CHAPTER 5

TRANSPORTATION



5.1 Overview

Integrating land use principles into transportation planning plays a pivotal role in enhancing community resilience by directing development away from hazard-prone areas and minimizing risk. It is essential for transportation networks and critical infrastructures to be robustly constructed to endure various hazards, ensuring they function.



The Transportation Chapter of the Hallettsville 2025–2045 Resiliency Comprehensive Plan outlines a forward-thinking strategy that integrates land use principles with infrastructure development to build a robust, hazard-resilient transportation system. Recognizing the vital role transportation plays in community safety, mobility, and economic continuity, the plan emphasizes infrastructure designed to withstand natural hazards and support long-term regional connectivity.

Central to this vision is the integration of transportation and land use planning to steer development away from flood-prone and vulnerable areas. This approach is reflected in both the strategic assessment of existing infrastructure and the creation of a future-focused thoroughfare network. The chapter highlights the critical importance of the Hallettsville Municipal Airport as a regional hub, detailing its current operations, limitations, and transformative potential through phased modernization, enhanced services, and community integration. Upgrades to runway conditions, vegetation management, and new service offerings are prioritized to position the airport as a resilient asset for economic growth and emergency response.

The existing transportation network—anchored by major routes like U.S. 77 and ALT U.S. 90 and supplemented by farm-to-market roads and local streets—is evaluated for condition, material composition, and vulnerability to hazards. Challenges such as potholes, inadequate drainage, and limited lighting are addressed with recommended pavement management strategies, including resurfacing, crack sealing, and

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reconstruction. The chapter also underscores the need for a formal pavement condition survey and proactive maintenance planning to better allocate resources.

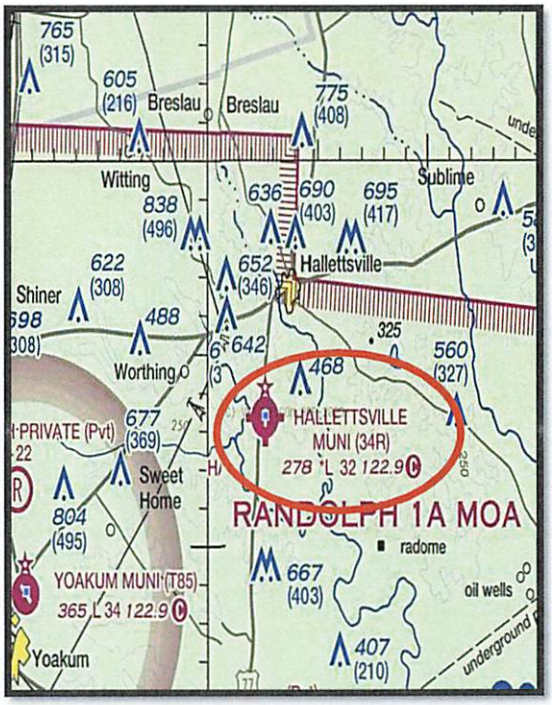
Looking ahead, the Future Thoroughfare Plan introduces a clear roadway hierarchy—major arterials, minor arterials, collectors, and local streets—designed to accommodate anticipated growth, particularly in the southeastern and southern sectors of the city. The plan proposes new east-west connectors and redundant collector roads to enhance traffic flow, network redundancy, and emergency access. Strategic recommendations focus on building flood-resilient infrastructure, promoting multi-modal options such as pedestrian and bicycle paths, and implementing smart traffic management systems at key intersections.

The implementation roadmap spans short-, mid-, and long-term horizons, emphasizing flexibility and responsiveness to changing demographic, economic, and environmental conditions. Through targeted improvements, policy actions, and community partnerships, Hallettsville's transportation system will not only meet current demands but also adapt to future challenges—cementing its role as a resilient foundation for sustainable growth.

5.2 Past & Existing Plans

Hallettsville Municipal Airport

In the heart of Texas, three miles south of the community of Hallettsville, the Hallettsville Municipal Airport stands as a gateway to the region's economic growth, cultural exchange, and sustainable development. Established in March 1967, this publicly owned, 40-acre facility serves as a critical transportation hub for Lavaca County. The Hallettsville Resilient Comprehensive Plan (HRCP) is an ambitious strategy that seeks to enhance the airport's capabilities while ensuring its long-term sustainability, aligning it with the evolving needs of the community and the broader region.

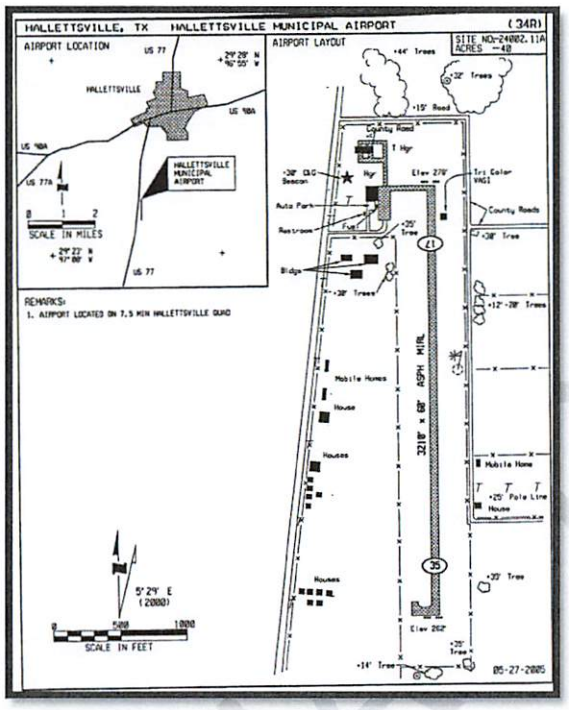


The Hallettsville Municipal Airport (coordinates: N29°23.40' / W96°57.36') is a publicly accessible, operational airport

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without a control tower but equipped with essential safety features, including a segmented circle, a white-green rotating beacon, and a lighted wind indicator. Situated at an elevation of 277 feet MSL, the airport operates under the jurisdiction of the Houston ARTCC and the Montgomery County Flight Service Station (FSS). The facility is registered on the Houston sectional chart, ensuring seamless integration into regional airspace management.

Current Infrastructure and Operations



The primary operational asset of the Hallettsville Municipal Airport is Runway 17/35, which measures 3,210 feet in length and 60 feet in width. This asphalt runway is rated as being in fair condition, with basic markings that are currently discolored and require attention. The runway lighting system is medium-intensity, preset to low intensity from dusk to dawn but can be increased by pilots using the CTAF frequency (122.900). Despite its modest size, the airport provides essential services such as 100LL (blue) aviation fuel through a 24-hour self-service system and transient storage through tie-downs. However, maintenance services such as airframe and engine repair, as well as oxygen supplies, are not available, highlighting an area for future development.

Regional Connectivity and Navigation

Strategically positioned, the Hallettsville Municipal Airport benefits from proximity to multiple regional navigation aids, including:

- Victoria VOR (VCT) at 29.3 miles
- Eagle Lake VOR (ELA) at 37.2 miles
- Industry VOR (IDU) at 39.6 miles
- Palacios VOR (PSX) at 50.7 miles

This connectivity strengthens its role as a regional gateway for general aviation, facilitating seamless flight operations across Texas.

Challenges and Opportunities

Despite its strategic location and functional infrastructure, the Hallettsville Municipal Airport faces several challenges:

- The runway markings are discolored and require immediate maintenance.
- The asphalt surface is rated in fair condition, suggesting the need for resurfacing and preservation.
- The presence of trees near both runway ends poses a potential safety hazard, necessitating regular vegetation management.
- Limited services, including the absence of repair facilities and oxygen supply, reduce the airport's appeal to transient pilots.

However, these challenges also present opportunities for growth and enhancement:

- Upgrading the runway surface and markings can boost safety and operational reliability.
- Installing advanced lighting and signage can enhance night operations.
- Expanding available services, such as engine and airframe repairs, can attract more transient pilots and boost local revenue.
- Developing partnerships with local businesses and educational institutions can transform the airport into a hub for aviation training, tourism, and economic development.

Strategic Vision: Building Resilience and Sustainability

The Hallettsville Resilient Comprehensive Plan envisions a transformed airport that not only meets current aviation needs but also serves as a catalyst for sustainable regional growth. The plan is built on four strategic pillars:

1) **Infrastructure Modernization:** Prioritizing the repair and resurfacing of the runway, upgrading lighting systems, and ensuring clear and visible markings.
2) **Safety Enhancement:** Implementing proactive vegetation management around the runway and exploring options for advanced obstacle detection and warning systems.
3) **Service Expansion:** Introducing maintenance facilities for airframes and engines, offering oxygen supplies, and exploring partnerships with aviation service providers.
4) **Community Integration:** Leveraging the airport as a platform for tourism, business development, and educational initiatives, fostering local job creation, and supporting Hallettsville's economic ecosystem.

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Implementation Roadmap

These goals can be implemented in a phased approach:

Phase 1: Immediate Safety and Maintenance (Year 1): Prioritize runway resurfacing, marking restoration, and vegetation management.

Phase 2: Service Enhancement (Years 2-3): Explore partnerships to provide on-site maintenance and repair services, enhance fuel storage, and introduce oxygen supply facilities.

Phase 3: Community and Economic Integration (Years 3-5): Develop marketing campaigns to attract transient pilots, host local aviation events, and establish training programs in collaboration with educational institutions.

Phase 4: Long-Term Resilience (Beyond Year 5): Regularly assess airport facilities, explore renewable energy options, and maintain alignment with regional aviation development strategies.

Conclusion

The Hallettsville Resilient Comprehensive Plan is a proactive initiative that aims to secure the future of Hallettsville Municipal Airport as a safe, efficient, and economically vibrant aviation hub. By embracing sustainability, safety, and service excellence, the airport can become a cornerstone of regional connectivity and economic growth, ensuring that Hallettsville continues to thrive in an ever-evolving world.

5.3 2025 Transportation System

Road Classifications and Inventory

Hallettsville's road system includes various classifications, from major highways to local streets, facilitating regional connectivity and local access. The inventory details road types, conditions, and materials used for maintenance and construction.

- U.S. Highways: U.S. 77 and ALT U.S. 90 are primary routes through downtown Hallettsville.
- Farm-to-Market Roads: Important connectors include FM 957 and FM 318.
- City Streets: Main thoroughfares include N Main St, S Main St, Texana St, and Fairwinds St.
- County Roads: Provide local access throughout Lavaca County.
- Pavement Types: Hot-Mix Asphaltic Concrete (HMAC) and gravel/dirt are the main surface materials.
- Road Classification: Categorized into State/County, Major Arterial, Minor Arterial, and Residential for maintenance prioritization.

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Current System Conditions and Challenges

The street conditions in Hallettsville vary, with major roads generally in good shape but some requiring maintenance. Specific problem areas include potholes, drainage issues, and aging infrastructure.

- Major roads like U.S. 77 and 90A are in decent condition.
- Aging rural roads show signs of deterioration, such as cracked asphalt.
- Specific issues include potholes on Jennifer St and drainage problems on Cemetery Rd.
- Planned TxDOT projects aim to address sidewalks and seal coats in the next four years.
- Downtown streets face challenges with limited lighting and drainage.



Risks to Hallettsville's Transportation System

Hallettsville's transportation system faces several risks from natural hazards, which could impact road safety and infrastructure.

Street Maintenance Strategies and Approaches

Hallettsville lacks a formal street maintenance plan but employs various strategies for road upkeep. The city focuses on reactive maintenance with limited funding.

- The Street Department handles pothole patching, crack sealing, and surface treatments.
- Funding comes from the annual budget, bonded projects, and grants.
- Priority is given to higher-traffic roads for major repairs.
- Maintenance on residential streets is often reactive, based on citizen reports.
- No regular street condition survey program exists.

Recommended Maintenance Strategies for Pavement

To improve road conditions, Hallettsville should adopt specific maintenance and resurfacing strategies. These methods aim to extend the lifespan of the streets.

- Crack Sealing: Prevents water intrusion and further pavement damage.
- Base Repair: Addresses distressed areas to strengthen the roadway.
- Patching: Repairs thin areas in asphalt to maintain surface integrity.
- Chip and Slurry Seal: Extends street life by 8-10 years through sealing applications.
- Asphalt Resurfacing: Adds a new layer of asphalt for 20-25 years of extended life.
- Reconstruction: Replaces completely deteriorated roads, lasting 20-25 years.

Importance of a Comprehensive Pavement Survey

A formal pavement survey is essential for effective street maintenance and improvements in Hallettsville. This survey will help prioritize maintenance based on road conditions and traffic levels.

- The survey evaluates pavement type, distress, and traffic volume.
- A composite rating formula combines pavement and traffic scores for prioritization.
- Regular updates every five years are recommended for accurate assessments.
- The survey will guide maintenance strategies and resource allocation for road improvements.

5.4 Future Thoroughfare Plan

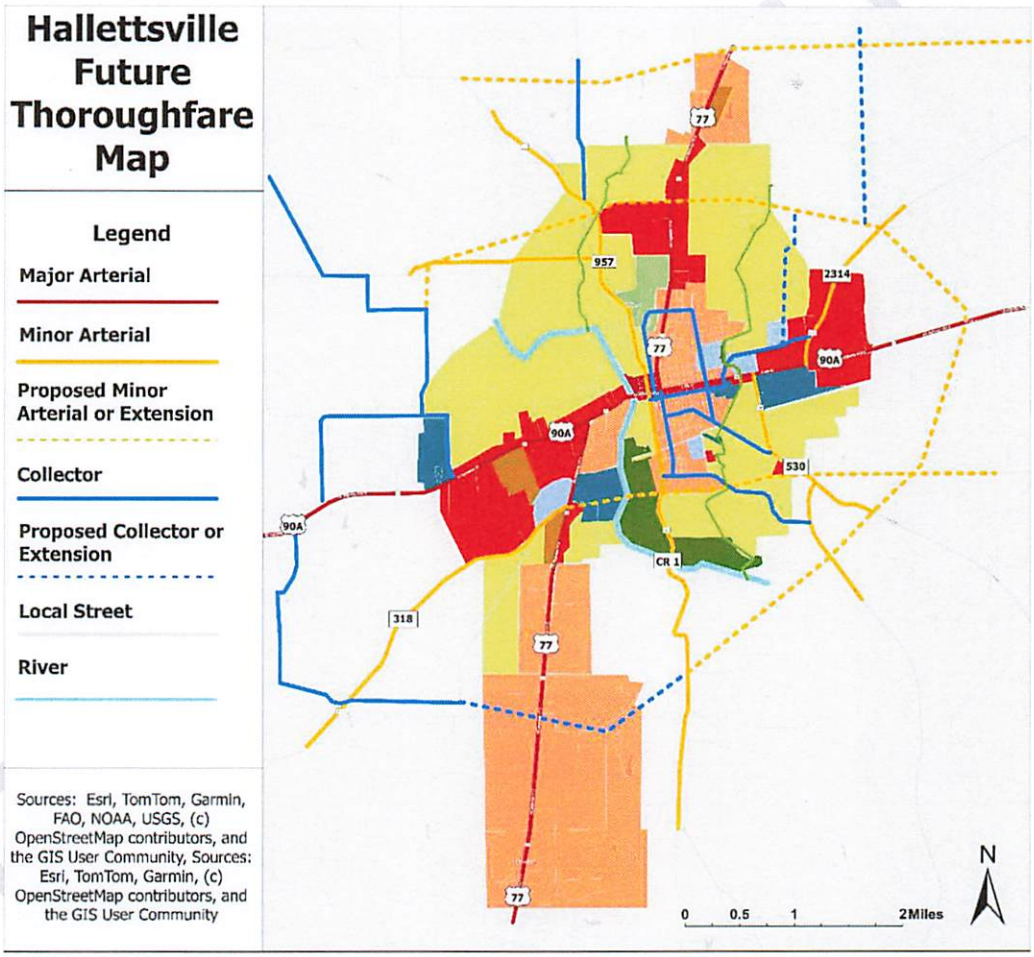
A small city's thoroughfare plan aligns its transportation network with future growth and land use changes. This strategic blueprint ensures sustainable development and effective management of growth. Here's how the system works.

Roadway Hierarchy

- **Major Arterials (Red Lines):** These roads serve as primary routes for regional traffic movement, connecting major destinations. Highways 77 and 90A are the primary major arterials in Hallettsville. Traffic from overload trucks should continue to be limited to Highway 90A and prohibited on Highway 77.
- **Minor Arterials (Yellow Lines):** These roads support intra-city traffic, providing connectivity between local areas and the major arterials. Notable minor arterials are shown branching out from the city center.

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- **Proposed Minor Arterials (Yellow Dashed Lines):** These indicate planned extensions or new roads to enhance connectivity, indicating future growth areas or improved access.
- **Collectors (Solid Blue Lines):** These roads gather traffic from local streets and direct them to arterials, playing an important role in local traffic circulation.
- **Proposed Collectors (Blue Dashed Lines):** These extensions are planned to improve network connectivity within growing areas.
- **Local Streets (Gray Lines):** These roads provide direct access to residential, commercial, and industrial areas.



Geographic Distribution

Major arterials primarily run north-south (Highway 77) and east-west (Highway 90A), forming the backbone of the road network.

Minor arterials and collectors are distributed to ensure balanced connectivity in all directions, allowing efficient movement from residential areas to major routes.

Proposed arterials and collectors are concentrated in the southern and eastern regions, suggesting anticipated development and growth in these areas.

Network Resilience and Accessibility

The proposed extensions (both minor arterials and collectors) aim to improve the network's resilience by offering alternative routes, which are critical during traffic disruptions or emergencies.

The clear hierarchy of roads (major arterials, minor arterials, collectors, and local streets) ensures efficient traffic management and accessibility. The expansion of the minor arterial network to the southeast is to focus on developing this region.

The proposed collectors and minor arterials in the southern region around Williamsburg indicate a planned expansion of urban or suburban areas in this direction.

Strategic Assessment: Hallettsville 2025-45 Future Thoroughfare Plan for Resilience

Alignment with Best Practices for Resilient Urban Planning

The Hallettsville 2025-45 Future Thoroughfare Plan demonstrates several best practices in resilient urban planning:

- **Hierarchy of Roadways:** The plan effectively categorizes roads into a clear hierarchy (major arterials, minor arterials, collectors, and local streets). This ensures efficient traffic management, with different roads serving distinct roles.
- **Distributed Connectivity:** The proposed extensions for minor arterials and collectors enhance network redundancy. This distribution helps maintain connectivity during disruptions, which is essential for resilience.
- **Growth-Oriented Expansion:** The focus on developing areas south and southeast of the city suggests proactive planning for future urban and suburban growth.
- **Regional Connectivity:** Major arterials such as Highway 77 and Highway 90A ensure regional connectivity, supporting both local and regional economic activity.
- **Environmental Awareness:** The layout considers existing natural features like the Lavaca River and Rickaway Branch Pond, reducing the risk of disrupting sensitive areas.

However, there are areas where resilience can be further enhanced as described below.

Strategic Recommendations for Improved Resilience and Connectivity

1. **Strengthen East-West Connectivity:** The current network has strong north-south connectivity due to Highway 77, but east-west connectivity is less extensive. Additional

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minor arterials or collectors could be proposed to strengthen this axis, improving accessibility.

2. **Enhance Redundancy in the Road Network:** More collector roads (solid blue) should be added, particularly in the central and southeastern areas, to provide alternative routes for local traffic in case of road closures.
3. **Prioritize Safe and Resilient Road Design:** Ensure that all new and extended roads are designed to be flood-resilient, especially near the Lavaca River and other low-lying areas. This can be achieved through raised roadbeds, proper drainage systems, and permeable surfaces.
4. **Integrate Multi-Modal Transportation Options:** Consider adding dedicated lanes for bicycles and pedestrians along major and minor arterials to promote sustainable mobility.
5. **Optimize Access Control on Major Arterials:** Limit direct property access on major arterials (Highway 77 and Highway 90A) to maintain traffic flow and reduce accident risks. This can be done with frontage roads or controlled intersections.
6. **Conduct Periodic Network Resilience Assessments:** Regularly review and update the thoroughfare plan based on changing demographics, economic growth, and environmental risks, ensuring that the network remains adaptable.
7. **Leverage Smart Traffic Management:** As the network expands, consider implementing smart traffic management systems (traffic signals, sensors, and cameras) at major intersections for real-time traffic control.

Hallettsville 2025-45 Future Thoroughfare Plan: Recommended Improvements Visualization

The visualization below illustrates the recommended improvements for Hallettsville's thoroughfare network to enhance resilience and connectivity.

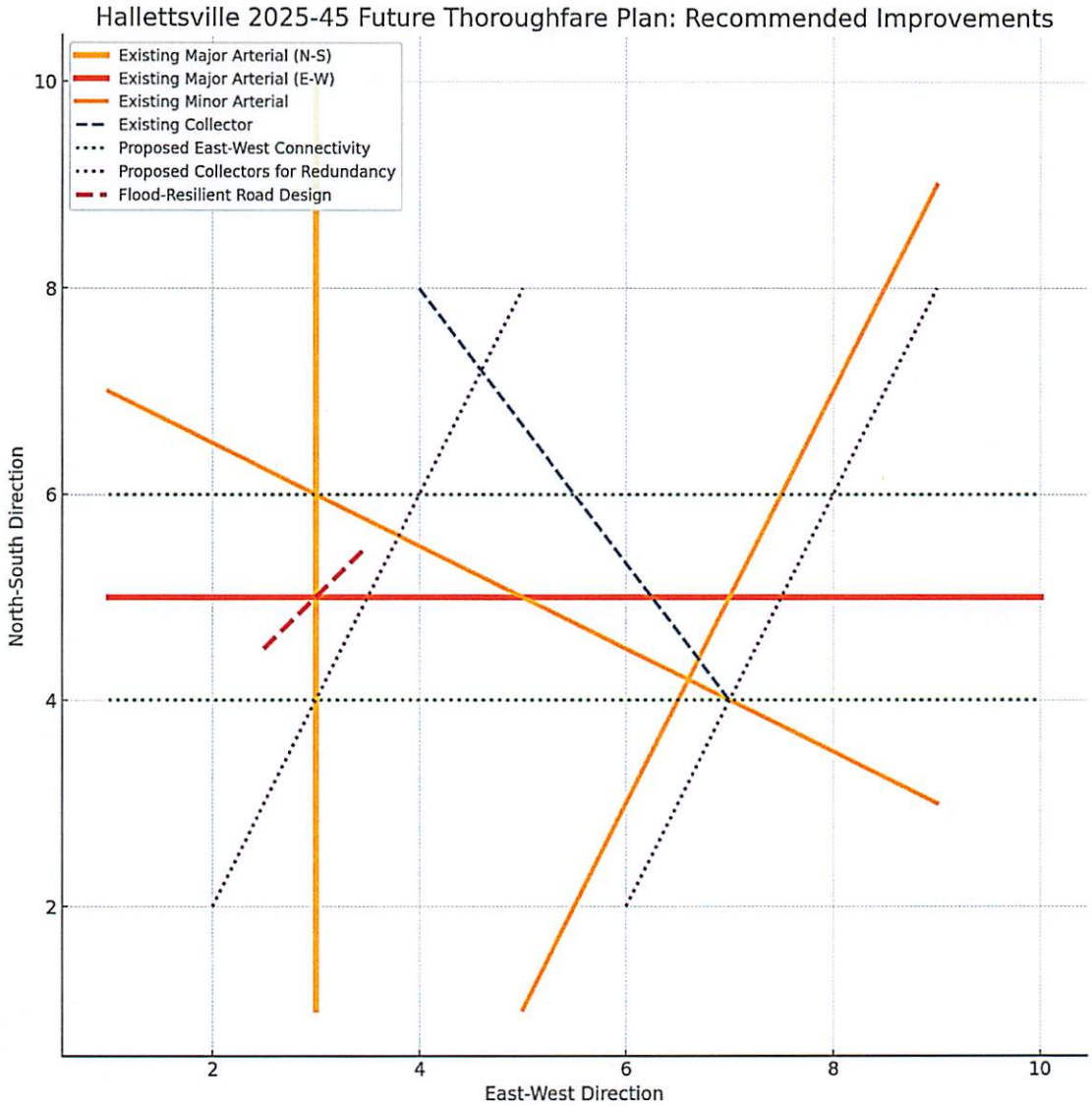
How to Interpret the Chart:

- **X-axis**: Represents the East-West direction.
- **Y-axis**: Represents the North-South direction.

Each line on the grid corresponds to a road (either existing or proposed) and its direction.

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The numbers on the grid axes represent spatial coordinates in a simplified grid reference system used to map the thoroughfare plan for Hallettsville. The chart helps visualize where roads are located or proposed and shows how new roads will intersect or run parallel with existing roads.



Line Type / Color	Meaning
Thick Orange (vertical)	Existing Major Arterial (North-South)
Thick (horizontal/diagonal) O	Existing Major Arterial (East-West)
Solid Gray	Existing Minor Arterial
	Existing Collector Road
Dotted Black (horizontal)	Proposed East-West Connectivity (New roads running left to right)
Dotted Black (diagonal)	Proposed Collectors for Redundancy (New collector roads for backup routes)
Solid Brown	Flood-Resilient Road Design (likely elevated or protected infrastructure)

Key Takeaways

- The town has multiple **existing N-S major arterials** but appears to need more **E-W thoroughfares**—this is being addressed via **proposed horizontal dotted lines**.
- **Collector roads** (both existing and proposed) provide intermediate connectivity and backup options.
- The **brown road** crossing from lower-left to upper-right represents a key route engineered for **flood resilience**, vital in flood-prone regions.
- Improvements aim to **diversify traffic flow**, **increase redundancy**, and **prepare for future urban growth**.

5.5 Future Goals & Projects

Proposed Improvements:

- Add **East-West connections** (which appear underdeveloped).
- Provide **redundant collector roads** to reduce pressure on primary routes.
- Plan for **flood-resilient routes** likely to remain accessible during extreme weather.
- **Enhance regional traffic flow** by suggesting better connectivity.

Recommendations for Implementation

Purpose:

To enhance the resilience, safety, and connectivity of Hallettsville's thoroughfare network as part of the 2025-45 Future Thoroughfare Plan.

Goals:

- Improve East-West connectivity to balance traffic distribution.
- Increase network redundancy with additional collectors.
- Prioritize flood-resilient design for roads in flood-prone areas.
- Maintain efficient traffic flow on major arterials through controlled access.
- Support multi-modal transportation, including pedestrian and bicycle paths.

Key Policy Actions:

- East-West Connectivity: Develop two new minor arterials along East-West axes to support growing areas and distribute traffic efficiently.
- Collector Network Expansion: Implement additional collector roads (purple dotted) in underserved areas to enhance local accessibility.

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- ❖ Flood-Resilient Design: Apply flood-resilient construction standards (elevated roads, proper drainage) for roads near water bodies.
- ❖ Access Management: Limit direct property access on major arterials through the use of frontage roads or designated intersections.
- ❖ Multi-Modal Integration: Design major and minor arterials to include sidewalks, bike lanes, and provisions for future public transit routes.
- ❖ Traffic Management Technology: Deploy smart traffic management systems at key intersections for real-time traffic control.

Implementation Timeline:

- **Short-Term (1-5 years):** Conduct detailed feasibility studies for proposed improvements and secure funding.
- **Medium-Term (5-15 years):** Construct proposed minor arterials and collectors; upgrade key existing roads with resilient designs.
- **Long-Term (15-20 years):** Continue network expansion based on growth trends; integrate smart traffic management systems.

Monitoring and Evaluation:

- Conduct annual assessments of traffic flow and network performance.
- Adjust the thoroughfare plan based on population growth, development trends, and environmental changes.

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CHAPTER 6

HOUSING



6.1 SUMMARY

The focus is on affordability, renovations, and new construction to sustain Hallettsville's housing market.

- Average Home Value in the Larger Hallettsville Market Area is $337,411, Indicating Affordability Gaps for Local Buyers
- Property Values in Hallettsville Have Decreased 4.1% Year-Over-Year, With a Median Listing Price of $325,000 as of June 2025
- Hallettsville's Homeownership Rate is 64.9%, Similar to the National Average of 65%
- Total Housing Units: 1,400 with a Vacancy Rate of 19.5% (273 Vacant Homes), Highlighting Potential for Renovation or Reuse
- Average Household Size is 2.3 with a Population of 2,744 and Median Age of 43.5 – Nearly a Quarter of Residents Are Over 65
- Aging Housing Stock: Approximately 72% of Homes Were Built Before 1980
- Median Household Income is $53,567
- Estimated 157 New Housing Units Needed and 117 Vacant Aging Housing Units Rehabbed by 2035 to Support Population Growth and Replace Aging Structures
- Rental Market Represents 35.1% of Occupied Housing, Suggesting an Opportunity to Strengthen Housing Diversity

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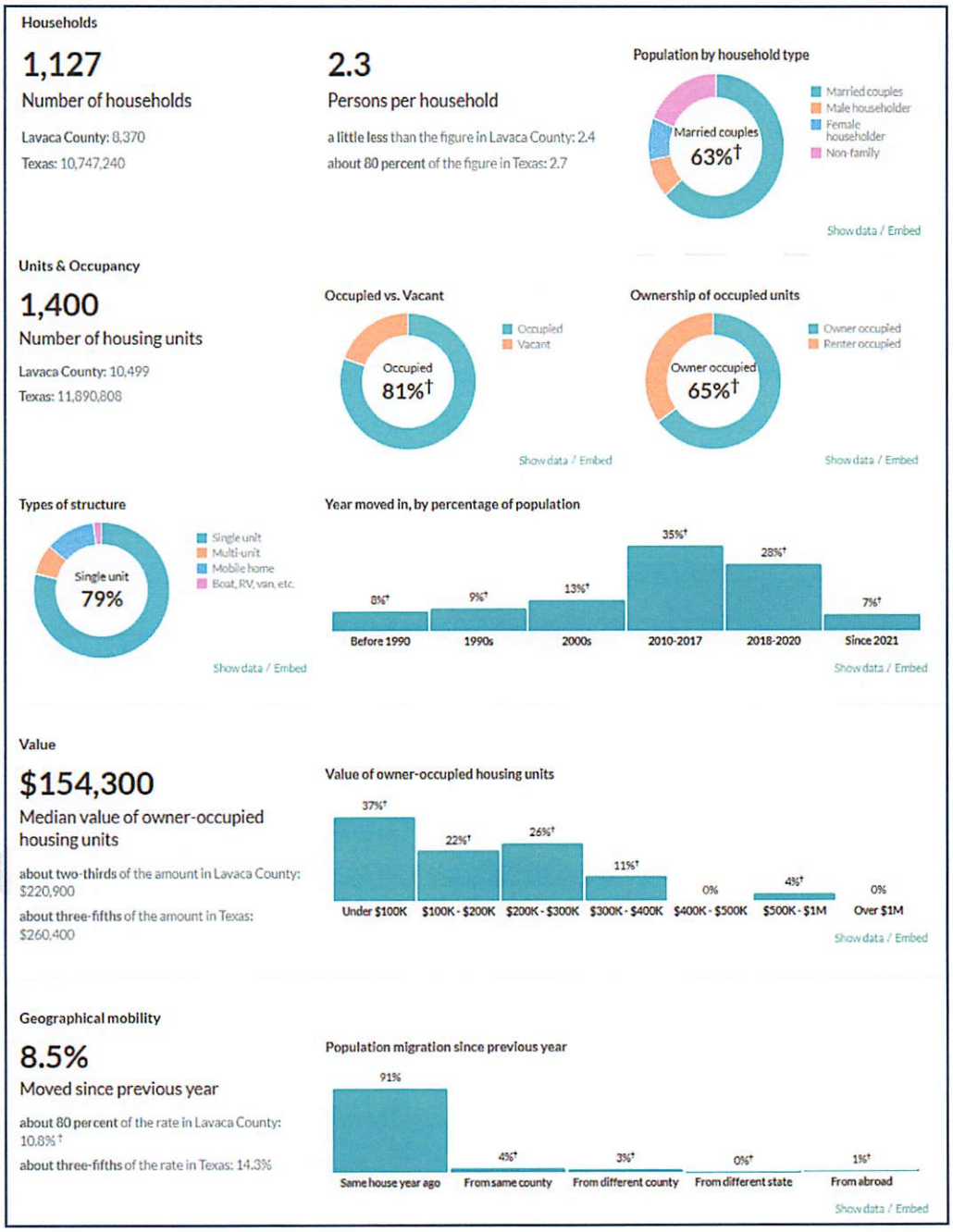
6.2 Current Characteristics

Citations: U.S. Census Bureau (2023). American Community Survey 5-year estimates.

Hallettsville city, Texas - Census Bureau Profile

Census Reporter (2023).

Hallettsville, TX - Profile data - Census Reporter



6.3 Composition of Existing Housing Stock

Total Housing Units

Hallettsville has approximately 1,400 housing units.

Occupancy Status

- **Occupied Units**: Approximately 80.5% of the housing units are occupied.
- **Vacant Units**: About 19.5% are vacant.

Ownership Structure

- **Owner-Occupied Units**: Approximately 64.9% of occupied units are owner-occupied.
- **Renter-Occupied Units**: About 35.1% are renter-occupied.

Types of Structures

- **Single-Unit Structures**: Approximately 79% of the housing units are single-unit structures.
- **Mobile Homes and Others**: The remaining 21% comprise mobile homes (which is the largest subcategory), multi-units, and other miscellaneous types.

6.4 Current Housing Market Trends

Hallettsville has experienced notable shifts in its housing market over the past year. Here is an overview of the current trends.

Home Values

Median Home Value in the larger market area including and beyond city limits: As of July 2025, the average home value is approximately $337,411, reflecting a 3.1% increase over the past year. Zillow

Market Activity

- **Active Listings:** There are currently 94 active home listings in Hallettsville. Realtor
- **Median List Price:** In June 2025, the median listing price was $325,000, marking a 4.1% decrease compared to the same period last year. Realtor
- **Median Sale Price:** In July 2025, homes sold for a median price of $230,000, representing a 13.9% decrease year-over-year. Redfin

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Market Competitiveness

- **Market Score:** Hallettsville's housing market is considered moderately competitive, with a Redfin Compete Score™ of 40 out of 100. Redfin
- **Sale-to-List Price Ratio:** Homes are selling for about 6.3% below the list price. Redfin
- **Days on Market:** Homes typically stay listed around 44 days, indicating a faster market pace. Redfin

Inventory and Sales

- **Homes Sold:** In June 2025, 60 homes were sold in Hallettsville, up from 49 in the same month the previous year, indicating increased buyer activity. Movoto
- **Days on Market:** On average, properties sold after 91 days on the market in April 2025, compared to 99 days in April 2024, suggesting a shortening sales cycle. Movoto

Conclusion

Hallettsville's housing market is stable but evolving, with most homes being single-family and a balanced mix of owners and renters. While a portion of the housing stock remains vacant, the majority of units are occupied, and mobile homes make up a notable share. The market has seen a rise in home values and sales activity over the past year, pointing to growing demand. Despite slight fluctuations in list prices, homes are selling more quickly, and buyer interest appears strong. Overall, the city's housing landscape reflects both the opportunities and challenges of a small but active market.

6.5 Future Housing Needs for Next 10 Years

AFFH: Fair Housing & Legal Framework

The City of Hallettsville is committed to upholding and affirmatively furthering fair housing under federal and state law. All housing policies, programs, and development decisions will comply with the Federal Fair Housing Act (42 U.S.C. §§ 3601–3619) and the Texas Fair Housing Act (Texas Property Code Chapter 301), which prohibit discrimination in the sale, rental, financing, advertising, or provision of housing based on race, color, national origin, religion, sex (including sexual orientation and gender identity under federal HUD enforcement), familial status, and disability.

Hallettsville does not receive entitlement HUD funds and therefore, is not required to submit an Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH) or Analysis of Impediments (AI). However, whenever the City applies for or administers state or federal funds (e.g., CDBG, GLO mitigation grants, or TWDB water funds), it will certify that it will affirmatively further fair housing by taking meaningful actions to:

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- Promote housing that is affordable, safe, decent, and free of unlawful discrimination;
- Expand housing choice and access to opportunity-rich areas for all residents;
- Reduce barriers to housing for protected classes.

Key Requirements & City Practices

- Reasonable Accommodations & Modifications: The City will adopt formal procedures by 2027 for residents to request reasonable accommodations (policy changes) or modifications (physical changes, at resident expense) related to disability.
- Protected Classes: The City follows the seven federally and state-protected classes. Hallettsville has no local ordinance adding protections for sexual orientation, gender identity, source of income (Section 8 vouchers), marital status, age, or veteran status, as such expansions are either preempted by state law or not adopted locally.
- Source-of-Income Discrimination: Texas Local Government Code § 250.007 generally prohibits local ordinances banning discrimination based on lawful source of income (including Housing Choice Vouchers). The City will not adopt such a prohibition.
- Education & Outreach: The City will distribute fair-housing materials at City Hall, the library, schools, and community events; post information on the city website; and partner with the Texas Workforce Commission Civil Rights Division for annual training.
- Complaint Process: Residents who believe they have experienced housing discrimination may file complaints with the Texas Workforce Commission Civil Rights Division (888-452-4778) or HUD (800-669-9777) at no cost.
- Monitoring: Fair-housing compliance will be reviewed annually as part of the Comprehensive Plan implementation report to City Council.

By integrating these practices into zoning updates, permitting processes, and community partnerships, Hallettsville ensures that new housing opportunities are equitably accessible and contribute to an inclusive, resilient community.

Projection for Future Housing Units Needed (Next 10 Years)

Hallettsville's Comprehensive Plan anticipates population growth, estimating an increase from approximately 2,773 residents in 2025 to 3,222 new residents by 2035 based on the 1.5% growth rate estimate suggested for Hallettsville.

To estimate the number of additional housing units required:

1. **Population Growth Estimate:** Anticipating an average increase of 449 residents over 10 years.

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2. **Average Household Size:** With an average household size of 2.3 persons per household.
3. **Vacancy Rates:** The current vacancy rate is 19.5%. To better utilize existing housing and achieve a healthier housing market, the city aims to reduce the vacancy rate to 10%, a level that allows for typical market turnover, including homes for sale, rental units, and seasonal or recreational properties. This target would ensure sufficient flexibility for both new residents moving into the area and existing residents seeking to relocate within the community. This goal can be met by rehabilitating a portion of the currently vacant housing stock or by reducing the number of homes actively listed on the market. Based on projected housing additions, approximately 156 units are expected to remain vacant under the target rate.

Units Needed for New Residents
449 New Residents Projected
3,222 Total Residents Projected / 2.3 Average Household Size
=
1,401 Occupied Units Projected
Accounting 10% Vacancy if 1,401 Units are Occupied
=
1,557 Total Units Projected

Total Vacant Units Projected
1,400 Units Currently Exist
157 Units Needed in Addition to Currently Existing
1,557 Total Units - 1,401 Occupied Units
=
156 Total Vacant Units Projected

Total New and Rehabbed Housing Units Needed
1,127 Currently Occupied Units
1,401 Occupied Units Projected - 1,127 Currently Occupied Units
=
274 New and Rehabbed Housing Units
273 Currently Vacant Units
205 Vacant Units Built Before 1980
273 Currently Vacant Units - 156 Total Vacant Units Projected
=
117 Units to be Rehabbed
274 Additional Needed Units - 117 Rehabbed Units
=
157 NEW Additional Housing Units

4. **Replacement of Aging Housing Stock:** Given the age of existing structures, some housing units may require substantial renovation or full replacement. For planning purposes, housing units that are 40 years or older are considered aging stock. As of 2023, approximately 72.1%, or 1,010 units, of the homes in Hallettsville are older than 1980. Of these homes, there are 205 units were built before 1980 that are currently vacant. This suggests a need to prioritize the rehabilitation or upgrade of existing homes to support infill development, rather than relying solely on new construction. Taking current vacancy levels into account, an estimated 117 units will require either replacement or renovation to meet modern housing standards and codes.

5. **Housing Units Needed:** Approximately **157 new additional housing units** and the **rehabilitation of 117 housing units** are projected to accommodate the projected population growth, replace aging housing stock, and address rising market demand.
6. **Market Demand and Economic Factors:** Factors such as housing affordability, economic development, and market trends will influence the actual number of units needed.

Based on projected population growth and current housing data, Hallettsville may need to develop approximately **274 housing units needed**, 157 new housing units and 117 rehabilitated housing units, over the next decade to accommodate new residents, replace aging structures and follow market trends. This estimate should be refined through ongoing assessments of demographics, economic conditions, and housing market dynamics.

6.6 Housing Challenges

Over the next decade, Hallettsville will face several housing challenges that need to be addressed to support the community's growth and sustainability.

Affordable Housing

There is a significant need for affordable housing in Hallettsville, as indicated by the presence of various low-income housing options, including public housing and Section 8 housing choice vouchers. These are essential for supporting low-income households in the area.

Senior Housing

Given the aging demographic in Hallettsville, there is a growing demand for senior housing. This includes developments that cater to the needs of older adults, providing accessible living spaces and community amenities that support aging in place.



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Diverse Housing

To attract a broader demographic, including younger families and professionals, Hallettsville needs to expand its housing options. This includes developing a mix of housing types that cater to different income levels and family sizes.

Sustainable Development

As a community that values its natural surroundings, there is a push for development that respects and integrates with the environment. This includes green building practices and developments that minimize environmental impact.

Infrastructure Support

With any expansion in housing, corresponding developments in infrastructure such as roads, utilities, and public services are necessary to support the growth and changes in population.

Addressing these needs will require collaborative efforts from local government, developers, and the community to ensure that Hallettsville grows in a way that is sustainable and inclusive.

6.7 Draft Housing Goals and Objectives

Goal #1: Expand Housing Availability to Meet Hallettsville's Evolving Demographics and Market Demand

Objective 1.1: Promote Public Understanding of Housing Needs

- ❖ Educate residents on the distinctions between affordable housing, workforce housing, and low-income housing assistance.
- ❖ Share study results and housing terminology at public forums, civic group meetings, and through local media.

Objective 1.2: Establish Housing Development Priorities for the Next Decade

- ❖ Engage with local stakeholders, including developers, service providers, and community leaders, to align on key housing needs.
- ❖ Prioritize development of affordable, senior-friendly, and multi-generational housing options.
- ❖ Align housing programs with demographic trends and income levels, especially to support aging residents and attract younger families.

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Goal #2: Improve the Quality and Safety of Existing Housing Stock

Objective 2.1: Address Vacant and Substandard Housing Units

- ❖ Maintain an updated inventory and condition map of vacant and deteriorating properties.
- ❖ Create a phased plan for renovation, reuse, or removal of substandard units.
- ❖ Enforce codes and support voluntary compliance through local incentives or grants.

Objective 2.2: Launch a Home Rehabilitation and Self-Help Renovation Program

- ❖ Apply for funding assistance through TDHCA and USDA for low-income and elderly homeowners.
- ❖ Promote low-interest loan options for home upgrades.
- ❖ Consider youth training or volunteer-based "fix-up" programs to build local capacity and reduce costs.

Goal #3: Encourage Sustainable and Inclusive Housing Development

Objective 3.1: Increase Housing Diversity and Affordability

- ❖ Support mixed-use and multi-unit developments in areas with access to services.
- ❖ Adjust zoning or incentives to encourage townhomes, duplexes, and accessory dwelling units (ADUs).
- ❖ Promote infill development in underutilized lots within city limits.

Objective 3.2: Plan for Infrastructure to Support New Housing Growth

- ❖ Coordinate housing development with upgrades to roads, utilities, and public services.
- ❖ Plan for incremental expansion in line with projected population and housing needs.
- ❖ Explore green infrastructure and energy-efficient housing models to minimize environmental impacts.

6.8 Conclusion

Hallettsville's housing landscape is defined by rising demand, an aging housing stock, and a growing need for affordability and diversity. While homeownership is high and the market is showing strong activity, much of the existing housing was built before 1970, and vacancy rates suggest untapped potential for renovation and reuse. The city faces dual

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pressures: accommodating modest population growth and addressing the needs of an aging and economically varied population. Looking forward, Hallettsville must focus on increasing affordable and senior-friendly housing, rehabilitating aging structures, and promoting sustainable, inclusive development. Achieving this will require coordinated planning, targeted investment, and strong community engagement to ensure the housing system remains resilient and equitable over the next decade.

CHAPTER 7

COMMUNITY FACILITIES



7.1 Overview

The Community Facilities chapter outlines a strategic vision for enhancing Hallettsville's resilience, livability, and public service capacity over the next two decades. Anchored in a detailed inventory and spatial analysis of critical infrastructure, parks, education assets, and natural systems, this chapter identifies key opportunities and challenges facing the city's public infrastructure network.

The plan addresses vital components such as emergency preparedness, redundancy in essential services, equitable access to health and recreational facilities, educational advancement, and the protection of vulnerable populations. It also emphasizes coordinated planning with school districts, expanded recreational and cultural amenities, and adaptive facility upgrades to meet changing demographics and climate conditions.

A major focus is on aligning community infrastructure with resilience priorities, including flood-proofing utilities, expanding trail connectivity, promoting digital equity, and ensuring inclusive educational pathways. Through thoughtful investments and partnerships, Hallettsville aims to build a community infrastructure that is safe, inclusive, adaptive, and reflective of its unique heritage and small-town character.

Strategic goals and measurable objectives in areas such as water conservation, air quality, biodiversity, scenic preservation, and educational quality reinforce the city's commitment to sustainable development and long-term well-being.

7.2 Critical Facilities

Critical Infrastructure and Resilience in Hallettsville

The city's ability to withstand and rapidly recover from emergencies hinges on the distribution and Based on the map and tabular data, Hallettsville hosts **21 critical facilities**, which are categorized in this table.

Category	Number of Facilities
Energy Utility	1
Evacuation and Shelter	1
Fire Station	1
Health Services	2
Municipal	3
Police	1
Residential: Vulnerable Population	2
Sewer and Water – Lift Station	6
Sewer and Water – Wastewater Plant	1
Sewer and Water – Well	3

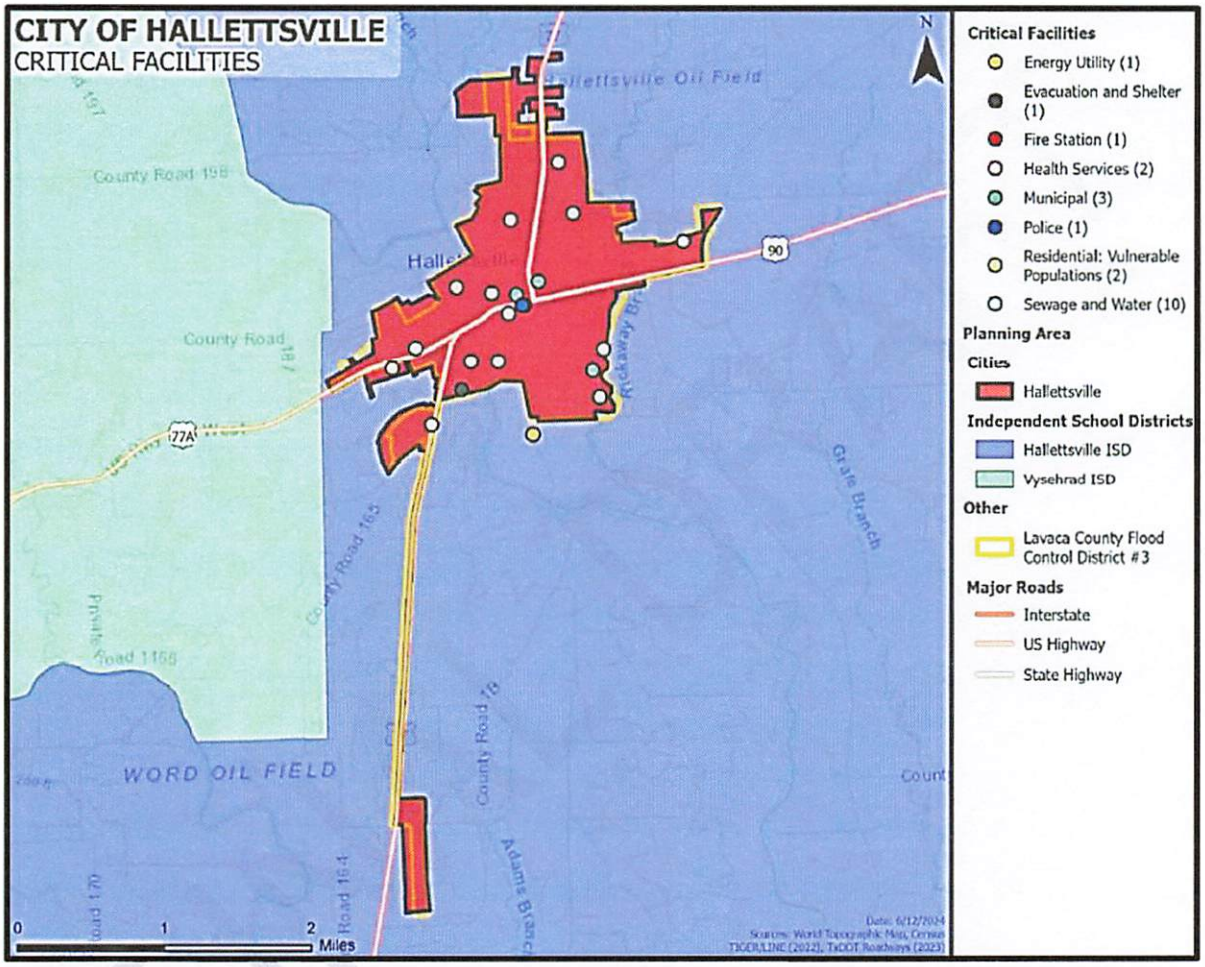
Spatial Distribution

Core Concentration: Nearly all critical infrastructure is located within the **Hallettsville city limits**, marked in red on the map.

Utility and Wastewater Reach: The **Sewer and Water facilities** (totaling 10) are notably spread across the

city's extents and into adjacent areas, indicating a decentralized approach that improves service continuity during disruptions.

Emergency Services Cluster: The **Fire Station, Police Department, and Shelter** are situated centrally, which is optimal for response coordination but may require secondary nodes to reduce risk from localized events (e.g., flooding or fire).



Resiliency Considerations

Redundancy and Diversification

- **Strength:** The presence of **multiple municipal buildings and wells** provides system redundancy.
- **Gap: Single points of failure** exist in key services such as the **energy utility, fire station, evacuation shelter, and police station.** Future planning should consider:
    - Secondary fire and police substations.

- A backup evacuation center.
- Distributed power generation or backup grid nodes.

Support for Vulnerable Populations

- Two facilities are dedicated to residential areas with vulnerable populations, indicating proactive inclusion in emergency planning. However, these may need enhanced support in the form of mobile services or transport access during crises.

Water and Sanitation Resilience

- With **6 lift stations** and **3 wells**, Hallettsville's water system shows high resilience to isolated disruptions.
- The single wastewater treatment plant, however, is a potential bottleneck. It should be:
  - Assessed for flood resilience.
  - Backed by emergency storage or mobile treatment units.

4. School District and Jurisdictional Alignment

- The city intersects two ISDs:
  - **Hallettsville ISD** (blue shaded)
  - **Vysehrad ISD** (purple shaded)
- Facility planning and emergency protocols must be coordinated across districts to ensure uniform service delivery, particularly for shelter and health services.

5. Infrastructure and Access

- Major highways (US 77A, US 90A) and a state highway offer critical access to and from the city. The concentration of facilities near these routes supports efficient logistics, though:
  - **Interruption of key corridors** could hinder emergency services.
  - Evaluate the need for alternative access roads or routes, especially for remote critical assets like the wastewater plant.

Recommendations for the 2025–2045 Plan

1. **Enhance Redundancy:**
   - Establish backup facilities for single-point services.

- Expand municipal capabilities to cover outlying areas.

2. **Harden Utilities and Treatment Facilities:**
    - Floodproof wastewater and water infrastructure.
    - Improve grid independence for the energy utility.
3. **Support Vulnerable Populations:**
    - Improve access routes and emergency transport for residential care areas.
4. **Integrate School District Plans:**
    - Align emergency protocols and facilities planning with both Hallettsville and Vysehrad ISDs.
5. **Conduct Risk Mapping:**
    - Overlay flood, wildfire, and storm risk zones to assess exposure of critical facilities and guide investment in resilience upgrades.

Conclusion

The City of Hallettsville's current network of critical facilities offers a solid foundation for resilience but requires strategic enhancements to address potential vulnerabilities. Prioritizing redundancy, geographic diversification, and inter-agency coordination will strengthen the city's ability to respond to emergencies and ensure continuous public service delivery through 2045.

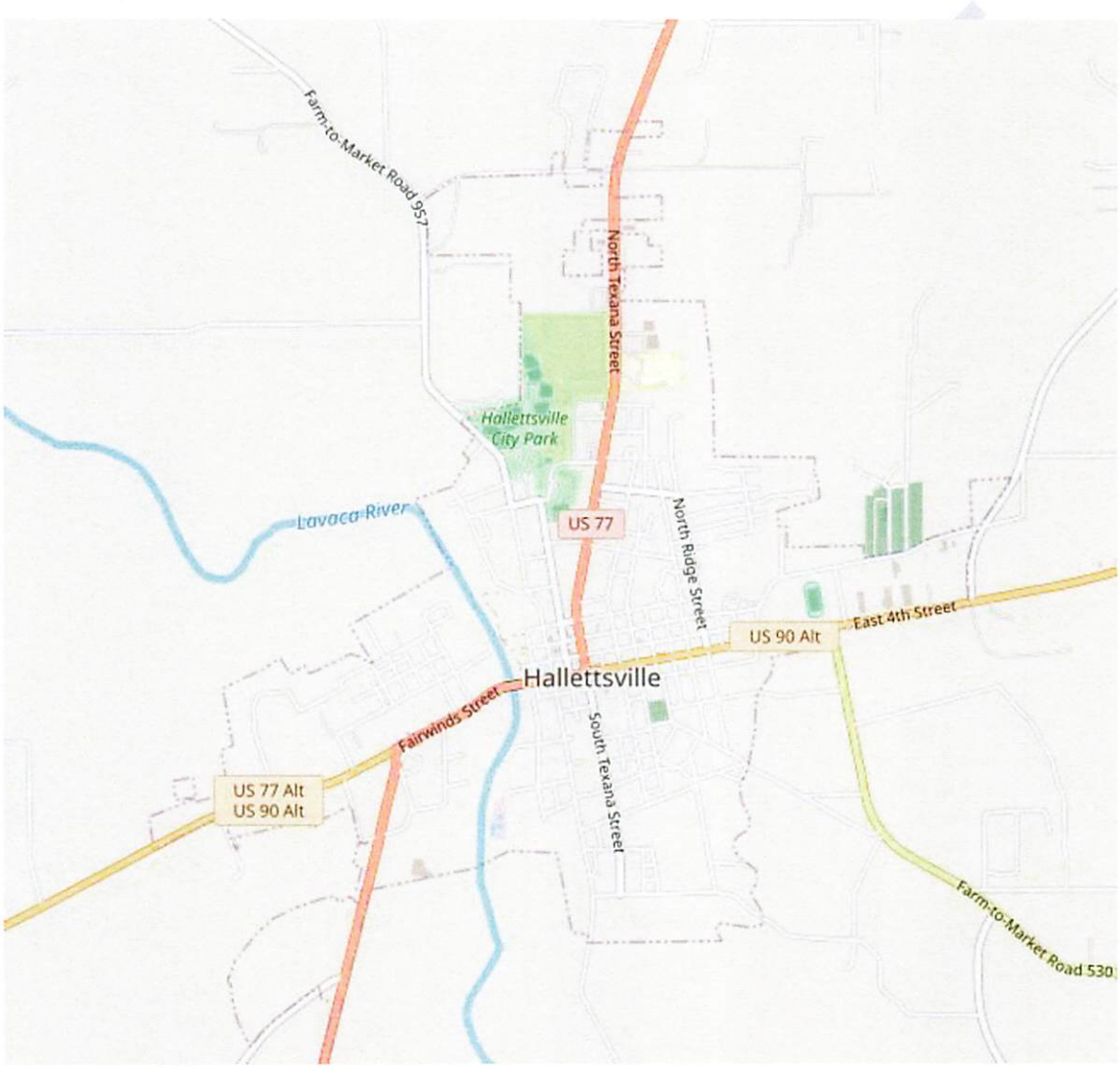
7.3 Parks, Trails & Recreation System

Hallettsville's parks and recreation system is a cornerstone of community resilience and quality of life. An array of city parks, trails, and recreational facilities provide residents of all ages with places to play sports, enjoy nature, gather for events, and lead healthy lifestyles. Hallettsville, the county seat of Lavaca County, offers modest but well-rounded parks and recreation system that serves both residents and visitors. The system includes municipal parks, trails, sports facilities, and regional amenities maintained by Lavaca County and the State of Texas. The offerings support passive recreation, youth sports, community gatherings, and limited outdoor exploration.

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Existing Parks and Recreation Assets

This section describes Hallettsville's existing parks and recreation assets, highlights opportunities for active and passive recreation, examines current and potential greenbelt connections, and presents strategic recommendations to improve and expand the park and trail network. Emphasis is placed on enhancing resilience, health, connectivity, ecological conservation, accessibility, and inclusivity in the city's parks and trails, reflecting community priorities identified through public engagement.



1. City of Hallettsville Parks and Recreation Facilities

- City Park (Hallettsville City Park)

  Location: Near the heart of town, easily accessible from U.S. Highway 77.
  Features:

  Baseball and softball fields (youth league use is common)

Picnic areas and pavilions
Public restrooms
Playground equipment
Open green space for informal activities

Use: Heavily used for community events, Little League games, and family gatherings.

- Knights of Columbus Park

Location: South side of Hallettsville
Features:

Large pavilion for public events
BBQ pits and picnic tables
Carnival and event grounds (used for the annual Kolache Festival and other fairs)

Use: Hosts major regional events, making it a central cultural and social venue.

2. Trails and Walkways

- Hallettsville Walking Trail

Location: Adjacent to Hallettsville City Park
Type: Paved walking/jogging trail
Use: Casual walking, jogging, and exercise
Accessibility: Open to all ages, with gentle grades suitable for senior and ADA users

3. County and Regional Recreation Facilities

- Lavaca County Expo Center

Location: Southeast of Hallettsville
Features:

Covered rodeo arena and livestock show area
Exhibit hall
Horse stalls and support infrastructure

Use: Rodeos, livestock exhibitions, county fair, trade shows

- Lavaca County Courthouse Square

Type: Passive recreational and civic space
Use: Public gatherings, markets, and seasonal events

4. State of Texas and Regional Natural Resources

- Navidad River and Lavaca River Systems

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Nearby Waterways: The Lavaca River runs east of Hallettsville, with tributaries near the city.
Use: Limited recreational use due to private land access constraints; however, they offer potential for future riverwalk or greenway development.

- State Parks Access (Nearby)

While Hallettsville does not host a Texas State Park within its city limits, several are within a one-hour drive:

Lake Texana State Park (approx. 45 miles south)
Use: Boating, fishing, and camping

Palmetto State Park (approx. 55 miles west)
Uses: Hiking, birdwatching, and river access

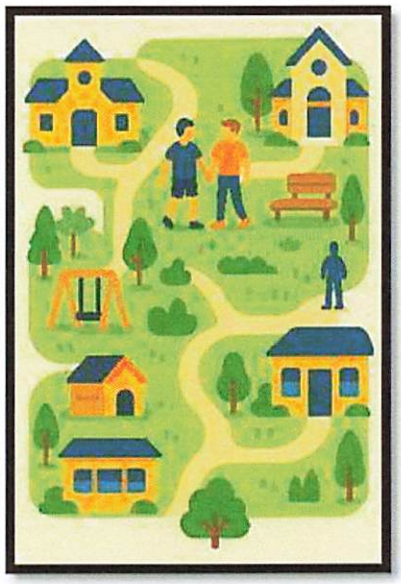
These parks are key outdoor resources for extended recreation beyond city boundaries.

Future Opportunities & Recommendations

Enhancement Priorities

- Develop a **citywide trail network** to connect neighborhoods, schools, and parks.
- Establish **bike-friendly corridors** for alternative transportation.
- Expand **park facilities** to include:

  Outdoor fitness stations,
  Dog park or pet-friendly amenities.



County Collaboration

- Partner with Lavaca County to improve signage and access to the Expo Center and event spaces.
- Coordinate with nearby communities for **regional trail system development** that could leverage river corridors and abandoned rail lines.

Ecological and Cultural Preservation:

- Highlight and preserve **Czech and German heritage** in park spaces and signage.
- Protect natural assets like riverbanks and tree stands within urban growth areas.

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Conclusion

Hallettsville's parks and recreation system is rooted in its small-town character, agricultural traditions, and regional culture. While current amenities provide a solid base for community life and events, strategic enhancements—particularly in trails, connectivity, and diverse recreation options—can elevate the city's livability and long-term health outcomes. Coordination with Lavaca County and leveraging nearby state resources can amplify these benefits and position Hallettsville as a well-rounded rural recreation hub in Central Texas.

7.4 Education Facilities

Overview

Education plays a vital role in Hallettsville's long-term resilience, economic vitality, and community well-being. The city's educational assets—including public, private, and regional post-secondary options—are foundational to workforce development, civic participation, and quality of life. The system is characterized by a strong tradition of academic commitment, community support, and a growing emphasis on adaptability and future readiness.

Public Education: Hallettsville Independent School District (HISD)

Hallettsville ISD serves as the primary public education provider for the city and surrounding rural areas. The district encompasses three campuses:

- **Hallettsville Elementary School (PK–4)**
- **Hallettsville Junior High School (Grades 5–8)**
- **Hallettsville High School (Grades 9–12)**

Key Characteristics:

- **Enrollment:** Approximately 1,000 students across all campuses
- **Class Size:** Small student-teacher ratios enable individualized attention
- **Curriculum:** Includes core academic subjects, advanced coursework, dual credit opportunities, and career and technical education (CTE)
- **Extracurriculars:** Strong programs in athletics, music, theater, agriculture (FFA), and UIL academic competitions
- **Community Ties:** Active booster clubs and partnerships with local businesses and civic organizations

Challenges:

- Aging infrastructure in some school facilities

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- Limited public transportation options for rural students
- Need for expanded mental health and counseling services

Hallettsville Independent School District 2024–2025 Improvement Plan

The plan outlines a strategic approach to enhance educational quality, infrastructure, technology, fiscal responsibility, staff development, and community engagement. It reflects HISD's commitment to providing a safe, inclusive, and high-performing learning environment. The Plan's Goals and Objectives follow:

Goal 1: Infrastructure

Objective 1: Maintain a safe, disciplined learning environment.

Objective 2: Identify and prioritize facility needs.

Goal 2: Funding

Objective 1: Make budget decisions aligned with district priorities.

Objective 2: Maintain and upgrade facilities.

Goal 3: Technology

Objective 1: Enhance digital literacy and proficiency.

Objective 2: Ensure up-to-date technology infrastructure and support.

Goal 4: Accountability

Objective 1: Provide high-quality, relevant professional development.

Objective 2: Improve student performance on state assessments.

Objective 3: Prepare high school students for post-secondary paths (college/career readiness).

Goal 5: Staff

Objective: Recruit, retain, and competitively compensate passionate and effective educators.

Goal 6: Community Engagement

Objective 1: Strengthen communication and partnerships with parents and the community.

Objective 2: Foster student relationships and soft skills.

Private and Parochial Education

Sacred Heart Catholic School

- **Grades:** Pre-K through 12
- **Affiliation:** Diocese of Victoria
- **Reputation:** Known for academic rigor, discipline, and a service-oriented philosophy
- **Strengths:**
  - High college matriculation rate
  - Strong religious and ethical foundation

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- Participation in TAPPS (Texas Association of Private and Parochial Schools) sports and academics

Early Childhood Education

Access to early education is a community priority, supported by:

- **Pre-K programs** at Hallettsville Elementary and Sacred Heart
- **Private daycare and church-based preschool programs**
- Emphasis on **early literacy** and **school readiness** as part of long-term academic success and workforce preparation

Higher Education Access and Adult Learning

Though Hallettsville does not host a post-secondary institution, it benefits from proximity to several regional colleges and universities:

- **Victoria College – Gonzales Center** (Approx. 40 miles west)
- **Blinn College – Schulenburg Campus** (Approx. 25 miles north)
- **University of Houston–Victoria (UHV)** (Approx. 50 miles southeast)

These institutions offer:

- **Dual Credit and Early College Access:** For HISD and Sacred Heart students
- **Associate degrees, Technical certifications, and Continuing education**
- **Online Learning Opportunities**

There is increasing interest in creating local satellite programs or shared spaces for hybrid learning and career training.

Strategic Directions for Educational Resilience (2025–2045)

The following initiatives are recommended to enhance educational resilience and alignment with Hallettsville's long-term community goals:

Infrastructure Modernization

- Upgrade aging school buildings for energy efficiency, ADA compliance, and storm resilience
- Invest in safe school access: sidewalks, crossings, and rural student transport

Digital Equity and Innovation

- Expand high-speed internet access citywide
- Provide 1:1 devices and training for students and educators
- Promote STEM and digital literacy programs in all grade levels

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Career and Workforce Readiness

- Strengthen Career and Technical Education (CTE) programs in healthcare, skilled trades, and agriculture
- Partner with regional employers and colleges to offer apprenticeships, job shadowing, and career pathways

Lifelong Learning and Community Education

- Develop community learning hubs at schools and libraries
- Support adult education: GED prep, ESL, financial literacy, and digital skills
- Facilitate intergenerational learning programs involving seniors and youth

Equity and Inclusion

- Expand support services for students with disabilities, English language learners, and economically disadvantaged families
- Foster culturally responsive teaching practices and inclusive curricula
- Increase mental health resources, including school-based counseling

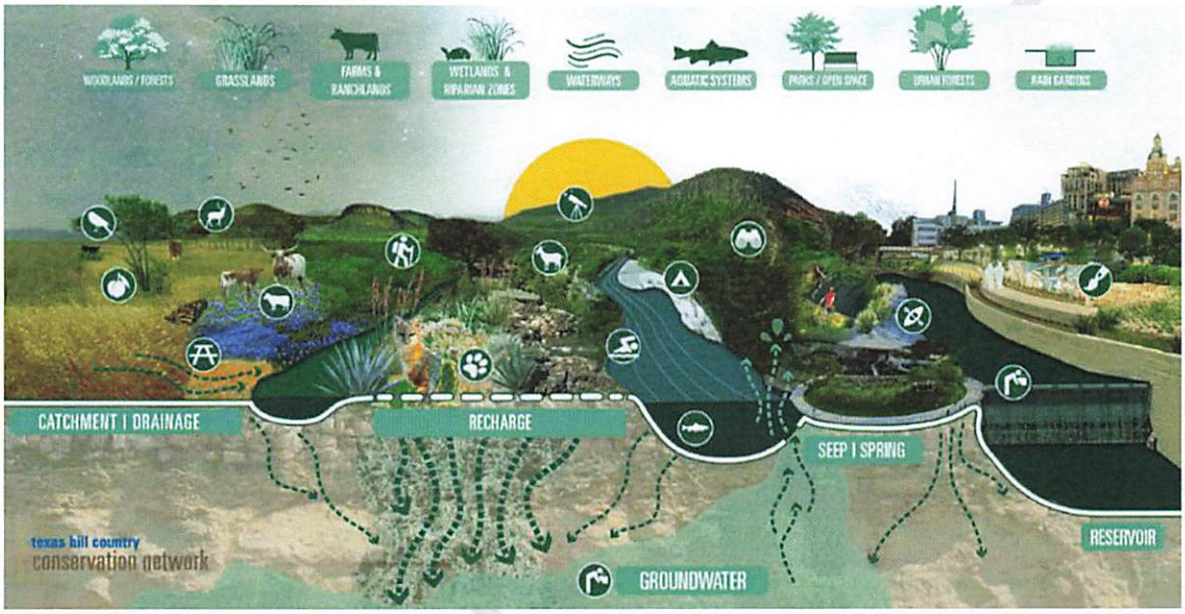
Conclusion

Hallettsville's education system is a cornerstone of its resilience. By investing in its schools, strengthening regional partnerships, and ensuring inclusive access to lifelong learning, the city can prepare current and future generations for a prosperous and adaptive future.

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7.5 Natural Resource Protection

The natural environment is a defining feature of Hallettsville's identity and a cornerstone of its long-term resilience. As the city prepares for future growth and climate variability, proactive management of its water, air, ecological systems, and scenic resources is essential. This section outlines strategies to protect and enhance the city's natural assets while supporting sustainable development.



Water Quality and Conservation

Hallettsville's quality of life and economic vitality are deeply tied to the sustainability of its water resources. The city depends on groundwater sources, with supplemental input from regional systems, making aquifer protection and drought resilience key planning priorities. Hallettsville aims to preserve potable water through rainwater harvesting, expanded conservation education, and partnerships with regional water authorities. Additionally, the city will encourage water reuse practices—such as graywater systems and non-potable applications—to improve efficiency and reduce strain on fresh water supplies.

Air Quality

While Hallettsville currently enjoys clean air, ongoing development and agricultural activities pose future risks. The city will take preventative measures by promoting low-emission industries, dust-reducing development practices, and active participation in regional air quality initiatives. These efforts will help ensure that clean air remains a lasting benefit for residents.

Wildlife and Vegetation

Surrounding Hallettsville are rich natural systems, including riparian corridors, woodlands, and prairies that support a variety of native plant and animal species. Protecting these habitats through conservation planning, native landscaping, and public education about invasive species is a city priority. Guidelines for tree preservation and habitat connectivity will help maintain biodiversity and ecological function across the city's planning area.

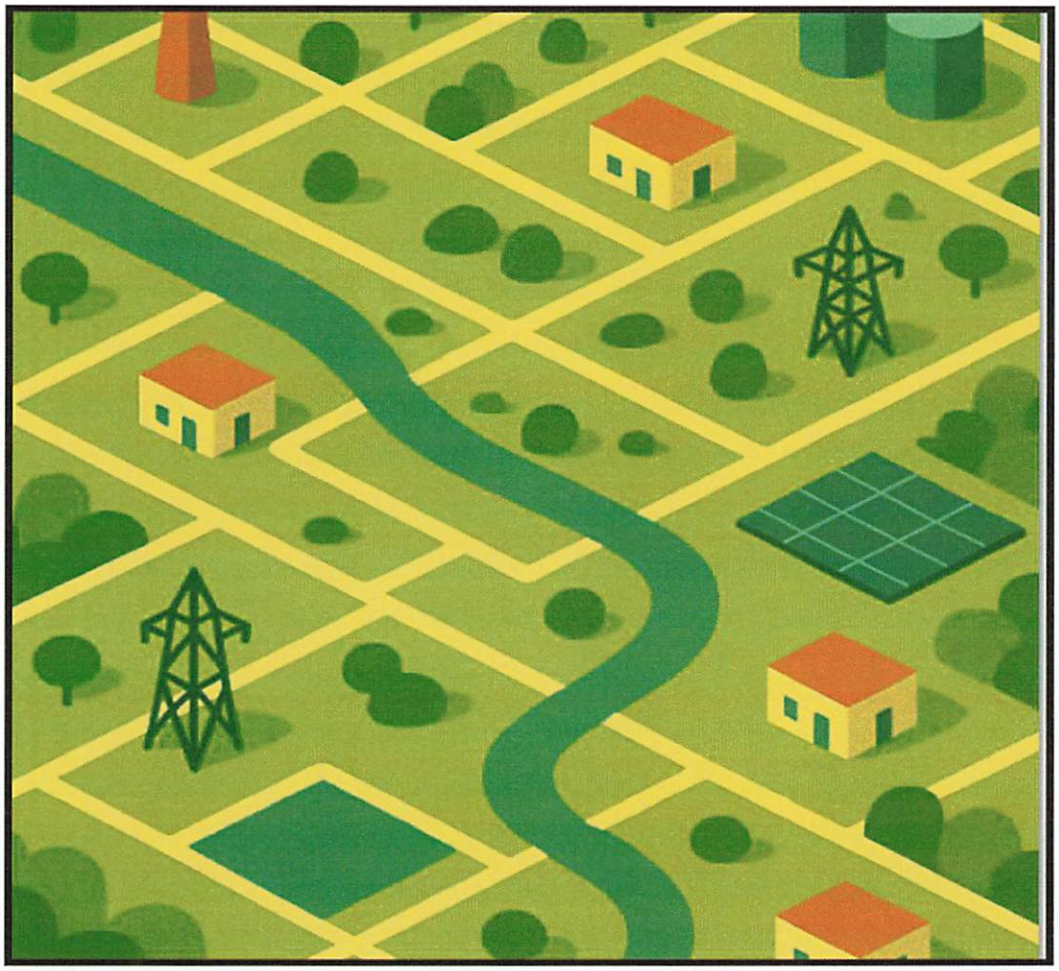
Scenic Vistas and Open Spaces

The rural beauty and open landscapes of Hallettsville contribute significantly to its small-town charm and community well-being. The city will identify and protect key scenic corridors, view sheds, and natural features visible from public spaces. New development will be guided to respect the area's topography and viewsheds, with policies to reduce visual disruption from construction on ridgelines and slopes. These strategies will preserve the character and natural aesthetics of Hallettsville for generations to come.



CHAPTER 8

INFRASTRUCTURE



8.1 WATER SYSTEM

8.1.1 Water Service Area

The City of Hallettsville is a community water system that serves 1,429 total connections with a population of 2,731 (2020 US Census Bureau population estimate). The City of Hallettsville has three wells (Well No. 8, Well No. 9 and Well No. 10) and is operated as one pressure plane.

8.1.2 Description of System

The City of Hallettsville's water supply and distribution system's original construction date and how much of the original system remains is unknown. The original line material is Asbestos Cement (AC). Based on the best information available, City staff believe the system consists of 30% AC lines with 70% PVC replacements. Pipes range in diameter from 2"-to 12".

The Map entitled City of Hallettsville Texas: Existing Water System illustrates the collected system information.

This plan includes recommended projects to replace aging, deteriorating, and/or undersized lines. Aging and deteriorated lines can contribute to system inefficiencies like water losses, as well as potential health risks, and undersized lines can limit both volume and pressure within the distribution system. All proposed line replacements are sized to ensure adequate flow and pressure for firefighting. Proposed projects also include fire hydrants at the appropriate locations as needed.

Public Water Supply (PWS) systems operating in Texas must adhere to TCEQ, AWWA, and EPA regulations and standards. The City of Hallettsville's water system is operating in accordance with all TCEQ-adopted minimum capacity standards for current active connections.

The Region P 2021 Regional Water Plan projects that water supplies for Hallettsville will remain steady during the planning period (2024-2044).

8.1.3 Original System

The City of Hallettsville's water supply and distribution system's original construction date, and how much of the original system remains, is unknown. The original line

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material is Asbestos Cement (AC), based on the best information available, City staff believe the system consists of 30% AC lines with 70% PVC replacements.

8.1.4 Previous Maps or Studies

Previous water system maps were generated by TRC Engineering Firm in 2009.

8.1.5 Key Components

Tables 1 and 2 show the inventory and locations of the various components associated with the water treatment, storage, and distribution system.

Table 1:Major Water System Components

Component	Location	Capacity or Size
Ground Storage Tank	Ridge Well Site	500,000 gallons
Ground Storage Tank	West Well Site	250,000 gallons
Ground Storage Tank	Industrial Well Site	250,000 gallons
Elevated Storage Tank	Texana Street	250,000 gallons
Elevated Storage Tank	Fairwinds Ave	250,000 gallons
Service Pumps (6)	Plane #1	5,500 GPM

Table 2:Water Distribution System Components

Component	Linear Feet (LF)	Component	# Of Units
2" Line	6,253	Elevated Storage Tank	2
3" Line	753	Ground Storage Tank	3
4" Line	8,862	Fire Hydrant	194
6" Line	145,237	Flushing Valves	UNK
8" Line	18,152	Interconnection Valves	0
10" Line	3,714		
12" Line	8,870		

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Service Connections: 1,429

Table 3 shows the location and capacity of generators used to support Hallettsville's water system.

Table 3:Generator Locations & Capacity

Location	Capacity or Size
Ridge Well Site	UNK

8.1.6 System Operations

The TCEQ conducted a Comprehensive Compliance Investigation (CCI) No.1692394 in December 2020. The last CCI indicated that the system was operating at an average pressure of 72 psi with a residual chlorine level of 1.41 milligrams per liter (mg/L). The City employs two ground water operators for the system, one Class "B" operator and one Class "C" operator.

8.1.7 Water System Analysis

The water system analysis evaluates the system components described in the previous section with respect to the applicable standards and criteria.

This analysis will consider the following elements:

- Standards & criteria
- Supply
- Storage
- Distribution
- System pressure
- Fire protection considerations.
- System revenues
- Water losses
- System interconnections
- Future development considerations
- Regional & drought planning Standards & Criteria

The Texas Commission of Environmental Quality (TCEQ), the American Water Works

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Association (AWWA), and the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) have established regulations and standards for the safe treatment, storage, and distribution of potable water to the public.

All Public Water Supply (PWS) systems operating in Texas must adhere to these regulations and standards.

Table 4 *(next page)* compares TCEQ-adopted engineering standards for PWS minimum production and supply capacities with the Hallettsville Water Supply System's current capacities (according to copies of recent TCEQ routine compliance reports).

As *Table 4* shows, the City of Hallettsville is operating in accordance with all established standards in all categories.

Table 4

Plants	Supply (GPM)	Elevated storage (Gallons)	Ground Storage (Gallons)	Total Storage (Gallons)	Service Pumps (GPM)	Connections
Plane #1						
Ridge Well Site	1,050	250,000	500,000	750,000	2,000	1,429
West Well Site	790	250,000	250,000	500,000	1,500	
Industrial Well Site	1,300		250,000	250,000	2,000	
Total Capacity Provided	**3,140**	**500,000**	**1,000,000**	1,500,000	**5,500**	**1,429**
TECQ Req Per Connection	0.6	100	200	200	0.6	
Capacity Currently Required	857	142,900	285,800	285,800	857	
Maximum Allowable Connections	5,233	5,000	N/A	7,500	9,167	
85% Planning Rule Connections	4,448	4,250	N/A	6,375	7,792	
Conn. Until 85% Expansion Planning	3,019	2,821	N/A	4,946	6,363	
Maximum Additional Connections	3,804	3,571	N/A	6,071	7,738	

1. 85% of maximum capacity. If a water utility[1] reaches 85% of its capacity, it must submit a planning report to the TCEQ Director that addresses how it plans to expand system capacity to meet future demands (see Texas Administrative Code (TAC) Title 30, Chapter 291.93).

8.1.8 Water Supply

The City of Hallettsville is a community groundwater system that serves 1,429 total connections with a population of 2,637 (2019 US Census Bureau population estimate). The City of Hallettsville has three wells (Well No. 8, Well No. 9 and Well No. 10) and is operated as one pressure plane.

Well No. 8 (G1430001D; Ridge Well; tested at 1050 gallons per minute (GPM)) is equipped with a vertical turbine pump and discharges to a 0.5 million-gallon (MG) ground storage tank. The raw water is treated with polyphosphate (to sequester iron and manganese) and gaseous chlorine prior to ground storage. Two 1,000 GPM service pumps supply water to the distribution system. Well No. 8 is currently planned to be replaced by a new Well No. 11.

Well No. 9 (G1430001E; West Well; tested at 790 GPM) is equipped with a vertical turbine pump and discharges to a 0.25 MG ground storage tank. The raw water is treated with polyphosphate, flows through an aerator (to reduce carbon dioxide), and is treated with gaseous chlorine prior to ground storage. Two 750 GPM service pumps supply water to the distribution system.

Well No. 10 (G1430001F; Industrial Well; tested at 1,300 GPM) is equipped with a vertical turbine pump and discharges to a 0.25 MG ground storage tank. The raw water is treated with polyphosphate, flows through an aerator, and is treated with gaseous chlorine prior to ground storage. Two 1000 GPM service pumps supply water to the distribution system.

Two 0.25 MG elevated storage tanks (ESTs), the West EST and North EST, float on the distribution system.

The City's water supply is rated as superior by the Texas Commission of Environmental Quality (TCEQ) Water System Data Sheet. Operating staff describe the water quality as good.

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8.1.9 Water Storage

Texas Administrative Code, Title 30, Chapter 290, Subchapter D specifies water treatment plant design, operation, and maintenance requirements for public water systems.

The code requires water systems with more than 250 connections to have storage capacity for the total number of connections served equal to or greater than:

(a) 200 gallons of total storage per connection

and

(b) (b) 100 gallons of elevated storage per connection, or a pressure tank capacity of 20 gallons per connection.

According to the TCEQ Water Utility Database, the City of Hallettsville's water system has 1,869 total connections.

Hallettsville's system meets the established minimum standards for water storage capacity with 803 gallons per connection of total storage and 268 gallons per connection of elevated storage.

8.1.10 Water Distribution System

The City of Hallettsville's water system includes approximately 191,823 Linear Feet (LF) of distribution lines. Pipes range in diameter from 2"-to-12".

Older line materials are primarily Asbestos Cement (AC). Newer replacement lines are primarily PVC.

Undersized water lines limit both volume and pressure within the distribution system. Texas Administrative Code (TAC), Title 30, Subchapter D, Section 290.44(c) prohibits the installation of new water lines smaller than 2". In addition, the standards only permit more than 10 connections on existing water mains when a licensed professional engineer deems it necessary.

Two-inch (2") and smaller diameter lines comprise roughly 3.25% (6,235 LF) of Hallettsville's water distribution system (see Table 2). Three (3") and four-inch (4") diameter lines comprise an additional 5% (9,615 LF) of the system.

Undersized lines are located at the system's periphery where development intensity is low. However, a few undersized lines are located within established residential

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neighborhoods and have multiple single-family connections *(see Map Hallettsville, TX: Existing Water System).*

The City of Hallettsville conducts line replacement as needed and when funding is available. Lines are also replaced when required by events such as line breakage, valve malfunctions, or other related system failures.

8.1.11 System Water Pressure

Hallettsville's water system operates at a normal working pressure of approximately 72 pounds per square inch (PSI). This is sufficient to operate the system effectively.

8.1.12 Water System Revenues

Table 5 indicates the City of Hallettsville's current rate schedule for water service.

Table 5: Minimum Monthly Water Fee

User	First 2,000 Gallons	Per/1,000 Gallons after
Residential	$15.33	-
Commercial ¾" Meter	$19.58	-
3,000-6,000	-	$3.50
7,000-10,000	-	$3.65
11,000-15,000	-	$3.83

According to the information provided by City staff, the City's revenues and expenses as related to water and sewer services are as follows:

Table 6: Water/Sewer Revenues & Expenses

Water & Operating Revenues	$586,870
Water & Operating Expenses	$325,263
Estimated Water Pumped (2023)	168,125,000 gallons

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8.1.13 Water Losses

Unmetered water usage and/or unaccounted-for usage affects the cost to provide water services. City staff indicate that there are no unmetered or unbilled customers. In 2023, Hallettsville's unmetered water volume was 6,515,670 gallons, or a 3.9% water loss.

Major sources of water loss include:

- Line breaks
- Aging or faulty meters
- Inaccurate or incomplete record-keeping
- Water theft and unauthorized use
- The City of Hallettsville plans to replace aging lines as funding becomes available.

8.1.14 System Risks

Of the primary hazards listed above in the Hazards and Risks Assessment section, those with the potential and likelihood to impact Hallettsville's water system are Flood, Lightning, Drought and Winter Storm. Table 7 lists potential impacts due to each hazard.

Table 7
Water System Risks Summary

Hazard	Potential Impacts
Flood	Flooding of wells and treatment plants resulting in unsafe drinking water, damage to pipes, pumps, and tanks.
Lightning	Interruption of electrical service resulting in shutdown of entire or portions of the system due to inability to pump water from wells, operate treatment plants, and distribute water to the pipe network. Direct lightning strikes can also damage system facilities and injure personnel.
Drought	Severe drought could potentially impact well production capacity.
Winter Storm	Extended periods below 32° Fahrenheit has the potential to damage critical equipment, freeze water in exposed lines, cause line breaks, render treatment units inoperable and inhibit emergency generator startups. In addition, heavy ice accumulation can interrupt electrical service.

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8.2 Wastewater System

The wastewater study inventories major components of the local wastewater system and identifies areas of operation requiring improvement to ensure safe, efficient, and economical collections and treatment. The study concludes by providing a prioritized summary of needed improvements and estimated costs.

8.2.1 Highlights

The City of Hallettsville's original sewage collection and treatment system was constructed in 1929. Based on the best information available, City staff believe the system consists mainly of the original clay lines, with PVC replacements in approximately 50% of the system. Aged and deteriorating lines are a primary cause for constant leaks and subsequent repairs, as well as inflow and infiltration (I/I).

The current wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) is an activated sludge process plant operated in contact stabilization mode. The WWTP is over 40 years old and has not been rehabilitated within the last decade. Collection systems of this age typically experience a significant amount of I/I into the system. Flows that exceed the system design capacity can cause the WWTP to experience solids washout and other plant failures that would in turn cause violations of the permitted effluent quality.

Map: Hallettsville, TX - Existing Wastewater System illustrates the collected information.

In addition, this plan includes recommended projects to replace aging, deteriorating, and undersized lines to support safe, efficient, and economical wastewater collection and treatment.

8.2.2 Original System

The City of Hallettsville's existing sewage collection system was constructed in 1929. Based on the best information available, City staff believe the system consists mainly of the original clay lines, with PVC replacements in approximately half of the system. The wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) is over 40 years old and is an activated sludge process plant operated in the contact stabilization mode.

8.2.3 Key Components

Table 8 inventories the collection lines associated with the wastewater collection system operated by the City of Hallettsville by size, total length, and percentage of the system.

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Table 8: Major Sewer Collection System Components

Table 9: Lift Stations			
Location	Pump Capacity (GPM)	Year Built	Condition
WWTP	UNK	UNK	Fair
Reckaway St.	UNK	UNK	UNK
Mulberry St.	UNK	UNK	UNK
West & Kessler	UNK	UNK	UNK
Kroschel	UNK	UNK	UNK
Park & Rogers	UNK	UNK	UNK
Moore St. & Rickaway Branch	UNK	UNK	UNK
Industrial Park	UNK	2021	New

Sewer Lines			
	Diameter	Length	Perce
Gravity Feed			
	4"	9,464	5.76
	6"	110,166	67.06
	8"	24,431	14.87
	10"	6,403	3.90
	12"	13,815	8.41
Total Sewer Lines		164,278	**100%**

Table 10 shows the location and capacity of generators used to support the Hallettsville wastewater system.

Table 10: Generator Locations & Capacity

Generator	Location	Capacity or Size

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Quick Disconnect	Industrial Park	NA
Backup Generator	WWTP	UNK

8.2.4 System Operations

The TCEQ conducted a Comprehensive Compliance Investigation (CCI) in December 2020.

The CCI report indicates that the City of Hallettsville had one minor alleged violation for Reckaway Lift Station (LS) having excessive grease and solids buildup.

Hallettsville city staff indicate that these allegations are being resolved, or have been resolved, at the time of this plan.

8.2.5 Wastewater System Analysis

The wastewater system analysis evaluates the system components described in the previous sections with respect to the applicable standards and criteria.

This analysis will consider the following elements:

- Standards & criteria
- Wastewater treatment facilities
- Industrial waste & special treatment facilities
- Inflow & infiltration (I/I) problems
- Collection system conditions
- Lift station conditions
- Manhole & cleanout conditions
- Unserved/underserved areas
- Impact of soil & terrain characteristics
- Operational procedures

8.2.6 Standards and Criteria

The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) outline the standards or criteria applicable to municipal wastewater system design and operation including influent quality, collection, and treatment, and effluent quality.

Texas Administrative Code (TAC), Title 30, Part 1, Chapter 217 - *Design Criteria for*

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Domestic Wastewater Systems - outlines system design and operations in all respects.

EPA requirements mainly relate to discharge limitations and industrial wastewater treatment.

8.2.7 Treatment Facilities

TAC standards provide detailed information concerning expected wastewater treatment facility design flows and loadings for the average municipal wastewater effluent stream.

Design criteria for sewage treatment facilities are based on process type and address the individual system components.

Design standards account for:

- Design flow.
- Peak flow
- Influent characteristics
- Required discharge quality. The criteria are comprehensive and consider most treatment technologies currently in common use.

Typically, effluent strength entering the treatment facility should not exceed 200-to-350 mg/L BOD-5, [OBJ] depending on the characteristics of the influent stream and the source of the wastewater stream. BOD5 and TSS values higher than 200 mg/L would likely be the result of wastewater demand from industrial sources that should be pretreated or eliminated.

Specific authorized effluent discharge quality limitations are established in the individual municipality or operator's *Permit to Discharge Waste* and will vary based on local conditions. For example, the permitted average flow depends on the source. A residential subdivision would have a permitted design flow of 75-to-100 gallons per capita per day, but a hospital design flow would be approximately 200 gallons per capita per day.

The design flow criteria for a facility with expected flows of less than 1.0 Million Gallons per Day (MGD) establishes the permitted flow as the maximum 30-day average flow. This permitted flow is estimated by multiplying the average annual flow by a factor of at least 1.5 and dividing that value by 12. When site-specific data is unavailable, the two-hour peak flow must be estimated by multiplying the permitted flow described above by a factor of four (4.0).

TCEQ regulations require public sewer system owners to begin planning for plant

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expansion or replacement when the system experiences average daily flows in excess of 75% of its permitted capacity for three or more consecutive months.

If average daily flows exceed 90% for three or more consecutive months, TCEQ requires that the owner begin construction on a new or expanded treatment facility.

8.2.8 Collection Systems

Design criteria for collection systems include standards for:

- Pipe size.
- Horizontal and vertical spacing
- Gradient
- Manhole spacing
- Lift station connections
- Allowable infiltration/inflow. The standards require a minimum diameter of 6" for gravity collection mains.

The standards also specify minimum gradients for various pipe sizes that will be required to achieve a flow velocity of at least two feet per second (2' fps).

Table 11 lists the grade requirements and pipe size minimums required within the Hallettsville system.

Table 11: Sewer Gradient Standards

Main Size (in.)	Fall in Feet per 100 Feet of Line (ft.)
6"	0.50
8"	0.33
10"	0.25
12"	0.20

The typical manhole spacing for 6"-to-12" main sizes with straight alignment and uniform grades is 500' (maximum). Reduced spacing may be necessary based on a system's ability to clean and maintain its sewer with available equipment.

Lift station design criteria establish general requirements that include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. The raw wastewater pump, with the exception of a grinder pump, must be capable

of passing a sphere of 2.5" or greater.

2. The raw wastewater pump must have suction and discharge openings of at least 3.0" in diameter.
3. The lift station pumping capacity must have a firm pumping capacity equal to or greater than the expected peak flow.
4. For a lift station with more than two (2) pumps, a force main in excess of ½-mile, or firm pumping capacity of 100 GPM or greater, system curves must be provided for both the normal and peak operating conditions at C values for proposed and existing pipe.
5. A collection system lift station must be equipped with a tested quick-connect mechanism, or a transfer switch properly sized to connect to a portable generator, if not equipped with an onsite generator.
6. Lift stations must include an audiovisual alarm system, and the system must transmit all alarm conditions to a continuously monitored location.
7. A lift station must be fully accessible during a 25-year 24-hour rainfall event.
8. A force main must be a minimum of 4.0" in diameter unless it is used in conjunction with a grinder pump station.
9. For a duplex pump station, the minimum velocity is three feet per second (3 fps) with one (1) pump in operation.
10. For a pump station with three (3) or more pumps, the minimum velocity is two feet per second (2 fps) with only the smallest pump in operation. The use of pipe or fittings rated at a working pressure of less than 150 pounds per square inch (psi) is prohibited.

8.2.9 Wastewater Treatment Facility

The City of Hallettsville's wastewater treatment plant is an activated sludge process plant operated in the contact stabilization mode. Hallettsville's WWTP was constructed in 1950's.

Collection systems of this age typically experience a significant amount of inflow and infiltration (I/I) into the system. Flows that exceed the system design capacity can cause the WWTP to experience solids washout and other plant failures that would in turn cause violations of the permitted effluent quality.

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The current *Permit to Discharge Waste* (WQ0010013001) authorizes the discharge of treated domestic wastewater effluent at a daily average flow not to exceed 0.8 Million Gallons Per Day (MGD). According to operations staff, current average daily flows at the facility are an estimated 0.3 MGD. The current estimated average daily flow represents roughly 37.5% of permitted levels (see Table *12*).

The Permit allows an average discharge during any two-hour period (two-hour peak) of 1,583 Gallons Per Minute (GPM), or 2.28 MGD. Peak two-hour flows for the Hallettsville WWTP are not available at this time. Peak flows during and after significant storm events are 1.0 MGD (see *Table 12*).

Table 12: Flows Standards & Current Performance

Measure	Permitted [1]	Current
Maximum Daily Average Flow (MGD)	0.8	0.3 **[2]**
Two-Hour Peak Flow (average discharge) (GPM or MDG)	1,583 or 2.28	695 gpm or 1.0 MGD

[1] Based on current Permit to Discharge Waste (WQ0010013001)

[2] Operations staff estimate

The City of Hallettsville contracts with Pace Analytical to collect and analyze all effluent samples for carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand (CBOD), total suspended solids (TSS), ammonia nitrogen, pH, and E. Coli. The City operates the chlorine analysis in-house.

8.2.10 Inflow and Infiltration (I/I)

Inflow and Infiltration (I/I) are terms used to describe the flow of surface water or groundwater into a wastewater collection system.

Primary causes for I/I include:

- Deteriorated manholes that are no longer watertight
- Cracked or collapsed pipes.
- Disjointed pipe connections
- Inadvertent stormwater flows into the sanitary system via storm drains (cross-connections)

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I/I is a serious, continuous, and cumulative problem that has a significant adverse effect on wastewater treatment facility operation costs and efficiency.

Acceptable I/I levels are determined by applying the standard of 200 gallons per inch of diameter per mile of pipe per day.

Using information collected in the system inventory, the allowable I/I for the City of Hallettsville's system would be about 14,340 GPD. This represents approximately 4.78% of the normal average daily flow.

8.2.11 Collection System Lines

Hallettsville's collection system consists of 164,278 Linear Feet (LF) of sewer line.

Many of the lines were installed with the original system in the early 1920s. The City's collection system is comprised of two different types of pipes: Clay and PVC. From the best available information, City staff estimate that 50% is original and 50% of pipe in Hallettsville's system are PVC.

Old, deteriorating pipes in the collection system are a primary cause for constant leaks and subsequent repairs, as well as inflow and infiltration (I/I). The City is currently developing a strategy to identify and address I/I through a project to improve the overall wastewater collection system operations in the near future.

8.2.12 Lift Stations

There are 6 lift stations operating within Hallettsville's collection system. According to the best information available, the lift station is a full-size lift station. Operations staff indicate that the sewer system requires rehabilitation and that the City is recently performed smoke testing to help prioritize repairs to improve overall system functionality.

8.2.13 Manholes and Cleanouts

Hallettsville's collection system includes approximately 465 manholes, and an unknown number of cleanouts distributed throughout the system See *Map 6A: Existing Sewer System Map* for exact locations.

Older, deteriorating brick-and-mortar manholes are likely one cause of excessive inflow and infiltration (I/I) into the collection system. The City should continue to replace these brick manholes as resources allow.

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8.2.14 Unserved/Underserved Areas

According to current system maps, the City of Hallettsville provides centralized sewer collection service to all residents within the corporate city limits, so the porosity and percolation characteristics of the local soils are not relevant. In addition, the collection system is relatively old in terms of service life and was installed in the late 1920s.

8.2.15 Soil Conditions

Soil and topography can impact wastewater system integrity by contributing to system infiltration and inflow, pipe breakage, and other construction issues.

For example, soils with high porosity characteristics may contribute to higher system infiltration rates, particularly when collection lines and manholes have deteriorated due to age and breakage. Soils that absorb water and swell, like fat clays, can crack sewer pipes and manholes, particularly when these components have been constructed with improper bedding material or techniques.

In areas that include septic systems, certain soils may be unsuitable for septic systems if they do not have suitable porosity and percolation characteristics.

Modern regulations require pipe installation to be constructed with engineered bedding materials that surround the pipe. These bedding techniques essentially remove the effects of swelling and shrinking clay soils and render the nature of the soil irrelevant.

8.2.16 Operational Procedures

Hallettsville's treatment facility is classified as a Class "C" facility and requires one operator with a Class "C" or higher license. The City of Hallettsville currently employs three Class "C" operators.

Several treatment and collection issues that all sewer systems should address require minimal capital outlay. These issues are continuous and should be addressed by routine, scheduled operational procedures like the following.

- Establish a routine to locate sources of I/I and a plan to address these problems in a timely fashion.
- Establish a program for routine scheduled maintenance of plant mechanical equipment, possibly incorporating currently available technological systems such as SCADA (Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition) packages designed for this task.
- Monitor influent and effluent quality on a regularly scheduled basis, with appropriate recording and reporting procedures.

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- ❖ Establish a routine line and manhole inspection schedule and a plan for the required line and manhole replacement and/or rehabilitation.

In many systems, these operational/maintenance practices occur in the form of repair as opposed to preventive maintenance. This situation appears to have occurred frequently in Hallettsville.

8.2.17 System Risks

Of the primary hazards listed above in the Hazards and Risks Assessment section, those with the potential and likelihood to impact Hallettsville's wastewater system are Flood, Lightning, Drought and Winter Storm. Table 13 lists potential impacts due to each hazard.

Table 13
Wastewater System Risks Summary

Hazard	Potential Impacts
Flood	Flooding of the collection system, lift stations, and treatment plants resulting in damage to system equipment, discharge of untreated wastewater, and system inoperability.
Lightning	Interruption of electrical service resulting in shutdown of entire or portions of the system due to inability to pump sewage from lift stations and operate treatment plants. Direct lightning strikes can also damage system facilities and injure personnel.
Drought	Severe drought can cause soil shrinkage resulting in pipe damage or failures.
Winter Storm	Extended periods below 32° Fahrenheit have the potential to damage critical equipment, freeze water in exposed lines and inhibit emergency generator startups. In addition, heavy ice accumulation can interrupt electrical service.

8.3 Storm Water System

8.3.1 Description of System

Hallettsville manages stormwater drainage primarily through an open ditch network, with some underground pipes supplementing in higher density areas. Flooding risks are present in portions of the city. Here are some key details about the stormwater drainage system in Hallettsville, Texas:

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- Hallettsville has a system of open ditches, culverts, and some underground storm sewers to collect and convey runoff.
- Most roadways utilize curbside open channels and ditches that gravity drain stormwater.
- Older parts of town rely more on undersized underground storm sewers that can back up and flood.
- Newer subdivisions tend to have larger capacity storm sewers and drainage ponds for detention.
- Much of the stormwater runoff eventually drains into Rickaway Branch and the Lavaca River in the Lavaca River watershed.
- Some localized flooding occurs in low points during heavy rains as capacity is exceeded in places.
- The very western and eastern portions of Hallettsville are within the 100-year floodplain of Rickaway Brach and the Lavaca River.
- Storm drains and ditches are cleaned periodically to remove debris that can impede flows.
- Erosion in drainage ditches causes sedimentation issues in downstream water bodies after rains.
- The city stormwater utility fee helps fund drainage capital projects and maintenance.

8.3.2 Geographic Information

Hallettsville is in the Rocky Creek Lavaca River watershed of the Lavaca River Basin. Natural drainage occurs in a South-southeast direction. The highest elevation in Hallettsville is 233 feet above sea level. Hallettsville's drainage system was developed during the city's growth. Existing roadside ditches, culverts, curbs, and gutters serve as the primary roadway drainage infrastructure in the city.

The system does not function well in some areas in its present configuration. Ditches lack adequate capacity to convey runoff during average rainfall events, and many also do not drain well after the event. Inadequate ditches also do not provide positive drainage for the pavement resulting in pavement subgrade and surface deterioration. Moreover, localized flooding occurs due to the lack of ditches, culverts, and maintenance of curbs and gutters along local streets. The below sections examine the state of each drainage facility type in more detail.

8.3.3 Storm System Inventory

Hallettsville's mix of ditches, pipes, ponds, and structures work in conjunction to direct storm runoff through topography to Rickaway Branch or the Lavaca River. Based on

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reviewing municipal documents and maps for Hallettsville, Texas, the city's storm drainage system includes the following types of structures:

- Open ditches - Grass-lined open channels along most streets and roads to collect and direct runoff.
- Culverts - Metal and concrete pipes of various diameters that allow drainage ditches to run beneath driveways, sidewalks, and road crossings.
- Storm sewers - Underground pipes typically 15 to 30 inches in diameter in older parts of town that carry runoff. Includes manholes for access.
- Inlets/Catch basins - Collect runoff into the storm sewer system from curbs and paved surfaces.
- Headwalls - Concrete structures at the outlets of larger culverts and drainage pipes.
- Detention ponds - Landscaped ponds designed to temporarily store and slowly release stormwater in some neighborhoods.
- Outfall structures - Where drainage systems discharge to streams and creeks. Includes riprap and concrete outlets.
- Channels - Larger open or concrete-lined channels downstream of drainage networks that lead to the Lavaca River or its tributaries.
- Weirs/flumes - Concrete control structures on open channels to regulate stormwater flows.
- Debris grates - Metal grates to trap litter and debris across some culvert and outlet points prone to clogging issues.

Drainage systems typically consist of curbs and gutters, pipes, ditches, and bridges that use the natural topography or grade of the land to facilitate the movement of stormwater out of a community's developed areas. Drainage in Hallettsville relies on a system of curb and gutter, culvert pipes, roadside ditches, channels, and creeks to control excess stormwater and convey it to the Lavaca River and its tributaries. Drainage channel/ditch types include roadside ditches, natural-lined channels, and concrete-lined channels.

Table 14: Key Drainage System Components

	City Limits	Total
Drainage Ditch/Channel (LF)	117,581	430,011
Curb & Gutter (LF)	205,481	205,481
Area Inlets (#)	25	25

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Curb Inlets (#)	57	57

Table 14 inventories the number and general location of key elements in the Hallettsville area's drainage system. Culvert pipes found throughout Hallettsville and the ETJ include Corrugated Metal Pipe (CMP), Reinforced Concrete Pipe (RCP), Reinforced Concrete Box Culvert (RCBC), High Density Polyethylene (HDPE), and Cast Iron (IRON).

The following table lists the storm drainage structures within the City of Hallettsville. All of which were financed and installed by the Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) and are along the state-maintained highways. The most current Street and Storm Drainage Exhibit is displayed on the Map entitled *Hallettsville Existing Stormwater Drainage Map*.

TABLE 15: STORM DRAINAGE STRUCTURES INVENTORY

ID	INVENTORY	LOCATION	NOTES
1	(3) 27 x 42" Arch CMP	Fink	
2	24' x 26'	Crocket	LWC
3	(2) 8' x 7' RCBC	N. La Grange	4 Inlets
4	(2) 8' x 7' RCBC	North Main	
5	14' x 75'	Willis	Medium Bridge
6	(3) 56" x 72" Arch CMP	Kroschel	
7	(2) 6" x 9'" Arch CMP	Donna	
8	50' x 300"	West 4th	Large Bridge
9	(2) 6' x 7' RCBC	US HWY 77	
10	12' x 60'	County Road	Small Bridge
11	12' x 100"	Rickaway	Valley Gutter
12	(3) 5' x 42" RCBC	County Road	

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13	6' x 30'	Moore	Valley Gutter
14	50' x 175'	East 4th St	Large Bridge
15	14' x 80'	Cemetery	Bridge
16	24" x 24" RCP	Donna	

8.3.4 System Conditions

Hallettsville's drainage system seems to be aged with moderate to significant deterioration observed negatively impacting performance and drainage capacity in parts of the city during rains. Based on some research, here is an overview of the general condition of the existing storm drainage system in Hallettsville, Texas:

- Age - Much of the drainage infrastructure is old, with undersized systems dating back 50+ years that lack capacity for current runoff volumes.
- Pipe Condition - Older underground storm sewers are likely deteriorated, leading to cracks, leaks and failures that contribute to infiltration and flooding issues.
- Ditch Erosion - Earthen ditches and channels have experienced erosion over time, reducing capacity and increasing sedimentation.
- Siltation - Buildup of silt, debris, and vegetation in ditches, culverts, and drainage paths obstructs flow and reduces capacity. Regular cleaning is needed.
- Structural Damage - Some culverts, headwalls and other structures show signs of wear or distress such as cracking, subsidence, or exposed rebar.
- Undersized Capacity - Parts of the system have inadequate size to handle flows during moderate or major rain events, causing overflow and flooding.
- Lack of Detention - Few stormwater detention or retention ponds to attenuate flooding.
- Limited Mapping - Incomplete mapping and documentation of the overall drainage network makes assessment difficult.

An Exhibit showing the 100-year floodplain within City Limits along with a National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) 48285C0280E are provided on the drainage map.

The natural flow of surface runoff is often interrupted due to debris, silt, and overgrown vegetation in the culverts. The storm drainage structures need maintenance such as clearing and mowing.

This should be completed as needed but at the very least annually. Drainage overflow from the culverts has resulted in deteriorated roads with potholes and cracks throughout

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the City. Street damage and drainage flow interruptions are manageable infrastructure improvements, but due to the City's financial limitations, staying ahead of the maintenance and repairs is a challenge.

It is recommended that the City perform a drainage analysis on the City to determine the cause and severity of localized flooding. The drainage study should prioritize areas of flooding, identify solutions, and provide cost estimates for drainage improvements. *It may be of interest for the City to research if grant funds are available for a drainage study.*

Currently, the City does not have a formal method for documenting flooding events.

It is recommended that the City consider a documentation plan to help keep records of such flooding incidents by recording the date, time, inches, drainage route, property owner calls and damage caused by each incident to allow for a better understanding of the impact of these events.

To protect the public health and safety, the City adopted an ordinance that prohibits the construction of buildings within the 100-year floodplain, restricts the use of floodplains for purposes that may be harmful to the public; and prevents the alteration of stream channels and flood zones that may increase flooding. Additionally, houses in the 100-year flood plain could potentially be bought out by the City and made into parkland or open greenspace. Money is available through FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Assistance Program for property acquisitions or buyouts within flood prone areas. The City should consider reviewing FEMA's grant assistance programs and researching buy-out programs.

8.3.5 Maintenance Process

Routine maintenance allows for operational service life to last longer by preventing any prolonged drainage problems. Preventive maintenance is a precautionary method that helps reduce debris, sediments, and structural failure. Major maintenance is needed after severe damage has occurred. This type of maintenance is not needed regularly. The following table gives examples for other maintenance activities and classifications recommended by this plan.

TABLE 16: MAINTENANCE PLAN		
Routine Maintenance	**Preventive Maintenance**	**Major Maintenance**

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*Litter and Trash Removal	*Debris Removal	*Construct New Drainage Channels
*Right-of Way Mowing	*Sediment Removal	*Replace Low Water Crossings
*Vegetation/Brush Management	*Channel Bank Stabilization	*Modify Drainage Structures (to
	* Concrete Repair	increase capacity)

To properly maintain drainage areas, the City will need to invest in the proper equipment to perform the maintenance.

8.3.6 System Risks

Of the primary hazards listed above in the Hazards and Risks Assessment section, flooding is the primary hazard with the potential and likelihood to impact Hallettsville's stormwater system. Impacts to the stormwater system due to flooding include overwhelming of conveyance and detention structures capacity causing additional local flooding, damage or possibly destruction of stormwater culverts and underground storm sewers, and severe erosion of ditches. Wildfires can also damage stormwater infrastructure, particularly those not made of flame- or heat-resistant materials. Lightning and winter storm present minimal risks to Hallettsville's stormwater system because of the utilization of gravity to move water through the system.

8.4 Electrical System

The City of Hallettsville's electrical distribution and transmission system was installed in 1870. Hallettsville Municipal Utilities is a municipally owned electric utility (MOU) that owns, operates, and maintains the transmission lines within the system. The City purchases power from a single substation owned by LCRA. City staff have indicated that no major electrical upgrades are required at this time; however, minor improvements, such as replacing poles and trimming trees, will be necessary in the coming years.

Hallettsville Municipal Utilities operates as a public power utility under the Public Utility Commission of Texas. According to City staff, the system has 1,650 service connections. The City does not own high-voltage transmission facilities or generation resources to meet its customers' needs. The area's transmission source is provided by LCRA TSC's high-

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voltage transmission and transformation facilities. The City has contracts in place to purchase its wholesale power requirements from LCRA.

The following section will inventory the major components of the City's electrical system as of this comprehensive plan's date. The plan will also identify operational areas where system improvements should be implemented to enhance safety, efficiency, and economy. It will conclude with a prioritized summary of the needed improvements and their estimated costs.

8.4.1 Electrical System Inventory

Table 17 presents a summary of the various components associated with the electrical transmission system.

Table 17: Electrical System Components Summary

Electrical System Summary of Facts and Statistics	
Year established	1870
Fiscal year begins	January
Population	2,550
Annual system peak demand	9.5 MW
Annual system energy sales	41,600 MWH
Annual electric revenue	$4,025,000
Connected meters	1,884
Miles of transmission lines	0
Distribution lines (overhead)	30.7 Miles
Distribution lines (underground)	4.4 Miles
Operating primary distribution voltage	12.47-Kilovolts (kV)

8.4.2 Standards and Criteria

The National Electrical Safety Code (NESC), Public Utility Commission of Texas (PUCT), North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC), and Southeastern Electric Reliability Council (SERC) have established regulations and standards to ensure safe and reliable delivery of electricity to its users. All electrical distribution systems within Texas will adhere to PUCT and NERC and must adhere to their regulations. SERC is a not-for-profit based organization which provides an independent platform for an efficient regional energy market. Due to its location, the City of HALLETTSVILLE is within SERC's region as opposed to the Electric Reliability Council of Texas (ERCOT) which manages over 90% of the State of Texas.

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8.4.3 Electrical Rates

The City currently purchases electricity on a wholesale basis from LCRA. Table 18 below indicates the current customer rates averages for the City's system:

Table 18: Current Electrical Rates

Type	Rate/Charge	Wire Charge/KW HR
Residential	$14.00	$.0545
Commercial	$69.17	$.0586
Industrial	$259.70	$.0785

*The city administrator shall adjust the generation charge monthly to equal the total cost of generation supplied to the city.

8.4.4 Electrical Supply

The Hallettsville City Substation is served from a transformer at the Hallettsville Substation (owned by LCRA TSC) via a 2.77-mile 12.5 kV distribution line (owned by LCRA TSC). Hallettsville PWT-T2 serves one SBEC feeder (HV60) and one City feeder (HV30). The capacity of Hallettsville PWT-T2 is 22.4/29.6 MVA (Summer/Winter) and the 2017 60-minute NCP kilowatt demand for PWT-T2 was 14,313-kW. Voltage to the City of Hallettsville feeders is regulated at Hallettsville City Substation with three single phase step voltage regulators, with a maximum rating of 546 Amps/phase at 55°C rise. The 2017 60-minute Non-Coincidental Peak (NCP) kilowatt demand on the City of Hallettsville system was 9,711 kW, or 449 Amps/phase.

8.4.5 Electrical Distribution System

The main electrical lines within the City's system are three-phase lines. Single phase lines are distributed throughout the system as needed for various customers within the city. Most of these lines are installed on treated wooden power poles. ANSI O5 defines the minimum standards for the quality of wood poles to be installed for electrical systems.

The City does not have an established program for routine line replacement. The national average for life expectancy of wooden poles are about 45 years without remedial treatment. The City replaces power poles periodically when required by events such as failures due to weather events.

Overhead and Underground Conductor Length in Miles

Table 19: Conductor Inventory			
		Circuits	

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	Type	HC90	HC100	HC110	Total (FT)
Over Head	#1/0 ACSR 6/1	4,527	34,709	10,889	50,125
	#2 ACSR 6/1	8,740	21,057	16,009	45,806
	#2Cu - 7s	0	924	0	924
	#4 ACSR 7/1	5,228	23,002	9,851	38,081
	#4 Cu - 1s	3,398	1,297	253	4,948
	#4 Cu - 3s	8,978	5,340	2,083	16,401
	#4 Cu - 7s	1,854	19,896	0	21,750
	#4/0 ACSR 6/1	273	1,776	2,649	4,698
	#6 Cu - 1s	2,070	4,145	1,006	7,221
	1/0 AAC - 7 Str	0	0	924	924
	1/0 HdCu - 7s	41,439	20,273	12,096	73,808
	336.4 MCM AAC - 19s	9,138	5,676	33,480	48,294
	397.5 MCM AAC - 19s	0	0	12,456	12,456
	4/0 AAC - 7 Str	0	9,207	19,317	28,524
	OVERHEAD TOTAL				**353,960**
Under Ground	#2 AL 15kV 1/3 N	2,402	11,598	16,734	30,734
	1/0 AL 15kV 1/3 N	3,947	2,311	9,566	15,824
	UNDERGROUND TOTAL	**6,349**	**13,909**	**13,909**	**46,558**

8.4.6 System Risks

Of the primary hazards listed above in the Hazards and Risks Assessment section, those with the potential and likelihood to impact Hallettsville's electrical system are Lightning, Extreme Heat, Wildfire, Windstorm and Winter Storms. Table 20 lists potential impacts due to each hazard.

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Table 20 Electrical System Risks Summary	
Hazard	Potential Impacts
Lightning	Lightning can cause damage to electrical equipment resulting in the interruption of electrical service.
Extreme Heat	Extreme heat can increase demand on the system to the point of failure, overheat and damage electrical transformers and other critical components, and create electrical fires due to conductor insulation degradation and sagging of power lines near vegetation.
Wildfire	Wildfire can destroy electrical system components comprising the power distribution system.
Windstorm	High winds can damage power lines, break power poles, cause trees to down power lines, and propel debris into transformers and other critical electrical components potentially causing widespread power outages and fires.
Winter Storm	Extended periods below 32° Fahrenheit have the potential to cause electrical equipment failures. Ice accumulations can damage power lines, which can lead to widespread outages.

8.4.7 Missing Neutral Wire Rehabilitation

There are 17 spans (2800 ft) of primary lines that currently do not have primary neutrals installed. The neutral conductor on a wye configured system is a current carrying conductor. The Hallettsville distribution system is wye configured. The neutral conductor is the return path for any phase imbalance on three phase systems and also the return path on single bushing, single phase transformers. The neutral conductor provides a lower impedance path for this current to return to the source, or ground. With the neutral missing, the only return path is to "earth" ground. The return path to "earth" ground may be a higher impedance and cause a higher potential in the grounding system. This higher potential can present issues with stray voltages and also touch potential on any exposed grounds. The stray voltage may even be present on any secondary grounds and service grounds creating a safety and equipment hazard at the customer's panel. If the grounding on the secondary and the customers system is not sufficient, the stray voltage will cause

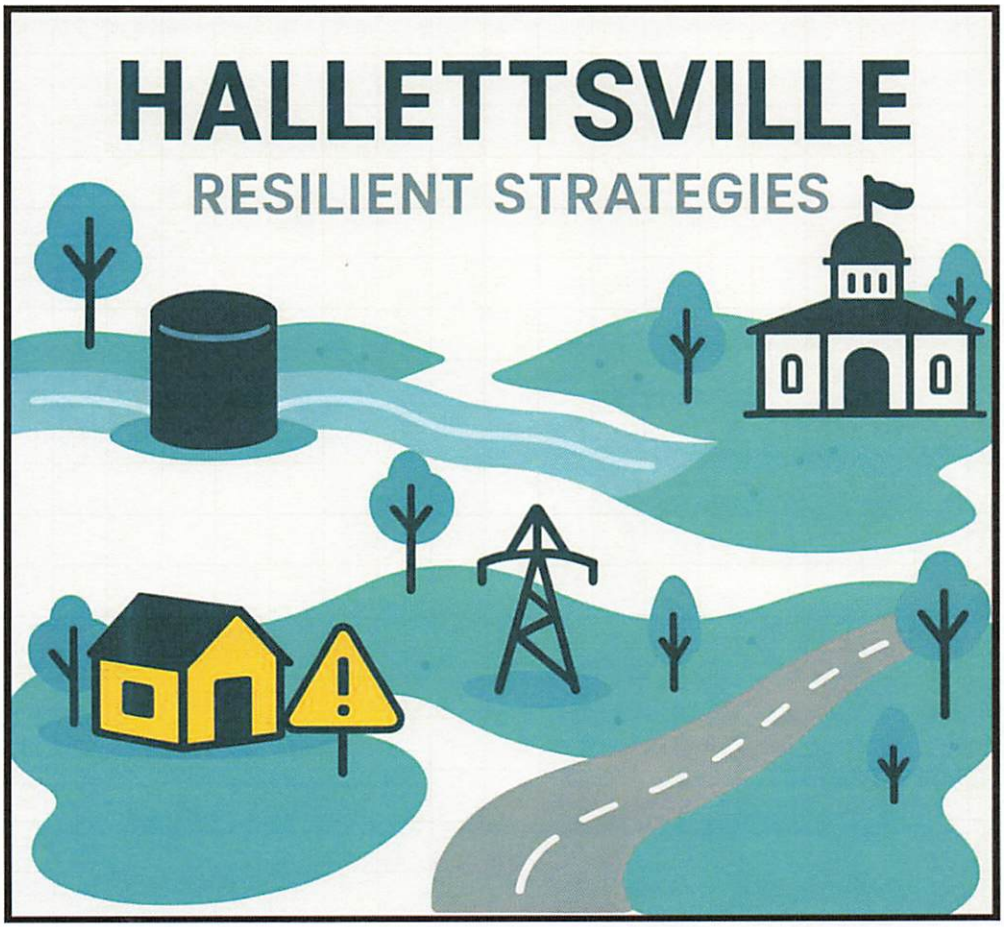
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a surge in customer voltage and/or high currents on the customer's neutral conductor. Project #11 is being recommended to install primary neutral conductor on all spans that currently have no primary neutral.

Hallettsville has a small number of underground electrical lines but does not have specific plans for converting more areas of the City. City staff have indicated that the City is interested in installing more underground lines if the appropriate funding mechanism can be established.

CHAPTER 9

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

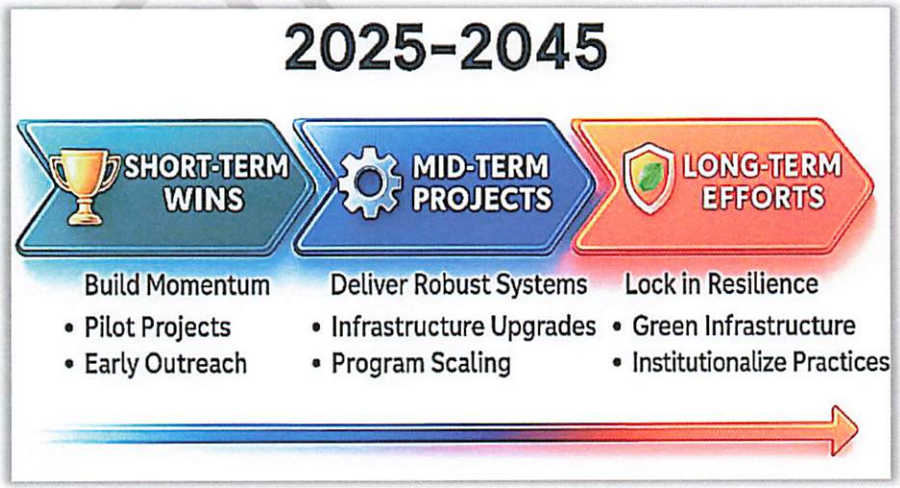


Resilient Strategies Implementation

Hallettsville's 2025–2045 Resilient Comprehensive Plan honors the cherished county seat character while equipping the city to weather future physical, social, and economic challenges. This chapter begins with eight focus areas that shape all the decisions: Land Use & Future Development, Transportation, Housing, Infrastructure, Community Facilities, Historic & Cultural Resources, Safety & Security, and Economic Development. Each area contains clear goals, measurable objectives, and time-bound actions, keeping us accountable and on course.



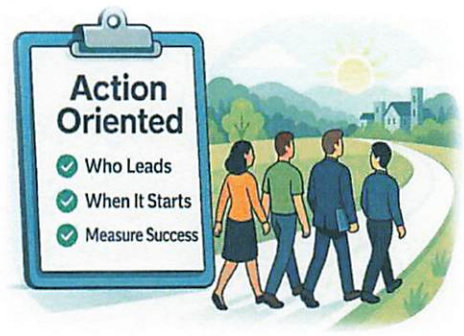
Why this structure? Hallettsville's greatest strength is the interdependence of its people, places, and natural systems. By embedding multi-hazard mitigation into land-use policy, it not only protects lives and property; it also sets the stage for green infrastructure, sustainable growth, and an attractive business climate. By aligning transportation corridors with the growth vision it connects residents of all ages to jobs, services, and recreation while reducing congestion and emissions. Diversifying housing and modernizing codes allows the city to welcome new neighbors, support aging in place, and strengthen community resilience. Through targeted investments in infrastructure, community facilities, historic preservation, and economic opportunity, a sense of civic pride and lasting value are created for current and future generations.



Each initiative is phased - short-term wins build momentum, mid-term delivers robust systems, and long-term efforts lock

in resilience. Milestones such as a zoning overhaul in 2028, a demand-response shuttle pilot in 2028, and broadband expansion through 2035 ensure Hallettsville keeps moving forward. Annual tabletop exercises, rolling maintenance schedules, and periodic audits institutionalize continuous improvement.

Above all, this plan is **action-oriented**. Every task identifies **who leads, when it starts, and how success is measured**. With this roadmap, residents, business owners, elected officials, and community partners commit to stewarding Hallettsville's distinctive spirit while building a safer, greener, and more prosperous future.



Hallettsville's 2025-2045 Comprehensive Plan is a blueprint for growth, resilience, and community well-being. Actions are phased into short-term (2025-2030), mid-term (2031-2035), long-term (2036-2045), and ongoing horizons. This structure ensures that early successes build momentum, while sustained long-term efforts embed resilience into the City's policies, codes, and investments.

Time Range: Short-term = ST, Mid-term = MT, Long-term = LT

9.1 Planning, Land Use, & Future Development

Ref	Action	Lead	Time Range	Success Metric
1.1 Integrate Hazard Mitigation Actions				
1.1.1	Embed multi-hazard mitigation policies in the 2025 Comp. Plan update	City Administrator (CA), PCD, P&Z, Council	ST	Policies adopted by 2026
1.1.2	Host an annual joint tabletop exercise with emergency services	CA, PCD, Emergency Management	ST	Annual exercise with after-action items closed
1.2 Sustainable Growth				
1.2.1	Launch a resilience-building incentive program	CA, PCD	ST	10 certified projects by 2030
1.3 Support Business & Public Realm Enhancements				
1.3.1	Apply for a façade-improvement grant for downtown	Downtown Association, P&Z, EDC	ST	Program in Place by 2030

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1.3.2	Complete Downtown Square streetscape improvements	Public Works	MT	Construction by 2035, 80% user satisfaction
1.4 Modernize Development Codes				
1.4.1	Adopt Zoning Ordinance and codes aligned with growth vision	Council, PCD	ST	Code adopted by 2028
1.4.2	Implement and Review the Resilient Development Guide	PCD, P&Z	Ongoing	Convene a task force to review progress of implementation annually
1.5 Safeguard Properties				
1.5.1	Launch community property-risk audit program	CA	ST	100% high-risk parcels assessed
1.5.2	Assess the effectiveness of recently adopted wind & flood resilient building standards	Building Official	MT	By 2035, complete an assessment confirming consistent compliance

9.2 TRANSPORTATION

Ref	Action	Lead	Start	Success Metric
2.1 Maintain a Comprehensive Transportation Master Plan				
2.1.1	Conduct traffic-safety audit every 3 years	Public Works, PD	ST	Crash hot-spots reduced 10% by 2030
2.1.2	Integrate ADA & Safe-Routes in each CIP Cycle	Public Works, ADA Coordinator	Ongoing	ADA/Safe-Routes included in CIP
2.1.3	Require circulation studies for new commercial sites	PCD	MT	100% of sites submit approved study
2.2 Connect People & Places				
2.2.1	Designate multimodal corridors linking key nodes	Transportation Task Force	ST	Corridors mapped & land use designations adopted

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2.2.2	Support demand-response shuttle	Public Works	ST	Expand service to match city growth

9.3 Fair, Inclusive, & Resilient Housing

Ref	Action	Lead	Start	Success Metric
3.1 Diversify Housing Types				
3.1.1	Complete housing needs assessment	PCD	ST	Assessment published by 2030
3.1.2	Update subdivision standards to guide a broader range of housing types – including manufactured housing, small-lot homes, cottage clusters, duplexes, townhomes, and Additional Dwelling Units (ADU)/ Additional Commercial Units (ACU) – in appropriate areas.	PCD	ST	At least 15 diverse housing units permitted by 2030 under the new zoning and subdivision standards
3.1.3	Guide high-quality building and zoning codes that support high-quality infill housing development, focusing on design standards, lot-size flexibility, and compatibility with neighborhoods.	PCD	MT	Infill supportive zoning and building code adopted by 2035
3.2 Accommodate Elder Residents				
3.2.1	Encourage ADUs near services	PCD	Ongoing	15 ADUS built by 2031
3.2.2	Adopt new universal design rules to senior projects	Building Official	Ongoing	Rules in effect 2028
3.3 Mitigate Hazard Risk in Housing				

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3.3.1	Enrolls 80% of owners in NFIP & wildfire reviews	PCD	ST	80% enrollment achieved by 2030
3.3.2	Study retrofit rebates for flood & fire resilience	PCD, CA	ST	50 homes retrofitted by 2030
3.3.3	Continue and expand city programs to address unsafe or substandard buildings through abatement, code enforcement, and/or rehabilitation.	Building Official/ PCD	ST	10% unsafe structures abated or rehabilitated by 2030
3.4 Promote Affordable Housing Choices				
3.4.1	Partner with nonprofit organizations and housing authorities to expand affordable rental opportunities	Housing Authority, CA, PCD	MT	1 formal partnership or MOU established
3.4.2	Encourage the development of new workforce housing units through incentives, funding programs, and public-private partnerships	PCD, CA	Ongoing	15 workforce housing units developed by 2035
3.4.3	Preserve long-term affordability by protecting existing low-income housing stock from conversion or loss	Building Official, CA, PCD	ST	20 existing units preserved as affordable by 2030
3.5 Ensure Fair and Inclusive Housing				
3.5.1	Coordinate written fair-housing procedures and forms	PCD/ City Attorney	Ongoing	Fair-housing procedures and forms reviewed and maintained annually with consistent citywide use.
3.5.2	Apply AFFH review to all state and federal grant projects	CA/Building Official	Ongoing	Every CDBG, GLO, TWDB, or similar grant includes AFFH

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				certification and documented fair housing review
3.5.3	Conduct annual fair-housing training and outreach campaign	PCD	Ongoing	At least one training held per year; materials posted at City Hall, library, schools, events, website
3.5.4	Post and maintain fair-housing complaint referral information	CA	Ongoing	HUD and TWC compliant contact info visibly posted at key facilities and on website; updated annually
3.5.5	Include fair-housing/equity checklist in annual plan report	PCD	Ongoing	Fair-housing checklist completed and presented with each annual Resiliency Plan implementation report

9.4 Infrastructure

Ref	Action	Lead	Start	Success Metric
4.1 Enhance Durability				
4.1.1	Switch to Class IV impact-rated materials for facilities	Public Works	ST	100% facilities by 2030
4.1.2	Institute rolling 5-year preventative maintenance schedule	Public Works	ST	90% tasks completed each cycle
4.1.3	Implement resiliency upgrades at the Wastewater Treatment Plant to protect operations during extreme weather and future demand	Utilities	ST	Completion of two major resiliency upgrades by 2030

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4.2 Improve Flexibility				
4.2.1	Integrate smart sensors for load monitoring	Utilities	LT	Sensors installed at identified 5 sites
4.2.2	Plan alternate water and power microgrids	Utilities & CA	LT	Feasibility complete by 2032
4.3 Expand Digital & Mobility Connectivity				
4.3.1	Close broadband gaps in underserved blocks	CA, IT, EDC	ST	95% premises served by 2030
4.4 Coordinate Infrastructure for Land Use				
4.4.1	Adopt best practices for low-impact development, stormwater management, and public utilities	Public Works, Utilities, PCD	Ongoing	Low Impact Development (LID) manual adopted by 2030
4.1.2	Integrate utility expansion planning into the City's growth framework to ensure adequate service capacity for infill and future development areas	PCD, Utilities	ST	Utility expansion maps incorporated into growth framework update by 2030

9.5 Community Facilities

Ref	Action	Lead	Start	Success Metric
5.1 Build Sustainable, Resilient Facilities				
5.1.1	Install solar street-lighting on collectors	CA, Public Works	ST	100% collectors lit by 2030
5.1.2	Weatherize municipal buildings to 20% energy reduction	Public Works, Utilities	MT	Energy down 20% by 2035
5.2 Advance Zero-Waste Initiatives				
5.2.1	Publish "Recycle Right" guides & workshops	CA	ST	4 workshops/year; recycling up 10%
5.3 Protect Natural Resources				

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5.3.1	Map flash-flood risk and mark low-water crossings	CA, Public Works	ST	Maps and signage by 2030
5.3.2	Establish a Natural Resources Inventory (NRI) to guide conservation decisions	CA, PCD	LT	Inventory completed and published by 2040
5.4 Parks, Trails, & Recreation System Enhancements				
5.4.1	Develop a citywide park, trail, and sidewalk master plan linking neighborhoods, schools, and parks	Public Works	Ongoing	Complete feasibility study for connectivity by 2035
5.4.2	Establish bike-friendly corridors standards and signage	PCD, Public Works	ST	First 2 corridors striped by 2030
5.4.3	Establish new recreation amenities (outdoor fitness stations, pet-friendly areas)	Public Works	MT	First amenity built by 2035
5.5 Educational & Learning Facilities Coordination				
5.5.1	Coordinate emergency protocols and shelter planning with School District	CA, Emergency Management	Ongoing	Joint protocol and processes in place
5.5.2	Ensure community learning hubs are accounted for to match with new city development	CA, ISDs, libraries	Ongoing	Formal coordination processes maintained as development occurs

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9.6 Historical & Cultural Resources

Ref	Action	Lead	Start	Success Metric
6.1 Restore Historic Properties				
6.1.1	Coordinate low-interest loan pool with banks	HPC	MT	10 projects funded by 2035
6.1.2	Freeze property taxes for qualifying restorations	HPC, Tax Assessor	MT	5 properties enrolled by 2035

9.7 Safety & Security

Ref	Action	Lead	Start	Success Metric
7.1 Prepare for Hazardous Materials Incidents				
7.1.1	Update emergency response guides & train annually for hazardous materials incidents	CA, Fire, Police	2025	1 drill/ year; ≥90% staff pass
7.2 Strengthen Public Alert Systems				
7.2.1	Install reverse-911 & IPAWS integration	CA, IT	2025	System live by 2028
7.2.2	Expand social media & billboard weather alerts	CA	2025	Alerts live by 2026
7.3 Ensure Adequate EMS Coverage				
7.3.1	Coordinate with county officials to ensure EMS funding and transport capacity to keep pace with population growth	CA, Emergency Management	Ongoing	Updated EMS funding agreement or resource allocation adopted by 2030

9.8 Economic Development

Ref	Action	Lead	Start	Success Metric
8.1 Promote Safe Business Growth				
8.1.1	Map low-risk commercial zones & market them	EDC	ST	3 sites developed by 2030

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8.1.2	Offer relocation grants and tax abatements	EDC, City Finance	ST	5 firms relocated by 2030
8.2 Foster Long-term Wealth Creation				
8.2.1	Launch local-entrepreneur micro-grant fund	EDC	MT	20 grants issued by 2035
8.2.2	Provide semi-annual financial literacy workshops	EDC, Chamber, Library	ST	2/year; average ≥4/5 satisfaction
8.2.3	Establish a recurring review process for EDC programs to ensure they are regularly evaluated and adjusted to meet the evolving economic and community needs of the city	EDC	Ongoing	Annual EDC program review completed and recommended updates each year beginning in 2027

9.9 Funding Sources

Building Neighborhood Capacity Program (BNCP)

- Grantor: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
- Purpose: offer training and technical assistance (TTA) to begin or sustain the process of revitalization, guided by comprehensive neighborhood revitalization plans, in concert with relevant local and state plans and planning processes.
- Eligibility: Five neighborhoods selected. Nonprofit organizations, faith-based and community organizations, institutions of higher learning, and for-profit organizations (commercial) with significant experience in supporting neighborhood and community development through training and technical assistance. For-profit organizations must agree to forgo any profit or management fee.
- Limitations: Up to $2 million
- More Information: http://www.cssp.org/community/neighborhood-investment/place-based-initiatives/buildingneighborhood- capacity

Capital Fund Education and Training Community Facility Grant

- Grantor: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

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- Purpose: for public housing authorities to construct, rehabilitate, or purchase facilities for early childhood education, adult education, and/or job training programs for public housing residents based on an identified need.
- Eligibility: Public housing authorities
- Limitations: $15 million; max grant $5 million
- More Information: https://www.hud.gov/helping-americans/public-indian-housing-capfund

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program for Rural Texas

- Grantor: Texas Department of Agriculture
- Purpose: develop viable communities by providing decent housing and suitable living environments and expanding economic opportunities principally for persons of low- to moderate- income.
- Eligibility: non-entitlement cities and counties whose populations are less than 50,000 and 200,000, respectively, and are not participating or designated as eligible to participate in the entitlement portion of the federal Community Development Block Grant Program.
- Limitations: Population 50,000 city and 200,000 county. Application Minimum: Single/Multi-Jurisdiction - $75,000, Maximum - $800,000
- More Information: http://www.reconnectingamerica.org/resource-center/federal-grant-opportunities/

Choice Neighborhoods Initiative Grant

- Grantor: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
- Purpose: to revitalize severely distressed public and/or HUD-assisted multifamily housing in distressed neighborhoods into viable, mixed-income communities with access to well-functioning services, high quality educational programs, public transportation, and jobs.
- Eligibility: Public housing authorities, local governments, nonprofits, and for-profit developers that apply jointly with a public entity. Preferred Sustainability Applicants receive an additional two bonus points.
- Limitations: $ 5 million
- More Information: http://www.reconnectingamerica.org/resource-center/federal-grant-opportunities/

Community Development Fund (Rural)

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- Grantor: Texas Department of Agriculture
- Purpose: Grants to rural Texas cities and counties for basic infrastructure projects such as water/wastewater facilities, street improvements, and drainage.
- Eligibility: non-entitlement cities and counties whose populations are less than 50,000 and 200,000 respectively, and are not participating or designated as eligible to participate in the entitlement portion of the federal Community Development Block Grant Program.
- Limitations: $75,000-800,000, biennial basis and competition against 24 planning regions in the state.
- More Information: http://www.texasagriculture.gov/GrantsServices/RuralEconomicDevelopment/RuralCommunityDevelopmentBlockGrant(CDBG)/CommunityDevelopment.aspx

Formula Grants for Other than Urbanized Areas

- Grantor: U.S. Department of Transportation
- Purpose: provides funding to states to support public transportation in rural areas.
- Eligibility: population of less than 50,000.
- More information: http://www.fta.dot.gov/grants/13093_3555.html.

Homeowner's Rehabilitation Assistance Program

- Grantor: Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs.
- Purpose: This program provides the following services:
- Rehabilitation or reconstruction of owner-occupied housing on the same site
- New construction of site-built housing on the same site to replace an existing owner-occupied Manufactured Housing Unit (MHU).
- Replacement and relocation of existing housing located in a floodplain to a new MHU or new construction of housing on an alternative site.
- New construction or a new MHU to replace a housing unit that has become uninhabitable as a result of disaster or condemnation by local government
- If allowable under the Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA), refinance of existing mortgages meeting federal requirements.
- Eligibility: Organizations must now apply and receive HOME funds under the CHDO set-aside in order to be certified as a CHDO.

- More information: http://www.tdhca.state.tx.us/home-division/hra.htm

Housing Preservation Grants

- Grantor: U.S. Department of Agriculture
- Purpose: to repair or rehabilitate individual housing, rental properties, or co-ops owned and/or occupied by very low- and low income rural persons.
- Eligibility: Very low income is defined as below 50 percent of the area median income (AMI); low income is between 50 and 80 percent of AMI. Eligible sponsors include state agencies, units of local government, Native American tribes, and nonprofit organizations.
- Limitations: competitive and are made available in areas wherever there is a concentration of need
- More Information: http://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/housing-preservation-grants

CDBG Program

- Grantor: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
- Purpose: to develop viable communities by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment and by expanding economic opportunities.
- Eligibility: principally for persons of low- and moderate-income.
- Limitations: The State must ensure that at least 70 percent of its CDBG grant funds are used for activities that benefit low- and moderate-income persons over a one-, two-, or three-year time period selected by the State.
- More information can be found at https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/cdbg-state/

Intermediary Relending Program

- Grantor: U.S. Department of Agriculture
- Purpose: Finance business facilities and community development projects in rural areas.
- Eligibility: Rural areas and incorporated places with populations of less than 25,000
- Limitations: Interest rate 1% maximum term is 30 years, $250,000 maximum loan

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- More information: http://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/intermediary-relending-program

Multi-Family Housing Loan Guarantees

- Grantor: U.S. Department of Agriculture
- Purpose: to increase the supply of moderately-priced housing in rural areas
- Eligibility: be a U.S. citizen(s) or legal resident(s), a U.S. owned corporation, a limited liability corporation (LLC) or a partnership in which the principals are U.S. citizens or permanent legal residents.
- Limitations: The maximum loan to value is 90% for for-profit entities and 97% for non-profit entities.
- More Information: http://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/multi-family-housing-loan-guarantees

Multi-Family Housing NOFA Status

- Grantor: U.S Department of Housing and Urban Development
- Purpose: The Service Coordinator Program provides funding for the employment of Service Coordinators in insured and assisted Multifamily housing that is designed for the elderly and persons with disabilities. The Service Coordinator plays a critical role to support HUD assisted housing as a platform for financial security, physical security, social connections, and the delivery of long-term community based supportive services, especially for vulnerable populations such as the elderly.
- Eligibility: Depending on State
- More Information: http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/housing/mfh/scp/scphome

Multi-Family Housing Preservation and Revitalization (MPR) Loans and Grants

- Grantor: U.S. Department of Agriculture
- Purpose: provide affordable multi-family rental housing
- Eligibility: for very low-, low-, and moderate-income families; the elderly; and persons with disabilities.
- More Information: http://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/housing-preservation-revitalization-demonstration-loansgrants

Outdoor Recreation-Acquisition, Development and Planning (15.916)

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- Grantor: Department of the Interior
- Purpose: provide financial assistance to the States and their political subdivisions for the preparation of Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plans (SCORPs) and acquisition and development of outdoor recreation areas and facilities for the general public, to meet current and future needs.
- Eligibility: For planning grants, only the State agency formally designated by the Governor or State law as responsible for the preparation and maintenance of the SCORP is eligible to apply. For acquisition and development grants, the above designated agency may apply for assistance for itself, or on behalf of other State agencies or political subdivisions, such as cities, counties, and park districts. Indian organized tribes to govern themselves and perform the functions of a general purpose unit of government qualify for assistance. Individuals, nonprofit organizations, and private organizations are not eligible.
- Limitations: Land acquisition and development grants may be used for a wide range of outdoor recreation projects, Facilities must be open to the general public and not limited to special groups. Every park or outdoor recreation area acquired or developed with assistance under this program must remain available and accessible for public outdoor recreation use forever. Development of basic rather than elaborate facilities is favored. Operation and maintenance of facilities are not eligible expenses for funding.
- More information: https://www.cfda.gov/index?s=program&mode=form&tab=core&id=49de7517fcf9e734d2868a40aee748b

Recreation Grants

- Grantor: Texas Parks and Wildlife Department
- Purpose: This grant was created to meet recreation needs. The grant provides 50% matching grant funds to eligible municipalities and counties. Funds must be used for development or acquisition of parkland.
- Eligibility: Must be a small Texas community with a population of 20,000 and under. Eligible projects include ball fields, boating, fishing, and hunting facilities, picnic facilities, playgrounds, swimming pools, trails, camping facilities, beautification, restoration, gardens, sports courts and support facilities.
- More information: https://tpwd.texas.gov/business/grants/recreation-grants

Rural Business Opportunity Grants (RBOG)

- Grantor: U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)

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- Purpose: promotes sustainable economic development in rural communities with exceptional needs through provision of training and technical assistance
- Eligibility: Rural public bodies, rural nonprofit corporations, rural Indian tribes, and cooperatives with primarily rural members.
- Limitations: The maximum grant for a project serving a single state is $50,000. The maximum grant for a project serving two or more states is $150,000.
- More Information: https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/rural-business-development-grants

Rural Transit Assistance Program (5311b3)

- Grantor: Department of Transportation
- Purpose: provides a source of funding to assist in the design and implementation of training and technical assistance projects and other support services tailored to meet the needs of transit operators in no urbanized areas.
- Eligibility: States, local governments, and providers of rural transit services.
- Limitations: Apportioned to States by a formula
- More Information: https://www.transit.dot.gov/funding/grants/rural-transportation-assistance-program-5311b3

Rural Water & Waste Disposal Loan & Grant Program

- Grantor: U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)
- Purpose: Provides funding for clean and reliable drinking water systems, sanitary sewage disposal, sanitary solid waste disposal, and storm water drainage to households and businesses in eligible rural areas.
- Eligibility: Rural areas, cities, and towns with a population up to 10,000
- Limitations: quarterly interest rates, maximum repayment period 40 years
- More information: http://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/water-waste-disposal-loan-grant-program

Section 108 Loan Guarantees

- Grantor: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
- Purpose: Provides CDBG-eligible communities with a source of financing for economic development, public facilities, and other eligible large-scale physical development projects.

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- Eligibility: metropolitan cities and urban counties, no entitlement communities that are assisted in the submission of applications by States that administer the CDBG program, and no entitlement communities eligible to receive CDBG funds under the HUD-Administered Small Cities CDBG program (Hawaii). The public entity may be the borrower or it may designate a public agency as the borrower.
- More Information: https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/section-108/

Single Family Home Repairs (Section 504)

- Grantor: U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) & Rural Development
- Purpose: provide loans to very-low-income homeowners to repair, improve, or modernize their homes or grants to elderly very-low-income homeowners to remove health and safety hazards.
- Eligibility: Rural areas with populations up to 10,000 if located in a MSA or up to 20,000 if not in a MSA.
- Limitations: up to $7,500-27,500 loans and grants, 20-year repayment, very-low-income applicants or elderly persons age 62 or older.
- More information: http://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/single-family-housing-repair-loans-grants

Small Business Administration Loan Programs

- Grantor: U.S. Small Business Administration
- Purpose: General Small Business Loans, Microloan Program, Real Estate & Equipment Loans, and Disaster Loans.
- More information: http://www.sba.gov/loanprograms

Small Business Innovation Research Program

- Grantor: US Small Business Administration
- Purpose: funds the critical startup and development stages of Small Business. It targets the entrepreneurial sector.
- Eligibility: Small businesses that are American owned and independently operated, for-profit, principle researcher employed by business and company size limited to 500 employees.
- Limitations: Funding awarded in three phases, up to $750,000.
- More Information: https://www.sbir.gov/solicitation-listing/open

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Surface Transportation Program – Transportation Enhancement

- Grantor: Department of Transportation
- Purpose: expand transportation choices and enhance transportation through 12 eligible transportation enhancement surface transportation activities, including pedestrian & bicycle infrastructure and safety programs, landscaping beautification, historic preservation, and environmental mitigation.
- Eligibility: State/MPO allocated
- Limitations: Apportioned to States by a formula
- More Information: https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/transportation_enhancements/index.cfm

The Texas Leverage Fund

- Grantor: Texas Economic Development
- Purpose: provides additional financing help to communities that have adopted an economic development sales tax. The communities may expand economic development through using and collecting future sales tax revenues.
- Limitations: $25,000-$5 million
- More information: https://texaswideopenforbusiness.com/services/financing

Texas Capital Fund (Rural)

- Grantor: Texas Department of Agriculture
- Purpose: Supports rural business development, retention and expansion by providing funds for public infrastructure, real estate development, or the elimination of deteriorated conditions.
- Eligibility: see program website
- More information: http://texasagriculture.gov/GrantsServices/RuralEconomicDevelopment/TexasCapitalFund.aspx

The Multi-Family (Rental Housing) Development Program

- Grantor: provides funding to units of General Local Governments, Public Housing Authorities, nonprofits, and for-profit entities towards the new construction or rehabilitation of affordable multifamily rental developments.
- Eligibility: Development funds are awarded on a first-come, first-serve basis through an application process.

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- More information: http://www.tdhca.state.tx.us/multifamily/home/index.htm

The National Complete Streets Coalition

- Grantor: Smart Growth America
- Purpose: promoting the design and operation of road- ways to provide safe, comfortable, and convenient access for all users, from motorists to bicyclists and pedestrians of all ages and abilities.
- More Information: http://www.smartgrowthamerica.org/complete-streets

The Planning and Capacity Building Fund

- Grantor: Texas Department of Agriculture
- Purpose: provides grants for local public facilities and housing planning activities.
- Eligibility: Non-entitlement cities under 50,000 in population and non-entitlement counties that have a non-metropolitan population under 200,000 and are not eligible for direct CDBG funding from HUD may apply for funding through any of the Texas CDBG programs.
- Limitations: Maximum grant award: $55,000, competitive application process, applications accepted biennially, grants provided annually.
- More information: http://www.texasagriculture.gov/GrantsServices/RuralEconomicDevelopment/RuralCommunityDevelopmentBlockGrant(CDBG)/Pl anningandCapacityBuildingFund.aspx

The Texas Workforce Commission's Skill Development Program

- Grantor: Texas Workforce Commission through Texas Legislature
- Purpose: provides grants to community and technical colleges to provide customized job training programs for businesses who want to train new workers or upgrade the skills of their existing workforce.
- Eligibility: A business, consortium of businesses, or trade union identifies a training need, and then partners with a public community or technical college.
- Limitations: Texas Administrative Code, Title 40, Part 20, Chapter 803 and Texas Labor Code, Chapter 303.
- More Information: http://www.twc.state.tx.us/partners/skills-development-fund

Title I Home Improvement Loans

- Grantor: U.S. Department of Agriculture

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- Purpose: for alterations, repairs and site improvements. Loans on multifamily structures may be used only for building alteration and repairs.
- Eligibility: A property owner may apply at any lender (i.e. bank, mortgage company, savings and loan association, or credit union) that is approved to make Title I loans. Beware of deceptive home improvement contractors.
- Limitations: Single-family house - $25,000, manufactured house on permanent foundation (classified and taxed as real estate)
- $25,090, manufactured house (classified as personal property) - $7,500, multifamily structure - an average of $12,000 per living unit, up to a total of $60,000.
- More information: http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/housing/sfh/title/ti_abou

Walk Friendly Community (WFC)

- Grantor: U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration.
- Purpose: helps to promote safe walking environments in cities.
- Limitations: By applying will receive specific suggestions and resources on how to make needed changes for pedestrian safety.
- More Information: http://assessment.walkfriendly.org/index.cfm

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2025-2045 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PLAN



Short-Term Projects (1-5 Years)

INFRASTRUCTURE

Category	Details
Project Title	I-1 Water Well No. 11 Project
Location	Well No. 8 Plant Site – 706 N. Ridge St.
Project Description	Replace existing Well No. 8 at 706 North Ridge Street water treatment plant with new Well No. 11 - Demolish and remove existing well No. 8 and drill and complete new Well No. 11 and associated appurtenances.
Resiliency Benefit	Enhances emergency preparedness and public safety; increase resilience to disasters and reduce or eliminate long-term risk of disaster-related loss of life, injury, damage to and loss of property, and suffering and hardship by lessening the impact of future disasters. Addresses wildfire and drought hazards and protects existing structures.
Strategic Implementation Alignment	Goal # description; Objective #.# description; Action #..#.#: Water Well No. 11 – CDBG-MIT
Estimated Cost	$1,397,600
Responsible Agency	Public Works Department
Implementation Timeline	0-5 Years
Additional Notes	Key mitigation action supporting community-wide resilience and fire suppression readiness goals.

Category	Details
Project Title	I-2 City Wide Drainage Improvements
Location	Hallettsville
Project Description	City of Hallettsville: Flood Control and Drainage Project - Improve and upgrade storm water drainage systems through regrading of ditches, new inlets, box culvert and other drainage improvements throughout the city at the following locations: Donna Dr and Kahn St Market St (between 1st St and 2nd St), Ridge St (between Page St and 2nd St) and 2nd St (between PromenadeSt and Market St and between Ridge St and Rickaway Branch Creek) – FM 957 (between Park Rd 3 & Park 2 Rd) and Park St (from FM 957 to 150 ft west on Park St) - Crockett St (midway between La Grange St and Texana St) - Texana St (between Russell Street and approximately 130 north of Church St) and Glendale St (between 5th St and Depot St) -
Resiliency Benefit	Increase resilience to disasters, reduce the long-term risk of loss of life, injury,damage to and loss of property, suffering and hardship by lessening the impact of future disasters

Strategic Implementation Alignment	Goal # description; Objective #.# description; Action #..#.#: Hallettsville City Wide Drainage Improvements – CDBG-MIT
Estimated Cost	$9,882,442
Responsible Agency	Public Works Department
Implementation Timeline	0-5 Years
Additional Notes	.
Category	Details
Project Title	I-3 Water Conservation Public Awareness
Location	Hallettsville
Project Description	Update City of Hallettsville Drought Contingency Plan. Publish updated drought contingency plan and communicate water conservation techniques /methods to the community.
Resiliency Benefit	Emergency preparedness, public safety, and loss during times of drought or other disruptions to water service.
Strategic Implementation Alignment	Goal # description; Objective #.# description; Action #..#.#: Drought Contingency Planning and Water Conservation.
Estimated Cost	$100,000
Responsible Agency	Public Works Department
Implementation Timeline	0-20 Years recurring
Additional Notes	Key mitigation action supporting community-wide resilience.
Category	Details
Project Title	I-4 Water Well No. 9 Water Plant Generator
Location	Well No. 9 Plant Site
Project Description	The project will provide a fixed emergency generators an appurtenances at the Well No. 9 site water treatment plant.
Resiliency Benefit	Enhances emergency preparedness and public safety; increase resilience to disasters and reduce or eliminate long-term risk of disaster-related loss of life, injury, damage to and loss of property, and suffering and hardship by lessening the impact of future disasters. Addresses Wildfire, Drought, Lightning, Hurricane, Ice Storm, Flooding, Strong Wind and protects existing structures.
Strategic Implementation Alignment	Goal # description; Objective #.# description; Action #..#.#: Well No. 9 Generator
Estimated Cost	$250,000
Responsible Agency	Public Works Department
Implementation Timeline	0-5 Years
Additional Notes	Key mitigation action supporting community-wide resilience.
Category	Details
Project Title	I-5 Water Well No. 10 Water Plant Generator
Location	Well No. 10 Plant Site
Project Description	The project will provide a fixed emergency generators an appurtenances at the Well No. 10 site water treatment plant.

Resiliency Benefit	Enhances emergency preparedness and public safety; increase resilience to disasters and reduce or eliminate long-term risk of disaster-related loss of life, injury, damage to and loss of property, and suffering and hardship by lessening the impact of future disasters. Addresses Wildfire, Drought, Lightning, Hurricane, Ice Storm, Flooding, Strong Wind and protects existing structures.
Strategic Implementation Alignment	Goal # description; Objective #.# description; Action #..#.#: Well No. 10 Generator
Estimated Cost	$250,000
Responsible Agency	Public Works Department
Implementation Timeline	0-5 Years
Additional Notes	Key mitigation action supporting community-wide resilience.
Category	Details
Project Title	I-6 Wastewater Treatment Plant Generator
Location	Hallettsville WWTP
Project Description	The project will provide a fixed emergency generators an appurtenances at the wastewater treatment plant.
Resiliency Benefit	Enhances emergency preparedness and public safety; increased resilience to disasters and reduce or eliminate long-term risk of disaster-related loss of life, injury, damage to and loss of property, and suffering and hardship by lessening the impact of future disasters. Addresses Hurricane, Ice Storm, Flooding, Strong Wind.
Strategic Implementation Alignment	Goal # description; Objective #.# description; Action #..#.#: WWTP Generator
Estimated Cost	$275,000
Responsible Agency	Public Works Department
Implementation Timeline	0-5 Years
Additional Notes	
Category	Details
Project Title	I-7 Wildfire Mitigation Planning Activities
Location	Hallettsville, Lavaca County
Project Description	Work with Lavaca County to increase public awareness and participation in programs such as Firewise, and potentially fund a Mitigation Tracking System.
Resiliency Benefit	Emergency preparedness, public safety and security, avoidance of loss.
Strategic Implementation Alignment	Goal # description; Objective #.# description; Action #..#.#: Wildfire Mitigation Planning Activities
Estimated Cost	$100,000
Responsible Agency	Public Works Department
Implementation Timeline	0-5 Years
Additional Notes	
Category	Details
Project Title	I-8 Water Plant Lightning Protection
Location	Well No. 8, Well No. 9, and Well 10 Water Treatment Plants

Project Description	Install Lightning Protection Systems at all existing water plant sites.
Resiliency Benefit	Enhances emergency preparedness and public safety. Avoids disruption of critical lifeline.
Strategic Implementation Alignment	Goal # description; Objective #.# description; Action #..#.#: Water Treatment Plant Lightning Protection
Estimated Cost	$225,000
Responsible Agency	Public Works Department
Implementation Timeline	0-5 Years
Additional Notes	

Category	Details
Project Title	I-9 WWTP Lightning Protection System
Location	Hallettsville WWTP
Project Description	Install lightning protections system at the Hallettsville wastewater treatment plant.
Resiliency Benefit	Enhances emergency preparedness and public safety. Avoids discharges of untreated sewage and unsanitary conditions.
Strategic Implementation Alignment	Goal # description; Objective #.# description; Action #..#.#: WWTP Lightning Protection System
Estimated Cost	$100,000
Responsible Agency	Public Works Department
Implementation Timeline	6-10 Years
Additional Notes	

Category	Details
Project Title	I-10 Kessler Lift Station Generator
Location	Kessler Lift Station (W. 5th & Kessler)
Project Description	Provide emergency backup power at lift station site.
Resiliency Benefit	Enhances emergency preparedness and public safety. Avoids sewer system overflows and unsanitary conditions.
Strategic Implementation Alignment	Goal # description; Objective #.# description; Action #..#.#: Kessler Lift Station Generator/Portable Pump
Estimated Cost	$75,000
Responsible Agency	Public Works Department
Implementation Timeline	0-5 Years
Additional Notes	.

Category	Details
Project Title	I-11 Park St. Lift Station Generator
Location	Park St. Lift Station (Park & Rogers)
Project Description	Provide emergency backup power at lift station site.
Resiliency Benefit	Enhances emergency preparedness and public safety. Avoids sewer system overflows and unsanitary conditions.

Strategic Implementation Alignment	Goal # description; Objective #.# description; Action #..#.#: Park St. Lift Station Generator/Portable Pump
Estimated Cost	$75,000
Responsible Agency	Public Works Department
Implementation Timeline	0-5 Years
Additional Notes	
Category	Details
Project Title	I-12 Reckaway Lift Station Generator
Location	Reckaway Lift Station
Project Description	Provide emergency backup power at lift station site.
Resiliency Benefit	Enhances emergency preparedness and public safety. Avoids sewer system overflows and unsanitary conditions.
Strategic Implementation Alignment	Goal # description; Objective #.# description; Action #..#.#: Reckaway Lift Station Generator/Portable Pump
Estimated Cost	$50,000
Responsible Agency	Public Works Department
Implementation Timeline	0-5 Years
Additional Notes	
Category	Details
Project Title	I-13 Moore St. Lift Station Generator
Location	Moore St. Lift Station
Project Description	Provide emergency backup power at lift station site.
Resiliency Benefit	Enhances emergency preparedness and public safety. Avoids sewer system overflows and unsanitary conditions.
Strategic Implementation Alignment	Goal # description; Objective #.# description; Action #..#.#: Moore St. Lift Station Generator/Portable Pump
Estimated Cost	$50,000
Responsible Agency	Public Works Department
Implementation Timeline	0-5 Years
Additional Notes	
Category	Details
Project Title	I-14 Kroeschel Lift Station Generator/Portable Pump
Location	Kroeschel St. Lift Station
Project Description	Provide emergency backup power at lift station site.
Resiliency Benefit	Enhances emergency preparedness and public safety. Avoids sewer system overflows and unsanitary conditions.
Strategic Implementation Alignment	Goal # description; Objective #.# description; Action #..#.#: Kroeschel St. Lift Station Generator/Portable Pump
Estimated Cost	$75,000
Responsible Agency	Public Works Department
Implementation Timeline	0-5 Years
Additional Notes	
Category	Details

Project Title	I-15 Mulberry Lift Station Generator/Portable Pump
Location	Mulberry St. Lift Station
Project Description	Provide emergency backup power at lift station site.
Resiliency Benefit	Enhances emergency preparedness and public safety. Avoids sewer system overflows and unsanitary conditions.
Strategic Implementation Alignment	Goal # description; Objective #.# description; Action #..#.#: Mulberry St. Lift Station Generator/Portable Pump
Estimated Cost	$50,000
Responsible Agency	Public Works Department
Implementation Timeline	0-5 Years
Additional Notes	

Category	Details
Project Title	I-16 Wildfire Mitigation Implementation Tracking System
Location	Hallettsville and Lavaca County
Project Description	Work with Lavaca County to develop a system that supports tracking of identification, planning, and implementation of wildfire mitigation activities.
Resiliency Benefit	Emergency preparedness, public safety and security, avoidance of loss.
Strategic Implementation Alignment	Goal # description; Objective #.# description; Action #..#.#: Wildfire Mitigation Implementation Tracking System
Estimated Cost	$300,000
Responsible Agency	Hallettsville, Lavaca County
Implementation Timeline	6-10 Years
Additional Notes	Key mitigation action supporting community-wide economic resilience.

Category	Details
Project Title	
Location	
Project Description	
Resiliency Benefit	
Strategic Implementation Alignment	
Estimated Cost	
Responsible Agency	
Implementation Timeline	
Additional Notes	
Category	
Project Title	
Location	
Project Description	
Resiliency Benefit	

Strategic Implementation Alignment	
Estimated Cost	
Responsible Agency	
Implementation Timeline	
Additional Notes	
Category	
Project Title	
Default-search	
Project Description	
Resiliency Benefit	
Sports	
Estimated Cost	
Responsible Agency	
Implementation Timeline	
Additional Notes	
Category	
Project Title	
Location	
Project Description	
Resiliency Benefit	
Strategic Implementation Alignment	
Estimated Cost	
Responsible Agency	
Implementation Timeline	
Additional Notes	
Category	
Project Title	
Location	
Project Description	
Resiliency Benefit	
Strategic Implementation Alignment	
Estimated Cost	
Responsible Agency	
Implementation Timeline	
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Project Title	
Location	
Project Description	
Resiliency Benefit	

Strategic Implementation Alignment	
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Project Title	
Location	
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Resiliency Benefit	
Strategic Implementation Alignment	
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Implementation Timeline	
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Project Title	
Location	
Project Description	

Resiliency Benefit	
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Project Title	
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Implementation Timeline	
Additional Notes	
Category	
Project Title	
Location	
Project Description	
Resiliency Benefit	
Strategic Implementation Alignment	
Estimated Cost	
Responsible Agency	
Implementation Timeline	
Additional Notes	
Category*MORE IN DEVELOPMENT	Details
Project Title	
Location	
Project Description	
Resiliency Benefit	
Strategic Implementation Alignment	
Estimated Cost	
Responsible Agency	
Implementation Timeline	
Additional Notes	
Category*MORE IN DEVELOPMENT	Details
Project Title	
Location	
Project Description	

Resiliency Benefit	
Strategic Implementation Alignment	
Estimated Cost	
Responsible Agency	
Implementation Timeline	
Additional Notes	
Category*MORE IN DEVELOPMENT	Details
Project Title	
Location	
Project Description	
Resiliency Benefit	
Strategic Implementation Alignment	
Estimated Cost	
Responsible Agency	
Implementation Timeline	
Additional Notes	
Category*MORE IN DEVELOPMENT	Details
Project Title	
Location	
Project Description	
Resiliency Benefit	
Strategic Implementation Alignment	
Estimated Cost	
Responsible Agency	
Implementation Timeline	
Additional Notes	

TRANSPORTATION* UNDER DEVELOPMENT

Category	Details
Project Title	T-1. name
Jurisdiction/Location	
Project Description	
Resiliency Benefit	
Project Type	
Strategic Implementation Alignment	Goal # description; Objective #.# description; Action #..#.#:
Estimated Cost	

Responsible Agency	
Implementation Timeline	
Additional Notes	

PUBLIC FACILITIES* UNDER DEVELOPMENT

Category	Details
Project Title	
Jurisdiction/Location	Smithville
Project Description	5,595 LF of 18" PVC Gravity Main & Appurtenances
Resiliency Benefit	Additional capacity to support future growth enhancing economic resilience
Project Type	
Strategic Implementation Alignment	Goal # description; Objective #.# description; Action #..#.#:
Estimated Cost	
Responsible Agency	
Implementation Timeline	
Additional Notes	

HOUSING* UNDER DEVELOPMENT

Category	Details
Project Title	
Jurisdiction/Location	
Project Description	
Resiliency Benefit	
Project Type	
Strategic Implementation Alignment	Goal # description; Objective #.# description; Action #..#.#:
Estimated Cost	
Responsible Agency	
Implementation Timeline	
Additional Notes	

MAP Short-Term Projects

Intermediate to Long-Term Projects (6-20 Years)

TRANSPORTATION * UNDER DEVELOPMENT

Category	Details
Project Title	
Jurisdiction/Location	
Project Description	
Resiliency Benefit	
Project Type	
Strategic Implementation Alignment	Goal # description; Objective #.# description; Action #..#.#:
Estimated Cost	
Responsible Agency	
Implementation Timeline	
Additional Notes	

INFRASTRUCTURE * UNDER DEVELOPMENT

Category	Details
Project Title	
Jurisdiction/Location	
Project Description	
Resiliency Benefit	
Project Type	
Strategic Implementation Alignment	Goal # description; Objective #.# description; Action #..#.#:
Estimated Cost	
Responsible Agency	
Implementation Timeline	
Additional Notes	

PUBLIC FACILITIES * UNDER DEVELOPMENT

Category	Details
Project Title	
Jurisdiction/Location	
Project Description	
Resiliency Benefit	
Project Type	
Strategic Implementation Alignment	Goal # description; Objective #.# description; Action #..#.#:
Estimated Cost	
Responsible Agency	
Implementation Timeline	
Additional Notes	

HOUSING* UNDER DEVELOPMENT

Category	Details
Project Title	
Jurisdiction/Location	
Project Description	
Resiliency Benefit	
Project Type	
Strategic Implementation Alignment	Goal # description; Objective #.# description; Action #..#.#:
Estimated Cost	
Responsible Agency	
Implementation Timeline	
Additional Notes	

MAP Intermediate to Long-Term Projects

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