

COMMUNITY PROFILE

CITY OF BENNINGTON

Papio-Missouri River NRD
Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

2021

Local Planning Team

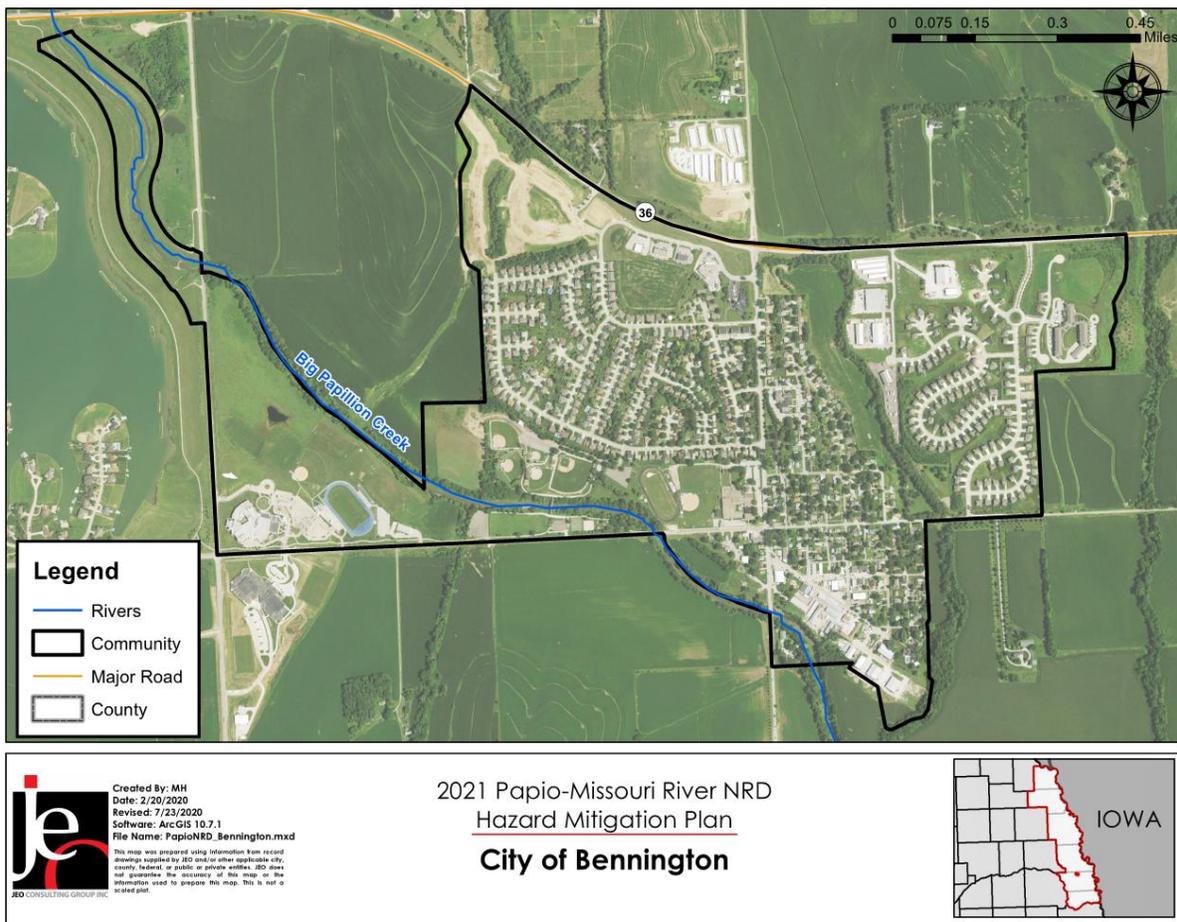
Table BNT.1: Bennington Local Planning Team

NAME	TITLE	JURISDICTION
MINDI LAAKER	City Clerk	City of Bennington

Location and Geography

The City of Bennington is located in the far north-central portion of Douglas County and covers an area of 0.84 square miles. Major waterways in the area include the Big Papillion Creek and Bennington Lake west of the city.

Figure BNT.1: City of Bennington



Transportation

Bennington’s major transportation corridor is Nebraska Highway 36. Highway 36 has 7,085 vehicles on average per day with 1,030 of those being heavy commercial vehicles. Other routes of concern include 156th Street and Bennington Road.

There are no rail lines in the City of Bennington. Chemicals are regularly transported along local routes. These include anhydrous ammonia, gasoline, fuel oil, and various manufacturing chemicals. According to the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, there have been two significant chemical spills in Bennington. One spill leaked 585 cubic feet of anhydrous

ammonia at a facility on W. Bennington Road in 2002. The other occurred in 2015 and 325 gallons of gasoline were spilled at Cubby's gas station.¹ Transportation information is important to hazard mitigation plans because it suggests possible evacuation corridors in the community, as well as areas more at risk to transportation incidents.

Demographics

Bennington's population has increased steadily since the 1960s. The current estimated population in 2017 was 1,611. Increasing populations are associated with increased hazard mitigation and emergency planning requirements for development. Increasing populations can also contribute to increasing tax revenues, allowing communities to pursue additional mitigation projects. Bennington's population accounted for less than 1% percent of Douglas County's population in 2017.²

Figure BNT.2: Estimated Population 1890 – 2017



Source: U.S. Census Bureau³

The young, elderly, minorities, and poor may be more vulnerable to certain hazards than other groups. In comparison to the county, Bennington's population was:

- **Older.** The median age of Bennington was 37.8 years old in 2017, compared with the county average of 34.3 years. Bennington's population has grown younger since 2010, when the median age was 34.3 years old. Bennington had a smaller proportion of people under 20 years old (26.9%) than the county (28.4%) in 2017.⁴
- **Lower ethnic diversity.** Since 2010, Bennington grew less ethnically diverse. In 2010, 3% of Bennington's population was Black, 3% was other races, and 1% was two or more races. By 2017, 3% of Bennington's population was Black, 1% was Asian, and 2% was two or more races. During that time, Douglas County had: 11% (Black or African

¹ Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration. March 25, 2020. "Incident Statistics: Nebraska." <https://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat-program-management-data-and-statistics/data-operations/incident-statistics>.

² United States Census Bureau. "2017 American Fact Finder: S0101: Age and Sex." [database file]. <https://factfinder.census.gov/>.

³ United States Census Bureau. "2017 American Fact Finder: S0101: Age and Sex." [database file]. <https://factfinder.census.gov/>.

⁴ United States Census Bureau. "2017 American Fact Finder: S0101: Age and Sex." [database file]. <https://factfinder.census.gov/>.

American), grew 2% to 3% (Asian), declined 4% to 2% (other races), and 3% (two or more races) from 2010 to 2017 respectively.⁵

- **Less likely to be at the federal poverty line.** The poverty rate in Bennington (6.3% of all persons living below the federal poverty line) is lower than the county's poverty rate (13.5%) in 2017.⁶

Employment and Economics

The city's economic base is a mixture of industries. In comparison to Douglas County, Bennington's economy had:

- **Similar mix of industries.** Employment sectors accounting for 10% or more of employment in Bennington and Douglas County included Professional and Scientific jobs; Educational Services; and Arts and Entertainment in 2017.⁷
- **Greater household income.** Bennington's median household income in 2017 (\$75,667) was about \$17,027 higher than the county (\$58,640).⁸
- **More long-distance commuters.** About 20.7% percent of workers in Bennington commuted for fewer than 15 minutes, compared with about 31.7% of workers in Douglas County. About 23.3% of workers in Bennington commute 30 minutes or more to work, compared to about 18.0% of the county workers.⁹

Major Employers

The major employer in Bennington is the Bennington School District. A large percentage of residents commute to Omaha, Lincoln, Fremont, and Blair.

Housing

In comparison to Douglas County, Bennington's housing stock was:

- **Less owner occupied.** About 68.2% of occupied housing units in Bennington are owner occupied compared with 61.1% of occupied housing in Douglas County in 2017.¹⁰
- **Smaller share of aged housing stock.** Bennington has a smaller share of housing built prior to 1970 than the county (25.5% compared to 46.1%).¹¹
- **More single-family homes.** The predominant housing type in the city is single family detached and Bennington contains fewer multifamily housing with five or more units per structure than the county (16.7% compared to 23.9%). About 69.8% of housing in Bennington was single-family detached, compared with 67.0% of the county's housing. Bennington has no reported mobile and manufactured.¹² According to the planning team, there have been 158 new homes built since 2010.

This housing information is relevant to hazard mitigation insofar as the age of housing may indicate which housing units were built prior to state building codes being developed. Further, unoccupied housing may suggest that future development may be less likely to occur. Finally, communities with a substantial number of mobile homes may be more vulnerable to the impacts of high winds, tornadoes, and severe winter storms.

⁵ United States Census Bureau. "2017 American Fact Finder: DP05: ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates." [database file]. <https://factfinder.census.gov/>.

⁶ United States Census Bureau. "2017 American Fact Finder: DP03: Selected Economic Characteristics." [database file]. <https://factfinder.census.gov/>.

⁷ United States Census Bureau. "2017 American Fact Finder: DP03: Selected Economic Characteristics." [database file]. <https://factfinder.census.gov/>.

⁸ United States Census Bureau. "2017 American Fact Finder: DP03: Selected Economic Characteristics." [database file]. <https://factfinder.census.gov/>.

⁹ United States Census Bureau. "2017 American Fact Finder: S0802: Means of Transportation to Work by Selected Characteristics." [database file]. <https://factfinder.census.gov/>.

¹⁰ United States Census Bureau. "2017 American Fact Finder: DP04: Selected Housing Characteristics." [database file]. <https://factfinder.census.gov/>.

¹¹ United States Census Bureau. "2017 American Fact Finder: DP04: Selected Housing Characteristics." [database file]. <https://factfinder.census.gov/>.

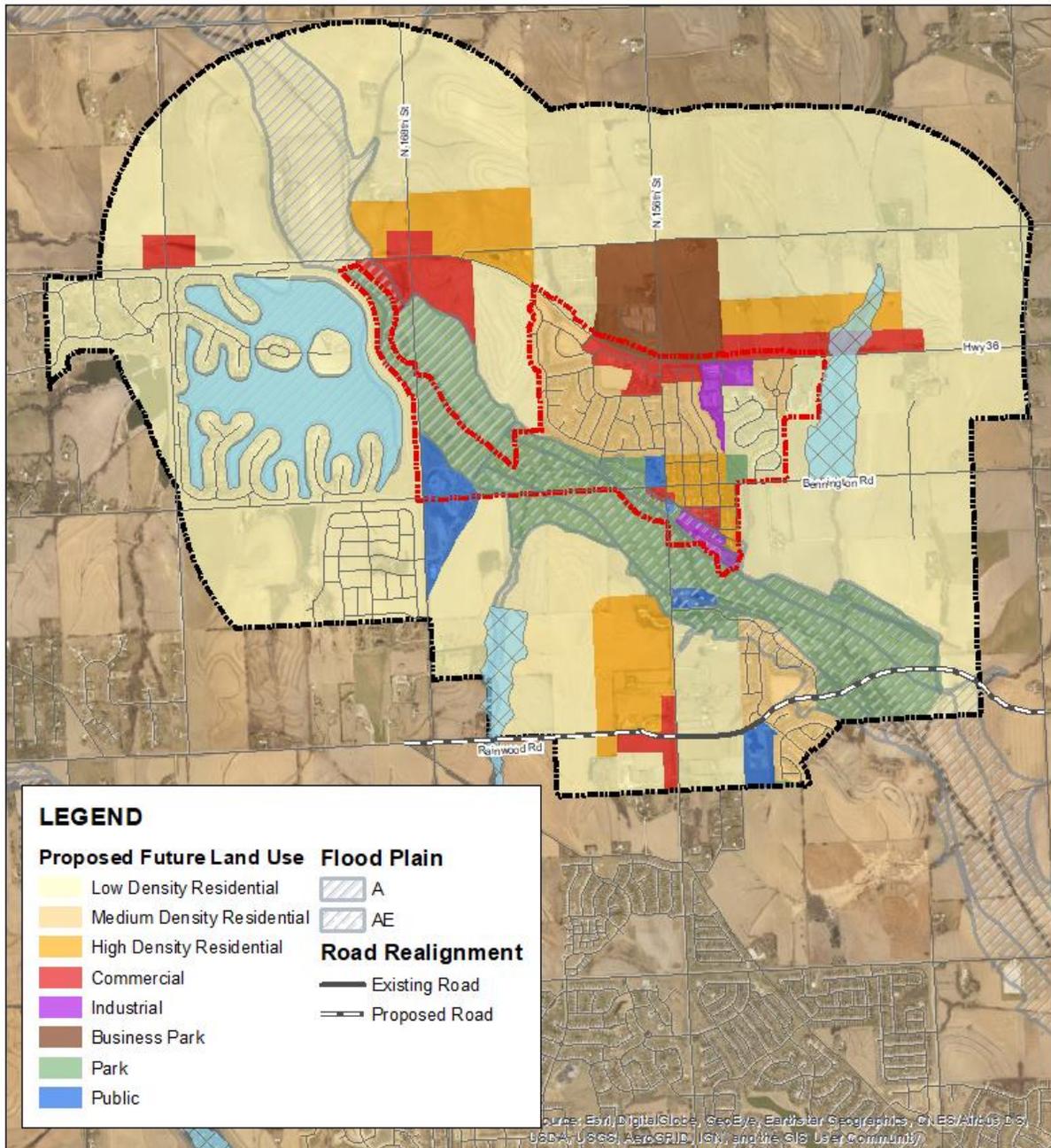
¹² United States Census Bureau. "2017 American Fact Finder: DP04: Selected Housing Characteristics." [database file]. <https://factfinder.census.gov/>.

Future Development Trends

In the last five years, the city has seen two new housing developments, a new storage business, and a new city park. According to census data, Bennington's population has increased over the past few decades. The planning team indicated that residents are moving to the community because of its small-town feel, while being close to big city opportunities. Another factor people are moving to Bennington is the public school district.

New residential development is planned for the next five years, with some being located outside the city limit. There are no known commercial or industrial developments planned for the community. Any new developments are being directed away from hazardous areas such as the floodplain.

Figure BNT.3: Future Land Use Map



LEGEND

Proposed Future Land Use	Flood Plain
Low Density Residential	A
Medium Density Residential	AE
High Density Residential	Road Realignment
Commercial	Existing Road
Industrial	Proposed Road
Business Park	
Park	
Public	

Basemap Legend

- Corporate Limits
- Extraterritorial Zoning Jurisdiction

**Future Land Use Plan
Bennington, Nebraska**

Created by: S. Anderson
Date: April 2017
Revised: October 2019
Software: ArcGIS 10.4
File: 191207.DWG

The map was prepared using information from recent design studies by JIC and other applicable city, county, federal, or public records. JIC does not guarantee the accuracy of the data or the information used to prepare this map. This is not a warranty.

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Structural Inventory and Valuation

The planning team requested GIS parcel data from the County Assessor as of December 2019. This data allowed the planning team to analyze the location, number, and value of property improvements at the parcel level. The data did not contain the number of structures on each parcel. A summary of the results of this analysis is provided in the following table. Several structures in Bennington have been removed from the floodplain via LOMA. A summary of LOMAs identified for Bennington can be found in the table below.

Table BNT.2: Bennington Parcel Valuation

NUMBER OF PARCELS	NUMBER OF IMPROVEMENTS	TOTAL IMPROVEMENT VALUE	NUMBER OF IMPROVEMENTS IN FLOODPLAIN	VALUE OF IMPROVEMENTS IN FLOODPLAIN	PERCENT OF IMPROVEMENTS IN FLOODPLAIN
831	684	\$144,070,200	44	\$8,095,500	6%

Source: County Assessor

Table BNT.3: Bennington Flood Map Products

TYPE OF PRODUCT	PRODUCT ID	EFFECTIVE DATE	DETAILS
LOMA	06-07-BE53A-310074	10/10/2006	Structure removed from SFHA
LOMA	07-07-0622A-310074	2/8/2007	Property removed from SFHA
LOMA	07-07-1043A-310074	5/15/2007	Portion of property removed from SFHA
LOMA	07-07-1527A-310074	8/16/2007	Property removed from SFHA
LOMA	08-07-1133A-310074	6/3/2008	Structure removed from SFHA
LOMA	21-07-0075A-310074	10/28/2020	Structure removed from SFHA

Source: FEMA Flood Map Service Center

Critical Infrastructure/Key Resources

Chemical Storage Fixed Sites

According to the Tier II System reports submitted to the Nebraska Department of Environment and Energy, there are two chemical storage sites in Bennington that contain hazardous chemicals.

Table BNT.3: Chemical Storage Fixed Sites

FACILITY NAME	ADDRESS	LOCATED IN FLOODPLAIN?
CENTURYLINK	11511 N 156th St	N
DOUGLAS CO RECYCLING LANDFILL	14320 N 216th St	N

Source: Nebraska Department of Environment and Energy¹³

There have been no recorded chemical spills from fixed storage sites within the city. The planning team indicated there are currently no major concerns for fixed chemical spills.

¹³ Nebraska Department of Environment and Energy. "Search Tier II Data." Accessed February 2020. <https://deg-iis.ne.gov/tier2/search.faces>.

Critical Facilities

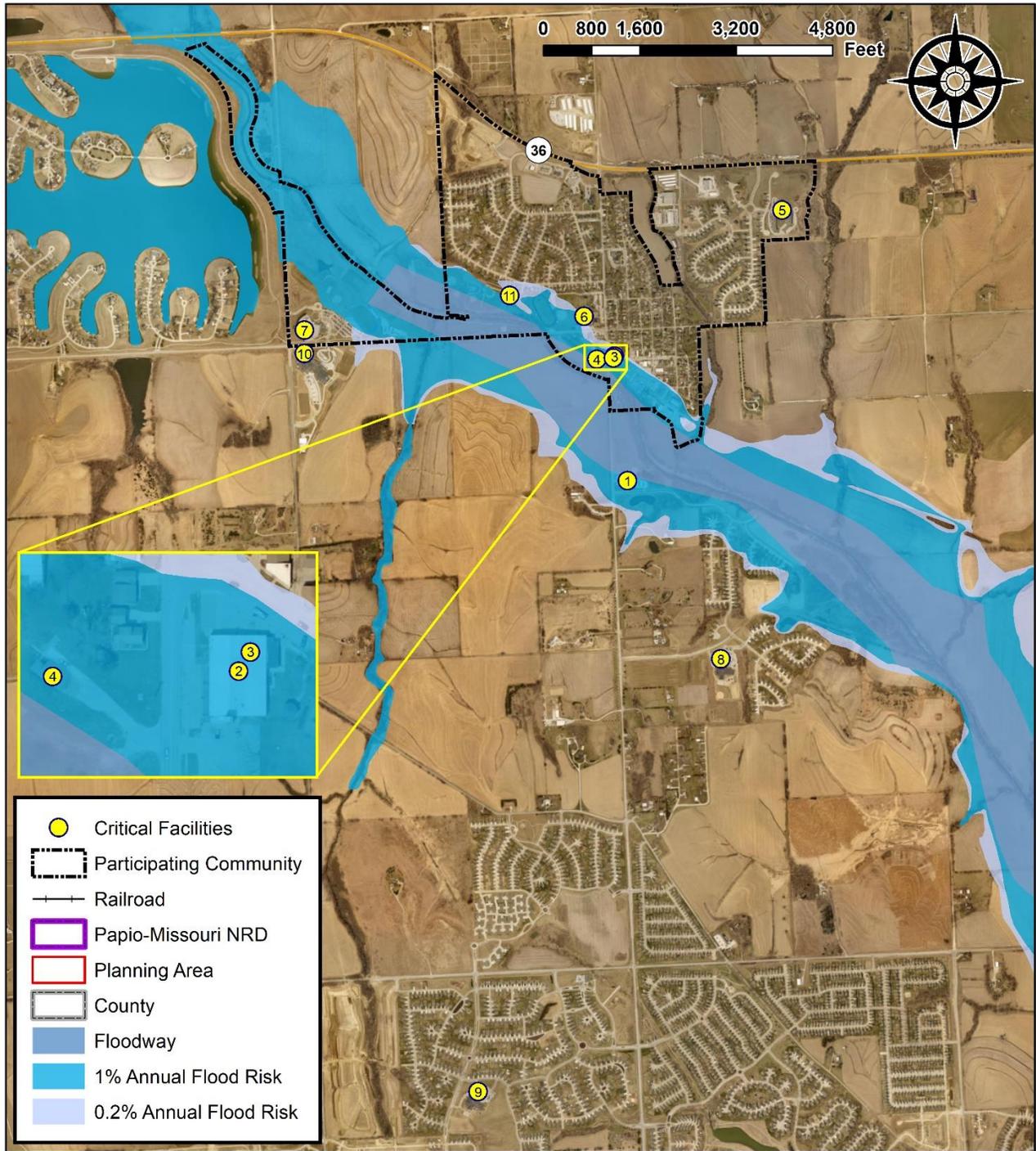
Each participating jurisdiction identified critical facilities vital for disaster response, providing shelter to the public, and essential for returning the jurisdiction's functions to normal during and after a disaster per the FEMA Community Lifelines guidance. Critical facilities were identified during the original planning process and updated by the local planning team as a part of this plan update.

The following table and figure provide a summary of the critical facilities for the jurisdiction.

Table BNT.4: Critical Facilities

CF NUMBER	TYPE	NAME	SHORT-TERM SHELTER (Y/N)	GENERATOR (Y/N)	FLOODPLAIN (Y/N)
1	Safety and Security	Bennington Fire Station	N	Y	Y
2	Other	Bennington Public Library	N	N	Y
3	Safety and Security	City Offices	N	N	Y
4	Safety and Security	Bennington Police Department	N	N	Y
5	Health and Medical	Ridgewood	N	N	N
6	Food, Water, and Shelter	Bennington Elementary School	N	N	N
7	Food, Water, and Shelter	Bennington High School	N	N	N
8	Food, Water, and Shelter	Heritage Elementary	N	N	N
9	Food, Water, and Shelter	Pine Creek Elementary	N	N	N
10	Food, Water, and Shelter	Bennington Middle School	N	Y	N
11	Transportation	City Maintenance Shop	N	Y	Y

Figure BNT.4: Critical Facilities




Created By: MW
 Date: 12/2/2020
 Software: ArcGIS 10.7.1
 File Name: PapioNRD_BenningtonCF.mxd

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2021 Papio-Missouri River NRD
 Hazard Mitigation Plan
**City of Bennington
 Critical Facilities**



Historical Occurrences

See the Douglas County community profile for historical hazard events.

Hazard Prioritization

For an in-depth discussion regarding area wide hazards, please see Section Four: Risk Assessment. The hazards discussed in detail below were either identified in the previous HMP and determined to still be of top concern or were added by the local planning team based on the identification of hazards of greatest concern, hazard history, and the jurisdiction's capabilities.

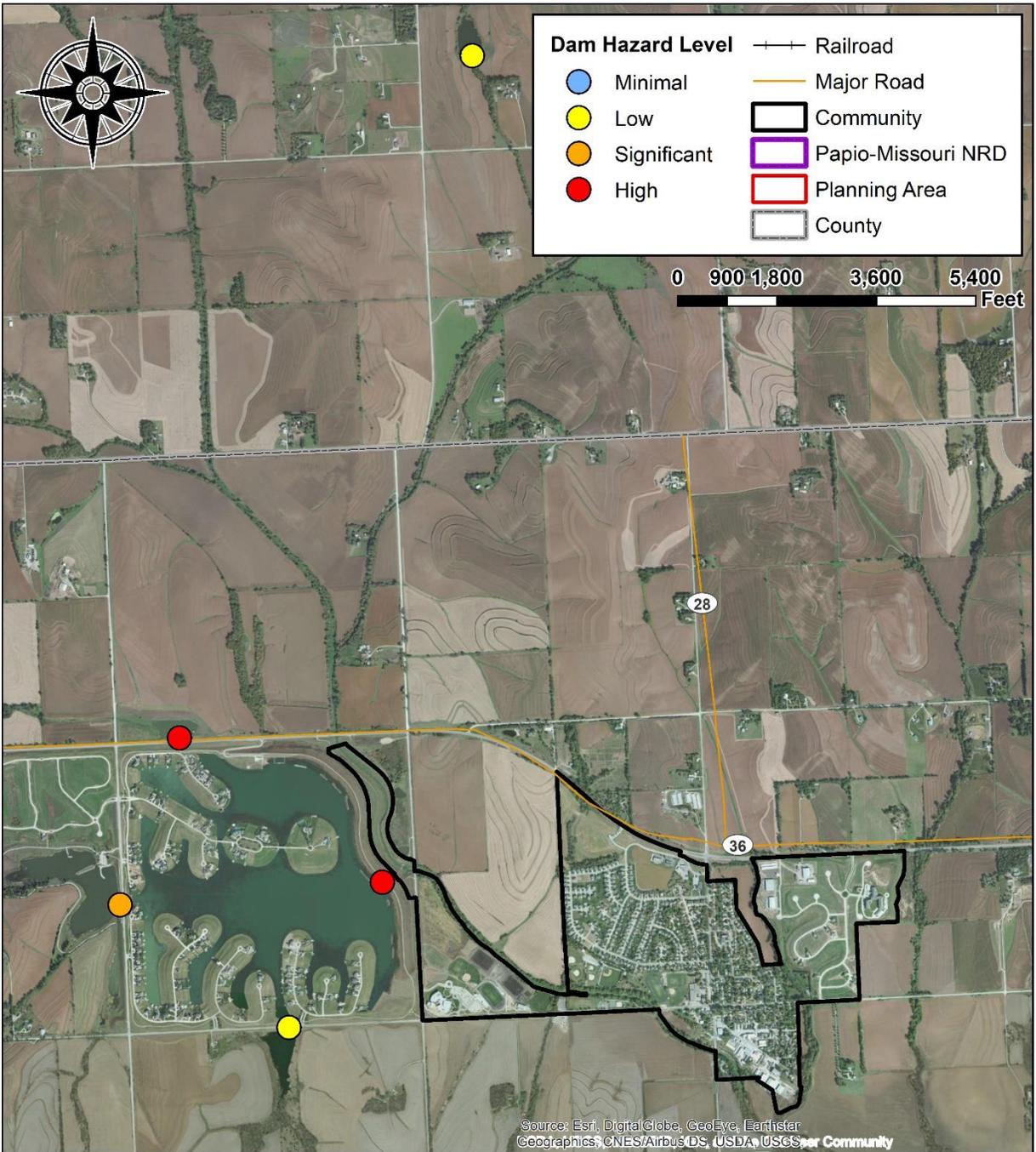
Dam Failure

Although dam failure was not identified as a top concern for the community, there are two high hazard dams located just west of the community. The following table provides a list of high hazard dams for Bennington. If either of these dams was to fail, people located in the inundation zones would be affected and significant damages to businesses and homes are possible.

Table BNT.5: High Hazard Dams

NIDID	DAM NAME	LOCATION	STREAM NAME	OWNER
NE02631	Bennington Lake Basin No 2	Bennington	Trib. Big Papio Creek	Newport Landing Homeowners Association
NE02585	Newport Landing Dam	Bennington	Big Papio Creek	P-MRNRD

Figure BNT.5: Bennington Dams





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Created By: MW
 Date: 11/19/2020
 Software: ArcGIS 10.7.1
 File Name: PapioNRD_BenningtonDam.mxd

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2021 Papio-Missouri River NRD
 Hazard Mitigation Plan

**City of Bennington
 Dams**



IOWA

Flooding

Although the local planning team did not report damages to critical facilities within the City of Bennington, it was noted that when the Big Papillion Creek floods, the Johns-Bohn Park on the south side of the creek on Bennington Road will also be flood. Areas along and south of the creek tend to flood during flooding events. The NCEI recorded one flood event in 2019, although no damage was reported. Bennington is a participant in the NFIP and has 3 policies in-force for \$227,000.

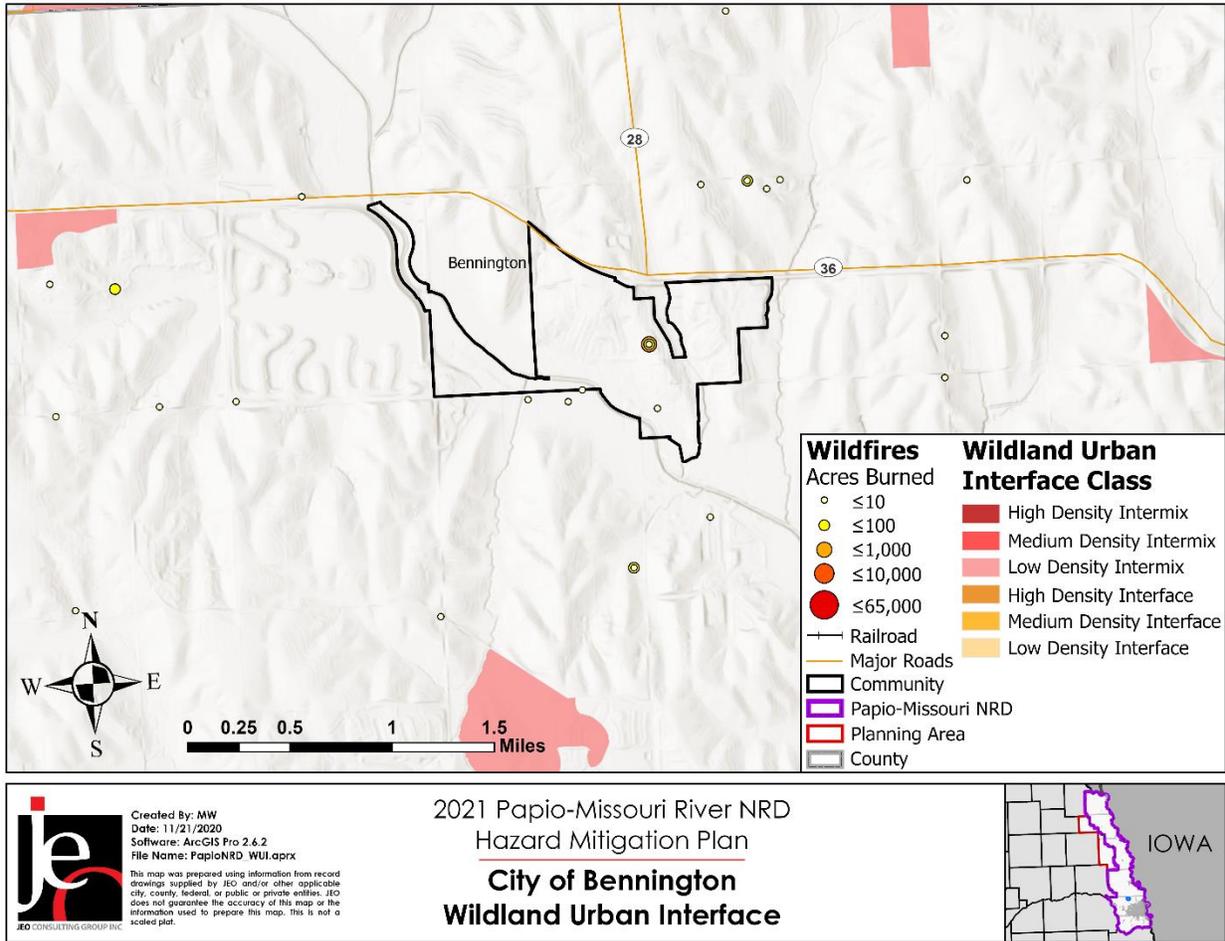
Douglas County has a Flood Insurance Study last revised May 19, 2014 and reprinted with corrections on January 17, 2020. The study includes unincorporated Douglas Counties and the communities of Bennington, Boys Town, Omaha, Ralston, Valley, and Waterloo. The study identified principal flood problems primarily from the Missouri River on the City of Omaha. The low-lying areas in the City of Valley and the unincorporated areas of Douglas County are subject to periodic flooding caused by the overflow of the Platte and Elkhorn Rivers. Most floods in the Platte River basin occur from April to June, usually as the result of rapid snowmelt and rainfall runoff. These floods are often aggravated by ice jams on the Platte River and its tributaries. The tributary floods are generally of short duration, since many of these streams have steep gradients, which cause rapid runoff. Conversely, the floods that occur along the Platte River are prolonged because of the wide, shallow valley slopes. Flood protection measures include numerous dams, reservoirs, levees, and dikes throughout the watershed. Channel straightening has also occurred on Big Papillion Creek, Cole Creek, Hell Creek, Rockbrook Creek, and West Papillion Creek. Additionally, Bennington is included in the Big Papillion-Mosquito Watershed Flood Risk Report (9/12/2016). The report utilized HAZUS to estimate potential losses for flood event scenarios. For the City of Bennington the inventory estimated value was \$406,800,000.

The city has worked to reduce the amount of buildings located in the floodplain through acquisition and floodplain development restrictions. According to NeDNR, there are no repetitive flood loss properties in the City of Bennington.

Grass/Wildfire

The local planning team identified grass/wildfire as a significant threat for the city. According to the Nebraska Forestry Department there were 96 reported fires by the Bennington Fire Department from 2000 to 2018 which consumed a total of 1,139 acres. The Bennington Fire Department has mutual aid agreements with fire departments in the surrounding area. While all events have occurred outside of city limits, this hazard is of concern due to the demand on local resources. The local planning team indicated the city removes dead and dying trees and brush around the city to reduce potential fuel loads.

Figure BNT.6: Bennington Wildland Urban Interface



High Winds and Tornadoes

Tornadoes and high winds was identified as a hazard of top concern for Bennington. The NCEI recorded one tornado within the community in 2016, although no damages were reported. Tornadoes and high winds are common throughout the planning area and have the potential to cause significant loss of property and life. The community currently has one safe room, which is located near the police station. A mutual aid agreement exists between Bennington and Valley, Waterloo, and Douglas County. The radio alert system in the city has been recently updated and weather radios are found in all city buildings and department administrative offices.

Public Health Emergency

Public health emergency is a new hazard of top concern for this plan update. Concerns for public health emergencies stemmed from the development and spread of the novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19). Douglas County has seen numerous confirmed cases of the virus and monitors the virus at the county level. The city takes directives and guidance from the Douglas County Health Department and participates in the state and DHHS guidelines for COVID-19. There is no hospital or main health facilities in Bennington, the nearest hospital is CHI Lakeside Hospital in Omaha. The city has expanded their use of virtual conference calls to conduct city business and updating the city website to share relevant information with the public.

Severe Thunderstorms (including Hail)

Severe thunderstorms are common events in the planning area and were identified as a top concern for the community. Severe thunderstorms and hail can result in the loss of electricity, blocked roadways, damages to trees, and flooding. Blocked roadways present life safety concerns to those needing evacuation or immediate medical attention. The NCEI recorded 32 severe thunderstorm events from 1996 to 2019, with \$110,000 in damages to property. One event in 1998 caused \$100,000 in damages alone when high winds from a severe thunderstorm damaged or destroyed several outbuildings and trees. The planning team indicated that various storms over the past decade have produced high winds and damaged many trees in the community. It was noted that cleanup from fallen branches and damaged trees has been a challenge for the community and its resources. The radio alert system in the city has been recently updated and weather radios are found in all city buildings and department administrative offices.

There have been 20 reports of hail since 1996, but none of these hailstorms caused reported damage in the community. Hail size ranged from under an inch to 2.5 inches. Hail of this magnitude can cause significant damage to vehicles, buildings, siding, windows, roofs, trees, and other objects.

Severe Winter Storms

Severe winter weather is part of the regular climate for Bennington and was identified as a top concern for the city. Severe winter storms include blizzards, ice accumulation, extreme cold, heavy snow, and winter storms. These storms can cause power outages during bitterly cold temperatures, road closures, and economic impacts. According to the NCEI, there were 87 severe winter storm events in Douglas County from 1996 through November 2019. These storms resulted in \$14,015,000 in property damage and \$100,000 in crop damage across the county.

A blizzard in December 2009 caused significant disruptions to the community and region. Heavy snow and high winds gusting to over 40 mph created dangerous driving conditions. The length of the storm and blowing snow made it difficult for snowplows to keep up with snow removal. Several people had to be rescued when they became stranded in their vehicles. The City of Bennington hires out for snow removal and their services are said to be sufficient at this time for most snow events. 156th Street, Bennington Road, and South Second Street are designated snow routes.

Social Media Engagement

The Papio-Missouri River NRD launched a “Would You Rather” themed social media campaign during the 2021 HMP update to garner local input on hazard priorities, residential capabilities, and action items residents would like to see the community take in the future to reduce potential impacts from hazard events.

The City of Bennington had 11 reported respondents in the campaign (based upon general zip code analysis). According to those respondents the top hazards of concern for them included: High Winds and Tornadoes, Severe Thunderstorms, Severe Winter Storms, and Drought and Extreme Heat. Drought and extreme heat was not identified by the local planning team for the City, indicating a disconnect between residential concerns and city efforts.

Some ways residents have indicated they had reduced their personal risk to hazard events included: signed up for emergency alert texts, attended safety related trainings or certifications, developed Home Emergency Action plans, and identified safe places at home for hazard events.

The local respondents noted text alerts, radio alerts, and social media posts are the preferred methods of notification for major events and protecting people and critical facilities are most important when identifying hazard mitigation projects. Noted actions to improve hazard mitigation in the community included improving text and advanced alert systems; improved communication and coordination between the public and emergency responders, and reinforce bridges and other flood risk reduction structures.

Governance

A community's governance indicates the number of boards or offices that may be available to help implement hazard mitigation actions. Bennington has a number of offices or departments that may be involved in implementing hazard mitigation initiatives. The city has a mayor, a four-member council, and the following offices.

- Clerk/Treasurer
- Fire Department
- Police Department
- City Maintenance
- Street & Parks
- Health & Safety
- Planning Commission
- Tree Board

Capability Assessment

The capability assessment consisted of a Capability Assessment Survey completed by the jurisdiction and a review of local existing policies, regulations, plans, and the programs. The survey is used to gather information regarding the jurisdiction's planning and regulatory capability; administrative and technical capability; fiscal capability; and educational and outreach capability.

Table BNT.6: Capability Assessment

SURVEY COMPONENTS/SUBCOMPONENTS		Yes/No
PLANNING & REGULATORY CAPABILITY	Comprehensive Plan	Yes
	Capital Improvements Plan	No
	Economic Development Plan	No
	Emergency Operational Plan	Yes
	Floodplain Management Plan	No
	Storm Water Management Plan	No
	Zoning Ordinance	Yes
	Subdivision Regulation/Ordinance	Yes
	Floodplain Ordinance	Yes
	Building Codes	Yes
	National Flood Insurance Program	Yes
	Community Rating System	No
	Other (if any)	
ADMINISTRATIVE & TECHNICAL CAPABILITY	Planning Commission	Yes
	Floodplain Administration	Yes
	GIS Capabilities	Yes

SECTION SEVEN: CITY OF BENNINGTON COMMUNITY PROFILE

SURVEY COMPONENTS/SUBCOMPONENTS		Yes/No
	Chief Building Official	Yes
	Civil Engineering	No
	Local Staff Who Can Assess Community's Vulnerability to Hazards	No
	Grant Manager	No
	Mutual Aid Agreement	Yes
	Other (if any)	
FISCAL CAPABILITY	Capital Improvement Plan/ 1 & 6 Year plan	No
	Applied for grants in the past	Yes
	Awarded a grant in the past	Yes
	Authority to Levy Taxes for Specific Purposes such as Mitigation Projects	Yes
	Gas/Electric Service Fees	No
	Storm Water Service Fees	No
	Water/Sewer Service Fees	No
	Development Impact Fees	No
	General Obligation Revenue or Special Tax Bonds	No
	Other (if any)	
EDUCATION & OUTREACH CAPABILITY	Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc. Ex. CERT Teams, Red Cross, etc.	No
	Ongoing public education or information program (e.g., responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	No
	Natural Disaster or Safety related school programs	No
	StormReady Certification	No
	Firewise Communities Certification	No
	Tree City USA	Yes
	Other (if any)	

OVERALL CAPABILITY	LIMITED/MODERATE/HIGH
FINANCIAL RESOURCES NEED TO IMPLEMENT MITIGATION PROJECTS	Moderate
STAFF/EXPERTISE TO IMPLEMENT PROJECTS	High
COMMUNITY SUPPORT TO IMPLEMENT PROJECTS	Moderate
TIME TO DEVOTE TO HAZARD MITIGATION	Moderate

Plan Integration

The Local Emergency Operations Plan (LEOP) for Bennington, which was last updated in 2020, is an annex of Douglas County's LEOP. It is an all hazards plan that does not address specific natural and man-made disasters. It provides a clear assignment of responsibility in case of an emergency.

The Comprehensive Plan, updated in 2019, includes a section on the Flood Hazard Area for Bennington. The plan discourages development in the floodplain and encourages flood hazard areas be utilized for open space and recreation. The plan also encourages infill development and safe growth. The City also has a Zoning Ordinance, Floodplain Ordinance, and Building Codes which are updated on an as-needed basis. The city currently has the 2012 IBC adopted for commercial properties and the 2018 IBC for residential areas.

The local planning team noted the annual municipal budget's funds have increased in the past few years as the city is preparing for the 156th Street improvements project. However, funds are both sufficient for new projects and maintaining current needs. Improving snow removal equipment is already integrated into the budget.

The City of Bennington will be meeting early in 2021 with City Council members, Planning Commissioners, and city staff members to formulate a capital improvements plan.

Plan Maintenance

Hazard Mitigation Plans should be living documents and updated regularly to reflect changes in hazard events, priorities, and mitigation actions. These updates are encouraged to occur after every major disaster event, alongside community planning documents (i.e. annual budgets and Capital Improvement Plans), during the fall before the HMA grant cycle begins, and/or prior to other funding opportunity cycles begin including CDBG, Water Sustainability Fund, Revolving State Fund, or other identified funding mechanisms.

The local planning team is responsible for reviewing and updating this community profile as changes occur or after a major event. The local planning team will include the clerk, public works department, police and fire departments, and the city engineer. The local planning team will review the plan bi-annually and will include the public in the review and revision process by sharing information at local council meetings and posts with the mayor, council, and city department offices.

Mitigation Strategy

Completed Mitigation Actions

MITIGATION ACTION		UPDATE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN
DESCRIPTION	Update comprehensive plan. Integrate plan with Hazard Mitigation Plan components.	
HAZARD(S)	All hazards	
STATUS	The comprehensive plan was updated in 2019.	

Continued Mitigation Actions

MITIGATION ACTION		BACK-UP POWER GENERATORS
DESCRIPTION		Provide a portable or stationary source of back-up power to redundant power supplies, water facilities, municipal hall, and other critical facilities.
HAZARD(S)		High Winds and Tornados, Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, Severe Thunderstorms
ESTIMATED COST		\$50,000+
FUNDING		City funds, HMGP, BRIC
TIMELINE		2-5 years
PRIORITY		Medium
LEAD AGENCY		City Maintenance
STATUS		Currently evaluating buildings in need of additional generators.

Removed Mitigation Actions

MITIGATION ACTION		MAINTAIN GOOD STANDING IN THE NFIP
DESCRIPTION		Maintain good standing with National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) including floodplain management practices/ requirements and regulation enforcements and updates.
HAZARD(S)		Flooding
REASON FOR REMOVAL		While the community will continue to participate in the NFIP, this project can be removed as it is considered an ongoing effort.