. Heat disorders can occur when victims are overexposed to heat or have over-exercised for their age and physical condition. Heat kills by pushing the body beyond its limits. Under normal conditions an internal thermostat produces perspiration that evaporates and cools the body. In excessive heat and high humidity, however, evaporation is slowed, and the body must work extra hard to maintain a normal temperature.

Excessive heat kills more people nationally than any other natural disaster. According to the Center for Climatic Research at the University of Delaware, an average of 1,500 American city dwellers die every year from the effects of excessive heat. Elderly residents, young children, those who are overweight, and people suffering from serious illnesses are especially prone to heat-related problems. According to the Federal Emergency Management Agency, between 1936 and 1975, nearly 20,000 people succumbed to the effects of heat and radiation from the sun. Excessive heat disorders include sunburn, heat cramps, heat exhaustion, and heat stroke. Heat stroke is a severe medical emergency.

Table 15-1. Urban Heat Deaths

City	Duration of heat wave	Heat-related deaths	% increase in deaths over norm
Chicago	7 days in 1995	739	147
New York	7 days in 1972	891	62
Los Angeles	9 days in 1955	946	122
Kansas City	1 month in 1980	236	65
St. Louis	1 month in 1980	308	57

According to the National Aeronautical and Space Administration, recent years have seen record-breaking temperatures. 1998 was the hottest year on record; 2002 was the second-warmest year on record; and 2009 was the third-warmest year on record.

## HAZARD PROFILE

Excessive heat waves usually come on subtly, raising summer temperatures higher than normal, leaving casualties in their wake. Excessive heat can have a major impact, causing multiple deaths, but sparing property. With excessive heat, there is little physical destruction, although roads can buckle, trains derail, and livestock die.

The frequency of occurrence is occasional, with an event possible in the next five years. There are seasonal patterns to excessive heat waves, with an event most likely to occur in the summer months. Warning time is long with a slow speed of onset.

Excessive heat can also cause utility outages due to an increased demand for electricity. Utility outages can severely cripple a city's ability to provide services. Facilities can become inoperable and have to be closed without power or water.

The University of Delaware's Center for Climatic Research has a warning system for excessive heat events. Local warning systems that may be utilized for excessive heat events include local television and radio stations and the Internet.

## HISTORY OF EXCESSIVE HEAT IN TYLER COUNTY

Table 15-2. Historical Excessive Heat Events

Type	Date	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD	Notes
Heat Wave	7/21/1995	N/A	? / 2	? / 200	0	0	21 counties affected, two deaths occurred, unspecified county. Location of injuries unspecified
Excessive Heat	6/26/1999	N/A	0 / 3	0	0	0	23 counties affected, three deaths occurred outside Tyler County
Excessive Heat	8/1/1999	N/A	0 / 6	0	0	0	23 counties affected, six deaths occurred outside Tyler County
Excessive Heat	7/6/2000	N/A	0 / 19	0	0	0	23 counties affected, 19 deaths occurred outside Tyler County
Excessive Heat	8/29/2000	N/A	0 / 3	0	0	0	23 counties affected, three deaths occurred outside Tyler County
Excessive Heat	9/1/2000	N/A	0 / 5	0	0	0	23 counties affected, five deaths occurred outside Tyler County
Heat	6/24/2009	N/A	0	0	OK	OK	19 counties affected. Several indirect fatalities were attributed to the heat, but data not specific on location

Excessive Heat	8/1/2011	NA	0	0	TBD	TBD	Entire County Affected by excessive heat during the Summer of 2011, with August being the most severe month.
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### **LOCATION OF HAZARDOUS AREAS**

The entire area of Tyler County is subject to excessive heat.

### **PEOPLE AND PROPERTY AT RISK**

The entire population of Tyler County is at risk from excessive heat, but those at highest risk are the poor, the elderly, those who live alone, and those who lack access to transportation and air-conditioning. People living in urban areas may be at greater risk from the effects of a prolonged heat wave than people living in rural regions. An increased health problem can occur when stagnant atmospheric conditions trap pollutants in urban areas, thus adding contaminants to excessively hot temperatures. Excessive heat generally affects people rather than property.

### **POTENTIAL DAMAGES AND LOSSES**

Potential dollar loss estimates for excessive heat are not available. However, the historic average occurrence of excessive heat serves as the best predictor of recurrence.

## SECTION 16: PREVIOUS MITIGATION ACTIONS

### FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY PROGRAMS

The effectiveness of previously implemented hazard mitigation measures was examined as part of the hazard mitigation planning process. The effectiveness of each previously implemented mitigation program was evaluated based on its effect on overall risk to life and property, ease of implementation and political and community support.

A total of 9 Presidential and Small Business Administration Disaster Declarations have been issued since 1965 for Tyler County, paving the way for assistance by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and other federal agencies. FEMA's Individual Assistance Program helps disaster victims to secure temporary housing, low-interest loans, unemployment assistance, and legal aid; makes grants to low-income individuals; conducts crisis counseling; and assists victims with income tax, Social Security, and veteran's benefits issues.

"Public Assistance" is aid to state or local governments and certain private non-profit entities to pay part of the approved costs (generally 75 percent) of rebuilding a community's damaged infrastructure. Public assistance may include debris removal; emergency protective measures; repair, replacement, or restoration of damaged public property; loans needed by communities to restore essential government functions; and grants for public schools.

Through the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), FEMA has financially helped the state to permanently reduce or eliminate future damages and losses due to natural hazards. HMGP funds promote safer building practices that improve existing structures and supporting infrastructure. The HMGP currently provides post-disaster funds, which can be used anywhere in the state, equal to 7.5 percent of obligations for individual and public assistance. Grants are for planning and projects, including acquisition of real property, relocation and demolition of structures, seismic retrofitting, strengthening of existing structures, initial implementation of vegetative management programs, elevation of residential structures, elevation or dry flood-proofing of non-residential structures, and other activities that bring a structure into compliance with the floodplain management requirements of the NFIP. A review of the state's HMGP records reveals no hazard mitigation projects conducted within Tyler County. There were also no Project Impact, Pre-Disaster Mitigation, or Hurricane Property Protection Mitigation Projects.

### PREVIOUS PLANNING EFFORTS

Tyler County jurisdictions have undertaken planning efforts that have complemented the county-wide planning conducted during the development of this Hazard Mitigation Action Plan. These other related planning efforts include development of hazard analyses, Annex P, comprehensive plans, capital improvement plans, drainage and stormwater plans, long-range growth plans and flood mitigation plans. Table 16-1 details these previous planning efforts.

Table 16-1. Previous Planning Efforts for Tyler County Jurisdictions

Jurisdiction	Received EM Grant Funds? Y(es), N(o)	Planning Documents Completed for Texas		Other Planning Efforts Undertaken (list)
		Department of Emergency Management		
		Basic Plan	Annexes*	
Tyler County	Y	Y	All	Dept. of Justice Terrorism Vulnerability Assessment
City of Woodville	Y	Y	All	
City of Ivanhoe	Y	Y	All	
City of Colmesneil	Y	Y	All	
City of Chester	Y	Y	All	

\* Annexes

- Annex A Warning
- Annex B Communications
- Annex C Shelter and Mass Care
- Annex D Radiological Protection
- Annex E Evacuation
- Annex F Firefighting and Fire/Rescue
- Annex G Law Enforcement
- Annex H Health and Medical Services
- Annex I Emergency Public Information
- Annex J Damage Assessment/Recovery
- Annex K Public Works and Engineering
- Annex L Utilities
- Annex M Resource Management
- Annex N Direction and Control
- Annex O Human Services
- Annex P Hazard Mitigation
- Annex Q Hazardous Materials and Oil Spill Response
- Annex R Search and Rescue
- Annex S Transport
- Annex T Donations Management
- Annex U Legal
- Annex V Terrorist Incident Response

## BUILDING AND FIRE CODES

Building codes are laws, ordinances, or government regulations that set forth standards and requirements for the construction, maintenance, operation, occupancy, use, or appearance of buildings, premises, and dwelling units. Building codes are an effective way to ensure that development is built to withstand natural hazards. Building codes apply primarily to new construction.

Adherence to existing building codes and standards is essential to maintain public safety and promote an effective local mitigation program—so much so that the insurance industry has moved to rate communities according to their ability to enforce the building code and by the qualifications and training of their staff.

There are four principal types of building codes, promulgated by various code organizations:

- Uniform Building Code, promulgated by the International Conference of Building officials (ICBO),
- National Building Code, promulgated by the Building Officials and Code Administrators International, Inc. (BOCA),
- Standard Building Code, promulgated by the Southern Building Code Congress, International (SBCCI), and
- International Building Codes, promulgated by the International Code Council (ICC).

The building codes are periodically reviewed by the respective organizations and revised, as appropriate, when new requirements and materials are introduced. In the past, local governments have adopted these codes either in their entirety or as amended to adapt them to their local conditions. Legislation passed by the Texas Legislature in 2001, however, now requires communities to adopt the International Building Code.

Table 16-2 shows the effective date of each jurisdiction's building code, the name of the code, the type of code on which it is based, and whether any amendments have been made.

Table 16-2. Building Codes for Tyler County jurisdictions

Jurisdiction	Effective Date	Name	Current Building Code					Amendments made (Y /N)
			Type					
			UBC	NBC	SBC	IBC	Other	
Tyler County	NA							
City of Woodville	September 1993; amended November	Southern Building Code; at present, National Building		X				N



	1999	Code						
City of Ivanhoe	NA							
City of Colmesneil	NA							
City of Chester	NA							

## FIRE CODES

Fire codes are laws, ordinances, or government regulations that set forth standards and requirements for the construction, maintenance, operation, occupancy, use, or appearance of buildings, premises, and dwelling units in order to prevent damage and loss of life from fire hazards.

There are three principal types of fire codes, promulgated by various code organizations. They are:

- Uniform Fire Code (UFC), published by the International Fire Code Institute,
- International Fire Code (IFC), published by the International Code Council, and
- Standard Fire Code (SFC), published by the SBCC.

The fire codes are periodically reviewed and revised by the relevant organizations, as appropriate, when new requirements and materials are introduced. Local governments have adopted these codes either in their entirety or amended them as appropriate to their local conditions.

Table 16-3 shows the effective date of each jurisdiction's fire code, the name of the code, the type of code on which it is based, and whether any amendments have been made.

**Table 16-3. Fire Codes of Tyler County Jurisdictions**

Jurisdiction	Effective Date	Name	Current Fire Code			
			Type			
			UFC	IFC	SFC	Other
Tyler County	NA					
City of Woodville	September 1993; amended November 1993	International Fire Code		X		

Ivanhoe	NA				
Colmesneil	NA				
Chester	NA				

## INSPECTION AND PERMITTING PROCESSES

Adherence to existing building and fire codes and standards is essential to maintaining public safety and promoting an effective local mitigation program. New buildings can fail in a disaster if builders or inspectors do not adequately observe the code. Studies of the damage caused by Hurricane Andrew in 1992 attributed one-quarter of the storm's total damages to "shoddy workmanship and poor enforcement of building codes."

Well-trained inspectors are more likely to recognize building practices that are suspect with regard to hazard resilience than are poorly trained or untrained inspectors. Training is critical to the inspection and permitting process.

Table 16-4 shows the number of building inspectors and their average years of experience in each jurisdiction and, of those, the number certified. It also shows the number of building starts and inspections conducted in the last twelve months.

**Table 16-4. Building Inspections and Permitting for Tyler County jurisdictions**

Jurisdiction	Number of:				
	Building Inspectors (FTEs)	Inspectors Certified	Yrs. Experience (Average)	Building Starts (last 12 months)	Inspections (last 12 months)
Tyler County	NA				
City of Woodville	1	1	1	25	25
City of Ivanhoe	NA				
City of Colmesneil	NA				
City of Chester	NA				

A vigorous fire inspection process and well-trained inspectors are critical to saving lives and property from fire hazards. Table 16-5 below shows the number of fire inspectors in each

jurisdiction and their average years of experience. It also gives the number certified and number having received the Texas State Certification course.

**Table 16-5. Fire Inspections and Permitting**

Jurisdiction	Fire Inspectors (FTEs)	Fire Inspectors Certified	Completed State Cert. Course	Years Experience (Average)	Inspections (last 12 months)
Tyler County	NA				
City of Woodville	Volunteers only	2	TEEX certification (1) SFFMA certification (1)	10	15
City of Ivanhoe	NA				
City of Colmesneil	NA				
City of Chester	NA				

### **BUILDING CODE EFFECTIVENESS GRADING SCHEDULES AND FIRE RATINGS**

The Insurance Services Office maintains Building Code Effectiveness Grading (BCEG) ratings and Public Protection Classification (PPC) ratings. The latter gauge the capacity of the local fire department to respond if flames engulf a property. PPC ratings are recorded for each individual street address in Texas.

There are 10 classes of ratings in BCEG schedule. Class 1 is the best rating, i.e., strongest program of building code enforcement, and 10 is the lowest rating. The date identified is the date of the rating by ISO. This rating applies to all structures built after that date and can lead to lower insurance rates.

**Table 16-6. Community Mitigation Classifications as of July 1, 2011**

Jurisdiction	Fire Inspectors (FTEs)	Fire Inspectors Certified	Completed State Cert. Course	Years Experience (Average)	Inspections (last 12 months)
Tyler County	NA				

City of Woodville	Volunteers only	2	TEEX certification (1) SFFMA certification (1)	10	15
City of Ivanhoe	NA				
City of Colmesneil	NA				
City of Chester	NA				

## FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT ORDINANCES

Table 16-7 below describes the floodplain management ordinances currently in use in Tyler County, while Table 16-8 provides information regarding floodplain administration. This includes the number of: people on the administrator's staff; certified managers; inspections in the past month; and variances.

**Table 16-7. Floodplain Management Ordinances in Tyler County**

Current Flood Ordinance		
Jurisdiction	Effective Date	Description
Tyler County	Most recently updated: June 13, 2011	Restrict or prohibit uses that are dangerous to health, safety, or property in times of flood. Control the alteration of natural flood plain stream channels and natural protective barriers. Control filling, grading, dredging, and other development that may increase flood damage.
City of Woodville	January 1978	Restrict or prohibit uses that are dangerous to health, safety, or property in times of flood. Control the alteration of natural flood plain stream channels and natural protective barriers. Control filling, grading, dredging, and other development that may increase flood damage.
City of Ivanhoe	NA	No designated floodplain areas within the city limits of Ivanhoe.
City of Colmesneil	NA	No designated floodplain areas within the city limits of Colmesneil.
City of Chester	NA	No designated floodplain areas within the city limits of Chester.

**Table 16-8. Jurisdictional Floodplain Administration Process**

Jurisdiction	Number of:				
	Floodplain administration professional staff	Certified floodplain managers	Average years of experience of professional staff	Inspections in last twelve months	Floodplain variances in last twelve months
Tyler County	1	0	1	2	0
City of Woodville	NA	0	0	0	0
City of Ivanhoe	NA				
City of Colmesneil	NA				
City of Chester	NA				

### **FEMA COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM INVOLVEMENT**

The Federal Emergency Management Agency's Community Assistance Program (CAP) is a product-oriented financial assistance program directly related to the flood loss reduction objectives of the NFIP. States and communities that are participating in the NFIP are eligible for this assistance. The CAP is intended to identify, prevent, and resolve floodplain management issues in participating communities before they develop into problems requiring enforcement action. The program involves Community Assistance Contacts (CACs) and Community Assistance Visits (CAVs). During CACs and CAVs, officials discuss current local ordinances, the number of floodplain insurance policies in the community, floodplain administration, permitting, and annexation issues. Table 16-9 shows the dates of CACs and CAVs and the date the files were closed according to FEMA records.

**Table 16-9. Community Assistance Contacts and Community Assistance Visits from FEMA in Tyler County (2006-2011)**

Jurisdiction	CAC	CAV
Tyler County	03/10/2011	None
	08/19/2008	
	10/02/2007	
Woodville	03/10/2011	None
	04/07/2009	
	08/16/2008	

	06/21/2006	
Ivanhoe	NA	
Colmesneil	NA	
Chester	NA	

## PREVIOUS ACTION ITEMS

The following items submitted from the previous 2005 plan have been addressed.

<b>Tyler County</b>	
<b>ACTION: Install an early warning system for hazard events.</b>	
<b>Action Completed</b>	Reverse 911 system installed. IRIS system is now in usage.
<b>Tyler County</b>	
<b>ACTION: Adopt routine fire hydrant maintenance and map all hydrant locations.</b>	
<b>Action Completed</b>	Maps provided for City of Woodville VFD. NZ MUD provided maps for Chester VFD.
<b>Tyler County</b>	
<b>ACTION: Identify repetitive loss properties for future Hazard Mitigation Grant Program funding.</b>	
<b>Action Completed</b>	Repetitive loss properties have been identified.
<b>Tyler County</b>	
<b>ACTION: Distribute flood insurance handouts with all permit applications.</b>	
<b>Action Completed</b>	Flood insurance handouts distributed with all permit applications. This action continues to be on-going.
<b>Tyler County</b>	
<b>ACTION: Develop mutual aid agreements with neighboring communities' fire, law, public works, and health departments to pool resources and ensure that disaster damages are limited to the maximum possible extent.</b>	
<b>Action Completed</b>	Mutual aid agreements developed to pool resources.

**Tyler County**

**ACTION: Routinely clean and repair stormwater drains.**

**Action Completed**

Project is ongoing.

**City of Woodville**

**ACTION: Routinely clean and repair stormwater drains.**

**Action Completed**

Project is ongoing.

## SECTION 17: MITIGATION ACTION

<p><b>Integrate the goals and action items from the Hazard Mitigation Action Plan into regulatory documents and programs, as they exist or are developed.</b></p> <p><b>ACTION:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integrate the county's mitigation plan into current capital improvement plans to ensure that development does not encroach on known hazard areas;</li> <li>• Partner with other organizations and agencies with similar goals to promote building codes that are more disaster resistant at the state level.</li> </ul>	
<b>Hazard</b>	Multi-Hazard
<b>Background</b>	The City of Woodville has not had good mapping capabilities in the past. Better maps are needed showing hazards areas and topography.
<b>Benefits</b>	Streamlining of the planning process; insurance that new planning tools will effectively address issues relating to natural hazards.
<b>Priority</b>	High
<b>Estimated cost</b>	\$100,000
<b>Responsible organization</b>	Tyler County Office of Emergency Management; Hazard Mitigation Team
<b>Target completion date</b>	2016
<b>Funding sources</b>	General revenue and grants
<p><b>Pursue funding opportunities to develop and implement countywide mitigation activities</b></p> <p><b>ACTION:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop incentives for County, citizens and businesses to pursue hazard mitigation Projects;</li> <li>• Allocate county and regional resources and assistance to mitigation projects when possible;</li> <li>• Partner with other organizations, counties, and agencies to identify grant programs and foundations that may support mitigation activities.</li> </ul>	
<b>Hazard</b>	Multi-Hazard
<b>Background</b>	Will make sure that all water systems in the county have a drought contingency plan on file with the Tyler County Emergency Management Coordinator.
<b>Benefits</b>	Implementation of hazard mitigation action items; coalition building for future funding opportunities and idea-sharing; community involvement



<b>Priority</b>	Medium
<b>Estimated cost</b>	\$20,000
<b>Responsible organization</b>	Tyler County Office of Emergency Management
<b>Target completion date</b>	2016
<b>Funding sources</b>	General revenues

**Establish a formal role for the County Hazards Mitigation Team to develop a sustainable process for implementing, monitoring, and evaluating countywide mitigation activities.**

**ACTION:**

- Establish clear roles for participants, meeting regularly to pursue and evaluate implementation of mitigation strategies;
- Oversee implementation of the mitigation action plan;
- Establish measurable standards to evaluate mitigation policies and programs and provide a mechanism to update and revise the mitigation plan;
- Monitor hazard mitigation implementation by jurisdictions and participating organizations through surveys and other reporting methods;
- Develop updates for the Hazard Mitigation Action Plan based on new information
- Conduct a full review of the Hazard Mitigation Action Plan each year by evaluating mitigation successes, failures, and areas that were not addressed;
- Provide training for Team members to remain current on developing issues in the natural hazard loss reduction field.

<b>Hazard</b>	Multi-Hazard
<b>Background</b>	This action will set up a routine system for cleaning and repair of stormwater drains.
<b>Benefits</b>	Development and maintenance of a current and useful tool for Hazard Mitigation.
<b>Priority</b>	Medium
<b>Estimated cost</b>	\$1,000/training
<b>Responsible organization</b>	Tyler County Office of Emergency Management
<b>Target completion date</b>	2016
<b>Funding sources</b>	General revenues

**Develop a Countywide GIS to support Hazard Mitigation Action Plan functions.**

**ACTION:**

- Work with counties and incorporated communities to create data attributes for people, housing, commercial facilities, special facilities, critical facilities, infrastructure and lifelines and HAZMAT facilities.
- Identify a list of services providers who can convert the data attributes into a useful GIS
- Standardize processes for calculating vulnerability and risk and loss estimation.
- Merge Hazard Mitigation GIS with existing GIS systems, including those maintained by TXDOT, US Dept. of Forestry, U.S. Army COE, and DETCOG.

<b>Hazard</b>	Multi-Hazard
<b>Background</b>	There is a need to always be aware of where fire hydrants are located and ensure that they are working properly.
<b>Benefits</b>	Easier access to locational information countywide
<b>Priority</b>	Medium
<b>Estimated cost</b>	\$50-100,000
<b>Responsible organization</b>	Tyler County Office of Emergency Management, Various State and Federal Agencies, DETCOG
<b>Target completion date</b>	2016
<b>Funding sources</b>	General revenues

Improve collaborative programs focusing on the real estate and insurance industries, public and private sector organizations, and individuals to avoid activity that increases risk from natural hazards.

**ACTION:**

- Distribute information about flood, fire, windstorm, and other types of natural hazards insurance to property owners in areas identified to be at risk through hazard mapping;
- Develop a one-page handout on types of insurance and deliver through county utility or service agencies;
- Educate individuals and businesses on the benefit of engaging in mitigation activities such as developing impact analyses;
- Pinpoint areas of high risk and transfer the cost of risk to property owners through insurance (rather than to the public);
- Encourage the development of unifying organizations to ensure communication and dissemination of natural hazard mitigation information;
- Identify activities for private sector and citizen involvement such as strategies for building safely in flood zones

<b>Hazard</b>	Multi-Hazard
<b>Background</b>	Woodville has no structures that can be used as a safe room during times of

	disasters
<b>Benefits</b>	Increased awareness of natural hazards and how to decrease risk and loss from such hazards
<b>Priority</b>	High
<b>Estimated cost</b>	\$15,000
<b>Responsible organization</b>	Tyler County Office of Emergency Management; Tyler County Chamber of Commerce, DETCOG
<b>Target completion date</b>	2016
<b>Funding sources</b>	FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grants
<p><b>Develop public and private partnerships to foster natural hazard mitigation program coordination and collaboration in the County.</b></p> <p><b>ACTION:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work with incorporated communities within the County to develop local Hazard Mitigation Action Plans that are consistent with the goals and framework of the County Plan;</li> <li>• Identify all organizations within the County that have programs or interests in natural hazard mitigation;</li> <li>• Involve private businesses throughout the County in mitigation planning activities;</li> <li>• Improve communication between TXDOT and county road departments, and work together to prioritize and identify strategies to deal with road problems;</li> <li>• Establish protocol for communication electric providers, TXDOT and local transportation agencies to assure rapid restoration of transportation capabilities;</li> </ul>	
<b>Hazard</b>	Tornado and/or Hurricane Winds
<b>Background</b>	Tyler County's EOC resides in the County Courthouse. Strengthening the courthouse roof and installing shatter –proof glass windows helps to ensure that the EOC remains in function during times of disasters.
<b>Benefits</b>	Increased ownership of hazard mitigation planning process by citizens of County
<b>Priority</b>	Medium
<b>Estimated cost</b>	Citywide HMAPs: \$15,000 each
<b>Responsible organization</b>	Tyler County Office of Emergency Management, TXDOT, Utility Providers, Transportation Agencies, DETCOG
<b>Target completion</b>	2016

<i>date</i>	
<i>Funding sources</i>	FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grants
<b>Develop inventories of at-risk buildings and infrastructure and prioritize mitigation projects.</b>	
<b>ACTION:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Further identify people, critical facilities, special facilities, housing units, commercial facilities, infrastructure and lifelines and hazmat facilities at risk from natural hazards events;</li> <li>• Further develop strategies to mitigate risk to these facilities, or to utilize alternative facilities should natural hazards events cause damages to the facilities in question;</li> <li>• Further identify bridges, roads, and utilities at risk from flood hazards, identify enhancements, and implement projects needed to reduce the risks.</li> </ul>	
<i>Hazard</i>	Multi-Hazard
<i>Background</i>	Develop a plan outlining actions to take at varying levels of drought
<i>Benefits</i>	More refined map of county with more accurate information on vulnerability and loss estimates
<i>Priority</i>	High
<i>Estimated cost</i>	\$75-150,000
<i>Responsible organization</i>	Tyler County Office of Emergency Management, TXDOT, Utility Providers, Transportation Agencies, DETCOG
<i>Target completion date</i>	2016
<i>Funding sources</i>	General revenues
<b>Strengthen emergency service preparedness and response by linking infrastructure providers with natural hazard mitigation programs, and enhancing public education on a countywide scale.</b>	
<b>ACTION:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Educate private property owners on limitations of infrastructure during hazard events</li> <li>• Develop a process to encourage private property owners to upgrade their private infrastructure to withstand emergency vehicles and hazard events;</li> <li>• Encourage individual and family preparedness through public education projects such as safety fairs;</li> <li>• Coordinate the maintenance of emergency transportation routes through communication among the County Commissioners, neighboring jurisdictions, and TXDOT;</li> <li>• Identify opportunities for partnering with citizens, private contractors, and other jurisdictions to increase availability of equipment and manpower for efficiency of</li> </ul>	

responders efforts; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work with community groups to establish community response teams;</li> <li>• Familiarize public officials with requirements regarding public assistance for disaster response.</li> </ul>	
<b>Hazard</b>	Multi-Hazard
<b>Background</b>	Informing the public on how to conserve water during a drought, and informing the public about how to prevent wildfires.
<b>Benefits</b>	Enhanced community education, involvement and ownership in natural hazard mitigation planning
<b>Priority</b>	Medium
<b>Estimated cost</b>	\$20,000
<b>Responsible organization</b>	Tyler County Office of Emergency Management, TXDOT, Transportation Agencies, City/County Administration, DETCOG
<b>Target completion date</b>	2016
<b>Funding sources</b>	General revenues
<p>Implement education programs aimed at mitigating natural hazards and reducing the risk to vulnerable groups.</p> <p><b>ACTION:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make the County Hazard Mitigation Action Plan available to the public by publishing the plan electronically on the county Emergency Management website and the DETCOG website;</li> <li>• When complete, web-enable the countywide GIS so that it is viewable by the public either at private Internet terminals or at the relevant city and county administration locations;</li> <li>• Develop and complete a baseline survey to gather perceptions of private citizens and the business community regarding natural hazard risks and identify mitigation needs. Repeat the survey in five years to monitor successes and failures of natural hazard mitigation programs;</li> <li>• Develop adult and child educational programs to be used by local radio and cable stations;</li> <li>• Use local radio and cable stations as a conduit for advertising public forums.</li> </ul>	
<b>Hazard</b>	Multi-Hazard
<b>Background</b>	Drought can cause the dry ground to crack and shift, thus exposing or breaking underground pipes
<b>Benefits</b>	Increase access to available information on hazard mitigation

<b>Priority</b>	Medium
<b>Estimated cost</b>	Effectiveness survey: \$10,000 Educational program: \$15,000 Web Enabled GIS: \$15,000
<b>Responsible organization</b>	Tyler County Office of Emergency Management, GIS providers, City/County Administration, DETCOG
<b>Target completion date</b>	2016
<b>Funding sources</b>	General

**Use technical knowledge of natural ecosystems and events to link natural resource management and land use organizations to mitigation activities and technical assistance.**

**ACTION:**

- Draft and review ordinances that protect natural systems and resources to mitigate for natural hazards for possible adoption/enhancement;
- Pursue vegetation and restoration practices that assist in enhancing and restoring the natural and beneficial functions of the watershed;
- Develop education and outreach programs that focus on protecting natural systems as a mitigation activity.

<b>Hazard</b>	Wildfires
<b>Background</b>	Informing the public on how to conserve water during a drought, and informing the public about how to prevent wildfires.
<b>Benefits</b>	Utilization of natural resources to minimize impact of natural hazards
<b>Priority</b>	High
<b>Estimated cost</b>	\$10,000
<b>Responsible organization</b>	Tyler County Office of Emergency Management, appropriate State agencies, City/County Administration, DETCOG
<b>Target completion date</b>	2016
<b>Funding sources</b>	General revenue

**Develop a response plan for wilderness area subdivisions.**

**ACTION:**

- Develop partnerships between local VFDs, neighboring VFDs and the Forest Service;

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Draft a response plan that delineates roles and responsibilities of each organization during a wildfire event.</li> </ul>	
<b>Hazard</b>	Wildfires
<b>Background</b>	Flooding along Town Branch Creek causes severe flooding along Elm Street and Trinity Street
<b>Benefits</b>	More effective response to developments within or near wilderness area
<b>Priority</b>	High
<b>Estimated cost</b>	Develop Plan: \$15,000
<b>Responsible organization</b>	Tyler County Office of Emergency Management, County Commissioners, Forest Service
<b>Target completion date</b>	2016
<b>Funding sources</b>	A flood study grant from the Texas Water Development Board and a FEMA mitigation grant to complete the project

**Complete a fire repression study with local water providers**

**ACTION:**

- Study water resources available and document any special permissions, restrictions access requirements, etc;
- Work to develop additional resources through collaboration with private water entities;
- Investigate joint strategies for development of new sources

<b>Hazard</b>	Wildfires
<b>Background</b>	Having an organized Points of Distribution (POD) with back-up generators is a necessity to help mitigate against certain hazards
<b>Benefits</b>	Better water coverage throughout county
<b>Priority</b>	Medium
<b>Estimated cost</b>	Develop Study: \$10,000
<b>Responsible organization</b>	Tyler County Office of Emergency Management, County Commissioners, Private Water Companies
<b>Target completion date</b>	2013
<b>Funding sources</b>	General revenue, FEMA mitigation grants

**Improve emergency response.**

**ACTION:**

- Install more fire reporting stations for better access and coverage;
- Develop a county call list that includes all at-risk urban/wildland interface residents in the county and adjacent counties in order to contact them during evacuations.

<b>Hazard</b>	Wildfires
<b>Background</b>	There is a need to always be aware of where fire hydrants are located and ensure that they are working properly.
<b>Benefits</b>	Increased efficiency of response & recovery
<b>Priority</b>	Medium
<b>Estimated cost</b>	County call list: \$5,000 Other costs variable
<b>Responsible organization</b>	Tyler County Office of Emergency Management, County Commissioners, DETCOG
<b>Target completion date</b>	2016
<b>Funding sources</b>	General revenues

**Educate agency personnel on federal cost-share and grant programs, Fire Protection Agreements, and other related federal programs so the full array of assistance available to local agencies is understood.**

**ACTION:**

- Investigate potential funding opportunities for individual mitigation projects;
- Develop, approve, and promote Fire Protection Agreements and partnerships to clarify roles and responsibilities and to provide for fire mitigation activities and suppression preparedness where none currently exist.

<b>Hazard</b>	Wildfires
<b>Background</b>	Although a dam failure event is unlikely in Tyler County, there have been no studies of potential damages from a dam failure done before.
<b>Benefits</b>	Uncover additional tools to be used by agency personnel to enhance their ability to adequately address natural hazard events.
<b>Priority</b>	Medium
<b>Estimated cost</b>	\$10,000
<b>Responsible</b>	Tyler County Office of Emergency Management, County Commissioners, Volunteer



<b>organization</b>	Fire Departments, DETCOG
<b>Target completion date</b>	2017
<b>Funding sources</b>	General revenue or a flood study grant from the Texas Water Development Board
<b>Inventory alternative firefighting water sources and encourage the development of additional sources.</b>	
<b>ACTION:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advocate for water storage facilities with fire-resistant electrical pump systems in developments outside of fire protection districts that are not connected to a community water or hydrant system;</li> <li>• Develop a protocol for fire jurisdictions and water districts to communicate all hydrant outages and water shortage information;</li> <li>• Coordinate usage of existing water company flush valves for filling tankers;</li> <li>• Evaluate existing water sources/systems, identify substandard systems, and generate cost estimates for upgrading these systems so they meet fire department standards;</li> <li>• Create GIS of available water sources for fighting wildfires.</li> </ul>	
<b>Hazard</b>	Wildfires
<b>Background</b>	Fallen trim limbs onto power lines can cause electrical power to go out.
<b>Benefits</b>	Better fire suppression planning
<b>Priority</b>	Medium
<b>Estimated cost</b>	Inventory: \$15,000 GIS: \$15,000
<b>Responsible organization</b>	Tyler County Office of Emergency Management, County Commissioners, DETCOG
<b>Target completion date</b>	2015
<b>Funding sources</b>	General revenue
<b>Develop and disseminate of maps relating to the fire hazard to educate builders and homeowners in wildfire mitigation activities, and to guide emergency services during response.</b>	
<b>ACTION:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Update wildland/urban interface/city maps as more updated and/or advanced data is available (i.e. satellite imagery, updated GIS systems, better GPS info, etc.);</li> <li>• Conduct risk analysis incorporating data and the created hazard maps using GIS</li> </ul>	

- technology to identify risk sites and further assist in prioritizing mitigation activities;
- Encourage coordination between fire jurisdictions to ensure that the most accurate elevation data and other GIS datasets are being used.

<b>Hazard</b>	Wildfires
<b>Background</b>	Woodville needs a generator for their waste-water lift station
<b>Benefits</b>	A more accurate digital picture of the county that can be utilized a variety of ways by emergency personnel.
<b>Priority</b>	Medium
<b>Estimated cost</b>	\$75,000
<b>Responsible organization</b>	Tyler County Office of Emergency Management, County Commissioners, DETCOG
<b>Target completion date</b>	2015
<b>Funding sources</b>	FEMA Mitigation Funds (under the 5% Initiative category of HMGP)

Create outreach and education programs aimed at mitigating wildfire hazards and reducing or preventing the exposure of citizens, public agencies, private property owners, and businesses to natural hazards.

**ACTION:**

- Hire fire prevention and education personnel to oversee education programs;
- Conduct specific community-based demonstration projects of fire prevention and mitigation and outreach activities in the urban interface;
- Establish neighborhood "drive through" activities that pinpoint site-specific mitigation activities. Fire crews can give property owners personal suggestions and assistance;
- Perform public outreach and information activities at county fire stations by creating "Wildfire Awareness Week" activities. Fire stations can hold open houses and allow the public to visit, see the equipment, and discuss wildfire mitigation with the station crews;
- Encourage single-family residences to have fire plans and practice evaluation routes;
- Encourage fire inspections in residential homes by fire departments to increase awareness among homeowners and potential fire responders;
- Encourage local zoning and planning entities to work closely with landowners and/or developers who choose to build in the wildland/urban interface to identify and mitigate conditions that aggravate wildland/urban interface wildfire hazards, including:
  - Limited access for emergency equipment due to width and grade of roadways;
  - Inadequate water supplies and the spacing, consistency, and species of vegetation around structure;
  - Inadequate fuel breaks, or lack of defensible space;
  - Highly flammable construction materials;
  - Building lots and subdivisions that are not in compliance with state and local land use

- and fire protection regulations;
- Inadequate entry/escape routes;
- Encourage all new homes and major remodels involving roofs or additions that are located in the interface to have fire resistant roofs and residential sprinkler systems; and
- Encourage the public to evaluate access routes to rural homes for fire-fighting vehicles and to develop passable routes if they do not exist.

<b>Hazard</b>	Wildfires
<b>Background</b>	Notifying the public about the availability of crop insurance
<b>Benefits</b>	Increased public education/involvement in wildfire hazard mitigation.
<b>Priority</b>	High
<b>Estimated cost</b>	Personnel: \$50,000 annually Projects/outreach: \$1000 each event
<b>Responsible organization</b>	Tyler County Office of Emergency Management, Volunteer Fire Departments, DETCOG
<b>Target completion date</b>	2016
<b>Funding sources</b>	General Revenue

**Identify surface water drainage obstructions for all parts of the County.**

**ACTION:**

- Map culverts in all areas of the county;
- Develop beaver control plan;
- Prepare an inventory of culverts that historically create flooding problems and target them for retrofitting.

<b>Hazard</b>	Flooding
<b>Background</b>	A program to raise funds to purchase fans and then deliver them to those who need relief during times of excessive heat
<b>Benefits</b>	Improved surface water management.
<b>Priority</b>	Medium
<b>Estimated cost</b>	GIS culvert mapping/inventory problem areas: \$40,000 Beaver Control Plan: \$20,000
<b>Responsible organization</b>	Tyler County Office of Emergency Management, County Commissioners, DETCOG, GIS provider

<b>Target completion date</b>	2017
<b>Funding sources</b>	General Revenue
<p><b>Analyze properties and structures within the County and incorporate into hazard mitigation action plan.</b></p> <p><b>ACTION:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify all properties and assets within the county that might be in the floodplain but were not identified by the hazard mitigation team, utilizing FIRM maps, testimonials, etc. Funding may be available through FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Grant and Flood Mitigation Assistance Programs and the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program;</li> <li>Map out flood prone assets on GIS.</li> </ul>	
<b>Hazard</b>	Flooding
<b>Background</b>	While providing free Home Delivered Meals, the driver can check up on the occupants of the house to determine if they are in need of a free fan to help off-set the effects of excessive heat
<b>Benefits</b>	Successful identification of all flood prone assets in the county.
<b>Priority</b>	Medium
<b>Estimated cost</b>	Create inventory and GIS: \$75,000 – 100,000
<b>Responsible organization</b>	Tyler County Office of Emergency Management, County Commissioners
<b>Target completion date</b>	2014
<b>Funding sources</b>	General Revenue
<p><b>Develop municipal storm drainage master plans and accompanying ordinances.</b></p> <p><b>ACTION:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coordinate with private consultants to perform storm drainage studies and develop storm drainage plans for each municipality at risk of flooding.</li> <li>Model existing storm drainage system;</li> <li>Find deficiencies in existing system;</li> <li>Develop list of improvements needed to make system more useful and to help prevent flooding;</li> <li>Coordinate the development of storm drainage ordinances for new development that will promote utilization of the adopted plan so that future development within the city limits will occur with little or no net increase in stormwater runoff and sufficient storm drainage easements are required over essential stormwater facilities (ditches, floodplains, etc.) for new development;</li> </ul>	

- Identify, set aside, condemn and/or purchase critical storm drainage facilities such as ditches, floodplain areas, etc.

<b>Hazard</b>	Flooding
<b>Background</b>	Installing lightning rods on the tops of water towers will help reduce the chances of the towers being struck by lightning.
<b>Benefits</b>	Coordinated storm drainage to prevent future flooding within municipalities.
<b>Priority</b>	Medium
<b>Estimated cost</b>	\$50-100,000 per municipality
<b>Responsible organization</b>	Tyler County Office of Emergency Management, DETCOG; City governments; private engineering contractors
<b>Target completion date</b>	2014
<b>Funding sources</b>	General Revenue

**Develop County debris management clearance and removal plan for weather events.**

**ACTION:**

Develop coordinated strategies for clearing roads of fallen trees, and clearing debris from public and private property.

<b>Hazard</b>	Thunderstorms
<b>Background</b>	Strengthen and continue to re-adopt building codes that will help build disaster resistant buildings
<b>Benefits</b>	Coordination of debris management.
<b>Priority</b>	Medium
<b>Estimated cost</b>	Develop strategy: \$5000
<b>Responsible organization</b>	Tyler County Office of Emergency Management, County Commissioners, City Administrators, DETCOG
<b>Target completion date</b>	2013 year
<b>Funding sources</b>	General Revenue

**Increase public awareness of wind and lightning storm mitigation activities.**

**ACTION:**

- Collect information on public education materials for protecting life, property, and the

environment from windstorm events;

- Distribute educational materials to County residents and public and private sector organizations regarding preparedness for power outages.

<b>Hazard</b>	Thunderstorms
<b>Background</b>	Since the county cannot enforce building codes (for anyplace outside of the floodplain) then informing the public about how to protect themselves and their homes from the dangers of hail storms is the next best thing
<b>Benefits</b>	Public education and involvement.
<b>Priority</b>	Medium
<b>Estimated cost</b>	\$7500
<b>Responsible organization</b>	Tyler County Office of Emergency Management, County Commissioners, DETCOG
<b>Target completion date</b>	2017
<b>Funding sources</b>	General Revenue

Provide education/outreach program on vulnerability of county assets to tornado damage, and ways to help mitigate this damage.

**ACTION:**

- Distribute brochure explaining what to do in case of a tornado event;
- Distribute materials explaining new technologies that mitigate tornado damage, such as new construction materials, internal/external tornado shelters, etc.

<b>Hazard</b>	Tornados
<b>Background</b>	Research which areas in the city could be affected by a dam failure and notifying the public about the availability of flood insurance
<b>Benefits</b>	Greater education and ability to respond to tornado events.
<b>Priority</b>	Medium
<b>Estimated cost</b>	\$10,000
<b>Responsible organization</b>	Tyler County Office of Emergency Management, DETCOG
<b>Target completion date</b>	2016

<b>Funding sources</b>	A flood study grant through the Texas Water Development Board
<b>Conduct study to protect tornado vulnerable assets and portions of the community at risk.</b>	
<b>ACTION:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct feasibility study for providing community-wide protection in tornado prone areas, such as community storm/tornado shelters;</li> <li>• Distribute materials explaining new technologies that mitigate tornado damage, such as new construction materials, internal/external tornado shelters, etc;</li> <li>• Develop cost estimates to harden public buildings to be used as a tornado shelter.</li> </ul>	
<b>Hazard</b>	Tornados
<b>Background</b>	Research which areas in the city could be affected by a dam failure and notifying the public about the availability of flood insurance
<b>Benefits</b>	Greater education and ability to respond to tornado events.
<b>Priority</b>	Medium
<b>Estimated cost</b>	\$30,000
<b>Responsible organization</b>	Tyler County Office of Emergency Management, DETCOG
<b>Target completion date</b>	2016
<b>Funding sources</b>	A flood study grant through the Texas Water Development Board
<b>Improve weather monitoring to attain earlier severe storm warnings.</b>	
<b>ACTION:</b>	
Coordinate with appropriate organizations to evaluate the need for more weather stations and/or weather instrumentation.	
<b>Hazard</b>	Hail
<b>Background</b>	Research which areas in the city could be affected by a dam failure and notifying the public about the availability of flood insurance
<b>Benefits</b>	Evaluation of existing systems and current needs.
<b>Priority</b>	Medium
<b>Estimated cost</b>	\$5,000
<b>Responsible organization</b>	Tyler County Office of Emergency Management, DETCOG

<b>Target completion date</b>	2016
<b>Funding sources</b>	A flood study grant through the Texas Water Development Board
<p>Enhance outreach and education programs aimed at teaching citizens and small farmers the benefits of drip irrigation and other means of water preservation that promote a high crop yield, low water consumption scenario.</p> <p><b>ACTION:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage the development of low-use water systems on a general basis through educational programming that shows the benefit of using water more precisely, both from a production and a cost standpoint;</li> <li>• Put together a practical how-to user's manual that outlines the various methods of water conservation and irrigation system design, and includes conservation information over traditional methods;</li> <li>• Utilize current information from tactics used in the US Southwest and other areas, information from Texas A &amp; M University, et al.</li> </ul>	
<b>Hazard</b>	Drought
<b>Background</b>	Research which areas in the city could be affected by a dam failure and notifying the public about the availability of flood insurance
<b>Benefits</b>	A more cost-effective system for providing irrigation that may also result in a higher crop yield than less precise systems. Will provide a means for riding out droughts on a minimal amount of water. A practical how-to manual
<b>Priority</b>	Medium
<b>Estimated cost</b>	\$5,000
<b>Responsible organization</b>	Tyler County Office of Emergency Management, TCEQ, Texas A&M Agri-Life Extension Service, DETCOG
<b>Target completion date</b>	2017
<b>Funding sources</b>	A flood study grant through the Texas Water Development Board



## SECTION 18: PLAN IMPLEMENTATION AND MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES

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### IMPLEMENTATION

This section discusses how this Hazard Mitigation Plan will be implemented by Tyler County and the participating jurisdictions listed in this plan. It also addresses how the plan will be evaluated and improved over time and how the public will continue to be involved in the hazard mitigation planning process.

Each participating city and Tyler County will be responsible for implementing its own mitigation action plans contained in Section 17. Each action has been assigned to a specific person or local government office that is responsible for implementing it. The governing bodies of each participating jurisdiction have adopted the mitigation action plan for their jurisdictions. Copies of the governing body resolutions are contained in Appendix E.

A funding source has been listed for each identified action. This source may be used when the jurisdiction begins to seek funds to implement the action. An implementation time period or a specific implementation date also has been assigned to each action as an incentive for seeing the action through to completion and to gauge whether actions are timely implemented.

Participating jurisdictions will integrate implementation of their mitigation action plans with other, existing planning mechanisms such as capital improvement plans, long range growth plans, master stormwater and drainage plans, and regional planning efforts. Jurisdictions will ensure that the actions contained in the mitigation action plans are reflected in these other planning efforts. These other planning efforts will be used to advance the mitigation strategies of the jurisdictions.

Upon formal adoption of the plan, hazard mitigation team members from each jurisdiction will review all comprehensive land use plans, capital improvement plans, transportation plans, and any building codes to guide and control development. The hazard mitigation team members will work to integrate the hazard mitigation strategies into these other plans and codes. Each jurisdiction will conduct periodic reviews of their comprehensive and land use plans and policies and analyze the need for any amendments in light of the approved hazard mitigation plan. Participating jurisdictions will ensure that capital improvement planning in the future will also contribute to the goals of this hazard mitigation plan to reduce the long-term risk to life and property from all hazards. Within one year of formal adoption of the hazard mitigation plan, existing planning mechanisms will be reviewed by each jurisdiction.

Tyler County Office of Emergency Management is committed to supporting the county and its cities as they implement their mitigation plans. Tyler County Office of Emergency Management will review and revise, as necessary, the long-range goals and objectives in its strategic plan and budgets to ensure that they are consistent with this mitigation action plan. Tyler County Office of Emergency Management will work with participating jurisdictions to advance the goals of this

hazard mitigation plan through its routine, ongoing, long-range planning, budgeting, and work processes.

## **EVALUATION AND ENHANCEMENT**

Periodic revisions and updates of the plan are required to ensure that the goals, objectives, and mitigation action plans for Tyler County are kept current. More important, revisions may be necessary to ensure that the plan is in full compliance with federal regulations and state statutes. This portion of the plan outlines the procedures for completing such revisions and updates.

### *Monitoring and Five-Year Plan Review and Update*

Hazard mitigation team members from each jurisdiction (see Appendix C) are responsible for continual monitoring those components of the hazard mitigation plan that pertains to their jurisdiction. As part of the monitoring process, team members will assess any changes in risk; determine whether implementation of mitigation actions is on schedule or if there are any implementation problems, such as technical, political, legal or coordination issues; and reflect changes in land development or programs that affect mitigation priorities or actions. On an annual basis, participating jurisdictions will notify the Deep East Texas Council of Governments of any needed changes in the plan based upon their monitoring activities.

This mitigation action plan will be formally reviewed and updated every five years to determine whether significant changes may have occurred in Tyler County that could affect the plan. The five-year review and update may be conducted under the auspices of the Deep East Texas Council of Governments, with participation by Tyler County and its jurisdictions. Increased development, increased exposure to certain hazards, the development of new mitigation capabilities or techniques, and revisions to federal or state legislation are examples of changes that may affect the currency of the plan. Criteria to be included in the evaluation will include, at a minimum:

- The goals and objectives address current and expected conditions;
- The nature, magnitude, and/or type of risks has changed;
- The current resources are appropriate for implementing the plan;
- There are implementation problems, such as technical, political, legal, or coordination issues with other agencies;
- The outcomes have occurred as expected; and,
- The agencies and other partners participated as originally proposed.

The review also will give community officials an opportunity to evaluate successful actions and to explore the possibility of documenting losses avoided because of actions taken. The plan also will need to be revised to reflect lessons learned following a disaster declaration or to address specific circumstances arising from changing conditions surrounding disaster events.

The five-year review will begin in Spring 2017 and be completed by Fall 2017. As part of the plan review process, participating jurisdictions will be asked to review each goal and objective to determine their continued relevance; review the risk assessment portion of the plan to determine if the information should be updated or modified; report on the status of each of their mitigation actions; report on which implementation processes worked well, any difficulties encountered, how coordination efforts are proceeding, and which mitigation actions should be revised; and evaluate the effectiveness of their mitigation action plans and recommend changes or amendments. The results will be summarized in a formal report issued by the Tyler County Office of Emergency Management that will include an evaluation of the effectiveness and appropriateness of the plan, and will recommend required or desirable changes.

As part of the five-year plan update, depending upon resource availability, a review will be undertaken of development trends in each jurisdiction and vulnerability. Also as part of the five-year plan update, depending upon resource availability, a review will be undertaken for each hazard of the type and number of existing and future buildings, infrastructure and critical facilities within each hazard area, and an estimate will be undertaken of the vulnerability of critical facilities and infrastructure in terms of potential dollar losses from each hazard. Also depending upon resource availability, land uses and development trends will also be re-examined, including the types of development occurring, location, expected intensity, and pace by land use for each jurisdiction. This will help complete and improve future vulnerability assessment efforts. Based on the analysis, a summary of vulnerability will be provided for participating jurisdictions below the county level.

### *Plan Amendments and Updates*

At any time, minor technical changes may be made to the plan to keep it up to date. However, any changes to the mitigation actions or major changes in the overall direction of the plan or the policies contained within it must be subject to formal adoption by the participating jurisdictions.

After initial adoption, any amendment to the mitigation action plans contained in Section 17 must also be approved by the governing body of the participating city or county and submitted to Tyler County Office of Emergency Management for inclusion in an amended plan.

Any amendment to the plan must undergo an open public process. The city or county proposing the amendment is responsible for gathering public input. Input on a proposed amendment will be sought during a formal review and comment period of not less than 30 days. The proposed change will be also posted on Tyler County Office of Emergency Management's website.

At the end of the comment period, the proposed amendment and all comments will be forwarded to the governing body of the proposing jurisdiction for consideration. If no comments are received from the reviewing parties within the specified review period, this will also be noted. The governing body will then review the proposed amendment and comments received, and vote to accept, reject, or amend the proposed change. The public will have an opportunity to provide input during the governing body meeting at which the request is

considered. Upon ratification, the amendment will be transmitted to the Tyler County Office of Emergency Management for inclusion in the overall plan and to the Texas Division of Emergency Management.

In determining whether to recommend approval or denial of a plan amendment request, the following factors will be considered:

- Errors or omissions made in the identification of issues or needs during the preparation of the plan;
- New issues or needs that were not adequately addressed in the plan;
- Changes in information, data, or assumptions from those on which the plan was based.

## **CONTINUED PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT**

Public input was an integral part of the preparation of this plan and will continue to be essential as the Plan grows and changes. As with any officially adopted plan or ordinance, a significant change to this Plan shall require an opportunity for the public to make its views known.

This Hazard Mitigation Action Plan will be posted continuously on the website of the Tyler County Office of Emergency Management, where the public is invited to provide ongoing feedback. Copies of the plan also will be kept in each participating jurisdiction and at the Tyler County Office of Emergency Management for public inspection and review. Contact Dale Freeman, Tyler County Emergency Management Coordinator, which is located at 201 Veterans Way Room 19, Woodville, Texas 75979; telephone (409) 331-0874; fax (409) 331-0015.

## APPENDIX A: ACRONYMS

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AL	Annualized Loss
ALR	Annualized Loss Ratio
BCEG	Building Code Effectiveness Grading
BCEGS	Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule
BOCA	Building Officials and Code Administrators
BTU	British Thermal Unit
CAC	Community Assistance Contact
CAP	Community Assistance Program
CAV	Community Assistance Visit
CDBG	Community Development Block Grant
CERT	Community Emergency Response Team
CFS	Cubic feet per second
CHER-CAP	Comprehensive Hazardous Materials Emergency Response – Capability Assessment Program
CHEMTREC	Chemical Transportation Emergency Center
COG	Council of Governments
COOP	Continuity of Operations Plan
COPS	Community Oriented Police Services
CTP	Cooperating Technical Partner
DEM	Texas Division of Emergency Management
DETCOG	Deep East Texas Council of Governments
DOD	Department of Defense
DP&RS	Disaster Preparedness & Response Solutions, LLC
EAS	Emergency Alert System

EM	Emergency Management
EMP	Emergency Management Plan
EMPG	Emergency Management Performance Grants
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EO	Emergency Operations
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EP	Exceeding Probability
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Maps
GIS	Geographic Information System
HAZUS	Federal Emergency Management Agency's Hazards U.S.
HMT	Hazard Mitigation Team
IFC	International Fire Code
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
NFDS	National Fire Danger Rating System
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
NHC	National Hurricane Center
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
PPC	Public Protection Classification
SFC	Standard Fire Code
TCEQ	Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
UFC	Uniform Fire Code
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture

## APPENDIX B: PUBLIC SURVEYS RESULTS

Zip Code	Number of Responses
75979	21
75990	3
75938	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>

### Is your home in a flood plain?

Yes	No	I don't know
	22	3

### Do you have flood insurance?

Yes	No	I don't know
	25	

### If no, why not?

Respondent in floodplain	County does not participate in flood program. <i>(Note: County does participate in flood program.)</i>	
Respondent in floodplain	It is not available in this part of the county due to a lack of mapping.	
Respondent in floodplain	Will not issue flood insurance.	
Respondent in floodplain	Can't afford it.	
Respondent in floodplain	Flood insurance is too expensive to purchase.	
Respondent who does not know if in floodplain	Does not know where flood insurance is available.	3

Other respondents	Not necessary; can't afford it; live on hill	20
-------------------	---	----

\*Two did not respond to this question.

Please select the hazard you think is the *highest threat* to your neighborhood

Tornado and high wind	7
Transportation accident	
Flood	
Hail	
Hazardous materials spill	
Wildland fire	2
Urban fire	
Drought and extreme heat	1
Pipeline accident	
Terrorism	
Winter storm	
Hurricane	15

Please select the hazard you think is the *second highest threat* to your neighborhood:

Tornado and high wind	1
Transportation accident	4
Flood	1
Hail	
Hazardous materials spill	1
Wildland fire	2
Urban fire	
Drought and extreme heat	1



Pipeline accident	1
Terrorism	
Winter storm	
Dam failure	
Hurricane	14

**In your opinion, what are some steps your local government could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of future damage in your neighborhood?**

- Better communication
- Improve drainage. Large culverts and bridges. Law enforcement. Be prepared – continue to educate the public in avoiding high water crossings during flash flooding
- Build EOC
- Improve roads and drainage (2)
- Don't know
- Put in more fire / dry hydrants

**Has any hazard in your neighborhood increased in severity in recent years?**

Yes	No	N/A	Comment
4	21		
Yes, trucks and more trucking of chemicals			
Roads and drainage has had little maintenance. Weather cycles have changed and the severity of storms has increased.			
Don't know			
Wildfire in pastures for the two years.			

**Is there another hazard not listed in this survey that you think is a wide-scale threat to your neighborhood?**

Yes	No	Comment
22	3	
Terrorist		
Contaminated water/no water		

Sour gas plant
Don't know

**Do you have a weather radio?**

Yes, in my home	Yes, in my office	Yes, both	No
13	4	8	

**Does your survey response cover your home or your office?**

Home	Office	Both
22	3	2

## APPENDIX C: LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION TEAM

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Jacques Blanchette	County Judge
Martin Nash	County Commissioner Pct 1
Rusty Hughes	County Commissioner Pct 2
Mike Marshall	County Commissioner Pct 3
Jack Walston	County Commissioner Pct 4
Dale Freeman	Emergency Management Coordinator
Jackie Skinner	Tyler County Auditor
Eddie Chalmers	Tyler County Tax Appraisal District
Jerry Lovelady	Tyler County Water Supply
Heyward Fetner	Tyler County Chamber of Commerce
Sondra Wilson	Tyler County Hospital Director
David Davis	Tyler County Constable & Woodville VFD
Mandy Risinger	Woodville City Manager
Scott Yosko	Woodville Police Chief
Charles Macklin	Woodville Public Works Director
Vance Champagne	Woodville School Transportation
Shannon Hickman	Woodville Health and Rehabilitation Center
Alice Lewis	Woodville Housing Authority
Jack Brockhouse	Ivanhoe Mayor
Mark Elliott	Ivanhoe Mayor Pro Tem
C.D. Woodrome	Ivanhoe City Administrator
Rowland Priddy	Ivanhoe Fire Marshall
John Paul Feeley	Ivanhoe VFD Chief
James Callaway	Spurger School Transportation

Thomas MacGinnis	Warren Water Company
Tony Keeler	Warren School Transportation
John McDowell	Deep East Texas Council of Governments
Stephen Bryant TDCJ-Gib	Lewis Unit Major
Patrick Ryan	TxDot Area Engineer-Jasper
Henry Sawyer	TxDot Maintenance Supervisor-Woodville
Mike Hughes	National Park Ranger
Byron Stowe	Dogwood EMS
Merle Davis	Dogwood Trails Manor Nursing Facility
Travis Alred	East Texas Home Health, Inc Disaster Coordinator
Donna Crookes	East Texas Home Health, Inc
Chad Barnes	Southern Baptist of Texas Convention
Charles Lawson	Texas Baptist Men Disaster Relief
Donald E. Coleman	Coleman Funeral Home
Roy Robinson	Disaster Preparedness & Response Solutions, LLC

## APPENDIX D: CRITICAL FACILITIES IN TYLER COUNTY

Jurisdiction	Name	Type	Cost (\$1,000)
Tyler	Spurger Volunteer Fire Dept.	Fire Station	129.8
Tyler	Warren Volunteer Fire Dept.	Fire Station	129.8
Tyler	Wildwood Volunteer Fire Dept.	Fire Station	129.8
Tyler	Whitetail Volunteer Fire Dept.	Fire Station	129.8
Tyler	Dam B	Dam	534.0
Tyler	Fred Volunteer Fire Dept.	Fire Station	129.8
Tyler	Tyler County Sheriff	Sheriff Dept.	1060.6
Tyler	Tyler County Courthouse	Government Building	103.8
Tyler	Tyler County Annex A	Government Building	103.8
Tyler	Tyler County Annex B	Government Building	103.8
Tyler	Tyler County Jail	Jail	1246.0
Tyler	TDCJ Gib Lewis Unit	Prison	5300.0
Tyler	Spurger ISD	Schools	446.0
Tyler	Warren/Fred ISD	Schools	446.0
Tyler	Tyler County Hospital	Medical Facility	2500.00
Tyler	TCH Family Medical Clinic	Medical Facility	2000.00
Tyler	Lake Tejas	Body of Water	570.0
Tyler	Precinct 1 – Road & Bridge Maint. Barn	Government Building	103.8
Tyler	Precinct 2 – Road & Bridge Maint. Barn	Government Building	103.8
Tyler	Precinct 3 – Road & Bridge Maint. Barn	Government Building	103.8
Tyler	Precinct 4 – Road & Bridge Maint. Barn	Government Building	103.8
Tyler	Collection Center	Government Building	103.8
Tyler	Rodeo Arena/Fairgrounds complex	Animal Shelter	60.0
Woodville	Woodville ISD	Schools	446.0

Woodville	Woodville Family Clinic	Medical Facility	2000.00
Woodville	Woodville Police Dept.	Police Station	1246.0
Woodville	Woodville Volunteer Fire Dept	Fire Station	129.8
Ivanhoe	City Hall	Government Building	103.8
Ivanhoe	Ivanhoe Volunteer Fire Dept.	Fire Station	129.8
Colmesneil	Water Tx #1	Water Supply	9,274.0
Colmesneil	Water Tx#2	Water Supply	9,274.0
Colmesneil	Waste Tx	Waste Water	500.00
Colmesneil	Colmesneil Volunteer Fire Dept.	Fire Station	129.8
Colmesneil	City Hall	Government Building	103.8
Colmesneil	Colmesneil ISD	Schools	446.0
Colmesneil	Colmesneil Community Center	Community Building	103.8
Chester	Chester ISD	Schools	446.0
Chester	Chester Volunteer Fire Dept.	Fire Station	129.8
Chester	City Hall	Government Building	103.8
Chester	Chester Gas 50+ line miles	Natural Gas Line	59,900.0
Chester	Chester Water Supply	Water Supply	9,274.0

## **APPENDIX E: LOCAL ADOPTION RESOLUTIONS**

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To be included after FEMA issues the "Approvable Pending Adoption Letter"

## **APPENDIX F: PUBLIC MEETING ANNOUNCEMENTS**

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### **TYLER COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM MEETING AUG. 6 IN WOODVILLE**

#### *Tyler County Booster*

The Tyler County Emergency Management Office announces an upcoming meeting of the Hazard Mitigation Planning Team. This meeting is scheduled for 3:30 p.m. on Tuesday, August 6, 2011. The meeting will be held in the Tyler County Nutrition Center located at 201 Veterans Way in Woodville, Texas. The input of thought processes and data harvested from the team members at previous meetings has been compiled into a finished product and will be presented at the meeting for discussion among the team members to receive their agreement and approval of the contents. Later that evening, at 6 p.m. at the Tyler County Nutrition Center, the Hazard Mitigation Planning Team will present this work product to the Citizens of Tyler County in a "public hearing" setting. Citizens will be given an overview of the accomplishments of this team and will have access to the information with input ability toward the final product to be published in the Tyler County Hazard Mitigation Action Plan. The Tyler County Hazard Mitigation Action Plan is a comprehensive document that is foundational and linked to all the Tyler County Emergency Plans and Operations. This document is fundamentally necessary to do business with the Federal Emergency Management Agency in the event of a disaster as well as for planning and funding purposes. The Plan identifies disasters and their possible impact to Tyler County. It also identifies activities that Tyler County will take to prepare for the possibility of the disasters in such a way as to lessen the severity of their effects and enhance the ability of our citizens and property to withstand them. All Citizens of Tyler County are welcome, invited, and encouraged to attend both the Team Meeting as well as the Public Hearing so as to be informed as well as being a participant of our County's proactive approach to emergency management.

### **TYLER COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM MEETING AUG. 23 IN WOODVILLE**

#### *Tyler County Booster*

The Tyler County Emergency Management Office announces an upcoming meeting of the Hazard Mitigation Planning Team. This meeting is scheduled for 3:30 p.m. on Tuesday, August 23, 2011. The meeting will be held in the Tyler County Nutrition Center located at 201 Veterans Way in Woodville, Texas. The input of thought processes and data harvested from the team members at previous meetings has been compiled into a finished product and will be presented at the meeting for discussion among the team members to receive their agreement and approval of the contents. Later that evening, at 6 p.m. at the Tyler County Nutrition Center, the Hazard Mitigation Planning Team will present this work product to the Citizens of Tyler County in a "public hearing" setting. Citizens will be given an overview of the accomplishments of this team and will have access to the information with input ability toward the final product to be published in the Tyler County Hazard Mitigation Action Plan. The Tyler County Hazard Mitigation Action Plan is a comprehensive document that is foundational and linked to all the Tyler County Emergency Plans and Operations. This document is fundamentally necessary to



do business with the Federal Emergency Management Agency in the event of a disaster as well as for planning and funding purposes. The Plan identifies disasters and their possible impact to Tyler County. It also identifies activities that Tyler County will take to prepare for the possibility of the disasters in such a way as to lessen the severity of their effects and enhance the ability of our citizens and property to withstand them. All Citizens of Tyler County are welcome, invited, and encouraged to attend both the Team Meeting as well as the Public Hearing so as to be informed as well as being a participant of our County's proactive approach to emergency management.

112

**Tyler County Emergency Management**  
**District # 6**

**Resignation Letter**

I Douglas R Hole do hereby resign my appointment to the Tyler County Emergency Management District # 6. I no longer desire to be an officer of or want to be a part of the Tyler County ESD Association. I appreciate the confidence and support I was given by the Tyler County Commissioners Court, Judge Blanchette , and the ESD #6 officers.

Thanks,

Douglas R Hole  
Officer name

Date: 7/17/12  
5:22pm *DH*

1st Officer  
Position Held

8/11 Thru 12/12  
Term Appointed


Paul Erwin, ( 911 address) · 408 CR 4926 Fred Texas 77616; his mailing address is; PO. Box 325 Fred Texas 77616;

Home phone# 409-429-5428, cell# 409-782-7483, e-mail perwin1949@yahoo.com .

I have spoken to Mr. Melvin Bell, he told me because of his wife's health, he needed to devote his time to caring for her, and he could not accept a position on the ESD 6 board at this time.

If I can be of any other assistance to you, please feel free to call me at any time, Thanks.

Sincerely,

  
Douglas Miranda sect/treas. ESD #6

9-5-12 Spoke to Mary W.  
to speak to Jack regarding

R 00 3830  
63  
3779



# Tyler County Appraisal District

P.O. Drawer 9  
806 West Bluff Street  
Woodville, Texas  
Phone: (409) 283-3736  
Fax: (409) 283-8439

## Account Details for R003779

### Ownership

**Owner Name:** Erwin Paul H  
**Account Num:** R003779  
**Geo Account Num:** R003779  
**Owner Address:** P O Box 325, Fred, TX 77616  
**Property Location:** 408 Cr 4926 Eason Rd S  
**Ownership Interest:** 1.000000  
**Description:** A0141 BBB & CRR CO  
**Deed Date:** 1900-01-01  
**Deed Type:**  
**Page #:**  
**Volume #:**  
**Instrument #:**

- Exemptions**
- o Homestead
  - o Disabled
- Tax Entities**
- o Tyler County
  - o Warren ISD
  - o Hospital
  - o County Special
  - o Emergency Services Dist #6

**Improvement State Code:**

**Land State Code:**

**Productivity State Code:**

**Last Update:** May 3 2012 8:41AM

### Value

**Improvement Value** \$76,256  
**Land:** \$16,900  
**AG Value:** \$0



Deep East Texas Council of Governments and Economic Development District  
210 Premier Drive • Jasper, Texas 75951 • (409) 384-5704 • FAX (409) 384-5390 • TDD (409) 384-5975

RECEIVED  
AUG 30 2012  
BY: *AS*

WALTER G. DIGGLES, SR.  
Executive Director

August 29, 2012

Hon. Jacques L. Blanchette  
Tyler County Judge  
100 West Bluff #102  
Woodville, Texas 75979

Dear Judge Blanchette: *Jacques*

The Council on Children and Families has been established in accordance with Government Code chapter 531, subchapter T. It includes state agency representatives and public members. The goal of the Council is to coordinate the state's health, education, and human services systems to ensure that children and families have access to needed services; improve coordination and efficiency in state agencies, advisory councils on issues affecting children, and local levels of service; prioritize and mobilize resources for children; and facilitate an integrated approach to providing services for children and youth.

As the regional planning organization, the Deep East Texas Council of Governments (DETCOG) has been designated as the organization to lead the "Pilot Program" for our twelve county region. DETCOG was chosen as the initial COG to formulate this board, which may eventually be replicated by all COG'S statewide.

The Council on Children and Families will review current needs and resources for children and families in the areas of education health and human services, workforce and juvenile justice as well as innovative approaches to addressing coordination of resources.

Our regional Council on Children and Families is seeking one board member from (Tyler County). DETCOG requests your assistance in an appointment of a representative from Tyler County to serve on this Regional Council. In selecting a representative this person should be well versed in the state's health and human service systems and education. The Council on Children and Families board would present the status and dynamics of local trends across systems, agencies, level of governments, and community resources and developments in cross system/agency coordination for services to children and families.

In order to meet planning efforts, DETCOG request that you provide the name and contact information of your county's representative to me by **September 21, 2012**. Your assistance and participation is greatly appreciated in making this a flagship program at both the regional and statewide levels.

Should you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at 409-384-5704.

Sincerely,

Walter G. Diggles, Sr.  
Executive Director

*Gentlemen,  
Consider whom you  
wish to appoint. Dr.  
Wright or Sandra Wilson  
would be considerations  
I think we could ask.*



TIME  
DELINEATING SCHEDULE  
FOR  
STORM EMERGENCIES

PHASE

DESCRIPTION

EM Assignment:

(a) = Administration, (p) = Planning, (o) = Planning, (r) = Resource Mgmt., (s) = Staff

Level of Priority:

(P) = Primary, S = Secondary, T = Tertiary

---

## AWARENESS

A period of time, usually consisting of Twelve (12) hours commencing at seventy-two (72) hours before extrapolated landfall. This is the notification period, during which appropriate agencies and organizations (public, quasi-public, and private) should be made aware of the situation.

## STAND-BY

A period of time, usually consisting of ten (10) hours commencing at sixty (60) hours to approximately forty-eight (48) hours before extrapolated landfall. This is the alert period for acceleration of preparedness actions for emergency and vital services affected by the situation.

## DECISION

A period of time, usually consisting of three (3) hours commencing at forty-eight hours to approximately thirty-six hours before extrapolated landfall. During this period, the decision to evacuate must be reached and the possibility of the evacuation order be made public. This is the period during which the populace should take precautionary actions in order to cope with the threatening situation.

## PREPARATION

A period of time, usually consisting of nine (9) hours commencing at forty-five (45) hours to approximately thirty-three (33) hours before extrapolated landfall. This is the re-analysis period, and the preparation time needed to place emergency personnel and resources into position for operations.

## EVACUATION

A period of time commencing at that point thirty-six (36) to twenty-four (24) hours before extrapolated landfall when Tyler County Officials determine and announce the official evacuation order, continuing until that point either prior to the estimated time of sustained tropical storm force winds (thirty-nine (39) miles per hour), or prior to the estimated time of inundation (one foot of water over roadways) of evacuation routes caused by either

### PHASE

*EM Assignment:*  
*Level of Priority:*

### DESCRIPTION

*(a) = Administration, (p) = Planning, (o) = Planning, (r) = Resource Mgmt., (s) = Staff  
(P) = Primary, S = Secondary, T = Tertiary*

the storm surge or fresh water flooding. This is the commencement through the completion of the relocation period; all evacuation activities must be completed.

## STORM EVENT

A period of time, commencing with the arrival of sustained tropical storm force winds (thirty-nine miles per hour), or the inundation of water over primary evacuation routes, continuing until that point when the local government determines and issues the "ALL CLEAR" ANNOUNCEMENT. This is the in-place shelter period for the threatened populace, either sheltered in private homes or designated public buildings throughout the County.

## EVALUATION

A period of time, consisting of several days to a couple of weeks commencing at that point when sustained winds decrease to forty five (45) miles per hour or below. This is the evaluation and assessment period, where Tyler County officials initially assess and prioritize the emergency situation and/or generate requirements.

## IMMEDIATE

## EMERGENCY

A period of time, lasting from a couple of weeks up to several months after the storm event. This is the first phase of the recovery period where Tyler County public safety agencies and non-governmental organizations respond and provide immediate emergency assistance to prioritized requirements.

## RESTORATION

A period of time, consisting of several months to a couple of years after the storm event. This is the second phase of the recovery period where Tyler County and City Officials coordinate the repair of the public infrastructure and primary focus on social and economic activities that will return the community to pre-storm levels.

### PHASE

*EM Assignment:*

*Level of Priority:*

### DESCRIPTION

*(a) = Administration, (p) = Planning, (o) = Planning, (r) = Resource Mgmt., (s) = Staff*

*(P) = Primary, S = Secondary, T = Tertiary*



## RECONSTRUCTION

A period of time, consisting of a couple of months to several years after the storm event. This is the last and longest phase of the recovery period where Tyler County and City Officials will focus on activities that will mitigate future storm damages.

PHASE	RESPONSE ACTIONS	NUMBER OF RESPONSE ACTIONS
If Time Warrants	1-6	6
Awareness	7-31	25
Stand-by	32-68	37
Decision	69-79	11
Preparation	80 - 90	11
Evacuation	91 TO 98	8
Storm Event	99 - 101	4
Evaluation	102-110	9
Immediate Emergency	111-127	18
Restoration	128-152	23
Reconstruction	153 -157	5

### TIME DELINEATED SCHEDULE (TDS)

-----IF TIME WARRANTS-----

- P (a/p) 1. Monitor hazardous weather conditions in the Atlantic Ocean, Caribbean Sea, and Gulf of Mexico.
- P (a/p) 2. Coordinate with the National Weather Service (NWS) concerning meteorological information availability.

PHASE	DESCRIPTION
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- P (a/p) 3. Coordinate with Consultant for meteorological services.
- P (a/s) 4. Coordinate with officials from the State Division of Emergency Management, local municipalities, surrounding counties, and other emergency-related officials.
- P (a/s) 5. Compile and transmit the GDS report (storm forecast) to appropriate agencies, organizations and groups via facsimile machine, telephone, or internet.
- T (a/p) 6. Disseminate hurricane preparedness information via the broadcast or print media outlets.

-----AWARENESS-----

- P (a/o) 7. Activate the Tyler County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) with essential personnel. Review assignments with County Division of Emergency Management (DEM) Staff.
- P (a/p) 8. Activate storm tracing and assessment systems.
- P (a/p) 9. Establish liaison with appropriate governmental and non-governmental emergency-related officials, agencies and organizations and surrounding risk counties.
- P (p) 10. Coordinate and disseminate all County public information activities.
- P (p) 11. Perform a hurricane vulnerability analysis of the threatening storm emergency and revise as situation warrants.
- T (s) 12. Establish and maintain a log of events and/or actions.
- S (a/s) 13. Alert and brief County Commissioner and City Council, appropriate administrative staff members and local municipalities on the threatening storm emergency.
- P (o) 14. Prepare Tyler County EOC according to floor plan under emergency conditions.
- P (o) 15. Acquire extra telephones and facsimile machines. Test all EOC telephone equipment.

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- P (o) 16. Activate storm messages on answering machines and hold buttons on telephone systems.
- T (o/p) 17. Coordinate the proper placement of evacuation signage, as applicable.
- P (P) 18. Activate the Phone Notification System (PNS), as applicable.
- P (p) 19. Issue storm information reports via the fax machine.
- P (p) 20. Activate an emergency Hotline capability of the information network.
- S (o/p) 21. Begin exchanging meteorological information with the Airport Operations Manager.
- S (o/p) 22. Prepare for the utilization of primary evacuation routes – make temporary repairs to existing road construction projects or prepared to delay start of any new projects.
- S (a/s) 23. Request all County/City Department Directors to designate their personnel as essential and non-essential according to their storm emergency-related responsibilities or assignments.
- S (a/s) 24. Request all Department Directors to review and/or implement emergency plans for the protection of County/City facilities and equipment.
- S (a) 25. Request all Department Directors to cancel all leaves for County/City personnel.
- P (o) 26. Test EOC communications equipment.
- P (o) 27. Top off fuel of emergency generators at EOC and monitor.
- P (o) 28. Test EOC emergency utility equipment and systems (i.e., electricity, water, and sewer). Arrange for additional toilet provisions.
- S (a/s) 29. Issue public information statements, as applicable.
- T (o/p) 30. Report threatening or inclement weather to National Weather Service (NWS).
- T (o) 31. Check the operability of the NOAA Weather Alert Monitor.

-----STAND-BY-----

- S (a/p) 32. Activate the County/City public information officer (PIO).

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- P (r) 33. Fuel all County/City vehicles and essential equipment to capacity.
- P (o) 34. Issue access clearance badges to EOC Officials.
- P (o/p) 35. Establish emergency information phone in EOC and Brief Staff.
- S (p) 36. Notify 911 answering points that EOC is activated.
- S (p) 37. Notify alternate 911 answering points to be on stand-by.
- T (o) 38. Notify EOC radio repair company of threatening storm emergency and potential service requirements.
- S (a) 39. Hold briefing meeting with risk jurisdictions.
- T (r) 40. Correct any deficiencies found in County/City facilities, vehicles, and equipment utilized for emergency activities.
- T (o) 41. Secure a crane (or aerial ladder) to be on standby outside of the EOC for communications tower emergency needs.
- S (o) 42. Arrange for parking, feeding and sleeping arrangements (including transportation) for EOC occupants and families.
- P (r) 43. Make arrangements with City Fleet Maintenance to have garage operate on 24 hour basis for city/county vehicles.
- S (a) 44. Request that all County/City Department Directors brief employees of emergency responsibilities for both pre-storm and post-storm operations.
- P (o) 45. Implement interior and exterior security systems and plans for EOC.
- P (o/p) 46. Commence coordination of the traffic movement plan (i.e., control points and devices).
- P (a/p/r) 47. Make arrangements with companies to have port-a-johns delivered to shelter locations, if applicable. Coordinate with Public Health, School Board and American Red Cross.
- T (o/p) 48. Report Weather Conditions to the National Weather Service.
- P (a/p/r) 49. Commence coordination of the emergency public sheltering plan (i.e., designation, staffing and supplies). Activate Tyler County School Districts, and the American Red Cross.

**PHASE**

**DESCRIPTION**

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- P (r) 50. Notify Tyler County Health Services to commence acquisition of nurses, doctors, portable toilets, and other supplies to support shelter operations.
- P (o) 51. Secure space (42 cubic feet) in the EOC for refrigerator and freezer storage to accommodate Tyler County Public Health vaccines.
- T (o/p) 52. Monitor traffic conditions.
- T (o) 53. Acquire a backup duplicating (copying) machine for EOC.
- P (a/p) 54. Activate Emergency Broadcast System.
- P (o) 55. Notify the RACES group of the threatening storm emergency.
- P (a/o) 56. Restrict the General Public from entrance into the EOC.
- S (a/p) 57. Advise boat owners to secure and prepare their property for severe weather conditions and for possible marine evacuation of the lake waters.
- S (a/p) 58. Advise lakefront owners to secure their property for severe weather conditions and for possible boat evacuations of piers and ramps.
- S (a/p) 59. Advise construction companies to secure all construction materials or equipment against displacement of wind forces.
- P (o) 60. Notify the following of threatening storm and advise them to be on standby:

East Texas Mutual Aid

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All Fire Departments in Tyler County

Tyler County Search and Rescue

Reserve Deputies

Tyler County Road and Bridge Employees

Tyler County Constables

Municipal Workers

- T (a/p) 61. Advise area businesses and industry to secure their property against displacement by wind force.
- P (r) 62. Top off all County/City fuel dispensing tanks and position emergency power generators at locations.
- P (r) 63. Coordinate the establishment of an emergency worker shelter (i.e.), designation, staffing, and supplies).
- P (a/p) 64. Advise EBS primary control to relocate and operate out of EOC or alternate location.
- P (a) 65. Coordinate with County/City constitutional officers on either closing or limiting business and/or services.
- P (a) 66. Recommend or advise Tyler County Schools to close schools.
- P (a) 67. Recommend or advise closing of private schools or day care centers.
- P (a) 68. Brief County Commissioners/City Council on the threatening storm emergency.

PHASE

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-----DECISION-----

P (a/p/r) 69. Activate shelter managers and officials to per-determined locations.

P (a/o) 70. Activate RACES members to predetermined locations.

S (a) 71. Advise cancellation of public social events.

S (o/p) 72. Issue public information, as applicable.

T (o/p) 73. Evaluate observed traffic situations and correct deficiencies.

P (o/p) 74. Activate the traffic management plan.

Traffic Control Points

Traffic Control Devices

P (r) 75. Coordinate emergency transportation requirements (i.e., vehicles, drivers, verification of people with special needs, and the designation of pick-up points.

P (o/r) 76. Relocate essential emergency equipment and vehicles to pre-determined locations.

S (r) 77. Notify tow-truck businesses of the potential storm emergency and predetermined wrecker locations along critical evacuation routes.

P (a) 78. Advise County Judge and Mayors to declare a state of local emergency.

PHASE

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P (a/s) 79. Coordinate and advise state of local emergency with the following:

State Division of Emergency Management (TDEM)

Disaster Coordinator

Tyler County Commissioner's Court

City of Woodville

City of Ivanhoe

City of Colmesneil

City of Chester

Jasper County Emergency Management

Polk County Emergency Management

Alabama Coushatta Tribe Emergency Management

Angelina County Emergency Management

Hardin County Emergency Management

Jefferson County Emergency Management

Orange County Emergency Management

-----PREPARATION-----

P (a) 80. Establish and affirm communications with risk jurisdictions.

P (o) 81. Establish and affirm communications with shelter and/or deployed emergency personnel.

P (a/p) 82. Issue public information, as applicable.

P (a/p) 83. Disseminate emergency information, advisories and bulletins via the

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facsimile machine and TLETS to surrounding counties, state DEM and other emergency-related agencies or organizations.

P (a/r) 84. Implement 24-hour operation of Fleet Maintenance and fueling depots.

S (p/o) 85. Evaluate traffic situations and correct deficiencies.

P (a/p/o) 86. Coordinate with State Division of Emergency Management

(Disaster District) concerning the following:

P When an evacuation order will be issued by the State and the County and Cities in Tyler County

S When an evacuation order will be issued by the State and the Counties of Jefferson and Orange.

P Estimation of Population at risk.

S Number of shelters and locations available.

P Advise resource needs:

P Law Enforcement

P Traffic Control

P Security

P Shelter Personnel

P Accessibility to evacuation routes

P Need for the Governor to issue an executive order to support County Operations.

P (a/p/o) 87. Inform the State Division of Emergency Management (Disaster

District) of the following protection actions:

P Evacuation

PHASE

DESCRIPTION

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P Public Sheltering

P Road and Bridge Closure

P ((a/p) 88. Advise recommend evacuation of the following residents:

P People with Special Needs

P People without transportation

P People living in Low Lying Areas

P People living in Mobile Homes

P (a) 89. Advise and coordinate a recommended evacuation with surrounding counties.

P (a) 90. Activate emergency transportation resources.

-----EVACUATION-----

P (a) 91. Advise County Judge/Mayors to issue an evacuation order for areas vulnerable to life-threatening conditions.

P (p/r) 92. Continue phasing of emergency public shelter openings and placement of shelter signs.

P (a/s) 93. Monitor shelter conditions and correct deficiencies.

P (o) 94. Maintain emergency shelter information.

P (o) 95. Activate emergency utility systems, if necessary.

PHASE

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S (a/o) 96. Advise and coordinate the shut-down of public and private utilities, if  
Necessary.

P (p/o) 97. Observe traffic conditions and correct deficiencies.

P (a/s) 98. Commence coordination of post-storm response planning activities:

- S Search and Rescue
- P Emergency Medical
- S Care of Dead
- S Security Check Points
- P Return of Evacuees
- S Emergency Regulations
- S Preliminary Damage Assessment
- P Procurement of Supplies
- S Public Health Monitoring
- S Assessment of community needs
- S Emergency Relief Assistance
- S Restoration of critical lifelines
- S Removal of Debris
- S Emergency Workers Stations
- S Recovery Centers
- S Building Moratoriums
- S Recovery Task Force
- S Staging Areas

PHASE

DESCRIPTION

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- S Emergency Distributions Centers
- T Federal Public Assistance
- T Disaster Field Offices (DFOs)
- T Presidential Declaration
- T Temporary Housing
- T EOC Debriefing

-----STORM EVENT-----

- P (a/p) 99. Monitor Storm Characteristics.
  
- P (o/p) 100. Continue emergency public shelter communications.
  
- P (a/s) 101. Continue post-storm response planning activities.

-----EVALUATION-----

- P (a/p) 102. Determine if primary threat still exists from appropriate agency.
  
- P (o/p) 103. Conduct and coordinate the initial emergency assessment of situation.
  
- S (a/p) 104. Determine and prioritize emergency-generated requirements.
  
- P. (a/s) 105. Re-establish and affirm communication with the following:
  - P Emergency Public Shelters
  - P Deployed emergency personnel
  - P (State) TDEM

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- P Tyler County and it's Cities
- S Neighboring Counties
- S Alabama Coushatta Tribe of Texas

P (a/s) 106. Re-mobilize emergency operational agencies, organizations and private resources.

S (a) 107. Enact emergency resolutions, ordinances, suspensions of administrative rules and/or procedures.

P (a) 108. Activate emergency purchase order system.

S (a/s) 109. Complete and transmit an emergency Incident Report to State DEM via Disaster.

S (a/p/o) 110. If State damage assessment assistance is required:

P Designate City/County personnel as guides.

S Arrange for transportation.

S Obtain maps of area to be surveyed.

-----IMMEDIATE EMERGENCY-----

P (a/s) 111. Commence local emergency response to prioritize generated requirements.

P (a/s) 112. Activate appropriate response plans:

P Care of the injured and/or dead

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- P Security check points
- S Request relief assistance
- S Food
  - P Water/Ice
  - T Clothing
  - P Shelter
  - T Crisis Counseling
  - T Emergency Loans/Grants
- P Restoration of Critical Lifelines
  - P Electricity
  - P Water
  - S Water
- P Communications
- P (a/p) 113. Issue the "ALL CLEAR" announcement for designated area.
- P (a/p) 114. Activate and mobilize the recovery task force and perform the following:
  - P Review damage reports and identify mitigation opportunities.
  - P Recommend emergency resolutions and ordinances pertaining to post-storm activities.
  - S Recommend changes to land development regulations.
  - P Formulate recommendations to guide community recovery.
  - S Formulate special committees and sub-committees to complete specific tasks.
  - P Initiate hazard mitigation projects and programs for state and federal funding.
  - P Participate in state and federal hazard mitigation efforts.

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- T     Review emergency actions and recommend amendments to emergency plans and procedures.
- S     Appoint or acquire disaster recovery coordinator.
- S     Appoint or acquire economic recovery coordinator.
- S     Appoint or acquire hazard mitigation coordinator
  
- P (a/s)   115. Issue public information announcements.
  
- P (p)     116. Activate the Recovery Information Hotline.
  
- P (a/p/o)  117. Determine if a curfew will be necessary for damaged areas.
  
- P (a)     118. Discuss with law enforcement and judicial officials how curfew violations will be handled (e.g., is there sufficient space in the jail to house them or will violators be given a fine and assigned to work cleanup detail).
  
- P (a/o)   119. Discuss with law enforcement and judicial officials of court trials (both civil and criminal) should be temporarily discontinued and if so, for how long.
  
- P (a/p)   120. Determine method of assessing damages.
  
- P (a/o)   121. Activate damage assessment team.
  
- P (o)     122. Conduct and coordinate debris clearance.
  
- T (a/o)   123. Acquire appropriate permits or permission for debris removal and disposal.

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- P (a/s) 124. Establish portage areas.
- P (a) 125. Acquire funds to purchase needed emergency resources.
- P (r) 126. Monitor public health conditions and correct deficiencies.
- P (a/s) 127. Evaluate the long-term commitment needed for capital facilities planning.

-----RESTORATION-----

- P (a/s) 128. Perform assessment of community needs.
- P (a/r) 129. Coordinate emergency relief assistance.
- P (a/r) 130. Establish worker stations and coordinate support activities.
- P (p/r) 131. Establish staging areas.
- P (p/r) 132. Establish recovery centers and coordinate support activities.
- P (p/r) 133. Establish emergency distribution centers and coordinate support activities.
- S (a) 134. Establish and maintain a designated Federal Public Assistance Office and coordinate activities.

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- P (a) 135. Attend the public officials briefing – Federal Public Assistance.
- P (r) 136. Provide all law enforcement agencies with price list of needed items (e.g., generators, chain saws, ice, etc.) from reputable vendors so that these agencies can enforce county/city price gouging ordinance.
- P (a/s) 137. Complete the Notice of Interest Form – Federal Public Assistance.
- P (a/o) 138. Enact a Resolution designating the Applicant’s Agent for State/Federal Assistance.
- P (a/o) 139. Activate the appropriate Damage Survey Team.
- T (p) 140. Collect and complete appropriate reports and submit to TDEM.
- T (p) 141. Collect and compile the following reports:  
     Daily Activity  
     Action/Event Logs  
     Data on damage eligible for Federal reimbursement.
- P (p/o) 142. Provide assistance in the establishment and coordination of the Federal Damage Survey Reports.
- T (p/r) 143. Provide assistance in the establishment, staffing and operations of Disaster

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Application Centers.

- S (a/r) 144. Provide assistance in the establishment, staffing, and operations of Disaster Application Centers.
- T (a/r) 145. Provide Assistance in the establishment of temporary housing sites.
- P (a/p) 146. Complete the Federal Project Applications.
- T (a/s) 147. Complete the following:  
T After Evacuation Report  
T County Incident Profile Report
- P (a/s) 148. Critique the management of the storm emergency
- P (a/s) 149. With the assistance from State and Federal agencies, assess the County/Cities emergency management programs.
- S (a/p) 150. Provide assistance in establishment and coordination of State/Federal hazard mitigation efforts.
- S (a/p) 151. Review and examine existing construction practices, future growth policies and development practices.
- S (a/p) 152. Propose local laws to mitigate hurricane hazard damages.

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-----RECONSTRUCTION-----

P (a/p) 153. Perform long-term activities or projects focused on improving or strengthening the communities economy.

P (a/p) 154. Perform hazard mitigation projects or programs to reduce the community's hurricane susceptibility and vulnerability.

P (a/p) 155. Repair, replace, or modify or relocate public facilities in hazard-prone areas.

P (a/p) 156. Develop and implement a redevelopment plan for hazard-prone areas that would minimize repeated exposure to life-threatening situations.

P (a/p) 157. Implement an acquisition program to acquire storm-damaged property in hazard-prone areas.

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W/m

K. TAB 7 Appointment to represent Tyler County on DETCOG's Council on Children and Families - J. Walston

Terry Allen

II. PRESENTATION

A. County Appreciation to TxDot - J. Blanchette

in Tyler Co

to Tucker Ferguson

app of the Roadways

B. TAB 8 "Tyler County Storm Ready" by Lake Charles Weather Service - D. Freeman

Pres w/ status

III. EXECUTIVE SESSION

Consult with District Attorney, Joe Smith, in executive session held in accordance with Texas Government Codes 555.071(1)(A), (2) regarding pending and/or contemplated litigation, and/or 551.074, regarding personnel matters, and/or property acquisition.

>ADJOURN

I do hereby certify that the above Notice of Meeting of the Tyler County Commissioners Court is a true and correct copy of said Notice and that I posted a true and correct copy of said Notice at the Tyler County Courthouse in a place readily accessible to the general public at all times and that said Notice remained so posted continuously for at least 72 hours preceding the scheduled time of said meeting, as is required by Section 551.002 & 551.041.

Executed on \_\_\_\_\_ 2012 Time \_\_\_\_\_

Donece Gregory, County Clerk/Ex Officio Member of Commissioners Court

By: \_\_\_\_\_ (Deputy)



# TYLER COUNTY COMMISSIONERS COURT

County Courthouse, Room 101 / Woodville, Texas

Friday  
September 14, 2012  
8:30 AM

MARTIN NASH  
Commissioner, Pct. 1

RUSTY HUGHES  
Commissioner, Pct. 2

JACQUES L. BLANCHETTE  
County Judge

MIKE MARSHALL  
Commissioner, Pct. 3

JACK WALSTON  
Commissioner, Pct. 4

**NOTICE** Is hereby given that a **Regular Meeting** of the Tyler County Commissioners Court will be held on the date stated above, at which time the following subjects will be discussed;

## Agenda

*"When you're more concerned about being politically correct, you compromise your responsibility to do the right thing."*

### ➤ CALL TO ORDER

- Establish Quorum
- Acknowledge Guests
- Invocation *c/o M. Marshall*
- Pledge to the Texas Flag: *c/o M. Marshall*

"Honor the Texas Flag: I pledge allegiance to thee, Texas, one state under God, one and indivisible."

### I. CONSIDER/APPROVE:

- Commissioners Court minutes** from previous meeting(s) – *D. Gregory*
- Tyler County District Court Jury Pay Policy** established in compliance with SB 1, 82<sup>nd</sup> Legislature – *Kim Nagypal, District Clerk*
- Life Insurance Provider** for county employees – *Sharon Fuller, County Treasurer*
- Purchasing lateral file with privacy panel** for Tax Office to be paid out of County Records Management – *Lynette Cruse, Tax Assessor/Collector*
- Paying County bills** – *Jackie Skinner, Auditor*
- Line item transfers / budget amendments** – *J. Skinner*
- Annual Maintenance w/Crime Reports agreement** for Southern Software, Inc. – *J. Skinner*
- Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan 2012-2017** – *Dale Freeman, Emergency Management Coordinator*
- Resignation** of Douglas Gore from ESD # 6 for term 1/1/11 – 12/31/12 – *J. Walston*
- Appointment** of Paul Erwin to fill vacated position for term 1/1/11 – 12/31/12 on ESD # 6 – *J. Walston*
- Appointment** to represent Tyler County on DETCOG's Council on Children and Families - *J. Walston*

### II. PRESENTATION

- County Appreciation** to TxDot – *J. Blanchette*
- "Tyler County Storm Ready"** by Lake Charles Weather Service – *D. Freeman*

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### ➤ ADJOURN

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Executed on September 10, 2012 <sup>10/2012 jk</sup> Time 2:00 pm  
Donece Gregory, County Clerk/Ex Officio Member of Commissioners Court

By: Janet Brown (Deputy)