

# City of Kennedale Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP)

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Version: 2026

Prepared by: **The City of Kennedale Local Hazard Mitigation Planning Team**

DRAFT

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## 1.0 Introduction & Plan Overview

### 1.1 Purpose and Scope

#### **Purpose**

The purpose of the City of Kennedale Local Hazard Mitigation Plan is to create a clear framework for reducing long-term risks to people, property, and critical services from natural hazards. The plan guides city leaders, departments, and residents in understanding vulnerabilities, setting priorities, and acting to build resilience. This document supersedes all previous versions.

This plan:

- Meets the requirements of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 and federal regulations under 44 CFR Part 201.
- Ensures the City of Kennedale remains eligible for state and federal mitigation funding, including the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities, and Flood Mitigation Assistance.
- Provides a foundation for making informed decisions about land use, infrastructure, and emergency preparedness.
- Supports the community's ability to withstand and recover quickly from disasters by protecting critical services such as safety, housing, health, utilities, and transportation.

#### **Scope**

The scope of this plan is to identify the natural hazards that pose the greatest risk to the City of Kennedale, assess community vulnerabilities, and develop practical, cost-effective strategies to reduce those risks.

##### **1. Geographic Area:**

- The plan covers the incorporated boundaries of the City of Kennedale in Tarrant County, Texas.
- Hazards addressed include tornadoes, severe storms, flooding, wildfire, drought, winter weather, and extreme heat.

##### **2. Participants and Stakeholders:**

- City departments including Fire and Emergency Medical Services, Police, Public Works, Planning and Development, Finance, and City Administration.
- Partners such as Tarrant County, the North Central Texas Council of Governments, Kennedale Independent School District, regional utilities, and neighboring cities.
- Community stakeholders including residents, businesses, nonprofit organizations, and community groups.

### **3. Planning Elements:**

- Planning Process: How the city and partners worked together and engaged the public.
- Risk Assessment: Identification of hazards, vulnerabilities, and likely impacts.
- Mitigation Strategy: Goals and actions that reduce risks.
- Plan Maintenance: How the plan will be monitored, evaluated, and updated.
- Plan Update: Incorporation of changes in risk, development, or priorities.
- Plan Adoption: Formal adoption by the Kennedale City Council.

### **4. Time Horizon:**

- The plan provides a five-year framework for mitigation actions. It will be reviewed annually and updated at least once every five years, or sooner if significant changes occur.

## **1.2 Planning Area and Participating Jurisdiction**

The planning area for this Local Hazard Mitigation Plan is the incorporated boundaries of the City of Kennedale, Texas, located in southeastern Tarrant County. The city covers approximately 6.6 square miles and is part of the Dallas–Fort Worth metropolitan region.

Kennedale is bordered by the cities of Arlington, Everman, Fort Worth, Forest Hill, Mansfield, and Rendon. Major transportation routes, including U.S. Highway 287 and Interstate 20, run near or through the city and serve as critical evacuation and supply corridors. The city includes residential neighborhoods, commercial areas, schools,

municipal facilities, parks, and portions of natural floodplains and creeks that contribute to local hazard risks.

### **1.3 Participating Jurisdiction**

This plan is being developed as a single-jurisdiction plan. The sole participating jurisdiction is the City of Kennedale, Texas. No other municipalities or special districts are included as full participants in this plan.

While this plan is limited to the City of Kennedale, it recognizes that hazards do not follow jurisdictional boundaries. Therefore, Kennedale coordinated with neighboring communities, Tarrant County, Kennedale Independent School District, regional utilities, and the North Central Texas Council of Governments during the planning process to ensure consistency and to identify opportunities for regional cooperation in hazard mitigation.

### **1.4 Authority and Alignment with Federal Requirements**

This Local Hazard Mitigation Plan is developed under the authority of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act), as amended by the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000. The Stafford Act established the requirement for state and local governments to develop hazard mitigation plans as a condition of receiving certain types of non-emergency disaster assistance and mitigation funding.

The plan also follows the implementing regulations found in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 44, Part 201.6. These regulations set forth the minimum standards that local mitigation plans must meet in order to be approved by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. Key requirements under 44 CFR 201.6 include:

- Documenting the planning process, including public and stakeholder involvement.
- Identifying natural hazards and assessing risks and vulnerabilities to the community.
- Developing a mitigation strategy with goals, objectives, and prioritized actions.
- Describing how the plan will be maintained, evaluated, and updated.
- Demonstrating integration with other local planning mechanisms.
- Formal adoption of the plan by the governing body of the jurisdiction.

By meeting the requirements of the Stafford Act and 44 CFR 201.6, the City of Kennedale ensures:

1. **Eligibility for federal and state mitigation funding**, including the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities program, and Flood Mitigation Assistance program.
2. **Compliance with state and federal law**, aligning the city’s efforts with Texas Division of Emergency Management guidance and Federal Emergency Management Agency policy.
3. **A stronger framework for community resilience**, reducing long-term disaster losses and supporting safer development and investment decisions.

### 1.5 Plan organization and how to read this document:

This Local Hazard Mitigation Plan is organized to follow the federal requirements outlined in 44 CFR 201.6 and the Texas Division of Emergency Management guidance. The structure of the document mirrors FEMA’s evaluation criteria and is designed to be user-friendly for both technical reviewers and community stakeholders.

The plan is organized into the following major sections:

- Introduction and Plan Overview – Provides the purpose, scope, planning area, participating jurisdiction, and authorities that guide the plan.
- Community Profile – Describes Kennedale’s population, geography, economy, and critical facilities that are relevant to hazard risk.
- Planning Process – Explains how the plan was developed, who participated, and how the public and stakeholders were involved.
- Risk Assessment– Identifies hazards that can affect Kennedale, profiles their characteristics, and evaluates the city’s vulnerabilities.
- Mitigation Strategy– Establishes mitigation goals, reviews existing capabilities, and presents prioritized actions to reduce risk.
- Plan Maintenance– Defines how the plan will be monitored, evaluated, and updated over its five-year cycle.
- Plan Update– Summarizes changes since the last plan, shifts in priorities, and progress on past actions.
- Plan Adoption– Provides the formal resolution by the Kennedale City Council adopting the plan.
- Appendices – Includes supporting materials such as records of public involvement, data sources, capability documentation, and the FEMA Plan Review Tool.

#### How to Read This Document

- City Leadership and Staff: Focus on the Mitigation Strategy (Section 5) and Plan Maintenance (Section 6) to guide decision-making and funding priorities.

- **Community Members and Stakeholders:** The Community Profile (Section 2) and Risk Assessment (Section 4) provide context about hazards and vulnerabilities.
- **Technical Reviewers (FEMA and TDEM):** Each section is aligned with required plan elements (A–F) and cross-referenced with FEMA’s Plan Review Tool to demonstrate compliance.
- **General Use:** The appendices provide detailed supporting data and documentation for those seeking more technical depth.
- **This organization ensures that the plan serves both as a compliance document for federal approval and as a practical guide for local implementation.**

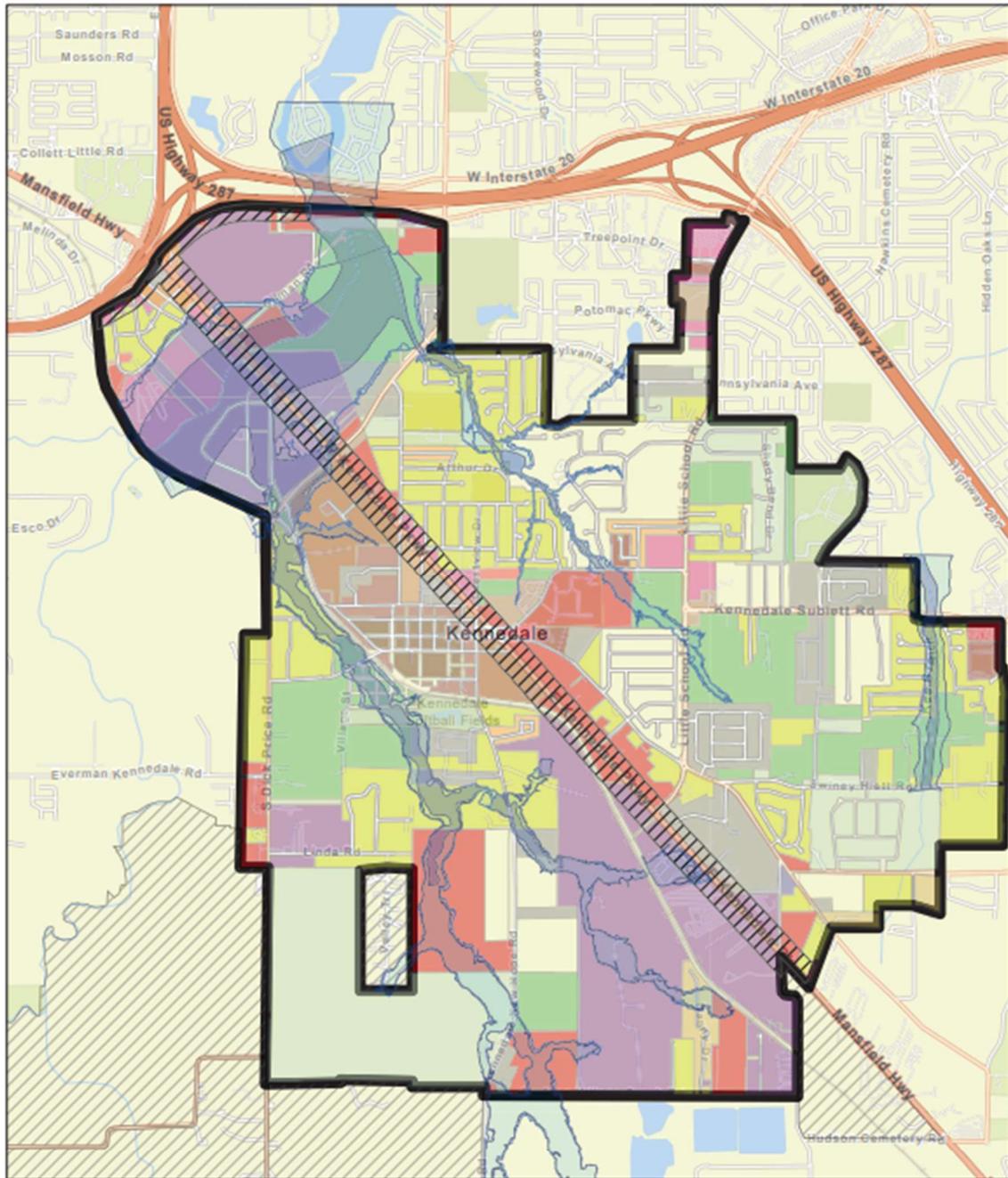
## **2.0 Community Profile (Context)**

### **2.1 Overview**

The City of Kennedale is a growing suburban community located in southeastern Tarrant County, Texas, within the Dallas–Fort Worth metropolitan region. The city covers 6.6 square miles and is bordered by Arlington, Fort Worth, and Forest Hill. Kennedale’s location along major transportation routes, including U.S. Highway 287 and Interstate 20, ties the community into regional employment, commerce, and emergency response networks.

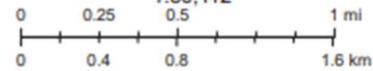
Kennedale’s population has increased steadily in recent years, reflecting broader growth across the Dallas–Fort Worth area. The city’s blend of residential neighborhoods, schools, local businesses, and industrial employers gives it both a small-town character and strong regional connections.

# Kennedale Zoning Map



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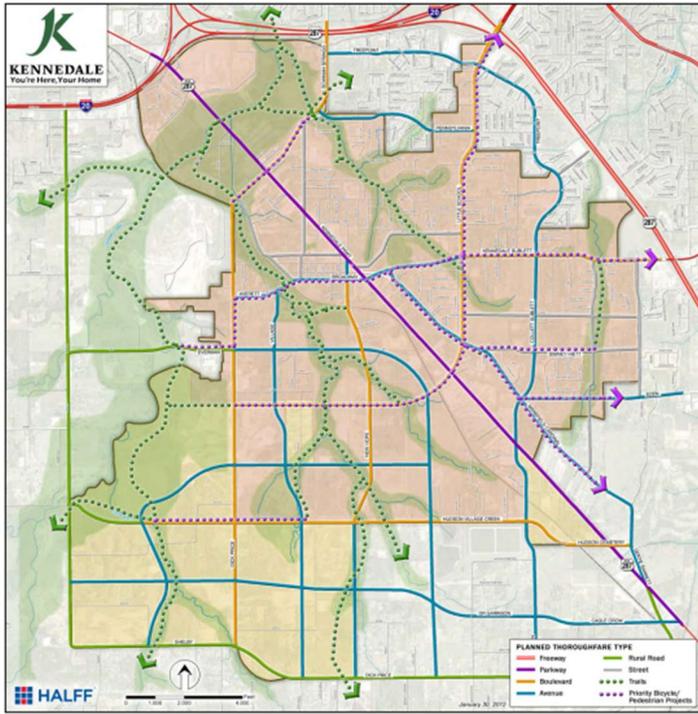


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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="color: blue;">■</span> Overlay Districts - Floodplain</li> <li><span style="color: blue;">■</span> Floodway</li> <li><span style="color: blue;">■</span> 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard</li> <li><span style="color: blue;">■</span> 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard</li> <li><span style="color: blue;">■</span> Overlay Districts - Business 267 and Interstate 20/95 Loop</li> <li><span style="color: green;">■</span> Zoning (View)</li> <li><span style="color: green;">■</span> AO - Agricultural District</li> <li><span style="color: pink;">■</span> CO - Retail Commercial</li> <li><span style="color: pink;">■</span> C1 - Restricted Commercial District</li> <li><span style="color: pink;">■</span> C2 - General Commercial District</li> <li><span style="color: orange;">■</span> EC1 - Employment Center 1</li> <li><span style="color: orange;">■</span> EC2 - Employment Center 2</li> <li><span style="color: orange;">■</span> D - Two-Family (Duplex) Residential District</li> <li><span style="color: orange;">■</span> ET2 - Extra Territorial Jurisdiction</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="color: purple;">■</span> I - Industrial District</li> <li><span style="color: purple;">■</span> MF - Multi-Family District</li> <li><span style="color: purple;">■</span> MH - Manufactured Home District</li> <li><span style="color: purple;">■</span> OH1 - CM Town Sub-District 1</li> <li><span style="color: purple;">■</span> OH2 - CM Town Sub-District 2</li> <li><span style="color: purple;">■</span> OH3 - CM Town Sub-District 3</li> <li><span style="color: purple;">■</span> OH4 - CM Town Sub-District 4</li> <li><span style="color: purple;">■</span> R1 - Single Family Residential District</li> <li><span style="color: purple;">■</span> R2 - Single Family Residential District</li> <li><span style="color: purple;">■</span> R3 - Single Family Residential District</li> <li><span style="color: purple;">■</span> R4 - Single Family Residential District</li> <li><span style="color: purple;">■</span> TH - Townhome District</li> <li><span style="color: purple;">■</span> Neighborhood Village District</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="color: grey;">■</span> UV - Urban Village District</li> <li><span style="color: grey;">■</span> PD - Planned Development District</li> <li><span style="color: grey;">■</span> PD-106 - Planned Development District</li> <li><span style="color: grey;">■</span> PD-108 - Planned Development District</li> <li><span style="color: grey;">■</span> PD-88 - Planned Development District</li> <li><span style="color: grey;">■</span> PD-H7 - Planned Development District - Hybrid PD</li> <li><span style="color: grey;">■</span> PD-ID - Planned Development &amp; Industrial District</li> <li><span style="color: grey;">■</span> PD-M40 - Planned Development &amp; Manufactured Home</li> <li><span style="color: grey;">■</span> PD-R2 - Planned Development &amp; Single Family Residential</li> <li><span style="color: grey;">■</span> PD-R3 - Planned Development &amp; Single Family Residential</li> <li><span style="color: grey;">■</span> PD-S1 - Planned Development District - Skyline PD 1</li> <li><span style="color: grey;">■</span> PD-S2 - Planned Development District - Skyline PD 2</li> <li><span style="color: grey;">■</span> PD-S8 - Planned Development District - Skyline Skyline</li> <li><span style="color: grey;">■</span> PD-TV - Planned Development District - The Village</li> </ul> |
|--|---|---|

Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Web AppBuilder for ArcGIS

# City of Kennedale Future Transportation Plan



## 2012 COMPREHENSIVE PLAN UPDATE FUTURE TRANSPORTATION PLAN

Thoroughfare Type	Parkway	Multway Parkway Main lanes / Access lanes	Boulevard	Avenue	Street	Rural Road
Number of Through Lanes	4	4 / 2	4	2 to 4	2	2
Desired Operating Speed (mph)	40-45	40-45 / 30-35	35-40	30-35	25-30	35-40
Median	16'-18'	12'-18' / 6'-8'	12'-18'	4'-16' (optional)	--	--
Driveway Access	Limited	From access lanes	Limited	Yes	Yes	Yes
Curb Parking	No	Yes (access lane)	Optional	Yes	Yes (not delineated)	No
Pedestrian Facilities <sup>1</sup> (clear through-way)	5'	5'-10' (access lanes)	5'-10'	5'-10'	5'-8'	5'
Bicycle Facilities <sup>2</sup>	SP or SH	BL or SL	BL or BBL	BL or SL	SL	SL or SH
Streetside Width <sup>3</sup>	18'-25'	15'-20'	18'-22'	15'-20'	10'-16'	25'-30'
Required ROW Width	100'-150'	120'-160'	100'-130'	60'-110'	50'-70'	80'-100'

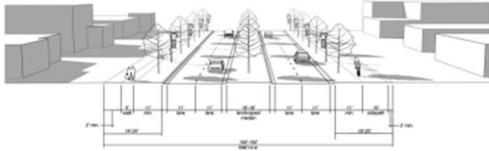
**NOTES:**

<sup>1</sup> Proposed widths of pedestrian facilities should be applied to both sides of the street.

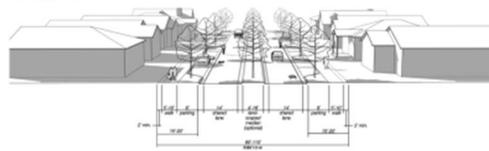
<sup>2</sup> SP - Side Path      SL - Shared lane  
SH - Shoulder      BBL - Buffered bike lane  
BL - Bike lane

<sup>3</sup> Streetside Width refers to the area between the street and building. It includes the edge, furnishings/planting strip, clear throughway, and frontage zones.

parkway (example)



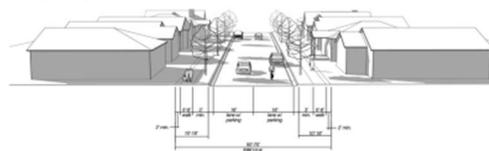
avenue (example)



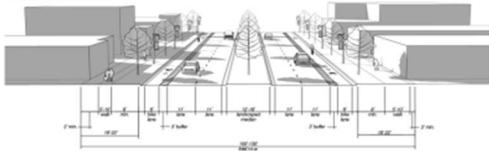
multiway parkway (example)



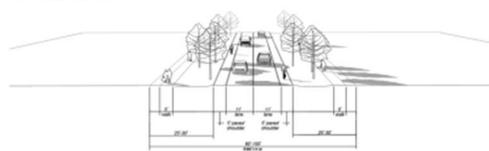
street (example)



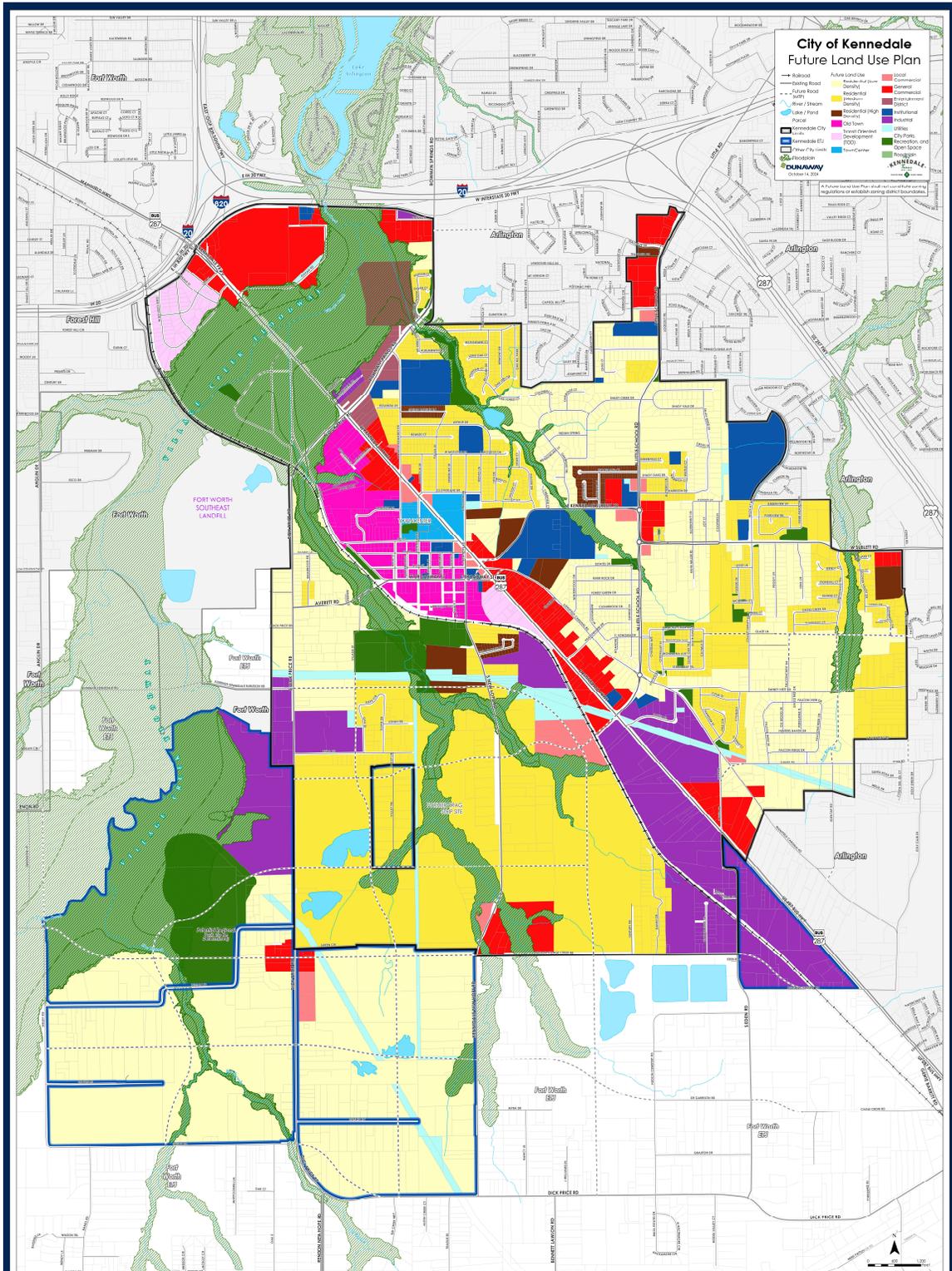
boulevard (example)



rural road (example)



# City of Kennedale Future Land Use Plan



## 2.2 Population and Growth Trends

- **2020 Census Population:** 8,517
- **2025 Population** ~11,771 (Projected 3-4% growth annually)
- **Median Age:** 40.7 years
- **Diversity:** White non-Hispanic (~56%), Black or African American (~19%), Hispanic or Latino (~18%), with other groups making up the balance.

Kennedale is expected to continue experiencing rapid growth due to its proximity to Fort Worth and Arlington, affordable housing compared to regional averages, and availability of undeveloped land for residential and commercial expansion.

## 2.3 Economy

Kennedale's economy is a mix of manufacturing, education, construction, and services:

- **Major Employers:** Sabre Industries/Fort Worth Tower, Southwest Ambulance, Harrison Jet, Beards Towing, Kennedale Independent School District, Speed Fab Crete, Hawk Steel, and the City of Kennedale.
- **Median Household Income (2020):** \$117,853 (above county and state averages).
- **Median Home Value:** \$356,300, with a 75% homeownership rate.
- **Employment Outlook:** Projected 40% job growth over the next decade, above the national average.

This strong local economy is closely tied to the Dallas–Fort Worth metroplex, meaning Kennedale's resilience depends on both local and regional infrastructure.

## 2.4 Geography and Setting

- **Land Area:** 6.62 square miles, virtually all land.
- **Elevation:** ~656 feet above sea level.
- **Watersheds:** Located in the Trinity River watershed, with Village Creek and tributaries running through the city. These waterways contribute to both natural amenities and localized flood risks.
- **Character:** A suburban community with a mix of residential neighborhoods, schools, municipal facilities, light industry, and undeveloped tracts that maintain a semi-rural character.

## 2.5 Regional Context

Kennedale does not exist in isolation—its risks and opportunities are influenced by the wider North Central Texas region. The city is interdependent with regional systems for power, water, transportation, and economic activity. It participates in emergency management and planning

through the Tarrant County Office of Emergency Management and the North Central Texas Council of Governments.

The 2020 Tarrant County Hazard Mitigation Plan identified ten primary hazards of concern: dam failure, drought, earthquake, extreme heat, flash flood, hailstorm, lightning, tornado, wildfire, and winter storm. Kennedale shares these risks, with tornadoes, severe storms, flooding, drought, extreme heat, wildfire, and winter weather being the most significant to the city. By aligning with county-level hazards, Kennedale's plan ensures consistency with regional mitigation priorities and strengthens eligibility for multi-jurisdictional funding opportunities.

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## 2.7 Critical facilities and lifelines overview:

Facility/Name	Type of Asset	Capacity	Square Feet	Structure Value	Content Value
Kennedale City Hall	Administrative and Civic Offices	150	40,000	\$8,000,000	\$500,000
Kennedale Police Department	Law Enforcement	50	20,000	\$4,000,000	\$500,000
Kennedale Fire Station 59	Fire/EMS	100	17,811	\$5,000,000	\$2,000,000
Public Works elevated water storage tank Gail Drive	Utility	30	40,000	\$5,000,000	\$8,000,000
Public Works elevated water storage tank	Utility	5	50,000	\$3,000,000	\$3,700,000
Water storage tank and well pumps -Border Lane	Utility	15	30,000	\$2,500,000	\$4,000,000
Water storage tank and well pumps -Crestview Drive	Utility	5	30,000	\$2,000,000	\$3,000,000
Public Works Service Center	Utility	40	12,000	\$1,800,000	\$1,800,000

## 3.0 Planning Process (Element A)

### 3.1 Process Summary

The City of Kennedale developed this Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) through a collaborative planning process consistent with FEMA’s Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide (2025) and TDEM requirements. The process included a series of meetings, workshops, and reviews designed to ensure meaningful participation across city departments, stakeholders, and the public.

The planning effort was led by the City’s Director of Public Safety / Emergency Management Coordinator, with support from the Local Planning Team (LPT) consisting of the Police Department, Fire Department, Community Development, and Public Works. Each department contributed subject-matter expertise, data, and guidance related to hazard identification, risk assessment, and capability analysis.

The schedule of activities included:

- **Kickoff Meeting:** Established goals, reviewed FEMA/TDEM requirements, and confirmed LPT membership.
- **Data Collection and Risk Assessment:** Compiled hazard history, maps, and critical facilities data; reviewed existing plans and studies.
- **Department Workshops:** LPT departments provided input on vulnerabilities, capabilities, and ongoing mitigation efforts.
- **Draft Plan Development:** Integrated findings into risk assessment, capability assessment, and mitigation strategy sections.

- **Public and Stakeholder Involvement:** Opportunities were provided through outreach, workshops, and comment periods to ensure transparency and input.
- **Plan Review and Adoption:** Final draft reviewed by the LPT and city leadership, followed by adoption through City Council resolution.

This structured process ensured that the plan reflects Kennedale’s unique risks, resources, and priorities while aligning with regional and countywide mitigation strategies

### 3.2 City of Kennedale Local Planning Team (LPT) Members for 2026 HazMap

Jurisdiction	Agency/Organization	Position	Role on LPT
City of Kennedale	Fire Department	Fire Chief/ Emergency Management Coordinator	General oversight, hazard identification, and plan development
City of Kennedale	Police Department	Police Chief	Provides expertise in fire suppression, EMS, hazardous materials, and disaster response. Supports hazard analysis and mitigation strategies.
City of Kennedale	Community Development	Director	Supplies data on land use, zoning, permits, and future growth. Ensures hazard mitigation is integrated into development policies and codes.
City of Kennedale	Public Works	Streets, Parks, Floodplain	Contributes information on stormwater systems, infrastructure, floodplain management, streets, and parks. Supports mitigation for flooding and severe weather.
City of Kennedale	Police Department	Police Captain	Hazard identification, provide jurisdiction local knowledge, identify potential mitigation projects”
City of Kennedale	Fire Department	Assistant Chief	Hazard identification, provide jurisdiction local knowledge, identify potential mitigation projects”

### 3.3 Public Involvement

The City of Kennedale provided multiple, accessible opportunities for the public to participate in the development of the Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) throughout the drafting process and prior to plan approval, as required by 44 CFR §201.6(b)(1). Public involvement was designed to ensure residents, businesses, community organizations, and other stakeholders had meaningful opportunities to review materials, provide input, and influence the development of mitigation strategies.

### 3.4 Public Meetings

Two public meetings were conducted to gather feedback on hazards, community vulnerabilities, and proposed mitigation strategies. These meetings were held at accessible city facilities and were advertised through the City's website, social media platforms, community bulletin boards, and partner agencies. Each meeting included a presentation on the purpose of the HMP, an overview of the hazard analysis, and discussion of mitigation action options. Participants were encouraged to ask questions and provide recommendations. All meeting materials, sign-in sheets, and comments are included in Appendix A.

### 3.5 Public Comment Period (Online and In-Person)

A formal public comment period was conducted to gather feedback before submitting the plan to TDEM and FEMA. The draft HMP was posted in full on the City's Hazard Mitigation Planning webpage, along with instructions on how to review and submit comments. Printed copies were available at City Hall and the Public Library for residents without internet access.

Community members were able to provide comments in multiple ways:

- Online submission through a Microsoft Forms public feedback survey
- Email submissions to the Office of Emergency Management
- Paper comment forms at public facilities
- Verbal comments recorded during public meetings

**All comments received were logged and reviewed by the planning team. A summary of comments and how they influenced the plan is included in Appendix A.**

### 3.6 Online Engagement & Survey

To ensure broad public involvement beyond the scheduled meetings, the City developed an online Hazard Mitigation Community Feedback Survey. The survey allowed residents to:

- Identify local hazards of concern

- Provide examples of past hazard impacts
- Suggest hazard mitigation projects
- Offer corrections or recommendations for the draft plan
- Share experiences that help shape vulnerability analysis

Survey results were summarized and incorporated into the final risk assessment and mitigation strategy sections.

### 3.7 Public Outreach & Notifications

The City used multiple communication channels to notify the public of the HMP process and opportunities to participate:

- City of Kennedale website announcements
- Facebook and social media posts
- Flyers at City Hall, the Library, and recreation facilities
- Email distribution to local partners and stakeholder groups
- Coordination with local community organizations

All outreach materials are retained in Appendix A as supporting documentation.

### 3.8 Incorporation of Public Input

Public input directly influenced the development of the risk assessment and the selection and prioritization of mitigation actions. Examples include:

- *Insert Example*
- *Insert Example*
- *Insert Example*

The planning team reviewed all comments and documented how each was addressed. Adjustments are reflected throughout the risk assessment and mitigation strategy.

### 3.9 Timeframe & Planning Meetings

Activity	Time Period
<b>Kickoff Meeting</b>	September 2025
<b>Created Planning Team</b>	September 2025
<b>Conduct Risk Assessments</b>	September 2025
<b>Update Capability Assessment &amp; Mitigation Strategy</b>	October 2025
<b>Create and Review HMP Draft</b>	November-December 2025
<b>Send HMP to TDEM/Make Revisions as Needed</b>	January 2026
<b>Send to FEMA/Make Revisions as Needed</b>	TBD
<b>Adoption &amp; Signatures</b>	Once “Approved Pending Adoption” designation received from FEMA.

## 4. Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment

### 4.1 Major Disaster Declarations

The table below summarizes major disaster declarations from 2012–2025 that included Tarrant County, where Kennedale is located, listed in order from most recent.

Declaration String	Declaration Type	Fiscal Year	Declared Incident Type	Declaration Title
DR-4586-TX	DR	2021	Severe Winter Storms	Severe Ice Storm
EM-3554-TX	EM	2021	Severe Winter Storm	Severe Ice Storm
DR-4485-TX	DR	2020	Biological	COVID-19 Pandemic
EM-3458-TX	EM	2020	Biological	COVID-19
DR-4223-TX	DR	2015	Severe Storms, Tornadoes, Straight-Line Winds	Severe Storm

### 4.2 Hazard Identification (list all natural hazards that can affect Kennedale):

The City of Kennedale’s Local Planning Team (LPT) ranked potential hazards in order of risk, with 1 being the highest. Risk, for the purposes of hazard mitigation planning, is the potential for damage or loss created by the interaction of natural hazards with community assets. If a natural hazard does not and could not impact the City of Kennedale in any way, not applicable (N/A) is used as its rank and its reasoning is noted in the hazard profile of this section.

Rank of Risk	Natural Hazard
1	Severe Weather (Wind, Hail, & Lightning)
2	Winter Storms
3	Flooding
4	Extreme Heat
5	Drought
6	Wildfire
7	Tornado
8	Expansive Soils
9	Earthquake

The following terms are used to describe the geographic area affected, probability of future occurrence, and the maximum probable extent.

#### Geographic Area Affected

- Negligible: Less than 10 percent of planning area.
- Limited: 10 to 25 percent of planning area.
- Significant: 25 to 75 percent of planning area.
- Extensive: 75 to 100 percent of planning area.

- Planning area refers to the entire City of Kennedale.

**Probability of Future Occurrence**

- Unlikely: Event possible in next 10 years.
- Occasional: Event possible in next 5 years.
- Likely: Event probable in next 3 years.
- Highly Likely: Event probable in next year.

**Maximum Probable Extent (Magnitude/Strength of Hazard using the following extent scale)**

- Minor: Limited classification on scientific scale, slow speed of onset or short duration of event.
- Medium: Moderate classification on scientific scale, moderate speed of onset or moderate duration of event.
- Major: Severe classification on scientific scale, fast speed of/immediate onset or long duration of event.

Category	Definition	Scale
<b>Location (geographic impact within planning area)</b>	Portion of the planning area impacted by a single event. Planning area refers to each jurisdiction.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Negligible</b> – &lt;10% impacted</li> <li>• <b>Limited</b> – 10–25% impacted</li> <li>• <b>Significant</b> – 26–99% impacted</li> <li>• <b>Extensive</b> – 100% impacted or hazard has no boundary</li> </ul>
<b>Probability of Future Events</b>	Based on historic events and climate trends.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Unlikely</b> – &lt;1% annual probability</li> <li>• <b>Possible</b> – 1–10% annual probability</li> <li>• <b>Likely</b> – 10–100% annual probability</li> <li>• <b>Highly Likely</b> – 100% annual probability</li> </ul>
<b>Level of Possible Damage</b>	Based on historic events and probability.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Minor</b> – Minimal damage, temporary facility shutdown, few/no injuries</li> <li>• <b>Limited</b> – &gt;10% property loss, facilities closed &gt;1 day, minor injuries possible</li> <li>• <b>Critical</b> – &gt;25% property loss, facilities closed &gt;1 week, multiple deaths/injuries</li> <li>• <b>Catastrophic</b> – &gt;50% property loss, facilities closed ≥30 days, high casualties possible</li> </ul>
<b>Maximum Probable Extent</b>	Classification on the scientific scale.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Minor</b> – Minor classification</li> <li>• <b>Medium</b> – Medium classification</li> <li>• <b>Major</b> – Major classification</li> </ul>

Hazard	Minor	Medium	Major
<b>Drought (National Drought Mitigation Center)</b>	D0	D1	D2–D4
<b>Earthquakes (Modified Mercalli; Richter Scale)</b>	I–IV; 3–4.9 magnitude	V–VII; 5–6.9 magnitude	VIII–X; >7.0 magnitude
<b>Expansive Soils (Expansion Index Test)</b>	EI 0–50	EI 51–90	EI >91

<b>Extreme Heat (NWS Heat Index)</b>	Heat Index <91°F	Heat Index 91–103°F	Heat Index >103°F
<b>Flooding &amp; Dam Failure (Base Flood Elevation)</b>	<2 feet	3–5 feet	>5 feet
<b>Thunderstorms (Extreme Weather Madness Chart)</b>	TS1	TS2–TS3	Moderate–High, TS4–5
<b>Tornadoes (Enhanced Fujita Scale)</b>	EF0–EF1	EF2–EF3	EF4–EF5
<b>Wildfires (Fire Intensity Scale, FIS)</b>	FIS Class 1–2	FIS Class 3	FIS Class 4–5
<b>Winter Storms (WSSI; SPIA Index)</b>	WSSI Minor, SPIA 0–1	WSSI Moderate, SPIA 2–3	WSSI Major–Extreme, SPIA 4–5

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### 4.3 Hazard Profiles:

The following hazards are listed in alphabetical order and describe the location and extent of each hazard, details of previous occurrences, probability data on future events, and vulnerability to each hazard.

<b>Hazard Profile: Severe Weather (Wind, Hail, &amp; Lightning)</b>	
Category	Response
Risk Ranking	1
Geographic Area Affected	Extensive
Probability of Future Occurrence	Highly Likely
Maximum Probable Extent	Medium
Potential Impact	Property damage to fences, vehicles, equipment, and roofs Transportation delays Injuries and deaths Debris from trees and damaged property Electrical grid problems Communication problems – phone and internet lines down Natural environments damage, to include protected species and critical habitats
Vulnerabilities	All populations, economy, structures, improved property, critical facilities and infrastructure, and natural environments are exposed to this hazard. Four mobile home parks in the community (Cactus Acres, Avalon, and Kennedale Mobile Home Parks) could be severely impacted

**Past damage due to thunderstorms, and specifically, which hazard within the thunderstorm (hail, high wind, and lightning): 0**

**Number of homes lost due to lightning-induced fires: 1**

<b>Hazard Profile: Winter Storms</b>	
Category	Response
Risk Ranking	2
Geographic Area Affected	Extensive
Probability of Future Occurrence	Highly Likely
Maximum Probable Extent	Medium
Potential Impact	Structural damage Injuries or death Power outages Loss of ability to use roads for driving Increased traffic accidents Loss of heat Stranded travelers / motels at full capacity

	<p>Tree debris create fuel load for fire hazard</p> <p>Delayed emergency response time</p> <p>Frozen/ busted pipes leading to loss of water</p> <p>Disruption of traffic Impacts to the economy</p> <p>Communication capabilities decrease</p>
Vulnerabilities	<p>Given the dynamic nature of winter storms, all populations, economy, structures, improved property, critical facilities and infrastructure, and natural environments in the city are exposed to this hazard. Frozen water pipes in schools and churches pose an estimated potential dollar loss of \$1,000,000. Pecan Manor Nursing and Rehabilitation (413 Mansfield Cardinal Road) has been identified as a vulnerable location.</p>

**Bridges and overpasses that can be impacted by a winter storm, including street names and their location within your jurisdiction:** 800 West Kennedale Parkway (Bus. Hwy. 287)| 5300 Sublett Road | 700 North Dick Price Road | 3900 South New Hope Road | 1000 Bowman Springs Road | 200 Valley Lane

**What impacts are caused when these bridges and/or overpasses are impacted by winter storms?** Minor traffic issues due to having to slow down to navigate iced over bridges, potential traffic accidents

Hazard Profile: Flooding	
Category	Response
Risk Ranking	3
Geographic Area Affected	Negligible
Probability of Future Occurrence	Occasional
Maximum Probable Extent	Minor
Potential Impact	<p>Loss of electricity</p> <p>Loss of, or contamination of, water supply</p> <p>Loss of property</p> <p>Structure and infrastructure damage – flooded structures and eroded roads</p> <p>Misplaced residents</p> <p>Snakes migrate and mosquitoes increase</p> <p>Fire – as a result of loss of water supply</p> <p>Debris in transportation paths</p> <p>Emergency response delays</p> <p>Disruption of traffic can lead to impacts to the economy</p> <p>Natural environments damage, to include protected species and critical habitats</p>
Vulnerabilities	<p>Based on historical data, flooding has caused zero injuries and fatalities per year and is expected to have the same results in the future. Commuters and any buildings in a floodplain are considered most at risk. In</p>

the northwest area of the city, a mobile home park, industrial buildings, and roadways have the most potential of being impacted and the estimated potential dollar loss is \$200,000. It is estimated that up to 35 structures and 50 people may be impacted by flooding

**Past damage done to jurisdictional roads and critical infrastructure due to flooding, including where in your jurisdiction the damage occurred:** There was approximately \$300,000 of damage to Valley Lane when it was undermined by floodwater from an adjacent waterway

**Does your jurisdiction require a permit for foundation repairs?** If so, approximately how much money has been spent by citizens to repair properties damaged by flooding? No.

**Intersections or traffic routes impacted by flooding:** Traffic routes impacted include those on Valley Lane, New Hope Road, and Kennedale Sublett Road.

**Names of any creeks or rivers that flood:** Village Creek and Key Branch Creek.

**Low Water Crossings:** A low water crossing provides a type of bridge when water flow is low. Under high flow conditions, water runs over the roadway and precludes vehicular and pedestrian traffic. 1279 Swiney Hiatt Road is an example of such crossing.

Land Cover Type	Total Area in Jurisdiction (Acres)	Total Area in 100-Year Flood Plain (Acres)	Percentage (%) of Area in the 100-year Floodplain
Commercial	110.8	1	0.9%
Industrial	1,058.8	31	2.9%
Residential	1,977.2	2	0.1%
Total	3,146.8	34	3.9%

Source: Kennedale Comprehensive Plan; 03/01/2012 HALFF Associates; 2008 FEMA Floodplain Map.

### National Flood Insurance Program Compliance

Participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) is based on a voluntary agreement between a community and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). For communities that adopt a floodplain management ordinance to reduce flood risks to new construction, federally backed flood insurance is made available to property owners in the community. Compliance with the NFIP, however, extends beyond mere participation in the program. The three basic components of the NFIP include: 1) floodplain identification and mapping risk, 2) responsible floodplain management, and 3) flood insurance. The City of Kennedale is a participant in the NFIP and provides details about the community and their participation below. The following information was requested:

<b>CID</b>	480603H
<b>Community Name</b>	City of Kennedale
<b>County</b>	Tarrant
<b>Initial FHBM Identified</b>	02/01/74
<b>Initial FIRM Identified</b>	11/15/84
<b>Current Effective Map Date</b>	09/25/09
<b>Reg-Emer-Date</b>	11/15/84
<b>Tribal</b>	No

Source: [Community status book report for state TX](#) (As of Sept 28, 2025)

**Who acts as your floodplain administrator/manager?** City Engineer

**What specific flooding ordinances and plans does your jurisdiction have?** Unified Development Code (UDC) Article 19.

**What are the building requirements for properties located in a Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA)?** Section 19.2 General Ability states that all areas of special flood hazard within the jurisdiction of the City of Kennedale are subject to the provision of Article 19.

**What building restrictions, in regards to floodplains, does your jurisdiction enforce?** No new construction in a floodplain. Improved buildings in a floodplain are required to follow the City's Floodplain Ordinance.

**Repetitive and Severe Repetitive Loss Properties:** There are currently 2 residential repetitive loss properties and 0 severe repetitive loss properties within the City of Kennedale. Repetitive loss properties are those for which two or more losses of at least \$1,000 each have been paid under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) within any 10-year period since 1978. Severe repetitive loss properties are residential properties that have at least four NFIP payments over \$5,000 each and the cumulative amount of such claims exceeds \$20,000, or at least two separate claims payments with the cumulative amount exceeding the market value of the building.

According to the 10/03/2008 FEMA Floodplain Map, there are three residential parcels and 27 commercial parcels located in the 100-year floodplain.

The following National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) questions were answered to the best of the City of Kennedale's ability.

<b>Insurance Summary</b>		
<b>NFIP Topic</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>	<b>Comments</b>
How many NFIP policies are in the community? What is the total premium and coverage?	State NFIP Coordinator or FEMA NFIP Specialist	Policies in-force:0 Insurance in-force: \$11,317,100 Written premium in-force: \$58,678
How many claims have been paid in the community? What is the total amount of paid claims? How many of the	FEMA NFIP or Insurance Specialist	Since 1978: Around 20 claims have been filed but 3 of the claims closed without payment. \$118,404.88 has been paid.

claims were for substantial damage?		
<b>NFIP Topic</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>	<b>Comments</b>
How many structures are exposed to flood risk within the community?	Community Floodplain Administrator (FPA)	Less than 50.
Describe any areas of flood risk with limited NFIP coverage	Community FPA and FEMA Insurance Specialist	Unknown.
<b>Staff Resources</b>		
<b>NFIP Topic</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Is the Community FPA or NFIP Coordinator certified?	Community FPA	Yes.
Is floodplain management an auxiliary function?	Community FPA	Yes.
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services (e.g. permit review, GIS, education or outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	Community FPA	Permit review, inspections, and utilization of contract engineering as needed.
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Community FPA	N/A
<b>Compliance History</b>		
<b>NFIP Topic</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Is the community in good standing with the NFIP?	State NFIP Coordinator, FEMA NFIP Specialist, Community Records	Yes.
Are there any outstanding compliance issues (i.e. current violations)?		No.
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?		Unknown.
Is a CAV or CAC scheduled or needed?		No.
<b>Regulation</b>		
<b>NFIP Topic</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>	<b>Comments</b>
When did the community enter the NFIP?	Community Status Book	02/01/1974
Are the FIRMs digital or paper?	Community FPA	Digital. (See below)
Do floodplain development regulations meet or exceed	Community FPA	Yes.

FEMA or state minimum requirements? If so, in what ways?		
Provide an explanation of the permitting process?	<p>Community FPA Flood Insurance Manual:  <a href="https://www.fema.gov/flood-insurance-manual">https://www.fema.gov/flood-insurance-manual</a></p> <p>Community FPA, FEMA CRS Coordinator, ISO representative</p> <p>CRS Manual:  <a href="https://www.fema.gov/media/library/assets/documents/8768?id=2434">https://www.fema.gov/media/library/assets/documents/8768?id=2434</a></p>	Building Official or designee reviews all applicable building/site plans. When plans show improvements that encroach into a SFHA additional review will be provided by FPA to confirm compliance before permits are issued.
<b>Community Rating System (CRS)</b>		
<b>NFIP Topic</b>	<b>Source of Information</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Does the community participate in CRS?	Community FPA, State, FEMA NFIP	Undetermined.
What is the community's CRS Class Ranking?	Flood Insurance Manual: <a href="https://www.fema.gov/flood-insurance-manual">https://www.fema.gov/flood-insurance-manual</a>	Unknown.
Does your flood management plan or hazard mitigation plan include CRS planning requirements?	Community FPA, FEMA CRS Coordinator, ISO representative. CRS Manual: <a href="https://www.fema.gov/media/library/assets/documents/8768?id=2434">https://www.fema.gov/media/library/assets/documents/8768?id=2434</a>	Yes.

The City of Kennedale will continue to address the gaps in data over the next five years and expand the capabilities of the NFIP program by implementing NFIP-related mitigation actions identified in Chapter 5 of this annex.



<b>Hazard Profile: Extreme Heat</b>	
Category	Response
Risk Ranking	4
Geographic Area Affected	Extensive
Probability of Future Occurrence	Highly Likely
Maximum Probable Extent	Minor
Potential Impact	Heatstroke or death Property damage Loss of water supply Increases grassfire potential and intensity Impact on logistics Power outages Road buckling Disruption in critical infrastructure operations Vehicle engine failure
Vulnerabilities	While extreme temperatures pose a serious threat to any population, the elderly, very young, and outdoor laborers need to take proper precautions. People should stay indoors to prevent heatstroke; elderly people who cannot afford air conditioning are at greatest risk. Pecan Manor Nursing and Rehabilitation (413 Mansfield Cardinal Road) has been identified as a vulnerable location.

**Most vulnerable populations to extreme heat in your jurisdiction and their location within your jurisdiction:** Extreme heat generally effects the entire population, but the very young, elderly, and citizens without air-conditioning are most vulnerable. Most houses on the north side of the city are much older and have older residents, making them more vulnerable to extreme heat.

**Are there cases of extreme heat exposure resulting from special events held in your jurisdiction?** There have been no reported cases of heat exposure.

**Have any critical facilities in your jurisdiction experienced any impacts from extreme heat (e.g., power failure due to heat)?** No.

<b>Hazard Profile: Drought</b>	
Category	Response
Risk Ranking	5
Geographic Area Affected	Extensive
Probability of Future Occurrence	Occasional
Maximum Probable Extent	Minor
Potential Impact	Property damage Loss of water supply

	Increases grassfire potential and intensity Negative impact on citizens, to include water restrictions and lack of drinkable water supply
Vulnerabilities	There is no historical data of drought damage in the city. All populations, economy, structures, improved property, critical facilities and infrastructure, and natural environments are exposed to this hazard, though impacts are considered minimal overall.

**Jurisdiction’s ground-water supply:** City of Kennedale receives its water supply from the City of Fort Worth, City of Arlington, and City of Kennedale ground-water wells.

**Any zoning districts which allow for agricultural uses such as commercial stables and barns, farms, and animal lots, which could be impacted by drought:** There are 10 zoning districts in the city that allow agricultural usage.

**Describe any water restrictions used in your jurisdiction:** There are currently no water restrictions in the City of Kennedale

<b>Hazard Profile: Wildfire</b>	
Category	Response
Risk Ranking	6
Geographic Area Affected	Limited
Probability of Future Occurrence	Likely
Maximum Probable Extent	Medium
Potential Impact	Injury or death Property and fence damage Road closure Traffic accidents Loss of power – burning utility poles Loss of property Structure and infrastructure damage Misplaced residents Loss of resources Natural environments damage, to include protected species and critical habitats
Vulnerabilities	Given the dynamic nature of wildfires, all populations, economy, structures, improved property, critical facilities and infrastructure, and natural environments in the city are exposed to this hazard, but property within the Wildland Urban Interface is most at risk.

**Most vulnerable location (North, East, South, West) of your jurisdiction?** Sonora Park is a potential source of a wildfire due to the open space of the park. According to the Texas A&M Forest Service, 12 residential parcels are located in the WUI. The City of Kennedale recognizes any location with open fields, tall grass, etc. the risk for wildfire increases.

<b>Hazard Profile: Tornado</b>	
Category	Response
Risk Ranking	7
Geographic Area Affected	Extensive
Probability of Future Occurrence	Occasional
Maximum Probable Extent	Major
Potential Impact	Injury or death Power outage Blocked roadways from trees and damaged property Natural gas pipeline breaks – fire injuries, possible deaths Transportation disruption Rerouting traffic Loss of property Structure and infrastructure damage Misplaced residents Natural environments damage, to include protected species and critical habitats
Vulnerabilities	All populations, economy, structures, improved property, critical facilities and infrastructure, and natural environments are exposed to this hazard. Four mobile home parks in the community (cactus Acres, Avalon, and Kennedale Mobile Home Parks) could be severely impacted

**Past damage done to your jurisdiction’s roads and critical infrastructure due to tornadoes, including where the damage occurred and how much it cost to repair:** There has been no reports of a since 2012.

**Is there an area of the town that is the most vulnerable to tornadoes?** Mobile Home Parks in Kennedale: Cactus Acres Mobile Home Park, Avalon Mobile Home Park, and Kennedale Mobile Home Park. There are also homes located off Danny Drive in Kennedale that are mostly mobile homes

<b>Hazard Profile: Expansive Soils</b>	
Category	Response

Risk Ranking	8
Geographic Area Affected	Extensive
Probability of Future Occurrence	Occasional
Maximum Probable Extent	Minor
Potential Impact	Property damage due to foundation damage Water contamination or loss via broken pipes Building and infrastructure damage Road damage Transportation delays due to road condition Damage to utility lines
Vulnerabilities	Because of the manner in which data for expansive soils is collected, the total amount of damages in the city was unavailable, only road damage. Expansive soils are a major consideration to all existing and future structures as most legacy structures eventually require maintenance to foundations to remain habitable

**Past damage done to jurisdictional roads and critical infrastructure due to expansive soils, including in what part of your jurisdiction the damage occurred:** The City of Kennedale spends approximately \$45,000 per year rebuilding roads due to cracking, heaving, and buckling caused by expansive soils. The road damage is spread evenly throughout the city. City buildings have no documented damages directly attributable to expansive soils. The city does not require foundation repair permits so it is unknown the amount of damage expansive soils have caused to homes

<b>Hazard Profile: Earthquake</b>	
Category	Response
Risk Ranking	9
Geographic Area Affected	Extensive
Probability of Future Occurrence	Unlikely
Maximum Probable Extent	Minor
Potential Impact	Injury or death Property and infrastructure damage Water contamination or loss via broken pipes Transportation and communication disruption or damage Increase in traffic accidents Building collapse Natural gas leak Misplaced residents Power outages Natural environments damage, to include protected species and critical habitats
Vulnerabilities	All populations, economy, structures, improved

property, critical facilities and infrastructure, and natural environments are exposed to this hazard, though impacts are undetermined due the lack of historical data.

**Past damage done to jurisdictional roads and critical infrastructure due to earthquakes, including where the damage occurred and how much it cost to fix:** No prior earthquakes reported

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## 5.0 Capability Assessment

(In compliance with 201.6(c)(3))

The following capability assessment examines the ability of the city to implement and manage a comprehensive mitigation strategy. Strengths, weaknesses, and resources of the jurisdiction are identified as a means to develop an effective Hazard Mitigation Action Plan (HazMAP). The capabilities identified in this assessment were evaluated collectively to develop feasible recommendations, which support the implementation of effective mitigation activities.

A questionnaire was distributed to the City of Kennedale’s Local Planning Team (LPT) to initiate this assessment. The survey included questions regarding existing plans, policies, and regulations that contribute to or hinder the ability to implement hazard mitigation activities, including: legal and regulatory capabilities; administrative and technical capabilities; and fiscal capabilities.

<b>Planning and Regulatory Assessment</b>		
<b>Types of Plans</b>	<b>Have Capability</b>	<b>Does the plan address hazards? Does the plan identify projects to include in the mitigation strategy? Can the plan be used to implement mitigation actions?</b>
Comprehensive/Master Plan	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Yes; Yes; Yes</i>
Capital Improvement Plan	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No; Yes; Yes</i>
Economic Development Plan	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No; No; No</i>
Local Emergency Operations Plan	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Yes; Yes; Yes</i>
Continuity of Operations Plan	<i>No</i>	
Transportation Plan	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Yes; Yes; Yes</i>
Stormwater Management Plan	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Yes; No; Yes</i>
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	<i>No</i>	
Other Plans (e.g. disaster recovery, climate change adaption)	<i>No</i>	
<b>Land Use Planning and Ordinances</b>	<b>Have Capability?</b>	<b>Is the ordinance an effective measure for reducing hazard impacts? Is the ordinance adequately administered and enforced?</b>
Zoning Ordinance	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Yes; Yes</i>
Subdivision Ordinance	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Yes; Yes</i>
Floodplain Ordinance	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Yes; Yes</i>
Flood Insurance Rate Map	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Yes; Yes</i>
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (e.g., stormwater, wildfire)	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Yes; Yes</i>

Acquisition of land for open	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Yes; Yes</i>
<b>Building Code, Permitting and Inspections</b>	<b>Have Capability?</b>	
Building Code, Permitting, and Inspections	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Version/Year: ICC 2018</i>
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BGEGS) Score	<i>No</i>	
Fire Department ISO Rating	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Rating: 3.3</i>
Site Plan Review Requirements	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Plan review required for all new construction</i>
<b>Administrative and Technical Assistance</b>		
<b>Administration</b>	<b>Have Capability?</b>	<b>Describe capability. Is coordination effective?</b>
Planning Commission	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Planning and Zoning; Yes</i>
Mitigation Planning Committee	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Planning and hard analysis; Yes</i>
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (e.g. tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Tree trimming, maintain and clear draining systems; Yes</i>
Mutual Aid Agreements	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Response and assistance; Yes</i>
<b>Staff</b>	<b>Have capability? FT/PT*</b>	<b>Is staffing adequate to enforce regulations? Is staff trained on hazards and mitigation? Is coordination between agencies and staff effective?</b>
Chief Building Official	<i>FT</i>	<i>Yes; Yes; Yes</i>
Floodplain Administrator	<i>FT</i>	<i>Yes; Yes; Yes</i>
Emergency Manager	<i>FT</i>	<i>Yes; Yes; Yes</i>
Community Planner	<i>FT</i>	<i>Yes; Yes; Yes</i>
Civil Engineer	<i>PT</i>	<i>Yes; Yes; Yes</i>
GIS Coordinator	<i>PT</i>	<i>Yes; Yes; Yes</i>
Other: Public Works Director	<i>FT</i>	<i>Yes; Yes; Yes</i>
<b>Full-time (FT) or part-time (PT) position.</b>		
<b>Technical</b>	<b>Have Capability?</b>	<b>Describe capability. Has capability been used to assess or mitigate risk in the past?</b>
Warning Systems/Services (e.g., Reverse 911, Outdoor warning signals)	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Everbridge; Yes</i>
Hazard data and information	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Geographic information system (GIS) layers, mapping; Yes</i>
Grant writing	<i>Yes</i>	<i>As needed; Yes</i>
HaZUS analysis	<i>No</i>	<i>Do not use; software out of date</i>
Other	<i>No</i>	

Education and Outreach Assessment		
Program or Organization	Have Capability?	Describe program or organization and how it relates to disaster resilience and mitigation. Could the program or organization help implement future mitigation activities?
Local citizen groups or nonprofit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc.	Yes	<i>Rotary Club provides grants and charitable contributions that supplement government and religious organizations' outreach programs during local and regional disasters that impair poor families' access to basic goods and services. Yes</i>
Ongoing public education or information program (e.g., responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	Yes	<i>Provide Hazard Mitigation Action Plan information during Chamber of Commerce events appealing to small business owners and local franchisees of national brands. Yes</i>
Natural disaster or safety related school programs	Yes	<i>Free local access to Everbridge Emergency Notification System provides telephone, email, text notification for Emergency Warnings and advice about protective actions, weather alert radios, and fire prevention training. Yes</i>
Storm Ready certification	No	
Firewise Communities Certification	No	
Public/private partnership initiatives addressing disaster related issues	Yes	<i>Beards Towing, Tarrant County PCT 2.</i>
Other	No	
Financial Assessment		
Funding Resources	Have Capability?	Has the funding resource been used in the past? If yes, for what type of activities? Could this resource be used to fund future mitigation actions?
Capital Improvements project funding	Yes	<i>Yes, road and drainage projects; Yes</i>

Authority to levy taxes	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Yes, not used in past; Yes</i>
Fees for water, sewer, gas, and/or electric services	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Utility Improvement; Yes</i>
Impact fees	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Utility and Roadway Improvements; Yes</i>
Stormwater or Drainage utility fee	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Hazard Mitigation; Yes</i>
General Obligation or Tax bonds	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Yes; No</i>
Private Financing/Partnerships	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>
Community development Block Grant	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Utility/Roadway Improvement in low income areas; Yes</i>
Other federal funded programs	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Assistance to Firefighters Grant (AFG); Yes</i>
State funding programs	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Roads, bridges, landscaping and sidewalk construction; Yes</i>
Other	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Ambulance Reimbursement; Yes</i>

**How can any of these capabilities be expanded and improved to reduce risk?**

Actions that can expand and improve existing authorities, plans, policies, and resources for mitigation include: budgeting for mitigation actions; passing policies and procedures for mitigation actions; adopting and implementing stricter mitigation regulations; approving mitigation updates; and additions to existing plans as new needs are recognized.

## **6.0 Mitigation Strategy**

(In compliance with 201.6(c)(3)(i), 201.6(c)(3)(ii), 201.6(c)(3)(iv), 201.6(c)(3)(iii), and 201.6(c)(4)(ii))

The mitigation strategy serves as the long-term blueprint for reducing the potential losses identified in the risk assessment. The Stafford Act directs local mitigation plans to describe hazard mitigation action and establish a strategy to implement those actions.<sup>1</sup> Therefore, all other requirements for a local mitigation plan (or hazard mitigation action plan) lead to and support the mitigation strategy.

### **6.1 Mitigation Goals**

The Local Planning Team reviewed the comprehensive mitigation goals outlined in the 2020 Hazard Mitigation Action Plan and unanimously agreed to simplify them for this update. The revised goals focus on protecting life and reducing injuries caused by natural hazards, as well as minimizing their impacts on property and the community through effective mitigation efforts.

### **6.2 2020 Action Items**

The City of Kennedale's action items were determined by the 2020 Local Planning Team (LPT). Below are the action items from the 2020 plan and the status of each action.

<sup>1</sup> Section 322(b), Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act), as amended, 42 U.S.C. 5165

Hazard Addressed	Objective	Action/Project Description	Projected Time to Completion	Department or Agency Responsible	Estimated Cost	Estimated Benefit	Funding Sources
Flooding	Review repetitive loss properties and work with homeowners to remove them using FEMA funding.	Review repetitive loss properties and work with homeowners to remove them using FEMA funding.	18 Months	Office of Emergency Management	\$3,000,000	\$180,000,000	Flood Mitigation Assistance, City Funds
			Status: Deleted No- Longer Feasible				
Drought, Earthquakes, Extreme Heat, Expansive Soils, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Wildfire, Winter Storms	Enhance the public education program with mitigation techniques to protect property, life, and the environments against these identified hazards		36 Months	Public Works Department	\$5,000	\$30,000	HMGP, City Funds
			Status: Deferred to 2026 HazMAP				
Drought, Earthquakes, Extreme Heat, Expansive Soils, Flooding,	Eliminate potential loss of power to municipal buildings from		24 Months	Office of Emergency Management	\$200,000	\$1,200,000	HMGP, City Funds

Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Wildfire, Winter Storms	these identified hazards with the installation of backup generators for electrical power in new and existing municipal buildings						
			<b>Status: Completed</b>				
Drought, Extreme Heat, Wildfire	Provide strict enforcement of Kennedale's high grass and weed ordinance to reduce wildfire risk.		12 Months	Public Works Department	\$5,000	\$30,000	HMGP, City Funds
			<b>Status: Completed</b>				
Flooding	Acquire all private property located within the Village Creek 100-year floodplain in the City of Kennedale		18 Months	Office of Emergency Management	\$5,000,000	\$30,000,000	Flood Mitigation Assistance, City Funds
			<b>Status: Deferred to 2026 HazMAP</b>				
Drought	Create and implement a water		18 Months	Public Works Department	\$3,000	\$18,000	HMGP, Public Works Budget

	conservation program for public and residential property.						
			<b>Status: Completed</b>				
Drought	Create and implement a drought contingency plan for city facilities and property.		18 Months	Public Works Department	\$3,000	\$18,000	HMGP, Public Works Budget
			<b>Status: Deferred to 2026 HazMAP</b>				
Earthquakes, Expansive Soils, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Wildfire	Improve construction techniques through building code enhancements and enforcement in the City of Kennedale to mitigate future damage from hazards		18 Months	Public Works Department	\$5,000	\$30,000	HMGP, Public Works Budget
			<b>Status: Completed</b>				
Expansive Soils	Educate construction contractors, home owners, and business		18 Months	Public Works Department	\$1,000	\$6,000	HMPG, Public Works Budget

	owners about mitigation techniques for expansive soils.						
<b>Status: Deleted- No Longer Feasible</b>							
Flooding	Schedule a Community Assistance Visit (CAV) by FEMA or a State agency on behalf of FEMA to assure that the city is adequately enforcing its floodplain management regulations		24 Months	Office of Emergency Management	\$1,000	\$6,000	City General fund, Hazard Mitigation Grants
<b>Status: Deferred to 2026 HazMAP</b>							
Flooding	Work with the floodplain administrator to create a document to track progress on repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss properties.		24 Months	Office of Emergency Management	\$100	\$600	City General Fund, Hazard Mitigation Grants
<b>Status: Deferred to 2026 HazMAP</b>							

Flooding	Conduct NFIP community workshops to provide information and incentives for property owners to acquire flood insurance		24 Months	Office of Emergency Management	\$500	\$3,000	City General Fund, Hazard Mitigation Grants
<b>Status: Deleted- No Longer Feasible</b>							
Flooding	Remove existing structures from flood-prone areas to minimize future flood losses by acquiring and demolishing or relocating structures from voluntary property owners and preserving land subject to repetitive flooding		24 Months	Office of Emergency Management	\$1,000,000	\$6,000,000	City General Fund, Hazard Mitigation Grants
<b>Status: Deleted- No Longer Feasible</b>							

Flooding	Use bioengineered bank stabilization techniques and revetments to protect against flooding along streams, creeks, rivers, and lakes.		24 Months	Office of Emergency Management	\$1,000,000	\$6,000,000	City General Fund, Hazard Mitigation Grants
			<b>Status: Deferred to 2026 HazMAP</b>				
Earthquakes, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes	Require construction of safe rooms in new schools, daycares, and nursing homes.		24 Months	Office of Emergency Management	\$1,000,000	\$6,000,000	City General Fund, Hazard Mitigation Grants
			<b>Status: Deleted- No Longer Feasible</b>				
Wildfires	Promote conservation of open space or wildland-urban interface boundary zones to separate developed areas from high-hazard areas		24 Months	Office of Emergency Management	\$100	\$600	City General Fund, Hazard Mitigation Grants
			<b>Status: Completed</b>				

Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Wildfires, Winter Storms	To protect power lines, either bury overhead power lines, ensure ordinances for proper vegetation management practices, replace wood poles with steel or composite ones, or reinforce utility poles with guy wires.		24 Months	\$300,000,000	\$1,200,000,000	Office of Emergency Management	City General Fund, Hazard Mitigation Grants
Status: Deleted- No Longer Feasible							

### 6.3 New Action Items

The City of Kennedale’s action items were determined by the Local Planning Team for the 2026 Hazard Mitigation Action Plan (HazMAP). These actions include mitigation actions that qualify for mitigation funding as well as enforcement, maintenance, and response actions that the city has identified as opportunities to increase their resiliency to hazards.

During the capability’s assessment and hazard analysis, previously impacted assets and populations were analyzed to determine the highest probability of damage and potential of loss of life per hazard. As \$1 spent in mitigation saves a community an average of \$6 in recovery 2, we used this data to develop a costbenefit analysis: Estimated Cost x 6 = Estimated Benefit.

Priority will go towards projects with the highest positive impact on community resilience, including life safety and property protection. Below are the action items for this HazMAP.

<b>Hazard(s) Addressed</b>	<b>Flooding</b>
<b>Use bioengineered bank stabilization techniques and revetments to protect against flooding along streams and rivers.</b>	
Participating Jurisdiction:	City of Kennedale
Priority:	1
Estimated Cost:	\$1,200,000
Estimated Benefit:	\$7,200,000
Potential Funding Sources (s):	City General Fund, Hazard Mitigation Grants
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	Public Works
Implementation Schedule:	24 Months

<b>Hazard(s) Addressed</b>	<b>Drought, Earthquakes, Extreme Heat, Expansive Soils, Flooding, Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, Wildfire, Winter Storms</b>
<b>Enhance the public education program with mitigation techniques to protect property, life, and the environment against these identified hazards.</b>	
Participating Jurisdiction:	City of Kennedale
Priority:	2
Estimated Cost:	\$6,100
Estimated Benefit:	\$36,600
Potential Funding Sources (s):	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, City Funds
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	Fire
Implementation Schedule:	36 Months

<b>Hazard(s) Addressed</b>	<b>Flooding</b>
<b>Acquire all private property located within the Village Creek 100-year floodplain in the City of Kennedale.</b>	
Participating Jurisdiction:	City of Kennedale
Priority:	3
Estimated Cost:	\$6,100
Estimated Benefit:	\$36,600
Potential Funding Sources (s):	Flood Mitigation Assistance, City Funds
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	City Administration
Implementation Schedule:	18 Months

<b>Hazard(s) Addressed</b>	<b>Flooding</b>
<b>Schedule a Community Assistance Visit (CAV) by FEMA or a State agency to assure adequate enforcement of floodplain management regulations.</b>	
Participating Jurisdiction:	City of Kennedale
Priority:	4
Estimated Cost:	\$1,220
Estimated Benefit:	\$7,320
Potential Funding Sources (s):	City General Fund, Hazard Mitigation Grants
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	Community Development
Implementation Schedule:	24 Months

<b>Hazard(s) Addressed</b>	<b>Flooding</b>
<b>Work with the floodplain administrator to create a document to track progress on repetitive and severe repetitive loss properties.</b>	
Participating Jurisdiction:	City of Kennedale
Priority:	5
Estimated Cost:	\$120
Estimated Benefit:	\$730
Potential Funding Sources (s):	City General Fund, Hazard Mitigation Grants
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	Community Development
Implementation Schedule:	24 Months

<b>Hazard(s) Addressed</b>	<b>Flooding, Sever Weather, Tornadoes, Wildfires</b>
<b>Install Outdoor Warning Sirens to enhance warning coverage.</b>	
Participating Jurisdiction:	City of Kennedale
Priority:	6
Estimated Cost:	\$100,000
Estimated Benefit:	\$600,000
Potential Funding Sources (s):	Hazard Mitigation Grants, City Funds
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	Police Department
Implementation Schedule:	36 Months

<b>Hazard(s) Addressed</b>	<b>Drought, Earthquakes, Extreme Heat, Expansive Soils, Flooding, Severe Weather, Tornadoes, Wildfire, Winter Storms</b>
<b>Purchase and install generators for new and existing critical facilities to reduce the damage from power failure due to identified hazards.</b>	
Participating Jurisdiction:	City of Kennedale
Priority:	7
Estimated Cost:	\$150,000
Estimated Benefit:	\$900,000
Potential Funding Sources (s):	Hazard Mitigation Grants
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	Public Works
Implementation Schedule:	36 Months

<b>Hazard(s) Addressed</b>	<b>Severe Weather, Tornadoes,</b>
<b>Install hardened coverage over parking lots in order to mitigate the damage to vehicles/equipment and provide temporary shelter to nearby pedestrians.</b>	
Participating Jurisdiction:	City of Kennedale
Priority:	8
Estimated Cost:	\$500,000
Estimated Benefit:	\$3,000,000
Potential Funding Sources (s):	Hazard Mitigation Grants, City Funding
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	Public Works
Implementation Schedule:	36 Months

<b>Hazard(s) Addressed</b>	<b>Winter Storms</b>
<b>Enhance winter storm mitigation efforts with the purchase sanding/deicing equipment to retrofit City dump trucks</b>	
Participating Jurisdiction:	City of Kennedale
Priority:	9
Estimated Cost:	\$100,000
Estimated Benefit:	\$600,000
Potential Funding Sources (s):	Grants, City Funding
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	Public Works Department
Implementation Schedule:	24 Months

<b>Hazard(s) Addressed</b>	<b>Drought, Earthquakes, Extreme Heat, Expansive Soils, Flooding, Severe Weather, Tornadoes, Wildfire, Winter Storms</b>
<b>Improve multi-hazard response capabilities by acquiring a regional mobile command vehicle to enhance incident command, communications, and coordination.</b>	
Participating Jurisdiction:	City of Kennedale
Priority:	7
Estimated Cost:	1,200,000
Estimated Benefit:	7,200,00
Potential Funding Sources (s):	Grants, Cost Share w/ other jurisdictions
Lead Agency/Department Responsible:	Police Department
Implementation Schedule:	36 Months

## 7. Plan Update

The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 requires that the City of Kennedale Hazard Mitigation Action Plan be updated at least once every five years. During this process, all sections of the plan will be updated with current information, and analyses and new and/or modified mitigation actions will be developed. The revised plan will be submitted for state and federal review and approval and presented for approval to the Kennedale City Council. The plan will be updated every five years in accordance with federal requirements. The City of Kennedale Emergency Management Coordinator or their designee will be responsible for ensuring that this requirement is met. The City of Kennedale’s Hazard Mitigation Planning Team will review the HazMAP annually for needed updates. The HMPT will be involved in this process to ensure all jurisdictions provide input into the planning process. The public will be invited to participate in this process through public hearings.

### 7.1 Plan Maintenance

It is the intention of all documented plan participants to formally adopt the City of Kennedale Hazard Mitigation Action Plan after each maintenance revision. Once all participants adopt the changes, the revised HazMAP and proof of adoption will be submitted to the Texas Division of Emergency Management and the Federal Emergency Management Agency. The plan will be revised and maintained as required under the guidance of the HazMAP and formally adopted by the City of Kennedale and jurisdiction elected officials after each revision.

Following formal adoption by the Kennedale City Council, the actions outlined in the HazMAP will be implemented by the city.

The City of Kennedale Emergency Management Coordinator (EMC), or their designee, is responsible for ensuring the HazMAP and its components are monitored, evaluated, and reviewed semiannually by the responsible personnel. The EMC will use email to request the monitoring activities noted below be implemented and changes documented. The progress of action items will be tracked electronically as “in progress,” “deferred,” or “completed.”

These and other changes affecting the plan will be documented within the City of Kennedale HazMAP file and identified as updates. Updates will be shared between participants by email or in a meeting (if deemed appropriate) twice a year, and included in annual evaluations and reviews, and five-year update of the plan.

The lead of each Local Planning Team (LPT) is responsible for ensuring their mitigation annex is monitored, evaluated, and reviewed on an annual basis. This will be accomplished by calling an annual meeting of the LPT and HMPT, whose members will aid and expertise for plan review, evaluation, updates, and monitoring. This meeting will be open to the public and public notices will encourage community participation.

During this annual meeting, the LPT point of contact will provide information and updates on the implementation status of each action item included in the plan. As part of the evaluation, the LPT will assess whether goals and objectives address current and expected conditions, whether the nature and/or magnitude of the risks have changed, if current resources are appropriate for implementing the HazMAP, whether outcomes have occurred as expected, and if agencies and other partners participated as originally proposed. These activities will take place according to the following timetable:

Responsible Personnel	Activity	Updated Schedule
LPT Point of Contact	Monitoring Plan: track implementation and action items, changes to risk assessment, changes to Local Planning Team (LPT), changes to capabilities, and plan integrations.	Twice a year
	Evaluate Plan: assess effectiveness by evaluating completed actions, implementation processes, responsible personnel, and lessons learned.	Annually
	Update Plan	Once every five years

At least once every five years, or more frequently if such a need is determined by the participants, the HazMAP will undergo a major update. During this process, all sections of the plan will be updated with current information and analyses and new and/or modified mitigation action plans will be developed. The revised plan will be submitted for review and approval to the Texas Division of Emergency Management and the Federal Emergency Management Agency and presented to the governing council for approval and adoption. The plan will be updated every five years in accordance with regulations.

## 7.2 Continued Public Involvement

As stated in Requirement 201.6(c)(4)(iii), the plan maintenance process shall include a discussion on how the community will continue public participation in the plan maintenance process.

Ongoing public participation will be encouraged throughout the entire planning and implementation process. A copy of the plan will be provided on the City of Kennedale's websites and/or in the office of the LPT point of contact. Annual meetings held for monitoring, evaluating, and updating the HazMAP will be open to the public and public notices will encourage community participation.

Public participation will be sought throughout the implementation, evaluation, and maintenance of the HazMAP. This participation will be sought in a multitude of ways, including but not limited to periodic presentations on the plan's progress to elected officials, schools, or other community groups; annual questionnaires or surveys; public meetings; and postings on social media and interactive websites.

## **Appendices (Final Documents Added)**

A. Public Involvement Record (notices, sign-ins, materials)

B. Data Sources & Bibliography

C. Capability & NFIP Documentation (ordinances, procedures)

D. Plan Review Tool (PRT) – Cover Page & Checklist (completed before submittal)

E. Planning Team Meeting Agenda & Attendance

DRAFT