NEVADA COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN: APPENDICES A,B,C,D E, AND F

These appendices support the Nevada County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (2026 Update). Appendix A is the sample adoption resolution, Appendix E consolidates the data sources and references, and Appendix F is the FEMA Plan Review Tool crosswalk. Appendix B (Public Involvement Documentation), Appendix C (Flood Zone Maps, bound in the plan), and Appendix D (Housing Vulnerability Analysis) are separate documents.

Appendix A: Sample Adoption Resolution

Following FEMA approval of the Nevada County Hazard Mitigation Plan, each participating jurisdiction adopts the plan by resolution. The template below is provided for each jurisdiction (Nevada County and the Cities of Bluff City, Bodcaw, Cale, Emmet, Prescott, Rosston, and Willisville, together with the Nevada County School District and the Prescott School District). Signed, executed resolutions are compiled in the plan's adoption appendix following approval.

RESOLUTION NO. _____

A RESOLUTION OF [JURISDICTION NAME], ARKANSAS, ADOPTING THE NEVADA COUNTY MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN (2026 UPDATE).

WHEREAS, the people and property of [Jurisdiction Name] are subject to natural hazards including flooding, tornadoes, severe thunderstorms, winter storms, drought, extreme heat, wildfire, dam failure, and earthquake; and

WHEREAS, [Jurisdiction Name] participated in the preparation of the Nevada County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (2026 Update) in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 and 44 CFR 201.6; and

WHEREAS, the Plan identifies the natural hazards that threaten the jurisdiction, assesses the community's vulnerability, and sets out a strategy of mitigation actions to reduce the loss of life and property; and

WHEREAS, the Plan has been reviewed by the Arkansas Division of Emergency Management and approved (pending adoption) by the Federal Emergency Management Agency;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that [Jurisdiction Name] hereby adopts the Nevada County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (2026 Update) as the official hazard mitigation plan for the jurisdiction, and authorizes the responsible officials to pursue implementation of the identified mitigation actions as funding becomes available.

ADOPTED this _____ day of _____, 20____.

_____ (Signature, Presiding Official)

ATTEST: _____ (Clerk)

Appendix B

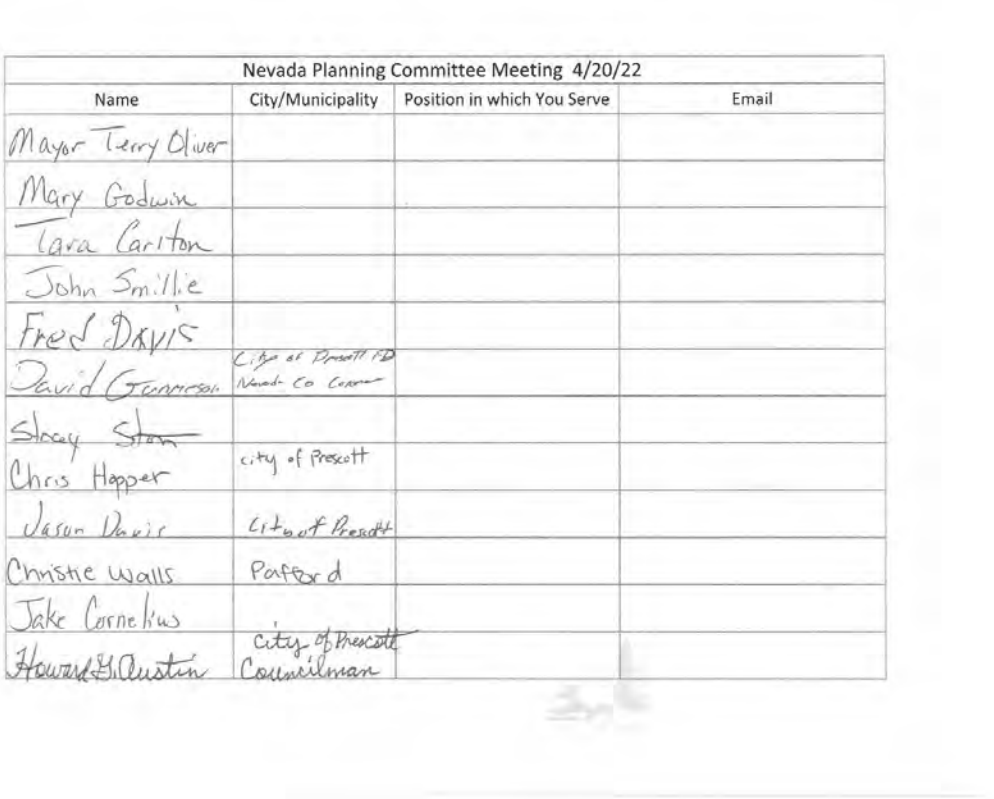
Public Involvement Documentation

Nevada County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2026 Update

This appendix documents the public and stakeholder involvement in the Nevada County Hazard Mitigation Plan update, as required under 44 CFR 201.6(b). The planning committee engaged the county, its cities, the two school districts, and the general public through committee meetings, a published public notice, a social-media survey campaign, community surveys, and presentations at city council meetings. The evidence is reproduced on the following pages.

1. Planning Committee Meeting

The risk assessment and mitigation strategy meeting (Planning Meeting 1) was held on April 20, 2022. Representatives of the county, the cities, and the school districts attended and worked through each hazard and the mitigation strategies to address it. The sign-in sheet is reproduced below.



Nevada Planning Committee Meeting 4/20/22

Name	City/Municipality	Position in which You Serve	Email
Mayor Terry Oliver			
Mary Godwin			
Tara Carlton			
John Smillie			
Fred Davis			
David Gennoy	City of Prescott FD Nevada Co Comm		
Stacy Stan			
Chris Hopper	city of Prescott		
Jason Davis	City of Prescott		
Christie Walls	Pafford		
Jake Cornelius			
Howard G. Austin	City of Prescott Councilman		

Sign-in sheet, Nevada County Hazard Mitigation planning meeting, April 20, 2022.

2. Public Notice

A public notice inviting citizen input on the hazard mitigation plan and strategies was published through SWARK Today in April 2023, directing residents to the community survey and inviting comment throughout the planning process.



Image from the SWARK Today public-input notice, April 2023.

3. Social Media Outreach and Community Survey

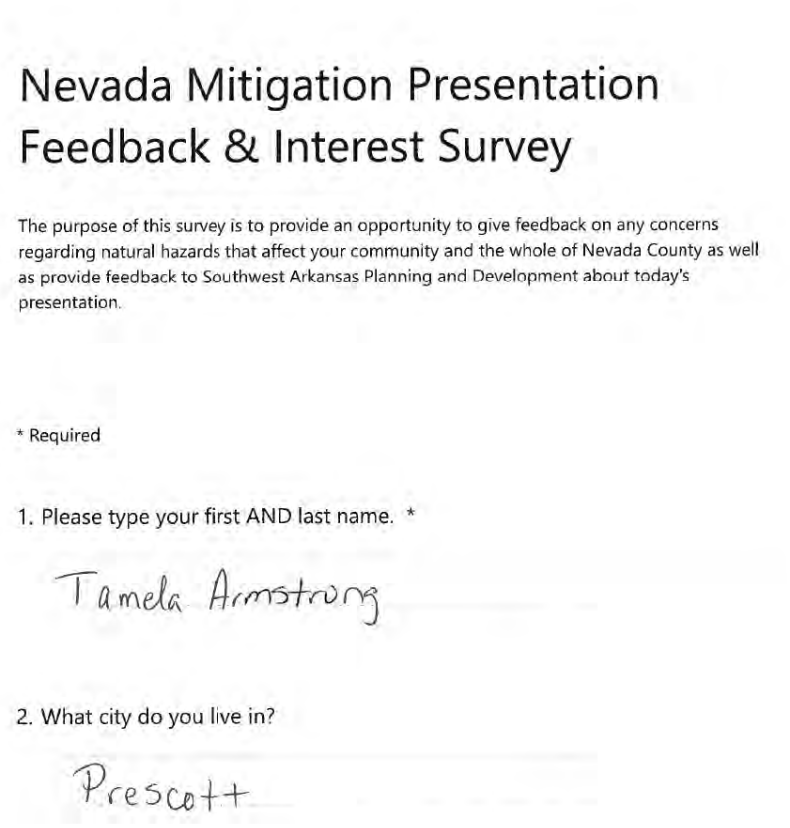
The county promoted a Hazard Mitigation survey through its Facebook page with a series of informational posts and a QR code linking to the survey. Completed surveys were returned from the City of Emmet, the City of Rosston, the City of Prescott and Nevada County, and the Nevada County School Board.



Facebook post promoting the Nevada County Hazard Mitigation survey.



QR code linking residents to the community mitigation feedback and interest survey.



Nevada Mitigation Presentation
Feedback & Interest Survey

The purpose of this survey is to provide an opportunity to give feedback on any concerns regarding natural hazards that affect your community and the whole of Nevada County as well as provide feedback to Southwest Arkansas Planning and Development about today's presentation.

* Required

1. Please type your first AND last name. *

Tamela Armstrong

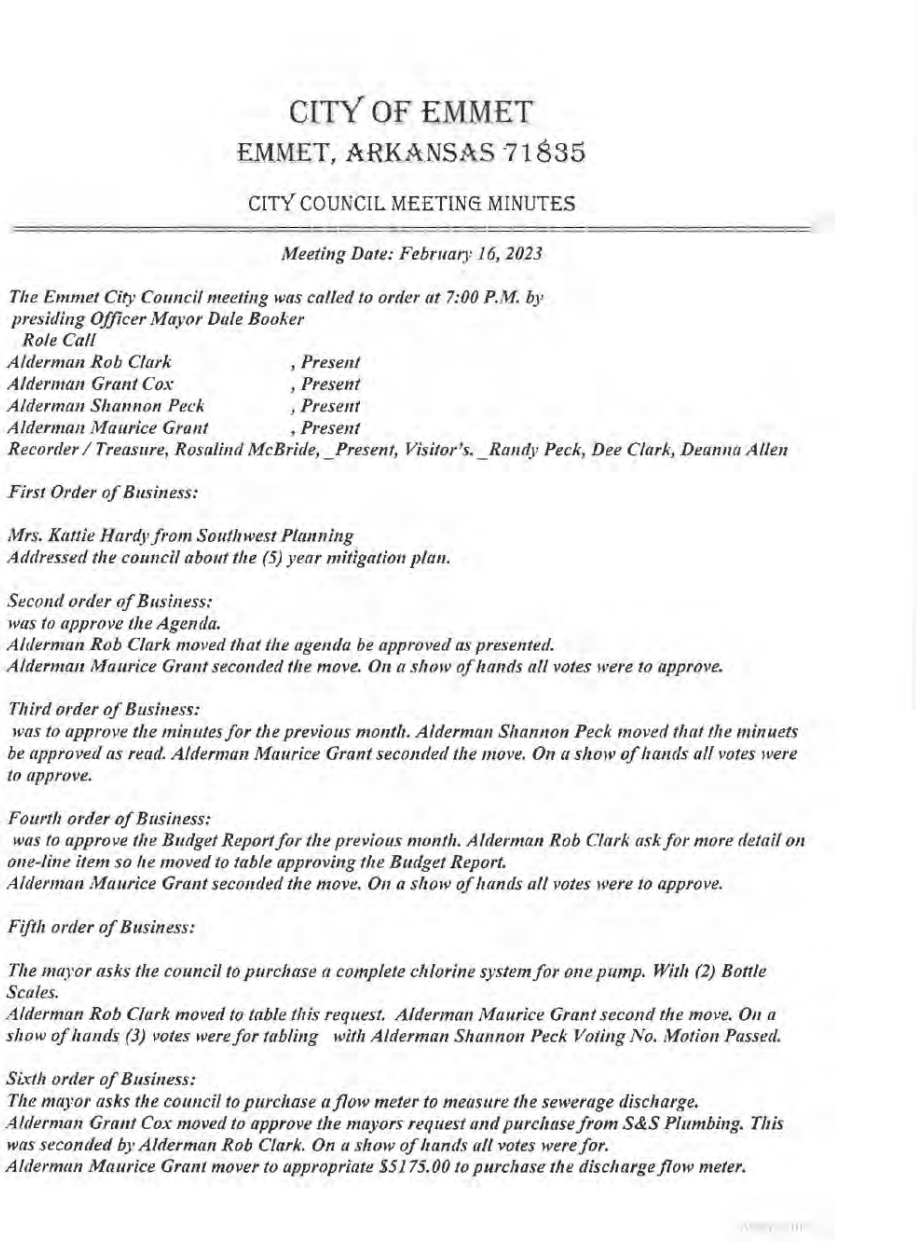
2. What city do you live in?

Prescott

Representative page from a returned community mitigation survey.

4. City Council Presentations

The planning process and draft plan were presented at city council meetings so residents could ask questions and review the draft. A presentation was made to the Emmet City Council on February 16, 2023, and to the Prescott City Council on March 20, 2023. Questions were taken after each presentation, and the draft plan was made available to anyone who wished to read it. The Emmet council record is reproduced below.



CITY OF EMMET

EMMET, ARKANSAS 71835

CITY COUNCIL MEETING MINUTES

Meeting Date: February 16, 2023

The Emmet City Council meeting was called to order at 7:00 P.M. by presiding Officer Mayor Dale Booker

Role Call

Alderman Rob Clark , Present
Alderman Grant Cox , Present
Alderman Shannon Peck , Present
Alderman Maurice Grant , Present
Recorder / Treasure, Rosalind McBride, _Present, Visitor's. _Randy Peck, Dee Clark, Deanna Allen

First Order of Business:

Mrs. Kattie Hardy from Southwest Planning
Addressed the council about the (5) year mitigation plan.

Second order of Business:
was to approve the Agenda.
Alderman Rob Clark moved that the agenda be approved as presented.
Alderman Maurice Grant seconded the move. On a show of hands all votes were to approve.

Third order of Business:
was to approve the minutes for the previous month. Alderman Shannon Peck moved that the minuets be approved as read. Alderman Maurice Grant seconded the move. On a show of hands all votes were to approve.

Fourth order of Business:
was to approve the Budget Report for the previous month. Alderman Rob Clark ask for more detail on one-line item so he moved to table approving the Budget Report.
Alderman Maurice Grant seconded the move. On a show of hands all votes were to approve.

Fifth order of Business:

The mayor asks the council to purchase a complete chlorine system for one pump. With (2) Bottle Scales.
Alderman Rob Clark moved to table this request. Alderman Maurice Grant second the move. On a show of hands (3) votes were for tabling with Alderman Shannon Peck Voting No. Motion Passed.

Sixth order of Business:
The mayor asks the council to purchase a flow meter to measure the sewerage discharge.
Alderman Grant Cox moved to approve the mayors request and purchase from S&S Plumbing. This was seconded by Alderman Rob Clark. On a show of hands all votes were for.
Alderman Maurice Grant mover to appropriate $5175.00 to purchase the discharge flow meter.

Emmet City Council meeting record referencing the hazard mitigation presentation, February 16, 2023.

Additional participation records, including the full set of returned surveys and the complete SWARK Today notice, are retained in the planning file and available on request.

5. 2026 Public Review and Comment Period

The complete draft of the 2026 plan update was released for a 30-day public review and comment period from October 16, 2026 through November 15, 2026. The draft was posted online at https://southwestar.org/hazard and linked from the Prescott-Nevada County Partnership website at

pnpartnership.org for the entire period. Notice of the review period was posted on both websites and shared through the county's, the cities', and the school districts' social media pages, following the same approach used for the other Southwest Arkansas PDD county plans, and neighboring counties and the private-sector and institutional stakeholders named in Section 1 were notified directly. Residents without internet access could request a copy from the Nevada County Office of Emergency Management.

Comments could be submitted online through https://southwestar.org/hazard, by email or mail to the Nevada County Office of Emergency Management, or by phone to the OEM office. A copy of the published notice is reproduced below.

Notice of Public Review and Comment Period

Nevada County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (2026 Update)

Southwest Arkansas Planning and Development District and Nevada County, in partnership with the Cities of Bluff City, Bodcaw, Cale, Emmet, Prescott, Rosston, and Willisville and the Nevada County and Prescott School Districts, have completed a draft update of the Nevada County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan and are making it available for public review and comment.

A hazard mitigation plan identifies the natural hazards that affect the county, such as tornadoes, flooding, severe storms, winter storms, drought, extreme heat, wildfire, earthquake, and dam failure, and sets out actions the county and its communities can take to reduce future loss of life and property. A current, FEMA-approved plan keeps Nevada County and its participating jurisdictions eligible for FEMA hazard mitigation grant funding.

The public is invited to review the draft plan and submit comments during a 30-day public comment period:

• Review period: October 16, 2026 through November 15, 2026

• Online: The draft plan is posted at https://southwestar.org/hazard and linked from pnpartnership.org. Residents without internet access may request a copy from the Nevada County Office of Emergency Management, (870) 887-4911.. Residents without internet access may request a copy from the Nevada County Office of Emergency Management, (870) 887-4911.

Residents, businesses, neighboring communities, and other interested parties are encouraged to review the draft and share their input. Comments may be submitted during the review period through https://southwestar.org/hazard or in writing to the Nevada County Office of Emergency Management, 209 East 3rd Street North, Prescott, AR 71857, or by email to nevadacooem730@gmail.com. All comments received will be reviewed and considered before the plan is finalized and submitted to the Arkansas Division of Emergency Management and FEMA for approval.

Comments received during the period, and the planning committee's response to each, are recorded in the table below, which is completed at the close of the period on November 15, 2026 and before the plan is submitted to the Arkansas Division of Emergency Management.

Date received	Commenter (name or affiliation)	Summary of comment	Committee response and plan change (if any)

SECTION 7

Appendix C: Flood Zone Maps

> Data limitation: Nevada County's flood mapping is an approximate study. The unincorporated county's effective product is the 1977 Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM), which shows only the approximate Special Flood Hazard Area (Zone A) and carries no base flood elevations or detailed flood zones. The county was moved into the NFIP Regular Program by letter, effective June 1, 2009, rather than by a new detailed flood study, so no modern digital Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) and no National Flood Hazard Layer (NFHL) dataset exist for the county. A digital, polygon-based county flood-zone map therefore cannot be generated. The scanned FHBM index and detail panels, together with the incorporated cities' community panels, are the source of record and are reproduced here at the best available resolution.

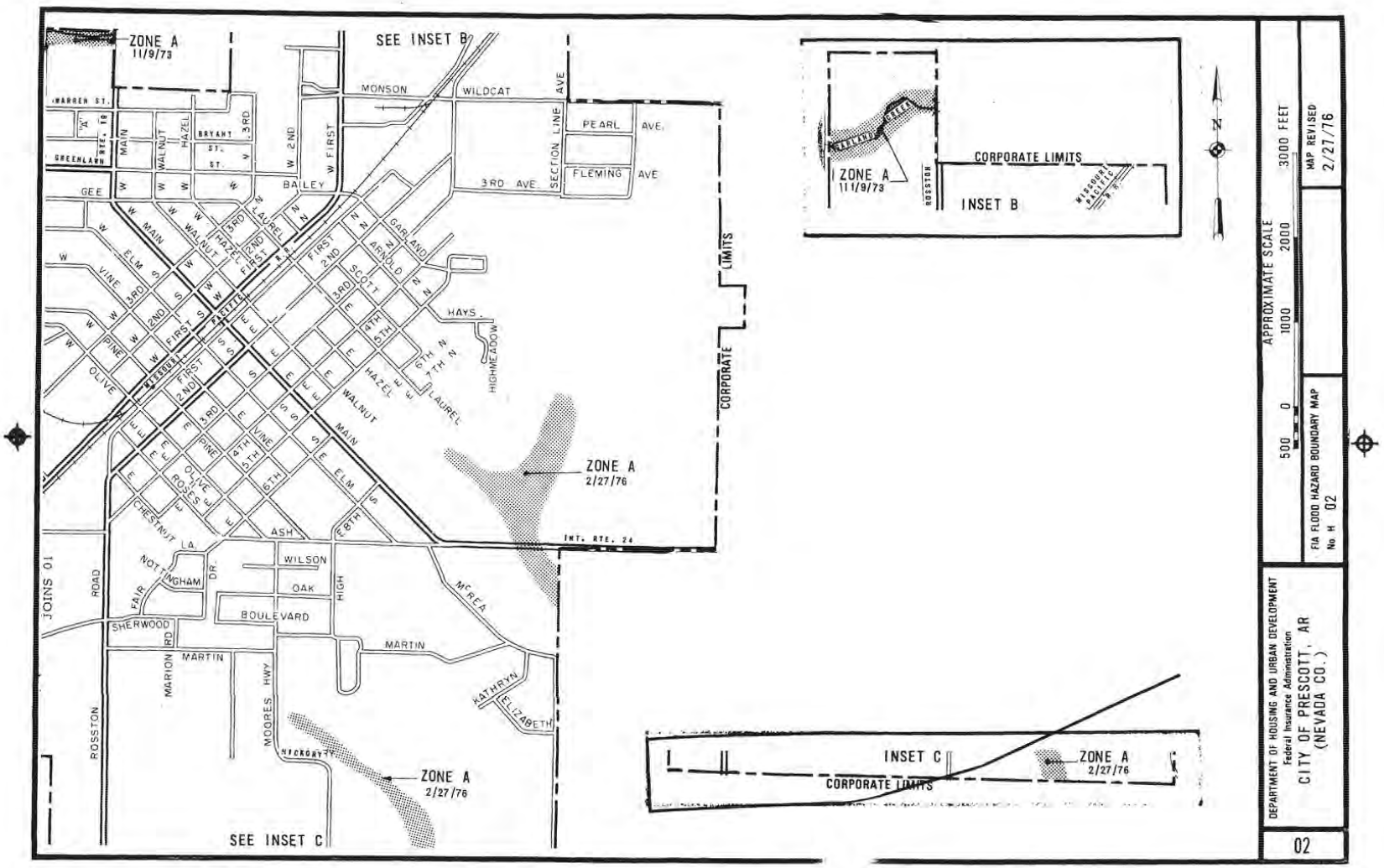
Definition and Description

Heavy rainfall is rain with a rate of accumulation exceeding a specific value that is geographically dependent (AMS 2012). Flooding is any high flow, overflow, or inundation by water which causes or threatens damage (NWS 2009).

Flooding is most likely in low-lying areas, along the edges of water bodies, and over impermeable surfaces. On a FIRM, the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) is the land that would be inundated by the flood having a 1-percent chance of occurring in any given year (the base, or 100-year, flood). It is most commonly shown as Zone A. Areas outside the SFHA are generally shown as Zone X, which represents minimal flood hazard.

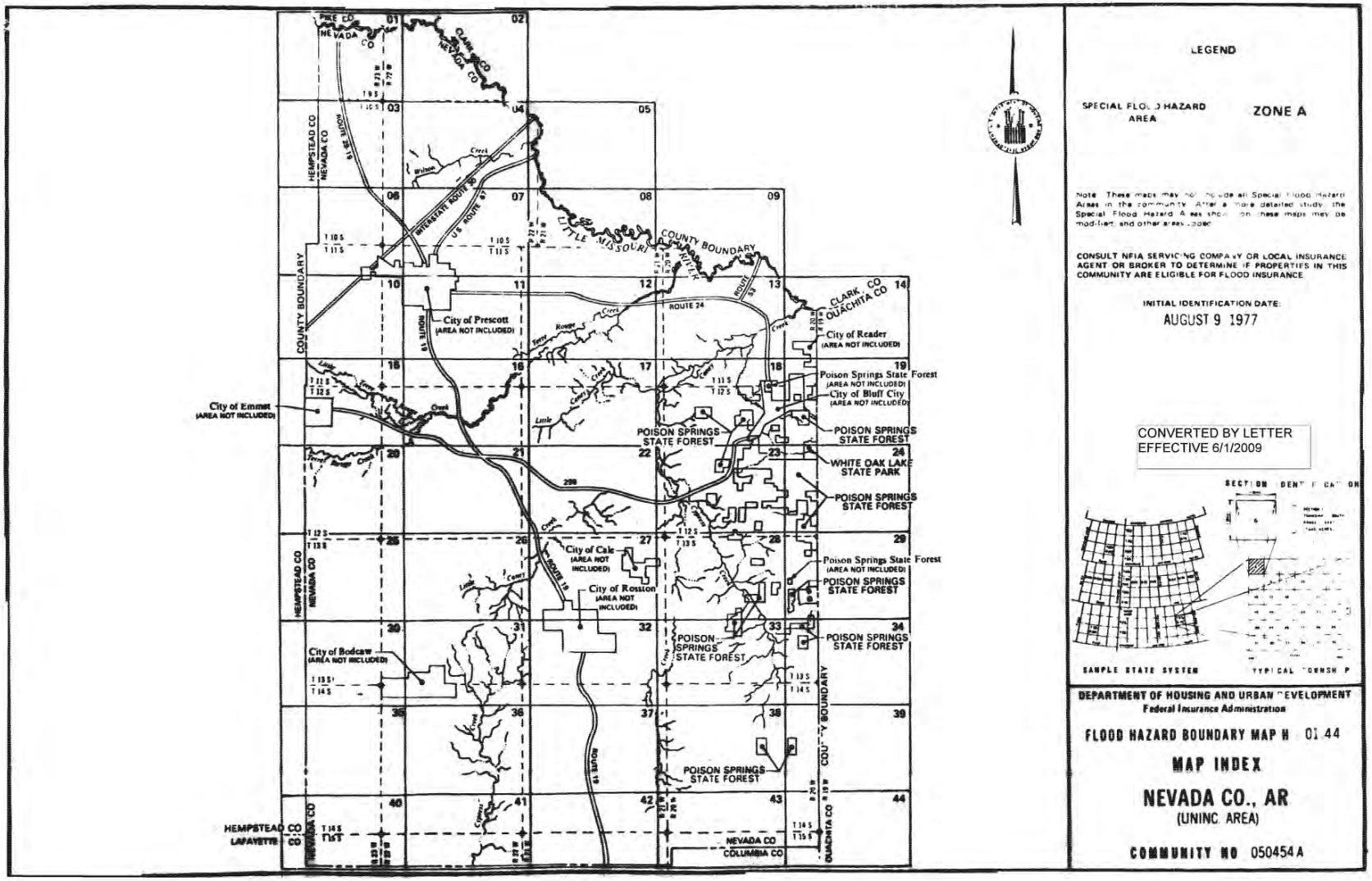
Application to Nevada County

When FEMA converted Nevada County to the Regular Program of the National Flood Insurance Program (effective June 1, 2009), the county's mapped areas were designated **Zone X (areas of minimal flood hazard)**, with the Special Flood Hazard Area (Zone A) limited to the corridors of the Little Missouri River, Terre Noire Creek, Bodcaw Creek, and the creeks that run through the incorporated cities. The Map Index and the 22 detail panels for the unincorporated county, together with the effective panels for the NFIP cities, are reproduced below. The City of Prescott panel, for example, shows Zone A floodplain following the creeks through and around the city, while the surrounding area is unshaded Zone X. The Arkansas Natural Resources Commission reports no repetitive-loss properties in the planning area; this should be re-confirmed for the current update.

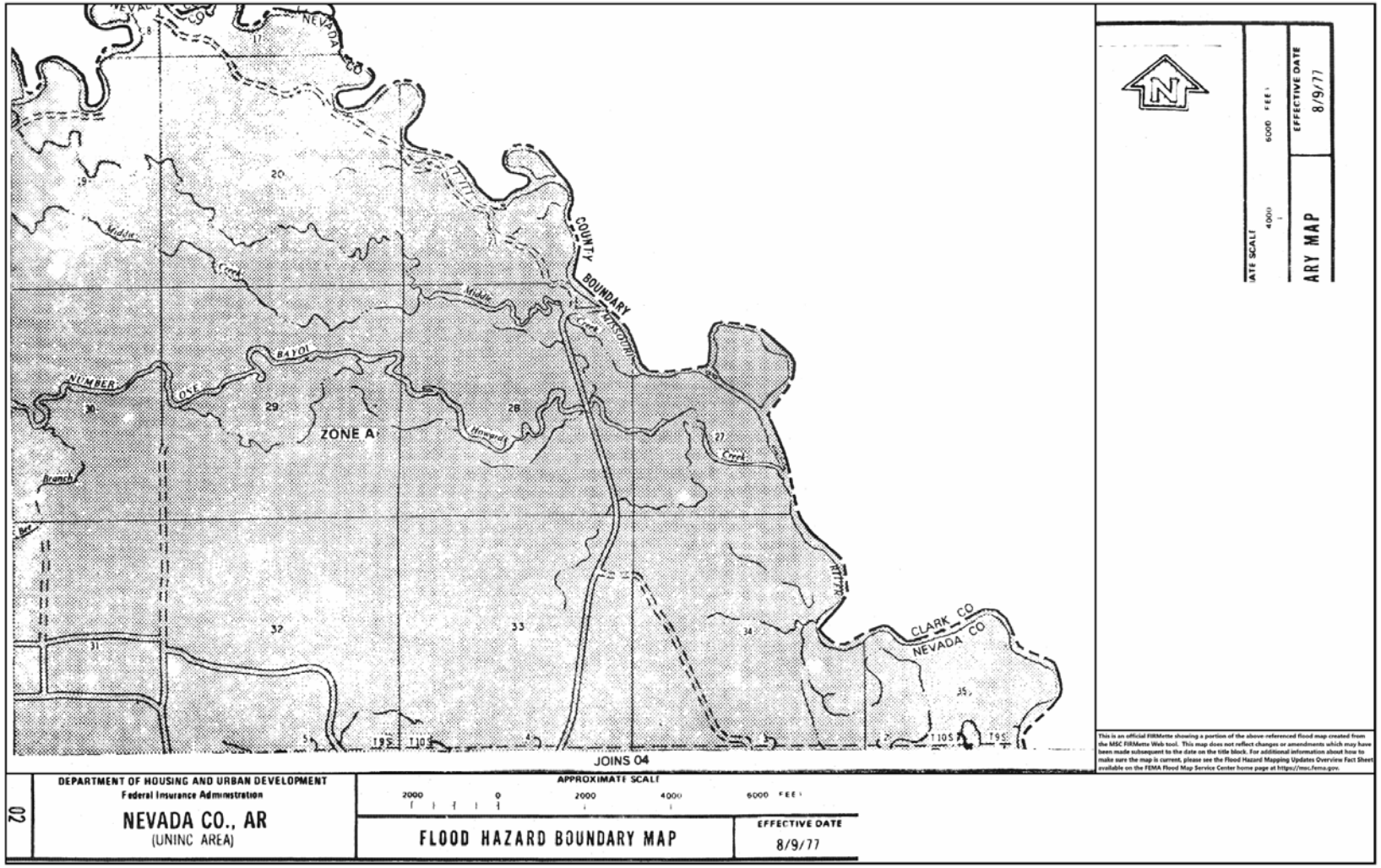


FIRM panel, City of Prescott (Nevada County). The shaded Zone A areas mark the 1-percent-annual-chance floodplain along the creeks; the remainder of the city is Zone X. FEMA Flood Hazard Boundary Map, effective panel.

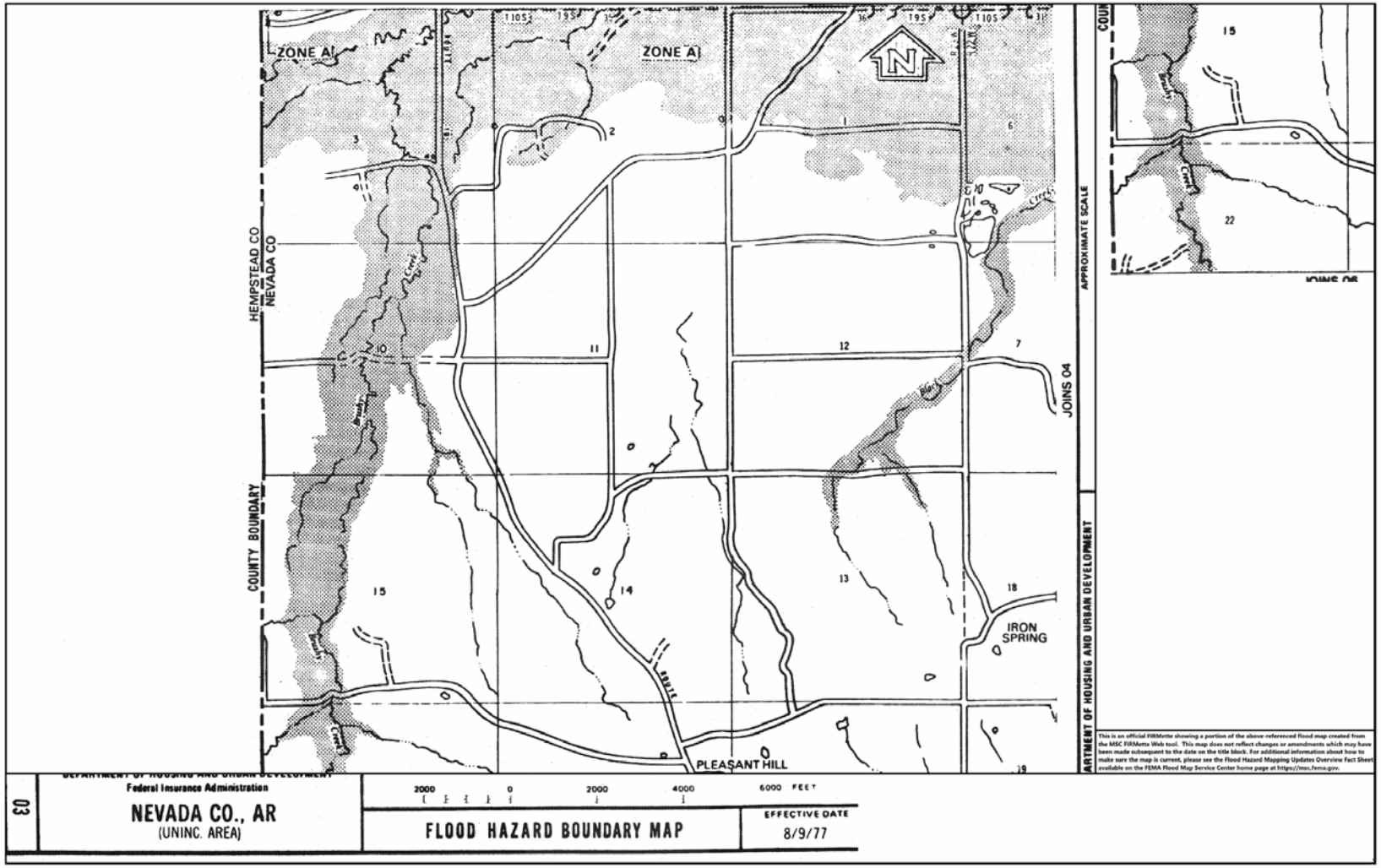
Nevada County (Unincorporated) Flood Hazard Boundary Map



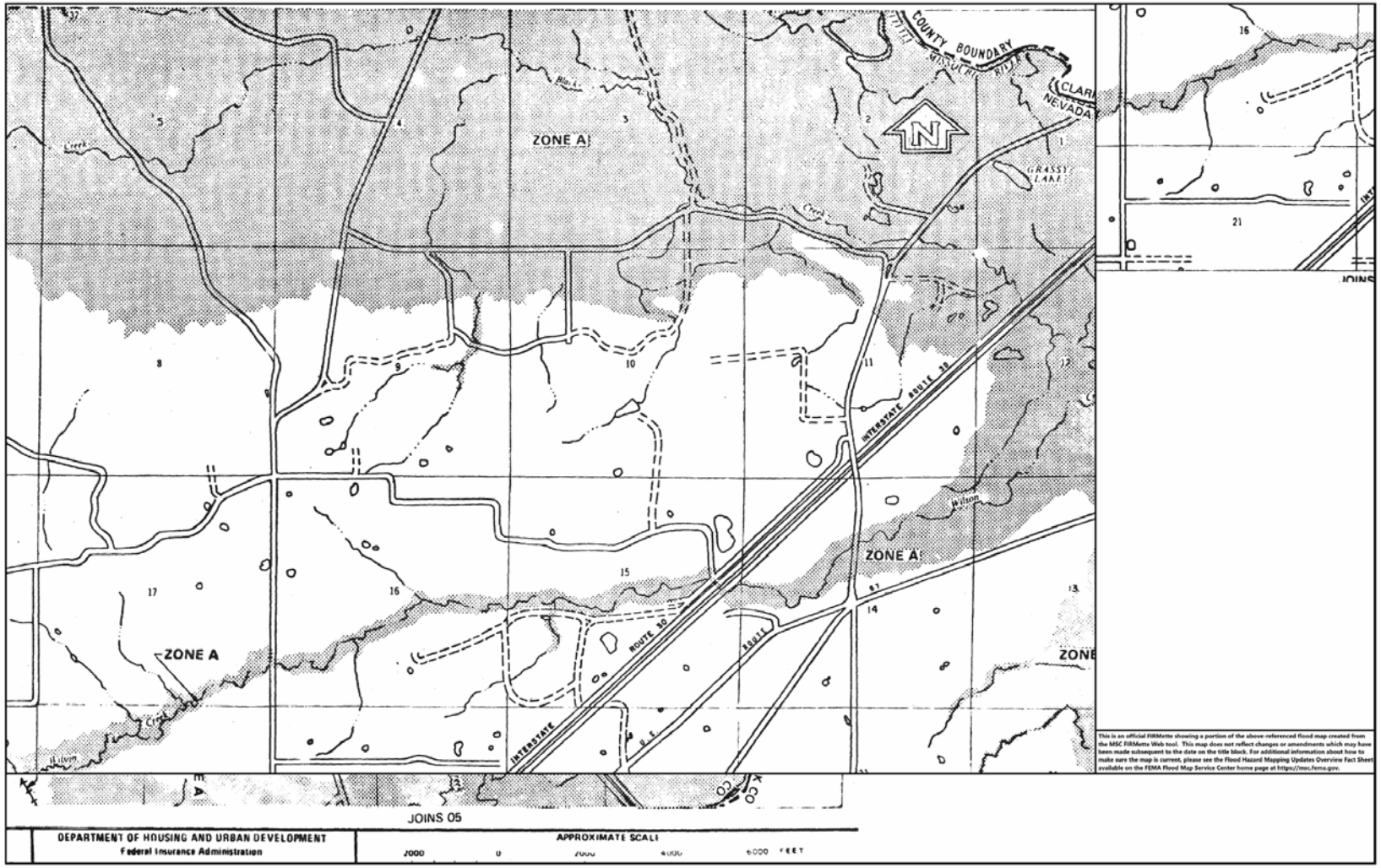
Map Index for Nevada County (unincorporated). The 1977 Flood Hazard Boundary Map index showing the 44-panel grid. The incorporated cities are mapped on their own community panels and appear here as "area not included." Converted by letter to the NFIP Regular Program, effective June 1, 2009.



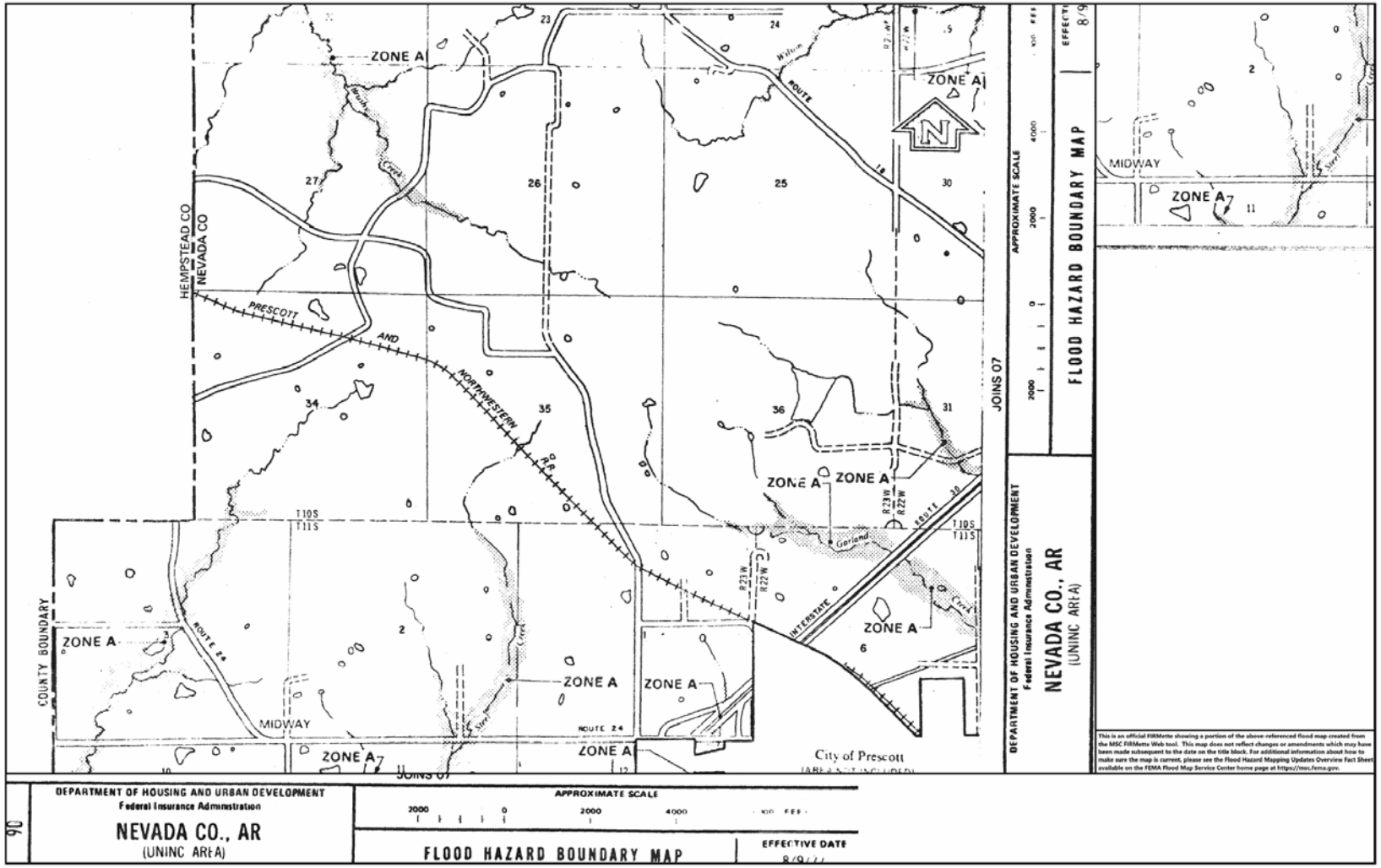
FHBM detail panel 1 of 22, Nevada County (unincorporated), effective 1977. Shaded areas are Zone A, the approximate 1-percent-annual-chance floodplain, concentrated along the Little Missouri River and its tributaries; the remainder is Zone X.



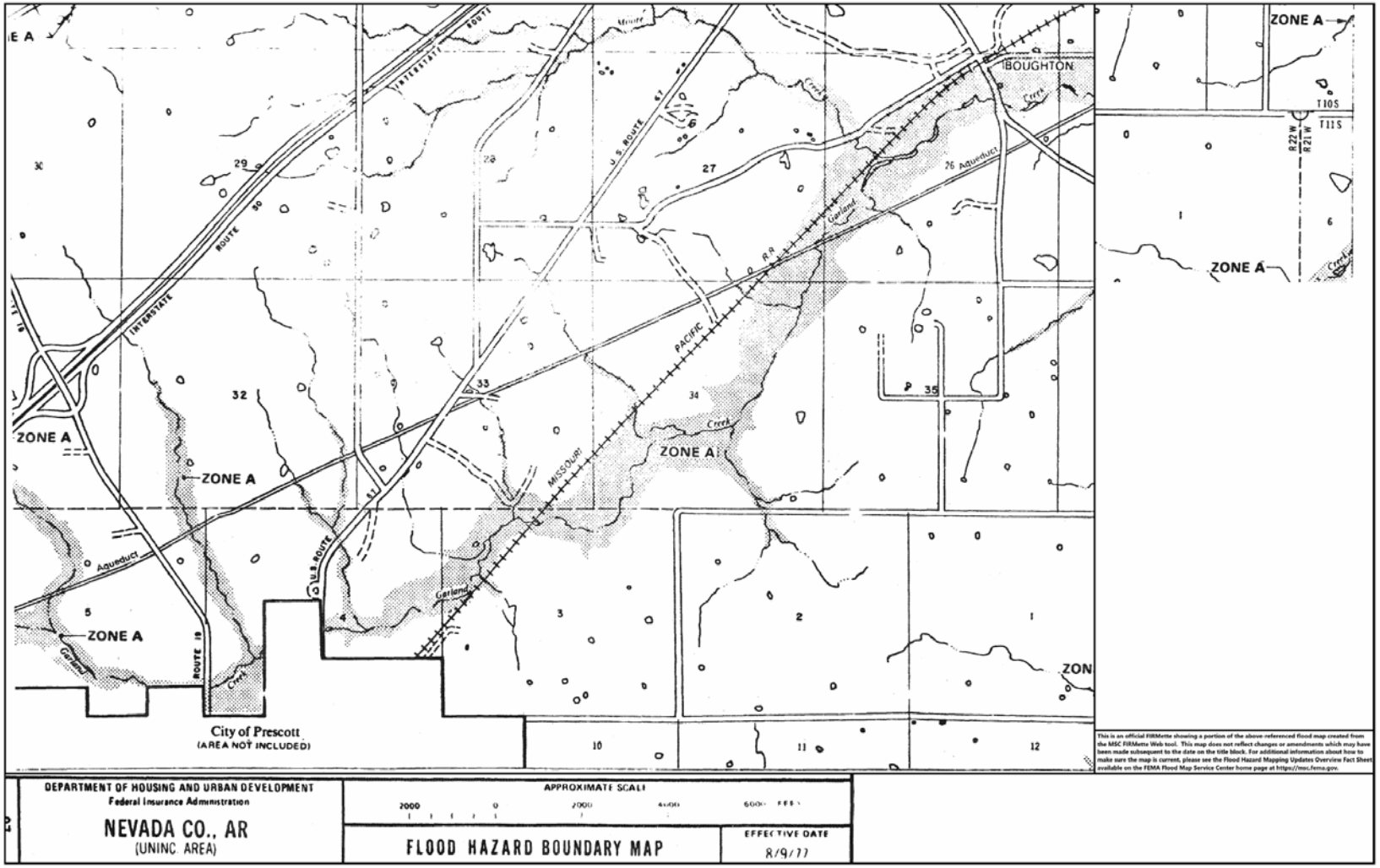
FHBM detail panel 2 of 22, Nevada County (unincorporated), effective 1977. Shaded areas are Zone A, the approximate 1-percent-annual-chance floodplain, concentrated along the Little Missouri River and its tributaries; the remainder is Zone X.



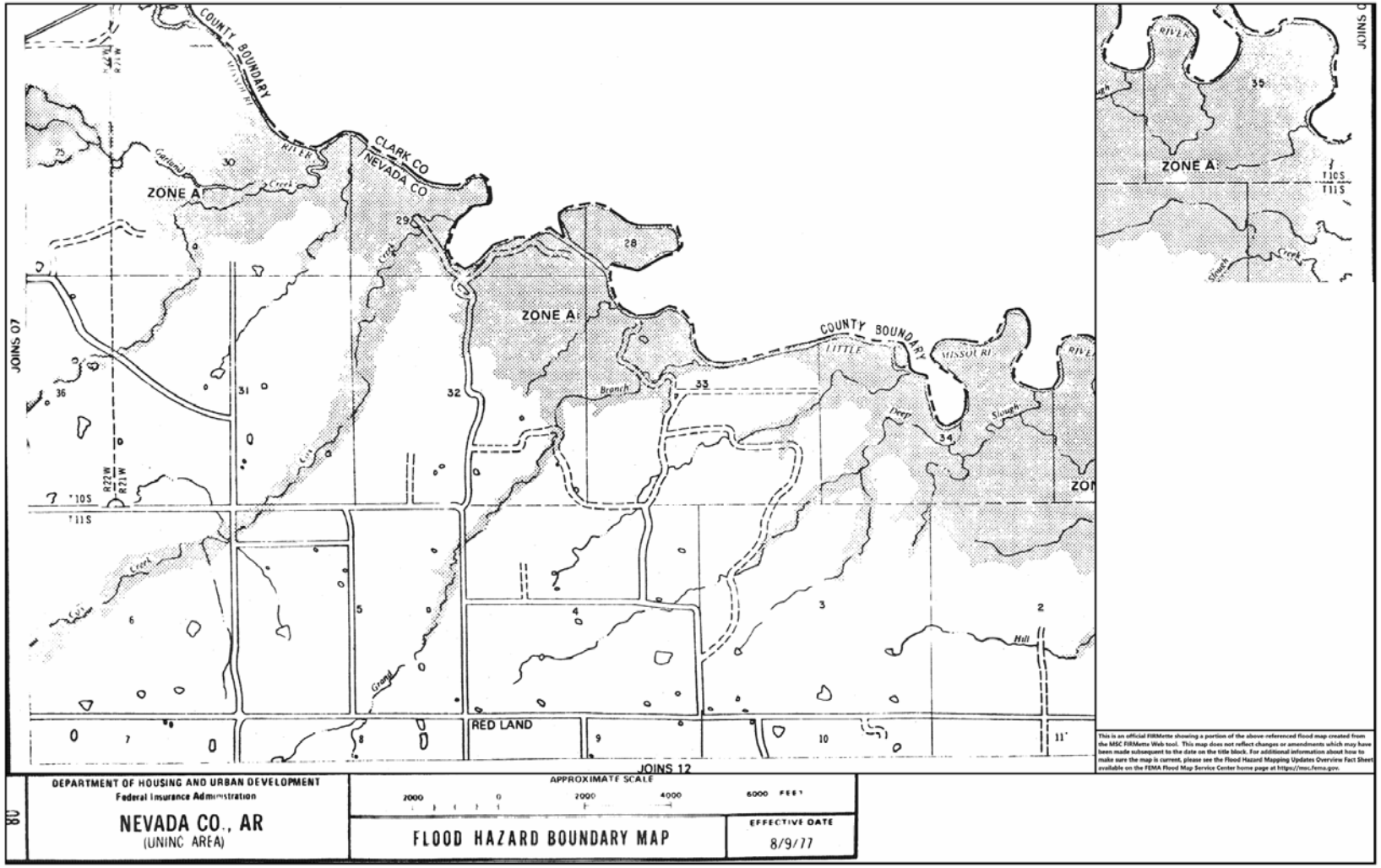
FHBM detail panel 3 of 22, Nevada County (unincorporated), effective 1977. Shaded areas are Zone A, the approximate 1-percent-annual-chance floodplain, concentrated along the Little Missouri River and its tributaries; the remainder is Zone X.



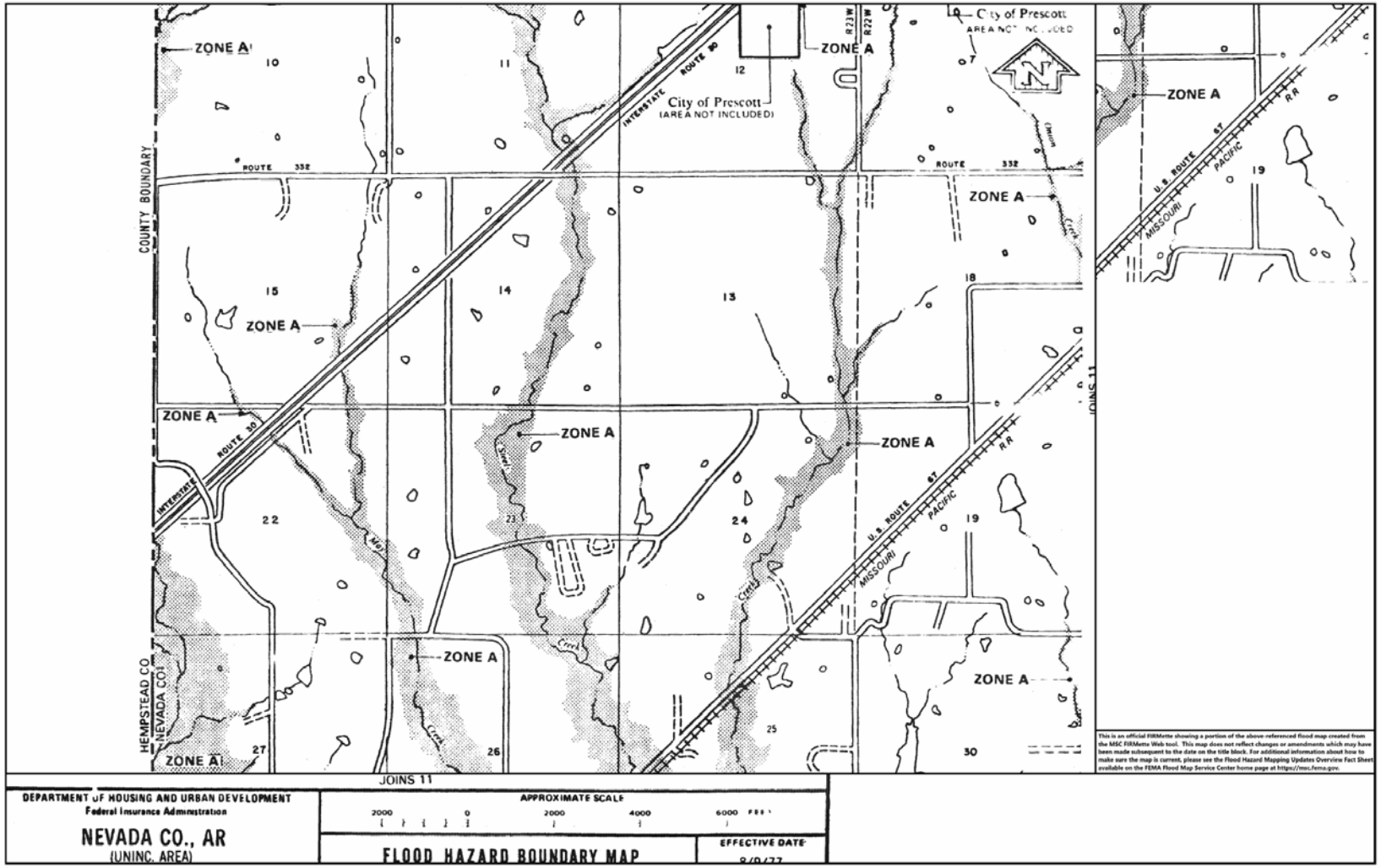
FHBM detail panel 4 of 22, Nevada County (unincorporated), effective 1977. Shaded areas are Zone A, the approximate 1-percent-annual-chance floodplain, concentrated along the Little Missouri River and its tributaries; the remainder is Zone X.



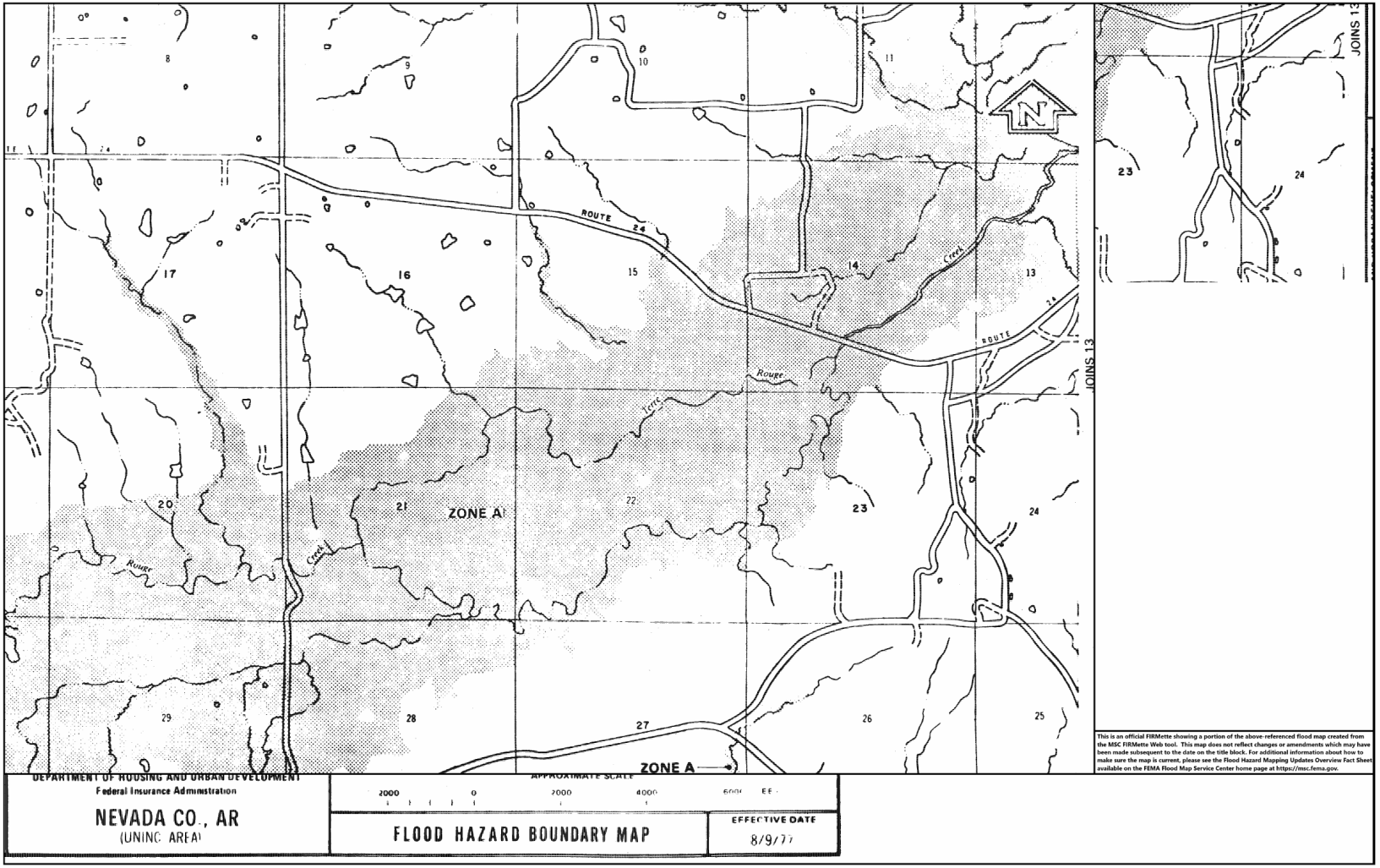
FHBM detail panel 5 of 22, Nevada County (unincorporated), effective 1977. Shaded areas are Zone A, the approximate 1-percent-annual-chance floodplain, concentrated along the Little Missouri River and its tributaries; the remainder is Zone X.



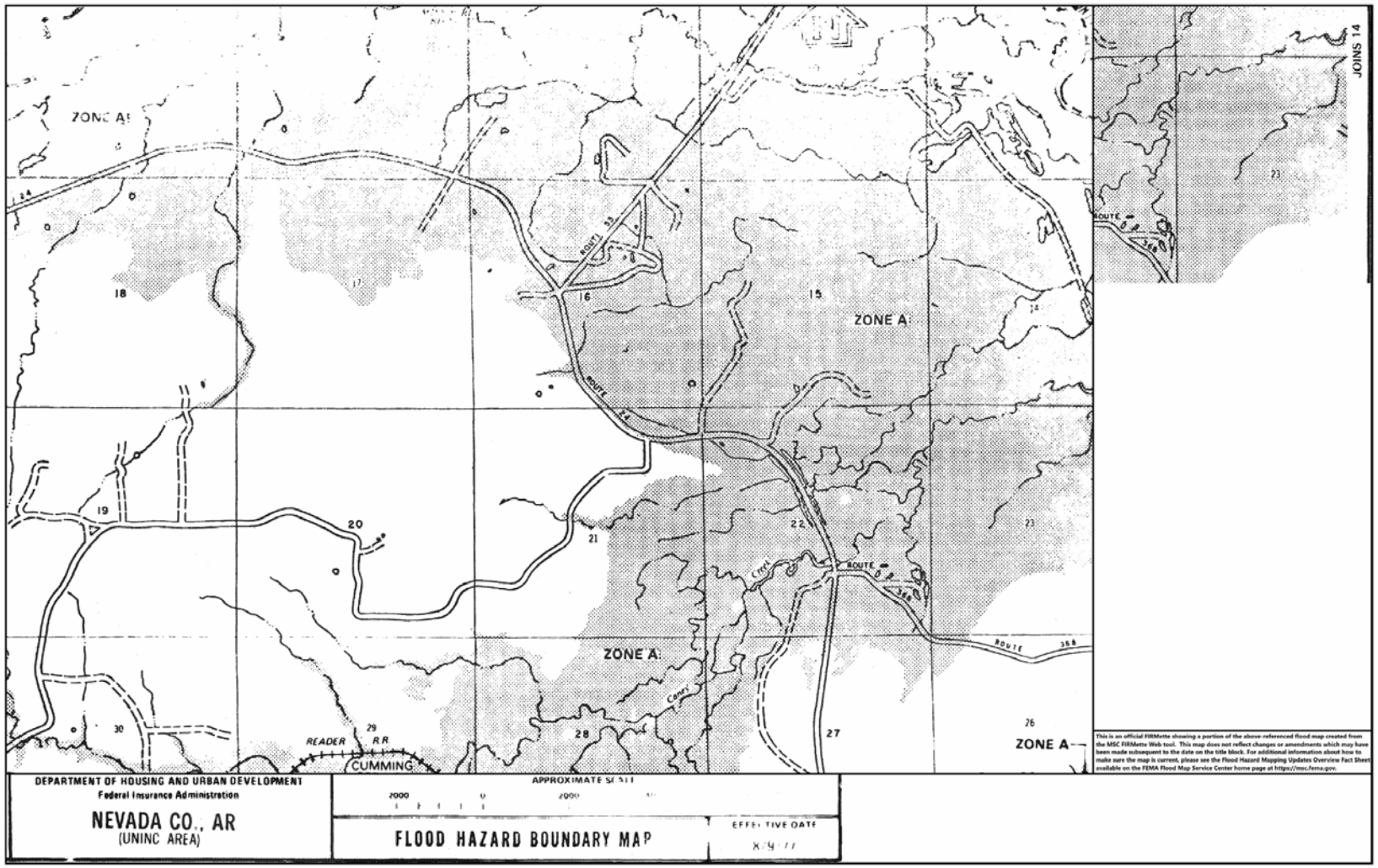
FHBM detail panel 6 of 22, Nevada County (unincorporated), effective 1977. Shaded areas are Zone A, the approximate 1-percent-annual-chance floodplain, concentrated along the Little Missouri River and its tributaries; the remainder is Zone X.



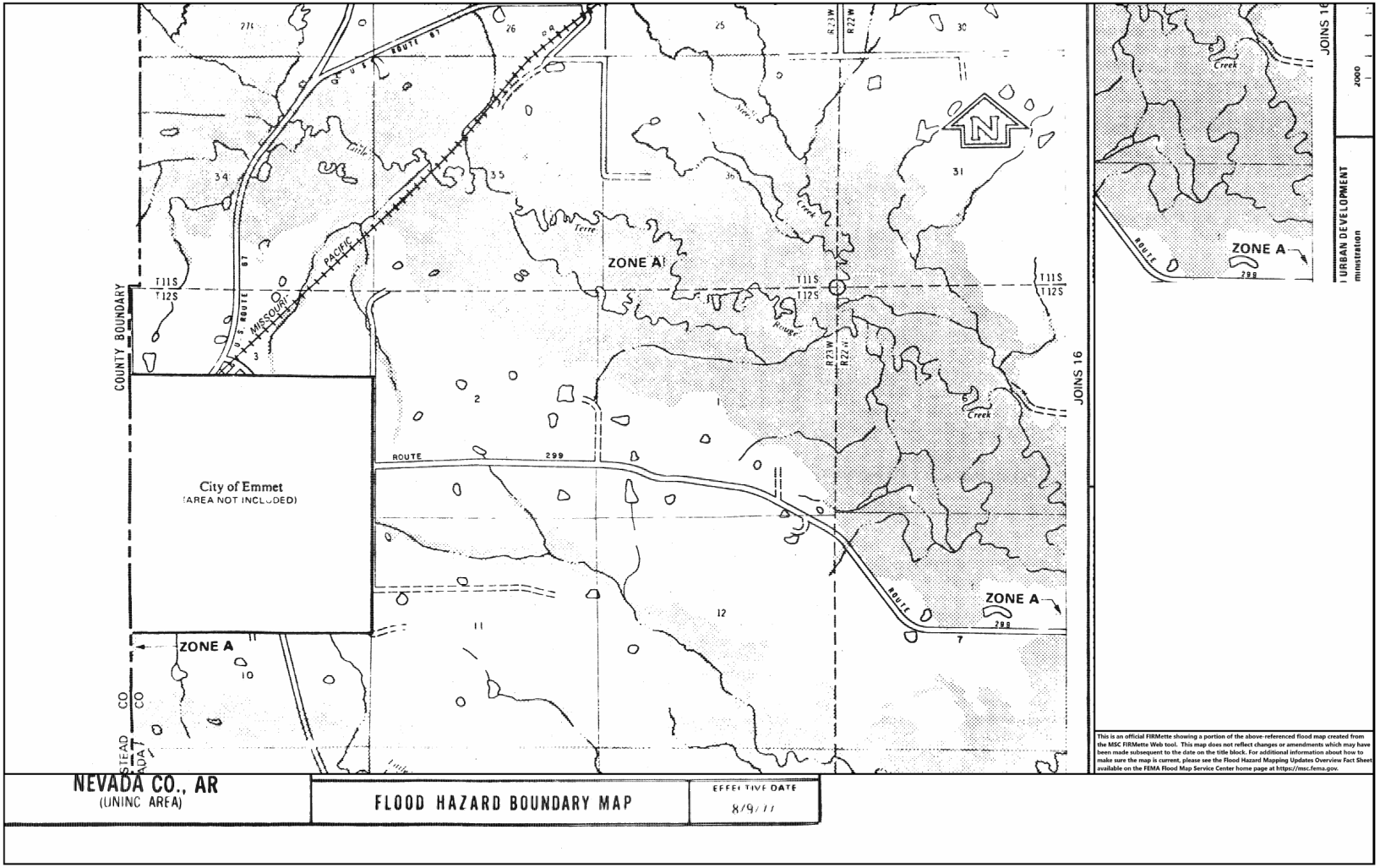
FHBM detail panel 7 of 22, Nevada County (unincorporated), effective 1977. Shaded areas are Zone A, the approximate 1-percent-annual-chance floodplain, concentrated along the Little Missouri River and its tributaries; the remainder is Zone X.



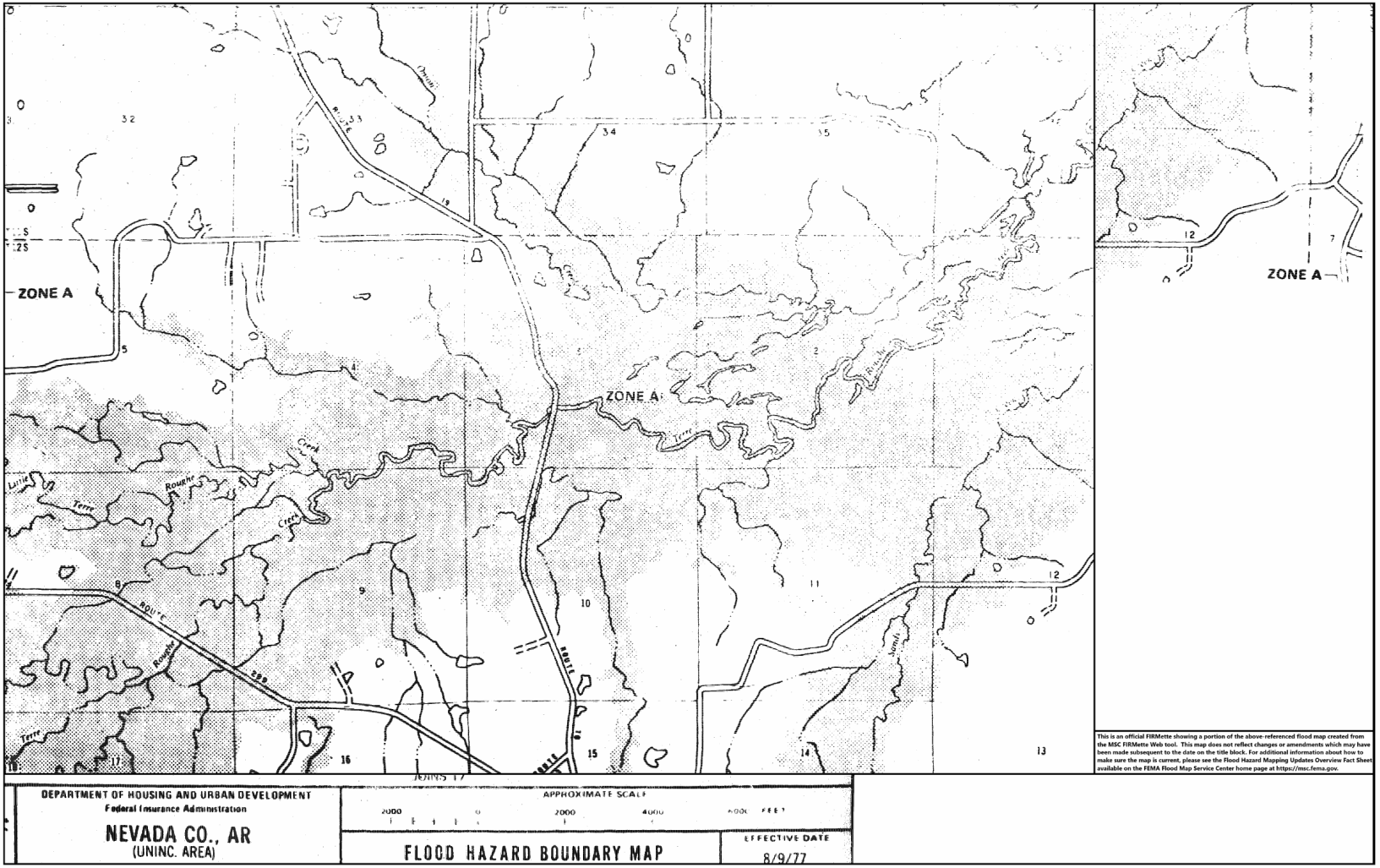
FHBM detail panel 8 of 22, Nevada County (unincorporated), effective 1977. Shaded areas are Zone A, the approximate 1-percent-annual-chance floodplain, concentrated along the Little Missouri River and its tributaries; the remainder is Zone X.



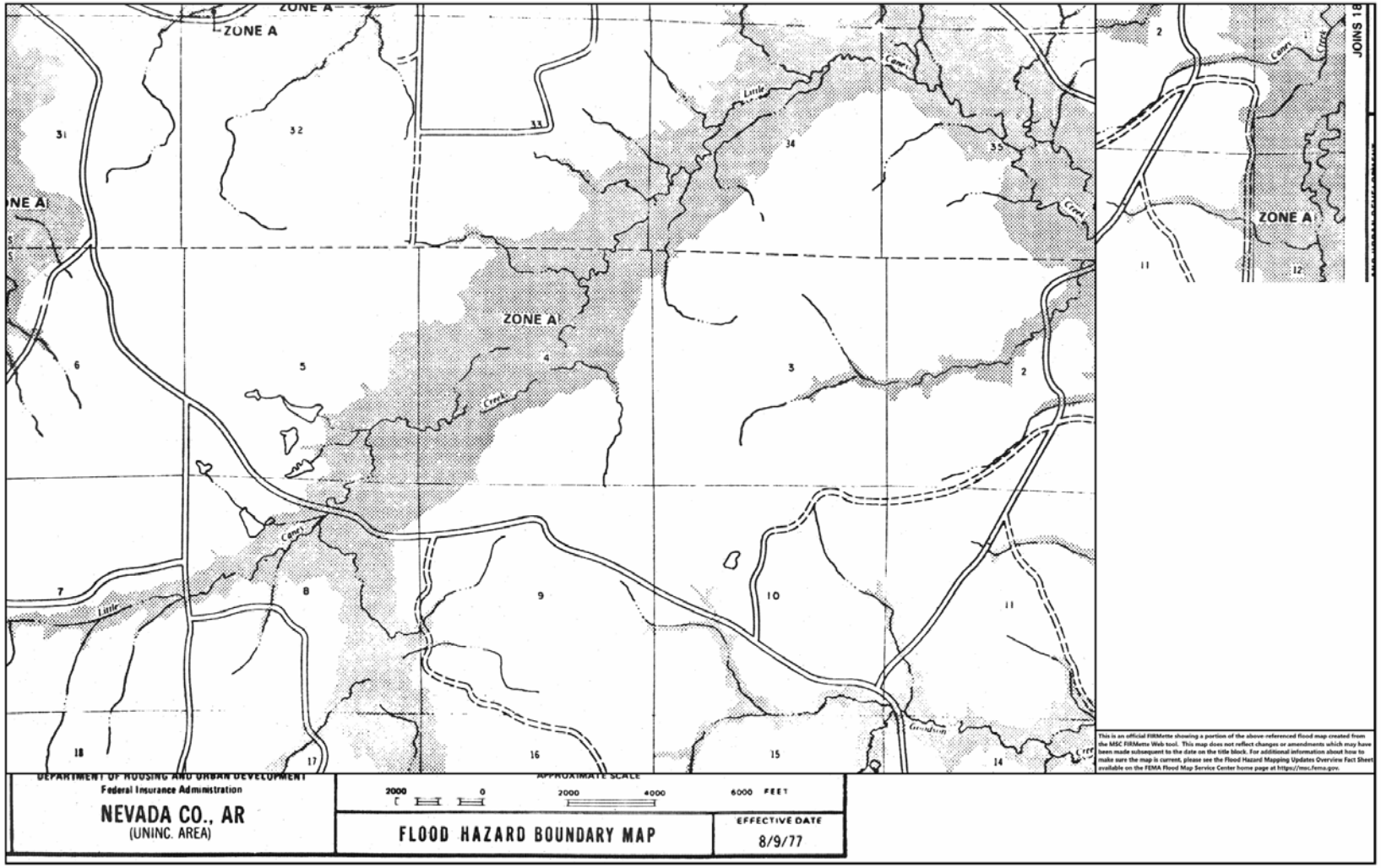
FHBM detail panel 9 of 22, Nevada County (unincorporated), effective 1977. Shaded areas are Zone A, the approximate 1-percent-annual-chance floodplain, concentrated along the Little Missouri River and its tributaries; the remainder is Zone X.



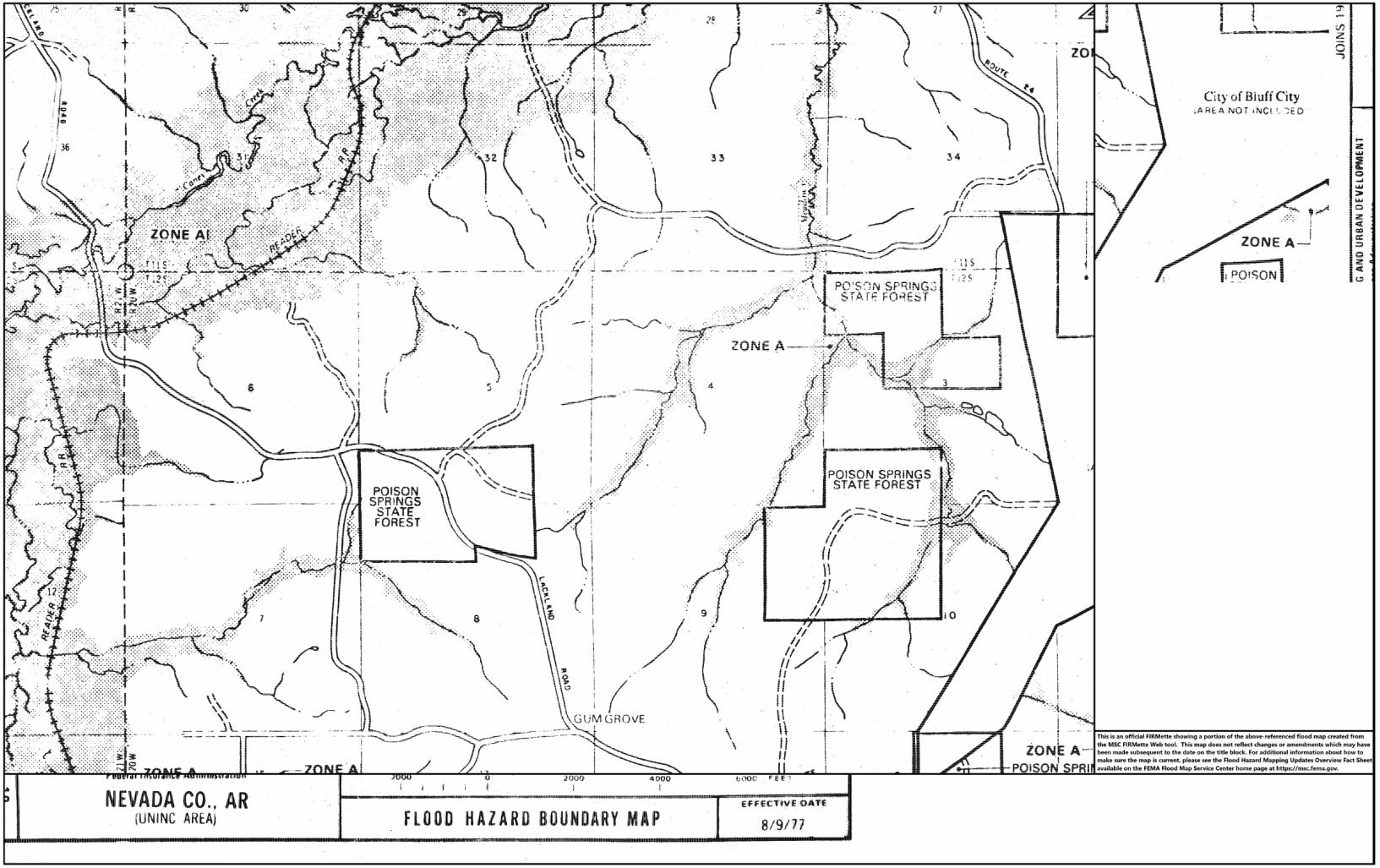
FHBM detail panel 10 of 22, Nevada County (unincorporated), effective 1977. Shaded areas are Zone A, the approximate 1-percent-annual-chance floodplain, concentrated along the Little Missouri River and its tributaries; the remainder is Zone X.



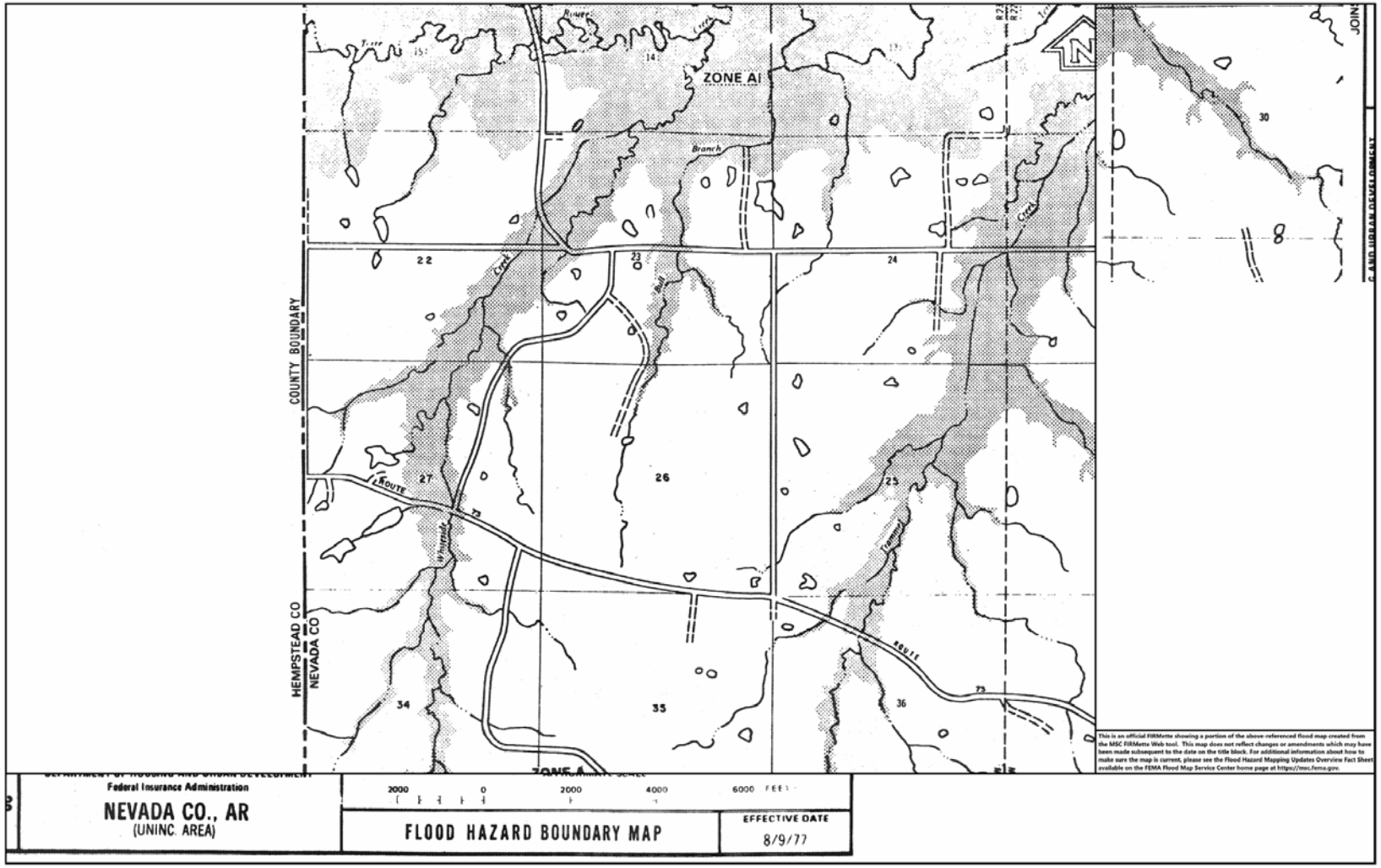
FHBM detail panel 11 of 22, Nevada County (unincorporated), effective 1977. Shaded areas are Zone A, the approximate 1-percent-annual-chance floodplain, concentrated along the Little Missouri River and its tributaries; the remainder is Zone X.



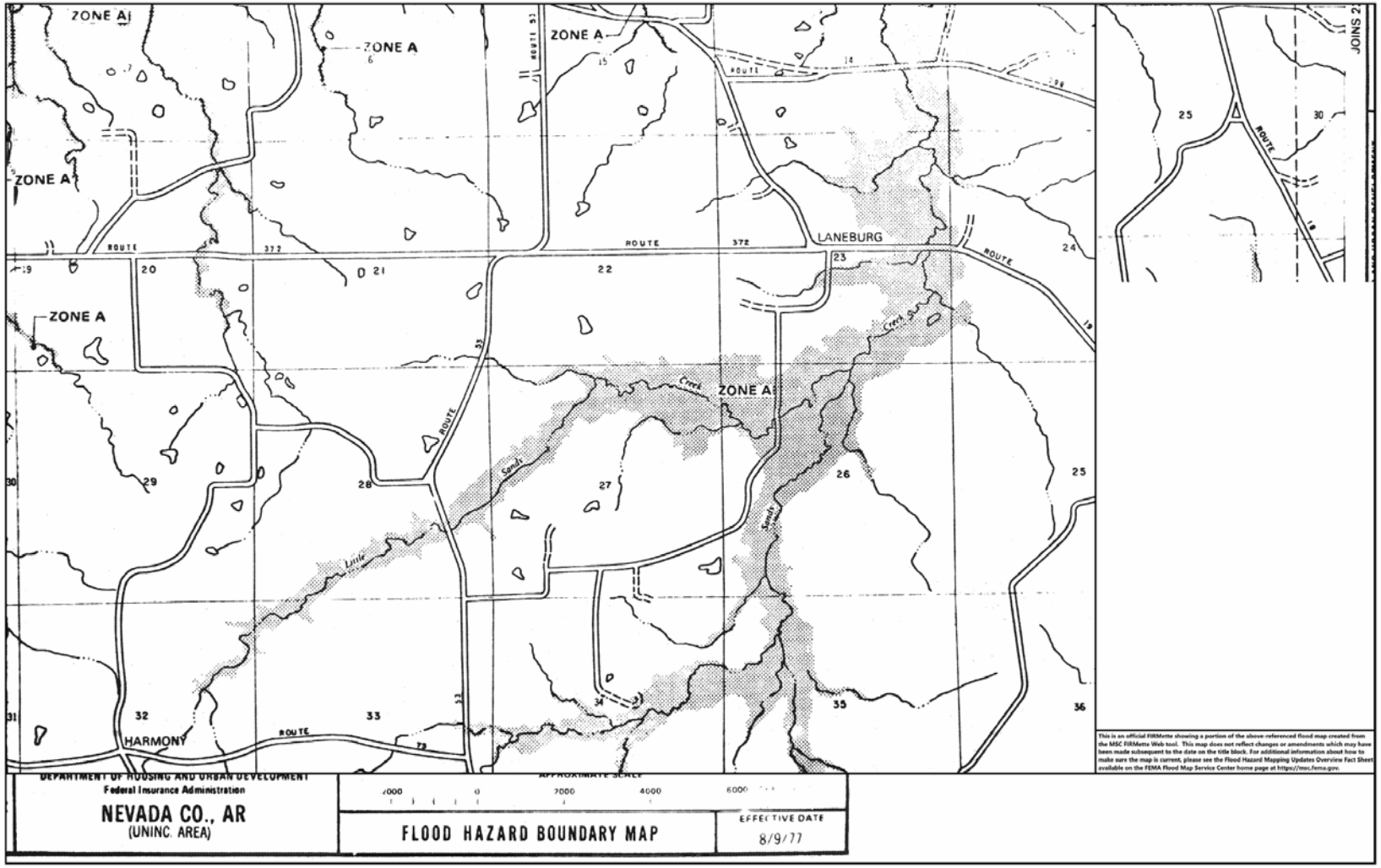
FHBM detail panel 12 of 22, Nevada County (unincorporated), effective 1977. Shaded areas are Zone A, the approximate 1-percent-annual-chance floodplain, concentrated along the Little Missouri River and its tributaries; the remainder is Zone X.



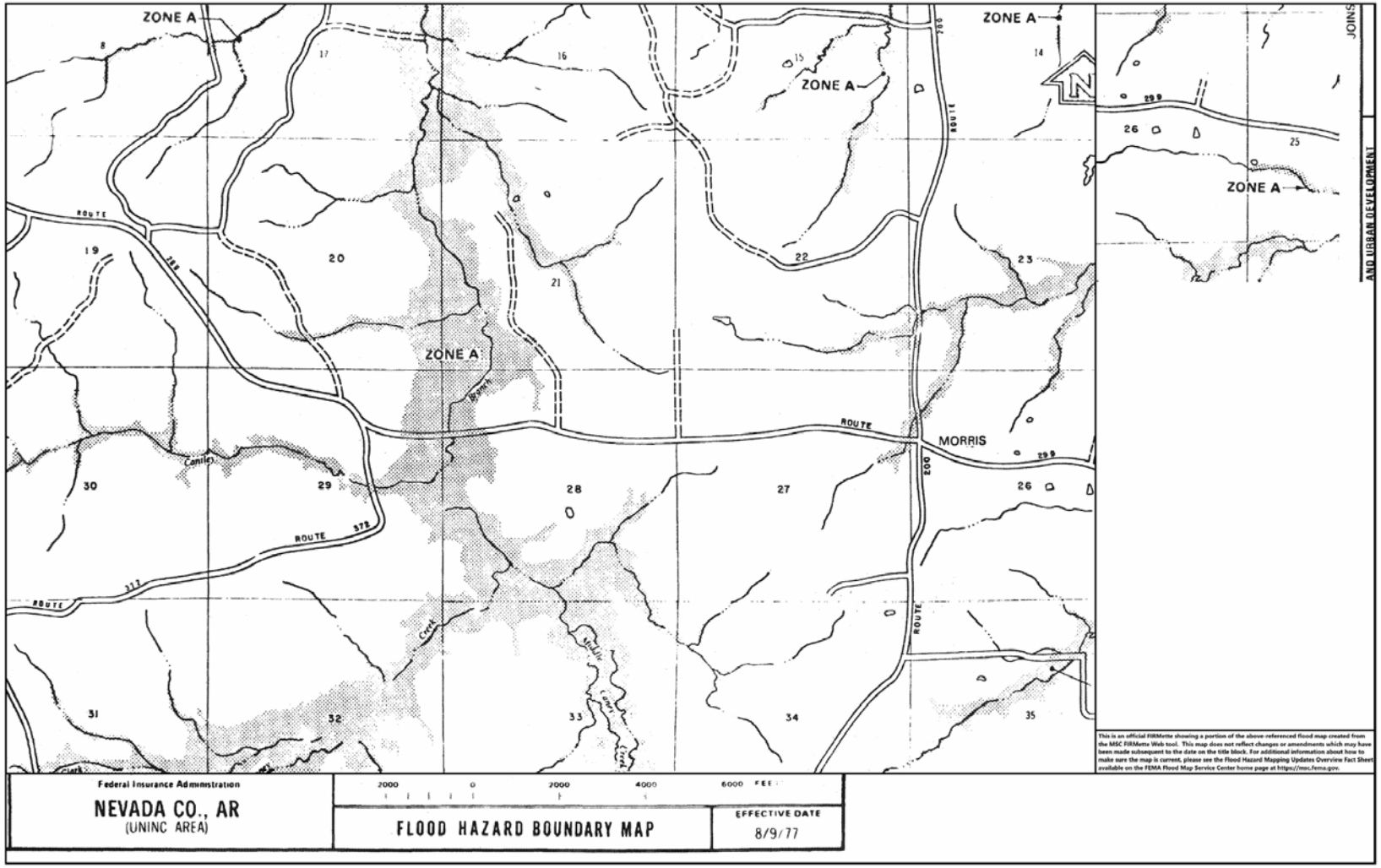
FHBM detail panel 13 of 22, Nevada County (unincorporated), effective 1977. Shaded areas are Zone A, the approximate 1-percent-annual-chance floodplain, concentrated along the Little Missouri River and its tributaries; the remainder is Zone X.



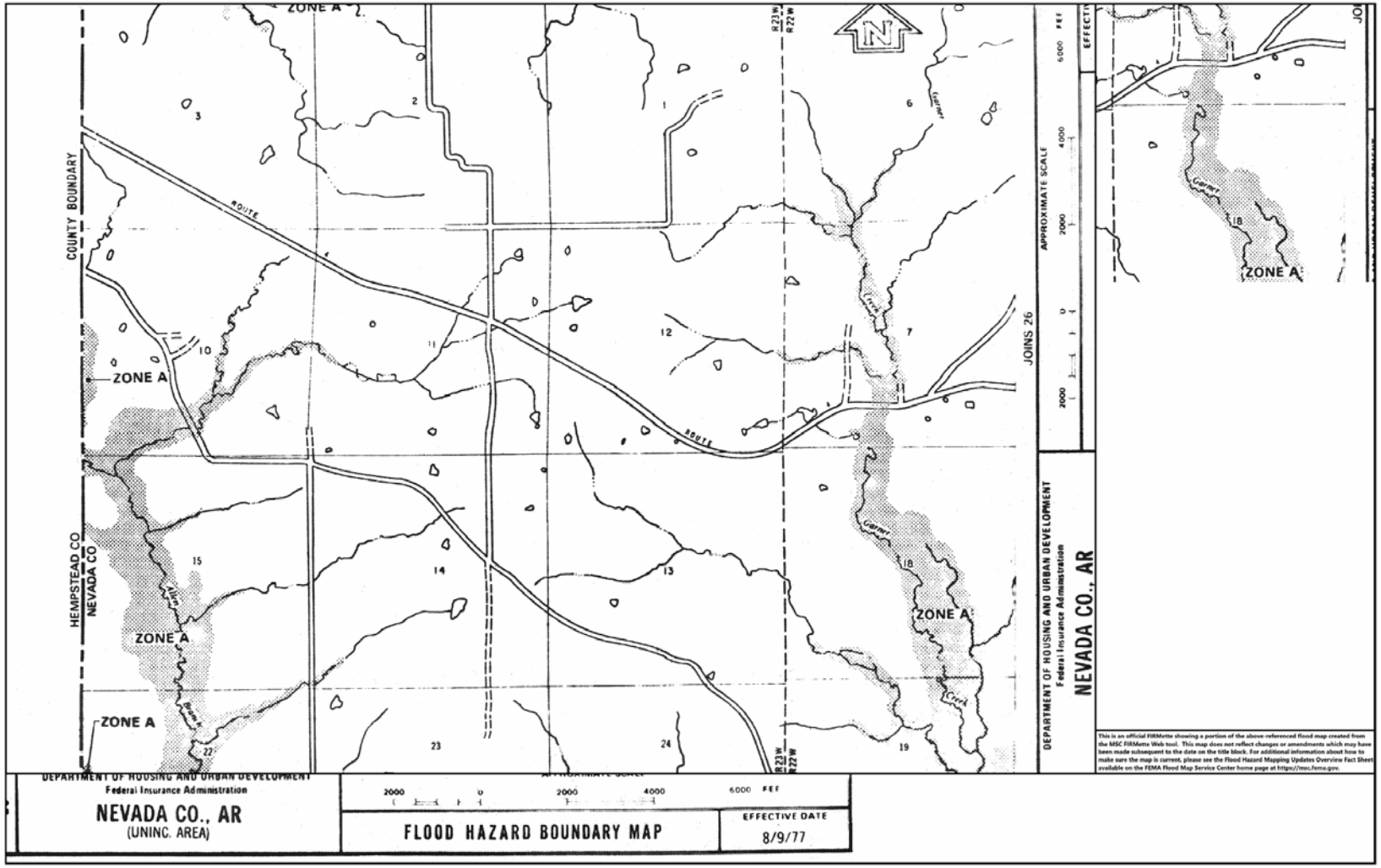
FHBM detail panel 14 of 22, Nevada County (unincorporated), effective 1977. Shaded areas are Zone A, the approximate 1-percent-annual-chance floodplain, concentrated along the Little Missouri River and its tributaries; the remainder is Zone X.



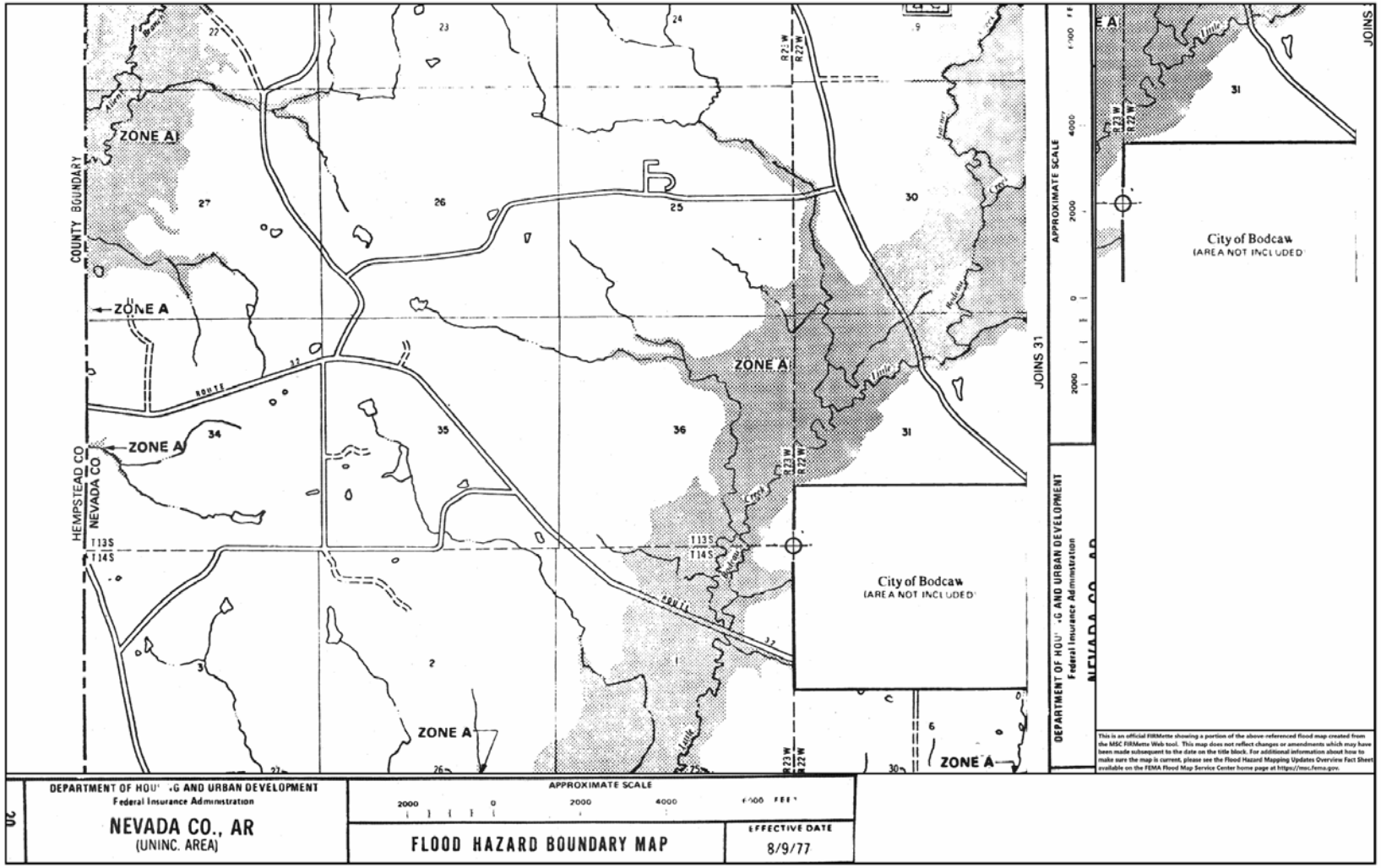
FHBM detail panel 15 of 22, Nevada County (unincorporated), effective 1977. Shaded areas are Zone A, the approximate 1-percent-annual-chance floodplain, concentrated along the Little Missouri River and its tributaries; the remainder is Zone X.



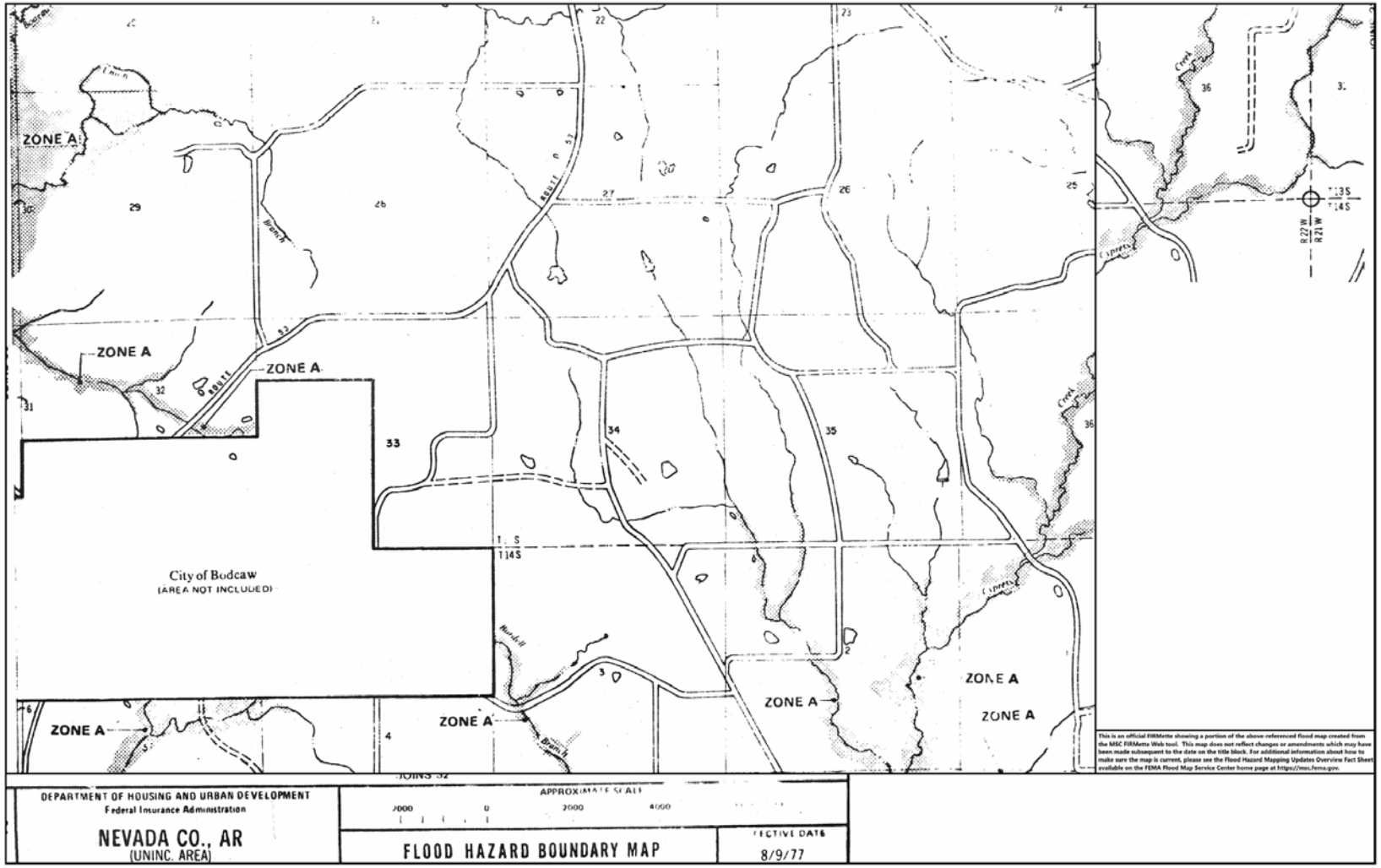
FHBM detail panel 16 of 22, Nevada County (unincorporated), effective 1977. Shaded areas are Zone A, the approximate 1-percent-annual-chance floodplain, concentrated along the Little Missouri River and its tributaries; the remainder is Zone X.



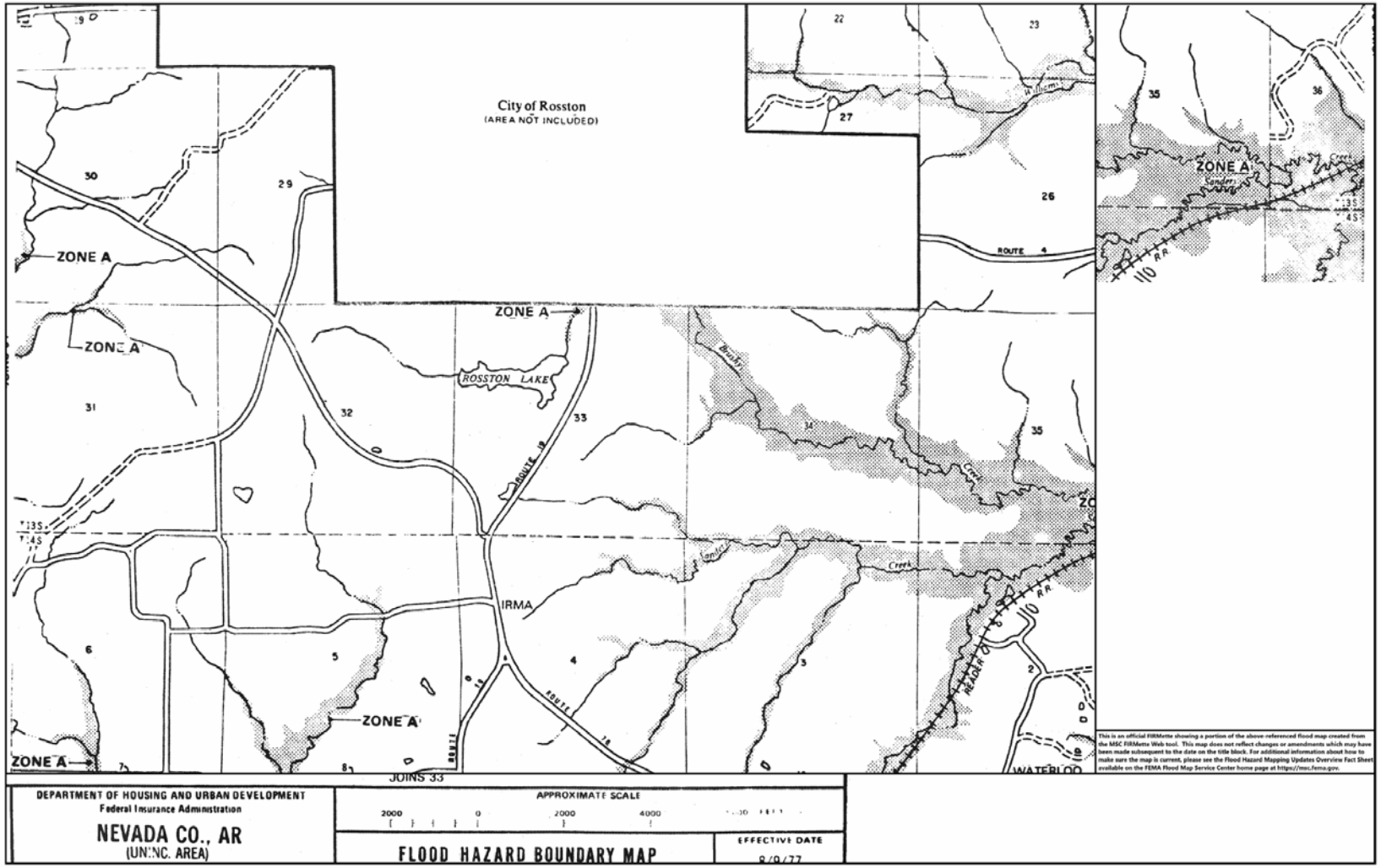
FHBM detail panel 17 of 22, Nevada County (unincorporated), effective 1977. Shaded areas are Zone A, the approximate 1-percent-annual-chance floodplain, concentrated along the Little Missouri River and its tributaries; the remainder is Zone X.



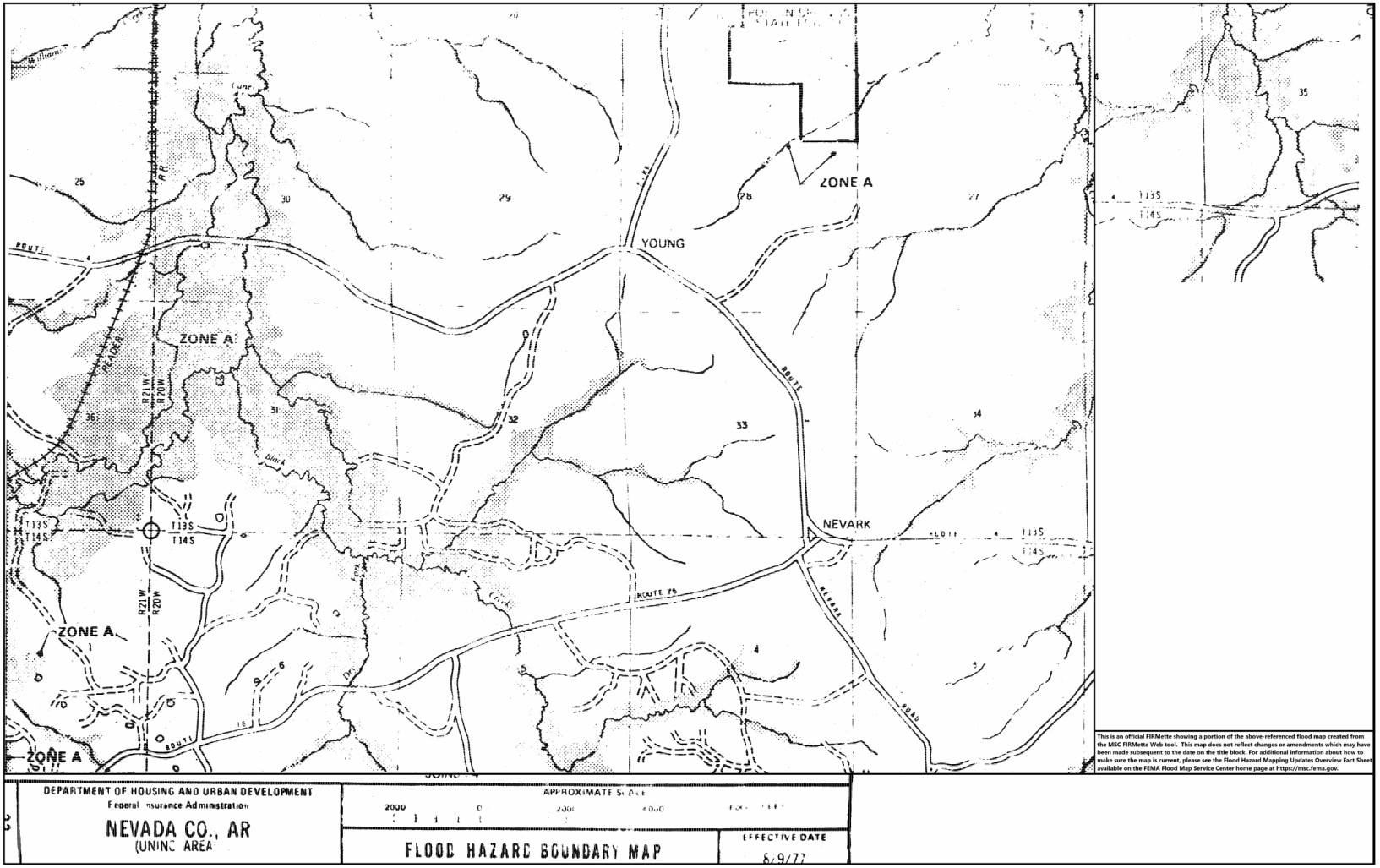
FHBM detail panel 18 of 22, Nevada County (unincorporated), effective 1977. Shaded areas are Zone A, the approximate 1-percent-annual-chance floodplain, concentrated along the Little Missouri River and its tributaries; the remainder is Zone X.



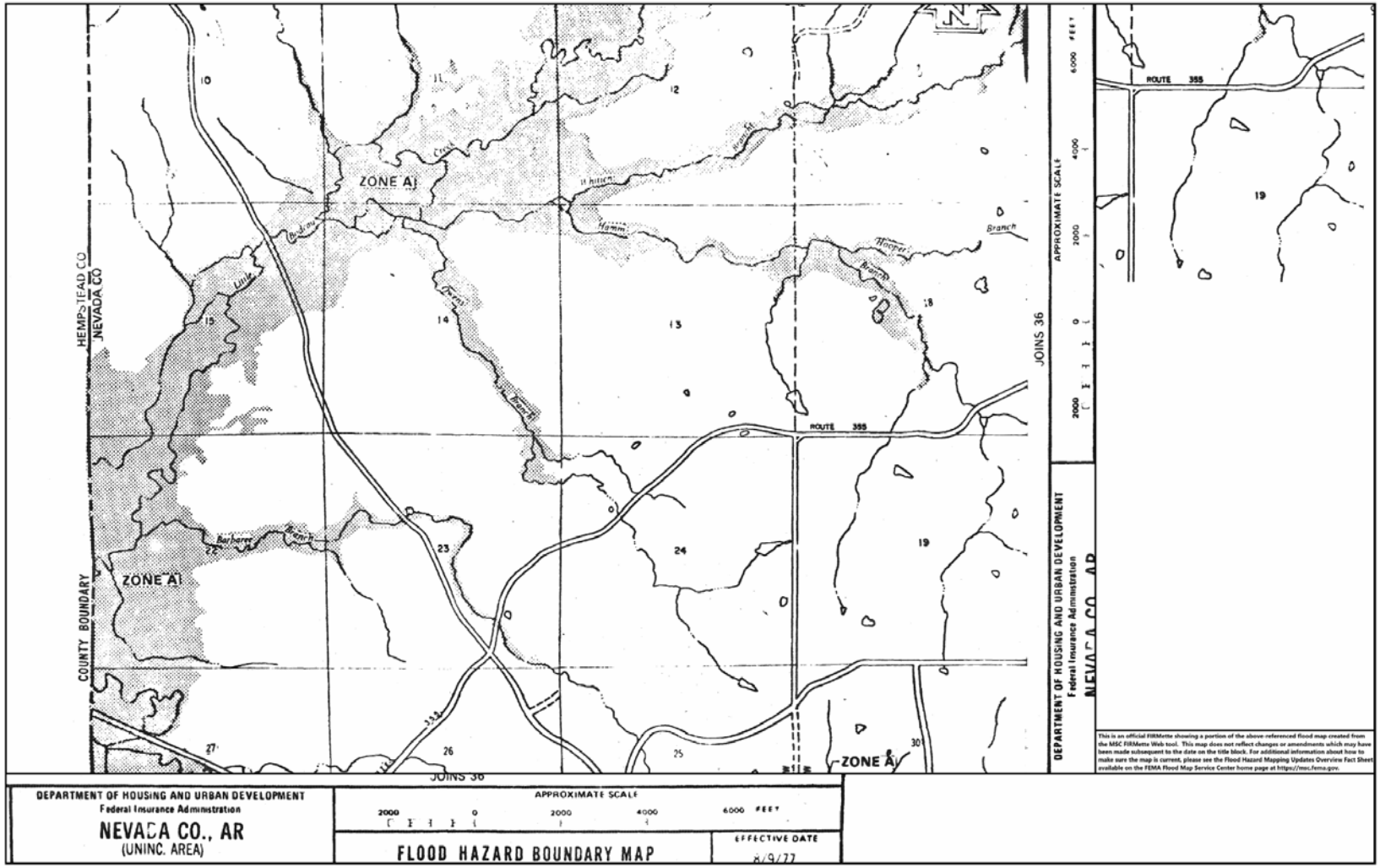
FHBM detail panel 19 of 22, Nevada County (unincorporated), effective 1977. Shaded areas are Zone A, the approximate 1-percent-annual-chance floodplain, concentrated along the Little Missouri River and its tributaries; the remainder is Zone X.



FHBM detail panel 20 of 22, Nevada County (unincorporated), effective 1977. Shaded areas are Zone A, the approximate 1-percent-annual-chance floodplain, concentrated along the Little Missouri River and its tributaries; the remainder is Zone X.

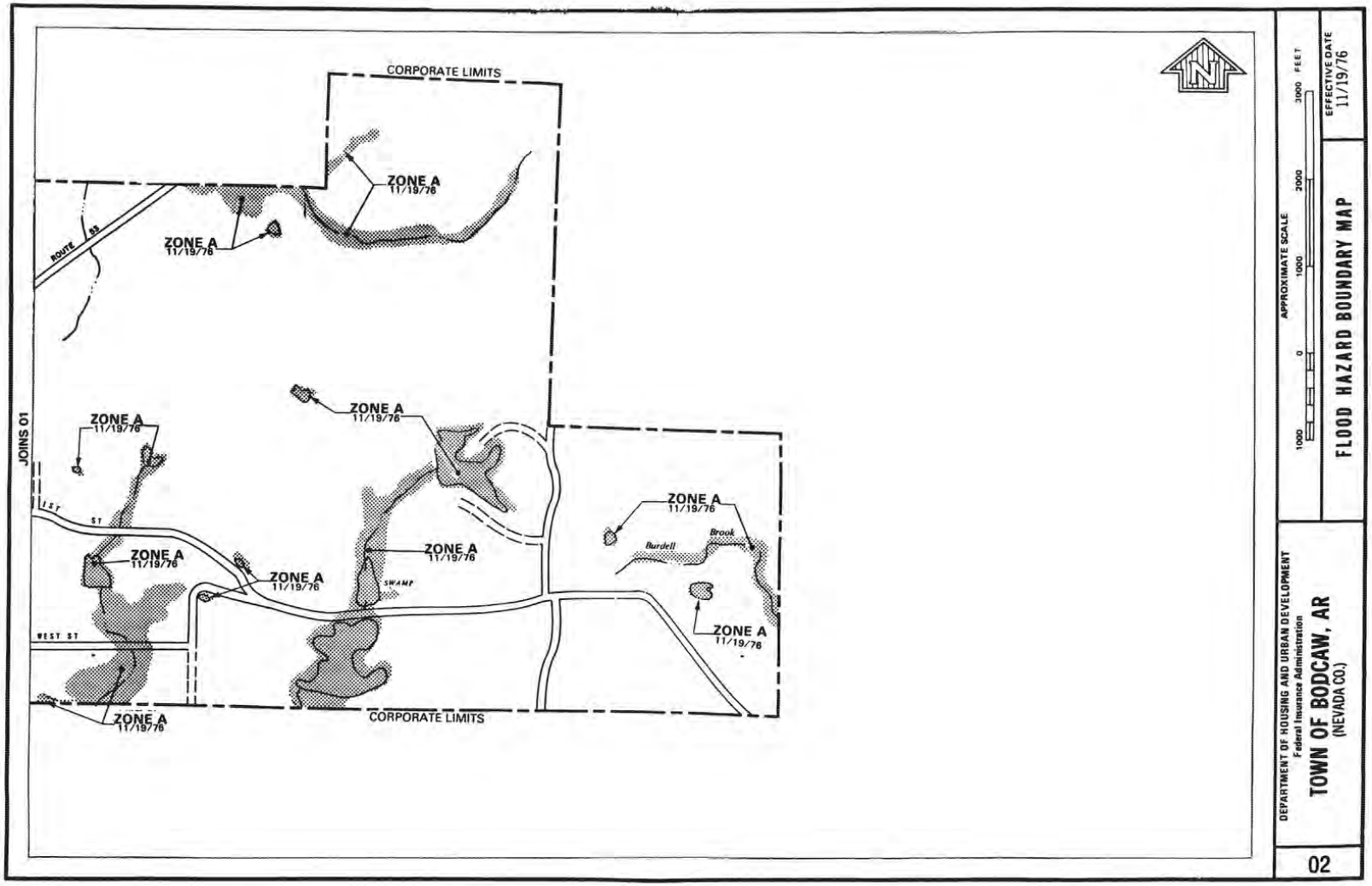


FHBM detail panel 21 of 22, Nevada County (unincorporated), effective 1977. Shaded areas are Zone A, the approximate 1-percent-annual-chance floodplain, concentrated along the Little Missouri River and its tributaries; the remainder is Zone X.

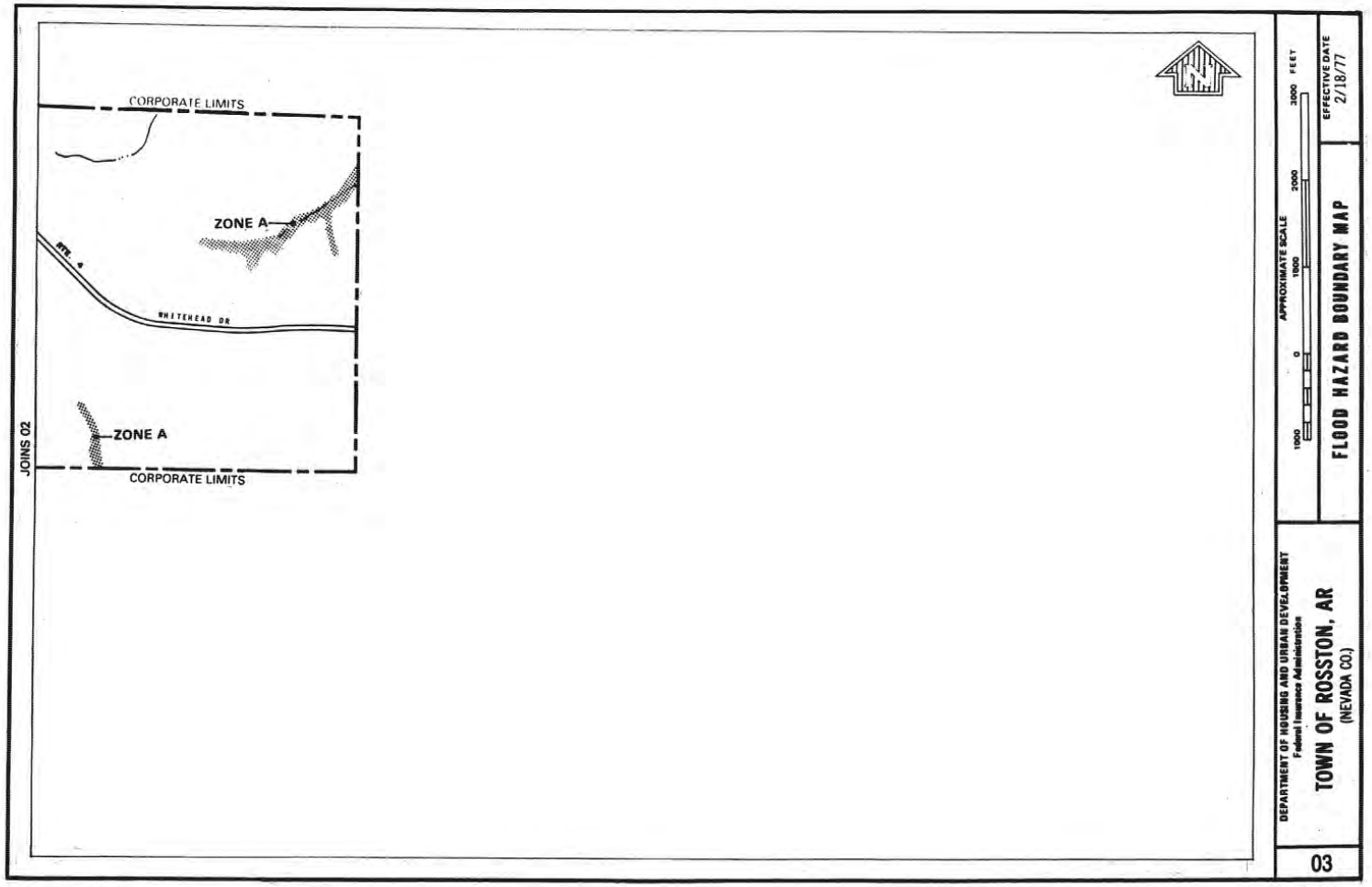


FHBM detail panel 22 of 22, Nevada County (unincorporated), effective 1977. Shaded areas are Zone A, the approximate 1-percent-annual-chance floodplain, concentrated along the Little Missouri River and its tributaries; the remainder is Zone X.

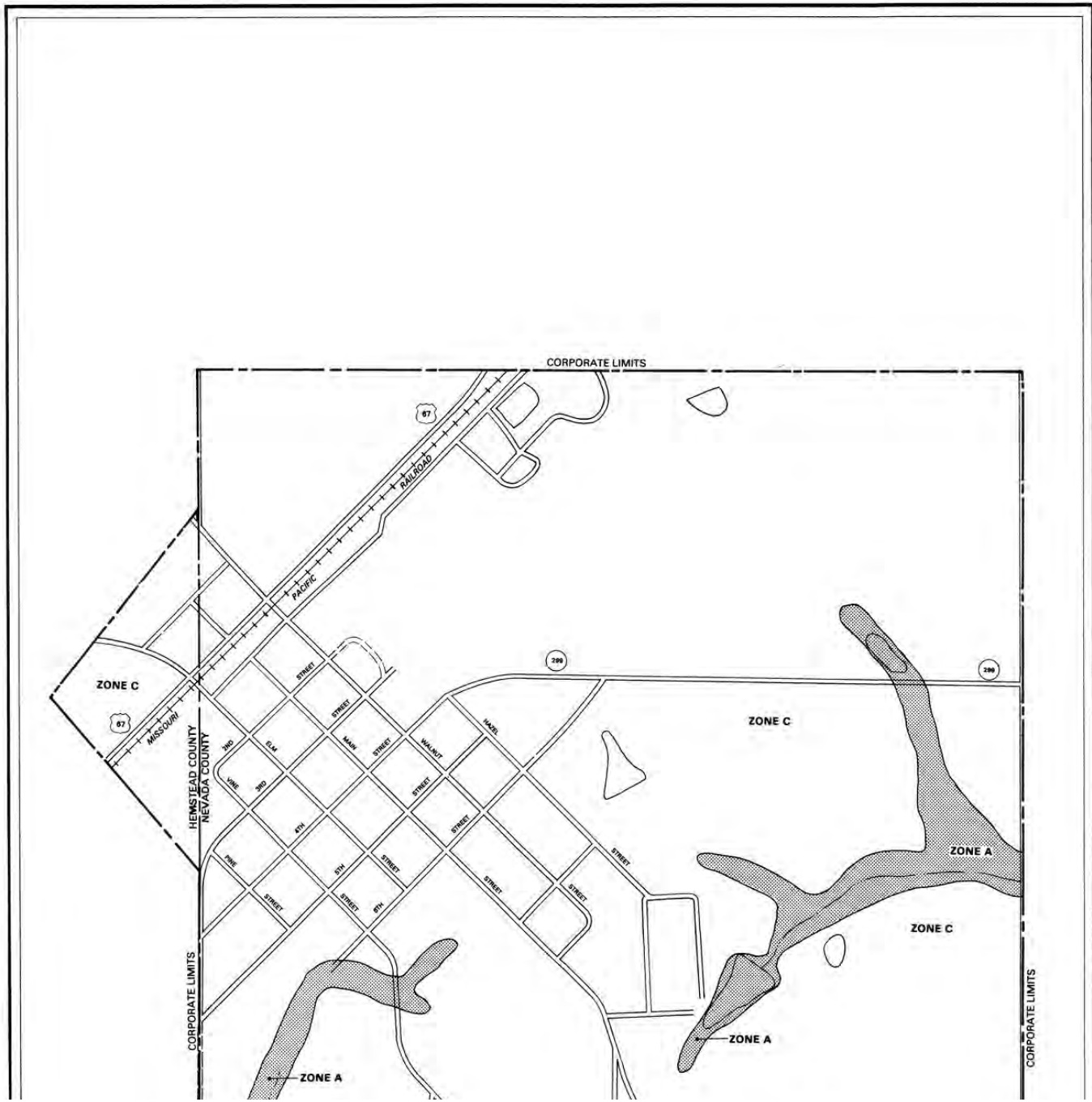
Incorporated City Panels



FIRM panel, City of Bodcaw (Nevada County). FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map, effective panel.



FIRM panel, City of Rosston (Nevada County). FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map, effective panel.



KEY TO MAP

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREA

ZONE C
ZONE A
ZONE C

Base Flood Elevation Line With Elevation In Feet** — 513

Base Flood Elevation in Feet Where Uniform Within Zone** (EL 987)

Elevation Reference Mark RM7×

Zone D Boundary

River Mile •M1.5

**Referenced to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929

***EXPLANATION OF ZONE DESIGNATIONS**

ZONE	EXPLANATION
A	Areas of 100-year flood; base flood elevations and flood hazard factors not determined.
AO	Areas of 100-year shallow flooding where depths are between one (1) and three (3) feet; average depths of inundation are shown, but no flood hazard factors are determined.
AH	Areas of 100-year shallow flooding where depths are between one (1) and three (3) feet; base flood elevations are shown, but no flood hazard factors are determined.
A1-A30	Areas of 100-year flood; base flood elevations and flood hazard factors determined.
A99	Areas of 100-year flood to be protected by flood protection system under construction; base flood elevations and flood hazard factors not determined.
B	Areas between limits of the 100-year flood and 500-year flood; or certain areas subject to 100-year flooding with average depths less than one (1) foot or where the contributing drainage area is less than one square mile; or areas protected by levees from the base flood. (Medium shading)
C	Areas of minimal flooding. (No shading)
D	Areas of undetermined, but possible, flood hazards.
V	Areas of 100-year coastal flood with velocity (wave action); base flood elevations and flood hazard factors not determined.
V1-V30	Areas of 100-year coastal flood with velocity (wave action); base flood elevations and flood hazard factors determined.

NOTES TO USER

Certain areas not in the special flood hazard areas (zones A and V) may be protected by flood control structures.

This map is for flood insurance purposes only; it does not necessarily show all areas subject to flooding in the community or all planimetric features outside special flood hazard areas.

INITIAL IDENTIFICATION:
AUGUST 22, 1978

FLOOD HAZARD BOUNDARY MAP REVISIONS:

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP EFFECTIVE:
JUNE 28, 1978

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP REVISIONS:

MAY 25, 1982 to change Corporate Limits, to add New Special Flood Hazard Areas, to add Zone Designations, and to add Streets.

Federal Emergency Management Agency

Washington, D.C. 20472

IN REPLY REFER TO: 198

THIS IS A SPECIAL NOTICE REGARDING THE CONVERSION FROM THE EMERGENCY PHASE TO THE REGULAR PHASE, WHICH SHOULD BE ATTACHED TO THE MAP FOR THE COMMUNITY CITED BELOW.

Community Number	Community Name	County Name	State
050454	Nevada County	Nevada County	AR

Flood Hazard Boundary Map Date	Old Suffix	Regular Program Entry Date	New Suffix
August 9, 1977	A	June 1, 2009	B

This community will be converted to the Regular Phase of the National Flood Insurance Program, effective as indicated above. This action has the effect of converting the Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM), which is referenced above, to a Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM). The Federal Emergency Management Agency does not intend to republish the FHBM as a FIRM at this time. Therefore, for insurance application and rating purposes, please note that the map suffix has been advanced from that shown on the FHBM to the next letter, shown above. Also note that the Special Flood Hazard Areas, which are the shaded areas on the map, are designated Zone A and all other areas are designated Zone X (unshaded). The conversion of a community to the Regular Program affords additional limits of insurance coverage. If the above is unclear, please call the NFIP Call

Appendix D

Housing Vulnerability Analysis, Nevada County, Arkansas

Nevada County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2026 Update. Prepared by Southwest Arkansas Planning and Development District, September 2026.

1. Purpose

Manufactured homes and older, low-value site-built homes are the housing most likely to be destroyed by tornado and severe wind, damaged by ice loading, and least able to shelter occupants during extended power outages. Section 2 of the plan notes that this housing is scattered across the county; this appendix shows where it actually is, how much of it there is, and how Nevada County compares with its neighbors, so that safe-room, anchoring, and outreach actions can be targeted. It supports the whole-community vulnerability analysis required by 44 CFR 201.6(c)(2).

2. Methodology and Sources

Three sources are combined. The U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey (ACS 2018-2022, tables B25024 and B25034) gives housing-unit counts, mobile-home share, and age of housing for the county and its neighbors. The CDC/ATSDR Social Vulnerability Index (SVI 2022) gives tract-level mobile-home share and the overall vulnerability ranking. The USACE National Structure Inventory (NSI 2022) is a point-per-building dataset; residential structures with occupancy code RES2 are manufactured homes, and site-built homes with a structure value at or below the county's bottom-quintile value ($88,725) are used as a proxy for small, older, lower-quality construction. NSI median-year-built is not used for housing age because it is frequently a modeled placeholder; the ACS pre-1970 share is used instead. Structures were assigned to census tracts by point-in-polygon against the SVI tract boundaries, and to cities by a 1.5-mile radius around each municipal center because Nevada County has no digital corporate-limit layer; the city figures are therefore approximate.

Small-place data limitation. The ACS does not publish stable place-level units-in-structure figures for towns the size of Bluff City, Bodcaw, Cale, Rosston, and Willisville (73 to 272 residents). For those cities the surrounding tract rate and the NSI point counts are the best available measures.

3. Countywide Summary and Neighbor Comparison

Nevada County has 4,323 housing units, of which 1,048 (24.2 percent) are mobile homes and 1,522 (35.2 percent) were built before 1970. The NSI locates 521 manufactured-home structures (15.0 percent of 3,472 residential structures; the NSI is a conservative structure count while the ACS is the fuller housing-unit share) with a combined replacement exposure of about $34.6 million, plus 269 low-value site-built homes. Together these 790 structures, about 23 percent of the county's residential buildings, are the housing stock most exposed to wind, tornado, and ice.

County	Housing units	Mobile homes	Mobile-home share	Pre-1970 units	Pre-1970 share

Nevada	4,323	1,048	24.2%	1,522	35.2%
Lafayette (south)	3,948	1,176	29.8%	1,446	36.6%
Pike (north)	5,319	1,287	24.2%	1,493	28.1%
Hempstead (west)	9,663	2,060	21.3%	3,098	32.1%
Columbia (south)	11,051	2,098	19.0%	3,954	35.8%
Clark (north)	10,039	1,697	16.9%	2,639	26.3%
Ouachita (east)	11,925	1,772	14.9%	5,164	43.3%

Source: ACS 2018-2022 five-year estimates, tables B25024 and B25034, retrieved September 2026. Nevada County's mobile-home share is the second highest among the seven adjoining counties, behind only Lafayette County, and its pre-1970 share is among the higher values in the group.

4. Tract-Level Detail

Tract	Primary area	Population	Mobile-home share (ACS)	NSI residential structures	NSI manufactured	NSI low-value site-built	Overall SVI percentile
Tract 200	Prescott and north county	4,298	19.8%	1,915	231	184	85th
Tract 100	East county (Bodcaw, Willisville, Cale area)	2,526	28.9%	972	166	46	54th
Tract 300	South county (Rosston, Bluff City area)	1,468	28.8%	589	120	39	67th

Tract 901 in the east county has the highest mobile-home share (28.9 percent of housing units) and, with Tract 903 in the south (25.2 percent), holds the rural manufactured housing that sits farthest from fire stations and paved roads. Tract 902 (Prescott and the north county) has a lower share (19.8 percent) but the largest absolute number of vulnerable structures, 231 manufactured homes and 184 low-value site-built homes, and the county's highest overall social vulnerability (85th percentile).

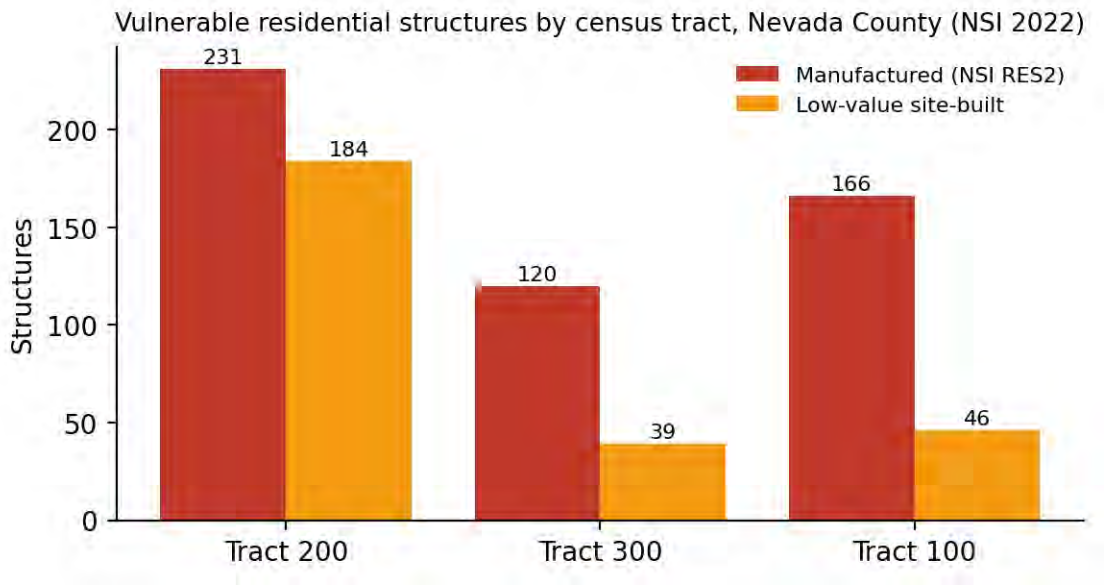


Figure D-1. Vulnerable residential structures by census tract, Nevada County. Source: USACE NSI 2022, assigned to CDC/ATSDR SVI 2022 tract boundaries.

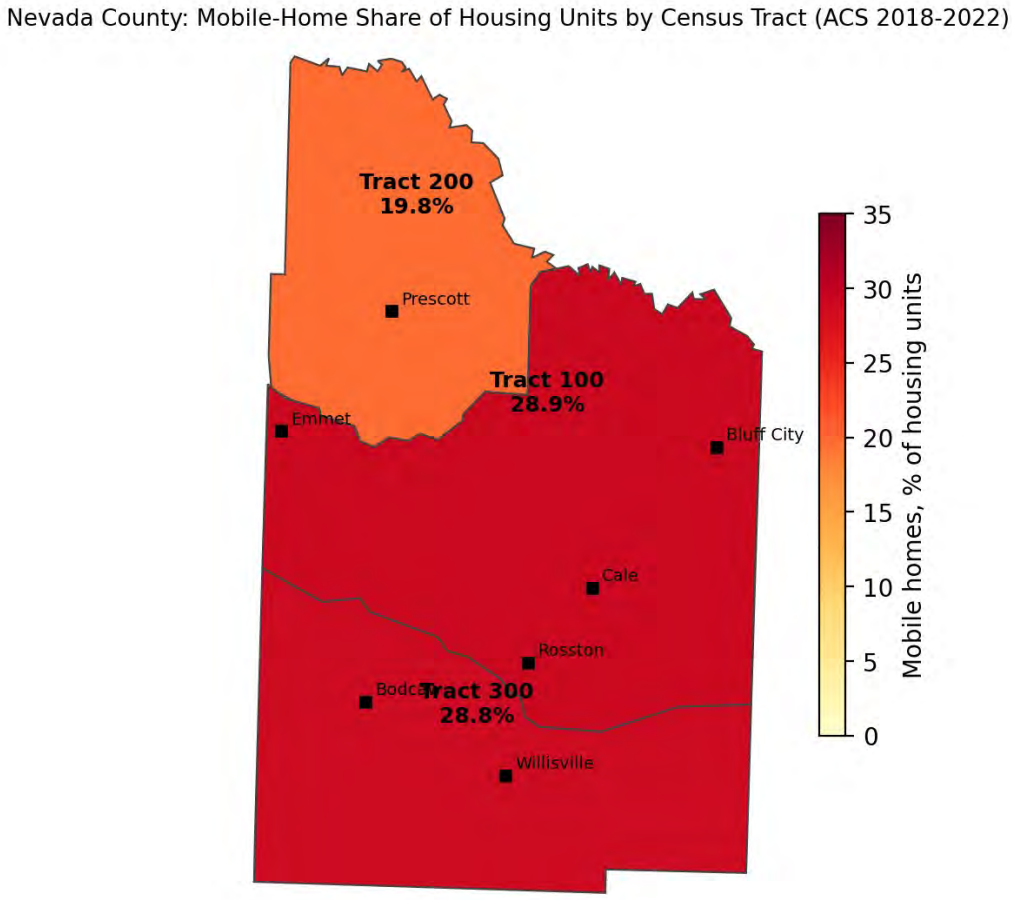


Figure D-2. Mobile-home share of housing units by census tract. Source: ACS 2018-2022 via CDC/ATSDR SVI 2022 (EP_MOBILE).

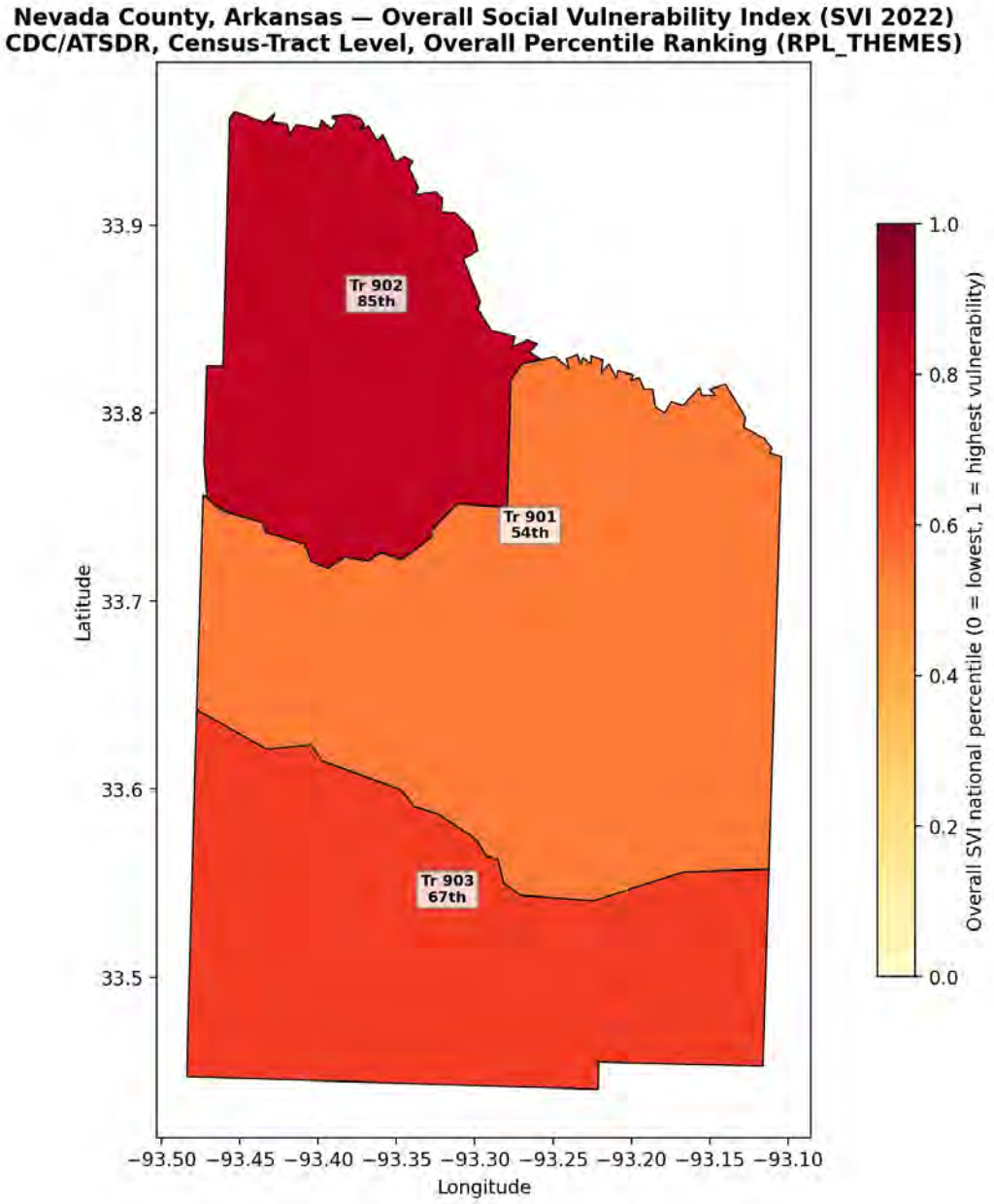


Figure D-3. Overall Social Vulnerability Index by census tract, Nevada County. Source: CDC/ATSDR SVI 2022.

5. Structure-Level Map

Figure D-4 plots every residential structure in the NSI. Manufactured homes (red triangles) cluster at the edges of Prescott and Emmet, along the state highways through Rosston, Bodcaw, and Willisville, around Bluff City, and along rural roads throughout the central and southern county; low-value site-built homes (orange) concentrate inside Prescott. No flood-zone layer is shown because Nevada County has no digital National Flood Hazard Layer and the NSI therefore carries no flood zone for any structure; flood exposure of housing is addressed at the jurisdiction level in the Flooding profile and through the FHBM panels in Appendix C.

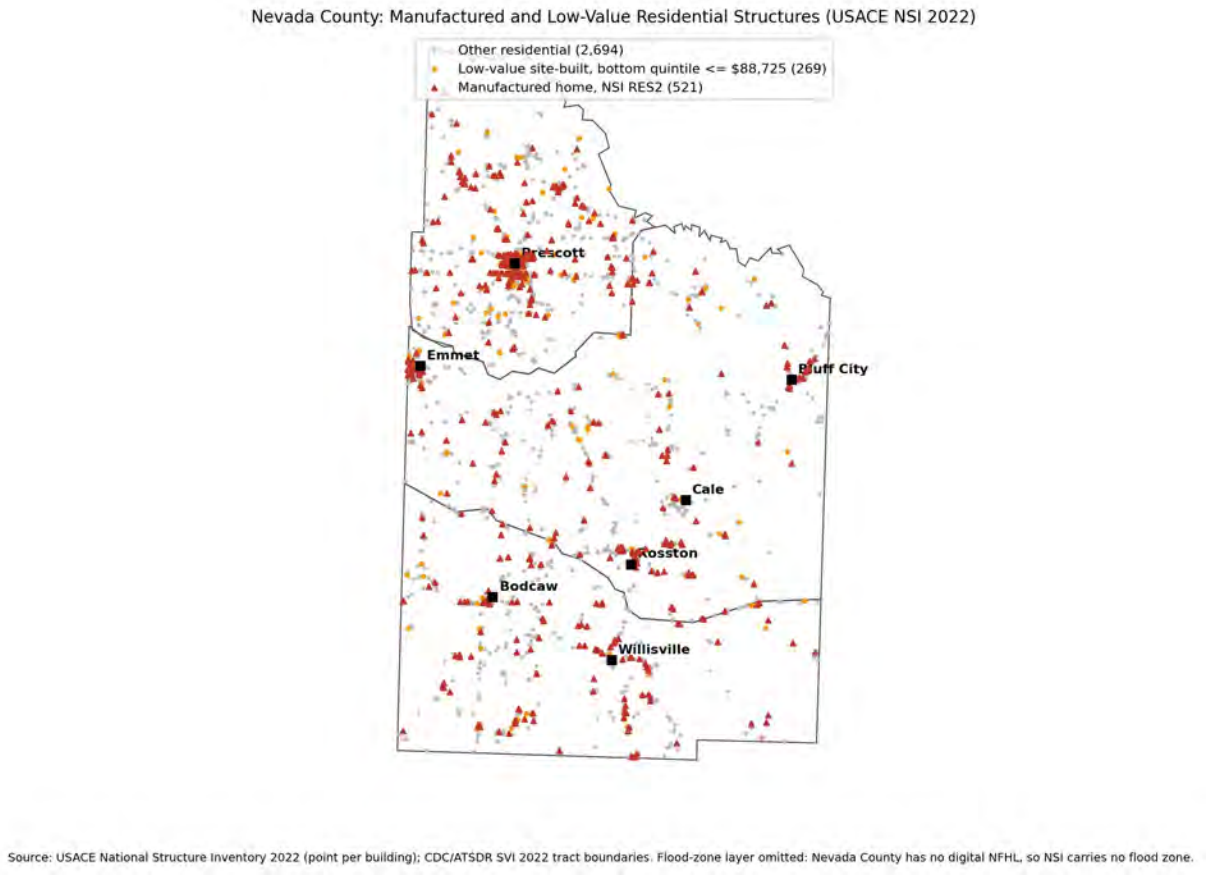


Figure D-4. Manufactured and low-value residential structures, Nevada County. Source: USACE National Structure Inventory 2022; CDC/ATSDR SVI 2022 tract boundaries; municipal centers approximate.

6. City-Level Detail (approximate)

Area (1.5-mile radius of municipal center)	NSI residential structures	Manufactured	Manufactured share	Low-value site-built
Prescott	1,345	130	9.7%	142
Emmet	234	39	16.7%	9
Rosston	103	23	22.3%	3
Bluff City	60	16	26.7%	3
Bodcaw	76	13	17.1%	5
Cale	50	4	8.0%	3
Willisville	71	16	22.5%	3
Rural county (outside 1.5 mi of any city)	1,533	280	18.3%	101

Prescott holds the largest absolute numbers (130 manufactured and 142 low-value homes within 1.5 miles of the city center), which is why the Prescott area is the priority for a public safe room and for outreach on anchoring and retrofit. Bluff City, Willisville, and Rosston have the highest manufactured shares among the

cities (about 22 to 27 percent of nearby homes), and the rural county outside all seven cities holds 280 manufactured homes, more than half of the county total, spread along roads that the volunteer fire departments and the county road crew must clear after a storm.

7. Hazard Cross-Reference

Hazard	How this housing stock is affected	Where the plan responds
Tornado and severe thunderstorm wind	Manufactured homes are the structures most often destroyed at EF1-EF2 intensity; unanchored units can be rolled by straight-line winds near 70 mph (the county's recorded maximum). The March 2025 EF2 near Cale crossed the east-county manufactured-housing corridor.	Section 3 Tornado and Severe Thunderstorm vulnerability; safe-room, siren, weather-radio, and awareness actions in Section 4
Winter storm (ice)	Light roofs and skirted crawl spaces are vulnerable to ice loading and pipe freezing; occupants of older homes lose heat first in an outage.	Section 3 Winter Storm; generator, warming-center, and tree-pruning actions
Extreme heat	Older and manufactured homes with limited insulation and aging air conditioning are hardest to keep cool; Tract 902 and Tract 903 combine high manufactured share with high poverty.	Section 3 Extreme Heat; warming/cooling center action now including Bodcaw
Flooding	Rural manufactured homes along county roads that flood (Section 3 list) can be cut off; no structure-level flood exposure can be computed without a digital flood layer.	Section 3 Flooding data deficiency; flood-zone study action; NFIP enrollment action for Bluff City, Cale, Willisville
Earthquake	Manufactured homes on unbraced piers can shift even in light shaking.	Section 3 Earthquake; inspection and drill protocol action

8. Data Limitations

The NSI is a modeled inventory built from parcel, imagery, and commercial data; individual points may be misclassified, and its structure count (3,472 residential) is lower than the ACS housing-unit count (4,323) because multi-unit buildings are single points and some rural units are missing. The ACS figures are five-year estimates with sampling error that is large for a county of this size and larger still at the tract level. City assignments use a 1.5-mile radius rather than corporate limits and should be read as neighborhood-scale approximations. Tract-level ACS age-of-housing figures were not retrieved for this update and will be added when available. None of these sources identifies foundation or anchoring type, which is the single most

important factor in manufactured-home wind performance; a windshield survey of anchoring in the Prescott, Bluff City, Willisville, and Rosston clusters is recommended as a low-cost next step.

Appendix E: Data Sources and References

This appendix consolidates the data sources and references used to prepare the Nevada County plan. Each source is listed with the provider and how it was used.

Data Source	Provider	Used in the Plan For
National Risk Index (Expected Annual Loss, hazard ratings, Social Vulnerability and Community Resilience)	FEMA	Hazard prioritization and the Element F loss estimates (Section 3)
Federal disaster declaration history	FEMA	Declaration record since 1979 (Sections 1 and 3)
Storm Events Database	NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information	Event counts and property-damage totals, 2000 to 2026 (Section 3)
Storm Prediction Center tornado climatology	NOAA / National Weather Service	Tornado probability by month (Section 3, Tornado)
U.S. Drought Monitor	National Drought Mitigation Center, USDA, and NOAA	Drought category history (Section 3, Drought)
National Inventory of Dams	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Rosston Lake Dam record and the county dam inventory (Section 3, Dam Failure)
Flood Hazard Boundary Map and NFIP records	FEMA	1977 approximate flood study and NFIP participation (Section 2 and Appendix C)
Earthquake catalog and seismic-hazard mapping	U.S. Geological Survey	Earthquake history and ground-motion context (Section 3, Earthquake)
Social Vulnerability Index 2022	CDC / ATSDR	Tract-level social vulnerability map and indicators (Section 2)
2020 Decennial Census	U.S. Census Bureau	Population, housing, and manufactured-home share (Sections 1 through 3)
Simple Planning Tool for Climate Hazards, v2.0	SCIPP, University of Oklahoma	Hazard definitions and climate figures (Section 3)
State GIS feature services (fire districts and stations, boundaries)	Arkansas GIS Office	Fire-protection inventory and location maps (Section 2 and figures)
Wildfire occurrence data	Arkansas Department of Agriculture, Forestry Division	Wildfire previous occurrences (Section 3, Wildfire)
Local Emergency Management Coordinator directory	Arkansas Division of Emergency Management	Current OEM coordinator (Section 1)
District and superintendent contact list	Arkansas Department of Education	School districts, campuses, and superintendents (Sections 1 and 2)
RS Means construction cost data	Gordian	Critical-facility replacement

(Arkansas-adjusted)		values (Section 2)
County assessor property records (actDataScout)	Nevada County Assessor	Building square footage for facility valuation (Section 2)
Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS)	Southwest Arkansas Planning and Development District	Capability assessment and plan integration (Section 1)
Previous approved Hazard Mitigation Plan	Nevada County	Prior mitigation actions, jurisdictions, and capabilities (Sections 1 and 4)
Plan-availability websites (southwestar.org/hazards; pnpartnership.org)	Southwest Arkansas PDD; Prescott-Nevada Partnership	Public participation and plan posting (Section 1)

Appendix F: FEMA Plan Review Tool Crosswalk

This crosswalk maps each element of the 2025 FEMA Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool (FP-206-21-0002, effective April 11, 2025; 44 CFR 201.6) to the location in the Nevada County plan where the requirement is met. Adoption elements (A5, E1, E2) are completed after FEMA approval.

PRT Element	Requirement	Where Addressed in the Nevada Plan
A1	Documented planning process	Section 1, Planning Process (25-member committee; Planning Meeting 1, April 20, 2022)
A2	Public and stakeholder comment opportunity	Section 1 and Appendix B (SWARK Today public notice and community survey, 2023; Emmet and Prescott City Council presentations, February 16 and March 20, 2023; 30-day public comment period October 16 through November 15, 2026 online at https://southwestar.org/hazard and pnpartnership.org with notice through both websites and social media)
A3	Neighboring communities and agencies involved	Section 1, neighboring and agency involvement
A4	Review of existing plans, studies, and reports	Section 1 (Arkansas Hazard Mitigation Plan, county Emergency Operations Plan, SWAPDD CEDS)
A5	Adoption process documented	Section 5, Plan Adoption, and Appendix A, Sample Adoption Resolution (completed at adoption)
A6	Multi-jurisdictional participation	Section 1 (Nevada County, seven cities, and two school districts; capability questionnaires)
B1	Hazard identification, location,	Section 3 hazard profiles

	extent, previous occurrences, probability	(Description, Location, Extent/Magnitude/Severity, Previous Occurrences, Probability for each of nine hazards)
B2	Vulnerability, impacts, NFIP, and social vulnerability	Sections 2 and 3 (per-jurisdiction vulnerability narratives; NFIP status; CDC Social Vulnerability Index map and indicators)
B3	Loss estimate (Element F)	Section 3 hazard loss estimates (NRI Expected Annual Loss and NOAA damages) and Section 2 Critical Facility Replacement Values (33 facilities, ~$155.7M)
B4	Changes in development since the last plan	Section 2, Overall Update
C1	Continued NFIP compliance	Section 2 (NFIP participation) and the stormwater and flood mitigation actions
C2	Mitigation goals	Section 4 (four goals)
C3	Range of mitigation actions per jurisdiction	Section 4 (13-action mitigation strategy tied to every profiled hazard, including Extreme Heat)
C4	Action plan with priority, responsible party, time frame, funding, and new/existing status	Section 4, nine-column mitigation action matrix
C5	Integration into other planning mechanisms	Section 1, plan maintenance and incorporation
D1	Changes in development addressed in the update	Section 2, Overall Update
D2	Progress on previous mitigation actions	Section 4, status of previous actions table, supported by the OEM previous-actions worksheet
D3	Plan updated with current data	Section 1, Incorporation into Existing Planning Mechanisms (per-participant integration table)
E1	Adoption by the governing body	Section 1, Changes in Development (Element E1): narrative and 2016-2025 public facilities table; Changes in Community Priorities (Element E2)
E2	Adoption by each participating jurisdiction	Section 4, Status of Previous Mitigation Actions (all 14 prior actions with OEM-reported status, July 2026); Integration of the previous plan (E2-c)
HHPD1 through HHPD4	High Hazard Potential Dam requirements	Section 3, Dam Failure profile (Rosston Lake Dam, Significant

		Hazard, carried at HHPD-level detail from the 2025 National Inventory of Dams)

Result: every analytical and documentation element of the 2025 Plan Review Tool is addressed in the plan as drafted for public review. The open elements are the standard adoption step (Element F), completed after FEMA's Approvable-Pending-Adoption determination, and the documentation of the 2026 public comment period, which is added to Appendix B when the period closes on November 15, 2026.